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Englisch-Deutsches und Deutsch-Englisches

Wörterbuch

von

Dr. Joseph Leonhard Hilpert.

Mit einer Vorrede von Dr. E. Kärcher.

Zweiter Band

Deutsch-Englisch.

Zweite Abtheilung.

L—Z.

„Vestigia filo regenda sunt: omnisque via, usque a primis sensuum perceptionibus, certa ratione munienda.“

Baco *in præfatione ad instaurationem magnam.*

Karlsruhe,
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A

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BY

Dr. J. L. HILPERT.

WITH A PREFACE BY *Dr. E. KAERCHER.*

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BY

Dr. J. F. HEINSIUS.

A

L.

L, *n.* [consonant] L. l.

Läb, *n.* [-es] [Sw. *löpe*, Dan. *lobe*, Dutch *lebbe*, *libbe*, allied to the Icel. *hleipa*, *hlaup* = gerinnen and to **kleiben**, which see] 1) any thing which serves the purpose of coagulation, chiefly, runnet, rennet. Das — macht die Milch gerinnen, runnet coagulates milk. 2) V. —magen.

Lab-kraut, *n.* an herb which produces coagulation, chiefly, yellow Lady's bed-straw, cheese-runnet, cheese-wort. —**magen**, *m.* runnet-bag.

Lábbe, *f.* [*pl.*-n] [instead of **Lippe**] 1) [a low word] lip; *fig.* mouth. 2) [a fish] mullet, mugil. 3) the arctic gull, the arctic bird, the dung-hunter.

Lábberdan, V. Laberdan.

†**Lábberig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [from **Lab**] insipid, unsavoury.

†**Lábbern**, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [allied to **Lippe**] 1) to lap, to lick up. 2) [rather provincial] to talk in a tedious and absurd manner, to twattle.

1. **Läben**, [from **Lab**] I. *v. tr.* to mix with runnet, to coagulate [milk]. II. *v. intr.* and *v. r.* **ſich** —, to undergo the process of coagulation, to coagulate, to curdle.

Labekraut, *n.* V. Labkraut.

2. **Läben**, [Low Sax. **laven**, Goth. *kleibjan*; originally = nähren] I. *v. tr.* to restore wasted strength, to refresh, to recreate. Der Wein hat ihn gelabt, the wine has revived or enlivened his spirits; einen Kranken —, to give a patient corroboratives or corroborants, *it.* to give a patient some refreshing or cooling drink; eine —de Arznei, ein —der Trank, a corroborant medicine, a corroborative, a refreshing or cooling drink. *Fig.* to procure enjoyment, to comfort. Euer Anblick labt mich, the sight of you comforts me; jene Farbe labt das Auge, that colour pleases the eye. II. *v. r.* **ſich** —, to refresh, to recreate one's self. Sich mit Speiſe und Trank —, to take some refreshments, to refresh one's self with food and drink. *Fig.* to enjoy any thing. Sich an einem Anblicke —, to feast one's eyes on a sight, to enjoy a sight; das labt die Naſe, that recreates the nostrils.

Labe-trank, *m.* a cordial, a refreshing draught or drink; *it.* a delicious beverage. —**wein**, *m.* restorative, excellent, delicious wine.

Läberdan, *m.* [-es] [Engl. *Aberdeen-fish*, D. *abberdaan*] salted cod-fish.

***Labet**, [a corruption of the Fr. *la bête*, at cards] an expression at certain games at cards, signifying loss. —**werden**, to be beasted or looed. *Fig.* [in popular language] to be worn out, to have or get the worse, to be a loser. Jemand — machen, to beast any one. Das — [a game at cards], loo, beast. — **ſpielen**, to play at loo or beast.

Labetſpiel, *n.* loo, beast [a game at cards].

***Labiälbuchſtabe**, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] labial letter, V. Lippenbuchſtabe.

Läbkuchen, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] V. [the usual word] Lebkuchen.

***Laboránt**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a chimist; an assistant or a workman in a laboratory.

***Laboratórium**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Laboratorien] laboratory [of a chimist].

***Laborīren**, *v. intr.* to make experiments in chimistry; *it.* to seek the philosopher's stone. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] An einer Krankheit —, to be afflicted with a disease, to labour under a disease.

***Labrādorſtein**, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] [in mineralogy] labrador or opalescent feldspar, labradorstone.

Läbſal, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] refreshment, recreation, a restorative, cordial. *Fig.* comfort. Gute Poeſie iſt — für Herz und Geiſt, good poetry is a recreation for the heart and mind; eine grüne Flur iſt ein — für das Auge, a verdant field is a recreation to the eye; ein gutes Bett iſt ein — für den müden Reiſenden, a good bed is a comfort to the weary traveller.

1. **Läbung**, *f.* [V. 1. Laben] coagulation.

2 **Läbung**, *f.* V. Labſal.

***Labyrínth**, *n.* [-es, *pl.*-e] labyrinth, maze. Die Wendungen eines —es, the turnings and windings of a labyrinth or maze. [in anatomy] the labyrinth of the ear. *Fig.* an inexplicable or inextricable difficulty, a labyrinth. Sich in —e verwickeln, to run into labyrinths, to get into inextricable difficulties.

***Labyrínthiſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* intricate, perplexed, labyrinthian.

Lacedämon, *n* [-s] Lacedemon.

Lacedämónier, *m.*, —**inn**, *f.* Lacedemonian.

Lacedämóniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Lacedemonian, in the manner of the Lacedemonians.

Láchbar, *adj.* [V. 1. Lachen] [among foresters] Ein —er Baum, a tree good for tapping to obtain the rosin of it.

Láchbaum, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -bäume] [among foresters] 1) a tree into which cuts have been made for obtaining the rosin. 2) a tree marked with cuts to serve as a boundary, a limit-tree. 3) any tree marked with cuts serving as a guide or index.

1. **Láche**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to **Loch**, **Lücke**] [among foresters] 1) a mark cut in a tree. 2) a place on the stem of a tree stripped of the bark [for obtaining rosin]. 3) V. Lachbaum. 4) a path or lane cut through a thicket.

2. **Láche**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to the L. *lacus*, *lacuna*, Sw. *lag* = Waſſer &c., Fr. *lac*, Eng. *lake*, Scotch *loch* = See] pool, puddle. Syn. **Lache**, **See** [der], **Pfuhl**, **Pfütze**, **Sumpf**, **Teich**, **Weiher**. A **See** is not only the largest inland standing water, but it may also have an outlet, and consequently be connected with rivers, as the lake of Geneva with the Rhone. Its water is also pure and is, for the most part, inhabited by different kinds of fish. A **Pfuhl** is distinguished from a **See** in being smaller, and in having no outlet: it is sometimes limpid, at others turbid, and may, or may not, contain fish. A **Pfütze** is only a smaller **Pfuhl**, which may disappear as easily as it is formed. A **Pfuhl**, however, may be an agreeable piece of water, and of greater or less extent; both agree in not having any outlet. A **Sumpf** is distinguished from the two last in having its waters over a soft soil which gives way under the feet. He who is not sure of his way in traversing a wood may easily stick fast in **Sümpfen**. In some boggy districts the **Sümpfe** do not dry up even in summer. **Lache** is peculiar to Upper Germany; its signification is the same as **Pfuhl** in Lower Germany. **Teich** and **Weiher** are distinguished from the rest as being artificial and destined as reservoirs for fish; the former, or even both, are often without this especial destination, and only serve as an embellishing piece of water in pleasure-grounds.

Lachenknoblauch, *m.* [in botany] water-germander, scordium.

3. **Láche**, *f.* [V. 2. Lachen] act of laughing, laugh; *it.* manner of laughing. Eine helle, laute — aufſchlagen, to break out into laughter, to burst into a loud laugh or to burst out with laughing.

Lácheln, V. 1. Lachen.

Lächeln, I. *v. intr.* to smile. Einem —, to smile upon any one: über Etwas —, to smile at a thing; boshaft, höhniſch, ſpöttiſch —, to sneer: albern or einfältig —, to simper. *Fig.* Die Gelegenheit, die nun lächelt, occasion which now smiles, the favorable opportunity that now offers itself: der —de Frühling, smiling spring; mir lächelt keine Hoffnung, I have no glimmering of hope; ihm — Ruhm und Sieg, glory and victory smile upon him; dieſer Ort lächelt mir vor allen, this spot or place pleases me best of all. II. *v. tr.* [chiefly in higher lang.] to express or impart any thing by a smile or by smiling. Einem Liebe —, to impart one's love to any one by a smile; ſie lächelte Spott auf ihn, she smiled upon him with a mocking air. Das —, act of smiling, smile; ein holdes, ſüßes —, a sweet smile; ein boshaftes —, a sneer; ein höhniſches, ein beißendes —, a satirical, a sarcastic grin; ein verſtecktes —, a lurking smile.

1. **Láchen**, *v. tr.* [allied to **ſchlagen**, **Loch**, **Leck**, V. 1. Lache] [among foresters] 1) to cut marks in the bark of a tree, to make a cut in the bark. 2) to cut a path or lane through a thicket.

2. **Láchen**, [Goth. *hlahjan*, Icel. *hleja*, allied to **klagen**, to **locken**, to the Gr. *λαχεῖν* and L. *loquor*] I. *v. intr.* to laugh. Ueber Etwas —, to laugh at a thing; laut —, to laugh out or aloud, to burst into a loud laugh; überlaut, aus vollem Halſe or hellauf —, to laugh out immoderately, to split one's sides with laughing or laughter, to chuckle; halblaut or verſtohlen —, to giggle, V. Kichern [said of girls]; ſich krank, ſich halb krank, zu Tode — [in fam. lang.], to die with laughing, to split one's sides with laughing; ſich den Bauch halten vor — [in popular lang.], to shake one's sides with laughter, to be ready to split one's sides with laughing; erzwungen —, to laugh but faintly, forcedly; ich konnte mich des —s nicht enthalten, I could not help or forbear laughing; *prov.* wer zuletzt lacht, lacht am beſten, they will be best off who laugh last; in das Fäuſtchen —, to laugh in one's sleeve; Einem in's Geſicht —, to laugh at any one to his face, *it. fig.* [Einem unter die Naſe —], to laugh at any one with a defying air; er lacht über [verlacht] Sie, he laughs at you; einer Sache or über eine Sache —, to laugh at a thing. *Fig.* Redlichkeit lachte auf ſeiner Stirn [rather high-flown], honesty was written on his forehead; Alles lacht in dieſem Landhauſe, every thing is or looks pleasant, smiles in this country-house; die —den Thäler, the smiling valleys; die —den Fluren, the laughing fields; —de Erben [in fam. lang.], laughing, distant heirs. *Prov.* Baar Geld lacht, money commands all. II. *v. tr.* 1) to impart by laughing. Er lachte mir Beifall, he applauded me laughing or with a laugh, he smiled applause or approbation upon me. 2) to effect by laughing. Es iſt ſchwer, die Thoren klüger zu —, it is difficult, to make fools wiser by laughing at them. Das —, act of laughing, laughter, laugh; ein erzwungenes —, a forced laugh. *Fig.* Sardoniſches —, sardonian or sardonic laugh, sneer.

Lach-froſch, *m* laughing-frog [rana ridibunda]. —**gans**, *f.* the white-fronted goose, the laughing-goose. —**luſt**, *f.* inclination, mind to laugh. —**luſtig**, *adj.* and *adv.* disposed, having a mind to laugh. Sie iſt ſehr —luſtig, she is very fond of laughing, a great

laugher, a merry creature. †—maul, *n. fig.* a person fond of laughing, a giggler. —meve, *f.* the laughing-gull. —muskel, *m.* muscle of risibility. —taube, *f., dim.* —täubchen, ‖—täublein, *n.* laughing-dove, Indian turtle-dove. *Fig.* [in popular lang.] Sie iſt eine rechte —taube, she laughs always, is of a very risible disposition. —weihe, *f.* kestrel, stannel, wind-hover. —zahn, *m.*, —zähne, *pl.* one of the middle foreteeth, which are shown in laughing.

Lachenswerth, *adj.* and *adv.* deserving to be laughed at, laughworthy, laughable, risible, ridiculous.

Lächer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a person who laughs, laugher. Er hat die — auf ſeiner Seite, he has the laughers on his side, the laugh runs on his side, is in his favour.

Lächerhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* [a little low] disposed to laugh, of a risible disposition. Es iſt ihm nicht — zu Muthe, he is not disposed to laugh, is not in a laughing humour.

Lächerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [rather provincial, or in pop. lang.] disposed to laugh, risible. Einen — machen, to make any one laugh. 2) [that may justly excite laughter] laughable, risible. —e Geſchichte, laughable story; ein —er Kautz, a droll, ludicrous blade or fellow; ich finde daran nichts —es, I find nothing to laugh at in that. 3) ridiculous. Wie —iſt das! how ridiculous that is! ein —er Menſch, a ridiculous man or fellow; Einen, Etwas — machen, to turn any one or any thing into ridicule, to ridicule any one &c.; ſich — machen, — werden, to make one's self ridiculous, to expose one's self to laughter; to fall into ridicule; in das —e fallen, to fall into ridicule. Syn. Lächerlich, Belachenswerth, Komiſch, Poſſierlich, Burleske. The Belachenswerthe deserves to be laughed at, even if it should not always excite laughter. The Lächerliche is, properly, what really provokes laughter; it is, however, often confounded with belachenswerth. The really Belachenswerthe should be the only source of the Lächerliche, but poets, by humorous combinations and associations, can often make things lächerlich which are not at all belachenswerth. The Komiſche is the Lächerliche in action. Every thing komiſch is therefore lächerlich, but every thing lächerlich is not komiſch. The Poſſierliche [droll] is more immediately the Lächerliche in gesture. The monkey, on account of his lächerlichen motions, is a poſſierliches animal. Children, also, are poſſierlich when, in their games, they imitate the serious manner of older persons. The Burleske consists in a lächerlichen representation of what is great and important. There is, however, a twofold sort of the Burlesken, V. Parodie, Travestiren.

Lächerlichkeit, *f.* 1) ridiculousness. 2) a ridiculous thing.

Lächern, [rather provincial, or in popular lang.] I. *v. tr.* to make laugh. Seine Antwort hat mich gelächert, his answer has made me laugh. II. *v. intr. impers.* to have an inclination or mind to laugh. Es lächert mich, wenn ich daran denke, I cannot but laugh whenever I think of it.

1. Lächig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Lacherhaft.

2. Lächig, *adj.* and *adv.* full of pools or puddles, marshy, swampy.

Lächler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who smiles, smiler.

1. Lachs, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to blank, bleich, blicken, Eng. *look*] a sort of brandy. Danziger —, Dantzic brandy or gold-cordial.

2. Lachs, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [either from lächen = ſpringen, or more probably allied to leuchten, blecken, blicken, bleich &c.] [a fish called Salm in spring and summer] salmon. Der Kopf eines —es, the jowl of a salmon.

Lachs-brut, *f.* salmon-peals. —fang, *m.* 1) act of catching salmon. 2) place or establishment for catching salmon; *it.* salmon-leap; *it.* salmon-pipe. 3) time or season of catching salmon. —fiſcherei, *f.* V. —fang 1) and 2). —fohre, —forelle, *f.* salmon-trout, sea-trout. —kind, *n.* a young or little salmon. —kinder, *pl.* salmon peals or sews. —kopf, *m.* jowl of a salmon. —kunze, *f.* V. —kind. —leich, *m.* salmon sews. —rogener, *m.* the female salmon. —ſtör, *m.* salmon-sturgeon. —weibchen, *n.* V. —rogener. —wurm, *m.* salmon-louse. —zunge, *f.* 1) a salmon's tongue. 2) [a species of salmon] the grey.

Lachter, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] or *f.* [*pl.* -] [another form of Klafter] fathom.

Lachter-baum, *m.* V. Lachbaum 2). —kette, *f.* [in mining] a chain for measuring, five or six fathoms in length. —ſchnur, *f.* line or cord for measuring, ten or twelve fathoms long.

Lack, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Arab. *lach*, Pers. *lac* = rothes Harz] 1) lac, gum-lac. 2) lacker, varnish. 3) [among painters] lac. Venetianiſcher —, Venetian lac; Florentiner —, Florentine lac. 4) [in gardening] wall-flower.

Lack-arbeit, *f.* lackered or varnished work. —arbeiter, *m.* varnisher. —blume, *f.* wall-flower. —farbe, *f.* 1) colour of lac or varnish; *it.* colour of the wall-flower. 2) [a middle colour between ultramarine and vermilion] lac or lake, lac-dye, cake-lac. —firniß, *m.* lacker; *it.* varnish. —harz, *n.* 1) any rosin used for making a lacker or varnish. 2) copal. —holz, *n.* mountain-pine. —pfirſche, *f.*, —pfirſich, *m.* [a valuable sort of peach] the gross mignon. —ſtock, *m.* a wallflower-bush. —viole, *f.* V. —blume. —waare, *f.* V. —arbeit.

Lackei, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [allied to the Sw. *lacka* = laufen, Goth. *laikan* = ſpringen] lackey, footman. Syn. Lackei, Diener, Bedienter. Diener and Bedienter, in domestic relations, differ as much from each other as they do in the great society of the state. A Lackei is a domestic servant who wears livery and is chiefly employed to accompany his master.

Lacken, [more generally] *Lackiren, *v. tr.* to lacker, to varnish. Lackirte Waaren, japaned wares.

‖Lacken, or Lecken, [allied to the Gr. λαχ-τίζω] *v. intr.* 1) to run, V. Laufen. 2) to jump, to skip, V. Springen. 3) to kick. *Fig.* to make resistance, to oppose.

*Lackirer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] varnisher.

Lackmus, *n.* [-es] blue colour made of the turnsol-plant, lacmus.

Lackmus-blau, *n.* turnsol-blue. —pflanze, *f.* turnsol-plant.

‖Lacktuke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [L. *lactuca*] lettuce.

Lacönien &c., V. Lakonien &c.

Lade, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to the Lat. *claudo*, ſchließen] 1) box, chest, case; *dim.* Lädchen, ‖Lädlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] a little box. Die — des Bundes, the ark of the covenant, V. Bundes —; die — der Handwerker, V. Handwerks—; die — einer Orgel, soundboard or chest of an organ; [among silk-weavers] die —, the batten. Syn. V. Kaſten. 2) Die —n eines Pferdes, the bars of a horse.

Ladenmeiſter, *m.* master-tradesman presiding at a meeting of a company or guild.

1. Laden, *ir. v. tr.* [Sax. *hladan* and *ladan*, originally = füllen] 1) [in general] to fill, to load, to lade. Sich den Magen voll — [low], to charge or load one's stomach; einen Wagen —, to load a waggon; die Waaren auf Kameele —, to put the goods on camels, to lade camels with goods; Waaren in's Schiff —, to ship goods; zu viel, zu ſchwer —, to overload, to over-burden. *Fig.* Einem Etwas auf den Hals — [low], to burden one with any thing; Jemandes Haß auf ſich —, to incur any one's hatred; einen Mord auf ſich —, to commit a murder; Gottes Zorn auf ſich —, to draw the wrath of God upon one's self; ich lade es auf mich [in familiar lang.], I take it upon me or upon my shoulders; er hat ſchief geladen [in fam. lang.], he is a little tipsy, half-seas over. 2) [in a more limited sense] to charge or load [a gun, cannon &c.]. Scharf —, to load with shot or with a bullet; blind —, to load or charge with powder only, without shot or a bullet; die elektriſche Flaſche —, to charge the Leyden phial.

Lade-barte, *f.* [in salt-works] hatchet with which the large pieces of salt are cut. —brief, *m.* V. Ladungsſchein, Frachtbrief, and also under 2. Laden. —geld, *n.* 1) money or fee paid for lading. 2) fee paid for a summons. —kette, *f.* the electrical chain or chain of the Leyden phial. —löffel, *m.* V. —ſchaufel. —maß, *n.* measure for determining the quantity of powder for a gun's charge. —platz, *m.* place of lading. —pfriem, *m.* priming-iron. —ſchaufel, *f.* charger, gun-ladle. —ſchein, *m.* V. Ladungsſchein. —ſtecken, —ſtock, *m.* ram-rod; [on board of men of war] rammer. —taſche, *f.* cartridge-box. —waſſerlinie, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] load-waterline. —zettel, *m.* V. Ladungsſchein.

2. Laden, *ir. v. tr.* [Sax. *hlyda*, rufen, Goth. *lathon*, allied to Laut, Lied, old Fr. *lai*, old Eng. *lay*] 1) [in general] to invite. Zum Mittageſſen —, to invite to dinner. *Fig.* Das ſchöne Wetter ladet uns zum Spaziergange, the fine weather invites us to take a walk. 2) [in a more limited sense] Einen vor Gericht —, to cite, to summon any one; vor den Richter, vor eine [amtirende] Gerichtsperſon —, to summon before a judge, before a [sitting] magistrate.

Ladebrief, *m.* 1) [unusual, better Einladungs-Brief or -Schreiben] letter of invitation. 2) [in law] summons. [V. also under 1. Laden.]

Laden, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -, or Läden], *dim.* Lädchen, ‖Lädlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [another form of Lade] 1) [in general] any thing that covers, a shutter, window-shutter. Machet die Läden auf, open the shutters; [in seamen's lang.] port-lid; der — an einem Krämergewölbe, the shutter of a skylight or trunk-light in a shop. 2) [an inclosed space in which goods are sold] shop, stall, [in America] store. Einen — anlegen, to set up a shop; einen — haben, to keep a shop; ein wohlverſehener —, a well-stocked shop.

Laden-burſch, —diener, *m.* shopman, shop-boy; *it.* [in contempt] V. —ſchwengel. —dieb, *m.* shop-lifter [in London &c.]. —dieberei, *f.* shop-lifting. —fenſter, *n.* 1) skylight. 2) window of a shop. —flügel, *m.* the moveable half of a window-shutter. —gehülfe, *m.* shop-mate, [American] help in a store. —hüter, *m.* the keeper of a shop or store. *Fig.* [in familiar lang.] a commodity that sticks by one, that will not go off, †shopkeeper. —junge, *m.* shop-boy. —jungfer, *f.* shop-woman. —klappe, *f.* shop-shutter. —preis, *m.* the selling-price, [of books] publication-price. —ſchwengel, *m.* [low, in contempt] shopman. —thür, *f.* the door of a shop. —tiſch, *m.* counter [in a shop].

—zins, *m.* shop-hire, shop-rent.

Lāder, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] one who loads or charges, loader.

*Lädiren, V. Beſchädigen, Verletzen.

*Läſiōn, *f.* V. Beſchädigung, Verletzung.

1. Ladung, *f.* [from 1. Laden] 1) act of loading or lading In — liegen, to be ready to load or to take in cargo; in —nach Hull &c. liegen, to be loading for Hull &c.; in — auf hier, loading for this place. 2) [that which is loaded] load, loading, lading, cargo. Die — eines Karrens, the load of a cart, a cart-load; eine gute, volle —, a good, full load or charge; die — eines Schiffes, the lading or freight of a ship, cargo; die — anbrechen, to break bulk; [among hunters = Pfropf] wad, wadding. 3) [as much as can be loaded] load, burden. Die — eines Eſels, the burden of an ass; die — eines Nachens, a boat's load; die — eines Schiffes, the burden of a ship; die — dieſes Schiffes iſt 100 Tonnen, the burden of this vessel is a hundred tons; eine — Steine, a load of stones; die — eines Schießgewehrs, the charge of a fire-arm; die — aus einem Gewehre wieder herauszieben, to unload a gun; [among hunters] V. Lademaß.

Ladungs-flaſche, *f.* Leyden phial. —platz, *m.* place of lading. —ſchein, *m.* bill of lading.

2. Ladung, *f.* [from 2. Laden] 1) [unusual, V. 2. Einladung] invitation. 2) [in law] summons, citation. Eine — erhalten, to be summoned to appear.

‖Läff, *adj.* V. Schlaff, Matt, Schaal.

1. Läffe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in seamen's lang.] the wash or blade of an oar.

2. Läffe, *m.* [-n, *pl.*-n] [also Lappe; allied to ſchlaff and läppiſch; according to others from the old lafan = lecken] *dim.* Läffchen, *n.* a pert fop, a puppy; a doodle; a trifler.

Laffenmäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* like a puppy or doodle, silly, foolish.

Läffelei, *f.* courting, caressing, V. Löffelei.

Läffeln, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to make love, to caress, to fondle, to toy, to dally.

*Laffétte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] carriage of a cannon or gun. Eine Kanone auf die — legen, to lay a gun upon the carriage, to mount a gun; eine Kanone von der — herabnehmen, to take a gun off the carriage, to dismount a gun.

Laffetten-block, *m.* wedges fixed under the train of a gun-carriage. —wand, *f.* cheek of a gun-carriage.

Läffler, *m.* V. Löffler.

Läge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Legen] 1) manner of being placed or laid, situation, site, seat. Dieſer Kranke kann keine gute — finden, that sick person cannot lie easy; die — einer Stadt, eines Hauſes &c., the situation or site of a town, house &c.; [in seamen's lang.] die —n der Küſten kennen, to know the bearings of the coasts; [in painting] site [of a landscape]; [in fencing] guard; in — ſeyn, to be upon one's guard; außer — ſeyn, to be off guard. *Fig.* state, condition. Er iſt in einer jämmerlichen —, he is in a pitiable condition, in a miserable plight; ſein Vermögen iſt in einer zerrütteten —, his affairs are in a bad situation; das iſt die gegenwärtige — der Dinge, this is the present state of things. 2) [a range of things placed one over the other or side by side] lay, layer, stratum, bed. Eine — Butter und eine — Käſe, a layer of butter and a layer of cheese; eine — Erde, Thon, Sand, a layer of earth, clay, sand; [in printing] gathering; die Bogen in —n legen, to gather the sheets; [in painting and gilding] layer, lay or laying on, couch; geben Sie drei —n weißer Oelfarbe, do it thrice over with white lead; die —n eines Taues [in seamen's language], the tiers of a cable; [on board of men-of-war] tier of guns; ein Schiff mit zwei, drei —n, a ship with two, three tiers. *Fig.* [discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship] broadside. Dem Feinde eine — geben, to give the enemy a broadside; eine — aushalten, to stand a broadside. Syn. Lage, Stand, Zuſtand. Stand indicates a permanent condition, the two others variable ones. We keep a house in baulichem Stande [repair], but we place it in a habitable Zuſtand by numerous convenient arrangements, &c. We come into the world in a helpless Zuſtand, and are often placed in singular Lagen.

Lagenweiſe, *adj.* and *adv.* in or by layers, beds or strata. —weiſe übereinander legen, to lay in strata, to stratify; die —weiſe Uebereinanderlegung, stratification.

Läge, *adj.* V. Leg, Lege.

Lägel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [also Logel; allied to the Lat. *lagena*, Gr. λάγηνος, Low Lat. *legula*, to Loch] 1) a small barrel. Ein — Oel, a barrel of oil. 2) [in seamen's lang.] cringle in the bolt-rope of a sail.

‖Läger, *adj.* and *adv.* laid, pressed down, lodged [said of corn which is laid by the wind or rain].

Läger, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) act of lying down, state of being laid down. Er hat heute Nacht ein unruhiges — gehabt, he has had or passed a bad night; ich habe ein langes — ausgeſtanden, I have gone through a long sickness, V. Krankenlager; [in fencing] guard; aus dem — kommen, to break measure; V. Lage 1); [in husbandry] zu — gehen, to be laid or lodged [said of corn beaten down by the weather]; [in seamen's lang.] nicht —! don't fall off! luff! keep her to! 2) [place where any thing lies or ought to lie] place of lying. [among masons] Das natürliche — eines Steines, the cleaving grain; das falſche — eines Steines, the breaking grain; einen Stein auf ein falſches — legen, to lay a stone contrary to its cleaving grain. *it.* das — [= Weinlager, Bierlager], the beams in a cellar on which barrels are laid, ‖gawn-tree, stilling, stand for casks; Wein auf das — legen, to set wine-casks on gawntrees; er hat ſo und ſo viel Oxhoft Wein auf dem —, he has so many hogsheads of wine upon the stilling or stand; Bier auf das — brauen, to make or brew strong beer, double-beer, march-beer. *it.* ware-house, store-house. Waaren auf das — thun, to lay goods in a magazine or store-house. 3) [place of rest for men and beasts] bed, couch, layer [of cattle], lair [of wild beasts]. Vom — aufſtehen, to rise [from bed]; kein ſicheres — haben, to have no settled home; die Erde war mein —, the earth was my bed; dem Rindvieh ein — von Stroh machen, to litter the cattle; das — eines Haſen, the form of a hare; das — eines Fuchſes, the covert of a fox; das wilde Schwein iſt in ſeinem —, the wild boar is in its hold; das — eines Hirſches, the lair of a stag; der Hirſch geht nicht aus ſeinem — hervor, the stag remains concealed; einen Hirſch aus ſeinem — aufjagen, auftreiben, to unharbour a stag; das — eines Wolfes &c., the haunt of a wolf. 4) [*pl.* also Läger] camp, encampment. Ein fliegendes —, a flying camp; ein — von Zelten or Zeltlager, a camp of tents; ein — von Hütten or Baracken, a camp of huts or barracks; ein — ſchlagen or aufſchlagen, to pitch a camp; ein — abbrechen, aufheben, to strike a camp, to decamp. 5) that which lies. *a*) a bed, stratum, layer. *b*) stock, store, supply. Dieſer Buchhändler hat ein großes —, this bookseller has a great stock of books. 6) that which lies lowest. Das — des Bieres, dregs of beer.

Lager-apfel, *m.* an apple fit for keeping; *it.* an apple which has lain some time in the fruit-chamber. —balken, *m.* the beam which is laid over the piers of a bridge. —baum, *m.* gawn-tree. —beſtand, *m.* statement of goods in a warehouse. Den —beſtand eines Kaufmanns aufnehmen, to take an inventory of the goods of a merchant. —bier, *n.* beer that may be or has been kept for some time in the cellar, strong-beer, double-beer, march-beer. —birn, *f.* a pear fit for keeping; *it.* a pear &c. [as under —apfel]. —buch, *n.* 1) a book in which the land belonging to any place is registered, land-book, terrar. 2) a merchant's book of his stock, stock-book. —dieb, *m.* camp-thief or robber, a thieving soldier. —faß, *n.* a large cask which remains constantly in the cellar. —fieber, *n.* camp-fever. —geld, *n.* V. —zins. —geräth, *n.* furniture, equipage of a camp. —gewicht, *n.* standard weight. —haft, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) that may be kept. —hafter Wein, wine fit for keeping. 2) bed-ridden. —haus, *n.* 1) warehouse, storehouse. 2) public storehouse, bonding-warehouse [in which foreign goods may be deposited under custom house-control or in bond for future sale or for re-exportation]. —holz, *n.* 1) trees lying in a wood without being carried away and made use of. 2) wood for gawntrees; *it.* a gawn-tree. —hütte, *f.* a barrack, camp-hut. —korn, *n.* corn that has been laid by the wind or rain, lodged corn. —krankheit, *f.* camp-disorder, V. —fieber. —kranz, *m.*, —krone, *f.* [in antiquity] a garland given to him who first entered the enemy's camp [corona castrensis]. —kunſt, *f.* the art of encamping, castrametation. ‡—meiſter, *m.* [*Quartiermeiſter] quarter-master. —obſt, *n.* fruit fit to be kept; *it.* fruit kept during the winter. —platz, *m.* place good for a camp or an encampment. —punkt, *m.* [in gunnery] place of the trunnions. —rebe, *f.* a vine that creeps along the ground, creeping vine. —ruhr, *f.* flux or dysentery prevailing in a camp. —ſcheit, *n.* a log of fire-wood of the stem of a tree, V. Kernſcheit. —ſeuche, *f.* infectious camp-disorder. —ſtatt, —ſtätte, —ſtelle, *f.* place of lying down, resting-place; *it.* bed, couch. Wo werde ich dieſe Nacht eine —ſtatt finden? where am I to find a night's lodging? *it.* V. —platz. —ſtock, *m.* a lying bee-hive. —ſucht, *f.* V. Fleckfieber. —wache, *f.* camp-watch. —wall, *m.* 1) a wall round a camp. 2) [in seamen's lang.] shallow, flat, shoal. —wand, *f.* [in mining] solid rocks, solid wall. —wein, *m.* wine fit for keeping. —wuchs, *m.* [in husbandry] luxuriant growth of corn. —zins, *m.* money paid for warehousing, warehouse-rent.

Lägern, I. *v. intr.* 1) to lie, V. Liegen. 2) to camp, to encamp. II. *v. tr.* 1) to lay down, to lay. Der Regen hat das Getreide gelagert, the rain has lodged the corn. 2) to prepare a camp for, to encamp. Das Heer auf einem Hügel —, to encamp the army on a hill. III. *v. r.* ſich —, 1) to lie down. Das Getreide hat ſich gelagert, the corn has been lodged or has lodged; ſich in's Gras —, to lie down on the grass; der Hirſch hat ſich gelagert, the stag is lodged. 2) to encamp, to pitch a camp.

Lägerung, *f.* encampment.

Lagerungskunſt, *f.* V. Lagerkunſt.

*Lagophthalmie, *f.* [in medicine] lagophthalmia, V. Haſenauge 2).

Lähm, *adj.* and *adv.* [Sax. and Sw. *lam*, Icel. *lamr*, old Germ. luom = weich] lame. Ein —er Arm &c., a lame arm &c.; an einem Fuße — ſeyn, to be lame in or of one leg; er iſt am ganzen Körper —, he is deprived of [the use of] all his members; Einen — machen, to lame, to cripple any one; — gehen, to go lame, to halt, to limp; †Einen krumm und — ſchlagen, V. Krumm. *it.* [in popular lang.] deprived of spring and elasticity. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] imperfect, not satisfactory. Ein —er Beweis, an argument that is lame; —e Entſchuldigung, a lame excuse; —er Styl, flimsy, flagging, languid style; *it.* ein —er [= fauler, träger] Menſch, a lazy fellow. Syn. V. Krüppel.

Lahm-füßig, —händig, *adj.* and *adv.* having lame legs, lame hands, lame of the legs, of the hands. **—lendig,** *adj.* and *adv.* hip-shot.

Lähme, *f.* state of being lame, of being palsied, lameness; *it.* palsy.

Lähmen, *v. intr.* to become or to be lame. *Fig.* Dieſes Gleichniß lahmet, this comparison is lame; *it.* eine —de Schreibart, a flagging, languid style.

Lähmen, *v. tr.* to lame, to cripple, to disable; *fig.* to paralyze. Alle Kräfte dieſer Nation ſcheinen gelähmt zu ſeyn, all the strength of this nation seems to be paralyzed; der or ein plötzlicher Schrecken hat ihm die Zunge gelähmt, the fright or a sudden fright has deprived him of the faculty of speaking; die Trägheit lähmt die Geiſteskräfte, idleness blunts the powers of the mind.

Lähmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who [that which] makes lame or paralyzes [used also *fig.*].

Lähmheit, *f.* lameness.

Lähmung, *f.* 1) act of laming or paralyzing. 2) state of being lame or palsied. Die — der Glieder &c., paralysis; [in farriery] foundering.

1. Lähn, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [probably allied to lein, klein, Eng. *lean* and Low Sax. *leen* = dünne] flattened gold or silver-wire; V. Gold-, Silber—; *it.* tinsel.

2. Lähn, *f.* [-es] [Fr. *lin*, Lat. *linum* = flax] lawn. V. also Schleierleinwand.

Lähne, V. Lehne.

Laib, Laich, Laichen &c., V. Leib, Leich, Leichen.

Laibbrod, *n.* V. Leibbrod.

Laie, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [from the Gr. λαός = Volk opposed to Prieſter] layman. Die —n, laity, [less used] temporals, temporalty. *Fig.* a person not learned, not initiated in any art or science. Ich bin noch ein — in der höhern Mathematik, I am not yet initiated in the higher branches of mathematics, I know nothing yet of &c.

Laien-bruder, *m.* lay-brother. **—güter,** *pl.* temporals. **—pfründe,** *f.* a lay benefice or prebend, a benefice &c. enjoyed by a layman. **—prieſter,** *m.* a lay-priest. **—ſchweſter,** *f.* a lay-sister, drudge in a nunnery.

Lakai or **Lakei,** V. Lackei.

Lake, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Sw. *laka* = Brühe] brine, pickle. Fleiſch in die — legen, to pickle meat.

Laken, *v. tr.* to pickle.

Laken, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [perhaps allied to the Gr. λαχίς, L. *lacinia*] cloth, linen; *it.* [= Bettlaken] sheet.

Lakenhändler, *m.* &c. V. Tuchhändler &c.

Lakonien, *n.* [-s] Laconia.

Lakonier, *m.* Laconian.

Lakoniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) V. Lacedämoniſch. 2) *Fig.* laconic, laconical. —e Redensart, laconic phrase, laconism or laconicism.

***Lakoniſmus,** *m.* [*pl.* Lakoniſmen] laconism.

***Lakritze,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] or **Lakritzenbaum,** *m.* **Lakritzenholz,** *n.* licorice.

Lakritzenſaft, *m.* juice of the licorice root, Spanish juice, Spanish licorice.

Lallen, [allied to the Gr. λαλεῖν = ſprechen] I. *v. intr.* to speak imperfectly [as children], to stammer, to lisp. II. *v. tr.* to utter imperfectly, stammering or lisping. Eine Sprache —, to lisp a language, to speak it very imperfectly; in den Schlaf —, V. Lullen. Das —, lisping, stammering.

***1. Lama,** *m.* [-'s] [the sovereign pontiff or rather the god of the Asiatic Tartars] Lama.

***2. Lama,** *n.* [-'s, *pl.* -s] [a small species of camel, the Camelus Lama of South America] lama.

Lambert, Lampert, *m.* [a name of men] V. Lamprecht.

Lamberts-nuß, *f.* filbert. **—nußſtaude,** *f.* filbert-tree.

Lambdaförmig, *adj.* and *adv.* [having the form of the Greek Λ] lamdoidal.

Lambdanaht, *f.* [*pl.* -nähte] [in anatomy] lamdoidal suture.

***Lamentatiōn,** *f.* [in the Roman church-service] lamentation.

***Lamentīren,** *v. intr.* to lament, V. Wehklagen, Jammern.

***Lamento,** *n.* [-'s, *pl.* -s] [in familiar language] V. Klaggeſchrei, Klagelied.

***Lāmi,** *n.* [from *la*, *mi*, in music] *fig.* [in popular lang.] lamentation. Es wird mit einem — endigen, es wird auf ein — ausgehen, it will turn out or end in lamentings or lamentations.

***Laminīren,** *v. tr.* to form or beat into thin plates or scales, to flatten, to laminate.

Lamm, *n.* [-es, *pl.* Lämmer] [Sax., Goth. and Eng. *lamb*, from the Sax. *hlem*, Icel. *hliumur* = Schall, old Germ. limmen = blöken] 1) lamb; *dim.* Lämmchen, ||Lämmlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] a small lamb, a lambkin. Sie iſt ſanft, fromm, wie ein —, she is as gentle as a lamb, a sweet-tempered creature; *fig.* dieſes Kind iſt ein —, this child is as gentle as a lamb; [in Scripture] o — Gottes! o lamb of God! ſiehe, das iſt Gottes —! behold the lamb of God! das — Gottes, [in theology] the holy lamb. 2) [from the resemblance to wool] Lämmchen, Lämmerchen, *pl.* catkins, cat's-tails; *it.* small white [fleecy] clouds, fleeces [also called Schäfchenwolken].

Lamm-birn, *f.* a sort of winter-pear. **—fell,** *n.* a lamb's skin. **—fleiſch,** *n.* lamb [as meat]. **—fromm, —herzig,** *adj.* and *adv.* gentle, mild as a lamb, sweet-tempered, lamb-like. Er iſt or hat ein —frommes Gemüth, he is a very gentle-minded or meek hearted person; ein —frommes Pferd, a very gentle horse. **—zeit,** *f.* season when sheep lamb, lambing-time, yeaning-time.

Lämmer-abend, *m.* [at Hamburgh] the Friday before Whitsuntide. **—blume,** *f.* celadine, swallow-wort. **—braten,** *m.* roast lamb, V. Lammsbraten. **—geier,** *m.* a sort of vulture, lambs'-vulture. **—hirt,** *m.* 1) lamb-herd, shepherd, swain. 2) yellow water-wagtail. **—holz,** *n.* V. Allerheiligenholz. **—junge,** *m.* a boy who tends lambs. **—knecht,** *m.* a man who tends lambs, V. **—hirt. —kraut,** *n.* 1) all-good, good Henry, English Mercury. 2) V. Flachskraut. **—lattich,** V. **—ſalat. —niere,** *f.* 1) lamb's kidney. 2) [in mineralogy] lamb's-stone. **—ohren,** *pl.* 1) the ears of a lamb. 2) V. **—kraut** 1). **—ſalat,** *m.* lamb's-lettuce, corn-salad. **—ſchwänzchen,** *n.* 1) the tail of a lamb. 2) [in botany] the common milfoil or yarrow, V. Schafgarbe. **—ſtall,** *m.* stall for lambs. **—weide,** *f.* pasture for lambs. **—wolle,** *f.* lamb's-wool. **—zehente,** *m.* tithe of lambs.

Lamms-braten, *m.* roast lamb. **—viertel,** *n.* a quarter of lamb. **—wolle,** *f.* 1) lamb's-wool. 2) [formerly, a beverage in England, made of ale &c.] lamb's-wool.

Lämmen, *v. intr.* to lamb, to yean.

Lämmer, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [another form of Lummel, Lat. *lumbus* = Lende] [among hunters] haunch of venison.

Lämmerchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] *dim. pl.* of Lamm; *it.* V. Lamm 2).

Lämmern, V. Lammen.

Lämpe, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* Lämpchen, ||Lämplein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Fr. *lampe*, Gr. λαμπάς, probably allied to glimmen, glühen] lamp. Die ewige — [in the Roman and Greek catholic church], the inextinguishable, eternal lamp; die — ſtören, to trim the lamp. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Seine —, ſein Lämpchen will erlöſchen, nature is decayed in him or quite worn out, his lamp of life is going out; freut euch des Lebens, ſo lang noch das Lämpchen glüht, enjoy your life as long as its glow and vigour last.

Lampen-anzünder, *m.* lamp-lighter. **—docht,** *m.* lamp-wick. Baumwollene —dochte, lamp-cottons. **—flimmer,** *m.* [rather poetical] faint or flickering light of a lamp, glimmer of a lamp. **—füller,** *m.* V. **—anzünder. —geld,** *n.* money paid for lighting the lamps or the streets of a city. **—hell,** *adj.* and *adv.* lighted by lamps. **—helle,** *f.* light proceeding from a lamp or from lamps. **—licht,** *n.* light of a lamp. Beim —lichte leſen, to read by the light of a lamp. **—mann,** *m.* lamp-lighter. **—ofen,** *m.* [among chimists] a lamp with several wicks. **—öl,** *n.* lamp-oil. **—putzer,** *m.* lamp-lighter. **—röhre,** *f.* tube or branch of a lamp. **—röhren,** lamp burners, lamp-tubes. **—ruß,** *m.* lamp-black. **—ſchnauze,** *f.* the socket of a lamp which holds the wick. **—ſchein,** *m.* V. **—helle, —licht. —ſchimmer,** *m.* the glimmer or subdued light of a lamp. **—ſchwarz,** *n.* lamp-black. **—ſtock,** *m.* lampadary. **—wärter,** *m.* V. **—mann.**

Lämpert, V. Lamprecht.

Lampertsnuß, V. Lambertsnuß.

Lämprecht, [-s, *pl.* -e] **Lampértus,** *m.* [a name of men] Lambert.

Lamprète, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from *lambere* = lecken and *petra* = Fels] lamprey. Die kleine —, lampern, lamprel.

Länd, *n* [-es] [generally derived from lehnen, because the Low Sax. Land = Geländer, Lehne; but it might also be derived from legen and signify originally a thing lying higher than the sea, or more probably any thing extended] 1) [in general, a portion of the solid superficial part of the Earth] land, country. Das platte —, the flat country; niedriges, hohes —, a low, high country. 2) [opposed to sea or other bodies of water, rivers &c.] land. Zu Waſſer und zu —e, by water and by land; über —, by land, over-land; die Reiſe über — or die — reiſe von Oſtindien nach Aegypten, the journey over-land from the East-Indies to Egypt; das feſte —, the continent, terra firma; es reiſen ſtets viele Engländer auf dem feſten —e [von Europa] or auf dem [europäiſchen] Feſt—e, there are always many Englishmen travelling on the continent; nach der langen Seereiſe betraten wir mit Vergnügen das feſte —, after our long voyage we were

delighted to set foot again on or to tread terra-firma; zu —e reiſen, to travel by land; —! —! [a cry on board ships of the men aloft, when they perceive land] land! land! im Angeſicht des —es [in seamen's lang.], land to; das — näher zu Geſicht bekommen [in seamen's lang.], to raise the land; dem —e aus dem Geſicht [in seamen's lang.], land-laid; von — eingeſchloſſen or umgeben [in seamen's lang.], land-locked; an das — ſteigen, to go on shore, to land, to disembark; die Truppen an's — ſetzen, to disembark, to land the troops; an or längs dem —e hinfahren, hinſchiffen, to sail along the coast, to coast along; — entdecken, to discover land, to descry [the] land, to make [the] land; vom —e ſtoßen, to set sail, to put to sea; die Ruderer ſtießen vom —e ab, the rowers shove off their boat from the bank; über — ſegeln [in seamen's lang.], to be astern of one's reckoning; das — iſt gelegt [in seamen's lang.], the land is laid. 3) [opposed to town] country. Auf dem —e leben, wohnen, to live in the country, to rusticate; Leute vom —e, country-people, country-folk[s]; auf das — gehen, ſich auf das — begeben, to go into the country; über — gehen, reiſen, to go into the country, to take a trip into the country. 4) [productive land] land, soil. Das — bauen, to cultivate, to till the land or ground; gebautes —, cultivated land or field; ungebautes, wüſtes —, brach liegendes, untilled land, fallow ground; fettes, mageres, baubares —, fat, poor, arable land or soil; ein Stück — or —es, a piece of land or ground. Syn. V. Acker. 5) [*pl.* Länder] *dim.* Ländchen, ‖Ländlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] a piece of ground. Einen Garten in Länder abtheilen, to divide a garden into beds; ein Ländchen Monatrettige, a bed of monthly radishes. 6) [*pl.* Länder and Lande] *dim.* Ländchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [any tract of inhabited land] a country. Ein großes —, a vast country; aus welchem —e ſind Sie? what country were you born in? what countryman are you? das gelobte — [in Script. &c.], the land of promise, Canaan; das heilige — [in Script.], the holy land, Palestine; hier zu —e, hier —es, in this, in our country; außer —es ſeyn, to be abroad; ſich außer —es begeben, to go abroad; er iſt in allen Ländern Europa's herumgekommen, he has seen all the countries of Europe; dem Feinde in's — fallen, to invade or enter the enemy's country; er hat — und Leute geſehen [in familiar language], he has seen many countries, he has been abroad, he has seen the world; — und Leute regieren [in familiar language], to govern a state or country; — und Leute verlieren, um — und Leute kommen [in familiar lang.], to lose all one's states. *it.* the inhabitants of a country. Das ganze — betrauert ihn, the whole country mourns for him. Syn. Land, Staat. Land indicates a part of the earth with reference to its surface and limits, Staat with regard to the political connexion of its inhabitants. The ignorant man who cannot comprehend the moral entity the learned denominate the Staat, calls the state, of which he is a member, his Land, its ruler Landesherr or Landesvater, and not Staatsoberhaupt. 7) [in poetry] residence, abode, habitation. Das — der Seligen, der Wonne, the habitation of the blessed, the seat of bliss, paradise.

Land-abweſend, *adj.* and *adv.* absent from one's country. Ein [freiwillig] —abweſender, an absentee. —acciſe, *f.* excise or tax paid from land and its produce. —adel, *m.* 1) [formerly] provincial nobility [opposed to the nobility of the German Empire]. 2) nobility in the country, country-nobility; gentry. —ammann, *m.* [in Switzerland] 1) chief magistrate of the country, Landamman. 2) a magistrate, justice of the peace, governor of a certain district. —amt, *n.* 1) office or charge in the country. 2) a provincial court of justice or tribunal. —anbauer, *m.* V. —bauer 1). —anker, *m.* shore-anchor. —anwachs, *m.* alluvion. —arbeit, *f.* agricultural labour; *it.* rustic employment. —armee, *f.* V. —heer. —art, *f.* V. Landesart. —arzt, *m.* country-physician. ‡—ausſchuß, *m.* militia. —bär, *m.* the common bear. —bau, *m.* agriculture. —bauer, *m.* 1) cultivator, farmer, husbandman. 2) [in Switzerland] an inhabitant of the flat country. —baumeiſter, *m.* 1) inspector of the public buildings of a country, province or district. 2) architect or master-builder in the country, country-architect. —becker, *m.* baker of a village, country-baker. —bede, *f.* V. Hufenſteuer. —bedrückend, *adj.* and *adv.* oppressive, burdensome for a country or province, swaying a country despotically or oppressively. —bereiter, *m.* V. —reiter. —beſchäler, *m.* stallion or stone-horse of a district. —beſchreiber, *m.* V. Länderbeſchreiber. —beſitzer, *m.* landed proprietor, landholder. —betrüger, *m.* [in fam. lang.] one who cheats a country or state; *it.* [in popular lang.] a great or arrant cheat or impostor. —bettler, *m* a vagrant beggar, a begging vagabond. —bewohner, *m.* 1) [better —esbewohner or —eseinwohner] the inhabitant of a country. 2) inhabitant of the country, countryman. 3) land-man [as opposed to seaman]. —biber, *m.* V. Grubenbiber. —biſchof, *m.* rural bishop, Chorepiscopus. —bote, *m.* 1) [formerly, in Poland] deputy of a province. 2) a messenger sent into the country, country-messenger. 3) V. Büttel. —brauen, *n.* the brewing in the country. —buch, *n.* 1) a public register of the landed property of the knights and noblemen, [in England] doom's-day book. 2) terrar. 3) provincial code. —charte, *f.* V. —karte. —dechant, *m.* country-dean. —deich, *m.* the principal dyke of a country. —dienſt, *m.* land-service. ‡ or ‖—ding, *n.* V. —gericht 1). —direktor, *m.* the director or president of a province. —dirne, *f.* country-lass, V. [often in contempt] —mädchen. —dragoner, *m.* V. —reiter. —droſt, *m.* [in the kingdom of Hanover &c.] governor or chief officer or chief magistrate of a province or district. —droſtei, *f.* 1) the dignity of such an officer. 2) the jurisdiction of such an officer. —edelmann, *m.* [*pl.* —edelleute] country-nobleman, provincial nobleman; *it.* country-squire. —eigenthum, *n.* landed property. —eigenthümer, —eigener, *m.* landed proprietor, landlord; *it.* yeoman. —enge, *f.* isthmus, V. Erdenge. —erbe, *m.* heir of landed property; *it.* heir to a free-hold. —eulchen, *n.* V. Stinkfliege. —fahrer, *m.* V. Landſtreicher. —faß, *n.* a large cask used as a measure in some provinces of Germany. —feſte, —feſtung, *f.* 1) inland fortress. ‖2) embankment of earth or [chiefly] masonry against the encroaching of water. —fieber, *n.* 1) epidemic fever. 2) fever prevailing in the country [not in towns]. —flagge, *f.* a flag hoisted when land is descried. —fleiſcher, *m.* a butcher in the country. —flüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* flying or having fled from one's country, fugitive. —flüchtig werden, to fly from one's country. ‡—folge, *f.* 1) V. Landesfolge. 2) assembly or meeting of the magistrates or justices of a district. —forſtmeiſter, *m.* grand-master of the forests. —fracht, *f.* freight by land. —frau, *f.* a country-woman. —fräulein, *n.* [chiefly in contempt or jest] a country-miss. —fremd, *adj.* and *adv.* belonging to another country, foreign; *it.* [in fam. lang.] entirely unknown, entirely unacquainted in a country. Ich bin —fremd hier, I am quite a stranger here; ein —fremder Menſch, an entirely unknown man or person. *Fig.* Das ſind mir —fremde Dinge, I know nothing at all of those things, I am a perfect stranger to them. —friede, *m.* 1) [formerly] public peace, public tranquillity. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Er traut dem —frieden nicht, he takes his precautions, he is upon his guard. 2) a treaty relating to public peace. —froſch, *m.* the common frog. —fuhre, *f.* 1) land-carriage. 2) conveyance over a certain space of ground. —gängig, *adj.* and *adv.* spread through, pervading the whole country. —gängige Münzen, current coins; eine —gängige Krankheit, an epidemic disease. —geiſtliche, *m.* country-clergyman, country-parson. —geiſtlichkeit, *f.* the country-clergy. —gericht, *n.* 1) [obsolete or provincial] general court of justice. 2) provincial court of justice or tribunal. —gerichtstag, *m.* the day or term on which the business of the —gericht is despatched and its sittings held, [in England] assize-day. —geſtüte, *n.* 1) V. Landesgeſtüte. 2) provincial stud. —graben, *m.* a ditch going through a whole district or through a great part of it. —graf, *m.* 1) landgrave. 2) [formerly] the president of a provincial court of justice. —gräfinn, *f.* landgravine. —gräflich, *adj.* and *adv.* belonging or relating to a landgrave. —grafſchaft, *f.*, —grafthum, *n.* landgraviate. —grenze, *f.* boundary, land-mark. —gültig, *adj.* and *adv.* valid in a country. —gültiges Geſetz, the general law, law of the land, the law of a country. —gut, *n.*, *dim.* —gütchen, ‖—gütlein, *n.* estate, manor, country-seat, place. —haken, *m.* V. —anker. —handel, *m.* 1) trade by land, inland trade, land-trade. 2) trade in the country. —haſe, *m.* the common hare. —haus, *n.*, *dim.* —häuschen, *n.* country-house, country-seat, villa; cottage. —heer, *n.* land-army, land-forces. —herr, *m.* 1) the lord of the manor. 2) landed proprietor, landlord; *it.* country-gentleman. —hirſch, *m.* V. Auhirſch. —hochmeiſter, *m.* [in ancient Prussia] the grand-master of the Teutonic order. †—hure, *f.* a common prostitute. —jägerei, *f.* all the foresters and gamekeepers of a country or province. —jägermeiſter, *m.* grand-master of the chase and of the forests of a country or a whole province. —jugend, *f.* the country youth, the young people of a village. —jungfer, *f.* 1) V. —fräulein. 2) V. Stinkfliege. —junker, *m.* the son of a country-nobleman; a country-squire; *it. Fig.* [in contempt] couutry-squire, booby. —kammer, *f.* board of finances of a country or province. —karte, *f.* map. —kartenflechte, *f.* map-lichen. —kartenſammlung, *f.* a collection of maps, an atlas. —kartenſtein, *m.* a certain stone found sometimes, representing a map. —kennung, *f.* V. Landeskennung. —kirche, *f.* country-church, rural church or temple. —knecht, *m.* [obsolete or provincial] summoner, apparitor in the country, country-beadle. —krabbe, *f.* mountain crab, black crab. —krämer, *m.* country-shopkeeper; *it.* pedlar. —krankheit, *f.* 1) epidemic disease. 2) a disease prevailing in the country [not in towns]. —krebs, *m.* V. —krabbe. —krieg, *m.* war on land, land-war. —krokodill, *n.* skink. —kundig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) knowing well any country. 2) [also, but obsolescent, Landkündig] known in the whole country, notorious. —kutſche, *f.* stage-coach; travelling-coach. —kutſcher, *m.* stage-coachman; the driver of a travelling-coach. —läufer, *m.*, —läuferinn, *f.* rover, vagabond, vagrant. —läufig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) fugitive, unsettled, vagrant. 2) *Fig.* customary in a coun-

try, current. Eine —läufige Münze, a current coin; —läufige Zinsen, the rate of the interest as settled by law or the regulations of the government of a state; das ist hier —läufig, that is the custom or is customary here or with us. —leben, *n.* country-life, rustication. —leute, *pl.* country-people, rural population, villagers. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without or wanting a country, lack-land. —luft, *f.* country-air. Die Aerzte haben ihm die —luft angerathen, the physicians have advised him the benefit of the country-air, have advised him to go into the country for a purer and more wholesome air. —luft, *f.* country-amusement, rural diversion or sport. —macht, *f.* 1) a continental power. 2) land-forces, [in England] the army [as opposed to the navy]. —mädchen, *n.* country-girl, country-lass. —mann, *m.* 1) [*pl.* —leute] country-man, peasant, rustic. Die —leute bewaffnen, to arm the country-people or peasants. *it.* farmer, husbandman, V. —wirth 1). 2) [in Austria] [*pl.* —männer] knight of the country. 3) [unusual] a native or inhabitant of a country. 4) [as opposed to seaman] land-man. —männisch, *adj.* and *adv.* like a countryman or like country-people, rustic. —männische Sitten, rustic manners. —mark, *f.* 1) boundary of a country, land-mark. 2) a mark or sign by which a traveller may find or recover the bearings or right direction of his way, land-mark. —marschall, *m.* marshal of a province. —maß, *n.* the legal measure of a country. —meister, *m.* a master tradesman in the country. —messer, *m.* land-surveyor, V. Feldmesser. —messerei, —meßkunst, *f.* the art of measuring land, surveying. —messung, *f.* land-measuring, survey of land. —metzger, *m.* V. —fleischer. —miliz, *f.* provincial militia. —molch, *m.* the salamander. —münze, *f.* 1) legal coin of the country. 2) [formerly in Bavaria] a small coin [of the value of two kreutzers and a half]. —nähe, *f.* the proximity of land, [nautical term] land-fall. *—offizier, *m.* officer of the land-forces, an officer in the army [as opposed to one in the navy]. —ökonomie, *f.* rural economy. —pfarre, —pfarrei, *f.* benefice in the country, country-living; curacy. —pfarrer, *m.* country-clergyman, country-parson; curate. —pfennig, *m.* land-tax. ‡—pfleger, *m.* governor of a province or country. —physikus, *m.* V. —arzt. —plage, *f.* calamity afflicting the whole land or country, a public scourge or calamity. —polizei, *f.* police in the country. —prediger, *m.* V. —pfarrer. —ralle, *f.* land-rail. —rath, *m.* member of a provincial board or administration; a higher functionary for the purposes of administration, or the maintenance of public security in a certain district; a member of certain provincial assemblies convoked for advising in matters concerning the interest of a certain province or district; *it.* such a provincial assembly itself. —räthlich, *adj.* belonging or relating to such a person or assembly, or to the functions of a —rath. —ratte, —ratze, *f.* a land-rat [opposed to a water-rat]; *fig.* [in contempt, seamen's cant] land-lubber. —rauch, *m.* V. Höhenrauch. —recht, *n.* 1) provincial law. ||2) provincial court of justice. ||3) general court of justice [for the whole country]. 4) law of a country, country law, common-law. 5) code [of law or the laws of a country]. —rechtsbeisitzer, *m.* assessor of a provincial court of justice. —rechtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* being according to the common law of a country, belonging to the code of law of a country. —regen, *m.* general rain throughout the country. —reise, *f.* 1) a journey by land; an overland-journey. 2) a journey in the interior; a journey in the country. —reiter, *m.* officer of police who scours the country, gendarme, [in America] ranger. —reiterei, *f.* 1) the district of such an officer. 2) the body of such police-officers, gendarmery. —rentmeister, *m.* 1) receiver of the revenue of a country or province. 2) land-steward. —richter, *m.* 1) country-justice. 2) sheriff. ||3) president of the general court of justice. —ritterschaft, *f.* V. —adel. —röthe, *f.* common madder. ‡—rüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —kundig 2). —ruhr, *f.* epidemic flux or dysentery. —sache, *f.* a cause or affair concerning the whole country. —safran, *m.* saffron of the country or grown in the country. —salamander, *m.* V. —molch. —sarsche, *f.* serge made in the country. —saß, *m.* 1) a person settled in a country, tenant. 2) possessor of a noble fief. 3) freeholder; yeoman. —säßig, *adj.* and *adv.* relating to such persons. —säßigkeit, *f.* the rights, the quality of the possessor of a noble fief. —scheide, *f.* boundary, landmark. —scheider, *m.* V. Grenzscheider. —schildkröte, *f.* land-tortoise. —schilf, *m.* and *n.* the small reed-grass. †—schinder, *m.* oppressor of the people. —schnecke, *f.* slug, slug-snail. —schnupfen, *m.* catarrh prevailing throughout the country, influenza. —schreiber, *m.* clerk to a provincial court of justice. —schule, *f.* 1) school in the country, country-school, school in a rural district. 2) V. Landesschule. —schulmeister, *m.* schoolmaster in the country, country-schoolmaster. —schwalbe, *f.* V. Hausschwalbe. —see, *m.* lake. —seide, *f.* silk of the country. —seite, *f.* land-side, side of the land. —seuche, *f.* epidemical infection. ‡—siedel, I. *n.* estate, farm. II. *m.* or —siedler, *m.* proprietor of an estate or farm. —sitz, *m.* country-seat, place. —soldat, *m.* land-soldier [as opposed to a marine]. —spitze, *f.* projecting point of land, cape. —stadt, *f.*, *dim.* —städtchen, ||—städtlein, *n.* 1) municipal town. 2) provincial town, country-town. 3) inland-town. —stand, *m.* 1) one of the states of the country. Die —stände, the states of the country or of a province. 2) one who has the right of voting in the general concerns of a country or province, a deputy of the states, a representative, a member of the chamber or chambers a member of the legislative assembly of a country. —ständisch, *adj.* and *adv.* relating to the states of an empire, relating to the legislative assemblies of a country. Die —ständischen Rechte, the rights or privileges of the states. —standschaft, *f.* 1) the quality and dignity of the states of a country. 2) [collectively] the states of the country. —standsrecht, *n.* the right of sending a deputy to the states. —stein, *m.* stone by which the boundary is marked, land-mark. —stelle, *f.* an office or place in the country or in the province. —sterben, *n.* a mortality throughout the country. —steuer, *f.* land-tax. —stock, *m.* [in gardening] V. Fächser. ‡—strafe, *f.* V. —plage. —straße, *f.* high-road, high-way. Beständig auf der —straße [vulgar] liegen or [in fam. language] seyn, to be constantly on the road or travelling. —strecke, *f.* V. —strich. —streichend, *adj.* vagrant, vagabond, strolling about the country. —streicher, *m.*, —streicherinn, *f.* vagrant, vagabond; *it.* [in contempt, seamen's cant] land-lubber. —streicherei, *f.* vagabondry, vagrancy. —streicherisch, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —streichend. —streifer, *m.*, —streiferinn, *f.* 1) [not much used] a person who wanders or roves about the country, rover, wanderer; *it.* V. —streicher. 2) marauder, straggler. —streiferei, *f.* frequent excursions in the country. —strich, *m.* tract of land, district. ||—stube, *f.* 1) the hall or room where the states of a province meet. 2) the hall of a provincial court of justice. ||—stuhl, *m.* V. —gericht. —sturm, *m.* 1) a storm on land. 2) a general summons and levy of the people of a country for the purpose of repelling an invading enemy; local militia; posse comitatus. —suchung, *f.* search made throughout the country. —syndikus, *m.* provincial syndic. —tabak, *m.* tobacco planted or grown in the country. —tafel, *f.* 1) map, V. —karte. 2) register office. 3) V. —buch 1). —tag, *m.* a day on which the states of a country or province meet to deliberate, day of assembly, diet Die Eröffnung des —tages, the opening of the diet, of the chambers &c.; einen —tag ausschreiben, to call together, to convocate the representatives of a country. ‡ or ||—tagen, *v. intr.* to hold a diet, to meet or assemble in diet. —tagsabgeordnete, *m.* deputy to the diet, representative of the country, member of a legislative chamber or assembly. —tagsabschied, *m.* final resolution of the government addressed to the states assembled in diet. —tagsfähig, *adj.* having the right of assisting and voting at a diet. —tagsverhandlungen, *pl.* transactions of the diet. —taxe, *f.* land-tax. —thier, *n.* land-animal. —trauer, *f.* general mourning throughout the country or among the subjects of an empire &c. [usual on the demise of a sovereign]. V. also Landestrauer. —truppen, *pl.* land-troops, land-forces. —tuch, *n.* cloth made in the country. —üblich, *adj.* and *adv.* usual or customary in a country, V. —läufig 2). —verderblich, *adj.* and *adv.* destructive to the country or state. —vogel, *m.* land-bird. —vogt, *m.* 1) the governor of a province or country. 2) high-bailiff; sheriff. —vogtei, *f.* 1) dignity or office of a governor, of a high-bailiff, of a sheriff. 2) the mansion or house of a governor, of a high-bailiff, of a sheriff. —vogteilich, —vögtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* relating or belonging to a governor, to a high-bailiff. —volk, *n.* country-people, rustic people. —wärts, *adv.* towards the land, landward. —wehre, —wehr, *f.* 1) a fence or similar work, raised for the protection of the boundaries or frontiers. 2) a levy of the people called out for the defence of the country, militia, [in England] yeomanry. —wehrmann, *m.* militia-man. —weide, *f.* yellow willow. —wein, *m.* wine made in the country. —wind, *m.* land-wind; land-breeze. —wirth, *m.* 1) farmer, husbandman, agriculturist. Syn. V. Ackermann. 2) publican, innkeeper or landlord in the country. —wirthschaft, *f.* life and occupation of an agriculturist, farming, husbandry. —wirthschaft treiben, sich mit der —wirthschaft abgeben, to carry on agriculture, to be an agriculturist, to be a farmer, to farm an estate. —wirthschaftlich, *adj.* and *adv.* relating to agriculture, agricultural. Ein —wirthschaftlicher Verein, an agricultural society. —wirthschaftsgesellschaft, *f.* agricultural society. —wolle, *f.* wool produced in the country. —wort, *n.* provincial expression. —wörterbuch, *n.* provincial dictionary or glossary. —wurm, *m.* [in contempt, seamen's cant] land-lubber. —zeiger, *m.* [in nat. hist.] petrel or storm-bird. —zeug, *n.* stuff manufactured in the country [not abroad]. —zeughaus, *n.* arsenal of a country or province. —zoll, *m.* toll or duty paid on land. —zunge, *f.* land-strait. V. also Erdzunge.

Länder=beſchreiber, *m.* chorographer. —beſchreibung, *f.* chorography. —kenntniß, —kunde, *f.* geography. —kundig, *adj.* and *adv.* versed in geography; *it.* knowing well many countries, having travelled over many parts of the globe. —los, *adj.* without a country or province, bereft of one's country. —ſucht, *f.* thirst for new countries or provinces. —tauſch, *m.* exchange of countries or provinces. —theilung, *f.* distribution of provinces. —verheerer, —verwüſter, *m.* destroyer or devastator of provinces or countries.

Landes=abſchied, *m.* V. Landtagsabſchied. —älteſte, *m.* the principal and most ancient of the nobility of a country or province. —amt, *n.* V. Landamt. ‖—anwalt, *m.* the president of a provincial court of justice. —archiv, *n.* the archives of a country. —art, *f.* 1) manner or custom of the country, manners of the inhabitants of a country. Es iſt dies ſo die —art, that's the custom or fashion of the country; ſich nach der —art richten, to conform to the custom or fashion of the country. 2) nature of the soil and climate of a country. —ausſchuß, *m.* committee of the states of a country. —beamte, *m.* public officer or functionary. —beſchaffenheit, *f.* the nature or constitution of a country. —beſchreibung, *f.* V. Länderbeſchreibung. —beſtallte or —beſtellte, *m.* [obsolescent] deputy or representative of the nobility of a province. —bewohner, *m.* V. Landbewohner 1). —brauch, *m.* V. —gebrauch. —bühne, *f.* national theatre. —einwohner, *m.* V. Landbewohner 1). —erzeugniß, *n.* product of the country. —flüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Landflüchtig. —folge, *f.* [formerly] the obligation of following the bans or summons of the sovereign, ban and arriere-ban. —frau, *f.* V. —fürſtinn. —fürſt, *m.* the prince or sovereign of a country. —fürſtinn, *f.* the reigning princess, the wife of the sovereign of a country; *it.* a female sovereign. —fürſtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* relating to or proceeding from the sovereign of the country. Die —fürſtlichen Verordnungen, the ordinances of the sovereign; die —fürſtliche Hoheit, the sovereignty. —gebiet, *n.* territory. —gebrauch, *m.* custom of a country. —gebrechen, *n.* defect in the constitution or the institutions of a country. —genoß, *m.*, —genoſſinn, *f.* V. Landsmann, Landsmänninn. —genoſſenſchaft, *f.* V Landsmannſchaft. —gericht, *n.* V. Landgericht. —geſchichte, *f.* the history of a country. —geſetz, *n.* law of the country or the land. —geſtüte, *n.* general stud [for the keeping up or propagating of a good breed of horses throughout a whole country.] —gewächs, *n.* product or growth of the country. Das iſt —gewächs, that is of the growth of this country. —grenze, *f.* V. Landgrenze. ‖—hauptmann, *m.* captain general of a country or province. ‖—hauptmannſchaft, *f.* 1) the dignity or office of a captain general. 2) the district or jurisdiction of a captain general. —herr, *m.* sovereign of the country. —herrinn, *f.* V. —fürſtinn. —herrlich, *adj.* and *adv.* relating to the sovereign. Die —herrlichen Rechte, the rights or prerogatives of the sovereign or of the crown; die —herrliche Gewalt, Machtvollkommenheit, sovereign power, authority. —herrſchaft, *f.* 1) sovereignty, supreme power, supremacy. 2) the reigning prince and princess, the sovereign. —hoheit, *f.* sovereignty, supremacy. —hoheitsrecht, *n.* right of sovereignty. —huldigung, *f.* fealty sworn by the country, oath of fealty. —kammer, *f.* board of finances. —kanzler, *m.* chancellor of the province. —kaſſe, *f.* public treasury. —kenntniß, *f.* V. Länderkenntniß. —kennung, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] sea-mark. —kind, *n.* native of the country, belonging to a country by birthright. Syn. Landeskind, Eingeborner, Einheimiſcher, Inländer, Eingeſeſſener, Anſäßiger. He who has his usual abode in a country, is einheimiſch, he has his Heimath [home] there. But with regard to a certain part of the country, as a town or village, we also call him who has his usual abode there einheimiſch, though, with reference to the entire country, he is an Inländer. An Eingeſeſſener is one as far as he belongs to a certain district of the government or the administrative distribution of a country. An Anſäßiger is one who possesses some landed property in the country. An Eingeborner must have been born in the country. An Ausländer may be an Einheimiſcher, but he can never be an Eingeborner in a country, however long he may have been einheimiſch in it. An Eingeborner, in so far as he has the rights and duties of a subject of the state, is a Landeskind. —kirche, *f.* the church of the country, national or established church. —kunde, *f.* knowledge of the institutions, the administration, the customs &c. of a country, knowledge of the country —matrikel, *f.* V. Landbuch 1) and 2). —münze, *f.* V. Landmünze 1). —mutter, *f.* sovereign princess, wife of the sovereign or reigning prince. —obrigkeit, *f.* 1) the supreme power, supreme magistracy. 2) the body of magistrates, the magistracy of a country. —ordnung, *f.* 1) the custom, regulation of a country. 2) a general ordinance. ‡—pfennigmeiſter, *m.* the receiver of the revenues of a province or country. —pflicht, *f.* oath of fealty taken in a country. —polizei, *f.* general police of a country. —produkt, *n.* product of the country. —regent, *m.* the reigning prince, sovereign. —regierung, *f.* 1) government of the country. 2) the members of the regency, regency. —religion, *f.* the religion of the country, national established religion or church. —ſache, *f.* an affair concerning the whole country. —ſchatz, *m.* public treasure. —ſchuld, *f.* public debt, national debt. —ſchule, *f.* a great school maintained for the benefit and at the expense of the whole country. —ſitte, *f.* custom, manner of the country, V. —art 1). —ſperre, *f.* the general prohibition of importation or exportation. —ſprache, *f.* language of a country; *it.* dialect, diom. —ſtelle, *f.* constituted authority. —tracht, *f.* the costume of a country. —trauer, *f.* V. Landtrauer. —truppen, *pl.* troops of the country. —üblich, *adj.* and *adv.* usual or customary in a country. V. Landüblich, Landläufig 2). —vater, *m.* the father of the country, sovereign, reigning prince. *Fig.* Er iſt ein wahrer —vater, he is or proves a real father to his country or subjects. —väterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* relating to or proceeding from a father to his country &c. Die —väterliche Fürſorge dieſes Fürſten, the really paternal solicitude of this prince. —verfaſſung, *f.* constitution of a country. —verordnung, *f.* V. —ordnung 2). —verrath, *m.* treason. —verräther, *m.* traitor. —verrätherei, *f.* V. —verrath. —verrätheriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* treacherous to one's country. ‖—verſammlung, *f.* national or provincial assembly or meeting. —verwalter, *m.* the vice-governor, the high-administrator of a country or province. —verwaltung, *f.* administration of the country. —verweiſung, *f.* banishment, exile. —verwieſen, *adj.* banished, exiled. —verwieſene, *m.* exile. —verweſer, *m.* V. —verwalter. —volk, *n.* the natives or people of a country or state. —währung, *f.* standard of coinage of the or a country or state, money of the country. —zeitung, *f.* official newspaper or journal. *it.* a newspaper or journal treating principally of the concerns of the country.

Lands=kind, *n.* native of the country, V. Landeskind. —knecht, *m.* [perhaps rather Lanzknecht, which see] 1) [formerly] a common footsoldier, lansquenet. 2) [a game at cards] lansquenet. —leute, *pl.* V. —mann. —mann, *m.* one of the same country, countryman, [modern] landsman. Er iſt mein —mann, wir ſind —leute, he is my countryman, we are countrymen. —männinn, *f.* countrywoman. —männiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* like a countryman. Das heißt —männiſch gehandelt, that is acting like a countryman. —mannſchaft, *f.* 1) the circumstance of belonging to the same country with another person. 2) number or society of persons belonging to the same country [chiefly] among students, sodality of students from one and the same country. —ſpitze, *f.* projecting point of land, V. Landſpitze.

Ländauer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [for Landauer Wagen, as this class of carriages was originally built at Landau, a town in Rhenish Bavaria] [a kind of coach or carriage] landau, landaulet.

Ländbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] where one may land, accessible.

Ländchen, V. Land 5) and 6).

Lände, V. Land 6).

Lände, *f.* [*pl.* -n] landing-place; key or quay.

Länden, I. *v. intr.* 1) to land, to disembark. 2) [not much used] to become land [said of a piece of water which dries up]. II. *v. tr.* to set on shore, to land, to disembark [troops &c.]. Das —, V. Landung.

Länden, *v. tr.* V. Landen II.

Länderei, *f.* [more usual in the plural Ländereien] 1) land, ground, possessions. Reich an —en ſeyn, to be rich in lands; ein Beſitzer von —en, a landed man or proprietor. 2) [little used for Länder] territories, dominions, provinces.

Länderiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* referring to or in the manner or measure of a country-dance. Ein —er Tanz, V. Ländler; — tanzen, V. Ländern.

Ländern, *v. intr.* to waltz slowly.

‖Ländlein, V. Land 5).

Ländler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a kind of slow waltz or country-dance [chiefly among the peasantry of several parts of Bavaria and Austria].

Ländlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) usual or customary in a country. *Prov.* —, ſittlich, so many countries, so many customs. 2) rural, country-like. Das —e Leben, rural life, country-life; —e Muſik, rural music, rustic sounds. *it.* simple, frugal. Ein —es Mahl, a frugal meal or fare; — leben, to live frugally.

Ländſchaft, *f.* 1) part of the country, province, district. ‡ or ‖ *Fig.* the states of the country or a province. 2) landscape, scenery; *it.* picture exhibiting a landscape, landscape.

Landſchaft=mahler, *m.* landscape-painter. —mahlerei, *f.* landscape-painting. —ſtein, *m.* Florentine marble, landscape-marble.

Landſchafts=achat, *m.* landscape agate, dendrachate. ‡ or ‖—ausſchuß, *m.* committee of the states. ‡ or ‖— diener, *m.* servant or usher of the states. —fach, *n.* landscape-painting. ‡or ‖—haus, *n.* house where the states of a country &c. meet. —recht,

n. provincial law. ‡ or ||—ſaal, *m.* the hall or room where the states meet. —ſtein, *m.* V. Landſchaftſtein. —wort, *n.* provincialism, idiom. —wörterbuch, *n.* provincial dictionary, dictionary or glossary of provincialisms.

Ländſchaftlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) relating to the province or district. —e Sprache, —er Accent, provincial dialect, accent; ein —es Wort, ein —er Ausdruck, a provincialism. ‡ or ||2)relating to the states of a country or province. Der —e Ausſchuß, the committee of the states.

Ländung, *f.* act of landing, landing.
Landungstruppen, *pl.* landing forces.

Láng, *adj.* and *adv.* [L. *longus*, allied to ſchlank] long. Eine —e Straße, a long street; ein —es Haar, a long hair; eine —e Sylbe, a long syllable; ein —er Hals, a long neck; ein —er Mann, a tall man; der Länge — or nach hinfallen [in popular language], to fall all along; —e Beinkleider, long trousers, pantaloons; das Haus iſt 50 Fuß — und 30 tief, the house is 50 feet long or has 50 feet in length and 30 in breadth, is 50 feet by 30; den längſten Weg nehmen, to go the longest way about; eine Spanne —, a span long; — geſchmiedetes Eiſen, stretched iron; das —e Feld einer Kanone, the chase of a gun; || or [in fam. lang.] eine —e Brühe, thin, watery broth. *Fig.* Ein —er Tag, a long day; die —en Winterabende, the long winter-evenings; ein —es Leben, a long life; in —en Zügen trinken, to drink in long draughts, luxuriously, to quaff; es iſt —e Zeit her, it is a long while ago; wie — iſt es her? how long is it since? ihm währt die Zeit —, ihm wird die Zeit —, time hangs heavy upon him; eine —e Krankheit, a long disease; ein —es und Breites von or über Etwas ſchwatzen [in fam. lang.], to expatiate or enlarge [too much] upon a topic, to talk profusely upon a subject; ein —es und Breites ſchwatzen [in fam. lang.], to talk at random; über kurz oder — [in fam. lang.], some time or other, sooner or later; er iſt vor —en Jahren geſtorben, he died many years ago; eine ganze Stunde — warten, to wait a full hour; Tage — faſten, to fast for days; dieſer Monat iſt 30 Tage —, this month has 30 days. V. Lebenslang, Weile.

Lang-ähnig, *adj.* having long ears [said of corn]. —arm, *m.* a person or animal having long arms. —armig, *adj.* having long arms. —äſpe, *f.* V. —eſpe. —athmig, *adj.* and *adv.* long-breathed, long-winded. —bart, *m.* 1) a long-bearded person or animal. 2)[in nat. hist.] sheat-fish. —baum, *m.* V. —wagen. —beil, *n.* addice, adz. —bein, *n.* a long-legged person or animal. —beinig, *adj.* long-legged. Die —beinige Spinne, the field-spider, spinner. —diſtel, *f.* V. Brachdiſtel. —eſpe, *f.* the common ash-tree. —finger, *m.* a person having long fingers. *Fig.* [in familiar lang.] a long-fingered individual, a thief, pick-pocket. Die Herren —finger, the long-fingered gentry. —fingerig, *adj.* having long fingers, long-fingered. *Fig.* [in familiar language] light-fingered. —finne, *f.* a fish with longs fins. —fiſch, *m.* ling. —floſſe, *f.* V. —finne. —flügelig, *adj.* long-winged. —fuß, *m.* 1) a person or animal having long feet. 2) the tipula or crane-fly. 3) the long-legged plover. —füßig, *adj.* long-footed, *it.* V. —beinig. *Fig.* —füßiger Vers, a verse consisting of long feet or syllables. —gefeſſelt, —gekegelt, *adj.* long-jointed [said of horses]. —gehalſet, *adj.* [in poetry] with a swan-like neck, V. —halſig. —geöhret, *adj.* V. —öhrig. —geſchwänzt, *adj.* having a long tail, long-tailed. —geſpitzt, *adj.* having a long point or nib. —haar, *n.* long hair. Clodion, mit dem Beinamen —haar [in the ancient history of France], Clodion le Chevelu. —haarig, —härig, *adj.* and *adv.* having long hair, long-haired. —hals, *m.* 1) a long-necked person or animal. 2) the pintail duck, the sea-pheasant. 3) the anhima. —halſig, *adj.* long-necked. —hand, *f.* a person having long hands. —händig, *adj.* having long hands, longimanous. —härig, V. —haarig. —horn, *n.* an animal with long horns. —jährig, *adj.* and *adv.* of many years, of [an] old standing or of years' standing —kragen, *m.* V. Mohrente. —krallig, *adj.* having long claws. —kreis, *m.* ellipsis; *it.* oval. —kreiſicht, *adj.* elliptical, oval. —laufend, *adj.* [in commerce] —e Wechſel, money at the long run. —lebend [lange lebend], *adj.* long-lived. —lebig, *adj.* of tenacious [animal] life. Die Schlange iſt ein —es Thier, the snake has a life of great tenacity. —meſſerſchmied, *m.* [not much used] sword-cutler, furbisher. —muth, *f.* forbearance, long-animity. —müthig, *adj.* and *adv.* long suffering, forbearing, indulgent. —müthigkeit, *f.* V. —muth. —naſe, *f.* 1) a person having a long nose, a long-nosed person. 2) [in nat. hist.] sharp-nosed ray. —ohr, *n.* 1) a person or animal having long ears. 2) [in popular language] ass, jack-ass. *Prov.* Ein Eſel nennt den andern —ohr, the pot calls the kettle black, the kiln calls the oven burnhouse; the devil rebukes sin. —öhrig, *adj.* having long ears. —rock, *m.* [chiefly in jest] a person wearing a long robe or coat. Dieſe —röcke! those long-robed personages [clergymen, lawyers &c. on account of their official dresses]. —röckig, *adj.* having or wearing a long robe, gown or coat. —rund, I. *adj.* V. Länglichrund. II. *n.* oval. —ſahling, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] trussel-tree. —ſcherbe, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] scarf of two ends of timber [laid over each other]. —ſchläfer, *m.*, —ſchläferinn, *f.* [in fam. lang.] a person that sleeps long, or is very fond of sleep, bed-presser, votary of Morpheus. —ſchläferei, *f.* [in fam. lang.] [bad] habit of sleeping long. —ſchnabel, *m.* 1) any animal with a long beak or bill. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) woodcock, snipe. *b*)the long-billed rain cuckoo. —ſchnabelig, *adj.* having a long beak or bill. —ſchößig, *adj.* having long skirts. —ſchwanz, *m.* 1) any long-tailed animal. 2) the long-tailed titmouse, the mountain-titmouse. —ſchwänzig, *adj.* long-tailed. —ſchweifig, *adj.* long-tailed. —ſichtig, *adj.* 1) long-sighted. V. [the more usual word] Fernſichtig. 2) [in commerce] Ein —ſichtiger Wechſel, a bill of exchange at long sight. —ſichtigkeit, *f.* long-sightedness, presbyopy. V. Fernſichtigkeit. —ſilbig, *adj.* having long syllables. —ſpliſſung, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] long splice. —ſtroh, *n.* long straw. —wagen, *m.* [among wheelwrights] perch. —weil [obsolete], —weile, *f.* weariness, heaviness, tediousness, ennui. —weilen, I. *v. tr.* to tire, to bore, to weary. Dieſes Luſtſpiel —weilt mich, this comedy tires me. II. *v. r.* ſich —, to be tired or weary, to feel the time lie heavy on one's hands. Ich —weilte mich, weil ich Sie nicht ſah, the time hung heavy upon me because I did not see you; ich —weilte mich entſetzlich dort, I felt exceedingly bored or dull there. —weilig, *adj.* and *adv.* tedious, tiresome, irksome, dull. Eine —weilige Erzählung, Arbeit, a long-winded tale, piece of work; eine —weilige Rede, ein —weiliger Prediger, a tedious discourse, preacher; C. iſt ein —er Ort, C. is a dull place. —weiligen, [unusual] V. —weilen. —weiligkeit, *f.* tiresomeness, wearisomeness, tediousness. Die —weiligkeit dieſes Sprechers, the tiresomeness of this speaker. —welle, —wiede, *f.* V. —wagen. —wierig, *adj.* and *adv.* lasting long, protracted, lingering, tiresome. Eine —wierige Krankheit, a long, a chronic disease; —wierige Arbeit, tiresome, tedious work or business, long-winded piece of work. —wierigkeit, *f.* quality of lasting long, long duration, obstinacy [of a disease &c.]; *it.* tediousness, tiresomeness. —wurz, *f.* V. Allgut.

Länge, *adv.* a long while or time, long. —leben, to live long; Sie ſind — nicht gekommen, you have been long in coming; er wird — nicht zurückkommen, it will be long or a long while before he comes back, he will not be back this great or long while; es iſt ſchon —, gewaltig or ſehr —, daß ich Sie nicht ſah or geſehen habe, I have not seen you this great while, it is an age since I saw you; Sie ſollten ſchon — geſtorben ſeyn, you ought to have been dead long ago; nicht — nachher geſchah es, daß &c., not long after it happened that &c.; es iſt ſchon — her, it is a long while or long since or ago; von —e her, of [an] old standing; es iſt ſchon — bereit, it has been ready this good or long while; er hat auf — genug daran, he will have enough of it for a long time; ich gebe Ihnen aufs Längſte bis Morgen Zeit, I give you time till to-morrow at most; dieſer Mißbrauch hat am längſten gedauert, this abuse won't last much longer, will soon cease or be at an end; er hat mir ſehr — nicht geſchrieben, it is very long since he wrote to me or that he has not written to me; o, wie — machſt du! how slow you are! dieſer Prediger macht es zu — [in familiar language], this preacher is too long; dieſer or der Kranke wird es nicht — mehr machen or treiben [in popular lang.], this patient won't live much longer, will soon die or go to his long home; bleiben Sie ſo — hier, bis &c., stay here till &c.; je länger, je beſſer or lieber, the longer, the better; ſo — als möglich, as long as possible; wie — iſt es, daß Sie dort geweſen ſind? how long is it since you were there? ſo — der Krieg dauert, as long as the war will last; ſo — es Tag iſt, while it is day; ſo —, als Ihr wollt, as long as you like or please; Sie werden mich ſo — reizen, bis ich &c., you will provoke me till or until I &c.; ſo — ich lebe, as long as I live, while I live; ſo — ich lebe, ſoll ihm nichts abgehen, during my life-time he shall not want any thing; ſo — ich lebe, wird mir dieſer Auftritt gedenken or werde ich den Auftritt nicht vergeſſen, as long as I live I shall never forget, I shall always remember that scene! *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Was zaudern Sie —? but why do you hesitate? ich werde ihn nicht erſt — um Erlaubniß fragen [in popular language], I shall or need not ask his leave first; †du kommſt mir — noch wieder, I shall catch you one day! Sie geben mir — die verlangte Summe noch, I am sure you will yet give the sum I asked; es iſt für mich — [= hinlänglich] gut [in popular lang.], it is good enough for me; ich mag ihm — ſchreiben [in fam. lang.], er antwortet mir nicht, though I write to him, let me write to him ever so often, he does not answer me; es iſt — [= bei weitem] nicht hinreichend, it is far from being sufficient; ſie iſt — nicht ſo ſchön, als &c. [in fam. lang.], she is not near so handsome or not so handsome by far as &c.; dies kommt jenem — nicht bei or gleich, this falls much short of, is much inferior to that; noch — nicht vollkommen, far from being perfect.

Länge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) length [of a street, of a line &c.]. Das Haus hat 60 Fuß in der — und 30 in der Tiefe, the house is 60 feet long and

30 deep, has 60 feet in length and 30 in depth, is 60 feet by 30; der — nach daliegen, to lie [stretched on the ground &c.] at one's length; Etwas nach der — legen, to put or lay any thing longitudinally or lengthwise; Etwas nach der — und Breite ausmeſſen, to measure the length and breadth of a thing; die — eines Menſchen, the talness of a person. *Fig.* Die — oder Kürze der Silben, the quantity [of syllables]; die — des Tages, the length of the day; in die — [in fam. lang.], in length of time, in time; das wird nicht in die — beſtehen, that won't last long, will have no long duration; ich werde es in die — nicht aushalten können, I shall not be able to stand it at the long run; Etwas in die — ziehen, to protract, to prolong any thing; [in geography] die — eines Ortes, the latitude of a place; die geographiſche — eines Ortes, the geographical longitude of a place; die — eines Sternes, the longitude of a star. 2) any thing long, [in seamen's lang.] sling. —n, womit Ballen &c. aufgewunden werden, bale-slings. 3) [a fish] ling.

Länge-holz, *n.* [among bakers] rolling-pin. —kreis, *m.* circle of longitude. — lang, *adv.* lengthwise, longitudinally. — lang hinfallen, daliegen [in fam. lang.], to fall all along, to measure the ground with one's length, to lie at one's length, to lie stretched on the ground at full length. —maß, *n.* V. Längenmaß.

Längen-maß, *n.* instrument for measuring lengths. —meſſung, *f.* the art of measuring lengths, longimetry. —uhr, *f.* longitude-watch, longitude-clock. —zirkel, *m.* V. Längenkreis.

Längen, I. *v. intr.* 1) [in pop. lang.] to extend, to reach, to go [to a certain extent]. Der Rock langt ihm bis auf den Fuß, his coat reaches or hangs down to his feet; die Ebene langet bis an die Gebirge, the plain extends or reaches as far as the mountains. *Fig.* So weit langt ſeine Höflichkeit nicht, his politeness does not go so far; das langt weit, that will go a great way. *it.* to suffice, to be sufficient, to have enough. Das Tuch langt zu einem Rock, it is cloth enough for a coat; dies Geld langt nicht zur Beſtreitung der Koſten, this money is not sufficient to defray the expenses; der Schneider wird kaum mit dem Zeuge —, the tailor will hardly have stuff enough. *Prov.* Es langt ſo weit es kann, let us enjoy the present or the blessings which are in our possession, without caring for the things or time to come. *it.* [obsolete] to grow long, to lengthen. 2) [in familiar language] to stretch out the hand. Ich kann nicht ſo weit —, I cannot reach so far; in die Taſche —, to put one's hand into one's pocket; mit der Hand nach Etwas —, to stretch out one's hand in order to take or seize a thing. II. *v. tr.* [in popular lang.] to fetch or give with an out-stretched arm, to reach. Lange mir meinen Hut, fetch or reach me my hat; er langte ſeine Doſe aus der Taſche, he took or drew his snuff- box out of his pocket.

Längen, I. *v. tr.* to make long, to lengthen. Das Eiſen —, to stretch or lengthen iron; eine Brühe —, to thin a broth. II. *v. intr.* to last.

Längerling, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] V. Klapperapfel, Spitzapfel.

Längeweile, *f.* V. Langweile, Ueberdruß.

Länglich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) somewhat long, longish. 2) oblong. Ein —er Garten, an oblong garden.

Länglichrund, *adj.* oval. Eine —runde Figur, an oval figure, an oval; ein —rundes Geſicht, an oval face.

Längling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Langfiſch, Länge 3).

Längs, *prep.* along. — dem Ufer or des Ufers, das or dem Ufer entlang, along the shore; — der Küſte ſegeln, to sail along the coast, to coast along. Syn. Längs, An. An implies proximity to a thing; längs is the direction of its length. A wood extends a mile längs the banks of a river, an welchem [on which] it lies. London lies an [on] the Thames. The encampment was pitched längs the banks of the river.

Längslinie, *f.* longitudinal line.

Längſam, *adj.* and *adv.* [from lang] slow. Eine —e Bewegung, a slow motion; — fahren, to drive slowly; — bei Etwas zu Werke gehen, to manage an affair prudently, with a great deal of circumspection; die Uhr geht zu —, the watch goes too slow; dieſe Bewegung iſt —er geworden, that movement has slackened; es geht — damit her, vorwärts or voran, it proceeds slowly; er iſt — in Allem, was er thut, he is slow in all he does; er fördert ſich ſehr — in ſeiner Arbeit, he is very slack in his work or task; ein —er Kopf, a slow wit; — zum Strafen ſeyn, to be slow or backward to punish; ein —wirkendes Gift, a slow poison. *Prov.* — nähert ſich auch, great bodies move slowly; a snail will also reach her goal. Syn. V. Gemach.

Langſamſchreiter, *m.* slow-paced animal.

Längſamkeit, *f.* slowness.

Längſt, *adv.* long ago, a long time, a great while. Ich kenne ihn —, he is an old acquaintance of mine; das iſt — bekannt, that has been long known.

Längſtlebend, *adj.* longer or longest living. Der —e, the survivor.

Längſtens, *adv.* at the longest, at the farthest, at most.

Länne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from lehnen?] the shaft of a carriage, thill.

Lánze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [L. *lancea*, Gr. λόγχη, either from lang, L. *longus*, or from the Armorican *lançza* = to shoot] 1) [in general] a spear; [among hunters] boar-spear; [in whale-fishery] harping-iron, harpoon; [chiefly in fight or war] lance. Die — einlegen, to couch or rest the lance; eine — mit Einem brechen, to break a lance with any one, *fig.* [in fam. lang.] to enter the lists with any one, to measure one's strength against another's, to match any one. 2) a lance-bearer, lancer. Eine Kompagnie von 100 —n, a company of a hundred lancers.

Lanzen-blatt, *n.* the iron head or dart of a spear or lance. —brechen, *n.* joust or just, tilt. —brecher, *m.* one who justs or tilts, tilter. —eiſen, *n.* V. —blatt. —fiſch, *m.* ribbon-fish. —flügel, *m.* wing of the lance. —förmig, *adj.* V. Lanzettenförmig. — griff, *m.* the handle of the lance. —knecht, [Lanzknecht] *m.* [probably the original word for Landsknecht, which see]. V. —träger. —kraut, *n.* lady's hair or maiden-hair of Surinam. — macher, *m.* lance-maker. —reiter, *m.* 1) [formerly] a trooper armed with a lance. 2) [now] lancer, hulan. V. also Uhlan. —ſpiel, *n.* V. —ſtechen. —ſpitze, *f.* the point of the lance or spear. —ſtechen, *n.* tournament, tilt. —ſtich, *m.* a stab with a spear or lance. —ſtoß, *m.* thrust with a spear or lance. —träger, *m.* lance-bearer, lancer.

Lánzen, *v. tr.* [unusual] to kill with the spear or lance.

Lánzener, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [unusual] V. Lanzenknecht, Lanzenreiter, Lanzenträger.

*Lanzétte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] lancet.

Lanzettenförmig, *adj.* having the form or shape of a lancet; [in botany] lance-shaped, lanceolate.

*Lapidäriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* lapidary.

*Lapidärſtil, *m.* lapidary style.

‖Lápp, *adj.* slack, flaccid. V. Schlaff.

*Lappálie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] trifle; bauble; nonsense. V. Lapperei 2).

1. Láppe, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n], *dim.* Läppchen, ‖Läpplein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) V. Lappen. 2) V. 2. Laffe.

2. Láppe, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] or Lappländer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], Lappländerinn or Láppinn, *f.* Laplander.

Láppen, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], *dim.* Läppchen, ‖Läpplein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from lapp = ſchlaff, and perhaps allied to the Gr. λοβός] any thing broad and limber that hangs loose. Der — or das Läppchen des Ohres, the flap of the ear, ear-lap; die — der Hunde [among hunters], the ears of dogs; die — der Lunge, Leber, the lobes of the lungs, liver; die Läppchen [unter dem Schnabel eines Hahnes &c.], the wattles [of a cock &c.]. [in botany] lobe. *it.* [chiefly] a piece or fragment of cloth, patch, rag. Ein —, Etwas abzutrocknen &c., a dish-clout, duster; einen — auf einen Rock ſetzen, to sew a patch on a coat, to patch a coat; dieſes Kleid iſt in — zerriſſen, this garment is torn to tatters or rags, is quite tattered; die — hängen ihm vom Leibe herunter, his clothes are hanging in rags or tatters, are quite ragged or tattered. [among hunters] pieces of cloth sewed to a net to frighten game. Das Wild geht durch die —, the game passes over or through the toils; [hence] *fig.* [vulgar] durch die — gehen, to scamper away, to run away, to make one's escape. Syn. V. 1. Hader.

Lappen-biene, *f.* V. Roſenbiene. —blume, *f.* hypecoum procumbens. ‖—mann, *m.* the sailor who has the care of the sails [on the upper Rhine]. —ſtäbe, —ſtangen, —weiſer, *pl.* V. Lappreis. —ſtatt, *f.* V. Lappſtatt.

1. Láppen, *v. tr.* to patch, to botch, to mend.

2. Láppen, V. Labbern 1), 1. Lecken.

Lapperei, *f.* 1) act of patching, botching or mending. 2) trifle, nonsense. Nichts als —en vorbringen, to speak nothing but nonsense or silly things; *it.* ſein Geld an —en hängen or wegwerfen [in fam. lang.], to spend one's money on, or in buying, baubles.

Läppern, [seems to be the same with ſchlabbern, Eng. *to slabber*] I. *v. intr.* 1) to sip. 2) to paddle, to puddle. II. *v. tr.* and *v. r.* ſich — [in popular lang.], to collect or get in small quantities. Durch ſolche kleine Ausgaben läppert ſich im Jahre eine beträchtliche Summe zuſammen, such small expenses form a considerable sum at the end of the year.

Läpperſchuld, *f.* a small or trifling debt, driblet.

Läppicht, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling or like a rag or flap, flabby, flaccid.

Läppig, *adj.* and *adv.* ragged, tattered.

Läppinn, V. 2. Lappe.

Läppiſch, V. Lappländiſch.

Läppiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* silly, foolish, boyish, childish, puerile. Ein —er Menſch, a silly, foolish fellow, a puppy; ſich — betragen, to behave like a simpleton, to play the fool.

Láppland, *n.* [-es] Lapland.

Láppländer, &c. V. 2. Lappe.

Láppländiſch, [less usual] Láppiſch, *adj.*

and *adv.* belonging to, in the manner of the Laplanders.

Läppreis, *n.* [among hunters] thin poles with hooks to hang the toils &c. on.

‖**Läppſch,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. 2. Laffe.

‖**Läppſchen,** *v. intr.* to play the fool, to fool, to romp; to dally.

Läppſtatt, *f.* [with hunters] place encompassed with toils.

Lärche, *f.*, **Lärchenbaum,** *m.* &c. V. Lerche &c.

***Lären,** *pl.* household gods, Lares.

***Lärifäri,** *n.* prattle, nonsensical talk.

Lärm, *m.* [-es] or **Lärmen,** *m.* [-s] [from the obsolete lären, lören, allied to the Gr. *ληρέω*] noise, bustle, alarm. Viel — machen, to make a great noise; es war heute ein großer — auf den Straßen, there has been a great bustle, or uproar in the streets to-day; einen — verführen or treiben [vulgar], to keep a racket. *Prov.* Viel — um nichts, much ado about nothing; — ſchlagen, blaſen, to beat or give, to sound an alarm; blinder —, false alarm. *Fig.* Sie bliesen über dieſe Neuerung gewaltig —, they were violently alarmed at that innovation; ſie machte über dieſe Sache großen —en, they made a great fuss about that matter; er macht viel — in der Welt, he makes a great noise in the world. Syn. Lärm, Tumult. Lärm implies any uncommon noise, Tumult the violent movement of a gathering or assembled and unusually incensed multitude. A single individual, or indeed any other thing, and often a cause quite unknown can give rise to a Lärm. A lively child playing alone in a room sometimes makes a great Lärm. Persons who are merry together over their wine, often make a great Lärm, but not till they begin to quarrel and fight does the Lärm become a Tumult.

Lärm-bläſer, *m. fig.* [in fam. language] alarmist. **—ente,** *f.* the gadwall or gray, V. Schnatterente. **—glocke,** *f.* alarm-bell. **—kanone,** *f.* alarmgun or cannon. **—platz,** *m.* alarm-post. **—ſchuß,** *m.* alarm-shot. **—voll,** *adj.* and *adv.* noiseful, noisy. **—zeichen,** *n.* signal of alarm.

Lärmen, [V. Lärm] *v. intr.* to make a noise, to be noisy; *it.* to bawl, to brawl. Ueber jede Kleinigkeit — und toben, to bawl, brawl or storm about every trifle; **—de Stimmen,** blustering or noisy voices.

Lärmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], **—inn,** *f.* a noisy person, noise-maker, blusterer, bawler.

Lärmicht, *adj.* and *adv.* noisy, tumultuous, blustering.

Lärve, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* **Lärvchen,** *n.* [Bohem. larva, Sw. *larf*, from the L. *larva*] 1) mask. Eine — vornehmen, anlegen, to put on a mask; die — abnehmen, ablegen, to pull or put off one's mask, to unmask. [in architecture] mask; [in blazonry] mantles, mantling. *Fig.* Eine — vornehmen, to cover one's self with a mask, to disguise one's sentiments, to dissemble; die — abnehmen, ablegen or wegthun, to take off the mask; unter der — der Religion, under the mask of religion. Syn. Larve, Maske. According to present usage Larve is merely any strange face, usually of varnished or waxed pasteboard, which we put on to render ourselves unknown; Maske implies a Larve combined with a disguised dress. 2) [in fam. lang.] face, phiz. Sie hat eine ganz hübſche —, ein ganz artiges Lärvchen, she has a very [also, a tolerably] pretty face or phiz; ein Mädchen ohne Vermögen, mit ein wenig —, a girl without fortune with a little beauty. *it.* a disgustingly ugly face; [in poetry] a demon's or evil spirit's horribly grinning face. 3) [in nat. hist., the reptile state of a winged insect] larva, larve, eruca.

Larven-ähnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling a mask; [in botany] masked, personated. **—ball,** *m.* 1) V. the usual word Maskenball. 2) [in poetry] a spectre or demon's ball or round. **—blume,** *f.* [in botany] personated flower. **—geſicht,** *n.* 1) a masked face. *Fig.* a hypocritical, dissembling face. 2) [in contempt] an ugly witch. **—mantel,** *m.* domino. **—tanz,** *m.* masquerade.

Läs, V. Laß.

Läſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Low Sax. Laske, Sw. *laska*, Icel. *laska* = reißen] a stripe sewed upon any thing, chiefly upon a garment; [among tailors] flap; [among seamstresses] goar, gusset; [among shoemakers] latchet of a shoe; [in seamen's lang.] scarf of two ends of timber [laid over each other].

Läſchen, *v. tr.* to put or sew a gusset or goar in a thing; *it.* to furnish with latches, to put a latchet or latches to a shoe.

Läſe, *f.* [*pl.*-n] [Low L. *lossa*; allied to Flaſche] pitcher, jar, jug.

Läſerkraut, *n.* [-es], **Läſerpflanze,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany] laserwort or lazarwort.

***Läſion,** *f.* V. Beſchädigung, Verletzung.

Läß, *adj.* and *adv.* [L. *lassus*, Ital. *lasso*, Fr. *las*; perhaps allied to the Hebr. *chalas* = ſchwächen] 1) weary, tired. Der Arbeit — ſeyn, to be tired of working; — werden, to grow tired or weary; dieſes Pferd fängt an, — zu werden, this horse begins to tire, flag. 2) indolent, inactive, idle, V. Läſſig.

‖**Läſſe,** *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [from laſſen] a peasant or farmer who is subject to pay a certain field-rent.

Laß-bauer, *m.* V. Laſſe. **—brief,** *m.* letter patent or certificate of enfranchisement or manumission. **—gut,** *n.* farm or estate subject to a quit-rent. **—herr,** *m.* the lord or master of such a farm. **—pflichtig,** *adj.* subject to a quit-rent. ‖**—zins,** *m.* quit-rent.

Läſſen, [Fr. *laisser*, old Germ. laszzen, Sax. *laetan*. The primary sense seems to have been motion in general; löſen, and the Northern *slota* = nachlaſſen, are probably allied to laſſen] *ir.* I. *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) [little used in the proper sense] to bring or move to a certain place. Er weiß ſein Heu nicht alles zu —, he does not know where to put or house all his hay; er kann ſeine Gäſte nicht alle —, he cannot lodge all his guests. *Fig.* Er weiß ſich vor Zorn, vor Freude nicht zu —, he cannot moderate his anger, his joy. 2) to produce, not to hinder, not to prevent the motion of an object. Einen an einem Seile hinab —, to let any one down by a rope; Wein aus dem Faſſe —, to draw wine from the cask; dem Pferde den Zügel ſchießen —, to let loose the reins of a horse, to give a horse the reins or his head; ſein Waſſer —, to make water; dieſer Kranke läßt Alles unter ſich, this patient cannot retain any thing, every thing goes or runs through him; eine Sache fahren —, fallen —, aus der Hand —, to let any thing fall, drop, slip out of one's hand; einen Gefangenen frei —, to let a prisoner loose. *Fig. a*) to produce or cause a certain state, situation or change. Das Feuer ausgehen —, to let the fire go out; er läßt ſich barbieren, he gets himself shaved; Einen kommen, rufen —, to send for any one; ſich von Einem Etwas vorleſen, ſingen —, to get or cause any one to read, to sing something to one; ich habe mir einen Rock machen —, I have got myself a coat made; Einen Etwas wiſſen —, to let any one know any thing, to send any one word; *it.* [provincial, in pop. lang.] das hat mich Etwas wiſſen —, that has cost me much or a good deal of money; ſich auf einem Inſtrumente hören —, to play on any instrument [chiefly] in public; Blut —, zur Ader —, to be bled, to get one's self bled; ſich bitten —, to look for entreaty; laßt uns beten, let us pray. *b*) to permit, to suffer, to allow. Einen in das Haus —, to let any one go into or enter the house, to allow or permit any one to go into or to enter the house; Einen gehen —, to allow or suffer any one to go, *it.* [in pop. lang.] to let any one alone; er läßt ſich nichts ſagen, he never yields, submits to reason, never hears reason, is deaf to reason or argument; —Sie ſich ſagen, let me tell you; —Sie mir Zeit, give or grant me time; Einen vor ſich —, to admit any one, to receive any one, to give any one audience; Einem den Vortritt —, to give or yield any one the precedency; Einen bei ſeinem Amte —, to continue any one in his employment, office or place; nichts herunter — [vom Preiſe], to abate nothing of [from] the price [of goods]; Etwas geſchehen —, to let any thing pass, to suffer any thing to be done, to consent to it; ſich Etwas einfallen —, to take a fancy to a thing; *it.* [in familiar lang., in jest] er hat ſich Etwas einfallen —, he got an idea, hit upon a thought; ſich rühren —, to be moved or affected; Etwas gut ſeyn —, to approve or admit any thing, to agree to a thing, to let a thing pass; Etwas ſeyn —, bleiben —, unterweges —, to let any thing alone, not to do any thing; laß' ſeyn, daß es ſo iſt [in familiar lang.], suppose or put the case that it is so, suppose it to be so; das läßt ſich thun, nicht thun, that may be done, is practicable, is not to be done, is impracticable; das läßt ſich denken, begreifen, one may easily imagine, conceive that, that's very natural, a matter of course; das läßt ſich hören [= iſt vernünftig &c.], that is reasonable or plausible; dieſer Wein läßt ſich trinken, this wine is drinkable, *it.* [with a peculiar stress in speaking] this wine is good. *c*) to leave behind. Ich ließ ihn im Garten, I left him in the garden; — Sie Ihren Mantel hier, leave your cloak here; die Diebe haben ihm nichts ge—, the thieves left him nothing, took from him every thing, stripped him of every thing. *d*) to give or yield up, to part with any thing. Ich ließ ihm meine Bücher, I let him have my books, I gave or left him my books; ich will es Ihnen für 10 Gulden —, I'll give or sell it you, I'll let it go, I'll part with it for ten florins. *e*) to shun, to avoid. Er kann dieſes Mädchen, dieſe Geſellſchaft nicht —, he cannot give up or tear himself from that girl, cannot keep out of, shun that company; laß' das! let that alone, avoid that! Etwas Böſes, eine üble Gewohnheit —, to leave off, to desist from any thing bad, to break one's self of a bad habit; er kann das Spiel nicht —, he cannot leave off gambling; das Thun und — eines Menſchen, the conduct, the actions of a man; er fängt wieder an, wo er es ge— hat, he begins again where he left off, he follows his old courses again. II. *v. intr.* and *v. impers.* [in fam. lang.] to become, to suit, to befit. Das läßt gut, nicht gut, that looks well, does not look well; das läßt nicht [= nicht gut], that does not look well; das läßt nicht für mich, that does not become me.

Laß-band, *n.* [in surgery] bandage for tying up a vein after bleeding. **—baum,** *m.* V. Lachbaum. **—becken,** *n.* [in surgery] blooding-bason. **—binde,** *f.* V. —band. **—dünkel,**

m. conceitedness, vanity. —eiſen, *n.* [in surgery] lancet, fleam. —kopf, *m.* [in surgery] cupping-glass. —reis, *n.* staddles. —ſünde, *f.* venial sin. —tag, *m.* [with common people] day proper for bleeding. —zapfen, *m.* [in surgery] faucet, tap. —zeichen, *n.* sign of a good bleeding. —zeug, *n.* bleeding-instruments, bleeding-case.

Läßheit, *f.* weariness, fatigue, lassitude.

Läſſig, *adj.* and *adv.* idle; indolent; inactive; negligent. Etwas — thun, to do any thing negligently; er iſt ſehr — in ſeiner Pflicht, he is very slow in doing or performing his duty. V. Nachläſſig.

Läſſigkeit, *f.* idleness, indolence, negligence, slowness.

Läßlich, *adj.* [not much used] pardonable, venial [sin &c.].

Laſt, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [either from laden or legen] 1) load, charge, burden. Dieſer Pfeiler trägt die — des ganzen Bodens, this pillar bears the weight of the whole floor; große —en tragen, to carry great or heavy burdens; die — eines Maulthieres, the load of a mule; die — dieſes Schiffes beſteht in &c., the cargo or freight of this ship consists in &c.; das Schiff iſt bei ſeiner — [commercial term], the ship has her cargo or freight; die — brechen [commercial term], to break bulk; [in physics] die — der Luft &c., the weight of the air &c.; [in pop. lang.] eine — Geldes haben, to have a load of money, a vast deal of money. *Fig.* Die — der Geſchäfte, the weight of business, of affairs; die — der Jahre, the weight of age; die — des Lebens von ſich werfen, to throw off, to lay down the burden of life; viele Kinder ſind eine große — [in fam. lang.], a large family is a great charge; das macht mir viele —, ich habe viel — [= Kummer] davon [in popular lang.], that makes me very uneasy, causes me much trouble or sorrow; des Tages — und Hitze tragen [proverbially], to support the weight and heat of the day; eine große — auf ſich laden, übernehmen, to take a great charge upon one; ich habe meine — mit ihm [in familiar or popular language], he causes me much uneasiness, trouble or sorrow; er hatte ſeine —, ſie zuſammenzubringen [in familiar language], he had great pains to bring them together, to make them agree; ſeine Beſuche ſind, fallen mir zur —, his visits annoy me, are troublesome, are burdensome to me; ſich ſelbſt und Andern zur — ſeyn [in fam. lang.], to be a burden to one's self as well as to others; Einem Etwas zur — legen, to charge or tax any one with a thing, to impute any thing to any one, to lay any thing at any one's door; dieſer Fehler kann Ihnen nicht zur — gelegt werden, that fault is not chargeable on you, you are not chargeable with that fault; dieſes Land hat viele —en [Abgaben &c.] zu tragen, this country is burdened with taxes; die —en erleichtern, to diminish the taxes; dieſes Gut trägt ſo viel, nach Abzug der darauf haftenden —en, that estate brings in so much, all charges borne; Einem zur — ſchreiben [mercantile term], to charge to any one's account. Syn. V. Bürde. 2) [a certain weight or measure] last. Eine — Korn, Häringe, Salz, a last or seam of corn, a last of herrings, of salt; [nautical term] die halbe — [= 2000 Pfund], tun; das Schiff trägt 100 —en, the ship's burden is two hundred tuns; ein Schiff von 200 —, a ship of 400 tuns burden.

Laſt-balken, *m.* a beam that supports the deck. —beere, *f.* V. Erdbeere. —eſel, *m.* ass for carrying loads or heavy baggage, sumpter-mule. *Fig.* [in popular language] a person overloaded or used to be very heavily charged with business, a drudging person, a drudge. —geld, *n.* lastage. —pferd, *n.* pack-horse, sumpter-horse. —ſand, *m.* sand forming the ballast of a ship. —ſchiff, *n.* ship of burden, ship for transport. —ſtein, *m.* a large and ponderous stone. —thier, *n.* beast of burden. *Fig.* V. —eſel. —träger, *m.* a man that carries burdens, porter. —vieh, *n.* [collectively] beasts of burden. — wagen, *m.* heavy waggon.

Laſtenfrei, *adj.* and *adv.* free or exempt from taxes, imposts, mortgages &c.

***Laſtādie,** *f.* [*pl* -n] [from the Low Lat. *lastagium*] a place where ships load and unload, wharf.

Läſtbar, *adj.* and *adv.* capable of bearing a burden, calculated for a burden. —es Thier, V. —thier.

Läſten, I. *v. intr.* to be heavy, to weigh. *Fig.* Drückende Sorgen — auf mir, cares weigh me down, I am ready to sink under the load of my cares; das laſtet mir auf dem Herzen, that weighs upon my heart; dieſer Umſtand laſtet am meiſten auf ihm, that circumstance aggravates his fault or crime the most. II. *v. tr.* [rather unusual] to lay weight upon any thing. *Fig.* [in poetry] Der Kummer laſtet meine Seele, sorrow weighs down my soul.

Läſter, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to letzen, verletzen] 1) vice. Sich dem — ergeben, to give one's self up, to addict, to abandon one's self to vice; das — der Trunkenheit, the vice of drunkenness. 2) [obsolete] crime. Ein — verwirken [in Script.], to commit a crime. Syn. Laſter, Sünde, Verbrechen, Untugend. Die Sünde is the natural disposition of man towards evil. Eine Sünde or Verbrechen is any single immoral and culpable action. Laſter is a proneness to culpable actions. We can but once in our life commit a certain sin, or a certain crime, without having a predominating inclination to it, or without acting from habit. A sober man may once become intoxicated without being addicted to the Laſter of drunkenness. A Verbrechen is a Sünde against the law; but a Verbrecher is not necessarily laſterhaft, for he may be hurried away by the heat of passion to commit a crime which the law must punish. Untugend is a lower degree of Laſter; the former, however, may give rise to the latter. Mere bad habits, in which moral action is not at all considered, are also called Untugenden, as the Untugend in children of squinting &c., in a horse of shying, &c.

Laſter-frei, *adj.* and *adv.* free from vice. —knecht, *m.* a slave to vice. —leben, *n.* vicious life. —ſinn, *m.* natural disposition, propensity to vice. —that, *f.* vicious action, criminal deed. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of vice, vicious, criminal.

Läſterer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **Läſtererinn,** *f.* a person who slanders, calumniator, slanderer. Gottes —, blasphemer.

Läſterhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* vicious. — leben, to lead a vicious life; —e Begierden, vicious, criminal desires.

Läſterhaftigkeit, *f.* viciousness.

Läſterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [in pop. lang.] disgraceful, shocking, shameful. — Einen betrügen, to cheat any one shamefully or scandalously. *Fig.* [vulgar] excessive. — ſaufen, fluchen, to drink excessively, to swear horribly, dreadfully. 2) slanderous, calumnious, scandalous. —e Reden, slanderous or defamatory words or discourse; — von Einem ſprechen, to speak calumniously or slanderously of any one, to slander any one.

Läſtern, I. *v. tr.* to slander, to calumniate, to traduce. Gott, den Namen Gottes —, to blaspheme. II. *v. intr.* to backbite, slander. Auf, über Jemand —, to slander or traduce any one.

Läſter-geſchichte, *f.* scandalous history, piece of scandal, scandalous tale. —maul, *n.* [in popular language] slanderous tongue; *it.* slanderous person, slanderer, backbiter. —rede, *f.* slanderous or defamatory [diffamatory] speech; *it.* slander, calumny. — reden führen, to slander; —rede gegen Gott, blasphemy. —ſchrift, *f.* [*Pasquill] slanderous writing, libel. —ſchule, *f.* school for scandal. —ſucht, *f.* calumnious disposition. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* fond or apt to slander, slanderous. —wort, *n.* slanderous or defamatory expression. —zunge, *f.* V. —maul.

Läſterung, *f.* 1) the act of slandering or calumniating. 2) slander, calumny. — gegen or wider Gott, blasphemy.

Läſtig, *adj.* V. Hinter—, Vor—.

Läſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* burdensome, troublesome. Ein —es Geſchäft, a disagreeable, sad, odious business; eine —e Angelegenheit, a troublesome affair; ein —er Menſch, a troublesome, impertinent fellow; ein —er Beſuch, an annoying visit or visitor; ſein Beſuch iſt mir —, his visit annoys me.

Läſtigkeit, *f.* [of a ship] burden. V. Laſt 2) and Tonnengehalt.

Läſtigkeit, *f.* quality of being burdensome or troublesome, troublesomeness.

***Laſūr,** *m.* [-s] 1) azure stone, azure spar, lapis lazuli. 2) V. —blau, —farbe.

Laſur-blau, I. *n.* azure-colour, ultramarine. *Fig.* Das — blau des Himmels [rather poetical or high-flown], the azure or deep-blue sky, the azure of the sky. II. *adj.* sky-coloured, high-blue, sky-blue. Die — blaue Veſte des Himmels [rather high-flown], the azure skies. —erz, *n.* V. Bergblau 1). —farbe, *f.* V. — blau I. —farbig, *adj.* V. —blau II. —pulver, *n.* powder of azure, powdered ultramarine. —ſtein, *m.* V. Laſur 1).

Latānbaum, Latānienbaum, *m.* [-es, *pl.* —bäume] [a species of palm-tree] macaw-tree.

***Lätāre,** [the fourth sunday in lent] mid-lent sunday.

Lateín, *n.* [-s] Latin tongue or language, Latin. — ſprechen, to speak Latin; ein ciceroniſches — ſchreiben, to write Latin or the Latin language or Latin style like Cicero.

Lateíner, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —inn, *f.* 1) [an inhabitant of ancient Latium] Latin. 2) [one skilled in Latin] latinist. Er iſt ein guter —, ſie iſt eine gute —inn, he, she is a good Latin scholar.

Lateíniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) Latin. Die —e Sprache, the Latin tongue or language, Latin; —e Brocken, scraps of Latin; —e Redensart, Spracheigenheit, Latin idiom, Latinism; in's —e überſetzen, to translate or turn into Latin; einem Worte eine —e Endung geben, to latinize a word; die —e Kirche, the Latin or Western church. 2) [in seamen's lang.] lateen. —e Segel, —es Fahrzeug, lateen sails, a lateen vessel.

Laterān, *m.* [-s] [the papal palace at Rome] Lateran.

Latèrne, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* Laternchen, ‖Laternlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [Sax. *lechtern* = the old Lichtärn, i. e. place where the light stands; hence, the L. *lanterna* may be allied to it; but others derive lanterna (for lampiterna) from the Gr. λάμπειν] lantern. [in architecture, a little dome raised over a roof] lantern; [in mills] lantern, lantern-wheel. *Fig.* [low, in jest] Etwas in der — haben, to

be half-seas over, to be a little tipsy. [in nat. hist.] *a*) lantern-fish. *b*) nautilus papyraceus.

Latern=eiſen, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] lantern-braces. **—träger**, *m.* V. Laternenträger.

Laternen=anzünder, *m.* V. —mann. **—macher**, *m.* lantern-maker, brazier, tinman. **—mann**, *m.* lantern-lighter, [especially street-] lamp-lighter. **—pfahl**, *m.* lantern-post. **—putzer**, *m.* V. —mann. **—träger**, *m.* lantern-bearer. **—trägerinn**, *f.* [an insect] lantern-fly.

***Latiniſiren**, *v. tr.* to latinize.

***Látinism**, *m.* [-s, *pl.*- en] Latinism.

***Latitudinárier**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] latitudinarian.

†**Látſche**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [perhaps allied to laß, L. *lassus*; Goth. latjan = to make quiet] 1) a shoe trodden down, slip-shoe, slipper. *Fig.* a slovenly woman, a slut. 2) a bitch. 3) [provincial] a gash or slash; *it.* a scar.

Latſchenholz, *n.* V. Meilerholz.

†**Látſchen**, [V. Latſche] *v. intr.* to walk in a negligent, lazy or heavy manner, without sufficiently lifting up the feet, to shuffle, to jog. — wie die Enten, to waddle.

Latſch=bein, *n.*, **—beinig**, *adj.* V. Latſchfuß, Latſchfüßig. **—fuß**, *m.* foot or leg that drags or trails along. **—füßig**, *adj.* having feet or legs that drag or trail. —füßige Taube, rough-footed pigeon. **—gang**, *m.* jogging or shuffling gait. **—ſchuh**, *m.* V. Latſche 1). **—taube**, *f.* V. under —füßig.

†**Látſcher**, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], **—inn**, *f.* one who jogs, shuffles or waddles, jogger.

†**Látſchig**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) shuffling or jogging [in walking]. **—er Gang**, a jogging, shuffling gait. *Fig.* Ein —er Menſch, a slovenly fellow, a sloven. 2) [provincial] damp, dirty, wet. **—es Wetter**, nasty, wet weather. *it.* insipid, tasteless, too soft or tender [meat].

Láttbaum, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -bäume] &c. V. Lattenbaum &c.

Látte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Sw. *läckte*, Bohem. *latka*, probably allied to glatt, lang, ſchlank] 1) lath. Mit —n verſehen, to line with laths, to lath; ein Dach mit neuen —n verſehen, to new-lath a roof. *Fig.* [low] Eine —, a thin lank person, a may-pole; mit der — laufen, to be a little crack-brained. 2) [in forestry] a young straight tree; *it.* a young sprig or shoot.

Latten=axt, *f.* a hatchet for cleaving laths. **—baum**, *m.* a tree proper or good for laths. **—fiſcherei**, *f.* angling. **—haag**, *m.* V. —zaun. **—hauer**, *m.* V. —reißer. **—holz**, *n.* wood fit for laths. **—nagel**, *m.* lath-nail. **—reißer**, *m.* one who cleaves or splits laths, cleaver or splitter of laths. **—ſpieker**, *m.* brad. **—verſchlag**, *m.* a partition made with laths, a latticed partition. **—werk**, *n.* lath-work, lattice-work. **—zaun**, *m.* fence made of laths.

Látten, *v. tr.* to lath.

Láttich, *m.* [-s] [Ital. *lattuga*, L. *lactuca*; seems to be allied rather to the Lat. *latus*, platt, then to the Lat. *lac*] lettuce.

Lattich=ſalat, *m.* lettuce-salad. **—ſamen**, *m.* lettuce-seed. **—ſtaude**, *f.* lettuce-head.

Latwèrge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [L. *electuarium*, from the Gr. ἐκλείχειν = auslecken] electuary.

Látz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Lätze], *dim.* Lätzchen, ‖Lätzlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [either from the old liden = ſchneiden, or more probably from legen] 1) stomacher. 2) bodice. 3) waistcoat. 4) flap, V. Hoſenlatz.

Látze, *f.* V. Litze.

Lau, *adj.* and *adv.* [allied to glühe, Lohe; D. *lauen* = wärmen] lukewarm, tepid. Ein —es Bad, a lukewarm or tepid bath. *Fig.* Ein —er Gehorſam, lukewarm obedience; —e Andacht, slack devotion; Einen — empfangen, to receive any one coldly. V. Laulich, Warm.

Lau=blütig, *adj.* and *adv.* cool-blooded, phlegmatic. **—blütigkeit**, *f.* phlegmatic disposition. **—warm**, *adj.* and *adv.* lukewarm, tepid [used also *fig.*].

Laub, *n.* [-es] [Sw. *lof*, D. *loof*, Sax. *leafe*] *dim.* Läubchen, ‖Läublein, [s, *pl.* -] [collectively] leaves, foliage. Ein Baum mit ſchönem —e, a tree of beautiful foliage; das Abfallen des —es, the fall of the leaves; das — ſtreifen, to strip off the leaves, to unleave. [in architecture] ornaments in the form of foliage; [at cards] spades. Syn. Laub, Blatt. Blätter is said of all kinds of plants, Laub is peculiar only to trees. We say as well a cabbage-Blatt, as an oak-Blatt. Flowers have Blätter, but no Laub. On trees Laub signifies collectively a great quantity of Blätter; Blatt, on the contrary, a single leaf. When the Laub falls off, the Blätter drop, and when trees get Laub they get Blätter. Hence Laub has no plural.

Laub=apfel, *m.* V. Gallapfel. **—band**, *n.* [among locksmiths] iron-band or iron work of a door &c. with foliage on it. **—baum**, *m.* a leafy tree. **—bett**, *n.* bed of leaves. **—dach**, *n.* a cover or roof of foliage. **—daus**, *n.* ace of spades. **—eſche**, *f.* V. 2. Eſche 1). **—fall**, *m.* fall of the leaves. **—fäller**, *m.* [in poetry] autumn. **—feige**, *f.* the common fig. **—fink**, *m.* bullfinch. V. Dompfaff 2). **—förmig**, *adj.* and *adv.* having the form or shape of a leaf or of leaves. **—froſch**, *m.* tree-frog, green-frog. **—futter**, *n.* leaves used for provender. **—gang**, *m.* V. Laubengang 1). **—gehänge**, **—gewinde**, *n.* festoon [of leaves]. **—hahn**, *m.* V. Birkhahn. **—holz**, *n.* wood, that is, trees and shrubs, bearing leaves and foliage [opposed to firs and pines, which instead of leaves have needle-like points]. **—huhn**, *n.* V. Birkhuhn. **—hütte**, *f.* a hut made with branches and foliage; *it.* a bower, green arbour. **—käfer**, *m.* 1) V. Maikäfer. 2) the hoary beetle. 3) the Spanish fly. **—knoſpe**, *f.* leaf-bud. **—könig**, *m.* king of spades. **—kranz**, *m.* crown or garland of leaves or foliage. **—los**, *adj.* and *adv.* leafless. **—miſt**, *m.* dung of leaves. **—moos**, *n.* foliaceous moss. ‖**—rauſch**, *m.* blast, mildew. **—rechen**, *m.* a rake for raking leaves together. **—rolle**, *f.* book-binder's punch. **—rüſt**, *f.* V. Lauberhütte. **—ſäge**, *f.* compass-saw. **—ſchnur**, *f.* garland of leaves, festoon. **—ſtreifen**, *n.* the act of stripping off leaves. **—ſtreu**, *f.* litter [for animals] formed of leaves. **—thaler**, *m.* [formerly] French dollar of 6 *Livres*. **—vögelchen**, ‖**—vögelein**, *n.* hedge-sparrow. **—wald**, *m.* a wood consisting of trees with proper leaves. V. —holz. **—walze**, *f.* V. —rolle. **—werk**, *n.* ornament in imitation of leaves and foliage, foliage. **—zug**, V. Lauberzug.

Lauber=hütte, *f.* [provincial] a hut made with green branches. **—hüttenfeſt**, *n.* [among the Jews] feast of Tabernacles. **—zug**, *m.* [among locksmiths] ornament in the form of foliage.

Laube, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [either allied to Laub, or from the W. *Lloft* = tabulatum] 1) arbour, bower. 2) a covered walk or place, shed.

Lauben=dach, *n.* the roof or cover of a bower. **—gang**, *m.* 1) a walk planted with shrubs or trees, arbour, bower. 2) a covered walk. **—ſchwalbe**, *f.* V. Hausſchwalbe.

‖**Lauben**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Weißfiſch.

Lauben, I. *v. intr.* to form leaves, to get leaves, to leaf. II. *v. tr.* to strip off the leaves.

Laubicht, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) resembling foliage. —e Zierathen, ornaments in the form of foliage. 2) in the shape of an arbour. Ein —er Gang, a green walk or alley in a garden, a green arbour.

Laubig, *adj.* and *adv.* covered with foliage, leafy. —er Baum, leafy tree.

Lauch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [primitively any plant, from the old luken = ſchießen, to shoot up, to grow fast] leek. Der zahme or Spaniſche —, the common leek, porret.

Lauch=diſtel, *f.* the common eryngo or holly. **—farbe**, *f.* leek-colour, a yellowish green. **—farben**, **—farbig**, *adj.* leek-coloured, porraceous. **—grün**, *adj.* yellowish green [like the leaves of leek], V. —farben. **—knoblauch**, *m.* wild or Spanish garlick. **—ſuppe**, *f.* soup of leek, leek-pottage. — von gekochtem Hahn, cock-a-leeky [in Scotland]. **—zwiebel**, *f.* 1) onion of leek. 2) V. Bergknoblauch.

Läuchel, *n.* [-s] 1) bear's garlick, ramsons. 2) garlick-wild.

***Laudän**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] or **Laudänum**, *m.* [-s] laudanum.

***Laudiren**, *v. tr.* to gloss [black cloth].

Laue, *f.* tepidity, V. Lauigkeit.

1. **Laúer**, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [also Glauer, Lat. and Ital. *lora*] a poor beverage pressed from the grapes after the good wine has been drawn off.

2. **Laúer**, *f.* the act of watching or lying in wait. Auf der — ſeyn, ſtehen, to be upon the watch, to lie in wait, to lurk, to watch.

Lauergrube, *f.* a pit where the hunter waits for game to shoot at.

Laúerer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] a person that watches or lies in wait, spy, lurker.

Lauererwinkel, *m.* lurking-place or corner.

Laúern, *v. intr.* [allied to the provincial lauen, glaunen = lugen] to look or listen to a thing with sharp attention, to listen, to watch, to lie in wait, to be upon the watch, to lurk. Auf Einen —, to lie in wait for, to watch any one; man lauert auf allen Seiten auf Sie, you are watched on all sides; auf eine Gelegenheit —, to wait for, to lie in wait for an opportunity; auf einen Fang —, to be or lie upon the catch; die Katze lauert auf die Maus, the cat watches the mouse. *Fig.* Einem auf den Dienſt — [in popular lang.], to endeavour to supplant any one, to have a watchful eye upon any one.

Laúerſam, *adj.* and *adv.* skilled or clever in watching or spying.

Lauf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Läufe] 1) a moving or motion forward, course. *a*) [applied to inanimate bodies] Der — eines Fluſſes, the course of a river; der — der Geſtirne, the course of the stars; die Sonne hat ihren — vollendet, the sun has finished his course; der — eines Schiffes, the course of a ship; [in seamen's lang.] den — eines Schiffes beſtimmen, to appoint a course to be steered; den — ändern, to tack about, to veer; geraden — halten, to make a straight course, to sail onward without touching at any port. *Fig.* Der — der Zeit, des Lebens, the course of time, of life; im —e dieſes Jahres, in the course of this year; nach dem —e der Natur, by the course of nature; nach dem —e der Welt, according to the course of the world; am Ende unſeres —es, at the end of our career; der Gerechtigkeit vollen — laſſen, to let justice take its course; ſeinen Ge-

danken freien — lassen [in familiar language], to give a loose to one's thoughts or ideas, to give one's thoughts their full scope, to let one's thoughts take their full latitude; den — einer Sache hemmen, to stop, to put a stop to a thing, to stop the progress of a thing. *b*) [applied to animals] act of running, run, running, race. Im vollen —e reiten, to ride full speed, at full career; einen Hasen im —e fangen, to catch a hare hunting; den Preis im —e davon tragen, to win, to carry off the prize in running or racing; er ist im vollen —e, he runs as fast or as hard as possible; Schaafe nach dem —e verkaufen, to sell sheep as they present themselves [without choosing]. 2) copulation of animals, and *fig.* the season of it, V. —zeit. 3) [among hunters, that limb of an animal which is used in walking or running] leg, foot. Die Läufe eines Hasen, the legs of a hare. [in anatomy] the huckle, ankle or sling-bone, astragal. Syn. V. Klaue. 4) [that on or in which any thing runs] Der — [das Bett] eines Flusses, the bed of a river; [among hunters] V. —platz; der — einer Flinte &c., the barrel of a gun &c.; gezogener —, rifled barrel; [in mills] the drum or box; der — eines Siebes, the hoop of a sieve. 5) [any thing running] Der — an einem Spinnrade, the wheel of a spinning-machine, spinning-wheel; [in music] roulade, trilling, quavering, trill, quaver.

Lauf-bahn, *f.* ground for running, race-ground, course, career. Die —bahn betreten, to enter the lists. *Fig.* term or space of life, time during which one is in place or office; career. Die —bahn des Lebens, seine —bahn beschließen, to finish one's course, to die; dieses Amt eröffnet Ihnen eine schöne —bahn, that place or office gives you a fair opportunity to display your parts, to rise, to make your fortune &c.; [in schools] course; er hat seine philosophische —bahn durchgemacht, he has gone through his course of philosophy. —band, *n.* leading-string. —bank, *f.* go-cart. —bohne, *f.* the common white or Dutch kidney-bean, French beans. —brett, *n.* [in printing] plant, carriage [of a press]. —brief, *m.* 1) circular letter, circular, V. [the more usual word] Umlaufschreiben. 2) V. —paß. —brücke, *f.* a scaffold or bridge made of boards for wheelbarrow-men to pass on. —bube, —bursche, *m.* errand-boy. —diener, *m.* errand-man; light-porter, V. Austräger 1). —distel, *f.* sea-holly, eryngo. —dohne, *f.* springe, gin or noose for catching birds. —espe, *f.* aspen tree. —feuer, *n.* train of gun-powder; [in military affairs] running-fire. *Fig.* Es verbreitete sich wie ein —feuer, it spread like lightning, like wildfire. —fuß, *m.* foot proper for running [opposed to webbed foot]. —geld, *n.* 1) money given to a journeyman for travelling from one place to another. 2) V. Handgeld 1), Werbegeld. —gerüst, *n.* bridge of boards, by which one gets up to the scaffold of a building. —graben, *m.* trench. Die —gräben eröffnen, to open the trenches. —hund, *m.* beagle. —jagen, *n.* coursing. —junge, *m.* errand-boy. —käfer, *m.* the running-beetle. —karren, *m.* miner's wheelbarrow; *it.* [little used] go-cart. —klaue, *f.* [among hunters] a toe of a deer's foot, or the edge of a deer's hoof. —kraut, *n.* knot-grass; proserpinaca. —kugel, *f.* [among hunters] a small ball. —mädchen, *n.*, —magd, *f.* errand-girl, a servant-maid who runs only on errands. —mahl, *n.* starting-post, starting-place, goal. —paß, *m.* passport. [in familiar lang.] Einem den —paß geben, schreiben, to discharge any one, to turn any one away, off or out. —pfanne, *f.* V. Kühlpfanne. —planke, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] gangway [to communicate from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle]. —platz, *m.* [among hunters] a place surrounded with toils into which the game is driven. —quecke, *f.* V. Quecke. —rad, *n.* walking-wheel, canicular wheel. —säge, *f.* V. Laubsäge. —sänger, *m.* V. *Currendaner. —schleich, *m.* V. Ausläufer 2). —schlinge, *f.* V. —dohne. —schmied, *m.* ambulatory smith. —schreiben, *n.* V. —brief. —schuh, *m.* a light shoe for running. —spiel, *n.* 1) running game or play, race. 2) pallmall. —stag, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] mainrope of the bowsprit. —stock, *m.* [in silk-weaving] the board which keeps the threads asunder. —tanz, *m.* sort of dance, courant. —thier, *n.* [unusual] V. Dromedar. —wagen, *m.* go-cart. —werk, *n.* the wheel-work [of a watch]. —zaum, *m.* V. —band. —zeit, *f.* copulating season of some animals, bucking-time. —zettel, *m.* V. —brief. —ziel, *n.* goal at which competitors run. —zirkel, *m.* caliber-compasses, callipers.

Läufel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Laufdohne.

Läufeln, *v. tr.* [V. Ausläufeln] to shell [pease, beans &c.].

Laufen, *ir. v. intr.* [Low Sax. **lopen**, Sw. *loepa*, allied to the L. *lepus*, Icel. *hleipa*, allied to Galopp] [in general] to move, to run. *a*) [applied to inanimate bodies] Das Blut läuft in den Adern, the blood runs in the veins, circulates through the veins; der Schweiß lief ihm über das Gesicht, the sweat ran down his face; der Wein ist aus dem Fasse gelaufen, the wine has oozed through the cask; die Donau läuft sehr schnell, the Danube runs or flows very rapidly or fast; die Flüsse — in das Meer, the rivers run to the ocean; die Augen liefen ihm voll Wasser [in popular language], his eyes swam in tears; das Wasser — lassen [in popular language], to make water; das Schiff ist auf den Grund gelaufen, the ship has run aground; diese Uhr läuft [geht] zu geschwinde, this watch goes too fast; die Erde läuft um die Sonne, the earth turns about the sun; die Sanduhr läuft nicht, the hour-glass does not run; das Licht läuft [ab], the candle gutters; der Teig läuft in die Höhe, the dough rises; dieses Gebirge läuft or streicht von Morgen nach Abend, this chain or ridge of mountains extends or stretches from east to west; der Schauer lief mir über den ganzen Körper, I felt a shivering all over. *Fig.* Das —de Jahr, der —de Monat, the present year, the present month, the current year, month; mein Brief vom 10ten —den Monats, my letter of the tenth of this month or of the tenth instant; dieser Wechsel hat noch 2 Monate zu —, this bill of exchange has still two months to run; der Wechsel läuft noch, the bill of exchange is not yet due; —de Rechnung, a current account, account-current; —de Zinsen, current interest; der —de Geldpreis, the course of exchange; der —de Preis, the current price; er ist nur den —den Termin schuldig, he owes only the present quarter; die —den Geschäfte, the course of affairs, the daily business or the [usual] business of the [each] day; auf's —de kommen, to dispatch the old accumulated business; es läuft ein Gerücht, daß &c., it is reported or given out, the or a report is spread, there is a report, it is rumoured that &c.; das läuft wider den Anstand, that is against decency; es läuft auf Eins hinaus, V. under Hinaus—2). — *b*) [applied to men and animals] to run. Aus allen Kräften —, über Hals und Kopf — [in fam. language], to run as fast or as hard as possible; sich außer Athem — [in fam. lang.], to run one's self out of breath; sich müde —, to tire one's self with running; sich wund —, to gall one's feet with running; seinem Gegner in den Degen —, to run upon one's adversary's sword; [among hunters] der Rehbock läuft auf das Blatt, auf Reizen, the buck comes near at the call [at the noise made by blowing on a leaf]; seinen Weg, seines Weges — [in popular language] to go one's way; Sturm —, to charge with the bayonet, to storm; [in popular language] in die Spielhäuser —, to frequent or haunt the gambling-houses; nach den Mädchen —, to pay frequent visits to ladies [of the light sort], to frequent bad houses. [among hunters] [= läufig seyn] to be at heat. *Fig.* Nach einem Amte — [in fam. lang.], to sue for, to hunt after an office or place; nach Reichthümern — [in familiar lang.], to run after, to seek anxiously after riches; in sein Verderben —, to run to one's ruin; Gefahr —, to run a risk.

Laufen, *n.* [-s] the act of running. Des —s müde seyn, to be tired or weary of running; da ging es an ein —, all of them took to their heels; das — haben [low], to be loose in the bowels, to be lax.

Läufer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a person or animal that runs, runner. Er ist ein guter —, he is a good runner; dieses Pferd ist ein guter —, that horse is a good racer, courser or runner; der — [commonly Laufer] eines Fürsten, the running-footman of a prince; [at chess] bishop. *it.* [in nat. hist.] *a*) crab, crab-fish. *b*) the leather-eater. *c*) V. Weidenzeisig. *d*) [in husbandry] a hog one year old, a yearling hog. 2) [certain movable things]. *a*) the upper millstone runner. *b*) muller. *c*) [one of the timbers on which a sled slides] runner. *d*) rope-maker's wheel. *e*) [in seamen's lang.] fall of a tackle-rope. *f*) — or Sand—, hour-glass. *g*) [on certain mathematical instruments] cursor, slider. 3) [certain extending things] [in botany] *a*) tendril, clasper. *b*) sucker, shoot. *Fig.* *α*) [in music] roulade. *β*) [in mining] a lode separating from another. 4) [among printers] brayer.

Läufer-falk, *m.* honey-buzzard. —platz, *m.* place on which the decoy-bird runs, area. —vogel, *m.* decoy-bird.

Läuferinn, *f.* [low] a gadding, rambling woman.

Läufig, *adj.* 1) in composition, as beiläufig, landläufig &c. which see. 2) being at heat. Eine —e Hündinn, a proud bitch.

Laufst, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Läufste] V. Lauf 3).

Läugbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [from läugnen] that may be denied, deniable.

1. **Lauge**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [perhaps allied to the Gr. λευκός = weiß] dace or dare [a fish].

2. **Lauge**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] water saturated with vegetable salts, lie, buck. — machen, ansetzen, to make a lie; in — einweichen, to buck; aus der — waschen, to wash with lie. *Fig.* [in popular lang.] Einem eine scharfe — bereiten, ihn mit scharfer — waschen, to chide or reprimand any one severely, to give any one a sound rating; er wurde in einer starken — gewaschen, he has lost a great deal.

Laughütte, *f.* [in alum-works] the shed or hut where the alum is extracted by lixiviation.

Laugen-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* alcaline, having the taste of lie, lixivial. —artiges Salz, lixivial salt, alcali. — asche, *f.* buck-ashes. —blume, *f.* 1) the cotula or mayweed. 2) the sandy everlasting or live-ever. 3) nardus Celtica. —brezel, *f.* cracknel dipped in a lie before baking. —bütte, *f.*, —faß, *n.* bucking-tub. —gewicht, *n.* V. Solengewicht. —korb, *m.* bucking-basket, ||lie-lip. —kraut, *n.* the mountain arnica. —sack, *m.* bucking-cloth. —salz, *n.* alcali. Pflanzen—salz, vegetable alcali; mineralisches —salz, Miner—

ſalz, mineral alcali; feuerbeſtändige —ſalze, fixed alcalies; flüchtige —ſalze, volatile alcalies; mit —ſalz vermiſchen, ſchwängern, to alcalize. —ſalzicht, *adj.* and *adv.* alcaline. —ſalzig, *adj.* and *adv.* containing alcali, alcaligenous, alcaline. —ſeihe, *f.* colander, strainer. —topf, *m.* lie-pot. —tuch, *n.* bucking-cloth. —wäſche, *f.* bucking, washing. —waſſer, *n.* water saturated with vegetable salts, lie, buck.

Laügenhaft, Laügicht, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Laugenartig.

Läugnen, *v. tr.* [allied to lügen; Goth. laugnian, Icel. *legna, leyna*, originally verhehlen, Sw. *löka, hlauna*, Goth. analaugn = verborgen] to deny, to disown. Eine Thatſache —, to deny a fact; er läugnet, daß es ſich ſo verhalte, he denies it is so; Etwas ſteif und feſt — [in familiar language], to deny any thing flatly; einen Satz —, to deny a proposition; Gott —, to deny the existence of God; ich kann es nicht —, I cannot deny it; er hat alles geläugnet, was er geſagt hat, he has disowned or denied all he said; ſeine Hand or Handſchrift —, to disown one's handwriting; ſich ſelbſt kann Gott nicht — [in Scripture], God cannot deny himself. Das —, die Läugnung, the act of denying, denial, negation, disavowal. Sie würden durch — Ihr Vergehen nur noch vergrößern, denial would but make your fault the greater; er beharrt auf ſeinem —, he persists in denying, in his denial.

Läugner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a person who denies, denier, disowner.

Laüheit, *f.* V. Lauigkeit.

Laüigkeit, *f.* lukewarmness, tepidity. *Fig.* coldness, indifference, lukewarmness.

Laüne, *f.* V. Lauwine.

Laük, *m.* [-es] V. 1. Lauge.

Laülich, *adj.* and *adv.* lukewarm, rather tepid. *Fig.* indifferent, cool. Ein —er Freund, a lukewarm friend.

Laülichkeit, *f.* lukewarmness.

Laüne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [probably allied to the Sw. *lund* and *luna* = Gemüthsſtimmung, D. *luim*, Eng. *loon*] 1) turn of mind, humour. Er iſt immer in gleicher —, he is of an even temper; bei guter, bei ſchlechter — ſeyn, to be in good humour, in an ill humour; nach — handeln, to act out of whim or caprice, capriciously or humorously; —n haben, to have whims or humours, to be whimsical, capricious; in einer luſtigen — ſeyn, to be in a merry humour; das iſt eine bloße —, that is a mere humour, fancy or whim; die —n des Glückes, the freaks of fortune; Jeder hat ſeine —n, every man has his whims; ich habe heute nicht die —, bin nicht in der —, zu ſcherzen, I am not in a jesting humour to day. 2) good humour, good temper, cheerfulness, mirth, wit. Seine — heiterte mich auf, his good humour cheered me up; dieſer Schriftſteller ſchreibt mit viel —, there is much humour in the writings of that author, that author is very humorous. 3) ill humour, cross temper, spleen. Er hat heute ſeine —, he is in his ill or cross humour to-day.

Launenſtück, *n.* [in music] voluntary.

Laünen, *v. intr.* [little used] to be in an ill humour, to be cross or peevish.

Laünenhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* capricious, whimsical, humorous. Ein —er Einfall, a [humorous] fancy; — handeln, to act capriciously, humorously.

Laüner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [little used] a capricious, humorous person.

Laünig, *adj.* and *adv.* humorous, fanciful, playful. Ein —er Menſch, Schriftſteller, a humorous man, author; er hat —e Einfälle, he has fine flashes of humour; eine —e Erzählung, a humorous tale; Etwas — beſchreiben, to describe any thing humorously.

Laünigkeit, *f.* oddness of conceit, humorousness.

Laüniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* capricious, splenetic, peevish, cross, out of humour. Ein —er Menſch, a peevish, petulant, humorsome man; — handeln, to act capriciously.

Laür, V. 1. Lauer.

Laüra, *f.* [-'s or der Laura, or Laurens, *pl.* -s or Lauren] [a name of women] Laura.

Laüre, *f.* V. 2. Lauer.

Lauréntius, *m.* [a name of men] Laurence, Lawrence.

Laürenz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [a name of men] Laurence, Lawrence. V. also Lorenz.

Laurenz fluß, *m.* St. Lawrence [river].

Laürer, *m.* V. Lauerer.

Laurerei, *f.* watching or spying.

Laüs, *f.* [*pl.* Läuſe], *dim.* Läuschen, ||Läuslein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [from the old Germ. leiſa, Slavon. *lizu* = gehen, kriechen] 1) louse. Läuſe abſuchen, to clean from lice, to louse; [in low lang.] er würde eine — um des Balges willen ſchinden, he would flay a louse to get the skin, he is a miserly, sordid fellow; †Einem Läuſe in den Pelz ſetzen, to cut out work for any one, to create him trouble; ihm läuft die — über die Leber [low], he is apt to fly into a passion, to grow hot or angry; † *prov.* lieber eine — im Kraute, als gar kein Fleiſch, it is better to have a little of a thing than nothing at all. 2) Die fliegende —, winged louse. V. —fliege.

Laus-baum, *m.* V. Läuſebaum. —beere, *f.* V. Stachelbeere. —fliege, *f.* horse-fly, hippoboscus. —kraut, *n.* V. Läuſekraut.

†Lauſe-bube, *m.* V. —junge. †—ding, *n.* an insignificant trifle. —geld, *n.* miserable, bad money; *it.* very little money, a trifle. †—junge, *m.* [in contempt] a lousy boy or knave. †—kerl, *m.* [in contempt] a lousy knave, a mean fellow, a blackguard, a rugamuffin. —wenzel, *m.* 1) [in popular lang.] very bad tobacco. 2) [vulgar] V. —kerl.

Läuſe-baum, *m.* 1) V. Elſebeere. 2) V. Heckenkirſche. —gras, *n.* V. Knöterich. —holz, *n.* wood of the berry-bearing alder. —kamm, *m.* a comb with fine or small teeth [especially to comb children with], dandruff or small-tooth comb. †—knicker, *m.* a stingy, sordid fellow, a curmudgeon. —könig, *m.* scorpion-tick. —korn, *n.* 1) fisher's berries, [coculus Indicus]. 2) the stinking iris. —krankheit, *f.* lousy disease or distemper. —kraut, *n.* 1) louse-wort. 2) staves-acre, lice-bane. 3) the wood-stachys or hedge-nettle. 4) cock's comb, yellow rattle. 5) the fetid hellebore, bear's foot. —pulver, *n.* powder against lousiness. —ſalbe, *f.* ointment or salve against lousiness. —ſame, *m.* V. —kraut 2). —ſucht, *f.* V. —krankheit.

Laüſche, *f.* the act or state of watching or listening, V. 2. Lauer.

1. Laüſchen, *v. intr.* [Goth. hlauſjan, Sax. *hlystan*, Low Sax. and Allemannic luſtern, Lat. *cluo*, Gr. κλύω] 1) to listen. Dem Geſange der Nachtigall —, to listen to the singing or warbling of the nightingale. 2) to listen or watch secretly, to lurk. An der Thüre —, to listen at the door; man lauſcht auf Sie, you are watched.

Lauſch-garn, —netz, *n.* net for catching hares and foxes. —platz, *m.*, —plätzchen, *n.* private place for listening; *it.* [a little provincial, = lauſchiges Plätzchen] a snug place or corner, a ||cosy nook.

2. Laüſchen, *v. intr.* [allied to Klauſe, ſchließen &c.] [little used] to lounge, to repose, to slumber.

Laüſcher, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —inn, *f.* listener, hearkener; [in contempt] eaves-dropper.

Laüſchig, *adj.* [a little provincial] 1) apt to watch or listen curiously. 2) snug, cosy or ||cozie.

1. Laüſen, *v. intr.* [V. 1. Lauſig] to dawdle, to be dilatory.

2. Laüſen, I. *v. tr.* to free from lice, to louse. Sich —, to louse one's self. †*Fig.* Einem die Kolbe —, Einen —; *prov.* Narren muß man mit Kolben —, V. under Kolbe; Einem den Beutel —, to fleece any one. II. *v. intr.* 1) to get lice. †2) *Fig.* to be stingy.

1. †Laüſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [V. 1. Lauſig] an irresolute and dilatory fellow.

2. Laüſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one who louses. †2) *Fig.* a miserly, stingy fellow, curmudgeon, hunks.

Lauſerei, *f.* 1) act of lousing. †2) *Fig.* *a*) avarice, stinginess, sordidness. *b*) an insignificant or worthless trifle.

1. †Laüſig, *adj.* and *adv.* [probably allied to laß] indolent, dilatory.

2. Laüſig, *adj.* and *adv.* full of lice, lousy. †*Fig.* mean, low, contemptible. Ein —er Menſch, Kerl, a lousy, miserable man, fellow; ſich — machen, to behave meanly, scurvily, lousily; eine —e Bewirthung, a poor, miserable, paltry entertainment; ein —es Geſchenk, a paltry present; es ſieht — aus, the matter is in a bad way or state, takes a bad turn; —es Ding, a paltry trifle; — leben, to live poorly, miserably.

Laüſitz, *f.* [*pl.* -e] Lusatia. Die beiden —e [Ober- und Nieder—], the Upper and Lower Lusatia.

Laüſitzer, *m.*, [-s, *pl.*-] —inn, *f.* Lusatian.

Laüt, *adj.* and *adv.* [allied to plaudern, Lied &c.; the Icel. *hliod* = Stimme] loud. Eine —e Stimme, ein —es Geſchrei, a loud voice, a loud cry; — ſprechen, to speak aloud or loudly; ſprechen Sie ein wenig —er, speak a little louder; die Hunde ſind — [among hunters], the hounds challenge; —er Buchſtabe, vowel; —e Munterkeit, clamorous, noisy, loud mirth; ſeine Empfindungen — werden laſſen, to show, to discover, to make appear one's sensations or emotions; eine Nachricht — werden laſſen, to divulge, to spread abroad a piece of news. *Fig.* Ich ſage es —, I speak it boldly, publicly, freely, openly; man darf nicht — davon ſprechen, one dares not speak of it publicly; die Sache wird —, iſt — geworden, the affair becomes public, has been divulged or spread abroad.

Laüt, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] [V. Laut, *adj.*] sound. Der — einer Violine, der Stimme, the sound of a violin, of the voice; dies Horn hat einen guten — or Ton, this horn sounds well; keinen — vernehmen, not to hear the least sound or noise; herrliche —e, charming sounds; keinen — von ſich geben, von ſich hören laſſen, not to speak a word, to keep a profound silence, *it.* [in familiar lang.] not to send letters, not to write; [among hunters] die Hunde geben —, the hounds bay, bark, open or challenge; [in grammar] einfacher —, vowel. *Fig.* [rather stiff, or in law] purport, tenour. Briefe Eines —es, letters of

the same tenour or purport. *it.* [used as a preposition] according to, in consequence of. — ſeines Briefes, according to his letter; — der Verordnung, in consequence of the ordinance; — habender Macht, by virtue of the power or authority one has.

Läútauen or **Leútauen**, V. Ausleuen.

Laútbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) uttering a sound, audible. 2) known, divulged, notorious. Etwas — werden laſſen, to divulge any thing, to make any thing public. Syn. Lautbar, Ruchbar, Kundbar. A thing is lautbar when it is known only to a few; ruchbar [related to Gerücht] when known to many and generally spread; kundbar when it is known to so many that there is no longer any doubt of its truth. In the language of conversation, however, we mostly employ the word ruchbar only.

Laútbarkeit, *f.* notoriousness, notoriety, publicity.

1. **Laúte**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [from Laut] lute. Die — ſpielen or ſchlagen, to play on the lute; er that einige Griffe auf der —, he gave a few touches on his lute. *Prov.* Er ſchickt ſich dazu, wie der Eſel zum —n ſchlagen, he has no manner of skill in it; *prov.* a sow to a fiddle. 2) [in conchology] fig-shell.

Lauten-balken, *m.* the bridge of a lute. —bauch, *m.* the body or belly of a lute. —blatt, *n.* the table of a lute. —futter, *n.* lute-case. —griff, *m.* touch of a lute. —hals, *m.* neck of a lute. —kamm, *m.* button of a lute. —macher, *m.* lute-maker. —ſaite, *f.* lute-string. —ſchlagen, *n.* V. —ſpiel. —ſchläger, *m.* lutanist, luter, lutist. —ſpiel, *n.* playing on the lute. —ſpieler, *m.* lute-player, V. —ſchläger. —ſteg, *m.* bridge of a lute. —ton, *m.* sound of the lute. —wirbel, *m.* peg of a lute. —zug, *m.* lute-register [of a pianoforte].

2. **Laúte**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [perhaps = Latte] [among dyers] stirrer.

3. **Laúte**, *f.* [allied to the Low Sax. lee, Sw. *lä* = sheltered from the wind; the Sax. *hleow*, *hleowth*, probably from legen, signifies a place sheltered from the wind]. [in seamen's lang.] Das Schiff iſt in der —, the ship is under the lee of the shore.

Laúten, *v. intr.* to utter a sound, to sound. Gleich —, to sound alike, to have the same sound; wohl, übel —, to sound well, ill; er iſt ſo heiſer, daß er nicht — kann [rather unusual], he is so hoarse that he cannot speak a word. *Fig.* to be of a certain sense, purport or tenour. Die Worte — ſo, the words run thus; ſeine Antwort lautete trotzig, his answer was insolent; *it.* was defying; wie lautet ſein Name? how is he called? what is his name? wie lautet es? how stand matters? die Sachen — ganz anders, matters stand quite otherwise; dieſe Handlung lautet ſehr übel [rather unusual], that action sounds very ill.

Läúten, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to ring. Die Glokken —, mit den Glocken —, to ring the bells; die Glocken —, the bells ring; zur Predigt —, to ring for sermon; das erſte Zeichen, zum erſten Male —, to ring the first bell; zuſammen —, to ring all the bells together; zu Grabe —, zur Trauer —, to toll at a funeral, to toll to announce the death of a person. *Prov.* Er hat — hören, aber weiß nicht, in welchem Dorfe, he heard something of it, but imperfectly. Das —, the ringing of bells; unter dem — or unter Läutung der Glocken, the bells ringing; beim feſtlichen — der Glocken, under a merry peal of bells.

‡Laútener or **Laútner**, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —inn, *f.* a person who plays or performs on a lute, lutanist, luter, lute-player.

Läútener or **Läútner**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [unusual] ringer.

‡Lauteníſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] V. Lautener.

Laúter, *adj.* and *adv.* [Sax. *hluter*, Sw. *lutter*, allied to Licht, leuchten] unmixed, pure. —es Waſſer, —er Wein, pure water, wine; —es Gold, pure gold; das —e Stallen der Pferde, diabetes; —es Glas, clear, bright glass; die Luft iſt —, the air is pure. *Fig.* Die —e Wahrheit, the plain, real truth; —e Abſichten haben, to have pure, upright intentions; —e Liebe, disinterested, pure love; der —e Sinn [einer Rede &c.], the true, natural sense [of a speech &c.]; ein —es Gemüth, an ingenuous mind or heart; das iſt — Unſinn, this is sheer nonsense; es iſt — Hartnäckigkeit, it is sheer obstinacy; [in fam. lang.] es ſind — Lügen, it is all a lie, all stuff; all flat, downright lies; er trinkt — Wein, he drinks nothing but wine; es iſt — Eigenſinn, it is nothing but mere obstinacy; das ſind — Offiziere, these are all officers; ſie iſt — Leben, she is full of life, all vivacity; aus — Nachläſſigkeit, from mere or pure negligence. Syn. Lauter, Rein, Sauber. Matter is either a fluid or a solid body. Rein is said of both; lauter only of fluid bodies, and sauber of solid. We call as well the water rein, when it contains no heterogeneous parts, as the vessel which contains it. Water or wine is lauter when it is free of any earthy particles, and a dress is sauber when it has no stains.

Laúter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. Laut] a sound, letter.

Läúter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] ringer.

Läuteránt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in law] one who appeals from an obscure sentence.

Läuterát, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in law] the appellee in such [V. the foregoing word] a cause.

Läúterer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who purifies or refines any thing; *it.* sugar-refiner. *Fig.* Der — unſerer Religion, reformer of our religion.

Laúterkeit, *f.* pureness, purity [of water, wine, gold &c.]. Die — der Luft [rather unusual], the pureness of the air. *Fig.* Die — der Abſichten, ſeiner Liebe, the purity of intentions, of one's love.

Läútern, I. *v. tr.* to clear, to purify. Waſſer —, to purify, to filter water; Wein —, to clear, to clarify wine; Zucker —, to refine sugar; Branntwein —, to rectify brandy; Gold —, to refine gold; einen Wald —, to thin a forest; die Luft läutert ſich [rather unusual], the air clears up; [among furriers] —, to work in water. *Fig.* Den Geſchmack, ſein Herz —, to refine one's taste, one's heart; geläutert, wie Gold im Feuer, purified or tried like gold in the furnace. II. *v. intr.* [in law] to appeal from an obscure sentence.

Läuter-feuer, *n.* refining-fire. —kunſt, *f.* the art of refining, refinement. —ofen, *m.* a furnace for purifying sulphur. —ſtall, *m.* [in farriery] the diabetes. —tuch, *n.* filter.

Läúterung, *f.* act of clearing or purifying, clarification, purification. Die — des Zuckers, der Metalle, refinement of sugar, of metals; die — des Branntweins, the rectification of brandy; die — der Sprache, refinement of language.

Läúterungspfanne, *f.* V. Klärkeſſel.

Laútlos, *adj.* and *adv.* soundless, having or uttering no sound. — ſtand er da, he stood without uttering one word.

Laútloſigkeit, *f.* want of sound, state of uttering no sound. In gänzlicher or vollkommener — ſtand er da, he stood there without uttering one single syllable or word.

Laútner, V. Lautener.

Läútner, V. Läutener.

Lauwīne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [perhaps from the Lat. *labi*, fallen; according to others = die Brüllende, V. Löwe] a snow-slip, avalanche or avalange.

***Lāva, Lāve**, *f.* [*pl.* -ven] lava. Durch — verſchüttet werden, to be destroyed or overspread by lava.

Lava-glas, *n.* Müller's-glass, hyalite. —ſtrom, *m.* torrent of lava.

***Lavéndel**, *m.* [-s] lavender.

Lavendel-geiſt, *m.* spirit of lavender. —öl, *n.* oil of lavender, lavender-oil. —waſſer, *n.* water of lavender, lavender-water.

***Lavīren**, *v. intr.* [in seamen's lang.] to tack, to laveer.

***Lavōr**, *n.* [corrupted from the French *lavoir*] [-es, *pl.* -e] wash-bowl, wash-hand-basin.

Lawīne, *f.* V. Lauwine.

***Laxīr**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] opening mixture, purging remedy, purge.

Laxir-fiſch, *m.* the cackerel. —mittel, —tränkchen, *n.* V. Laxir.

***Laxīren**, I. *v. tr.* to purge [a sick person]. II. *v. intr.* to take a purge.

Laȳe, *m.* V. Laie.

***Lazaréth**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] lazaret, lazaretto, lazar-house, hospital. Fliegendes —, itinerant [military] hospital.

***Lazerōle**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] Neapolitan medlar, azarole.

Lazerolbaum, *m.* the parsley-leaved hawthorn, azarole.

Lēben, [is said to be allied to leiben, beleiben = bleiben, but in comparing other languages, the primary idea appears to be rather that of motion; thus the Lat. *vivo* is the Germ. webe, that is bewege, and the Gr. εἰμί, I am, = εἶμι, I go. Also the subst. Leben is still in familiar language and in D. = Lärm, V. Leben 1)] I. *v. intr.* 1) [originally = ſich bewegen] to live. — des or —diges Waſſer, spring-water. *Fig.* Es lebt Alles an ihm [in familiar language], he is all alive, full of life or vivacity; er hat 100 Jahre gelebt, he has lived a hundred years; die —den und die Todten, the living and the dead; der Todte bietet dem —den die Hand [in law], the survivor or the heir at law inherits of course; es lebe der König! long live the king! God bless or save the king! es lebe England! England for ever! ſo wahr ich lebe, as I am alive; ſo wahr Gott lebt, as true or sure as there is a God; ſo lange ich lebe, werde ich es nicht vergeſſen, I shall not forget that as long as I live, all my life; ſein Vater lebt noch, his father is yet alive or living; er hat zehn Kinder, die noch alle —, he has ten children all alive; ſo lange ich noch lebe, noch zu — habe, during or for the remainder of my life; ſo lange er lebt or lebte, during or in his life-time; er iſt ſein Vater, wie er leibt und lebt [in familiar language], he is the true picture of his father; dieſe Pflanzen — nicht lange, those plants do not live long. *Fig.* Sein Ruhm, die lateiniſche Sprache wird ewig —, his glory, the Latin tongue will live for ever. 2) [to pass life or time in a particular manner] to live. Für die Seinigen —, den Seinigen —, to live for one's family; Gott — [in Script.], to live unto God; er lebt ſich, für ſich ſelbſt, he lives for himself, by himself; in guter or der guten Hoffnung — [a little stiff], to have, to conceive good hopes, to live in

hope; ich lebe der Hoffnung, Sie bald zu sehen, I am in hopes, I hope to see you soon; gut, wohl —, to fare daintily, to live high, to keep a good table; schlecht, ärmlich —, to live poorly, to keep a poor table; — wie ein Fürst [in familiar language], to live like a prince; lustig und in Freuden — [in fam. lang.], to swim in joy, in pleasures; auf einem großen Fuße, vornehm — [in familiar language], to live in great style. *Prov.* Man muß — und — lassen, live and let live; lebe wohl! — Sie wohl! farewell! wie — Sie? how do you do? how are you? *Fig.* Lebt wohl, ihr lieblichen Haine, farewell, ye sweet groves; glücklich —, to live happy; in den Tag hinein — [in familiar language], to live at random, from hand to mouth; fromm —, to live piously, to lead a pious life. *Prov.* Wie gelebt, so gestorben, people die as they live; auf einem guten Fuße mit Jemand — [in fam. lang.], to be upon good terms with any one; sie — nicht gut, übel mit einander, they do not live well together, they jar, they disagree; sie — wie Hund und Katzen zusammen [low], they agree like cat and dog; mit ihm ist gut —, it is easy living with him; in der Ehe —, to live in matrimony or wedlock; sie — mit einander [in popular lang.], they live together as husband and wife, they cohabit; ich werde nach Ihrem Befehle —, I shall conform to your order; er weiß zu —, he knows how to live in the world, he knows how to behave, how to carry himself, he is a well-bred man. *Fig.* In ihm lebt ein heiliger Eifer für &c., he is animated by a holy zeal for &c.; eine —de Sprache, a living language. 3) to be supported in life, to subsist. Einem zu — geben, to give any one enough to live upon; er hat zu —, he has a competency, sufficiency; nur von Wurzeln —, to live or feed only upon roots; hier ist es wohlfeil, theuer zu —, it is cheap, dear living here; von Renten —, to live upon one's income; [in popular lang.] von oben herunter —, to waste, to consume one's estate; von der Hand in den Mund —, to live from hand to mouth; auf Unrechts Kosten —, to live at the expense of the party condemned; man muß —, man will doch gelebt haben, first of all, the necessaries of life must be provided for. II. *v. tr.* [in poetry] to live. Ein friedliches Leben —, to live a life of peace.

Leben, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [V. the verb Leben] 1) [in popular language] noise, ado. Was ist das für ein —? what a noise or racket is that? wenn er kommt, wird er ein schönes — [mit dir] anfangen, when he comes, he will rattle you to some tune, he will make a fine racket. 2) [in familiar language] activity, vivacity. Es ist lauter — an ihm, er ist lauter —, he is full of life, all vivacity. 3) [opposed to death] life. Das thierische, vegetabilische —, animal, vegetable life; Einem [seinem Vater, seinem Retter &c.] das — zu verdanken haben, to owe one's life to any one [to one's progenitor, to one who rescued us from danger &c.], to be indebted to any one for one's life; noch bei, am — seyn, to have yet life, to be yet living or alive; um's — kommen, to lose one's life, to perish; das — endigen, to depart this life; er hat ein zähes — [in popular anguage], he has nine lives, as many lives as a cat; Einem nach dem — trachten, stehen, to make an attempt upon a man's life; Einem das — nehmen, ihn des —s berauben, [in popular language] ihn um's — bringen, to take any one's life away, to deprive any one of life, to kill any one; das hat ihm das — wieder gegeben, hat ihn in's — zurückgerufen, that has brought him to life again; es gilt mein —, mein — hängt davon ab, my life is at stake; ich wollte mein — daran setzen, darauf wetten, I would lay my life on it; um's —, for life; um's — thue ich es nicht! I would not do it for my life! bei Leib und — [Etwas verbieten &c.] [in law], upon pain of death; thun Sie es bei Leib und — nicht [in familiar lang.], be sure not to do that; Kampf auf — und Tod, desperate fight; ich bin auf — und Tod der Ihrige, I am yours for ever; bei meinem — wird es nicht geschehen, during my life, as long as I live that will not be done; bei meinem —! as I am alive! das Tanzen, das Jagen ist sein — [in fam. lang.], all his delight is in dancing, in hunting; Obst ißt er für sein — gern [in fam. lang.], he is excessively fond of fruit; Zeit meines —s werde ich nicht aufhören, Ihr Freund zu seyn, I shall never cease to be your friend; in diesem —, in this life or world; das ewige —, eternal life; das andere, künftige —, the life to come, future life; es ist kein — in dieser Pflanze, there is no life in this plant; hätte ich tausend —, ich gäbe sie hin für ihn, if I had a thousand lives, I would give them up for him; nach dem — zeichnen, to draw from [the] life; nach dem —, to or by the life. *Fig.* Dieses Gemählde hat viel —, there is much life in that picture; einer Figur — geben, to animate a figure. 4) state or manner of passing one's life. Ein gutes, fröhliches — führen, to lead a good, a joyous or merry life; ein elendes, armseliges — führen, to lead a miserable, wretched life, to live miserably, poorly; sein — ändern, bessern, to change for the better, to mend; wieder in sein voriges — verfallen [in popular lang.], to take to one's old courses or tricks again; *prov.* wie das —, so der Tod, people die as they live; das geistige —, spiritual life; das bürgerliche —, civil life; das gemeine —, common life; die Sprache des gemeinen —s, familiar or colloquial language, *it.* popular or common language; sein — am Hofe zubringen, to pass one's life at court; Jemandes — beschreiben, to write any one's life; in seinem rechten or wahren — seyn [in fam. lang.], to be in one's element. 5) the seat of life, that is, of sensation. Bis auf's — schneiden, to cut to the quick; diese Rede ging, drang bis auf's —, that speech touched the quick; [emphatically, a word of endearment] mein —, geliebtes —, my life, my dearest life; — meines —s, life of my life. *Fig.* Das — eines Steines, the heart of a stone.

Leb-los, *adj.* and *adv.* lifeless, inanimate. *Fig.* —lose Augen, dull, heavy eyes; —lose Schönheit, inanimate beauty. Syn. Leblos, Todt. Leblos implies whatever is void of life, whether it has once been living or not; todt that which has lived and is now deprived of life. We say of a man that he is todt when he has ceased to live. We call, on the contrary, a sculptured figure, a log, a stone, leblos because these objects have never been animated. Both terms are used also in a figurative sense. —losigkeit, *f.* state of being lifeless or inanimate, lifelessness. —sucht, *f.* 1) immoderate love of life. ||2) [in law] sustenance. —tage, *pl.* [in familiar lang.] 1) days of life, duration of life. Sein —tage daran denken, to think of it all one's life; ich habe mein —tage sagen hören, daß &c., I have ever or always heard it said that &c. ||2) [in law] Die —tage or das —tagsrecht, the enjoyment or usufruct of an estate &c. for life. —zeit, *f.* [commonly *pl.*] —zeiten, life-time, the time when any one lived. Bei or zu seinen —zeiten, in his life-time.

Lebetage, *pl.* V. Lebtage.

Leben-lang, *n.* [indeclinable] space of life, whole life. Mein —lang, all my life, during my whole life. V. —slang. —leer, *adj.* lifeless, dead. —los, *adi.* V. Leblos.

Lebens-abend, *m.* [in poetry] eve or decline of life. —alter, *n.* stage or degree of life, age. Die verschiedenen —alter, the different ages. —art, *f.* 1) manner of living. Eine seltsame —art führen, to lead a strange or singular life. 2) [manner or way of getting one's livelihood] profession, trade. Eine —art ergreifen, to take up a trade, to choose or follow a profession. 3) behaviour, conduct, [chiefly] good manners. Er hat —art, he knows how to behave, he is well-bred; er hat keine —art, he has no manners; ich werde euch bessere —art lehren [as a threat], I shall teach you better manners. Syn. V. Höflichkeit. —bahn, *f.* road or path of or through life, career, course. —balsam, *m.* restorative balsam. —baum, *m.* tree of life, [thuia *Linn.*] —baumcypresse, *f.* the evergreen American cypress, the white cedar. —bedingung, *f.* means of [supporting] life, condition necessary to life. —beschreiber, *m.*, —beschreiberinn, *f.* biographer. —beschreibung, *f.* biography. Die —beschreibungen von Plutarch, the lives of Plutarch. —besserung, *f.* reformation. —blüte, *f.* the flower or prime of one's age or life. —buch, *n.* book of life. —dauer, *f.* space, duration of life. —eiche, *f.* live oak of Virginia. —ende, *n.* the end or term of life. —engel, *m.* [in poetry] the angel or genius of life. —faden, *m.* thread of life. —fähig, *adj.* and *adv.* vital. —flamme, *f.* 1) flame of life. 2) element of life. —freude, *f.* pleasure of life. Alle —freuden genießen, to enjoy all the pleasures of life. —fülle, *f.* plenitude of life; vigour. —gang, *m.* 1) animal economy, vital functions, the process of life. 2) the vicissitudes of one's life, career, fate, life. —gefahr, *f.* danger of life. Er ist in —gefahr, he is in danger of his life; sich in —gefahr stürzen, to run the hazard of one's life, to expose one's life; mit —gefahr, at the hazard, or peril, of one's life. —gefährlich, *adj.* and *adv.* where there is danger of life. Eine —gefährliche Wunde, a very dangerous wound. —gefährte, *m.*, —gefährtinn, *f.* companion of life, [in jest] yoke-fellow. —geist, *m.* 1) spirit or principle of life. 2) vivifying spirit, brandy, cordial. —geister, *pl.* animal spirits. —genoß, *m.*, —genossinn, *f.* V. —gefährte. —genuß, *m.* enjoyment of life. —geschichte, *f.* the history of one's life. Seine —geschichte ist sehr traurig, the history of his life is a very sad one; *it.* V. —beschreibung. —gestalt, *f.* the shape one has in life. Er schien mir in —gestalt vor mir zu stehen, I thought or fancied to see him stand before me as he was in life or when living; ein Bild in —gestalt, a whole-size, a whole or full length picture. —glück, *n.* happiness of life. Für mich gibt es kein —glück mehr, I shall never more be happy or enjoy happiness. —göttinnen, *pl.* the destinies. V. also Parzen. —groß, *adj.* and *adv.* having full size, whole or full length. —größe, *f.* full size, whole size or length. Sich in —größe mahlen lassen, to have one's picture drawn at full length; in —größe, as large as life. —güter, *pl.* goods, blessings of this life. —habe, *f.* V. —güter. —haß, *m.* hatred of life. —hauch, *m.* 1) breath of life; *it.* life. Bis zu meinem letzten —hauche, to my last or parting breath; den letzten —hauch eines Freundes empfangen, to close the eyes of a friend. 2) vivifying breath. —holz, *n.* the holy wood, lignum vitae [guaiacum sanctum *Linn.*]. —jahr, *n.* year of life. Er war im 24sten —jahre, he was in the twenty-fourth year of his life. —klugheit, *f.* prudence necessary in life; worldly prudence. —kraft, *f.* vital power. Ein Mensch voll —kraft, a man full

of life or vigour. —kräftig, *adj.* and *adv.* vigorous. —lang, *adj.* and *adv.* for life, during life. —lange Abneigung, aversion one has all one's life-time or ending only with one's life; ich werde Ihnen —lang dankbar seyn, I shall ever be thankful to you; auf —lang, for life. —länge, *f.* length or duration of life. —länglich, *adj.* and *adv.* for life, during life. —länglicher Gnadengehalt, pension or annuity for life. —lauf, *m.* 1) course of life, career of life. Seinen —lauf endigen, to finish one's course. 2) biography, life. Den —lauf eines Mannes beschreiben, to write the life of a man. —lehre, *f.* [*Biologie, *Zoonomie] 1) zoonomy, biology. 2) art of prolonging life. 3) precept, rule of life. —leitung, *f.* direction of life. —licht, *n.* [in fam. language] lamp of life. Einem das —licht ausblasen, to deprive any one of life, to kill any one. —linie, *f.* [in chiromancy] line of life. —luft, *f.* vital air; [in chimistry] dephlogisticated air, oxygen gas, oxygen, vital air. —lust, *f.* 1) pleasure in life, high enjoyment of life and its pleasures. 2) love of life. —lustig, *adj.* and *adv.* loving, enjoying life, cheerful, jovial, jolly. —mittel, *n.* means of supporting life, food; *pl.* —mittel, provisions. Die —mittel sind theuer, provisions are dear; eine Flotte &c. mit —mitteln versehen, to victual a fleet &c. —morgen, *m.* [in poetry, = Jugendzeit] the morn or morning of life. —müde, *adj.* and *adv.* weary of life. —nothdurft, *f.* the necessaries of life. —öl, *n.* [in poetry, but a little familiar] oil of life. —ordnung, *f.* 1) regulation with regard to living, regulation of life. 2) diet, regimen. Eine strenge —ordnung beobachten, to keep or follow a strict course of diet. —pfad, *m.* path of or through life. —pflicht, *f.* practical duty. —plan, *m.* plan of life. —proceß, *m.* V. —gang 1). —quell, *m.* [in poetry] source or spring of life. —regel, *f.* precept, rule of life. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* full of life or vigour. —reise, *f.* journey through life. —reiz, *m.* charm of life. —rente, *f.* life-annuity. —ruhe, *f.* quiet, tranquillity of life. —saft, *m.* animal juice, animal spirit, radical moisture. —satt, *adj.* and *adv.* satiated with life, weary, tired of life. —stoff, *m.* that which is necessary to preserve life, proper element; [in chimistry] oxygen gas, oxygen. —strafe, *f.* pain of death; capital punishment. Bei —strafe, upon [on] pain of death. —straße, *f.* road of or through life. —tag, *m.* day of life, V. Lebtage. —thätigkeit, *f.* activity. —überdruß, *m.* weariness of life. —umstand, *m.* circumstance of one's life; *it* anecdote. —unterhalt, *m.* livelihood, subsistence. Ich verdiene kaum meinen —unterhalt, I am hard put to it for a livelihood. —verlängerung, *f.* prolongation of life. —verlängerungskunst, *f.* V. —lehre 2). —vermögen, *n.* vital faculty. —versicherung, *f.* life-insurance. —versicherungsanstalt, *f.* life-insurance-office. —versicherungsgesellschaft, *f.* life-insurance-company. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of life or vigour. —wandel, *m.* course of life, conduct. Einen untadelhaften —wandel führen, to lead an irreproachable life. —wärme, *f.* vital warmth or heat. —wasser, *n.* vivifying water; *it.* brandy, spirits, cordials. —weg, *m.* 1) way or path of or through life. 2) vital conduct. —weise, *f.* manner of living. —weisheit, *f.* 1) worldly wisdom, wisdom necessary in life. 2) V. —lehre 1). —wierig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —länglich. —zeichen, *n.* sign of life. —zeit, *f.* time of life, duration of life. Auf —zeit, for life. —ziel, *n.* 1) the end or term of life. 2) [= —zweck] the aim one proposes to one's self in life. —zweck, *m.* the object, aim or end of one's life. V. also —ziel 2).

Lèbend, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Lebendig. Syn. Lebend, Lebendig. Whatever is not lifeless, is lebend or lebendig; whatever is very active, lebendig. In the latter sense a lebendiger man is tantamount to an active bustling man. We say also of places and streets, where there is much movement and stir, that they are lebendig.

Lebéndig, *adj.* and *adv.* having life, alive, living. —e Wesen, living beings; die —en und die Todten, the living [or, less usual, the quick] and the dead; er ist noch —, he is still alive or living; der Fisch war ganz —, als &c., the fish was all alive when &c.; wieder — werden, to recover life, to revive, [in theology] to resurge into life; [in law] der Verstorbene gibt dem —en die Hand, upon the decease of the possessor, his heir is immediately entitled to all his effects, the survivor or the heir at law inherits of course; — verbrannt werden, to be burnt alive; er war [vor Schrekken &c.] mehr todt, als — [in fam. lang.], he was more dead than alive [from the effects of fear &c.]; —es Fleisch, quick; — machen, to animate, to vivify; wieder — machen, to reanimate, to revive; ich fand keine —e Seele zu Hause [in fam. lang.], I found no living creature at home; sie hat zehn —e Kinder [in popular lang.], she has ten children all alive; der —e Gott [in Script.], the living God; eine —e Pflanze, a living plant; eine —e Hecke, a quick-set hedge; —es Wasser, spring-water; —er Kalk, unslacked or quicklime; [in seamen's lang.] das —e Werk, quick-works [of a ship, or that part which is under water]; der —e Zehnte [in law], tithe of beasts, mixed tithes. *Fig.* —e or lebende Sprache, living language; ein —er Beweis, a convincing proof; eine —e Einbildungskraft, a strong, lively imagination; der —e Glaube, lively, unshakeable faith; die —machende Gnade [in theology], the vivifying or quickening grace. Syn. V. Lebend.

Lebendigmachung, *f.* vivification, vivifying.

Lebéndigkeit, *f.* liveliness, vivacity.

Lèber, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* [allied to Lab, kleben] 1) [in anatomy] liver. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Frei von der — wegsprechen, to speak freely, roundly, plainly, without reserve, frankly. 2) [in chimistry] hepar, liver.

Leber-ader, *f.* hepatic vein or artery. —aloe, *f.* the Barbadoes aloe. —balsam, *m.* 1) sweet milfoil or maudlin. 2) the common eupatorium or hemp-agrimony. —band, *n.* ligament of the liver. —beschlag, *m.* V. —erz. —beschwerde, *f.* [more usual *pl.* -n] liver-complaint[s], V. —krankheit. —blume, *f.* 1) Weiße —blume, common marsh parnassia, grass of Parnassus. 2) V. —klee 1). —blutader, *f.* hepatic vein. —brachsen, *m.* V. —fisch. —brand, *m.* [in the veterinary art] inflammation of the liver. —braun, *adj.* and *adv.* brown as liver, liver-coloured. —bruch, *m.* [in medicine] hepatocele. —distel, *f.* 1) the common sow thistle. 2) the wild endive or succory. 3) the prickly lettuce. 4) the strong-scented lettuce, the broad lettuce. —drüse, *f.* gland of the liver, hepatic gland. —egel, *m.* V. Schafegel. —entzündung, *f.* inflammation of the liver, hepatitis. —erz, *n.* 1) liver-coloured or hepatic copper-ore. 2) hepatic mercurial ore. —farbe, *f.* liver-colour. —farben, —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* liver-coloured. *Fig.* Ein—farbiges Aussehen, a yellowish complexion. —fisch, *m.* hepatus. —flechte, *f.* V. —geflecht. —flecken, *m.* liver-spot, mole. —fluß, *m.* hepatic flux. —fuchs, *m.* dark chestnut-horse. —gang, —gallengang, *m.* hepatic duct. —geflecht, *n.* hepatic plexus. —haut, *f.* tunic or membrane of the liver. *Fig.* a liver-coloured, a yellowish-brown skin. —kies, *m.* hepatic or liver pyrites. —klee, *m.* 1) noble liverwort, hepatica. 2) the common meadow trefoil or clover. —klette, *f.* agrimony, liverwort. —krank, *adj.* and *adv.* affected with a disorder in the liver. —krankheit, *f.* disorder in the liver, liver complaint, hepatalgia. —kraut, *n.* liver-wort, V. —balsam, —blume, —klee 1). —lappen, *m.* lobe of the liver. —milzader, *f.* the basilic vein. —mittel, *n.* hepatic remedy. —moos, *n.* water liverwort. —opal, *m.* minilite. —raute, *f.* the moon-wort. —reime, *pl.* sorry, paltry verses. —schlag, *m.* V. —erz 2). —schlagader, *f.* hepatic artery. —schwamm, *m.* trimmed agaric. —spath, *m.* hepatic spar. —stein, *m.* 1) hepatite. 2) liverstone. —stock, *m.* V. Liebstöckel. —sucht, *f.* V. —krankheit. —süchtig, *adj.* V. —krank. —thran, *m.* hepatic oil [train-oil procured from the liver of certain marine animals, as of the seal &c.]. —verhärtung, *f.* scirrhus in the liver. —verstopfung, *f.* obstruction of the liver. —wahrsagerei, *f.* hepatoscopy. —wurm, *m.* a worm that breeds in the liver of some animals. —wurst, *f.* sausage made of liver. —zergliederung, *f.* hepatotomy.

Lebewohl, *n.* [-s] farewell, adieu. Einem — sagen, to bid any one farewell; sein — war &c., his parting word was &c.

Lèbhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* lively, vivacious, active, quick, gay, merry. Ein —er Jüngling, a lively youth; —e Augen, ein —er Blick, bright, sparkling eyes, a quick, piercing look; Etwas — fühlen or empfinden, to have a lively sense of any thing, to be sensibly affected with any thing; —e Schreibart, animated style; —e Gesichtsfarbe, —e Farbe, lively complexion, colour; ein —er Schmerz, ein —es Gefecht, a smart pain, fight; ein —er Angriff, a brisk attack.

Lèbhaftigkeit, *f.* liveliness, vivacity. Die — des Auges, the liveliness of the eye.

Lèbhonig, *m.* [-s] [Leb, allied to Laib, kleben] pressed honey, honey cut out of the hives.

Lèbkuchen, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] gingerbread.

Lèbkuchenbäcker, Lèbküchler, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] gingerbread baker.

Lèch, *n.* [-es] [*it.* Leg, from legen] [in metallurgy] matt of copper.

Lèchzen, *v. intr.* [allied to Leck, Loch] 1) to split or gape from dryness. Dieses Faß lechzet, this cask is leaky. 2) to suffer great thirst. Ich lechze vor Durst, I am ready to die with thirst, I am excessively thirsty or dry. *Fig.* [in emphatical lang.] to languish, to long. Nach Blut —, to thirst after blood, to be bloodthirsty; —des Verlangen, ardent desire.

Lèck, *adj.* and *adv.* [V. Leck, *m.*] leaky. Ein —er Zuber, ein —es Schiff, a leaky tub, ship.

Lèck, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to Loch, lechzen, lecken = träufeln] leak. Das Schiff hat einen — bekommen, the ship has sprung a leak; der — hat sich zugezogen, the leak has been choked or filled with sea-weeds &c.

Leckäse, *f.* [in seamen's language] damage done to goods, on board of ship, by the water.

1. Lècke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Leck.

2. Lècke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Salzlecke.

1. Lècken, *v. tr.* [L. *lingo*, Gr. λείχω, Hbre.

lakak, perhaps allied to lappen] to lick. Milch, Honig —, to lick milk, honey; eine Wunde —, to lick a wound; an den Fingern —, to lick one's fingers; †ſie — [=küſſen] ſtets an einander herum, they are always kissing; ſie iſt immer wie geleckt [low], she is always as neat as hands can make her. *Fig.* Die Finger, alle zehn Finger nach Etwas — [low], to lick one's fingers after any thing.

Leck-haus, *n.* the house or stables where salt is given to sheep to lick. —wein, *m.* wine made of the juice which oozes from unpressed grapes.

2. Lècken, *v. intr.* [V. Lechzen, Leck] to leak. Ein Faß, ein Schiff leckt, a cask, a ship leaks. *Fig.* Die Lichter —, the candles run.

Leck-faß, —fäßchen, *n.* a tub or bowl placed under a cask, the leaks. —haus, *n.* V. Gradirhaus. —wein, *m.* [with wine-growers or wine-merchants] wine that leaks or drops from the cock of a cask, wine-droppings. —werk, *n.* a contrivance in salt-works for the brine to fall in drops from pipes or channels.

Lècker, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) delicate, dainty, very nice. Ein —es Gericht, —er Biſſen, a dainty dish, a dainty bit, tid-bit. 2) nice in the choice of food, lickerish, dainty-mouthed, nice. Ein —er Menſch, Gaumen, Geſchmack, a person fond of dainties, a dainty person, a nice palate, taste.

Lecker-biſſen, *m.*, *dim.* —bißchen, *n.* dainty bit, dainty, tid-bit. Ein Freund von —biſſen ſeyn, to be fond of dainties. —eſſen, *n.* a dainty dish, a dainty; *it.* [in fam. or popular lang.] a delicious repast or meal. —gericht, *n.* dainty dish. —maul [less usual —mund], *dim.* —mäulchen, *n.* 1) dainty-mouthed person, dainty mouth. 2) dainty person. —ſpeiſe, *f.* V. —gericht. —werk, *n.* dainties, tid-bits. —zahn, *m.* [in fam. lang.] a sweet tooth. V. –maul.

Lècker, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —inn, *f.* 1) a person that licks, licker; *it.* [low] eager or constant kisser. *Fig.* *a*) Ein junger —, a young spark, fop; *it.* a young unexperienced fellow, a ninny. *b*) a person fond of dainties, a dainty person. 2) instrument for licking, tongue. †*Fig.* Einen feinen — haben, to have a nice taste or palate.

Leckerei, *f.* 1) the act of licking, *it.* [low] of kissing or bussing. 2) daintiness, lickerishness, delicacy. 3) dainty, tid-bit.

Lèckerhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Lecker *adj.*

Lèckerheit, *f.* delicacy [of a dish &c.].

Lèckerig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Leckerhaft.

Lèckerigkeit, *f.* daintiness, lickerishness.

Lèckern, *v. intr.* [in fam. language] 1) to be dainty, nice or lickerish. 2) Nach Etwas —, to long for any thing.

*Lectiōn, *f.* lesson.

*Lèctor, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-en] [in German universities, teacher] lector. Er iſt — der engliſchen und franzöſiſchen Sprache an der Univerſität H., he is teacher of the English and French languages at the university of H.

*Lectūre, *f.* reading. Eine auserleſene —, choice reading.

Léder, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [seems to be allied to Kleid, Lied (in Augen-lied), soth at the primary sense seems to be that of covering] 1) [originally] any thing that covers; [vulgar = Haut] skin. Einem das — gerben, Einem über das — kommen, to belabour, to thrash, to maul, to beat any one soundly. 2) [generally] leather. Ruſſiſch — [Juchten], Russia-leather; verdichtetes —, solid leather; lackirtes —, japanned leather; gepreßtes —, pressed leather; waſſerdichtes —, waterproof leather; zäh wie —, tough as leather or as a hide. *Prov.* Aus Anderer — iſt gut Riemen ſchneiden, it is easy to cut large thongs out of another man's leather. 3) [any thing made of leather, as, for instance, the scabbard of a sword]. [low, in jest] Vom — ziehen, to draw, whip out or unsheath one's sword.

Leder-apfel, *m.* the grey rennet or queen-apple, leather-coat. –arbeiter, *m.* workman in leather. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* of the nature of leather, leathery, coriaceous. [in botany] Ein —artiger Kelch, a coriaceous calix. —band, I. *m.* leather-binding [of a book]. II. *n.* leather-thong. —bereiter, *m.* manufacturer of leather, leather-dresser. —bereitung, *f.* the currying or dressing of leather. —bock, *m.* the wooden leg on which a tanner scrapes hides. —braun, *adj.* tawny. Eine —braune Geſichts- or Hautfarbe, a tawny complexion or skin. —drucker, *m.* printer on leather. —farbe, *f.* 1) leather-colour. 2) colour for dying leather. —farben, —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* leather-coloured, tawny. *Fig.* V. —braun. —färber, *m.* dyer of leather. —gras, *n.* the conferva. —grube, *f.* [among curriers] lime-pit. —handel, *m.* leather-trade. —händler, *m.* dealer in leather, leather-seller. —handſchuh, *m.* leather-glove. —hart, *adj.* hard as leather. —harz, *n.* V. Federharz. —holz, *n.* leather-wood [Dircaea palustris, *Linn.*] —hoſe, *f.* [most usual in the *pl.* -n] leather-breeches. —kalk, *m.* V. Bitterkalk. —koralle, *f.* coriaceous millepora. —leim, *m.* glue made of parings or cuttings of leather. —mütze, *f.* leather-cap. ||—ſchmitzer, *m.* V. Fellſchmitzer. —ſchwamm, *m.* [in botany] the black-stalked agaric. ||—tauer, *m.* V. —bereiter. —vergolder, *m.* gilder of leather. —weich, *adj.* and *adv.* soft as leather. †*Fig.* Einen —weich ſchlagen, to beat any one soundly, to thrash or maul any one unmercifully, to curry any one's coat or hide well. —werk, *n.* leather-work. —zäh, *adj.* tough as leather, coriaceous. —zucker, *m.* paste made of marsh-mallows.

Lèderer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Lederbereiter.

Lèdern, *adj.* and *adv.* made of leather, leathern. Ein —er Gürtel, a leathern girdle, a leather belt; —e Handſchuhe, leather-gloves; —e Schnupftabaksdoſen, leather [snuff-] boxes. *Fig.* [low, in jest] Ein —er Menſch or Geſell, a stiff, dull, leather-headed man or personage; *it.* an insipid person or fellow.

Lèdern, *v. tr.* to furnish with leather. †*Fig.* to drub, thrash or curry any one, V. Abledern 2).

Lédig, *adj.* and *adv.* [seems to be allied to Lade = a hollow or empty space or place; according to others from laden, that may be loaded] empty, unoccupied. Ein —er Wagen, an empty waggon or carriage; —er Platz [in fam. lang.], an unoccupied place [in a stage-coach &c.]. *Fig.* *a*) free, enjoying liberty. Ein —es Pferd, a free, loose horse; Einen los und — ſprechen [in fam. lang.], to absolve any one from guilt, to acquit any one; *it.* Einen or einen Geſellen — ſprechen, [=Einen zum Meiſter machen, among various trades or guilds] to make any one free of a company. *b*) idle. V. Müßig, Unbeſchäftigt. *c*) vacant. Ein —es Amt, a vacant office. *d*) unmarried, single. Ein —er Herr, a single or unmarried gentleman, a bachelor; ein —es Frauenzimmer, a single or unmarried lady, a spinster; der —e Stand, the unmarried state, single life, celibacy. *e*) pure, unmixed. *f*) destitute, having nothing. Syn. V. Leer.

Ledig-gang, —gänger, *m.* V. Müßig-gang &c. —laſſung, *f.* V. Loslaſſung. —mann, *m.* liege-man. —ſprechung, *f.* absolution, acquittal; *it.* the act of making any one free of a company.

Lédigkeit, *f.* celibacy.

Lédiglich, *adv.* solely, purely. Das iſt — ſeine Schuld, that is wholly or solely his fault; ich verlaſſe mich — auf Sie, I rely solely, entirely on you.

Lée, *n.* [seems to be derived from legen, Celt. *llehan*, and to be allied to link] [in seamen's lang.] lee. In dem — or — abwärts liegen, to be to the leeward; in — fallen, to fall to leeward, to come by the lee.

Lee-bord, *n.* larboard [of a ship]. —ſegel, *n.* studding-sail, drabbler. —wärts, *adv.* leeward.

Lée, V. Lech.

Lée, V. Lehde.

1. Léene, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to the Fr. *laie*] wild sow, V. Bache.

2. Léene, or Lenne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [perhaps allied to the Sw. *len* = weich, L. *lenis*] Norway maple.

Léer, *adj.* and *adv.* [Sax. *ge-laer*, *ge-laere*, probably from leſen = ſammeln, so that it signified originally abgeleſen] empty, unoccupied. Eine —e Börſe, an empty purse; ein —er Platz, Raum, an empty place, space; dieſes Haus ſteht —, that house is vacant; die Kutſche iſt — zurückgekommen, the coach is come back empty; —es Papier, blank paper; eine Zeile — laſſen, to leave a line in blank; — machen, to empty; — werden, to become empty, to empty; dieſer Kanal wird täglich —er, that canal decreases every day; [among engravers] —e Platte, any thing prepared to engrave or draw upon; —es Stroh, straw freed from the grain, [empty] straw; *prov.* —es Stroh dreſchen, to pour water into a sieve; die Bäume ſind —, the trees are without fruit, are stripped of their fruit; —, mit —er Hand, mit —en Händen, empty-handed. *Fig.* Er iſt — ausgegangen, hat mit —en Händen abziehen müſſen [in familiar language], he is come away empty-handed, has got nothing, has been disappointed; es wird nicht — abgehen [in familiar language], it will not be without any profit or gain, something will be gained by it; *it.* it will not pass without some loss, something will be lost by it; *it.* it will come to blows; ein —er Kopf, an empty wit; —e Worte, ein —es Geſchwätz, empty words, discourse void of sense, an empty discourse; —e Drohungen, vain threats; eine —e Hoffnung, an empty, vain hope; —e Träume, empty dreams; —e [with some also ledige] or freie Stunden, leisure or spare hours. Syn. Leer, Ledig. Leer is what contains nothing, ledig implies that a thing has contained, or could contain something, but does not. A bottle is leer because nothing is in it; it is ledig inasmuch as it can be filled. Leer, however, is used in both these senses. A place is ledig when no one possesses it who may hinder another from taking it. Hence, applied to incorporeal objects we can only use leer, and not ledig. An ignorant man is called a leerer, and not a lediger Kopf. So we also say leere promises or words, and not ledige. An unmarried person is called ledig because no connexion exists which hinders him from contracting marriage. In like manner, any post that is vacant is called erledigt, a place or service ledig. We say the throne is erledigt. Leer, Wüſte, Oede. A place is leer from want of objects, wüſte in as far as it cannot, on that account, be inhabited by man, and öde when we find in it nothing that is useful or agree-

able to him, more especially the absence of other human beings. Bottles, dishes, pockets, boxes &c. are leer when there is nothing more in them; a country lies wüſte when it is uninhabitable; the cell of a nun is neither leer nor wüſte, but its inmate may find it öde when she seeks in vain for what alone could satisfy the yearnings of her heart.

Leer=becher, *m.* [in paper-mills] a wooden vessel or pail [for taking the stamped rags out of the cistern]. —darm, *m.* [in anatomy] jejunum. —kopf, *m. fig.* an addle-pated person, an empty wit. —köpfig, *adj.* and *adv.* addle-brained, addle-pated.

Lēer, *n.* [-es] [in poetry = leerer Raum] vacuum, void.

Lēerbaum, *m.*, —tanne, *f.* V. Lerchenbaum.

Lēere, *f.* emptiness, vacuity, vacuum, void. *Fig.* Dergleichen Freuden laſſen eine große — in der Seele zurück, such pleasures leave a great void in the soul. Syn. Leere, Lücke. A Lücke exists in a place or in a series of things, when, by the removal of some of the parts, the connexion of the whole is destroyed. V. Zahnlücke. Leere indicates merely that nothing is to be found in a place.

Lēeren, *v. tr.* to empty [a vessel &c.], to clear. Die Truppen leerten den Platz von der verſammelten Menge, the military cleared the public place of the crowd assembled. Sich —, to get empty; der Saal leerte ſich allmählig von Gäſten, the room was gradually left by the guests.

Lēerheit, *f.* emptiness [in a proper as well as in a figurative sense.]

Lēfze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [another form of Lippe, originally = Rand] 1) the edge or border of any thing. Die —n einer Wunde, the lips of a wound; [among organ-makers] die —n, the lips of an organ-pipe; [in anatomy] die — des Muttermundes, the lips of the orifice of the matrix. 2) [when speaking of men, the word Lefze for Lippe is vulgar.] lip. Die —n einer Kuh, eines Pferdes, the lips of a cow, of a horse. Syn. V. Lippe.

Lefzen=dublett, *n.* [in conchology] the knitted camaea. —mäuschen, *n.* [in anatomy] orbicular muscle. —ſchnecke, *f.* nerita.

‖Lēg or Lēge, *adj.* and *adv.* [from legen] low. —es Waſſer, low water. *Fig.* weak, sickly; *it.* tasteless, poor, contemptible.

Lēg, *n.* [-es] V. Lech.

*Legal, *adj.* and *adv.* legal, lawful, legally, lawfully.

*Legaliſation, *f.* the making legal, lawful or authentic[al].

*Legaliſiren, *v. tr.* to legalize.

*Legalität, *f.* legality.

*Legāt, I. *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] legacy. V. Vermächtniß. II. *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [pope's] legate. Die Macht eines [päpſtlichen] —en, legatine power.

*Legatār, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] legatee, legatary. V. Vermächtniß=erbe or = nehmer.

*Legātenmacher, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] legator. V. Erblaſſer.

*Legation, *f.* 1) [the pope's] legation; [now, in general, for Geſandtſchaft, which see] legation, embassy. 2) [a province of the papal states] legation.

Legations=rath, *m.* counsellor of legation [often a mere title.] —ſekretär, *m.* secretary of legation [often a mere title.]

Lēge, V. ‖Leg.

Lēgel, V. Lägel.

Lēgen, [old Gr. λέγειν, old Lat. *legere*, hence *lectus*, Bett, and probably also *locus*] I. *v. tr.* 1) to lay, to put. — Sie das auf den Tiſch, lay or put that upon the table; ein Kind in's Bett —, ſchlafen —, to put a child to bed; ſich in's Bett — or ſchlafen —, to go to bed; ſich —, to lie down, to go to bed; *it.* to be attacked with illness, to take to bed; der Regen hat das Getreide gelegt, the rain has lodged or laid the corn; Etwas in die Erde —, to lay or put any thing in the ground; bei Seite —, to put or lay aside; beſonders —, to put or place asunder; den Grundſtein —, to lay the foundation-stone; zur Schau — [Waaren &c.], to lay out [goods &c.]; Ziegel, Planken —, to lay bricks, planks; eine Schlinge —, to lay a snare; ſich in den Hinterhalt —, to place one's self in ambush or ambuscade; ein Kind friſch —, to lay a child out; [in seamen's language] ein Schiff auf die Seite —, um es zu kielen, to heave a ship down; ſich or ein Schiff vor Anker —, to come to an anchor; mit dem Schiffe von dem Ufer —, to lay a ship ahold. *it.* [in a more extended sense] to place somewhere. Wein in den Keller —, to lay in wine; SoldatenEinem in das Haus —, to quarter or billet soldiers upon any one; Beſatzung an einen Ort —, to garrison a place; Geld auf Zinſen —, to put out money at interest. *Fig.* Einem Etwas an's Herz —, to charge any one with any thing, to adjure any one to do any thing; ſich auf Etwas —, to apply [one's self] to any thing, to study any thing; ſich auf das Trinken, Spielen &c. — [in fam. lang.], to give one's self up, to addict one's self to drinking, gaming; ſich auf die liederliche Seite — [in popular lang.], to turn rake; ſich auf die faule Seite — [in popular lang.], to become idle or lazy; ſich auf's Bitten — [in fam. lang.], to have recourse to entreaties; ſich darein —, ſich in's Mittel —, to interfere, to interpose. 2) [= gebären] Eier —, to lay eggs. II. *v. r.* ſich —, to be laid, to be allayed, to subside. Die Wellen or Wogen — ſich, the waves or billows cease to rage, the waves subside. *Fig.* Der Sturm, ſein Zorn legt ſich, the storm subsides, his anger abates, ceases, is appeased or allayed. Syn. Legen, Setzen, Stellen. That which is intended to stand or sit we ſetzen, that which is to lie we legen, and that which is only to stand we ſtellen. A body liegt which rests upon its whole surface, but we ſetzen it, wherever it may be, so that it may rest perpendicularly, or, at least, not horizontally, and consequently with one part perpendicular. We ſtellen soldiers in line, we legen a sick man in his bed, and we ſetzen a child on a chair, where it neither liegt nor ſteht.

Leg=angel, *f.* [in fishing] trimmer-hook, night-line. —brief, *m.* [in law] copy of a sentence. —fohre, *f.* mountain-pine. —henne, *f.* V. Legehenne. —reuſe, *f.* a bow-net.

Lege=büchſe, *f.* spring-gun. —feuer, *n.* V. Lauffeuer. —geld, *n.* [in law] fees. —granate, *f.* V. Fallgranate. —henne, *f.*, —huhn, *n.* laying-hen. —ſchuß, *m.* spring-gun shot. —ſtachel, *m.* sting [of insects]. —ſtadt, *f.* a town destined for the deposit of merchandize or other articles. —zeit, *f.* [applied to poultry and birds] laying-season.

*Legénde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] legend.

Legendenſchreiber, *m.* a writer of legends.

Lēger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a person whose business it is to lay down certain things; [in paper-mills] coucher. 2) [in seamen's lang.] — or Legger, gang-board of a boat. 3) [in seamen's lang.] — or Legger, Waſſerleger, fresh-water-cask.

*Legiōn, *f.* [*pl.* -en] legion. *Fig.* a great number. Eine — von Verwandten [in contempt], a great number, a legion or host of relations.

*Legionār, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] legionary, soldier of a legion. *Fig.* [Ehrenlegionär] member of the French order of the Legion of Honour.

1. *Legīren, *v. tr.* to bequeath.

2. *Legīren, *v. tr.* [either from the Lat. *ligare*, binden, or from lau, lee, leg = ſchlecht] to alloy [gold or silver, by mixing it with a portion of a metal less valuable].

1. *Legīrung, *f.* [not much used] the act of bequeathing.

2. *Legīrung, *f.* alloyage.

*Legitīm, *adj.* and *adv.* legitimate; lawful.

*Legitimatiōn, *f.* the act of making lawful, legitimation; *it.* statement, proof, evidence, V. Ausweis.

*Legitimīren, *v. tr.* to legitimate; to make lawful. Sich über einen Auftrag —, to prove the legitimacy of one's commission or authority. Das —, legitimation.

*Legitimität, *f.* legitimacy; lawfulness.

*Léguan, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] guana or iguana [a species of lizard].

Leguāne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in seamen's lang.] puddening of a boat's stem.

Léhde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [seems to be allied to the Sw. lät, ungebaut, and to the Fr. *lande* = ungebautes Feld] an uncultivated tract of land, waste land.

Léhen, I. *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] or Léhn, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from leihen, old lehen] fee, fief or feoff, feod or feud. Ein Gut als — beſitzen, zu — tragen, to hold an estate in fief; das freie — [Freilehen], fee simple or absolute; das bedingte —, fee conditional or tail; dieſes Gut rührt von dem und dem zu —, geht bei dem und dem zu —, that estate is held by such a one; zu — geben, to enfeoff, to give as a fee, to invest with a fee; ein — verwirken, to forfeit a fief. II. *f.* feudal tenure or possession, enfeoffment, investiture. Die —empfangen, to be invested with a fief; die — ſuchen, to demand the investiture; *it.* V. —geld, —waare.

Lehen=[or Lehn=]bauer, *m.* a peasant holding a feudal tenure. —bekenntniß, *n.*, —brief, *m.* written document concerning a fief, letter of investiture, deed of feoffment, enfeoffment. —buch, *n.*, or —s=buch, *n.* register of feudal tenures. —dienſt, *m.* feudal service, vassalage, sergeantry. —erbe, I. *m.* V. —s=erbe. II. *n.* V. Schupflehen. —fähig, *adj.* V. —s=fähig. —fall, *m.* vacancy of a feudal tenure. —feld, *n.* field held by feudal tenure. —fiſcher, *m.* a fisher that holds the fishing of a river or pond in fief, enfeoffed fisher. —frau, or —s=frau, *f.* 1) a woman who has the right of granting a fief, lady paramount. 2) a woman who holds a fee, feodatory woman. —geld, *n.* money paid for a fief to the superior lord in acknowledgement of his right. —gericht, *n.* V. —hof 1). —geſetz, *n.* feudal law, feodality. —geſetzbuch, *n.* feudal code, feuds. —groſchen, *m.* V. —geld. —gut, *n.* possession held by feudal tenure. —herr, —s=herr, *m.* feudal lord, liege-lord. —herrſchaft, —s=herrſchaft, *f.* 1) [also Lehensherrlichkeit] quality or dominion of a feudal or liege-lord. 2) V. —herr, —frau. —herrſchaftlich, *adj.* V. —s=herrlich. —hof, *m.* 1) a court of judicature for deciding causes relating to feudal tenure. 2) a farm held by feudal tenure. —kammer, *f.* V. —hof 1). —mann, *m.*, *pl.* —männer, —leute, feudal tenant, feudatary, vassal, liege-

people, lieges. —pferd, *n.* vassalage-horse. —probſt, *m.* the president of the feudal court of judicature, V. —hof 1). —recht, *n.* 1) feudal law, system of feudal laws. 2) the right of granting a fief. —rechtskundige, *m.* a person well versed in the feudal laws, feudist. —regal, *n.* the right or privilege of investing with fiefs imposing the services of a knight. —regiſter, *n.* V. —buch. —richter, *m.* judge of a feudal court of judicature. —rührig, *adj.* V. —bar. —ſache, *f.* feudal affair. —s-band, *n.*, —s-verbindung, *f.* feudality. —s-bekenntniß, *n.* V. —s-ſchein. —s-brief, *m.* V. —brief. —s-buch, *n.* V. —buch. —ſchatz, *m.* V. —geld. —ſchein, *m.* V. —s-ſchein. —ſchreiber, *m.* secretary at a feudal court of judicature. —s-eid, *m.* feudal oath. —s-erbe, *m.*, —s-erbinn, *f.* feudal successor, heir, heiress. —s-erledigung, —s-eröffnung, *f.* vacancy of a feudal tenure. —s-fähig, *adj.* and *adv.* capable of holding a fief. —s-fähigkeit, *f.* capability of holding a fief. —s-fall, *m.* V. —s-erledigung. —s-fehler, *m.* 1) felony, rebellion. 2) [in feudal law] the not suing in due time for a new investiture. —s-feld, *n.* V. —feld. —s-fiſcher, *m.* V. —fiſcher. —s-folge, *f.* 1) succession to a fief. 2) obligation imposed by the feudal law upon a tenant to follow his lord in an expedition. —s-folger, *m.* V. —s-erbe. —s-frau, *f.* V. —frau. —s-frei, *adj.* and *adv.* allodial —s-freiheit, *f.* allodium, freetenure, freehold. —s-frevel, *m.* V. —s-fehler 1). —s-gebrauch, *m.* feudal custom or usage. —s-gebühr, *f.*, —s-geld, *n.* V. —geld. —s-gefälle, *pl.* dues or revenues of fiefs. —s-gericht, *n.* V. —hof 1). —s-hand, *f.* V. —s-folge 1). Die —s-hand haben, to be capable of holding a fief. —s-herr, *m.* V. —herr. —s-herrlich, *adj.* and *adv.* pertaining to the liege or feudal lord. —s-herrliche Rechte, the rights of the feudal lord. —s-herrlichkeit, *f.* feodality, feudality. —s-herrſchaft, *f.* V. —herrſchaft. —ſinnung, *f.* V. —ſuchung. —s-kammer, *f.* V. —hof 1). —s-kanzellei, *f.* office of a feudal court of judicature. —s-leute, *pl.*, —s-mann, *m.* V. —mann. —s-muthung, *f.* the request or petition of the investiture of a fief. —s-öffnung, *f.* the feudal lord's right to hospitality in the possessions of his vassals. —s-pferd, *n.* V. —pferd. —s-pflicht, *f.* 1) duty imposed by the feudal law, vassalage. 2) the obligation of a vassal or tenant to be true and faithful to his lord, fealty. Die —s-pflicht leiſten, to swear the oath of fealty. —s-regiſter, *n.* V. —buch. —s-ſache, *f.* V. —ſache. —s-ſchein, *m.* certificate of investiture; *it.* the acknowledgment of a vassal or tenant to have received the investiture of a fief. —s-ſchuld, *f.* feudal debt. —s-treue, *f.* feudal faith; [in law] feudality. —s-treuloſigkeit, —s-untreue, *f.* V. —s fehler 1). —ſtück, *n.* part of a fief. —ſuchung, *f.* the request or petition of the investiture of a fief. —ſyſtem, *n.* feudalism. —s-verbindung, *f.* V. —s-band. —s-vererbung, *f.* the inheritance of a fief. —s-verfaſſung, *f.* feudal system. —s-vertrag, *m.* feudal contract. —s-verwirkung, *f.* forfeiture of a fief. —tafel, *f.* V. —buch. —träger, *m.* 1) one that receives the investiture of a fief for another, proxy. 2) feudal tenant. —waare, *f.* money paid upon certain occasions, according to the feudal law, to the lord by the tenant, relief. —weſen, *n.* feudal matters, feudal system, feudality. —zins, *m.* rent paid of a fief.

Lehenbar or **Lehnbar**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) capable of holding a fief. 2) having the nature of a fief, feodal. —es Gut, homage-land. 3) dependent on a superior lord. Einem Fürſten — ſeyn, to be the vassal of a prince.

Lehener, Lehner, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] V. Lehenmann.

Lehenhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling a fief, held as a fief.

Lehenweiſe, *adv.* as a fief.

Lehm, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to Leim, L. *limus*, Schleim, Schlamm] loam, clay.

Lehm-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* partaking of the nature of loam, loamy. —blätter, *pl.* [in botany] colt's foot, tussilago. —boden, *m.* 1) loamy or clayey ground, clay-ground. 2) loam-floor, clay-floor. —grube, *f.* loam-pit, clay-pit. —grund, *m.* loamy soil or ground. —guß, *m.* iron-wares that have been cast in moulds of clay. —hütte, *f.* a hut with loam-walls, clay-cottage; *it.* a miserable, wretched hut or cot. —land, *n.* V. —boden 1). —mergel, *m.* clay or loamy marl. —patzen, *m.* V. —ſtein. —ſchindel, *f.* a shingle of cleft wood done over with loam or clay. —ſtein, *m.* brick made of loam or clay. —wand, *f.* loam-wall. —werk, *n.* loam-work, clay-work.

Lehme, *adj.* formed of loam, loamy. —Wand, V. Lehmwand.

Lehmen, *v. tr.* [little used] to cover with loam, to loam.

Lehmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] V. Kleber.

Lehmern, *adj.* V. Lehme.

Lehmicht, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling loam, loamy, muddy.

Lehmig, *adj.* and *adv.* loamy, clayey.

Lehn, *n.* V. Lehen.

‖**Lehne**, *adj.* and *adv.* [V. 1 Lehnen] 1) leaning, inclined, bent, V. Abhängig. ‖2) V. Mager, Dünn, Weich.

Lehne, *f.* [*pl.*-n] 1) inclined plane, declivity, inclined direction, slope. 2) a thing upon which or against which one leans, support, back, railing. 3) linch-pin, V. Achſennagel. 4) wild sow, V. 1. Leene. 5) V. 2. Leene.

1. Lehnen, [Sax. *hlionan*, *hlynian*, L. *clino*, Gr. κλίνω, seems to be derived from legen] I. *v. intr.* to lean against or upon any thing. II. *v. tr.* to cause to lean, to lean. Den Stock an die Wand —, to lean the stick against the wall; ſich an einen Baum —, to lean against a tree; ſich mit dem Ellenbogen auf den Tiſch —, to lean upon the table; ſich mit dem Rücken an Etwas —, to lean one's back against any thing. *Fig.* Ein Haus an einen Berg — [rather unusual in all the moods, except the participial ones], to build a house against a hill; das Heer lehnte ſich an einen Fluß, the army was drawn up with a river in its rear. Syn. Lehnen, Stützen. Stützen means, in general, to prevent a heavy body from falling by allowing its centre of gravity to rest on something; lehnen is when its upper parts only, in which the centre of gravity of the whole body lies, are supported. A body is geſtützt when its centre of gravity is under it, and gelehnt when the centre of gravity of its upper parts is in proximity to it. The human body ſtützt ſich in standing on the feet; its centre of gravity is under it; — it lehnt ſich against the wall with the back or shoulders.

Lehn-bank, *f.* a bench with a back to it —beet, *n.* hot-bed. —bret, *n.* board to lean against. —fenſter, *n.* a window breast-high. —mauer, *f.* breast-wall, V. Bruſtmauer. —ſeſſel, —ſtuhl, *m.* arm-chair.

2. Lehnen, [Sax. *hlaenan*, Sw. *laena*, nehmen and geben]. I. *v. tr.* 1) to lend, V. Leihen. 2) to borrow, V. Entlehnen. II. *v. intr.* to hold in fief.

Lehn-bank, V. Leihbank. —bediente, *m.* a person that serves for hire, a temporary servant [who makes it his business to wait upon any person that chooses to hire him for a day or any limited space of time], [modern] valet de place. —kutſche, *f.* V. Miethkutſche, Lohnkutſche. —lakai, *m.* temporary footman, V. —bediente. —pferd, *n.* hired horse, hackney-horse. ‖—rößler, *m.* V. Pferdeverleiher. —ſatz, *m.* [in mathematics] lemma.

Lehner, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) V. Leiher. 2) V. Borger.

Lehnung, *f.* [in masonry] diminution.

Lehnweiſe, *adv.* by way of a loan.

Lehr, *n.* [-es, *pl.*-e] V. Lehre.

Lehrbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that may be taught, teachable.

Lehre, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Lehren] 1) doctrine; precept; rule; admonition. Eine gefährliche —, a dangerous doctrine; die chriſtliche —, the Christian doctrine; die —n der Philoſophie, the tenets of philosophy; die — des Plato, the doctrine of Plato; die — von der beſten Welt, optimism; Einem gute —n geben, to give any one good lessons or precepts; laßt euch dieß zur — dienen, take this for a warning. 2) science, system of instruction. 3) time of learning, apprenticeship. Einen in die — geben or thun, to bind any one apprentice, to apprentice any one; in der — ſeyn, to be in apprenticeship; während er in der — war, whilst he served his time. 4) model, measure; *it.* proportion, equilibrium; [in architecture] V. Lehrbogen; [among rope-makers] rope-top; [among gunsmiths] size of a ball or bullet; [in mills] der Stein liegt in der —, the stone lies in equal balance.

Lehr-abſchied, *m.* V. —brief. —amt, *n.* 1) office of teaching; *it.* employment, place, office of a teacher. 2) ecclesiastical function, ministry. —anſtalt, *f.* establishment for instruction or education; academy; school. —art, *f.* method of teaching. —begier, —begierde, *f.* 1) desire of teaching, eagerness to instruct any body. 2) desire of being taught, studious disposition, V. Lernbegier. —begierig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) desirous or eager to teach. 2) desirous of being taught, eager to learn, studious, docile, V. Lernbegierig. —begriff, *m.* system. —bogen, *m.* [among masons] centering. —bote, *m.* [*Apoſtel, *Miſſionär] apostle, missionary. —braten, *m.* feast of an apprentice that has served his time. —brief, *m.* indenture of an apprentice. —buch, *n.* book or manual of any art or science. —burſche, *m.* apprentice. —contract, *m.* V. —brief. —dichter, *m.* didactic poet. —eifer, *m.* zeal for teaching or instructing. —erzählung, *f.* [little used] instructive tale. —eſſen, *n.* V. —braten. —fabel, *f.* moral fable. —fach, *n.* pedagogy, profession of teaching. —fähig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) capable of teaching. 2) V. Lernfähig —fähigkeit, *f.* 1) capacity of teaching. 2) V. Lernfähigkeit. —form, *f.* didactic form. —frau, *f.* 1) wife of a master, mistress. 2) [a higher term for Lehrerinn, which see.] —freiheit, *f.* liberty of teaching or education, freedom in the choice and expression of the subject-matter of one's doctrines. —gabe, *f.* gift or talent of teaching. —gang, *m.* course of lectures. —gebäude, *n.* system [of a science &c.]. —gedicht, *n.* didactic poem. —gegenſtand, *m.* object of instruction. —gehülfe, *m.* assistant in teaching. —geld, *n.* money paid for instruction; [chiefly] premium paid by an apprentice; **Fig.* experience bought

by loss. —geld geben or bezahlen, to learn or buy wit. —genoß, *m.* fellow-scholar, fellow-pupil, fellow-apprentice. —gerüſt, *n.* V. Bogengerüſt. —geſchäft, *n.* V. —amt. —geſchichte, *f.* instructive history. —geſtell, *n.* V. Bogengerüſt. —gierig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Lernbegierig. —grund, *m.* principle [of a science &c.]. —häuer, *m.* miner's apprentice. —herr, *m.* master of a trade in relation to his apprentices. —jahr, *n*, commonly *pl.* —jahre, year, years of apprenticeship. Seine —jahre ausſtehen, to serve one's time. —junge, *m.* V. —burſche. —jünger, *m.* [rather a high term] disciple. —kind, *n.* V. Schüler, Schulkind — knecht, *m.* V. [the usual word] —burſche. —kohle, *f.* best fossil coal or pit-coal. —kunſt, *f.* art of teaching, pedagogy. —lohn, *m.* V. —geld. —mädchen, *n.* a female-apprentice, an apprentice-girl. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in theology] dogmatical, orthodox. —meinung, *f.* hypothesis; *it.* dogma. —meiſter, *m.* 1) teacher, preceptor. 2) master of a trade. —meiſterinn, *f.* 1) preceptress. 2) master's wife, mistress. —meiſterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* pertaining to a master; pertaining to a preceptor, preceptorial; pedantic. —mittel, *n.* means of instruction. —ode, *f.* didactic ode. —ordnung, *f.*, —plan, *m.* order, plan of instruction. —probe, *f.* time of probation, probation. —punkt, *m.* point of doctrine. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* instructive. Ein —reicher Spruch, a sentence, axiom, maxim. —reiche Sprüche enthaltend, sententious. —ſaal, *m.* [large] lecture-room, auditory. —ſatz, *m.* theorem; *it.* dogma. —ſchreiben, *n.* 1) V. —brief. 2) aphorism. —ſchrift, *f.* V. —buch. —ſpann, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] midship-frame. —ſparren, *m.* [in carpentry] hip, corner. —ſpruch, *m.* aphorism; *it.* moral sentence, maxim. —ſprüchlich, *adj.* and *adv.* aphoristical; *it.* sententious. —ſtand, *m.* the employment of teaching others, pedagogy. —ſtelle, *f.* place or office of a teacher, professor &c. —ſtoff, *m.* V. —gegenſtand. —ſtil, *m.* didactic or dogmatical style. —ſtreitigkeit, *f.* dispute or controversy in matters of doctrine. —ſtube, *f.* lecture-room, school-room. —ſtück, *n.* V. —punkt. —ſtuhl, *m.* professor's chair, professor's desk. *Fig.* V. —ſtelle. —ſtunde, *f.* 1) hour of teaching. 2) lesson, lecture. —ſtyl, *m.* V. —ſtil. —ton, *m.* dogmatical, pedantic tone. —verbeſſerer, *m.* reformer. —verbeſſerung, *f.* reformation. —vertrag, *m.* V. —brief. —vortrag, *m.* V. Vortrag. —weiſe, *f.* V. —art. —werk, *n.* work done by an apprentice. —widrig, *adj.* and *adv.* contrary to a doctrine or to a good method of teaching, heterodox. —widrigkeit, *f.* heterodoxy. —zeit, *f.* time of apprenticeship; *it.* time of teaching. —zimmer, *n.* V. —ſtube. —zunft, *f.* [*Secte] sect.

Léhren, *v. tr.* [Goth. *laisjan*, Sax. *laeran*; it signified originally tönen, ſchreien, provinc. lören, Gr. ληρέω, Poſſen reden, allied to plärren] 1) [obsolete] to speak before a person, to say to a person, V. Vorſprechen. 2) [generally] to teach, to instruct. Kinder —, to teach children; Einen [Einem] eine Kunſt —, to teach any one an art; Einen [Einem] Weisheit —, to instruct any one in wisdom; die Sprachen —, to teach languages; Einen leſen —, to teach any one to read; Einem [Einen] ſeine Pflicht —, to teach any one to do his duty; er iſt gut, ſchlecht gelehrt worden, he has been well, badly taught or schooled. *Fig.* Die Erfahrung lehrt, experience proves or shows; das lehrt uns der geſunde, der allgemeine Menſchenverſtand, good or common sense will teach us that; ich will ihn Lebensart — [in fam. lang., as a threat], I'll teach him good manners. Syn. Lehren, Unterrichten, Unterweiſen. Lehren signifies, in general, the propounding of certain truths; unterrichten and unterweiſen refer to particular persons, to whom, by das Lehren, we wish to be of use. A preacher lehret the truths of Christianity from the pulpit, but he unterrichtet young persons in them in the school. Unterrichten relates to theoretical knowledge, unterweiſen to practical.

Léhrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] teacher, master, instructor. Ein — in den Sprachen, a master of languages; ein — [in] der engliſchen Sprache, a master of the English language; Hr. N. war eine Zeit lang mein —, [Privat- or Haus-—] im Franzöſiſchen, Mr. N. was for some time my tutor in the French language, I was for some time Mr. N.'s French pupil; — im Schreiben, im Zeichnen &c., writing-master, drawing-master &c.; öffentlicher — an einer hohen Schule, professor, lecturer [in an university].

Lehrerſtand, *m.* V. Lehrſtand.

Léhrerinn, *f.* a woman teacher, mistress, preceptress. — in der Arithmetik, mistress of arithmetic.

Léhrling, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] 1) [not much used] pupil, disciple. 2) apprentice. Syn. Lehrling, Schüler, Jünger, Zögling. Lehrling is one who is instructed in or taught any thing. A Schüler is a Lehrling who receives his instruction in a certain school. He often calls himself, perhaps even during his whole life, a Schüler of a particular school, or of a celebrated teacher or master, when he himself has long become a master; this is more especially the case when the teacher has certain peculiarities or advantages by which his Schüler are distinguished from others. Zöglinge receive not merely instruction from a teacher, but their entire education from a tutor. Jünger conveys the accessory idea of a Schüler of the founder of a new doctrine.

Léhrlingſchaft, *f.*, —s-ſtand, *m.* apprenticeship.

Léhrſam, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Gelehrig.

Lei, [from legen or the Low Sax. leeg = falſch] [in seamen's lang.] V. Lee.

Leiſegel, *n.* a small sail, bonnet.

Leib, *m.* [another form of Laib, Leber, Lab, from kleben, klaiben, kleiben] 1) Leīb or Laīb, [-es, *pl.*-e] a coherent mass or form. Ein — Käſe, a whole cheese; zwei —e Brod, two loaves of bread; *dim.* Leibchen, Laibchen, ‖Laiblein &c [-s, *pl.*-] *n.* a small loaf. 2) Leib, [-es, *pl.* -er] *a*) [in familiar or in popular language] body. Nichts auf dem —e haben, to have no clothes on, to have no clothes to one's back; gut bei —e ſeyn, to be plump or fat; vom —e fallen, to fall away, to grow thin; bei lebendigem —e, all alive, quite living; bei —es Leben, during life, while a person is living; ſie hat einen ſchönen —, she is a well-shaped woman, she is well-made; er hält viel auf ſeinen —, er pflegt ſeinen —, ſeines —es, he makes much of himself or of his carcass, he pampers his body, he grudges himself nothing, *it.* er hält viel auf ſeinen —, he keeps his body very clean, he is very clean in respect to his person [washes it much, changes often his linen &c.]; am —e ſtrafen, to inflict a corporal punishment; ſie gibt ihren —Preis, she prostitutes herself; bei — und Leben, upon pain of death; auf — und Leben gefangen ſitzen, to be detained prisoner, to be kept in prison for a capital crime. *Fig.* Bei —e nicht! not on your life! on no account! Einem auf den —, zu —e gehen, ſcharf zu —e gehen, to attack any one smartly; Einem vom —e bleiben, to keep at a distance from a person. *b*) waist. Ihr ſchlanker —, her slender waist; Einen um den — faſſen, to seize any one round the waist. *c*) belly. Schmerzen im —e haben, to have a pain in the bowels, the belly-ache; offenen —es ſeyn, einen offenen — haben, to be lax; das hält den — offen, that keeps the body open or loose. *d*) [chiefly in biblical lang.] womb. Geſegneten —es ſeyn, ſich geſegneten —es befinden, to be in the family way, to be with child. *e*) *Fig.* stays, bodice. Syn. V. Körper.

Leib-arzt, *m.* private physician to a high personage, physician in ordinary [to the king, prince &c.] —bäcker, *m.* baker to a king, prince &c. —barbier, *m.* barber to the king, prince &c. —biene, *f.* bee-hive kept for breeding. —binde, *f.* scarf; girdle; sash. Eine flanellene —binde tragen, to wear a flannel binder or belt. —buch, *n.* favorite book. —bürge, *m.* [obsolescent] hostage, V. Geißel. —chirurgus, *m.* V. —wundarzt. —compagnie, *f.* colonel's company in a regiment. —diener, *m.* page; *it.* favorite servant or footman. —dienſt, *m.* personal soccage. —eigen, *adj.* and *adv.* being in a state of bondage, vassalage or servitude. Ein —eigener, a bondman, vassal, villain, serf, Syn. V. Knecht; eine —eigene, a bondwoman, a female serf. —eigenſchaft, *f.* bondage, vassalage, servitude. —eigenthum, —eigenthumsrecht, *n.* 1) right of property over the person of another. 2) V. —eigenſchaft. —escadron, *f.* V. —ſchwadron. —eſſen, *n.* [in familiar language] favorite meal, favorite dish. —fall, *m.* the case when a bondman's estate returns or escheats to the lord of the manor or the granter. —fallsrecht, *n.* the right of the lord of the manor to such a reversion. V. —fälligkeit. —fällig, *adj* and *adv.* revertible. —fälligkeit, *f.* quality of being revertible. —farbe, *f.* 1) natural colour of the body, flesh-colour. 2) [in familiar language] favorite colour. —farben, *adj.* flesh-coloured. —fluß, *m.* flux from the bowels, looseness. —frohne, *f.* V. —dienſt. —garde, *f.* body-guard, [in England] life-guards. —gedinge, *n.* 1) [eines Prinzen] appanage. Das —gedinge einer Wittwe [of the higher or wealthier classes], jointure, settlement. 2) V. Ausgedinge. 3) V. —rente. —gehäge, *n.* the king's, prince's &c. preserve. —geld, *n.* 1) money paid annually by a bondman to the lord of the manor. 2) poll-tax, poll-money, V. Kopfſteuer. —geleit, *n.* safe-conduct. —gericht, *n.* V. —eſſen. —getränk, *n.* [in familiar language] favorite drink. —gewinn, *m.*, —gülte, *f.* V. —rente. —gurt, —gürtel, *m.* waist-belt. —gut, *n.* an estate for life, appanage. —herr, *m.* V. —esherr. —hund, *m.* [in fam. lang.] favorite dog. —jäger, *m.* huntsman or gamekeeper attending a prince or great person. —koch, *m.* man-cook to a king, prince &c. —kutſche, *f.* state-coach. —kutſcher, *m.* a person's own coachman; [chiefly] the coachman attached to a sovereign's or prince's household who usually drives the sovereign &c. —lakai, *m.* a person's own footman; [chiefly] a valet attached to a sovereign's or other great person's peculiar service. —laus, *f.* crab-louse, crab. —lied, *n.* [in familiar language] favorite song or ditty. —medikus, *m.* V. —arzt. —pacht, *m.* or *f.* lease for life. —page, *m.* a page who is immediately about the person of a great man. —pfennig, *m.* V. —geld 1). —pferd, *n* a horse kept exclusively for a person's own riding. —recht, *n.* V. —eigenthum. —regiment, *n.* a regiment of which the sovereign himself is the colonel. —rente, *f.* annuity for life, life-annuity; *it.* life-rent. Geld auf —renten anlegen, to sink

money, to purchase an annuity [for life] or to invest a capital in purchasing a [for life-] annuity. —rentner, *m.* one who enjoys a [life-] annuity or life-rent. —rock, *m.* a coat or garment fitting close to the body. —ſchaden, *m.* defect or blemish of the body; *it.* rupture, hernia. ‡—ſchar, *f.* 1) V. —regiment. 2) V. —wache. —ſchilling, *m.* V. —geld 1). —ſchmerz, *m.* pain in the bowels, belly-ache. —ſchneiden, *n.* cutting pain in the bowels, griping. —ſchneider, *m.* tailor to a king, prince &c. —ſchnitt, *m.* waist in a coat or other garment. —ſchuſter, *m.* shoemaker to a king, prince &c. —ſchütz, *m.* V. —jäger. —ſchwadron, *f.* the first squadron or troop of a regiment. —ſpeiſe, *f.* V. —eſſen. —ſpiel, *n.* [in fam. lang.] favorite game. —ſpruch, *m.* [in fam. lang.] favorite sentence, favorite maxim. —ſtock, *m.* V. —biene. —ſtück, *n.* V. Lieblingsſtück. —ſtuhl, *m.* close-stool. —trank, *m.* V. Lieblingsgetränk. —tuch, *n.* 1) kerchief covering the neck and the body. 2) [rather unusual] shawl. —wache, *f.* body-guard. —wagen, *m.* a carriage for the personal use of a prince or great personage. —wäſche, *f.* linen worn on the body [opposed to table-linen and bed-linen]. —wäſcherinn, *f.* laundress attached to a prince's &c. household, laundress to a prince &c. —waſſer, *n.* [in dropsy] water found in the body or belly. —waſſerſucht, *f.* common dropsy, ascites. —weh, *n.* V. —ſchmerz. —wundarzt, *m.* [a great person's] private surgeon, surgeon in ordinary [to a prince &c.]. —zeichen, *n.* [in law] the substance of the offence. —zucht, *f.* [obsolete or in law] maintenance for life, annuity. —züchter, *m.*, —züchterinn, *f.* a person who enjoys an annuity for life. —zwang, *m.* constipation. V. Stuhlzwang.

Leibes-bau, *m.* texture of the body; V. —geſtalt. -beſchaffenheit, *f.* constitution of the body, bodily constitution. —beſchwerde, —beſchwerung, *f.* 1) infirmity. 2) [in popular language] obstruction in the bowels, constipation. —bewegung, *f.* exercise. Sich —bewegung machen, to take exercise. —bildung, *f.* V. Körperbildung. —bürde, *f.* burden of the womb, a child before it is born. —dicke, *f.* 1) thickness of the body. Ein Baum von —dicke, a tree of the thickness of a man's body. 2) [*Corpulenz] corpulence. —erbe, *m.* natural heir, son or daughter. —erben hinterlaſſen, to leave children. —fehler, *m.* V. —gebrechen. —frucht, *f.* fruit of the womb, offspring, child, children. —gaben, *pl.* endowments of the body. —gebrechen, *n.* defect or blemish of the body; infirmity of the body, bodily infirmity. —gefahr, *f.* danger of the body, peril of life, V. Lebensgefahr. —geſtalt, *f.* shape of the body, bodily frame, figure. —größe, *f.* ſtature. —haft, *f.* arrest. —herr, *m.* the master of a bondman or serf. —höhe, *f.* V. —größe. —kraft, *f.* bodily vigour or strength. Aus —kraft, aus —kräften [in familiar language], with all one's might and strength, with might and main. —länge, *f.* V. —größe. —leben, *n.* [in popular lang.] life-time. Bei —leben, during life, while alive or living. —nahrung, *f.* food, aliment, nutriment, nourishment. —pflege, *f.* care of the body. —ſchade, *m.* V. Leibſchaden. —ſchwachheit, *f.* [obsolescent] infirmity, weakness, craziness of the body, corporal or bodily infirmity. —ſorge, *f.* solicitude for the body, V. —pflege. —ſtärke, *f.* 1) V. —kraft. 2) V. —dicke. —ſtatur, *f.* V. —größe. —ſtellung, *f.* posture, attitude, deportment. —ſtrafe, *f.* corporal punishment. —übung, *f.* bodily exercise. —übungskunſt, *f.* V. *Gymnaſtik.

Leiben, *v. intr.* [unusual] 1) to exist. 2) to be in a certain condition of body. V. Leben.

Leibhaft, Leibhäftig, *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly used in fam. lang.] having a body, bodily, corporal, corporeal. In —er Geſtalt, — erſcheinen, to appear visibly, in a visible shape, to come or appear in person, to make one's personal appearance; er iſt es —, it is his own self; der —ige Teufel or Satan [in popular lang. and superstition], the devil in own person, satan himself. *Fig.* real, true, very. Er iſt ſein —er Vater, he is the true picture of his father; er iſt der —e Teufel, he is a devil incarnate, he is the very devil.

Leibhäftigkeit, *f.* the state of being corporeal or imbodied, corporality.

Leibig, *adj.* 1) having a body, [only used in compositions, as:] Dick—, Hart— &c. 2) [not much used] corpulent, fleshy, plump, fat.

Leibigkeit, *f.* corpulence, fleshiness, plumpness.

Leiblich, *adj.* and *adv.* invested with a body, belonging or relating to the body, bodily, corporal, corporeal, material [opposed to spiritual or immaterial]. In —er Geſtalt erſcheinen, V. under Leibhaft 1); —e Fehler, bodily defects; eine —e Strafe, corporal punishment; der —e Tod, natural death; —e Güter or Dinge, temporal possessions, affairs or concerns; ſein —er Sohn, his own, his legitimate son; er iſt mein —er Bruder, he is my own brother; —e Eltern, one's own parents, one's true or real parents; —es Geſchwiſterkind, cousin german, first cousin; —er Erbe, V. Leibeserbe; einen —en Eid ablegen, to take a corporal oath.

Leich [or Laich], *m.* [with others *n.*] [-es] [probably from legen; according to others from the old läken = beſpringen, ſich begatten] spawn, hard roe.

Leich-teich, *m.* breeding-pond. —zeit, *f.* V. 2. Leiche.

Leichdorn, *m.* [von 3. Leiche = Fleiſch] [-es, *pl.* -en or -dörner] wart, corn.

1. Leiche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [seems to be allied to *locus*, Sax. *lea* = Feld] [in printing, an omission] out.

2. Leiche or Laiche, *f.* [V. Leich] or Leichzeit [der Fiſche &c.] time of spawning, spawning-time.

3. Leiche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [originally only = Fleiſch, flesh, Goth. *leik*, Sax. and Icel. *lik*, Finlandian *liha*, then = the human body, Goth. *leik*, Sax. *lik*; these two significations are now obsolete] 1) dead body [of a human being], corpse. Eine —zergliedern, to dissect a dead body; er iſt blaß, wie eine — [in fam. lang.], he is as pale as death; bis morgen iſt er eine — [in popular language], wird er zur —, he will be a dead man by to-morrow; Einen zur — machen [in popular lang.], to kill any one. 2) [chiefly in popular language] funeral. Zur — gehen, to attend a funeral. Syn. Leiche, Leichnam. These words indicated formerly also the animated human body [as for instance in Luther's translation of the Bible, Ezech. 6, 4]; at present both are used only for the human corpse. Leichnam, however, signifies a corpse in general, Leiche also, in so far as it is the object of some ceremony, by which we conceive we honour the dead.

Leichen-abdankung, *f.* V. Abdankung, 3) a). —acker, *m.* burying ground, churchyard. —anſager, *m.*, —anſagerinn, *f.* a person employed to announce the death of any one. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Leichenhaft. —begängniß, *n.* funeral; obsequies; burial. —begleiter, *m.*, —begleiterinn, *f.* a person who attends a funeral. Ein bezahlter —begleiter, a mute. —begleitung, *f.* 1) attendance of a funeral. 2) V. —zug. —beſorger, *m.*, —beſorgerinn, *f.* a person who manages a funeral, undertaker. —beſtattung, *f.* V. —begängniß. —beſteller &c., V. —beſorger. —bitter, *m.*, —bitterinn, *f.* a person employed to ask people to attend a funeral. —blaß, *adj.* as pale as death, ghastly [pale]. —bläſſe, *f.* the paleness of death, death-like, mortal or ghastly paleness, ghastliness. —buch, *n.* V. Todtenbuch. —carmen, *n.* [obsolete, and now only used in jest or in contempt] V. —gedicht. —caſſe, *f.* V. Sterbecaſſe. —dienſt, *m.* service for a defunct person, [especially] mass said for the dead, requiem. —dunſt, *m.* V. —geruch. —eſſen, *n.* V. —mahl. —eule, *f.* lich-owl, screech-owl. *Fig.* [in familiar language] a person constantly predicting evil or dismal events; an ill-omened person. —fackel, *f.* funeral torch. —fahl, *adj.* V. —blaß. —farbe, *f.* colour of a dead body, death-colour. —farbig, *adj.* having the colour of a dead body, as pale as death. —feier, *f.*, —feſt, *n.* obsequies; *it.* V. Todtenfeier. —fliege, *f.* a kind of fly; the musca mortuorum. —folger, *m.* V. —begleiter. —frau, *f.* a woman who washes and dresses dead bodies, who lays out a corpse. —gebräuche, *pl.* funeral ceremonies or rites. —gebühr, *f.* burial-fee. —gedächtniß, *n.* V. —rede. —gedicht, *n.* a funeral poem, elegy, monody. —gefährte, *m.* V. —begleiter. —gefolge, *n.* V. —zug. —geläute, *n.* V. Todtengeläute. —gepränge, *n.* funeral pomp, obsequies. —geräth, *n.* articles necessary to a funeral, funeral ornaments. —geruch, *m.* cadaverous scent. —gerüſt, *n.* a frame on which the coffin is placed [when laid in state], catafalco. —geſang, *m.* funeral hymn or dirge. —gewand, *n.* winding-sheet. —gewölbe, *n.* vault or cavern adapted to the burial of the dead, burial-vault. Er wurde im —gewölbe der Familie beigeſetzt, he was buried or interred in the family-vault. —glocke, *f.* V. Todtenglocke. —gruft, *f.* burial-vault, family-vault. V. —gewölbe. —haufen, *m.* a heap of dead bodies. —haus, *n.* 1) house of mourning. 2) house where dead bodies are deposited before being buried. —hügel, *m.* V. Grabhügel. —huhn, *n.* [in a proper as well as in a figurative sense] V. —cule. —kalt, *adj.* as cold as death, deadly cold. —kammer, *f.* room or chamber where dead bodies are deposited. —kaſſe, *f.* V. Todtenkaſſe. —kerze, *f.* funeral taper. —klage, *f.* lamentation or wailing for the dead, [in Ireland] ullaloo. —kleid, *n.* V. —gewand —koſten, *pl.* funeral or funerary expenses, expenses of a burial. —kranz, *m.* funeral crown or wreath. —kraut, *n.* [in botany] the hooded milfoil. —läuten, *n.* V. Todtengeläute. —licht, *n.* [in popular superstition] death-light. —mahl, *n.* [a custom still in use in some parts of Germany] a meal or entertainment given to those who attend a funeral, funeral repast or meal. —muſik, *f.* solemn music performed at a funeral. —öffner, *m.* dissector. —öffnung, *f.* dissection [of a dead body]. —prediger, *m.* the clergyman who preaches the funeral sermon. —predigt, *f.* funeral oration or sermon. ||—prokurator, *m.* V. —bitter. —rede, *f.* funeral oration or sermon. —redner, *m.* one who makes a speech over a corpse or at the grave of a person being interred; he who preaches the funeral sermon, [chiefly] the clergyman who preaches the funeral sermon. —ſäule, *f.* funeral column. —

ſchau, *f.* inspection of a dead body. Gerichtliche —ſchau [in law], examination of a dead body by the authorities, [in England] coroner's inquest. V. Leichenunterſuchung. —ſchmaus, *m.* [a custom still in use in some parts of Germany] funeral repast. V. —mahl. —ſtatt, *f.* V. Grabſtätte. —ſtein, *m.* tombstone. —text, *m.* the text or subject of a funeral sermon. —ton, *m.* a lugubrious, a funereal, a dismal sound. —träger, *m.* one of those who bear a corpse to the grave. —tuch, *n.* 1) winding-sheet. 2) pall. —unterſuchung, *f.* examination of a dead body, [in Eng. law] coroner's inquest. —wache, *f.* the guarding of a dead body; ‖wake. —wagen, *m.* hearse. —wächter, —wärter, *m.*, —wächterinn, *f.* &c. guard of a dead body; a person participating in a wake. —weiß, *adj.* [in popular language] V. —blaß. —zug, *m.* funeral train or procession.

Leichen, Laichen, [V. Leich] *v. intr.* to spawn.

Leichenhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* funereal; cadaverous. —ausſehen, to have a cadaverous look.

Leichnam, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [V. 3. Leiche; the syllable nam is probably allied to the old hemen = decken] 1) [in popular lang., in jest] human body. Seinen — pflegen, to take great care of one's body. 2) dead body, corpse. Zwei —e wurden im Walde bei N. gefunden, there were two dead bodies discovered in the wood near N.; der — Chriſti, the body of Jesus Christ. Syn. V. Leiche.

Leicht, *adj.* and *adv.* [Sax. *leoht*, Bohem. *lehky*, Sw. *lätt* &c., seems to be allied to the L. *levis*, and to lichten, liften, lüpfen, L *levare*, Fr. *lever*, Gr. λέπειν] [having little weight, not heavy] light. Eine —e Bürde, a light burden; —es Gewicht, light weight, *it.* false weight; ein —er Dukaten, a light ducat [not of legal weight]; — gekleidet ſeyn, to be lightly dressed, to have or wear light clothes; dieſe Dame iſt etwas — gekleidet [ironically], this lady is rather transparently clad; ſich —er machen, to put down a load, to put off one's clothes &c., *it.* [low = ſeine Nothdurft verrichten] to ease one's self; — bewaffnet, light-armed, lightly armed; —e Truppen, light troops; —e Reiterei, light-horse. *Fig. a*) [opposed to ſchwerfällig, heavy, dull, slow, sluggish] light, easy. Ein —es Benehmen, easy manners; das Pferd hat einen —en Gang, liegt — in der Hand, Fauſt, the horse has an easy gait; eine —e Hand [in writing or calligraphy], an easy, light hand; einen —en Pinſel führen, den Pinſel — führen [in painting], to paint with easiness or lightness; eine —e, — gezeichnete Figur, an easy figure. *b*) [opposed to strong, heady] —er Wein, light wine. *c*) slight, trifling, inconsiderable. —e Wunde, a light or slight wound; —e Leiden, light sufferings. *d*) [opposed to oppressive] —es Blut, light, thin blood; er hat ein —es Blut, he is light, lively; —e Speiſe, light food; ich fühle mich —er, I find myself eased; es wird mir —er im Kopfe, my head is getting lighter, is clearing up; es iſt mir —er um's Herz, my heart is much eased. *e*) [opposed to considerate, exact] light. Zu — über Etwas weg or hingehen, to pass too lightly, superficially over any thing; Etwas — weg thun, to do any thing superficially; Etwas — nehmen, auf die —e Achſel nehmen [in fam. lang.], to take any thing light. *f*) [requiring no great labour or exertion] easy. Eine —e Aufgabe, an easy task; das iſt — geſagt, it is an easy thing to say so; Cicero's Werke ſind — zu verſtehen, Cicero's works are easy to be understood; Sie können ſich — vorſtellen, you may easily imagine; das iſt ſo — nicht, that is not so easy to be done, is not so easily done, that's not done in a trice, the matter is not so easy as you imagine; —e Schreibart, easy style; Etwas —, —er machen, to make any thing easy or easier, to facilitate any thing; ich kann es nicht — thun, I cannot well do it; er iſt — aufzubringen, he is easily provoked [to anger &c.], he takes fire presently; das kann außer ihm nicht — Jemand thun, he is almost the only person capable of doing that.

Leicht-fertig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) frolicksome, waggish. Der —fertige Schelm! the little rogue! 2) mischievous, malicious. Ein —fertiger Streich, a malicious trick; ſie hat ein —fertiges Maul [in popular lang.], she has a malicious, slanderous tongue. 3) frivolous, light, wanton. Ein —fertiges Mädchen, a wanton girl; ein —fertiges Betragen, a light, frivolous conduct. Syn. Leichtfertig, Loſe, Muthwillig, Verbuhlt. Those are leichtfertig who do not consider whether their pranks are hurtful to others or not. Loſe are those who somewhat outstep the proper bounds, and do things in joke or from malicious pleasure, which they, at least, do not think wrong or hurtful. We say a loſer, leichtfertiger boy, and the same also of a girl. Those are muthwillig who intend some injury by their freaks. Leichtfertig is therefore a lesser fault than muthwillig, although in common parlance the latter is often used for the former, and without any bad accessory idea. Great reproach is implied when we call a female leichtfertig, since it indicates too free a conduct; this, however, may originate merely from Leichtſinn. A female is verbuhlt who seeks to raise desire in men, whether merely for a passing gratification, or with a view to lure them into marriage. —fertigkeit, *f.* 1) frolicksomeness, waggishness. 2) mischievousness, maliciousness; *it.* mischievous action. 3) wantonness. —flüſſig, *adj.* easily rendered fluid, very fusible. —flüſſigkeit, *f.* quality of being easily rendered fluid. —fuß, *m. Fig.* [in familiar language] a thoughtless, over-gay youth; a heedless, giddy, hare-brained fellow. —füßig, *adj.* and *adv.* light-footed, nimble-footed. *Fig.* light, giddy. —glaube, *m.* V. —gläubigkeit. —gläubig, *adj.* and *adv.* credulous. —gläubigkeit, *f.* credulity. —höring, *adj.* having a good, a delicate ear, quick, sharp [of hearing]. —lernend, —lernig, *adj.* V. Gelehrig. —ſchiff, *n.* V. Lichter. —ſinn, *m.* 1) want of thought and attention, levity, frivolousness, lightness. Es liegt ein wenig —ſinn in ſeinem Betragen, he is a little giddy-headed, hare-brained. 2) thoughtless, inconsiderate action. —ſinnig, *adj.* and *adv.* thoughtless, light, frivolous, giddy-headed. Ein —ſinniger Menſch, a heedless, giddy, harebrained fellow. Syn. Leichtſinnig, Flatterhaft. Leichtſinnig indicates the inability to receive sufficiently strong impressions from objects, with respect to their causes; flatterhaft with regard to their effects. A leichtſinniger man stakes what is of most importance to him, and forgets directly the greatest losses, because, from want of attention, the most important things make no impression on him. An effect of this disposition is Flatterhaftigkeit, or the rapidity with which a man hurries from one object of his choice to another. —ſinnigkeit, *f.* V. —ſinn.

Leichte, *f.* 1) quality of being light or facile. V. Leichtigkeit. 2) V. Leichten II.

Leichten, I. *v. tr.* make light or lighter. Schafe —, to geld or castrate sheep. II. —, *n.* castration.

Leichtern, *v. tr.* 1) V. Erleichtern. 2) V. Lichten.

Leichtheit, *f.* V. Leichtigkeit.

Leichtigkeit, *f.* quality of being light, lightness. Die — der Luft, the lightness of the air. *Fig.* Die — eines Hirſches, the swiftness of a stag; er tanzt mit großer —, he dances with great lightness, ease; die — der Zunge, volubility; er ſpricht Engliſch or das Engliſche mit viel —, he speaks English with great facility; — der Schreibart, easiness of style; die — des Benehmens, easiness of manner.

Leichtlich, *adv.* [obsolescent] V. Leicht.

Leid, [perhaps allied to leiden; but more probably to letzen in verletzen, L. *laedere*] I. *adv.* [only used with ſeyn and thun] sorry. Es iſt, es thut mir —, I am sorry for it; es iſt, es thut mir —, daß Sie es mir nicht früher geſagt haben, I am sorry that you did not inform me of it sooner; es thut ihm —, Sie beleidigt zu haben, he is sorry to have offended you; ſein Tod hat mir ſehr — gethan, I was very much grieved at his death; es iſt, es thut mir — um ihn, I am sorry for him, I pity him; es thut, iſt mir —, daß ich meinem Kopfe nicht gefolgt habe, I regret that I did not follow my own thought or idea. II. *n.* [-es, without a *pl.*] 1) unpleasant sensation, painful feeling, grief, sorrow, affliction. Freude und — mit Einem theilen, to take an equal share in the good and bad fortunes of any one; Freude und — wechſelt bunt im Leben, life is chequered with pain and pleasure, joy and sorrow; über Etwas — tragen, Reue und — empfinden, to repent any thing very much or intensely; Einem ſein — klagen, to tell any one one's grievances, to complain of one's griefs to any one; vor [Herze-] — ſterben, to die with grief or sorrow, to pine one's self to death, to die of a broken heart. 2) wrong, injury, harm. Einem ein — zufügen, Etwas zu —e thun, to hurt, to wrong, to injure, to harm any one, to do any one harm; was iſt Ihnen —s or zu —e geſchehen? what harm have you received? das hat er ihm zu —e gethan [in fam. lang.], he has done that to vex or to spite him; weder Liebes noch —es von Einem ſprechen [in familiar lang.], to speak neither well nor ill of any one; ſich ſelbſt ein — or —es anthun [in popular lang.], to make away with one's self. 3) mourning. Das — anlegen [in popular lang.], to go into mourning; das — um Einen tragen [in popular language], to wear mourning for any one; das halbe — [in popular language], second or half mourning; *it.* V. Beileid. 4) funeral, V. Leichenzug. Das — führen [in popular lang.], to be the chief mourner. Syn. Leid, Reue. Leid implies unpleasant feelings in general. We feel Leid at the loss of a friend; an error we commit and repent of, causes us Leid; but the error of another which renders him unhappy also causes us Leid. We bereuen only what we ourselves have done.

Leid-bitter, *m.* V. Leichenbitter. —brief, *m.* V. Trauerbrief. —eſſen, *n.*, —flor, *m.* V. Traureſſen, Trauerflor. —frau, *f.* V. Klagefrau. —geſang, *m.* V. Trauergeſang. —haus, *n.* house of mourning. —kappe, *f.* V. Trauerkappe. —mantel, *m.* V. Trauermantel. —muthig, *adj.* and *adv.* [obsolescent] sorrowful, sad. —tag, *m.* day of mourning. —tragen, *n.* mourning. —tragend, *adj.* 1) wearing mourning, mourning; *it.* assisting at a funeral; die —tragenden, the mourners. 2) mournful, sad, sorrowful, afflicted, dejected. —weſen, *n.* lamentation, sorrow, affliction. Großes —weſen bezeigen, to show great sorrow or grief; in großes —weſen verſetzt werden, to be plunged into great grief, affliction or misery; zu meinem großen —weſen, to

my great grief or sorrow; zu meinem großen —wesen traf ich ihn dort nicht mehr an, to my great regret I did not find him any longer there.

Leíden, *ir. v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) [to feel pain of body or mind] to suffer. Er leidet sehr, er leidet große Schmerzen, he suffers very much, great pains; an den Augen —, to have or feel a pain in one's eyes, to have sore eyes; an dem Steine, an der Gicht —, to be troubled with the stone, with the gout; ein —der, a sufferer, one in distress; der —de Theil, the part of the body which is afflicted, *it.* the suffering party; Noth —, Unrecht —, to suffer distress, injustice; Mangel —, to be in want; Verlust —, to sustain a loss; die Guten — für die Schlechten, the good suffer for the wicked; die Weinstöcke haben sehr gelitten, the vines have suffered greatly, are very much damaged; ich habe viel von ihm zu —, I have to bear much from him. 2) to bear patiently, to endure, to tolerate. Er leidet Alles von or an seinen Kindern, he is too indulgent to or towards his children; Mißbräuche —, to suffer abuses, to wink or connive at them; keinen Zwang —, to suffer no restraint, to be impatient of restraint, to bear no control; man leidet dort keine Juden, Jews are not tolerated there; — Sie, daß man Sie beschimpft or mißhandelt? do you suffer yourself to be insulted? er hat den Schimpf geduldig gelitten, he put up with the affront; man sollte das Schreien der Kinder nicht —, crying or screaming should not be endured in children; ich kann ihn nicht —, I cannot bear or endure him; ich kann ihn recht wohl —, I like him well enough; bei Einem wohl gelitten seyn, to be in any body's favour or good graces; bei dem schönen Geschlechte wohl gelitten seyn, to be in favour with the fair-sex. *Fig.* Das leidet keinen Aufschub, that admits of no delay; die Umstände — es nicht, the circumstances do not permit it. 3) to be passive. —der Gehorsam, passive obedience; [in Grammar] die —de Form, the passive form; dieses Zeitwort wird thätig und —d gebraucht, this verb is used actively and passively. Syn. V. Dulden.

Leíden, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] suffering, affliction, calamity, misfortune. Das — Christi, the sufferings, the passion of Christ; das macht or verursacht mir viel —, that gives or causes me great trouble, pain or affliction, makes me very uneasy; ich habe ein großes or heftiges — im Kopfe, I have a violent pain in my head.

Leiden=frei, *adj.* and *adv.* free or exempt from sufferings; *it.* V. Leidensunfähig. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —frei. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of sufferings.

Leidens=becher, *m.* V. —kelch. —bruder, *m.* [in fam. lang.] 1) fellow-sufferer, companion in adversity. 2) an unfortunate man, a man who suffers or has suffered much or greatly, a constant or poor sufferer. —fähig, *adj.* and *adv.* passible. —fähigkeit, *f.* passibility. —gefährte, *m.*, —gefährtinn, *f.*, —genosse, *m.*, —genossinn, *f.* fellow-sufferer, companion in adversity or distress. —geschichte, *f.* history of any one's suffering. Die —geschichte Jesu, the passion of Jesus Christ. —jahr, *n.* year of sufferings. —kelch, *m.* cup of suffering. —schwester, *f.* [in fam. lang.] 1) a female fellow-sufferer. 2) an unfortunate woman, a woman who suffers or has suffered much or greatly, a constant or poor sufferer. —stunde, *f.* hour of suffering. —tag, *m.* day of suffering. —unfähig, *adj.* and *adv.* impassible. —unfähigkeit, *f.* impassibility. —woche, *f.* V. *Charwoche. —wort, *n.* [in grammar] interjection.

Leidenheit, *f.* V. Leidensfähigkeit.

Leidenschaft, *f.* passion. Seine —en beherrschen, to master or subdue one's passions; die Liebe ist die stärkste der —en, love is the strongest of passions, love is the all over-ruling passion; die —en rege machen, to move the passions, to excite the more violent sensual impulses; in — [Zorn] gerathen, to fly into a passion.

Leidenschaft=frei, *adj.* and *adv.* free, exempt from passions, dispassionate. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —frei. —losigkeit, *f.* absence of passion, apathy.

Leidenschaftlich, *adj.* and *adv.* passionate, impassioned. — lieben, to love passionately; —er Mensch, a passionate man; er ist ein —er Spieler, he is passionately fond of gaming; in einem —en Tone sprechen, to speak with passion, passionately.

Leidenschaftlichkeit, *f.* passionateness, vehemence, hastiness of temper, passion.

Leidentlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) tolerable, supportable, passable. 2) passive. Sich — verhalten, to be passive, to act, to behave passively; [in Grammar] —es Zeitwort, passive verb.

Leider! *interj.* alas! with regret be it spoken! — ist er todt! alas, he is dead! — ist es nur zu wahr! unfortunately it is but too true!

Leider, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not used except in compound words] sufferer. V. Hunger—, Mit—.

Leidig, *adj.* and *adv.* troublesome, tiresome, disagreeable, unpleasant, hateful, detestable. Ein —er Unfall, a shocking, sad, grievous accident; ein —er Tröster, a sad, sorry, miserable comforter; ein —er Trost, a poor consolation; der —e Geiz, baleful, detestable avarice.

Leídlich, *adj.* and *adv.* tolerable, supportable, middling. —e Kälte, —er Schmerz, a tolerable cold, pain; dieser Wein ist — gut, this wine is tolerably good; —e Verse, passable verses; sich — befinden, to be pretty well.

1. Leie, *m.* V. Laie.

‖**2. Leíe,** *m.* [-n, *pl* -n] slate. V. Schiefer. **Leien=dach,** *n.*, —decker, *m.* V. Schieferdach, Schieferdecker.

Leier, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Gr. λύρα, L. *lyra*, allied to ληρέω, to the old lören, to Lärm, plärren &c.] 1) lyre, harp [of the ancient poets]; [now] hurdy-gurdy, hand-organ, barrel-organ. **Fig.* old tune of a lyre, humdrum tune. Es ist immer dieselbe —, die alte —, it is the same thing over and over, it is still the same note; immer bei einer — bleiben, immer die alte — anstimmen, to harp always on the same string; das geht so in einer — fort, that goes on still at the old rate. [in astronomy] lyra; [in nat. hist., a fish] lyra; [among hunters] the tail of a wild boar, V. Pürzel. 2) *Fig.* [the name of different implements or instruments] *a*) [in husbandry] *α*) barrel churn. *β*) [part of the plough] pommelion. V. Pflugwetter. *b*) [in kitchens] barrel-jack.

Leier=förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* having the form or shape of a lyre; [in botany] lyrate, lyrated. —frau, *f.* woman who plays on the lyre or hurdy-gurdy, player on the hurdy-gurdy. —gang, *m.* humdrum course of business, route, routine. — mädchen, *n.* a girl who plays on the lyre or hurdy-gurdy, player on the hurdy-gurdy, [in general] [female] ballad-singer in the streets &c. [who accompanies herself with a lyre, hand organ &c.]. —mann, *m.* lyreman, player on the hurdy-gurdy; [in nat. hist.] lantern-fly. —orgel, *f.* hand-organ, barrel-organ. —spieler, *m.* lyrist, *it.* V. —mann. —stück, *n.* a tune intended or composed for the lyre or hurdy-gurdy. —werk, *n.* V. Streckwerk.

1. Leiern, [V. Leier] *v. tr.* and *intr.* to play on the lyre or hurdy-gurdy. Ein Stückchen —, to play a piece on the lyre or hurdy-gurdy. **Fig.* to repeat the same thing over and over, to harp always on the same string. Einem die Ohren voll —, to tire any one's ears by playing on the hurdy-gurdy, *fig.* by repeating the same thing over and over.

2 Leiern, *v. intr.* [allied to lau = flau, Eng. and Sw. *lurk*, W. *llercian* = to loiter] [in popular lang.] to dawdle, to trifle, to drawl, to be loitering.

Leíhen, *ir. v. tr.* [A. S. *laenan*, Sw. *lega* = miethen, allied to lehnen and probably also to legen] 1) to lend. Auf Zinsen, auf Pfänder —, to lend [money] on interest, upon pawn; er leiht nicht gern, ist kein Freund von —, he is not given to lending; Einem seinen Namen —, to lend any one one's name; das lieh ihm einen Vorwand, sich zu entfernen, that furnished him with, gave him a pretext to withdraw. *Prov.* Wer seinem Freunde leihet, muß seinen Feind mahnen, a friend when he wants money and an enemy when he has to refund it; he that doth lend, doth lose his friend. 2) V. Lehnen, Entlehnen. 3) V. [under Lehen] Zu Lehen geben.

Leih=bank, *f.* a place where money is lent upon pledges, pawn-house; pawn-broker's shop. —bibliothek, *f.* circulating library. —buch, *n.* a book lent for money, book of a circulating library. —bücherſammlung, *f.* —bibliothek. —groschen, *m.* [in feudal law] relief. —haus, *n.*, —kasse, *f.* V. —bank. ‡ or ‖—kauf, *m.* 1) wine drunk by the seller and purchaser after the conclusion of a bargain, celebration of an agreement or bargain by the drinking of wine. 2) [in feudal law] relief. 3) earnest money. —segel, *n.* V. Leisegel.

Leihetag, *m.* [in mining] V. Verleihetag.

Leíher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a person that lends, lender.

Leík, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from legen?] [in seamen's lang.] 1) the carcass or body of a ship, hull. 2) Das —eines Segels, bolt-rope; das stehende —, the leech-rope.

Leik=horn, *n.* the lower corner or clew of a sail [where the sheets are fastened]. —lien, *f.* rope serving as a bolt-rope. —nadel, *f.* bolt-rope-needle.

Leíken, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [in seamen's lang.] to sew the bolt-ropes to a sail.

Leílaken, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] or **Leílach,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [probably from Leib and Laken, L. *lacinia* = Tuch] sheet [for the bed].

Leím, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to Lehm, Schlamm, Laib, kleben] a viscous substance, glue; [among fowlers] bird-lime. Starker —, joiner's glue; mit — tränken, bestreichen, to soak in glue, to smear or do over with glue; dieses Papier hat keinen —, this paper has not been sized; — machen or sieden, to make or boil glue.

Leim=bank, *f.*, —bock, *m.* a bench or frame in which the lime-twigs are stuck. —farbe, *f.* colour put on by means of glue or size, glue-water colour. —fuge, *f.* a glued joint. Eine —fuge machen, to glue two boards &c. together. — grund, *m.* glue-priming. [among gilders] Den ersten —grund legen, to wash the wood. —kammer, *f.* room where the paper is sized. —kitt, *m.* joiner's putty. — kocher, *m.* glue-boiler. — küche,

f. V. —kammer. —kumme, *f.* size-copper. —leder, *n.* the scraps of leather from which glue is prepared. —pfanne, *f.* glue-pot. —pinſel, *m.* a brush used for glue. —ruthe, *f.* a rod or twig smeared with bird-lime, lime-twig. —ſchnepfe, *f.* [in nat. hist.] godwit, stone-plover. —ſchwalbe, *f.* V. Hausſchwalbe. —ſieder, *m.* glue-boiler. *Fig.* [in students' cant] a student who does not participate in the amusements, carousings &c. of his fellow-students, a plodding, retired-living chap. —ſpindel, *f.* V. —ruthe. — ſtänder, *m.* V. —kumme. —ſtange, *f.* a pole in which the lime-twigs are stuck. —ſtein, *m.* gluebone-stone. —ſtoff, *m.* gluten. —taſche, *f.* a leathern bag in which the lime-twigs are carried. —tiegel, *m.* glue-pot. —topf, *m.* V. —tiegel. —trog, *m.* V. —kumme. —vogel, *m.*, —vögelchen, *n.* the grasshopper-lark, the small lark, willow-lark. —waſſer, *n.* glue-water, size. Papier durch — waſſer ziehen, to size paper. —zwinge, *f.* a frame or press in which boards which are glued together are kept till they are dried and knit, cramp.

Leímen, *v. tr.* to glue. Zwei Bretter —, zuſammen —, to glue two boards together; einen Hut —, to dress a hat; Papier —, to size paper.

Leīmen, *m.* [-s] V. Lehm.

Leímer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] one who glues or sizes, gluer.

‖**Leīmern,** *adj.* V. Lehmern.

1. **Leímicht,** *adj.* 1) having the nature of, resembling glue, gluey, viscous, glutinous.

2. **Leīmicht,** V. Lehmicht.

1. **Leímig,** *adj.* containing glue, gluey, viscous, glutinous.

2. **Leīmig,** V. Lehmig.

Leín, *m.* [-es] [Gr. *λῖνον*, L. *linum*, Sw. and A. S. *lin* &c., perhaps allied to the L. *lana*, Wolle, and Gall. *linna* = Kleid] flax, lint, ‡line. — or — ſamen ſäen, to sow line or linseed.

Lein-acker, *m.* a field sowed with linseed, flax-plot. —bau, *m.* cultivation of flax. —baum, *m.* 1) the Norway maple. 2) V. Zirbelnußkiefer. 3) V. Rüſter. —blatt, *n.* [in botany] thesium, the bastard toad-flax. —blüte, *f.* the flower or blossom of flax. —blütfarben, *adj.* gridelin. —boden, *m.* 1) soil fit for growing flax. 2) linen warp. —bödig, *adj.* having a linen warp. —bolle, *f.*, V. —knoten. —damaſt, *m.* damasked linen, damask. —dotter, *m.* [in botany] gold of pleasure, camelina. —drucker, *m.* linen-printer. —feld, *n.* V. —acker. —fink, *m.* the greater linnet, V. Hänfling. —fiſch, *m.* tench. — garn, *n.* linen yarn. —kaff, *n.* V. —ſpreu. —kittel, *m.* linen smock-frock. —knoten, *m.* the husk which contains the linseed. —kraut, *n.* 1) Großes —kraut, the common yellow toad-flax; kleines — kraut, purging-flax. 2) common dodder, lady's laces. 3) V. —blatt. —kuchen, *m.* linseed-cake. —öl, *n.* linseed-oil. —ölfirniß, *m.* varnish of linseed-oil. —ſaat, *f.*, —ſame, *m.* flaxseed, linseed. —ſpreu, *f.* the husks or chaff from linseed. —ſtrumpf, *m.* a linen stocking. —tuch, *n.* sheet [for the bed]. —waare, *f.* linen. Mit —waaren handeln, to deal in linen. —wand, *f.* linen-cloth, linen. Gebleichte —wand, bleached, white linen; ungebleichte —wand, brown linen; grobe —wand, sackcloth, pack-cloth; gemodelte —wand, huckaback; ſteife, geſteifte —wand, buckram; holländiſche —wand, holland; auf —wand aufziehen, aufkleben, to paste upon canvas; auf —wand mahlen, to paint on canvas; ein Schiff mit all' ſeiner —wand [in poetry, or, for mit allen Segeln ausgeſpannt, in seamen's lang.], a ship in all her canvas. —wandbleiche, *f.* linen-bleachery. —wandbude, *f.* linen-draper's shop. —wandhandel, *m.* linen-dra pery; *it.* the trade or commerce in linen or linen-goods. — wandhändler, *m.* linen-draper. —wandjacke, *f.* linen jacket. —wandkittel, *m.* linen frock. — wandkram, *m.* V. —wandhandel. —wandmahlerei, *f.* painting on canvas. —wandmikroſkop, *n.* [an instrument to make out or determine the degree of fineness of linen] linen-prover, linen-teller. — wandſchabſel, *n.* lint. —wandweber, *m.* V. Leinweber. —weber, *m.* weaver of linen-cloth, linen-weaver. — weberei, *f.* 1) the art of weaving linen or linen stuffs. 2) manufactory of linen. —weberhandwerk, *n.* linen-weaver's trade. — weberſtuhl, *m.* linen-weaver's loom. —weberzange, *f.* linen-pincers, linen-tweezers. — zeug, *n.* linen.

Leíne, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* Leinchen, *n.* [probably allied to *linea*, and to lang] line, a small cord or rope. Wäſche auf die —, auf —n hängen, to hang linen on the line, on [clothes-] lines; nach der — angelegte Gänge, walks laid out by the line. *it.* V. Angel—.

Lein-pfad, *m.*, —ſtraße, *f.* towing path by a canal or river.

Lein[e]tänzer, *m.* V. [the usual word] Seiltänzer.

Leinenſchießer, *m.* [in the whale-fishery] the sailor who is to loosen the rope of the harping-iron when thrown.

Leínen, or **Línnen,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] linen yarn; *it.* linen-cloth, linen.

Leinen-band, *n.* linen ribbon, tape. — garn, *n.* V. Leingarn. —geräth, *n.* V. Leinzeug. —weber, *m.* V. Leinweber. —zeug, *n.* V. Leinzeug.

Leínen, *adj.* and *adv.* made of linen, linen. —es Garn, linen yarn; —es Tuch, linen cloth, linen.

Leíner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Schnarrente.

Leínisch, *adj.* V. Launiſch.

Leínling, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] V. Leinfink.

Leínwand, &c. V. under Lein.

Leínwanden, *adj.* V. Leinen.

Leiſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] track of a carriage, rut. V. Geleiſe.

Leíſe, *adj.* and *adv.* [seems to be allied to laut, lauſchen, A. S. *hlistan*, Eng. *listen* and to flüſtern &c.] not loud, low. Ein —r Ton, a low sound; —ſprechen, to speak low; das — Murmeln des Baches, the soft murmuring of the brook; Etwas — thun, to do any thing silently, softly, without noise or bustle; — an die Thüre klopfen, to knock gently, to tap at the door; man hörte nicht den —ſten Laut, not the least sound was heard; — auftreten, to tread, to walk softly, *fig.* to proceed nicely, cautiously. *Fig.* — ſchlafen, einen —n Schlaf haben, not to sleep soundly, to be light of sleep; — hören, ein —s Gehör haben, to have a quick, sharp, nice ear, to be sharp or quick of hearing; eine Sache nur — berühren, to touch but slightly upon any thing. Syn. V. Gelind.

Leishörig, *adj.* having a quick, sharp ear; sharp or quick of hearing.

Leiſe-gänger, —treter, *m.* 1) a spy. 2) a sly, hypocritical, sneaking fellow, eavesdropper.

Leíſt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) V. Leiſte. 2) V. Leiſten.

Leīſtbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [from 1. Leiſten, that may be performed, practicable.

Leīſtbarkeit, *f.* possibility, practicability.

1. **Leíſte,** *f.* [*pl.*-n], *dim.* Leiſtchen, ‖Leiſtlein, *n.* [allied to legen, lang, Latte] any thing long and thin. *a*) [in architecture] fillet, listel, reglet. *b*) [with joiners] ledge, border, bracket. *c*) [among cloth-makers] list [of cloth]. *d*) [among printers] tail-piece. *e*) [among bookbinders] Die goldenen —n, the gold edges or borders.

Leiſten-hobel, *m.* [among joiners] plough. —nagel, *m.* a sort of large nails. —vers, *m.* [in poetry] acrostic. —werk, *n.* V. Simswerk, Geſims.

2. **Leíſte,** *f.* [*pl.*-n] [allied to 1. Leiſte?] 1) [in anatomy] groin. 2) [in the veterinary art] spavin.

Leiſten-band, *n.* [in anatomy] inguinal ligament. —beule, *f.* swelling in the groin. — bruch, *m.* inguinal rupture, bubonocele. — drüſe, *f.* inguinal gland. —geſchwulſt, *f.* swelling or tumour in the groin, inguinal tumour.

Leīſten, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], *dim.* Leiſtchen, ‖Leiſtlein, *n.* [is said to come from the Goth. laiſtian = gehen, so that its first signification would be Spur, and then Maß des Fußes; but it comes more probably from legen] 1) shoemaker's last. Einen Schuh über den — ſchlagen, to set a shoe on, to put a shoe upon the last. *Fig.* Sie ſind über Einen —geſchlagen [in familiar language], they are of the same stamp, ‡they are all of a kidney; alle Leute über Einen — ſchlagen [in fam. language], to treat every body alike or in the same manner. *Prov.* Alle Schuhe laſſen ſich nicht über Einen — ſchlagen, every shoe fits not every foot; Schuſter bleib' bei deinem —! the cobbler must not go beyond his last! 2) form, model, mould.

Leiſtenſchneider, *m.* last-maker.

1. **Leīſten,** *v. tr.* [A. Sax. *laestan*, Low. Sax. löſten. Some derive it from löſen, others from the Goth. laiſtian = gehen, but more probably from legen (hinlegen, praestare).] to do, to make, to render, to perform, to accomplish, to afford, to give. Er hat viel, alles geleiſtet, was ihm möglich war, he has done much, all he could, he has used his utmost endeavours; er leiſtet viel in Sprachen &c, he is well versed in languages &c.; dieſe Einrichtung hat wenig geleiſtet, one has reaped little benefit or advantage by that contrivance; das Verſprochene —, to fulfil or perform one's promise, to make good one's promise; er hat geleiſtet, was er zu — ſchuldig war, he has discharged, performed his duty; er hat ſein Mögliches geleiſtet, he acquitted himself the best he could; Einem Hülfe, hülfreiche Hand —, to render any one assistance, to lend any one a helping hand, to help, to succour any one; einen Dienſt —, to do or render a service; einem Befehle Folge —, to comply with an order; Gehorſam —, to obey, to be obedient, to submit; den Eid der Treue —, to take the oath of allegiance; für Etwas Gewähr —, to give security for, to warrant any thing, to bind one's self over to do a thing; für tauſend Gulden Bürgſchaft für Einen —, to bail any one to the amount of a thousand florins; Einem Geſellſchaft —, to keep any one company; eine Zahlung —, to make a payment, to discharge a debt; er hat alle ſeine Verbindlichkeiten geleiſtet, he acquitted, he made good all his obligations.

2. **Leīſten,** *v. tr.* [from 1. Leiſte] to furnish with a ledge or border. Einen Zeug —, to furnish a stuff with a border or list.

Leīſtung, *f.* act of doing, rendering or performing. Die — einer Zahlung, payment; die — des Eides, the act of taking one's oath, oath taking; — der Bürgſchaft, giving security, bail.

Leītbar, *adj.* that may be conducted.

Leītbarkeit, *f.* capability of being conducted.

Leīte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Lege] 1) [rather provincial] declivity of a hill, V. Abhang. 2) sort of tub or cask with a very large hole or opening in the bilge.

Leīten, *v. tr.* [probably allied to legen. Old Goth. leithan, A. S. *lithan*, Icel. *lita* = gehen] to lead, to guide, to conduct. Waſſer von einem Ort zum andern —, to convey water from one place to another [by a conduit &c.]; einen Fluß anderswohin —, to turn off the course of a river; einen Blinden —, to lead a blind man; diejenigen —, welche den Weg nicht wiſſen, to conduct, to guide those who know not the way; [in natural philosophy] ein —der Körper, a conductor, V. 1. Leiter 2). *Fig.* Einen auf dem Wege des Ruhmes &c. —, to lead any one in the path of glory &c.; ſich nur vom Eigennutze — laſſen, to be guided solely by one's interest; einen Bau —, to be surveyor or overseer of a building; eine Unternehmung —, to have the direction of, to direct an enterprise; ein Geſchäft —, to conduct an affair; Eines Gewiſſen —, to direct any one's conscience; ein Kind, ein Pferd, das ſich gerne — läßt, a docile child, horse.

Leit-band, *n.* leading-string; [with coachmen] ribbon. —faden, *m.* a thread for guiding any one or any thing. *Fig.* [a treatise which instructs how to acquire an art or science] a guide, a key. Ein —faden zur Geſchichte, a guide for studying history. —fähig, *adj.* that may be conducted, capable of being conducted. —fähigkeit, *f.* [in physics] capability of being conducted. —faß, *n.* V. Leite 2). —feuer, *n.* train of gunpowder, V. Lauffeuer. —fiſch, *m.* 1) capelan. 2) coryphaena pompilus. —geſang, *m.* [in music] canon, catch. V. Canon 2). —graben, *m.* conduit-ditch. —hammel, *m.* bell-wether. *Fig.* [in fam. lang., in jest or in contempt] a constant leader, the bell-wether of the herd or throng. —hund, *m.* drawing-hound, lime-hound. —mittel, *n.* a means of guiding or conducting; *it.* [that which is used as the instrument of conveyance] vehicle. —nagel, *m.* guiding nail in an engine. —riemen, *m.* strap for guiding horses, V. —ſeil; [among hunters] leash. —röhre, *f.* conduit-pipe. —ſeil, *n.* a cord or line used instead of a rein for guiding horses in a cart or waggon, rein; [in seamen's lang.] V. —tau. *Fig.* [in fam. lang., in contempt] Einen am —ſeile haben, to keep any one by the leading-strings. —s-mann, *m.* V. Geleitsmann. —ſtern, *m.* guiding-star, loadstar, pole-star. *Fig.* that which serves as a guide or director, pole-star. —tau, *n.* ladder-rope, man-rope. —wagen, *m.* [Lei- or Leuwagen, in seamen's lang.] 1) [des Ruders] sweep of the tiller. 2) [der Beſanſchoote] leefance. —zeichen, *n.* [in music] direct. —zeug, *n.* V. —mittel.

1. **Leīter,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) a person who leads, conducts or guides, leader, guide, conductor. 2) [in natural philosophy] conductor. Vollkommene —, perfect conductors. 3) — or Leier [in seamen's lang.], a stay-sail's stay.

2. **Leīter,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from leiten, A. S. *hlaeddr*, seems to be allied to klettern] ladder. An einer — hinaufſteigen, to ascend, mount or climb up a ladder; die Mauern mit —n erſteigen, to scale the walls. *it.* the side or shelf of a waggon [resembling a ladder], rack; [in mills] V. Rumpf—. *Fig.* Die — der Weſen, the scale of beings. V. Stufen—, Grad—, Ton—.

Leiter-baum, *m.* 1) the side or side-piece of a ladder in which the rounds are inserted. 2) peg-ladder. —recht, *n.* [in law] the right of setting a ladder in one's neighbour's grounds. —ſproſſe, *f.* rundle or round of a ladder. —ſtange, *f.* V. —baum 1). —wagen, *m.* a waggon with sides that resemble a ladder, a waggon with racks, [in general for] a peasant's waggon.

Leītung, *f.* the act of conveying, leading, guiding or conducting, guidance, conduct. *Fig.* Die göttliche —, the guidance or care of God; er hat die — dieſer Angelegenheit, he has the direction of that affair; die — der Geſchäfte, the management of the business.

Leitungs-fähig, *adj.* he or that may be or is capable of being guided, led &c., [especially, in natural philosophy] that may conduct, capable of conducting. —fähigkeit, *f.* V. —vermögen. —röhre, *f.* V. Leitröhre. —vermögen, *n.* capability of conducting, conducting property.

Leītuch, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -tücher] V. Leilaken.

***Lemanít,** *m.* [-s] [a species of jade] lemanite.

Lémming, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [a kind of rat in the north of Europe] lemming or leming, the Norway or brown rat.

Lémniſch, *adj.* Lemnian, of Lemnos. —e Erde, Lemnian earth, sphragide.

Lénde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Bohem. Ledwi; perhaps the L. *latus*. According to others allied to lind = weich] loins. Seine —n umgürten [biblical expression], to gird up one's loins; die —n eines Pferdes, the back of a horse. *it.* thigh, haunch.

Lenden-blutader, *f.* lumbar vein. —braten, *m.* roast loin of meat. Der —braten von einem Ochſen, sirloin; der —braten vom Rindvieh, rump of beef. —gegend, *f.* lumbar region. —gicht, *f.* the hip-gout, sciatic, sciatica. —gries, *m.* gravel in the loins or kidneys. Mit dem —griese behaftet, troubled with the gravel. —knochen, *m.* hip-bone [*os ischion*]. —knoten, *m.* [in anatomy] lumbar plexus or ganglion. —krank, *adj.* troubled with the hip-gout or sciatic. —krankheit, *f.* V. —gicht; *it.* V. Engliſche Krankheit. —kraut, *n.* the sharp-pointed dock. —lahm, *adj.* lame in the hip, hip-shot. Einen —lahm ſchlagen [low], to break any one's back, to maul, to thrash, to beat any one soundly, to beat any one to death. *Fig.* Ein —lahmer Menſch or Kerl [low], a very slow, lazy, lumbering fellow, a slowback. —lahmheit, *f.* lameness in the hip [used also *fig.*]. —muskel, *m.* lumbar muscle. Der große runde —muskel, the great psoas. —nerven, *pl.* lumbar nerves. —ſchlagader, *f.* lumbar artery. —ſchmerz, *m.* pain in the loins, lumbago. —ſchmerzen haben, to have a pain in the loins, to be troubled with the lumbago. *it.* hip-gout, sciatica. —ſtein, *m.* the stone in the reins [*calculus*]. —ſtück, *n.* [among butchers] chine, fillet. Rindfleiſchſchnitten vom —ſtücke, rump-steaks. —weh, *n.* V. —ſchmerz. —wirbel, *m.* lumbar vertebra. —wurzel, *f.* V. —kraut.

Léne, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* Lenchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [a name of women, contracted from Helene as also from Magdalene, chiefly used or usual among people of the lower classes] Ellen; Maudlin.

Léngfiſch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] greenfish, ling, Orkney-ling.

Lénkbar, *adj.* that may be bent, turned; *it.* he or that may be guided or directed.

Lénken, *v. tr.* [allied to legen, Gelenk, Sw. *länk*, old northern hleckr = Kette] to bend, to turn; *it.* to direct, to guide, to give a direction to, to manage. Ein Pferd rechts, links —, to turn a horse to the right, to the left; ſich darauf verſtehen, ein Pferd, einen Wagen zu —, to know how to manage or govern a horse, how to drive a carriage; dieſes Pferd läßt ſich leicht —, this horse has a good mouth, is light-born; es läßt ſich ſchwer —, it pulls hard; mit ſeinem Fuhrwerke aus dem Wege —, to turn one's carriage off or out of the way; ein Schiff —, to steer a ship; ſich rechts, links —, to turn to the right, to the left. *Fig.* Die Meinungen lenkten ſich auf dieſe Seite, the opinions or sentiments inclined to this side; Einen nach ſeinem Gefallen —, to manage, to turn and wind any one as one pleases, to do what one pleases with any one; Gott lenket die Herzen der Menſchen, God governs the hearts of men; *prov.* der Menſch denkt's, Gott lenkt's, man proposes and God disposes; die Sachen zu ſeinem Beſten or Vortheile —, to turn things to one's advantage; Einen auf ſeine Seite —, to draw any one to one's side, to bring any one over to one's side. Syn. Lenken, Wenden. We lenken a moving body when we give it a motion in some direction towards which it is to continue; we wenden a body at rest in a direction in which it is to remain. The sailor wendet a ship merely by placing it in another direction, whether it remains still or continues in motion; but he lenket it in giving it during its course its proper direction.

Lenk-riemen, *m.* V. Leitriemen. —ſchämel, *m.*, —ſcheit, *n.* [among wheel-wrights] splinter-bar. —ſeil, *n.* V. Leitſeil. —ſteuer, *n.* helm or rudder. —zaum, *m.* bridle for managing a horse, rein.

Lénkſam, *adj.* and *adv.* manageable, tractable, docile. Ein Kind — machen, to bend the temper of a child; — ſeyn, to be of a flexible temper, of a docile, manageable disposition.

Lénkſamkeit, *f.* manageableness, tractability, docility.

Lénne, *f.* [in botany] V. 2. Leene.

Léns, *adj.* and *adv.* [in seamen's lang.] — pumpen, to free a ship, to clear her hold of water by the pumps.

Lénſen, *v. intr.* [in seamen's lang.] to bear up or away.

***Lenticulít,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] lenticulite. V. Linſenſtein.

Lénz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [D. and Eng. *lent*, in Switzerland Glenz; according to some allied to lange, from the lengthening of the days, according to others allied to the provincial leinen = aufthauen] 1) [in poetry] spring. *Fig.* Der — des Lebens, the bloom or prime of youth or life. 2) [provincial] spring-corn.

Lenz-alter, *n.* the bloom or prime of life or of one's days. —blume, *f.* spring-flower; [in botany] the eranthemum. —feſt, *n.* a festival in spring. —monat, *m.* spring-month, [especially] March. —zeit, *f.* spring-time, [in poetry] season of bliss.

Lénzen, *v. intr.* [only used in poetry] to become spring, to be full of spring or its beauties and genial influences. Es lenzet, spring is come; all nature is pervaded by spring.

Lénziſch, *adj.* of or belonging to the spring.

Lénzlich, *adj.* V. Lenziſch.

Léonhard, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [a name of men] Leonard.

Leopárd, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] leopard.

Leoparden-fell, *n.*, —haut, *f.* leopard's-skin.

Léopold, *m.* [-s, *pl.*- e] [a name of men] Leopold.

Leopoldine, *f.* [-ns, *pl.* -n] [a name of women] Leopoldina.

*Lepadít, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] patellite [fossil remains of the patella].

*Lepidolíth, *m* [-en, *pl.* -en] lepidolite.

1. Lèrche, or Lárche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [L. *larix*] larch.

Lerchen-baum, *m.* larch-tree. —harz, *n.* resin of the larch-tree, Venice turpentine. —holz, *n.* larch-wood. —ſchwamm, *m.* a fungus growing on larches. —tanne, *f.* V. —baum. —zapfen, *m.* larch-tree apple.

2. Lèrche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [probably from the old lären, lören = lauten] lark. —n fangen, to catch larks; —n ſtreichen, to catch larks with a net; wie eine — ſingen, wirbeln or trillern, to sing, to warble or quaver like a lark.

Lerchen-blume, *f.* cowslip, primrose. —falk, *m.* 1) lark-hawk [a sort of small hawk]. 2) V. Baumfalk. 3) V. Bleifalk. —fang, *m.* the act of catching larks. —fänger, *m.* 1) one who catches larks, larker. 2) V. —falk. —garn, *n.* net for catching larks. —geier, *m.* V. Bleifalk. —geſang, *m.* the singing or the song of larks. —haube, *f.* a net in the form of a hood for catching larks. —herd, *m.* area or a decoy-floor for catching larks. —käuzchen, ||—käuzlein, *n.* little owlet. —klaue, *f.* [in botany] V. Ritterſporn. —lied, *n.* V. —geſang. —netz, *n.* V. —garn. —pfeife, *f.* a pipe to call larks by imitating their voice, a call for larks. —ſchnepfe, *f.* jack-snipe, half-snipe. —ſperber, *m.* V. Thurmfalke. —ſpiegel, *m.* [among fowlers] larking-glass. —ſtößer, *m.* sparrow-hawk. —ſtreichen, *n.*, —ſtrich, *m.* 1) passage of the larks from one climate to another. 2) act of catching larks. —wirbel, *m.* the warbling of larks. —zeit, *f.* season for catching larks.

Lèrm, V. Lärm.

Lèrnen, *v. tr.* and *v. intr.* [originally the same with lehren] to learn. Eine Sprache —, to learn or study a language; ſchreiben, zeichnen —, to learn to write, to draw; auswendig —, to get or learn by heart; *it.* auswendig or durch Uebung —, to learn by rote; bei ihm iſt immer Etwas zu —, there is always something to be learned of him; ich lernte durch Erfahrung, daß &c., I learnt by experience that &c.; er hat 'was or etwas Rechtes gelernt [in familiar language], he has acquired great knowledge, he is a clever fellow, a great or good scholar; kennen —, to learn to know, V. Kennen; das lernt ſich bald, that is soon learnt; das —wird ihm nicht ſchwer, he learns or studies with ease or facility; der —de, V. Lehrling, Schüler; er lernt noch, he is still serving his time of apprenticeship, he has not yet served his time, is not yet out of his time. Syn. Lernen, Begreifen, Faſſen. We begreifen and faſſen only with the understanding; we lernen also with the memory. In like manner we lernen what we are to exercise (for instance, a trade); we begreifen and faſſen what we must know in order to have clear conceptions. Animals, therefore, are said to lernen, but not to faſſen or begreifen.

Lern-begier, —begierde, *f.* desire of learning. —begierig, *adj.* desirous of learning. —eifer, *m.* ardour in the pursuit of knowledge, zeal for learning or studying. —eifrig, *adj.* studious. V.— begierig. —fach, *n.* V. Lehrfach. —fähig, *adj.* and *adv.* capable of learning or being taught, [in a more general sense] intelligent. —fähigkeit, *f.* capability of learning or being taught. —fleiß, *m.* application, study. —fleißig, *adj.* assiduous, diligent in learning, studious. —gegenſtand, *m.* V. Lehrgegenſtand. —luſt, *f.* V. —begierde. —luſtig, *adj.* V. —begierig. —ſtoff, *m.* V. Lehrſtoff. —ſtück, *n.* task, lesson. —ſtunde, *f.* V. Lehrſtunde. —zeit, *f.* time for learning or studying.

Lésbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) that may be read, legible. 2) readable. Ein ganz —es Buch, a very readable book.

Lésbarkeit, *f.* 1) legibility, legibleness. 2) fitness of being read, readableness.

Lèsbier, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —inn, *f.* Lesbian.

Lèsbiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Lesbian.

Leſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) act of gathering or collecting. *a*) gleaning, V. Aehren—. *b*) vintage, V. Wein—. 2) that which has been gathered or collected. *Fig.* V. Blumen— 2). [at cards] trick. Ich habe drei —n, I have got three tricks; keine — machen [at piquet], to be capotted; alle —n machen, to win the vole or all the tricks; *it.* the majority of tricks; die — machen, to get or win the odd trick.

Leſen, *ir. v. tr.* and *intr.* [seems to be allied to legen, L. *legere*, Gr. λέγειν = ſammeln, hinlegen] 1) to gather. Aehren —, to glean; abgefallenes Holz —, to gather or pick up windfallen wood; Erdbeeren —, to gather strawberries; den Wein, die Trauben —, to gather the grapes or vintage, to vindemiate; man lieſt ſchon überall, the vintage has already begun everywhere; Salat —, to pick salad. Das —, the act of gathering &c. 2) to read [a book, in a book &c.]. Weder — noch ſchreiben können, not to know how to read or write; er hat viel ge—, he is well read [in general literature], is conversant in or with general literature; Einem den Planeten or Jemands Planeten —, to cast or calculate any one's nativity; die Sterndeuter geben vor, in den Sternen — zu können, astrologers pretend to be able to read in the stars, to foretell or foresee future events by the aspects of the stars. *Fig.* Ich las in ſeinen Augen, was er dachte, I read his thoughts in his eyes; Einem den Text, das Kapitel, den Leviten — [in fam. lang.], to reprimand any one severely, to lecture any one. 3) to read aloud, to deliver, to recite. Die Geſchichte, über die Geſchichte —, to read lectures on history, to lecture on history; über den Virgil —, to explain Virgil; heute wird nicht ge—, there is no lesson or lecture to-day; die Meſſe —, to say mass. Das —, the act of reading; ich war bei dem —, bei Leſung dieſes Stückes, I was present at the reading of this piece.

Les-art or Leſe-art, *f.* reading. Die rechte —art, the true reading; verſchiedene —arten, various readings. —würdig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Leſenswerth.

Leſe-art, *f.* V. Lesart. —begier, *f.* desire of reading. —begierig, *adj.* desirous of reading. —bezeichnung, *f.* [*Interpunktion] punctuation, interpnnction. —bibliothek, *f.* collection of books to furnish reading-matter for certain classes of people; *it.* V. Leihbibliothek. —buch, *n.* 1) a book for learning to read, primer, reading-book. 2) a book read for amusement. 3) manual [to serve as a guide for lectures]. —freund, *m.*, —freundinn, *f.* a person fond of reading or who loves to read. —geiſt, *m.* taste for reading. Der —geiſt unſerer Zeit, the general taste of our age for reading. —geſellſchaft, *f.* a reading-society, reading-club. —gier, *f.* V.— begier. —gierig, *adj.* V. —begierig. —holz, *n.* small wood [chips, twigs and the like] gathered up. —kreis, *m.* 1) circle of readers. Er ſchreibt für den gewöhnlichen —kreis, he writes for the common readers, for the general reader, for the great public; er hat einen großen —kreis, he is much read, he has a great public. 2) V. —geſellſchaft. —kunſt, *f.* the art of reading. —luſt, *f.* fondness of reading. —luſtig, *adj.* fond of reading. —meiſter, *m.* 1) master of reading, reading-master. 2) [not much used] reciter, lecturer, lector. 3) inspector of the vintage. —pöbel, *m.* the vulgar crowd or host of readers, greedy swallowers of bad novels. —pult, *n.* reading-desk. —ſaal, *m.* 1) reading-room. 2) V. Lehrſaal, Hörſaal. —ſchule, *f.* a school where children are taught to read, reading-school. —ſchüler, *m.*, —ſchülerinn, *f.* a scholar, one who learns to read, an abecedarian. —ſtube, *f.* V.— ſaal 1). —ſtunde, *f.* 1) hour or lesson in which reading is taught. 2) reading-hour. —ſucht, *f.* excessive fondness or love of reading, a passion for reading; mania of or for reading. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* being excessively or passionately fond of reading. —übung, *f.* practice of reading, reading exercise. —welt, *f.* reading public, the general reader. —wuth, *f.* rage for reading. Die —wuth unſerer Zeit, the reading-mania of our time or age. —zeichen, *n.* 1) [*Interpunktionszeichen] sign of punctuation, point. 3) mark or sign in a book, dog's ear. —zeit, *f.* 1) reading-time. 2) time or season for the vintage, vintage-time. —zimmer, *n.* 1) V. —ſaal 1). 2) V. Lehrzimmer. —zimmerchen, *n.*, *dim.*, study; boudoir [of a lady, where to retire to read]. —zirkel, *m.* V. —geſellſchaft, —kreis.

Leſens-werth, —würdig, *adj.* and *adv.* worth reading, deserving to be read.

Lèſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) one who gathers or picks up or out, V. Aehren—, Wein—, Aus—. 2) reader. Er iſt ein ſtarker —, he reads a great deal.

Leſerlohn, *m.* vintager's wages.

Leſerei, *f.* [in contempt] 1) act of reading, reading. Ich gebe keinen Pfifferling or Heller für Ihre —, all your reading is not worth a rush, I don't value a farthing all your reading. 2) any thing that is read, book, writing. Eine ſolche —, such literary trumpery, such written or printed twattle!

Lèſerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* legible. —ſchreiben, to write legibly.

Lèſerlichkeit, *f.* legibility, legibleness.

Lèslich, V. Lesbar, Leſerlich

Lèſung, *f.* V. under Leſen 3).

*Lethargíe, *f.* lethargy. V. Schlafſucht and Todesſchlaf.

*Lethárgiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* lethargical.

Lèthe, *m.* [des —, or —'s] [in mythology] Lethe [river of oblivion].

Lètte, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] Lettonian. V. also Lettländer, Liefländer.

Lètten, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [seems to be allied to the Lat. *lutum*, Lehm, Leim] potter's clay, clay. Einen Waſſerbehälter mit — ausſchlagen, to clay a basin.

Lettbaue, *f.* V. Lettenhaue.

Letten-artig, *adj.* resembling potter's clay, clayey, loamy. —boden, *m.* clay-ground. —grube, *f.* clay-pit. —haue, *f.* a hoe or

mattock for digging clay. —ſchmitz, *m.* vein of a metallic clay.

*Lètter, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [among printers] letter, character, type.

Lèttícht, *adj.* V. Lettenartig.

Lèttig, *adj.* clayey, loamy.

Lèttiſch, *adj.* Lettonian or Lettlandish. V. also Liefländiſch.

Lèttland, *n.* [-s] Lettland or Lettonia. V. also Liefland.

Lèttländer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] Lettlander, Lettonian. V. also Liefländer.

Létze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [seems allied to the L. *laetari*, *laetus*] 1) [obsolescent] refreshment, V. Erquickung. 2) [obsolete] a present or gift made at taking leave.

1. Létzen, *v. tr.* [V. Letze] [obsolescent or in poetry] to rejoice, to refresh, to recreate. Sich —, to rejoice, to make merry, to recreate one's self; *it.* to kiss each other at parting.

2. Létzen, *v. tr.* V. Verletzen.

Létzt, *adj.* and *adv.* [is the superlative of the old lat, Eng. *late* = ſpät, and allied to laß] last. Der —e Band, the last volume; bis auf den —en Heller, to the last farthing; der —e in ſeiner Klaſſe, the last of his form or class, ||booby; der —e ſeines Stammes, the last of his race; Matthäi am —en, in the last chapter of St. Matthew; *fig.* es iſt Matthäi am —en mit ihm [low], es iſt mit ihm auf's —e gekommen, he is put to his last shifts, he is lost, ruined &c.; die —e Hand an Etwas legen, to put the finishing hand to any thing; den or am —en Mai, on the last day of the month of May; indeſſen ich mein —es Lebewohl ſage, while I take my last adieu; das iſt mein —es [in familiar language], that gives me the death-blow, it is over with me, I am a dead man; die —e Oelung, extreme unction; der —e Wille, the last will; Einem die —e Ehre erweiſen [in familiar lang.], to attend the funeral of any one; —en Sonntag, — verwichenes Jahr, last sunday, last year; er iſt immer der —e, der kommt, he always comes last; Erſterer, —erer, the former, the latter; er will or muß immer das —e Wort haben [in fam. lang.], he will always, or wants always to, have the last word; die vier —en Dinge, the four last things [death, judgment, heaven, and hell].

Letzt=hin, *adv.* lately, the other day. —jährig, *adj.* V. Vorjährig. —lebende, *m.* the survivor. —willig, *adj.* belonging to or concerning a will. —willige Verfügung, a disposition by will, a testamentary disposition.

Létzte, *f.* [rather low] the end. Es geht mit ihm auf die —, he draws near his end; auf die — [or Letzt], at the end, at the last; zu guter — [or Letzt], for the last time, finally.

Létztens, *adv.* 1) lastly, in the last place. 2) [in popular lang.] lately.

Létztlich, *adv.* 1) V. Letzthin. 2) V. Zuletzt.

Leú, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] or Leue, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [obsolete or in poetry] V. Löwe.

Leúchel, *n.* [-s] [in botany] horse-tongue, sword-grass, burr-weed.

Leúchte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to the L. *lucere*, and to Licht] 1) light, lamp. [often used in poetry] Die — der Nacht, the lamp of night [the moon]; der Herr iſt mein Stab und meine — [in Script.], the Lord is my staff and my lamp. 2) lantern. 3) [in botany] *a*) Die blaue —, mouse-ear, myosotis. *b*) Die weiße — *α*) the common white hoarhound, *β*) V. Augentroſt. 4) [in nat. hist.] the shining pinna marina. 5) [in seamen's lang.] Die blinde —, dark-lantern. 6) [a white spot on the forehead of a horse] blaze.

Leuchtenträger, *m.* V. Laternenträger.

Leúchten, *v. intr.* [V. Leuchte] 1) to shine. Die Augen der Katzen — bei Nacht, cats' eyes shine in the dark; —der Wurm, glow-worm; es [wetter=] leuchtet, das Wetter leuchtet, it lightens. *Fig.* Laſſet euer Licht — vor den Leuten, daß &c. [in Scripture], let your light so shine before men that &c.; ein Strahl der Hoffnung leuchtet mir, there is some gleam or ray of hope for me; ſein Auge leuchtete vor Begeiſterung, his eye flashed in his enthusiasm; das leuchtet in die Augen, that is obvious to the eye, is plain enough; das [blendende] — der Sonne, the glare of the sun; das — des Mondes, the glimmering of the moon; das — des Meeres [a well-known natural phenomenon], the phosphorescent appearance of the sea. Syn. Leuchten, Scheinen, Schimmern. That which ſcheint and ſchimmert is merely itself visible, and makes itself so by its own or a borrowed light; that which leuchtet renders other bodies also visible. The sun ſcheint in as far as it is visible; it leuchtet in as far as it makes other bodies at the same time visible. Schimmern implies an interrupted, unsteady, and therefore weaker light. Hence the stars ſchimmern, the moon ſcheint, and the sun ſcheint and leuchtet. 2) Einem —, to light any one; leuchtet dem Herrn die Treppe hinunter, light the gentleman down stairs; Einem heim or nach Hauſe —, to light any one home, *fig.* [in popular language] to chide, to rebuke any one severely, *it.* to bang, to maul, to beat any one soundly.

Leucht=feuer, *n.* a fire made for the purpose of giving light, beacon. —käfer, *m.* the glow-worm, fire-fly. —kugel, *f.* [in pyrotechnics] a ball of fire thrown on any place for the purpose of lighting it up; *it.* balloon. —loch, *n.* V. —röhre. —pfanne, *f.* a pan containing combustible substances used to light up any place in the open air. —pfeil, *m.* fire-arrow. —röhre, *f.* hole or opening on the side of a baker's oven for the purpose of lighting it up. —ſpäne, *pl.* small chips or shavings of pinewood used instead of candles. —ſtein, *m.* radiated heavy-spar, Bolognese-spar, Bolognian stone. —thurm, *m.* light-house, pharos.

Leúchter, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) a person who lights. 2) candle-stick. Ein vielarmiger —, a chandelier, a lustre; das Licht auf den — ſtecken, to insert the candle into the sconce or socket.

Leuchter=arm, *m.* the branch of a chandelier or lustre. —baum, *m.* [in botany] mangrove, mangle. —bille, *f.* socket. —fuß, *m.* the foot of a candle-stick. —geſtell, *n.* V. —ſäule. —knecht, *m.* V. Lichthalter. —pflanze, *f.* a plant having the form of a chandelier or lustre. —röhre, *f.* the tube of a candle-stick. —ſäule, *f.* stand for candlesticks. —ſchaft, *m.* the shank of a candlestick. —ſtuhl, —tiſch, *m.* V. —ſäule.

Leúe, *m.* V. Leu.

Leúgnen, V. Läugnen. Syn. Leugnen, Verneinen. We verneinen that of which we merely say, that it is not befitting a subject; we leugnen that which we deny in so far as it is taken to be true.

Leúmund, *m.* [-es] [from the Icel. *liuman* = ſchallen, tönen, *hliumur* = Schall, L. *clamor*] 1) rumour, report, V. Gerücht. 2) reputation. Einen guten — haben, to have a good reputation, to bear or have a good character; einen böſen — haben, to have a bad reputation; Jemandes guten — verletzen, ihm einen böſen — machen, to stain any one's reputation, to mar or asperse any one's character. *Prov.* Ein guter — iſt ein großes Gut, a good name is above wealth or better than riches.

Leúte, *pl. dim.* Leutchen, ||Leutlein, [Goth. lauds (laude = Mann), A.S. *leod*, *liud*, Sw. *lid*; according to some from the Sw. *lyda* = hören, gehorchen; but more probably from the Goth. liudan, old Germ. hliotan = wachſen] people, persons. Es ſind gefährliche —, they are dangerous people; die jungen —, the young people; — von Stand, vornehme —, people of quality, gentlefolks, persons of rank or distinction; gemeine —, common people, people of the lower classes, es waren viele — da, there were a great many people there; unter die — kommen [in fam. lang.], to go abroad, to appear in public, to associate with mankind, to see a good deal of company; er kennt ſeine — [in fam. lang.], he knows whom he has to deal with; was werden die — ſagen, wenn Sie dieß thun? what will people say if you do this? Etwas vor allen —n thun, to do any thing in the sight of every body, before all the world, openly; *prov.* aus Kindern werden —, children will be men in time; Etwas unter die — bringen [in familiar language], to divulge or circulate any thing, to spread any thing abroad; in der — Mäuler ſeyn [in popular language], to be in every body's mouth; einer von meinen —n [Dienſtboten] iſt krank, one of my servants is ill; er hat alle ſeine — verabſchiedet, he has discharged all his servants; ſind alle Ihre — [Gäſte] da [in very fam. lang.]? is all your company come? Syn. Leute, Menſchen, Perſonen. Menſchen imply the rational inhabitants of our planet with reference to their common nature; Leute and Perſonen with regard to their difference of condition; the former being Menſchen of a lower, Perſonen of a higher rank. All Menſchen are mortal; peasants are mostly honest Leute; the princely Perſonen appeared on the balcony &c. A number of persons, among whom no one is distinguished in particular, are called Leute. In many countries the Leute still believe in ghosts, and only enlightened Perſonen are free from this superstition.

Leute=betrüger, *m.* [in popular lang.] V. Betrüger. —placker, —plager, *m.* [in popular lang.] a person that plagues and torments others. —ſcheu, *adj.* [in popular lang.] V. Menſchenſcheu. —ſchinder, *m.* [low] blood-sucker, extortioner, oppressor.

*Leútnant, *m.* V. Lieutenant.

Leútſelig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) affable, condescending, engaging, accessible, kind. 2) [unusual] populous, frequented. Syn. Leutſelig, Freundlich, Liebreich. We should be freundlich to every worthy person, but an affectionate mother extends her liebreiche care to all her children. A good prince is freundlich to his equals, liebreich to his family, and leutſelig to his servants, and strangers, though of the lowest rank.

Leútſeligkeit, *f.* affability, kindness.

Leúwagen, V. Leitwagen.

*Levánte, *f.* countries to the eastward, Levant. Der Handel in die —, the Levant-trade; von der — or dem Morgenlande, levant; zur — gehörig, levantine.

*Lévantine, *m.* [pronounce Lewwantihn] [a particular kind of silk-cloth] levantine.

Levántiſch, *adj.* pertaining to the Levant, levantine. Die —en Seeſtädte, the sea-ports or seaport-towns in the Levant.

*Leviáthan, *m.* [-s, *pl* -e] leviathan.

*Levít, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] Levite. *Fig.* [in

familiar lang]. Einem den —en leſen, V. under Leſen, 2. *fig.*

Levítiſch, *adj.* Levitical. Das —e Geſetz, the Levitical law.

*Levkóje, *f.* [*pl.* -n] stock, stock-gillyflower. Die gelbe —, wall-flower.

Levkojenſtock, *m.* plant of the stock or stock-gillyflower.

*Lèxikon, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Lexika] lexicon, dictionary.

Leye, Leyer, Leykauf &c., V. Leie, Leier &c.

*Libèll, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] 1) libel, lampoon. 2) [in law] writ, libel.

*Libellīren, *v. intr.* to declare upon an action of trespass, debt, covenant &c.

*Libelliſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] libeller, lampooner.

*Liberāl, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) liberal. Die —en, the liberal[s]; —e Grundſätze, liberal principles. V. Freiſinnig. 2) V. Freigebig.

*Liberalismus, *m.* liberalism.

*Liberalität, *f.* liberality.

Libyen, V. Lybien.

*Licént, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] excise. V. Acciſe.

*Licentiāt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] licentiate, [chiefly used in] — der Rechte, licentiate in law.

*Licénz, *f.* [*pl.* -en] license. V. Erlaubniß, Licent and Zügelloſigkeit.

*Licenzīren, *v. tr.* to license.

Lícht, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -er] [V. Leuchte] 1) [the transparency of air caused by the rays of the sun &c.] light. Das — der Sonne, einer Lampe &c., the light of the sun, of a lamp &c.; Gott nannte das — Tag, God called the light day; das volle, das neue — [des Mondes], the full moon, the prime of the moon, new moon; Etwas beim or am —e beſehen, to view any thing by day-light, *fig.* to examine any thing narrowly or closely; das — fällt von oben herein, the light comes from above; er kann das — nicht ertragen, he cannot bear the light or day-light; dieſes Gemählde hängt nicht im rechten —e, this picture is not in its proper light; Einem im —e ſtehen, to stand in any one's light [used also in a figurative sense]; gehen Sie mir aus dem —e, get out of my light; [in popular lang.] zwiſchen — und Dunkel, zwiſchen —, unter —, by twilight. *Fig.* Das — der Welt erblicken [a little stiff], to be born; ein Buch an's — ſtellen [rather stiff], to publish a book; dieſes Buch iſt noch nicht an das — getreten [a little stiff], that book has not been published yet, has not yet come out; das — des Glaubens &c., the light of faith; Gott iſt der Vater des —es, God is the parent of light; Einem — in einer Sache geben, to give any one light in a thing, to set any one right in a thing, to make it clear to him; — in einer Sache bekommen, to inform one's self about a thing, to clear up a matter; das wirft viel — auf dieſe Sache, that throws much or great light on this matter; jetzt geht mir ein — auf [in popular lang.], now I begin to see clear; Etwas in's —, in's rechte —, in ſein rechtes — ſtellen, to put or set any thing in its proper or true light, to make any thing evident; Etwas in ein falſches — ſtellen, in einem falſchen —e darſtellen, to place or set any thing in a false, in the worst light; Etwas in's — bringen, to bring any thing to light, to make any thing public; an's — kommen, to come to light, to be detected; er kann das — nicht ertragen, ſcheut das —, he fears the light of heaven, shuns the light; Einem im —e ſtehen, to thwart any one, to stand in any one's light; ſich ſelbſt im —e ſtehen, to stand in one's own light; Einen hinter das — führen [in popular lang.], to impose on any one, to take any one in; Etwas recht beim —e beſehen [in familiar language], to examine any thing narrowly or closely; [in painting] die —er, the lights. 2) [a body that gives light] light, luminary. Gott ſchuf zwei große —er, God made two great lights or luminaries; die —er des Himmels, the lights of heaven, the stars. *Fig.* Er iſt eines der —er ſeines Zeitalters, he is one of the luminaries of his age; Chriſtus, das — der Welt, Christ, the light of the world. 3) [chiefly = Kerze] candle. Bringt uns —, bring us a light; ein Pfund —er, a pound of candles; —er, von denen acht auf ein Pfund gehen, achter — er, eights; gezogene, gegoſſene —er, dipped candles, mould-candles; bei — arbeiten, to work by candle-light. 4) [= Sehekraft; the Gr. αὐγή signifies also Licht and Auge] eye-sight. Das — der Augen verlieren, to lose one's eye-sight.

Licht-abwechſelung, *f.* V. —geſtalt. —ader, *f.* 1) lacteal vein. 2) temporal vein, V. Kolleradet. —arbeit, *f.* work done by candle-light. —ausfluß, *m.*, —ausſtrömung, *f.* emanation of light. —baum, *m.* V. Leuchterbaum. —blume, *f.* V. Zeitloſe. —braten, *m.* [an old custom] a meal consisting chiefly in roast meat or in a roasted goose given to the journeymen of some trades when they begin to work by candle-light. —erſcheinung, *f.* 1) an appearance or phenomenon caused by light. 2) V. Lichtgeſtalt 2). —flechte, *f.* the yellow farinaceous or crusted lichen. —fliege, *f.* V. —mücke; *it.* V. Johanniskäfer 1). —form, *f.* mould for making candles. —gans, *f.* V. —braten. —garn, *n.* yarn used for wicks. —geſtalt, *f.* 1) phase, phasis. 2) *Fig.* [in poetry] a heavenly appearance, a transcendently bright or beautiful figure or creature. —gießer, *m.* tallow-chandler. —glanz, *m.* splendour or lustre of light. —glaſt, *m.* glare. —halter, *m.* [*Profitchen] save-all, prolonger. —holz, *n.* 1) wood, chiefly pine-wood, chips or shavings of which are used as candles [in many mountainous or woody districts of Germany]. 2) V. Laubholz. —hut, *m.* extinguisher. —kammer, *f.* room where wax- and tallow-candles are kept, chandry. —kaſten, *m.* a tallow-chandler's box. —kegel, *m.* V. Strahlenkegel. —kerze, *f.* candle; taper; wax-light. —knecht, *m.* V. —halter. —korb, *m.* candle-basket. —kraut, *n.* celandine, swallow-wort. —kreis, *m.* a luminous circle. —lehre, *f.* [*Optik] optics; *it.* [*Photologie] photology. —leiter, *m.* conductor of light. —loch, *n.* hole for admitting light, light-hole. —los, *adj.* destitute or deprived of light, lightless, dark; *fig.* obscure. —marder, *m.* V. Baummarder. —maſſe, *f.* mass of light. —materie, *f.* V. —ſtoff. —meer, *n.* *fig.* a great mass of light, an ocean of light. —meſſe, —meß, *f.* candlemas. —meſſer, *m.* [instrument for measuring the relative intensities of light] photometer. —meßkunſt, —meſſung, *f.* the art of measurring the relative intensities of light, photometry. —myrthe, *f.* [in botany] the common candle-berry myrtle. —moos, *n.* V. —flechte. —motte, *f.* pilser. —mücke, *f.* a kind of fly or gnat that flies into a flame. —pforten, *pl.* [in seamen's lang.] light-ports in the stern of a galley, small lockers. —punkt, *m.* luminous point. —putze, *f.* snuffers, pair of snuffers. —putzenſchale, *f.*, —putzenteller, *m.* snuffer-stand. —putzer, *m.* candle-snuffer. —quell, *m.*, —quelle, *f.* the source of light, the sun; *fig.* God. —recht, *n.* [in law] the right of having a window in a neighbour's wall. —röschen, ||—röslein, *n.*, —roſe, *f.* [in botany] lychnis. —ſauger, *m.* V. Leuchtſtein. —ſchaft, *m.* a shaft or pit by which light is conducted into a mine. —ſchein, *m.* the brightness, splendour or lustre of light or of a candle. —ſchere, *f.* V. —putze. —ſcheu, I. *adj.* shunning the light [used frequently in a fig. sense, in contempt] hostile to enlightening people's minds. II. —ſcheu or —ſcheue, *f.* photophobia; *fig.* hostility against the enlightening of people's minds. —ſchirm, *m.* screen for a lamp or candle. —ſchnäuze, *f.* V. —putze. —ſchnuppe, *f.* snuff of a candle. —ſehen, *n.* [an affection of the eye, in which the patient perceives luminous rays, ignited corruscations &c.] photopsia. —ſeite, *f.* the side on which the light falls; *fig.* favourable side. Er ſieht an or bei allen Dingen immer nur die —ſeite, he sees all things in their favourable light or from their bright side only. —ſpalter, *m.* prism. —ſpieß, *m.* a stick on which the wicks are hung. —ſtecker, *m.* V. —halter. —ſtock, *m.* V. Leuchter 2). —ſtoff, *m.* the ethereal matter which makes objects perceptible to the sense of seeing, luminous matter, light. —ſtrahl, *m.* ray or beam of light. —ſtumpf, *m.* a candle's end. —thurm, *m.* V. [the usual word] Leuchtthurm. —träger, *m.* 1) candle-bearer; *it.* candle-stick. 2) [in physics] phosphorus. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of light, resplendent, luminous, bright, shining; *fig.* clear, luminous. Eine —volle Schreibart, ein —voller Vortrag, a clear or lucid style, a clear, luminous discourse. —wolke, *f.* a luminous cloud. —wurm, *m.* glow-worm. —ziehen, *n.* the act of making tallow candles. —zieher, *m.* V. —gießer. —zug, *m.* V. Talgtrog.

Lícht, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [not dark or obscure] light, clear, bright. —es [more usual helles] Feuer, a light, clear, bright fire; ein —es Stiegenhaus, a well-lighted staircase; ein —es Zimmer, a light room; es wird ſchon —, it begins already to be day-light, day is dawning; [in familiar language] es iſt heller, —er Tag, it is broad day-light; bei —em Tage, at noon-day; bis an [or in] den —en Tag [hinein] ſchlafen [in familiar language], to sleep it out, †to sleep one's belly-full; —e Farben, light colours; —es Haar, light hair. *Fig.* —e Begriffe, clear ideas; —e Schreibart, clear style. 2) thin, clear. Dieſer Wald iſt ſehr —, that wood is very thin; —e Haare, thin hair; einen Wald — machen, to thin a forest; —e [weite] Maſchen, wide meshes; [among carpenters and joiners] im —en, in the clear, in width, in breadth; vier Fuß im —en, four feet clear or in the clear.

Licht-blau, *adj.* light-blue. —braun, *adj.* light-brown. —braunes Pferd, light bay horse. —farben, *adj.* light [hair &c.]. —fuchs, *m.* bright chestnut horse. —gelb, *adj.* light, bright or pale yellow. —grau, *adj.* pale, light- or bright-grey. —grün, *adj.* light-green. —roth, *adj.* light-red, pale-red.

1. Lichten, [V. Licht] *v. tr.* 1) to brighten, to clear up, to illumine. Taghell iſt die Nacht gelichtet, the night is illumined into the glare of day, night is changed into day. 2) to thin [a wood].

2. Lichten, [allied to leicht] *v. tr.* 1) to lighten, to unload, to empty. Ein Schiff —, to lighten a ship; die Kaſſe iſt gelichtet [in fam. lang., in jest], the money-box is empty. 2) to raise up, to lift up, to heave up. Den [incorrectly, but very often die] Anker —, to weigh anchor.

Lichter, [V. 2. Lichten] *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] lighter [a sort of boat].

Lichter=geld, *n.*, —lohn, *m.* lighterage. —ſchiffer, *m.* lighter-man.

Lichter, [*pl.* of Licht] lights, candles.

Lichter=kammer, *f.* V. Lichtkammer. —ſchale, *f.* snuffer-stand.

Lichterloh, *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly in fam. lang.] burning with flames, blazing.

Lichtung, *f.* 1) [from 1. Lichten] the act of thinning [a wood]; *it.* [among foresters] lawn. 2) [from 2. Lichten] the act of lightening [a ship].

Lidigmann, V. Lehenmann.

Lie, *f.* [probably allied to legen, leien] lee. Unter der — ſeyn, to be under the lee; in —, leeward; zur — verfallen or in — fallen, to come by the lee. V. also Lei.

Liebord, *n.* lee-board.

Lieb, [V. Lieben] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) dear, beloved. —er Bruder! dear brother! mein —=ſter Freund! my dearest friend! alle unſere —en, all our friends, all those who are dear to us or to our heart; mein —er, —er Freund, meine —e [Frau] [an address to one's inferiors], my dear or good man or fellow, my dear or good woman; der —e Gott [in popular lang.], the good God; ei du —er Gott [in popular lang.]! good God! o Lord! Lord! lack-aday! er iſt ein gar —er [artiger] Mann [in familiar language], he is a very polite, an exceedingly civil or amiable man; er hat das —e Brod nicht [in pop. lang.], he has not even bread; die —e Zeit vergeht [in pop. lang.], time passes; ach du —e Zeit [in pop. lang.]! O Lord, lack-aday! ich hatte meine —e [große] Noth mit ihm [in fam. lang.], he caused or gave me a deal of trouble; ſo — mir das Leben iſt, though I love life ever so much; ſo euch das Leben — iſt, entfernt euch! as you tender your life, be gone! unſere —e Frau [often written U. L. F., the mother of Christ, Maria], Our Lady; unſeren —en Getreuen! to our trusty and well-beloved! Jemand — haben, to love or like any body, to be fond of any one; herzlich — haben, to love dearly; ich habe ihn am —ſten, I love or like him best or most; Einen — gewinnen, bekommen, to conceive an affection for any one, to take a fancy to any one; ich habe dieſes Plätzchen ſehr — gewonnen, that [little] spot has become very dear to me, I love that spot very much, I am very fond of that spot. 2) agreeable, pleasing. Es iſt mir —, ſehr —, daß &c., I am glad, very glad that &c.; mit Etwas für — [chiefly written fürlieb] nehmen, to be satisfied with, to put up with a thing; Einem viel —es und Gutes erzeigen [in fam. lang.], to be exceedingly kind to any one; ich weiß nichts als —es und Gutes von ihm [in fam. lang.], I cannot but speak well of him, I must or can give him the best character; in — und Leid Eines Freund ſeyn [in fam. lang.], to be any one's friend in good and bad luck; Einem Etwas —es thun [in popular lang.], to render or do any one a service, to oblige any one; er hat es mir zu —e gethan, he has done it to oblige me; Einem zu —e reden, to flatter any one, to tickle any one's ears; es wäre mir —er, wenn er käme, I had rather he came; ich möchte —er [vielmehr or eher] weinen, als lachen, I have a greater mind to weep than to laugh; ich möchte —er ſterben, als &c., I had rather die than or ‡as lief die as &c.; ich leſe —er, als daß ich ſpiele, I choose rather to read than play; er trinkt —er Wein, als Bier, he prefers wine to beer; ſo iſt es mir —, ſo habe ich es am —ſten, I like it so or it pleases me so, I like it best so &c.; ich thäte es —er ſelbſt, I had rather do it myself. *it.* [= vielmehr, gar, in fam. lang.] rather, even. Warum nicht —er gar vierzig! why not rather forty!

Liebchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] sweet-heart. Mein —! my dear, my love, my darling!

Liebden, a word of kindness with which persons of royal or princely rank address one another in writing, as: Eure or Ew. —, your love [instead of saying: you, my dear prince!].

Liebe, [V. Lieben] *f.* 1) [affection for persons] love. — zu Jemand tragen, haben, gegen Jemand hegen, empfinden, to have an affection for any one; Etwas aus — thun, to do any thing for love; Einem alle — erweiſen [in popular language], to be exceedingly kind to any one; die kindliche —, filial love, piety; die — der Eltern zu den Kindern, the love of parents for or to their children; die chriſtliche —, charity, christian charity; die — zu Gott, the love of God. *it.* love between the sexes. Die fleiſchliche —, carnal or sensual love; Einem — einflößen, to inspire any one with love; ſich aus — verheurathen, to marry for love; vor — ſchmachten, in — vergehen, to languish, to pine away for love; ein Lied der —, von —, an erotic or amorous song. *Prov.* Die — findet alles ſchön, never seemed a prison fair or mistress foul; kalte Hände, warme —, a cold hand shows a warm heart; alte — roſtet nicht, sound love is not soon forgotten. 2) [affection for things] love. Die — zur Freiheit, zu Reichthümern, the love of liberty, of riches. *Prov.* Luſt und — zu einem Dinge, macht alle Mühe und Arbeit geringe, nothing is impossible to a willing mind. 3) [the object beloved] love. Seine erſte —, his first attachment. 4) [name of some plants] *a*) Brennende —, the scarlet lychnis. *b*) Schöne —, the sandy ever-lasting or live-ever. *c*) Die — im Nebel [low, V. Paſſionsblume], love in a mist. Syn. Liebe, Zärtlichkeit. Liebe is the delight we feel in a person, Zärtlichkeit its effect. It is Liebe in its impassioned intensity. We can therefore as little call God's Liebe to man, which is void of any vagueness of feeling, Zärtlichkeit, as we can the love of man to God, which should result from rational conviction. Liebe arises from the satisfaction we feel in the qualities of a person; Freundſchaft can arise from services and kindness; it can be favour and gratitude, and implies the sentiment which renders one willing to do all that can promote another's happiness. Freundſchaft is opposed to enmity, Liebe to hate.

Lieb=äugelei, *f.* ogling. —äugelmuskel, *m.* amatory muscle. —äugeln, *v. intr.* to ogle, †to cast a sheep's eye. Er —=äugelte mit ihr, he cast amorous or languishing looks upon her. —haber, *m.*, —haberinn, *f.* 1) [a person in love] lover. Syn. Liebhaber, Liebſte, Geliebter, Buhler. Liebhaber implies a man by whom a woman is loved, Liebſter a man as being the object of her choice and to her the Liebſte of all men; Buhler signifies, in present usage, a man with whom a female lives on illicit terms. Both Liebhaber and Liebſter have given place, in poetic language, to the nobler expression Geliebter. 2) [one who likes or is pleased with any thing] lover. Ein —=haber der Künſte und Wiſſenſchaften, a lover of the arts and sciences; er iſt ein —haber, großer —haber der Jagd, he is fond, very fond of hunting, shooting or coursing; er iſt ein —haber vom Fauſtkampf, der Boxerkunſt, he is a ring-fancier; er iſt ein —=haber von Gemählden, von Natur= und Kunſtſeltenheiten, he is fond of pictures, of objects of virtu. 3) [a person inclined to buy] purchaser. Dieſe Waaren finden keinen —haber, keine —haber, those commodities do not sell or go off. 4) amateur. V. Kunſtfreund. —haberbühne, *f.* V. —habertheater. —haberconcert, *n.* a private concert, a concert given by amateurs. —haberei, *f.* inclination for a thing, partiality, fondness. Seine —haberei für Blumen, his fondness for flowers; das iſt ſo ſeine —haberei, that is his fancy; er mahlt blos aus —haberei, he paints merely for his amusement or as an amateur. —haberiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* having a particular inclination or fondness for any thing, in the way or after the taste of an amateur. —haberrolle, *f.* the part of the lover [in a play]. —habertheater, *n.* private theatre. —herzen, *v. tr.* V. Liebkoſen. —koſen, *v. tr.* to caress, to fondle, to coax. Das Glück —koſet ihn, fortune smiles upon him. Syn. Liebkoſen, Schmeicheln. An elder person can liebkoſen a younger one, or one of higher rank an inferior, as well as a younger person can an elder &c. Only an inferior can ſchmeicheln a superior, younger persons older. A mother liebkoſet her child, and is geliebkoſet by him, but the child only ſchmeichelt the mother. Schmeicheln can be said also of animals; liebkoſen cannot, since, for this, language is necessary. —koſung, *f.* act of endearment, caresses, caressing. Die —koſungen des Glückes, the smiles of fortune. —koſungswort, *n.* word of endearment. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* destitute or void of love, destitute of benevolence, unkind, uncharitable. Ein —loſer Menſch, a man void of love, without charity, a hard-hearted man; Einen —los behandeln, to treat any one unkindly, uncharitably, roughly; —loſes Urtheil, uncharitable judgment. —loſigkeit, *f.* 1) want of love or charity, hard-heartedness, uncharitableness, unkindness. 2) an uncharitable or unkind action. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* rich in love and benevolence, full of kindness, kind, charitable. Einen —reich behandeln, to treat any one kindly; —reiche Aufnahme, kind reception, gracious reception; einer Sache eine —reiche Auslegung geben, to put a charitable construction upon any thing. *Fig.* Das Glück iſt nicht ſo —reich gegen Sie geweſen, fortune has been less liberal of her gifts to you. Syn. V. Leutſelig. —reiz, *m.* charm, attraction. —reizend, *adj.* and *adv.* charming. —werth, *adj.* and *adv.* loved and esteemed, very or most dear, dearly beloved. —werteſte Eltern [a little stiff or obsolete]! dearest parents!

Liebe=athmend, *adj.* and *adv.* [in poetry] breathing love, love-breathing. —blind, *adj.* blinded by love. —diener, *m.*, —dienerinn, *f.* 1) a person who indulges in sensual love, a slave to love. 2) a constantly flattering or coaxing person, a person that tries by flattering and coaxing to insinuate himself or herself into any one's good graces. —gefühl, *n.* sentiment of love. —girrend, *adj.* [in poetry] cooing for love; *fig.* excessively amorous. —glühend, —heiß, *adj.* burning or glowing with love. —krank, *adj.* love-sick. —kraut, *n.* V. Labkraut. —leer, *adj.* void of love. —reif, *adj.* ripe for love, susceptible of love. —ſiech, *adj.* V. —krank. —ſtrahlend, *adj.* love-darting [ein Auge, Blick &c. an eye, look &c.]. —trunken, *adj.* and *adv.* intoxicated with love, love-transported. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of love or tenderness, loving, affectionate. —volle Worte, loving words; *it.* kind words. —wund, *adj.* [in poetry] wounded by love, love-stricken.

Liebes=abenteuer, *n.* love-adventure. —angelegenheit, *f.* affair of love or gallantry, love-intrigue. In —angelegenheiten, in matters of love. —angſt, *f.* pangs of love. —apfel, *m.* [a species of apple] love-apple, tomato. V. Goldapfel. —band, *n.* [*fig.*] a tie of love. —

baum, *m.* Judas-tree. —bedürfniß, *n.* want of loving. —begebenheit, *f.* V. —abenteuer. —begier, *f.* amorous passion. —begierde, *f.* desire of loving or of being loved, amorous desire. —berg, *m.* V. Venusberg. —beſchwerde, *f.* pain caused by love. —beweis, *m.* proof of love. —birn, *f.* V. Pfundbirn. —blick, *m.* look full of love, amorous look or glance. —blümchen, ‖blümlein, *n.* V. Maßliebe. —bote, *m.* a messenger of love, love-broker. —brief, *m.* love-letter. —briefchen, ‖—brieflein, *n.* a love billet, billet-doux. —brunſt, *f* heat or ardour of love, amorous rapture, love-fit, love-flame. —brünſtig, *adj.* transported, burning with love —buch, *n.* a book containing love-tales. —bund, *m.*, —bündniß, *n.* alliance of love, amorous league. Den —bund beſchwören, to swear eternal love. —dichter, *m.* erotic poet. —diener, *m.* a slave to love. —dienſt, *m.* friendly service, act of friendship, act of kindness, kind office. —eifer, *m.* jealousy. —entzückung, *f.* transport of love, amorous ecstasy. —erklärung, *f.* declaration of love. —fackel, *f.* [*fig.*] love-flame. —feſt, *n.* love-feast. —feuer, *n.* [*fig.*] ardent love, ardour of love, amorous ardour. —fieber, *n.* [rather *fig.*] amorous fever, love assuming the character of a distemper. —flamme, *f.* [*fig.*] flame of love. —frucht, *f.* [*fig.*] the fruits of love, a child, offspring of two persons' mutual love. —gedanke, *m.* love-thought, amorous thought or fancy. —gedicht, *n.* amatory or erotic poem. —genuß, *m.* enjoyment of love. —geſchichte, *f.* love-story, love-tale; *it.* [in general] novel. —geſpräch, *n.* amorous conversation, love-discourse. —geſtändniß, *n.* avowal of one's love. —glück, *n.* 1) happiness caused by love. 2) good-luck in matters of love. —glut, *f.* [*fig.*] ardour of love, amorous ardour or rapture. —gott, *m.* God of love, Cupid. —göttinn, *f.* Goddess of love, Venus. —gras, *n.* V. Zittergras. —gürtel, *m.* girdle of Venus. —handel, *m.* amour, love intrigue. —kampf, *m.* 1) amorous combat. 2) combat against love. —kind, *n.* natural child, love-child. —klage, *f.* amorous complaint. —knecht, *m.* slave to love. —königinn, *f.* Venus. —krank, *adj.* 1) V. Liebekrank. 2) [little used] affected with the venereal disease. —krankheit, *f.* 1) love-sickness. 2) V. Luſtſeuche. —kühn, *adj.* emboldened by love. —kunſt, *f.* 1) the art of love. 2) love-trick, amorous trick or artifice. —kuß, *m.* kiss of love; *it.* [with several religious sects] kiss of brotherly or sisterly love —leute, *pl.* an amorous couple, a couple of lovers. —lied, *n.*, *dim.* —liedchen, ‖—liedlein, *n.* love-song, erotic or amatory song, ditty. —luſt, *f.* pleasure of love, love-delight. —mahl, *n.* love-feast; [among the primitive Christians] agape; *it.* V. Abendmahl 2). —narr, *m.* an amorous fool. —noth, *f.* V. —pein. —paar, *n.* V. —leute. —pein, *f.* pains, torments of love. —pfand, *n.* pledge of love. —pfeil, *m.* [*fig.*] dart of love, love-shaft. —pflanze, *f.* lychnidea. —probe, *f.* 1) trial of love. 2) proof of love. —qual, *f.* V. —pein. —raſerei, *f.* amorous phrensy or delirium. —rauſch, *m.* [*fig.*] state of being intoxicated with love, transport of love. —ritter, *m.* [formerly] a knight-errant or [now, chiefly in jest] any man who goes in search of love-adventures. —roman, *m.* an amatory or erotic romance or novel. —ſache, *f.* love-affair, love-intrigue. In —ſachen, in matters of love. —ſänger, *m.* he who sings of love; an erotic poet. —ſchule, *f.* [*fig.*] school for love. —ſchwärmerei, *f.* amorous enthusiasm or delirium. —ſchwur, *m.* a lover's oath. —ſeuche, *f.* V. Luſtſeuche. —ſeufzer, *m.* amorous sigh. —ſklave, *m.* slave to love. —ſpiel, *n.* amorous play; flirtation. —ſprache, *f.* language of love or lovers, amorous language. —ſtern, *m.* star propitious to love. —ſtrauch, *m.* ox-bane. —ſtück, *n.*, *dim.* —ſtückchen, ‖—ſtücklein, *n.* love-feat, love-trick. —that, *f.* V. —werk. —trank, *m.* amatory potion, love-potion, philter. —treu, —treue, *f.* faith, faithfulness or fidelity in love. —verſtändniß, *n.* 1) V. —handel. 2) love-secret. —werk, *n.* 1) work of love. 2) benevolent action, charitable office, charity. —wonne, *f.* amorous delight or bliss, love-delight. —wort, *n.* a word of love, loving word, flattering, endearing word. —wuth, *f.* rage of love, amorous rage or delirium [*delirium eroticum*]; [in women] uterine fury. —zeichen, *n.* token of love, love-token, love-favour. —zunder, *m.* [*fig.*] bait, allurement of love.

Liebelei, *f.* 1) practice of fondling and caressing. 2) an amour, a love-intrigue; flirtation.

Liebeln, I. *v. intr.* to make love, to fondle, to dally, to caress; to flirt. Sie — den ganzen Tag, they are caressing or fondling each other all day long. II. *v. tr.* [unusual] Einen, Eine —, to caress, to fondle any one; to make love to a person.

Lieben, *v. tr.* [perhaps allied to the old lieban = decken, and then like the L. *fovere* = hegen, pflegen] to love, to cherish. Seine Eltern —, to love one's parents; Gott über Alles —, to love God above all things; er hat noch nie geliebt, he has never been in love; eine Idee, Meinung, einen Gedanken beſonders —, to cherish an idea, opinion, a thought; ein —der, a lover; den Wein —, to love wine, to be fond of one's bottle; die Vergnügungen des Feldes, die Jagd &c. —, to love hunting or sporting, to be fond of hunting or sport[s]; [among hunters] einen Hund —, to caress, †to coax a dog.

Liebens-werth, —würdig, *adj.* and *adv.* deserving love, worthy of being loved. Ein —würdiger Menſch, an amiable man; ein —würdiges Weib, a lovely woman. —würdigkeit, *f.* amiableness, loveliness.

Lieber, V. Lieb.

‖Liebig, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] bull-finch. V. Dompfaff 2).

Liebler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [rather unusual] one who amuses himself with making love.

Lieblich, *adj.* and *adv.* lovely, delightful, charming, pleasing, sweet. Ein —er Anblick, eine —e Geſtalt, a lovely, charming sight, figure; ihr —er Athem, her sweet breath; eine —e Stimme, a sweet voice; —er Wein, nice, delicate wine, wine of an agreeable flavour; —es Wetter, pleasant, agreeable weather; eine —e Gegend, a charming, sweet country.

Lieblichkeit, *f.* quality of being lovely &c., loveliness, pleasantness, agreeableness, sweetness, suavity, delicacy. Die — ihrer Stimme, the sweetness of her voice; die — ihrer Unterhaltung, the suavity of her conversation; die — der Tugend, the charms of virtue; die — einer Gegend, the amenity of a country, pleasingness of a landscape.

Liebling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] favourite, darling, minion. Er [ſie] war der — ſeiner [ihrer] Eltern, he [she] was the darling of his [her] parents; des Königs —, the king's favourite; des Glückes or der Glücksgöttinn —e, minions of Fortune. Syn. Liebling, Schooßkind, Günſtling. A Liebling is preferred to all others, and has the first place in the affections of the person by whom he is beloved; a Schooßkind is the most tenderly fostered and petted, often indeed more than is right or consistent with other duties. Günſtling is one to whom another extends his especial favour or Gunſt. The Schooßkind is always a Liebling, but not inversely. The great and rich have their Günſtlinge who sometimes are their Lieblinge. The poor man has no Günſtling, but he can have his Liebling, though it may be only among animals. One is therefore the Günſtling of a superior, and the superior has an inferior for his Günſtling; one can, however, have a Liebling among one's equals, or even among one's superiors.

Lieblings-ausdruck, *m.* favourite expression. —beſchäftigung, *f.* favourite occupation. —buch, *n.* favourite book. —dichter, *m.* favourite poet. —farbe, *f.* favourite colour. —gericht, —getränk, *n.* favourite dish, drink or beverage. —hund, *m.* favourite dog. —idee, *f.* favourite idea. —laſter, *n.* favourite, hugged or cherished vice. —lied, —liedchen, *n.* favourite song or ditty. —pferd, *n.* favourite horse. —platz, *m.*, *dim.* —plätzchen, ‖—plätzlein, *n.* favourite place or spot. —ſpiel, *n.* favourite game or play. —ſtück, *n.* favourite piece. —ſünde, *f.* favourite, hugged or cherished sin. —ſchwur, *m.* favourite oath. —wiſſenſchaft, *f.* favourite or darling science.

Liebſchaft, *f.* amour, love-intrigue. Seine erſte —, his first inclination; ſeine —en haben ihm vor der Welt geſchadet, his amours have hurt him in the world.

Liebſte, der, die, das, superlative of lieb; used as a substantive *m.* and *f.* it signifies [in popular lang.] spouse; sweet-heart, love.

Liebſtöckel, *n.* [-s] [in botany] lovage.

Lied, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -er] [allied to Laut, the Sw. *ljud* = Schall] 1) the act of singing. Das — der Nachtigall, the singing or warbling of the nightingale. 2) song. *dim.* —chen, —‖lein, [Liedel] *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] a little song, a ditty. Geiſtliche —er, spiritual songs, hymns, psalms; das hohe —, Solomon's song; Gott iſt mein — [in Script.], I sing God; ein — auf Einen machen, to make a song upon any one, to praise any one in [a] song or in a short poem; *it.* [also —er auf Einen machen] to make songs or lampoons against, to lampoon any one. *Fig.* Immer das alte — ſingen, to harp always on the same string, to say the same thing over and over; ein anderes — anſtimmen, to change one's note, to sing another tune; das iſt das Ende vom —e, damit hat das — ein Ende, that's the conclusion of the affair. *Prov.* Ich kann ein — davon ſingen, ich weiß ein —chen davon zu ſingen, I know all about it, I know all that by experience.

Lieder-abſatz, —abſchnitt, *m.* strophe, couplet. —buch, *n.* book of songs; *it.* book of hymns, V. Geſangbuch. —componiſt, *m.* composer of songs. —dichter, *m.* a poet who composes songs, a lyrical poet; *it.* ballad-maker. —reich, *adj.* [in poetry] rich in songs. —ſammlung, *f.* collection of songs. —ſänger, *m.* singer of songs, ballad-singer; *it.* minstrel. —ſpiel, *n.* vaudevil. —ſprache, *f.* 1) language fit for songs. 2) a language living only in songs. —tanz, *m.* a dance intermingled with songs. —vers, *m.* verse of a song, ballad or hymn.

Liederlich, [allied to ſchlottern, ſchlendern] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) loose, bad, faulty, careless. [in pop. or vulgar lang.] Etwas — befeſtigen, to fasten any thing losely, negligently, badly or carelessly; —e Arbeit, bad, wretched workmanship; — einhergehen, to go miserably clothed, to go ragged. *Fig.* —es Geld, bad

or base money; ein —er Lohn, paltry wages. 2) [applied to persons, as a term of high contempt or strong reprobation] negligent, irregular, careless. Ein —er Arbeiter, a negligent, careless, bad workman; in seinen Sachen — seyn, to be disorderly in one's affairs; das ist eine sehr —e Aufführung, this is a very reckless conduct. 3) [applied to persons] lewd, riotous, dissolute, loose. Ein —er Mensch, [in fam. and pop. lang.] ein Bruder —, a lewd, loose, rakish man, a debauchee, a rake; —e Mädchen, lewd, loose girls, prostitutes; — leben, to lead a dissolute, lewd, rakish life; — werden, to take to a bad course of life, to follow ill courses, to turn rake. 4) [applied to places] Ein —es Haus, a house of lewdness and prostitution, a bawdy-house, brothel; —e Oerter besuchen, to haunt houses of ill-fame, to frequent bawdy-houses.

Liederlichkeit, *f.* 1) carelessness, negligence, badness. 2) irregular life, disorderly conduct, lewdness, looseness, rakishness.

Liedern, *v. tr.* [from Leder] to furnish any machine or instrument with leather.

Liedlohn, *m.* [-es] [Lied is perhaps allied to Leute, ‡leod = servants] wages [for labour &c.].

Lieferánt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] purveyor, contractor.

Liefern, *v. tr.* [perhaps allied to the W. *llaw* = hand] to deliver, to hand, to give, to furnish. Einem den Wein —, to furnish any one with wine; Einen in die Hände der Gerechtigkeit —, to deliver any one [up] into the hands of justice; Einer Armee or einem [Kriegs-] Heere Lebensmittel —, to supply an army with provisions; ein Werk in Heften —, to publish a work in numbers; [at billiards] einen Ball —, to expose a ball. *Fig.* Eine Schlacht —, to give battle; Einen — [in popular lang.], to ruin, to undo any one; das wird ihn vollends — [in popular lang.], that will complete his ruin, do his business; er ist geliefert [in popular language], he is lost, ruined, he is a dead man; einen Kranken — [said of a physician or quack, in popular lang.], to dispatch a sick man, to send him out of the world; einen Teller — [zerbrechen] [in popular lang.], to break a plate.

Lieferer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Lieferant.

Lieferung, *f.* the act of delivering, furnishing &c., delivery; *it.* that which is delivered or furnished, supply. Die — des Salzes, the furnishing of salt; er macht die —en an den Hof, he is purveyor to the court; die —en an Lebensmitteln, the supplies of provisions; die erste — [eines Werkes], the first number [of a work]; [in military affairs] —en ausschreiben, to make requisitions.

Lieferungs-geld, —**heu,** —**korn,** —**stroh,** *n.* money, hay, corn, straw that is or must be delivered or furnished on requisition. —**schein,** *m.* certificate or bill of delivery. —**zahl,** *f.* number to be furnished. —**zeit,** *f.* term of delivery.

Liefland, *n.* [-es] Livonia.

Liefländer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn,** *f.* Livonian.

Liefländisch, *adj.* and *adv.* Livonian; in the manner &c. of the Livonians.

Liegen, [allied to legen, as the L. *jacēre* is allied to *jacĕre*] *ir. v. intr.* [used with haben and seyn] 1) to lie. Auf der Erde —, im Grabe —, to lie on the ground, in the grave; hier liegt &c., here lies [buried] &c.; dieser Balken liegt hohl, that beam carries false, does not bear steady; sein Kleid liegt ihm am Leibe, wie angegossen, his coat fits very close; das Buch liegt auf dem Tische, the book lies or is on the table; das Bier liegt auf dem Fasse, the beer is put into casks or barrels, is in the cellar; Etwas an einem Orte — lassen, to leave any thing at a place; lassen Sie das —! let that alone! ich ließ Alles — und stehen, um &c., I left all at random or behind in order to &c.; —de Gründe [Aecker &c.] real estates, land, grounds; er hat das Geld bereit —, he has the money ready; im Bette, auf dem Bette —, to lie on, in the bed; bleiben Sie — [im Bette], remain in your bed; weich —, to lie soft; auf dem Rücken —, to lie on one's back; ausgestreckt da —, to lie at one's length, to lie out-stretched; krank —, to lie sick a-bed; er liegt schon drei Tage [i. e. krank], he has been confined to, has kept his bed these three days; am Fieber krank —, to lie a-bed sick of a fever, to be laid up with a fever; auf den Tod krank —, to be on one's death-bed, to be dying; bei einer Person — [zum Beischlaf], to lie with a person; auf den Knien —, to be on one's knees; zu Jemands Füßen —, to be or lie prostrate at any one's feet; vor Ort — [among miners], to work lying or sitting; im Fenster — [in fam. lang.], to look out of the window [lounging or idling]; seinem Gegner auf der Klinge —, to keep close to the sword of one's adversary, to engage him close; im Vortheile —, to have the advantage. *Fig.* [= to be] in the phrase: Das Pferd liegt schwer in der Faust, the horse is hard-mouthed, leans upon the hand. 2) to be situated. Sein Haus liegt zwischen zwei Bergen, his house lies between two mountains; außer dem Wege —, to lie out of the road; Frankreich liegt Deutschland gegen Abend, France lies west of Germany; unsere Häuser — nicht weit von einander, our houses are not far from one another; das Meer lag vor uns, the sea was before us. 3) to be in any place. Im Felde, zu Felde —, to keep the field; die Soldaten — im Quartiere, the soldiers are at quarters; es — in jedem Hause sechs Mann, six men are quartered at every house; vor einer Festung —, to be encamped before a fortress, *it.* to besiege a fortress; in Besatzung —, to be in garrison, to be garrisoned some where; es — in dieser Stadt 2000 Mann Besatzung, this town is garrisoned with 2000 soldiers; in Ketten und Banden —, to be in fetters; immer über den Büchern —, to be always poring over one's books; immer zu Hause —, to be always at home, never to stir abroad; den ganzen Tag im Wirthshause —, to pass the whole day at the public-house. *Fig.* *a*) [applied to persons] Mit Einem im Streite —, to be engaged in a contest, to dispute with any one; sich or einander in den Haaren — [in popular lang.], to be at loggerheads; ich habe ihn immer auf dem Halse —, er liegt mir immer auf dem Halse [in popular lang.], I have or carry him always upon my back, he annoys, bothers or troubles me constantly; Einem in den Ohren — [in pop. lang.], to be about the ears, to draw the ears of any one, to buzz a thing in any one's ears, to dun, to bother any one with a thing, to annoy, to pester any one. *b*) [applied to things, to a state &c.] Es liegt mir in allen Gliedern, I feel a heaviness in all my limbs; es liegt mir auf der Brust, my breast is oppressed, I feel a weight on my breast; es liegt mir schwer auf dem Herzen, my heart is ready to break, is oppressed with grief; das liegt mir am Herzen, that sticks to my heart; dieses Wort liegt mir auf der Zunge, I have that word at or on the tip of my tongue; das liegt mir noch immer im Sinne, I cannot get that out of my head; das liegt vor Augen, am hellen Tage, that is evident, manifest, obvious to the eye, as clear as the day; in diesem Buche — große Wahrheiten, that book contains great truths. *c*) *v. impers.* to be of importance, to be of moment or consequence to &c. Es liegt viel, wenig daran, it is of great, little importance, it matters much, little; es liegt nichts daran, it signifies nothing, does not signify, it matters not; daran liegt mir nichts, that does not concern me, that is nothing to me, that signifies nothing to me; was liegt daran? what matters it? what does it signify? what of that? never mind! was liegt Ihnen daran? of what importance is it or that to you? an diesen Dingen liegt mir gar wenig, I care very little, I do not care a straw for those things; was liegt an seiner Liebe oder seinem Hasse? what does his love or hatred signify? daran liegt Alles, that's the main or chief point. 4) [to be in a certain state, with the idea of rest] Ein Schiff liegt vor Anker, a ship lies or rides at anchor; unterwegs stille — [chiefly, in fam. lang.], to stop, to rest on the way; auf dem Wege — bleiben, not to be able to walk or march on, or to proceed on a journey; in einem Dorfe — bleiben [chiefly, in familiar language], to stop or stay at a village; unter der Last — bleiben, to sink under the burden; unverkauft — bleiben, not to sell, not to go off. *Fig.* —des [= nicht ausgeliehenes] Geld, dead money; die Arbeit — lassen, to discontinue a work; einen Proceß or Rechtsstreit — lassen, to give up or over a law-suit; der Handel und Wandel liegt, commerce or trade is very dull, there is great stagnation in trade, there is no commerce or trade; woran liegt es denn, daß wir nicht fortgehen? what is the matter that we do not go away? ich weiß nicht, woran es liegt, I know not where it sticks; es liegt nicht an mir, daß &c., it is not my fault that &c.; an wem liegt die Schuld? whose fault is it? 5) to be full of any thing. Das Feld liegt voller Steine, voll Todter, the field is full of stones, is covered, strewed with dead bodies; die Kasse liegt voll Geld, the strong-box is full of money.

Liegamboß, *m.* lying-anvil of coppersmiths.

Liege-geld, *n.* [mercantile term] demurrage. —**haus,** *n.* quarantine-house. —**stunde,** *f.* [in mining] V. Aufsetzstunde. —**tag,** *m.* [in navigation] day of lying still. —**tage,** *pl.* [mercantile term] days of demurrage. —**zeit,** *f.* 1) time during which any thing, as wine, fruits &c. is to lie or is to be kept before it is good for use. 2) quarantine.

Liegen, *n.* [-s] the act of lying &c. Ich bin des —s müde, I am tired or weary of lying.

Liegenschaft, *f.* [seldom Liegenheit] immovable estate. —en, immovables.

Lieger, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] a person or thing lying somewhere. *a*) [in commerce] factor. *b*) [among cloth-shearers] the lower blade of a pair of shears. *c*) [in seamen's lang.] *α*) a ship lying still at a place. *β*) *pl.* the ribs or floor-timbers of a ship.

Liehn, Lihn, *f.* V. Lehne.

Lien, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [another form of Leine, Linie] [in navigation] a small rope, a cord, a line. In der — laufen, to tow or track a boat by means of a cord or line.

Lien-bahn, *f.* rope-walk, V. Seilerbahn. — **baum,** *m.* V. Linbaum. —**garn,** *n.* yarn for cords or lines. —**gut,** *n.* the cords or lines. —**laufen,** *n.* towage. —**läufer,** *m.* a person who tracks a boat by a cord or rope reaching ashore. —**schießer,** *m.* [in whale-fishery] he who coils up the ropes or lines. —**wächter,** *m.* he who directs or guides the cord or rope in towing.

Lĭer, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in salt-works] wall about the hearth, counter-mure.

Lĭesch, *n.* [-es] or **—gras,** *n.* cat's-tail grass, phleum.

Lieschen, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [*dim.* of Liſe or Eliſabeth] 1) Bess, Betsey, Betty, Bet. 2) [in botany] **Faul —,** red pimpernel, the common or corn pimpernel.

1. **Lĭeſe,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [perhaps allied to **Leiſte**] the nozle of a pair of bellows &c.

2. **Lĭeſe,** *f.* [*pl.*-n] [only in low lang.] [short for Eliſabeth, which see], Bet, Bess.

‖**Lieſpfund,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [probably from Lievſche or Liefländiſche Pfund] a weight containing from 14 to 16 pounds, lispound.

Lieſtlien, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] the keys or buttons of the bonnets.

***Lieútenant,** *m.* [-s, *pl.*-s] [pronounced Leutnant] lieutenant **Die Kompagnie hat einen Ober- und einen Unter—,** the company has a lieutenant and a sub-lieutenant; **der erſte —** [on board men of war &c.], the first lieutenant; **der Lord —** [or **Vizekönig,** especially of Ireland] Lord-Lieutenant.

Lieutenantsſtelle, *f.* lieutenancy, lieutenant's commission.

***Lievrít,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a species of the chrysolite; lievrite, yenite or jenite.

***Ligaménṭ,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in anatomy] ligament.

***Ligīren,** *v. intr.* [in fencing] to engage the sword.

***Líla,** *n.* lilac.

Lila-farbe, *f.* lilac-colour. **—farben,** *adj.* lilac-coloured.

***Lílak,** *m.* [-s] lilac.

Lĭlie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [A. Sax. **Lilige,** Ital. *giglio,* Gr. λείριον] lily. **Die wilde —,** martagon; **die ſchmalblattige —,** the pomponian lily. *Fig.* [emphatical or in poetry] **Eine aus Roſen und —n gemiſchte Geſichtsfarbe, ſie hat ein Geſicht[chen] wie aus Roſen und —n,** a complexion of roses and lilies, her complexion is like one [mixed] of roses and lilies; [in heraldry] flower-de-luce.

Lilien-affodill, *m.* lily-daffodil. **—antlitz,** *n.* [in poetry] lily-white face. **—arm,** *m.* [in poetry] an arm as white as a lily, lily-white arm. **—armig,** *adj.* [in poetry] having lily-white arms. **—artig,** *adj.* lily-like, liliaceous. **—baum,** *m.* lily-bearing tulip-tree, liriodendron lilifera. **—bruſt,** *f.*, **—buſen,** *m.* [in poetry] lily-white bosom or neck. **—förmig,** *adj.* liliaceous. **—geruch,** *m.* scent or smell of lilies. **—glöckchen,** *n.* lily-bell-flower. **—grün,** *n.* iris-green. **—hals,** *m.* [in poetry] a lily-white neck. **—hand,** *f.* [in poetry] a lily-white hand, lily-hand. **—hände habend,** lily-handed. **—haut,** *f.* [in poetry] lily-white skin, lily-skin. **—hyazinthe,** *f.* lily-hyacinth. **—kranz,** *m.* crown or wreath of lilies. **—kreuz,** *n.* [in blazonry] cross-flory. **—nacken,** *m.* [in poetry] lily-white nape or shoulder. **—narziſſe,** *f.* 1) the crinum. 2) V. Narziß-lilie. **—öl,** *n.* lily-oil [which is common sweet oil with the petals of the white lily steeped in it]. **—ſchulter,** *f.* [in poetry] lily-white shoulder. **—ſtein,** *m.* stone-lily, incrinite. **—ſtengel,** *m.* stalk of a lily. **—vogel,** *m.* common butterfly. **—weiß,** *adj.* as white as a lily, lily-white. **—zaunblume,** *f.* V. Sandlilie.

Líliſchweide, *f.* 1) the common virgin's bower [clematis vitalba]. 2) the sweet-scented virgin's bower.

Líla, &c. V. Lila &c.

Límbaum, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -bäume] V. Vogelbeerbaum.

Lĭme, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Limone] a sort of sweet lemon.

***Límito** or **Límitum,** *n.* [-s] [in commerce] limits.

***Limonāde,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] lemonade.

Limonaden-macher, —ſchenk, *m.* a maker, a seller of lemonade.

Limōne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Persian *limon*] 1) lemon. 2) pomecitron.

Limonen-baum, *m.* 1) lemon-tree. 2) pomecitron tree. **—ſaft,** *m.* lemon-juice. **—ſirup,** *m.* lemon-sirup.

Límpf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [the Sw. *lima* = Zweig, Icel. *lim* = Ruthe, A. S. *lim* = Glied] [in forestry] 1) top of a tree. 2) shoot.

Lína, *f.* [-'s, *pl.* -s] short for Carolina, which see.

Línbaum, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -bäume] V. Ahorn.

Líndbaſt, *m.* [-es] [from **Linde,** *f.*] elm.

Líndbrache, *m.* [-n, *pl.*-n] V. Lindwurm.

Línde, *adj.* and *adv.* [allied to the Sw. *linda* = winden] 1) [instead of gelinde] mild, soft. 2) a little damp [said of linen].

Lindleder, *n.* shammy or shamois.

Línde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [either from the Sw. *linda* = winden, because the inner bark of this tree was often used for making ropes &c., or from **linde** = ſanft] lime-tree, linden.

Linden-allee, *f.* alley or walk of lime-trees. **—baſt,** *m.* the inner bark of linden-trees. **—baum,** *m.* lime-tree &c. **—blatt,** *n.* leaf of a linden-tree. **—blätterpapier,** *n.* paper made of the leaves of linden-trees. **—blüte,** *f.* the blossom of linden-trees, lime-blossom. **—gang,** *m.* V. —allee. **—holz,** *n.* linden-tree wood, linden-wood. **—honig,** *m.* honey extracted by the bees from the blossoms of the lime-tree. **—kohle,** *f.* char-coal of lime-wood. **—laube,** *f.* arbour of lime-trees. **—laus,** *f.* plant-louse, tree-louse, puceron. **—miſtel,** *f.* mistletoe that grows on lime-trees. **—öl,** *n.* lime-tree oil. **—ſtadt,** *f.* a town surrounded with lime-trees. **—ſtraße,** *f.* a street or road planted with lime-trees. **—wald,** *m.* a wood or grove of lime-trees.

Línderer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] one who softens, soothes, alleviates or mitigates, softner, soother, mitigator. **Der Schlaf, der einzige — meiner Pein,** sleep, the only balm of my pain.

Líndern, [from **Linde,** *adj.*] I. *v. tr.* to soften, to migitate, to alleviate, to soothe, to relieve, to ease. **Den Schmerz, den Kummer —,** to mitigate, to assuage, to alleviate pain, grief; **eine Strafe —,** to mitigate a punishment or penalty; [in medicine] **ein —des Mittel,** soothing remedy, palliative, anodyne, a lenitive; [in painting] **die Farben —,** to soften the colours, to make them mellower. II. *v. r.* **ſich —,** to grow soft or mild, to be assuaged or mitigated, to be diminished, to lessen, to decrease. Syn. **Lindern, Mildern.** The external cause of what is unpleasant is **gemildert,** the perception of it **gelindert,** when either is diminished. We **mildern** the evil, and **lindern** the pain. Time **lindert** grief and affliction, for it weakens by degrees the perception or feeling of the unpleasant.

Línderung, *f.* the act of mitigating, softening &c., alleviation, mitigation.

Linderungs-balſam, *m.* lenitive balm. **—mittel,** *n.* V. Linderndes Mittel. **—ſalbe,** *f.* a lenitive or assuasive salve.

Líndigkeit, *f.* mildness, lenity, V. Gelindigkeit.

Líndwurm, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-würmer] [from the Sw. *linda* = winden] [a fabulous monster] a sort of dragon.

***Lineal,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] ruler; [among joiners, carpenters &c.] rule.

***Lineál,** *adj.* lineal [only used in compound words as:]

Lineal-abſtammung, *f.*, **—erbfolge,** *f* lineal descent, lineal succession.

***Lineamént,** *n.* [-es, *pl.*-e] lineament, feature V. Geſichtszug.

Língenkraut, *n.* [-es] [in botany] bastard knotgrass.

Lĭnie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [L. *linea,* allied to **Leine,** lang] line. *a*) [a quantity extended in length without breadth or thickness, or a limit terminating a surface.] **Eine gerade —, eine krumme —,** a straight line, a curve line; **—n ziehen,** to draw lines; [in astronomy] equator, line; **die — durchſchneiden, paſſiren,** to cross or pass the line; [in geometry, the tenth or twelfth part of an inch] **zwei Zoll und eine —,** two inches and one line; **eine — Waſſer,** a line of water [the hundred and forty-fourth part of an inch of water] *Fig.* **Die —des Anſtandes, Wohlſtandes** or **der Wohlanſtändigkeit überſchreiten,** to go beyond, to pass the bounds of decorum or decency, to pass the rules of good breeding. *b*) a straight or parallel direction. **Die Bäume müſſen alle in Einer — ſtehen,** the trees must all stand in a line; **in gerader —,** in a straight line; [in military affairs] **— machen,** to make face, to front; **das Heer bot eine große — dar,** the army presented a great front; **die Truppen verlängern ſich in eine —,** the line turns out; **die —n durchbrechen** [den Feind werfen], to break the lines; **die feindlichen Schiffe machten —,** the enemies' ships formed a line, were drawn up in a line; **Schiffe von der —,** ships of the line. *c*) [several things which stand on a level in one row]. **Die —n in einem Buche,** the lines of a book; **eine — Soldaten, Kriegsſchiffe,** a line or row of soldiers, of ships of war; **die erſte — des Feindes,** the first line of the enemy; [in genealogy] **er ſtammt in gerader — von** &c. **ab,** he descends or is descended in a direct line from &c.; **in ſeiner —,** in his lineage; **die Erbfolge in gerader —,** the lineal succession; **die aufſteigende, abſteigende —,** the ascending, descending line; **die männliche** &c. **—,** the male line. *d*) [something extended like a line] *α*) a small cord, a line. *β*) [in fortification] a trench or rampart, line. **Greift ihre —n an!** attack their lines! *γ*) a mark in the hand, line. **Die — des Lebens [Lebens—],** the line of life.

Linien-blatt, *n.* black lines which guide the penman to write in a straight line. **Er kann ohne —blatt nicht ſchreiben,** he cannot write without lines. **—feder,** *f.* a pen for drawing lines, ruling-pen. **—förmig,** *adj.* like a line, linear [leaf]. **—holz,** *n.* ruler. **—papier,** *n.* ruled paper. **—perſpective,** *f.* linear perspective. **—ſchiff,** *n.* ship of the line. **—ſyſtem,** *n.* [in music] diatonic scale. **—truppen,** *pl.* troops of the line, the line [as opposed to militia-men, volunteers &c.]. **—verjüngung,** *f.* V. —perſpective. **—zieher,** *m.* a person or thing that draws lines, a ruler, a ruling-pen; *it.* V. Roſtral.

Línig, *adj.* having certain lines [only in composition, as **krumm—,** consisting of crooked lines &c.].

***Línīren,** *v. tr.* and *intr.* to draw lines, to rule. **Papier —,** to rule paper.

Linirfeder, *f.* V. Linienfeder.

Link, *adj.* [allied to lenken, legen] left [not right]. Die —e Hand or die Linke, the left hand; die —e Seite or die Linke, the left side; —er Hand, zur Linken, on the left; ſich —er Hand, zur —en Hand, zur Linken wenden, to turn to the left; Einem —er Hand, zur Linken gehen, to take the left hand of any one, to walk by any one's left side or hand; — or links ſeyn, to be left-handed; die —e Seite des Tuches, the wrong side of cloth; [in the manege] die —e Hand, the left hand; die —e Seite des Pferdes [in the manege, in driving &c.], the near side of the horse; [in seamen's lang.] die —e Seite eines Schiffes, the larboard of a ship. *Fig.* Was recht iſt, — machen, to pervert any thing; *it.* V. Linkiſch.

Linkheit, *f. Fig.* a piece of awkwardness, a silly or ridiculous action, a blunder.

Linkiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* awkward. Er iſt in Allem —, he is awkward in every thing he does, he does every thing awkwardly.

Links, *adv.* on the left, to the left [hand or side]. Rechts und —, to the right and to the left; Handſchuh &c. — anziehen, to put on one's gloves &c. the wrong side outward; — ſchreiben, eſſen, to write, to eat with the left hand; er weiß nicht, was rechts oder — iſt, he knows not his right hand from his left, he cannot distinguish his right hand from his left; er, ſie iſt —, he, she is left-handed; — um! —um kehrt euch! [in military affairs] to the left! face to the left! *Fig.* [in popular language] Er iſt nicht —, he is no fool; er fängt Alles — an, he does every thing the wrong way; er nimmt or verſteht Alles —, he takes every thing wrong, he misunderstands every thing, he understands every thing preposterously; Sie ſind — [= Sie irren ſich], you are mistaken.

Linnen, —zeug, *n.* V. Leinen, Leinenzeug.

Linnenpapier, *n.* paper made of linen rags, linen-paper.

1. Linſe, *f.* V. Lünſe.

2. Linſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [L. *lens*] *dim.* Linschen, ‖Linslein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] lentil. Die vierſamige —, V. Linſenwicke 1); die zottige —, V. Linſenwicke 2). *Fig. a)* liver-spot, a lentil-shaped mole, freckle. *b)* [in dioptrics] lens. *c)* [among clockmakers] pendulum-bob.

Linſen-acker, *m.* V. —feld. —baum, *m.* V. Blaſenbaum. —bein, *n.* [in anatomy] sasamoidal or sasamoid bone. —drüſe, *f.* lenticular gland. —feld, *n.* a field sown with lentils, field of lentils. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* lentil-shaped, lentiform, lenticular. —gericht, *n.* a dish of lentils. —gerſte, *f.*, —getreide, *n.* lentils sown with barley for fodder. —glas, *n.* lenticular glass, lens. —gras, *n.* V. Salzgras. —kraut, *n.* the vernal starwort, the water-wort. —kümmel, *m.* the cumin. —mahl, *n.* lentil-shaped mole [in the face]. —ſchwamm, *m.* peziza lentifera. —ſtahl, *m.* lenticular basil. —ſtein, *m.* lenticular stone. —ſuppe, *f.* lentil-soup or porridge. —wicke, *f.* 1) the smooth tare. 2) the hairy tare. —zähler, *m.* V. Erbſenzähler.

Lippe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] *dim.* Lippchen, ‖Lipplein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [L. *labium*, Fr. *lèvre*, either from lapp = ſchlaff or more probably from klaffen = offen ſtehen, as the Gr. χεῖλος from χάω] 1) [in general, the denomination of certain gaping things] lip. Die —n einer Wunde, the lips of a wound; die —n einer Orgelpfeife, the lips of an organ pipe; [in botany] die obere — einer Blumenkrone, the upper lip of a [labiate] corol, the helmet; die untere —, the lower lip, the beard; [in seamen's language] —n, notches. 2) [chiefly in man] lip. Die untere, die obere —, the upper lip, the nether lip; dicke —, a great, thick or blubber lip; es ſoll nicht über meine —n kommen, I shall keep it secret; ſich auf die —n beißen, to bite ones lip's [in order to forbear laughing]. Syn. Lippe, Lefze. Lefzen indicate the upper and lower edge of the mouth, with reference only to physical structure; Lippen, at the same time, with reference to their intellectual expression. We call these parts in the muzzle of animals Lefzen, and require in a good greyhound, that he should have hanging Lefzen.

Lippen-andacht, *f.* lip-devotion. —band, —bändchen, ‖—bändlein, *n.* [in anatomy] commissure of the lips. —blume, *f.* labiate flower. —buchſtabe, *m.* labial letter. —drüſe, *f.* labial gland. —förmig, *adj.* lip-shaped; [in botany] labiate. —laut, —lauter, *m.* labial letter. —pomade, *f.* lip-salve. —ſchlagader, *f.* labial artery.

Lippfiſch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] the wrasse [Labrus tinca, *Linn.*].

Lippig, *adj.* 1) having lips, lipped, V. Dick—. 2) [in botany] labiate.

Lips, *m.* [*pl.* -e] 1) [in common people's language, short for Philipp] Phil, Phily. 2) a person with thick lips, a blubber-lipped person.

*Liqueūr, *m.* [pron. Liköhr] [-s, *pl.* -e] spirituous liquid, liquor. —e, [in general, for] all sorts of spirituous cordials; liqueurs.

*Liquīd, *adj.* [in commerce and law] clear, liquidated.

*Liquidatiōn, *f.* [in commerce and law] liquidation, settlement.

*Liquidīren, *v. tr.* [in commerce and law] to liquidate. Rechnungen —, to clear or settle accounts.

Liſabet[h], Lisbet[h], *f.* [provincial] V. Eliſabeth.

Liſette, *f.* [-ns, *pl.* -n] [a name of women] Assy.

Liſpel, *n.* [-s] V. [the usual word] Gelispel.

Liſpeler, Liſpler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —in n, *f.* a person that lisps, lisper.

Liſpeln, I. *v. intr.* [formerly liſpen; Sw. *lispa*, Eng. *to lisp*] 1) to lisp. Das —, lisp, lisping. 2) to whisper, to murmur softly, to purl. [in poetry, rather unusual] Das dumpf —de Lüftchen, the hollow whispering breeze; —de Bäche, purling brooks. II. *v. tr.* [to pronounce with a lisp] to lisp. Sie liſpelte ein paar Worte, she lisped a few words.

Liſſabon, *n.* [-s] Lisbon.

Liſt, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [Sw. *list* = Kunſt and Wiſſenſchaft; perhaps from leſen] art, cunning, artifice, craft, stratagem, deceit, fraud. Er iſt voll —, he is full of cunning, very cunning; auf eine — denken, to meditate or contrive some artifice. *Prov.* — über —, the fox knows much, but more he that catches him; diamond cut diamond. Syn. Liſt, Ränke. A Liſt may have an approved aim; Ränke have always an unsanctioned one. We administer medicine to a child by Liſt when we substitute for the cup which contains an agreeable drink, another containing the medicine. A Liſt which employs unallowed means for the attainment of an unallowed end, can only consist of one single trick. Ränke compose a web of secret artifices to attain an unallowed aim. It is said that the Jesuits at the court of Lewis XIV. incessantly carried on Ränke.

Liſte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Medio-Lat. *lista*, allied to Leiſte = ſchmaler Streif] list, roll. Auf der — ſtehen, to be upon the list; Einen in die — eintragen, to enrol, to enlist, to list any one; die — der Gefangenen, jailer's book; in die — der Gefangenen eintragen, to enter into the jailer's book.

Liſtig *adj.* and *adv.* artful, cunning, crafty, subtle. Ein —er Fuchs, —er Kauz, a sly, cunning fellow; —e Streiche, cunning tricks; Etwas — angreifen, to manage matters artfully or cunningly.

*Litanei, *f.* litany. **Fig.* a long-winded, [especially] doleful, story.

*Liter, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [a French measure of fluids, about a quart English] litre.

Lithauen, &c. V. Litthauen &c.

*Lithograph, *m.* [-en, *pl.*-en] lithographer.

*Lithographīe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] lithography.

*Lithographīren, *v. n.* and *v. tr.* to draw on stone.

*Lithographiſch, *adj.* lithographic, lithographical.

*Lithologe, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] lithologus.

*Lithologīe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] lithology.

*Lithologiſch, *adj.* lithologic.

*Lithophyt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] lithophyte.

*Lithotomīe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] lithotomy.

*Lithotomiſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] lithotomist.

*Litre, *n.* V. Liter.

*Litterariſch, *adj.* literary.

*Litterator, *m.* [-s or -en, *pl.* -en] man of letters. Die —en, the literati.

*Litteratur, *f.* [*pl.* -en] literature.

Litteratur-blatt, *n.*, —zeitung, *f.* a journal of literature.

Litthauen, *n.* [-s] Lithuania.

Litthauer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —in n, *f.* Lithuanian.

Litthauiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Lithuanian.

*Littorale, *n.* [*pl.* -] V. Küſtenland.

*Liturgīe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] liturgy.

*Liturgiſch, *adj.* liturgic.

*Liturgiſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] liturgist.

Litze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] *dim.* Litzchen, ‖Litzlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [seems to be allied to Leiſte, Laſche, Latte] round or twisted lace, cord, string, bobbin.

Litzenbruder, *m.* [in some parts of Germany] a sworn packer or porter.

Livórner, [more usual] Livornéſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], Livórnerinn, [more usual] Livornéſerinn, *f.* a native or inhabitant of Leghorn. Die Livorneſer, the Livornese.

Livórniſch, Livornéſiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* of or from or belonging to Leghorn, after the manner of the people of Leghorn.

Livórno, *n.* [-'s] Leghorn.

*Livrée, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [pron. Liwwreh] 1) [servant's dress] livery. 2) [in great houses] footmen, domestics, livery-servants. Syn. Livree, Montur, Uniform. According to present usage Livree signifies the dress of the male-servants in a family; Montur the distinctive dress, which the common soldier wears in service, or his prescribed clothing. Uniform is the distinctive dress of the higher military, worn by virtue of a certain rank or office. At present, however, Uniform implies a distinctive dress, not only for the officers of the army, but also for other ranks, as Jagduniformen, Kammerherrnuniformen, Poſtuniformen &c.

Livree-bedienter, *m.* livery-servant. —bediente, *pl.* livery servants, footmen. —eich-

hörnchen, *n.* Barbary squirrel. —raupe, *f.* a sort of caterpillar. —ſchnecke, *f.* a sort of snail.

Löb, *n.* [-es] [Pol. *chluba*, Eng. *laud*, L. *laus*, V. Loben] praise, commendation. Mit —e von Einem ſprechen, to speak praisingly of any one; Einem — ertheilen, to bestow praise upon any one; man muß ihm zum —e nachſagen, it must be said to or in his praise; Einem viel zu ſeinem —e ſagen, to pass or bestow great encomiums or eulogies upon any one; ein feines — haben, to have a good reputation; Einem ein gutes, ſchlechtes — geben, to give any one a good, a bad character; Eines —ſingen [in fam. lang., ironically] to have to tell, or to tell, bad things of a person; das — Gottes ſingen, to sing the praise of God; Gott —, Gott ſei —! thank God! God be praised!

Lob-begierde, *f.* desire of praise. —begierig, *adj.* and *adv.* desirous of praise, ambitious after praise. —gedicht, *n.* a commendatory poem, a panegyric in verse. —geſang, *m.* a song of praise, hymn. —gier, *f.* inordinate desire of praise. —gierig, *adj.* and *adv.* greedy of praise. —lied, *n.* V. —geſang, —gedicht. —opfer, *n.* sacrifice of praise or of thanksgiving. **Fig.* —poſaune, *f.* In die —poſaune ſtoßen oder blaſen, to sound the trumpet of praise. —preiſen, *ir. v. tr.* to laud, to extol, to praise, to commend. —preiſet den Herrn! extol or praise the Lord! give glory to God! —preiſer, *m.*, —preiſerinn, *f.* a person that extols or praises, praiser, commender. —preiſungsformel, *f.* doxology. —pſalm, *m.* psalm in praise of God. —rede, *f.* panegyric, eulogy, encomium. Einem eine —rede halten, to pronounce an eulogy or panegyric on any one. —redner, *m.* panegyrist, encomiast. —redneriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* panegyric, encomiastic. —ſagen, V. Loben, —preiſen. — ſänger, *m.* panegyric poet. —ſchrift, *f.* a commendatory writing, a panegyric. —ſingen, *ir. v. intr.* to sing praises, to celebrate with praise. —ſinget dem Herrn! sing the praises of, extol the Lord! —ſinger, *m.* one who sings the praises of any one. —ſprecher, *m.* one that extols or praises, praiser, commender. —ſpruch, *m.* encomium, eulogy. Einem große —ſprüche ertheilen, to pass or bestow great encomiums on any one. —ſucht, *f.* V. —gier. —ſüchtig, *adj.* V. —gierig. **Fig.* —trompete, *f.* In die —trompete ſtoßen, to sound the trumpet of praise. —würdig, *adj.* and *adv.* worthy of praise, praiseworthy. —würdigkeit, *f.* V. Lobenswürdigkeit.

Lobeserhebung, *f.* praise, high commendation. Große —erhebungen über or von Etwas machen, to bestow great encomiums on any thing, to praise any thing highly.

Löben, *v. tr.* [V. Lob; allied to the L. *laudare*, to lauten, Gr. αὐδᾶν] to praise, to commend. Jedermann lobt ihn, everybody commends him, speaks in his praise, highly favourably of him; ich lobe ihn darum nicht, I do not commend or praise him for that; [in fam. lang.] ich lobe mir den Frieden, I am for peace, I prefer peace; da lob' ich mir ein gutes, warmes Bett! commend me to a good warm bed! V. Preiſen; *it.* ſein Eifer iſt zu —, his zeal is praiseworthy, commendable, laudable; Gott —, to praise, to thank God; lobet unſern Gott! bless our Lord! *it.* [rather stiff or unusual] to value, to estimate. Wie hoch — [ſchätzen] Sie dieſes Tuch? how much do you rate this cloth at? how much do you ask for this cloth? Syn. Loben, Rühmen, Preiſen, Herausſtreichen. Loben extends also to the person praised. We rühmen and preiſen him, when we seek to spread our good opinion of his perfections among others. Loben and preiſen consist only in the favourable judgment we form of a person; rühmen implies the making known the good actions for which any one deserves to be praised. Loben is opposed to tadeln, Ruhm to Schande, and rühmen to ſchmähen, preiſen to verachten. He who herausſtreicht any thing, praises it because he conceives its good qualities are not sufficiently known or appreciated. A tradesman ſtreicht heraus his goods to procure purchasers for them.

Lobens-werth, —würdig, *adj.* and *adv.* worthy of praise, V. Lobwürdig. —würdigkeit, *f.* praiseworthiness.

Löber, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] one that praises, praiser, commender.

‡Löbeſam, *adj.* and *adv.* laudable, commendable, estimable. V. Löblich.

Löblich, *adj.* and *adv.* laudable, commendable. Eine —e Handlung, a laudable, praiseworthy action; [ironically] nach ſeiner —en Gewohnheit, according to his laudable custom. *it.* [as a title] worthy, worshipful. Der —e Stadtmagiſtrat, the worthy or honourable magistrate of the town, the worthy or honourable municipality, the worshipful body of mayor and common council; das —e Bäckergewerke, the worshipful company of bakers.

Löblichkeit, *f.* laudableness.

*Location, *f.* [in law] collocation, setting in order, rank [of creditors].

Locationstabelle, *f.* [in law] liquidation-schedule; order in which the creditors' claims are to be liquidated.

*Locīren, *v. tr.* [in law] to collocate, to set in order, to rank [creditors].

Loch, *n.* [-es, *pl.* Löcher], *dim.* Löchelchen, ‖Löchlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-, also Löcherchen] [allied to lokker, Lücke, Lucke. The Goth. *lukan*, A. Sax. *lucan* = verſchließen; hence originally something to be shut or locked up] hole. Ein — graben, machen, to dig, to make a hole; Löcher in ein Bret bohren, to bore holes in a board; in ein — fallen, to fall into a hole or pit; das — eines Fuchſes &c. [among sportsmen], the hole of a fox &c., kennel; der Fuchs iſt zu —e, the fox is earthed; die Löcher an der Haut, in Steinen &c., the pores of the skin, of stones &c.; die Löcher im Brode, Käſe, the eyes of bread, of a cheese; die Löcher am Billard, the hazards or pockets of a billiard-table; die Kugel in's — ſtoßen, to drive, to put or to throw the ball into the hazard; ſich ein — in den Kopf fallen, to break one's head by a fall; Einem mit einem Steine ein — in den Kopf ſchlagen, to break, cut or open any one's head with a stone; ſie hat ein — in ihr Kleid geriſſen, she has made a rent or hole in her gown; ſeine Schuhe haben Löcher, there are holes in his shoes, his shoes are full of holes; ſeine Aermel haben Löcher an den Ellbogen, his elbows are out or he is out at the elbows; ein — machen [at nine-pins], to pass [through] without carrying any pin; ich werde euch zeigen, wo der Zimmermann das — gemacht hat [in low lang.], I shall turn you out of doors; Einen in's — ſtecken, werfen [low], to throw any one into prison, to clap any one up in prison; in einem —e [= elenden Hauſe] wohnen [low], to lodge or live in a wretched, mean habitation, in a miserable hovel, in a [dirty] hole; dieſe Stadt iſt nur ein — [low], this town is but a hole. *it.* a blind-alley. [in pop. lang.] Der Wind bläst aus einem kalten —e, the wind blows from a cold quarter. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Dieſe Sache hat ein — bekommen [iſt geſcheitert], that affair has miscarried; einer Sache ein — [= Ende] machen, to finish, to end, to terminate an affair; das hat ein — in meine Börſe gemacht, that has made a great hole in my purse; dieſe Summe wird das — zumachen, that sum will be sufficient to stop the gap, to pay the debt; ein — zu- und das andere aufmachen, to pay one debt by contracting another, to borrow of one person in order to pay another.

‖Loch-berg, *m.* layer of rocks of the thickness of a foot or half an ell. —beutel, *m.* [among joiners] mortise-chisel. —bohrer, *m.* auger, piercer. —eiche, *f.* V. Lochbaum. —eiſen, *n.* an iron for making holes, punch, puncheon; [among joiners] V. —beutel. —gans, *f.* V. Erdgans. —gucker, *m.* [among sportsmen] V. Leithund. —holz, *m.* [among shoemakers] block. —kehrer, *m.* [among bakers] malkin, scovel. —meißel, *m.* V. —beutel. —ortſtein, *m.* V. —ſtein. —ring, *m.* [among locksmiths &c.] a hollow iron cylinder, on which those things are laid into which holes are to be cut or made. —ſäge, *f.* fret-saw. —ſcheibe, *f.* an iron plate with holes, stamping-plate. —ſtein, *m.* stone marking the borders of a mine. —ſtempel, *m.* V. —eiſen. —taube, *f.* V. Holztaube.

Löche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Lochbaum [under 1. Lochen] and Lachbaum.

Löchel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -], *dim.* —chen, *n.* 1) a little or small hole. 2) [in botany] cyperus.

Löcheln, *v. tr.* [rather unusual] to make little holes in any thing.

1. Löchen, *v. tr.* [instead of lachen, Fr. *layer*] Einen Baum —, to cut a mark in the bark of a tree, to mark a tree.

Lochbaum, *m.* V. Lachbaum.

2. Löchen, *v. tr.* to make holes in a thing. Ein Eiſen —, to punch an iron.

Löchen, *n.* [-s] V. Lochberg.

Löcher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [among cartwrights] an auger, piercer.

Locher-baum, *m.* [in papermills] V. Trogbaum. — gras, *n.* [in botany] tripsacum. — moos, *n* [in botany] porella. —ſchwamm, *m.* [in botany] moril [the smallest and daintiest kind of the red mushroom]. —ſpiel, *n.* trollmadam.

Löcherer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who tags laces.

Löcherig, *adj.* and *adv.* full of holes. —es Holz, porous wood; —e Strümpfe, stockings full of holes.

Löchern, I. *v. tr.* to make a hole or holes in a thing, to perforate. II. *v. intr.* to rummage, to explore holes and corners in order to find any thing.

Löchig, *adj.* V. Löcherig.

1. Lock, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] V. Log.

Lockgat, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] limber-holes.

2. Lock, *n.* [-es] [in botany] the water crowfoot.

1. Locke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [seems to be allied to legen, ſchlagen = biegen] *dim.* Löckchen, ‖Löcklein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] lock of hair, curl, buckle. Das Haar in —n legen, to form or put the hair into curls, ringlets or buckles, to curl the hair; die —n aufmachen, to uncurl one's hair; ſich —n brennen laſſen, to have or get one's hair curled with the curling-irons or curling-tongs.

Lockwolle, *f.* wool in locks, fleece-wool.

Locken-bau, *m.* [in familiar lang.] artificial curls densely arranged. —papier, *n.* paper to keep the curls in, curling-paper. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* full of curls, curly. V. Lockig. —wulſt, *m.* [in fam. lang.] curls on curls or thickly laid; a dense curly hair.

2. Lócke, *f.* [from 2. locken] 1) the act and way or manner of attracting or decoying birds. 2) birds or instruments for calling or attracting birds; lure.

1. Lócken, *v. tr.* [V. 1. Locke] to form hair into curls, ringlets or buckles, to curl.

2. Lócken, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [allied to lachen, Gr. λαχεῖν, L. *loqui*] 1) [applied to animals] to call. Das Männchen lockt das Weibchen, the male calls its female. 2) [applied to persons] to call or attract animals by imitating their voice. Vögel —, to call or attract birds [by means of a bird-call]. 3) [in general] to bait, to lure, to allure, to entice, to decoy. 4) *Fig.* to draw on, to attract, to allure, to decoy. Einen in die Falle —, to decoy any one into the snare; Einen durch Verſprechungen —, to draw any one on, to allure any one by promises; durch dieſe Hoffnung gelockt, enticed by that hope; die —den Reize der Wolluſt, the alluring charms of pleasure; ein Geheimniß aus Jemand —, to draw, to pump a secret out of any one; Einen auf ſeine Seite —, to bring any one over to one's party; das ſchöne Wetter lockt uns zu einem Spaziergange, the fine weather invites us to take a walk; Einem das Geld aus der Taſche —, to get any one's money; dieſe Rede lockte Thränen aus ihren Augen, that speech drew tears from their eyes. Syn. Locken, Reizen. Reiz produces an agreeable physical impression; he who lockt does so with a view to induce another to do something, especially something wrong. A virtuous woman reizt by her beauty, but a coquet lockt, by her seductive arts, inexperienced youth into her snares.

Lock-aas, *n.* lure, bait. —bild, *n.* a seducing, tempting image or figure. —ente, *f.* decoy-duck. —flöte, *f.* a flute for attracting birds, bird-call. —geſang, *m.* enticing, alluring song. —herd, *m.* V. Vogelherd. —mittel, *n.* means of alluring, of enticing &c., lure, bait. —pfeife, *f.* a whistle for attracting birds, bird-call. —ſpeiſe, *f.* lure, bait. *Fig.* allurement, enticement. Gold iſt eine mächtige —ſpeiſe für einen Geizhals, gold is a powerful enticement for a miner. —ſtimme, *f.* voice for calling animals. *Fig.* persuasive, sweet, enticing voice; *it.* persuasive words. —taube, *f.* decoy-pigeon. —vogel, *m.* decoy-bird. *Fig.* —wort, *n.* persuasive word. —worte, sweet, enticing words.

Löckeln, *v. tr.* [unusual] to form hair into ringlets, into small curls, to curl.

Lócker, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [allied to Loch] not dense, not solid, not fast or firm, loose. — binden, knüpfen, to bind, to tie loosely; ein —er Zahn, a loose tooth; ein —es Seil, a slack rope; —es Erdreich, —er Boden, light land or soil; den Boden or die Erde — machen, to loosen the soil or earth; —es Gewebe, loose texture; —es Brod, light, spungy bread; —es Mark, spungy marrow; [in botany] ein —er Stengel, a spungious stalk. Syn. V. Loſe. 2) *Fig.* [allied to leicht] licentious, libertine, extravagant, loose. Ein —er junger Menſch, [in fam. lang.] ein —er Burſche, Zeiſig, a young libertine, rake or debauchee; — leben, ein —es Leben führen, to lead a licentious, extravagant, dissolute life; da geht es — her [in fam. lang.], things are going at a fine or high rate there, they live in a rioting, extravagant manner there; —e Grundſätze, light, frivolous principles.

Lockerbrod, *n.* light spungy bread, a French roll.

Lócker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] enticer, seducer.

Lóckerheit, *f.* looseness [of a rope, of earth &c.]. *Fig.* levity, licentiousness, libertinism, extravagant way of living.

Lóckerling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [rather unusual] an extravagant person, libertine.

Lóckern, I. *v. intr.* [used with ſeyn] to become loose. *Fig.* [rather unusual] to turn rake or libertine, to live extravagantly or licentiously. II. *v. tr.* V. Auflockern.

Lóckicht, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling or like curls, having the form of curls.

Lóckig, *adj.* and *adv.* formed in curls or ringlets, having curls, curly.

1. Lóckung, *f.* [from 1. locken] the act of putting hair into locks or ringlets, the act of curling.

2. Lóckung, *f.* [from 2. locken] 1) the act of calling, alluring &c. 2) enticement, allurement. Die —en der Wolluſt, the allurements of pleasure.

Lódderig, V. Lotterig.

Lóde, *f.* [*pl.*-n] and Lóden, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [allied to flattern, ſchlottern; the Icel. *luden* = rauh, zottig] 1) [in general] something hanging down. † Einen bei den — n kriegen [= bei den Haaren faſſen], to seize any one by the hair. 2) rag, piece. Ein —n Tuch, a piece of cloth; [among clothiers] cloth that is not yet fulled. 3) a coarse carpet. 4) [among foresters] *a*) young shoot, sprig. *b*) shoot of one year.

Lodenweber, *m.* weaver or manufacturer of coarse carpets.

Löden, *v. intr.* [among foresters] to shoot [forth], to sprout.

Löderer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] V. Lodenweber.

Lódern, *v. intr.* [allied to flattern] to burn with a tremulous motion, to blaze. Hoch — die Flammen, the flames mount on high; —des Feuer, blazing fire; das Feuer lodert unter der Aſche, the fire lurks under the ashes. *Fig.* to glow, to burn. Sein Herz lodert von Liebe, his heart is inflamed, burns with love; —de Leidenſchaft, ardent, vehement passion.

Loderaſche, *f.* light white ashes; embers.

Lóf, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to the old Laf = Hand, hence originally something hollow] 1) [in Livonia] a measure of corn, 48-68 of which are a last. 2) [at Riga] a hundred pound weight.

Lóff, Lúf, or Lúv, *f.* [Fr. *lof*] [in seamen's lang.] the weatherside, luff. — an! luff! luff up! spring your luff! ſich —wärts halten, to keep the luff; —wärts ſeyn, to be to the windward, to have the weathergage.

Loffſpann, Luffſpann, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] luff-frame.

Löffel, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], *dim.* Löffelchen ‖Löffelein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [originally something hollow; Medio-Lat. *labellum* = Vertiefung, Ciſterne] 1) spoon; [in seamen's lang.] gunner's ladle. 2) [among hunters] the ear of a hare.

Löffel-baum *m.* the broad-leaved kalmia or laurel. —blech, *n.* 1) a plate with holes, in which spoons are hung or stuck. 2) tin of which spoons are made. —blume, *f.* the white dead nettle, white archangel. —bohrer, *m.* 1) a wimble used by turners and brushmakers. 2) V. Brunnenbohrer. — ente, *f.* shoveler, shovelard. —fohre, *f.* wild mountain-pine, mountain pine-tree. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* spoon-shaped. —gans, *f.* 1) V. — ente. 2) V. —reiher. —haken, *m.* [in surgery] scoop. —holz, *n.* wood of the spindle-tree, prick-wood. —kraut, *n.* spoon-wort. —kreſſe, *f.* V. —kraut. —reiher, *m.* spoon-bill. —ſame, *m.* [in botany] the officinal swallow-wort. —ſchale, *f.* the bowl of a spoon. —ſchnabel, *m.* V. —reiher. —ſchwamm, *m.* the spoon-shaped agaric [agaricus cochleariformis, Linn.]. —ſpeiſe, *f.* spoon-meat. —ſtiel, *m.* handle of a spoon. —ſtint, *m.* [a fish] the bleak or blay. —voll, *m.* spoonful. Drei —voll, three spoonsful.

Löffelei, *f.* [in fam. lang., in contempt] love-making, gallantry, amour.

Löffelhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* fond of making love, gallant.

1. Löffeln, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [in fam. and jocose lang.] to eat [eagerly] with a spoon. Gern —, to be fond of eating.

2. Löffeln, *v. intr.* [allied to Laffe] [in familiar language, in contempt] to play the gallant, to practise gallantry, to make love.

Löffleinkraut, *n.* [-es] the round-leaved sun-dew or rossolis.

1. Löffler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one that makes love, a gallant.

2. Löffler, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] V. Löffelgans.

Löffling, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] V. Löffelbohrer.

Lög, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in seamen's lang., a machine for measuring the rate of a ship's velocity through the water] log. Das — auswerfen, to heave the log.

Log-bret, *n* V. —tafel. —buch, *n.* log-book. —gat, *n.* V. Lockgat. —glas, *n.* minute-glass. —holz, *n.* V. —tafel. —leine, —linie, *f.* log-line, minute-line. —rolle, *f.* log-reel. —tafel, *f.* log-board.

Lög, *adj.* [from liegen? = langſam, the Dutch *log*, *logge* = heavy, dull; Engl. *log*, Klotz, Block] [in seamen's lang.] — ſeyn, to be a bad sailer.

*Logarithme, *f.* [*pl.* -n] logarithm. Die Lehre von den —n, the art or science of logarithms.

Logarithmentafel, *f.* table of logarithms.

*Logarithmiſch, *adj.* logarithmetic, logarithmic.

*Löge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [pronounce lohſche] 1) box [in a play-house]. 2) V. Freimaurerloge.

Löggen, *v. intr.* [in seamen's lang.] to heave the log.

Lógger, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [a vessel carrying three masts with lug-sails] lugger.

*Lögik, *f.* logic. V. Vernunftlehre.

*Logikäliſch, *adj.* V. Logiſch.

*Lögiker, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] logician.

*Lögiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* logical. Dieſer Beweis iſt nicht —, this reasoning is not logical or argumentative, is contrary to the rules of logic.

*Logográph, *m* [-en, *pl.* -en] logographer.

*Logographie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] logography.

*Logographiſch, *adj.* logographic.

*Logogryph, *n.* [-es, or en, *pl.* -e] logogriphe.

*Logomachie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] logomachy, V. Wortſtreit.

Löh, *adj.* and *adv.* [V. 2. Lohe] blazing.

Lohfeuer, *n.* blazing fire.

‖Löh, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] bog, morass.

1. Löhe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [another form of Lauge] tan [the bark of the oak &c. bruised and broken by a mill, used fo tanning hides]. Die Häute in die

—legen, to put or steep hides in tan, to tan hides.

Loh-bad, *n.* a place or stove for drying the bark used in tanning. —ballen, *m.* a ball or lump of tan used as fuel, tan-cake. —beet, *n.* [in gardening] tan-bed. —beize, *f.* 1) tanning. 2) V. —grube. —blume, *f.* sort of fat tan mould. —boden, *m.* 1) turfy ground. 2) a shed for oak-bark [in a tanner's yard]. —brühe, *f.* ooze. —brühleder, *n.* leather steeped or soaked in ooze. —eiche, *f.* common oak. —eisen, *n.* an instrument for peeling the bark from oak and other trees, tan-spud [local]. —erde, *f.* earth or soil mixed with tan. —farbe, *f.* tan-colour. —farben, —farbig, *adj.* tan-coloured, tanned, tawny. —farbiges Tuch, dark-coloured cloth; eine —farbige [or braun- or schwarzgelbe] Haut, Gesichtsfarbe, a tawny skin or complexion. —fink, *m.* V. Blutfink. —gar, *adj.* and *adv.* prepared or dressed with tan. —gares Leder, tanned leather; —gar machen, to tan. —gare, *f.* dressing or tanning. —garleder, *n.* V. —gares Leder. —gerber, *m.* tanner. —gerberei, *f.* 1) tanner's trade. 2) house and apparatus for tanning, tannery, tan-house, tan-yard. —grube, *f.* tan-pit. —haus, *n.* V. —bad. —käse, *m.* V. —ballen. —kübel, *m.* a pail or tub filled with earth mixed with tan. —kuchen, *m.* V. —ballen. —kumm, —kump, *m.* trough in which the bark is bruised or stamped. —mühle, *f.* tanning-mill [where the bark is stamped]. —roth, *adj.* V. —farben. —schlitzer, *m.* V. —eisen. —vogel, *m.* V. —fink.

2. Löhe, *f.* [Goth. *lauh*, A. Sax. *leg* &c., Icel. *log*, allied to Licht, leuchten, glühen] fire in a blazing state, flame, blaze. Wie lichte — brennen, in voller — seyn, to be all in flame; die — ist an das Essen geschlagen, the meat smells or tastes of burning, has a burnt smell or taste; die — ist auf die Gerste gefallen [in agriculture], the sun has burnt the barley.

1. Löhen, *v. tr.* 1) to steep in tan, to tan. 2) to colour, to tinge. Eichenholz lohet das Wasser, oak-wood tinges the water.

2. Löhen, *v. intr.* to burn with a flame, to blaze, V. Lodern.

Löher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] tanner.

Löhme, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [probably from lahm] the black-throated diver, the speckled loon.

Lohn, *m.* [-es] [allied to leihen, lehnen; primitively = Gabe] 1) reward. Die Ehre ist der — der Tugend, honour is the reward of virtue. *Fig.* Seinen —, seinen verdienten — empfangen, to get one's due. Syn. Lohn, Belohnung, Preis. Lohn is that which one can demand, Belohnung that which one may expect, Preis that which he tries to obtain. An honorable man disdains a Lohn; the consciousness of having acted rightly is for him a higher Belohnung. The victor obtains the Preis in a contest. 2) compensation for services, wages, hire. Den — für seine Arbeit empfangen, to receive the wages of one's labour; für —, um — arbeiten, to work for hire; den Dienstboten ihren —vorenthalten, to keep back the wages of the servants; er steht in meinem —, he is in my service; der —der Soldaten, pay, V. Sold. *Prov.* Der Arbeiter ist seines —es werth, the labourer is worthy of his hire. Syn. V. Gehalt.

Lohn-arbeit, *f.* work done for hire, mercenary work. —arbeiter, *m.* a man that works for hire, mercenary, [frequently] labourer [for hire]. —bedienter, *m.* a person that serves temporarily for hire, temporary hired servant [chiefly at the inns of large towns], valet-de-place, V. Lehnbediente. —begierig, *adj.* and *adv.* greedy of gain, mercenary, venal. —diener, *m.* a person that serves for hire, hired servant. —handwerk, *n.* a trade in which work is done for those who bespeak it, but no articles are made for ready sale. —junge, *m.* an apprentice who receives wages. —kutsche, *f.* hired coach. —kutscher, *m.* hackney-coachman. —lakai, *m.* V. Lehnlakai. —register, *n.* [esspecially in mining] register of wages. —schäfer, *m.* shepherd that serves for wages, hired shepherd. —schnitter, *m.* reaper or harvest-man who works for hire or wages. —sucht, *f.* venality, mercenariness. —süchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —begierig. —tag, *m.* pay-day. —wächter, *m.* hired guard, hired watchman. —zettel, *m.* note or bill of wages. —zeuge, *m.* hired witness, mercenary witness.

Löhne, *f.* V. Lünse.

Lohnloch, *n.* [in husbandry] the side-hole next to the colterhole in the plough-bar.

Löhnen, *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —, to reward any one for something; Gott lohne [es] Ihnen! God reward or requite you for it! mit Undank —, to repay with ingratitude, to be ungrateful. *it.* Einen —, to pay any one [for services performed]. *Fig.* Es lohnt der [die] Mühe nicht, es lohnt sich nicht der Mühe, it is not worth the trouble, not worth while; es lohnt sich kaum, dahin zu gehen, it is hardly worth while to go there. Syn. Lohnen, Belohnen, Bezahlen. We bezahlen good and bad work, each according to its worth; we belohnen the industry and the skill of the workman, and lohnen him for his work. We say, the labourer is worthy of his Lohn.

Löhner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Belohner, Vergelter.

Löhner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a person hired, a mercenary, [often] labourer [for hire].

Löhnerisch, *adj.* and *adv.* venal, mercenary.

Löhnling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Söldling.

Löhnung, *f.* [soldiers'] pay. Syn. V. Gehalt. Löhnungstag, *m.* pay-day.

Lölch, *m.* [-es] [allied to the L. *lolium*] [in botany] 1) darnel. 2) the cockle.

*Lombard, *n.* [-s] [rather obsolete] a public institution where money is lent on pledges, pawn-house. V. Leihhaus.

Lombarde, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n], Lombardinn, *f.* Lombard, a native or inhabitant of Lombardy.

Lombardei, *f.* Lombardy.

Lombardisch, *adj.* and *adv.* of or from, belonging &c. to Lombardy; in the manner of the Lombards. Das —= or lombardo-venetianische Königreich, the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom [Austrian Italy].

Lömbe, V. Lohme.

*Lomber, *n.* [-s] [the French l'hombre] or —spiel, *n.* ombre or omber. — spielen, to play at omber.

Lomberkarten, *pl.* cards for playing at omber.

Lombern, *v. intr.* to play at omber.

Lommerbraten, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] V. Lendenbraten.

Lönse, V. Lünse.

Löos, Löosen, V. Los, Losen.

Lootse, *m.* V. Lothse.

Lorbeer, [-s, *pl.* -en] or Lorber, [-s, *pl.* -n] *m.* [L. *laurus*] laurel, bay. Einen mit —en bekränzen, to crown any one with laurel, with a wreath of laurel. *Fig.* —en einsammeln, einernten, to reap laurels; mit —n gekrönt, kehrte er aus dem Kriege, aus dem Feldzuge zurück, he returned from the war, from the campaign a laurel-crowned or triumphant victor.

Lorbeer-baum, *m.* laurel-tree, bay-tree. Der indianische —baum, the royal bay, the Indian laurel. —blatt, *n.* bay-leaf, leaf of a laurel. —busch, *m.* a laurel bush. —garten, *m.* garden planted with laurels. —grün, *adj.* laurel-green. —hain, *m.* laurel-grove. —holz, *n.* laurel-wood. —kirsche, *f.* laurel; *it.* [also] —kirschbaum, *m.* cherry-laurel, bird-cherry-laurel, cherry-bay. —kranz, *m.* crown or wreath of laurel. —kraut, *n.* 1) spurge-laurel. 2) the common spurge olive, mezereon. 3) V. Epheu. —krone, *f.* crown of laurel. V. also —kranz. —öl, *n.* oil pressed from the berry of the bay-tree. —rose, *f.* rose-bay, oleander. —wald, *m.* a wood of bays or laurels. —weide, *f.* sweet willow. —winde, *f.* the small periwinkle. —zweig, *m.* branch of laurel.

Lórbeere, *f.* [*pl.* -n] berry of the bay-tree.

|| and † Lórbsen, V. Schnarren.

Lórch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] the crested grebe [a bird].

1. Lórche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) black mushroom. 2) truffle.

2. Lórche, *f.* [*pl.* -n], Lorchbaum, V. Lerchenbaum.

Lörchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] *dim.* of Eleonore, Eleanor, Nelly.

*Lórd, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -s] lord. Das Haus der —s [englische Oberhaus], the house of lords; wie ein —, lordly; ein —chen, *dim.* [in contempt] lordling.

Lord-Lieutenant, *m.* [von Irland] the Lord-Lieutenant [of Ireland]. —mayor, *m.* [von London &c.], the lord-mayor [of London &c.].

Lore, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [chiefly used among common people, contracted for Eleonore] Nell, Lora.

Lörenz, *m.* [a name of men, for Laurentius] Lawrence.

Lorenzkraut, *n.* 1) V. Berggünsel. 2) V. Giftwende.

||1. Lórke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Lauer] a poor insipid drink or beverage.

2. Lórke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. 1. Lorche.

||3. Lórke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from the old lören = schreien] V. Kröte.

Lörol, [provincial] V. Lorbeeröl.

1. Lös, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [either allied to Laut (A. S. *hleothor* = Schall), so that the primitive idea would be that of speaking, singing; or to Leiste, Latte, Lode, because a staff (something long) was the oldest instrument used in drawing lots] 1) lot. Das — ziehen, to draw lots; durch das — entscheiden, to decide by lots; in —e zertheilen, to divide into lots. *it.* [Lotterie —] lottery-ticket. Mein — hat gewonnen, my ticket has won. *it.* prize in the lottery. Er hat das große — gewonnen, he has won or got the first or greatest prize [as one would say in England: the ten thousand pound prize]. *Fig.* Das — ist geworfen, the matter is gone too far, there is no recalling it. 2) *Fig.* fate, destiny. Das ist das — aller Fürsten, that is the fate of all princes; mein — ist Verfolgung, it is my lot to be persecuted; sein — [also *fig.* of 1) Los] fiel glücklich or ihm wurde [fiel] ein glückliches

—, his destiny is a happy one, his was a happy lot. Syn. Los, Schickſal, Ungefähr, Zufall. We employ Los with reference to chance, Schickſal when we think of a higher will. When we are satisfied with our Los, we call it an agreeable one, and when discontented, a wretched one; but the happy man blesses his Schickſal, and the miserable man curses it. Zufall implies an event whose cause we are ignorant of; Ungefähr that to which we ascribe the origin of an event. A Zufall arises from Ungefähr, and Ungefähr leads to many Zufälle. Los is distinguished from these expressions in being a Zufall dependent on luck or misfortune, nay often on a whole series. Most of the relations in life depend on our birth and other Zufälle. We call them therefore our Los.

2. Lōs, *n.* [V. Los, *adj.*] [in seamen's lang.] bight. Das — [= das Schlaffe] eines Taues, the bight of a cable.

Lōs, I *adj.* and *adv.* [allied to laſſen, Lat. *laxus* &c. The Goth. *liusan* = verlieren, and *laus* = frei, V. Verlieren] 1) [not so connected or fastened as it ought to be] loose. —er Zahn, loose tooth; das iſt nur — or loſe befeſtigt, that is but loosely fastened. 2) [not well connected or united] loose. —e Haare, loose or flowing hair; dishevelled hair; —es Scharf, [bolts, nails and other pieces of iron] grape-shot, murdering shot, langrage or langrel; —es [more usual loſkeres] Brod, light, spungy bread. 3) [in general, not tied or fastened] loose. Der Hund iſt —, the dog is or got loose; der Anker iſt —, the anchor comes home or drives; die Gefangenen — laſſen, to let the prisoners loose, to set them at liberty; [in seamen's lang.] — überall! let go amain or at once! die Bulien or Buline — ſchmeißen, to check the bowline; die Segel — machen, to loose, to unfurl, to heave out the sails.

II. *adv.* forward, on. —! friſch darauf —! courage! advance! forward! go to! gerade auf Einen — gehen, to go straight up to any one; darauf — [= in den Tag hinein] leben, to live at random, from hand to mouth; wacker darauf — lügen, trinken &c., to lie impudently, shamelessly, with a brazen face; to drink stoutly &c.

Los-arbeiten, I. *v. tr.* to loosen, to disengage any thing or any one by working. Sich —arbeiten, to disengage one's self, to free or extricate one's self. II. *v. intr.* to work on. Friſch darauf —arbeiten, to work courageously, with might and main. ||—bäcker, *m.* V. Weißbäcker. —beißen, *ir. v. tr.* to loosen by biting. Sich —beißen, to disengage one's self by biting. —bekommen, *ir. v. tr.* to loosen, to untie &c.; *it. fig.* to get free. Er bekam den Gefangenen —, he got the prisoner set at liberty, obtained the freedom of the prisoner. —binden, *ir. v. tr.* to unbind, to untie. Die Segel —binden, to loose the sails. —bitten, *ir. v. tr.* Einen, to beg a person's release, to obtain a person's release by dint of entreaties. —brechen, *ir.* I. *v. tr.* to break off. II. *v. intr.* to get loose, to break; *it.* to break loose. [among hunters] Der Hirſch bricht —, the stag makes off, flies. *Fig.* Das Ungewitter wird über ihn —brechen, the storm will burst over his head; ſein Zorn iſt —gebrochen, his anger or passion burst forth; er ſchwieg lange, endlich brach er —, he was long silent, at last he broke out. —brennen, *ir.* I. *v. tr.* to discharge, to fire off [a gun &c.]. Ein Feuerwerk —brennen, to let off a firework. II. *v. intr.* to go off [as a gun or pistol], V. —gehen. —bringen, *ir. v. tr.* 1) Etwas, to get loose or off, to loosen any thing. 2) Einen, to disengage any one, to obtain any one's liberty. ||—brod, *n.* white bread. —brüchig, *adj.* [among hunters] Ein Schwein —brüchig machen, to uncouch a boar. —bürgen, *v. tr.* to set any one at liberty or to get any one free or liberated by becoming his bail. —donnern, *v. intr.* to break or burst out with a thundering voice. —drehen, *v. tr.* to loosen or separate by turning, twisting or wresting. Einen Strick —drehen, to untwist a rope. —drücken, *v. tr.* to discharge or fire off [a gun]. Drückt —! fire! —eiſen, *v. tr.* V. Ausеiſen. —fahren, *ir. v. intr.* 1) to come off, to become loose suddenly. 2) Auf Einen — fahren [im Zorn &c.], to fly at any one [in a passion &c.]. —feuern, *v. tr.* V. Abfeuern. —geben, *ir. v. tr.* to emancipate; to set at liberty. —gebung, *f.* emancipation; release from confinement, discharge. —gehen, *ir. v. intr.* 1) to come or go off, to become loose. Das Eis geht —, the ice breaks; der Pfirſich geht nicht vom Steine —, the peach does not come off the stone; das Gewehr ging —, the gun went off; dieſes Gewehr geht nicht gern —, the trigger of this gun is very stiff. 2) Auf Einen —gehen, to fly at, to attack any one. Auf den Feind —gehen, to rush upon, to charge the enemy; friſch auf Etwas —gehen, to undertake, to set to any thing ardently, readily or vigorously. 3) to begin suddenly. Da ging das Zanken —, they fell a-quarelling. —gürteln, —gurten, *v. tr.* to ungird [a man], to ungirth [a horse]. —hacken, *v. tr.* to loosen by hoeing. —häkeln, —haken, *v. tr.* V. Aufhäkeln, Aufhaken I. 1). —hämmern, *v. tr.* to loosen or separate by hammering. —hauen, *v. tr.* to loosen by hewing or cutting. Derb darauf —hauen, to beat or strike soundly; Einen aus einem Schwarm von Feinden oder Angreifern —hauen [in a battle &c.], to free any one out of a crowd of enemies or assailants by hearty sabre-blows. —helfen, *ir. v. intr.* Einem, to assist any one in disengaging himself; *it.* to assist any one in obtaining his liberty or release. —hetzen, *v. tr.* to set on [a dog]. —huſten, *v. tr.* to loosen by coughing. —kaufen, *v. tr.* to redeem, to ransom. Sich von Etwas —kaufen, to exempt one's self from any thing [by means of a sum of money], to buy one's self off. —käuflich, *adj.* that may be redeemed or ransomed, redeemable. —kaufung, *f.* redemption, ransoming. —ketten, *v. tr.* to free from fetters or chains, to unchain, to unshackle, to let loose. Sich —ketten, to break loose. —kitten, *v. tr.* to undo a thing fastened with cement or mastic. —knüpfen, *v. tr.* to untie. —kommen, *ir. v. intr.* to get loose. Der Vogel konnte nicht —kommen [von der Leimruthe], the bird could not get off [the lime-twig]; er ſucht von der Sache —zukommen, he tries to get rid of the matter; die Gefangenen ſind —gekommen, the prisoners have been released from confinement, have broke loose, have made their escape. —koppeln, *v. tr.* to uncouple, to unleash, to let loose [dogs]. —krazzen, *v. tr.* V. Abkratzen. †—kriegen, *v. tr.* V. —bringen. —laſſen, *ir. v. tr.* to let loose, to let go. Seine Beute —laſſen, to let go one's prey; die Hunde —laſſen, to let loose the dogs; —laſſen, was man gepackt hat, to let go one's hold; einen Gefangenen —laſſen, to release or discharge a prisoner, to set him at liberty, to let him go. —laſſung, *f.* the letting loose, setting at liberty, release from confinement, discharge. —löſen, *v. tr.* to loosen, to detach, to untie. —lügen, *ir. v. tr.* to obtain any one's liberty or release, to save any one by lying. —machen, *v. tr.* to get loose or off, to loosen, to disengage, to detach, to untie. Das Zahnfleiſch von den Zähnen —machen, to clear the teeth from the gum. [in painting] to detach. *Fig.* Einen Gefangenen, Sklaven —machen, to set at liberty, to liberate a prisoner, a slave; einen Soldaten vom Kriegsdienſte —machen, to get a soldier discharged, to obtain his discharge; ſich vom Joche der Sklaverei — machen, to shake off the yoke of slavery; ſich von einer Gewohnheit —machen, to break one's self of a habit; ſich von einer Perſon, einem Geſchäfte —machen, to rid one's self, to get rid of a person, of a business. Syn. V. Löſen. —meißeln, *v. tr.* to loosen or separate with a chisel. —picken, *v. tr.* to loosen by pecking. —platz, *m.* V. Löſchplatz. —platzen, *v. intr.* to become loose, to come off by bursting. *Fig.* to burst out. —räuspern, *v. tr.* V. Ausräuspern. —reden, *v. tr.* to clear, to exculpate any one. Sich —reden, to clear one's self. —reiben, *ir. v. tr.* to loosen or separate by rubbing. —reißen, *ir.* I. *v. tr.* to loosen or detach by pulling, to pull off, to tear off. Sich —reißen, to disengage one's self by force. *Fig.* Sich von Einem or Etwas —reißen, to get off or away, to tear one's self from any one or any thing; er kann ſich von ſeiner Geſellſchaft nicht —reißen, he cannot tear himself from his company. II. *v. intr.* to break, to snap. —rennen, *ir. v. intr.* auf Einen, to fly at, to rush upon any one. —rütteln, *v. tr.* to loosen or separate by shaking. —ſagen, I. *v. tr.* V. —ſprechen. II. *v. r.* Sich von Etwas, to retract, to go from one's word, to renounce, to give up any thing. Ich ſage mich von der Sache —, I'll have nothing more to do with that business; ich ſage mich von meinen Anſprüchen —, I give over my pretensions; ſich von einem Amte —ſagen, to resign an office; ſich von einer Erbſchaft —ſagen, to give up an inheritance. —ſchaben, —ſcharren, V. Abſchaben, Abſcharren. —ſchießen, *ir.* I. *v. tr.* to discharge, to shoot off, to fire off [a gun]. II. *v. intr.* Auf Einen, to fly at, to rush upon any one. —ſchlagen, *ir.* I. *v. tr.* to loosen or detach by beating, knocking or hewing. II. *v. intr.* to strike hard or stoutly. Mit [den] Fäuſten auf einander —ſchlagen, to belabour one another with fisticuffs, [sometimes] to fight with the fist. III. *v. tr.* and *intr.* Eine Waare, mit einer Waare —ſchlagen, to sell, to put off one's wares or commodities. —ſchließen, *ir. v. tr.* Einen Gefangenen, to knock or take off a prisoner's chains or fetters, to unchain a prisoner. —ſchmeißen, *ir. v. tr.* Die Bulien or Buline [in seamen's lang.], to check the bowline. —ſchmelzen, *ir. v. tr.* V. Abſchmelzen. —ſchnallen, *v. tr.* to unbuckle. —ſchneiden, *ir. v. tr.* to loosen or separate by cutting, to cut off. —ſchnellen, *v. tr.* V. Abſchnellen. —ſchnüren, *v. tr.* to unlace; [among bookbinders] to untie. —ſchrauben, *v. tr.* to unscrew. —ſchütteln, *v. tr.* V. Abſchütteln. —ſchwören, *ir.* I. *v. r.* ſich, to rid one's self of a thing, to clear one's self by means of an oath. II. *v. tr.* Einen —ſchwören, to free any one [from an accusation &c.] by taking an oath to his innocence. —ſeyn, *ir. v. intr.* to be loose. *Fig.* Von Etwas or Jemand — ſeyn, to be released from, to be rid of any thing or person. —ſpannen, V. Abſpannen. —ſplittern, V. Abſplittern. —ſprechen, *ir. v. tr.* to set free or release from an obligation, penalty &c., to absolve, to acquit [an accused person]. Einen Lehrling —ſprechen, to free an apprentice. Das —ſprechen, absolution, acquittal, discharge. —ſprengen, I. *v. tr.* to cause to break off suddenly. Einen Felſen —ſprengen, to remove a rock by means of a mine or powder. II. *v. intr.* [*u. w.* ſeyn] to rush or come suddenly or violently upon any one galloping or on horseback. —ſpringen, *ir. v. intr.* 1) to crack off, to fly off, to come off. 2) Auf Einen —ſpringen, to run towards any one, to fly at, to rush upon any one. —ſpruch, *m.* V. Das —ſprechen. —ſpü-

len, *v. tr.* V. Abſpülen 2), Wegſpülen. —ſtecken, V. Abſtecken 1). —ſtochern, V. Abſtochern. —ſtoßen, V. Abſtoßen 1). —ſtreifen, V. Abſtreifen. —ſtufen, *v. tr.* [in mining] to break off [ore] piecemeal. —ſtürmen, —ſtürzen, *v. intr.* Auf Einen, to fly at, to rush upon any one. —trennen, *v. tr.* to rip, to unstitch, to unsew. —treten, *ir. v. tr.* to loosen by treading. —wackeln, I. *v. tr.* [provincial] to loosen by shaking. II. *v. intr.* auf Einen —wackeln, to come or move twaddling or tottering towards or upon any one. —weichen, I. *v. tr.* to loosen, to detach by softening or soaking. II. *v. intr.* to soften and to come off, to grow less hard. —werden, *ir. v. intr.* to become loose. *Fig.* to get rid of a person or thing. Eine Waare —werden, to sell, to put off a ware or commodity. —werfen, V. Abwerfen, I. 1). —wickeln, *v. tr.* to untwist, to untwine, to unwind. * *Fig.* Sich von Etwas —wickeln, to shake any thing off, to extricate one's self from, to wind one's self out of an affair. —winden, V. —wickeln. —wirren, V. Entwirren. —zählen, V. —ſprechen. —zaubern, V. Entzaubern. —ziehen, *ir.* I. *v. tr.* [little used] to loosen or detach by drawing or rolling. II. *v. intr.* * *Fig.* Auf Einen, über Einen [bitter, tüchtig or † rechtſchaffen] —ziehen, to rail at or against, to inveigh [most bitterly or violently] against any one. —zupfen, —zwicken, V. Abzupfen, Abzwicken.

Lösbar, *adj.* and *adv.* soluble.

Löſche, *f.* coal-dust, culm, V. Kohllöſche.

Löſchel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] the sucker of a pump.

Löſchen, *v. tr.* [probably allied to legen] 1) to extinguish, to quench [fire, a flame]. *Fig.* Den Durſt, ſeinen Durſt —, to quench or allay one's thirst; die Flamme der Begierde —, to quell the flame of desire. 2) [= ablöſchen] to quench, to cool. Glühendes Eiſen —, to quench redhot iron; Kalk —, to slake lime. 3) to blot out, to obliterate, to efface [any thing written]. Eine Schuld —, to cancel a debt. 4) [in seamen's lang.] to unload, to lighten. Ein Schiff —, to lighten or unload a ship; Waaren —, to unload goods or commodities.

Löſch-anſtalt, *f.* an institution to extinguish fire in towns, fire-office. —bank, *f.* basin for slaking lime. —blatt, *n.* leaf of blotting-paper. —blei, *n.* 1) V. Waſſerblei. 2) V. Bleiſtift. —bord, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] skeed or skid. —brand, *m.* quenched fire-brand. —eimer, *m.* V. Feuereimer. —faß, *n.* quenching-tub [a tub with water in which heated substances are quenched]. —geräth, *n.*, —geräthſchaft, *f.* apparatus for extinguishing fire. —haken, *m.* V. Feuerhaken. —horn, *n.* extinguisher. —kohle, *f.* quenched char-coal. —kübel, *m.* V. —faß. —mannſchaft, *f.* the [corps or body of] firemen. —napf, *m.* V. —horn. —papier, *n.* blotting-paper. —platz, *m.* place where ships unload, wharf. —trog, *m.* V. —faß. —waſſer, *n.* 1) [in general] water for quenching fire. 2) water in which heated bodies are dipped. 3) water for tempering steel. —wedel, —wiſch, *m.* a whisk for sprinkling water upon the fire or live coals.

Löſcher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a person or thing that extinguishes, quencher, extinguisher. 2) one who unloads, unloader.

Löſchung, *f.* 1) act of extinguishing, extinguishment. 2) act of unloading or lightening.

Löſchungsmittel, *n.* means of extinguishing a fire.

Löſe, [= Los] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) loose. Etwas nur — anbinden, to bind or tie any thing but loosely; —s [more usual lockeres] Brod, light, spungy bread, V. Los, Locker. Syn. Loſe, Locker. Locker is said of that whose parts do not adhere firmly together; loſe of that which is not externally bound fast together. The earth becomes locker when we dig it; straw in a bundle is loſe when it is not fastened tight by a string. 2) *Fig.* *a*) frolicsome, playful, sportive, mischievous, wicked or wanton [in a mild sense]. Der kleine — Schelm! the little rogue! ſie iſt ein —s Mädchen, ſie iſt ein wenig —, she is a roguish, wanton, mischievous girl, she is a little roguish, wanton or mischievous. Syn. V. Leichtfertig. *b*) bad, mean, base, wicked, vicious, dissolute, licentious, vagrant, vagabond. —s Geld, bad or base money; —Speiſe, light, frothy food; —Worte, foul words; Einem — Worte, Reden geben, † Einem ein —s Maul anhängen, † ein —s Maul gegen Einen haben, to utter disrespectful words against a person; *it* to call any one names, to treat any one with opprobrious language, to revile any one; er hat ein —s Maul [in popular lang.], he has a malicious, venomous, slanderous tongue; ein —r Streich, a malicious trick; ein —r Geſell, a good-for-nothing fellow; —s Geſindel, vagabonds.

1. **Löſen,** *v. intr.* to draw or cast lots.
Loſekugel, *f.* ballot.

2. **Löſen,** or **Löſen, ſich löſen,** *v. intr.* [among hunters] to void excrement, to dung [said of deer and other wild animals].

3. **Löſen,** *v. intr.* [provincial, for horchen, lauſchen] to listen.

Löſen, *v. tr.* 1) to loose, to loosen, to unbind, to untie. Einen Knoten —, to loose a knot; einem Kinde die Zunge —, to cut the string or ligament of a child's tongue; V. Ablöſen; [among hunters] die Hunde —, to uncouple, to unleash the dogs; eine Kanone, Piſtole &c. —, to fire off, to discharge a gun, a pistol. *Fig.* Den Knoten eines Luſtſpieles gut —, to unravel well the plot of a comedy; Einem die Zunge — [= machen, daß er ſpricht, in fam. lang.], to untie any one's tongue, to make any one speak; die Macht, zu binden und zu — [in Scriptural lang.], the power of binding and loosing or absolving; eine Aufgabe —, to solve a problem; ein Räthſel —, to find out the meaning of an enigma, to solve or explain a riddle, V. Auflöſen; Einen aus der Gefangenſchaft —, to free, ransom or redeem any one from captivity; ein Lehengut —, to recover, to redeem a fief; ein Pfand —, to fetch any thing out of pawn; *it.* [in the game of forfeits] to redeem one's pledge. 2) to receive or obtain any thing by an exchange, sale &c. Geld aus Etwas —, to obtain money by the sale of an article; er hat nicht viel daraus gelöſet, he has not got much money for it; ich habe heute nichts gelöſet, I have sold nothing to-day, I have not taken any money to-day; Einem Etwas zu — geben, to buy something of any one; ein Zollzeichen —, to take a cocket; ein Theater- &c. Billet [an der Kaſſe] —, to take or buy a ticket of admission [at the cashier's box] for the play &c. *Fig.* Gehen Sie nicht hin, Sie könnten Etwas — [in pop. lang.], do not go there, you might catch something. 3) [among hunters] —, ſich —, V. 2. Loſen. Syn. Löſen, Losmachen, Auslöſen, Erlöſen. All that is held fast, in whatever way it may be bound, is losgemacht; only a flexible tie is gelöſet. That which is fastened is losgemacht, whether by force or by gentle means; but a knot is gelöſet. V. Auflöſen. In a figurative sense, one löſet ſich, for instance with money, from another's power; one löſet aus his prisoner to another; we shall be erlöſet [delivered] from oppression and all other evils. We thank him who has erlöſet us from an intrusive and troublesome person. By Christ man is erlöſet from sin.

Löſe-geld, *n.* ransom. —ſchlüſſel, *m.* *fig.* the power of forgiving sins. —ſtunde, *f.* hour of relief [when workmen &c. are relieved by their successors].

Löſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [provincial] listener, V. Horcher. 2) [among hunters] ear.

Löſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) a person who redeems a pledge &c. 2) V. Erlöſer. 3) [among dentists] fleam.

Löſplatz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -plätze] V. Löſchplatz.

1. **Löſung,** *f.* act of drawing or casting lots; *it.* [not much used] lottery.

Loſungs-geld, *n.* stake, price of a lottery-ticket. —ſpiel, *n.* lottery. —tag, *m.* day of drawing or casting lots, day of drawing a lottery.

2. **Löſung,** *f.* mark, sign, signal, watch-word. Die — zum Aufſtand, the signal of rebellion. *Prov.* Geld iſt die —, money is the idol of the world, money is all in all, money's the word!

Loſungs-feuer, *n.* fire serving as a signal. —ſchuß, *m.* the firing of a gun serving as a signal, signal. —wort, *n.* watch-word. Das —wort austheilen, to give the watch-word. —zeichen, *n.* signal.

3. **Löſung,** *f.* money obtained for merchandise; *it.* the place where such money is kept, till. Er hat heute eine gute — gehabt, he has taken a great deal of money to-day, he has sold much to-day.

Loſungsbuch, *n.* receipt-book.

4. **Löſung,** *f.* tax, assessment, impost. Steuer und — [Gaben] geben [obsolescent], to pay scot and lot.

Loſungs-amt, *n.*, —ſtube, *f.* V. Steueramt, Steuerſtube.

5. **Löſung,** *f.*, —srecht, *n.* [in law] right of purchasing back, of redeeming any thing, redemption.

6. **Löſung,** *f.* [in sportsmen's lang.] excrement of deer and other wild animals.

Löt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] or **Löte,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] an instrument for drawing mud out of ditches, a sort of shovel or scraper.

1. **Löth,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to Laſt, laden and legen; the Engl. *load* = Laſt] 1) [in seamen's lang.] a plummet, lead. Das — auswerfen, to heave the lead. 2) a small weight equal to half an ounce. 3) penny-weight. 4) shot for a gun. Kraut und —, powder and shot.

Loth-leine, —lien, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] plumbing-line, fathom-line. —recht, *adj.* right by the plummet, perpendicular, V. Senkrecht.

2. **Löth,** *n.* [-es] [probably allied to the Sw. and Icel. *loda* = kleben, to Kloß &c.] solder or soder.

Loth-aſche, *f.* V. Löthaſche. —blech, *n.* V. Löthblech. —büchſe, *f.* V. Löthbüchſe.

1. **Löthe,** *f.* 1) [among combmakers] the sodering of tortoise-shells. 2) soder; [among glaziers] V. Schnelloth. 3) V. Löthung.

2. **Löthe,** *f.* or **Löthgras,** *n.* [in botany] the wall barley-grass, the way-bennet.

Löthen, *v. intr.* 1) [among masons, carpenters &c.] to see with the plummet whether a wall &c. is level, to level [a wall &c.], to try with

the plummet. 2) [in seamen's lang.] to sound. 3) [in mining] to contain but a few ounces of silver. Dieſes Erz lothet, the hundred-weight of this ore contains but a few ounces of silver.

Lōthen, [V. 2. Loth] *v. tr.* to soder.

Lōth=aſche, *f.* potash. —blech, *n.* a hollow plate used in sodering. —bret, *n.* [among glaziers] sodering-board. —büchſe, *f.* borax-box, sodering-box. —eiſen, *n.* V. —kolben. —form, *f.* [among gold-beaters] mould of about 1000 leaves. —hammer, —kolben, *m.* sodering-instrument, sodering-iron. —korn, —kupfer, —loth, *n.* a small piece of metal used in sodering, link. —lampe, *f.* sodering-lamp. —ofen, *m.* a sodering-furnace. —pfanne, *f.* sodering-pan. —platte, *f.* V. —blech. —rohr, —röhrchen, ‖—röhrlein, *n.* sodering-pipe. —ſalz, *n.* V. —aſche. —ſtein, *m.* a sandstone with holes in which glaziers have their soder. —ſtiel, *m.* the wooden handle of the sodering-iron. —zinn, *n.* tin used in sodering.

Lōther, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] a person who soders, soderer.

Lōthig, *adj.* 1) weighing half an ounce. [in mining] —es Erz, ore, the hundred-weight of which contains but half an ounce of silver. 2) containing a certain portion of alloy. Das feinſte Silber iſt 16 —, the finest silver is of twelve penny-weights. 3) pure, unalloyed.

Lóthringen, *n.* [-s] Lorraine.

Lóthringer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], Lothringerinn, *f.* a native or inhabitant of Lorraine.

Lóthringiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* of or from Lorraine.

Lōthſe, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] or Lothsmann, *m.* [either from 1. Loth, or from leiten] 1) [coasting, river or harbour] pilot. 2) [a fish] pilot-fish, rudder-fish.

Loths=barke, *f.*, —geld, *n.* V. Lothſen-barke, Lothſengeld. —mann, *m.* V. Lothſe.

Lothſen=barke, *f.* pilot's bark. —gebühr, *f.*, —geld, *n.* pilotage, pilot's hire. —waſſer, *n.* that tract of the sea in which a ship must be piloted.

Lōthſen, *v. tr.* to pilot [a ship]. Das —, piloting.

Lōthung, *f.* 1) the act of sodering. 2) the part where metal is sodered.

1. Lótte, *f.* [der Lotte or -ns, *pl.* -n], *dim.* **Lóttchen,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [a name of women, abbreviated from, or for Charlotte] Charlotte.

2. Lótte or **Lútte,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in mining] V. Wetter—, Waſſer—.

Lótter or **Lótterig,** *adj.* and *adv.* [allied to ſchlottern, flattern] [rather low] loose. Ein alter, lotteriger Stuhl, Tiſch, Bretter= or Fußboden &c, an old tottering, or shaking, crazy stool, table, wooden floor &c. V. Locker, Los. *it.* [provincial] flaccid, V. Schlotterig.

Lotter=bett, *n.* lazy-bed, couch, V. Ruhebett. —bube, *m.* vicious and contemptible wretch, ragamuffin, villain, rascal, vagrant, vagabond.

***Lotterīe,** *f.* lottery. In die — ſetzen, to take or buy a lottery-ticket; eine — ziehen, to draw a lottery.

Lotterie=gewinnſt, *m.* prize. —los, *n.* lottery-ticket. —plan, *m.* plan of a lottery, scheme for a lottery. —zettel, *m.* V. —los.

Lóttern, *v. intr.* [rather low] to be loose, to waver. Eine —de Thüre, a door that does not shut well.

***Lótto,** *n.* [-'s] or Lottoſpiel, *n.* loto.

***Lōtus** or **Lōtusbaum,** *m.* lotos, lote[-tree]; nettle-tree.

Lotus=klee, *m.* bird's-foot-trefoil. —pflanze, *f.* the water-lily, nenuphar.

Lōtwurz, *f.* [in botany] 1) yellow orchanet. 2) V. Beinwell.

***Louisd'ōr,** *m.* [pron. Luidohr] [-s, *pl.*-] louisd'or.

Louiſe, *f.* [pron. Luihſe] [der — or —ns, *pl.* -n] *dim.* Louiſchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [name of women] Louisa.

Lōwe, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [Lat. *leo*, Gr. λέων, The Anglo-Sax. *leovan* = brüllen, D. *loeyen*] 1) lion. Ein junger —, a lion's whelp, a young lion. 2) [sign in the zodiac] lion. 3) **Fig.* [modern] the principal curiosity of a place or the day.

Lōwen=affe, *m.* a kind of monkey, marikin. —art, *f.* 1) species of lion. 2) nature of the lion. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* of the nature of the lion, resembling or like a lion. —auge, *n.* lion's eye. —bart, *m.* lion's beard. —blatt, *n.* [in botany] lion's leaf. —eidechſe, *f.* lion-lizard. —fohre, *f.* mountain pine. —fuß, *m.* [in botany] lion's-foot. —gebrüll, —geſchrei, *n.* the roaring or roar of a lion. —grube, *f.* lion's cavern, lion's den. **Fig.* a very dangerous place; a spot surrounded or beset with terrours. —haut, *f.* lion's skin. —herz, *n.* 1) the heart of a lion. *Fig.* V. —muth Richard — herz [in the English history], Richard Coeur-de-Lion. 2) [in astronomy] Regulus. —herzig, *adj.* lion-hearted. —höhle, *f.* V. —grube. —hund, *m.* lion-dog. —jagd, *f.* lion-chase, lion-hunt. —jäger, *m.* lion-hunter. —katze, *f.* V. —affe. —klaue, *f.* lion's paw or claw; [in botany] V. Bärenklau. —kopf, *m.* lion's head. —mähne, *f.* lion's mane. —mäßig, *adj.* V. Löwenhaft. —maul, *n.* 1) lion's mouth or muzzle. 2) [in botany] lion's mouth, lion's muzzle. —meerkatze, *f.* V. —affe. —muth, *m.* courage of a lion, lion-like courage. —muthig, *adj.* lion-mettled. —mutter, *f.* lioness. —ohr, *n.* [in botany] lion's ear. —orden, *m.* [formerly] order of the lion. —pflanze, *f.* cacalia. —rachen, *m.* jaws or mouth of a lion. —ritter, *m.* [formerly] knight of the order of the lion. —robbe, *m.* sea-lion, leo marinus. —ſchütze, *m.* V. —jäger. —ſchwanz, *m.* [in botany] lion's tail. —ſtimme, *f.* the voice, the roar of a lion. —tappe, —tatze, *f.* 1) lion's paw. 2) [in botany] lion's leaf, lion's paw. —thaler, *m.* [an old Dutch coin] a dollar on which a lion is stamped. —wärter, *m.* lion-keeper. —zahn, *m.* [in botany] lion's tooth, dandelion.

Lōwen, *n.* [-s] [town in Belgium] Louvain.

Lōwenhaft, *adj.* like or resembling a lion, lion-like.

Lōwinn, *f.* lioness.

***Loxodromīe,** *f.* [the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb] loxodromics.

***Loxodrōmiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* loxodromic.

Lübeck, *n.* [-s] [one of the four free towns of Germany] Lubeck.

Lübiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* of or from Lubeck.

Lúcas, *m.* [*pl.* Lucaſſe] [name of men] Luke.

***Lucèrne,** *f.* [in botany] lucern.

Lúchs, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from the provincial lugen, Gr. λεύσσω = ſehen] lynx. —inn, female lynx.

Luchs=auge, *n.* lynx's eye. **Fig.* sharp, piercing eye. —augen haben, to be clear or sharp-sighted. —balg, *m.*, —fell, *n.* lynx's skin. —katze, *f.* V. Luchs. —klaue, *f.* the claw or clutch of a lynx. —ſtein, *m.* lyncurus, lapis lyncis; *it.* hyacinth.

Lūcie, *f.* [-ns] [name of women] Lucy.

***Lūcifer,** *m.* [-s] 1) [in astronomy] the morning-star; Lucifer. 2) [the devil or Satan] Lucifer.

‖Lúck, *adj.* V. Locker.

Lúcke, *f.* V. Luke.

Lücke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Loch] a hollow place, gap, chasm, opening, break. Das Geſchütz hat eine große — in dieſes Bataillon gemacht, the cannon have made a great gap in that battalion; man hat 20 Morgen Holz gefällt, das macht eine große —, they have cleared twenty acres of wood, that makes a great breach or wide gap; die — in einem Meſſer &c., the notch of a knife; die — in einem Buche, a gap or empty place in a book; eine — in einem Vertrage laſſen, to leave a blank in a contract. *Fig.* Ihr Tod hat eine große — gemacht, her death has caused a great vacuum, has left a great blank; — in einer Kaſſe, deficit; eine — füllen, büßen, to fill up a void. *Prov.* Die —n büßen müſſen, to be obliged to supply any one's place, to be one that is made use of in case of necessity.

Lückenbüßer, *m.* a person or thing filling up a gap; an expletive; *it.* one made use of in case of necessity; cat's-paw. Ich will nicht ſein —büßer ſeyn, I won't be his last resource.

‖Lücker, V. Locker.

Lückicht, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling a gap.

Lückig, *adj.* and *adv.* having gaps.

Lüdchen, *n.* [-s] *dim.* of, and in familiar language for, Louiſe, Louisa.

1. ‖Lüdel, *f.* [rarely *m.*] [*pl.* -n] [from the low ludeln = ſaugen] 1) sucking-bottle [for babies]. †2) [in contempt] V. Tabakspfeife. 3) V. 2. Lache, Pfütze.

2. Lüdel, *f.* priming-powder.

Ludel=birn, *f.*, —horn, *n.* a priming-powder-case or horn.

‖Lüdeln, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to suck; † *it.* to swallow. Bier —, to swallow large quantities of beer. 2) [vulgar] to hum, to tune.

1. Lüder, *n.* [-s] [very low] [allied to Lotter in Lotterbube and to Laſter] riot, debauch. Sich dem — ergeben, im — liegen, to give one's self up to riot or debauchery, to lead a lewd or riotous life. *Fig.* a mean or debauched woman, a jade, †bitch, carrion.

Luder=kerl, *m.* a devil of a fellow, a great rogue or scoundrel. —leben, *n.* riotous life, a life of excess and debauchery. Ein — leben führen, to lead a lewd or riotous life.

2. Lüder, *n.* [-s] [allied to lotter = locker?] 1) the flesh of such animals as are not commonly eaten by man, chiefly horse-flesh. Das Pferd bekommt —, ſetzt — an, the horse gathers flesh, grows fat. 2) [chiefly] carcass, carrion; *it.* [am. hunters] strong-scented lure or bait. Syn. V. Aas.

Luder=hütte, *f.* a hut put up near a lure or bait for killing game. —krähe, *f.* carrion-crow, gore-crow. —platz, *m.* place to which wild beasts are allured by carrion, luring-place. —rabe, *m.* V. Aasgeier.

Lüderlich, *adj.* V. Liederlich.

1. Lüdern, *v. intr.* [V. 1. Luder] [very low] to live in excess and riot, to indulge in low debaucheries.

2. Lüdern, *v. tr.* [V. 2. Luder] to bait

with carrion or any strong-scented lure, to lure, to bait.

Lūdolph, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [a name of men] Ludolphus.

Ludovīka, *f.* [-'s or -kens, *pl.* -ken] [name of women, for Louiſe] Louisa.

Lúdwig, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [name of men] Lewis.

Ludwigs-kreuz, *n.*, **—orden,** *m.* cross, order of St. Lewis. **—ritter,** *m.* knight of the order of St. Lewis.

Lūf or **Lūv,** *f.* or **—ſeite,** *f.* [in seamen's lang.] loof or luff, weather-side, weather-gage. Die — halten, to keep the luff; die — gewinnen or abſtechen, to spring the luff; wir haben die — des andern Schiffs, our ship has the weather-gage of the other.

Luf-haum, *m.* luff-timber. **—braſſen,** *pl.* weather-braces. **—gierig,** *adj.* griping in the steerage or carrying a weatherly helm. **—halter,** *m.* Ein guter **—halter,** a ship that goes well with a side-wind. **—ſpann,** *m.* luff-frame. **—wall,** *m.* weather-shore. **—wärts,** *adv.* to windward. **—wärts das Ruder!** a-weather the helm!

1. **Lúft,** *f.* [*pl.* Lüfte] *dim.* Lüftchen, ‖ Lüftlein, *n.* [D. *lucht*, Sw. *luckt* = Geruch, Duft. Probably from **lüpfen, lüften,** so that it signified in general **das Wehende,** as the Gr. ἀήρ from ἄημι] 1) [in general] wind, and commonly a light wind, a breeze. Es geht gar keine —, es regt ſich kein Lüftchen, there is no wind, not the least breath of wind [stirring]; es darf ihn kein rauhes Lüftchen anwehen, he is sensible of the least cold breeze, he is very sensible of cold, he is a very effeminate man; ihr Haar flatterte in der —, her hair wantoned or played in the wind; ſanfte Lüfte, gentle airs. *Fig.* In die — [= vergeblich] ſprechen, to talk to no purpose, in vain. 2) [in physics, the fluid which we breathe] air. Feſte, fixe —, fixed air; —, friſche — ſchöpfen, an die — gehen, to take the air, an airing, to take some fresh air, [jocose] to air one's self; an die —, an die freie — ſtellen or thun, to expose to, to set in the open air, to air; — machen, — geben, to give air, to air; in freier —, in the open air; einen Streich in die — thun, to beat the air; in der — fahren oder ſegeln, to steer through the air in a balloon; in die —, in die Lüfte fahren, fliegen, to be blown up, to blow up; ſein Schiff in die — ſprengen, to blow up one's ship; an die —, an die friſche — gehen, to take the air; ſich — machen [durch Aufknöpfen] [in fam. lang.], to unbutton one's waistcoat or coat; einem Baume — machen, to prune, to lop a tree; der Wurzel eines Baumes — machen, to bare the root of a tree, to dig the earth about it in order to refresh it; einem Weinfaſſe — machen, to give vent to a wine-cask; die Lehre von der —, aerometry. ******Fig.* Einem — machen, to set any one free, to relieve, to disengage or rescue any one; ſich — machen, to disengage one's self, to make one's way, to break through; dieſes Mittel macht der Bruſt &c. —, that remedy eases or lightens the chest; ſeinem Herzen — machen, to unbosom one's self, to open one's heart; ſeinem Zorne — machen, to give one's anger vent; einem jungen Menſchen — laſſen, to leave a young man at large, not to restrain him; in die — ſpringen wollen, to be ready to jump out of one's skin [with joy &c.]. 3) breath. Einem die — benehmen, to take away any one's breath, to deprive any one of his breath; die — einziehen, to breathe in the air; wieder — bekommen or ſchöpfen, to begin to respire, to fetch breath again; nach — ſchnappen [in popular language], to pant for breath.

Luft-ader, *f.* V. Schlagader. **—art,** *f.* kind of air or gas. **—artig,** *adj.* having the nature of air, aeriform. **—bad,** *n.* air-bath [exposure of the body to the air]. **—ball, —ballon,** *m.* air-balloon, aerostat. **—beſchaffenheit,** *f.* state of the atmosphere, climate. **—beſchreiber,** *m.* aerographer. **—beſchreibung,** *f.* aerography. **—beſtändig,** *adj.* [in nat. philosophy] resisting the action of the air. **—bett,** *n.* a bag filled with air [to render persons buoyant in swimming]. **—bewohner,** *m.* [chiefly in poetry] inhabitant of the air, bird. **—bild,** *n.* phantom, a fancied vision. **—blaſe,** *f.* air-bladder, bubble; *it.* the bladder of a fish, air-bladder. **—blitzſtoff,** *m.* electricity of the air. **—blume,** *f.* epidendrum, flos aeris. **—deutung,** *f.* V. **—wahrſagerei. —dicht, —**dicht verſchließen, to close hermetically. **—druckwerk,** *n.* machine for compressing the air, pneumatic engine. **—elixir,** *n.* antiasthmatic elixir. **—erſcheinung,** *f.* 1) appearance in the air, meteor, phenomenon. 2) V. **—bild. —erſcheinungslehre,** *f.* meteorology. **—eſſe,** *f.* V. **—fang. —eſſenz,** *f.* antiasthmatic essence. **—fahrer,** *m.* V. **—ſchiffer. —fahrt,** *f.* aerial ascension, aerostatic journey or voyage. **—fang,** *m.* passage for the air, an air-hole. **—farbe,** *f.* air-colour, sky-blue. **—fenſter,** *n.* an aperture or a window for the purpose of admitting air. **—feſt,** *adj.* 1) V. **—dicht.** 2) V. **—beſtändig. —feuer,** *n.* 1) artificial fire-work which mounts into the air. 2) ignis fatuus, jack with a lantern, will with a wisp. **—förmig,** *adj.* having the form of air, aeriform. **—gattung,** *f.* V. **—art. —gebäude,** *n. fig.* aerial structure, castle in the air; *it.* chimera, phantom. **—gebild,** *n.* V. **—bild. —gefäß,** *n.* [in anatomy, in botany &c.] air-vessel. **—gefilde,** *pl.* [in poetry] the regions of the air, airy fields. **—gegend,** *f.* region of the air, aerial region. **—geiſt,** *m.* 1) ether. 2) aerial spirit. **—gemählde,** *n.* air-drawn picture. V. [the more usual word] **—bild. —geſäuert,** *adj.* V. **—ſauer. —geſchöpf,** *n.* creature living in the air, bird. **—geſchwulſt,** *f.* windy tumour, emphysema. **—geſicht,** *n.* V. **—bild. —geſtalt,** *f.* 1) air-shaped figure, V. **—bild.** 2) form of air. **—güte,** *f.* goodness, purity or salubrity of air. **—gütemeſſer,** *m.* eudiometer. **—gütemeſſung,** *f.* eudiometry. **—hahn,** *m.* a cock for admitting air. **—hauch,** *m.* breath of air. **—himmel,** *m.* V. **—kreis. —honig,** *m.* honey-dew, aerial honey. **—klappe,** *f.* valve for admitting or shutting out air. **—kopper,** *m.* V. Windkopper. **—körper,** *m.* aerial body or substance. **—kreis,** *m.* atmosphere. **—kugel,** *f.* 1) eolipile, V. Dampfkugel. 2) V. **—ball. —kunde,** *f.* aerology, aerometry, pneumatics. **—kundige,** *m.* aerologist. **—leer,** *adj.* void of air. **—lehre,** *f.* V. **—kunde. —lerche,** *f.* the common field-lark, sky-lark. **—loch,** *n.* air-hole, vent-hole. **—malz,** *n.* malt dried in the air. **—malzbier,** *n.* [rather unusual] porter. **—maſchine,** *f.* V. **—ball. —maſſe,** *f.* mass of air. **—materie,** *f.* aerial matter. **—meer,** *n.* [in poetry] ocean of air. **—meſſer,** *m.* 1) aerometer. 2) gasometer. 3) barometer. **—meßkunſt,** *f.* aerometry; pneumatics. **—perſpective,** *f.* the aerial perspective. **—pumpe,** *f.* 1) air-pump. 2) pneumatic engine. **—pumpenglas,** *n.*, **—pumpenglocke,** *f.* receiver of an air-pump. **—rand,** *m.* V. Geſichtskreis. **—raum,** *m* 1) space filled with nothing but air. 2) V. **—kreis.** 3) V. Spielraum. **—reich,** *n.* empire of air, airy realm. **—reiſe,** *f.* journey in an air-balloon; V. **—fahrt. —reiſende,** *m.* one who sails in an air-balloon; V. **—ſchiffer. —rohr,** *n.* V. Windbüchſe. **—röhre,** *f.* 1) air-tube. 2) [in anatomy] wind-pipe. **—röhrenaſt,** *m.* branch of the trachea. **—röhrenblutader,** *f.* bronchial vein. **—röhrenbruch,** *m.* bronchocele. **—röhrendeckel,** *m.* the epiglottis. **—röhrendrüſe,** *f.* bronchial gland. **—röhrenentzündung,** *f.* inflammation of the trachea or windpipe, quinsy. **—röhrenkopf,** *m.* the larynx. **—röhrenöffnung,** *f.* V. **—röhrenſchnitt. —röhrenſchlagader,** *f.* bronchial artery. **—röhrenſchnitt,** *m.* bronchotomy, tracheotomy, laryngotomy. **—röhrenſpalt,** *m.* glottis. **—ſalz,** *n.* saline particles floating in the air, aerial salt. **—ſauer,** *adj.* carbonic. **—ſäule,** *f.* column of air. **—ſäure,** *f.* carbonic acid, fixed air, aerial acid, mephitic gas. **—ſchacht,** *m.* [in mining] air-shaft. **—ſcheu,** I. *adj.* [in familiar language] afraid of the air. II. *f.* [in fam. language] dread of the air, aerophobia. **—ſchiff,** *n.* V. **—ball. —ſchiffer,** *m.* aeronaut. **—ſchiffkunſt, —ſchifferkunſt,** *f.* aerostatic science, aeronautics. **—ſchifffahrt,** *f.* aerial navigation. **—ſchifffahrtskunde,** *f.* V. **—ſchifferkunſt. —ſchloß,** *n.* castle in the air, air-built castle. **—ſchlöſſer bauen,** to build castles in the air. **—ſchöpfen,** *n.* respiration. **—ſchwebekunſt,** *f.* [not used] V. **—ſchifferkunſt. —ſchwärmer,** *m.* [in pyrotechnics] serpent. **—ſchwefel,** *m.* aerial sulphur. **—ſchwere,** *f.* specific gravity of the air. **—ſegel,** *n.* wind-sail. **—ſegler,** *m.* V. **—ſchiffer. —ſpringer,** *m.* caperer, jumper, tumbler, vaulter. **—ſprung,** *m.* leap from the ground, high leap, caper. **—ſprünge machen,** to caper, to cut capers. **—ſtäubchen,** *n.* atom. **—ſtein,** *m.* a meteoric stone, aerolite. **—ſtreich,** *m.* stroke in the air. **—ſtreiche thun,** to beat the air. **—ſtrich,** *m.* region or tract of air, climate. **—ſtrom,** *m.* current of air. **—theilchen,** *n.* particle of air. **—verdichter,** *m.* condenser. **—verdichtung, —verdickung,** *f.* condensation of air. **—verdünnung,** *f.* the rarefaction of air. **—wage,** *f.* air-poise. **—wägekunſt,** *f.* aerometry. **—wäger,** *m.* barometer. **—wahrſager,** *m.* one who practises aeromancy. **—wahrſagerei,** *f.* aeromancy. **—waſſer,** *n.* 1) water of the atmosphere, atmospheric water. 2) antiasthmatic liquor. **—wurzel,** *f.* V. Engelwurz. **—zapfer,** *m.* [in surgery] trocar. **—zeichen,** *n.* V. **—erſcheinung. —ziegel,** *m.* tile dried in the air. **—zieher,** *m.* ventilator. **—zug,** *m.* 1) current of air, thorough-draught. 2) V. **—loch. —zünder,** *m.* [in physics] pyrophorus.

2. **Lúft,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] or **Hans —** [in fam. or pop. lang.] a giddy, heedless or thoughtless young man, a harebrained fellow, airling.

Lüftchen, *n.*, *dim.* of **Luft,** which see.

1. **Lüften,** *v. tr.* to expose to the air, to air. Das Getreide —, to air, to winnow corn; ſich —, to take the air, an airing; *it.* to unbutton one's dress. Einen Baum —, to bare the roots of a tree, to dig about a tree; *it.* to prune, to lop a tree.

2. **Lüften** or **Lüpfen,** [L. *levare*, Fr. *lever*, Eng. *to lift*] *v. tr.* to raise up, to lift up. Ein Faß —, to raise a cask a little.

Lúfter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from 2. Lüften] [among nailers] nail-mould.

Lúftig, *adj.* and *adv.* open to a free current of air; *it.* consisting of air, airy, aerial. Ein —es Haus, a house in good air, a well-aired house; ein —er Körper, an aerial body; ein —es [= ſehr leichtes] Kleid, an airy habit or dress. **Fig.* Ein —er Menſch, a giddy, heedless, hare-brained man or fellow; es ſieht —bei ihm or um ihn aus, his affairs are in a bad state; das —e [im Charakter], airiness, levity.

‖**Lúftlein,** *n.*, *dim.* of Luft, which see.

1. **Lūg,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [instead of Loch] 1) hole; [am. hunters] place where the bear lies, couch, cave. 2) V. Luke.

2. **Lūg,** *m.* [-es] obsolete for Lüge; it is only used [in familiar or popular language] with Trug. — und Trug, falsehood and deceit; in der Welt iſt nichts, als — und Trug, the world is full of falsehood and deceit, full of illusion and fraud; auf nichts als — und Trug ausgehen, to meditate nothing but deceit or fraud, to have one's head full of fraud.

Luggold, *n.* V. Flittergold.

Lüge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] lie, falsehood. Eine — vorbringen, ſagen, to tell a lie, to utter a falsehood; Einen auf einer — ertappen, to take any one in a lie; eine — ausdenken, auf eine — ſinnen, to think on, to forge, to invent a lie; Einen —n ſtrafen, to give any one the lie; —n geſtraft werden, to be contradicted. *Prov.* —n haben kurze Beine, lies are soon found out.

Lügen-farbe, *f.* [in fam. lang.] deceitful, not genuine, counterfeit colour. —**feind,** *m.* an enemy to lying. —**fürſt,** *m.* V. —vater. —**geiſt,** *m.* 1) the spirit of lying, the devil. 2) a lying fellow, a great liar. —**geld,** *n.* fine imposed for defamation. —**maul,** *n.* V. Lügner. —**prediger,** *m.* lying preacher. —**prophet,** *m.* lying, false prophet. —**ſchmied,** *m.* forger of lies. —**vater,** *m.* the father of lies or lying, the devil. —**zeihung, —zicht,** *f.* the act of accusing any one of a lie. —**zunge,** *f.* lying tongue; *it.* liar.

Lügen, *v. intr.* obsolete and provincial for ſehen, ſchauen, which see.

Lügen, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* to lie, to utter a falsehood. Er hat gelogen, †er hat es in ſeinen Hals hinein gelogen, he is a liar. he lies in his throat; †er lügt, daß ſich die Balken biegen, he lies like a jockey, like a mountebank; daß ich nicht lüge [in familiar lang.], to speak the truth, indeed, truly. *Prov.* Wer weit her kommt, hat gut —, travellers have a privilege of lying, old men and far travellers may lie by authority. II. *v. tr.* Etwas —, V. Heucheln, II.

Lügenhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* lying, false.

Lügenhaftigkeit, *f.* lying disposition.

Lúgger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] lugger [a vessel carrying three masts with a running bowsprit and lug-sails].

Lügner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn,** *f.* a liar. Einen zum — machen [in familiar language], to give any one the lie.

Lügneriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* lying, false.

Luïschen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [*dim.* of Luiſe] Louisa.

Luïſe, *f.* [-ns, *pl.* -n] [name of women] Louisa.

Lúkas, V. Lucas.

Lúke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Loch] dormer-window; [on board of ships] hatch.

Luken-deckel, *m.* scuttle, cover or lid of a hatchway, trap-door. —**gitter,** *n.* gratings of the hatches. —**klappe,** *f.* V. —deckel

Lukéſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn,** *f.* inhabitant of Lucca. Die —, the Lucchese.

1. **Lúllen,** *v. tr.* [allied to lallen] Ein Kind in den Schlaf —, to lull a child asleep.

2. **Lúllen,** I. *v. tr.* Ein Kind —, to suckle, to nurse a child. II. *v. intr.* [in popular lang.] to suck.

Lúller, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn,** *f.* a person who lulls a child asleep.

Lúmmel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from the old lummeln = herabhangen; allied to lahm] [low] an awkward, clumsy fellow, a lubber, looby, clown.

Lúmmelei, *f.* an awkward, clumsy behaviour, awkwardness, clumsiness.

Lúmmelhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* awkward, clumsy.

Lúmmelhaftigkeit, *f.* V. Lümmelei.

Lúmmelicht, [said of paper, cloth &c.] *adj.* having no body, flimsy, flabby.

Lúmp, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [allied to Lumpen] [low] a shabby, beggarly fellow, a ragamuffin; *it.* a miserly fellow, a curmudgeon.

Lúmpzucker, *m.* V. Lumpenzucker.

Lúmpen, I. *v. tr.* [vulgar] Einen —, to treat any one as a ragamuffin, as a shabby fellow; ſich nicht — laſſen, to act generously, to display liberality. II. *v. intr.* [low, especially students' cant] to revel, to debauch, to indulge in, or abandon one's self to extravagances.

Lúmpen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Fr. *lambeau*, allied to Lappen] 1) rag, tatter. — ſammeln, to gather rags; ſeine Kleider ſind lauter —, his clothes are worn out to rags. *it.* clout, V. Küchen—. Syn. V. Hader. 2) V. —zucker.

Lumpen-baron, *m.* [low, in contempt] trumpery baron. —**buch,** *n.* [low, in contempt] a paltry book, a book of no value or worth at all. —**dichter,** *m.* [low, in contempt] paltry, wretched poet. —**ding,** *n.* [low] a mean or contemptible thing, a thing of no value, a thoroughly valueless trifle. —**fäule,** *f.* V. Faulbutte. —**frau,** *f.* a woman who collects or gathers rags, rag-woman. —**geld,** *n.* [in popular language] trifling expense. Etwas um ein —geld kaufen, to buy any thing dog-cheap, for a trifle. —**geſchenk,** *n.* [low] a poor, pitiful, paltry present. †—**geſchmeiß,** —**geſindel,** *n.* low rabble, pack of ragamuffins. —**handel,** *m.* 1) trade in rags 2) [in popular language] pitiful trade. —**händler,** *m.*, —**händlerinn,** *f.* dealer in rags †—**hund,** *m.* a scurvy, mean, contemptible fellow, a sorry scoundrel, a ragamuffin, tatterdemalion, loon. —**kammer,** *f.* [in papermills] a room where the rags are kept and picked. —**kerl,** *m.* V. —hund. —**kram,** *m.* [low] a paltry, pitiful, trumpery trade. —**krämer,** *m.*, —**krämerinn,** *f.* 1) V. —händler &c. 2) [low] a paltry, pitiful shopkeeper. 3) V. Trödler. —**mann,** *m.* V. —ſammler. —**meſſer,** *n.* [in paper-mills] rag-knife. —**mittel,** *n.* [low] a paltry, pitiful, wretched remedy or shift. —**neſt,** *n*, —**ort,** *m.* [low] a little paltry town or place. †—**pack,** *n.* V. —geſindel. —**papier,** *n.* paper made of rags, rag-paper. —**rauch,** *m.* smoke made by burning old rags. —**ſache,** *f.* [low] V. —ding —**ſammler,** *m.*, —**ſammlerinn,** *f.* a person that collects rags, rag-man, rag-woman. —**ſchneider,** *m.* 1) a cutter of rags. 2) V. —meſſer. 3) [low] a paltry, pitiful tailor. —**ſold,** *m.* [low] wretched, paltry pay. —**ſtampfe,** *f.* V. —trog. —**ſtreit,** *m.* [low] 1) a quarrel or dispute about a pin's head. 2) a quarrel between ragamuffins. —**trog,** *m.* trough in which the rags are stamped. —**volk,** *n.* [low] V. —geſindel. —**waare,** *f.* [low] bad, wretched, paltry merchandise, stuff, trash; *fig.* V. Lumpengeſindel. —**weib,** *n.* V. —frau. —**zeug,** *n.* [low] 1) bad, wretched, miserable stuff. 2) *Fig.* trash, stuff. —**zieher,** *m.* a worm [to unload a gun]. —**zucker,** [Lumpen in this sense perhaps = Klumpen] *m.* lump-sugar.

Lumperei, *f.* [in popular language] 1) any thing mean and contemptible, trifle, fiddle-faddle. Ueber eine —ſtreiten, to quarrel or dispute about a pin's head. 2) beggarliness, shabbiness.

Lúmpicht, *adj.* and *adv.* [in popular lang.] shabby, mean, contemptible, miserable; *it.* miserly, stingy, covetous.

Lúmpig, *adj.* and *adv.* ragged, tattered. —e Kleider, tattered clothes. *it.* mean, shabby.

Lúnde, *f.* V. Lunte.

Lúnge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Ital. *lonza*, allied to ſchlingen, from the old lingen = ſich leicht bewegen] lungs, [in animals] lights. Er leidet an der —, his lungs are affected; eine gute, geſunde — haben, to have good lungs. **Fig.* Aus voller — ſchreien, to cry or shout as loud as one can bawl or with all one's might; aus voller — lachen, to laugh immoderately, to split one's sides with laughing or laughter; frei von der — ſprechen, to speak frankly, freely, one's mind, without reserve.

Lungen-ader, *f.* V. 1) —blutader. 2) —ſchlagader. —**arzenei,** *f.* a pulmonic or pneumonic medicine, a pulmonic or pneumonic. —**balſam,** *m.* balsam for the lungs. —**band,** *n.* ligament of the lungs, pulmonary ligament. —**blaſe,** *f.*, *dim.* —**bläschen,** ‖—**bläslein,** *n.* vesicle of the lungs. —**blatt,** *n.* V. —flügel. —**blume,** *f.* 1) the cross-wort gentian. 2) common camomile. —**blutader,** *f.* pulmonary vein. —**drüſe,** *f.* bronchial gland. —**entzündung,** *f.* inflammation of the lungs, peripneumony. —**faul,** *adj.* rotten in the lungs, phthisical, [of horses] pursy, broken-winded. —**fäule,** *f.* rottenness of the lungs, consumption, phthisis. —**feuchtigkeit,** *f.* humour of the pleura. —**fieber,** *n.* pulmonary fever. —**flechte,** *f.* V. —moos. —**flügel,** *m.* lobe of the lungs. —**geflecht,** *n.* pulmonary plexus. —**geſchwür,** *n.* ulcer or abscess in the lungs. —**hieb,** *m.* cut at the lungs; *fig.* [low] taunt, sarcasm. Einem einen — hieb geben, to give any one a rub. —**kammer,** *f.* pulmonary ventricle. —**klee,** *m.* V. Bitterklee. —**krampf,** *m.* cramp or spasm in the lungs. —**krankheit,** *f.* disease of the lungs, pulmonary or pulmonic disease or disorder —**kraut,** *n.* lungwort, pulmonary. —**lappen,** *m.* V. —flügel. —**lehre,** *f.* pneumology. —**mittel,** *n.* pulmonic or pneumonic remedy, pneumonics, V. —arzenei. —**moos,** *n.* the lungwort or tree-lichen. —**muß,** *n.* hashed calf's lights. —**probe,** *f.* trial or experiment with the lungs [of a new-born and dead child]. —**pulsader,** —**ſchlagader,** *f.* pulmonary artery. —**ſchwindſucht,** —**ſucht,** *f.* pulmonary or pulmonic consumption. —**ſüchtig,** *adj.* afflicted with a pulmonic consumption, consumptive. Der —ſüchtige, pulmonic.

Lúnſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to lang, Lanze &c.] linch-pin.

Lúnte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [D. *lont* and *lompe*, perhaps = Lumpen] lunt, match [for firing a gun]. Eine brennende —, a burning or lighted match. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] — riechen, to smell a rat.

Lunten=horn, *n.* a horn in which the lighted match is kept. —kiſte, *f.* a box for matches. —recht, *n.* [obsolete and jocose] the right of the strongest. —ſchloß, *n.* match-lock. —ſtock, *m.* linstock.

Lúnze, *f.* [another form of Lunge] [among hunters] lights or pluck, V. 2. Geräuſch.

Lúpe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Leber, Lab, Klumy &c.] [in forges] bloom, loop.

Lúpfen, *v. tr.* V. 2. Lüften.

Lupine, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany] lupine.

1. Lúppe, V. Lupe.
Luppſtahl, *m.* spur-steel.

2. Lúppe, *f.* [Fr. *loupe*] microscope. V. Vergrößerungsglas. Ein Inſekt unter die — nehmen, to examine an insect with the magnifying-glass.

Lúrde, Lúrding, *f.* [allied to the L. *lorum* = Riemen] tarred line or cord with which the ropes on board of ship are wound round.

Lüſer, *f.* [*pl.* -] [from the provincial luſen = lauſchen] [among hunters] ear [of a stag].

Lúſt, *f.* [*pl* Lüſte], *dim.* Lüſtchen, ‖Lüſtlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [perhaps from the old northern *liosta* = ſtoßen] 1) pleasure. Sinnliche, fleiſchliche Lüſte, sensual, carnal pleasures; den Lüſten dienen, fröhnen, to indulge in sensual pleasure; ſeine — an etwas haben, to take pleasure, to delight in any thing; Etwas mit — thun, to do any thing with pleasure, to take pleasure in doing any thing; ſeine einzige — iſt das Studiren, his whole delight is study or in studying; Etwas mit — eſſen, to delight in eating any thing; wir wollen uns eine kleine — machen [in familiar language], let us make a little party of pleasure. 2) desire, inclination, mind. Seine —befriedigen, büßen, to satisfy one's desire; Etwas nach aller —, nach Herzens —genießen, to enjoy any thing to one's heart's content; —, [in fam. lang.] gute — haben, Etwas zu thun, to have a mind, a great or good mind to do any thing; er hat — zu dieſem Hauſe, he has a mind to or for that house; Einem — zu Etwas machen, to set any one agog upon any thing; es kam ihm or ihn die — an, nach Italien zu gehen, the fancy or humour took him to go to Italy; die — dazu iſt ihm vergangen, his longing is over; man hat ihm die — dazu benommen, they have put him out of conceit with it.

Luſt=aufwand, *m.* expenses of pleasure. —bad, *n.* bath taken for pleasure. —beet, *n.* V. —ſtück. —berg, *m.* an artificial hill, adorned with walks, hedges and plantations. —boot, *n.* gondola. —dirne, *f.* girl or woman of pleasure, prostitute. —erwekkend, *adj.* exciting or provoking desire, delicious. —fahrt, *f.* excursion in a carriage or by water [for pleasure]. —feuer, —feuerwerk, *n.* firework for diversion. —feuerwerker, *m.* firework-maker, fireworker. —feuerwerkskunſt, *f.* pyrotechnics. —gang, *m.* 1) walk for pleasure or amusement. 2) place for walking, pleasure-walk. —gänger, *m.* V. —wandler. —garten, *m.* pleasure-garden. —gärtner, *m.* a gardener who knows how to form and manage a pleasure-garden. —gebäude, *n.* V. —haus 1). —gebüſch, *n.* shrubbery, pleasure-ground. —gefecht, *n.* a fight for diversion. —gefilde, *n.* [in poetry] delicious plains. —gefühl, *n.* sentiment of pleasure, agreeable, delightful sensation. —gegend, *f.* a delicious, sweet country. —gehölz, *n.* park, grove. —gelag, *n.* banquet. —geſchrei, *n.* shouts of pleasure or delight. —gewächs, *n.* a plant for pleasure, that is, for ornament rather than use. —hain, *m.* pleasure-grove, V. —gehölz. —haus, *n.* 1) pleasure-house. 2) bawdy-house, brothel. —häuschen, *n.* a summer-house, a green arbour, a bower. —holz, *n.* V. —gehölz. —inſel, *f.* an artificial island. —jagd, *f.* chase for the sake of diversion. —kugel, *f.* a firework in the shape of a ball. —lager, *n.* a military encampment for the diversion of the prince. —lied, *n.* a gay, merry song. —ort, *m.* a [public] place of pleasure or for diversion. —platz, *m.* 1) V. —ort. 2) pleasure-ground. —raſen, *m.* bowling-green. —reiſe, *f.* journey or tour of pleasure. —reiſen, *v. intr.* to travel for one's pleasure. —reiten, *v. intr.* to take a ride on horseback [for one's pleasure]. —reiz, *m.* 1) charm, attraction. 2) [little used] a provocative to venery, aphrodisiac. —reizend, *adj.* 1) charming, attractive. 2) provoking venereal desire, aphrodisiac. —reizmittel, *n.* a provocative to venery, V. —reiz 2). —ritt, *m.* ride on horseback [for one's pleasure]. —ſchiff, *n.* pleasure-boat, pleasure-yacht. —ſchloß, *n.* country-house for a great man, castle of pleasure. —ſeuche, *f.* 1) venereal disease. 2) [in Scripture] inordinate lust. —ſitz, *m.* a favorite country-seat, V. also —ſchloß. —ſpiel, *n.* comedy. —ſpielartig, *adj.* as in comedies, comic. —ſpieldichter, *m.* a writer of comedy or comedies. —ſtück, *n.* the ornamental part of a garden, flower-border and the like. —trunken, *adj.* intoxicated with pleasure. —verderber, *m.* a trouble-feast. —wald, *m.* pleasure-wood, park. —wäldchen, *n.* shrubbery, V. —gehölz. —wandeln, *v. intr.* to take a walk, to walk for pleasure or amusement. —wandler, *m.*, —wandlerinn, *f.* a person who walks for pleasure or amusement, walker, [modern] promenader. —warte, *f.* a place of prospect, belvedere. —weg, *m.* pleasure-walk.

Lúſtbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [obsolete] agreeable, pleasant.

Lúſtbarkeit, *f.* amusement, diversion, rejoicing, merry-making.

Lüſtelei, *f.* fondness of dainties and delicacies, disposition towards gluttony.

Lüſten, *v. intr.* and [more usual] *imp.* Nach Etwas —, to lust after, to feel a desire for a thing, to desire, to list. Ich lüſte, es lüſtet mich ſehr darnach, I have a great mind to it, I have a great longing for it; es hat mich gar nicht gelüſtet, dahin zu gehen, I have had no mind at all to go thither; den Magen lüſtet nach Speiſe, the stomach has an appetite for meat. V. Gelüſten.

Lüſtern, *adj.* and *adv.* lusting after, longing for, having a fancy or imaginary desire for a thing. — nach Etwas ſeyn, to lust after, to covet any thing; er iſt — darnach, he has a longing desire for, his mouth waters at it; mit —en Augen, with a covetous eye; ein —es Auge auf Etwas werfen, to cast a covetous eye upon any thing; ſie iſt — or ſie hat ein Gelüſte [in popular lang.], she has a longing, she longs for something [said of a woman with child].

Lüſtern, *v. intr.* V. Gelüſten, Lüſten.

Lüſternheit, *f.* quality of lusting after &c., longing, eager desire, appetite; *it.* lust, lustfulness, sensual desire.

Lúſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) gay, merry, cheerful, sprightly, jolly. Ein —er Bruder, [in fam. lang.] ein Bruder —, a good, jovial companion, a merry or jolly blade; ein —er Kauz, a merry grig; —er Sinn, —e Gemüthsart, a cheerful temper, disposition or humour; —e Geſellſchaft, gay, merry, jolly company; ein —es Leben führen, — leben, to lead or live a merry or gay life; ein —es Lied, a merry or lively song; —! immer —! come on! go to! let us be merry! ſich — machen, to divert one's self, to make merry, to be gay; ſich über Einen — machen, to laugh at any one, to make a joke or a laughing-stock of, to banter any one. Syn. V. Aufgeräumt. 2) comical, droll, laughable, funny, ridiculous. Der —ſte Mann von der Welt, the most comical or funny man in the world; eine —e Geſchichte, a laughable story; — erzählen, to relate comically, pleasantly, humourously; er macht immer die —e Perſon, he always plays the jester or merry-maker.

Luſtigmacher, *m.* jester, buffoon, merry-maker.

Lúſtigkeit, *f.* 1) cheerfulness, gaiety, mirth, merriment. 2) something odd, something comical.

Lüſtling, *m.* lustling, V. Wollüſtling.

*Luſtrin, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] lustring [a species of glossy silk cloth].

*Lúſtrum, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Luſtra or Luſtren] [a space of five years] lustre, lustrum.

Lúth, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in seamen's lang.] square-sail-boom.

Lutheräner, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —inn, *f.* Lutheran.

Luthériſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Lutheran.

Lútherthum, *n.* [-es] Lutheranism.

*Lutiren, *v. tr.* [in chymistry] to close with lute, to lute.

Lútſchen, *v. intr.* [in Northern Germany] to suck [said of infants to whom a little linen bag, containing softened biscuit with sugar, is often given to quiet them].

Lutſchbeutel, *m.* V. Saugebeutel.

Lútſcher, *m.* 1) V. Saugebeutel. 2) —, —inn, one who sucks, especially a baby.

† or ‖Lútte, V. 2. Lotte.

Lútter, *m.* [-s] brandy of the first distillation.

Lüttich, *n.* [-s] [town of Belgium] Liege.

Lütticher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* an inhabitant of Liege.

Lúv, V. Loff.

*Luxuriös, *adj.* and *adv.* luxurious.

*Lúxus, *m.* luxury.

Luxus=artikel, *m.*, —waare, *f.* article of luxury.

Luzèrn, *n.* [-s] [town and canton of Switzerland] Lucerne.

Luzérne, V. Lucerne.

*Lyceíſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a scholar of a lyceum.

*Lyceúm, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Lyceen] [a higher institute or establishment for education] lyceum, college.

*Lýchnis, *f.* [in botany] lychnis.

Lydien, *n.* [-s] Lydia.

Lydier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* Lydian.

Lydiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Lydian.

*Lymphátiſch, *adj.* lymphatic.

*Lymphe, *f.* lymph. V. Blutwaſſer.

Lyncūr, *m.* V. Luchsſtein.

Lyōn, *n.* [pronounced with some as in the French, with others Liohn] [-s] [town of France] Lyons.

*Lȳra, *f.* [*pl.* Lyren] lyre.

Lyra-ſänger, —ſpieler, *m.* lyrist.

*Lȳrik, *f.* lyrical poetry.

*Lȳriker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] lyric poet.

*Lȳriſch, *adj.* lyric, lyrical. Ein—es Gedicht, a lyric poem or song; —e Gedichte, lyrics; ein —er Dichter, a lyric poet, a lyric.

M.

M, m, *n.* [a consonant] M, m.

Mäal, *n.* V. Mahl.

Maalbart, *m.* [-es, —bärte] V. Waldhammer.

Mäasliebe, *f.* V. Maßliebe.

Mäaß, *n.* V. Maß.

Maccabäer, *pl.* Maccabees.

*Maccaröni, [Italieniſche Rohrnudeln] *pl.* maccaroni.

Maccaröniſch, *adj.* [from the Ital. *maccaroni*, and the principal poem *Maccaronea* of the inventor of this species of poetry, in which two languages, Latin and Italian, or Latin and German &c. are mixed up in a comic manner.] Ein —es Gedicht, a macaronic poem.

Macedönien, *n.* [-s] Macedonia.

Macedönier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* Macedonian.

Macedöniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Macedonian.

*Maceratiōn, *f.* [in chymistry] maceration.

*Macerīren, *v. tr.* [in chymistry] to macerate.

Máchbar, *adj.* that may be made, done or effected, feasible, performable.

Máche, *f.* [in popular or low language] state of being made. Etwas in der — haben, to be occupied in making any thing, to get any thing made; in der — ſeyn, to be making, to be in hand; ich werde morgen Ihre Schuhe in die — nehmen, I shall take your shoes in hand, I shall set about your shoes to-morrow. †*Fig.* Einen in der — haben, to treat any one ill, to handle him roughly, to work him.

Máchen, [allied to the L. *facio*, *pago* (*pango*), Gr. *πήγ-νυμι*, also to the Gr. *μέγαρον*. Gemach, *μάχομαι* = etwas mit einander machen, i. e. kämpfen] I. *v. tr.* 1) [= hervorbringen, verfertigen &c.] to produce or effect, to make. Einen Tiſch, einen Rock, Schuhe &c. —, to make a table, a coat, shoes &c.; Gott hat Himmel und Erde gemacht, God has made heaven and earth; ein wohlgemachter or [more usual] wohlgebauter Mann, a well-made man; Käſe, Butter —, to make cheese, butter; Verſe — [mostly in a rather contemptuous sense], to compose or make verses; Bücher — [chiefly in contempt], to make or compile books; gemachtes Gold, artificial gold; †Kinder —, to beget children; †Einer ein Kind —, to get a woman with child; Feuer, ein Licht —, to light or kindle a fire, to light a candle; ſich ein Vermögen — [in familiar lang.], to collect wealth, to enrich one's self, to feather one's nest; er hat ſich im Handel Etwas gemacht [in fam. lang.], he has made a good deal of money in trade; er iſt ein gemachter Mann [in familiar language], he is a made man; Platz —, to make room; ein Geſchrei, einen Lärm — [in fam. language], to raise a cry, to make a noise; *it.* [in popular language] das Kind hat heute noch nichts gemacht, the child has not yet done his needs to-day. 2) *v. tr.* and *intr.* to do any thing in a certain manner. Etwas —, ſo gut als man kann, to do any thing as well as one can; — Sie damit, was Sie wollen, do with that whatever you please; was wollen Sie mit Ihrem Sohne —? what will you do with your son? was iſt damit, dabei zu —? what is to be done with, in it? ſo macht es Jeder, every one does the same or acts in the same manner; mache mir es nicht noch einmal ſo [in popular lang.]! do not do it a second time, don't let me catch you a second time! das iſt bald, leicht gemacht, that is soon, easily done; gemeinſchaftliche Sache mit Einem —, to join interest with any one; der Kranke kann es nicht mehr lange — [rather low], the sick man cannot live much longer, must soon die; was — Sie [in familiar language for wie befinden Sie ſich]? how do you do, how are you? was macht der Patient? how does the patient do? 3) to be the active cause or occasion of the change of any state. Ein Haus —, to keep house, *it.* to live in a hospitable, in a grand style; er machte den Anfang damit, daß er ſagte &c., he began by saying &c.; Anſtalt[en] zu Etwas —, to make arrangements or preparations for any thing; Einen zu ſeinem Freunde —, to make a person one's friend; ich habe ihn aus einem Feinde zu meinem Freunde gemacht, from an enemy I have made him my friend; Einen zum König — [in a rather fam. style], to make any one a king; Einen zum Doktor — [in a somewhat fam. style], to make any one a doctor, to doctorate any one; Einen zum Grafen — [in a rather fam. style], to create any one a count or earl; ein Mädchen zu ſeiner Frau — [in fam. lang.], to marry a young woman; †ein Mädchen zur Hure —, to debauch a girl; Einen zum Sklaven —, to make a slave of, to enslave any one; zu einem Königreiche —, to erect into a kingdom; ſich Kummer —, to grieve, to sorrow, to fret; Einem Verdruß, Freude —, to cause any one vexation, to vex any one, to cause any one joy; Einem Hoffnung —, to put any one in hope, to make any one hope; Spaß —, to joke, to jest; Ernſt — [in familiar lang.], to turn to earnest, to shew or prove that one is in earnest, that one does not joke, *it.* to engage in any thing with earnestness or zeal; Einen krank, reich —, to make any one ill, rich; ſich naß —, to get wet; ſich rein —, to clean one's self; ſich bei Einem beliebt, verhaßt —, to ingratiate one's self with any one, to incur any one's hatred, to render one's self odious to any one; Etwas fertig —, to finish any thing, to put the last or finishing hand to any thing; Einen glauben —, daß &c., to make any one believe that &c.; ſich viel zu ſchaffen — [in familiar language], to cause one's self much trouble; das machte, daß er weinte, that made him weep or cry; was macht [better thut] das? what matters it, what of that? das macht nichts [better hat nichts zu ſagen], that is no matter, that matters not, that is of no consequence; er macht es mir zu lange [in fam. lang.], he tires or wearies me; die Sonne macht warm, the sun is warm; Durſt or durſtig —, to make thirsty; das hat mir Kopfweh gemacht, that has given me the head-ache; das macht [better das kömmt daher], daß er zu leichtgläubig iſt, it is that he is, that comes from his being too credulous; das macht mir nichts [in familiar language], that is nothing to me, that is indifferent to me; ſich viel, wenig aus Etwas —, to care much, little for a thing; ſich nichts daraus —, not to care for it, not to regard it; ich weiß nicht, was ich aus ſeinem Benehmen, aus ſeiner Antwort &c. — ſoll [in familiar lang. for wie ich es, ſie erklären ſoll], I know not what to make of his behaviour, of his answer. 4) [chiefly in familiar lang.] to represent by words, gestures or action &c. Dieſer Schauſpieler macht den Liebhaber &c. ſehr gut, this performer acts the lover, or the part of the lover very well; ſeine Rolle gut —, to act one's part well; den großen Herrn —, to carry it high, or stately; eine Sache ärger — [als ſie iſt], to exaggerate any thing; er iſt nicht ſo reich, als man ihn macht, he is not so rich as people make him or would have it; er machte [ſtellte] ſich krank, he shammed an illness; Einem eine Sache ſehr leicht — [= als leicht ſchildern], to represent a thing as very easy to any one; Einen zum Verbrecher —, to give any one out for a criminal, to declare any one to be a criminal. 5) [in familiar language, for zurechtmachen] to fit for use, to prepare, to get ready, to adjust, to arrange, to dress. Holz —, to cleave wood; das Bett, den Kaffee &c. —, to make the bed, the coffee &c.; ſich die Haare —, — laſſen, to dress one's head, to get one's head dressed; — Sie uns Etwas zu eſſen, das Mittageſſen auf vier Uhr, dress us some victuals, get the dinner ready by four o'clock. 6) *v. intr.* [in popular lang.] to make haste, to hasten. Mache, daß du gehſt, daß du fortkömmſt! get you gone, be gone, get away! mache doch, mache fort, make haste, pray make haste! mache, ſonſt gehe ich, be quick, make haste or I shall go away. 7) to perform walking or travelling. Einen weiten Weg —, to make a long way, to go a great way; des Tages 10 Meilen —, to walk or travel ten miles a day. 8) to come or amount to. Drei mal drei macht neun, three times three are nine; wie viel macht ein Pfund Schillinge? how many shillings has a pound? was macht die Rechnung? how much does the reckoning come to?

II. *v. r.* ſich —, *a*) [applied to persons] [in fam. lang.] ſich davon, ſich aus dem Staube —, ſich fort —, to depart quickly, to hasten away, to run away, to get away, to take to one's heels, to scamper away; ſich auf die Seite —, to abscond, to withdraw or to absent one's self in a private manner; ſich auf den Weg —, to set out, to set off, to depart; ſich zu Jemand — or aufmachen, to betake one's self or to go to any one; ſich an Jemand — [in familiar language], to approach, to accost any one, to apply to any one, *it.* to attack, to banter or jeer any one; ſich an, über Etwas —, ſich darüber her — [in fam. lang.], to set about any thing, to begin, to take in hand; die Räuber machten ſich über unſer Gepäck her, the robbers fell upon our baggage; ſich begierig an das Mittageſſen —, to make an eager set to upon the dinner. *b*) [applied to things] [in familiar language] Die Sache hat ſich ſchon gemacht, the affair is already arranged or settled; das Geſpräch machte ſich ganz natürlich, the conversation was begun and continued in a very natural or simple manner; es macht ſich nicht, läßt ſich nicht —, it is not practicable, not to be done; das macht ſich gut, that presents itself well, looks well; es wird ſich —, it will do.

Machwerk, *n.* [in contempt] work, workmanship. Elendes —, wretched, miserable workmanship.

Mächer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* maker [only used in composition, as: Uhr—, watch-maker; Hut—, hatter &c.].

Macherlohn, *m.* money paid for the

making of any thing [especially of clothes]. So viel an —lohn, so much for the make.

Macherei, *f.* 1) [chiefly in contempt] act of making [in composition, Gold—, the making of gold, alchymy]. 2) [rather low or in contempt] manner of making any thing, work, workmanship. Das iſt eine elende —, that is bungling work.

***Ma[c]chiavèlliſch**, *adj.* machiavelian.

***Ma[c]chiavellism**, [by some pronounced with the German guttural sound of ch as in Machen, by others as in the Italian] *m.* [-s] machiavelism.

***Ma[c]chiavelliſt**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] machiavelian.

Mácht, *f.* [*pl.* Mächte] [allied to mögen, which see] 1) force, strength, power, might. Mit aller —, with all one's might, with might and main; über — eſſen [in fam. lang.], ſchreien &c., to eat, to cry beyond measure, excessively, immoderately; mit — durchbrechen, to break forcibly through. *Fig.* ability, natural or moral. Ich habe —, zu thun, was ich will, I have the power of doing what I please; das ſteht nicht in meiner —, that is not in my power; einer Sache — haben, — darüber haben, to have a power over any thing, to have it in one's power to dispose of any thing; die — der Liebe, the force or power of love; ein König hat eine große —, a king has a great power, sway or authority; ſich zur höchſten — emporſchwingen, to rise to supreme or sovereign authority or power; der — eines Fürſten unterworfen ſeyn, to be under the power or dominion of any prince; er hat —, zu ſtrafen, he has the power of punishing; Einem — zu Etwas geben, ertheilen, to give any one power or authority, to authorize any one to do any thing; aus unumſchränkter —, with absolute or sovereign power; Etwas aus eigener — thun, to do any thing from one's own private authority, of one's own head. Syn. Macht, Gewalt. Macht is the moral and physical power of acting, and implies the right of so doing. Gewalt is the power of compelling others, and is also a moral and physical force, but is opposed to right; for we say: Gewalt geht vor Recht. 2) [any thing powerful] *a*) an army, a host, a military force. Eine große — auf die Beine bringen, to raise a great or powerful army; die — Frankreichs, the forces of France. *b*) a celestial or invisible being invested with great authority. Die himmliſchen Mächte, the celestial powers. *c*) the sovereign of a state or the state or nation governed. Die europäiſchen Mächte, the powers of Europe; Großbritannien iſt eine große —, Great-Britain is a great power; die kriegführenden Mächte, the belligerant powers.

Macht=blume, *f.* daffodil-lily. —**bote**, *m.* ambassador, minister, plenipotentiary. —**brief**, *m.* power of attorney, V. Vollmacht. —**erklärung**, *f.* declaration from a high power. —**geber**, *m.*, —**geberinn**, *f.* the person who gives a power of attorney. —**gewalt**, *f.* absolute power, despotism. —**haber**, *m.* V. Gewalthaber. —**handlung**, *f.* an act of authority or power. —**heil**, *n.* [in botany] 1) creeping groundsel. 2) V. —kraut. —**herr**, *m.* potentate, despot. —**herrſcher**, *m.* despot. —**kraut**, *n.* golden rod, or Saracen's woundwort. —**lilie**, *f.* V. —blume. —**los**, *adj.* and *adv.* deprived or destitute of power, powerless. Ein —loſer Menſch, a person without power or authority. *Fig.* impotent, feeble. Ein —loſes Geſchöpf, a weak, feeble creature. —**loſigkeit**, *f.* want of power, impotence, weakness, feebleness. —**raub**, *m.* usurpation. —**räuber**, *m.* usurper. —**ſprecher**, *m.* dictator. —**ſprecherei**, *f.* dictatorial behaviour. —**ſprecheriſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* dictatorial. —**ſprecherwürde**, *f.* dictatorial dignity. —**ſpruch**, *m.* authoritative sentence, peremptory, positive determination or decision. Einen —ſpruch thun, to decide by authority, to be positive. —**voll**, *adj.* very powerful. —**vollkommenheit**, *f.* plenitude of power, supreme power or authority, sovereignty. —**wort**, *n.* 1) word of power, absolute command, positive decision, V. —ſpruch. 2) word possessed of peculiar force and emphasis, emphatical, energetical word. —**zeichen**, *pl.* insignia or emblems of power.

Mächtig, I. *adj.* and *adv.* 1) mighty, powerful. Seiner Leidenſchaften — ſeyn, to have the command or control of one's passions, to be master of one's self; —e Arzenei, a powerful, efficacious medicine; ein —er Fürſt, a powerful prince; einer Perſon oder Sache — werden, to make one's self master of any person or thing; nicht eines Pfenniges — ſeyn, not to possess a farthing, not to be worth a farthing; einer Sprache — ſeyn, to be master of a language, to have the mastery of it. 2) strong, stout, large. Eine —e Bruſt, a strong, large breast; —e Umriſſe, bold outlines; ein —es Haus, —er Berg, a very large, a vast, a mighty house or edifice, a very high mountain; der Elephant, dieſes —e Thier, the elephant, this huge animal. II. *adv.* in a great degree, very, mighty. — viel Geld haben, to have a vast deal of money; — reich, very, immensely rich.

Mächtigkeit, *f.* 1) powerfulness. 2) substance, thickness. Die — eines Kohlenlagers, the richness [thickness] of a coal-mine, of a coal-stratum.

***Mácis**, *f.* V. Muskatenblüthe.

Máck, [probably from mengen] [only in the vulgar phrase:] Hack und —, tag-rag and bobtail, V. Hack.

Máckel, Mäckler, V. Makel, Mäkler.

Máckente, *f.* V. Fliegenente.

Mäckern, V. Mockern.

***Maculatúr**, V. Makulatur.

Mädchen, Mädchen, ‖Mägdlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in pop. or low lang. Mädel, *gen.* -s, *pl.* - or -s] [*dim.* of the old Maid or of Magd] 1) girl. Kleines —, little girl; öffentliche —, women of the town, prostitutes; †den — nachlaufen, to run after the girls. Syn. V. Jungfer. 2) mistress, sweet-heart. Da iſt ſein —, there is his sweet-heart or mistress. 3) lady's maid, waiting-woman, V. Kammer—.

Mädchen=anſtalt, *f.* institution for [the education of] young girls, boarding-school for young ladies. —**bruſt**, *f.* the breast or bosom of a girl. —**erziehung**, *f.* education of young girls. —**geſtalt**, *f.* figure of a girl. —**jäger**, *m.* [low] one who runs after the girls. —**kraut**, *n.* the small periwinkle. —**lehrer**, *m.* institutor or instructor of young girls. —**raub**, *m.* the rape of a girl. —**räuber**, *m.* ravisher. —**ſchule**, *f.* school for young girls. —**ſommer**, *m.* V. Nachſommer; *it.* V. Sommerfäden. —**treue**, *f.* faithfulness or fidelity of a girl. —**verführer**, *m.* seducer of girls or young women. —**volk**, *n.* [jocose or in contempt] the girls.

Mädchenhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* like or befitting a girl, girlish.

Mädchenhaftigkeit, *f.* girlish manners, girlishness, girlish timidity or bashfulness.

Mäde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Fr. *mite*, probably from the Goth. maitan, old Germ. meten = ſchneiden and consequently also = nagen] maggot, mite; *it.* worm.

Maden=beere, *f.* raspberry. —**freſſer**, *m.* the lesser ani, the razor-billed black-bird [crotophaga ani, Linn.]. —**kraut**, *n.* the soapwort. —**ſack**, *m.* worm-bag [a contemptible expression for the human body]. —**wurm**, *m.* a worm found in the bowels, ascaris.

Mädel, *n.* 1) V. Mädchen. 2) [not used in the plural] [in botany] Das ſchöne — marvel of Peru, four o'clock-flower, mirabilis.

Mäder, *m.* [-s] [in mineralogy] guhr.

Mäder, V. Mähder.

Madéra, 1) *n.* [-'s] Madeira [the island]. 2) *m.* or —**wein**, *m.* Madeira-wine.

Mädig, *adj.* full of mites, maggoty.

Mädling, *m.* [-es] a sort of white grapes.

***Madrepóre**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] madrepore.

***Madreporít**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] or **Madreporſtein**, *m.* madreporite.

***Madrigál**, *n.* [-es *pl.* -e] madrigal.

***Magazín**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) magazine, ware-house, store-house. 2) the boot or wicker-basket of a stage-coach. 3) magazine, review.

Magazin=aufſeher, —verwalter, *m.* warehouse-keeper.

Mágd, *f.* [*pl.* Mägde] [from the old G. and A. Sax. *magan* = erzeugen, machen. Goth. magus = Sohn (Gael. Mac = Sohn) and magaths = Tochter]. 1) [obsolete and in poetry] a young unmarried woman, a maid, maiden, a virgin. Syn. V. Jungfer. 2) [commonly] maid-servant, [especially] servant of all work, V. Dienſtmagd. 3) [in botany] Braune Mägde, V. Feuerröschen.

Magd=dienſt, *m.* the business or service of a maid-servant. —**kraut**, *n.* V. Mägdekraut. —**liebe**, *f.* [in botany] stinking camomile. —**lohn**, *m.* the wages of a maid-servant.

Mägde=baum, *m.* sabine or savine-tree. —**bein**, *n.* V. Häkſe. —**blume**, *f.* camomile. —**hülle**, *f.* [in botany] V. Machtheil 1). —**kraut**, *n.* the common feverfew or motherwort. —**krieg**, *m.* 1) [in the history of ancient Bohemia] the war of the [Bohemian] virgins or [Bohemian] amazons. 2) [in botany] the common dyer's genista or broom. —**palme**, *f.* V. Mädchenkraut.

Magdaléna, [-'s, *pl.* Magdalenen] **Magdaléne**, [-ns, *pl.* -n] *f.* [name of women] Magdalen.

Mägdlein, *n.* V. Mädchen.

Magellāniſche Meerenge, *f.* the straits of Magellan.

Mägen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* - and † Mägen] [from the old magan = erzeugen, ernähren] stomach. Der erſte — [der wiederkäuenden Thiere], the first stomach [in ruminating animals], the paunch; der zweite —, the second stomach, the bonnet, cap, bag-net; der dritte —, the third or ruminating stomach, maw; der vierte —, the fourth stomach, rennet-bag; der zweite — [eines Vogels], gizzard; einen guten — haben, to have a good stomach, to digest well, *fig.* [in popular lang.] to put up an affront, to brook an affront; am — leiden, to have a weak stomach, to have a bad digestion. *Prov.* Einem hungrigen — iſt nicht gut predigen, a hungry belly has no ears.

Magen=ader, *f.* stomachic vein. —**arzenei**, *f.* stomachic medicine, stomachic. —**balſam**, *m.* stomachic balsam. —**beſchwerung**, *f.* crudity, indigestion. —**brei**, *m.* gastric juice, chyle. —**brennen**, *n.* heartburn, cardialgy. —**bruch**, *m.* a rupture of the stomach, gastrocele. —**bürſte**, *f.* [in surgery] a brush for cleansing the stomach. —**drücken**,

n. a spasmodic pressure upon the stomach, cardialgy. —**drüſe**, *f.* pancreas. —**elixir**, *n.* elixir for the stomach, stomachic elixir. —**entzündung**, *f.* inflammation of the stomach. —**eſſenz**, *f.* a preparation to assist digestion, stomachic essence. —**fieber**, *n.* gastric or epigastric fever. —**geflecht**, *n.* choroid plexus of the stomach. —**geſchwulſt**, *f.* expansion or swelling of the stomach. —**grund**, *m.* the bottom of the stomach. —**haut**, *f.*, *dim.* —**häutchen**, *n.* tunic or membrane of the stomach. —**huſten**, *m.* stomachic or epigastric cough. —**klee**, *m.* V. Bitterklee, Fieberklee. —**krampf**, *m.* spasm in the stomach. —**krankheit**, *f.* disorder of the stomach. —**kranzſchlagader**, *f.* stomachic coronary. †—**krätzer**, *m.* very bad wine, V. Krätzer 2). —**küchlein**, *n.* stomachic lozenge. —**latwerge**, *f.* stomachic electuary. —**mittel**, *n.* V. —**arzenei**. —**mixtur**, *f.* stomachic mixture. —**morſelle**, *f.* V. —**küchlein**. —**mund**, *m.* orifice of the stomach; *it.* oesophagus. —**nerve**, *f.* stomachic nerve. —**pflaſter**, *n.* plaster for the stomach. *Fig.* [in pop. lang., in jest] a good piece of bread or slice of meat [for the benefit of the stomach]. —**pille**, *f.* stomachic pill. —**pulsader**, *f.* stomachic artery. —**pulver**, *n.* stomachical powder. —**rand**, *m.* border of the stomach. —**reiz**, *m.* irritation of the stomach. —**ſaft**, *m.* gastric juice. —**ſalbe**, *f.* salve for the stomach. —**ſäure**, *f.* the acid of the stomach; *it.* [an acid eructation from the stomach] oxyregmy. —**ſchärfe**, *f.* acrimony of the stomach. —**ſchlund**, *m.* V. —**mund**. —**ſchmerz**, *m.* pain in the stomach. —**ſchwäche**, *f.* atony of the stomach, dyspepsy. —**ſtärkend**, *adj.* strengthening to or beneficial for the stomach, stomachical. Ein —**ſtärkendes Mittel**, a stomachic. —**ſtärkung**, *f.* cordial for the stomach, stomachic. —**ſtein**, *m.* bezoar. —**tinktur**, *f.* stomachic tincture. —**tropfen**, *pl.* drops for the stomach, stomachic drops. —**waſſer**, *n.* cordial for the stomach. —**weh**, *n.* V. —**ſchmerz**. —**wein**, *m.* strong wine, or wine prepared with certain wholesome herbs or simples, taken to assist digestion. —**wurſt**, *f.* a sausage inclosed in the stomach of a pig, haggess. —**wurz**, —**wurzel**, *f.* 1) V. Fieberwurzel. 2) V. Kalmus.

Mäger, *adj.* and *adv.* [Fr. *maigre*, L. *macer*, Gr. *μαχρός* = lang. From the old **magan** = wachſen, machen]. 1) [opposed to fat] meager, lean. — **ſeyn, werden**, to be, to grow lean or thin; **Einen — machen**, to make any one grow thin or lean; —**es Geſicht**, lean, thin, meager face; **ein —es Pferd**, a lean horse; **das —e** [am Fleiſche], the lean; **er iſt ein wenig —**, he is rather thin. Syn. V. Hager. *Fig.* —**er Boden**, meager, lean, poor, barren soil; **eine —e Mahlzeit**, a poor, meager, pitiful meal or repast; **ein —es Vergnügen**, a poor, pitiful pleasure; **ein —es Gedicht**, a poor, lean poem; **die Zeitungen ſind —**, the newspapers are meager, sterile or poor, barren of [any important] news; **Einen — belohnen**, to reward any one poorly. *Prov.* **Ein —er Vergleich iſt beſſer, als ein fetter Prozeß**, agree, for the law is costly. 2) [opposed to **dicht**, close, thick] thin. **Die Saat ſteht —**, the corn is thin.

Mägerkeit, *f.* meagerness, leanness.

Mägern, *v. intr.* to grow thin or lean.

Mägern, *v. tr.* to make thin or lean.

***Magie**, *f.* magic.

***Mägier**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] magian.

***Mägiker**, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] magician, enchanter, necromancer.

***Mägiſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* magic, magical.

***Magiſter**, *m.* [-s, *pl* -] master of arts; [in mathematics] — **Matheſeos**, Pythagoric theorem.

Magiſterhut, *m.* the cap of a master of arts.

***Magiſtránz**, *f.* [in botany] V. Meiſterwurz.

***Magiſträt**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] the magistrates [as a body], the court of aldermen, the civic or town authorities; *it.* V. —**sperſon**.

Magiſtrats-amt, *n.*, —**würde**, *f.* magistracy. —**perſon**, *f.* magistrate.

***Magiſtratur**, *f.* [*pl.* -en] magistracy.

***Mágna-Chárta**, *) *f.* [in English history] magna-charta.

***Magnät**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a nobleman or peer in Poland and Hungary, magnate.

***Magnéſie**, *f.* magnesia, V. Bitterſalzerde.

***Magnéſiummetall**, *n.* [-s] magnesium.

***Magnét**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] magnet, loadstone. **Den — einfaſſen**, to arm a loadstone; **mit dem — beſtreichen**, to rub with a loadstone.

Magnet-eiſen, *n.* magnetic iron. —**nadel**, *f.* magnetic needle. —**ſtäbchen**, *n.* magnetic bar of iron. —**ſtein**, *m.* magnetic pyrite.

***Magnétiſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* magnetic. —**e Kraft**, magnetic force; **dem Eiſen die —e Kraft mittheilen**, to magnetize iron.

***Magnetiſíren**, *v. tr.* to magnetize [iron; a patient].

***Magnetísm**, or **Magnetísmus**, *m.* magnetism. **Thieriſcher —**, animal magnetism.

***Magnificénz**, *f.* [an obsolescent title] magnificence. **Euer —!** your magnificence!

***Magnólie**, *f.* or **Magnolienbaum**, *m.* the laurel-leaved tulip-tree, magnolia.

***Mägot**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] baboon.

Mägſamen, *m.* [-s] poppy-seed.

‡**Magſchaft**, *f.* [from the old **magan** = erzeugen, V. Magd] kindred, affinity.

Magyär, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] Magyar.

Magyäriſch, *adj.* Magyar. **Der —e Volksſtamm**, the Magyar race.

Mahagónibaum, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -bäume] mahogany-tree.

Mahagóniholz, *n.* [-es] mahogany-wood.

Mahd, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [from **mähen**] 1) the act of mowing. 2) swath. —**en ſchlagen**, **das Gras zu —en ſchlagen**, to lay or cut the grass in swaths; **die —en zerſtreuen**, to spread the grass or the swaths. 3) as much as a man can mow in one day, a mower's day's-work.

Mähder, Mähder, *m.* V. Mäher.

Mähderei, *f.* the mowers.

Mähdig, *adj.* subject to the process of mowing [only in composition, as **zwei —**, destined to be mown twice a year &c.].

Mähen, I. *v. tr.* [allied to the provincial **meten, meiten** = ſchneiden (V. Metzger), Lat. *metere*, Med.-Lat. *madere*] to mow. **Gras &c. —**, to mow grass; **einen Luſtgang —**, to mow a walk. *Fig.* **Der Tod mäht die Menſchen**, death mows down men. II. *v. intr.* [in the manege] to race.

Mäh-feld, *n.* 1) a mown field. 2) grassy bottom of a ditch or dike. —**zeit**, *f.* mowing time.

Mäher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] mower.

Mäherlohn, *m.* mower's wages.

1. **Mähl**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Sax. *mala*, allied to **machen** = verbinden, V. Gemahl].

Mahl-ſchatz, *m.* V. Brautſchatz. —**ſchloß**, *n.* padlock, V. Vorlegeſchloß.

2. **Mähl**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* **Mahle** or **Mähler**] [from **mahlen** = zerreiben, kleinmachen, hence originally a piece, a single thing] 1) [in general] a certain mark, sign or token. — **an einem Baume**, mark of a tree; **Mähler** [Grenzzeichen], boundaries; — **zum Schießen, Werfen &c.**, aim, butt, mark; — [auf dem Körper], mole, V. Mutter—; **blaues —**, a black and blue mark, a contusion; — **und Un— ſpielen**, to play at cross and pile; [in ship-building] **das** — or **die Mall**, mould. Syn. **Mahl, Zeichen**. A **Zeichen** can be something audible and tangible; a **Mahl** is always something visible. A **Mahl** is intended as a remembrance of something past; but a **Zeichen** can be of the present or the future. 2) [denoting the repetition of any act] time. **Zum letzten —**, for the last time; **kein einziges —**, not once; **ein — für alle —**, once for all; **für dieſes —**, for [this] once; **für kein—**, not even for once; **zu verſchiedenen —en**, at different times; **wie viel —?** how many times? **drei —**, three times; **alle —**, every time, always. 3) [from **mahlen**, Fr. *mâcher* = kauen?] meal, repast, banquet, V. Gaſt—.

Mahl-art, —**barte**, *f.* an axe or hatchet for marking trees. —**baum**, *m.* a tree that has been marked, [in watermills] V. Fachbaum. —**blatt**, *n.* a playing-card-maker's pattern, a stanfile. —**boden**, *m.* [in ship-building] mould-loft or moulding-loft. —**eiſen**, *n.* V. —**art**. —**graben**, *m.* a ditch serving as a mark or boundary, V. Grenzgraben. —**grube**, *f.* a pit serving as a mark or boundary. —**hammer**, *m.* V. Forſthammer. —**haufen**, *m.* V. Grenzhaufen. —**holz**, *n.* [among bakers] a piece of wood for marking bread. —**hügel**, *m.* V. Grenzhügel. —**kraut**, *n.* 1) V. Schlüſſelblume. 2) V. Geißbart. —**pfahl**, *m.* V. Grenzpfahl. —**ſäule**, *f.* V. Grenzſäule. —**ſtein**, *m.* 1) a monumental stone. 2) a stone marked with signs and figures serving as a merestone, a merestone, land-mark, V. Grenzſtein. —**zeichen**, *n.* 1) mark, sign. 2) butt V. Ziel, Scheibe. —**zeit**, *f.* meal, repast. **Des Tags zwei —zeiten halten**, to take or eat two meals a day; **eine gute —zeit halten** or **einnehmen**, to make or eat a good meal, dinner &c.; **eine herrliche —zeit**, a rich entertainment, banquet.

1. **Mählen**, [from **Mahl** = Zeichen] I. *v. tr.* to paint. **Einen Berg, einen Soldaten —** [= to draw or make a picture of a mountain, soldier], to paint a mountain, a soldier; **ſich — laſſen**, to get one's picture drawn, to sit for one's picture; **auf Glas —**, to paint upon glass, to anneal; **auf Holz —**, to paint on wood; **in Waſſer, mit Waſſer —**, to paint in water-colours, to limn; **mit Oelfarben, in Oel —**, to paint in oil; **auf naſſen Kalk —**, to paint in fresco; **ſich das Geſicht —**, to paint one's face, to paint. *Fig.* to describe, to represent or exhibit to the mind, to depict. **Der Dichter mahlt die Tugenden ſeines Helden mit glühender Sprache**, the poet depicts the virtues of his hero in glowing language; **die Leidenſchaften —**, to paint the passions; **er mahlt uns in ihm einen Helden, der &c.**, in speaking of him he gives to us the image of a hero, who &c. Syn. **Mahlen, Schildern, Zeichnen**. Objects are **gezeichnet** when nothing but the external outlines are delineated. We **zeichnen** both surfaces and solids. By **mahlen** bodies are represented on surfaces and in colours suited to them. **Schildern** implies the delineation of something ac-

*) Those words in which the letters **gn** occur are generally pronounced like the English termination **ng**; thus, **Magnus, Mangneſie**, &c.

cording to its peculiar and characteristic features. II. *v. r.* ſich —, to present one's self. Des Mondes Bild mahlte ſich auf dem Spiegel des See's, the moon presented herself or reflected her image on the surface of the lake; er mahlt ſich in ſeinen Werken, he is seen in his works; in dieſem Kopfe mahlt ſich die Welt anders, als &c., he has quite another idea of the world than &c.

2 **Mahlen,** *v. tr.* [from Mahl = kleiner Theil] 1) [in general, to break and reduce to fine particles or powder by friction] to grind [coffee &c.]. Gemahlenes Gold, water-gold, painter's gold. 2) [chiefly] to grind corn. Mehl —, to grind meal; dieſe Mühle mahlet nicht fein genug, this mill does not grind fine enough. *Prov.* Wer zuerſt kömmt, mahlet zuerſt, first come, first served. 3) to drain by means of a mill. Das Waſſer aus einem Graben —, to drain a ditch by a mill.

Mahl=art, *f.* manner or way of grinding corn &c. —**gang,** *m.* set of stones. —**gaſt,** *m.* a person who grinds his corn at any particular mill, customer to a mill. —**geld,** *n.* money paid to the miller for grinding, the miller's fee. —**gerinne,** *n.* the channel by which the water is conveyed upon the wheels of a mill. —**gerüſte,** *n.* drum, box. —**gold,** *n.* V. —ergold. —**groſchen,** *m.* V. —geld. —**knecht,** *m.* V. Mühlknecht. —**metze,** *f.* toll-dish; *it.* the miller's toll. —**mühle,** *f.* corn-mill, mill. —**müller,** *m.* miller. —**recht,** *n.* 1) the privilege or right of keeping a mill. 2) V. —geld. —**ſtein,** *m.* mill-stone, V. Mühlſtein. —**ſtrom,** *m.* whirlpool, dangerous race in the sea. —**zahn,** *m.* grinding-tooth, grinder.

Mahler, Maler, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —**inn,** *f.* painter. Sie iſt eine vortreffliche —inn, she is an excellent painter; ſchlechter —, dauber.

Mahler=akademie, *f.* academy of painting or of painters; school for painters. —**arbeit,** *f.* painter's work, painting. —**eſel,** *m.* easel. —**farbe,** *f.* colour used by painters, painter's colour. —**firniß,** *m.* varnish used by painters. —**gold,** *n.* water-gold, painter's gold. —**junge,** *m.* painter's apprentice. —**kitt,** *m.* cement used by painters. —**kraut,** *n.* 1) V. Sauerklee. 2) common feverfew or motherwort. —**kunſt,** *f.* art of painting, painting. —**lack,** *m.* painter's lacker or lacquer. —**muſchel,** *f.* colour-shell. —**pinſel,** *m.* painter's pencil, paint-brush. —**ſcheibe,** *f.* pallet. —**ſchule,** *f.* 1) a school of painting or for painters. 2) school. Die niederländiſche, die franzöſiſche —ſchule, the Flemish, the French school. —**ſilber,** *n.* painter's silver. —**ſtock,** *m.* maul-stick. —**tuch,** *n.* canvass.

Mahlerei, *f.* 1) [in fam. lang., in contempt] the act of painting [badly], daubing. 2) art of painting. Die — mit Waſſerfarben &c., painting in water-colours, limning. 3) manner of painting. 4) [in fam. lang.] picture, painting; *it.* [in contempt] a bad painting, a daub. Eine — in Waſſerfarben, a drawing in water-colours [opposed to picture or painting in oil-colours]. Syn. Mahlerei, Gemählde, Schilderei, Bild, Bildniß. Every representation produced by the art of the painter is a Mahlerei; it is a Gemählde in as much as a particular object is depicted and imitated; and the Gemählde is called a Schilderei when it is framed and hung up as an embellishment. Gemählde are appropriately termed Bilder when they represent individual figures [for Bild is here synonymous with Geſtalt]; and Bildniſſe when they represent the human figure.

Mahleriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* represented as if in painting, picturesque. *Fig.* —e Beſchreibung, picturesque description.

Mählig, *adj.* and *adv.* by little and little, gradual, gradually.

Mahmud, Mahomet, Mohamed, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] Mohammed.

Mahnbar, *adj.* demandable [as a debt].

Mähne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Low Sax. Mane, Dan. and Sw. *man*] mane [of a horse, lion &c.].

Mähnen=ſtier, *m.* bonasus. —**taube,** *f.* the jacobine.

Mahnen, [allied to the L. *moneo*, Gr. *μηνύω* and to meinen] I. *v. tr.* Einen an Etwas —, to remind any one of any thing; — Sie mich daran, put me in mind of it; Einen an ſeine Pflicht —, to remind or admonish any one of his duty; einen Schuldner —, Einen wegen einer Schuld —, to demand a debt of a debtor, [ungeſtüm —] to dun any one. II. *v. intr.* and *impers.* [in fam. lang.] to seem, to appear. Es mahnet mich [kömmt mir ſo vor], als wenn ich ihn geſehen hätte, I think I have seen him. Syn. Mahnen, Erinnern. Einen an Etwas erinnern signifies to put any one in mind of a thing; mahnen to use arguments to persuade or dissuade a person. The latter is the stronger expression and is employed towards those who are below us, or, at the utmost, our equals in rank or understanding.

Mahn=brief, *m.*, —**ſchreiben,** *n.* a letter in which the payment of a debt is demanded, dunning letter.

Mähnen, *v. tr.* [little used, except in poetry, chiefly in the past participle, gemähnet] to furnish with a mane.

Mähner, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —**inn,** *f.* a person that reminds or admonishes; [chiefly] a person who urges for payment, a dun.

Mähnig, *adj.* having a mane, maned.

***Mahometäner, Mahomedäner,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn,** *f.*, Mohammedan.

***Mahometäniſch, Mahomedäniſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* Mohammedan. Die —e Religion, Mohammedanism.

Mahr, *m.* [-es or -en] [perhaps allied to Mord, morden = drücken] night-mare, incubus.

Mahr=flechte, *f.*, —**zopf,** *m.* V. Mährenflechte.

Mährchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [V. 1. Mähre] tale, story, fable. Das ſind lauter —! that's a fine story [indeed]! ein — erfinden, erzählen, to invent, to tell a story or tale; ein alt' Weiber or Altweiber —, an old crone's tale, an idle, silly story, a tale of a tub, a cock and bull story.

Mährchenträger, *m.* tell-tale, newsmonger, busy-body.

Mährchenhaft, *adj.* resembling or like a tale or story.

1. **Mähre,** [Mährde], *f.* [*pl.* -n] [the Goth. merjan = verkündigen; Sw. *mär*, A. Sax. *maere* = berühmt, Icel. *mard* = Loblied] 1) [obsolete] report, account, narrative. 2) story, tale, fable, V. Mährchen.

2. **Mähre,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [A. Sax. *myra*, Eng. *mare*; originally any horse] 1) [obsolete and provinc.] mare. 2) [chiefly] a bad horse, a sorry horse, a jade. *Fig.* [vulgar] a mean woman, a jade.

Mährenflechte, *f.* [a disease of the hair] plica Polonica.

Mähren, *n.* [-s] Moravia.

Mährer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn,** *f.* Moravian.

Mähriſch, *adj.* Moravian. Die —en Brüder [Herrenhuter], the Moravians, the United brethren.

Mährlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Mährchen.

‖**Mährte,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [L. *moretum*] a cold liquid [either beer, wine or something else] with bread in it served in a dish on the table.

Mai, *m.* [allied to the Low Sax. *moj* = ſchön; in lower Brittany *mae* = grün, blühend. The Sansc. *mai* = Farbe] 1) [-es, *pl.* -e; ‡-en, *pl.* -en] [month of] May. *Fig.* Der — des Lebens, the may, spring-time or prime of life. 2) [-en, *pl.*-en] a year's shoot in a tree. 3) a green bough of birch; *it.* young birch-tree, may-pole. Einem einen —, —en ſetzen, to erect or plant a may-pole before any one's house.

Mai=apfel, *m.* may-apple, dog's foot. —**baum,** *m.*, —**birke,** *f.* birch-tree, may-pole. —**blume,** *f.*, —**blümchen,** —**blümlein,** *n.* 1) lily of the valley, may-lily. 2) the upright crow-foot. 3) dandelion, V. Löwenzahn. 4) cacalia. 5) V. Dotterblume. —**buſch,** *m.* [in botany] the white sweet azalea, the upright honey-suckle. —**butter,** *f.* may-butter. —**diſtel,** *f.* common sow-thistle. —**duft,** *m.* scent, smell or odour of the plants in may, fragrant exhalation of the plants in may. —**fiſch,** *m.* V. Aloſe. —**forelle,** *f.* salmon-trout. —**froſt,** *m.* frost in may, may-frost. —**holz,** *n.* the yellow willow. —**käfer,** *m.* may-bug, cock-chafer. —**kätzchen,** *n.* cat's tail, catkin. —**katze,** *f.* cat brought forth in may, may-cat. —**kirſche,** *f.* may-cherry, may-duke. —**kraut,** *n.* 1) celandine. 2) brown-wort. 3) V. Vogelkraut. ‖—**länder,** *m.* V. —wurm. —**lilie,** *f.* V. —blume. —**luft,** *f.*, —**mond,** *m.* V. —enluft &c. —**mücke,** *f.* day-fly, ephemera. —**pflanze,** *f.* a young shoot of rye. —**pfrieme,** *f.* the hairy genista or broom. —**pilz,** *m.* the common mushroom or champignon. —**regen,** *m.* rain in may. —**roche,** *m.* skate. —**roſe,** *f.* 1) hasty rose. 2) the cinnamon rose. —**rübe,** *f.* hasty turnip. —**ſchein,** *m.* 1) new-moon in may. 2) saxifrage. —**ſchießen,** *n.* shooting at a target in may. —**ſchnee,** *m.* snow in may. —**ſcholle,** *f.* [a fish] plaice. —**ſchwamm,** *m.* St. George's agaric. —**ſeuche,** *f.* [a disease among cattle] red-murrain. —**ſonne,** *f.* V. Maienſonne. —**ſonntag,** *m.* the third sunday before Easter, Laetare. —**ſpecht,** *m.* [a bird] nut-hatch. —**thau,** *m.* may-dew. —**traube,** *f.* moon-wort, lunary. —**unkraut,** *n.* the corn-camomile, the unsavoury camomile. —**veilchen,** *n* the dog's violet. —**vogel,** *m.* 1) the scare crow, black gull. 2) V. Kuckuck. 3) V. Schmetterling. —**wetter,** *n.* weather in may, pleasant, agreable, genial weather, may-weather. —**wurm,** *m.* may-worm. —**wurz,** —**wurzel,** *f.* the bulbiferous tooth-wort or coral wort. —**zeit,** *f.* may-time, spring. *Fig.* the prime or may of youth or life.

Maid, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [only used in poetry] maid, V. Mädchen.

Maie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Mai, Maibaum.

Maien=blatt, *n.* birch-leaf. —**blume,** *f.* V. Maiblume. —**glocke,** *f.*, —**glöckchen,** *n.* lily of the valley, may-lily. —**kraut,** *n.* the lesser celandine, pile-wort; *it.* V. Maitraube. —**luft,** *f.*, —**lüftchen,** *n.* air or breeze in may, may-breeze. —**lüfte,** genial breezes. —**mond,** *m.* moon in may, may-moon. —**ſonne,** *f.* sun in may, may-sun. —**ſonntag,** *m.* V. Maiſonntag. —**träubchen,** ‖—**träublein,** *n.* the osmund royal, the flowering fern.

Maier, *m.* V. Meier.

‖**Maifenshäring,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] spawned herring.

Mailand, *n.* [-s] Milan [town in Italy].

Mailänder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**in n,** *f.* Milanese.

Mailändiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Milanese.

Mailbahn, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [Fr. *mail*] mall, pall-mall.

Mailing, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e]. 1) V. Aſcher. 2) blue may-bug. 3) V. Maiwurm.

Mailkugel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] the ball used in playing at pall-mall.

Mailſpiel, *n.* [-es] mall, pall-mall.

Main, *m.* V. Mayn.

Mairän, *m.* V. Meiran.

Mais, [Maiz], *m.* [des —, or -es] maize, Indian corn.

Mais-dieb, *m.* [a bird] grackle of Jamaica [Pica Jamaicensis, Linn.]. —feld, *n.* a field planted with maize, maize-field.

1. Maiſch, *m.*, [-es] [in botany] musk-crowfoot, tuberous moschatel, hollow root.

2. Maiſch, *m.*, Maiſchen, *v. tr.* V. Meiſch, Meiſchen.

*Majeſtät, *f.* [*pl.* -en] majesty. *a*) [supreme power or dignity] Das Verbrechen der beleidigten —, crime of high treason; die — Gottes, des [alten] römiſchen Volkes, the majesty of God, of the [ancient] Roman people. *b*) [as a title of emperors, kings and queens] Eure —, Your Majesty; Ihre —en wohnten dem Concerte bei, Their Majesties attended the concert, honoured the concert with Their presence; Seine kaiſerliche —, His Imperial Majesty. *c*) great pomp or splendour. Die — dieſes Tempels, the majesty of this temple; die Sonne geht auf in ihrer —, the sun rises in all his majesty, in all his splendour; die — dieſes Naturſchauſpiels, the sublimity of this spectacle of nature.

Majeſtäts-beleidigung, *f.* V. —verbrechen. —brief, *m.* letters patent issued by the sovereign. —recht, *n.* right of sovereignty, prerogative, regalia. —ſchänder, *m.* [in law] violator of majesty, a person guilty of high treason. —verbrechen, *n.* crime of high treason. —verbrecher, *m.* an offender against majesty, a person guilty of high treason, V. —ſchänder.

*Majeſtätiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* majestical. Ein —es Ausſehen, ein —er Gang, a majestic air, walk; die Sonne ſteigt — empor, the sun rises majestically.

Major, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e or -s] [in military affairs] major. Der Herr — und die Frau —inn, the major and his lady.

Majorän, *m.* V. Meiran.

Majorät, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] 1) right of primogeniture or seniority. 2) estate attached to the right of primogeniture.

Majorats-erbe, 1) *m.* heir in right of primogeniture. 2) *n.* patrimony attached to the right of primogeniture. —gut, *n.* V. Majorat 2). —herr, *m.* he who enjoys the right of primogeniture.

*Majordomus, *m.* major-domo.

*Majorénn, *adj.* of age, of full age.

*Majorennität, *f.* full age, majority.

*Majorität, *f.* [the greater number] majority.

Makkaroni, V. Maccaroni.

Mäkel, *m.* [-s] [L. *macula*] stain, spot, blot; *it.* fault or defect. Ohne —, without a spot, stain or fault, spotless, stainless, faultless.

Makellos, *adj.* and *adv.* spotless, stainless, faultless, pure.

Mäkelei, *f.* [from 1. Mäkeln] habit of finding fault, criticism [in contempt].

Mäkelgeld, *n.* [-es] V. Mäklerlohn.

Mäkelig, *adj.* [from Makel] full of spots or stains, spotty, faulty.

‖Mäkelig, *adj.* [from 1. Mäkeln] disposed to find fault with, critical, over-nice [in contempt].

1. Mäkeln, *v. tr.* [probably from Makel] to look for spots or defects, to find fault with, to blame, to censure. Eine Sache —, to find fault with a thing; er findet an Allem Etwas zu —, he finds fault with every thing. Syn. Mäkeln, Tadeln, Meiſtern, Ausſetzen [an Etwas]. He who merely points out faults or imperfections, tadelt; he who seeks for them in order to indicate them, and consequently rejects a thing for the smallest defect, mäkelt; he who indicates them to depreciate the thing and its author and raise himself, meiſtert; he who discovers the faults of a thing or person because it does not come up to his own view, ſetzt aus, or raises objections to it.

2. Mäkeln, I. *v. intr.* [probably from machen = verbinden, so that it would be allied to the Fr. *maquereau*]. 1) to transact business for another in trade, to act the broker, *to broke. 2) to deal in old household goods, in frippery, V. Trödeln. II. *v. r.* Sich zum reichen Manne —, to get rich by acting the broker.

1. Mäkler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from Makel] censurer, critic.

2. Mäkler, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [from 2. Mäkeln] 1) broker. 2) usurer.

Mäkler-gebühr, *f.* V. —lohn. —geſchäft, *n.* the trade or business of a broker, brocage. —geſchäfte treiben, machen, to act the broker, to broke. —lohn, *m.* the fee or commission of a broker, brokerage.

Makréle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [perhaps allied to Makel = Flecken, spot] mackerel.

Makrelenfang, *m.* mackerel-fishery. Fahrzeug zum —fange, mackerel-boat.

Makröne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [a kind of sweet biscuit] macaroon.

*Makulatür, *n.* and *f.* waste paper.

Makulaturbogen, *m.* a waste sheet of printed paper.

Mäl, V. Mahl.

Malachias, *m.* [a name of men] Malachy.

*Malachít, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in mineralogy] malachite.

Málaga, [-'s] 1) [a town in Spain] Malaga. 2) — or —wein, *m.* malaga.

Malayiſch, *adj.* Das —e or die —e Sprache, the Malay.

*Maleficánt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [obsolescent, in law] malefactor, criminal. V. Verbrecher.

Malefíz, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [obsolete] 1) capital crime, criminal offence. 2) the right of trying on life and death.

Malefiz-fall, *m.* a criminal case or capital crime. —gericht, *n.* criminal court of justice.

Mälen, V. Mahlen.

Mäler, V. Mahler.

Mäll, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in seamen's lang.] V. 2. Mahl 1).

Mallboden, *m.* V. Mahlboden.

Mälm, Mälmig, V. Mulm, Mulmig.

Mälmen, *v. tr.* V. Zermalmen.

Málta, *n.* [-'s] [the island of] Malta.

Mälter, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to Mulde and Fr. *malle*] 1) a measure of corn equal to several bushels, but varying in the different parts of Germany. ‖2) a standard by which firewood is measured, a cord. ‖3) a number of fifteen.

Maltéſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) Maltese. 2) V. —ritter.

Malteſer-hündchen, *n.* lap-dog from Malta. —kreuz, *n.* the cross of Malta. —orden, *m.* the order of Malta. —ritter, *m.* knight of the order of Malta.

Maltéſiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Maltese.

Máltha, V. Malta.

*Malvaſier, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [the name of a species of grape and also of a kind of wine] malmsey. ‖2) V. Buchfink.

Malvaſierwein, *m.* malmsey.

Málve, *f.* [*pl.*-n] [in botany] mallow, mallows.

Malven-artig, *adj.* malvaceous. —baum, *m.* the tree-lavatera, the tree-mallow, mallows-tree. —geſchlecht, *n.* the genus malva, the malvaceous plants.

Málz, *n.* [-es] [probably from mahlen] malt. *Prov.* V. Hopfen.

Malz-acciſe, *f.* excise upon malt. —boden, *m.* malt-loft, V. —tenne. —bottich, *m.* steeping-trough. —brett, *n.* a board [in a kiln] for drying malt, malt-board. —darre, —dörre, *f.* malt-kiln, malt-floor. —handel, *m.* trade in malt. —haus, *n.* house where malt is dried, malt-house. —kammer, *f.* malt-chamber. —kaſten, *m.* malt-chest. —korb, *m.* malt-basket. —krücke, *f.* V. Meiſchkrücke. —macher, *m.* V. Malzer. —mühle, *f.* malt-mill. —müller, *m.* proprietor of a malt-mill, malt-miller. —ſack, *m.* a bag for malt, malt-bag; *it.* a bag of malt. —ſchaufel, *f.* malt-shovel. —ſtaub, *m.* malt-dust. —ſteuer, *f.* tax upon malt, malt-tax. —tenne, *f.* a loft or floor on which the barley &c. is spread that it may sprout, malt-floor. —trank, *m.* malt-drink. —walze, *f.* malt-roller.

Málzen, *v. intr.* to malt.

Málzer, [Mälzer] *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] malt-man, maltster.

*Mammä, [Mutter] *f.* [-'s, *pl.* -'s], *dim.* Mammächen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [chiefly among children; when used by grown-up people, it is rather affected] mamma, [in familiar language] ma.

Mämme, [Memme], *f.* [*pl.*-n] [another form of Mamma] 1) *a*) [corrupted for Mamma, chiefly used in the German Jews' jargon] mamma, mam. *b*) breast, or nipple of the breast, pap. 2) a coward, poltroon. Eine feige —, a great coward, a cowardly rascal.

Mämmeibaum, *m.* V. Dutenbaum.

*Mammelúck, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] 1) [Egyptian soldier] Mameluke. 2) [in popular language] renegado, apostate. Zum —en werden, to apostatize. *it. fig.* V. Heuchler.

*Mämmon, *m.* [-s] worldly riches, pelf, mammon; *it.* the God of riches, Mammon. [in Script.] Ihr könnt nicht Gott und dem — dienen, you cannot serve God and mammon.

Mammons-diener, —knecht, *m.* a person whose affections are placed supremely on riches, a worldling, a mammonist.

Mämmuth, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [a huge quadruped, now extinct] mammoth.

Mammuthsknochen, *m.* bone of a mammoth.

Mán, [one word with Mann, as the Fr. *on* from *hom*, i. e. *homme*, *pro persona indefinita*. It implies a general or indefinite personality and answers to the Fr. *on*. In English it may be rendered by] people, they, we, you, a person or man, one. — ſagt, they say, people say, it is said; den andern Schuh fand — nicht, the other shoe was not found; — hat mich verſichert, I was assured; — liebt nicht ohne Eiferſucht, there is no love without jealousy; — ſollte glauben, wenn — ihn hört, daß &c., one would think in hearing

him that &c.; — lasse ihn gehen, let him go; — lasse mich mit Frieden, let me alone; — braucht es nicht, there is no occasion for it, it is not wanted.

Máncher, Mánche, Mánches, [Dan. *mange*, A. Sax. *manig*, Fr. *maint*, from mengen. The Sw. *mange* = viele] *pron. adj.* many a [person or thing]; *pl.* manche, many; *it.* some, several. Manche glauben, daß &c., there are many persons, *it.* some persons who believe that &c.; ich habe manches Vergnügen genossen, I have enjoyed or tasted many, a great many pleasures; Manche werden sich darüber freuen, some persons or people will be glad of it; ich kenne manchen Ehemann, manche Frau, die &c., I know many a husband, many a wife who &c.; Manches tadelt man, das &c., we blame many things that &c.; das wird Manchem leid seyn, many or some persons will be sorry for it; Mancher erntet, der &c., many a one reaps that &c.; durch manche Anstrengungen, by many efforts; ich las so manches Buch, I read so many books, such a great number of books; manches Mahl, many a time, often; [in familiar language] ich habe das manch liebes Mahl gesehen, I have seen that many a time. Syn. Manche, Viele. Viele are a whole of which Manche indicates a part. Viele, therefore, are not Wenige [a few], and Manche is not all of these Vielen. There are viele misers in the world, and Manche among them are not ashamed to commit the greatest injustice. V. also Einige.

Máncherlei, *adj.* and *adv.* [indeclinable] of several sorts, diverse, various, different. Man verbreitet — Gerüchte, diverse, different reports are spread; man erfährt —, was &c., we hear or learn many things that &c.; man erzählt es auf — Art, Weise, it is related in diverse, various or different manners, variously, divers[e]ly; den Figuren in einem Gemählde — Arten von Stellungen geben, to diversify the postures of figures in a picture.

Manchèster, [pronounce Manschester] *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] or —sammt, *m.* velveteen; velveret; corduroy.

Mánchfaltig, V. Mannichfach.

***Manchinèlbaum,** *m.* [-es] manchineeltree.

Mánchmal, *adv.* 1) sometimes. 2) [seldom used in this sense] often-times, often, many a time, frequently.

***Mandarīn,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e or -en] [a magistrate or governor of a province in China] Mandarin.

***Mandāt,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] mandate. Ein päpstliches —, a pope's mandate.

***Mandatārius,** *m.* [in law] attorney, proxy, mandatory.

1. ‖**Mándel,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [perhaps allied to the Sw. *mana* = ziehen] V. Mange.

2. ‖**Mándel,** *f.* and *n.* [*pl.* -n] [the Med.Lat. *mandualis* = ein Haufen] a number of fifteen. Eine — Eier, fifteen eggs; [in a more limited sense] a heap of 15 sheaves of corn.

Mandelzehnte, *m.* tithe of sheaves, V. Garbenzehnte.

3. **Mándel,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Ital. *mandorla*, Gr. *ἀμύγδαλον*, Lat. *amygdalum*] almond. Gebrannte, in Zucker gebackene or geröstete —n, crisp almonds; mit Zucker überzogene, verzuckerte —n, sugar plums; die Schaale der —, the shell of the almond; von —n, aus —n bereitet, amygdalate; wie —n, amygdaline. *Fig.* [in anatomy] Die —n, the tonsils; [in common language] almonds [of the throat]; geschwollene —n haben, to have swollen tonsils or almonds; *it.* [a disease of horses] vives.

Mandel-artig, *adj.* [in botany] amygdaline. —baum, *m.* 1) almond-tree. 2) spindle-tree, prick-wood. —benzoe, *f* the almond benzoin. —blatt, *n.* 1) leaf of the almond-tree. 2) leaf of the cherry-laurel. —blume, *f.* the pasque-flower. —blüte, *f.* blossom of the almond-tree. —brei, *m.* V. —muß. — brezel, *f.* almond cracknel. —brot, *n.* almond bread, almond cake. —butter, *f.* butter mixed with pounded almonds, almond butter. —drüse, *f.* tonsil, almond. —entzündung, *f.* [a disease of horses] vives. —förmig, *adj.* having the form of an almond, amygdaliform. —holz, *n.* 1) wood of the almond-tree. 2) [from 1. Mandel] V. Mangeholz. —kern, *m.* kernel of the almond, almond. —kleie, *f.* the husks of almonds ground, bran of almonds, almond-powder. —koch, *m.* [in cookery] tart of almonds. —krähe, *f.* [a bird] roller, V. Blaukrähe. —krapfen, *m.*, *dim.* —kräpfchen, ‖—kräpflein, *n.* almond fritter. —kraut, *n.* V. Marienrose 1). —kuchen, *m.* almond-cake. —milch, *f.* almond-milk, orgeat [of almonds], emulsion of almonds. —muß, *n.* pap made of almonds, almond-pap. —nuß, *f.* [a sort of long white nut] almond-nut. —öl, *n.* oil of almonds. Süß—öl, sweet oil. —pfirsche, *f.* almond-peach. —pflaume, *f.* prune. —seife, *f.* almond-soap. —sirup, *m.* sirup of almonds. —stein, *m.* almond-stone, amygdaloid. — suppe, *f.* almond-soup. —taube, *f.* V. — krähe. —teig, *m.* almond-paste. —torte, *f.* tart of almonds, almond-tart. —trank, *m.* V. —milch. —weide, *f.* the almond-leaved willow, almond-willow. —zeltchen, ‖—zeltlein, *n.* almond lozenge.

1. **Mándeln,** [V. 1. Mandel] *v. tr.* V. Mangen, Rollen.

2. **Mándeln,** [V. 2. Mandel] *v. tr.* to count off by fifteen; *it.* to put into heaps of fifteen sheaves.

1. **Mándler,** *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] V. Manger.

2. **Mándler,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who puts the sheaves into heaps of fifteen.

3. **Mándler,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Blaufärber.

***Mandolīne,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [a kind of cithern] mandolin.

***Mandōre,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [a sort of lute] mandore.

***Mandragōre,** *f.* [in botany] mandrake, mandragora. [in German popular superstition, also called Alraune or Galgenmännchen] mandrake.

***Mandrill,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [a species of monkey] mandril.

***Mānen,** *pl.* [the ghost, shade or soul of a deceased person] manes.

***Mángabaum,** or **Mángebaum,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -bäume] mango-tree. Die Frucht des —baumes, mango.

Mánge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [probably the Medio-Lat. *mango*, allied to the Gr. *μάγγανον* and *μηχανή* and to machen] [a rolling press or calender for smoothing cloth &c.] mangle.

Mange-bret, *n.* board or plank of a calender or mangle. —holz, *n.* roller of a calender or mangle.

1. **Mángel,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Mange.

Mangel-bret, *n.* V. Mangebret. —holz, n. V. Mangeholz. —pferd, *n.* a horse that turns the calender. —stein, *m.* V. Glättstein.

2. **Mángel,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* Mängel] [the D. *mank* and L. *mancus* = verstümmelt, the Engl. *to mangle* = zerfetzen; perhaps allied to mähen, schneiden] 1) defect, fault, blemish. Jeder Mensch hat seine Mängel, every one has his failings, *prov.* every bean has its black; dieses Pferd hat keine Mängel, this horse has no fault, defect or vice. 2) want, lack, deficiency, scarcity. Der — an Geld, an Nahrung, the want or scarcity of money, of food; aus — an Lebensmitteln, for lack of victuals; — an Etwas haben, leiden, to have want of, to want any thing, to be in want of any thing; wir leiden — an Wasser, we are in want of, we want water; es ist an Liebhabern kein —, there is no want of lovers, there are lovers enough, plenty of lovers; ein — an Beurtheilungskraft, a want of judgment; Reichthum muß oft den — an Schönheit ersetzen, riches must often supply the want of beauty; aus — an Geld, for want of money. *it.* distress, hunger. — leiden, to be in want, in distress, to suffer want, penury or indigence; in — gerathen, to be reduced to poverty, to become poor.

Mángelhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* deficient, defective, imperfect. Ein —es Exemplar, Buch, a defective copy, book; er schreibt sehr —, he writes very incorrectly; Etwas — erklären, to explain any thing imperfectly; ein —er Compaß, a bad compass, a compass not true, not well touched, which has lost its virtue; [in grammar] —es Zeitwort, defective verb.

Mángelhaftigkeit, *f.* the state or quality of being defective or imperfect, defectiveness, faultiness, imperfection.

1. **Mángeln,** *v. intr.* to want, to be wanting, to be deficient, to lack, to fail. Es — sechs Gulden an der Summe, the sum wants six florins; er fand, daß ihm 10 Thaler mangelten, he found ten crowns wanting or missing; es mangelt ihm an Geld or das Geld mangelt ihm, he wants money, he is short of money; ihnen mangelt die Macht, they lack authority; er läßt es sich an nichts —, he does not deny himself any thing; mir mangelt nichts, I want nothing; an mir soll es nicht —, I shall not be wanting on my part; des Brodes —, to want bread. Syn. Mangeln, Mangel haben, Mangel leiden, Darben. Something mangelt when from its absence a thing is incomplete. He who has not something which is necessary for his purpose, mangelt of it; he who through the absence of something indispensable becomes unfortunate leidet Mangel of it. He who has not the necessaries of life, and feels painfully their absence, darbet.

2. **Mángeln,** *v. tr.* and *intr.* V. Mangen.

Mángelrübe, *f.* [Mangel = Mangold?] V. Runkelrübe.

Mángelwurz, *f.* V. Mangold.

Mángen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to mangle, to calender.

Mánger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a person that works at the mangle, mangler, calendrer. 2) V. Schönfärber.

Mángfutter, *n.* [-s] meslin.

Mángkorn, *n.* [-s] mang-corn, meslin.

Mángold, *m.* [-es] 1) red beet, mangelwurzel. 2) lungwort. 3) sorrel.

Mángostánbaum, *m.* mangostan, mangosteen.

Manichäer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] Manichean, Manichee. *Fig.* [in familiar language, chiefly in jest] creditor, dun; *it.* usurer.

***Manīer,** *f.* [*pl.* -en] manner. Sonderbare —en an sich haben, to have singular manners; mit guter —, with a good grace; auf französische —, in or after the French way or fashion; das ist keine —, that is not the way things are done in. *it.* a particular habit or manner,

trick; [in painting, the particular habit of a painter in managing colours, lights and shades] manner. Syn. Manieren, Sitten. Manieren indicate the exterior manner of behaviour; they are sometimes elegant, sometimes awkward &c. Sitten arise from certain durable sentiments. The polished courtier knows how to conceal the most pernicious Sitten under agreeable Manieren.

*Manierirt, *adj.* [in the plastic arts] mannered.

Manierlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [in popular lang.] mannerly, civil, genteel. Sich — aufführen, to behave genteelly; Einen — machen, to teach any one manners; — werden, to grow polite or mannerly, to learn manners.

Manierlichkeit, *f.* mannerliness, civility, politeness, good breeding.

*Manifeſt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] manifest, manifesto. Ein — erlaſſen, to issue a manifesto.

Mann, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Männer], *dim.* Männchen, ‖Männlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [seems to be derived from the old m a g a n = erzeugen] 1) [in general, an individual of the human race] a person. [in Scripture] Selig iſt der —, der die Anfechtung erduldet, blessed is the man that endureth temptation; [in the following and similar phrases, in fam. lang.] die Sache ging durch den dritten —, the affair was managed by a third person; an den — bringen [eine Waare], to sell, to put off [a commodity]; ſeine Tochter an den — bringen, to get a husband for one's daughter, to get her married, to settle her; ich habe meinen — gefunden, I have found my man, I have met with my match; an den unrechten — kommen, to mistake one's man; wenn die Noth an —, an den — geht, in case of necessity, when necessity requires it; das iſt mein —, that is my man; Sie ſind ein — des Todes, wenn &c., you are a dead man, if &c.; ſo viel auf den —, so much a man or head; [at cards] es fehlt uns der vierte —, wollen Sie den vierten — machen? we want a fourth person, will you take a hand? 2) [in general, a male individual of the human race, V. Mannsperſon; the *dim.* Männchen, ‖Männlein is also used of animals] male. Er ſchuf ein Männlein und ein Weiblein, he created a male and a female. 3) an adult person of the male sex. Ein — in ſeinen beſten Jahren, a man in his prime; welch' or was für ein [kleines] Männchen! what a little man! ein — von Verſtand, von Geſchmack, a man of good sense, of good taste; ein ſehr gebildeter —, an accomplished man; die größten Männer unſerer Zeit, the greatest men of our times. 4) [in a more limited sense] *a*) a man of some uncommon qualifications, a resolute, stout, courageous man. Sich als — zeigen, to show one's self a man; er iſt kein —, he is no man; ſey ein —! be a man, pluck up a heart, show yourself a man! er ſtellt, ſteht ſeinen — [in fam. lang.], he is a man of courage, he never flinches; er iſt nicht —s or —es genug, das zu thun, he is not the man to do it; [in pop. lang.] ich bin dir — dafür, I warrant you, I answer for it, I pass my word for it; wenn Sie — dafür ſeyn wollen, if you will warrant it, answer for it; *prov.* ein Wort, ein Wort, ein —, ein —, an honest man is as good as his word, an honest man's word is as good as his bond; ich wage Alles zu thun, was einem —e ziemt, I dare do all that may become a man; als ein — ſterben, to die like a man, *it.* [criminals' cant] to die game. *b*) [formerly] [*pl.* Mannen] a liege subject or tenant, a vassal. *c*) a man fit for war, a soldier. Einen — ſtellen, to find a man; hundert — zu Fuß, a hundred foot or foot-soldiers; ein Heer von hundert tauſend —, an army of a hundred thousand men; ohne Verluſt eines —es, without the loss of a single man; die Soldaten ſtunden drei — hoch, the soldiers were drawn up three in depth; — vor — vorbeiziehen, to file off one after another. *d*) horseman. Das Pferd hat ſeinen — abgeworfen, the horse has thrown its rider. *e*) husband. — und Frau, husband and wife; wie — und Frau leben, to live together as husband and wife, to cohabit; einen — nehmen, to take a husband, to marry; ſie bekömmt gewiß keinen —, I am sure she will not get a husband; wo iſt mein —? where is my husband? 5) [collectively = Leute] Der gemeine —, the common people, the lower classes; the vulgar, the populace.

Mann-begierig, *adj.* V. Mannſüchtig. —feſt, *adj.* and *adv.* firm as becomes a man, resolute, intrepid. —geld, *n.* V. Lehengeld. —gier, *f.* a strong desire for a husband. —gierig, *adj.* having a strong desire for a husband. —lehen, *n.* fee tail general, male fief. —lehenserbe, *m.* heir to a male fief. —ſcheu, *f.* V. Männerſcheu II. —ſinn, *m.* a manly, resolute, masculine mind. —ſtamm, *m.* V. Mannsſtamm. —ſucht, *f.* an inordinate desire of the female sex towards men. —ſüchtig, *adj.* affected with such desire. —theil, *m.* a portion constituting a man's share. —thier, *n.* 1) male animal. 2) the animal „man", man considered as an animal. —toll, *adj.* and *adv.* afflicted with furor uterinus. —tollheit, *f.* furor uterinus, uterine fury. —weib, *n.* hermaphrodite. *Fig.* a manly woman, a woman of a resolute, manly character or mind; an amazon; [in a bad sense] virago. —werk, *n.* 1) man's work, day's work. 2) [in husbandry, it is used to denote] a certain measure of land.

Mannes-alter, *n.* the age of manhood. —kraft, *f.* the strength of a man, manly vigour or energy. —mord, *m.* the murder of one's husband. —mörderinn, *f.* a woman that has murdered her husband. —muth, *m.* manly courage. —wort, *n.* the word of a man. Sein —wort darauf geben, to pledge one's honour as a man.

Manns-alter, *n.* V. Mannesalter. —arbeit, *f.* man's work; *it.* work for a man. Nur —arbeit machen, to make clothes only for men. —bild, *n.* [in fam. lang.] male person, man. —birn, *f.* V. Würzbirn. —blut, *n.* [in botany] mug-wort. —bruder, *m.* the husband's brother, brother-in-law. —daumen, *m.* the thumb of a man; [in botany] V. —hand 3). —dick, *adj.* of the thickness of a man. —erbe, *m.* male heir; [in feudal law] heir to a male fief. —gedenken, *n.* [in popular language] Bei —gedenken, in the memory of man. —geſicht, *n.* the face of a man. —geſtalt, *f.* figure or shape of a man. —hand, *f.* 1) hand of a man. 2) the hand-writing of a man. 3) [in botany] the dead-man's hand, the dead-man's toe. —handſchuh, *m.* a man's glove, glove for a man. —harniſch, *m.* [in botany] V. —ſchild. —hemd, *n.* shirt. —herz, *n.* a man's heart. *Fig.* a stout, courageous, manly heart. —hoch, *adj.* of a man's height. —hut, *m.* a man's hat. —kerl, *m.* [very vulgar] a thorough man; *it.* a young fellow. —kleid, *n.* a man's coat. —kleidung, *f.* man's clothes or dress. —kloſter, *n.* convent for monks. —kraft, *f.* V. Mannskraft. —kraut, *n.* 1) the pasque-flower. 2) the alpine anemone. —lang, *adj.* of a man's length or height. —länge, *f.* man's length, a fathom. —lehen, *n.* V. Mannlehen. —leute, *pl.* [low] persons of the male sex, men. —mahd, *f.* a mower's day-work. —mord, *m.* V. Mannesmord. —muth, *m.* V. Mannesmuth. —mütze, *f.* a man's cap. —name, *m.* name of a man. —perſon, *f.* [in popular language] a male person, a man. —pflicht, *f.* marital duty. —rock, *m.* a man's coat. —ſchild, *m.* [in botany] the androsace, the sea-navelwort; *it.* the black-stalked agaric. —ſchneider, *m.* a tailor who makes clothes for men. —ſchuh, *m.* a man's shoe. —ſchuſter, *m.* man's shoe-maker. —ſchweſter, *f.* the husband's sister, sister-in-law. —ſtamm, *m.* male line [in a family]. —ſtimme, *f.* a man's voice, manly voice; [in music] V. Baßſtimme. —ſtrumpf, *m.* a man's stocking. —ſtuhl, *m.* [in churches] a man's pew. —tief, *adj.* a fathom deep. —tracht, *f.* the particular dress of men, costume of men. —treu, *f.* [in botany] eryngo, holly. —volk, *n.* [low] V. —leute. —zehe, *f.* [in botany] V. —hand 3). —zucht, *f.* discipline, military discipline. Unter dieſen Soldaten herrſcht eine treffliche —zucht, these soldiers are under excellent discipline; Truppen, die gute —zucht halten, well disciplined troops.

Manna, *n.* [-'s] [from the Hebr. *man* = concreted juice] 1) manna. 2) V. —gras.

Manna-birn, *f.* a kind of delicious winter-pear. —ernte, *f.* crop of manna. —eſche, *f.* manna-ash. —gras, *n.* the slender-spiked cock's-foot panic-grass. —hahnenkopf, —klee, *m.* the prickly hedysarum, agul.

Männbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [obsolete] manly, V. Mannhaft. 2) [now] marriageable. Seine Tochter iſt —, his daughter is marriageable; das —e Alter, the age of puberty.

Männbarkeit, *f.* state or quality of being marriageable, puberty.

Männchen, ‖Männlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) V. Mann. 2) male [of animals], cock; [in familiar lang.] — or Männerchen machen, to caper, to skip, to frisk, [of hares] to sit squat upon the tail.

Männer, *pl.* of Mann, which see.

Männer-mörderinn, *f.* a female man-slayer, *it.* V. Mannesmörderinn. *Fig.* [in jest, said of a woman of overwhelming beauty and of a mind not touched by love] a man-killer. —mörderiſch, *adj.* man-killing, man-slaying. *Fig.* Ihre —mörderiſchen Blicke, her man-slaying looks. —ſcheu, I *adj.* afraid of men. II. *f.* dread of men. —volk, *n.* [in popular lang.] persons of the male sex, men.

Männerig, *adj.* [used only in composition] V. Einmännerig.

Männern, *v. intr.* [in fam. language] 1) [applied to youth] to approach to manhood. 2) [applied to girls] to long for a husband.

Männhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* manly, stout, valiant, brave, courageous. —e Leute, valiant, stout, courageous men; — kämpfen, to fight bravely, courageously; ein —er Entſchluß, a manly resolution.

Männhaftigkeit, *f.* manliness, bravery, courage.

Männheit, *f.* 1) [that by which one is a man] *a*) [power of procreation] virility, manhood. Einem die — nehmen, to deprive any one of virility, to emasculate, to castrate any one. *b*) courage, bravery, resolution. 2) virile age, age of manhood, manhood.

Männichfach, Männichfaltig, [mannigfach, mannigfaltig] *adj.* and *adv.* manifold, various, different, of diverse kinds. Wie — ſind deine Werke! how manifold are thy works! die —en Arten der Thiere &c., the va-

rious species of animals; ihre —en Farben, their various colours; — dargeſtellte Gegenſtände, objects variously represented. Syn. Mannichfaltig, Verſchieden. Mannichfaltig is said of a great number, verſchieden may be applied even to two. Aristides and Themistocles were very verſchiedene men and had mannichfaltige disputes with each other. Mannichfaltig regards more the difference of the quality &c., verſchieden the external circumstances of time and place. In verſchiedenen beds were mannichfaltige flowers.

Männichfalt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] the third stomach of ruminating animals, the tripe.

Männichfaltigen, [mannigfaltigen], *v. tr.* to diversify, to variegate, to vary.

Männichfaltigkeit, [Mannigfaltigkeit], *f.* variety, multifariousness, diversity. Die — der Thiere, the variety of animals; die — der Meinungen, diversity of opinions.

Männichfarbig, *adj.* of various or different colours, variously coloured, many coloured.

‡Männig, [mannich], V. Mancher.

Männigfach, Männigfaltig &c., V. Mannichfach &c.

Männiglich, *pron.* each and every one, V. Jedermann.

Männinn, *f.* woman [chiefly in an emphatic style]; *it.* [in a bad sense] amazon, virago.

Männiſch, *adj.* relating to a man or person; [in composition, as] ein —, adapted for one man.

‖Männlein, *n.* V. Männchen, Mann.

Männlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [opposed to female, feminine] male, masculine. Eine —e Perſon, a male person; das —e Geſchlecht, the male sex, [in Grammar] the masculine gender; ein Kind —en Geſchlechtes, male child; das —e Glied, a man's privy member, yard, penis; —e Blüten, male flowers; [in law] —e Gewalt, marital power; [in poetry] —er Reim, masculine rhyme. *Fig.* [in familiar lang.] —e Kleidung, V. Mannskleidung. 2) [opposed to childish, boyish] manly. Das —e Alter, virile age; eine —e Stimme, a manly voice. 3) [becoming a man] manly, firm, resolute, valiant, courageous. —er Entſchluß, a manly resolution; ſeyd —, be manly, brave or undaunted; ſich — wehren, to defend one's self stoutly, valiantly, courageously; to make a vigorous resistance; —es Weib, a manly, courageous woman; —er Pinſel [in painting], a bold pencil, a broad, vigorous touch.

Männlichkeit, *f.* 1) qualities of a man, manliness. Die — ſeiner Stimme, his manly voice. 2) boldness, bravery, courage. *Fig.* manly character.

Männſchaft, *f.* 1) [obsolete and provincial] 1) manhood, V. Mannheit 1) *a*). 2) [in feudal law] homage. 3) [quite obsolete] a person of the male sex, a man. 4) [collectively] *a*) male population, men. Die junge — des Ortes, the young men of the place; die zum Jagen aufgebotene —, the men summoned or called out for the chase. *b*) soldiers, troops. Mit ſeiner ganzen — aufbrechen, to set out, *it.* to march off with all one's men or troops; auserleſene —, choice or picked men, choice troops; mit weniger —, with few men or troops. *c*) [in seamen's lang.] Die — eines Schiffes, the crew of a vessel.

*Manſárde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [so called from the French architect Mansard] the roof of a house the top of which is almost flat and the side nearly perpendicular, curved roof, broken roof; garret.

Manſardendach, *n.* V. Manſarde.

‖Mánſch or Mántſch, *m.* [-es] plash, puddle.

‖Mánſchen, *v. intr.* to paddle, to puddle.

‖Mánſcher, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] one that paddles or puddles, paddler.

‖Manſcherei, *f.* paddling, puddling.

*Manſchèſter, V. Mancheſter.

*Manſchétte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] ruffle.

Mántel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* Mäntel], *dim.* Mäntelchen, ‖ Mäntelein, [-s, *pl.*-] *n.* [seems to be allied to Wand (in Leinwand) as well as to Watte] 1) [in general, any thing prominent, extended &c.] Der — eines Kamins, mantlepiece [of a chimney]; der — einer Treppe, the cage of a stair-case; der — [an Tuch, Leinwand &c.], the fag-end; [among founders] der —, or Form—, coat; [in seamen's lang.] runner. 2) [usually] cloak, mantle. Den — umnehmen, anlegen, to put on one's cloak. *Fig.* [in familiar language] Den — nach dem Winde hängen, to temporize, to yield to, to comply with the times, to set up one's sail to every wind; einer Sache ein Mäntelchen umhängen, to cloak, to colour, to palliate any thing, V. Bemänteln.

Mantel-bret, *n.* V. Kleiderrechen. — ende, *n.* fag-end. —holz, *n.* V. —bret. — herr, *m.* [formerly] Teutonic knight. —kind, *n.* [obsolete, or in law] a natural child legitimated by the marriage of its parents; *it.* V. Hurkind. —kirſche, *f.* the red-brown garden-cherry. —krähe, *f.* the royston-crow, the winter-crow. —mewe, *f.* V. Fiſcher 2). —rock, *m.* riding-coat. —ſack, *m.* cloak-bag, portmanteau. —ſchnur, *f.* a string to a man's cloak, cloak-string, cloak-loop. —ſtock, *m.* a wooden frame, on which the cloak is hung when wet &c.

‖Mántſch, V. Manſch.

*Manuál, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] manual.

Manualakten, *pl.* the writings relating to any cause, which the attorney is bound to preserve until the law-suit is decided.

*Manufactūr, *f.* [*pl.* -en] manufactory.

Manufactur-arbeit, *f.* manufactory work. —waare, *f.* manufactured goods, manufactures.

*Manufacturíſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] 1) manufacturer. 2) owner of a manufactory.

*Manuſcript, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] manuscript; copy.

Mäppe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from the Lat. *mappa*] 1) portfolio. 2) V. Landkarte.

Marāne, V. Muräne.

Márbel, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) V. Marmor. 2) [a little ball of marble or other stone used by children in play] marble.

Marbelſtein, *m.* V. Marmor.

Márbeln, I. *v. tr.* to marble, V. Marmoriren. II. *v. intr.* to play at marbles.

*Marcaſít, *m.* V. Markaſit.

Mārchen, *n.* V. Mährchen.

*Marcipān, *m.* V. Marzipan.

Márder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Medio-Lat. *martur*, seems to be derived from morden] 1) marten. 2) fur of the marten.

Marder-falle, *f.* trap for catching martens. —fell, *n.* skin of the marten, marten's skin. —garn, *n.* net for catching martens. —muff, *m.* a marten-muff. —pelzwerk, *n.* furs of martens. —ſchwanz, *m.* tail of a marten. —wurzel, *f.* serpentary, snake-root, dragon's-wort.

Māre, *f.* V. Mähre.

*Marèlle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) morello-cherry. 2) [a sort of small apricot] the turkey apricot.

Margarétha, [-'s, *pl.* Margarethen] Margaréthe, [-ns, *pl.* -n] *f.* [a name of women] Margaret.

Margarethen-blume, *f.* daisy. — nelke, *f.* the carthusian pink.

Märgel, Märgeln, V. Mergel &c.

Márgenbirn, *f.* [*pl.* -en] a sort of pear.

Márgendiſtel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) V. Ackerdiſtel. 2) V. Frauendiſtel.

Márgengras, *n.* [-es] V. Mariengras.

Márgenröschen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Marienröschen.

Márggraf, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] V. Markgraf.

Marīa, *f.* [-s, *pl.* Marien] or Marīe, [-ns, *pl.* -n] *f.* Mary; *dim.* Mariechen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] little Mary, Moll, Molly. Die Jungfrau —, [the blessed] Virgin Mary; Mariä Empfängniß &c., the conception of the Virgin Mary.

Marien-apfel, *m.* a sort of early apple, hasting. —bad, *n.* [in chimistry] balneum Mariae or [rather] maris [boiling water into which the vessel that contains the ingredients to be digested or acted upon is placed]. —bild, *n.*, *dim.* —bildchen, ‖—bildlein, *n.* image of the Virgin Mary. —blume, *f.*, *dim.* —blümchen, ‖—blümlein, *n.* daisy. —bruder, *m.* Carmelite. —diſtel, *f.* lady's milk or lady's thistle. —dorn, *m.* 1) dog-rose, eglantine. 2) V. Haberroſe. —eis, *n.* V. —glas. — faden, *m.* V. Sommerfaden. —feſt, *n.* feast or festival of the Virgin Mary, Our Lady's day, Lady-day. —flachs, *m.* 1) common dodder, lady's laces. 2) feather-grass. —garn, *n.* V. Sommerfaden. —glas, *n.* muscovy-glass, mica. —glöckchen, *n.* [in botany] Coventry-bells, Canterbury-bells, violet-marion. —gras, *n.* 1) white clover. 2) pearl-wort. 3) ribbon-grass. —groſchen, *m.* [formerly] Mary-gross [a coin equal to a penny]. —gulden, *m.* [formerly] florin marked with the image of the Virgin Mary [equal to one shilling and eight pence]. —hähnchen, *n.*, —käfer, *m.* lady-bird, lady-bug, lady-cow, lady-fly. —kraut, *n.* 1) mountain arnica. 2) common lady's mantle. —mantel, *m.* 1) V. —kraut 2). 2) V. Mutterkraut. —münze, *f.* costmary, alecost. —neſſel, *f.* cat-mint. — roſe, *f.*, *dim.* —röschen, ‖—röslein, *n.* 1) daisy, V. Maßliebe. 2) V. Gichtroſe. 3) V. Weinroſe. 4) V. Pechnelke. 5) V. Feldroſe. 6) V. Sammetnelke. 7) V. Gliedkraut. —ſchuh, *m.* [in botany] common lady's slipper. —tag, *m.* V. —feſt. —veilchen, *n.* V. —glöckchen. —wurm, *m.*, *dim.* —würmchen, *n.* V. — käfer. —wurzel, *f.* V. —münze.

*Marille, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) V. Marelle. 2) parsnip.

*Marīne, *f.* marine, navy.

Marine-offizier, *m.* an officer in the navy, V. also Schiffs- or Seeoffizier. —ſoldat, *m.* a marine. Ein Offizier der —ſoldaten, an officer of the marines. —truppen, *pl.* marines. —miniſterium, *n.* marine-ministry, [in England] the Admiralty.

*Marinīren, *v. tr.* to marinate.

*Marionètte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] puppet.

Marionetten-ſpiel, —theater, *n.* puppet-show.

1. Márk, *n.* [-es] [allied to mürbe, morſch &c.] marrow. Das — einer Pomeranze, Citrone &c., the pulp of an orange, of a lemon

&c.; das — eines Baumes &c., the pith of a tree &c.; [in anatomy] das verlängerte —, the spinal marrow, medulla oblongata or spinalis; die Kälte dringt durch — und Bein, the cold pierces or penetrates to the very marrow of the bones, the cold is quite piercing, it is piercingly cold. *Fig.* Das geht or dringt mir durch — und Bein, it touches or cuts me to the quick; — in den Knochen haben, to possess great vigour, mettle, strength; to be vigorous, strong; Einem das — aussaugen, Einen bis auf das — aussaugen, to suck any one's marrow or the marrow of any one's bones. Syn. Mark, Hirn, Gehirn. Hirn and Gehirn is the medullary substance in animal bodies; the corresponding substance in plants is called Mark. In animal bodies it is called Hirn and Gehirn in the head, and Mark in the bones.

Mark=bein, *n.* marrow-bone. —gefäß, *n.* medullary vessel. —holz, *n.* pithy wood, [chiefly] the water-elder. —kloß, *m.*, *dim.* — klößchen, *n.* dumpling made with marrow. —knochen, *m.* V. —bein. —kraut, *n.* smallage. —kuchen, *m.*, *dim.* ||—küchlein, *n.* cake made of marrow, marrow-cake. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* marrowless. —röhre, *f.* V. —bein. —saft, *m.* medullary juice. —stück, *n.* that part of a bone which contains the marrow. —torte, *f.* marrow-tart. — voll, *adj.* full of marrow or pith, marrowy, pithy. —weide, *f.* bean-trefoil tree. —zieher, *m.* an instrument for drawing the marrow out of a bone, a marrow-spoon.

2. Márk, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [allied to the Gr. μείρω = theilen, to the Wendish *mierka* = Richtschnur, to the Bohem. *merik* = Messer] [a weight of certain commodities, but particularly of gold and silver] 1) mark. Eine — Silbers, Goldes, a mark of silver, of gold; hundert — an Silbergeschirr, a hundred marks of silver-plate; nach der — verkaufen, to sell by the mark. 2) [an imaginary coin] Eine — Lübisch &c., a mark Lubs &c. [equal to about 14 pence].

Mark=gewähr, *f.* a number of small coins equal to a mark in value. —gewicht, *n.* mark-weight, mark. —stück, *n.* [at Hamburgh] a coin of sixteen *schillings* [equal to 14 pence], a mark. —währung, *f.* V. —gewähr.

3. Márk, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [allied to 2. Mark] 1) boundary, mark. Ein Feld mit —en besetzen, to set bounds to, to bound or limit a field. 2) the border or limit of a district and particularly the fields belonging to a village &c. Dieses Feld gehört zu unserer —, that field belongs to our village. 3) [obsolete for Landschaft] province, district. Die — Brandenburg, the province or march of Brandenburgh. Syn. Mark, Grenze. Grenze is said of unextended as well as of extended things; Mark only of the latter. We assign Grenzen to the human understanding, and not Marken; but the Grenze of a village we call its Mark. When both words are used of any district, the extreme end is called its Grenze, or if of small extent, its Mark.

Mark=baum, *m.* a tree which marks a boundary. —genoß, *m.* [in Westphalia] one who has a share in a domain &c. —gerechtigkeit, *f.* the right or privilege of having an inclosure about one's fields &c.; *it.* the jurisdiction of such an inclosure. —graf, *m.* margrave. —gräfinn, *f.* margravine. Die verwittwete Frau —gräfinn, the margravine dowager. —gräflich, *adj.* relating to a margrave or margraviate. —grafschaft, *f.* margraviate. —kreuz, *n.* a cross serving as a landmark or boundary. —pfahl, *m.* V. Grenzpfahl. —scheide, *f.* demarcation, boundary. —scheidekunst, *f.* art of surveying mines, subterraneous geometry. —scheiden, *v. intr.* to define boundaries; *it.* to survey and measure a mine. Das —scheiden, the act of defining boundaries; *it.* of surveying and measuring a mine. —scheidend, *adj.* defining boundaries &c.; *it. fig.* discriminating, critical. —scheider, *m.* surveyor of mines. —stein, *m.* a stone marking a boundary, a mere-stone, landmark.

*Markasít, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in mineralogy] marcasite.

Márke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. 2. Mark] 1) mark. 2) a token representing money, counter.

Márkebrief, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from Mark = Grenze] letter of marque or reprisal.

Märkeln, V. Mergeln.

1. Márken, *v. tr.* to mark.

2. ||Márken, *v. intr.* V. Markten.

Marketénder, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —inn, *f.* sutler.

Marketenderwagen, *m.* sutler's waggon.

Marketéndern, *v. intr.* to be a sutler, to act the sutler.

Márkicht, *adj.* resembling marrow, of the nature of marrow, medullary. —e Substanz, medullary substance.

Márkig, *adj.* and *adv.* marrowy, full of marrow or pith. — er Knochen, marrowy bone; —es Holz, pithy wood. *Fig.* strong, nervous, pithy. —e Rede, pithy speech; *it.* [referring to the mellowy nature of marrow] das —e in der Zeichnung, the softness of design.

*Márkis, [Marquis] *m.*, —inn, [Marquisinn] *f.* marquess, marquis; marchioness.

*Markisát, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] marquisate.

Márkt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Märkte] [Medio-Lat. *mercatum*, from the L. *mercari*] 1) market. Zu —e gehen, bringen, to go, to bring to market; es ist heute —, this is market-day, it is to-day market-day; es ist hier wöchentlich zwei Mahl —, two markets are kept here a week, we have two markets a week; der — war heute sehr stark, the market was crowded to-day; das hat mir den — verdorben, that has spoiled my market, i. e. that was the cause that I did not buy or sell so well as I hoped. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Kein einziges Wort zu —e bringen, not to utter a single word; seine Haut selbst zu —e tragen [in popular language], to expose one's self to peril or danger. 2) market-place. Er wohnt auf dem —e, he lives in the market-place. 3) [= Jahrmarkt] fair. 4) market-town. 5) [sometimes] bargain, purchase.

Markt=amt, *n.* an office by which the concerns of the market are regulated. — bauer, *m.* a peasant that brings things to market. —bude, *f.* the stall in a market or fair. —fahne, *f.* market-standard [by the hoisting of which it is made known, that it is lawful to begin buying and selling]. —flecken, *m.* small market-town. —frau, *f.* market-woman. —freiheit, *f.* 1) privilege of keeping a public market or of holding fairs. 2) privilege granted to those who visit fairs. —gang, *m.* 1) [Gang zu Markte] going to the market. 2) course of the market, market-price. — gängig, *adj.* Der —gängige Preis, the market-price. —gast, *m.* a person who visits a market or fair. —geld, *n.* 1) money taken at a market or fair [from selling goods]. 2) money set apart for the market or fair. 3) money paid for the permission of putting up a stall or booth or for selling at a fair. 4) money given as a present on the day of a fair. —geleit, *n.* V. Meßgeleit. —gerechtigkeit, *f.* V. — freiheit 1). —getöse, *n.* a noise caused by a public market or fair. —gut, *n.* article sent to a fair for sale. —helfer, *m.* a man or servant employed by merchants or shop-keepers at the fairs, packer. —herr, *m.* a magistrate under whose control the markets are placed. —kahn, *m.* V. —schiff. —kauf, *m.* 1) purchase at a fair. 2) market-price. —knecht, *m.* a man employed under the magistrate or inspector of the market. — korb, *m.* a basket for carrying things to or from the market. —leute, *pl.* people that attend a market or fair, market-folks. —meister, *m.* clerk or inspector of the market. — ordnung, *f.* regulation concerning the sale of provisions or goods at a market or fair. — pflicht, *f.* V. —geld 3). —platz, *m.* market-place. —preis, *m.* market-price, market-rate. —recht, *n.* 1) the right or privilege of holding a public market or a fair. 2) law of the market. 3) duty paid by those who sell at fairs. —richter, *m.* a magistrate or judge that takes cognizance of market-matters. —rufer, *m.* crier. —scheffel, *m.* a bushel of legal authority. —schiff, *n.* market-hoy. —schild, *m.* V. —fahne. —schreier, *m.* mountebank, quack. —schreierbude, *f.* the booth or stall of a mountebank or quack. —schreierei, *f.* quackery, charlatanry. —schreierisch, *adj.* and *adv.* like a quack, quackish, boastful, charlatanical. —stand, *m.* the place which a seller occupies at a market or fair. — streitigkeit, *f.* difference or quarrel among market-people. —tag, *m.* market-day. — vogt, *m.* V. —meister. —weib, *n.* V. —frau. —wisch, *m.*, —zeichen, *n.* V. —fahne. — zettel, *m.* list or register of the market-prices. —zoll, *m.* duty paid upon goods that are brought to market.

Márkten, I. *v. intr.* to cheapen, to higgle or haggle. Um jeden Kreuzer —, to stand higgling for a penny. II. *v. tr.* to buy, to purchase, V. Ein—.

Márkung, *f.* 1) the act of marking any thing, particularly the act of setting bounds [to a field &c.]. 2) boundary, land-mark, mere-stone. 3) the fields belonging to a village &c.

Markungs=buch, *n.* V. Lagerbuch 1). — stein, *m.* V. Markstein.

Márkus, *m.* [a name of men] Mark. — Antonius, Mark Anthony.

Márlen, *v. tr.* [in seamen's lang.] to marl.

Márlien, Márling, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in seamen's lang.] marline.

Mármel, *m.* [-s] or —stein, *m.* V. Marmor.

*Marmelade, *f* [*pl.* -n] marmalade.

Mármeler, or Mármler, V. Marmorierer.

Mármeln, V. Marmoriren; *it.* V. Marmorn.

Mármor, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Gr. μάρμαρος from μαρμαίρω = glänzen] marble. Der parische, kararische —, marble of Paros, of Carrara. *Fig.* Ein Herz von —, hart wie —, a marble heart, a heart as hard as marble; [am. bookbinders] der — auf der Decke &c., marbling; [in poetry] in — wohnen, to live or dwell in a [marble] palace.

Marmor=ader, *f.* 1) a vein in marble. 2) [in geology] vein of marble. — arbeit, *f.* marble-work. —art, *f.* kind or species of marble. —artig, *adj.* of the nature of marble; *it.* marbled, marble. —auge, *n.* marble eye. *Fig.* a white, fixed, staring eye. —band, *m.* binding of a book in marbled leather or paper, marbled binding. —becken, *n.* marble basin.

—bild, *n.* marble figure or statue. —boden, *m.* marble floor. —bohrer, *m.* [am. sculptors] matting hammer. —block, *m.* block of marble. —bruch, *m.* marble-quarry. —bruſt, *f.*, —buſen, *m.* [in poetry] breast or bosom as white as snow, snowy breast or bosom. *Fig.* a marble heart. —flecken, *m.* a spot in marble; *it.* a marbled spot. —gebäude, *n.* a marble building or edifice. —grube, *f.* V. —bruch. —hand, *f.* [in poetry] marble hand. *Fig.* a snowy hand; *it.* a cold white hand [as of dead &c. persons]. —hart, *adj.* as hard as marble. —haus, *n.* a marble house. —herz, *n.* V. —bruſt *fig.* —herzig, *adj.* marble-hearted. —kirſche, *f.* the red and white heart-cherry. —lilie, *f.* the common fritillary, the chequered lily. —mühle, *f.* a mill where marble is cut, sowed or polished. —nacken, *m. fig.* [in poetry] snowy neck or shoulders. —pallaſt, *m.* marble-palace. —pflaſter, *n.* marble-pavement. —platte, *f.* slab of marble, marble-slab. —ſaal, *m.* a saloon or room, the floor and wall of which are of marble, marble-hall or room. —ſäule, *f.* a marble-column. —ſchleifer, —ſchneider, *m.* marble-cutter. —ſchleiferei, *f.* 1) the act of polishing marble. 2) V. —mühle. —ſchwamm, *m.* the tall agaric. —ſtein, *m.* marble [considered as a stone]. —tiſch, *m.* marble-table. —treppe, *f.* marble-stairs. —wand, *f.* marble-wall.

Marmoriren, *v. tr.* to marble. Marmorirtes Papier, marbled paper; der marmorirte Schnitt eines Buches, the marbled edge of a book.

Marmorirer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] he that marbles, marbler; *it.* one who saws and polishes marble, one who works in marble.

Mármorn, *adj.* made of marble, marble; *it.* like marble.

Maroccāner, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —inn, *f.* native or inhabitant of Morocco.

Marócco, *n.* [-'s] [the empire or town of] Morocco.

***Marōde,** *adj.* [in popular language] tired, fatigued, knocked up.

***Marodiren,** *v. intr.* to straggle from the army for the purpose of plundering, to rove in quest of plunder, to maraud.

***Marodirer,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] marauder.

***Marōne,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] large sweet chestnut [a variety of the common sort].

Maronenbaum, *m.* the large chestnut-tree.

Marónke, *f.* V. Marunke.

1. **Márs,** *m.* 1) [the God of war] Mars. 2) [in astronomy, a planet] Mars. 3) [in the old chimistry, a term for] iron, Mars.

Marsſohn, *m. Fig.* [in poetry] hero, warrior.

2. **Márs,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [a Low-Sax. word, allied to Marſch, fen, and denoting any thing *deep*] [in ship-building] top. Das große —, main-top.

Mars-band, *n.* V. —rand. —bank, *f.* V. Maſtducht. —fanal, *n.* V. —laterne. —gaſt, *m.* [*pl.* —gäſte and —gaſten] top-man. —laterne, *f.* top-lantern. —raa, *f.* top-sail-yard. —rand, *m.* [a kind of circular battens surrounding the top] rim. —regeling, *f.* rails of the top. —ſegel, *n.* top-sail. Das —ſegel auf den Rand laufen laſſen, to lower the top-sail down upon the cap; das —ſegel iſt auf halber Stenge, the top-sail is half mast up. —ſtenge, *f.* top-mast. —wand, *f.* top-gallant-shroud.

1. **Márſch,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* Märſche] 1) [movement of soldiers in order] march. Er gab Befehl zum —, he gave orders to march; —ſchlagen, zum —e blaſen, to beat, to sound the march; ſich auf den — begeben, ſich in —ſetzen, to begin to march, to set forward; die Truppen ſind auf dem —e, the troops march, or are upon their march; die Truppen ſetzten den — fort, the troops proceeded on or continued their march; ein verdeckter —, a false march; nach einem zwölfſtündigen —, after a march of twelve hours or after marching for twelve hours; den — ſchließen, to bring up the rear, to march in the rear. 2) [word of command] —! march! 3) [a signal to move; *it.* a particular beat of the drum] march. Den — ſchlagen, to strike up the march.

Marſch-fertig, *adj.* and *adv.* ready to march, in readiness to march. —kommiſſarius, *m.* a commissioner for regulating the march of troops through a country. —linie, *f.* the line of the march. —ordnung, *f.* the order for the march; *it.* the order kept or observed in marching.

2. **Márſch,** *f.* [*pl.* -en or Märſche] [allied to the Fr. *marais*, to Moor, Moraſt] marsh, fen, marsh-land, moor.

Marſch-krankheit, *f.* distemper peculiar to fenny countries, marsh-fever. —land, *n.* marsh-land, fen-land. —länder, *m.*, —länderinn, *f.* inhabitant of a marshy or fenny country.

Márſchall, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Marſchälle] [from Mar, Mähre = Pferd and Schalk = Knecht; hence originally = Stallknecht, then = Stallmeiſter &c.] marshal. Ein franzöſiſcher —, a marshal of France; die —inn, the marshal's lady.

Marſchall-amt, *n.* 1) the office of a marshal, marshalship. 2) the board or office of the Lord-Marshal. —gericht, *n.* the jurisdiction or court of the marshal of the prince's household, court of marshalsea. —ſtab, *m.* marshal's staff. —tafel, *f.* marshal's table [second table at court]. An der —tafel ſpeiſen, to dine at the marshal's table. —würde, *f.* dignity of a marshal.

Marſchiren, *v. intr.* to march. Das Heer — laſſen, to order the army to march.

Márſeille, *n.* [pron. by many Marſellje] [-'s] [the town] Marseilles.

Marſeille-arbeit, —naht, *f.* point of Marseilles.

Márſtall, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Marſtälle] [from the old Mar = Pferd and Stall] great stable for horses, great establishment of horses [belonging to a prince, high personage or to the public], king's or prince's mews, royal or princely stables, royal stud, public stables.

‡Marſtallherr, *m.* inspector or master of the royal, princely or public stables.

‡**Márſtaller,** *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] V. Marſtallherr.

Märte, *f.* V. Mährte.

‖**Märten,** —s gans &c., V. Martin &c.

Márter, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Mord, morden, and not from the Gr. *μάρτυρ*] 1) torment, torture. Neue —n erfinden, to invent new torments; es iſt eine —, mit ſolchen Leuten zu leben, it is a martyrdom to live with such people. V. Qual, Pein. 2) engine for torture, rack, torture. V. Folter.

Marter-bank, *f.* a rack [in the shape of a bench]. —biſſe, *pl. fig.* [des Gewiſſens], stings or rackings of conscience, remorse. —buch, *n.* a book or register of martyrs, martyrology. —dorn, *m.* V. Haberroſe. —geräth, *n.* implements of torture. —geſchichte, *f.* 1) Märtergeſchichte. 2) V. Leidensgeſchichte [Je-ſu]. —holz, *n.* [in fam. lang.] the cross. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] a person who is constantly plagued and tormented by another, drudge. —jagd, *f.* V. Hetzjagd. —kammer, *f.* V. Folterkammer. —keller, *m.* subterraneous torture-chamber. —krebs, *m.* [in cookery] a crab scalded alive. —leben, *n.* life full of torments or pains. —ort, *m.* place of torments or torture. —pfahl, *m.* stake of torture. —pfuhl, *m.* a subterraneous dungeon where a person is tortured. *Fig.* hell. —rad, *n.* torture-wheel. —ſäule, *f.* column of torture. —ſchule, *f. fig.* school of torments or sufferings. —ſtrafe, *f.* a painful, racking or tormenting punishment. —tod, *m.* 1) a cruel, painful death. 2) V. Märterertod. —urtheil, *n.* [formerly] judicial sentence by which torture is decreed, condemnation to torture. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of torments or sufferings, racking, painful. —woche, *f.* passion-week. —zeit, *f.* time of torments or sufferings; *it.* V. —woche.

Márterer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a person that torments or tortures, tormentor, torturer.

Märterer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —inn, *f.* [*Martyrer] martyr. Ein — der Wahrheit, a martyr to truth; zum — ſeiner Meinung werden, to become or to die a martyr to one's opinion.

Märterer-geſchichte, *f.* history of martyrs with their sufferings, martyrology. —krone, *f.* crown of martyrdom. —tod, *m.* death of a martyr. Den —tod ſterben, to endure martyrdom.

Mártern, *v. tr.* 1) [to put to extreme pain or anguish] to torment, to torture, to rack. 2) [to punish with torture, to put to the rack] to torture, to rack. *Fig.* Einen mit Fragen —, to torment any one with questions; ſich — [um Etwas zu thun], to put one's brains upon the torture or rack, to rack or beat one's brains about any thing. V. Quälen, Peinigen.

Märterthum or **Márterthum,** *n.* [-es] 1) martyrdom. Die Krone des —es, the crown of martyrdom. 2) the martyrs.

Märtertod, *m.* V. Märterertod.

Mártha, *f.* [der —, or —'s, or Marthens] [a name of women] Martha.

***Martialgeſetz,** *n.* V. Kriegsgeſetz.

***Martialiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* martial, warlike. V. Kriegeriſch.

Mártin, *m.* [-s] [a name of men] Martin.

Martins-abend, *m.* St. Martin's eve. —feſt, *n.* the feast of St. Martin, Martinmas. —gans, *f.* a roast goose eaten [according to an old custom] on St. Martin's day. —horn, *n.* St. Martin's horn [a twisted butter-cake]. —korn, *n.* V. Mutterkorn. —mann, *m.* a man who pays rent or interest on St. Martin's day. —tag, *m.* St. Martin's day, Martinmas [the eleventh of November]. —vogel, *m.* 1) paradise-crackle. 2) the greater shrike. 3) [in popular lang.] V. —gans.

‖**Martini,** V. Martinstag.

Märtirer, *m.* V. Märterer.

Märtſch, Martſchen, V. Matſch, Matſchen.

Märtyrer, *m.* V. Märterer.

Marúnke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [probably corrupted from *malus armenica*] 1) a sort of small apricot. 2) a sort of plum.

März, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from the L. *Martius*] March. Im — or ‡ —en, im Monat —, in the month of March, in March.

März-becher, *m.* the common narcissus or daffodil. —bier, *n.* beer brewed in March,

march-beer. —blatt, *n.* V. Huflattich. —blume, *f.* 1) V. —becher. 2) snow-drop. 3) V. Hiazinte. 4) V. Huflattich. 5) V. Löwenzahn. 6) the wood anemone. —butter, *f.* march-butter. —ente, *f.* wild duck. —fliege, *f.* 1) V. Eintagsfliege. 2) St. Mark's fly. —gerſte, *f.* the common barley. —glöckchen, *n.* snow-drop. —haſe, *m.* march-hare. —hecht, *m.* a pike that spawns in March. —käſe, *m.* march-cheese. —monat, *m.* month of March. —mücke, *f.* V. —fliege 1). —ſchein, *m.* new-moon in March. —ſchnee, *m.* snow in March. —ſtaub, *m.* dust in March, march-dust. —thau, *m.* dew in March, march-dew. —veilchen, *n.* sweet violet, the common violet. —waſſer, *n.* water of march-snow. —wurz, —wurzel, *f.* the common avens or herb bennet.

Märzenſchnee, &c. V. Märzſchnee &c.

Märzen, V. Merzen.

Märzerkirſche, *f.* V. Schwefelkirſche.

*Marzipān, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] marchpane.

Máſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [L. *macula*, Ital. *maglia*, allied to machen] 1) mesh. Die —n eines Netzes, the meshes of a net; es iſt eine — an Ihrem Strumpfe gefallen, there is a stitch dropped in your stocking; eine — beim Stricken aufnehmen, to take up a stitch in knitting; enge, weite —n, small, large meshes. 2) a springe, noose, gin. 3) [*Kokarde] cockade.

Maſchenwerk, *n.* network.

Máſchen, *v. tr.* to make the meshes [of a net].

Máſchente, *f.* [*pl.* -n] wild duck.

Máſchig, *adj.* consisting of meshes, meshy; [in composition, klein —, having small meshes].

*Maſchīne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Gr. μηχανή, L. *machina*, allied to machen] machine, engine.

Maſchinen-erfinder, *m.* inventor of machines, machinist. —macher, *m.* constructor of machines, machinist. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* like a machine, mechanical. —meiſter, *m.* the person who manages the scenes or machinery at a theatre; *it.* engineer [who has the care of the locomotive-engine in steam-carriages, &c.]. —ſchiff, *n.* fire-ship, V. Brander 1).

*Maſchinerīe, *f.* machinery.

Maſchiniſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] machinist; engineer. V. Maſchinenmeiſter.

1. Maſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Maſer], *dim.* Mäschen, ‖Mäslein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] mark, spot, scar, V. Blatternarbe; *it.* speckle, streak or vein [in wood, stone &c.]

2. Mäſe, V. Maße.

Mäſel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Maſer] 1) V. 1 Maſe. 2) eruption, efflorescence, rash.

Maſel-beere, *f.* V. Moosbeere. —ſucht, *f.* leprosy, V. Ausſatz 3).

1. Mäſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to machen, miſchen &c.] 1) wood with veins, spotted wood. 2) the quality of wood when it has streaks or veins.

Maſer-birke, *f.* weeping-birch. —fleck, *m.* speckle, spot. —holz, *n.* veined or spotted wood.

2. Mäſer, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. 1. Maſer] 1) spot, speckle, mark. Dieſes Holz hat ſchöne —n, this wood has fine streaks, veins or spots. 2) [particularly] spot on the skin. Die —n, the measles.

Mäſericht, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling spots, speckles or veins in wood; *it.* full of spots or veins, streaked, veined [said of wood].

Mäſerig, *adj.* and *adv.* having streaks or veins, speckled, spotted, streaked, veined [said of wood].

Mäserle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] whitten-tree, common maple-tree.

Mäsholder, *m.* [-s] 1) V. —erle. 2) V. Bachholder.

Masholderbaum, *m.* maple-tree.

Mäſern, *v. tr.* to furnish with streaks and veins.

Mäſern, *adj.* spotted, streaked or veined [said of wood].

Mäſig, *adj.* and *adv.* having marks or spots in the face. Von den Blattern —, blatter—, pitted with the small-pox.

Máske, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [perhaps from the Old Maſe = Fleck, bemaſen = beſudeln] 1) mask. Die — abnehmen, to take or pull off one's mask, to unmask. *Fig.* Unter der — der Freundſchaft, under the mask of friendship. 2) a masking-habit. 3) a masked person, a masker, masquerader. *Fig.* [in familiar lang.] Eine abſcheuliche —, an ugly witch. Syn. V. Larve.

Maſken-ball, *m.* masquerade, masked ball. —blume, *f.* personated flower. —feſt, *n.* masquerade. —kleidung, *f.* masquerade-dress, masking-habit. —klette, *f.* the cut-leaved burdock. —tanz, *m.* dancing of masked persons, masquerade. —tänzer, *m.* masked dancer, masquerader.

Másken, [Einen, ſich —] V. Maskiren.

*Maskerāde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] masquerade.

Maskīren, I. *v. tr.* to mask. Ein maskirter Ball, a masked ball [a ball at which everybody is obliged to appear in a masking-habit]. *Fig.* [in military affairs] Eine Schanze —, to mask a sconce. II. *v. r.* Sich —, to put on a mask or masking habit, to disguise one's self. Sie maskirte ſich als Schäferinn, she disguised herself as a shepherdess.

Mäskolben, *m.* [-s] [in botany] large-leaved cat's tail or reed-mace.

Maskopeí, *f.* [from the Low-Sax. Mat or Mathe = Geſelle] company of merchants, partnership. *Fig.* [obsolete or seldom used] cabal, league.

‖Másleidig, *adj.* and *adv.* [from the Old Math = Speiſe and leidig, therefore originally = der Speiſe überdrüſſig] [in pop. lang.] weary of, discouraged. — werden, to begin to loathe, to grow weary of, out of conceit with; ich bin es —, I am weary of it.

*Maſōra, *f.* Masora [a Hebrew work on the bible, by several Rabbins].

*Maſorét, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [one of the writers of the Masora] Masorite.

*Maſorétiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* relating to the Masorites, masoretic.

Mäß, *n.* [-es, *pl.*-e], *dim.* Mäßchen, ‖Mäßlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [from meſſen, seems to signify originally das Ziel, die Gränze] measure. *a*) [determined extent or length, limit; *it.* dimension, proportion] Einem — und Ziel ſetzen, to set any one bounds, to limit any one; — halten, to observe moderation, to keep within bounds; im Trinken — halten, to drink within bounds; weder — noch Ziel halten, to be without bounds or measure; das — überſchreiten, to go beyond the bounds, to go too far; das — von einer Säule nehmen, to measure a column; Jemanden das — zu einem Anzuge nehmen, to take a person's measure for a suit of clothes; in vollem, in hohem —e, in a high degree, *it.* abundantly; in hohem —e verſchwiegen, very, extremely discreet; nach dem —e meiner Kräfte, proportionably or according to my strength or power; in dem —e als &c., as, according as &c. *b*) [that by which any thing is measured] Einerlei —und Gewicht haben, to have the same weights and measures for every body; falſches —, false measure; gehäuftes —, a measure heaped. V. Bier—, Flächen—, Längen—, Wein—, Zeit—. *Fig.* [in Scripture] Mit dem —e, wornach ihr meſſet, ſoll euch wieder gemeſſen werden, with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again, as you measure others, you shall be measured; das — ſeiner Uebelthaten iſt voll, the measure of his iniquities is full. *c*) [a limited or definite quantity] Ein — Bier, a measure or pot of beer [= 4 Schoppen or Nöſel or pints]; zwei — [not Maße] Bier, two pots of beer; ein — Wein, a measure of wine [= 4 Schoppen or Nöſel or pints]; ein Mäßchen or Mäßlein Haber, a peck of oats.

Maß-barte, *f.* unprepared whale-bone of the due length. —flaſche, *f.* a bottle or flagon containing a measure, or 4 pints or about 2 quarts English. —gabe, *f.* proportion, measure. Nach —gabe ſeiner Arbeit, in proportion to, according to his work, as he works; nach —gabe der Umſtände, according to the circumstances. —geber, *m.* one who prescribes, orders or restrains. —gebung, *f.* 1) limitation, restriction, restraint. Ohne —gebung, without restriction, without dictating, without meaning to impose any law or opinion, V. Unmaßgeblich. 2) V. -gabe. —glas, *n.* a glass containing a pot. —hecht, *m.* a small pike. —kanne, *f.* a can or tankard containing a measure or pot. —krug, *m.* pitcher or mug containing a measure, pot or quart. —kunde, —kunſt, *f.*, —künſtler, *m.* V. Meßkunde &c. —lade, *f.* shoe-maker's size. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without bounds or limits, unbounded. —loſigkeit, *f.* unboundedness. —nahme, —nehmung, *f.* mode of acting, measure. —rad, *n.* pedometer. —regel, *f.* manner of proceeding, mode of acting, measure. —regeln ergreifen, ſeine —regeln darnach nehmen, to take measures, to take one's measures accordingly. —ſtab, *m.* scale of measuring, rule, measure. Der verjüngte —ſtab, reducing-scale. —ſtock, *m.* V. —ſtab. —topf, *m.* a pot containing a measure or about 2 quarts English.

Mäßbeere, *f.* [Maß probably allied to Matte] V. Vogelbeere.

Mäße, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Maß] 1) just measure, just proportion. Die — wiſſen, to know the just measure or proportion; — halten, to observe moderation, to keep within bounds, to act with moderation; mit —n eſſen, to eat with moderation; über die — or —n, beyond measure; über die —n kurz &c., much too short, exceedingly short &c.; ohne alle —, without any moderation; aus der —, out of due proportion. 2) mode, manner. Wenn es ſich in der — verhält, if the matter stands or if matters stand thus; in der —, wie es befohlen iſt or befohlener —n, according to orders; einer Sache abhelfliche — geben, to remedy any thing, to change it for the better; einiger —n, gewiſſer —n, in some manner, measure or degree, in a certain manner; bekannter —n, as is known; beſter —n, in the best manner; gehöriger —n, in due manner, duly; beliebiger —n, according to one's liking, as one likes or pleases; verabredeter —n, according to agreement; hergebrachter —n, according to custom, in the accustomed manner; folgender —n, in the following manner, as follows; was —n [in law], in what manner, by what means, how, whereas; ſolcher —n, in such a manner.

1. **Masse**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [L. *massa*, Fr. *masse*, allied to Materie, Mast &c.] 1) mass. Eine — Wasser, Erde, a mass of water, of earth; eine formlose —, a shapeless lump; er ist eine Masse Fleisch [Fleischmasse], he is one bulk of flesh [said of a very fat and unwieldy person]; eine — Eis [Eismasse], a mass of ice; eine — Felsen [Felsenmasse], a mass of rocks; die — des Volkes, der Nation, the mass, the great bulk of the people, of the nation; in — aufstehen, to rise in a body, in mass. [in painting] die —n, the masses. [in law] the mass of property [to be divided among the creditors or heirs], the stock. *it.* [=Stoff] substance. Eine harte, weiche —, a hard, soft substance. 2) dough, paste. Syn. Masse, Materie. That which makes a body impenetrable, considered with respect to its quality, is the Materie of that body, with respect to its quantity, its Masse.

2. **Másse**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to the Fr. *massue*] a club; [at billiards] mace; [at mall] a hollow mallet; [among sculptors] mallet.

Mássenhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* [V. 1. Masse] massy, bulky; clumsy.

Mássenweise, *adv.* in masses.

Maßerle, *f.* V. Maserle.

Mäßholder, *m.* V. Masholder.

***Mássicot**, *n.* [-es] massicot or masticot [yellow oxyd of lead].

Mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) moderate, temperate, sober, frugal. Ein Vergnügen — genießen, to enjoy a pleasure with moderation or discreetly; — im Essen und Trinken, moderate or temperate in eating and drinking; eine —e Mahlzeit, a frugal meal; ein —er Mensch, a sober man; — leben, to lead a sober life, to live soberly. 2) middling, not very considerable or not excessive. Eine —e Hitze, a temperate or moderate heat; — warm, moderately warm; ein —er Jahrgehalt, a moderate pension. [in music, moderately slow] andante. 3) containing one measure, quart or pot, in composition, as vier—, containing four measures or quarts. Syn. Mäßig, Enthaltsam, Sparsam, Frugal. There are persons who find it more difficult to be mäßig than enthaltsam, and who would rather fast altogether than not exceed the bounds of moderation at a well-furnished table. The mäßige man avoids all excess by refusing to indulge his desires; the frugale man because his nature requires but little; the sparsame man because he fears every expense.

Mäßigen, *v. tr.* to moderate, to mitigate, to temper, to restrain, to allay, to lessen. Seine Freude, seinen Zorn —, to moderate one's joy, one's anger; sich —, to restrain one's self, to keep one's temper; wenige Menschen wissen sich im Glücke zu —, few people can preserve moderation or have the command of themselves in prosperity; sich im Essen und Trinken —, to be moderate or temperate in eating and drinking, to be sober, to live soberly; seine Ausdrücke —, to moderate one's expressions; eine Rechnung —, to moderate or diminish an account or a bill; die Stimme —, to lower one's voice; der Wind hat die Hitze gemäßigt, the wind has moderated the heat; der gemäßigte Erdgürtel, the temperate zone. Syn. Mäßigen, Bändigen, Mildern. We mäßigen every kind of emotion, and bändigen our passions. We mäßigen our grief, joy or hope, but we bändigen our anger. We mildern any thing when we diminish the degree of its intensity, and we mäßigen it when we reduce it to its proper degree. Milde punishments imply such as are not severe; mäßige such as have the just degree of severity.

Mäßigkeit, *f.* 1) moderation, temperance. Die — im Essen und Trinken, temperance in eating and drinking, frugality, sobriety. 2) smallness, lowness. Die — des Preises, einer Summe, the lowness of price, smallness of a sum.

Mäßigung, *f.* 1) the act of moderating or lessening. Die — einer Auflage, the reduction or diminution of a tax. 2) calmness of mind, equanimity, moderation. Sich mit vieler — bei Etwas benehmen, to conduct one's self, to behave with great moderation; ich bewundere seine —, I admire his moderation. Syn. Mäßigung, Sanftmuth. Sanftmuth is opposed to irritability, which easily conceives itself offended. Mäßigung is the striving to keep the expression of one's indignation within proper bounds. Sanftmuth is often a natural disposition; Mäßigung is the work of reason.

***Mássikot**, *n.* V. Massicot.

Massiv, *adj.* and *adv.* [from 1. Masse] massive, massy; *it.* built of stone [without wood]. Ein —es Haus, a house built of stone; — bauen, to build solidly. *it.* unalloyed, pure. Ein Kreuz von —em Gold, a cross of massy or pure gold. †*Fig.* coarse, clumsy, rude, unmannerly. Es [er] ist ein —er Mensch, he is a coarse fellow; —es Benehmen, rude manners.

Mäßliebe, *f.* [in botany] 1) V. Maserle. 2) daisy, V. Gänseblume. 3) ox-eye. 4) marsh-marigold.

Mäßweihe, *f.* V. Moosweihe.

1. **Mást**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -en] [L. *malus*, Fr. *mât*] 1) [in ship-building] mast. Der große — or Mittel—, the main-mast; der vordere —, the fore-mast; der hintere —, the mizen-mast; ein zusammengesetzter —, a made mast. 2) [in carpentry] puncheon.

Mast=band, *n.* V. Mastenbügel. **—baum**, *m.* 1) a tree fit for a mast. 2) mast. Mit —bäumen versehen, to furnish with masts. **—block**, *m.* block, moor's head, cap of the mast-head. **—ducht**, *f.* the main-thwart or middle-thwart. **—fisch**, *m.* the high-finned whale. **—keil**, *m.* V. Mastenkeil. **—klimmer**, *m.* V. Marsgast. **—korb**, *m.* scuttle of a mast, top. **—los**, *adv.* and *adv.* deprived of the mast or masts, mastless, dismasted. Ein Schiff —los machen, to dismast a ship. **—macher**, *m.* V. Mastenmacher. **—meister**, *m.* master mast-maker. **—schiff**, *n.* a ship furnished with a mast or masts. **—segel**, *n.* main-sail. **—stange**, *f.* V. Mastenstütze. **—stenge**, *f.* V. Marsstenge. **—top**, *m.* mast-head. **—wächter**, *m.* V. Marsgast. **—wand**, *f.* V. Marswand. **—wange**, *f.* [a long piece of timber used to strengthen a mast] fish. **—werk**, *n.* the masts of a ship.

Masten=bügel, *m.* an iron band about a mast. **—keil**, **—kiel**, *m.* wedge of a mast. **—klampe**, *f.* belaying cleat. **—koker**, *m.* case of the mast. **—kragen**, *m.* coats of the mast. **—krahn**, *m.* sheers for masting ships. **—macher**, *m.* mast-maker. **—passer**, *m.* bended compasses, caliber-compasses. **—schabe**, *f.* mast-shave. **—schale**, *f.* V. Mastwange. **—spur**, *f.* step of a mast. **—stütze**, *f.* out-rigger.

2. **Mást**, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [V. Mast *adj.*] 1) mast [as acorns, nuts, beech-nuts, chestnuts &c.]. Die — geräth dieses Jahr, this is a good year for mast; die — fällt, the acorns, beech-nuts &c. fall. 2) act of feeding and fattening pigs and cattle. Ochsen, Schweine &c. in die — thun, to set oxen, pigs &c. to fatten; die Schweine in die — treiben, to drive the pigs to pick up the acorns &c., to feed swine upon mast; Ochsen auf der — haben, to fatten oxen.

Mast=ader, *f.* hemorrhoidal vein. **—aderfluß**, *m.* bleeding or open piles. **—aderstockung**, *f.* blind piles. **—buche**, *f.* V. Rothbuche. **—darm**, *m.* [the last of the large intestines] rectum. **—darmgekröse**, *n.* mesorectum. **—darmschlagader**, *f.* hemorrhoidal artery. **—darmwurm**, *m.* a worm that lodges in the rectum, Ascaris vermicularis. **—eiche**, *f.* V. Rotheiche. **—feder**, *f.* a sort of short feather upon the rump of a goose, which is said to prevent the animal's fattening and is for this reason to be plucked out. **—fleck**, *m.* a spot of ground in a field where a superabundance of manure has fallen, V. Geilhorst. **—futter**, *n.* any grass or food wherewith cattle and fowls are fattened. **—gans**, *f.* a fatted goose or a goose to be fattened. **—gefälle**, *pl.*, **—geld**, *n.* pannage. **—gerechtigkeit**, *f.* V. **—recht**. **—hafer**, *m.* oats, given instead of money for the mast of any one's forest. **—hirt**, *m.* swine-herd, hog-herd. **—holz**, *n.* 1) trees which yield mast, such as oaks, beeches, chestnuts, hazels. 2) a wood with such trees. **—huhn**, *n.* a fatted hen or fowl. **—kalb**, *n.* a fatted calf. **—korn**, *n.* corn with which cattle and fowls are fattened. **—kraut**, *n.* the pearl-wort, the chickweed break-stone. **—kuh**, *f.* fattened cow. **—linde**, *f.* V. Graslinde. **—ochs**, *m.* fatted ox. *Fig.* [low] a dull, heavy, stupid fellow; *it.* a bulky, clumsy person. **—ordnung**, *f.* regulation concerning pannage. **—recht**, *n.* the right of feeding one's swine upon mast, right of pannage. **—schilling**, *m.* V. **—geld**. **—schwein**, *n.* a sow upon pannage; *it.* a fattened pig or sow. **—stall**, *m.* stable for cattle that is to be fattened. **—stand**, *m.* coop. **—stück**, *n.* a fattened beast, as an ox, cow, calf &c. **—vieh**, *n.* cattle that is to be fattened or that is fattened. **—vogel**, *m.* a fatted fowl. **—waldung**, *f.* V. **—holz** 2). **—wurm**, *m.* V. **—darmwurm**. **—zeit**, *f.* season of fattening cattle &c., or of feeding swine upon mast.

Mást, *adj.* and *adv.* [allied to Muß, the Sw. *mat* = Speise] fat, thick, V. Fett.

1. **Másten**, *v. tr.* [V. 1. Mast] to furnish with a mast or with masts.

2. **Másten**, *v. intr.* [V. 2. Mast] 1) to make fat. Kartoffeln — gut, potatoes are good for fattening. 2) to grow fat, to fatten.

Mästen, *v. tr.* to feed [with a view to make fat], to make fat, to fatten [an ox &c.]. Eine gemästete Gans, a fatted goose; sich —, to grow fat. *Fig.* [low] Er hat sich dabei gemästet, he has feathered his nest by this job.

1. **Mástig**, *adj.* having a mast or masts, masted.

2. **Mástig**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [in popular lang.] fat, thick. Ein sehr —er Mensch, a very fat man; [applied to plants] V. Geil; dieser Waizen steht zu —, zu mast, this wheat is too thick. 2) [in popular langnage] making fat. Ein —er Regen, a fertile rain.

***Mástix**, *m.* [from the Gr. μαστίχη, which comes from μασσάομαι = kauen] 1) [the resin exuding from the mastic-tree] mastic or mastich. 2) [a kind of mortar or cement] mastic.

Mastix=baum, *m.* mastic-tree. **—korn**, *n.* mastic in tears. **—kraut**, *n.* 1) marum, mastic-herb. 2) the wild basil or basil-weed.

Mástrich, V. Möstrich.

Mástung, *f.* 1) the act of feeding for slaughter, fattening. Die — eines Ochsen,

the fattening of an ox. 2) V. 2. Mast. 3) V. Mastholz 2).

*Masúrka, *f.* [a Polish national dance] mazourka.

*Matadōr, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [Span. *matador* = Mörder, *murderer*] the matadore [in the Spanish bull-fights]; *it.* [one of the three principal cards in the game of omber and quadrille] matadore. **Fig.* the principal person, leader, chief man [of a village &c.].

*Mater, *f.* nut of a press.

*Materiāl, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -ien] material. Lumpen sind das — von Papier, rags are the material of paper; die —ien zu einem Gebäude, the materials of a building; die —ien zu einem gelehrten Werke sammeln, to gather [the necessary or requisite] materials for a scientific work; *it.* das — einer Armee, the baggage and artillery of an army.

Material=handlung, *f.* the trade of a druggist, dealing in drugs; *it.* a druggist's shop. —ursache, *f.* [= materielle Ursache] material cause. —waare, *f.* an article from the mineral or vegetable kingdoms, such as drugs, colours and others. —waarenhändler, *m.* druggist.

*Materiālisch, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Materiell.

*Materialismus, *m.* materialism.

*Materialíst, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] 1) a person that deals in drugs, spices, colours; a druggist, a grocer. 2) one who denies the existence of spiritual substances, materialist.

*Matérie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [stuff] matter. Aus — bestehend, material. *Fig.* subject, thing treated, matter. Von einer — auf die andere [im Gespräch] überspringen, to make a rambling discourse. Syn. V. Masse. 2) pus, matter, V. Eiter.

*Materiell, *adj.* and *adv.* material.

*Matérien, *v. intr.* [unusual] to suppurate, to gather, V. Eitern.

*Mathematík, *f.* mathematics. Die — studiren, to study mathematics.

*Mathemátiker, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] mathematician.

*Mathemátisch, *adj.* and *adv.* mathematical. Ein —er Beweis, a mathematical demonstration; — gewiß, mathematically certain.

Mathīas, *m.* [name of men] Mathias.

Mathurīner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] Trinitarian.

Mātkraut, *n.* [-es] V. Geißbart.

Matrátze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Fr. *materas*, *matelas*, from Matte] mattress, mattrass; quilt.

Matratzenmacher, *m.* mattress-maker.

Matrátzen, *v. tr.* to quilt.

Matrikel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from the L. *matricula* = Ursprung &c.] 1) register, roll, catalogue. In die — einschreiben, to matriculate; die Einschreibung in die —, matriculation. 2) V. —schein.

Matrikelschein, *m.* certificate of matriculation [in an university].

*Matríze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in printing] matrice or matrix, mould; *it.* [am. locksmiths] small anvil.

*Matrōne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] matron.

Matrōse, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [probably from the Old Mat = Geselle] 1) sailor, seaman, [colloquially or fondly, or in jest] tar. 2) [in nat. hist.] cantharis navalis.

Matrosen=amber, *m.* V. Fuchsamber. —art, *f.* the manner of sailors. Nach —art, in a sailor-like manner. —hose, *f.* [Matrosenhosen] trowsers, slops. —jacke, *f.*, —kittel, *m.* [Flauschkittel] sailor's jacket; pea-jacket. —kappe, *f.* a sailor's cap. —kleid, *n.* sailor's dress. —sitte, *f.* custom of sailors. —streich, *m.*, —stückchen, *n.* sailor's trick, saltwater-trick.

1. Mätsch, [at certain games] I. *m.* capot. II. *adj.* and *adv.* Einen — machen, to capot any one; — werden, to be capotted.

2. Mätsch, *m.* [-es] mash. Zu — werden, to become mashy, to be mashed.

Mātschaft, *f.* [from the Old Mat = Geselle] association, partnership, company. Von Einer —, of or from one mess.

1. Mätschen, *v. tr.* [at certain games] to capot any one.

2. Mätschen, *v. tr.* to mash.

Mätschig, *adj.* and *adv.* mashy.

Mátt, *adj.* and *adv.* [allied to müde] deprived of strength, tired, weary, faint, weak, languid. — vor Hunger, Durst, faint with hunger, thirst; er ist müde und —, he is tired or weary and languid or faint; der Kranke ist noch —, the patient is still faint or languid; — machen, to enfeeble, to weaken, *it.* to tire, to weary, to fatigue; — werden, to become feeble, to faint; eine–e Stimme, a faint voice; — sprechen, to speak faintly. *Fig.* Dieser Wein ist —, schmeckt —, this wine is flat, vapid, has a flat taste; — werden [of wine], to grow flat, to flatten; —es Licht, faint light; —e Augen, dim or dull eyes; —er Blick, languishing look; ein —er Spiegel, a dull mirror; —e Farben, faint or dull colours; —er Demant, dull diamond; —es Gold, Silber, unpolished, dead gold, silver; das Gold &c. — machen, to unpolish gold &c.; ein —es Colorit, a dull colouring; —e Stickerei, heavy embroidery; *it.* ein —er Gedanke, a flat, dull, insipid idea; ein —er Scherz, a dull, insipid joke; —e Schreibart, flagging, poor, languid style; —e Rede, a flat, insipid speech; [in botany] —, opake; [at chess] Einen — machen, to mate; Schach und —, check-mate; er ist —, he is check-mated. Syn. Matt, Müde, Laß, Schwach. One becomes müde by continued exertion, as by walking or standing long; matt when this exertion is excessive, or arises from some internal cause, as ill-health. Laß expresses even more than matt. Schwach indicates, in general, a want of strength; for instance, a child is schwach. Matt indicates this want as arising from something accidental. An adult is schwach after an illness, and feels himself matt.

Matt=äugig, *adj.* having dim or dull eyes, dim-eyed, dull-eyed. —blau, *adj.* faint-blue, pale-blue. —bunzen, *m.* burnisher. —gold, *n.* unpolished or dead gold. —herzig, *adj.* and *adv.* languid, languishing. *Fig.* cowardly, fainthearted, spiritless. —herzigkeit, *f.* languor. *Fig.* faintheartedness, cowardliness, cowardice. —kern, *m.* 1) V. Sandläufer, Strandläufer. 2) V. Erdralle, Landralle. —punze, *f.* V. —bunzen. —vergoldung, *f.* dull gilding. —warm, *adj.* luke-warm. —weiß, *adj.* whitish.

Mátt, *m.* [-es] [at chess] mate. Das ist ein schöner —, that is a fine mate.

1. Mátte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] notch, dent.

2. Mátte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [perhaps from the Sax. mitan = decken] mat Mit —n bedecken, to mat; [in seamen's lang.] mat; gespiekte —n, chafed mats.

3. Mátte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Masse, Materie] curds.

4. Mátte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to the Sw. *må*, *må* = niedriger, flacher Boden] meadow, mead.

Mattland, *n.* meadow-land.

Matten=blume, *f.* marsh marigold. —flachs, *m.* cotton-grass. —flechter, *m.* mat-maker. —händler, *m.* mat-seller. —kerbel, *m.* the aromatic chaerophyllum. —kraut, *n.* V. Sandruhrpflanze. —safran, *m.* meadow-saffron. —steinbrech, *m.* V. Haarstrang [in botany]. —weide, *f.* trailing-willow. —wolle, *f.* V. —flachs.

Mátten, *v. tr.* V. Ermatten II.; [at chess] to mate.

Matthāus, *m.* [name of men] Matthew, [abbreviated] Mat.

Máttheit, *f.* faintness, weakness. Die — einer Farbe, dulness of a colour; die — einer Rede, the insipidity of a speech &c.

Matthīas, *m.* V. Mathias.

‡Mattīer or Matthīer, *m.* [-s] [formerly] a small old silver-coin in some parts of Germany, worth little more than a half-penny.

Máttig, *adj.* [V. 3. Matte] curdled, curdy [milk]. Die Milch wird —, the milk curdles.

Máttigkeit, *f.* faintness, weakness, lassitude, languidness, languor.

1. Mátz, *m.* [-es] V. 3. Matte.

2. Mátz, *m.* [-ens] 1) short for Matthäus, Matthew, Mat, or for Magdalena, Magdalen. 2) V. Star—.

3. Mátz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to matt, Gr. ματαῖος, Fr. *mazette*. Ital. *matto*] 1) a simpleton, a silly fellow. 2) [in mining] worthless ore.

Matz=fotz, *m.* [very vulgar] simpleton, timid, cowardly person. —tasche, *f.* [low] timid, heartless, cowardly person.

Mátze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Gr. μάζα, allied to Masse, Materie] unleavened bread, azymous bread.

Matzenkuchen, *m.* unleavened cake; *it.* V. Käsekuchen.

Mätzeln, V. Metzeln &c.

Mátzspiel, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] trollmydames or troll-madam, V. Löcherspiel.

Maúcheln, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [allied to the Sw. *mussla* = heimlich verbergen] [low] V. Schachern, Verbergen.

Máuchler, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [low] 1) one who chaffers, chafferer. 2) V. Nimmersatt.

‖Maúe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] sleeve, V. Aermel.

Maúen or Miaúen, *v. intr.* to cry as a cat, to mew. Das —, mewing.

Maúer, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* Mäuerchen, ‖Mäuerlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [L. *murus*, Sw. and Icel. *mur*, Dan. Muur, Fr. *mur*, *muraille*] wall [of stone or brick]. Mit einer — umgeben, to inclose with a wall; verfallene —n, ruins.

Mauer=anker, *m.* V. —klammer. —assel, *f.* V. Keilerwurm. —band, *n.* plinth of a wall. —befestigung, *f.* [in fortification] circumvallation. —beschlag, *m.* efflorescence or exsudation of a wall. —biene, *f.* the free mason [apis muraria]. —blume, *f.* wall-flower. —brecher, *m.* battering-ram. —bruch, *m.* [*Bresche] breach. —dach, *n.* coping of a wall. —drache, *m.* a sort of lizard. —ecke, *f.* corner. —epheu, —eppich, *m.* ivy. —esel, *m.* wood-louse. —falke, *m.* kestrel, castrel or casteril, stonegall. —fest, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) as firm, solid or fast as a wall. 2) fortified with walls. —flechte, *f.* 1) the yellow farinaceous or crusted lichen. 2) the crawfish-eye lichen, the dyer's lichen. —fraß, *m.* decay of the stones in a wall. —fuchs, *m.* a species of butterfly. —gelb, *n.* stone-colour. —grün, *n.* V. Epheu. —haken, *m.* hook in a wall,

wall-hook. —hammer, *m.* a hammer used by masons and bricklayers, mason's hammer. —haſenlattich, *m.* V. —lattich. —kalk, *m.* mortar. —kappe, *f.* V. —dach. —kelle, *f.* mason's trowel. —kitt, *m.* mortar. —klammer, *f.* cramp-iron. —klette, *f.* V. —ſpecht. —kranz, *m.* V. —band. —kraut, *n.* 1) the pellitory of the wall, parietary. 2) wall-wort, dane-elder. —krone, *f.* mural crown. —latte, *f.* [in carpentry, a piece of timber as long, but not so thick, as a beam] sabliere —lattich, *m.* the ivy-leaved wild lettuce, the wall lettuce. —läufer, *m.* V. —ſpecht. —lehm, *m.* mortar made of clay and straw. —leiſte, *f.* water-table. —leuchter, *m.* V. Wandleuchter. —lücke, *f.* a breach or opening in a wall, [especially] V. —bruch, Sturmlücke. —mantel, *m.* lining of a wall. —meiſter, *m.* master-mason, master-bricklayer. —mörtel, *m.* V. Mörtel. —nachtigall, *f.* the bluethroated warbler. —pfau, *m.* V. —epheu. —pfeffer, *m.* wall-pepper, stone-crop, prick-madam, sengreen. —pflanze, *f.* a plant growing on walls; *it.* V. Sternkraut. —platte, *f.* V. —latte. —prenanthe, *f.* V. —lattich. —quadrant, *m.* [in astronomy] mural quadrant. —rauke, *f.* wall-rocket. —raute, *f.* wall-rue; *it.* maiden hair. —ritze, *f.* a crevice in a wall, a gap. —ſalat, *m.* V. —lattich. —ſalpeter, *m.* saltpetre found against walls. —ſalz, *n.* salt exsuding from walls. —ſand, *m.* sand good for mortar. —ſchierling, *m.* V. Schierling. —ſchoß, *m.* money paid for keeping walls in repair, murage. —ſchwalbe, *f.* black martin, swift. —ſchweinchen, *n.* V. Kellerwurm. —ſchweiß, *m.* V. —beſchlag. —ſinter, *m.* wall-stalactite. —ſpecht, *m.* wall-creeper, spider-catcher. —ſpeiſe, *f.* V. Mörtel —ſpinne, *f.* V. Kellerſpinne. —ſpitze, *f.* V. —zinne. —ſtein, *m.* stone used for walls; brick. —ſtürzer, *m.* V. —brecher. —tafel, *f.* plinth of a wall. —träublein, *n.* V. —pfeffer. —verkleidung, *f.* V. —mantel. —viertelkreis, *m.* V. —quadrant. —wall, *m.* a rampart lined with stone. —werk, *n.* work consisting of stone and mortar, stone or brick-work, masonry; *it.* walls. —weſpe, *f.* 1) hornet. 2) V. Goldweſpe. —winde, —wurz, *f.* ivy, V. Epheu —wurm, *m.* V. Kellerwurm. —ziegel, *m.* brick. —zinne, *f.* battlement, pinnacle.

Maúerer, V. Maurer.

Maúerig, *adj.* [unusual] having a wall or walls.

Maúern, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to build with stone or brick.

‖1 **Maúke**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [probably from mauken, maukeln, meucheln, Sw. *mussla* = heimlich verbergen] malanders [a disease of horses], grease. 2) fruit-loft, fruitery.

2. **Maúke**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a green insect or fly which settles on plants, especially on roses.

‖**Maukelei**, *f.* [low] secret practice, underhand dealing, knack.

‖**Maúkeln**, *v. intr.* [V. 1. Mauke] [low] to act secretly or underhand, to intrigue, to cabal.

1. **Maúl**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* Mäuler] [either allied to miſchen, Gr. *μίγνυμι* — in Phocis *μυχλός* = Zuchteſel — or allied to the obsolete Mahl = etwas Hohes, Pol. *mohila*, *mogila* = Hügel, L. *malus* = Maſtbaum] mule.

Maul-eſel, *m.* 1) mule. 2) mule-wesp. —eſelinn, *f.* she-mule —eſeltreiber, *m.* muleteer, mule-driver. —ochs, *m.* jumart. —pferd, *n.* V. —eſel. —thier, *n.* mule.

2. **Maúl**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* Mäuler], *dim.* Mäulchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [either allied to mahlen, malmen, L. *molere*, or more probably to the Gr. *μύω* and the old Mahl = Oeffnung, Fr. *malle* = Koffer, D. *muyl* = Pantoffel, A. Sax. *mele* = Schüſſel] 1) [in general] opening or aperture of certain things. Das — an einem Flintenſchloſſe [among gun-smiths], the jaw of a gun-lock; das — eines Hobels [among joiners] the mouth of a plane. 2) mouth of animals [in popular and vulgar language only used of the human mouth] jaw, chops. Das — eines Pferdes, the mouth of a horse; dieſes Pferd hat ein weiches, ein hartes —, this horse has a good mouth, is hard-mouthed; das — geht ihm bis an die Ohren, he has a mouth from ear to ear, he is wide-mouthed; das — ziehen, verzerren, to distort the mouth, to make a mouth, to make mouths; ein — machen, das — hängen or hangen laſſen, to make mouths, to pout; Einem Eines auf's — geben, to give any one a slap on the chops, to strike any one in the chops. *Fig.* Das — aufſperren, — und Naſe aufſperren, V. Aufſperren; Einem das — ſtopfen, to give any one to eat, *it.* to stop any one's mouth, to silence any one; ſeinem —e keine Stiefmutter ſeyn, not to stint or pinch one's belly; Einem um's — gehen, to cajole, to coax, to wheedle any one, to fawn upon any one; Einem nach dem —e reden, to speak to any one's liking; ein großes — haben, to talk big, to brag, to boast; ein loſes, ungewaſchenes — haben, to have an ill, a malicious, venomous tongue; das — iſt ihm zugefroren, he is down in the mouth, he has his tongue tied; er hat das — nicht aufgethan, he has not uttered a word, has not opened his lips; das — ſteht ihr keinen Augenblick ſtill, her tongue runs upon wheels, runs continually; das — zu weit aufthun, to speak too much, too freely, to speak one's mind too bluntly; ſich [ſelbſt] auf das — ſchlagen, to contradict, to belie one's self; ſich das — verbrennen, V. Verbrennen; man wird ihm das — ſauber halten, he will have no share in it; er will immer das — allein haben, he wants to talk for ever, continually, he is an eternal babbler; habt Ihr kein —? can't you speak? can't you open your mouth? have you no tongue? er iſt nicht auf's — gefallen, he has a nimble tongue; Einem das — verbieten, to stop any one's mouth, to make any one hold his tongue; halte das —! hold your tongue! in der Leute Mäuler ſeyn, to be in every body's mouth. 3) [in pop. lang. = Perſon] Er hat 10 Mäuler zu ernähren, he has ten mouths or persons to feed; den böſen Mäulern entgehen, to escape or avoid slander. 4) [in botany] V. Löwen—. 5) [colloquially or fondly] Mäulchen, *n.* kiss, buss. Syn. Maul, Mund. Mund is, at present, only used with reference to the human species; Maul is said of animals, and of men also when offensive faults are spoken of; as he has a böſes Maul [an evil tongue].

Maul-affe, *m.* a gaper, a silly fellow, a simpleton, booby, jackanapes. —affen feil haben, V. —affen. —affen, *v. intr.* to stare, to gape, to stand gaping. —aufreißer, *m.* V. —affe. —band, *n.* V. Halfter. —beerbaum, *m.* mulberry-tree. —beerblatt, *n.* mulberry-leaf. —beere, *f.* 1) mulberry; *it.* V. Berghimbeere. 2) V. —beerbaum. Die indiſche — beere, V. Eckbeere. 3) the small spur-shell. —beerfeige, *f.* Egyptian fig, sycamore. —beerholz, *n.* mulberry-wood. —beermelde, *f.* V. Erdbeerſpinat. —beerſaft, *m.* mulberry-juice. —birn, *f.* a sort of pear. *Fig.* [low] gag. —chriſt, *m.* a pretended christian, false pretender to christianity; one full of pious cant. —chriſtenthum, *n.* false christianity, hypocrisy. —dreſcher, *m.* an idle prater, prattler, tattler, a talkative gossip. —faul, *adj.* and *adv.* averse to speaking, taciturn. —freund, *m.*, —freundinn, *f.* a person who with the mouth professes to be a friend, but in fact is not, false friend, lip-friend. —freundſchaft, *f.* false friendship. —fromm, *adj.* and *adv.* pious in words, but not in deed, hypocritical. —fülle, *f.* [in pop. language] necessary sustenance, necessaries. —gatter, *n.* an instrument used by farriers to force open the mouths of horses, barnacle. —gerecht, *adj.* V. —recht. —geſperr, *n.* stupid admiration, amazement, gaping. Ein —geſperr von Etwas machen, to make a great noise, much ado about any thing. —hänger, *m.*, —hängerinn, *f.* one that pouts. —hängerei, *f.* pouting. —held, *m.* braggadocio, bully. —hure, *f.* [very vulgar] a female who talks loosely or obscenely. —klemme, *f.* V. —knebel; *it.* V. Mundklemme. —knebel, *m.* gag. —korb, *m.* muzzle. Einem Thiere einen —korb anlegen, to muzzle an animal. —leder, *n.* [very vulgar] Ein gutes —leder haben, to have a nimble tongue, to be very talkative. —macher, *m.*, —macherinn, *f.* a person who excites vain hopes in others, who amuses with idle promises. —recht, *adj.* and *adv.* agreeable to, convenient for the mouth. Einem das Eſſen —recht ſchneiden, to cut the victuals for any one. *Fig.* Ein —rechtes Wort, a word easy to be pronounced. —ſchelle, *f.* stroke upon the chops, slap in the face. —ſchellen [†—ſchelliren] *v. tr.* Einen, to slap any one's face. —ſchloß, *n.* padlock. —ſperre, *f.* 1) V. —geſperr. 2) locked jaw; V. —klemme. —ſtich, *m.* [in seamen's language] half-hitch. —ſtopfer, *m.* 1) a person who silences others. 2) an instrument or thing with which one stops any one's mouth. —ſünde, *f.* a sin committed in speaking. —taſche, *f.* 1) V. —ſchelle. 2) a mouth as large as a pocket; *it.* a large-mouthed person. —theil, *m.* V. Mundtheil. —trommel, *f.* jew's harp. —voll, *n.* mouthful. —werk, *n.* V. Mundwerk. —zimmerchen, *n.* [from mauen, in fam. lang.] boudoir.

Maúlen, *v. intr.* [low] 1) [rather unusual] to be agreeable to the mouth, to be relished. Dieſer Wein maulet mir, this wine is to my taste, I like the taste of, I relish this wine. V. Munden. 2) to be sulky, to be in the sulks, to pout.

Mäúlig, *adj.* [only in composition] V. Dick—, Groß—, Hart— &c.

Maúlwurf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -würfe] [from the old Mahl = Haufen, Meiler, and the Low-Sax. Mull, Molt = lockere Erde] mole, mould-warp.

Maulwurf-blind, *adj.* [in popular lang.] seeing no more than a mole, as blind as a beetle. —maus, *f.* mole-rat. —falle, *f.* mole-trap. —fang, *m.* 1) the catching of moles. 2) V. —falle. —fänger, *m.* mole-catcher. —grille, *f.* mole-cricket. —haufen, —hügel, *m.* mole-hill. —käfer, *m.* 1) may-bug. 2) V. Todtengräber 2).

‖**Maúnzen**, *v. intr.* V. Mauen. *Fig.* [low] to lament, to moan, to wail.

Maúnzenſtein, *m.* V. Mauzenſtein.

Maúr[e], *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] Moor.

Maúren, V. Mauern.

Maúrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] mason, bricklayer.

Maurer-arbeit, *f.* mason's or bricklayer's work, masonry. —biene, *f.* V. Mauerbiene. —geſell, *m.* journeyman mason or

bricklayer. —gewerk, *n.* V. —zunft. — halle, *f.* V. Freimaurerhalle. —handwerk, *n.* mason's or bricklayer's trade. —kelle, *f.* mason's trowel. —zunft, *f.* masons' company.

1. Maús, *f* [*pl.* Mäuſe], *dim.* Mäuschen, ‖Mäuslein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [Gr. μῦς, L. *musculus*, Germ. Muskel, probably allied to the L. *movere*, or to Maſſe &c.] muscle. Die — or das Mäuslein [der Augen &c.], the abductor [of the eye &c.]; [in farriery] souris; einem Pferde die — ausſchneiden, to cut the souris, to enervate a horse; [in seamen's lang.] —, or Stag—, mouse of a stay.

Mausader, *f.* nasal vein [of a horse].

2. Maús, *f.* [*pl* Mäuſe], *dim.* Mäuschen, ‖ Mäuslein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [Gr. μῦς, either allied to the old mezzan = eſſen, nagen, or more probably to μύειν, old muzen = decken, verſtecken] 1) mouse. Von Mäuſen angefreſſen, nibbled by mice. *Prov.* Es iſt eine arme—, die nur weiß zu Einem Loch hinaus, a mouse that has but one hole is soon caught, he who has but one shift is soon surprised; wenn die Katze nicht zu Hauſe iſt, ſo haben die Mäuſe freien Lauf, when the cat is away, the mice play; [in fam. lang.] mein Mäuschen! du kleine —! my duck, my love, my darling, my sweet! die blinde —, or Blinzel—, blindman's buff. 2) a sort of porcelain-shell, mouse-cowry.

Maus=aar, *m.* V. —adler. —adler, *m.* lanner. —baum, *m.* blackalder, frangula. —beißer, *m.* V. Mäuſebeißer. — birn, *f.* lady's thigh, jargonelle. — bocksmaul, *n.*, —bocksmaulfiſch, *m.* balistes. —brod, *n.* V. Mäuſebrod. —darm, *m.* V. Mäuſedarm. —dorn, *m.* V. Mäuſedorn. —eule, *f.* V. Nachteule. —fahl, *adj.* and *adv.* mouse-coloured, mouse-grey. —fahles Pferd, a grey horse. —falk, *m.* buzzard. — falle, *f.* V. Mäuſefalle. —farbe, *f.* mouse-colour, grey colour. —farben, —farbig, *adj.* mouse-coloured. —fiſch, *m.* V. Meerdohle, Meerdroſſel. —geier, *m.* V. —falk. — gerſte, *f.*, —haber, *m.* V. Mäuſegerſte, Mäuſehaber. —kopf, *m.* V. Kloſterwenzel, 3. Mönch 2). —öhrlein, *n* V. Mäuſeohr. —ſtill, *adj.* and *adv.* [in popular lang.] not uttering a sound, making not the slightest noise, quite hushed. V. Mäuschenſtill. —weihe, *f.* kite. — weizen, *m.* V. Lolch. —zahn, *m.* tooth of a mouse.

Mauſe=ſtill, *adj.* and *adv.* [in popular language] V. Mäuschenſtill. —todt, *adj.* and *adv.* [in popular lang.] quite dead, stone-dead. Einen —todt ſchlagen, to knock any one down, to kill any one.

Mäuſe=aar, *m.* V. Mausfalk. —beißer, *m.* chub, [cyprinus oblongus, L.]. —brod, *n.* [in botany] the pile-wort, the lesser celandine. — darm, *m.* 1) V. Gauchheil 2) V. Vogelkraut. —dorn, *m.* 1) prickly butcher's broom. 2) V. Stechpalme. —dreck, *m.* [low] mouse-dung. — eichhörnchen, *n.* dormouse. —erbſe, *f.* V. Erve. —fahl, —falb, *adj.* V. Mausfahl. — falk, *m.* V Mausfalk. —falle, *f.* V. mouse-trap. —fänger, *m.* 1) mouse-catcher. 2) [in nat. hist.] boa. —farbe, *f.* V. Mausfarbe. —fraß, *m.* injury done by the gnawing of mice. —gedärm, *n.* [in botany] chick-weed. —geier, *m.* V. Mausfalk. —gerſte, *f.* 1) the wall-barley-grass, the way-bennet. 2) the perennial darnel or ray grass. —geſchlecht, *n.* the micy tribe, the nibbling race. —gift, *n.* poison for mice, rats-bane. —gras, *n.* [in botany] mouse-tail. —grau, *adj.* mouse-coloured, mouse-grey. —haber, *m.* 1) darnel. 2) the wild oat-grass, wild oats, bearded oat-grass. 3) V. —gerſte 2). —habicht, *m.* 1) falco Bohemicus. 2) V. Mausfalk. —holz, *n.* bitter-sweet, morel. 2) the marsh-leather-wood. —kartoffel, *f.* V. Nierenkartoffel. — könig, *m.* V. Zaunkönig. —korn, *n.* V. — gerſte. —koth, *m.* mouse-dung. —kraut, *n.* leadwort. —loch, *n.* mouse-hole. *Fig.* [in popular language] Er möchte or könnte ins —loch ſchlüpfen [vor Angſt, Feigheit &c.], he would hide himself, if possible, in a mouse-hole [for fear, cowardice &c.]. —neſt, *n.* a mouse-nest. *Fig.* [in popular language] — neſter im Kopfe haben, to be absorbed in thought, to be very thoughtful, to be musing. —ohr, *n.* 1) mouse's ear. *Fig.* pretty and well-shaped ear of a horse. 2) or —öhrchen, ‖—öhrlein, [in botany] mouse-ear [myosotis, L.]. —pfeffer, *m.* staves-acre; the palmated lark-spur, louse-wort. *Fig.* [low] mouse-dung. — pulver, *n.* rats'-bane. —ſchierling, *m.* V. Schierling. —ſchwanz, *m.*, *dim.* —ſchwänzchen, ‖—ſchwänzlein, *n.* 1) mouse's tail. 2) [in botany] mouse-tail. —wächter, *m.* V. Mausfalk. —zahn, *m.* 1) mouse's tooth. 2) [*pl.*—zähne] the two upper fore-teeth, the incisors. —zwiebel, *f.* squill.

Maúſche, *m.* [-n, *pl* -n] or Maúſchel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [low, in contempt] jew, smouch.

Maúſcheln, *v. intr.* [low, in contempt] 1) to act or deal like a vulgar, shabby jew. 2) to speak the jargon of a vulgar jew.

Mäúschen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] or ‖Mäuslein, *n. dim* of 1 and 2. Maus.

Mäuschenſtill, *adj.* and *adv.* quite hushed, quite still. Sich —ſtill halten, to lie quiet or still.

Maúſe, *f.* [allied to the L. *mutare* = ändern] 1) the process of moulting or mewing. In der — liegen, ſeyn, to be moulting. 2) moulting-season. 3) mew, cage or coop.

Mauſezeit, *f.* moulting-season.

1. Maúſen, I. *v. intr.* to catch mice, to mouse. Dieſe Katze mauſet gut, this cat is a good mouser. *Prov.* Die Katze läßt das — nicht, habits ever remain. II. *v. tr.* [in popular language] to filch, to pilfer.

Mauſekatze, *f.* 1) a cat good for mousing. 2) a thievish cat; *it.* a thievish person, a thief

2. Maúſen, *v. r.* [V. Mauſe] ſich —, *a*) [of birds] to moult, to mew. *b*) [of craw-fish] to cast the shell. *c*) [of silk-worms] to cast the skin. *Fig.* [low] Sich —, mauſern, or ſich heraus mauſern, to recover one's strength, to mend, to grow well again.

1. Maúſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a thievish person, a petty thief, pilferer.

2. Maúſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a craw-fish in the state of casting its shell.

Mauſerei, *f.* petty theft, pilfering.

Maúſern, V. 2. Mauſen.

Mäúſicht, *adj.* and *adv.* [in popular lang.] smelling of mice. Hier riecht es —, it smells of mice here.

Maúſig, *adj.* and *adv.* [probably allied to the Low-Sax. miſſlich = unmuthig &c.] [low] pert, insolent, saucy. Sich — machen, to brag, to rant, to bluster, to bully, to rodomontade.

‖Maúßeln, *v. intr.* to be sluggish, to loiter, to lounge.

‖Maúßlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [from 2. Maus] dilatory, loitering, slow, sluggish, humdrum.

Maút, Maúth, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [allied to Miethe, muthen] 1) toll, custom. Die — entrichten, to pay the duty. 2) custom-house.

Mauth=amt, *n.* commission of the customs, board of the customs. —beamte, *m.* officer of the customs, custom-house officer. —einnehmer, *m.* receiver of the customs. —einrichtung, *f.* V. —ordnung. —frei, *adj.* and *adv.* duty free —freiheit, *f.* exemption from duty. —haus, *n.* custom-house. — ordnung, *f.* regulations of the tolls and customs. —ſchein, *m.* cocket. —ſchreiber, *m.* clerk of the customs. —ſoldat, *m.* an inferior custom-house officer, one of the armed custom-house force.

Maúthner, *m.* [-s, *pl* -] V. Mautheinnehmer.

‖Maúzen, *v. intr.* to cry like a cat, to mew, V. Mauen.

Maúzenkraut, *n.* [-es] the stinking goose-foot, the stinking blite.

Maúzenſtein, *m.* [-es] V. Mutterſtein.

Már, *m.* [-ens] abbreviated for Maximilian.

Márd'or, *m.* [-s] V. Marpiſtole.

*Marîme, *f.* [*pl.* -n] maxim. Syn. Maxime, Grundſatz. Grundſatz may serve as a basis both for theoretical and practical conclusions; Maximen only for practical Euclid established on 14 general truths all the conclusions of his system of theoretical geometry. These truths he called axioms, or Grundſätze. Maximen are those Grundſätze only by which we regulate our actions. V. also Geſetz, Regel, Vorſchrift.

Maximîlian, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [a name of men] Maximilian.

*Máximum, *n.* [-s] maximum.

Márpiſtole, *f* [*pl.* -n] a Bavarian gold-coin [worth about 13 shillings].

Maŷ, V. Mai.

Maŷn, [more usual] Main, *m.* [-s] the Maine [a river in Germany]. Frankfurt am —, Frankfort on the Maine.

Maŷnz, [more usual] Mainz, *n.* [indeclinable] Mentz [a town in Germany].

*Meadie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Götterblume.

Mécca, *n.* V. Mekka.

*Mechanik, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) mechanics. 2) V. Mechanismus.

*Mechaniker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] or Mechanikus, *m.* mechanician, mechanist.

*Mechaniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* mechanical [in a proper as well as in a figurative sense]. — handeln, to act mechanically.

*Mechanismus, *m.* mechanism.

Mècheln, *n* [-s] [a town in Belgium] Mechlin.

*Mechoacánne, *f.* [in botany] Mechoacan.

Mècker, Mèckerer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) one that utters the noise of a goat. 2) V. Bergfink.

Mèckern, *v. intr.* [allied to the Gr. μηκάομαι] to utter the noise of a goat. *Fig* [in popular lang.] to chuckle in a manner like the noise produced by a goat.

*Meconít, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in mineralogy] meconite, ammite.

*Meconium, *n.* [-s] meconium [the juice of the white poppy].

Meconſäure, *f.* meconic acid.

Meconſalze, *pl.* meconiates.

*Medaille, [*pron.* Medallje] *f.* [*pl.* -n] medal. Große —, or Medaillon, large medal, medallion.

Medaillen=cabinet, *n.*, —kammer, *f.* cabinet of medals. —kenner, *m* medalist. —wiſſenſchaft, *f.* science of medals.

*Medailleūr, [*pron.* Medaljöhr] *m.* medalist.

Méden, Médien, *n.* [-s] Media.

Médeſüß, *n.* [indeclin.] V. Geißbart.

*Mediān, *adj.* in the middle between two things, of middle size [not used, except in composition].

Median-ader, *f.* median vein, mediana. —papier, *n.* medium paper.

*Mediánte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in music] mediant.

*Mediat, *adj.* V. Mittelbar.

*Mediateūr, [pronounce Mediatöhr] *m.* [-s] mediator.

Medicāiſch, *adj.* Medicean, of Medicis. Die —e Venus, the Venus of Medicis.

*Medicamént, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] medicament.

*Medicīn, *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) medicine, physic. 2) science of medicine, medicine.

*Medicināleanſtalt, *f.* [*pl.* -en] medical establishment, hospital.

*Medicinālcollegium, *n.* [-s or -collegii, *pl.* -collegia or -collegien] council or board of health.

*Medicinālrath, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -räthe] one of the board of health, medical counsellor [often only a title conferred on physicians].

*Medicīner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] student of medicine; *it.* physician; medical man.

*Medicīniren, *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to take physic, to be busy with physic.

*Medicīniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* medical, medicinal. Die —e Fakultät, faculty of medicine; —e Kräuter, medical or medicinal herbs.

*Médicus, *m.* [*pl.* Medici] physician, doctor, medical man.

Médien, V. Meden.

*Meditatiōn, *f.* meditation.

*Meditīren, *v. intr.* and *tr.* to meditate.

*Medūſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [in mythology] Medusa. 2) [in nat. hist.] V. Meduſenſtern.

Meduſen-haupt, *n.*, —kopf, *m.* gorgon's head; [in botany] Medusa's head. —ſtern, *m.* sea-nettle, medusa.

Méer, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Sw. and Icel. *mar*, L. *mare*, Bohem. and Russ. *more*. probably allied to the Gr. *μύρειν* = fließen] sea Das hohe —, das weite —, the main sea, main, the ocean; über das — gehen, to cross the sea; das rothe, das todte —, the Red Sea, the Dead Sea or the Lake Asphaltites; das atlantiſche — [Weltmeer], the Atlantic ocean, the Atlantic; das mittelländiſche — [Mittelmeer], the Mediterranean [sea]; das ſchwarze —, the Black Sea, the Euxine; das ſchwäbiſche — [sometimes], the Lake of Constance. *Fig.* Ein — von Blut, a sea of blood.

Meer-aal, *m.* sea-eel, conger. —aalquappe, *f.* V. —quappe. —adler, *m.* 1) osprey, sea-eagle. 2) the bald eagle or fishing-hawk. 3) thorn-back. —affe, *m.* sea-ape, V. also Seeratze. —alant, —alet, *m.* V. —äſche. —ampfer, *m.* the golden dock. —amſel, *f.* 1) ring-ousel. 2) sea-carp. —anliegend, *adj.* adjacent to the sea. —anwohnend, *adj.* living on the sea-coast, near the sea. —anwohner, *m.* inhabitant of the sea-coast. —apfel, *m.* 1) V. Adamsapfel. 2) V. Seeigel. —arm, *m.* an arm of the sea. —äſche, *f.* mullet. —aſſel, *f.* sea-cockroach, marine scolopendra. —auſter, *f.* oyster found in the main-sea. —baake, *f.* 1) buoy. 2) light-house, beacon. —ball, *m.* sea-ball, pila marina, sea-bezoar. —bär, *m.* V. Seeigel. —barbe, *f.* red-mullet. —barille, *f.* V. —fenchel. —barſch, *m.* V. —börs. —bart, *m.* K. —pinſel. —bartfiſch, *m.* V. —barbe —beete, *f.* sea-beet. —beherrſcher, *m.* ruler, master or lord of the sea or of the main. —beifuß, *m.* sea-wormwood. —beißer, *m* [a fish] smaris. —beſchreiber, *m.* hydrographer. —beſchreibung, *f.* hydrography. —binde, *f.* the ribbon-fish, the tenia. —binſe, *f.* sea-rush, sea-grape. —biſchof, —bläuling, *m.* blue shark. —bohne, *f.* V. - eichel. —börs, *m.* sea-perch. —brachſen, *m* V. —braſſen. —brandung, *f.* breakers, surf. —braſſen, *m.* sea-bream. —bucht, *f* a bay of the sea, cove. —bulle, *m.* V. —ochs. —bürzel, *f.* V. —melde. —buſen, *m.* bay, gulf. Der bothniſche —buſen, the gulf of Bothnia. —butte, —bütte, *f.* halibut. Glatte —butte, turbot. —dame, *f.* V. —frau —dattel, *f.* sea date. —diſtel, *f.* 1) V. Haffdorn. 2) V. Mariendiſtel. —dohle, *f.* [a fish] bonito. —drache, *m.* 1) lyra [a fish]. 2) dragon-fish. —drehhals, *m.* V. Ohrentaucher. —droſſel, *f.* V. —amſel. —ei, *n.* sea-egg. —eiche, *f.* sea-oak. —eichel, *f* centre-fish. —einhorn, *n.* sea-unicorn, narwhal. —ekel, *m.* sea-sickness. —elſter, *f.* oyster-catcher. —enge, *f.* strait or straits, narrow sea, channel. Die —enge von Gibraltar, the straits of Gibraltar; die magelaniſche —enge, the straits of Magellan; die —enge zwiſchen Frankreich und England, the channel between England and France, the British channel, the straits of Dover; die —enge bei Conſtantinopel, the straits of Constantinople, the [Thracian] Bosporus; die —enge zwiſchen Seeland und Schonen, the Sound. —engel, *m.* angel-fish, the monk. —engicht, *adj.* resembling or like a strait or channel. —ente, *f.* sea-duck. —eſel, *m.* stockfish, melwel. —fächer, *m.* sea-fan, sea-willow, sea-feather. —faden, *m.* sea-laces. —fahrt, *f* a voyage, cruise or navigation on sea. —falk, *m.* sea-hawk. —farbe, *f.* V. —grün II. —faſan, *m.* sea-pheasant. —feder, —feige, *f.* V. Seefeder, Seefeige. —fenchel, *m.* sea-fennel, sea-samphire. —ferkel, *n.* porpoise. —fichte, *f.* V. —fohre. —fiſch, *m.* sea-fish. —fläche, *f.* V. Meeresfläche. —flaſche, *f.* V Seeflaſche. —flut, *f.* V. Meeresflut. —fohre, *f.* a kind of pine-tree growing in warm climates on the sea-shore. —frau, *f.*, —fräulein, *n.* mermaid, sea-maid. —froſch, *m.* 1) sea-frog, [rana marina]. 2) sea-devil, frog-fish. —fuchs, *m.* sea-fox. —fürſt, *m.* V. —gott. —gans, *f.* V. Kropfgans. —gefahr, *f.* peril of the sea or ocean; *it.* sea-risk. —gegend, *f.* country near the sea. —geiß, *f.* shrimp. —geruch, —geſchmack, *m.* V. Seegeruch &c. —geſchnalz, *n.* crustaceous animal. —geſchöpf, *n.* a creature or animal living, or supposed to live in the sea. —geſtade, *n.* sea-shore, sea-coast. —gewächs, *n.* 1) marine plant. 2) sea-shrub, gorgonia. —glöckchen, *n.* V. —winde. —gott, *m.* sea-god; Triton. —gottheit, *f.* deity of the sea. —göttinn, *f.* sea goddess. —gras, *n.* 1) sea-grass, sea-weed. 2) ore-weed, ore-wood. 3) thrift. —graſig, *adj.* covered with sea-weed &c. —grau, *adj.* greenish grey, sea-grey. —gräuel, *n.* V. —ungeheuer. —gries, *n.* cromil or cromwell, stone-crop, gold-moss. —groppe, *f.* smooth-headed blennius. —grün, I. *adj.* sea-green. II. *n.* sea-green. —grund, *m.* bottom of the sea. —grundel, —gründling, *m.* 1) sea-groundling, sea-gudgeon. 2) pilchard. —hafen, *m.* sea-port. —hahn, *m.* silver-fish. —hand, *f.* [in botany] sea-hand. —handel, *m.* maritime trade, trade by sea. —harfe, *f.* [a fish] tub, lyra. —haſe, *m.* 1) sea-hare. 2) lump-fish, lump-sucker, sea-owl. —haube, *f.* V. —binde. —heber, *m.* V. —hoſe. —hecht, *m.* sea-pike. —heher, *m.* V. Mandelkrähe. —heime, *f.*, —heimchen, *n.* crab, V. Krabbe. —held, *m.* V Seeheld. —henne, *f.* V. —huhn. —herrſchaft, *f.* empire, sovereignty of the sea. —herrſcher, *m.* V. —beherrſcher. —hirſch, *m.* the gattorugin blenny. —hirſe, *f* V. —gries. —höhe, *f.* offing, sea-room. —horn, *n.* buccinum, whelk. —hoſe, *f.* water-spout. —huhn, *n.* 1) sea-fowl; *it.* great plover. 2) [a fish] dab, burt. —hund, *m.* V. Seehund. —igel, *m.* V. Seeigel. —igelſtein, *m.* echinite. —jungfrau, *f.* V. —frau. —junker, *m.* [a small fish with a green back] julis. —kalb, *n.* sea-calf, seal. —kamm, *m.* razor-fish. —kante, *f.* V. Seekante. —karpfe, *f.* sea-carp. —kaſtanie, *f.* V. —igel, —apfel. —kater, *m.*, —katze, *f.* 1) monkey, baboon, marmoset. 2) the spotted dog-fish, sea-cat. —kiefer, *f.* V. —fohre. —kirſchbaum, *m.* strawberry-tree, arbute. —kirſche, *f.* arbute-berry, wilding. —klippe, *f.* cliff, rock in the sea. —kohl, *m.* sea-cale, sea-cabbage. —krähe, *f* negro-fish. —krankheit, *f.* V. Seekrankheit. —krebs, *m.* lobster, V. Seekrebs. —kreuzdorn, *m.* sea-buckthorn, V. Haffdorn. —krieg, *m.* V. Seekrieg. —krümme, *f.* V. —bucht. —kugel, *f.* [a fish] sun-fish, orbis marinus. —kuh, *f.* V. Seekuh. —küſte, *m.* sea-coast, sea-shore, sea-side. —kuttel, *f.*, —kuttelfiſch, *m.* cuttle-fish, sepia. —laterne, *f.* V. —baake 2). —lattich, *m.* V. —eiche. —leier, *f.* 1) red mulle. 2) V. —drache 1). —lerche, *f.* sea-lark. —leuchte, *f.* 1) V. Feuerbake. 2) [a fish] gurnard, gurnet. —levkoje, *f.* the dwarf annual stock-gillyflower. —lilie, *f.* sea-daffodil. —linſen, *pl.* duck-meat, duck-weed. —löwe, *m.* V. Seelöwe. —luft, *f.* sea-air. —lülch, *m.* V. —kurtel. —lungenkraut, *n.* sea-bugloss. —mädchen, *n.* mermaid, V. —frau. —mangold, *m.* sea-beet. —mann, *m.* merman, sea-man; Triton. —maus, *f.* the aculeated aphrodite or seamouse. —melde, *f.* the dwarf shrubby orach; common sea-purslain. —menſch, *m.* merman, sea-man. —moos, *n.* coralline; *it.* sea-fan. —muſchel, *f.* sea-shell. —nabel, *m.* sea-navelwort. —nadel, *f.* needle-fish, sea-needle. —narziſſe, *f.* V. —lilie. —naſe, *f.* V. —äſche. —nebel, *m.* sea-fog, thick heavy fog [rising from the sea]. —nelke, *f.* V. —gras 3). —neſſel, *f.* 1) sea-anemone. 2) sea-weed, sea-nettle. 3) sea blubber. —neſt, *n.* alcyonium. —nimphe, *f.* sea-nymph, sea-maid. —nuß, *f.* V. Seenuß. —nymphe, *f.* V. —nimphe. —ochs, *m.* 1) a kind of large ray. 2) the four-horned bull-head [cottus quadricornis]. 3) V. Seekuh. 4) V. Büffel. —ohr, *n.* sea-ear, ear-shell, haliotis. —otter, *f.* sea-otter. —papagei, *m.* sea-parrot. —peterlein, *n.* V. —fenchel. —pfaffe, *m.* [a fish] star-gazer. —pfau, *m.* 1) peacock-fish. 2) sea-peacock. —pferd, *n.* 1) [a fish] pegasus, sea-horse. 2) hippocampus, sea-horse —pinſel, *m.* amphitrite penicillus. —pomeranze, *f.* V. —igel. —portulak, *m.* V. —melde. —pumpe, *f.* V. —hoſe. —quappe, *f.* the three-bearded cod. —rabe, *m.* sea-cormorant. —rache, *m.* sea-mew. —rappe, *m.* V. —krähe. —räuber, *m.* V. Seeräuber. —rauke, *f.* sea-rocket. —rebe, *f.* sea-virgin's bower. —rettig, *m.* horse-radish. —rind, *n.* bittern. —rohr, *n.* sea-reed-grass; *it.* cane. —röhre, *f.* tubular coralline. —roß, *n.* sea-horse. —ſäbel, *m.* sword-fish, gladius. —ſalz, *n.* sea-salt, bay-salt. —ſalzwerk, *n.* [sea-]

salt-pits, salt-pans, salt-ponds. —ſamkraut, *n.* sea-pond weed. —ſand, *m.* sea-sand. —ſau, *f.*, —ſaufiſch, *m.* the tope, the sweet William [squalus galeus]. —ſchalfiſch, *m.* crustaceous animal. —ſcham, *f.* ascidia mentula. —ſchaum, *m.* 1) sea-foam, sea-longs. 2) [a saltish concretion on reeds and grass in marshy grounds] adarce. 3) [a soft and light mineral substance, of which tobacco-pipes are made] meerschaum. 4) mollusca, holothuria. —ſchaumen, *adj.* made of meerschaum. —ſchäumer, *m.* V. Seeräuber. —ſchaumkopf, *m.* tobacco-pipe of meerschaum. —ſcheide, *f.* ascidia. —ſcheuſal, *n.* V. —ungeheuer. —ſchiff, *n.* a ship for the sea, sea-vessel. —ſchildkröte, *f.* sea-tortoise, turtle. —ſchilf, *m.* sea-reed, sea-weed. —ſchlacht, *f.* naval engagement, sea-fight. —ſchlägel, *m.* balance-fish, V. Hammerfiſch. —ſchlamm, *m.* sea-ooze. —ſchlange, *f.* 1) sea-serpent, sea-snake, sea-adder. Die große —ſchlange, the [fabled] sea-serpent. 2) conger, conger-eel. —ſchleie, *f.* sea-tench, wrass or wrasse. —ſchlund, *m.* whirl-pool, gulf. —ſchmied, *m.* [a fish] doree, John dory. —ſchnecke, *f.* sea-snail, sea-cockle, whelk. —ſchnepfe, *f.* snipe-fish, sea-pie. —ſchwalbe, *f.* 1) sea-swallow. 2) V. Eisvogel. 3) V. Bienenfänger. 4) tub-fish. —ſchwamm, *m.* sponge. —ſchwein, *n.* 1) [a fish] sea-hog, porpoise. 2) V. —haſe. 3) V. Butzkopf. 3) dolphin. 4) [*dim.* —ſchweinchen, *n.*] guinea-pig. —ſchwert, *n.* V. —ſäbel. —ſeite, *f.* sea-side. —ſenf, *m.* sea-bunicas, sea-rocket. —ſenne, *f.* a kind of sea-wrack, or sea-weed. —ſieb, *n.* actinia judaica. —ſkorpion, *m.* sea-scorpion. —ſohle, *f.* V. —zunge. —ſonne, *f.* sea-sun crown. —ſpargel, *f.* a species of the common asparagus [asparagus officinalis marinus]. —ſpiering, *m.* V. —ſtint. —ſpinne, *f.* 1) crab; *it.* prawn, shrimp. 2) V. Tintenfiſch. —ſtachelkraut, *n.* the thorny briony. —ſtadt, *f.* maritime town, sea-town, seaport-town. —ſtaude, *f.* keratophyton —ſtein, *m.* sea-star. —ſtichling, *m.* bonito, amia. —ſtieglitz, *m.* V. Schneeammer. —ſtill, *adj.* and *adv.* as calm as the tranquil, smooth or undisturbed sea. —ſtille, *f.* Meeresſtille. —ſtint, *m.* smelt, sparling. —ſtrand, *m.* strand, shore or beach of the sea. —ſtrang, *m.* V. —faden. —ſtraße, *f.* V. —enge; *it.* the line or course usually kept in navigating the sea or ocean. —ſtrauch, *m.* V. —ſtaude. —ſtrich, *m.* a certain part, space or tract of the sea. —ſtroh, *n.* V. Kameelſtroh. —ſtrom, *m.* V. Meeresſtrom. —ſtrudel, *m.* whirlpool, gulf in the sea. —ſturm, *m.* storm at sea, [in seamen's lang.] a [heavy] gale. —tang, *m.* grass-wrack. —taube, *f.* 1) the procupine-fish, the hedgehog-fish, the globe-fish. 2) V. Seeflaſche. —teufel, *m.* sea-devil, frog-fish. —tiefe, *f.* depth of the sea. —traube, *f.* 1) sea-grape, shrubby sea-horse-tail, uva marina. ||2) [probably because first brought or imported into Germany over sea] dried raisins [from Malaga &c.]. —tritt, *m.* V. —wegetritt. —trompete, *f.* V. —horn. —trüſche, *f.* V. —quappe. —tulpe, *f.* sea-tulip. —ufer, *n.* sea-shore. —ungeheuer, *n.* sea-monster. —unter, *adv.* down towards the sea. —vielfraß, *m.* V. Menſchenhai. —vogel, *m.* V. Seevogel. —wage, *f.* V. Hammerfiſch. —wärts, *adv.* seawards. —waſſer, *n.* sea-water. —wegerich, *m.* the great water plantain, the plantain alisma. —wegetritt, *m.* 1) male knot-grass, swine-tongue, bird's tongue. 2) V. —traube 1). —weib, *n.* V. —frau. —weihe, *f.* V. —leuchte 2). —wermuth, *m.* sea-wormwood. —wind, *m.* V. Seewind. —winde, *f.* sea-bindweed, sea-withwind. —wirbel, *m.* V. —ſtrudel. —wolf, *m.* 1) sea-wolf, shark. 2) hyena. —wort, *n.* sea-term. —wunder, *n.* wonder of the sea; *it.* sea-monster. **Fig.* Ein wahres —wunder, a great wonder, a miracle or wonder indeed. —wurm, *m.* worm living in the sea. —wurz, *f.* V. Nelkenwurz. —wurzel, *f.* 1) sea-holly. 2) V. Gundermann. —zahn, *m.*, *dim.* —zähnchen, ||—zähnlein, *n.* tooth-shell. —zeiſig, *m.* V. Gräßlein, Hänfling. —zoll, *m.* V. Seezoll. —zunge, *f.* 1) the sole. 2) a long narrow tract of the sea. —zwiebel, *f.* sea-onion; *it.* officinal squill.

Meeres-boden, *m.* the bottom of the sea. —fläche, *f.* surface of the sea. —flut, *f.* high water. —gewäſſer, *n.* the waves of the sea, the sea. —gott, *m.* V. Meergott &c. —küſte, *f.* sea-coast, V. Meerküſte. —länge, *f.* the length of the sea; [in navigation] longitude. —ſtille, *f.* calm at sea; *it.* [in poetry] the halcyon tranquillity of the ocean. —ſtrom, *m.* current of the sea. —tiefe, *f.* V. Meertiefe; *it.* [in poetry] the briny deep. —welle, *f.* wave of the sea. —woge, *f.* high wave, billow, [in seamen's lang.] a sea.

Meeren, *v. tr.* [unusual] Ein Schiff —, to moor a ship or boat.

Meericht, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) resembling or like the sea. 2) smelling or tasting of sea-water.

Meeſch, V. Meiſch.

Meeſeke, *f.* [without a plural] V. Meſerich.

Meet, V. Meth.

***Megäre**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in mythology, one of the three furies] Megaera *Fig.* a shrew, a bitter scold.

Megelkraut, *n.* [-es] pimpernel.

Megerkraut, *n.* [-es] 1) the yellow lady's bedstraw, cheese-rennet. 2) a species of mallow. 3) V. Waldmeiſter.

||Megetzen, V. Blöken.

Mehl, *n.* [-es] [from mahlen] meal. Feines — [Feinmehl], flour; mit — beſtreuen, to sprinkle with flour, to flour.

Mehl-apfel, *m.* a species of mealy apple. —bahn, *f.* drum, box. —batzen, *m.* mealy lime-stone. —baum, *m.* 1) service-tree. 2) white-thorn, hawthorn. 3) lote-tree, nettle-tree. 4) V. Sagopalme. —beerbaum, *m.* V. —baum. —beere, *f.* 1) hawthorn-berry. 2) red whortleberry. 3) V. Vogelbeere. 4) V. Sandbeere. —beerſtaude, *f.* bear's whortleberry. —beerſtrauch, *m.* V. —baum. —beutel, *m.* bolter. —birn, *f.* Neapolitan medlar [azarola]. —blume, *f.* 1) the bird's eye. 2) the American aletris. —brei, *m.* pap, flummery. —dorn, *m.* V. —baum 2). —faß, *n.* meal-tub. —fäßchen, *n.* 1) a small meal-tub, meal-barrel. 2) [in botany] V. —beere 1). —fäßchendorn, *m.* pyracanth. —fäuſtel, *n.* V. —baum 2). —flechte, *f.* the narrow-cut warty lichen. ||—fleck, *m.* a sort of macaroon or macaroni. —gebend, *adj.* farinaceous. —handel, *m.* trade in meal or flour. —händler, *m.* mealman. —hoſe, *f.*, —hoſenſtrauch, *m.* V. —baum 2). —käfer, *m.* 1) tenebrio or stinking-beetle. 2) V. —ſchabe. —kalk, *m.* slacked lime. —kaſten, *m.* 1) meal-tub, meal-box. 2) [in mills] bolting-hutch. —kleiſter, *m.* paste. —kloß, *m.*, *dim.* —klößchen, ||klößlein, *n.* a pudding or dumpling made of flour. —krämer, *m.* mealman. —kraut, *n.* the meadow-sweet, the queen of the meadows. —kreide, *f.* fossil-dust. —leim, *m.* V. —kleiſter. —loch, *n.* [in mills] scuttle. —meiſe, *f.* V. Graumeiſe. —milbe, *f.* the meal-mite. —mühle, *f.* grist-mill, corn-mill. —müller, *m.* [only used in contradistinction to other Müllern, as Oelmüller &c.] miller, V. the usual word Müller. —mutter, *f.* blight, smut. —muß, *n.* V. —brei. —palme, *f.* V. Sagopalme. —pappe, *f.* V. —brei. —patz, *m.* V. —batzen. —pilz, *m.* V. Haſenpilz. —pulver, *n.* pulverized gunpowder, priming-powder. —ſack, *m.* flour-bag, meal-bag. —ſand, *m.* dustlike sand. —ſchabe, *f.* black-beetle, cock-roach. —ſieb, *n.* meal-sieve, range. —ſpeiſe, *f.* food prepared of flour, meal-meat. —ſtaub, *m* meal-dust, mill-dust. —ſteuer, *f.* tax on flour or meal. —ſtraube, *f.* fritter. —ſtrauch, *m.* V. —baum 2). —ſuppe, *f.* soup made of meal or flour, gruel. —teig, *m.* paste, dough. —thau, *m.* mildew, blast, blight. —weiß, *adj.* as white as flour. —wurm, *m.* meal-worm; *it.* V. —käfer. —wurzel, *f.* V. Brodwurzel. —zucker, *m.* cask-sugar, moist or brown sugar.

Mehlicht, *adj.* and *adv.* like meal, mealy, farinaceous. —e Kaſtanien, mealy chestnuts; ein —er Geſchmack, a farinaceous taste; [in painting and sculpture] eine —e Figur, a mealy figure.

Mehlig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [containing meal] farinaceous. —e Samenkörner, farinaceous seeds. 2) [overspread with meal] mealy; [in botany] ein —es Blatt, a mealy leaf.

Mehr, [instead of mehrer; from the old magan [V. Macht], from which is also derived the obsolete michel, Goth. *mikils*, A. Sax. *micel*, Eng. *mickle*, Dan. megen = groß] I. *adj.* 1) [greater in number] several, more. —ere or —e Mahle, zu —eren or —ern Mahlen, several times; bei —eren or —ern Gelegenheiten, on several occasions; —ere Perſonen, several persons; die —eſten or —ſten Stimmen, the plurality of votes; die —eſten Menſchen, most men; —ere unter ihnen, several of them; es giebt deren — als zu viel, there are too many of them. 2) [greater in quality, degree or amount] more. — Glück als Verſtand haben, to be more lucky than wise; er hat — als ich, he has more than I; geben Sie ihm noch —, give him some more; er thut das —eſte Gute, he does the most good; ein —eres or —es findet ſich im zweiten Theile, more of it will be found in the second volume; etwas —Fleiß, a little or somewhat more diligence; das iſt — als genug, that is more than sufficient; viermahl —, four times more; was noch — iſt, what is more; weder — noch weniger, neither more nor less; — als 100 &c., more than a hundred; — als dieſe Anzahl, beyond this number. 3) [higher in rank, office or excellence] superior. — ſeyn wollen, als andere Leute, to want to be more than other people, to give one's self airs; er iſt —, als Sie, he is your superior, you are his inferior. II. *adv.* 1) [denoting a greater number or quantity and *fig.* a longer time or, in general, any thing more considerable, more important] more. — als zehnmal, more than ten times, above ten times; er iſt es — als ſein Bruder, he is more so than his brother; — und —, je — und —, more and more; — oder weniger, more or less; ich liebe ſie — als je, I love her more or better than ever; um ſo viel —, deſto —, so much the more; je — ich ihn ſehe, deſto — haſſe ich ihn, the more I see him, the more I hate him; das iſt nicht — als billig, that is but just or fair; es iſt — als zu wahr, that is but too true. 2) [besides, further] more. Es iſt nichts — da, there is nothing left; keine Thränen —, no more tears; ich kann nicht —, I am quite spent; *it.* I can hold, bear or brook it no longer; und andere —, and others more, and several others; er iſt nicht — [er iſt todt], he

is no more; es regnet nicht —, it rains no more, no longer; das ſoll nicht — geſchehen, that shall not happen again; niemahls —, nimmer —, never more. III. *n.* the greater number, plurality; *it.* act of voting. Das — mag es entſcheiden, let the plurality of votes decide it; das — oder Weniger, the more or less. Syn. Mehr, Viel. Mehr when alone is opposed to einen, viel to wenigen. There were mehr persons there, implies that I was not the only one. There were viele, implies that the number of those present was not small.

Mehr=äſtig, *adj.* having several boughs or branches; [in botany] multifid. —bieter, *m.* out-bidder, enhancer. —blumig, *adj.* many-flowered, multiflorous. ||—braten, *m.* loin, sirloin. —deutig, *adj.* and *adv.* having several significations; bearing different constructions, capable of being construed in various ways. —fach, *adj.* and *adv.* done or repeated several times, in different ways or manners. —fach machen, to multiply. —gebot, *n.* out-bidding. —genannt, *adj.* mentioned or named several times, above-mentioned or named, before-said. —haberei, *f.* covetousness. —jährig, *adj.* of several years' standing. —macher, *m.* [in contempt] V. Plusmacher. —mal, —malen, V. —mahls. —mahlig, *adj.* done several times, repeated, reiterated. —mahls, *adv.* several times. —ſamig, *adj.* containing many seeds, polyspermous. —ſeitig, *adj.* and *adv.* having several sides or bearings. *Fig.* Ein Mann von —ſeitiger Bildung, a man possessed of multifarious knowledge or accomplishments, a man of a liberal education, an accomplished man. —ſeitigkeit, *f.* state of having several sides, bearings or points of view. *Fig.* Die —ſeitigkeit einer Perſon, the multifarious education of a person; *it.* the impartiality or [in a bad sense] the timeserving character of a person. —ſilbig, *adj.* and *adv.* having several syllables, polysyllabic. —theil, *m.* the most part, greatest part, greater proportion. Sie ſind für den —theil reich, most of them are rich, they are rich for the most part. —theilig, *adj.* having several parts or volumes; [in botany] multifid. —werth, *m.* overplus, surplus of value. —zahl, *f.* plurality, majority; [in grammar] plural number. —zähnig, *adj.* having several teeth.

Mehren, I. *v. tr.* to augment, to increase; [in arithmetic, *multipliciren] to multiply. II. *v. r.* ſich —, to increase.

Mehrentheils, *adv.* for the greater part, for the most part.

Mehrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] augmenter, increaser. Allezeit — des Reichs, [formerly a title of the German emperor] semper Augustus. [in arithmetic, *Multiplicator] multiplicator.

Mehrere, Mehreres, Mehreſte, V. Mehr.

Mehrheit, *f.* majority, plurality. — der Gegenſtände, multiplicity of objects. [in grammar] plural number.

Mehrſt, V. Mehr, Meiſt.

Mehrung, *f.* 1) augmentation, [in arithmetic, *Multiplication] multiplication. 2) [provincial] V. Abzucht 2).

Meht, V. Meth.

‡Meid, Maid, *f.*, *dim.* Meidchen, Meidel, ||Meidlein, *n.* V. Mädchen.

Meiden, *ir. v. tr.* [the old meiden = wenden, bimiden = abwenden; mied seems to be allied to the L. *vit*-are] to avoid, to shun. Schlechte Geſellſchaft —, to shun or avoid evil company; das Spiel —, to avoid or shun gaming; Jemands Anblick —, to fly the sight of any one; er mußte das Land —, he was obliged to fly the country, he was banished from his country; die Arbeit —, to shrink from working. Syn. Meiden, Vermeiden. Meiden indicates merely the endeavouring to avoid any thing; vermeiden the attainment of this end. Meiden implies, in general, the action at its beginning; vermeiden at its completion. A peaceable man meidet all law-suits; happy is he if he can always vermeiden them. The latter word, however, is often used also for meiden.

||Meien, V. Mähen.

1. Meier, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [allied to the L. *major*, old Germ. meh = mehr] 1) [obsolete] major-domo. 2) [obsolete, the chief magistrate in towns] mayor. —inn, *f.* mayoress. 3) land steward, bailiff. —inn, *f.* steward's wife. 4) tenant of a farm, farmer. —inn, *f.* farmer's wife. 5) yeoman, freeholder.

Meier=brief, *m.* a farmer's contract or lease. —ding, *n.* 1) a court of justice by which causes between farmers and their landlords are decided and to which some farmers are admitted as assessors. 2) V. —brief. —dingsgut, *n.* an estate let on lease, farm. —dingsland, *n.* V. —land. —dingsmann, *m.*, *pl.* —dingsleute, farmer. —gedinge, *n.* V. —ding. —gut, *n.*, —hof, *m.* V. Meierei. —jagd, *f.* the landlord's right of the chase in his farms. —land, *n.* land belonging to a farm. —lehen, *n.* V. —dingsgut. —ſtatt, *f.* V. Meierei 2). —zins, *m.* rent paid for a farm.

2. Meier, or Meierich, *m.* [-s] [either from the Low Sax. meien = ſich bewegen, kriechen, or allied to Mai, which see] [in botany] 1) V. Gauchheil. 2) V. Labkraut. 3) chickweed. 4) behen, ben. 5) strawberry blite. 6) the grass-leaved stitchwort.

Meier=amaranth, *m.* blite. —blume, *f.* catch-fly, muscipula. —kraut, *n.* 1) V. 2. Meier 2), 3) and 5). 2) V. Hundsmelde.

3. Meier, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] long-legged spider, shepherd's-spider, carter, V. Weberknecht.

Meierei, *f.* 1) a farm. 2) a fee-farm.

Meierich, V. 2. Meier.

Meierinn, *f.* V. 1. Meier.

Meiern, V. Ab—, Be—.

Meile, *f.* [*pl.*-n], *dim.* Meilchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Icel. *myla*, Sw. *mil*, Bohem. *mjle*, Chald., Syr. and Arab. *mil*, *milo*, *milon*; from the L. *mille* (1,000), *milliare*, distance of a thousand paces] mile. Eine deutſche —, a German mile; eine franzöſiſche —, a French mile, a league; eine engliſche —, an English mile.

Meilen=breit, *adj.* and *adv.* a mile or several miles in breadth. Ein —breiter See, a lake of some miles in breadth. —lang, *adj.* and *adv.* a mile or several miles in length. —maß, *n.* measure by miles. —recht, *n.* [formerly] the exclusive right or privilege which a town or village has of exercising certain trades a mile round about. —ſäule, *f.* milliary column. —ſchritt, *m.* pace of a mile, a mile's pace. *Fig.* Sie müſſen Ihren —ſchritt anſchlagen or antreten, you must stride out lustily. —ſtein, *m.* mile-stone. —tauſend, *n.* the length or distance of a thousand miles. —tief, *adj.* and *adv.* a mile or several miles in depth; *fig.* very deep. —weit, *adj.* and *adv.* one mile or several miles distant. —weite Ausſicht, a view of many miles. —weite, *f.* distance of one mile. —zeiger, *m.* mile-stone, mile-post; *it.* itinerary. —zwang, *m.* V. —recht.

Meiler, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [allied to Maul in Maulwurf; the Wendish *mohl* and Alban. *mular* = ein Haufen] a heap of wood which is to be converted into charcoal, charcoal-pile.

Meiler=decke, *f.* [the earth and turf which covers a charcoal-pile] the cover of a charcoal-pile. —holz, *n.* wood that is to be charred, wood destined for charcoal. —kohle, *f.* charcoal. —köhler, *m.* maker of charcoal, charcoal-man. —ſtatt, —ſtätte, —ſtelle, *f.* the place for a charcoal-pile, the charcoal-area.

1. Mein, *pron. possessive* [A. Sax. min, Pol. *moy*, Pers. *men*, Fr. *mien*, L. *meus*; the Gr. ἐμήν = mir] 1) [belonging or relating to me] my. —e Kinder, my children; dieſes Buch iſt —, this book is mine; —es Wiſſens, as far as, for aught I know; ich —es Theils, as for me; Sie ſind —, you are mine; — Herr! [as an address] Sir! in —em Lande, in my country; [in familiar language, joined with halben, wegen, willen, the syllable et is added to the final n] —etwegen, —etwillen, —ethalben, on my account, for my sake, on my behalf; *it.* —ethalben &c. kann er es haben, for me he may have it. 2) for der, die, das Meinige, when the *nominative* and *accusative* case is changed in meiner, meine, meines [meins] and meinen, meine, meines [meins] mine. Dies iſt Ihr Buch, geben Sie mir —es, this is your book, give me mine; er ſchickte es nicht Ihrem Bruder, ſondern —em, he sent it not to your brother, but to mine; die —en, my friends, my relations, my family. ||3) *interj.* [expressing wonder] heigh, strange!

2. Mein, [the second case of the pron. ich, contracted for meiner] of me. Gedenke —, [—er]! think of me!

3. Mein, *n.* my property. Ueber das — und Dein ſtreiten, to contend for one's property.

Meine, [der, die, das] mine, V. 1. Mein 2) and Meinige &c.

Meineid, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [mein in this composition seems to be allied to min in minder; the L. *mendum* = Fehler] false oath, perjury; *it.* violation of an oath. Einen — ſchwören, begehen, to commit perjury, to perjure one's self.

Meineidig, *adj.* and *adv.* perjured, forsworn. Ein —er Menſch, ein —er, a perjured or forsworn person, a perjurer; — werden, to violate one's oath, to forswear, to perjure one's self.

Meineidigkeit, *f.* violation of one's oath.

Meineln, *v. intr.* [little used] to advance different opinions.

Meinen, *v. intr.* [allied to the Gr. μι-μνήσκομαι, L. *me-mini*; the Sw. *mena* = denken, wollen and *minne* = Wille; Engl. *mind* = Geiſt, Gemüth] 1) to be of opinion, to think. Ich meine, es werde Alles gut gehen, I think all will turn out well; ich meine nur ſo, that is my idea, my opinion, that is but a supposition; was — Sie dazu? what is your opinion? what do you think of it? nun, wenn Sie — [= für rathſam, &c. achten], well, if you think it advisable, proper or seasonable; [in familiar lang.] das will ich —, [= das meine ich allerdings], most certainly, without doubt, there is no doubt, to be sure. 2) to intend, to mean. Was — Sie damit? what do you mean by that? ſo war es nicht gemeint, that was not my intention, it was not intended for that purpose; wie iſt das gemeint? what is the meaning of that? iſt es ſo gemeint? is this your, his intention, design? do you, does he aim at that? ich meine die, welche &c., I mean those, I speak of or to

those who &c.; was — Sie? wie — Sie? what do you say? man meint Sie, you are meant, we, they &c. speak of or to you; it concerns you, it is the question of you; wen — Sie? whom do you mean? er hat es gut gemeint, his intentions were good, he meant it well; ich meine es gut mit Ihnen, I wish you well, I am your well-wisher, I bear you good-will, I am your friend; es ehrlich mit Einem —, to have good, honest intentions towards any one; er meint es nicht böse, he means no harm, he intends no ill; er meint es nicht mehr or länger böse, he bears no grudge; es ist nicht böse gemeint, there is no harm in it; ein wohl—der or gutgemeinter Rath, well-meaning, good, friendly advice; ich rathe Ihnen wohl—d, I advise you as your friend; übel—d, malevolent. 3) [obsolete or in law] gemeint seyn, to be willing, disposed.

1. **Meíner,** meine, meines [meins], *pron. possessive.* V. 1 Mein 2).

2. **Meíner,** [gen. case of the pron. ich] of me. Ich blieb — nicht mehr mächtig, I was no longer master of myself, I could no longer master my passions; erbarmet Euch —! have compassion on me!

Meínerseits, *adv.* for my part, as for me.

Meínethalben, —wegen, —willen, V. 1. Mein 1).

Meínige, [der, die, das] [or Meine], mine. Die —n, my friends or relations, my family; ich thue das —, I do my duty; das —e, my property; ich verlange nur das —, I demand nothing but what is mine.

Meínung, *f.* 1) opinion. Ich bin Ihrer —, I am of your opinion or mind; seine — sagen, to tell one's opinion; Einem die — sagen, to tell any one one's mind, to give any one his own, to pay any one off; anderer — seyn, to differ in opinion, to be of another mind; seine — ändern, anderer — werden, to change or alter one's mind; eine vorgefaßte —, preopinion, preoccupation, prejudice, prepossession; eine gute — von Jemand haben, to have a good opinion of any one; nach meiner —, in my opinion. 2) intention, will. Das ist nicht meine —, that is not my intention or meaning. V. Willens—. 3) disposition of mind. Ich sagte es aus guter —, I meant well when I spoke it.

Meínungs-frei, *adj.* and *adv.* free from [any fixed or previously formed] opinion, free from prejudice. **—genoß,** *m.* a person who is of the same opinion as another, sharing in a person's opinion or manner of thinking, partisan. **—glaube,** *m.* probabilism. **—krieg,** *m.* war of opinions. **—sonderbarkeit,** *f.* paradoxicalness, strange opinion. **—sonderling,** *m.* 1) paradoxical person. 2) separatist. **—wuth,** *f.* fanaticism. **—wüthig,** *adj.* and *adv.* fanatical. **—zunft,** *f.* sect. **—zünftelei,** *f.* sectarism. **—zünftler,** *m.* sectarian. **—zwiespalt,** *m.* disagreement of opinion, dissension.

Meirān, *m.* [-s] [Sw. and Dan. *meiran*, Gr. and L. *amaracus*] [in botany] marjoram. Jähriger —, wild or bastard marjoram.

Meiranöl, *n.* marjoram-oil.

Meírich, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. 2. Meier.

Meísch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [V. Meischen] 1) [in breweries] mash. 2) [among distillers, malt mixed with water and lees] mash.

Meísch-bottich, *m.*, **—faß,** *n.* mashing-tub. **—holz,** *n.*, **—krücke,** *f.* scoop. **—kufe,** *f.* fermenting-vat. **—masse,** *f.* mash.

Meíschen, *v. tr.* [allied to mischen] to stir, to mix; [in breweries] to mash.

Meíse, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* Meischen, ‖Meislein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [perhaps allied to Mohr; according to others allied to the Gr. *μελων*] titmouse, tomtit, pinnock.

Meísen-fang, *m.* 1) the act of catching titmice. 2) area or place where titmice are caught. **—hütte,** *f.* hut or shed for catching titmice. **—kasten,** or **Meisekasten,** *m.* trap for catching titmice and other small birds. **—könig,** *m.* 1) the marsh-titmouse, fen-titmouse, the black cap. 2) wren, V. Zaunkönig. 3) V. 3. Mönch 2), Schwarzkopf. **—mönch,** *m.* crested titmouse. **—pfeife,** *f.*, *dim.* **—pfeifchen,** *n.* a call for [catching] titmice. **—schlag,** *m.* V. **—kasten.** **—tanz,** *m.* a kind of gin or springe for catching titmice.

Meísel, *f.* V. 2. Meißel.

Meíß, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [with foresters] V. Hau, Gehau.

1. **Meißel,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], *dim.* Meißelchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [from the old meißen, meten = schneiden] chisel. Mit dem — arbeiten, to work with the chisel. *Fig.* Dieser Bildhauer hat einen zarten —, this sculptor works with delicacy.

2. **Meißel,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] or *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], *dim.* Meißelchen, ‖Meißelein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [probably from the old meißen = schneiden] a plug of lint [used by surgeons to put into a wound], pledget.

Meißelwunde, *f.* a wound that must be healed with pledgets.

Meißeln, *v. tr.* 1) [obsolescent = schneiden, abschneiden] to cut, to cut off. Die Ohren eines Pferdes —, to crop the ears of a horse. 2) to work with the chisel, to chisel. Etwas glatt —, to smooth with the chisel; ein Loch —, to make or form a hole with the chisel.

Meißen, *n.* [-s] [a town in Saxony] Meissen, Misnia.

Meíst, [Goth. *maist*, Engl. *most*, Dan. meest, allied to the L. *magis*, *magister*, Meister] I. *adj.* consisting of the greatest number or quantity, most. Die —en Menschen, most persons, men or people; die —en sind dieser Meinung, most are of this opinion; die —e Zeit, most times; seine —e Zeit, most or the greatest part of his time; die —en Stimmen, majority of votes; der —e Theil, the greatest part, most part; das —e bieten, to bid most; die —en Gesetze der Bewegung, most of the laws of motion; auf's —e, at most; ich liebe ihn am —en, I love him most. ‖II. *adv.* almost. Ich bin — fertig, I have almost done.

Meístbietend, *adj.* bidding most at an auction. Der —bietende, the highest bidder.

Meístens, *adv.* most, mostly, for the most part, generally. Er ist — zu Hause, he is almost always or constantly at home.

Meístentheils, *adv.* for the most part, generally, commonly. Die Engländer sind — freigebig, most Englishmen are liberal or generous.

Meíster, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* [V. Meist] master. 1) [one who rules or governs and has the power of using or controlling at pleasure] Den — spielen, to play the master, to domineer; einer Sache — werden, sich einer Sache — machen, to make one's self master of any thing, to get the mastery over any thing; seiner Leidenschaften — werden, to master or subdue one's passions; er hat seinen — gefunden, he has met with his match; seiner selbst — seyn, to be master of one's self, to command one's temper, to have an entire command or control of one's self. 2) [a man eminently or perfectly skilled in any occupation, art or science] — in Etwas seyn, to excel in any thing; er ist ein großer — auf der Flöte &c., he is a great master of the flute &c.; sie ist eine —inn im Singen, she is an excellent singer, she sings perfectly well; — der freien Künste [often written d. fr. K. M.], master of arts, M. A.; eine Sammlung Gemählde von den besten —n, a collection of pictures by the best masters. *Prov.* Das Werk lobt den —, an artist is known by his performance. 3) teacher, instructor, master, [chiefly in composition, as Schul—, Schreib—, Sprach— &c.]. Sie hat einen geschickten — im Zeichnen, she has a clever drawing-master; Jesus Christus, unser Herr und —, Jesus Christ, our Lord and master. 4) [one who has the right of having apprentices] master, freeman. Er ist — geworden, he has got his freedom. Die —inn, mistress. 5) [seldom used] flayer; *it.* hangman, executioner, Jack Ketch.

Meíster-arbeit, *f.* a masterly work or performance, the work or performance of a master; *it.* [for —stück] master-piece. **—bier,** *n.* the beer drunk at the reception of any one as master of a trade. **—bild,** *n.* V. **—gemählde.** **—brod,** *n.* a baker's master-piece. **—druck,** *m.* a masterly, most beautiful print; *it.* [in painting] strong stroke, bold pencil-stroke. **—essen,** *n.* a repast or feast given by one who has got his freedom. **—fleiß,** *m.* great diligence, care or attention. **—frage,** *f.* a very difficult question. **—gebühr,** *f.*, **—geld,** *n.* 1) the money paid to the guild or company by him who has got his freedom. 2) the money paid by journeymen to the master for the use of his tools or implements. **—gemählde,** *n.* the picture or painting of a master; *it.* a masterly, most excellent picture. **—genossenschaft,** *f.* society of masters in a trade; *it.* [formerly] society of master-singers or minstrels. **—gesang,** *m.* V. **—sang.** **—gesell,** *m.* chief or head journeyman of a widow after the death of her husband, master-journeyman. **—grad,** *m.* the degree of a master of arts. **—groschen,** *m.* V. **—gebühr** 2). **—gulden,** *m.* V. **—gebühr** 1). **—hand,** *f.* a master's hand. Das verräth eine —hand, that bespeaks the hand of a master. **—knecht,** *m.* 1) the head or chief servant or man of a shepherd. 2) the head-journeyman, foreman. 3) a hangman's or executioner's assistant or servant. **—koch,** *m.* master-cook, head-cook; *it.* an excellent cook. **—kunst,** *f.* the art or skill of a master. **—lade,** *f.* the box or chest in which the documents of a guild or company are kept. **—lauge,** *f.* [among soap-boilers] soap-lees, lixivium. **—lied,** *n.* a song of a master-singer. **—los,** *adj.* and *adv.* having no master, being out of service, out of work; *it.* ungoverned or ungovernable, unruly, forward, masterless. **—mäßig,** *adj.* V. **—haft.** ‖**—pfund,** *n.* a pound for weighing wool [heavier than the common pound]. **—pinsel,** *m.* a master's pencil. **—pulver,** *n.* [in chemistry] magistery. **—recht,** *n.* 1) privilege of exercising a trade, admission into a corporate trade, freedom of a company. 2) V. **—stück.** **—sang,** *m.* 1) masterly singing. 2) principal or chief song. 3) song of a master-singer or minstrel. **—sänger,** *m.* master-singer [a kind of professional bard or poet, one of the poets who flourished in Germany from 1374 to 1519]. **—schuß,** *m.* a masterly, excellent shot. **—singer,** *m.* V. **—sänger.** **—sohn,** *m.* the son of a master. **—spiel,** *n.* 1) masterly or most beautiful performance on an instrument of music. 2) [at cards &c.] the last and principal game; *it.* a very skilfully played game. **—spieler,** *m.*, **—inn,** *f.* [*Virtuose] virtuoso. **—streich,** *m.* master-stroke. **—**

ſtück, *n.* master-piece. —tag, *m.* 1) the day on which the freemen of a guild or company meet. 2) [in Switzerland] [formerly] diet. —werk, *n.* master-work, excellent work, classical work. —wurz, —wurzel, *f.* master-wort. —zeichnung, *f.* the drawing of a master, a masterly drawing. —zug, *m.* a masterly, excellent stroke or move [as at chess &c.].

Meiſterei, *f.* V. Abdeckerei.

Meiſterer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) critic, censurer, faultfinder. 2) vanquisher, subduer.

Meiſterhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* masterly, most excellent, very skilful. — ſingen, to sing most beautifully.

Meiſterinn, *f.* V. Meiſter 4).

Meiſterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Meiſterhaft.

Meiſtern, I. *v. tr.* 1) to master, to rule, to govern. Seine Leidenſchaften —, to master, control or subdue one's passions, to have the command of them; ſich —, to command one's temper, to have an entire command of one's self. 2) to tutor, to censure. Syn. V. 1 Mäkeln. II. *v. intr.* to work with great care or attention; [am. dyers] to prepare the fundamental colour [which is generally done by the master].

Meiſterſchaft, *f.* 1) V. Meiſterrecht. Die — erlangen, to get one's freedom. 2) society of masters in a trade. 3) superiority, pre-eminence, mastership.

Meiſterthum, *n.* [-s] V. Groß—, Heer—.

Meiſtmahls, *adv.* V. Meiſtens.

Mèkka, *n.* [-s] [a town in Arabia] Mecca.

Mekkabalſam, *m.* balsam of Mecca.

*Melancholie, *f.* melancholy, low spirits, spleen.

*Melancholiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) low-spirited, dejected, melancholy. Eine —e Gemüthsart, a melancholy, saturnine temper; in einer —en Stimmung, in a melancholy mood; in —es Nachdenken verſunken, absorbed in a brown study. 2) creating melancholy, sad or gloomy thoughts or sensations. Eine —e Gegend, a melancholy landscape, a sad or gloomy country.

Melāne, *m.* V. Milane.

*Melanzāne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] melongena, mad-apple.

*Melanít, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] melanite.

*Melanterie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] or Melantherít, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] melanteri.

*Meláſſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] molasses.

Mèlde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [seems to be allied to milde] orach. Die ſtrauchartige —, Meer—, the tall shrubby orach, Spanish sea-purslain; die wilde —, wild orach; die ſtinkende —, the stinking goosefoot or blite; die rothe —, the red orach.

Mèlden, *v. tr.* [the Sw. *mäla* = ſprechen; probably from Mahl = Zeichen] 1) to announce. Die Fremden —, to announce the strangers; er kam, es uns zu —, he came to tell or inform us of it; er meldete ſeine Ankunft, he gave notice of his arrival; ſich —, ſich — laſſen, to present one's self, to send in one's name, to send in one's card; ich habe Sie gemeldet, I have told my master that you are here; ſich um eine Stelle —, to sue for a place or employment; er hat ſich bei dem Miniſter um ein Amt gemeldet, he has applied to the minister for an office. 2) to report, to relate. Sein Correſpondent meldet ihm, daß &c., his correspondent sends him word, writes him that &c.; den Empfang eines Briefes —, to mention, to give advice of the reception of a letter; die Zeitungen — davon nichts, the newspapers mention nothing of it; oben gemeldete Sache, the above cited or mentioned matter; ohne Ruhm zu —, without envy be it spoken, be it said without vanity or presumption: mit Ehren zu —, with reverence be it spoken; die Hirſche — ſich [with huntsmen], the stags bray. *Fig.* Der Winter, das Fieber meldet ſich, winter draws near, approaches, the fever is coming on. Syn. Melden, Benachrichtigen, Berichten, Anzeigen, Bekanntmachen, Zu Wiſſen thun. A thing is bekannt gemacht when we make it known to others. We machen bekannt that we have been robbed, or have lost something, &c. We benachrichtigen individual persons without being bound to do so. To one a Nachricht is agreeable, to another the contrary. When it is given to those who are particularly interested in it, it becomes an Anzeige. When he who makes the Anzeige is bound, or thinks himself bound, to do so, it is gemeldet, and when this takes place with a certain formality it is berichtet. We thun zu wiſſen, when rights, obligations, &c. are involved. We erwähnen any thing briefly, which in an historical work we should melden more circumstantially.

Melde-brief, *m.* letter of advice. —ſchiff, *n.* advice-boat.

Meldenswerth, *adj.* and *adv.* worth mentioning.

Mèlder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* one who announces, gives notice &c., announcer; *it.* V. [the more usual words] Angeber 3), Verräther.

Mèldung, *f.* act of announcing or giving notice &c., mention. Einer Sache — thun, von einer Sache — thun, to make mention of a thing, to mention a thing.

*Meliłóte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany] melilot.

*Melīren, *v. tr.* to mix, to mingle. Melirte Strümpfe, mixed-coloured stockings; melirtes Tuch, mixed cloth, medley cloth.

Mèlis, *m.* loaf-sugar, lump-sugar.

Melis-form, *f.* loaf-sugar mould. —zucker, *m.* V. Melis.

Meliſſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] the common balm.

Meliſſenthee, *m.* infusion of the common balm.

Mèlk, *adj.* [V. Melken] giving milk. —werden, to begin to give milk; —e Kuh, milch or milk cow, ‖milker.

Mèlken, *reg.* and *irr. v. tr.* [allied to the Gr. ἕλκω = ziehen, and to the Fr. *traire*] 1) [originally and in popular language] to handle, to feel, to fumble, to paw. 2) to milk [a cow &c.]. †*Fig.* Den Bock —, to work or labour uselessly, to have a sad balk, to be balked.

Melk-eimer, *m.*, —faß, —gefäß, *n.*, —gelte, *f.*, —geſchirr, *n.*, —kübel, *m.* milk-pail. —kuh, *f.* milch or milk cow. —platz, *m.* place where cattle are milked. —ſalat, *m.* V. Bachbunge. —ſchaf, *n.* a milky or milch sheep. —ſchämel, *m.* a stool upon which the milker sits, milking-stool. —ſtuhl, *m.* V. —ſchämel. —tuch, *n.* colander, strainer. —vieh, *n.* cattle giving milk. —zeit, *f.* milking-time or hour. —ziege, *f.* a milky or milch goat.

Mèlker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) a person who milks, milker. 2) *Fig.* V Bedrücker.

Melkerpappel, *f.* V. Knollenblume.

Melkerei, *f.* 1) place where cattle are milked, dairy. 2) business of milking.

Mèlkern, V. Melken.

Mèlm, *m.* [-es] V. Mulm, Pulver, Staub.

*Melocáct, *m.* V. Melonendiſtel.

*Melodie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] melody, tune, air.

*Melōdiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* melodious, harmonious. Die Nachtigall ſingt —, the nightingale sings melodiously.

*Melodrām, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [a dramatic performance in which songs are intermixed] melodrame.

Melōne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] melon. [in mineralogy] — vom Berge Karmel, V. Melonenſtein.

Melonen-baum, *m.* melon-tree, the papaw [Carica papaya]. —beet, *n.* melon-ground. —birn, *f.* melon-pear. —diſtel, *f.* melon-thistle. —förmig, *adj.* having the form or shape of a melon. —förmiger Stein, V. —ſtein. —garten, *m.* melon-ground. —kern, *m.* seed of melon. —kürbiß, *m.*, —pfebe, *f.* squash-gourd, squash or quash. —ſchnitte, *f.*, —ſchnitz, *m.* slice of melon. —ſtein, *m.* petrified melon, melopeponites.

Melóte, *f.* V. Melilote.

Mèlte, *f.* V. Melde.

1. Mēmel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Mehlmilbe.

2. Mēmel, *n.* [-s] [a town in Prussia] Memel.

Mēmelig, *adj.* V. Milbig.

Mémme, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Mämme.

*Memoriāl, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [a petition] memorial; *it.* [am. merchants] waste-book.

*Memorīren, *v. tr.* to learn or to get by heart.

Mènderle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) V. Wollblume. 2) the rock-germander.

Ménge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Mengen] great quantity, great number, multitude. Eine unzählige — Menſchen, Thiere, Bücher, an innumerable multitude of men, animals, books; eine — Wein, Korn &c., a great quantity of wine, corn &c.; eine — Menſchen, a great number of persons, a crowd of people, a multitude; in großer — kommen, to come in crowds; die große —, the multitude; [in popular language] die ſchwere —, a great many, a great number or quantity; eine — Geld, Geld in — haben, to have a great deal, plenty of money; Gründe die — anführen, to bring a world of arguments or reasons. Syn. Menge, Vielheit. Vielheit is applicable to whatever is not wenig, whether counted or not; Menge only to what is uncounted. By counting we gain a clear idea of any Vielheit; what, therefore, is so numerous as to be incapable of being counted, or from indistinctness of being clearly distinguished is called a Menge. V. also Anzahl.

Mengen-maß, *n.* a measure for dry things, corn-measure. —preis, *m.* wholesale-price.

1. Méngel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] or —kraut, *n.* 1) V. —wurz. 2) V. Mangold.

Mengelwurz, *f.* 1) V. Grindwurz. 2) V. Sauerampfer. 3) water-milfoil.

2. Méngel, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [perhaps allied to the Medio-Lat. *manna* = Handvoll] [in some parts of Germany, a measure of liquids] a gill, a quartern.

‖Méngeler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Höker, Trödler.

Méngeling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] any thing mixed, medley.

Méngeln, *v. tr.* to mix often.

Mengel-korn, *n.* V. Mangkorn. —muß, *n.* V Miſchmaſch.

Méngen, [Gr. μίγνυμι and μίσγω, L. *misceo*, allied to miſchen] I. *v. tr* to mix, to mingle. Weine —, to mix wines; Roggen unter Weizen —, to mix wheat with rye; Mehl, Zucker und Eier —, to mingle flour, sugar and eggs; die Karten —, to shuffle; das Hundertſte unter das Tauſendſte — [in fam. lang.], to jumble all together; ſich unter die Uebrigen —, to mingle

with the rest. II. *v. r.* ſich —, *fig.* to meddle, to interfere. Sich in fremde Händel —, to meddle with the quarrels of others; ſich in die Händel der Parteien —, to interfere with party disputes; ſich in ein Geſpräch —, to take part in a conversation. Syn. Mengen, Miſchen, Vermengen, Vermiſchen. Mengen and Vermengen is to unite things in so far as we can still distinguish them from one another; miſchen, so as to form a whole whose parts cannot be distinguished. Fluids are not gemengt, but gemiſcht with each other. The Vermiſchte appears as one whole; in the Gemengten the parts themselves appear also as wholes. One miſcht ſich in any thing when one takes a part in it; one mengt ſich when one has no business in it. We vermiſchen different ideas with each other when we conceive them to be one; we vermengen them when they do not belong to each other.

Meng[e]=futter, *n.* V. Mangfutter. —korn, *n.* V. Mangkorn. —theil, *m.* and *n.* ingredient. —werk, *n.* V. Miſchmaſch.

Ménger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one who mixes or mingles. 2) V. Höker.

Mengerei, *f.* mixing, mixture, mingling, V. Miſchung.

Méngſel, *n.* [-s] mixture, medley, mash, mishmash.

*Meniléth, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in mineralogy] Menilite.

*Meniskus, *m.* [in optics, a lens concave on one side and convex on the other] meniscus.

Mennicherſtein, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] trass.

Ménnig, *m.* [-es], or Mennige, *f.* minium, vermillion.

Mennig=brenner, *m.* the workman who prepares minium. —hütte, *f.* manufactory of minium.

‖Ménnikenskraut, *n.* V. Jelängerjelieber, Specklilie.

Mennonít, [Mennoniſt] *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] anabaptist.

Ménon, *n.* [-s] [a kind of goat] menon.

1. Ménſch, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [from Mann] 1) one of the human species [without regard to sex], a human being, man. Alle —en ſind ſterblich, all men are mortal; Gott ſchuf den —en nach ſeinem Ebenbilde, God created man after his image; den alten —en ablegen, tödten [in Scriptural language], to leave off the old man; wir ſind alle —en, we are all men, every one has his failings. 2) person. Unter was für —en befinde ich mich? among what people am I? es ſammelte ſich eine Menge —en um ihn, a host of people gathered round him; es ſind 10,000 —en in dieſer Stadt, there are ten thousand souls or inhabitants in this town; kein —, nobody; es läßt ſich kein — ſehen oder hören in dieſem Hauſe, there is not a living soul, no one stirring in that house. Menſchen, Syn. V. Leute. 3) fellow. Wer iſt dieſer —? who is this fellow? *dim.* ein —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* a little man, a little bit of a fellow or man, manikin.

Menſch=möglich, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —enmöglich. —pferd, *n.* [in mythology] centaur. —ſtier, *m.* minotaur. —thier, *n.* V. —enthier. —werden, *n.*, —werdung, *f.* incarnation.

Menſchen=adel, *m.* dignity of human nature. —ähnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling man or the form of man, anthropomorphous. —alter, *n.* age of man, duration of human life, generation. Drei —enalter leben, to live ninety years. —angeſicht, *n.* human face. —art, *f.* race of men. —aſche, *f.* ashes of man. —beifall, *m.* approbation, applause of men. —beobachter, observer of men. —beobachtung, *f.* observation, study of men. —beſchreiber, *m.* anthropographer. —beſchreibung, *f.* anthropography. —beſeliger, *m.* one who makes men happy, who blesses men. —bild, *n.* figure or image of man. —bilder, —bildner, *m.* 1) creator of man. 2) cultivator, improver of the mind of man. —bildung, *f.* 1) creation of man. 2) cultivation, improvement of the mind of man, [in general] civilization. 3) figure, form or shape of man. —blut, *n.* human blood. —blut vergießen, to shed blood. —blüthe, *f.* 1) the prime of life. 2) the finest, most vigorous, choice men in the prime of life. —bruder, *m.* V. Mitmenſch. —denken, *n.* memory of man. Seit —denken, in the memory of man; über —denken, beyond the memory of man. —dieb, *m.* 1) V. —räuber. 2) V. Seidelbaſt. —diebſtahl, *m.* V. —raub. —dreck, *m.* [low] V. —koth. —eingeweide, *pl.* the entrails of a human being. Wahrſagerei aus —eingeweiden, anthropomancy. —erzieher, *m.*, —erzieherinn, *f.* a person who brings up, educates, instructs mankind. —erziehung, *f.* education, instruction of mankind; civilization. —familie, *f.* the human race or mankind considered as one family. —feind, *m.*, —feindinn, *f.* a person that hates mankind, manhater, misanthrope, a misanthropical person. —feindlich, *adj.* and *adv.* misanthropical. Einen —feindlich behandeln, to treat any one inhumanly, cruelly, barbarously. —feindlichkeit, *f.* state of being misanthropical, misanthropy. —feindſchaft, *f.* hatred or dislike to mankind, misanthropy, apanthropy. —figur, *f.* figure of man. —fleiſch, *n.* human flesh. —form, *f.* form or shape of a human being. —förmig, *adj.* anthropomorphous. —freſſer, *m.*, —freſſerinn, *f.* 1) man-eater, cannibal; *pl.* die —freſſer, anthropophagi. 2) V. —hai. 3) carrion-kite, horse-kite. —freſſerei, *f.* anthropophagy. —freſſerſucht, *f.* V. —freſſerei. —freſſervolk, *n.* anthropophagous people. —freund, *m.*, —freundinn, *f.* a person of humane and kind feelings, a philanthropical person, a philanthropist. —freundlich, *adj.* and *adv.* humane, kind, benevolent, philanthropical. —freundlichkeit, *f.* humanity, kindness, benevolence, philanthropy. —frucht, *f.* V. Leibesfrucht. —furcht, *f.* fear of man [opposed to the fear of God]. Ohne —furcht handeln, to act without worldly consideration. —gattung, *f.* the human species. —gebilde, *n.* human figure or form. —gebot, *n.* law given by man. —gedenken, *n.* V. —denken. —gefällig, *adj.* and *adv.* obliging, kind, officious; *it.* he that seeks too much to please others. —gefälligkeit, *f.* kindness and obliging disposition; *it.* worldly consideration. —gefühl, *n.* humane feeling. —geiſt, *m.* the human mind, soul or spirit. —gemüth, *n.* the human heart, mind or character. —gericht, *n.* day of judgment. —gerippe, *n.* human skeleton. —geſchlecht, *n.* mankind, human kind. Die kommenden or künftigen —geſchlechter, future or after-ages, posterity. —geſetz, *n.* human law. —geſicht, *n.* human face; *it.* [in fam. lang.] a human being, a man. Kein —geſicht war da zu ſehen or zu entdecken, no human being was to be seen or descried there. —geſtalt, *f.* a human figure or shape. —getreibe, *n.* the bustle, the agitations of men, of mankind. —getümmel, *n.* tumult, noise, bustle of men, of the world. —gewalt, *f.* human power. —gewühl, *n.* bustling crowd or throng of men. —gleich, *adj.* V. —ähnlich. —glück, *n.* human happiness. —größe, *f.* human greatness. —gunſt, *f.* favour with men; applause or favour of the multitude. —güte, *f.* human kindness or goodness. —haar, *n.* human hair. —hai, —haifiſch, *m.* shark. —hand, *f.* human hand. —handel, *m.* slave-trade. —händler, *m.* slave-merchant, [emphatical] trader in human flesh; *it.* V. Seelenverkäufer. —haß, *m.* hatred of the human species, misanthropy. —haſſer, *m.* manhater, misanthropist. —haut, *f.* human skin. —heil, *n.* welfare of mankind. —herde, *f.* a crowd of people —herz, *n.* 1) human heart, heart of man. 2) [in conchology] heart-shell. —hold, V. —freundlich. —huld, *f.* graciousness towards men, V. —liebe. —hülfe, *f.* help afforded by other men, human assistance. —hülle, *f.* [in poetry] mortal frame. —hüter, *m.* defender or protector of mankind [a title given to God]. —kauf, *m.* V. —handel —kenner, *m.*, —kennerinn, *f.* one that has a great knowledge of man or human nature, humanist, [in fam. lang.] one who has seen the world. —kenntniß, *f.* knowledge of man or of the nature of man, anthroposophy. Sich —kenntniß erwerben, to study man; keine —kenntniß haben, to be a stranger to mankind. —kind, *n.* child of man, human being. Ein drolliges —kind, a queer or funny fellow, person. —klaſſe, *f.* class of men. —kopf, *m.* human head. —körper, *m.* human body. —koth, *m.* excrements of man, turd. —kraft, *f.* human force or strength. —kunde, *f.* V. —kenntniß. —kundig, *adj.* acquainted with the nature of man; *it.* having a great knowledge of men. —kunſt, *f.* human skill. —leben, *n.* life of man; *it.* human life. —leer, *adj.* and *adv.* deserted, not frequented. Eine —leere Stadt, a thinly peopled town, a town thin of inhabitants. —leere, *f.* solitude, want of inhabitants. —lehre, *f.* 1) anthropology. 2) human doctrine. —lehrer, *m.* 1) instructor of mankind. 2) anthropologist. —lehrig, *adj.* anthropological. —leiden, *n.* sufferings of man, human sufferings. —liebe, *f.* love of mankind, humanity, kindness, benevolence, philanthropy. Die ſanfte —liebe, [in poetry and often jocose] the milk of human kindness. —liebend, *adj.* loving mankind, benevolent, philanthropical. —liſt, *f.* human cunning, cunning of man. —lob, *n.* praise of the multitude. —los, I. *adj.* V. —leer. II. *n.* [—loos] fate or destiny of man. —melker, *m.* V. —ſauger. —menge, *f.* a crowd or multitude of people. —milch, *f.* woman's milk. —möglich, *adj.* and *adv.* [in familiar language] possible for human powers. Das iſt nicht —möglich, that is not in the power of man or men. —mord, *m.* homicide, murder, manslaughter. —mörder, *m.* 1) homicide. 2) V. Seidelbaſt. —mörderiſch, *adj.* homicidal. —muſter, *n.* pattern of a man. —name, *m.* name for a human being. —natur, *f.* human nature. —natur annehmen, to take or assume the nature of man. —naturlehre, *f.* [*Phyſiologie] physiology. —opfer, *n.* human sacrifice. —pack, *n.* [in popular lang. in contempt] men, mankind. —pflicht, *f.* duty of a human being. —quäler, *m.*, —quälerinn, *f.* a person that torments or plagues others, a tormentor. —raub, *m.* the act of stealing human beings, kidnapping. —räuber, *m.* a man-stealer, kidnapper, V. also Seelenverkäufer. —recht, *n.* 1) right of human nature. 2) human law. —reich, I. *adj.* full of inhabitants, very populous. II. *n.* human society. —ſatt, *adj.* and *adv.* weary or tired of the world or of men, out of conceit with human society. —

ſattheit, *f.* state of being out of conceit with the world or with mankind. —ſatzung, *f.* human ordinance. —ſauger, *m.* [in popular lang.] a blood-sucker, a cruel, rapacious man, a vampire. —ſcheide, *f.* V. Seeſcheide. —ſcheu, I. *adj.* and *adv.* afraid of human beings, shy, unsociable. II. —ſcheu or —ſcheue, *f.* shyness, unsociableness, solitariness; [in medicine] aphilanthropy. —ſchinder, *m.* [low] *fig.* tormentor, extortioner, a great exactor, bloody and rapacious tyrant. —ſchinderei, *f. fig.* extortion, exaction. —ſchlacht, *f.*, —ſchlachten, *n.*, —ſchlachterei, *f.* great slaughter, butchery, massacre. —ſchlachter, *m.* [in contempt, one who kills men or commands troops to kill them] butcher, a great conqueror. —ſchlag, *m.* race or breed of men. —ſeele, *f.* human soul, soul of man; [in fam. lang.] Es war keine —ſeele da, there was not a living soul there. —ſinn, *m.* 1) the human understanding, intellect. 2) the kind feelings of man, humanity. —ſohn, *m.* son of man. —ſpeiſe, *f.* food for man, nourishment fit for man. —ſprache, *f.* human language. —ſtand, *m.* condition of human nature. —ſtein, *m.* the stone [in the reins or bladder], calculus. —ſterben, *n.* mortality. —ſtimme, *f.* human voice. —ſtreben, *n.* human endeavours or efforts. —ſtrom, *m.* a crowd of people flocking somewhere. —tand, *m.* baubles, toys, trifles. —that, *f.* the action, deed or exploit of a human being. —thier, *n.* man considered as an animal or man in the state of a brute. —tochter, *f.* daughter of man. —ton, *m.* a human tone or sound. —treiben, *n.* V. —getreibe. —vater, *m.* father of mankind. —väterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* proper to, becoming the father of mankind. —verderber, *m.* spoiler of men. —verkäufer, *m.*, —verkäuferinn, *f.* one that sells human beings, V. —händler, Seelenverkäufer. —verſtand, *m.* human understanding. Der gemeine, geſunde —verſtand, common sense. —verſteinerung, *f.* a petrifaction of the human body, anthropolite. —vieh, *n.* [low] V. —thier. —volk, *n.* [somewhat low] men, mankind, the human race. —weiſe, *f.* the manner or way of acting and thinking of men. —weisheit, *f.* human wisdom. —welt, *f.* 1) that part of the world inhabited by mankind. 2) men, mankind. —werk, *n.* work of man or men. —werth, *m.* dignity of human nature. —witz, *m.* human wit. —wohl, *n.* welfare of mankind. —wohnung, *f.* a human habitation. —würde, *f.* human dignity, V. also —werth. —wurm, *m.*, *dim.* —würmchen, ‖würmlein, *n.* man that is but a worm [in comparison with God].

2. **Ménſch**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -er] [low, in contempt] woman, [chiefly] woman of ill fame, wench; *it.* [low] sweetheart, mistress; *it.* [obsolete] maid-servant.

Ménſcheln, Ménſchen, *v. intr. impers.* [in fam. lang.] Es menſchelt auch bei ihm, he has also his failings, he is not [much] better than others.

Ménſchenthum, *n.* [-es] 1) the human species, mankind. 2) humanity, civilization.

Ménſchenthümlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) relating to the human species. 2) humane, humanized, civilized.

Ménſchenthümlichkeit, *f.* state of being humanized or civilized, humanity, civilization.

Ménſchheit, *f.* 1) human nature, humanity. Die — Chriſti, the human nature or humanity of Christ. 2) the human race.

Menſchheitliebend, *adj.* V. Menſchenliebend.

Ménſchlich, *adj.* and *adv.* human. Das —e Leben, —e Mittel, human life, human means. *Prov.* Irren iſt —, every man or body is liable to err; etwas —es begehen, to commit a human frailty; im Falle mir etwas —es begegnete or begegnen ſollte, in case I should meet with our common lot [die]; —er Weiſe davon zu reden, humanly speaking. *Fig.* humane, kind. —behandeln, to treat humanely, kindly.

Ménſchlichkeit, *f.* 1) human nature, humanity. 2) kindness, benevolence, humane disposition, humanity.

***Menſur**, *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) [in music] measure, time. 2) [in fencing] just distance [to parry or to make a pass].

***Menſuriren**, *v. tr.* Die Orgelpfeifen —, to measure or to mensurate the pipes of an organ.

***Méntor**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* Mentören] *fig.* a guide, a mentor.

***Menuét**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] minuet.

Mephitiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* mephitical.

Mèrch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [L. *mergus*] 1) the dun diver or sperling fowl. 2) the merganser or goosander.

Merchente, *f.* the smew, white nun, the lough diver.

Mercūr, V. Merkur.

Mèrgel, *m.* [-s] marl. Mit — düngen, to manure with marl, to marl.

Mergel-art, *f.* a species of marl. —artig, *adj.* marlaceous, marly. —boden, *m.* marly soil or bottom. —erde, *f.* earthy or loose marl. —gräber, *m.* labourer in a marl-pit. —grube, *f.* marl-pit. —land, *n.* marly land. —ſchiefer, *m.* marl-slate. —ſtein, *m.* compact or indurated marl. —tuff, *m.* marly tufa or tuf.

Mèrgelig, *adj.* and *adv.* marly.

Mèrgeln, *v. tr.* to manure with marl, to marl.

Mèrgenröschen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] the viscous catch-fly, V. Pechnelke.

***Meridiān**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] meridian.

Meríngе, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Fr. *méringue*] a kind of fine pastry.

1. **Mèrk**, *n.* [-es] [in botany] water-parsley, smallage.

2. **Mèrk**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e], *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* 1) mark, sign. 2) [chiefly *dim.* Merkchen] [in fam. lang.] a very small part, a little bit. Ein —chen näher, a very little nearer.

Merk-eiſen, *n.* iron for marking; *it.* stamp. —mahl, *n.* mark, sign, token; [in botany] character. Syn. V. Kennzeichen. —pfahl, *m.* a post or stake indicating any thing. —ſatz, *m.* [*Maxime] maxim. —ſtein, *m.* V. Markſtein. —wort, *n.* V. Stichwort. —würdig, *adj.* and *adv.* remarkable, memorable, curious. —würdigkeit, *f.* 1) quality of being remarkable, singularity. 2) remarkable object, curiosity. Die —würdigkeiten einer Stadt, the curiosities or [modern] lions of a town. —zeichen, *n.* mark, token; *it.* characteristic sign or mark, characteristic. —zeichenkunde, *f.* the art of characterizing. —zeichnen, *v. tr.* to characterize. —zeichnung, *f.* 1) the act of characterizing. 2) character.

***Merkantilíſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* mercantile.

Mèrkbar, *adj.* and *adv.* perceivable, perceptible, sensible, V. Bemerkbar.

Mèrkchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] V. 2. Merk.

Mèrken, [from Marke = Zeichen] *v. tr.* and *intr.* to mark. Das Vieh &c. —, to mark cattle &c. *Fig.* Ich werde mir es —, I shall not forget it, I shall remember it, I shall keep it in mind; — Sie ſich das wohl, mind that well, do not forget that, take this for a warning; ſich Weg und Steg —, to mind all the ways; ſich — laſſen, to give to understand, to allow to be known, to intimate, to hint; laſſen Sie ſich nichts —, take no notice of it, do not seem to mind it, do not betray yourself; er hat Geld bei ihm gemerkt, he has smelt his money; er merkt den Streich nicht, he does not suspect or see the trick, the cheat, the deceit; ich merke ſeine Beweggründe, I perceive or see his motives; man merkt ſeine ſchlechte Erziehung wohl, his bad education or breeding is easily perceived, discovered or seen; ich habe [es] ſchon lange gemerkt, daß er &c., I have observed or seen long ago that he &c.; ich merke wohl, daß man mich betrügt, I know or see very well that they cheat me; er ging fort, ohne Etwas zu —, he went away without perceiving or suspecting any thing; auf Etwas —, to attend to, to be attentive; to be attentive to any thing; merkt wohl auf meine Worte, mind well what I say or my words; auf Einen —, to pay attention to any one; wohl zu —, wohl gemerkt, merke wohl! mind well, remark, observe! Syn. V. Achten, Inne werden.

Merkenswerth, *adj.* and *adv.* worthy of observation or remark, remarkable.

Merkewohl, *n.* [*indeclin.*] a note, a mark, nota bene.

Mèrker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) one that marks and observes, marker. 2) [in seamen's lang.] Der — der Luke, gutter-ledge.

Mèrklich, *adj.* and *adv.* perceptible, intelligible; *it.* considerable, remarkable. Einem Etwas — machen, to make any one sensible of a thing; kaum —, hardly perceptible, almost imperceptible; er befindet ſich — beſſer, he is considerably better; die Tage nehmen — zu, the days lengthen sensibly or visibly.

Mèrklichkeit, *f.* quality of being perceptible &c., perceptibility.

Mèrks, *m.* [*indecl.*] [in pop. or, rather, low lang.] the quality of remarking, observing or retaining any thing. Einen guten — haben, to be quick in noticing or remarking any thing; *it.* to have a good memory.

Mèrkſam, *adj.* and *adv.* attentive.

***Merkur**, *m.* [-s] 1) [in mythology, the God of eloquence and of commerce] Mercury. 2) [in astronomy, one of the planets nearest the sun] Mercury. 3) [in chimistry] quicksilver, mercury.

***Merkuriālíſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* mercurial.

***Merkuriſicīren**, *v. tr.* to mercurify.

Merkuriuskraut, *n.* [-es] [in botany] mercury.

Mèrlan, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Fr. *merlan*] whiting [a small sea-fish].

1. **Mèrle**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Fr. *merle*, Lat. *merula*] 1) black-bird. 2) [a kind of hawk] hobby.

2. **Mèrle**, *f.* V. Maßholder.

Mèrling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. 1. Merle 2).

Mèrlmeiſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] the blue titmouse.

Mèrthe, *f.* V. Mährte.

Mèrz, *m.* V. März.

Mèrzen, *v. tr.* V. Ausmerzen.

Merz-ſchaf, *n.* a poor or unsound sheep separated from the sound. —vieh, *n.* unsound cattle separated from the sound.

Méscherling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] the butter-pear.

Mésen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in seamen's lang.] V. Besansségel.

Méserich, *m.* [-s] the sweet-scented wood-roof.

***Mesotȳp,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -en] [in mineralogy] mesotype.

Mèspel, V. Mispel.

Mèß, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [instead of Maß] a cord [of wood].

Mèsse, *f.* [*pl.*-n] [from the L. *missa* sc. est concio] 1) mass. Die — lesen, to read, say or celebrate mass; die — singen, to sing mass; die hohe —, high or grand mass, V. Hochamt; in die — läuten, to ring for mass; dieser Tonkünstler hat eine schöne — geschrieben, this musician has composed a beautiful mass. 2) [because the fairs were formerly held on the wakes or feasts at the dedication of churches] a great fair [for merchants]. Die Frankfurter, Leipziger —, the fair of Frankfort, of Leipsic; die — eröffnen, to open the fair; die — beziehen, besuchen, to frequent the fair; diese Stadt darf eine — halten, this town has the privilege of holding or keeping a fair. *Fig.* [in familiar lang.] fairing. Ich habe ihm eine — gegeben, I have given him a fairing.

Meß-amt, *n.* celebration of mass, office, mass. —**bezieher,** *m.* a merchant who visits the great fairs. —**brief,** *m.* V. —wechsel. —**buch,** *n.* 1) mass-book, missal. 2) a merchant's book relating to his transactions at the fair. 3) a catalogue of the books sent to the fair. —**diener,** *m.* he who serves the priest when saying mass. —**freiheit,** *f.* 1) privilege of holding a fair. 2) privileges and immunities granted to those who visit fairs. —**fremde,** *m.* a stranger who visits a fair. —**gast,** *m.* 1) a guest or visitor at the time of the fair. 2) V. —bezieher. —**geld,** *n.* 1) money taken or got at a fair. 2) money destined for a fair. 3) rent paid for a stall at fairs, stallage [at fairs]. —**geleit,** *n.* [formerly] safe conduct granted to the merchants on their way to and from the fairs. —**geräth,** *n.* ornaments and utensils necessary for celebrating mass. —**geschenk,** *n.* fairing. —**gewand,** *n.* garment worn by the Roman-catholic clergy at the celebration of mass, chasuble. —**glocke,** *f.* 1) bell ringing for mass. 2) a bell by the ringing of which the commencement and conclusion of a fair are announced. —**gut,** *n.* goods sent to the fair. —**hemd,** *n.* alb. —**herr,** *m.* [formerly] a judge or magistrate that decides the differences at the fair. —**kanne,** *f.* cruet in which is the wine and water used at the celebration of mass. —**kram,** *m.* 1) a retail-dealer's wares brought to and exhibited for sale at the fair. 2) V. —geschenk. —**krämer,** *m.* a retail-dealer who visits fairs. —**lesen,** *n.* celebration of mass. —**leute,** *pl.* persons or people that visit fairs for buying or selling [chiefly the latter]. —**lieferung,** *f* 1) delivery at the fair. 2) what is furnished by a fair, a supply of new articles got at a fair. —**markt,** *m.* market or public place on which the fair is held. —**ort,** *m.* place, town or village where a fair is held. —**pfaffe, —priester,** *m.* a priest who reads mass. —**pult,** *n.* mass-book desk. —**sache,** 1) V. —gut. 2) difference relating to the fair. —**tuch,** *n.* corporal or corporale. —**verzeichniß,** *n.* V. —buch 3). —**waare,** *f.* V. —gut. —**wechsel,** *m.* a bill of exchange payable at the fair. —**wein,** *m.* wine used at the celebration of mass. —**woche,** *f.* week in a fair. —**zeit,** *f.* time of a fair.

Mèssen, [A. Sax. *metan*, Goth. **mitan**, L. *met-ior*, Gr. *μετ-ρεῖν*, perhaps allied to the old **meten, meißen** = schneiden, whence Messer] *ir.* I. *v. tr.* to measure. Mit der Elle, mit dem Scheffel —, to measure by the yard, by the bushel; nach der Wasserwage —, to level, to take the level; die Grade der Hitze &c. —, to measure the degrees of heat &c.; Etwas nach dem Auge —, to measure any thing by the eye; ein Feld —, to measure or survey a field; Verse —, to scan verses; er mißt das Geld mit Scheffeln [in fam. lang. *fig.*], he has plenty of money, he is amazingly rich. *Fig.* Einen mit den Augen —, to measure any one, to consider any one attentively; sich mit Einem —, to enter into competition with, to vie with any one; er kann sich mit ihnen Allen —, he is able to match them all. II. *v. intr.* to be of a certain extent, to have a certain length, breadth or thickness, to hold, to contain. Dieser Krug mißt zwei Schoppen, this jug holds two pints; dieser Balken mißt 20 Schuh, this beam is twenty feet long; dieses Tuch mißt zwei Ellen in die Breite, this cloth has or measures two yards in breadth.

Meß-bar, *adj.* and *adv.* measurable, mensurable. —**barkeit,** *f.* measurableness, mensurability. —**brett,** *n.* geometrical square. —**brief,** *m.* certificate or bill of a ship's tunnage. —**eisen,** *n.* an iron used for measuring. —**fahne,** *f.* a small flag used by surveyors. —**geld,** *n.* money paid for measuring. —**geschirr,** *n.* a vessel used for measuring. —**kanne,** *f.* a pot or can for measuring. —**kette,** *f.* measuring-chain, surveyor's chain. —**kreuz,** *n.* surveying-cross. —**kunde,** *f.* geometry, metrology. —**kundig,** *adj.* skilled in geometry. —**kundige,** *m.* geometrician. —**kunst,** *f.* art of measuring, geometry. —**künstig,** *adj.* V. —künstlerisch. —**künstler,** *m.* V. —kundige. —**künstlerisch,** *adj.* and *adv.* geometrical. —**lehre,** *f.* V. —kunde. —**lehrig,** *adj.* geometrical. —**riemen,** *m.* a surveyor's leather-strap or thong. —**ruthe,** *f.* perch, pole, metewand, meteyard. —**scheibe,** *f.* semi-circle, graphometer, pantometer. —**schnur,** *f.* measuring-cord, a surveyor's string, line or cord. —**stab,** *m.* measuring-staff, surveyor's staff; *it.* V. —ruthe. —**stange,** *f.* V. —ruthe. —**stock,** *m.* V. —stab. —**tisch,** *m.*, *dim.* —**tischchen,** ‖—**tischlein,** *n.* surveyor's table.

Mèssentlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [rather unusual] happening or occurring at each fair.

1. **Mèsser,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a person who measures, measurer.

Messerlohn, *m.* money paid for measuring.

2. **Mèsser,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -], *dim.* **Messerchen,** ‖**Messerlein,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to the L. *matara*, to **Meißel**, which see] knife. ***Fig.** Einem das — an die Kehle setzen, to urge any one very closely; das — steht ihm an der Kehle, he is in a great dilemma, in great straits, his life is at stake; das große — führen, to stretch, to shoot with a long bow, to rodomontade, †to tip the traveller.

Messer-beschaler, *m.* V. —heftmacher. —**besteck,** *n.* a case for holding knives, knife-case. —**feile,** *f.* [am. comb-makers] flat file. —**fisch,** *m.* shield-fish; *it.* cyprinus cultratus. —**förmig,** *adj.* and *adv.* having the form of a knife. —**futteral,** *n.* V. —besteck. —**gurt,** *m.* butcher's belt. —**haken,** *m.* [in mining] V. Tscherver. —**heft,** *n.* 1) handle of a knife. 2) [in natural history] solen, razor-fish. —**heftmacher,** *m.* one who furnishes knives with handles. —**klinge,** *f.* blade of a knife. —**muschel,** *f.* [in nat. hist.] V. —heft 2). —**rücken,** *m.* back of a knife; [in nat. hist.] razor-fish. —**säge,** *f.* sawing-knife. —**schale,** *f.* 1) the scale of a knife. 2) V. —heft 1). —**scharf,** *adj.* as sharp as a knife. Eine —scharfe Feile, a three-edged file. —**scheide,** *f.* 1) sheath for a knife. 2) [in nat. hist.] V. —heft 2). —**schmied,** *m.* cutler. —**schmiedarbeit,** *f.* V. —schmiedwaare. —**schmiede,** *f.* cutler's shop. —**schmiedhandwerk,** *n.* cutler's trade. —**schmiedwaare,** *f.* cutler's ware, cutlery. —**schneide,** *f.* edge of a knife. —**schnitt,** *m.* cut with a knife. —**spitze,** *f.* point of a knife [the actual point of a knife, and also serving as a measure]. —**stiel,** *m.* V. —heft 1).

Mèsserer, *m* [-s, *pl.* -] V. [the usual word] Messerschmied.

Messiade, *f.* [*pl.* -n] Messiad.

Messias, *m.* Messiah.

Méssing, *n.* [-s] [allied to **mischen**, Fr. *mêler*, that is *mesler*] brass, yellow copper, latten.

Messing-blech, *n.* latten-brass, brass-plate, brass-battery. Geschabtes —blech, shaven or scratched brass. —**brennen,** *n.* making of brass. —**brenner,** *m.* brass-maker. —**draht,** *m.* brass-wire. —**hammer,** *m.*, —**hütte,** *f.* brass-forge, manufactory of brass. —**geschirr,** *n.* brass vessels, brazen vessels. —**ofen,** *m.* furnace for making brass. —**platte,** *f.* a plate of brass, a brass plate. —**saite,** *f.* brass-wire-string. —**schlacke,** *f.* dross of brass or yellow copper. —**schläger,** *m.* brass-beater. —**schlagloth,** *n.* metallic soder. —**schmied,** *m.* brazier. —**schneider,** *m.* cutter of the cast brass-plates. —**tafel,** *f.* V. —platte. —**waare,** *f.* brazier's ware, brasiery. —**werk,** *n.* 1) V. —hütte. 2) work made of brass, brazier's ware. —**zain,** *m.* bar, wedge of brass.

Méssingen, *adj.* made of brass, brazen.

Mèßlich, *adj.* V. Meßbar.

Mèßner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from **Messe**] sacristan, sexton.

Meßnerstelle, *f.* place or office of a sexton, sextonship.

Méste, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to **Maß**, L. *modius*] salt-cellar, V. Salz-.

Méstel, *f.* V. Mistel.

Mestize, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n], **Mestizinn,** *f.* a person bred between an European and an American Indian, mongrel.

***Mèsto, Mestōso,** *n.* and *adv.* [in music] mesto, mestoso, mournful, mournfully.

***Metakritik,** *f.* [*pl.*-en] conclusion or opinion formed after an examination of facts or arguments.

***Metalèpse,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] the continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations; metalepsis.

Metáll, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [L. *metallum*, Gr. *μέτάλλον*. The Bohem. *med* = Kupfer, Pers. *mis* = vermischtes Erz; but it is perhaps allied to **Materie**, materies] metal. Edle —e, precious metals; unedle —e, base metals.

Metall-ader, *f.* vein of metal. —**arbeiter,** *m.* worker in metals, metallist. —**artig,** *adj.* and *adv.* partaking of the nature of metal, metallic. —**asche,** *f.* metallic ashes. —**beschickung,** *f.* alloyage. —**beschreibung,** *f.* metallography. —**bild,** *n.* figure or statue of metal. —**blatt,** *n.*, *dim.* —**blättchen,** ‖**blättlein,** *n.* a leaf or plate of metal. —**blüthe,** *f.* flowers of bismuth. —**brei,** *m.* amalgam. —**farbe,** *f.* colour of metal,

bronze colour. —gemiſch, *n.* a composition or mixture of metals. —glas, *n.* metallic glass. —glimmer, *m.* V. Goldglimmer, Silberglimmer. —gold, *n.* brass-leaf, foliated brass, Dutch gold. —horn, *n.* horn of metal. —kalk, *m.* metallic calx. —kŏnig, *m.* regulus, V. König 3). —kuchen, *m.* metallic cake. —kunde, *f.* metallurgy. —mutter, *f.* matrix of metals. —reiz, *m.* galvanic excitement. —reizung, *f.* galvanism. —ſand, *m.* sand mixed with metallic particles. —ſchauer, *m.* mercurial fever. —ſpăne, *pl.* chips of metal. —ſtufe, *f.* V. Erzſtufe. —teig, *m.* ground brass, purpurina. —verſetzung, *f.* [*Legirung] alloyage. —wiſſenſchaft, *f.* metallic science, metallurgy.

Metállen, *adj.* and *adv.* made of metal, metalline, metallic. Eine —e Bildſäule, a statue of bronze; eine —e Kanone, a brass cannon.

Metállicht, *adj.* and *adv.* partaking of the nature of metal, resembling metal, metallic.

Metállig, *adj.* and *adv.* containing metal, metallic.

Metálliſch, *adj.* and *adv.* metallic. —er Glanz, metallic lustre; —e Gebirge, metalliferous mountains; —er Kalk, V. Metallkalk.

***Metalliſīren,** *v. tr.* to metallize. Das —, metallization.

***Metallúrg,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] metallurgist.

***Metallurgīe,** *f.* metallurgy.

***Metallurgíſt,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] V. Metallurg.

***Metamorphōſe,** *f.* metamorphosis.

***Metamorphoſīren,** *v. tr.* to metamorphose.

***Metāpher,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] metaphor.

***Metaphōriſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* metaphorical. Ein —er Ausdruck, a metaphorical expression; in einem —en Sinne, in a metaphorical sense, metaphorically, figuratively.

***Metaphrāſe,** *f.* metaphrase, verbal translation.

***Metaphraſīren,** *v. tr.* to translate word for word.

***Metaphráſt,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] metaphrast.

***Metaphyſík,** *f.* [*pl.* -en] metaphysics; *it.* a book treating of metaphysics.

***Metaphȳſíker,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] metaphysician.

***Metaphȳſiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* metaphysical.

***Metaſtāſe,** *f.* [in medicine] metastasis.

***Metathéſe,** *f.* [= Buchſtabenverſetzung] metathesis.

Mètel, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] thorn-apple.

***Meteōr,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] meteor.

Meteorſtein, *m.* meteoric stone, meteorolite, meterolite.

***Meteorolōg,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] meteorologist, meterologist.

***Meteorologīe,** *f.* meteorology.

***Meteorolōgiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* meteorological.

1. **Mèter,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [mètre] [a French measure of length equal to 3 3/16 feet Rhen.] metre. 2) [Metrum] [in poetry] metre.

2. **Mèter,** *n.* [-s] [or Meterich, Metram] V. Mutterkraut.

Mèth, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [The Slavon. *med* = Honig, Gr. *μέθυ* = Wein] mead, hydromel.

***Methōde,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] method.

***Methōdiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* methodical.

***Methodíſt,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] Methodist.

***Methodíſtiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* methodistical.

***Métier,** [*pron.* as in the French or Metieh] *n.* trade. V. Gewerbe 2) *d*).

***Metonomaſīe,** *f.* [in rhetoric] a trope in which one word is put for another; metonomasia.

***Metonymīe,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in rhetoric] metonymy.

***Metonȳmiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* metonymical.

Métram, *n.* V. Mutterkraut.

***Métre,** [*pron.* Meht'r] V. 1. Meter 1).

***Métrik,** *f.* [*pl.* -en] metrical art.

***Métriſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* metrical.

***Metropōle,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] metropolis; *it.* archiepiscopal see.

***Metropolīt,** *m.* [-en, *pl.*-en] metropolite.

***Metropolitān,** *m.* metropolitan; an archbishop.

Metropolitankirche, *f.* metropolitan church, cathedral.

***Métrum,** *n.* V. 1. Meter 2).

Métſcherling, V. Meſcherling.

Mètt, *n.* [-es] or —gut, *n.* [allied to Maſt = Speiſe] the lean of meat.

Mettwurſt, *f.* Bologna sausage.

1. **Mètte,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] matins; *it.* V. Frühpredigt. [in some parts of Germany, in popular language] Das iſt eine garſtige —, this is a disgraceful hubbub.

2. **Mètte,** *f.* [*pl.*-n] or Mettengewebe, *n.* white threads flying in the air, gossamer.

Métteram, Métram, Méterich, V. 2. Meter.

Mètternholz, *n.* [-es] V. Heckenkirſche 2).

1. **Métze,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Maß] a measure, especially for corn, peck; *it.* [in mills] the miller's fee.

Metzkorn, *n.* V. Mahlmetze. —enweiſe, *adv.* by pecks.

2. **Métze,** *f.* [*pl.*-n] [seems to be corrupted from the old Mädſen = Mädchen] 1) a concubine. 2) a common prostitute, strumpet. Syn. Metze, Hure. Metze is probably only another word for Mädſe [=Mädchen]. It indicates an unchaste female less strongly than Hure, although this word seems originally to have had the same signification. Others, however, derive it from the verb heuern, to hire.

Metzenhaus, *n.* V. Bordell.

3. **Métze,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Metzig.

Metzelei, *f.* butchery, slaughter, massacre.

Métzeln, *v. tr.* [V. 2. Metzen] 1) to cut and slash. 2) to kill or slaughter animals for meat. 3) to massacre, to butcher.

Metzelbank, *f.* shambles. —ſuppe, *f.* V. Wurſtſuppe.

1. **Métzen,** *v. intr.* to measure with the peck.

2. **Métzen,** *v. tr.* [D. matzen = tödten, Sp. *matar*, Ital. *mazzare*] 1) [obsolete] to cut. 2) V. Metzeln 2).

Métze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Metzig.

‖ and † **Métzgen,** *v. tr.* V. Metzeln.

Métzger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] butcher; —inn, *f.* butcher's wife. Syn. Metzger, Fleiſcher, Schlächter. Fleiſcher is applied to him who carries on a trade in slaughtered animals by having the flesh to sell; Metzger, in as far as he cuts them up, and Schlächter in as far as he slaughters them. But as he who sells meat in joints must cut it up, and slaughter the animal to which it belongs, every Fleiſcher who sells meat by the joint must be a Metzger, and both must be Schlächter. In one place the whole trade is named from one part of the business, in another from an other.

Metzgerburſche, *m.* V. —knecht. —gang, *m. fig.* V. Fleiſchergang. —hund, *m.* a butcher's dog, mastiff. —knecht, *m.* a butcher's journeyman.

Métzig, *f.* [*pl.* -en] shambles, slaughterhouse.

Métzler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) V. Metzger. 2) one who massacres, murderer, butcher.

***Meublīren,** *v. tr.* to furnish [a room &c.].

***Meublīrung,** *f.* furniture.

‖**Meúchel,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. Meucheln] a close, sneaking, malicious fellow.

Meuchelbund, *m.* [*Cabale, Complot] plot, conspiracy, cabal, machination. —mord, *m.* assassination. Syn. Meuchelmord, Mord, Todtſchlag. Todtſchlag is, in general, every act, whether intentional or not, by which a person is killed. If it happen with intention it is a Mord, and if the Mord is effected with malicious artifice it is a Meuchelmord. A Mord perpetrated on a child is therefore no Meuchelmord. —mörder, *m.* assassin. —mörderiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* assassin-like. Einen — mörderiſch umbringen, to assassinate any one. —rotte, *f.* a band or set of assassins.

Meuchelei, *f.* V. Meuchelbund.

Meúcheln, [allied to the Sw. *mussla* = verbergen] I. *v. intr.* to form plots, to cabal. II. *v. tr.* Einen —, to assassinate any one.

Meúchler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) V. Ränkeſchmied. 2) V. Meuchelmörder.

Meúchleriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* assassin-like. Einen — erſchlagen, to assassinate any one.

Meúchlings, *adv.* insidiously, clandestinely, by secret assault. Einen — morden, to assassinate any one.

Meúkorn, *n.* [-es] French wheat, buckwheat.

Meúſch, *m.* [-es] V. Meſerich.

Meúte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to the A. Sax. and Sw. *mot* = Zuſammenkunft] 1) V. Meuterei. 2) pack of hounds.

Meutmacher, *m.* V. Meuterer.

Meuterei, *f.* [V. Meute] mutiny, plot. Syn. Meuterei, Verſchwörung, Aufruhr. A Verſchwörung can be directed against a private person or the government. The union of Catiline with his confederates to obtain possession of the government of Rome was a Verſchwörung. Rousseau believed, for the last 20 years of his life, that all the world had ſich verſchworen against him. A Meuterei is always a combination against the state. The Meuterei of a few, when grown to be general, is called an Aufruhr. V. Empörung.

Meúterer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a person that forms a plot, ringleader, mutineer.

Méwe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Fr. *mauve, mouette*] mew, gull, sea-gull. Die gemeine graue —, the common [sea-]gull; die graubraune gefleckte —, brown and white gull.

Mewenbüttel, *m.* the arctic gull, the arctic bird. —ei, *n.* the egg of a mew or gull. —taube, *f.* the turbit. —taucher, *m.* V. Merchente.

Mexikāner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a Mexican.

Mexikānisch, *adj.* and *adv.* Mexican.

Mèxiko, *n.* [-'s] Mexico.

Meye, V. Maie.

Meyer, Meyn, Meynen, V. Meier, Mein, Meinen.

Miaú, *n.* the cry of a cat, mewing. — ſchreien, to mew.

Miaúen, *v. intr.* to cry as a cat, to mew.

Mich, [Sw. *mig*, L., A. Sax. and Eng. *me*. Provincial mi and me] me, myself [accusative of the singular number of the personal pronoun ich]. Was — anlanget or betrifft, as for me.

Michael, [low Michel] *m.* [-s] [a name of men] Michael. *Fig.* Ein grober Michel, a rude lout, a boor, an illbred fellow; ein deutſcher Michel, an honest fellow, a plain honest German.

Michaels-birne, *f.* a kind of autumnal pear. —blume, *f.* dog's bane, Apocynum. —feſt, [Michaeli or Michaelis] *n.* Michaelmas, Michaelmas-day. —meſſe, [Michaelis-meſſe] *f.* Michaelmas fair. —orden, *m.* the order of St. Michael. —tag, *m.* V. —feſt.

Micke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in seamen's lang.] the crutches of a boat. Die — der Gaffel, the crutch or cheek fixed on the inner end of a gaff or boom; die — des Repſchlägers, trussels; die — der Kanone, quoin, V. Richtkeil.

Micken, *v. tr.* to point or level [a cannon].

Midas, *m.* [*pl.* Midaſſe] [the well-known king of Phrygia] Midas.

Midas-affe, *m.* the great-eared monkey, tamarin. —ohr, *n.* 1) Midas's ear-shell, trumpet-shell. 2) the great ear-shell. 3) *Fig.* [in contempt] a dull, ignorant critic [in music &c.]

Midder, *f.* [*pl.* -n] sweet-bread of veal, V. Kalbsdrüſe.

1. Mieder, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-], *dim.* —chen, ||—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from the old mitan = decken, allied to Mütze, L. *mitra*] bodice.

2. ||Mieder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Stockeule.

||Mieke, *f.* [*pl.* -en] V. Mieze.

*Miemit, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in mineralogy] miemite.

Miene, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from meinen, as the L. *vultus* from *velle*] mien, look, countenance, appearance. Eine verächtliche —, a scornful air; eine dreiſte —, an air of assurance; eine heilige, fromme — annehmen, to assume a sanctified look; ich leſe es in ſeinen —n, daß er &c., I see by his looks that he &c.; die — haben, to seem, to appear, to look; — machen, to assume the appearance of a thing; *it.* to threaten, to show one's intention to do a thing. *Prov.* Gute — zu böſem Spiel machen, to put a good face on a bad game.

Mienen-deuter, *m.*, —deuterinn, *f.* physiognomist. —deuterei, —deutung, —kunde, —lehre, *f.* physiognomy, science of physiognomy. —forſcher, —leſer, *m.* V. —deuter. —ſpiel, *n.* change of countenance, of features; *it.* dumb show, pantomime.

Mieneln, *v. intr.* to make gestures, to be full of affected ways or gestures.

1. Miere, *f.* [in botany] 1) V. Gauchheil. 2) V. Vogelmeier.

2. Miere, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [perhaps from the Icel. *mira* = beißen] ant, emmet.

Mies or Mieß, *n.* V. Moos.

Miesmuſchel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Gr. μύτιλος, allied to the old meten = ſchneiden] sea-muscle, limpet.

1. Miete, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Fr. *mite*] mite [an insect], V. Made.

2. Miete, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a pointed heap of sheaves put together in a field.

Miethe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) the state of hiring or renting any thing; *it.* contract respecting any thing hired or rented. In die — geben, to let, to rent; in die — nehmen, to rent, to hire; in der — haben, to hold by lease; zur — wohnen, to be a tenant or lodger; Einem die — aufſagen, to give one's tenant warning or notice; *it.* to give one's landlord warning or notice. *Prov.* Kauf bricht —, V. Kauf. 2) rent, hire. Er iſt ſeine — noch ſchuldig, he owes still his rent. 3) rented habitation.

Miethen, *v. tr.* [perhaps allied to Mauth, to the Lat. *mutare*] to hire, to rent. Ein Haus —, to hire or rent a house; einen Bedienten —, to hire a servant; ein Schiff —, to hire, to charter, to freight a ship or vessel. Syn. Miethen, Dingen, Pachten. Miethen can take place for undetermined and different kinds of work, as well as for that of a determinate nature; dingen only for some determinate work. We miethen a servant for domestic work, and verdingen the building of a house &c. We may therefore miethen for a longer period, but dingen only for a short one. We pachten any thing when we obtain, by contract, a right to the usufruct of a thing; we miethen it when we acquire only its use. Thus we can pachten and miethen one and the same garden; the first when we obtain a right to its produce, the latter when only that of living or walking in it. V. also Heuern.

Mieth-acker, *m.* a hired field. —contract, *m.* V. —vertrag. —dienſt, *m.* the service of a hireling or mercenary. —frau, *f.* 1) land-lady. 2) female tenant or lodger. —fuhre, *f.* a hired vehicle, carriage or waggon. —geld, *n.* 1) hire; rent. 2) earnest [given to confirm a contract respecting a person or thing hired]. ||—groſchen, *m.* V. —geld 2). —gut, *n.* a farmed estate. —haus, *n.* rented house. —herr, *m.* 1) landlord. 2) tenant, lodger. —hof, *m.* a farm to be hired or rented; *it.* a hired or rented farm. —jahr, *n.* year of lease. —knecht, *m.* a servant hired from day to day. —kutſche, *f.* hackney-coach. —kutſcher, *m.* hackney-coachman. —lakei, *m.* a footman or waiter hired for temporary purposes. —leute, *pl.* lodgers, tenants. —lohn, *m.* servant's wages. —luſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* desirous of hiring or renting, having a great mind to hire or rent any thing. —mann, [or —smann], *m.* tenant, lodger. Den —mann angehende Ausbeſſerungen, locative repairs. ||—meiſter, *m.* flayer. —pfennig, *m.* V. —geld 2). —pferd, *n.* hired horse, hackney-horse. —ſoldat, *m.* mercenary soldier, mercenary. —ſtall, *m.*, —ſtallung, *f.* a hired stable. —ſtuhl, *m.* a chair or seat that is to be hired; *it.* a hired chair or seat. —truppen, *pl.* mercenary troops, mercenaries. —vertrag, *m.* a contract respecting any thing hired or rented. —vieh, *n.* cattle and sheep taken into pasture or feeding for hire. —wagen, *m.* a hired or hackney carriage, vehicle or waggon. —weiſe, *adv.* in the manner of hiring or renting. Ein Haus —weiſe haben, to hold a house by lease, to be the leaseholder of a house. —wohner, *m.* lodger, tenant. —zeit, *f.* time for which a thing is hired or rented. —zimmer, *n.* a room to let, a hired room. —zins, *m.* rent, [chiefly] house-rent.

Miether, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a person who hires or rents any thing, hirer, renter, tenant, lodger.

Miethling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] any person hired; [especially] a hireling, mercenary.

Mietig, *adj.* and *adv.* full of mites.

Mieze, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* Miezchen, ||Miezlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [perhaps from miauen] puss [a cat].

Mikos, *m.* [a beautiful species of monkey] mico.

*Mikrokósmus, *m.* microcosm.

*Mikrolōg, *m.* a hunter after trifles, a fancy-monger.

*Mikrologīe, *f.* little-mindedness, frivolousness.

*Mikrologisch, *adj.* and *adv.* trivial, frivolous.

*Mikrometer, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] micrometer.

*Mikroſkop, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] microscope.

*Mikroſkopiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* microscopical.

*Mikrotéa, *f.* [in botany] microtea.

Milan, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] or Milāne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] kite, vulture.

Milbe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from mahlen = zernagen] 1) mite. 2) moth. 3) woodlouse.

Milbig, *adj.* full of mites.

Milch, *f.* [A. Sax. *meolc*, Dan. *melk*, Bohem. *mleko*, from melken] 1) milk. Geronnene, dicke, geſtockte or geſtandene [in some parts of Germany also called ſaure or Sauer-] —, curdled milk; friſche —, fresh, new milk; ſaure —, sour milk; — abrahmen, to fleet, to skim milk; — geben, to give milk; eine Kuh, die — gibt, a milch-cow; ſie ſieht aus wie — und Blut, she looks all roses and lilies; *fig.* [in popular langnage] in die — zu brocken haben, to be in easy circumstances. 2) *Fig.* [something resembling milk] *a*) [in fish] milt, soft roe. *b*) [the white juice of certain plants] milk. *c*) Die — eines Eies, the milk in the top of a new laid egg. *d*) [emulsion made by bruising seeds] milk, V. Mandel—.

Milch-achat, *m.* milk-white agate. —ader, *f.* lacteous or lacteal vein. —adergang, *m.* thoracic duct. —ahorn, *m.* plane-tree. —anſtalt, *f.* V. Milcherei. —arche, *f.* V. —boot. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* milky, lacteous. —aſch, *m.* V. —ſchüſſel, —topf. —bad, *n.* a milk-bath. —bahn, *f.* [in poetry] V. —ſtraße. —bart, *m.* 1) downy beard, down. 2) *Fig.* [in familiar language, in contempt] a milksop, an effeminate man. 3) V. —maut. —bärtig, *adj.* having a downy beard. Ein junger —bärtiger Menſch, V. —bart 2). —baum, *m.* 1) V. —ahorn. 2) the great maple or bastard sycamore. 3) elm-tree. —behälter, *m.*, —behältniß, *n.* vessel containing milk; *it.* dairy; *it.* [in anatomy] lacteous vessel. —bereitung, *f.* generation of milk. —blume, *f.* 1) galax. 2) V. —kraut 1). —boot, *n.* the little silver cockle. —branntwein, *m.* brandy made of mare's milk. —brei, *m.* milk-pap. —bret, *n.* dresser, sideboard. —bretzel, *f.* cracknel made of flour and milk. —brod, *n.*, *dim.* —brödchen, ||—brödlein, *n.* French roll, milk-bread. —bruder, *m.* 1) a foster-brother. 2) [in fam. lang., in jest] a person fond of milk. —brühe, *f.* milk-sauce; [among tawers] lime-water. —brunnen, *m.* milk-pit [a place dug under ground to keep the milk cool in summer]. —bruſt, *f.* 1) a breast full of milk, milky breast. 2) *Fig.* milk-white breast. —calzedon, *m.* V. —kalzedon. —cur, *f.* V. —kur. —dieb, *m.* [in nat. hist.] a white butterfly. —diſtel, *f.*

1) the common sow-thistle, milk-thistle. 2) V. Mariendiſtel. —drüſe, *f.* 1) mammary gland. 2) V. Bruſtdrüſe. —eimer, *m.* V. Melkeimer. —eſſer, *m.* milk-eater. —eſſig, *m.* vinegar obtained from whey. —farbe, *f.* milk-colour. —farben, —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* cream-coloured. —faß, *n.*, *dim.* —fäßchen, ‖—fäßlein, *n.* 1) milk-vat, milk-vessel, milk-pail. 2) V. —glöckchen. —ferkel, *n.* sucking pig, pig. —fieber, *n.* milk-fever. —fladen, *m.* V.—kuchen. —flaſche, *f.* milk-bottle. —fleiſch, *n.* sweetbread of veal. —flor, *m.* plain crape. —frau, *f.* milk-woman. —frieſel, *n.* a miliary fever. —gang, *m.* lacteous or galactophorous duct. —gefäß, *n.* vessel containing milk, milk-vessel; [in anatomy] lacteous vessel; *it.* galactophorous vessel. —geld, *n.* money for milk. —gelte, *f.* milk-pail. —geſchirr, *n.* vessel for milk. —geſchwulſt, *f.* a swelling of the breast; *it.* a lacteous tumour. —gewölbe, *n.* cellar or dairy for keeping milk. —glas, *n.* 1) cream-coloured glass. 2) a glass for drinking milk. —glöckchen, *n.* [in botany] round-leaved bell-flower. —grind, *m.* V. —ſchorf. —haar, *n.* down or soft hair growing upon the face of young men or boys before the beard is formed. Er bekommt —haar, his cheeks begin to be downy. —hafen, *m.* milk-pot. —harn, *m.* 1) lacteous urine, milk-coloured urine. 2) or —harnfluß, *m.* chylous diabetes. —haus, *n.* milk-house, dairy. —haut, *f.* 1) the fat or oily part of the milk, the cream part of the milk. 2) *Fig.* milkwhite skin. —hirſe, *f.* millet boiled with milk. —hut, *m.* V. —ſchüſſel. —jaspis, *m.* milkwhite jasper. —junge, *m.* milk-boy, milk-lad. —kaffee, *m.* coffee with milk or cream. —kalb, *n.* sucking calf. —kalzedon, *m.* white agate, chalcedony. —kammer, *f.* milk-chamber, milk-house, dairy. —kanne, *f.*, *dim.* —kännchen, ‖—kännlein, *n.* milk-jug. —karpfen, *m.* soft-roed carp. —käſe, *m.* V. Rahmkäſe. —kaſten, *m.* [in anatomy] lacteous sinus. —keller, *m.* milk-cellar, dairy. —kern, *m.* cream. —kitt, *m.* cement made with sour milk. —klumpen, *m.* curd of milk. —knabe, *m.* 1) V. —junge. 2) V. —bart 2). —knoten, *m.* lump of milk. —koſt, *f.* milk-diet. —kraut, *n.* 1) the common milk-wort. 2) the sea-milkwort, milk-tare. 3) sun-spurge or wart-wort. 4) the common lungwort. —kriſtall, *m.* milkwhite crystal. —krug, *m.* milk-pitcher. —kübel, *m.* V. —gelte. —kuchen, *m.* milk-cake; *it.* cream-tart. —kuh, *f.* milch-cow. —kumme, *f.* V. —ſchüſſel. —kur, *f.* cure effected by the use of milk, galactoposia. —lab, *n.* rennet or runnet. —lamm, *n.* sucking lamb. —lau, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —warm. —leiter, *m.* V. —gang. —linſe, *f.* the round milkwhite tellina. —löffel, *m.* milk-spoon. —mädchen, *n.* milk-maid. —magd, *f.* dairy-maid. —mahler, *m.* 1) a painter that uses colours diluted with milk. 2) a white butterfly. —markt, *m.* milk-market. —maß, *n.* measure for milk. —maul, *n.* [in popular language] a person very fond of milk. —meſſer, *m.* milk-gage, galactometer. —mittel, *n.* a medicine or drug that increases the milk. —mörtel, *m.* mortar made with sour milk. —muſchel, *f.* V. Miesmuſchel. —muß, *n.* V. —brei. —napf, *m.* milk-dish, milk-bowl. ‖—niedel, *m.* V.—rahm. —opal, *m.* milk-white opal. —peterling, *m.* smallage. —pocke, *f.* V. Kuhpocke. —porzellane, *f.* milk-white porcelain-shell. —pulver, *n.* 1) milk-powder. 2) a powder that increases the milk. —pumpe, *f.* breast-glass, breast-pipe. —quarz, *m.* milk-quarz. —rahm, *m.* cream. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* abounding with milk, having or giving a great deal of milk. —reis, *m.* rice boiled with milk. —rödel, *m.* V. Löwenzahn. —röhrchen, *n.* lacteous or lactiferous tube or duct. —ſaft, *m.* milky juice, chyle. —ſaftbereitung, *f.* chylifaction. —ſaftführend, *adj.* chyliferous. ‖—ſatte, *f.* V. —ſchüſſel, —topf. —ſauer, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) sour as curdled milk. 2) [in chymistry] saccholactic. —ſaures Salz, lactate, saccholate. —ſauger, *m.* [a bird] goat-sucker. —ſäure, *f* [in chymistry] lactic acid, acid of milk. —ſchaf, *n.* V. Melkſchaf. —ſchale, *f.* milk-bowl, milk-dish. —ſchauer, *m.* milk-fever. —ſchnee, *m.* whipped cream. —ſchorf, *m.* milk scab, V. Anſprung *Fig. b*). —ſchotten, *m.* curds of milk. —ſchrank, *m.* cupboard where milk is kept. —ſchüſſel, *f.* milk-pan. —ſchwalbe, *f.* V. —ſauger. —ſchwamm, *m.* the milky agaric. —ſchwein, *n.* V.—ferkel. —ſchweſter, *f.* 1) foster-sister. 2) [in familiar language, in jest] a female very fond of milk. —ſeihe, *f.* 1) filtration or straining of milk. 2) milk-strainer. —ſeiher, *m.*, —ſieb, *n.*, —ſiehe, *f.* V. —ſeihe 2). —ſohn, *m.* foster-son. —ſpeiſe, *f.* food prepared with milk, milk-food, milk-diet. —ſtaar, *m.* lacteous cataract. —ſtänder, *m.* V. —faß. —ſtein, *m.* galactite. —ſtern, *m.* [in botany] the star of Bethlehem. —ſtock, *m.* V. Löwenzahn. —ſtraße, *f.* milky way, galaxy. —ſtück, *n.* V.—fleiſch. —ſuppe, *f.* milk-porridge, milk-pottage. [in popular language] Er ſieht aus wie eine —ſuppe, he looks extremely pale; er iſt ein rechtes —ſuppengeſicht, he has too fair a complexion. —tochter, *f.* foster-daughter. —topf, *m.* milk-pot. —tuch, *n.* cullender, strainer. —verſetzung, *f.* inspissation of the milk. —warm, *adj.* and *adv.* lukewarm. —waſſer, *n.* whey. —weg, *m.* V. —ſtraße. —weib, *n.* V. —frau. —weiß, *adj.* and *adv.* white as milk, milk-white. —werk, *n.* milky things, milk-food. —wirthſchaft, *f.* dairy, milk-house. —wundkraut, *n.* golden lung-wort. —wurz, —wurzel, *f.* 1) V. —kraut. 2) viper's grass. —zahn, *m.* 1) milk-tooth. 2) V. —maul. —zehnte, *m.* tithe of milk. —zieher, *m.* V. —pumpe. —zins, *m.* milk-rent. —zucker, *m.* sugar of milk. —zuckerſauer, *adj.* saccholactic. —zuckerſäure, *f.* saccholactic acid.

Milchen, *adj.* and *adv.* giving milk, milch. Eine —e Kuh, a milch cow; — werden, to begin to give milk.

Milchen, I. *v. intr.* 1) to give milk. 2) to be lactescent, to produce milk or a milky juice. II. *v. tr.* to milk, V. Melken.

Milchen, *m.* [-s] nipple-wort, V. Rainkohl.

Milcher, Milchner, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] milter.

Milcherei, *f.* dairy.

Milchicht, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling milk, milky. —er Saft, milky juice.

Milchig, *adj.* and *adv.* containing milk, milky.

Milchling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) a sucking child or animal, suckling. 2) milter. 3) [in botany] the pepper agaric or pepper mushroom.

Milchner, *m.* V. Milcher.

Mild, *adj.* and *adv.* [allied to ſchmelzen, A. Sax. *meltan*] 1) not hard, not harsh, soft. —es Fleiſch, tender meat; —es Leder, soft or pliant leather; ein —er Sandſtein, a soft sandstone; —es Kupfer, ductile, malleable copper. *Fig.* Ein —er Regen, a mild or gentle rain; —e Luft, mild air; —e Lüfte, soft breezes; es iſt ſehr —es Wetter, it is very mild weather, the weather is very mild; ein —er Blick, a mild look; ein —es Urtheil, a gentle sentence. 2) [not sharp, tart or sour] mild. —es Obſt, mild fruit; —er Wein, mild wine. *Fig.* Ein —es Gemüth a mild, gentle temper; ein —er Fürſt, a mild, kind, merciful prince; Einen — behandeln, to treat any one mildly or gently; —e Sitten, gentle manners; —e Thränen, mild, sweet tears. 3) charitable, liberal, generous. Ein —er Geber, a liberal donor, a generous or charitable man; ſeine —e Hand aufthun, to be liberal or charitable, to give liberally; —e Gaben, alms, charity; eine —e Stiftung, a charitable foundation. *it.* [little used] pious.

Mild-herzig, *adj.* and *adv.* tender-hearted, kind-hearted, benevolent, charitable. —herzigkeit, *f.* benevolence, charity. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* kind, benevolent, very liberal, charitable. —thätig, *adj.* and *adv.* kind, benevolent, charitable, liberal. —thätigkeit, *f.* liberality, charitableness, benevolence, charity.

Milde, *f.* 1) softness, tenderness. Die — des Fleiſches &c, the tenderness of meat &c. 2) mildness. Die — der Luft, des Wetters, der Blicke, the mildness of the air, of the weather, of looks; die — des Obſtes, the mildness of fruit. 3) benevolence, kindness. 4) charitableness, liberality.

‖**Milder,** V. Meiler.

Milderer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] one that softens or mitigates, mitigator.

Mildern, *v. tr.* to soften, to mitigate, to lessen. Zucker mildert die Citronenſäure, sugar mitigates the sourness of lemons; der Zimmet mildert die Kälte des Waſſers, cinnamon will correct the coldness of water; der Regen hat das Wetter gemildert, the weather has grown mild after the rain; ein Windchen milderte die Hitze, a breeze has tempered the heat; die Stimme —, to soften one's voice, to lower one's tone; das Colorit —, to soften the colouring; den Schmerz, Zorn —, to assuage, to alleviate, to mitigate, to soothe pain, anger; einen Ausdruck —, to soften an expression; eine Anklage —, to lessen, to extenuate a charge; die Strafe —, to mitigate a punishment; eine Auflage —, to moderate, diminish or reduce a tax; ein Geſetz —, to modify a law. Syn. V. Lindern and Mäßigen.

Milderung, *f.* 1) the act of softening, mitigating or lessening. Die — einer Säure, the mitigation or correction of an acid; die — des Wetters, the softening of the weather; die — der Stimme, von Farben &c., the softening of the voice, of colours &c.; die — einer Auflage, the moderation or reduction of a tax; die — eines Geſetzes, the modification of a law. 2) corrective.

Milderungs-ausdruck, *m.* V.—wort. —mittel, *n.* corrective. —wort, *n.* euphemism.

Mildigkeit, *f.* mildness, kindness, benevolence, liberality, charitableness.

Mildiglich, *adv.* kindly, charitably.

***Militär,** 1) *n.* [-s, not used in the *pl.*] military, soldiery. Das ruſſiſche, das franzöſiſche &c. —, the Russian, the French army, the military force of Russia, of France; das — mußte gegen die Meuterer ausrücken, the military were called out against the mutineers. 2) *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e or -s] [in familiar lang.] a soldier, warrior [but mostly not of the lowest grade]. Ein alter gedienter —, a veteran soldier or warrior.

Militär-dienſt, *m.* military service. Im —dienſte ſtehen, to serve as a soldier. —orden, *m.* military order. —ſtand, *m.* military

state or profession. —verdienſtorden, *m.* order of military merit. —weſen, *n.* military, the army.

*Militāriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* military. Einen — begraben, to bury any one in a military manner, with military honours.

Milítz, *m.* [-es] [allied to the L. *milium*] [in botany] 1) Der große —, the water-meadow-grass, the great water reedgrass. 2) Falſcher —, V. Waldbinſe.

*Miliz, *f.* [*pl.* -en] militia.

Milizſoldat, *m.* militia-man.

Mill, Müll, *m.* [-es] [from mahlen = zerreiben] rubbish.

Millich, *m.* [-s] [in botany] V. Milchen, *m.*

Million, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [from the L. *mille*] million. Tauſend —en, a thousand millions.

Millionenweiſe, *adv.* by millions.

Millionār, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] a man worth a million, a man extremely rich.

*Milroſe, *f.*, Milroſer, *m.* [a coin of Portugal] millrea, millree, milreis.

Milte, *f.* V. Melde.

‡Milthau, V. Mehlthau.

Milz, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [allied to mild] milt, spleen. Die — ſticht ihn [nach ſtarkem Laufen], he has a stitch in his side [after hard running].

Milz=ader, *f.* splenic vein; *it.* salvatel-vein. —arzenei, *f.* antisplenetic medicine or remedy, an antihypochondriac. —balſam, *m.* antisplenetic balm. —beſchwerung, *f.* oppression of the spleen, melancholy, spleen. —blutader, *f.* splenic vein. —brand, *m.* inflammation of the milt or spleen. —bruch, *m.* a hernia of the spleen, splenocele. —drüſe, *f.* splenic gland. —entzündung, *f.* inflammation of the spleen, splenitis. —eſſenz, *f.* splenetic essence. —farn, *m.* scalfern. —geflecht, *n.* splenic plexus. —krank, *adj.* V. —ſüchtig. —krankheit, *f.* 1) disease of the spleen. pain in the spleen, splenalgia. 2) V. —ſucht. —kraut, *n.* 1) spleenwort, miltwaste. 2) golden saxifrage. 3) V. —farn. 4) the rough spleenwort. —mittel, *n.* V. —arzenei. —pflaſter, *n.* splenetic or antisplenetic plaster. —ſalbe, *f.* splenetic salve. —ſchlagader, *f.* splenic artery. —ſtechen, *n.* stitch in the side. —ſucht, *f.* hypochondriasis, spleen. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* hypochondriacal, splenetic. —ſüchtiger, —ſüchtling, *m.* a hypochondriac, a splenetic man. —verſtopfung, *f.* obstruction of the spleen. —weh, *n.* pain in the spleen, splenalgia; *it.* hypochondriac indisposition, spleen. —zergliederung, *f.* splenotomy.

Milzig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) having a milt or spleen. 2) splenetic, hypochondriac.

*Mime, I. *f.* [*pl.* -n] mime [a kind of dramatic dance]. II. *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] a mimic, [chiefly, in a higher sense] dramatic actor, player.

Mimen=dichter, —ſchreiber, *m.* mimographer.

*Mimik, *f.* mimic art, mimic.

*Mimiker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] mimic, [chiefly, in a higher sense] a dramatic actor, player.

*Mimiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* mimic. —e Tänze, mimic dances.

*Minarét, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -en] [a small spire in Saracen architecture] minaret.

Minder, *adj.* and *adv.* [old mit, Sw. *minne*, *mindre*, L. *minor*, Gr. *μείων*] 1) less, smaller. Er hat nicht — als ich, he has not less than I; die —e Zahl, the less or smaller number; die —e Anzahl [der Stimmen], the minority; in ſeinen —n Jahren, when he was under age; — reich &c., less rich &c.; die mindeſte Höflichkeit, the least civility; er weiß nicht das Mindeſte, he knows not the least thing, he knows nothing at all, he is a great ignoramus; nicht mehr, nicht —, neither more nor less; nicht im mindeſten, not in the least, not at all, by no means; aufs mindeſte or zum mindeſten, at least; der Mindeſte unter den Apoſteln, the least of the Apostles; die vier —n Orden, the four minor or lesser orders; die —n Brüder or Minnerbrüder [Minoriten], the minorites, minors. ||2) younger. Sein —er Bruder, his younger brother.

Minder=bruder, *m.* minorite, minor. —jährig, *adj.* being under age, minor. Ein —jähriger, a minor. —jährigkeit, *f.* minority. —zahl, *f.* less, smaller or inferiour number. Die —zahl der Stimmen, the minority. —zeichen, *n.* sign of subtraction.

Minderheit, *f.* 1) inferiority. 2) smaller, less or inferiour number; *it.* minority.

Mindern, *v. tr.* to diminish, to lessen. Sich —, to grow less, to decrease, to decay.

Minderung, *f.* diminution.

Mindeſt, &c. V. Minder.

Mindeſtens, *adv.* at least.

Mine, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Fr. *mine*, seems to be derived from the old menen, D. *mennen* = führen] mine. *a*) [a pit or excavation in the earth, from which metallic ores &c. are taken by digging] Eine — graben, to dig a mine. *b*) [in the military art, a subterraneous canal dug under the rampart of a fortification] Eine — ſpringen laſſen, to spring a mine. *Fig.* Alle —n ſpringen laſſen, um &c., to set all wheels a-going, to do all one can, in order to &c.

Minen=auge, *n.* the shaft. —biene, *f.* mining-bee. —eule, *f.* V. Erdeule. —gang, *m.* entrance of a mine, adit. —gräber, *m.* mine-digger, miner. —kammer, *f.* chamber of a mine. —ofen, *m.* V. —kammer. —ſpinne, *f.* the great scorpion spider. —trichter, *m.* tunnel of a mine. —zweig, *m.* branch of a mine.

Minen, *v. tr.* [*Miniren] to mine.

1. Miner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] miner, mine-digger.

2. Miner, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [*Mineral; from Mine] mineral, fossil.

Miner=bad, *n.* mineral bath. —kenner, *m.* mineralist, mineralogist. —kunde, *f.* mineralogy. —kundig, *adj.* and *adv.* versed in the science of minerals. Der —kundige, V. —kenner. —lehre, *f.* mineralogy. —lehrer, *m.* mineralogist. —lehrig, *adj.* and *adv.* mineralogical. —quelle, *f.* a mineral spring. —reich, *n.* mineral kingdom. —ſammlung, *f.* collection or cabinet of minerals. —waſſer, *n.* mineral water.

*Mineral, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -ien] [from Mine, V. 2. Miner] mineral fossil.

Mineral=alkali, *n.* mineral fixed alkali. —kunde, —lehre, *f.* &c., V. Minerkunde &c. —laugenſalz, *n.* V. —alkali. —reich, *n.* V. Minerreich.

*Mineraliſation, *f.* mineralization.

*Mineraliſch, *adj.* and *adv.* mineral [water &c.]

*Mineraliſiren, *v. tr.* to mineralize.

*Mineralog, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] mineralogist.

*Mineralogie, *f.* mineralogy.

*Mineralogiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* mineralogical.

Minerhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Mineraliſch.

Minerva, *f.* [der —, or -'s, or —vens] [in mythology] Minerva.

Minervenfeſt, *n.* [a festival celebrated at Athens in honour of Minerva] Panathenaea.

‖Mingel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [a measure of wine] pot, two pints, a bottle.

*Miniatur, *f.* miniature.

Miniatur=gemählde, *n.* miniature. —mahler, *m.* miniature painter. —mahlerei, *f.* miniature.

Minime, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [one of a certain reformed order of Franciscans] Minim.

Minimen=farbe, *f.* dark brown, dun or tawny colour.

*Minimum, *n.* [-s] minimum.

*Miniren, *v. tr.* to mine.

*Minirer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] miner, pioneer.

*Miniſter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] minister. — der auswärtigen Angelegenheiten, minister of foreign affairs, [principal] secretary of state for foreign affairs; die ſämmtlichen —, the body of ministers of state, the ministry; — des Innern, minister of the interiour, [principal] secretary of state for the home department.

Miniſteriāl, [only in composition] belonging to, or emanating from a ministry.

Miniſterial=beſchluß, *m.* resolution or decree of a or the ministry. —kanzliſt, *m.* clerk of a ministry or ministerial department. —rath, *m.* counsellor of a ministry or ministerial department. —ſecretär, *m.* secretary of a ministry or ministerial department.

Miniſteriell, *adj.* and *adv.* ministerial. Er iſt — geſinnt, he is a partisan or follower of the ministry, administration or government.

*Miniſterium, *n.* [-s] ministry; *it.* ministerial department.

Mínke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [a game] tip-cat, cat. — ſpielen, to play at tip-cat.

Mínken, *v. tr.* [allied to the L. *mancus*] V. Verſtümmeln.

Mínne, *f.* [V. Minnen] [obsolete or in poetry] 1) love. Der — Glück, the bliss, happiness or felicity of love. *Fig.* an accommodation in an amicable manner. 2) mistress, V. Geliebte.

Minne=barde, *m.* V. —ſänger. —brief, *m*, *dim.* —briefchen, ‖—briefſtein, *n.* V. Liebesbrief &c. —dichter, *m.* V. —ſänger. —gott, *m.* V. Liebesgott. —göttinn, *f.* V. Liebesgöttinn. —kuß, *m.* V. Liebeskuß. —lied, *n.* V. Liebeslied; *it.* the song of a —ſänger. —lohn, *m.* the reward of love. —ſang, *m.* erotic or love-song. —ſänger, —ſinger, *m.* amatory poet; [in a more confined sense] one of the poets who flourished in Germany from 1138 to 1347, especially under the Swabian emperors of the house of Hohenstaufen, whence they are called the Swabian poets. —ſold, *m.* V. —lohn. —tag, *m.* love-day. —that, *f.* action or feat prompted by love.

Minnen, *v. tr.* [allied to meinen = wollen; the Sw. *minne* = Wille and *minna* = lieben] to love.

Minner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a lover, mistress.

Minniglich, *adj.* and *adv.* lovely, amiable; *it.* being in love.

*Minorénn, *adj.* being under age, minor. Ein —er, a minor.

*Minorennität, *f.* minority.

*Minorit, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] V. Minderbruder.

*Minorität, *f.* [der Stimmen &c.] minority.

Minſel, *n.* [-s] [in botany] V. 2. Minze.

*Minus, *n.* [in algebra] minus.

Minúte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from the L. *minutus* = klein, allied to minder] minute. *a*) [the sixtieth part of an hour] minute. Es iſt zehn —n auf or nach 8 Uhr, it is ten minutes past eight o'clock; es iſt zehn —n bis [or, with some, also auf] 8 Uhr, it is ten minutes to eight o'clock; ich werde in einer —, in wenigen —n bei Ihnen ſeyn, I shall be with you in a minute, in a few minutes. *b*) [in geometry, the sixtieth part of a degree of a circle]. *c*) [in architecture, the sixtieth and sometimes the thirtieth part of a module].

Minuten-glas, *n.* minute-glass, V. Log-glas. —lien, *n.* [formerly, in seamen's lang.] minute-line. —rad, *n.* minute-wheel. —uhr, *f.* minute-watch, minute-clock. —weiſer, *m.* minute-hand. —weiſerwerk, *n.* minute-wheel-work. —zeiger, *m.* V. —weiſer.

Minútlich, *adj.* and *adv.* happening or occurring every minute; *fig.* very often.

1. Minze, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* Minzchen, ‖Minzlein, *n.* catkin, cat's tail.

2. Minze, *f.* [in botany] mint, V. Münze.

Mir, [L. *mihi*, Gr. ἐμοί, Goth. mis, A. Sax. and Eng. *me*] the dative case of the singular number of the personal pronoun ich, to me. Er ſagte es —, he said it to me, he told me so; er gab es —, he gave it me; laßt — das bleiben! don't do that!

*Mirabelle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [a species of plum] mirabelle. Die grüne —, green-gage.

Mire, V. Miere.

Mirrhe or Myrrhe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Gr. μύρρα, from the Hebr. *mar* = bitter, L. *amar-us*] myrrh.

Mirrhen-kerbel, *m.* 1) the aromatic chaerophyllum or chervil. 2) the common cow-parsley, the wild cecely. —öl, *n.* oil of myrrh. —ſtein, *m.* aromatite.

Mirte or Myrte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Gr. μύρτος, Pers. *murt*, probably allied to Mirrhe] 1) myrtle. 2) Deutſche —, V. —nheide.

Mirten-baum, *m.* myrtle-tree, myrtle. —beere, *f.* 1) myrtle-berry. 2) whortleberry. —blatt, *n.* myrtle-leaf. —dorn, *m.* 1) holly. 2) V. Mäuſedorn. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* myrtiform. —garten, *m.* garden of myrtles. —hain, *m.* grove of myrtles. —hecke, *f.* hedge of myrtles. —heide, *f.* Dutch myrtle. —kranz, *m.*, —krone, *f.* wreath, garland, crown of myrtles, myrtle-crown. —laub, *n.* V. —blatt. —laube, *f.* arbour or bower of myrtles. —ſtaude, *f.* myrtle-shrub. —ſtrauch, *m.* myrtle-bush; *it.* V. —heide. —wald, *m.* wood or forest of myrtles, myrtle-wood, myrtle-grove. —wand, *f.* a wall overgrown with myrtle. —zweig, *m.* myrtle-branch.

Mis, V. Miß.

*Miſandrie, *f.* [Männerhaß] hatred or dislike to the male sex.

*Miſanthrop, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] misanthrope, misanthropist.

*Miſanthropie, *f.* misanthropy. V. Menſchenhaß.

*Miſanthropiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* misanthropical.

*Miſcellen, Miſcellāneen, *pl.* miscellany, medley, extracts.

Miſchbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that may be mixed, miscible.

Miſchbarkeit, *f.* quality of being miscible, miscibility.

Miſcheln, *v. tr.* to mix or mingle often; *it.* [in popular lang., in contempt] to mix, to adulterate.

Miſchelkorn, *n.* V. Miſchkorn.

Miſchen, I. *v. tr.* [Fr. *mesler* (*mêler*), L. *miscere*, Gr. μίγνυμι, Hebr. *masad*] to mix, to mingle. Gerſte unter das Korn —, to mix corn with barley; gemiſchtes Getreide, mixed corn, meslin; Mehl und Salz unter einander —, to mix flour and salt; die Karten —, to shuffle the cards; gemiſchtes Tuch, mixt cloth; die Farben —, ſie künſtlich —, to mix colours, to mix them skilfully; Waſſer unter den Wein —, to dilute wine with water; den Wein — [verfälſchen], to mix wine with drugs, to adulterate wine; Gold mit Silber —, to alloy gold with silver; gemiſchtes Metall, V. Miſchmetall. II. *v. r.* ſich —, to mix. Sich in den Haufen —, to mix with the multitude. *Fig.* to interpose, to interfere, to meddle. Sich in Etwas —, to have to do with, to meddle with any thing; ſich in einen Streit —, to interfere in a dispute; ſich in fremde Händel —, to meddle with the affairs or concerns of other people; er miſcht ſich in Alles, he meddles with every thing; *it.* * he is a jack of all trades; — Sie ſich in Ihre Sachen, meddle with your own concerns, mind your own concerns or your own business. Syn. V. Mengen.

Miſch-arzenei, *f.* mixtures. —farbe, *f.* mixed colour. —farbig, *adj.* of a mixed colour. —fleiſch, *n.* salmagundi. —futter, *n.* mixed provender, V. Mengſel. —gefäß, *n.* any vessel used for mixing. —gericht, *n.* ragout, V. —fleiſch. —geſchlecht, *n.* mixed breed. —getreide, *n.* meslin. —klump, *m.* any mixed mass or heap; [in a more confined sense] chaos. —korn, *n.* mixed corn, meslin. —metall, *n.* mixed metal, a composition or mixture of metals. —ſpeiſe, *f.* V. —fleiſch. —ſpiel, *n.* tragi-comedy. —theil, *m.* ingredient. —trank, *m.*, *dim.* —tränkchen, ‖tränklein, *n.* mixture. —wein, *m.* mixed wine; *it.* sorry wine, adulterated wine. —wort, *n.* a word composed of or from several languages.

Miſcher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a person that mixes or mingles, mixer, mingler; *it.* a person that adulterates.

Miſchling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) mixed provender, V. Mengſel. 2) [an animal of a mixed breed] mongrel.

Miſchmaſch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from miſchen, Fr. *micmac*, Dan. *miskmak*] something irregularly and carelessly mixed together, medley, *mingle-mangle, *mishmash. Ein — von Speiſen, a hodge-podge, salmagundi; ein — von Worten, nonsense, galimatia.

Miſchmaſchen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [in familiar language] to make a medley, to confound things.

Miſchung, *f.* act of mixing or mingling; *it.* state of being mixed &c., mixture. *Fig.* Seine Frau iſt eine — von übertriebener Sittſamkeit und Gefallſucht, his wife is a composition or medley of prudery and coquetry.

*Miſerére, *n.* 1) [in the Roman-catholic church] the miserere. 2) V. Darmgicht.

Miſpel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] medlar.

Miſpelbaum, *m.* medlar-tree.

Miſpickel, *m.* [-s] arsenical pyrite, mispikel.

Miß, *f.* [Engl. = Fräulein] Miss.

Miß, [probably allied to meiden or to the old meten = trennen] a particle answering to the English mis; in composition it denotes something done or carried on in a wrong or erroneous manner; it has also a negative power.

Mißächten, *v. tr.* to slight, to despise, to disesteem, to regard lightly.

Mißändern, *v. tr.* to change or to alter in a wrong or bad manner.

Mißarten, *v. intr.* [used with ſeyn] to degenerate.

Mißbegriff, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] misconception, misconceit, erroneous or wrong notion or idea.

Mißbehagen, I. *v. impers.* and *intr.* to displease, to dislike. Das mißbehagt ihm ſehr, that displeases him exceedingly; es mißbehagt mir hier, I do not like this place. II. *n.* [-s] dislike, displeasure, dissatisfaction, discomfort.

Mißbehaglich, *adj.* and *adv.* disagreeable, unpleasant, uncomfortable. In einer —en Stimmung ſeyn, to be in an ill humour.

Mißbelieben, I. *v. impers.* and *intr.* Es mißbeliebt mir, I do not like it, it does not please me, it displeases me. II. *n.* [-s] dissatisfaction, displeasure.

Mißbeliebig, *adj.* and *adv.* disapproving, disliking. Es iſt ihm —, he does not approve or like it, it displeases him.

Mißbeſſern, *v. tr.* to miscorrect, to mistake in attempting to correct another.

Mißbieten, *ir. v. intr.* to underbid.

Mißbild, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -er] a bad likeness, a very unlike picture.

Mißbilden, *v. tr.* to form or shape ill or in a wrong manner.

Mißbildung, *f.* difformity.

Mißbilligen, *v. tr.* disapprove, to disavow, to blame.

Mißbilliger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a person who disapproves or blames.

Mißbilligung, *f.* disapprobation.

Mißbitten, V. Fehlbitten.

Mißbrauch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Mißbräuche] 1) misuse. — von Etwas machen, to make a bad use of, to abuse any thing. 2) abuse. Die Mißbräuche abſchaffen, to abolish, to reform abuses.

Mißbraúchen, *v. tr.* 1) to misuse [any one's zeal &c.]. 2) to abuse. Eines Geduld —, to wear out, to abuse any one's patience; ein Mädchen —, to seduce, to debauch a girl.

Mißbräuchlich, *adj.* and *adv.* founded upon abuse, improper, perverted.

Mißbündniß, *n.* [-ſſes, *pl.* -ſſe] unbecoming alliance, [in law] disparagement.

Mißcredit, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] discredit, evil report, bad name or reputation, disesteem. Seine Wechſel kommen in —, his notes or bills will not pass, his credit declines; der — der Banknoten, the disfavour of the banknotes; eine Sache or Einen in — bringen, to bring any thing or any one into discredit, to cry down, to discredit any thing or any one.

Mißdeúten, *v. tr.* to misinterpret, to misconstrue. Seine Handlung iſt mißdeutet worden, his action has been misconstrued; Sie — meine Worte, you misinterpret what I say or my words, you put a bad construction upon my words; you mistake me. Syn. Mißdeuten, Uebeldeuten. He who mißdeutet any thing gives it merely a wrong sense; he who übeldeutet any thing gives it, at the same time, a bad meaning. One expounder must not consider it

as Uebeldeutung in another if he should happen to mißdeuten a passage in the bible.

Mißdeútlich, *adj.* and *adv.* subject or liable to be misconstrued or misinterpreted.

Mißdeútung, *f.* misconstruction, misinterpretation.

Mißdienſt, *m.* [-es *pl.* -e] disservice, injury, harm.

Mißdruck, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Mißdrücke] 1) bad, wrong or erroneous print. 2) V. Makulatur.

Mißdrücken, *v. tr.* 1) to print incorrectly. 2) to print sad stuff, that does not sell.

Mißempfehlen, *ir. v. tr.* to recommend badly or ill.

Mißempfehlung, *f.* bad recommendation.

Miſſen, [allied to meiden, miß, L. *mitto, missum*] I. *v. tr.* to be without. Ich kann es nicht —, I cannot do without it; *it.* V. Vermiſſen. II. *v. intr.* to be absent, to want.

Mißernte, *f.* bad, poor harvest or crop, failing of the harvest or crops.

Mißerziehen, *ir. v. tr.* to educate ill or erroneously.

Mißerziehung, *f.* bad, wrong or erroneous education.

Miſſethat, *f.* [*pl.* -en] crime, misdeed; *it.* transgression, fault, error.

Miſſethäter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* misdoer, malefactor, criminal, delinquent.

Mißfall, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Mißfälle] evil accident, mishap, illchance, misfortune; *it.* miscarriage.

Mißfállen, *ir. v. intr.* to displease. Es mißfällt mir hier, I do not like this place.

Mißfállen, *n.* [-s] displeasure, dissatisfaction.

Mißfällig, *adj.* and *adv.* displeasing, disagreeable, offensive. Er hat etwas —es an ſich, there is something disagreeable in him; —es Betragen, displeasing, offensive conduct or manners; ſich Jemand — machen, to make or render one's self disagreeable to any one; *it.* wir vernehmen —, we are shocked or grieved to understand, we hear or learn with displeasure.

Mißfälligkeit, *f.* 1) quality of being displeasing, disagreeable &c. 2) V. Mißfallen, *n.*

Mißfarbe, *f.* 1) colour which is not genuine, false colour. 2) mixture in the colour, medley of colours. 3) disagreeable colour.

Mißfaſſen, V. Mißverſtehen.

Mißfolge, *f.* [rather unusual] disagreeable, bad consequence. Das kann —n haben, that may be attended with disagreeable consequences.

Mißfólgen, *v. intr.* [rather unusual] 1) not to obey or follow, to disobey. Er hat meinem Rath mißfolgt, he did not attend to, did not mind my advice. 2) to be attended with disagreeable consequences.

Mißfólgern, *v. tr.* to conclude, to infer, to deduce erroneously or wrongly, to misinfer.

Mißform, *f.* [*pl.* -en] a disagreeable, displeasing form or shape, deformity.

Mißförmen, *v. tr.* V. Mißgeſtalten.

Mißförmig, *adj.* and *adv.* deformed.

Mißgebären, *ir. v. intr.* to miscarry; *it.* to be delivered of a monster. Das —, miscarriage.

Mißgeberde, *f.* grimace.

Mißgeberden, *v. r.* ſich —, to make grimaces; *it.* to behave in an unbecoming manner.

Mißgeberdig, *adj.* and *adv.* making grimaces or mouths.

Mißgebot, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] an unreasonable, paltry offer or bidding. Ein — thun, to underbid.

Mißgeburt, *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) miscarriage. 2) monstrous birth, monster. *Fig.* Eine — zur Welt bringen, to produce a miserable, contemptible piece of work.

Mißgehen, *ir. v. intr.* 1) to lose or miss the way, to go astray. 2) V. Mißlingen.

Mißgelaunt, *adj.* V. Mißlauniſch.

Mißgeſchick, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] adverse fate, adverse destiny, adversity, misfortune, mishap.

Mißgeſchöpf, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] monster.

Mißgeſtalt, *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) deformity. 2) a distorted and disagreeable figure, deformed being; [in botany] monster, monstrosity.

Mißgeſtalten, *v. tr.* to form or shape ill, to misshape, to deform. Ein mißgeſtalteter Menſch, an ill-shaped, misshaped, deformed man; eine mißgeſtaltete Blume, a difform flower.

Mißgeſtaltheit, *f.* deformity.

Mißgeſtaltig, *adj.* and *adv.* deformed, ill-shaped.

Mißgeſtaltung, *f.* deformity.

Mißgetön, *n.* [-es] dissonance.

Mißgewächs, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a plant irregularly grown, a monstrous plant.

Mißgiſſung, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] a false, wrong or erroneous dead reckoning.

Mißglück, *n.* [-es] ill success, mishap, mischance, misadventure.

Mißglücken, *v. intr.* not to succeed, to take an ill turn, to fail, to miscarry. Die Sache iſt mißglückt, the business has miscarried; ſein Plan mißglückte, his plan failed.

Mißgönnen, *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —, to envy, to grudge; Einem ſein Glück —, to envy any one's happiness.

Mißgreifen, *ir. v. intr.* to lay the hand upon a wrong object. *Fig.* to mistake, to err.

Mißgriff, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] the act of laying the hand upon a wrong object. *Fig.* mistake, fault, error, blunder Syn. Mißgriff, Irrthum. That act of the understanding is a Mißgriff, when among several individual things it takes the wrong one for the right; every confounding of the true with the false is an Irrthum. He who mistakes, therefore, by choosing the wrong means, while he thinks he is taking the right, commits a Mißgriff; and he who, in a general sense, takes the wrong for the right, commits an Irrthum.

Mißgunſt, *f.* envy, jealousy, grudge.

Mißgünſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* envious, jealous.

Mißhall, *m.* [-es] V. Mißklang.

Mißhallig, Mißhällig, *adj.* and *adv.* dissonant, unharmonious. *Fig.* disunited, disagreeing, incongruous. Mißhällig, [or more usually] mißhellig unter einander ſeyn, to live in dissension, to be at variance.

Mißhälligkeit, *f.* V. Mißhelligkeit.

Mißhandeln, I. Mißhandeln *v. intr.* to act or to do wrong, to transgress, to trespass. II. Mißhándeln *v. tr.* to treat ill, to treat with violence, to abuse. Einen —, to treat or use any one ill; Einen mit Worten —, to abuse any one. Syn. Mißhandeln, Beleidigen. The least wrong done to another is a Beleidigung, whatever the motive may be. He who injures another from hate, anger, &c., mißhandelt him.

Mißhándlung, *f.* 1) bad action, fault, transgression. 2) ill treatment, ill usage, abuse.

Mißheirath, *f.* [*pl.* -en] disadvantageous marriage, discreditable marriage, marrying below one's self, [in law] disparagement.

Mißheirathen, *v. intr.* to marry below one's self, to disparage, to undermatch.

Mißhellig, V. Mißhällig.

Mißhelligkeit, *f.* dissonance, incongruity, inconsistency. *Fig.* disagreement, variance, difference, dissension. Es herrſchen —en zwiſchen ihnen, they live in dissension, they are at variance. Syn. Mißhelligkeit, Uneinigkeit, Zwietracht, Zwieſpalt. When persons are opposed to one another they are uneins or uneinig; Uneinigkeit is the want of Einigkeit. The cause of Uneinigkeit are Mißhelligkeiten, or differences, whether in opinions or pretensions. As Mißhelligkeit can become the cause of Uneinigkeit, so the latter can give rise to Zwietracht and Zwieſpalt. Zwietracht, however, is the striving after different aims, as Eintracht after similar aims; Zwieſpalt the separation arising from Uneinigkeit and into which Uneinigkeit breaks out. V. Zerwürfniß.

Mißhören, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to hear wrong; *it.* V. Mißverſtehen.

***Miſſion,** *f.* [*pl.* -en] [Sendung] mission.

***Miſſionär,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] missionary.

Miſſionsgeſellſchaft, *f.* missionary society, society for the propagation of the gospel [chiefly] among pagans.

Mißjahr, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] bad, unproductive, sterile year, a year in which the crops fail wholly or partially.

Mißkauf, *m* [-es, *pl.* Mißkäufe] a bad, disadvantageous bargain or purchase.

Mißkaufen, *v. intr.* to make a bad bargain, to pay too dear for.

Mißkennen, *ir. v. tr.* not to know, to mistake, to misapprehend. Sie — mich, you do not know me, you mistake me or my character; ich habe Ihre Güte mißkannt, I have been unthankful for your kindness. Syn. Mißkennen, Verkennen. He who does not perceive what is true in a thing or person, when it is any thing good, verkennt them; he who thinks he perceives in them something bad, which does not belong to them, mißkennt them. Mißkennen is not merely not knowing, but wrongly knowing, wrongly judging. Rousseau not merely verkannte his friends, but he also mißkannte them, for he took them to be his enemies.

Mißkenntlich, *adj.* and *adv.* difficult to be known, liable to be mistaken.

Mißkenntniß, *f.* [*pl.* -ſſe] want of knowledge, erroneous, faulty knowledge, error, mistake. Aus — der Natur, from a want of a proper knowledge of nature.

Mißklang, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Mißklänge] dissonance, want of harmony, discord. Syn. V. Mißlaut.

Mißkleiden, *v. tr.* to disguise, to mask. *Fig.* not to become, not to fit. Dieſe Farbe mißkleidet ihn, that colour does not become him; Zorn mißkleidet das ſchönſte Geſicht, anger disfigures the handsomest face.

Mißklingen, *ir. v. intr.* to sound ill or unharmoniously.

Mißlauniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* ill-humoured. Ein —er Menſch, a peevish, fretful man.

Mißlaut, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] unharmonious

sound, discordant sound. Syn. **Mißlaut, Mißklang, Uebellaut, Uebelklang.** **Mißklang** and **Uebelklang** proceed only from bodies which are highly elastic, as musical instruments, or the human voice in singing. **Mißlaut** and **Uebellaut** is applicable to every other disagreeable sound. A **Mißklang** and **Mißlaut**, is a disagreeable tone or sound in connexion with other tones and sounds; **Uebelklang** and **Uebellaut**, is whatever sounds disagreeably, in itself, without any connexion with other tones or sounds.

Mißlauten, *v. intr.* to sound unharmoniously or ill.

Mißleiten, *v. tr.* to mislead, to lead astray, to lead into error.

Mißlenken, *v. tr.* to misdirect.

Mißlich, *adj.* and *adv.* difficult, perplexed, intricate, doubtful, critical, perilous, dangerous, uncertain, dubious. **Ein —es Geſchäft, eine —e Unterhandlung**, a dangerous, thorny business, a difficult, thorny negociation; **ein —er Augenblick**, a critical moment; **—e Zeiten**, hard times; **es ſteht — mit ihm aus**, he is in bad circumstances, his affairs are in no fair way, *it.* he is dangerously ill or wounded; **es ſteht — um ſeine Geſundheit**, his health is none of the best, he is not in good health, he is in no fair way of health; **es würde ſehr — ſeyn, jetzt dorthin zu gehen**, one would run a great hazard in going there now.

Mißlichkeit, *f.* difficulty, uncertainty, dubiousness, hazard, peril, danger, risk.

Mißliebig, *adj.* and *adv.* [rather stiff] not approved, disagreeable, unpleasant.

Mißlingen, *ir. v. intr.* not to succeed, to fail, to miscarry. **Der Anſchlag iſt ihm mißlungen**, he has missed his aim, he is disappointed [in his object]; **alle ſeine Plane —**, all his designs miscarry, prove abortive; he is baffled or disappointed in all his undertakings; **ein mißlungener Plan**, a design baffled, a design that has miscarried. **Das —**, ill success, mischance, mishap.

Mißmuth, *m.* [-es] state of being disheartened, dejected, displeased; *it.* displeasure, discontent, ill humour, sadness, peevishness. **— empfinden**, to be in an ill humour, †to be in the dumps. Syn. **Mißmuth, Unmuth.** **Mißmuth** is the vexation which is felt at the constant disappointment of one's wishes; **Unmuth** the despair of ever attaining them.

Mißmüthig, *adj.* and *adv.* discouraged, disheartened, dejected, depressed, discontented, displeased.

Mißmüthigkeit, *f.* V. **Mißmuth.**

Mißpickel, V. **Mispickel.**

Mißrathen, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* [used with ſeyn] to fail of success, to turn out ill. **Die Früchte ſind dieſes Jahr —**, the corn has failed this year. II. *v. tr.* 1) not to guess, to guess wrong. 2) to advise against, to dissuade. **Einem —**, to advise any one to the contrary; **er hat ihm dieſe Reiſe mißgerathen** he dissuaded him from undertaking this journey. Syn. **Mißrathen, Mißlingen, Mißglücken, Verunglücken.** The three first imply, merely, not to succeed (**nicht gerathen, nicht gelingen, nicht glücken**). That which **glückt**, turns out, by favourable chance, according to our wishes and hopes; that which **mißglückt**, happens, by chance, not to turn out to our wishes and hopes. An undertaking which **verunglückt**, has, besides the **mißglücken**, other bad consequences. Our labour has been in vain.

Mißrechnen, *v. intr.* to reckon wrong, to misreckon.

Mißrechnung, *f.* erroneous computation, misreckoning, error in reckoning; *fig.* mistake, error.

Mißſchäffen, *ir. v. tr.* to create wrong; to deform, to disfigure.

Mißſchall, *m.* [-es] unharmonious, disagreeable sound, cacophony.

Mißſchällen, *ir. v. intr.* V. **Mißlauten.**

Mißſchätzen, *v. tr.* to estimate erroneously, to misestimate.

Mißſchießen, *ir. v. tr.* V. **Fehlſchießen.**

Mißſchlag, *m.* V. **Fehlſchlag.**

Mißſchwören, *ir. v. intr.* to forswear one's self.

Mißſchwur, *m.* [-es, *pl.* **Mißſchwüre**] perjury, false oath.

Mißſtand, *m.* [-es, *pl.* **Mißſtände**] 1) critical, difficult state or condition. 2) unsuitableness, impropriety, indecency, indecorum; nuisance.

Mißſtändig, *adj.* and *adv.* perplexing, inconvenient, incommodious; *it.* unbecoming, unseemly, indecent.

Mißſtellen, *v. tr.* [little used] to place or put ill or in a wrong place; *fig.* to disfigure; *it.* to place in a false light.

Mißſtimmen, I. *v. tr.* to tune ill, to put out of tune. *Fig.* to put any one out of humour, in an ill humour. **Er iſt mißgeſtimmt**, he is in an ill humour, out of humour. II. *v. intr.* [used with ſeyn] to be out of tune.

Mißſtimmig, *adj.* and *adv.* discordant, dissonant, out of tune, unharmonious.

Mißſtimmung, *f.* dissonance, discord; *it.* dissension, disagreement, *Fig.* ill humour.

Mißthun, *ir. v. intr.* to do ill, to act wrong.

Mißton, *m.* [-es, *pl.* **Mißtöne**] false sound; *it.* V **Mißklang.**

Mißtönen, *v. intr.* to sound wrong; *it.* V. **—ſtimmen** II.

Mißtrauen, *v. intr.* **Einem —**, to distrust, to mistrust, to suspect any one.

Mißtrauen, *n.* [-s] want of confidence, distrust, suspicion; *it.* diffidence. **— in Einen ſetzen**, to be upon one's guard against, to be suspicious of any one, to distrust any one. Syn. V. **Argwohn.**

Mißtrauiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* distrustful, suspicious. **— in ſich ſelbſt ſeyn**, to be diffident of one's self.

Mißtreten, *ir. v. intr.* to make a false step, to stumble.

Mißtritt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] false step. *Fig.* fault, error. V. **Fehltritt.**

Mißurtheil, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] a false, wrong or erroneous judgment or sentence, misjudgment.

Mißurtheilen, *v. intr.* to judge erroneously or wrong, to misjudge.

Mißverbinden, *ir. v. tr.* to join unfitly or improperly, to misjoin. **Sich —**, V. **Mißheirathen.**

Mißverbindung, *f.* connexion or marriage below the dignity and rank of a person.

Mißvergnügen, *n.* [-s] dissatisfaction, discontent, displeasure, disgust. **Einem — machen**, to dissatisfy, to discontent, to displease, to disoblige any one. Syn. **Mißvergnügen, Mißfallen, Unluſt, Verdruß.** **Mißfallen** is merely the expression of the feelings that something is not good. He who silently passes by a picture in a gallery, often conveys his **Mißfallen** as plainly as he who openly blames it. **Mißvergnügen** is the effect of **Mißfallen.** **Unluſt** is distinguished from **Mißvergnügen** by its physical intensity. **Verdruß** is a higher degree of **Unluſt** at those evils which actions bring upon us.

Mißvergnügt, *adj.* and *adv.* dissatisfied, discontented, displeased. **Einen — machen**, V. **Mißvergnügen**; **die —en [mit der Regierung]**, the malcontents.

Mißverhalten, *n.* [-s] misconduct, wrong conduct, ill behaviour.

Mißverhältniß, *n.* [-ſſes, *pl.* -ſſe] disproportion, incongruity, unsuitableness. **In — ſetzen**, to disproportion; *it.* a disagreeable, sad relation or connexion.

Mißverhältnißmäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* disproportionate.

Mißverſtand, *m* [-es] wrong acceptation of a word, misapprehension, misunderstanding, mistake. Syn. **Mißverſtand, Mißverſtändniß.** The latter is an effect of the former.

Mißverſtändlich, *adj.* and *adv.* subject or liable to be misapprehended or misunderstood.

Mißverſtändniß, *n.* [-ſſes, *pl.* -ſſe] misapprehension, misunderstanding; *it.* slight difference or disagreement, misunderstanding.

Mißverſtehen, *ir. v. tr.* to understand wrong, to misapprehend, to misunderstand, to mistake.

Mißwachs, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) false or wrong manner of growing. **Der — eines Gliedes**, deformity of a limb. 2) failure of the produce of the fields, failure of crops. **Wir hatten dieſes Jahr völligen —**, the crops have entirely failed this year. 3) V. **Unkraut.**

Mißwachſen, *ir. v. intr.* to grow in a wrong or false manner.

Mißwahl, *f.* [*pl.* -en] a bad, wrong, disadvantageous choice.

Mißwählen, *v. intr.* to choose ill or wrong.

Mißweiſen, *ir. v. tr.* to shew ill, wrong or erroneously; *it.* to misdirect.

Mißweiſung, *f.* [**der Kompaßnadel**] declination, variation from the true meridian.

Mißwerfen, *ir. v. intr.* 1) to throw or fling wrong; *it.* to miss the mark in throwing. 2) to bring forth young before the time, to miscarry.

Mißwirken, *v. intr.* to produce a wrong or bad effect, to operate ill.

Mißwirkung, *f.* a bad, false or wrong effect.

Mißwort, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] an improper, ill-chosen word.

Mißwuchs, *m.* V. **Mißwachs** 2) and 3).

Mißwurf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* **Mißwürfe**] an unsuccessful throw.

Mißzeichnen, *v. tr.* to draw badly.

Mißzug, *m.* [-es, *pl.* **Mißzüge**] a wrong pull. 2) a disagreeable feature. 3) a wrong move.

Miſt, *m.* [-es] [either allied to 3. **Maſt**, or to the A. Sax. *migan*, Icel. and Sw. *miga* = harnen, L. *mejere*, Gr. ὀμίχειν] 1) dung, manure. *it.* dirt. **Etwas auf den — werfen**, to throw any thing on the dung-hill; **einen Acker mit — düngen**, to dung a field, to manure a field with dung; *fig.* [in low lang.] **das iſt nicht auf deinem —e gewachſen**, that is not of your own growth or invention; **Geld wie — haben** [low], to have plenty of money. 2) fog, mist. Syn.

Mist, Dünger. Both contribute to the fertility of the soil. **Mist**, however, consists of the excrements of animal bodies, whence it derives it fertilizing property. There are **Dünger** derived from the vegetable and mineral kingdoms, as rotten leaves &c.

Mist-bad, *n.* a horse-dung-bath. —**bahre**, *f.* dung-barrow. —**bauer**, *m.* one who drives a dung-cart, one who carts dung, dung-carter. —**beet**, *n.* hot-bed [made of manure]. ‖—**bier**, *n.* beer given to one's neighbours for conveying a load of dung into the fields. —**blätterschwamm**, *m.* the egg agaric. —**bret**, *n.* side-board of a dung-cart or dung-waggon. —**fink**, *m.* V. Bergfink. *Fig.* [low] a dirty, filthy fellow. —**fliege**, *f.* dung-fly. —**fuhre**, *f.* 1) act of conveying dung, in a cart or waggon, into the field. 2) load of dung. —**gabel**, *f.* dung-fork. —**gauche**, *f.* the drainings of a dung-hill. —**grube**, *f.* dung-hole, dung-pit. —**haken**, *m.* dung-hook. —**hammel**, *m.* V. —**fink**. *Fig.* —**haufen**, *m.* dung-hill. —**hof**, *m.* dung-yard. —**käfer**, *m.* muck-worm; *it.* dung-fly. —**karre**, *f.*, —**karren**, *m.* dung-cart; *it.* V. —**bahre**. —**kasten**, *m.* dung-hole. —**korb**, *m.* dung-basket. —**kraut**, *n.* V. —**melde**. —**lache**, *f.* V. —**pfütze**. —**lake**, *f.* V. —**gauche**. —**melde**, *f.* 1) the stinking goosefoot. 2) the red goosefoot or sow-bane. 3) the dog's mercury. —**pflanze**, *f.* dunghill plant. —**pfuhl**, *m.*, —**pfütze**, *f.* puddle of the drainings from dung. —**pilz**, —**schwamm**, *m.* V. —**blätterschwamm**. —**statt**, —**stätte**, *f.* any place where manure is collected, a dung-hill, dung-hole, dung-pit; *it.* dung-yard. —**trage**, *f.* V. —**bahre**. —**vogel**, *m.* a species of butterfly. —**wagen**, *m.* dung-waggon. —**wasser**, *n.* V. —**gauche**.

Mistel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [perhaps allied to 3. **Mast**, **Masse**, on account of the glutinous juice of the berry] [in botany] mistletoe.

Mistel-beere, *f.* berry of the mistletoe. —**drossel**, *f.*, —**fink**, —**ziemer**, *m.* mistle-bird, mistle-thrush.

Misten, I. *v. intr.* to void excrement, to dung; [applied to birds of prey] to mute. II. *v. tr.* 1) to clear of dung. **Den Stall —**, to cast the dung out of the stable. 2) to manure, to dung [a field].

Mister, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who casts the dung out of the stable, or one who manures.

Mistérien, Misticismus, &c. V. **Mysterien, Mysticismus &c.**

Mistig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [rather provincial] misty. **Es ist —es Wetter**, it is misty weather. 2) soiled with dung.

Mistler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. **Misteldrossel**.

Mit, [Gr. *μετά*, allied to **Mitte, mischen, Masse &c.**] I. *prepos.* [denoting company, society, union, community, cause, instrument or means, or in general only a certain relation] with. **Er reiste — mir von &c.**, he travelled with me from &c.; **kommen Sie —uns**, come along with us; **vereinigen Sie Ihre Bitten — den meinigen**, join your prayers with mine; **nehmen Sie Ihre Bücher —**, or **— sich**, take your books [along] with you; **alle —einander**, all together; **er — sammt seiner Frau**, he and his wife; **sich — Einem schlagen**, to fight a duel with any one; **Aehnlichkeit — Einem haben**, to bear a resemblance to, to resemble any one; **ich habe gleiches Recht — ihm**, I have the same right as he; **— einem Messer schneiden**, to cut with a knife; **— der Elle messen**, to measure by the ell; **— dem Finger zeigen**, to show with the finger, to point out; **— eigenen Augen sehen**, to see with one's own eyes; **Etwas — Gewalt erlangen**, to obtain any thing by force; **— baarem Gelde bezahlen**, to pay ready money; **— Gottes Hülfe**, with God's assistance, God helping; **Einem — Rath und That beistehen**, to help any one with one's advice and purse; **— Farben mahlen**, to paint in colours; **ein Topf — Honig**, a pot of honey; **ein Schiff — Soldaten**, a ship full of soldiers; **— Flüssen behaftet**, afflicted with rheumatism; **Alexander, — dem Beinamen der Große**, Alexander, surnamed the Great; **— Jemand sprechen**, to speak or converse with any one; **— Einem streiten**, to dispute with any one; **ich habe viel Mühe — ihm**, he gives or causes me much trouble; **— einem Sohne niederkommen**, to be delivered of a boy or male child; **was willst du — diesem Buche?** what do you mean to do with this book? **was wollen Sie — diesen Worten sagen?** what do you mean by these words? **— dem Essen auf Einen warten**, to wait dinner or supper for any one; **es ist aus — ihm**, he is lost, undone; *it.* he is a dead man; **weg — ihm!** away with him! **— Deinem Schreien! geh mir — Deinem Schreien!** pox on your crying or bawling! **— einem Worte**, in a word; **— Vorsatz**, on purpose, designedly; **— aller Macht**, by all means; **— Eile**, in haste, in a hurry; **— Eins, — Einem Mahle**, at once, on a sudden; **— der Zeit**, in time; **ich kam — dem Schlage 12 an**, I arrived just as the clock was striking twelve; **— diesen Worten ging er fort**, with these words he went away; **— Geduld ertragen**, to bear patiently; **— nichten**, by no means. II. *adv.* also. **Kommen Sie —!** come along, come with me, with us; **ich war — dabei**, I was also there, of the party; **das gehört — dazu**, that belongs to it also; **—unter**, among other things; now and then, sometimes, at times, occasionally; **er ist —unter grob**, he is rude at times. Syn. **Mit, Durch, Sammt.** **Mit** implies a closer and more immediate connexion; **durch**, a more remote one. A culprit is executed with (**mit**) the sword, by (**durch**) the executioner. **Mit** indicates the agreement of several things by their coexisting together, or, by being conceived as together; **sammt**, by their resemblance.

Mit-älteste, *m.* fellow senior. —**anfassen**, *v. tr.* to join in taking or laying hold of, in seizing. —**angeklagte**, *m.* V. —**beklagte**. —**anzeige**, *f.* [in medicine] coindication. —**arbeiten**, *v. intr.* to work jointly with another or with others; *it.* to cooperate. —**arbeiter**, *m.* fellow-labourer, assistant, helper. Syn. **Mitarbeiter, Gehülfe.** **Mitarbeiter** implies any assistant; **Gehülfe** such a **Mitarbeiter** without whom a thing cannot so well be accomplished, for we **helfen** only him whose powers alone are insufficient to accomplish a thing. The several teachers at a school are called **Mitarbeiter**, but he who has not strength enough to perform his duty takes a **Gehülfe**. —**aufseher**, *m.* fellow inspector. —**beamte**, *m.* fellow in office, colleague. —**beauftragte**, *m.* joint commissioner. —**bedacht**, *adj.* having a legacy left to one in common with one or more persons. —**bedienen**, *v. tr.* to serve with another, to serve with several persons conjointly. —**bediente**, *m.* 1) a person served, waited upon &c., conjointly with others. 2) fellow-servant. —**begehren**, I. *v. intr.* to want or to desire to go along with any one. II. *v. tr.* to want or desire any thing in common with others, to join in wanting &c. any thing. —**beklagte**, *m.* fellow defendant, co-defendant. —**bekommen**, *ir. v. tr.* to get or receive. **Er bekam viel Geld —**, they gave him much money, they provided him abundantly with money; **sie hat eine schöne Aussteuer —bekommen**, she has got a handsome portion or dowry. —**belehenschaft**, *f.* common or joint infeoffment, simultaneous investiture. —**belehnen**, *v. tr.* to invest any one with a fee or fief in common with another or with others. —**belehnte**, *m.* fellow feoffee, co-feoffee. —**belehnung**, *f.* coinvestiture. —**bericht**, *m.* a report joined to another, joint report. —**beschenkte**, *m.* co-donee. —**besitz**, *m.* joint possession. —**besitzen**, *ir. v. tr.* to possess jointly. —**besitzer**, *m.* joint possessor. —**beten**, *v. intr.* to join in prayer. —**bevollmächtigte**, *m.* one associated with another in a commission, trust or power of attorney. —**bewerben**, *ir. v. r.* **sich**, to enter into competition for any thing. —**bewerber**, *m.* competitor. **Als —bewerber um eine Stelle auftreten**, to enter into competition for a place or office. —**bewerbung**, *f.* competition. —**bezahlen**, *v. tr.* to pay also, to pay jointly, to pay one's quota. —**bieten**, *ir. v. intr.* to bid at the same time. —**bitte**, *f.* joint request or prayer. —**bringen**, *ir. v. tr.* to bring with one. **Er brachte ein Buch —**, he brought a book along with him; **das —gebrachte [einer Ehefrau]**, portion, dowry. —**bruder**, *m.* brother; *it.* comrade, colleague. —**brüderschaft**, *f.* brotherhood, confraternity. —**buhlen**, *v. intr.* to rival. —**buhler**, *m.*, —**buhlerinn**, *f.* V. Nebenbuhler &c. —**bürge**, *m.* joint bail, joint security. —**bürgen**, *v. intr.* to be or become joint bail or joint security. —**bürger**, *m.* fellow-citizen, fellow-townsman. —**bürgerschaft**, *f.* 1) quality of being a fellow-citizen. 2) all the fellow-citizens. —**bürgschaft**, *f.* state of being or becoming joint-bail or joint-security. —**christ**, *m.* fellow christian. —**daseyn**, *ir. v. intr.* to coexist. **Das —daseyn**, coexistence. —**dienen**, *v. intr.* to serve in common with another or with others, to serve together, to be fellow servants. —**diener**, *m.*, —**dienerinn**, *f.* fellow servant. —**dürfen**, *ir. v. intr.* to have the permission to go along with any one. **Er darf —**, he may come or go with us, him &c. —**eigenthum**, *n.* joint property. —**eigenthümer**, *m.* joint proprietor. —**einander**, *adv.* together. —**einfallen**, *ir. v. intr.* [in optics and physics] to coincide. —**empfinden**, *ir. v. intr.* to feel in common with others, or simultaneously, to sympathize. **Das —empfinden**, sympathy. —**erbe**, *m.* coheir, joint heir. —**erben**, *v. intr.* to inherit with another or with others, to be coheir or coheiress. —**erbinn**, *f.* coheiress, joint heiress. —**erbschaft**, *f.* joint inheritance, coparcenary; *it.* the right of the coheirs to a succession. —**essen**, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* to eat, to dine or to sup with. [in familiar language] **Wollen Sie —essen?** will you dine or sup with us? II. *v. tr.* to eat with or among other things. —**esser**, *m.* 1) an associate in eating, fellow-boarder, mess-mate. 2) a sort of worm which causes children to waste away, comedones. —**ewig**, *adj.* and *adv.* coeternal. —**ewigkeit**, *f.* coeternity. —**fahren**, *ir. v. intr.* I. [used with **seyn**] to go in a carriage or boat with another person. [in fam. lang.] **Fahren Sie —!** come along [with us &c.]. II. [used with **haben**] to behave to, to treat, to use. **Einem übel — fahren**, to treat or use any ill, to abuse any one. —**fahrt**, *f.* the act of going in a carriage or boat with another person. —**fasten**, I. *v. intr.* to fast also, to fast with others. II. *pl.* V. **Mittfasten**. —**fechter**, *m.* 1) fellow combatant. 2) second. —**feiern**, *v. tr.* to celebrate jointly. —**folgen**, *v. intr.* to follow with others. —**freude**, *f.* participation

in the joy of another. —freuen, *v.r.* ſich —, to share another's joy, to partake of another's joy. —führen, *v. tr.* to carry along with. —gabe, *f.* a present given along with; [especially] portion, dower, dowry. Das iſt eine —gabe für's Leben, this gift is destined to, or will, last for your life. —gaſt, *m.* fellow-guest. —geben, *ir. v. tr.* to give to a person to take with him. Einem einen Brief —geben, to charge any one with a letter; Einem einen Wegweiſer —geben, to give any one a guide; [chiefly] to give a portion to a daughter. —gefährte, *m.* companion. —gefangene, *m.* fellow-prisoner. —gefühl, *n.* sympathy. —gehen, *ir. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to go along with, to accompany. *Fig.* [in familiar language] —gehen heißen, to take along with; das geht noch — [= iſt zu ertragen], that may be excused; *it.* that will do yet or still. —gehülfe, *m.* 1) assistant, companion; *it.* fellow-journeyman. 2) accomplice. —genießen, *ir. v. tr.* to enjoy in common with others, jointly. —genoß, *m.*, —genoſſinn, *f.* partner, associate, companion, consort. —genoſſenſchaft, *f.* copartnership, participation. —genuß, *m.* joint enjoyment. —geſchöpf, *n.* fellow-creature. —geſell, *m.* 1) [obsolete] associate, companion, fellow. 2) fellow journeyman. ‖—geſpann, *m.* V. —gehülfe, —geſell. —gevatter, *m.* godfather. —gevatterinn, *f.* godmother. —gift, *f.* dowry, portion. —gläubige, *m.* companion or brother in faith. —gläubiger, *m.* fellow creditor. —glied, *n.* member of a society. Das —glied eines Collegiums, member of a board or council; *it.* [in England] fellow of a college or [incorporated learned &c.] society. —grundherr, —gutsherr, *m.* joint lord of a manor. —haben, *ir. v. tr.* to have taken along with one. Der Wind hat ſeinen Hut —, the wind has blown his hat away. —halten, *ir. v. tr.* to hold jointly with others. *Fig.* Eines Parthei —halten, to side with any one; ein Feſt —halten, to celebrate a festival jointly or in common with others; eine Stunde — halten, to take a lesson in common with another or with others, to have a lesson together; eine Zeitung —halten, to be a subscriber to a newspaper jointly with others; ich halte —, I make one of the party. —handeln, *v. intr.* to act jointly or in common with any one. —helfen, *ir. v. intr.* to help, to assist, to cooperate. —helfer, *m.*, —helferinn, *f.* aider, helper, assistant, helpmate. —herausgeber, *m.* joint editor. —herr, *m.* [eines Handelshauſes] copartner. Der — herr eines Gutes, joint lord of a manor. —herrſchaft, *f.* 1) co-regency. 2) joint lord or lady of a manor. —herrſcher, *m.*, —herrſcherinn, *f.* co-regent. —hin, *conj.* [folglich] consequently, therefore. —hülfe, *f.* joint help, concurrent aid, assistance, cooperation. —huth, *f.* V. Koppelhuth. —inhaber, *m.* joint proprietor, coproprietor. —intereſſent, *m.* one interested in common with others. —jagd, *f.* V. Koppeljagd. —kämpfen, *v. intr.* to combat or fight jointly. —kämpfer, *m.* 1) fellow combatant. 2) *Fig.* competitor, rival. —klagen, *v. intr.* 1) to complain or lament jointly or in common with others. 2) to bring an action against, to accuse any one in common with others. —kläger, *m.*, —klägerinn, *f.* 1) a person that complains with others. 2) a joint plaintiff. —klang, *m.* consonance, harmony. —knecht, *m.* fellow-servant. —kneter, *m.* kneader's mate. —kommen, *ir. v. intr.* [used with ſeyn] to come along with another. [in familiar language] Kommen Sie —! come along with me, with us. come along! es kamen zwei Briefe an Sie —, there arrived two letters for you at the same time. —können, *ir. v. intr.* [in familiar lang.] to be able or to be allowed to go or come along with others. Sie können —, you may go along with him or them, you may come along with me or us. —kriegen, I. *v. tr.* [in popular language] V. —bekommen. II. *v. intr.* to carry on war in common with others, to join in a war. —krieger, *m.* fellow warrior, brother in arms. —lachen, *v. intr.* to laugh with others, to join in the laugh. —laſſen, *ir. v. tr.* to permit to go or to come with. —laufen, *ir. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to run along with. *Fig.* [in popular language] Er läuft ſchon lange —, he has long done as many others do. —läufer, *m.* one who runs along with; [among hunters] a young stag. —laut, *m.* [in grammar] consonant. —lauten, *v. intr.* to sound at the same time or in common with. —lauter, *m.* V. —laut. —legatar, *m.* V. —bedacht. —lehrer, *m.*, —lehrerinn, *f.* teacher at the same school &c., fellow teacher, colleague. —leid, —leiden, *n.* compassion, pity. —leid or —leiden mit Jemand haben, to have pity or compassion upon any one; von —leid gerührt, touched or moved with pity; —leid erregen, to excite pity or compassion, to move to pity; ſich zum —leid bewegen laſſen, to be moved to pity; mit den Schwächen ſeines Nächſten —leid haben, to bear with the weaknesses of others, to be indulgent to their infirmities or failings. Syn. Mitleiden, Beileid. Participation in others' misfortune is Mitleiden, participation in the signs of grief by corresponding signs is Beileid, as in the grief caused by death. Mitleiden often leads to commiseration when it is excited by the destitute; Beileid is a mark of esteem and friendship. We show or express our Beileid, but we feel Mitleiden. —leiden, *ir. v. intr.* to suffer in common with others, to be a fellow sufferer, to partake of any one's sufferings; to sympathise. Die —leidenden Nerven, the sympathetic nerves. —leidenheit, *f.* 1) [in medicine] sympathy. 2) [obsolete or in law] joint interest, similar fate. Die Klöſter zur —leidenheit ziehen, to make the convents contribute also. —leidenswürdig, —leidswürdig, *adj.* and *adv.* worthy of, deserving pity or compassion, pitiable. —leidenswürdiger Zuſtand, pitiable or piteous condition. —leider, *m.* one that pities another, one that feels compassion or sympathy. —leidig, *adj.* and *adv.* compassionate. Seyn Sie —leidig, have pity or compassion; —leidige Seelen anſprechen, to apply to charitable persons or souls. —leidigkeit, *f.* compassionate disposition. —leidlos, *adj.* and *adv.* destitute of pity, pitiless. —leidsvoll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of pity, compassionate. —leidswerth, —leidswürdig, V. —leidenswürdig. —leidung, *f.* V. —leidenheit 1). —leidungsnerve, *m.* sympathetic nerve. —lernen, I. *v. intr.* to learn at the same time with others. II. *v. tr.* to learn one thing together with another. —leſen, *ir. v. tr.* to read at the same time with others; *it.* eine Zeitſchrift — leſen, to be a subscriber to a journal jointly with others. —locken, *v. tr.* to entice or engage any one to go or to come along with. —machen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [in fam. lang.] to do as others do. Eine Reiſe — machen, to take a journey in company with any one, to travel in company with another; er macht Alles —, he is for any thing, he joins in whatever goes forward; he is a good companion; eine Mode —machen, to follow a fashion, to go along with a fashion; ein Spiel —machen, to take a hand at any game, to make one at a party; [rather low] ſie macht —, she does as many do, she does not set up for a vestal. Syn. Mitmachen, Nachahmen, Nachmachen, Nachthun. He who does what many others do, merely because they do it, macht mit, for instance, a fashion; but he who nachahmt or nachmacht does what individuals do. He who nachahmt any thing takes it as a pattern, because he thinks it the best and most perfect of its kind; he who merely nachmacht and mitmacht does so only because others do so, and without examining whether it is good or not. The child is wont unconsciously nachzumachen the looks of its nurse; the youth chooses a model which he nachahmt. A less wealthy man often nachthut a richer man in expense &c., which can only lead to his ruin. —magd, *f.* fellow maid-servant. —meiſter, *m.* master of the same trade. —menſch, *m.* fellow-being, fellow-creature. —miether, *m.*, —miethmann, *m.* co-lessee. —mögen, *ir. v. intr.* [in familiar lang.] to have a mind to go along with. —muskel, *m.* [in anatomy] congenerous muscle. —müſſen, *ir. v. intr.* [in familiar lang.] to be obliged to go along with. —nahme, *f.* act of taking along with. Er geht mit, er iſt aber wegen der —nahme ſeines Sohnes noch im Zweifel, he goes with me, us or them, but he does not know yet, whether he will take his son with him or not. —nehmen, *ir. v. tr.* to take along with one. Der Wind nahm ihm den Hut —, the wind has blown his hat away. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] *a*) to exhaust, to reduce, to weaken, to injure. Das Fieber hat ihn ſehr —genommen, the fever has greatly pulled him down, has brought him very low; ein Land ſtark —nehmen, to desolate, to ruin, to ravage a country, to lay it waste; das Spiel hat ihn etwas — genommen, gaming has run or brought him a little down. *b*) to treat harshly or roughly, to use ill. Dieſes Buch iſt ſtark — genommen worden, that book has been severely censured or cut up. *c*) Etwas — nehmen, to be satisfied or contented with, to put up with something. —pachter, *m.* V. —miether. —pfleger, *m.* joint guardian; *it.* co-almoner. —pflegerſchaft, *f.* joint guardianship. —rechnen, *v. tr.* to include in the reckoning. Das Haus — gerechnet, nicht —gerechnet, including the house, without including the house. —regent, *m.* co-regent. —regentſchaft, *f.* co-regency. —reiſen, *v. intr.* to travel in company with, to accompany a person in a journey. Ein — reiſender, a fellow-traveller, a co-traveller. —reiten, *ir. v. intr.* to ride [along] with. —rheder, *m.* copartner in a ship. —richter, *m.* fellow judge. —ſaufen, *ir. v. intr.* to drink with others [of beasts]; †[of men] to drink, tipple or carouse with others. —ſchicken, *v. tr.* to send along with or at the same time. —ſchläfer, *m.*, —ſchläferinn, *f.* 1) bed-fellow. 2) [unusual] V. Beiſchläfer, Beiſchläferinn. —ſchleichen, *ir. v. intr.* to sneak along with, to slip or slide in with others. —ſchleifen, *ir. v. tr.* to draw or drag along with. 2) to pull down, to demolish, to rase at the same time or in common with others. —ſchleifen, *ir.* I. *v. tr.* to grind with others or at the same time. II. *v. intr.* to slide or to glide in company with others. —ſchreien, *ir. v. intr.* to cry or bawl also, to cry with others. —ſchuld, *f.* participation in guilt. —ſchuldig, *adj.* and *adv.* participating in guilt, accessory to a crime. Der —ſchuldige, accomplice, accessory. —ſchuldner, *m.* fellow debtor, joint-debtor. —ſchüler, *m.*, —ſchülerinn, *f.* schoolfellow, condisciple. —ſchweſter, *f.* sister. —ſegeln, *v. intr.* to sail with others or at the same time. —ſenden, V. —ſchicken. —ſeyn,

ir. v. intr. 1) to co-exist. 2) [in fam. lang.] to be gone along or away with. —ſingen, *ir. v. intr.* to join in singing. —ſollen, *v. intr.* [in familiar lang.] to be obliged to go with. Er ſoll —, he is to go, he shall go with me, us &c. —ſpeiſen, V. —eſſen. —ſpielen, I. *v. tr.* and *intr.* to join in play, to play with. Wollen Sie eine Parthie Whiſt —ſpielen? will you take a hand at whist? II. *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] Einem —ſpielen, to behave ill to a person, to treat ill. Er hat mir übel —geſpielt, he has played me a scurvy trick, he has dealt ill by me. —ſpieler, *m.*, —ſpielerinn, *f.* a companion at play or at a game, a person that makes one at a game; [at whist] partner. Es fehlt uns ein —ſpieler, we want one to make up our game or party, we want a partner. —ſtand, *m.* co-estate. —ſtiften, *v. tr.* to found together, in common with another. —ſtifter, *m.*, —ſtifterinn, *f.* joint founder. —ſtreiten, *ir. v. intr.* to join in a dispute, to dispute also; to combat also, V. —kämpfen. — ſtreiter, *m.* one who joins in a dispute or quarrel; *it.* V. — kämpfer. —ſündigen, *v. intr.* to sin with any one, to sin in company or jointly. —tänzer, *m.*, —tänzerinn, *f.* one who dances with another, partner. —thäter, *m.* accessary, accomplice. —theil, *m* a part or share in common with others. —theilbar, *adj.* 1) that may be shared with others. 2) that may be communicated, communicable. — theilbarkeit, *f.* communicability. —theilen, *v. tr.* 1) to give to others a share of, to share with others. 2) [generally] to communicate, to impart. Neuigkeiten, Meinungen &c. —theilen, to communicate news, opinions &c.; den Armen Allmoſen —theilen, to give alms to, to bestow alms upon the poor; die Güter, welche uns Gott —getheilt hat, the goods which the Lord has granted us; er theilt gerne —, he is [very] charitable; ſich —theilen, to disclose one's heart, to communicate one's thoughts; ſie theilt ſich leicht —, ſie hat einen ſehr —theilenden Charakter, she is very communicative. *Fig.* Die Sonne theilt der ganzen Erde ihr Licht —, the sun imparts his light to all the world; die Bewegung eines Körpers theilt ſich einem andern —, the motion of one body is communicated to another; Einem eine Krankheit —theilen, to communicate a disease to any one; dieſe Krankheit theilt ſich leicht —, this disease is infectious or catching. —theiler, *m.*, —theilerinn, *f.* a person that communicates or imparts. — theilhaber, —theilnehmer, *m.* sharer, participator, partner, co-partner; *it.* co-legatary. —theilſam, *adj.* and *adv.* communicative. —theilſamkeit, *f.* communicativeness. —theilung, *f.* communication, —thun, *ir. v. tr.* V. —machen. —tragen, *ir. v. tr.* to assist in bearing or carrying, to bear or carry with others or at the same time. —trauer, *f.* mourning in common with others; *it.* condolement, condolence. — trauerbezeugung, *f.* condolence. — trauern, *v. intr.* to mourn in common with others or at the same time; *it.* to feel pain, to grieve with others, to condole with others. —trinken, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* to drink with. II. *v. tr.* to drink or swallow with other things. — trinker, *m.* one who drinks with any one. —unter, [the accent on the penultima] *adv.* V. Mit II. ‖—urſache, *f.* concurring cause, concomitant motive. —urtheilen, *v. intr.* to judge with others. —verbrecher, *m.*, — verbrecherinn, *f.* accomplice in a crime. —verbundene, *m.* he that has entered into a bond with another. —verkäufer, *m.* joint vender or seller. —verpflichtete, *m.* V. — verbundene. —verſchworene, *m.* associate in a conspiracy, fellow conspirator. —vormünder, *m.* joint-guardian. —vorſteher, *m.* joint manager, director or warden. —wache, *f.*, die —wache haben, to be upon guard, to be upon watch, to watch in company with another or others. —wählen, *v. tr.* to choose or elect in common with. —gewählt werden, to be elected with another, also. — wähler, *m.* fellow or joint elector. —wandern, *v. intr.* to wander or journey in company with another. —weide, *f.* 1) right of common pasture. 2) common pasture-ground. —weinen, *v. intr.* to weep with another. — welt, *f.* our age, our cotemporaries. —werben, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* to enter into competition, to rival; to sue in common or also. Es werben viele um dieſe Stelle —, there are many aspirants to that office. II. *v. tr.* to recruit [soldiers] in company with another. —werber, *m.*, — werberinn, *f.* competitor, rival. —werbung, *f.* competition. —weſen, *n.* co-existing being, fellow creature or being. —weſentlich, *adj.* and *adv.* consubstantial, co-essential. —wirken, *v. intr.* to co-operate, to concur. Zu einem guten Werke —wirken, to co-operate in or towards a good action. — wirker, *m.*, —wirkerinn, *f.* co-operator. —wirkung, *f.* co-operation, assistance. —wiſſen, *ir. v. intr.* um Etwas —wiſſen, to be privy to a thing. Er weiß darum —, he is privy to it, he is also informed of it. —wiſſen, *n.* joint knowledge, privity. Ohne mein —wiſſen, without my privity or knowledge, unknown to me. —wiſſenſchaft, *f.* V. —wiſſen. —wiſſer, *m.* one who is privy to a thing, one who is also informed of any thing. —wohner, *m.*, —wohnerinn, *f.* 1) fellow lodger. 2) V. [the more usual word] Beiſaß. —wollen, *ir. v. intr.* [in familiar language] to be willing, to have a mind to go along with. —zahlen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to pay with others, to pay one's share. —zählen, I. *v. tr.* to include, to comprise or comprehend in the account. II. *v. intr.* to assist in counting or telling. —zechen, *v. intr.* to drink, carouse or tipple with others. —zehenter, —zehentherr, *m.* fellow tither. —zehren, *v. intr.* to eat with others, to eat and drink with others. —zeit, *f.* 1) the present time. 2) V. —welt. —zeitig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) cotemporary. 2) synchronous. —zeitigkeit, *f.* synchronism —zeuge, *m.* fellow witness. —zeugen, *v. intr.* to bear witness too. —ziehen, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* to travel or march in company with another or others. II. *v. tr.* to draw, drag or pull along with. —zweck, *m.* secondary aim or end.

Mithridāt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in pharmacy] mithridate.

Míttag [and **Mittāg**], *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) mid-day, noon. Am hellen —e, at high noon, at noon-day, in broad day-light; gegen —, um den — herum, towards, about noon or twelve o'clock; zu — eſſen, to dine; morgen werden wir dort — machen, to-morrow we shall dine there; er war heute bei mir, bei meinem Vater über —, he dined with me, at my father's to-day; Einen auf den — zu ſich bitten, to invite any one to dinner; [in poetry] der — des Lebens, the noon-tide or meridian of life, of our days. 2) [one of the four cardinal points of the world] south. Dieſes Land liegt gegen —, that country lies towards the south; ſein Haus liegt gegen —, his house lies southerly; der Wind kommt von —, [in fam. lang.] aus —, the wind blows south.

Mittags-blume, *f.* fig marigold. — brod, *n.* a plain dinner. —eſſen, *n.* dinner. —fläche, *f.* meridian plane. —gang, *m.* [in mining] a lode having a southern direction. — gaſt, *m.* a person who dines with any one or at any one's house. Er iſt heute mein —gaſt, he dines with me to-day. —gebet, *n.* V. Tiſchgebet. —gegend, *f.* 1) southern region, south. 2) southern or meridional country. — geläut, *n.* ringing at noon, noon-bell. — geſellſchaft, *f.* company at dinner, dinner-party. —glocke, *f.* noon-bell. —glut, — hitze, *f.* noonday heat. —höhe, *f.* meridian altitude. —koſt, *f.* dinner. —kreis, *m.* meridian. —küſte, *f.* southern coast. —lager, *n* 1) dinner at an inn. 2) place where one stops for dinner. —land, *n.* country to the south, southern country. —länder, 1) *m.* inhabitant of a southern country. 2) *pl.* the southern regions, the southern countries. —länbiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* southern, meridional. — länge, *f.* meridional longitude. —licht, *n.* noonday light, broad day-light. —linie, *f.* meridian-line. —luft, *f.* 1) air at noon, noonday air. 2) southern breeze, breeze from the south. — mahl, *n.* dinner. —mahlzeit, *f.* V. —eſſen. —meſſe, *f.* mass at noon, noon-mass. — pol, *m.* meridional pole, south-pole. —predigt, *f.* sermon preached at noon. —punkt, *m.* southern or meridional point. —ruhe, *f.* noon-rest. —ruhe halten, to take a nap after dinner, to take one's siesta. —ſchicht, *f.* [in mining] the working hours from noon to six o'clock in the evening. —ſchlaf, *dim.* — ſchläfchen, *n.*, —ſchlummer, *m.* sleep at noon or after dinner. Er machte gerade ſein — ſchläfchen, he was just taking his nap after dinner. —ſchmauß, *m.* V. —mahl. — ſeite, *f.* south-side. Auf der —ſeite liegen, to lie towards the south, to lie southerly. — ſonne, *f.* sun shining at noon, noonday sun. —ſpeiſe, *f.* a dish or food taken at dinner. —ſtunde, *f.* hour at noon, from 12 to one o'clock; *it.* dinner-hour, dinner-time. —tafel, *f.* V. —mahlzeit. —thau, *m.* noonday dew. —tiſch, *m.* dinner. Ich habe den — tiſch bei ihm, I dine with him. —uhr, *f.* meridional sundial. —volk, *n.* southern people, people of the south or of a southern country. —wärts, *adv.* towards the south, southward. —wind, *m.* 1) a wind blowing at noon. 2) south-wind. —zeche, *f.* reckoning at an inn for dinner. —zeit, *f.* 1) noon-tide. 2) [for Mittagseſſenszeit] dinner-time. —zirkel, *m.* V. —kreis.

Míttagen, *v. intr. impers.* [rather unusual] Es mittaget, noon is drawing near or coming on.

Míttägig, *adj.* and *adv.* relating to noon, taking place at noon. Die —e Stunde, the noonday hour; die —e Mahlzeit, dinner.

Míttäglich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) situated to the south, southern, meridional. —es Land, southern country. 2) taking place at noon, V. Mittägig.

Míttags and **Mittāgs,** *adv.* at noon, at twelve o'clock. Er kam — an, he arrived at noon.

Mítte, *f.* [allied to Maſſe, Materie, Miſchen &c.] middle, midst. In der — des Winters, in the middle of winter; Einen in der — des Leibes faſſen, to take or seize any one about the waist, or about the middle of the body; in der — eines Haufens [Leute, Volks &c.], in the midst of a crowd; in der — zwiſchen Furcht und Hoffnung ſtehen, to be or to stand between hope and fear; [in blazonry] die — eines Schildes, the centre or nombril of an escutcheon. *Fig.* Die Freigebigkeit liegt in der — zwiſchen Geiz und Verſchwen-

dung, liberality is equally distant from the two extremes of prodigality and avarice; die — in Etwas halten, to observe a mean in any thing; einer aus unſerer —, one from the midst of us, from among us.

Mittel, [allied to Mit, Mitte, Miſchen &c.] *adj.* [der, die, das mittle] equally distant from the extremes, middle. Der mittle or —ſte Finger, the middle finger; der mittle or —ſte Bruder, the brother who is between two others; das mittlere Zeitalter, the middle age; die mittle or mittlere Luftgegend, the middle region of the air; von mittler or mittlerer Größe, of a middle size or stature; eine Frau von mittlem or mittlerem Alter, a middle-aged woman; das mittle Verhältniß [in mathematics], the mean proportion, the mean ratio; mittler Weile or Zeit, meanwhile, in the meantime.

Mittel-ader, *f.* [Medianader] the mediana or median vein. —alter, *n.* 1) [the middle of the ordinary age of man] middle age. 2) [in chronology] the middle ages. —antiqua, *f.* [in printing] English letter. —art, *f.* middling sort, intermediate, middle sort; *it.* hybrid or hybridous breed. —bahn, *f.* middle way or road. —band, *n.* a middle ribbon or tie; [in artillery] astragal girdle of a cannon. —bauchsgegend, *f.* mesogastric region. —baum, *m.* 1) a tree that stands in the middle. 2) a middling tree, tree of a middling size. —begriff, *m.* intermediate term or idea; [in logic] the mean or middle term of a syllogism, medium. —bein, *n.* middle bone; middle leg. —bier, *n.* beer of a middling quality. —blutader, *f.* V. —ader. —boden, *m.* 1) the middle floor. 2) an intermediate soil. —brachvogel, *m.* small plover. —brod, *n.* bread that is neither quite white nor quite brown. —bruch, *m.* [among locksmiths] ward. —bürger, *m.* a citizen of the middling class. —canon, *f.* [in printing] trismegist. —cicero, *f.* [in printing] middle pica. —deich, *m.* intermediate dike. —ding, *n.* a thing between two other things, neither the one nor the other; something indifferent. Er iſt ein —ding zwiſchen gut und böſe, he is neither thoroughly or really good nor thoroughly or really bad. —dinte, *f.* [in painting] V. —farbe. —ente, *f.* 1) any duck of a middling size. 2) pochard. 3) the pintail-duck, the sea-pheasant. —eule, *f.* V. Steineule. —falk, *m.* V. Gerfalk. —farbe, *f.* a middle or intermediate colour; [in painting] mezzotinto. —feld, *n.* the middle or nombril of an escutcheon; [in botany] discus. —fell, *n.* [in anatomy] mediastine [the double skin or membrane which stands in the middle of the breast and divides it into two parts]. —finger, *m.* middle-finger. —fläche, *f.* the middle plane or surface; [in botany] V. —feld. —fleiſch, *n.* [in anatomy] perinaeum. —form, *f.* a middling form or shape; [in grammar] participle. —fries, *m.* [in artillery] V. —band. —furche, *f.* furrow in the middle of a field. —fuß, *m.* foot that is in the middle of other feet, middle foot or leg; [in anatomy] metatarsus. —fußknochen, *m.* metatarsal bone. —fußſchlagader, *f.* metatarsal artery. —galopp, *m.* aubin, Canterbury gallop. —gang, *m.* 1) a middling pace or gait, broken amble [of a horse]. 2) the middle gallery or walk. —gattung, *f.* intermediate species or kind; [in grammar] neuter gender. —gebäude, *n.* centre building. —geige, *f.* [Violoncell] violoncello. —geſchirr, *n.* the ridge-band. —glied, *n.* a limb or member in the middle of others. Das —glied eines Fingers, the middle phalanx; [in logic] V. —begriff. —grad, *m.* [Comparativ] comparative. —größe, *f.* middling size. —grund, *m.* the middle of a picture. —gurt, *m.* surcingle; [in artillery] V. —band. —haar, *n.* the crown of a periwig. —hand, *f.* metacarpus. [at cards] In der —hand ſeyn, die —hand haben, to be second hand. —handknochen, *m.* metacarpal bone. —hecht, *m.* pike of middling size. —hengſt, *m.* a stallion of a middling size. —holz, *n.* 1) a wood of middle-sized trees. 2) middle-sized trees. 3) the wood or timber of a middle-sized tree. —horn, *n.* a hunting horn of a middle size. —jahr, *n.* 1) Die —jahre des Lebens, middle age. 2) a middling year. Nach —jahren berechnet, one year with another. —kreis, *m.* [in astronomy &c.] the equator, V. Gleicher. —kuh, *f.* a cow of a middling size. —land, *n.* 1) a country lying in the middle, inland country. 2) V. —boden. —ländiſch, *adj.* mediterranean. Das —ländiſche Meer, Mediterranean sea, the Mediterranean. —latein, *n.* low Latin. —laut, *m.* a middle sound; *it.* V —ton. —leinwand, *f.* a middling sort of linen [neither very fine nor quite coarse]. —lerche, *f.* a lark of a middling size. —linie, *f.* middle line; *it.* V. —kreis. *fig.* V. —ſtraße. —loch, *n.* middle-hole; [at billiards] middle pocket or hazard. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* destitute of, without means or fortune. —loſigkeit, *f.* quality of having no means, of being destitute of fortune, [utter] want of fortune. —mann, *m.* 1) middle man, a man of the middle class of society. 2) V. —s-mann. —maß, *n.* 1) middle rate, mean, medium. 2) mediocrity. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* middling, moderate, indifferent, ordinary. —mäßig groß, having a middling size; ein —mäßiges Vermögen, a moderate, slender fortune. —mäßigkeit, *f.* mediocrity. —maſt, *m.* main-mast. —mauer, *f.* partition-wall. —meer, *n.* the Mediterranean [sea], V. —ländiſches Meer. —mehl, *n.* a middling sort of flour. —ochs, *m.* ox of a middling size. —papier, *n.* mean paper. —paß, *m.* V. —gang. —pfeiler, *m.* central pillar; *it.* [zwiſchen zwei Fenſtern] a pier. —pferd, *n.* horse of a middling size. —preis, *m.* medium price, average price. —punkt, *m.* central point, centre. Der —punkt der Erde, the centre of the earth; im —punkte befindlich, central. *Fig.* Der —punkt des Heeres, the centre of the army; London iſt der —punkt der Geſchäfte, London is the chief place of business. —punktsbewegung, *f.*, —punktsfeuer, *n.*, —punktskraft, *f.* V. Centralbewegung &c. —rad, *n.* central wheel, second wheel in a watch. —raum, *m.* intermedium, interval, distance. —ſalz, *n.* [Neutralſalz] neutral salt. —ſammet, *m.* velvet of a middling quality. —ſatz, *m.* middle sentence or period; [in logic] V. —begriff. —ſäule, *f.* middle or central column. —ſchlag, *m.* middle kind, middle size, something middling. Ein Pferd vom —ſchlage, a horse of a middle or middling size; der —ſchlag der Preiſe, average price. —ſchlich, *m.* [in mining] slick of a middling quality. —ſchnepfe, *f.* a snipe of a middle size. —ſchritt, *m.* V. —gang. —ſchrot, *n.* small shot of a middling size, partridge-shot. —ſchwein, *n.* a hog of a middle size. —s-mann, *m.* V. —s-perſon. —ſpann, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] filling timber. —s-perſon, *f.* 1) agent, go-between. 2) mediator, interceder, intercessor. 3) umpire. —ſtand, *m.* 1) middle station, middle rank of society; *it.* the middle class[es]. 2) mediocrity, state of mediocrity. —ſtein, *m.* 1) a stone of a middle size. 2) [eines Gewölbes] key-stone; *it.* kennel-stone. —ſtelle, *f.* 1) middle place, centre. 2) middling place. —ſtimme, *f.* middle or mean part, tenor. Die hohe —ſtimme, the upper tenor; die tiefe —ſtimme, the counter tenor. —ſtock, *m.* middle story or floor [of a house]. —ſtraße, *f.* middle road or way. *Fig.* Die —ſtraße halten, to keep a medium; die —ſtraße beobachten or gehen, to observe the [golden] mean. —ſtück, *n.* 1) middle part or piece. 2) a piece of a middling quality. —ſtufe, *f.* 1) middle step or stair. 2) V. —grad. —tinte, *f.* V. —farbe. —ton, *m.* [in music] mediant. —treffen, *n.* centre of an army. —tuch, *n.* second cloth, cloth of a middling quality. —urſache, *f.* second or intervening cause or means or motive. —vieh, *n.* cattle of a middle size. —wall, *m.* [in fortification] curtain. —wand, *f.* partition wall; [in anatomy] V. —fell. —weg, *m.* V. —ſtraße. *Fig.* medium, mean, expedient. Da giebt es keinen —weg, there is no other way, there is no help for it; einen —weg vorſchlagen, to propose a medium or an expedient. —wegebreit, —wegerich, *m.* the hoary plantain or lamb's tongue. —werg, *n.* second tow. —wind, *m.* quarter wind [blowing from between the cardinal points]. —wort, *n.* a middle word; *it.* a word denoting something indifferent; [in grammar] participle. —zeit, *f.* [seldom used] V. —alter. —zeitwort, *n.* neuter verb, intransitive verb. —zeug, *n.* stuff of a middling quality.

Mittel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. Mittel *adj.*] 1) [something forming a whole when joined to other things or persons] *a*) [in physics] medium. Flüſſige —, fluid mediums; das Waſſer iſt ein dichteres —, als die Luft, water is a denser medium than air. ‖*b*) corporation, company. 2) middle, midst. Das — des Landes, the middle or heart of the country; es giebt ein — in allen Dingen, there is a mean in all things. *Fig.* Die Freigebigkeit hält das — zwiſchen &c., V. Mitte [*fig.*]; ſich in's — ſchlagen, legen, in's — treten, to interpose, to interfere, to intercede; ſich mit ſeinem Anſehen in's — ſchlagen, to interpose one's authority. 3) [any thing that interferes or intervenes, that is, by which any purpose is or can be effected] *a*) [Heil—, Arzeneien] remedy. Ein — wider das Fieber, a remedy for the fever; ihr hilft kein — mehr, she is past remedy. *b*) [in general] means. Ein — vorſchlagen, to propose a means, an expedient; — und Wege finden, to find means, to find an expedient; dies war das einzige —, this was the only means; die Freigebigkeit iſt ein ſicheres —, bei dem Volke or bei den Leuten beliebt zu werden, liberality is a sure means of becoming popular; hier giebt's kein —, there is no help for it. *c*) wealth, property, means, riches. Zu —n gelangen, to get, to acquire riches; bei —n ſeyn, to be well off, to be in good or easy circumstances; er hätte ein Haus gebaut, aber er hatte die — nicht, he would have built a house, but he wanted [the] means; Eure — ſind ſchmal, und Ihr lebt auf großem Fuße, your means are slender, and yet you live in such style. Syn. Mittel, Weg, Werkzeug. Whatever is, or seems to be good for the attainment of any end is a Mittel; we call it a Weg when it consists in an action or actions. To get into an office by marriage is often the right Mittel, since it avails more than merit; but it is never the right Weg. A Werkzeug is something artificially contrived for a particular use; Mittel whatever is used for any end. A good physician knows the best Mittel by which his art can cure diseases, and a clever surgeon is able to use with skill different surgical Werkzeuge.

Mittel=endzweck, *m.* intermediate end or aim. ||—fähig, V. Zunftfähig. —zweck, *m.* V. —endzweck.

Mittelbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [acting by means or by an intervening cause or instrument] mediate, indirect. Eine —e Urſache, a mediate cause; Gott bewirkt Alles — unter uns, God worketh all things amongst us mediately; [in the history of Germany] die —en Reichsſtände, the mediate states or members of the Empire.

Mittelbarkeit, *f.* quality of being mediate or indirect.

Mitteln, *v. tr.* only used in composition, V. Aus—, Be—, Ver—.

Mittelſt, [mittels] [rather stiff] *adv.* by means of. — des Briefes, den Sie geſchrieben haben, by means of the letter you have written; — der Hülfe Gottes, God helping.

Mittelſte, middlemost, V. 1. Mittel.

Mitten, *adv.* in the middle or midst of. — in Deutſchland, in the middle or heart of Germany; — im Teiche, in the middle of the pond; — im Gedränge, in the midst of the crowd; recht —, in the very middle; — entzwei brechen, to break in the middle; — im Sommer, in the middle of summer. *Fig.* — in meinen Betrachtungen, in the midst of my contemplations; ſich — in das Meer hineinerſtrecken, to go far into the sea; — unter den Geſchäften, in the midst of business; — inne, in the middle, in the very middle; midway.

Mitternacht, *f.* [instead of Mittelnacht] 1) midnight; twelve o'clock at night. Gegen —, towards midnight. 2) north. Gegen — liegen, ſegeln, to lie towards the north or northerly, to sail northerly; der Wind kömmt aus —, the wind blows from the north; gegen — liegend, lying towards the north, northern, septentrional.

Mitternacht=gang, *m.* 1) midnight walk or excursion. 2) [in mining] a lode having a northern direction. —gegend, *f.* northern region, north. —küſte, *f.* north or northern coast. —land, *n.* northern country. —pol, *m.* V. Nordpol. —s=glocke, *f.* midnight bell. —s=punkt, *m.* northern point. —s=ſchlaf, *m.* midnight sleep. —s=ſeite, *f.* northern side, north-side. —s=ſtille, *f.* midnight silence. —s=ſtunde, *f.* midnight hour, midnight. —s=uhr, *f.* a northern or septentrional dial. —s=volk, *n.* northern people. —wache, *f.* midnight watch. —wärts, *adv.* V. Nordwärts. —wind, *m.* northwind. —zeit, *f.* midnight.

Mitternächtig, *adj.* and *adv.* done at midnight. Der —e Schlaf, the midnight sleep.

Mitternächtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) V. Mitternächtig. 2) lying towards the north, northern.

Mittfaſten, *pl.* midlent.

Mittle, [der, die, das] V. 1. Mittel.

Mittler, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —inn, *f.* 1) mediator, intercessor. 2) V. Halbgeſell.

Mittler=amt, *n.* the office of a mediator, mediatorship. —tod, *m.* expiatory death [of Jesus Christ]. —weile, —zeit, *adv.* meanwhile, in the meantime.

Mittſchiffs, *adv.* in the middle of the ship or vessel, amid-ships.

Mittwoche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [or Mittwoch, *m.*, -es, *pl.* -e] wednesday.

Mittwöchentlich, *adj.* and *adv.* occurring or done every wednesday.

Mittwochs, *adv.* every wednesday.

*Mixtūr, *f.* [*pl.* -en] mixture of medical remedies, draught.

*Mnemōnik, *f.* mnemonics, the art of memory, mnemonic art.

*Mnemōniker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] master of mnemonics, teacher of the mnemonic art.

*Mnemōniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* mnemonic, assisting the memory.

*Möbel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -n] piece of furniture. Die —n, furniture. Syn. V. Hausgeräth.

*Mobīl, *adj.* and *adv.* capable of being moved, movable. — machen, to put in motion; *it.* to furnish with arms and warlike apparatus, to equip.

*Mobiliār, 1) [chiefly used in composition, as Mobiliar-Vermögen &c.] *adj.* movable. 2) *subst. n.* movables; furniture.

Mobiliar=ſteuer, *f.* tax on movables. —vermögen, *n.* movables.

*Mobīlien, *pl.* movables, furniture.

*Möblīren, *v. tr.* to provide with furniture, to furnish.

*Möblīrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] upholsterer.

Mōde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Fr. *mode*, from the L. *modus* = Art und Weiſe] fashion, prevailing mode or practice. Sich nach der — kleiden, to dress fashionably; nach der — gehen, ſeyn, to dress, to behave according to the prevailing fashion, to be fashionable; ein Mann nach der —, a fashionable man; dies iſt nicht mehr in der —, that is out of fashion; ein Kleid nach der —, a fashionable dress; nach der alten —, old fashioned; in der — ſeyn, —ſeyn, to be in fashion, to be in vogue; ein Spiel, das in der — iſt, das — iſt, a fashionable game; Etwas in die — bringen, to bring in fashion, to bring up the fashion or mode of, to introduce any thing.

Mode=ausdruck, *m.* fashionable expression or term. —dame, *f.* lady of fashion, fashionable lady, fine lady. —dichter, *m.* fashionable poet. —farbe, *f.* fashionable colour. —frau, *f.* V. —dame. —geiſt, *m.* desire, mind of following the fashion in every thing. —handel, *m.* millinery. —händler, *m.* man-milliner. —händlerinn, *f.* milliner. —herr, *m.*, *dim.* —herrchen, ||—herrlein, *n.* a fashionable gentleman, fashion-monger, fine gentleman. —hut, *m.* fashionable hat. —kleid, *n.* fashionable dress or coat or gown. —kram, *m.* V. —handel. —krankheit, *f.* fashionable distemper or disease, [in jest] a very prevalent disease [as, for instance, the influenza]. —laffe, *m.* V. —narr. —laſter, *n.* fashionable vice. —narr, *m.* fashion-monger, fop, modish fool. —narrheit, *f.* V. —thorheit. —prediger, *m.* a preacher that is in fashion or in vogue. —ſchneider, *m.* fashionable tailor. —ſchönheit, *f.* fashionable beauty. —ſchrift, *f.* fashionable book or writing. —ſchriftſteller, *m.* fashionable writer. —ſchuh, *m.* fashionable shoe. —ſprache, *f.* fashionable language. —ſtiefel, *pl.* fashionable boots. —ſucht, *f.* an inordinate desire of following the fashion, modishness. —ſüchtig, *adj.* having an inordinate desire of following the fashion, fashion-mongering. —tand, *m.* fashionable toys, gewgaw or knack. —thor, *m.* V. —narr. —thorheit, *f.* fondness for new fashions; *it.* a fashionable folly. —tracht, *f.* fashionable dress or costume. —waare, *f.* fashionable commodity or wares; haberdashery. —waarenhändler, *m.*, —inn, *f.* a dealer in fashionable commodities, in modern stuffs [silks, shawls &c.]. —waarenhandlung, *f.* a trade in or a shop of such wares. —weib, *n.* V. —dame. —welt, *f.* fashionable world, the fashion. —zeitſchrift, —zeitung, *f.* journal of fashions. —zeug, *m.* fashionable stuff.

Mōdel, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [from the L. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, allied to Maß &c.] 1) [in architecture, a certain measure for regulating the proportion of columns] module. 2) mould. In einen — gießen, to cast [in a mould or matrix]; in einem — gemacht, cast. 3) figure. — in ein Tuch nähen, to adorn a piece of linen with figures of needlework; *it.* V. Modell.

Model=brett, *n.* V. Formbrett. —buch, *n.* V. Muſterbuch. —holz, *n.* 1) wood for making moulds or forms. 2) wooden mould or form. —kunſt, *f.* art of modelling. —macher, *m.* maker of moulds or models. —ſammlung, *f.* collection of moulds or models. —ſchneider, *m.* mould-cutter, V. —macher. —tuch, *n.* sampler.

Mōdeler, Mōdler, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] moulder, modeller.

Modèll, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [= Model] model. Das — zu einem Schiffe &c., the model of a ship &c.; [among painters and sculptors] das — ſtellen, to set the model. Syn. V. Muſter.

*Modellīren, *v. tr.* V. Modeln 1).

Mōdeln, *v. tr.* 1) to mould, to model. 2) to furnish with figures and ornaments. Einen Zeug —, to figure a stuff; gemodelter Taffet, figured taffeta; ein gemodelter Buchſtabe, a moulded letter. *Fig.* Sich nach Einem —, to fashion one's self by another; ich werde ſie nach meiner Weiſe —, I will mould her to my ways, to my ideas.

Mōdena, *n.* [-s] [principality and town in Italy] Modena.

Mōder, *m.* [-s] [in general, any thing rotting; Sw. *modd*, *modder*, Dan. *mudder*, allied to the L. *mador* = Näſſe and to Mutter in Eſſigmutter]. 1) mud. 2) mould, rottenness, putrefaction. Zu — werden, in — zerfallen, to turn to dust, to moulder, to putrefy, to rot. Syn. Moder, Koth, Moraſt, Sumpf. Moder is soft liquid earth, considered only with reference to its physical properties. Koth implies its mixture with other disgusting parts, as contributing to pollute. V. Gaſſenkoth. Sumpf is the standing water at the bottom of a soft soil; Moraſt, a deep Koth on the surface of the earth &c.

Moder=duft, *m.* musty, mouldy, fetid smell. —ente, *f.* 1) the velvet duck, the black duck. 2) scaup duck. —erde, *f.* putrified, rotten earth. —erz, *n.* marshy iron-ore. —fiſch, *m.* a fish living in muddy water. —grund, *m.* 1) muddy bottom. 2) muddy soil, mud. —hamen, *m.* a hoop-net for cleansing a ditch, a pond &c. —karpfen, *m.* smelt, sparling. —prahm, —prahmen, *m.* a pram or prame used for carrying the mud away. —waſſer, *n.* muddy water.

Mōdericht, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling mud or mould, muddy, mouldy, musty. — ſchmecken, riechen, to have a musty, putrid taste or smell; to taste, to smell musty, rotten, putrid.

Mōderig, *adj.* and *adv.* muddy; *it.* mouldy.

Mōdern, *v. intr.* to moulder, to rot, to putrefy. Er modert ſchon längſt, he has been dead this long while. Syn. Modern, Faulen. Dry bodies only modern, and are resolved into dust, which then becomes Moder when mixed with fluids. Bodies which contain moisture are changed by internal fermentation, of which there are three kinds. Faulen is the last of these.

*Modèrn, *adj.* and *adv.* modern. —er Geſchmack, modern taste. Syn. Modern, Neu.

Neu implies, generally, whatever has only a short time begun to be, particularly as compared to something else that has been longer in existence. Modern implies, after the present taste and according to the view, usually taken, also something handsomer. Neu is opposed to alt, modern to antik.

*Modèſt, *adj.* and *adv.* [in popular language] V. Beſcheiden.

Mödiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* fashionable, modish, modern. Ein —er Anzug, a fashionable suit of clothes; ſich — kleiden, to dress fashionably; eine —e Dame, a lady of fashion, fashionable lady.

‡Mödul, *m.* V. Model.

*Modulatiōn, *f.* [in music] modulation.

*Modulīren, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [in music] to modulate. Das —, modulation.

Mögen, *ir. v. intr.* [A. Sax. *magan* = können, erzeugen, V. Macht] 1) to be able. [in Scripture] Mag auch ein Blinder dem andern den Weg weiſen? can the blind lead the blind? 2) being permitted, being at liberty to do a thing. Er mag mit ſeinem Gelde thun, was er will, he may do with his money what he pleases; Sie — kommen, wann Sie wollen, you may come when you please. In a more limited sense: *a*) [signifying concession, frequently with the idea of indifference] Mag er doch ſagen, was er will, let him say what he will; nun, es mag ſeyn, mag es doch ſeyn! well, let it be so, be it so, well and good, I grant it! es mag Ihnen diesmal ſo hingehen, aber daß es nicht wieder vorkömmt! I'll excuse you for this fault, but let it be the last! er mag kommen oder nicht, he may come or not, whether he comes or not, [I care not]; er mag ſo reich ſeyn, als er will, er muß doch ſterben, let him be ever so rich, he must die; wer ſie auch ſeyn —, whoever they are; wie dem auch ſeyn mag, be it as it may, be that as it will; ich mag ſagen, was ich will, es hilft nichts, whatever I say, let me say ever so much, it is of no use or avail; es mag daraus entſtehen, was da wolle, whatever happens, at all events. *b*) to be possible. Das mag geſchehen, that may happen; es mag ein Glück ſeyn, daß &c., may be, it is lucky, perhaps it is lucky that &c.; daraus möchte wohl nichts werden, I doubt whether the thing will succeed or do, will be done or effected, I am afraid all will come to nothing; er mag Recht haben, he may be in the right; [ironically] Sie — die Weiber kennen, no doubt [but] you know women well enough. *c*) [denoting a counsel, order, desire and sometimes a menace] Er mag ſich wohl in Acht nehmen, he may or let him take care or heed; das mögeer jaunterweges laſſen, let him leave that alone; er ließ mir ſagen, ich möchte zu ihm kommen, he sent me word to call on him; ſag' ihm, er möge ſogleich nach Hauſe gehen, tell him to go home immediately; möchtet ihr glücklich leben! may you live happily! *d*) to be willing, to like. Er möchte wohl, wenn er könnte, he would if he could; ich möchte wohl wiſſen, I should like to know; das möchte ich nie thun, I should or would never do that; ich mag das nicht, I do not like that; ich mag nicht, I don't choose to do it, I will not, I won't; ich habe es nicht ſehen —, I did not want to see it, I was averse to seeing or looking at it; ich möchte lieber ſterben, als &c., I had rather die than &c. Syn. Mögen/Wollen. What we do we are obliged to wollen, even when we do it unwillingly. Should we so wollen a thing that we do it willingly, it cannot displease us. In so far as that which we wollen, pleases or gratifies us, we mögen it.

Möglich, *adj.* and *adv.* possible. Iſt's —? is it possible? bei Gott ſind alle Dinge —, with God all things are possible; es iſt —, daß ich komme, it is possible [that] I may come, may be I shall come; —! it is possible, it may be, may be! —en Falles or —enfalls, if it is possible; es iſt mir nicht —, it is not possible for me, I cannot do or afford it; alles —e, ſein —es, ſein —ſtes thun, to do one's utmost, to use one's utmost endeavours, to do all one can; ſo viel mir — iſt, nach meinen —ſten Kräften, to the utmost of my power, as much as lies in my power; ich wünſche Ihnen alles —e Glück, I wish you all happiness.

Möglichkeit, *f.* possibility. Nach —, as much as one can, as can be done; ich ſtehe ihm nach — bei, I assist him as well as I can, to the best of my power.

Mohn, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Gr. μήκων, Pol. and Bohem. *mak*, Provinc. Mahn, probably allied to the A. Sax. *magan* = erzeugen, großmachen, and to the L. *magnus*] poppy. Der gekrönte —, horned poppy; der wilde —, red poppy; ſtacheliger —, Stachel—, thorn Mexican poppy, prickly poppy, argemone. *Fig.* [in poetry] balmy sleep.

Mohn-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* papaverous. —blume, *f.* garden-poppy. —fladen, *m.* V. —kuchen. —gott, *m.* [in poetry] Morpheus. —haupt, *n.* poppy-head. —kopf, *m.* V. —haupt. —korn, *n.*, *dim.* —körnchen, ‖—körnlein, *n.* poppy-seed. —kuchen, *m.* a cake strewed or sprinkled with poppy-seeds. —öl, *n.* poppy-oil. —roſe, *f.* a poppy-coloured rose. —ſaft, *m.* poppy-juice, opium. —ſame, *m.* poppy-seed. —ſamenſtein, *m.* meconite, ammite. —ſtengel, *m.* poppy-stalk.

1. Möhr, *m.* [-es] [Fr. *moire*] a thick silk-stuff. Gewäſſerter —, watered moreen.

Mohrband, *n.* a ribbon of watered moreen.

2. Möhr, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] 1) [a native of Mauritania] moor. 2) [generally] a negro, a blackamoor, a black. Eine —inn, a negro-woman, a negress. *Prov.* Einen —en weiß waſchen wollen, to try, to undertake any thing impossible, an impossibility. Weißer —, V. Kakerlak. 3) Ethiop's mineral. Syn. Mohr, Maur. The latter relates more to descent and abode [the N. coast of Africa]; the former to the color of the complexion.

Mohr-affe, *m.* black monkey. —hirſe, *f.* V. Mohrenhirſe. —krebs, *m.* a crab or crawfish that becomes black when boiled. —meiſe, *f.* 1) V. Graumeiſe. 2) V. Moormeiſe.

Mohren-bund, *m.* [in conchology] turban-shell. —farben, —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* of a moorish or black colour. —geſicht, *n.* a moor's face, a moorish face; *it.* a negro or negress. —grau, *adj.* raven grey. —hirſe, *f.* grey-wheat, duck-bill wheat, grey-pollard. —knabe, *m.* the boy or lad of a moor or negro, a young negro, negro-lad. —kopf, *m.* 1) the head of a moor or negro. 2) [a horse] moor's head. 3) V. —taube. 4) [a bird] black-cap. 5) [in chimistry] moor's head. —kraut, *n.* V. —ſalbei. —krone, *f.* [in conchology] gondola-shell. —kümmel, *m.* carrot. —land, *n.* moorish country, Ethiopia, land of Negroes. —ländiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* moorish, moresque, Ethiopian. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* moresque. —pfeffer, *m.* black pepper. —ſalbei, *f.* Ethiopian clary, salvia Aethiopis. —ſchimmel, *m.* black and white horse; *it.* an irongray [horse]. —ſklave, *m.*, —ſklavinn, *f.* 1) the slave of a moor. 2) a negro-slave, black slave. —tanz, *m.* a moorish dance; [formerly, a peculiar sort of dance] morris, morrice or morrisdance. —taube, *f.* black-headed pigeon. —trommel, *f.* tabor. —zopf, *m.* V. Weichſelzopf.

3. Möhr, *n.* V. Moor.

Mohr-aal &c., V. Mooraal &c. —rübe, *f.* V. Möhre.

Möhrbraten, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Mehrbraten.

Möhre, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [perhaps allied to mürbe] carrot. Weiße —, V. Paſtinak; falſche — or Mohrrübe, V. Möhrenkraut; ſpaniſche —, hart-wort of Crete, tordylium.

Möhrenkraut, *n.* laserpitium prutenicum.

Möhren, [V. 1. Mohr] *v. tr.* to cloud, to water.

Möhriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* moorish, moresk or moresque.

1. Möhrlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from 2. Mohr] a little moor or negro.

2. Möhrlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from Möhre] little carrot.

*Moirīren, *v. tr.* [*pron.* Moarihren] V. Mohren.

Möker, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [in seamen's language] a heavy iron hammer with two faces.

Mókkakaffee, *m.* [-'s] Mocha [coffee].

Mólch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [probably from Mahl = Flecken] salamander.

Móldau, *f.* Moldavia.

Móldauer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* Moldavian.

Móldauiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Moldavian.

Mólde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Mulde.

Mólke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [another form of Milk] [chiefly used in the plural] whey. Die —n trinken, to drink whey [for health's sake].

Molken-dieb, *m.* butterfly. —eſſig, *m.* vinegar obtained from whey. —faß, *n.* whey-tub. —kur, *f.* cure effected by the use of whey. Die —kur brauchen, to drink whey for one's health's sake. —ſäure, *f.* acid of milk.

Mólkicht, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling whey, wheyey.

Mólkig, *adj.* and *adv.* containing whey, wheyish.

Mólkraut, *n.* [-es] V. Schlüſſelblume.

1. Móll, *n.* [from the L. *mollis* = weich] [in music] flat, minor. F—, minor key or mode of F natural.

Mollton, *m.* minor key.

2. Móll, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Fr. *molleton*, from *mol* (*mou*), L. *mollis* = weich] swanskin, swansboy.

Mólle, *f.* a sort of small beer.

Móllebaum, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -bäume] V. Maſtixbaum.

Móllenkraut, *n.* [-es] the common palma Christi, V. Wunderbaum.

‖Móllfalle, *f.* [Moll = Maul in Maulwurf] V. Maulwurfsfalle.

‖Mólm, Mólmig, V. Mulm, Mulmig.

‖Mólſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [allied to the L. *mollis*, to milde &c.] [said of fruit, apples and pears] mellow, soft.

Móltebeere, Mólterbeere, *f.* [Molte is probably allied to the Sw. *multen* = faul] cloudberry, knot-berry [Rubus Chamaemorus, Linn.].

*Mólton, *m.* V. Multon.

Molúcken, or moluckiſche Inſeln, *pl.* Molucca islands.

*Móly, *n.* —kraut, *n.* [in botany] wild garlic, moly.

*Molybdān, *n.* [-s] [in mineralogy] molybden, molybdena.

Molybdānſäure, *f.* molybdenous acid.

*Moment, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] moment, instant. [in mechanics] momentum, impetus.

*Mōmus, *m.* Momus.

*Monāde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] monad.

Monadenlehre, *f.* monadology.

*Mónadelphie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany] monadelph.

*Mónandrie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany] monander.

*Monárch, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en], —inn, *f.* monarch.

*Monarchīe, *f.* monarchy.

*Monárchiſch, *adj* and *adv.* monarchic, monarchical. Anhänger der —en Regierungsform, monarchist.

Mōnat, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from Man, Mon = Mond] month. Vor anderthalb —en, a month and a half ago.

Monat-friſt, *f.*, —geld, *n.*, —käfer, *m.* V. Monatsfriſt &c. —lang, *adj.* and *adv.* during one month, during several months.

Monats- [or Monat-] bericht, *m.* monthly-report. —blume, *f.*, *dim.* —blümchen, ‖—blümlein, *n.* 1) daisy. 2) the common buck-bean or marsh trefoil. —buch, *n.* monthly book, ledger. —erdbeere, *f.* fragaria semperflorens. —fluß, *m.* women's courses, monthly terms, menses. —friſt, *f.* term, delay, respite of a month. In —friſt, in the space of a month. —geld, *n.* monthly pay or salary, monthly allowance. —käfer, *m.* a beetle that lives but one month. —kind, *n.* foetus, embryo[n]. —liſte, *f.* monthly list or register. —name, *m.* name of a month. —radieß, *m.*, *dim.* —radießchen, ‖—radießlein, *n.*, —rettig, *m.* monthly radish. —roſe, *f.* monthly rose. —ſchrift, *f.* monthly journal or magazine. —ſchriftſteller, *m.* journalist. —ſold, *m.* monthly pay, a month's pay. —tag, *m.* day of the month. —taube, *f.* pigeon which breeds every month. —uhr, *f.* monthly clock [that is wound up only once a month]. —weiſe, *adv.* by the month. —zeiger, *m.* the hand of a watch or clock that points out the month, month-hand. —zeit, *f.* V. —fluß.

Mōnatig, *adj.* and *adv.* [rather unusual] lasting a month, a month old. Eine —e Reiſe, a journey of a month; ein —es Kind, a child a month old.

Mōnatlich, *adj.* and *adv.* done or happening once a month or every month, monthly. —e Rechnungen, monthly accounts; die —e Reinigung, the monthly courses or flowers; — bezahlen, to pay every month or once a month.

1. Mönch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [probably allied to the L. *magnus*, Germ. Mähne &c., signifying originally something elevated: the Sw. Manke = the prominent part of the neck of a beast of burden] 1) [in architecture] the spindle or newel of a winding staircase; *it.* the spire of a steeple. 2) [in hydraulics] — or Waſſer—, the floodgate or lock of a pond; den — öffnen, to open the sluice or floodgate; den — vorſetzen, to shut the floodgate. 3) whirligig, gig, top. 4) a wooden warming-pan.

2. Mönch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to Mangel, L. *mancus*. Manken or minken signified in the middle ages verſtümmel[n]] 1) a castrated or gelded animal; *it.* a gelding. 2) [in printing] an imperfectly printed sheet, a monk. Einen — machen, to make a monk.

Mönchs-bogen, *m.* monk-sheet. —ſchlag, *m.* [in printing] pulling of monks.

3. Mönch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from the Gr. μοναχός, L. *monachus* = allein] 1) monk, friar. Ein — werden, to turn monk; wie ein — leben, to live like a monk or friar. *Prov.* Es ſind nicht alle —e, die ſchwarze Kappen tragen, it is not the cowl that makes the friar. 2) [in natural hist.] *a*) the king of vultures. *b*) black-cap [a bird]. *c*) the marsh titmouse. *d*) ruff, V. Braushahn. *e*) monk-fish, V. Engelroche. *f*) bastard saffron, carthamum.

Mönchmeiſe, *f.* the marsh titmouse.

Mönchs-ablaß, *m.* indulgence preached or sold by a monk.—blatt, *n.* dandelion, piss-a-bed, monk's-head, lion's tooth. —brut, *f.* [in contempt] a set of monks. —dummheit, *f.* stupidity of monks, monkish stupidity or ignorance. —geier, *m.* V. Geierkönig. —geiſt, *m.* monkish or monastic spirit. —gelehrſamkeit, *f.* erudition or learning of monks, monkish or monastic learning. —geſchmack, *m.* monkish taste. —gewand, *n.* monkish habit, monk's habit.—kappe, [—kapuze], *f.* monk's hood, friar's cowl. *Fig.* [in botany] *a*) monk's hood. *b*) friar's cowl, priest's pintle. *c*) V. Wohlverlei. —kirſche, *f.* V. Judenkirſche. —kloſter, *n.* convent for monks, monastery. —kopf, *m.* the head of a monk. *Fig.* *a*) V. —blatt. *b*) smooth leaved heart-pea or heart-seed.—krone, *f.* woolly-headed thistle. —kutte, *f.* monk's habit, monkish habit. —leben, *n.* monastic life, the life of monks. —lehre, *f.* monastic or monkish doctrine. —orden, *m.* order of monks, monkish or monastic order, religious order. —pfeffer, *m.* agnus-castus. —platte, *f.* 1) monastic tonsure, a monk's tonsure. 2) V. —blatt. —puppe, *f.* V. Judenkirſche. —rhabarber, *m.* monk's-rhubarb. —ſchrift, *f.* monk's letter, black-letter. —ſchuh, *m.* sandal. —ſchuhmacher, *m.* sandal-maker. —ſinn, *m.* V. —geiſt. —ſtand, *m.* the state of monks, monachism, monastic state. In den —ſtand treten, to turn monk. —taube, *f.* the jacobine, V. Haubentaube. —tugend, *f.* monastic virtue, monk's virtue. —weſen, *n.* monkish habits, monkery. —wurz, *f.* V. Wohlverlei. —zelle, *f.* a monk's cell.

1. Mönchen, I. *v. intr.* [rather unusual] 1) to act the monk, to lead a secluded life. 2) to turn monk. II. *v. tr.* Einen —, to make any one turn monk or friar.

2. Mönchen, *v. tr.* [V. 2. Mönch] to castrate, to geld.

Möncherei, *f.* monkery, monkish disposition.

Mönchheit, *f.* 1) monachism, monkhood. 2) the monks.

Mönchiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* monkish. — leben, to live like a monk or monastically.

Mönchlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] pertaining to monks, like a monk, monkish.

Mönchthum, *n.* [-es] V. Mönchsweſen.

Mōnd, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Icel. *mana*, Gr. μήνη, Lithuanian *menu* &c.; seems to be allied to the Icel. *men* = ſchön and to the Gr. φαίνω = ſcheinen] 1) moon. Der — ſcheint, it is moonshine; der — nimmt ab, the moon wanes; beim abnehmenden —e, at the wane of the moon; der zunehmende —, the moon in her increase, the crescent; die Hörner des zunehmenden —es, the horns of the crescent; der — iſt voll, es iſt Voll—, the moon is full, the moon is at her full, it is full moon; die —e des Jupiters, the satellites of Jupiter; [in heraldry] der halbe —, the crescent; *fig.* den halben — [more usual Halbmond] demüthigen, to humble the crescent [the Turkish power]. *Fig.* [in fortification] der halbe —, half-moon; [in geometry] lune, lunule. 2) [rather obsolete or in poetry] month. Vor vier —en, four months ago.

Mond-auge, *n.* blindness in horses which increases and decreases according to the moon, moon-eye. Dieſes Pferd hat ein —auge, this horse is moon-eyed. —äugig, *adj.* and *adv.* moon-eyed. —beſchreibung, *f.* selenography. —bewohner, *m.* [supposed] inhabitant of the moon. —blick, *m.* V. —s-blick. —blind, *adj.* V. —äugig. —blindheit, *f.* state of being moon-eyed. —bürger, *m.* V. —bewohner. —en-blick, *m.* V. —s-blick. —en-glanz, *m.* the lustre or brightness of the moon, glimmering of the moon. —en-jahr, *n.* lunar year. —en-lang, *adj.* and *adv.* lasting several months. —en-langes Schweigen, silence of several months. —en-licht, *n.* moon-light, moon-shine. Es iſt —en-licht, wir haben —en-licht, it is moon-shine, the moon shines. —en-monat, *m.* lunar month. —en-ſchein, *m.* V. —ſchein. —en-ſchimmer, *m.* glimmering of the moon. —en-uhr, *f.* V. —s-uhr. —es-blick, —es-glanz, *m.* V. —s-blick, —en-glanz. —farn, *m.* 1) moon-fern; *it.* V. —kraut. 2) adianthum lunulatum. —finſterniß, *f.* eclipse of the moon. —fiſch, *m.* sun-fish, diodon. —flecken, *m.* spot in the moon. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* moon-shaped, lunated; [in poetry] lunulate. —geld, *n.* V. Monatgeld. —geſtalt, *f.* form or shape of the moon, disk of the moon; *it.* die verſchiedenen —geſtalten, [—phaſen] the different phases of the moon. —glanz, *m.* V. —en-glanz. —hell, *adj.* and *adv.* illuminated by the moon, moon-light. eine —helle Nacht, a moon-light or moon-shine night. —jahr, *n.* V. —en-jahr. —kalb, *n.* V. Monkalb. —karte, *f.* a selenographical map. —klee, *m.* the moon trefoil, tree-medic. —krankheit, *f.* V. —ſucht. —kraut, *n.* lunary, moon-wort. —kugel, *f.* the moon. —lauf, *m.* the course of the moon. —licht, *n.* V. —en-licht. —linie, *f.* lunar line. —loch, *n.* a hole or cave [in the mountains of Switzerland] where the agaric mineral or lac lunae is found. —milch, *f.* agaric mineral, milk of the moon, lac lunae. —nacht, *f.* moon-shine night. —raute, *f.* moon-fern, moon-wort, V. —farn, —kraut. —ſamen, *m.* moon-seed. —s-bahn, *f.* orb or orbit of the moon. —s-blick, *m.* ray of the moon, moon-beam. —s-brüche, *pl.* V. —wandlung. —ſchatten, *m.* the shadow of the moon. —ſcheibe, —s-ſcheibe, *f.* disk of the moon. —ſchein, *m.* moon-shine, moon-light. *Fig.* Ein —ſcheinsgeſicht, [in contempt] a very pale and over-sentimental lady or damsel, [less frequently also gentleman or youth]. —s-geſtalten, *pl.* the phases of the moon. —s-glanz, *m.* V. —es-glanz. —s-knoten, *m.* [in astronomy] node of the moon. —ſonnenzirkel, *m.* lunisolar cycle. —s-ſichel, *f.* the falcated form or shape of the moon, crescent. —s-tafel, *f.* lunar table. —ſtein, *m.* moon-stone; *it.* meteoric stone, meteorolite. —ſtrahl, *m.* moon-beam. —ſucht, *f.* lunacy; *it.* somnambulism. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* lunatic, moon-struck; *it.* walking in sleep. Ein —ſüchtiger, a lunatic; *it.* a somnambulist. —ſüchtigkeit, *f.* V. —ſucht. —s-uhr, *f.* lunar dial. —s-umlauf, *m.* revolution of the moon; *it.* month. —s-viertel, *n.* quarter of the moon. —s-wandlung, *f.* lunation. —s-zahl, *f.* [in chronology] epact. —s-zirkel, *m.* V. —zirkel. —tag, *m.* V. Montag. —taube, *f.* the rough-footed dove. —uhr, *f.* V. —s-uhr. —veilchen, *n.*, —viole, *f.* moon-wort, V. Silber-

blatt. —wechſel, *m.* change of the moon, lunation. —zirkel, *m.* cycle of the moon.

‖Mönig, *adj.* V. Mondäugig.

*Monīren, *v. tr.* [chiefly in law-style] and *intr.* to monish, to admonish, to remind.

*Monitōrium, *n.* [*pl.* -rien or -ria] monitory [in law].

*Mōnitum, *n.* [*pl.* Monita] admonition.

Mönkalb, *n.* [-es] [Mon is probably allied to Man-gel, L. *mancus*, old man = unächt, V. 2. Mönch] a mooncalf, a false conception; *it.* a mole or mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus, mooncalf.

*Monochórd, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] monochord [a musical instrument of one string].

*Monodrām, *n.* a drama or dramatic scene performed by a single person.

*Monogām, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] 1) [in botany] monogam. 2) monogamist.

*Monogamīe, *f.* monogamy.

*Monogámiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] monogamian.

*Monográmm, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] monogram.

*Monogrammátiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* monogrammal.

*Monographīe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] monograph.

*Monolōg, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] monologue, soliloquy.

*Monopōl, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] monopoly. Das — treiben, to monopolize.

*Monopolíſt, *m.* monopolist, monopolizer.

*Monoſýllabum, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -ſyllaben] monosyllable.

*Monothelít, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] Monothelite [one who holds that Christ had but one will].

*Monotōn, Monotōniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* monotonous.

*Monotonīe, *f.* monotony.

*Monſtránz, *f.* [*pl.* -en] the case in which the host or holy wafer is kept at the celebration of mass, pyx or pix.

*Monſtrōs, *adj.* and *adv.* monstrous.

*Mónſtrum, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Monſtra or Monſtren] monster. V. Ungethüm.

Möntag, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Mon, old for Mond] monday. —s, am —e, on monday; auf —, for monday; alle —e, every monday; der blaue —, Crispin's holiday, saint monday.

Möntägig, Möntäglich, *adj.* and *adv.* being or done on monday, every monday.

*Montīren, *v. tr.* [in military affairs] to clothe soldiers, to equip. Wohl montirt, well clothed; [in artillery] eine Kanone — [ſie auf die Laffette ſetzen or bringen], to mount a cannon.

*Montírung, *f.* 1) act of clothing soldiers. 2) soldier's dress, uniform; *it.* [with low people, for] dress [in general].

Montirungskammer, *f.* magazine of uniforms, of military accoutrements.

*Montūr, *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) soldier's clothes, uniform; *it.* V. Montirung. 2) dress for lower servants, livery [or rather something below livery].

Montur-band, *n.* ribbon used for the cap of a periwig, hair-fillet, hair-lace. —kopf, *m.* the head of a periwig.

‖Mook, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] honey-guide [a bird, cuculus indicator].

Moor, *n.* and *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Fr. *marais*, A. Sax. *mere*, *moor*, Icel. *myra*] marsh, fen, moor.

Moor-aal, *m.* an eel living in muddy water or in fens or moors. —beere, *f.* 1) the marsh-bilberry or whortleberry. 2) bear's whortleberry, uva ursi. —boden, *m.* marshy, fenny, moorish or moory soil or ground. —damm, —deich, *m.* a marsh or fen dike, [local] powdike. —ente, *f.* widgeon, fen-duck. —erde, *f.* marshy, fenny, moorish earth or ground, bog-earth, peat-soil. —eule, *f.* V. Sumpfeule. —fahrer, *m.* V. Torffahrer. —gegend, *f.* a marshy, fenny country, moorland. —gras, *n.* coarse grass growing in swamps or bogs, sedge. —grund, *m.* a marshy, fenny, moory ground or soil; *it.* moorland. —heide, *f.* 1) a heath of a moory soil. 2) [a plant] the cross-leaved heath. —hirſe, *f.* Indian millet, great millet. —land, *n.* marshy, moory country or land, moorland; *it.* V. —boden. —meier, *m.* a cultivator of marshy or fenny ground, marsh-gardener. —meiſe, *f.* 1) the long-tailed titmouse, mountain titmouse. 2) the marsh-titmouse, black cap. —pflanze, *f.* a plant that grows in marshy or fenny ground, marsh-plant, moor-plant. —quappe, *f.* V. Meerquappe. —rosmarin, *m.* V. Porſch. —ſchmiele, *f.* V. Raſenſchmiele. —ſchnepfe, *f.* snipe [opposed to woodcock]. —ſeide, *f.* cotton-grass. —ſtein, *m.* moorstone. —ſumpf, *m.* moory fen. —teich, *m.* a pond in a marshy or fenny ground. —vogel, *m.* coot, moor-hen; *it.* V. —meiſe 2). —vögelchen, *n.* titmouse. —vogt, *m.* [in some parts of Germany] inspector or warden of a turf-pit. —waſſer, *n.* marshy, fenny, boggy water. —weide, *f.* 1) rosemary-willow. 2) V. Erdweide.

Moos, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Fr. *mousse*, A. S. *meos*, Icel. *mosa*, Medio-L. *mussus*, *mussa*, *mussum*, L. *muscus*, perhaps allied to Muß, mürbe, Ital. *mizzo*, *mezzo* &c.] 1) moss. Isländiſches —, Iceland moss. 2) a piece of ground covered with moss or soft matted grass, a bog.

Moos-achat, *m.* mossy agate. —ämmerling, *m.* V. —ſperling. —bank, *f.* a moss-grown seat. —bär, *m.* great Lithuanian bear. —beere, *f.* 1) whortle-berry. 2) moss-berry. —binſe, *f.* moss-rush, V. Nadelbinſe. —birke, *f.* V. Sumpfbirke. —blume, *f.* marsh-marigold. —brod, *n.* bread made of moss. —ente, *f.* marsh-duck. —flechte, *f.* the grey-blue pitted lichen. —geier, *m.* moor-buzzard. —grün, *adj.* and *adv.* green as moss, moss-green. Ein —grüner Baum, a mossy tree. —haube, *f.* V. —kappe. —heidelbeere, *f.* V. Moorbeere 1). —huhn, *n.* V. Birkhuhn. —hummel, *f.* apis muscorum. —kappe, *f.* [in botany] glume of moss. —kolbe, *f.* or —kolben, *m.* reed-mace. —kratze, *f.*, —kratzer, *m.* [in gardening, a tool used for taking or scraping moss off the trees] moss-rake. —kraut, *n.* the common club-moss. —kuh, *f.* V. —reiher. —lager, *n.* a mossy couch. ‖—ochs, *m.* V. —reiher. —pulver, *n.* V. Hexenmehl. —rechen, *m.* V. —kratze. —reiher, *m.* bittern [a bird]. —roſe, *f.* moss-rose. —ſchimmel, *m.* [in botany] white-wash byssus. —ſchnepfe, *f.* snipe. —ſchwamm, *m.*, *dim.* —ſchwämmchen, ‖—ſchwämmlein, *n.* the little champignon or fairy agaric. —ſperling, *m.* tree-sparrow, mountain-sparrow. —ſtein, *m.* a moss-grown stone. —thier, *n.* moose or moose-deer. —veilchen, *n.* V. Schneeglöckchen. —weihe, *f.* the moor-buzzard.

Mooſen, I. *v. intr.* [unusual] to be covered with moss. II. *v. tr.* [seldom used except in the past part.] to cover with moss.

Mooſicht, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling moss.

Mooſig, *adj.* and *adv.* overgrown with moss, bordered with moss, moss-grown, mossy. Ein —er Baum, a mossy tree; ein —er Bach, a mossy brook.

Móps, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Möpſe], *dim.* Möpschen, ‖ Möpslein, *n.* [the Eng. obsol. *mop* = ſchiefes Maul] pug-dog. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] a peevish, fretful fellow; *it.* a stupid fellow.

Mops-geſicht, *n.* *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] an ugly face; *it.* an ill-favoured, ugly person. —hund, *m.* V. —. —naſe, *f.* the nose of a pug-dog. *Fig.* [in popular lang.] a flat nose; *it.* a flat-nosed person.

Mópſig, *adj.* and *adv.* peculiar to the pug-dog; *it.* resembling a pug-dog. *Fig.* [in popular lang.] ugly; *it.* peevish, fretful.

*Morāl, *f.* [Sittenlehre] system of morals, moral philosophy, ethics, morality.

Moral-philoſophie, *f.* moral philosophy. —theologie, *f.* moral theology.

*Moralíſch, *adj.* and *adv.* moral. — gut, morally good; —e Gewißheit, moral certainty; eine —e Handlung, a moral action; — unmöglich, morally impossible.

*Moraliſīren, *v. intr.* to moralize.

*Moraliſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] moralist.

*Moralität, *f.* morality.

*Morāne, Murāne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] murena.

Moráſt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Moräſte] [V. Moor] 1) deep mud, mire. Es iſt viel — auf dieſem Wege, this way or road is very miry or muddy; in dem —e ſtecken bleiben, to stick in the mire, to be mired; ſeine Stiefel ſind voll —, his boots are quite muddy. 2) a morass, a bog. Syn. Moraſt, Bruch, Marſch. A Moraſt is a soil, soft and moist in itself; Bruch a district containing numerous Moräſte and Sümpfe, which render it unfit for agricultural purposes. A Marſch [related to Moraſt] is a soft soil caused by the alluvion of the sea or of a river, or gained from these by artificial means. V. also Moder.

Moraſt-birke, *f.* V. Zwergbirke. —erz, *n.* V. Modererz. —fiſch, *m.* tench. —geſchmack, *m.* taste of slime or mud, a marshy, fenny, boggy taste. —krabbe, *f.* the mangrove crab. —lerche, *f.* V. Sumpflerche. —loch, *n.* slough, puddle. —ſchleie, *f.* V. —fiſch, Schleie. —ſtein, *m.* V. Modererz.

Moráſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) miry, muddy. —e Wege, miry roads or ways. 2) boggy, marshy, fenny.

‖Mörbraten, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] V. Lendenbraten.

Mórchel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] or —ſchwamm, *m.* [either allied to 2. Mohr, Low Sax. murk = ſchwarz, or rather to 1. Mark] 1) [an esculent mushroom] moril. 2) V. Biſchofsmütze 2).

Morchelblume, *f.* cotton-grass.

Mórd, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [L. *mors*, perhaps allied to Marter, Sanse. *marana*, W. *marw* = to die, which seems to be from *marth* = lying flat; *marthu* = to flatten, to deaden; hence the primary idea is to fail, to fall, or to beat down] 1) murder. Einen — begehen, to commit murder; Zeter und — ſchreien [in pop. lang.], to cry out murder; *it.* to cry, to scream, to roar as loud as one can. *Fig.* Einen — an der Unſchuld begehen, to murder innocence, to ravish, to violate a girl. Syn. V. Meuchelmord. 2) [an oath] —! — und Tod! zounds! s'death!

Mord-acht, *f.* [formerly] outlawry, proscription of a murderer. —anſtifter, *m.*, —anſtifterinn, *f.* contriver, author or abettor of a murder. —axt, *f.* pole-ax, battle-ax. —begier, —begierde, *f.* thirst of blood. —begierig, *adj.* and *adv.* blood-

thirsty, sanguinary, bloody, V. Blutdürſtig. —beil, *n.* murderous hatchet. —blick, *m.* killing look. —brand, *m.* 1) [the malicious burning of a house] arson. 2) fire-brand. —brenner, *m.*, —brennerinn, *f.* incendiary. —brennerei, *f.* arson. —brenneriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* incendiary. *Fig.* —brenneriſche Reden, incendiary or inflammatory speeches. —brief, *m.* a letter by which a person is ordered to murder any one. —eiſen, *n.* murderous steel. —geſchichte, *f.* history or tale of a murder. —geſchoß, *n.* murderous shooting-weapon or fire-arm. —geſchrei, *n.* cry of murder. *Fig.* [low] Ein —geſchrei erheben, to cry as loud as one can bawl, to roar in a horrible manner. —geſell, *m.* accomplice in a murder; *it.* a murderer. —gewehr, *n.* murderous weapon. —gier, *f.* V. —begier. —gierig, *adj.* V. —begierig. —grube, *f.* 1) murder-hole, V. Mördergrube. *Fig.* [low] a very deep or rugged hollow. 2) or —keller, *m.* [better Caſematte or Blindgewölbe] casemate. —kind, *n.* 1) [in Script.] murderer. 2) [low] a very naughty, mischievous child, a devil of a child. —luſt, *f.* thirst of blood, delight in cruelty. —luſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —begierig. —meſſer, *n.* a knife with which a murder has been committed; *it.* a dagger. —nacht, *f.* night of a murder. —rache, *f.* 1) the revenge of a murderer. 2) revenge of the murder of a person, V. Blutrache. —rächer, *m.* V. Bluträcher. —ſchlacht, *f.* murderous, bloody battle. —ſchlag, *m.* 1) a mortal blow, the blow of a murderer. 2) [in artillery] a hollow ball of metal with a flat bottom and a touch-hole. 3) [in sculpture] V. Preßſchlag. —ſchwamm, *m.* [in botany] agaricus necator. —ſchwert, *n.* murderous sword or steel. —ſinn, *m.* murderous disposition, [in phrenology] the organ of destructiveness. —ſtahl, *m.* murderous steel, dagger. —ſtich, *m.* a mortal stab. —ſtoß, *m.* mortal stroke or stab. —ſtreich, *m.* V. —ſchlag 1). —ſucht, *f.* V. —luſt. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —begierig. —that, *m.* murderous deed, murder. —vogel, *m.* V. Stoßvogel. —waffe, *f.* murderous weapon. —weg, *m.* [low] a very bad, a wretched, impracticable road or way. —wurm, *m.* V. Höllendrache. —wuth, *f.* sanguinary, bloody rage or fury. —zeichen, *n.* mark of murder.

Mórden, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to commit murder, to murder. *Fig.* to destroy. Die Unſchuld, die Freiheit —, to murder, to destroy innocence, liberty; er hat mein Glück gemordet, he has destroyed my happiness.

Mörder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* murderer, murderess. Ein Meuchel —, an assassin; an Einem zum — werden, to murder any one; zum Räuber und — werden, to make one's self guilty of robbery and murder; er iſt ſein eigener —, he commits self-murder, he destroys his own life; V. Bruder—, Kinder—, Mutter—, Selbſt—, Vater—. *Fig.* Ein — der Unſchuld, a seducer, debaucher; er iſt der — ſeines Glückes, he destroys his happiness himself.

Mörder-grube, *f.* den of murderers or cut-throats. —hand, *f.* hand of a murderer or assassin. *Fig.* murderer, assassin. Er fiel durch —hand, he was assassinated. —höhle, *f.* V. —grube. —ſtahl, *m.* V. Mordſtahl.

Mörderei, *f.* [in pop. lang.] massacre, butchery.

Mörderiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* murderous. Seine —e Hand, his murderous hand; eine —e Waffe, a deadly weapon; —e Blicke, killing looks. *Fig.* [low] vehement, violent, V. Mörderlich.

Mörderlich, *adj.* and *adv.* murderous. [chiefly] †*Fig.* violent, vehement, excessive. —ſchreien, to cry, to roar as loud as one can [bawl].

Mordio, cry of murder. *Fig.* [low] very loud cry. Zeter — ſchreien, to cry out as loud as one can, to cry vehemently.

Mórdlich, [mördlich] V. Mörderiſch.

Morea, *n.* [-'s] [part of Greece] Morea.

Morelle, Morille, *f.* [*pl.* -n] morel [a sort of cherry].

Mórgen, *adv.* [V. Morgen, *m.*] to-morrow. — früh, — Abend, to-morrow morning, to-morrow evening or in the evening; zwiſchen, binnen heute und —, between this and to-morrow; auf — verſchieben, to put off till to-morrow.

Mórgen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Goth. maurgins, A. S. *margene, morgen, marne,* Engl. *morn,* Allemannic morn, allied to Mohr, Low-Sax. murk, Sw. mörk = dunkel, Icel. *morgnar* = to grow light, Russ. *morgayu* = to twinkle] 1) morning, [in poetry] morn. Es wird —, es geht gegen —, der — bricht an, it begins to dawn, the day begins to peep; am frühen —, early in the morning; vom frühen — bis an den ſpäten Abend, from morning till night; bis an den hellen —, or in den hellen — hinein ſchlafen, to sleep it out, † to sleep one's belly-full; alle —, every morning; des —s, in the morning; guten —! good morning, good morrow! einen guten — ſagen, bieten, wünſchen, to bid, to wish good morning; heute —, this morning; geſtern —, yesterday morning or in the morning; womit bringt er den — zu? how does he pass his mornings? *Fig.* [in poetry] Der — des Lebens, the bloom of youth, the morning of life. 2) east. Von — gegen Abend, from east to west; gegen — liegen, to lie toward the east; die gegen — liegenden Länder, the eastern countries; der Wind kömmt von —, the wind blows from the east. 3) *Fig.* [as much land as a man can plough in a morning, but this signification belongs more probably to Mark = Bezirk] acre. Ein halber —, half an acre.

Morgen-andacht, *f.* 1) morning devotion. 2) V. —gebet. —anzug, *m.* morning-dress; *it.* undress, dishabille. —arbeit, *f.* work done in the morning. —beſuch, *m.* morning-visit, morning-call. —betrachtung, *f.* morning meditation or contemplation. —blatt, *n.* morning paper or print. —brod, *n.* V. Frühſtück. —dämmerung, *f.* morning-twilight, dawn, day-break. —duft, *m.* morning-scent. —eſſen, *n.* V. Frühſtück. —froſt, *m.* morning-frost. —gabe, *f.* a present made by the bridegroom to his bride on the morning after his marriage, morning-present. —gang, *m.* 1) morning-walk. 2) [in mining] a load having an eastern direction. —gebet, *n.* morning-prayer. —gedanke, *m.* morning-thought. —gegend, *f.* 1) eastern country or region. 2) east. —geſang, *m.* morning song, morning psalm. —geſpräch, *n.* morning-conversation. —gewand, *n.* V. —kleid. —glanz, *m.* [in poetry] V. —röthe. —glocke, *f.* morning-bell. —göttinn, *f.* [*Aurora] the goddess of the morning, Aurora. —gränze, *f.* boundary to the east. —gruß, *m.* morning-salutation or salute. —hafer, *m.* V. Futterhafer. —haube, *f.* morning-cap. —imbiß, *m.* [obsolescent, or in a jocose style] breakfast, V. Frühſtück; [sometimes, for] luncheon. —kleid, *n.* morning-dress; *it.* undress, dishabille. —kühle, —kühlung, *f.* morning-coolness. —kuß, *m.* kiss given in the morning, morning-kiss. —küſte, *f.* eastern coast. —land, *n.* eastern country; *it.* the East, the Orient, the Levant. Die Weiſen des —landes, the magi of the east. —länder, *m.*, —länderinn, *f.* inhabitant of the east, oriental. —ländiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* eastern, oriental. Die —ländiſchen Völker, the eastern or oriental nations; der —ländiſche Handel, the Levant trade. —laute, *f.* [among clock-makers] alarm or alarum bell. —lied, *n.* morning hymn; *it.* morning-song. —luft, *f.* 1) morning-air. 2) [*dim.* —lüftchen, ‖—lüftlein, *n.*] morning-breeze. —mahl, *n.* breakfast. —meer, *n.* the Baltic sea. V. the more usual word Oſtſee. —milch, *f.* morning-milk. —nebel, *m.* morning-fog or mist. —opfer, *n.* morning-sacrifice; *it.* V. —gebet. —ort, *m.* a place to the east. —pfeife, *f.* pipe smoked in the morning, morning-pipe. —punkt, *m.* [in astronomy] the true east. —regen, *m.* morning-rain, morning-shower. —reif, *m.* morning hoar-frost or rime. —roſe, *f.* rose blown or gathered in the morning, morning-rose. —roth, I. *adj.* aurora-coloured. II. *n.* dawn of the morning, aurora. —röthe, *f.* the red appearance of the sky at dawn, aurora, dawn. *Fig.* Die —röthe des Lebens, the bloom of youth, the prime or morning of life. —ruhe, *f.* morning-repose, morning-sleep, morning-nap. —ſang, *m.* V. —geſang. —ſänger, *m.* poet who sings the beauties, the delights of the morning. —ſchein, *m.* V. —dämmerung. —ſchimmer, *m.* break of day, day-break, day-peep. —ſchlaf, *m.* morning-sleep. —ſchlummer, *m.* morning-slumber. —ſegen, *m.* V. —gebet. —ſeite, *f.* eastern side, eastern aspect. —ſonne, *f.* morning sun. —ſprache, *f.* a meeting or deliberation held in the morning. —ſtändchen, *n.* an entertainment of morning-music given in honour of any person, morning-music, morning-serenade. —ſtern, *m.* 1) the morning-star, Lucifer, Venus. 2) [in botany] *a*) the yellow goat's-beard. *b*) the vervain mallow. —ſtillſtand, *m.* [in astronomy] the eastern station. —ſtrahl, *m.* ray of the morning-sun, morning-ray. —ſtunde, *f.* morning-hour. *Prov.* —ſtunde hat Gold im Munde, the morning hours are as valuable as gold; *prov.* early to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. *Fig.* [rather unusual] Die —ſtunde des Lebens, the prime or morning of life —ſuppe, *f.* soup taken for breakfast. —thau, *m.* morning-dew. —tiſch, *m.*, *dim.* —tiſchchen, ‖—tiſchlein, *n.* dressing-table, toilet. —traum, *m.* morning-dream. —trunk, *m.* morning-draught, morning-cup. —uhr, *f.* eastern sun-dial. —volk, *n.* [rather unusual] eastern nation or people. —wache, *f.* morning-watch. [in military affairs] Die —wache ſchlagen, to beat the drum at break of day, to call the soldiers up. —wärts, *adv.* easterly, eastward. —wecker, *m.* alarm, alarm-watch. —weite, *f.* [in astronomy] the eastern amplitude. —werk, *n.* V. —arbeit. —wind, *m.* 1) morning-wind, morning-breeze. 2) wind from the east, eastwind, eastern breeze. —wolke, *f.* morning-cloud. —zeit, *f.* morning-time.

Mórgend, *adj.* relating to the morrow, what is to take place to-morrow. —en Tages, to-morrow; der —e Tag iſt ein Feſttag, to-morrow is a holiday; unſere —e Abreiſe, our departure that is to take place to-morrow; ehe der —e Tag vergeht, before to-morrow is over; Etwas auf den —en Tag verſchieben, to put any thing off to the following day.

Mórgendlich, *adj.* and *adv.* happening,

done or seen in the morning. Die —e Sonne [chiefly in poetry], the morning-sun.

Mórgens, *adv.* in the morning. — früh, early in the morning; heute —, this morning.

Mórgentlich, V. Morgendlich.

Mórgig, *adj.* 1) V. Morgend. 2) consisting of an acre, [in composition, zwei — &c., consisting of two acres &c.].

Moríle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Morelle, Marelle.

Moríngabaum, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -bäume] V. Behen.

Móritz, *m.* [-ens, *pl.* -e] [a name of men] Maurice.

Mornéll, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] or —e, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) dotterel. 2) the noisy plover, the chattering plover. 3) V. See—.

***Mórpheus**, *m.* [in the Greek mythology, the god of sleep, dreams &c.] Morpheus.

Mórsch, *adj.* and *adv.* [allied to mürbe, L. *mar*-cidus] loose, brittle, rotten. Ein —er Zahn, a carious tooth; —es Holz, worm-eaten, rotten wood; [it is also used, chiefly in familiar language, as a particle to denote the act of breaking, and may often be rendered by quite, entirely, at once, suddenly] —entzwei brechen, to snap short like glass, to break in two at once. Syn. V. Mürbe.

***Morsélle**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] small cake of medicine, lozenge.

Mórser, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Fr. *mortier*, allied to morden = zerstoßen, Medio-Lat. *mortare*, = zerstoßen, Low-Sax. murten] mortar. Etwas im — stoßen, zerstoßen, to pound any thing in a mortar. *Fig. a)* [a short piece of ordnance] mortar. *b)* the compass-box.

Mórser-block, *m.* carriage of a mortar. —keule, *f.* pestle. —schemel, *m.* V. —block.

Mórtel, *m.* [-s] [allied to Mörser; properly, any thing pounded] mortar [a mixture of lime and sand with water]. — anmachen, to make, mix, plash or temper mortar; mit — bewerfen, to plaster with mortar.

Mórtel-haue, *f.* beater [of a mason or plasterer]. —kelle, *f.* trowel. —kübel, *m.* mason's tray. —pfanne, *f.* a kind of pan in which mortar is plashed, mortar-pan. — schaufel, *f.* V. —haue. —schläger, *m.* one who mixes or plashes mortar. —trage, *f.* hod. —träger, *m.* hodman, tray-man. — wäsche, *f.* thin mortar, cement.

Mós, *n.* V. Moos.

***Mosaík**, *f.* mosaic, mosaic-work.

***Mosáisch**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [pertaining to Moses] Mosaic. Das —e Gesetz, the Mosaic law. 2) [musiv] mosaic.

Móscau, *n.* V. Moskau.

Mósch, V. Meisch.

***Moschée**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Arab. *mesgid* = Bethaus] mosque, mosk.

Móschen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] the yellow lady's-bedstraw or cheese-rennet.

Móschus, *m.* [Medio-Lat. *muscus*] musk.

Mosch-[Moschus-]beere, *f.* berry of the service-tree or mountain-ash. —birne, *f.* musk-pear. —ente, *f.* Guinea duck, Muscovy duck. —maus, *f.* musk-rat, musk-quash. —ochs, *m.* musk-ox. —ratte, *f.* musk-beaver; *it.* V. —maus. —rose, *f.* musk-rose. — schwein, *n.* V. Bisamschwein. —thier, *n.* musk-animal, Thibet musk.

***Moscovade**, [Moskovade, *pronounced* Moskowahde] *f.* [*pl.* -n] muscovado.

Móseke, *f.* [in botany] 1) antichorus depressus. 2) V. Möschen.

Mósel, *f.* [a river] Moselle.

Moselwein, *m.* Moselle-wine.

Móseler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] in common language, for Moselwein, which see.

Móses, *m.* [a name of men] Moses. Die fünf Bücher Mosis, the pentateuch.

Mosesthräne, *f.* V. Thränengras.

Móskau, *n.* [-'s] 1) [formerly, the country, also called Moskowien] Muscovy. 2) [the town] Moscow.

Móskauer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) [formerly] V. Moskowiter. 2) a native or inhabitant of [the town of] Moscow.

Moskowíter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* [formerly] Muscovite [now, sometimes used for Russe, Russian].

Moskowiterkohl, *m.* V. Gersch.

Moskowítisch, *adj.* and *adv.* Muscovy. —es Glas, Muscovy-glass.

Móst, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [L. *mustum* allied to Mast *adj.* &c.] 1) [wine pressed from the grape, but not fermented] must, new wine. *Prov.* Er weiß, wo Barthel — holt, V. Barthel. 2) [any juice pressed from fruit, especially from apples and pears] V. Apfel—, Birn—.

Most-apfel, *m.* any apple good for cider; *it.* V. Honigapfel. —beere, *f.* V. Moosbeere. —birn, *f.* 1) any pear good for making perry. 2) V. Holzbirn. —kelter, *f.* V. —presse. — mährte, *f.* must with bread in it served in a dish on the table. —presse, *f.* a wine-press; *it.* a cider-press. —suppe, *f.* soup made with must, must-soup. —süß, *adj.* and *adv.* as sweet as must. —trotte, *f.* V. — presse.

Mósteln, [in popular lang.] I. *v. tr.* V. Mosten. II. *v. intr.* to taste of must, to taste new [said of wine].

Mósten, *v. tr.* to make must; *it.* to make cider or perry.

Móstler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a person who makes must, a stamper of grapes; *it.* a person that makes cider or perry.

‖Móstrich, Móstrich, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Fr. *moustarde*, *moutarde*, from Most] mustard made of must.

Mósweihe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Moosweihe.

***Motéte, Motétte**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in music] motet, motetto.

***Motión**, *f.* 1) [in familiar language] motion, exercise. 2) motion. Sich — machen, to take exercise; eine — machen, to make a motion. V. Antrag.

***Motiv**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] motive. V. Beweggrund.

***Motivíren**, *v. tr.* to establish by explaining or developing one's motives.

Mótschenkalb, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -kälber] V. Mutterkalb.

Mótte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [another form of Made] 1) [Milbe] mite. 2) moth. Ein von den —n zerfressenes Kleid, a moth-eaten garment. 3) V. Silber—.

Motten-blume, *f.* V. —kraut 3). — fraß, *m.* damage done by moths. —fräßig, *adj.* moth-eaten. —käfer, *m.* V. Pelzkäfer. —kraut, *n.* 1) the marsh ledum, the wild rosemary. 2) yellow mothmullen. 3) the common shrubby everlasting. 4) V. Traubenkraut. 5) V. Steinklee. —loch, *n.* a hole made by moths. —same, *m.* V. —kraut 2).

Mótthuhn, *n.*, *dim.* —hühnchen, ‖—hühnlein, *n.* [Mott allied to Matte = Wiese] green sandpiper.

Móttig, *adj.* full of moths, mothy.

***Mótto**, *n.* [-'s, *pl.* -'s] motto.

Mótzig, *adj.* [in mining] short, of little extent.

Möwe, *f.* V. Mewe.

Móxa, *f.* [in medicine] moxa.

Múcheln, *v. intr.* [allied to meucheln, which see] to smell musty or mouldy.

Múchlig, *adj.* and *adv.* musty, mouldy, mucid.

Múchsen, V. Mucksen.

Múck or **Múcks**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [low] [V. Mucken] a weak, hardly perceptible sound. Nicht einen — von sich geben, not to utter one word or syllable, not to speak a word, not to open one's mouth.

Múcke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [low] [perhaps allied to Meuchel = heimliche Tücke, V. Meucheln] ill humour, sulkiness, sulks; *it.* whim, freak, maggot, vagary, capricious fit, prank, trick; *it.* secret fault. Wenn er —n [im Kopfe] hat, when he has his odd fancies, whims, when the fancy or whim takes him; er kann seine alten —n nicht lassen, he will never leave off his old pranks, he will never mend; dieses Pferd hat keine —n, this horse has no vice, no fault, no bad trick, is not vicious, is gentle. *Fig.* Die Sache hat ihre —n, there is some secret or mystery in this, there is some snake in the grass; *it.* that affair is not without difficulties, is full of difficulties.

Mücke, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* Mückchen, ‖Mücklein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [L. *musca*, Gr. μυῖα, Engl. *midge*, perhaps allied to the old muschen or mähen = sich herumbewegen] 1) gnat. 2) tipula or crane-fly. 3) empis. 4) [Fliege] fly. *Prov.* Zwei —n mit Einer Klappe schlagen, to kill two birds with one stone; aus einer — einen Elephanten machen, to make a mountain of a mole-hill.

Mücken-auge, *n.* the eye of a gnat or fly; [in surgery] myocephalon. —baum, *m.* black poplar. —bein, *n.* the leg of a gnat or fly. *Fig.* [in popular language, in jest or in contempt] a long, slender leg; *it.* spindle-legs, spindle-shanks. †—dreck, *m.* V. Fliegendreck. —ente or Mück-ente, *f.* V. Fliegenente. —fang, *m.* 1) catching of flies. 2) [an instrument for catching flies] fly-catcher. 3) [in botany] V. Pechnelke. —fänger, *m.* 1) fly-catcher. **Fig.* a surly, *it.* a whimsical sort of person. 2) [a genus of birds] the muscicapa or fly-catcher. —flor, *m.* gauze to keep off the gnats. — garn, *n.* V. Fliegennetz. —glas, *n.* V. Fliegenglas. —koth, *m.* fly-blow. —kraut, *n.* 1) the spotted persicaria, the dead or spotted arse-smart; *it.* the water-pepper, the water arse-smart, the biting persicaria. 2) the small inula or flea-bane. 3) V. Dürrwurz. —motte, *f* hawk-moth. —netz, *n.*, —pulver, *n.*, —schimmel, *m.* V. Fliegennetz &c. — schmetterling, *m.* V. —motte. —schwamm, *m.* V. Fliegenschwamm. —stachel, *m.* the sting of a gnat or fly. —stecher, *m.* 1) V. Fliegenschnäpper. 2) V. Ziegenmelker 2). —stich, *m.* sting or stinging of a gnat. —wanze, *f.* fly-bug, flying-bug, garden-bug. —wedel, *m.* fly-flap. —würger, *m.* [a plant] Venus' fly-trap.

Mücken, *v. intr.* [low] [L. *mutire*, *mussitare*, perhaps allied to the Sw. *mussla* = heimlich verbergen] 1) to utter a hardly perceptible sound. Er darf nicht —, he dares not utter one word

or syllable, he dares not open his mouth. 2) to express displeasure, to mutter, to grumble; *it.* to show resistance, to contradict; *it.* to be sulky, to be in the sulks. 3) to have capricious fancies, whims, to be whimsical. 4) to stick, to be subject to a latent objection. Die Sache muckt, es muckt, there is some obstacle, some difficulty in this affair.

Múcker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) [low] a sulky, sullen person. 2) [low] a capricious, malicious person. 3) [low] a mopus, hypocrite, V. Tuckmäuser. 4) [in certain parts of Germany, a religious sect of modern date, accused of most immoral proceedings] a Mucker.

Muckerei, *f.* 1) hypocrisy. 2) muckerism.

Múckiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [low] capricious, whimsical, odd, singular; *it.* sulky, humorsome, peevish.

‖**Múckſen,** *v. intr.* [low] V. Mucken.

‖**Múckſer,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [low] 1) a sulky person. 2) V. Muck. Keinen —! don't budge or stir!

‖**Múd, Müdd,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [a measure for corn and liquors] a bushel; a hogshead.

Múdder, *m.* V. Moder; [in seamen's lang.] slime, mud, ooze, V. Schlamm.

Múdderig, *adj.* V. Moderig.

Múddern, *v. intr.* [in seamen's lang.] to make foul water.

Múddig, *adj.* V. Moderig, Schlammig.

Müde, [another form for matt] I. *adj.* and *adv.* weary, tired. Vom Gehen — ſeyn, to be tired, fatigued with walking; dieſe Arbeit macht ſehr —, this work or labour fatigues very much; — werden, to grow or get tired or weary; ſie iſt vom Schreiben — geworden, she is tired with writing; ſich — gehen, to get tired or weary with walking; [low] ich bin hunds—, I am quite knocked up. *Fig.* Ich bin des Wartens —, I am weary of waiting; ſie iſt des Lebens —, she is weary of life; ſie iſt des Schreibens —, she is tired of writing, does not like to write any more. Syn. V. Matt. II. *f.* [unusual] V. Müdigkeit.

Müdigkeit, *f.* weariness, fatigue, lassitude. Vor — umfallen, to fall down with weariness or fatigue.

1. **Muff,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* Müffe or Muffen] *dim.* Müffchen, ‖ Müfflein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [the D. *mouw* and Low-Sax. maue = ein Aermel, Eng. *to muffle* = verhüllen] a muff.

2. **Múff,** *m.* [-es] [allied to the L. *mucor* and the old meucheln] 1) mould, V. Schimmel. 2) musty, mouldy smell; mustiness, mouldiness.

‖3. **Múff,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [seems to be allied to Mops] a sound imitating the barking of a dog.

‖1. **Múffel,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to Mops] a dog or other animal with large hanging lips. †*Fig.* a bloated, ugly face.

Muffelgeſicht, *n.* V. Muffel *fig.*; *it.* a person with such a face; [in architecture, a piece of sculpture representing some grotesque form] a mask.

2. **Múffel,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to 1. Muff] [in chimistry] muffle.

Múffelkäfer, Müffelkäfer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] the bruchus or seed-beetle.

‖**Múffelig,** *adj.* V. Muffig.

‖**Múffeln,** *v. intr.* to chew with difficulty or with the lips close, as do old, toothless people; to mumble.

Múffelthier, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] wild sheep, mufflon, musmon, musimon.

1. **Múffen** or **Müffen,** *v. intr.* [from 2. Muff] 1) to smell mouldy or musty, to smell badly, to smell rank. Dieſe Butter müfft, this butter has a rank or rancid smell; es mufft hier, here is a fusty or musty smell. 2) [rarely used] to smell well. Dieſer Tabak mufft vortrefflich, this tobacco has an excellent smell or flavour.

2. **Múffen** or **Müffen,** *v. intr.* [from 3. Muff] to bark [said of large dogs], to growl, to snarl; *it.* [in popular language, said of persons] to grumble, to be sulky.

Müffer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [in pop. lang.] a person that pouts or is sulky, a sullen, sulky person, a grumbler.

Müffern, V. 1. Muffen.

1. **Müffig, Müffig,** *adj.* and *adv.* [from 2. Muff] musty, mouldy. — riechen, to have a musty smell, V. 1. Muffen.

2. **Müffig,** *adj.* and *adv.* [from 3. Muff] sullen, sulky.

Múfti, *m.* [-'s, *pl.* -] mufti.

Müh, V. Muhen.

Mühe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [old Germ. muohi, Sw. *möda*, Dan. *mode*, *moye*, Gr. *μόθος*, *μόγος*, *μόχθος*] trouble, pains. Sich — geben, to take pains; geben Sie ſich keine —, do not give yourself any trouble, do not put yourself to any trouble; Einem — machen, verurſachen, to give, to cause any one trouble, to put any one to a trouble; große — mit Etwas haben, to take great pains, to have much trouble or ado to accomplish any thing; er wird viele — haben, ſich zu retten, he will find it very hard or difficult to save himself; es koſtet mich or mir —, ihm das zu ſagen, it pains me, it gives me pain to tell him that; wollen Sie dieſe — über ſich nehmen? will you give yourself that trouble? will you put yourself to that trouble? nehmen Sie ſich die —, hereinzutreten, please to walk in; es iſt nicht der — werth, es [verlohnt nicht die —, it is not worth while; es iſt wohl der — werth, zu verſuchen, it is well worth while to try; hier iſt Etwas für gehabte —, here is something for your trouble or for your pains; — umſonſt haben, to lose one's labour; weder Koſten noch — ſparen, to spare neither cost nor labour, neither expense nor pains or trouble.

Müh-gebühr, *f.* reward, recompense [for some service, labour or toil performed or pains taken], commission. —los, *adj.* V. Mühelos. —ſelig, *adj.* and *adv.* wearisome, laborious, toilsome; *it.* miserable, wretched. —ſelige Arbeit, wearisome, tiresome work; —ſeliges Leben, painful, wretched life; —ſelige Zeiten, hard times; [in Scripture] kommet her zu mir, alle, die ihr —ſelig und beladen ſeyd, come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden. —ſeligkeit, *f.* painfulness, wearisomeness, hardship, misery, toil, fatigue. —voll, *adj.* V. Mühevoll. —waltung, *f.* laborious task, troublesome commission, trouble.

Mühe-leben, *n.* toilsome life, life of pains and trouble. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* having no pains or trouble, without pains or trouble, painless —loſigkeit, *f.* state of being free from pains or trouble. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of labour or pains, laborious, labourſome, toilsome.

Mühen, *v. intr.* [Muh ſchreien] to make the noise of a cow, to low.

Mühen, I. *v. tr.* [more usual bemühen] to trouble [any one]. II. *v. r.* ſich —, to trouble one's self, to take pains, to endeavour.

Müher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a person that takes pains or troubles himself, a painstaker.

Mühle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [L. *mola*, Gr. *μύλη*, Fr. *moulin*, Dan. *molle*, Sw. *mölla* &c., from mahlen] 1) mill. Die — ſtellen, to raise the runner; die — zuſammenlaſſen, to lower the runner. *it.* fuller's mill. Dem Tuche die — geben, to full the cloth. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Das iſt Waſſer auf ſeine —, that's the very thing he wants, that's what he likes, that is grist to his mill. 2) [a game] merils, nine men's morris. — ſpielen, — ziehen, to play at nine men's morris.

Mühl-arbeiter, *m.* [in mining] buddler. —arzt, *m.* mill-wright. —bach, *m.* mill-brook. —berg, *m.* a hill on which there is a wind-mill. —beſchauung, *f.* V. Mühlenſchau. —beutel, *m.* bolter, bolting-cloth. —bottich, *m.* drum, box. —burſch, *m.* miller's boy, miller's assistant, miller's man. —eiſen, *n.* iron-cross; [in blasonry] iron-cross, rind. —eſel, *m.* V. Müllereſel. —gang, *m.* a set of stones, stone of a mill. —gaſt, *m.* customer to a mill. —gerechtigkeit, *f.* right or privilege of having or keeping a mill. —gerinne, *n.* a trench or channel to conduct water to a mill, leat. —graben, *m.* mill-leat. —heimchen, *n.* the cricket, house-cricket. —herr, *m.* proprietor or owner of a mill. —käfer, *m.* V. Mehlkäfer. —klapper, *f.* clack of a mill, mill-clack, mill-clapper. —knappe, *m.* V. —burſch. —krapp, *m.* brown bark of madder. —kunſt, *f.* V. —werk. —lauf, *m.* V. —bottich. —meiſter, *m.* master of a mill, mill-master, miller. —metze, *f.* V. Mahlmetze. —pfahl, *m.* the water-gauge. —pfanne, *f.* the pan in which the iron-cross turns. —pferd, *n.* V. Mühlenpferd. —rad, *n.* wheel of a mill, mill-wheel. —radſchaufel, *f.* the felly or jaunt of a mill-wheel. —radwelle, *f.* cylinder of a mill-wheel. —rechen, *m.* grate of a mill. —recht, *n.* V. —gerechtigkeit. —roß, *n.* V. Mühlenpferd. —rumpf, *m.* mill-hopper. —ſäge, *f.* saw-mill. —ſeil, *n.* miller's rope, large rope. —ſpiel, *n.* V. Mühlenſpiel. —ſtänder, *m.* the beams on which a windmill stands. —ſtaub, *m.* mill-dust. —ſtein, *m.* mill-stone. Der obere —ſtein, runner; der untere —ſtein, nether mill-stone. —ſteinfiſch, *m.* sun-fish, orbis marinus; *it.* mole-bat. —trichter, *m.* V. —rumpf. —trogſchuh, *m.* spout of a mill-hopper. —wagen, *m.* miller's waggon. —waſſer, *n.* water turning a mill, mill-race. —wehr, *n.* mill-dam. —welle, *f.* V. —radwelle. —werk, *n.* mill-work, mill.

Mühlen-amtmann, *m.* overseer of mills. —anker, *m.* anchor of a mill erected on a flat boat or barge in a river. —bach, *m.* V. Mühlbach. —bau, *m.* 1) the building of a mill. 2) the art of constructing mills, architecture of a mill. —baukunſt, *f.* V. —bau 2). —fachbaum, *m.* a tree to stop and raise the water of a mill, hydrometer, axletree of a watermill. —frohne, *f.* work done gratis or for a small recompense in building or repairing a mill —gerechtigkeit, *f.* V. Mühlgerechtigkeit. —haus, *n.* the cage of a windmill. —knappe, *m.* V. Mühlknappe. —ordnung, *f.* regulation or ordinance concerning mills. —pacht, *m.* lease of a mill. —pferd, —roß, *n.* mill-horse. —ſchau, —ſchaue, *f.* inspection of mills. —ſchleuſe, *f.* sluice of a mill. —ſchreiber, *m.* clerk in a mill. —ſpiel, *n.* V. Mühle 2). —ſtuhl, *m.* V. Bannmühle. —teich, *m.* millpond. —wage, *f.* balance or pair of scales in a mill. —waſſer, —werk, *n.* V. Mühlwaſſer &c. —zwang, *m.* [formerly,

and still in many parts of Germany] 1) the obligation of grinding all one's corn at a certain mill, socome. 2) the privilege of a miller by which he is entitled to grind all the corn within a manor or district in which the mill stands, soc.

Mühler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) V. Müller; [in natural hist.] the little river-perch. 2) white butterfly.

‖**Mühlner,** *m.* [unusual] [-s, *pl.*-] V. Müller.

Mühme, *f.* [*pl.* -n] *dim.* Mühmchen, ‖Mühmlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [either allied to Ma, ma or to the old Mage = Verwandter] 1) aunt. 2) female relation, cousin. 3) [in natural history] marsh titmouse.

Muhmengerade, *f.* and *n.* [formerly] the paraphernalia of an aunt.

Mührsee, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] a swelling, rolling, turbulent sea.

Mühsal, *n.* [-es *pl.* -e], *it. f.* affliction, distress, pain, grief.

Mühsam, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) painful, troublesome, laborious, toilsome. — arbeiten, to work painfully, laboriously; dieses Gemählde ist — gearbeitet, this painting is a laborious piece of workmanship; ein —es Leben führen, to lead a painful, miserable life; sich — ernähren, to make a hard shift to live, †to have much ado to keep body and soul together. 2) pains-taking.

Mühsamkeit, *f.* painfulness, troublesomeness, difficulty.

Múid, V. Mud.

Mulátte, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n], **Mulattinn,** *f.* [from the Lat. *mulus*, Maul-thier] mulatto.

Mülbe, V. Milbe.

1. **Múlde,** *f.* [*pl.*-n] *dim.* Mülden, ‖Mülde-lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to Maul] 1) tray. [in familiar language] Es regnet, als ob es mit —n gösse, it rains as fast or hard as it can pour. 2) [in geology and chiefly in mining] a cavity.

Mulden-blei, *n.* [in mining] lead in wedges or pigs, pig-lead. —förmig, *adj.* having the form of a tray. —gewölbe, *n.* a cross-vault. —muschel, *f.* V. Napfmuschel.

2. **Múlde,** *f.* [a river in Saxony] the Mulde.

‖**Múlje,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] mole, V. Hafendamm.

1. **Müll,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to the L. *mullus*] 1) red mullet. 2) little river-perch.

2. **Müll,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] fine earth, mould, dust.

Mülle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [a fish] mullet.

Müller, *m* [-s, *pl.*-] [from the Low-Sax. mul-len, i. e. mahlen] miller. [in natural hist.] *a*) the fifteen-spined stickle-back. *b*) V. Mühler 1).

Müller-axt, *f.* a miller's ax or hatchet. —blau, *adj.* and *adv.* light-blue. —bursche, *m.* miller's boy, miller's man or assistant. — esel, *m.* miller's ass. *Fig.* [low] a drudge; *it.* a block-head. —farbe, *f.* light-blue colour. —farben, *adj.* V. —blau. —glas, *n.* common opal. —käfer, *m.* the slow-legged beetle. —karren, *m.* miller's cart. — knecht, *m.* V. —bursche. —lohn, *m.* money paid to the miller, V. Mahlgeld. —rebe, *f.* V. —traube. —sack, *m.* V. Mehlsack. —schabe, *f.* house-beetle. —traube, *f.* a sort of fine black grape. —wage, *f.* level.

Müllerinn, *f.* miller's wife.

Múlm, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to mahlen, malmen, Mehl &c.] 1) fine earth, mould, dust. 2) rotten wood, dust of rotten wood. [am. foresters] Dieser Baum hat den —, this tree is rotten. 2) [in mining] ore in the form of powder or dust.

Múlmen, I. *v. tr.* to reduce to dust. II. *v. intr.* [used with seyn] to become dust.

Múlmicht, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling fine earth or dust, dusty.

Múlmig, *adj.* and *adv.* friable, powdery, dusty. —e Erde, mouldy, loose earth; —es Holz, worm-eaten, rotten wood; —es Erz, friable ore.

‖**Múlsch,** *adj.* V. Molsch.

‖**Múlsicht, Múlsig,** *adj.* and *adv.* having a frozen taste, frozen.

‖**Múlsterig,** *adj.* and *adv.* musty, mouldy.

Múltebeere, *f.* [*pl.* -n] cloud-berry [rubus chamaemorus, Linn.].

***Multiplicatiōn,** *f.* [in arithmetic] multiplication.

***Multiplicīren,** *v. tr.* and *intr.* to multiply.

***Múlton,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] swansboy, swan-skin.

***Mūmie,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) mummy. 2) naphta.

1. **Múmme,** *f.* [perhaps allied to the D. *mymer* = dunkel] mum, Brunswick mum.

2. **Múmme,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from the old meiden or meten = schneiden] [little used] a castrated animal.

3. **Múmme,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Muff; originally = Verhüllung] mask.

Mummen-gesicht, *n.* [rather obsolete] mask, visor. —schanz, *m.* [obsolete] masquerading. —tanz, *m.* [rather obsolete] maskers' dance, matachin.

‖1. **Múmmel,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [probably from muhen = muh schreien] bull.

2. **Múmmel,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from mummen, V. 3. Mumme] [in common people's lang.] fairy, elf, hobgoblin, bugbear.

Mummel-ack, —bätz, —mann, *m.*, — thier, *n.* V. 2. Mummel.

Mümmel, *f.* [*pl.*-n], *dim.* —chen, ‖—ein, *n.*, **Mümmelkraut,** *n.* [-es] the white water-lily, water-rose.

Múmmeln, *v. intr.* [in popular lang.] 1) to make a low noise, to low, to bellow. 2) to mutter, to murmur, to mumble. 3) to chew gently or softly, to mumble, V. Muffeln.

Múmmen, V. Ein—, Ver—.

Múmmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] mummer.

Mummerei, *f.* masking, mummery, disguise. *Fig.* grimace, hypocrisy, mummery.

Múmmergold, *n.* [-es] [probably from mummen = verhüllen] mica, glimmer, muscovy-glass.

München, *n.* [-s] [capital of Bavaria] Munich.

Múnd, *m.* [-es, *pl.* [rarely] Münde, [in low lang.] Münder], *dim.* Mündchen, ‖Mündlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [seems to be derived from the old mauen or munen in the signification of kauen, allied to mähen, i. e. schneiden, L. *mand*-ucare, kauen] 1) mouth. Auf den — küssen, to kiss on the mouth; — und Nase aufsperren, Etwas mit aufgesperrtem —e anschauen [in pop. lang.], to open the mouth in wonder and surprise, to stand staring and gaping. **Fig.* Etwas an seinem —e ersparen, to pinch or stint one's belly, to pinch one's self for; der — wässert ihm darnach, that makes his mouth water, †his chops water at it; reinen — halten, to keep a secret, not to blab; kein Blatt vor den — nehmen, to speak freely, to speak out; er ist in Aller —e, every body speaks or talks of him, he is the common talk, he is in every body's mouth; die Nachricht geht or läuft von —e zu —e, the news is spread every where; Sie nehmen mir das Wort aus dem —e, that's what I was going to say; im —e führen, to have in one's mouth; er führt immer die Tugend im —e, he talks always of virtue; Einem die Worte in den — legen, to give any one his cue, to prompt any one, to instruct, to prepare any one beforehand, to teach any one before-hand what he is to say; sie hat den — auf dem rechten Flecke, ein gutes —werk, she has her tongue well oiled or †well hung, she has a glib or nimble tongue; Einem den — verschließen or stopfen, to stop one's mouth, to put him to silence, to silence him. *Prov.* Wessen das Herz voll ist, deß gehet der — über, what the heart thinks, the mouth speaks. 2) something resembling a mouth, an opening, aperture. Der — einer Kanone, the mouth or muzzle of a cannon. Syn. V. Maul.

Mund-art, *f.* dialect. Syn. V. Aussprache. — arzt, *m.* dentist. — bäcker, *m.* the baker who makes bread for the prince's own eating. —bäckerei, *f.* the prince's pantry. — becher, *m.* favourite cup or goblet. —bedarf, *m.* victuals, provisions. —bissen, *m.* a mouthful. —faul, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) afflicted with the scurvy of the mouth or with the thrush, aphthous, scurvy. 2) [in popular language] averse from speaking, silent, taciturn. —fäule, —fäulniß, *f.* scurvy of the mouth, thrush; *it.* V. Scharbock. —fäulkraut, *n.* stinking goosefoot, stinking blite. —fisch, *m.* roach, gardon. —gerecht, *adj.* and *adv.* V. — recht. —geschwür, *n.* ulcer in the mouth. — glaube, *m.* hypocritical faith, cant. —holz, *n.* [a plant] privet, primeprint. —klemme, *f.* 1) locked jaw, trismus. 2) an instrument for compressing the mouth, padlock. —koch, *m.* cook who dresses the prince's own dinner. —krebs, *m.* cancer in the mouth. —küche, *f.* kitchen where the prince's own dinner is dressed. —lack, *m.* wafer [for sealing letters], V. Oblate. —leich, *n.* [in hydraulics] ajutage. —leim, *m.* mouth-glue. —loch, *n.* aperture, orifice. Das —loch eines Ofens, einer Orgelpfeife &c., the mouth of an oven, of an organ-pipe &c.; das —loch des Magens, the mouth or orifice of the stomach. —mehl, *n.* the finest flour. —muskel, *m.* muscle of the mouth. —öffnung, *f.* opening of the mouth. —pfropf, *m.* stopper of a piece of ordnance, tamkin, tampion. —pomade, *f.* pomatum for the lips. —portion, *f.* allowance of provisions. —recht, *adj.* and *adv.* agreeable to, or convenient for the mouth. *Fig.* easy to be pronounced, to be delivered [a word, a discourse &c.]. —reif, *m.* neck [hoop] of a cannon's mouth. —rohr, *n.* [among gun-smiths] a hollow iron for rifling guns, screw-tap. —rose, *f.* the common hollyhock. —salbe, *f.* V. —pomade. —schenk, *m.* cupbearer. — schenkenamt, *n.* the office of a cupbearer. —schraube, *f.* V. —spiegel. —schwamm, *m.* V. —fäule. —semmel, *f.* loaf or roll of the finest wheaten flour. —spatel, *m.* [am. surgeons] spatula for cutting the string or ligament of the tongue. —spiegel, *m.* dilator. —stück, *n.* 1) mouth-piece [of a trumpet, flute &c.]. Das —stück eines Fagottes, eines Hochhornes [einer Oboe], the reed of a bassoon, of a hautboy; das —stück an einem Pferdezaum, the bit of a bridle. 2) Das —stück einer Kanone, the mouth or opening of a cannon. 3) [in pop. lang.] mouth, a nimble tongue. Ein gutes —stück haben, to have one's tongue well oiled, †well hung, to have a nimble or glib tongue. —tasse, *f.* one's own or favourite cup

[and saucer]. —theil, *m.* V. —portion. —todt, *adj.* and *adv.* being declared prodigal, being declared incapable of managing one's affairs or one's own fortune. Einen —todt machen, für —todt erklären, to declare any one a spendthrift or prodigal, to declare any one incapable of managing his own fortune; [in English law] einen Blödsinnigen &c. —todt machen, to take out an act of lunacy. —todterklärung, *f.* declaration of being incapable of managing one's own fortune. —voll, *m.* [indeclinable] mouthful. —vorrath, *m.* provisions, victuals. —weide, *f.* the common dogweed, the dogberry-tree. —wein, *m.* wine drunk by the master or prince himself, favourite wine. —werk, *n.* [in pop. lang.] mouth, a nimble tongue. Ein gutes —werk haben, V.—stück 3). —winkel, *m.* angle of the mouth.

*Mundāt, *f.* immunity, franchise.

Münde, *f.* V. Mündung.

Mündel, [-s, *pl.* -] *m.* and *f.* [der, die] [from the old Mund = Beschützer] pupil, ward.

Mündel-amt, *n.* V. —rath 1). —geld, *n.* money belonging to one or more persons under age, to minors or pupils, pupillary money. —gericht, *n.* V. —rath 1). —gut, *n.* property or inheritance belonging to persons under age. —rath, *m.* 1) pupillary council. 2) pupillary counsellor. —sache, *f.* affair concerning persons under age.

Münden, *v. intr.* Einem —, to fit any one's palate; das mundet mir, I relish or like that, I find that good, that is to my palate. *Fig.* Das mundete ihm nicht sehr, that was not to his liking, he did not relish that, that did not please him.

Münden, *v. intr.* to discharge or empty itself, to disembogue.

Mündig, *adj.* and *adv.* [V. Mündel] being of age. Einen für — erklären, Einen — sprechen, to declare any one of age, to emancipate any one.

Mündigen, *v. tr.* to declare any one of age, V. Mündig.

Mündigkeit, *f.* full age, majority.

Mündigkeits-brief, *m.* letter of majority. —verleihung, *f.* dispensation of age.

Mündlich, *adj.* and *adv.* by word of mouth, verbal, oral. Ich werde es ihm — sagen, I shall tell it him by word of mouth or personally; sich mit Einem — besprechen, to have an interview with, to confer with any one; —es Versprechen, a verbal promise, a promise by word of mouth; —es Gesetz, —e Ueberlieferung, oral law, oral tradition.

Mündlichkeit, *f.* quality or state of being verbal or oral.

Mündling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Mündel.

Mündung, *f.* mouth [of a river, of a vessel &c.]. Die — einer Kanone, the mouth or muzzle of a cannon or gun.

Mündungsweite, *f.* bore [of a gun].

*Municipāl, *adj.* municipal.

Municipal-gesetz, *n.* municipal law or regulation. —rath, *m.* municipal officers or council. —recht, *n.* municipal right. —stadt, *f.* corporation-town.

*Municipalität, *f.* municipality.

*Munition, *f.* munition, ammunition.

Munitions-kasten, —wagen, *m.* ammunition-chest or waggon, caisson.

Münkelig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in pop. lang.] cloudy, dark, foggy or misty.

Münkeln, *v. intr.* and *impers.* [allied to meucheln] [in pop. lang.] 1) Es munkelt, it is dull or gloomy weather. 2) to do any thing clandestinely. *Prov.* Im Dunkeln ist gut —, night is favourable or propitious to lovers. 3) to talk secretly or clandestinely. Man munkelt davon, it is whispered about.

1. Münster, *n.* [-s] [a town of Westphalia] Munster.

2. Münster, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from the Gr. μοναστηριον, L. *monasterium* = Kloster, Engl. *minster*] a cathedral, a cathedral church.

Münsterthurm, *m.* steeple or spire of a cathedral.

Münter, *adj.* and *adv.* [seems to be allied to mahnen, A. Sax. *myndigan*] 1) awake. Einen — machen, to awake any one, to rouse any one from sleep; — werden, to awake out of one's sleep; er ist noch nicht ganz —, he is not yet quite awake. 2) lively, active, brisk, sprightly, gay. Er ist alt, aber noch —, he is old, but still active or lively; ein —er Junge, a brisk, sprightly lad; ein —es Pferd, a lively or brisk horse; ein —er Geist, a quick, sharp wit, a lively mind or spirit; er war gestern Abend sehr —, he was in high spirits yesterday evening; —e Augen, sprightly eyes; Etwas — angreifen, to set cheerfully, briskly about any thing; —! immer—! courage, cheer up! Einen — erhalten, to keep any one's spirits up. *Fig.* —e Farben, light, lively colours; [in music, Allegro] allegro.

Münterkeit, *f.* liveliness, sprightliness, gaiety, briskness, alacrity. Die — des Geistes, the vivacity, quickness of wit, sprightliness of the mind; die — der Farben, the liveliness or brightness of colours.

1. Münze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [probably from the Sw. *mynd*, *mint* = Bild, Figur] 1) medal. Römische —n, Roman medals; alte —n, ancient medals or coins. 2) [collectively] coin. — prägen, schlagen, to coin, to stamp, to mint money; gangbare —, current coin; die —n erhöhen, to raise the value of coin; die —n abschätzen, to cry down or to reduce the money; grobe —, large money, species or specie; falsche —, counterfeit, false coin, base money; in klingender — bezahlen, to pay in cash. *Fig.* Einen mit gleicher — bezahlen, to pay any one in his own or in the same coin; Etwas or Alles für baare — nehmen, to take any thing for granted, to believe any thing one says, to be too credulous. 3) change. Geben Sie mir für einen Thaler —, give me change for a dollar. *Fig.* porcelain-shell, cowry [made use of as money in India and Africa]. 4) the place where money is coined by public authority, mint. Syn. Münze, Geld. Geld is whatever serves as a scale and equivalent for the value of things. It must therefore consist of homogeneous parts of which a certain quantity is equivalent to the definite value of a thing. The most convenient materials for this are the metals, especially the nobler sorts. When a piece of such is coined or marked with the sign of its value it is called a Münze, and when this has a currency in business it is a piece of Geld.

Münz-abdruck, *m.* ectype of a medal. —abfall, *m.* that which falls off in coining, sweepings. —amt, *n.* a commission or board superintending the mint or coinage. —anstalt, *f.* the mint. —beamte, *m.* officer of the mint. —bediente, *m.* a person employed about the mint, V. —beamte. —beschickung, *f.* alloyage [of coin or money]. —buch, *n.* numismatic book. —cabinet, *n.* collection of coins, V. Münzensammlung. —eisen, *n.* V. —stempel. —fälscher, *m.* 1) one who alters or debases the coin, money-clipper. 2) V. Falschmünzer. —fälschung, *f.* 1) debasing of the coin, money-clipping. 2) V. Falschmünzerei. —feile, *f.* planchet-file. —freiheit, *f.* V. —recht. —fuß, *m.* standard of coinage. —gebühr, *f.* mintage. —gehalt, *m.* alloy, standard of coins. —gekrätz, *n.* V. —krätze. —genosse, *m.* one who has the right of coining jointly with another. —gerechtigkeit, *f.* V. —recht. —gesell, *m.* V. —knecht. —gleicher, *m.* V.—wäger. —göttinn, *f.* [with the ancient Romans] Moneta. —güte, *f.* V. —gehalt. —hammer, *m.* moneyer's hammer. —haus, *n.* mint. —herr, *m.* 1) one who has the right of coining. 2) superintendent of the mint. —hof, *m.* V. —amt. —junge, *m.* apprentice to a coiner or minter. —kenner, *m.* V. Münzenkenner. —knecht, *m.* journeyman coiner or minter. —kosten, *pl.* 1) expenses of coining. 2) V. —gebühr. —krätz, *n.*, —krätze, *f.* waste, chips or scrapings of coins. —kunde, *f.* V. Münzenkunde. —kunst, *f.* art of coining. —meister, *m.* 1) master, minter or coiner. 2) master or director of the mint, mint-master. —meisteramt, *n.* office of the master or director of the mint. —meisterzeichen, *n.* V. —zeichen. —muschel, *f.* V. Muschelmünze. —ordnung, *f.* regulation concerning the coinage. —ort, *m.* V. —statt. —platte, *f.* V. —schiene. —presse, *f.* the mechanism for coining money, minting-mill. —probe, *f.* assay of a coin. —probirer, —prüfer, *m.* V. —wardein. —rand, *m.* edge of a coin. —rath, *m.* [title of an] officer superintending the mint or coinage. —recht, *n.* right of coinage. —regal, *n.* the sovereign's prerogative of coining money. —sammlung, *f.* V. Münzensammlung. —schere, *f.* cutter. —schiene, *f.* planchet. —schlag, *m.* 1) stamp or impression on a coin. 2) the act of coining or minting money. —schläger, *m.* V. Münzer. —schlosser, *m.* a locksmith that works in or for a mint. —schreiber, *m.* clerk to a mint. —schrötling, *m.* V. —schiene. —sorte, *f.* species of coin, sort of money. —stadt, *f.* 1) a town which has the right of coining. 2) town where a mint is. —stämpel, *m.* V. —stempel. —stand, *m.* [formerly] a state or member of the German empire that has the right of coining money. —statt, —stätte, *f.* place where coining is carried on, mint. —stein, *m.* [in mineralogy] nummulite. —stempel, *m.* stamp for coining, die. —streckwerk, *n.* flatter. —stück, *n.* 1) V. —schiene. 2) piece of money, coin. —verfälscher, *m.*, —verfälschung, *f.* V. —fälscher &c. —verfassung, *f.* state or organization of the coinage. —wage, *f.* a pair of scales [used in the mint]. —wäger, *m.* adjuster, V. Justirer. —wardein, *m.* assayer of the mint. —wart, *m.* [obsolete] warden of the mint. —werk, *n.* 1) the machine or mill for coining. 2) V. —buch. —werth, *m.* V. —gehalt. —wesen, *n.* coinage. —wissenschaft, *f.* V. Münzenkenntniß. —würdigung, *f.* V. —probe. —zeichen, *n.* the mark of the town where money was coined. —zettel, *m.* paper-money. —zusatz, *m.* alloyage [of coin].

Münzen-beschreibung, *f.* description of medals or coins, numismatography. —cabinet, *n.* cabinet or collection of medals or coins. —kenner, *m.* one that understands coins, one skilled in coins and medals, medallist. —kenntniß, —kunde, *f.* science of coins and medals, numismatics. —kundig, *adj.* skilled in coins and medals. —sammlung, *f.* collection of coins and medals.

2. Münze, Minze, *f.* [A. Sax. *minta*, L. *mentha*, Gr. μίνθη] [in botany] 1) mint. Die zahme —, garden mint; die grüne —,

spear-mint; die krauſe —, mackrel-mint. 2) calamint. 3) Gelbe —, *a*) the great flea-bane. *b*) the meadow inula or middle flea-bane. 4) the corn thyme or basil.

Münz=balſam, *m.* spear mint. — **kraut**, *n.* V. Pfennigkraut.

Münzen, *v. tr.* to coin, to mint. *Fig.* Neue Wörter —, to coin or forge new words; das iſt auf mich gemünzt [in fam. lang.], that is aimed at me, levelled against me, I am meant by that. Das Münzen, minting, coining.

Münzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] coiner, minter. Falſcher —, V. Falſch—.

Münzerei', *f.* 1) [more usual das Münzen] coining, coinage. 2) [obsolete] mint, V. 1. Münze 4).

Müraal, *m.* [Mur allied to Moor] 1) [a fish] misgum, misgurn. 2) the murena.

Murāne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Moräne or Muraal 2).

Mürbe, *adj.* and *adv.* [allied to morſch; the Finn. *muria* = zeitig] mellow, soft, tender. —s Obſt, mellow fruit; —s Fleiſch, tender meat; —s Holz, wood that breaks easily, that is easily reduced to powder, rotten wood; —r Stein, friable stone. *Fig.* Einen — machen [in pop. lang.], to curb, to humble, to mortify any one, to make any one supple. Syn. Mürbe, Morſch. That state of a firm body in which the connexion of its constituent parts is very trifling, may have various causes; it is called mürbe without regard to the cause, morſch when the cause is incipient rottenness; this causes it to become morſch, and at last to mould and become useless. Fruits become mürbe from ripeness; they become morſch when they are overripe and begin to rot. Stock-fish becomes mürbe by soaking and beating.

Mürbbraten, *m.* V. Lendenbraten, Mörbraten.

Mürbe, *f.* mellowness [of fruit]. Die — des Fleiſches, tenderness of meat or flesh; die — eines Steines, friability or friableness of a stone.

Mürben, [unusual] I. *v. intr.* to become or grow mellow, tender, friable, to mellow. II. *v. tr.* Einen —, V. Mürbe *fig.*

Mürblich, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] a little mellow or tender.

Mürks, *m.* [in popular or low lang.] 1) grunt of a pig. 2) a sulky fellow, V. Murrkopf. 3) a little contemptible fellow.

Mürkſen, *v. intr.* [in popular or low lang.] to grunt. *Fig.* to grumble.

Mürmeln, [L. *murmuro*, Gr. *μύρειν*, allied to murren] I. *v. intr.* 1) to murmur. Ein —der Bach, a murmuring, purling brook; der Donner murmelt von fern, the thunder rumbles or roars at a distance. 2) V. Murren. 3) to mutter, to mumble. Zwiſchen den Zähnen —, to mutter; man murmelt davon, it is whispered about. II. *v. tr.* to utter or say murmuring or muttering. Was — Sie da zwiſchen den Zähnen? what do you mutter there? ſeine Gebete her—, to mumble one's prayers; Einem Etwas in's Ohr —, to whisper any thing in any one's ear.

Murmel=braſſen, —**fiſch**, *m.* mormyrus or murmuring-fish. —**thier**, *n.*, *dim.* —**thierchen**, ||—**thierlein**, *n.* marmot, mountain-rat. **Fig.* a little ugly and lazy person.

Mürner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [chiefly in jest] tom-cat, V. Kater.

Mürren, [L. *moerere* = klagen and trauern, Goth. maurnan, trauern, Low-Sax. mirren = klagen, V. Murmeln] I. *v. intr.* to grumble, to murmur with discontent. Der Hund murrt, the dog snarls or grumbles; wider Gott —, to murmur or grumble against God. II. *v. tr.* to mutter.

Murr=kopf, *m.* peevish, grumbling person, grumbler. —**köpfig**, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Mürriſch. —**meiſe**, *f.* marsh-titmouse, fen-titmouse. —**ſinn**, *m.* a peevish disposition, peevishness, surliness. —**ſinnig**, *adj.* V. Mürriſch.

Mürrig, V. Mürriſch.

Mürriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* morose, peevish, surly, sulky. Ein —er Menſch, a grumbling, peevish, surly fellow, a grumbler; —es Weſen, peevishness, surliness. Syn. Mürriſch, Grämlich. The grämliche man confines his gloomy and disagreeable feelings within himself, or utters them only in complaints or other signs of disquiet. The mürriſche man gives vent to them in his unamiable manner towards others. A child is grämlich; the old are mürriſch. They betray their morose humor by blame &c.

Müs, *n.* V. 1. Muß.

Müſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Fr. *mouche*] patch, V. Schönpflästerchen.

Müſchel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] *dim.* —**chen**, ||—**lein**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [L. *musculus*, *mutilus*, Gr. *μυτίλος*; the primitive idea seems to be that of something hollow; the Wendish *mieschk* = Säckchen is allied to it] 1) [denomination of certain hollow things] *a*) [in anatomy] *α*) concha, V. Ohr—. *β*) vulva, uterus. *b*) Die — einer Thürklinke, the thumb of a latch. 2) [especially] muscle, muscle-fish. Die gemeine or eßbare —, the common or eatable muscle; V. Fluß—, See—. 3) the shell of a muscle, muscle-shell, shell. Verſteinte —, petrified conch or shell, conchite.

Muſchel=atlaß, *m.* satin or atlas with figures resembling oyster-shells. —**blume**, *f.* the great duck-weed or pond-weed. —**cabinet**, *n.* V. —**ſammlung**. —**eiſchel**, *f.* V. Rohrſperling. —**erde**, *f.* V —**mergel**. —**erz**, *n.* iron-ore in the shape of muscles or shells. —**fang**, *m.* fishing of muscles or shells. —**farbe**, *f.* colour kept in a shell. —**floh**, *m.* monoculus conchaceus. —**flor**, *m.* crape with figures resembling shells. —**förmig**, *adj.* and *adv.* having the form or shape of a muscle or oyster-shell, conchoidal. —**gehäuſe**, *n.* V. —**ſchale**. —**gericht**, *n.* [with the ancient Greeks] ostracism. —**gold**, *n.* shell-gold. —**horn**, *n.* a muscle in shape of a horn, conch. —**hut**, *m.* a pilgrim's hat adorned with shells. —**inſekt**, *n.* V. Schildlaus. —**kalk**, *m.* lime made of calcined shells. —**kalkſtein**, *m.* V. —**marmor**. —**kenner**, *m.* conchologist. —**kenntniß**, *f.* V. —**kunde**. —**könig**, *m.* [a bird] the red-throated diver. —**krebs**, *m.* [a genus of crabs] wrong-hair. —**kunde**, *f.* conchology. —**kürbiß**, *m.* pompion, pumpkin. —**lage**, *f.* 1) a layer or couch of shells. 2) shelly bed. —**lehre**, *f.* V. —**kunde**. —**linie**, *f.* conchoid. —**märgel**, *m.* V. —mergel. —**marmor**, *m.* shell-marble. —**mergel**, *m.* falun. —**münze**, *f.* porcelain-shell, cowry, V. 1. Münze 3) *fig.* —**niſchel**, *f.* V. —eiſchel. —**reich**, *adj.* rich in muscles or shells, abounding with shells, shelly. —**ſammler**, *m.* one who gathers or collects shells. —**ſammlung**, *m.* collection of shells. —**ſchale**, *f.* shell of a muscle, muscle-shell. —**ſchicht**, *f.* V. —lage 1). —**ſchlucker**, *m.* V. —könig. —**ſilber**, *n.* shell-silver. —**ſperling**, *m.* V. Baumſperling. —**ſtein**, *m.* petrified conch, conchite. —**taffet**, *m.* taffeta with figures like shells. —**wagen**, *m.* chariot in shape of a shell, conch. —**werk**, *n.* shell-work.

Müſchelicht, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling a muscle or shell, conchoidal.

Müſchelig, *adj.* and *adv.* shelly.

***Müsculit**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] musculite.

***Müscus**, *m.* V. Moſchus.

Müſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Gr. *μοῦσα*, Dor. *μῶσα*, from *μάω*, ſuchen] 1) muse. Liebling, Zögling der —n, favourite, son of the muses; ſeine — iſt heiter, ernſt [of a poet], his muse is lively, grave. 2) [in botany] banana-tree.

Muſen=almanach, *m.* annual or almanac of the Muses. —**berg**, *m.* Parnassus, Pindus, Helicon. —**born**, *m.* spring or fountain of the muses, Castalian spring or fount, Pierian spring. —**freund**, *m.*, —**freundinn**, *f.* friend of the muses. —**gott**, *m.* God of the muses, Apollo. —**günſtling**, *m.* favourite of the muses. —**kunſt**, *f.* art of the muses, [especially] poesy. —**pferd**, *n.* Pegasus. —**quell**, *m.* V. —born. —**ſitz**, *m.* residence of the muses. *Fig.* [in a higher style, or, also, jestingly for] academy, university, alma mater. —**ſohn**, *m.* son of the muses or of Apollo; [hence, for] poet, bard. *Fig.* [chiefly in a jocose style] student, collegian. —**tempel**, *m.* temple of the muses.

Müſelmann, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -männer] [with some also Muſelman, -s or -en, *pl.* -en] Mussulman, Mahommedan, Turk.

Müſelmänninn, *f.* a Turkish woman.

Müſelmänniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* mussulmanish, Turkish.

Müſeſſer, *m.* [a fish] chub.

***Muſeum**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Muſeen] museum; *it.* [modern, in many towns, for] union or society for social purposes or amusements.

***Muſiciren**, *v. intr.* to make or practice music.

Müſig, **Müſig**, V. Müßig.

***Muſik**, *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) [sience or art of] music. 2) [piece of] music. — machen, to play or perform music 3) company or band of musicians. Des Königs or die Königliche —, the king's band or music; die — eines Regiments [Regimentsmuſik, commonly called türkiſche Muſik], the band of a regiment, military band.

Muſik=akademie, *f.* academy of music. —**feſt**, *n.* musical festival. —**kenner**, *m.* a person skilled or knowing in music. —**lehrer**, —**meiſter**, *m.* music-master. —**leiter**, *f.* V. Tonleiter. —**liebhaber**, *m.* friend of music, dilettante. —**probe**, *f.* musical rehearsal. —**ſaal**, *m.* music-saloon, large room for [great] musical performances. —**ſtunde**, *f.* music-lesson. —**unterricht**, *m.* instruction in music or the musical art.

***Muſikäliſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) musical. —es Inſtrument, a musical instrument. 2) skilled in music. Ich bin nicht —, I am no musician; er hat kein —es Gehör, he has no ear for music.

Muſikánt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [chiefly in contempt, a merely practical] musician; common fiddler, piper &c.

Müſiker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] ***Muſikus**, *m.* musician.

***Muſirt**, *adj.* [in printing] —e Buchſtaben, flourished letters.

Muſiv, [muſiviſch] *adj.* — or muſiviſche Arbeit, mosaic work.

Muskāte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [perhaps allied to Moſchus] 1) nutmeg. 2) nutmeg-tree. 3) juggler's corkball.

Muskat=nuß, *f.* nutmeg. —**traube**, *f.* V. Muskateller 2).

Muskatèn-baum, *m.* nutmeg-tree. —birn, *f.* V. Muskatellerbirn. —blume, —blüthe, *f.* [a spice] mace. —hiacinthe, *f.* muscari. —nuß, *f.* nutmeg. —roſe, *f.* musk-rose.

Muskatèller, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to Muskate] 1) muscat or muscadine wine, muscadel, muscadine. 2) muscadine grape, muscadel.

Muskateller-apfel, *m.* musk-apple. —aprikoſe, *f.* musk-apricot. —birn, *f.* musk-pear, muscadel pear, muscadel or muscadine. —geſchmack, *m.* muscadine or musk-taste. —kirſche, *f.* musk-cherry. —kraut, *n.* 1) the common clary. 2) zahmes —kraut, the woolly sage or clary. —traube, *f.* V. —2). —wein, *m.* V. —1).

Múskel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -n] [L. *musculus*, allied to Maus 1)] muscle.

Muskel-bewegung, *f.* motion of the muscles, muscular motion. —blutader, *f.* muscular vein. —faſer, *f.* muscular fibre. —haut, *f.* muscular membrane. —kraft, *f.* musculous power or strength. —lehre, *f.* myology. —nerve, *m.* muscular nerve. —ſchlagader, *f.* muscular artery. —zergliederung, —zerlegung, *f.* myotomy.

Múskelig, *adj.* and *adv.* full of muscles, musculous, muscular.

*Muskéte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] musket.

Musketen-feuer, *n.* volley of musket-shot. —gabel, *f.* rest for a musket. —kugel, *f.* musket-ball. —ſchuß, *m.* musket-shot.

*Musketier, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [a soldier armed with a musket] musketeer.

*Musketōn, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] musketoon.

*Muskito, *m.* [-'s, *pl.* -s] moschetto, mosquito.

Múskkäfer, *m.* V. Todtengräber.

Múskochs, *m.* V. Moſchochs.

Múskthier, *n.* V. Moſchthier.

*Múskus, *m.* &c. V. Moſchus &c., and Biſam &c.

Músthier or Mūſethier, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. 1. Elend.

1. Müß, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [the Sw. *mös* and old Goth. *mat* or *mats*, A. Sax. *maete* = any food. It may, however, be allied to Mos, Ital. *mizzo*, *mezzo* = mürbe, Eng. *moist*] [a preparation between solid and fluid, of the consistency of honey, such as electuary, jam and the like] marmalade, pap. — von Aepfeln, apple-marmalade; dieſes Fleiſch iſt zu einem —e geworden, this meat is done to rags.

Muß-apfel, *m.* a sort of apple fit for making marmalade. —fladen, *m.* V. —kuchen. —kraut, *n.* corchorus or jew's mallow. —kuchen, *m.* cake or tart of marmalade of plums or other fruit. —pflanze, *f.* V. —kraut. —topf, *m.* marmalade-pot. —torte, *f.* V. —kuchen.

2. Müß, *n. indecl.* necessity, compulsion. Es iſt ein —, there is an absolute necessity for it, it is an indispensable thing or matter, it must be done; es iſt kein —, there is no necessity for it, we, you, they are not absolutely bound, are under no obligation or necessity to do it. *Prov.* — iſt ein bitter Kraut, — iſt eine harte Nuß, what cannot be cured must be endured; necessity is a hard law.

Mußtheil, *n.* [in law] [formerly] a widow's half of the stock of eatables and drinkables left at her husband's death.

Müße, *f.* [according to some allied to müde, so that it would have signified first Abſpannung (relaxation) and afterwards Erholung (recovery, recreation); the Ital. *musare* = müßig ſeyn, to idle, and the Medio-Lat. *musardus* = ein träger Menſch] leisure, spare time, ease; idleness. Werden Sie — haben, es zu thun? shall you have leisure to do it? Sie können dieſes nach — thun, you will do that at your leisure hours, at leisure; —, viel — haben, to be at leisure, to have much leisure, to have much time upon one's hands. Syn. Muße haben, Müßig ſeyn, Müßig gehen. He who has no occupation, or is freed from the business he is required to perform, has Muße. In his hours of Muße, however, he can undertake any occupation for his pleasure or amusement, and then he is not müßig. This he can only be when he is quite unoccupied. He who from choice and habit is müßig, by shunning all occupation, gehet müßig, and is a Müßiggänger.

Mußeſtunde, *f.* leisure-hour.

*Muſſelīn, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] muslin.

Müſſen, *ir. v. intr.* [Sw. *motta*, Low-Sax] möten, Bohem. *musy*, probably allied to mögen] 1) [denoting physical and moral necessity. to be obliged. Wir — alle ſterben, we must all die; man muß eſſen, um zu leben, we must eat in order to live; das mußte nothwendig eine ſolche Wirkung haben, that must needs have, that could not but have such an effect; müſſen Sie das wiſſen? is it necessary for you to know that? dazu muß ich Geld haben, I must have, I want money to do that; ſelbſt wenn ich ſterben müßte, even if I were to die; ich muß nach Hauſe [i. e. gehen], I must go home; es muß wieder herbei, it must be found again. 2) to be compelled, constrained or forced. Ich habe ihm das Geld geben —, I have been forced, constrained or compelled to give him the money; ſie hat ihn heurathen —, she has been forced &c. to marry him; er muß, er mag wollen oder nicht, he must [do it], whether he will or no, [low] will he nill he; er wollte nicht, aber er mußte, hat gemußt, he would not, but he was forced or compelled [to do it]. 3) [expressing an apparent necessity, duty or purpose] Es mußte ſich gerade ſo fügen, chance would have it so; — wir uns hier wieder finden? are we to find, must we find each other here again? mußte er gerade heute kommen? could he not have come another day? ich muß einen Brief ſchreiben, I have to write a letter; wir — unſere Schulden bezahlen, we ought to pay our debts; dort muß es ſehr warm ſeyn, it must be very warm there; er kömmt noch, er müßte denn [nur] krank ſeyn, he will come yet, unless he be ill. 4) [instead of mögen] Was muß das bedeuten? what does that signify or mean? o müßte [möchte, könnte] ich für dich ſterben! o that I might die for you! ſo müſſe es dir denn gelingen! may you succeed then! welche Zeit muß es wohl ſeyn? what o'clock may it be? 5) [used in entreaties] Sie — aber auch kommen, but you must come, pray come, but you will come I hope; mich — Sie nicht fragen, pray do not ask me; Eines — Sie mir verſprechen, you must promise me one thing; Sie — mich nicht verrathen, pray, do not betray me. Syn. Müſſen, Sollen. Both are used as well with reference to physical energies as to rational and moral agents. The miller wishes that his mill ſoll gehen, because he has something to grind; and if there is no derangement in the mill it muß gehen. That which we dare not leave undone we ſollen thun; that which we cannot leave undone we müſſen thun. We müſſen thun that which we ſollen thun even when we do it against our will.

Müßicht, *adj.* and *adv.* of a soft consistency, resembling marmalade or pap.

Müßig, *adv.* containing marmalade, good for making marmalade. [in mineralogy] —es Zinn, tin mixed with many particles of iron; grumous tin.

Müßig, *adj.* and *adv.* [V. Muße] 1) unemployed, enjoying leisure, idle. Seine Zeit — zubringen, — gehen, to idle away one's time, to be idle, to idle, to lounge; ein —es Leben führen, to live in idleness; —e Zeit, leisure, leisure time. *Fig.* Sein Geld — liegen laſſen, to let one's money lie dead. — ſeyn, — gehen, Syn. V. Muße. 2) [obsolete] Einer Sache, einer Perſon — gehen, to avoid, to shun a thing or person.

Müßig-gang, *m.* idleness, sloth, laziness. Sein Leben im —gange zubringen, to live in idleness. *Prov.* —gang iſt aller Laſter Anfang, idleness is the root of all evil. —gänger, *m.*, —gängerinn, *f.* idle person, idler, lounger. —gängeriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* idle, slothful.

1. Müßigen, [from Muße] [obsolete] I. *v. tr.* to procure leisure. II. *v. r.* Sich einer Sache —, to shun, to avoid a thing.

2. Müßigen, [from müſſen] [obsolete or in law] *v. tr.* to compel, to force, to oblige. Sich zu Etwas gemüßigt ſehen, to be obliged to do any thing.

*Muſſiren, *v. intr.* [Fr. *mousser*] to froth, to sparkle. Der Champagner muſſirt, Champaign [wine] sparkles, froths.

Muſtélle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Frettchen.

Múſter, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] *dim.* —chen, ‖ —lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Ital. *mostra*, D. *monster*, allied to the Med. L. *musare*, ſehen, and the L. *monstrare*] 1) model, pattern. Das — zu einem Pallaſte, zu einer Maſchine, the model of a palace, the pattern of a machine; nach einem — arbeiten, to work by, to imitate or follow a model or pattern; ein — für Spitzen &c., a pattern of lace &c. †*Fig.* Sie iſt ein häßliches —, she is an ugly woman, †a bitch. 2) a specimen, sample, pattern. Ein — von Weizen, von Kaffee &c., a sample of wheat, of coffee &c.; ein — von Tuch, Seide &c., a pattern of cloth, silk &c. **Fig.* Ein —chen von ſeiner Geſchicklichkeit &c. [often ironically], a little sample of his skill &c. 3) [any person or thing perfect to be imitated] model, pattern, standard. Ein — von Geduld, Treue &c., a pattern of patience, of fidelity; nehmt Euch Cicero zum — der Beredſamkeit, take Cicero as a model of eloquence; ſeine Werke ſind or geben das beſte — einer reinen, zierlichen Schreibart, his works are or furnish the [best] standard of a pure and elegant style; die Alten ſind vortreffliche —, the ancients are excellent models; das —, vollkommenſte —, [Ideal], ideal perfection, ideal; das — der Schönheit, ideal beauty. 4) [in manufactures, a design or representation wrought on damask, velvet and other stuffs] pattern. Syn. Muſter, Beiſpiel, Vorbild, Modell. A Beiſpiel exhibits that which belongs to a sort or species of things, whether it be good or bad; it is a Muſter, when, on account of its real or presumed excellence, it excites in us a wish to be like it, or to produce something like it; it is a Vorbild and Modell when we view its parts and arrangement in order to make a thing of the same kind from it.

Muſter-band, *m.* the binding of a book serving as a model or pattern; *it.* [in general] a very superior binding. —baum, *m.*, *dim.* —bäumchen, ‖ —bäumlein, *n.* a little tree in a parterre. —begriff, *m.* notion of perfection conceived in the mind, ideal. —bild, *n.* perfect image, perfect representation, ideal image, type. —buch, *n.* 1) a book containing samples of needle-work. 2) a classical book, a model. 3) a book of patterns. —elle, *f.* standard yard. —form, *f.* representa-

tion, type, image. —geiſt, *m.* original genius. —karte, *f.* paper of patterns. *Fig.* [in familiar language] a motley, a motley sample. Sie ſehen da eine —karte faſt aller Nationen, you may see there a motley sample or assemblage of almost all nations. —kartenreiter, *m.* travelling clerk of a mercantile house. —macher, *m.* one who makes models or patterns. —ort, —platz, *m.* place of review or muster. —probe, *f.* V. — 4). —rolle, *f.* 1) V. —karte. 2) [in military affairs] muster-roll. —ſchreiber, *m.* muster-master. —ſchrift, *f.* 1) a classical writing or work, standard work. 2) copy [to write after]. —ſchule, *f.* normal school. —ſtück, *n.* a piece that may serve as a model or pattern, type, image. Eine Sammlung von —ſtücken, a collection of passages from the best authors. —tugend, *f.* ideal virtue. —werk, *n.* any work serving as a model or pattern; *it.* classical work, standard book or work. —wort, *n.* [in grammar] paradigm. —zeichner, *m.*, —zeichnerinn, *f.* a person that draws patterns. —zettel, *m.* muster-roll.

Müſterer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one that makes models or patterns. 2) one that reviews or inspects troops, muster-master, reviewer, inspector of troops.

Müſterhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* worthy of imitation, exemplary. — leben, ein —es Leben führen, to be exemplary in one's life, to lead an exemplary life; ſie haben ſich — vertheidigt, they have defended themselves admirably, wonderfully well; —er Schriftſteller, classical or standard author or writer.

Müſtern, *v. tr.* 1) to make models or patterns. 2) V. Modeln. 3) to inspect, to examine. Die Truppen &c. —, to review, to muster the troops &c. 4) to examine critically, to criticise, to review [a book].

Müſterung, *f.* inspection, examination, [especially] muster, review. *Fig.* Seine Handlungen durch die — gehen or die — durchgehen laſſen, to scrutinize one's own actions.

Müten, [little used] V. Mutern.

Müter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] or —krebs, *m.* V. 2. Mauſer.

Mütern, Mütern, *v. intr.* [V. 2. Mauſen] to moult.

Müth, *m.* [-es] [allied to the old muhen = bewegen; hence primitively] movement, liveliness, vivacity. Ein Pferd voll —, a horse full of mettle, a mettlesome horse; es iſt kein — und kein Leben in ihm, he is a man without mettle, vigour or energy. In a more limited sense: *a*) [chiefly in familiar language] disposition of mind, state of mind. Wie iſt ihm zu —e? in what disposition of mind is he, how is he disposed? Sie wiſſen nicht, wie mir zu —e iſt, you know not, what I feel, what I have upon my mind; es iſt mir eben nicht wohl zu —e, I am not quite at ease, I am rather uneasy or alarmed; es iſt mir dabei nicht wohl, es iſt mir ſchlecht or ſchlimm zu —e dabei, I augur nothing good by it, that does not forebode any thing good to me; gutes —es ſeyn, to be in a good mood, of good heart. *b*) courage. — haben, to have courage; Einem — machen, einflößen, geben, to encourage any one, to inspire any one with courage, to give any one heart or spirits, to put any one into spirits; den — ſinken laſſen, verlieren, to be discouraged, to flag, to despond; — faſſen, wieder — faſſen, to pluck up a good heart, to cheer up; Einem den — rauben, benehmen, to dishearten, to discourage any one; aus Mangel an —, for want of courage; ſie ſprachen einander — ein or zu, they inspired each other with courage, they encouraged each other. *Prov.* Gut macht —, riches swell one's courage. Syn. V. Herz. *c*) [chiefly in familiar or popular lang.] anger. Seinen —, ſein Müthchen or Müthlein an Jemand kühlen, to wreak one's anger upon any one.

Muth=beſeelt, *adj.* and *adv.* full of courage, courageous, high-spirited. —leer, —los, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) without vigour or energy. 2) without courage, discouraged, dejected, disheartened. Jemanden —los machen, to discourage any one, to dishearten. —loſigkeit, *f.* want of courage, dejection, despondency. —macher, *m.* one who encourages, encourager. —maßen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to suppose, to conjecture, to guess. Daher —maße ich ſein Verderben, thence I prognosticate his ruin; ich —maße daraus nichts Gutes, I augur nothing good by it; man —maßt, er habe ſie vergiftet, he is suspected to have poisoned her. Syn. Muthmaßen, Vermuthen, Meinen. Meinungen can have for their object dogmatical truths as well as facts; Muthmaßungen and Vermuthungen only facts. Muthmaßen resembles meinen in so far as both are clearer; vermuthen may be in a high degree obscure. Hence presentiments belong to Vermuthungen; they are merely obscure Vermuthungen of something to come. Muthmaßungen, on the contrary, are not grounded in a mere feeling whose source is hid even from ourselves. Learned Muthmaßungen are termed Conjecturen. —maßlich, *adj.* and *adv.* conjectural, supposed, presumable. Ein —maßlicher Beweis, a conjectural proof; der —maßliche Erbe, presumptive heir; der —maßliche Kron= or Thronerbe, the heir presumptive of or to the crown or throne; etwas —maßliches als wahr annehmen, to presume something to be true; er kömmt —maßlich noch, he will probably come or arrive yet, it is to be presumed that he will yet come. —maßlichkeit, *f.* quality of being conjectural &c., probability, likeliness. —maßung, *f.* conjecture, supposition, presumption. —maßungsweiſe, *adv.* conjecturally, by guess. —reich, —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of courage, very courageous, high-spirited. —wille, or —willen, *m.* 1) licentiousness, wantonness, mischievousness, sauciness, petulance, mischief. —willen treiben, to play wanton tricks, pranks, to be wanton; verzeihen Sie ihm dieſen kleinen —willen, pardon him that roguery, that little trick or prank. 2) [in fam. lang.] a wanton, roguish, mischievous person. Du kleiner —wille! you little rogue! —willig, *adj.* and *adv.* mischievous, wanton, roguish, petulant, waggish. Ein —williger Junge, a wanton, waggish, mischievous boy or lad; ein —williger Streich, a wanton, waggish trick, a roguery, a prank; Etwas —williger Weiſe thun, to do something designedly, purposely, on purpose; —willige Sünde, sin of malice; —williger Bankerott, a fraudulent bankruptcy. Syn. V. Leichtfertig. —willigkeit, *f.* wanton, petulant or mischievous disposition or action, V. —wille 1).

Müthe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from Muth, signifying also Wille, will, or from muthen, to demand, to sue for &c.] demand, request, suit, petition. Die — verrichten, to sue for, to apply for admission into a corporate trade.

1. **Müthen,** [V. Muthe] *v. tr.* [chiefly in law] to demand, to sue for, to claim. Das Meiſterrecht —, to sue for the freedom of a company, to aspire to be a freeman; [in mining] eine Grube —, to sue for the permission of working a mine.

2. **Müthen,** *v. intr.* [used with ſeyn] gemuthet ſeyn [rather stiff], to be disposed, inclined, to have a mind; wie iſt er gemuthet? how is he disposed, what does he intend to do? er iſt gemuthet, zu verreiſen, he has a mind, he intends to take a journey; wohl, übel gemuthet ſeyn, to be well, ill disposed.

Muth=geld, *n.*, —groſchen, *m.* money paid for granting a suit or a petition. —jahr, *n.* the year during which any one aspires to be a freeman. —ſchein, *m.* certificate of indult or of investiture. —zettel, *m.* schedule or short writing in which any one sues for the concession of a mine.

Müther, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. Muthen] suitor, petitioner, aspirant.

Müthig, *adj.* and *adv.* courageous, spirited. Ein —es Pferd, a mettlesome horse.

Müthigen, *v. tr.* [unusual] to encourage, V. Er—.

Müthigkeit, *f.* courageousness, mettlesomeness.

Müthung, *f.* 1) [unusual] disposition of mind. 2) [unusual] V. Zumuthung. 3) suing for, request, demand. 4) concession [of a mine].

1. **Mütter,** *f.* [*pl.* Mütter] [Low-Sax. Modder = Moder, that is Schlamm &c.] sediment in wine and other liquids, crust in wine-bottles, lees, dregs; *it.* the thick slimy concretion in vinegar, mother.

2. **Mütter,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from the Low-Sax. muten = ſich mauſen] or —krebs, *m.* V. Muter.

3. **Mütter,** *f.* [*pl.* Mütter], *dim.* Mütterchen, ‖Mütterlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Dan., Sw. and Low-Sax. *moder*, Pers. *mader*, Gr. *μήτηρ*, L. *mater*, Fr. *mère*, is another form of Vater, L. *pater* &c., and seems to be allied to a verb like the old magan = erzeugen, Gr. *φύω*] 1) a female parent, mother. — werden, to become a mother, to give birth to a child; ſie iſt — eines Knaben geworden, she has been delivered of a boy; ein Mädchen zur — machen, to get a girl with child; ſie iſt — von vier Kindern, she is mother to four children; ſeine Frau — [in a more polite style], his mother; ein Kalb, welches an ſeiner — ſaugt, a calf that sucks its dam. *it.* — or Mütterchen, *n.* [a familiar term of address to, or an appellation of an old woman or matron] mother, dame, [in contempt] beldame. Gut, antwortete das Mütterchen, das alte Mütterchen, well, replied the good old woman. *Fig. a*) [a woman who exercises care and tenderness or gives parental advice] Sie iſt mir eine — geweſen, she has been a mother to me; ſie iſt eine wahre — der Armen, she is a true mother to the poor. *b*) source. Griechenland iſt die — der ſchönen Künſte, Greece is the mother of the fine arts; die Noth iſt eine — der Erfindung, necessity is the mother of invention; Mißtrauen iſt die — der Sicherheit, diffidence or mistrust is the mother of safety. *c*) [in mining] the gang or matrix of the ore. 2) [this signification probably belongs to another root, and is allied to the L. *modius*, old Germ. Muth = etwas Hohles] something hollow. *a*) — or Gebär—, womb, matrix. *b*) Die — [an einem Schraubſtocke], female screw. *c*) catch belonging to a hook and the like.

Mutter=ader, *f.* [in anatomy] crural vein, saphaena. —allein, *adv.* [in familiar language] V. —ſeelenallein. —art, *f.* the manner or way of a mother. Auf —art, in the manner of a mother, motherly. —aſt, *m.* chief or principal branch or bough. —balſam, *m.* anti-hysterical balm. —

baum, *m.* a tree left for seed, tiller, standel. —bein, *n.* joint or knuckle-bone on the hind leg of beasts. —beſchwerde, —beſchwerung, *f.* hysterical affection, hysterics. An —beſchwerden leiden, to be hysterical. —biene, *f.* 1) queen-bee. 2) a hive left for breeding. —birke, *f.* the common birch-tree. —blume, *f.* 1) a flower left for seed, mother-flower. 2) pash-flower or pasque-flower. 3) V. Milchblume. —blutfluß, *m.* a flow or flux of blood from the womb or matrix. —bruch, *m.* hysterocele. —bruder, *m.* mother's brother, uncle on the mother's side. —bruſt, *f.*, —buſen, *m.* the breast or bosom of a mother. *Fig.* the feelings or affection of a mother. —brüſe, *f.* [in anatomy] cotyledon. —eiſen, *n.* nut or worm of a screw. —elixir, *n.* anti-hysterical elixir. —empfindung, *f.* V. —gefühl. —ende, *n.* [in anatomy] extremity of the womb or matrix. —entzündung, *f.* inflammation of the womb or matrix. —erde, *f.* 1) garden-mould. 2) mother-earth. —eſſig, *m.* anti-hysterical vinegar. —fieber, *n.* hysterical fever or fit; *it.* V. —wuth. —flecken, *m.* V. —mahl. —fluß, *m.* the whites. —freude, *f.* the joy or pleasure of a mother. —füllen, *n.* female or mare colt, a filly. —gefühl, *n.* feeling of a mother. —gerſte, *f.* V. —korn. —gewächs, *n.* 1) mother-plant. 2) V. Monkalb. —gicht, *f.* hysterics, hysterical fits. —glück, *n.* the happiness of a mother. —gottesbild, *n.* image of the Holy Virgin. —grimmen, *n.* the iliac passion, gripes or colic [of women]. —gut, *n.* inheritance from the mother. —hals, *m.* [in anatomy] neck of the matrix. —halter, *m.* V. —kranz. —häring, *m.* [a fish] shad. —harz, *n.* [Galbanum] galban, galbanum. —harzöl, *n.* oil of galbanum. —haſe, *m.* female hare. —herz, *n.* maternal heart. *Fig.* maternal affection. —herzig, *adj.* and *adv. Fig.* having a maternal affection for any one. —holz, *n.* the wood of the fly-honeysuckle or the xylosteum. —horn, *n.* [in anatomy] horn of the matrix. —huſten, *m.* hysteric cough. —kalb, *n.* 1) cow-calf. 2) V. Monkalb. —kamille, *f.* V. —kraut. —kind, *n.* child, human being; *it.* V. Schooßkind. —kirche, *f.* principal church, mother-church. —kolik, *f.* V. —grimmen. —korn, *n.* [in this word, Mutter is probably allied to Moder] black grain of corn, especially of barley and rye, blighted corn. —krampf, *m.* spasm of the matrix. —krankheit, *f.* V. —beſchwerde. —kranz, *m.* [in surgery] pessary, suppository. —kraut, *n.* 1) motherwort. 2) V. Milchkraut. 3) V. Honigblume. 4) ledum. 5) common wormwood. 6) fenugreek. 7) leontopodium, alchimilla. 8) the common white horehound. —krautöl, *n.* oil of motherwort. —krebs, *m.* cancer of the womb or matrix. —kuchen, *m.* [in anatomy] placenta, womb-cake, V. Nachgeburt. —kümmel, *m.* V. Gartenkümmel. —kuß, *m.* maternal kiss. —lamm, *n.* ewe-lamb. —land, *n.* 1) [more usual Geburtsland or Vaterland] native country. 2) mother-country. —lauge, *f.* mother-water. —leber, *f.* V. —kuchen. —leib, *m.* mother's womb. Von —leibe an, from one's birth, from one's first coming into the world; ſtumm von —leibe an, born dumb. —liebe, *f.* 1) motherly or maternal love. Sie behandelt mich mit —liebe, she has a motherly affection for me. 2) the love of a child for its mother. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* motherless. —loſe [der, die], a motherless person. —loſe, *f.*, —löschen, *n.*, —loſeke, *f.* [a small fish] cyprinus aphya. —mahl, *n.* mole or spot upon the body [of children]. —meißel, *m.* V. —zäpfchen. —menſch, *m.* V. —ſeele 2). —milch, *f.* mother's milk. Etwas mit der —milch einſaugen [used in a proper as well as in a figurative sense], to suck any thing in with one's mother's milk. —mord, *m.* matricide. —mörder, *m.*, —mörderinn, *f.* murderer of one's own mother, matricide. —mund, *m.* orifice of the matrix. —nackend, —nackt, *adj.* and *adv.* [in pop. lang.] quite naked, stark naked. —nägelein, *n.* V. —nelke 2). —name, *m.* name of mother. Wie ſüß iſt der —name! how sweet it is to be called mother, how sweetly sounds the name of mother! —nelke, *f.* 1) a clove-gilly-flower or carnation left for seed. 2) mother-clove. —pfeife, *f.* the cell of a honey-comb which contains the young brood. —pfennig, *m.* [in familiar language] mother's penny, money saved or hoarded up by the mother for her son. —pferd, *n.* mare. —pflaſter, *n.* hysterical plaster. —plage, *f.* 1) the toil or cares of a mother. 2) V. —beſchwerde. —ring, *m.* V. —kranz. —röhrchen, *n.* the pipe of a musket or gun. —ſalbe, *f.* anti-hysteric salve. —ſchaf, *n.* ewe. —ſcheide, *f.* vagina. —ſchmerz, *m.* 1) pain, grief, affliction of a mother. 2) a pain in the uterus, hysteralgia. —ſchnitt, *m.* hysterotomy, the cesarean operation, incision or section. —ſchooß, *m.* 1) mother's lap. 2) V. —leib. —ſchraube, *f.* female screw. —ſchule, *f.* normal school. —ſchwein, *n.* sow. —ſchweſter, *f.* mother's sister, aunt on the mother's side. —ſchwindel, *m.* hysterical vapours. —ſeele, *f.* 1) a mother's soul, heart or mind. 2) *Fig.* [in popular language] a single human being, a lonely person. Es iſt keine —ſeele zu Hauſe, there is not a living soul at home. —ſeelenallein, *adv.* [in popular language] quite alone. —ſegen, *m.* mother's or maternal blessing. —ſinn, *m.* the feelings or heart of a mother. —ſohn, *m.*, *dim.* —ſöhnchen, ‖—ſöhnlein, *n.* a mother's spoiled boy. —ſoole, *f.* V. —lauge. —ſorge, *f.* the care of a mother; *it.* the sorrows or grief of a mother. —ſpiegel, *m.* [among surgeons] speculum matricis, dioptra. —ſprache, *f.* 1) mother-tongue, native language. 2) original language, mother-tongue. —ſpritze, *f.* a syringe for injecting fluids into the womb. —ſtaat, *m.* the mother-country. V. also —land 2). —ſtadt, *f.* 1) native town. 2) mother-city. —ſtein, *m.* hysterolite. —ſtelle, *f.* the place or office of a mother. Sie vertritt —ſtelle an dieſem Kinde, she is a mother to this child. —ſtock, *m.* a beehive kept for breeding. —theil, *m.* inheritance from the mother. —thräne, *f.* tear of a mother, a mother's tear. —titel, *m.* title of mother. —treue, *f.* maternal fidelity or faithfulness. —trichter, *m.* V. —ſpritze. —trompete, *f.* oviduct, Fallopian tube. —veilchen, *n.*, —viole, *f.* the garden rocket or dame's violet. —waſſer, *n.* anti-hysterical water. —waſſerſucht, *f.* dropsy of the womb or matrix. —weh, *n.* 1) the pangs or throes in childbirth, the pains of delivery. 2) V. —beſchwerde. 3) *Fig.* the pain or agony of a mother. —wein, *m.* anti-hysterical wine or potion. —witz, *m.* natural good sense, mother-wit. —witzig, *adj.* and *adv.* full of natural good sense or mother-wit. —wurz, *f.* 1) athamanta meum, spignel. 2) V. Wohlverlei. —wuth, *f.* uterine fury. —zapfen, *m.*, —zäpfchen, *n.* [in surgery] pessary. —zelle, *f.* V. —pfeife. —zimmet, *m.* the cassia. —zufall, *m.* hysterical fit or affection.

Mütterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* motherly, maternal [love &c.]. — verwandt ſeyn, to be related by the mother's side. *Fig.* Das —e Land, die —e Stadt, V. [the more usual words] Mutterland &c.

Mütterlichkeit, *f.* motherly or maternal feeling, care or love.

Mütterſchaft, *f.* state of being a mother, maternity.

Mütz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [provincial and in popular language] 1) [V. Mutzen] a dog or other animal with its tail cut off. 2) something little and contemptible. 3) a mean contemptible fellow; *it.* a stupid fellow.

Mütze, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* Mützchen, ‖Mützlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from the old mitan, mutzen = bedecken, allied to the L. *mit-ra*, *mitella*] 1) cap, bonnet. V. also Kappe (3). 2) the second stomach of ruminating animals. 3) [in botany] veil; *it.* V. Biſchofs—.

Mützen-aloe, *f.* the [great] mitre-aloe. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* having the form or shape of a cap or bonnet. —förmig, *adj.* V. —artig. —macher, *m.* cap-maker.

‖Mützen, *v. tr.* [L. *mut-ilare*, allied to the old meten, metzen = ſchneiden] to cut short, to crop. Pferde, Hunde —, to crop horses, dogs; Bäume —, to lop trees.

Mutzohr, *n.* a cropped ear; *it.* an animal with its ears cut off, a cropped animal.

‖Mützer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) V. Mützenmacher. 2) V. Spitzmaus.

*Myops, *m.* and *adv.* a short-sighted person, myope; shortsighted.

*Myopie, *f.* short-sightedness, myopy.

*Myriade, *f.* [*pl.* -n] myriad.

*Myriameter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] myriameter.

*Myriare, *f.* myriare.

*Myrobolane, *f.* [*pl.* -n] myrobalan [a dried fruit of the plum kind brought from the East Indies].

*Myrrhe, Myrte, *f.* V. Mirrhe, Mirte.

*Myſi, Myſſi, V. Miesmuſchel.

*Myſterium, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Myſterien] mystery. Die Myſterien, mysteries.

*Myſticismus, *m.* mysticism.

*Myſtik, *f.* mysterious doctrine; mysticalness.

*Myſtiker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] mystic.

*Myſtiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* mystic, mystical.

*Mystron, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] mystrum.

*Mythe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] and Mythos, *m.* a fable.

*Mythiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* fabulous, mythic.

*Mythologe, *m* [-en, *pl.* -en] mythologist.

*Mythologie, *f.* mythology.

*Mythologiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* mythological.

N.

N, *n.* [a consonant] N, n. Ein großes or das große —, capital N.

Nä, *interj.* [corrupted from and for Nun] [low] well! *it.* how now! *it.* speed on or yourself! *it.* take care!

Nabab, Nabob, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -s] [corrupted from *nawaub*, an Indian word signifying literally deputed] a deputy or prince in India, a nabob. *Fig.* a European grown rich in India, a man of great wealth.

Nābe, *f.* [*pl.*-n] [Eng. and D. *nave*, Sw. *naf*, allied to the L. *navis*, to Nachen &c.] tube, pipe; [of a wheel] nave, hob. Die Achſe aus der — ziehen, to draw the axle or axle-tree from the nave.

Naben=bohrer, *m.* nave-borer. —büchſe, *f.* V. —loch. —eiche, *f.* oak proper for the naves or stocks of wheels. —geld, *n.* V. Achſengeld. —holz, *n.* wood proper for wheel-naves. —loch, *n.* nave-hole. —ring, *m.* nave-hoop or ring; [interior] fillet. Die —ringe [of a gun-carriage], the hoops and fillets.

Nābel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* Näbel] [allied to Nabe] 1) the navel. Einem Kinde den — einbinden or unterbinden, to tie the navel of a child; das Unterbinden des —s, the tying or binding of the navel. 2) [in architecture] the key-stone of a vault. 3) [in botany] the disk [of the cap of fungi]; the umbilic or eye [of seed]. 4) [with armorers] the boss or protuberant part of a shield, umbo. 5) [in heraldry] nombril or centre of an escutcheon. 6) [in physics] focus, V. Brennpunkt.

Nabel=ader, *f.* V. —blutader. —binde, *f.* navel-band or bandage. —blatt, *n.* [in botany] umbilicated leaf. —blutader, *f.* [in anatomy] umbilical vein. —bruch, *m.* umbilical or navel rupture, omphalocele. Der — bruch des Netzes, epiplocele. —flechte, *f.* [in botany] bugle, [Ajuga, Linn.]. Zottige —flechte, lichen jubatus. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* umbilicate, navel-shaped. [in botany] —förmiges Laub [der Flechten], umbilicated leaves or frond of the algae. —gefäße, *pl.* umbilical vessels. —gegend, *f.* [in anatomy] umbilical region. —geſchwulſt, *f.* exomphalos, a prominence of the navel caused by a rupture. —gewächs, *n.* a fleshy excrescence of the navel, sarcomphalum. —herz, *n.* cardite, fossil shell of the genus Cardium. —köcher, *m.* [in nat. hist.] a species of zoophyte, tubularia. —kraut, *n.* 1) [in botany] cotyledon, navel-wort. 2) rupture-wort. 3) toad-flax; *it.* ivy-wort, cymbalaria. 4) [in botany] *a*) V. Mannsſchild. *b*) a species of saxifrage, Saxifraga cotyledon. *c*) round-leaved winter-green. *d*) species of crane's-bill. —kreiſel, *m.* [in conchology] umbilicated trochus —linie, *f.* [in botany] umbilical suture. —loch, *n.* [in conchology] navel-like aperture in bivalve shells, umbilic. —mitte, *f.* [in anatomy] acromphalium. —netzwaſſerbruch, *m.* V. Netzwaſſerbruch. —öffnung, *f.* 1) aperture of the navel, of the umbilical cord. 2) [in architecture] the eye of the key-stone of a spherical vault. —pflanze, *f.* V. —kraut 1). —pflaſter, *n.* plaster to be applied on the navel. —pulsader, *f.* V. —ſchlagader. —rinne, *f.* [in anatomy] navel hole. —ſame, *m.* 1) [in botany] cleavers, the galium aperine. 2) an herb to be applied to the navel. —ſchild, *m.* and *n.*, *dim.* —ſchildchen, ‖ —ſchildlein, *n.* 1) a bossy shield or buckler. 2) [in heraldry] escutcheon. —ſchlagader, *f.* [in anatomy] umbilical artery. —ſchnecke, *f.* 1) [in conchology] fossil remains of the helix, helicite. 2) helix subulata. —ſchnur, *f.* [in anatomy] navel-string; [in botany] umbilical cord. —ſchwein, *n.* V. Biſamſchwein. —ſteinbrech, *m.* V. —kraut 3). —ſtelle, *f.* place where the navel is; [in heraldry] nombril. —ſtrang, *m.* V. —ſchnur. —tuch, *n.*, *dim.* ‖ —tüchlein, *n.* navel-bandage. —waſſerbruch, *m.* [in medicine, a protuberance of the navel arising from a watery humour in the abdomen] hydromphalon. —windbruch, *m.* pneumatomphalon. —wurm, *m.* 1) [in medicine] guinea-worm, crino, dracunculus. 2) a disorder peculiar to the navel, navel-worm.

Nābelig, Nābelicht, *adj.* and *adv.* umbilicated, navel-shaped; convex, bossed. —er Schild, bossed, bossy shield; [in botany] —er Hut der Pilze, umbilicate or convex cap of fungi.

Nābeln, *v. tr.* 1) to give a navel-like or convex shape. Genabelte Schilde, bossed, convex shields; genabelte Schnecken, umbilicated shells. 2) Ein Kind — [ihm den Nabel unterbinden], to tie a child's navel-string.

Nāben, *v. tr.* Ein Rad —, to adapt or furnish the nave to a wheel.

Nāber or **Näber,** *m.* [-s] borer, auger. Naberſchmied, *m.* auger-maker.

Nacarāt, *n.* [-s] V. the following word.

Nacarat=farbe, *f.* lively orange red colour. —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* of a lively red. —farbiger Atlas, light red satin.

Nāch, I. *prep.* [governing the dative] [old Germ. nah, allied to nahe] 1) [advancing towards] — Paris, Amerika &c. gehen, ſchreiben, reiſen, to go, to write, to travel to Paris, America &c.; — dem Walde fahren [to fetch wood], to drive to the wood; — Abend zu, towards the west, westward; ſich mit dem Geſichte — Morgen wenden, to turn one's face towards the east; das Dorf liegt — der Stadt zu, the village lies towards [near] the town; — dem Rheine zu, towards the Rhine; dem Wege, der Straße — gehen, to follow, to keep the road; der Weg — der Stadt, — Berlin &c., the road to town, to Berlin &c.; — Etwas greifen, langen, to try to reach a thing, to snatch at a thing; — dem Kopfe ſchlagen, to strike at the head; — Etwas ſpringen, to jump at a thing; — Einem fragen, to enquire for any one; — Ehrenſtellen jagen, to hunt after honours; ſich — Etwas ſehnen, to long for any thing; — Etwas trachten, ſeufzen &c., to aim at, to sigh for something &c.; Einem — dem Leben trachten, to seek, to plot against any one's life; — Etwas verlangen, to long for a thing. 2) [indicating motion or state after or behind a person or a thing] Einer — dem Andern, one after the other; ſie gingen Alle — einander, they went all one after another; Etwas — ſich ziehen, to draw something after one; mir —! follow me! der Straße — ziehen [längs der Straße], to drag along the road. *Fig.* *a*) [of time, denoting a later event] — drei Tagen, after three days; — dieſer Zeit, after that time; — dem Eſſen, after dinner; — dem Regen, after the rain; acht Tage — einander, eight days following or successively; einen Tag — dem andern [Tag auf Tag], day after day; einen Brief — dem andern, letter after letter; — dieſem, after this. *b*) [denoting a certain subordination] Der Nächſte — dem Könige, the next to the king; — Dir iſt er mir der Liebſte, after you I like him best; das beſte Buch — der Bibel, the best book after the bible. *c*) [denoting a certain state or condition, in which one thing is in relation to another] — der Regel, according to the rule; Jeder lebt — ſeiner Weiſe, every one lives according to his own way; — Eurem Belieben, as you please; — meiner Meinung, meinem Urtheil —, — meiner Gewohnheit, in my opinion, judgment; according to my custom; ſeiner Natur —, according to his, its nature; geſtalten Sachen — [rather stiff], according to the circumstances, as the case requires; das macht — deutſchem Gelde, that is, that amounts to in German money; — Stand und Würden, according to rank and dignity; er wurde — ſeinem Vater genannt, he was called after his father; — der Wahrheit erzählen, to relate the truth; — der Reihe, der Länge, der Breite &c. meſſen, to measure by turns, by the length, by the breadth &c.; — ſeinen Verdienſten, according to his deserts; dem Alter — or — dem Alter vorrücken, to rise, advance by seniority. *d*) [denoting a certain arrangement of one thing in conformity to another] — der Natur gemahlt, drawn or painted from nature; — dem Antiken zeichnen, to draw after the antique; ein Gemählde — Raphael, a picture after, from Raphael; — Etwas arbeiten, to work after a model; ein Stück — dem Franzöſiſchen deutſch bearbeiten, to write a piece in German after the French; — der Bleiwage abmeſſen, to measure by the level or plummet; — der Elle abmeſſen, to measure by the yard; — der Elle, — dem Gewichte verkaufen, to sell by the yard, by weight; — Noten ſingen, to sing by note. *e*) [denoting a relation, in general] Dem Leibe —, der menſchlichen Natur —, dem Anſehen — zu urtheilen, to judge from the body, from human nature, from appearance; ſeiner Miene —, from his countenance; den Jahren — ſollte er vernünftiger ſeyn, for his years or age he ought to be more sensible. II. *adv.* Hinten —, behind, after; dies bleibt — [dahinten], this remains behind; — und —, by degrees; — wie vor, now as before; — gerade [allmählig], by degrees.

(*) **Nach=achten,** *v. intr.* Einem Befehle —achten, or ſich — einem Befehle achten, to attend to, respect an order. Das —achten, die —achtung, rule, guidance. Einen Befehl zur —achtung bekannt machen, to publish or promulgate an order for general observance. —ackern, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to plough after another; *it.* to plough what another has already ploughed. 2) to plough afterwards [an uncultivated field]. —äffen, *v. tr.* [Einen, Etwas] to ape, to mimic. Das —äffen, aping, mimicry. —äffer, *m* aper, servile imitator, mimic. —äfferei, *f.* apishness, foppery. —ahmbar, —ahmlich, *adj.* and *adv.* imitable, worthy of imitation. —ahmen, *v. tr.* 1) Einen or Einem —ahmen, to imitate. Das iſt leichter zu bewundern, als —zuahmen, that is easier to admire than to imitate; einem Beiſpiele —ahmen, to follow an example. *it.* to imitate, copy. Dieſer Pallaſt iſt dem und dem Gebäude —geahmet, this palace is an imitation of such and such a building. Syn. V. Mitmachen. 2) [in a bad sense] to counterfeit, to forge. —ahmer, *m.*, —inn, *f.* imitator, copier; *it.* counterfeiter. —ahmerei, *f.* rage for imitating; servile imitation. —ahmung, *f.* imitation. Die —ahmung der Tugenden, the imitation of virtues; dieſe Gedichte ſind nur —ahmungen von Virgil, these poems are only imitations of Virgil. —ahmungsgabe, *f.* talent of imitation. —ahmungsſucht, *f.* rage, mania for imitating. —ahmungstrieb, *m.* propensity or tendency to imitation, imitative instinct. —ähre, *f.* later ear of corn. —ähren, *v. intr.* Einem, to glean after another; *it.* [Aehren —treiben] to shoot anew [of corn &c.]. Das —ähren, after-gleaning. —älteln, *v. intr* Er ältelt mir —, he grows elderly like myself. —alten, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to be the next in age. —altern, V. —älteln. —arbeit, *f.* subsequent work; [in the art of raising dikes] lining of a ditch; [in mining] after-

(*) Those verbs compounded with the preposition nach, which are not found here, offer no difficulty; they have the signification of the simple verb, and the preposition nach is usually translated by after, according to, in the manner of &c.

work. —arbeiten, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to work after another; *it.* to imitate [as a model]. 2) to equal another in work, to do equal work. 3) to copy. Dieſes Bild iſt jenem —gearbeitet, this picture is copied or a copy from that. 4) [= verbeſſern] to correct. 5) [= nachholen] Das Verſäumte —arbeiten, to repair an omission, to make up for something left undone. 6) Der Leithund arbeitet —, the limehound follows the scent or track. Das —arbeiten, V. —arbeit. —arbeiter, *m.* one who works after another, or after another's model, V.—arbeiten. —arten, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] Einem, to resemble, to take after. Er artet ſeinem Vater nicht —, he does not resemble his father. II. *v. tr* [in rhetoric] —geartete Wörter, words formed by onomatopy. —artung, *f.* resemblance. —ätzen, I. *v. intr.* Einem, to etch after another. II. *v. tr.* [= ätzend nachbeſſern] Ein Blatt —ätzen, to retouch a plate. —backen, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* 1) Einem —backen, to bake after another. 2) to imitate another's baking. II. *v. tr.* Brod —backen, to bake again, to have another batch. Das —backen, after-batch; imitation of another's baking; baking again. —bann, *m.* arriere-ban. —bau, *m.* subsequent, later or additional building. —bauen, *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) to build after a model. 2) to build afterwards. —bauer, *m.* 1) one who builds after a model. 2) one who builds afterwards. —bedenken, *ir. v. intr.* 1) to think or reflect on afterwards. 2) to think or reflect on too late. *Prov.* Vorgethan und —bedacht, hat Manchem ſchon groß Leid gebracht, act hastily and repent at leisure. —bedingen, *ir. v. tr.* to stipulate additionally, or subsequently. Das —bedingen, clause, subsequent stipulation. —befehl, *m.* subsequent order. —befehlen, *ir. v. tr.* and *intr.* to command or order afterwards, or further. —befruchten, *v. tr.* to make fruitful, to fecundate afterwards or later. —befruchtung, *f.* late or tardy fecundation. —behelf, *m.* secondary means; *it.* shift, evasion. —beißen, *ir. v. tr.* and *intr.* to be biting or pungent. Der Senf beißt —, the mustard is pungent. —beizen, *v. tr.* [a piece of cloth or stuff] to dye again. Fleiſch noch ein wenig —beizen, to soak or macerate meat a little more. —beklagte, [der, die] [in law] one accused or sued with another, co-defendant. —belangen, *v. tr.* to sue or prosecute after another. Er hat den Bruder —belangt, he brought an action afterwards against the brother. —beleg, *m.* voucher. —bellen, *v. intr.* 1) Einem —bellen, to bark after or at one. 2) Den Hunden —bellen, to imitate or mimic the barking of dogs. —bemühen, *v. tr.* and *v. r.* ſich —bemühen, to try to follow, imitate or equal another; to take pains to follow &c.—berg, *m.* 1) [in mining] copper-coloured clay. 2) argillaceous shist or slate, argillite, clay-slate. —bericht, *m.* 1) a report or statement drawn up after one has been made or despatched already. 2) epilogue. 3) [in a letter] postscript. —berichten, *v. tr.* to inform, to give notice of afterwards. —beſchickung, *f.* [in iron-works] preparation of the furnace for a second time; [with founders] additional alloy. —beſichtigen, *v. tr.* to examine or inspect again or afterwards. —beſinnen, *ir. v. r.* ſich —beſinnen, to recollect, bethink one's self afterwards. —beſitzer, *m.* subsequent possessor; successor. —beſſern, *v. tr.* to correct, repair afterwards, to revise. Das Steinpflaſter —beſſern, to pave again, to repave; [in architecture] to level, to work off the salient parts of the stone-work; an dieſer Maſchine iſt immer Etwas —zubeſſern, there is always something to repair in this machine; den Wein —beſſern, to improve, meliorate wine; ſich —beſſern [of wine &c.], to improve, to grow better. Das —beſſern, repairing, revising. —beſtänder, *m.* subsequent tenant or renter, under-tenant, V. Aftermiethsmann. —beſtellen, *v. tr.* 1) to order subsequently. 2) Einen Acker —beſtellen, to plough a field afterwards or a second time. —beten, *v. tr.* and *intr.* Einem —beten, to pray after another, to repeat a prayer after another; *it.* [= nachſprechen, in contempt] to speak after, to echo another's sentiments. *Fig.* to repeat any thing mechanically, to mutter any thing mechanically. —beter, *m.*, —beterinn, *f. Fig.* one who only repeats what has been said by another; a mutterer of prayers. —beterei, *f.* unthinking repetition. —betrachten, *v tr.* 1) to consider afterwards or again, to reconsider. 2) to consider too late. —betrachtung, *f.* 1) after-examination; review, re-examination. 2) tardy consideration or reflexion. —betrag, *m.* [in opposition to Hauptbetrag] supplemental amount. —betreff, *m.* subsequent circumstance or concern. —betung, *f.* repetition of a prayer after another. V. —beten. —beweis, *m.* subsequent or after-proof. —beweiſen, *ir. v. tr.* 1) to prove after another or following the same line of arguments of another. 2) to prove afterwards. —bezahlen, *v. tr.* [adebt] to pay afterwards Das Fehlende —bezahlen, to pay the rest or remainder. Das —bezahlen, subsequent payment. —bicken, V. —picken. —bier, *n.* after-beer, small-beer. —bieten, *ir. v. tr.* 1) to bid or offer the same as another. 2) to outbid, to overbid. Einen Gulden —bieten, to bid a florin higher. —bild, *n.* copy, imitation. Das zweite —bild, das —bild von einem —bilde, copy of a copy. —bilden, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) [= copiren, nachahmen] [a painting, a statue] to copy, to mould or form after &c., to imitate. Wem wollet Ihr denn Gott —bilden? [in Scripture] to whom then will ye liken God? er or es wurde einem trefflichen Muſter —gebildet, he or it was formed or moulded after an excellent model; dem Franzöſiſchen —bilden [nach dem Franzöſiſchen bearbeiten or frei überſetzen], to imitate from the French. 2) [= hinterher bilden] to form afterwards. 3) to counterfeit. —bildner, *m.* copier. —bildung, *f.* 1) copy. 2) fac-simile. 3) counterfeit. V. —bilden. —binden, *ir. v. tr.* 1) to bind after another. 2) to bind or fasten once more, anew; [in surgery] to tie or fasten. —bitte, *f.* accessory petition or request. —bitten, *ir. v. tr.* 1) to invite afterwards. 2) to invite once more. —blänken, *v. tr.* 1) to polish afterwards, later. 2) to polish, furbish again. 3) to polish in the manner of another. —blaſen, *ir. v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) Einem —blaſen, to blow after another; Einem Etwas —blaſen, to blow or play something to another. 2) to play [on the flute &c.] after another; *it.* to imitate another's playing. 3) to blow too late. —blättern, *v. tr.* to turn over the leaves of a book [in searching for any passage]. †—blechen, V. —zahlen. —bleiben, *ir. v. intr.* 1) V. Zurückbleiben. 2) V. Uebrigbleiben. 3) V. Unterbleiben. —bleibſel, *n.* V. Ueberbleibſel. —bleichen, I. *v. intr.* 1) to bleach afterwards. 2) Einem —bleichen, to imitate another's manner of bleaching. II. *v. tr.* to bleach again. Das —bleichen, the second bleaching. —blicken, *v. intr.* 1) Einem — blicken, to look to where another had looked. 2) Einem —blicken, to keep any one in view. —blinzeln, *v. intr.* Einem —blinzeln, to wink after any one. —blitzen, *v. intr.* to lighten again. —blöken, *v. intr.* 1) to bleat also. 2) Einem —blöken, to imitate any one in bleating. 3) to follow bleating. —blühen, *v. intr.* 1) to blossom afterwards, later. 2) to blossom or bloom a second time. —blüte, *f.* second blossoming or blowing time; second blossom. —bohren, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) Einem —bohren, to bore or drill after another, after his example. 2) to bore once more. 3) Ein Loch —bohren, to bore a hole larger. —bohrer, *m.* 1) one who bores after another, in his manner; *it.* one who enlarges a hole. 2) gimlet; [in pyrotechnics] auger, wimble. —böſchung, *f.* [in fortification] the second talus or slope of a work. —boſſiren, *v. tr.* to imitate another's embossing. —brachen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to fallow after another. 2) to fallow after another's method or example. Das —brachen, second fallowing. —brand, *m.* 1) [in brickmaking] second burning. 2) spirits of an inferior quality, bad gin or brandy. —brauen, *v. intr.* 1) Einem —brauen, to imitate another's method of brewing; das engliſche Bier —brauen, to imitate English beer, porter, ale &c. 2) to brew afterwards, at a later time. —brauſen, *v. intr.* Einem —brauſen, to roar after any one. Das Meer brauſete noch —, the sea was still roaring. —brechen, *ir. v. intr.* 1) [u. w. ſeyn] to break behind a person or thing. 2) [u. w. haben] [in mining] to follow a vein. —brennen, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* to burn once more. [am. sportsmen] Das Gewehr brennt —, the gun goes off too late [the charge being not ignited instantaneously]. II. *v. tr.* [coffee] to roast again, [brandy] to distil over again. —bringen, *ir. v. tr.* to bring after. —brocken, *v. tr.* [Brod in die Milch &c.] to crumble or break some more. —brüllen, *v. intr.* Einem —brüllen, to roar, bellow after any one; to imitate in roaring. —brummeln or —brummen, *v. intr.* Einem —brummeln, to imitate another's humming, grumbling &c; *it.* to scold or grumble. Ein Liedchen —brummeln, to hum a tune. —brunſt, *f.* [with sportsmen] second or after-rut. —bruſt, *f.* [with butchers] brisket. —brut, *f.* second incubation; *it.* second covey or brood. —brüten, *v. intr.* to brood, incubate afterwards, later. —buchſtaben, —buchſtabiren, *v. intr.* and *tr.* Einem —buchſtabiren, to spell like another, to repeat what another has spelt. —buhlen, *v. intr.* 1) Einem Amte —buhlen, to solicit, apply, sue for an office. 2) Einem berühmten Manne &c. —buhlen, to imitate, ape, mimic any celebrated or renowned man &c. —bürge, *m.* second security or bail. —bürgen, *v. intr.* to give a second bail or surety. —bürgſchaft, *f.* second surety or guarantee. —bürſchen, *v. intr.* to shoot or sport after another, to sport over the same grounds after another. —buße, *f.* subsequent fine or penalty; *it.* [in theology] late repentance. —büßen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* Er wird es —büßen müſſen, he will be obliged to atone, to make amends for it; er wird doch am Ende —büßen müſſen, he will, however, at last have to sufler for it. —comödie, *f.* V.—ſpiel. —copiren, *v. tr.* V.—bilden, —machen. —cur, *f.* after-treatment or cure. Eine —cur in den Bädern zu . . . gebrauchen, to use the waters of . . . as an after-cure. —darren, *v. tr.* [malt &c.] to kilndry afterwards, *it.* a second time. —datiren, *v. tr.* to date after the real time, to postdate. —dehnen, *v. tr.* 1) Einem Etwas —dehnen, to stretch, to pull any thing like another, in his manner. 2) [= noch mehr] to stretch still more. —denken, *ir. v. intr.* 1) Einem —denken, to follow the thoughts of another, to imitate his manner of thinking. 2) [usually] Einer Sache, über eine Sache —denken, to think, to reflect, to meditate upon a thing; er denkt niemals —, he never considers or reflects; er hat viel über dieſen Gegenſtand —gedacht, he

has reflected much on this subject; ich fand ihn —denkend, I found him pensive, musing; ein —denkender Mann, a man of reflection, a thinking man. Das —denken, reflection, meditation. Ohne —denken handeln, to act without reflection, consideration; das macht mir —denken, that makes me think a little, makes me uneasy. Syn. Nachdenken, Durchdenken, Ueberdenken. When we nachdenken on any thing, we seek to make ourselves better acquainted with it; for instance, with an event, a propösition &c. We durchdenken that on which we nachdenken, when we analyze the whole and thereby enable ourselves to think clearly concerning its parts, or the ideas and conclusions it contains. He who überdenkt any thing embraces the whole together, after it has been durchgedacht, in order to come to some conclusion. —denker, *m.*, —denkerinn, *f.* one who reflects or considers well, one given to reflection or meditation.—denklich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1)[—denkend] reflecting, musing, thoughtful, considerate. 2) [Nachdenken verdienend, V. the more usual word Bedenklich] deserving of consideration, important, critical. —denklichkeit, *f.* reflexion, consideration. —denksam, *adj.* and *adv.* [obsolescent] thoughtful, meditative. —deuten, *v. intr.* to point towards any thing [with the hand &c.]. Einem mit dem Finger —deuten, to point to any one with the finger; *it.* to point to where another had pointed. —dichten, I. *v. tr.* [ein Gedicht] to imitate a poetical composition; *it.* [modern] to translate a poem. II. *v. intr.* [unusual] Einer Sache —dichten [—denken], to reflect, to ruminate, to muse on any thing. —dingen, *v. tr.* to stipulate, to agree on subsequently, at a later time. —donnern, I. *v. imp.* 1) Es donnerte —, it thundered still. 2) to imitate thunder. *Fig.* Einem [Flüche] —donnern, to curse or swear after any one. —dörren, V. —darren. —drängen, *v. tr.* Einer drängte den Andern —, they pressed, crowded on each other; sich —drängen, to try to force a way by pressing.—drasch, *m.* V.—drusch.—drechseln, *v. intr.* and *tr.* Einem —, to turn like another or in his manner. *Fig.* Etwas —drechseln [in familiar language], to imitate with skill. —drehen, V. —drechseln. —dreschen, *ir. v. tr.* 1) to thrash in the manner of another. 2) [hinterher] Das Stroh —dreschen, to thrash over again; noch Etwas —dreschen, to thrash some more. —dringen, *ir. v. intr.* to press after. Das Wasser drang mit Gewalt —, the water then entered, penetrated by force; Einem —dringen, to press after any one; dem Feinde in die Stadt —dringen, to penetrate into the town with the enemy, in pressing upon the enemy. —dröhnen, *v. intr.* to resound strongly; [of thunder] to rumble; [of the earth] to shake again. —druck, *m.* 1) [among sportsmen] chewing the cud, rumination; *it.* [with vintagers] second pressing. 2) *Fig.* energy, vigour, force, weight. Mit —druck handeln, to act with energy; eine Sache mit —druck betreiben, to carry on a thing with vigour; mit viel —druck sprechen, to speak with great force or energy; das hat mehr —druck in Ihrem Munde, this has more weight or effect in or from your mouth or when said by you. 3) [in printing] piracy. Er beschwert sich über den —druck seiner Werke, he complains of the piracy of his works. 4) [—gedruckte Schrift] pirated edition. Dieser Buchhändler hat nichts als —drücke, this bookseller has nothing but pirated works. 5) [more usual, neuer Abdruck, Wiederabdruck, neue Ausgabe] new edition, reimpression, reprint.—drucken, *v. tr.* and *intr.* Die Siegel —drucken, to seal up again; ein Buch —drucken, to pirate a book. Das —drucken, reprinting; piracy. —drücken, *v. tr.* 1) to follow with an after-pressure, to urge forward. 2) [durch einen Druck —helfen] to assist by pushing. Drücken Sie ein wenig —, push a little. *it.* [among sportsmen] to chew the cud, to ruminate. —drucker, *m.* a pirate [of books]. —drücklich, *adj.* and *adv.* [of a discourse] energetic, forcible. Auf eine —drückliche Art sprechen, to speak energetically, with energy; eine Meinung —drücklich unterstützen, to assert or maintain an opinion with energy; eine Partei —drücklich unterstützen, to support a party with vigour; er antwortete —drücklich, he replied smartly; Einem Etwas —drücklich verweisen, to reprove any one severely for any thing; —drücklich bestrafen, to punish severely, rigorously. —drücklichkeit, *f.* energy, force, vigour. —drucksam, *adj.* and *adv.* [obsolete] energetical, forcible. —druckvoll, *adj.* and *adv.* forcible, strong, energetic, V.—drücklich. —drusch, *m.* 1) second thrashing [of corn]. 2) corn of a later thrashing. —dudeln, *v. tr.* [in familiar language, chiefly in contempt] to imitate any one in humming or playing a tune.—dunkeln, *v. tr.* [of colours] to make darker, to deepen. —dürfen *ir. v. intr.* Einem —dürfen [in fam. lang.], to be allowed to follow any one. —durst, *m.* after-thirst, thirst succeeding a debauch in drinking.—egen, —eggen, *v. intr.* and *tr.* Einem —eggen, to harrow after another, to follow another in harrowing. —eifer, *m.* emulation, rivalry. —eifer erwecken, to excite, to produce emulation. —eiferer, *m.*, —eiferinn, *f.* emulator, rival. —eifern, *v. intr.* to emulate, to rival. Einem —eifern, to strive to equal another in something. Das —eifern, emulation. —eiferung, *f.* emulation. —eiferung erwecken, to raise, to excite emulation. —eile, *f.* [in law] 1) pursuit. 2) right of pursuit. —eilen, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] Einem —eilen, to pursue, to hasten after a person. —einander, *adv.* V. under Einander. —eitern, *v. intr.* to suppurate or gather afterwards, later, again. —empfängniß, *f.* superfetation. —empfinden, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* Einem —empfinden, to experience the same sensations as another; *it. Fig.* to enter into another's sentiments. II. *v. tr.* Etwas —empfinden [hinterher], to feel something afterwards, to resent any thing. Das —empfinden, resentment. —empfindung, *f.* resentment. —erbe, *m.* [in law] second heir, one who inherits in case of the death of the original heir. —erben, *v. intr.* to inherit by surrogation; *it.* to inherit after another, later. —erbschaft, *f.* inheritance by surrogation. —erinnern, I. *v. tr.* to remind, to advise or remonstrate afterwards. II. *v. r.* sich —erinnern, to recollect afterwards or later. —erinnerung, *f.* 1) remembrance. 2) epilogue; *it.* postscript. 3) subsequent remonstrance. —erklären, *v. tr.* to explain after the explanations given by another, *it.* afterwards. —erklärung, *f.* explanation after that given by another; *it.* subsequent explanation. —ernte, *f.* after-harvest, second harvest or crop. —ernten, *v. tr.* 1) to reap or gather after another. 2) to gather the second crop. —erwähnen, *v. tr.* Etwas —erwähnen, to mention any thing after, afterwards, lower down. —erzählen, *v. tr.* to relate what one has heard, to relate after another; to relate or recount in the manner of another, to repeat. —erzähler, *m.*, —erzählerinn, *f.* one who relates any thing after another. —erzählung, *f.* 1) subsequent relation or narration. 2) repetition of a narrative. 3) relation or narrative copied, imitated from another. —erziehen, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* to educate, to instruct after the method of another. II. *v. tr.* to recommence, to resume an education. —essen, *ir. v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) Einem —essen, to imitate another's manner of eating. 2) to eat after another thing. Das —essen, by-dish; *it.* dessert. —fahren, *ir. v. intr.* 1) Mit der Hand —fahren, to follow after with the hand; im Wagen, Schiffe —fahren, to follow in a carriage, ship; [among sportsmen] die Hunde fahren —, the dogs pursue the game; der Jäger fährt —, the sportsman shortens the leash, *it.* pursues the game whilst taking aim; [in mining] den Bergleuten —fahren, to examine the work of the miners; [in seamen's lang.] einem Schiffe gerade —fahren, to follow in the track or wake of a ship; [in Scripture] seine Herrlichkeit wird ihm nicht —fahren, his glory shall not accompany him. 2) Sich seine Sachen &c. —fahren lassen, to have one's things &c. sent after one. —fahrer, *m.* [obsolete or in law] successor; [in mining] inspector, overseer of the mines. —fahrt, *f.* 1) [das Nachfahren] the act of following in a carriage &c. 2) [in feudal law] succession [to a charge]. 3) manorial right [by which, for instance, a vassal is obliged to grind his corn at the lord of the manor's mill]. —fährte, *f.* 1) [among sportsmen] track; mark or impression left by the foot of deer &c. 2) print of the hind foot. —fallen, *ir. v. intr.* to fall after. Ein Ziegel fiel dem andern —, the tiles fell one after another. —falten, —fälteln, *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) Einem —, to imitate any one's plaiting. 2) Ein Hemd —fälteln, to plait a shirt again, afterwards. —fang, *m.* subsequent or after-fishing. —färben, I. *v. tr.* 1) to imitate the colouring, the dyeing of any one. 2) to dye afterwards. 3) to dye or colour a second time; to darken. V. —dunkeln. II. *v. intr.* Die schwarze Farbe färbt —, the black colour grows darker. —fassen, *v. tr.* Korn &c. —fassen, to have corn &c. delivered and measured after. —fasten, *v. intr.* to fast afterwards, at a later time. —fegen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to sweep after another, in his manner. 2) to sweep again, a second time. 3) [hinter Einem her fegen] to sweep after or behind any one. —feier, *f.* festival celebrated at a later time; *it.* second celebration; [with catholics] the octave or eighth day after a festival. —feiern, *v. tr.* 1) to celebrate afterwards, later. 2) to celebrate the octave of a festival. —feilen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to file after another, to file afterwards; *it.* to file again, to retouch, repolish with the file. —ferkeln, *v. intr.* to farrow, to litter at a later time. —fertigen, *v. tr.* to despatch afterwards, subsequently. —feuern, *v. intr.* 1) to fire after another, to fire afterwards. 2) to fire a second time. 3) to add more fuel to the fire. —fiedeln, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [in pop. lang.] V. —geigen. —firnissen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to varnish over again. —flattern, *v. intr.* Einem —flattern, to flutter about in the manner of another; *it.* to follow any one in fluttering. Ihre Haare flattern ihr in der Luft —, her hair flows or waves in the air. *Fig.* Jeder Schönen leichtsinnig —flattern, to flutter after every beauty.—flechten, *ir. v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) Einem —flechten, to plat, to braid in the manner of another. 2) Etwas —flechten, to plat afterwards, subsequently. —fliegen, *ir. v. intr.* Einem —fliegen, to imitate in flying; *it.* to fly after, to follow in flying. —fliehen, *ir. v. intr.* 1) Einem —fliehen, to flee after another's example. 2) to flee after another. —fließen, *ir. v. intr.* 1) to flow after. Dir fließen meine Thränen —, my tears will ever flow for thee. 2) to flow afterwards or later. Es floß aus der Wunde noch Blut —, blood still flowed from the wound. —flößen, *v. intr.* [Holz] to float [timber &c.] afterwards.—fluchen, *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) Einem —fluchen, to swear in any one's manner. 2) to swear at any one 3) to follow swearing.

4) Eine Verwünſchung —fluchen, to repeat another's cursing. —flüchten, I. *v. intr.* Einem —flüchten, to follow any one in his flight. II. *v. tr.* Etwas, ſein Geld &c. —flüchten, to save something, one's money &c. afterwards. —flug, *m.* [of birds] after-flight; [of bees] after-swarm; [of seeds] second growth. —flüſtern, *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) Einem —flüſtern, to imitate another's whispering. 2) Einem Etwas —flüſtern, to whisper to another. —flüſterung, *f.* whispering about. —fodern, *v. tr.* to make a further or after-claim, to claim still more. Das —foderu, after-reckoning, subsequent claim. —foderung, *f.* after-claim. —folge, *f.* 1) the act of following, imitation. Die —folge Jeſu Chriſti, the imitation of Jesus Christ; die —folge in einem Amte, succession to an office or charge; die —folge eines Sohnes für ſeinen Vater, the reversion of a father's place to his son. *Fig.* Die —folgen [more usual Folgen or Nachwehen] des Krieges, the effects, consequences of the war. 2) V. Heeresfolge. —folgen, *v. intr.* Einem —folgen, [in a proper as well as in a figurative sense] to follow any one. Auf dem Fuße —folgen, to follow closely; mit den Augen —folgen, to keep in sight, not to lose sight of. *Fig.* Einem Beiſpiele, dem Beiſpiele einer Perſon —folgen, to imitate, to follow an example, another's example; der —folgende, the following, one who follows; das —folgende Kapitel, the next or following chapter; aus —folgenden [more usual, folgenden] Gründen, for the following reasons; ein —folgendes Teſtament, a later or subsequent will; Einem im Amte —folgen, to succeed any one in an office or charge; die Reue folgt der böſen That —, repentance follows crime; [in theology] der —folgende Wille Gottes, the appointed will of God. —folgends, *adv.* [—gehends] [in fam. lang.] afterwards. —folger, *m.* successor. Er ernannte ſeinen —folger im Reiche, in der Regierung, he appointed, declared his successor to the throne &c.; ſie war Peters des Großen —folgerinn, she succeeded Peter the Great; —folger Chriſti, imitator of Christ. —folgung, *f.* V. —folge. —fordern, V. —fodern. —formen, *v. tr.* to imitate, to copy a model &c. —forſchen, *v. intr.* to inquire, to ask. Einer Sache —forſchen, to inquire about a thing; der Wahrheit, dem Urſprunge eines Wortes —forſchen, to search after truth, to trace a word to its origin, to investigate its etymology. —forſcher, *m.* searcher, inquirer. —forſchung, *f.* search, inquiry, investigation. —forſchungen anſtellen, to institute inquiries. —frage, *f.* inquiry, demand. Es iſt viele —frage nach dieſer Waare, this article is much in demand, in request; man hat ja die —frage [in fam. lang.], one can or is allowed of course [to] inquire about it; ich habe es zur —frage, I keep it in case it should be asked for; —frage halten, eine —frage anſtellen, to inquire; ich danke für die —frage, für die gütige —frage [nach meiner Geſundheit], I thank you for your kind inquiry [after my health]. —fragen, *v. intr.* [einer Sache] to inquire, to ask about a thing. Bei einem —fragen, ob &c., to ask a person, whether &c.; einem Gerüchte —fragen, to inquire about a report, a rumour; [in fam. lang.] er fragt Allem nichts —, he does not care about any thing. Das —fragen, V. —frage. —frager, *m.*, —fragerinn, *f.* inquirer. —freſſen, *ir. v. tr.* and *intr.* [of animals] to eat or feed after another; *it.* † [of men] V. —eſſen. —friſchen, *v. tr.* to refresh, to cool again. [of metals] Das Eiſen —friſchen, to cool iron a second time. —friſchung, *f.* act of refreshing, of refining a second time. —friſt, *f.* 1) a further or new term or delay; [in commerce] days of grace. 2) V. Rückſtand. —fröhnen, *v. intr.* 1) to do soccage-service after another; to drudge after another's example. 2) to do the remainder of any labour. —fröhner, *m.* 1) one who performs the remainder of any soccage-service. 2) [obsolete, in law] a creditor collocated subsequently. —froſt, *m.* later frost. —frühling, *m.* after-spring, second spring. —fügen, *v. tr.* 1) to join, to fit afterwards [boards &c.]; *it.* to mortise, to inlay. 2) *Fig.* Sich —fügen müſſen, to be obliged to submit after the example of another, to accommodate one's self to another. —fühlen, *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) Einem —fühlen, to experience the same sensations, sentiments as another. 2) Etwas —fühlen, to feel, to resent afterwards. —führen, *v. tr.* to bring after &c. Das Geſchütz —führen, to let the artillery follow; Gepäck —führen, to have luggage following one. —führer, *m.*, —führerinn, *f.* one who brings after &c., who causes to follow. —füllen, *v. tr.* [ein Weinfaß &c.] to fill up. —füllung, *f.* filling up. Dieſer Wein iſt zur —füllung beſtimmt, this wine is intended for filling up. —futter, *n.* forage given afterwards, second forage. —füttern, *v. intr.* and *tr.* to forage, to feed subsequently; to give a second forage. Den Pferden noch etwas Futter —füttern, to give the horses a little more provender. —fütterung, *f.* second feed or forage. —gaffen, *v. intr.* Einem —gaffen, [in pop. or low lang.] to stare at or after any one. —gähren, *ir. v. intr.* to ferment again, to work a second time. —gällen, *v. intr.* to sound afterwards, still. Die Ohren gällen mir von dieſem Lärm —, my ears still tingle with the noise. —gang, *m.* the action of following, *it.* of going again somewhere. —gänger, *m.*, —gängerinn, *f.* successor; [in seamen's lang.] [= Beamter] superintendent. —gärben, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [among tanners] 1) to tan a second time. 2) to tan subsequently. 3) Einem —gärben, to imitate another's manner of tanning. 4) [among millers] to grind spelt a second time; *it.* to grind afterwards; *it.* to grind in any one's manner. —gäſchen, *v. intr.* to ferment, to froth once more, later. —gäten, *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) Einem —gäten, to weed, to hoe after the manner of another. 2) to hoe a second time. —gebähren, *ir. v. tr.* to be brought to bed at a later time. —geborner Sohn, —gebornes Kind, younger son, child. *it.* born after the father's death, posthumous. Die —gebornen, the younger children; *it.* posterity. —geben, *ir.* I. *v. tr.* 1) [Geld &c.] to pay again. 2) to give after. 3) to relax, to loosen. Geben Sie ein wenig mit der Schnur —, loosen the string a little; [among sportsmen] loosen the leash. V. —laſſen. *Fig.* Von ſeinem Rechte nichts —geben, to abate, to forego nothing of one's right. II. *v. intr.* [of a rope] to give way, to slacken; [of land] to sink; [of dogs] to cease from following the scent. *Fig.* Er mußte —geben, he was obliged to yield, to submit; ſeinen Vorgeſetzten —geben, to yield to one's superiors; Eines Wünſchen, Anſuchen &c. —geben, to comply with the wishes, requests &c. of another; Einem aus Achtung für ſein Alter, ſeine Würde &c. —geben, to yield to any one from deference to his age, his dignity &c.; —gebend, condescending, complying; —gebend ſeyn, to be compliant, yielding, V. —giebig; Einem an Kenntniſſen &c. —geben, to be inferiour to a person in knowledge, to be behind him in any thing. Das —geben, die —gebung, condescension, deference. Syn. Nachgeben, Nachſehen, Ueberſehen, Gefällig ſeyn. He who **nachgibt**, merely does not oppose what another wishes, though he may disapprove of it, or be willing, and even bound to oppose it. He who **nachſieht**, not only does not oppose in another what he disapproves and is authorized to prevent, but does not lessen by it his affection towards him who does what he disapproves. We **überſehen** a fault because we do not perceive it, or because we do not think it one, or, at least, not one of any magnitude. We can be **nachgiebig** from fear, **nachſichtig** only from affection, and **gefällig** either from affection or interestedness. —gebet, *n.* prayer said after, subsequent prayer. —geboren, past part. of —gebären, which see. —gebot, *n.* higher bidding. Ein —gebot thun, to outbid. —gebrauch, *m.* later custom or usage. —gebrauchen, *v. tr.* to use a thing after or later. Die Bäder —gebrauchen, to use the waters afterwards. —geburt, *f.* after-birth, secundine. —gedinge, *n.* contract, agreement, made subsequently; additional agreement. —gefrieren, *ir. v. intr.* to freeze after, again. —gefühl, *n.* after-feeling. Noch ein —gefühl von einer Krankheit haben, to feel still the effects of a disease. —gehau, *n.* after or second felling [of trees]. —gehen, *ir. v. intr.* 1) to go after, to follow. *Fig.* [little used] to cede, V. —ſtehen. 2) Einem auf dem Fuße —gehen, to follow any one closely; der Spur eines Diebes —gehen, to pursue, to trace out a thief; Einem überall —gehen, to follow any one everywhere, [in pop. lang.] to be always at any one's heels; [in pop. lang.] einem Mädchen —gehen, to be constantly running after a girl; allen Mädchen —gehen, to run after every girl one sees. *Fig.* Seinen Geſchäften, den Vergnügungen &c. —gehen, to mind, to attend to one's business, to give one's self up to pleasures; das wird ihm noch lange —gehen [in fam. lang], he will feel it for a long time; einem Befehle —gehen, to obey an order; wenn es meinem Wunſche —ginge, if my wish should be accomplished. —gehends, *adv.* afterwards, hereafter; next to this. —geher, *m.* V. —gänger. —geigen, *v. intr.* Einem —geigen, 1) to imitate another's manner of playing the violin. 2) to repeat what any one has played on the violin. —geld, *n.* 1) earnest-money. 2) perquisite, emolument. —gellen, V. —gällen. —geloben, *v. tr.* to promise, to vow, to swear afterwards. —genießen, *ir. v. tr.* and *intr.* to enjoy later, afterwards. —genuß, *m.* subsequent enjoyment. Das gewährt mir noch manchen —genuß, gewährt mir einen langen —genuß, this affords me still many a pleasure, will afford me many a pleasure to come. —gerade, *adv.* [= nach und nach, endlich] by degrees, by little and little; at length, ultimately. —gerathen, *ir. v. intr.* 1) Einem —gerathen, to succeed, to prosper as well as another. 2) Einem —gerathen, [more usual —kommen, —folgen] to follow, to overtake any one. —gerben, V. —gärben. —gericht, *n.* 1) [from 1. Gericht] dessert. V. —tiſch. 2) [from 2. Gericht] subsequent trial, later trial. —geruch, *m.* odour left by any thing, after-smell. —geſchenk, *n.* subsequent or later present. —geſchmack, *m.* after-taste, tang. Dieſer Wein hat einen übeln —geſchmack, läßt einen übeln, einen unerträglichen —geſchmack zurück, this wine has an unpleasant tang, an intolerable after-taste. *Fig.* [rather unusual] Der —geſchmack unerlaubter Genüſſe, the fruits or effects of illicit pleasures. —geſchrei, *n.* 1) after-cry. 2) cry set up after any one. *Fig.* [= übler Ruf] discredit, crying down. Einen in's —geſchrei bringen, to decry, to bring into disrepute. —geſchwader, *n.* rear of a fleet. —geſchwür, *n.* aposteme formed afterwards. —gewicht, *n.* odd weight over the weight proposed. —gewinn, *m.* subsequent gain. —gewinnen, *ir. v. tr.* and *intr.* to gain afterwards,

later, to gain in addition; [in mining] V. —ſchlagen. —gewitter, *n.* the latter part of a storm, after-storm. —giebig, *adj.* and *adv.* [of corporeal objects] flexible, pliant. *Fig.* [from respect] complying, yielding; [from politeness] courteous, obliging; [from prudence] condescending, supple; [towards children] kind, good-natured. —giebigkeit, *f.* condescension, compliance, V. —giebig. —gieren, *v. intr.* 1) Einer Sache —gieren, to long for any thing. 2) to pursue with eagerness or ardour of desire. —gießen, *ir. v. tr.* 1) Einem Waſſer &c. —gießen, to throw water &c. after any one. 2) Noch ein wenig Waſſer —gießen, to pour a little water once more. 3) Eine Bildſäule —gießen [= —formen], to cast a statue after or from another. —girren, *v. intr.* 1) to imitate the cooing of pigeons. 2) Dem Tauber —girren, to coo after the male. *Fig.* [in contempt] Einem geliebten Gegenſtande —girren, to sigh and die after one's beloved. —giſchen, V. —gäſchen. —glanz, *m.* [des Lichtes] reflection of the light. —glänzen, *v. intr.* 1) to cast a glimmer behind. 2) V. —blänken. —glaſiren, *v. tr.* 1) to imitate the manner of glazing or varnishing. 2) to renew the varnish. —glätten, *v. tr.* 1) to polish after, to complete the polishing. 2) to repolish, to repair the polishing. —gleiten, *ir.* and *reg. v. intr.* Einem —gleiten, to glide after one. —glimmern, *v. intr.* to glimmer still. —glitſchen, *v. intr.* V. —gleiten. —glühen, I. *v. intr.* [of the cheeks &c.] to glow still. II. *v. tr.* [of iron] to heat again. Das —glühen, the second heating. —glut, *f.* glow still felt [after any exercise &c.]. —graben, *ir. v. intr.* 1) to dig like another. 2) Der Schnur —graben, to dig in a direct line. 3) In der Erde —graben, to search in the earth; einem Schatze —graben, to dig, search after a treasure; einem Minengang —graben, to follow up a metalliferous vein. 4) to dig further. Das —graben, digging after. —gradiren, *v. tr.* to evaporate [salt water] again, a second time. —grämen, *v. r.* ſich —grämen, to grieve still or afterwards. —gras, *n.* [Grummet] after-grass, after-math; rowen. —graſen, *v. intr.* 1) Einem —graſen, to graze, browse after another; to mow after another. 2) to mow again. 3) to follow in browsing; *it.* to follow in mowing &c. Das —graſen, subsequent grazing, mowing; *it.* aftergrass. —greifen, *ir. v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) Einer Sache —greifen, to grope after any thing, to snatch at any thing. 2) Einen Ton, eine Saite —greifen, to strike a note, a string which another has pointed out. 3) [die verſäumten] Töne —greifen, to go over the notes again which one has missed. —grimm, *m.* [= Groll] after-anger or indignation, grudge. —grübelei, *f.* affected nicety, subtilty. —grübeln, *v. intr.* 1) Einer Sache, über die Sachen —grübeln, to refine upon a thing, to search minutely into, to spin into niceties. 2) Einem —grübeln, to follow, imitate any one in subtile investigation. Das —grübeln, subtilizing; das zu viele —grübeln entfernt uns oft von der Wahrheit, too much subtilizing often leads us away from the truth. —grübler, *m.* one who is fond of subtilizing in his researches, quiddler. —grummet, *n.* after-grass, second or third crop of hay. —gründen, *v. tr.* [in painting] Die Leinwand —gründen, to give the canvas a second coat or colouring. —grünen, *v. intr.* to grow green afterwards, later. —gucken, *v. intr.* [in popular language] to peep after, to look after. —gülte, *f.* additional quit-rent. —guß, *m.* 1) [in foundery] copy of a bronze statue &c., [in general] copy of any cast work. 2) [= —folgender Regenguß] [in pop. lang.], second heavy shower of rain. —haar, *n.* [among tawers] under-hair of a skin. —haben, *ir. v. intr.* [—bekommen] [in pop. lang.] to have afterwards, later. —hacken, *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) Einem —hacken, to aim a blow with an ax &c. at any one. 2) to hoe, to dig, to chop in another's manner. 3) to hoe &c. again, a second time. 4) to give over, to finish hoeing &c. —hall, *m.* echo, reverberation [of a bell]; echo [of a voice]. —hallen, I. *v. intr.* to resound, to re-echo, to reverberate. II. *v. tr.* Die Töne —hallen [in poetry], to repeat the sounds. —halt, *m.* last support, help. —halten, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* to last, to hold out a long time. II. *v. tr.* Eine [verſäumte] Lehrſtunde —halten, to give another lesson for one missed. —halter, *m.* [with rope-makers] strand-hook. —haltig, *adj.* and *adv.* lasting; *it.* sufficient. Das Gut liefert einen —haltigen Ertrag, that estate yields a lasting revenue; ein —haltiges [= hinlängliches] Auskommen haben, to have a competent or sufficient income; einen Wald —haltig hauen [among foresters], to regulate the cutting of a wood so that it may last a long time. —hämmern, *v. tr.* [Eiſen &c.] to hammer again, once more. —hand, *f.* [with farriers] hind quarter of a horse; [at cards] youngest hand. —handeln, *v. intr.* 1) Einem Befehl —handeln, to act conformably to an order, to obey an order. 2) to act afterwards. 3) to bargain, to higgle still, afterwards. —hangen, —hängen, *ir. v. intr.* 1) Seinen Gedanken, ſeinen Träumereien &c. —hängen, to indulge in, to give way to one's thoughts, reveries &c.; ſeinem Schmerz —hängen, to give one's self up to one's grief. 2) [among sportsmen] to follow a deer by its traces;] *it.* der Hund hangt einer Fährte —, the dog tracks the deer's footing. —hanger, *m.* V. Anhänger; [in ropemaking] V. —halter. —hänglich, *adj.* and *adv.* [rather unusual] inclined to, prone to. —hänglichkeit, *f.* [rather unusual] inclination, propensity. —hären, *v. tr.* [among butchers] to scrape off the bristles [of pigs]. —harke, *f.* large rake. —harken, *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) Einem —harken, to rake like another. 2) Etwas —harken, to drag, to collect with a rake. 3) to rake again, once more. 4) [obsolete] to finish, to have done raking. —harten, —härten, *v. intr.* to harden afterwards, later. —harzen, *v. intr.* 1) to scrape rosin from pines a second time. 2) V. —pichen. —hau, *m.* [with foresters] second cutting or felling. —hauchen, I. *v. intr.* Einem —hauchen, to breathe or blow after any one. II. *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —hauchen, to blow any thing towards a person; Einem einen Weingeruch —hauchen, to puff a smell of wine towards any one; bei dieſem Worte muß das h —gehaucht werden, in this word the h must be aspirated. —hauen, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* 1) Einem —hauen, to strike like another. 2) to strike after, following or pursuing another. Dem Feinde —hauen, to pursue the enemy [said of cavalry]. II. *v. tr.* 1) Eine Bildſäule —hauen, to copy a statue. 2) Holz —hauen, to cut or fell wood a second time; der Baum wollte nicht fallen, man hat lange —hauen müſſen, the tree was hard to fell, it was necessary to repeat the stroke several times. 3) Einen —hauen [mit Hieben —treiben], to pursue with blows of the sabre. —häufeln, —häufen, I. *v. intr.* Einem —häufeln, to heap up, to heap up earth round the root of a tree after another's manner. II. *v. tr.* Die Kartoffeln —häufeln, to trench round potatoes a second time. —häuten, *v. r.* ſich —häuten, 1) [said of silkworms] to cast the skin a second time. 2) [said of the hands] to peel off again. —heben, *ir. v. tr.* 1) to assist in lifting, to give a lift. 2) to lift or raise afterwards. —hecheln, *v. tr.* Etwas —hecheln, to hackle, to hatchel [flax &c.] after or again. —hecken, *v. intr.* to hatch later, a second time. —heer, *n.* rear of an army. —heften, *v. tr.* to fasten, to sew afterwards. —heilen, I. *v. intr.* to cure after, later. II. *v. tr.* to cure after another. —heißen, *ir.* I. *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —heißen, to order, to command a second time. II. *v. intr.* Einem —heißen [= nach ihm genannt werden], to have the same name as another, to have been named or baptized after another. —heizen, *v. tr.* [a room] to heat a second time, V. —ſchüren. —helfen, *ir. v. intr.* Einer Sache —helfen, to help a thing forward, to lend a helping hand; einem Schüler —helfen, to help a scholar; einem Schauſpieler —helfen, to prompt an actor; einer Arbeit —helfen [ſie ausbeſſern], to retouch a work. —helfer, *m.*, —helferinn, *f.* a helper, [Einhelfer] prompter. —her, *adv.* [nächher or nachhēr] afterwards, after that. Einige Zeit —her, some time after. —herbſt, *m.*, after-autumn, latter end of autumn. —herig, *adj.* subsequent, posterior. Der Fürſt v. P., —heriger König von S., the prince of P., afterwards king of S. —hetzen, *v. tr.* Einem die Hunde —hetzen, to set the dogs at any one. —heu, *n.* after-math. —heucheln, I. *v. intr.* Einem —heucheln, to dissemble, to play the hypocrite like another. II. *v. tr.* Freundſchaft —heucheln, to pretend friendship. —heuen, *v. intr.* to make hay afterwards. —heulen, *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. haben] Einem —heulen, to howl or cry like another. 2) [u. w. ſeyn] to follow any one howling or crying. —hieb, *m.* 1) pursuit with sword in hand. 2) [among foresters] after-cut. —hinken, *v. intr.* Einem —hinken, 1) [u. w. ſeyn] to hobble, to halt after any one. 2) [u. w. haben] to imitate the limping of another. —hinker, *m.* one that hobbles after. —hochzeit, *f.* after-nuptials. —holen, *v. tr.* 1) Die Andern, Geld &c. —holen, to go in search of the others, of money &c. *Fig.* Die verlorene Zeit, das Verſäumte wieder —holen, to make up for lost time; ſeinen Schaden —holen, to recover one's loss. 2) Einen —holen [einholen], to overtake any one. —holzen, *v. intr.* 1) to cut or collect wood afterwards. 2) [obsolete] to complete cutting wood. —horchen, —hören, *v. intr.* 1) to listen. Horche doch —, ob Jemand da iſt, listen if any one is there. 2) to listen once more. —hülfe, *f.* after or subsequent help. —hülflich, V. Hülflich —huren, *v. intr.* [low] to imitate the lewdness of another. *Fig.* [in Scripture] Fremden Göttern —huren, to worship strange gods. —hüten, *v. intr.* to feed or graze after, to have the right of after-pannage. —huth, *f.* [—trift] 1) after-pannage, after-feeding. 2) [—trab] rear-guard. ||—hutſchen, *v. intr.* to follow in crawling or sliding. —impfen, *v. tr.* to vaccinate, to inoculate afterwards; to vaccinate &c. again. —jagd, *f.* 1) pursuit; *it.* obligation of pursuing a criminal who has escaped. 2) after-chase. —jagen, I. *v. intr.* Einem —jagen, to chase, to pursue any one. Einem Seeräuber —jagen, to give chase to a pirate; einem Hirſche —jagen, to hunt a stag. *Fig.* Dem Vergnügen —jagen, to hunt after pleasures; [in Scripture] jaget dem Guten —, follow that which is good. II. *v. tr.* Die Hunde dem Wilde —jagen, to set the hounds on. —jager, *m.* one who pursues. —jahr, *n.* 1) autumn. 2) V. Gnadenjahr, Wittwenjahr. —jammern, *v. intr.* 1) Einem —jammern, to follow any one weeping. 2) Einem —jammern, to bewail the death of any one. 3) to imitate the lamentations of any one. —

jauchzen, —jubeln, *v. intr.* Einem —jauchzen, 1) to shout, to huzza after any one. 2) to imitate any one in shouting. —kalben, *v. intr.* to calve after or later. —kauen, *v. tr.* to chew, to masticate after; to chew again. *Fig.* Einem Etwas —kauen, to repeat any thing to any one. —kauf, *m.* 1) subsequent purchase. 2) that which is purchased subsequently. —kaufen, *v. tr.* to buy afterwards; *it.* to buy again. —kehren, I. *v. intr.* to sweep after; *it.* to sweep again. II. *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —kehren, to sweep any thing after a person. —keimen, *v intr.* to bud, to shoot later. —keltern, *v. tr.* to press, to tread the grapes at a later time, *it.* a second time. —keuchen, *v. intr.* Einem —keuchen, 1) to imitate the manner of panting of another. 2) to follow any one panting. —klaftern, *v. tr.* Holz —klaftern, to cord or pile wood after, to cord &c. additional wood, to cord &c. wood a second time. —klage, *f.* 1) subsequent complaint. 2) [in law] counter-charge, recrimination. —klagen, *v. intr.* 1) to complain afterwards. 2) to imitate the complainings of another. —kläger, *m.*, —klägerinn, *f.* [in law] recriminator. —klang, *m.* resonance, echo. —klatschen, I. *v. intr.* 1) to clap after a person. Das ganze Publikum klatschte ihm —, the whole audience joined in his clapping of hands. 2) to clap after a person [= to follow any one with clapping or applause]. Das ganze Publikum klatschte ihm [dem abgehenden Schauspieler] —, the applause or the clapping of hands of the whole audience followed his exit. II. *v. tr. Fig.* [in fam. lang., in contempt] Etwas —klatschen, to repeat what another has said; *it.* to defame, to backbite. —klatscher, *m.* V. Klatscher. —klauben, *v. intr.* to pick out afterwards. *Fig.* Ueber Etwas —klauben, to try to sift, to ponder on any thing. —kleben, *v. tr.* to paste, to post up afterwards. —kleiden, *v. tr.* sich Einem, der Mode —kleiden, to dress in the manner of another, in the fashion. —klempern, *v. tr.* and *intr.* Einem —klempern, to imitate another's tinkling &c. Ein Stückchen auf dem Klaviere —klempern, to play an air [badly] after another on the harpsichord. —klettern, *v. intr.* Einem —klettern, to climb or clamber after any one. —klimmen, *ir. v intr.* V. —klettern. —klimpern, V. —klempern. —klingen, *ir. v. intr.* to resound, to echo, to ring. —klirren, *v. intr.* to imitate the clashing of swords. —klopfen, I. *v. intr.* Einem —klopfen, to strike, to beat in the manner of another. II. *v. tr.* Den Hanf, die Betten &c. —klopfen, to beat hemp &c. again. —klügeln, *v. intr.* Einem —klügeln, 1) to refine, to subtilize in any one's manner. 2) to subtilize, to affect nicety. Einer Sache —klügeln, to refine on a thing. —knallen, *v. intr.* 1) [said of a pistol &c.] to reverberate, to resound. 2) Einem —knallen, to follow in smacking with a whip. 3) Einem —knallen [in popular language], to fire after any one [with a gun &c.]. —knipsen, *v. intr.* to imitate in filliping or snapping with the fingers. —knospen, *v. intr.* [of trees] to bud, to shoot afterwards, later, *it.* a second time. —knüpfen, *v. tr.* to tie, to fasten afterwards. —knurren, *v. intr.* 1) Einem Hunde &c. — knurren, to imitate the growling or snarling of a dog. 2) to follow in growling. —komme, 1) *m.* descendant, successor. 2) *pl.* Die —kommen, posterity, descendants; progeny, offspring. Die —kommen werden darüber richten, posterity will judge concerning it; ohne —kommen zu hinterlassen, without leaving any offspring, any descendants; die männlichen, die weiblichen —kommen, the male, the female descendants. Syn. V. Nachwelt. —kommen, *ir. v. intr.* Einem —kommen, to follow any one, to come after. Er kann nicht —kommen, he is unable to follow us; ich werde sogleich Ihnen —kommen, I will follow you directly; er kam uns bei dem Dorfe N. —, he joined us at the village of N.; das wird noch —kommen, that will come in time. *Fig.* Eines Befehlen —kommen, to execute the commands of any one; seiner Pflicht —kommen, to perform one's duty; [in Scripture] wenn Ihr dem Guten —kommet, if ye be followers of that which is good. —kommenschaft, *f.* posterity; [in poetry] future race, future generations; [= —gelassene Familie] lineage, descendants. Eine zahlreiche —kommenschaft hinterlassen, to leave a numerous lineage or progeny; weibliche, männliche —kommenschaft, female, male descendants; dieser Fürst starb ohne —kommenschaft, this prince died without issue. —kömmling, *m.* descendant, offspring; successor. [in Scripture] Die —kömmlinge der Gottlosen, the race of the wicked. —können, *ir. v. intr.* [in familiar language] Einem —können, to be able to follow any one. —kost, *f.* V. das —essen. —köste, *f.* V. —hochzeit. —kosten, *v. tr.* 1) to taste after, afterwards. 2) to cost still or further. —krachen, *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. haben] [of thunder] to resound, to re-echo. 2) [u. w. seyn] to fall behind any one with a crash. —kränkeln, —kranken, *v. intr.* to be still sickly. —kratzen, *v. tr.* 1) to scratch like another. 2) Einen Kupferstich —kratzen [in fam. lang.], to copy an engraving badly; dieser Kupferstich ist nur —gekratzt, this engraving is merely scratched. 3) Dieser Wein kratzt im Halse —, this wine has a rough after-taste. 4) [in pop. lang.] to scrape [on the violin] in any one's manner. Ein Stückchen —kratzen, to scrape a tune &c. 5) to scrape again, once more. —kreischen, *v. intr.* Einem —kreischen, 1) to imitate any one's crying or screaming. 2) to cry or scream after any one. —kriechen, *ir. v. intr.* Einem —kriechen, 1) to creep in imitation of another. 2) to follow creeping. —kritzeln, *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) to imitate any one's scrawling. 2) Eine Zeichnung —kritzeln, to copy a drawing badly or roughly. —krümmen, *v. tr.* 1) to bend after, afterwards. 2) to bend after or according to. Der Fluß krümmt sich den Bergen —, the river follows the windings of the mountains. —kündigen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* V. Aufkündigen. —kunft, *f.* 1) [not much used, for das Nachkommen] the following, coming after. 2) [obsolete] retinue, train. 3) V. —kommenschaft. —künftig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Künftig. —künsteln, *v. tr.* to imitate, to counterfeit with art, artificially. —gekünstelte Blumen &c., artificial flowers &c.; —gekünstelter Kaffee [rather unusual], imitation coffee. —lächeln, *v. intr.* Einem —lächeln, to look smilingly after one; *it.* to imitate another's smiling. —lachen, *v. intr.* 1) to laugh afterwards. 2) Einem —lachen, to imitate another's laugh. 3) to laugh at any one on his going away. —lallen, I. *v. intr.* Einem —lallen, to imitate any one's stammering. II. *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —lallen, to repeat in stammering what another has said. —lammen, *v. intr.* to yean after, later. —langen, *v. tr.* to reach, to stretch out a second time. Einem seinen Stock &c. —langen, to present, to hand any one his stick &c. —laß, *m.*, —lassen, *n.* 1) cessation, intermission. Ohne —laß arbeiten, to work incessantly; einigen —laß nöthig haben, to require some relaxation; an —laß der Natur sterben, to die of old age, of decay. 2) [= Verlassenschaft] inheritance, succession. Der —laß eines Mönches, the moveables left by a monk at his death; der —laß eines Maltheserritters, effects of a knight of Malta left at his death. 3) [that which is taken off or abated, Rabatt] abatement, discount, drawback. Er bat ihn um einigen —laß an seiner Schuld, he asked him for some abatement of his debt; um —laß [an] der Strafe bitten, to entreat for some diminution of the punishment; es kann kein —laß [am Preis] Statt finden, no abatement [in the price] can be allowed. 4) [= das Erlassen, der Strafe &c.] remission [of punishment &c.]. —lassen, *ir.* I. *v. tr.* 1) Ein großes Vermögen —lassen, to leave a large fortune; die —gelassenen Erben, the heirs of the deceased; die —gelassenen, the survivors; die —gelassenen Werke Lessings, the posthumous works of Lessing; diese Speise läßt einen guten Geschmack —, this dish leaves an agreeable taste behind it; der Wein hat einen Flecken in dem Tischtuch —gelassen, the wine has left a stain in the table-cloth. 2) [—gehen, —folgen lassen] to permit, to allow any one to follow. Man wollte mich ihm nicht —lassen [in fam. lang.], they would not allow me to follow him; [among sportsmen] die Hunde —lassen, to cheer on the hounds; noch etwas Wasser —lassen, to let a little more water flow; [in salt-works] to moisten the copper. 3) [to relax in pulling] Ein Seil &c. —lassen, to slacken a rope &c.; einem Pferde den Zügel —lassen, to loosen the reins of a horse; den Leithund —lassen, to unleash, to let slip the limehound; [in seamen's language] die Schoten, die Taue —lassen, to loosen, to ease the sheet-ropes. *Fig.* Einem zu viel —lassen [erlauben], to grant too much to any one, to be too indulgent; vom, am Preise Etwas —lassen, to abate or diminish something from the price; von einer Schuldforderung Etwas —lassen, to abate a demand or claim; ich habe ihm die Hälfte —gelassen, I yielded up to him half the sum; er läßt nichts von seinen Forderungen —, he will not yield up any part of his claim. II. *v. intr.* [= —geben] Dieses Seil hat —gelassen, this rope has slackened. *Fig.* Die Kälte, Hitze, der Wind läßt —, the cold, the heat, the wind decreases, the wind abates; der Wind hat ganz —gelassen, the wind has quite ceased, has subsided; der Regen läßt nicht —, the rain does not abate, does not give over; die Schmerzen fangen an —zulassen, the pains begin to diminish; das Fieber läßt —, the fever abates; ein —lassendes Fieber, an intermittent fever; ein —lassender Puls, a remittent pulse; sein Eifer läßt —, his zeal relaxes; seine Liebe fängt an —zulassen, his love begins to cool; lassen Sie doch — [hören Sie auf]! pray, leave off, do have done! [in salt-works] das Salz läßt — [setzt sich], the salt precipitates, settles. *it.* [= anheimgeben, überlassen, in law &c.] to leave. Und wird demselben —gelassen, das Erforderliche vorzukehren, and we leave it to him to take the requisite measures. Das —lassen, [of strings, of the cold &c.] lowering, abatement. Das —lassen des Fiebers, diminution of the fever. —lassenschaft, *f.* V. —laß. —lässig, *adj.* and *adv.* negligent, careless. In Allem —lässig seyn, to be negligent in every thing; sich —lässig kleiden, to dress one's self carelessly. —lässigkeit, *f.* negligence, carelessness. Sich eine —lässigkeit zu Schulden kommen lassen, to be guilty of carelessness. —lassung, *f.* 1) cessation, remission. 2) [= Entkräftung] debilitation, enervation. —lauern, *v. intr.* Einem —lauern, to lurk, to watch for any one. —lauf, *m.* [am. distillers] brandy of a second distillation, inferiour brandy. —laufen, *ir. v. intr.* Einem —laufen, to run after, to pursue any one. Sich schlagen, daß das Blut —läuft, to fight till

the blood flows; einer Perſon —laufen [ſich um ſie bemühen] [low], to pay court to, *it.* to be always at another's heels; den Mädchen —laufen, to run after the girls. —läufer, *m.*, —läuferinn, *f.* one who runs after any person or thing. —lauſchen, *v. intr.* Einem —lauſchen, to watch, to spy any one. —lauten, V. —klingen, —hallen. *it.* Einer Sache —lauten, to be to the same purport, effect. —leben, *v. intr.* 1) Einem —leben, to live after another, to survive any one; die —lebenden, posterity. 2) to live in imitation of another's example, to follow in the same course of life. Er lebt ſeinem Vater —, he follows his father's example. 3) Eines Willen, Befehlen &c. —leben [stiff or in law &c.], to conform to the will, to obey the command &c. of any one. —legen, *v. tr.* [Holz &c.] to lay on more wood &c.; *it.* [in gardening] to transplant. —lehnen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [from 1. Lehnen] to lean after or also. 2) [from 2. Lehnen] V. —leihen. —leihen, *ir. v. tr.* and *intr.* Einem Geld &c. —leihen, to lend money in imitation of or like another; *it.* [noch dazu leihen] to lend in addition, further. —lenkgarn, *n.* [among clothiers] splicing-yarn. —leſe, *f.* 1) [in agriculture] second or after crop; *it.* [das —leſen] gleaning; [in vineyards] second vintage; gleaning. Die —leſe im Weinberge halten, to glean in the vineyards. 2) that which is collected by gleaning; glean, gleaning; *it.* V. —trag. —leſen, *ir. v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) to gather a second crop or vintage. [Aehren] —leſen, to glean; Trauben —leſen, to glean grapes; [in cookery] Linſen —leſen, to pick lentils &c. Das —leſen, V. —leſe. 2) Einem —leſen, to read after, to repeat from another's reading; eine Stelle in einem Buche —leſen, to read a passage in a book, to seek for a passage &c.; er hat darüber viel —geleſen, he has perused many books, has made deep researches on this subject. —leſer, *m.*, —leſerinn, *f.* gleaner. —leſung, *f.* reading over, repetition. —leuchten, *v. intr.* to shine, to glitter. Einem —leuchten, to light any one. —liefern, *v. tr.* to complete furnishing. Für das Heer noch Lebensmittel —liefern, to supply the army with further provisions. —lieferung, *f.* subsequent delivery or supply; *it.* completion of a supply. —liſpeln, V. —flüſtern. —locken, *v. tr.* Einen Hund mit einem Stücke Brod —locken, to entice a dog to follow by means of a piece of bread; ihr Beiſpiel lockte viele andere —, their example allured many others. —loſen, *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) to draw or cast lots once more or again. 2) [in law] to redeem. —loſung, *f.* 1) the act of drawing lots once more. 2) [in law] redemption 3) or —loſungsrecht, *n.* right of redeeming, of redemption. —lügen, *ir. v. intr.* Einem —lügen, 1) to lie, to tell lies like another. 2) to repeat another's lie. —machen, *v. tr.* 1) Einen —machen, to imitate any one. Eines Stimme —machen, to imitate any one's voice; die Leute —machen, to take off, to mimic persons; eine Handſchrift —machen, to counterfeit, to imitate a hand-writing; alle Moden —machen, to copy, to ape every fashion; Tücher, Zeuge &c. —machen, to imitate cloths, stuffs &c.; —gemachter Kaffee, —gemachte Blumen, imitation coffee, artificial flowers; ein —gemachter Brief, a forged letter. Syn. V. Mitmachen. 2) [hintennach machen] to make afterwards; *it.* to make again, to do over again. —macher, *m.* 1) imitator. 2) forger [of a handwriting]; falsifier. —mahd, *f.* 1) second mowing. 2) after-grass, after-math. —mähen, I. *v. intr.* 1) to mow again or a second time. 2) [hintennach mähen] to mow after or at a later time. Einem —mähen, to follow, to imitate another in mowing. II. *v. tr.* Eine Wieſe —mähen, to mow a meadow once more; *it.* to mow afterwards. —mahlen, I. *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) Einem —mahlen, to paint in any one's manner, to imitate any one's manner of painting. 2) Ein Gemählde —mahlen, to copy a picture. 3) Ein Gemählde —mahlen, to mend, to correct a painting. 4) Eines Handſchrift —mahlen, to imitate, to counterfeit another's writing. II. *v. tr.* Sein Getreide &c. —mahlen, to grind [corn &c.] after, later; *it.* to grind again, once more. —mahlig, *adj.* —mahliges Betragen, subsequent behaviour, V. —herig. —mahls, *adv.* afterwards. —mahlzeit, *f.* next-day's meals, orts. —mann, *m.* [with soldiers] rear-man. —markt, *m.* the latter part of the fair. —marſchiren, *v. intr.* to march after. —maſt, *f.* 1) [= neue Maſtung] second pasture 2) [in forests] after-pannage, after-mast. —meckern, *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) to imitate the bleating of a goat. 2) Einem —meckern, to bleat after any one. 3) [in pop. lang.] Etwas —meckern, to repeat any thing with a tremulous voice. —mehl, *n.* coarse flour, pollard. —meißeln, *v. tr.* [eine Bildſäule] to retouch with the chisel; *it.* noch Etwas —meißeln, to chisel off something more. —melken, *ir. v. tr.* [eine Kuh] to milk afterwards. Noch Milch —melken, to milk again. —meſſe, *f.* 1) [in the Romish church] low-mass. 2) [—markt] the latter part of a fair. —meſſen, *ir. v. tr.* [Frucht &c.] to measure again; [ein Feld] to re-survey. Das —meſſen, remeasurement, second land-survey. —miſten, *v. intr.* to dung or manure later. —mittag, *m.* afternoon. Den ganzen —mittag warten, to wait the whole afternoon. —mittägig, —mittäglich, *adj.* and *adv.* of the afternoon, that which is done during the afternoon. —mittägiger Beſuch, afternoon visit. —mittags, *adv.* in the afternoon. —mittagsbrod, *n.* [Vesperbrod] collation. —mittagsgeläute, *n.* ringing for vespers, for afternoon-service. —mittagsprediger, *m.* afternoon preacher. —mittagspredigt, *f.* afternoon sermon. —mittagsruhe, *f.* afternoon's nap, siesta. —mittagsſchicht, *f.* [among miners] afternoon employment or task. —mittagsſchlaf, *m.* V. —mittagsruhe. —mittagsſtunde, *f.* an hour in the afternoon; *it.* afternoon lesson. —mittagswache, *f.* [on board of ships] the afternoon watch. —mittagszeit, *f.* the time of afternoon. —mitternacht, *f.* after midnight. —mitternächtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* pertaining to the time after midnight. —mitternachtsſtunde, *f.* hour after midnight. —mitternachtswache, *f.* the after midnight watch. —mitternachtszeit, *f.* the time after midnight. —modeln, *v. tr.* to mould, to cast, to shape after a model. —mögen, *ir. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] Einem —mögen, to intend, to long to follow any one. —mühen, *v. r.* ſich —mühen, V. —bemühen. —münzen, I. *v. intr.* to imitate, to counterfeit a coin; *it.* to coin false money. II. *v. tr.* Noch mehr Geld —münzen, to coin more money. —münzer, *m.* coiner, counterfeiter. —murmeln, I *v. intr.* 1) Einem —murmeln, to mutter in imitation of any one. 2) to mutter after any one. II. *v. tr.* Etwas —murmeln, to repeat any thing muttering. —müſſen, *ir. v. intr.* Einem —müſſen, to be obliged to follow any one. —muſtern, *v. tr.* to review again, to muster once more. —nähen, *v. intr.* 1) Einem —nähen, to imitate a person's sewing; *it.* to sew as quickly as another. 2) [= nachahmend nähen] to imitate with the needle. 3) [= hintennach nähen] to sew after, later. —nahme, *f.* [in commerce] [der Speſen] reimbursement. —nehmen, *ir. v. tr.* 1) to take after, besides. 2) [in commerce] Den Betrag einer Waarenrechnung —nehmen, to reimburse one's self for the amount of an invoice. —neigen, *v. tr.* and *r.* 1) to incline, to bend towards any thing. 2) to lean forward after or behind another. —nennen, *ir. v. tr.* 1) to name after. Wir —genannte, we hereafter named, we the undersigned. 2) to repeat a name. —nöthigen, *v. tr.* 1) to compel any one to follow. 2) to force after, later. —ölen, *v. tr.* to re-anoint with oil; to re-oil. —ordnen, *v. tr.* 1) to arrange after; to re-arrange. 2) [in law] [ſubſtituiren] to substitute, to subdelegate. Der —geordnete, the delegated heir. —pacht, *m.* after-lease, under-lease. —pachten, *v. tr.* to farm, to rent afterwards. —pachter, *m.* under-tenant. —packen, *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) to pack up in imitation of any one. 2) Etwas —packen, to repack any thing. 3) †*Fig.* Sich Einem —packen, to follow, to hurry after any one. —paſſen, *v. intr.* 1) [at cards] to pass in imitation of another. 2) to watch, to lie in wait. 3) [in pop. lang.] Auf Etwas —paſſen, to wait for. V. Paſſen. †—patſchen, *v. intr.* 1) Einem —patſchen, to clap [one's hands] in imitation of another, *it.* after another. 2) Einem —patſchen, to tap, to slap in imitation of any one. 3) Im Kothe —patſchen, to follow any one through the dirt. 4) [= hintennach patſchen] to slap &c. after, again; *it.* to walk through the dirt afterwards. —peitſchen, I. *v. intr.* 1) to whip in imitation of any one; *it.* to whip afterwards. 2) Einem —peitſchen, to follow any one with a whip or flogging. II. *v. tr.* Einen —peitſchen, 1) to whip or flog a person on after another. 2) to whip or flog a person afterwards. —pfählen, *v. tr.* Einen Weinberg —pfählen, to reprop, to repair the vine-props. —pfand, *n.* after-pledge. —pfänden, *v. tr.* to seize again, afterwards. —pfeffern, *v. intr.* and *tr.* to pepper after, later, *it.* again. —pfeifen, *ir. v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) Einem —pfeifen, to whistle, to hiss in imitation of any one. 2) to follow any one whistling. Einem —pfeifen [as a signal], to warn by whistling. 3) Etwas [ein Lied] —pfeifen, to repeat something [a tune] whistling. Das —pfeifen, whistling after. —pferch, *m.* the second penning [of sheep]. —pferchen, *v. tr.* to pen afterwards. —pflanzen, *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) Einem —pflanzen, to plant like another. 2) to plant afterwards, later. 3) to plant the rest, to finish planting. 4) to transplant, to replant. —pflaſtern, *v. tr.* 1) to repave, to repair the pavement. 2) to pave afterwards. —pflücken, *v. tr.* 1) to gather after any one. 2) to gather at a later period, again. —pflügen, *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) Einem —pflügen, to plough like another. 2) to plough after any one; to follow any one ploughing. 3) to plough after, again. —pfropfen, *v. intr.* and *tr.* [in gardening] 1) to graft in imitation of any one. 2) to graft afterwards, *it.* again. —pfuſchen, I. *v. intr.* Einem —pfuſchen, to bungle like another. II. *v. tr.* Etwas —pfuſchen, to imitate badly, to botch. —pfuſcher, *m.*, —pfuſcherinn, *f.* one who imitates badly, a bungler. —pichen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to repitch. —pilgern, *v. intr.* Einem —pilgern, 1) to make a pilgrimage in imitation of any one. 2) to follow any one as a pilgrim, in pilgrimage. —pinſeln, I. *v. intr.* 1) Einem —pinſeln, to daub in imitation of any one. 2) [corrupted from winſeln] *Fig.* [in contempt, in popular language] to lament, to complain, to whine after the example of any one. II. *v. tr.*

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to daub. —plappern, *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) Einem —plappern, to babble, to prattle in the manner of another. 2) to repeat in babbling. —plätten, *v. tr.* Draht —plätten, to flatten wire once more. —pochen, *v. intr.* to knock after, again; [in mining, also *v. tr.*] to pound again, to complete pounding. —poliren, *v. tr.* to polish after, afterwards; to repolish. —poltern, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] 1) Einem —poltern, to make a great noise after any one's example; *it.* to make a noise, to brawl afterwards. 2) to follow brawling. 3) [in popular lang.] to fall after or to follow in falling with a crash. —posaunen, I. *v. intr.* Einem —posaunen, 1) to blow the trumpet in any one's manner. 2) to follow any one in playing on the trumpet. II. *v. tr.* Ein Lied —posaunen, to play an air on the trumpet or sackbut. *Fig.* Eine Neuigkeit —posaunen, to trumpet a piece of news about everywhere. —prägen, *v. tr.* 1) Geld &c. —prägen, to coin more money. 2) Münzen &c. —prägen, to counterfeit, to imitate coins; Geld —prägen, to forge money. —prallen, *v. intr.* to rebound. —prasseln, *v. intr.* 1) to crackle, to brustle after. 2) to follow with a crashing sound; to explode with a loud noise. —predigen, I. *v. intr.* Einem —predigen, to preach in the manner of another. II. *v. tr.* Etwas —predigen, to repeat in the form of a sermon. —predigt, *f.* V. —mittagspredigt. —preisen, *ir. v. tr.* to praise, to commend again, later. —pressen, *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) Einem —pressen, to press in another's manner. 2) to press after, later. 3) to press again. —probe, *f.* counterproof; [in mining] second assay. —proben, I *v. intr.* Einem —proben, 1) to test in the manner of another. 2) to make another trial; [in mining] to assay afterwards. II. *v. tr.* Etwas —proben, to try any thing after another or following another's example; [in mining] to assay afterwards. —pürschen, V. —bürschen. —purzeln, *v. intr.* [in familiar language] Einem —purzeln, to tumble, to roll after any one. —putzen, I. *v. tr.* Einen, sich Einem —putzen, to dress any one, to dress one's self like another. II. *v. intr.* to dress one's self anew. —quellen, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* to spring, to gush out after, later; *it.* to spring, to spout out again. II. *v. tr.* Bohnen —quellen, to make beans swell again [by cooking]. —rasen, *v. intr.* Einem —rasen, to be mad, to rave in imitation of any one or like some other person; *it.* [low] to follow any one in great rage. —raub, *m.* subsequent robbery, second pillage. —rauben, I. *v. intr.* Einem —rauben, 1) to rob, to plunder after any one's example. 2) to rob &c. after another. II. *v. tr.* Etwas —rauben, to rob &c. again, once more. —räuchern, *v. intr.* Einem —räuchern, 1) to perfume, to fumigate in the manner of another. 2) [also *tr.*] to perfume, to fumigate after, later. —raum, *m.* 1) [am. foresters] chips of felled trees. 2) refuse, remnants. —räumen, *v. intr.* 1) Einem das Zimmer &c. —räumen, to arrange a room &c. again in any one's manner. 2) to arrange after another. 3) to arrange afterwards, later. —rechen, I. *v. intr.* Einem —rechen, 1) to rake like another. 2) to rake after any one. II. *v. tr.* to rake what is left together. Aehren —rechen, to glean. —rechen, *m.* [Hungerrechen] stubble-rake. —rechnen, I. *v. intr.* Einem —rechnen, 1) to count, to reckon in any one's manner. 2) to reckon as well as another. 3) to go over the reckoning of another. 4) [= rechnen] Wir wollen —rechnen, wie viel Jahre es sind, let us reckon how many years it is. II. *v. tr.* [= nochmals rechnen] to reckon over again. Etwas —rechnen, to re-examine an account &c. —rechner, *m.* [Revisor] controller. —recht, *n.* 1) [in law] right of reconvention. 2) share of fines granted to forest officers, perquisite, emolument. —rede, *f.* 1) epilogue; [in legal pleadings] rejoinder. 2) [in a bad sense] Ueble —rede, ill report, slander, defamation; in üble —rede fallen, to incur blame or censure; in übler —rede seyn, to have a bad name or reputation; Einen in üble —rede bringen, to injure any one's reputation or character, to defame any one. —reden, *v. intr.* Einem —reden, 1) to imitate any one's manner of speaking. 2) to repeat any one's words, to tell again. 3) Einem Böses —reden, to speak ill of, to asperse any one; so Etwas möcht' ich mir nicht —reden lassen, I should be sorry to have such things said of me. V. —sagen. —reder, *m.* slanderer, calumniator. —redner, *m.* one who speaks an epilogue. —regen, *m.* subsequent rain. —register, *n.* second register, counter-register. —regnen, *v. imp.* to rain afterwards, again. —reichen, *v. tr.* V. —langen. —reifen, *v. intr.* to ripen afterwards, later. —reise, *f.* journey undertaken to rejoin any one. —reisen, *v. intr.* Einem —reisen, to travel after any one. —reißen, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* to break, to split more. II. *v. tr.* 1) Einen [irgend wohin] —reißen, to pull, to drag any one along. 2) [= einreißen] [in mining] Die Stroſſen —reißen, to demolish the steps; die Firste —reißen, to pull down the roof after. 3) [= nachzeichnen] Eine Zeichnung —reißen, to copy a drawing. —reiten, *ir. v. intr.* Einem —reiten, to ride after any one; *it.* to pursue any one on horseback. —reiter, *m.* one who follows or pursues any one on horseback. —rennen, *ir. v. intr.* Einem —rennen, to run after any one; zu Pferde —rennen [rather unusual], to gallop after any one; dem Glücke —rennen, to travel after fortune. —reue, *f.* subsequent repentance, contrition. —richt, *f.* news, relation, account. Einem —richt von Etwas geben, to give intelligence, information of any thing to a person; ich habe davon —richt, I have received intelligence of it, I have been informed of it; geben Sie mir —richt von sich, von den Ihrigen, give me some news about yourself, of your family; vom Heere —richt bekommen, to have, to receive news from the army; ich gab ihm —richt von meiner Reise, I have informed, apprized him of my journey; eine gedruckte —richt, a printed account, report; [in literary works] —richt an den Leser, advertisement to the reader. V. also Gerücht, Kunde, Zeitung, Bericht. —richten, I. *v. intr.* Einem —richten, to judge after another or in imitation of another. II. *v. tr.* 1) to judge or try afterwards [a criminal]. 2) [am. sportsmen] to draw the scent. Das Jagdzeug —richten, to repair, to adjust the implements for the chase; die Tücher, Garne &c. —richten, to spread the toils &c. —richter, *m.* executioner, hangman, ‡headsman. —richterei, *f.* executioner's office; *it.* his dwelling. —richtlich, *adv.* [little used] by way of information. Einem Etwas —richtlich zu wissen thun, to advertise, to advise a person of something. —richtsbrief, *m.* [Avisobrief] letter of advice. —riechen, *ir. v. intr.* 1) Einem, einer Sache —riechen [said of dogs], to smell, to scent a person or thing. 2) to leave a scent behind. —rieseln, *v. intr.* to purl, to murmur along, towards &c. Dem Thale —rieseln, to murmur along the valley. —ringen, *ir. v. intr.* 1) Einem —ringen, to wrestle in any one's manner. 2) Einer Sache —ringen, to strive or struggle after a thing. —rinnen, *ir. v. intr.* to flow towards; *it.* to flow after. Das Faß rinnt —, the barrel continues to drop or trickle. —riß, *m.* a second draught or design; *it.* copy. —rollen, I. *v. intr.* to roll after. *it.* Dem Blitze —rollen [said of thunder], to succeed the lightning in peals. II. *v. tr.* to roll after, behind. —rüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* Etwas —rüchtiges von Jemand sagen, to speak ill of any one. —rücken, *v. intr.* and *tr.* Einem —rücken, to advance after any one; in his manner; after his example. Er rückte seinen Stuhl, ich rückte ihm —, he advanced his chair, I did the same; einem Heere —rücken, to march after, to follow an army. —rudern, *v. intr.* and *tr.* to row after. —ruf, *m.* 1) act of calling after. Mein —ruf konnte ihn nicht mehr erreichen, my call did not reach him any more. 2) V. —ruhm. —rufen, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* Einem —rufen, 1) to imitate any one's cry or voice. 2) to repeat the cry of any one. 3) to call after any one. 4) to call to any one to follow. II. *v. tr.* Etwas —rufen, to say in calling after. Er rief ihm noch einen Gruß an Dich —, he called after him, in parting, to greet you. —rüge, *f.* 1) subsequent accusation, judgment. 2) later resentment. —rügen, *v. tr.* to accuse, to punish after, afterwards &c. —ruhm, *m.* [posthumous] fame or celebrity. Der Tempel des —ruhms, the temple of fame. —rühmen, *v. intr.* and *tr.* Einem —rühmen, to praise in the manner of another. Einem Etwas —rühmen, to say any thing in praise of any one [in his absence]; das muß man ihm —rühmen, we must do him this justice; this praise is due to him. —runde, *f.* [in military affairs] the second or lesser round. —rumpeln, *v. intr.* V. —poltern 3). —rupfen, *v. tr.* to pluck, to pull after, again &c.; [with hatters] to prepare the skins a second time. —rutschen, *v. intr.* Einem —rutschen, to slide like another; to slide, to slip after, behind any one; to follow any one in sliding or crawling. —saat, *f.* second sowing; sowing over again. —säen, *v. intr.* 1) to sow in any one's manner. 2) also *v. tr.* to sow over again. —sage, *f.* V. —ruhm. —sagen, *v. tr.* 1) Ein Wort —sagen, to repeat a word, das möchte ich ihm nicht —sagen, I should not like to repeat it after him; Einem Etwas —sagen, to relate any thing on the faith of another. 2) Einem etwas Böses —sagen, to speak ill of, to slander any one; Einem Etwas zum Ruhme —sagen, to speak in praise of any one; dies wird Ihnen kein Mensch —sagen, no one will say that of you; sie sagen einander alle Schande und Laster —, they reciprocally slander each other. —sammeln, I. *v. intr.* Einem —sammeln, to collect, to gather like another. II. *v. tr.* 1) to gather afterwards. 2) to gather after another. Das Uebrige —sammeln, to gather what is left, to gather after; es sammelt sich immer noch Etwas —, there is always something left to gather. —sammler, *m.*, —sammlerinn, *f.* one who gathers what is left, or afterwards. —sammlung, *f.* subsequent collection; after-gathering. —satz, *m.* 1) [in logic] minor; conclusion; V. Hintersatz, Schlußsatz. 2) [in hydraulics] swelling of the waters from some obstruction. 3) [at play] second stake. —säuern, *v. tr.* Den Teig —säuern, to add more leaven to the dough. —schaffen, I. *ir. v. tr.* to create, to produce in the manner of another; afterwards, at a later period. II. *reg. v. tr.* Einem Etwas —schaffen, to send after. —schall, *m.* V. —hall. —schallen, *v. intr.* V. —hallen, —klingen. —scharren, *v. intr.* 1) Einem —scharren, to scrape in imitation of another. 2) to scrape after, afterwards. 3) Im Sande —scharren, to scratch in the sand.

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—ſchatten, *m.* reflected shadow. —ſchätzen, *v. tr.* to estimate, to rate after, later; *it.* a second time, again. —ſchauen, *v. intr.* V. —ſehen. —ſchauer, *m.*, —ſchauerinn, *f.* [not much used] inspector, superintendent. —ſchäumen, *v. intr.* 1) to foam, to froth after, afterwards. 2) Einem —ſchäumen [rather unusual], to follow any one foaming with rage. —ſcheiden, *ir.* I. *v. tr.* V. Scheiden. II. *v. intr.* Einem Verſtorbenen —ſcheiden, to follow any one deceased in the grave, to die also. —ſchein, *m.* reflection [of light]. —ſcheinen, *ir. v. intr* to leave a light or glimmer behind —ſchelten, *ir. v. intr.* and *tr.* Einem —ſchelten, to scold, to chide like another; *it.* to inveigh in return; to scold likewise. —ſchenken, *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —ſchenken, to make any one a present of a thing after, later; *it.* in addition, besides. —ſchicht, *f.* [among miners] extra task. —ſchichten, *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) to heap up in any one's manner. 2) to heap after, later. —ſchicken, *v. tr.* Einem einen Boten —ſchicken, to send a messenger after any one; einem Diebe, dem Feinde —ſchicken, to send in pursuit of a thief, of the enemy; Einem ſeine Bücher —ſchicken, to send any one his books after him. —ſchieben, *ir. v. intr.* and *tr.* to push after; [at billiards] to strike a ball twice. Einem —ſchieben [at skittle playing], to bowl the next; ſeine Kugeln —ſchieben, to complete one's number of bowls. V. —ſchub. —ſchielen, *v. intr.* Einem —ſchielen, to leer after any one. —ſchießen, *ir. v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) Einem —ſchießen, to shoot like another. 2) Einem —ſchießen, to shoot after another has fired 3) Einem —ſchießen, to fire after or at any one. Einem eine Kugel —ſchießen, to send a ball after any one. 4) to shoot afterwards, later. 5) Geld —ſchießen, to supply more money; den Reſt einer Summe —ſchießen, to make up the remainder of a sum. 6) Einem —ſchießen, [said of persons, in pop. lang.] to run, to dart after any one; [of hawks &c.] to pounce on. Die Wand fiel ein und das Dach ſchoß —, the wall gave way and the roof fell in after. 7) [in gardening] Ein Zweig ſchoß dem andern —, the branches budded one after another; an dieſem Baum ſind viele Zweige —geſchoſſen many branches of this tree have budded a second time. Das —ſchießen, subsequent or last shooting at the mark [for the inferiour prizes] —ſchiffen, I. *v. intr.* Einem —ſchiffen, to sail after or behind any one. II. *v. tr.* Waaren —ſchiffen, to transport goods by water afterwards, later; ſich Etwas —ſchiffen laſſen, to have any thing sent after one's self by water. —ſchimmer, *m.* [weaker or diminished] reflection, radiancy. —ſchimmern, *v. intr.* to reflect, to continue to glitter. —ſchimpfen, *v. intr.* and *tr.* to call any one names in imitation af another, or after him; *it.* to pursue any one with abusive language. —ſchirrhaken, *m.* [among rope makers] hook. —ſchlag, *m.* 1) second or last stroke; following stroke. 2) [in music] embellishing note, V. Rückſchlag. 3) [among foresters] V. —hau, —hieb. 4) Der —ſchlag einer Münze, false or counterfeit medal or coin; dieſe Münze iſt ein —ſchlag, this coin is a counterfeit, is not genuine. —ſchlagehaken, *m.* [with rope-makers] strand-hook. —ſchlagen, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* 1) Einem —ſchlagen, to strike in any one's manner. 2) [= — Einem ſchlagen], to try to strike any one, to aim at. 3) V. —arten. 4) [in mining] Einem Gange —ſchlagen, to follow a vein. II. *v. tr.* 1) to strike afterwards; *it.* still more. Den Ball —ſchlagen, to be the second to strike the ball; [in music] eine Note, einen Ton —ſchlagen, to add an embellishing note &c; Münze —ſchlagen, to counterfeit coins; Geld —ſchlagen, to forge money. 2) In den Büchern —ſchlagen, to consult, to look into the books; ſchlagen Sie Seite 25 —, turn to, see page 25. —ſchlängeln, *v. intr.* and *r.* ſich —ſchlängeln, to follow winding; [of a river] to wind, to meander towards, behind. —ſchleichen, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* to follow at a slow and painful pace. II. *v. intr.* and *refl.* to follow secretly; *it.* to spy, to watch. Einem —ſchleichen, to sneak after any one. —ſchleicher, *m.* spy, dodger; *it.* a straggler. —ſchleifen, *ir. v. intr.* 1) Einem —ſchleifen, to whet like another. 2) to whet, to sharpen after, once more. —ſchleifen, I. *v. tr.* Eine Laſt —ſchleifen, to draw, to drag along a load; eine Note —ſchleifen [in music], to slur a note. II. *v. intr.* to trail. Ein —ſchleifender Mantel &c., a trailing mantle &c. —ſchlendern, *v. intr.* Einem —ſchlendern, to follow slowly, to saunter after or behind any one. †—ſchlenkern, *v. intr.* V. —ſchleudern. —ſchleppen, I. *v. tr.* to trail, to drag after. Dieſes Pferd ſchleppt das eine Vorderbein —, this horse trails one of his forelegs along; [in seamen's lang.] ein Schiff —ſchleppen, to tow a ship; ſich —ſchleppen [in fam. lang.], to drag one's self along. *Fig.* Er ſchleppt ſeinen Freund überall — [in fam. lang.], he drags his friend about every where. II. *v. intr.* Ihr Kleid ſchleppt —, her dress trails along the ground. —ſchlepper, *m.* straggler, marauder. —ſchleudern, *v. tr.* Einem einen Stein —ſchleudern, to fling a stone after or at any one. —ſchließen, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* 1) to conclude in the manner of another. 2) to conclude after, afterwards. II. *v. tr.* Eine Thür —ſchließen, to shut a door after or behind any one. —ſchluchzen, *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. haben] Einem —ſchluchzen, to sob in imitation of any one. 2) [u. w. ſeyn] to follow any one sobbing. 3) to call after any one, to follow any one with the eyes sobbing. —ſchlüſſel, *m.* double key; *it.* pick-lock. —ſchmack, *m.* V. —geſchmack. —ſchmauſen, I. *v. intr.* 1) Einem —ſchmauſen, to feast after another's example; *it.* after any one. II. *v. tr.* Das Uebrige —ſchmauſen, to feast upon what is left. —ſchmecken, *v. intr.* 1) Einem —ſchmecken, to taste in imitation of any one. 2) to have an after-taste, to leave a taste behind. 3) Einer Sache —ſchmecken, to taste of a thing; dieſer Wein ſchmeckt dem Muskateller —, this wine has a taste of muscadel. †—ſchmeißen, *ir. v. tr.* and *intr.* V. —werfen. —ſchmerz, *m.* V. —weh. —ſchmerzen, *v. intr.* to grieve, to vex after, afterwards. —ſchmettern, I. *v. intr.* to fall after with a crash. II. *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —ſchmettern, to dash any thing after a person. —ſchmieden, *v. intr.* 1) Einem —ſchmieden, to forge [iron] like any one, *it.* after any pattern or model, *it.* afterwards, still more. —ſchmieren, I. *v. intr.* Einem —ſchmieren, to oil, to grease like any one. II. *v. tr.* and *intr.* to oil, to grease after, afterwards, again. III. *v. tr.* [low] Etwas —ſchmieren, to scrawl, to copy any thing badly. —ſchmierer, *m.*, —ſchmiererinn, *f.* [in a figurative sense] scrawler, dauber. —ſchmitzen, *v. intr.* V. —ſchmieren. —ſchmollen, *v. intr.* 1) to continue to pout. 2) Einem —ſchmollen, to imitate any one's pouting or sulkiness. —ſchneiden, *ir. v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) Einem —ſchneiden, to cut, to carve in any one's manner. 2) to continue to cut &c. Noch Brod —ſchneiden, noch mehr —ſchneiden, to cut some more bread. 3) Einer or eine Zeichnung —ſchneiden, to cut out after a drawing, a figure &c. —ſchnitt, *m.* 1) cutting, cutting out after something; *it.* second or after-cut. 2) cut paper-work &c. —ſchnitzeln, —ſchnitzen, *v. intr.* and *tr.* to cut, to chisel in any one's manner, *it.* after a model, a figure &c. —ſchoß, *m.* 1) after-shoot. 2) [= —ſteuer] second tax; subsequent contribution. —ſchoſſen, I. *v. intr.* V. —ſchießen 7). II. *v. tr.* to pay up the arrears of taxes. —ſchreiben, *ir. v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) Einem —ſchreiben, to write in imitation of another. 2) Eine Vorſchrift —ſchreiben, to write from a copy. 3) Einem —ſchreiben, to write what another dictates; —geſchriebene Hefte, sheets written from another's dictation; eine Predigt —ſchreiben, to write down a sermon another has preached. 4) [= hintennach ſchreiben, *it.* ſchreibend —holen] to write after, afterwards; *it.* to make good what one had neglected to write. 5) Einem, der abgereist iſt, —ſchreiben, to write to any one after his departure. —ſchreiber, *m.* a copier, a transcriber; *it.* one who writes from another's dictation. —ſchreien, *ir. v. intr.* and *tr.* Einem —ſchreien, 1) to cry in any one's manner; to imitate any one's cry or voice. 2) [= laut —rufen] to call loudly after. Einem Schimpfwörter —ſchreien, to follow any one uttering abusive language. —ſchreiten, *ir. v. intr.* Einem —ſchreiten, 1) to imitate the grave step or walk of any one. 2) to follow any one with long steps. —ſchrift, *f.* 1) [in opposition to Vorſchrift] copy, transcript. 2) sheets written from dictation. 3) postcript [of a letter]. Durch —ſchrift Etwas melden, to write, to communicate any thing by way of postscript. —ſchroten, *v. tr.* 1) to pound, to grind after, afterwards; *it.* still more. 2) to roll after, later. —ſchroter, *m.* 1) one who pounds after, later. 2) [= Löffelbohrer] auger. —ſchub, *m.* 1) [at skittles] tipping. Ich habe den —ſchub nach euch, it is my turn, I tip after you. 2) *Fig.* [= Unterſtützung] succour, aid, assistance. —ſchur, *f.* second shearing. —ſchüren, *v. tr.* Das Feuer —ſchüren, to stir the fire; noch mehr —ſchüren, to throw on more wood or coals, to make up a better fire. —ſchürfen, *v. tr.* to scratch, to cut after, afterwards, *it.* again; [in mining] to resume digging. —ſchuß, *m.* 1) [of fire-arms] second or subsequent shot; shot fired after, afterwards. 2) [= —geſchoſſenes Geld] additional stake; *it.* surplus, overplus; *it.* subsequent tax or duty. 3) [= —trieb] a new shoot or sprig. 4) [with wine-dressers] tart-wine. 5) [with bakers] second batch. —ſchütteln, I. *v. intr.* Einem mit dem Kopfe —ſchütteln, to imitate any one in shaking the head. II. *v. tr.* to shake after, afterwards, more. Einen Baum —ſchütteln, to shake a tree a second time, again. —ſchütten, *v. tr.* to pour after, afterwards, more. —ſchwänzeln, *v. intr.* Einem —ſchwänzeln, 1) to imitate any one's fawning. 2) to follow fawning upon. Einem Frauenzimmer —ſchwänzeln, to dangle after a woman. —ſchwären, *ir. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to turn into an abscess, to impostumate. —ſchwarm, *m* second swarm. —ſchwärmen, *v. intr.* 1) [said of bees] to swarm later. 2) *Fig.* Einem —ſchwärmen, to follow any one sportingly; *it.* to play, to sport like another; allen Vergnügungen —ſchwärmen, to indulge too much or excessively in pleasures. —ſchwarzen, *v. intr.* to grow dark or black afterwards; [with painters] to turn black. —ſchwärzen, *v. tr.* [—her, nochmals, noch mehr ſchwärzen] to blacken after, again, still more. —ſchwatzen, I. *v. intr.* Einem —ſchwatzen, to imitate any one's babbling or chattering. II. *v. tr.* Etwas —ſchwatzen [—reden] [chiefly in a bad sense],

to repeat, to report any thing said by others. Das —ſchwatzen, repetition of something said before or by others. —ſchwatzer, *m.* a babbler. —ſchweben, *v. intr.* to hover after. —ſchwimmen, *ir. v. intr.* Einem —ſchwimmen, 1) to swim in any one's manner. 2) [u. w. ſeyn] to swim after any one. —ſchwingen, *ir. v. intr.* and *r.* 1) Einem einen Stein &c. —ſchwingen, to fling a stone &c. at any one. 2) [hintennach ſchwingen] to fling afterwards, again. —ſchwören, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* 1) Einem —ſchwören, to swear after any one's example. 2) [hintennach ſchwören] to swear afterwards. II. *v. tr.* Einen Eid —ſchwören, to repeat an oath; Einem Etwas —ſchwören, to swear to another's assertion. —ſegeln, *v. intr.* Einem —ſegeln, to sail after any one. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] to follow any one [especially with haste or great strides]; *it.* [jocosely, low] to die after any one. —ſehen, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* Einem —ſehen, to look after, to follow any one with the eyes. *Fig.* Die Gelegenheit iſt entſchlüpft, er mag —ſehen, the opportunity has been missed, he must see what is to be done. II. *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —ſehen [= verzeihen], to pardon, to overlook; Einem zu viel —ſehen, to be too indulgent to any one; —ſehend, indulgent, V. —ſichtig. Syn. V. —geben. III. *v. intr.* and *tr.* [= —forſchen, unterſuchen] Ich will —ſehen, ob ich es noch habe, I will see if I have it still; ſehen Sie —, wie viel Uhr es iſt, see what o'clock it is; ſehen Sie ein wenig —, just look a little; in ſeinem Hausweſen —ſehen, to attend to one's domestic concerns; den Arbeitern —ſehen, to look after, to keep an eye upon the workmen; eine Rechnung —ſehen, to revise, to look over a bill or account. Das —ſehen [—ſicht], indulgence; connivance. Das —ſehen von Etwas haben [= getäuſcht ſeyn] [in familiar language], to be disappointed in one's hopes or expectations; das —ſehen einer Rechnung, examination of a bill or account. —ſeher, *m.* inspector; *it.* reviser; *it.* game-keeper. —ſehnen, *v. r.* ſich Einem —ſehnen, to long to follow any one. —ſeigern, *v. tr.* [with miners] to separate once more silver from copper, to refine again. —ſenden, *reg.* and *ir. v. tr.* V. —ſchicken. —ſenken, *v. tr.* Etwas —ſenken, to sink, to lower any thing after, afterwards. Man ſenkte ihr ihr Kind in die Gruft —, they lowered her child into the same vault where she lay; Pfähle —ſenken, to drive in more stakes, to drive in later &c. —ſetzen, I *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) Einem, nach eines Andern Beiſpiele —ſetzen, to put, to range &c. in any one's manner; einem Spieler —ſetzen, to stake down as much as another player has; *it.* to stake upon the same numbers. 2) [nach etwas Anderm ſetzen] Noch einen Punkt, noch ein Wort —ſetzen, to add a full stop, a word more or afterwards; Bäume &c. —ſetzen, to plant, to transplant more trees, to replant trees &c.; [in printing] eine Seite —ſetzen, to compose a page more. *Fig.* Etwas — zuſetzen haben, to be able to defray any expense. 3) [= hintennach ſetzen] to put after, to add to; [with founders] den Zuſatz —ſetzen, to add the alloy; [with miners] Erz —ſetzen [zugeben], to add ore to. 4) [= nachordnen] Einen Schüler einem andern —ſetzen, to place a scholar after another [as a punishment]; einem Andern —geſetzt werden [at a meeting of creditors], to be collocated or placed after another; eine Perſon, eine Sache einer andern —ſetzen [ſie für geringer halten], to think less of a person &c., to prefer any one, any thing to another. 5) [das zu ſetzen Verſäumte nachholen] to put, to set afterwards, later. II. *v. intr.* Einem —ſetzen, über einen Graben —ſetzen, to leap a ditch after another, *it.* in pursuing another; dem Feinde —ſetzen, to pursue the enemy. Das —ſetzen, pursuit. Syn. Nachſetzen, Folgen, Verfolgen. We folgen any one who retreats in so far as we take the same direction in which he retreated from us. We verfolgen any one when we follow him without intermission and more quickly; we ſetzen nach him when this pursuit takes place with still greater ardour and rapidity. A cruel enemy points out, by his devastations, the way which the victor, who nachſetzt him, has to verfolgen. —ſetzer, *m.* pursuer. Wer iſt Ihr —ſetzer? [at play] who stakes after you? —ſetzling, *m.* [in fishing] V. Setzling; [in gardening] a young plant for growth; set, slip. —ſetzlöffel, *m.* ladle for adding the ores of assay. —ſeufzen, *v. intr.* Einem —ſeufzen, 1) to sigh like another; to imitate his manner of sighing. 2) [= nach ihm verlangen] to sigh for, to long after any one. 3) [= ſeufzend nachrufen] to call after any one sighing. —ſeyn, *ir. v. intr.* [in familiar or popular language] Er iſt ihm — [—gereist &c.], he has followed him; ich bin — [habe es —geholt; *it.* bin noch nicht ſo weit, als &c.], I have attained it, *it.* retrieved it; *it.* I have not got so far, I am still behind. —ſicht, *f.* 1) Die —ſicht einer Rechnung, revision, examination of a bill or account; die —ſicht haben, to be charged with the inspection of any thing. 2) —ſicht gegen Fehler &c., indulgence, leniency towards faults &c.; —ſicht haben, beweiſen, to show indulgence; —ſicht gegen or mit Jemand haben, to be indulgent towards any one; *prov.* Vorſicht iſt beſſer, als —ſicht, forewarned, forearmed; die —ſicht des Vaters gegen ſeine Kinder, the father's fond, mistaken indulgence towards his children; die ſträfliche —ſicht der Obrigkeit, the connivance of the magistrates; ſich ohne —ſicht auf den beſtimmten Tag bezahlen laſſen, to insist on payment on the appointed day; rechnen Sie auf keine —ſicht, do not reckon on any delay; [in commerce] delay, days of grace. —ſichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* — ſichtig gegen Einen, gegen die Fehler Anderer, indulgent towards any one, towards the faults of others. —ſichtigkeit, *f.* indulgence. —ſichtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [mit — ſicht] indulgent. —ſichtstag, *m.* day of grace. —ſichtvoll, —ſichtsvoll, *adj.* and *adv.* indulgent. —ſickern, *v. intr.* V. —träufeln. —ſilbe, *f.* [in grammar] annexed syllable, affix, suffix. —ſingen, *ir. v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) Einem —ſingen, to sing in any one's manner. 2) [nachher ſingen] to sing afterwards. 3) Einem [der vorſingt] —ſingen, to sing after another's singing; Etwas —ſingen, to repeat a song. —ſinken, *ir. v. intr.* to sink after, later. Das —ſinken, sinking after, sinking down. —ſinnen, *ir. v. intr.* Einer Sache —ſinnen, to muse, to meditate on a thing; über Etwas —ſinnen, to reflect on something, V. —denken. Das —ſinnen, reflection, study, meditation. —ſitz, *m.* 1) the next, second place or rank. 2) [right of widows] year of grace, of free lodging. —ſitzen, *ir. v. intr.* to have the second or following place; to be subordinate to; *it.* to sit after, afterwards. —ſitzen müſſen, [said of scholars] to be obliged to stay after the others [to complete any task]. —ſitzung, *f.* [Nebenſeſſion] extraordinary session; continuation of a session at another part of the day. —ſollen, *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to be obliged to follow any one. —ſommer, *m.* after-summer; *it.* the warm sunny days in the latter months of the year [in America]. —ſorge, *f.* after-care, after-uneasiness. *Prov.* Vorſorge verhütet —ſorge, it is easier to prevent than to remedy an evil. —ſorgen, *v. intr.* to take care of after, afterwards. —ſpähen, *v. intr.* Einem —ſpähen, to watch, to spy any one; den Geheimniſſen der Natur —ſpähen, to study, to explore the mysteries of nature. —ſpäher, *m.*, —ſpäherinn, *f.* spy. —ſpeiſe, *f.* V. —eſſen, —tiſch. —ſpeiſen, I. *v. intr.* to eat after; to make up for a lost meal. II. *v. tr.* Einen —ſpeiſen, to feed, to give any one his meal afterwards; Etwas —ſpeiſen, to eat any thing afterwards. —ſpiel, *n.* after-piece, farce or entertainment. —ſpielen, I. *v. intr.* 1) Einem —ſpielen, to imitate any one's manner of playing. 2) Einem —ſpielen, to follow any one with music playing. II. *v. tr.* 1) Ein Stück nach dem Gehör —ſpielen, to play a piece by ear. 2) [at cards] Eine andere Farbe —ſpielen, to play afterwards another suit; [at the theatre] ein Stück —ſpielen, to play, to represent a piece after another. —ſpieler, *m.* one who imitates another's playing; [at cards] the next player. —ſpornen, *v. tr.* to spur after. *Fig.* Einen —ſpornen, to urge, to instigate any one. —ſpötteln, —ſpotten, *v. intr.* Einem —ſpötteln, 1) to mock in the manner of another. 2) to mimic any one in his absence. 3) to pursue any one with mockery. —ſpotter, *m.* mocker, scoffer, mimic. —ſpottung, *f.* mimicking, mocking any one in his absence. —ſprechen, *ir.* I. *v. tr.* Worte —ſprechen, to repeat another's words. II. *v. intr.* 1) Einem —ſprechen, to imitate any one's manner of speaking; *it.* to repeat what another has said. Sprechen Sie nur mir —, only say what you hear me say. 2) to speak after, afterwards. —ſprecher, *m.*, —ſprecherinn, *f.* one who repeats what another has said; *it.* one who repeats a thing without judgment or consideration. —ſprecherei, *f.* rage of repeating any one's words without reflection; *it.* silly repetition. —ſprengen, *v. intr.* Einem —ſprengen, to gallop after any one. —ſprießen, *ir. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to prop again, to re-prop; to put additional props. 2) [of branches &c.] to shoot again, to re-shoot. —ſpringen, *ir. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) Einem —ſpringen, to leap, to run like another. 2) to run after, to pursue any one. Da kommt er —geſprungen [in familiar language], here he comes running after us. 3) [said of glass &c.] to crack still further. —ſpritzen, I. *v. intr.* Einem —ſpritzen, to spirt in imitation of another; *it.* to spirt afterwards. II. *v. tr.* Einem Waſſer —ſpritzen, to spirt water after any one. —ſproß, *m.* shoot, sprout. *Fig.* V. —komme. —ſproſſen, *v. intr.* V. —ſprießen 2). —ſprühen, *v. intr.* 1) to sparkle still. 2) to continue drizzling. —ſprung, *m.* subsequent leap; *it.* last jump. —ſpünden, *v. tr.* 1) Fäſſer —ſpünden, to bung barrels after, afterwards. 2) Bretter —ſpünden, to groove boards together after, afterwards; to mortise, to inlay. —ſpüren, *v. intr.* Einem Haſen &c. —ſpüren, to follow a hare &c. by its traces, to track; einer Sache —ſpüren, to investigate, to search out a thing, affair or business. *Fig.* Den Geheimniſſen der Natur —ſpüren, to dive into, to search into the mysteries of nature. Das —ſpüren, search; investigation, research. —ſpürer, *m.*, —ſpürerinn, *f.* one who searches after; investigator. —ſtaar, *m.* [in surgery] secondary cataract. —ſtachel, *m.* V. Legeſtachel. —ſtammeln, I. *v. intr.* Einem —ſtammeln, to imitate any one's stammering; to stammer after another. II. *v. tr.* Etwas —ſtammeln, to repeat a thing stammering; Einem ſeinen Dank —ſtammeln, to stammer out one's thanks after or following a person. —ſtämmen, *v. tr.* 1) Holz —ſtämmen, to fell again trees. 2) V. —ſtützen. —ſtand, *m.* 1) residue,

arrears. Die —stände eintreiben, to get in the arrears, outstanding debts. 2) inferiority. —ständig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) in arrears, remaining, behind. 2) Ein —ständiger Baum, a decaying tree. —stänkern, *v. intr.* [low] Ueberall —stänkern, to pry into every thing. —starren, *v. intr.* Einem —starren, to stare after a person. —staunen, *v. intr.* Einem —staunen, to gaze after any one in wonder or astonishment. —stechen, *ir.* I. *v. tr.* Etwas —stechen, to copy something with a graver; to counterfeit a stamp. II. *v. intr.* 1) [at card-playing] Einem —stechen, to overtrump. 2) [in mining] Den Häuern —stechen, to visit the miners' work. 3) Einem —stechen, to make a thrust at or after a person. 4) to pierce afterwards, once more. —stecher, *m.* one who copies something with a graver &c., [especially] counterfeiter of engravings. —stecken, I. *v. intr.* to thrust, to stick, to set in any one's manner. II. *v. tr.* to put, to stick after, again. Bohnen —stecken, to plant beans again. —stehen, *ir. v. intr.* to be behind; *it.* [= —folgen] to follow. Der —stehende Satz, the following sentence. *Fig.* Einem an or in Etwas —stehen, to be inferiour to any one in any thing; er steht ihm an Verdienst —, he is inferiour, is not equal to him in merit. —stehlen, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* 1) Einem —stehlen, to steal in any one's manner. 2) to steal again, more. II. *v. r.* sich —stehlen, to steal after, to slip softly after. —steigen, *ir. v. intr.* Einem —steigen, to ascend, to mount after any one. *Fig.* Einem auf den Gipfel der Ehre &c. —steigen, to follow any one to the summit of glory &c. —stellen, *v. tr.* 1) to place after, to put behind. 2) [= hintennach stellen] [am. sportsmen] Das Jagdzeug —stellen, to put in order, to adjust the implements of chase. 3) Den wilden Thieren —stellen, to lay nets, snares, or traps for wild beasts; to try to entrap; *it.* to drive under close. *Fig.* Einem Amte —stellen [in jest or contempt], to solicit, to sue for a place or office; Einem —stellen, to lay in wait for, to lie in ambush for, to waylay a person; to form a plot against a person. Das —stellen, V. —stellung. —steller, *m.* waylayer. Seinen —stellern entgehen, to elude one's enemies, to escape one's pursuers. —stellerisch, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] insidious, insidiously. —stellung, *f.* 1) act of laying snares. 2) a snare, ambush; plot. Den —stellungen entrinnen, to escape, to evade the snares. —stempeln, I. *v. intr.* Einem —stempeln, to stamp in any one's manner; to stamp after another. II. *v. tr.* to restamp. Papier, Karten —stempeln, to counterfeit stamped paper, cards. —steuer, *f.* subsequent or additional tax or contribution; [in law] removing duty. —steuern, I. *v. intr.* Einem —steuern, to sail, to steer after any one. II. *v. tr.* Geld —steuern, to pay additional contributions or taxes; *it.* to pay the arrears of a duty. —stich, *m.* 1) subsequent sting, puncture. 2) engraved copy of an engraving; *it.* counterfeit or pirated engraving. —sticken, *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) Einem —sticken, to embroider in any one's manner; *it.* to copy an embroidery. 2) to embroider still more, *it.* afterwards. —stieren, *v. intr.* Einem —stieren, to stare after any one. —stiften, *v. tr.* to found, to institute afterwards, later. —stimmen, I. *v. intr.* 1) Einem —stimmen, to vote the same as another. 2) to vote again, a second time. II. *v. tr.* [in music] Ein Tonwerkzeug —stimmen, to tune an instrument in any one's manner; *it.* to tune it once more. —stinken, *ir. v. intr.* to leave a strong smell behind. —stöbern, *v. intr.* 1) In seinem Koffer —stöbern, to rummage in one's trunk. 2) [said of snow] Es stöbert immer noch —, a fine snow is still falling. —stopfen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) Einem —stopfen, to fill, to stuff in any one's manner. 2) to fill &c. again. —stoppeln, *v. tr.* Aehren —stoppeln, to glean, to pick up ears; Trauben —stoppeln, to glean grapes. —stoppler, *m.*, —stopplerinn, *f.* gleaner. —stoß, *m.* thrust, push given afterwards, *it.* from behind; after-thrust. [at billiards] Den —stoß haben, to play after any one —stoßen, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* 1) Einem —stoßen, to push after any one's example. 2) to push after. 3) to pound after. 4) to push, to pound again. 5) [in fencing] —stoßen, to thrust after. II. *v. tr.* 1) [= hinten drein stoßen] Er stieß ihm den Stein mit dem Fuße —, he pushed the stone after him with his foot. 2) [= noch mehr dazu stoßen] Noch Pfeffer —stoßen, to pound more pepper. 3) [= noch dazu stoßen] Ein Blatt —stoßen, to annex another leaf. —stottern, *v. tr.* and *intr.* V. —stammeln. —streben, *v. intr.* 1) Einem —streben, to strive in imitation of any one; to emulate. 2) Einer Sache —streben, to strive after, to aspire to; der Vollkommenheit —streben, to strive after perfection. —streber, *m.*, —streberinn, *f.* one who strives after, who aspires to any thing. —strecken, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) Einem —strecken, to stretch in any one's manner. 2) Einem, einer Sache die Hände —strecken, to stretch out the arms after any one &c. 3) Das Gewehr —strecken, to lay down the arms once more, to surrender again. —streichen, *ir. v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) Einem —streichen, to rub &c. in imitation of any one. 2) Butter auf das Brod —streichen, to spread more butter on the bread. 3) Ein Stückchen auf der Geige —streichen, to imitate a piece of music on the violin. 4) [low] Den Mädchen —streichen, to run after the girls. —streifen, I. *v. intr.* to graze, to wander &c. after, afterwards. II. *v. tr.* to rifle, to channel after a model. —streuen, *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) Einem —streuen, to strew, to sprinkle in imitation of any one. 2) Einem Blumen —streuen, to strew flowers after any one. 3) Noch Sand —streuen, to strew more sand [over a floor or walk]. —strich, *m.* [das —streichen] 1) act of pursuing &c.; *it.* auf den —strich gehen [low], to hunt after girls. 2) stroke or dash made afterwards. —stricken, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) Einem —stricken, to knit in any one's manner. 2) to knit after, afterwards; to finish knitting. —strömen, *v. intr.* 1) to flow, to gush after, towards; [in a figurative sense] to follow in a crowd. 2) Das Blut strömte —, the blood gushed out. —stück, *n.* V. —spiel. —stücken, *v. tr.* to piece, to patch after, afterwards. —stupfen, *v. tr.* V. —stoßen, —stechen. —stürmen, I. *v. intr.* [said of the wind] 1) to roar after or behind. 2) Es stürmt —, another storm is rising. 3) Einem —stürmen [of persons], to follow with impetuosity; to follow to the assault or storming of a town. 4) to hurry, to drag on with impetuosity. —sturz, *m.* 1) [das —stürzen] the rushing after &c. V. —stürzen. 2) second verification [of accounts &c.]. 3) complemental verification. —stürzen, I. *v. intr.* 1) to rush after, to fall after. Er ist mit dem Pferde —gestürzt, his horse and he came down together. 2) Einem —stürzen, to rush after any one. 3) [students' cant] Einem —stürzen, to challenge also, to call out also. II. *v. tr.* 1) Etwas —stürzen, to throw, to precipitate after. 2) Noch einige Gläser Wein —stürzen, to swallow a few glasses of wine more. 3) Das Korn &c. —stürzen, to stir the corn &c. afterwards. 4) Den —sturz einer Kasse vornehmen, to make a second verification, *it.* to finish the verification of the cash accounts. 5) Das Feld —stürzen, to plough a field for the second time. —stutzen, *v. tr.* to crop, to lop again, a second time, V. Abstutzen. —stützen, *v. tr.* 1) V. —sprießen. 2) [—stämmen] to prop again; to put additional props or supports. —suche, *f.* search, inquiry. —suche halten, to institute an inquiry, investigation. [among sportsmen] right of sporting or hunting. —suchen, *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) to search for, to seek for. In seiner Tasche, in den Büchern —suchen, to search, to look for in one's pocket, in the books. 2) Etwas, um Etwas —suchen, to sue for, to solicit for something. 3) Einem —suchen, to search after [another has searched], afterwards. Das —suchen, V. —suchung. Nach langem —suchen, after a long search. —suchung, *f.* search, investigation. —suchungen anstellen, to make, to institute inquiries. —sudeln, I. *v. intr.* Einem —sudeln, to daub &c. in any one's manner. II. *v. tr.* Ein Gemählde, eine Schrift &c. —sudeln, to copy badly, to spoil a picture, a writing. —subler, *m.* a bad copier, scribbler; dauber. —summen, I. *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. haben] to imitate any humming or buzzing sound; *it.* to hum after, afterwards. Das —summende Glockengetön, the tinkling of bells. 2) [u. w. seyn] Einem —summen, to follow any one humming. II. *v. tr.* Ein Liedchen —summen, to hum over a tune. Das —summen, humming. —summiren, *v. tr.* to sum up, to cast up again, afterwards. —sumsen, *v. intr.* V. —summen I. —tag, *m.* the day afterwards, the next, the following day. Der lustige —tag, the merry next day; [in commerce] respite-day, day of grace. —tanzen, I. *v. intr.* 1) Einem —tanzen, to dance in any one's manner; *it.* to follow any one dancing. 2) to dance afterwards, again, once more. II. *v. tr.* Einen Tanz —tanzen, to imitate a dance. —tänzer, *m.*, —tänzerinn, *f.* one who dances after another, who follows any one dancing. —taxe, *f.* V. —steuer. —taxiren, *v. tr.* to tax, to rate, *it.* to value or estimate afterwards, later. —theil, *m.* 1) disadvantage, detriment, harm, damage. Der —theil des Windes, Postens, der Waffen &c., the unfavourable wind, the disadvantage of position, of weapons &c.; der —theil war auf Seiten unseres Heeres, the disadvantage or loss was on the side of our army; er sprach zu seinem [eigenen] —theile, he spoke to his own disadvantage; sich zu Jemands —theile bereichern, to enrich one's self at any one's loss or prejudice; Einem zum —theile gereichen, to turn, to tend to any one's prejudice. 2) [injury done to any one's honour, rights &c.] Das würde mir zum großen —theile gereichen, that would be very prejudicial, detrimental to me; ohne —theil meiner Rechte &c., without prejudice to my rights &c.; Einem —theil bringen, to injure, to hurt any one. Syn. Nachtheil, Schaden, Verlust, Abbruch. Every thing that is an evil, whether relating to a person or a thing, is a Schaden. Any thing which is no evil in itself, but from which an evil to another may arise, conduces to his Nachtheil. When the evil consists in the deprivation of any good, it is a Verlust, and when it leads to the diminution of any good, it does him Abbruch. An aposteme in the foot is a Schaden, because it is an evil. It conduces to the Nachtheil of a tradesman when another establishes himself in his neighbourhood. He suffers Abbruch from it in so far as his gains are divided, and a Verlust in as much as some of his customers leave him, which cannot but do Schaden to his business. —theilig, *adj.* and *adv.* disadvantageous, prejudicial. Für Jemandes Ehre, Rechte &c. —theilig, derogatory to any one's honour, rights &c., dem Handel —theilige Gesetze, laws injurious to commerce; —theilige Heirath, disadvantageous marriage; auf eine für ihn —theilige Art, in

a manner prejudicial to him; —theilige Folgen, detrimental consequences; —theilig von Einem urtheilen, to judge unfavourably of any one; der Gesundheit —theilig seyn, to be injurious, hurtful to the health. —theiligkeit, *f.* disadvantageousness, injuriousness, detriment. —thun, *ir. v. tr.* 1) Einem Etwas —thun, to imitate, to copy any one; er wird es Ihnen schwerlich —thun, he will hardly come up with you. Syn. V. Mitmachen. 2) to do after, afterwards. 3) to add to. [in familiar language] Thue noch etwas Salz —, add, put a little more salt to it. —tisch, *m.* dessert. Den —tisch bringen, auftragen, aufstellen, to bring in, to serve up the dessert. —tischwein, *m.* dessert-wine. —toben, *v. intr.* 1) to rage afterwards, later. 2) Einem —toben, to bluster &c. in any one's manner; *it.* to follow any one storming or blustering. —ton, *m.* V. —laut. —tönen, *v. intr.* to resound. —trab, *m.* [in military affairs] rear. —traben, *v. intr.* to follow in trot. Einem —traben, to trot after any one. —trachten, *v. intr.* Einer Sache —trachten, to strive after, to aspire to any thing; Einem —trachten [obsolescent], to lay snares for any one. —trag, *m.* 1) [= —bezahlung] subsequent payment; payment of arrears. 2) [of a book] supplement, appendix. 3) [in cookery] V. —tisch. —tragen, *ir. v. tr.* 1) Einem Etwas —tragen, to bear, to carry after or behind any one. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Eine Beleidigung —tragen, to bear a grudge for an insult received; er trägt es ihm schon lange —, he has long borne a grudge, had a pique against him. 2) [= noch dazu tragen] Noch Holz &c. —tragen, to carry some more wood &c.; Etwas in eine Rechnung —tragen, to add something to an account; dieser Baum hat Früchte —getragen, this tree has borne late, has been backward in bearing. *Fig.* Den Rückstand —tragen, to pay up arrears. —träger, *m.*, —trägerinn, *f.* one who bears or carries any thing after or behind a person. **Fig.* one who bears a grudge, a spiteful grudging person. —träglich, *adj.* and *adv.* additional, supplementary. —träglich wird noch bemerkt, daß &c., it must be further remarked, that &c. —träufeln, I. *v. intr.* to drop, to drip still. Es träufelt ein wenig Wein —, a little wine continues to drip out. II. *v. tr.* to drip or drop after or in addition. Noch einige Tröpfchen Zitronensaft &c. —träufeln, to squeeze a few drops more of lemon juice &c. —treiben, *ir.* I. *v. tr.* 1) [= hinten drein treiben] Die Küchlein der Henne —treiben, to drive the chickens after the hen; Einem die Pferde —treiben, to urge the horses on in order to overtake any one; die Scheite —treiben, to set the grounded logs of wood afloat again. 2) [in familiar language] Es Einem —treiben [= es ihm —machen], to imitate any one. II. *v. intr.* Einem —treiben, to tend the cattle, to drive them to pasture after any one. —treten, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* Einem —treten, 1) to walk like any one. 2) [obsolescent] to follow any one in walking, to walk after, behind any one. *Fig.* to give any one the precedency. II. *v. tr.* to tread afterwards or again. Trauben &c. —treten, to tread grapes afterwards, once more. —treter, *m.*, —treterinn, *f.* imitator; follower, adherent. —trieb, *m.* 1) act of driving or pushing after. 2) [in common law] [= —hut] afterpannage. 3) [in gardening] [= —schoß] young shoot, after-shoot. 4) [among sportsmen] latter end of the track. 5) —trieb eines Floßes, latter end of a float or raft. —trift, *f.* [in common law] V. —trieb 2). —trillern, I. *v. intr.* Einem —trillern, to trill, to shake in any one's manner; *it.* to follow any one trilling or shaking. II. *v. tr.* Ein Lied —trillern, to repeat a song trilling. —trinken, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* Einem —trinken, to drink in imitation of any one; [in students' cant] to pledge [= to answer any one's pledge by drinking the same quantity of wine, beer &c.] II. *v. tr.* Wasser auf eine Arzenei —trinken, to drink water after some medicine. —trödeln, *v. intr.* 1) Einem —trödeln [in popular language], to trifle, to dally like another. 2) to loiter after. —tropfen, —tropfeln, —tröpfeln, V. —träufeln. —troß, *m.* 1) V. —trab. 2) latter end of a crowd of people. —trunk, *m.* 1) the last draught or glass; *it.* stirrup-cup or glass, V. Abschiedstrunk. 2) another draught. Er hat noch einen —trunk gethan, he has drunk another glass or draught. —trupp, *m.* V. —trab, —troß. —üben, *v. tr.* 1) Einem Etwas —üben, to exercise, to practise any thing in the manner of another. 2) to exercise, to practise after any one, afterwards. —übung, *f.* repeated exercise or practise; *it.* subsequent application. —urtheil, *n.* judgment, sentence passed subsequently; *it.* after-judgment. —urtheilen, *v. intr.* 1) Einem —urtheilen, to judge in any one's manner; *it.* to judge implicitly as another does. 2) to judge afterwards, later. —vasall, *m.* rear-vassal. —vernünfteln, *v. intr.* V. —grübeln. —verwandte, *m.* and *f.* a descendant. —verwandtschaft, *f.* descendants, offspring. —wache, *f.* the next watch; the second watch or guard. —wachen, *v. intr.* Einem —wachen, to watch after any one; to succeed any one in watching. —wachs, *m.* [among foresters] aftergrowth. —wachsen, *ir. v. intr.* 1) to grow after, afterwards; to grow, to bud again. 2) Die Kinder wachsen den Aeltern —, children grow, by degrees, as tall as their parents. —wächter, *m.* the following watch; the second watch or guard. —wagen, *m.* second coach or carriage accompanying another; extra-carriage. —wagen, *v. tr.* and *r.* sich —wagen, to venture after. —wägen, *ir. v. intr.* and *tr.* to weigh after, again. —wählen, *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) to choose in any one's manner. 2) to choose after, afterwards, besides. —waise, *f.* posthumous child. —walzen, *v. intr.* Einem —walzen, 1) to waltz in any one's manner. 2) to waltz after or behind any one, to be next in waltzing. 3) to waltz afterwards. —wälzen, *v. tr.* 1) Einem einen Stein —wälzen, to roll a stone after any one. 2) to roll afterwards, further. —wandel, *m.* 1) course of life, conduct regulated according to a pattern or model. 2) [in finance] removing duty. —wandeln, —wandern, *v. intr.* Einem —wandern, to wander, to walk after any one. *Fig.* [in Scripture] Andern Göttern —wandeln, to follow, to serve strange gods. —wandler, *m.*, —wandlerinn, *f.* one who follows another; one who regulates his conduct or life after that of another, a follower. —wanken, *v. intr.* Einem —wanken, to totter, to stagger after any one. —wärmen, *v. tr.* to warm after, afterwards; to warm again. —wässern, *v. tr.* Stockfische —wässern, to soak stock-fish again, longer; Häringe —wässern, to soak, to unsalt herrings once more; Wiesen —wässern, to irrigate meadows again, once more. —waten, *v. intr.* Einem —waten, to wade after any one. —watscheln, *v. intr.* Einem —watscheln, to waddle after any one. —weh, *n.* touch of, feeling. Das sind noch kleine —wehen von der Gicht, it is a slight touch of the gout; die —wehen [in childbirth], afterpains. *Fig.* —weh [more usual die Nachwehen] des Krieges, fatal consequences of war; jede Lust hat ihre —wehen, every pleasure has its pain; die —wehen seiner Ausschweifungen empfinden, to feel the effects of one's excesses. —wehen, I. *v. intr.* Einem —wehen [of the wind], to blow behind any one. II. *v. tr.* Staub —wehen, to blow the dust after or behind any one. 1. —weichen, *ir. v. intr.* to follow any one who gives way or retreats. Diese Wand ist —gewichen, this wall has given way. 2. —weichen, *v. tr.* 1) to soak, to soften more. 2) to soak after, again. —weide, *f.* V. —huth 1). —weiden, *v. intr.* and *tr.* Einem —weiden, to pasture after any one. —wein, *m.* V. Lauer, Trester-wein. —weinen, *v. intr.* Einem —weinen, to follow any one weeping; einem Todten —weinen, to bewail any one deceased. —weisamt [Nachweise-Bureau], *n.* office of intelligence. —weisebibel, *f.* concordance. —weisebuch, *n.* V. —weisungskalender. —weisen, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* Einem mit dem Finger —weisen, to point out any one with the finger. *Fig.* Einem mit Fingern —weisen, to point at any one with the finger. II. *v. tr.* Eine Stelle in einem Buche —weisen, to point out, to indicate a passage in a book; sein Recht —weisen, to prove one's right; Einem einen Fehler in seiner Rechnung —weisen, to point out, to show any one an error in his calculation or reckoning. Das —weisen, V. —weisung. —weiser, *m.* guide; [in Italy] cicerone. *Fig.* an index. —weisestube, *f.* [not much used] V. —weisamt. —weisezahl, *f.* [in commerce] the number of pages in a ledger-book. —weisung, *f.* 1) direction, information. 2) [Citat] quotation, citation. Die —weisung einer Stelle, quotation of a passage. —weisungsanstalt, *f.* V. —weisamt. —weisungskalender, *m.* directory. —weisungszeichen, *n.* [among printers] sign of reference, asterisk &c. —welt, *f.* posterity, afterages. Syn. Nachwelt, Nachkommen. Nachkommen is used with reference to descent, for instance, the Nachkommen of the ancient Britons, &c. Nachwelt imply those of the human race who live at a future period without regard to their descent. The English nation has an enormous load of debt; the Nachwelt will learn whether their Nachkommen will be able to pay it. —werben, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* Einem um ein Amt —werben, to sue for an office or place after any one's example. II. *v. tr.* Soldaten —werben, to raise soldiers again, to recruit a second time. —werfen, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* Einem —werfen, to throw in any one's manner. II. *v. tr.* Einem Steine —werfen, to throw, to fling stones after any one; Holz —werfen, to keep up the fire, to put on more fuel; Floßholz in den Fluß —werfen, to throw more floating wood into the river. Das —werfen, act of throwing after; [in fishing] second, last cast of the net. —wickeln, I. *v. intr.* Einem —wickeln, to wind thread &c. in any one's manner. II. *v. tr.* Mehr Faden —wickeln, to wind more thread. —wiegen, *ir. v. tr.* and *intr.* V. —wägen —wiehern, *v. intr.* 1) to neigh in imitation. 2) to neigh after or behind any one. Einem —wiehern, to follow any one neighing. —wille, *m.* 1) subsequent will or resolution. 2) codicil [to a will]. —wimmeln, *v. intr.* to swarm after. —wimmern, *v. intr.* 1) Einem —wimmern, to imitate any one's whining. 2) Einem Verstorbenen —wimmern, to lament any one's death; to follow any one deceased with lamentations. —wind, *m.* 1) favourable wind. 2) wind that has risen afterwards. 1. —winden, *v. imp.* [from Wind] Es windete —, the wind was still blowing; *it.* the wind rose, got up afterwards. 2. —winden, [from winden = aufziehen] *ir.* I. *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) Mit der Winde —winden, to wind up, to raise with the wind-

las. 2) to wind, to twist after, again. II. *v. refl.* ſich —winden, to writhe, to wriggle after; to follow winding, wriggling. —winken, *v. intr.* 1) Einem —winken, to imitate any one's signs. 2) to make a sign to any one to follow. —winſeln, *v. intr.* V. —wimmern. —winter, *m.* second winter. —wirbeln, *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) to whirl after. 2) Einem auf der Trommel —wirbeln, to beat a roll or flourish on the drum in imitation of another or after him. —wirken, I. *v. intr.* [of medicine] to work, to operate after, afterwards. II. *v. tr.* 1) Leinwand —wirken, to weave linen in any one's manner. 2) to weave afterwards, again. 1. —wittern, *v. intr.* [from wittern = ſpüren] Einer Sache —wittern, to search after by the scent; [in popular lang.] to smell out; er hat nichts —wittern können, he could not discover any thing. 2. —wittern, *v. imp.* [from wittern, wettern, Gewitter] Es wittert immer noch —, the storm still continues; es wittert noch —, there is a fresh or last outbreak of the abating storm. —wolle, *f.* second wool. —wollen, *ir. v. intr.* [in familiar lang.] to intend to follow. —wort, *n.* the following word; the last word; *it.* short epilogue. —wuchs, *m.* 1) act of growing after, afterwards, again. 2) [= was —wächst] new branches of a tree, new wood. *Fig.* recruits, fresh men; *it.* young persons, youth. Ein herrlicher —wuchs, a noble progeny. —wühlen, *v. intr.* 1) Einem —wühlen, to rummage like another. 2) In der Erde —wühlen, to dig up, to search in the earth. —wunſch, *m.* subsequent wish; *it.* kind wishes for an absent person. —wünſchen, *v. intr.* and *tr.* Einem —wünſchen, to wish in imitation of another; Einem Etwas —wünſchen, to wish any thing to another at parting; to send one's good wishes along with him. —wurf, *m.* V. Das —werfen. —würgen, *v. tr.* to strangle after, afterwards. Etwas —würgen [in fam. lang.], to swallow any thing with difficulty; es würgt ihm —, he cannot swallow it down. —zahlen, *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) Einem —zahlen, to pay after any one. 2) to pay after; to pay up the arrears. —zählen, *v. tr.* to count, to reckon over again. Geld —zählen, to count money over again; *it.* to count it after another. —zähler, *m.* one who counts a second time; reviser; [among miners] overseer of the mines. —zahlung, *f.* after-payment. —zählung, *f.* counting over again. —zaubern, I. *v. intr.* Einem —zaubern, to practise magic in any one's manner. II. *v. tr.* Etwas —zaubern, to produce also any thing by magic. —zeche, *f.* after-reckoning. —zechen, *v. intr.* 1) Einem —zechen, to tipple, to drink after any one's example. 2) to tipple, to drink afterwards, once more. —zehren, *v. intr.* to consume by degrees, to waste away. Der Wein zehrt —, wine evaporates. —zeichnen, I. *v. intr.* Einem —zeichnen, to draw in any one's manner. II. *v. tr.* 1) Eine Zeichnung —zeichnen, to copy a drawing; *it.* to trace an outline [by means of tracing-paper]; *it.* V. Uebergattern. 2) to copy afterwards, again. Das —zeichnen, V. —zeichnung. —zeichner, *m.* copier. —zeichnung, *f.* 1) act of copying. 2) copy, drawing from a picture. —zeigen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) V. —deuten. 2) V. —weiſen. —zeit, *f.* V. Zukunft. —zeitigen, *v. intr.* to ripen afterwards, later. —zerren, *v. tr.* Einen —zerren, to pull, to drag a person &c. after one. —zeugen, *v. tr.* to engender, to produce after, afterwards, later. Ein —gezeugtes Kind, a younger child. —ziehen, *ir.* I. *v. tr.* Einen —ziehen, to drag or draw a person &c. after one. II. *v. intr.* 1) Einem —ziehen, to follow any one; [among sportsmen] dem Wilde —ziehen, to follow, to pursue the game; Einem in daſſelbe Haus —ziehen, to go to lodge in the same house with any one 2) [of a vesicatory] to continue to draw. —zins, *m.* V. Gatterzins. —zinſen, *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) to pay rent afterwards, later. 2) to pay the additional quit-rent. —zirkeln, *v. tr.* to copy with the compasses. *Fig.* to copy with scrupulous exactness. —ziſcheln, —ziſchen, I. *v. intr.* Einem —ziſcheln, 1) to hiss after any one's example. 2) to follow any one in hissing. II. *v. tr.* Etwas —ziſcheln, to repeat any thing whispering. —zittern, *v. intr.* 1) to tremble afterwards. 2) [rather unusual] Einem —zittern, to follow any one in trembling. —zotteln, *v. intr.* [low] Einem —zotteln, to trot after, *it.* to follow idly after any one. —zucht, *f.* Die —zucht der Bienen, last swarm of bees before winter; after-swarm; [of cattle] gut zur —zucht, good for breeding. —zug, *m.* 1) act of drawing after. 2) [= zweiter Kriegszug] second expedition. 3) suite, train; retinue. Dieſer Fürſt hat einen großen —zug bei ſich, this prince has a numerous retinue with him; *it.* [in military and naval tactics] der —zug einer Flotte, eines Heeres, rear division of a fleet, rear-guard of an army. 4) imitated stroke of a pen. 5) [at certain games] Den —zug haben, to have the next move. —zügler, *m.* [chiefly in military concerns] a straggler, marauder.

Nachbar, *m.* [-s or -n, *pl.* -n] —inn, *f.* [Sax. *neahbur*; bur = Bauer, an inhabitant] neighbour. Sie ſind gute —n, they are good neighbours, are neighbourly; er beſucht ſeine —n nicht, he does not visit any of his neighbours. *Prov.* Wer einen guten — hat, iſt wohl bewacht, a friendly neighbour is a good watchman.

Nachbar-dorf, *n.* neighbouring village. —land, *n.* neighbouring country. —mahl, *n.* neighbouring feast. —recht, *n.* 1) prior right or claim. 2) right of settling in a village. —s-dienſt, *m.* neighbourly service. —s-leute, *pl.* the neighbours. —ſtaat, *m.* neighbouring state. —ſtadt, *f.* neighbouring, adjoining town. —ſtern, *m.* neighbouring star. —ſtraße, *f.* neighbouring, adjoining street. —ſtube, *f.* adjoining or next room. —ſtück, *n., dim.* —ſtückchen, ||—ſtücklein, *n.* *Fig.* [in a bad sense] unneighbourly trick or action. —weg, *m.* adjoining road.

Nachbarlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) V. Benachbart [under Benachbaren]. 2) neighbourly; *it. fig.* kind, social. —er Staat, neighbour state; —leben, to live neighbourly, on friendly terms; — wohnen, to be neighbours; —e Freundſchaft, neighbourly friendship

Nachbarſchaft, *f.* neighbourhood, vicinity. Gute — halten, to be a good neighbour; er wohnt in meiner —, he lives in my neighbourhood; die ganze — liebt ihn, the whole neighbourhood loves him; die Häuſer in der —, the neighbouring houses; die — um [die Stadt] N., the country round [the town of] N.; die — des Waldes, the neighbourhood or propinquity of the wood.

Nachdem, I. *adv.* 1) Nachdem, afterwards, after that. — [= hernach] wollen wir ſchreiben, afterwards we will write; wir wollen es — ſehen, we shall see it afterwards. 2) Nachdēm. — [= darnach] ich ſehe, wie er ſich beträgt, according as I see how he behaves; — es ſich trifft, as it happens, as the case may be; je —, as, according as; —, je — Ihr arbeitet, wird man &c., according as you work, you will be &c. II. *conj.* Nachdēm, after, when. — er geſungen hatte, ging er fort, after he had sung, he went away; — er uns geſehen hatte, kam er &c., when he saw us, on seeing us, he came &c.

Nachen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Old nawe, nauwe, L. *navis*, Gr. ναῦς = kleiner Kahn] boat, skiff. Nachen-förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* shaped like a boat; [in anatomy and botany] navicular, cymbiform. —führer, *m.* boatman. —kraut, *n.* ivy-wort, cymbalaria.

Nächſt, *adv.* 1) [nearest in place] Er wohnt hier —, he lives close by here. 2) [nearest in time, degree, quality, right or relation] Der — beſte, the second best; — Dir iſt er mir der liebſte, next to you I love him the most; in der — vergangenen Nacht, last night; *it.* V. —ens. Nächſt-dem, *adv.* immediately, thereupon, after that. —folgend, —kommend, —künftig, *adj.* Den —folgenden &c. Sonntag, the following sunday, next sunday.

1. Nächſte, *adj.* [superlative of Nahe] next, nearest. Der —, Beſte, the first comer; die —n Verwandten, the nearest relations; mit —m, soon; —r Zeit, *a*) lately, *b*) [= in nächſtkünftiger Zeit] shortly; des —n, immediately.

2. Nächſte, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] neighbour. Du ſollſt den —n lieben, gleich dich ſelbſt [in Script.], thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself; die Liebe zum —n, —nliebe, love of one's neighbours, of our fellow-creatures. *Prov.* Ich bin mir ſelbſt der —, charity begins at home.

Nächſtens, *adv.* soon. Ich werde es — thun, I shall do it soon, shortly.

Nacht, *f.* [*pl.* Nächte] night. Es iſt —, es wird —, it is night, night is coming on; es iſt eine ſtockfinſtere —, it is a very dark night, the night is pitch dark; bei einbrechender —, at nightfall; die lange — [with the Jews], easter-night; die zwölf Nächte, the 12 nights between Christmas and Epiphany; ſich der — ausſetzen [on a journey &c.], to expose one's self to the night air; die — überfiel ſie, they were overtaken by the night, were benighted; beim Anfange, beim Einbruche der —, at nightfall; tief in die — hinein, late in the night, late at night; gegen die Mitte der —, about the middle of the night, about midnight; Tag und — arbeiten [in a proper as well as in figurative sense], to work day and night, incessantly; die Nächte durchwachen, to pass the nights waking; was hat er für eine — gehabt? [of a sick person] how has he passed the night? er hat eine ſchlechte — gehabt, he has had, has passed a bad night; ſchlafloſe Nächte haben, to have sleepless nights; gute —! good night! Einem gute — ſagen, to bid, to wish any one good night; gute — nehmen, ſagen, to say good night; [in a figurative sense] der Welt gute — geben, to bid farewell to the world, to die; *prov.* Bei —, in der —, —s, ſind alle Kühe ſchwarz, Joan is as good as my lady, in the dark; *prov.* guter Rath kömmt über —, good counsel comes during the night; bei — herumlaufen, arbeiten, to rove about, to work by night; er ging bei — und Nebel davon, he went off, he escaped in the night, in secret; jede —, alle Nächte, every night; über —, during the night; die ganze — über, all the night long, all night; an einem Orte über — bleiben, to stay, to pass the night at any place; drei Gulden über — bezahlen, to pay three florins for a night's lodging [at an inn]; vor —, before night, before nightfall; zu —eſſen, to sup; es wird — [dunkel], it grows dark. *Fig.* In dem Kopfe dieſes Mannes iſt es noch ſehr —,

this man's mind is still very unenlightened; das Reich der — [das Todtenreich], realm of night, of the dead. V. also Faſt—; *it.* V. Weihnachten.

Nacht-angel, *f.* [with fishermen] night-line. **—anker**, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] night anchor. **—arbeit**, *f.* 1) night work; night-studies. 2) lucubration. Angeſtrengte **—arbeiten**, hard study by candlelight. **—arbeiter**, *m.* one who works by candlelight; *it.* night-man. **—anfang**, *m.* [in astronomy] acronical rising. **—becken**, *n.* V. **—topf.** **—bedeckt**, *adj.* [in a proper as well as in figurative sense] covered, overspread with darkness. **—behen**, *m.* [a plant] cucubalus, Swedish lychnis, spattling poppy. **—belaſtet**, *adj.* [in poetry] V. **—bedeckt.** **—bild**, *n.* 1) V. **—ſtück.** 2) [in poetry] phantom, spectre. **—blatter**, *f.*, *dim.* **—blätterchen**, *n.* [in medicine] perinyctides, night-pimple. **—blinder**, *m.* one affected with the hemeralopia or night-blindness. **—blindheit**, *f.* crepusculary blindness, night-blindness. **—blume**, *f.* [in botany] nyctanthes. **—brod**, *n.* V. Abendbrod. **—dieb**, *m.* night-robber; burglar. **—dieberei**, *f.* burglary. **—dienſt**, *m.* night service, duty at night. **—erſcheinung**, *f.* nocturnal, *it.* dark or dismal apparition. **—eſſen**, *n.* supper. **—eule**, *f.* 1) screech-owl, howlet. Die große **—eule**, brown owl. 2) nocturnal butterfly [V. the following word]. **—falter**, *m.* phalaena, night-butterfly. **—feld**, *n.* field or ground subject to the devastations of game. **—feuer**, *n.* nocturnal fire. **—fink**, *m.* night-finch. **—fiſch**, *m.* the albula, a species of trout. **—fiſchen**, *n.*, **—fiſcherei**, *f.* fishing by torch-light or in the night. **—frau**, *f.* [in botany] night-smelling cestrum. **—froſt**, *m.* night-frost. **—gang**, *m.* night-walk, walk by night. **—gänger**, *m.*, **—gängerinn**, *f.* V. **—wandler.** **—garn**, *n.* [Lerchengarn] nets for catching larks at night. **—gebet**, *n.* V. Abendgebet. **—geiſt**, *m.* vision, ghost; *it.* demon, hellish fiend. **—gemählde**, *n.* V. **—ſtück.** **—geräth**, *n.* V. **—zeug.** **—geſang**, *m.* nocturnal song. **—geſchäft**, *n.* work, business done by night. **—geſchichte**, *f.* relation of what has happened at night, nocturnal tale. **—geſchirr**, *n.* V. **—topf.** **—geſchwulſt**, *f.* [in medicine] phlyctenae [a cutaneous disorder]. **—geſicht**, *n.* nocturnal vision; dream. **—geſpenſt**, *n.* spectre, apparition, ghost. **—gewand**, *n.* night-dress, night-gown; an undress. **—gleiche**, *f.* [in astronomy] equinox. **—gleichenpunkt**, *m.* equinoctial point. **—glocke**, *f.* curfew, evening-bell. **—grab**, *n.* [in poetry] the darkness of the grave. **—haube**, *f.*, *dim.* **—häubchen**, ‖ **—häublein**, *n.* [lady's] night-cap. **—haus**, *n.*, *dim.* **—häuschen**, ‖ **—häuslein**, *n.* 1) [in seamen's lang.] binacle. 2) [Abtritt] privy, water-closet. **—hemd**, *n.* night-shirt. **herberge**, *f.* night's lodging, inn [for the night]. **—hirte**, *m.* night-shepherd. **—horn**, *n.* 1) register of an organ composed of pipes that produce a lugubrious sound. 2) V. **—wächterhorn.** **—hoſe**, *f.* night-drawers. **—huth**, *f.* night-watch. **—hütte**, *f.* night-hut [for one who is set to guard a field &c.]. **—hüttenmeiſter**, *m.* V. **—meiſter.** **—imbiß**, *m.* V. **—eſſen.** **—jacke**, *f.* night-jacket, night-waistcoat, V. **—kleid.** **—jagd**, *f.* chase in the night [by torch-light]. **—jupe**, *f.* under-petticoat for the night. **—kälte**, *f.* coldness of the night, night air. **—kamiſol**, *n.* under-waistcoat for the night. **—kappe**, *f.* night-cap. **—kauz**, *m.* howlet. **—kerze**, *f.* 1) V. **—licht.** 2) [in botany] onagra [Ornithera biennis, Linn.]. **—kleid**, *n.* V. **—gewand.** **—kopf**, *m.* [in ornithol.] jacana. **—koſt**, *f.* supper. **—lager**, *n.* night's lodging, night's quarters. Wir haben hier ein ſchlechtes **—lager** gehabt, we have had a bad night's quarters here; er hat das **—lager** frei, he has free night's quarters. **—lampe**, *f.*, *dim.* **—lämpchen**, ‖ **—lämplein**, *n.* night-lamp. **—lang**, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Nächtelang. **—länge**, *f.* length or duration of the night. **—läufer**, *m.* V. **—ſchwärmer** 1). **—leibchen**, *n.* night-waistcoat. **—leimkraut**, *n.* [in botany] night-flowering catch-fly [Silene nocturna, Linn.]. **—leuchter**, *m.* night-candlestick. **—licht**, *n.*, *dim.* **—lichtchen**, ‖ **—lichtlein**, *n.* night-candle; rush-light. **—liebſte**, *f.* [in botany] nocturnal friend; tuberose. **—lied**, *n.* nocturnal song. **—luft**, *f.* night-air. **—luſt**, *f.* [without plural], **—luſtbarkeit**, *f.* nocturnal diversion, night revelling. **—mahl**, *n.* 1) supper; *it.* the Lord's supper. 2) communion. Zum **—mahl** gehen, to take, to receive the communion; das erſte Mal zum **—mahl** gehen, to take one's first communion; zur Beichte und zum **—mahl** gehen, to go to confession and to communicate. **—männchen**, *n.* night-mare, incubus. **—mantel**, *m.* night-cloak. **—marſch**, *m.* night-march. **—meiſter**, *m.* [in founderies] one who has the superintendence during the night. **—menſch**, *m.* 1) [obsolete] V. **—wandler.** 2) *Fig.* [in familiar or popular language] Er iſt ein rechter **—menſch**, he is fond of the night-time, prefers the night to the day [for any business or amusement]; [in a bad sense] V. **—rabe** 4) and **—ſchwärmer** 1). **—mette**, *f.* matins. **—mieder**, *n.* night-corset. **—mord**, *m.* midnight murder. **—motte**, *f.* night-moth. **—mücke**, *f.* V. Johannisfliege. **—mütze**, *f.*, *dim.* **—mützchen**, ‖ **—mützlein**, *n.* night-cap. *Fig.* a dull fellow, a humdrum. **—muſik**, *f.* serenade. **—nebel**, *m.* 1) night-fog. 2) [in medicine] nyctalopy. *Fig.* Er hat den **—nebel** [in popular language], he is a simpleton. **—netz**, *n.* V. **—garn.** **—nymphe**, *f.* 1) [in entomology] hemerobion, ephemeral vine-fretter. 2) *Fig.* [vulgar] prostitute. **—pelz**, *m.* V. Schlafpelz. **—pfauenauge**, *n.* [a kind of night butterfly] nocturnal peacock's-eye. **—pflanze**, *f.* night-flowering or night-smelling plant, nocturnal plant. **—pocher**, *m.* [among miners] night-pounder or stamper. **—poſten**, *m.* night-post, night-guard. **—quartier**, *n.* V. **—lager.** **—rabe**, *m.* 1) night-raven, screech-owl. 2) night-heron, goat-sucker. 3) night-swallow. 4) [in a figurative sense] night-reveller. **—ram**, *m.* V. **—rabe** 2). **—raub**, *m.* night-robbery, [in law] burglary. **—reif**, *m.* hoar-frost, night-rime. **—reiher**, *m.* V. **—rabe** 2). **—reiſe**, *f.* travelling in the night, night-journey. **—riegel**, *m.* night-bolt. **—ritt**, *m.* nocturnal ride on horseback. **—rock**, *m.* night-gown. **—ruhe**, *f.* 1) the silence of night. 2) sleep during the night. Ich wünſche Ihnen eine angenehme **—ruhe**, I wish you a good night or good night's rest. **—runde**, *f.* night's round, nightly round, patrol. **—ſack**, *m.* night-bag. **—ſänger**, *m.* 1) one that sings at night. 2) linnet. 3) [in poetry] V. Nachtigall. **—ſchabe**, *f.* V. **—motte.** **—ſchatten**, *m.* [in botany] 1) nightshade. Strauchartiger, kletternder **—ſchatten**, bitter-sweet; gemeiner or ſchwarzer **—ſchatten**, common or garden nightshade; knolliger **—ſchatten**, common potatoe. 2) Schwarzer oder brauner **—ſchatten**, knobby-rooted figwort; weißer **—ſchatten**, water figwort. 3) Rother **—ſchatten**, winter-cherry, alkekengi. 4) Falſcher **—ſchatten**, butterfly orchis, bastard night-shade. 5) Amerikaniſcher **—ſchatten**, American nightshade, Virginian pokeweed. 6) Dreiblättriger **—ſchatten**, three-leaved nightshade [of the genus Trillium]. 7) clematis vitalba, common virgin's bower, wild climber. **—ſcherben**, *m.* V. **—topf.** **—ſchicht**, *f.* [among miners] night-task. **—ſchichter**, *m.* miner for a night-task or post. **—ſchießen**, *n.* nocturnal firing. **—ſchlackenläufer**, *m.* [among founders] wheelbarrow-man for the night. ‖ **—ſchläger**, *m.* nightingale which sings only by night. **—ſchloß**, *n.* night-lock. **—ſchlüſſelblume**, *f.* night-primrose, night-cowslip. **—ſchmaus**, *m.* feast given at night. **—ſchmelzer**, *m.* [among founders] one who has the night-task or work to attend to. **—ſchmetterling**, *m.* V. **—falter.** **—ſchnur**, *f.* V. **—angel.** **—ſchwalbe**, *f.* night or nocturnal swallow, V. Schwalbe 2). **—ſchwärmer**, *m.*, **—ſchwärmerinn**, *f.* 1) night-reveller, night-brawler; streetwalker. 2) V. **—falter.** **—ſchwärmerei**, *f.* night-revelling. **—ſchwarz**, *adj.* and *adv.* dark, black as night. **—ſchweiß**, *m.* nocturnal sweat or perspiration. **—ſehen**, *n.* nyctalopy; faculty of seeing best at night. **—ſignal**, *n.* V. **—zeichen.** **—ſitzen**, *n.* V. **—arbeit.** **—ſitzer**, *m.* V. **—arbeiter.** **—ſpinne**, *f.* night or black spider. **—ſtändchen**, *n.* serenade. **—ſtellen**, *n.* [among sportsmen] surrounding a wood or thicket in the night with toils, nets &c., to prevent egress. **—ſtern**, *m.* night-star, one that shines at night. **—ſtille**, *f.* silence of night. **—ſtück**, *n.* [in painting] night-piece. Ein herrliches **—ſtück** von Correggio, a beautiful night-piece of Correggio's. **—ſtuhl**, *m.* close-stool. Auf den **—ſtuhl** gehen, to use the close-stool. **—ſtuhlbecken**, *n.* close-stool pan. **—ſtuhlring**, *m.* close-stool seat. **—ſtunde**, *f.* night-hour. **—ſtundenzeiger**, *m.* hand [of a watch or clock] which indicates the hours at night. **—ſünde**, *f.* sin committed at night; [in general] a very heinous sin. **—tanz**, *m.* nocturnal dance. **—that**, *f.* action committed at night; [in poetry] an atrocious crime; deed of darkness. **—tiſch**, *m.* toilet, night-stand. **—topf**, *m.* chamber-pot. **—trunk**, *m.* night-draught; the last draught before going to bed. **—uhr**, *f.* night-watch, moon-dial; night-clock. **—umhüllt**, *adj.* enveloped in nocturnal darkness. **—viole**, *f.* [in botany] 1) Julian flower, queen's gilliflower. 2) butterfly orchis. **—vogel**, *m.*, *dim.* **—vögelchen**, ‖ **—vögelein**, *n.* 1) night-bird, bird of night. 2) V. **—falter.** 3) [chiefly in jest] V. **—menſch** 2) and **—ſchwärmer** 1). **—vogelfang**, *m.* bat-fowling. **—wache**, *f.* 1) night-watch. Die **—wache** thun, verrichten, to do the service of a night-watch. 2) a watch, a watchman. 3) [in seamen's lang.] [on board ships] glass, watch [a period of the night]. Die erſte, die zweite **—wache**, first, second watch. 4) [with certain sects] [= Betnacht] vigil, watchnight. **—wachen**, *n.* night study, lucubrations. **—wächter**, *m.* night-watch; *it.* watchman. **—wächterhorn**, *n.* watchman's horn. **—wächterlied**, *n.* watchman's song. **—wächterſtimme**, *f.* watchman's voice or cry. **Fig.* monotonous voice; *it.* loud voice. **—wamms**, *n.* under-waistcoat for the night. **—wandeln**, **—wandern**, *v. intr.* to walk in one's sleep. **—wandler**, *m.*, **—wandrer**, *m.*, **—wandlerinn**, *f.* sleep-walker, noctambulist, somnambulist. **—wärmer**, *m.* warming-pan. **—weibchen**, *n.* succuba, succubus. **—wein**, *m.* wine given at night; *it.* last draught of wine before going to bed. **—weiſer**, *m.* [in astronomy] a nocturnal; nocturlabe. **—werk**, *n.* V. **—arbeit** 2). **—wind**, *m.* night-wind. **—wurm**, *m.* glow-worm. **—zeichen**, *n.* [in seamen's language] night-signal. **—zeit**, *f.* night-time. Zur, bei **—zeit**, at night, in the night time. **—zeug**, *n.* 1) night-

dress. 2) woman's undress-cap or night-cap. —zug, *m.* 1) nocturnal march. 2) [among sportsmen] toils, nets &c. to prevent the escape of game from a wood &c. —zuſammenkunft, *f.* nocturnal meeting or interview.

Nächtelang, *adj.* and *adv.* for nights together, during whole nights.

Nächten, I. *v. imp.* Es nachtet ſchon, it grows night or dark already. II. *v. intr.* 1) V. Ueber—. 2) [in poetry] [in a proper as well as in a figurative sense] Sein Auge nachtet, his vision is benighted, entirely lost; ſein Verſtand nachtet noch, his understanding, his reason is still benighted.

Nächten, V. Nachten.

Nächtig, *adv.* and *adv.* 1) V. Mitter—, Ueber—. 2) [among sportsmen] —e Gänge, nightly haunts.

Nächtigall, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [from Nacht and gällen = ſchallen, tönen] nightingale; [in poetry] philomel. Die — ſchlagen hören, to hear the nightingale sing or warble.

Nachtigall-affe, *m.* musk monkey. ||—knecht, *m.* V. Baum—. —ton, *m.* song, warbling of the nightingale. *Fig.* Sie hat einen —ton, she has the voice of a nightingale. —weibchen, *n.* hen-nightingale.

Nächtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) nightly, nocturnal. Das —e Dunkel, the darkness, obscurity of night; bei —er Weile, by night, in the night; —e Zuſammenkunft, Erſcheinung, nightly meeting, nocturnal apparition; — und täglich, night and day; by night and by day; —er Ueberfall, [among soldiers] nocturnal surprise or assault. 2) [in poetry] sad, gloomy, dreadful.

Nacken, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from nicken, neigen] 1) [the hinder part of the neck; in familiar lang. the neck itself] nape of the neck; the neck; *it.* the back. Er gab ihm einen Schlag in den —, er ſchlug ihn in den —, he gave him a blow, he struck him in the neck; dieſe Frau hat einen ſchönen, einen ſchneeweißen —, this woman has beautiful, snowy shoulders; er fiel ihm um den — [= den Hals], he embraced him; *Fig.* [in fam. or pop. lang.] Einen auf dem — haben, to have a troublesome guest; Einem auf dem — liegen, to be at any one's heels, to be burdensome to any one; er hat einen harten, ſtarren, unbiegſamen —, he is extremely obstinate; Einem den — beugen, to tame, to bring down any one's obstinacy. 2) women's hair turned up in a roll behind.

Nacken-band, *n.* [in anatomy] cervical ligament. —blutader, *f.* cervical vein. —drüſe, *f.* cervical gland. —gegend, *f.* cervical region. —grube, *f.*, *dim.* —grübchen, ||—grüblein, *n.* hollow of the neck. —haar, *n.* hair about the neck. —loch, *n.* [in natural history] Die —löcher des Wallfiſches, the spiracles of the whale. —muskel, *m.* cervical muscle. Der zweibäuchige —muskel, the digastric cervical muscle; der abſteigende —muskel, the descending cervical muscle. —nerve, *m.* also *f.* cervical, suboccipital nerve. —pulsader, *f.* V. —ſchlagader. — ſchenkel, *m.* [among vine-dressers] layer, shoot. —ſchlag, *m.* blow in the neck, blow from behind. *Fig.* blow at one's reputation, slander. —ſchläge bekommen, to have a bad name or reputation. —ſchlagader, *f.* cervical artery. Aufſteigende —ſchlagader, ascending cervical artery; flache —ſchlagader, external cervical artery; tiefe —ſchlagader, internal cervical artery, or trachelo-cervical artery. —wulſt, *m.* V. —2). —zitzenmuskel, *m.* [in anatomy] trachelo-mastoid muscle. —zweig, *m.* [in anatomy] branch of the cervical vein.

||Nackend, Nacket, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Nackt.

Nackiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [V. Neckiſch] [in fam. language] —er Menſch, a jesting, droll man; a wag; —er Streich, a waggish trick.

Nackt, Nackend, Nacket, *adj.* and *adv.* [probably allied to the L. *nudus*. Finl. *nahcâ* signifies the skin] 1) [without the usual covering, or, in general, without any covering] [in botany] —er Stengel, naked stalk. †—e Hure, —e Jungfer, V. Zeitloſe. —e Gerſte, V. under Gerſte; —e Felder, Berge &c., barren fields, mountains &c.; die —e Erde, the bare, naked earth; eine —e Mauer, a bare wall. *Fig.* Ein —es Gemählde, a naked, bald painting [in which the proper objects are wanting]; das iſt die —e Wahrheit, this is the naked, the plain truth. 2) [unclothed] —er Menſch, Arm &c., naked man, arm &c.; die Wilden gehen ganz —, the savages go entirely naked; *fig.* Einen ganz — ausziehen [in pop. language], to strip any one of all he has; [in sculpture &c.] —e Geſtalt, a naked figure; *fig.* die —en or Nackenden kleiden [in Scripture], to clothe the naked. Syn. Nackt, Bloß. Nackt applies to the whole body, bloß to such parts of it also, which alone are not called nackt. In a state of innocency, mankind went nackt, but even at present many go with bloßen feet and bloßem head.

Nackt-beinig, *adj.* and *adv.* one who has naked legs or feet. —keimend, *adj.* [in botany] acotyledonous, lobeless. —keimende Pflanzen, acotyledonous plants.

Nackte, *n.* [*pl.* -n] [in painting &c.] the naked [parts]. Das — an dieſer Geſtalt, the naked parts of this figure; er iſt in der Behandlung des —n ſchwach, he is feeble in the drawing or management of the naked parts.

Nacktheit, *f.* 1) [of a body] nakedness. 2) [in painting] the naked parts of the human figure.

Nadel, *f.*, *dim.* Nädelchen, ||Nädelein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to Neſſel, Nagel, Gr. νύττειν, to prick] 1) — [zum Nähen, Nähnadel], needle; — [zum Stecken, Stecknadel], pin, V. Steck—, Strick—, Schnür—; [with engravers] graver, engraving tool; die — im Compaſſe, mariner's, magnetical or magnetic needle; [among sportsmen] shuttle [for netting]; [among gunsmiths] spring of a gun-lock. Etwas mit —n anſtecken, to fasten any thing with pins, to pin on; mit der — arbeiten, to work at the needle; ſich mit der — nähren, to get one's living by needlework; [in jest] ein Ritter von der —, ein —held, a knight of the needle, a tailor. *Fig.* Etwas mit der heißen — nähen, to do any thing in a hurry; Etwas bei Einem auf der — haben, to be in any one's books; to have a scolding or punishment hanging over one; ich ſaß wie auf —n, I was sitting on thorns. [in botany] Die —n, die —blätter der Fichten, the acicular or needle-shaped leaves of the pine &c. 2) [in conchology] Die gekerbte or gekrönte —, the crenulated buccinum or whelk; die umwundene —, needle-shell, V. See—.

Nadel-arbeit, *f.* work with a needle, needle-work. —baare, —bahre, *f.* [among stocking-weavers] mesh-pieces. —baum, *m.* a coniferous tree with needle-shaped leaves. —bereit, *adj.* and *adv.* [among clothiers] finished; folded. —binſe, *f.* lesser club-rush; scirpus acicularis. —blatt, *n.* acicular leaf. —blei, —bleiſtück, *n.* [among stocking-weavers] tin or leaden foot in which the needles are stuck. —blume, *f.* vatica. —brief, *m.* paper of pins. —büchſe, *f.*, *dim.* —büchschen, ||—büchslein, *n* needle-case; pin-case. —draht, *m.* pin-wire; needle-wire. —druſe, *f.* V. Spitzdruſe. —erz, *n.* [ſibiriſches Erz] needle-ore, acicular bismuth glance. —feder, *f.* [among gunsmiths] steel-spring [in a gun-lock]. —feile, *f.* 1) needle-file; [with goldsmiths] round file for grooving. 2) [in conchology] a species of the murex or Venus-shell. —fiſch, *m.* 1) V. Hornfiſch. 2) needle-fish; trumpet-fish. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] needle-shaped, acicular. [in nat. hist.] —förmige Zähne der Fiſche, straight, slender teeth. —geld, *n.* [of ladies] pin-money; *it.* [of maid-servants] vails. —gras, *n.* alpine plantain. —grund, *m.* bottom of the sea covered with pointed shells. —haber, —hafer, *m.* rush-leaved stipe. —halter, *m.* [with surgeons] needle-bearer. —hecht, *m.* V. Hornhecht. —holz, *n.* 1) V. —baum. 2) [= —gehölz] forest of trees with needle-shaped leaves; pine-forest. —kerbel, *m.* [in botany] 1) shepherd's needle; Venus' comb; needle-weed. 2) Scandix minor. —kiſſen, *dim.* —kißchen, ||—kißlein, *n.* pin-cushion. —knopf, —kopf, *m.* pin's-head. —knopfſchneider, *m.* workman who puts the heads to pins. —kolbenmoos, *n.* a genus of mosses; the Lycopodium. —krämer, *m.* pin-seller. —kraut, *n.* V. —kerbel. —loch, *n.* V. —öhr. —möhre, *f.* V. —kerbel 2). —öhr, *n.* eye of a needle. —papier, *n.* cartridge paper. —ſchaft, *m.* the shank of a pin. —ſchnecke, *f.* V. Schraubenſchnecke. —ſchwanz, *m.* [Spitzente] [a bird] pin-tail, Anas acuta. —ſkorpion, *m.* needle-scorpion. —ſpath, *m.* spicular carbonate spar. —ſpitze, *f.* point of a needle, point of a pin. —ſteckerinn, *f.* a female who sticks pins in papers. —ſtein, *m.* needle-zeolite. —ſtich, *m.* prick of a pin, prick of a needle. —ſtreu, *f.* layer of pine or fir leaves. —wacht, Nadelwalch, *m.* [in botany] capillary spikenard. —wanze, *f.* V. Pfützenwanze. —werk, *n.* V. —arbeit. —wickler, *m.* a species of moth. —wurm, *m.* needle-worm; Ascaris acus. —zinnerz, *n.* crystalized tin-ore. —zuſpitzer, *m.* pin-pointer, needle-pointer.

Nädeln, *v. intr.* 1) to fasten &c. with pins. 2) to sew; [with shoemakers] to sew the side-linings to the upper leather; [with glovers] to stich two pieces of leather together.

Nädelwalch, V. Nadelwacht [under Nadel].

*Nädir, *m.* [-s] [in astronomy] nadir.

Nädler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* pin-maker, pin-seller; needle-maker, needle-seller.

Nadlerwaare, *f.* hardwares.

1. Nägel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* Nägel], *dim.* Nägelchen, ||Nägelein, *n.* [-s, *pl* -] [seems to be related to neigen, necken = drücken, Gr. νύττω] 1) Der — an den Fingern und Zehen, nail. Die Nägel beſchneiden, to cut, to pare the nails; an den Nägeln nagen, kauen, to bite one's nails, **fig.* to stand musing, to be in a brown study; **fig.* es brennt mich auf die Nägel, I am reduced to the utmost distress or want. [a measure of length] Einen — lang, a nail long. **Fig.* Nicht eines —s breit, nothing at all; not the least thing. 2) [in botany] onglet; the lower part of the petal. 3) [with oculists] V. —fell.

Nagel-bein, *n.* [in anatomy] lachrymal bone; bone of the orb. —blüte, *f.* [in familiar language] nail-spot. —fell, *n.* [with oculists] web; [with farriers] unguis. —fluß, *m.*, —geſchwür, *n.* 1) [on the nail] whitlow, agnail. 2) [in the eye] pellicle towards the internal canthus of the eye; bleariedness. —gelenk, —

glied, *n.* [in anatomy] phalanx; the three rows of small bones forming the fingers. —kraut, *n.* 1) mountain knot-grass [Illecebrum suffruticosum, L.]. 2) a genus of plants, the Polycarpon. 3) mouse-ear, pilosella. 4) burnet, pimpernel. 5) common or spring whitlow grass [Draba verna, L.]. —muſchel, *f.* [in conchol.] 1) razor-shell, solen. 2) V. Rieſenmuſchel. —probe, *f.* [in drinking] nail-test, supernaculum. Die —probe machen, to drink off to the last drop; to drink supernaculum. —ſchere, *f.* nail-scissors. —ſchnitz, *m.* cutting of the nails. —ſtein, *m.* onyx. —wurzel, *f.* 1) root of the nails. 2) [Niet—] agnail. —zange, *f.* 1) nail-nippers, V. also Beißzange. 2) farrier's pincers. —zwang, *m.* whitlow.

2. Nägel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* Nägel] [allied to the preceding] [of metal] nail; [of wood] peg. Der — an einer Schießſcheibe, nail. *dim.* Nägelchen, ‖Nägelein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] tack, stud; [in cookery] V. 2. Nägelein 1). Ein — mit einem Kopfe, headed nail; ein —, deſſen Kopf abgebrochen iſt, stub-nail, brad; einen — hinein ſchlagen, klopfen, treiben, to drive in a nail; mit hölzernen Nägeln befeſtigen, to fasten with pegs, to peg; den Kopf auf den — ſchmieden, to head a nail; einen — umnieten, to clinch a nail; ſein Pferd hat in einen — getreten, his horse has trodden a nail into his foot; er hinkt, weil er in einen — getreten hat, he goes lame from a nail in his foot; eine Kutſche mit Nägeln beſchlagen, to stud a coach; einem [vernagelten] Pferde, einer vernagelten Kanone den — wieder herausziehen, to take out the nail that pricks a horse, to unnail a cannon; hölzerner —, [in ship-building] tree-nail; eiſerner —, spikenail. *Fig.* Etwas, ein Werk &c. an den — hängen, to lay aside, to abandon something, a task, work or business begun; den — auf den Kopf treffen, to hit the nail on the head, to hit or guess a thing exactly; einen —, einen hohen — haben, to have a high opinion of one's self; to be conceited; Einem den — niederklopfen, to humble, to bring a person down.

Nagel=bank, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] cleats. —bohrer, *m.* gimlet, wimble. —braun, *n.* V. —farbe. —docke, *f.* [with nailsmiths] nail-mandrel. —eiſen, *n.* 1) [in gunnery] cartridge-drawer; [among cartwrights] driving bolt; [with nailsmiths] nail-mould. 2) nail-iron. —erz, *n.* red iron-stone. —farbe, *f.* [in dyeing] nail-colour, colour of the nails; iron-grey. —fels, *m.* V. —fluhe. —feſt, *adj.* and *adv.* nailed; immovable. Alles, was niet= und — feſt iſt, whatever is fastened with nails, rivets &c., fixture. —fluhe, *f.* [in mineralogy] breccia, pudding-stone. —fügung, *f.* [in anatomy] gomphosis. —hagel, *m.* [in artillery] langrage, langrel-shot. —hammer, *m.* nail-forge. —handel, —händler, *m.* V. —kram, —krämer. —herz, *n.* cockle; the cardium aculeatum. —holz, *n.* [with silk-weavers] the pin which takes up the silken thread; [with butchers &c.] wooden bar full of tenter-hooks, for hanging meat &c. on. —klaue, *f.* [for drawing out nails] nail-drawer. —kopf, *m.* head of a nail. —kopfſpath, *m.* [in mineralogy] [nail-shaped] calcareous spar. —korb, *m.* nail-basket. —kram, *m.* nail-trade, nail-shop; nailery. —krämer, *m.* nailer; nail-seller. —kuppe, *f.* V. —kopf. —loch, *n.* nail-hole; hole left by a nail. —mahl, *n.* mark of a nail. Es ſey denn, daß ich ſehe in ſeinen Händen die Nägelmahle [in Scripture], except I see in his hands the print of the nails. —neu, *adj.* and *adv.* [in familiar lang.] brand-new, span-new. —roche, *f.* [in ichthyology] ray, skate. —ſchmied, *m.* nail-smith, nailer. —ſchmiede, *f.* nailery, nail-forge. —ſchnecke, *f.* [in conchology] Hercules' club. —ſchneider, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] mooter, tree-nail mooter. —ſchrote, *f.* [among locksmiths] chisel to cut nails with. —ſchwamm, *m.* dwarf agaric; *it.* brown agaric. —werk, *n.* nail-work, trellis-work. —zieher, *m.* [among slaters] nail-drawer.

Nägelſchwamm, *m.* cinnamon or brown agaric.

1. Nägelein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [*dim.* of Nagel] little nail, tack.

Nägeleinzieher, *m.* nail-drawer.

2. Nägelein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [an aromatic spice] clove. 2) [probably instead of Nelklein] clove gillyflower; pink.

Nägelein=baum, *m.* 1) clove-tree. 2) Persian lilac; *it.* Persian or Arabian jasmin. —blume, —blüte, *f.* flower of the clove-tree; *it.* flower of the Turkish elder. —gras, *n.* 1) a species of Phleum digitale. 2) lesser club-rush. 3) sand-pink. 4) wild mignionette. —holz, *n.*, —rinde, *f.* clove bark. —kopf, *m.* fuss of a clove. —kraut, *n.* 1) bennet, herb-bennet. 2) V. Nagelkraut 3) 4) 5). —nuß, *f.* Madagascar nut. —roſe, *f.* V. Kornnelke 1). —ſchmiele, *f.* V. —gras 2). —ſchwamm, *m.* V. Nägelſchwamm. —wurzel, *f.* V. —kraut 1). —zimmt, *m.* clove-cinnamon.

Nägeler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one who fastens with nails. 2) nailer, nail-maker.

Nägelig, *adj.* [in botany] having an onglet or claw, unguiculate.

Nägeln, I. *v. tr.* 1) to drive in a nail. 2) to fasten with nails, to nail. Eine Tafel an einen Pfahl —, to fasten a board to a post. II. *v. intr.* [among sportsmen] Der Haaſe nagelt, the hare shows its prints; der Fuchs hat genagelt, the track of the fox is visible.

Nägen, *v. intr.* [Gr. *κνάειν*, related to neigen, necken = drücken, Gr. *νύττω*] to gnaw, to nibble. An einem Knochen, an den Nägeln —, to pick, to gnaw a bone, to bite one's nails; an der Feder —, to nib one's pen; die Maus nagt an dem Speck, the mouse gnaws or nibbles at the bacon. *Fig* Am Hungertuche — [in pop. lang.], to suffer want and poverty; er wird daran zu — haben [in popular lang.], it will vex him; —der Schmerz, Kummer, violent pain, grief; Sorge und Kummer — an ſeinem Herzen, care and sorrow are gnawing at his heart; —des Gewiſſen, gnawing, remorseful conscience; der —de Wurm des Gewiſſens, the never-dying worm, the sting of conscience. Syn. V. Klauben. Das —, act of gnawing.

Nage=käfer, *m.* gnawing-beetle. —maul, *n.* [a fish] pike-perch. —thier, *n.* gnawing animal. —wurm, *m.* [of conscience] never-dying worm.

Näger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] gnawing animal, V. Nagethier.

Nägler, *m.* V. Nageler.

Nagyäckererz, Nagyägererz, Nagyägergolderz, *n.* [in mineralogy] sylvanite, native tellurium.

Nahe, *adj.* and *adv.* [related to nach, nähen, neigen &c.] [near in place, time or degree] near, nigh. Dieſe Häuſer ſind — bei einander, these houses are close, contiguous to each other; —r Ort, Garten &c., near or neighbouring place, garden &c.; — bei der Kirche wohnen, to live near the church; nicht ſo — zu mir, not so close, not so near to me; ſtellen Sie dieſe Bücher — an einander, place those books close together; näher bringen, ſetzen, rücken, to bring, to place, to draw nearer; die Fernrohre bringen die Gegenſtände näher, telescopes bring objects nearer to us; dem Ziele — kommen, to draw near to an aim, to approach one's goal; dieſer Weg iſt näher, this way is nearer, shorter. *Fig.* Die Zeit iſt —, the time is drawing near; wir ſind dem Frühlinge —, we are approaching towards the spring; ich war — daran, es zu thun, I was near doing it; um der Sache näher zu kommen, to come nearer to the point; Einem Etwas — legen, — bringen, to explain, to make a thing plain to any one; Einem zu — treten, to offend, to disparage any one; Eines Ehre zu — treten, to hurt any one's reputation; Eines Ehre zu — reden [in popular language], to speak slightingly of any one; es geht mir —, ſehr —, that affects me exceedingly, that grieves me to the heart; ein —r Verwandter, a near relation, kinsman; mit Einem — verwandt ſeyn, to be nearly related to any one; wegen zu —r Verwandtſchaft, on account of too near a relationship or consanguinity; er iſt mein ſehr —r Freund, Bekannter, he is an intimate friend, acquaintance of mine; er ſucht näher mit ihm bekannt zu werden, he is trying to get better acquainted with him; dieſe Farben kommen einander ſehr —, these colors come very near each other; näheren Kaufes, or näher kann ich es nicht geben, I cannot sell it cheaper; es näher geben [in familiar language], to cede, to come down a peg lower. *Prov.* Das Hemd iſt mir näher, als der Rock, near is my coat, nearer is my skin.

Nahe=hin, *adv.* [beinahe] about, almost. Sie mögen —hin 30 ſeyn, there may be about 30 of them. —ſäulig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in architecture] systyliform. —ſäuliges Gebäude, a systyle, systyliform edifice. —zu, *adv.* near to. Der Betrag war —zu 20 Gulden, the amount was near to 20 florins; es fehlten ihm —zu 6 Thaler an der Summe, he wanted nearly 6 dollars to complete the sum.

Nähe, *f.* 1) [with respect to place] nearness, proximity. In der — ſeyn, to be at hand; in der — betrachten, to look at nearer, more nearly; er wohnt hier in der —, he lives close by, near here. 2) [with regard to time or degree] *Fig.* Die — der Verwandtſchaft, consanguinity, propinquity of blood; die — der Freundſchaft, intimacy of friendship.

Nähſäulig, *adj.* V. Naheſäulig.

Nahen, *v. intr.* and *r.* Einem, einer Sache —, to approach, to draw near a person &c.; to accost any one; die Zeit nahet, nahet ſich, the time &c. draws near. Das —, approaching, drawing near. Syn. Nahen, Nähern. Two persons who have lived at enmity, nähern ſich again when their aversion has decreased, and they wish once more to come to a good understanding with each other. They keep at a distance from each other in company, but at last one nahet ſich the other and begins to address him.

Nähen, *v. intr.* and *tr.* [Sax. *nestan*, Sw. *naesta*, Celt. *nezza*, L. *nec-tere*, knüpfen] to sew, to stitch. Weiß —, in Weißzeug —, to sew linen; mit weiten Stichen —, to sew with long stitches, to baste; mit kurzen Stichen —, to sew with short stitches; mit platten Stichen —, to sew and fell; — lernen, to learn to sew; zuſammen —, to sew together, to sew up; Hemden &c. —, to make shirts &c.; genähte Arbeit, needle-work; [in seamen's lang.] einen Block —, to lash a block; das — eines Blockes, lashing or fastening of a

block; das — der Kabelaar, splicing of the voyol.

Näh=art, *f.* manner of sewing; sewing. —bret, *n.* V. —kloben. — buch, —täſchchen, *n.* housewife. —doſe, *f.* V. —kaſten. —doſenſchloß, *n.* lock of a sewing-box. —draht, *m.* [with papermakers] wire of a wire-mould. —garn, *n.* thread; [in seamen's lang.] sail-yarn. —kaſten, *m.*, *dim.* —käſtchen, —käſtlein, *n.* sewing-desk. —kiſſen, *dim.* —kißchen, —kißlein, *n.* sewing-cushion. —kloben, *m.* [with saddlers] sewing-block. —korb, *m.*, *dim.* —körbchen, —körblein, *n.* sewing or work basket. —kunſt, *f.* art of sewing. —lade, *f.* V. —kaſten. —ladendach, *n.* V. Einſeitiges Dach under Einſeitig. —nadel, *f.* needle; [in conchol.] whelk. —pult, *n* V. —kaſten. —rahme, *f.* [with embroiderers] sewing-frame. —riemen, *m.* [with saddlers] sewing-thong. —ring, *m.* tailor's-thimble; sewing-ring. —ſchraube, *f.* pin-cushion vice. —ſchule, *f.* sewing-school. —ſeide, *f.* sewing silk. —ſtunde, *f.* sewing-lesson; *it.* an hour destined for sewing. —täſchchen, *n.* V. —buch. —zeug, *n.* sewing implements; *it.* work-box, sewing case. —zwirn, *m.* sewing thread.

Nähemädchen, *n.* seamstress.

Näher, *adj.* and *adv.*, *compar.* of Nahe, which see.

‖Näher=geltung, *f.*, —kauf, *m.*, —recht, *n.* [in law] right of redemption.

Näher, *m.* [from Nähen] [-s, *pl.*-], —inn, *f.* sewer, seamster; seamstress.

Näherei, *f.* 1) sewing, art of sewing. Sie hat eine Freude an der —, she is fond of sewing; die — aufgeben, to give up sewing; dieſe — iſt leicht, mühſam, this sort of sewing is easy, troublesome. 2) needlework. Eine ſchöne, eine elende —, a fine piece, a paltry piece of needlework.

Nähern, *v.* ‖ *tr.* and *r.* [V. Nahe] Etwas —, to draw any thing nearer; den Stuhl dem Tiſche —, to draw the chair nearer to the table; ſich einer Perſon, einer Sache —, to approach, to draw nearer to a person &c.; ſchon nähert ſich der Winter, winter is already approaching; Etwas ſich wieder —, to draw near again to any thing; to come nearer. Syn. V. Nahen. Das —, V. Näherung.

Näherung, *f.* approach, proximity; [in mathematics] approximation.

Näherungsmethode, *f.* method of approximations.

Nähren, [appears to be related to naſchen and nießen, in genießen, L. *nutrire*, Fr. *nourrir*] I. *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) to feed, to nourish. Das Feuer —, to keep up the fire; dieſe Speiſen — zu ſtark, this food is too nourishing. 2) Sich von Etwas —, to live, to feed upon any thing; ein wohlgenährter Menſch, a well-fed person; —d, V. Nahrhaft; der —de Saft der Gewächſe, the nutritive sap of plants; —de Kraft, nutritive power or quality. *Fig.* Die Hoffnung nähret die Liebe, hope cherishes, sustains love; den Haß &c. —, to cherish a hatred &c. II. *v. refl.* ſich — [ſich erhalten, leben], to support one's self. Sich gut, kümmerlich —, to support one's self comfortably, to make a shift to live; ſich mit Betteln —, to support one's self by begging; ſich mit ſeiner Hände Arbeit —, to support one's self by the labour of one's hands. Das —, nutrition, nourishment.

Nähr=gang, *m.* alimentary duct. —geld, *n.* V. Nahrungsgeld 1). —kraft, *f.* alimentation; the act or power of affording nutriment. —mittel, *n.* V. Nahrungsmittel. —mutter, *f.* foster-mother. —ſaft, *m.* [in anatomy] chyle. —ſtand, *m.* working, labouring class. —ſtoff, *m.* V. Nahrungsſtoff. —vater, *m.* V. Nährer, Ernährer, Pflegevater.

Nährer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* V. Er=—, Er—inn.

Nährhaft, Nährſam, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [of food, broth &c.] nourishing, nutritive, nutritious; [of medicines, juices] nutritive; *it.* —er Ort, trafficking, money-making place; —es Handwerk, lucrative trade. 2) [in common people's lang.] busy, industrious.

Nährhaftig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Nahrhaft.

Nahrhaftigkeit, *f.* nutrition; *it.* lucrativeness.

‖Nährig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Erwerbſam.

Nährlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) furnishing the means of living. 2) —er Mann, one who lives poorly. 3) [in common people's language] [= kümmerlich] —e Zeiten, hard times; ſich — behelfen, to gain a scanty living; to be hard put to live, to make a shift to live; es reicht — [kaum] hin, it is scarcely, barely sufficient.

Nährlos, *adj.* and *adv.* [of food] giving little or no nourishment. *Fig.* —er Ort, a dull place, a place where one can barely gain a livelihood; —e Zeit, dull, slack time or season [of the year]; —e Zeiten, hard times.

Nährloſigkeit, *f.* [of a place] poverty of resources or means of livelihood. Die — unſerer Zeiten, the hardness of our times; the dulness of commerce and trade at the present period.

Nährſam, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Nahrhaft.

Nahrung, *f.* 1) nourishment, food, aliment. Die gewöhnliche —, the usual, common food; — zu ſich nehmen, to take food or nourishment; — für das Vieh, fodder, provender; — geben, to feed, to give food to. *Fig.* Seiner — nachgehen, to attend to, to apply one's self to one's business; Einem ſeine — entziehen, to deprive any one of his subsistence; das Holz iſt die — des Feuers, wood is the aliment of fire; die — des Geiſtes, aliment, pabulum of the mind. 2) [in popular language] [= Gewerbe or Gewerbsthätigkeit] — treiben, to exercise a trade or profession; er hat —, his business goes on well; he has a good custom; es iſt keine — an dieſem Orte, there is no commerce, no trade at this place. 3) Eine —, land, property &c., whence one derives the means of living.

Nahrungs=fleiß, *m.* industry. —geld, *n.* 1) money allowed for support; alimony. 2) V. —ſteuer. 3) V. Gewerbeſteuer. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Nahrlos. —mangel, *m.* want, scarcity of provisions, food. —mittel, *n.* food, victuals. —ſaft, *m.* chyle; [of plants] nutritive sap or juice. —ſorge, *f.* care for one's sustenance; care of procuring a subsistence. —ſorgen haben, to be concerned about the means of subsistence; von —ſorgen gedrückt, oppressed with want. —ſteuer, *f.* tax on articles of consumption. —ſtoff, *m.* alimentary substance. —vorſchrift, *f.* rule of diet, regimen. —waare, *f.* provisions, eatables. —zweig, *m.* branch of industry.

Näht, *f.* [*pl.* Nähte] 1) seam; suture. Dicke, dünne, doppelte —, thick, thin, double seam. 2) [of a dress &c.] seam. Eine — machen, to make a seam, to seam; Nähte zur bloßen Verzierung, seams for ornament; [in seamen's lang.] die Nähte or Nahten eines Segels, flat-seam, monk-seam of a sail; die Nähte or Nahten eines Schiffes, seams of a ship. *Fig.* Einem auf die — fühlen [low], V. under Zahn. [in hydraulics] junction of the lining in the slopes of a dike; [with tinmen] soldering-seam; [with gunmakers] — am Gewehrrohre, the suture of a gun-barrel; [in anatomy] die — der Knochen, suture of the bones; harmoniſche —, articulation by union, a kind of synarthrosis; die — am Hodenſacke, perinaeum; [in botany] — an einer Kapſel, suture on a capsule.

Naht=eidechſe, *f.* American lizard. —haken, *m.* 1) [in seamen's language] unstopping hook. 2) [with farriers] pincers. —nadel, *f.* V. Nähnadel; [in seamen's lang.] sail-maker's needle —ſchnur, *f.* seaming-lace. —tau, *n.* stopper.

Nähterinn, *f.* V. Näherinn.

*Naiv, *adj.* and *adv.* ingenuous. Syn. V. Natürlich.

*Naivetät, *f.* naivete, ingenuousness.

*Najade, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in mythology] naiad.

Name, *m.* [-ns, *pl.* -n] [Sax. *nama*, *noma*, Fin. *nimi*, Ir. *nimh*, Pers. *nam*, Malab *namam*, L. *nomen*, Gr. ὄνομα; all are probably derived from one common root, related to the Germ. nehmen and Gr. νέμω, which last signifies also zutheilen] [of persons or things] 1) name. [in grammar] Zufälliger —, adjective; weſentlicher, ſelbſtſtändiger or Haupt—, substantive; eigener, eigenthümlicher or Eigen—, proper name; einem Kinde, Orte, Dinge einen —n geben, to give a name to a child, a place, a thing; einen falſchen —n führen, to assume a false name, to go by a feigned name; Einen bei ſeinem —n nennen, rufen, to call any one by his name; einen andern —n annehmen, to take, to adopt another name; unter fremdem —n reiſen, to travel under an assumed name, to travel incognito; ich kenne ihn dem —n nach, I know him by name; Einer —ns Peter, one named Peter, a certain Peter; Friedrich, der Zweite dieſes —ns, Frederick, the second of this name; die Dinge [Sachen] bei ihren [ihrem] —n nennen, to call things by their right names. *Fig.* Unter dem —n der Freundſchaft, under the pretence, the mask of friendship; ſeinen —n zu Etwas hergeben, to lend one's name to a thing; auf Eines —n borgen, to borrow upon another's credit or name; ich mag den —n nicht haben, daß ich or als ſey ich &c., I should not like to have the name of being &c.; ſich einen berühmten, unſterblichen —n machen, to signalize, to immortalize one's name; ſich einen großen —n erwerben, to acquire a great name; ſeinen guten —n retten, to vindicate one's honour or reputation; Einen um ſeinen ehrlichen —n bringen, to injure, to destroy any one's reputation; einen übeln, ſchlechten —n haben, to have a bad name or character; Einem ſeinen ehrlichen —n wieder geben [in law], to restore any one to honour; in meinem —n, in ſeinem —n, in my, in his name; er hat im —n des Fürſten gehandelt, he has acted in the name, under the authority of the prince; im —n des Königs, des Richters [in decrees], in the name of the king, by authority of the judge; [in Scripture] im —n des Vaters &c., in the name of the Father &c.; in Gottes —n, in god's name! *it.* well, for me! er mag es in Gottes —n thun, let him do it if he likes; gehe, reiſe in Gottes —n [in fam. lang.], farewell! god bless you! 2) Der — eines Verhältniſſes [in algebra], exponent.

Namen=buch, *n.* nomenclature; vocabulary; *it.* V. Abc-Buch. —chriſt, *m.* nominal christian, a christian only in name [not in mind or deeds]. —deutung, *f.* expla-

nation of names or terms. —erklärung, *f.* definition of terms. —fürſt, *m.* nominal prince; *it. fig.* weak prince. —geber, *m.*, —geberinn, *f.* one who gives a name to a person or thing; nomenclator. —gebung, *f.* act of giving a name. —gedicht, *n.* acrostic. —gefährte, *m.* namesake. —held, *m.* nominal hero, a hero only in name. —kaiſer, —könig, *m.* V. —fürſt. —lehn, *n.* V. —wechſel 2). —leiher, *m.* one who lends his name. —liſte, *f.* nomenclature. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) nameless; anonymous. Ein —loſer Schriftſteller, an anonymous author; ein —loſes Buch, an anonymous book; *it.* a book that is little known. 2) [= unausſprechlich] —loſer Schmerz, inexpressible pain or agony. —loſigkeit, *f.* namelessness. —platte, *f.* name-plate. —räthſel, *n.* a riddle or enigma, whose solution turns on, or is, a certain name, chiefly a proper name. —regiſter, *n.* list of names; roll; nomenclature. —reich, *adj.* and *adv* rich in names, having many names. —ruf, *m.* calling over of names, nominal call. —ſchänder, *m.* defamer, slanderer. —s-feſt, *n.* name-day, anniversary of any one's name. —ſpiel, *n.* play upon names. —s-tag, *m.* name-day, anniversary of any one's name. —ſtempel, *m.* stamped signature or name. —s-vetter, *m.* namesake. —s-zug, *m.* signature, paraph, flourish. —träger, *m.* [in commerce] one who carries on business under another's name. —überſetzung, *f.* metonomasy. —verwechſelung, *f.* error, mistake in names; *it.* exchanging of names. —verzeichniß, *n.* V. —regiſter. —wahrſagerei, *f.* divination by the letters of a name, nomancy, onomancy. —wappen, *n.* [in heraldry] canting or allusive arms. —wechſel, *m.* 1) V. —verwechſelung. 2) [in rhetoric] metonymy. —zettel, *m.* bill of names. —zettel der Schauſpieler, play-bill.

‡Nämen, *n.* [-s] [the German name for the well-known town in Belgium] Namur.

Nämentlich, *adj.* and *adv.* by name, nominal; *it.* particularly. —e Anzeige, particular or special notice or information, specification; mehrere ſollen es geſagt haben, — der und der, it is stated that many said so, particularly such and such a one; Einen — anrufen, nennen, to name any one, *it.* to call any one by his name; — Etwas bedingen, to stipulate any thing expressly or particularly.

Nämhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* expressed by name, named. Einen, Etwas — machen, to name any one, any thing; [in law] to name a person. *Fig.* —e Stadt, celebrated town; ein —er Gelehrter, a celebrated scholar; ein —er Krieger, a renowned warrior; ein —er Vorgang, a notorious event; bei —er Strafe Etwas verbieten, to prohibit any thing under a special penalty; —es Verbrechen, a grave crime or offence; —e Summe, a considerable sum; — verlieren, to lose considerably.

Nämlich, I. *pron.* the same. Der, die —e, the same; der —e Menſch, the same man. II. *adv.* namely, to wit, viz.

Nämlichkeit, *f.* identity.

Nämlos, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Namenlos.

*Nänien, *pl.* [among the ancients] nenia, dirge, elegy.

Nánking, 1) *n.* [-s] [the ancient capital of China] Nanking. 2) *m.* [-s, *pl.* -s] [also Nankin] [-s, *pl.* -e] [the well-known stuff manufactured there] nankeen, nankin.

Nanniesterſtein, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in mineralogy] Moravian quartz agate.

Nántchen, [-s, *pl.*-] [name of women, corrupted from Anna] Nancy, Nanny.

Nánzig, *n.* [-s] [the German name for the well-known town in France] Nancy.

Nápf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Näpfe], *dim.* Näpfchen, ||Näpflein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [related to Nachen = etwas Hohles] bowl, bason, porringer. Irdener —, earthen bowl; ein — voll, bowlful. [among sailors] wooden bowl, mess; [among artists] das Näpfchen [zu den Farben], cup; [in botany] das Näpfchen an den Eicheln, cup of the acorn; [in several species of the lichen] calycle; [among surgeons] bason. *Fig.* [in familiar language] In das Näpfchen treten, to commit a fault, to incur a loss, to get into a scrape.

Napf-kuchen, *m.* cake baked in a form resembling a bowl. —morchel, *f.* cup-moril. —muſchel, *f.* [in conchology] a species of the patella, limpet. —ſchnecke, *f.* nipple-shell. —ſtein, *m.* alveolite.

Näpfchenkobalt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a species of native arsenic.

*Náphtha, *f.* [from the Hebr. *nuph*, to flow] naphtha, fossil tar, rock-oil.

Näppen, Näpper, V. Noppen &c.

Nárbe, *f.* [*pl.*-n], *dim.* Närbchen, ||Närblein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [some consider it as related to nähren, Sw. *naera*, to cause to heal, consequently = das Geheilte. Others, with more probability, derive it from the old arben = ähren, L. *aro*, Gr. χαρω, the old ſcharn = ſchneiden, consequently = ein Einſchnitt] scar, cicatrice, seam. Er hat noch eine — davon im Geſichte, he has still a scar left from it in his face; die Wunde fängt an, eine — zu bekommen, anzuſetzen, the wound begins to cicatrize; die Pocken haben —n auf ſeinem Geſichte zurückgelaſſen, the small pox has marked his face; Mittel gegen die —n auf der Haut, catalotic, catalotic remedy; [among curriers] die —n im Leder, grain of leather; Leder mit —n, grained leather; die — wegnehmen, to cut the grain of leather; to take the hair from the skins; die — geben, to leave the grain in; [in botany] eye [of seed], hilum; *it.* the stigma; [in the egg] the whitish speck in the yelk; [among locksmiths] V. Krampe. Syn. Narbe, Schmarre, Schramme. A Narbe is the mark left by a wound, of whatever depth or form, and on whatever part of the body it may be. Schmarren are deep and long wounds and the marks left by them, but only in such places where they strike the eye, as in the face or on the hands. Schrammen are scratches on any part of the body, as also the visible marks left after they are healed.

Narbeiſen, *n.* V. Körneiſen.

Narben-brüchig, *adj.* and *adv.* [among tanners] cracked, chapped. —erzeugend, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —ziehend. —kraut, *n.* V. Nardenkraut. —leder, *n.* grained leather. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* scarless; [among curriers] —loſes Leder, leather badly stretched. —ſeite, *f.* [among curriers and tawers] hair-side, hairy side. —ſtrich, *m.* [among tawers] glossing. Einer Haut den —ſtrich geben, to gloss a skin. —vertreibend, *adj.* and *adv.* [in medicine] catalotic. —ziehend, *adj.* and *adv.* epulotic, healing.

Nárben, I. *v. intr.* [of wounds] to cicatrize. II. *v. tr.* [among curriers] Ein Fell —, to work leather into a grain; wohl, ſchön genarbter Saffian, well-dressed morocco; morocco of a good grain; [in botany] genarbte Wurzel, seamed root.

Nárbicht, *adj.* and *adv.* [among clothiers] Das Tuch — machen, to nap, to twill cloth.

Nárbig, *adj.* and *adv.* scared, marked. —es Geſicht [from the small-pox], pock-fretten face, face pitted with the small-pox; [from cuts &c.] scared, cicatrized. —es Leder, grained leather; Papier — machen, to grain paper; [in botany] —er Stengel, seamed stalk.

Narciſſe, *f.* V. Narziſſe.

Nárde, *f.* [*pl.*-n] [in botany] nard, spikenard. Celtiſche —, celtic valerian; wilde —, wild spikenard; zahme —, roman spikenard.

Narden-baldrian, *m.* V. [Celtiſche] Narde. —gras, *n.* V. Borſtengras. —kraut, *n.* nigella, bishop's-wort; *it.* V. [Zahme] Narde. —waſſer, *n.* nard-water. —wurz, —wurzel, *f.* nard-root.

Nárgeln, *v. intr.* V. Nörgeln.

*Narkótiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* narcotic.

Nárr, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en], *dim.* Närrchen, ||Närrlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [of doubtful derivation; probably related to the Ang. Sax. *nearo*, *neareve*]. 1) fool. Eine Närrin, a mad woman, *fig.* a foolish woman, a woman full of whims, oddities, caprices or extravagant notions or sentiments; ein — ſeyn, to be mad; zum —en werden, to become foolish; Einen zum —en machen, to make a fool of any one; ein ausgemachter —, ein — zum Anbinden [in fam. lang.], a complete or thorough fool or madman; Einen zum —en haben, to treat any one as a fool, to banter, to laugh at a person; ſeine Frau hat ihn zum —en, his wife makes a dupe of him; † den —en an Etwas gefreſſen haben, to be fond of, to be foolishly partial to a thing or person, to doat on a thing or person; er iſt kein — [low], he is no fool, he knows what is for his own good; es müßte Einer ein — ſeyn, der ſo Etwas thäte [low], one must be a fool, a simpleton to do that; ſeyd, ſey kein — [low]! don't be foolish, silly; ſich zum —en machen, einen —en abgeben, den —en ſpielen [low], to make a fool of one's self, to make a laughing stock of one's self; er iſt ein guter — [in pop. lang.], he is a good-natured fellow; er iſt ein kleiner —, ein Närrchen [in familiar lang.], he is a little fool; ſie iſt eine kleine Närrinn, die beſtändig lacht [in familiar language], she is a silly giggling little thing. *Prov.* Jedem —en gefällt ſeine Kappe, every one thinks his own hobby the best. 2) [in ornithology] sula; *it.* yellow-hammer. 3) [in gardening] —en, slim-grown plants.

Narren-feſt, *n.* [formerly] all-fool's day. —frage, *f.* [in fam. lang.] a fool's question, a silly demand. —geſchwätz, *n.* [in familiar language] silly talk, nonsense. —hand, *f.* fool's hand. *Prov.* —hand beſudelt alle Wand, white walls serve fools for paper. —haus, *n.* 1) [rather low] mad-house. V. Irrenhaus. 2) [formerly] —haus or —häuschen, a cage in which, in some places, delinquents were put. —heil, *n.* [in botany] red pimpernel, shepherd's weather-glass. —hode, *f.* male orchis. —jacke, *f.* harlequin's jacket; V. also —kleid. —kappe, *f.* 1) fool's cap. 2) [in botany] wolfsbane. 3) [in conchology] labiated patella; *it.* V. Ochſenherz. —kirchweih, *f.* V. Faſtnacht. —kleid, *n.* harlequin's dress. —kolbe, *f.*, —kolben, *m.* 1) fool's club, fool's staff; *it.* V. —kappe. 2) [in botany] reed-mace, cat's-tail. —liebe, *f.* foolish love. —luſt, *f.* buffoonery, foolery. —maske, *f.* V. —kleid. —mütze, *f.* V. —kappe. —poſſe, *f.* foolery, nonsense; trifle, toy. —poſſen treiben, to be guilty of fooleries, extravagancies; to jest. —poſſen! nonsense! —rede, *f.* [in fam. lang.] silly discourse. —ſcherz, *m.* buffoonery, low jest. —ſeil, *n.* [in figurative lang., rather low] Einen am —ſeile herumführen, to lead any one by the nose, to make a fool of, to disappoint

any one; am —ſeile ziehen, to act foolishly, to play the fool. —ſpiel, *n.* 1) foolish game or sport. 2) troll-madam, pigeon-holes, nine-holes. —ſpital, *n.* V. —haus 1). —ſprache, *f.* language or discourse of a fool. —ſtein, *m.* [in botany] carbonized mugwort root. —tand, *m.* V. —poſſe. —tanz, *m.* foolish dance; fool's-dance. Der —tanz geht wieder an [in familiar language], the follies are beginning again. —theidung, *f.* [obsolete] V. —poſſe. —tracht, *f.* fool's dress or habit. —wärter, *m.*, —wärterinn, *f.* a person attending upon, or a keeper of, mad persons. —werk, *n.* foolish enterprize, silly conduct. —zeug, *n.* follies.

Närren, I. *v. intr.* to act as a fool, to indulge in fooleries. Mit Einem or Einer — [in pop. lang.], to jest with any one; *it.* mit Einer —, to dally with a female. II. *v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] Einen —, to play upon, to fool, to banter any one.

Närren, *v. tr.* [in familiar language] V. Narren.

Närrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] joker, jeerer.

Närrheit, *f.* 1) [condition or state] foolishness. Einen kleinen Anſatz zur — haben, to have a spice of silliness. *Fig.* Seine — beſteht in Blumenliebhaberei, his mania, his hobby is flowers. 2) [imprudent action] Er ſagt, begeht eine Menge —en, he says, he commits a great many foolish things.

Närriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* foolish [deranged in mind]. — werden, to become mad; er hätte mich bald — gemacht, he almost drove me mad, out of my senses. *Fig. a*) [like a fool or madman] — handeln, to act foolishly; dieſe —e Liebe, this foolish love; er iſt wohl —, daß er ſich darüber ärgert [in popular language], he is very silly to vex himself about it; er iſt — in ſeine Frau verliebt [in familar language], he is dotingly fond of his wife. *b*) [jocular] —er Junge, droll, funny boy, fellow; eine —e Begebenheit, a droll, amusing adventure or incident; etwas —es erzählen, to relate something droll or amusing.

Närrſchen, *v. intr.* [provincial and low] V. Narren I.

***Närwall,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] narwal, narwhal, sea-unicorn, unicorn fish.

***Narziſſe,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany] narcissus, daffodil. Weiße —, narcissus of the poets; vielblümige —, nosegay narcissus; —nartige Pflanzen, narcissus-like plants, narcissoides.

Narziſſenſtein, *m.* narcissite.

Narzißlilie, *f.* narcissus lily; lily-daffodil, amaryllis.

***Naſal,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in organs] nasal stop.

Naſalbuchſtabe, Naſallaut, *m.* V. Näſelbuchſtabe &c.

Näſchen, [related to the Sw. *snaska*, ſchlingen] I. *v. intr.* Gern —, to be fond of delicacies, to be dainty; von Etwas —, to taste any thing secretly or something belonging to others. **Fig.* Er naſcht gern, he has a roguish eye after women. II. *v. refl.* Sich ſatt —, to be satiated, cloyed with dainties.

Naſch-doſe, *f.* sweet-meat box. —hirſch, *m.* V. —wildpret. —hunger, *m.* V. —luſt. —katze, *f. Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Sie iſt eine —katze, she is as dainty as a cat. —luſt, *f.* daintiness; fondness of sweet or dainty things. —markt, *m.* market for fruits or delicacies. —maul, *n., dim.* —mäulchen, *n.* [in familiar language] Er, ſie iſt ein —maul, he, she is a sweet tooth, is fond of dainties. —werk, *n.* niceties, delicacies. —wildpret, *n.* game killed while feeding beyond the grounds where it harbours.

Näſcher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* one fond of dainties; one who eats things forbidden; *it.* [in fam. lang.] sweet-tooth.

Näſcherei, *f.* 1) act or fondness of eating dainties; *it.* propensity to eat of every thing. 2) dainties, delicacies. Den Kindern —en geben, to give sweetmeats to children; die Kinder zur — reizen, to use, to accustom children to dainties.

Näſchhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* fond of dainties, of sweet things; disposed to take nice things by stealth. —es Kind, dainty-mouthed child.

Näſchhaftig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Naſchhaft.

Näſchhaftigkeit, *f.* daintiness.

Näſchig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Naſchhaft. — ſeyn, to be dainty, nice; ein Kind — machen, to render a child dainty.

Näſchigkeit, *f.* fondness of dainties, daintiness.

Näſe, *f.*, *dim.* Näschen, ||Näslein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [most probably related to Napf, Nabe, L. *navis* &c., *nef* in Sw. is Naſe, and signified therefore, primarily, something prominent, in the same manner as the Gr. ῥίν is derived from ῥέω] 1) [in geography] [formerly] head-land, promontory. [with sportsmen] Näslein des Hirſches, cleft in a stag's foot; [with hatters] — des Fachbogens, beak of a hatter's bow; [with tilers] — eines Dachziegels, hook of a tile; [in agriculture] V. Pflug —; [in founderies] — des Gebläſes, beak of the tewel; *it.* V. —nſchlacke; [in seamen's lang.] —eines Schiffes, beak, head of a ship; das Schiff ſegelt in die —, the ship is too much on her head; [with joiners] — am Hobel, handle af a plane; — an einem Fenſter, coping of a window. 2) nose. Dicke or breite, lange, aufgeſtülpte, ſtumpfe, eingedrückte or platte —, broad, long, turned-up, snub, flat nose; krumme, blatternarbige, rothe, kupferige, finnige —, crooked, pitted, red or rubicund, copper, pimpled nose; aus der — bluten, to bleed at the nose; er iſt behaftet mit dem Stinken aus der —, he is affected with a stinking nose; Etwas vor, an die — halten, to hold any thing to the nose; durch die — reden, ſingen, to speak, to sing through the nose; eine Perſon, die durch die — redet, one who speaks through the nose, snuffler; Ausſprache durch die —, nasal pronunciation; er ſieht nicht weiter, als ſeine — geht [in pop. lang.], he cannot see beyond his nose; he has no judgment; die — rümpfen, to sneer; to wrinkle up the nose; Einem die Thür vor der — zumachen or zuſchlagen [in popular language], to shut the door in any one's face; *Einem unter die — lachen, to laugh in any one's face. *Fig.* [in familiar language] Die — in Alles ſtecken, to thrust one's nose in every thing; die — immer in den Büchern haben, to be always poring over books; das ſticht ihm in die —, that pleases him; Einem Etwas unter die — reiben, to upbraid any one with something; V. Reiben; *it.* man wird es ihm unter die — reiben [ironically], it is not for him; eine lange —, eine — bekommen, to get a reprimand; *it.* to meet with a refusal; Einem eine — geben, to give any one a reprimand; to dash by a refusal; Einen bei der — herumführen, to lead any one by the nose, to deceive him, to trifle with him; zupfe Dich an Deiner —, mind your own concerns; know yourself. 3) [sense of smelling] Eine gute, feine — haben, to have a fine nose or scent; er hat keine —, he has no nose; der Hund hat eine feine —, the dog has a fine scent; es ſteigt Einem Etwas in die —, there is a smell of something. 4) [in ichthyology] — or —nfiſch, Näslein, whiting. 5) [in natural hist.] [low] ||Die abgeſchnittene —, V. Pimpernuß.

Naſe-horn, *n.* V. Naſehorn. —tuch, *n.* pocket handkerchief.

Naſe-haken, *m.* harpoon. —horn, *n.* rhinoceros. —hornkäfer, *m.* scarabeus nasicornus. Karoliniſcher —hornkäfer, Carolina beetle. —hornvogel, *m.* nasutus rhinoceros. —kucker, *m.* [also der Ausguck or Ausgucker] [on board ships] the man on the look-out, looker-out. —loch, *n.* V. —nloch. —rümpfer, *m.* 1) sneerer. 2) [in ichthyology] a species of the Esox or hornfish. —weis, *adj.* and *adv.* inquisitive, pert, impertinent. —weis ſeyn, to be inquisitive or prying; —weiſer Menſch, conceited, impertinent fellow; a simpleton; —weiſe Antwort, impertinent answer. Syn. Naſeweis, Neugierig, Vorwitzig. The Naſeweiſe desires to know something, and asks with a view of showing that he has understanding enough to speak on a subject which is above his comprehension. We call those naſeweis, especially young persons, who judge of things they do not understand, or offend, by their hasty judgments, those they should show a deference to. Neugierde is the desire of knowing what is new, merely because it is new; Vorwitz the desire of knowing what one cannot, and should not seek, to know. —weisheit, *f.* conceitedness, inquisitiveness Seine —weisheit iſt ſo ſtark, daß er die Briefe öffnet, his inquisitiveness is such that he even opens the letters.

Naſen-ausſchnitt, *m.* [in anatomy] nasal incision. —ball, *m.* V. —kuppe. —band, *n.* [of a bridle] nose-band, cavesson. —bein, *n.* bone of the nose. —binde, *f.* nasal ligament. —blut, *n.* blood from the nose. —bluten, *n.* bleeding at or of the nose. Er hat oft — bluten, he often bleeds at the nose. —bremſe, *f.* 1) breese, gad-fly [which lays its eggs in the noses of cattle]. 2) V. —eiſen. —buchſtabe, *m.* V. Näſelbuchſtabe. —bürſte, *f.* nose-brush [for horses]. —drücker, *m.*, —eiſen, *n.* [in the manege] barnacles. —fiſch, *m* V. Naſe 4). —fläche, *f.* [in anatomy] surface of the nose. —flügel, *m.* wing of the nostril. —flügelblutader, *f.* alar vein of the nose. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* in the form of a nose. —fortſatz, *m.* [in anatomy] apophysis of the nose —frett, *n.* [in nat. hist.] coati; a species of racoon. —futteral, *n.* [with curriers] nose-sheath. —gang, *m.* [in anatomy] nasal passage. —gaſſe, *f.* [with founders] conduit-pipe. —geruch, *m.* stinking nose. —geſchwür, *n.* ulcer in the nose. Stinkendes —geſchwür, ozaena. —gewächs, *n.* polypus of the nose. —haar, *n.* hair of the nostrils. —hauch, *m.* 1) breathing through the nostrils. 2) nasal sound. —haut, *f.* skin of the nose. —hautnerve, *m.* [in anatomy] nerve of the skin of the nose. —höhle, *f.* cavity of the nose. —höhlenblutader, *f.* vein of the nasal cavities. —keil, *m.* [with founders] angle of the conduit-pipe; [with saddlers] saddle-pad. —knochen, *m.* V. —bein. —knorpel, *m.* cartilage of the nose, bridge of the nose; V. —ſcheidewand. —knospe, *f.* pimple on the nose. —kraut, *n.* V. Löwenmaul 2). —krebs, *m.* cancer of the nose. —kriecher, *m.* breese, gadfly, V. —bremſe. —kugel, —kuppe, *f.* tip of the nose. —lappen, *m.* V. —flügel. —laut, *m.* V. Näſellaut. —loch, *n.* nostril. Weite —löcher, wide nostrils. —mäuslein, *n.* 1) V. —muskel. 2) [a surgical instrument] dilatator. —muskel, *m.* nasal muscle. Die erweiternden —muskeln, dilatators of the nostrils. —öffnung, *f.* opening of the

nostrils. —polyp, *m.* polypus of the nose. —quetſcher, *m.* V. —eiſen. —riemen, *m.* V. —band. —ring, *m.* nose-ring. —röhrchen, *n.* nose-tube [for the formation of the nostrils in casts]. —rücken, *m.* ridge of the nose. —rückenblutader, *f.* vein of the ridge of the nose. —ſäule, —ſcheidewand, *f.* cartilage of the nose. —ſchiene, *f.* [in agricult.] plough-share. —ſchlacke, *f.* [with founders] fusible dross. —ſchlagader, *f* nasal artery. —ſchleim, *m.* nasal mucus. —ſchleimhaut, *f.* pituitary membrane of the nasal cavities. —ſchlitzer, *m.* [*fig.*, in popular lang.] bully, braggadocio. —ſchnalzer, —ſchneller, *m.*, —ſchnippchen, *n.* fillip. Einem einen —ſchnalzer geben, to give any one a fillip on the nose. —ſpitze, *f.* the tip of the nose. —ſpritze, *f.* syringe for the nose. —ſtachel, *m.* [in anatomy] spinal process of the nose. Der hintere —ſtachel, posterior spinal process. †—ſtinker, *m.*, —ſtinkerinn, *f.* one who has a stinking nose. —ſtüber, *m.* [in fam. lang.] V. —ſchneller. —ſtück, *n.* nose piece [of a visor]. —ſtuhl, *m.* [with founders] support to the beak of the tewel. —ton, *m.* nasal sound or tone. —tropfen, *m.* snivel. —tuch, *n.* V. [the usual word] Nastuch. —wallfiſch, *m.* narwhal. —wurzel, *f.* root of the nose. —zäpflein, *n.* solid errhine, sternutatory. —zweig, *m.* nasal branch.

Näſeler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* one who speaks through the nose, snuffler.

Näſeln, *v. intr.* 1) [among sportsmen] to smell, scent. 2) to speak through the nose, to snuffle. In einem —den Tone ſprechen, to speak in a nasal tone; ein wenig —, to speak a little through the nose.

Naſel-buchſtabe, *m.* [in grammar] nasal letter. —laut, *m.* nasal sound.

Näſen, I. *v. intr.* [Sax. *neosian* = ausſpüren, das Wild &c.] to scent, to follow by the scent II. *v tr.* Einen, Etwas —, to make, to put a nose to &c.; genaſet, furnished with a nose; [among founders] die Schlacken — ſich, the scoria attaches itself to the tewel, becomes fusible. *Fig.* Einen — [low], to reprimand, to scold any one.

Näsling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Naſe 4).

Näß, *adj.* and *adv.* [Low-Sax. *nat, natt*; related to the L. *nat*-are, to swim, and Gr. *νότος*, L. *notus* = der naſſe Wind] wet, humid, moist. Sich die Füße — machen, to wet one's feet; naſſe Hände haben, to have wet hands; naſſes Leinen- or Weißzeug, damp linen; ihre Augen ſind noch ganz —, her eyes are still quite humid; es wird naſſe Augen ſetzen [in popular language], there will be many a wet eye; naſſes Wetter, wet weather; durch und durch — werden, to be wet through and through, to be wet to the skin from the rain; *it.* to be dripping with perspiration; [in surgery] moist process; [with millers] der naſſe Fall, height of the water; [in commerce] naſſe Waare, liquids; [in painting] naſſes Gewand, transparent drapery; ein naſſer Bruder [jestingly, in popular lang.], toper, tippler; ſein Geld an naſſe Waare legen [jestingly, in pop. lang.], to spend one's money in drink. Syn. Naß, Feucht. That which contains a greater quantity of fluid is naß, what a lesser quantity feucht. When the human body perspires, the skin is feucht; when we wash or bathe, we become naß.

Naß-haufen, *m.* [with brewers] heap of moistened barley. —kalt, *adj.* and *adv.* damp. —kaltes Wetter, damp and cold weather. —pochwerk, *n.* [among founders] wet stamper or stamping-mill.

Näß, *n.* [-ſſes] fluid or liquid body; wetness. Der Thränen —, wetness, humidity of tears; das friſche —, fresh water; [in poetry] das heilige — [sometimes], wine; das dunkle —, the humid element, the sea.

Naſſau, *n.* 1) [the dukedom] Nassau. 2) [a town in this dukedom] Nassau. 3) a name of several other places, Nassau.

Naſſauer, *m.*, [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* Nassovian, of Nassau; [in conchology] a species of the trochus.

Naſſauer, *adj.* of or from the dukedom or the town of Nassau.

Naſſauiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* of or from the dukedom [only] of Nassau.

Näſſe, *f.* wet, wetness, humidity, moisture. Etwas in der — liegen laſſen, to leave any thing exposed to the wet or damp; die — nicht vertragen können, not to be able to bear the wet; die — [vom Schweiß], moisture; die — [vom Begießen], watering; [with founders] die — abziehen, to deduct the humidity; die — aus dem Treibherde ziehen, to dry the refining hearth.

Näſſel, *f.* V. Aſſel.

Näſſeln, I. *v. intr.* 1) to be a little wet. 2) to leak. II. *v. tr.* to wet a little, to moisten.

Näſſen, *v. intr.* 1) to be wet. 2) to yield a humidity. Die Wunde naſſet, the wound becomes humid; ſeine Hände —, his hands perspire. Das —, dripping; moisture &c.

Naßprobe, *f.* [with founders] assay of washed ore.

Näſſen, *v. intr.* to wet, to moisten, to water.

Näßlich, *adj.* and *adv.* somewhat wet, moist, humid, damp.

Näſt, *m.* Näth, *f.* V. Aſt, Naht.

‖Näterer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] spy.

Näther, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* V. Näher &c. [in hydraul.] fence or dam of hurdles and turf.

*Nation, *f.* [*pl.* -en] nation. Syn. Nation, Volk. Volk indicates a totality of mankind as a multitude, nation as of one common descent. Hence one Nation is distinguished from another, by forming, with reference to others, a particular moral entity. In the same Nation, however, the Volk is distinguished as a class, and we understand by it the multitude, in opposition to the less numerous, but higher class of the educated. The Roman Nation consisted of the Senate and the Volk.

*National, *adj.* and *adv.* national, nationally.

National-bank, *f.* national bank. —character, *m.* national character, nationality. —fehler, *m.* national defect. —garde, *f.* national guard. —geiſt, *m.* national spirit. —geſchmack, *m.* national taste. —geſetz, *n.* national law. —induſtrie, *f.* national industry. —ökonomie, *f.* national economy. —ſache, *f.* domestic concern. —ſchuld, *f.* national debt. —ſitte, *f.* national manners. —theater, *n.* national theatre. —tracht, *f.* national costume. —truppen, *pl.* national troops. —verſammlung, *f.* national assembly.

*Nationaliſiren, *v. tr.* to naturalize. Sich —, to adopt the manners of a nation.

*Nationaliſirung, *f.* naturalisation.

*Nativität, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in astrology] nativity, horoscope Einem die — ſtellen, to cast one's nativity or horoscope.

Nativität-ſteller, *m.* astrologer. —ſtellerei, *f.* genethliacs, astrology. —ſtelleriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* genethliacal.

*Natolien, *n.* [-s] [Turkish *Anadoly*] [the Asia Minor of the ancients] Natolia.

*Natrolith, [in mineralogy] natrolite.

*Natrum, *n.* [-s, *pl* Natren] natron.

Nätſch, *m.* [-es] [in botany] 1) carex. 2) nard.

Natter, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [L. *natrix*, from *natare*, to swim] adder, viper. Junge —, young adder; von einer — geſtochen werden, to be bitten by an adder; die gehörnte —, V. Hornſchlange; die — der Reue, the remorse of conscience.

Natter-aal, *m.* V. —ſchlange. —biß, *m.* bite of an adder or viper. —blume, *f.* common milk-wort; *it.* knotgrass. —hals, *m.* V. Wendehals. —kopf, *m.* head of a viper; [in botany] V. —kraut 2). —kraut, *n.* 1) orpine; butterwort. 2) adder's-wort, viper's bugloss. 3) V. —milch. 4) money-wort. —milch, *f.* [in botany] scorzonera. —öl, *n.* adder's oil; daveridion. —ſchlange, *f.* viper-snake. —ſtich, *m.* V. —biß. —wendel, *m.* V. Wendehals. —wurz, *f.* 1) V. —kraut 2). 2) bistort; snakeweed; dragon-root. —zunge, *f.* 1) adder's-tongue. 2) V. —blume. 3) glossopetra; petrified fish-teeth. 4) *Fig* backbiter. —zwang, *m.* V. Wendehals.

Natür, *f.* [from the L. *natura*] 1) [essential nature or property of any thing] nature. Das Feuer iſt ſeiner — nach warm, fire is essentially warm; das Eis iſt ſeiner — nach kalt, ice is naturally cold; die — des Menſchen, des Magnetes bringt es mit ſich, daß &c., it is in the nature of man, of the magnet, to &c.; Etwas in — [in natura] zurückgeben, to restore something in kind; die —en der Menſchen ſind verſchieden, the natures, constitutions of persons differ; eine ſtarke — haben, to have a strong, robust constitution; er hat eine ſchwache or ſchlechte —, he is of a weak constitution; er hat eine zärtliche —, he is of a delicate constitution, *it.* [chiefly in jest] he is of a very amorous disposition; ſanfter, hitziger — ſeyn, von — ſanft, hitzig &c. ſeyn, to be naturally mild, passionate &c.; to be of a mild, choleric disposition; das iſt meiner — zuwider, I have a natural aversion to it; die verdorbene — des Menſchen, the corrupt, perverse nature of man; die — Gottes, divine nature. *Fig.* [hereditary state considered as a peculiar being] Der Stimme der — folgen, to obey, to listen to the voice of nature; die Freundſchaft, zu der wir von der — eingeladen werden, the friendship, friendly feelings and intercourse to which nature invites us; das Glück war ihr günſtiger, als die —, she was more favoured by fortune than by nature. 2) [primitive state, as the more simple and unsophisticated] Der Stand der —, the state of nature; der — gemäß leben, to live according to the dictates of nature; der — getreu bleiben, to keep to nature; er iſt lauter —, he is perfectly natural; er zeigt in ſeinen Arbeiten viel —, he discovers much truth of nature in his works; die Religion der —, natural religion or theology. 3) [the peculiar characteristic of every thing] Die — der Sache bringt es ſo mit ſich, it lies in the nature of the thing; die — einer Sprache, the genius of a language; die — der Liebe, the nature of love. 4) [certain external relations in which man is placed from his birth] Die Bande der —, the ties of nature; die Stimme der —, the voice of nature. 5) [creative power in all things, sometimes conceived as a peculiar being] Die Geheimniſſe der —, the secrets, mysteries of nature;

die — thut keinen Sprung, nature makes no sudden leaps. 6) [existing things] Das ist in der ganzen — nicht zu finden, that is nowhere to be found in nature; die drei Reiche der —, the three kingdoms of nature; ihm schmückt sich die —, nature for him looks smiling; die schöne —, the beauties of nature; nach der — arbeiten, zeichnen, mahlen &c., to copy, to draw, to paint from nature. 7) [parts of generation in females] Die —, genitals.

Natur=abneigung, *f.* natural aversion, antipathy. —anlage, *f.* natural disposition, aptitude.—arzt, *m.* empiric; hygeiist.—begebenheit, *f.* phenomenon, event in nature. —beobachter, *m.*, —beobachterinn, *f.* observer of nature. —beobachtung, *f.* study, observation of nature. —beschreiber, *m.* naturalist. —beschreibung, *f.* description of nature. —betrachter, *m.*, —betrachterinn, *f.* contemplator of nature. —betrachtung, *f.* contemplation of nature. —bild, *n.* picture of nature, natural scenery. —blind, *adj.* blind from birth. —ereigniß *n.* V —begebenheit. —erscheinung, *f.* natural phenomenon. —erzeugniß, *n.* natural production. —forscher, *m.* naturalist; natural philosopher. —forschung, *f.* natural philosophy. —freund, *m.* lover of nature, [chiefly] of the beauties of nature, [also] of the productions of nature. —gabe, *f.* natural endowment, talent. —gaben, *pl* parts, endowments. Syn. V. Anlagen. —gang, *m.* course of nature. —gemäß, *adj.* and *adv.* conformable to nature. —geschichte, *f.* natural history. —geschick, *n.* genius; natural talent. —gesetz, *n.* [in physics] law of nature; [in morals] natural law. —glaube, *m.* natural belief [opposed to religious belief]. —gläubige, *m.* deist. —gut, *n.* natural production. —hang, *m.* natural propensity or disposition; instinct. —historie, *f.* V. —geschichte. —jahr, *n.* natural year. —kenner, *m.* V. —forscher. —kenntniß, *f.* knowledge of nature, natural philosophy. —kette, *f.* concatenation of the parts or phenomena of nature. —kind, *n.* 1) man in a state of nature. 2) *Fig.* [in familiar language] an ingenuous person. Sie ist ein rechtes —kind, she possesses much ingenuousness, is full of candour of mind or simplicity. —körper, *m.* natural or physical body. —kraft, *f.* power of nature; natural power. —kunde, *f.* science of nature, natural philosophy. —kundige, *m.* natural philosopher. —lauf, *m.* course of nature. —lehre, *f.* physics, natural philosophy. Aristoteles —lehre, the physics of Aristotle. —lehrer, *m.* professor of physics, professor of natural history. —lehrig, *adj.* and *adv.* relating to natural philosophy, physical. —licht, *n.* [in a figurative sense, = natürliche Erkenntniß] intuitive knowledge. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —gemäß. —mäßigkeit, *f.* conformity to the laws or order of nature. —mensch, *m.* V. —kind. —offenbarung, *f.* natural revelation. —ordnung, *f.* order of nature, natural order. —pflicht, *f.* natural duty. —pracht, *f.* natural splendour. —recht, *n.* laws of nature. —reich, *n.* 1) [die Natur] natural kingdom, nature; the material world. 2) Die drei —reiche, the three kingdoms of nature. —religion, *f.* natural religion or theology. —sache, *f.* natural or physical body or object. —sammlung, *f.* collection of natural curiosities, museum. —schauplatz, *m.* theatre of nature, natural scenery. —schauspiel, *n.* spectacle of nature. —scheu, —scheue, *f.* antipathy, V. —abneigung. —schönheit, *f.* beauty of nature; *it.* natural beauty. —seltenheit, *f.* natural curiosity. —sinn, *m.* love, taste for nature. —spiel, *n.* sport of nature, lusus naturae. —sprache, *f.* language of nature; *it.* natural language. —stand, *m.* state of nature. —trieb, *m.* instinct; natural propensity. —verehrer, *m.* V. —gläubige. —verehrung, *f* religion of nature. —volk, *n.* a people living in a state of nature. —waffe, *f.* natural arms or weapons. —weise, *m.* natural philosopher. —weisheit, *f.* natural philosophy, philosophy of nature.—wesen, *n.* natural being, belonging to nature; *it.* essence of nature. —widrig, *adj.* and *adv.* contrary to nature, unnatural. —widrigkeit, *f.* opposition of any thing to nature. —wirkung, *f.* natural effect or operation. —wissenschaft, *f.* physics, science of nature. —wunder, *n.* wonder, prodigy of nature. —zögling, *m.* child of nature. —zustand, *m.* state of nature. —zweck, *m.* aim, end of nature.

*Naturālien, *pl.* V. Naturerzeugniß, Naturgut.

Naturalien=cabinet, *n.*, —sammlung, *f.* cabinet or museum of natural curiosities.

*Naturalisīren, *v. tr.* to naturalize.

*Naturalisīrung, *f.* naturalization.

*Naturalismus, *m.* natural belief.

*Naturalíst, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] naturalist; *it.* V. Naturgläubige.

*Naturèll, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] temper, humour, natural disposition.

Natürlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [agreeable to nature] Das —e Leben, a natural life; eines —en Todes sterben, to die a natural death; —e Ursachen, —e Triebe, natural causes, propensities, instincts; die —e Religion, —e Pflichten, natural religion, duties or obligations; der —e Mensch [in theology], primitive man; —e [physische] Unmöglichkeit, physical impossibility; der Rauch ist ein —es Zeichen des Feuers, smoke is a necessary indication of fire; der —e Oberherr, natural sovereign; die —e Gesellschaft [between parents and children], natural society; —, das folgt ganz — daraus, that is a natural, a necessary consequence; aus der Sache konnte — nichts werden, the thing could of course lead to nothing. 2) [according to the first rude state] Die —e Frucht, product of nature; der —e Mensch, uncivilized man; das Tanzen ist dem Bären nicht —, dancing is not an innate propensity in the bear; das kommt sehr — heraus [= sehr grob], that is expressed in pretty blunt terms; ein —es [= uneheliches] Kind, a natural or illegitimate child. 3) [in objects of art] —e Schönheit, a natural beauty; —er Wein, genuine, neat wine; —es Haar, natural hair; —e Gesichtsfarbe, natural complexion; —e Schreibart, a natural, unaffected style; seine Verse sind nicht —, his verses are laboured, forced; der —e Tag [der bürgerliche], natural day; —e Gedanken [= nicht gesuchte], natural, unconstrained thoughts; [in music] die —e Tonleiter, natural scale. 4) [in contradistinction to the supernatural and unnatural] Das geht ganz — zu, es geht hier mit —en Dingen zu, all this is quite natural, in the natural course of things; —e Zauberei, natural witchcraft or magic. 5) [resembling something already existing] Er macht Alles sehr — nach, he imitates every thing very naturally; das sieht — so aus, it looks exactly so; dieses Gemählde ist sehr —, this painting is very natural, true to nature. Syn. Natürlich, Naiv. Natürlich may be applied to any thing; naiv only to persons, or their actions and language in so far as they are tokens of simple and unsophisticated nature. The Naive in persons is distinguished from the Natürlichen also as indicatin the highest degree of the Natürlichen. In the Naiven therefore reflection has no share; whilst in the Natürlichen it is not excluded. The Naive is consequently opposed to reflection as well as to artificiality; the Natürliche is opposed only to the latter.

Natürlichkeit, *f.* [of manners, colours, style] naturalness; unaffectedness. Die — seiner Aufführung, the ingenuousness of his conduct; er besitzt gar keine — in seinem Wesen, there is nothing ingenuous about him; in seinen Gemählden &c. ist gar keine —, there is nothing of nature, of the natural in his paintings &c.; die — eines vermeintlichen Wunders, naturalness of a supposed wonder.

*Nautilít, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -e] [in mineralogy] nautilite, fossil nautilus.

*Naútisch, *adj.* and *adv.* nautical, nautic.

Navárra, *n.* [-'s] [small province or kingdom of Spain] Navarre. Aus —, of Navarre.

Navárraer [unusual], Navárrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Navarrese.

Navarrése, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n], —rinn, *f.* Navarrese.

Navárrisch, Navarrésisch, *adj.* and *adv.* Navarre, of or from Navarre, Navarrese.

Nazaräer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a Nazarene.

Neápel, *n.* [-s] [capital of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies] Naples.

Neápler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* native or inhabitant of [the town of] Naples.

Neapolitäner, *m.*, —inn, *f.* Neapolitan.

Neapolitänisch, *adj.* Neapolitan, of Naples.

Nèbel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [related to the L. *nubes*, and Gr. νεφέλη] mist. Dicker —, fog; es ist mir wie ein — vor den Augen, I seem to have a mist before my eyes; trockener —, thick yellowish fog; leichter, dünner — [um einen Stern &c.], haze, haziness. *Fig.* Etwas nur durch einen — sehen, to see any thing only through a mist; der — des Irrthums, the clouds of error.

Nebel=bank, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] cloudy, misty appearance in the shape of a bank or island. —bogen, *m.* kind of rainbow seen through a fog. —duft, *m.* haze. Ein —duft breitete or legte sich über die Landschaft, a haze spread over the landscape. —feucht, *adj.* and *adv.* damp as a fog; *it.* wetted by the fog. —fleck, *m.* [in astronomy] nebula, nebulous star. —grau, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) gray like a fog. 2) [with farriers] opacity of the crystalline humour. —kappe, *f.* 1) cape, cowl. 2) [in German nursery or fairy tales] an enchanted cap which makes its bearer invisible, fairy-hat. —krähe, *f.* hooded crow, Royston crow. —land, *n.* foggy country. —luft, *f.* foggy air. —monat, *m.* a foggy month; [in french history] brumaire. —mütze, *f.* V. —kappe1). —rauch, *m.* mist. —regen, *m.* rime, drizzling rain. —schleier, *m.* [chiefly in a higher style] misty veil. Ein dichter —schleier deckte die ganze Gegend, the whole country around was covered by a thick fog or mist. —stern, *m.* V. —fleck. —tag, *m.* misty, cloudy day. —wind, *m.* foggy wind. —zeichen, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] sign of fog.

Nebelicht, *adj.* and *adv.* mist-like. —er Stern, nebulous star.

Nèbelig, *adj.* and *adv.* misty, foggy, hazy. —e Luft, —es Wetter, foggy air, hazy weather; [in heraldry] —er Schild, cloud-like escutcheon.

Nebeligkeit, *f.* mistiness, nebulosity.

Nebeln, I. *v. imp.* Es nebelt, it is misty, foggy, [in seamen's lang.] hazy. **Fig.* [also *v. intr.*] [in contempt] to utter unintelligible things; *it.* to be enveloped in a dark or mystical meaning. II. *v. tr.* V. Be—, Um—.

Neben, [Old Germ. in-evan, en-eben, as if derived from in and eben; by others it is derived from nahe] I. *prep.* near, close to, by &c. *a*) [with the dative] — Einem gehen &c, to walk close to any one; —einem Hause liegen or gelegen seyn, wohnen &c., to be situated, to live near a house; — dem Ziele, near the aim; — Einem vorbeigehen, to pass close to any one; [in heraldry] auf der linken Seite — sich habend, having on the sinister side. *Fig.* — andern Dingen, among other things; Eines kann wohl — dem Andern bestehen, these two things are not incompatible; — einem Andern dienen, to serve with another, to serve the same master. *b*) [with the accusative] Sich — Einen setzen, to sit down by any one, at his side; man begrub ihn — sie, he was buried at her side. *it.* V. Nebst. Syn. Neben, Bei. That which is not distant from any object is bei it; it is neben it when it is at its side. A faithful dog runs neben its master's carriage, and the master has the dog bei him though it should run before or behind the carriage. II. *adv.* V. —an, —bei, —her, Da—.

Neben-abschied, *m.* [formerly, in law] accessory or additional recess. —**absicht**, *f.* secondary view or design. Ohne alle —absicht handeln, to act without private or interested considerations. —**achse**, *f.* [of an ellipsis] conjugate axis. —**ader**, *f.* branch of a vein, ramification. —**allee**, *f.* side walk or avenue. —**án**, *adv.* close by, next door. Er wohnt hier —an, he lives close by. —**anführer**, *m.* second in command. —**arbeit**, *f.* secondary work or occupation; by-work. —**artikel**, *m.* secondary, subordinate article. —**ast**, *m.* adjoining branch; *it.* [in gardening] water-shoot; *it. fig.* [in anatomy] die —äste [an den Blutgefäßen], branches, ramifications. —**auflage**, *f.* extraordinary tax or impost. —**aufwand**, *m.* incidental expenses. —**auge**, *n.* [in entomology] tubercules in the shape of eyes. —**ausgabe**, *f.* 1) extra, incidental expenses. 2) [with printers or publishers] smaller [and cheaper] edition. —**ausgang**, *m.* side-passage. An einem Zimmer einen —ausgang anbringen, to make an additional entrance to a room; Zimmer mit einem —ausgange, room having a lateral entrance. —**bahn**, *f.* V. —weg. —**batterie**, *f.* adjoining battery. —**bau**, *m.* additional building; out-house. —**bedeutung**, *f.* secondary signification. —**bediente**, *m.* second servant; *it.* fellow-servant. —**begriff**, *m.* accessory, secondary notion. —**bei**, *adv.* by, near; *it.* by the way, incidently; *it.* V. —ber. —**bein**, *n.* adjoining bone. —**beklagter**, *m.* one accused with one or several persons; fellow-culprit. —**belustigung**, *f.* accessory amusement; *it.* music and dancing in the intervals of a play. —**bericht**, *m.* additional report, information; *it.* [= Begleitbericht] accompanying report or advice; by-report or by-information. —**bescheid**, *m.* [in law] intermediate decree, interlocution. —**bestandtheil**, *m.* secondary part, ingredient. —**beweis**, *m.* collateral proof, additional argument. —**bitte**, *f.* [in law] subsidiary request. —**blatt**, *n.* 1) [in botany] bracte, floral leaf. 2) supplement [to a newspaper]. —**blätterig** [—blattig], *adj.* and *adv.* bracteate, furnished with bractes. —**blattförmig**, *adj.* and *adv.* bracteform. —**bruder**, *m.* V. —mensch. —**buhler**, *m.*, —**buhlerinn**, *f.* rival. —**buhlerei**, *f.* rivalry. —**buhlerisch**, *adj.* and *adv.* rival; in a rival manner. —**buhlerschaft**, *f.* rivalry, rivalship. —**bürge**, *m.*, —**bürgschaft**, *f.* V. Afterbürge &c. —**christ**, *m.* V. Mitchrist. —**dienst**, *m.* 1) accessory service, incidental service. 2) subordinate, secondary post or employment. —**ding**, *n.* V. —sache. —**drüse**, *f.* collateral gland; *it.* V. —niere. —**durchmesser**, *m.* [in geometry] conjugate diameter. —**eid**, *m.* accessory oath. —**einander**, *adv.* near, close together, side by side. —einander gehen, to walk side by side; —einander stellen, to place together, side by side. *fig.* to compare together. *Fig.* Sie lassen sich nicht —einander stellen, they are not to be compared. —**einanderstellung**, *f.* comparison. —**einkünfte**, *pl.*, —**einnahme**, *f.* emoluments, fees, perquisites. —**erbe**, *m.* V. Miterbe. —**essen**, *n.* V. —gericht. —**fabel**, *f.* [in poetry] episode. —**fach**, *n.* secondary division; subordinate compartment. *Fig.* Dies ist nur sein —fach, this is only a secondary branch or study with him or of his. —**faden**, *m.* supplemental thread. —**fall**, *m.* [Zwischenfall] incident. —**farbe**, *f.* secondary colour. —**feld**, *n.* adjoining field; *it.* [in heraldry] quartering; *it.* [at backgammon] adjoining square. —**felge**, *f.* strengthening felly. —**figur**, *f.* V. —gestalt. —**flanke**, *f.* [in fortification] second flank. —**flügel**, *m.* by-wing. —**fortsatz**, *m.* [in anatomy] accessory apophysis. —**frage**, *f.* secondary, incidental question. —**frau**, *f.* concubine. —**gang**, *m.* by-passage, by-walk; *it.* [among sportsmen] V. Wiedergang; *it.* [in mining] collateral vein; *it.* [of a church] lateral aisle. —**gänge** [der Luftröhre], bronchia. —**gasse**, *f.* adjoining street; by-street. —**gäßchen**, ||—**gäßlein**, *n.* adjoining lane; by-lane. —**gebäude**, *n.* wing of a building; out-building. —**gebirge**, *n.* 1) secondary mountain. 2) neighbouring mountain. —**gefälle**, *pl.* V. —einkünfte. —**gefäß**, *n.* [in botany] secondary vessel. —**gegend**, *f.* [in geography] secondary region [not the cardinal point]. —**gemach**, *n.* adjoining room. —**gericht**, *n.* side-dish, by-dish. —**geschäft**, *n.* secondary or accessory occupation. —**geschenk**, *n.* incidental present. —**geschmack**, *m.* V. Beigeschmack. —**geschöpf**, *n.* fellow-creature. Alle unsere —geschöpfe, all our fellow-creatures or fellow-beings. —**gesell**, *m.* V. Mitgesell 2). —**gesenk**, *n.* [in mining] lateral adit. —**gestalt**, *f.* [in painting] subordinate figure. —**gestein**, *n.* [in mining] partition rock. —**gewächs**, *n.* excrescence [chiefly in surgery]; *it.* [in botany] side-shoot or leaf. —**gewinn**, —**gewinnst**, *m.* 1) incidental, casual gain; *it.* perquisites. 2) [in a lottery] secondary prize. —**graben**, *m.* counter-ditch or sewer. —**grund**, *m.* secondary motive or consideration. —**gruppe**, *f.* [in painting] accessory group. —**gut**, *n.* 1) adjoining estate. 2) estate dependant on or under the jurisdiction of another possession. —**güter**, *pl.* [in law] paraphernalia. —**halm**, *m.* lateral stem or stalk. —**handel**, *m.* secondary, subordinate, accessory trade. —**handlung**, *f.* [in literature] subordinate action, episode. Ein Gedicht mit —handlungen ausschmücken, to embellish a poem with episodes. —**haus**, *n.* 1) adjoining house. 2) house added to the main building. —**häutchen**, ||—**häutlein**, *n.* [chiefly of insects] accessory membrane. —**her**, *adv.* by the side; *it.* besides. —her gehen, to go or walk by the side [of another]. *Fig.* Ein Geschäft —hertreiben, to carry on any business independently of another; er fügte —her noch hinzu, he added also besides. —**herd**, *m.* [with founders] lateral hearth. —**hin**, *adv.* V. —her. —**hinschießen**, *ir.v. intr.* to fire on the side; *it.* to miss the aim. —**hode**, *f.* [in anatomy] parastata; epididymus. —**hodengang**, *m.* the canal of the epididymus. —**hof**, *m.* little court, court adjoining the great one; [in architecture] middle court. —**höhle**, *f.* 1) adjoining cave or cavern. 2) [in anatomy] —höhlen der Nase, the sinuses of the nostrils. —**hügel**, *m.* adjoining hill. —**idee**, *f.* accessory idea. —**joch**, *n.* [in mining] secondary chain. —**kammer**, *f.* 1) V. —gemach. 2) [in anatomy] —kammern der Herzkammer, vestibule of the heart. —**kind**, *n.* bastard, natural child. —**kirche**, *f.* church attached to another church, chapel of ease. —**klage**, *f.* [in law] accessory charge or action. —**knecht**, *m.* subordinate man-servant; fellow servant or ||hind. V. Mitknecht. —**knollen**, *m.* contiguous tubercle; *it.* —knollen einer Artischocke &c., side leaf of an artichoke &c. —**koch**, *m.* assistant cook. —**kosten**, *pl.* incidental expenses. —**krankheit**, *f.* secondary disorder. —**kreis**, *m.* adjoining circle. —**lehen**, *n.* mesne or arriere fee or fief. Ein —lehen mit dem Hauptlehen vereinigen, to merge a limited fee into a fee held in capite. —**linie**, *f.* 1) parallel line. 2) [in genealogy] collateral line. —**lohn**, *m.* additional wages. —**macht**, *f.* 1) coexisting power or authority [in a state]; *it.* co-estate. 2) subordinate power. 3) power of a second order or rank. —**magd**, *f.* subordinate or additional maid-servant. —**mann**, *m.* 1) a person standing next to another, next man, neighbour. 2) [in jest] cicisbeo. —**meister**, *m.* V. Mitmeister. —**mensch**, *m.* fellow creature, neighbour. —**mittel**, *n.* accessory remedy. —**mond**, *m.* 1) [in astronomy] Saturn und seine —monde, Saturn and his satellites. 2) [Bild des Mondes] paraselene, mock moon. —**niere**, *f.* [in anatomy] surrenal gland. —**nierenblutader**, *f.* surrenal vein. —**partie**, *f.* accessory party. —**person**, *f.* [on the stage] secondary character or personage. —**pfad**, *m.* adjoining path; *it.* by-path. —**pfand**, *n.* V. —verpfändung. —**pfarre**, *f.* church or chapel of ease. —**pfeiler**, *m.* adjoining pillar. —**pfennig**, *m.* spare money. —**pferd**, *n.* horse placed beside another; *it.* V. Handpferd. —**pflicht**, *f.* secondary, subordinate duty. —**pforte**, *f.* side door or postern; *it.* adjoining door. —**pfosten**, *m.* adjoining post or stake. —**planet**, *m.* secondary planet. —**preis**, *m.* second prize. —**punkt**, *m.* secondary point. Sich bei —punkten aufhalten, to dwell on secondary points; to split a cause. —**querstütze**, *f.* [in mathematic] versed co-sine. —**receß**, *m.* V. —abschied. —**rechnung**, *f.* secondary, subordinate account. —**regent**, *m.* V. Mitregent. —**rolle**, *f.* 1) adjoining roll. 2) [on the stage] double part; *it.* subordinate or under part. Er spielt nur —rollen, he only acts subordinate or inferiour parts. —**saal**, *m.* adjoining hall or saloon; *it.* a smaller hall or saloon [not the principal one]. —**sache**, *f.* subordinate object, secondary consideration. Das Uebrige ist blos —sache, the rest is of little import; sich bei —sachen aufhalten, to dwell upon trifles; Etwas zur —sache machen, to consider, to treat any thing as accessory. —**satz**, *m.* secondary position, subordinate argument. —**schale**, *f.* [of a shell] accessory valve. —**schiff**, *n.* next ship; *it.* a ship or vessel equal or co-ordinate with another; *it.* [in commerce] convoy. —**schlag**, *m.* 1) false or missed blow. 2) base coin. —**schlüssel**, *m.* double key. —**schlußstein**, *m.* [in architecture] second keystone. —**schmack**, *m.* V. —geschmack. —**schnittlinie**, *f.* [in geometry] co-secant. —**schoß**,

—ſchößling, *m.* [in botany] side-shoot; [of a root] sucker; [in gardening] water-shoot. —ſchreiben, *n.* by-letter. —ſchrift, *f.* 1) marginal note. 2) accessory writing. —ſchuld, *f.* trifling debt. —ſchule, *f.* secondary school. —ſchulter, *f.* [in fortification] second flank or epaulement [of a bastion or rampart]. —ſchuß, *m.* missed shot. —ſeite, *f.* [in a book] preceding or following page; [of a building] wing. —ſeitig, *adj.* collateral. —ſiegel, *n.* counter-seal. —ſinn, *m.* secondary meaning; *it.* hidden meaning, V. Doppelſinn. —ſonne, *f.* parhelion, mock sun; *it.* second sun. **Fig.* a secondary luminary [in renown, fashion, society &c.]. —ſorge, *f.* secondary care. —ſpeiſe, *f.* V. —gericht. —ſpiel, *n.* 1) accessory game. 2) V. Nachſpiel. —ſproſſe, *f.* side-shoot, sucker; [with sportsmen] surantler. —ſtern, *m.* neighbouring star; *it.* secondary star. **Fig.* secondary star [in fashion &c.]. —ſteuer, *f.* additional tax. —ſtiege, *f.* V. —treppe. —ſtraße, *f.* adjoining road or street; *it.* by-road, by-street. —ſtreiche, *f.* V. —ſtanke. —ſtrich, *m.* collateral stroke or line. —ſtriche [auf dem Kompaſſe], collateral points. —ſtube, *f.* V. —zimmer. —ſtück, *n.* 1) [= Gegenſtück] a piece [picture &c.] belonging to another piece, companion, companion-piece. 2) accessory. —ſtunde, *f.* spare hour, leisure hour. —ſtütze, *f.* [in geometry] co-sine. —tänzer, *m.*, —tänzerinn, *f.* one who dances at the side of another; [chiefly] figurant, figurante. —taſte, *f.* 1) [in musical instruments] adjoining key. 2) [in geometry] co-tangent. —theil, *m.* accessory part. —thor, *n.* adjoining or additional gate. —thür, *f.* a small door adjoining a larger one; *it.* by-door, back-door, ‡postern. —tiſch, *m.* side-table. Ein —tiſch von Mahagoni, a side-table or dumb-waiter of mahogany. —ton, *m.* 1) a second tone. 2) secondary tone; *it.* collateral tone. —treppe, *f.* back-stairs, private stair-case. —trumm, *m.* [in mining] side vein, ramification. —uhr, *f.* declining dial; *it.* small clock. —umſtand, *m.* accessory circumstance. —urſache, *f.* concomitant reason, collateral cause. —urtheil, *n.* V. —beſcheid. —verdienſt, *m.* indirect, incidental profit or gain. —vermächtniß, *n.* accessory legacy. —verpfändung, *f.* subsidiary mortgage. —verſammlung, *f.* particular or especial assembly or meeting; *it.* an assembly or meeting held whilst another takes place. —vertrag, *m.* particular treaty. —verſtand, *m.* [obsolescent] V. —bedeutung. —volk, *n.* neighbouring people or nation. —vormund, *m.* second guardian. —vortheil, *m.* indirect advantage. —wahrheit, *f.* accessory truth. —wagen, *m.* V. Beiwagen. —wall, *m.* second rampart. —wand, *f.* adjoining partition. —weg, *m.* adjoining road; *it.* by-way, by-road. Einen —weg einſchlagen, to take a by-road, a round-about way. *Fig.* Auf —wegen zu ſeinem Zwecke gelangen, to succeed by indirect ways; er ſucht immer —wege, he always has recourse to some shuffling means. —weib, *n.* concubine. —werber, *m.* V. Mitbewerber. —werk, *n.* 1) subordinate work, secondary occupation. 2) appendage. —wind, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] half-wind, side-wind. —winkel, *m.* side corner; *it.* [in geometry] adjoining angle. —wiſſenſchaft, *f.* secondary science. —wohner, *m.* neighbour; [in geography] periecian. —wort, *n.* 1) [in grammar] adverb. 2) [= an unimportant word] secondary word. —wörtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [in grammar] adverbial. —wörtlichkeit, *f.* adverbiality. —wurf, *m.* 1) a side-cast. 2) [in mining] lateral adit. —wurzel, *f.* adjoining root; secondary root. —zeichen, *n.* countermark. —zeit, *f.* leisure time; V. —ſtunde. —zierde, *f.* accessory ornament. —zimmer, *n.*, *dim.* —zimmerchen, ||—zimmerlein, *n.* adjoining room or apartment. —zirkel, *m.* 1) V. —kreis 2) [of planets] epicycle. —zug, *m.* 1) parallel line &c.; *it.* secondary line. 2) [of an organ] additional stop. —zweck, *m.* secondary object, subordinate design. —zweig, *m.* side-shoot. —zwiebel, *f.* little bulb.

Nèber, *m.* V. Näber.

Nèbſt, *prep.* [V. Neben] together with, besides. Er — ſeinen Kindern, he together with his children; — der Klugheit beſitzt er auch Tapferkeit, he joins valour to prudence; ſie beſitzt, — einer ſchönen Geſtalt, alle Annehmlichkeiten des Geiſtes, to a handsome person she joins or unites all the charms of a cultivated mind.

Nèckar, [less usual] **Nècker**, *m.* [-s] [a river in south-western Germany] Neckar.

Neckar-gegend, *f.* the country through which the Neckar flows, Neckar-country. —wein, *m.* Neckar wine.

Nècken, [related to nagen, to the L. *noceo*, and Gr. *νεικέω* &c.] *v. tr.* 1) to provoke, to irritate. 2) to taunt. 3) to rally, to banter. Ein Kind, einen Hund —, to tease a child, a dog; ſie — ſich beſtändig, they are always vexing, tormenting each other. *Prov.* Was ſich liebt, das neckt ſich, lovers are fond of twitting each other; den Feind —, to harass the enemy. Das —, V. Neckerei.

Neckſtein, *m.* [in mining] pseudo tin-ore, neckstein.

1. **Nècker**, *m.* V. Neckar.

2. **Nècker**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [from Necken] one who likes to tease &c.

Neckerei, *f.* provocation; teasing; banter, raillery. Beleidigende —, offensive raillery; er ſucht ihn durch —en zu ärgern, he tries to vex him by teasing or bantering him; ſie treibt beſtändig —en mit ihm, she is continually provoking him.

Nèckhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* [of persons and things] enticing.

Nèckiſch, [less usual] **Neckeriſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) apt to tease or banter. 2) wanton; funny.

Nèctar, *m.* [-s] [in mythology] nectar.

Nectarmund, *m.* mouth of nectar. *Fig.* [in poetry] full of sweetness, softness.

Nèer, *f.* [*pl.* -en] driving back of a stream or current, eddy.

1. **Nèffe**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [probably from nagen] [in entomology] vine-fretter.

2. **Nèffe**, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [Fr. *neveu*, L. *nepos*, probably related to Knabe] nephew, grandson. Er iſt der Sohn meines —n, he is my grand-nephew.

Neffengunſt, *f.* nepotism.

Nèffenſchaft, *f.* state of being a nephew; *it.* V. Neffengunſt.

Nefferei, *f.* V. Neffengunſt.

Nèger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [from the L. *niger* = black] negro; negress; a black. Kleiner —, little negro, negro boy.

Neger-boot, *n.* canoe. —decke, *f.* cotton cloth or covering used by the negroes. —freund, *m.* befriender of the negroes. —haus, *n.* negro-yard. —handel, *m.* slave-trade. —markt, *m.* negro or slave market. —pfeffer, *m.* Guinea pepper. —ſchiff, *n.* slave ship; African trader.

Negrecártis, *m.* [with jewellers] rough emerald.

Negrillo, *n.* [in mineralogy] [ſprödes Glaserz] sulphurated silver ore.

Negritios, *m.* [in mineralogy] argentiferous grey copper of Spain.

Negropónte, *n.* [in geography] Negropont.

Nègus, Nèguz, [in Abyssinia] prester-John.

Nèhmen, [Icel. *nima*, Letton. *jemt*, Gr. *νέμειν*; seems to be related to the L. *em-ere*] *ir.* I. *v. tr.* 1) [to take by means of any physical contact] Etwas mit der Hand, mit dem Munde —, to take any thing with the hand, with the mouth; Einem Etwas aus der Hand —, to take any thing out of another's hand; Einen beim Arm, beim Kopfe —, to take any one by the arm, by the head; Geld zu ſich —, to take money with one; Nahrung zu ſich —, to take some nourishment; Tabak, Arzenei —, to take snuff, medicine. *Fig.* Seinen Sitz obenan —, to take one's seat at the top; ſeinen Weg wohin —, to set out for any place; Etwas in Beſitz —, to take possession of something; etwas in Pacht —, to farm or rent any thing; eine Frau, einen Mann —, to take a wife, a husband; Poſt, Poſtpferde —, to travel post, to take post-horses; Stunden —, to take lessons; Etwas auf ſich —, to undertake a thing, to engage to do a thing; ſich Jemand zum Muſter —, to take any one as a model; Gelegenheit —, to take, embrace an opportunity; ſich Zeit zu Etwas —, to take time for a thing; Etwas in Ueberlegung —, to take into consideration, to reflect on any thing; [einen] Schaden —, to receive an injury, to take a hurt; gute Nacht —, to bid good night, to take leave at night; ſich ein Haus —, to take a house; ſich die Mühe —, to take the trouble; Anſtand —, Etwas zu thun, to hesitate to do any thing; einen Anlauf —, to take a run [up to any thing], [used also in a figurative sense] V. Anlauf; das Wort —, to begin to speak; Etwas übel —, to take any thing ill or amiss; — Sie es, wie Sie wollen, take it as you please; Etwas wörtlich —, to take any thing literally; er nimmt Alles ſo genau, he takes every thing strictly, too nicely; Etwas für eine Höflichkeit —, to take as a politeness; was ſoll ich aus dieſer Rede —? what am I to consider, to think of this speech? einen Anfang, ein Ende —, to begin, to end; die Sache nimmt mich Wunder, the thing astonishes me. 2) [= annehmen] Er nimmt Geld [= läßt ſich bezahlen], he does not refuse money [for it], [chiefly in a bad sense or in contempt] he is open to bribery; dieſes Geld wird hier nicht genommen [= gilt nicht], that money is not taken, does not pass here; wenn Sie den ganzen Vorrath — [= kaufen], if you take or purchase the whole stock; ſo und ſo viel für ſeine Waare —, to take so much for one's goods. 3) [= aufnehmen] Ein Kind zu ſich in ſein Haus —, Einen zu ſich in den Wagen, an ſeinen Tiſch —, to receive a child into one's house, to admit a person into one's carriage, to one's table; in die Lehre —, to take into apprenticeship. 4) [= wegnehmen] Die Diebe haben ihm Alles genommen, the thieves took every thing from him. *Fig.* Sich von ſeinem Rechte nichts — laſſen, to maintain, to uphold one's rights; Einem den Biſſen aus dem Munde — [in familiar language], to deprive any one of his livelihood; ich laſſe

mir es nicht —, ihn zu beſuchen, I shall not be deterred from visiting him. II. *v. refl.* ſich — 1) [= ſich benehmen] to behave, to conduct one's self. 2) [= ſich ausnehmen, gut &c.] to have a handsome appearance, to look well &c. Syn. Nehmen, Faſſen, Greifen. Nehmen implies, generally, to appropriate any thing to one's self without indicating the means by which it is appropriated [V. Annehmen]; faſſen and greifen indicate, at once, this means. Faſſen implies taking in order to hold, whatever the instrument may be; greifen, taking with the hand, claw or paw, by means of a movement; it indicates therefore the beginning of the holding with the hand. We nehmen what is given to us; a mother faßt her child by the hand; we greifen him who seeks to escape.

Nehm-endung, *f.*, —fall, *m.* [in grammar] [unusual] ablative case.

Néhmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —inn, *f.* one who takes or receives. [unusual or stiff] — eines Wechſels, Schiffes &c., taker, buyer of a bill, captor of a ship &c.; — einer Frau zur Gattinn, suitor. *Prov.* Der Geber iſt ſeliger, denn der —, the giver is happier than the receiver.

Néhmlich, *adj.* V. Nämlich.

‡Néhrung, *f.* low ground; flat coast.

‖Néhrzoll, *m.* water-inch [granted to the miller].

Neíd, *m.* [-es] [seems related to neigen, necken, i. e. drücken, Gr. *νεικέω*] 1) [= Schelſucht] envy. Der — verzehrt ihn, er berſtet vor —, wird vor — ganz mager, he is devoured by envy, he is bursting with envy; — erwecken, to excite, awaken envy; ſich — zuziehen, to incur others' envy; aus — Etwas thun, to do a thing out of envy. 2) [= Groll] grudge. Einen tödtlichen — auf Jemand haben, to have a mortal grudge against any one.

Neid-bau, *m.* [in law] building or work undertaken from secret enmity to hurt any one. —haken, *m.* V. Nietnagel. —hammel, [low] —hart, *m.* an envious person, envier. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* void of envy. —nagel, *m.* V. Nietnagel. —ſucht, *f.* great tendency to envy or envious feelings. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* envious, possessed of envy or envious feelings. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of envy, envious.

Neíden, I. *v. intr.* to bear envy. Einem — [more usual neidiſch ſeyn], to envy any one. II. *v. tr.* Einen um Etwas —, to envy a person any thing.

Neidenswerth, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Be—.

Neíder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* one that envies, an envier. — haben, to have enviers. *Prov.* Beſſer —, als Mitleider, it is better to excite envy than pity.

Neídiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* envious, jealous. —er Menſch, —e Gemüthsart, an envious person, disposition; — auf Etwas ſeyn, to be envious at any thing; mit —en Augen anſehen, to view with envy; ‡*it.* [= heftig] [in fam. lang.] —e Kälte, excessive cold; — ſchlagen, to beat soundly, to belabour; ‡*it.* — [= gierig] eſſen, to eat voraciously, greedily.

Neige, *f.* 1) [im Glaſe &c.] Ich mag ſeine — nicht, I do not choose to have his leavings; das Faß, der Wein geht auf die —, the barrel is getting low, the wine is almost out. **Fig.* Es geht auf die —, things are on the decline; ſein Vermögen, ihre Schönheit &c. iſt auf der —, his fortune is declining, her beauty is waning; es geht mit ihm auf die —, he is drooping, he is approaching his end. 2) [Reſt im Faſſe] dregs, lees. Das iſt die —, von der —, that is from the dregs.

Neigen, *v. tr.* [related to the Gr. *νεύειν*, L. *nuere*, Germ. nicken] to incline, to bend, to lower. Neige deinen Krug und laß mich trinken, lower your pitcher and let me drink; ein Faß &c. —, to tilt a barrel &c.; das Haupt —, to stoop the head, to bow the head; den Körper —, to bend the body; ſein Ohr zu Jemand —, to bend one's ear towards a person [in order to hear], to listen to any one; ſich —, to stoop, to bow; ſich [vor] Einem —, to bow to any one; ſich auf die linke Seite —, to stoop on the left side; dieſer Baum neigt ſich auf die Seite, this tree inclines to the side; dieſe Fläche neigt ſich, this ground slopes; eine geneigte Fläche, inclined plane; [in botany] geneigter Stengel, bending stalk. *Fig.* Der Tag neiget ſich, the day declines, wanes; ſich zum Ende —, to draw to an end or a conclusion, *it.* to decline, to approach to one's end; ſich zu einer Sache —, to be inclined towards a thing, to have a great inclination for it; der Sieg neigte ſich auf unſere Seite, the victory inclined to our side; auf welche Seite — Sie ſich? to which side are you inclined? [chiefly in Scripture] ſich zu Jemand — [ſich zu Jemand wenden, um zu thun, was er wünſcht], to be favourably disposed to; Herr, neige Dein Antlitz auf uns, Lord, let the light of thy countenance shine upon us. Das — [des Kopfes &c.], stooping, bending inclination, V. Neigung.

Neigung, *f.* 1) [aus Höflichkeit] bow, [said of ladies] courtesy. Eine — machen, to make a bow &c. 2) [des Bodens &c.] slope, declivity, fall. Die — eines Gebäudes verhindern, to prevent the inclining of a building; — der Erdachſe, inclination of the earth's axis; — der Magnetnadel, inclination, dip of the [magnetic] needle; dieſe Linien haben eine — gegen einander, these lines are inclined to each other. *Fig.* [= Luſt, Hang] inclination, bent, propensity. — zum Guten, zur Tugend, zum Spiele, zu Ausſchweifungen, inclination to what is good, to virtue, gaming, excess; — zu Einem, zu Etwas haben, to have an inclination towards a person, for a thing; ſeiner — folgen, to pursue one's inclination; — zum Kriege, warlike disposition, warlike propensity; gleiche — mit Einem haben, to sympathize with any one. Syn. V. Hang.

Neigungs-kompaß, *m.* dipping needle. —loth, *n.* V. Einfallsloth. —nadel, *f.* V. —kompaß. —winkel, *m.* angle of incidence.

Nein, [Goth. ne, ni, provinc. nee, L. *ne*, appears to be derived from neigen, or at least related to it, and not compounded of ne and ein] I. *adv.* no. Soll ich es nehmen? —, shall I take it? no; wollen Sie es? —, will you have it? no; ſind Sie glücklich? ach —! are you happy? oh! no; *it.* [in fam. lang.], ach —! you jest; it is not possible; —, —, er wird nie darein willigen, no, no, he will never consent to it; er antwortet weder ja, noch —, he answers neither yes nor no. II. *n.* no. Er antwortete ihm mit einem trockenen —, he drily answered no.

Neiß, *m.* V. Gneiß.

*Nekrolog, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [Todtengeſchichte] account of the dead, biography, obituary.

*Nekrologie, *f.* [*pl.*-en] [Todtenbuch] register of the dead, necrology.

*Nekrologiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* necrological.

*Nekrománt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [Geiſterbanner] necromancer.

*Nekromantie, *f.* necromancy, divination.

*Nekromántiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* necromantic.

Néktar, *m.* V. Nectar.

Nelke, *f.* [for Nägelke, Sw. *naeglika*] 1) pink, carnation; V. Carthäuſer—, Jungfer —, Sand—, Stein—; ſtolze —, griseldine pink. 2) [in botany] *a*) [Kornraden] corn-cockle *b*) [Paradiesblume] peacock's-tail. *c*) [Stundenblume] changeable ketmia, changeable rose of Cayenne. *d*) [die türkiſche Blume] Indian pink. *e*) [das Wieſenkraut] thrift. *f*) mural gypsophil. *g*) chick-weed. *h*) fetid anserine. 3) [in commerce] [Gewürznelke] clove. 4) [among sportsmen] odorous tuft on the tail of the fox.

Nelken-ableger, *m.* layer, sucker of a pink. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] — artige Pflanzen, Blumen, caryophylleous plants &c. —baum, *m.* 1) V. Gewürznelkenbaum. 2) palmetto. —beet, *n.* bed of pinks or carnations. —blüte, *f.* clove. —blütfarbe, *f.* clove-coloured. —braun, *adj.* and *adv.* dark brown. —caſſia, *f.* V. —rinde. —flor, *m.* 1) bed of carnations and pinks. Einen ſchönen —flor haben, to have a fine blow of carnations. 2) blowing time of pinks and carnations. —gärtner, *m.* carnation florist. —gras, *n.* 1) V. Ackernelkengras. 2) V. Nelke 2, *e*). 3) chickweed. —grün, *adj.* green like a carnation-leaf. —kraut, *n.* 1) V. Nagelkraut 1). 2) bennet. —land, *n.* V. —beet. —laus, *f.* carnation grub. —maß, *n.* pasteboard circle for measuring the size of carnations. —myrte, *f.* clove myrtle. —nuß, *f.* V. Nägeleinnuß. —öl, *n.* essence of cloves. —pfeffer, *m.* allspice, pimento. —pflanzung, *f.* bed of carnations. —rinde, *f.* cassia, bark of the clove-tree. —röschen, *n.* pasque-flower. —ſtaude, *f.* plant of a pink or carnation. —ſtein, *m.* 1) caryophylloid. 2) [Veilchenſtein] iolite. —ſtendel, *m.* black orchis. —ſtengel, *m.* stalk of a pink or carnation. —ſtock, *m.* carnation plant. —ſtrauß, *m.* nosegay of carnations. —viole, *f.*, —viol, *n.* V. Goldlack 3). —wurm, *m.* ascarides. —wurz, *f.* V. —kraut. —zimmt, *m.* 1) V. —rinde. 2) V. —myrte.

*Neméa, *n.* [-'s] [in ancient geography] Nemea.

*Neméiſch, *adj.* Nemean. Sieger in den —en Spielen, victor in the Nemean games.

*Némeſis, *f.* [in mythology] Nemesis. Dienerin der —, Nemesian priestess.

Nemeſisfeſte, *pl.* feasts of Nemesis; Nemesia.

*Nemorálien, *pl.* [in mythology] nemoral festivals; nemoralia.

*Nénien, *pl.* [in antiquity] [Klagelieder] nenia; *it.* [also used in the *sing.* die Nenie, das Klagegedicht] elegy.

Nénnbar, *adj.* and *adv.* capable of being named, expressible.

Nénnbarkeit, *f.* expressibleness.

Nénnen, [Old Germ. nennen, nemmen, Sax. *namen*, *nemnan*, Sw. *naemna*, E. *name*, L. *nominare*] *reg.* and [more usual] *ir. v. tr.* to name, to denominate, to call. Gott nannte das Licht Tag und die Finſterniß Nacht [in Scripture], God called the light day, and the darkness night; ein Kind nach ſeinem Vater —, to name a child after his father; er wurde mit einem neuen Namen genannt, they gave him a new name; eine Sache, eine Perſon bei ihrem Namen —, to call a thing, a person by its, by his name; es iſt mir nicht erlaubt, ihn zu —, I am not allowed to tell, to mention, to give his name; kann man eine ſo verwegene Handlung Tapferkeit —? can one call such rashness, bravery? das nenne ich einen treuen, wahren Freund, that is what I call, what may be called a true, a real

friend; wie — Sie ſich? what is your name? er nennt ſich Ihren Freund &c., he calls himself your friend &c.; die Geſinnungen, womit ich die Ehre habe, mich zu — &c. [in letters], the sentiments with which I have the honour to be &c.; Friedrich &c., genannt der Große, Frederick &c., surnamed the Great; mit Recht nannte man ihn den Vater des Volkes, he was justly called the father of his people; Jemand Vater, Beſchützer, Befreier &c. —, to give the name of father, protector, liberator &c. to a person; ſo genannt [ſogenannt, abbreviated ſ. g.], pretended, so-named, would-be; dieſe ſo genannten Gelehrten, these pretended, would-be learned men; oben, vor or vorhin genannte Perſonen, Bedingungen &c., the above-mentioned, the forenamed, the aforesaid persons, conditions &c. Syn. Nennen, Benennen. We benennen whatever has not yet received any distinguishing name, or at least, not the name thus given. Navigators benennen a newly discovered land after the Saint of the day &c. One person sometimes nennt a man just and good, whom another nennt cruel and unjust.

Nenn=beiwort, *n.* [Beiwort] adjective. —endung, *f.* [in grammar] nominative case. —werth, *m.* nominal value. —wort, *n* [in grammar] noun. Die —wörter ſind entweder Haupt= oder Beiwörter, nouns are either substantives or adjectives.

Nènner, *m.* 1) [in grammar] V. Nennendung. 2) [in arithm.] — [eines Bruchs], denominator.

*Neograph, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] neographer, innovator in orthography.

*Neographie, *f.* neography.

*Neolog, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [Wortneuerer] neologist, coiner of new words.

*Neologie, *f.* [Wortneuerung] neology, neologism.

*Neologiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* neological.

*Neoma, *f.* [a goddess of the Chinese] Neoma.

*Neopeter, *m.* [-s] [in mineralogy] [Neuſtein] coarse quartz.

*Neoptolemus, *m.* [proper name] Neoptolemus.

*Nepénthe, *f.* [in botany] nepenthe.

Nèperiſch, *adj.* [in arithmetic] —e Rechenſtäbchen, Napier's rods; das —e Rechnen, rhabdology.

*Nephalien, *pl.* [in antiquity] [Mäßigkeitsfeſte] nephalia.

*Nephaline, *f.* [weißer Schörl or Glasbaſalt] nepheline.

*Nephélion, *n.* [in surgery] [Augenwölkchen] nephelion.

*Nephrit, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] nephrite; jade mineral.

*Nephritiſch, *adj.* [in medicine] nephritic, nephritical.

*Neptun, *m.* [-s] [in mythology] Neptune.

Neptuns=doſe, *f.* [in conchology] a species of scollop-shell. —feſte, *pl* feasts in honour of Neptune, Neptunalia. —mütze, *f.* [in conchology] a species of patella.

*Neptunalien, *pl.* [in mythology] Neptunalia.

*Neptunianer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] Neptunian or Neptunist.

*Neptuniſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] V. Neptunianer.

*Nère, *n.* [in chronology] space of 600 years.

*Nereide, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in mythology] nereid.

Nèrfling, *m.* V. Nörfling.

*Neritit, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in conchology] petrified nerite, neritite.

Nèrve, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [Lat. *nervus*, Fr. *nerf*, Gr. *νεῦρον*] 1) nerve, sinew; *it.* [of a bow] string; [in botany] [of the leaves] filament; der zurücklaufende — [in the chest], recurrent nerve. 2) [with clothiers] [= false fold from fulling] crease.

Nerven=aſt, *m.* branch of a nerve. —balſam, *m.* balsam for the nerves. —bau, *m.* 1) contexture of the nerves. 2) nervous system. —bein, *n.* [in anatomy] parietal bone. —beſchreibung, *f.* neurography. —bündel, *n.* bundle of nerves. —erſtarrung, *f.* [with farriers] numbness in the joints of the feet. —faden, *m.* fibre of the nerves. —fieber, *n.* nervous fever. Anſteckendes or epidemiſches Nervenfieber, typhus fever. —gebäude, *n.* V. —bau 2). —geflecht, *n.* [in anatomy] plexus. —geiſt, *m.* V. —ſaft. —gras, *n.* mountain reed. —haut, *f.* [in anatomy] nervous tunicle. —kitzel, *m.* titillation of the nerves. —knoten, *m.* [in anatomy] ganglion. —krank, *adj.* and *adv.* having weak nerves, nervous Ich bin heute recht — krank, I feel very nervous to-day; —kranke Reizbarkeit, —kranker Zuſtand, nervous irritability, nervousness. —krankheit, *f.* nervous disorder. —lähmung, *f.* palsy. —lehre, *f.* doctrine of the nerves, neurology. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* void of nerves; nerveless. —mittel, *n.* nervine. —paarung, *f.* conjugation or pair of nerves. —pflaſter, *n.* nervine plaster. —reiz, *m.* irritation of the nerves. —röhre, *f.* [in conchology] siphon. —ſaft, *m.* nervous fluid. —ſalbe, *f.* nervine application. —ſchlag, *m.* [in medicine] stroke of the palsy, paralysis. —ſchlinge, *f.* V. —knoten. —ſtamm, *m.* the thick nerves, consisting of several single and parallel fibres of nerves. —ſtärkend, *adj.* and *adv.* nervine. —ſtärkende Mittel, nervine medicines. —ſtärkung, *f.* the strengthening, fortifying of the nerves; *it.* a nervine medicine. —ſyſtem, *n.*, —verfaſſung, *f.* V. —bau 2). —warze, *f.*, *dim.* —wärzchen, ||—wärzlein, *n.* papilla of the nerves. —wurm, *m.* muscular hair-worm, V. Fadenwurm 2). —zerlegung, *f.* neurotomy. —zweig, *m.* V. —aſt.

Nèrvicht, Nèrvigt, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling a nerve or nerves.

Nèrvig, *adj.* and *adv.* nervous, sinewy. —er Arm, Körper, a muscular arm, body; [in botany] —es Blatt, fibrous leaf. *Fig.* —e Schreibart, Rede &c., nervous style, speech &c.

Nèrz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] the marsh otter.

Nèsber, Nèſchber, *m.* [-s] [in mineralogy] sulphurated ferruginous barytes.

Nèspel, *f.* V. Mispel.

Néſſel, *f.* [related to Nadel, Natter, and to the Gr. *νύσσω* = ſtechen] [in botany] 1) nettle. Gemeine, große —, common nettle; hanfartige or hanfblättrige —, Siberian nettle; römiſche —, V. Pillenneſſel; er hat ſich an den —n gebrannt, he has stung himself with nettles. *Prov.* Was eine — werden will, brennt jung or bald, bad habits will soon develop themselves; *it.* real talent soon discovers itself; kluge Hühner legen auch wohl in die —n, the most sagacious may sometimes be mistaken. 2) Taube —, blind or dead nettle; gemeine rothe taube —, purple dead nettle; weiße taube —, archangel. 3) Todte —, paleopsis.

Neſſel=baum, *m.* nettle-tree. Gemeiner —baum, austral nettle-tree; V. Zirgelbaum. —blaſe, *f.* 1) blister from the sting of a nettle. 2) [in conchology] a species of the voluta, found in the African seas. —brand, *m.* pain from the stinging of nettles. —fieber, *n.* nettle-rash. —fink, *m.* V. Braunkehlchen. —fliege, *f.* nettle fly. —frieſel, *n* V. —fieber. —garn, *n.* thread spun from nettle stalks; *it.* fine-spun thread. —hopfen, *m.* species of hops. —könig, *m.* wren. —krankheit, *f.* V. —fieber. —laus, *f.* nettle bug. —ranke, *f.* V. —ſeide. —ſame, *m.* nettle seed. —ſauger, *m.* nettle leaf-flea. —ſchmetterling, *m.* nettle butterfly. —ſeide, *f.* V. Flachskraut *a*). ——ſpanner, *m.* nettle moth. —ſtrauch, *m.* nettle bush. —ſucht, *f.* V. —fieber. —tuch, *n.* cloth woven from the filaments of the nettle; *it.* muslin. —tuchen, *adj.* and *adv.* made of muslin. —vogel, *m.* 1) V. —ſchmetterling. 2) —vögelchen, nettle moth. —wanze, *f.* red bug. —zwirn, *m.* V. —garn.

Nèſt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -er], *dim.* —chen, ||—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Lat. *nidus*; related to nähen = verbinden; Sw. *nacsta*, Ang. S. *nestan*, Bret. *nezza*] 1) [primarily any thing conglomerate] Ein — von Haaren, a tuft of hair; [in mining] —, nest of ore. 2) [of birds] nest; [der Raubvögel] aerie; ein — ausnehmen, die Vögel aus dem —e nehmen, to rob a bird's-nest; aus dem —e fliegen, to fly from, to leave the nest. 3) [a nestful; the eggs and young birds] whole nest of birds. Die Alte mit dem ganzen —e, the mother-bird with all the young ones; ein — Mäuſe, Mäuſe—, nest, brood of mice. 4) [in pop. lang] [= ſchlechte Wohnung] wretched habitation. In einem —e, elenden ſchlechten —e wohnen, to live in a miserably paltry dwelling; er beſitzt nur ein erbärmliches — [in dieſem Dorfe], he possesses only a paltry little place [in this village]; *it.* er beſitzt nur ein erbärmliches — [an or in dieſem Dorfe], he possesses only a poor miserable village; ein feſtes —, a paltry fortified place; dieſes — hielt das Heer auf, this paltry little town stopped the army. V. Diebs—, Felſen—, Huren—, Raub—. 5) [low] bed. In's — gehen, zu —e gehen, to go to bed.

Neſt=ei, *n.* nest-egg. —feder, *f.* down. —hecker, *m.* last of a litter of pigs. *Fig.* [in popular language] the youngest child in a family. —kammer, *f.* [des Hamſters] burrow. —küchen, —küchlein, *n.* nest-chick; nestling. *Fig.* [in familiar language] youngest child, pet, nestling. —nadel, *f.* V. Neſtelnadel. —raupe, *f.* caterpillar living in society with others. —taube, *f.* pigeon that has not yet left the nest, nest-pigeon.

Néſtel, *f.* [from the same root as Neſt, which see] a lace. Eine — ein= or durchziehen, feſt anziehen, to draw a lace through, to tighten a lace; V. Hoſen—, Schnür—, Schuh—; *fig.* Einem die —, eine —, ein Neſtlein knüpfen [in popular language], to render any one impotent by some spell.

Neſtel=band, *n.* lace-string. —beſchlag, *m.* tag of a lace. —leder, *n.* gilt leather for hangings. —loch, *n.* eyelet-hole. —macher, *m.* maker of laces. —nadel, *f.* 1) bodkin. 2) hair-pin. —riemen, *m.*, —ſchnur, *f.* V. —band. —ſtift, *m.* V. —beſchlag ||—wurm, *m.* tape-worm.

Nèſteling, *m.* V. Neſtling.

Néſteln, *v. tr.* 1) to lace; to fasten with a lace. 2) [in pop. lang.] Einen —, to render any one impotent by some spell.

Nèſterweiſe, *adv.* [in mining] in nests, nestwise.

Néſtler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] manufacturer of laces.

Nèstling, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] 1) [in falconry] brancher; *it.* nias-hawk. 2) V. Nestküchen.

Nètt, [Fr. *net*, related to the L. *nitere*, glänzen] *adj.* and *adv.* neat, pretty. —es Kleid, neat, well-made coat; dieses Kind kommt or geht immer — einher, this child is always neatly, prettily drest; —er Anzug, —e Tracht, neat dress or smart dress or costume; —e Schuhe, neat shoes; — arbeiten, to work nicely, neatly; —es Mädchen, pretty girl; —er Bursche, smart youth. *Fig.* —er Ausdruck, elegant expression; eine —e [glatte, runde] Schreibart, a terse style; — sprechen, to speak well, elegantly; — abschneiden, to cut neatly; [in commerce] das macht — [netto] zehn Thaler, that makes exactly 10 dollars; so viel bleibt — [netto] übrig, so much remains net or clear. Syn. Nett, Rein. Nett is that which is so formed that it makes an agreeable impression on us. Rein are those bodies, whether fluid or solid, which contain none of the inferior parts. A netter dress is a clean, and at the same time a suitable one; a reinlicher dress is merely one that is not dirty. The Nettigkeit of an expression consists in saying just as much and no more than it should; its Reinheit, in not being faulty.

Nèttheit, Nèttigkeit, *f.* neatness.

***Nètto,** *adj.* and *adv.* [in commerce] neat, net, clear. V. Nett.

Netto-betrag, *m.* net amount. —rechnung, *f.* net account.

Nétz, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e], *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from the same root as Nest, which see] 1) Das — einer Perücke, caul of a wig; — über ein Pferd, horse-cloth to keep off the flies; das —, die Verfinsterung der Sonne zu beobachten, reticle; a kind of micrometer for measuring the quantity of an eclipse; das — der Eingeweide, omentum or caul of the bowels; das wunderbare — [im Gehirne], plexus of the pituitary gland; das — der Nieren [among butchers], kidney-net; das — bei einer Zeichnung [Gatter], frame; [with clothiers] — im Tuche, crease or fault in the cloth. 2) [more commonly a net, or any thing for catching birds, fish &c.] net, snare. Das — auswerfen, to cast out the net; —e stellen, aufstellen, to spread nets; in's — gehen, to be caught, to fall into the snare; — zu kleinen Fischen, small, bleak net; — zu Seefischen, large net; einen Wald mit —en umstellen, to beset a wood with nets or snares. *Fig. Einen in's — locken, to hold out a lure to any one, to lure any one into a trap; sie hält ihn in ihren —en, she has him in her toils.

Netz-ader, *f.* epiploic vein. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —förmig. —baum, *m.* [of a scaffolding] cross-piece, traverse. —bruch, *m.* [in surgery] epiplocele. —darmbruch, *m.* entero-epiplocele. —entzündung, *f.* epiploites. —fechter, *m.* [among the ancients] retiarius. —flechte, *f.* [in botany] rete mucosum. —flügelig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in entomology] neuropteral. —förmig, *adj.* [in anatomy and botany] retiform, reticular, reticulate. —förmige Wurzel, reticulated root; das —förmige Geflecht or Gewebe, retiform plexus. —haut, *f.*, —häutchen, *n.* epiploon, omentum. Die —haut des Auges, retina. —horn, *n.* V. —rolle 1). —jagen, *n.* [among sportsmen] sporting by means of toils. —kante [= Filet], *f.* a piece of network, netting. —koralle, *f.* retepore. —melone, *f.* netted melon. —nabelbruch, *m.* [in surgery] epiplomphalos. —rolle, *f.* 1) species of bivalve shell. 2) gold cloth of China. —schnecke, *f.* 1) reticular murex. 2) V. Gitterschnecke. —sehen, *n.* [with oculists] imaginary cataract. —stange, *f.* [among fishermen] net-pole. —steller, *m.* snarer. —stern, *m.* reticulated star. —stich, *m.* net-stitch. —stricker, *m.*, —strickerinn, *f.* knitter; net-maker. —tute, *f.* V. —rolle 1). wasserbruch, *m.* [in surgery] epiplo-hydromphalocele. —werk, *n.* all kinds of nets. —zug, *m.* [with fishermen] cast of the net. Syn. Netz, Garn. Both indicate a netting of twisted threads with open meshes. Garn, however, is used only by sportsmen and fishermen. A Netz may serve for many other purposes. The Spaniards do up their hair in a Netz.

Nétzen, [for nässen] I. *v. tr.* to moisten, to wet. Die Segel —, to wet the sails. *Fig.* Mit Thränen —, to wet, to bedew with tears, V. Be—. II. *v. intr.* V. Nässen. Die Wunde netzt noch, the wound still runs. Das —, moisture, wetting.

Netz-becher, *m.*, —becken, *n.* V. —schüsselchen. —faß, *n.* [among clothiers] soaking-trough. —kammer, *f.* [with brewers] soaking-room. —kessel, *m.* [among dyers] tub for soaking indigo. —schale, *f.*, —schüsselchen, *n.* [zum Spinnen] little vessel for dipping the fingers in spinning; water-vessel. —schwamm, *m.* sponge for wetting. —wasser, *n.* water for moistening any thing.

Neú, *adj.* and *adv.* [A. S. *niwe*, *neowe*, Icel. *nua*, Pers. *nau*, Russ. *nui*, L. *novus*, Gr. *νέος*; seems to be related to nahe] new, newly. Alle Tage ein —es [anderes] Kleid anziehen, to put on a new coat every day; ein —es Kleid kaufen, to purchase a new coat, gown, frock &c.; — gebautes Haus, new or newly built house; —es Buch, —e Mode, a new book, a new fashion; — gebornes Kind, new-born child; das —e Jahr, the new year; —e Häringe, first salt-herrings; —es Getreide, —er Wein, new corn, new wine; —en [Wein] trinken [in popular language], to drink new wine; der —e Mond, new moon; —er Schnee, recent snow; [among cloth-shearers] —er Tisch, fresh or re-supplied shearing-board; der —e König, the new king; —er Freund, a new friend; unsere Freundschaft ist noch —, our friendship is new, is not of long date or standing; die —e Welt, the new world; *it.* the present world; *it.* the new era; Zusatz von —erer Hand, modern addition; [in architecture] die —e Ordnung, German order; wissen Sie etwas —es? do you know any news? was giebt es —es or gutes —es? what news is there? —e Einsichten, Gedanken &c., new views, thoughts &c.; —e Kräfte bekommen, to gain new strength; —en Muth fassen, to regain courage; —e Pflanzen, newly discovered plants; die Sache ist mir noch —, it is quite new to me; er ist ganz — in diesem Geschäfte, he is quite new, quite a novice in the business; das wäre eine ganz —e [ungewöhnliche] Forderung, that would be a singular demand; das wäre was —es [in familiar language], that would be strange indeed; ein Gebäude, eine Maschine wieder —, ganz — machen, to rebuild an edifice, to reconstrue a machine; es ist wie —, it is like new, it is as good as new; —es Kunstwerk [nach neuem Geschmack], modern work [of art]; die —ere Baukunst, modern architecture; die alten und —en Schriftsteller, ancient and modern authors; der —e Mensch, [in Scripture] the new man; ein —es Leben führen, to lead a new life; *it.* noch ganz — [of news &c.], quite recent, of recent date; —e Briefe, recent letters; auf's —e, von —em, anew, afresh, again; auf's —e anfangen &c., to begin again, to recommence; man hat ihn auf's —e angeklagt, eingesetzt, he has been charged, imprisoned again; es regnet von —em, it begins to rain again; von —em anzünden, to light, to kindle again; die Wolle von —em or — auskratzen, to card or comb wool over again. Syn. V. *Modern.

Neu-anbauer, *m.* planter, colonist, [American] pioneer. —backen, *adj.* and *adv.* new-baked. —backenes Brod, new bread. **Fig.* —backener, —gebackener Edelmann [in jest or in contempt], nobleman of recent date, of modern creation, a newly made nobleman. —bau, *m.* 1) first clearing or culture of land. 2) colony. —bauer, *m.* V. —anbauer. —begierde, *f.* curiosity, inquisitiveness. Er war aus —begierde dort, he was there out of curiosity. Syn. Neubegierde, Neugier, Wißbegierde, Vorwitz. Neubegierde may be laudable and blameless, for it is equivalent to Wißbegierde, or the desire of knowing what we conceive may improve our understanding. Neugier and Vorwitz are always blameable. The latter implies the desire of knowing what is neither possible nor permitted to be known. —begierig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —gierig. —bekehrte, [der, die] proselyte, convert, neophyte. —bekenner, *m.* V. —bekehrte. —belehnte, *m.* new feoffee. —blau, *n.* stone-blue. —britannien, *n.* 1) [a series of a large group of islands in Australasia] New Britain. 2) V. —england 1). —brittisch, *adj.* V. —englisch. —bruch, *m.* land ploughed for the first time. —bruchzehent, *m.* tithes taken from land ploughed for the first time. —burg, *n.* 1) [name of several towns in Germany] Neuburg. 2) [the German name for the well-known town, canton and principality in Switzerland] Neufchatel. —deutsch, *adj.* and *adv.* new German. —england, *n.* 1) [unusual for das neue England] modern England. 2) [the well-known six states in the United States] New England. —engländer, *m.*, —engländerinn, *f.* 1) modern English. 2) native or inhabitant of New England. 3) [in ornithology] tetrao of Maryland. —englisch, I. *adj.* and *adv.* in the manner of the modern English; *it.* modern English in language. II. *n.* a modern English term in language. —engländisch, *adj.* and *adv.* New-Englandish; in the manner [of thinking, speaking &c.] of the natives or inhabitants of New-England. —erfunden, *adj.* and *adv.* newly invented or discovered. —erworben, *adj.* and *adv.* newly acquired. —fänger, *m.* [in mining] original grantee of a metallic vein; *it.* the first worker of an adit. —finder, *m.* V. —fänger. —franke, *m.* [name of the French at the period of the revolution] modern Frank. —frankreich, *n.* [formerly] Canada. —franzose, *m.* modern Frenchman. —fundland, *n.* [in geography] Newfoundland. —fündler, *m.* [Projectenmacher] projector. —fürstlich, *adj.* and *adv.* of a princely family of recent creation or date. —gänger, *m.* [in mining] V. —fänger. —gebacken, *adj.* V. —backen. —gebirg, *n.* [in mining] new, unworked mountain. Ein —gebirg rege machen, to enter upon, to begin to work a mountain. —geboren, *adj.* and *adv.* new-born. —geborne Kinder, new-born infants; ein ganz —gebornes Kind, a just born infant; —gebornes Mädchen, new born female child; ich befinde mich wie —geboren [in fam. lang.], I feel quite fresh and active, quite another creature. —gebunden, *adj.* and *adv.* [of a book] newbound. —gekleidet, *adj.* and *adv.* dressed in new clothes; *it.* freshly-clad. —gemacht, *adj.* and *adv.* new-made, new. —gemachtes Wort, newly coined word, neologism. —gereut, *n.* V. —bruch. —geschenkt, *adj.* and *adv.* recently given; *it.*

give anew. —gewachſen, *adj.* and *adv.* —gewachſenes Holz, young wood; [among sportsmen] —gewachſener Schwanz der Rebhühner, new tail of partridges. —gewaſchen, *adj.* and *adv.* [of linen] clean, white. —geworben, *adj.* and *adv.* [of soldiers] newly enlisted. Die —geworbenen, new levy, recruits. —gewürz, *n.* V. Nelkenpfeffer. —gier, —gierde, *f.* V. —begierde. —gierig, *adj.* and *adv.* curious, inquisitive. Mit —gierigen Blicken, with a curious eye, with a look of curiosity; —gierig fragen, to inquire indiscreetly; eine ſehr —gierige [vorwitzige] Frage, a very indiscreet question. Syn. V. Naſeweis. Der, die —gierige, curious, inquisitive person. —gierigkeit, *f.* curiosity, inquisitiveness. —grieche, *m.* a modern Greek. —griechiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* modern Greek. Die —griechiſche Sprache, das —griechiſche, the modern Greek, the Romaic. —jahr, *n.* the new year. Auf —jahr, nach —jahr, at the new year, after the new year; Einem zum —jahr Glück wünſchen, to congratulate any one on the new year, to wish any one a happy new year. —jahrsfeſt, *n.* festival of the new year. —jahrsgeſchenk, *n.* new-year's gift or present. —jahrslied, *n.* hymn or canticle for new-year's day. —jahrsmeſſe, *f.* 1) new-year's fair. 2) new-year's-day mass. —jahrsnacht, *f.* new-year's night. —jahrstag, *m.* new-year's day. —jahrsumgang, *m.* new-year's gathering. —jahrswunſch, *m.* wishes for a happy new year, wish relating to the new-year. —land, *n.* V. —bruch. —licht, *n.* V. —mond. —mark, *f.* 1) New Mark [a province of the Prussian dominions]. 2) Neumark [name of several towns]. —markt, *m.* 1) the new market. 2) Neumarkt [name of several towns] —meriko, *n.* [in geography] New Mexico. —modiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* fashionable [modiſch is the more usual term in a good sense, neumodiſch is mostly used in a bad sense], after a new-fangled fashion. —modiſches Kleid, a fashionable coat; —modiſch gehen, to dress in the fashion, to sport the newest fashion in dress. —mond, *m.* new moon; [in ancient astronomy] neomenia. —pfänner, *m.* [in salt-works] [Salzſtück] salt-loaf. —reuth, *n.* V. —bruch. —ſohler Kupfer, *n.* cementation copper. —ſpanien, *n.* [in geography] New Spain. —ſtadt, *f.* 1) the new-town. 2) Neuſtadt [name of several towns]. —teſtamentlich, *adj.* and *adv.* relating to the New Testament. Die —teſtamentlichen Schriften, New Testament, the gospel, ‡Evangel; die —teſtamentliche Lehre, the doctrine of the gospel. —verehelicht, —vermählt, *adj.* and *adv.* newly married. Die —verehelichten, the new-married pair. —wachſen, *ir.v. intr.* to revive, to grow again. —wachſender Staat, growing, thriving state. —welt, *f.* [die neue Welt] the new world, V. Neu. —york, *n.* [the well-known city of] New-york.

1. **Neúe**, [der, die, das] the new. Das — lieben, to be fond of novelty. *Fig.* Die Alten und die —n, the ancients and the moderns. Das — [in popular language], the new moon. Syn. Neues, Neuigkeit, Neuerung. Whatever one has not yet seen or heard, is for every one, as far as he sees or hears it for the first time, something Neues; it is a Neuigkeit when it is an occurrence. Neuerung is an intentional change deviating in a striking manner from the previous state. Many have tried to bring about Neuerungen in orthography. Neuerungen in the constitution of a state have not always proved beneficial to the nation.

2. **Neúe**, *f.* [= Neuheit] newness, novelty.

3. **Neúe**, *f.* or *n.* [among sportsmen] [probably not from neu, but related to Schnee, Old Fr. *noif, nois*; in Medio-L. *nibata* means water in any form falling from the air] 1) the first snow; recent snow. 2) morning dew. 3) foggy weather.

Neúen, Neúern, I. *v. tr.* V. Er—. II. *v. intr.* Die Bienen —, the bees begin to work.

Neúerdings, *adv.* [in familiar language] lately, recently; *it.* again.

Neúerer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] innovator; [in grammar] neologist, neographist.

Neúerlich, *adv.* lately, newly. Das iſt ganz — geſchehen, that happened quite recently, lately; ich ſah ihn erſt —, I only saw him a short time ago; V. Neuerdings.

Neúern, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) V. Er—. 2) [= Neuerungen machen] to innovate. 3) V. Neuen I.

Neúerung, *f.* innovation; [in grammar] neologism, neographism. —en anfangen, einführen, to introduce, to make innovations; to innovate; to new-fangle. Syn. V. 1. Neue.

Neuerungs-begierde, *f.* V. —ſucht. —kitzel, *m.*, —luſt, *f.* love of innovating, of change. —luſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* lover of novelty, of change. —ſcheu, I. *adj.* and *adv.* afraid of, averse to innovation. II. *f.* fear, dread of innovation. —ſucht, *f.* desire, love of innovation. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* addicted to, fond of innovation. —ſüchtiger Menſch, innovator. —ſtifter, *m.* innovator.

Neúes, V. Neu and 1. Neue.

Neúheit, *f.* 1) novelty, newness. Der Reiz der —, the charm of novelty. 2) [= etwas Neues, not much used] news, piece of news.

Neúigkeit, *f.* 1) [= Neuheit] novelty. 2) [= neue Sache, beſonders Nachricht &c.] news. Verdrießliche —en, bad news; alte —en, old news; eine — ausſtreuen, verbreiten, to spread, to promulgate any news or intelligence; —en lieben, to be fond of news, of hearing the news; ſich gerne mit —en tragen, to be fond of retailing the news, of acting the newsmonger; —en ſchmieden, to invent news. Syn. V. 1. Neue.

Neuigkeitskrämer, *m.* [in fam. lang.] newsmonger.

Neúlich, *adj.* and *adv.* recent, late; recently, lately. Es ereignete ſich —, ich ſah — &c., it happened lately, I saw lately, the other day &c.; das iſt erſt — geſchehen, it only happened lately, a short time ago; die —e Begebenheit, the recent, the late event.

Neúling, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] novice. Er iſt noch ein großer — in ſeinem Geſchäfte, he is still quite a novice in his business; ſie iſt noch ein — in der Haushaltung, she is still a novice in housekeeping; er iſt noch ein — in der Kriegskunſt, he is still a mere novice in the art of war; ein — in der Wiſſenſchaft, a tyro in science.

Neún, *adj* and *adv.* nine. —Uhr, nine o'clock; es hat — geſchlagen, it has struck nine; — mit — multipliciren, to multiply nine by nine; [at nine-pins] alle — werfen, to tip all nine.

Neún, *f.* [*pl.* -e] [Ang. S. *nigon*, Low-S. *negen*, Pers. *nu*, Gr. ἐννέα, L. *novem*, probably related to neu] 1) [Neuner] number of nine. 2) a thing consisting of nine. [The numeral Neun compounded with other numbers, as for instance —achtel, —hundert, has the accent on the second syllable, with the exception of —zehn and —zehnte.]

Neun-áchteltact, *m.* [in music] nine-eight time. —auge, *f.* lamprey. —bätzner, *m.* piece of nine batz. —eck, *n.* [in geometry] enneagon. —eckig, *adj.* and *adv.* enneagon, nine-sided. —fach, *adj.* and *adv.* ninefold. Etwas —fach zuſammenlegen, to fold any thing nine times together; er hat ſeinen Gewinn —fach hereingebracht, he has derived a ninefold profit. —fältig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —fach. —flach, *n.* body of nine surfaces or sides. —gleich or —heil, *n.* [in botany] earth-moss. —húndert, *adj.* and *adv.* nine hundred. Von —hunderten entkam nicht Einer, out of 900 not one escaped. —hundertel, *n.* the nine hundredth [part]. —hundertſte, der, die, das, the nine hundredth. —jährig, *adj.* and *adv.* of nine years' duration; 9 years old. —jährlich, *adj.* and *adv.* happening every 9 years. —kraftwurzel, *f.* V. Peſtilenzwurzel. —mahl, *adv.* [or — Mahl] nine times. —mahl neun, nine times nine. —mahlig, *adj.* nine times repeated. —mahliger Schlag, blow nine times repeated. —männerig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] Die —männerigen Pflanzen, enneandria. —monatig, *adj.* of nine months duration; nine months old. —monatlich, *adj.* and *adv.* happening every nine months. —mörder, *m.* 1) V. —tödter. 2) [Hornißе] hornet. —pfennigſtück, *n.* piece of nine farthings. —pfündig, *adj.* of nine pounds; weighing nine pounds. —ſaitig, *adj.* enneachord, nine-stringed. —ſchlag, *m.* [Schuhnägel] large-headed nail. —ſeitig, *adj.* and *adv.* having nine sides or surfaces; [in geometry] eine —ſeitige Figur, an enneagon. —ſilbig, *adj.* and *adv.* of nine syllables. —ſpitze, *f.* V. Melde —ſtimmig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in music] for, or consisting of, nine voices. —ſtrahl, *m.* nine-rayed star-fish. —ſtündig, *adj.* and *adv.* of nine hours' duration. —ſtündlich, *adj.* and *adv.* happening every nine hours. —ſylbig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —ſilbig. —tägig, *adj.* and *adv.* of nine days' duration; nine days old. —tägige Zeit, a period of nine days. —täglich, *adj.* and *adv.* happening every nine days. —taúſend, *adj.* nine thousand. —tauſendſte, der, die, das, the nine thousandth. —tauſendſtel, *n.* the nine thousandth [part]. —thalerſtück, *n.* piece of nine dollars. —theilig, *adj.* and *adv.* consisting of nine parts; divisible into nine. —tödter, *m.* [a bird] lanner, red-backed shrike. —wöchentlich, *adj.* and *adv.* happening every nine weeks. —wöchig, *adj.* and *adv.* of nine weeks' duration; nine weeks old. —zackig, *adj.* and *adv.* nine-pointed, nine-pronged. —zehn, [—zehen] *adj.* nineteen. —zehnerlei, *adv.* of nineteen sorts &c. —zehnfach, —zehnfältig, *adj.* and *adv.* nineteen-fold. —zehnhundert, *adj.* nineteen hundred. —zehntauſend, *adj.* nineteen thousand. —zehnte, der, die, das, the nineteenth. —zehntehalb, *adj. indecl.* eighteen and a half. —zehntel, *n.* the nineteenth part. —zehntens, *adv.* in the nineteenth place. —zöllig, *adj.* and *adv.* consisting of nine inches, of the length of nine inches.

Neúner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [in arithmetic] the figure nine, a nine. Setzen Sie einen —, anſtatt des Achters, put a nine instead of the eight. 2) number of nine, a thing consisting of nine. [at cards] Der — in Herz, in Eckſtein &c., the nine of hearts, of diamonds &c.; *it.* [a coin in the electorate of Hesse, = 9 Pfennige] albus. V. Weißpfennig.

Neunerprobe, *f.* [in arithmetic] proof by nine.

Neúnerlei, *adj.* [*indecl.*] and *adv.* of nine sorts. — Samen, nine different sorts of seed.

Neúnte, *adj.* [an ordinal number] ninth. Er

ist der — in seiner Klasse, he is the ninth in his class; am —n dieses Monats, the ninth of this month; den —n September, the ninth of September; wir haben heute den —n, today is the ninth [of the month]; sie tritt in den —n Monat, ist in dem —en Monate ihrer Schwangerschaft, she is entering upon, is in the ninth month of her pregnancy; König Karl der —, king Charles the ninth; zum —n, ninthly.

Neúnte, *f.* [in music] [None] a ninth; octave of the second.

Neúntel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] the ninth part. Sein Antheil beträgt ein —, his share is one ninth; [in mining] ninth part granted to the undertakers of a draining gallery or course.

Neúntens, *adv.* ninthly, in the ninth place.

Neúnzig, *adj.* and *adv.* ninety.

Neunzig-fach, —fältig, *adj.* and *adv.* ninety-fold; ninety times. **—jährig,** *adj.* and *adv.* consisting of ninety years. **—jähriger Greis,** a man ninety years old, nonagenarian; **—jähriger Krieg,** a ninety years' war, a war of 90 years. **—jährlich,** *adj.* and *adv.* happening every ninety years. **—mahl,** [or — Mahl] *adv.* ninety times. **—mahlig,** *adj.* and *adv.* happening ninety times. **—monatig,** *adj.* and *adv.* consisting of ninety months. **—pfündig,** *adj.* and *adv.* weighing ninety pounds. **—stündig,** *adj.* and *adv.* consisting of ninety hours. **—stündlich,** *adj.* and *adv.* happening every ninety hours. **—tägig,** *adj.* and *adv.* consisting of ninety days. **—täglich,** *adj.* and *adv.* happening every ninety days. **—tausend,** *adj.* and *adv.* ninety thousand. **—theilig,** *adj.* and *adv.* consisting of ninety parts, divisible into ninety parts or fractions. **—wöchentlich,** *adj.* and *adv.* happening every ninety weeks. **—wöchig,** *adj.* and *adv.* consisting of ninety weeks. **—zöllig,** *adj.* and *adv.* consisting of ninety inches, ninety inches long.

Neúnziger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [at piquet] repeek. Einen — machen, to get a repeek. 2) —, **—inn,** a person of 90 years of age, a nonagenarian. 3) Der —, [wine grown in the year 1790] wine of the year, or growth of 1790; in den — Jahren, in the year 1790 and odd, in the last decennary of the eighteenth century.

Neúnzigerlei, *adv.* of ninety sorts. **— Samen,** ninety sorts of seed.

Neúnzigste, [der, die, das] a ninetieth. Im —n Jahre seines Alters, in the ninetieth year of his age; [in astronomy] [noting the highest point or 90th degree of the ecliptic] nonagesimal.

Neunzigstehalb, *adj. indecl.* eighty nine and a half.

Neúnzigstel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] ninetieth part.

Neúnzigstens, *adv.* in the ninetieth place.

***Neurítisch** &c., V. Nevritisch &c.

Neüs, *n.* [the German name for the well-known town in the Swiss canton of Vaud] Nyon.

Neutoniáner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.*; *it.* Neutonisch, *adj.* and *adv.* Newtonian.

***Neutrál,** *adj.* and *adv.* neutral. — bleiben, to remain neuter. Syn. Neutral, Unparteiisch. Neutral implies one who either forbears giving any opinion, or sides with no party. Unparteiisch implies one who does not espouse any party from passion, but decides for the one or the other only according to his conviction and duty.

Neutralsalz, *n.* neutral salt.

***Neutralisátiōn,** *f.* neutralization.

***Neutralisíren,** *v. tr.* [in chemistry] to neutralize.

***Neutralisírend,** *adj.* and *adv.* neutralizing.

***Neutralisírung,** *f.* neutralization.

***Neutralität,** *f.* neutrality. Die —, eine strenge — beobachten, to observe a neutrality, to keep a strict neutrality.

***Neútrum,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* Neutra or Neutren] [in grammar] neuter. Ein Zeitwort als ein — gebrauchen, to use a verb in a neuter or intransitive sense.

***Nevеū,** [*pron.* Newöh] *m.* V. Neffe.

***Nevrítisch,** *adj.* and *adv.* neurotic.

***Nevrologíe,** *f.* neurology.

***Nevrológisch,** *adj.* and *adv.* belonging to the doctrine of the nerves, neurological.

***Nevrotomíe,** *f.* neurotomy.

‖Nibbe, *f.* [allied to Schnibbe, Schnippe, Nipp and Nippen] nip; nose.

Nibelungen, *pl.*, **Nibelungenlied,** *n.* the Nibelungen; the poem or epopee of the Nibelungen.

Nicäa, *n.* [-'s] [a town of Asia Minor] Nicaea, Nice.

Nicäisch, *adj.* and *adv.* Nicaean. Das —e or nicenische Glaubensbekenntniß, the Nicene creed.

***Nicándra,** *f.* [in botany] nicandra; a species of the winter-cherry.

***Niccolánum,** *n.* [in mineralogy] metallic substance usually found united with nickel, niccolanum.

Nicénisch, V. Nicäisch.

***Níche,** *f.* [*pron.* Nische] V. Nische.

Níchel, [-s, *pl.* -] V. Raden, Kornraden.

Nícht, *adv.* [A. S. *nice, nocht*, Old G. neowiht, niowiht, probably from ne and Wicht = something] 1) not. Ich sehe es —, I do not see it; er sieht —, he cannot see; um — zu leiden, not to suffer; er las —, he did not read; auch — ein einziges Mahl, not even once; — viel, — zu viel, not much, not too much; gar —, ganz und gar —, not at all; gehen Sie — hin, do not go there; er hat es mir — gesagt, he did not tell me; seitdem ich ihn — gesehen habe, seitdem wir uns — mehr sehen, since I have seen him, since I last saw him, since we no longer see each other; ich achte und liebe ihn —, I neither esteem nor love him; — ohne Ursache ist sie böse, it is not without cause that she is angry; sage ihm, — zu gehen or er solle — gehen, tell him not to go; auch — die Armuth selbst sollte mich abhalten &c., not even poverty itself should prevent me &c.; er thut oft —, was er sollte, he often does not do what he should do; er thut — oft, was er sollte, he does not often do what he should do; er mag wollen oder —, whether he will or no, *will he nill he; — so, or — wahr? is it not so? —doch! nay! — so geschrieen, don't scream so; er geht gar — aus, he does not go out at all; — allein die Thiere, sondern auch &c., not only the animals but &c.; er ist — nur — gelehrt, sondern [auch] sogar sehr unwissend, he is not only not learned, he is even very ignorant; Sie wollen es —, und ich auch —, you will not have it, nor I either; wo — heute, doch morgen, if not to-day, at least to-morrow; daß or damit — die Zeit verloren werde, not to lose time; es ist — anders, so it is; ist's — wahr? is it not true? habe ich es — vorausgesagt? did I not say so beforehand? sind Sie — dort gewesen? have you not been there? sind — Sie es, der &c.? is it not you who &c.? warum sind Sie — früher gekommen? what a pity you did not come sooner? warum ist es mir — erlaubt? if I were but allowed? ach! wie lieb hatte ich ihn —! [incorrect for doch] ah! how I loved him. 2) —, *subst.* [used now only as an *adv.*] Mit —en, by no means; zu —e machen, to annihilate; die or eine Hoffnung &c. zu —e machen, to annihilate, to destroy one's hopes &c.; zu —e werden, to come to nothing.

Nicht-achtung, *f.* disregard, disrespect. **—beachtung, —beobachtung, —befolgung,** *f.* non-observance, V. —haltung. **—bildung,** *f.* want of culture, of education. **—daseyn,** *n.* non-existence. **—denker,** *m.* one who is unaccustomed to think or reflect. **—duldung,** *f.* intolerance. **—erfolg,** *m.* non-success, want of success, failure. **—erkennung,** *f.* [of a child &c.] denial, disavowal. **—erscheinung,** *f.* [in law] non-appearance, contumacy. Das Urtheil wegen — erscheinung einleiten, to sue for a sentence of contumacy; sich wegen —erscheinung verurtheilen lassen, to allow one's self to be sentenced for contumacy. **—gebrauch,** *m.* disuse **—gedenken,** *n.* amnesty. **—gelehrte,** *m.* illiterate. **—gemeinschaft,** *f.* want of harmony, want of agreement, disunion; non-community. **—haltung,** *f.* non-observance. Die —haltung des Sonntags, the non-observance of the sabbath. **—hauig,** *adj.* [of wood] not proper for cutting. **—höflichkeit,** *f.* unpoliteness; want of politeness. **—kenner,** *m.* one who has but little knowledge; one not conversant in any thing. **—leiter,** *m.* [in physics] non-conductor. **—seyn,** *n.* nihility, non-entity; non-existence. **—theilnahme,** *f.* 1) want of participation. Er bewies seine — theilnahme in or an der That, he proved his not having participated in the deed. 2) want of sympathy or fellow-feeling. **—übung,** *f.* want of exercise or practice. Aus —übung Etwas verlernen, to forget any thing for want of practice. **—vollstreckung, —vollziehung,** *f.* non-execution, non-performance. **—weiter,** *n. indecl.* [of magnanimity &c.] [in fam. lang.] ne plus ultra. Man hält sie für das —weiter der Schönheit, she is considered a first-rate beauty. **—wirkung,** *f.* [of the soul, mind &c.] passivity, passiveness. **—wissen,** *n.* ignorance; want of knowledge. Das —wissen ist keine Schande, aber das —wissenwollen, it is no shame to be ignorant, but it is one to be unwilling to learn. **—wollen,** *n* want of will, of volition. **—zahlung,** *f.* non-payment.

Nícht, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [probably from the Gr. ὀνοχίτις] [with founders] pompholyx, flowers of zinc; [in mineralogy] sulphate of lime; gypsum.

Níchte, *f.*, *dim* **Nichtchen,** *n.* [for the old Nifte, related to Neffe; Fr. *nièce*] niece.

Nichtentochter, *f.* grand-niece.

Níchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* —er Rath, useless advice; —e Hoffnung, vain hope; —er Vorwand, Grund &c., frivolous, futile pretext, motive &c; eine —e Klage, a frivolous, ungrounded or unfounded plea; —e Sache, invalid thing; null und — machen, to render null and void, to invalidate; diese Schenkung ist null und —, this donation, gift is null and void; [in Scripture] der —e [vergängliche] Leib, the perishable body.

Níchtigkeit, *f.* 1) invalidity, nullity; nothingness. Die — eines Versprechens, the invalidity, nullity of a promise; die — der menschlichen Größe, the nothingness of human greatness. 2) [any vain, empty thing] Man muß

ſolche —en verachten, we should despise such frivolities.

Nichtigkeitsklage, *f.* [in law] writ of error.

Nichts, I. *adv.* nothing. Ich habe —, I have nothing; er ſagt, thut —, he says, he does nothing; ich weiß — davon, I know nothing of it; es hat — zu ſagen, it is of no consequence, it does not matter; es iſt — an der Sache, it has come to nothing; *it.* it is worth nothing; *it.* the news or rumour is not founded, there is not a word of truth in it; beſſer Etwas, als —, a little is better than nothing; wenn es weiter — iſt, if that is all; das iſt ihm wie — [in pop. lang.], he does not mind that; mir —, dir — [in popular lang.], cleverly, easily, unconcernedly; *it.* without saying a word to any one; Alles oder —, all or nothing; weniger als —, less than nothing; ſo wenig als —, as good as nothing; ganz und gar —, nothing at all; — als [=nur], nothing but; only; um — und wider — [in popular lang.], without cause; for a mere nothing; ich weiß damit — anzufangen, I do not know what to do with it; er hat mit — angefangen [without any means], he began with nothing, with a mere trifle; wo — iſt, kann man — nehmen [in pop. lang.], *prov.* wo — iſt, hat der Kaiſer ſein Recht verloren, where there is nothing, nothing can be got; Gott ſchuf die Welt aus —, God created the world out of nothing; zu — werden, to be annihilated; to come to nothing. *Fig.* Dieſer Menſch hat —, weiß —, taugt —, this man has nothing, knows nothing, is worth nothing; das heißt — geſagt, that's saying nothing; das hat — auf ſich, das hat — zu ſagen, that's of no consequence, no matter; Etwas für — achten, to think lightly of any thing. II *n. indecl.* Aus dem — ziehen, to draw extract something from nothing. *Fig.* Einen aus dem — emporziehen, to raise any one from an obscure or humble state; Einen in ſein — zurückweiſen, to bring any one back to his insignificance.

Nichts-gültig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] invalid, worth nothing. —könner, *m.* [in fam. lang.] ignoramus. —nütz, —nützig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in familiar language] useless, worthless. —nützigkeit, *f.* worthlessness. —thuer, *m.* [in fam. lang.] idler, sluggard. —thuerei, *f.* idleness. —thun, *n.* idleness, inactivity. —werth, *adj.* and *adv.* of no worth, worthless. —werther Menſch, good for nothing, worthless fellow. —wiſſer, *m.* an ignorant person. —würdig, *adj.* and *adv.* worthless; contemptible; insignificant. Eine —würdige Sache, unimportant matter, trifle; —würdiger Menſch, ein —würdiger, worthless, contemptible man or fellow; insignificant man; —würdige Handlung, base, unworthy action. —würdigkeit, *f.* [of a thing or action] baseness, meanness; [of a thing] vileness. Ein Buch voll —würdigkeiten, a book full of contemptible stuff, of futilities, of silliness.

Nick, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from nicken] wink; nod.

Nick-fang, *m.* V. Genickfang. —haut, *f.* [under the upper eyelid] winking membrane, aponeurosis. —ſtuhl, *m.* [in familiar lang., in jest] arm-chair [to take a nap in].

Nick, *n.* V. Genick.

1. ‖Nickel, *m.* [-s] nape of the neck.

2. ‖Nickel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. 4. Nickel] small horse, nag.

3. Nickel, *m.* [-s] [related to the Sw. *nyck*, der Stoß] hollow-top, humming-top.

4. Nickel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [probably related to the obsolete nock = klein, niedrig, from nicken, neigen, = ſchlecht] [ſchlechte Weibsperſon] worthless woman, jade.

5. Nickel, *m.* [-s] [probably a corruption of Arſenik] nickel, a kind of semi-metal.

Nickel-blume, *f.* [in chem.] flower of nickel. —erz, *n.* ore of nickel. —kalk, *m.* V. —ocher. —könig, *m.*, —metall, *n.* regulus of nickel. —ocher, *m.* ochre of nickel. —ſalpeter, *m.* nitre of nickel. —vitriol, *m.* vitriol of nickel.

6. Nickel, *m.* [-s] [low, corrupted from Nikolaus] Nick.

Nicken, [= neigen] I. *v. intr.* to nod; to wink. Mit dem Kopfe —, to nod, to make an inclination with the head; mit den Augen —, to wink; Einen —d grüßen, to greet any one in nodding, with a nod; — [while asleep sitting], to nod; to doze; Pferd, das immer mit dem Kopfe nickt, nodding horse; [in botany] —d, drooping, pendent. II. *v. tr.* V. Neigen; *it.* Einem Dank —, to thank, to express one's thanks by nodding, by a nod. Das — &c. [with the head], nodding; [with the eyes], winking.

Nicker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one who nods or winks. 2) [= das Nicken mit dem Kopfe] [in pop. lang.] nod; bow; courtesy. *it.* Einen — machen [= ſchlummern], to take a nap or doze.

‖Nickert, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] V. Nixe.

Nie, *adv.* [Goth. ni-aiw, probably a compound of ni and je; Goth. aiv, Ang. S. *io*, *iu*] [niemals] never. Ich war — dort, I have never been there; trinkt er Wein? —, nein —, does he drink wine? never, no never.

‖Niedel, *m.* [-s] [related to Nudel] cream.

Nieden, *adv.* [seems to be related to neigen] [= unten] down, below, V. Hie—.

(*) Nieder, I. *adj.* [niedrig] low; lower; inferior. —er Tiſch, low table; —e Gegend, —es Land, low, flat district, land; —er Wall [in fortification], counter breastwork. *Fig.* Die —e Jagd, sporting; coursing; —es Forſtweſen, management of woods &c.; —e Schulen, lower schools; primary schools; die —en Klaſſen or Stände, the lower classes or ranks; die —e Volksklaſſe, the lower class of the people; [in contempt = Pöbel] populace, mob; —er Verdacht, Eigennutz &c., base, vile suspicion, selfishness &c.; Hohe und —e [i. e. Leute], high and low. II. *adv.* down, low. Auf und — gehen, to ascend and descend; im Zimmer auf und — gehen, to walk up and down the room; — mit dem Verräther! down with the traitor! V. Da—, Her—.

Nieder-äthiopien, *n.* [in geography] Lower Ethiopia. —begeben, *ir. v. refl.* ſich —begeben, to descend; to come down. —beugen, *v. tr.* to bend down, to bow down. *Fig.* Einen —beugen, ſeinen Muth — beugen, to bend, to bring any one down, to bring down his courage. —biegen, *ir. v. tr.* and *refl.* to bend, to incline. [in botany] —gebogener Stengel, drooping stalk. —binden, *ir. v. tr.* to fasten down; *it.* to fasten lower down. —blaſen, *ir. v. tr.* to blow down. —blicken, I. *v. intr.* to look down. II. *v. tr.* [in poetry] 1) Sie blickte Verachtung auf ihn —, she looked scornfully down upon him. 2) [rather unusual] to humble any one by one's looks, to look a person down as it were. —

(*) Those verbs compounded with Nieder which are not found here offer no difficulty; they have the signification of the simple verbs in reference either to some place lying low, or to some object situated in it.

blitzen, I. *v. tr.* to thunder down; to fulminate. II. *v. intr.* Auf Einen —blitzen, to shine, to sparkle, to flash down on any one, V. Herabblitzen. —bord, *m.* [in seamen's language] larboard. —brauſen, *v. intr.* Die —brauſenden Waſſer, the roaring fall of the waves. —brechen, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* to break in falling. II. *v. tr.* [ein Haus] —brechen, to break down, to pull down [a house]. —breiten, *v. tr.* [ein Tuch &c. auf den Boden &c.] to stretch to spread [a cloth &c. upon the ground &c.]. —brennen, [u. w. ſeyn] *ir.* I. *v. intr.* to burn down. Die ganze Stadt brannte —, the whole town was burnt down, was reduced to ashes. II. *v. tr.* [eine Stadt] to burn down. —bringen, *ir. v. tr.* to bring down; to crush. —büchſen, *v tr.* [low] V. —ſchießen II. —bücken, *v. r.* ſich —bücken, to stoop, to bow down. —bügeln, *v. tr.* [eine Nacht &c.] to iron down, to flatten [a seam &c.]. [with hatters] Den Rand eines Hutes —bügeln, to flatten the brim of a hat. —bürſchen, *v. tr.* to shoot dead with a rifle. —bürſten, *v. tr.* to press down in brushing. —deutſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Low-German. Die —deutſche Sprache, the Low-German dialect. —deutſche, *m.* a native of Lower Germany, a Low Saxon. —deutſchland, *n.* Lower Germany. —donnern, I. *v. intr.* 1) Es donnerte —, the thunder-bolt fell. 2) [—krachen] [in familiar language] to fall with a crash. 3) [den Donner — tönen laſſen] Jupiter donnerte —, Jupiter thundered down. II. *v. tr.* [mit dem Donner —ſchmettern] to strike down violently, to overwhelm. —drücken, *v. tr.* 1) to press down. [in botany] —gedrücktes Blatt, depressed leaf. 2) *Fig.* to oppress. Von Kummer —gedrückt, oppressed with grief; ein Gerücht —drücken, to stifle a report. Das —drücken, sinking down, pressing down; depression, oppression. —ducken, *v. intr.* [in familiar language] to lie squat, to squat down; *it.* [at a shot, a throw] to duck, to stoop; [of hares &c.] to squat, to keep close to the ground. —dürfen, *ir. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to be allowed to descend or come down. —elbe, *f.* [in geography] Lower Elbe. —elſaß, *n.* [in geography] Lower Alsace. —fahren, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* to come down, to descend with rapidity. Ein Blitz fuhr aus den Wolken — und tödtete ihn, a thunderbolt fell from the clouds and killed him; der Geier fuhr auf ſeine Beute —, the kite pounced down upon its prey; zur Grube —fahren [= ſterben], to go down into the grave; Chriſtus iſt — gefahren zur Hölle [in Scripture], Christ descended into hell. II. *v. tr.* to descend; to drive over. Von einem Wagen —gefahren werden, to be run over, to be knocked down by a carriage. —fahrt, *f.* descent. Die —fahrt Chriſti zur Hölle [in theology], the descent of Christ into hell; der Weg iſt ſo ſteil, daß die —fahrt ſehr gefährlich iſt, the road is so steep, that the descent is quite dangerous. —fallen, *ir. v. intr.* to fall down, to fall prostrate. Unter der Laſt —fallen, to sink under the load; vor Einem —fallen, to prostrate one's self, to fall at any one's feet; [among sportsmen] die Rebhühner &c. fallen auf dieſen Acker —, the partridges are going to alight in this field. —fällen, *v. tr.* to fell, to throw down; V. —ſchlagen II. —fauſten, *v. tr* [among hatters] to flatten [the brim]. —feuern, I. *v. intr.* [—ſchießen] to fire down. Sie feuerten aus den Fenſtern auf uns —, they fired down upon us from the windows. II. *v. tr.* [to stretch dead by a shot] to shoot down. —fliegen, *ir. v. intr.* to fly down. —flößen, *v. tr.* [Holz] to float down [wood]. —folge, *f.* [in law] right of succession. —führen, *v. tr.* to lead down. —füllen, *v. tr.* [in mining] Die Steine &c. —füllen, to clear away the stones &c. —gang,

m. 1) descent. Beim —gange vom Berge, in descending the mountain. *Fig.* —gang der Sonne, setting, going down of the sun; zwiſchen Sonnenaufgang und —gang, between sun-rise and sun-set; der —gang Chriſti [in theol.], the descent of Christ into hell. 2) [Ort, wo die Sonne —geht] west. Vom Aufgange bis zum —gange, from east to west. —gehen, *ir. v. intr.* to go down, to sink. Das Haus geht— [ſinkt nach und nach], the house sinks down; die Sonne geht — [more usual geht unter], the sun sets. —gericht, *n.* lower or inferiour court of law; [among sportsmen] [ein niederes Gericht or eine Vogelſchneide] trammel. —geſchlagen, *adj.* and *adv.* depressed, low-spirited, dejected. Einen —geſchlagenen Geiſt haben, to be in a desponding mood. V. —ſchlagen, Syn. V. Kleinmüthig. —geſchlagenheit, *f.* dejection, despondency. —gleiten, *ir. v. intr.* to slide down. —gucken, *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to peep down, V. —ſehen. —haben, *ir. v. tr.* [in familiar lang.] Er hatte ſeinen Gegner bald — [geworfen], he soon got his adversary down; einen Baum —haben, to throw down a tree; ich habe die Arzenei — [geſchluckt], I have swallowed, taken the medicine, the medicine is down. —hacken, *v. tr.* [einen Baum &c.] to hew down [a tree &c.] —hageln, *v. tr.* Die Frucht, die Felder wurden —gehagelt, the corn, the crops were beaten down by the hail. —hallen, *v. intr.* to resound downwards or below. —halten, *ir. v. tr.* to hold down Die Hand —halten, to hold down the hand. *Fig.* Einen — [= nicht aufkommen laſſen], to keep any one down, to prevent his rising. —hangen, *ir. v. intr.* to hang down. —hangende Backen, Ohren &c., flabby cheeks, hanging ears &c. —hängen, —henken, *v. tr.* to hang down. —hauen, *v. tr.* to hew down, to cut down. Bäume —hauen, to hew down trees; Einen —hauen, to cut any one down; Alles —hauen [in war], to massacre indiscriminately. —heſſen, *n.* [in geography] Lower Hesse. —hocken, *v. intr.* [low] to squat, to cower. —holder, *m.* V. —holunder. —holen, *v. tr.* Etwas —holen, to fetch or bring down any thing; [in seamen's lang.] to haul down. —holer, *m.* [in seamen's language] down-haul tackle. —holunder, *m.* danewort, dwarf-elder. —holz, *n.* underwood, copse. —jagd, *f.* coursing; sporting. —jagen, *v. tr.* [das Wildpret] to chase, to drive down the game; *it.* to chase or hunt it till it sinks down. Einen Haſen —jagen, to course down a hare. —kämmen, *v. tr.* [the hair] to comb down. —kauern, *v. intr.* to squat, to cower. —keſſeln, *v. tr.* [in mining] to make, to form a supporting arch. —kippen, I. *v. intr.* to slip down; to tumble. II. *v. tr.* Etwas —kippen, to upset, to overturn any thing. —klappen, I. *v. intr.* to clap in falling. II. *v. tr.* to let down the flaps of a table &c. —kleid, *n.* [unusual] lower, under garment. —klettern, *v. intr.* to scramble down. —klopfen, *v. tr.* to knock, to beat down. Eine Naht —klopfen, to flatten a seam; [among printers] hervorſtehende Buchſtaben —klopfen, to plain the form down. —knien, *v. intr.* to kneel down. Vor Einem —knien, to kneel to any one. —kohlen, *v. intr.* 1) to be reduced to charcoal. 2) to reduce, to convert into charcoal. Einen Meiler —kohlen, to burn a pile of wood to charcoal. —kommen, *ir. v. intr.* 1) to come down, to descend. 2) [= in die Wochen kommen] to be brought to bed, to lie in, to be delivered of a child. Mit einem Knaben &c. —kommen, to be brought to bed of a boy; auf die Zeit, vor der Zeit —kommen, to be delivered at the right time, before the time; unglücklich —kommen, to miscarry. —krämpen, *v. tr.* [einen Hut] to turn down [a hat]. ||—kriegen, *v. tr.* Etwas —kriegen, to get a thing down. Einen —kriegen [in pop. lang.], to master any one, to bring him to the ground, to floor him. —krümmen, *v. tr.* to bend down. —kunft, *f.* [of a woman] delivery, lying in; time. Eine ſchwere —kunft, a difficult delivery, time; unzeitige or allzufrühe —kunft, miscarriage. —lage, *f.* 1) V. —legung. 2) [= Depoſitum] deposit. 3) warehouse, magazine. Eine —lage von Büchern, Waffen, Pulver &c., a magazine of books, of arms, of gunpowder &c.; [Waaren] in die —lage bringen, to store, to bond [goods] 4) mart, emporium. Batavia, die —lage der Holländer [for their commerce with China &c.], Batavia, the staple, the mart of the Dutch. 5) [= Stapelrecht] right of staple. 6) [eines Heeres] defeat, discomfiture [of an army]. Eine gänzliche —lage erleiden, to suffer a total defeat. ||—läger, *m.* V. Großhändler. —lagsaufſeher, *m.* surveyor, inspector of a store-house. —lagsgerechtigkeit, *f.* right of staple. —lagsort, *m.*, —lagsſtadt, *f.* staple-town, place exercising the privilege of the staple. —land, *n.* low land, low country. Die —lande [in geogr.], the Low Countries, the Netherlands; die vereinigten —lande, the United Provinces. —länder, *m.*, —länderinn, *f.* inhabitant of a low country; *it.* of the Netherlands. —ländiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* belonging to a low country; *it.* of the Low Countries. Die —ländiſche Sprache, the Dutch language; die —ländiſchen Mahler, the Flemish painters, the Flemish school; [among dyers] die —ländiſche Goldfarbe, orange colour; —ländiſches Schwefelgelb, brimstone yellow of Holland. —laß, *m.* V. —laſſung. —laſſen, *ir.* I. *v. tr.* to let down, to lower. Einen in einen Schacht, Wein in den Keller —laſſen, to lower any one into a shaft, to lower wine into the cellar; die Kutſchengläſer —laſſen, to let down the coach-windows; einen Rollvorhang — laſſen, to let down a blind; [in artillery] einen Mörſer —laſſen, to lower a mortar; [in seamen's lang.] die Segel —laſſen, to lower the sails. II. *v. r.* ſich —laſſen. Sich an einem Seile —laſſen, to let one's self down, to lower one's self by a rope; der Vogel läßt ſich —, the bird is going to alight, to pitch. 2) Sich —laſſen [= ſich ſetzen], to sit down, to take a seat. Wollen Sie ſich nicht —laſſen? will you not sit down? *Fig.* Sich an einem Orte —laſſen, häuslich —laſſen, to establish one's self, to settle in a place. Das —laſſen, V. —laſſung. —laſſung, *f.* letting down, lowering. *Fig.* [= häusliche —laſſung] establishment, settlement. Seit ſeiner —laſſung in Amerika, since his establishing himself, his settlement in America. *it.* [= Verein von Menſchen] settlement, colony. Die ſpaniſchen —laſſungen in Amerika, the Spanish settlements in America. —laufen, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* to run down; [in mining] to dig, to work in a sloping direction. II. *v. tr.* Einen —laufen, V. —rennen II. —lauſitz, *f.* [in geography] Lower Lusatia. —legen, *v. tr.* to lay down, to deposit. Die Waffen —legen, to lay down one's arms [in war, in an armed revolt &c.], *it. fig.* to conclude a peace; Einen auf die Erde —legen, to lay any one down on the ground; ſich —legen, to lay one's self down on the ground, *it.* to go to bed; die Winde legen das Getreide —, the corn has been laid by the winds; eine Rebe, einen Weinſtock —legen, to lay or stake a vine; das Haar eines Zeuges —legen, to press down, to smoothe the nap of cloth &c.; eine Summe Geldes in Jemandes Hände —legen, to deposit a sum of money in any one's hands, with any one. *Fig.* Seine Gewalt in Jemandes Hände —legen, to commit one's authority into another's hands; ein Amt —legen, to give up, to resign an office, a charge, Syn. V. Abdanken; die Königswürde, die Krone &c. —legen, to abdicate the regal authority, the crown &c.; die Diktatur —legen, to lay down the dictatorship; die Regierung —legen, to resign the government; das Handwerk —legen, to give up one's business, to quit one's trade; Einem das Handwerk —legen, to prohibit any one from exercising his trade; *fig.* to forbid a person to do a certain thing. Das —legen, V. —legung. —legung, *f.* [of a sum of money] deposit; [of an office, charge] resignation; [of the crown] abdication. —liegen, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* to lie prostrate. [in botany] —liegender Stengel, drooping, bent stalk; Nacht lag um den Erdkreis — [rather high-flown], darkness covered the earth; krank —liegen, to be bedridden. *Fig.* Der Handel &c. liegt —, trade &c. is languishing; ſein Feind liegt —, his enemy is vanquished. II. *v. tr.* [das Gras &c.] to press down [the grass &c.] by lying upon. —machen, *v. tr.* 1) to let down, to put down. [in familiar language] Die Klappen eines Tiſches —machen, to let down the flaps of a table. *Fig.* V. Heruntermachen. 2) Einen —machen [= —hauen], to cut down, to put to the sword. Das —machen, *fig.* slaughter, carnage. —malmen, *v. tr.* to grind down; *it.* to strike to the ground, to crush under foot. —metzeln, *v. tr.* to massacre. Das —metzeln, V. das —machen. —mögen, *ir. v. intr.* [in familiar language] to wish to descend or get down. —nöthigen, *v. tr.* [in familiar language] to oblige to descend or come down; to oblige to sit down. —öſterreich, *n.* Lower Austria. —preſſen, *v. tr.* to press down; to squeeze down. —purzeln, *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] V. —fallen. —rammeln, —rammen, *v. tr.* to ram down. *Fig.* [in popular lang.] Die Kinder haben das Bett —gerammelt, the children have tossed the bed about. —regnen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. haben and ſeyn] Es regnet Steine —, it rains in torrents. II. *v. tr.* Das Getreide wurde —geregnet, the corn has been laid by the rains. —reißen, *ir. v. tr.* [ein Gebäude] to pull down, to demolish [a building, an edifice]; [einen Menſchen &c.], to throw down [a man &c.]; der Wind hat viele Bäume —geriſſen, the wind has blown down a great many trees; er ſtürzte und riß ſeinen Nachbar —, he fell and threw down his neighbour; das wilde Schwein riß ihn —, the wild boar threw him down; die Werke eines feſten Platzes —reißen, to demolish the works of a fortified place; die Ringmauern einer Stadt —reißen, to dismantle a town, to demolish its walls; den Zaun um einen Garten —reißen [laſſen], to unfence a garden. *Fig.* Das Gebäude ſeines Glückes —reißen, to destroy, to ruin one's happiness. Das —reißen, pulling down; demolition, destruction; das —reißen der Ringmauern einer Stadt, the dismantling of the town-walls. —reiten, *ir.* I. *v. tr.* [u. w. haben] Einen, Etwas —reiten, to ride or gallop over a person, to throw down by riding over. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to ride downwards [on horseback]. Er ritt auf einem Maulthiere in's Thal —, he rode on a mule into the valley below. —rennen, *ir* I. *v. intr.* to run down. II. *v. tr.* to run down, to knock down running &c. Das —rennen, throwing down, overthrow. —rhein, *m.* [in geography] Lower Rhine. —rheiniſch, *adj.* of or from, or belonging to, the Lower Rhine. —rollen, I. *v. intr.* to

roll down. Der Vorhang rollt —, the curtain is falling. II. *v. tr* to roll down; *it.* to let down rolling. —ſäbeln, *v. tr.* to cut down with the sword, to sabre. —ſachſe, *m.*, —ſachſinn, *f.* Lower Saxon. —ſachſen, *n.* [in geography] Lower Saxony. —ſächſiſch, *adj.* Lower Saxon. —ſägen, *v. tr.* [einen Baum &c.] to saw down [a tree &c.]. —ſatz, *m.* V. Bodenſatz. † —ſaufen, *v. tr.* 1) to swallow eagerly, to gulp down. 2) Einen —ſaufen, to drink any one under the table. —ſäuſeln, [u. w. haben and ſeyn] [in poetry] I. *v. tr.* Der Wind ſäuſelt Blüten —, the wind blows down the blossoms. II. *v. intr.* Es ſäuſelt ein Lüftchen —, a murmuring breeze steals down. —ſchauen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* V. —ſehen. —ſchießen, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* to come down quickly; [said of lightning] to dart; [of birds of prey] to pounce on. II. *v. tr.* [mit einem Schuſſe] to shoot down, to kill by shooting; [einen Ausreißer] to shoot [a deserter]; [die Feſtungswerke] to batter down [the fortifications]. Das —ſchießen, the coming down quickly; pouncing; *it.* shooting, shooting down. —ſchlag, *m.* violent fall; [in music] [Theſis] beat; [eines Baumes] the striking down of a tree, *it.* stroke by which a tree is felled; [in distillery] settlement; V. Bodenſatz, Satz; [in chemistry] [Präcipitat] act of precipitating; precipitate; rother, weißer —ſchlag, red, white precipitate; der —ſchlag [Meiſterpulver], magistery; durch einen —ſchlag [von Kupfererz] entſtehen, to be effected by precipitation [of copper-ore]. —ſchlagen, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* to fall down with vehemence. Rücklings —ſchlagen, to fall back-wards; [in music] —ſchlagen, to beat time. II. *v. tr.* [= zu Boden ſchlagen] to beat down. Der Hagel hat das Getreide —geſchlagen, the hail has beaten down or laid the corn; der Wind ſchlägt den Rauch —, the wind beats down the smoke; einen Baum —ſchlagen, to cut down, to strike down a tree; ein Gehölz —ſchlagen, to cut down, to clear a wood; einen Ochſen —ſchlagen, to knock down an ox; die Augen —ſchlagen, to cast down the eyes; eine Klappe —ſchlagen, to shut the falling-board; [among sportsmen] der Bär, der Eber ſchlägt das Geſträuch, das Getreide —, the bear, the wild-boar tramples down the bushes, the corn &c.; —ſchlagendes Mittel [in chemistry] precipitant, [in medicine] calming medicine; —ſchlagendes Pulver, sedative powder. *Fig.* Eine Sache, einen Rechtsſtreit &c. —ſchlagen, to suppress a thing, a law-suit &c.; einen Beweis —ſchlagen, to weaken a proof, the evidence furnished; Einen, Eines Muth —ſchlagen, to dishearten, to cast down, to deject any one; dieſe Nachricht hat ihn äußerſt —geſchlagen, this news has depressed him extremely. —ſchlagend, [betrübend] *adj.* and *adv.* afflicting, sad. —ſchlagkupfer, *n.* [Cementkupfer] cementatory copper. —ſchlagmittel, *n.* [in chemistry] precipitant; [in med.] calming, sedative medicine. —ſchlängeln, I. *v. refl.* to wind in descending. Ein Fußpfad ſchlängelt ſich von dem Berge —, a winding path leads down from the mountain. II. *v. tr.* to cause to wind in descending. Er ſchlängelte den Weg dort —, he managed to make there a zigzag-path. —ſchlingen, *ir. v. tr.* [einen Biſſen] to swallow, to gulp down [a morsel]. *Fig.* [einen Schimpf, einen Verdruß] to swallow [an insult, a vexation]. —ſchlukken, *v. tr.* V. —ſchlingen. † —ſchmeißen, *ir. v. tr.* V. —werfen. —ſchmettern, I. *v. intr.* to fall with a loud noise. II. *v. tr.* to dash to pieces, to throw or knock down with the utmost violence. —ſchrauben, *v. tr.* to screw down; *it.* to let down by a vice. —ſchreiben, *ir. v. tr.* to write down. —ſchreiten, *ir. v. intr.* to stride down. —ſchwanken, *v. intr.* to descend in tottering, to totter down; *it.* to fall forwards or backwards in tottering —ſchweben, *v. intr.* to soar or fly down. —ſehen, *ir. v. intr.* to look down. *Fig.* to cast down the eyes. —ſenken, I. *v. tr.* [in mining] einen Schacht —ſenken, to sink a shaft. *it.* [den Sarg &c.] to let down, to lower [the coffin &c.]. II. *v. refl.* ſich —ſenken, to sink down. Das Haus hat ſich —geſenkt, the house has sunk. *Fig.* Die Nacht ſenkt ſich —, the night descends or falls. —ſetzen, *v. tr.* 1) [eine Laſt &c.] to set down, to put down [a burden &c.]; [ein Kind] to put down [a child &c.]; ſich —ſetzen, to sit down. 2) *Prov.* Sich zwiſchen zwei Stühlen —ſetzen, between two stools to come to the ground. *Fig.* Eine Unterſuchungskommiſſion —ſetzen, to establish a commission of enquiry. —ſinken, *ir. v. intr.* to sink down; to drop. Aus Schwäche —ſinken, to drop from weakness, exhaustion; ſie ſank neben ihm —, she sank down close to him; auf die Knie —ſinken, to drop on one's knees, to kneel; im Waſſer —ſinken, to sink to the bottom; [in mining] to dig in a perpendicular direction. *Fig.* Die Nacht ſinkt — zur Erde, the night is about to cover the earth. Das —ſinken, falling, sinking. —ſitzen, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* 1) to be seated. 2) [= ſich —ſetzen] to sit down. *Prov.* V. Stuhl. Er ließ uns —ſitzen, he made us sit down. *Fig.* [low] Mit Einem —ſitzen, to terminate an affair with any one. II. *v. tr.* [durch —ſitzen zuſammendrücken] to press down by sitting upon. Sie haben das Gras —geſeſſen, they have pressed down the grass. —ſtämmig, *adj.* and *adv.* —ſtämmiges Holz, low-stemmed wood. —ſtampfen, I. *v. tr.* [das Gras &c.] to trample down [the grass &c.]; [Maulwurfshügel] to crush [mole-hills &c.] II. *v. intr.* Mit dem Fuße —ſtampfen, to stamp the ground with the feet. —ſtändig, *adj.* and *adv.* low. —ſtechen, *ir. v. tr.* to strike to the ground by stabbing. Er ſtach ihn mit einem Meſſer, mit ſeinem Degen, mit einem Dolche —, he ran a knife, his sword through his body, stabbed or poniarded him. —ſteigen, *ir. v. tr.* and *intr.* to descend. Die Treppe in den Keller —ſteigen, to go down the cellar-stairs; auf und — ſteigen, to ascend and descend; [in genealogy and astronomy] V. Abſteigen. —ſtellen, *v. tr.* to put down, V. —ſetzen. —ſtimmen, *v. tr.* [die Geige &c.] to lower [a violin &c.], V. also Herabſtimmen. —ſtoßen, *ir. v. tr.* to push down, to knock or strike down. Einen —ſtoßen, to throw any one down; *it.* V. —ſtechen. —ſtrecken, *v. tr.* and *refl.* ſich —ſtrecken, to stretch one's self. Er ſtreckte ſich in's Gras —, he stretched himself out on the grass; Einen mit einem Lanzenſtiche —ſtrecken, to stretch any one dead with the thrust of a lance. —ſtreichen, *ir.* I. *v. tr.* [die Haare] to stroke down [the hair]. II. *v. intr.* to ramble down. —ſtülpen, *v. tr.* [einen Hut] to turn down [a hat]. —ſtürmen, I. *v. intr.* to descend with vehemence. II. *v. tr.* [eine Schanze] —ſtürmen, to take and destroy by storm [a sconce]. —ſtürzen, I. *v. intr.* to fall down with violence, to be precipitated. Sein Pferd ſtürzte unter ihm —, his horse fell with him; ein Platzregen ſtürzte auf uns —, a sudden shower burst over us; auf die Knie —ſtürzen, to fall on one's knees. II. *v. tr.* Einen von einem Felſen — ſtürzen, to throw, to precipitate any one from the top of a rock. —tanzen, I. *v. intr.* to descend in dancing; *it.* to dance down along a row of dancers. II. *v. tr.* Die Schuhe —tanzen, to tread down one's shoes at the heel from dancing. *it. Fig.* Einen —tanzen, to dance better or longer than another, to prove one's superiority in dancing. —tauchen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to dive down to the bottom. —taumeln, *v. intr.* to descend, to fall reeling; to tumble down. —thauen, I. *v. intr.* to fall in the form of dew. II. *v. tr.* [chiefly in poetry] to thaw down, to send down in thaws. Die Wolke thaut Segen aus ihrem Schooße —, the cloud from out its lap thaws down blessings. —thun, *ir. v. tr.* 1) [in familiar language] to lay down. 2) [among sportsmen] Das Wild hat ſich — gethan, the game is couching. —trächtig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) low, mean, base, abject. —trächtiges Gemüth, base, abject mind; —trächtige Geſinnungen, base sentiments; eine —trächtige Handlung begehen, to be guilty of a base action; —trächtig denken, to think basely. Syn. V. Niedrig. 2) [only provincial and in common people's lang.] 's iſt ein recht —trächtiger Herr, he is a very affable prince. V. Herablaſſend. —trächtigkeit, *f.* [einer Handlung] baseness [of an action]. Es liegt eine —trächtigkeit in dieſem Gedanken, this is a base, unworthy thought; eine —trächtigkeit, —trächtigkeiten begehen, to commit a base action, to be guilty of a meanness. —treiben, *ir.* I. *v. tr.* 1) to drive down. 2) Die Saat —treiben [said of cattle], to trample down the seed. II. *v. intr.* [of floating bodies] to be driven down by the current. Das Schiff treibt —, the ship drives down the river. —treten, *ir.* I. *v. intr.* to descend. II. *v. tr.* Die Schuhe —treten, to tread down one's shoes at the heel; das Gras —treten, to tread down the grass; Zwiebeln —treten [in gardening], to roll, to press down onions. —trinken, *ir. v. tr.* 1) to drink down. 2) [= to drink till one can no longer stand]. [in familiar language] Einen —trinken, to drink any one under the table. —wald, *m.* underwood, copse. —walzen, I. *v. tr.* to roll flat or down II. *v. intr.* to waltz downwards or along. —wälzen, *v. tr.* 1) Einen Stein vom Berge —wälzen, to roll down a stone from a mountain. 2) to crush or press with a roller &c. —wärts, *adv.* downwards. —waſſerrad, *n.* lower mill-wheel. —werfen, *ir. v. tr.* V. Hinwerfen; *it.* [= fallen laſſen] to throw down. Einen —werfen, to throw any one down; er hat ihn —geworfen, he has thrown him down. —werfen [a horse in order to shoe him], to hold down; ſich vor Jemand —werfen, to prostrate one's self before any one; ‡gefänglich —werfen [a criminal], to imprison. Das —werfen, throwing down, prostration. —zechen, *v. tr.* [in familiar language] V. —trinken. —ziehen, *ir. v. tr.* to draw down. Die Mütze —ziehen, to pull down one's cap; die gewaltige Laſt zieht ihn —, the excessive load bends him down; [in anatomy] —ziehender Muskel, abductor.

Niedere, *f.* 1) V. Niedrigkeit. 2) [= niedrig liegende Gegend] low ground or land, V. Niederung.

Niedern, *v. tr* [rather unusual] V. Er—, Erniedrigen. Der Boden niedert, niedert ſich, the ground sinks, grows lower; ein Lehen —, to waste, to spoil a fief.

Niederung, *f.* 1) waste, uncultivated ground. 2) low ground, bottom.

Niedlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [related to nett, Fr. *net*, L. *nit-idus*] neat, nice, elegant, delicate, pretty. Ein —er Vogel, a pretty bird; —es Thierchen, pretty little creature; —er Mund, pretty mouth; —es Mädchen, nice girl, pretty girl; —e Geſtalt, delicate figure

or shape; — gekleidet, neatly, prettily dressed; —e Speiſen, delicate viands, dishes; —er Biſſen, nice bit, tidbit.

Niedlichkeit, *f.* 1) neatness, niceness. 2) [= niedliche Sache] elegant, pretty thing.

Niednagel, *m.* V. Nietnagel.

Niedrig, [from nieder] *adj.* and *adv.* low. —er Baum, low tree; —er Berg, low mountain; —es Land, low, flat country; —er Stuhl, low seat; der Fluß iſt — [—er, als gewöhnlich], the river is low; das Waſſer iſt —, the water is shallow, low; um dieſe Zeit iſt die Fluth —, at this time the tide is low; ich liege zu — [im Bette], my head is too low [in bed]; eine Mauer —er machen, to lower a wall; [among sportsmen] der Hirſch gehet —, the stag has dropped or cast his horns; [with enamellers] [=hellblau] light-blue; [in fortification] —er Wall, lower part of the rampart; [in gardening] einen Baum — halten, to keep a tree lopped. Syn. Niedrig, Tief. Tief implies what is considerably below any surface, real or conceived; niedrig what does not rise far above it. A wound is tief when it penetrates far under the skin into the flesh; a door is too niedrig when it is not high enough for any one to enter conveniently. *Fig. a)* [of the voice, in opposition to high] low. Dieſe Geige &c. iſt zu — geſtimmt, this violin is tuned too low; ein Tonwerkzeug —er ſtimmen, to lower, to tune a musical instrument lower; —e Stimme, low, deep voice; Sie ſingen zu —, you sing too low. *b)* [low, insignificant] Ein —er Preis, low, moderate price; — ſpielen, to play low; — ausſpielen, to play a low card; die —en Karten, low cards; [in algebra] eine Gleichung auf den —ſten Grad, die —ſte Potenz bringen, to reduce an equation to the first power; aus —em Stande, von —er Geburt, Herkunft ſeyn, to be of low rank, low extraction, humble, obscure descent or origin; —er Stand, —e Glücksumſtände, low rank, middling fortune; Hohe und —e, high and low; —er Ausdruck &c., vulgar, low expression; —e Schreibart, low style; ſich — ausdrücken, to express one's self in a low manner; —es Handwerk, low trade or business; —e Geſichtsbildung, vulgar physiognomy; —es Gemüth, base, abject mind; —er Menſch, base, vile fellow; —e Neigungen, Handlungen, low, base inclinations, actions; — denken, handeln, to think, to act meanly, basely; es liegt etwas —es in dieſem Gedanken, there is something base, mean in this thought; in's —e fallen, to grow vulgar; etwas —es begehen, to do something base or mean, to be guilty of a baseness. Syn. Niedrig, Niederträchtig. A character, a disposition, an action &c., is niedrig when it is such as can be attributed only to one who is governed by the dictates of bad passions or inclinations. All such propensities and the actions they give rise to are niederträchtig in so far as they originate in or are connected with a want of self-esteem. A noble-minded man is incapable of a niedrige action; an honourable man of a Niederträchtigkeit.

Niedrigen, *v. tr.* [unusual] to lower. Sich —, to stoop; to lower one's self. Das —, lowering, humbling.

Niedrigkeit, *f.* 1) [not used in the *pl.*] state of being low, lowness. Das bringt die — der Gegend mit ſich, that arises from the lowness of the country. *Fig.* Die — der Stimme, the lowness of the voice; die — des Preiſes, the lowness, moderateness of the price; die — des Standes, der Geburt, Schreibart, the lowness of rank, birth, style &c.; die — des Gemüthes, baseness of mind; die Geſchöpfe fühlen immer die —, aus der ſie hervorgingen, creatures feel at all times the nothingness they sprang from. 2) [*pl.* -en] mean, base action. —en begehen, to commit, to be guilty of base actions.

Niedrigung, *f.* 1) [lowering of a wall &c.] lowering. 2) V. Niederung 2).

Niele, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Schlingbaum.

Niemals, [V. Mahl] *adv.* never. Ich bin — dort geweſen, I have never been there; das wird — geſchehen, that will never happen. Syn. V. Nimmer.

Niemand, [-es] [from nie and Mann] *pron.* nobody, no one. Es iſt — da, there is no one here; die Nacht iſt —es Freund [proverbial], the night is always dangerous; Sie müſſen —en Etwas davon ſagen, mit — davon ſprechen, you must not tell any one of it, not speak of it to any one; vor Gott iſt — [Keiner] unſchuldig, no one is innocent in the eye of God; — als er, — anders [Anderes], als er, kann dieß geſagt haben, nobody but he, no one else but he could have said it; es war — Fremdes da, there was no stranger there; wer iſt da geweſen? —, — Vornehmes, who was there? nobody, no one of distinction; er iſt ein —, he is a mere nobody; er iſt der — in ſeinem Hauſe [in familiar language], he is a mere cipher in his own house or family [has no authority]; der liebe — hat es gethan [in familiar language], nobody has done it.

Niere, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [probably related to the Gr. νεφρος] 1) kidney. Die rechte —, the right kidney; ein Stein, ein Geſchwür in der —, in den —n, stone in the kidney, ulcer of the kidneys; zu den — gehörig [in anatomy], nephritic; die —n [Theil des Rückgrates eines Pferdes], loins [of a horse]. *Fig.* [in Scripture] Du prüfeſt Herz und —n, thou searchest the heart and the reins. 2) [any thing kidney-shaped] [in mining] *a)* —n, oblong pieces of ore. *b)* lumps of ore.

Nieren-ader, *f.* V. —blutader. —ausſchnitt, *m.* [in anatomy] excision of the kidney. —baum, *m* [in botany] cashew-nut, anacardium. —becher, *m.* [in anatomy] [minute vessels round the papillae of the kidneys] renal vessel. —becken, *n.* [funnel-shaped vessels in which the renal cavities terminate] renal basin. —beſchwerung, *f.* disorder of the kidneys, nephritic complaint. —blutader, *f.* [in anatomy] renal vein. —braten, *m.* [in cookery] roast loin [of any meat]. —entzündung, *f.* inflammation of the kidneys, nephritis. —erz, *n.* oxydized iron-ore. —fett, *n.* suet. —fieber, *n.* nephritic fever. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* kidney-shaped; [in botany] reniform. —gefäße, *pl.* emulgent vessels. —geflecht, *n.* [in anatomy] renal plexus. —geſchwür, *n.* ulcer of the reins. —gries, *m.* gravel in the kidneys. —haut, *f.*, *dim.* —häutchen, ||—häutlein, *n.* membrane of the kidney. Das fette —häutchen, adipose renal membrane. —höhle, *f.* V. —becken. —kartoffel, *f.* kidney-potatoe. —kolik, *f.* nephritic colic. —krank, *adj.* and *adv.* nephritic. Ein —kranker, nephritic patient. —krankheit, *f.* V. —beſchwerung. —mittel, *n.* nephritic medicine. —nerve, *m.* [in anatomy] renal nerve. —prüfer, *m.* [in Scripture] searcher of the heart and reins. —ſand, *m.* V. —gries. —ſchmalz, *n.* [in cookery] suet. —ſchmerz, *m.* V. —beſchwerung. —ſchnitt, *m.* [in anatomy] nephrotomy. —ſchnitte, *f.* [in cookery] kidney-fritter. —ſtatt, *f.* [among sportsmen] seat of the kidney in deer &c. —ſtein, *m.* 1) stone in the kidneys. 2) [in mineral.] nephrite, a subspecies of jade. 3) [village in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, renowned for its wine] Nierenstein. —ſtück, *n.* [in cookery] loin of veal &c., with the kidney. —ſucht, *f.* stone-colic. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* nephritic; affected with the stone or gravel. —talg, *n.* tallow from the kidneys of oxen. —warze, *f.*, *dim.* —wärzchen, ||—wärzlein, *n.* [in anatomy] papilla of the kidney. —weh, *n.* V. —beſchwerung. —weiſe, *adv.* [in mining] Erz, welches —weiſe bricht, ore which breaks into round or oblong lumps; das Erz bricht —weiſe, the ore occurs in kidney-shaped lumps. —zwölffingerdarmsband, *n.* [in anatomy] renal ligament of the duodenum.

Nierenſteiner, *m.* [-s] Nierenstein wine.

Nierig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in mineralogy] —es Erz, kidney-shaped ore.

Nieſchel, *m.* V. Niſchel.

||Nieſeln, V. Näſeln.

Nieſen, [provinc. yfniſchen, Pfnüſel = Schnupfen; it seems related to ſchneutzen] *v. intr.* to sneeze. Schnupftabak macht —, snuff makes one sneeze; ich nieſe Dir Etwas [low], you'll never get me to do it. Das —, sneezing. Sich ſelbſt zum — bringen, to make one's self sneeze; es kam ihn ein ungeheures — an, he had a terrible fit of sneezing.

Nieſe-kraut, *n.* 1) [name of the 2. Bertram] sneeze-wort. 2) [Gichtkraut] water-hyssop. 3) [Maiblume] lily of the valley. 4) bastard hellebore. 5) Falſches —kraut [Mauerpfeffer], sharp-pointed yellow houseleek. —mittel, *n.* remedy to excite sneezing, sternutatory. —pulver, *n.* powder to promote sneezing. —wurz, *f.* [in botany] 1) hellebore. Schwarze —wurz, black hellebore; wilde —wurz, wild hellebore, falſche —wurz, bastard hellebore. 2) [Reifblume] flat sneeze wort. 3) a species of poppy. —wurzel, *f.* 1) V. —wurz [wilde]. 2) [Ackerbaldrian] corn-sallad, lamb's lettuce.

Nieſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) sneezer. 2) [= einmaliges Nieſen] [in common people's lang.] sneeze.

Nieſerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [in common people's language] Es iſt mir —, I feel an inclination, a want to sneeze.

Nießbar, Nießbarlich, [from Nießbrauch] *adj.* and *adv.* [in law] Etwas — beſitzen, to have, to enjoy the usufruct of any thing; —liches Recht, usufructuary right.

Nießbarkeit, *f.* V. Nießbrauch.

Nießbrauch, *m.* [-es] [Nieß from nutzen] [in law] usufruct. Den — von Etwas haben, to have the usufruct of any thing.

Nießbrauchs-beſitz, *m.* usufruct. —gläubiger, *m.* antichresian creditor, a creditor who enjoys the profits of an estate as an equivalent for the interest of a loan. —gut, *n.* feoffment of trust; entail. —ſicherheit, *f.* usufructuary security or bail. —verpfändung, *f.* antichresis.

Nießbrauchen, *v. intr.* to have, to enjoy the usufruct of any thing.

Nießbraucher, *m.* [-s], —inn, *f.* usufructuary.

Nießling, *m.* [unusual] one who desires always to enjoy, who seeks only his own advantage.

Niet, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e], *dim.* —chen, ||—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [probably related to nähen = to join] [among locksmiths] rivet. Mit einem —e befeſtigen, to fasten by a rivet.

Niet-bank, *f.* riveting bench. —blech, *n.* [among cutlers &c.] rose-copper. —eisen, *n.* [among black-smiths] riveting iron. —fest, *adj.* and *adv.* —fest und nagelfest, firmly fixed, what cannot be removed [said of the fixtures of a house]. —feuer, *n.* fire for riveting. —hammer, *m.* riveting hammer; [with farriers] shoeing hammer. —hämmerchen, *n.* watchmaker's hammer. —nagel, *m.* 1) riveting nail; *it.* [with bent points] clinched nail, rivet. Einen —nagel abzwicken, abfeilen &c., to unclinch a nail. 2) [Nagelwurzel] hangnail. —nägel haben, to have hangnails on one's fingers. —pfaffe, *m.* [among locksmiths] riveting frame.

Niete, *f.* [Dutch niet = nichts] blank [in a lottery]. Eine — bekommen, ziehen, to draw a blank. *Fig.* a thing of no value.

Nieten, *v. tr.* to rivet, to clinch. Einen Nagel —, to rivet or clinch a nail.

‖Niftel, *f.* [related to Neffe] niece.

Niftelgerade, *f.* [in law] paraphernalia devolving to a niece.

Nigrin, *n.* [-s] [in mineralogy] V. Titanschörl.

Nigrine, *f.* [-n] [in botany] a species of mistletoe.

Nigritien, *n.* [-s] [in ancient geography] Nigritia, Negroland.

Nigromantie, *f.* V. Schwarzkunst.

Nikawitz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] chaffinch of the Ardennes.

Niklas, [- or Niklasens, *pl.* Niklase], Nikolaus, *m.* [name of men] Nicholas.

Niklas-abend, *m.* [in fam. lang.] eve of St. Nicholas. —tag, *m.* St. Nicholas' day.

Nikola, *f.* [name of women] Nicol.

Nikowitz, *m.* V. Nikawitz.

Nil, *m.* [-es] [in geography] the Nile.

Nil-bors, *m.* Nile perch. —eidechse, *f.* Nile lizard. —erde, *f.* Egyptian clay. —grundel, *f.* sea loach. —karpfen, *m.* Nile carp. —krokodill, *n.* Nile crocodile. —messer, *m.* nilometer. —pferd, *n.* hippopotamus. —reiher, *m.* ibis. —stein, *m.* Egyptian jasper. —winde, *f.* species of bindweed.

Nile, Nilem, *m.* [-s] [in mineralogy] Malabar sapphire.

*Nilometer, *n.* [-s] V. Nilmesser.

*Nimbus, *m.* glory. *Fig.* [in a bad sense] —, falscher —, a false blaze of renown; *it.* ridiculous vanity.

*Nimfe, [Nymphe] *f.* [in mythology] nymph. *Fig.* 1) Eine —, ein Nimfchen, *n.* [in fam. lang.] an easy damsel, a courtesan. 2) [=Wasserjungfer] a sort of fly. 3) bees'-eggs.

Nimfen-leib, *m.* shape, figure of a nymph. —schaar, *f.* troop of nymphs, *it.* [in general, in poetical lang.] of young girls. —stand, *m.* 1) state of a nymph. 2) [in entomology] [Puppe] chrysalis. —wuchs, *m.* [in poetical lang.] nymph-like, elegant shape.

Nimfenhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* nymph-like. Ein —er Wuchs, V. Nimfenwuchs.

Nimmer, *adv.* [nie mehr, nicht mehr] never. Er ist — dort, he is no more there; du wirst mich — sehen, thou wilt never see me again; es soll — Krieg seyn, no more war! heaven preserve us from war! — froh [in fam. lang.], never contented. Syn. Nimmer, Nie, Niemals. That which nie or niemals happens, is that which at no time either has happened or will happen; that which nimmer happens is what will not happen in any future time. We can therefore use nie instead of nimmer, but not always nimmer instead of nie. The same difference exists between nie and niemals as between je and jemals.

Nimmer-genug, *m.* [in fam. lang.] an insatiable person. —mehr, *adv.* never, on no account. [in Scripture] Die Liebe höret —mehr auf, charity never perishes; —mehr! by no means! das hätte ich —mehr gedacht, I should never have thought it. —nüchtern, *m. indecl.* [in familiar language = ein nimmer nüchterner Mensch] a drunken fellow, one who is always fuddled. —satt, *m.* 1) [in fam. lang., for ein nimmersatter Mensch] Er ist ein —satt, he has never enough, he is a glutton. 2) [in ornithology] *a*) [Kropfgans] onocrotalus. *b*) American tree-pelican.

Nimwegen, [Nimmegen] *n.* [-s] [in geography] Nimeguen.

Ninsing, *f.* [a medicinal root] ginseng.

Nipp, [Nipf] *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [sip with the bill, mouth] [in popular language] sip. Einen — thun, to take a sip.

Nippen, [related to kneipen] I. *v. intr.* to peck. II. *v. tr.* and *intr.* [in familiar language] to sip. Sie nippt nur, she only touches her glass [of wine &c.]; seinen Wein —, to sip one's wine; gern —, to tipple.

Nirgend, —s, [the opposite to irgend] *adv.* nowhere. Er ist — zu finden, he is nowhere to be found; ich weiß — or —s hin, I do not know where to go, where to seek refuge; — wo, —s, nowhere.

Nische, *f.* [*pl.*-n] [Ital. *nicchia*, Fr. *niche*, related to the L. *nidus*, nest] [in architecture] niche.

‖Nischel, *m.* [-s] [probably from nicken] [Schopf, Kopf] [in common people's lang.] head; noddle.

Niß, *f.* [-sse] [probably related to Nuß] 1) [egg of the louse] nit. Nisse haben, to have nits. 2) [egg of bees] bees'-egg.

Nißkamm, *m.* 1) fine small-toothed comb. 2) [in natural hist.] V. Spinnenkopf.

Nissig, *adj.* and *adv.* full of nits, nitty.

Nisteln, *v. intr.* [*dim.* of nisten] to nestle. Die Bosheit nistelt in seinem Herzen, maliciousness or spite is seated, reigns in his heart; Amor nistelte gerade in seinem Herzen, Cupid had just taken possession of his heart.

Nisten, [from Nest] *v. intr.* to build a nest, to nest. Die Schwalben — in Schornsteinen, an Fenstern &c., the swallows build, make their nest in chimneys, in windows &c.; diese Vögel — auf den Bäumen, these birds make their nest in the trees; von Raubvögeln sagt man nicht —, sondern horsten, in speaking of birds of prey, we say, they make their airy, and not, they make their nest. *it.* V. Ein—. [in botany] —de Wurzel, roots disposed like eggs in a nest.

Nistler, *m.* [-s] [in entomology] staphilinus, a species of beetle.

*Niveau, *n.* [-'s] [*pron.* as in the French] level.

*Niveleur, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -s or -e] [*pron.* as in the French] V. Nivelirer.

*Nivelliren, *v. intr.* to level.

Nivellirkunst, *f.* art of levelling.

*Nivellirer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] leveller; surveyor.

Nix, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in mythology] [probably related to the L. *nare*, Gr. νήχω] water sprite.

Nixe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] water-nymph. Die — der Donau, die Donau—, the nymph of the Danube.

Nix-blume, *f.* 1) species of water-lily. *it.* [Froschbiß] frog-bit [Hydrocharis L.]. 2) [gelbe Seeblume] yellow lupine. —haar, *n.* [in botany] fox-tail. —wurzel, *f.* V. —blume 2).

Noah, *m.* [-'s] [proper name] Noah.

Noaharche, *f.* [in conchology] a species of bivalve.

Nobbe, *f.* V. Noppe.

*Nobel, *adj.* and *adv.* noble.

*Nobilitiren, *v. tr.* to ennoble, to raise or elevate to the rank of a nobleman, of a knight &c.

*Noblesse, *f.* 1) nobility. 2) [in affected lang.] nobleness.

Noch, [probably derived from the antiquated negation ni and oh = auch] I. *conj.* neither. Weder er, — ich, neither he nor I; sie ist weder reich, — arm, she is neither rich nor poor; er glaubt es weder, — wünscht er es, he neither believes nor wishes it; [obsolete and poetical] — [for weder] heute, — morgen, neither to-day nor to-morrow. II. *adv.* 1) [indicating continuance of an action or state; probably related to nahe] still, yet, as yet. Er lebt —, he lives still; er ist — nicht hier, he is not yet here; — weiß ich es nicht, I do not as yet know it, I know nothing of it as yet; und Du wagst es —? and yet you will venture it? 2) [denoting some definite point of time] Er hat gestern — geschrieben, he wrote only yesterday; ich erwarte ihn — heute, I expect him this very day; kommen Sie — nicht? are you not yet coming? gestern war er — sehr gesund, yesterday he was yet very well or still in very good health. 3) [indicating increase] Lassen Sie uns — einen Versuch machen, let us make one trial more; — ein Wort, or — auf ein Wort, [in familiar language] — eins, one word more; — lieber wollte ich &c., I should even prefer &c.; was — mehr ist, what is still more; wenn Sie mich auch — so sehr bitten, though you entreat me ever so much, however much you may beg me; wäre er — so reich, were he as rich again, were he ever so rich; ich sage es — einmahl, I repeat it once more; er will — so viel haben, he wants as much again; das lasse ich — gelten, that I have nothing to say against.

Noch-mahlig, *adj.* repeated, reiterated. Nach einem —mahligen Verbote, after a reiterated prohibition. —mahls, *adv.* once more, again.

Nock, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Dutch. nok; probably related to Knocke = any thing knobby] [in seamen's lang.] yard-arm. Die —en eines Segels, [—ohren, —leuver or —lägel] sail-block.

Nock-bindsel, *n.* earings. —gording, *f.* leech-line. —klampe, *f.* cleat of the yard-arm. —lägel, —ohr, *n.* V. under Nock. —pferd, *n.* horse or foot-rope of a yard. —takel, *n.* yard-arm tackle.

‖Nocke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [another form of Knocke, which see] [in cookery] [a sort of cake] bun.

‖Nöhlen, *v. intr.* V. Nusseln.

*Noli me tangere, *n.* [Latin] touch-me-not [a thorny plant].

*Nomade, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [one of a nomadic tribe or race] nomad.

Nomadenleben, *n.* nomadic or wandering life.

*Nomadisch, *adj.* and *adv.* nomadic. —e Völker, nomadic or wandering tribes or nations.

*Nomadisiren, *v. intr.* to nomadize, to lead a nomadic or wandering life.

*Nominăl, *adj.* nominal. Die —en [in philosophy], Nominals or Nominalists. [chiefly used in composition, as:]

Nominalwerth, *m.* nominal value.

*Nominalíſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] Nominalist.

*Nŏminativ, *m.* [-s *pl.* -e] [in grammar] nominative.

*Nŏne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [in the Roman church] none, afternoon prayers. 2) Die —n [in the ancient Roman calendar], nones. 3) [in music] a ninth.

1. Nónne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from the old neiden = ſchneiden] gelded sow.

2. Nónne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] *dim.* Nönnchen, || Nönnlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [related to the preceding] *a*) [among locksmiths] stay; *it.* funnel. *b*) [among tilers] gutter-tile. *c*) [among founders] coppel-mould.

3 *Nónne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] nun; *dim.* Nönnchen, ||Nönnlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] little nun. Eine — werden, to become a nun, to take the veil. *Fig.* [in ornithology] mew.

Nonnen=äuglein, *n.* [in botany] fennel-flower of Crete. —brod, *n.* gingerbread. — butte, —bütte, *f.* [in gardening] green pippin. —fleiſch, *n.* [in vulgar lang.] *fig.* nun's flesh. Es iſt ihr kein —fleiſch gewachſen, she is not made to be a nun. —gans, *f.* barnacle. —garn, *n.* fine thread. —gewand, *n.* garments of a nun. V. —kleid. —glas, *n.* vial. — kleid, *n.* —kleidung, *f.* habit of a nun. — kloſter, *n.* nunnery. —kraut, *n.* V. Erdrauch. —leben, *n.* life of a nun. —meiſe, *f.* brown tomtit. —nelke, *f.* Roman fennel-flower. — orden, *m.* order of nuns. —ſchleier, *m.* nun's veil. —taube, *f.* [a small kind of pigeon] nun. —teig, *m.* [in cookery] gingerbread paste. —tracht, *f.* costume, habit of a nun. —weihe, *f.* taking of the veil. —zelle, *f.* nun's cell.

Nóppe, Nóbbe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [another form of Knopf] knot in stuffs.

Nóppen, *v. tr.* 1) [another form of kneipen] *a*) to pinch. [among clothiers] Das Tuch —, to pick cloth; to burl; ein Tuch auf der verkehrten Seite —, to burl, to dress cloth on the wrong side. *b*) [of horses] to rub, to scratch with the teeth. 2) [from Noppe = Knopf] [to furnish with knots] to render knotty. Das —, [among clothiers] burling, dressing.

Noppeiſen, *n.* [among clothiers] picker; *it.* pincers.

Nópper, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) [among clothiers] burler. 2) [among farriers] horse which rubs or scrapes with the teeth.

Nórd, *m.* [-es] [related to the Dutch ſnorren, ſchnurren = brummen] north. Der Wind aus — or —en, north wind; der Wind iſt —, the wind is north; gegen — or —en ſegeln, to sail towards the north, to steer north; [in seamen's lang.] — zum Oſten, north by east; — zum Weſten, north by west; [in poetry] [= —wind, Boreas] north-wind.

Nord=afrika, —amerika, *n.* North of Africa, North America. —bär, *m.* north-bear. —deutſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Die —deutſche Sprache, das —deutſche Klima, the language, the climate of the North of Germany; ein — deutſcher, a North German. —deutſchland, *n.* North of Germany. —europa, *n.* Northern or North of Europe. —europer, [more usual] —europäer *m.* European of the north. —europiſch, [more usual] —europäiſch *adj.* and *adv.* of the north of Europe. —fahrer, *m.* ship trading to the northern seas; navigator of the northern seas. —gans, *f.* northern goose; *it.* barnacle [bird] —gau, *m.* and *n.* the Nordgau [a district of Bavaria]. —gauiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* of the Nordgau. —hauſen, *n.* [a town in Prussia] Nordhausen. —kante, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] northern bank or shore. —kap, *n.* [in geogr.] North Cape. —kaper, *m.* [species of whale] 1) ice-whale. 2) bottle-nosed whale. 3) [Sturmfiſch] ork, orca. —kreis, *m.* tropic of Cancer. —land, *n.* northern country or land. —länder, *m.*, —länderinn, *f.* inhabitant of a northern country. Die —länder, the nations of the north. —licht, *n.* northern light, aurora borealis. —luft, *f.* north air or wind. —mann, *m.* V. —länder. —meer, *n.* north sea. —meve, *f.* peterel, petrel. —nordoſt, *m.* north-northeast. —nordweſt, *m.* north-northwest. —oſt or —óſt, *m.* 1) north east. Nach —oſten ſegeln, to sail to the north-east; die Magnetnadel weicht nach —oſt ab, the magnetic needle varies to the north-east; —oſt zum —en, north-east by north; —oſt zum Oſten, north-east by east. 2) [= —oſtwind] north-easter. —oſtering, *f.* [in seamen's language] declination or variation of the compass towards the north-east. —öſtlich or —óſtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* north-eastern; north-easterly. Dieſe Stadt liegt —öſtlich von jener, this town lies, is situated to the north-east of that. —pol, *m.* [in astronomy] north-pole, arctic pole. Der — pol des Magnets, north magnetic pole. — punkt, *m.* north point. —ſchein, *m.* V. — licht. —ſee, *f.* North Sea, German Ocean. — ſeite, *f.* north-side. —ſtern, *m.* north star; [in seamen's lang.] polar star. —ſternorden, *m.* [in Sweden] order of the polar star. —vogel, *m.* V. Sturmvogel. —wärts, *adv.* northward, northwards. —wärts fahren, ſteuern, to steer northwards, towards the north. — waſſer, *n.* [in seamen's language] north-water. —weiſer, *m.* compass, magnetic needle. — weſt, *m.* 1) north-west. Der Wind kömmt aus —weſt or —weſten, the wind is north-west, blows from the north-west; gegen — weſten ſteuern, to steer north-west; —weſt zum —en, north-west by north; —weſt zum Weſten, north-west by west; die Magnetnadel weicht gegen —weſt ab, the compass or needle varies to the north-west. 2) [= —weſtwind] north-wester, north-westerly wind; north-west wind. —weſtering, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] declination of the compass towards the north-west. —weſtwind, *m.* V. —weſt 2). —weſtlich or —wéſtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* north-west; north-westerly. Dieſe Stadt liegt —weſtlich von der andern, this town lies, is situated to the north-west of the other. —wind, *m.* north-wind; [in poetry] boreas.

Nórden, *m.* [-s] [V. Nord] the north. Die Völker des —s, des höchſten —s, the inhabitants of the north, the hyperboreans; der Wind bläst aus —, the wind blows from the north; ſich gegen — wenden, gegen — ſegeln, to turn, to sail towards the north.

Nórden, *v. refl.* [rather unusual] ſich —, to find one's latitude or position.

Nórderbreite, *f.* [in geography and astronomy] north-latitude. Unter dem 50ſten Grade — ſeyn, to be in the fiftieth degree of north-latitude.

Nórderſonne, *f.* north-sun.

Nórdiſch, *adj.* according to the manners &c. of the north; northern. —e Mundart, Lebensart, northern dialect, northern mode of living.

Nórdlich, *adj.* and *adv.* northern, northerly. —e Länder, Völker, northern countries, nations; —e Pflanze, northern plant; die —e Breite, northern latitude; die —en Zeichen, the northern signs; — ſegeln, to sail north or northwards; Frankreich liegt — von Spanien, France lies north of Spain; Schottland liegt —er als &c., Scotland is situated more to the north, is more northerly than &c.; die —ſte Spitze von Europa, the most northerly point of Europe; der Wind iſt or kömmt —, the wind is north, blows from the north.

Nórfling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in ichthyology] gilt-head doree, dorado.

Nórgeln, [probably related to the Dutch ſnorren = brummen] *v. intr.* [in pop. lang.] 1) to sulk; to grumble; *it.* to tease. Sie nörgelt in einem fort, she does nothing but grumble; she is constantly teasing one. 2) V. Muffeln.

Nórimóriſpiel, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] morra [an Italian game].

Nórk, *m.* [-es] [in mineralogy] micaceous shist mixed with shorl.

*Nórm, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [Regel, Richtſchnur] rule, model; *it.* [among printers] signature of the title-page.

*Normāl, *adj.* and *adv.* normal; according to a rule; relating to rudiments or first principles.

Normal=bücher, *pl.* [Glaubensbücher] books of faith. —geſetz, *n.* general law. —methode, *f.* normal method or system. —ſchule, *f.* normal school.

Normandīe, *f.* [in geogr.] Normandy.

Nórmann, [-es, *pl.* -en and Normänner] or Nórmandier, [-s, *pl.* -] *m.*, Normänninn, *f.* [in the history of Europe] a Norman; [in geogr.] a native of Normandy, Norman.

Nórmanniſch, *adj.* Norman.

*Normatīv, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] rule, regulation, V. Norm.

Nórmlich, *adj.* normal.

1. Nórwegen, *n.* [-s] [in geogr.] Norway.

2. Nórwegen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in seamen's lang.] [a sort of under-deck] orlop or spare deck.

Nórweger, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —inn, *f.* Norwegian.

Nórwegiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* belonging to Norway, Norwegian.

*Noſograph, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [Krankheitsbeſchreiber] nosographer.

*Noſographīe, *f.* [*pl.* -en] nosography.

*Noſologie, *f.* [*pl.*-en] [Krankheitslehre] nosology.

*Noſologiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* nosological.

*Noſologiſt or Noſolog, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] nosologist.

Nößel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [related to the Swed. ösa = ſchöpfen] pint; *dim.* —chen, ||—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] little pint. Ein —chen trinken, to drink a pint; halbes —, half-pint. [in salt-works] large measure of salt.

Nößelweiſe, *adv.* by pints.

Nóſſelfink, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in ornithol.] V. Todtenvogel or Peſtilenzvogel.

Nóſtoch, *n.* V. Erdblume.

*Notabēne, [in familiar language] 1) *n.* note, mark. 2) as an *interj.* [= wohl zu merken] observe; it must not be forgotten; mind &c.

*Notār, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] or Notarius, notary. Von einem — verfertigt [notariatiſch], drawn up, settled by a notary; notarial.

*Notariatiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* notarial.

*Notariāt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] notary's place or office.

Notariats=buch, *n.* notary's formu-

lary. —gebühren, *pl.* notarial fees. —ſiegel, *n.* notarial seal.

Nöte, *f.* [from the L. *nota*] 1) note. Ein Buch mit —n verſehen, to write notes to a book, to enrich it with notes; an den Rand geſetzte —n, marginal notes. 2) [= Aufſatz] article, short essay; *it.* bill or account. Eine — aufſetzen, to draw up an article, a memorandum; [in diplomacy] eine — übergeben, to send in a memorial; —n wechſeln, to interchange [diplomatic] notes. *it.* [= Billet] note. 3) [in music] note. Er lieſt die —n fertig, he reads the notes well; nach —n ſingen, to sing by note; auf einer — halten, to hold on a note; ganze —, semibreve; halbe —, minim; ſchwarze — or Viertels—, crotchet; geſtrichene or geſchwänzte —, quaver; doppeltgeſchwänzte, zweigeſtrichene —, semiquaver; dreigeſtrichene, dreifachgeſchwänzte —, demi-semiquaver; der Kopf einer —, the head of a note; *it.* —n [= Muſikalien] [in familiar language] musical compositions, music, music books; —n ſchreiben, to copy music; nach —n [low], in a superior style, masterly.

Noten-ABC, *n.* [in music] gamut; solfeggi. —blatt, *n.* sheet of music. —buch, *n.* music-book. —druck, *m.* print of notes; *it.* art of printing music; printed music. —drucker, *m.* music-printer. —druckerei, *f.* [—druckkunſt, *it.* —druckanſtalt] printing of music; *it.* establishment for printing music. —feder, *f* ruling-pen; pen for drawing the lines. —format, *n.* [among booksellers] oblong quarto. —geſtell, *n.* V. —pult. —handel, *m.* music-selling business. —händler, *m.* [= Muſikalienhändler] music-seller. —handlung, *f.* music-shop. —kopf, *m.* head of a note. —linien, *pl.* music-lines. —linienzieher, *m.* V. —rechen. —papier, *n.* music-paper. —plan, *m.*, [—ſyſtem] scale. —platte, *f.* music-plate. —pult, *n.* music-desk. —rechen, *m.* [—zeilen zu ziehen] [Roſtral] pen for drawing the lines; ruling-pen. —ſchnecke, *f.* [in conchology] a species of shell, marked so as to resemble the notes in music. —ſchreiber, *m.* copier of music, music-copier. —ſchwanz, *m.* tail of a note. —ſtecher, *m.* engraver of music. —ſtecherei, *f.* engraving of music; *it.* workshop where music is engraved. —ſtein, *m.* a species of sandstone, veined or marked so as to resemble the notes in music. —ſtück, *n.* piece of music. —ſyſtem, *n.* V. —plan. —tute, *f.* [in conchol.] V. —ſchnecke. —zeile, *f* music-lines.

Nöth, *adj.* [V. Noth, *f.*] [= nöthig] necessary, needful. Geduld iſt —, we must have patience, patience is required; — werden, to become necessary; Etwas — haben, to be in want of something; das Eine, was — thut [in Scripture], the one thing needful; es thut — [es iſt dringend] [in fam. lang.], it is necessary; it is urgent; es thäte am Ende —, daß &c., at last it would be necessary to &c.; ſo viel — iſt, as much as is requiſite; es thut mir — darnach, I feel a great want of it; es thut ihm —, es iſt ihm — [in common people's lang.], he has a certain call or want.

Nöth, *f.* [*pl.* sometimes Nöthen] [related to neigen, nieten] 1) [= Nothwendigkeit] want, necessity. Etwas aus — thun, to do any thing from necessity; ich brauche es zur höchſten —, I am in the greatest want of it; über — eſſen, to eat more than is necessary, than one requires; wenn — an Mann gehet or tritt [in fam. lang.], when one is in want; im Falle der —, in case of need, of necessity; dringende —, urgent want; distress; aus der — eine Tugend machen [proverbial], to make a virtue of necessity; — kennt or hat kein Gebot, — bricht Eiſen [proverbial], necessity has no law; ohne —, without reason or necessity; es reicht zur — hin, it is scarcely sufficient; er hat zur — zu leben, he has hardly enough to live, he has but a bare sufficiency; man kann es zur —, zur äußerſten — gebrauchen, it may be used in case of necessity, at the worst. 2) [difficulty, and the state or condition caused by it] [in familiar language] Mit genauer — davon kommen, to escape with great difficulty or trouble; er wird — haben, den Proceß zu gewinnen, he will have great difficulty to gain the lawsuit; ſeine — mit Jemand haben, to be burdened with any one, to have him on one's hands; iſt das nicht eine —? it not that a great load, care? 3) [= Unglück, Verdruß, Kummer] [chiefly in familiar language] Viele — haben, ausſtehen, to have much trouble, care; in — ſeyn, to be in trouble; — und Elend leiden, to be in distress, in misery; Einem ſeine — klagen, to make known one's distress to any one; in Nöthen ſeyn, to be in want; *it.* to be in danger or peril; Einem in der — beiſtehen, to assist any one in distress, in misfortune; er hat mir aus allen meinen Nöthen geholfen, he has delivered me from all my difficulties, all my distress; rufe mich an in der — [in Scripture], call on me in the hour of need; *prov.* Freunde in der —, gehen viele auf ein Loth, friends in need are rare indeed; — leiden [of things], to be injured; das Schiff befindet ſich in —, leidet —, the ship is in danger, in distress, *it.* has been damaged; in der äußerſten — [Armuth] ſeyn, to be in the greatest poverty or indigence; man ſieht ihm keine — an, he does not seem to be in any want; Einem viele — [Kummer] machen, to cause any one great sorrow, many cares; die ſchwere — [die Fallſucht] [low], epilepsy, falling-sickness; † was! ſchwere —! ſoll das bedeuten? what the devil can that mean? ‡ die echte — [in law], V. Ehehaft 2).

Noth-achſe, *f.* temporary axle-tree. —anker, *m.* sheet-anchor. —arbeit, *f.* work done from necessity or to avert danger. —ausfluth, *f.* channel to carry off the water when too high. —auswurf, *m.* [in commerce] throwing over-board of goods from necessity; jetsam, jetson. —bank, *f.* joiner's-bench. —bau, *m.* temporary building; [among sportsmen] [des Fuchſes] hole [of the fox]. —bedürftig, *adj.* V. —dürftig. —behelf, *m.* makeshift. Dies iſt mein [letzter] —behelf, this is my last shift. —bote, *m.* [formerly] [in law] essoiner. —brauch, *m.* use of a thing in case of necessity. ‡ —brod, *n.* [in law] bread allowed to an unconvicted criminal. —brüchig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in mining] Eine Stufe —brüchig machen, to break a piece of ore in order to examine its interiour. —brücke, *f.* temporary bridge. —brunnen, *m.* 1) well dug for any temporary purpose. 2) reservoir to supply water in case of fire. —buße, *f.* forced repentance. —damm, —deich, *m.* temporary dam, temporary dike. —dienſt, *m.* service done on an emergency, *it.* by compulsion. —drang, *m.* urgency. —drängen, *v. tr.*, —dringen, *ir. v. tr.* [obsolete] to compel, to necessitate, to urge. —gedrungen, forced, constrained. Etwas —gedrungen thun, to do any thing by compulsion; er that es nur —gedrungen, he only did it in the last extremity. —dringend, —dringlich, *adj.* and *adv.* urgent; from necessity, pressingly. —dringendes Bedürfniß, most urgent want. —durft, *f.* [rather stiff or obsolescent] sufficiency, necessaries of life; necessity. Zur —durft hinreichen, to suffice for one's wants; nach —durft zu leben haben, to have [just] enough to live; Etwas aus —durft thun, to do any thing from constraint or necessity; zur, nach —durft [in familiar lang.], for one's wants or necessities; nach —durft der Sache, according to the exigence of the case; —durft leiden, to be in want, not to have the necessaries of life; was zur Leibesnahrung und —durft gehört, necessaries of life; [in law] ſeine —durft reden [obsolete], to state the grounds of one's defence; ſeine —durft eſſen, to eat at one's pleasure, plenty; ſeine —durft haben, to have a sufficiency; ſich Etwas an der —durft abbrechen, to allow one's self to want the necessaries of life; to do without the necessaries of life; ſeine —durft verrichten [in fam. lang.], to do one's needs. —dürftig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) necessitous, needy, indigent. Eines Dinges — dürftig ſeyn, to be in want of a thing; —dürftig leben, to live poorly; *it.* to want the necessaries of life; er lebt ſehr —dürftig, he is very needy. 2) [= kaum hinreichend] Sein — dürftiges Auskommen haben, to have barely enough to live; es reicht ſo —dürftig zu, that is hardly enough. Syn. Nothdürftig, Kümmerlich. Nothdürftig conveys the accessory idea of a sufficiency for the first necessities of life; kümmerlich, on the contrary, indicates so low an ebb that we do not feel secure against utter want. —dürftigkeit, *f.* 1) indigence, poverty. 2) want. —eimer, *m.* V. Feuereimer. —eiſen, *n.* [among carpenters] driver. —erbe, *m.* 1) [in law] one who receives only his legal portion. 2) [in familiar language] lawful heir. —erbſchaft, *f.* legal portion or share of inheritance. —fall, *m.* case of necessity. Im — falle kann man &c., in case of need, of necessity one may &c. ‡ —feſt, *adj.* and *adv.* immovable, imperturbable. Der —feſte Ritter N., the valiant knight N. —feuer, *n.* alarm-fire, beacon-fire. —freund, *m.* tried friend. —friſt, *f.* [in law] peremptory term. —gebührniß, *f.* [obsolete] V. —erbſchaft. —gedinge, *n.* 1) forced stipulation, stipulation enforced by necessity. 2) [in mining] labour by which the miner hardly gains a support. —gedrungen, *adj.* and *adv.* forced, constrained by necessity, V. —dringen. —gedrungenheit, *f.* hard, dire necessity; pressing want. —geld, *n.* 1) V. —pfennig. 2) [in law] costs of criminal prosecution. —gericht, *n.* V. Halsgericht. —geſchrei, *n.* cry of distress. —groſchen, *m.* V. —pfennig. —grund, *m.* an urgent reason. —hebezeug, *n.* temporary raising apparatus. —helfer, *m.* 1) helper in need. Er iſt der Erlöſer und —helfer [in Scripture], he is the saviour and deliverer; [in the Romish church] die vierzehn —helfer [14 saints who are invoked in various cases of need], the fourteen apotropeans. 2) [= —behelf] one made use of for want of another. Ich will nicht euer —helfer ſeyn, I will not be taken as your last resource. —hemde, *n.* [of women in childbed] charmed shirt [believed to ease the pains of labour]. —hobel, *m.* ramrod plane. —hülfe *f.* help in need, help in distress; *it.* succour, expedient used in a case of necessity or for want of another. —jahr, *n.* year of distress or scarcity. —klage, *f.* [in law] prosecution instituted from necessity, *it.* for rape. —klippe, *f.* V. —münze. —knecht, *m.* a servant taken only for a time, from necessity; *it.* a person made use of for want of another. Ich will Euer —knecht nicht ſeyn, I won't be taken just to suit your convenience; [ironically] your most obedient! —leidend, *adj.* and *adv.* indigent, necessitous. Die —leidenden unterſtützen, to administer to the wants of the destitute. —lüge, *f.* lie told from [imagined] necessity, †fib. —maſt, *m.* jury mast. —mittel, *n.* expedient in a case of ur-

gency. —münze, *f.* forced currency, obsidional money. —nagel, *m.* nail used for want of another, of a better. **Fig.* last resource. Ich muß der —nagel ſeyn, den —nagel machen, they come to me after trying all the others, *it.* I am taken for want of a better. —peinlich, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Hochnothpeinlich. —pfennig, *m.* spare money; money saved for a case of necessity. Sich einen —pfennig erſparen, zurücklegen, to lay by a little stock in reserve. —recht, *n.* 1) right of necessity. 2) V. Standrecht. 3) right of using force, or compulsion. —reif, *adj.* and *adv.* [of fruit] prematurely ripe, by excess of heat. —reif, *m.* [among coopers] temporary hoop. —reiſe, *f.* journey of urgent necessity. —ſache, *f.* 1) matter of necessity. Das ſind keine —ſachen, there is no hurry about it. 2) urgency. —ſächlich, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —wendig. —ſchlange, *f.* [a sort of cannon] culverin. —ſchnitt, *m.* 1) necessary amputation. 2) [in mining] irregular working. —ſchnitte thun, to work a mine irregularly to indemnify one's self promptly for the costs. —ſchott, *m.* [in hydraulics] temporary dam; outlet. —ſchuß, *m.* [in seamen's language] signal of distress [by firing a gun]. Das Schiff that —ſchüſſe, the ship fired signals of distress. —ſpake, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] hand-spike or lever. —ſtall, *m.* [among farriers] trave, travel or travise. —ſtand, *m.* state of want, distress; *it.* state of compulsion. —ſtein, *m.* V. Kragſtein. †—ſtern, *m.* [in popular belief, as portending various calamities, war, famine &c.] comet. —ſteuer, *f.* a tax levied in times of need. —talje, *f.* —talje am Ruder [in seamen's language], tackle of the rudder. —taufe, *f.* baptism administered to a child which is thought to be in danger, private baptism. Einem Kinde die —taufe geben, to baptize privately, without the customary formalities. —thaler, *m.* 1) obsidional money. V. Nothmünze. 2) V. —geld. —theil, *m.* legal share of an inheritance. —thür, *f.* door for escape, postern; *it.* [in hydraulics] false or temporary sluice. —übel, *n.* necessary evil. —wahl, *f.* choice of necessity. *Fig.* Es blieb ihm nur die —wahl, he had only the alternative left. —weg, *m.* road or way for a case of necessity, *it.* chosen from necessity. —wehr, *f.* self-defence. Einen aus —wehr tödten, to kill any one in self-defence. —weiſer, *m.* [with bee-masters] substituted queen-bee. —wendig, *adj.* and *adv.* necessary. —wendiger Weiſe, necessarily; Gott iſt ein —wendiges Weſen, God is a necessary being; wenn die Sonne ſcheint, iſt es —wendig Tag, when the sun shines it is necessarily day; es folgt daraus —wendig, ganz —wendig, es iſt durchaus —wendige Folge, daß &c., it follows necessarily, it must of necessity follow, the necessary consequence is, that &c.; man muß —wendig eſſen, um leben zu können, one must necessarily eat in order to live; der Glaube iſt zum Heile durchaus —wendig, faith is absolutely necessary to salvation; das zum Leben —wendige, the necessaries of life; ich muß —wendig ausgehen, I must absolutely go out; ſich einer Perſon —wendig machen, to make one's self necessary to any one. Syn. V. Nöthig. —wendigkeit, *f.* 1) necessity. Aus unumgänglicher —wendigkeit, of necessity, necessitating. 2) Die —wendigkeiten des Lebens, the necessaries of life. —werk, *n.* 1) urgent work, pressing business. 2) work of necessity. —wort, *n.* word used for want of a better. —wurf, *m.* V. —auswurf. —zeichen, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] signal of distress, of danger. —zucht, *f.* rape. —zucht begehen or —züchtigen, to commit a rape; eine Genothzüchtigte, violated female. Das —züchtigen, violation, rape. —züchtiger, *m.* he who commits a rape. —züchtigung, *f.* V. —zucht.

Nöthhaft, I. *adj.* and *adv.* [in law, obsolescent] legal, valid. —e Entſchuldigung, valid excuse. II. *f.* V. Ehehaft 2).

Nöthig, *adj.* and *adv.* necessary. — ſeyn, to be necessary; wozu iſt es —, daß &c.? why is it necessary that &c.? zum Lebensunterhalt, zum Leben —, necessary for one's existence, to preserve life; —e Geſchäfte haben, to have indispensable business; das —e haben, to have a competency, what is necessary; Etwas — haben, to want, to have occasion for; was hatteſt du —, ihm zu ſagen? what did you want, what had you to say to him? Syn. Nöthig, Nothwendig. What is nothwendig cannot be otherwise, whereas that which is nöthig may be so, though for a certain reason it is not otherwise. A triangle must nothwendig have 3 angles, neither more nor less. When any one borrows money, he has it nöthig (as for instance, for a building).

Nöthigen, *v. tr.* Einen zu Etwas —, to oblige, to compel, to force any one to &c. Sie — ihn, ſich zu vertheidigen, you oblige, compel him to defend himself; ich ſehe mich genöthigt, es zu thun, I find myself compelled, necessitated to do it; — Sie mich nicht, es zu thun, do not oblige me to do it; ſein Tod nöthigte ſie dazu, his death obliged them to it; Einen zum Eſſen, zum Trinken —, to invite, to press any one to eat, to drink; Einen —, herein zu kommen, to press any one to come in; Einen — [in familiar language], to invite any one urgently to do a thing, as, for instance, to press any one to sing, [especially] to press any one to eat or to help one's self to any particular dish at dinner. Das —, compelling, compulsion. Syn. Nöthigen, Zwingen, Verpflichten. Zwingen conveys the idea of compulsion by which any one is genöthigt to do a thing, verpflichten indicates a moral necessity. The rain nöthigt me to remain at home, that is, makes it necessary if I do not wish to get wet. A benefit verpflichtet me to be grateful to my benefactor. Zwingen implies that we do a thing unwillingly, whereas, what we are verpflichtet to do, we often do with pleasure.

Nöthiger, *m.* [-s], —inn, *f.* one who compels, forces &c. another to do any thing.

*Notification, *f.* [*pl.* -en] notification; *it.* summons.

*Notifiziren, *v. tr.* to notify.

*Notiren, *v. tr.* to note, to mark down.

*Notiz, *f.* [*pl.* -en] notice. — von Etwas nehmen, to make enquiries about some thing, *it.* to take note of it.

*Notoriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* notorious.

*Notorität, *f.* [*pl.* -en] notoriety.

*Novalzehent, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] tithe taken from land newly cultivated or from reclaimed land.

*Novatianer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] Novatian.

*Novelle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) tale; *it.* [unusual] news. 2) —n, [in law] laws of the emperor Justinian.

*November, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] November.

*Noviz, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] Novize, *f.* [*pl.* -n] novice. *a*) [in convents] novice. *b*) [in the arts, chiefly in the theatrical art = Kunſtjüngerinn] novice. *c*) [in the sciences] tyro.

*Noviziat, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] novitiate.

Nu, [Nun] [in familiar language] 1) now; well. 2) In einem —, in a moment, in a twinkling.

*Nuance, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [*pron.* as in the French] shadowing; shade; gradation.

Nüchtern, *adj.* and *adv.* [probably related to Nacht, or to the Dutch Nucht, Ucht = Frühe, Morgenzeit] 1) fasting. Ich bin noch —, I have not yet broken my fast; eine Arzenei — einnehmen, to take a medicine fasting. *Fig.* [= unſchmackhaft] insipid, tasteless. Dieſes Fleiſch ſchmeckt ſehr —, this meat is very tasteless; ein —er Spaß, an insipid jest; ich fühle mich ſo —, mir iſt ſo —, I feel so uncomfortable, so uneasy; das klingt ſo —, that is very silly; — [leer] im Geiſte, empty in mind. 2) [not being inebriated] sober; *it.* [having got rid of one's inebriety] grown sober again, recovered from intoxication. Er iſt noch —, he is not yet intoxicated or tipsy; er iſt ſeit zwei Tagen nicht — geworden, he has not been sober, free from intoxication these two days; der Kaffee macht wieder —, coffee makes one sober again. *Fig.* [= beſonnen] steady, discreet, moderate. —er Menſch, steady man; —es Urtheil, sound judgment; ein —es [= mäßiges] Leben führen, — leben, to lead a temperate life; mit —er Seele etwas überlegen, to meditate on any thing at leisure, with a calm mind.

Nüchternheit, *f.* 1) state of fasting; *it.* sobriety, temperance. *Fig.* In der — bereuet er, was er in der Trunkenheit that, when he is grown sober, he repents of what he has done in his intoxication; die — eines Spaßes, insipidity, flatness of a jest; die — des Geiſtes, jejuneness of the mind. 2) [rather unusual] tranquillity. — der Schreibart, jejuneness of style. 3) [moderation in eating and drinking] moderation, temperance. Die — beim Eſſen, moderation in eating.

Nudel, *f* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* —chen, ||—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [related to Knoten, Knödel &c., as also to nahen, nieten &c.] 1) small pieces of paste; *it.* [Stopf—] ball of paste [for cramming poultry]. 2) [in cookery] sort of vermicelli. Aufgezogene —n, dumpling; italieniſche —n, macaroni; er iſt rund wie eine — [in familiar lang.], he is as round as a ball.

Nudel-bäcker, *m.* V. —koch. —bäckerei, *f.* house where macaroni is made. —brecke, *f.* macaroni roller. —bret, *n.* board on which paste is rolled for macaroni. —brühe, *f.* V. —ſuppe. —form, *f.* macaroni-mould. —gries, *m.* sort of grits. —holz, *n.* rolling-pin. —koch, *m.* macaroni maker. —kuchen, *m.* cake made of macaroni paste. —macher, *m.* V. —koch. —mehl, *n.* macaroni flour. —ſpeiſe, *f.* macaroni; dumplings. —ſpritze, *f.* V. —form. —ſuppe, *f.* macaroni soup. —teig, *m.* paste for macaroni. —trichter, *m.* macaroni funnel. —walze, *f.* V. —holz.

Nudeln, *v. tr.* [Kapaunen, Gänſe &c.] [in familiar lang.] to cram [capons, geese &c.] *Fig.* [low] Ein Kind —, to stuff a child with victuals.

Nüffeln, *v. tr.* and *intr.* V. Näſeln.

Null, *adv.* [Lat. *nullus*, Fr. *nul*] null. — und nichtig, null and void; Etwas — und nichtig machen, für — und nichtig erklären, to annul any thing; ich erkläre Alles für — und nichtig, I declare all to be null and void, of no effect; [in law] ein — und nichtiges Verfahren, illegal, invalid proceeding.

Null, *f.* [*pl.* -en] or Nülle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in arithm.] nought, cipher. *Fig.* Dieſer Menſch iſt eine —, eine wahre —, this man is a cipher, a mere cipher; — von — geht auf [in

popular language], nothing can come of nothing.

Nullſtrich, *m.* [in arithm.] nullity.

***Nullität**, *f.* nullity, invalidity. Die — eines Teſtamentes, the invalidity of a last will; die —en eines Teſtamentes, informalities, flaws in a will.

Nullitätsklage, *f.* action to set aside, to annul.

***Numerāl**, *adj.* numeral.

***Numerālia**, *pl.* the numeral characters; numerals.

***Numeration**, *f.* numeration, notation.

***Numerīren**, I. *v. intr.* to number, to mark with numbers; *it.* to read or write numbers II. *v. tr.* Leinenzeuge —, to mark linen with a number.

***Numériſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* numerical.

***Nūmero**, *n.* [*pl.* -s] number, V. Nummer.

Numīdien, *n.* [-s] [in geogr.] Numidia.

Numīdier, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —inn, *f.* native of Numidia, Numidian.

Numīdiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* of or belonging to Numidia, Numidian, in the manner of the Numidians.

***Numismátik**, *f.* numismatics.

***Numismátiker**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] numismatologist.

***Numismátiſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* numismatic, numismatical.

Númmer, *f.* [from the L. *numerus*] number. Die Häuſer mit —n verſehen, to put numbers on the houses, to number them; die Fäſſer, Weine mit —n verſehen, to number, to mark the barrels, the wines; — drei, vier &c., number three, four &c.; es findet ſich unter der — 2, it will be found under 2; nach der —, nach Ordnung der —n ſetzen, to place, to range according to numerical order; die Kaufleute ſehen den Preis ihrer Waaren an der —, tradesmen know the price of their goods by the number or mark; jeder Kaufmann hat eigene —n, every shopkeeper has his own marks; Ihre — [= Ihr Loos] iſt herausgekommen, your number, your ticket has gained a prize. **Fig.* Einen durch alle —n loben [durch alle Fächer], to praise any one up to the skies; er hat eine gute — bei dieſer Perſon oder Sache, he finds his account in this person or thing.

Nummer-buch, *n.* [in commerce] storebook. —eiſen, *n.* iron for numbering. — maß, *n.* gauge; standard. —pfahl, *m.* stake marked with a number. —ſchmetterling, —vogel, *m.* a species of butterfly [Vanessa Atalanta, L.].

Númmern, *v. tr.* 1) [in arithm.] [zählen] to count, to number. 2) Häuſer, Ballen &c. —, to number, to mark with a number, the houses, bales &c.

Nun, [related to the Gr. *νῦν*, L. *nunc*, and probably to neu, nahen, neig, nick &c.] 1) *adv.* now, at present. — erſt geſtand er &c., not till then did he confess &c.; — iſt es zu ſpät, now it is too late; was iſt — zu thun? what is now to be done? — wollen wir ſehen, now we shall see; von — an, from this time, henceforth; — und nimmermehr [in fam. lang.], never; — und immerdar, — und ewig, for ever, eternally; [chiefly in a higher style, for bald] — freudig, — traurig, sometimes merry, sometimes sad. Syn. V. Jetzt. 2) *conj.* [= da, weil &c.] Habe ich — Recht, ſo &c., if I am right, then &c.; alle Menſchen ſind ſterblich: — iſt er ein Menſch, alſo &c., all men are mortal: now he is a man, therefore &c.; — ich einmal hier bin, ſo &c., as I am here, I &c. 3) [as a simply connective particle] — lebte aber damals noch ſein Vater, now, at that time his father was still living; um — auf das zurück zu kommen, was wir ſagten, and now, to return to what we were saying; — traf es ſich, daß &c., now it happened that &c.; geſetzt —, er komme nicht, but supposing he does not come; wie —, wenn er es gethan hätte? well, but if he should have done it? er mag — kommen, oder nicht, whether he come or not; er mag — ſagen, was er will, whatever he may say; ich möchte — freilich gerne, daß er &c., I should indeed wish that he &c.; — gut! es mag ſeyn, well, let it be so; —, das iſt recht, come, that will do; —, wenn das iſt, well, if that's the case; —? wie ich es geſagt hatte, well, did I not say so? — ja doch! well, yes; well, I don't mind; ich leide es — einmal nicht, I will not hear of it; —, was willſt Du denn noch? well, what do you want more? —, wie lange ſoll ich warten? well, how long am I to wait? —, —, nur gemach, hollo! gently! —, —, was iſt denn daran gelegen? nay, what signifies? — denn, ſo ſagen Sie uns, come then, tell us! — denn, mein Herr! now, Sir; — ſage mir noch Einer, daß &c., now tell me again that &c.

Nun-mehr, *adv.* [‡Nunmehro] now, by this time. —mehrig, *adj.* existing at this time. Der —mehrige Kaiſer, die —mehrige Regierung, the present emperor, government &c.; ſein —mehriger Entſchluß, his present resolution.

***Nunciatūr**, *f.* [*pl.* -en] nunciature.

***Núncius**, *m.* [*pl.* Nuncien] nuncio.

Nūr, I. *adv.* [seems to be related to neu, neuerlich] [=eben erſt] Sie iſt — hinausgegangen, she is but just gone out. II. *conj.* [Dutch neware, newaer, old Germ. newar, neware &c., seems to be derived from the negative ni and war (from ſeyn), and to have signified originally, wäre es nicht &c.] 1) [=nichts mehr als] Er beſitzt — Eins, he possesses only one; hören Sie — noch ein Wort, only one word more; laſſen Sie mich — [nicht länger als] eine Stunde ſchlafen, let me sleep only an hour. 2) [= bloß, nichts als] — Niemand als &c., no one else but &c.; er thut es — aus Eitelkeit, he only does it out of vanity; — darum laſſe ich es geſchehen, it is merely on that account I permit it; — ich war gegenwärtig, no one was present but myself; nicht — ich, ſondern auch &c., not only I, but &c.; er iſt nicht — nicht gelehrt, ſondern &c., he is not only not instructed, but &c.; wir werden — unſer Drei ſeyn, there will only be three of us, we shall only be three; Alle bekamen Etwas, — Er bekam nichts, all received something, except him; ich will es thun, — heute nicht, I will do it, only not to-day; das macht ihn — ſtolz, that only makes him proud; — ſollte er noch einige Tage warten, he must only wait a few days longer; ich wünſche —, daß Sie glücklich ſeyn mögen, I only wish you may be happy; — ich weiß es, ich — weiß es, I only know it, no one but myself knows it; ich habe — ihn, or ihn — habe ich gebeten [that is ihn allein], I begged only him. 3) [with a doubt, a wish &c.] Wenn ich ihn — finde, if I only find him, provided only I find him; hätte ich — ſo viel, als er, if I only had as much as he has; wäre ich — an ſeiner Stelle, if I were but in his place. 4) [in mentioning any thing] Thue — auch, was man dir ſagt, only do what you are told; — angefangen! come, begin! laſſen Sie mich — machen, only let me manage it! — fort! come, go on! make haste! daß ich Dich — nicht wieder dabei treffe [as a menace]! don't let me catch you at it again! wage es —! you dare not; do it if you dare! gehen Sie — immerhin, go on; er mag — gehen, let him go. 5) [with relatives, indicating a certain generality] Wer — davon will, ſoll haben, whoever will, may have some; was ihm — irgend Vergnügen machen kann, whatever can afford him pleasure. 6) [in fam. lang.] [= immerhin &c.] Ich will — ſehen, was daraus folgen wird, I am only curious to see the result; ich will es Ihnen — geſtehen, I will confess it to you. Syn. Nur, Bloß. When a prisoner receives nur a grosh daily, and no larger sum, he can procure bloß bread, and no other more expensive sort of food.

Nürnberg, *n.* [-s] [town in the kingdom of Bavaria] Nuremberg.

Nürnberger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a native or inhabitant of Nuremberg; Nuremberger. *it. adj.* —Waaren, Nuremberg toys; — Tand, Nuremberg toy or plaything; — Pfefferkuchen, Nuremberg gingerbread; [among painters] — Roth, Nuremberg red.

Núß, *f.* [*pl.* Nüſſe], *dim.* Nüßchen, ‖Nüßlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [seems to be related to Nudel, Knote &c., and to have signified originally a hollow, and thence also elevation] 1) [=Vertiefung] *a*) Die — an einer Armbruſt, notch or hollow of a cross-bow; die — an einem Pfeile, notch of an arrow. *Fig.* [low] Aus der — ſeyn, to be quite angry; Einen wieder in die — bringen, to appease, to soften any one. *b*) Die — einer Wölfinn, Füchſinn &c., genitals of a she-wolf, she-fox &c. 2) [=Erhöhung] [in mineralogy in sandstones] nut; [among gunsmiths; in firearms], nut; [in seamen's language] roller [of the whip-staff of the rudder]; [in mechanics] hollow ball; die — eines Winkelmeſſers, joint of a graphometer; [among locksmiths; of a lock] nut. 3) [the well-known roundish nut] walnut; [Haſel—] hazel-nut; große Haſel—, filbert; falſche — [Waſſer—], water caltrops; indiſche —, cocoa-nut; malabariſche —, Ceylon walnut-tree; eine taube —, bad nut; *fig.* [in familiar language] das iſt keine taube — werth, this is not worth a fig, a straw; Nüſſe bengeln, ſchälen, knacken, auskernen, to knock down, to shell, to crack nuts, to take out the kernel of nuts; in die Nüſſe gehen, to go a nutting, *fig.* [low] to go away clandestinely. *Fig.* [in familiar language] Das iſt eine harte —, that is a difficult, a disagreeable thing; wir haben noch eine — mit einander aufzubeißen [low], there is still one point to be settled between us. *Prov.* Er tappt darein, wie der Blinde in die Nüſſe, he sets about it as clumsily as a young bear. 4) Kleine gezähnelte — [Schnirkelſchnecke], [in conchology] a species of the Voluta.

Nuß-allee, *f.* avenue of nut-trees. — band, *n.* [among locksmiths] loop. —baum, *m.* nut-tree, walnut-tree. — bäumen, *adj.* and *adv.* made of walnut. —bäumener Tiſch &c., nut-wood table &c. —bein, *n.* V. Schiffbein. —beißer, *m.* 1) nut-crackers. 2) [in ornithology] jay; *it.* haw-finch. 3) [kleine Haſelmaus] dormouse. —blatt, *n.* nut-leaf. —bohrer, *m.* species of weevil. —braun, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —farben. —brecher, *m.* 1) one who knocks down nuts; *it.* one who shells them. 2) [in ornithology] V. —heher. 3) instrument for gathering nuts from trees. —butzen, *m.* V. —ſattel 1). —dolde, *f.* [in botany] amaranthus. —eiſen *n.* notching-iron. —farbe, *f.* decoction of walnut-tree leaves &c., for dying. —farben, —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* of the colour of walnut-wood. —garten, *m.* plantation of walnut-trees. —gebüſch, *n.* hazel-wood. —gehäuſe, *n.* thick skin

quartering the kernel of a walnut. —gelenk, *n.* 1) [among locksmiths] loop. 2)[in anatomy]enarthrosis. —gras, *n.* spanish broom. —grau, *adj.* and *adv.* hazel-gray. —grus, *n.* cake left by the pressing of walnuts. —hacker, *m.* 1)V. —heber. 2) wood-pecker. —haken, *m.* nutting-hook. —häpel, *f.* shell of green walnuts. —heher, —häher, *m.* [in ornithology] nut-cracker. —holz, *n.* nut wood. —holzstein, *m.* [in mining] streaked sulphatic limestone. —hülse, *f.* shells of green walnuts. —kamm, *m.* [in nat. hist.] spider's head. —kern, *m.* kernel of a nut. —knacker, *m.* nut-cracker; pair of nut-crackers. —krähe, *f.* V. —heher. —kuchen, *m.* V. —grus. laub, *n.* leaves of the walnut-tree. —öl, *n.* nut-oil. —ölfirniß, *m.* varnish prepared with nut-oil. —pfirsich, —pfirsche, *f.* peach-nut. —picker, *m.* V.—heber; *it.* nutcrackers. —ring, *m.* [with gun-makers] stay. —saft, *m.* [in pharmacy] dianucum. —sattel, *m.* 1)thick skin quartering the kernel of a walnut. 2) [among saddlers] saddle raised at the back. —schale, *f.* nut-shell. Die grüne —schale, shells of green walnuts. [in conchology] porcellaneous lepas or patella. —schalen, nutshells. —schalensaft, *m.* ratafia of nutshells. —schenkel, *m.* V. —viertel. —schwamm, *m.* fungus hepaticus.—sirop, *m.* V.—saft. —strauch, *m.* hazel-tree; *it.* filbert-tree. Wilder —strauch, wild hazel. —viertel, *n.* quartering of a nut. —wald, *m.* walnut-wood. —zehnte, *m.* tithe of walnuts.

Nüsseler, *m.* [-s] [provincial and low] lagger; *it.* stickler, caviller.

Nüsseln, Nüssen, *v. intr.* to be slow, to lag; *it.* to be fretful.

‖Nüst, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in kitchens] sink.

Nüster, [Nüster] *f.* [*pl.* -n] [related to Nase, niesen] nostril.

Nüstergat, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in seamen's language] limber-hole.

Nüstern, *v. intr.* [low] V. Schnüffeln.

Nüth, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [related to nieten, nähen=verbinden] groove. Bretter durch —en verbinden, to join, to fix boards in grooves.

Nuthhobel, *m.* [among joiners] plane. — zu den Füllungen, pannel-plane; — zu den Nuthen in Fußböden, floor-plane.

Nuthenreißer, *m.* [with glaziers] grooving plane.

Nütscheln, Nütschen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [seems to be related to naschen] [provincial and low] 1) to suck. 2) to tipple; to sip.

Nutsch=kanne, *f.*, *dim.* —kännchen, ‖—kännlein, *n.* [of infants] sucking-bottle. —läppchen, *n.* sucking-bag.

Nütscher, *m.* [-s] infant that sucks, suckling.

Nütz, *m.* V. Nutzen, *m.* Sich Etwas zu — machen, to profit from any thing.

Nütz or Nütz, *adj.* and *adv.* [from nutzen] [in familiar language] useful, profitable. Nichts —, useless; das ist ihm zu nichts —e, that is of no use to him; diese Leute sind nichts —, these people are worth nothing, good for nothing.

Nutz=anwendung, *f.* practical advantage; moral; application. Was ist die —anwendung dieser Fabel? what is the moral of this fable? —eiche, *f.* oak proper for timber. —garten, *m.* kitchen garden. —gefälle, *pl.* income of which we enjoy the use or usufruct. —gewächs, *n.* useful plant. —holz, *n.* timber [opposed to fuel]. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* useless, unprofitable. —losigkeit, *f.* inutility, uselessness. —nießer, *m.*, —nießerinn, *f.* usufructuary. —nießung, *f.* usufruct. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* very profitable or productive.

Nützbar, *adj.* and *adv.* useful; profitable. —es Thier, useful animal; —es Land, land capable of culture; — machen, to render fit for use, to cultivate. Syn. Nutzbar, Nützlich. Thoughts, doctrines, laws, precepts, actions &c., are nützlich; the sheep is a nützliches and a nutzbares animal, the plum-tree a nützlicher and nutzbarer tree. That by which a thing becomes nutzbar consists in the products it affords us by which our property is encreased. Cicero investigated the question whether virtue is nützlich; whether it is nutzbar, whether it brings us profit and makes us richer, he did not think of enquiring.

Nützbarkeit, *f.* utility; profit derivable from any thing; *it.* V. Nützlichkeit.

Nützen, *m.* [-s] [V. 1. Nutzen] use, utility; profit, advantage. Die Sache hat einen großen —, this thing is of great utility; das gereichte mir zum größten —, that was of the greatest use to me; nicht auf seinen — sehen, not to regard one's own advantage or interest; ich werde auf Ihren — bedacht seyn, I will take care of, will attend to your interests; den gemeinen — befördern, to promote the public good; ich habe keinen — von dieser Sache gehabt, I have derived no advantage from the affair; übel erworbenes Vermögen bringt keinen —, ill-gained wealth benefits but little; — haben [von einer Stelle &c.], to receive the emoluments [of any place]; —schaffen, — stiften, to procure advantages, [durch Lehre &c.] to do good [by instruction &c.]; großen — aus einem Landgute ziehen, to derive great profit from an estate; Etwas mit — anwenden, mit —bauen &c., to employ any thing with advantage, to build &c. with advantage; mit — verkaufen, to sell to advantage; den — von einem Gute haben, to have the enjoyment, the usufruct of an estate; sich eine Gelegenheit zu — machen, to profit of an occasion, to turn it to advantage; Sie machen sich sein Unglück, seine Fehler zu —, you make his misfortunes, his faults a source of advantage to yourself.

1. Nützen or Nützen, *v. tr.* [seems to be related to nießen, in genießen]. Etwas —, to make use of, V. Be—; eine Sache —, to use, to employ a thing; sein Geld — [=vortheilhaft anlegen], to lay out one's money advantageously, to turn it to profit; er nützt sein Gut jährlich auf tausend Thaler, his estate brings him a thousand dollars profit yearly. Das —, V. Nutzung. Syn. Nutzen, Gebrauchen. We gebrauchen any thing when we apply it for the attainment of any end; we nutzen it when we receive the good it produces, whether this be merely an advantage or a positive gain. We gebrauchen our money when we employ it for the attainment of what is necessary or agreeable to life; we nutzen it, when we employ it with a view to increase our property.

2. Nützen, *v. intr.* 1) [zu etwas] to be of use, to be useful. Wozu nutzt das? what is the use of that? was nutzet dem Geizigen, daß &c.? of what use is it to the miser that &c.? 2) [= Nutzen gewähren] to be profitable, advantageous. Es hat ihm [ihn] nichts genutzt, it has been of no advantage to him, he has derived no benefit from it; das hat weder ihm, noch den Seinigen genutzt, it has benefited neither him nor his friends; wenn es weiter nichts nutzt, als &c., if it were of no other use than &c. Das —, profit, produce; utility.

Nützig, Nützig, *adj.* and *adv.* of use, useful [only used in composition] V. Gemein—, Nichts—.

Nützlich, *adj.* and *adv.* useful, advantageous. Das wird Ihnen wenig — seyn, that will be but of little use, of little advantage to you; wozu wird Ihnen das — seyn? of what use, of what advantage will that be to you? wenn ich Ihnen in Etwas — seyn kann, if I can be of use to you in any thing; die Zeit — anwenden, to employ one's time, one's leisure usefully, profitably; das wird Ihnen noch — werden, that will be useful to you some day or other; —es Buch, useful book; das Angenehme und das —e, the agreeable and the useful; —es [=einträgliches] Gewerbe, lucrative business or trade; sein Geld — anwenden, anlegen, to employ, to lay out one's money to advantage; —e Einrichtungen machen, to form useful establishments. Syn. V. Nutzbar.

Nützlichkeit, *f.* utility; advantage.

1. Nützung or Nützung, *f.* [use, application of a thing, *it.* V. Nutznießung] use made of a thing; *it.* enjoyment; usufruct. Die — einer Sache or von einer Sache haben, to have the enjoyment, the usufruct of a thing.

Nutzungsverpfändung, *f.* V. Nießbrauchsverpfändung.

2. Nützung, *f.* [profit which any thing brings] produce, emolument, revenue. Die —en eines Gutes or von einem Gute, the profits or income of an estate; gewisse —en, certain income. *it.* [of bees] spoil.

Nutzungsausschlag, *m.* valuation, estimation of the profits of an estate.

Nymphe, *f.* V. Nimfe.

O.

O, *n.* O. 1)Ein kleines O, little o. 2) [in entomology] das goldene O [Tagfalter], papilio edusa; das doppelte O [Nachtfalter], noctua Oo.

O or Oh, *interj.* o! oh! O Gott! o Himmel! O God! O heavens! o, was Sie sagen! heavens! what do you say! o, wie schön ist das! O! how beautiful! o, wie Schade! O! what a pity! oh weh! welch ein Schmerz! Oh! what a pain! o, könnte ich doch! Oh! if I only could! o, pfui doch! O fie! o, nicht doch! Oh! don't do that! o, der Elende! O! the wretch! o Zeiten, o Sitten! Oh times! Oh manners! o ja, o nein! O yes, O no! oh! oh! [Zuruf, stille zu halten] hola! ho there! stop!

1. Ob, *conj.* [Sax. *gif*, Engl. *if*; related to the Sw. *jef*, *ef*, *if*] if, whether.—Jemand sündiget, if any man sin; man muß sehen, — er es thun wird, it is to be seen whether he will do it; wer weiß,—das wahr ist, who knows whether that is true; ich weiß nicht, von welchem Sie sprechen, — vom Aeltern oder vom Jüngern, I do not know of whom you speak, whether of the elder or the younger; es war mir, als — ich im Himmel wäre, I felt as if I were in heaven! er that, als — er mich bedauerte, he pretended to pity me; er sah mich an, als — er mich nie gesehen hätte, he looked at me as if he had never seen me before; es ist mir, als — es Sonntag wäre, it seems to me as if it were sunday; I feel quite in a holiday or sabbath mood; — ich dabei bin oder nicht, whether I am there or not.

2. Ób, *prep.* [provincial or obsolescent] [= oben, über] above, over. — der Thüre, over the door; — den Geſetzen halten, to maintain, to uphold the laws; feſt — ſeiner Meinung ſeyn, to be steady in one's opinion; — der Mahlzeit, during the repast.

Óbacht, *f.* [provincial or obsolescent] Etwas in — [in Acht] nehmen, — auf Etwas geben, to take care of, to superintend any thing.

Óbachten, *v. intr.* [auf Etwas] V. Achten, Acht geben.

Óbbemeldet, —benannt, —berührt, — beſagt, —erwähnt, —erzählt, —gedacht, — gemeldet, *adj.* [stiff] above-mentioned, aforesaid, before-mentioned. Der —e Schuldner, das —e Haus, the before mentioned debtor, house.

Óbdach, *n.* [-es, not used in the *pl.*] shelter, covered place. Einem — geben, to afford any one a shelter; ein freier Ort, wo man gar kein — findet, an open place where no shelter is to be found; wenn ich für dieſe Nacht ein — fände, if I had but a shelter during this night; Etwas unter — bringen, to place any thing under cover.

Obdórien, *n.* [district in Siberia] Obdora.

*Obducént, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in law] one who is appointed to open and examine a dead body.

*Obducíren, *v. tr.* to open and examine a dead body.

*Obduction, *f.* judicial post-mortem examination.

Obductionsbericht, *m.* report of a post-mortem examination.

*Obedién, *f.* [in ecclesiastical matters, especially in convents or monastic institutions] 1) [= Gehorſam] monastic obedience. 2) papal jurisdiction. 3) [in the Romish law-style] the duties of obedience. Zur — zugelaſſen werden, to be admitted to the duties of obedience.

Obedienz-geiſtlicher, *m.* [in convents] obedientiary. —gericht, *n.* [in cathedral chapters] court of obedience. —land, *n.* obedential countries, papal jurisdiction.

Obedienziár, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-e] obedienciary, obedientiary. V. Obedienzgeiſtlicher.

*Obelísk, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] an obelisk.

Óben, *adv* [related to heben, hob, and the Lat. *ob*] — in der Luft, on high, aloft, above in the air, in the air above or overhead; er wohnt —, — im Hauſe, he lives above or overhead, in the upper story; he lodges in the garret, above stairs; he dwells in the attic; — auf dem Thurme, on the top of the tower; — ſchwimmen, to float, to swim u, on the surface; was unter dem Tiſche iſt, lege — darauf, what is under the table, put upon it; — auf dem Kopfe, on the head; von — nach unten, von unten nach —, from top to bottom, from bottom to top; von — her, von — herab or herunter, down from above, from above downwards, [in navigation] downwards, down or descending the river, with the stream or current; nach — hin, nach — hinauf, upwards, [in river or canal navigation] up the river, up or against the stream, mounting or ascending the river, stemming the current; da —, dort —, there above, up or above yonder; Einen von — bis unten beſehen, to regard any one from head to foot, to measure any one with one's eyes from top to toe; — liegen, to lie or to be above; ein Glas bis — anfüllen, to fill a glass up to the brim; — hinauf gehen, ſteigen, to go up, to step up; von — hinein ſteigen, to step into from above; ſteigt dort — hinauf, step up yonder, go up above there; Etwas — anfaſſen, abſchneiden, to take hold of, to cut off any thing at the upper end or part, from above; dieſe Arzenei wirkt nach — und nach unten, this medicine acts both up and down, works both ways upwards and downwards; am Tiſche —an ſitzen, to sit at the top or upper end of the table; ſich — an, — hin ſetzen, to take the highest, first or uppermost place, the seat of honour; to seat one's self at the upper or higher end; wie bereits —, weiter — geſagt worden iſt, as has been already above mentioned, [in law] as aforesaid; der —erwähnte Punkt, the point above mentioned; —an gehen, to have or take precedence. *Fig.* Er iſt — auf [in familiar language], he has reached the top, he is at the top of the ladder, he has effected or attained his object, gained or got the upper hand; he is above the accidents of fate, beyond the reach of fortune; Etwas —ein, —drein geben, to give something over and above, into the bargain, to boot; ſie iſt ſchön und —ein or —drein reich, she is handsome and what is more, rich; Etwas nur —hin thun, to do any thing slovenly, carelessly, superficially, at random; er hat dieſe Frage nur —hin berührt, he only touched upon this question, he mentioned this subject slightly, by the way; er iſt — aus [in fam. lang.], he is thoughtless, inconsiderate, flighty, he is quite a flyaway, a harum-scarum character; *it.* [in familiar language] er iſt gleich —aus, he is hasty, hot-headed, he soon flies off into a passion; — hinaus wollen, to aspire, to have high hopes or pretensions, to be high-flown.

Oben-an, *adv.* V. Oben. —bindſel, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] hand splising, the lashing of the shrouds and stays. —werk, *n.* [in seamen's language] the upper works [all that part of a ship when laden which is above the main-wale].

Óben, *n.* [*indecl.*] the top, the upper part; the upper hand, the superiority. Es gibt eigentlich kein — und kein Unten, properly speaking, in point of fact there is neither top nor bottom.

Ober, Oberer, V. Obere.

Óbere, [V. Oben] *adj.* [der, die, das] upper, superior. Die — Fläche eines Dinges, the upper surface, the superficies of a thing; der — Mahlſtein, the upper mill-stone; die — Luftgegend, the upper regions of the air; er wohnt im —n, im oberſten Stocke, he lodges, dwells or lives in the upper, in the uppermost story; den —n Theil des Hauſes inne haben, to occupy the upper part of the house; zu oberſt auf dem Berge, at the top or summit of the mountain; der — Rhein, der Oberrhein, the Upper-Rhine; die oberſte Stelle am Tiſche, the upper end of the table; *fig.* das Unterſte zu oberſt kehren [in fam. lang.], to turn bottom up, to set every thing topsy-turvy; die oberſte Gewalt im Staate, the chief or supreme power in the state; die oberſten Claſſen einer Schule, the upper classes or forms of a school &c.; die —n Schulen, the superior or principal schools [such as Colleges, Lyceums &c.]; die oberſte Stelle or Oberſtelle, the upper or first place; die —en Gottheiten, the superior divinities. V. Obere, Oberſte, *m.* Der, die —, superior, chief, principal; ſeinen —n or Obern gehorchen, to obey one's superior; der —, [in games] first knave, the trump-knave, turned-up Jack.

Ober-acht, *f.* [in the history of Germany] the ban or bann of the empire, imperial ban [deposition of a prince, with loss of rank and privileges]. —admiral, *m.* Lord High-admiral, chief admiral. —alte, —älteſte, *m.* 1) alderman, ancient, elder; chief-master, senior-master of a corporation or trade; a syndic. 2) V. —meiſter. —amt, *n.* superior or chief bailiwick or tribunal, [often only = Amt 2, *b*) which see]. —amtmann, *m.* grand-bailiff, upper-bailiff, chief magistrate of a town or district. —amtmänninn, *f.* the wife of the grand-bailiff. —appellationsgericht, *n.* supreme appeal court of judicature, chief court of appeals; highest tribunal. —appellationsrath, *m.* a member of such a court. —arche, *f.* [among sportsmen] bow-lines or upper loops or strings of game-nets. —arm, *m.* [in anatomy] the arm above the elbow [opposed to the cubit]. —armbein, *n.* [in anatomy] the humerus. —ärmel, *m.* half or short sleeve [of a shift]. —arzt, *m.* first physician; physician in chief. —auditōr, *m.* chief officer of justice at a regiment or whole military corps; judge advocate. —aufſeher, *m.* inspector-general. —aufſeher über das Bauweſen, surveyor-general of buildings; —aufſeher über die Maurer- und Zimmerarbeit, master of the works; —aufſeher über eine Bücherſammlung, head, principal or chief librarian; der —aufſeher einer Schule, inspector or examiner of a school, warden or visitor of a college. —aufſeheramt, *n.* surveyance-office i tendancy. —aufſeherinn, *f.* directress or female superintendant of a school &c. —aufſicht, *f.* superintendance, surveyance, inspection in chief, inspection-general, principal direction. —balken, *m.* upper rafter, joist or girder, the summer-tree, lintel; [in a printing-press] the head [opposed to the winter]. —bau, *m.* [in architecture] building above the earth. —bauamt, *n.* chief office for the surveyance of buildings. —bauch, *m.* [in anatomy] the epigastrum, epigastric region, upper part of the abdomen. Zum —bauch gehörig, epigastric. —bauchblutader, *f.* epigastric vein. —bauchbruch, *m.* [in surgery] epigastric hernia or rupture, epigastrocele. —bauchgefäße, *pl.* epigastric vessels. —bauchgegend, *f.* epigastric region. —bauchmuskeln, *pl.* epigastric muscles. —bauchſchlagader, *f.* epigastric artery. —baum, *m.* [in rural economy] lofty tree, a standard; [in seamen's language] upper-boom; [in ramparts] the upper barrier, breast-work of trees; [in carts and wagons] the upper rack of a cart or wain, the upper wagon, rails or rail, ladder; [with weavers] V. Garnbaum. —baumeiſter, *m.* chief master, chief surveyor or director of the buildings, first architect. —beamte, *m* chief or first magistrate of a town or district. V. —amtmann. —befehl, *m.* [in the army] chief command. Den —befehl führen, to have the chief command. —befehlshaber, *m.* commander in-chief, generalissimo. —befehlshaberſchaft, —befehlshaberſtelle, —befehlshaberwürde, *f.* possession, place, rank or dignity of a commander in-chief, generalship. —beichtvater, *m.* grand penitentiary, chief bishop's-ear, chief father-confessor [for absolving reserved cases]. —bein, *n.* V. Ueberbein. —bereiter, *m.* 1) [in the cavalry] first assistant to a riding master. 2) [to the court] under-equerry, deputy-equerry. —bergamt, *n.* chief-court of the mines; chief office for the administration of mines. —bergamtsſchreiber, *m.* first clerk or principal secretary to the council or board of the mines or the mining-department. —bergamtsverwalter, *m.* chief inspector of the mines. —berg-

hauptmann, *m.* captain-general of the mines. —bergmeiſter, *m.* the chief mine-director; the master in chief of the mines. —bergrath, *m.* counsellor of mines, counsel, or legal adviser to the supreme administration of the mines. —bergverwaltung, *f.* V. —bergamt. —bett, *n.* a coverlet, counterpane, bed-covering. —beute, *f.* [in rural economy] the crown or top of a wooden hive. —binde, *f.* [among surgeons] the fillet or ligature. —biſchof, *m.* archbishop, [among the Greeks] the exarchon, exarch. —biſchöflich, *adj.* archiepiscopal, [with the Greeks] exarchical. —biſthum, *n.* archbishopric, [with the Greeks] exarchy, exarchate. —blatt, *n.* the upper or top leaf. —blech, *n.* upper or top tinned plate. —blinde, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] the upper or topmost sprit-sail, top-sail. —boden, *m.* loft, garret; *it.* der —boden einer Uhr, the upper watch-plate, balance-plate of a watch. —bogen, *m.* [in architecture] the outside part or extrados of a vault, the convex of the cope of an arch. —boje, *f.* V. Ankerboje. —bootsmann, *m.* V. Hochbootsmann. —bornmeiſter, *m.* [in salt-mines] chief inspector of the salt-mines, the head surveyor or foreman of a salt-mine; salt-mine master. —bramſegel, *n.* [in seamen's language] the top-gallant-sail. —bramſtenge, *f.* main top-gallant mast. —bruſt, *f.* [in anatomy] the bosom, the breast of women. —bühne, *f.* V. —boden. —bürge, *m.* chief bail, principal surety. —bürgermeiſter, *m.* chief burgomaster, first mayor. —burgvogt, *m.* the head-castellain. —ceremonienmeiſter, *m.* grand master of the ceremonies. —chirurg, *m.* V.—wundarzt. —commando, *n.* V.—befehl. —commiſſär, *m.* chief-commissary.—conſiſtorialrath, *m.* member of the [chief] consistorial court. —conſiſtorialſecretär, *m.* secretary to the [chief] consistorial court. —conſiſtorium, *n.* the supreme, high or chief consistory, [in England] Doctors-Commons. —conſtabler, *m.* high-gunner. —conſul, *m.* the first-consul. —decke, *f.* V. Bettdecke. —deichamtsrichter, *m.* chief judge or president of a dike-court, the chief-magistrate of a dike-tribunal. —deichgraf, —deichgräfe, *m.* a dike-grave, dike-reeve. —deputirter, *m.* chief-deputy. —deutſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Upper-Saxon [that dialect of the German which is spoken in Misnia, a province of Upper-Saxony]. Die —deutſche Mundart, das —deutſche, the Upper-Saxon or Misnian dialect; die —deutſchen Schriftſteller, the writers in the Upper-Saxon dialect; die —deutſchen, the Upper-Saxons, the Misnians. —deutſche, der, die, das, V. —deutſch. —deutſchland, *n.* Upper-Saxony, the country of Upper-Saxony. —eigenthum, *n.* seigniory, fee in chief; principal right of property. —eigenthumsherr, *m.* 1) seignior, Lord of the Manor. 2) Lord Paramount. —eigenthumsrecht, *n.* seigniorial or seigneurial right. —einfahrer, *m.* [in mining] chief inspector, overseer or captain of the mines. —eingeleſe, *n.* V. —ſprung. —einnehmer, *m.* chief-gatherer of taxes; receiver-general of the finances. —einnehmerei, *f.* the office or function, *it.* the office or house of a chief-gatherer of taxes. —einziehung, *f.* [in architecture] the upper scotia or trochilus, the casement. —elbe, *f.* [in geography] the Upper-Elbe. —elſaß, *n.* Upper Alsatia or Alsace. —ermel, *m.* V.—ärmel. —fach, *n.* [in weaving] V. —ſprung. —falkenmeiſter, —falkonier, *m.* grand-falconer. —faß, *n.* [amongst miners] shaft of a slate-mine. ‡—fauth, *m.* V. —vogt. ‡—feldhauptmann, *m.* captain-in-chief, captain-general. —feldherr, *m.* general-in-chief, commander-in-chief. —feldherrnamt, *n.* —feldherrnwürde, *f.* the office, dignity of a commander-in-chief. —feldmarſchall, *m.* V. Generalfeldmarſchall. —feldprediger, *m.* first chaplain to the army; [in France, formerly] grand-almoner; [in England] Lord-high-almoner. —feldzeugmeiſter, *m.* grand master of the ordnance, lieutenant-general of artillery. —feuerwerker, *m.* artillery sergeant-major, fire-master. —fiskal, *m.* attorney-general; fiscal-advocate. —fläche, *f.* [of the earth] superficies, outside; [of the sea] surface; [of a rampart] the platform; terrace, lines; [with slaters] [of the strata or layers] slate-quarry, crust. *Fig.* Bei der —fläche ſtehen bleiben, to stop at the surface, to explore superficially, explain superficially. —flächlich, *adj.* and *adv.* superficial. Ein —flächlicher Menſch, a superficial man, a man of superficial knowledge, acquirements or experience, a shallow person; —flächliche Kenntniſſe, superficial acquirements; Etwas —flächlich behandeln, to treat or discuss any thing superficially. Syn. Oberflächlich, Seicht The Oberflächliche does not penetrate to any depth; that which is ſeicht has no depth. He is oberflächlich, for instance, who, in the acquirement of knowledge, does not take proper pains to dive into the subject he is studying, who does not go deep into it, and consequently is unable to give any solid instruction in it to others. Seichtigkeit, however, is a defect of the understanding, and is opposed to Gründlichkeit. It is always a reproach to call the understanding ſeicht; we may however call it oberflächlich without intending to imply any thing contemptible. —flächlichkeit, *f.* superficiality, superficialness, shallowness. —flottenführer, *m.* V. [the more usual word] —admiral. —flügel, *m.* [of beetles] the crustaceous elytra shells, or sheaths, of the coleopters or coleoptera. —forſtamt, *n.* superior board or court for managing forest and venery concerns, [in England] court of justice in eyre. —forſtamtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* appertaining to this court. —förſter, *m.* 1) chief-forester; *it.* chief-gamekeeper. 2) ranger. —förſterinn, *f.* wife of the chief-forester. —forſtmeiſter, *m.* high-warden of a forest, grand-ranger of the woods and forests. —forſtmeiſterinn, *f.* the wife of the grand-ranger. —forſtrath, *m.* member of the above-mentioned board, [in England] counsellor to the court of justice in eyre. —forſträthinn, *f.* wife of such a member or counsellor. —fuß, *m.* [in anatomy] 1) the instep. 2) the tarsus. —gehülfe, *m.* principal assistant. —gericht, *n.* high or superior court of justice, chief tribunal. —gerichtsherr, *m.* Lord of the manor having the right of judicature. —gerichtsrath, *m.* member of a superior court of justice; justice or judge. Der Herr —gerichtsrath N., Mr. justice N. —gerinne, *n.* [in hydraulics] upper channel, gutter or pipe. —geſchoß, *n.* the upper-story. —geſchühe, *n.* V. —teder. —geſell, *m.* foreman. —geſims, *n.* [in architecture] the cornice. —geſpan, *m.* a head-palatine or chief count in Hungary. —gewalt, *f.* chief-authority, supreme power; [speaking of the kings of England in church matters] supremacy. ‡—gewaltiger, *m.* V. Generalgewaltiger. —gewand, *n.* 1) upper-garment. 2) any over-garment. —gewehr, *n.* shaft-weapons [all weapons having a cusp as well as a butt-end at either termination of a long shaft, such as the spear, lance, javelin, pike, halberd and musket with fixed bayonet on]. —glaubensrichter, *m.* [modern expression] grand-inquisitor, inquisitor-general. —gott, *m.* [in mythology] upper or celestial god, superior divinity. —gurt, *m.* upper girth, surcingle, upper girdle or belt, upper-cincture. —halb, *adv.* above, on the higher part. —halb der Brücke, above the bridge, on the other side of the bridge. —hand, *f.* [in anatomy] 1) the back of the hand. 2) the carpus, wrist. *Fig.* Einem die —hand geben, laſſen, to give or yield any one the precedence, to let any one play the master, get the upper-hand or sway; die —hand bekommen, erhalten, gewinnen, to get, keep the superiority, to gain the upper-hand.—handwerksmeiſter, *m.* V. —meiſter. —harniſch, *m.* 1) upper harness or coat of mail. 2) [a plant] long rooted garlic. V. Allermannsharniſch. —haube, *f.* upper-cap over a skull-cap, upper-coif. —haupt, *n.* V. —kopf. *Fig.* the chief, head, master, lord Sich zum —haupte einer Parthei aufwerfen, to place one's self at the head of one's party; *it.* to set up as leader of a party. —haus, *n.* 1) the top or upper part of a house. 2) [in England] the upper-house, the house of Lords, the peers. —haushofmeiſter, *m.* Lord-steward, high-steward. —haut, *f.*, *dim.* —häutchen, ‖—häutlein, *n.* epidermis [of man], cutis, cuticle. —heerführer, *m.* V. —feldherr. —hefen, *pl.* barm, yest.—helfer, *m.* [in the Protestant church] first deacon. —hemd, *n.* the upper shirt. —herd, *m.* [in founderies] upper-stove, upper-kiln. —herold, *m.* the first herald, the king at arms. —herr, *m.* the regal master, supreme or liege-lord, the sovereign; *it.* V. —haupt *fig.* —herrlich, *adj.* and *adv.* sovereign, supreme, appertaining to the liege. Die —herrliche Gewalt, Würde, the sovereign power, the supremacy, the sovereignty, the sovereign dignity. —herrlichkeit, *f.* V. —herrſchaft. —herrlichkeitsrecht, *n.* sovereign right, right of sovereignty. —herrſchaft, *f.* the sovereignty, supremacy, the sovereign authority. —herrſchaftlich, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —herrlich. —himmel, *m.* the upper firmament, the highest heaven or sky, the empyrean. —hirt, *m.* cattle-bailiff, master-shepherd, chief-herdsman, head-shepherd. *Fig.* [in a spiritual sense] the chief pastor of a congregation or of souls; a bishop &c.; the pope. —hof, *m.* 1) the upper yard, upper part of a court, of a court-yard. 2) or —hofgericht, *n* upper-court, supreme tribunal, the highest court; [in England] the court of King's [Queen's] bench. —hofbaumeiſter, *m.* the first architect to the court, first controller of the works to the court.—hofgerichtsrath, *m.* judge or member of a supreme court.—hofjägermeiſter, *m.* grand-master of the chase to the court, master of the King's stag-hounds. —hofmarſchall, *m.* grand-marshal, earl-marshal. —hofmeiſter, *m.*, —hofmeiſterinn, *f.* Lord steward, major-domo, grand master or Lord high controller of the household, first governor to a prince; first lady of the bedchamber, high governess to a court. —hofprediger, *m.* first court-chaplain, first preacher to the court, chief-chaplain in ordinary. —hofrichter, *m.* first judge of the superior court, grand provost of the court, [in England] Lord chief-justice of the court of King's-Bench; grand auditor of the apostolic chamber [at the court of Rome]. —holz, *n.* [in woods and forests] 1) high or lofty trees, standard trees in a wood or forest. 2) branch-work, branches, boughs. —hoſe, *f.* upper-hose. —hütte, *f.* [in seamen's language] poop-royal. —hüt-

tenamt, *n.* chief jurisdiction, administration of the founderies. —hüttenaufſeher, *m.* inspector-general of the founderies, chief overseer of the founderies. —hüttenmeiſter, *m.* superintendant or director of the founderies. —hüttenreiter, *m.* special inspector of the founderies. —hüttenverwalter, *m.* administrator or director in chief of the founderies. —hüttenvorſteher, *m.* surveyor, intendant of the founderies. —ingenieur, *m.* chief-engineer; inspector of the fortifications. —irdiſch, *adj.* above the earth, superterrestrial, V. Ueberirdiſch. —jäger, *m.* chief-huntsman; huntsman of a prince. —jägermeiſter, *m.* grand master of the huntsmen or of the venery. —juſtizcollegium, *n.* a board superintending the administration of justice, grand council of justice. —juſtizrath, *m.* 1) V. —juſtizcollegium. 2) the member of such a council or board; justice; counsellor of justice. —kalfaterer, *m.* master-calker. —kammer, *f.* upper-chamber, [in England] house of Lords. —kämmerer, —kammerherr, *m.* Lord-chamberlain; [of the pope] grand-chamberlain. —kammerjunker, *m.* first groom of the bed-chamber. —kanonier, *m.* master-cannoneer, head-gunner. —kanzleidirector, *m.* master of offices. —kanzler, *m.* V. Großkanzler. —kellner, *m.* chief butler, chief master. —kiefer, —kinnbacken, *m.* upper or superior mandible, the upper-jaw. —kieferſchlagader, *f.* the upper alveolar artery. —kieferzahnnerven, *pl.* twig of the superior maxillary pair of nerves which forms the 2d branch of the fifth pair of nerves, the anterior and posterior alveolary nerve [the fifth nerve]. —kirchenrath, *m.* 1) upper ecclesiastical council, superior or high consistory. 2) member of the superior ecclesiastical council, one of the members or counsellors of the superior consistory. —klaue, *f.* V. Afterklaue. —kleid, *n.* upper-garment, upper-coat, surtout. —knecht, *m.* 1) head-servant, head-valet. 2) foreman, head-journeyman. —kneter, *m.* [with bakers] baker's-foreman or chief journeyman, chief or upper-kneader in a bake-house; *it.* [with papermakers] head-limer. —koch, *m.* upper-cook, head-cook. —kolonnenführer, *m.* [in the army] the captain of the guides [an officer whose duty it is to procure &c. faithful and sure guides on or previous to a march through an unknown or precarious country]. —kopf, *m.* the crown of the head, the vertex. —körper, *m.* V. —leib 1) —kreuzbramſegel, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] the flying top-gallant-sail. —kriegscommiſſär, *m.* commissary general of the army. —küchenmeiſter, *m.* grand-master of the kitchen. —land, *n.* high country, upland, highland. —landbaumeiſter, *m.* grand-master of the buildings. —landforſtmeiſter, *m.* grand-master of the woods and forests, chief ranger. —landjägermeiſter, *m.* grand-master of the huntsmen or venery. —landrichter, *m.* superior judge of a provincial tribunal; [in England] high-sheriff. —länder, *m.*, —länderinn, *f.* highlander, mountaineer, male or female inhabitant of a high country. —ländiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* appertaining to a highland or upland. —laſt, *f.* [in seamen's language] overfreight, overburthen at the upperdeck. —läſtig, *adj.* [said of a ship] being overfreighted at the upperdeck. —lauf, —loff, *m.* [in seamen's language] the upper deck, main deck or waist. —lauſitz, *f.* [in geogr.] Upper-Lusatia. —leder, *n.* [amongst shoemakers] 1) the upper-leather or vamp of a shoe. 2) the fore-foot or upper leather of a boot. —lefze, *f.* V. —lippe. —lehen, *n.* [in feudal matters] manor belonging to a lord paramount. —lehensherr, *m.* Lord paramount, the suzerain. —lehensherrlichkeit, *f.* the suzerainty. —lehensrecht, *n.* right of suzerainty, right of a lord paramount. —lehrer, *m.* head-master, head-teacher. —leib, *m.* 1) the upper part of the body. 2) [with mantua-makers] the upper part of a gown. —leik, *n* [in seamen's language] head-rope of a sail. —leine, *f.* [amongst sportsmen] upper-line. —lieutenant, *m.* first lieutenant. —lippe, *f.* the upper lip. —lippenblutader, *f.* vein of the upper lip. —lippennerven, *pl.* the nerves of the upper lip. —loff, *m.* V. —lauf. —luft, *f* the upper air, the upper regions of the air, the ether. —macht, *f.* V. Uebermacht. —mann, *m.* 1) V. Obmann. [in the army] a corporal; *it.* [in games] best knave, best trump card *Fig.* [in familiar lang.] Seinen-mann finden, to meet with one's match. 2) V. —ſchiedsmann. —marſchall, *m.* grand marshal, earl marshal. —maſt, *m.* top-mast. —maul, *n.* [low] V. —kiefer. —meierding, *n.* soc-court, upper-tribunal of farms [an upper court of justice for those farms on the continent where the half of the produce is paid in lieu of rent]. —meiſter, *m.* chief-master, master of a trade's-union, master or warden of a guild; staff-man, flag-man [a person having a staff &c. of a company or club in his trust with the right of carrying it in processions]. Die geſchwornen —meiſter, the chief-masters [masters of a guild or company elected and appointed for preserving and carrying into effect the bye-laws, statutes and regulations of such guild or company]. —mühle, *f.* upper-mill. —mühlenaufſeher, *m.* inspector-general of mills. —mundſchenk, *m.* chief or head cup-bearer. —münzgericht, *n.* upper court of coinage. —münzrath, *m.* master of the mint's court, counsellor of the mint. —offizier, *m.* superior officer, general officer. —öſterreich, *n.* [in geography] Upper Austria. —parlament, *n.* V. —haus 2). **Fig.* [in jest] the head, the brain. —parlamentsglied, *n.* member of the upper house, a Lord temporal or spiritual, a peer. —pfalz, *f* [in geography] the Upper Palatinate. —pfälzer, *m.*, —pfälzerinn, *f.* a male or female inhabitant of the Upper Palatinate. —pfälziſch, *adj.* appertaining to the Upper Palatinate. —pfarrer, *m.* 1) rector. 2) perpetual curate [a clergyman who possesses a perpetual curacy] —plättchen, *n.* [in architecture] the skirt, floodgate [ledge, border or fillet under the quarter-round or ovolo of a capital or chapiter]. —polizei, *f.* the upper-police, high-police. —polizeiamt, *n.* the chief police-office. —polizeicommiſſär, *m.* commissary of the high police; *it.* chief commissary of police. —polizeirath, *m.* counsellor of the high police; *it.* chief counsellor of police. —polizeirecht, *n.* high code of police, supreme regulations for the administration of police. —poſtamt, *n.* general post-office. —poſtdirection, *f.* supreme post-direction. —poſtdirector, *m.* director general of the post-office. —poſtmeiſter, *m.* post-master general. —prediger, *m.* first preacher, antistes. —prieſter, *m.* arch-priest, grand-priest; [with the Jews] high priest; [with the Catholics] pontiff; [with the Turks] mufti. —prieſterwürde, *f.* arch-priesthood, high-priesthood; [with catholics] pontificate. —proviantmeiſter, *m.* the commissary-general. —quartiermeiſter, *m.* quarter-master general. —rabbiner, *m* chief rabbin or rabbi. —rang, *m.* upper rank, chief rank, precedency, superiority. —rath, *m.* 1) a high board or council. 2) [with the Jews] [= Synagogenrath] board or council for the superintending the ecclesiastical and other concerns of the Jewish community in a country; *it.* the member of such a board. —rechner, *m.* chief accountant. —rechnungskammer, *f.* chamber of accounts. —rechnungsrath, *m.* counsellor to the chamber of accounts. —recht, *n.* regal right, right of sovereign, prerogative of the crown; [in law and jurisprudence] escheat, escheatage. —regent, *m.* governor-general, regent-in-chief. —rentkammer, *f.* upper board of a certain class of revenues, derived from ground and several other rents. —rentmeiſter, *m.* chief receiver of such rents. —rhein, *m.* [in geogr.] Upper-Rhine. —rheiniſch, *adj.* Upper-Rhenish. —richter, *m.* chief-justice, Lord-chief-justice. —richterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* appertaining to the Lord-chief-justice; [in general] appertaining to a higher judge. Eine —richterliche Verfügung, a judge's fiat, a decree of a higher court of justice. —rinde, *f.* [of a tree] the outer bark [including the cuticle]; [of a loaf] the upper-crust. —riſt, *m.* the instep. —rock, *m.* upper-garment, upper-coat, *upper-benjamin. —rücken, *m.* [of fallow and other deer] the spur. —ruthe, *f.* [in anatomy] head of the penis. —ruthennerve, *m.* upper penicular nerve. —ſaal, *m.* upper saloon. —ſachſe, *m.*, —ſächſinn, *f.* male or female inhabitant of Upper-Saxony. —ſachſen, *n.* Upper-Saxony. —ſalzfactor, *m.* upper or head salt-factor, first clerk in a salt-work or for salt. —ſanitätscollegium, *n.* upper sanitary college, [principal or chief] board of health. —ſatz, *m.* [in logic] the major or first proposition of a syllogism. —ſaum, *m.* [in architecture] the upper cincture [a ring or list at the top of a column, separating it from the capital]. —ſchale, *f.* the cup. Die —ſchale und die Unterſchale, the cup and saucer. —ſchar, *f.* [among miners] over-share, surplus spot of soil or a mine remaining over and above to be awarded or granted. —ſchatzmeiſter, *m.* high-treasurer. —ſchenk, *m.* high cup-bearer. —ſchenkel, *m.* upper part of the thigh. —ſchenkenamt, *n.* office of the high cup-bearer. —ſchiedsmann, *m.* chief arbiter or awarder, head umpire, arbitrator, the last referee. —ſchiedswardein, *m.* [in founderies] principal assayer, assay-master. —ſchiffamt, *n.* chief navigation-office; admiralty. —ſchild, *n.* [of the turtle and tortoise] the upper shield or shell, testudo. —ſchirrmeiſter, *m.* [in artillery] chief-conductor of the artillery baggage-wagons, head baggage-wagoner; [in mail-coaches, diligences &c] the principal conductor or guard. —ſchlächtig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in hydraulics] overshot. —ſchlächtiges Waſſerrad, overshot wheel; —ſchlächtige Mühle, overshot mill; —ſchlächtiges Waſſer, overshot water, water that falls through the funnel or trough upon a wheel. —ſchlemmer, *m.* [with miners] the head buddler, first washer. —ſchleſien, *n.* [in geography] Upper-Silesia. —ſchmeerbauch, *m.* the epigastron, epigastrum. —ſchmeerbauchadern, *pl.* —ſchmeerbauchgefäße, *pl.* epigastric veins or arteries, epigastric vessels. —ſchreiber, *m.* first or head clerk, head or chief secretary; [in Rome and in the English ecclesiastical courts] prothonotary. —ſchule, *f.* upper-school, gymnasium. —ſchüler, *m.* scholar or student at an upper school or higher establishment of education. —ſchulrath, *m.* 1) direction of schools, board of public in-

struction or national education. 2) counsellor or member of the board of public instruction or national education. —ſchultheiß, *m.* [obsolete, or provincial] grand provost, Lord provost; *it.* first mayor or magistrate. —ſchüſſe, *pl.* [amongst weavers] knots, flaws, [defects whether by hitchings, entanglements or interlacements above or below]. —ſchweif, *m.* [amongst weavers] frame-head of the batten [under the shearing-table or the loom]. —ſchwelle, *f.* [of a door or window] lintel, hyperthyrion; [of pillars] the architrave [by the moderns], the epystyle [by the Greeks], lower division of an entablature; [in English chimneys] the mantle-piece. —ſee, *m.* upper lake. —ſegel, *n.* top-sail. —ſeite, *f.* upper side. —ſichter, *m.* [in bake-houses] the head-journeyman, baker's foreman. —ſippſchaft, *f.* [obsolete] consanguinity in an ascending line. —ſitz, *m.* upper-seat, seat of honour, first seat. —ſprung, *m.* [amongst weavers] false-throw, skip [missing a thread or taking up one for another in the warp, while passing the weft]. —ſtadt, *f.* upper-town, upper-city, upper part of a town. —ſtadtſchreiber, *m.* the first town-clerk. —ſtallmeiſter, *m.* great or grand master of the horse. —ſtänder, *m.* V. Laßreis. —ſteiger, *m.* [with miners] the master-miner, first captain of the mines. —ſtelle, *f.* the upper place, first place, the lead, the upperend. Die —ſtelle haben, einnehmen, to have the first place, to place one's self foremost. —ſtemme, *f.* [with shoemakers] vamp-lining, vamp-piece [a thin piece of leather for supporting the vamp]. —ſtempel, *m.* [with pin-makers] upper heading-tool; *it.* [in the mint] upper-die, upper-stamp. —ſtenge, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] 1) top-gallant mast. 2) flying top-gallant-sail [when the top-gallant-sheets are let fly for salute or signal]. —ſteuereinnehmer, *m.* receiver general of taxes. —ſteuerkammer, *f.* head-board of taxes, court of aids. —ſteuerrath, *m.* counsellor in the court of aids. —ſteuermann, *m* first-pilot, chief-pilot; *it.* first mate. —ſtimme, *f.* [in music] treble; [in musical composition] descant. —ſtrich, *m.* [in grammar] an apostrophe. —ſtube, *f.*, —ſtübchen, ‖—ſtüblein, *n.* upper chamber, chamber above. **Fig.* [in jest] the head, the upper story, the brains. Es iſt bei ihm in der —ſtube [or im—ſtübchen] nicht richtig, his brains are cracked. —ſtück, *n.* upper-piece. —ſtufe, *f.* [in grammar] the superlative. —taſſe, *f.* the cup. V. —ſchale. —theil, *m.* and *n.* the upper part, the top. —thür, *f.* the upper part of a door. —trumpf, *m.* [at cards] matadore. —verdeck, *n.* V. —lauf. —verwalter, *m.* administrator-general, high-steward. —vogt, *m.* 1) upper-bailiff; upper-steward; grand-provost. 2) V. —amtmann. —vogtei, *f.* upper-jurisdiction, upper-bailiwick. —vormund, *m.* upper tutor, chief-guardian. —vormünderinn, *f.* honorary tutoress or guardian. —vormundſchaft, *f.* chief-tutorship, chief-guardianship. —vormundſchaftsamt, *n.* 1) office or charge of a chief-guardian, *it.* of an honorary guardian. 2) office of master in chancery. —vormundſchaftsrath, *m.* 1) counsellor of guardianship, pupillary counsellor. 2) V. —vormundſchaftsamt 2). —vorſchneider, *m.* grand carver. —vorſteher, *m.* director general or in chief. —vorſteheramt, *n.* chief direction or superintendance. —wagenmeiſter, *m.* [in the army] head artillery-wagon-master. —wärts, *adv.* above, upperwards, towards the top. —welt, *f.* the earth, the world, the upper-world [antithetical to the lower world, to the infernal kingdoms]. —wind, *m.* the wind blowing in the upper region [of air]; *it.* east or easterly wind. —wolle, *f.* finest wool, superfine wool, wool of the best quality. —wuchs, *m.* V. —holz. —wundarzt, *m.* surgeon-major, surgeon-general. —wurf, *m.* [with huntsmen] upper jaw [of a wild boar or sow]. —zahn, *m.* upper tooth. —zehnter, *m.* head-tither, first tithes'-man, upper tithing-man. —zeug, *m.* [of a dress] stuff. —zeugwart, *m.* general arsenal-keeper. —zimmermann, *m.* head or master carpenter; [in the navy] ship's carpenter. —zolleinnehmer, —zoller, *m.* receiver-general of the tolls or [custom house] duties.

Öberſt, 1) *adj.* and *adv.* V. under Obere. Das —e, the uppermost. 2) *m.* V. Oberſte or Obriſt.

Öberſt-hofmeiſter, *m.* V. Oberhofmeiſter. —jägermeiſter, *m.* &c. V. Oberjägermeiſter &c. —lieutenant, *m.* lieutenant-colonel. —richterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Oberrichterlich. —ſtallmeiſter, *m.* V. Oberſtallmeiſter. ‡—wachtmeiſter, *m.* V. Obriſtwachtmeiſter.

Öberſte, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] superior, chief; [in the army] colonel.

Öberwähnt, *adj.* [obsolete, instead of oben erwähnt] above-mentioned.

Öberzählt, *adj.* [obsolete, instead of oben erzählt] above-related.

Öbgedacht, *adj.* [obsolete, instead of oben gedacht] above-mentioned.

Öbgleich, *conj.* though, tho', although, notwithstanding, albeit. — arm, iſt er doch ehrlich, although poor, he is honest; — man es ihm, ob man es ihm gleich verboten hatte, although or nothwithstanding he had been forbidden.

Öbhand, *f.* V. Oberhand.

‡Öbhánden, *adj.* V. Gegenwärtig, Vorhanden.

Öbhut, *f.* protection, guard, care. Etwas, Einen in ſeine — nehmen, to take any thing, any one under one's protection or care; ich empfehle Sie der göttlichen —, I recommend you to the divine protection, may God protect you; die — tragen, haben, to have the care of, to protect, to defend.

Öbig, [from ob = oben] *adj.* [a little stiff] above-mentioned, above-said, aforesaid, fore-going, former. Aus dem —en, aus —em iſt klar, daß &c., from the above-mentioned, it is clear that &c.

Öbiswurzel, Öbisſtaude, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany] the ignamis, igname, inhame.

*Öbject, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] object.

*Öbjectiv, Öbjectiviſch, *adj.* and *adv.* objective.

Öbjectiv-glas, *n.* [in physics] object-glass. —linſe, *f.* [of a telescope or magnifying glass] object-glass, object-lens. —mikrometer, *n.* object-micrometer.

Öblaſt, *f.* 1) [in rural economy] overburden [upon long timber rafts]. 2) [obsolete] *Fig.* V. Obliegenheit.

*Öblät, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [formerly] [in Church history] an oblat, disabled soldier, [a layman, generally an invalided military-man, housed and supported in an abbey or priory of royal nomination].

1. *Öblāte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a female oblat, an oblate.

2. *Öblate, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [for sealing letters] a wafer. 2) [with Catholics] host, consecrated wafer.

Öblaten-doſe, —ſchachtel, *f.* wafer-box. —teller, *m.* wafer-dish.

‡Öblei, *f.* [*pl.*-en] [from ob and leihen, to lend, or legen, to lay] [in convents] charity, offering, free-gift, victuals and money as a pious donation.

Öblei-haus, *n.* house of charity, almshouse. —ſchreiber, *m.* receiver of charities.

Öbliegen, *ir.v. intr.* 1) [obsolete] to conquer, to gain the upper hand, to get the better of. 2) to be obligatory, to be incumbent upon, to be one's duty, to appertain morally or legally, to be becoming. Die Pflichten, die uns —, the duties that are incumbent upon us; er hat gethan, was ihm zu thun oblag, he has done what it became him to do; dem Vater hätte es obgelegen, dafür zu ſorgen, it was the duty of the father to provide for that contingency. 3) Einer Sache —, to apply one's-self to any thing, to study a thing.

Öbliegenheit, *f.* obligation, duty, incumbency. Seine —en erfüllen, to fulfil or discharge one's obligations.

*Öbligāt, *m.* [-en, *pl.*-en] obligato [performer or singer].

*Öbligāt, *adj.* and *adv.* [in music] —e Stimme, Flöte, obligato voice, flute obligato.

*Öbligation, *f.* 1) [obsolete] obligation. Bei Einem in großer — ſeyn, to be under great obligation to any one. 2) bond, debt, obligation.

*Öbligāto, *adj.* and *n.* obligato, recitativo obligato.

*Öbligatoriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [verbindend, verpflichtend] obligatory.

Öbmann, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Obmänner] 1) inspector, senior; foreman, chairman. 2) umpire, V. Schiedsrichter. 3) [rather unusual] V. Sieger.

Öbmannſchaft, *f.* inspectorship; chairmanship; *it.* umpireship.

*Öboe, *f.* V. Hoboe.

*Öbol, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) a half-penny, a farthing, obole. 2) [with apothecaries] half a scruple, obole.

Öbrigkeit, *f.* [from ober, ‡oberig] magistrate, government, authority. Die weltliche —, worldly power, temporal or civil authority, the secular arm of the law; die geiſtliche —, the spiritual authority, spiritual pastors and masters; von —s wegen, by order of the government, by public authority, by order of the magistracy; ſich an die — wenden, to have recourse to justice to address one's self to government; Einen der — überliefern, to deliver any one up to the civil power, to surrender any one into the hands of justice.

Öbrigkeitlich, *adj.* and *adv.* of the magistrate, appertaining to the magistracy. —e Gewalt, magistratic power, power of the magistrates, of the bench; —es Anſehen, magistratic authority, the authority of the magistracy; —er Befehl, magistrate's warrant, public ordinance; auf —en Befehl, by order of the magistrates or public authorities; eine —e Perſon, a magistrate; die Sache iſt — verhandelt worden, the thing has been treated by the magistracy, the question has been before the bench.

Öbriſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [the same as Oberſt] colonel, full colonel.

Öbriſt-lieutenant, *m.* lieutenant colonel. —wachmeiſter or —wachtmeiſter, *m.* [formerly] 1) major [in the cavalry]. 2) brigade-major.

Öbſchon, *conj.* V. Obgleich.

Öbſchweben, V. Bevorſtehen, Vorhanden ſeyn.

*Obſcūr, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Dunkel, *fig.*

*Obſcuránt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] V. Finſterling.

*Obſcurantísmus, *m.* intellectual darkness or ignorance.

*Obſéquien, *pl.* obsequies. V. Leichenfeier, Todtenfeier.

*Obſervánt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] or —iner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in Church history] a Franciscan layman, observant observantine friar.

*Obſervánz, *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) [in Romish Catholic Church matters] observance, ritual performance. 2) [chiefly in law] custom, usage, observance.

*Obſervatiōn, *f.* observation.

Obſervationsarmee, *f.* &c. army of observation &c.

*Obſervatōrium, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Obſervatorien] observatory. V. Sternwarte.

*Obſervīren, *v. tr.* and *intr.* V. Bemerken, Beobachten, Wahrnehmen.

Ób̈ſicht, *f.* V. Aufſicht.

*Obſidiān, *m.* [-s] [in mineralogy] 1) obsidian [volcanic glass], translucent velvet-black obsidian, the raven-stone of Hungary. 2) dark-blue transparent obsidian.

Obſidian-gneiß, *m.* obsidian-gneiss. —granit, *m.* obsidian-granite. —porphyr, *m.* obsidian porphyry.

Ób̈ſiegen, *v. intr.* [somewhat stiff] to be victorious over. Seinen Feinden —, to overcome one's enemies; die Vernunft ſiegte ob, reason triumphed; die —de Partei, the victorious party; [in theology] die —de Gnade, triumphant grace; [in courts of law] —des or obſiegliches Urtheil, favourable sentence.

Ób̈ſieger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] the conqueror.

Ób̈ſieglich, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Obſiegend under Obſiegen.

*Obſignātiōn, *f.* [in law] affixing of the seal, of the seals, according to the prescribed or usual formalities.

*Obſignīren, *v. tr.* Etwas —, to affix the seal or seals to any thing in certain legal or judicial actions [chiefly in cases of sequestration, of decease &c.]

Ób̈ſorge, *f.* V. Vorſorge.

Ób̈ſt, *n.* [-es] [allied to the Lat. *ops*, probably from heben, hob, signifying something shoved or plucked off, collected and consumed] Dieſer Baum trägt gutes —, this tree bears good fruit; ein Aufſatz von —, a display of fruit [for the dessert]; allerlei —, fruits of all kinds, all sorts of fruit, fruitage; eingemachtes —, preserved fruit.

Obſt-art, *f.* kind, sort, species, quality of fruit. —bär, *m.* bear, common bear. —bau, *m.* fruit-culture, horticulture. —baum, *m.* fruit-tree. —baumzucht, *f.* the culture of fruit-trees, orcharding. —blüthe, *f.* the bloom or blossom of fruit-trees. —boden, *m.* fruit-store, fruit-loft, a fruitery. —branntwein, *m.* cider-brandy, fruit-brandy. —brecher, *m.* fruit-hook [instrument for gathering fruit]. —brei, *m.* fruit-sauce, as apple-sauce &c. —darre, *f.* fruit-kiln, fruit-oven. —ernte, *f.* fruit-harvest, the gathering or collection of fruit. —eſſig, *m.* cider-vinegar, fruit-vinegar. —fladen, *m.* V. —kuchen. —flecken, *m.* fruit-stain. —frau, *f.* V. —händlerinn. —freund, *m.*, —freundinn, *f.* friend of fruit, a fruit amateur, a lover of fruit. —garten, *m.* fruit-garden, orchard. —gärtner, *m.* fruit-gardener. —göttinn, *f.* [in mythology] the Goddess of fruits, Pomona. —hain, *m.* fruit-grove. —hamen, *m.* V. —brecher. —handel, *m.* fruit-trade, fruit-sale, fruitery traffic, retailing or hawking of fruits. —händler, *m.* fruiterer, fruit-seller. —händlerinn, *f.* fruiterer, fruit-woman. —höker, *m.*, —hökerinn, *f.* fruit-man, fruit-woman, fruit-hawker. —hüter, *m.* fruit-guard, watcher or keeper of orchards and vineyards. —jahr, *n.* fruit-year, year rich in fruits. —käfer, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the fruit beetle, scarab or chafer [with green corselet]. —kammer, *f.* fruit-room, fruit-loft, fruit-house, fruitery. —kaſten, *m.* fruit-close, fruit-chest. —keller, *m.* fruit-cellar. —kelter, *f.* fruit-press. —kenner, *m.* fruit-connoisseur, pomologist. —kern, *m.* fruit-kernel, fruit-pippin. —korb, *m.* 1) fruit-basket, fruit-hamper. 2) [in architecture] corbel. —körbchen, *n.* small fruit-basket. —kram, *m.* V. —handel. —krämer, *m.*, —krämerinn, *f.* V. —händler &c. —kuchen, *m* fruit-cake. —kultur, *f.* orcharding. —kunde, —lehre, *f.* pomology. —kundige, *m.* V. —kenner. —leſe, *f.* fruit-gathering. —mangel, *m.* scarcity or dearth of fruit. —mann, *m.* V. —händler. —markt, *m.* fruit-market. —monat, *m.* fruit-month, month of september, [in French history] fructidor. —moſt, *m.* new-cider. —motte, *f.* fruit-moth, the phalena of fruit-trees. —muß, *n.* V. —brei. —pflanzer, *m.* fruit-planter. —pflanzung, *f.* 1) fruit-plantation, plantation of fruit-trees. 2) V. —bau. —preſſe, *f.* V. —kelter. —reich, *adj.* rich in fruits. —ſaft, *m.* fruit-juice. —ſaftmuß, *n.* marmelade, jam. —ſchale, *f.* fruit-shell; *it.* peel, skin, rind of fruits —ſorte, *f.* V. —art. —torte, *f.* fruit-tart. —wächter, *m.* V. —hüter. —wald, *m.* fruit-wood, fruit-grove, wood of fruit-trees. —wein, *m.* strong, heady, vinous cider. —werk, *n.* fruitage. —wickler, *m.* ash-grey pyral moth. —wurm, *m.* fruit-worm, apple-pyral worm. —zeit, *f.* season of fruits, fruit-season, fruit-time. —zucht, *f.* V. —bau, —baumzucht.

Ób̈ſter, Ób̈ſtler, *m.*, —inn, *f.* V. Obſthändler, Obſthändlerinn.

*Obſtināt, *adj.* and *adv.* [in familiar lang.] obstinate. V. Hartnäckig, Halsſtarrig, Starrköpfig.

*Obſtructiōn, *f.* obstruction. V. Verſtopfung, Hinderniß.

Ób̈walten, *v. intr.* [rather stiff] 1) to be, to exist, to prevail, to be imminent. Es walten verſchiedene Hinderniſſe ob, there are many obstacles &c.; bei den —den Umſtänden, under or in existing circumstances; —de Gefahr, existing danger, imminent danger; Ihr Vortheil waltet hierunter ob, your interest is at stake; [in law style] aus —den Urſachen, wherefore, for which reason or reasons. 2) V. Gebieten, Herrſchen.

Ób̈walter, *m.* [obsolete] V. Gebieter, Leiter, Oberaufſeher.

Obwōhl, Obzwār, *conj.* V. Obgleich.

Ōby, *m.* [-'s] [in geography] the Oby [a river in Asia].

Obymaus, *f.* the Oby-mouse.

*Ócident, *m.* [-es] the west, the occident. V. Abend, Abendland.

*Occidentāliſch, *adj.* and *adv.* western, occidental, hesperian. Die —en Völker, the western people, the nations of the west. V. Abendländiſch.

*Occupatiōn, *f.* occupation. V. Beſitznahme and also Beſchäftigung.

*Occupīren, *v. tr.* to occupate, to occupy. V. In Beſitz nehmen and also Beſchäftigen.

*Ócean, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) the ocean. 2) [in mythology] the oldest god of the sea, Oceanus.

*Oceanīden, *pl.* [in mythology] the Oceanides [daughters of Ocean or Oceanus].

*Oceāniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* of or appertaining to the ocean; ocean, oceanic.

Ób̈chelbeze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in nat. hist.] sort of white fish. V. Ukelei.

Ócher, *m.* [-s] [in mineralogy] ocher. Schwarzer —, black ochre, ochreous molybdena.

Ocher-erbſe, *f.* [in botany] the ochre pea. —farbe, *f.*, —gelb, *n.* ochre colour or dye, ochre-yellow, Japan earth. —farben, —farbig, —gelb, *adj.* and *adv.* ochre-coloured, ochreous, ocherous-yellow.

*Ochlokrát, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] an ochlocrat, democrat, partisan of the people.

*Ochlokratīe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] ochlocracy, democracy.

*Ochroít, *m.* [-en, *pl* -en] [in mineralogy] ochroite.

*Ochrolíth, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in mineralogy] the ocrolite [a yellow mineral earth or stone resembling ochre, discovered by Klaproth].

Ób̈chs, *m.* [-en, *pl* -en] or Ób̈chſe, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [Goth. auſa, Isl. *uxe* = any beast of burthen, W. *ych*, old Sax. *oxa*; *oxna* is in A. S. = a she-ass; probably from the L. *augeo*, Gr. *αυξ-άνω* = to increase or raise up, lead back; most probably from the Sanskrit *uksha*, in Armen. *os*] ox. Junger or kleiner —, Öchschen, Öchslein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] a bullock, steer, young ox, bulchin; ein Paar —en, a yoke of oxen; *fig.* [low] er iſt ein —, ein wahrer —, he is an ox, a regular ox.

Ochſen-auge, *n.* 1) ox-eye. 2) something round like an ox-eye, as, *a*) a round or oval window, an ox-eye, an oval dormal window, *b*) V. Spiegel-Ei. 3) [in nat. hist.] *a*) ox-eye, field-camomile [of the genus Buphthalmum]. *b*) ox-eye, may-weed, stitch-wort, dyer's camomile [of the genus Anthemis]. *c*) great-daisy, ox-eye daisy, chrysanthemum. *d*) [in conchology] the blue boeopis, [in French *la charbonnière*] blue ampullary. *e*) [in ichthyology] boga, boca, boeops, the prickly beam [sea-fish eaten fried at Genoa and Naples]. *f*) [in mineralogy] ox-eye, a variety of feldspath. *g*) [in seamen's language] ox-eye, bull's or bullock's eye [a sort of roundish or oval opening in the clouds]; *it.* water-gall, weather-gall [a little cloud peculiar to the Table-mountain of the Cape of Good-Hope foreboding a storm]. *h*) Aldeboran, or bull's eye [a star of the first magnitude in Taurus]. —äugig, *adj.* 1) ox-eyed. 2) large-eyed [Homeric epithet for Juno]. —bauer, *m.* 1) peasant who uses oxen instead of horses. 2) peasant who with his oxen performs his statute-labour as ploughman to the lord of the manor, by or according to feudal tenure &c. —beutel, *m.* [in botany] pointed or cutting reed-grass. —bezoar, *m.* ox-bezoar, bulite, alcheron. —blume, *f.* cow-wheat [a plant of the genus melampyrum]. —braten, *m.* baked beef; roast-beef. —brech, *m.* [in botany] the anonis, cammock, petty-whin, rest-harrow. —bremſe, *f.* the gad-fly, the oestrum of the ox. —darm, *m.* 1) ox-gut. 2) [with goldbeaters] goldbeater's skin. 3) [in conchology] Indian marine-trumpet shell [one of the tubuli marini]. —dumm, *adj.* and *adv* [low term of insult] stupid as an ox, like a blockhead, dunce or booby. —eſel, *m.*

a jumart [the fabled mulish offspring of a bull and a mare]. —fell, *n.* ox-hide, ox-skin. —fieber, *n.* [*fig.* in popular lang.] 1) quaking, tremor, fear. 2) cold chill after dinner. Er hat das —fieber [es ſchauert ihn, wenn er ſich ſatt gegeſſen hat], he has always a cold chilly feeling after dinner. —fleiſch, *n.* ox-flesh, beef. Gedämpftes or geſchmortes —fleiſch, beef à la mode, à la mode beef. —freſſer, *m.* bull-devourer; [in mythol.] taurophagist [epithet of Bacchus]. —froſch, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the bull-frog. —fuhrwerk, *n.* vehicle drawn by oxen, ox-wain. —furche, *f.* [in antiquity] boustrophedon, furrow-writing. —fuß, *m.* ox-foot. —galle, *f.* 1) ox-gall. 2) [with glaziers &c.] knot or bunt [of a small lantern]. —gallenſtein, *m.* the gall-stone of the ox; the ox-bezoar, the bulite. —gaumen, *m.* 1) ox-palate. 2) [in natural history] a species of the Nerita [found at the Cape of Good Hope]. —gebrülle, *n.* lowing, bellowing. —geld, *n.* leap-money [fee given for the loan of a bull]. —hacker, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the African ox-driver, Senegal buphagus. —haft, *adj.* and *adv.* [low term of insult] heavy, ox-like, ponderous and slow, doltish as an ox, rude, burly. —handel, *m.* dealing in oxen, ox-trade. —händler, *m.* dealer in oxen, drover; grazier. —haut, *f.* ox-hide, neat's-hide or leather. Rohe —haut, raw hide of an ox; —häute nach Art der amerikaniſchen Wilden zubereiten, to prepare the hide in the manner of the wild Indians, to smoke-dry or buccan. —herz, *n.* 1) bullock's-heart. 2) [in conchology] the gaping-cockle, heart-shell [cardium]. 3) [in mineralogy] the cardite [fossil shell of the genus cardium]. —herzkirſche, *f.* the great red and white cherry. —hirn, *n.* ox-brain, ox-brains. —hirt, *m.* neat-herd, cow-herd. —horn, *n.* 1) the horn of the ox, bull's-horn. 2) [in architecture] a hollow cylindrical vault curved like the ox-horn. 3) [in botany] fenugreek [trigonella fenum graecum]. —huf, *m.* ox-hoof or shoe. *Fig.* Dieſes Pferd hat einen —huf, this horse has an ox-hoof, is cloven-footed. †—hunger, *m.* excessive, voracious hunger. —jagd, *f.* wild-bull-hunt, bull-chase [in America]. Auf die —jagd ausgehen, to go out to the bull, bison or buffalo hunt. —jäger, *m.* bull, buffalo or bison hunter. —jägerwaffe, *f.*, —jägergewehr, *n.* the arms or weapon used by a buffalo, bison or bull hunter, as the lasso or trapper. —junge, *m.* cow-boy, neat-herd-boy. —kalb, *n.* bull-calf, male-calf. —kaldaunen, *pl.* ox-tripe. —kehle, *f.* dew-lap. —keule, *f.* [in gastronomy] the leg of beef. —klaue, *f.* V. —huf. —knecht, *m.* cow-man, herdsman, drover. —knie, *f.* ox-knee. *Fig.* Dieſes Pferd hat —kniee, this horse is knock-kneed. —kopf, *m.* 1) ox-head. *Fig.* [low term of insult] Er iſt ein —kopf, he is a bull-head, blockhead. 2) [in conchology] ox-headed helmet-shell [a murex]. —kraut, *n.* V. —brech. —krone, *f.* ox-crown, ox-chaplet. *Fig.* [comic, of a cuckold] the horns. —leder, *n.* neat's-leather. *Fig.* [low] Ein —leder haben, to have a tough skin of one's own. —lunge, *f.* the lights of an ox. —mark, *n.* beef-marrow. —markt, *m.* ox-market, market for horned cattle. †—mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —haft. —maul, *n.* 1) the muzzle of the ox. 2) [in botany] V. Löwenmaul. —maulſalat, *m.* ox-cheek, the chops or snout of an ox in salad. —miſt, *m.* ox-dung. —pferd, *n.* [in nat. hist.] the jumart [fabled offspring of a bull and a mare, or a bull and a she-ass]. —poſt, *f.* *Fig.* [low] V. Schneckenpoſt. —rippe, *f.* 1) rib of beef. 2) [in botany] V. Hasenohr. —rücken, *m.* the back of an ox. —ſchädel, *m.* ox-head, bull's head; *it.* [in heraldry] bull's head [emblem of violent death]. —ſchießen, *n.* game in archery or in rifle matches, where an ox is the prize. —ſchwanz, *m.* 1) ox's-tail. 2) [low] V. the following word. —ſehne, *f.* bull's-pizzle. Einen mit einer —ſehne züchtigen, to flog or scourge any one with a bull's-pizzle; gedrehte —ſehne [with an iron hook], flesh-hook [with a thong of twisted sinews, for hanging up meat]. —ſpalte, *f.* V. —huf. —ſtall, *m.* oxen-stall. —ſtein, *m.* V. —bezoar. —ſtirn, *f.* the forehead of an ox. *Fig.* Dieſes Pferd hat eine —ſtirn, this horse has the forehead of an ox. —treiber, *m.* 1) herdsman, drover, V. —hirt and Viehtreiber. 2) the buphagus, V. —hacker. —weizen, *m.* [in botany] the ox-eye daisy. —ziemer, *m.* 1) a rump of beef. 2) bull's pizzle, V. —ſehne. —zunge, *f.* 1) ox-tongue. 2) [in botany] *a*) Gemeine, große or rothe —zunge, the common ox-tongue, large or red bugloss [of the genus picris]. *b*) Immergrüne —zunge, the large-leaved anchusa. *c*) Echte, franzöſiſche rothe —zunge, red alkanet or orchanet. *d*) V. Steinhirſe, Steinſame. *e*) Wilde, blaßblaue, kleine —zunge, the field-lycopsis. *f*) Unechte, rauhe —zunge, the vesiculary lycopsis. *g*) the asperugo vulgaris. *h*) Wilde, blaue —zunge, viper's bugloss [echium vulgare Linn.]. *i*) Spitzige, gelbe —zunge, the yellow dock [lapathum hortense]. *k*) Gelbe —zunge, yellow alkanet or orchanet. *l*) Scharfe —zunge, lungwort, common spotted pulmonaria, sage of Jerusalem, Jerusalem cowslip. *m*) borage.

Ochſen, *v. intr.* 1) to bull, to rut, to lust [said of the bovine race desiring copulation]. 2) [in students' cant] to fag hard.

Ochshoft, *n.* V. Oxhoft.

Ochſig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Ochſenhaft. *Fig.* [low and provincial] powerful, great, huge.

Ochsner, *m.* [-s, *pl* -] [unusual] V. Ochſenknecht.

Ockelei, *f.* V. Uckelei.

Ocker, *m.* V. Ocher.

*Octaedriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* octahedral, of an octoedrical body or shape.

*Octaedrit, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] octoedrite, octahedrite, 8sided pyramidical ore of titanium.

*Octaedron, *n.* [-s] an octahedron, eight-based solid.

*Octandrie, *f.* [in botany] octandria, having eight stamens, an octander.

*Octánt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in astronomy &c.] octant.

*Octateuch, *m.* [-es] [in Scripture] the first eight books of the old testament, the octateuch.

*Octāv, *n.* [-s], —format, *n.* [with printers and booksellers] an octavo, in octavo, in 8vo, the octavo form or size. Groß —, large octovo; klein —, small octavo, post octavo.

Octav-band, *m.* octavo volume, a volume in 8vo. —blatt, *n.* octavo-leaf. —flöte, *f.*, *dim.* —flötchen, ‖—flötlein, *n.* an octave flute, a flageolet.

*Octāve, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [in the Roman and Greek catholic church] octave, eight days after some feasts. 2) [in music and on the organ] an octave, diapason. In die — fallen, to fall into the octave [to play an octave too high on the violoncello by drawing the bow too near the bridge].

Octavenbuch, *n.* [with Roman and Greek catholics] octaviary [a book containing prayers, used at the octaves of certain festivals].

*Octāvia, *f.* [-'s or Oktaviens] [name of women] Octavia.

*Octaviāne, Octavīne, *f.* [formerly in music] an octavina, a treble-keyed spinet.

*Octāvius, *m.* [name of men] Octavius.

*Octez, *n.* V. Octodez.

*Octōber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* - or Oktobermonate] October.

October-monat, *m.* the month of October. —tag, *m.* October day. —wetter, *n.* October-weather.

*Octodez, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -en] [with printers and booksellers] an octodecimo.

*Octogon, *n.* [-s] an octagon, an octagonal or octangular figure.

*Octogonāl, *adj.* and *adv.* octagonal.

Oktogonalzahl, *f.* octagonal number.

*Octroi, *m.* or *n.* [-s] [*pron.* as in the French] excise duty levied on the importatiou of victuals &c. into towns, city-toll; *it.* duty imposed on the navigation of rivers.

*Oculār, *adj.* referring to the eye or sight, only used in composition.

Ocular-glas, *n.* [in optics] ocular-glass or lens [in telescopes &c.]. —inſpektion, *f.* [chiefly in law] ocular inspection; V. Beſichtigung. —zeuge, *m.* [chiefly in law] ocular witness. Er brachte —zeugen bei, he produced ocular evidence.

*Oculiren, *v. tr.* [with gardeners] to bud, to graft, to inoculate.

Oculir-meſſer, *n.* [with gardeners] budding or grafting knife. —reiß, *n.* graft in the rind.

*Oculiſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] oculist. V. Augenarzt.

*Ocuméniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly in Church history] ecumenical, general, universal. Die —en Concilien or Kirchenverſammlungen, the Ecumenical Councils.

*Odaliske, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in Turkey] an Aseki, Odaliska.

*Ōde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in poetry] an ode.

Odendichter, *m.* a high lyric poet, a writer of high lyric poetry.

Öde, *adj.* and *adv.* [in Finn. *authia* is = empty space, vacuity, probably allied to eitel = empty] deserted, uninhabited, uncultivated, waste, desert, solitary, dreary, little inhabited, sparingly peopled, tilled or filled. —s Land, a desert, uninhabited land; *it.* a barren soil; einen Acker — liegen laſſen, to leave a land or field untilled. Syn. V. Leer.

Öde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a desert, waste; barren country.

Ödem, *m.* V. Athem.

Oder, *conj.* [Engl. *or*, old Germ. or, Sw. *eda, eller*, Goth. aiththan, A. S. *oththe*; provincial dialect ald, allied to the Lat. *alter*, Fr. *autre*] or, or else, otherwise. Entweder Alles, —nichts, either all or nothing, *neck or nothing; er mag wollen — nicht, whether he will or not; Eines — das Andere, one or the other; thun Sie es, — es wird Sie gereuen, do it, otherwise or else you will regret it or repent of it.

Oder, *f.* 1) [in geography] the Oder. Frankfurt an der — or a. d. O. [in the Prussian province of Brandenburg], Frankfort on the Oder. 2) [in botany] the wild pear-tree.

Oder-birn, *f.* 1) wild pear. 2) [in domestic cookery] dry pear. —bruch, *m.*, —wieſe, *f.* marsh, meadow &c. of or near the [river] Oder. —lenge, *f.* [in botany] meadow-scabious or

sheep's-bite. —mennig, *m.* [in botany] agrimony, liverwort.

Odéſſa, *n.* [-'s] [in geography] Odessa.

Odéſſaer, *m.* [-s, *pl* -], —inn, *f.* a native or inhabitant of Odessa.

*Odéum, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Odeen] [in antiquity] the odeum.

*Odiös, *adj.* and *adv.* [in familiar language] odious. V. Gehäſſig, Verhaßt, Widrig, Unausſtehlich.

Ödip, *m.* [-s] [in antiquity] Ödipus, *m.* Oedipus.

Ödniß, *f.* V. [the usual word] Oede, *f.*

*Ödometer, *n.* [-s] V. Wegmeſſer, Wegmaß.

*Odontalgie, *f.* odontalgy, tooth-ache.

*Odontálgiſch, *adj.* odontalgic.

*Ökonöm, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] 1) steward, housekeeper, manager. 2) economist, agriculturist.

*Ökonomie, *f.* economy, V. Haushaltung, Landwirthſchaft, Sparſamkeit, Einrichtung. Er lebt mit großer —, he lives very economically, leads a money-sparing life, keeps his money; *it.* er hat eine große —, he has a large agricultural establishment, [also] he has a large household; *it.* die — [Einrichtung] der Natur iſt bewundernswerth, the economy of nature is admirable.

*Ökonömiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* economical.

1. Öfen, *n.* [-s] [town of Hungary] Buda.

2. Öfen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* Oefen], *dim.* Oefchen, ‖Oeflein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Sw. *ugn*; appears to be allied to the Sanscr. *agni*, Lith. *ugnis*, L. *ignis*, fire] 1) furnace, kiln, [of a room] a stove, [in a bakehouse] an oven, [of a goldsmith or an apothecary] kiln, oven, stove. Das Brod in den — ſchieben, to put the sponge or bread into the oven; [with brickmakers] den — anrichten, to put the bricks into the kiln; ein — voll Brod &c., an ovenful of bread &c.; hoher — [Hoh- or Hoch—], a smelting furnace; glühender —, glowing or ardent furnace [in blast]; die Oeffnung, Mündung des —s, the opening or mouth of the oven or stove; den — heizen, to heat the oven, *it.* to make or light a fire in the stove; Feuer in den — machen, to light or make a fire in the oven or stove; [with founders] den — anlaſſen, to begin melting or casting; den — ablaſſen, auslaſſen, ausbrennen, to leave off melting or casting, to rake out the oven or kiln-fire; den — ausbrechen, to rake or stir the kiln-fire; den — finſter or dunkel halten, to melt without flame; den — heiß, kalt thun, to increase, to slacken the oven-fire; den — licht gehen laſſen, to kindle, inflame, blow, blast the oven-fire [by the bellows, tromp &c.]; den — zu licht gehen laſſen, to make too hot a fire or blast in the kiln, oven or furnace; den — überſetzen, to overcharge the furnace [with too much ore]. *Fig.* [in popular language, in contempt] Den — hüten, immer hinter dem — ſitzen, to stick to one's constant train of life, habits, prejudices &c.; not to budge from one's chimney-corner. 2) [in conchology] *a*) Der glühende —, the red cidens or turban-shell. *b*) the red turbo or trochus, the fiery periwinkle.

Ofen-anker, *m.* a furnace-anchor, kiln-cramp. —anrichter, *m.* the brick-kiln burner. —auge, *n.* [with founders] metal valve [hole, where the molten metal escapes]. —bank, *f.* bench or seat behind or near the stove. —blaſe, *f.* a copper [a caldron mured in a stove]. —blech, *n.* oven-lid, oven-cover. —brand, *m.* [with bakers] a batch. —bruch, *m.* 1) cinders, dross, scoria of the kiln, oven or stove; [with armorers and gun-smiths] dross. 2) V. Hüttenmichts. 3) V. Ofengalmei. —bruchkönig, *m.* the regulus. —bruchſtein, *m.* the dross-matt for remelting. —bruder, —brüter, *m.* [in popular language] V. —ſitzer. —eiſen, *n.* V. —anker. —form, *f.* 1) the form of a furnace, of a stove, of a kiln, of an oven. 2) an oven &c. form or mould. —fuß, *m.* the foot or stand of a stove. —futter, *n.* the strengthening wall, outwall or contramure of a furnace or kiln. —gabel, *f.* oven-fork. —galmei, *m.* tutty, tuty, cadmia, metallic suet. —geld, *n.* V. Backgeld. —geſtübe, *n.* cement made of clay and coal-dust. —gewölbe, *n.* 1) the vault of a furnace, kiln or oven. 2) oven-, furnace- or kiln-shaped vault. —gießer, *m.* stove-founder. —gießerei, *f.* stove-foundery. —heizer, *m.* oven-heater, stove-heater. —herd, *m.* stove-hearth. —hocker, —hüter, *m.* V. —ſitzer. —kachel, *f* 1, earthen tile for a stove, a stove-dutch-tile. 2) V. —röhre 2). —keſſel, *m.* V. —blaſe. —kohle, *f.* charcoal for an oven &c.; kiln-coal, slack, coke. —kranz, *m.*, —krone, *f.* stove-cornice. —krücke, *f.* oven-rake, kiln-rake. —leim, *m.* furnace-lute, oven-lute. —loch, *n.* the mouth of an oven or stove, kiln-hole; [above on a smelting furnace] the mouth or jaws; [in a glass furnace] working holes. —maſſe, *f.* [with perfumers] spanish paste. —meiſter, *m.* kiln-master. —pfeifen, *pl.* the stoves, pipes or little sub-chimneys of a Dutch kitchen-oven or kiln. —platte, *f.* iron plate of an oven. —rauch, *m.* a substance which escapes during the melting of metals in the shape of smoke, spodium. —röhre, *f.* 1) funnel of a stove, tunnel of an oven or kiln. 2) Dutch oven-pipe or sub-chimney. —röhrenblech, *n.* circular sheet-iron-plate for oven-pipes. —röſter, *m.* furnace-grate. —ruß, *m.* 1) soot from a stove, oven-soot. 2) [with dyers] black-dye. —ſchaufel, *f.* [small] shovel in use for stoves, oven-shovel, oven-peel. —ſchirm, *m.* screen for the stove. —ſchraube, *f.* an oven-screw, stove-screw. —ſitzer, *m.* [in pop. lang.] 1) a sitter by the fire, a poor chilly mortal. 2) a stay-at-home, a do-nothing, lazybones. —ſtange, *f.* oven-rake. —ſtaub, *m.* furnace-dust, dust from stoves. —ſtaubleck, *m.* matt of sulphurous or impure copper collected from the furnace-dust. —tafel, *f.* V. —platte. —thür, *f.* 1) oven-door, stove-door. 2) vent-hole of an oven, furnace, kiln, or stove. —topf, *m.* a pot for cooking &c. adapted to a stove. —wand, *f.* the wall immediately behind a stove. [especially] smelting-furnace wall. —wiſch, *m.* [with bakers] oven-drag, malkin, scovel, oven-mop. —zins, *m.* [what the vassal used to pay for baking at the manor-oven, or oven heated by the Lord of the manor for the use of his vassals] fornage.

Offen, *adj.* and *adv.* [A. S. and Engl. *open*, Sw. *öppen*, *yppen*, is perhaps referrible to hob, gehoben = lifted up, as a lid, and hence opened] 1) open [= apart]. Mit —en Armen empfangen, to receive with open arms, *fig.* to give a hearty welcome; —e Wunde, open wound, wound still gaping and apart, *fig.* not healed; —er Schaden, open sore, *fig.* injury not forgiven or forgotten; —er Mund, open or gaping mouth; *fig.* mit —em Munde daſtehen, zuhören, hinſehen &c., to be listening or gazing with amazement, credulity or great attention; mit —en Augen, with open eyes, *fig.* wide awake, not to be imposed upon; —er Helm [in heraldry] open helmet; oben —er Baumgang, alley of trees not embowered, open at top. *Fig.* In —er Fehde mit Jemand ſtehen, to be at open feud with any one, to be in an open quarrel with any one; ſein Herz iſt der Freude —, his heart is open to mirth, easily susceptible of delight; — ſprechen, to speak openly or candidly; —es Geſicht, open countenance; —e Miene, open mien; —er Charakter, open, honest character or mind; —er Kopf, clear head, good sense. 2) open [= unlocked], unfastened, not secured &c. —es Gefäß, open vessel [having no lid]; —e Thür, open door; —es Fahrzeug, open or undecked vessel; der Brief war —, the letter was open or had been opened; —er Brief [in the chancery], letters patent; —es Land, *a*) open country, land free from defiles and dangerous passes, *b*) open country, land commanding an extensive prospect; dieſer Seehafen ſteht allen Nationen —, this haven or port is open to ships of all nations; —e Stadt, open town or city [not fortified]; —er Gang [among miners], open gang, hollow metallic vein; das Waſſer, die Fahrt iſt —, the water, the voyage is open [there being no impediment from ice]; die Erde iſt —, the earth is open, loose, not frozen; die —e See, the open sea, the offing. *Fig.* *a*) open [= not bound]. —en Leib haben, to be open in one's bowels, to be relaxed, to have bowels naturally open; den Leib — halten, to keep the bowels open; —er Wind, a sea-wind not impeded by the proximity of land, a fair wind; ein Schiff — halten [in seamen's language], to keep a ship hard to weather, to keep the weather-gage, to keep the ship close to the wind; —e Zeit, hunting season, shooting season. *b*) open [= not occupied, not filled, free]. Der Platz iſt noch —, the place is still vacant, open; die Wette iſt —, the wager is open, the bet is not yet taken; das Amt iſt —, the office is vacant, not filled up; dieſe Erbſchaft iſt —, ſteht —, this inheritance is as yet unclaimed, stands open for claimants, remains open for the heir; das Lehen iſt —, the fee is vacant. *c*) open [= not confined, not limited]. —e Kaſſe bei Einem haben, to be able to dispose of, to have the disposal of the purse, of the chest of any one; —er Wechſel [in commerce], letter of credit; in —er Rechnung mit Jemand ſtehen [in commerce], to keep an open, a running account with any one &c. 3) open [= public] Auf —er Straße, in the open street, in the public street; —e Tafel halten, to keep a public table, to keep open house; einen —en Laden haben, to have an open shop, to keep a public shop, to sell publicly. 4) open [= empty]. Eine —e Stelle, Zeile — laſſen, to leave a line, a passage blank; einen Namen — laſſen, to leave a name blank.

Öffenbar, *adj.* and *adv.* evident, manifest, notorious, public, obvious, striking, plain, open. —er Irrthum, —e Lüge, a manifest error, an evident falsehood; eine —e Thatſache, Wahrheit, a notorious fact, an obvious truth, a striking truism; er iſt — ſchuldig, he is evidently guilty; — falſch, visibly false; das iſt ſo —, daß &c., that is so obvious, so evident, that &c.; mit —er Gewalt, with open force; er iſt mein —er Feind, he is my declared enemy; — machen, to make evident, to discover, to reveal, to render public, to manifest; — werden, to become manifest, to get notorious, to become public; wenn dieſes Geheimniß — wird, when this secret is revealed, is discovered.

Öffenbaren, *v.tr.* to manifest [one's might &c.], o reveal, to discover [a secret]. Die geoffen-

barten Wahrheiten der Religion, the revealed truths of religion; ſich Einem —, Einem ſein Herz —, to unbosom one's-self to any one, to display or open one's heart to any one. Das —, the manifesting, revealing, displaying &c. Syn. Offenbaren, Bekannt machen, Eröffnen, Anzeigen, Entdecken, Verrathen. That which is bekannt gemacht is brought to the knowledge of others; that which is angezeigt is intended for the information of one or more whom it more particularly interests or concerns. When we inform a person of any thing, in which we ourselves are interested, with a view to influence his will, we eröffnen it to him. That which is bekannt gemacht, angezeigt or eröffnet, is not necessarily any thing secret; but whatever is offenbart, entdeckt or verrathen, has been till then a secret. Entdecken can take place involuntarily, by chance, or want of caution, and is in this distinguished from offenbaren. Verrathen borders nearly on entdecken, but is distinguished from it in this, that verrathen is commonly an Entdeckung of something which in itself is bad and likely to have dangerous consequences; whereas entdecken may be the discovery of an action in itself good and allowed, as also of something, the making known of which is not injurious to the Entdeckten.

Offenbārung, *f.* the manifestation [of the power of Jehovah]; the revelation, revealing, disclosing, disclosure [of a secret]. [in Scripture] Die — des Wortes, the manifestation of the Word; die göttliche —, the divine revelation; an die — glauben, to believe in revelation; —en haben, to have revelations; die — Johannis, the revelations of St. John; die Sinnbilder, die Zeichen in der —, the types or figures, the signs in the apocalypse; ein Schriftſteller, der über die — Johannes geſchrieben hat, an author who has written on the Revelations.

Offenbarungs-glaube, *m.* belief in the Revelations. —gläubige, *m.* he who believes in the divine revelation, in revealed religion.

Offenbārlich, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Offenbar.

Öffenheit, *f. Fig.* — des Kopfes, des Herzens, openness of mind or disposition, of heart, V. Offenherzigkeit; die — ſeines Geſichts, ſeiner Miene, the openness of his countenance, of his mien.

Öffenherzig, *adj.* and *adv.* openhearted, frank, ingenuous. — ſeyn, ſprechen, to be frank, or ingenuous, to speak frankly or candidly; —es Geſtändniß, candid avowal, ingenuous confession; er hat etwas —es in ſeinem Geſicht, he has something open-hearted in his countenance. Syn. Offenherzig, Aufrichtig, Freimüthig. The Offenherzige says every thing that he thinks, and how he thinks; the Aufrichtige merely says what he is obliged or can venture to say, but every thing that he does say, is in accordance and harmony with his mode of thinking; the wise man speaks aufrichtig at all times, with tried friends offenherzig, and as often as duty requires it, freimüthig. V. also Aufrichtig.

Öffenherzigkeit, *f.* openheartedness, frankness, ingenuousness.

Öffenkundig, *adj.* and *adv.* notorious, public.

Öffenkundigkeit, *f.* publicity, notoriety.

*Offenſiv, *adj.* and *adv.* offensive [chiefly used in the following compositions].

Offenſiv-allianz, *f.*, —krieg, *m.* offensive alliance, offensive war; alliance, war on the offensive.

Öffentlich, *adj.* and *adv.* public, in public, publicly. —er Ort, public place, place of public resort; auf —em Markte, auf —er Straße, in the open market, in the open street; —es Haus, [rather unusual, for] a house of public entertainment; *it.* [in a more limited sense] a brothel; — erſcheinen, to appear, to shew one's self in public; Etwas — bekannt machen, to make something publicly known, to publish something &c.; die Sache iſt — bekannt, the matter is publicly known, is the town-talk; ſich — hören laſſen, — auftreten, to speak in public, to make one's debut before the public; ſich zum erſten Male — hören laſſen, [in parliamentary debates] to deliver one's maiden-speech.

Öffentlichkeit, *f.* publicity.

*Officiāl, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] 1) [in the Romish church] official. 2) public officer, functionary.

Official-bericht, *m.* V. under Officiell. —gericht, *n.* court or tribunal of officials or ecclesiastical judges.

*Officialāt, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] officialty, ecclesiastical court.

Officialat-haus, *n.* the house where the official or the court of officials resides.

*Officiánt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] officer, functionary; [in the church] officiant, officiating priest.

*Officiéll, *adj.* and *adv.* official. —er Bericht, official information, official report.

*Officier or Offizīer, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in the army] an officer, military officer. V. Ober—, Unter— Stabs—. Ein — im Seeweſen, in der Flotte, an officer in the navy, V. See—, Seeſoldaten—, Schiffs—.

Officiercorps, *n.* the body of officers [of a regiment, of an army &c.].

*Officīn, *f.* [*pl.* -en] work-shop, manufactory; [with apothecaries and druggists] pharmacy, dispensary, apothecary's or druggist's shop; [with printers] printing-office.

*Officinālkräuter, *pl.* medical plants, medicinal herbs.

*Officium, *n.* [-s] duty, office. Ex Officio, from duty, by virtue of one's office.

*Offíz, *f.* [*pl.* -en] office.

Öffnen, *v. tr.* and *r.* [V. Offen] to open. Die Arme, den Mund, die Augen &c. —, to open one's arms, to open the mouth, the eyes &c.; eine Thüre, einen Laden &c. —, to open a door, a shutter &c.; ſich —, [of flowers] to blow, [of fruit and other trees] to blossom; eine Flaſche —, to draw the cork of, to uncork, *to crack a bottle; die Küpe — [with dyers], to commence the dying, to open the vat; Auſtern —, to open oysters; ein Geſchwür oder eine Beule —, to open an abscess or boil; einen Leichnam —, to open, to dissect a dead body; ſich einen Durchgang —, to force one's way through, to make to one's self a passage; [in military affairs] die Glieder —, to open the ranks; die Laufgräben —, to open the trenches; die Schießſcharten —, to clear the embrasures; die Patronen —, to open, to tear the cartridges; halb —, to half-open; eine halbgeöffnete Thüre, a door ajar; wieder —, to open again, to re-open; durch dieſe Anſtrengung öffnete ſich ſeine Wunde wieder, in consequence of this effort his wound opened afresh. *Fig.* Den Mißbräuchen Thür und Thor —, to open the door to abuses, to pave the way for abuses; einen Laden — [more usual eröffnen], to open, set up a shop; der Himmel öffnet ſich, die Wolken — ſich, the heaven, the sky opens or clears up, the clouds open, part; ein Feld, eine Wieſe, einen Wald —, to remove the restrictions on grazing &c., to remove the prohibition or notice of trespass, to throw open a field, a meadow, a forest; dieſes Arzeneimittel öffnet den Leib, this mixture, this medicine opens the bowels; die verſtopften Wege —, to open [to clear stopped up ways, to remove all obstructions from the ways]; —de Arzeneien, purgative, aperient medicines; Einem ſein Herz —, to open one's heart to any one; ſein Herz öffnete ſich der Freude wieder, his heart expanded anew to joy; Einem den Verſtand, das Verſtändniß —, to open the understanding, the mind to any one; Einem die Augen über Etwas —, to open the eyes of any one to something; jetzt öffnet ſich ihm ein weites Feld, Ruhm einzuernten, a vast field is now opening to him, where he may reap an abundant harvest of renown; die Schrift — [in Scripture], V. Auslegen, Erklären. Das —, the opening, expanding &c., V. Oeffnung.

Öffner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [little used] 1) the opener. Der — der Logen im Schauſpielhauſe [also called Logenbeſchließer], the opener of the boxes in the play-house. 2) [in silk-factories] a coarse comb.

Öffnung, *f.* 1) the opening, the act of opening, the unfastening, an undoing. Die — der Thore, eines Briefes, einer Ader, the opening of the gates, of a letter, of a vein; die — eines todten Körpers, the opening or dissection of a dead body; bei vorgenommener — der Leiche fand man &c., the dissection, the opening of the body being made, there was found &c. 2) an opening, a hollow open space, slit, chink, gap, cranny. Es iſt eine — in der Mauer, there is an opening in the wall, [in military affairs] a breach; eine — in ein Geſchwür machen, to make an opening in an abscess, to open an imposthume; [in architecture] die — zu einem Fenſter, the bay, the opening, the apertion for a window. 3) *a*) opening, emptying, evacuating. *b*) [in medicine] motion, evacuation, voiding, stool. Keine — haben, to have no evacuation, to be bound, to be constipated; dieſe Arzenei wird Ihnen — machen, this medicine will relax you; nach einer leichten —, after a gentle purging; aus der — urtheilte der Arzt, daß &c., the physician judged by the motion or stool that &c.

Oeffnungs-lehen, *n.* [in feudal matters] a fief or fee subject to the right of cutting off the entail. —recht, *n.* the right of cutting off the entail.

Öft, *adv.* [allied to häufig = frequent] often, oft. Oefter, oftener. Am oftesten or öfterſten, oftenest, most often. Das geſchieht —, öfters, gar —, ſehr —, that happens often, very often; ſo — Sie können, as often as you can; Einen — beſuchen, — in ein Haus kommen, to visit any one often, to come often into or to frequent a house; wie —? how often? ſo — Sie wollen, as often as you like; ſo — man mit ihm davon ſpricht, as often as he is spoken to about it; man kann es nicht — genug, nicht zu — ſagen, one cannot say it often enough, not too often; V. Häufig. Syn. Oft, Häufig. Oft implies the diversity of times in which any thing takes place; häufig merely the quantity of things or events which occurs without regard to time.

Öfter, *adj.* and *adv.* frequent, iterated, reiterated; frequently, often, oftener, oftentimes, many a time and oft. Nach —en Verſuchen, after frequent trials or attempts; ſeine —en Beſuche, his frequent visits; ich ſehe ihn —, —s, I see him frequently; das geſchieht —, als man glaubt, that happens oftener than is generally believed.

Öfters, *adv.* V. Oft, Oefter.

Öftmahlig, *adj.* frequent. Seine —en Beſuche, his frequent, his repeated visits; nach —en Verſuchen, after frequent trials or attempts.

Öh, *interj.* V. O 1).

Öheim, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [appears to be allied to Ahn] uncle. — von väterlicher, von mütterlicher Seite, uncle by the father's, by the mother's side, paternal, maternal uncle.

Öheimlich, *adj.* of or belonging to an uncle, uncle-like. Er wohnte im —en Hauſe, he lived in his uncle's house, at his uncle's.

Öheimſchaft, *f.* uncleship.

Öhl, *n.* V. Oel.

1. Öhm, Öhm, *m.* V. Oheim.

2. Öhm, Öhme, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Ahm] [in commerce] an aum or ome, [sometimes for] a hogshead [of wine].

Öhmgeld, *n.* the assize, afforage, seigneurial duty [on wine sold by retail].

Öhmblatt, *n.* [-es] V. Klette.

Öhmchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in nat. hist.] the house-cricket.

Öhmen, *v. tr.* to gage or gauge.

Öhmer, *m.* [-s] great barley, zeopyron.

Öhmi, *n.* V. Imi.

Öhmig, *adj.* of an ome or a hogshead; *it.* holding as much as an ome or a hogshead.

Öhmkraut, *n.* [in botany] 1) field alchimilla. 2) senecio, groundsel. 3) mountain leontopodium.

Öhne, *prep.* [Goth. inuh, Gr. ἄνευ, Lat. *sine*, allied to un] without, were it not for, but for, besides, excepted, not to speak of &c. — dich, without thee; — Rath, without counsel, deprived or destitute of advice; — Geld, without money, penniless; — ſein, dein, mein, unſer &c. Wiſſen or Vorwiſſen, without his, thy, my, our knowledge; unknown to him, to thee, to me, to us &c.; — Wiſſen ſeines Vaters, without his father's knowledge, unknown to his father; — Unterſchied, without difference, indiscriminately; — Zweifel, without doubt, doubtless, to be sure; er kam, — daß er gerufen war, he came without being called; — zu erröthen, without blushing; — Weiteres, without further ceremony, * without any more ado; wir waren zehn Perſonen, — die Kinder, we were ten persons, not including the children, besides or without reckoning the children; es wäre —dieß, —hin, * —dem geſchehen, it would have happened without this, it would have been done all the same, it would have occurred whether or no; [in familiar language] es iſt nicht —, the thing is not without a why, the thing would not have happened if there was not a reason for it; it is something in the wind; *it.* there is some truth in it. Syn. Ohne, Sonder. Sonder is retained in those cases in which, though the things might exist together, we still remove one from the other; ohne, on the contrary, is used everywhere, even when the one can not at all exist with the other. When any one promises us something ſonder hazard, we understand that we might run some risk in the business, but that he will take care to remove it.

Ohn-abläſſig, *adj.* [obsolete] V. Unabläſſig. —blatt, *n.* [in botany] pendant-flowered clandestina, mother-wort, orobanche, broom-tape. —entgeltlich, —erachtet, —fern, —geachtet, —gefähr, —gleich, V. Unentgeltlich &c. [which is the modern spelling]. —götter, *m.*, —götterei, *f.* V. Gotteslängner, Gotteslängnung. —göttiſch, *adj.* V. Gotteslängneriſch. —längſt, *adv.* V. Unlängſt. —macht, *f.* 1) impuissance, impotence, feebleness, debility, failure of power or want of strength [of a prince, state, government, the health &c.]. Die —macht ſeiner Feinde, ihm zu ſchaden, the impotence of his enemies to injure him. 2) [powerless and unconscious condition] swoon, fainting fit, syncope, swooning, fainting. Eine —macht bekommen, in eine —macht fallen, von einer —macht befallen werden, to have a swoon, to fall or go off into a fainting fit, to be attacked with fainting, to swoon away, to faint away; eine lange —macht, a long swoon; ſchwere —machten bekommen, to have or fall into deep heavy swoonings, into strong fainting fits; es hat ſie eine —macht angewandelt, she was taken with a swoon; aus einer —macht in die andere fallen, to fall out of one swoon into another, to have a succession of fainting fits, to be constantly fainting away; mit Unterbrechung des Herzſchlages &c in —macht liegen, to be in a syncope without pulsation &c.; aus einer —macht wieder zu ſich kommen, to come to, to revive from a syncope, swoon, fainting fit. —mächtig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) impotent, impuissant, powerless, nerveless, feeble, weak, strengthless, infirm, invalid, unable, without strength or vigour, debile. —mächtiger Haß &c., impotent hatred &c. 2) [with loss of consciousness, suspense of volition &c.] swooning, fainting. Er iſt —mächtig geworden, es iſt ihm —mächtig geworden, he fainted away, he is in a swoon, he is in a state of syncope; —mächtig ſeyn, daliegen, to be in a swoon, to lie in a fainting fit, in a syncope, inanimate and unconscious. —mächtigkeit, *f.* V. —macht 1). —maßgeblich, V. Unmaßgeblich. —nervig, *adj.* [in botany] [speaking of the leaf] not nerved, destitute of nerves, not veined. —parteiiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Unparteiiſch. —ſchattig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in geogr.] ascian, without shade. Die —ſchattigen or unſchattigen Völker, ascii. —ſchwanz, *m.* V. Straußkaſuar. Der Braſilianiſche —ſchwanz, the Brazilian stork, the Jabiruguacu, the negro bird. —ſchwer, *adj.* without difficulty. V. also Unſchwer. —ſinnig, *adj.* V. Unſinnig. —vogel, *m.* V. Kropfgans.

Ohne-dieß, —hin, *adv.* V. under Ohne. —hoſe, *m.* [in French history] a sans-culotte, a low partizan of the [first] French revolution, a brutal democrat. —hoſenpartei, *f.* the sans-culotte republican or democratic party, the tag-rag and bobtail democracy. —hoſentage, *pl.* the five complementary days of the republican year. —ſorge[n], *m.* [in fam. lang.] [for: ohne Sorgen, without care or cares] Er iſt ein —ſorge, ein Hans —ſorgen, he is a happy thoughtless dog, a grig, a fellow as merry as a grig, a man that whistles sorrow to the winds.

Öhō, *interj.* oho!; oh!; oh! hoho! —! machen Sie es nicht ſo arg! hoho! come! come! don't draw the long bow quite so strong! —, daraus mache ich mir nichts! hoho, I snap my fingers at it, I laugh at it.

Ohr, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -en] *dim.* Oehrchen, Oehrlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in Goth. auſo, Swed. *oera*, Lat. *auris*, Lith. *ausis*, Gr. οὖς, Hebr. *osen*; in Low-Sax. Oehſe means Oehr; in Fr. it is doubtful whether the word *oreille* signifies that which is protuberant and then the hearing faculty, or whether it is derived from the Gothic hauſjan, to hear, and so have meant in its primary signification the hearing-apparatus. We take, analogically to most other words, the more extended signification rather than the primitive one] 1) the ear, the auricle; the external shoot or limb [especially a protuberant visible or tangible object]; [term of art] die —en [ear-formed tufts or crests of plumage on certain birds] ear-tufts, ears; [in conchology] —, ear [the auricle of the helix or of any snail-shell]; das — der Diana, Helix Diana, Diana screw-shell, midas-shell; das rauhe or haarige —, the rough ear-shell, the concha anomia; [in botany] Oehrchen, ears [petalous and leafy appendices]; [in agricult.] [of a common plough] *a*) mould-board, *b*) [on a plough with a hook] ear, yerk-board; die —en [die 4 Zipfel] eines eingenäheten Waarenballens, the ears [the 4 lappets] of a packed bale of goods; [in seamen's lang.] die —en eines Ankers, the palms [of the flukes]; über's —gebautes Schiff, a flaring ship, a ship that has much fore-rake and rake-aft; [in architecture] das —, the ogive; [in artillery] die —en [Zapfen] der Kanonen, the trunnions. [in a more extended meaning] *a*) Ein — in einem Buche machen, to make a dog's ear in a book, to turn down a corner of a leaf [as a remembrance]. *b*) Ein — an einer Karte machen, to make a paroli on a card, to butter or double the stake. *c*) Kappe mit —en, a cap with ear-flaps or ears [for men or boys], a mob-cap [for women]. *d*) V. Oehr 2) the ear, the instrument of hearing. Das äußere, innere —, the external, internal ear; das rechte —, the right ear; Einem Löcher in die —en ſtechen [for ear-rings] to pierce any one's ears; einem Hunde, Pferde die —en ſtutzen, to crop a horse's, a dog's ears; Einen an die —en, hinter die —en ſchlagen [low], to box any one's ears, to give any one a box on the ear, a clout; Einen beim —e, bei den —en zupfen, to pull any one's ears, to pull any one by the ear; Einem in's — reden, ein Wort in's — ſagen, to speak in the ear of any one, to say a word into any one's ear, to whisper in any one's ear; er hört nicht wohl auf dieſem —e, ſprechen Sie auf der Seite mit ihm, wo er ſein gutes — hat, he does not hear well with this ear, speak to him on the side where his good ear is; Einem die —en voll ſchreien, voll ſchwatzen [in familiar lang.], to scream into, to bawl or to bark into, to stun one's ears; [in popular or low lang.] ſich auf das — legen, to lay down on one's ear, to go to sleep. *Fig.* Die Wände haben —en [proverbial], walls have ears; dicke, harte —en haben, *a*) to be hard of hearing, *b*) to pretend to be deaf, *c*) to turn a deaf ear; er hat kein — für die Tonkunſt, he has no ear for music; dünne —en haben, ein gutes, feines, leiſes — haben, to have a fine, a good, a nice, a quick ear; dieſes Tonſtück fällt nicht gut in das —, this piece does not please the ear, is very defective in melody, in harmony; dafür hat er keine —en, he has no ears for that, he will not listen to that, will not hear it spoken of; Etwas zu —en nehmen, faſſen, to listen to, to pay attention, to give ear to something; wenn das ſeinem Vater zu —en kommt, if that comes to the ears of his father; Einem Etwas zu —en bringen, to bring something to any one's ears, to relate or communicate something to another, to bring word to any one; das geht bei ihm zu einem —e hinein, und zum andern wieder heraus [in fam. lang.], that goes into one ear and out of the other, as far as he is concerned; er läßt die —en hängen [low], he lets his ears hang down, he is sad, ashamed;

er hat das — des Fürsten, he has the ear of the Prince, *[in a bad sense] he has taken the measure of the Prince's foot; Einem sein — leihen, sein — zu ihm neigen, to lend any one your ear, to give a person one's attention, to keep an attentive silence while another is speaking; [in familiar lang.] ich habe die —en so voll davon, daß &c., I have had that so drummed or dinned into my ears, that &c.; sich Etwas hinter die —en schreiben, to write any thing down in one's black-letter book, not to forget any thing, to treasure up an injury &c.; ein offenes — finden, to meet with an attentive auditory, to be listened to favourably; ich bin ganz —, I am all ear, I am all attention.

Ohr-band, *n.* V. Ortband. || and † —**batsche**, *f.* V. —Ohrfeige. —**beinchen**, *n.* [in anatomy] 1) ossified process over the tympanum. 2) V. Ohrknochen. —**beschreibung**, *f.* otography, description of the ear. —**beule**, *f.* V. —geschwulst. —**blatt**, *n.* V. —bock 1). —**blume**, *f.* [Auricel] V. —en-pflanze. —**blutader**, *f.* auricular vein. —**bock**, *m.* 1) [in anatomy] tragus [part of the external ear] 2) V. —geschwür. —**bohrer**, *m.* V. —wurm. —**bolzen**, *m.* V. Bockshorn [in seamen's lang.]. —**brillen**, *pl.* temple spectacles. —**buch**, *n.* V. Ortbuch. —**buckel**, *m.* V. —gehänge. —**drüse**, *f.* [in anatomy] the parotis, parotid [gland at the sides of the ear]. —**drüsenblutader**, *f.* [in anatomy] the vein of the parotis. —**drüsengang**, *m.* [in anatomy] the stenonian duct [discovered by Stenon, a Danish physican]. —**ecke**, *f.* [in anatomy] Hintere —ecke, the antitragus; vordere —ecke, V. —bock [in anatomy]. —**eisen**, *n.* V. Bocksborn [in seamen's lang.]. —**eule**, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the horn-owl, the horn-coot. Die große —eule, the bubo maximus, the great horned screech-owl; mittlere, gemeine —eule, the asio; kleine —eule, the scops, the madge-owlet, the brown or grey owl. —**feige**, *f.* [in popular lang.] a box on the ear. Einem — feigen geben, Einen —feigen, to give a box on the ear to any one, to box any one's ears. —**finger**, *m.* the little finger. —**flügel**, *m.* ear-lobe. —**förmig**, *adj.* and *adv.* ear-formed; [in botany] auriculate. —**gegend**, *f.* [in anat.] region of the ear, parotic region. —**gehänge**, —**gehenk**, *n.* ear-ring, ear-drops, pendant, bob. —**geschwulst**, *f.*, —**geschwür**, *n.* parotis, parotic tumour, parotic glandular swelling. —**gewölbe**, *n.* [in architecture] ogive. —**griffel**, *m.* V. —löffel. —**höhle**, *f.* [in anat.] the hole, the cavity, the chamber of the ear. —**käfer**, *m.* V. —wurm. —**kammer**, *f.* V. —höhle. —**kauz**, *m.* V. —eule [mittlere]. —**kissen**, *n.* pillow. —**knochen**, *pl.* the little bones of the ear. —**knorpel**, *m.* the cartilage or gristle of the ear. —**kreis**, *m.* V. —leiste. [provincial or a nickname] —**lamm**, *n.* [Lamm = Welle] [in seamen's language] an old man-of-war's man, a seaman inured to the sea, a hardy tar, an old sailor. —**läppchen**, ||—**läpplein**, *n.* tip of the ear. —läppchen des Herzens, auricle of the heart. —**leiste**, *f.* rim, border of the ear. [in anat.] Aeußere —leiste, the helix; innere —leiste, the anthelix. —**loch**, *n.* 1) [from the outer ear into the skull] the ear-hole. 2) [in the little lap or lobe] hole at the tip of the ear, ear-hole. Sich —löcher stechen lassen, to have or get one's ears pierced. 3) [in architecture] oval-window. —**löffel**, *m.* 1) ear-pick. 2) [in botany] erinice, green-thorned hydnum. —**löffelkraut**, —**löffleinkraut**, *n.* [in botany] Spanish campion, Spanish catch-fly. —**los**, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] earless, without ears. *Fig.* deaf, pretending to be deaf or shamming deafness, turning a deaf ear. —**muschel**, *f.* 1) [in anat.] the concha. 2) [in conchol.] the bivalve concha anomia; *it.* V. —schnecke. —**nerve**, *m.* [in anat.] the auricular nerve. —**ring**, *m.* ear-ring. —**schlagader**, *f.* auricular artery. —**schnecke**, *f.* [in conchol.] sea-ear, ear-shell, heliotis. —**spann**, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] foremost frame, knuckle-timber. —**spritze**, *f.* [with surgeons] an ear-syringe, ear-squirt, otenchytes. —**stütze**, *f.* V. Bugstück [in seamen's lang.]. —**trichter**, *m.* ear-trumpet. —**trommel**, *f.* the tympanum, tympan, drum of the ear. —**wachs**, *n.* V. —en-schmalz. —**werk**, *n.* [in fortification] the orillon of a bastion. —**wurm**, *m.* [in natural history] 1) an ear-wig. *Fig.* Er ist so geschmeidig, wie ein —wurm or —würmchen, he is as flexible as a ear-wig, he is as pliant as a glove. 2) [a species of centiped] the forked wood-louse. 3) V. Silbermotte. 4) [in surgery] the auricular worm [a disease of dogs]. —**zergliederung**, *f.* ototomy, dissection of the ear. —**zipfel**, *m.* V. —läppchen.

Ohren-band, *n.* [in anat.] das vordere, hintere —band, the anterior, posterior auricular ligament. —**bäuschlein**, *n.* a little ear-pad [generally of linen, put behind the ear, when it is sore]. —**beichte**, *f.* auricular confession. —**bläser**, *m.*, —**bläserinn**, *f.* 1) [in a bad sense] a common informer, a tell-tale, tale-bearer; a sycophant. 2) [in the theatre] prompter. —**bläserei**, *f.* false reports, scandal, tale-telling, tale-bearing, sycophancy. —**bock**, *m.* V. Ohrbock. —**brausen**, *n.* singing, humming, tingling, buzzing of the ear or in the ear. —**diener**, *m.* obsequious flatterer, sycophant V. Schmeichler, Fuchsschwänzer. —**draht**, *m.* ear-wire [wire that forms the suspender of the ear-drop]. —**drüse**, *f.* 1) [with farriers] the vives [parotis of a horse]. 2) V. Ohrdrüse. —**entzündung**, *f.* inflammation of the ears. —**fluß**, *m.* [in medicine] 1) the ear-flux, otorrhea. 2) [||—reißen] fluxion in the ear or ears. —**gang**, *m.* V. Ohrloch 1). —**gehänge**, *n.*, —**geschwulst**, *f.*, —**geschwür**, *n.* V. Ohrgehänge, Ohrgeschwulst &c. —**höhle**, *f.* V. Ohrhöhle. —**höhler**, *m.* V. Ohrwurm 1). —**kitzel**, *m.* ear-tickling, tickling of the ears. *Fig.* [in a bad sense] music, discourse, flattery &c., that tickles the ear and charms in an effeminate or sensual manner the mind. Die neuere italienische Opernmusik ist mehrentheils bloß or bloßer —kitzel, the modern Italian operatic music is merely a tickling of the ear [not appealing to the sentiments, as not being essentially intellectual]. —**klemme**, *f.* V. —zwang. —**klingen**, *n.* ringing, tingling of the ears. —**kneiper**, *m.* V. Ohrwurm 1). —**knorpel**, *m.* Ohrknorpel. —**läuten**, *n.* V. —klingen. —**löffel**, *m.* V. Ohrlöffel. —**los**, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Ohrlos. —**morchel**, *f.* morel, moril [a very dainty red mushroom]. ||—**mucke**l, *m.* V. Ohrwurm. —**pflanze**, *f.* the auricula, the bear's-ear primrose. —**pulsader**, *f.* V. Ohrschlagader. —**räumer**, *m.* V. Ohrlöffel. —**sausen**, *n.* 1) V. —brausen. 2) [with founders sometimes] V. Blasebalg. —**schmalz**, *n.* the wax of the ear, [with surgeons &c.] cerumen. —**schmalzdrüsen**, *pl.* [in anat.] wax-secretories, ceruminous glands. —**schmaus**, *m.* *Fig.* [in familiar language] that which flatters the ear, ear-treat, ear-feast, ear-banquet &c. Nach diesem —schmause, after this ear-treat [as, a delightful concert, harmonious discourse &c.]. —**schmerz**, *m.* ear-ache, [in medicine] otalgy. —**schwamm**, *m.* jew's-ear [peziza auricula]. —**stange**, *f.* V. —draht. —**taucher**, *m.* [in natural history] the eared grebe [fowl of the genus colymbus and order of ansers]. —**träger**, *m.* V. —bläser. —**weh**, *n.* V. —schmerz. —**weide**, *f.* ear-willow. —**wieselchen**, *n.* V. Ohrwurm 1). —**zeuge**, *m.* ear-witness, auricular witness. —**zwang**, *m.* otalgy, ear-ache.

Ohr, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [V. Ohr], *dim.* —**chen**, ||—**lein**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] Das — einer Nadel, the eye of a needle; das — in eine Nadel machen, to pierce or bore a needle, to make an eye in a needle. *it.* [handle of a porringer or ewer] ear. Ein Napf mit —en, a porringer with ears, an eared porringer. *it.* [to a bell] iron ring, hanger.

Ohren, *v. tr.* to furnish with ears; to pierce or bore [needles], to make the eyes [of needles and bodkins &c.]; to make the ears or handles [of pots, porringers &c.]. Ein geöhrter Topf, an eared pot, a pot with two ears or handles; schön geöhrtes Pferd, a handsome eared horse; geöhrte Fische, Muscheln [in heraldry], oreillé.

Öhse, *f.* V. Öse.

Öhsfaß, Öhsgat, *n.* V. Ösfaß, Ösgat.

Öl, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Lat. *ol-eum*, Gr. ἔλ-αιον, Goth. a l e v, Lith. *allejus*; appears to be allied to ἀλείφω, to anoint] oil. Milde oder fette —e, mild or fat oils, sweet oils [oils obtained by expression]; trocknende —e, drying oils; [in chemistry] philosophisches —, brick-oil [highly empyreumatic oil obtained over a naked flame upon brick dust]; [in mineralogy] persisches —, oil of Media, petroleum, mineral oil; *it.* V. Anis—, Baum—, Bernstein—, Brenn—, Buch—, Eier—, Fenchel—, Hanf—, Jungfer—, Lein—, Mandel—, Nuß—, Rosen—, Rübsamen—, Stein—, Vitriol—, Weinstein— &c; die verschiedenen Arten, das — zu gewinnen, the different manners of extracting oil; — pressen or schlagen, to express, to extract oil; frisch gepreßte —e, fresh oils, oils recently expressed; kalt gepreßtes or geschlagenes —, cold-drawn oil; — von unreifen Oliven, oil of unripe olives, omphacinum [used by the ancient athletes]; —brennen, to burn oil; in —mahlen, to paint in oil; in — backen, braten, to bake, to fry in oil; in — gebackene Fische, fish fried in oil; Salat mit — anmachen, to mix oil with the salad; mit — einschmieren, tränken, to smear or anoint with oil, to soak or steep in oil; Einen in — sieden [formerly, as a capital punishment], to stew any one in oil, to throw any one into a vat of boiling oil; — in's Feuer gießen [*fig.* in fam. lang.], to throw oil upon the fire, to add fuel to flame, to make a bad matter worse; das geweihte or heilige — [for extreme unction], consecrated oil, chrism-oil.

Oel-bad, *n.* [with chemists] oil-bath. —**bällchen**, *n.* [with copper-plate-printers or engravers] little ball for blacking the copper-plates, tamkin, tampion. —**baum**, *m.* [in botany] 1) the olive-tree, the olive. Zahmer —baum, the common cultivated olive; wilder —baum, the common wild olive. 2) the oleaster, the Bohemian olive-tree, the white jujube-tree of Cappadocia [eleagnus angustifolia]. 3) the Japan oil-tree, the Japan oleander. 4) Der wilde —baum, the bastard olive-tree of Barbadoes, the daphnot of the Antilles. 5) V. Lebensbaum. —**bäumen**, *adj.* and *adv.* of olive, of olive wood, olive. —**baumharz**, *n.* [Elemiharz] 1) elemi, rosin of America. 2) elaeomeli gum

or balm of Syria. —beerbaum, *m.* 1) V. —baum. 2) grape-cherry tree. —beere, *f.* olive, olive-berry. —berg, *m.* 1) hill or mountain planted with olives, an olive-hill. 2) [in Scripture] the Mount of Olives. —bild, *n.* oil-painting, oil-picture, a painting in oil. —blase, *f.* [with painters] an oil-pot. —blatt, *n.* olive-leaf. —blau, *n.* olive-blue. —brod, *n.* [with printers] oil-bread, oil-cake. —büchse, *f.* [with painters] oil-box. —drusen, *pl.* 1) V. —hefen. 2) oil-bags. V. —träber. —ernte, *f.* V. —lese. —farbe, *f.* colour embodied by steeping and braying with oil In —farbe mahlen, to paint in oil, to paint with oil-colours. —faß, —fäßchen, *n* barrel, cask for oil; *it.* a barrel or cask of oil. —fett, *n.* oiliness, oil-fat. —firniß, *m.* oil-varnish. —flasche, *f.*, —fläschchen, *n.* oil-pitcher, oil-jar, oil-flask, oil-bottle, [viereckige] oil-square. Das —fläschchen zur Fürstensalbung [z. B. zu Rheims], the ampulla, the phial of consecrated oil, the holy vial of chrism oil [used for instance, formerly, in France at the coronation of French kings]. —flecken, *m.* oil-stain, oil-spot. —frucht, *f.* the olive. —gang, *m.* V. —mühle. —gar, *adj.* —es Leder, oil leather. —garten, *m.* an olive garden, an olive-yard; [in Scripture] the Garden of Olives. —gärtner, *m.* olive-gardener, olive-planter. —gefäß, *n.* oil-vessel. V. —flasche. —gelb, *adj.* and *adv.* olive-yellow, yellowish olive. —gemählde, *n.* oil-picture, oil-painting. —geschirr, *n.* oil-vessel, V. —flasche. —geschmack, *m.* an oily or oleaginous taste. —glas, *n.* cruet, flask or glass-vessel for oil. V. —flasche. —goldgrund, *m.* [with gilders] an olive-gold-ground. —götze, *m.* [low] *Fig.* a cowardly, lubberly jackass; a blubberly, stupid dunce; a train-oily booby. Er ist ein wahrer —götze, oh! that fellow, he is a regular bumpkin. —grund, *m.* [with painters] oil-ground. —handel, *m.* oil-trade, oil-traffic. —händler, *m.*, —händlerinn, *f.* merchant in oil, an oil-man, oil-merchant. —haut, *f.* V. Rechenhaut. —hefen, *pl.* oil-dregs, oil-lees, oil-deposit. —horn, *n.* [in conchol.] the ox-eye, the blue ampullary. —käfer, *m.* V. Maiwurm. —kammer, *f.* oil-chamber. —keller, *m.* oil-cellar. —kelter, *f.* oil-press. —kitt, *m.* V. Steinkitt. —krug, *m.* oil-jar, pitcher of oil, jug of oil, oil-cruet. —krüglein, *n.* cruet of oil, oil-cruet. —kuchen, *m.* [in cookery] a sort of cake, an oil-fritter; *it.* [in rural economy, in oil-mills &c.] oil-cake, cake of olives, linseed cake. —kuchen von Rübsamen or Reps, a rape-seed oil-cake; *it.* [in conchol.] der knotige — kuchen, the tuberculated cake; der gerippte —kuchen, the bivalve furbelowed cake. —lade, *f.* V. —presse. —lägel, *n.* V. —tonne. —lampe, *f.* oil-lamp. —lese, *f.* olive-harvest, gathering of olives. —macher, *m.* V. —schläger. —magen, *m.* the spattling poppy. —mahler, *m.* oil-painter, painter in oil. —mahlerei, *f.* painting in oil, oil-painting. —mann, *m.* 1) V. —schläger. 2) oil-man. —maß, *n.* oil-measure, measure of oil, measure for oil. —mirte, *f.* V. Mirtenheide. —mühle, *f.* oil-mill. —müller, *m.* V. —schläger. —näpfchen, *n.* oil-cup, oil-chalice. —nuß, *f.* [in botany] 1) the nut or fruit of the palma christi, the castor-oil nut. 2) the butter-nut, oil-nut [of America]. —nußbaum, *m.* V. 1) Wunderbaum; 2) Behenbaum. —palme, *f.* the oily palm, the elais, the avoira of Guinea. —pflanze, *f.* an oleaginous plant. —pflanzung, *f.* olive-plantation. —pipe, *f.* a pipe of oil, cask of oil. ||—platz, *m.* V. —kuchen. —presse, *f.* V. —kelter. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* abundant, abounding in oil, oleaginous, very oily. —reiche Samen &c., oily seeds &c., seeds containing much oily matter. —rettig, *m.* the bastard poppy, the olivet. —röschen, *n.* black hellebore with green flower. —ruß, *m.* lamp-black. —same, *m.* 1) V. Rübsame. 2) V. Leindotter. 3) Der ägyptische —same, the oily grain, sesame, Aegyptian digitalis. 4) V. —rettig. —schläger, *m.* olive-presser, olive-stamper, maker of oil. —schlauch, *m.* a skin-sack or very large leathern bottle for oil. —schnecke, *f.* [in conchology] the concha globosa or dolium [a crustaceous univalve with few volutes]. —stab, *m.* an olive-staff, a staff of olive. —stampfe, *f.* 1) an oil press, stamp or pestle. 2) V. —mühle. —stein, *m.* [in mineralogy] 1) stinking-stone, hog-stone, lapis suillus 2) oil-hone; oil-stone, oil-rubber. —stempel, *m.* V. —stein 2). —strauch, *m.* the elemiferous balsam-shrub. —tonne, *f.* oil-barrel, oil-cask, cask of oil. —träber, —trester, *pl.* olive-husks [left from the pressing of olives]. —trotte, *f.* V. —kelter. —vergoldung, *f.* oil-gilding, gilding in oil. —wolf, *m.* [in natural history] the sea-lion, amphibious and viviparous leo marinus. —zucker, *m.* [with apothecaries] elaeosaccharum, a mixture of sugar with distilled or essential oil. —zweig, *m.* olive-branch, olive-bough. Der —zweig ist das Sinnbild des Friedens, the olive-branch is the emblem of peace.

Öker, V. Ocher.

*Ökroít, V. Ochroit.

*Oktöber, *m.* V. October.

*Olámpi, *n.* [in nat. hist.] olampi [detersive desiccative gum or resin of America].

*Olántbaum, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -bäume] V. Ölbeerbaum 2).

Öldenburg, *n.* [-s] [town and Grand-Duchy] Oldenburg.

Öldenburger, *m.* [-s], —inn, *f.* a native or inhabitant of Oldenburg.

Öldenburgisch, *adj.* and *adv.* of or belonging to Oldenburg.

*Oleánder, *m.* [-s] [in botany] the oleander; the purple-clustering aquatic nerium, the rose-bay, south-sea rose. Wilder —, wild oleander.

Oleander-schwärmer, —vogel, *m.* [in nat. hist.] oleander-sphynx.

*Oleáster, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Ölbaum [wilder].

Ölen, Öhlen, *v. tr.* Einen, Etwas, to anoint, to oil any one, any thing. Den Salat — [rather unusual], to mix oil with the salad; geöltes Brod, bread baked in oil, with oil, oiled bread; ein Schloß, eine Stahlfeder, Papier &c. —, to oil a lock, a steel-spring, paper &c.; [with combmakers] V. Ilen. Das —, V. Oelung.

Ölenzen, *v. intr.* [in familiar language] to smell of oil, to reek of oil, to have on oily smell.

Öler, *m.* oiler, V. Ölhändler; [with combmakers] V. Iler.

Ölicht, *adj.* and *adv.* [of fluids &c.] oily, oleaginous, unctuous; V. Ölig.

Ölig, *adj.* and *adv.* [containing or yielding oil] oily, oleaginous, oleous, oleose, unctuous. —e Früchte, Stoffe &c., oleaginous fruits, oily matters &c.; —e Samen, oily seeds, oleaginous grains; fette, —e Haare, fat, oily hair [of men], greasy oily hairs [of animals &c.]; sich — machen, to soil, to bedaub one's self with oil.

*Oligárch, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] an oligarch, a member or partizan of the oligarchic government or of an oligarchical form of government.

*Oligarchíe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] oligarchy.

*Oligárchisch, *adj.* and *adv.* oligarchical.

*Olínde, or Olíndklinge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with sword-cutlers] a Brazilian sword blade [from Olinda, a city in the Brazils, and having the stamp of a horn].

*Olive, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from the Lat. *oliva*] 1) olive. Kleine runde —, olive of the smallest kind; größere —, the large olive; —n stampfen, to press or bruise olives. 2) [in conchol.] *a*) the univalve olive-shell. *b*) the olive of Panama, the south-sea porphyry shell.

Oliven-ammer, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the olive-coloured ortolan. —bandtute, *f.* V. —tute 2). —baum, *m.* olive-tree, V. Oelbaum. —drossel, *f.* the olive-coloured thrush of the Cape. —eier, *pl.* olive-tree knots, knots in the olive-tree. —ernte, *f.* olive-harvest, olive-season, gathering of olives. Die Zeit der —ernte, the time for gathering the olives. —erz, *n.* oliven-ore. Dichtes und blätteriges —erz, oder prismatischer —erzmalachit, prismatic oliven-ore; —erdiges Erz, earthy oliven-ore; nadelförmiges —kupfererz, trihedral oliven-ore. —farbe, *f.* olive-colour, olive-dye. —farben, —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* olive-coloured, olive-dyed; [of the skin] tawny, olivaster, olive-hued, having an olive complexion &c. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* olive-formed, olive shaped. -förmige Knöpfe, olive-shaped buttons; —förmige Glasperlen, olives; —förmige Hirnkörper, olive-shaped protuberances of the brain, olives. —garten, *m.* V. Oelgarten. —gebiß, *n.* olive-bit [a sort of bridle-bit]. —grün, I. *n.* olive-green colour, olive-colour. II. *adj.* and *adv.* olive-green, olive-coloured. —hain, *m.* olive-grove. —holz, *n.* olive-wood. —kern, *m.* olive-kernel; [in conchol.] olive-kernel, olive-shell [a volute]. —lese, *f.* V. —ernte. —öl, *n.* olive-oil, oil of olives. —pflanzung, *f.* V. Oelpflanzung. —schlägel, *m.* olive-mallet. —stein, *m.* V. Judenstein. —topas, *m.* V. Hiacint. —trester, *m.* V. Oeltrester. —tute, *f.* [in conchol.] 1) olive-cornet, sham-admiral. 2) amice-cornet [large-striped olivaster shell, univalve, operculate volute].

Olívia, *f.* [-'s or Olíviens] [name of women] Olivia.

Olivier, [pronounce as in the French] Óliver, *m.* [-s] [name of men] Oliver.

*Olivín, *m.* [-s] [in mineralogy] olivine, granular-formed peridot or bastard-emerald, olive-chrysolite.

Olivinblende, *f.* angites.

Ölung, *f.* unction. Die letzte — [with Catholics], extreme unction.

*Olýmp, *m.* [-es] Olympus. Die Götterdes —es, the Gods of Olympus, the Olympic deities, the superior or celestial divinities; vom —e herab, from the top of Olympus, down from Olympus.

*Olympíade, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in ancient history] an olympiad [space of four years].

*Olýmpisch, *adj.* and *adv.* olympic, olympian. Die —en Spiele, the olympic games; [in mythol.] die —en Götter, the olympic Gods, the Deities of Olympus.

*Omatute, Omastute, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in conchol.] oma stamper.

‖Omat, [or Oemet] *n.* [-s] V. Grummet.

*Omen, *n.* [-s] [chiefly in familiar lang.] omen, augury, presage, prediction. Ich nehme es für ein gutes — an, I hail it as a good omen, I receive it as a bird of good augury; das ist ein böses —, that is a bad omen.

*Ominiren, *v. intr.* [chiefly in familiar lang.] to omen, to augur, to presage, forebode, predict &c.

*Ominös, *adj.* and *adv.* [in familiar lang.] ominous [usually employed in a bad sense].

*Omnibus, *m.* [-, *pl.* -] [modern] an omnibus.

*Onan, *m.* [-s] [proper name in the Old Testament] Onan.

*Onanie, *f.* [from the foregoing word] onanism, manstupration, masturbation, self-pollution, self-defilement. V. Selbstbefleckung.

*Onaniren, *v. intr.* to commit manstrupation &c.

*Onanist, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] an onanist.

*Onichel, *m.* [-s] V. Onyx.

*Onkel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] uncle. V. Oheim.

*Ontologie, *f.* ontology [didactic and metaphysical science or doctrine of existence].

*Ontologisch, *adj.* and *adv.* ontological.

‖Onvogel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -vögel] V. Ohnvogel.

*Onyx, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [in mineral.] the onyx. 2) [in conchol.] blue snake-headed porcelain-shell [a univalve].

Onyx-achat, *m.* the onyx-agate. —alabaster, *m.* onyx-alabaster, stratified concrete carbonate of lime.

Onze, *f.* V. Unze.

*Oolit, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Rogenstein.

*Opal, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] opal. Edler or morgenländischer —, the noble opal, oriental opal; gemeiner —, common opal, pitch-stone quartz.

Opal-eisenstein, *m.* opaque conchoidal ferruginous quartz. —jaspis, *m.* striped jasper. —mutter, *f.* opal-matrix.

Oper, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Ital. *opera*] opera. Komische —, comic opera; possenhafte —, operatic farce, burletta.

Opern-dichter, *m.* 1) operatic poet. 2) opera-writer, opera-author, the poet of the libretto of an opera, the writer of the book of an opera. —gucker, *m.* [in familiar language] opera-glass; *it* [sometimes, for] polemoscope, campaign spy-glass, field pocket-telescope, field-perspective. —haus, *n.* opera-house. —saal, *m.* opera-saloon, *it.* V. —haus. —sänger, *m.*, —sängerinn, *f.* opera-singer. —schreiber, *m.* V. —dichter. —theater, *n.* the opera-house, the opera. —zettel, *m.* opera-playbill.

*Operateur, *m.* [*pron.* Operatöhr] [-s, *pl.* -e] [in surgery] an operator; a surgeon.

*Operation, *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) [in surgery] operation. 2) [in tactics] operation, military movement. Die —en des Feindes richteten sich vornehmlich auf &c., the operations of the enemy were chiefly directed to &c.

Operations-basis, *f.* the base of the operations of an army. —linie, *f.* the line of operations of an army. —object, *n.* the object of the operations of an army.

*Operette, *f.* [*pl.* -n] an operetta, a little opera.

*Operiren, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to operate, to perform a surgical operation. Sich — lassen, to undergo an operation, to submit to an operation, to allow one's-self to be operated upon. 2) [chiefly in tactics] to manoeuvre. Er operirte so geschickt, daß der Feind weichen mußte, he contrived to manoeuvre so skilfully, that the enemy was obliged to give way; er operirte glücklich seinen Rückzug, he effected his retreat luckily. V. Wirken and Bewerkstelligen.

*Operist, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] V. Opernsänger.

*Operment, *n.* corrupted, for Orpiment, which see.

Opfer, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from the Lat. *offer-o* or *obfer-o*, to bring up to, and hence to offer; however it may be originally traced to ob, in Low-Sax. up, the same as auf = up, upon, and the old baren, meaning tragen, to bear or carry] 1) offering, gift, [for the church] sacrifice, offering, immolation, burnt-offering [for God]; sacrifice, immolation [for pagan divinities]. — und Almosen, offerings and alms; ein — darbringen, Etwas zum — darbringen, to offer up a sacrifice, to make an offering, to offer up something as a sacrifice; ein blutiges —, a blood-offering, a victim, a slain or burnt offering of that which has life; unblutiges —, a bloodless offering, a burnt offering or simple offering of frankincense, an upright heart &c.; ein Gott gefälliges —, an offering acceptable to God. 2) oblation. Speis— oder Trank—, meat or drink offering; [for meat] oblation; [for drink] libation; Brand— [with the Jews], holocaust, burnt-offering; die Priester lebten von —n, the priests lived from oblations. 3) *Fig.* Einem ein — bringen, to make a sacrifice to any one, *it.* for any one; Gott sein Leben zum — bringen, to render up one's life as a sacrifice to God; er hat sich am Kreuze als — dargebracht [in Script.], he offered himself up as a sacrifice on the cross; die Gerechtigkeit fordert ein —, justice demands a victim, the law of right requires a sacrifice; er ist das — ihrer Rachsucht geworden, he has become the victim of their revenge, he has fallen a sacrifice to their vengeance.

Opfer-altar, *m.* the altar of sacrifice, the sacrificial altar, the altar of burnt-offerings. —becken, *n.* altar-plate, altar-basin. —beil, *n.* the sacrificial axe. —binde, *f.* altar-fillet, altar-bandelet. —brauch, *m.* V. —gebrauch. —brod, *n.* altar-bread, oblation-bread, consecrated bread. —diener, *m.* [with the ancients] the victimarius; [in general] a person serving at sacrificial rites. —dienst, *m.* the office of sacrificer. —fest, *n.* a sacrificial feast. —feuer, *n.*, —flamme, *f.* the fire, the flame of the holocaust, the fire, the flame of the burnt-offering. —fleisch, *n.* the flesh of the victims, meat of the burnt-offering. —gabe, *f.* offering, gift [to the altar], oblation. —gang, *m.* 1) walking to sacrifice or to the place where one is to be sacrificed or offered up as a victim. 2) offering. —gebet, *n.* [with Catholics] offertory. —gebrauch, *m.* sacrificial rite, the ceremony of sacrifice. —gefäß, —geschirr, *n.* sacrificial vase, the vessel of sacrifice, the consecrated vase. —geld, *n.* 1) offering-money, offering-penny. 2) V. Handgeld. 3) V. Weihnachtsgeschenk, Neujahrsgeschenk —geschirr, *n.* V. —gefäß. —guß, *m.* V. Trank—. —haus, *n.* house of [burnt] offering, of sacrifice; temple. —herd, *m.* V. —altar. —höhe, *f.* [in Scripture] the high places of the altar. —horn, *n.* 1) the horn of sacrifice, the horn of the altar. 2) [in conchol.] the turnip-shell, the white sianco. —kasten, *m.* V. —stock. —knecht, *m.* V. —diener. —kuchen, *m.* offering-cake. —lamm, *n.* 1) the sacrificial lamb, the lamb of the burnt-offering. 2) [*fig.*] Jesus Christ. 3) [*fig.* in familiar lang.] a poor sufferer, a victim or sacrifice [for others]. —mädchen, *n.* maiden assisting at the sacrifices. —mahl, *n.* the meats of the burnt-offering; viands offered up in sacrifice. —mahlzeit, *f.* V. —schmaus. —mann, *m.* [unusual] sacristan. —messer, *n.* offering-knife, sacrificial knife. —pfennig, *m.* offering-penny. Der Wittwe — pfennig [in Script.], the widow's mite. —priester, *m.*, —priesterinn, *f.* sacrificer, sacrificator, sacrificing priest or priestess, immolator, immolatrix or sacrificatrix, officiating priest or priestess at slain offerings &c. —priesteramt, *n.*, —priesterwürde, *f.* the office, dignity or rank of a sacrificer, pontifex &c., the sacrificature. —rauch, *m.* 1) the smoke of the burnt-offering, the steam of the holocaust. 2) the incense. —schale, *f.* 1) the cup, chalice, goblet, dish, patera for libations, offerings of wine, blood &c. 2) chalice-lid, the cover of the offering-dish or goblet, [in Romish churches] paten; the communion-cup-lid. —schlächter, *m.* victimarius; the slaughterer of the animals destined for sacrifice. —schmaus, *m.* sacrificial banquet, offering-feast. —stahl, *m.* [chiefly in poetry] the sacrificing-steel, the offering-glaive, V. —beil, —messer. —stätte, *f.* the place of sacrifice. —steuer, *f.* V. —gabe. —stock, *m.* the church-box, the poor's-box, corban, alms-basket. —thier, *n.* the beast or animal for the slain offering, the victim or animal to be immolated. —tisch, *m.* 1) the table of sacrifice. 2) offering-table. —tod, *m.* death by way of sacrifice, expiatory death &c. Der —tod Christi, the expiatory and oblatory death of Christ. —trank, —wein, *m.* 1) oblation drink, oblation-wine. 2) libation drink, libation-wine. —vieh, *n.* V. —thier.

Opferer, *m.* one who offers up something in devotion, a sacrificer, V. Opferpriester.

Opfern, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [ein Lamm &c.] to sacrifice, to immolate [a lamb &c.]. Gott —, to sacrifice to God; den Götzen —, to sacrifice to the Gods or idols; Weihrauch, Früchte &c. —, to offer up frankincense, fruits &c; Menschen —, to immolate human beings, to offer up men as victims. *Fig.* Christus ist zum Heile der Menschen geopfert worden, Christ was sacrificed for the salvation of mankind; [in pop. lang.] Gott Lob, Dank —, to offer up as a sacrifice to the Lord praise, thanks; Geld an die Kirche —, to make an offering, a gift to holy mother Church; er hat — müssen [in fam. lang.], he has been obliged to contribute to, to club towards, the poor-cess, he had to fork out to the subscription. Das —, the sacrifice, the sacrificing, the immolation [of the victim]; the making an offering, the offering.

*Ophiophag, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] ophiophagist, snake-eater [one of a caste of Bramins].

*Ophire, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany] ophir [belonging to the family of the onagro or primrose-trees.]

*Ophit, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] ophite, green porphyry, serpentine.

*Ophthalmie, *f.* ophthalmy. V. Augenentzündung.

*Ophthálmisch, *adj.* ophthalmic. —es Mittel, V. Augenmittel.

*Opiat, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] opiate.

*Opium, *n.* [-s] opium.

Opiumextract, *m.* opium-extract, laudanum.

*Opossum, *n.* [-s] the opossum. V. Beutelthier, Beutelratze.

Óppenwall, *m.* [-es] [in seamen's language] weather-shore, lee-shore.

*Opponént, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] an opposer, an opponent, an adversary; [in scholastic matters] the opponent, disputant. Der — und der Respondent, the opponent or disputant and the respondent.

*Opponíren, *v. tr., intr.* and *refl.* to oppose. V. Entgegensetzen, Einwenden, Widersetzen [sich].

*Oppositiōn, *f.* [*pl.* -en] opposition.

Oppositionspartei, *f.* the opposition-party, party of the opposition.

*Óptativ, *m.* [-es] [in grammar] the optative [mood].

*Óptik, *f.* optics.

*Óptiker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] óptician.

*Óptisch, *adj.* and *adv.* optic, optical. —es Glas, optic glass; —e Täuschung, optical illusion, optic deception; —er Winkel, optical angle.

*Optimísm[us], *m.* [-s] optimism.

*Optimíst, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] optimist.

*Opulént, *adj.* and *adv.* opulent. V. Wohlhabend, Vermögend, Reich.

*Opulénz, *f.* opulence, opulency. V. Wohlhabenheit, Reichthum.

*Opúnzie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] the opuntia-cactus, Indian fig-tree, the cochineal cactus, the nopal.

*Orākel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] oracle. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Er ist das — seiner Freunde, des Dorfes &c., his words or speeches are looked upon as oracles by his friends, the village &c., he is the Sir Oracle of his friends, the village &c.

Orakel-mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* in an oracular manner, oraculously, oracularly, in the style of oracles; [ironically] oracular, obscure, ambiguous, doubtful, admitting of two modes of interpretation. —spruch, *m.* oracle. *Fig.* oracular sentence, speech; memorable or remarkable declaration &c.

*Orāle, *n.* [-s] [with Catholics] the oral, pope's-veil [veil worn by the pope at mass].

*Orānge, *f.* [*pron.* Orangsche] [*pl.* -n] —nbaum, *m.*, —nblüte, *f*, —nfarbig, *adj.* &c. V. Pomeranze &c.

*Orangerīe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] orangery, [sometimes in general for] green-house.

*Orangíst, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in the Netherlands] a partisan the house of Orange; [in Ireland] an Orangeman.

*Orangístisch, *adj.* belonging or relating to one of these parties.

*Ōrang-útang, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in nat. hist.] the orang-otang, ourang-outang, wild man of the woods.

Oránien, *n.* [-s] [in geogr. and hist.] Orange.

Oraniengelb [Orángengelb], *adj.* V. Pomeranzengelb.

Oránisch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in geogr. and hist.] of Orange.

*Oránt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in botany] 1) calf's-snout, snap-dragon, antirrhinum. 2) origan, origany, wild marjoram.

*Oratōrium, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Oratorien] 1) oratory. V. Betgemach, Bethaus. 2) oratorio.

*Orbikulít, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in nat. hist.] the orbiculite, petrified spherical snail-shell.

*Orchèster, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] orchestra, orchester, place or room for musicians; *it.* the musicians themselves, [chiefly] an opera-band, prince's band for theatrical performances, orchestra.

*Ordālien, *pl.* [from the old Ordel or Urthel] ordeals.

Órden, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from the Lat. *ordo*, rank &c.] 1) order. Ein geistlicher —, ein weltlicher —, a religious order, a secular order; der — der barmherzigen Schwestern, the order of the sisters of charity. 2) order, decoration. Der König hat ihm den — ertheilt, the king has given him the order [of the Garter, of the Black Eagle &c.]; er hat, er trägt den — des goldenen Vließes, he has, he wears the order of the Golden Fleece.

Ordens-alter, *n.* majority, the full or standard age required so as to be admissible into an order. —band, *n.* the riband, the order-riband. —brauch, *m.* V. —gebrauch. —bruder, *m.* 1) brother of an order, friar; *it.* member of a certain society with peculiar rites, as freemasonry &c. 2) V. —glied. —gebrauch, *m.* the usage or ceremonies of an order. —geistliche, *m.* a friar, a monk, a conventual, [a priest that is likewise member of an order] a regular. —geistlichkeit, *f.* the regular clergy. —gelübde, *n.* the order-vow, the vows, one of the friar's three vows. Sein —gelübde ablegen, to make one's vows. —general, *m.* general, superior of a religious order. —genoß, *m.* V. —glied. —gesellschaft, *f.* V. Orden 1). Geistliche —gesellschaft, congregation. —gesetz, *n.* law of some order. —glied, *n.* member of some order. —haus, *n.* religious house, convent, abbey, monastery, nunnery; *it.* chapter-house of any order militant. —herr, *m.* V. —ritter. —kanzler, *m.* chancellor of an order. —kette, *f.* collar of an order. —kleid, *n.* 1) habit, dress of an order. 2) religious habit, religious dress. —kreuz, *n.* the cross of an order. —mann, *m.* an individual belonging to a religious order, V. —glied. —mantel, *m.* mantle or cloak of an order. —meister, *m.* master of an order of knighthood or chivalry, of an equestrian order, of an order of knights or chevaliers. —person, *f.* V. —glied, —ritter and —geistliche. —pflicht, *f.* duty ordained or imposed by an order. —pfründe, *f.* commandry of a military order. —pfründner, *m.* commander of a military order. —regel, *f.* rule, statute or law of an order. —ritter, *m.* knight of an order, a member of a chivalrous or equestrian order. —schleier, *m.* veil [of a nun]. —schwester, *f.* sister of an [female religious] order, a nun. —stern, *m.* the star [of a certain order], [in general, in fam. lang.] plate or badge. —verbrüderung, *f.* brotherhood; confraternity. —zeichen, *n.* sign, badge of an order. —zucht, *f.* rule of cloisters, monastic discipline.

Órdentlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) regular, methodical, exact &c. —e Figur [in mathemat.], a regular figure; ein —es or — gestelltes Verhältniß [in mathemat.], a regular or prescribed ratio or proportion; er ist in den geringsten Sachen —, he is regular, exact in the most minute things, even in trifles; sich immer — aufführen, to conduct one's self properly at all times, to behave one's self orderly; — leben, to live regularly; ein —er Mann [in his things, household-arrangements], a methodical man, a man fond of order; [in his conduct] a correct man; — eingerichtetes Haus, Hauswesen, a well-regulated or prudently managed house, a household methodically conducted, a well-stocked house &c.; — sprechen, erzählen &c., to speak, relate &c. methodically, in a lucid arranged manner; — marschiren, to walk in good order, *it.* [in popular language] to walk with a good round pace; — stellen, legen, to place, put in order, to arrange &c.; sein Garten ist jetzt — eingerichtet, angelegt, his garden is now set in order, laid out in good order; er hat sich — eingerichtet, he has set his house, his lodgings in order, made himself comfortable at home &c.; die Post kommt sehr —, the post comes in punctually; er zahlt —, ist ein —er Zahler, he pays regularly, is a punctual, good paymaster; [in pop. laug.] er hat seine Sache — gemacht, he has regularly or satisfactorily performed his task, he has acquitted himself well in this affair, he has faithfully performed his commission; er befindet sich —, he is pretty well, tolerably well; er hat — gegessen und getrunken, he has eaten and drunk well, he has eaten and drunk heartily; damit ich es — sage, properly or correctly speaking, to tell the truth; er war — erstaunt, he was regularly astonished, not a little surprized; er nahm es — übel, he took it highly amiss, in great dudgeon. 2) general, usual, in ordinary, ordinary. Die —e Post, the general post; der —e Richter, the regular magistrate, the judge in ordinary; kein Angeklagter darf seinem —en Richter entzogen werden, no person indicted must be brought before or tried by any but his own or properly appointed judge; —er Gesandter, Professor, the ambassador in ordinary, the professor in ordinary; —er Weise geschieht das nicht, that does not usually, generally happen; im —en Gange der Ereignisse, in the ordinary course of events. Syn. Ordentlich, Regelmäßig, Recht. A thing is regelmäßig in as far as it is conformable to certain rules, and recht in as far as the rules by which it is contrived have their foundation in the end proposed. A thing may be considered as regelmäßig and recht alone and in itself; but it is ordentlich only, when in conjunction with others it exists according to one common rule, for then only that agreement in the parts of a whole is produced in which their order consists.

*Órder, *f.* [Fr. *ordre*] order. 1) V. Ordre 1). 2) [in military affairs] — geben, to give orders, an order; to command, V. Ordre 2).

Orderbuch, *n.* orderly-book.

* and ‡ Ordinánz, *f.* V. Ordonnanz.

*Ordinār, *adj.* and *adv.* ordinary. V. Ordentlich, Regelmäßig; Gewöhnlich; Gemein, Gering, Niedrig.

*Ordināte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in conic sections] the ordinate [straight line drawn from a point of the circumference of a curve perpendicularly to its axis].

*Ordinatiōn, *f.* [in the church] ordination.

*Ordinīren, *v. tr.* [in the church] to ordain, to confer holy orders.

Órdnen, *v. tr.* [from the old Ord, that is Ort = place] to arrange, put in order, set to rights [papers, furniture, tools &c.]. Schriften &c. nach dem Alphabet —, to arrange papers &c. in alphabetical order; dieser Feldherr hatte seine Truppen schön geordnet, this general had arranged his troops well; nach Klassen —, to classify; er ordnet die Theile seiner Rede, seine Worte &c. gut, he arranges, disposes the parts of his speech, his words well; ein sehr geordneter Mann, a very methodical man, *it.* a man in easy circumstances; Gott hat Alles wohl geordnet, God has well disposed, well arranged every thing; ein geordneter Kopf, a well arranged, well organized head or mind; er hat keinen geordneten Kopf, he has not got a well regulated head, his head and brains are arranged in such a manner, that he cannot pursue a thought two minutes together; eine geordnete Begierde, a regulated, moderated de-

sire. Das —, the arranging, arrangement, the disposing, disposition &c. V. Ordnung.

Ordnung, *f.* 1) arrangement, ordering, managing, regulating, contrivance [as of a garden, house-keeping &c.]. 2) order, perspicuity, classification [as opposed to Unordnung or irregularity &c.]. Eine gute, ſchöne —, a good, fine order; die Truppen in — ſtellen, to cause the troops to fall into ranks, to arrange the troops, to draw up the troops in regular lines or array, to array or marshal them; ohne —, without order, pell-mell, promiscuously, indiscriminately, confusedly; die — der Gedanken, der Wörter, eines Satzes &c., the lucid arrangement of the thoughts, of the words, of a proposition &c.; Etwas der — nach herſagen, to recite something in a perspicacious, systematic manner; die — im Vortrage, [lucid] arrangement in the delivery of one's words; in — legen, ſtellen, bringen, to lay, place, put in order, to arrange, to bring into order, into arrangement, shape &c.; aus der — bringen, to derange, to put into confusion; das iſt nicht in ſeiner —, that is not in its proper order or arrangement; *it. fig.* das iſt nicht in der —, that is contrary to what it ought to be, is done not as it ought to be, is against the regulations of &c., is bad, is wrong; auf — halten, die — erhalten, to hold or keep in order, to preserve order, the arrangement; in der — bleiben, to remain in, to preserve, to keep good order; er iſt ein Mann von —, he is a man of order, of method; [in law] die — der Gläubiger, the collocation of the creditors; die bürgerliche —, the civil order, the order established in the state; die — im Eſſen und Trinken, diet, regimen, regulations, rules or restrictions in eating and drinking; ſeine Haare in — bringen, wieder in — bringen, to bring one's hair into order, to rearrange one's hair, to re-adjust it. *it.* [in architecture] order; bäuriſche or ländliche —, rustic or cottage order; *it.* [in mathematics, with equations] die erſte, die zweite — &c., the first, the second &c. order. 3) rule, statute, regulation, order; V. Feuer—, Kirchen—, Kleider— &c. 4) classification, rank. Die fünf —en der Kriegsſchiffe, the five ranks of men of war.

Ordnungs-aufſicht, *f.* the police. —liebe, *f.* the love of order. —liebend, *adj.* loving order, having a spirit of order. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without order, disorderly. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) conformably to order, according to order, in a methodical manner, methodically. 2) V. Verordnungsmäßig. —ſinn, *m.* spirit of order. —widrig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) contrary to order. 2) V. Verordnungswidrig. —zahl, *f.*, —zahlwort, *n.* cardinal number.

*Ordonnánz, *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) general order, ordinance, order, decree. 2) [in military affairs] orderly-man. Eine — nach Einem ſchicken, to send an orderly man to any one; auf — ſeyn, die — haben, to be on orderly duty.

Ordonnanz-mäßig, *adj.* according to order, to the regulations. —offizier, *m.* waiting-officer, orderly officer. —reiter, *m.* [obsolete] archer, gendarme, mounted policeman. —ſoldat, *m.* orderly man. —ſoldaten, orderlies.

*Órdre, *f.* 1) [in commerce &c.] order. Den Wechſel &c. an — ſtellen, to place the draft to order; dem Herrn L. oder an ſeine — zahlen Sie die Summe von &c., please to pay to Mr. L., or his order the sum of &c. 2) [in military affairs] command, ordinance, regulation, order, decree. Wider — handeln, to disobey orders, to break or act against the regulations. V. Order.

*Oreáde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in Greek and Roman mythology] an oread, one of the oreades, mountain-nymph.

Óren, *v. intr.* [related to the Lat. *oro* = beten] [said of the Jews] to pray, to perform one's prayers.

Órengel, *m.* [-s] [from the Lat. *eryngium*, sea-holly] [in botany] V. Mannstreu.

Órf, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e], Órfe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [perhaps from the Gr. ὀρφός, dark] 1) the purplish-red cyprinus. 2) the gilt-head trout, the dorado.

*Orgán, *n.* [-es, *pl.*-e] organ, [in phrenology] organ, [in jest or contempt] bump. *Fig.* *a*) organ, [in contempt] mouth-piece. *b*) voice.

*Organiſatión, *f.* [Gliederung] organization.

*Orgániſch, *adj.* and *adv.* organic. Der —e Bau, the organic structure, the organization. *Fig.* —e Geſetze, organic laws; —e Beſchreibung &c., organic description &c.; [in mathematics] der Kreis wird durch den Zirkel — gezeichnet, the circle is described organically by the compass.

*Organiſiren, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to organize.

*Organiſm[us], *m.* [-s, *pl.*-en] organism.

*Organiſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.*-en] organist.

*Organſin, *m.* corded or thrown silk [that has passed twice through the mill], organzine-silk.

*Órgeade, *f.* [*pron.* Orſchade] [from the Fr. *orgeat*] [sugared barley water] orgeat.

*Órgel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in Ital. *organo*, from the Gr. ὄργανον, an instrument] 1) an organ. Eine vortreffliche —, an excellent organ; die — ſpielen, to play on the organ; tragbare —, — in einem Kaſten, portable organ, cabinet-organ, V. Straßenorgel, Drehorgel; die — anblaſen, to blow the organ, the bellows of the organ. 2) [in artillery] V. —geſchütz.

Orgel-balg, *m.* organ-bellows. —bank, *f.* organist's-seat. —bau, *m.* organ-building; *it.* the building, structure, construction of an organ. —bauer, *m.* organ-builder; organ-maker. —bühne, *f.*, —chor, *m.* and *n.* the organ-loft, [in a more general sense] choir. —gehäuſe, *n.* organ-case. —geſchütz, *n.* [in artillery] organ [an assemblage of several barrels joined together, the touch-holes of which communicate]. —kaſten, *m.* 1) cabinet-organ; *it.* V. Leierorgel, Straßenorgel. 2) V. —gehäuſe. —klang, *m.* the sound, the tone of the organ. Der volle —klang, the peal of the organ. —koralle, *f.* [in conchology] tubipore. —kunſt, *f.* 1) art of playing the organ. 2) art of making or building an organ. —lade, *f.* V. Windlade. —macher, *m.* V. —bauer. —mann, *m.* V. —ſpieler. —pfeife, *f.* 1) organ-pipe. *Fig.* Seine Kinder folgen wie —pfeifen auf einander [low], his children or numerous offspring follow one another, like the pipes of an organ, in a graduated scale. 2) [in artillery] V. —geſchütz. 3) [in conchology] the solen, razor-shell-fish [bivalve]. 4) [in seamen's lang.] harbour-pike, harbour-stake [posts at the entrance of a haven]. —pult, *n.* organ-desk. —punkt, *m.* [in music] close. —regiſter, *n.* V. —zug. —ſchläger, *m.* V. —ſpieler. —ſpiel, *n.* 1) playing on the organ. 2) piece played on the organ. —ſpieler, *m.* organ-player, organist. —ſtein, *m.* [in conchol.] Pan's-pipe. —ſtimme, *f.* row of pipes in an organ. —ſtück, *n.* 1) [in music] organ-piece, piece of music for the organ. 2) [in artillery] V. — geſchütz. —ton, *m.* V. —klang. —treter, *m.* organ-blower, bellows-blower. —werk, *n.* 1) the organ, the whole structure of an organ. 2) [in conchol.] V. —koralle. —zug, *m.* organ-stop, register, a diapason, set or row of organ-pipes.

Órgeler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [mostly in a bad sense] V. Orgelſpieler.

Órgeln, *v. intr.* to play on the organ [often used in a bad sense, chiefly in pop. lang., *fig.* for leiern, which see].

*Órgien, *pl.* [in mythology] V. Orgiſch. *Fig.* drunken carousals, a bacchanalian harlot revel.

*Órgiſch, *adj.* Die —en Feſte or Orgien, [a festival of Bacchus] orgies.

*Orient, *m.* [-s] 1) [unusual] the place where the sun rises, the East. 2) the East, the Orient, the Levant.

*Orientále, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n], Orientalinn, *f.* V. Morgenländer, Morgenländerinn.

*Orientáliſch, *adj.* and *adv.* oriental.

*Orientaliſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] orientalist.

*Orientálplanet, *m.* [-en, *pl.*-en] eastern planet.

*Orientálſonnenuhr, *f.* [*pl.* -en] easterly dial.

*Orientíren, *v. tr.* and *refl.* Einen, ſich, [in fam. lang.] to set any one or one's self right, to put any one in the right direction. Ich orientirte mich leicht in der Gegend, I easily found the bearings of the country, made myself easily acquainted with the different features, the different directions of the country; ich vermochte mich in ſeiner Schrift ſchwer zu —, it was with difficulty I found out the drift of his book.

*Originál, *n.* 1) an original, a genuine thing [picture, handwriting &c.]. 2) [in fam. lang.] eccentric, queer, whimsical fellow or chap; an original. Er iſt ein —, he is an original.

Original-ausgabe, *f.* orginal edition [opposed to a counterfeited or pirated one]. —dokument, *n.* original document, authentic deed. —gemählde, *n.* original picture; genuine picture. —genie, *n.* original genius. —handſchrift, *f.* autograph-letter, original hand-writing. —kopf, *m.* [in familiar language] original head. —porträt, *n.* original portrait; genuine portrait. —ſchrift, *f.*, —text, *m.* original writing, original text. —werk, *n.* original work; genuine work.

*Originál, *adj.* original; V. Originell.

*Originalität, *f.* originality.

*Originéll, *adj.* and *adv.* original. Er iſt ein höchſt —er Kopf or Menſch, he is quite an original.

*Orignál, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [in nat. hist.] the canadian elk.

*Orión, *m.* [-s] [in astronomy] Orion.

Orionsgürtel, *m.* Orion's-belt.

*Orkán, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] hurricane; tornado; monsoon.

*Órlean, *m.* [-s] [in commerce] 1) arnotto, anotta, roucon[roco], orlean [paste having an elegant red colour, produce of a tree in Cayenne, used for dying cheese in England]. 2) [in botany] [or —s. baum] the roucon tree. Mit — färben, bemahlen, anſtreichen, to dye, paint, streak or mark with arnotto; ſich mit — bemahlen, to paint one's self with arnotto.

Orleanfarbe, *f.* anotta-dye.

*Órleans, *n.* [pron. as in the French] [in geography] Orleans. Das Mädchen, die Jungfrau von — [in French hist.], the maid of Orleans, Joan of Arc.

*Órleaner, *m.* [-s], Órleanerinn, *f.* inhabitant of Orleans.

Órlogſchiff, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from the Dutch Orlog = war] V. Kriegsſchiff.

*Ornamént, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] ornament. V. Zierath, Verzierung.

*Ornāt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] solemn dress, vestment, state-robes. Der Prieſter in ſeinem —e, the priest clothed in his vestments, sacerdotal robes; im biſchöflichen —e, clad in the episcopalian ornaments, in one's pontifical vestments or robes; in the habit of a bishop or pontiff; im biſchöflichen —e das Amt halten, to officiate pontifically, as an episcopalian dignitary.

*Ornitholíth, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in nat. hist.] 1) the ornitholite, the bird-stone. 2) a petrified bird.

*Ornitholōg, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in natural hist.] an ornithologist.

*Ornithologīe, *f.* ornithology.

*Ornithologiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* ornithological.

*Ornithotypolíth, *m* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in nat. hist.] ornithotypolite, a petrified image or type of a bird, V. Ornitholith.

*Orographīe, *f.* orography, science or description of mountains.

*Orpimént, *n.* [-es] orpiment, orpine.

*Órſeille, *f.* [*pron.* Orſellje] [*pl.* -n] [in botany] orchilla, rock-moss.

Órt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e or Oerter], *dim.* Oertchen, ‖Oertlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [appears allied to Bord and Bort] 1) place, spot. Den — verändern, to change the place or situation, *it.* to change one's place of residence; an — und Stelle ſeyn, to be upon the spot; ſich an — und Stelle begeben, to repair to the spot; an dem und dem —e antreffen, to fall in with at such and such a place; jede Sache an ihren — thun, to put every thing in its place; er kann nicht lange an einem —e bleiben, he cannot remain long in one place; das Feuer brach aus or es brannte an mehreren —en, the fire broke out in several places; aller —en, an allen —en, every-where; an irgend einem —e ſeyn, to be somewhere [or another]; an keinem —e, no-where; [in physics] der optiſche —, optical apparent spot [that place to where an object is transported by the aberration of light]; wenn wir einen Gegenſtand in einem Spiegel betrachten, ſo ſehen wir ihn außer ſeinem wahren —e, und der —, wo wir ihn erblicken, iſt ſein ſcheinbarer —, when we look at an object in a glass, we see it out of its real locality, and the situation, in which we see it, is its apparent place; der — des Bildes, the place of the image; [in astronomy] der — eines Planeten &c., the place of a planet &c.; der wahre or wirkliche —, the true place, V. under Parallaxe; der excentriſche —, the excentric place &c.; [in mathematics] geometriſcher —, [line or plane, all the points of which serve as a means towards the solution of indeterminate problems] geometrical place; der — an einer geraden Linie, oder ein einfacher —, point on a straight line; der — an einem Zirkel, an einer Parabel, Ellipſe, point on a circle, on a parabola, on an ellipsis; die ebenen Oerter, planes, superficial points; die körperlichen Oerter, solids, solid points; [in metaphysics] der unbeziehliche —, [the positive space virtually occupied by a solid] absolute place; der beziehliche —, the relative spot or place. *Fig.* Wir wollen dieſes an ſeinen — geſtellt ſeyn laſſen, let us leave this in its place; we will not disturb this subject by meddling with it; let us leave this alone. 2) [*dim* Oertchen, ‖Oertlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [a little place or spot, a mere speck &c. such as] little town, little village, little insignificant town or fort, a fortlet.] a locality, a marked, fixed, determined position or place. *a*) region, country, place. *b*) town, city &c. Einen — mit Sturm nehmen or erobern, to take a place by storm; an manchen —en iſt dieſes verboten, in many places this is forbidden; durch einen — reiſen, to travel through a place; offener —, open place, a naked, bare, undefended spot; feſter, befeſtigter —, strong place, stronghold, fastness; die —e der Schweiz, *α*) [provincial, in Swiss history] the cantons in Switzerland, *β*) the several towns, villages &c. of or in Switzerland; der Prediger des —es, the clergyman of the place; er wohnt im —e, he dwells in the place; he lives here, in this town &c.; hieſigen —es, hier —s [hierorts], am hieſigen —e, here, in this place. *c*) place of resort, assemblage-place. — zum Vergnügen, place for pleasure, spot to go a-pleasuring to; öffentlicher —, public place of resort; liederliche Oerter, bad places, brothels &c. *d*) [with miners] —, [*pl.* Oerter] *α*) the extreme point of a gallery; *β*) the working-point, the working-spot. Vor — arbeiten, to work at the end of the gallery; — treiben, to prolong the working-point; to lengthen one's gallery; Oerter gegen Oerter treiben, to work a gallery or adit against another; to countermine; die Oerter ſind eingekommen, the two galleries have met; die Oerter an Bergeiſen, the points on miners' boring-rods; die Oerter ausſchmieden, to repair, mend, forge the points; das Geſtein nimmt die Oerter nicht an, the rock does not admit the points of the boring-rods, the rock resists the points of the rods. *e*) place in a writing &c. Davon wird an ſeinem —e gehandelt werden, that topic will be treated of in its place; dieſes Wort kommt an mehreren —en vor, this word occurs in several places. *Fig. α*) the proper place, opportunity, season &c. Es iſt hier der — nicht, davon zu ſprechen, it is not the proper place to speak about it here; this is not the place, this is not the opportunity for speaking about it; dieſer Scherz iſt am unrechten —e angebracht, this jest is out of place, comes in the wrong season; this witticism is exceedingly ill-timed, very displaced. *β*) proportion, ratio, mutual relation &c. Das iſt hier nicht ganz an ſeinem [rechten] —e, that is here not quite in its [right] place, [that is ill-placed, ill-proportioned, not having a relative bearing on what surrounds, precedes or follows it]; er iſt nicht ganz an ſeinem —e, nicht an ſeinem rechten —e, he is here not quite in his right sphere; his real condition is totally at variance with his condition here; he is ill-placed. *γ*) [a little stiff] a certain person. Ich meines —s, I for my part, I for one; jeder ſeines —es, every one for himself, for his own right; ſeine Klage höhern —s anbringen, to bring one's complaint to a higher place, before a superior magistrate, judge, ruler &c. 3) ‖ a point, a corner, an end, an edge; *it.* [= Spitzhaue] something peaked, as a mining pick-axe. 4) [with shoemakers] Der or das —, V. Ahle. ‖5) the fourth part of a piece of money or of a measure, as the quarter of a dollar, a quart of wine. Syn. Ort, Platz, Stelle, Stätte. Ort indicates a portion of space, without any accessory idea; Platz a place where any thing can rest and remain; Stelle the place which a thing occupies according to a certain order, determined by the relation of other co-existing things. The Stelle of any thing is determined by what is near it. They looked for the Stelle where he had been murdered, and found that it was a green Platz surrounded by thick bushes. Stätte contains the accessory idea of rest and continuance. It is therefore the proper Stelle in which any individual thing always is. We have here [in this world] no fixed or permanent Stätte.

Ort=band, *n.* the chape. —baum, *m.* [in woods and forests] lofty tree [tree unmarked by the woodman, being spared on account of its beauty &c. for the sake of the landscape]. —beſchreiber, *m.* topographer. —beſchreibung, *f.* topography, chorography. Zur —beſchreibung gehörig, topographic, chorographic, topographical. —bret, *n.* the corner side-plank, the end side-board, the last side-plank. —buch, *n.* [with stationers] the outer quire [of a ream]. —farbe, *f.* local colour. —fäuſtel, *m.* [with miners] hammer, beetle, driver, rammer. —feder, *f.* end of the wing, pinion, head-feather or quill in a goose's wing. ‖or‡—groſchen, *m.* the quarter of a groat. —häuer, *m.* [with miners] workman who prolongs the gallery; end-workman. —haus, *n.* V. Eckhaus. —hobel, *m.* cornish-plane, corner-plane. —kegel, *m.* corner nine-pin, corner skittle-pin. —mahl, *n.* V. Grenzzeichen. —päuſchel, *m.* [with miners] the mining-beetle or sledge-hammer. —pfahl, —pflock, *m.* [with miners] corner-pale, corner-stake, end-post; end-plug, a stake at the surface corresponding to a point in the interiour of a mine. —poſe, *f.* V. —feder. —ſcheit, *n.* spring-tree-bar of a wagon. —ſcheithaken, *pl.* the hooks of a spring-tree-bar. —ſcheitring, *m.* the ring of a spring-tree-bar. —ſchick, *n.* [with miners] split, crack or crevice. —ſchickig, *adj.* [with miners] easy to be worked or cut through; split, fractured, cracked. —ſchief, *adj.* and *adv.* aslope, sloping, at oblique angles. —ſchloß, *n.* conterminous castle. —ſemmel, *f.* [with bakers] the corner-roll. —ſpule, *f.* V. —feder. —ſtadt, *f.* conterminous town, city or town on the borders of two countries. —ſtege, *f.* [with vine-dressers] border-vine. —ſtein, *m.* corner-stone; *it.* [with slaters] a stop-stone, a hindrance or let from a stone; *it.* [with miners] cemented sand. —ziegel, *m.* V. Eckziegel.

Orts=befehlshaber, *m.* commandant of the place, of the district. —beſchaffenheit, *f.* locality. —beſchreiber, *m.* &c. V. Ortbeſchreiber &c. —erinnerung, *f.*, —gedächtniß, *n.* local reminiscence, local memory. —geiſtliche, *m.* curate, pastor, clergyman of the place. —geiſtlichkeit, *f.* clergy of the place. —geſchichte, *f.* local chronicles, local annals. ‖or‡—gulden, —thaler, *m.* quarter of a florin, quarter of a dollar. —pfarrer, *m.* V. —geiſtliche. —umſtand, *m.* the locality. Das muß ſich nach den —umſtänden richten, that must be modified according to the localities.

Örtern, *v.tr.* 1) [with upholsterers &c.] to plane off the edge or corner [with the corner plane]. 2) [obsolete, in law] to finish, to decide, to terminate [a law-suit].

Örterung, *f.* decision, termination, settlement [of a law-suit].

*Orthoceratít, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in natural hist.] [stony partitioned body, shell found in Norway] orthoceratites.

*Orthodór, *adj.* and *adv.* orthodox.

*Orthodór, [ein Orthodoxer, eine Orthodoxe] *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] an orthodox person.

*Orthodoxīe, *f.* orthodoxy.

*Orthograph, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] orthographist.

*Orthographīe, *f.* [in grammar] orthography; *it.* [in architecture] the profile, the elevation of a building delineated.

*Orthográphiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* orthographic, orthographical. —er Fehler, orthographical fault; — ſchreiben, to spell and write correctly.

*Orthotonīe, *f.* [in rhetoric] proper or right accentuation of words, orthotony.

Örtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) local, appertaining to a place. —es Gedächtniß, local memory; —e Kenntniß or Bekanntſchaft, local acquaintance. 2) topic, topical, local. [in medicine] —es Uebel, topical or local disease or complaint, topical malady or illness [of the body]; —e Krankheit, endemic disease, local complaint [of a town, district &c.]; —e Mittel, topical remedies. 3) local, belonging to the locality. —e Urſachen, local causes, causes dependent on or arising out of the locality; —e Vortheile, local advantages, the advantages of the locality; —er Gebrauch, local usage.

Örtlichkeit, *f.* locality.

*Ortolān, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] ortolan.

Örtſchaft, *f.* 1) place, village, communalty. ‖2) [in Swiss hist.] canton, district. V. Ort 2) *b*) *α*).

Örtung, *f.* [with miners] 1) spot or place in the mine. Die — an Tag bringen, zu Tage ausbringen, to drive in a stake or plug so as to mark on the surface of the soil a point corresponding to another in the interior. 2) mark, notch made in a rock.

*Oryktognoſīe, *f.* oryctognosy, classification of fossils.

*Oryktognóſt, *m.* [en, *pl.* -en] an adept in mineralogy.

*Oryktognóſtiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* oryctognostic, oryctognostical.

*Oryktográph, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] oryctographer, writer on mineralogy.

*Oryktographīe, *f.* oryctography.

*Oryktographiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* oryctographical.

*Oryktologīe, *f.* oryctology.

Öſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Flur 1).

‖Öſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Öhr] 1) ear, handle. 2) V. Dachrinne. 3) [in seamen's lang.] boat's-scoop.

Öſen, *v. tr.* [in seamen's lang.] to scoop, to bale out with the scoop. V. Aus[h]ſen.

Ös-faß, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] hand boat's-scoop. —gat, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] [the lowest part of the hold] well.

Osmāne, Osmāniſch, V. 1. Ottomane, Ottomaniſch.

Öſt, *m. indecl.* or Öſten, *m.* [-s] 1) east, [in poetry] morning. 2) [in geography] the east, orient, levant. Der wahre —en or —punkt, the true east, the equinoctial east; von —en gegen Weſten, from east to west; der Wind iſt —, kommt aus — or —en, the wind is east, comes from the east; die Länder, welche uns gegen —en liegen, the countries that lie, that are to the east of us; Deutſchland liegt Frankreich gegen —en, Germany lies to the east of France.

Oſt-franken, [formerly, in geogr.] 1) *n.* eastern Franconia, East-Frankenland. 2) *pl.* Die —franken [the natives or inhabitants of eastern Franconia], the eastern Franconians. —friesland, *n.* [in geogr.] East-Friesland. —gegend, *f.* the land or region of the east, the oriental region; [in poetry] the morning land, land of the morning; *it.* the eastern part or region of the sky or heavens. —gothen, *pl.* [in old geogr.] the Ostrogoths. —gothland, *n.* 1) [in ancient history] Ostrogothia, the land of the Ostrogoths. 2) [a province in Sweden] Eastern Gothland. —grenze, *f.* the oriental frontier, the eastern boundary or limit. —indien, *n.* [in geography] the East-Indies. —indienfahrer, *m.* navigator to the East-Indies; an East-India mariner; *it.* [for Oſtindienſchiff] East-Indiaman. —indienſchiff, *n.* East-Indiaman, an East-India ship. —indiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* East-Indian. —indiſcher Handel, East-India trade. —land, *n.* V. Morgenland. —länder, *m.*, —länderinn, *f.* an oriental, an inhabitant or native of an eastern country; one from the East; *it.* [in a more limited sense] an east country-man or woman. —linde, *f.* the sandy linden-tree. —luft, *f.* V. —wind. —meer, *n.* V. —ſee. —nord-oſt, *m.* east-north-east. — nord-oſt gegen — [in seamen's lang. — zum Norden], east by north-east, east by north, east-half-north-east. —punkt, *m.* V. [wahre]—. —rand, *m.* eastern horizon. —ſee, *f.* the Baltic. —ſeite, *f.* the east-side, levantine side. —ſüd-oſt, *m.* east-south-east. —ſüd-oſt gegen — [in seamen's lang. — zum Süden], east-half-south-east, east by south-east. —und Weſtmuſchel, *f.* [in conchology] the large striated ox-heart shell. —vogel, *m.* V. Strandpfeifer. —wind, *m.* east-wind, eastern breeze; wind of the levant.

*Oſtenſibel, *adj.* and *adv.* ostensible. V. Zeigbar.

*Oſtentatiōn, *f.* ostentation. V. Prahlerei, Großthuerei.

*Oſteologīe, *f.* osteology, osteography.

*Oſteológiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* osteological.

Öſter, V. Öſtern.

Öſter-abend, *m.* easter-eve, easter-even. —andacht, *f.* pascal devotion, pascal communion. Seine —andacht halten, to receive or to take the sacrament at easter. —apfel, *m.* the yellow calville-apple [kind of large apple, red, white &c.]. —bergamotte, *f.* winter-citron-pear or bergamot. —blume, *f.* [in botany] 1) pulsatilla, pasque-flower, campana flora, Flora's bell, Flora's-bell. 2) Die kleine —blume, meadow-anemone, the little pasque-flower. 3) the primrose. 4) Greek moon-wort, the annual crescent-wort, the lunaria, lunary, bulbonach, satin and honesty. 5) V. Narziſſe. 6) Das —blümchen, the easter-daisy, great daisy. —dienſtag, *m.* easter-tuesday. —ei, *n.* easter-egg, V. under Oſterhaſe. —feier, *f.* celebration of easter. —feiertag, *m.* easter-day; easter-sunday. —feiertage, *pl.* easter-holydays; *it.* easter-vacation. —ferien, *pl.* easter-vacations. —feſt, *n.* easter-feast, the passover, the feast of the passover. Das —feſt feiern, *a*) to celebrate the festival of easter, *b*) to keep holy the passover. —feſttag, *m.* V. —feiertag. —feuer, *n.* [in many places] the pascal fire, easter bonfire. —fladen, *m.* easter-cake. —flechte, *f.* [in botany] the pascal lichen. —grenze, *f.* [in chronology] the day of full-moon in the spring or vernal equinox. ‖—haſe, *m. fig.* a gift bestowed on children at easter and consisting of gaudily painted eggs [Oſtereiern], sweet meats &c., an easter-gift to children. —kälbchen, *n.* V. Sonnenkäfer, Blattlauskäfer. —kerze, *f.* 1) pascal taper. 2) [in botany] mullein, high-taper, cow's-lungwort, moth-mullen, torch-weed. —kuchen, *m.* V. —fladen. —lamm, *n.* the pascal lamb; *it. fig.* Jesus Christ. Das —lamm ſchlachten, eſſen, to sacrifice, to eat the passover. —licht, *n.* V. —kerze 1). —lied, *n.* easter-hymn, canticle or psalm for easter. —lilie, *f.* [in botany] the wild daffodil. —markt, *m.*, —meſſe, *f.* easter-fair. —monat, *m.* easter or pascal month, April. —montag, *m.* easter-monday. —nacht, *f.* easter-vigil; easter-even. —palme, *f.* 1) branch of the palm-tree, pascal bough. 2) catkins. —pflicht, *f.* pascal duty. —predigt, *f.* easter-sermon, pascal homily. —rechnung, *f.* [in chronology] computation of easter; *it.* [in commerce] easter-bill or reckoning. —ſchelle, *f.* [in botany] wood-anemone. —ſonne, *f.* 1) easter-sun. Eine freundliche —ſonne beſchien die Gegend, a bright easter-sun lighted, or shone on, the country. 2) [in seamen's lang.] eastern sun, equinoctial sun, east-sun, morning-sun. —ſonntag, *m.* easter-sunday. —ſtock, *m.* V. —kerze 1). —tag, *m.* easter-day easter. —termin, *m.* [with Greek and Roman Catholics] pascal-term. —veilchen, *n.* heart's-ease, pansy, viola tricolor or three-coloured violet, *three faces under one hood. —vollmond, *m.* pascal full moon. —woche, *f.* easter-week. —zeit, *f.* easter-tide, easter-time. Um die —zeit, about easter-tide. —zins, *m.* quarter-day rent due at easter, interest payable on easter-quarter-day.

‖Öſter, *f.* V. Auſter.

Öſterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* pascal, of or belonging to easter; easter. Die —e Beichte, pascal confession; —e Andacht, Pflicht, Zeit, V. Oſterandacht &c.

Öſterluzei, *f.* [from the Gr. and Lat. *aristolochia*] [in botany] aristolochy, birth-wort, hartwort. Gemeine —, common birth-wort; ſchlangentödtende —, snake-bane birth-wort, anguicidal aristolochy; lange or wahre —, long or true birth-wort; mauritaniſche —, the mauritanian aristolochy; ſpaniſche —, spanish, notched or crenated aristolochy.

Öſtern, [probably allied to Oſt = origin] *pl.* [with Christians] easter; [with the Jews] passover. Die — der Juden, the Jewish passover; Chriſtus hielt die — mit ſeinen Jüngern, Christ kept the passover with his disciples; wenn — gekommen ſind, when the passover shall have come; um —, gegen —, about easter-tide; auf —, auf nächſte —, at easter, at or by next easter; ſeine — halten, to receive the sacrament at easter, to partake of the Lord's-supper at easter. *Prov.* V. Weihnacht; — fällt dieſes Jahr früh, ſpät, easter falls early, late this year; der Sonntag vor, nach —, palm-sunday, low-sunday.

Öſterreich, *n.* [-s] [in geogr.] Austria.

Öſterreicher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) an Austrian. 2) [in vineyards] V. Silvaner.

Öſterreichiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Austrian. Das —e Haus, the house of Austria.

Öſtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* oriental, eastern, of the Levant, levantine. Die —en Gegenden, the countries of the East, the oriental regions; die —en, — liegenden Länder, lands or tracts situated to the east, lying east.

*Oſtracīn, *m.* [in nat. hist.] ostracin [a crustacea with two valves, calcareous or horny, shell-formed].

*Oſträcion, *n.* [-s] [in nat. hist.] V. Beinfiſch, Kofferfiſch, Panzerfiſch.

*Oſtracism[us], *m.* [-s] [in ancient Greek hist.] ostracism, banishment amongst the Athenians.

*Oſtracit, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in nat. hist.] ostracite, ostracites, *hobgoblin's claw.

Öſtreich, V. Öſterreich.

‡Othem, *m.* V. Athem.

1. Otter, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to the old Eitter = poison] adder, viper, asp, aspic. Eine junge —, a young viper, young adder. *it.* [in heraldry] snake, serpent.

Otter-balg, *m* viper-skin, adder-skin. —biß, *m.* viper-bite. —brut, *f.* V. —gezücht. —galle, *f.* adder-gall, venom of a viper. —gezücht, *n.* [in a proper as well as in a figurative sense] viper's-brood, adder's-brood, generation of vipers. —gift, *n.* the poison of the viper, adder, asp. —kopf, *m.* [in botany] echium vulgare, viper's bugloss; *it.* [in nat. hist.] the dragon-fly, uniseta, herothrix. —köpfchen, *n.* [in nat. hist.] raphidia [insect with filiform antennae]. —lauch, *m.* viper's-garlic, broad-leaved lavender. —ſtich, *m.* V. —biß. —vogel, *m.* torquilla, wry-neck. —wurz, *f.* great-bistort, great snake-weed. —zahn, *m.* viper's tooth, viper's fang. —zunge, *f.* 1) viper's tongue, aspic's tongue. **Fig.* Sie iſt eine wahre —zunge, she has a tongue as virulent as an adder's, she has a regular viper's tongue. 2) [in mineralogy] V. Schlangenzunge. —zünglein, *n.* [in botany] ophioglossum, adder's-tongue, little serpentary.

2. Otter, *m.* [-s], also — *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to the Isl. *uddr* = water] the otter, the sea-otter.

Otter-balg, *m.* otter's skin. —fang, *m.* 1) otter-chase, sport after otters. 2) [with sportsmen] otter-trap, snare or wear for otters. —fänger, *m.* otter-hunter. —fell, *n.* otter-skin. V. —balg. —hund, *m.* otter-dog; [in sportsmen's lang.] dog-otter. —jagd, *f.* hunting the otter; otter-hunt, otter-chase. —kopf, *m.* otter's head. —muff, *m.* otter-muff.

Ottilie, *f.* [-ns, *pl.* -n] [name of women] Ottilia.

Ottilien-blume, *f.*, —kraut, *n.* [in botany] Dauphin's-comfrey.

Otto, *m.* [-'s, *pl.*-] [name of men] Otho.

1. Ottomane, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] Ottoman, one of the race of Othman.

2. Ottomane, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a Turkish sofa.

Ottomaniſch, *adj.* Turkish, of or belonging to an Ottoman. Die —e Pforte, the Ottoman Porte.

*Ouvertüre, *f* [*pl.* -n] [in music] overture.

*Oval, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) oval. Das reizende — ihres Geſichts, the fine oval form of her face. 2) [in fortification] horse-shoe.

*Oval, *adj.* and *adv.* oval, of an oval form or shape; [with goldsmiths] rounded off, cut out.

Ovidius or Ovid, *m.* [-s] [proper name of a Latin poet] Ovid.

Orel, *m.* [-s] or —baum, *m.* V. Mehlbaum.

Orhoft, *n.* [-es, *pl.*-e] hogshead.

*Oryd, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] oxyd, V. Metallkalk.

*Orydation, *f.* oxidation.

*Orydirbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [capable of being converted into an oxyd] oxydable.

*Orydiren, *v. refl.* to oxydize, to oxydate.

*Orygen, *n.* [-s] Oxygen.

*Orygeniren, *v. tr.* to oxygenate, to oxygenize.

*Orymel, *m.* [in medicine] oxymel, honeyed vinegar.

*Ozean, *m.* V. Ocean.

*Ozelot, *m.* [-s, *pl.*- e] [in nat. hist.] the ozelot, the Mexican cat, the red tiger of Guyana.

P.

P, *n.* the letter P; kleines p, little p.

Paar, [appears to come from the Lat. *par* = equal, like, which is allied to *parare* = to prepare, to make ready; but also the old baren = tragen, to bear, to carry, might be considered as the primary origin of it] *adj.* and *adv.* equal, like, even. —e Zahl, even number; — oder un— ſpielen, to play even or odd; dieſe Handſchuhe ſind nicht —, these gloves are not like, are not fellows or pairs.

Paar, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] *dim.* Pärchen, ‖Pärlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. Paar *adj.*] 1) [in fam. language chiefly] some, a few, a pair or so, a couple or so a brace or so, some few. Ein or auf ein — Monate verreiſen, to travel for some months, to set out on a tour for a couple of months or so, to be absent on one's travels a few months or so; Etwas mit ein —Worten abthun, to settle something in very few words; to terminate, to bring an affair to a conclusion in a few words. 2) a couple of, two. Ein — Leute entzweien, to disunite, to separate two persons, to part a couple of people. 3) a pair, couple, brace. Dieſer Mann und ſeine Frau ſind ein glückliches —, this man and wife are a happy pair; V. Ehepaar; ein edles — Brüder [chiefly ironically], a noble pair of brothers, a precious couple of rascals; ein — Schuhe, Strümpfe, Piſtolen &c., a pair of shoes, stockings, pistols &c.; ein — Guineen, Eier &c., a couple of guineas, eggs &c.; ein — Ochſen, ein —Pferde &c., a yoke of oxen, a pair of horses; ein — Hühner, Tauben &c., a pair of fowls, a couple of chickens, a pair or couple of doves &c.; [in scripture] von dem reinen und unreinen Vieh gingen zu ihm in den Kaſten bei —en, je ein Männlein und ein Fräulein, of the clean and the unclean beasts there went to him into the ark by pairs [two by two] each after its kind both male and female; er hat ein — lange Ohren, Beine &c., he has got a long pair of ears, of legs of his own &c.; ſechs —e beim Tanze, six couples at the dance; ein — werden, to be joined together in wedlock, to become one, †to be spliced; ein treues —, a faithful couple; ſie ſind ein — und doch kein paſſendes, they are paired, not matched; das iſt ein nettes Pärchen, that is a charming couple [of young married people or lovers]; in or zu —en, —weiſe gehen, to go in or by pairs, two by two, by twos, by couples, [in pleasantry] each with his mate; conjugally, pair-fashion, mate-fashion, [in farcical and low lang.] tie and tie, cheek by jowl. *Fig.* Zu —en treiben, to bring to reason, to make any one come to his senses, to make any one buckle to, to master any one.

Paar-holz, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] frame. —weiſe, *adj.* and *adv.* by pairs, in couples, by twos, two by two, two and two. —weiſe gehen &c., to walk two and two, to go two at a time &c.; —weiſe kaufen, to buy by pairs, to purchase by couples; die Handſchuhe &c. —weiſe zuſammen legen, to sort and pair gloves &c. —zeit, *f.* pairing-season, mating-time. —zeit der Rebhühner &c., the pairing-time for partridges &c.

Paard, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] —auge, —lien, *n.* V. Pferd.

Paaren, *v.tr.* [V. Paar, *adj.*] to pair, to sort, to match, to assort or class by pairs, to place alongside of its fellow, to yoke, to mate, †to fellow &c. Gepaarte Nerven [in anatomy], conjugated nerves; gepaarte Blätter [in botany], conjugate pinnate leaves; dieſe beiden Leute ſind übel gepaart, these two people, both these people are badly matched, ill-coupled, wretchedly paired; Vögel —, to pair birds; Tauben —, to mate doves; ſich —, to couple, to pair, to copulate, to gender; die Rebhühner haben ſich gepaart, the partridges are paired, have paired; [with gardeners] [= copuliren] to graft, engraft, to inoculate, to bud; [with miners] zwei Züge —, to assimilate, to ascertain by transposition the measurement of the mine or gallery underneath with its exterior surface, by means of measurement, stakes, plugs &c. Das —, V. Paarung.

Paarlich, *adj.* V. Paarweiſe.

Paarung, *f.* [of animals] pairing, mating, copulation &c.; [of partridges] pairing; [of bulls &c.] mating. Dieſe Hunde ſind in der — begriffen, these dogs, this dog and bitch are lined.

Pabſt, V. Papſt.

Pächt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Pächte] or *f.* [*pl.* -en] [from the Lat. *pactum* = compact, agreement; it might be questionable however if it be not allied to fahen, faſſen, packen] 1) lease, farm, letting. Lebenslänglicher —, lease for life, life-leasehold; — um die Hälfte des Ertrages, farm or leasehold where the tenant pays half the produce in kind; ein — auf Erbzins, *a*) a very long lease, an emphyteusis, [in England] a lease for 99 years, *b*) a lease with a life-interest, the heir to fill up on payment of a fine, *c*) a lease on life-interest for three lives, on payment of fines and nominal rent, as one peppercorn; Güter in — geben, in — austhun, to let property on lease, to lease, to let out to farm, to ablocate an estate; ein Gut, Recht, Monopol &c. in — nehmen, to farm or to take a farm, to farm a right, privilege, monopoly &c.; einen — ſchließen, erneuern, to conclude, to renew a lease; aus dem — gehen, to throw up one's lease, to abandon one's lease; eiſerner —, a long lease, a lease of long standing, a lease inalienable. 2) rent. Den — bezahlen, to pay the rent &c.; dieſes Gut bringt jährlich 300 Thaler —, this estate brings in yearly 300 dollars rent. 3) [= Pachtgut] farm. Einen — or eine — haben, to have a farm.

Pacht-anſchlag, *m.* valuation of a farm. —bauer, *m.* 1) small farmer, little farmer, farmer in a small way, tenant. 2) a metayer-farmer, one who pays half the produce in lieu of rent and has no capital or stock of his own. *Fig.* [in popular lang.] Eines Andern —bauer ſeyn müſſen, to be obliged to be another's drudge. —brief, *m.* the deed of the lease, the contract or document itself as well as counterpart of a lease. —bürger, *m.* [Pachtbürger] V. Schutzverwandter. —contract, *m.* 1) the drawing up of a lease. 2) the deed or document itself. V. —brief. —frau, *f.* 1) the farmhouse-wife, the farmer's wife. 2) the female leaseholder. 3) the female lease-letter or female lessor. —geld, *n.* 1) fees. 2) rent. Das —geld bezahlen, to pay the rent; er iſt 100 Gulden —geld ſchüldig, he is a hundred florins in debt for his rent, he is a hundred florins in arrears for his rent. —gut, *n.* 1) the farm itself, leasehold ground. 2) the land contiguous to and dependant upon the farm; tenement. —herr, *m.* the land-

lord of a leasehold, life-hold or copyhold farm, the lease-lessor. —hof, *m.* a farm. —hufe, *f.* a hide of land farmed out, a lease of ground of about thirty acres or as much as requires one plough to till it. —inhaber, *m.* farmer, lessee, tenant. —jahr, *n.* lease-year. —korn, *n.* rent, ground-rent &c. payable in corn. —lehen, *n.* a fief let already or to be let. —leute, *pl.* farmers, lessees, tenants. —liebhaber, *m.*, —liebhaberinn, *f.* a person desirous of taking a farm, of holding a farm or property on lease. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* [of persons] farmless, without a farm or lease; [of the property] tenantless, to be let, not held upon lease, not taken. —luft, *f.* 1) the desire of letting one's farm. 2) the desire of taking a farm. —luftig, *adj.* and *adv.* being desirous. *a*) of letting or *b*) of taking a farm. —mann, *m.* farmer, tenant. —meier, *m.* a metayer, a farmer without capital or stock, a sort of upper-bailiff who keeps half the produce for his trouble. —meierei, —mühle *f.* &c., a farm, mill &c., stocked and let or to be let by the landlord to a tenant on condition of being paid his rent with half &c. of the produce. —müller, *m.* a miller who becomes tenant of a mill. —ſchäfer, *m.* shepherd who hires sheep or becomes tenant of sheep on terms agreed upon between him and the proprietor. —ſchilling, *m.* V. —geld. —vertrag, *m.* the lease. Einen —vertrag ſchließen, to make, to conclude a farm-lease. —vieh, *n.* cattle or live-stock to let or be taken on lease. —weide, *f.* pasturage let or taken on lease. —weiſe, *adv.* in a leasehold manner. —weiſe vergeben, to let, to lease. —zeit, *f.* lease-time, time when leases are made, when they expire or fall, when they are renewed; [in England] the circuit or audit time. —zins, *m.* rent.

Páchten, *v. tr.* to take a farm, to rent a farm. Syn. V. Miethen. Das —, V. Pachtung.

Páchter, Pächter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* farmer, renter, lease-holder, tenant of a farm &c., lessee. —, der einen Theil des Ertrages an Früchten als Pacht abgiebt, a farmer who pays a part of the produce as rent; der — und der Ver—, the lessee and the lessor, tenant and landlord.

Páchtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* Ein Gut — beſitzen, to possess or hold property as a tenant.

Páchtung, *f.* 1) the farming, renting or taking of a farm. 2) V. Pachtgut.

***Pacificatiōn,** *f.* pacification. V. Friedensſtiftung.

***Pacificiren,** *v. tr.* to pacify.

Páck, *m.* or *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e or Päcke] [either allied to biegen (the French word *bague* in a military sense means Gepäck, baggage) or to fügen, Gr. *πήγ-νυμι*, Lat. *pago*, whence *pango*] 1) packet, parcel, pack; *dim.* Päckchen, ‖Päcklein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] small packet, small parcel. Etwas in einen — zuſammenlegen, to put any thing up into a packet, to make up any thing into a parcel, to pack up any thing; einen — machen, to make a parcel; ein großer — Waaren, a bale, a large pack or package of goods; ein — Schriften [in practice], a bundle, file, packet of papers; ein — oder Päckchen Briefe, Urkunden, a bundle, file, packet of letters, deeds &c.; mit Sack und — ausziehen [in fam. lang.], to make a retreat without beat of drum, to troop or sheer off with bag and baggage, to bundle or pack off goods; ſie ſind mit Sack und — ausgezogen, they have removed from this lodging with their all; ſie ſind mit Sack und — verreiſet, they are gone on a journey, family and all, the whole kit. 2) *Fig.* Das — [in pop. lang. in a bad sense] the tag-rag and bobtail, the rabble, the sunday-gentry, snobs, the ragamuffins, the rascality &c. Das iſt lauter gemeines —, that is only the tag-rag, the riff-raff, the street-sweepings; V. Diebs—, Huren—, Lumpen—, Schelmen— &c.

Pack-an, *m. indecl.* [a great big dog] a mastiff, large hound, bull-terrier, [comically] hold-fast, catch-pole, pincher &c. —bengel *m.* V.—ſtock.—boden, *m.* packing-loft, packing-storeroom. —boot, *n.* [Packetboot] packet, packetboat. —bret, *n.*, —brücke, *f.* [on a coach, for trunks &c.] 1) a board, a bridge by the hind wheels; a sort of dickey-board, a foot-man's board. 2) the fore-boot, well, board, plank &c. in front of or by the fore-wheels. —darm, *m.* V. Maſtdarm. —decke, *f.* 1) tarpaulin. 2) [for horses &c.] horse-cloth. —eiſen, *n.* [in saltworks] a strickle. —eſel, *m.* pack-ass. *Fig.* [low] Eines Andern —eſel ſeyn, to be the pack-ass, the drudge, the maid-of-all-work of another. —faß, *n.* a dry cask for stowage [as of tobacco &c.] — futter, *n.* V. —zeug. —garn, *n.* pack-thread. —geräth, *n.* baggage —hai, *m.* [a fish] angel-fish, monk-fish, squatina, maid, skate. —haken, *m.* [in the army] hook on a sumpter-saddle. —haus, *n.*, —hof, *m.* ware-house; bonding ware-house; ware-house-yard &c.; staple or store-house. —hülle, *f.* packing-up-cover, packing-tarpaulin. —kiſte, *f.* packing-case, packing-chest. —knecht, *m.* packer, packing-man; [in the army] a baggage-boy, a soldiers'-boy, blackguard. —knüttel, *m.* V. —ſtock. —koſten, *pl.* packing-charges, packing-up expences. —laken, *n.*, —leinwand, *f.*, —linnen, *n.* pack-cloth, packing-canvas, poledavy, sarplier. —lohn, *m.* the cost of packing, charge for packing. —matte, *f.* packing-mat. —meiſter, *m.* master packer. —nadel, *f.* 1) packing-needle, pack-needle. 2) a saddler's awl. —papier, *n.* packing-paper, brown coarse paper for packing up, cap-paper. Graues —papier, whity-brown paper. [with booksellers] [*Makulatur] wrapping-up-paper; waste-paper for wrappers. —pferd, *n.* sumpter-horse, packhorse. —raum, *m.* packing-room; [of a coach] boot; *it.* [in salt-works] salt store-room. ‖—reitel, *m.* V. —ſtock. —riemen, *m.* saddle-strap, saddle-packing-belt. —ſattel, *m.* pack-saddle; sumpter saddle. —ſcheit, *n.* V. —ſtock. —ſchnur, *f.* packing-thread, pack-twine. —ſeide, *f.* raw silk, not yet completely dressed. —ſpaten, *m.* V. —eiſen. —ſtock, *m.* a pack-stick, a packer's stick; [with printers and booksellers] flat packing staff or stick. Die Stricke an einem Ballen mit dem —ſtocke feſt anziehen, to pull the ropes tight round a bale with the packing stick or staff —ſtrick, *m.* pack-cord, packing-rope. —ſtroh, *n.* packing-straw, straw for packing up with. —träger, *m.* porter, street-porter. —tuch, *n.* pack-cloth, packing-cloth. Grobes, wollenes—tuch, coarse pack-cloth, coarse woollen-cloth, coarse carpeting for packing. —wagen, *m.* stage-wagon, baggage-wagon, luggage-van. —werk, *n.* [in hydraulics] fence-work, fascine-work [stakes and branches matted together like hurdles]. —weſen, *n.* [in the army] baggage. Dem —weſen vorgeſetzt ſeyn, to be set over the baggage. —zeug, *n.* package-stuff.

‖**Pácken,** *m.* [-s] V. Pack 1).

1. **Pácken,** *v. tr.* [appears to be a coarser form of expression instead of faben, faſſen] (an—) to take or lay hold of, to seize, to grasp, to gripe, to clutch, to grapple; [with sportsmen] to take up. Einen beim Arm, beim Kragen, an der Gurgel —, to seize any one by the arm, by the collar, by the throat; einander —, to grapple [with] one another; der Windhund packte den Haſen, the greyhound took up the hare; der Vogel packt ſeine Beute mit den Krallen, the bird seizes its prey with its talons. *Fig.* Entſetzen packt ihn [emphatical], terror seizes him.

2. **Pácken,** I. *v. tr.* [appears to be only another form for fügen, Gr. *πήγ-νυμι*] 1) to put together, to mix or unite, to shuffle with skill. Die Karten —, to pack or shuffle the cards [by sleight of hand &c.]. 2) to pack up, to put up. Wäſche, Waaren &c —, to pack up linen, to stow [away] goods; to make up linen, goods &c. into a package or packet; in eine Kiſte, in Kiſten —, to put away, to pack into, to stow away into a chest, in chests; in Fäſſer —, to put into casks, barrels &c.; Häringe in Tonnen —, to barrel up, to stow up herrings; Butter, Honig in Kübel, Töpfchen —, to tub butter, to pot butter or honey; mit Stroh &c. —, to pack up with straw &c. 3) to stuff, to cram into, to pack full. Die Kiſten —, to pack full, tight the chests; ſeinen Koffer, ſein Felleiſen —, to pack up one's trunk, one's carpet-bag, one's portmanteau; Einem die Taſchen mit Pfefferkuchen, Nüſſen &c., mit Kuchen voll—, to cram any one's pockets full of gingerbread, nuts &c.; to stuff any one's pockets with cakes. 4) to load, to stow away. Etwas auf einen Wagen —, to pack any thing, to stow away any thing on a wagon. Das —, packing, stowing, loading, lading. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, [allied to weichen, bewegen, in Low-Saxon padken] [familiar, in a bad sense] to pack off, to troop off, to cut one's stick, to beat a retreat. Sich nach Hauſe —, to be off home; packe Dich, packe Dich Deiner Wege, get you gone, pack off, pack yourself off, sirrah; come, stir your stumps and be jogging; take yourself off, make yourself scarce.

Pácker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a griper, seizer, grappler, grasper, wrestler; bum-bailiff; a boar-hound, a throttler, griper, pincher [names of the same meaning for dogs of chase]. 2) [in commerce] a packer.

Packerlohn, *m.* package-money.

Packerei, *f.* [in a bad sense]. Das iſt eine ſchlechte —, that is a wretched jumble there, that is not packing up; do you call that packing, why, the things are thrown together.

Päckerei, *f.* baggage. V. Gepäck.

***Packét,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Pack 1).

Packetboot, *n.* packet, packet-boat.

***Pact,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [obsolete] pact.

Pactbürger, *m.* V. Pfahlbürger.

***Pactolus,** *m.* [in geography] the river Pactolus, Chrysorrhoas.

Pactolusnymphe, *f.* [in mythology] nymph Pactolis, one of the Pactolides.

***Pädagōg,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a pedagogue; *it. fig.* [in contempt] pedant.

Pädagōgik, *f.* pedagogy.

Pädagōgiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* pedagogical; *it.* pedantic.

Pädagogiſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [not much used] the pupil of a pedagogue.

Pädagōgium, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Pädagogien] a grammar-school next in rank to a gymnasium.

‖**Pádde,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from the provincial pad-

den, to tread, resembling the Engl. to *paddle*] 1) toad. 2) frog.

Padden=gras, *n.* [in botany] 1) dog's-grass, quitch-grass, couch-grass. 2) sump-grass, little marsh-rush. —hecht, *m.* large sea-pike, the becuna. —ſtuhl, *m.* [in botany] club-agaric.

‖Páddeln, [from padden, to walk; Pad is provincial for foot, in Gr. *πούς, ποδ-ός*] *v. intr.* to move, to stir. Im Kothe —, to paddle, dabble, slough along in the mud, to muddle.

Pāde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a packet of silk in three parts, each part being a third. Seide in —n, a third part of silk in such a packet.

*Päderáſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [Gr. *παιδεραστής*] [in a bad sense] a lover of boys, a pederast, a boy-sodomite.

*Päderaſtie, *f.* pederasty, sodomy with boys, impure corruption of youth by men.

*Päderáſtiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* pederastic.

Pādua, *n.* [-'s] [in geography] Padua.

Paduāne, *f.* [in numismatics] a paduan, a spurious antique coin.

Paduāner, *m.* [-s], —inn, *f.* male or female inhabitant of Padua, a Paduan.

Paduāniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Paduan. —e Sprache, Patavinity, style of Livy.

‖Páfel, *m.* [-s] trash, fag-end, goods that won't sell, and are so much rubbish.

Páff, (V. Puff) *interj.* [low] slap! bang! puff! pop! whiff! —! da lag er, crack! there he lay.

Páffen, [in popular language] I. *v. intr.* to pop, to smack, to whiff, to puff. II. *v. tr.* Ein Pfeifchen —, to puff one's pipe [with a noise of the lips].

*Pagamént, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in the mint] metals melted together, alloy.

*Paganālien, *pl.* [in mythology] the Paganalia, ancient pagan or village feasts.

*Pāge, *m.* [*pron.* Pahſche] [-n, *pl.* -n] a page. — werden, ſeyn, to become, to be a page.

Pagen=dienſt, *m.* 1) service of a page. 2) V. —ſtand. —haus, *n.* house for pages, institution for the education of young gentlemen destined for court-service or to be court-pages. —hofmeiſter, *m.* governor of the pages. —ſtand, *m.* condition of a page. Den —ſtand aufgeben, to leave off, to give up being a page. —ſtreich, *m.* a page's trick, practical hoax.

*Paginiren, *v. tr.* to number by marking the pages.

*Paginirung, *f.* pagination.

*Pagōde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) a Hindoo temple, a pagoda. 2) a Hindoo gold coin. 3) a porcelain Chinese mandarin. Er wackelt mit dem Kopfe, wie eine —, he wags his head like a Chinese mandarin.

Pagodenlampe, *f.* 1) a pagoda-lamp. 2) [in conchology] — or —nſchnecke, *f.* [a univalve round-mouthed sea-snail] the dauphin.

*Pagūge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Bärenklau.

Pāh, *interj.* pooh! pah! nonsense, you are joking &c. —! der ſoll nur kommen! pshaw! only just let him come, let him poke his nose into it if he dares!

*Pair, *m.* [*pron.* Pär] [-es, *pl.* -e or -s] a peer.

*Pairſchaft, *f.* the peerage.

Paißelbeere, *f.* V. Berberis.

*Paktōlus, V. Pactolus.

*Páladin, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] a knight of the times of Charlemagne, a Paladin; a knight errant.

*Paländer, *f.* [in seamen's language] 1) [sort of fishing line or tackle] bilander tack-line. 2) [a sort of river-bark for inland trade] bilander. 3) [a sort of Dutch or English hoy or brigantine] bilander, bylander..

Palander=fiſcher, *m* bilander or smack-fisherman. —korb, *m.* bilander-basket [made of Spanish broom or rush, to which hooks with baits are attached for catching fish].

*Pálankin, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] palanquin.

*Paláſt, or Palláſt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Paläſte] *dim.* Paläſtchen, ‖Paläſtlein, *n.* [from the Lat. *palatium*] palace. Königlicher &c. —, royal &c. palace.

Palaſt=dame, *f.* lady of honour to an empress or queen, lady of the bedchamber. —mäßig, *adj.* of a palace, in a palace-manner, palace-fashion. —vorſteher, *m.* prefect of the palace.

Paläſtīna, *n.* [-'s] [in geography] Palestine, the Holy Land.

*Pálatin, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] 1) palatine, [title] V. Pfalzgraf. 2) fur-tippet.

*Palatinät, *n.* [-es] 1) the title or dignity of a palatine. 2) the territory of a palatine, palatinate.

*Palatiniſch, *adj.* —iſcher Berg [at Rome], Mount Palatine.

Pälerbſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] pea-shuck, peas-cod.

Palermitäniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Palermitan, of or from Palermo, in the manner of the Palermitans.

Palèrmo, *n.* [-'s] [in geography] Palermo.

Palèrmoer, Palermitäner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* Palermitan, inhabitant of Palermo.

*Pāles, *f.* [in mythology] Pales [the Goddess of husbandmen].

Palèſter, V. Baleſter.

*Palètte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with painters] pallet.

*Pallādium, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Palladien] [statue of Minerva, on the preservation of which hung the fate of Troy] 1) Palladium. 2) *Fig.* national defence, protection, bulwark.

*Pállas, *f.* [in mythology] Pallas, Minerva.

Pallas=bild, *n.* the palladium. —feſte, *pl.* [feast at Athens] panathenaea.

*Pállaſch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in Russian *palasch* is a sabre, appears to be allied to fällen] sabre, back-sword.

Palláſt, V. Palaſt.

Pálle, *f.* [*pl.*-n] [for Pfahl, W. *pawl*, Engl. *pole*, Lat. *pal-us*] [in seamen's language] pawl, paul.

Pall=bäting, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] paul-bits. —klampe, *f.*, —klamp, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] paul-cleat, paul-kevel.

*Palliativ, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in medicinal pathology] a palliative.

*Palliſáde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] palisade, palisado.

Palliſadenwurm, *m.* the ascaris.

*Palliſadiren, *v. tr.* [in fortification] to palisade.

*Palliſadirung, *f.* palisade, stoccade.

Pálm, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] V. 2. Palme.

Palm=baum, *m.* [in botany] the palm-tree. Zahmer —baum, the dactyliferous palm. —baumſaft, *m.* V. —wein. —blatt, —en=blatt, *n.* palm-leaf. —blüte, *f.* palm-blossom. —bohrer, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the palm-tree beetle. —eichhörnchen, *n.* the palma-squirrel, the palm-rat, mus palmarum [animal found in Asia, Africa and America]. —eſel, *m.* [with Catholics] the palm-sunday ass [used at the representation of Christ's entry into Jerusalem]. —frucht, *f.* fruit of the palm; *it.* cocoa-nut. —gehörn, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] palmed-head, palmed-top speller [the tip at the extreme top perch or branch of a stag's antlers]. —gewächs, *n* [in botany] plant of the palm-family. —graupe, *f.* sago. —hirn, *n.* the pith of the palm-tree. —honig, *n.* honey which bees collect from the inflorescence of the willow, alder &c.; catkin-honey. —käfer, *m.* palm-bruchus, the palm coleopter may-worm. —käſe, *m.* palm-cheese [a preserve made of date-leaves]. —kätzchen, *n.* [in popular language] a catkin. —kohl, *m.* the palm-cabbage [growing at the top under the leaves, and filbert-tasted]. —mark, *n.* palm-marrow, palmites. —mehl, *n.* sago. —nuß, *f.* cocoa-nut. —öl, *n.* palm-oil, Quioquio oil, Aoura-oil, oil of Senegal. —ratte, *f.* V. —eichhörnchen. —ried, *n.* Indian reed, rattan-cane. —ſaft, *m.* palm-sap, toddy. —ſekt, *m.* V. Canarienſekt. —ſonntag, *m.* palm-sunday. —ſtadt, —en=ſtadt, *f.* town or city surrounded with palms, a palm-tree embosomed city. —ſtengel, *m.* [in architecture] palm-leaf [an ornament]. —ſtock, *m.* [with Catholics] the palm-branch or branch of flowering-willow [branch used on palm-sunday as a substitute for the real one]. —tag, *m.* V. —ſonntag. —thal, —en=thal, *n.* valley of palms. —wald, *m.* V. —en=wald. —weide, *f.* the salix caprea, common sallow. —weihe, *f.* [with Catholics] benediction of or with the palm-branch. —wein, *m.* palm-wine, toddy-wine. —woche, *f.* V. Charwoche. —wurm, *m.* V. —bohrer. —zeit, *f.* budding-season; season for the catkins. —zucker, *m.* palm-sugar. —zweig, *m.* 1) a branch of a palm-tree; [in architecture] palm-branch. Der —zweig iſt das Sinnbild des Sieges, the palm is the emblem of victory. 2) [with Catholics] V. —ſtock.

Palmen=blatt, *n.* V. Palmblatt. —buch, *n.* book made of palm-leaves. —diſtel, *f.* V. Stechpalme. —droſſel, *f.* palm-blackbird of Cayenne. —garten, *m.* garden of palm-trees. —hain, *m.* V. —wald. —kranz, *m.* palm-crown. —ſtadt, *f.*, —thal, *n.* V. Palmſtadt &c. —wald, *m.* grove of palm-trees.

1. Pálme, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Lat. *palma*; Pal is probably allied to Pfahl, Pfeil &c. on account of the pointed leaves] V. Palmbaum; [also = palm] [in poetry] Die — des Sieges erringen, to carry off the palm, to bear away the victory [as at the Olympic games &c.]

2. Pálme, *f.* [*pl.*-n] [probably allied to boll, Ball, round, like a ball, or else with Wolle] 1) catkin, gosling. 2) [the eye on a vine] bud.

3. Pálme, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Lat. *palma*, Gr. *παλάμη*, the palm of the hand, allied to *πάλλω* or *βάλλω*, to brandish or vibrate, and to throw] 1) [as a measure of length] *a*) V. Spanne. *b*) [in seamen's lang.] a palm = 13 lines [speaking of the thickness of masts whether finished or not]. 2) [in botany] knee-holly, butcher's-broom, holm.

*Palmíſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [Palmeichhörnchen] palm-squirrel.

‖Pálſter, *m.* [-s] [in botany] parsnip.

Palſterquappe, *f.* cultivated parsnep, pastinaca sativa.

Pálzen, V. Balzen.

*Pámbus, *m.* [in nat. hist.] [kind of flat-fish] Indian pambus.

Pámpelblume, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Löwenzahn.

‖Pámpeln, V. Bammeln.

Pamp[e]lóna, [corrupted] Pampluna, *n.* [-'s] [in geography] Pampeluna.

*Pámphlet, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -s or -e] a pamphlet. V. Flugschrift.

‖Páms, Pámps, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to padden = to splash, to dabble] 1) lees, dregs, deposit 2) thick soup.

*Pamúchel, *f.* [*pl.*-n] [kind of cod-fish] narvaga.

*Pān, *m.* [-s] [in Greek and Roman mythology] Pan.

Panspfeife, *f.* Pan's pipe.

*Panacee, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in medicine] a panacea, universal remedy, catholicon.

*Pānargummi, *n.* [a gum, obtained from the roots of one of the pastinacae] opopanax.

*Panarkraut, *n.* [-es] [plant of Macedonia] opopanax parsnep.

*Pancratius, *m.* [-, *pl.* -iusse], [in pop. lang.] Pancraz, [-es or -ens, *pl.* -e] [a name of men] Pancratius, Pancras.

*Pandékten, *pl.* [in jurisprudence] the digest, the pandects.

*Pandōra, *f.* [-'s or Pandorens] Pandora.

Pandorensbüchse, *f.* Pandora's box.

*Pandóre, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [a sort of three-stringed lute] mandore, bandore. Auf der — spielen, to play on the mandore.

*Pandūr, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [a kind of Hungarian undisciplined soldier] a Pandour hussar, a Croat.

Pandurenklinge, *f.* [with cutlers] a crooked hanger terminated like a bow, a Croat blade.

*Panegȳrikus, *m.* a panegyric. V. Lobrede, Lobschrift.

*Panegȳrisch, Panegyrístisch, *adj.* and *adv.* panegyric, panegyrical. V. Lobrednerisch.

*Panegyrist, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] panegyrist. V. Lobredner.

*Panéle, *f.*, Panélwerk, *n.* [allied to Bahn] a panel, panel-work; a wainscot, wainscoting, wainscot-work.

*Panier, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [obsolete or in a higher style] a banner, standard. Das — der Freiheit aufpflanzen, to raise the banner of liberty.

*Pānisbrief, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [formerly] [in German history] letter of recommendation [from the emperor of Germany, requesting some monastery to give bread and sustenance to the bearer].

*Pānisch, *adj.* and *adv.* [from Pan] panic. —er Schrecken, a panic.

Pánne, *f.* [= Wanne] [term in hawking] quills.

Pánner, —herr, V. 2. Banner &c.

Pannónien, *n.* [-s] [formerly] Pannonia; Lower Hungary.

Pannónier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* male or female Pannonian.

*Panorāma, *n.* [-'s] panorama. Das — von Baden, the panorama of Baden.

Pánsch, Pántsch, *m.* [-es] or Pansche, Pantsche, *f.* [V. Panschen] [low] puddle, mire. *Fig.* In die —e kommen, to put one's foot in it; Einen in der —e stecken lassen, to leave any one sticking in the mire.

Pánschen, Pántschen, [allied to patschen] I. *v. intr.* [in pop. or low lang.] to put one's foot in it, to step into the mire, get into a hobble. Im Wasser —, to dabble in the water. II. *v. tr.* to get any one into a scrape, to lead any one into the mire and then leave him in the lurch.

Pánsen, [in sportsmen's lang.] V. Panzen.

Pánster, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [probably allied to Banse, a barn] [with millers] large undershot wheel

Panster-gatter, *n.* frame of the large wheel. —gatterſäule, *f.* the wheel frame-post or supporter. —gerinne, *n.* the wheel-trough, wheel bucket. —kette, *f.* chain to raise or lower the arbor or shaft of the great wheel. —rad, *n.* V. —. —welle, *f.* the arbor or shaft of the great undershot wheel. —zeug, *n.* the gear of the large wheel.

*Pántalon, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] 1) [a sort of harpsichord] pantalon. 2) [chiefly used in the plural Pantalons] a pair of pantaloons. 3) Italian buffoon, pantaloon in a pantomime.

*Pantheísm[us], *m.* [-s] pantheism.

*Pantheíst, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a pantheist.

*Pāntheon, *n.* [-s] the Pantheon [at Rome, Paris].

*Pánther, *m.* [-s] or —thier, *n.* the panther.

Panther-fell, *n.*, —haut, *f.* panther-skin, panther-hide. —hautachat, *m.* jasp-achates, jasper-agate. —katze, *f.* cat-pard, catus pardus, cat of the mountain, [American, corrupted] catamount. —stein, *m.* jasper, quartz-jasper. —thier, *n.* V. —.

*Panthére, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with fowlers] a tree draw-net.

Pantóffel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -n] [instead of Beinstiefel?], *dim.* Pantöffelchen, ‖Pantöffelein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a slipper. Ein Paar —n, a pair of slippers; in —n gehen, —n anhaben, to be in slippers, to have slippers on; dem Papste den — küssen, to kiss the pope's toe. *Fig.* [in familiar language] Unter der Herrschaft des —s, unter dem — stehen, to be under petticoat-government, to be afraid of a curtain-lecture; er ist unter den — gekommen, he is under petticoat rule; his wife wears the breeches; he is a poor hen-pecked devil, a poor Jerry sneak. 2) Das Pantöffelchen, *a*) [in botany] lady's slipper, calceolus marianus; *b*) [in conchology] V. —muschel.

Pantoffel-baum, *m.* the cork-tree. —blume, *f.* the slipper-wort, the calceolaria. Gefiederte —blume, the feathered or pennated slipperwort. —eisen, *n.* [in farriery and with blacksmiths] a panton-shoe. —fisch, *m.* V. Hammerfisch. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* slipper-shaped, slipper-formed. —held, *m.* a Jerry sneak. —holz, *n.* cork. —macher, *m.* a slipper-maker, a slipper-shoemaker. —muschel, *f.* the slipper-shell, sandal-shell. —stein, *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) [a sort of fossil madrepore] sandalite. 2) [a fossil shell shaped like a last] crepidiolite. —wurm, *m.* [a flat infusory worm or animalcule] the paramecia.

*Pantomīm, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] or Pantomimiker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], Pantomimist, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a pantomime-actor, a buffoon, a universal mimic. Grimaldi, der berühmte Pantomimiker, Grimaldi, the celebrated clown.

*Pantomīme, *f.* [*pl.* -n] dumb-shew, a pantomime.

*Pantomīmik, *f.* mimics; universal mimicry.

*Pantomīmisch, *adj.* pantomimic. —es Ballet &c., a pantomime.

Pántsch, Pántschen, V. Pansch, Panschen.

Pánzen, *m.* [-s] [appears allied to Wanst, Fr. *panse*, the paunch] [in sportsmen's lang.] the belly, the paunch.

Pánzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) V. Panzen. 2) the harness [of a knight], the mail-tunic, the jack, the coat or shirt of mail, the cuirass. —chen, *n.* habergeon, small coat of mail. Der Ritter legt seinen — an, the knight puts on his harness, coat of mail. Syn. V. Harnisch. 3) anything like mail, as: [in sportsmen's lang.] [clothing for boarhounds &c.] armour; [in physics] [of the magnet] arming, capping, poling, casing; [of a tortoise] mail, shield, shell panoply.

Panzer-ärmel, *m.* bracelets, vambrace. —fegen, *v. tr.* [obsolete] V. Ausschelten. —feger, *m.* an armourer, a carknet-maker, an armour-cleaner. —fisch, *m.* 1) razor-fish, centriscus scolopax. 2) square trunk-fish. —fleck, *m.* piece of mail. —geschmeide, *n.* forged iron harness, wrought armour. —hahn, *m.* the mediterranean capon-fish, malarmat, lyra altera. —handschuh, *m.* gauntlet. Den —handschuh abwerfen, hinwerfen, to throw, to throw down the gauntlet. —hemde, *n.* the coat or shirt of mail. —hemdchen, *n.* the habergeon. —hose, *f.* mail-hose, mail-cuishes. —kette, *f.* carknet; *it.* [with spur-makers] a large curb-chain. —klinge, *f.* [formerly] long rapier, long thrust-sword, Toledo blade or rapier. —lehen, *n.* tenure by knight's service, haubert-tenure [fief held on condition of serving on horseback in panoply]. —lehensträger, *m.* the holder of a haubert-tenure. —masche, *f.* mail, ring, mesh. —rad, *n* V. Panster. —reiter, *m.* 1) horseman furnished with a coat of mail. 2) cuirassier. —renner, *m.* V. —klinge. —ringlein, *n* V. —masche. —rock, *m.* coat of mail; the cuirass. —schürze, *f.*, —schurz, *m.* apron of mail [part of the mail-panoply]. —stecher, *m.* V. —klinge. —thier, *n.* 1) V. Gürtelthier. 2) V. Schuppenthier. —wels, *m.* American shad-fish. —zeug, *n.* V. Panzerzeug.

Pánzern, I. *v. tr.* to arm with a coat of mail. [in sporting lang.] Die Jagdhunde —, to arm the boar-hounds [previous to their onslaught of the boar, and hence significative of the attack itself]. II. *v. refl* sich —, to arm, to arm one's self, to put on armour. *Fig.* Sich — gegen Etwas, to defend one's self, to stand on the defensive beforehand, to provide against any thing, to take good precautionary measures against any contingency. Panzere dein Herz gegen die Schläge des Schicksals, arm yourself, steel your heart or mind against the blows of fortune or bad luck.

*Pāonie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany] the peony, the piony.

*Papā, *m.* [-'s, *pl.* -s] [chiefly in fam. or children's lang.] *dim.* —chen, *n.* [-'s, *pl.* -] papa, [affected] pa. Bester —, lieber —, liebes —chen, dearest papa; das ist —'s, meines —'s Garten, that is papa's, my papa's garden.

Pápagei, ‡ Pápagoy, *m.* [-'s, *pl.* -e] [derived from the Arabic *babga*] 1) a parrot; macaw, perroquet, paraquito, popinjay. Das —chen or Papchen [in familiar language], poll, polly, jacko. Er schwatzt, wie ein —, he chatters like a poll-parrot. 2) [Mandelkrähe] roller, the German witwall, the talkative jay, the galgulus. 3) Finnischer —, the bull finch. 4) V. —fisch.

Papagei-ammer, *f.* [little bird of India and Africa] vidua emberiza, the widow bird. —ananas, *f.* naked-stalked pineapple. —

ente, *f.* V. —taucher. —feder, *f.* parrot-feather. *Fig.* [in botany] the tricolor amaranth, the Prince of Wales' feather. —fiſch, *m.* 1) the Bahama parrot-fish. 2) the Ceylon parrot-fish, the lip-fish. —grün *n.*, *adj.* and *adv.* parrot-green. —kraut, *n.* [in botany] V. —feder. —ſame, *m.* bastard-saffron. —ſchnabel, *m.* 1) parrot-beak, parrot-bill. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) the parrot-bill shell, *b*) the old wife [sort of large cod from the isle of Cayenne]. —taube, *f.* wild pigeon from the isle of St. Thomas. —taucher, *m.* the puffin, diver-parrot. —weibchen, *n.* the female perroquito.

Papageien-bauer, *n.* a parrot's cage, poll's cage. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* after the manner of parrots, parrot-fashion. —ſtock, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] iron-horse, rails of the head reaching from the cat-head towards the cut-water.

‖Pápelhans, Páperhans, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in pop lang.] a prattler, chatterer.

‖Pápelig, Páperig, *adj.* and *adv.* chattering, gossiping.

‖Pápeln, Pápern, *v.tr.* and *intr.* [It. *bavare*, *babbolare*, Fr. *babiller*, *bavarder*, Lat. *fari*; perhaps having an affinity to the Lat. *pap-ilio*, a butterfly, representing a flitting movement, and coming like Pap in Papagei from one common Arabic root, *babga*, or perhaps from the Arabic *babos*, the native American *pappoos*, a child, and if so, an onomatopoeia and natural to all languages] 1) [to speak by flits] to stammer, to stutter, to lisp. 2) [to speak inconstantly, vapidly, incessantly and superficially] to babble, to prate, to chatter, to clack. Das —, idle gossip, empty small-talk, senseless prating, babble.

Pápenaht, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in seamen's lang.] flat-seam, pricked-sail.

Pápenblume, *f.*, —kraut, *n.* V. Pfaffenkraut.

Papier, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [from the Gr. πάπυρος, Lat. *papyrus*] 1) paper. Feines —, dichtes —, fine paper, thick paper; dieſes — ſchlägt durch, fließt, this paper blots, runs; ein Buch, Rieß, Ballen —, a quire, ream, bale or gross of paper; ein Bogen, ein Blatt —, a sheet, a leaf of paper; V. Brief—, Concept—, Druck—, Lumpen—, Noten—, Pack—, Poſt—, Schreib—, Seiden—, Stroh—. 2) a piece of paper; *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* a little piece or bit of paper. Jedes —chen hebt er auf, he picks up every little bit of paper; ſeine Gründe, Gedanken zu — bringen, to put, to pen, to couch, to note one's motives, reasons, one's thoughts to paper. 3) a paper, a written paper. Ein — von Wichtigkeit verlieren, to lose a paper of consequence, of importance; unter ſeinen —en fand man &c., there was found among his papers &c.; altes, beſchriebenes —, waste-paper, trash. 4) V. —geld, Staats-papier[e]. Die —e ſteigen, fallen, paper rises, falls. 5) [in conchology] *a*) Das türkiſche —, paper-sailer, paper-nautilus; *b*) the porcelain-agate shell; *c*) triangular helmet-shell [sort of murex]; *d*) Das eingerollte —, the bastard-wafer.

Papier-adel, *m.* nobility by letters-patent. —baum, *m.* 1) paper-tree, white poplar. 2) mulberry-paper-tree, Japan mulberry-tree, morus papyrifera. —beinchen, *n.* V. —knochen. —birke, *f.* the papyriferous birch. —blatt, *n.* leaf of paper. —blume, *f.* 1) annual xeranthemum, dry or eternal flower, immortal herb, paper-flower; cassidony, goldy-locks, elichrysum, cud-weed. 2) the diaecious cottony gnaphalium. 3) the wild purple-sweet-sultan, knapweed, matfellon, trinity herb &c. —bogen, *m.* leaf or sheet of paper. —dicke, *f.* the thickness of the paper. —drucker, *m.* paper-stainer, a marbler of paper, a manufacturer of marbled paper. —dünn, *adj* and *adv.* thin as paper, thin as a wafer, very thin. —düte, *f.* [with grocers &c.] a paper-cornet. —fenſter, *n.* [with printers &c.] a paper-frame, paper-chase [for stretching and keeping paper extended as a pane of glass in a window frame]. —form, *f.* 1) [with paper-makers] paper-mould. 2) [with paper-stainers] a paper square-frame. 3) [with gold-beaters] vellum-mould. —formendraht, *m.* water-line, those mould- or frame-wires that form the water-mark in paper. —geld, *n.* paper money or currency, paper, [in contempt] rags. In —geld bezahlen, to pay in paper, to pay in bank-notes, exchequer-bills &c. —gras, *n.* V. —ſtaude. —handel, *m.* paper-commerce; paper-trade, stationer's business. —händler, *m.* stationer, paper-man. —handlung, *f.* 1) stationer's-shop, paper-warehouse. 2) V. —handel. —haube, *f.* 1) paper-cap. 2) [in conchology] feather-stamper, totombo [from the East-Indies] —käfer, *m.* paper-beetle, paper-dermestes, the common house-cockroach. —knochen, *m.* [in anatomy] the os planum, thin papyraceous plate of the ethmoid bone forming part of the internal wall of the orbit. —kram, *m.* 1) a heap of valueless paper, trashy writings &c. 2) a paper-trade in a small way. —krämer, *m.* a stationer in a small way. —laden, *m.* V. —handlung 1). —laterne, *f.* paper-lantern. —laus, *f.* wood-louse, the death-watch, the pulsator spider. —lumpen, *pl.* paper rags, linen or cotton rags. —macher, —müller, *m.* paper-maker, paper-manufacturer. —markt, *m.* [in commerce] paper or stock-market, stock-exchange. —maß, *n.* paper-measure; *it.* [with wig-makers] a paper-slip to measure the side-curls. —maſſe, *f.* 1) the pulp out of which paper is formed. 2) the pulp for papier-mâché snuff-boxes, tea-trays &c. —maulbeerbaum, *m.* V. —baum 2). —maulbeere, *f.* the fruit or berry of the paper-mulberry tree. —mergel, *m.* shistose argillaceous marl. —mühle, *f.* paper-mill. —müller, *m.* V. —macher. —mütze, *f.* paper-cap. —öl, *n.* paper-oil [oil obtained on a plate &c. with the caput-mortuum of paper]. —pflanze, *f.* 1) a papyraceous plant. 2) V. —ſtaude. —rinde, *f.* [in geology, on corals] paper-crust, papyraceous crust or coating. —rolle, *f.* 1) roll of paper, a scroll [of paper]. 2) [in conchology] the bastard-wafer, the little cinnamon-shell. —ſchere, *f.* paper-scissors, paper-shears. —ſchilf, *n.* and *m.* V. —ſtaude. —ſchirm, *m.* 1) paper-screen. 2) [with engravers] paper-screen-frame. —ſchmierer, *m.* [in pop. lang.] V. —verderber. —ſchnitzel, *n.*, —ſpan, *m.* paper-shreds, paper-cuttings, parings, clippings or shreddings; paper-shavings, paper-chips. —ſtaude, *f.* the papyrus-reed. —tapete, *f.* paper-hangings, paper-cover. V. also —teppich. —teig, *m.* V. —maſſe. —teppich, *m.* paper-hangings, paper-tapestry. —torf, *m.* lamellated turf; lamelliform or laminated turf. —verderber, *m.* *Fig.* [in contempt] a scrawler, a scribbler, a paltry writer. —waare, *f.* stationery. —wurſt, *f.* [little used] a roll of tobacco.

Papieren, *adj.* and *adv.* of paper, papery, papyraceons. —e Laterne, a paper-lantern. *Fig.* —es Zeitalter, [in contempt] an age in which most is done on paper or by protocols; *it.* a scribbling age.

‖Papierer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Papiermacher.

*Papísmus, *m.* papism, popery.

*Papíſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a papist, Romist.

*Papiſterei, *f.* [chiefly in contempt] papism, popery.

*Papiſtiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* papal, popish, papistical.

Pápp, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Pappe.

Papp-arbeit, *f.* 1) paste-board-work, mill-board-work. 2) work or article of paste-board, card or mill-board. —arbeiter, *m.* a paste-board maker, a workman in card-board. —band, *m.* 1) paste-board binding. 2) book or volume in boards. —bogen, *m.* leaf or sheet of paste-board, card-paper or mill-board. —bret, *n.* a pasting-board. —kaſten, *m.*, *dim.* —käſtchen, ‖—käſtlein, *n.* band-box [paste-board hat or bonnet box]. —ſchachtel, *f.* card-box [pill box &c.] —werk, *n.* V. —arbeit 2).

Páppe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [seems to be allied to the Lat. *pa-sco*, to feed] 1) pap, thick milk, flummery, furmenty &c. Einem Kinde — geben, to give pap to a child; zu dünne —, pap too thin, too clear. 2) [with bookbinders &c.] paste. — anmachen, anrühren, to make, to stir up the paste. 3) [in seamen's lang.] coat, stuff graving. Das Schiff mit — ſchmieren, V. 2. Pappen, I 2). 4) paste-board, card-board, card. Feine, dichtgeſchlagene —, fine, well-beaten or hammered card or mill-board; gepreßte —, laminated paste-board; halberhobene Arbeit von —, half-raised work in paste-board; in — gebundenes Buch, book bound in paste-board, book in boards; einen Band in — binden, to bind a book in boards.

Pappen-deckel, *m.* 1) paste-board, mill-board. 2) a lid, cover, cap or top made of card or paste-board. 3) the cover or lid of a book in boards. —deckelmacher, *m.* a bonnet-board-maker &c., V. —macher. —form, *f.* [with card and paste-board makers] the mould. —formbret, *n.* the paste-board or card mould-board [on which the pulp to be pressed and moulded is laid]. —leim, *m.* paste-board or card glue, size or paste. —macher, *m.* 1) a paste-board maker, a card or mill-board maker. 2) any paper-maker. —macherweſpe, *f.* [from Cayenne] the pensile-nest wasp [a wasp larger than the common one, of a brownish pasteboard-coloured body]. —preſſe, *f.* a card, paste or mill-board press. —ſtiel, *m.* *fig.* [in familiar lang] a trifle Tauſend Thaler ſind kein —ſtiel, a thousand dollars is no trifle, no joke. —teig, *m.* V. Papiermaſſe.

Páppel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] or —baum, *m.* 1) [in Low-Saxon Beber-eſche, from beben, to shake, to quake &c.] the poplar, poplar-tree. Die ſchwarze —, the black poplar; italiſche or italieniſche —, the black poplar of Lombardy; die kleine —, the aspen-tree; karoliniſche —, the heterophyllous poplar, the great-leaved Carolina poplar; amerikaniſche —, the American mangrove; ſie iſt gewachſen, hat einen Wuchs, wie eine — [in fam. lang.], she is grown or her growth is like a young poplar. 2) [allied to the Lat. *faba*, Pfeve] *a*) the tree-mallow, ketmia, ibiscus; *b*) [Malve] the mallow, mallows; *c*) [Eibiſch] althaea frutex, Syrian mallow, hibiscus syriacus; die gelbe —, althaea, abutilon, yellow marsh-mallow, butter-bur; *d*) [Peſtilenzwurz] tussilage, colt's-foot, filius ante patrem.

Pappel-allee, *f.* avenue of poplars, V. also —gang. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* like a poplar; having the nature or properties of a poplar, poplar-fashion; [in botany] malvaceous. —auge, *n.* V. —knoſpe. —bach, *m.* a poplar-bordered rivulet, a streamlet or brook bordered with poplars. —baum, *m.* poplar-tree. —blatt, *n.* 1) pop-

lar-leaf. 2) [in heraldry] poplar-leaf, pannel. —blume, *f.* mallow, marsh-mallows. — blüte, *f.* poplar-blossom. —bock, *m.* poplar-cerambix, poplar capricorn-beetle. — gang, *m.* poplar-walk, poplar-alley, avenue of poplars. —garten, *m.* garden planted with poplars. —inſel, *f.* poplar-island, island covered with poplars. —käſe, *m.* the cheese of the mallow [fruit of the mallow]. — knoſpe, *f.* the gall of the black-poplar. — kohl, *m.* torchorus, Jews'-sallad, Jews'-mallow, melochia. —kraut, *n.* round-leaved mallow, dwarf-mallow. —laus, *f.* poplar-aphis, poplar-fretter. —motte, *f.* poplar-moth. —nager, *m.* poplar-gnawer or weevil, poplar-mite. —nymphe, *f.* V. —vogel. — öl, *n.* poplar-oil. —pflanzung, *f* poplar-plantation. —reihe, *f.* row of poplars, poplar-row. —reis, *n.* the scion, shoot, layer of a poplar. —roſe, *f.* 1 the malva-rose, rose-mallow, holly-hock. 2) mallows-tree, the Lavatera. 3) hoary Egyptian vervain. —ſalbe, *f.* poplar-gall salve. —ſammet, *m.* V. —roſe 3). —ſchwärmer, *m.* [in entomology] poplar hawk-moth, the poplar sphynx. —ſee, *m.* lake bordered with poplars, poplar-lake. —ſpinner, *m.* [in entomology] the phalaena or nocturnal moth. —ſtaude, *f.* V. Schlingbaum 1). —ſtein, *m.* malachite [mixture of jasper and turquoise]. —teich, *m.* poplar-pond, pond planted with poplars. —vogel, *m.* [in entomology] poplar-butterfly. —wald, *m.*, —wäldchen, *n.* a little poplar-wood, poplar-grove. —wanze, *f.* poplar-bug. — weg, *m.* way or walk bordered with poplars, V. also —gang. —weide, *f.* 1) [weiße] poplar-osier, white water-willow; *it.* white poplar. 2) [ſchwarze] black poplar.

Päppeln, *adj.* and *adv.* of poplar, poplar. —e Reiſer, poplar-shoots, poplar-scions.

1. **Päppeln**, [V. Pappe] *v. intr.* and *tr.* to feed as an infant, with a spoon &c.

2. **Päppeln**, V. Papeln.

Päppen, *adj.* and *adv.* of card or pasteboard. —e Schachtel, card-box, pasteboard-box.

1. **Päppen**, [V. Pappe] I. [unusual] *v. tr.* Ein Kind —, to feed a child with pap. II. [unusual] *v. intr.* to eat pap, to eat infantinely.

2. **Päppen**, I. *v. tr.* 1) to paste, to stick together with paste, to glue. Etwas an die Wand —, to paste or stick any thing against the wall. 2) [in seamen's lang.] Ein Schiff —, to pay the bottom of a ship, to lay on the stuff, or, to grave a ship's bottom; to apply the sheathing hair to a ship's-bottom. II. *v. intr.* to work in paste-board, to form articles in papyro-plastics.

Päppicht, *adj.* and *adv.* pappy.

Päppig, *adj.* and *adv.* [provincial or in pop. lang.] pastey, sticky, clammy. Das macht die Zunge, den Mund —, that makes the tongue, the mouth sticky, clammy.

Päpſt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Päpſte] [from the Lat. *papa*, a father] 1) the pope, the sovereign pontiff. 2) pope, ruff, small river or fresh-water perch. 3) V. —weide.

Papſt-baum, *m.* V. —weide. —krone, *f.* 1) tiara, triple crown, pope's bonnet. 2) [in natural history] tiar, tiara [one of the buccinae]. 3) [in heraldry] triple-crowned tiara. —monat, *m.* [with Catholics] pope's-month, month of obedience [one of the six months in the year, in which the pope had to grant fiefs, since in the others, the right of granting lay with the bishops and chapters or the warden and fellows of collegiate endowments]. —mütze, *f.* 1) pope's bonnet, tiara of the pope. 2) *fig.* [in conchology] V. Biſchofsmütze 2) *d*). —recht, *n.* papal right. — vogel, *m.* Mexican linnet. —wahl, *f.* election, creation, choice of a pope, filling up the chair of St. Peter. —weide, —wiede, *f.* 1) bird-cherry-tree. 2) viburnum, white bryony, wayfaring-tree. —würde, *f.* the supreme pontificate, papal dignity, papacy.

Päpſtiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [now, mostly term of insult] papistical, popish. —e Grundſätze, papistical doctrines, popish maxims, a pope's infallible reasons; die —en, the papists, the Romans, Romanists, Romists.

Päpſtler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [term of insult] the papist, ‡Romist.

Päpſtlerei, *f.* [in contempt] 1) papism, popery, papacy. 2) papal institution, papal constitution.

Päpſtleriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly in contempt] papal, papistical, popish.

Päpſtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* papal. —e Würde, the papal dignity, the papacy, popedom, pontificate; das —e Anſehen, the papal authority; die —e Krone, the papal crown, the triple crown, the tiara, the pope's bonnet; Seine or Se. —e Heiligkeit, his Holiness; der —e Legat, the [pope's] legate; der —e Bothe [now, more usual Nuncius] the nuncio of the pope, the papal nuncio; —e Bulle, papal bull; eine —e Bulle in einem Lande bekannt machen, to publish a bull, to give publication to, to transmit a bull throughout a country; der —e Stuhl, the papal chair, the pontifical stool, the seat of St. Peter; die —e Kanzlei in Rom, the chancery at Rome, the datary's office or dataria at Rome; das —e Gebiet, the patrimony of St. Peter, the papal dominions or territory; the kingdom of the church.

Päpſtthum, *n.* [-es] 1) [little used] the popedom, papacy, pontificate, papal dignity, papal rank. Zum — gelangen, to reach, to obtain the chair of St. Peter, to be elected pope. 2) [often in a bad sense] papism, papacy, popery.

Päpſtmuſchel, *f.* [*pl.*-n] the tulip-limpet.

***Paquét**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] V. Packet.

Pär, Pären, V. Paar, Paaren.

***Parábel**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) parable, allegory, similitude. 2) [in geometry] parabola [one of the conic sections].

***Parabóliſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* parabolic, parabolical. —er Kegel, paraboloid, parabolic cone; —es Blatt [in botany], parabolic leaf.

***Paraboliſiren**, *v. intr.* to speak in parables, to use parables; [rather contemptuously] to parabolize.

1.***Parade**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [in military affairs] the parade [the thing as well as the place]. Sich bei der — einfinden, to be at the parade; auf die — gehen, to go to the parade. 2) *Fig.* [in familiar language] parade, shew, shew off, display, ostentation, trumpeting, flourish, boasting, vaunting. Mit Etwas — machen, to make a parade, a display with or of any thing; ſie macht mit ihren Edelſteinen —, she makes a fine shew off with those jewels of hers. 3) [in seamen's lang.] Die — machen, to dress a ship, to adorn her with a number of flags, pendants and other colours; V. Paradiren 1) *b*.

Parade-bett, *n.* state-bed, bed of state; *it.* [not much used] best bed, company-bed. — pferd, *n.* parade-horse, state-horse. —platz, *m.* the parade. —zimmer, *n.* state-apartment, parade-room.

2 **Parade**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [derived from the Fr. *parer*, to ward off, to parry, but then this word is reciprocally derived from the Germ. wahren, where the simple is equivalent to the compound verwahren, to guard on the defensive] 1) [in fencing] parrying, warding off, parade, parry. Eine ſchnelle, ſichere, feſte —, a quick, unerring, firm parry; Einem die — durchhauen, to cut through, to break down any one's guard. 2) [in the riding-school &c] parade, stop-pace.

***Paradies**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [an Arabian word = Garten] 1) paradise, park, pleasure-garden in ancient Persia with hunting-park &c. within its enclosure. 2) paradise, the garden of Eden, the dwelling-place of Adam. 3) the celestial paradise, the heavenly garden of Eden, Heaven. Die Freuden des —es, the joys of paradise, the bliss of the blessed; er iſt nun im —e, he is now in paradise, in heaven; dieſe Gegend iſt ein wahres — [in familiar language], this spot is a perfect paradise. *Fig.* [in the theatre, in popular lang., in jest] the upper gallery, upper slips, the gods, the seat of Olympus.

Paradies-ammer, *f.* [African bird] the widow-bunting, vidua emberiza, the female paradise-bunting. —apfel, *m.* 1) apple of paradise. 2) [in pomology] *a*) the red pippin. *b*) large citron, john-apple. —apfelbaum, *m.* 1) the paradise-apple-tree. 2) the paradise-citron-tree. —baum, *m.* the wild olive-tree, the olivaster, oleaster. —birn, *f.* the virgolense-pear, the mellow winter-pear. —biume, *f.* crista pavonis, poinciana, flower-fence. —feige, *f.* 1) Adam's-fig, the banana, Indian fig. 2) the banana-tree, the Indian fig-tree. —fiſch, *m.* the seven-fingered fish, the paradise-fish of America [one of the abdominals]. —garten, *m.* paradise, garden of paradise or of Eden; Eden. —heher, *m.* V. —vogel. —holz, *n.* 1) aloes, wood of aloes. 2) *a*) Egyptian jujube wood, wood of the Assyrian plum. *b*) Assyrian plum, Egyptian jujube, sebesten [plant of the genus Cordia]. —holz-eſſenz, *f.* essence of the wood of aloes. — korn, *n.* the grain of paradise, the great cardanum of Madagascar, Guinea pepper. — merle, *f.* the paradise-blackbird. —papagei, *m.* the parrot of Cuba. —racker, *m.* V. —vogel 2). —ſchmetterling, *m.* the paradise-butterfly. —vogel, *m.* 1) bird of paradise. 2) Der goldene —vogel, the golden paradise-bird. 3) —vogel von Ternate, the great bird of paradise, god's-bird, the bird of paradise of the Moluccas or of Ternate.

***Paradieſiſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* paradisiacal, of paradise. *Fig.* delicious, charming, heavenly. —e Gegend, a terrestrial paradise, a voluptuous region, a delicious or charming country.

***Paradiren**, *v. intr.* 1) *a*) [in military affairs] to order the parade, to make parade. Die Truppen paradirten, the soldiers were drawn up in parade or field-day array. *b*) [in seamen's lang.] to deck out a ship. Die Schiffe paradirten bei der Ankunft des Admirals, the ships were decked out with flags and all their colours on the approach of the Admiral. 2) *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Mit Etwas —, to make a shew off, a parade of or with any thing; V. Prunken.

***Paradóx**, *adj.* and *adv.* paradoxical. —e Meinungen, paradoxical opinions.

***Paradoxie**, *f.* [*pl.*-en] paradoxism.

*Paradóxon, *n.* [*pl.* -xa or -xen] paradox.

*Paragráph, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] paragraph; *it.* article [in a newspaper].

*Paralláktiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in astronomy] parallactic, parallactical; pertaining to the parallax of a heavenly body.

*Parallákxe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in astronomy] the parallax.

*Parallél, *adj.* and *adv.* parallel. —e Lage, —er Stand, parallel condition, parallel state; parallelism.

Parallel-lineal, *n.* parallel-ruler. —linie, *f.* parallel-line. —en-zieher, *m.* the parallelographist.

*Parallèle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a parallel.

*Parallelepipéd, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in geometry] parallelopiped, a parallelopipedon.

*Parallelism[us], *m.* parallelism.

*Parallelográmm, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in geometry] parallelogram.

*Paralogiſiren, *v. intr.* [in logic] to use or commit a paralogism.

*Paralyſiren, *v. tr.* [in a proper as well as in a figurative sense] to paralyse, to palsy.

*Paralyſis, *f.* paralysis, palsy.

*Paralýtiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* paralytic.

*Paraménт, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] decoration, ornament, in churches or for the purposes of divine worship.

*Paränéſe [*pl.* -n] or Paränéſis, *f.* parenesis, persuasion, exhortation.

*Paränétiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* parenetic, parenetical.

*Pārapet, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -s] parapet. V. Bruſtlehne, Bruſtwehr.

*Paraphernālgut, *n.*, Paraphernālien, *pl.* [in civil law] parapherna, paraphernalia.

*Paraphrāſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] paraphrase.

*Paraphraſiren, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to paraphrase. Einer, der gern paraphraſirt, a paraphraser.

*Paraphráſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a paraphrast, a paraphraser. Die chaldäiſchen —en, the Chaldaean paraphrasts.

*Paraphráſtiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* paraphrastic, paraphrastical.

*Paraſít, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] 1) a parasite. 2) [in botany] a parasite, parasitic plant.

*Paraſítiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* parasitic, parasitical.

*Páraſol, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] parasol.

*||Parāt, *adj.* and *adv.* [in pop. lang.] ready. Sich — machen, to make one's self ready; to get ready.

*Párce, V. Parze.

Párchent, V. Barchent.

Párd, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [obsolescent] V. Panther.

Pardaúz, *interj.* [low] whiz! bang! crack! &c. — da lag es! bang! crack! there it lay.

Párdel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Parder] 1) [obsolescent] V. Panther. 2) V. Brachvogel.

Pardelkatze, *f.* [obsolescent] the tiger-cat.

Párder, *m.* V. Panther.

Párdervogel, *m.* the golden or green plover.

*Pardōn, *m.* [-s] [chiefly in military affairs] pardon, quarter. Einem — geben, to pardon any one, to grant pardon to any one; dem Feinde keinen — geben, to give no quarter to the enemy; einem Ausreißer — geben, to pardon or to grant a pardon to a deserter.

Pardonbrief, *m.* letter, deed or charter of pardon. Der —brief eines Verbannten, recall from exile and banishment of any one by repeal of sentence, the king's mercy &c.

Pardūne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in seamen's lang.] backstay.

Pardúz, [low] V. Pardauz.

*Parentatiōn, *f.* [*pl.* -en] oration at the parentalia or funeral obsequies of relatives, especially father and mother; parentation.

*Parentātor, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] the speaker or author of the parentation, the parentator.

*Parenthéſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] parenthesis.

*Parentīren, *v. intr.* to perform the parentation at the parentalia. *Fig.* [in familiar lang.] Einem —, to preach to any one, to hold forth to any one [without any necessity and tiresomely].

*Parfórce, [*pron.* Parforß] *adv.* [in pop. lang.] per force; with might and main.

Parforce-hund, *m.* the mute Barbary-stag-hound. —jagd, *f.* stag-hunt. *Fig.* Wie auf der —jagd, at a slapping pace, away at full speed, neck or nothing. —jäger, *m.* a huntsman or also any other sportsman partaking in a stag-hunt; *it.* hunter or huntsman who hunts down the stag, is in at the death; who comes up when the stag is at bay. —peitſche, *f.* hunting-whip, hunter's whip.

*Parfümerīe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] perfume.

Parfümerie-händler, *m.* perfumer, dealer in perfumes. —waaren, *pl.* perfumes.

*Parfümīren, *v. tr.* to perfume. Parfümirte Felle, perfumed skins; [for gloves] leather impregnated with the odour [chiefly] of the plumeria or red jasmine; parfümirte Handſchuhe, gloves impregnated with the odour [chiefly] of red jasmine.

*Parfümīrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] Parfumeūr, [*pron.* Parfümör] *m.* [-s, *pl.* -s] perfumer.

*Pāri, al—, [in commerce] Das Gold ſtehet mit dem Silbergelde al —, gold and silver are at par.

*Parīa, *m.* [-'s, *pl.* -s] [in Hindoostan] a Paria.

*Pārier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a Parian, male or female inhabitant of the island of Paros.

*Parīren, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) [in fencing] to parry, to ward off. Mit der Klinge, mit der Hand —, to parry with the blade, with the hand; den Stoß —, to parry the pass, thrust, stroke, passado. 2) *a*) [in riding-schools &c.] to stop. *b*) to submit to, to obey. 3) [in familiar lang.] to bet, to wager, to lay a bet. Das —, V. Parirung.

Parirſtange, *f.* [with sword cutlers] the bow of a sword-hilt.

*Parīrung, *f.* 1) [in fencing] the parrying, warding off. 2) bet, wager, stake.

1. Parīs, *n.* [the capital of France] Paris.

2. Pāris, *m.* [in mythology] Paris, Alexander [Homeric].

Paris-apfel, *m.* colocynth, bitter-apple. —birn, *f.* Catharine-pear, an acidulous pear. —kraut, *n.* herb-paris, true-love, lycostaphylae, wolf's berries or grapes, uva lupina, uva vulpis. —vogel, *m.* the Canadian grossbeak [of the genus Loxia].

Parīſer, I. *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) a Parisian. 2) [students' term] [French] thrust-sword. II. *adj.* V. Pariſiſch.

Pariſer-birn, *f.* musk russelet-pear. —blau, *n.* Parisian-blue.

*Pāriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [from the Greek island of Paros] Parian. —er Marmor, Parian marble.

Parīſiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Parisian. Auf —e Art, in the Parisian manner or fashion.

*Párk, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) a park. 2) [in the army] park [of artillery].

Párkan, V. Berkan.

*Parkét, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in the theatre] the pit [in some theatres distinguished from Parterre, and then denoting the rows of seats nearer or nearest the stage].

*Parlamént, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] parliament.

Parlaments-anhänger, *m.* a parliamentarian. —geſetz, *n.* act of parliament, bill passed by parliament. —haus, *n.* house of parliament. —hof, *m.* court of parliament. —herr, *m.*, [more usual] —glied, *n.* member of parliament. —ſchluß, *m.* decree of parliament, parliamentary decree or enactment.

*Parlamentār, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] 1) [in war] the man who carries the flag of truce and requests a parley. 2) — or —ſchiff, *n.* a cartelship, cartel.

*Parlamentīren, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to parley.

1. Párma, *n.* [-'s] [in geography] Parma. Aus — gebürtig, a native of Parma, either of the city or duchy.

2. *Párma, *n.* [-'s, *pl.* Parmen] [in anatomy] the pupil, the apple of the eye.

Pármaer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [V. 1. Parma] a native or inhabitant of Parma [chiefly the city].

Parm[a]erkäſe, Parmeſankäſe, *m.* Parmesan, Parmesan cheese.

Parmeſāner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [V. 1. Parma] a native or inhabitant of Parma [chiefly the duchy].

*Parnáß, *m.* [-ſſes, *pl.* -ſſe] Mount Parnassus.

Parnaßgras, *n.* V. Einblatt 1).

*Parodīe, *f.* [*pl.* -en] a parody.

*Parodīren, *v. tr.* to parody, to make a parody. Ein Trauerſpiel —, to parody, to imitate in a burlesque style a tragedy.

*Parōle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [in the army] the word, order; the watch-word, countersign, pass-parole. Die — ausgeben, to give the word, order, countersign. 2) [chiefly with military men] parole, word of honour. Seine — geben, to give or pledge one's [word of] honour.

*Pārolí, *n.* [-'s] [at Faro or Pharo, the well-known game at cards] paroli, double-stake. Ein — auf die Dame machen, to make a paroli, to lay a double stake or quits &c., to double the stake on the queen, and on allowing it to stand, win 6, 7 or 12 fold, or lose all.

*Parquét, V. Parket.

Parquetboden, *m.* an inlaid floor.

Párt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from the Lat. *pars*, Fr. *part*] 1) [obsolescent or in common people's language] part, portion. Etwas in —e theilen, to divide any thing into parts, portions, lots &c.; halb —! half for me, let us share; † let us go halves, snacks! ich für meinen —, for my part, I; I, for my part, I for one. 2) [in courts of law] party. 3) [with weavers] Der or das —, pattern.

Parten-blatt, *n.* [in botany] great plantain. —krämer, *m.* [term of derision and contempt with seamen] a snaker, pitch-farthing urchin. —krämerei, *f.* pitch-farthing play, midshipman's-profit.

Partei, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [Fr. *parti*, *partie*; from the Lat. *pars*] 1) V. Partie; [in war] Eine

feindliche —, a party or detachment of the enemy; ſtreifende, fourragirende — en, scouts and foraging party or parties; eine — Freibeuter, a party of free-booters; auf — ausgehen, to go out on a party [for booty &c.]. 2) party, faction, sect. In mehrere —en getheilt, separated into several parties; ſich zu einer — ſchlagen, to range one's self along with, to enter, to identify one's-self with, a party; von einer — zur andern übergehen, to change sides, to go over from one party to the other, [in a bad sense, in familiar language] to rat, to play the turncoat; er hat nie — genommen, he has never chosen his party, he has never taken sides with one party or the other; eines Andern — halten, von ſeiner — ſeyn, to take, to adopt another's party, to be of his party; Eines — nehmen, ſeine — ergreifen, to take the party of any one, to embrace or espouse his party, his side, part, cause [V. Sache]; ſich eine — machen, ſich zum Haupte einer — machen or aufwerfen, to make one's self a party, to make a party for one's self; to make one's self head or leader of a party; to throw one's self at the head of one's party; es ſind zwei —en in dieſem Staate, there are two parties, two factions in this state; die — Cäſars, des Pompejus, the faction of Caesar, of Pompey; die — der Welfen und der Gibellinen, the faction of the Guelphs and the Ghibellines; die Kirche theilte ſich frühzeitig in —en, the church soon split into sects; [in jurisprudence] beide —en hören, to hear both sides. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Ich habe Ihre — nehmen müſſen, I have been obliged to take your side, your part, your cause; er hat ſeine — genommen, he has chosen his side, formed his resolution, made up his mind &c.

Partei-führer, *m.* leader of a party, chief of a sect, head of a faction; chief partisan. **—gänger,** *m.* 1) [in war] one of a scout-party, foraging or marauding band, a trooper. 2) partisan. **—geiſt,** *m.* 1) party-spirit, fervour of faction, factious spirit. 2) spirit of the parties. **—genoß,** *m.* partisan; fellow-partisan. **—hang,** *m.* V. —geiſt 1). — **haupt,** *n.* head, leader of a party, faction, sect. **—los,** *adj.* and *adv.* 1) impartial, impartially. 2) neuter. **—loſigkeit,** *f* 1) impartiality. 2) neutrality. **—nehmer,** *m.* partisan, espouser or member of a party &c. **—ſucht,** *f.* V. —geiſt 1). **— ſüchtig,** *adj.* and *adv.* factious, full of party-spirit or fervour. **— wuth,** *f.* rage, madness, fury, phrensy, mania, rancour of party, of faction &c. or of the parties or factions &c.

Parteiiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* partial, inclined to one side, leaning to, biassed in favour of, one side or party. Er iſt zu — in dieſer Sache, he is a great deal too partial in this business; — zu Werke gehen, — handeln, to go partially to work, to act partially; dieſes Urtheil iſt —, zu —, this judgment is partial, there is too much bias, too much partiality in this decision.

Parteilich, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Parteiiſch.

Parteilichkeit, *f.* partiality [of a judge, judgment]. — in einer Sache blicken laſſen, to allow too much partiality come to light in a matter.

Parteiung, *f.* faction, splitting, breaking up, disunion, dissention, division. *it.* [in the history of the Christian religion] schism. —en ſchaden dem gemeinen Beſten, parties injure or party-strife is noxious to the common wealth, to the common or public weal, the welfare of the community.

Párten, [obsolescent or in common people's language] I. *v. tr.* to divide into portions, to halve. Sich —, to split, to break with [a party &c.]. II. *v. intr.* to have a share with, to go halves or snacks.

Párter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [little used] V. Theiler, Theilhaber.

***Parterre,** *n.* [-'s, *pl.* -] [pronounce as in the French] 1) [with gardeners] parterre, border. 2) [in theatres] the pit [the place and the people assembled there]. Das —klatſchte bei dieſer Stelle, the pit clapped, applauded this passage.

***Participiren,** *v. intr.* to participate, to share in.

***Participium,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* Participien] [in grammar] the participle.

***Particúlier,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -s] [pronounce as in the French] a private man, private gentleman.

***Partie,** *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) parcel, lot. Eine — Kaffee &c., a lot or parcel of coffee &c.; die Waaren in —en, in ganzen —en kaufen, to buy goods in lots or parcels, to purchase wares in whole lots, by wholesale, in bulk. 2) party, one of two, one of three &c.; *it.* rubber [at whist &c.], game, match; *it.* excursion, pic-nic, company, party Eine — veranſtalten, to make up a match, game or party; eine — trennen, to break up a match, game or party; es waren unſer ſechs bei dieſer —, there were six of us, we made up six, at this party; er iſt bei allen —en, he is always one in every party; eine — auf dem Waſſer, auf's Land machen, to make an excursion on the water, a trip &c. into the country; eine —, eine — Schach ſpielen, to make up a match, to play a game at chess; eine — Billard, a match at, a game at or of billiards. 3) [for marrying] match. Dieſes Mädchen iſt eine gute —, this girl is a good match; eine ſchickliche —, a suitable match.

Partie-geld, *n.* the cost, expences, for the table &c. Um das —geld ſpielen, to play for the expences [of matches &c.], for the table, for the games [at billiards]; jeder hat die Hälfte des —geldes zahlen müſſen, each was obliged to pay half [the costs &c.]. **—ſtoß,** *m.* [at billiards] winning-stroke.

***Partiéll,** *adj.* and *adv.* partial. V. Theilweiſe.

***Partikel,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in grammar] particle.

***Partiſán,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [obsolete and sometimes familiar] partisan.

***Partiſáne,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [formerly] a quarter-staff, a partisan. 2) a pike or halbert.

***Partitúr,** *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in music] score, partition.

***Pártner,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in games, in commerce &c.] a partner.

†Parücke, *f.* V. Perrücke.

Pärung, *f.* V. Paaren.

Pärweiſe, V. Paarweiſe.

***Párze,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in ancient Greek and Roman mythol.] Fate, Destiny, one of the Three. Die drei —n, the three Sisters, the Fates, the three Destinies. V. under Schere.

Pärzeit, V. Paarzeit.

***Parziéll,** V. Partiell.

***Páscal,** *m.* [-s] [a name of men] Pascal.

***Pascäliſch,** *adj.* —es Rad [in mechanics], the wheel of Pascal [very ingenious arithmetical machine invented by Pascal].

Páſch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from paſſen] [at games] [with two dice] doublets; [with 3 dice] a pair royal, a raffle [such as 3 sixes &c.]. Einen — werfen, to throw a doublet, a pair royal.

1. **Páſcha,** *m.* [-'s, *pl.* -s] pasha, pashaw, bashaw.

2. **Páſcha,** *n.* [-'s] V. Oſterfeſt.

Páſchen, I. *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to throw at dice. II. *v. tr.* [allied to the Fr. *passer*] [in popular language] Waaren in die Stadt, in das Reich &c. —, to cheat the revenue-officers, to smuggle or pass goods into the town, the kingdom &c. without paying duty.

***Paſigráph,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a pasigraphist.

***Paſigraphíe,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] pasigraphy.

***Paſigráphiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* pasigraphic, pasigraphical.

***Paſilalíe, Paſilalogíe,** *f.* pasiloquy, pasilogy.

***Pasquíll,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a pasquil, pasquin, pasquinade, lampoon, libel. Ein öffentlich angeſchlagenes —, a public posted-up libellous placard, a libellous handbill posted-up; —e machen, to pasquinade, to lampoon, to libel, to publish or post up lampoons or libels.

***Pasquillánt,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a pasquiler, pasquinader, lampooner, libeller, satirical libellous writer.

***Pasquillántiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* libellous, diffamatory.

***Pasquín,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [in modern history] Pasquin [a mutilated statue at Rome, in a corner of the palace Ursini, on which libellous lampoons against public individuals were posted, so called from a Roman cobbler remarkable for his lampoons].

Páß, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] good, fit, to a T, just the thing. Dieſes Kleid iſt mir —, this dress fits me exactly, to a T; die Schuhe ſind zu — gemacht, the shoes are made a good fit; zu — kommen, to come pat, just in the nick of time.

1. **Páß,** *m.* [-ſſes, *pl.* Päſſe] [from paſſen = to measure off] 1) [in fam. lang.] a ring, circle or circular mark round a drinking glass or jug. Ein Glas mit drei, mit vier Päſſen &c., a glass that has three or four rims or graduated marks round it. 2) the glass itself so divided, a bocal, a mum-glass. Einen — austrinken, to dry, to empty a bocal-rummer. 3) [especially a certain and correct measure] a fit, good fit. Die Schuhe ſind mir zu —, these shoes are a capital fit, go on just the thing. *Fig.* Er iſt wohl zu —, he is passing well, is in good health. 4) [in seamen's language] in trim, balance. Das Schiff iſt auf ſeinen — geladen, the ship is in trim.

Paß-glas, *n.* V. 1. — 2). **—karte,** *f.* sea-chart. **—kugel,** *f.* rifle-ball.

2. **Páß,** *m.* [-ſſes, *pl.* Päſſe] [from the Lat. *passus*, a step, a stride] 1) [has no plural] short step, amble, ambling-pace, pace [of a horse]. Den — gehen, to amble, to pace; der halbe —, Mittel—, amble, traquenade-pace; a broken amble or pace, the entrepas [a high action approaching to the trot or amble]; ein Pferd den — gehen laſſen, to make a horse take the pacing action, to pace a horse. 2) passage, outlet, thoroughfare. Einem den — verlegen, abſchneiden &c., to barricade, cut off &c. the passage to any one; der — iſt offen, the thoroughfare is open. *it.* [in the chase] haunt, repair [of wild beasts of prey]. 3) a pass, defile, narrows, straits, passage. Die Päſſe beſetzt halten, to guard the defiles, the passes; der Eingang eines Paſſes, the entrance, jaws, inlet of a pass; der Ausgang des Paſſes,

the out-let, exit, head of a defile; enger — zwiſchen zwei Gebirgen, a gorge, a narrow passage between two mountains; der — bei Thermopylä, the straits of Thermopyle; die Päſſe, die engen Päſſe or Engpäſſe in den or der Alpen, the passes, the straits, the gorges of the Alps. *it.* [in seamen's lang.] straits, narrows. Enger — zwiſchen zwei Inſeln oder Küſten, narrow strait, narrows between two islands or coasts; in einen ſolchen — hineinfahren, to coast along, to steer, to sail up into such a strait; wieder aus demſelben herausfahren, to sail out again of the same, to disembogue or get free again of a passage. 4) [for travelling] a passport, a pass. Einen — ausfertigen, geben, to make out, to deliver a passport; — für durchgehende Waaren, pass, permit [for transit goods].

Paß-bureau, *n.* passport-office. — feſtung, *f.* place or fort that commands a defile, fastness, key of a defile. —ſchreiber, *m.* clerk of the passports. —zettel, *m.* a passport, pass; *it.* permit. V. also 2. Paß 4).

3. ‖Páß, *m.* [from 2. Paſſen] — geben, to pay attention, to mind what one is about, to mind one's Ps and Qs.

*Paſſábel, *adj.* and *adv.* [in familiar lang.] passable. V. Erträglich, Leidlich, Mittelmäßig.

*Paſſáde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in the riding-school] passade, horse's course to and fro over the same ground.

*Paſſáge, *f.* [*pron.* Paſſahſche] [*pl.* -n] 1) [in familiar language] passage, thoroughfare; *it.* passing to and fro. Es iſt viel — dort, there are always a great many travellers or goods passing there, it is a much frequented thoroughfare for travellers and goods. 2) [in the riding-school] [a measured pace of a horse in his action] passage, pace. Ein Pferd —n machen laſſen, to passage, to pace a horse. 3) [in music] V. Lauf 5)

Paſſageinſtrument, *n.* transit-instrument.

*Paſſagíer, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [*pron.* Paſſaſchiehr] 1) passenger, traveller. [in jest, familiar] Ein lockerer —, a young libertine. 2) [in hawking &c.] passenger-bird.

Paſſagiersgut, *n.* baggage, luggage, effects of a passenger or traveller.

*Paſſánt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [stiff or obsolescent] a passer-by or -through, a traveller.

Paſſantenzettel, *m.* list of the passers-through.

*Paſſátwind, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in navigation &c.] the monsoon, trade-wind.

Páſſau, *n.* [-'s] [in geography] Passau [town of the kingdom of lower Bavaria].

Páſſauer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] — inn, *f.* male or female inhabitant of Passau.

Paſſauerkunſt, *f.* [formerly] art or skill of Passau [pretended secret of rendering one's self invulnerable, originating with an executioner of Passau].

Páſſauiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* of Passau.

Páſſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [in fam. lang.] [in games] Die — haben, to pass, not to play, not to trump, not to take. *Fig.* [rather low] Auf der — ſeyn, ſtehen, liegen, to be on the look-out, to spy, to be on the watch, to be or lie on the lurk. 2) [with millers] mill-stop. 3) [in seamen's lang.] [small cannon on a ship's tops, stern or bow] swivel-gun, swivel-cannon, pederero, paterero.

Paßkammer, *f.* [in seamen's language] the breech of a swivel-gun.

Páſſelbeere, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) wild Alpine currant-tree. 2) V. Berberisbeere.

Páſſeln, *v. intr.* [allied to Biſſen?] [in pop. lang.] to mind or do all the little household wants.

*Paſſementírer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Poſamentirer] lace-man, lace-maker, lace-seller, dealer in embroidery and fancy articles.

1. Páſſen, [V. 1. Paß] I. *v. intr.* to be of the right measure, length or shape; to fit, to be just the thing, to match, to suit, to harmonize with, to tally with, to correspond with, to apply to. Der Hut paßt gut, the hat fits well; dieſe Schuhe — nicht, ſie drücken mich, these shoes don't fit, they pinch me; dieſer Deckel paßt nicht auf den Topf, this cover or lid does not fit on the pot or sauce-pan. *Fig.* Dieſe Farben — gut zuſammen, aber dieſe paßt nicht zu jener, these colours match well together, but this one does not blend, does not harmonize with that; dieſe Einfaſſung, dieſe Möbeln paſſen nicht zu dieſer Tapete, this bordering, this furniture does not suit this tapestry; die Antwort paßt nicht zur Frage, the answer does not correspond to the question, the answer is evasive to, is quite foreign to the question; das paßt nicht hierher, that does not suit, has no business here, that does not do here; dieſe Stelle paßt nicht auf unſern Satz, this passage does not bear on, cannot be applied to our subject or theme; dies paßt nicht auf ihn, that does not affect him, that is not applicable to him; dieſe Stimmen — vollkommen zuſammen, these voices, notes &c. accord perfectly. —d [of clothing], fitting well; [of colours] matching, harmonizing, blending, suiting well; —der Ausdruck, a suitable, apt expression; —de Antwort, a just, congruent, pertinent, apt, rational answer, an answer to the point. II. *v. tr.* 1) to measure. 2) [to make to fit, to cause to fit] to adjust, to fit, to fit on. Einen Deckel auf eine Schachtel —, to fit a cover or lid on to a box; zwei Röhren an einander —, to fit two pipes or tubes together, into one another; V. An—, Auf—, Ein—. III. *v. r.* ſich —, 1) to square, accord, match. Das paßt ſich, that does; das paßt ſich nicht, that does not tally, does not square. 2) to come to pass. So Etwas paßt ſich wohl, that turns up, will come to pass sometimes. Das —, adjusting, fitting, adaptation, matching; [little used] accord, harmony.

Paßform, *f.* [with calico-printers] scale of colours [for printing off the different parts of the pattern according to the difference of the colours].

2. Páſſen, *v. intr.* 1) [at games] to pass, not to play. Ich habe gepaßt, I've passed. 2) to watch for, to be on the look out, on the lurk for, to espy, to spy out. Auf Einen, auf Etwas —, to be on the look-out for any one, any thing, [in a bad sense] to lay in wait for any one; er kann — [in popular language], he can keep a sharp look-out, *it.* he can wait; auf Eines Worte —, to pay attention to the words of any one, to mind or listen to what a person is saying; die Katze paßt auf die Maus, the cat watches the mouse.

Paßkarte, *f.* [in games] a good card for passing.

Páſſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) looker-out, scout, watcher. 2) a pair of compasses, the compasses. 3) V. Paßform.

Paſſíeren, V. Paſſiren.

Páſſig, *adj.* and *adv.* [with some workmen] [the opposite of smooth] channeled, rough, indented, stamped, beat out, embossed, crimpled, chased; [with tinmen] ribbed. Eine —e Kanne, a ribbed can.

*Paſſíon, *f.* 1) [in familiar lang., the better word is Leidenſchaft] passion. 2) suffering; [of Christ] the Passion.

Paſſions-blume, *f.* passion-flower, passi-flora, granadilla. —geſchichte, *f.* the Passion, history of the Passion. —lied, *n.* hymn for the Passion-sunday or Passion-day, Passion-canticle. —prediger, *m.* preacher in Passion-week. —predigt, *f.* Passion-sermon, sermon preached on Good-Friday. —woche, *f.* Passion-week, holy-week. —zeit, *f.* time of the Passion.

*Paſſionírен, I. *v. tr.* [not much used, except in affected lang. and in the past part.] to give a passionate expression to, to humour [as an actor does his part]. II. *v. r.* ſich —, to get a passion for or a violent fancy to any person or thing; *it.* to get into a passion, angry.

*Paſſionírt, *adj.* and *adv.* impassioned [genuine or not].

*Paſſírbar, *adj.* and *adv.* passable [said of a river &c.].

*Paſſíren, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [Fr. *passer*] [in familiar language] 1) to pass. Durch eine Stadt —, to pass through a town; für einen Betrüger &c. —, to pass for a cheat &c.; er paſſirt für einen ziemlichen Gelehrten, he has the credit of being a tolerably good scholar; eine Rechnung &c. — laſſen, to let a bill or reckoning pass, not to dispute, to allow the items of a bill. 2) to happen, to take place. Was iſt paſſirt? what has happened? Das —, passage.

Paſſir-gewicht, *n.*, —ſtein, *m.* [allowance from the government or sovereign to the mint to fall something short of the full weight, or to add to the legal alloy of gold and silver coin] mint-allowance, coin of underweight or surplus alloy. —zettel, *m.* pass, permit [for men, goods &c.].

Paſſírung, *f.* [of a bill &c.] allocation, allowance, allowing, passing.

*Páſſiv, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] passive, passively. Sich in Etwas ganz — verhalten, to remain quite passive in any thing, to perform a mute or passive part in any thing; dieſes Zeitwort wird — gebraucht, this verb is employed as a passive, is used passively.

Paſſiv-handel, *m.* commerce of importation, the import-trade. — ſchuld, *f.* passive debt, money due to others.

*Paſſívum, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Paſſiva] 1) [in grammar] the passive. 2) [in commerce and law] debt. Seine Aktiva und Paſſiva, his assets or active property and his liabilities or debts.

Páßlich, *adj.* and *adv.* just, suitable, pertinent, fit, congruous, V. Paſſend [under 1. Paſſen]. — antworten, to answer pertinently, suitably, [in familiar language] to the point, ad rem, to the matter in hand.

‖Páßlich, *adj.* and *adv.* tolerable, pretty well, so so. —e Geſundheit, middling health; er befindet ſich ganz —, he is in pretty good health, his health is not amiss.

Páßlichkeit, *f.* fitness, suitableness, propriety, pertinence.

*Páßport, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [= 2. Paß 4)] passport.

*Páſte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [with confectioners]

paste. 2) [in numismatics] plaster-of-paris cast. 3) [false jewels] paste.

Pástel, *m.* [-s] [for dyers] woad, pastel.

***Pastèll**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] crayon, pastil-crayon. In — mahlen, to paint in crayons.

Pastellgemählde, *n.* a crayon-picture, a crayon painting or drawing.

Pastenei, *f.* V. Pastinake.

***Pastéte**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Fr. *pâté*, from the Ital. *pasta* = dough, paste, allied to **patſchen**, to knead] 1) a pie; *dim.* Pastetchen, ‖Pastetlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] little pie, patty, patty-pie. — mit gehacktem Fleiſche, a Parisian minced pie, a patty; eine — von Feldhühnern, Trüffeln [Feldhühner —, Trüffel —], partridge-pie, truffle-pie, a Strasburg-pie; —n backen, to make pastry, to bake pies; eine — mit jungen Tauben, a young-pigeon-pie; er will lauter —n haben [in pop. lang.], he won't eat any thing save tit-bits; V. Aal—, Fleiſch—, Hühner—, Tauben—, Wild—. 2) [in nat. hist.] [a kind of shell] the earless scallop-shell or pecten.

Pasteten-bäcker, *m.*, —**bäckerinn**, *f.* pastry-cook. —**bäckerei**, *f.* 1) pastry-trade, pastry-work. 2) pie-house, pastry-bake-house. —**band**, *n.* [with pastry-cooks] the pie-crust border-mould. —**boden**, *m.* pie-bottom-crust. —**brei**, *m.* pastry-pulp. —**bret**, *n.* pie-board. —**brod**, *n.* 1) pastry-crust. 2) lardy-cake biscuit. —**deckel**, *m.* pie-cover. —**fleiſch**, *n.* pasty-flesh, meat for pies, pie-meat. —**form**, *f.* pie-mould, patty-mould. —**kranz**, *m.* pie border or edge. —**kruſte**, *f.* pie-crust. —**model**, *m.* V. —form. —**ofen**, *m.* pie-oven. —**pfanne**, *f.* patty-pan. —**rand**, *n.* edge, rim, border of a pie. —**taube**, *f.* field-pigeon. —**teig**, *m.* paste or dough for pastry. —**werk**, *n.* pastry-work. —**werk machen**, to do pastry-work, to make pastry.

***Pástiche**, *f.* [*pron.* Paſtiſch'] [*pl.* -n] [in painting] copy.

Pastichenmahler, *m.* a painter who copies the works of other masters, copying-painter.

***Pastináke**, *f.* [*pl.*-n] or **Paſtinak**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [in botany] the parsnep. Wilde —, V. Durchwachs, Waſſerpeterſilie.

Paſtinak-fiſch, *m.* pastinax, pastinaca marina, poison-fish, sting-ray. —**harz**, *n.* gum opoponax. —**laus**, *f.* the parsnep-louse.

***Paſtōr**, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-en] [Pfarrer, Seelenhirt] a pastor, curate, priest.

***Paſtorāl**, *adj.* pastoral.

Paſtoral-klugheit, —**theologie**, *f.* pastoral prudence, pastoral theology.

***Paſtorāt**, *n.* [-es, *pl.*-e] a pastor's charge, a pastor's functions, parsonage, living.

***Paſtōrinn**, *f.* the wife of a pastor, of a curate.

***Patagōn**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Spanish coin] patacoon, Spanish half-crown or half-dollar; *it.* [in Portugal] a piece-of-eight.

***Patagōnien**, *n.* [-s] [in geography] Patagonia.

***Patagōnier**, *m.*, —**inn**, *f.* a male or female native or inhabitant of Patagonia, Patagonian.

***Patagōniſch**, *adj.* [in geography] Patagonian.

***Patāte**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] Spanish potato.

***Patèlle**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] or **Patellmuſchel**, *f.* [a univalve shell] lepas, patella, limpet.

‖**Pāten**, *v. tr.* [in popular lang.] to plant [trees &c.].

***Paténe**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] patin, paten, a plate to cover the chalice.

***Patént**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) diploma, licence, charter, patent. Sein — vorweiſen, to shew, to produce one's patent. 2) brevet, commission. Ein — als Lieutenant erhalten, to receive a lieutenant's commission. 3) Königliche —e [offene königliche Schreiben, —briefe], letters-patent.

***Pāter**, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) [title of the priesthood &c.] father. Wie leben Sie, Herr —? hail, father?

***Paternóſter**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) the Lord's prayer, the pater-noster. 2) [every 10th great bead in a rosary-chaplet, also the rosary itself] the pater-noster bead; rosary-chaplet, beads.

Paternoſter-baum, *m.* azedarach, bead-tree, melia, Egyptian acacia, false sycamore, Indian lilac. —**draht**, *m.* Burgundy wire, silver Bologna wire. —**fiſchband**, *n.* [with locksmiths] chaplet or vase-formed hinge-hook. —**förmig**, *adj.* [in heraldry] beaded. —**handel**, *m.* bead-maker's trade, bead-trade. —**kraut**, *n.* Job's tear. —**kunſt**, *f.* [in hydraulics] chain-pump-work [art and application]. —**macher**, *m.* bead-maker. —**waare**, *f.* —**werk**, *n.* rosary, chaplet and bead-ware. —**werk**, *n.* [in hydraulics] V. —kunſt.

Pāthe, 1) *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [appears allied to Vater, Lat. *pater*, and its primary signification to be, a near relative] *a*) godfather. *b*) [with Catholics] —n [at confirmation], witnesses. 2) *f.* [*pl.* -n] godmother. *dim.* Pathchen, ‖Pathlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] god-son, god-daughter, god-child.

Pathen-brief, *m.* V. —zettel. —**geld**, —**geſchenk**, *n.*, —**groſchen**, —**pfennig**, *m.* god-parent's-gift, baptismal or christening present. —**ſtelle**, *f.* god-parent's place, godfathership; *it.* representing the god-parent at the christening by proxy, god-parent's proxy. —ſtelle bei einem Kinde vertreten, to stand god-father to a child at the christening. —**zettel**, *m.* baptismal-gift-envelope.

Páthen, *pl.* [in rural economy] [allied to Pathe, Vater?] V. Laßreis.

***Pathétiſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* pathetic, pathetical.

Pāthinn, *f.* V. Pathe 2).

***Pathognōmik**, *f.* [in medicine] pathognomonics.

***Pathognōmiſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* pathognomonical.

***Pathológ**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a pathologist.

***Pathologīe**, *f.* [*pl.* -en] pathology.

***Pathológiſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* pathologic, pathological.

***Pāthos**, *m.* pathos, passionate or emphatic language; *it.* [in a bad sense] bathos.

***Patiént**, *m.* [-en, *pl.*-en] [chiefly in medical practitioners' and in fam. lang.] a patient, a sick person.

Patientenſtube, *f.* patients' ward, hospital, infirmary.

***Patriárch**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [V. Erzvater, also in church history] patriarch.

Patriarchenkreuz, *n.* patriarchal cross.

***Patriarchāliſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* patriarchal. —es Leben, patriarchal [primeval] life; —e Würde, patriarchal dignity.

***Patriarchālkirche**, *f.* patriarchal [metropolitan] church. Die fünf —n in Rom, the five partriarchal churches in Rome.

***Patriarchāt**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] patriarchate. Das — von Alexandrien &c., the patriarchate of Alexandria &c.; zum — erhoben werden, to be raised or promoted to the patriarchate.

***Patriárchiſch**, V. Patriarchaliſch.

***Patríce**, **Patrícier**, V. Patrize &c.

***Patrimonial**, *adj.* patrimonial.

Patrimonial-beamter, *m.* patrimonial officer. —**gericht**, *n.* patrimonial tribunal. —**gerichtsbarkeit**, *f.* patrimonial jurisdiction. —**güter**, *pl.* patrimonial estates.

***Patriót**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [Vaterlandsfreund] patriot.

***Patriótiſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* patriotic, patriotical.

***Patriotiſm[us]**, *m.* [-s] patriotism.

***Patríze**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with printers] stamp, punch.

***Patrízier**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn**, *f.* a Roman patrician, senator of Rome; *it.* [in general] patrician.

Patrizier-geſchlecht, *n.* patrician race, patrician blood, patrician family. —**ſtand**, *m.*, —**würde**, *f.* patrician state, condition, rank, dignity; patriciate.

***Patríziſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* patrician.

***Patrocinīren**, I. *v. intr.* [unusual] to preach till christmas, to preach till doom's-day, to bother and teaze with one's preaching or violent talking. II. *v. tr.* to patrocinate.

***Patrocīnium**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Patrocinien] 1) [the relation between patron and client] clientship. 2) dependance, homage. 3) patronage, guardianship, protection.

***Patrólle**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) trumpet tassel or bandrol. 2) [in the army] [= Patrouille], patrol, rounds.

***Patrollīren**, *v. intr.* to patrol, to go the round or rounds.

***Patrōn**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) a patron [towards a protegee or client]. 2) V. Kirchen—. 3) V. Schutzheilige. 4) [in seamen's language] patron, owner, captain [chiefly of a small craft or merchant vessel]. 5) [in jest, familiar = Menſch, Mann] Ein luſtiger —, a good, jovial companion, a merry or jolly blade.

***Patronāt**, *n.* [-es] or —**recht**, *n.* [in church-preferment] advowson, patronage, right of presentation. Das —recht haben, to possess or hold the advowson, to have a spiritual or lay right of presentation.

Patronatpfarre, *f.* collative living, collative advowson.

***Patrōne**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) pattern, model, sampler. 2) [in the army] cartouch, gun-cartridge. Die — oder Ladung in den Lauf bringen, to ram the cartouch, cartridge or charge into the tube or barrel; pergamentene, blecherne —, parchment-cartouch, tin-cartouch; ergreift die —, beißt die — ab! snatch up the cartridge, bite it off! die — zu einer Kanone, the cannon-cartridge or charge.

Patronen-büchſe, *f.*, —**ſack**, *m.* great cartridge-box, great cartridge-pouch. —**taſche** or **Patrontaſche**, *f.* cartridge-box, cartridge-pouch [for soldiers]. —**taſchenriemen**, *m.* shoulder-belt for a cartridge-pouch.

***Patronȳmiſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* patronymic; of the or pertaining to the paternal, maternal or ancestral surname.

***Patrúlle**, V. Patrolle 2).

Pátſch, *interj.* [when flat bodies fall on others] clap! pop! plump! —, da lag es, pop! down it lay! V. —naß.

Patſch-erpe, *f.* V. Schlingbaum, Vogel-

kirſche. —fuß, *m.* [of aquatic birds] 1) flat-foot, palmiped, platypus, web-foot; V. Schwimmfuß. 2) a palmiped-fowl. —füßig, *adj.* and *adv.* flat-footed, web-footed, palmated. —hand, *f.*, *dim.* —händchen, ‖—händlein, *n.* 1) [in children's language] hand, [that hand that makes a pop or slap when struck on another, hence by way of distinction] right hand; pretty little hand. Gib dem Herrn eine —hand, ein —händchen! give [your] little pud to the gentleman, won't you! 2) [in familiar and endearing language, of females] a sweet little hand. —naß, *adj.* and *adv.* [in pop. lang.] wet through, wet to the skin; dripping wet, well soaked.

Pátſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Patſchen] 1) [only used in the] *dim.* Patſchchen, Pätſchchen, *n.* [familiar, amongst children &c. = the hand] little hand, pretty little hand, little miniature hand; little pud, little puddikin, little pat-a-cake hand [the 3 last expressions are loving and endearing terms used by mothers when nursing or romping with their infants]. Dies Kind hat niedliche —n, this child has pretty little hands; Einem eine —, die Patſchhand geben, to give the hand to, to shake hands with any one. *it.* a sweet tender little hand [of females]. 2) rammer, flat-beater, [for beating earth or gravel smooth and flat]; [with thatchers &c.] beater. 3) plash, puddle, mud. *Fig.* [low] bad job, bad business, hobble, untoward or awkward affair. In die — kommen, to get into a scrape, to put one's foot in it; Einen in die — führen, to bring any one into a scurvy business, to lead another into the ditch, to drag any one into the mire &c. 4) [in salt-works] the hind-wall of the copper [on which the fire beats].

‖ or † Pátſcheln, I. *v. intr.* 1) to dabble, to sloush, to walk in puddles and muddy parts of the road; *it.* to paddle. II. *v. tr.* to stroke softly or caress with the hands, or with a little hand.

‖ or † Pátſchen, [allied to the Greek πατ-εῖν to tread, to walk, with the French *battre*, Old-Saxon beatan, Lat. *bat*-uo, Low Sax. padden, to go, to walk, Lat. *tad*-ere] I. *v. intr.* 1) Fallen, daß es patſcht, to clap, flap, smack, flop, from having fallen down, to fall to the ground with a heavy sound; Einen in's Geſicht ſchlagen, daß es patſcht, to give any one a slap, a smack in his face, to smack any one's chops for one; es regnet, daß es patſcht, how the rain patters. 2) [u. w. ſeyn] to dabble, sloush, paddle. Im Kothe —, to sloush, to flop in the mud, to wobble in the puddles. II. *v. tr.* 1) Einen —, to slap, to smack. Ein Kind —, to smack, to slap a child's bottom. 2) *Fig.* to bother; to catch, to clap, to snag. Wir wollen ſie —, we'll grab 'em, we'll catch them, we shall have them.

Pátt, *adj.* and *adv.* [at chess] stale-mate. — machen, to give a stale-mate; ich bin —, I am stale-mated; der König iſt —, the king is stale-mated.

Pátte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from the old patten, to flap or to lap over] [with tailors] flap of a pocket. Eine Weſte mit —n, a waistcoat with flap-pockets, with pockets and lappets to them.

Pátteleſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Zitterpappel.

Pátzig, *adj.* and *adv.* [allied to pratzig] [in popular speech] proud, haughty, pert, insolent. — thun, ſeyn, to cut it fine, to ape the fine gentleman, to give one's self fine airs, to hold one's nose up or strut like a three-tailed pasha; ein —es Betragen, saucy, toss-of-the-head. proud behaviour; —e Antwort, a very stiff dry answer, a disdainful reply.

Pátzigkeit, *f.* coarse pride, overweening or overbearing behaviour, purse-pride.

Paúke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears allied to Bauch, belly, biege, bog, parts of the verb biegen = to bend &c.] 1) a hollow thing, V. Kaffee—. 2) [something raised up] *a*) kettle-drum. Die —n ſchlagen, to play on the kettle-drum; Einen mit Trompeten und —n empfangen, to receive any one with clang, bray of trumpets and sound of kettle-drums; *it. fig.* [in pop. lang.] to receive any one with great and noisy honours. *Fig.* [in popular language] Der — ein Loch machen, to cut the gordian knot, to make a hole in the ballad, to put an end to any business or affair in double-quick time; er hat einen Bauch, wie eine —, he has a regular pop-belly, he has the belly of an alderman, stretched like a drum; he has a corporation as rotund as the beer-barrel of master Boniface. *b*) [in organs] the drum-stop. *c*) [in anatomy] the tympanum, the drum [of the ear]. *d*) [in medicine] a venereal tumour, a bubo.

Pauken-concert, *n.* concert of kettle-drums, of tymbals. —donner, *m.* [in poetry] the thunder of the drums, the crash of the tymbals. —fell, *n.* 1) the leather or skin of the kettle-drum. 2) [in anatomy] the tympanum, the ear-drum; *it.* = —fellſpanner, *m.* the extensor muscle of the tympanum. —gang, *m.* [in anatomy] ear-duct. —geſtell, *n.* kettle-drum case. —höhle, *f.* V. Trommelhöhle. —klang, *m.* the clang of kettle-drums. —ring, *m.* [in anatomy] the ring or sphincter of the tympanum. —ſaite, *f.* [in anatomy] the tympanum nerve or cord. —ſchall, *m.* V. —klang. —ſchlag, *m.* 1) kettle-drum beating, tymbal-playing. 2) blow or tap of a kettle-drum. —ſchlägel, *m.* kettle-drum stick. —ſchläger, *m.* kettle-drummer. —ſchraube, *f.* V. —wirbel 1). —ſpanner, *m.* kettle-drum key or spanner. —ſpiel, *n.* [in organs] V. Pauke 2) *b*). —ſtock, *m.* V. —ſchlägel. —ſtück, *n.* air, piece for the kettle-drum. —ton, *m.* tone or sound of the tymbal or kettle-drum. —werk, *n.* [in Scripture] tymbal-gear, tymbal-tire. —wirbel, *m.* 1) tymbal or kettle-drum screw. 2) roll on or of the kettle-drum.

Paúken, [appears to be the same as pochen] I. *v. intr.* to beat the kettle-drums, to drum on the kettle-drum. Das —, the playing, drumming on the kettle-drum or tymbal. II. *v. tr. Fig.* Dieſer Prediger pauket [immer] die Kanzel, this preacher keeps on drumming the pulpit, beats the tattoo on the pulpit without ceasing; Einen derb — [low], to give any one a sound drubbing.

Paúker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] kettle-drummer.

Paúl, *m.* [-s] [name of men] Paul. Der Apoſtel Paulus, St. Paul [the apostle].

Pauline, *f.* [-ns, *pl.* -n] [name of women] Paulina.

Paulíner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a monk of St. Paul's, a minim-friar. 2) [in pomology] short-start, short-shank [a flat, short-stemmed apple].

Paúsback, Paúsbäckig, V. Bausback &c.

Paúsblume, *f.* [*pl.*-n] V. Schlüſſelblume.

Paúſch, V. Bauſch.

Paúſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with engravers] [a little porous bag containing red or other powder which is dabbed over a design previously pricked, and leaves its trace on the plate beneath] pounce, coal-dust, red dust &c. in a bag.

Paúſchel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Bauſchel] [with miners] a great mining-hammer, a miner's sledge-hammer.

Paúſchen, [appears to be nearly another form of pauken] I. *v. tr.* [with miners] 1) to smash, crush, batter into fragments. Erz —, to break and batter ore to pieces. 2) to smelt. Die Schlacken —, to smelt the slack. II. *v. intr.* [V. Bauſchen] to swell; to boil, to bubble up.

Paúſcht, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [V. Bauſch] [with stationers and paper-makers] a ream [a pile of felts for 182 sheets].

Paúſe, *f.* [*pl.*-n] [appears to be allied to the Lat. *pausa*, Gr. παῦσις, theme παύω, to make to cease, to stop] 1) pause, stop. Der Prediger machte eine —, the preacher made a pause; nach einer kurzen — begann der Lärm wieder, after a short stop or interval the noise or turmoil began afresh; [in music] eine — machen, halten, to make a pause, to pause. *it.* [in mining] Poſe or Puſe, [work, which is accomplished in a shorter time than the usual work at strata &c.] short-day's work. 2) [in continental and old English music] a stave-rest. Eine ganze —, a bar-rest, rest for the whole bar; eine halbe —, a half-bar rest; eine 4tel, 8tel, 16tel —, a rest or pause of a fourth, an 8th, 16th of the measure or bar; eine — von 4 Takten, a rest of 4 measures or bars; eine — von 2 Takten, a rest or pause of two bars; [in England the scale is, semibreve rest, minim, crotchet, quaver, semiquaver, demi-semiquaver &c. rests]. 3) [in seamen's language] [long vessel, for bringing goods on board of ships at Archangel] Archangel-lighter.

1. Paúſen, *v. intr.* V. Aufſchwellen, Bauſen.

2. Paúſen, Pauſíren, *v. intr.* [in music] to make a pause, to pause, to stop.

Pauſirzeichen, *n.* V. Pauſe 2).

Pavian, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [perhaps allied to Popanz, a bug-bear, Fr. *épouvanter*, to frighten] 1) baboon. *Fig.* [an ugly man] baboon, ape. 2) [in seamen's cant] keeper of the long-boat.

Paviansgeſicht, *n.* baboon's-face. *Fig.* face of a baboon, as ugly as an ape's, apish countenance, features like a long-armed ape's.

Pèch, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Lat. *pix*, Gr. πίσσα, Isl. *bik*, Sw. *beck*, appears to be allied to backen, fügen, so here = kleben, to stick, to adhere] pitch. Weißes, burgundiſches — [for plasters], white, Burgundy pitch; ſchwarzes —, Schuſter—, black-pitch, cobbler's wax; griechiſches —, Geigen—, greek pitch, rosin or resin, spanish-pitch, colophony; Fadenmit — ſtreichen, to pitch or wax thread; ein Schiff mit — ausſtreichen, to give a ship a coat of pitch, to coat a ship, i. e. to calk and pay her with pitch; [in Scripture] wer — angreift, beſudelt ſich, whoever handles pitch, becomes defiled; *it. prov.* if you will fondle dogs, you must expect to have fleas; dieſes Bier liegt auf —, this beer is in pitched barrels; V. Berg—, Erd—, Juden—. *Fig.* [students' cant for] ill-luck.

Pech-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* of a pitchy nature, bituminous. —bärme, *f.* [with brewers] [the barm or scum which first rises] first barm, pitch-barm, first mewing. —baum, *m.* pitch-tree, yellow pine, common pitch-pine, scotch fir. —blende, *f.* [in mineralogy] pitch-blend, pitch-ore, uranium. —blume, *f.* V. —nelke. —braun, *adj.* and *adv.* pitch-brown. —brenner, *m.* maker or seller of pitch. —dampf, *m.* pitch-smoke. —draht, *m.* [with shoemakers] pitched thread, cobbler's thread. —erde, *f.* bituminous earth. —erz, *n.* [with miners] pitch-ore, an ore of uranium. —fackel, *f.* link, pitch-torch. —faden, *m.* pitched or waxed thread, V. —draht. —faſchine, *f.* [in the army] pitched and tarred

fascine. —flechte, *f.* [in botany] the pitch-black or stygian lichen. —grieve, *f.* pitch-cinder, pitch-residuum [what remains in the pitch-oven after the extraction of the resinous matter]. —haube, *f.* V. —kappe. —hauer, *m.* V. —brenner. —holz, *n.* 1) pitch-wood, wood containing pitch, resinous wood. 2) wood of resinous trees [of the pines]. —hütte, *f.* pitch-hut, place where pitch is extracted. —kappe, *f.* pitch-cap [for curing a scald-head]. *Fig.* [in popular language] [the leather-cap worn by Jews under their hats] jew's nightcap. —kelle, *f.* V. —löffel. —kerze, *f.* V. —licht. —kessel, *m.* pitch-kettle, calking-kettle. —klumpen, *m.* V. —kugel. —kohle, *f.* 1) pitch-coal. 2) jet. —kranz, *m.* pitch-hoop, tar-hoop, a wreath of pitch-cord, circular link [for artillery-men]; [in war, for setting houses on fire] tarred rope-coil. —krücke, *f.* [with coopers] [for pitching the inside of casks] pitch-scraper. —kuchen, *m.* 1) V. Harzkuchen. 2) [with goldsmiths] or —kugel, *f.* [for embossed work] pitch-cake, pitch-ball. —licht, *n.* [sorry] light from pitch-drug or scrapings. —löffel, *m.* [with sailors] calking-spoon, pitch calking-ladle, pitch-ladle. —mann, *m.* V. —brenner. —mütze, *f.* V. —kappe. —nelke, *f.* [in botany] 1) V. Kuckucksblume 2) fly-trap, Venus' fly-trap, dionaea muscipula. 3) wild purple-red viscous catch-fly. 4) Wilde —nelke, V. Steinnelke. —ofen, *m.* pitch-oven, pitch-kiln. —öl, *n.* pitch-oil. —opal, *m.* pitch-stone, resinite quartz. —pfanne, *f.* 1) pitch-pan, pitch-copper. 2) [for lighting] cresset; [in fortification] parapet-lamp. —pflaster, *n.* pitch-plaster, dropax. —quast, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] pitch-mop. —rauch, *m.* V. —dampf. —ring, *m.* V. —kranz. —rinne, *f.* [in a resinous pine] a notch, nick, kerf for the pitch to exude from —scharre, *f.* pitch-hoe, pitch-scraper. —schmiere, *f.* V. —pflaster. —schwarz, *adj.* and *adv.* [in familiar language] pitch-black, black as jet. *Fig.* Eine —schwarze Nacht, a pitch-dark night. —see, *m.* bituminous lake, asphaltic lake, [in Sacred History] the Dead Sea. —sieder, *m.* V. —brenner. —stein, *m.* pitch-stone. —steinporphyr, *m.* pitch-stone porphyry. —tanne, *f.* the yellow pine, the resinous fir, the pitch-tree, pitch-pine, the Norway or spruce fir. —tesche, *f.* [in nat. hist.] petrified wood with pectinites or fossil scallop-shells adhering. —tonne, *f.* 1) pitched cask. 2) [for a bonfire, burning, formerly, of a witch &c.] tar-barrel. —torf, *m.* bituminous turf. —trog, *m.* pitch-trough. —werg, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] tow or flax for dipping in tar, pitch-tow.

Pèchen, I. *v. intr.* 1) to make pitch. 2) to stick as pitch, to be sticky like pitch. II. *v. tr.* V. Pichen.

Pècher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Pechbrenner, Harzscharrer.

Pèchicht, *adj.* and *adv.* pitch-like, resembling pitch, V. Pechartig.

Pèchig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) containing pitch, pitchy. 2) smeared or daubed over with pitch, with adhesive substances, pitchy. Sich — machen, to bedaub or to besmear one's self with pitch, to make one's self dirty with pitch; [in founderies] —e Arbeit, pitchy work, rough-work [when the iron in smelting becomes dirty and pitchy, requiring more slack].

Pèchler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Pechbrenner.

*Pectinít, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in conchology] pectinite.

*Pectorāle, *n.* [-'s, *pl.* -] pectoral.

*Peculāt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] peculation, embezzlement, theft of public money.

*Pedāl, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [in organs &c.] pedal. Das — an einer Harfe, the pedal of a harp; Fortepiano mit einem —, piano-forte with a pedal. 2) [in jest, for Fußwerk, Füße] feet, legs, stumps. Der Kopf ist noch frisch, aber das — ist schlecht bestellt, though the mind is still juvenile or fresh, the walking-instruments won't any longer do.

*Pedánt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en], —inn, *f.* pedant; [for a woman] blue-stocking.

*Pedanterei, *f.* pedantry.

*Pedántisch, *adj.* and *adv.* pedantic, pedantical. —e Gelehrsamkeit, pedantic lore.

*Pedèll, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] beadle; V. Stabträger, [in universities] proctor's-beadle.

Pèertleine, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in seamen's lang.] a horse or foot-rope of the yards.

*Pègasus, *m.* [in mythology] Pegasus.

Pègel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [probably allied to Peil] [in rivers] [mark on a bridge &c.] graduated mark or scale for shewing the depth of water on bridges, posts &c.

Pègeln, *v. intr.* to sound, to heave or to cast the lead, to let the sounding-line down.

Peil, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in seamen's language] water-mark post [post or stake with scale of the depth of water].

Peilen, *v. tr.* Den Grund mit dem Senkblei —, to sound, to take the soundings, to sound with the lead; das Land —, to steer and shape one's course by the compass; die Sonne —, to take the amplitude of the sun; die Pumpe —, to sound the pump.

Peil-holz, *n.* V. —stock. —kompaß, *m.* azimuth-compass. —loth, *n.* sounding-lead. —stock, *m.* [in seamen's language] the pump-gauge rod [for finding the depth of a leak or water in the hold].

Peilke, V. Beilke.

Pein, *f.* [Lat. *poena*, Gr. ποινή] 1) pain, suffering, torment, torture, agony. — leiden, to suffer pain; Einem — verursachen, to cause pain to any one, to torment, to vex any one; es ist eine wahre — für mich, ihn unterhalten zu müssen, it is a perfect torture to me to be obliged to amuse him [by conversation &c.], to find entertainment for him, to be obliged to keep him amused; — an den Zähnen empfinden, to have an excruciating tooth-ache; die — der Verdammten, die ewige —, the torments of the damned, the everlasting pains. *Fig.* trouble, pains, V. Mühe. 2) [little used] V. Tortur, Folter.

Pein-bank, *f. fig.* V. Folterbank. —gefühl, *n.* 1) torment, torture, agony. 2) tortured, racked conscience. —gericht, *n.* [obsolete or unusual] criminal court of justice, court of the crown-side, the crown-court. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* tormenting, full of suffering, agonizing, painful.

Peinigen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [V. Pein] Einen —, to pain, to torment any one; to cause pain to any one, to make another suffer or endure pain; sie ließen die Christen auf eine grausame Weise —, they caused the Christians to endure the most exquisite torments; das Podagra peinigt ihn, the gout tortures, racks him. *Fig.* Ihre traurige Lage, diese Nachricht peinigt mich, your sad condition, this news grievously afflicts me; diese Furcht peinigt sie mehr, als &c, this fear torments her more than &c.; von Gewissensbissen gepeinigt, pained with the festering tooth of conscience; ein gepeinigtes Gewissen, a tortured conscience; ein —des Gefühl, a painful, a doleful feeling, an agonizing feeling. Das —, V. Peinigung.

Peiniger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* tormentor. Die Gewissensbisse, diese — der Bösen, the stings of conscience, those tormentors of the bad; er ist der — des ganzen Hauses, he is the pest of the whole house; ein Mensch ist der — des andern, man is the tormentor, the scourge of his fellow-man or fellow-being; [in mythology] die —innen, the Tormentors, the Furies, Eumenides.

Peinigung, *f.* the act of tormenting; torment, suffering.

Peinlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) tormenting, paining, [in law] penal; V. Schmerzhaft. Ein —er Tod, a painful death; [formerly, in court practice] —e Frage, the question, the rack; einen Missethäter — befragen, to put a malefactor to the question; die —e Gerichtsbarkeit, criminal justice, criminal jurisdiction; —es Gericht, Gesetzbuch, Recht &c., criminal tribunal, code, right &c.; die —e Halsgerichtsordnung, criminal code; der —e Richter, the criminal judge; Einen — anklagen, to sue for pains and penalties against any one, to pursue or prosecute any one criminally, to institute a criminal action against any one; eine Rechtssache — behandeln, to treat an action criminally; eine Civilsache zu einer —en machen, to make a civil action a criminal one; ein — Beklagter, a criminal, delinquent; ein — Ueberwiesener, a convict; ein — Verurtheilter, one criminally condemned; one found guilty by the verdict of a jury. 2) [causing pain, a disagreeable feeling] afflicting, torturing. Wie — ist es, nie sagen zu dürfen, was man denkt, how torturing, how afflicting it is, never to venture to say, what one thinks; how provoking it is, when one can not dare to give utterance to one's thoughts; —e Lage, afflicting situation; nichts ist —er, als &c., nothing is more disagreeable, more mortifying than &c.; in der —sten Spannung, in an agony of suspense. 3) [finding one's self in a painful situation] [rather unusual] embarrassed, ill-at-ease, uneasy &c. — seyn, thun, to be very embarrassed, to act the awkward or embarrassed, the novice; —er Mensch, a man that is a self-torment, a burden to himself.

Peinlichkeit, *f.* 1) state of pain, of anxiety. 2) pain, anxiety [which one has]. Die — einer solchen Lage, eines solchen Zustandes, the embarrassment, the anxiety, the painful suspense of such a situation or plight, the distressing part of such a condition. 3) [little used] criminal justice, or, jurisdiction.

Peißel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —beere, *f.* V. Berberis &c.

Peißker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in nat. hist.] young lamprey.

Peitsche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] *dim.* Peitschchen, ‖Peitschlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to patschen = to beat] 1) [with miners &c.] flattening-mallet or flat-flail [for beating flat the copper-sheathings &c., a piece of wood four feet long and two broad]. 2) a whip; [in seamen's language] the cat, a salt eel; [for military punishment, in England, with many thongs or lashes, Stripse] cat-o'-nine-tails. Dieses Pferd achtet die — nicht, this horse does not mind the whip a bit; mit der — klatschen, hauen, to crack, to cut with the whip; wie lustig er mit der — klatscht, how merrily he cracks his whip. *Fig.* [any thing resembling a whip] [in nat. hist.] the rubellio [fish in the Mediterranean that grunts like a pig when caught].

Peitschen-förmig, *adj.* whip-formed, whip-shaped. —geknall, —geschnalz, *n.*

crack, smack of the whip. —geſchwinge, *n.* jerk of the whip. —griff, *m.* whip-handle. —händler, *m.* whip-dealer, whip-seller. —hieb, *m.* cut, lash, stroke of the whip; lash of or with the cat-o'-nine-tails. —knall, *m.* crack, smack, clack of the whip. —macher, *m.* whip-maker. —pflanze, *f.* the whip-leaved flagellary [plant belonging to the Asparagoides, found in Malabar and Java]. —pfahl, *m.* whipping-post. —riemen, *m.* whip-thong, cord, leather-thong of a whip. ||—ſchmitze, —ſchwappe, *f.* lash, flick of a whip. —ſtab, —ſtiel, —ſtock, *m.* 1) whip-stick, whip-handle. 2) [in botany] yellow asphodel, yellow daffodil. —ſtreich, *m.* V. —hieb.

Peitſchſchlange, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the whip-snake.

Peítſchen, I. *v. tr.* Rahm, Eier —[in cookery], to whip cream, eggs; den Wein —, to clarify wine; Einen —, to flog a man, to scourge, to flagellate any one, to give any one a horse-whipping; ein Pferd &c. —, to whip or flog a horse &c.; ein Kind —, to whip, to flog a child [with a rod]; einen Dieb mit Ruthen &c. —, to scourge, to fustigate, to whip a thief with rods &c.; ſich —[in devotion and penance], to scourge one's self, to administer the discipline to one's self; mit einem Stricke —, to whip with a whip cord, to give one a taste of the rope's-end; mit Riemen —, to lash, to strap with the thong or strap; Einen um die Beine, Waden —, to lash any one round the legs, lower extremities, to touch upon the hams, calves &c.; ihn peitſcht Eiferſucht [in poetry, somewhat bombastic], jealousy whips him; he is scourged with jealousy; Verzweiflung peitſchte ihn über Land und Meer, despair scourged or pursued him over land and sea, black care held her scorpion-whip over him in all lands and seas. II. *v. intr.* to crack one's whip. Er peitſcht den ganzen Tag, he does nothing but crack, smack or clack his whip all day long. Das — [with rods &c.], scourging, flagellation, flogging, whipping; [in penance] discipline, scourging.

Peítſcher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] whipper.

Peítſchker, Peítzker, V. Peißker.

Pékan, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [in nat. hist.] Canadian pole-cat, the pekan.

***Pekèſche**, or **Pikèſche**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a frock-coat.

Pelāg, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [Pelagius] [proper name] Pelagius.

Pelagiāner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in church hist.] a pelagian.

Pelagianísm, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] pelagianism.

Pelagōnien, *n.* [-s] [in ancient geography, part of Macedonia] Pelagonia, Paeonia.

Pelagōnier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a Paeonian.

***Pelerīne**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [part of modern female dress] tippet.

***Pélikan**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a pelican; *it.* [in heraldry] pelican, [emblem of piety or filial and maternal affection, and personified] piety. Er führt einen blauen — im gelben Felde, he bears a blue pelican in a golden field. *it.* [in chemistry] pelican-alembic; *it.* [with dentists] crow, forfex, pelican.

***Pelleterīe**, *f.* V. Kürſchnerwaare, Pelzwerk, also Pelzhandel.

Pelopīden, *pl.* [in antiquity] the Pelopides, descendants of Pelops.

Peloponnés, *m.* [-es] or **Peloponneſus**, *m.* [in geogr.] the Peloponesus.

Peloponnéſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a Peloponesian.

Peloponnéſiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Peloponesian.

Pélops, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [proper name] Pelops.

Pelopsfeſte, *pl.* [in antiquity] feasts of the Achaeans in honour of Pelops, the son of Tantalus.

***Pelotōn**, *n.* [pron. as in the French; with some pronounced Plotohn] [-s, *pl.*-s] [in military affairs] platoon.

Pelotonfeuer, *n.* platoon-fire, rolling fire.

Péltſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] or **Peltſchkraut**, *n.* [Beilkraut] [in botany] coronilla, hatchet-vetch.

Pélz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] *dim.* —chen, ||—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to Wolle, Filz, Lat. *pellis*, also in the verb expressing clothing as in the Latin *vel-are*, Goth. feld, to clothe] 1) [obsolete] any thing that covers another, as, film, scum, mouldiness, mildew, skin, cuticle, pellicle; *it.* mossy surface, as der — auf Wieſen, the mossy coat on meadows. 2) [the usual and modern meaning] fur, pelt. Dieſer Bär hat einen ſchönen —, this bear has a fine fur, fur-coat, furred skin; ein — von einem Zobel, Hermelin &c., a fur of a sable, ermine, a sable-fur, an ermine-fur &c.; mit — füttern, to line with fur; ein — von Grauwerk, miniver, calaber skin or fur; eine Kappe, ein Mantel von —, a cap or bonnet, a mantle or pelisse of fur, V. —kappe, —mantel; Einem eine Laus in den — ſetzen [vulgar], to send any one off with a flea in his ear; to disquiet any one, to render any one uneasy, to give any one a bone to pick; *fig.* Einen auf den — ſchießen [low], to shoot close, to take a deliberate and short aim at any one; einen Haſen &c. auf den —brennen [in pop. lang.], to scorch puss's jacket by firing too close, too quick as she leaves her form or crosses; Einem den — ausklopfen [low], to beat any one soundly; to beat any one out of one's skin; to give any one such a licking as shall make him dance out of his skin; Einem den — waſchen [in popular language], *a*) to currycomb and dress any one's jacket or hide for one, to smooth [any one's skin] down with a nice little oak-cudgel, *b*) to wash any one's head for one. 3) [a dress lined with fur] fur-coat, fur-pelisse. Er hat ſeinen — angezogen, umgenommen, he has put on, wrapped round himself his fur-cloak or coat.

Pelz-art, *f.* 1) sort, species, kind of fur or peltry. 2) [with gardeners] kind of grafting [with a bone grafting-knife between the rind and wood]. —bein, *n.* [with gardeners] V. —meſſer. —futter, *n.* fur-lining [for mantles and pelisses &c.]. —gras, *n.* sealime-grass. —handel, *m.* pelt-trade, fur-trade; skinner's or furrier's trade. —händler, *m.* furrier, pelt-monger, skinner, fur-merchant, fur-trader. —handſchuh, *m.* fur-glove; glove lined with fur. —haube, *f.* [not much used] fur-cap, fur-bonnet; cap or bonnet lined with fur. —hoſe, *f.* fur-breeches; breeches lined with fur. —jacke, *f.* fur-jacket, furred jacket. —jupe, *f.* fur-petticoat. —käfer, *m.* fur-beetle, fur-dermestes. —kamm, *m.* [with furriers] fur-comb. —kappe, *f.* fur-cap, fur-bonnet; cap or bonnet lined with fur. —kittel, *m.* fur-frock. —koller, *m.* furred jerkin. —kragen, *m.* 1) fur-collar, boa. 2) fur-tippet. —mantel, *m.* fur-cloak, fur-mantle, fur-pelisse; cloak or mantle lined with fur. —meiſe, *f.* V. Bergmeiſe. —meſſer, *n.* [with gardeners] grafting or budding knife of bone; bone-grafter. —motte, *f.* fur-moth. —raupe, *f.* velvet palmer-worm. —reis, *n.* a sort of grafting introduced between the rind and wood. —rock, *m.* furred coat, furred pelisse. —ſammet, *m.* shag, plush. —ſchuh, *m.* fur-shoe; shoe lined with fur. —ſchule, *f.* [with gardeners] the graft-nursery, nursery or batardier for graftlings. —ſtiefel, *m.* fur-boot; boot lined with fur. —waare, *f.* peltry, furriery, V. —werk. —wachs, *n.* [with gardeners] grafting-plaster, graft-cement. —weiſe, *adj.* in the fur-state or condition, with the fur on &c. Die Wolle —weiſe verkaufen, to sell the wool all raw and bloody [just as it was skinned, unwashed, unwiped]. —werk, *n.* peltry, furriery, fur-goods, fur-skin, fur. Hermelin iſt ein ſehr koſtbares —werk, ermine is a very costly fur. —wolle, *f.* [with tawers, wet-leather-dressers] fur-wool [wool at the shearing that remains and sticks together in lumps].

Pélzen, *v. tr.* 1) Einen Haſen &c. —, to skin, to flay a hare &c.; Kartoffeln &c. —, to peel potatoes &c. 2) *Fig.* Einen — [low], to flay = to drub any one. 3) [perhaps from the old Germ. fillen, to cut] [with gardeners] to graft with the bone-grafter. Das —, grafting.

Pélzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a flayer, skinner; [with gardeners] a grafter. 2) furrier, pelt-monger.

Pélzicht, *adj.* and *adv.* woolly, [speaking of fruit] cottony, downy; [of radishes, turnips &c.] stringy. — ſeyn, werden, to be stringy, to grow stringy.

Pélzig, *adj.* and *adv.* [having a fur &c.] furred, provided with a fur-cloak or pelisse, defended from the cold by furred apparel; *it.* [in botany &c.] [of plants] nappy, cottony, downy; [also] velvety, silky, mossy; [of peaches] downy.

***Penāten**, *pl.* [in Greek and Roman mythology] Penates, [in general, in poetry] domestic deities, household gods.

Péndel or **Péndul**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -n] pendulum.

Pendel-bewegung, *f.* oscillation, vibration, swing of a pendulum. —ſchlag, *m.*, —ſchwingung, *f.*, —ſchwung, *m.* beat, swinging [to and fro], oscillation, vibration of a pendulum. —ſtange, *f.* pendulum-rod. —uhr, *f.* pendulum-clock.

Penídzucker, *m.* [-s] [with apothecaries] alphenix or twisted sugar, white barley-sugar.

||Pènn, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [perhaps allied to the Lat. *pen*-is, *pinn*-a, also to Finne, Pinne] 1) peg. 2) wooden nail, plug.

Pennwagen, *m.* tilt-cart, tilt-wagon.

***Pennāl**, [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) *n.* pen-case. 2) *m. Fig.* [in schools] fag.

Pennſylvānien, *n.* [-s] [in geogr.] Pensylvania.

Pennſylvānier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a Pensylvanian.

Pennſylvāniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Pensylvanian.

***Pènſel**, V. Pinſel.

***Penſiōn**, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [by some pronounced Pangſiohn] 1) a pension, retiring service money. In —ſtand treten, to become a pensioner. 2) boarding-school.

***Penſionār**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] pensioner.

***Penſionīren**, *v. tr.* to pension.

***Penſylvānien**, V. Pennſylvanien.

***Pentachórd**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] pentachord.

***Pentagōn**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] pentagon.

***Pentakrinít**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in nat. hist.]

pentacrinite, encrinite, encrinus, medusa-headed fossil madrepore.

*Pentakróstichon, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -stícha] pentacrostic, containing five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse.

*Pentámeter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in poetry] pentameter, short line of five feet in elegiac or long and short verse.

*Pentárch, [Fünfherr] *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] pentarchos, one of the five rulers.

*Pentarchíe, [Fünfherrſchaft] *f.* pentarchy.

*Pentateúch, *m.* [-es] [in Scripture] the five books of Moses, pentateuch.

Pènterbalken, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [for fishing the anchor] anchor-davit.

Pènterhaken, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in seamen's lang.] hook of the fore-castle.

Pèntertalje, *f.* [*pl.* -n] fore-tackle.

‖Pèperle, *f.* [in botany] bulbous chervil.

Pèperling, Pèping, Pīping, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a pippin, a pippin-apple.

*Percuſſiōn, *f.* percussion. V. Erſchütterung, Schlag, Wiederhall.

Percuſſions-gewehr, *n.* [modern] percussion-gun. —ſchloß, *n.* percussion-lock.

Perdúz, V. Pardauz.

*Peremtōriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly used in law] peremptory, decretory, definitive.

*Perennīren, *v. intr.* [in botany] to be perennial. —de Pflanzen, perennial plants.

*Pergamént, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] parchment. In — gebunden, bound in parchment. *Fig.* Er iſt ſtolz auf ſeine alten —e, he is proud of his old parchments, his old letters or deeds of nobility, [in general] his ancient and noble descent.

Pergament-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* of the nature of parchment, membranous. —band, 1) *m. a*) parchment-binding, parchment-cover. *b*) volume in parchment. 2) *n. a*) parchment strip, band, fillet. *b*) [in anatomy] membranous ligament. —bereiter, *m.* V. —macher. —blume, *f.* V. Papierblume. —form, *f.* [with gold-beaters] parchment mould-cover. —handel, *m.* parchment trade. —händler, *m.* dealer in parchment, seller of parchment. —haut, *f.*, *dim.* —häutchen, ‖—häutlein, *n.* 1) parchment-skin. Ein Pack —häute, a bundle of parchment-skins. 2) [in anatomy] —häutchen, membrane. —häutig, *adj.* membranous. —klemme, —kluppe, *f.* [in anatomy] membranous extremity of the penis; *it.* of the clitoris. —leim, *m.* parchment-glue. —macher, *m.* parchment-maker. —macherkreide, *f.* pipe-clay. —riemchen, *n.* [to deeds] parchment-slip, string of parchment; [for finding out the place in books] parchment-slip or remembrancer strip, parchment book-sign. —rolle, *f.* roll or scroll of parchment. —ſchaber, *m.* parchment-parer. —ſchnizzel, *n.* parchment-shred, parchment-paring, parchment-clipping. —zeug, *n.* [with gold-beaters] mould-covers. Die Gold- oder Silberblättchen in dem —zeuge ſchlagen, to beat the gold or silver leaflets in the mould-covers of parchment still thinner. V. —form.

Pergaménter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [obsolete for Pergamentmacher] parchment-maker.

*Periōde, 1) *f.* [*pl.* -n] period, time of return. Die Wechſelfieber haben ihre beſtimmte —, intermittent fevers have their fixed period of return, of interval, are periodical; die höchſte — des Glücks &c., the most exalted period of good fortune &c. 2) *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [in grammar] period, complete sentence or phrase.

*Periōdiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* periodical. Die Geſtirne bewegen ſich —, ihr Umlauf iſt —, the stars move periodically, their revolutions are periodical; —e Werke, periodical works, periodicals; das —e einer Schrift, the periodical return of a work.

*Peripatétiker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in ancient Greek history] a peripatetic, peripatician [those who followed the doctrines of Aristotle]. Lehre der —, doctrine of the peripatetic philosophy.

*Peripherīe, *f.* [*pl.* -en] periphery, circumference.

*Periſtáltiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* peristaltic, vermicular.

*Pèrkal, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -s] [in commerce] cotton, Indian cloth.

Pèrkan, V. Berkan.

*Perkuſſiōn, &c. V. Percuſſion &c.

1. Pèrle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] *dim.* Perlchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [by many derived from Beere, a berry; perhaps better from the old bar = clear, lustrous] 1) [bright, clear or glancing things, as] *a*) Die -im Auge, *a*) the speck, mole or beam in the eye [a round spot or film on the apple of the eye], *β*) a pearl [a wart growing on the cornea]. *b*) [with hunters] —n, curlings, the little spotted curlings [with which the beam of a deer's head is powdered]. *c*) [in domestic economy] sparkling beam or mole [of wine]. Der Wein hat —n, perlet, the wine has sun-beams dancing in it, the wine sparkles up [as champagne &c. does]. 2) [the common acception] pearl. Ueberaus große —n, very large pearls, anise-pearls, mell-pearls [the 1st order of 10, the last being tool-pearls], paragon-pearls; echte or feine —n, genuine or fine pearls, vadivoo &c.; falſche —n, Venice pearls, false or spurious pearls; dieſe —n haben ein ſchönes Waſſer, these pearls are of a beautiful water, of the first water; eine Schnur —n, a string, a row of pearls. *Prov.* Man muß die —n nicht vor die Schweine [†Säue] werfen, one must not throw pearls before swine. *Fig.* Sie iſt die — ihres Geſchlechts, she is the pearl of her sex; dieſe Stadt, dieſe Handlung &c. iſt die ſchönſte — in ſeiner Krone, this city, this action &c, is the brightest pearl or gem in his crown 3) [in conchology] Perlchen, miniature pearl-hump; *it* [in entomology] —, dragon-fly; *it.* [in botany] italieniſche —, Indian bean, cathartic nut, grain of Tilli or the Moluccas, Pineus nucleus Moluccanus.

Perl-aloe, *f.* pearl-aloes. —apfel, *m.* pearl-apple. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* of the nature of pearls, resembling a pearl. —aſche, *f.* pearl-ashes, pearl-ash, refined potash. —auſter, *f* pearl-oyster. —birn, *f.* muscadel-pear. —bohne, *f.* dwarf French kidney-bean. —cantille, *f.* pearl-gold-purl or pearl-silver-purl; pearl-purl. —druck, *m.* [with printers] 1) pearl-impression. 2) book printed in non-pareil, pearl or diamond. —eiſen, *n.* pearl-iron [for making artificial pearls]. —eule, *f.* V. Schleiereule. —farbe, *f.* pearl-colour, pearl-gray. —farben, —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* pearl-gray, pearl-coloured. —fiſch, *m.* bleak, blay, ablenfish. —fliege, *f.* the pearl-fly. —gerſte, *f.* V. —graupe. —geſchmeide, *n.* pearl-jewels, pearl-trinkets; pearl set of ornaments. —gras, *n.* purple, ciliated, single-flowered wood-melic-grass. —grau, V. —farbe and —farben. —graupe, *f.* pearl-barley. —graupenmühle, *f.* pearl-barley-mill. —hirſe, *f.* cromil, graymil, crommel, stone-crop, gold-moss. —huhn, *n.* pintado, the Guinea-hen. Junges —huhn, young guinea-fowl. —kraut, *n.* V. —enfraut. —lauch, *m.* pearl-garlic. —muſchel, *f.* 1) pearl-oyster. 2) pearl-muscle. —mutter, *f.* mother-of-pearl. Ein Meſſerheft von —mutter, a mother-of-pearl knife-handle; mit —mutter eingelegte Doſe &c., a snuff-box &c. inlaid with mother-of-pearl. —mutteralabaſter, *m.* V. —mutterſtein. —mutterarche, *f.* mother-of-pearl-ark [small shell of the pearl-oyster kind, as big as a nut]. —mutterhorn, *n.* V. —ſchnecke. —muttermuſchel, *f.* mother-of-pearl shell, the nacre-shell. —muttern, *adj.* and *adv.* of mother-of-pearl, nacrous. —mutterne Knöpfe, mother-of-pearl buttons. —mutterohr, *n.* ear-shell, haliotis. —mutterſalz, *n.* [in chemistry] acetite of lime. —mutterſchnecke, *f.* 1) great nautilus. 2) pearl-cowrie. —mutterſtein, *m.* alabaster having the look of mother-of-pearl; nacrous alabaster; V. Frauenglas. —muttervogel, *m.* V. —envogel. —mutterweiß, *n.* and *adj.* mother-of-pearl white. —pflanze, *f.* Surinam pearl-plant, margaritary of Surinam. —reiher, *m.* the Brasilian heron; the onowry [a bird of Guiana, who utters of an evening these four notes ut, mi, sol, ut]. —ſago, *m.* pearl-sago. —ſalz, *n.* 1) V. —mutterſalz. 2) hyper-saturated phospate of soda. —ſäure, *f.* [in chemistry] pearl-acid. —ſchlacke, *f.* V. —enſchlacke. —ſchnecke, *f.* 1) V. —muſchel. 2) V. —mutterſchnecke. —ſchnur, *f.* V. —enſchnur. —ſchnurförmig, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling a string of pearls; [in nat. hist.] moniliform. —ſchrift, *f.* [with printers] the pearl, the non-pareil, the diamond type. —ſtein, *m.* pearl-stone, pearl-pitch-stone [a subspecies of indivisible quartz]. —ſteinporphir, *m.* pearl-stone porphyry. —weiß, *adj.* and *adv.* pearl-white, pearl-coloured. —zwirn, *m.* very fine thread, nun's-thread [for making nun's-lace &c.], pearl-thread.

Perlen-aſche, *f.* cinder of pearls; V. Perlaſche. —auſter, *f.* V. Perlauſter. —band, *n.* fillet or riband bordered or sown with pearls. —bank, *f.* pearl-bank. —birn, *f.* V. Perlbirn. —blaſe, *f.* [in conchology] left spiral-turned pearl-bubble. —bohrer, *m.* 1) pearl-drill. 2) a pearl driller or borer. —fang, *m.* V. —fiſcherei. —farbe, *f.* &c. V. Perlfarbe &c. —fiſcher, *m.* pearl-fisher, pearl-diver. —fiſcherei, *f.* 1) pearl-fishing. 2) [the place] pearl-fishery. —fiechte, *f.* pearled lichen. —gewicht, *n.* weight for pearls, the pearl-carat-weight; [in Persia] abas. —halsband, *n.* pearl-necklace, pearl-collar, string of pearls for the neck. —handel, *m.* pearl-trade. —händler, *m.* pearl-merchant. —hell, *adj.* and *adv.* bright, clear, lustrous as a pearl. —inſel, *f.* [in geogr.] Pearl-Island, Margaretta [discovered by Columbus 1498]. —kegelſchnecke, *f.* [in conchology] chank-shell, [when opening spirally to the right hand] cedo-nulli, I yield to none. —kleid, *n.* pearl-dress [sown with pearls]. —kranz, *m.* pearl-coronet, pearl-sown coronet. —kraut, *n.* 1) pearl-wort [of the genus sagina]. 2) spargula, spurrey, feverfew, whitewort, mother-wort. —krone, *f.* crown of pearls, pearl-sown crown; *it.* [in heraldry] pearled crown. —kupfer, *n.* [copper which has been made to granulate] pearled copper, granuliformed copper, granulated copper. —küſte, *f.* pearl-coast. —maß, *n.* [with jewellers] pearl-measure, pearl brass-sieve. —milch, *f.* 1) [with apothecaries] diamargariton, pearl-milk. 2) [a cosmetic] pearl-milk. —muſchel, —mutter, *f.* pearl-muscle, nacre, mother of pearl; V. Perlmutter. —nadel, *f.* 1) pearl-needle, needle for threading or stringing pearls. 2) [for an ornament] pearl-pin, pin with a pearl-head for the hair. —pulver, *n.* pearl-powder. —

reich, *adj.* and *adv.* rich in pearls. —reihe, *f.* row, thread, string of pearls. *Fig.* [in a higher style] pearly row of teeth. —roſe, *f.* pearl-rosette, rosette garnished with pearls. —ruhrpflanze, *f.* silver button, white amaranth, garden gnaphalium. —ſamen, *m.* pearl-seed, seed-pearls, tool-pearls. —ſchiacke, *f.* [in mineralogy] granuliformed obsidian, vitreous lava. —ſchmuck, *m.* pearl-suit, set of pearls. —ſchnur, *f.* 1) thread, row, string, necklace of pearls. 2) [in architecture] beads, beading. —ſchwamm, *m.* [in botany] pearl-mushroom. —ſeide, *f.* ardassine-silk, fine Persian silk. —ſieb, *n.* V.—maß. —ſticker, *m.*, —ſtickerinn, *f.* male or female embroiderer in pearls. —ſtickerei, *f.* pearl embroidery. —ſucher, —taucher, *m.* V. —fiſcher. —vogel, *m.* king or prince nacre butterfly, paphian butterfly. —warze, *f.* [in nat. hist.] pearl-shell wart or excrescence [larger than the real pearl, and spurious] —waſſer, *n.* 1) water of pearls, pearl-water. 2) [with jewellers] the water or lustre of pearls. —weiß, V. Perlweiß. —zucker, *m.* pearl-sugar.

2. ‖Pèrle, *f.* [*pl.*-n] [from bohren, to pierce, to bore] [a board pierced through with holes] drilled board; [with brewers] false-bottom.

Pèrlen, *v. intr.* [of wine &c.] to sparkle, to rise up to a head; [of dew, foliage] to glisten, to gleam [as pearls]. Wie der Thau im Kelche der Roſe perlet, as or how the dew glistens in the cup of the rose.

Pèrlicht, *adj.* and *adv.* pearly.

*Permanént, *adj.* and *adv.* permanent.

*Permanénz, *f.* permanence; [with catholics] [of the body of Christ in the communion] permanence.

*Permísgeld, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -er] exchange-money.

*Peroránt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [mostly in a bad sense] haranguer, speech-maker, holder-forth.

*Perorīren, *v. intr.* [mostly in a bad sense] to harangue, to speechify.

*Perpendíkel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [of a clock] pendulum. 2) plummet-line.

*Perpendikulār, or —ār, *adj.* and *adv.* perpendicular.

Perpendikularlinie, *f.* perpendicular line.

*Perpétuum mōbile, *n. indecl.* perpetual motion.

Perrücke, Perrücke, *f.* [*pl.*-n] *dim.* Perrückchen, ‖Perrücklein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [Fr. *perruque*, It. *parrucca*, allied to the Fr. *bourrer*, wirren] peruke, periwig, wig. Eine — tragen, to wear a wig. *Fig.* [in familiar lang., in a bad sense] Jene alten —n, those old periwigs, old dotards.

Perrücken=baum, *m.* fustic, fustock. —futter, *n.* coif or lining to a wig. —haube, *f.*, —netz, *n.* wig-net, wig-caul. —kopf, *m.* wig-block. *Fig.* [familiar] a blockhead, dunce. —macher, *m.*, —macherinn, *f.* wig-maker, peruke-maker. —ſchachtel, *f.* wig-box, wig-band-box. —ſtock, *m.* wig-stock, wig-block. *Fig.* [familiar] a thick skull, numskull. —taube, *f.* the capucine pigeon, the jacobine.

Pèrſch, V. Börs.

Pèrſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) [in ancient history and geography] Persian, [afterwards] Parthian; [and in modern history and geography] Persian, Parsee. Die alten —, the ancient Persians; die Perſer führen Krieg mit den Ruſſen, the Persians are at war with the Russians; er hat eine ſchöne —inn mitgebracht, he brought a beautiful Persian woman along with him. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) the black and white king-fisher; *b*) Persian lub-fish; *c*) Persian or cornel porcelain-shell.

Pèrſich, V. Pfirſich.

*Pèrſico, *m.* [-'s] persicot, kind of noyau or peach-brandy.

Pèrſien, *n.* [-s] [in geogr.] Persia.

Perſienerde, *f.* Indian red.

Pèrſing, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] perch [a fish].

Pèrſiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Persian. Der —e Meerbuſen, the Persian Gulf; die —e Sprache, the Persian language, the language of the Persians; —es Kleid, Persian dress; —ſprechen, to speak Persian; der —e Kaiſer, Monarch, [more usual] Schach or the Schach von Perſien, the Shah of Persia; *it.* [in architecture] die —e Ordnung, the Persian order [slaves instead of pillars]; *it.* [in botany] —er Federbuſch, —e Tulpe oder Lilie, Persian tulip; *it.* —e Erde, brownish English red, Indian red; *it.* [in commerce] feine —e Seide, fine Persian silk.

Perſiſch=blau, *n.* [with dyers] Persian blue. —roth, V. Korallenroth.

*Perſōn, *f.* [*pl.*-en] *dim.* Perſönchen, ‖Perſönlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Lat. *persona*, allied to the Fr. *garçon*, to the Lat. *vir*, and *baro*] person. Seine Familie beſteht aus fünf —en, his family consists of five persons; für jede — ein Gulden, a florin for each person, a gulden per head; eine — männlichen, weiblichen Geſchlechts, a person of the male, female sex; a man, a woman; hübſche — [of men, but seldom], a fine or handsome man, [of a womanish man] a pretty man; [of women] a pretty woman, a beautiful girl; das iſt eine ſehr lächerliche, dumme —, that is a very ridiculous, laughable personage, a stupid person; ein kleines, eitles Perſönchen, a vain little person; a vain little body; in —, in eigner —, in person, in propria persona; ich habe mich in der — geirrt, I have made a mistake in the person, I took him for another person; ich, für meine —, I, for my part; I for one; as far as I am concerned, I &c.; meine geringe —, my little or humble person; man hat ſich ſeiner — verſichert, they have made sure of his person; his person has been secured; —en von Stande, persons of quality, of condition; die —en anſehen [rather stiff], to have consideration for persons; [in Scripture] keine — ſollt ihr im Gericht anſehen, you shall be no respecters of persons; was will die —? [of a female] what does this woman, this female want? die Thiere treten in der Fabel als —en auf, animals appear, in fable, as persons; fable personifies animals; die Tugenden als —en aufführen, oder in —en einkleiden, to render the Virtues palpable by personification; to personify the Virtues; —en, Syn. V. Leute; *it.* [in grammar] die erſte, zweite —, the first, the second person; ein Zeitwort in die erſte — ſetzen, to put a verb in the first person; er ſpricht in der dritten —, he speaks in the third person; [in theology] die drei —en in der Gottheit, the three persons in the Godhead; er iſt ſchön von —, he is of a handsome person, he is handsome, good looking in person; groß, klein von — ſeyn, to be large, little in person, in stature; ich kenne ihn nur von —, I only know him by sight, not personally; von — hat ſie mir gefallen, her figure, her person, struck my fancy; er ſtellt ſeine — gut vor, he represents his [i. e. another's] person well, personates him cleverly; [in the theatre] ein Schauſpiel, in welchem zwölf —en ſpielen, a tragedy in which twelve characters perform, a drama with twelve persons, characters in it; ſtumme —, a silent part. a mute personage, dummy; die — des Königs vorſtellen [in state matters], to represent [the person of] the king; V. Rolle.

Perſonen=dichtung, *f.* prosopopœia. —fürwort, *n.* V.—wort. —regiſter, *n.* list, register of persons, poll, registry. —ſteuer, *f.* V. Kopfſteuer. —verwechſelung, *f.* a qui pro quo, a mistake of the person. —wort, *n.* [in grammar] personal pronoun, pronoun substantive. —zahl, *f.* [no plural] V. Perſonale.

*Perſonālle, *n.* [- or -s, not used in the *pl.*] [of a company &c.] the persons or members; the number, body, strength of the members &c. Dieſes Orcheſter hat ein ſtarkes —, this orchestra is in good force, is strong.

*Perſonāl, *adj.* [used chiefly in composition] relating or belonging to a person, personal.

Perſonal=arreſt, *m.* [in law] personal attachment. —freiheit, *f.* [in a feudal sense] exemption from statute-labour; *it.* exemption from taxes as well personal as general. —wappen, *n.* [in heraldry] personal arms.

*Perſonālien, *pl.* 1) personal traits; *it.* the principal acts or deeds of the life of some one. 2) personalities, personal insinuations, broad hints.

*Perſonalität, *f.* [*pl.* -en] personality.

*Perſonāt, *n.* an ecclesiastical dignity, conferring the right of precedency before certain other members of the chapter.

*Perſonèll, V. Perſönlich.

*Perſonificīren, Perſonificatiōn, V. Perſönlichen.

Perſönlich, *adj.* and *adv.* personal. —es Verdienſt, personal merit; einen —en Haß auf Jemand werfen, to have or to feel a personal hatred towards some one; — zugegen ſeyn, to be personally present; ich kenne ihn —, I know him personally; —e Verhaftung, personal arrest, personal constraint; —e Anzüglichkeiten, personalities; [in theology] —e Vereinigung der göttlichen Natur mit der menſchlichen, the union of the word with human nature, the hypostatical union; das Wort hat ſich — mit der menſchlichen Natur vereiniget, the word has united itself hypostatically with human nature; [in grammar] —es Fürwort, Zeitwort, personal pronoun, personal verb.

Perſönlichen, *v. tr.* [Perſonificiren] [little used] to personify. Die Gerechtigkeit —, to personify justice. Das —, the personifying, personification.

Perſönlichkeit, *f.* 1) [the state of being, of existence abstractedly considered] personality, self, [in theology] hypostasis or personality. Seine — vergeſſen, to forget one's self; [in theology] es ſind drei —en in Gott, there are three hypostases in God, three persons in one God. 2) [relative state, personal relation] personality. Alle — bei Seite ſetzen, um richtig zu beurtheilen, to set all personality aside, in order to decide rightly; to strip the mind of all relative bearing or leaning upon the personal identity of the parties, so as to be influenced alone in the decision by the intrinsic merits of the case; —en anführen, to cite personalities.

*Perſpectīv, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. —glas.

Perſpectiv=dublett, *n.* [in conchology] the cabbage-leaf. —glas, *n.* perspective glass, [in familiar language, Perſpektiv, for] opera-glass, pocket-telescope. —kunſt, *f.* [with

painters] perspective. —muſchel, *f.* [in conchol.] the double alpha, the zig-zag. —ſchnecke, *f.* [in conchol.] the labyrinth-snail.

*Perſpectīve, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with painters] 1) perspective. Dieſer Mahler verſteht ſich gut auf die —, auf die Geſetze der —, this painter understands perspective well, the laws of perspective well. 2) perspective, appearance, prospect. Welch' eine ſchöne —! what a beautiful vista! in der langen — der Jahre, in the long vista of years.

*Perſpectīviſch, *adj.* and *adv.* perspective, scenographic, scenographical. Der —e Grundriß iſt dem geometriſchen entgegengeſetzt, the perspective plan is opposed to the geometrical one; —e Zeichnung, Vorſtellung, a perspective, a scenographic representation, V. Aufriß.

*Perſuadīren, *v. tr.* [in familiar language] Einen zu Etwas —, to persuade a person to do a thing; er perſuadirt ihn zu Allem, he brings him round to every thing by his persuasive tongue, [in fam. lang.] he can turn him round his little finger. V. Ueberreden.

*Pertinénzien, *pl.* appurtenances. Ein Haus, Landgut &c. mit ſeinen —, a house, an estate &c., with its appurtenances.

*Pertinénzſtück, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] appurtenance. —e eines Ackers, the abuttals, bounds, limits of an estate.

Pèrtleine, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in seamen's lang.] the horse or the foot-rope of a yard.

Péru, *n.* [-'s] [in geography] Peru.

Peruāner, ‡Peruviāner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a Peruvian.

Peruāniſch, ‡Peruviāniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Peruvian. —er Balſam, Peruvian balsam, balsam of Peru; —e Rinde, Jesuit's-bark, cinchona, quinine, Peruvian bark.

*Peruviénne, *f.* [in commerce] Peruvian silk, shot-silk.

Perücke, V. Perrucke.

‖Pēſel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [with men] the genital member, the yard, the Priapus. 2) V. Peſerich.

‖Pēſerich, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] bull's-pizzle, pizzle of a stag.

Péſt, *f.* [seldom used in the *pl.* -en] [in Lat. *pestis* is derived from the old Lat. *pesestas*, instead of *per*-estas, the act of corroding, gnawing through. Perhaps it is closely allied to weſen occurring in verweſen and signifying, to rot] pest, pestilence, plague, contagion. Die — bekommen, haben, to catch, to have the plague; to be struck with the contagion; an der — darnieder liegen, to be ill of the plague; ein mit or von der — angeſteckter Ort, a place impregnated with pestilence, with the plague, plague-stricken place; dies brachte die — in die ganze Stadt, this brought the plague into the whole city; in Smyrna iſt die — ausgebrochen, [less usual] eingeriſſen, the plague has broken out in Smyrna, has declared itself at Smyrna; zur Zeit der —, zur —zeit, during the plague, at the time of the plague; die —! [low] plague! devil! deuce! daß dich die — mit dem Narren, Dummkopf! plague take the fool, the jackass! *Fig.* Die — des Laſters &c., the plague, the pestilence of vice &c.; ſolche Menſchen ſind eine — des Landes, such men are a pest to the whole country; die Wolluſt iſt die — der Seele, voluptuousness is the plague of the soul; [carnal, sensual] pleasure is pernicious to the soul.

Peſt-ähnlich, —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* pestilent, pestilential; having the nature of plague, the appearance of contagion and infection. —artige Luft, Krankheit, pestilential air, disease. —artigkeit, *f.* pestilential or pestiferous nature or quality. —arzeinei, *f.* V. —mittel. —arzt, *m.* the plague-physician, who attends those infected &c. —beule, *f.* boil, blain, tumour, sore, knob, livid token &c. of the plague; the plague-spot. Große —beule, carbuncle; —beule der Augenlieder, anthrax of the eye-lids; —beulenartiges Geſchwür, V. —beule. —blaſe, *f.* malignant plague-contagious pustule, anthrax. —blatter, *f.* V. —beule; [with veterinary surgeons] [on the tongue or the end of the rectum] flying shanker, malignant pustule. —dampf, —dunſt, *m.* pestiferous, pestilential, infected and contagious malignant vapour; pestilential atmosphere. —eſſig, *m.* thieves-vinegar [originally used, it is said, by four thieves at the plague of London]. —flecken, *m.* plague-spot, spot of the pest. —geiſtliche, *m.* V. —prediger. —geruch, *m.* lethiferous, pestilential, pestiferous smell; odour impregnated with pestilence. —geſchwulſt, *f.* V. —beule. —hauch, *m.* pestilential breath; pestiferous, contagious, noxious exhalation. —haus, *n.*, —hof, *m.* pest-house, lazzaretto, plague-hospital. —kirchhof, *m.* plague-churchyard, the plague pit, charnel or cemetery. —krank, *adj.* and *adv.* plague-sick; infected, struck, attacked, seized with the pest or plague. —krankheit, *f.* plague, pest. —latwerge, *f.* electuary or medicated mixture for a plague-antidote. —lied, *n.* plague-psalm, pest-hymn [sung in time of plague]. —luft, *f.* pestiferous, pestilential air or atmosphere —männer, *pl.* [those who carry away the dead in time of plague] plague buriers, plague-bearers, night-ravens. —mittel, *n.* plague-antidote, pest-preservative. —öl, *n.* oil sold as an antidote against the plague, ointment for the same purpose. —ordnung, *f.* plague sanitary regulation. —prediger, *m.* clergyman or confessor attending those infected with the plague; chaplain to the pest-house &c. —qualm, *m.* pestiferous, pestilential, lethiferous, plague-infested vapour. —vogel, *m.* nettle-finch, plague-bird of Lorrain. —wurzel, *f.* 1) cruciferous horse-foot cacalia. 2) V. Peſtilenzwurz. —zeit, *f.* time of plague, time for the plague. Zur — zeit, in time of plague, in the season of pestilence; during contagion.

Pèſtel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in rural economy] the upright post of a stile, field-fence, or park-paling.

Péſthaft, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) pestiferous, pestilential. 2) infected with pestilence, pestilential. —e Krankheit, pestilential disease; —er Geruch, pestilential smell; —er Ort, pestiferous spot, plague-engendering place; ein —er, a plague-infected being, one having the pest.

Péſthaftigkeit, *f.* [obsolete] state of that which is pestiferous, or what is already plague-tainted.

*Peſtilénz, *f.* [*pl.* -en] pestilence. V. Peſt.

Peſtilenz-kraut, *n.* V. —wurz. —vogel, *m.* V. Peſtvogel. —wurz, *f.* 1) galega vulgaris with azure flowers, goat's-rue of the shops. 2) tussilage, colt's-foot, petasites, butter-bur. 3) the laserpitium or laserwort of Prussia, pestilence-wort.

Peſtilenziāliſch, Peſtilénziſch, Péſtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [low] pestilential. †*Fig.* Es ſtinkt —, it stinks pestilentially.

*Petárde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in fire-works] [paper or parchment filled with powder] cracker; [in artillery] [metallic, hat-shaped, with screw for fixing on a madrier] petard. Ein Thor mit —en auffſprengen, to spring, to blow up, a gate with a petard.

*Petardīrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in artillery] a petardier, petardeer.

*Petèchien, *pl.* V. Peteſchen.

Petechienkraut, *n.* V. Peſtilenzwurz 1).

Péter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [proper name] Peter; *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] little Peter, master Peter. Der heilige — or Petrus, Sankt — or Petrus, *a*) St Peter. *b*) Lammas-day, the 1st of August, Romescot, Peterpence-day, St. Peter's day. *Fig.* [in familiar lang.] Dummer —, Peter simple, simple booby. [in seamen's lang.] Der Sammt—, V. —vogel.

Peter-batzen, *m.* V. —mann. —mailandskraut, *n.* V. —s-kraut —mann, *m.*, *dim.* —männchen, ‖—männlein, *n.* [in familiar language, in addressing any one, chiefly in jest; formerly a proper name] 1) brother Peter, master Peter, Peter my lad. —männchen! I say Peterkin! 2) a coin, a Peter's-penny [= 4 pence], Peter's-groat 3) [fam., for a woolen stuff] linsey-woolsey. 4) [a fish] *a*) sea-dragon, mediterranean spider-fish. *b*) red-mullet, rocket, rubellio. *c*) V. —s-fiſch. —s-blume, *f.* field cow-wheat, common field-melampyrum. —ſchierling, *m.* V. Peterſilie. —s-fiſch, *m.* the John doree, John Dory, St. Peter's fish. —s-gericht, *n.* [formerly, in courts of justice] court held in the county of Henneberg on Lammas-day. ‖—s-gerſte, *f.* bearded barley. ‡—s-groſchen, *m.* Peter's-penny, Peter's-groat, Romescot. ‡—s-huhn, *n.* St. Peter's cock [rent or tithe of chicken due at Lammas]. ‡—ſimonswein, *m.* [formerly, wine made of a grape brought from the Rhine into Spain by a Dutchman named Van Peter Simon] Petersameene, bastard Spanish-wine, Peter-Simon's pale sherry. —s-korn, *n.* 1) V. Dinkel. 2) evergreen tare, lively rye-grass. 3) quaking-grass, quake-grass. —s-kraut, *n.* 1) wall-pellitory, parietary, helxine. 2) dandelion, piss-a-bed, leontodon taraxacum. 3) St. Peter's-bush. 4) St. Peter's-wort, hypericum, scare-devil; St. Peter's square-stalked, drilled-leaved vulnerary. 5) the devil's-bit, scabiosa succisa, sheep's devil's scabious, morsus diaboli. 6) cruciferous gentian, crosier felwort, Peter's bald-money, baldmony. 7) quadrangular St. John's-wort. ‡—s-pfennig, *m.* V. —s-groſchen. —s-ſchlüſſel, *m.* 1) the keys of St. Peter [the authority of the actual pope by a figure]. 2) [in botany] lunary, moon-wort, osmund royal, bulbonach, satin-and-honesty. —s-ſtab, *m.* [in botany] virga aurea vulgaris latifolia, golden-rod, Saracen's wound-wort, solidago. —s-tag, *m.* [with Catholics] the feast of St. Peter, St. Peter's-day, Lammas-day, first of August. —s-vogel, *m.* stormy petrel, storm-bird, [sailor's name] Mother Carey's chicken. —s-wurz, *f.* creeping St. Peter's-wort.

Péterlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) V. under Peter. 2) [in botany] *a*) V. Peterſilie. *b*) Macedonian parsley. *c*) V. Gleiße.

Pétersburg, or St. [Sankt] Petersburg, *n.* [-s] [in geography] St. Petersburgh.

Peterſilie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [familiarly Peterſilje] [from the Gr. πετροσέλινον, Lat. *petroselinum*, stone-parsley] parsley. Gemeine or ſchmalblattige — [Peterlein], common or narrow-leaved parsley; ein aus or von — zubereitetes Eſſen or Gericht, parsillade; Rindfleiſch mit —, beef with parsley.

Peterſilien-blatt, *n.* parsley-leaf. —fleiſch, *n.* meat served up in slices with

vinegar and parsley. —hahnenfuß, *m.* Sardinian renunculus. —holder, *m.* the laciniated or parsley-leaved elder-tree. —kraut, *n.* 1) the parsley-plant. 2) the leaves of parsley, parsley-leaves. —kuchen, *m.* parsley-cake. —öl, *n.* parsley-oil. —ſamen, *m.* parsley-seed. —ſchierling, *m.* V. Gleiße. —traube, *f.* V. —wein. —vogel, *m.* parsley-butterfly. —waſſer, *n.* parsley-water. —wein, *m.* [sort of grape resembling the sweet-water, and its leaf that of the parsley] the Austrian salviner grape, the parsley-leaved sweet-water vine. —wurzel, *f.* parsley-root. Macedoniſche —wurzel, Macedonian parsley-root; wilde —wurzel, fool's parsley; *it.* hemlock; welſche —wurzel, parsnep.

*Petèſchen, *pl.* [in medicine] [in malignant and pestilential fevers, spots on the skin] petechial spots, purples, petechiae.

*Petrefáct, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] petrifaction.

Pétrus, V. Peter.

Pétſchaft, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in the Bohemian *pecet*, from patſchen to blow, to press or stamp] 1) [the instrument] a seal, a stamp. Ein goldenes, achatenes —, gold, agate seal; —e mit einem Wappen, einem Namenszuge, seals, signets with a coat of arms, a cypher or initials; ein — ſtechen, to engrave a seal; einen Brief mit ſeinem —e [ver]ſiegeln, to seal a letter with one's seal or signet; das — aufdrücken, to stamp the seal, to make an impression with a seal. 2) [the seal itself] Das — eines Briefes erbrechen, to break the seal of a letter.

Petſchaft-ring, *m.* signet-ring. —ſtecher, *m.* seal-engraver.

*Petſchir, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] V. Petſchaft.

Petſchir-ring, —ſtecher, *m.* V. Petſchaftring &c. —wachs, *n.* sealing-wax.

*Petſchiren, *v. tr.* [in popular language] Einen Brief &c. —, to seal a letter &c.

Pèt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] bruin. Meiſter —, master or brother bruin [in jest for Bär, which see].

Pètze, *f.* [*pl.*-n] a bitch. *Fig.* [in utmost contempt, low] a bitch, a strumpet, a lewd woman, a harlot.

Peúnſchen, [with miners] V. Pauſchen.

Pfad, *m* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to the Low. Sax. padden, to walk, Gr. *πατ-εῖν*, to patſchen &c.] path; [in a more lofty style] way, path, road-side &c. [in Scripture] Da trat ein Engel des Herrn in den —, and the angel of the Lord stepped into the way; [poetically] die dornigen —e [Dornenpfade] des Lebens, the thorny paths of life; V. Lebens—.

Pfad-eiſen, *n.* [with miners] socket, sole, pivot. —gerechtigkeit, *f.* the strait continuity of a path, passage &c. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* pathless. Auf —loſen Bahnen, on pathless ways. —loſigkeit, *f.* V. Unwegſamkeit. —ſchau, *f.* [more usual Wegſchau] inspection, overseeing of the roads [by an overseer of roads or engineer].

1. Pfáffe, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n], *dim.* Pfäffchen, ‖ Pfäfflein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from the Lat. *papa*, a father] 1) monk, priest; [mostly in a bad sense] hedge-parson, hedge-priest, jack-priest, merry-andrew-parson, tub-ranter. Ein heuchleriſcher —, a canting, hypocritical parson, priest or friar. 2) [formerly, with workmen, a journeyman, who on the admittance of a fresh workman executes the deposition, gives him extraordinary jobs to do as penance, making him as a novice pay his footing as it were] journeyman-monitor, journeyman-prefect. 3) [in nat. hist.] *a*) caprimulgus, churn-owl, goat-sucker, fern-owl. *b*) fulica, coot, moor-hen, moor-cock. *c*) gnat-snapper, bull-finch. *d*) rubetra, stone-chatter, stone-smick, moor-titling, bunting. *e*) [in entomology] libellula, dragon-fly, uniseta, herothrix. *f*) [kind of fish] V. —nfiſch, Meer—. Syn. Pfaffe, Pfarrer, Prieſter, Prediger, Geiſtlicher. Prieſter is one who officiates in any religious rite, who performs the sacrifice, and belongs to the most sacred and revered class. In the catholic portion of the Christian church this denomination has been retained, because it considers the mass as a sacrifice. The protestant church, however, has no longer any Prieſter, for it does not consider the sacrament as a sacrifice; they are religious teachers, deriving their name from the most usual of their duties, that of preaching (Prediger). Pfarrer, Pfarrherr, in the language of the catholic church, is a Prieſter, and in that of the protestant, a Prediger, who has the right to administer his office in a particular community, or parish, which is called the Pfarre, and to enjoy the income attached to it. Pfaffe is a low and contemptuous expression for Prieſter, V. Baalspfaffe. Geiſtliche are all those who belong to that class who devote themselves to the performance of religious duty, in contradistinction to the laity.

Pfaffen-apfel, *m.* [little pippin of a lively red on one side, white on the other, firm, juicy and sweet] priest's-apple. —baum, *m.* fusanus, enonymus, spindle-tree, prick-wood. —beere, *f.* black currant. —bild, *n.* priest-likeness. —binde, *f.* [in botany] arum, cuckoo-pint, wake-robin, aristolochy, Lord and Lady. —birn, *f.* priest's pear, lord's pear, king's pear, table-pear. —bißchen, *n.* [in fam. lang.] the first cut, the best morsel, pope's-eye in a leg of mutton &c.; Quin's-bit &c.; [proverbial] the rector's dish. —blatt, *n.* [in botany] V. —platte. —blümchen, *n.* [cephalic plant] betony. —blut, *n.* [in botany] arum, wake-robin. —dirne, *f.* a priest's [so called] niece or housekeeper, that is, a priest's maid or concubine. —diſtel, *f.* dandelion. —dorn, *n.* [with spur-makers &c.] instrument for drawing nails, hand-screw, cramp, nail-pinchers, nail-callipers. —faſtnacht, *f.* [in common people's language] [shrove-tuesday or ash-wednesday-eve, the last day of the carnival, the last night of masked-balls, consequently debauchery and licentiousness are the order of the day fasting and abstinence are to follow] a hedge-priest's shrove-tuesday, an esto-mihi sunday, a fiddler's-green sermon. —feind, *m.* an enemy of priests, one averse to hierarchical sway. —fiſch, *m.* the star-gazer, the uranoscopus [in the Mediterranean, with eyes on the top of the head, turned towards the sky]. —freund, *m.* a friend to priests. —fürſt, *m.* 1) prince of the priests. 2) a priest-prince, ecclesiastical prince. —futter, *n.* *fig.* [low] a priest's-living, the best of every thing, prime and choice dainties. —gaſſe, *f.* street of the priests, priest-street. —geſchmeiß, *n.* [low] shabby gownsmen, paltry priest-fry. —gezücht, *n.* [in a bad sense] breed, spawn of priests, priest-brood, priest-litter. —gut, *n.* priest-property. —handel, *m.* [in a bad sense] priest-craft, priest-trade. —haſſer, *m.* priest-hater. —haus, *n.* dwelling of a priest, parsonage-house. —herrſchaft, *f.* 1) domination, rule or government of priests. 2) priest-ridden government, state managed by jesuits. —hödlein, *n.* 1) spindle-tree. 2) little aquatic celandine, little scrophulary, pile-wort. —holz, *n.*, —hut, *m.*, *dim.* —hütchen, ‖—hütlein, *n.* 1) priest's or monk's hat or cap. 2) V. —hödlein. —kappe, *f.*, *dim.* —käppchen, ‖—käpplein, *n.* 1) priest's-cap, priest's-square-cap, trencher-cap. 2) V. —baum. 3) V. —hödlein. 4) priest's pintle [Arum proboscidum L.]. —kind, *n.* priest's-child, priest's-bastard, monk's-child. —knecht, *m.* [in contempt] *Fig.* priest's slave, priest-ridden creature. —köchinn, *f.* [frequently in a bad sense, V.—dirne] 1) priest's she-cook, priest's kitchen-wench. 2) [in natural history] dragon-fly, libellula. —kraut, *n.* V.—platte. —kümmel, *m.* cumin. —latein, *n.* dog-latin. ‖—laus, *f.* the small river-perch. —magd, *f.* a priest's-maid-servant; *it.* V. —dirne. —mähre, *f.*, *dim.* —mährchen, ‖—mährlein, *n.* priest's tale; *it.* miraculous, marvellous story. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Pfäffiſch. —mütze, *f.* 1) V. —kappe. 2) [with builders &c.] paving-rod, beetle or rammer of paviers &c. 3) [in old works on fortification] [a fortress, with three redans on the opposite side to the parade, where it retreats] a prester-bonnet. —mützholz, *n.* spindle-wood. ‖—pfennig, *m.* V. Blechmünze. —pfötchen, *n.* V. —baum. —platte, *f.* 1) priest's tonsure, monastic tonsure. 2) [in botany] dandelion. —recht, *n.* 1) priest's-right. 2) ecclesiastical right, privilege or immunity. —reich, *n.* the empire, yoke or government of priests. —rock, *m.* priest's robe or garment. —röhrchen, —röhrlein, *n.* [in botany] 1) V. —platte. 2) V. —baum. —röschen, *n.* priest's bonnet. —ſack, *m.* priest's sack, monk's packet, a friar's wallet. *Prov.* —ſack hat keinen Boden, a priest's pocket has no bottom; leave a parson alone for the tythes. —ſchnitt, *m.* 1) or —ſchnittchen, ‖—ſchnittlein, *n.* V. —bißchen. 2) [with pin-makers] waste-shaft or stump [for pin-heads]. —ſchuh, *m.* [in botany] the virgin's slipper, lady's slipper, calceolus marianus. —ſinn, *m.* [in a bad sense] monkish sense, monkish disposition, monachism, monkery. —ſtück, —ſtückchen, *n.* 1) V. —bißchen; [with cooks and epicures] the silver-bit. 2) —ſtückchen, *n.*, —ſtreich, *m.* priest's trick, monkish turn, a parson's serve-out. —weſen, *n.* monachism, monkery. V. Pfafferei.

2. Pfáffe, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [allied to Pfebe, Wiepe, Feifel &c. = elevation, protuberance, any thing projecting, as a knob &c.] [with brewers] spigot, tap; *it.* bung, stopple; *it.* cock [for tapping]. Kleiner —, peg, faucet, quill; *it.* [in hydraulics] sluice or flood-gate bung; *it.* [with locksmiths] V. —ndorn; *it.* [with spur-makers] nail-drawer, callipers.

Pfáffenthum, *n.* [-es] [mostly in a bad sense] 1) V. Pfafferei. 2) the clerical body, clergy.

Pfafferei, *f.* [in a bad sense] 1) [not used in the plural] priest-brood, monkery, priestcraft, the tribe of priests or of parsons. 2) [not used in the plural] monkish disposition, monachism. 3) monkish act, the handywork or trick of a priest, a parson's doing &c.

Pfáffheit, *f.* [mostly in a bad sense] the clergy; *it.* monkish disposition.

Pfäffiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly in a bad sense] monastic, monachal, monkish, priestly; belonging or peculiar to the monks. —e Geſinnungen, Handlungen, monkish sentiments, actions, which smell of the cloister, have a smack of the shaven-crown and cowl about them.

Pfäffling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in a bad sense] [little used] 1) a French abbé; an ecclesiastic [as Piron the poet was]. 2) V. Pfaffenknecht.

Pfahl, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Pfähle], *dim.* Pfählchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Lat. *palus*, a pole; derived from the old Latin form *pagere* instead of *pangere*, to fix in the ground firmly by uniting, proba-

bly more correctly from ſpellen, ſpalten, and so = something long; in Ar. *na-bala* means to dart] [around an enclosed meadow &c.] pale; [for erecting on] pile; [for an inscription &c.] post; [for grape-trees, hops] a pole, stick, a prop; [for support by attaching to a young tree] prop, training or sapling prop; [in war or in Eastern &c. travelling] [for securing horses to them] stake, peg, picket; [in fortification] stockade. Einen an den — [Schand—] ſtellen, to tie a fellow to the whipping-post, to put a fellow in the pillory or stocks with a horse-collar [iron ring] round his neck; einen Verbrecher an den — binden, ſtecken, to bind, to make fast a malefactor to the post; einen Verbrecher an den — ſtecken [formerly in German criminal law, and still in Turkey &c.], to empale a criminal, to stake a felon; einen — in die Erde ſchlagen, einrammen, to fix, to ram down a post into the ground V. Grund; Pfähle in die Erde ſetzen or ſchlagen, to set or beat posts or stakes into the earth; Etwas an or mit Pfählen befeſtigen, to fasten on any thing to pales; to strengthen any thing with pales or posts; auf Pfähle bauen, to build on piles; der Grund iſt nicht feſt, man muß Pfähle einrammen, the ground is not firm, one must drive piles in; Pfähle in einen Boden einrammen, to drive piles into a soil; mit Pfählen eingezäuntes Gehölz, wood fenced [in] with paling, a fence or enclosure of palisading, a palisade; mit Pfählen eingeſchloſſener Ort, a place enclosed with pales, an enclosure, a palisade; V. Baum—, Stütz—, Stütze; ein Spalier mit Pfählen verſehen, to provide an espalier with props, to prop an espalier-tree; —, die Reben anzubinden, a vine-prop, a vine-pole; V. Reb—, Wein—; Stauden mit Pfählen ſtützen, to prop, to stay stalky shrubs or bushes with props or stay-spikes, with prop-sticks; einen Weinberg mit Pfählen verſehen, to set vine-props all along a vineyard; ein Gebund Pfähle, a bundle of props, of prop-sticks; Pfähle ausſtecken, to stick out, to plant pole-props; Pfähle von geſpaltenem Eichenholze, prop-sticks of oak split into four; ein — an einer Brücke, zur Abhaltung der Eisſchollen, a post to a bridge for fending off ice-floats or fragments of ice which descend the stream in a thaw; kleine Pfähle zur Abſteckung eines Platzes &c., little stakes or pointed sticks for laying out ground in straight lines &c. after a given plan; pickets, stakes; [with miners] vorgeſchuhte Pfähle, feruled piles or posts; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] — [for fastening a hawser to], wharf-post, pier-post, quay-post; *it.* [in a harbour &c.] boom-piles, stockade, haven-post; [in heraldry] pale; er führt einen rothen —, zwei grüne Pfähle im rothen Felde, he bears a pale of or, two pales sinople [green] in a field or. *Fig.* 1) In or zwiſchen ſeinen vier Pfählen ſitzen [in fam. lang.], to sit by one's own fireside, to sit cozy in one's own snuggery, to sit within the pale of one's own family. 2) [in Script.] einen — im Fleiſche haben, to be touched to the quick, to be sensibly affected, so as to reform, leave the dangerous paths of sin.

Pfahl-bau, *m.* pilework. ||—**bauer**, *m.* [formerly] [in election-rights, privilege &c.] husbandman having the freedom of several villages.—**baum**, *m.* [in rural economy &c.] a tree fit for making posts, piles or stakes &c. —**brücke**, *f.* pile-bridge, bridge on piles. ||—**bürger**, *m.* [in election-rights &c.] husbandman enjoying the rights of citizenship; small farmer. —**dorf**, *n.* [formerly] village within the pale, the liberties, within the bills of mortality. —**eiche**, *f.* [in rural economy &c.] an oak good for stake- or pile-work. —**eiſen**, *n.* 1) V. —ſchuh. 2) [for making the holes for posts or piles] a plug-iron-rod, the fore-stake, iron-crow, iron-stake, stake-iron; *it.* [with glass-makers] glass-smelting-fork [like a pitch-fork]. ||—**gericht**, *n.* [formerly] [in courts of law] jurisdiction over a farm situated in the territory of another lord-of-the-manor. —**graben**, *m.* fenced ditch, ditch with a paling round it. —**grund**, *m.* ground where pile-work is. —**halter**, *m.* [knob of wood placed on a pile to keep it upright] pile-ball. —**haufen**, *m.* heap of piles, of pile-work &c.; bundle of stakes, of props; [with vine-dressers] a vine of 360 branches. —**haus**, *n.* house having a pile-foundation. —**hecke**, *f.* hedge fenced with paling; *it.* boundary hedge. —**holz**, *n.* 1) pile-wood, stake-wood, wood for props &c. 2) post, pale, pile, stake, prop, pole. —**kranz**, *m.* [iron circle round the head of a post] iron pile-crown, hoop or ring. —**maſt**, *m.* [in seamen's language] mast of one stick or piece, mast of one tree. —**mühle**, *f.* mill built on piles. —**päuſchel**, *m.* [with miners &c.] pile-mallet. —**ramme**, *f.*, —**rammler**, *m.* pile-rammer, pile-driver. —**recht**, *n.* [in heraldry] right of raising posts with armorial bearings on them. —**reif**, —**ring**, *m.* V. —kranz. —**ruthe**, *f.* pile-rail, post-rail. —**ſchlägel**, *m.* block or log for driving piles. —**ſchlagung**, *f.* [in architecture] pile-driving. —**ſchuh**, *m.* paling-iron, pile-ferule, iron shoe, iron ferule or sheath to a pile. —**ſchwanz**, *m.* [with miners] pile or post iron-ring, pile or post iron-hoop. —**ſpitze**, *f.* pile or stake point, the sharp end of a post, pile &c. —**ſtich**, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] a bowling-knot. —**wall**, *m.* pile or pale-wall, a palisade. —**weide**, *f.* [in botany] peach-leaved willow-tree. —**weiſe**, *adj.* and *adv.* pale-wise, [in heraldry] —**weiſe getheilt**, paled, pale-wise [marked with a broad perpendicular line, one of the greater ordinaries]; —**weiſe aneinander geſetzt**, empaled, in the manner of an empalement. —**werk**, *n.* pale-work, paling, palings. Das —**werk zu einem Gebäude**, pile-work for a building; *it.* [in fortification] palisading, stockade, pile-rampart, palanka; [around a rampart of earth, a redout &c.] a fraise, a cheveux-de-frise; ein mit —**werk verſehenes Werk**, a pale; a work fenced with a palisade. —**wurm**, *m.* the teredo-worm, capanus, the dry-rot worm. —**wurzel**, *f.* [of trees] the tap-root. Die Eiche treibt eine —**wurzel**, the oak sends down a tap-root. —**zaun**, *m.* field-fence made of paling, [also] of hurdling, a made hedge [in opposition to a quickset one]. —**ziehen**, *n.* [with vine-dressers] prop or stake drawing.

Pfählen, *v. tr.* 1) to pale, to set stakes, to plant props, to underlay. Einen Weinberg, Spaliere —, to set out a vineyard with vine-props or sticks, to plant espaliers, to underlay a vine; den Hopfen —, to plant, to stick, to set out hop-sticks, to set poles, perches, rods or sticks for the hop to entwine; ein gepfählter Weinberg, a vineyard set out or planted out with vine-props. 2) to empale. Einen Verbrecher — [in Turkey &c.], to empale a criminal. Das —, 1) pile-working, stake-working, paling, the act of paling. 2) the empaling, empalement.

Pfálz, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [from the Lat. *palatium* = Pallaſt, a palace and the territory adjacent and dependent on it; allied to Wall &c.] 1) [in German history and in geography] Palatinate. Die Ober—, the Upper-Palatinate; die Unter—, the lower Palatinate, the Palatinate of the Rhine; die Kur—, the electoral Palatinate, the Palatinate electoral; der Kurfürſt von der — [formerly in the German empire], the elector palatine, the palatine elector. 2) [formerly, for] palace, imperial palace.

Pfalz-birn, *f.* V. —grafenbirn. —**gericht**, *n.* V. Hofgericht. —**graf**, *m.* [formerly] a count Palatine, a Palatine count, a Palsgrave. Der —graf am Rhein, the Palatine, the count Palatine, the Paladin, the Palsgrave of the Rhine. Die —gräfinn, the countess Palatine; the Palsgravine. —**grafen-birn**, *f.* the paladin-pear. —**grafen-würde**, *f.* rank, station or dignity of a Count Palatine. —**gräfer**, *f.* V. —grafenbirn. —**gräflich**, *adj.* and *adv.* Die —gräfliche Würde, the palatinate or palsgrave dignity, palatinate, palsgraviate; das —gräfliche Haus, the palatine house; die —gräflichen Länder, the lands, the territory of the Palsgrave, the Palatinate. —**grafſchaft**, *f.*, —**grafthum**, *n.* Palatinate, Palsgraviate. —**ſtadt**, *f.* 1) city having an imperial palace. 2) palatine-city, city-palatine.

Pfälzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —**inn**, *f.* person belonging to, a native or inhabitant of the Palatinate; a Palatine. Die —, the Palatines.

Pfälziſch, *adj.* and *adv.* of, from or belonging to the Palatinate [country]; *it.* V. Pfalzgräflich.

Pfand, *n.* [-es, *pl.* Pfänder] [Isl. *pantur*, Sw. *pant*, allied to binden] 1) pawn, stake, pledge, gage, mortgage, [in shipping] hypothecation, bottomry. Seine Ehre zum —e ſetzen, to put one's honour in pawn, in pledge; to pawn, to pledge, to stake one's honour; ich ſetze meinen Kopf, mein Leben zum —e, daß &c., I set my head, my life upon the pledge that &c.; I stake my head, my life upon the venture, that &c.; ich ſetze meinen Kopf zum —e, let my head be my gage, I answer for it with my head; on my head be it; ich wollte Gut und Blut zum —e ſetzen, I would set lands and life upon the stake; I would answer it both with lands and life; Kinder ſind Pfänder der Liebe, children are the pledges of love or connubial bliss; ich betrachte es als das — Ihrer Freundſchaft, I regard it as a pledge [proof] of your friendship; der heilige Geiſt, welcher iſt das — unſeres Erbes [in Scripture], the Holy Ghost, who is the pledge of our inheritance; Einem Etwas zum —e geben, to give any one something in pledge, in pawn, in security, in mortgage; perſönliches —, hostage; Pfänder ſpielen, to play at forfeits; was ſoll der thun, dem dieß — gehört, was ſoll das — thun, welches ich in meiner Hand habe? what is he to do, to whom this belongs, what is it to do, that I have in my hand? [this game resembles in a manner the English game of cross questions and crooked answers, forfeits or rule of contrary]; ſein — einlöſen, *a*) to win back one's forfeit, *b*) to take out, to withdraw one's pledge, *c*) to withdraw one's security, assurance; er hat ein gutes —, he has [a] good security; Etwas zum —e geben, to give something in security, in pledge; als — einſetzen, to put something in pledge, in pawn; er hat mir ſein Kleid zum —e gelaſſen, he has left me his dress in pledge; wir haben ſeine Geldkaſſe zum —e genommen, we have taken his money-casket in pledge, for security; auf —, auf Pfänder leihen, to lend on security, on securities; Einer, der auf Pfänder leihet, a pawn-broker; er leihet nichts ohne ein —, he lends nothing, unless on security; he lends, that is to say though, with good security; ſein — löſen, einlöſen, to take

out what is in pawn; das — iſt verfallen, the pledge, pawned thing or object is escheated, fallen in [for want of being redeemed in time, or deficiency of money]; lebendes —, todtes —, living security, bail or gage; mortgage; unbewegliches —, a mortgage on land, wood or fixtures, bricks and mortar &c. 2) [with miners] *a*) [post for supporting old breaches] a traverse, beam-supporter, a mine-joist. *b*) V. —holz. Syn. Pfand, Unterpfand. We give our house, land and other immovable property as Unterpfand, by merely granting a creditor a right to them, without delivering them up to him; but we give a watch, a ring or other movable property as a Pfand, by delivering them up at once to the creditor.

Pfand-belaſtung, *f.* mortgage. — bewahrer, *m.* [Hypothekenbewahrer] a public officer appointed for the keeping of the register of mortgages; V. —herr 2). — brief, *m.* mortgage deed. Einen —brief löſen, einlöſen, to cancel a mortgage-deed, to redeem one's title-deeds. —buch, *n.* mortgage-book, register of mortgages. —bürge, *m.* [obsolescent] 1) hostage. 2) sequestree, assignee [of sequestred property]. Einen —bürgen einſetzen, to order a sequestration. —contract, *m.* V. —vertrag. —deich, *m.* dike owned by joint-proprietors, each liable to his share for reparations &c. —erſuchung, *f.* [in law] mortgage-action. —gebühr, *f.* or —geld, *n.* interest on mortgage or pawn-money, which if not paid, gives the right of foreclosure or forfeiture. —gläubiger, *m.* mortgage-creditor; hypothecary. —gut, *n.* a mortgage, mortgage-land. Ein Gut als —gut beſitzen, to hold property or land as mortgagee; Inhaber eines —gutes, mortgagee. —haber, *m.* V. —herr. —halter, *m.* depositary, sequestrator, assignee, trustee. Einen —halter niederſetzen, to appoint a sequestrator or assignee, a trustee to the estate. —haus, *n.* V. Leihhaus. —herr, *m.* 1) a creditor in possession, an assignee or trustee creditor. 2) [in many cities or communities] a municipal officer appointed as controller of mortgages. —herrlich, *adj.* and *adv.* deriving or proceeding from the right of a trustee or assignee creditor. Das iſt ein —herrliches Recht, that is a right of principal assigneeship. —holz, *n.* [with miners] [wood, for filling up the holes behind the prop posts and the inclining one at the filling up with timber of a staircase or flight of steps] filling-up joist, filling-up wood, gap-joist, wood for supplying hollow places and guaranteeing from danger. — inhaber, *m.* V. —herr. —keil, *m.* [with miners] wedge for propping, staying, securing. —klage, *f.* V. —erſuchung —leiher, *m.* pawn-broker. —löſung, *f.* redemption, cancelling, quashing of a pledge, security, gage bond &c. —mann, *m.* hostage. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —rechtlich. —pflichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* pledged, pledge-bound, compelled by virtue of a pledge, by reason of a deposit or security given. —pflichtigkeit, *f.* a pledge or deposit-obligation, the duty springing out of a pledge or gage. —recht, *n.* 1) right of possessing and holding the pledge, pawn or security, right of foreclosure, the right of the mortgagee, mortgagee-right; hypotheca. 2) the right of lending on mortgage, pledge or pawn; the right of becoming a mortgagee, of being a pawnbroker, [in shipping] of advancing on hypothecation, bottomry. —rechtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* belonging to a mortgage or pawn-brokerage right. Sich —rechtlich verſchreiben, to become bound by a deed of mortgage, [in shipping] by hypothecation or an action of bottomry; —rechtliche Schulden, mortgage, pledge or pawn debts; debts through hypothecation, [in shipping] bottomry debts or responsibilities. —ſache, *f.* cause, case, matter, object, subject of mortgage, pledge, pawning, bottomry, V. —klage. —ſaß, *m.* [obsolete or in law] mortgagee. —ſchein, *m.* assurance-receipt, security-quittance. —ſchilling, *m.* 1) pawn-money. 2) pawn-fine. 3) deposit. —ſchuld, *f.* hypothecary debt; mortgage-debt; pawn-debt; [in shipping] bottomry-debt. —ſchuldner, *m.*, —ſchuldnerinn, *f.* mortgager, pledger, pawner, [in shipping] hypothecator. —ſicherheit, *f.* mortgage, pledge or pawn security, [in shipping] hypothecation or bottomry security. —ſpiel, *n.* game of forfeits, cross questions and crooked answers, game of the rule of contrary. —ſtall, *m.* pound, greenyard for empounded cattle, a pin-fold. —ſtück, *n.* a mortgage; a pledge. —verkäufer, *m.* 1) auctioneer of pledged articles. 2) auctioneer of a distress or of a distraint &c. —verleiher, *m.* pawn-broker. —verſchreibung, *f.* mortgage deed, hypotheca. —vertrag, *m.* hypothecary contract, pignorative contract. —wehrung, —weigerung, *f.* the refusal of a distress, distraint or warrant for putting in an execution. —weiſe, *adv.* by engagement, by an action of mortgage or pawning. Er iſt nicht der Eigenthümer, er beſitzt es bloß —weiſe, he is not the real proprietor of the thing pledged, of the pawn, of the mortgage; he holds the thing merely by engagement, as assignee or trustee &c.

Pfänderſpiel, *n.* V. Pfandſpiel.

Pfändbar, *adj.* and *adv.* any thing capable of serving as security, pledge or guarantee.

Pfändbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [in law] that may be distrained, on which a distress-warrant may be issued.

Pfänden, *v. tr.* [V. Pfand] 1) Einen —, to put in an execution on any one; to distrain or seize for distress by a distress-warrant; to seize and sell the goods and chattels of any one by legal authority. Seinen Schuldner, das Hausgeräthe ſeines Schuldners — laſſen, to distrain the household furniture of one's debtor; ein Pferd &c. —, to empound a horse &c., to distrain upon a horse &c.; man verurtheilte ihn, den Schaden und die Fütterungskoſten für das gepfändete Vieh zu bezahlen, he was sentenced to pay the costs and keep of the empounded cattle; he was condemned to redeem the pounded cattle by payment of damage done, and the expence of keep; ſeine Pferde ſind gepfändet worden, his horses have been pounded, have been distrained upon &c. V. Ab—, Aus—. 2) [= verpfänden] to pawn, to pledge, to plight, to stake, to gage, [in shipping] to hypothecate, to make over by bottomry; [in woods and forests] to engage, to mortgage, to impignorate. Das — [Aus—], distraining, taking in an execution by virtue of writ or distress-warrant.

Pfände-geld, *n.* redemption-money. — mann, *m.* V. Pfänder. —recht, *n* right of seizure, of putting in an execution, right of distraining or of distress.

Pfänder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) seizer, distrainer; bailiff or sheriff's-officer. 2) hayward, keeper, field-bailiff.

Pfändern, *v. intr.* to play at forfeits or game of contrary or at cross questions and crooked answers.

Pfändlich, *adj.* and *adv.* pawn-wise, in the manner of pledge, in pawn, in pledge, in mortgage, as security &c. —e Sicherheit, pawn or mortgage security; Etwas — beſitzen, to possess any thing by engagement, as security &c.

Pfändſchaft, *f.* 1) engagement, pawning, pledging, empawning, pignoration, the state of putting or of being put into pledge. 2) [= Pfand] pawn, pledge; seizure, distraint, distress.

Pfändſchaftlich, *adj.* and *adv.* by right, by virtue, by reason of pledging, gaging or pawning, V. Pfandrechtlich.

Pfänne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Wanne, Wanſt] 1) [especially something hollow] [with brewers] [for boiling the malt and beer] boiler, copper; [with founders] caldron, copper; [with forgers and smiths Pfännel], metal-bason, vat or basin for the smolten metal; an ingot mould; [with masons] mortar-pit; [in paper-mills] heater or stove [for heating the tub or vat containing the pulp]; [in salt-works] salt-copper, salt-boiler; [with armourers and gun-makers] powder-pan, gun-pan. Pulver auf die — ſchütten, to pour the powder into the pan, to prime; [in artillery] —n am Geſchütze, undercheek-ironbands to the carriage or frame of a cannon; [with miners, watchmakers &c.] [in which the spindle or pivot turns] socket, hole, cap; [for a tenon] mortise; [with printers] [of a press] frog, pan, socket, sole [that part of the press which is above the platen receiving the pivot of the spindle-beam]; [with locksmiths] [in which the hinge turns] socket, sole; [with tilers] [Dach—] V. Hohlziegel; [in anatomy] [of a bone] the acetabulum, cotyla, cotyle, ball-socket. Die flache —, the glene; die — des Darmbeines, the cotyloïd cavity of the os ilium; die flache — des Schulterblattbeines, the glene or glenoïdal cavity of the scapula or shoulder-blade-bone; aus der — gewichener Knochen, bone out of joint, a dislocated bone. 2) [generally] a pan, a frying-pan, a pan either of metal or earthen-ware, a metal-pan, an earthen pan; a sauce-pan. Der Stiel, das Innere, der Boden einer —, the handle, the inside, the bottom of a pan. Ein Pfännchen, ‖Pfännlein, *n.* a little pan, a skillet, a small frying or sauce pan, [also] a little flat pipkin; [with salters] salt-pan; ein Pfännchen voll, a panful or pan-full, a skillet-full. *Fig.* Den Feind in die — hauen [in fam. lang.], to cut an enemy into mince-meat, into Scotch collops, into bits or pieces.

Pfann-apfel, *m.* a good baking-apple, an apple good for fritters. —balken, *m.* [in hydraulics] the beam of a salt-pan, caldron or copper. —eiſen, *n.* [with smiths] iron plate for a salt-pan, caldron or copper. —fiſch, *m.* V. Backfiſch [in the proper sense]. —herr, *m.* V. Pfänner. —kuchen, *m.* 1) pan-cake; [in Austria] fritter; [especially in North-Germany] omelet. Dicker —kuchen, an omelet after the Celestin manner, very thick and light [Celestin means a St. Bernard monk, one of whom probably gave the name by being the inventor or very partial to them]; nicht aufgegangener —kuchen, an underdone omelet. 2) [in conchology] the bastard-wafer, cone-fritter, the omelet-stamper, conus bullatus. —kuchenfreſſer, *m.* 1) [low] greedy eater or devourer of pan-cakes &c. 2) [in nat hist.] V. Laufkäfer. —kuchenkraut, *n.* V. Frauenmünze. —verquellung, *f.* [with salt-makers] the closing of the seams of the plate with oakum and mortar or lime-cement so as to make them water-tight. —werk, *n.* [with salt-makers] salt-house, salt-cot. —werken, *v. intr.* [with salt-makers] 1) to possess, to keep, to work a salt-cot. 2) to carry on a salt-maker's business.

Pfannen-baum, *m.* [in salt-works] cross-beam [for suspending the salt-pans]. **—blech**, *n.* V. Pfanneiſen. **—bock**, *m.* [in salt-works] a trestle or trivet for the salt-pans [when the grounds are burnt out by putting straw beneath them and kindling it]. **—boden**, *m.* 1) copper-bottom, bottom of the boiler, the bottom of the pan. 2) pan-scraper, strike or rake. **—bortband**, *n.* fathom-band. **—borte**, *f.* V. **—rand**. **—bret**, *n.* [in the kitchen] pan-shelf, mantle-shelf or dresser-shelf for pans; *it.* [in salt-works] screen-board [against a draught or current of air]. **—deckel**, *m.* cover or lid to a pan or copper; *it.* [with gunsmiths] hammer [of a gun-lock &c.]; *it.* [to ordnance] cannon or mortar trunnion-cap or upper iron-band [when the piece of ordnance is mounted]. **—deckelfeder**, *f.* hammer-spring [of a gun-lock]. **—eiſen**, *n.* V. Pfanneiſen; *it.* [with gunsmiths] vice-pin of a touch-pan. **—flicker**, *m.* a tinker, a pot and pan mender. **—geld**, *n.* [duty or tax paid by brewers to government for right of brewing and licence] brewing-tax. **—geſtell**, *n.* [in the kitchen] 1) trivet, tripod. 2) V. **—knecht**. **—gras**, *n.* paspal-grass [one of the grasses, an American plant]. **—grube**, *f.* [in anatomy] the cavity or hollow of the acetabulum, of the cotyle. **—haken**, *m.* [in salt-works] salt-pan-hook. **—haſpe**, *f.* copper-hasp or cramp [where the pan-hooks go]. **—haus**, *n.* [in salt-works] salt-cot, salt-boiling-house [in which the boiling-pans are]. **—herr**, *m.* V. Pfänner. **—höhlung**, *f.* [in anatomy] the cotyloid cavity [of the hip-bone]. Flache **—höhlung**, the glene. **—knecht**, *m.* [in the kitchen] [an instrument to support the long handle of a frying-pan] pan-rester, pan-holder. **—kolben**, *m.* [with gun-smiths] a flint-touch-pan countersink, rose-countersink or polisher. **—kuchen**, V. Pfannkuchen. **—läufer**, *m.* [in salt-works] pieces of salt that are less than usual, and which have escaped because the pan was cracked or had holes, and much brine had escaped during the boiling, salt-pan runner. **—loch**, *n.* [in salt-works] [under the salt-pan] oven-mouth, oven-hole. **—meiſter**, *m.* [in salt-works] salt-pan master or overseer of a salt-pan. **—rand**, *m.* pan-rim, pan-edge. **—ring**, *m.* V. **—haſpe**. **—riß**, *m.* pan-crevice; crack or flaw in a pan. **—ſchaum**, *m.* [in salt-boiling] pan-scum. **—ſchiefer**, *m.* V. **—ſtein**. **—ſchmaus**, *m.* [among brewers] a treat, good dinner, a blow-out given to the brewers. **—ſchmied**, *m.* white-smith, tin-man, brazier; *it.* [in salt-works] pan-smith. **—ſtein**, *m.* [in salt-works] [earthy and calcareous mass which during the salt-boiling forms a deposit on the pans like a stone] salt-pan calcareous fur, scale, peeling or flake. Den **—ſtein** ausklopfen, to knock out, scrape off the pan or copper-fur, stoney-lining, pan-scales; *it.* [with slaters] Goslar-slate [from Lower Saxony]. **—ſtiel**, *m.* 1) pan or copper handle. 2) [in nat. hist.] [—ſtieglitz] long-tailed tom-tit. **—theil**, *m.* [with salt-men] share in a saltern. **—ziegel**, *m.* 1) [in a strict sense] a house-tile, shaped like a Roman S. 2) [in a wider sense] pantile, ridge-tile, gutter-tile, any hollow tile. **—zucker**, *m.* [with sugar-refiners &c.] a crust of sugar that is formed as a deposit all over the inside of the sirup-cooler.

Pfännel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. under Pfanne 1).

Pfänner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] **—inn**, *f.* [in salt-works] proprietor of a saltern.

Pfänner-recht, *n.* the right of a saltern-proprietor. **—rolle**, *f.* saltern-roll or register list of salterns.

Pfännerei, *f.* 1) V. Pfannentheil. 2) V. Pfännerſchaft 2).

Pfännerſchaft, *f.* 1) the proprietorship or possession of a salt-work; the ownership of a saltern. 2) the society or company of the salters.

‖**Pfárch**, V. Pferch.

Pfárre, *f.* [*pl.* -n] **Pfarrei**, *f.* [V. Pfarrer] 1) living, parish, benefice, cure. Um eine **— anſuchen**, to solicit a living; to sue, to be a candidate for, to stand for, to put up for a living, a parish, [in England in some instances] a fellowship; eine **— verſehen**, to do parochial duty, to be a resident clergyman, to perform the duty of a resident clergyman [whether rector, vicar or curate]; eine der beſten or fetteſten **—n** or Pfarreien des Sprengels, one of the best or fattest livings in the diocese; es ſind zwei **—n** in dieſer Stadt, there are two parishes or livings in this city or town; was zu einer **—** gehört, that which belongs to a parish or living, parochial, curial. 2) the dwelling of the clergyman [whether rector, vicar or curate]; the parsonage, the manse [for a Presbyterian]; the glebe-house.

Pfarr-acker, *m.* glebe-land, glebe-field. **—amt**, *n.* 1) pastor's charge, curate's office, clergyman's duty. 2) a clergyman's living, benefice, ministery, curacy, cure. Sein **—amt treu verwalten**, to fulfil his duties as a clergyman faithfully; ein **—amt** bekommen, to obtain a living, a curacy; er wurde ſeines **—amts entſetzt**, he was suspended from his cure. **—aufſeher**, *m.* [more usual Superintendent] arch-deacon. **—beſetzungsrecht**, *n.* patronage. **—bezirk**, *m.* parish. **—birn**, *f.* priest's pear, Lord's pear. **—dienſt**, *m.* 1) pastor's charge, curate's or clergyman's office or duty. 2) V. **—frohne**. **—dorf**, *n.* 1) village where a country-curate or village-clergyman or rector or vicar resides. 2) village forming part of a living, of a manse. **—einkünfte**, *pl.* revenues, incomings, income of a living. **—feld**, *n.* V. **—acker**. **—frau**, *f.* wife of a clergyman, the minister's wife, the pastor's wife, the wife of the rector, vicar or curate. **—frohne**, *f.* statute-labour due to the rector, to the living; parochial statute-labour. **—garten**, *m.* parsonage-garden; the garden of the clergyman or minister. **—gebäude**, *n.* parsonage-house; [for Presbyterians] manse. **—gebühr**, *f.* the perquisites, extra-profits, fees attached to a living. **—gemeine**, *f.* parish, parochial community. **—genoß**, *m.*, **—genoſſinn**, *f.* parishioner. **—gerechtſame**, *f.* curial or presbyterian right. **—grundſtück**, *n.* the land, the real estate of a living, the living. **—gut**, *n.* parochial property, parochial estate, land of a living or curacy. Die **—güter**, the parochial estates or lands attached to a living. **—handel**, *m.* simony. **—haus**, *n.* parsonage-house, [for Presbyterians] the manse. **—herr**, *m.* V. Pfarrer. **—hof**, *m.* 1) court or court-yard of the parsonage or manse. 2) V. **—haus**. **—holz**, *n.* clergyman's wood, the wood of the rector; the wood belonging to the living. **—hufe**, *f.* glebe; a hide of land attached to a living and destined for the support of the pastor. **—jungfer**, *f.* [in pop lang.] the clergyman's daughter. **—kauf**, *m.* V. **—handel**. **—kind**, *n.* 1) pastor's child. 2) [generally] parishioner, one of the flock. **—kirche**, *f.* parochial church; parish-church. **—knecht**, *m.* clergyman's servant; labourer on glebe-land. **—köchinn**, *f.* clergyman's cook. **—land**, *n.* V. **—acker**. **—lehen**, *n.* church-patronage, advowson. **—leute**, *pl.* parishioners, the flock. **—magd**, *f.* clergyman's maidservant. **—pachter**, *m.* the farmer of a living. **—recht**, *n.* V. **—lehen**. **—rock**, *m.* V. Kirchenrock. **—ſatz**, *m.* V. **—lehen**. **—ſiegel**, *n.* V. Kirchenſiegel. **—ſtelle**, *f.* place, charge, situation of a clergyman, cure. **—ſtuhl**, *m.* pew [in England], bench, seat destined for the clergyman's family. **—thür**, *f.* gate of the parsonage, the manse-gate. **—verleihung**, *f.* V. **—lehen**. **—vieh**, *n.* live-stock, cattle belonging to the living. **—wahl**, *f.* V. Pfarrerwahl. **—wieſe**, *f.* the meadow of a living. **—wittwe**, *f.* clergyman's widow. **—wohnung**, *f.* V. **—gebäude**. **—zehnte**, **—zins**, *m.* clergyman's tithes, rectorial or vicarial tithes.

Pfarreilich, *adj.* and *adv.* parochial. Die **—en** Rechte, the clergyman's rights, dues, fees, tithes; die **—en** Amtsverrichtungen, the parochial functions or duties.

Pfárren, I. *v. intr.* [unusual] to be of the parish, to belong to the parish. II. *v. tr.* V. Einpfarren.

Pfárrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [formed from Pfarre and this again from the Lat. *parochia*, Gr. *παροικία*, the neighbourhood]. Katholiſcher **—**, catholic clergyman, priest, minister; proteſtantiſcher **—**, the protestant clergyman, protestant minister or pastor; die **—inn** [Pfarrersfrau], the wife of the clergyman or minister; **— werden**, to become a clergyman, to embrace the clerical state, to take holy orders, to take orders; to turn priest or clergyman; er iſt **—** zu N. geworden, he has become clergyman at N., he has been appointed clergyman at N., the parish or living of N. has been presented to or conferred upon him; der erſte **—** an einer Kirche, the first or senior clergyman of a church; [in a cathedral &c.] dean, senior prebend &c.

Pfarrerwahl, *f.* election of a pastor or minister [by the patron, the congregation &c.].

Pfau, *m.* [-es, and ‡ or ‖-en, *pl.* -en] [Lat. *pavo*, Dan. *Paa*, Boh. *paw*, derivation not fixed. Many think from *φάω* or *φαύω*, to shine, to shine with splendor] 1) peacock. Die **—inn**, *f.* V. **—henne**. Ein junger **—**, a young peacock, a pea-chick; ein **—**, der ein Rad ſchlägt, a peacock who spreads his train or shows off his tail; [in heraldry] a peacock in his pride; er brüſtet ſich, iſt ſtolz, wie ein **—** [in fam. lang.], he swells up, swells himself out, is as proud as a peacock. 2) [in astronomy] the pavo [in the southern hemisphere]. 3) [in nat. hist.] **—**, *a*) peacock-fish; *b*) a small sea-insect whose tail is adorned with rose-coloured feathers.

Pfau-faſan, *m.* 1) the argus pheasant, the crested pheasant. 2) China peacock-pheasant; double-spurred pheasant, avis pugnax. **—fiſch**, *m.* peacock-fish, turdus marinus. **—fliege**, *f.* the libellula, the dragon-fly. **—hahn**, *m.* peacock. **—henne**, *f.* pea-hen. **—huhn**, *n.* young peacock, pea-chick. **—hühner**, *pl.* peacocks. **—nelke**, *f.* the mignonette-pink, small clove-pink. **—reiher**, *m.* the crane of Japan, the Balearic crane. **—ſchwanz**, *m.* V. **—enſchwanz**. **—taube**, *f.* the quaker-pigeon, peacock-pigeon.

Pfauen-auge, *n.* 1) peacock's-eye. *Fig.* **—augen** [of the peacock's tail], the eyes of the tail, argus-eyes or spots. 2) the pavo-butterfly. 3) peacock's-eye butterfly, the papilio Jo. 4) *a*) [a fish] the dappled-bay lip-fish, the sea-peacock [one of the labroides]; *b*) the banded peacock-fish [in India]. 5) [in mineralogy] red and brown spotted marble, peacock or argus-eyed marble. **—baum**, *m.* the aden-tree, the Poniciana, frutex pavoninus; the crista pavonis or peacock's-crest, the Barbadoes flower-fence. **—blau**, *adj.* and *adv.* purple-blue, peacock-blue, sky-blue, peacock's-eye-blue. **—ei**, *n.* peacock's-egg. **—feder**, *f.* 1) peacock's-feather. 2) *a*) [piece of the whorl of the

pearl-shells] peacock-stone; *b*) [kind of sea-weed] peacock-tailed or feathered alga; *c*) [rainbow colours in many stones] iris-colour. —**federdruſe**, *f.* crystallized iris-drusa spathica, iris-pearled spar. —**kamm**, *m.* [in botany] the purple-red-seeded aden-tree [one of the adenoides, and of the order of the condori]. —**kraut**, *n.* the persicaria urens, acrid-persicary, hydropiper, flea or water pepper, bumsmart. —**krone**, *f.* [in botany] the flower-fence of Barbadoes. Die ſchöne —krone, the beautiful Barbadoes flower-fence. —**ſchwanz**, *m.* 1) peacock's-tail or train. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) V. Pfautaube; *b*) [—auge] the Jo butterfly. 3) [in botany] V. —krone. 4) [with miners and in mineralogy] mine of azure-blue-copper. —**ſchwanzholz**, *n.* 1) [in botany] the maple-tree. —**ſchweif**, *m.* V. —ſchwanz. 2) [with firework makers] peacock's-tail. —**ſpiegel**, *m.* 1) the eyes of the peacock. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) the atlas butterfly; *b*) [—auge] the Jo butterfly. 3) [in botany] aquatic hemp, water hemp, eupatorium, water-agrimony, maudlin, sweet-maudlin; [also] V. —kraut. —**ſtein**, *m.* V. —feder. —**wedel**, *m.* fan of peacock-feathers.

Pfaúinn, *f.* pea-hen, V. Pfau.

Pfébe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears allied to *faba*, Feifel &c.] or —**nkürbiß**, *m.* [kind of gourd] pumpkin, pumpion.

‖**Pféchten**, *v. tr.* to examine a weight or measure by the standard.

Pféffer, *m.* [-s] [Gr. πέπερι, Lat. *piper*, Pers. *pilpil*, Arab. *fulfal*] 1) pepper. Der lange —, long pepper; ganzer, geſtoßener, fein geſtoßener —, pepper in corns, bruised pepper, ground pepper; mit — würzen, —n, to season with pepper, to pepper; einen Haſen mit — einmachen, to serve up a hare with pepper and vinegar sauce; to devil a hare, to send up a devil'd hare to table. *Fig.* [low] Ein Schlag or Hieb aus dem —, an ugly blow, a peppery or ticklish rap [over the funny bone, sconce &c.]. 2) Der indiſche oder ſpaniſche —, Indian pepper or Spanish pepper, pimento, all-spice; der falſche indiſche —, amomi, Jamaica-pepper, capsicum, bastard Madeira-pepper; deutſcher —, wild pepper [seed of the agnus castus]; *it.* the Agnus castus tree.

Pfeffer-art, *f.* kind or species of pepper. [in botany] —**arten**, *pl.* the peppers, the pipers, the piper-varieties or kinds. —**baum**, *m.* 1) pepper-shrub. Indiſcher —baum, molle, Peruvian lentisk, Indian molle or mastich-tree; äthiopiſcher —, Guinea-pepper, grain of paradise, cardamomum majus. 2) [kind of vine in America] the tree-vine, pepper-vine, vitis arborea. 3) V. Kellerhals 2). —**beere**, *f.* 1) pepper-corn, pepper-grain. 2) V. Pfaffenbeere. —**blatt**, *n.* 1) leaf of the pepper-tree. 2) V. Frauenmünze. —**brühe**, *f.* a sauce with salt, pepper, and sometimes vinegar; pepper and vinegar sauce. —**büchſe**, *f.* 1) pepper-box, pepper-caster. 2) [for making the pepper small] box for triturating or bruising pepper. —**bude**, *f.* V. —laden. —**dute** or —**düte**, *f.* a paper-cornet or horn-cap for pepper. —**faß**, *n.*, *dim.* —fäßchen, ‖—fäßlein, *n.* 1) barrel of or cask for pepper. 2) pepper-caster. —**fraß**, —**freſſer**, *m.* V. —vogel. —**geſchmack**, *m.* taste or relish of pepper, a peppery taste or flavour. —**gurke**, *f.* gherkin, small cucumber for pickling. —**holz**, *n.* 1) pepper-shrub, wood of the pepper-tree. 2) the agnus castus, the vitex. —**käfer**, *m.* formica leo, myrmicoleon, lion-ant. —**korn**, *n.* pepper-corn. —**kornſtrauch**, *m.* Indian mastich-tree. —**krämer**, *m.* spice-dealer, grocer; [in general, often also in jest or contempt] grocer [in a small way]. —**kraut**, *n.* 1) lepidium, broad-leaved dittander. 2) satureia, savory. —**kuchen**, *m.* gingerbread. —**kuchenbäcker**, *m.* gingerbread-baker. —**kuchenbild**, *n.* figure shaped of gingerbread. —**kuchenform**, *f.* gingerbread-mould. —**kuchenpuppe**, *f.* V. —kuchenbild. —**kuchenteig**, *m.* dough or paste for gingerbread. —**küchler**, *m.* V. —kuchenbäcker. —**kümmel**, *m.* 1) pepper-wort, poor man's-pepper. 2) hypecoum. — **küſte**, *f.* [in geography] Grain-coast. —**lade**, *f.* spice-box. —**lecker**, *m.* [in jest or contempt] toad-eater; spunge, parasite. —**lehen**, *n.* an emphiteusis, a long lease, a lease for 99 years assigned for the yearly rent of one pepper-corn. —**mühle**, *f.* [in the kitchen] pepper-mill. —**münze**, *f.* peppermint. —**münzkügelein**, *n.* a pepper-mint drop or lozenge. —**münzöl**, *n.* oil of peppermint. —**münzthee**, *m.* peppermint-tea [made of dried peppermint leaves]. —**münzwaſſer**, *n.* peppermint-water. —**muſchel**, *f.* [in conchology] the pepper-cockle, arselle, piperone. —**nuß**, *f.*, —**nüßchen**, ‖—**nüßlein**, *n.* 1) gingerbread-nut [large and small]. 2) —nüßlein [in conchology] the nacrous ark. —**öl**, *n.* oil of pepper. —**pflanze**, *f.* V. —baum. —**pint**, *m.* [in botany] arum, wake-robin, cuckoo-pint. —**rohr**, *n.* a sort of cane pipe-stick. —**röschen**, *n.* V. —holz. —**ſack**, *m.* sack for pepper, a pepper-sack; a sack of pepper. *Fig.* [low, in contempt or in jest] grocer [in a small way], a match-seller, vender of matches. —**ſchote**, *f.* pepper-pod. —**ſchwamm**, *m.* [in botany] 1) [kind of edible mushroom, the juice of which stings like pepper] pepper-agaric; curry- or pepper-mushroom; large spice-flavoured mushroom. 2) [another sort] the yellowish spice-flavoured mushroom, the yellow peg-mushroom. —**ſieb**, *n.* pepper-sieve. —**ſtahlbaum**, *m.* pepper-tree of Japan. —**ſtaub**, *m.* powder of pepper, ground pepper, pepper-dust. —**ſtaude**, *f.* V. —ſtrauch. —**ſtein**, *m.* 1) [calcareous stone composed of conglomerated little corns or round balls] globuliform carbonate of lime; calcareous brescia or pudding-stone. 2) oölite, roe-stone. —**ſtrauch**, *m.* [in botany] 1) [on which the pepper grows] pepper-shrub. 2) V. Kellerhals. ‖—**tag**, *m.* [day of the Innocent Children] Innocents'-day. —**tang**, *m.* pepper-dulse. —**thymian**, *m.* pepper-thyme. —**vogel**, *m.* 1) V. Hohlſchnäbler. 2) V. Seidenſchwanz. —**waſſer**, *n.* pepper-water, water of pepper; *it.* peppered water. —**wurzel**, *f.* burnet-saxifrage.

Pféfferhaft, ‖**Pféfferig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [similar to pepper] peppery, pepperish, of the nature or appearance of pepper. * *Fig.* [in jest] Er iſt ein recht —es Kerlchen, he is a very peppery little fellow or man.

Pféffern, I. *v. intr.* [little used] to prick, to smell, to smart, to burn, like pepper. II. *v. tr.* 1) Fleiſch &c. —, to pepper flesh &c., to season meat &c. with pepper; dieſe Brühe iſt ſehr gepfeffert, this sauce is very highly peppered. *Fig.* Gepfefferte Worte [in familiar lang.], peppery words, biting, sarcastic, nipping words; der Schlag war gepfeffert [in pop. lang.], the blow was a peppery one, that blow was a stinging one, I can assure you; dieſe Waare iſt gepfeffert [in popular lang.], this article is tolerably well spiced, is pretty dear; dieſes Mädchen, dieſe Dirne iſt gepfeffert [low], this girl is peppered [has got the bad disease]. ‖2) Die Leute — [on Innocents'-day], to beat the people gently with branches of the juniper tree [in Swabia a game of boys who beat girls to make them give little presents such as gingerbread-nuts].

Pfeife, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* Pfeifchen, ‖Pfeiflein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [probably allied to weifen, that is, ſchweifen, ‖ſchwaben] grafting or grafted twig or layer. Mit der — pfropfen, to inoculate, to graft by inoculation; V. Fächſer. 2) [probably allied to paffen, pufken, to push, to shove, and so meaning something pushed through, that is tubular, V. Pipe] a tube [an instrument of sound], a whistle; [in the navy] a whistle, a catcall; [in the army] a fife. Auf der — blaſen, to play on the fife; [to bagpipes] a pipe; [in the organ] pipe; *it.* die —n in Bienenſtöcken, the cells of a honey-comb in bee-hives; *it.* die — or Dille eines Leuchters, the socket of a candle-stick; *it.* [in bodies of animals] hollow bone; *it.* [with weavers] the spool or quill of a bobbin; [with glass-makers] a blow-pipe. *Prov.* Wer im Rohre ſitzt, hat gut —n ſchneiden, it is easy enough to sail before the wind; there is no such great wonder in taking advantage of an opportunity, if fortune thrusts it under one's very nose. *Fig* [in popular lang.] Nach eines Andern — tanzen, to dance to another man's pipe; to be forced to follow the will and pleasure of another; die — einziehen, to draw in one's horns, to come down a peg or two; to whistle a key lower. 3) [of tobacco] a pipe. Eine thönerne —, a clay-pipe; eine — ſtopfen, to fill a pipe; die — anzünden, to light one's pipe; ein Pfeifchen rauchen, to smoke a pipe.

Pfeifen-baum, *m.* V. —ſtrauch. —**beſchlag**, *m.* the trimming [ornamental parts] of a pipe. —**bohrer**, *m.* [with musical instrument makers] a pipe-bore, pipe-borer. —**brenner**, *m.* pipe-burner, pipe-maker, manufacturer of clay-pipes. —**brennerei**, *f.* 1) [business] pipe-burning, pipe-making. 2) [place] pipe-kiln, pipe-burning house, pipe-fabric, pipe-manufactory. —**bret**, *n.* 1) [in organs] organ-sieve [a board with holes of proportionate size for the organ-pipes to fix in and be secured]. 2) [with tobacco-smokers] a pipe-holder [a board for suspending pipes on, when the smoker leaves off]. —**deckel**, *m.* pipe-cover, pipe-lid. —**erde**, *f.* pipe-clay, V. Thon. —**fabrik**, *f.* V. —brennerei 2). —**firniß**, *m.* pipe-varnish, pipe-glaze [used by pipe-burners]. —**fiſch**, *m.* trumpet-fish, scolopax. —**flechte**, *f.* trumpet-lichen, pipe-lichen. —**form**, *f.* 1) organ-frame. 2) pipe brass-mould. —**förmig**, *adj.* and *adv.* pipe-formed, tubular, tubulous, tubulated, tube-formed, pipe-shaped. —**fuß**, *m.* mouth [between the lips] of an organ-pipe. —**futter**, —**futteral**, *n.* 1) pipe-case, case for a pipe. 2) little case for a whistle-pipe, [and if at sea] of a catcall. —**gebund**, *n.* bundle of pipes. —**glaſer**, *m.* the pipe-varnisher, the man who glazes the pipes in a pipe-kiln. —**glaſur**, *f.* pipe-varnish, pipe-glaze. —**holz**, *n.* 1) wood of pipes, the wood of or for a pipe. 2) common sallow, the salix caprea, the wood of the common sallow. —**kies**, *m.* pipe-grit, [fragments of pipes while still in a soft state]. —**knochen**, *m.* great hollow bone; [in anatomy] the tibia. —**kopf**, *m.* the pipe-bowl. —**koralle**, *f.* 1) V. Röhrenkoralle. 2) V. Zuckerkoralle. —**loch**, *n.* hole of a fife, a whistle, a catcall; [of an organ-pipe] mouth [just above the under lip]. —**macher**, *m.* pipe-maker; fife-maker &c. —**mergel**, *m.* [in mineralogy] 1) stony or petrifiable loam. 2) pipe-clay [for making pipes of clay]. —**mundſtück**, *n.* 1) the mouth-piece of a pipe, the tip of a pipe. 2) reed of a flageolet. —**muſchel**, *f.* [kind of shell or limpet] tubulus marinus; a marine tubulus or tubipore. —**quaſte**, *f.* silk &c. tassel to a wooden or horn or porcelain &c. tobacco-pipe, to a German pipe

—räumer, *m.* pipe-cleaner. —rohr, *n.* pipe-tube pipe-stick, V. Pfeifenſtock 2); *it.* [in hydraulics] canal, pipe, conduit. —rohr-bohrer, *m.* a pipe-tube-borer, V. —bohrer. —röhrchen, *n.* [on some musical instruments] the reed. —röhrig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany and anatomy] fistulous. —ſpitze, *f.* [the mouth-piece] the end or tip of a pipe-tube. —ſtiel, *m.* pipe-handle, shank or tube of a pipe. —ſtock, *m.* 1) [in an organ] the foot-board of an organ-sieve. 2) a stick or long tube for a pipe. —ſtopfer, *m.* pipe-stopper. V. Stopfer. —ſtrauch, *m.* 1) the lilac-tree. 2) seringa, syringa, pipe-tree, mock-orange. —ſtück, *n.* 1) piece of a pipe-handle. 2) piece of music for the pipe or fife. —ſtummel, *m.* [in common people's language] a short clay-pipe. —thon, *m.* clay for pipes, pipe-clay. —thonweiß, *adj.* and *adv.* [in mineralogy] white as pipe-clay. —werk, *n.* [in an organ] set, row of organ-pipes, the pipe-work of an organ. —zünder, *m.* paper-match for lighting a pipe [called in France and also in Germany *fidibus*, its origin comic from an ignorant mistake in Paris; the English begin to adopt the word]. —zünglein, *n.* [of an organ] [a copper-blade of the reed] a languet, the tongue.

Pfeifen, [V. Pfeife 2)] [allied to the Lat. *pipire*, and the Gr. *πιππίζειν*, to pip as a chicken] *ir.* I. *v. intr.* [with the mouth, a pipe, a fife, also speaking of the wind] to whistle, to whiz, to pipe. Die Kugeln pfiffen ihm um die Ohren, the balls whistled about his ears; man hört ihn —, wenn er ſchläft, one hears him whizzing as he sleeps. II. *v. tr.* and *intr.* Einen Marſch —, to whistle a march; einen Vogel — lehren, to teach a bird to whistle; dieſer Vogel pfeift zwei Arien, this bird whistles two airs or tunes; mit dem Munde —, to whistle with the mouth; Einem —, to whistle to any one [as a signal of warning or recall]; auf einem Blatte —, to whistle on a leaf; auf einer Pfeife —, to blow [play] on the fife; wir haben euch gepfiffen und ihr wollet nicht tanzen [in Scripture], we have piped unto you, and you would not dance; ein Stückchen —, to play an air, a little piece on the fife, pipe or flageolet. *Prov.* Wer gern tanzt, dem iſt leicht gepfiffen, when one wishes to dance, one can soon find the fifer; where there's a will, there's a way. *Fig.* [low] Er pfeift auf dem letzten Loche, it is all up with his piping; his pipe is done for in this world, poor fellow; he is on his death-bed, in the rattles; ich pfeife dir Etwas [ironically], I wish you may get it; don't you wish you may get it. Das — des Windes, einer Kugel, auf or aus der Bruſt, the whistling of the wind, of a ball, from out or in the breast; er betäubt mich durch ſein —, he stuns me, he pierces my ears, he makes my ears sing with his whistling.

Pfeif-ammer, *f.* yellow-hammer. —droſſel, *f.* 1) [that makes a piping sound] the tsip-thrush, the piping-thrush, the tsip-mavis, the whistling thrush. 2) common song-thrush. —ente, *f.* the piping mallard. —lerche, *f.* the pip-lark, the wood-lark.

Pfeifer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with the mouth] 1) whistler. Er iſt ein ewiger —, he is an everlasting whistler; die — und Trommelſchläger, the fifers and drummers. 2) [generally] fifer, piper. 3) [in nat. hist.] *a*) V. Rogen—. *b*) [Meerteufel] pig-grunting fish, rubellio. *c*) larva of the weevil.

Pfeifer-backe, *f.* [*fig.*, in fam. lang. and in jest] cheek of a trumpeter; chubby cheek. —fiſch, *m.* V. Hornfiſch. —gericht, *n.* [formerly, in Frankfort on the Maine, court held before the fair in Autumn, connected with the immunities and freedom of Worms, Nurnberg and Bamberg] court of fifers, the fifers'-court.

Pfeiferei, *f.* [in a bad sense] whistling, fifery, piping.

Pfeiferſchaft, *f.* 1) state, condition, quality of a fifer, of a piper. 2) the body of fifers, the fifers.

Pfeil, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e], *dim.* —chen, ||—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Sw. *pil*, Lat. *pilum*, allied to Beil, Pfahl &c.] 1) arrow, dart, V. Wurf—. Einen — abſchießen, to shoot off, to let fly an arrow; ſo ſchnell wie ein —, as quick as an arrow; er ſchoß wie ein — fort [in fam. lang.], he shot off like an arrow, a dart; V. —geſchwind, —ſchnell; ſeine Worte dringen wie —e in's Herz, his words pierce into the heart like arrows; his words are barbed arrows to the soul; ein Wort iſt ja kein —, a word is not a monster, it can't eat you up. *Fig.* [in familiar lang.] Er hat ſeine —e verſchoſſen, he has shot away all his arrows; he has emptied his quiver; he is at his wits-ends; he is like a stuck pig; die —e der Rache, der Satire &c. gegen Einen abſchießen [in an emphatic style], to let fly the arrows of wrath, of satire &c. against a person; des Todes —e haben ihn erreicht [poetically], the arrows of death have reached him, Death's fatal dart has struck him at last; die —e der Liebe [emphatically or poetically], the arrows of love, of Cupid; *it.* [in heraldry] ein — mit Federn von anderer Farbe, an arrow feathered with another colour; ein auf dem Boden liegender —, a notched arrow. 2) [something like an arrow] [in architecture, with locksmiths] dart; [in geographical maps &c.] arrow. 3) [in nat. hist.] the arrow-headed douset, the taper-headed little sea-dragon. 4) [in astronomy] [constellation of the northern hemisphere] sagitta, arrow.

Pfeil-adergang, *m.* [in anatomy] the sagittal sinus. —band, *n.* short javelin-thong, thong of a dart, latchet. —blume, *f.* sagittal-stamened scaleless, East-Indian lychnis, the steris. —brache, *m.* the chimera, the king of the herrings of the north; the great sea-dragon [with an arrow six inches long on its back]. —eiſen, *n.* iron-head of an arrow. —feder, *f.* the feather that tips the arrow. —fiſch, *m.* needle-fish, acus, the orphie, sea-eel. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* arrow-formed, arrow-shaped; [in botany] arrow-headed. —futter, *n.* V. —köcher. —gang, *m.* V. —adergang. —gerade, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. language] strait as an arrow. —geſchwind, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] swift as an arrow. —hecht, *m.* the sphyraena pike or jack. —höhle, *f.* [in anatomy] the sagittal sinus. —köcher, *m.* quiver. —krabbe, *f.* the inachus crab. —kraut, *n.* [in botany] 1) the amphibious persicary. 2) marsh-ranunculus, sagitta aquatica; arrow-head. —kreuz, *n.* barbed cross. —maus, *f.* the little springing jerboa or gerboa. —motte, *f.* the nocturnal phalaena Psi or ψ or Υ [from the caterpillar Admirable]. —muſchel, *f.* the piddock shell, the pholas, pholades. —naht, *f.* [in anatomy] the sagittal suture [second suture of the cranium]. —natter, *f.* the acontias, dart-snake, anguis jaculi. —punkt, *m.* the april phalaena. —rand, *m.* [in anatomy] [on the crown bone] sagittal margin or border. —redoute, *f.* [in fortification] arrow-formed redout. —ritter, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the butterfly anchises. —ſack, *m.* V. —köcher. —ſchanze, *f.* V. —redoute. —ſchlange, *f.* V. —natter. —ſchnecke, *f.* [which darts out of the water like an arrow] teredo [a mollusca, of the family of the acephalae]. —ſchnell, *adj.* and *adv.* [in familiar language] swift as an arrow, quick as an arrow from the bow. —ſchuß, *m.* arrow-shot. Einen —ſchuß thun, to wing an arrow, a shaft, to shoot with a bow. —ſchütze, *m.* archer, bend-the-bow. —ſchwanz, *m.* 1) arrowy tail. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) the sphynx, the butterfly sphynx; the humming epervier. *b*) flying squirrel of Java. *c*) the long-tailed mallard, sea-cock, the mallard sea pheasant. *d*) [kind of diver] the smew. *e*) [kind of ray-fish] sting-ray, fire-flaire, poison-fish, pastinax, pastinaca marina. —ſpringer, *m.* the jerboa, gerboa, kangaroo-hare. —ſtein, *m.* arrow-stone, finger-stone, belemnite, cerannias; lyncurius, lynx-stone. —tauſendbein, *n.* [in nat. hist.] arrow aquatic millepedes. —wahrſagerei, *f.* [in antiquity] arrow-augury, belomancy. —werk, *n.* [in fortification] arrow, bonnet, sort of ravelin-work. —wunde, *f.* arrow-wound. —wurf, *m.* arrow-shot, arrow-hit. —wurz, *f.* [in botany] arrow-root [Maranto Linnaei], arrow-reed, arrow-cannacorns-reed of America. —wurzel, *f.* [with vine-gardeners] the [arrowy] tap-root.

Pfeiler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], *dim.* —chen, ||—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Fr. *pilier*, Sp. *pilar*, Lat. *pila*, allied to Pfahl] 1) [in architecture] [of a column] the shaft; [with miners] a spur of rock; [in riding-schools] the posts [between which a horse is broken in]. 2) [generally] pillar; [great four-cornered one] pilaster [generally engaged in the wall]; [when free] isolated pilaster. Die — einer Thüre, eines Fenſters, the jambs or door-posts, the jambs or window-piers; das Gewölbe war von zwölf —n getragen, the vault was supported by twelve pillars; V. Brücken—, Eck—, Fenſter—, Strebe—, Wand—.

Pfeiler-ſpiegel, *m.* pier-glass. —ſtein, *m.* [in mineralogy] basalt. —weite, *f.* [in architecture] [space between two columns, in proportion to the height and bulk of them] intercolumniation. —wurzel, *f.* [in woods and forests] V. Pfahlwurzel.

Pfeilern, *v. tr.* [rather unusual] to pillar, to adorn or to sustain with pillars.

Pfennich, Pfennig, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [= Fench] [in botany] panic.

Pfennig, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Engl. *penny*, Isl. *penningur*; derivation uncertain; some think from the Lat. *pendo*, others refer it to the Welsh *pen* = a head] 1) a farthing. Bei Heller und — bezahlen, to pay up to the last farthing; ſein Geld um den zwanzigſten — anlegen [obsolete], to place or to put out one's money at 5 per cent; den hundertſten — bezahlen [obsolete], to pay at the rate of 1 per cent; man hat die Zinſen auf den ſechzehnten — herabgeſetzt [obsolete], the rents have been reduced six and a quarter per cent; zum dreißigſten — verkauftes Gut [obsolete], an estate sold at three and a third per cent [at what would yield 3 1/3 interest on the capital, about 30 years' purchase]; [in heraldry] ein goldener oder ſilberner — ohne Gepräge, [a gold or silver round penny or coin of Constantinople without stamp] besant; [coloured] a torteaux; [half coloured, half metal] torteaux besant; er hat einen ſchönen — dabei gewonnen [obsolescent], he made a pretty penny by that job; —e [—ſteine], nummulites [fossil remains of a chambered shell of a flattened form, formerly mistaken for money]; brattenburgiſcher — [in common language], petrified chama, [fossil] chamite [bivalve]. 2) *a*) the fourth part of a drachm, [15 grains]. *b*) twelfth part of a mark [24 grains]; [with miners] V. —gewicht.

Pfennig-blume, *f.* lunary, lunaria, moon-wort. —brödchen, ‖—brödlein, *n.* bread made into a roll of half firsts and half seconds; whity-brown roll [a sort of bread unknown in England]; *it.* a penny-roll. —dickstück, *n.* [with confectioners] white gingerbread. —erz, *n.* muddy lenticular iron-ore; earthy oxide of iron. —fuchser, *m.* [in pop. lang., in contempt or in jest] old hunks, old moneybags. —gewicht, *n.* [a test weight, where the mark is, for distinction from the quintal, mark and carat weight divided into 156 parts; also, a peculiar weight of this kind] penny-weight. —gras, *n.* V. —kraut 2). —gülte, *f.* rent interest, payment in money, in ready money. —kerze, *f.* farthing-rushlight. —koralle, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the nummary madrepore. —kraut, *n.* [in botany] 1) [kind of the salicaria, or loose-strife] lysimachia, lutea major, yellow-willow-herb. 2) thlaspi or shepherd's pouch of the plains. 3) thlaspi arvense siliquis latis, the field thlaspi or shepherd's purse with siliculose pods. 4) the little celandine. 5) Das kleine —kraut [Gauchheil], brook-lime, chick-weed, red-flowered pimpernel. —linse, *f.* great lentil. —mark, *f.* the mark usual with the penny-weight, where it is divided into 156 parts. —meister, *m.* receiver, treasurer, bursar. —meisterinn, *f.* [in convents] the nun bursar. —post, *f.* penny-post, the two-penny post [in London]. —salat, *m.* V. —kraut 3). —schenke, *f.* a paltry hedge ale-house, a low dram-shop. —stein, *m.* V. —koralle. —thurm, *m.* [formerly in Strasburg] the treasury [where the public treasure is]. —winde, *f.* the nummary bindweed, convolvulus or smilax.

Pferch, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] [Fr. *parc*, Engl. *park*, allied to berge] [unusual] park; *it.* [for sheep] fold, sheepfold, pen, pinfold; sheep-cot. Die Schafe in den — thun, to put or drive the sheep into the fold; to pen or to fold sheep; *it.* [in artillery, more usual Park, which see] [for ordnance] park of artillery. *Fig. a*) sheep-dung, sheep-manure. *b*) the dunging or manuring from turning in sheep on a field; sheep-folding. Wie viel verlangt er für den — auf jeden Morgen? how much does he ask for the folding of sheep per acre? einen Acker mit dem —e belegen, to fold sheep over a field, to give a field a sheep-folding, to manure a field by turning sheep into it.

Pferch-acker, *m.* field that has or is to have sheep turned in, a sheep-field. —geld, *n.* money for the use of the fold and the manure left behind. —hütte, *f.* or —karren, *m.* shepherd's watch-box, hut or cabin. —lager, *n.* 1) sheep-fold. 2) flock of sheep. Ein sehr starkes —lager, a large fold, a large flock. —recht, *n.* right of turning sheep on such and such land. —schlag, *m.* 1) act of penning sheep, of sheep-folding. 2) V. —recht.

Pferche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Pferch.

Pferchen, I. *v. tr.* 1) Einen Acker &c. —, [to cover with a fold] to pitch a pinfold upon a field &c. 2) Die Schafe —, to pen sheep. 3) Ein Feld —, to manure, to dung a field by turning sheep over it, or penning sheep on it. II. *v. intr.* 1) [to be in the fold] to be penned or penfolded. Die Schafe — noch nicht, the sheep are not penned yet. 2) to dung. Das —, the act of penfolding, of being penned.

Pferd, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e], *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Lat. *veredus*, in Pers. *faras*, allied to fahren = to move quick] 1) horse. Ein wildes — [in the condition of his native freedom, also, one that is not facile to the rein, or prone to obey] *a*) a wild horse, *b*) high-mettled and restive horse, wild horse; zugerittenes, eingefahrenes —, a horse broken in, trained in for drawing [a horse broken in for a saddle-horse, by a horse-breaker or horse-jockey; a horse trained or broken in for draught or a carriage in a training car or break], a horse broken in for the saddle, for draught; ein völlig abgerichtetes —, a horse thoroughly trained, thorough-bred horse; —e halten, to keep horses; ein Zug —e, a set of horses; mit zwei, mit vier —en fahren, to drive with a pair, with four in hand, to keep his carriage and pair, his coach and four; sich zu —e setzen, ein — besteigen, to get up on horseback, to mount a horse, [in the army] to take horse; ein — reiten, to ride a horse, to ride on horseback; gut, schön zu —e sitzen, to sit well on a horse, to have a good seat on horseback, to ride well, to be a good, an accomplished rider or horseman; zu —e reisen, to travel on horseback; nicht vom —e kommen, to be always in the saddle; vom —e absitzen, absteigen, to get down, to dismount, to descend from one's horse; vom —e fallen, to fall from one's horse; das — hat ihn abgesattelt, abgesetzt, abgeworfen, the horse has unsaddled, dismounted, unseated, thrown him; zu —e dienen, to serve in the yeomanry; to belong to a cavalry regiment, to serve in a regiment of horse, to serve on horseback; ein Oberster zu —e, a colonel of horse, of a cavalry or horse regiment, in the cavalry; ein Jäger zu —e, a mounted ranger, mounted rifleman; [more especially, in the army] a light dragoon; zu —e or zum Aufsitzen blasen [in the army], to sound to saddle, to horse; zu —e blasen, to blow the trumpet &c. on horseback; ein unterlegtes —, unterlegte —e, a relay, a change of horses; ein leer zurückgehendes —, a return-horse; V. Acker—, Bei—, Hand—, Post—, Reit—, Sattel— &c.; ein untersetztes —, a cob-horse; ein dünnleibiges, schmächtiges —, a thin-bodied, lanky horse; — mit krummen Vorderschenkeln, a bandy-legged horse, a bow-legged horse, a brassicavit, brachicavit; —, welches die Kniekehlen zu nahe beisammen hat, a knock-kneed horse; — mit verrenkten Schultern, a shoulder-pitched horse; dieses — hat eine starke Brust, ist stark von Brust und Kreuz, this horse is broad-chested, broad-shouldered, of good width of loin; strong in his haunches; —, dem das Gebiß [on account of his large tongue] nicht an die Ladung reicht, a hard-mouthed horse, a horse that pulls hard; dieses — liegt gut in der Faust, trägt den Kopf gut, die Nase hoch, this horse is of an easy rest on the hand or is tender-mouthed, has a good action, bridles up well, carries his head high, snuffs the air; —, welches einen schönen Kopf und Hals hat, horse that has a well-turned head and neck; —, das einen dicken Hals hat, horse that has a bull-neck, horse that has great depth of shoulder; —, dessen untere Kinnlade zu dick ist, a horse with too heavy a nether-jaw; ein spanisches, englisches &c. —, a Spanish, an English &c. horse. *Prov.* Sich vom —e auf den Esel setzen, or vom —e auf den Esel kommen, from midshipman to turn powder-monkey; to leap out of the frying-pan into the fire; die —e hinter den Wagen spannen, das — am Schwanze aufzäumen, to set, to put the cart before the horse; einem geschenkten —e muß man nicht in's Maul sehen, or [low] einem geschenkten Gaul sieht man nicht in's Maul, one should not look a gift horse in the mouth, beggars are not choosers. 2) [in military affairs] [= horse with the rider] Eine Schwadron von 200 —en, a squadron or troop of 200 horse. 3) [in seamen's lang.] [the foot-ropes of the yards with or without the stirrups and lanyards] horse, the horses. 4) [in astronomy] Das kleine —, [in the Northern Hemisphere] the little horse [between Pegasus and Aquarius]. Syn. Pferd, Roß, Gaul, Klepper. Pferd designates the whole race, Roß, according to present usage, chiefly a horse destined for riding, and distinguished for his quick pace [V. Streitroß]; Gaul, a common horse, destitute of any of those qualities which make the horse one of the noblest of animals; Klepper signifies a bad saddle-horse.

Pferd-makrele, *f.* shad-fish, sheat-fish, silure, silurus. —mann, —mensch, *m.* [in Greek and Roman mythology] centaur, hippocentaur.

Pferde-aloe, *f.* common aloe. —ameise, *f.* horse-emmet. —ampfer, *m.* lapathum, dock, patience. —arbeit, *f.* 1) the labour of a horse, horse's labour, labour by a horse. 2) *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] horse-labour. —arbeit thun, to work like a horse, like a dray-horse. —arzenei, *f.* [proper and figuratively] horse-medicine, horse-physic, medicine for a horse, horse-drench. —arzeneikunde, —arzeneikunst, —arzeneiwissenschaft, *f.* the farrier's art, farriery, the veterinary art or science, hippiatrice. —arzeneischule, *f.* the veterinary school. —arzt, *m.* veterinary surgeon, horse-leech, farrier, horse-doctor. —auge, *n.* 1) a horse's eye, the eye of a horse. 2) [in seamen's language] [at the ends of the ropes] eye; stirrup of the horse-ropes. —bändiger, *m.* [poetically] tamer of horses, subduer or compeller of horses. —bär, *m.* V. Honigbär. —bauer, *m.* 1) peasant who owns horses. 2) peasant who owns at least half a hide of land [for which a couple of horses, at least, are required]. —baum, *m.* spring-tree-bar; stable pole or bar between the horses. —bereiter, *m.* horse-breaker, riding-master; *it.* [sometimes for] groom. —beschlag, *m.* 1) shoeing. 2) horse-shoe. —binse, *f.* great sea-bulrush or rush. —bläße, *f.* [on a horse] [V. Bläße 2)]. blaze; *it.* white-stocking. —blume, *f.* [in botany] 1) dandelion. 2) cow-wheat. —bohne, *f.* [in botany] 1) horse-bean, V. Saubohne. 2) [in conchology] the molan, horse-bean, horse-muscle. —brassen, *m.* V. Pferdmakrele. —bremse, *f.* 1) the gad-fly of the horse, the breeze or horse-fly. 2) horse- [lip-] bottfly. —bube, *m.* V. —junge. —bürste, *f.* horse-brush. —decke, *f.* caparison, housing, accoutrement of a horse [V. also Schabracke]; *it.* horse-cloth. —deuterei, *f.* [with several ancient nations] hippomancy, horse-augury. —dieb, *m.* horse-stealer. —diebstahl, *m.* horse-stealing. —dienst, *m.* [in feudal law] V. —frohne. —dille, *f.* [in botany] hippomarathron, hart-wort of Austria. —dorn, *m.* [in botany] the purging-thorn of the Morea, sea buckthorn, hippophaë, hippophaestum. —egel, *m.* horse-leech. —esel, *m.* [unusual] mule [its sire, the horse] V. Maulesel. —fähre, *f.* horse-boat. —fenchel, *m.* 1) phellandria or aquatic hemlock, cicuta, cicutaria, water-hemlock. 2) seseli massiliense or seseli creticum; French hart-wort, hart-wort of Crete, twisted fennel. —fleisch, *n.* horse-flesh. —fliege, *f.* horse-fly. —frohne, *f.* [in feudal law] horse statute-labour. —führer, *m.* [with slate-miners] he that sets the lever a-going, the guider. —füllen, *n.* a colt, foal, mare-colt, filly. —fuß, *m.* 1) horse-foot; *it.* [speaking of the Devil] cloven-foot; *it.* —fuß or Meister—fuß [the Devil himself] Old Nick. 2) [in conchology] horse-shoe-muscle, tridacne muscle, the hippope bivalve

shell periwinkle. —füßig, *adj.* horse-footed; *it.* [of the Devil] cloven-footed, like Old Nick; *it.* [in antiquity] hippopod, horse-footed as the Centaurs or rather hippocentaurs. —füßler, *m.* a hippopod, hippocentaur. —futter, *n.* horse-fodder. —geräth, *n.* V. —geſchirr. —geſchirr, *n.* harness. —geſchirrmeſſing, *n.* the brass on the horse's harness or trappings. —gift, *n.* 1) [in botany] V. —giftbaum. 2) hippomane [a flat roundish substance found on the tongue of foals]. —giftbaum, *m.* [in botany] the manchineel-tree, the hippomane [its milky juice being acrid, caustic and poisonous]. —glück, *n. Fig.* [low] Er hat —glück, he has got the devil's luck, and his own into the bargain [here horse has the same power as in Greek and English]. —göpel, *m.* [with miners] a rowel-formed machine or winch drawn by horses. —göttinn, *f.* [in mythology] [the goddess of horses and stables with their buying and selling] Hippona. —gras, *n.* 1) horse-grass. 2) V. Honiggras. —gurt, *m.* horse-girth. —gut, *n.* peasant's landed property with half a plough-team; —haar, *n.* [on the body] horse-hair, the coat of the horse; [of the mane and tail] horse-hair. —haarbereiter, *m.* horse-hair dresser or worker, horse-hair seller. —haarflechter, *m.* horse-hair workman. —haarwurm, *m.* the sea thread-worm, the aquatic horse-hair worm. —hai, *m.* the great dog-shark [from 40 to 50 feet long, but not so dangerous as the other sharks]. —hals, *m.* neck with chest and shoulders of a horse. —handel, *m.* horse-trade, dealing in horses; horse-jockeying. —händler, *m.* a horse-dealer; a horse-jockey. —hären, *adj.* and *adv.* of horse-hair. —härene Matratze, horse-hair mattress. —haut, *f.* the skin of a horse; horse-leather [if prepared]. —heu, *n.* hay for horses. —hirſch, *m.* the Bohemian elk or alce. —hirt, *m.* boy or keeper for watching horses on pastures or whilst grazing. —huf, *m.* 1) horse-hoof; foot of a horse; *it.* cloven-foot [of the Devil]. *Prov.* Der Teufel kann den —huf nicht verbergen, the Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be, the Devil got well, the Devil a monk was he. 2) [in conchology] V. —fuß; [in botany] hoof-leaved water navel-wort, Indian marsh penny-wort, Indian hydrocotyle. —hufnatter, *f.* [in America] the horse-shoe snake [tail with a band resembling the hoof of a horse]. —hut[h], *f.* 1) the watch or watching of horses [particularly on heaths and wide plains]. 2) horse-pasture, pasture-ground for horses. —hüter, *m.* V. —hirt. —junge, *m.* 1) V. —hirt. 2) stable-boy, horse-boy, horse-lad. —käfer, *m.* the black beetle. —kamm, *m.* a horse's comb. —kampf, *m.* 1) a combat of or between horses. 2) a horse-combat, a combat on horseback, combat between mounted riders, [in poetry] hippomachy. —kaſtanie, *f.* horse-chestnut; *it.* the horse chestnut-tree, the aesculus hippocastanum. —katze, *f.* V. Tigerkatze. —kauf, *m.* buying, purchase of a horse or of horses. —kegel, *m.* the shoulder bone of the horse. —kenner, *m.* a good judge of horses; a connaisseur, a dabster, an adept in horses. —klaue, *f.* [in botany] tussilage, colt's-foot, horse foot, horse-shoe, filius ante patrem. —klemmer, *m.* stag-beetle. —knecht, *m.* stable-boy, stable-groom, horse-boy; boots [at a small inn]. —knochen, *m.* bone of a horse. —kopf, *m.* horse's-head, head of a horse. Der vordere Theil des —kopfes, the chanfrin, the forehead of a horse. —koppel, *f.* 1) a pair or couple of horses [in a carriage]. 2) shackles, fetters, cramp, log, locks for horse's legs; *fig.* [in bombast] sufflamina. —krabbe, *f.* the great or horse-crab, great sea-spider [on account of its shape, which is like a spider or a Scotchman's pouch]. —kraft, *f.* 1) strength of a horse. 2) [not used in the plural] [in mechanics] [like the strength or power of a horse] horse-power. Eine Dampfmaſchine von 30 —kraft [i. e. von der Kraft von dreißig Pferden], a steam-engine of 30 horse-power. —krankheit, *f.* disease of a horse [any illness to which the equine race is subject]. —kreuz, *n.* a horse's crupper or loins, the buttocks of a horse. —krippe, *f.* crib, manger. —kundig, *adj.* and *adv.* knowing in horses. —lade, *f.* [where no teeth grow] the curb. —lauf, *m.* 1) horse-race. 2) the race-course, horse-course, lists. —laus, *f.* horse-louse, tetter-worm. Fliegende —laus, the hippoboscus. —leiher, *m.* V. —verleiher. —leine, *f.* thong or line for a horse [placed in the ring of a snaffle or caveson when a horse trots in the lists or in a circus]; [in a coach] rein. —lenker, *m.* a driver, coachman [often in jest]. Ein guter, ein trefflicher —lenker, a good driver, a charioteer, a capital whip. —liebhaber, *m.* one fond of horses, a lover, an amateur of horses; [in contempt] horse-fancier. —liebhaberei, *f.* love of horses, fancy for horses or for the breeding, training &c. of horses; [in contempt] hippomania, a mania for horses. —lien, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] the smallest cable in a ship, a hawser or stream-cable. —mähne, *f.* the mane of a horse. —mäkler, *m.* a jockey, a horse-jockey, a horse-dealer, a knacker. —mangel, *m.* 1) want, scarcity, dearth of horses. 2) fault, vice, defect or blemish in a horse. —markt, *m.* horse-market, horse-mart or fair, horse-show; *it.* horse-market-place. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* like a horse, horse-fashion, equine. *Fig.* —mäßig arbeiten [low], to work like a horse; —mäßig urtheilen [low], to reason like a horse, like an animal [without reason]; —mäßige Stärke [low], very great strength or power; —mäßiges Fieber [low], horse-fever, hissing hot fever; —mäßige Arzenei [low], *a*) physic good for a horse [and not for man], *b*) V. —arzenei. —maul, *n.* a horse's mouth. —miethe, *f.* horse-hire, horse letting and hiring. —milch, *f.* mare's-milk. —milchtrinker, *m.* [in antiquity and history] a drinker of mare's-milk, the galactopotist and eater of Hippace, the ancient Tartar, the modern Tatar; hippomulgist. —milz, *f.* the spleen or milt of a horse; *it.* V. —gift 2). —miſt, *m.* 1) horse-dung. 2) [in chemistry] the heat obtained by using horse-dung or its temperature applied for slow digestion of the substance used. 3) the dung and straw of a horse together; the horses stale-litter; horse dung-hill or dung-heap, stable-dung. —mühle, *f.* horse-mill, the mill turned by a horse. —münze, *f.* [a plant] horse-mint. —narr, *m.* a fool after horses, a horse-fancier [a man who makes horses his hobby-horse]. —narrheit, *f.* mania or folly after horses, horse-folly, hippomania. —nuß, *f.* horse-walnut, gigantic walnut; [some call it on account of the French gloves it contained when brought by smugglers into England] smuggle-walnut; [here horse in both languages implies greatness, size &c.] —polei, *m.* V. —münze. —putz *m.* V. —ſchmuck. —quaſte, *f.* horse-tuft, [a tassel, plumage &c. as ornament to a horse]. —rennbahn, *f.* [at the Olympic games at Constantinople &c.] Hippodrome; [in general] race-course. —rennen, *n.* horse-racing, horse-running, horse-coursing; [in antiquity, in honour of Mars] the Equiria [games instituted by Romulus, February 27, of horse-races]. —rücken, *m.* the horse's-back. —ruthe, *f.* 1) the genital member of a horse, a horse's penis. 2) [in botany] sea-nettle, marine alga [on account of its colour]. —ſaat, *f.*, —ſamen, *m.*, —ſamenkraut, *n.* [in botany] the small-leaved marsh cicuta or cicutaria; water-hemlock. —ſalbe, *f.* remolade or horse-ointment; [for the inside] charge, ball. —ſattel, *m.* 1) horse-saddle, saddle, [for a woman] pillion, lady's saddle, side-saddle. 2) *Fig.* [in anatomy] the cribriform processes or laminae of the ethmoid, the saddle-ethmoid process. —ſchau, *f.* horse-show; *it.* [less usual] horse-market-place [where horse-dealers shew off the points, action &c. of their horses]. —ſchelle, *f.* horse-bell. —ſchenkel, *m.* a horse's-thigh. Der vordere —ſchenkel, the shoulder. —ſchinder, *m.* 1) [low] flayer of [dead] horses. 2) †*Fig.* a hard rider, a knocker up of horses with hard riding or driving; a brute to his cattle. —ſchmuck, *m.* horse-trappings, housings, horse-ornaments Einer, der mit —ſchmuck handelt, horse-milliner. —ſchopf, *m.* the fore-lock. —ſchoß, *m.* [formerly] duty on horses, horse-tax. —ſchwamm, *m.* horse-spunge, spunge for horses; [with farriers] grease, aphtae, wind-gall [a serous swelling and gourdiness on a horse's legs]. —ſchwanz, *m.* 1) horse-tail; [if with little hair] a tail rather bare. 2) [in botany] equisetum, shave-grass, horse-tail, horse-willow; *it.* mare's tail. —ſchwanzſtein, *m.* the hippurite-coral. —ſchwefel, *m.* caballine sulphur [the coarsest sulphur, mixed with earth and unrefined, given as physic to horses]. —ſchweif, *m.* 1) V. —ſchwanz; *it.* [in Eastern countries, as a sign of distinction] V. Roßſchweif. 2) stumpy process at the end of the chine, the os coccyx, the coccygis os, being the appendix of the os sacrum. 3) [in botany] Stinkender —ſchweif, fetid chara; [also] stinking cat's-tail. —ſchwemme, *f.* horse-ford, horse-pond. —ſilge, *f.* [in botany] maceronia, Smyrnium, Alexander Macedonian parsley. —ſtall, *m.* the stable, horse-stall. Der —ſtall eines Pferdevermiethers, livery-stable. —ſtärke, *f.* 1) the strength or power of a horse. *Fig.* [low] Er hat —ſtärke, he is strong as a lion, a horse. 2) [in mechanics] V. —kraft. —ſtecher, *m.* [in nat. hist.] hippoboscus; *it.* V. Horniß. —ſtein, *m.* hippolite, the bezoar stone of the horse. —ſtern, *m.* [in conchology] equestrian star-stone or stella [petrified]. —ſtrafe, *f.* 1) [in riding-schools] long and severe punishment [to break the horse in and subdue him] 2) [low] a very hard punishment. —ſtriegel, *f.* curry-comb. —ſucht, *f.* V. —liebhaberei, —narrheit. —tag, *m.* 1) [in feudal law] a horse-day [employed in statute-labour]; *it.* a whole day of statute-labour to a horse. 2) St. Stephen's day. —tauſch, *m.* horse exchange or chopping; mutual exchange of horses. —tauſcher, ||—täuſcher, *m.* horse-dealer. —tränke, *f.* watering place or ford for a horse; horse-pond. —verleiher, —vermiether, *m.* horse-letter, horse-lender; letter of horses, keeper or owner of livery-stables. —wechſel, *m.* change of horses, relay of horses. —weide, *f.* pasture-ground for horses. —wurm, *m.* 1) the bott worm of the horse. 2) V. —käfer. —wurmkraut, *n.* great meadow pimpernel; meadow-burnet. —wurz, *f.* the stalkless carline-thistle, the stalkless Carolina. —zahn, *m.* horse's-tooth. —zaum, *m.* bridle. —zeug, *n.* harness. —zins, *m.* V. —ſchoß. —zoll, *m.* toll, impost, duty, tax on horses. —zote, *f.* [in riding-schools] fetlock. —zucht, *f.* stud, horse-establishment, keeping up of a stud; *it.* rearing, breeding, propagation of horses. —züchter, *m.* owner of a stud, breeder of horses, proprietor of a horse-establishment. —zug, *m.* a set of horses, a team of horses [if four or more]; [if two only] a pair. —zügel, *m.* V. —zaum.

Pferds-ampfer, *m.* [in botany] garden-patience, monk's-rhubarb.

Pferdeln, *v. intr.* [little used] to smell horsy, to have a horsy smell.

Pferdisch, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Pferdemäßig.

Pferdner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Pferdebauer.

‖**Pfersig**, V. Pfirsche, Pfirsich.

Pfetzen, *v. tr.* [allied to fetzen] 1) to pinch, to squeeze; to pinch or tear off the flesh with red-hot pincers [as, formerly, a criminal for high-treason]. 2) to slash, to cut in pieces or dash in pieces.

Pfetz-pfennig, *m. Fig.* [low] an old skin-flint, old-hunks, pinch-penny, scrape-farthing. —zange, *f.* pinchers or callipers used by farriers for seizing a horse's nose, a barnacle, mourailles; *it.* torchenes, a twist-noser [a rope tightened by a piece of wood, passed through the anterior lip or nose of a vicious and almost untameable horse, as a last resort for breaking in].

Pfiff, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [V. Pfeifen] [in popular language] [with the mouth] whistling; [with a pipe] whistle. Einen — thun, to whistle; er giebt nicht auf den — [also *fig.*, and then low], he does not mind the whistle; he is not very tractable; dieser Hund versteht den —, this dog obeys the whistle; ich weiß keinen — davon [*fig.*, low], I don't know a breath about it. 2) *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] [possibly might have a different derivation than pfeifen, and be allied to weifen, weben] craft, cunning, slyness, trick. —e gebrauchen, to use craft, to employ cunning; er ist mit seinen —en am Ende, all his tricks are spun out; er steckt voll —e, he is as full of cunning as he can hold; er, sie versteht den —, he is a sly blade, she is a cunning crafty gipsy; he, she is wide awake; auf —e und Kniffe sinnen, to be always plotting and intriguing, to be always scheming tricks and intrigues. Syn. V. Kniff.

Pfifferkraut, *n.* [-es] fumaria, fumatory.

Pfifferling, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] 1) [in botany] mushroom, a toad-stool. 2) *Fig.* trifle, a nut-shell, the splitting of a hair, toss up of a farthing, trash, riff-raff. Das ist keinen — werth, it is not worth a snap of the fingers, it is not worth a rush.

Pfiffig, [V. Pfiff 2)] *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. or pop. lang.] crafty, cunning, sly, subtle. Er, sie ist —, he, she is crafty; er ist ein —er Kauz, he is a cunning rogue, a sly dog, a sly, cunning blade, an old fox, an old hand; mit einer —en Miene Etwas sagen, to say something with a cunning look, with a knowing look or air; —er Streich, a crafty trick, a sly hoax; [in familiar language] a bungling job.

Pfiffigkeit, *f.* cunning, craftiness, slyness, subtlety.

Pfingsten, *pl.* [from the Gr. πεντεκοστὴ, that is πεντεκοστὴ ἡμέρα, or fiftieth day after the resurrection] whitsuntide. Auf or bis — bezahlen, to pay at whitsuntide; um —, vor —, about, before whitsuntide; wir werden bald — haben, we shall soon have the whitsuntide-holydays; — fällt diesmal spät, whitsuntide falls late this time, this year.

Pfingst-abend, *m.* pentecost or whitsuneve; *it.* the evening of pentecost-day or whitsunday. —anger, *m.* V. —weide. —bier, *n.* 1) whitsuntide beer or ale. 2) [obsolete or provincial] a certain quantity of beer drunk out by the inhabitants of a place, or the members of a certain fraternity, as for instance the salt-miners at Halle, during a feast or carousal at whitsuntide. —birn, *f.* the pear of Poitou [of an agreeable odour and crisp]. —blume, *f.* [in botany] 1) peony. 2) the common broom, planta genista, the plantagenet broom. —dienstag, *m.* tuesday in whitsun-week. —feiertag, *m.* one of the three whitsun festivals or holydays. Die —feiertage, the whitsun-week holydays. —fest, *n.* the feast at whit-tide, the pentecostal feast. —feuer, *n.* bonfire on the second or third holyday at whitsuntide [in several parts of Germany, by the peasants, of juniper-boughs &c.]. —freude, *f.* merry-making or any diversion at whitsuntide. —gilde, *f.* V. —bier 2). —huhn, *n.* [formerly, a cock or hen presented to the Lord of the manor as token of feudal obedience or vassalage or acknowledgment of his rights, at whit-tide] rent-hen. —monat, *m.* May. —montag, *m.* monday in whitsun-week, whit-monday. —nacht, *f.* whitsunday-night. —nelke, *f.* feathered pink, sop-in-wine. V. Federnelke. —pfrieme, *f.* V. —blume 2). —predigt, *f.* homily or sermon on whitsunday. —rose, *f.* V. —blume 1). —schießen, *n.* amusement of firing at a mark, trap bird &c. at whitsuntide. —tag, *m.* 1) the day of the pentecost. 2) V. —feiertag. —viole, *f.* V. Mutterviole. —vogel, *m.* V. Golddrossel. —weide, —wiese, *f.* may-pasturage; *it.* [with trap or target-marksmen] the meadow for the game of trap or target-shooting at whitsuntide. —woche, *f.* whitsuntide week. —zeit, *f.* the time, the season of whitsunweek; whitsuntide.

Pfingstlich, *adj.* and *adv.* pentecostal, what is done at pentecost. —e Freuden, the pleasures &c. of or at whitsuntide.

Pfinne, *f.* V. Pinne, Finne.

Pfirsche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Pfirsich.

Pfirschen-aprikose, *f.* peach-apricot, white apricot. —blatt, &c. V. Pfirsichblatt &c.

Pfirsich, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [from the Lat. *persicum*, that is Pliny's persian apple] peach. Wollichte, weinichte —, cottony, vinous peach [or, peach having a smack of wine flavour about it]; die große, rothe —, the persicum, the large red clingstone peach; die rothe, glatthäutige —, the nectarine.

Pfirsich-baum, *m.* peach-tree. Der frühe —baum, the alberge-tree; early peach-tree. —blatt, *n.* 1) peach-leaf. 2) [in conchology] the Venus-shell of St. Domingo. —blüte, *f.* peach-blossom. —blüten, —blütfarben, —blütfarbig, *adj.* and *adv.* peach-blossomed, peach-blossom coloured or dyed; peach coloured or dyed. —blütroth, *adj.* and *adv.* peach-blossom-red, peach-bloom-red. —blütsirup, *m.* syrup of peach-blossoms. —branntwein, *m.* peach-brandy. —kern, *m.* peach-kernel. —kernschwarz, *n.* black from burnt peach-kernels. —kraut, *n.* 1) sweet spotted common persicary. 2) acrid pungent persicary or water-pepper; knot-grass. —mandel, *f.* the peach-almond. —stein, *m.* 1) peach-stone. 2) [in nat. hist.] a kind of lusus naturae, which has a resemblance to peach-stones; the persicite [argillaceous stone]. —weide, *f.* the peach-leaved willow.

Pfirt, *n.* [-s] [the German name for] Ferrette, Feirth [town and ancient county of Alsace, France].

Pfispern, V. Fispern.

Pflänze, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* Pflänzchen, ‖**Pflänzlein**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Lat. *planta*, V. Pflanzen] plant; [in botany] plant, vegetable. Eine holzige, faserige —, a woody or ligneous plant, a fibrous or stringy plant; eine — ziehen, versetzen, to raise or to cultivate or to grow a plant, to transplant a plant.

Pflanzen-abdruck, *m.* plant-impression. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* of the nature of a plant or vegetable. —artiges Thier &c., V. —thier &c.; ein —artiges Leben, V. —leben. —asche, *f.* the ash or cinder of vegetable plants. —beet, *n.* [with gardeners] layer, bed. —beschreiber, *m.* phytographist, botanical writer. —beschreibung, *f.* description of plants, botanical description, phytography. —bildung, *f.* organisation, formation of plants. —buch, *n.* 1) book, work, treatise on botany. 2) a hortus siccus, herbary. —butter, *f.* vegetable butter. —deuterei, *f.* [with the ancient augurs] botanomancy; divination or augury by means of plants. —erde, *f.* 1) soil or mould adapted for vegetation; vegetable earth or mould. 2) garden mould or soil. —farbe, *f.* vegetable dye or colour. —faser, *f.* vegetable fibre or filament. —floh, *m.* [an apterous and very common insect, resembling the louse in form, and leaping like a flea] podura. —forscher, *m.* plant-searcher, botanist. —garten, *m.* garden of plants, botanical garden. —geist, *m.* V. —seele. —gift, *n.* vegetable poison. —haus, *n.* conservatory, green-house, hot-house. —käfer, *m.* beetle living on plants, especially on umbelliferous ones. —keim, *m.* embryo, germ. —kenner, *m.* a botanist, a proficient in botany. —kenntniß, *f.* botany, physiological science or knowledge of plants. —kohle, *f.* vegetable coal. —körper, *m.* vegetable body. —kost, *f.* vegetable aliments or food. Er liebt die —kost, he is a phytophagist, he likes vegetables. —kraft, *f.* virtue of plants. —kunde, *f.* V. —kenntniß. —kundige, *m.* V. —kenner. —laugensalz, *n.* vegetable alkali. —laus, *f.* an aphis, blight. —leben, *n.* 1) vegetative life, vegetable life, vegetation. *Fig.* [in contempt] a vegetating [inactive &c.] life. Ein —leben führen [in contempt], to vegetate. 2) the watching of plants [as long as their flowers are not closed or asleep]. —lehre, *f.* 1) botany, phytology, botanology. 2) work on botany, botanical treatise or writing. —lehrer, *m.* a lecturer, teacher or professor of botany, a botanist. —lese, *f.* the gathering or collecting of plants, herborisation. —liebhaber, *m.* a lover or amateur of plants, an ardent student or admirer of botany, a botanophilist. —mäher, *m.* [in nat. hist.] plant-mower, sparrow of Chili &c., the granivorous plant-cutter of Africa. —milch, *f.* 1) milk of plants. 2) an emulsion. —öl, *n.* vegetable oil. —reich, I. *n.* vegetable kingdom. II. *adj.* abounding in plants. —saft, *m.* vegetable juice, sap. —säger, *m.* V. —mäher. —salz, *n.* vegetable salt. —sammler, *m.* plant-collector or gatherer; botanizer, herbalist. —sauer, *adj.* and *adv.* mixed or united with the vegetable acid. —sauger, *m.* V. Schmarotzer. —säure, *f.* vegetable acid. —schimmel, *m.* the mildew of hops and nettles, hop or nettle parasite-mushroom, erysiphe. —schlaf, *m.* the sleep of plants. —schleim, *m.* mucilage. —seele, *f.* vegetative faculty, vegetable principle, the life of plants. *Fig.* [in contempt] Das ist eine —seele, that man is a mere vegetable; [popularly] that man does nothing but suck his paws like a bear. —system, *n.* system of plants. —stein, *m* 1) fossil plant, a phytolithe or phytolite. 2) a plant impressed in stone, a typolite, a phytotypolite. —stoff, *m.* 1)

the matter or stuff which enters into the composition of plants. 2) vegetable matter. —theil, *m.*, *dim.* —theilchen, *n.* 1) part, particle of a plant. 2) V. —ſtoff. —thier, *n.* a zoöphyte, zoöphite. —wachsthum, *n.* growth of plants, vegetation. —wahrſagerei, *f.* V. —deuterei. —welt, *f.* vegetable world, vegetation. —wiſſenſchaft, *f.* V. —kenntniß.

Pflánzen, *v. tr.* [originally equivalent to hinſtellen, that is, to place away; allied to *βλαστάνω*, to germinate; also allied to *pal*-us, Pfahl, &c.] 1) to place, to fix, to plant. Die Fahne auf den Wall, auf den Thurm —, to plant the standard on the wall, on the tower; Kanonen auf die Wälle —, to plant cannon on the ramparts; ſich vor Einen hin — [in fam. lang.], to plant or to stick one's self before any one. 2) [chiefly] to plant, to cultivate. Bäume, Zwiebeln, Blumen &c. —, to plant trees, onions, flowers &c.; nach der Schnur, in's Kreuz —, to plant by the line or straight, in a quincunx; einen Weinberg, Garten —, to plant a vineyard, a garden. *Fig.* Einem Etwas in's Herz —, to plant something into another's heart; das Chriſtenthum in einem Lande, unter einem Volke —, to plant christianity in a country, among a people; *it* [sometimes equal to ver—, to transplant] eine Familie an einen Ort —, to transplant a family to some place. Das —, plantation, the planting; V. Pflanzung.

Pflanz=eiſen, *n.* [with gardeners] V. —holz. —garten, *m.* 1) V. —engarten. 2) kitchen-garden, common garden. —heiſter, *m.* [in rural economy] young timber, young trees, young seedlings, saplings, pollards, young plants &c. —holz, *n.* a dibble, a planting or setting stick. —ort, *m.* the place, spot where any thing is to be planted or suitable for planting; *it.* plantation, colony. —reis, *n.* a scion. —ſchule, *f.* 1) nursery. 2) *Fig.* seminary. —ſchule für Prediger, a seminary for preachers. —ſchüler, *m.* a scholar or student at a seminary; a seminarist. —ſchullehrer, *m.* teacher or professor at a seminary. —ſtaat, *m.* colony. —ſtadt, *f.* city or town of colonists or planters, colonial city or town. —ſtädter, *m.*, —ſtädterinn, *f.* male or female inhabitant of a colony, or of a colonial city or town. —ſtatt, —ſtätte, *f.* V. —ort, —ſchule. —ſtock, *m.* [with gardeners] V. —holz; [in rural economy] V. Mutterſtock. —volk, *n.* a colony, the people of a colony, of a plantation, of a colonial settlement.

Pflánzer, *m.* [-s, *pl* -], —inn, *f.* 1) male or female planter, person who plants. 2) a male or female planter, colonist, proprietor, owner of a plantation or settlement; a male or female settler. 3) a male or female colonist, inhabitant or cultivator in a colony, a settler. Die — in Neuholland [Neuſüdwales], the settlers in New Holland, the colonists of Australasia. 4) [with gardeners] V. Pflanzholz.

Pflánzling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a plantling, young plant, slip, scion. *Fig.* [often in jest] young pupil, young plant, young shoot [whom one has reared, educated].

Pflánzung, *f.* 1) plantation, the act of planting. Die — der or von Reben, the planting, the culture of vines, the cultivation of the vine. 2) plantation, place of culture or planting. Eine — von Bäumen or eine Baum—, a plantation of trees, a tree-plantation. 3) settlement, colony, colonial establishment, plantation. Die —en der neuen Welt, the colonies of the new world; die amerikaniſchen —en, the American plantations; V. Zucker=—; die Erzeugniſſe unſerer —en, the productions of our colonies, of our settlements.

1. Pfláſter, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied either to platt, equivalent to broad, V. Platte, Platz, or else to platten = to flatten by beating and hammering] 1) Das — einer Stadt, einer Straße, the pavement of a town, of a street; das — eines Weges, einer Straße or Landſtraße, eines Hofes, eines Kellers &c., the paving of a way or road, of a court-yard, of a cellar &c.; — von Marmor [Marmor—], pavement of marble; dies — iſt gut gemacht, this pavement, this paving is well done; das — einer Straße aufheben, aufreißen, to tear or break up the paving of a street; das — treten [in familiar lang.], to walk the streets, to lounge about the streets **Fig.* London iſt ein ungemein theueres, heißes, hartes —, London is so dear, that it is hard work to pay one's way, it is excessively dear at London. 2) [with masons] mortar.

Pflaſter=blei, *n.* [with chemists] lead-soap, Venice-soap [peroxyde of lead with oil]. —geld, *n.* 1) pavier's salary. 2) pavement-toll; pavement-rates. —hammer, *m.* [with paviers] pavier's beetle. —haue, *f.* pavier's pickaxe. —lohn, *m.* V. —geld 1). —meiſter, *m.* a master pavier. —ramme, *f.* pavier's rod, paving-rod. —rücken, *m.* [of a stone-pavement] the ridge, the coping [the middlemost raised-up part of a paved causeway]. —ſchlägel, *m.* V. —ramme. —ſetzer, *m.* V. Pflaſterer. —ſtein, *m.* paving-stone; [in churches &c.] flag-stone; slab. —ſtößel, *m.* V. —ramme. —ſtraße, *f.* paved street. —treter, *m.* [in familiar lang.] a street-lounger, street-idler, lounger in public walks. —weg, *m.* paved way. —werk, *n.* pavement-work, paving. —winkel, *m.* [with paviers] pavement-angle, pavement-corner [where two pavements meet at angles to one another]. —zeug, *n.* pavier's tools.

2. Pfláſter, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -], *dim.* Pfläſterchen, ||—Pfläſterlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [is generally derived from the Gr. *ἔμπλαστρον*, Lat. *emplastrum*; it might however be allied to Fladen &c.] plaster. [with surgeons] Ein — aufſtreichen, to make a plaster; eine Scheibe oder Stange —, a disk-plaster, roll-plaster, diachylon-plaster; ein — auflegen, to lay on, to apply a plaster; ein — wegnehmen, abnehmen, to take away, to take off, to remove a plaster; engliſches —, silk-plaster, court-plaster. *Fig.* [in popular lang.] Das iſt ein gutes — für den Magen, that is a good plaster for the inside; that is a good restorative for an empty stomach.

Pflaſter=käfer, *m.* the Spanish fly, cantharides. —kocher, *m.* [familiar, in a bad sense] V. Quackſalber. —ſchere, *f.* [with surgeons] plaster-scissars. —ſchmierer, *m.* [low] V. —ſtreicher. —ſpatel, *m.* [with surgeons] plaster-spatula. —ſtreicher, *m.* [in a bad sense] an empirical surgeon, a quack-surgeon, a plaster-monger. —werk, *n.* plaster-work, unguents, ointments, pitch-plasters &c. —zeug, *n.* [in surgery] the materials or instruments necessary to preparing a plaster; [with sportsmen] smeared linen [linen or cloth smeared with grease, which surrounds the ball in a gun].

Pfläſterer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) pavier, plasterer. 2) one that paves floors with tiles; floor-tiler.

1. Pfläſtern, *v. tr.* [V. 1. Pflaſter] to pave. Einen Hof, Weg &c. —, to pave a court-yard, a road or way &c.; einen Saal mit Marmorplatten —, to pave a hall with marble-slabs; jeder muß vor ſeinem Hauſe — laſſen, each person must get or have a pavement laid down before his house; von Neuem —, to pave afresh, to repave; die Braupfannen mit Schiefer — [with brewers], to pave with slates the brewing-coppers. Das —, [with stones] the paving; [with flat-tiles] the floor-tiling.

2. Pfläſtern, *v. tr.* [V. 2. Pflaſter] [with surgeons] to plaster, to lay on, to apply a plaster. Sich das Geſicht —, to put a plaster on one's face; to apply a plaster to one's face; eine Büchſenkugel —, to place a greasy patch of linen under a ball, so that it may be rammed down the gun-barrel more easily. Das — [with surgeons], the emplastration.

Pflaúm, *m.* [-es, *pl* -e] V. Flaum.

Pflaum=feder, *f.* V. Flaumfeder. ||—ſtreicher, *m.* [in popular lang.] a flatterer, a wheedler.

Pflaúme, *f.* [*pl.* -en], *dim.* Pfläumchen, ||Pfläumlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [instead of which one also says Pfraume, Prume; from the Lat. *prunum*, Gr. *προῦμνον*] 1) a plum. Runde grüne — [Fr. Reineclaude], green gage plum; runde gelbe —, round yellow plum, the mirabel plum; —n dörren, to dry plums; gedörrte —n, dried plums, French prunes; geſchmorte —en, boiled prunes; plums made into jam; die damascener —[Zwetſchge], the damascene plum, the damson; die ſyriſche —, the sebesten plum, Syrian plum, [more generally called in England] jujube; die geſternte —, Indian quince-tree, the Bilembi, Carambolas. 2) Weißliche — [in conchology], the smooth gherkin [found in Brasil, Africa &c.].

Pflaum=baum, *m.* the plum-tree. —bäumen, *adj.* and *adv.* of a plum-tree. —baumholz, *n.* V. —enbaumholz —kuchen, *m.* a sort of open-made baked plum-tart. —margenröschen, *n.* the mossy-flowered cucubalus or berry-bearing chick-weed. —muß, *n.* V. —enmuß. —palme, *f.* the Malabar plum-palm-tree, the egg-plum palm-tree of Malabar, the fir-palm-tree of Malabar. —ſchnitte, *f.* slices of bread covered with plum-jam.

Pflaumen=baum, *m.* plum-tree. Der virginiſche —baum, the Guyacana plum-tree. —baumholz, *n.* plum-tree wood; *it.* Guyacana wood. —blatt, *n.* plum-tree leaf. —blatt=ſpinner, *m.* the phalaena of the plum-tree. —blüte, *f.* 1) plum-tree blossom. 2) [the season or time for it] plum-tree blooming or blossoming. —falter, *m.* great tortoise-butterfly. —farbe, *f.* prune-colour, plum-colour, plum-dye. —garten, *m.* plum-tree garden, plum-tree orchard; orchard of plum-trees. —holz, *n.* plum-tree-wood. —kern, *m.* plum-kernel; [also] V. —ſtein. —kern=öl, *n.* oil of plum-kernels. —kuchen, *m.* V. Pflaumkuchen. —latwerge, *f.* a prune electuary. —muß, *n.* plum-jam, plum-marmelade, plum-sauce. —palme, *f.* the pruniformed-fruit palm-tree [palma altissima, fructu pruniformi]. —ſcheide, *f.* [in conchology] the molluscal sea-sheath. —ſchlehe, *f.* the early sloe. —ſchmetterling, *m.* V. —falter. —ſtamm, *m.*, *dim.* —ſtämmchen, || —ſtämmlein, *n.* plum-tree stem; *it.* young plum-tree. —ſtein, *m.* plum-stone. —torte, *f.* plum-tart. —weich, *adj.* and *adv.* [familiar] soft as a plum.

Pflége, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Pflegen] 1) care; cherishing; tender fostering or nursing, kind and good treatment. Für Eines — ſorgen, to take care of any one, to nurse any one, to attend with solicitude and care upon any one;

dieſer Kranke hat alle mögliche —, gute —, this invalid has all possible care taken of him, has good nursing; die — der Jugend, the care, the education of youth; ein Kind in der — haben, to have a child under one's care, to be entrusted with the nursing, rearing, supporting, or educating of a child; junge Vögel in ſeine — nehmen, to take young birds under one's care; ſeinen Blumen alle — angedeihen laſſen, to pay, to bestow the greatest care on one's flowers; die Pomeranzenbäume bedürfen bei uns der —, orange-trees require care, tender management in our country or climate. *Fig.* Die — der Künſte, Wiſſenſchaften, the cultivation of the arts, the sciences; *it.* the cherishing and encouragement of the &c. 2) administration, guardianship, trusteeship. Die — eines Kammeramtes, eines Landes &c., the administration of a domanial district, of a country &c.; ein der — eines Vormundes empfohlener Mündel, a ward, a person in guardianship; die — über einen jungen Menſchen haben, to have the guardianship, the direction, the superintendence over a young man; — über erledigte Pfründen, stewardship or curatorship over vacated or sequestrated benefices; — über eine Anſtalt, Kaſſe, the administration, the inspection, the direction of an establishment; administration of a cash-box, the situation or office of a cashier or cash-keeper. 3) [obsolete] district, jurisdiction, canton, diocese &c. over which one has the direction and superintendence. Eine — erhalten, to obtain the administration of a district.

Pfleg-amt, *n.* 1) inferior, subordinate domanial jurisdiction-court. 2) chamber of guardianship and trusteeship. 3) trusteeship or guardianship, office or duty of a guardian or trustee. **—amtmann**, *m.* bailiff of a domain-jurisdiction; *it.* a receiver, administrator of a domain-property. **—befohlen**, *adj.* regarding a foster-child; *it.* that which is in guardianship or trusteeship, under the guardianship of any one, regarding a ward. **—empfohlen**, *adj.* V. **—befohlen**. **—rechnung**, *f.* V. Vormundſchaftsrechnung. ‡**—ſtube**, *f.* chamber of guardianship or trusteeship.

Pflege-ältern, *pl.* foster-parents, adoptive parents. **—beſtellung**, *f.* the establishing or establishment of a guardian or trustee. **—gericht**, *n.* tribunal of a domain-jurisdiction. **—haus**, *n.* the hospital. **—kind**, *n.* foster-child, adoptive child; *it.* a ward. **—los**, *adj.* and *adv.* without protection or care of any kind, entirely abandoned and unprotected. **—loſigkeit**, *f.* state of utter abandonment, of utter want of protection or fostering care. **—mutter**, *f.* foster-mother. **—ſchreiber**, *m.* [obsolete] secretary or clerk of the bailiwick; secretary or clerk of the chamber of guardianship and trusteeship. **—ſohn**, *m.* foster-son, adoptive son; *it.* [less usual] male ward. V. **—kind**. **—tochter**, *f.* foster-daughter, adoptive daughter; *it.* [less usual] female ward. V. **—kind**. **—töchterlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* of a foster-daughter, belonging or pertaining to an adoptive daughter; *it.* to a [female] ward. **—vater**, *m.* foster-father; *it.* [less usual] guardian. **—vogt**, *m.* [obsolescent or in law] guardian, trustee. **—wirth**, *m.*, **—wirthinn**, *f.* [obsolete or provincial] house-keeper of the hospital [whether a man or woman].

Pflegen, [is allied to the Lower Sax. **flijen**, = to bring into order, to arrange; also to **legen** and **liegen**; V. **Obliegen**] I. *reg.* and *irreg. v. tr.* and *intr.* to nurse, to take care of, to foster, to cherish; *it.* to govern, to direct, to administer. Dieſe Bäume wollen gepflegt ſein, these trees require nursing, a great deal of attending to. *Fig.* Die Künſte, die Wiſſenſchaften, den Geiſt —, to cultivate the arts, the sciences, the mind; pflege deines Vaters im Alter, cherish thy father in his old age; ſeiner Geſundheit —, to take care of one's health; ſich —, ſeines Leibes —, to nurse one's self, to take care of one's self; *it.* to indulge one's stomach; Einen oder eines Kranken —, to nurse any one, to take care of an invalid; der Liebe, der Wolluſt —, to addict one's self, to abandon one's self to love, to voluptuousness or [carnal] pleasure, to indulge one's appetites; ſeiner Bequemlichkeit zu ſehr —, to coddle one's self, to be too much devoted to one's own personal comfort; der Ruhe —, ſeiner Bequemlichkeit —, to abandon one's self to repose, to give full way to one's ease or comfort; laſſet mich meiner Bequemlichkeit in meiner Herberge —, let me take mine ease in mine inn; der Güte —, to go to work by gentle means, to employ mildness and gentleness; *it.* to propose a mutual accommodation or arrangement; Umgang mit Jemand —, to have, to keep up an intercourse with any one, to cultivate the acquaintance of any one; Freundſchaft mit Jemand —, to keep up, not to allow to flag the friendly relations between one's self and another, to cultivate the friendship of some one; Unterhandlungen —, to enter into negociation[s], into a conference, to open preliminaries for a truce, to parley, to negociate; nach lange gepflogenem Rathe, after a long deliberation, after mature consultation and advice; Rathes or Rath mit Jemand — [a little stiff], to deliberate, to consult with some one; eines Amtes — [a little stiff], to fulfil the duties of an office, to perform, to discharge or administer the obligations of a public situation II *reg. v. intr.* to be accustomed, to be used, to be wont. In ſolchen Fällen pflegt er zu ſchweigen, in such cases he is accustomed to hold his tongue; ſie pflegt morgens ſpatzieren zu gehen, she is accustomed to take a walk of a morning, it is her custom, her wont, her practice to go out a walking every morning; thue, wie du pflegeſt, do as thou art wont, do as you are used to do; ſo pflegt es denen zu gehen, welche &c., so does it ever happen to those, who &c.; der Herbſt pflegt regneriſch zu ſein, the autumn is generally rainy, is almost always a wet one; wie es zu gehen pflegt, as it is in the habit of being, according to the usual or habitual course; *it.* as usual. Das —, V. Pflegung. Syn. **Pflegen, Gewohnt ſeyn.** We **pflegen** to do a thing, in so far as we repeat an action under similar circumstances; we are **gewohnt** to do a thing, when we do it willingly, or because we conceive it to be good. Thus we **pflegen** to smoke, when we do so as often as we have the time and opportunity; but we are **gewohnt** to smoke, when we find a pleasure in it. **Pflegen**, therefore, is said of inanimate things also; **gewohnt ſeyn**, only of sentient and rational beings.

Pfleger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* 1) a benefactor, guide, leader, mentor, protector, protectress. Er iſt ein — der Armen, he is a benefactor, a father to the poor; er war der — meiner Jugend, he was the foster-father of my youth, it was he who trained up my youth, who guided my youth, [poetically] who preserved and shielded the career of my youth; Athen war die —inn der Künſte, Athens was the fostering mother of the arts. 2) a guardian, tutor, trustee, administrator, administratrix; superintendent. — über herrenloſe Güter, trustee over vacant lands; ‡— eines Landes, [more usual] Land—, governor, prefect [of a country, province &c.]; — eines Unmündigen, Verſchwenders &c., guardian of a minor, of a spendthrift &c.; geiſtlicher —, administrator of benefices, livings, of ecclesiastical property; *it.* steward, churchwarden; der — einer Bankerott- or Gantmaſſe, [curator massae, in law] the [principal] assignee of a bankrupt; einen — beſtellen, erwählen, ernennen, aufſtellen, to place or establish, to choose or elect, to name, to create a guardian, warden, curator, tutor, trustee &c.

Pflegbaft, *adj.* and *adv.* [formerly, in feudal law] **—e Leute, —e**, the serfs of the soil or glebe, the born thralls of, the slaves, knaves or born vassals attached to the soil.

Pfleglich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [obsolescent or stiff] as a housekeeper; economical in one's capacity of steward. Einen Wald &c. — nützen, to administer, to conduct wisely and faithfully the management of a forest &c.; ein Haus — bewohnen, to keep a house in good order; die —e Benützung einer Meierei, the faithful stewardship or management of a farm, of an estate let to one's farmers or tenants. 2) [not much used] usually, generally. Er geht — nach Tiſche ſpatzieren, he generally takes a walk after dinner.

Pflegling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] foster-child, nursling; *it.* ward [whether boy or girl].

Pflegſchaft, *f.* [V. Pflege 2)] guardianship, tutorship, wardship, trusteeship. Unter Eines — ſtehen, to be under the guardianship of a person; die — über Einen übernehmen, to take upon one's self the guardianship of a person; Einen unter — ſetzen, to place any one under guardianship; ſo lange die — dauert, as long as the guardianship lasts.

Pflegſchaft-geld, —gut, *n.*, the money, the property of the guardianship or trusteeship.

Pflegſchaftlich, *adj.* and *adv.* relating or pertaining to the guardian, trustee or tutor, to the guardianship &c. Das —e Vermögen, the goods in ward, in trust or trusteeship, the property of the guardianship.

Pflegung, *f.* the taking care of, the cherishing &c. Die — eines Kindes, der Pflanzen, the care bestowed on a child, on plants &c.; die Gläubiger zur — der Güte einladen [in law], to invite one's creditors to a composition satisfactory to all parties, to a mutual and amicable arrangement or settlement.

Pflicht, *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) [in the old meaning of **legen**] [in seamen's language] the cuddy, a berth [as in wherry-boats, barges, cutters when small, sloops &c., where it supplies the place of a regular cabin, and is only a make-shift]. Die Vorder— or Vor—, the fore-cuddy, the fore-berth [the store-room of the crew]; die Hinter—, the berth aft, the stern-cuddy [the sleeping-place of the crew]. 2) [from **pflegen**, which in the Lower Saxon dialect formerly signified, to be obliged by duty] *a*) duty, obligation. Die —en gegen Gott, the duties to God, towards God; natürliche, bürgerliche, geſellſchaftliche —en, natural duties, or those imposed on us by nature; the duties of the citizen, of society; the natural, civil, and social obligations; es iſt —, zu halten, was man verſprochen hat, it is a duty to perform, what one has promised, one must keep one's promise, as in duty bound; ſeine obhabende — [in law], his incumbent duty; es iſt meine —, it is my duty;

es ist Ihre —, ihn zu warnen, it is your duty to warn him; seine — thun, to do one's duty; nach seiner — handeln, to act up to or according to one's duty; wider or gegen seine — handeln, to act against or contrary to one's duty; zu seiner — zurückkehren, to return to one's duty; seine — verabsäumen, to neglect one's duty; Einen zu seiner — anhalten, in den Schranken der — halten, to keep any one [strict] to his duty, in the limits or bounds of his duty; die —en der Kinder gegen ihren Vater, the duties, the obligations of children towards their father; ich habe die — or Verpflichtung dazu nicht, I am under no such obligation; eine heilige —, a sacred duty; eine süße, angenehme —, a sweet, agreeable or pleasant duty; eine — aus Etwas machen, sich Etwas zur — machen, to make to one's self a duty of any thing; die mit einem Amte verbundenen —en, the duties connected with or imposed upon an office or situation; Cicero hat ein Buch von den —en geschrieben, Cicero has written a book upon the offices; Einem die letzte — erweisen, abstatten, to perform, to render the last duties or sad offices for or to any one; die eheliche — erfüllen, to consummate, and continue to perform and fulfil the conjugal or matrimonial duties. *b)* [obsolete] taxes, tax, toll, impost, subsidy, poll-tax, land-tax. Die — bezahlen, to pay the land-tax &c. *c)* [chiefly in feudal law] oath of fidelity, oath of fealty, homage. Einen in Eid und — nehmen, to have administered to any one the oath of fealty and homage; Einem die — leisten, ablegen, to take the oath of fealty, homage or allegiance to some one; in — or in —en stehen, to stand in allegiance; Einen seiner — entlassen, to absolve any one, to release any one from his oath; wider Amt und — handeln, to act against duty and oath, to prevaricate, to betray that cause which one ought to defend [by virtue of one's office or duty]. Syn. **Pflicht, Obliegenheit, Schuldigkeit.** **Pflicht** indicates every kind of moral necessity, whatever its object may be. A **Pflicht** becomes, however, a **Schuldigkeit** towards the person we are bound to perform it, and this an **Obliegenheit** when that which we are bound to do has been undertaken by ourselves, or imposed on us by another. There are **Pflichten** which no one can require from us; for we have not only **Pflichten** towards ourselves, but also towards God, which are left to our conscience, and even towards animals. **Schuldigkeit** and **Obliegenheit** can be required from us by those to whom we are indebted. There are, however, onerous **Pflichten** also, and these only can be called **Obliegenheiten.**

Pflicht=anker, *m.* the sheet-anchor [the last hope of the seaman while on board]. **—anker=tau,** *n.* the sheet-cable. **—beitrag,** *m.* [Contingent] the contingent. **—erlassung,** *f.* [in court-practice] dispensation of or exemption from a duty, of or from an obligation. **—erweisung,** *f.* V. —leistung. **—frei,** *adj.* and *adv.* exempt, free, quit of certain oaths, dejerations, duties or obligations. **—gebot,** *n.* the imperious command of duty, that which duty, which the laws of duty ordain. Dies ist ein unbedingtes **—gebot,** this is a rigid, an absolute duty, a duty that must be fulfilled or hearkened to. **—gefühl,** *n.* the sentiment, the feeling of duty. Er that es aus **—gefühl,** he did it from principle, from a proper feeling of duty. **—gemäß,** *adj.* and *adv.* conscientiously; conformable, conformably, according, in obedience to duty. **—gemäß handeln,** to act up to one's duty, conformably to one's duty; eine **—gemäße Handlung,** a high-principled action; ein **—gemäßer Sohn,** a dutiful, pious son; ein **—gemäßer Unterthan,** a dutiful, loyal subject. V. **—mäßig.** **—korn,** *n.* V. Zinskorn. **—leistung,** *f.* performance, fulfilment of a or of one's duty or obligation; *it.* [in a feudal sense] the act of taking an oath of fealty, homage, allegiance. **—los,** *adj.* and *adv.* 1) V. —frei. 2) [usually] Ein **—loses Betragen,** an action contrary to one's duty, void of principle. **—losigkeit,** *f.* exemption from duty, obligation; *it.* violation of duty. Seine **—losigkeit** wird ihm schaden, the non-observance, the non-performance of his duties will be injurious to, will turn out disadvantageous to him; das ist eine wahre **—losigkeit,** that is a regular, a real perjury, violation of his oath, his duty, his conscience. **—mäßig,** *adj.* and *adv.* V. **—gemäß.** Er gab Alles sehr **—mäßig** an, he declared all most loyally. V. **—gemäß.** **—schein,** *m.* [in a feudal sense] certificate, letters of dejeration, of the oath of fealty, homage or allegiance. **—schuldig,** *adj.* and *adv.* obliged, bound by duty. Ein **—schuldiges Benehmen,** eine **—schuldige Handlung,** a dutiful behaviour, an action accordant to one's duty or duties; ich mache mein **—schuldiges Compliment** [in fam. lang. or in jest, in addressing or saluting a person], I make my humble bow; I offer you my respectful gratulations, I wish you joy; ich verbleibe mit **—schuldigster Ergebenheit** &c. [in letters to persons of rank], with the highest devotion and respect, I am &c. **—theil,** *m* 1) [in law] [part of an inheritance, which a testator must will to any one from equity] portion of or share in equity, that portion of an inheritance which must, by law, be left to a natural heir, or that portion of the estate which it is not in the parents' power to alienate [by a will or codicil]. Er ist auf den **—theil eingeschränkt, gesetzt worden,** he has been limited to the property that was entailed, and which could not be willed away from him; he has been bequeathed merely his legitimate portion, such as equity would enforce for him, in case of his appeal; ein Vater kann seinem Sohne den **—theil nicht entziehen,** a father cannot entirely deprive his son of his right of succession, must leave him a lawful share. 2) [Contingent] the contingent. **—träger,** *m.* V. Beamte. **—treu,** *adj.* and *adv.* faithful, true to one's duty. Ein **—treuer Unterthan,** a loyal subject. **—treue,** *f.* fidelity to one's duties and trusts, loyalty. **—übung,** *f.* the execution and practice of one's duties. **—vergessen,** *adj.* and *adv.* forgetful of one's duty, of one's duties. Ein **—vergessener Mensch,** a man forgetful of all law human and divine, a perjured wretch; **—vergessen in seinem Amte seyn** or **handeln,** to be forgetful of one's sacred obligations in one's office, to act dishonorably and with perjury in one's official capacity; ein **—vergessenes Betragen,** immoral, disloyal, dishonorable, undutiful conduct. **—vergessenheit,** *f.* 1) forgetfulness of one's duty. 2) dereliction of official duty, prevarication in the charge confided to one. Sich eine sträfliche, wiederholte **—vergessenheit zu Schulden kommen lassen,** to allow one's forfeiture or neglect of duty to amount to a crime, to render one's self criminally responsible through protracted or repeated dereliction of duty; Einen wegen **—vergessenheit absetzen,** to dismiss, displace, degrade or strip any one from his office in consequence of forfeiture. **—verletzung,** *f.* violation, abandonment of duty. **—widrig,** *adj* and *adv.* against duty, contrary to duty. Wenn ein Richter **—widrig handelt,** if a judge acts contrary to his duty; eine **—widrige Handlung,** an action or act adverse to one's duty, an act involving forfeiture of office or trust; **—widriges Testament,** a will in which the testator disinherits the heir at law without adequate or justifiable motives.

Pflichten=lehre, *f.* the doctrine of the duties of man. **—mäßig,** V. **Pflichtmäßig.** **—streit,** *m.* [without plural] the conflict of duty or duties, the inward moral strife or collision of duty or duties.

Pflichtbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [in law] obliged. **—e Güter** [in feuds], lands or inheritances held with a lien of some service; estates devolving on the heirs at law, but subject to statute labour.

Pflichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) obliged; bound, tied down to some duty or trust by some obligation. V. Dienst—, Frohn—, Kriegs—. Sich gegen Jemand — machen, to make one's self obliged, to lay one's self under an obligation to any one; [in feuds] **—e Unterthanen,** subjects responsible for the performance of services, of statute labour, subjects liable to be impressed for the performance of certain services, liege subjects or lieges; Einen — machen, to administer the oath of allegiance, fidelity and loyalty to any one. 2) faithful, true and loyal to one's duty.

Pflichtigkeit, *f.* obligation, liability to certain services, to statute labour &c.

Pflock, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Pflöcke], *dim.* **Pflöckchen, ‖Pflöcklein,** *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [probably allied to the Lat. *fligo*, Sw. *fleiga*, to beat, or to the Lower Sax. **placken,** to fasten] a plug, a peg, a spile. Ein hölzerner, eiserner —, a wooden peg or plug, an iron plug; einen hölzernen — in ein Loch stecken, um es damit zuzumachen, so stick a peg, to drive a plug into a hole so as to stop it. [in architecture] pin, wall-peg; der — [Bolzen] einer Rolle, the pin or rag-bolt of a pulley or block; [with shoemakers] Pflöcke, pegs; V. Zelt—; [with miners] tamping-plug [with which a hole bored for springing, after it is charged, is filled up with clay or mud]; [with fishermen] V. Flake.

Pflock=bohrer, *m.* [with miners] borer [for boring the touch-hole through the tamping-peg or plug]. **—fisch,** *m.* [kind of whale with a great knob or lump attached to the end of the tail, and with white lateral fins in the middle of the body] the whale of New-England. **—hammer,** *m.* [in the mint] the squeezer. **—holz,** *n.* [with carpenters] peg-wood, plug-wood. **—kohl,** *m.* cabbage-sprouts or tops. **—schießen,** *n.* [with miners, formerly] the springing or blasting of a rock. **—schwanz,** *m.* [a species of the ostracion fish] the double-thorned shagreened ostracion or ikam-peti.

Pflöcken, *v. tr.* 1) to fasten by pegs, to peg. Die Leinwand auf der Bleiche —, to attach linen by pegs on the bleaching-ground; Oerter — [with miners], to plug off the ends or corners of a mine; stöcken und — [in pop. lang.], to clap any one up in limbo, to clap any one into the hilboes, into the darbies. 2) [in rustic economy] Schweine —, to muzzle pigs.

Pflöckort, *m.* [with shoemakers] the peg-awl.

Pflücken, *v. tr.* [allied to the Isl. *fleika*, to tear, to the Fr *éplucher*, the Engl. *to pluck*] 1) to pluck, to pick. Die Federn eines Vogels —, to pluck or pick a bird [a bird's feathers out]. 2) to pluck off [with the forefinger and thumb]. Blumen, Erdbeeren, Kirschen &c. —, to pluck, gather, cull or pick flowers, strawberries, cherries &c.; er pflückt einen Strauß, he is culling or gathering a nosegay; gepflück=

te Roſen, gathered, culled roses, roses that have been plucked or gathered. 3) to tear into small fragments by pulling and breaking. Semmel — [in the kitchen], to crumble a roll; ein gepflückter Hecht [with cooks], a pike or jack boned, pulled into small fragments and stewed with slices of lemon &c. 4) to pluck, to pick. Einen Vogel &c. —, to pluck, to pick a bird; gepflückte Gänſe &c., plucked or picked geese &c. *Fig. to pluck, to pigeon. Dieſe Gauner glaubten, ihn ungeſtraft — zu können, these sharpers thought they could pigeon him with impunity. *it. Prov.* V. under Huhn and Hühnchen 2). 5) Salat —, to pick, to cull, to draw lettuce &c. for a salad; Wolle —, to pick, to cull wool, to clean and dress wool by picking and culling; Zeug —, V. Noppen.

Pflück-eiſen, *n.* [with cloth- and silk-manufacturers] the burlers. **—geſtell**, *n.* [with cloth-makers &c.] frame-table, desk for knotting, picking and cleaning, and using the burlers.

Pflückſel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [in familiar language] any thing plucked small, into little pieces, crumbs. 2) [with cloth- and silk-manufacturers] filth [knots and other impurities removed by knotting and picking, or the stuff removed by the burlers].

Pflug, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Pflüge] [allied to the Isl. *fleika*, to tear] [in agriculture] 1) a plough. — mit Ochſen, Pferden, a plough drawn by oxen, by horses; ein gut beſpannter —, a well-teamed plough; den — halten, führen, to hold, to guide the plough; Kühe an den — ſpannen, to yoke the cows to the plough; *fig.* and *prov.* die Ochſen, die Pferde hinter den — or hinter den Wagen ſpannen, to set the cart before the horse, to act or speak preposterously; der obere, der untere —, the upper part, the lower part of the plough; *fig.* [in familiar language] das iſt mein Acker und mein —, meine Egge und mein —, mein Wagen und —, that is my profession, my means of livelihood or subsistence, that is what I get my bread by. 2) *a*) [in feudal matters] the statute-labour performed by ploughing. Dies Gut hat an ſtändigen Spanndienſten jährlich 100 Pflüge, this property has every year the right of demanding and employing a hundred plough-teams [in England, as in Dorsetshire on a plough-monday]. *b*) as much land as a plough can till in a year. Dieſes Pachtgut beſteht aus drei, vier Pflügen, this land requires three, four ploughs to till it. 3) [for cleaning rivers, docks &c.] a drag.

Pflug-achſe, *f.* the axle of a plough. **—art**, *f.* tillage, dressing. Einem Acker die erſte, zweite —art geben, to give the first, second ploughing, tillage, dressing to a field. **—balken, —baum**, *m.* [strong piece of wood, like a thill, that carries the plough-share] tree of a plough, plough-beam, plough-shaft. **—beil**, *n.* [a little hatchet hanging on the plough, to be made use of on the spot if required] plough-hatchet. **—bürger**, *m.* V. Pfahlbürger. **—dienſt**, *m.* [in feudal times or districts] soccage, statute-service rendered by the plough. **—eiſen**, *n.* [close before the plough-share] the coulter. **—frohne**, *f.* V. —dienſt. **—geld**, *n.* V. —ſchatz. **—geſtellchen**, *n.* V. —ſtöckchen. **—grendel**, *m.* pole or beam of a plough. **—häckel**, *m.* V. —beil. **—haken**, *m.* V. Hakenpflug. **—halter**, *m.* the plough-holder, the plougher, ploughman. **—haupt**, *n.* [the inferior beam of the plough, a principal part] the axle-tree. **—kehre**, *f.* [the turning round of the plough at the end of the field] plough-turn; *it.* the place itself where the plougher turns the plough. **—keil**, *m.* the cuneated edge of the plough, plough-wedge. **—klöpfel**, *m.* plough-mallet. **—krümme**, *f.* the bent part of the plough into which the plough-share is inserted. **—land**, *n.* [no *pl.*] arable land, ploughed or tilled land. **—meſſer**, *n.* V. —eiſen. **—muſchel**, *f.* [a bivalve shell] the furrowed chama or cama. **—naſe**, *f.* [that part of the plough, where the mould-board and the chip or ground-wrist incline forwards towards each other forming a pointed corner and sharp edge] the nose, beak or bill of the plough. **—ochs**, *m.* plough-ox. **—pferd**, *n.* plough-horse. **—rad**, *n.* the plough-wheel. **—rädchen**, *n.* the little wheel of a plough. **—recht**, *n.* 1) [a law, according to which the stealing of a plough from a field is punished more severely than any other felony; *it.* a law or privilege by which the plough can in no respect be pawned] the right of the plough. 2) [in agriculture] the division of an estate or field into three parcels or plots. Ein Stück Feld nach dem —recht übernehmen, pachten, to undertake, to farm a field for three years, for three harvests. ‖**—reh**, *f.* the plough-stilt. **—reute**, *f.* [thick stick sheathed or shod at one end with a broad sharp piece of iron, for knocking off from time to time the earth that hangs to the mould-boards] plough-staff, plough-raker, paddle. **—rödel**, *m.* V. —reute. **—roß**, *n.* [sometimes with poets] V. —pferd. **—ſäge**, *f.* V. —eiſen. **—ſchar**, *f.* 1) the plough-share. 2) [in anatomy] [or -ſcharbein] [the thirteenth bone of the superior maxillary jaw, dividing the nose into two equal parts] the os vomer. 3) [in nat. hist.] a sort of moon-fish or orbis with two thorns behind the rump-vent, the ikam-boeron; *it.* [in conchology] the bivalve swallow-shell. **—ſcharre**, *f.*, **—ſcharrer**, *m.* V. —reute. **—ſchatz**, *m.* [obsolete or provincial] tax or impost on ploughs. **—ſchlägel**, *m.* V. —klöpfel. **—ſchnabel**, *m.* [in natural history] the flamingo. **—ſchraube**, *f.* screw of a plough-plane. ‡**—ſchoß**, *m.* V. —ſchatz. **—ſech**, *n.* V. —eiſen, Sech. **—ſterze**, *f.* 1) the hale, handle, neck, tail or stilt of a plough. 2) [in botany] the cammoe, petty-whin, rest-harrow, ononis. **—ſtier**, *m.* V. —ochs. **—ſtöckchen**, *n.* the fore axle-tree of a plough [on which the fore-wheels rest and to which the plough-tree is attached]. **—ſtürze**, *f.* 1) the mould-board. 2) V. —ſterze. **—tag**, *m.* 1) [Pflügetag] plough-day. 2) [in feudal matters] day of statute-labour with the plough. ‡**—theil**, *m.* V. —ſchatz. **—treiber**, *m.* the plough-driver, the plougher; [in a wider sense] ploughman, husbandman. **—wage**, *f.* the springtree-bar of a plough. **—wende**, *f.* V. —kehre. **—wetter**, *n.* a plough-thill [long piece of wood, forked in front, fastened behind to the fore-axle-beam, and bearing in front the spring-tree-bar]. **—wurz**, *f.* [Roſenpappel] the vervain mallow.

Pflügen, [Isl. *fleika*, to tear, to cleave] I. *v. tr.* to plough. Das Meer — [poetically], to plough the waves, to cleave the furrows of the deep II. *v. tr.* and *intr.* [the usual meaning] [=to cut through] to plough. Einen Acker, ein Feld —, to plough a field; *it.* [in a more limited sense] to give a field its last ploughing; mit Ochſen &c. —, to plough with oxen &c.; zum erſten, dritten Male —, to give the first ploughing, the third ploughing to a field, to trifallow or plough for the third time; ein Feld zwei Mal —, to give a field a second ploughing; nicht tief —, to plough lightly, to peel; allzu tief —, to plough up the land too deep; zur Frohne —, to plough by statute-labour; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] der Anker pflügt, the anchor ploughs or drifts, the anchor drives or comes home; *prov.* den Sand —, to plough sand, to beat the air, to bestow labour in vain; *it.* Holz — [with joiners], to groove, to make grooves. Das —, ploughing, tilling.

Pflüge-geld, *n.*, **—lohn**, *m.* wages for ploughing, for tilling; tillage money or earnings. **—tag**, *m.* V. Pflugtag 1). **—wetter**, *n.* plough-weather, weather good for ploughing.

Pflüger, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] plougher, ploughman.

Pflützig, *adj.* and *adv.* [with cloth-makers] tabbied, tabbylike.

Pfneiſch, *m.* [-es] [from pfneiſchen, to snort, to snuff, Gr. πνέειν, to breathe] [in sportsmen's lang.] the scent of the quarry or game.

Pfneiſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] the quarry, game; garbage, [also] bait, lure, trap, snare.

Pfneiſcheln, *v. intr.* to smell rammish, he-goatish.

Pfneiſchen, *v. tr.* [in sportsmen's lang.] to bait. Die Hunde —, to give the quarry, the garbage of the game to the dogs.

Pfórte, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* Pförtchen, ‖Pförtlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in Lat. *porta*, allied to fahren and the Lat. *fero*] 1) [any opening] [in seamen's lang.] —n, the port-holes, the ports of a man of war; V. Geſchütz—, Stück—; loſe —, half ports [for the upper-deck], dead lights; *it.* [at fives or tennis] Pförtchen, port, home. 2) gate, port. Enge —, narrow gate; das Pförtchen eines Kloſters, the wicket of or in a cloister, convent &c.; das Pförtchen eines Einfahrtthores, the wicket of or in a gate; die —n des Pallaſtes [in lofty style], the ports, the high or lofty gates of the palace; die — einer Kirche, door-way, gate of a church; die vornehmſte, die Haupt— einer ſolchen, the principal gate of a church, the front-entrance, the main-gate; die ottomaniſche —, or die hohe —, or die —, the Ottoman Porte, the Sublime Porte, the Porte; Geſandter bei or an der —, ambassador to the Sublime Porte, to the Grand-Seignior.

Pfort-ader, *f.* [in anatomy] [one of the 3 great veins] vena portae. **—aderſcheide**, *f.* the capsula communis, capsula of the vena portae. **—drempel**, *m.* [this and all the following words are in seamen's language] port-sill, lower part of the gun-ports. **—gat**, *n.* [opening for the cannons] port-hole. **—hänge**, *f.* the googing of the port-lids. **—laken**, *n.* baize or kersey to line the gun-ports. **—luke**, *f.* dead-lights, port-lid. **—ſegel**, *n.* tarpawling. **—talje**, *f.* [by means of which the dead-lights or port-lids are drawn up and the port-holes opened] the port-lid tackle. **—tau**, *n.* [small ropes lashed to the inner rings of the port-lids to help hauling them down, to shut them] port-rope.

Pforten-gericht, *n.* [formerly] justice or court held once before the gates of convents. **—rath**, *m.* [modern, in the Turkish history] council of the Sublime Porte; the Porte; the Divan. **—riegel**, *m.* iron-bar, great iron-bolt for fastening gates, a clathrus. **—ſchiff**, *n.* [in seamen's language] ferry-boat, barge. **—tau**, *n.* V. Pforttau.

Pförtner, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], **—inn**, *f.* 1) [of a palace, nobleman's house &c., of a convent, of a church] porter, gate-keeper, door-keeper; [of a gaol or bridewell] turnkey. Die Schweſter —inn, die Mutter —inn [in cloisters, convents], the sister or matron door-keeper. 2) [in anatomy] the pylorus, the inferior orifice of the stomach.

Pfóſchen, *v. tr.* [allied to the Lat. *pasc-ere*, to nourish, to feed, and to *vesc-i*, to eat, to feed one's

self] Die wilden Sauen — [in sportsmen's lang.], to allure by baiting or feeding wild swine.

Pfóste, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in Lat. *postis*, Fr. *poteau*; It. *postare* means to stake, to prop] post. *dim.* Pföstchen, ‖Pföstlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] little post. Die -n an einer Brücke, the piers of a bridge; [in architecture] V. Fensterpfoste, Thürpfoste; [with carpenters and joiners] V. Bettpfoste &c.; [in seamen's lang.] — des Ruders, the main-piece of a rudder; [in hydraulics] die -n einer Schleusenthüre, the little posts of a flood-gate fastened by iron-bolts.

Pfostenholz, *n.* [in rural economy] tie-piece, inter-tie, cross-quarter [piece of wood introduced between others to support them].

Pfósten, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Pfoste.

Pfostenspieker or Pfostspieker, *m.* post-nail.

Pfóte, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* Pfötchen, ‖Pfötlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Fr. *patte*, Dutch voote, allied to Fuß, Pfad, the Low. Sax. padden = to walk] 1) [the forepart of the foot] paw. Der Hund gibt die — or das Pfötchen, the dog gives his paw, shakes hands; [by synecdoche] die — eines Affen, einer Katze, die Tatze eines Löwen, eines Tigers, der Fuß eines Pferdes, eines Ochsen, the paw of an ape, cat, lion, tiger, the foot of a horse, of an ox; der Bär saugt an den -n, the bear sucks his paws. Syn. V. Klaue. [familiar] Einem auf die -n treten [low], to tread on any one's toes; die -n aufheben [low], to lift up one's toes, one's feet. 2) [low, in a bad sense] the hand. Einen auf die -n klopfen, to rap any one over the knuckles; die -n küssen, to kiss hands; *prov.* sich die — verbrennen, to burn one's fingers; Pfötchen halten, to get a rap; ein Pfötchen machen, to make a paw by joining the fingers over one another against the thumb; [in familiar language] ein Pfötchen [voll] Salz &c., a pinch of salt &c.

Pfotenförmig, *adj.* and *adv.* paw-formed; [in heraldry] a pattee-cross.

Pfóteln, *v. intr.* to scratch with the front paw, to paw; [in pop. lang., speaking of men] to paw, to fondle or caress with the hand.

‖Pfräng, [Pfrang] *adj.* and *adv.* narrow, close together. V. Eng.

‖Pfrängen, *v. tr.* V. Drücken.

‖Pfränger, Pfrängerinn, V. Hocker &c.

Pfriem, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] or —e, *f.* [*pl.* -n] or —en, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to the Lat. *framea*; from the old word bremen = to sting, to prick, V. Riemen] 1) [pointed iron for making holes] punch; [with gunsmiths] piercer; [with shoemakers] awl, pricker, [for boring the heels] peg; [with printers] bodkin; [with firework-makers] spike, pin. 2) [in botany] broom, the planta genista. Die binsenartige, die einsamige —e, the monospermous white-flowered Spanish broom, spartum, rope-junk plant; die stachelige —e, furze. 3) [in conchology] the marsh turbo, false tiar strombus; *it.* the speckled awl-shaped screw-shell; *it.* the lettered screw-shell or strombus.

Pfriem-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —förmig. —eisen, *n.* the iron spike or piercer of an awl, punch &c.; [in seamen's language] priming-wire, priming-iron. —ente, *f.* V. Pfeilschwanz. —förmig, —enförmig, *adj.* and *adv.* awl-shaped, awl-formed; [in botany] awl-shaped, subulate [as in the filaments of the flowering rush]. —geld, *n.* [with skippers and sea-captains] gratuity required by the master of a ship for each ton of goods he carries. —horn, *n.*, —schnecke, *f.* [in conchology] winged murex; strombus.

Pfrieme, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Pfriem 1).

Pfriemen, *m.* V. Pfriem.

Pfriemen-borant, *m.* the awl-shaped calves-snout or antirrhinum; the junk snap-dragon. — förmig, V. Pfriemförmig. — gras, *n.* spikenard; *it.* feather-grass, Indian grass. —holz, —kraut, *n.* Spanish broom, spartum, rope-junk-shrub. —schmied, *m.* an awl-maker. —schwanz, *m.* [in nat. hist.] ascaris, [in the plural] ascarides [small worm of the fundament].

Pfrópf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] or —en, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], *dim.* Pfröpfchen, ‖Pfröpflein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. Pfropfen] 1) [to a bottle] cork; [to a decanter] stopper; [if of wood] stopple; [to a barrel or cask] bung, stopple, plug; [for keeping tight down the charge of a gun, the loading of a cannon] wad, wadding; [with seamen] toppin, wad [made of white oakum]; [a piece of wood placed before the mouth of a cannon] tompion, tampion, tamkin; [with founders] [to a forge] plug; [in seamen's lang.] — or —en, tampion. 2) V. —reis and Pfropfen 2).

Pfropf-bein, *n.*, *dim.* —beinchen, ‖—beinlein, *n.* [with gardeners] the grafting-knife, the grafter, the budder [of bone]. —einschnitt, *m.* V. —spalt. —hammer, *m.* 1) hammer or mallet for corking bottles. 2) [with seamen] iron-pin, [with gardeners] the grafting-hammer. —hape, —hippe, *f.*, —kneif, *m.* [with gardeners] a curved or pruning-knife for grafting. —messer, *n.* knife for budding, inoculating, grafting. —reis, *n.* a graft, scion, an imp in the rind or bark. —säge, *f.* a grafting-saw. —schule, *f.* nursery for graftlings. —spalt, *m.* the graft slit or cleft; the grafting or working spot. —wachs, *n.* the grafting-cement. —werkzeug, *n* [with gardeners] the grafting-tool. —zieher, *m.* a cork-screw.

Pfrópfen, *v. tr.* [allied to reiben = to squeeze, to press] 1) [in familiar or popular language] to thrust into, to cram in, to fill, to stuff into, to crowd into. Man kann das Alles nicht in einen so kleinen Raum —, it is impossible to cram all that into so small a space; einen Kasten mit Wäsche voll—, to fill a closet or clothes-press with linen; wir waren in einen Wagen gepfropft, we were huddled and crammed into a coach; die Kirche war gepfropft voll, the church was crowded to excess; dieses Gefäß ist gepfropft voll, this vessel is filled brimful; seinen Magen mit Speisen voll—, sich voll—, to stuff, to cram, to gorge, to fill one's stomach quite full, one's self full. 2) [—d einsetzen, though here pfropfen may be allied to the Old Saxon ryp = to grow] to graft, to ingraft, to bud, to inoculate. In den Stamm —, to graft into the stem or trunk; to ingraft; auf den Spalt —, to ingraft by a split or cleft; in die Rinde —, to bud, to inoculate; auf einen Wildling —, to graft or bud upon a wild stock; zahm auf zahm —, to graft or bud with two domestic stocks. *Fig.* Etwas in Einen — [in fam. language], to ingraft, to inoculate any thing into or upon any one. 3) [to treat in a grafting manner V. — 2)]; *it.* [with carpenters] to scarf. Einen Apfelbaum —, to graft an apple-tree; junge gepfropfte Bäume, young grafted trees. [with gardeners] Das —, the act of grafting; *it.* the grafting, the ingrafting, the budding &c. Das — mit dem Auge, mit dem Schildlein in die Rinde, the setting or grafting of the imp into the rind, budding, scutching; das — in's Kreuz, in den Spalt, the grafting or budding by means of a cleft or fissure; das — mit der Pfeife, in's Bohrloch, grafting by means of a wimble or gimlet.

Pfropfer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a person who stops or corks up any thing; [with gardeners] a man who grafts, a grafter.

Pfropfling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a grafted tree, a graftling. Die jungen —e in dieser Baumschule, the young graftlings in this nursery.

Pfründe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in Old Fr. *prouvende*, from the Lat. *praebenda* = a place to bestow or to be invested with] 1) a benefice, a living, a prebend, prebendship. Eine — erhalten, to obtain a living; Einem eine — ertheilen, verleihen, to bestow, to confer a living upon any one, to give any one a living; to present any one to a living or benefice; wer hat diese -n zu vergeben? who has the nomination to, the presentation of this living? who has this living in his gift? who has the collation of this living? diese — ist noch nicht vergeben, this living still lies vacant; von Weltgeistlichen besessene —, living in commendam; — eines Kapellans, chaplainship; mit einer — verbundenes Kanonikat, a prebendary, canonship with a living attached; Besitzer einer —, an incumbent; der eine — empfangen hat, a collated clergyman; dem eine streitige — bis zum Ausgange der Sache zuerkannt worden ist, one who has the provisional possession of a living, a recredentiary; von einem Privatmanne gestiftete — für einen Priester, prestimony; die Vergebung der —n, the collation, presentation to a living or benefice; Ernenner zu einer — und Vergeber derselben in einer Person, the namer and bestower in one and the same person, the presentator and collator combined, that patron [in England, bishop] who possesses a collative advowson; diese — ist gut gelegen, this living is well situated; er hat seinen Sitz nicht auf seiner —, he is a non-resident incumbent. 2) [in a charity-foundation or hospital] a place.

Pfründgeld, *n.* the revenue in specie of a benefice or living.

Pfründen-buch, *n.* V. —register. —ertrag, *m.* revenue of a living. —kammer, *f.* chamber that has the collation of livings. Die päpstliche —kammer, the datary's office, Dataria. —kauf, *m.* simony. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without a living. —register, *n.* a register of the livings in a country, with an account of the revenues. —verleiher, *m.* collator of livings. —verleihung, *f.* collation of livings.

Pfründen, I. *v. tr.* [little used] Einen —, to confer a living upon any one, to present any one to a living. II. *v. tr.* and *intr.* to bring in, to yield [as a living], to be worth. Diese Pfarre, Abtei &c. pfründet gut, this living, abbey &c. yields a handsome revenue; diese Stiftsstelle pfründet zweitausend Thaler, this prebendaryship is worth two thousand dollars.

Pfründer, *m.* V. Pfründner.

Pfründner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) an incumbent. Ein ungestörter oder unbestrittener —, an incumbent in possession without let or dispute though liable to a scrutiny; ein halber —, a canon [step less than a prebend]. 2) —, Pfründnerinn, *f.* a charity-man, charity-woman, an alms-house-inmate, an inmate of a charitable institution or foundation.

Pfúdeisen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with miners] V. Pfuhleisen.

Pfühl, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Pfühle], *dim.* Pfühlchen, ‖Pfühllein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in Old Sax. *pul*, Ir. *pol*, allied to the Lat. *palus*, Gr. πηλ-ὸς, probably to Welle = water] 1) [standing water] pool, fen, puddle. Der — ist ausgetrocknet, the pool is dried up; V. Mist—, Regen—, Wasser—; Syn. V. 2. Lache. [in Scripture and in

sacred poetry] Der hölliſche, feurige —, der —, der mit Feuer und Schwefel brennet, the infernal fiery pool [lake], the gulf, the lake, that burns with fire and brimstone, the abyss of Hell. 2) [in architecture] V. Pfühl.

Pfuhl-baum, *m.* [with miners] [to which is appended the basket of a gin-machine] windlass-tree. 2) [beam, into which the windlass-props are mortised] upper windlass-joist. —eiſen, *n.* [with miners] [curved-up pieces of iron, into which the knobs of the windlass-tree are fastened] the windlass-tree pivot-hook or staple. —fiſch, *m.* [in nat. hist.] pool-fish, marsh-fish [especially the carp]; *it.* fish that smells or has a flavour of mud. —froſch, *m.* a marsh or pool frog, a fen-frog. —hahnenfuß, *m.* [in botany] the long-leaved marsh-ranunculus or crow-foot. —karpfen, *m.* the pond-carp. —ſchnepfe, *f.* the fen-snipe.

Pfühl, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e], *dim.* —chen, ||—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to Wülſt] 1) [especially, something vaulted] [in architecture; each round limb that describes a semi-circular arch, especially under a shaft of a pillar or column] torus, tore. Gedrückter —, a tore resembling the half of a heart, [called by workmen] heart-shaped tore, oval-moulding; ſchneckenförmig gewundener —, spire, trochilus. 2) [= Polſter] bolster, pillow; *it.* [with armourers &c.] the bed of a cannon.

Pfühlen, *v. intr.* [of fishes &c.] to smell, to smack of mud, to have a fenny, marshy flavour.

Pfühlicht, *adj.* and *adv.* pool-like, marsh- or fen-like. — ſchmecken, riechen [of water, fish &c.], to taste, to smell muddy, marshy; —es Waſſer, marshy water.

Pfühlig, *adj.* and *adv.* [containing a pool or pools &c.] marshy, fenny, pooly. Eine —e Ebene, a marshy plain.

Pfúi! [in Fr. *fi, phy, phui*] *interj.* fy! fie! fye! out upon! shame! shocking indeed! —, das iſt nicht ſchicklich, fye! that is not handsome, not becoming, not pretty; — doch! — wie häßlich! oh fy; oh! how ugly! —, ſchämen Sie ſich! out upon you! you ought to be ashamed of yourself; —, der garſtigen Worte! hah! what nasty expressions! — über Dich! fie or out upon you! [in pop. lang.] — Dich an, out upon you, you blackguard! [with sportsmen] —! —! hah! would you dare! V. under Ueber; [in Scripture] — Dich! wie fein zerbrichſt Du den Tempel &c.! thou, who destroyest the temple &c.!

1. Pfúnd, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e], *dim.* Pfündchen, ||Pfündlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in Lower Sax. Pund, Old Sax. Pund, from the Lat. *pondo*, and this from *pendere*, to suspend, to allow to hang down] 1) [usually without a *pl.*] [in trade] pound. Das gewöhnliche — [Krämer—], the avoirdupois pound of 16 ounces or 32 German loths; zwei — Butter, two pounds of butter; ein — or [obsolete] eines —es ſchwer, a pound weight, in weight; er könnte hundert — ſchwer tragen, he could carry the weight of a hundred pounds, or a hundred-weight; nach dem —e, —weiſe kaufen &c., to buy &c. by the pound; Wachslichter, wovon ſechs auf ein — gehen, wax-lights of six to the pound; [in commerce] ſchweres —, a good pound; engliſches —, the English avoir dupois pound; richtiges, rechtes —, the correct, a just or true pound; leichtes —, a light pound; *it.* common pound; [with chemists and druggists] the pound of apothecary-weight [of 12 ounces]. 2) [no *pl.*] [imaginary coin] pound, [obsolete] livre. Ein franzöſiſches — [obsolete], a French livre or franc; zwei — Sterling, two pound or pounds sterling. *Fig.* [in familiar lang. often in jest] [for Talent] talent. Sein — vergraben, to bury one's talent in the earth; mit ſeinem —e wuchern, to make of one's talent 5 or 10 talents [like the faithful stewards in scripture, parabolical for the use of God's gifts].

Pfund-birn, *f.* 1) the bon-chretien, the bon-christian pear; tankard-pear, water-pear. 2) [in conchology] buccinum, whelk, navette. ||—bude, *f.* V. —haus. —geld, *n.* a duty or per-centage, a tax of so much in the pound payable by the purchaser of an estate, an alienation-fine. —gewicht, *n.* 1) a pound weight, a pound in weight. 2) [means of ascertaining the weight by pounds] the pound-weight or weights. —haber, *m.* the cultivated or white oat. —haus, *n.* [in Prussian sea-towns, also in Lubeck &c.] the custom-house. —holz, *n.* 1) wood sold by the pound. 2) [with miners] [pieces of wood laid into the half gutter for giving the necessary width to the kennel] widening wood or board. ||—kammer, *f.* [for raising the poundage duty or tax] the poundage room or chamber. —kartoffel, *f.* a large sort of potato. —leder, *n.* [leather from oxen-hides, sold in pounds for the soles of boots and shoes] sole-leather. —nagel, *m.* [with nail-makers &c.] a great nail weighing each a pound or more. ||—nuß, *f.* filbert. —ſchatzung, *f.* [in Switzerland] an extent of ground amounting to 80 fathoms. —ſchoß, *m.* V. Fundſchoß. ||—ſchreiber, *m.* custom-house clerk. —ſohle, *f.* a sole of the sole-leather that is made from the ox-hide and sold by the pound. —ſtein, *m.* a stone of a pound weight; *it.* stone-weight of a pound. —weiſe, *adv.* by the pound. Etwas —weiſe kaufen &c., to buy &c. any thing by the pound. —zinn, *n.* common tin. ||—zoll, *m.* [in commerce, as in Lubeck &c.] poundage; *it.* V. —geld.

2. Pfúnd, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to the Sw. *bana*, in Germ. wamſen, equivalent to ſchlagen, to beat] [with sportsmen] a stroke with a hanger or deer-knife for eviscerating game &c.

3. Pfúnd, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [appears allied to Wanne, Pfanne] [in mining; a piece of round cut-out wood in which the crooked pins, cramps or tenons of a gin or winch-tree repose and revolve] a pivot-brace beveled with a notch.

Pfúnden, *v. intr.* [unusual] to weigh one or more pounds.

Pfünden, *v. tr.* [not much used] Waaren &c. —, to weigh goods &c. by the pound.

Pfünder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in commerce] [Wäger] 1) a weigher. 2) V. Pfundgewicht. 3) [with fishermen] a fish of a pound weight, fish of a pound. 4) V. Zwei—, Drei—, Sechs—, Zwölf—.

Pfündig, *adj.* and *adv.* of a pound weight, of a pound; of many pounds; a pound in weight. —er Hecht, a jack or pike of a pound weight; [with pewterers] —es Zinn, lead-alloyed tin; zehn—es Zinn, tin with an alloy of 10 pounds of lead per hundred-weight; —e Pfennige [formerly], those pennies or pfennigs, of which a fixed number made a pound; *it.* such as were reckoned by the pound.

Pfúſchen, [allied to wiſchen, Old Sax. fyſa, to hasten, to faſeln &c.] [in familiar or popular language] I. *v. intr.* — or einen Pfuſcher thun, [of powder &c. when it flashes off] to flash in the pan, to fizz, to whiz. II. *v. tr.* and *intr.* to bungle, to do in a clumsy cobbling manner. Eine Arbeit —, to make a mess of, to botch up, to bungle about a work; gepfuſchte Arbeit, work clumsily, bunglingly made, botched up, cobbled together any how; dieſer Lehrling pfuſcht hinter dem Rücken des Meiſters, this apprentice botches and dabbles as soon as his master's back is turned; er pfuſcht ein wenig in die Mahlerei, Scheidekunſt &c., he dabbles a little in painting, chemistry &c.

Pfuſch-arbeit, *f.* bungling &c. work. —kunde, *m.* [with several trades] a customer for whom an underhand job is done secretly by a workman or journeyman without the knowledge and permission of his master.

Pfúſcher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) fizzing, whizzing, V. Pfuſchen I. 2) *Fig.* a bungling fault. Einen — machen, to make a blunder. 3) bungling, cobbling workman, a botcher; *it.* a private underhand workman [who works in secret, not being a master and not having the freedom of the place, and consequently unable to carry on his trade openly, but only in his own room or in a private chamber]; —inn, *f.* a botcher, a bad bungling hand at any thing; er iſt kein Mahler, ſie iſt keine Putzmacherinn, er iſt nichts weiter, als ein —, ſie iſt nur eine —inn, he is no painter, she is no milliner, he is nothing better than a dauber, and she is but a mere botcher; ein — in der Literatur [ein Stümper], a sciolist, a superficial blunderer in literature, dies iſt kein zünftiger Schuſter &c., er iſt ein —, this is no licensed shoemaker, one of the trade &c., he is a half-apprenticed under-hand cobbler. Syn. Pfuſcher, Stümper. He who does not execute rightly that, for which some art and skill is requisite, is a Stümper; if he is considered a Stümper because he has not learnt his calling according to the rules of art, or is accustomed to work without their proper application, he is called a Pfuſcher. Handicraftsmen call those, Pfuſcher, who work in any calling without having performed the prescribed conditions, by which the right of exercising a trade is to be acquired.

Pfuſcherarbeit, *f.* bungling, cobbling work.

Pfuſcherei, *f.* bungling, cobbling, daubing, dabbling in, botching. Das iſt eine —, bloße —, that is a daub, that is pure bungling.

Pfúſcherhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* like a bungler. — arbeiten, to bungle, to cobble, to do clumsily, superficially, badly; —er Arbeiter, a sorry poor workman, a country-bumpkin of a workman; —e Arbeit, bungling work or performance; daub &c.

Pfúſcherhaftigkeit, *f.* quality of bungling &c. Seine —, die — dieſer Arbeit ſpringt in die Augen, his extreme superficiality, the bungling manner in which this work has been performed strikes the eyes at first sight.

Pfúſchern, V. Pfuſchen II.

Pfütze, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* Pfützchen, ||Pfützlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Lat. *put-eus*, a well, Fr. *puits*, allied to the Gr. βύθος, and the Lat. *fodere*, to dig, to make a pit] puddle, ||pucksy. In eine — treten, to step into a puddle; aus einer — trinken, to drink out of a puddle; [in mining] pool of stagnant water. V. Miſt—. Syn. V. 2. Lache.

Pfütz-eimer, *m.* [with miners] bucket. —kanne, *f.* [with miners] pitcher or can for drawing water. —made, *f.* [kind of worm, good for bait] muck-worm. —meiſe, *f.* the marsh-tomtit. —naß, *adj.* [low] wet as muck, wringing wet. —ſchale, *f.* [with miners] scoop, bale, ladle.

Pfützen-auſter, *f.* the salt-marsh oyster. —naß, *adj.* wet through to the skin, dripping wet. —wanze, *f.* needle-bug. —waſſer, *n.* puddle-water, water of or from a quagmire &c.

1. **Pfützen,** *v. tr.* [Fr. *puiser*, to draw water] [with miners] to pump off [the water of a mine], to drain by pumping, scooping, baling &c.

‖ 2. **Pfützen,** *v. intr.* [allied to the Gr. φυσᾶν or φυσσᾶν, to inflate, to breathe or to blow] 1) to make a loud fizzing or whizzing. 2) [= zerplatzen] to burst asunder, to explode or spring in pieces.

Pfützicht, *adj.* and *adv.* like a puddle or plash. —es Waſſer, puddly water.

Pfützig, *adj.* and *adv.* [of a street, road &c.] puddly, funnelled with puddles, full of puddles or sloughs.

Pfúy, V. Pfui.

***Phäethon,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] Phaëton, son of Apollo. —s Schweſtern, the sisters of Phaëton, the Phaëtontiades or Phaëtontides.

***Phalāne,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in nat. hist.] a night moth or hawk-butterfly, a phalaena.

***Phalánger,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in nat. hist.] [small long-tailed quadruped] the phalanger opossum.

***Phalangít,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a phalangite soldier [in Macedonia]; *it.* a legionary soldier [in Rome].

***Phālanx,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in ancient history] phalanx.

***Phänomén,** *n.* [-s, *pl.*- e] phenomenon [in a proper as well as in a figurative sense].

***Phantaſie,** &c. V. Fantaſie &c. Syn. Phantaſie, Einbildungskraft, Dichtungskraft. The Einbildungskraft represents not only imaginary objects, but reproduces also real ones. Dichtungskraft invents according to certain artificial rules, so far even as artificial works, which architecture, the mechanic or other arts can actually construct. The creations of the Phantaſie are insubstantial, unreal forms.

***Phantáſt,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a fantastical person; a fancy-monger. V. Fantaſt. Syn. Phantaſt, Grillenfänger, Schwärmer. The Grillenfänger has nothing but troublesome, anxious thoughts; the Phantaſt and Schwärmer can have also pleasant and even merry ones. The Schwärmer and Phantaſt are distinguished from each other by the source of their odd conceits; in the latter this is an unbridled fancy, in the former a host of obscure ideas, to whose dominion he is subjected.

***Phantōm,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Fantom.

***Phārao,** *m.* [-'s, *pl.* -s or -nen] 1) Pharaoh [dynasty of Egypt]. 2) [a game] faro. — ſpielen, to play at faro.

Pharao-huhn, *n.* V. Perlhuhn. — ſchnecke, *f.* [in conchology] Pharaoh's turban-shell or cidaris. —s-feige, *f.* the pisang or Java fig. —s-maus, —s-ratte, *f.* the ichneumon. —ſpiel, *n.* [game of chance] faro. Die Bank im —[ſpiel] ſprengen, to break the bank at faro.

***Phariſäer,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in Jewish hist.] a Pharisee. *Fig.* a pharisee, a canting hypocritical fellow or scoundrel, a man of the new light.

***Phariſäiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* pharisaical, pharisaic, pharisean. —er Stolz, pharisaical pride; —e Meinung, pharisaical opinion or meaning. *Fig.* [for hypocritical] —er Charakter, pharisaic character; —e Miene, pharisaic mien.

***Pharmaceút,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a student in pharmacy; *it.* an apothecary's assistant; *it.* an apothecary.

***Pharmaceútik,** [Pharmakeutik] *f.* pharmaceutica, the compounding of medicaments or medicines, with their exhibition; pharmaceutics, pharmacy.

***Pharmaceútiſch,** [Pharmakeutiſch] *adj.* and *adv.* pharmaceutic, pharmaceutical. Die —e Scheidekunſt, pharmaceutic chemistry [necessary for the apothecary].

***Pharmacīe,** [or Pharmakie] *f.* [*pl.* -n] pharmacy.

***Pharmakologīe,** *f.* pharmacology.

***Pharmakopöe,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] pharmacopoeia.

***Phāros,** *n.* [or die Inſel or das Eiland Pharos] [in geography] the island or isle of Pharos.

***Phārus,** *m.* pharos [in composition, phare or phore, as semiphare or semiphore].

Phaſān, &c. V. Faſan &c.

***Phāſe,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in astronomy] the phase [of the moon or Venus]. *Fig.* [modern] phase, vicissitude, change.

***Pherekrátiſch,** *adj.* [with poets] pherecratian. —er Vers, a pherecratian verse.

Philadèlphia, *n.* [-'s] [in geography] Philadelphia.

Philadèlphier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a Philadelphian.

Philadèlphiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Philadelphian, Philadelphic.

***Philánder,** *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) V. Philanthrop. 2) [in nat. hist.] the philander opossum, the didelphis philander.

***Philanthrōp,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a philanthropist.

***Philanthropīe,** *f.* philanthropy.

***Philanthrōpiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* philanthropic, philanthropical.

Philípp, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-e] [name of men] Philip. —chen, *n.* Phil; little Philip.

Philipps-burg, *n.* [in geography] Philipsburg. —thaler, *m.* [= a Spanish dollar] a Philip-dollar.

Philípper, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a Philippian.

Philíppi, [‡Philíppen], *n.* [a city of Macedonia fortified by Philip] Philippi.

***Philíppika,** *f.* [*pl.* Philippiken] philippics. V. under Philippiſch.

Philippīne, *f.* [-ns or der -, *pl.* -n] [name of women] Philipe.

Philippīnen, *f.* Philippiniſche Inſeln [in geography], the Philippines, the Manillas, Manilles.

Philippīniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* belonging to the Philippines.

Philíppiſch, *adj.* [in literature] —e Reden, philippics [of Demosthenes primarily, then of Cicero, and since of others].

Philiſter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a Philistine; [familiar at universities and colleges] [here the word seems to spring out of the latin word of the middle ages balissarius, an archer, a city soldier] *a*) [in contempt] philistine, one who is neither student nor professor, a cit, townsman. *b*) [students' cant] Pferde—, one who hires out horses; livery-stable keeper. *c*) [with weavers] a worn-out card, a broken old wool-comb; [in a pipe] live cinder. *d*) [with coopers] [a piece of wood under a hoop too large] peg.

***Philolōg,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a philologist.

***Philologīe,** *f.* [knowledge of the dead languages] philology.

***Philolōgiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* philologic, philological. —e Pflanzſchule, a philological seminary.

***Philoméle,** *f.* [-ns or der Philomele, *pl.* -n] [in poetry] philomela, philomel, the nightingale, midnight warbler.

***Philoſōph,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a philosopher; —inn, *f.* a female philosopher. Sie iſt eine große —inn [often ironically], she is a great philosopher; ein ſtoiſcher, cyniſcher —, a stoic, cynic philosopher; [in familiar lang.] er iſt ein —, lebt wie ein —, he is a philosopher, a sage, he lives like a philosopher.

***Philoſophäſter,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a pseudo philosopher, a philosophaster.

***Philoſophém,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a philosophical problem or question; *it.* philosophical sentence or saying.

***Philoſophīe,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] philosophy. Sich mit der — beſchäftigen, to occupy one's self with the study of philosophy; die Anfangsgründe, Grundkenntniſſe der —, the rudiments, the principles, the fundamental doctrines of philosophy, die platoniſche, epikureiſche, ſtoiſche, ariſtoteliſche —, the Platonic, Epicurean, Stoic, Aristotelian philosophy; die verſchiedenen —n, the different philosophies, the different systems of philosophy; praktiſche —, practical philosophy, philosophy of the world; [in fam. lang] er beſitzt viele —, he has a good deal of philosophy about him; he knows how to support or bear the ups and downs of this world of our's with philosophic fortitude; ſeine — gefällt mir, his philosophy [his self-control and fortitude] pleases me.

***Philoſophīren,** *v. intr.* to think and inquire rationally, to philosophize, to reason philosophically. Ueber Etwas —, to philosophize argumentatively and deductively about something; [in fam. lang.] to ruminate, to cogitate, to meditate upon something; er philoſophirt über die Sitten &c., he discusses philosophically the manners &c.

***Philoſōphiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* philosophic, philosophical. —es Urtheil, a philosophical judgment; —er Kopf, a philosophical head; —er König, a philosophic king; —e Frau, a philosophical woman; — von Etwas reden, to speak philosophically upon any subject; —e Betrachtungen anſtellen, to be engaged in philosophical cogitations or meditations, to philosophize, [in fam. lang., in jest] to philosophize, to be in a brown study.

***Philtrīren,** &c. V. Filtriren &c.

***Phiōle,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] a vial, phial; [in chemistry] a small matrass or balloon, a bellied phial.

***Phlegma,** *n.* [-'s] 1) [in chemistry] [the aqueous tasteless part of a bodily substance, of a plant, that remains, when such substances are distilled] the phlegm; [that which first passes over from the retort] acidulous phlegm or phlegma. 2) *Fig.* phlegma, apathy [of a person].

***Phlegmátiker,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a person of a cold-blooded, apathetical, phlegmatical disposition.

***Phlegmátiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* phlegmatic, phlegmatical. Ein —er Menſch, a phlegmatic man or person.

***Phlogiſtik,** *f.* [in chemistry] the phlogistic system, the doctrine of phlogiston.

***Phlogiſtiſch,** *adj.* [in chemistry] phlogistic.

***Phlōgiſton,** *n.* [-s] [in chemistry] phlogiston.

Phōbus, *m.* [in mythol.] Phoebus, Apollo.

Phocénſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a Phocean.

Phōcis, *n.* [in geography] Phocis [of ancient Greece].

*Pholāde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in conchol.] pholas, pholades, piddock.

*Pholadít, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in conchology] [the petrified pholas] pholadite.

*Phōnix, *m.* [-es or des-, *pl.* -e] 1) [a fabulous bird] phoenix. 2) [in astronomy] [a constellation in the southern hemisphere] phoenix. 3) *Fig.* phoenix. Er iſt der — aller ſchönen Geiſter, he is the phoenix, the very pink of the wits.

Phönixſchwärmer, *m.* [in entomology] the sphynx celeris [a phalaena].

Phönīzien, *n.* [-s] [in ancient geography] Phoenicia.

Phönīzier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a Phoenician.

Phönīziſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Phoenician.

*Phósphor, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [in chemistry] phosphorus. Mit — verbundenes Eiſen, phosphureted iron.

Phosphor-geſäuert, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —ſauer. —haltig, *adj.* and *adv.* phosphorate. —haltiges Metall, a metallic phosphate or phosphuret; —haltiges Silber, phosphuret of silver; —haltiges Eiſen, phosphuret of iron. —kalk, —kalkſtein, *m.* apatite, phosphate of lime fibrous and compact. —ſauer, *adj.* and *adv.* phosphated. —ſaurer Kalk, phosphate of lime; —ſaures Kupfer, phosphate of copper; —ſaure Salze, phosphoric salts, phosphites. —ſäure, *f.* phosphoric or phosphorous acid. —ſpath, *m.* fluate of lime, also, V. —kalk.

*Phosphorescénz, *f.* phosphorescence.

*Phosphoresciren, *v. intr.* to cast a phosphoric light [as the bones of some fishes, the glow-worm &c.]. —d, phosphorescent.

*Phosphōriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* phosphoric.

*Phosphorít, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] V. Phosphorkalk.

*Photométer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] photometer.

*Photometrīe, *f.* photometry.

*Phraſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a phrase.

Phraſenmacher, *m.* [in a bad sense] a maker of phrases, a sciolist.

*Phraſeologīe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] phraseology.

*Phrenolōg, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] phrenologist.

*Phrenologīe, *f.* phrenology.

*Phrenolōgiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* phrenological.

Phrygien, *n.* [-s] [in ancient geography] Phrygia.

Phrygier, *m* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a Phrygian.

Phrygiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Phrygian. —e Mütze, the Phrygian cap.

*Phthīſis, *f.* phthisis. V. Schwindſucht, Auszehrung.

*Phthiſiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* phthisical.

*Phyſik, *f.* natural philosophy, physics.

*Phyſikāliſch, *adj.* and *adv.* physical. —e Werkzeuge, Verſuche, physical instruments, experiments; —er Inſtrumentenmacher [Verfertiger von —en Inſtrumenten], philosophical or physical instrument-maker.

*Phyſikāt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] the office, charge, place of the city or district physician appointed by the crown or government.

*Phyſiker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] experimental philosopher.

*Phyſikotheologīe, *f.* natural theology, physico-theology.

*Phyſikus, *m.* [*pl.* Phyſici] the physician of a town, of a province by appointment.

*Phyſiognōm, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a physiognomist. Er iſt ein guter —, he is a good physiognomist.

*Phyſiognomīe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [mostly pronounced Phyſionomie] physiognomy, cast and expression of the features or countenance.

*Phyſiognōmik, *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) physiognomy. 2) a treatise on physiognomy.

*Phyſiognōmiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* physiognomical. —e Fragmente, physiognomical fragments.

*Phyſiogonīe, *f.* physiogony, natural history.

*Phyſiographīe, *f.* physiography, description of nature.

*Phyſiolōg, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] physiologist [both in nature and the healing-art].

*Phyſiologīe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) physiology. 2) treatise on physiology.

*Phyſiolōgiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* physiological.

*Phyſionomīe, *f.* V. Phyſiognomie.

*Phyſiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [naturally and bodily] of or appertaining to physics, physical. —e Unmöglichkeit, physical impossibility; das iſt — unmöglich, that is physically impossible. 2) [animal] Das —e im Menſchen, the physical [part or nature] of man.

*Phytograph, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] describer of plants, phytographer.

*Phytographīe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] description of plants, phytography.

*Phytolíth, Phytotypolíth, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] petrified stone, petrified impression or type of one, phytolite, phytotypolite.

*Phytologīe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] phytology, botany.

Piacénza, [some pronounce it after the German, others and more correctly as in Italian] *n.* [-'s] [in geography] Placenza, Placentia [in Italy].

*Piáno, *adv.* [in music] piano, gently and softly. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] — zu Werke gehen, to go gently to work [about any thing].

Pianoforte, *n.* a piano, a piano-forte, a forte-piano. Er ſpielt das —, he plays on the piano.

*Piaríſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a piarist, a monk-schoolmaster.

*Piáſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in Polish history, the name title of a race of old Polish monarchs] Piast.

*Piáſter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in commerce, a silver coin] 1) a Spanish piastre or piaster. 2) a Turkish piastre or piaster.

Picárde, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n], Picardinn, *f.* [in geography] a native or inhabitant of Picardy, a Picardian.

Picardīe, *f.* Picardy.

Picárdiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* of or belonging to Picardy.

*Piccóze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Pinke 1).

Píchen, I. *v. tr.* [V. Pech] 1) to pitch. Ein Faß, Schiff &c. —, to pitch a tub or cask, a ship &c.; gepichte Leinwand, tarpauling. 2) [in rural economy] to extract resin or pitch from trees. II. *v. intr.* to stick like pitch. *Fig.* [low] to drink much and often, to guzzle, to swig, to tipple.

Pich-holz, *n.* [with shoemakers] polisher. —leinwand, *f.* tarpauling. —nelke, *f.* V. Pechnelke. —wachs, *n.* [used by bees for stopping crevices in their cells, &c.] propolis.

Píck, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) peck, stroke with the beak [of a bird]. Ein — mit dem Finger, a slight fillip. 2) tick of a watch, ticking, tick-tack, tic-tac. Die Uhr macht —! —! the watch goes tick, tack, tick, tack!

Píckart, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in natural hist.] the bittern, the butter-bump, the mire-drum.

Pícke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] Píckel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to pochen, to push] [a tool for picking and forcing stones out of the earth &c.] a pick; a pickaxe; a miller's pickaxe.

Píckelhaube, *f.* [Pickel allied to Becken] morion, steel-cap, a burganet, burgonet.

1. Píckeln, [provincial] V. Pökeln.

2. Píckeln, [V. Picke] *v. intr.* 1) to peck or prick gently. †2) [popular] to play the fool.

Pickel-beere, *f.* 1) V. Heidelbeere. 2) V. Preiſelbeere. —flöte, *f.* flageolet. —häring, *m.* a buffoon, mountebank, a merry-andrew, a zany, a pickle-herring; [in Italy] scaramouch. —s-kleid, *n.* a queer rum-made dress or pantaloons, motley. —s-mäßig, *adj.* like a buffoon, merry-andrew &c. —s-poſſe, *f.*, —s-ſtreich, *m.* buffoonery, a merry-andrew-trick. —s-tanz, *m.* a pantaloon's dance, a merry burlesque dance.

Pícken, [Fr. *piquer*, Dutch beken, allied to the Lat. *pungo*, *pu-pugi*] I. *v. intr.* 1) to tick. Die Taſchenuhr pickt, the watch is ticking, ticks. 2) to peck. Die Vögel haben an dieſen Kirſchen gepickt, the birds have been pecking at these cherries. II. *v. tr.* to pick [with a pick] to indent or make rough stones; [with silk-weavers] gepickelte Arbeit, vermiculated work. III. *v. refl.* ſich —, to pick one's self [as a bird does for cleaning and pruning its plumage].

Pick-hacke, *f.* pickaxe. —hammer, *m.* a pickaxe-hammer. —harz, *n.* [in rural economy] unrefined crude resin. —meiſe, *f.* the great tom-tit. —roſine, *f.* the long Spanish raisin. —tanne, *f.* [in rural economy] a nipped or browsed fir or pine-tree.

Pícker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a picker, a pecker. 2) V. Pick.

‖Píckern, *v. intr.* V. Picken.

Pickét, *n.* 1) [-es] [the game at cards] piquet. — ſpielen, to play at piquet. 2) [-es, *pl.* -e] [in war] picket. Man hat die feindlichen —e aufgehoben, the enemy's pickets [piquets] have been carried off.

Picketpferd, *n.* a picket-horse.

Pickiren, *v. tr.* V. Piquiren.

Pícknick, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a pic-nic party, [familiar] a nutting-party.

1. Pīek, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from biegen, equivalent to *to wreath*, *to entwine*] [in seamen's lang.] [a rope] Der — des Beſanſegels, peck-halyards of the mizen; der — des Giekbaumes, topping-lift; die Raaen in den — ſetzen or ſie pieken, to top the sail-yards, to peak them up, to set the yards or gaffs apeak.

2. Pīek, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [from biegen?] [in seamen's lang.] [the hindermost division in the ship] the wings or extremities of the hold [towards the ship's-floor abaft]. Die vordere —, the boatswain's store-room [in the forepart of the ship].

Piek-holz, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] [fork-formed pieces of timber] crotch, cross-chock, lower transom [when forked]. Die vordern, hintern —hölzer, the crotches or floor-timbers of the abaft and aft, of the fore and aft; die — hölzer zur Bindung, the crotches or floor-timbers of the riders [in the fore and after-hold].

—pforte, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] the lower-transom stern-port [for the workmen to step in and out while building the ship]. —ſtück, *n.* V. —holz.

3. Piek, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Fr. *pique*, a spade, from pieken, to stick, to prick] [at cards] spade, spades.

Piek-aß, *n.* the ace of spades. —blatt, *n.* a card in spades. —bube, *m.*, —dame, —drei, *f.* &c., the knave, queen, three &c. of spades.

Pieke or Pike, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Fr. *pique*, from picken, to stick, to pierce] 1) pike, spontoon. Von der — auf dienen [in familiar lang.], [in the army], to commence a soldier's life as a private, to begin one's military life with handling the musket, to go through all the ranks from the lowest upwards. *Fig.* [in popular language] Eine — [einen Groll] auf Jemand haben, to have a bone to pick with any one, to have a grudge against any one. 2) [length of two fathoms] 4 yards, 12 feet.

Piek-eiſen, *n.* the iron of a pike, the pike's iron-point. —fähnchen, *n.* pike-flag. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* pike-formed. —ſchaft, *m.* pike-shaft, pike-staff. —ſtock, *m.* V. —ſchaft. —ſtoß, *m.* a pike-thrust. —tief, *adj.* of the depth or height of a pike. —träger, *m.* pike-bearer, pike-man.

Pieken, V. under 1. Piek.

Pielkeſpiel, &c. V. Beilkeſpiel &c.

Piemont, *n.* [-s] [in geography] Piedmont.

Piemonteſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* Piedmontese.

Piemonteſiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* belonging to Piedmont, Piedmontese.

Piep, Piepen, &c. V. Pip, Pipen &c.

*Pietät, *f.* [filial &c.] piety; [in a more general sense] sacred love, love and reverence for a person. Die — gegen ſein Andenken gebietet, daß &c., our dear and sacred remembrance of him commands, that &c.

*Pietiſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en], —inn, *f.* pietist, devotee, [familiar] one of the godly, of the devout.

*Pietiſterei, *f.* pietism, devotionalism, godliness.

*Pietiſtiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* pietistic, overdevout.

Piez, V. Biez.

Piezſtein, *m.* V. Warzenſtein.

Piff! *interj.* V. Paff.

‖Piff, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in Bavaria] half a pint.

*Pigment, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] pigment.

Pignole, *f.*, —nbaum, *m.* V. Pinie &c.

Pike, *f.* V. Pieke.

*Pikeſche, *f.* V. Pekeſche.

*Pikotte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with florists] the pickatee pink.

*Pilare, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in seamen's lang.] pillar.

*Piláſter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in architecture] pilaster.

Pilger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [appears to be intimately allied to the English word walker = Walker, that is, pedestrian; still it is decidedly derived from the Lat. *peregrinus*, a stranger, whence peregrinus, Fr. *pélerin*] 1) traveller, pilgrim, palmer. Ein —, der nach Jeruſalem wallfahrtet, a pilgrim going to Jerusalem; eine —inn nach dem heiligen Grabe, a female pilgrim to the Holy Sepulchre; wir ſind nur — auf der Erde, we are only pilgrims in the land, mere pilgrims in this world. 2) [obsolete or in Scripture] a stranger, a foreigner, an alien. Sie kauften einen Töpferacker zum Begräbniß der —, they purchased a potter's-field for the burial-ground of the strangers.

Pilger-fahrt, *f.* pilgrimage [in a proper as well as in a figurative sense]. —falk, *m.* V. Pilgrimsfalk. —flaſche, *f.* pilgrim's flask, bottle or gourd. —gang, *m.* V. —fahrt. —hut, *m.* pilgrim's hat. —kleid, *n.*, —kleidung, *f.* habit, cassock of a pilgrim. —leben, *n.* pilgrim's life. *Fig.* the life, the pilgrimage of this world. —mädchen, ‖—mädel, *n.* maiden departing on a pilgrimage, a pilgrim-maiden. —mantel, *m.* a pilgrim's mantle. Kleiner —mantel, cape, jerkin. —ort, *m.* place of pilgrimage. Loretto, ein berühmter —ort, Loretto of Our Lady, a celebrated pilgrimage. —rock, *m.* V. —kleid. —ſchaar, *f.* troop, crowd of pilgrims. —ſtab, *m.* pilgrim's staff. —taſche, *f.* pilgrim's scrip, palmer's scrip. —zeichen, *n.* sign or mark of pilgrimage.

Pilgersmann, *m.* V. Pilger.

Pilgern, *v. intr.* to go on, to be in a pilgrimage, to pilgrimize. Nach dem heiligen Grabe —, to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre. Das —, the going on, the being in pilgrimage.

Pilgerſchaft, *f.* 1) the state of a pilgrim, a pilgrim-state or condition. 2) [=Pilgerfahrt] pilgrimage. *Fig.* Die — durch's Leben, the pilgrimage of this life, the pilgrim's progress through this vale of cares.

‡Pilgram, *m.* V. Pilgrim.

Pilgrim, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [obsolete or in poetry], —ſchaft, *f.* V. Pilger, Pilgerſchaft.

Pilgrims-falk, *m.* the carrier-falcon, the pilgrim-falcon. —muſchel, *f.* the scollop-shell, the palmer's scollop or pecten.

Pille, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* Pillchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from the Lat. dim. *pilula*, Fr. *pillule*, allied to wallen = to move away = to round] 1) [in medicine] a pill. Schmerzſtillende —n, anodyne, opiate, sedative pills; —n machen, drehen, to make pills; —n einnehmen, to take pills. *Fig.* Einem eine — zu verſchlucken geben [in familiar language], to give any one a pill to swallow; er mußte dieſe — verſchlucken, he was obliged to swallow this pill; die — vergolden, oder verſilbern, to gild, to silver the pill, to reconcile a bad or disagreeable task by money, [in general, also verzuckern] by kind, bland &c. words or actions; das iſt eine harte —, that is a hard or bitter pill [for one to swallow]. 2) [with fowlers] pellets for casting. Die —n mit Fleiſch beköbern, to arm the casting-pellets with flesh, to bait or render alluring the casting-pellets by wrapping them up in a case of flesh. 3) [with millers] V. 1. Wille 2).

Pillen-blume, *f.* [in botany] [the nectaries pill-formed] cleome, mosambei, portuguese bastard-caper [one of the capparides]. —dreher, *m.* [familiar, in jest and chiefly in contempt] pill-monger, a pill-vender, an apothecary; *it* a bad physician, a semi-quack-doctor, a quack. —farn, *m.* [in botany] pepper-grass, pepper-fern of the genus Pilularia. —käfer, *m.* the spring-beetle. —kugel, *f.* the pilular kopro-dermestes. —macher, *m.* pill-maker; *it.* [in contempt] V. Pillendreher. —maſſe, *f.* pill-mass, the compounded ingredients of pills in a mass. —neſſel, *f.* [with globular fructiferous catkins] Roman nettle, Greek or male nettle. —ſchachtel, *f.*, —ſchächtelchen, *n.* pill-box, small pill-box. —tang, *m.* [in botany] pilular sea-wrack, pilular sea-weed or fucus. —teig, *m.* [with apothecaries] pill-paste, paste or dough for making pills.

Pillen, *v. tr.* [with millers] to pick mill-stones with a sharpening-pick or pointed instrument, V. Billen.

*Pilót, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] 1) the pilot [used in a proper as well as figurative sense]. 2) *a*) [in nat. hist.] the pilot-fish [to the shark]. *b*) the sepia, scuttle-fish.

Pilſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Bilſe.

Pilſenſchnitt, *m.* [in agriculture] der Kornähren &c., the blighting, blasting and fading of wheat-ears &c. [turning white and sickly from withering].

Pilz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e], *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [derived from the Lat. *boletus*] [in botany] 1) *a*) a mushroom, fungus. —e, eßbare —e, eatable, edible mushrooms. *b*) [Löcherſchwamm] a moril, boletus. In die —e gehen, to go and look for mushrooms, to go out a-mushroom-gathering; dieſe Sache wächst nicht wie die —e, this thing does not spring up like a mushroom, is rare and not to be met with every day. 2) *Fig.* *a*) [in familiar language] an upstart. V. Glückspilz. *b*) [rather low] In die —e gehen, to cut one's stick; *it.* to go to pot, to the dogs, to the devil.

Pilzicht, *adj.* and *adv.* similar to, of the nature of a mushroom; [in nat. hist.] fungous, spongy.

Pilzig, *adj.* having or producing mushrooms. Ein —er Boden, a mushroom-soil, ground genial to or prolific in mushrooms.

*Pimelit, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in mineralogy] pimelite [variety of steatite].

*Piment, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] pimento, allspice; *it.* Jamaica pepper.

Pimpelchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in botany] vesicular ketmia or hibiscus.

Pimpelmeiſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] the fringillago, ox-eye, great brown titmouse.

‖Pimpeln, *v. intr.* [appears allied to pieven = to give forth spontaneous tones or sounds] to chime, to jingle. *Fig.* to whine, to complain, to lament.

Pimpernelle, V. Pimpinelle.

Pimpernuß, *f.* [*pl.* -nüſſe], *dim.* —nüßchen, ‖—nüßlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) the wild, false pistachio-nut. 2) the filbert. 3) the pistachio-nut [the real one]. Die indiſche —, V. Waſſerſtrauch.

Pimpernußbaum, *m.* staphylodendron, bladdernut-tree.

Pimpinèlle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany] 1) pimpernel, pimpinel. Große —, water-parsley-leaved saxifrage; kleine —, burnet saxifrage. 2) mountain pimpernel or burnet [good for fodder].

Pimpinell-roſe, *f.* the burnet-rose. —wurz, *f.* the white or burnet saxifrage.

‖Pimpler, *m* [-s, *pl.* -] one who is eternally whining, a croaker, a puler.

Pin, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [V. Fichte and Pinie] [unusual] 1) pine-tree. 2) V. Pinie.

*Pinaſſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [two-masted ship] pinnace, schooner-rigged galley.

*Pináſter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in botany] wild pine, pinaster.

Pindar, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [the ancient Greek poet] Pindar.

Pindariſch, *adj.* Pindaric. —er Schwung, Pindaric flight.

Pinèlle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Pinie.

Pínelmeiſe, *f.* V. Pimpelmeiſe.

Pinètſch, *m.* [-es] V. Spinat.

Pínge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears allied to the Sw. *bunke*, a wooden vessel] [with miners] the old ruined hollow or debris of an abandoned mine.

*Pinguīn, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] [in nat. hist.] penguin.

Pīnhammer, *m.* V. Finnhammer.

Pīnie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in Lat. *pinus* means the pitch or yellow fir; either allied to Pech, pitch, or still better to the Lat. *pung-o*, to prick; allied to Pinne also, and Finne] 1) the Italian pine, pine of Italy. 2) [the fruit of the fir] the pine or fir-apple or cone. 3) Indiſche —n, seeds of the palma-christi.

Pinien=baum, *m.* 1) V. Pinie 1). 2) the common domestic fir. —ſtein, *m.* [with miners] amygdaloid rock.

*Pinīōle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Pinie.

Pínk, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to picken] 1) [an onomatopoeia of the noise in striking a light with steel and flint] [familiar] tink! chink! pink! tick! pick! Mit dem erſten — habe ich Feuer bekommen, I got a spark at the first chink. 2) [in mineralogy] the topaz of Ceylon, oriental hyacinth.

Pínke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [Piccoze] [in seamen's lang.] a pink [vessel in the Mediterranean with lateen sails, and in the northern seas with a high stern like a bark, both three-masted]. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) a salmon-peel. *b*) an eel of a middling size.

Pínkeln, *v. intr.* [provincial, in common people's or in nursery language] to pee, to piddle.

Pínken, [V. Picken] *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] 1) to strike a light, V. Pink. 2) to hammer on an anvil.

Pínkert, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [with fowlers] the chinkfinch.

*Pinnáſſe, *f.* V. Pinaſſe.

Pínne, *f.* [*pl.*-n], *dim.* Pinnchen, ‖Pinnlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to the Lat. *pinna* and Germ. Finne, a fin of a fish] 1) a tack; tag, brad; [with shoemakers] [for the heels] heel-pegs; [with turners] point, pivot; [with land-surveyors] peg; [with carpenters] the king-post of a tie-beam or collar; [in seamen's lang.] wooden or iron plug or stopple; [of the capstern, of the compass] pivot. Die unterſten —n des Schiffes, the head-knees of the ship; — eines Hammers, the thin tack-side of the hammer [as of an upholsterer's hammer]; [with sportsmen] the quills [of a falcon or hawk]. 2) [in conchology] the sea silk-worm, pinna marina, porcelain-shell.

Pinn=bohrer, *m.* [with watch-makers] pin-gimlet, pin-drill, pin-bit. —hammer, V. Finnhammer. —hänge, *f.* hook-hinge. —holz, *n.* 1) V. Faulbaum. 2) V. Spindelbaum.

Pinnebaum, *m.* [with weavers] the breast-beam.

Pinnen=ſäge, *f.* the chairmaker's saw, peg-tenon-saw. —ſäule, *f.* peg-awl. —wächter, *m.* [in nat. hist.] small sea-cuckoo crawfish.

Pínnen, *v. tr.* [in seamen's lang.] [to join two bits of wood together] to scarf [with a pin or tongue].

*Pinnít, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [petrified pinna shell] the pinnite.

*Pínſchbeck, *m.* [-es] pinchbeck, similor.

Pínſel, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [derived from the Lat. *penicillum*, allied to Pinne] 1) the pizzle of the whale, the pizzle of the roebuck, the screw of a wild-boar. 2) tuft of hairs, brush. 3) pencil. Grober, ſehr feiner —, coarse, very fine pencil; dieſer Mahler hat or führt einen ſchönen, kühnen, feinen, harten und trockenen —, this painter has a beautiful, keen or bold, fine, hard and dry pencil or touch. *Fig.* a booby, a noodle. Ein armſeliger —, a poor blockhead; *it.* [unusual] V. Knauſer. 4) [in nat. hist.] the noddy, the brown sea-mew or sea-gull. Syn. Pinſel, Dummkopf. Dummkopf indicates the want of understanding with reference to natural parts and their cultivation, so that the person is not able to comprehend ideas or judge correctly of things; Pinſel with reference to his mode of acting and his conduct in life. The consciousness of his own defect of understanding makes the Pinſel shy, embarrassed and irresolute.

Pinſel=förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* pencil-formed; [in botany] penicilliformed. —führung, *f.* [in painting] the [peculiar] handling of the pencil, touch. —köcher, *m.* [kind of zoophite] penicillus marinus, enthalium. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* silly; stupidly, like a booby, noodle. —moos, *n.* [in nat. hist.] penicillated coralline [growing on sea-bathed rocks]. —ſchwanz, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the white-brush-tailed centiped. —ſtiel, *m.* pencil-stick, pencil-holder. —ſtrich, *m.* a stroke, dash or touch of the pencil. Mit zwei oder drei —ſtrichen Etwas mahlen &c., to paint &c. any thing with two or three strokes of the brush; keinen —ſtrich mehr thun, to abandon one's pencil and easel. —trog, *m.* [with painters] smush-pot.

Pinſelei, *f.* [in familiar lang.] 1) daubing, wretched painting. 2) stupidity. Weg mit den —en! away, get along with your stupidities. 3) [unusual] V. Knauſerei. 4) [from pinſeln, meaning winſeln, which see] lamentation.

Pínſeler, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) a dauber, a wretched painter. 2) a weeper, a lamenter. 3) [unusual] V. Knauſer.

Pínſelhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* silly, stupid, boobyish. — ſeyn, ausſehen, to be silly, to have a silly look; eine —e Antwort, a silly answer, stupid reply; er hat etwas —es in ſeiner Geſichtsbildung, he has something silly or sheepish in his look; a somewhat silly, dull or sheepish countenance.

1. Pínſeln, *v. tr.* 1) to handle the pencil; *it.* [in contempt] to rub, to daub over with the pencil. Es ſind mehrere Gemählde an die Wand gepinſelt, the wall has been daubed with many pictures, many pictures have been daubed on the wall; ſich den Hals — [a remedy], to pass a pencil-brush down one's throat. 2) [unusual] V. Knauſern. Das —, daubing, *it.* [= 2. Pinſeln] complaining, lamentation; *it.* V. Knauſerei; *it.* [= 3. Pinſeln] V. Zaudern.

2. ‖Pínſeln, *v. intr.* [allied to winſeln] to complain, to whine, to lament, to be querulous.

3. ‖Pínſeln, V. Zaudern.

‖Pínſen, V. 2. Pinſeln.

Pint, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in botany] [a plant like the arum] the Canadian or Virginian marsh cuckoo-pint or wake-robin.

Píntchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] stinking toadstool.

*Pinte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [fluid measure] a pint.

Pínthaken, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with cloth-shearers] iron double-hooked clamp [for fastening the clothlists on the ledges of the shearing-table].

Píp! I. *interj.* [from pieven] [from the cry of young birds] twit! pip! Komm' —! come biddy; biddy biddy! chick! chick! cluck, cluck. II. *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [in pop. lang.] [of hens or chicken] pip, pule. Der — der Hühner, the pipping, puling of fowls; — machen, to pip, to pule. 2) V. Pfiff 1).

Pip=fliege, *f.* crying fly. —gans, *f.* [in popular lang.] noisy, cackling goose. *Fig.* [a crying child] cry-baby, little sniveling, whimpering goose. —hacke, *f.* [with farrier-smiths] swoln crowned jain or hough. —hahn, *m.* [in popular language] a puling cock. *Fig.* [a whining crying boy] whimpering sniveling youngster, big baby. —huhn, *n.* [in popular language] a puling pipping hen; *it.* the hen-turkey, turkey-hen. —lerche, *f.* the tit-lark, pip-lark.

Pīpe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in the Latin of the middle ages *pipa* meant a canal, English *pipe*, V. Pfeife] [kind of cask, and measure] 1) pipe. Eine — Wein, Oel &c, a pipe of wine, of oil &c.; die Auflage auf eine — Wein, the duty on a pipe of wine. 2) [little used] V. Pfeife.

Pipenſtab, *m.* pipe-stave, cask-stave.

Pípenſchilf, *n.* [-es] reed-grass, bur-reed, sea-grass, cyperoides.

‖Pipeln, V. Pipen 1).

Pīpen, [the other form instead of pfeifen] *v. intr.* 1) [of poultry] to pip, to pule, to cluck; [of sparrows] to twitter, to chatter. Ein —des Küchlein, a puling chicken. 2) [V. Pfeifen] to whistle. 3) [in popular language, in a bad sense] to snivel, to whimper, to pipe one's eye [with sailors]. Unaufhörlich —, to do nothing but snivel all day long.

‖Pīper, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Piphuhn.

Pīperapfel, *m.* V. Nonnendütte.

‖Pīperling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from pipen, to cry] a tender stripling, a very delicate person.

Pīperlings, *adv.* V. Piplings.

‖Pīpig, *adj.* and *adv.* [of fowls] puling, pipping, clucking. *Fig.* —es Kind, a puling child.

Pīping, *m.* V. Peperling.

‖Pīplings, *adv.* in abundance.

Pípkau, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in botany] 1) [pseudo-hawkweed] creeping succory. 2) dandelion.

Píppengehäuſe, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [allied to Pfeife] [with miners] [the cock of metal inserted into the bottom of the tube, uniting this with the connecting tube and the discharge-tube, so as to discharge the water by that medium] the boot-cock.

Píppenholz, *n.* [in rural economy] V. Pipenſtab.

Pípping, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] pippin.

Pípps, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [It. *pipita*, derived from the Lat. *pituita*, mucus, snot] [disease of fowls at the end of the tongue &c.] the pip. Dieſes Huhn hat den —, man muß ihm den — nehmen, this fowl has got the pip, the disease must be removed.

Pípplen, *v. intr.* to have the pip, to be ill of the pip.

Pípplig, *adj.* and *adv.* having the pip. —es Huhn, a fowl that has the pip.

*Piquīren, [*pron.* pikiren] I. *v. tr.* 1) [with painters] Die Züge, Lichter &c. —, to prick the features, the lights &c. [with rubbing coal-dust &c. over a drawing or print &c.]; Werkzeug zum —, the pricking needle. 2) [modern, in fam. lang.] to pique. Das hat ihn ſehr piquirt, that piqued him much. II. *v. refl.* [modern, in fam. lang.] ſich —. Er piquirte ſich

recht ſehr über dieſe Aeußerung, he was very much piqued at, felt very much provoked by that expression; *it.* er piquirt ſich, ein tüchtiger Reiter zu ſeyn, he piques himself on his good horsemanship; er piquirt ſich auf ſein Klavierſpiel, he piques himself on his piano-forte-playing.

Pīraß, [or Piraas] *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] lob-worm.

Pirōge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] piragua, pirogue.

Pīrol, Pīrolt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [a bird] the coccothraustes, gross-beak, haw-finch.

***Pirouétte,** [*pron.* Piruette] *f.* [*pl.* -n] turning round on one foot, whirligig; pirouet.

***Pirouettīren,** *v. intr.* to turn round on one foot, to whirl round on one's leg, to pirouet.

***Pirútſch,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [kind of carriage] barouche.

***Pīſang,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in botany] banana.

Piſang-blatt, *n.* banana-leaf. —dohle, *f.* [in nat. hist.] banana jay. —droſſel, *f.* Xanthornus, St. Domingo miss, dancing-bird. —frucht, *f.* banana. —vogel, *m.* V. —droſſel.

Píſchten, Píſten, Pſten, *v. intr.* 1) to cry sht, to make „hush". 2) [with sportsmen] piſten or piſſen, ſpiſſen [of heath-cocks], to whistle or call. Man hört die Haſelhühner —, the heath-cocks are heard clucking. Das —, the clucking, the calling.

***Píſébau,** V. Stampfbau.

‖Píſpern, [instead of wiſpern, fiſpern] [flüſtern] to whisper.

Píß, *m.* [-es] 1) [originally = Waſſer]. 2) V. Piſſe.

Píſſe, *f.* [originally meaning water] [low] urine, piss, water, [of animals especially] stale, staling. Die kalte —, the strangury.

Píſſen, [Fr. *pisser*, V. Píß] *v. intr.* [low] to piss, to piddle, [familiar] to pee, to make water. Er hat viel gepißt, he has pissed copiously, his discharge of urine has been abundant; in's Bett —, to piss a-bed, to wet one's bed; Blut —, to piss blood.

Píß-back, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] manger. —brunnen, *m.* [low] V. —ſtrahl. —fluß, *m.* [low] V. Harnfluß. Kalter —fluß, V. under Piſſe. —pott, *m.* 1) [low] V. —topf. 2) *Fig.* [in seamen's language] vang [rope] of a mizen-gaff or yard. —ſtrahl, *m.* [low] an insignificant jet of water, a piddling spout. —topf, *m.* [low] piss-pot, night-pot, the chamber-utensil, chamber-pot. —winkel, *m.* a piss-corner.

Píſſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* pisser, V. Bett—.

***Piſtāzie,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) pistachio. ‖2) V. Pimpernuß.

Piſtazien-baum, *m.* the pistachio-tree. Wilder —baum, V. Pimpernußbaum. —grün, *adj.* and *adv.* pistachio-green. —laus, *f.* the aphis, fretter of the pistachio-tree.

Píſten, *v. intr.* 1) V. Piſchten. ‖2) to groan, to sigh.

***Piſtill,** *n* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in botany] the pistil.

***Piſtōle,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [the fire-arm so called is sometimes derived from Piſtoja in Tuscany, sometimes from the Lat. *pistillum*, a die, punch, and then again from *fistula*, a pipe; perhaps allied to Büſe, = Büchſe and the Fr. *fusil*, a gun] a pistol; V. Sattel—. Eine — losſchießen, to fire off a pistol; Einen auf —n herausfordern, to challenge any one to a duel with pistols; elektriſche —, an electric pistol, a pistol discharged by an electric spark. 2) [here it is derived from Piſtoja] [a gold coin of Spain, also a gold coin of Brunswick and Hanover worth about 16 shillings sterling] pistole. Eine halbe —, half a pistole. 3) [perhaps allied to Büſe = Büchſe] [in paper-mills, vessel, by means of which the warmth is preserved in the vat] pistol.

Piſtolen-griff, *m.* the handle or butt-end of the pistol. —holfter, *f.* 1) pistol-holster. 2) [in conchology] pinna murina. —holfter-macher, *m.* holster-maker. —kappe, *f.* 1) pistol-cap. 2) sheath to the butt-end, holster-cap. —kugel, *f.* pistol-ball. —lauf, *m.* pistol-barrel. —macher, *m.* pistol-maker. —mantel, *m.* V. —kappe 2). —ſchuß, *m.* 1) pistol shot. Einen mit einem —ſchuſſe tödten, to shoot any one [dead] with a pistol-shot, or shots; einen —ſchuß thun, to fire off a pistol. 2) pistol-range or reach. Es iſt von hier nur einen —ſchuß weit, it is only a pistol-shot from here. —ſchußweite, *f.* the range or reach of a pistol. Als ſie ſich auf —ſchußweite genähert hatten, when they had approached each other within pistol-shot. —ſchütze, *m.* a pistol-shooter or marksman; [one who is a good] pistol-shot.

Pítſchaft, &c. V. Petſchaft &c.

‖Pítzeln, V. Bitzeln.

Pítzker, V. Beißker.

***Pīus,** *m.* [name of men] Pius.

***Pizzicāto,** *adj.* and *adv.* [in music] pizzicato.

***Placāt,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] placard; handbill; edict.

Pláche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [instead of Fläche; allied to the Lat. *plaga*] 1) a plain, an even prairy. 2) V. Packtuch. [with sportsmen] —n, Plahen or Planen, toils.

Plách-mahl, *n.* [-es] [with founders] the amalgam of sulphur and silver [so made for obtaining separately a previous compound of gold and silver].

Plách-mann, *m.* [-es] [in mineralogy] V. Hornerz.

Plācida, *f.* [-'s or der -] [name of women] Placida.

***Placidīren,** *v. tr.* [obsolete or in law] Etwas —, to agree to, to approve, to grant any thing; placidirt [in courts of justice], granted.

***Plácidus,** *m.* [name of men] Placidus, Placid.

***Placitum,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* Placita] [in law] will and pleasure, resolution, order.

Plácк, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to flach &c.] [V. Placken 1)] 1) plate; [of cloth &c.] piece, morcel, rag; [in architecture] V. Platte; [in rural economy] *n.* — Landes, isolated, insulated land, [also] fresh land lately turned up or newly ploughed. 2) [allied to legen] stain, blot, splash; [with engravers] blot, pie.

Plack-bucket, *m.* [with wig-makers &c.] [Bucket appears allied to the French *boucle*, a lock of hair] *pl.* the tresses of one's hair. —ſcheit, *n.* [for flattening the earth] beater, rammer, flapper. —ſchrift, *f.* V. Placat. —ſchrobel, *m.* [with carders of wool] coarse card-comb [for the first combing]. —werk, *n.* casing, plating, flattening out or making flat and broad; [of a vault &c.] plaster-work, casing, coating, incrustation; [in hydraulics] bed-walling or clay-lining; the beating flat of the earth of a dike.

Plácke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [allied to flach] [of a chimney] the back hob-plate, the chimney back iron-plate. 2) [allied to platt] spats, spatting.

Plácken, *v. tr.* 1) [allied to legen] to beat flat. Metall &c. —, to flatten metal, to reduce metal to a plate by beating. 2) [with carders] [allied to legen] Die Wolle —, to comb or card the wool with the coarse card. 3) [allied to legen] to post. Einen Anſchlag an die Wand —, to post, to post up, to stick a hand-bill against the wall; [in seamen's lang.] —, ein- —, to apply the sheathing-hair to a ship's bottom. 4) [allied to bläuen, to beat] [in hydraulics] Erde —, to beat hard and flat the earth or lining of a dike &c. Das —, the hardening and flattening of the earth by the paving-rod &c. *Fig.* to vex, to trample upon, to tread upon, [so as] to oppress, to torment, to ill-use, to ill-treat. Er plackt ſeine Unterthanen, he tramples on his subjects; die Bewohner dieſer Gegend werden von ihrer Obrigkeit abſcheulich geplackt, the inhabitants of this district are shamefully vexed, harassed by their magistracy, the authorities appointed over them; Einen um Etwas —, to torment, to importune any one about any thing; ſich —, to vex or torment one's self; *it.* to labour or work hard; er plackt ſich das ganze Jahr, um ſeinen Unterhalt zu verdienen, he worries himself the whole year round with gaining his livelihood; ſie wird dieſe Arbeit nicht aushalten, ſie plackt ſich zu ſehr, she will not last out this work, she frets herself too much. 5) [instead of flecken] to blot, to stain; *it. v. intr.* to get blotted, to become stained or spotted. Die Kirſchen —, cherries stain. 6) [appears closely allied to platz] *v. intr.* [among military men] — or plackern, to fire out of time and not in a volley, but pop, pop, pop, in rapid succession [regular or not]; *it.* to shoot like raw recruits, falsely.

Plácker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. Placken] 1) stain, spot, blot; [with engravers] V. Plack. 2) —, *m.*, —inn, *f.* a plaguer, vexer, a trampler upon, an oppressor &c. Ein guter Fürſt iſt kein — ſeiner Unterthanen, a good prince is no oppressor of his subjects; dieſer Amtmann iſt ein harter —, this city-bailiff [first magistrate] is a hard exactor; er iſt ein bekannter —, he is a well-known extortioner. 3) a false shot.

Plackereí, *f.* vexation, extortion, exaction. Das iſt eine bloße —, that is as pure a piece of extortion as ever was; dieſer Richter iſt für ſeine —en beſtraft worden, this judge has been punished for his vexations or exactions.

‖Pládder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to platſchen] [in popular language] the fewmets; muck; [of a cow] cow-dung, cow-turd.

Pladder-naß, *adj.* [low] wet as muck. —ſuppe, *f.*, —waſſer, *n.* [low] broth, charity or workhouse soup [too much diluted].

‖Pláddern, [allied to platſchen] *v. intr.* 1) to shed, to spill. 2) Es pladdert, or es regnet, daß es pladdert, it patters, it rains hard.

Pláff! *interj.* puff, crack!

Pláffen, [in the army] V. Placken 6).

Plāge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Plagen] pain, torment, plague, annoyance, nuisance. Ich habe viel — mit ihm, I have much plague with him, he gives me a world of trouble; das iſt meine größte —, that is my greatest plague; das geſchieht mir zur —, that happens on purpose to plague me; die Fußgicht, der Stein ſind grauſame —n, the gout, the stone are cruel plagues. *Prov.* Jeder Tag hat ſeine —n, sufficient to the day is the evil thereof; ein böſes Weib iſt eine große —, a termagant of a woman is a plague, is the devil himself; dieſer Nachbar iſt unſere —, this neighbour of ours is a perfect plague to us; [in Scripture] die egyptiſchen —n [Strafen, punishments], the plagues of Egypt; *it.* the plague [indigenous to Egypt]; der Herr

plagete den Pharao mit großen —n, the Lord plagued Pharaoh with great plagues; der Gottlose hat viel —, the impious man has much torment.

Plage-geist, *m.* 1) Fury [the self-avenging conscience, that fury, plague of guilt]. Alle —geister der Hölle, all the Furies of hell. 2) [in fam. lang.] scourge, harasser, annoyer, importunate, bothering person, a bore. Er ist ein —geist, he is an importunate dunning person; er ist unser —geist, ein wahrer —geist, he is our scourge, a real scourge; he does not cease to dun, to worry, to torment, to harass us with importunate demands &c. **—teufel**, *m.* [low] a devil of a man, a she-devil of a woman, a bore, a dun, a worrying plague, pest and torment of a person. Er ist ein —teufel, ein wahrer —teufel, he is a devil of a nuisance, a regular perfect devil, a nuisance and a torment. **—thier**, *n.* an animal created to be a plague and pest or scourge to others. **—weg**, *m.* a rough, bad, rutty road or way.

Plägen, [allied to **bläuen**, to strike, to **Flegel**, to the Gr. *πλήσσω*, and the Lat. *fligo*] *v. tr.* to annoy, to plague, to torment, to pain, to torture, to harass, to afflict. Das Vieh —, to torment, to treat cattle brutally; vom Ungeziefer, den Mäusen &c. geplagt werden, to be plagued with vermin, to be pestered with mice &c.; das plagt mich nicht sonderlich, that does not plague me very particularly; Einen um Etwas —, to dun, to importune any one about something; von seinen Gläubigern, von bösen Kindern geplagt werden, to be dunned by one's creditors, to be worried by bad or naughty children; er wird von seinem Weibe geplagt, he is plagued, sadly tormented by his wife; die Unterthanen —, to vex and oppress one's subjects; sich mit Etwas —, to vex, to plague, to bother one's self, to be deeply chagrined or annoyed about something; wozu mögen Sie sich nur so sehr —? what is the use of worrying and plaguing yourself so? er muß sich sehr —, daß er sich durchbringt, er muß sich sehr um seinen Unterhalt —, he has a hard plague of it to get on, he is obliged to suffer much chagrin and torment so as to earn his bread, gain a livelihood; sich mit Sorgen —, to plague one's self, to be plagued with cares, anxieties; von [heftigem, wüthendem] Hunger und Durst geplagt werden, to be plagued with hunger and thirst, to suffer from [maddening] hunger and [raging] thirst; die Neugier plagt ihn, curiosity is his bane, his torment; man hat ihn so sehr geplagt, daß er die Sache aufgegeben hat, he has been so plagued, so badgered, that he has given up the business, the affair.

Plāger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* a plaguer, a plague to, a tormenter of others. V. Plagegeist 2).

‖**Plägge**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to **Fleck**] clod of earth, square piece of turf, turf-clod; [in rural economy] bare [trenched] spot under a tree. —n hauen or stecken, V. Pläggen, I.

Plaggen-mahd, *f.* turf or down for supplying turf-clods or turf-peels. **—meier**, *m.* turf-cutter, trencher, peeler.

‖**Pläggen**, I. *v. intr.* to cut, to trench, to peel turf. II. *v. tr.* to turf, to lay down turf, to form a grass-plot or sward by turfing.

Plāggras, *n.* [derivation uncertain] [in botany] horse-tongue, sword-grass, burweed, cyperoid grass.

***Plagiār**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] or **—ius**, *m.* plagiary, plagiarist, [comically] pirate.

***Plagiāt**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] plagiarism, [comically] piracy.

***Plakāt**, *n.* V. Placat.

‖**Plämpe**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] whinyard, hanger, cutlass.

‖**Plämpen**, *v. intr.* [of things freely suspended] 1) to vibrate, to totter, to swing to and fro, to shake, to dangle, to bob. 2) [in popular lang.] to stroll along, to saunter and lounge along or about; *it.* to idle away one's time.

Plämpern, Plempern, [in pop. lang.] V. Plampen 2).

Plämpertag, *m.* [in pop. lang.] a day of dissipation, when very little is done; [with printers] blank day.

Plämpstange, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with fishermen] mud-pole [for frightening fish forwards into the nets &c.]

Plān, [Lat. *plan-us*, allied to **flach**, **platt**] *adj.* and *adv.* plain, even. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] plain, easy, simple. Das ist ganz —, that is perfectly plain, very simple, quite easy; —sprechen, to speak plainly, to speak distinctly and intelligibly, to speak one's mind; —e Schreibart, a plain, intelligible style of writing.

Plan-concav, *adj.* plane-concave, plano-concave. **—convex**, *adj.* plano-convex. **—spiegel**, *m.* a plane mirror or looking-glass.

Plān, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e or Pläne] [V. Plan, *adj.*] 1) a plain; [before a house] square, place. Vor dem Palaste befindet sich ein schöner —, before the palace there is a beautiful place, square; des Meeres — [in poetry], the level or surface of the sea, the liquid plain; des Himmels — [in poetry], the vault of heaven, the azure plain or field [of heaven]; [in forestry] wood in a plain or level valley; *it.* forest canton or district. 2) [rather obsolete] the lists, the arena, the barrier. Den — behalten, to keep the lists, to remain master of the field of battle; gleich auf dem —e seyn, to be ready to enter the lists, to be prepared for combat; *fig.* [in pop. lang.] not to keep any one waiting. 3) plan, design [of a farm, town &c.] Den — von einer Gegend, Festung aufnehmen, to take the plan of a country or region, of a fortress; den — zu einem Hause, Garten &c. entwerfen, to trace, to make, to plot down the plan of a house, for a garden &c. *Fig.* *a*) [for sketch, outlines] Den — zu einem Schauspiele, zu einer Dichtung machen, to sketch out the plan of a tragedy, of a poem; nach einem gewissen —e arbeiten, schreiben &c., to work, to write &c. after a certain plan; der — zu einer Unterhandlung, zu einem Feldzuge, the plan of a negociation, of a campaign; in vierzehn Tagen reiset er ab, er hat seinen — darnach gemacht, he starts in a fortnight, he has laid his plan to that effect. *b*) [intention, project, design] plan. Alle meine —e or Pläne sind gescheitert, all my plans have fallen to the ground; da habe ich mir ein schönes Plänchen gemacht, there now, I have formed a delightful little plan, there I have planned it out beautifully; ich habe den —, meinen Sohn zum Juristen zu bilden, it is my design to educate my son for the bar; er hat —e auf ihn, he has designs upon him. 4) [with gold-beaters] parchment-mould, a mould of about 1000 leaves.

Plan-gemäß, —gerecht, V. **—mäßig. —hirsch**, *m.* [with sportsmen] the conquering stag [who has vanquished and prostrated his rival]. **—los**, *adj.* and *adv.* without plan. **—los verfahren**, to act without plan, without design, without previous meditation or reflection, inconsiderately; **—loses Verfahren**, a procedure dictated not by reflection but instinct, not much reflected upon previously. **—losigkeit**, *f.* want of plan, want of purpose. Bei der —losigkeit seines Verfahrens darf man sich nicht wundern, daß er &c., from the total want of plan in his procedure or proceedings, it is no wonder that he &c. **—macher**, *m.*. **—macherinn**, *f.* [mostly in a bad sense] a schemer, former or framer of projects. **—mäßig**, *adj.* and *adv* after, from, according to, a plan, commensurate to, commensurately with a [given or digested] plan. **—mäßig verfahren**, to act, to proceed according to, after, from a plan, by a self-laid-down rule; **—mäßiges Verfahren**, a digested plan, conduct regulated after a plan; sein —mäßiges Verfahren ist daraus zu ersehen, the plan he has chalked out, traced down, is to be seen from that, one can see from that the plan he has digested; man hat ihn —mäßig zu Grunde gerichtet, he has been ruined by a deeply laid and steadily followed-out plan or plot. **—mäßigkeit**, *f.* regularity of plan, systematic deliberation. Die —mäßigkeit bei der Durchführung dieser wohlthätigen Maßregel zeigt, daß &c, the steady following-out of this beneficial measure proves that &c.; die —mäßigkeit seines Verbrechens fällt in die Augen, the deliberate planning or scheming of his crime is self-evident. **—voll**, *adj.* and *adv.* full of plans or schemes, never at a loss for a plan. Ein —voller Kopf, a head fertile in plans, projects, expedients, a good speculating head; —voll handeln, to act after a well-concerted, well-combined, deep-laid plan; to act after a profoundly digested, concentrated plan. **—weise**, *adv.* [in forestry] Holz —weise fällen, verkaufen &c., to fell, to sell wood by cantons, by districts.

Plāne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to **plan**] tilt, awning of a carrier's cart or stage-wagon; [with sportsmen] —n, stuff, toils, furniture; [with miners] coarse woollen-cloth or felt of the launder or buddle; [with tanners] [cloth on which the white skins are piled after the fulling and dressing] the heap-cloth.

Plāne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [not much used] a plain. Die Stadt liegt in einer —, the city or town lies in a plain.

Plānen, *v. tr.* to plane [with a plane].

Plan-eisen, *n.* planing-iron. **—hammer**, *m.* planing-hammer, flat-beater. **—kolben**, *m.* [with pewterers &c.] planisher. **—kugel**, *f.* [Planirkugel] [with watch-makers] stake.

Planen-bogen, *m.* [in the mint] wet grate or trellice-mould for receiving the silver bars or ingots that have been melted for coinage. **—herd**, *m.* [with founders] the launder or buddle-table decked with cloth. **—messung**, *f.* [in geography] planimetry, the measuring of plain surfaces.

Plāner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] compact carbonate of lime, kind of stratified chalk.

***Planēt**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] planet. Unter einem glücklichen —en geboren seyn [in familiar lang.], to be born under a lucky or auspicious planet; Jemandes —en lesen, to draw, to make out the horoscope of any one.

Planeten-bahn, *f.* planetary orbit or way, the path of the planets. **—buch**, *n.* 1) book treating on [of] the planetary system. 2) book on astrology. **—haus**, *n.* [in astrology] the house of a planet, planet-house; 3tes, 6tes, 9tes, 12tes, falling house. **—jahr**, *n.* planetary year, planet-year. **—karte**, *f.* harmonische [in music], the harmonic plani-

sphere.—lauf, *m.* the course, the movement, the revolving motion, revolutionary progress of the planets. —leſen, *n.* horoscope. —leſer, *m.* a maker out of, a drawer of a horoscope, astrologer, caster or calculator of nativities. —meſſer, *m.* [in astrology] a planetolabe. —ſtand, *m.* aspect; [in astrology] günſtiger, ſchlimmer —ſtand, benignant or favorable aspect, bad or malignant aspect. —ſteller, *m.* a maker out, a drawer of a horoscope, horoscopist. V. also —leſer.—ſtunde, *f.* planetary hour. —ſyſtem, *n.* planetary system. —trabant, *m.* secondary planet, a moon, a satellite.

Plānhaus, *n.* [V. Plane] foundry.

*Planimetrīe, *f.* plane geometry, planimetry.

1. Planīren, *v. tr.* [to make smooth] to plane, to smoothe, to make level and even, to flatten. Den Boden, einen Baumgang &c. —, to render the soil or ground even; to render smooth and level an alley &c.; Metall, Silbergeſchirr &c. —, to reduce metal into sheets, silver-ware [or silver] into plates, to planish metal, silver &c.; den Raſen, einen Kiesweg —[in English gardening], to roll [with a roller] the sward, a gravel-walk.

2. Planīren, *v. tr.* [perhaps allied to the provincial word planſchen and the Gr. πλύνειν, to wash] [with bookbinders] Ein Buch —, to size; dieſes Papier fließt, man hat es nicht gut planirt, this paper runs or blots, it has not been sized well. Das —, size, the sizing.

Planir-ambos, *m.* a flattening or planishing anvil, plating anvil. —eiſen, *n.*, —hammer, —kolben, *m.*, V. Planeiſen &c. —keſſel, *m.* [with bookbinders] the size-kettle. —kreuz, *n.* [with bookbinders] [a piece of wood formed like a Roman T for hanging up the sized leaves] size-cross, the size-staff. —kugel, *f.* V. Plankugel. —preſſe, *f.* [for squeezing out the superflous size] size-press. —waſſer, *n.* the size-water, the size.

*Planirer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] flatter.

Plánke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Fr. *planche*, Lat. *palanga*, Gr. φαλάγγη, allied to Blech, flach] 1) plank, board, shelf; [with seamen] —n, planks; [with weavers] damask-loom side-board. 2) [with builders] wainscoting.

Plank-eiſen, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] caulking-iron, horsing-iron. —werk, *n.* plank-work; [with builders] wainscoting.

Planken-bekleidung, *f.* Die [äußere] —bekleidung an einem Schiffe, bulwark. —gang, *m.* walk made of planks, a plank-walk; [in seamen's language] strake, streak. —geld, *n.* [provincial, in Austria] allowance of part of the vintage-produce to some one for keeping the plank-fence in repair.

Plänkelei, *f.* [in war] skirmishing, sharp-shooting; [with the common soldiers] skrimmage, scrimmaging. Es fielen blos einige —en vor, only a slight skirmishing took place.

Plänkeln, *v. intr.* [appears to be allied to the Fr. *flanquer*] [in war] to skirmish. Der ganze Tag wurde mit — zugebracht, verging mit —, the whole day was spent in skirmishing and sharp-shooting.

Plánken, *v. tr.* to plank, to line or cover with planks; [in seamen's language] to plank.

Plänkler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in war] skirmisher, sharp-shooter. Unſere — beunruhigten den Feind, our skirmishers, our sharp-shooters annoyed the enemy.

Plánſche or Plántſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in Fr. *planche* is a plank or board] matt of metal, ingot.

Planſchen-einguß, *m.* [with goldsmiths] the ingot-mould. —hammer, *m.* [with goldsmiths] ingot-hammer, planishing ingot-hammer.

Plánſchen or Plántſchen, *v. intr.* [provincial and low] [allied to waſchen &c.] to splash. Im Waſſer —, to splash, to dabble in the water; es regnet, daß es planſcht, it rains hard, it pours, [in familiar and low life] it rains cats and dogs, it patters.

‖ or ‡Planſcherei, *f.* [fam.] splashing, dabbling.

*Planſchét, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Blankſcheit.

*Plantāge, *f.* [pron. Plantahſche] [*pl.* -n] plantation.

Plántern, *v. tr.* [in rural economy] Einen Wald —, to thin a wood, a coppice; to cut down or off crowded or dead wood.

Plänter-kohlen, *pl.* [with coal-merchants] coal-dust, dust-coal, rubble-coal, rubbish. —ſchlag, *m.* [in rural economy] coppice-cuttings. V. Plántern.

Plapperei, *f.* [in fam. lang.] 1) gossiping, babbling, chattering, prating. Sie betäubt mich mit ihrer ewigen —, she stuns me, she deafens me with her everlasting chattering or loquacity. 2) tittle-tattle, senseless small-talk, babble. Nun ſey [aber] der — ein Ende! come, let's have an end of this babble, of this chatter!

Plápperer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], Plapperer-inn, *f.* 1) [in fam. lang.] male or female gossip, blab, clack, he or she-babbler. 2) [in nat. hist.] Indian mainatus, Indian tufted starling.

Plápperhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] babbling, gossiping, chattering, blabbing, talkative, garrulous, prating.

Plápperhaftigkeit, *f.* loquacity, garrulity.

Pláppern, *v. intr.* [appears allied to plaudern] 1) [in familiar language] to babble, to gossip, to prate, to chatter, to talk like a magpie, [low] to mag-mag, to cackle, to scaumag. Sie thun nichts, als —, they do nothing but gossip; ſie — gern, they like, they love to chatter dearly; [in Scripture] wenn ihr betet, ſollt ihr nicht viel —, do not make long prayers like the Pharisees. *it.* to blab, [low] to let the cat out of the bag. Sie hat wieder geplappert, she has been blabbing again; she has been letting her tongue run too fast again. Syn. V. Klatſchen. 2) to speak thick and fast. Das —, babbling, gossiping, blabbing, prating, prattling, talking vapidly.

Plapper-hans, *m.*, —käte, —lieſe, *f.*, —matz, *m.*, —maul, *n.*, —taſche, *f.* [in pop. lang.] V. Plapperer. —werk, *n.* babbling, babble, prating, garrulosity, garrulity, blabbing, [comic] magpie-work.

‖Pláppert, V. Blaffert.

Plārer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with founders] the master-founder.

Plärrauge, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -n] [Plärr is possibly allied to the Sw. *blira*, to blink, to keep winking or twinkling] a blear-eye; *it.* a bleared or blear-eyed person; [in medicine] ecthropium, ectropion, ophthalmia of the eyelid and cornea.

Plärräugig, *adj.* bleared, blear-eyed.

Plárre, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Blatter] large bladder, blister or pustule under the tongue or at the rectum or anus-gut of horned beasts.

Plärre, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [low, in a bad sense] large mouth, [in cant lang.] tobacco-box, jaw, chops, mill.

Plärren, I *v. intr.* [Lat. *plorare*, to wail, Fr. *pleurer*] [of a calf &c.] to bleat, to low feebly, to moo, [obsolete] to blare; *it.* [low] [of men] to bewail, to cry, to whine, to weep; to sing monotonously. Er plärret mir die Ohren voll, he literally whines me to death; er hört nicht auf zu —, he does not leave off bewailing and groaning; daß heißt nicht ſingen, ſondern —, that is not singing, but bawling, screeching. II. *v. tr.* Ein Lied —, to bawl out a song, to sing a song like a frog; to sing a song with a hoarse or cracked voice. Das — eines Kalbes, the feeble lowing, the mooing [if the calf be just born], the bleating of a calf; das — eines Kindes, the crying, forcible screaming of a child.

Plärr-hahn, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the glareola, the avis pugnax. —hals, *m.* bawler; brawler. —maul, *n.* [low] potato-trap, chops, jaw; *it.* [low] a jawer, rower; a great crying nincompoop.

*Plāſtik, *f.* [in clay, plaster of Paris, wax-modelling &c.] the plastic art, plastics.

*Plāſtiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* plastic.

*Platanus, *m.* [-, *pl.* die - or Platanuſſe] or Platāne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] plane-tree, broad-leaved plantain-tree.

Plāte or Plátte, *f.* [in seamen's language] V. Sandbank.

*Plātina, *f.* platina.

Platinamünze, *f.* platina-coin.

*Platīne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a small metal plate; *it.* the tin plates on the stocking manufacturer's frame.

Plāto, *m.* [-'s] Plato.

Platōniker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* disciple of Plato, Platonician.

Platōniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* platonic, platonical. —e Liebe, platonic love, platonic affection; —es Jahr, [of 20,000 years, when the precession of the equinox again starts from the same point as at first] the platonic year; —e Lehre, platonic doctrine, platonism.

†Plátſch! *interj.* slap! bang! crack! puff!

†Plátſch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [an onomatopœia from the dull noise of a wide and flat &c. body falling on the ground] flob, flop, flap. Es that einen —, it made a flop; Einem einen — geben, to give any one a slap.

†Plátſchen, *v. intr.* [provincial pfotzen; appears to be allied to the Gr. πλήσσω, to strike] 1) to resound hollowly &c., spontaneously. Es regnet, daß es platſcht, it rains pouring, it patters, the drops splash as it rains, it rains so hard that it splashes. 2) to splash in consequence of motion. Das Waſſer platſcht an den Kahn, the water, the wave splashes against the bark; er iſt in's Waſſer geplatſcht, he fell with a splash into the water; im Kothe herum —, to splash, to paddle in the mud; in's Waſſer — [with the palm of the hand &c.], to splash the water, V. Plätſchern. 3) to fall with a splash &c. Ich habe Etwas — hören, I heard something splash [that is fall]; in's Waſſer —, to fall into the water with a splashing sound, with a splash.

Plátſcher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [low] V. Platſch. 2) a drake, a mallard.

Plätſchern, [V. Platſchen] *v. intr.* 1) Die Enten — im Waſſer, the ducks dabble in the water; die Kinder — in dieſem Bache, the children dabble, paddle about in this brook; die Quelle, der Springbrunnen plätſchert, the well or fountain tinkles, murmurs. Das — des Baches, the murmuring, tinkling, rippling of the brook or rivulet; das — ei-

nes herabfallenden Wassers, the splashing of falling water. 2) [a game] to make ducks and drakes.

Plátſchfuß, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -füße] 1) [low] flat-foot, splay-foot. 2) [in nat. hist.] platypus.

Plátt, *adj.* and *adv.* [allied to Blatt, Fladen, to the Lat. *latus*, Gr. πλατύς] flat. Das —e Land, flat, open land, flat, open country, [also, in the neighbourhood of the town] the flat country, open country [opposed to a fortress or fastness]. Etwas — drücken, machen, ſchlagen, to press, to make, to beat any thing flat; — werden, to grow, to get, to become flat, to flatten; —er Stein &c., a flat stone &c.; —er Spiegel, flat or plane mirror, looking-glass; —e Stickerei, plane, flat embroidery, satin-stitch embroidery; [with painters] —e Figur, flat figure; [with hatters] die Hüte — ſetzen, to dress the hats; [with gardeners] die —en Bande, the plat-bands; [with fowlers] —er Herd, a flat aëry; *it.* —es Dach, flat roof; a terrace [on the top of a house]; —e Naſe, flat nose, simous or goat's nose; —es Geſicht, a flat face; —es Fahrzeug, flat vessel or barge. *Fig. a)* —es Deutſch, V. —deutſch. *b)* —er Gedanke, Ausdruck, flat, insipid thought, expression; Alles, was er ſagte, war ſehr —, every thing he said was very flat, very tame or poor; etwas —es ſagen, to say something dull, to say something like a flat; er hat ſehr — geſprochen, he spoke, he has spoken flat, dull; —er Menſch, a dull man, heavy man; [with poets] —e Figur, ignoble figure. *c)* [in familiar language] Er ſchlug es ihm — ab, he refused it him flat, he plainly, regularly refused it him; Einem die —e Wahrheit ſagen, to say the plain, naked truth to any one, [fam. and rather low] to say the truth out to any one quite flat, to plump out, to come out with, the plain unvarnished truth to any one. *d)* [fam.] Das iſt — or —erdings unmöglich, that is quite impossible, is flatly impossible. *e)* [in seamen's lang.] Den Wind — vor'm Laken haben, to have the wind right a-stern, a poop-wind. Syn. Platt, Flach, Niedrig. The Platte has no perceptible elevation, the Flache no perceptible depression. The flache hand or palm stands in opposition to the closed hand or fist, and the Oberfläche of a body is its extension in length and breadth, without thickness. We call a witticism flach, when it does not go far into things, platt, when it is poor, common or vulgar. For we conceive the beautiful, the exquisite &c., as something raised above what is common. In painting, however, platt and flach are used synonymously; they are often confounded also in common conversation. Platt and niedrig differ, in so much as platt betrays a visible want of wit and sense, niedrig a want of nobleness of sentiments. Platte flattery is undisguised and insipid; niedrige flattery discovers mean sentiments.

Platt-baum, *m.* [with fowlers] a tree lopped up to the top, for having the bird-lime twigs attached to it. —blank, *adj.* [with tanners] —blankes holländiſches Leder [leather worked with the planishing balls], planished leather, dutch-leather. —block, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] a tye-block, tie-block. —bogig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in architecture] elliptic-arched, elliptically arched. —bogige Kuppel, elliptic dome. —boot, *n.* flat-boat, a barge. —bord, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] gunnel, gunwale. —decke, *f.* [in architecture] ceiling. —deutſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Low German. —deutſch ſprechen, to speak Low German; die —deutſche Sprache, the language or dialect of Lower Germany, Low-German; ein —deutſcher, a Low German, an inhabitant of Lower Germany. —ehrke, *m.* the North-American dab-chick or didapper. —eiſen, *n.* V. Plätteiſen. —eiße, *f.* [in nat. hist.] plaice. —erbſe, *f.* V. Kichererbſe. —fiſch, *m.* flat-fish; V. —eiße. —fuß, *m.* 1) the sole; [in anatomy] metatarsus. 2) a flat foot; *it.* [in nat. hist.] the platypus. 3) a splaw-footed person; [in jest, but rare] a patagonian. 4) [in seamen's language] —fuß, or —fußwache, *f.* [from 6 to 8 P. M.] second dog-watch. —füßig, *adj.* flat-footed, [rare, in learned jest] platypoid; splaw, splay or spray-footed; [in nat. hist.] palmiped. —füßige Vögel, palmiped birds, the [family of the] palmipeds. —garn, *n.* 1) flat thread, white flat thread. 2) V. —netz. —gerſte, *f.* barley. —gold, *n.* gold in plates or blades. —hammer, *m.* [in the mint] flat or planishing hammer. Mit dem —hammer gleich ſchlagen, to strike flat. —haupt, *n.* 1) flat head; [in seamen's language] —häupter, flat-headed nails [of about 1 inch long], flat-heads. 2) V. Plattkopf 2). —holz, *n.* [with carpenters] cleft-logs; [with brickmakers] strickle. —horn, *n.* [in natural history] [kind of animal between the stag and goat and with antelope-habits] kevel. —huf, *m.* flat hoof. —hufig, *adj.* flat-hoofed. Dieſes Pferd iſt —hufig, this horse is flat-hoofed. —indig, *m.* indigo in small cakes or lozenges. —käfer, *m.* the omaloid chafer. —kiſſen, *n.* V. Plättkiſſen. —kopf, *m.* 1) flat head. 2) a man with a flat head. *Fig.* an ordinary, flat-headed person; a person whose brains are not remarkably developed or exalted; a man of the million. —köpfig, *adj.* and *adv.* flat-headed. —lack, *m.* lac in cakes or lozenges. —laus, *f.* 1) V. Filzlaus. 2) [nickname in Friesland for a] turf or peat-vessel. —loth, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] the apron [of a gun]. †—maul, *n.* flat mouth; [low] flat muzzle, flat snout. —menage, *f.* a cruet-stand. —mühle, *f.* [for planishing wire, also paper] a flatter or flater, planishing-mill. —muſchel, *f.* the bivalve tellina-muscle. —mütze, *f.* 1) flat cap. 2) [of iron] flat head-piece. —naſe, *f.* flat nose, simus. —naſig, *adj.* flat-nosed, simous-nosed. —netz, *n.* [with fowlers] flat-net [for surrounding an artificial limed tree]. —reif, *m.* [with coopers] iron hoop fastened round a cask with a screw in case of need. —roſe, *f.* V. Mauerpfeffer. —ſchiff, *n.* flat bottomed ship; lighter. —ſchlagung, *f.* laminating, flatting, flattening. —ſchlich, *m.* [with miners] sulphurous or sulphureous concretion of pyrites. —ſchnabel, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the Surinam tody, todus. —ſchnauze, *f.* V. —maul. —ſchwänze, *pl.* [in nat. hist.] planicands, flat-tails. —ſezzen, *n.* [with hatters] hat-dressing. —ſpiegel, *m.* V. Planſpiegel. —ſtampfer, *m.* [with hatters] a square brass-goose or stamper for pressing the wrinkles out and ironing the new-made hat smooth [in contradistinction to the curve stamper or iron]. —ſtein, *m.* flag, flag-stone. Auf den —ſteinen gehen [for foot-passengers], to walk on the flags, on the foot-pavement. —ſtich, *m.* [with stocking-weavers &c.] trimming or flat stitch of a coloured clock. —ſtoßkugel, *f.* [with tanners] the tawer's softening-iron. —ſtrecken, *n.* [with hatters] the stretching, squeezing, pressing and dressing of the felt. —ſtück, *n.* 1) [with cloth-makers] the high or top plank of the frame. 2) [with carpenters] sablier, plate, raising-piece, sell or sill. —teller, V. Plättteller. —walken, *n.* [with cloth-makers] flat-fulling. —wäſche, *f.* V. Plättwäſche. —wirbel, *m.* [in nat. hist.] fox. —wurm, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the planary worm. —zeit, *f.* [with fowlers] season for catching birds with bird-lime. —ziegel, *m.* a flat tile.

Plättchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. 2. Platte.

Plättchenkolben, *m.* [with glaziers] soldering or soddering iron.

1. Plátte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [instrument for ironing] V. Plätteiſen. 2) [for reducing into fragments the rags in a Dutch paper-mill] vat-knife, vat-blade, revolving-vat-blade armed with points or prickles.

2. Plátte, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* Plättchen, ‖Plättlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [a flat and smooth surface] 1) flat, V. Oberplättchen Die — or Plätte des Degens, the flat of the sword; die — eines Berges, Felſens, table-land of a mountain, flat top or crown of a hill, flat top or summit of a rock; — auf dem Kopfe, the bald part upon the head, the bald pate; er hat mehrere —n auf dem Kopfe, he has several bald patches on his head; die — der katholiſchen Geiſtlichen, the tonsure of the catholic clergy, [familiar] shaven crown, [insulting] bald sconce; ſich eine — ſcheeren laſſen, to submit, to undergo, to take the tonsure, to have one's head shaved when embracing the rules of monastic discipline; [low] Einem Ein's auf die — [den Kopf] geben, to give any one a good buffeting, a sound banging, about the head; [with cloth-makers] — im Tuche, flaw. 2) [a flat, that is, broad and even body or substance] plate, blade, flag, pane, square, diamond. Marmorne —, marble piece, flag, slab; 4eckige —, square [slab &c.]; einen Saal mit —n auslegen, to tesselate or chequer the floor of a drawing-room, to pave a hall with squares, or tesselate slabs; ſteinerne —, paving or pavement-stone, stone-tablet; mit ſteinernen —n pflaſtern, to pave, to lay down a pavement; auf den —n [Plattſteinen] gehen, to walk on the foot-pavement; mit großen —n belegen, to pave with large flags; — von Meſſing, Eiſen, Blei, Gold, Stahl, Blech &c., latten of brass, sheet of iron, lead; plate of gold &c.; blade, sheet or plate of steel; [if small] aglet, aiglet; in —n, in plates, in sheets; gegoſſene —, cast sheet, latten, plate; — eines eiſernen Ofens, plate of an iron oven or stove; [with blacksmiths] —n, plates [for gun-barrels]; plates [for cuirasses]; die — der Kupferſtecher, block, plate, copper-plate of engravers; eine — ſtechen, to engrave a plate; eine — abdrucken, to take or print off an impression; — der Formenſchneider, block, wood-mould; die — zu einem, auf einem Tiſche, the table, the slab upon a table; — von Elfenbein, Horn &c., [with comb and knife-makers] plate of ivory, horn &c.; [if long and narrow] blade; *it.* [in anatomy] Plättchen, lamina, lamin, bone-plate, osseous coat or layer; ſenkrechte —, perpendicular process of the pecten of the ethmoid bone underneath; *it.* [in architecture] plat-band, [also] abacus, plinth, [also] socle; [in the grape-cluster or raceme] knot-listel; [on a pillar] plinth; [in artillery] [on the decorations of a piece of ordnance] listel, fillet, list; [with armourers] the breast-piece [of a suit of armour]; [with gun-smiths] [part of the lock that holds the flint] jaw; *it.* [in botany] [the upper flat surface of a tree-leaf] the lamina, flat, upper, or positive side; die Plättchen eines Pilzes, the laminae or scales of a mushroom; [in the stocking-loom, for forming the net or mesh-work] plate, V. Platine; [with nail-makers] the head [of a nail]; [with watch-makers] —n or Böden [Platinen], the plates; [with carpenters] breast-summer, brest-summer, bressummer; architrave; [sometimes] sleeper; [in the mint] planchet, blank; [in an organ] die —n der Bälge, the tablets, flank-boards of the bellows. 3) [something smooth and deep] *a)* [on rivers] a barge. *b)* [generally] a dish. Eine — Spargeln, Obſt &c., a dish of asparagus, fruit &c.; die — [Plattmenage], the cruet-stand [in Germany

placed in the middle of the table, and containing, besides the cruets, a salt cellar &c.].

Platten=bahre, *f.* [in stocking-looms] the plate-guard. **—feile,** *f.* [with locksmiths] soft file for polishing and smoothing. **—förmig,** *adj.* and *adv.* in form or shape of plate, sheet, platen, leaf, blade, square, slab &c.; [in mineralogy] lamelliform. **—hammer,** *m.* [with blacksmiths] hammer. **—meise,** *f.* V. Sumpfmeise. **—schachtel,** *f.* [with stocking-weavers] leaden-plate case. **—schläger,** *m.* a lams-maker, a lamel or plate-maker, flat-beater; *it.* an armourer, hawberk-maker, an armour-smith. **—schnabel,** *m.* [with stocking-weavers] beak of the lead-plates. **—see,** *m.* [an inland sea in Upper Hungary] the Platten Lake, the Balaton or Batachon. **—tour,** *f.* [with wig-makers] wig-patch.

Plätte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) the laminating or beating flat [of metal]; *it.* the ironing [of linen]. 2) [not much used] smoothness, polish, lustre, gloss, sleekness. 3) V. Platte 3).

1. **Plätten,** *v. intr.* 1) to grow flat, to flatten spontaneously or naturally. **Die Grabhügel — mit der Zeit,** graves or barrows flatten in the lapse of time. 2) to be flat, to be flattened, or depressed. **Die Erdkugel ist gegen die Pole [ab=] geplattet,** the globe is flattened towards [at] the poles.

2. **Plätten,** or [better] **Plätten,** *v. tr.* to laminate, to reduce to a plate, a lamina, a leaf or blade; to lamm [old]. **Draht in Goldstangen —,** to laminate, to flatten gold-wire [in a planishing-mill] into laminae, or bars; **der Golddraht &c. wird geplättet,** the gold-wire &c. is being laminated, pressed flat; **geplättetes Blei,** laminated or leaf-lead; **Gold — [with gold-beaters],** to beat gold into leaves; *it.* **die Wäsche —,** to iron linen on an Italian iron, or ironing-plate, with a sadiron; *it.* [with carpenters] **zwei Balken —,** to lay two [posts or] beams flat one on the other; *it.* [with tanners] to bark the oaks. **Das —,** the flattening, the making flat, the beating flat; **das — des Drahtes &c.,** the laminating, the lamelling, the laminage; **das — der Wäsche,** the ironing.

3. **Plätten,** *v. tr.* [V. 2. Platte, 2)] to pave with flag-stones [a court yard &c.], to inlay, to tesselate, to chequer [a saloon, a hall &c.].

Plätten, V. 2. Platten.

Plätt=bret, *n.* ironing-board, ironing-table. **—eisen,** *n.* a heater for irons; *it.* an iron, [for large pieces of linen] sadiron; [with tailors] goose; *it.* [with plumbers] edging-tool. **—hammer,** *m.* [with pin-makers] awl or flat-needle hammer. **—kissen,** *n.* [with clear and fine starchers] brass Italian iron, [with laundresses] brass ironing-plate. **—maschine, —mühle,** *f.* V. Plattmühle. **—quehle,** *f.* [with clear-starchers and ironers] ironing-cloth. **—stahl,** *m.* smoothing-iron. **—teller,** *m.* brick, plate, stand, rest or trivet for irons. **—tisch,** *m.* ironing-table, [with tailors] goose-board. **—topf,** *m.* iron pot for heating the iron-heaters, [in England] charcoal iron-stove for heating the irons **—tuch,** *n.* ironing-cloth. **—wäsche,** *f.* linen rough-dried for ironing.

Plätter, V. Plätter.

Plätter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* beater, flattener, flatter. **— des Goldes,** gold or silver beater; **— der Wäsche,** ironer, clear or fine starcher; **— eines Saales,** inlayer, worker in floor-paving and tiling, worker in floor tesselate or chequer-work; [with lace-makers] **— or Plötter,** the burling-pliers or tweezers.

Plätterdings, *adv.* absolutely, by a means, of course, quite, flatly. **Ich will es — nicht,** positively, flatly I will not have it.

Plätterherd, *m.* [with fowlers] an open spot furnished with lime-twigs.

Plättheit, *f.* flattening, depression [of the earth]. *Fig. a*) the insipidity, flatness, tameness [of an expression], dulness [of mind]. *b*) silly insipid expression. **Welch' eine —!** what a dull speech! **er tischt lauter —en auf** [in popular language], he says nothing but what is as flat as ditch-water.

***Plattiren,** *v. tr.* to plate [metal &c.]. **Stählerne Knöpfe mit Gold, stählerne Schnallen mit Silber —,** to plate or gild steel-buttons with gold, to plate steel-buckles with silver. **Das —,** the plating.

***Plattirer,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a plater, plate-gilder.

Plättling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [not much used] 1) a dull, insipid person. 2) **— or Plättling,** [a monk] [insulting] bald-pated friar, black slug.

Plättnen, *v. tr.* 1) [with fowlers] **Vögel —,** to take birds with bird-lime, to lime birds. 2) V. Plätten.

Plättner, Plättner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a laminator, a lamellar, metal-beater. 2) V. Harnischmacher.

‖Plättschen, Plettschen, [allied to platt] *v. tr.* to squash. **Geplättschte Nase,** a squashed nose.

1. **Plätz!** [low] I. *interj.* [appears allied to the Gr. πλήσσω, Fr. *blesser*, to strike] [an onomatopoeia] snip! snap! flip! whick! whack! crack! puff! —! **da lag er,** crack! there he lay. II. *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] cracking, snapping [of sounds &c.] **Es gab, es that einen —,** it gave or there was, it made a cracking; **mit einem — e zerspringen,** to explode, to burst with a snap, crack or pop; **Einem einen — auf den Hintern geben,** to give any one a spank or spanking on the backside.

2. **Plätz,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* Plätze], *dim.* **Plätzchen, ‖Plätzlein,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Fr. *place*, allied to platt, Gr. πλατύς, Lat. *platea*, when meaning a street] 1) [especially a certain part of the earth's surface] place. **Freier —,** free open place or square; esplanade, place, parade [before a castle &c.]; **grüner —,** a green, a green square; a green plot, a green spot; [for bowls] bowling-green; **öffentliche Plätze,** open or public places; squares; **an irgend einem —e, an gar keinem —e,** in any place, in no place whatever; **Sie werden ihn auf diesem —e antreffen,** you will find him in this place, on this place; **wann ich auf dem —e seyn werde,** when I shall be on the place or spot; **er war der Erste auf dem —e,** he was the first on the place or spot; **einen Augenschein auf dem —e anordnen** [chiefly in law], to order an ocular inspection on the spot, to order a local quest; **—** [in woods and forests], place, spot or district where wood or coppice-wood is felled; [in sportsmen's language] **der —, Plätze [Brunststand],** the place where stags rut; **—** [with fowlers], the spot or place of an aëry. *Fig.* **Auf dem —e bleiben,** to remain dead, to be killed on the spot; **den — behaupten,** to remain master of the field of battle; **gleich auf dem —e seyn,** to be soon on the spot; *it.* to be punctual to one's appointment. 2) [certain space or room for any thing] **Das Schauspielhaus hat Raum genug, um darin mehr als 1000 Plätze anzubringen,** or, **daß mehr als 1000 Zuschauer darin — finden können,** the theatre or play-house has room enough for the accommodation of more than a thousand spectators; **has so much room, that more than a thousand spectators could take their places in it; hier ist kein — mehr,** there is no more room here; **an diesem Tische ist für 60 Personen —,** there is room for 60 people at this table; **alle Plätze sind genommen** [in the theatre, in the stage-coach], all the places are taken or bespoken; **alle Plätze sind besetzt,** [at a table, in the stage coach], all the places or seats are occupied; **es ist kein Plätzchen mehr übrig,** there is not the smallest room [space, place] left; **dies ist mein —,** this is my place; **sich an seinen — setzen** or **stellen,** to take one's place, to sit down, to put one's self in one's place; **Einen von seinem —e vertreiben,** to drive any one away from his place, to displace any one; **von seinem —e wegrücken,** to stir, to move, to remove from one's place, [familiar and low] to budge; **sich — machen,** to pierce through a crowd, to find a place for one's self; **nehmen Sie —** [in fam. lang.], take a seat, be seated; **von seinem —e aufstehen,** to get or stand up from one's place or seat; **einen — belegen, Einem einen — aufheben,** to mark, to take a place, to guard or keep a place for any one; **einen — auf dem Postwagen nehmen,** to take a place in the stage-coach; **seinen — [Sitz] in der Kirche haben,** to have one's place, seat or pew in the church; **Einem — machen,** to make room, to give way or place to any one; **als er kam, machte Jedermann —,** when he came, every one made room or way for him; **— gemacht! — für diese Herren!** make way there! room or place for these gentlemen! **es ist nicht — genug da,** there is not enough room here or there; *fig.* there is not enough scope here, [in popular lang.] there is not enough elbow-room here; **diese Waaren nehmen vielen — ein or weg,** these goods occupy or take up a good deal of room, of space, [also] crowd the way; **Waaren, die vielen — einnehmen,** goods, that take or fill up a great deal of room, goods that encumber. *Fig. a*) [a little stiff] [instead of Statt] **Eines Bitte — geben** or **— finden lassen,** to grant or accord the prayer of any one, to receive favourably the prayer or petition of any one, [if of God, of a monarch &c.] to let any one's petition or prayer find grace, favour, in one's sight, its way; **der Wahrheit — geben,** to give way to, to pay or render homage to the voice or mandate of truth; **eine Entschuldigung — finden lassen,** to receive, to admit an excuse, to allow an excuse to stand good; **diese Verordnung, dieses Gesetz greift hier nicht —,** this regulation, this law is not applicable here or in this case. *b*) [chiefly in fam. lang.] [instead of Lage] place, position, situation, station, stead. **Setzen, denken Sie sich an meinen —, was würden Sie an meinem —e thun?** put, fancy yourself in my place, what would you do in my position? [in popular language] suppose yourself in my shoes, what would you do if you were I? *c*) [= Amt, Stelle] place, office, situation, [comic] berth. **An eines Andern — kommen,** to come, step into, to fill up the place of another, to replace any one, to obtain another's place; **sich auf seinem —e behaupten,** to maintain one's self in one's place, to keep one's ground, one's stand; **man hat ihm seinen — genommen,** his place has been taken [away] from him, he has been deprived of his place, of his office; **einen guten, einen einträglichen — erhalten** [Platz here usually meaning one of a subordinate quality or rank], to get, to obtain a good, a lucrative place, appointment, situation, [comic] a good berth; **Einem jeden seinen — nach seinen Fähigkeiten anweisen,** to assign to each one his place according to his abilities

ör capabilities, in proportion to his talents, his capacity. 3)[=Stadt, Ort] place, spot. Ein offener —, an open place, town not fortified but open; fester —, strong place; [in commerce] place [of trade &c.]; die Papiere von diesem —e, the papers of this place; Waaren vom —e, goods from the maker, from the first hand, from the growth; Kaffee &c., Geld am —e ist rar, coffee &c., money here is scarce. Syn. V. Ort. 4) [with cooks] pancake, fritter; crumpet, flawn, bannock. Einen —backen, to make a tartlet, crumpet, bannock &c., [if with eggs] custard, cheese-cake, omelet. Syn. Platz, Raum. Platz implies a surface on which things may rest or move. When Raum is considered as synonymous with it, we understand leere Raum, in each of the three dimensions. By Platz, is generally understood, however, only a part of Raum. The Platz of a thing, therefore, is the part of an entire Raum which every thing takes up in it. Platz is always limited; leere Raum is conceived as unlimited. Platz is a definite part of Raum.

Platz-adjutant, *m.* [in the army] adjutant of a fortified or garrisoned place, [under the garrison-major]. —**bäcker**, *m.* baker who goes his rounds for the sale of large brown loaves [not allowed to have a shop]. —**commandant**, *m.* V. —kommandant. —**halter**, *m.* [formerly in a tournament] first challenger. —**hirsch**, *m.* V. Planhirsch. ||—**knecht**, *m.* V. —meister 2). —**kommandant**, *m.* the commandant, governor of a garrison or garrisoned place. —**major**, *m.* garrison-major, [in Scotland called] town-major. —**meister**, *m.* 1) [at theatres] door-keeper. 2) [low and provincial] the ballet-master, the ballet stage-manager. —**recht**, *n.* right of real servitude. —**weide**, *f.* cotton-willow.

3. **Plátz**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Plätze] [probably allied to the Gr. πλήσσω, to strike, Fr. *blesser*, to wound, to hurt] [on trees] mark, notch, print with the axe.

Plátze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Platzbüchse.

Plätze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) shoulder, hand or spring of the wild-boar. 2) cutlass, hanger, whinyard; [with cooks] carving-knife; [in mining] miner's pick-axe. 3) [low] piece, shred, tatter, rag, dab.

Plätzen, *v. intr.* [allied to **platschen**, V. 1. Platz II.] 1) [low] [to resound spontaneously] to crack, to pop [as wood in the fire]. *it.* Der Regen platzt, the rain splashes, patters, [also] it rains hard, in torrents. 2) [= bersten] to burst, to explode, to pop with a report. Die Bombe platzte im Fallen, the bomb exploded or burst in falling; in tausend Stücke —, to crack, to pop, to explode, to fly into a thousand pieces or bits; dieser Sack ist zu voll, er wird —, this sack is too full, it will burst; die Rinde dieses Baumes ist geplatzt, the rind or bark of this tree is cracked or split; der Kelch der großen gefüllten Nelken pflegt zu —, the calix of the great double pinks is apt to crack; es ist die Naht geplatzt, the seam is rent; [low] so viel essen, daß man — möchte, to eat so much, as to run the risk of bursting; vor Lachen — [in pop. lang.], to split one's sides with laughing. Syn. V. Bersten. 3) [= fallen] Er ist in den Koth geplatzt [vulgar], he has tumbled into the mud, [low] he has plumped smack into the dirt; [in popular language] in's Zimmer —, to bounce, to bolt, to burst into the room. *Fig.* [in popular language] Mit Etwas heraus —, to come out plump with any thing, to blab, to let the cat out of the bag; er hielt lange an sich, endlich platzte er heraus, he kept it a long time in, but at length out it all came.

Platz-büchse, *f.* pop-gun. —**gold**, *n.* V. Knallgold. —**gras**, *n.* V. Berstgras. —**käfer**, *m.* the artillery-beetle, fulminating-beetle, carabus. —**kraut**, *n.* V. Berstgras. —**kugel**, *f.* 1) V. Knallkugel. 2) [little used] V. Bombe. —**pulver**, *n.* V. Knallpulver. —**quecksilber**, *n.* V. Knallquecksilber. —**regen**, *m.* heavy, pattering, splashing rain or shower. —**regenschnecke**, *f.* [in conchology] rain-slug. —**regnen**, *v. imp.* [rather unusual] to rain hard. —**silber**, *n.* V. Knallsilber.

1. **Plätzen**, *v. tr.* [V. Platzen 2)] [low] to cause or make to burst, to break, to burst. Eine Blase —, to break a bladder; eine Naht —, to burst or split a seam.

2. ||**Plätzen**, *v. tr.* [V. 1. Platz] [= schlagen] [low] to beat, to smack, to slap, to spank. Ein Kind auf den Hintern —, to smack a child's bottom, to spank a child; Einen auf die Hand —, to slap any one's hand. 2) Einen Baum — [with foresters or wood-fellers], to mark a tree [with the wood-hammer or axe].

3. **Plätzen**, *v. intr.* [V. 1. Platz] [low] [to produce a popping or cracking sound] to pop. Mit der Platzbüchse —, to pop with the pop-gun.

4. **Plätzen**, [from Platz] I. *v. intr.* Der Rehbock plätzet [scharrt], the roe-buck scratches, paws [the moss, snow &c. with his foot]. II. *v. tr.* [in common lang.] to patch. Eine Jacke, ein Paar Hosen —, to patch up a jacket, a pair of trowsers.

Plätzfaß, **Platzfaß**, *n.* brass-plate vat, vat for forming plates or sheets of brass, for receiving the molten brass.

Plätzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from Platzen] 1) [low] noise, report, pop, crack. 2) *Fig.* [low] babbling boaster, drawer of the long bow. 3) [with florists] double pink [apt to burst].

Plätzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from Plätzen] 1) a popper, sharp-shooter. 2) [low] [with the palm] slap, smack, [low] whisterpoop, [in colleges] spank, cly, buckhorse. Einem einen — geben [on the rump], to give any one a smack, a slap, a spank; einen — bekommen [on the hand], to get a slap. 3) [low] [something for spatting, that is striking] ferule, rod, flat-ruler; [in England] cane. Dieser Lehrer hat den — immer in der Hand, this master has always got the ferule, spatting-cane in his hand. 4) V. Flicker.

Plätzig, *adj.* and *adv.* [from ||plätzen = to cut] [in rural economy] —er Hau, wood or coppice to be partially cut here and there.

Plauderei, *f.* gossip, babble, tittle-tattle, prating, gabble, gabbling, chatter, chattering. Die —en der Frau Basen, the tittle-tattle of the old gossiping women.

Plaúderer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn**, *f.* 1) a gossip, prater, chatterer; *fig.* parrot, magpie, jay, chatter-box. 2) V. under Plauderhaft 2).

Plaúderhaft, **Plaúderig**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) babbling, gossiping, chattering, prating, tittle-tattling. 2) Eine —e Person, a tell-tale, a tell-tale tit, chatterer, gossip-monger, news-monger.

Plaúderhaftigkeit, *f.* gossiping disposition.

Plaúdern, [allied to the Low. Sax. **plätern**, Lat. *blaterare*, Gr. φλυαρεῖν] I. *v. intr.* 1) [generally, to emit a sound]; [with weavers] to crack, creak, screak, grate; [with poets] to crepitate. 2) to tattle, twattle, gabble, babble, chatter, coze, prate, jabber, gossip, prattle, talk. Er plaudert gerne, beständig, he likes gossiping, he loves to be always chattering, to hear himself talk; mit einander or zusammen —, to chat together; wir plauderten von diesem und jenem, von unbedeutenden Dingen, we chatted about this and that, upon trivial subjects; ein Langes und Breites —, to chat or gossip from this time to Christmas, till our tongues were tired, for a long time; über literarische, wissenschaftliche Gegenstände mit einander —, to chat together on literary, on scientific subjects; sie haben in der Lehrstunde mit einander geplaudert, they have been chattering together during their lesson. II. *v. tr.* and *intr.* to blab. Sagen Sie ihm, ihr nichts, er, sie plaudert gern, don't say any thing to him, to her, he, she is fond of blabbing; wenn ihr es plaudert, so macht ihr uns unglücklich, if you blab or repeat it, you will ruin us; ich merke, daß er geplaudert hat, I observe he has blabbed, been blabbing; aus der Schule —, to tell tales out of school. Das —, chattering, chatting, gossiping, prating, babbling, blabbing. Syn. V. Klatschen.

Plauder-hans, *m.*, —**liese**, *f.*, —**matz**, *m.*, —**maul**, *n.* [in familiar or popular language] V. Plauderer. —**stunde**, *f.*, —**stündchen**, *n.* a cozy snug hour, the hour for innocent diversion and having a cozy chat. —**tasche**, *f.* [familiar] Sie ist eine —tasche, she is a regular gossip, a regular old washerwoman, a chatterbox.

Plaútz! Paútz! [onomatopoeia] bang! bump! — da lag er, bump! there he lay.

Plaútze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to **platzen**?] [with miners] crystallized bastard tin-ore.

Pláz, Plázen, V. Platz, Platzen.

||**Pléntern**, V. Plämpern.

||**Plèrren**, V. Plärren.

||**Plètzfaß**, *n.* V. Plätzfaß.

Plímm, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in mineralogy] ferriferous carbonate of lime [yielding the best iron].

Plīnius, [proper name in ancient Rome] Pliny. — der Aeltere, Jüngere, Pliny the elder, the younger.

Plínse, or **Plínze**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Plan] [with cooks] a snail-rolled or spiral-blanket fritter or pancake.

Plínte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to **Plan**] [in architecture] plinth.

***Plombīren**, *v. tr.* to impress with lead, [chiefly in the following phrases] to fasten down with lead &c. and seal up. Waaren, einen Koffer, ein Stück Zeug &c. —, to lead, to plumb and seal up goods, a chest, to pack up and seal with leaden stamps &c. a piece of cloth &c. [on account of the customs]; einen Zahn —, to stop, to plug a tooth.

***Plotōn** or **Pelotōn**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in war] platoon.

Ploton-feuer, *n.* a platoon-fire. —**weise**, *adv.* by or in platoons.

***Plotōnfeuern**, *v. intr.* to fire volleys in platoons, to keep up a platoon-fire.

Plótt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to **platt** and the Lat. *plot-us*] 1) club-foot [beasts with remarkably broad feet]. 2) [in nat. hist.] the palmipeds, web-footed birds.

Plötter, V. Plätter.

Plótz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [low] [an onomatopoeia, allied to **platschen**, **platen**, to beat]

crack. Auf den —, in a crack, in a whiffy, on the spot.

Plötze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in nat. hist.] [probably allied to platt] roach [a fish].

Plötzlich, [allied to Plotz] *adj.* and *adv.* sudden, suddenly, all at once. Eine —e Aenderung, Bewegung, a sudden, an unexpected alteration, change, movement; ein —er Tod, a sudden death; er starb —, he died suddenly; er reiste — ab, he started, set off suddenly; er ist — verschwunden, he disappeared suddenly.

Plüdern, [allied to flattern] *v. intr.* to dangle.

Pluderhose, *f.* trunk-hose; *it.* Dutch or Chinese breeches, breeches very ample and roomy behind and before.

Plümenschwanz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -schwänze] or **Plümenschwänzel,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Plumen is allied to the Lat. *pluma* = Flaum] the Brazilian bird of Paradise.

Plümente, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in nat. hist.] American hoo-poe.

1. **Plúmp!** [**Plúmps!**] [onomatopoeia] —, da lag er! bump! there he lay!

2. **Plúmp,** *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [not much used] groping, fumbling, feeling one's way. Er hat einen —en Gang, he has a careful deliberate gait, plump mode of walking [putting down the foot plump at each step]; er ist ein —er Mensch, he is a heavy, bulky man. Syn. plump, schwerfällig, unbehülflich. unbehülflich indicates awkwardness in motion, plump and schwerfällig its causes; the former implying the remote, the latter the proximate and immediate cause. The Plumpe has too great a mass and too rude a form. The galleons of the famous invincible fleet were plump engines, and on that account extremely schwerfällig, so that they were too unbehülflich to escape the skilful manoeuvring of the English ships. 2) *Fig.* [in contradistinction to gentle, light, fine] *a*) heavy, coarse, ponderous, lumbering, material, bulky, plump. Sie hat einen —en Wuchs, she has a coarse figure [shape]; dieses Schreinwerk ist zu —, this piece of furniture is too lumbering, too bulky; dies ist — gearbeitet, this is worked coarsely, clumsily; äußerst —e Bildhauerarbeit, sculpture rude [and coarse] to the lowest degree, in the highest degree; [with painters] —e Umrisse, heavy contours; eine —e Figur, ein —es Gewand, a heavy, clumsy figure, heavy ungraceful drapery; er hat einen —en Pinsel or Pinselstrich, he has a heavy touch, his pencil is by no means light, delicate or graceful. *b*) [in manners and conduct] Er ist ein —er Mensch, he is a burly, coarse person or fellow; — zufahren, Etwas — angreifen, to act roughly, coarsely in any matter or affair; —er Spaß, heavy, dull jest; *it.* a rude joke; —er Kunstgriff, eine —e Lüge, clumsy artifice, heavy slow contrivance, a clumsy bungling lie; er hat einen —en Fehler begangen, he has committed a bungling fault. Syn. Plump, Bäurisch, Unhöflich, Grob, Tölpisch. The Tölpel displeases by his clumsy motions, arising from awkwardness; the Bäurische displeases in his language, actions and manners from want of the perception of what is becoming; but neither can be said to offend. The Plumpe and Grobe, however, fail in the respect which is due to others; the first merely from want of delicacy of feeling, the latter also from pride and contempt. The Plumpe, Grobe and Unhöfliche violate the respect due to others; the Unhöfliche merely omits what good-breeding requires; the Grobe is really offensive both in language and actions.

Plumpstolz, *m.* [in familiar language] V. Bauerstolz.

Plúmpe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) V. Pumpe. 2) Kleine —, V. Froschbiß.

Plúmpen, *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. seyn] In's Wasser —, to fall into the water with a flop. 2) [u. w. haben] Ich hörte Etwas —, I heard something flop [into the water]; es fiel ein Stein in's Wasser, daß es plumpte, a stone fell into the water with such a plump, splash, flop; [with fishermen] in's Wasser —, to flop a pole into the water [for frightening the fish into the nets]. 3) [u. w. haben and seyn] In das Zimmer —, to bounce, to bolt, to come plump into the room *Fig.* [in popular lang.] Mit Etwas heraus —, to plump out something, to let slip, to blunder out a word, an expression, a secret &c., [also] to speak out, to speak or say one's mind, not to mince the matter; unbedachtsam in Etwas —, hinein —, to blunder, to go full butt, to flounder and flump into any business, to enter rashly, stupidly, giddily, inconsiderately into any affair. 4) V. Pumpen.

Plump-keule, —stange, *f.*, **—stock,** *m.* [with fishermen] long pole [for rousing the fish]. **—sack,** *m.* 1) a handkerchief knotted at one end for flicking or cobbing at run-the-gauntlet and other games. *Fig.* [in popular lang.] lout, lump of a clown, lubberly booby. 2) a game, where one is flicked or cobbed, such as run-the-gauntlet. —sack spielen, to play at such a game. 3) flickings, cobbings. Einem den —sack geben, to give any one a flicking, cobbing, bumping [with a knotted handkerchief &c. at such a game].

Plúmpheit, *f.* coarseness, lumpishness, heaviness, grossness, clownishness. Die — der Bauart, the coarseness, heaviness of the architecture; Einem —en sagen, to tell any one something blunt and impolite, to say gross, coarse expressions to any one.

Plúmps! V. 1. Plump.

Plúmpsen, I. *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. haben and seyn] [unusual] to be plump, coarse &c., V. 2. Plump. 2) [u. w. seyn] [low] [of heavy bodies] to fall, to plump. II. *v. tr.* to flick, to cob at running-the-gauntlet or a similar game; V. Plumpsack.

Plúnder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Lower Sax. Plunnen, Dutch vlunje = Lumpen, rag; Engl. *lumber*, useless furniture and what is worthless; appears allied to Pluder, flattern &c.] [worthless trash] rags, lumber, rubbish, trash. Alten — zum Trödler tragen, to carry the old rags to the rag-man's; ein — Bücher, Papiere, Schriften &c., a rubbishing lot of books, papers, writings &c. *Fig.* Leute, die allen — wissen wollen [in fam. lang.], people, who want to know every trumpery, little trifle.

Plunder-kammer, *f.* lumber-room, rubbish-closet. **—kasten,** *m.*, **—kiste,** *f.* lumber-chest. **—kram,** *m.* 1) rags, litter, rubbish. 2) V. Trödelkram **—mann,** *m.* V. Lumpensammler. **—markt,** *m.* frippery-sale, slop-shop, rag-fair; *it.* trash, trumpery. **—sack,** *m.* rag-sack, sack filled with rags and old litter. —sack eines reisenden Handwerkers, a pedestrian journeyman's knap-sack. **—werk,** *n.* V. —.

Plünderei, *f.* pillage; public robbery and plunder. Dieser Beamte hat sich durch seine —en bereichert, this official has enriched himself by public pillage and plunder, by peculation.

Plünderer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* plunderer.

Plündern, [is generally derived from Plunder, Engl. *plunder* = booty, it appears however to be allied to the Lat. of the middle ages *blutare*, to bereave, perhaps to the provincial blot, blutt = bloß] *v. tr.* and *intr.* to plunder. Ein Haus, Land, eine Stadt &c. —, to rob a house, to plunder a country, to sack a town &c, to plunder a house, country, town &c.; die Aufrührer plünderten in der ganzen Provinz, the rebels plundered or pillaged the whole province; einen Reisenden —, to plunder, to rob a traveller; die Beamten haben diese Provinz geplündert, the officials have plundered this province; während seiner Regierung raubte und plünderte jeder, wo er nur konnte, during his reign, every one robbed and plundered whatever he could lay his fingers on, there was a universal system of depredation carried on under his reign; man hat die Bücherssammlungen &c. tüchtig geplündert, the libraries have been desperately plundered; diese Buhlerinn hat ihren Liebhaber geplündert, this harlot has plundered, has drained her lover; den Beutel, die Kasse —, to plunder the purse, the chest, to embezzle. *Fig.* Einen Schriftsteller, ein Buch —, to commit a plagiarism; *it.* to pirate an author's work; man beschuldigt ihn, er plündere andere Schriftsteller, he is accused of borrowing without leave from other authors; den rechtmäßigen Verleger —, Eines literarisches Eigenthum —, to pirate the work of a publisher, an author. Das —, pillage, plundering, depredation; auf's — ausgehen, to go on a marauding expedition, to go on a foraging-party.

Plünderstock, *m.* a hive of pirate-bees.

Plünderung, *f.* pillage. Die — einer Stadt, the plundering, the sacking of a city &c.; bei der — dieser Stadt sah man &c., at the plundering or sacking of this town one saw &c.; die — eines Schriftstellers, the borrowing without leave of, the committing a plagiary from the writings of another.

Plünderungs-sucht, *f.* the phrenzy, the mania of stealing, plundering or peculation. **—süchtig,** *adj.* and *adv.* greedy of pillage, thirsting after plunder, robbery and pillage.

***Plural,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [in grammar] [Mehrzahl] plural.

Pluralform, *f.* the plural form.

***Pluralität,** *f.* [Mehrheit] plurality.

1. **Plús,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to Flausch, Lower Sax. Flusch, Flüs] [in seamen's lang.] oakum.

2. ***Plús,** *indecl.* [from the Lat. *plus*, more] [in mathematics] the sign (+) plus, positive sign.

Plus-macher, *m.* [in fam. lang.] a projector, a schemer in financial matters [especially to the detriment of the public weal or the purse of the subjects or members of the community]. **—macherei,** *f.* the mania of augmenting the revenues of a state by [detrimental] financial schemes; *it.* the augmenting by such schemes of one's own means.

Plúsch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from the Fr. *peluche*, It. *peluccio*, dim. from *pelo*, Lat. *pilus*, hair] plush. Einen Mantel mit — füttern, to line a cloak with plush.

Plúsch-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* having the nature of plush, resembling or like plush, plushy. **—sammet,** *m.* shag.

Plúschen, *adj.* and *adv.* of plush, of shag. **—es Kleid,** a plush-dress.

Plúschen, [Fr. *éplucher*] *v. tr.* V. 3. Faseln,

Zupfen. [with cloth-factors] Die Wolle —, to pick, clean and sort the wool; [in seamen's language] Taue —, aus—, to unravel old ropes.

Plūto, *m.* [-'s] [in mythology] Pluto.

Plūtus, *m.* [in mythology] Plutus.

Plútz, V. Plotz

*Plūviométer, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] a rain-gauge, pluviometer.

*Pluviometrográph, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a rain-describer, a meteorologist of rain, a pluviometrographist.

*Pneumátik, *f.* pneumatics.

*Pneumátisch, *adj.* and *adv.* pneumatic, pneumatical.

*Pneumatochȳmisch, *adj.* and *adv.* pneumato chemical.

*Pneumatologīe, *f.* pneumatology.

*Pneumatológisch, *adj.* and *adv.* pneumatological.

Pō, *m.* [-'s] [in geogr.] the river Po, [with poets] Eridanus.

Pöbel, *m.* [-s] [derived from the Lat. *populus*] the riff-raff, mob, the rabble; the lower orders; [classically] the profane vulgar. Ein Mensch aus der untersten Klasse des —s, a man from the lowest dregs of the people; es war bloß —, gemeiner — auf dem Spatziergange, there was only the common herd, the snobs on the promenade; der verächtlichste, verworfenste —, the most detested, vile despicable mob; es giebt — in allen Ständen, there are tag-rag in all stations; der vornehme — [der Herren—], such members of the aristocracy or gentry as let themselves down, the mob of gentlemen; der — urtheilt so, the people, the vulgar judge so; in der Sprache des —s, in the language of the people.

Pöbel-aberglaube, *m.* popular, vulgar superstition. —glaube, *m.* vulgar opinion, popular belief. —haufe, *m.* 1) a mob. 2) [in contempt] the people, the mob, the multitude, the vulgar, the common herd, the million. —herrschaft, *f.* ochlocracy, democracy [in its worst features or sense]. —irrthum, *m.* popular, vulgar error. —käfer, *m.* the common black beetle, the blind beetle. —mäßig, *adj.* V. —haft. —seele, *f.* a vulgar mind, low grovelling vulgar soul; base, abject, vile, despicable mind. —sinn, *m.* low, vulgar mind; *it.* low, vulgar meaning. —sprache, *f.* language or cant of the vulgar, language of a fish-fag, [in London] Billingsgate slang, street-jargon. —staat, *m.* V. —herrschaft. —volk, *n.* populace, the vulgar, the rabble, tag-rag and bob-tail, the snobs. —wahn, *m.* a false opinion or notion entertained by the mob. —wort, *n.* popular low word, expression of the lowest of the low, picked off a dunghill.

Pöbelei, *f.* vulgarity; low, grovelling, base, vile, blackguard, abject action, conduct &c.

Pöbelhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* vulgar, base, vile. —es Betragen, low, coarse, vile, infamous, blackguard conduct; —er Ausdruck, vulgar expression; —e Gesinnungen, vulgar sentiments; — reden, to speak vulgarly; es ist —, so zu sprechen, it is vulgar, ill-bred, to speak in that manner.

Pöbelhaftigkeit, *f.* vulgarity, coarseness, rusticity, [elegantly] inurbanity. Die — des Ausdrucks, seines Betragens, the gross vulgarity of the expression, of his behaviour.

Pocāl, V. Pokal.

Póch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [V. Pochen] 1) [in popular language] blow, hurt, push, [fam.] poke, [low] whopping, licking. Er hat —e gekriegt, he has had a threshing, a sound drubbing. 2) [a game] V. —spiel.

Póche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] block, chump, log for hitting or beating; a mallet.

Póchen, [Sw. *boka*, allied to biegen; in Boh. *bauch* is a blow, stroke] I. *v. intr.* to knock, to thump. An die Thür —, to knock, thump, rap or tap at the door; mit dem Klopfer an die Thür —, to rap at the door with the knocker; — Sie! knock! es wurde gepocht, an die Thür gepocht, there was a knocking, a knocking at the door; sie hat drei Mal gepocht, she knocked three times, she has been rapping, has rapped three times; mit dem Stocke —, to knock, rap, tap the earth, the ground with one's stick; die Stunde hat gepocht [in a higher style, somewhat stiff or affected], the hour has struck, [poetically] tolled, knelled, sounded; das Herz pocht mir [in a higher style], my heart beats or palpitates, [familiar, also poet.] knocks. *Fig.* 1) *a*) [obsolete] V. Poltern, Zanken. [in Scripture] Ehe Du mit Deinem Nächsten pochest, before thou revilest thy neighbour. *b*) [in fam. lang.] auf Etwas —, to be proud of or about, to boast of or about any thing, [at colleges] to be fess about a thing; er pocht auf seinen Adel, seine Reichthümer &c., he is vain, proud of his nobility, of his rank, about his income, brags or looks big about his wealth, he has birth-pride, purse-pride; er hat keine Ursache, darauf zu —, he has no reason to be proud of it, to boast about it; Einem —, to brave or defy any one, to snap one's fingers at any one, to set any one at defiance. 2) [a game] to play at poke, to be poked, to have or get a poke, V. Pochspiel. II. *v. tr.* Erz —, to stamp, crush, pound ore. Syn. Pochen, Trotzen. Pochen implies the insisting on any thing with noise and impetuosity; if this takes place with an imperiousness of feeling, and a courage arising from supposed right or power, it is trotzen. Pochen, therefore, shows itself in demanding, trotzen in refusing or resisting. A dun is said to pochen when he will not be put off by his debtor; a child trotzt his parents when he resists their will.

Poch-bank, *f.* V. —herd. —bret, *n.* [game] poke-board [a board on which poke, a game of cards and dice something like hock, is played]. Im —bret spielen, to play at poke. —eisen, *n.* [with miners] [on the ore-stampers] pounder, crusher, [also] the iron of the pounder or ore-pestle. —erz, *n.* [with miners] ore for pounding, crushing and stamping [opposed to roasting]; *it.* ore fresh from the mine; *it.* poor ore. —fach, *n.* [game] poke [of cards and dice]. —gerinne, *n.* [with miners] trench or trough of a pounding, stamping and crushing mill or of a pool-work. —geschworene, *m.* [with miners] a sworn ore-pounder, crusher or stamper. —graben, *m.* V. —gerinne. —hammer, *m.* V. —schlage. —haus, *n.* [with miners] house or building containing an ore-pounding mill. —heie, *f.* [with miners] mallet; [with coopers] bat, mallet, beater. —herd, *m.* [with miners] pool, trench, vat. —junge, *m.* [with miners] a boy-workman in a pounding-mill. —kammer, *f.* [in porcelain-works] building for the crushing of pebbles or flints. —kasten, *m.* [with miners] trough, vat for ore-crushing in a pool-work. —kern, *m.* [with miners] mass of pebbly, rubbly, gritty ore, lode or earth. —kiel, *m.* [with founders] the squared handle of the iron-pounder or pestle by which it is affixed to the ore-stamper. —klotz, *m.* 1) [with miners] pounding or crushing-block. 2) [for beating linen on] block, chump. —knecht, *m.* [with founders] workman in a pool-work or ore-crushing-mill. —lasche, *f.* [with founders] side-board of a crushing-trough. —leitungen, *pl.* [with founders] the binders, cross-pieces, traverses of the crushing-mill-posts for steadying the stampers. —mehl, *n.* [with miners] the crushed pulverized ore. —mühle, *f.* V. —werk. —rad, *n.* [with miners] wheel of a crushing-mill. —riegel, *m.* [with miners] the tie-piece [between the ore-stampers]. —ring, *m.* [with miners] the ring or fret of the ore-pestle. —rinne, *f.* [with miners] the run of water that turns the wheel of a crushing-mill. —säule, *f.* [with miners] post, pillar of the woodwork or frame of an ore-crushing-mill. —schale, *f.* [with miners] [the iron plate or pan on which the ore is crushed] the ore-crushing plate. —schießer, *m.* V. —stempel. —schlage, *f.* or —schlägel, *m.* ore-hammer. —schlamm, *m.* [with miners] the slime or mud of pulverized ore. —sohle, *f.* [with miners] the bottom of the ore-crushing trough. —spiel, *n.* [game] poke [of cards and dice, something like hock]. —steiger, *m.* [with founders] foreman. —stempel, *m.* [with miners] ore-stamper, pounder, pestle. —trog, *m.* V. —kasten. —wand, *f.* 1) the rammed ground or stony bottom of an ore-trough, vat or trench. 2) piece of crushed ore. 3) wall of the crushing-trough. —wasser, *n.* [with miners] water of the crushing-mill, for the wheel &c. —welle, *f.* [with miners] the tree or axle of the crushing-mill wheel. —werk, *n.* [with miners] 1) an ore-crushing, pounding, braying or stamping mill, ore-crushing works. 2) ore for crushing, pounding and stamping. —zins, *m.* the income, revenue, rent of a crushing and pounding-mill, pool-work &c.

Pócher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [with miners] an ore-pounder or stamper. 2) a braggadocio, boaster, [also] bully, hector, swaggerer, upstart. 3) a knocker, rapper, [that is] one who knocks, raps at the door. 4) a player at poke [sort of card and dice game]. 5) V. Pochfach, Pochspiel.

Pocherei, *f.* [in pop. lang.] 1) continued knocking, peal, shower, volley &c. of knocks. Was ist denn das für eine ewige —? what does this everlasting knocking and bumping or thumping mean? 2) *Fig.* vanity, insolence, bragging, vapouring.

Pócke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Anglo-Sax. *poc*[*c*], Dutch *pok*, Engl. *push*, an eruption, a pustule, allied to Bucket] 1) pock-mark, pimple, [fam.] grog, blossom. Er hat eine — auf der Nase, he has a pimple on his nose; sein Gesicht ist voll —n, his face is full of pimples or blossoms; *it.* die —n, the small-pox; die —n bekommen, haben, to catch, get, have the small-pox; *it.* [provincial, sometimes] the measles; *it.* die —n der Schafe, the rot of sheep, [rare] scab; die —n der Kühe, V. Kuhpocken. 2) [in sculpture] *dim.* Pöckchen, Pöcklein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [border, ornamental cavity] grain, pit.

Pocken-blatt, *n.* [in botany] water-dock, marsh-patience, hydro-lapathum. —fieber, *n.* the variolous fever. —gift, *n.* variolous or vaccine matter. —grube, *f.*, —grubig, *adj.* and *adv.*, &c. V. Blatterngrube &c. —haus, *n.* house for the reception of those infected with the small-pox; *it.* house in which

the small-pox rages. —holz, *n.* gmacuni, guaiacum-wood. —holzharz, *n.* pockwood or guaiacum resin.—impfung, *f.* innoculation for the small pox; *it.* vaccination. —krank, *adj.* and *adv.* sick, ill of the small-pox. —krankheit, *f.* small-pox. —maſe, *f.* V. Blattermaſe. —narbe, *f.* pock-mark. V. Blatternarbe. —maſig, —narbig, *adj.* V. Blattermaſig. —porzellane, *f.* [in conchology] dark-spotted cowrie. —raute, *f.* V. Geißraute. —rücken, *m.* [sort of hornbeak] the tuberculated gar-fish. —ſtein, *m.* primitive glandular-stone, variolite. —wanze, *f.* the variolated bug. —wurzel, *f.* V. Chinawurz.

Pöckel, Pöckeln, V. Pökel &c.

Pöcken, I. *v. intr.* [little used] to have the small pox. II. *v. tr.* to inoculate; *it.* to vaccinate.

Pöcker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [the English *poker*] [with blacksmiths] V. Schüreiſen.

Pöckig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) small-pocked, pitted, marked with the small-pox. 2) attacked by, seized with the small pox or variola; *it.* —es Schaf, a scabby sheep, tainted or unsound sheep, a sheep that has the rot. 3) V. Pockennarbig.

***Pödagra,** *n.* [-'s] [V. Fußgicht] the gout [in the feet]. Das — haben, mit dem — behaftet ſeyn, to have the gout, to be laid up with the gout; das — bekommen, to get the gout, to become gouty, to be liable or subject to the gout; die Frauen bekommen das — nicht leicht, women are very rarely subject to gout, are seldom gouty subjects; er iſt an einem zurückgetretenen — geſtorben, he died from the gout having been driven in, from the gout mounting or getting into his stomach; das krampfartige —, the gout-cramp; Mittel für das —, remedy for the gout, an arthritic remedy; gipsartiges —, the chalky gout.

***Pödagriſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* gouty [in the feet]. Der arme Mann iſt ganz —, the poor man is quite eaten up with the gout, gouty to the last degree; die —e Materie, the gouty matter.

***Podagriſt,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a gouty subject, poor gouty devil.

Podölien, *n.* [-s] [in geography] Podolia.

***Pödométer,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] podometer, pedometer.

***Poeſie,** *f.* poesy, V. Dichtkunſt [without a *pl.*]; *it.* V. Gedicht [*pl.* Poeſien].

***Poét,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] poet. V. Dichter.

***Poetáſter,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a poetaster.

***Poetereí,** *f.* [now, in a bad sense] rhyming.

***Poétik,** *f.* poetics.

***Poétiker,** *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] poet, poetic author. Eine Sammlung der beſten deutſchen — und Proſaiker, a collection of the best or standard poetic and prosaic writers of the Germans.

***Poétiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* poetic, poetical.

***Poetiſiren,** *v. intr.* [mostly in a bad sense] to poetize.

‖**Pöfel,** *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [origin uncertain] dross, riff-raff, refuse.

Pögge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [provincial] V. Froſch. 2) [provincial] V. Kröte.

Poggen-auge, *n.* V. —ſtuhl. —gras, *n.* little marsh junk or rush. —hecht, *m.* marsh-pike. —münze, *f.* [in botany] water-mint. —ſchott, *n.* frog-fry, tadpoles. —ſtuhl, *m.* [in botany] yellow boletus or toad-stool.

Pöhl, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from the Fr. *poil*, hair] [with weavers] the nap [of velvet]; the tringle [of a loom].

Pohlarm, *m.* tringle-arm or suspender.

Pöhle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with weavers] upper part of the warp.

Pöhlen, V. Polen.

Pöhlen, [from Pohl?] *v. tr.* [with tanners] to depilate, to deprive of hair. Ein Fell —, to prepare or dress a skin [by plucking, stripping, shearing, scraping the wool or hair off].

***Pokál,** *m* [-es, *pl.* -e] large goblet, a rummer. Ein ſilberner, kriſtallener —, a large silver goblet, a silver tankard, a large crystal goblet.

Pökel, *m.* [-s] [Dutch pekel, origin uncertain] pickle, brine.

Pökel-faß, *n.* pickling-vessel, salting-vessel. —fleiſch, *n.* pickled, corned or salted meat. —häring, *m.* a pickled herring, barreled herring. —hecht, *m.* pickled pike or jack. —limone, *f.* pickled lemon. —rogen, *m.* caviare.

Pökeln, *v. tr.* to pickle, to salt, to corn [meat &c.]. Gepökeltes Fleiſch, pickled, salted, corned meat.

Pokuliren, *v. intr.* [in pop. or low lang.] to drink copiously, to tipple, to hob and nob.

***Pól,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from the Lat. *polus*] [in geography] the pole. Die Menſchen, welche unter den —en wohnen, the men who dwell under or at the poles, the polar inhabitants, the inhabitants of the poles; V. Erd—, Himmels—, Nord—, Süd—; die —e des Magnetes, the poles of the magnet or loadstone; ſein Ruhm flog von — zu — [in a higher style], his renown flew from pole to pole.

Pol-anziehung, *f.* V. -ſteinkraft. —bär, *m.* polar bear, the great white bear. —ente, *f.* the cultur-neb, the little arctic diver, puffin. —fuchs, *m.* the polar fox, the isatis. —höhe, *f.* [in astronomy] the elevation of the pole. —kreis, *m.* [in geography] the polar circle. —menſch, *m.* an inhabitant of the pole, of the poles. —meve, *f.* the arctic gull. —ſtein, *m.* the loadstone, the magnet.—ſteinartig, *adj* and *adv.* magnetic, magnetical. —ſteinkraft, *f.* magnetic virtue, force or power, polarity.—ſtern, *m.* [in astronomy] the polar star; [in seamen's lang.] the pole-star. —thier, *n.* animal whose habitat is the poles, a polar animal. —uhr, *f.* polar dial. —volk, *n.* people at the pole, of the poles. —zirkel, *m.* V. —kreis.

Polák, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] —inn, *f.* 1) [in common people's lang., and also in contempt] a male or female inhabitant of Poland, a Pole. 2) a Polish horse. 3) [in pop. lang.] a capon. *Fig.* [low] *a*) Einem einen —en geben, to give any one a scurging, a flagellation, the knout. *b*) a relic of tobacco [in a pipe]. *c*) a supernaculum, a thimbleful of wine or so [in a glass], [the latter is also sometimes called in England] good manners [low].

Polák[k]e, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in seamen's lang.] a polacca [three-masted vessel in the Mediterranean].

Polárbär, V. Polbär.

Polarität, *f.* polarity.

Polárſtern, *m.* [-es] V. Polſtern and Nordſtern.

Pólcher, Pölcher, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [formerly] a Polish coin worth about half a farthing.

Pólder, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [probably allied to Poll, a knoll or boll, an eminence] 1) land or sandy salt-marsh gained or reclaimed from the sea by damming, diking and draining 2) [in seamen's lang.] heads of the top-timbers, timber-heads, rough tree-timbers.

Póldrack, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] [formerly] a Polish coin worth about an English halfpenny or French sou.

Pöle, *m.* [-n, *pl.*-n] Polinn, *f.* 1) a male or female Pole. 2) [more usual Polake] a horse born in Poland, a Polish horse.

Polei, *m.* [-'s] [from the Lat. *pulegium*] [in botany] penny-royal. Wilder —, V. Feldmünze, Bergmünze, Kornmünze, Quendel.

Polei-münze, *f.* V. Feldmünze. —öl, *n.* oil of penny-royal.

***Polemárch,** *m.* [-en, *pl.*-en] [in antiquity] a Greek general, a polemarch.

***Polémik,** *f.* 1) polemics. 2) controversy, dispute [among literary &c. men, on literary, dogmatical &c. matters].

***Polémiker,** *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] polemical author or writer.

***Polémiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* polemic, polemical.

Pölen, *n.* [-s] [in geogr.] Poland. Klein —, Little or Upper-Poland; Groß —, Great or Lower-Poland.

***Políce,** *f.* [pron. Poliße], [*pl.*-n] V. Polize.

Policei, V. Polizei.

***Políren,** *v. tr.* and *intr.* to polish. Hell —, to polish bright, to furbish, to burnish; mit Trippel —, to polish, to make bright with tripoli; mit Schachtelhalm —, to rub or scour with shave-grass; die Nadeln — [with pinmakers], to sleek, gloss, polish needles; einen Saphir —, to polish a sapphire; eine gegoſſene Bildſäule or Statue —, to repair, to restore a [cast] statue; Stahl, Silber &c. —, to burnish, to polish steel, silver; Kupferplatten —, to burnish, to soften, to mellow copper-plates; Spiegelglas —, to polish plate-glass.

Polir-bein, *n.* V. Glättbein.—bürſte, *f.* polishing-brush.—eiſen, *n.*, —ſtahl, —ſtein, *m.* burnisher; [with sculptors] polisher, burnishing-iron.—faß, *n.* [among gunpowder-makers] powder sleeking-tub.—feile, *f.* polishing, burnishing, planishing or smooth file.—hammer, *m.* polishing-hammer, hammer for polishing. —kraut, *n.* [in botany] equisetum, shavgrass, mare's-tail. —kreide, *f.* tripoli, whitening, whiting.—meiſter, *m.* a master-polisher or burnisher. —mühle, *f.* a polishing-mill.—ſcheide, *f.*, —ſtahl, *m.* V. Glättſcheide. — ſtock, *m.* [with tinmen] small polishing-anvil. —zahn, *m.* a wolf's tooth for polishing &c. V. Glättzahn.

***Polírer,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Glätter; [with pinmakers] sleeker, glosser, finisher.

Pólíſch, V. [the more usual word] Polniſch.

***Políte,** *f.* V. Polize.

***Politík,** *f.* politics. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] sly, cunning, considerate acting or planning.

***Polítiker,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] politician, [more especially] statesman. Er iſt ein großer —, he is a great politician.

***Polítiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* politic, political Auf gut — [in familiar lang.], in good policy.

***Politúr,** *f.* [*pl.* -en] polish. Einem Degen die — geben, to give a polish to a sword *Fig.* [in popular lang.] Er hat viel —, he has much polish, he is a man of polished manners, of good breeding.

***Polítze,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in commerce] policy.

***Polítzen,** *v. tr.* [with goldsmiths] Eine Ar-

deit —, to polish any work with pumice-stone.

*Polizei, *f.* 1) the police. Es herrſcht eine ganz vortreffliche — in dieſer Hauptſtadt, the police in this capital is admirable; auf gute — ſehen, halten, to maintain, keep up a good police; — in einer Stadt &c. einführen, to establish a police in a city, town &c; hier iſt eine gute —, there is a good police here. 2) the police-office, police. Einen vor die — führen, auf die — fordern, to bring any one up before the police, to summon or cite any one before the police, [in England] before the magistrates; die Herren von der — [in fam. lang.], the officers of the police, [in England also] the police-magistrates; gehen Sie auf die —, go to the police, before the police, [in England] before the magistrates.

Polizei-amt, *n.* police-office. —aufſeher, *m.* police-inspector or superintendent. —beamte, *m.* police-magistrate; *it.* police-officer. —commiſſär, *m.* commissary of police. —diener, *m.* a police-man. —director, *m.* director of police, police-inspector. —knecht, *m.* [obsolete or in contempt] V. —diener. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* conformable to the regulations of the police. —meiſter, *m.* [in France, formerly, and in Russia] lieutenant of the police. —miniſter, *m.* [in France, formerly, and in Austria, Prussia, Russia &c.] minister of the police. —miniſterium, *n.* 1) the ministry of the police. 2) V. —amt. —ordnung, *f.* police-regulation. —präſident, *m.* director of the police-department. —reiter, *m.* [formerly] mounted patrol or police-man. —richter, *m.* a police-magistrate, [chiefly in France] judge of the tribunal of police. —ſache, *f.* thing or affair concerning or connected with the police. —ſoldat, *m.* V. —diener. —ſtunde, *f.* the hour when public places of resort, taverns and the like must shut up. —vergehen, offence against the police. —verordnung, *f.* police-regulation or order. —weſen, *n.* the police, police-affairs. —wiſſenſchaft, *f.* police-jurisprudence.

Polizeier, [-s, *pl.*-] *m.* [modern] [frequently in contempt] police-man, [with common people in England] peeler, royal blue.

Polizeilich, *adj.* and *adv.* appertaining to, belonging to or of the police. Einen unter —e Aufſicht ſetzen, to place any one under the inspection, the surveillance of the police.

Pölkatze, *f* [= faule, i. e. ſtinkende Katze?] polecat, V. Iltis.

Pöll, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [either allied to the Lat. *pollen*, which probably springs out of *pello*, to drive, to thrust, or to the Vandalic word *pol*, half] V. —mehl.

Pollmehl, *n.* pollard, coarse meal.

Pölle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in rural oeconomy] the top [of a tree].

Pölleiſen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] brittle bar-iron.

Pöller, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Böller.

Pöllkuttel, *f.* [in nat. hist.] cuttle-fish, sepia.

Pölniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Polish. Das —e [the Polish language], the Polonese; —e Pferde, Polish horses, V. Polak 2); ein —er Tanz, [low] ein —er, a Polish dance; a Mazurka, a Cracovienne; [in music] a Polonaise; —er Pelz, Polish pelisse; —er Bock, V. 4. Bock 2); —er Groſchen, a Polish groat [the coin], *it.* ein Groſchen — [in accounts], a groat Polish money, of the value of a Polish groat; ein —er Gulden, ein Gulden —, a Polish florin [worth about 15 kreutzers or 5 d.], a florin Polish money or standard; der —e Säbel, Hungarian sabre; die —e Mütze, *a*) the peculiarly shaped or national cap as worn by the Poles, *b*) [formerly] an oval ribbed morion, *c*) [a kind of coral] Neptune's bonnet, the polish cap; der —e Sattel, *a*) the saddle used by Polish horsemen, *b*) [in conchology] the saddle pecten or comb-shell; der —e Hammer [in conchology], the crucifix pecten or comb-shell.

Polonaiſe, [*pron.* Polonäſe], *f.* [*pl.*-n] 1) Polonaise. V. Polniſcher Tanz under Polniſch. 2) [modern] [trimmed frock-coat, such as are worn by the Poles] frogged-coat.

Pölſter, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -], *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to Pfühl] bolster, cushion, matrass, [in a church] hassoc. Die — einer Kutſche, the cushions of a coach; —, den Arm darauf zu legen, cushion or pillow for resting or leaning the arm upon; die — auf einem Ruhebette, the matrasses upon a couch; ſich auf ein — ſetzen, auf ein — niederknien, to sit down upon a pillion, woolsack or cushion, to kneel down on a hassock; — von Stroh, straw-cushion, matrass, pillow, mat; — [for the head when carrying any thing], pad.

Polſter-aloe, *f.* the cushion-aloe, the three-sided bilabiated aloe-tree. —apfel, *m.* the cushion-apple. —bank, *f.* a cushioned bench. —bett, *n.* sofa, divan, ottoman. —geſtell, *n.* pillion or hassock stand or frame. —ſeſſel, *m.* cushioned or stuffed chair or seat.

Pölſtern, *v. tr.* to pad, to cushion, to stuff. Einen Stuhl, Wagen, eine Bank —, to stuff or pad a chair, coach, bench; gepolſterter Stuhl, a cushioned, stuffed or padded chair; a squab. *Fig.* Mit Fett gepolſterte Gelenke [rather far-fetched], joints embedded in fat, covered with fat; ſie iſt wohl gepolſtert [rather low], she is pretty plump, quite fat enough, she is a stout woman.

Pölterer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] a rattler; a boisterous bluff old blade. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Der gutherzige — [a well-known comedy], the old hearty grumbler.

Pölternt, [allied to the Lat. *pulsare*, to beat often, hence to push; Lower Sax. ballern, büllern, to make a noise, to bully, also allied to the Fr. and Engl *poltron*, Engl. cant word *polt* = a blow, push] I. *v. intr.* 1) [with braziers] to planish with the mallet. 2) to make a noise; to rant and tear, to racket, [familiar] to kick up a dust, a bobbery. Was poltert denn ſo? what's all this noise about? what does all this row mean? an die Thür —, to rap rudely, to knock away at the door; er hat die ganze Nacht getobt und gepoltert, he has been storming and fuming the whole night. *Fig. [= zanken, but only said of male individuals] to scold, to storm, to thunder, to thunder out, to roar, to bellow, to bluster. Mit etwas heraus —, to thunder out something [with rage or impetuosity], to give out something in a rattling, violent manner; —de Stimme, a roaring, bellowing, rattling voice. 3) [u. w. ſeyn] In die Stube —, to burst into the room; von der Treppe —, to fall headlong down stairs. II. *v. tr.* [familiar] to grumble and storm. Ich weiß nicht, was er da poltert, I don't know what he is storming at there. Das —, racket, noise, row; mit — herabfallen, to tumble down with a great noise, to make a loud noise in falling.

Polter-abend, *m.* [in familiar lang.] the nuptial-eve. —abendſcherz, *m.* fun or practical jokes on the nuptial eve. —geiſt, *m.* 1) hob-goblin, sprite, puck, a familiar spirit. *Fig.* [in familiar language] a noisy, racketing fellow, brawler, blusterer. 2) [in familiar lang.] desire, mania of tearing, ranting, blustering, making a noise, [familiar] kicking up a shindy. —hammer, *m.* [with braziers] planishing-mallet. —kammer, *f.* [in familiar lang.] lumber-room. —kaſten, *m.* [in familiar language] chest, trunk, box for old tools &c. —meſſe, *f.* the mass upon tuesday before Goodfriday and Easter. —nonne, *f.* [formerly, a denomination of the Beguins] a devout stale old-maid, a prim, starched up old-maid. —nuß, *f.* the great horse-walnut. —ſchlage, *f.*, —ſchlägel, *m.* V. —hammer. —ſinn, *m.* V. —geiſt 2). —ſtock, *m.* V. Kolderſtock.

*Polyánder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in botany] polyander.

*Pólyandrie or Polyandrīe, *f.* 1) [Vielmännerei] polyandry [as still to be found in some districts of Hindostan &c.]. 2) [in botany] polyandria.

*Pólyandriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] polyandrian.

*Polychréſt, *adj.* [vielnützig] polychrest.

Polychreſtſalz, *n.* Glauber's salts.

*Polycárp[us], *m.* [-s, *pl.*-e] [proper name] Polycarp.

*Pólyeder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -n] Pólyedron, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Polyedra] [in geometry] polyhedron.

*Polygamīe, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [Vielehe] [both of persons and in botany] polygamy.

*Polygāmiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* polygamous.

*Polygarchīe, *f.* [*pl.* -en] polygarchy; *it.* [a state] polygarchy.

*Polygárchiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* polygarchical. Eine —e Regierung, ein —er Staat, a polygarchical government, state.

*Polygāren, *pl.* [in ancient geography] the Polygars, people of Asia who lived in the woods.

*Polyglótte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] polyglot [bible]. Die engliſche —, the English polyglot bible.

*Polyglottīe, *f.* the knowledge of many languages.

*Pólygon or Polygōn, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] polygon.

*Polygonāl, *adj.* and *adv.* polygonal.

Polygonal-pflanze, *f.* a polygonous plant [as knot-grass]. —zahl, *f.* a polygonal number.

*Polygráph, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] 1) a polygraphist, [in general] a fruitful author. 2) [the well-known instrument] the polygraph.

*Polygraphīe, *f.* polygraphy.

*Pólygynie or Polygynīe, *f.* polygyny, polygamy.

*Polygýniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* polygynous, polygamous.

*Polyhíſtor, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-e] V. Polymath.

*Polyhiſtorīe, *f.* V. Polymathie.

*Polyhýmnia, *f.* [-'s, or Polyhymniens] [in mythology] [the muse] Polyhymnia.

*Polymáth, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -en] a polymathist, a man of various lore.

*Polymathīe, *f.* polymathy.

*Polymāthiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* polymathical.

*Polýmnia, V. Polyhymnia.

*Polynéſien, *n.* [-s] [in geography] Polynesia.

*Polynōmiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* polynomial.
*Polyópter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -n] a polyoptrum.
*Polýp, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] 1) [in nat. hist.] a polype [zoophite of the genus hydra]. 2) [with surgeons] polypus. Sich einen —en in der Naſe ausſchneiden laſſen, to have a surgical operation performed for extracting a polypus from the nose; er hat einen —en in der Naſe, he has a polypus in his nose.
Polypen=artig, *adj.* and *adv.* [with surgeons] polypous. —gehäuſe, —häus=chen, *n.* a polypier.
*Polyphāg, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a glutton.
*Polyphagīe, *f.* voracity.
*Polyſýllabon, *n.* [-s, -ſyllaba] a polysyllable.
*Polyſýndeton, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -deta] [in rhetoric] polysyndeton.
*Polytéchnik, *f.* polytechnics.
*Polytéchniker, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) polytechnist. 2) a scholar or student of or at a polytechnic school or institute.
*Polytéchniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* polytechnic.
*Polytheísmus, *m.* polytheism.
*Polytheíſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a polytheist.
*Polytheíſtiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* polytheistic, polytheistical.
*Pomāde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] pomatum, V. Haar —, Lippen—. Eine Perrücke mit — ſtreichen, to rub a wig over with pomatum.
Pomerāner, Pomerāniſch, V. Pommer 1), Pommeriſch.
*Pomerānze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. also Orange] *dim.* Pomerānzchen, ‖Pomerānzlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] an orange, little orange. Süße, bittere —, sweet, bitter orange.
Pomeranzvogel, *m.* V. Mornell.
Pomeranzen=aprikoſe, *f.* the orange-apricot. —baum, *m.* the orange-tree. —birn, *f.* the orange-pear. —blūte, *f.* orange-flower, the orange-blossom or bloom. —blūteſſenz, *f.* the essence of orange-flowers; *it.* neroli-oleum. —blūt=waſſer, *n.* orange-flower water. —farben or —farbig *adj.* V. —gelb. —geiſt, *m.* extract of oranges, spirit of orange. —gelb, *adj.* and *adv.* orange-coloured or dyed, orange-yellow, orange. —gelbe Bänder, orange-ribbands. —kürbiß, *m.* the orange-pumpkin or gourd. —laus, *f.* the citron-louse or puceron. —lilie, *f.* the orange-lily, the red lily of St. John. —limonade, *f.* orange-lemonade or sherbet; orangeade. —münze, *f.* balm-mint. —öl, *n.* orange-oil. —ſaft, *m.* orange-juice. —ſchale, *f.* orange-peel. Eingemachte, überzuckerte —ſchale, orange-marmalade, candied orange-peel. —ſchnäbler, *m.* the yellow-billed thrush. —ſchwamm, *m.* the orange-agaric or mush-room. —trank, *m.*, —waſſer, *n.* orangeade. —vogel, *m.* [butterfly] the orange-tip.
Pómerellen, *n.* [-s] [in geogr.] Pomerelia, little Pomerania.
Pómeſine, &c. V. Apfelſine &c.
Pómmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -n], —inn, *f.* 1) a Pomeranian. 2) [in pop. lang.] [*dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.*] [kind of dog] a Pomeranian shock-dog. 3) [in popular lang.] Pomeranian horse.
Pómmeriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Pomeranian, out of or belonging to Pomerania. *Fig.* [low] Er hat einen —en Magen, he has the stomach of an Austrian, he can gormandize.
*Pomolōg, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a pomologist, a connoisseur in fruit, a good judge of fruit.
*Pomologīe, *f.* pomology.
*Pomolōgiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* relating to fruit trees, pomological.
Pomōna, *f.* [-'s or Pomonens] [the Goddess of Fruit] Pomona.
*Pómp, *m.* [-es] pomp. Der — eines Triumphzuges, the pomp of a triumphal procession, of a triumph; ohne —, mit groſ=ſem —e, without pomp, with great pomp; der — bei einem Leichenbegängniſſe, funeral pomp.
Pómpchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in botany] the edible pumpkin-mushroom.
1. Pómpe, *f.* V. Pumpe.
2. Pómpe, *f.* V. Eſelsgurke.
Pompéji, [-'s] *n.* [in geography] [the subterraneous city of] Pompeii.
Pompéjus, *m.* [proper name] Pompey.
Pómpelblume, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) dandelion. 2) rose-mallow.
Pómpelmusbaum, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -bäume] [Pompel is allied to Pumpy, something blown out] Siam orange, pampelmoe, shaddock-tree.
Pómpelmuſe, *f.* Adam's apple.
Pómpen, V. Pumpen.
Pómpermette, *f.*, Pompernickel, *m.* V. Pumpermette &c.
Pómphaft, *adj.* and *adv.* pompous. Ein —er Aufzug, Einzug, pompous equipage, entry; —e Rede, Ankündigung, pompous discourse, announcement; ſich — ausdrücken, to express one's self pompously, in a pompous manner.
Pómphaftigkeit, *f.* Die — ſeiner Schreib=art &c., his pompous inflated style, the pomposity of his style &c.
Pómphoſe, *f.* V. Pumphoſe.
*Pompōs, [in familiar language] V. Pomphaft.
*Pōnceau, *adj.* [pron. as in the French] crimson-red, deep-scarlet.
Póntack, *m.* [-es] [dark-red French wine] pontac.
*Pontificālia, *pl.* [with Catholics] pontificals. In Pontificalibus, in pontifical robes, in his pontificals; *it.* solemnly, pontifically.
Pontīniſch, *adj.* Die —en Sümpfe, the pontine marshes.
Póntiſch, *adj.* [in ancient geography] Pontic, of the Pontus.
Póntius, *m.* [proper name] Pontius.
*Pontōn, *n.* [with some pronounced as in the French] [-s, *pl.* -s] [in military affairs] a ponton, pontoon, bridge of boats.
*Pontonīer, *m.* [pron. as in the French] [-s, *pl.* -s] [in military affairs] pontoon soldier.
*Póntus, *m.* [in geography] the Pontus. — euxinus, the Pontus Euxinus, the Black Sea.
Pōōnie, *f.* V. Päonie.
Pōpanz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [origin uncertain] 1) old Bogy. 2) scarecrow. Einen — in ſei=nen Garten ſtellen, to set up a scarecrow in one's garden. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Es iſt ein bloßer —, ein — für das Volk, it is a bug-bear, a bugbear for the people; er mag zum — gehen! he may go to old Bogy, go to the devil and shave himself.
*Pōpe, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [a Russian priest] a Papa.
‖Pōpel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to pappen?] [of the nose] mucus; [of a fester, whitlow &c.] matter, pus.
Pōpelmann, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -männer] V. Popanz.
‖Pōpeln, *v. intr.* [familiar] to be always plugging; to be constantly picking one's nose.
*Populār, *adj.* and *adv.* [volksbeliebt, volksverſtändlich] popular. —er Vortrag, popular address, popular manner of speaking; — ſchreiben, to write popularly; dieſer Herr, dieſer Fürſt iſt ſehr —, this gentleman, this prince is very popular, enjoys a great popularity.
*Popularität, *f.* [Volksbeliebtheit, Volksverſtändlichkeit] popularity. Seine — verlie=ren, to lose one's popularity; es herrſcht ſehr viel — in ſeinen Predigten, his sermons are quite of a popular cast or tone; dieſer Fürſt gewinnt durch ſeine — Aller Herzen, this Prince by his popular or affable deportment wins all hearts.
Pór, Pórn, *m.* [-es] [Lat. *porrum*] [with gardeners] the Spanish garlic, leek.
*Porcellán, V. Porzellan.
Pōrkirche, V. Emporkirche.
*Porōs, *adj.* porous.
*Poroſitāt, *f.* porosity.
*Porphȳr, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [red jasper mixed with quartz] porphyry.
Porphyr=ähnlich, *adj.* like porphyry. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* porphyritic, porphyraceous. —artiges Geſtein, porphyritic rock. —battel, *f.* V. —ſchnecke. —lava, *f.* porphyritic lava. —ſchiefer, *m.* porphyritic shist, shistous or slaty porphyry, clinkstone. —ſchnecke, *f.* the Brazilian porphyry-snail, the olive of Portobello, camp-shell. —walze, *f.* 1) a porphyry cylinder. 2) V. —ſchnecke.
Porphȳrius, *m.* [proper name] Porphyrius, Porphyry.
‖Pórren, V. Purren.
Pórſch, *m.* [-es] [allied to Borſte?] [in botany] 1) wild rosemary, mother-wort. 2) bastard or Dutch myrtle, bear's claw, balm. 3) the cow-parsnep. 4) V. Kellerhals 2).
Pórſchkohl, *m.* [-es] [= Wirſching] bore cole.
Pōrſchüſſig, *adj.* and *adv.* [with miners] Das Erz liegt —, the ore lies exposed to view, bare.
Pórſt, *m.* [-es] [in botany] 1) V. Porſch. 2) the polyphyllous andromeda.
*Pórt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [little used now, except in a figurative sense, in poetry] port, harbour, haven.
*Portāl, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in architecture] porch, the front and main gate, the portal-gate.
*Pórte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) V. [the usual words] Pforte, Thür. 2) [in seamen's lang.] port, port-hole.
*Pórter or Porterbier, *n.* [-s] [the well-known English malt-liquor] porter.
Pórthaken, *m.* [in salterns] salt-pan iron-cramp.
*Portiōn, *f.* portion; [in the army] ration.
Portionenweiſe, *adv.* by portions or rations.
Pórtlandſtein, *m.* Portlandiſcher Stein, [Oolith] Portland-stone.
Pórtner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [obsolete] V. Pförtner.

1. *Pórto, *n.* [-'s, *pl.* -s or Porti] postage, carriage, porterage. Der Brief koſtet 36 Kreuzer —, this letter is charged 36 Kreutzers.

Portofrei, *adj.* and *adv.* post-paid, carriage-paid; *it.* [in England] free, franked; *it.* exempt from payment of letters or [also] parcels [sent by the mail].

2. Pórto, *m.* [for Oporto] or Portowein, *m.* Port, Port-wine.

*Pórträt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [with some pronounced Porträ, -s. *pl.* -s] portrait. Dieſer Mahler macht nur —e, this painter only makes portraits; dieſes — iſt geſchmeichelt, this portrait is a flattering likeness.

Porträt-mahler, *m.* portrait-painter, painter of portraits. —mahlerei, *f.* painting of portraits, portrait-painting.

*Porträtiren, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to portray; to exercise the profession of a portrait-painter.

Portobèllo, *n.* [-'s] [in geography] Portobello.

Portobellobattel, *f.* V. Porphyrbattel.

Pórtugal, *n.* [-s] [in geography] Portugal, [anciently] Lusitania.

Portugaléſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [an old Portuguese gold-coin worth about L. 4 : 14] a portugalese.

Portugieſe, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] Portugieſinn, *f.* a Portuguese.

Portugieſiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Portuguese. Die —en Weine, the Portuguese wines, the wines of Portugal; die —e Sprache, the Portuguese language; ſich — kleiden, to dress in the Portuguese fashion.

*Portulák, *m.* [-es] [in botany] portulaca, purslain. Der kuraſſaiſche —, the portulaca of curacao, sea-coast-purslain.

Portulak-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling or like purslain. —baum, *m.* Halimus auro-triplex maritima, dwarf shrubby orach, Ocean-purslain.

Pórtzange, [*pl.* -n] *f.* [in salterns] [oaken piece of wood forked and feruled used by the saltpan-smith for bending straight again the pan-holders] bender, righter.

Pörwiſch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a broom.

*Porzellän, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] porcelain, china. Altes, feines, durchſichtiges —, old, fine, transparent china; Gefäße, Taſſen, Teller &c. von —, vases, cups, plates &c. of china; chineſiſches, franzöſiſches, ſächſiſches, —, Chinese, French, Dresden china or porcelain; china, real china; French, Saxon porcelain; Geſchirr von —, porcelain or china service or equipage, [for dinner] service of china or porcelain, [for tea or breakfast] equipage; auf — eſſen, to eat off porcelain; ſie hat ſehr ſchönes —, she has very beautiful china, porcelain; das — mahlen, to paint by enamel on porcelain or china; unechtes —, Halb—, spurious china, dutch or delft-ware, crockery; *it.* stone-ware.

Porzellan-aufſatz, *m.* service of porcelain, of china. —blau, *adj.* and *adv.* [with dyers] porcelain-blue. —brennerei, *f.* porcelain-manufactory. —büchſe, *f.* porcelain-box. —doſe, *f.* a porcelain snuff-box. —erde, *f.* porcelain-clay or china-earth, argilliform feldspath. —fabrik, *f.* china or porcelain-manufactory, V. also —brennerei. —fabrikant, *m.* porcelain-manufacturer, porcelain-maker, V. also —macher. —gefäß, *n.* porcelain or china vase. —glas, *n.* transparent or Reaumur's porcelain; *it.* V. Milchglas 1). —glätte, *f.* 1) the smoothness, lustre, gloss or glassy polish of porcelain or china. 2) the fluid in which potter's ware is immersed, glazing. —glaſur, *f.* the enamel of china-ware, glazing of delft or earthen-ware. —handel, *m.* porcelain, china, earthen-ware trade. —händler, *m.*, —händlerinn, *f.* dealer in china, china-man or woman. —handlung, *f.* china-ware trade; *it.* china-shop or warehouse. —jaspis, *m.* porcelain-jasper, porcellanite. —kapſel, *f.* case, mould or coffin of porcelain. —knopf, *m.* porcelain-button; *it.* porcelain or china knob to a walking-stick. —kopf, *m.* porcelain-bowl [of a smoking-pipe]. —krabbe, *f.* the cancer depurator, the scavenger-crab, the pale-violet or porcelain-crab. —kram, —krämer, *m.* V. —handel, —händler. —laden, *m.* china-shop. —macher, *m.* maker of china &c. —mahler, *m.* painter on china &c., painter in enamel. —mahlerei, *f.* painting on china &c. —maſſe, *f.* the stock, mass or matter of or for porcelain, china. —muſchel, *f.* V. —ſchnecke. —napf, *m.* a china-bowl. —napfmuſchel, *f.* the univalve porcelain nut-shell, lepas, patella, goat's-eye, the china-limpet. —niederlage, *f.* magazine, warehouse of porcelain or china; china-shop. —ofen, *m.* 1) porcelain-kiln. 2) porcelain-furnace. —ſchecke, *f.* a porcelain-dappled roan, a porcelain or slaty-grey horse. —ſchnecke, *f.* univalve porcelain-shell, conch or shell of Venus. Die zartſchalige —ſchnecke, the porcelain-agate shell; die hundertäugige —ſchnecke, the great Argus; die —ſchnecke mit Sommerflecken, the red-speckled or freckled porcelain-shell; die perſiſche —ſchnecke, the serpent's head, the Persian Venus shell; die blaue —ſchnecke, the onyx-shell; die guineiſche braungefleckte —ſchnecke, the Guinea-drop, the brown-spotted stercorary shell. —ſchüſſel, *f.* china-dish, dish of porcelain. —ſtein, *m.* V. —jaspis. —teller, *m.* china or porcelain-plate. —thon, *m.* V. —erde. —verſilberung, —vergoldung, *f.* 1) the art of silvering, of gilding china or porcelain. 2) porcelain-gilding, the gilding on china. —waare, *f.* china-ware, china, porcelain. —weiß, *adj.* and *adv.* porcelain-white, white as porcelain.

Porzellänen, *adj.* and *adv.* of porcelain, of china, porcellaneous. —e Teller &c., porcelain-plates &c.

Porzellänen, Porzellänern, Porzellänern, *adj.* and *adv.* V. [the better word] Porzellanen.

*Poſament, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] lace.

*Poſamentirer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a fringe-maker, lace-maker, button-maker.

Poſamentirerhandwerk, *n.* lace-maker's, fringe-worker's trade, button-making.

Poſaúne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [old Fr. *buisine*, Sw. *basun*, appears allied to the Lat. *buccina*] 1) [formerly] the french-horn, [now] trombone or sackbut. Die —, auf der — blaſen, to blow the trombone. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] In die — blaſen, to make a noise; *it.* [in an organ] the sackbut-stop. 2) [in nat. hist.] V. —n-ſchnecke.

Poſaunen-baß, *m.* a base or bass imitating the trombone; [in organs] sackbut-stop. —bläſer, *m.* sackbut-player; trumpeter. —form, *f.* [with organ-builders] the sackbut tube-mould. —horn, *n.* triton's shell, trumpet-shell, conch. —regiſter, *n.* [in organs] sackbut-stop. —ruf, *m.* sound of the sackbut or trombone; trumpet-call. —ſchnecke, *f.* whelk, buccinum; [petrified] buccinite. —ſtück, *n.* piece of music for the trumpet, trombone or sackbut. —ton, *m.* sound of the trumpet, sackbut or trombone. —zug, *m.* [in organs] the sackbut-stop.

Poſaúnen, I. *v. tr.* to sound on the trombone, with the sackbut. Die Weiſe eines [geiſtlichen] Liedes —, to play the tune of a song, of a hymn on the sackbut. *Fig.* [in fam. language] to announce, to proclaim with a loud voice, V. Aus—. II. *v. intr.* [rather high-flown] Es poſaunte der Ruf zum Streit, the trumpets &c. sounded to combat, to arms, to the fray.

Poſaúner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Poſaunenbläſer. *Fig.* [in familiar language] one who proclaims with a loud voice; *it.* [formerly] the town-crier.

Poſauníſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] V. Poſaunenbläſer.

*Póſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Fr. *poche*] pocket.

Póſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a quill [not yet made into a pen].

Pōſen, *n.* [-s] [the Grand-Duchy and the town, in the kingdom of Prussia] Posnania, Posen.

*Poſitiōn, *f.* position, situation. [in familiar language, for Lage, Stellung] Ich bin da in einer ſehr ſonderbaren —, I am here in a very awkward position; *it.* [in military affairs] position; eine vortheilhafte — einnehmen, to take, to keep an advantageous position.

*Poſitiv, I. *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a hand-organ, chamber or portable organ; *it.* [in organs] das — einer Orgel, choir-organ. II. *m.* [in grammar] the positive degree. III. *adj.* and *adv.* positive, positively. [in algebra] —e Größe, a plus or positive quantity [antithetical to negative or minus].

*Poſitūr, *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) [rather stiff, except in painting] posture. In einer angemeſſenen, in einer anmuthigen —, in a suitable posture, in a pleasing attitude. *it.* [in fencing] guard. In — ſtehen, to be in guard; ſich in — ſetzen, ſtellen, to place one's self in guard, to post one's self, to put one's self in posture. *Fig.* Er nahm eine drohende — an, he threw himself into a menacing posture or attitude. 2) [chiefly in common people's lang., and then sometimes spelt Poſtur] figure, shape. Gerade —, a straight upright figure or shape; von guter —, well-shaped or built.

Póſſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [It. *pazzie*, appears allied to faſeln, to the Dan. paſſen, to do], *dim.* [unusual] Pößchen, ||Pößlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) buffoonery, drollery, farce, apery, monkeyish tricks, merry-andrew or mountebank tom-foolery. Das iſt eine —, eine wahre —, that is a farce, that's a regular farce; er bringt nichts, als —n vor, he utters nothing but quips and quirps, broad-humoured jests; er bringt angenehme —n vor, he plays the amiable jester; er hat hunderterlei —n vorgebracht, uns allerlei —n vorgemacht, he brought out a hundred sorts of droll waggisms, he played off before us all sorts of funnyisms; ich finde kein Vergnügen an ſeinen —n, I find no pleasure in his practical jokes, his monkey-tricks, not I; —n! ich glaube es nicht, all humbug! I don't believe a word of it; —n! fiddle-faddle! —n reißen, to play the buffoon, the tom-fool, to tell or relate broad-humoured jests; abgeſchmackte —n, cock-and-bull stories, tales of a tub; es liegt oft etwas überaus Niedriges in der —, there is often something excessively mean and sneaking in facetiousness. 2) [in theatres] [—nſpiel], farce, burletta. Eine — aufführen, to play a farce; — in einem Aufzuge, a farce in one act, an interlude; dieſes Stück iſt nur eine elende —, this piece is a mere pitiable farce.

Poſſen=eule, *f.* V. Stockeule. **—macher**, *m.*, **—macherinn**, *f.* buffoon. **—reißer**, *m.*, **—reißerinn**, *f.* 1) a buffoon, farce-player, jester. Ein abgeſchmackter, ein ewiger **—reißer**, a teller of humbug rigmaroles, a constant jester. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) [a bird] the dotterel. *b*) [an ape] the saki. **—reißerei**, *f.* quips, buffoonery, jackanapes-tricks. **—ſchreiber**, *m.* farce-writer, burletta-writer. **—ſpiel**, **—ſtück**, *n.* farce, burletta. **—ſpieler**, *m.* buffoon, farce-actor or player. **—ſpielerrolle**, *f.* character or part of a buffoon &c.

Poſſékel, *m.* [-s] [from the Old **boſſen**, Fr. *pousser*, old Engl. *boss*, to beat] [with blacksmiths &c.] sledge-hammer.

Póſſen, *m.* [-s] prank, trick, practical joke, hoax. Einem einen —, allerlei — ſpielen, to play any one a prank, tricks of all sorts; er hat mir einen ſchönen — geſpielt, he has played me a pretty prank, he has given me a regular hoax; Einem Etwas zum — thun, to do any thing out of spite to any one; to hoax any one, to play off a practical joke upon any one; den — merken, to take any one, to be up to any one, to perceive the trick, to be too old a bird for any one's tricks &c.

Póſſenhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* buffoonish, prankish, facetious, droll, queer, rum, funny, apish, monkeyish, ridiculous. —e Reden, buffooneries; —e Geberden, apish tricks, actions, aperies; —es Schauſpiel, farce; das war —, that was funny, very queer that; —er Menſch, a droll fellow; a buffoon, jester; —e Laune, a droll, trick-loving disposition or propensity; broad humour.

Póſſenhaftigkeit, *f.* low buffoonery. Die — ſeiner Geberden, ſeiner Reden, the buffoon air that prevails in his gestures, predominates in his language.

***Poſſeſſóriſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in law] possessory, concerning the possession. —e Klage, a possessory action.

Poſſírlich, *adj.* and *adv.* buffoonish, ridiculous, droll, burlesque. —er Menſch, a droll fellow, a queer fish, a buffoon; ein —es Geſicht, a mimicking droll face, buffoonish face; das Eichhörnchen iſt ein ſehr —es Thierchen, the squirrel is a very comic little animal; —e Stellung, droll comic posture; —e Rede, Erzählung &c., a droll, buffoonish discourse, story; —e Begebenheit, ridiculous adventure; — reden, tanzen, ſich — kleiden, to speak, to dance ridiculously, to dress one's self like a merry-andrew, ludicrously; ein —er Aufzug, a queer, ludicrous apparel; die —e Schreibart, Dichtung, the burlesque style, burlesque poetry; das —e, the burlesque, the grotesque [style]; das iſt —, that is droll, funny, burlesque: er hat uns dies ſo — erzählt, daß &c., he told us this so grotesquely, so comically, that &c. Syn. V. Lächerlich.

Poſſírlichkeit, *f.* V. Poſſenhaftigkeit.

1. Póſt, *m.* [-es] V. Porſch; [in botany] stinking chara, aquatic horse-tail.

Poſt=apfel, *m.* V. Borsdorfer. **—börs**, *m.* V. Kaulbörs. **—kraut**, *n.* V. Porſch.

2. Póſt, *f.* [*pl.* -en] or **Poſten**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], *dim.* **Pöſtchen**, ‖**Pöſtlein**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from the Ital. *posta* and this from the Lat. *pono*, *positum*, contracted into *postum*, to place &c.; V. Poſten] 1) [in commerce] [that which is posted in the ledger] article, item. Die —en einer Rechnung abthun, to balance, to settle, to adjust the articles or items [posted] of an account; ich habe die Rechnung —en für —en durchgegangen, I have gone through the reckoning item by item; eine — [einen —en] gut heißen, beſtreiten, ſtreichen, to allow or let pass as good, to contest, to strike off or out, to scratch off an item or article; einen —en eintragen, to enter, to post an article [in the day-book, ledger &c.]; to carry or put down an item to the account or credit of any one; wollen Sie ihm gefälligſt dieſes Pöſtchen bezahlen, would you be so kind as to pay him this little item; anſehnliche —en verlieren, to lose heavy sums; ich werde anſehnliche —en verlieren müſſen, I have a great many bad debts; eine Summe in einzelnen —en [Friſten] abzahlen, to pay a sum by several instalments, at different terms; das Haus wurde mit der Bedingung, den Kaufſchilling in einzelnen —en abtragen zu dürfen, gekauft, the house was bought on the condition of paying off the earnest or purchase-money by several instalments; V. Geldpoſten, Schuldpoſten 2) [in architecture] a post; [with paper-makers] eine — Filz (131), a heap or pile of felts; eine — Blei, ein —blei [with founders], a batch of lead for one melting [as much lead as is intended to be melted at one time]. 3) [in mining] task [of a miner].

Poſt=blei, *n.* delivery or batch of lead. **—erz**, *n.* the delivery of ore; [in commerce and in military affairs] V. Poſten.

3. Póſt, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in Ital. *posta*, Fr. *poste*] 1) [for letters, travellers &c.] the post, the mail. Die fahrende —, the mail, the mail-coach, the post; *it.* the extra-post; reitende — [on the Continent], the letter-post, the courier; — für Reiſende, post, post on horseback; die ordentliche —, the common post; die außerordentliche —, V. Extra—; die kleine — [in large towns], the little post; [in London] the penny post, the two-penny post; die geſchwinde —, the mail-post; die — kömmt an, geht ab, bleibt aus, the post comes in, goes out or leaves, is delayed; den Lauf der —en anders einrichten, to arrange in a different manner, to change or alter the running of the mail; die — abwarten, to wait for the post, the mail; die — abfertigen, to despatch the mail; Etwas zur — beſorgen, to send or book something by or for the mail; mit der —, auf der —, durch die — Briefe &c. erhalten, to receive letters &c. by, with, through the post or mail; mit der nächſten — erhalten Sie Antwort, you will receive or get an answer by the next post or mail, by return of post; mit der —, auf der — reiſen, [in fam. lang.] ſich auf die — ſetzen, to travel by, with or on the mail, to take one's seat by the mail; er iſt mit — [Extra—], *it.* mit der — [dem —wagen] angekommen, he has arrived post, *it.* he has come by the mail [the stage-coach]; die — nach Leipzig, Paris, the post to Leipsic, to Paris, the Leipsic, the Paris post; die Frankfurter —, the Frankfort post; — nehmen, to take post, post-horses; die — bezahlen, to pay the postage. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Es geht bei ihm Alles auf der —, he does every thing post-haste. 2) the post-office, post. Trage dieſe Briefe auf die —, take these letters to the post; auf die — ſchicken, to send to the post, to the post-office. 3) post-station, post, relay. Auf der nächſten — werden wir die Pferde wechſeln, at the next post, we shall change horses; eine und eine halbe (1 1/2) — hinter Karlsruhe, one stage and a half beyond Carlsruhe; zwei —en mit einerlei Pferden machen, to go two stages with the same horses. 4) [somewhat obsolete] information, news, intelligence, post. — bekommen, to receive news, a piece of news; eine ſchlechte —, bad news.

Poſt=amt, *n.* 1) situation, employment, berth at the post-office. Ein —amt [ein Amt bei der —] haben, to have a situation, to be employed at the post-office. 2) the post-office. Auf das —amt gehen, to go to the post-office. 3) the post-master's office. **—aufſeher**, *m.* inspector of the post-office. **—beamte**, *m.* clerk at the post-office, post-office-clerk or official. **—bediente**, *m.* V. —beamte; *it.* servant, domestic of the post-office. **—bedienung**, *f.* 1) V. —amt 1). 2) V. —dienſt. **—bericht**, *m.* 1) report, advice to the post-office. 2) report, advice of, from or by the post-office. **—bote**, *m.* letter-carrier, postman, post-office-messenger. **—buch**, *dim.* **—büchlein**, *n.* 1) the post-office book, register [for the letters]. 2) table, list of the post-departures &c. **—chaiſe**, *f.* V. —ſchäſe. **—dienſt**, *m.* post-service. **—director**, *m.* the post-director, chief of the administration of the posts. **—direction**, *f.* 1) [the function] direction, administration of the post. 2) [Oberpoſtdirection] [the place] the general post-office. **—einkünfte**, *pl.* the in-comings, the revenues of the post-office. **—einrichtung**, *f.* organization, establishment, arrangement, concerning the post-office or department. **—felleiſen**, *n.* mail-bag, letter-bag. **—frei**, *adj.* and *adv.* post-free, post-paid; *it.* exempt from postage; [in England, for government, members of parliament] free, franked. Dieſer Brief iſt —frei, this letter is post-paid, is free, franked; einen Brief, ein Paket —frei machen, abſchicken, to post-pay, to pay the postage of a letter or parcel; [in England with government &c.] to frank a letter, a parcel; dieſe Beamten ſind —frei, these government-officials are free of postage; dieſe Briefe ſollen ihm —frei nach Paris geſchickt werden, these letters are to be forwarded to him at Paris post-free. **—freiheit**, *f.* 1) privilege of the post-office. 2) freedom from postage, exemption from payment of letters or parcels sent by the mail; [in England] privilege of franking. **—fuhre**, *f.* power or act of levying or impressing a conveyance for the post; statute-labour on any conveyance for the service of the post-office, authorized by law or prerogative. **—führer**, *m.* [Conducteur] the conductor; [in England] the guard. **—geld**, *n.* 1) postage [of a letter]. Das —geld bezahlen, to pay the postage. 2) fare [by the mail of England or diligence of the Continent]. **—gerechtigkeit**, *f.* right or privilege of establishing, of maintaining, keeping the line or part of the post-line, [in England] right of supplying the mail-horses by contract with government. **—halter**, *m.* post-master, master or proprietor of the post-horses [on the Continent for private as well as public uses, both being under government, not so in England, where the post-master has nothing to do with horses and where private post-horses are distinct]. **—halterei**, *f.* 1) office, place of the licenced post-master or post-horse proprietor. 2) house or inn of the licenced post-master who supplies horses and in many cases is entitled to lodge and treat travellers. **—halterſtelle**, *f.* post-master's place [including the supply of horses &c.]. **—haus**, *n.* the post-office house. **—horn**, *n.*, *dim.* **—hörnchen**, ‖**—hörnlein**, *n.* 1) the postilion's or post-boy's post-horn [on the Continent]; the guard's horn or bugle [in England]. 2) [in conchology] the snail. Das gelbe —horn, the yellow hunter's-horn or cornet-snail; das vertiefte — horn, the long-spiraled great planorbis; das gelblicht platte —hörnchen mit einem ſcharfen Rande, the yellow planorbis with a sharp ridge; das gebänderte —horn, the flat riband,

ribin or strombus; *it.* the postilion's horn, the horn of St. Hubert, the bastard cornu ammonis. 3) [in botany] das —hörnchen or —hörnlein, the lunar or crescent French bean. —hut, *m.* [not much used] travelling-cap. —jacht, *f.* post-office packet or packet-boat. —junge, *m.* 1) post-boy [chiefly for the transport of the letter-bag, by the mail-cart or on horseback]. 2) the stable-boy to the post-horses. ‖—kahn, *m.* V. —schiff. —kalesche, *f.* post-chaise. —kameel, *n.* [in the East] the fleet dromedary. —karte, *f.* 1) V. —buch 2). 2) chart or map of the posts and relays &c. —kassier, *m.* the post-cashier, clerk of the cash-box. —kerl, *m.* [vulgar or in contempt] V. —knecht 1). —klepper, *m.* a saddle-horse, a roadster, hackney. —knecht, *m.* 1) the postilion, [in England, also] a post-boy. 2) the stable-boy or groom to the post-horses. —kutsche, *f.* 1) stage-coach, the diligence. 2) a post-chaise. —kutscher, *m.* mail-coachman; [on the Continent] V. [the more usual word] Postillon. —meile, *f.* post-league, [in England] post-mile. —meister, *m.* 1) post-master. 2) the horse post-master, the master of the post-horses. —meisterinn, *f.* 1) wife of the post-master. 2) post-mistress. —meisteramt, *n.* office of the post-master &c. —nachricht, *f.* news by the post. —offizial, *m.* V. —beamte. —ordnung, *f.* post-regulation. —ort, *m.* [—station] post-station, relay or stage by the post or mail. —papier, *n.* post-paper, Bath paper. —papieren, *adj.* and *adv.* of post-paper &c. —pferd, *n.* post-horse, hack, hackney, roadster, mail-horse. —rath, *m.* a member of the general post-office, counsellor of the general post-office. —recht, *n.* 1) post-office privilege, post-privilege. 2) V. —gerechtigkeit. —reise, *f.* journey by post, by the mail, by the diligence, by the stage-coach. —reisende, *m.* traveller by the mail &c. —reiten, *n.* Das —reiten hat ihn sehr ermüdet, the travelling by post on horseback has knocked him up. —reiter, *m.* [der Kurier, die reitende —] the courier; [unusual] V. —knecht. —reiterpferd, *n.* V. —klepper. —säule, *f.* a mile-stone. —schäse, *f.* post-chaise. —schein, *m.* 1) post-office receipt [for letters &c. when booked]. 2) [in England] certificate [for letters out of flys, carriages &c.]. 3) ticket [for place and paid fare of stage-coach, mail &c.]. —schiff, *n.* mail-ship, mail-boat, post-office mail-packet. —schleicher, *m.* [in familiar language = blinder Passagier] a passenger taken up on the road quite snug when the coachman pockets the fare. —schreiber, —sekretär, *m.* clerk or secretary to or at the post-office. —stall, *m.* licenced post-master's stable where he keeps his horses for the mail or diligence; *it.* [in a more general sense] post-house. V. —halterei 2). —station, *f.* post-station, relay, stage; change of post-horses. —statt, —stätte, *f.* V. —ort. —straße, *f.* the mail road or route. —stube, *f.* the office-room at the post; *it.* [on the Continent] the room reserved for passengers to step in before starting with the mail or diligence; *it.* the common travellers' or coffee-room in a licenced post-master's house. —tafel, *f.* V. —buch 2). —tag, *m.* the post-day, the day on which the mail arrives. Heute ist Hamburger, Straßburger —tag, it's the Hamburgh, the Strasburgh mail to-day. —täglich, *adj.* and *adv.* each post-day, every mail-day. —taube, *f.* the carrier-pigeon. —verwalter, *m.* administrator of the post; *it.* [in England] the post-office secretary. —wagen, *m.* the post-chaise that carries the mail, [also] a mail-waggon van; *it.* [in general, for] diligence, stage-coach, mail-coach. Schicken Sie mir das Geld nicht durch die Briefpost, sondern auf dem —wagen, send me the money, not by the letter-bag, but by the mail-coach; schicken Sie mir die Kiste mit Büchern nicht mit dem —wagen, sondern durch den Frachtfuhrmann, send me the chest of books not by the mail, but by the [regular] waggoner or carter. V. —kutsche. ‡—wärter, *m.* ‡—wärterei, *f.* V. —halter, —halterei. —wechsel, *m.* 1) relay, change of horses. 2) stage, station, relay for change of horses. —weg, *m.* post-road, mail-way. —wesen, *n.* the post-office or post affairs, affairs touching or concerning the post or post-travelling. Das —wesen einrichten, to organize the posts. —zeichen, *n.* post-mark, the post-office stamp. Dieser Brief hat das Hamburger, das Wiener —zeichen, this letter bears the Hamburgh, the Vienna post-mark; das —zeichen auf einen Brief setzen, to set the post-office stamp upon a letter; der Brief hatte kein —zeichen, the letter had no post-mark, bore no post-stamp. —zettel, *m.* V. —schein; *it.* [on a passenger's luggage] ticket. —zug, *m.* set, team [of four, six horses]. Der Prinz von F, der reiche Banquier N. fuhr mit einem prächtigen —zug von 6 Pferden in der Stadt herum, the prince of F., the rich banker N. rode about the town in a magnificent coach and six.

Postenlauf, *m.* the post-line, the mail-route, the mail-running. Der —lauf ist durch den Krieg unterbrochen, the running of the mail, the line of post has been interrupted by the war.

Postemént, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in architecture] the base, pedestal [of a pillar or column]. Das — einer Vase, eines Brustbildes, pedestal, stand, bracket-pedestal of a vase, of a bust.

Pósten, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [is generally derived from the Fr. *poste*, It. *posto*, appears allied however to fassen, fest] 1) [place to which any one is bound by order or duty] post. Einen Arbeiter auf seinen — stellen, to place a workman on his post; Einem seinen — anweisen, to assign to any one his post; auf seinem — seyn, to be at one's post; begebt euch auf euren —, betake yourselves, repair to your post; [in military affairs]; auf dem — stehen, to stand sentry or sentinel; vortheilhafter, gefährlicher —, an advantageous, dangerous post; einen — verlassen, seinen — vertheidigen, to abandon or desert a post, to defend one's post; verschanzter —, an intrenched, fortified post; ein verlorner —, a place very exposed and critical, for the forlorn hope &c.; *it.* an advanced post. *Fig.* [= Amt]. Einen ansehnlichen, einen wichtigen — bekleiden, to occupy, to fill a considerable, an eminent post, an important, a responsible situation; ein schöner, artiger, hoher —, a fine, nice, high post, office, situation; hoher — [= Rang], high rank or post. 2) [in military affairs] sentinel, sentry; vidette, scout; picket; *it.* [the people on or at a post] post. Die Nachtschwärmer vergriffen sich an dem —, the nightly rioters insulted the sentinel; einen — aufheben, to carry a post [the soldiers]; V. Vor—. 3) [in commerce] the article, item, thing posted [of an account], V. 2. Post. 4) [in sportsmen's lang.] signal [of the horn] 5) *pl.* deer-shot swan-shot. Eine Flinte mit — laden, to load or charge a gun with swan-shot.

Postenkette, *f.* [in military affairs] line or chain of military posts.

*Postillánt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a writer of sermons.

*Postille, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a collection, store, heap of sermons; *it.* the sunday-sermons or lectures. Dieser Prediger hat einen guten Vorrath von —n, this preacher has got a good file of sermons ready cut and dried.

Postillenreiter, *m.* [fam., in a bad sense] a second-hand preacher.

*Postillón, [pron Postiljohn or as in the French] *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] postilion, [in England] post-boy; *it.* [in England] [mail or stage-] coachman; *it.* [for princely carriages] postilion, outrider. Ein reitender —, courier, [in England] post-boy.

*Postiren, *v. tr.* [chiefly in military affairs] to place, to post, V. Stellen. Sich wohin —, to place one's self somewhere.

Postirung, *f.* [chiefly in military affairs] 1) the act of placing &c. 2) V. Stellung.

*Pósto, *m.* [in war] post, V. Posten. — fassen, to take post.

*Postscript, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] or —um, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -scripta] postscript, P. S. Als — setzen, to add in a postscript, by way of postscript.

*Postulánt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [=Ansucher] postulant; aspirant; the suitor [in certain peculiar actions in law].

*Postulát, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [in geometry and in logic] a postulate. 2) [formerly, with printers] the reception of an apprentice to the rights of a journeyman, a necessary and intermediate routine before becoming a master. 3) [in certain parts of the Austrian Empire] a demand made by the government from the states, postulate. 4) V. Postulatum. 5) *m.* [in law, in certain actions or forms of proceedings] the person against whom a certain demand is made through the tribunal or court.

*Postulatiōn, *f.* 1) [chiefly in law] postulation, demand. 2) [in church history] postulation. Dieser Bischof ist durch — gewählt worden, this bishop has been elected by postulation.

*Postulātor, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] [at Rome] postulator.

*Postulátum, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -lata or -late] [in courts of law] postulate, demand.

*Postulīren, *v. tr.* [only used in the following and similar phrases] to postulate. Einen Dienst —, to postulate a service; *it.* einen Bischof —, to postulate a bishop; [in geometry] to postulate; *it.* [formerly, with printers] to be received as companion &c. V. Postulat 2).

*Pótage, *f.* [*pron.* Potahsche] [*pl.* -n] soup, broth.

Potagen-herd, —kessel, *m.* a kitchen hearth or stove for making soupsand ragouts. —koch, *m.* the soup-cook. —löffel, *m.* soup-ladle. —rinde, *f.* soup or broth crust. —schüssel, *f.* soup-dish, tureen.

Pōte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in seamen's lang.] 1) a crow-foot or complicated span. 2) little knee.

*Potentāt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [obsolescent, and sometimes in a jocose style] a potentate.

Potentille, *f.* [in botany] 1) tormentil, septfoil, potentilla. 2) cinque-foil, five-leaved grass or clover. 3) five-finger wort, goose-grass.

*Poténz, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in mathematics] power. 4 ist die zweite, 8 ist die dritte — von 2, four is the second power or square, eight

is the third power or cube of two; eine Zahl auf der zweiten, dritten —, a number of the second, third power.

Pótt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e or Pötte] [allied to Bütte] ||1, a pot, a quart &c. Ein —Bier,— Wein &c., a pot of beer, a quart of wine &c.: *it.* the pot itself. 2) [in seamen's language] V. Pumpen— 3) V. Kaulbörs

Pott-aſche, *f.* potash. —aſchenſalz, *n.* salt of potash. —aſchfaß, *n.* tub for washing the potash —aſchſieder, *m.* maker or manufacturer of potash.—aſchſiederei, *f.* fabrication of potash; *it.* the fabric for potash. —fiſch, *m.* [species of whale] the cachalot or spermaceti whale, white whale. —haken, —halter, *m.* V. Keſſelhaken. —lappe, *m.* [with braziers] a clumsy bungling workman. —loth, *n.* V. Reißblei. —roſine, *f.* the potted Spanish raisin, the Malaga raisin. —wallfiſch, *m.* V. —fiſch. —weide, *f.* the common white willow.

Pótz! [Ital. *potta*] *interj.* [low] zounds! 'sblood! devil! — tauſend! my goodness! gracious me! — Henker! — Welten! — Wetter! fire and fagots! devil! my heavens! my stars! odd-zooks! odds-boddikins! my dickens! — Fiſchchen! odds-fish! odds my life! [in a bad sense] 'sdeath! blood and oons! what the devil!

***Prä,** *n.* [in popular language] the preference, [low] the first cut, the go. Das — haben, to have the preference, [low] to have the first cut, the go, the bottom or kissing crust &c.

***Präbendär[ius],** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e or -ien] a prebend, a prebendary.

***Präbénde,** *f.* [*pl.*-n] prebendary, prebend's living, a stall.

***Präcedénz,** *f.* the precedence.

Präcedenzſtreit, *m.* dispute about rank, precedence, [at court] about the entrée, the lead.

***Präcedíren,** *v. intr.* to precede.

***Präcèptor,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] preceptor, master [of a school, chiefly a grammar school], [in a more limited sense] a private teacher.

***Präceptorāt,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] the preceptorate; tutorship.

***Präceptorírен,** *v. intr.* to be a tutor or preceptor, to teach, to give instruction, to instruct as a tutor, to be a private tutor.

Prácht, *f.* [allied to the Goth. breben, to illumine, to shine] 1) magnificence, pomp, sumptuosity, splendor, pride, parade, gorgeousness, ostentation, luxury. Die — der Natur, the magnificence, the glorious aspect of nature; die — der Blumen, the brilliance, the splendor, the dazzling beauty of the flowers; die — der Sonne, the splendor, the effulgence, refulgence, the dazzling glory or radiance of the sun; — in Kleidern, in Hausgeräthen, in Gebäuden &c., sumptuosity, [sumptuous] magnificence, luxury, parade, gorgeousness in clothes, in household furniture, in building &c.; die — in Eſſen und Trinken, the luxury of the table, extravagant display and costliness in eating and drinking, at repasts, at the banquet &c.; einen Hang zur — haben, to give into expensive and costly habits, to have a leaning, a hankering after, a tendency to, a proneness towards magnificence, sumptuosity, luxury, display; er erſchien mit or in königlicher —, he appeared in all the pomp, with all the magnificence of a king, in kingly parade, with all the glory, splendor and pride of majesty; übertriebene — zeigen, to display excessive magnificence, sumptuosity, luxury, to be splendid, magnificent to excess, to be ostentatious in parade; das iſt eine — [fam.]! that is magnificent! what splendor, what magnificence is here! die — in öffentlichen Gebäuden, the magnificence, the majestic appearance or display of the public buildings or edifices. Syn. V. Prunk. 2) V. —liebe.

Prachт-aloe, *f.* the American Yucca, Yucca gloriosa [resembling the Aloe]. -aufwand, *m.* luxury. Ein unmäßiger, verderblicher —aufwand, an immoderate, extravagant, ruinous luxury, a luxury pushed to dissipation. -aufzug, *m.* pompous apparel, pomp in apparel, equipage, display; *it.* stately procession. Im — aufzuge, in superb array. —ausgabe, *f.* 1) luxurious expense, expense occasioned by, or in behalf of luxury &c. 2) —ausgabe eines Buches, [in contradistinction to a more common or cheaper edition of a book] splendid edition of a book. —bau, *m.* a splendid edifice, magnificent building, magnificent or kingly pile. —begleitung, *f.* pompous train, magnificent suite, gorgeous accompaniment. —bett, *n.* 1) superb, splendid, luxurious bed or couch, state-bed. 2) [at court] bed of state. —blume, *f.* splendid, gorgeous, superb, magnificent flower. —feind, *m.* the enemy of or averse to all pompous pride and gorgeous ostentation, of [to] luxury or magnificence. —gebäu, —gebäude, *n.* V. —bau. —gefäß, *n.* [Vaſe] a vase. —gericht, *m.* sumptuous, magnificent dish, costly food served up at a banquet. —geſchenk, *n.* magnificent present. —geſchirr, *n.* splendid, costly vessels, plate, service, harness &c.; V. also —gefäß. —geſchoß, *n.* [rather unusual] 1) the drawing-room floor. 2) [in a higher style] a splendid, costly dart, arrow, gun &c. —geſetze, *pl.* sumptuary laws, laws passed to restrain sumptuousness. —gewand, *n.* magnificent, splendid, sumptuous robe or garment, sumptuous, extravagant dress or article of clothing. —gewölbe, *n.* magnificent, superb, bold and sweeping vault; *it.* magnificently furnished, splendidly decorated shop or [American] store. —grabmahl, *n.* a mausoleum. —hans, *m.* [in pop. language, in a bad sense] a lover of ridiculous ostentation, [familiar] [for dress] one of your shew-offs, an upstart, vain dandy, [for household expenses &c.] an extravagant luxurious fool, a profligate, a money-fool. —himmel, *m.* canopy. —juwele, *f.* a magnificent jewel. —käfer, *m.* the buprestis, burn-cow. —kegel, *m.* [the usual word is Obelisk] obelisk. —kegelſchnecke, *f.* the bivalve cedo nulli. —kleid, *n.* magnificent dress, habit, suit. —kutſche, *f.* 1) magnificent, superb carriage or coach. 2) [at court] state-carriage. -leben, *n.* magnificent life, sumptuous manner of living; *it.* [in pop. lang.] excellent, choice, agreeable, highly comfortable life. —liebe, *f.* love of splendor, luxury, [sumptuous] magnificence. Er beſitzt eine große —liebe, he has a great partiality for luxury, he is fond of shew, of ostentation, he loves display, [familiar] he likes to cut a dash dearly, to make a shew. —liebend, *adj.* and *adv.* fastuous, fond of display, loving or attached to pomp, [familiar] fond of cutting a dash, of shewing off. —liebhaber, *m.* a lover of parade, [familiar] a dash-away, a mighty fine or a gaudy person. —lilie, *f.* the superb lily. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without pomp, void of luxury, destitute of magnificence, of gaud. —loſigkeit, *f.* eines Gebäudes &c., that state which is void of all pomp, the simplicity, the [unpretending] plainness or modesty of a building &c. —nelke, *f.* 1) the superb pink. 2) V. Pfaunelke —ſtadt, *f.* a magnificent city; *it.* luxurious city. —ſtück, *n.* 1) a splendid piece, parcel, part or portion, a piece of ostentation or parade; piece of luxury. 2) *Fig.* a theatrical performance in which there is a great display of pomp &c., a splendidly got up play or drama; *it.* [in pop. lang.] a beautiful, an excellent comedy, play or tragedy [chiefly the latter]. —ſucht, *f.* passion, rage, mania, lust for pomp, for display, for luxury. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* pompous, luxurious, passionately fond of display, of luxury; [familiar] mad for cutting a dash, of playing it fine &c. —titel, *m.* 1) pompous, proud, magnificent, Spanish title, [familiar] title as long, as fine as a grandee's. 2) [splendidly] ornamented title-leaf or page of a book. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of pomp, of magnificence, pompous, magnificent, fine, superb. Ein —voller Anzug, a magnificent, superb dress, [familiar and ironical] a mighty fine dress; er hat ein —volles Hausgeräthe, he has got magnificent furniture, his house is stocked with prime and splendid furniture, [familiar and ironical] his house is as finely furnished as the Great-Mogul's; ein —voller Aufzug, Einzug, ein —volles Gefolge, a pompous, magnificent, brilliant train or equipage, a triumphal, a pompous, gorgeous, stately entrance, a rich, glittering &c. suite [of attendants, staff &c.]. —wagen, *m.* V. —kutſche. —werk, *n.* 1) magnificent work, glorious deed &c. 2) a costly book, a splendid work. —zelt, *n.* magnificent tent, gorgeous pavilion, a tent streaming with magnificence, with barbaric splendor &c. —zimmer, *n.* state-chamber, chamber of state, of parade.

‡**Prächten,** *v. intr.* to display pomp and magnificence, to be shewy.

Prächtig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) magnificent, pompous, sumptuous, splendid, superb, brilliant, shewy, glorious, [in sublime poetry or language] barbaric, effulgent, refulgent, [familiar and ironical] mighty fine, gaudy. —e Kleider, Geräthe, fine &c. clothes, fine &c. things [as goods, furniture &c.]; — gekleidet, magnificently, superbly, finely, shewily dressed; er iſt — eingerichtet, mit —em Hausrath verſehen, er kleidet ſich —, he is magnificently housed, lodged, furnished, provided with the most expensive superb &c. furniture, he dresses himself splendidly, sumptuously; —es Haus, a sumptuous elegant mansion; —e Blumen, superb, brilliant flowers; —es Gaſtmahl, sumptuous repast, luxurious, splendid &c. banquet; er hält eine —e Tafel, he keeps a splendid table; [familiar] he keeps a deuced good table, a capital table, an unrivalled cook; ein —es Mädchen [in pop. or low lang.], a splendid, magnificent, deuced pretty girl, [with men] a fine wench, a superb beauty, a glorious creature; [also] a charming, delightful girl, [ironically sometimes] sweet maid or maiden; —e Ausſicht, a charming, heavenly, beautiful, fine sight; —er Geruch, a delicious fragrance, delightful odour; —e Worte, —er Styl, magnificent words, [ironically] fine words; magnificent, grand, fine style, mighty fine, grand style; —es Schauſpiel, a fine play, splendid, magnificent play; dieſes Gedicht hat —e Stellen, Gedanken, this poem has fine, glorious passages, contains splendid thoughts; — ſingen, to sing divinely, in a superior manner; es iſt —, daß er auch dabei war, his being there too is beautiful, [familiar] by Jove, it was splendid, his being

there too; so etwas —es habe ich noch nie gesehen, by Jove, I never saw any thing so splendid in [all] my life. 2) [little used] prone to luxury and display, fond of magnificence &c. — in Kleidern, in Hausrath &c, sumptuously inclined in dress, in furniture &c.

Prächtigkeit, *f.* V. Pracht 1).

*Präcipitánt, I. *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in chemistry] a precipitant. II. *adj.* and *adv.* [unusual] V. Vorschnell, Uebereilend.

*Präcipitāt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in chemistry] precipitate.

*Präcipitation, *f.* 1) [not much used] precipitation. V. Hast, Uebereilung. 2) [in chemistry] precipitation.

*Präcipitiren, *v. tr.* [in chemistry] to precipitate [one substance by employing another of a stronger affinity].

*Präcludiren, *v. tr.* [in law] to exclude. V. Ausschließen.

*Präclusiōn, *f.* [in law] exclusion, nonsuit; [of a mortgage] fore-closure. Bei — seiner Forderung, on exclusion of his claim or demand.

*Practiciren, *v. tr.* [technical] to practise. Er ist —der Arzt, Advokat in Baden-Baden, he is a practising physician, he practises medicine, he is a physician in practice at Baden-Baden; he is a lawyer at &c.; he practises law at &c. [*fig.* and in pop. lang.] Einem Etwas in die Tasche —, to slide, to slip [furtively, adroitly or slily] something into another's pocket.

*Práctik, *f.* [*pl.* -en] practice. [in arithmetic] Die wälsche —, practice.

*Practikánt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a candidate in law, finance &c., having gone through his examen, who, by working in some public office, capacitates himself for public service.

*Práctike, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [obsolescent] cunning, trick, cabal, intrigue, hoax. —n machen or anrichten, to play tricks, to intrigue and plot.

Practikenmacher, *m.* an intriguing, plotting, scheming, crafty, subtle person or character.

*Práctiker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] or Práctikus, *m.* 1) a practical man, a matter-of-fact man, not given to theories. 2) [in medicine] a practitioner, a practising medical man. [in law] Ein alter — [in familiar language], an old stager, an old dog, old fox.

*Práctisch, *adj.* and *adv.* practical. —er Arzt, a practitioner, a practising medical man or physician.

*Prädestinatiāner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in theology] a predestinarian.

*Prädestinatianismus, *m.* belief &c. in predestination.

*Prädestinatiōn, *f.* [in theology] predestination.

Prädestinationslehre, *f.* the doctrine of predestination.

*Prädestiniren, *v. tr.* to predestine.

*Prädicamént, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [in logic] predicament, category. 2) [not much used] plight, condition.

*Prädicánt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in church matters] predicant, preacher.

*Prädicat, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in logic] attribute, predicate. Er hat ein gutes —, he has a good renown, good qualities or acquirements; dieser Prinz hat das — „königliche Hoheit", this prince bears by right the title of „Royal Highness".

*Prädicīren, *v. tr.* 1) [unusual] to predict. 2) [stiff] to designate any one's character. Ein gut prädicirtes Subjekt, an individual with a good character [as to morals, talents, knowledge &c.]

*Prädilectiōn, *f.* predilection.

*Prädominīren, *v. intr.* to predominate.

*Präexistènz, *f.* [in metaphysics] pre-existence, former being.

*Präfect, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] 1) prefect [of a province &c.]. 2) [sometimes] leader of a choir, first singer or chanter.

*Präfectūr, *f.* [*pl.* -en] prefecture.

*Präfixum, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -fixa] [in grammar] prefix.

*Prág, *n.* [-s] [capital of Bohemia] Prague.

‖Prägeln, *v. tr.* to fry. Kartoffeln &c. —, to fry potatoes &c.

Prägel-erbsen, *pl.* [culinary art] peas dressed in salt and water [to give them a green colour &c.]; *it* peas, when dressed, pressed down and rendered savoury with butter and salt. —pfanne, *f.* a frying-pan.

Prägen, *v. tr.* [allied to the Dutch prangen, to press] to stamp. Die Münze —, to stamp or coin money, to make or utter an issue of the coin or coinage; Geld —, Münzen —, to coin money; Gold &c. —, to stamp gold for coinage, to coin gold; geprägtes Gold &c., coined gold &c.; anders —, um —, to recoin, to utter or issue a new coinage. *Fig.* Neue Wörter, Ausdrücke —, to coin, to create, to fabricate, to forge new words, expressions; Einem, sich, Etwas in das Herz —, to engrave, to impress, to inculcate any thing into another's or one's own heart; Etwas in sein Gemüth —, to engrave, to imprint, to impress, to engraft any thing into one's very soul; die Natur hat dieses Gesetz in unsere Herzen geprägt, nature has engraved this law into, has written this law upon our hearts; sich Etwas in's Gedächtniß —, to engrave, to stamp, to write indelibly, any thing in or upon [poet. the tablets of] one's memory. Das —, coining, stamping.

Präge-eisen, *n.* [this and the following words are used in the mint] the matrix, matrice, the coiner's die, upper square, for the reverse [opposed to the effigy-stamp]. — grube, *f.*, —loch, *n.* hollow place where the coiner sits. —schatz, *m.* 1) the gain of the mint by alloy and coining over and above the market price of gold, silver &c. per ounce; V. Schlagschatz. 2) [formerly] a sum given by the subjects to the master of the mint or a tax to the Lord Paramount as a compensation to him in lieu of debasing the coinage; V. Schlagschatz. —stätte, *f.* the stamp-room. —stempel, *m.* die, stamp. —stock, *m.* stamp, die of the effigy, V. —eisen; *it.* [for coining with the hammer] block.

Präger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a native or an inhabitant of Prague. — Spielleute, musicians of Prague [as coming chiefly from Prague or Bohemia in general]; *it.* travelling, wandering musicians, [low, comic] musicians on the tramp; der — Apfel, the rennet-apple, V. Reinette; die — Kirsche, the late red and white-heart cherry; der — Stein [with goldsmiths], the Bohemian stone [sort of yellow-grey obelisk-shaped stone of about a foot long and a 1/4 of an inch thick for smoothing silver previous to brightening it &c.].

Präger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in the mint] a coiner.

Prägerlohn, *m.* the coiner's salary or pay, earnings, hire.

*Pragmátik, *f.* [*pl.* -en] pragmatical convention, disposition, regulation, ordinance &c.

*Pragmátisch, *adj.* and *adv.* pragmatic. —e Geschichte, a pragmatical history, a history entering into cause and effect and sound deductive hints to future statesmen and historians; die —e Sanction Kaiser Karls VI., the pragmatic sanction of the Emperor Charles the sixth [by which the succession of his daughter Maria Theresa was to be assured].

*Prägnánt, *adj.* and *adv.* *Fig.* pregnant. Ein —er Styl, a full and yet concise style.

Prählen, [old Germ. progen, in English *to brag*, means boasting; allied to Pracht and prangen] *v. intr.* 1) [not very much in use] to glance, to shine, to be too conspicuous, to glitter, to be too remarkable from lustre or gaudy hues [speaking of colours, clothes &c.]. Die Borte &c. prahlt an seinem Hute, the gold lace, the gold galoon shines, gleams upon his hat; sehr —de Farben, very conspicuous colours, rather gaudy hues; ich will weder vergoldete Kutschen, noch reiche Livreen, das prahlt zu sehr, I shall neither have gilded coaches, nor rich liveries, that makes too great a parade, [familiar] I don't mean to have either coaches all over gilt, or fine decked out liveries, that makes too much shew. 2) [=sich brüsten] to brag, to boast, to rodomontade, to gasconade, to shew off, [college or university cant] to be fess about, [familiar] to cut it fine, to bragadocio. Er prahlt gern, he likes bragging, he is a braggart, [familiar] he does not hide his light under a bushel; sie prahlt mit ihren Edelsteinen, she likes shewing off her jewels; mit seinem Adel, Ansehen &c. —, to be much elated about, to boast of, to stand upon, one's nobility, authority, credit; mit großen Thaten —, to boast of, to brag of, to recount one's grand exploits, one's mighty deeds with the most perfect self-satisfaction, [familiar] to be one's own trumpeter; es ist wahr, er besitzt zwar große Eigenschaften, aber er prahlt zu sehr damit, it is true, he possesses great qualities, but he brags too much about them, [familiar] but he takes precious good care to let every one know it into the bargain. Das —, bragging, boasting &c. Der Zweck des —s ist, sich groß zu machen, the object of bragging, is the wish of looking big in other people's eyes, of giving other people a vast idea of one's own importance, self-consequence. Syn. Prahlen, Prangen, Prunken, Großsprechen, Aufschneiden. Prangen implies to strike by a great degree of beauty, splendor, size or excellence; it may be also said of things which strike us for their superiority. Prahlen is the making a great noise about excellencies one attributes to one's self with a view to excite attention, esteem or admiration. There is, however, a difference between the Prahler, and the Großsprecher and Aufschneider, in so far as the last seeks to raise our wonder in all he relates, the Großsprecher only by boasting of his circumstances or superiority, whilst the Prahler may seek to effect this also by actions. We can therefore prahlen with what we do not possess, but not prangen. That which prangt has a real splendor or worth; that which merely prunkt seeks to mask its internal worthlessness by an external splendor. V. Prunk.

Prahl-geschwätz, *n.* boasting chatter, bragging gossip, V. Prahlerei 2). —hans, *m.* [familiar] a great boaster; a baron Munchausen. —rede, *f.* vaunting speech, discourse full of vanity and ostentation, of bragging &c. —salat, *m.* cabbage-lettuce, coss-lettuce, red capuchin lettuce [when the hearts are con-

spicuous through previous and long binding]. — ſucht, *f.* desire, rage, mania of playing the braggart, of ostentation, of vain parade. — ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* teeming with the rage of bragging, bullying, vain boasting. — wort, *n.* a boastful word, rodomontade.

Prähler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) [not much used in this sense] a dandy, a swell. 2) a braggart, boaster, vapourer, bully, braggadocio. Er iſt nicht tapfer, er iſt blos ein —, he or that fellow is not brave, he is a mere braggart, a bully; *prov.* große —, ſchlechte Fechter, a barking dog never bites; great talkers are little doers; Brag is a good dog, but Hold-fast is a better.

Prahlerei, *f.* 1) boasting, bragging, ostentation. Gute Werke aus — thun, to do good actions out of ostentation; er ſagt es aus —, he says it out of the pure spirit of bragging, for the mere purpose of shewing off. 2) a series of boastings and braggings, rodomontade, gasconade. Das iſt eine gewaltige —, that is a rodomontade with a vengeance; [familiar] if that is not a gasconade, a tissue of braggings, I don't know what is; er ſagt, er ſey ſehr reich &c., aber es iſt eine —, he says he is very rich &c., but that's all bragging; [familiar] he says he's rich, but that's a boasting, a hum, a rigmarole, all a humbug, [low] all my eye, [sailors' phrase] that Jack-Brag may tell to the horse-marines, for the sailors won't believe it. Syn. V. Prunk.

Prähleriſch, V. Prahleriſch.

Prählerhaftigkeit, *f.* V. Prahlerei.

Prähleriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* bragging, boasting, boastful. Ein —es Volk, a boasting people or nation; ſeine Tapferkeit iſt weder —, noch &c., his courage is neither boastful, nor &c.; er thut es auf eine ſo —e Art, he does it in so boastful, so ostentatious a manner.

Prählhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* —er Menſch, a boastful man, an ostentatious fellow, a bragging puppy; in einem —en Tone ſprechen, to speak in a bragging, boastful tone.

Prählhaftigkeit, *f.* boasting, braggadocio, [familiar] shewing off, cutting it fine, [low] gammoning, humbug, talking big.

Prähm, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [either allied to Bram, a rim, or the Bavarian Farme, V. Fahren] [flat-bottomed vessel with a rim for setting people over the water] ferry-boat or punt; [for conveying horses] horse ferry-boat, horse-barge; [in seamen's lang.] Stück —, French coasting-lighter or pontoon [used by French ballast-heavers &c.]

1. **Prähme,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] or **Prähmen,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Prahm.

2. **Prähme,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to the Lat. *ramus*, a branch] Die —n des Hopfens, the arm or tendrils of the hop.

***Präjudiciál,** [Präjudiciell], *adj.* and *adv.* prejudicial [chiefly used in law, as for instance in the following compound words].

Präjudicialklage, *f.* [opposed to Sachklage] prejudicial action. —termin, *m.* term in a prejudicial suit.

***Präjudicíren,** *v. tr.* [in law] to prejudice.

***Präjudícium,** [-s, *pl.* -dicien] **Präjudíz,** [-es, *pl.* -e] *n.* [in law] prejudice; injury.

***Práktik,** &c. V. Practik &c.

***Prälát,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a prelate.

Prälatenbauch, *m.* alderman's belly, [fam.] fine corporation.

***Prälatúr,** *f.* [-en] dignity of a prelate, prelacy.

***Prälegát,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in law] legacy or bequest made beforehand.

***Prälegíren,** *v. tr.* [in law] to bequeath to beforehand.

***Präliminár,** *adj.* and *adv.* preliminary.

Präliminärartikel, *m.* preliminary article.

***Präliminárien,** *pl.* the preliminaries.

Práll, [from prallen] *adj.* and *adv.* elastic; stretched, puffed up, drum-tight, stuffed, swoln or padded out, tight, hard, sinewy, muscular, firm. —er Ball &c., an elastic ball &c.; —e Waden, hard, sinewy, muscular calves [of the leg]; —e Backen, puffed-out cheeks, [familiar] trumpeter's cheeks, cheeks as round as a trumpeter's; —es Seil or Tau, a firmly stranded rope or cable. *Fig.* V. Jäh.

Práll, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) rebounding sound, echo or reverberation of one elastic body launched against an other, [low] bounce. 2) rebound, bound, hop, elastic spring, [in science] reflection.

Prállen, [from prellen] *v. intr.* 1) *a*) to rebound, to resound, [low] to bounce, to bump. Ich hörte Etwas —, I heard something rebound. *b*) [little used] to be elastic. 2) [u. w. ſeyn] to rebound. Der Ball prallte von der Wand, the ball rebounded from the wall; in der Dunkelheit prallte ich gegen einen Baum, in the dark I blundered up against a tree, V. Ab—, An—, Zurück—.

Prall-kraft, *f.* elasticity, elastic virtue, power or force. —licht, *n.* [with painters] reflected light. —ſchlag, *m.* bound, rebound, back-stroke, [in billiards] a stroke from the cushion. —ſchuß, *m.* 1) [Ricochetſchuß] a shot that makes successive bounds; [by land] a bounding, ploughing, gamboling shot, [by water] a shot that makes ducks and drakes, cutting, bobbing shot. —ſchüſſe thun, to fire or make ducks and drakes. 2) [of a cannon-ball] the ploughing and bounding of a spent ball. Er erhielt einen —ſchuß, he was wounded by a spent ball —ſtein, *m.* the curb-stone; corner-post, corner-stone. —ſtoß, *m.* rebound, [in science] reflection. —triller, *m.* [in music] a shake. —winkel, *m.* [in optics &c.] the angle of reflection.

Práller, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in popular or provincial lang.] rebound, [familiar] a rebounder.

Prállheit, *f.* elasticity; tightness.

Prállig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Prall. *Fig.* steep, precipitous; *it.* [with miners] —es Gebirge, a steep, precipitous chain of mountains, [also] a mountain-chain intersected with deep valleys.

Prálligkeit, *f.* 1) elasticity. 2) [= Jähe] steepness, declivity [of a rock &c.].

***Präludíren,** *v. intr.* to prelude [on an instrument, in singing]. Das —, preluding, the prelude.

***Präludium,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* Präludien] prelude.

***Prämaturität,** *f.* prematurity, fore-ripeness.

***Prämeditíren,** *v. tr.* [in law] to premeditate. Ein prämeditirtes Verbrechen, a premeditated crime, a crime planned beforehand.

***Prämie,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [in commerce] premium. Eine — für die Ausfuhr von &c. ausſetzen, to grant a premium on the exportation of &c. *it.* [in law] premium, bonus; *it.* [in the lottery] premium; *it.* [in insurance-matters] premium, premium of insurance or assurance. 2) reward, remuneration, recompense, price.

***Prämiſſe,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in logic] [the 2 first propositions of a syllogism] premises.

***Prämonſtratenſer,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a Norbertine friar or monk.

Prämonſtratenſer-mönch, *m.* V.—. —nonne, *f.* a Norbertine nun. —orden, *m.* religious order founded by St. Norbert, the Norbertine order.

Prángen, [the same as prunken; V. Pracht &c.] *v. intr.* to shine, to be bright, to have lustre or brilliancy, to glitter, to sparkle. Ein koſtbares Geſchmeide prangte an ihrem Halſe, a costly, superb necklace sparkled, glittered, shone dazzling on her neck; mit or in ſchönen Kleidern —, to be magnificently clad, brilliantly clothed or dressed, mit Goldverzierungen prangt Spiegel und Wand, the mirror or looking-glass and wall glitter with gold-ornaments. *Fig. a*) to shine forth, to be conspicuous or remarkable. Sie prangt unter ihren Geſpielinnen, wie die Roſe unter den andern Blumen, she shines forth amidst her companions, as the rose amidst all other flowers; ſie prangt in Schönheit [poetical], she walks in beauty; [ironically] er prangt am Halseiſen, he exhibits himself, is shown at the iron collar [pillory], [low] he shows his nose and his peepers through an iron collar. *b*) to be illustrious, to shine forth. Sein Name prangt in der Geſchichte, his name stands forth like a star, his name shines forth, is conspicuous in the page of history. *c*) [= prahlen] to display, to brag about. Mit ſeinen Verdienſten, ſeiner Gelehrſamkeit —, to display, to show off, to brag about one's merits, one's learning, [fam.] to be one's own trumpeter for &c. Syn. V. Prahlen. Das —, V. Gepränge.

Prangbett, Prangebett, *n.* V. Prachtbett.

Pránger, *m.* [-s] —inn, *f.* [little used, of persons] 1) one who is conspicuous for some reason or other. Und das Schlemmen der — [in Scripture, Amos, VI, 7] ſoll aufhören, and the banquet of them that stretched themselves shall be removed. 2) [from prangen = zeigen], pillory, iron or horse-collar for punishment, whipping-post, stocks. Einen Verbrecher an den — ſtellen, to tie any one up to the whipping-post, to set any one in the stocks. *Fig.* Einen an den — ſtellen, to make a public laughing-stock of any one, to expose any one to the laughter and derision of the public, [fam.] to shew any one off, to take any one off.

Prángereiche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [here Pranger appears allied to the provincial pfrängen = to press] [with carpenters] oak or heart of oak for making windlasses or capsterns.

Pránke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a bear's or lion's paw.

***Pränumeránt,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] —inn, *f.* [with booksellers &c.] subscriber [paying in advance], [at a readingroom] reader, subscriber.

***Pränumeratión,** *f.* subscription [paid in advance].

***Pränumerírен,** *v. intr.* Auf ein Buch —, to subscribe to a work [and pay for it in advance]. Ich habe auf Schillers Werke pränumerirt, I have subscribed, I have put my name down as a subscriber to, I take in as a subscriber, Schiller's works.

***Präparát,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] preparation.

***Präparíren,** *v. tr.* [with apothecaries] to make up, to prepare. Präparirter Weinſtein, cream of tartar; präparirtes Hirſchhorn, powder of burnt hartshorn; ſich — für die

Schule &c., to get one's lesson ready, to prepare one's self for the school &c.

Präparirſtein, *m.* [with apothecaries] marble-slab [for compounding medicaments on].

***Präpoſition**, *f.* [in grammar] preposition.

***Präſens**, I. *n.* [in grammar] present, present tense. II. *adj.* [in judicial matters] present.

***Präſént**, I. *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [better Geſchenk, Gabe] a present, gift; keepsake. II. *adj.* V. Anweſend, Gegenwärtig.

Präſent-geld, *n.*, **—gelder**, *pl.* fee of presence [of canons &c.].

***Präſentánt**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] one who presents [has the right of presentation] to a living.

***Präſentāt**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] presentee.

***Präſentatiōn**, *f.* presentation [to a living, at court &c.].

***Präſentīren**, *v. tr.* to present [to a living, at court, in society, a dish &c.]. Er wurde bei Hofe, dieſer Dame präſentirt, he was presented at court, to this lady; — Sie mich dieſem Herrn, pray, introduce me to that gentleman; der Bediente präſentirte ihm ein Glas Eis, the servant presented to him a glass of ice; *it.* [in military affairs] das Gewehr—, to present arms.

Präſentir-teller, *m.* tray, salver. — **tellerförmig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] salver-formed or shaped, hypocrateriform. — tellerförmige Blumenkrone, hypocrateriform corolla.

Präſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from the Gr. *πράσον*, a leek] [subspecies of quartz of a leek-green] prase. Der grünliche —, emerald prase.

***Präſervatīv**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] a preservative, an antidote.

***Präſidént**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] president, head or chief of a state-administration, of a privy council, of a college or board &c. Der — des Miniſterraths, the president of the cabinet, the prime minister, the premier; der — der erſten, der zweiten Kammer, the president of the first, of the second chamber of the states or representatives of the people, [in France] the president of the chamber of Peers, the president of the chamber of deputies, [in England, for the Lords, if a peer] Lord-Chancellor, [if a commoner, not yet ennobled on account of delay] speaker; [for the commons] speaker.

Präſidentenſtelle, *f.* presidency, [for the English commons] speakership.

Präſidéntinn, *f.* 1) the lady or wife of any president, the president's lady or wife. 2) a female president [at a meeting, of a certain society &c.]

***Präſidīren**, I. *v. intr.* to preside; to take or occupy the chair. II. *v. tr.* Er präſidirte die [also *intr.* with the Dative case, der] Verſammlung, he presided over the assembly.

***Präſidium**, *n.* [-s] the presidency [in a college &c.], chairmanship [at a meeting &c.].

Práß, Práſt, V. Braß.

Práſſeln, [= raſſeln] *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. haben] [speaking of fire, wood &c. in the fire] 1) to crack, to snap, to crackle. Das Salz praſſelt im Feuer, salt crackles in the fire. 2) [u. w. ſeyn] to rattle. Die Schloßen praſſelten an die Fenſter, the hail-stones rattled against the windows. Das —, rattling; das — des Feuers, des Salzes im Feuer, the cracking or snapping of the fire, the crackling of the salt in the fire; [in physics] crepitation.

Praſſel-beere, *f.* V. Preiſelbeere. — **gold**, *n.* V. Knallgold.

Práſſen, [appears allied to brauſen] *v. intr.* to indulge too freely or immoderately in the luxuries of the table, to live in debauchery, to riot, to carouse, to revel, to gormandize, to guzzle. Das —, debauchery, carousing, gormandizing, guzzling.

Praßbruder, *m.* [obsolete] V. Praſſer.

Práſſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* guzzler, gormandizer, glutton, rioter, spendthrift, sensual profligate [who makes a god of his belly].

Praſſerei, *f.* [das Praſſen] debauchery &c.

‖Präteln, ‖Prāteln, *v. intr.* [of children] to prattle.

***Prätendént**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en], **—inn**, *f.* one who proclaims his right to the throne, a pretender to a throne. Der — [in English history], the pretender; Don Miguel, Don Carlos ſind —en, Don Miguel, Don Carlos are pretenders [to the respective thrones of Portugal and Spain].

***Prätendīren**, *v. tr.* [in familiar language] to pretend to.

***Prätenſiōn**, *f.* pretension.

***Prätèxt**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] pretext, [fam.] cloak, excuse.

***Prātor**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] [in Roman history] pretor. Die Wohnung des —s, the pretorium.

Prātor-amt, *n.*, **—würde**, *f.* pretorship.

***Prātūr**, *f.* [*pl.* -en] pretorship, V. Prätoramt.

***Párris**, *f.* practice; *it.* practical knowledge, practice. Er hat eine ſtarke, große, bedeutende — [said of a lawyer, physician], he has a considerable, great practice; er hat viel —, he has much practical knowledge; die — iſt in dieſem Falle [in law], the precedents in this case are &c.

***Precār**, *adj.* and *adv.* precarious, insecure.

Prédigen, [allied to the Sw. *prata*, to speak, Gr. *φράζειν*, to speak; to the *pret* in the Lat. *interpretari*] *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) [especially in fam. language] to lay down the law, to argue and try to convince by a long speech or reiterated long speeches, [fam.] to preach Ich predige ihm ſchon lange, er ſolle heirathen or ſich verheirathen, I have been preaching to him for I don't know how long, that he ought to marry; er prediget immer und ewig [in a bad sense], that fellow is everlastingly boring one with his preaching, that fellow lectures and preaches to one without knowing when to stop; er predigt uns den ganzen Tag, the fellow lays down the law to us the whole day long, it is nothing but preach, preach, preach with him all the day long, as we know to our cost. 2) to preach [in the pulpit &c.] Das Evangelium &c. —, to preach the gospel &c.; über den und den Text —, to preach upon such and such a text, to take such and such a text for one's sermon; er hat in den vornehmſten Kirchen geprediget, he has preached in the principal, in the most esteemed or best churches; in dieſer Kirche wird heute geprediget, there is a sermon to-day in this church; den Heiden —, to preach [the gospel] to the gentiles, to the heathens, to the pagans. *Prov.* Den Gelehrten iſt gut —, a word to the wise is enough; tauben Ohren —, to preach to the deaf, to a mill-post, to a stone. Das —, *a*) V. — 1). Wozu das ewige —? what's the good, the use, the end of all this preaching, I should like to know what all this eternal sermonizing, catechizing, preaching is to effect; mit ſeinem ewigen —! with his everlasting preaching! how he drums his prosy, droning, long-winded stuff into one's ears! *b*) preaching, sermon, homily, pious discourse. Das — wird ihm nicht ſauer [in fam. lang.], er hat eine außerordentliche Gabe zum —, preaching does not distress him, he has an extraordinary talent that way [for preaching]; Einem das — verbieten, to interdict any one from preaching, to suspend any one from his functions as a preacher.

Prédiger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a speaker [upon any topic]. Ein — der Wahrheit, a preacher or speaker of the truth; er iſt ein ewiger —, he is an everlasting talker, an eternal preacher, V. Sitten—; [in the Bible] der —, der — Salomo, Ecclesiastes, the Preacher. 2) preacher, an expounder of the scriptures, [in a bad sense] a holder forth. Ein — werden wollen, to wish to become a preacher, to be destined from one's own wish for the church, for the pulpit, [in a bad sense] to have a call; zum — berufen werden, to be called to the pulpit, to the church, to be named priest or preacher [in such a living or church &c.]; er iſt — an der und der Kirche, he is preacher at such and such a church; der erſte, zweite — an einer Kirche, the first, second preacher at a church; V. Hof—, Land—, Stadt—; ein ſchlechter, erbärmlicher —, a bad, poor, wretched, miserable, pitiable preacher; [with catholics] —, —mönch, a dominican friar. Syn. V. 1. Pfaffe. 3) [in nat. hist.] the pitch-black toucan or aracari.

Prediger-amt, *n.* preacher's functions, holy office, holy orders. —**birn**, *f.* priest's-pear. —**frau**, *f.* preacher's wife, clergyman's wife. —**kirche**, *f.* [with catholics] church of the dominicans. —**klugheit**, *f.* pastoral or priestly prudence. —**mantel**, *m.* cassock, gown. —**mönch**, *m.* dominican monk or friar. —**orden**, *m.* the dominican order, the order of St. Dominic, of the dominicans. —**ſchule**, *f.* the seminary. —**ſorge**, *f.* the care attached to a clergyman's duty, pastoral care. —**ſtand**, *m.* the condition or state of a preacher, priest or clergyman. —**ſtelle**, *f.* the place of a preacher &c. —**ſtuhl**, *m.* the form, bench or pew of the clergyman and his family. —**tracht**, *f.* the costume or dress of a preacher, priest or clergyman. —**wittwe**, *f.* a preacher's or clergyman's widow. —**wohnung**, *f.* a preacher's or clergyman's dwelling or residence. —**würde**, *f.* the [office and] dignity of a preacher or [resident] clergyman or priest.

Prédigt, *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) [in a bad sense] tiresome long-winded discourse, the preaching of useless advice, boring speech. Er hat mir eine —, eine lange — gehalten, he has been preaching me a long homily, giving or reading me a long lecture of advice. 2) preaching. Eine [ab-] gehaltene — [with catholics], sermon, homily, [with protestants] sermon, [with some sects] lecture from the pulpit; erbauliche, lehrreiche —, edifying, instructive sermon or discourse; eine —, eine ſchöne — halten, ablegen, [fam.] thun, to hold forth, to preach a sermon, a beautiful discourse; es läutet zur —, the bell tolls for the sermon, [in a more general sense] the bells chime for divine service, for going to church; in die — gehen, to go to the sermon, [in general] to church; ſeine —en herausgeben, to publish one's sermons; V. Buß—, Faſten—, Feſt—, Leichen—, Sonntags—, Weihnachts— &c.

Predigt-amt, *n.* the holy office, sacred orders. —**auszug**, *m.* an extract of sermons. —**band**, *m.* a volume of sermons. —**buch**, *n.* sermon-book. —**entwurf**, *m.* the planning, sketch of a sermon. —**ſammlung**, *f.* collection of sermons. Eine —ſammlung veranſtalten, to make or form a

collection of sermons. —ſtube, *f.* room for preaching or delivering a sermon. —ſtuhl, *m.* the pulpit. —weſen, *n.* the preaching, the pulpit.

‖Prẽgeln, V. Prägeln.

Preíen, *v. tr.* [in seamen's lang.] to hail, to speak with [a ship].

1. Preís, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e], *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to the Sw. *bradd*, a rim, and perhaps to Fries] 1) [lowest part of a horse's pastern] cornet. 2) wristband.

Preisziegel, *m.* [for sloping-roofs] little ridge-tile, gutter-tile, pantile.

2. Preís, [from the old reiſen, to take; appears to be allied to the Fr. *prise*, from *prendre*, to take, and the Lat. *praeda*, prey; in Dutch ruyten is to take by force, to plunder] *indecl. subst.* Etwas — geben, to abandon any thing, to leave any thing to the mercy of, [poetically] to devote; Alles iſt in ſeinem Hauſe — gegeben, every thing in his house is exposed, abandoned or open to the grasp of every body; *it.* every thing in his house is left to go its own way, left to chance, is at sixes and sevens; eine Stadt — geben, to give up a city to plunder, to pillage, [in a religious style] to give up a city as a lamb to the slaughter, as a prey, as a booty, as a spoil; ein Schiff den Winden — geben, to give up a ship [in despair] to the mercy, to the fury of the winds; [in sportsmen's lang.] Wild den Hunden — geben, to throw off, to cast off the dogs, the hounds; ſich Einem — geben, to surrender, to give one's self up to the mercy, to the discretion of any one, to give one's self up into the hands of any one; [of a girl] to yield, to surrender [herself], to allow herself to be seduced, to prostitute herself, *fig.* to unclasp or loose the virgin zone; ſie hat ihre Tochter — gegeben, she has prostituted her own daughter; ſie giebt ſich Jedem —, she gives herself up, she surrenders her charms to every one, she is a common prostitute; ſich der Verführung, den Laſtern — geben, to yield to seduction, to deliver up one's self to vice; Einen ſeinen Leidenſchaften — geben, to abandon any one to his own passions, to leave any one as a devoted victim to his own passions; Einen dem Gelächter, der Schande — geben, to expose any one, to give any one up to laughter and derision, to shame, to make one a laughing-stock, a victim of shame and pity; dieſe Sache gehet — [in popular or provincial language], this thing goes a begging; *it.* goes to ruin; — ſtehen, to be abandoned, to be deserted; [fam. of things] to go a begging.

3. Preis, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [generally derived from the Lat. *pretium*, the derivation however may be well regarded as undetermined] price; [formerly, at tournaments] prize. Einen — auf das beſte Gedicht &c ſetzen, to offer a prize for the best poem &c.; der — in der Mahlerei, the prize in painting; um den — ſtreiten, to strive, to contend for the prize, to dispute the prize; den erſten — erhalten, gewinnen, davontragen, to obtain or receive, to win or gain, to carry off the first prize, [fam.] to march off with the first prize; den — vor allen ſeinen Mitbewerbern erhalten, to gain &c. the prize before, over, from all one's rivals, one's fellow-candidates; einen — auf Jemandes Kopf ſetzen, to set a price upon any one's head. *Fig.* Den — der Schönheit davon tragen, to carry off the prize, to gain the palm of beauty, [poetical] to win the golden apple of discord, [fam.] to bear the bell, [formerly, in tournaments &c.] to be chosen queen. Syn. V. Lohn 1).

4. Preís, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [appears allied to reden; in Isl. *hrosa* means to praise] 1) [no *pl.*] praise, glory, renown, fame, honour &c. [in Scripture] Herr, du biſt würdig zu nehmen — und Ehre und Kraft, o Lord! thou art worthy of taking [receiving] praise and glory [honour] and power [might]; — und Ehre ſey Gott! praise and glory be to God; Gott Lob und — geben, to give God praise and glory, to glorify the Almighty; [in familiar lang.] man muß zu ſeinem —e ſagen, it must be said to his praise, it must be spoken to his honour. 2) [*pl.*-e] worth, price, value, rate. Ständiger, ſtehender, laufender —, fixed, steady, current price; gemachter, feſtgeſetzter, bedungener —, regulated, fixed, settled, stipulated price; hohe, niedere —e, high, low prices; um den höchſten, um den niedrigſten —, to or at the highest, to or at the lowest price; der genaueſte, nächſte, letzte —, the fairest, nearest, lowest price; der koſtende — [in commerce], cost price; um den laufenden — verkaufen, to sell at the current, usual or retail price; um jeden möglichen —, at any price whatever, at every or any possible price; unter dem —e verkaufen, to sell at a loss, under cost-price, at a ruinous price; im —e heruntergehen, to come down, to fall, to sink in price; *it.* to lower, to lessen, to abate, to moderate, to reduce the price, to throw off something or so much per cent on the profit; im —e fallen, ſteigen, to fall, to rise in price; dieſe Waare hat gegenwärtig einen hohen —, this article fetches a high price at present, in the present moment; das Getreide ſteht hoch im —e, ſteht in einem hohen —e, wheat or corn is up very high, has risen high, is up in the market; das Getreide iſt im —e geſtiegen, the price of corn is raised; dieſe Waaren ſteigen im—e, these goods are rising in price, are getting dearer; des —es or [more usual] über den — eins werden, to be agreed in the price, to agree about, in the price, to come to terms; Etwas um einen billigen — [ab]laſſen, to sell a bargain, to let any thing go cheap; Etwas um billigen — kaufen, to buy something cheap, as a good bargain, at a reasonable price; Etwas um einen [ganz] außerordentlich billigen — [um einen Spott—] verkaufen [fam.], to sell any thing at a price not worth naming, dog-cheap, as cheap as dirt.

Preis-aufgabe, *f.* question, theme, subject proposed for the prize, for the medal. —ausſetzer, —ausſteller, *m.* the proposer of the prize, of the medal. —ausſtellung, *f.* 1) [also Preisausſetzung] the setting up of a prize for different competitors. 2) any exhibition of works of art or industry, agricultural products &c. competing for a prize or prizes. —austheiler, *m.*, —austheilerinn, *f.* distributor of the prize; [at horse-races] steward; [at fancy-fairs] stewardess, patroness; [at tournaments] the queen of beauty; [in wagers] the stake-holder. —austheilung, *f.* distribution of a prize. —bewerber, *m.* candidate, opponent, antagonist, [for the hand of a lady &c.] rival. —bewerbung, *f.* candidateship; rivalry. —courant, *m.* [in commerce] V. —verzeichniß. —ertheiler, *m.*, —ertheilung, *f.* distributor, distributing of the prize. V. —austheiler &c. —frage, *f.* V. —aufgabe. —geſang, *m.* [with poets] V. Lobgeſang. —lauch, *m.* Spanish garlic. —ſchrift, *f.* 1) prize essay, piece or poem. 2) piece or essay that has gained the prize or medal, prize-piece, essay or poem, [sometimes] laureat piece. —ſetzer, *m.* [of provisions &c.] 1) V. Schätzer. 2) V. —ausſetzer. —verderber, *m.* a meddling busy-body, a spoil-trade. —verzeichniß, *m.* the current price, price current, tarif, tarif-list, [sometimes] tax, [in the sense of] regulated price [for bread &c.]. —werth, *adj.* and *adv.* praiseworthy, estimable, laudable. —würdig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) praiseworthy, estimable, laudable. —würdiger Mann, —würdige That, praiseworthy man, laudable deed or action; —würdig handeln, to act in a laudable manner. 2) —würdige Waaren, goods well worth their price, their value. —würdigkeit, *f.* einer Waare, the value, worth of an article. Die —würdigkeit einer Handlung, the praiseworthiness, the praiseworthy part &c. of an action. —zettel, *m.* V. —verzeichniß.

Preíschen, *n.* V. 1. Preis.

Preíſelbeere, *f.* [perhaps allied to the provincial räs = sour] 1) vitis idea, vaccinium, red bilberry, ort, cranberry, whortle-berry. 2) uva ursi, bear's whortle-berry, bear's-grape. 3) the blue-berry and shrub of the Cape of Good-Hope, the Ethiopian myrsine. 4) V. Berberisbeere.

Preiſen, *v. tr.* 1) *reg.* [little used] to value, to estimate, to fix the price, worth, tarif, sale-price of any thing, [rare] to tax. Eine Waare —, to appraise, to make a valuation of an article; Eines Verdienſte —, to appreciate the merits, to estimate the deserts of any one. 2) *irr.* to praise, to extol, to vaunt, to exalt, [sometimes, fam.] to cry up. Er preiſet ſich den Mächtigſten [in poetry], he boasts of being the most powerful; Einen glücklich —, to believe, to esteem, to judge, to deem any one happy, fortunate; Jemandes Lob —, [fam., in jest, ironically or contemptuously] ſingen, to sing, to chant the praises of any one, [sometimes, fam.] to cry any one up, [low] to set any one up as a top-sawyer; Gott loben und —, to praise, exalt and glorify God; man kann ſeine Verdienſte, ſeinen Namen nicht genug —, one cannot enough exalt, praise his merits, extol his rare qualities, nor amply enough laud his name; was der Pöbel am meiſten preiſet &c., what the vulgar most praise, cry up most &c; ein geprieſener Mann, a man generally esteemed and commended; ſeine Waare — [fam.], to cry up, to trumpet one's goods, one's merchandize. Syn. V. Anpreiſen Loben. Das —, praise, enlogy commendation; encomium.

Preiſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* person who praises, commends, lauds, extols, exalts, vaunts, [fam.] cries up, [in a bad sense] one who trumpets forth or up, flatterer, gross hyperbolical advocate or praiser, commender, mock applauder, false eulogizer.

Preislich, *adj.* and *adv.* estimable, laudable, praiseworthy, commendable, meritorious. V. Preiswürdig; [in chancery or official style] —, hoch —, höchſt —, [when adressing, in writing, certain high branches of the administration] worthy, most worthy; an das [ein] Großherzogliche[s] hochpreisliche[s] Miniſterium des Innern, to the Grand Duke's or grand-ducal most worthy Ministry of the Interior; *it* [fam.] ſich — beluſtigen, to amuse, to enjoy, to divert one's self famously.

Prèlle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) tossing in a blanket &c. Einem Fuchſe die — geben [mode of sport unknown in England], to toss a fox, to give a fox a tossing in a blanket; die — des Sancho Panſa, the tossing in a blanket of Sancho Panza. 2) blanket or cloth for tossing; [with sportsmen] the cloth used for tossing the fox.

Prèllen, *v. tr.* [appears to be allied to rol-

len] 1) V. Prallen. 2) to toss in a blanket. Einen Fuchs —, to toss a fox in the blanket, net or cloth [until he is half dead]. *Fig.* to dupe, to hoax, to cheat, to embezzle, to deceive, [fam.] to take in, to do, to diddle, to chouse, to come over, to bamboozle, to thimblerig, to hum, to humbug. Dieser Kaufmann hat uns garstig geprellt, this tradesman has regularly cheated, shamefully defrauded us; Einen um Etwas —, to chouse any one out of something, to swindle any one, to bamboozle any one; er hat ihn um einen Dukaten geprellt [fam.], he has gammoned, has diddled, [low] prigged, him out of a ducat. Das —, the act of tossing, the tossing in a blanket. *Fig* cheating, cajolery, defrauding &c.

Prell-garn, *n.* V. —netz. —hammer, *m.* [with blacksmiths] the great [two cwt] sledge or forge-hammer. —netz, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] the cloth &c. for tossing the fox [in the blanket]. Die —netze [in the wild-boar chase], net-work for frightening the wild boar. —schlag, *m.* bound, leap, spring, jump, rebound, recoil, back-stroke, repercussion, counter-blow, reflection. —schuß, *m.* V. Prallschuß. —stange, *f.* [with turners] pole, bow. —stoß, *m.* V. Prallstoß.

Prellenswerth, *adj.* and *adv.* worthy to be, of being tossed in a blanket, [fam.] of being ducked in a horse-pond, *fig.* of being cheated or deceived.

Prèller, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) one who tosses another in a blanket. *Fig.* cheating fellow, cheat, sharper, swindler &c. Nehmet Euch vor diesen —n in Acht, take care of these prigs, beware of these swindlers, be on your guard against these sharpers, these light-fingered gentry. 2) [in war] piece of twenty-eight, a 28 pounder; [on copper-sledge-hammers] a strong square piece of iron under the handle for increasing the smiting-force. 3) [low] bound, spring, back-stroke. Einen — thun, to spring, to leap, to bound, to make a bound, a jump, a leap; einen — bekommen, to receive a blow [from some elastic body]; ein — mit dem Prellnetze, shake of the net [when tossing the fox]; ein — auf den Hintern [vulgar], a slap, a spank, a thwack, a whack, [fam.] a stinger on the backside, [with pugilists] a nasty one.

Prellerei, *f.* fraud, cheating, sharping, swindling, defrauding &c. V. Prellen [*fig.*]. Das ist eine —, eine offenbare —, that is an evident take in, a glaring fraud; durch alle Arten von —, durch allerlei —en sich bereichern &c., to enrich &c. one's self by all sorts of roguish transactions, through every species, every description of roguery.

Prém, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] or —scheibe, *f.* V. Premse.

Prémse, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to the Lat. *premo*, to pressen] check, stay, stop [bowed piece of wood for stopping a windmill's sails].

Prémsen, *v. tr.* to stop.

*Presbyteriāner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in English history] presbyterian. Lehre der —, the presbyterian doctrine, presbyterianism.

Presénning, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in seamen's lang.] tarpawling.

Presenning-leiste, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] tarpawling-batten or lath. —spiker, *m.* tarpawling-nail.

Près, *adj.* and *adv.* close. — anliegen [as clothes], to lie close, to stick, to be a tight fit, to cleave [to the body]; [in billiards] der Ball, die Kugel stehet —, the ball is close to, touches the cushion; einen Ball — legen, setzen, to lay a ball close to the cushion.

Prèßbar, *adj.* and *adv* compressible. Die Luft ist —, air is compressible; Wasser ist nur in einem geringen Grade —, water is only compressible in a trifling degree.

Prèßbarkeit, *f.* compressibility.

Prèßburg, *n.* [-s] [in geography] Presburg.

Prèsse, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) the press, a press. Etwas unter die — legen, to put something under the press, to press any thing; Etwas in die — nehmen, spannen, to put something in press, to press something; aus der — nehmen, to take out of the press; Tuch, Leinwand in die — thun, to put cloth, linen into a press; die — eines Weberstuhles [with weavers], the press of the loom; die — einer Windmühle, the wheel-stop or check of a windmill; [with cloth-makers] V. Tuch—; [in rural economy] V. Oel—; [with printers] ein Buch unter die — geben, to put a book under the press, to print, to strike off a work; *it. fig.* [of authors] to publish a book, to get it printed; das Werk ist unter der —, the work is under the press, in the press; es kömmt eben aus der —, it is just issued from the press, it has just been published; er hat vier — im Gange, he has four presses at work. *Fig.* [in familiar lang.] In der — seyn, to be in a sad predicament, [fam.] to be in a sad scrape or hobble, [also] in a bad way; ich bin hart in der — gewesen, I have been in a bad way, [also] I got into a sad scrape, desperate hobble, [also] I have been well sifted, have passed through a rigidly strict examination. 2) gloss, lustre, dress [produced by pressing]. Dem Tuche die — geben, to give the gloss to a stuff, to dress cloth &c. by a press, to calender cloth [by means of card-boards]; dieses Tuch hat eine schöne, hat viel —, that cloth has a beautiful gloss, much dress; die — ist aus dem Zeuge gegangen, der Zeug hat die — verloren, the stuff has lost all its gloss, all its dress.

Preß-arm, *m.* [with stocking-weavers] press iron-holdfast. —backen, *pl.* [with stocking-weavers] press-cheeks. —balken, *m.* [with printers] press-sleeper, the sleeper of a printing-press. —baum, *m.* press-tree, press-lever; [with cloth makers] press-beam. —bengel, *m.* [with printers] the rounce, bar, hose; [with book-binders] press-stick. —deckel, *m.* press-cover, [with printers] the tympan, tympanum. —haspel, *m.* [in paper-mills] winch [for forcing down and tightening the press]. —karren, *m.* the box, the chest of a press, carriage of a press. —knecht, *m.* [with book-binders] press-jack [for leaning one end of the press upon when polishing the gilded edge of a book]. —meister, *m.* [with printers] the press-man. —schraube, *f.* 1) press-screw, box or nut. 2) [in conchology] the screw-wreath, the sharp-ribbed turbo, strombus or screw-shell. —schwengel, *m.* V. —bengel. —spindel, *f.* male-screw of the press. —stange, *f.* press-bar. —stock, *m.* rounce.

Prèssen, *v. tr.* [Lat. *premo*, Perf. *pressi*, Dutch parsen, persen, Sw. *persa*] 1) to press, to compress, to squeeze, to serrate. Den Hut auf den Kopf —, to press [down] one's hat upon one's head; sie hat den Leib in eine Schnürbrust gepreßt, she had her body pressed, compressed, squeezed into a pair of stays. *Fig.* [in familiar lang.] Gepreßt sitzen, to sit huddled up, squeezed, jammed, [fam.] to sit without elbow-room; der Saal war gepreßt voll, the room was cram-full, full to suffocation, [low] the room was chock-full; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] den Wind —, to sail close to the wind, in the wind's eye; die Segel —, to crowd all sail, to lay on or stand under a [heavy press of sail, to bear up or down under every stitch of sail, under every rag the ship will carry; *it.* die Brust, das Herz ist mir gepreßt, my bosom is oppressed, my heart is afflicted, [fam.] I feel a weight hereon my breast, on my heart; die Noth preßt mich, necessity compels me; *it.* I am pinched by distress; presset mich nicht so, don't press or squeeze me so; er wird von seinen Gläubigern gepreßt, he is dunned, tormented, bothered by his creditors; das Volk, ein Land —, to oppress the people, a land, to burden a country; Einen —, to send the bailiff, sheriff's-officers after any one; man hat einen Gerichtsdiener zu ihm geschickt, ihn zu — [exequiren], they have put an execution in his house, they have levied a distress [by putting in a bailiff, a sheriff's-officer] in his house; eine Vergleichung, einen Witz nicht zu sehr —, not to push, to press, to strain a comparison or simile, a witticism or witty remark too far; Matrosen —, to press sailors; Schiffe —, to lay an embargo on ships. 2) to work &c. by means of a press, to press. Papier —, to press paper; Pappendeckel —, to strengthen, thicken pasteboard; Tuch, Strümpfe —, to dress cloth, stockings; heiß —, to dress or gloss by friction, by a calender or with card-boards; ungepreßte Strümpfe, undressed stockings, stockings without gloss or dress. 3) to express. Oel —, to express, to cold-draw oil; den Saft aus Citronen &c. —, to squeeze out the juice of lemons &c.; Wein —, to press grapes; der Schmerz preßte ihr Thränen aus, grief, pain forced, drew tears from her eyes. Das —, the pressing [of wine]; *it.* the press, the pressing [of sailors].

Preß-bank, *f.* [with paper-makers] press-bench; [with card-makers] pressed bench or board; [with carders] press [for pressing together the cotton-flakes]. —boi, *m.* fine-pressed baize, glossy baize. —bret, *n.* press-board, pressing-board. [with book-binders] Die —bretter, the press-boards. —eisen, *n.* iron pressing-plate; *it.* V. Bügeleisen —freiheit, *f.* the abused liberty, the licentiousness of the press. —freiheit, *f.* the liberty, the freedom of the press. —gang, *m.* [in English hist.] pressgang. —gefäß, *n.* [at wine-pressing] wooden bowl. —geld, *n.* 1) bailiff's or sheriff's-officer's fee. 2) [with cloth-makers] press money-calendering or glossing-money; [with printers] money for an impression, pressman's-money; [with vintners] fee or money for pressing grapes. —glanz, *m.* gloss produced by a press, mangle, roll-press, calico press, calender-mill &c. —haus, *n.* house or building for a press, rolling-press, calender-press, dressing-press. —haut, *f.* [with tanners] shagreen, asses'-skin. —keil, *m.* wedge of an oil-press. —kopf, *m.* 1) pressed head, german sausage, brawn. 2) the head of a press-screw. —most, *m.* cider, perry. —platte, *f.* plate of an oil-press. —saft, *m.* expressed gravy, expressed juice. —span, *m.* splinter-board, thin press-board, shingle-board for pressing-machines; *it.* [with cloth-makers] —späne, *pl.* the calender's gloss or dress-boards. Die Zeuge zwischen die —späne legen, to put the stuffs or cloths between the gloss-boards [for dressing]. —sulze, *f.* 1) seasoned pressed pork, brawn. 2) —sulzenstein [with miners], marbled sulphate of lime [variety of alabaster, resembling brawn]. —thür, *f.* [with cloth-dressers] gloss-square-board. —wand, *f.* the cheek [of a printing-press &c.]. —wein, *m.* expressed wine, wine obtained by means of a press [opposed to wine or grape-juice flowing out spontaneously]. —wind, *m.* [in seamen's language] a

half-wind. Mit —wind ſegeln, to laveer, to go laveering, to go or sail near the wind, with a scant wind, to tack about, to luff, to haul the wind and trim sharp; ein Schiff, das mit —wind ſegelt, a ship that sails [well or ill] with a side or scant wind. —zeug, *n.* press-tackle, the furniture of any press-machine; [with surgeons] a tourniquet. —zober, —zuber, *m.* wine-press bowl or cowl. —zwang, *m.* restriction, suppression of the freedom of the press.

Prèſſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [at the wine press] a presser; [with cloth-makers] a dresser and glosser; [with printers] pressman. [with poets] Die ungeſtüme —inn, die Noth, that wringing exactor, necessity, that pressing and importunate Goddess, Necessity. Er hat den —, die — im Hauſe [in pop. lang.], he has a bailiff, [fam.] the harpies in his house; wenn er nicht zahlt, werde ich ihm den — ſchicken [in popular lang.], if he does not pay, I shall send the bailiff to him with a distress-warrant, with a writ.

Preſſerlohn, *m.* salary of the presser, of the dresser and glosser, of the pressman; *it.* salary, fee, money for grape-pressing.

Prèßling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) the garden-strawberry. 2) the garden strawberry-plant.

***Prèſto,** [in music] I. *adv.* presto time, quick time. II. *n.* a presto piece, a piece played in quick time.

Preúſch, *adj.* [in woods and forests] tough. Dies Holz iſt —, this wood is tough, knotty, does not split well, is not wedgeable.

Preúße, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] a Prussian. Eine Preußinn, a female Prussian.

Preúßelbeere, *f.* V. Preiſelbeere.

Preúßen, *n.* [-s] [in geography] Prussia. Das eigentliche —, Prussia proper.

Preúßiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Prussian, of Prussia. Der —e Staat, Prussia, the states or kingdom of the King of Prussia; die —e Münze, Prussian coin or money; ſeine [Se.] —e Majeſtät [Maj.], his Prussian Majesty; das —e Exercitium, die —e Kriegskunſt, Prussian drilling, Prussian tactics; — Blau, prussian blue; —e Säure, prussic acid, V. Blauſäure.

Preyen, V. Preien.

Prèzel, V. Brezel.

Prîamus, *m.* [in poetry, sometimes Priam, *gen.* -s] [proper name] Priam.

Prîap[us], *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] [in mythology] Priapus. *Fig.* the penis, priapus.

Prîapiſch, Priapéiſch, *adj.* Priapaeian, of Priapus. —es Gedicht, a poem out of the Priapacia, an indecent song, ode or poem in honour of the God [Priapus].

***Priapolîth,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in mineralogy] priapolite.

Prícke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in nat. hist.] the lamprey. V. Aalgabel.

Prickelei, *f.* [in fam. or pop. lang.] 1) pricking. 2) bickering.

Prickeln, [Old Saxon *priccan*, probably allied to prägen, to press, squeeze] I. *v. tr.* to prick, to goad, to gore, to sting. II. *v. intr.* to produce a pricking sensation &c. Blattern, welche auf der Haut —, pustules, that prick and sting the skin; ein — auf der Haut, über den ganzen Körper empfinden, to feel a pricking sensation, an itching of the skin, over the whole body; ich fühle ein — in der Kehle, I feel a pricking sensation in my throat; das prickelt im Halſe, that stings [in] the throat; der Senf giebt dieſer Tunke etwas —des, mustard gives this sauce a [more] piquant flavour, heightens, sharpens this sauce, makes this sauce more stimulating [to the palate]. *Fig.* —de Neugierde, Begierde zu &c., a goading curiosity, an ardent desire to &c.; —de Reden, stinging, pricking, pointed, caustic, biting, bickering words. Das —, the pricking.

Prícken, *v. tr.* Die Karte — [in seamen's lang.], to prick the chart, to prick off the ship's work on the chart, to point. Das —, the pricking the ship's place or course on a nautical chart.

Prîeſter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [Old Norman Fr. *prestre*, Lat. *presbyter*, Gr. πρεσβύτερος, an elder] priest, priest[r]ess; [in antiquity] Ein — Jupiters, eine —inn der Juno, a priest of Jupiter, a priestess of Juno; die katholiſchen —, the catholic priests. Syn. V. 1 Pfaffe.

Prieſter-albe, *f.* a priest's alb. —amt, *n.* the sacerdotal office, ecclesiastical ministry, priesthood. Die Heiligkeit des —amtes, the sanctity of the priesthood. —anſehen, *n.* 1) the exterior, the garb, the air of a priest. 2) the authority of a priest. —bäffchen, *n.* priest's band. —betrug, *m.* priestly imposture, intrigue, priestcraft. —birn, *f.* priest's-pear. —dienſt, *m.* the priesthood, the functions, duty of a priest. —dünkel, *m.* the ignorant presumption, self-sufficiency of a priest. —ehe, *f.* marriage of priests. —eheloſigkeit, *f.* [in church history] celibacy [of the priests]. —frau *f.* wife of a priest. —gewand, *n.* the habit of a priest, sacerdotal dress, cassock or gown. —grimm, *m.* V. —haß 1). —haß, *m.* 1) the rancour, hatred of a priest. 2) hatred, rancour against priests or the clergy. —haupt, *n.* 1) the head of a priest. 2) [unusual] chief-priest; chief of the priests. —haus, *n.* house of a priest, the rectory, vicarage, parsonage, presbytery. —hemde, *n* the alb. —herrſchaft, *f.* the hierarchy, hierarchical government or sway, the rule, the dominion of the priests. —hut, *m.* 1) priest's hat. 2) [in fortification] bonnet [sort of horn-work]. —joch, *n.* the yoke of the priesthood, tyranny of the priests. —kappe, *f.*, —käppchen, ‖—käpplein, *n.* bonnet of a priest, priest's cap. —kaſte, *f.* V. —zunft. —kleid, *n.*, —kleidung, *f.* V. —gewand. —kragen, *m.* 1) priest's collar. 2) [in botany] the great daisy, ox eye. —krauſe, *f.* priest's ruff, lappets; *it.* V. —bäffchen. —macht, *f.* priestly power. —mantel, *m.* priest's robe, gown, mantle. —nachricht, *f.* priestly news, relation, tale, tradition. —orden, *m.* 1) ghostly order, order of the priests, priestly order. In den —orden treten, to embrace the ecclesiastical order or state, to go into the Church, to become a clergyman, [in a bad sense] to turn priest, [fam., but rare] to take to the gown and missal. 2) V. —weihe. —reich, *n.* the empire or kingdom of the priests, the hierarchy. —rock, *m.* V. —gewand. —ſatzung, *f.* institution of the priests, rules or regulations laid down by priests. —ſchmuck, *m.* a sacerdotal ornament. —ſchrift, *f.* V. Bilderſchrift. —ſegen, *m.* priestly benediction or blessing, sacerdotal benedicite. —ſtaat, *m.* 1) [fam.] the sacerdotal ornaments. 2) [=hierarchiſcher Staat] a hierarchical state. —ſtand, *m.* the priesthood, [fam.] the cloth. In den —ſtand aufgenommen werden, to receive the ecclesiastical state, holy orders, to take holy orders, to be ordained, to receive the order of priesthood, to be received or called into the bosom of mother church. —wahl, *f.* 1) the election of a priest. 2) election made by priests. —weihe, *f.* [with catholics] the order of priesthood, ordination. Die —weihe empfangen, to receive the order of priesthood, to receive ordination, to take holy orders, to be ordained. —weisheit, *f.* the wisdom, the knowledge of the priesthood, of the priests. —wiſſenſchaft, *f.* science of the priests. —würde, *f.* sacerdotal dignity. —zunft, *f.* [in a bad sense] the priestly or sacerdotal caste.

Prîeſterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* sacerdotal, priestly. Die —e Würde, der —e Schmuck, the sacerdotal dignity, the sacerdotal ornaments; die —e Kleidung the priestly costume, sacerdotal dress or garb; die —e Einſegnung eines Brautpaares, the nuptial benediction.

Prîeſterlichkeit, *f.* quality, dignity of a priest, the priestly dignity or quality.

Prîete, *f.* [*pl.* -n] einer Zugramme [in architecture &c.], ladder-groove or slides [two long slanting posts for guiding the ascent of the rammer that is drawn up by ropes].

***Prîma,** *f.* 1) [in schools] the first class, form or part. In der — ſeyn, to be in the first class, to be a senior boy; *it.* to be a prefect, a monitor. 2) [in commerce] [more usual Primawechſel] first letter of exchange.

***Primâner,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in schools] scholar of or in the first class, a senior boy; *it.* prefect, monitor.

***Prîmas,** *m.* [*indecl.*] [formerly in the German Empire, and still in Hungary &c.] [the chief ecclesiastic in the church, an archbishop] the primate. Der Fürſt—, the prince primate.

1. ***Primât,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in Greece] primate. Die —en des Orts, the primates, the chief or first inhabitants of the place.

2. ***Primât,** *n.* [-es, *pl.*-e] primacy, primateship; *it.* [in a more general sense] the primacy, leadership.

***Primâtiſch,** *adj.* primatial, primatical. —e Kirche, metropolitan church.

***Prîme,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [with catholics] [prayer] prime, first canonical hour, matins at 6 A. M. 2) [in fencing] first parade. Stellung, Stoß in der —, position or guard, lunge, thrust or pass in the first parade. 3) [with printers] prima, pattern or first page of a printed sheet. 4) [a game] —, [—ſpiel] primero. — ſpielen, to play at primero. 5) [in mathematics] tenth part of unity; tenth of an inch.

Prîmel, *f.* [*pl.*-n] [in botany] primrose.

***Prîmzahl,** *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in arithmetic] prime-number.

***Princîp,** *n.* 1) [-es, *pl.* -ien] principle, cause, foundation, groundwork. Die —ien einer Wiſſenſchaft, the rudiments, elements of a science. 2) [-es, *pl.* -ien or -e] principle, V. also Grundſatz; *it.* [personified] principle. Das gute, das böſe —, the good, the bad principle, God and the Demon, Ormuzd and Ahriman &c.

1. ***Principâl,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] the principal. Der — eines Lyceums or einer höhern Schule, the principal [of a lyceum or superior grammar-school], [in great Britain] warden, director, headmaster &c; — einer Schauſpielergeſellſchaft, manager of a troop of [chiefly, strolling] players, of the company of a [chiefly, minor] theatre; die —inn, the wife of the manager; *it.* female manager; [in commerce and trades] der —, die —inn eines Handlungsdieners &c., eines [Schneider- &c.] Lehrlings, the principal, the master, the mistress, of a shopman &c., of an apprentice.

2 *Principāl, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in organs] diapason, principal stop, the principal row of pipes.

*Principāl, *adj.* principal [chiefly used in composition, as Principalfrage, principal question &c.].

*Principien, *pl.* V. Princip.

||Prinen, *v. tr.* [with seamstresses] to baste, to tack.

Prinz, *m* [-en, *pl.* -en] [from the Lat. *princeps*, the first] 1) [in sportsmen's lang.] the master, the teacher [who formerly and still in Germany is so called by his pupils in the art of sporting]. 2) —, prince; —essinn, princess; —en vom Geblüte, princes of the blood; wie ein — leben, sich kleiden, to live, to dress like a prince. *Fig.* [in popular lang. ironically] Da kommen Sie endlich, mein —! so you are come at last, my worthy sir, [low] my fine fellow; so, my lord, here you are at last! woher, —essinn? where, from what most rare spot do you come, my princess, my queen, [very fam.] my charmer, from what cloud have you dropped? so, my Lady, and where did you spring from? Du bist mir ein sauberer —, you are a pretty fellow, a'n't you; you are a nice one. I guess, [low, insulting] you are a precious kidney, a rum cove you are. 3) [in nat. hist.] the prince, silver collar, prince of Wales [a butterfly]

Prinz-apfel, *m.* prince-pippin —metall, *n.* prince's-metal, tombac, pinchbeck.

Prinzen-begräbniß, *n.* 1) the interment of a prince. 2) [in conchology] prince's pall [variety of the date or olive shell]. —erzieher, *m.* the governor, the tutor to or of a prince. —fahne, *f.* 1) V. —flagge. 2) [in conchology] the broad red-blue or yellow-striped flag of Holland. —farbe, *f.* [with dyers] golden yellow, gold-yellow, prince's yellow. —flagge, *f.* prince's flag [formerly in Holland]. —führer, *m.* [obsolescent] V. —hofmeister. —garten, *m.* the prince's garden. —hofmeister, *m.* the governor, tutor of a prince. —kirsche, *f.* prince's cherry, the red cherry or red-heart of Brussels. —kopf, *m.* [with gardeners] great head- or coss-lettuce. —leben, *n.* prince's life, life of a prince. *Fig.* [in popular language] Ein —leben führen, to live like a prince, [fam.] to lead a jolly, merry life of it. —lehrer, *m.* V. —erzieher.

Prinzessinn, *f.* [V. under Prinz] 1) princess. 2) [in nat. hist.] the princess, the princess of Wales [a butterfly]. 3) the party-coloured knotty vase [variety of the wreath-shell].

Prinzessinn-apfel, *m.* the princess-pippin. —birn, *f.* summer white pear, the blanket-pear. —bohne, *f.* dwarf french bean. —pfirsche, *f.* the princess-peach. —steuer, *f.* tax for the portion or dower of a princess, princess' aids.

Prinzlich, *adj.* and *adv.* princelike, princely, of or belonging to a prince. Die —en Güter, the property, the goods of the prince or princes. — gesinnt seyn, to be on the side, of the party of the prince.

*Prior, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] the prior. —inn, *f.* the prioress.

Priorwürde, *f.* the priorship, priorate, dignity or rank of a prior.

*Priorāt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] priorship, priorate.

*Priorei, *f.* a priory.

*Priorität, *f.* [chiefly in law] priority.

*Prise, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) pinch. Eine — nehmen, to take a pinch [of snuff]; eine — Salz &c., a pinch of salt &c. 2) a captured ship, prize. Das Schiff wurde für eine gute — erklärt, the ship was declared a lawful prize; es liefen drei —n in den Hafen ein, three prizes have run into the harbour, into port.

*Prisma, *n.* [-'s, *pl.* Prismen] [in physics] a prism Ein gläsernes —, a glass-prism, a prism of glass.

*Prismátisch, *adj.* and *adv.* prismatic, prismatical; *it.* having the form of a prism. Ein —er Körper, a prismatic body; —e Farben, the prismatic colours, the seven primitive colours [of Newton].

Prítsch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [low] slap, spank.

Prítsche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Brett] 1) [with workmen] rammer, beater, [if large] beetle; [for butter] flap; [for beating linen] beater, bat; [of a harlequin] wooden sabre; [for a shuttlecock] battledore; [for fives, cricket, rackets and tennis &c.] bat. Einem die — geben, to give any one the ferula, to spat any one with a flat ruler; *it.* to turn any one out of doors. 2) seat behind a sledge, the back-seat of a sledge. 3) camp-bed, bed, wooden couch in a guard-house. 4) breast-work, parapet, bardet, platform without epaulment 5) [with saddlers] common English flat saddle. 6) Eine — von einem Apfel, a score, slice, quarter of an apple; [of veal] a fillet; [of other things] a slice.

Pritschmeister, *m.* [formerly, sort of buffoon attached to a company of shooters or marksmen] merry-andrew, tom-fool, the fool.

Prítschen, I. *v. tr.* 1) to beat or strike with a beater, beetle, bat, battledore &c. Mit dem Pantoffel — [in popular language], to slap with the slipper; ein Kind — [in pop. lang.], to whip a child with any thing flat, to spank a child's bottom, [low] to smack a child's backside; [in sportsmen's lang.] to strike any one with the flat [side] of a hanger &c. 2) [in pop. lang.] Einen —, to drive any one off or away, to expel or chase any one with blows of a cudgel &c. II. *v. intr.* [unusual] [in pop. lang.] to slam to the door, to bang to the door [after any one].

*Privāt, *adj.* and *adv.* [opposed to *open, public*] private, particular, peculiar.

Privat-absicht, *f.* private design. —angelegenheit, *f.* private, particular, peculiar, domestic affair, private concern, private secret. Er ist in einer —angelegenheit, in —angelegenheiten verreist, he is departed or set off or out on a particular business, on his private affairs. —audienz, *f.* a private audience —beichte, *f.* private confession. —brief, *m.* a private letter. —collegium, *n.* [at universities] private lectures or lessons [reading with a tutor], lectures delivered or lessons given quite privately. —communion, *f.* private communion. —haß, *m.* particular hate, peculiar hatred, personal hatred. —leben, *n.* private life; domestic life. —lehrer, *m.* a private teacher, private tutor [to or in a family]; master who gives private lessons. —mann, *m.* private individual, private person, private gentleman. Er ist ein —mann, he is a private individual, he leads a private [retired] life, the life of a private man, he lives as a private gentleman. —meinung, *f.* particular or peculiar, personal, individual opinion. —nutzen, *m.* private, particular or peculiar interest; *it.* personal, individual, one's own interest, advantage or profit. —person, *f.* a private person. V —mann. —rache, *f.* private revenge, peculiar or particular vengeance, personal revenge. —recht, *n.* particular or peculiar right, private right. Das deutsche —recht, the German civil laws. —sache, *f.* a particular, a private affair, a private concern. —schreiben, *n.* V. —brief. —schule, *f.* a private school. —stunde, *f.* private lesson. —umgang, *m.* private intercourse, particular intercourse. —unterricht, *m.* private instruction or tuition. —versammlung, *f.* private assembly or meeting. —verschreibung, *f.* [in contradistinction to a bond &c. given before and set down by a public functionary, a notary &c.] obligation under sign manual, private signature, private bond or note-of-hand. —vortheil, *m.* particular, peculiar, private interest, advantage or profit.

*Privátim, *adv.* privately.

*Privatisiren, *v. intr.* to live in privacy; to lead a private, retired or domestic life; to live as a private citizen or gentleman.

*||Privét, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in pop. lang.] the privy, the necessary, the place, the house of office, [in an English house] the water-closet, [fam.] the bower [in a garden]; [with collegians] the foricus, [comic] the temple of Cloacina, [in seamen's lang. and fam.] the quarter-gallery; [low] jakes.

Privet-feger, —räumer, *m.* a night-man, a night-scavenger. —koth, *m.* [delicate] job, [low] excrement, filth, turd, culsh.

*Privilegiren, *v. tr.* to privilege. Einen —, to privilege any one, to accord or grant a privilege or privileges to any one; privilegirter Gläubiger, privilegirte Schuld [in law], a privileged creditor, debt, a creditor or debt having the preference of others and to be paid first.

*Privilégium, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Privilegien] a privilege.

*Probabilioríst, *m.* [-en, *pl* -en] a teacher, expounder of the doctrine of probability.

*Probabilísm[us], *m.* [-s] [with philosophers &c.] the doctrine, the opinion of probability, probabilism.

*Probabilíst, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a believer in probabilism, one holding the doctrines, opinions, tenets of probability.

*Probabilität, *f.* [*pl.* -en] probability.

*Probāt, *adj.* and *adv.* approved, tried. —es Mittel, an approved remedy.

*Probation, *f.* probation, trial; proof.

Pröbe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Fr. *épreuve*, allied to prüfen, to the Lat. *probare*], *dim.* Pröbchen, ||Pröblein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) proof, test, trial, essay or assay. Eine — mit Etwas anstellen, machen, to make the essay, assay, trial of any thing, to prove any thing; sich zur — Etwas von einer Sache geben lassen, to have given one, to take something as a pattern, sample or specimen; zur — nehmen, to take upon trial; Einem ein Pferd &c. auf die — geben, to give, to lend any one a horse &c. upon trial; ich gebe Ihnen diese Uhr auf die —, I will let you have this watch upon trial; — nehmen [in mining], to make the essay of a mine or ore; zur — singen, predigen, or — singen &c., to rehearse one's self, to try one's abilities, one's strength in singing, in preaching &c.; *it.* to show one's abilities in singing, preaching &c. by a proof-song, a proof-sermon &c.; die — bestehen, halten, aushalten, to stand the proof, to abide the touch-stone, to sustain the trial, to be proof against; er hält die — der Bestechung nicht aus, he can't hold out against money, he is not proof against corruption, [fam.] he has

an itching palm, he has his price, he is to be bought; er hält in allen Fällen die —, he is proof against every thing, not to be tempted, perverted or corrupted, he is as inflexible as steel; dieſe Farbe hält die —, this colour stands; Einen auf die — ſetzen or ſtellen, to put any one to the proof, to the test; ihre Freundſchaft wurde auf eine harte — geſetzt or geſtellt, their friendship was put to a hard proof, hard trial, a severe test, their friendship, their amity received a severe shock; ſeine Treue wurde auf die — geſtellt, his truth, his fidelity was put to the test, was proved; mit einer Perſon or Sache eine — machen, to make trial of a person, test of a thing, to test a person &c., to put a person &c. to the test; nehmen Sie ihn zwei oder drei Monate auf die —, take him for two or three months upon trial. 2) essay, trial, pattern, sample, specimen. — von Wein, Oel, Schießpulver &c., sample of wine, oil, gunpowder &c.; da iſt eine — von ſeinem Getreide, there is a sample of his corn, of his grain; *it.* [with miners] eine — anſieden, to make the essay of an ore by scorification; eine — einſetzen, to place the matter to be tested on the muffle; die — hüpfet, ſprützet, the essay hops, flies; die — zu ſtark gehen laſſen, to give too much heat to the essay; *it.* leſen Sie nur eine Seite dieſes Gedichts, ſie iſt eine — vom Ganzen, just read a page, only one page of this poem, it is a pattern, sample, specimen of the whole; das iſt ein Pröbchen von ſeiner Denkungsart, that is or there you have a little, a slight specimen of his way or mode of thinking; —n ſeiner Fähigkeit, ſeiner Kenntniſſe, ſeiner Tapferkeit &c. ablegen, to give proofs of one's skill, acquirements, courage &c.; *it.* [in music, in the theatre] die —, the rehearsal; man hat zwei —n von dieſem Luſtſpiele gehalten, there have been two rehearsals of this comedy; morgen iſt [ein] Concert, heute iſt —[davon], to-morrow there is to be a concert, to-day it's the rehearsal; *it.* [in arithmetic] proof; die — machen, to make the proof, to prove; die — der Diviſion wird durch die Multiplication gemacht, the proof of division is done, made by multiplication. 3) mark, stamp, countermark [that any thing has been essayed or proved]; [with goldsmiths &c.] the stamp, government-stamp, [in England] lion [on silver &c.]; dieſe ſilbernen Löffel haben die — nicht, these silver spoons have not got the stamp, the essay-mark; Silber mit Augsburger —, silver bearing the Augsburg stamp or mark; dieſes Silbergeſchirr hat die Pariſer —, this silver-plate bears the Paris mark or stamp. 4) any instrument for essaying, proving, testing, touching [as a touch-needle, touch-stone &c.]; *it.* model; [with weavers &c.] a sampler; [in a moral sense] model, example.

Probe-arbeit, *f.* proof or essay-work. —**backen**, *n.* [with bakers] trial-batch. —**band**, *m.* model, volume serving as a pattern, given as a pattern; *it.* volume serving or given forth as a sample of those further to be published, specimen-volume. —**band**, *n.* 1) a riband serving as a pattern. 2) [with coopers] pattern-hoop. —**blatt**, *n.* 1) [in printing] proof-sheet. Die —blätter, the first proofs, the first leaves or sheets struck off; ſchmutziges —blatt, sheet or leaf full of monks or blots. 2) pattern-sheet or leaf, serving as a model; *it.* [of books to be published, of newspapers &c.] specimen-sheet, specimen-number. —**blech**, *n.* [with founders] metallic semi-spherical plate for the essays. —**blei**, *n.* [with founders] essay-lead. —**bogen**, *m.* [with printers] a proof-sheet. Einen —bogen abziehen, to draw, to strike off a proof-sheet; der zweite —bogen, the revise; *it.* specimen sheet [of a book, newspaper &c. to be published]. —**buch**, *n.* [with founders] 1) register-book or ledger for the assays. 2) book on docimacy or assaying, teaching the docimastic or assaying art. 3) book serving as a pattern, specimen or sample, V. —**band**, *m.* —**breſchen**, *n.* 1) the threshing [of corn &c.] for a sample. 2) threshing-trial [of a thresher or threshers to be hired or tried in their skill]. —**druck**, *m.* 1) proof-impression. 2) trial-impression. [with engravers] —drücke von einer geätzten Platte, proofs in aqua fortis. —**eiſen**, *n.* [with miners] essay-iron. —**ende**, *n.* [of a piece of linen] pattern. —**fäßchen**, *n.* [for testing gun-powder] rundlet, runlet. —**feſt**, *adj.* and *adv.* proof against, standing the test, beyond the reach of. Er iſt ein —feſter Freund, he is a staunch friend. —**flug**, *m.* first flight. —**garn**, *n.* [a small quantity of thread serving to regulate the thickness of the rest] needleful, pattern-thread. —**gehäuſe**, *n.* [with miners &c.] the frame of an essay-balance. —**geräth**, *n.* the essayer's utensils. —**geſang**, *m.* first song, trial or rehearsal of a song; *it.* a song or air sung in a trial of one's skill [in singing] or power of voice. —**gewicht**, *n.* 1) essay-weight, weight for essaying. 2) the standard-weight. —**gold**, *n.* [with goldsmiths] essay-gold, standard-gold. —**haltend**, —**haltig**, *adj.* and *adv.* proof against; staunch. —haltendes Silber, V. —ſilber. —**haltigkeit**, *f.* the quality of being proof against, of that which is proof against or that stands the proof. —**hammer**, *m.* [with miners] the essayer's hammer. —**hengſt**, *m.* the teazer, a shew-stallion [for seeing if the mare be horsy; not the real stallion to cover]. —**jagen**, *n.* trial-chase, shooting, hunting, sporting on trial [for proving hounds, or testing one's own newly acquired skill]. —**jahr**, *n.* the year of probation, of the noviciate. —**kapelle**, *f.* [in chemistry &c.] essay-cupel. —**kelle**, *f.* [with founders] an essay-trowel. —**kluft**, *f.* V. —**zange**. —**korn**, *n.* 1) [with founders] bottom, remnant, button. 2) [in commerce] sample of corn. —**kunſt**, *f.* [with founders] docimacy, docimastic science, science of assaying. Die — kunſt auf trockenem, auf naſſem Wege, docimacy by the dry way or touching, by the wet method or way, or analysing &c. —**lampe**, *f.* a docimastic lamp. —**lehrling**, *m.* an essay-apprentice, apprentice on trial, novice. —**lektion**, *f.* first lesson, lesson on trial, test-lesson. —**löffel**, *m.* 1) an assay-spoon; [with tinmen, soap-boilers &c.] a prover. 2) sample or pattern-spoon, spoon serving as a model or specimen. —**mark**, *f.* essay-mark. —**maß**, *n.* standard-measure. Ein Maß nach dem —maß abgleichen, to assimilate, to match a measure by the standard one, to procure a counterpart of the standard-measure. —**mäßig**, *adj.*, —**mäßigkeit**, *f.* V. —haltig &c. —**mehl**, *n.* [with founders] essay-powder. —**morgen**, *m.* [in rural economy] a proof-acre [for taxing forests, woods]. —**münze**, *f.* [in the mint] proof-coin, V. —ſchlag. —**muſter**, *n.* proof, pattern, sample, specimen, model, sampler. —**nadel**, *f.* [with goldsmiths] touch-needle. —**näpfchen**, *n.* [with founders] essay-porringer. —**ofen**, *m.* [with founders] the essay-furnace, cupel. —**pfanne**, *f.* [in alum-works] essay-pan. —**pfund**, *n.* pound-weight for essaying, standard-pound, V. —gewicht. —**platte**, *f.* [with tinmen] brass-plate on which tin is touched and assayed; [in the mint] coiner's standard, adjusting-weight; [with goldsmiths] —plättchen, a little gold essay-plate. —**predigt**, *f.* trial-sermon [of a candidate or candidates for a living or curateship]; first sermon, maiden-sermon. Seine —predigt halten, to hold, to deliver one's maiden-sermon, one's trial sermon. —**ring**, *m.* [with pinmakers] gauge, gage or standard-ring [with gold &c. wire-drawers] iron gauge-ring. —**ritt**, *m.* 1) [of jockey's] trial-ride, trial. 2) [in the riding-school] essay-ride [for ladies]. —**röhre**, *f.* [with miners] the essay or trial pipe [on a steam machine]. —**rolle**, *f.* [on the theatre] debut, maiden-part, first performance, first appearance. In einer —rolle auftreten, to make one's debut, one's first appearance, to play one's maiden-part. —**ſchale**, *f.*, —**ſchälchen**, *n.* [with founders] little bason or scale for assaying. —**ſcheffel**, *m.* standard-bushel, [in England] Winchester bushel. —**ſcherben**, *m.* V. —näpfchen. —**ſchiefer**, *m.* V. —ſtein. —**ſchießen**, *n.* trial-shot [of a company of marksmen or archers]. —**ſchlag**, *m.* [in the mint] standard-piece; *it.* [at tennis] the service, mistress, essay. —ſchlag ſpielen, to give the service. —**ſchrift**, *f.* specimen of handwriting; *it.* a sample. —**ſchuß**, *m.* shot for proving a barrel and its range; *it.* shot for proving one's skill, trial-shot. —**ſilber**, *n.* 1) silver of good alloy, standard-silver [having the requisite fineness]. 2) essay-silver. —**ſtämpel**, *m.* [with goldsmiths] stamp, die. Das Gold, das Silber mit dem —ſtämpel zeichnen, to stamp gold, silver with the standard-mark. —**ſtange**, *f.* [with founders] the beam of an essay-balance or pair of scales. —**ſtätte**, *f.* [in the mint] the essaying or assaying place. —**ſtein**, *m.* 1) [with goldsmiths] touch-stone. *Fig.* Auf dieſem — ſteine hielt ſeine Verſtellung nicht aus, his dissimulation could not stand, was not proof against this test; this touchstone put his dissembling to a test it was not prepared for, and incapable of baffling; das Unglück iſt der —ſtein der Freunde, der Freundſchaft, misfortune is the touchstone, the sure test of friends, of friendship. 2) [with founders, tinmen &c.] a large square stone generally of porphyry on which tin-stones are rubbed small &c.; [with tinmen] stone-mould for melting the essay-weights. —**ſtube**, *f.* [with founders] the chamber for essaying, laboratory; [in the mint] essaying or assaying-place. —**ſtück**, *n.* 1) specimen, pattern-piece, sample. *Fig.* Sein — ſtück ablegen, to make one's first essay, one's first trial, [fam.] to take one's maiden-flight. 2) model, pattern. —**tiegel**, *m.* essay-crucible for testing, assaying, proving ore &c. —**tiegeldeckel**, *m.* the lid of the essay-crucible or cupel. —**tiegelfuß**, *m.*, —**tiegelfüßchen**, *n.* foot, little stand of the essay crucible. —**tute**, *f.* [in mining] essay-cornet. —**uhr**, *f.* 1) watch upon trial, bought or sold upon trial. 2) [with watchmakers] [pendulum-] clock by which others are regulated, a regulator-clock. —**viertel**, *n.* quarter-standard; V. —maß. —**wage**, *f.* [with founders] essay-balance. —**waſſer**, *n.* [for proving gold] corrosive liquor, coleritum. —**zange**, *f.* [with founders] essayer's long pinchers, long essay-callipers or tongs. —**zeit**, *f.* time of trial; [in a nunnery or convent] probation, noviciate. —**zentner**, *m.* standard hundredweight or quintal. —**zettel**, *m.* [in studs &c.] register of the mares in a stud that have been covered [have taken or not &c.]. —**ziegel**, *m.* [with brickmakers] pattern-tile. —**zinn**, *n.* common tin.

Proben-ſtößer, *m.* [with founders] brayer or pounder of the assay-ore or ore to be tested.

Prōben, [generally] **Probīren**, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to prove. Ein Pferd, eine Kanone, ei-

nen Küraß &c. —, to prove, to try a horse, to prove a cannon, a breast plate &c.; ein Federmesser, eine Feder —, to try a penknife, a pen; einen Wein, eine Speise —, to taste a wine, a dish of viands &c.; die Kraft eines Giftes an einem Thiere —, to test, to make an experiment of the strength of a poison on an animal; die Pfeifenerde —, to try pipe-clay; das Gold und Silber —, to try, to essay, to touch gold, to try or assay silver; [with founders] das Erz —, to make an essay of mineral ore; [in the mint] eine Münze —, to assay a coin; *it.* man muß es —, one must try it; er will Alles —, he wants to try, to prove, to test, to analyze every thing; eine Rolle, ein Schauspiel, eine Musik &c. —, to rehearse a part, a play, a piece of music; Einen, seine Geduld &c. —, to try any one, any one's patience, to put any one, any one's patience or any one's stock of patience &c. to the proof. 2) [little used] to prove, to shew. Das —, the assay, essay, proof; das — des Goldes auf die Feine, the assaying of gold for ascertaining its degree of fineness or standard; das — einer Musik, Oper &c, the rehearsal, trial of a piece of music, of an opera &c.

Pröber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one that proves, makes a trial &c. [not much used]; [with founders, in the mint] essayer, assayer. 2) hydrometer, gauge.

Probiren, Probirer, V. Proben, Prober.

Probir=blei, —buch, —gehäuse, —gewicht, *n.*, —hammer, *m.*, —kunst, *f.* &c. V. Probeblei &c.

*Problēm, *n.* [-es, *pl* -e] a problem.

*Problemátisch, *adj.* and *adv.* problematic, problematical.

Pröbst, *m.* V. Propst.

*Procedīren, *v. intr.* [chiefly in law] to proceed.

*Procedūr, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [chiefly in law] procedure, trial.

*Procént, Prozént, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] percent. Ich bezahle nur ein or 1 —, I only pay one per cent; er gewinnt 100 — auf diese or an dieser Waare, he wins, he gets or nets a clear profit of a 100 per cent on this article; zu wie viel — haben Sie Ihr Geld angelegt? at how much per centage, at what rate of interest have you placed out, have you invested your money? zu vier, fünf —, at four, at five per cent.

*Procèß, V. Prozeß.

*Processiōn, Prozessiōn, *f.* [Feierzug, Umzug, großer or feierlicher Zug] [chiefly in the Romish or Greek church] procession. Am Fronleichnamstage ist jedesmal eine große —, on corpus-Christi-day there is always a grand or solemn procession; die Bürgerschaft begab sich in — or in feierlichem Zuge nach dem Schlosse, the citizens repaired in procession to the castle.

Processionsraupe, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the processionary or evolutionary caterpillar [in a band with a chief or leader at their head].

*Processiren, V. Prozessiren.

*Proclamatiōn, *f.* proclamation. Eine — erlassen, to make, to issue, to publish a proclamation.

*Proclamīren, *v. tr.* Einen zum König &c., to proclaim any one king &c.; Etwas —, to proclaim, to herald forth, to publish something; ein verlobtes Paar —, to publish the bans.

*Prōconsul, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -n] [in Roman hist.] proconsul.

*Proconsulārisch, *adj.* and *adv.* proconsular.

*Proconsulāt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] the proconsulate, proconsulship.

*Procūra, *f.* [in commerce] power to sign. Einem Buchhalter die — ertheilen, to empower a book-keeper to sign in the name of his principal or principals.

Procuraträger, *m.* a person intrusted with the signature of a commercial firm.

*Procurātor, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] proctor, assignee, proxy, attorney; [in Venetian history] procurator.

*Producīren, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to produce; *it.* to exhibit.

*Prodúct, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] produce. Das — der Erde, eines Landes, the produce, production of the earth or soil, of a land or country; [in arithmetic] das — der multiplicirten Zahlen, the product of multiplied numbers; 16 ist das — von zwei Mal 8, 16 is the product of twice 8.

*Productiōn, *f.* production; *it.* performance.

*Profān, *adj.* and *adv.* [originally in Roman history] before the temple or shrine, uninitiated, vulgar, profane; [thence, commonly] profane, pagan, not sacred, unholy, impious, blasphemous.

Profan=geschichte, *f.* profane history. —schriftsteller, *m.* profane author or writer.

*Profāne, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] the profane, the laity [as opposed to the priesthood or initiated].

*Profanīren, *v. tr.* to profane, to desecrate [in the original as well as in a more common sense].

*Profèß, *m.* [-sses] [with catholics] the order-vow. — thun, to make or take the order-vow; ein Ordensgeistlicher, welcher, eine Klosterschwester, welche — gethan hat, a monk or nun who has taken the vows after the noviciate, a professed monk or nun; seitdem er — gethan hat, since his profession, his taking of the order-vows, since he has professed.

Profeßhaus, *n.* house of or for profession, [with the Jacobite friars] natal house.

*Professiōn, *f.* [of trades-people] trade, calling. Eine — treiben, to follow, to exercise a profession; ein Schuhmacher, Schneider seiner — or von —, a shoemaker, a tailor by trade; *it.* [in a bad sense] er ist ein Spieler von —, he is a professed gambler, he makes a profession of gambling, he makes gambling a regular business, a trade.

*Professionist, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] artisan, tradesman.

*Proféssor, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] professor; lecturer. — der Philosophie, professor of or in philosophy.

Professor=stelle, *f.* the chair, place of a professor. Eine —stelle erhalten, to obtain a professor's chair. —titel, *m.* title of professor.

*Professorāt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] or Professūr, *f.* [*pl.* -en] professorship, V. Professorstelle.

*Professōrinn, *f.* a professoress; the lady or wife of a professor.

*Profil, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [with painters] the profile. Einen Kopf im —e mahlen, to paint a head in profile, to paint a profile; sie ist schöner im —e, als &c., she is handsomer in profile, than &c.; *it.* [in architecture] das — eines Gebäudes, the profile, the pourfil of a building &c.

*Profít, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in pop. language, Vortheil, Nutzen] profit. *dim.* —chen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a small profit. 2) a save-all [for candles].

*Profitīren, *v. intr.* [in familiar and popular language] to profit by or on, to make a profit on or by [in a proper as well as in a figurative sense].

*Profōß, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in the army] [formerly] provost, [now] military jailor, [and still in some armies] appointed to execute the corporal punishment on soldiers [he ranks with the non commissioned officers or corporals]. General — [formerly], the provost-marshal.

*Prognosticiren, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to prognosticate.

*Prognōsticon or Prognōsticum, *n.* [-s *pl.* Prognostica] prognostic.

*Prognōstiker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a prognosticator.

*Prográmm, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in schools] the programma, program. [in a more general sense] Das — zu dem Feste, the program of the feast or festival; das — des neuen Ministeriums [modern], the programme of the new ministry.

*Progrèß, *m.* [-sses, *pl.* -sse] [not much used, = Vorschritt, Fortschritt, Weiterrücken] progress.

*Progressiōn, *f.* progression. Arithmetische, geometrische —, arithmetical, geometrical progression.

Progressions=flächig, *adj.* and *adv.* [forming the commencement of an arithmetical progressive series as 6, 4, 2, from the numbers that shew the sides of the prism &c.] equidifferent. —mäßig, —weise, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Progressiv.

*Prōgressiv, *adj.* and *adv* progressive.

Pröhne, V. Prone.

*Projèct, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] project, V. Entwurf, Plan.

Project[en]macher, *m.* [in fam. language, in contempt] maker of plans, of projects, a projector [of schemes &c.], V. also Planmacher.

*Projectiōn, *f.* [in alchymy] projection.

Projectionspulver, *n.* [with alchymists] projecting-powder.

*Projectīren, *v. tr.* to project [in a proper as well as in a figurative sense]. Eine Reise — [in familiar language], to intend, to purpose making a journey.

*Prolōg, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] prologue.

*Prolongatiōn, *f.* [in commerce] prolongation, extension [of the usual grace, of the term for payment], instalment, renewal of a bill; *it.* [in a more general sense, not much used] delay, put-off.

*Prolongīren, *v. tr.* [in commerce] to renew, to prolong [a bill]. Prolongirter Wechsel, a bill renewed, put off, prolonged.

*Promemōria, *n.* [-'s, *pl.* Promemorien] promemoria; memorial.

*Promotiōn, *f.* promotion, [at a university] graduation.

*Promōtor, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] [little used] [in schools] promoter.

*Promovīren, I. *v. tr.* [befördern] to promote. Er ist zum Kardinal &c. promovirt worden, he has been promoted to the cardinal-

ship &c.; [in schools] promovirt werden, to be promoted [to a higher class]. II. *v. intr.* [in high-schools] to take one's degrees, a doctor's degree; to graduate.

*Prómpt, *adj.* and *adv.* prompt. [in commerce] —e [= baare] Zahlung, prompt payment.

Prōne or Prōhne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Brame = Rand] [in rural economy] border, edge of a field overgrown with brush or leaf-wood. Die — eines Waldes, the border of a wood or forest.

Prónne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [probably allied to Rinne] [with miners] chop, cleft, fissure chiseled in the rock [for reaching the vein or lode of ore].

Prónnen, *v. tr.* [with miners] to chop, cleave, split or open the rock [with a chisel &c. for reaching the ore]. Das Geſtein läßt ſich wohl —, the rock is soft, crumbly, is easily worked, yields freely to the chisel.

*Pronōmen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Pronomina] [in grammar] pronoun.

*Propagánda, *f.* propaganda.

*Propagandísmus, *m.* propagandism.

*Propagandíſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] propagandist.

Propèrz, [-es or -ens, *pl.* -e] or Propertius, *m.* [the poet] Propertius.

*Prophēt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en], —inn, *f.* 1) [in the Bible] prophet, prophetess, [in profane hist.] predictor; seer; foreteller, augur; interpreter of dreams. Der königliche —, the royal, regal or kingly Prophet [David]; [in Scripture] die vier großen —n, the four greats prophets; die zwölf kleinen —en, the twelve minor prophets; Sie ſind ein ſchlimmer or ſchlechter — [in fam. lang.], you are a bad, a poor prophet; you are always prophesying wrong, falsely; *it.* [fam.] you are a constant croaker, always croaking; ein falſcher — [in Scripture], a false prophet or seer. *Prov.* Ein — gilt nirgends weniger, als in ſeinem Vaterlande, a prophet is never honoured in his own country. 2) [in nat hist.] the Surinam gryllus, walking-leaf, Spanish-horse.

Propheten-apfel, *m.* V. —gurke. — gabe, *f.* the gift of prophecy, [in Scotland] of second sight. —geiſt, *m.* spirit of prophecy. —gurke, *f.* the Arabian cucumber. —kraut, *n.* V. Bilſenkraut. —kuchen, *m.* a hard and thin fancy-biscuit or cake [strewed with sugar and cinnamon]. —ſchule, *f.* [in Jewish hist.] school of the prophets.

Prophētenſchaft, *f.* quality, rank, dignity of a prophet or seer; the prophetic dignity.

Prophétiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* prophetic, prophetical. Das —e Amt Chriſti, the prophetic ministry of Christ; eine —e Schreibart, a prophetic style. *Fig.* Eine —e Rede, ein —er Geiſt, a prophetic discourse, spirit; er hat — geſprochen, he has spoken prophetically.

Prophezeíen, *v. tr.* to prophesy, to predict. Unglück —, to predict misfortune, [fam.] to croak; ich hatte ihm prophezeiet, daß &c., I had foretold him, that &c. Das —, the prophesying, the predicting, the foretelling, the soothsaying, [fam.] the croaking.

Prophezeíung, *f.* prophecy, prophesying. Die Gabe der —, the gift of prophecy, [in Scotland] of second sight; die Erfüllung der —en, the accomplishment, the fulfilling or fulfilment of the prophecies; ſeine — iſt eingetroffen, his prediction has been fulfilled, has come to pass, is accomplished.

*Proponént, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in familiar language] one who proposes, moves any thing; *it.* [in schools, at universities &c.] candidate.

*Proponīren, *v. tr.* [in familiar lang.] to propose, to move.

Propóntis, *m.* [in ancient geography] the Propontis.

*Proportiōn, *f.* proportion; relation.

*Proportionāl, *adj.* proportional.

Proportional-linie, *f.* a proportional line. —zirkel, *m.* compass of proportion, a proportional compass, a sector. —zirkellinie, *f.* a quadratrix line.

*Proportionīren, *v. tr.* to proportion, to proportionate. Ein gut proportionirter Körperbau or Wuchs [in fam. lang.], a well-proportioned frame.

*Propoſitiōn, *f.* [Anerbieten, *it.* Satz] proposition.

*Prōprātor, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] [in Roman hist.] propretor.

Própſt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Prōpſte] [from the Lat. *praepositus* = set before or over] [an ecclesiastical dignity] [with German or Lutheran protestants] provost, [in the Romish church] prior. V. Dom—, Feld—. Der — or Kirchen— [in the English church], dean [of a cathedral]; rural dean, *it.* archdeacon [of a diocese].

Propſt-gericht, *n.* V. Provſteigericht. —ſtelle, *f.* dignity, place of a provost, prior, dean &c.

Propſtei, *f.* 1) provostship; priorship, priorate. 2) provost's dwelling, the deanery, priory. 3) the district of a provost or prior &c.

Propſtei-acker, —garten, *m.*, —wieſe, *f.* field or glebe, garden, meadow of the provost. —gericht, *n.* [tribunal in which the ecclesiastical provost presides] provostship.

Propſteílich, *adj.* and *adv.* appertaining to the provost or provostship.

Prōpſtinn, *f.* the lady provost, *it.* the provost's wife or lady; prioress.

*Prōrector, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] [at German universities] prorector; *it.* [sometimes, at grammar schools] the head teacher.

Prorector-amt, *n.*, —würde, *f.* [at universities] prorectorate.

*Prorectorat, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Prorectoramt.

*Prōſa, Prōſe, *f.* [*indecl.*] prose. Er ſchreibt nur in —, he only writes in prose, he is a prosaic writer, a prose-author.

*Proſāiker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a prose-author, prosaic writer, prosaist.

*Proſāiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* prosaic, prosaical. Die —en Schriftſteller, the prose-authors; —er Ausdruck [in a bad sense], a prosy expression, a very common-place term; das iſt — geſagt, that is quite in a prose-style. *Fig.* Er iſt ein recht —er Menſch [in familiar language], he is a dry, thorough matter-of-fact man.

*Proſcénium, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Proſcenien] the proscenium [of a theatre].

*Prōſe, V. Proſa.

*Proſelýt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en], —inn, *f.* proselyte —en machen, to make proselytes.

Proſelyten-macher, *m.* one who has the mania of making proselytes. —macherei, *f.* proselytism, the mania, the phrensy, mad desire of making proselytes or converts, of converting.

Proſérpina, [-'s or Proſerpinens] [in mythology] [the goddess] Proserpine.

*Prōſit! [low, fam.] may it do you good! [said to one in Germany after sneezing, and thence, in a more general meaning, whilst in the enjoyment of some sensual pleasure as drinking &c.].

*Proſodíe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] prosody.

*Proſōdiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* prosodiacal.

*Prōſpèct, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] prospect; *it.* [in architecture] V. Riß, Aufriß.

*Proſpèctus, *m.* prospectus.

*Prosperīren, *v. intr.* to prosper, to succeed.

*Prosperität, *f.* prosperity.

*Proſtituīren, *v. tr.* 1) to prostitute [a female]. 2) *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] to expose any one to shame or derision. Sich —, 1) to prostitute one's self, to turn strumpet. 2) *Fig.* [in familiar language] to commit a sad, a scandalous blunder.

*Proſtitutiōn, *f.* prostitution.

*Prōtaſis or Protáſe, *f.* protasis.

*Protectiōn, *f.* protection; *it.* favouritism.

*Protèctor, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] protector.

*Protegīren, *v. tr.* [pron. Proteſchiren] to protect; *it.* to favour.

*Protèſt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [with bankers &c.] protest. Den — erheben, to make a protest.

Proteſtkoſten, *pl.* the expences or costs of a protest.

*Proteſtánt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en], —inn, *f.* protestant. Die deutſchen —en, die —en in Deutſchland, the German protestants, the protestants in Germany.

*Proteſtántiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Die —e Religion, the protestant religion, protestantism; die —en Reichsſtände [in German history], the protestant estates [of the Empire]; —er Geiſtlicher, protestant clergyman or preacher, minister; ſie iſt —, she is a protestant.

*Proteſtantísmus, *m.* protestantism.

*Proteſtatiōn, *f.* protestation. Eine — einlegen [in law], to enter a protest, to make a or one's protestation.

*Proteſtīren, I. *v. intr.* to protest. Gegen eine Verhandlung —, to protest against an act; er hat dawider or dagegen proteſtirt, he has protested against it. II. *v. tr.* [with bankers] Einen Wechſel —, to protest a bill or letter of exchange; proteſtirter Wechſel, a protested bill.

Prōteus, *m.* [in mythology] Proteus. *Fig.* Er iſt ein wahrer — [in familiar language], he is a real Proteus.

*Protokóll, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in law] minutes of any event taken by authority, verbal process, register, record, [in diplomacy] protocol. Etwas zu — nehmen, to draw up a verbal process of any thing; der Notar hat die Sache zu — genommen or hat ein —darüber aufgenommen, the notary has made a verbal process of the affair; das Gericht hat ſeine Ausſage zu — genommen or hat ein — über ſeine Ausſagen aufgenommen, the court, the magistrates got his evidence taken down; ich bitte, meine Erklärung zu — zu nehmen, I demand the making of a verbal process, the taking down of my declaration, my affidavit, I request the insertion of my declaration on the register, in the books, on the rolls of the court &c.; Zeuge or Deponent, unterſchreiben Sie das —! witness, sign your declaration or affidavit! zu — geben, to depose, to give written evidence [before a court of law]; das — führen, to hold the register, to keep the rolls; in das — eintragen, to register, to insert on the rolls, on the records of the court, in the register, on the books, to

record; das Eintragen in das —, the registering, the recording, the insertion in the rolls, on the record, the registration.

*Protokollarisch, *adj.* and *adv.* protocollary; by protocol.

*Protokolliren, *v. tr.* to register, to record; to put, to insert in the register, rolls, record or minutes, to minute down, to make or to draw up a verbal process; *it.* [in diplomacy] to draw up a protocol. Ist die Sache protokollirt? is the affair registered, placed on the record, recorded? seine Klage, seine Aussage wurde sogleich protokollirt, his complaint, his evidence was taken down [by the clerk of the court or tribunal] immediately.

*Protokollist, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [Protokollführer] the drawer up of a verbal process, clerk or writer at a court or tribunal; *it.* [in diplomacy] a protocolist, a protocoliser. Lord Palmerston ist ein berühmter —, Lord Palmerston is a celebrated protocolist.

*Protonotarius, *m.* [*pl.* -notarien] protonotary, [generally, but erroneously, written] prothonotary.

*Protoxyd, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [in chemistry] protoxide.

‖Prötzeln, [appears allied to praffeln] *v. intr.* [with cooks] to stew. — lassen, to leave to stew, to let stew.

Protzelsuppe, *f.* soup that has been left to stew.

1. Prötzen, *v. tr.* [perhaps allied to the old fretten, to do tiresome fretting work, to fret] Eine Kanone — [in artillery], to mount a cannon.

Protz-kette, *f.* [in artillery] limber chain of the carriage of a cannon. —lochschiene, *f.* [in artillery] [Schwanzriegelblech] obere —lochschiene, upper stock-cheek clout; untere —lochschiene, under stock cheek clout. —nagel, *m.* [in artillery] working-peg of the fore-carriage of a cannon. —rad, *n* the fore-wheel or limber of a cannon-carriage. — ring, *m.* the cross-beam ring of an ordnance-train. —schemel, [—schämel] *m.* the fore-train stool of a piece of ordnance. —schemelblech, *n.* or —schemelschiene, *f.* stool-plate. —schemelstift, *m.* pin attaching the ordnance-frame stool to the axle-tree. —schemelstock, *m.* stock of the cheek —wagen, *m.* a two-wheeled axle-train of a cannon or piece of ordnance.

2 ‖Prötzen, [V. Protzig] *v. intr.* [allied to the Engl. *to fret* = sich ärgern] [in popular lang.] [= mauten] to be in the sulks, to be sulky, to pout, to be in one's tantrums, to be grumpy or sullen, [low] to give another one's sauce. Das — [Mauten], pouting, sulking.

Protz-stübchen, *n*, —winkel, *m.* boudoir, lady's dressing room.

‖Prötzig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in popular language] 1) stiff, unbending, inflexible, firm. 2) pouting, sulky, sullen, grumpish, peevish, cross-grained. Ein —er Mensch, a sullen fellow; — thun, to behave proudly, to play the grandee; *it* to pout, to sulk, to make wry sullen faces.

*Proviánt, *m.* [-es] [chiefly in the army or navy] provisions, provender, victuals, [fam. and low] prog. Eine Armee mit — versehen, to provide an army with provisions, with victualling supplies; eine Festung mit — versehen [verproviantiren], to victual a fortress; ein Schiff, eine Flotte mit — versehen [verproviantiren], to victual a ship, a fleet.

Proviant-amt, *n.* superintendence of the supplies. —brod, *n.* ammunition or munition bread, [with English soldiers, fam.] brown George. —commissarius, *m.* V. —meister, —verwalter. —fuhre, *f.* V. —wagen. —haus, *n.* victualling magazine; *it.* [sometimes, for troops on the march] canteen. —lieferung, *f.* furnishing of the provisions. —meister, *m.* commissary; [on board a ship] purser; [on a galley] major-domo. —schiff, *n.* a victualling ship, a tender. —verwalter, *m.* commissary, purveyor, victualling clerk; [sometimes] the owner of a magazine or canteen on the march. —wagen, *m.* the tumbril for provisions, bread-wagon.

*Proviantiren, *v. tr.* to provision, to supply or purvey with provisions, [in seamen's language] to victual.

*Provinz, *f.* [*pl.* -en] province, [as opposed to the metropolis] the country. Die schönsten —en Frankreichs sind &c., the finest provinces of France are &c.; er ist aus der —, he is from the country; die Nachrichten aus den —en, the news from the country.

Provinzrose, Provencerrose, *f.* [Sammetrose] the rose of Provence, the Provencal rose.

*Provinzial, [chiefly in compound words] Provinziell, *adj.* and *adv.* provincial.

Provinzial-recht, *n.* provincial right; right of custom or usage, right by tradition, from immemorial usage; a bye-law. —sprache, *f.* provincial language, country-dialect. —versammlung, *f.* provincial assembly; [in England] county-meeting. —wort, *n.* a provincial word, saying or expression, provincialism.

*Provinzial, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [not much used] an inhabitant of the province [as opposed to the inhabitant of the capital], a country-gentleman, [in familiar language or in contempt also Provinzler], country-bumpkin, a squire. 2) Eines Ordens [der Pater—], the provincial of a religious order.

*Provinzialism[us], *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] provincialism. V. Provinzialwort.

*Provision, *f.* [Vorrath] provision; [in the army] provisions, supplies; [in commerce] [= Gebühr] commission, procuration-money.

*Provisional, *adj.* [chiefly in law] [vorläufig, einstweilig] provisional, temporary.

Provisional-bescheid, *m.*, — urtheil, *n.* provisional decree, temporary sentence, judgment or rescript.

*Provisor, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] 1) [with chemists and druggists] the apothecary's foreman. 2) [= ein Unterlehrer] [in schools] an usher.

*Provisorisch, *adj.* and *adv.* [vorläufig, einstweilig] provisional, provisory, temporary. —e Verwaltung, —e Gesetze, temporary administration, provisional laws.

*Prozént, V. Procent.

*Prozèß, *m.* [-sses, *pl.* -sse] [from the Lat. *processus*, process, manner of advance] 1) [with chemists] process, chemical operations; [in gastronomy] culinary process; [in medicine] process. 2) procedure, mode of proceeding. Bürgerlicher, peinlicher —, civil, criminal procedure; M's Handbuch des deutschen peinlichen —sses, M's Manual of criminal procedure in Germany. 3) law-suit, cause, action at law, plea, dispute, process. Einen — haben or führen, to have a law-suit, to litigate; *it.* einen — führen [said of the attorney], to plead a cause or case; einen — anfangen, to commence, bring or institute an action; sich in einen — einlassen, to embark in, to enter into a law-suit; in einen — verwickelt seyn, to be drawn into, to be hampered with, to be involved in a law-suit; einen — mit Einem anfangen, to commence or institute legal proceedings with or against any one, to go to law with any one; er ist in den — mitverwickelt, er ist als Partei mit in dem —sse begriffen, he has involved himself, he is implicated in this law-suit, in this criminal procedure; er hat keinen Theil mehr an dem —sse, he has no longer any share in this suit, [fam.] he has backed out of this action, he has no longer any concern, any stake in these legal proceedings; sie haben einen — mit einander, sie führen —, there is a suit pending between them; einen — wegen Etwas führen, to file a declaration against, to institute legal proceedings on account of something; der —führende Theil, [little used in this sense] the plaintiff, the bringer of the action; die —führenden Theile, the litigants, the litigant parties; seinen — selbst führen, to conduct one's own case, to plead one's own cause, to be one's own's counsel as plaintiff &c.; dieser Sachwalter führt einen schönen, glänzenden —, this advocate conducts a good, brilliant case; einen — eine Zeitlang ruhen lassen, to allow a cause, to let a case slumber awhile, remain dormant for a time; er hat den — liegen gelassen, aufgegeben, he has allowed the legal proceedings to drop, abandoned the case, allowed judgment to go by default, [if a barrister] thrown up his brief; den — wieder or von Neuem anfangen, [fam.] wieder aufrühren or in Bewegung bringen, to bring a cause on again for a new trial, to shew cause for a new trial; die Dauer des —sses, the duration of the suit; [fam. when protracted in England] the chancery-length of the action; an der Einrichtung eines —sses arbeiten, einen — zum Spruche einleiten, to be occupied with preparing things for a trial, in the management or arrangement of things [witnesses, evidence] for the hearing of a case; to be occupied in drawing up one's instructions in a case; to prepare a cause for decision or giving judgment; dies Gut liegt, ist im —sse, this property is in dispute, forms the groundwork of an action, is claimed at law by two rival parties; einen — gewinnen, verlieren [of the counsel], to gain, to lose a cause; einen or seinen — gewinnen, verlieren [said of the party], to win, to lose a law-suit, one's cause; Einem den — machen, to follow up any one [in a criminal case] to judgment; *it.* to condemn him to death, to pass sentence of death upon any one, [in England &c.] upon the prisoner at the bar. 4) [no plural] the conducting of an action. Er versteht den —, he understands the practical management of a case, the rules of court. 5) [no plural] the minutes &c. of a cause. Einen — einsehen, durchsehen, to look into, to revise, to reperuse, to look through the minutes, the evidence [of a case], the legal proceedings.

Prozeß-acten, *pl.* the acts, the minutes, the proceedings of an action or process. —führer, *m.* the litigant or suing party, the plaintiff; *it.* the pleader, advocate, counsel for the plaintiff, [formerly] avowee. —führung, *f.* litigation, suing at law; *it.* procedure; *it.* the conduct, the management of a suit, action or prosecution. —kosten, *pl.* the costs [of a law-suit, a criminal procedure]. —krämer, *m.*, —krämerinn, *f.* [in a bad sense] wrangler, a person always going to law and getting himself into hot water, a litigious, quarrelsome fellow or woman. —krämerei, *f.* V. —sucht. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* after the forms of justice, [strictly] in rule, conformably to the rules or regulations of the

court, to the forms laid down [and ordained in such matters]. —ordnung, *f.* the rules laid down in law, in civil or criminal procedures; the precedents, order of court, judiciary order; [in English courts of equity] decree of the court. —ſache, *f.* law-suit, law-pleading, an affair for the bar. In —ſachen, in law-pleadings, in suits at law, in legal matters; in —ſachen wohl erfahren ſeyn, to be thoroughly versed, to be deeply experienced in law-proceedings. —ſucht, *f.* the mania of going to law, the frenzy of litigious dispute, litigious phrensy or mania, disposition or spirit of litigation. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* litigious, [fam.] always liking to get into hot water. Er iſt —ſüchtig, hat einen —ſüchtigen Geiſt, he is a litigious sort of a personage, he has a mind possessed with the mania of going to law, [fam.] he has a litigious spirit of his own. —weſen, *n.* V. —ordnung. —wiſſenſchaft, *f.* the science of conducting a suit, the knowledge of court-practice, law-proceedings.

*Prozeſſiren, *v. intr.* to carry on a law-suit, to go to law, to be at law, [little used] to litigate. Sie — ſchon lange mit einander, they have been at law with one another this long time. Das —, the act of proceeding in an action, the procedure; das — war niemals ſtärker Mode, als &c., the rage of going to law, the litigious spirit abroad was never more the fashion, more prevalent than &c.

*Prozeſſiōn, *f.* V. Proceſſion.

*Prozeſſuāliſch, *adj.* and *adv.* referring to, in &c. a law-suit.

Prūdel, *m.* [-s] steam; *it.* bubbling spring or well.

Prudelſtein, *m.* [Badeſtein] bath-stoe.

Prūdeln, *v. intr.* 1) to emit steam or vapor; to bubble up with a noise. 2) [= pfuſchen] [fam.] to botch, to bungle.

Prūdler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [= Pfuſcher] [fam.] botcher, bungler.

Prüfen, [Lat. *probare*, Fr. *éprouver* and *prou er*, V. Probe] *v. tr.* to prove, to examine, to scrutinize, to explore. Einen Wein —, to taste, to test a wine; das Gold — [in Scripture], to prove gold, [also in the mint] V. under Probiren; eine Rechnung —, to examine an account; einen Vorſchlag, eine Lehre &c. —, to examine a proposition, a doctrine &c.; prüfet Alles, und das Gute behaltet [in the new testament], prove all things, hold fast that which is good; ſein Gewiſſen —, to examine one's conscience; ſich ſelbſt —, to examine one's self; einen Freund, ſeine Treue &c. —, to prove a friend, to try, probe or test a friend's sincerity, sterling worth &c.; er iſt von geprüfter Treue, Tapferkeit, he is of tried fidelity, of approved courage, his truth, his valour has been put to the proof, tested, proved; durch Leiden geprüft, proved by sufferings, tried by adversity; einen Schüler &c. — [examiniren], to examine a scholar &c. Das —, V. Prüfung.

Prüf-eiſen, *n.* [Sonde] iron for sounding or probing. —kunſt, *f.* [unusual] criticism, V. Kritik. —ſtein, *m.* V. Probeſtein. —zeit, *f.* V. Prüfungszeit.

Prüfejahr, *n.* V. Probejahr.

Prüfenswerth, Prüfenswürdig, *adj.* and *adv.* worthy of examination, trial, proof, scrutiny, the test.

Prüfer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* examiner, person who examines; scrutinizer; prover, tester; taster &c.; [in schools &c.] examiner. Der — einer Schrift, critic; censor.

Prüfling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Examinand] the person going up to be examined, [students' cant, in Oxford] to pass his little or big go.

Prüfung, *f.* 1) proof, examination. Ein Buch der —, einer ſtrengen — unterwerfen, to submit a book to the proof or correction; *it.* to a strict or rigid examination or criticism; *it.* to a strict censure; die — eines Gewiſſens, the examination, the scrutiny, the test of a conscience; eine — anſtellen, to hold an examination; eine — beſtehen, to pass or undergo an examination; die öffentliche — der Schüler &c., the public examination of the scholars &c.; ein zur — Beauftragter, a person deputed or appointed to examine. 2) [originally in theology and then in a general sense, a religious proof of our zeal] trial; *it.* [rarely] temptation. Gott ſchickt uns mancherlei —en, God sends us many trials; harte —, a rude trial.

Prüfungs-ausſchuß, *m.* committee of examiners, the examining committee; a committee of inquiry. —geiſt, *m.* an examining, investigating, scrutinizing spirit, mind or disposition. —mittel, *n.* means of proof, of investigating, testing, examining. —ſtunde, *f.* hour of examination, of trial. *Fig.* hour of tribulation, of trial, of suffering. —tag, *m.* day of examination, of trial, examination or trial day. *Fig.* —tage, *pl.* time of tribulation, days of trial or suffering, period of affliction. —thal, *n.* [with poets] valley of trials, vale of suffering. —zeit, *f.* time or period of tribulation, days of sorrow, suffering or affliction.

Prügel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [appears allied to the old prügen, prickeln, to beat &c.], *dim.* —chen, ||—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) cudgel, club, truncheon, stick, [low] oaken towel. Man muß ihn mit dem — dazu treiben [in popular lang.], he must be driven to it by the cudgel, one must take up the cudgel and force him to it. *Fig.* Mit einem or dem — darein ſchlagen [in popular lang.], to employ violent remedies, to have resort or recourse to violent means. 2) *pl.* [Schläge] beating, cudgelling, whacks with a shillelah, bangs, drubbing, threshing, licking. — austheilen, to deal out heavy blows [with a cudgel &c.], to give a licking, a drubbing; er hat eine [tüchtige] Tracht — bekommen [low], he has had a sound threshing, a regular drubbing, he has come in for such a licking, horsewhipping, caning.

Prügel-falle, *f.* snare or trap [for foxes, badgers, polecats &c.]. —holz, *n.* fagot-wood. —naht, *f.* marking-stitch, carpet-stitch. —ſuppe, *f.* [low, chiefly comic] a good hiding, a sound drubbing, [fam.] an oaken towel, monkey's allowance, more kicks than halfpence. —weg, *m.* V. Knüppeldamm.

Prügelei, *f.* [Schlägerei] beating, assault and battery, drubbing, threshing.

Prügeln, *v. tr.* and *intr.* Einen —, to beat, to drub, to horsewhip, to cane, to thresh any one, to give any one a threshing with a stick, a cane &c., to give any one a caning, [fam.] to lather, to currycomb, to lick, to tan any one with a cudgel, to cudgel. Er hat ihn zu Tode geprügelt, he cudgeled him to death; einen Hund —, to thresh a dog; *it.* [= knütteln] to clog a dog.

Prügler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a thresher, a fighter, a man who likes to cudgel people, who is fond of caning or horsewhipping others.

*Prunèlle, *f.* [mostly pronounced Prünelle] [*pl.* -n] [in botany] 1) prunello. 2) sloe, wild plum; *it.* the brignole plum. 3) Die wohlriechende portugieſiſche —, self-heal, the cleone of Portugal. 4) Prunellchen, *n.* V. Fliegenſchnäpper 2).

Prunellen-ſaft, *m.* 1) the juice of the prunello. 2) acacia juice or sap. —ſalz, *n.* [Salpeterkügelchen] salt of prunello, saltpetre-drops, nitre-balls.

Prünen, V Prinen.

Prünenziegel, V. Prünziegel.

Prungnägel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -nägel] [Prung is allied to the provinc. pfrängen = zwängen?] [with dyers] [reel, for winding the cloth on out of the coop] staple, winder.

Prunk, *m.* [-es] [allied to prangen, Pracht] excessive display, parade, pomp, sumptuosity, pomposity, gaudy shew. — zeigen, treiben, to make a parade or display. [fam.] to cut it mighty fine, to shew off; ein Mann ohne allen —, a man without the least parade, a man without any shew, a simple, unassuming man; in dieſem Hauſe herrſcht mehr —, als Pracht und guter Geſchmack, in this house there is more of gaudy display, than of magnificence and good taste. *Fig.* Es iſt viel — in ſeinen Handlungen &c., there is much pride, much shew-off in his actions &c.; die Tugend der Stoiker war nicht ganz ohne —, the virtue of the stoics was not altogether exempt from ostentation, was not entirely without parade. Syn. Prunk, Pracht, Gepränge, Pomp, Prahlerei. Pomp approaches nearest to Pracht. It is an augmentation of the idea of Pracht, and indicates Pracht suited only for the highest or most distinguished persons, and on the most solemn occasions. Gepränge approaches more nearly to Prunk. It signifies, in its origin, a frequent Prangen; it is not, however, always without internal worth; only when it is vain and empty it is Prunk. Still lower than Prunk is Prahlerei, for this seeks to excite attention and admiration by excellencies which it does not possess or, at least, not in the degree it pretends to.

Prunk-aufzug, *m.* pomp, magnificent apparel. —bett, *n.* state-bed; *it.* bed of state. —blume, *f.* a gaudy flower. —bohne, *f.* upright kidney-bean, tree-kidney-bean. —degen, *m.* dress sword. —finger, *m* [not much used] ring-finger, the wedding-ring finger. —gebäude, *n.* sumptuous edifice or pile. —gemach, *n.* state apartment or suite of rooms; state chamber. —gericht, *n.* sumptuous dish or viand, state-dish. —geſchirr, *n.* 1) V. —gefäß. 2) [Pferdegeſchirr] state-harness [for processions &c.]. —geſpann, *n.* state set or team [of horses]. —gewand, *n.* state-habit or dress, robe of state or ceremony. —hengſt, *m.* a shew-stallion; *it.* a splendid, fine stallion. —kleid, *n.* V. —gewand. —kutſche, *f.* state-coach, state-carriage. —liebend, *adj.* and *adv.* loving pomp, pride, display. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without pomp, parade, pride, display, void of display &c., simple, unpretending, unassuming. —palaſt, *m.* sumptuous palace. —pferd, *n.* V. —roß. —rede, *f.* a declamatory speech, declamation, pompous harangue. —redner, *m.* a declamator, pompous orator. —roß, *n.* state or parade horse, palfrey. —ſaal, *m.* state-room, [at St. James'] drawing-room. —ſucht, *f.* mania, rage, excessive and ridiculous love of display &c. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* full to excess of display &c.; loving parade &c. extravagantly. —tag, *m.* state-day, day of pomp, of parade &c. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of [vain] pride, display &c., pompous. —volle Gemächer, sumptuous apartments; —volle Philoſophie, proud, vain, fond philosophy. —werk, *n.* 1) a sumptuous rich work or volume. 2) work of display, pomp &c., every thing serving to display &c. —

wort, *n.* bombastic, pompous, high-sounding, long-winded word. —zimmer, *n.* state-chamber, room sumptuously furnished or decorated.

Prúnken, *v. intr.* to make a parade, a display, to be ostentatious, to be vainglorious, [fam.] to be as proud as a peacock, to shew off. Mit or in ſeinen Kleidern —, mit ſeiner Tugend —, to make a parade of one's clothes, a display of one's virtue; er prunkte mit einer neuen Weſte, einer reichen Uhrkette, he sported a new waistcoat, a rich costly watch-chain; mit ſchönen, mit koſtbaren Worten —, to be pompous in one's conversation; to shew off one's learning with fine flowery words; —de Wiſſenſchaft, vain, gaudy, boastful science, [fam.] a science that is all empty shew, and has no intrinsic merit. Syn. V. Prahlen.

Prúnker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* proud man or woman; a shallow-pated frivolous coxcomb; a fine lady.

Prúnkhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* proud, pompous, sumptuous. Ein —er Anzug, Redner, a sumptuous vain dress; a declamatory, pompous orator; eine —e Rede, a declamatory harangue, pompous discourse.

Prünziegel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with brick and tile makers] a flat tile.

Prüſel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -n] [allied to Sproſſe] [in sportsmen's lang.] the avaunchers.

Prútt, *m.* [-es] scratchings [grounds of whale-blubber after straining &c.]

Pſálm, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e or -en] [provincial Salm, Gr. ψαλμός, Lat. *psalmus*] a psalm.

Pſalm-buch, *n.* book of psalms, psalm-book. —dichter, *m.* a psalmist; the Psalmist. —geſang, *m.* psalmody. —lied, *n.* V. —geſang. —ſammlung, *f.* collection of psalms, psalm-book. —ſänger, *m.* 1) psalmist, V. — dichter 2) a psalm-singer.

Pſálmen, *Pſalmodíren, *v. intr.* to sing, to chant, to read, to recite psalms.

Pſálter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [ancient musical instrument] a psaltery. Auf dem — ſpielen, to play on the psaltery. 2) a psalm-book, a psalter. 3) *Fig.* [in nat. hist.] the third leafy stomach of ruminating animals.

Pſalterſpiel, *n.* performance on the psaltery.

***Pſeúdo,** [obsolescent Pſeudo] used in compositions, as the — Demetrius [in Russian history], the false Demetrius; ein — Prophet, a false prophet &c. V. Falſch.

***Pſeudonȳm,** *adj.* and *adv.*, also *subst.* [Falſchnamenführer] pseudonymous, having or bearing a false fictitious name, using an alias. Ein —er Schriftſteller, a pseudonymous author, a writer assuming a fictitious name.

***Pſeudonȳmiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* pseudonymous, under an alias, under a feigned, false or fictitious name.

***Pſi,** *n. indecl.* [in nat. hist.] the Psi, Ψ phalaena.

‡Pſíttig, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Papagei.

Pſt! *interj.* [sign of silence] hush! st! [low] whisht! sht! *it.* [in beckoning to another to hear or to come] st! here!

***Pſychagōg,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [Seelenvorlader] a necromancer, psychagogist.

***Pſychagogīe,** *f.* psychagogy, necromancy.

***Pſychagōgiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* psychagogical, necromantic.

***Pſȳche,** *f.* 1) [in mythology] Psyche, [emblem of the] soul. 2) [in nat. hist.] psyche.

***Pſȳchiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* relating to, emanating from the soul.

***Pſychologe,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [Seelenforſcher, Seelenlehrer &c.] a psychologist.

***Pſychologīe,** *f.* [*pl.* -en] [Seelenlehre, Seelenkunde] psychology.

***Pſychologiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* psychological.

***Ptiſane,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in medicine] [Kühltrank] ptisan, barley-water, diet-drink, cooling beverage, drink as a febrifuge.

***Publicándum,** *n.* a proclamation.

***Publicatiōn,** *f.* [Bekanntmachung] [chiefly in law or official style] publication, notification. Die — eines Geſetzes, the promulgation of a law; die — eines Buches, the publication of a book.

***Publicīren,** *v. tr.* [chiefly in law or official style] to publish. Ein Geſetz —, to promulgate a law; ein Teſtament —, to prove a will; ein Buch —, to print and publish, to edit a book. Das —, V. Publication.

***Publiciſt,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [Staatsrechtskenner] a civilian, a political economist; *it.* [modern] a political writer, [chiefly] a newspaper writer.

***Publiciſtiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* relating to or concerning public law; treating of public law.

***Públicum,** *n.* [-s] the public, the world. Was ſagt man im —? what does the public, the world, what do [the] people say? vor den Augen des —s, before the eyes of the public, in the face of the world; dem — ein Werk ſchenken, to give a work to the public; [at public places, meetings, theatres &c.] das — war überaus zahlreich zugegen, there was a host of spectators, the auditory was very numerous; das — war ſehr zufrieden, the public, the meeting, the auditory, the spectators was or were highly gratified.

***Publīk,** *adj.* and *adv.* [fam.] public.

1. **Púcht,** *f.* [*pl.* -en] [appears to be the same as Fach] [in salterns] a salt drying-floor.

Puchttreppe, *f.* [in salterns] staircase to the drying-floor.

2. **Púcht,** *f.* [*pl.* -en] [probably from pochen] the stamper-block.

‖Púckel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Buckel.

‖Púckern, [the same as pochen] *v. intr.* [fam.] to knock, to keep on knocking.

***Pūd,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in commerce] pood [a Russian weight of 40 lbs.].

Púdding, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in Lower Sax. puddig means thick] [in cookery] a pudding.

Pudding-ſtein, *m.* [in mineralogy] pudding-stone, oval pebble, brescia-stone. — tute, *f.* [in conchology] the cone-formed pudding shell, the pudding-cornet shell.

1. **Pūdel,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [probably allied to the obsolete batten, botten, to push; and so] a miss, a false go, a false throw. [at skittles and ninepins] Einen — machen, werfen, ſchießen, to make a miss, to throw blank, to bowl or shoot wide. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Er hat einen — gemacht, he has made a miss, a fault, [fam.] it was no go, a miss is as good as a mile, and he has made it.

2. **Pūdel,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [appears allied to wehen, equal to wedeln, to wag, on account of the bobbing motion of the hair] 1) a poodle, a shaggy dog, shock. Ein —chen, ‖—ein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] a small spaniel, a lap-dog; [with sportsmen] —, der auf Enten gehet, a water-spaniel [broke in for wild-ducks]; weiblicher —, V. — hündinn; er läuft mir wie ein — nach, he follows me about like a spaniel; er iſt bekannt, wie ein bunter —, he is as well known as the town crier, as tom-fool, as the mountebank at a fair; ich bin ſo naß, wie ein —, I am as wet as a newfoundland dog, V. -naß. 2) [in pop. lang.] — or —kopf, [Krauskopf] woolly head, negro-head, [fam.] frizzle-wig.

Pudel-fiſch, *m.* the silurus, sheat-fish, som of the Danube. —hund, *m.* poodle-dog; *it.* curly-haired or shock dog. —hündinn, *f.* a poodle-bitch. —kopf, *m.* [with women] [in pop. lang.] a curly crop, a shock [fashion of wearing the hair]. Die —köpfe ſind nicht mehr Mode, curly crops are no longer the mode. —mütze, *f.* shaggy fur-cap. —närriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [fam.] frolicksome, playful as a kitten. Er iſt ein —närriſcher Menſch, he is a droll wag, a jackanapes. —naß, *adj.* and *adv.* wet-through. Ich bin —naß, I am as wet as a sponge, wet to the skin, [low] wet as muck. —raupe, *f.* the tiger caterpillar. —ſchnepfe, *f.* the marsh-snipe. —ſtrümpfe, *pl.* shaggy, furry stockings.

1. **Pūdeln,** *v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] [the same as hudeln] 1) to hoax, to gammon, to lead any one a dance [as on a fruitless errand &c.]. 2) to trouble, plague any one, to task any one in a harsh manner.

2. **Pūdeln,** *v. intr.* to make a miss, to bowl wide, to throw a blank, to be a no-go [at skittles or ninepins &c.]. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] to make a blunder.

Pūder, *m.* [-s, not used in the *pl.*, except in commerce] [from the Fr. *poudre*, Lat. *pulvis*] powder [for powdering]. — aus Stärke, aus Kartoffeln, powder from starch, potatoes, starch-powder, potato-starch, powder or flour; wohlriechender —, scented or sweet powder, toilet-powder.

Puder-beutel, *m.* powder-bag. —bläſer, *m.* the zest, hair-powder bag. —büchſe, *f.* V. —ſchachtel. —macher, *m.* hair-powder maker. —mantel, *m.* combing-cloth, hair-powder gown. —meſſer, *n.* a toilet-knife for removing the hair-powder. —püſter, *m.* V. —bläſer. — quaſt, *m.* a powder-puff. —ſalm, *m.* powdered salmon. —ſchachtel, *f.* hair-powder-box. —ſieb, *n* hair-powder sieve or tamise-cloth. —zucker, *m.* raw-sugar, scale, soft, moist or Lisbon sugar, native sugar; *it.* brown sugar; *it.* powdered sugar [white].

Pūderig, *adj.* and *adv.* powdery. Er hat ſich, ſein Kleid — gemacht, he has made himself, his dress all powdery; Ihr Kleid iſt [ganz] —, your dress is all powdery.

Pūdern, *v. tr.* to powder. Seine Haare, ſich —, to powder one's hair, one's self; ſehr ſtark, ganz weiß gepudert, powdered very strongly, quite white.

Puff! [V. Puffen] [an onomatopoeia] bang! whack! smack! —! da lag er, bang! there he lay!

Púff, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Püffe] [V. Puffen] 1) a bump. Es that, gab einen —, it gave a bump, it fell with a bump. 2) thump, cuff. [low] Püffe geben, austheilen, to give thumps, cuffs, blows of the fist, fisticuffs, buffets; Einem einen — auf die Naſe geben, to give any one a blow on the nose, [in the prize-ring] to give any one a smeller, a teaser on the proboscis; ſie haben einander Püffe verſetzt, they have given one another thumps to some purpose; die Wache hat ihm Püffe mit den Flintenkolben verſetzt, the watch gave him some bangs with the but-ends of their muskets; es wird [gleich] Püffe

ſetzen, there will be some blows, some cuffs [in the business. presently]. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Einem einen tüchtigen —, tüchtige Püffe verſetzen, to give any one a sharp rap over the knuckles, to give any one some hard hits [in an angry discussion]; er kann einen guten or derben — vertragen, his shoulders are pretty broad, he has got a hard skin of his own, he can stand as much as most people, I take it; das iſt ein harter —, that was a hard bang, a sharp rap over the knuckles, a severe wipe, a rude shock; *it.* that is a heavy blow to or for him [from fate]. 3) [*pl.* -e or -en] any thing puffed, a puff. Aermel mit Püffen or —en [—ärmel], puff-sleeves. 4) [modern] a tumid or exaggerated statement or commendation, a puff. 5) V. —ſpiel; *it.* V. Paſch.

Puff=bohne, *f.* marsh-bean, sow-bean, Windsor-bean. —bret, *n.* board for playing at *reverquier*, a sort of trick-track or backgammon. —ſpiel, *n.* a sort of backgammon-game. ‖—wagen, *m.* a peasant's wagon [entirely of wood, no iron].

1. **Püffen,** I. *v. intr.* [allied to the Lat. *pavio*, Gr. *πλαω*, to beat; the radical sense is to drive, to thrust, hence, to swell] 1) to bump, to make a bumping sound, to pop. Ich höre es —, I hear it bump; es pufft, aber es knallt nicht, it bumps, but makes no report; ſchlagen, daß es pufft, to beat hard, to bang. *Fig.* [low] Das pufft, [fam.] that will do, that is not bad, [very fam.] that is not to be sneezed at; hundert Thaler, das pufft, a hundred dollars, that's something like, [in America, low] that's not a bad spec, a hundred dollars, I tell you; [ironical] ein Thaler, daß es pufft, a dollar, a large sum that to buy blacking with, a dollar, why what's a dollar? what's a humbug dollar? 2) to puff. Ein —der Zeug, a stuff that puffs or swells out; —de Aermel, puff-sleeves, puffing sleeves. II. *v. tr.* 1) [in popular lang.] Einen —, to cuff, bang, bump, thump, [low] to whop any one, to give any one a licking. Man hat ihn derb, ſie haben einander lange gepufft, he has been soundly pummeled, they have been long pummeling one another, they banged each other a long while, [fam.] they drubbed one another to their hearts' content. 2) [with milliners] Die Aermel eines Kleides, einen Zeug —, to puff the sleeves of a dress, to puff a stuff.

2. **Püffen,** *v. intr.* to play at a game [a sort of backgammon].

Püffer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [in pop. lang.] a boxer, one who thumps, a cuffer. 2) a pocket-pistol, [low] a barker, a bull-dog, a warbler.

Püffern, V. Puffen.

Püffig, *adj.* and *adv.* [with milliners] puffy [of ribbons &c.].

Pühlloch, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -löcher] drying-floor tube of a sugar-refiner's stove.

***Pülk,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in Polish *polek* means a regiment] a detachment, a picket [of Cossacks].

***Pulpét,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [obsolete] a pulpit, V. Pult. 2) [in organs] leathern small bottle or purse [at the opening of the chest of the sound-board].

Pülroß, *n.* [-ſſes, *pl.* -ſſe] [a bird] the lapwing, kind of plover.

Pülſ, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to both the Lat. *pulsus*, a blow, a beat, and the provinc. pelzen, to beat] 1) [in medicine] the pulse. Einen ſtarken, ſchwachen, ordentlichen, unordentlichen, gleichen, ungleichen — haben, to have a strong, weak or feeble, regular, irregular, equal, unequal pulse; nachlaſſender —, an intermittent pulse; langſamer —, a slow pulse; ſchneller —, a quick pulse; ſein — ſchlägt, his pulse beats; ſein — geht ſchnell, his pulse beats or goes quick; ſein — geht ſtärker, als gewöhnlich, his pulse beats stronger, is fuller than usual; das Schlagen des —es, V. —ſchlag; einem Kranken den — [be]fühlen, to feel a patient's, an invalid's pulse; *it. fig.* Einem den — fühlen, to feel any one's pulse, to take the measure of his foot, to pump him, [low] to suck him dry. 2) a peal [of church-bells]. Zwei, drei —e läuten, to ring two, three peals, [cant] to ring two, three bob-majors.

Pülſ=ader, *f.* artery; *dim.* —äderchen, ‖—äderlein, *n.* little artery, an arteriole. Der Wundarzt ſchlug ihm die —ader, the surgeon opened his artery; die große —ader, the great artery, the aorta; —aderblut, *n.* arterial blood. —aderblut des Pförtners, the pyloric artery. —adergeſchwulſt, *f.*, —aderkropf, *m.* an aneurism. Der Sack einer —adergeſchwulſt, the aneurismal sack or sinus. —aderlehre, *f.* arteriology. —aderöffnen, *n.*, —aderöffnung, *f.* arteriotomy. —hammer, *m.* [in physics] water-hammer. —meſſer, *m.* a pulsimeter, pulsilogium, a pulse stop-watch. —pflaſter, *n.* epicarp, pericarp, topical remedy for the wrist. Ein —pflaſter wider das Fieber, ein ſtärkendes —pflaſter, an epicarp as febrifuge, a strengthening epicarp. —ſchlag, *m.* pulsation, beating of the pulse. Ein ſchneller, ungleicher —ſchlag, a quick, unequal pulsation. —ſtillſtand, *m.*, —ſtockung, *f.* stoppage of the pulse; asphyxy; cessation of vitality. —umſchlag, *m.* V. —pflaſter. —wage, *f.* V. —meſſer. —zittern, *n.* jectigation, tremulous pulsation.

Pülſen, Pulſiren, *v. intr.* to beat, [of the heart] to palpitate [as the pulse does]. [with poets] Königliches Blut pulſet in ſeinen Adern, kingly blood beats in his veins.

Pült, *n.* and *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e], *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*] [from the Lat. *pulpitum*] 1) desk; [in colleges] scob. — zu den Geſangbüchern in der Kirche, a chorister's desk; — für das Meßbuch, reading-desk, pulpit; [with catholics] a mass-book desk. 2) [in fortification] corridor, covered way.

Pultdach, *n.* [in architecture] a compluvium.

Pülver, *n.* [-s] [Lat. *pulvis*, gen. *pulver-is*] 1) powder. Zu — zerreiben, to reduce to powder, to pulverize. 2) —, *dim.* —chen, Pülverchen, ‖Pülverlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in medicine] a powder. — auf einmahl in einem Glaſe Waſſer zu nehmen, a powder to be taken at once in a glass of water, V. Brech—, Magen—, Nieſe—, Schlaf—; Einem ein Pülverchen geben, to give any one a small [dose in] powder, *it.* [in fam. lang.] to give any one a poison [in powder], to poison any one. 3) gunpowder, powder. — und Blei, Kraut und Loth, powder and shot [lead], powder and ball; grobes, feines —, coarse, fine powder; polirtes —, glazed powder; — zum Scheibenſchießen, powder for shooting at a mark, mark-powder; —, welches an der Luft brennt, powder that takes fire in the air, pyrophorus [of alum and flour]; ein Schuß —, a charge of powder; [in popular lang.] er iſt keinen Schuß — werth, he is not worth his salt, a rush, a fig, a straw, he is not worth a rope's-end, a noose, the hanging; er kann kein — riechen, he can't bear the smell of gunpowder, he has a natural antipathy to powder, he is as arrant a coward as ever breathed, [in England] a true Bob Acres; er hat noch kein — gerochen, he has not smelt gunpowder yet, he has never yet been in action, a raw soldier, &c. [in England] all the fighting he has seen has been in Hyde-park; er hat ſchon — gerochen, he has smelt gunpowder, he has been in active service; er hat das — nicht erfunden, he never found out the longitude, he is no conjurer, he is no great luminary, [very fam.] he is no great shakes, [in England] he will never, he is not very likely to set the Thames on fire. *Prov.* Sein — mit Spatzen verſchießen, to waste one's powder on sparrows, to learn Dutch for travelling in France, to waste one's breath to no purpose, to toil all night and catch no fish; [*fig.* low] ein — für die Augen, V. Augen—, [*fig.*].

Pulver=beutel, *m.* powder-horn, powder-flask. —büchſe, *f.* powder-box. —dampf, *m.* powder-smoke. —donner, *m.* report, V. Kanonendonner. —faß, —fäßchen, *n.* budge-barrel, V. —tonne. —fege, *f.* powder-sieve, duster. —flaſche, *f.* powder-flask, pouch, powder-horn. —gang, *m.* V. Minengang. —haus, *n.* V. —magazin. —holz, *n.* frangula, black alder, sambucus nigra. —horn, *n.* powder-horn. [in the army] —horn zum feinen Pulver, a priming powder-case or horn; —horn der Konſtabler, priming-horn. —kammer, *f.* 1) powder-room or magazine; [in seamen's lang.] the magazine, the powder-room; [in artillery] powder-chest. 2) [in bomb-mortars] chamber; [with miners] chamber [of a mine, where the powder is put]. —karren, *m.* [in the army] cartridge-chest. —kaſten, *m.* powder-chest. —korn, *n.*, *dim.* —körnchen, ‖—körnlein, *n.* grain of powder. —magazin, *n.* powder-magazine. —maß, *n.* 1) measure for powder. 2) the charge. —maſſe, *f.* powder-mass [from which the gunpowder is manufactured]. —mehl, *n.* powder-meal; priming powder. —mühle, *f.* powder-mill. —müller, *m.* a gunpowder-maker or manufacturer. —probe, *f.* [in artillery] a gunpowder prover or trier. —rauch, *m.* the smoke of powder. —rinne, *f.* [in seamen's language] the trough or powder-channel [for the powder-train in a fire-ship]. —röllchen, *n.* [Patrone] cartridge. —ſack, *m.* powder-sack; [in artillery] cartridge-sack. *Fig.* [in guns] the vent-field; [with miners] a small-mine. —ſatz, *m.* V. —maſſe. —ſchaufel, *f.* [for filling the cartridges] powder-shovel; [in artillery] [Ladeſchaufel] the charger. —ſcheu, [fam.] I. *adj.* and *adv.* afraid of the smell of powder, cowardly. II. —ſcheu or —ſcheue, *f.* fear of the smell of powder, cowardice. —ſchlag, *m.* a petard. —ſchwamm, *m.* powder-sponge, dutch tinder. —ſchwärmer, *m.* a fusee; [Rolle] squib, cracker. —ſprengen, *n.* [with miners] the springing or blowing up of a rock. —thurm, *m.* powder-tower, powder-magazine. —tonne, *f.* 1) powder-barrel. 2) barrel or cask of powder. Kleine —tonne, a keg of powder, powder-keg. —verſchwörung, *f.* [in English hist.] gunpowder-plot [5th of November]. —wagen, *m.* [in the army] powder-wagon. —wurſt, *f.* [in artillery] a powder-saucisse or sausage. —zeug, *n.* V. —maſſe.

Pülvericht, *adj.* and *adv.* like or resembling powder, pulverulent. —er Körper, a body having the resemblance of powder; es riecht hier —, there is a smell of powder, as mell like powder here, a gunpowder-smell here.

Pülverig, *adj.* and *adv.* containing powder, consisting of powder, powdery, dusty. Die Stärke iſt — geworden, the starch is become powdery, quite dusty, has turned to powder.

Pülvern, Pulveriſiren, *v.tr.* 1) Steine &c. —, to pulverize stones &c.; gepülvertes Holz, pulverized wood, wood reduced to powder. 2) to strew, cover or sprinkle with powder, to powder.

Púmp! [V. 2. Pumpen] [an onomatopoeia] plump! bumb! bump!

Púmp, *m.* [-es] [chiefly students' cant] [V. 1. Pumpen 2)] credit, [fam.] tick. Etwas auf — nehmen, to take any thing on tick.

Púmpe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in Old Sax. byma is a tube or pipe] pump. Waſſer—, water-pump, a common pump; — mit einem Druckwerke, a forcing-pump; eine — ohne Druckwerk, a sucking-pump, V. Dampf—, Druck—, Ketten—, Luft—, Schwengel—, Schiff—, Zieh—; [in seamen's lang.] die venetianiſche — [Saug—], ship pump, common pump; eine unklare —, a choked or foul pump; die — faßt, the pump fetches, is fetched; laſ in die — gießen or die — aufſchlagen, to fetch the pump; die — lans pumpen, to free the ship by gaining on the leak; die — iſt geborſten, the pump blows.

Pump-balken, *m.* the huge handle or pump-balance beam [of a German pump]. — **brunnen,** *m.* a pump. —**haken,** *m.* V. Pumpenhaken. —**ſtange,** *f.* V. Pumpenſtange and Pumpſtock. —**ſtock,** *m.* V. Pumpenſtock. —**werk,** *n.* V. Pumpenwerk.

Pumpen-ärmel, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] pump dale. —**back,** *n.* cistern. —**bohrer,** *m.* 1) a pump-borer [a workman]. 2) great pump-borer [tool to enlarge the bore of a ship's pump]. —**bolzen,** *m.* peg of a ship's pump. —**daal,** *n.* [in seamen's language] pump-dale, pump-vale. —**deckel,** *m.* head, lid or cover of a pump. —**drücker,** *m.* V. —ſchwengel. —**eimer,** *m.* lower pump-box. —**feuer,** *n.* [in fireworks] fire-jet [kind of wheel]. —**gat,** *n.* [in seamen's language] hole in the pump's side. —**geck** or —**geckſtock,** *m.* [in seamen's language] the brake, break, staff or handle of a pump. —**geſenk,** *n.* [with miners] a pit sunk for one pump [when deeper V. —ſchacht]. —**haken,** *m.* pump hook. —**hammer,** *m.* [in seamen's lang.] a hammer with a notch and claw. —**holz,** *n.* 1) heel or shoe of the syphon or spout. 2) V. —rohr. —**kammer,** *f.* chamber of a pump. —**kappe,** *f.* valve or clapper to the wheel of a chain-pump; [in seamen's language] the lead or copper cap to a pump's bottom, pump-hood. —**kaſten,** *m.* [in seamen's lang.] chest or box in which a pump stands; [in a ship's hold] V. —ſood. — **keſſel,** *m.* leaden or copper perforated plate to cover the bottom of a pump. —**kette,** *f.* pump-chain. —**klappe,** *f.* valve, clapper. —**kleid,** *n.* the service of a pump. —**koker,** *m.* the box or chest in which a pump stands. —**kolben,** *m.* lower or little pump-box. — **macher,** *m.* pump-maker. —**micke,** *f.* V. Micke. —**nagel,** *m.* pump-nail. —**pott,** *m.* V. —ſood. —**reif,** *m.* pump-hoop. —**rinne,** *f.* V. —daal. —**rohr,** *n.*, —**röhre,** *f.* the pipe or tube of a pump. —**ſauger,** *m.* V. —ſchuh. —**ſchacht,** *m.* shaft or deep pit [for a forcing-pump &c.]. —**ſchlag,** *m.* stroke of a pump. —**ſchlüſſel,** *m.* pump-key. — **ſchraper,** *m.* pump-scraper. —**ſchuh,** *m.* upper box of a pump; [in seamen's language] bucket. —**ſchwängel,** —**ſchwengel,** *m.* the break, swipe, brake, handle of a pump. —**ſiel,** *n.* [in hydraulics] sluice or channel of a gutter-wear or flood-gate. —**ſood,** *m.* the pump-well —**ſpake,** *f.* brake or handle of a pump; pump-handle. —**ſpiel,** *n.* play of the pump. —**ſpiker,** *m.* pump-nail tack or brad. —**ſtange,** *f.* the pump-spear, piston, pump rod. —**ſteek,** *m.* V. —ſchlag. —**ſtiefel,** *m.* chamber of a pump —**ſtock,** *m.* 1) V. —rohr. 2) [—ſtange] piston; [in seamen's lang.] pump-staff, break or brake. —**topf,** *m.* V. —ſood. —**ventil,** *n.* V. —klappe. — **wage,** *f.* pump-areometer. —**werk,** *n.* pump-machine, pump-work. V. Saugewerk.

1. Púmpen, *v. tr.* [allied to the *prov.* **aumpen, to heben, ſchöpfen**] 1) to pump. Waſſer, die Luft &c. —, to pump water, air &c.; das Waſſer aus dem Schiffe —, to pump the water out of the ship. *Fig.* [bombastic] Dieſer Anblick pumpte Blut in ſeine Wangen, this sight brought the blood into his cheeks. 2) *Fig.* [chiefly students' cant] to take or buy upon tick, on credit.

2. Púmpen, *v. intr.* [the Gr. βόμβος and Lat. *bombus* is a noise, a sound; allied to **puffen**] to make a lumpy dead sound on falling, to bump; V. Plumpen. Er fiel, daß es pumpte, he fell with a bump. [with bookbinders] to bump, to beat gently.

Púmper, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one who pumps, a pumper. 2) *Fig.* [students' cant] one who takes &c. on tick.

Púmpermette, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in popular lang.] [with catholics] the darkness that fell on the Thursday before Good-friday; the afternoon mass on that day.

‖Púmpern, *v. intr.* [in popular lang.] 1) V. 2. Pumpen 2) An die Thür —, to bang, to knock or rap loud at the door.

‖Púmpernickel, *m.* [-s] Westphalia rye-bread, brown George.

Púmphoſe, *f.* V. Pluderhoſe.

Púmpkeule, *f.* [with tawers] 1) mallet, fulling-club of wet-leather dressers. 2) [in botany] typha, reed-club, reed-mace or maize. 3) V. Plumpkeule.

Púmpmütze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] coif, calotte.

Púmpskeule, *f.* [n] V. Rohrkolbe.

Púmpſtiefel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a wide stiff and large boot; a clumsy boot, clumsy cobbler's boot.

Púnct, *m.* V. Punkt.

Pünier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a Carthaginian.

Püniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Punic. Der —e Krieg, the Punic war.

Púnkt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e], *dim.* Pünktchen, **‖Pünktlein,** *n* [-s, *pl.* -] [from the Lat. *pungo*, supine *punctum*, to prick] 1) [the prick of any fine pointed instrument] point Einen — machen, to make a point; [in mathematics] mathematiſcher —, mathematical point; — in der Mitte eines Bogens, the part of an arch intersected by its axis or diameter; der —, wo die Axe die Parabel durchſchneidet, the point, where the axis of the parabola crosses or intersects, the summit of the parabola; einen feſten — ſuchen, to look for a fixed point; die Erde iſt nur ein — gegen das Ganze der Schöpfung, the earth is a mere speck compared with creation. *Fig.* Das trifft auf den — zu, that is right to a farthing, to the breadth of a hair, to a tittle; es iſt — zwölf, it is on the stroke of twelve, it is exactly noon or mid-day; it is meridian; — fünf Uhr, at five o'clock precisely; er iſt auf den — eingetroffen, he arrived punctual, to a second, a minute. 2) [an extremely small spot made by any other tool] a point, a dot, a tittle. Einen — über das i machen or ſetzen, to make a dot over an i, to tittle or dot an i; am Ende eines Satzes einen — machen, to put a dot or full stop at the end of a phrase; *prov.* Einem den — über das i machen, to explain to any one that 2 and 2 make 4; to tell any one that it is charming weather to-day; to teach one's grandmother to suck eggs; die —e und Abtheilungszeichen in einer Schrift machen, to make the dots and points in a writing, to punctuate a letter; zwei —e über einen Selbſtlauter machen, to put a diaeresis over a vowel; ein Buchſtabe mit zwei —en, a letter with a diaeresis; eine hebräiſche Bibel mit —en, a Hebrew bible with points; [in music] —, point, dot [increasing the length of the preceding note by a half]; [with painters] mit —en mahlen, to paint with dots; [with engravers] mit —en ſtechen, to prick, to dot. *Fig. a)* [particular part, proposition, circumstance of any thing written or spoken] point, period, article. Ein gewiſſer — in dieſer Zeitſchrift, a certain article, passage paragraph or topic in this journal; der erſte — in ſeiner Predigt &c., the first point in his sermon &c; die —e eines Vertrages, the articles, points of a contract; eine Rechnung — für — durchgehen, to examine an account item by item; ein wichtiger — or Haupt—, a principal, a weighty, a chief or main point, an essential or vital point; die vorläufigen —e, the preliminary articles; über dieſen — ſind wir einig, on this point we are agreed, we are fully agreed on this point; dieſen — wollen wir nicht berühren, we will not touch upon this point or topic; die —e einer bei Gericht vorgebrachten Bitte, the heads of a petition; der Kläger hat ihm einen Eid über dieſen — zugeſchoben, the complainant had the oath administered to him on this head or point; man kann ſcherzen, aber [nur] bis auf einen gewiſſen —, one may joke, but only up to a certain point or limit; jest or quizzing must not be pushed too far, beyond certain limits; der — der Ehre, the point of honour; im — der Liebe iſt er ſehr kitzelig, he is extremely fastidious in the article of love, in love matters, he is excessively delicate where love is concerned. *b)* Auf dem —e ſeyn, ſtehen, Etwas zu thun, abzureiſen &c, to be on the point of doing something, setting out &c.; er war auf dem —e, zornig zu werden, he was on the point of getting angry. 3) [in conchology] serpula planorbis.

Punkt-achat, *m.* [in nat. hist.] punctuated quartz agate, dotted agate; [also] the sardonyx. —**eiſen,** *n.* pointer. stiletto [for pointing], [with surgeons] a probe. —**farn,** *m.* [in botany] polypodium, polypody, the tartarean lamb. —**koralle,** *f.* [in nat. hist.] millepore. —**linie,** *f.* 1) line marked by points, dotted line. 2) [in nat. hist.] dotted serpent of Carolina, the ibibis. —**mäßig,** *adj.* V. Pünktlich. —**nadel,** *f.* [with engravers] round or flat graver, graver's needle, [for seals] scalper. — **rad,** *n., dim.* —**rädchen ‖—rädlein,** *n.* dotting-wheel. —**ſchale,** *f.* punctuated Venus shell. —**ſtein,** *m.* [Körnerſtein] granite —**thier,** *n., dim.* —**thierchen, ‖—thierlein,** *n.* infusory or microscopic worm, insect or animal, one of the infusoria worms. —**weiſe,** *adv.* Eine Rechnung &c. —weiſe durchgehen, to go through or over an account point by point, article by article, item by item, each item separately or seriatim. —**wurm,** *m.* V. —thier.

Púnkten, [more usual **Punktiren**] *v. tr.* 1) to mark with points or dots, to punctuate, to puncture. Eine hebräiſche Bibel —, to point, to punctuate, to mark with the points a Hebrew bible; eine Note —, to punctuate a note; eine gepunktete, punktirte Note, a note dotted and stopped, punctuated; ſich die

Haut —, to tattoo one's skin. 2) to point, to prick, to puncture. [with engravers] Einen Kupferſtich, ein Blatt —, to engrave on a copper-plate with the needle; die gepunktete Art, die punktirte Manier, the dotted manner or style [of engraving with a needle]; Blatt in punktirter Art, an engraving or print that is dotted. 3) [in astrology] — [Punktiren], to divine, predict by geomancy. 4) [in medicine] to puncture. Einen Waſſerſüchtigen —, to tap a person that has the dropsy. Das —, Punktiren, die Punktirung, the punctuation [of a writing]; [with engravers, painters] etching; [also] dotting.

*Punktiren, V. Punkten.

Punktir-figur, *f.* a figure in geomancy, a geomantic figure. —kunſt, *f.* geomancy. —künſtler or —wahrſager, *m.* a geomancer. —nadel, *f.* V. Punktnadel. —rad, *n.* V. Punktrad.

Punktirung, *f.* V. under Punkten.

Pünktlich, *adj.* and *adv.* punctual, precise, exact. Einen Vertrag — halten, to observe an agreement strictly, to observe a contract to the strict letter; es trifft — zu, it is exactly so, it is right to a T, to a tittle; — erzählen, to relate punctually, critically exact, right to a letter; in Haltung ſeines Wortes — ſeyn, to be punctual to one's word; er hat meine Befehle ſehr — befolgt, he has followed my orders, my instructions very punctually; er iſt — eingetroffen, he is arrived precisely, to a minute, at the appointed time; kommen Sie — um 6 Uhr, come punctually at 6, at 6 precisely. Syn. Pünktlich, Genau. Genau refers more to the thing in relation to which we act, pünktlich more to the time. We arrive pünktlich at a certain place, by sea, when the charts are quite genau. A pünktlicher man is, properly, he who does all at the right and appointed time. They are often, however, confounded; but never in such a way that he whom we call a genauen, or close man, can be considered also a pünktlicher man.

Pünktlichkeit, *f.* punctuality, exactitude. Eine gewiſſenhafte —, a conscientious, a scrupulous punctuality; mit großer — arbeiten &c., to work &c. with great punctuality; — in den Geſchäften beobachten, to observe punctuality, to be exact in affairs, in business; er erfüllt, was er verſpricht, mit großer —, he fulfils, what he promises, with great punctuality; what he promises, he is sure to perform at the stipulated time. V. Pünktlich.

*Púnktum! *interj.* [in familiar lang.] enough said! come, that's enough! let us speak no more of it!

*Punktür, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [with printers] point [iron-pointed blade fixed on the tympanum].

Punkturſpitze, *f.* the point of it.

Púnſch, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] [perhaps allied to the Lat. *poto*, Gr. *πίν-ω*, *πιπίζω*, to drink, and probably also to *vin-um*, Gr. *οἶν-ος*, Germ. Wein] [a drink] punch. Mit Eis gemachter —, iced punch; — machen, [fam.] brauen, to make, [fam.] to brew punch; eine Schüſſel, [modern] eine Bole [Bowl] —, a bowl of punch.

Punſch-eule, *f.* V. Nachteule. —eſſenz, *f.*, —geiſt, *m.* essence of punch. —geſellſchaft, *f.* a society, company, band, crew of punch-drinkers. —glas, *n.* a punch-glass. —humpen, *m.* V. —napf. —lied, *n.* a song in honour of punch, sung round a bowl of punch. —löffel, *m.* punch-ladle. —napf, *m.* bowl for punch, punch-bowl. —pulver, *n.* punch-powder, powder for making punch. —ſchale, *f.* V. —napf. —tiſch, *m.* punch-table.

Púnſchen, *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to drink punch.

Pünt, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] or -e *f.* [*pl.* -en] [Fr. *pointe*] V. Spitze. [in fortification] Der — eines Bollwerkes, the point of a bulwark or bastion.

Púnze or Púnzel, *f.* [*pl.*-n] [Fr. *poinçon*] [with braziers &c.] punch; [with gunsmiths] boring or drill punch.

Púnzen, *v. tr.* to punch, to stamp, [with jewellers] to snarl.

Punzenīr, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-e] puncher.

Punzenīren, Punzelīren, *v. tr.* V. Punzen. Punzenirte Arbeit, chiseled work, work in relief, chased or embossed work.

*Pupill, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] pupil, ward, one under the care of a guardian. Die —e, female ward, orphan under guardianship.

Pupillen-collegium, *n.* V. —rath. —geld, *n.*, [generally] —gelder, *pl.* pupil's money, ward's money. —rath, *m.* 1) board, court for pupillary matters, [in England] chancery. 2) pupillary counsellor, member of such a board or court.

*Pupille, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Augapfel] the pupil, the apple of the eye. V. also under Pupill.

*Pupīn, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] [in nat. hist.] [Erdmeve] sea-duck, widgeon.

1. Púppe, *f.* [*pl.*-n] [appears allied to weben, weben, Sw. *swepa*, to wrap up, to swaddle] 1) [Rohrkolben] reed-club, reed-mace or maize, typha. 2) lump or roll of old brass for remelting. 3) [in nat. hist.] — or Nymphe der Raupen &c., the pupa, chrysalis, aurelia, nymph of caterpillars &c. Die Raupen verwandeln ſich in —n, caterpillars change themselves, are changed into nymphs; die — des Seidenwurmes, the pupa, aurelia of the silk-worm; zur — werden, to change into a nymph, to become an aurelia; die Seidenwürmer ſind jetzt —n, the silk-worms are at present aurelia, in a chrysalis state. 4) [with fishermen] a float [to a line]. Fiſche mit der — fangen, to fish with a float, to catch fish with ground-tackle or trolling.

Puppen-hülſe, *f.* the sheath of the chrysalis. —räuber, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the square gold-green gardener-beetle, the sycophant-scarab, the gold-green gardener-buprestis. —ſtand, *m.* the nymph or chrysalis-state, the pupa-state. Dieſes Inſekt iſt im —ſtande, this insect is in the aurelia-state, is in the chrysalis-state.

2. Púppe, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* Püppchen, ||Püpplein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Lat. *pupa*, allied to Bube] 1) [word of endearment] little dear, darling. Das iſt ein allerliebſtes Püppchen, there is a dear little darling, a little love, a dear little thing; komm' her, mein Püppchen! come here, my little toddle, my little bird, my chickabiddy; [with lovers] [fam., affectedly] my dear, my love, my darling, my bird, my pet! 2) [a child in swaddling clothes] Ein hübſches Püppchen! a pretty little doll, a sweet little cherub, angel, darling! 3) a doll. Eine —von Holz, Wachs, a wooden doll, a wax-doll; *it.* — zum Puppenſpiele, puppet, mammet, mannikin and maidkin in the puppet-shew or at Punch and Judy; eine große —, a great puppet. *Fig.* *a*) [in contempt, of an affected dandyish man, over-fine or affected lady or damsel] Er iſt eine rechte —, he is quite a puppy; *it.* er or ſie geht, ſitzt &c. wie eine —, he or she walks, sits &c. as if on stilts, if he or she was set upon wires &c. *b*) Er iſt immer mit ſeinem Garten beſchäftigt, das iſt nun ſeine —, he is always busy about his garden, that is quite his hobby-horse, his hobby, his pet-fancy.

Puppen-geſicht, *n.* doll-face. —kram, *m.* 1) a doll-shop or warehouse. 2) toys. —krämer, —macher, *m.*, —macherinn, *f.* doll-seller, doll-man, doll-maker; *it.* toyman, toywoman. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in a bad sense] foppish, dollish, prim, stuck-out, beauish, nice, spruce, dandyish, bandbox-fashion —ſpiel, *n* 1) amusement with a doll or dolls, doll's play. Sie iſt dem —ſpiele entwachſen, she is too big now to play with a doll, she has grown out of playing with a doll. *Fig.* [in familiar lang.] bauble, gew-gaw, toy, knick-knack, whim-wham, fingle-fangle, trifle, trinket, gim-crack. 2) [generally] puppet-shew, [Marionettenſpiel] Punch and Judy. Ein —ſpiel geben or aufführen, to give, to represent a puppet-shew, to exhibit Punch and Judy; in's —ſpiel gehen, to go to the puppet-shew, to see Polchinello or Punchinello, [in England] Punch and Judy. —ſpieler, *m.* the player of the puppet-shew, [Marionettenſpieler] the exhibiter of the puppets, the puppet-shew-man, [in England] the shewman of Punch and Judy. —werk, —zeug, *n.* doll-work, toys, toy-work; V. —kram 2).

1. Púppen, *v. tr.* 1) [hüllen] to envelop, to wrap up, to swathe, to swaddle. 2) [ſchmücken] to trick or deck out, to adorn, to adonize, [fam.] to titivate. 3) [with fishermen] to fish with a float, to troll with ground-tackle.

2. Púppen, *v. intr.* 1) to play with a doll, with dolls, to make dolls. 2) to make any thing one's hobby-horse, one's pet-fancy. 3) to transform one's self, to be transformed into a chrysalis or nymph, into the aurelia or pupa-state.

||Púppern, [appears allied to weben, to the prov. webern] *v. intr.* [low] to tremble, to palpitate, to throb. Das Herz pupperte ihm vor Freude, his heart leaped with joy, throbbed or beat violently for joy.

||Pür, [Lat. *pur-us*, appears allied to bar] *adj.* and *adv.* [unvermiſcht, klar] [in pop. lang. *fig*] pure, genuine. — es Gold, pure gold; —es Waſſer, pure water; —en Wein trinken, to drink pure wine; die —e Wahrheit, the pure [sincere] truth; —e Dummheit, pure [downright] stupidity; —e Lügen, pure [mere, regular, barefaced] lies.

||Pürdel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -n] [appears allied to Bürde] [with blacksmiths] sledge-hammer.

*Purgánz, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in medicine] purgation, a purgative, laxative, evacuating, aperient remedy &c.

*Purgīren, I. *v. tr.* Einen Kranken —, to purge a patient. II. *v. intr.* to take an aperient, a purgative remedy &c.

Purgir-dorn, *m.* [in botany] the buckthorn. —eſſig, *m.* purgative vinegar. —fieber, *n.* scouring or flux-fever, vomiting bilious fever. —flachs, *m.* the little purge-flax. —kirſche, *f.* the buckthorn-berry. —körner, *pl.* 1) grains of Tilly or of the Moluccas [pineus nucleus Moluccanus]. 2) cataputia or spurge-berries, grains or capers. —kraut, *n.* cataputia, spurge, euphorbia. —mittel, *n.* V. Purganz. —nuß, *f.* nux vomica, vomit-nut, dog-bane. —pille, *f.* aperient, purging, laxative pill. —pulver, *n.* an aperient powder. —ſalz, *n.* salts, common salts. —trank, *m.* purgative drink or potion, an aperient mixture. —winde, *f.*

scammony, purging bind-weed. Die amerikaniſche —winde, mechoacan, american scammony, white-rhubarb; die gelbe —winde, gamboge. —wurzel, *f.* purgative root, rhubarb, cathartic root.

Púrhaber, *m.* [-s] wild oats, the wild oat.

*Puriſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in grammar] a purist.

Puriſtenſucht, *f.* [Purism] purism.

*Puritāner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in Engl. hist.] puritan Lehre der —, puritanism.

*Puritāniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* puritan, puritanical.

Púrpern, Purpurn, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) purple, of a purple colour, like purple, purplish, puniceous. —es Gewand, purple garment; [with poets] das —e Meer, the purple sea; die —e [Herz-] Fluth, the purple flood of the heart; ihr —er Mund &c., her vermillion or rosy mouth &c. 2) [of purple] —er Mantel &c., a purple cloak, mantle of purple &c. 3) clothed or clad in purple.

Púrpur, *m.* [-s] [Lat. *purpura*, Gr. πορφύρα, appears allied to the Gr. πῦρ, to the Germ. Feuer] 1) [a red colour] purple. Mit — und Weiß geſtreifte Tulpen, tulips streaked with purple and white; des Himmels — [with poets], the purple of the sky; der Wangen, der Lippen — [in poetical style], the vermillion, rosy hue of the cheeks, of the lips; der — ihres Mundes, the vermillion or carnation of her mouth; [in chemistry] mineriſcher or mineraliſcher —, mineral purple. 2) [the red and costly colour from the blood of some shell-fish] Tyrian dye, purple of Tyre, Sidonian purple, purple. Der — der Alten wurde aus dem Safte gewiſſer Schnecken bereitet, the purple of the ancients was prepared from the juice of certain shell-fish; der tyriſche —, the Tyrian dye, the purple of Tyre; mit — gefärbte Wolle, purple-dyed wool. 3) a purple garment, the purple. *Fig. a*) the dignity of a Roman Emperor. Den — anlegen, tragen, to put on or assume, to wear the purple. *b*) Mit dem — bekleiden, to clothe with the purple [to create a Cardinal]. *c*) Den — der Könige ehren, to honour the purple [the dignity, authority] of Kings.

Purpur-ammer, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the yellow-hammer or yellow-ring of Mexico, the yellow Theresa. —apfel, *m.* the purple-apple; *it.* the guanabanus, anona, asiatic custard-apple. —bekleidet, *adj.* and *adv.* [with poets] clothed or clad in purple. —beutel, *m.* a purple-purse. *Dim.* —beutelchen, *n.* der Erdſchnecken, a bag or vessel containing a purplish juice between the heart and liver of certain shell-fish. —blume, *f.* 1) purple-flower. 2) [a species of the aloe] the farinaceous aletris. —braſſen, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the purple bream. —dohle, *f.* the red-crow, purple-daw. —droſſel, *f.* the red-winged icterus or galbula. —faden, *m.* purple-thread. —farbe, *f.* purple dye, purple-colour, purple. Die —farbe der Alten, the purple of the ancients; die —farbe der Blumen, the purple of flowers. —farben, —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* purple, purply. —farbener Stoff, purple stuff; —farbiges Kleid, purple dress; —farbige Blumen, purple flowers. —färben, *n.* the dying in purple. —fieber, *n.* the purples, the spotted or petechial fever, the petechiae. —gewand, *n.* [with poets] purple garment. —gewölk, *n.* [with poets] purple clouds. —glanz, *m.* [with poets] purple lustre, brilliancy, hue, splendour, glance. —glut, *f.* [with poets] purple hue or glow. —haube, *f.* purple bonnet. —huhn, *n.* [in nat. hist.] the Madagascar water-hen, the porphyrio, the sultana. —hut, *m.* the red hat, a cardinal's hat. —kleid, *n.* purple-dress, purple-robe. —klepper, *m.* [in nat. hist.] [Dickſchnäbler] the small purple sparrow or finch, the haw-finch. —klette, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the green-tailed woodpecker, the virginia creeper. —kopf, *m.* parrot; grey red-headed crow. —köpfchen, *n.* 1) Indian purple-headed woodpecker. 2) the little cardinal-duck; the large-headed winter duck. —koralline, *f.* purple sertularia or coralline. —krähe, *f.* V. —droſſel. —krämer, *m.* [in Scripture] a seller of purple, a Tyrian merchant. —lack, *m.* columbine lac. —lippe, *f.* [with poets] vermillion, carnation, rosy lip, coral-lip. —mantel, *m.* 1) purple-mantle, mantle stained with puniceous or Tyrian dye. —mantel der Cardināle, the cardinals' red cloak. 2) [in nat. hist.] the purple phalaena. —maulwurf, *m.* the red American mole. —miſtel, *f.* the purple misletoe. —motte, *f.* the surveyor moth. —mund, *m.* [with poets] vermillion or rosy mouth, coral mouth. —muſchel, *f.* V. —ſchnecke. —natter, *f.* the red Egyptian asp or aspic. —pfirſche, *f.* purple-peach. Frühe —pfirſche, the early large-flowered purple-peach; ſpäte —pfirſche, the late purple-peach. —reiher, *m.* purple heron. —rock, *m.* purple coat, dress. —roth, *adj.* and *adv.* purple-red. —rothes Gewand, purple, puniceous garment; —rothe Lippen, vermillion lips. —röthe, *f.* purple-red; [also] a purplish red; *it.* —röthe der Schnecken, the liquor, juice or blood of the purple-fish, Tyre-oyster, snails. —ſaft, *m.* 1) purple juice. 2) [with poets] purple juice of the grape. Der —ſaft der Reben, the purple-juice, the ruby-coloured juice of the grape [red wine] —ſaum, *m.* purple-border or hem. —ſchiefer, *m.* purplish shist. —ſchleier, *m.* 1) a purple-veil. 2) [with poets] the veil of Aurora. —ſchnecke, *f.* 1) purple-fish, the purple. 2) burgan, nacre-shell, sadot, the tinctor buccinum. Die verſteinerte —ſchnecke, the purpurite. —ſchwalbe, *f.* the purple swallow. —ſonnenſtrahl, *m.* [in conchology] the violet chama. —ſtreif, *m.* purple band; [in Rom. hist.] der ſchmale —ſtreif, the [tunic] angusticlavia; der breite —ſtreif, the [tunic] laticlavia [the first for knights, the second for senators]. —teppich, *m.* purple tapestry, purple table-cloth, purple carpet &c. —traube, *f.* [with poets] purple-grape, purple raceme, cluster of purple [coloured grapes]. —violetfarbe, *f.* the colour of heart's-ease or the violet tricolor. —vogel, *m.* 1) V. —klette. 2) the porphyrion, the Madagascar water-hen, the sultana-hen. —weiderich, *m.* salicaria, spiked willow-herb, red lysimachy.

Púrpuricht, *adj.* and *adv.* purplish. —e Blumen, purplish flowers.

Púrpuriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Purpurroth, Purpuricht.

Purpurit, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in nat. hist.] [Purpurſchnecke] purpurite, petrified purple-shell.

Púrpurn, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Purpurfarben.

Púrpurn, I. *v. tr.* [in a higher style and with poets] 1) to dye in purple, to empurple, to stain with a crimson-dye. 2) to clothe in purple. 3) Sich —, to become red as scarlet, to colour or stain one's-self with purple. II. *v. intr.* to be, to become, to turn crimson, red as scarlet.

‖Púrren, [allied to bohren] *v. intr.* 1) [=ſchnarren, brummen] to grumble, growl, mutter; [in seamen's lang.] to call the watch. 2) [=ſcharren, wühlen] to swarm, to stir or turn about, to be alive with, to crawl with, to be full of, to abound with; *fig. v. tr.* [=reizen] to back up, to set on, to stir up; to irritate or disquiet. 3) to plug, to be always plugging, stuffing one's finger up one's nose.

Púrſch, Púrſchen, V. Bürſch, Bürſchen.

Púrzel, Púrzel, V. Bürzel.

Püſchel, V. Büſchel.

Püſſarbaum, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -bäume] [in botany] [Seidenbaum] the capoc-tree.

Puſſiren, V. Boſſiren [Boſſeln, II.].

Puſſiren, *Pouſſiren, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] [modern] *Fig.* 1) Einen —, to push any one on to a higher station, to make any one get on in the world, to patronize any one; ſich —, to get on in the world, to raise one's self to a higher station. 2) [students' cant] Ein Mädchen —, to court, to make one's court to, to dally with a girl.

Püſten, [allied to the Gr. φυσάω, to blow] *v. tr.* and *intr.* [blaſen, hauchen] to blow, to breathe hard, to pant; [also] to cough, to hawk. *Fig.* Einem Etwas — [in popular lang.], to wish any one may get it, to snub a person's request, to be asked for bread and to give a stone. V. Huſten.

Püſter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [low] 1) a blower. 2) the bellows. 3) [Puder—] powder-sack, hair-powder zest.

Püſterrohr, *n.* V. Blaſerohr.

Pút, V. Putt.

Pūte, *f.* [*pl.* -n], [Puthuhn, *n.*] 1) turkey-hen. Sie iſt dumm, wie eine —, she is very stupid, stupid as an owl, she is a regular goose. 2) V. Schlammbeißer.

Put-hahn, *m.*, —henne, *f.*, —huhn, *n.* V. Puter, Pute.

Putenbraten, *m.* V. Puterbraten.

Pūte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in salt-works] salt-drain.

Pūter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [—hahn] turkey-cock. Zornig wie ein —, angry as a turkey-cock.

Puter-braten, *m.* roast-turkey. —hahn, *m.* V. —. —junge, *m.*, —mädchen, *n.* a young person to look after the turkeys. —zucht, *f.* the breeding, rearing of turkeys.

Pūtern, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to gabble, to jabber, to speak gibberish, to rant and tear away, to talk stuff or nonsense. 2) to sputter, splutter [to allow spittle to spurt out while speaking].

Pútſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in salterns] a small salt-measure, a small short salt-tub.

Pútſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in seamen's lang.] dip-bucket.

Pútt, [for calling poultry, especially turkeys] —! —! —! piew! piew! piew! pi! pi! pi! pip! pip! pip!

Puttchen, *n.* or Puttel, *m.* [fam.] little chickabiddy! little peeper!

Pútting, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in seamen's lang.] a link of the chains. Die Klappen der —en, a lower link of the chains of the shrouds which are bolted to the wales.

Putting-bolzen, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] chain-bolt. —tau, *n.* futtock or foot-hook shroud.

1. ‖Pútz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to the Fr. *bout*] [a diminutive person] a shrimp, a dapperling.

Putzigel, *m.* a tom-thumb, pigmy, puny shrimp, a whippersnapper, dapperling, hop-o-my-thumb, [very low] a squat-arse.

2. **Pútz**, *m.* [-es] [from putzen, to cut trim and make neat] 1) dressing, attire, set off, decking, embellishing. Sie verſteht den —, she understands dress, she knows to set herself off to the best advantage; ſie braucht zwei Stunden zu ihrem —e, she passes two hours at her toilet, she consumes two hours at or with her attire; ſie war im —e, im größten —e [in a bad sense], she was rigged out like a duchess, she had her sunday-best on, she was bedizened out as fine as fine feathers could make her, as fine as a fool; ſie iſt im —e wie eine Braut, she is attired like a bride. 2) clothes, things, apparel, ornament, dress Sie hat ſchönen —, she has handsome things, a good wardrobe; ſie bedarf keines großen —es, she does not require any great devotion to the toilet; — anlegen [for a man], to adonize one's self, to dress [for a party &c.], [for a woman] to adorn one's self, to deck one's self out; Bänder &c. dienen den Frauen zum —, ribons &c. constitute the ornament of women, serve as decoration, embellishment to the fair sex *Fig.* Unſchuld und blühende Jugend iſt all ihr —, innocence and blooming youth are her only adornment. 3) [that which belongs to ornament] trimming, apparatus, set. Ein — Bänder, Spitzen &c., a fit-out in ribons, lace &c.; ein — Edelſteine, a set of jewels. Syn. Putz, Schmuck, Zierde, Zierrath, Verzierung. Putzen, Schmücken, Zieren. Putzen implies, properly, a lower degree of beautifying; Schmücken and Zieren, a higher. Peasants putzen their rooms when they sweep and dust them. Schmuck embellishes a thing by splendor and costliness; Zierrathen by intrinsic beauty. Putzen, in general, therefore, means to embellish; ſchmücken, to embellish by splendor and costliness, or on solemn festivals; zieren, to embellish by the addition of something in itself beautiful, but whose beauty consists more in the exquisiteness of the form than in splendor or costliness. Zierde, Zierrath, Verzierung imply that with which any thing is geziert or embellished; with this difference, however, that Zierde is applied also figuratively, as, modesty is the greatest Zierde of youth; the other two not; whilst Zierrathen are merely trifles with which we seek to embellish any thing. It is not every Zierrath in a building which is also a Verzierung.

Putz-blume, *f.* artificial flower. — **handel**, *m.* millinery, dress-making business. — **händler**, *m.* a man-milliner, habit-maker, keeper of a fancy warehouse. — **händlerinn**, *f.* milliner, dress-maker. — **handlung**, *f.* 1) milliner's trade. 2) milliner's shop, fancy warehouse. — **jungfer**, *f.* 1) a lady's-maid, dressing-woman. 2) a girl fond of dress, a dressy girl, [in a bad sense] a young tricksy hussy. — **käſtchen**, *n.* dressing-case. — **kaſten**, *m.* a wardrobe, chest of drawers. — **kopf**, *m.* V. Haubenkopf. — **kram**, *m.* millinery; *it.* finery, a woman's trinkets, implements for attire, toilet-apparatus. — **laden**, *m.* V. —handlung 2). — **macherinn**, *f.* milliner, dress-maker, mantua-maker. — **ſache**, *f.* ornament, trinket, piece of finery, article of lace or millinery, [in a bad sense] jim-crack, gew-gaw, rigmarole, a set-off &c. — **ſchachtel**, *f.* band-box. — **ſchuh**, *m.* a dress-shoe, pump.

Pútze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [Licht—] snuffers. 2) [Schnuppe] the snuff [of the wick].

Pútzel, *m.* [-s] [with bakers] [Sauerteig &c.] 1) the ferment-balls, the sour-dough, leaven. 2) V. Purzel.

Pútzeln, *v. intr.* and *v. refl.* ſich —, [provincial or in fam. lang.] [= ſehr or kleinlich putzen] to like to dress one's self up fine, smart. Wie ſie gepützelt iſt! how fine, how mighty smart she is dressed out; [fam.] how she is tricked out and bedizened to be sure.

Pútzen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. Putz] [with founders] mass of ore adhering to the sides of a furnace, mass of uncalcined ore or of congealed ore; *it.* [with miners] mountains filled with cavities, full of natural or artificial caves.

Pútzen, *v. tr.* [Lat. *putare*, originally to cut, to trim, and then to clean] 1) [abſchneiden] to cut off to trim, to shave. Sich den Bart —, to shave one's self. 2) [ſchneidend ſäubern] to trim, to prune, to clean &c. Das Licht —, to snuff the candle; Bäume —, to prune or lop trees. 3) [chiefly] to clean. Stiefel &c. —, to clean, to brush boots &c.; ein Zimmer, Haus —, to clean a room, house; [with shoemakers] die Abſätze —, to polish the heels [with the box-wood polisher]; Geſchirr, ein Gewehr, eine Degenklinge &c. —, to scour, clean, brighten, polish plate, to furbish a gun, a sword-blade; dieſer Küraß iſt nicht recht geputzt worden, this breast-plate has not been well furbished, brightened; mit einer Bürſte —, to clean with a brush, to brush, [also] to polish, to shine with a brush, with the shining-brush; einen Brunnen —, to clean, to cleanse a well; ſich die Zähne —, to clean, to brush one's teeth; die Naſe —, to clean, to blow one's nose; Einem die Naſe —, to wipe, to clean any one's nose [as an infant's]; [in familiar language] die Sterne — ſich, the stars are falling, shooting; die Vögel — ſich, the birds clean, prune themselves. *Fig.* [in pop. or low lang.] Einen —, Einem den Buben —, to read any one a severe lesson or homily, to give any one a smart rap over the knuckles, to take any one to task, to catechize, to give any one a sharp rebuke, a good setting down, to snub any one; [the wife's lecture] to read any one [a husband] a curtain lecture, to comb his beard or wig for him, to give him a sound rating; to school, to reprimand, to chide any one 4) [verſchönern] to deck, to adorn, to embellish, to adjust, to set off [to the best advantage &c.], to dress, to beautify. Sich —, to adorn one's self, to trick one's self out; ſich auf's beſte —, to dress one's self in one's finest array, [fam.] to put on one's best, [in a bad sense] to put on one's sunday-best [speaking of snobs, country-bumpkins &c.]; ei! Sie ſind ja geputzt wie eine Braut; Sie ſind heute ja recht or gar ſchön geputzt! [fam.] why! you are dressed out as fine as my Lord, as my Lady, for a party; bless my stars, my gracious, how mighty fine we are to-day, what a swell we cut to-day, [as a compliment] you are dressed quite beautifully, as beautiful as a bride, you are arrayed in all your charms to-day; die Braut —, to deck the bride. Syn. V. 2. Putz. Das —, the cleaning, pruning, polishing &c.; — eines Brunnens, the cleansing of a well; — einer Klinge &c., the furbishing of a sword-blade &c.

Putz-becken, *n.* V. Bartbecken. — **dame**, *f.* [in fam. lang.] a fine lady. Ich will keine ſolche —dame zur Frau, I will have no such fine lady for my wife, a person who thinks of nothing save dress. — **docke**, *f.*, *dim.* — **döckchen**, ||— **döcklein**, *n.* [fam.] a doll, a moppet, a tricksy hussy. — **eiſen**, *n.* 1) [with masons] a trowel, a scraper, brick-pointer, a regrater. 2) V. —meſſer. — **feile**, *f.* rubber-file, rubber. — **gemach**, *n.* 1) dressing-room, toilet-chamber. 2) state-room, drawing-room. — **gewand**, *n.* dress-suit, [fam. and low] sunday-clothes, sunday-dress; [in a bad sense] sunday-best. — **holz**, *n.* [with shoemakers] the heel-smoother, burnisher, polisher; [with cutlers] polishers [for the knife-handle-plates]. — **meißel**, *m.* [with tinmen] colander or strainer-borer, punch or piercer [a pointed chisel]. — **meſſer**, *n.* V. Scheermeſſer; [with curriers] [two-handled] knife or hair-scraper. — **mühle**, *f.* a corn-windmill. — **narr**, *m.*, — **närrinn**, *f.*, *dim.* — **närrchen**, ||— **närrlein**, *n.* [in a bad sense] [for men] a coxcomb, a buck, a dandy, fop, spark, macaroni, a sprig; [for women] a fine lady, a dashing flareaway, a painted or gaudy butterfly, a dressy tricksy flirt, [for a girl] a doll bedizened out, a little butterfly-miss. — **ſchere**, *f.* snuffers. — **ſtein**, *m.* a lap-stone. V. Bimsſtein. — **ſtock**, *m.* [in artillery] [Krätzer] worm, wad-hook, wadding or spunging stick. — **ſtube**, *f.* 1) *dim.* — **ſtübchen**, ||— **ſtüblein**, *n.* [in fam. lang.] V. — **gemach** 2) [in the army] furbishing-room, room where arms are cleaned and brightened. — **ſucht**, *f.* the rage, the mania, the passion for dress, for personal embellishment. — **ſüchtig**, *adj.* and *adv.* imbued with a passion for dress, for ornament. Eine —ſüchtige Thörinn, a giddy-pated creature wholly devoted to the toilet, a silly gaudy butterfly. — **tiſch**, *m.*, *dim.* — **tiſchchen**, ||— **tiſchlein**, *n.* 1) a dressing-table, toilet-table, toilet. 2) table covered with or for fancy trifles, porcelain, knick-knacks, articles of virtu &c., [for silver or glass] a sideboard. — **tiſchtuch**, *n.* the toilet-cloth. — **tuch**, *n.* shaving-cloth. — **werk**, *n.* ornaments, decoration embellishment. — **zange**, *f.* [with silk-weavers] burlers, tweezers. — **zeug**, *n.* cleaning utensils or instruments. — **zimmer**, *n.* V. —gemach.

Pútzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) cleaner, cleanser, polisher, scourer, pruner, furbisher, V. Putzen; V. Bart—, Licht—, Schuh—, Stiefel— &c. 2) V. Spurbiene. 3) [in popular language] *Fig.* [Ausputzer] reprimand, lecture, snubbing.

Pútzicht, *n.* [-s] [provincial or low] pickings, pluckings, [off a dress] flue; [from the head] scurf, dandriff, dandruff; [in the kitchen] scrapings, peelings &c.

Pútzig, *adj.* [provincial or low] [V. 1. Putz] very little or small, tiny.

***Pygmäe**, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [in fabulous hist.] pygmy, pigmy. *Fig.* pygmy, dwarf. Er iſt ein wahrer —, he is a regular pigmy.

***Pyramidal**, V. —iſch.

Pyramidal-erz, *n.* common sulphuret of lead. — **ſpath**, *m.* pyramidal carbonate of lime.

***Pyramidäliſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Pyramidenförmig.

***Pyramidaliſirt**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in crystallography] —er Kriſtal, pyramidal crystal, pyramidical crystal.

***Pyramide**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) pyramid. Die ägyptiſchen —n, the pyramids of Egypt, the Egyptian pyramids; die Form einer — haben, to have the form of a pyramid. 2) [in nat. hist.] Die glatte —, the smooth pyramidical trochus or turbo; *it.* V. Kegelſchnecke. 3) [in the army] Die —, the pile. Das Gewehr in — ſetzen, to place the arms in piles, to pile arms.

Pyramidegünſel, *m.* V. Berggünſel.

Pyramiden-förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* pyramidical. Sich —förmig erheben, to rise pyramidically. — **glocke**, *f.* or die —förmige Glockenblume, the pyramidal bell-flower, the chimney-campanula. — **ſchnecke**, *f.* V. Kegelſchnecke.

Pyrenäen, *pl.* [in geography] the Pyrenees, the Pyrenean mountains.

Pyrenäisch, *adj.* and *adv.* Pyrenean. Das —e Gebirge, the Pyrenean chain of mountains, the Pyrenees.

*Pyretologie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Fieberlehre] pyretology.

*Pyritologie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] pyritology.

*Pyrole, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany] pyrola, winter-green.

*Pyrolt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in nat. hist.] yellow thrush.

*Pyromant, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [Feuerwahrsager] a pyromancer, a pyromantic.

*Pyromantie, *f.* pyromancy.

*Pyrometer, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Feuermesser] pyrometer.

*Pyrometrie, *f.* [Feuermeßkunst, Feuermessung] pyrometry.

*Pyrometrisch, *adj.* and *adv.* pyrometric, pyrometrical.

*Pyronomie, *f.* [Feuerkunst] [in chemistry] pyronomy.

*Pyrophan, *adj.* [in mineralogy] pyrophanous.

*Pyrophor, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in chemistry] [Luftzünder] pyrophorus.

*Pyrophorisch, *adj.* and *adv.* pyrophorous.

*Pyrotechnie, *f.* [Feuerkunst, Feuerwerkkunst] pyrotechny.

*Pyrotechniker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] pyrotechnist.

*Pyrotechnisch, *adj.* and *adv.* pyrotechnic, pyrotechnical.

*Pyrotisch, *adj.* and *adv.* [brennend, ätzend] pyrotic, caustic.

*Pyrrhichisch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in antiquity] Der —e Tanz, the pyrrhic dance; [in prosody] —er Fuß, —es Versglied [of two short syllables], pyrrhic foot, a pyrrhic.

*Pyrrhonianer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [in antiquity] a Pyrrhonist, a sceptic.

*Pyrrhonismus, *m.* Pyrrhonism, scepticism.

*Pythagoreer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in antiquity] a follower of Pythagoras, Pythagorean.

*Pythagoreisch, *adj.* and *adv.* Pythagorean, Pythagoric. Die —e Lehre, Pythagorism.

*Pythia, *f.* [-'s or in poetry Pythiens, *pl.* -s] [the priestess of Apollo] Pythia.

*Pythisch, *adj.* and *adv.* Pythian.

Q.

Q, *n.* [a consonant] q. Ein großes —, a great, capital Q.

Quaal, *f.* V. Qual.

Quäbbe, *f.* V. Quappe.

Quäbbelig, *adj.* and *adv.* [provincial or low] plump, fat, squab. —e Wangen, plump cheeks; sie ist —, she is squabby.

Quäbbeln, *v. intr.* [provincial or low] [allied to weben = sich bewegen] to shake or quaver with fat; *it.* to shake, to tremble.

Quäckelhaft, Quäckelig, *adj.* and *adv.* [provincial or in pop. lang.] 1) childish, trifling, puerile. 2) irresolute, wavering.

Quäckeln, *v. intr.* [another form of wackeln] [provincial or in pop lang] to totter, to reel, to vacillate. *Fig.* to be irresolute, to waver.

Quäckenkraut, *n.* [-es] the great bindweed.

Quäckente, *f.* V. Quakente.

Quäckler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [provincial or in popular language] an unsteady frivolous person.

Quäcksalber, *m.* [-s, *pl* -], —inn, *f.* [from quacken = schreien, and salben] quack, quacksalver, an empiric, charlatan, mountebank Syn. Quacksalber, Marktschreier, Salbader. The Marktschreier is distinguished from the Quacksalber by his setting up his booth in public places and loudly proclaiming the merits of his medicines; the Quacksalber only goes into houses to recommend his medicines, or sends about printed bills in which he boasts of his cures. Quacksalber indicates, therefore, one who gives himself out for a physician from his ignorance, Marktschreier from his boasting. Salbader seems intended to indicate a Quacksalber in a still more contemptible light, as one who seeks to hide his ignorance, in a chattering and confused way, by technical terms from the learned languages.

Quacksalberei, *f.* quackery, empiricism, quackism.

Quäcksalbern, *v. intr.* to act or play the quack, to quack.

Quäder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from the Lat. *quadrus*, viereckig] or —stein, square stone, freestone.

Quaderwerk, *n.* bound masonry.

*Quadragésima, [without the article] the first sunday in Lent, Quadragesima [sunday].

*Quadragesimal, *adj.* quadragesimal.

*Quadrángel, [-s, *pl.* -n and ‡Quadrangula], Quadrángulum, *n.* quadrangle.

*Quadrangulär, *adj.* and *adv.* quadrangular.

*Quadránt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in geometry] quadrant.

*Quadrantäluhr, *f.* [*pl.* -en] quadrantal dial.

*Quadrät, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e], *dim.* Quadrätchen, ‖Quadrätlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] a square, quadrate; [in arithmetic] a square or square number. Eine Zahl in's — erheben, to raise a number or quantity to the square or second power; das — von 8 ist 64, the square of 8 is 64; das — der Hypothenuse ist gleich dem — der beiden Katheten, the square of the side that subtends the right angle, is equal to the squares of the sides containing the right angle. *it.* [in printing] quadrat; Quadrätchen, *n.* M-quadrat; halbes Quadrätchen, N-quadrat. *it.* [in music] a natural. *it.* [in towns chiefly in popular lang.] a lot or certain number of houses built in a quadrangle.

Quadrat-elle, *f.* square ell or yard. —fuß, *m.* square foot. —maß, *n.* square measure. —meile, *f* square mile. —rechnung, *f.* calculation of square numbers. —ruthe, *f.* a square rood. —schein, *m.* [in astronomy] quartile, quadrate. —schuh, *m.* V. —fuß. —verhältniß, *n.* duplicate ratio or proportion. —wurzel, *f.* square root. Die —wurzel ausziehen, to extract the square root. —wurzelverhältniß, *n.* subduplicate ratio or proportion. —zahl, *f.* square number, quadrate number, square. —zoll, *m.* square inch.

*Quadrätchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in printing] V. Quadrat.

*Quadrätisch, *adj.* and *adv.* quadratic. —e Gleichungen, quadratic equations, quadratics.

*Quadratur, *f.* quadrature.

*Quadrille, [pronounced Kadrilljе] *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [a kind of dance] quadrille. 2) [a game at cards played by four persons] quadrille.

*Quadriren, I. *v. tr.* to square, to make square, V. Abvieren. II. *v. intr. Fig.* [not much used, stiff or affected] to suit, to fit, to agree. Das quadrirt nicht, that does not agree or square.

*Quadrupel, I. *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [a Spanish gold-coin] quadruple. II. *adj.* quadruple, V. Vierfach.

Quadrupelallianz, *f.* [Vierbund or Vierbündniß] quadruple alliance.

Quäk! [the sound uttered by a frog] croak. Der Frosch schreit —, the frog croaks.

‖Quäkelchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] a weakly child or infant, that is constantly crying or screaming.

‖Quäkeln, V. Quaken, Quieken.

Quäken, *v. intr.* [Lat. *coaxo*, V. Quieken and Quäken] 1) [rather provincial] [in general] to cry with a disagreeable voice, to groan, to scream, to squall. 2) [especially, to cry like a frog] to croak; *it.* [to cry like a duck] to quack.

Quak-ente, *f.* the buffle headed duck. —kröte, *f.* rana musica. —reiher, *m.* V. Nachtreiher, Nachtrabe.

Quäken, *v. intr.* to utter the cry of a hare or fox. *Fig* to scream, to squeak, to pipe [chiefly of little children, young pigs &c.].

Quäkfink, *m.* V. 1. Quäker 2).

Quäkenfrosch, *m.* the common frog.

Quäker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one that croaks, croaker.

Quakerente, *f.* V. Quakente.

1. Quäker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one that croaks or squeaks, a croaker. 2) the brambling.

2. Quäker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [from *to quake*, zittern] Quaker [one of the religious sect called Friends].

Quäkergemeine, —gesellschaft, *f.* society of quakers or friends. —glaube, *m.* quakerism, quakery. —versammlung, *f.* meeting of quakers.

1. Quäkerei, *f.* repeated croaking.

2. Quäkerei, *f.* quakerism, quakery.

Quäkerisch, *adj.* and *adv.* quakerlike, quakerly. Der —e Glaube, V. Quäkerglaube.

‖Quäkler, *m.* V. Wackler.

*Quakfen, *v. intr.* [low] to croak.

Qual, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [V. Quälen] pain, torment, grief, affliction. Die höchste — [Todesqual], agony; Einem — anthun, to put any one to extreme pain or anguish, to torment, to torture any one; *it.* to tease, to vex any one; die —en der Liebe, the pains or torments of love. Syn. Qual, Pein, Marter, Folter, Plage. Pein indicates the extent of pain as to its violence, Qual as to its duration. Pein implies, therefore, the generic idea of pain, Qual the various species of it. This is evident also from the fact that Qual has a plural, whereas Pein has not. Hence mere annoyances, which we strive to get rid of, can also quälen. The incertainty whether what we design to do be right and good, often quält the best and most conscientious, but after a bad action the conscience of the bad man peinigt him. Children quälen an affectionate mother with their unreasonable requests. Folter and Mar-

ter are synonymous with Qual and Pein only in their figurative sense. Plage implies every kind of molestation. A nurse has much Plage with a sick child. Plage interrupts an agreeable state; Qual is an uninterruptedly painful one.

Qual=belaſtet, *adj.* [in poetry] loaded with pains or torments. **—erfüllt,** *adj.* [in poetry] V. —voll. **—göttinn,** *f.* Fury. **—voll,** *adj.* and *adv.* full of pains, torments or anguish. —volle Sorgen, corroding cares; des —vollſten Todes ſterben, to die a most cruel or painful death.

Qualen=rad, *n.* torture-wheel. **—voll,** *adj.* V. Qualvoll.

‖**Quāle,** *f.* V. 1. Quehle.

Quālen, *v. tr.* [Sw. *walla*, Engl. *to quell* = bezähmen, Icel. *quelia*] to torment, to plague. Von der Gicht gequält werden, to be plagued or pestered with the gout; [in painting] die Farben —, to deaden the colours [by too much tampering with them]. *Fig.* Von Gewiſſensbiſſen gequält werden, to be stung with remorse; —de Sorgen, corroding cares; Einen mit Bitten ꝛc. —, to tease, plague, harass or vex any one with entreaties or requests; Einen um Etwas —, to torment, tease or plague any one in order to obtain something; warum or was ſoll ich mich lange —? why should I rack or beat my brains about it?

Quāl=geiſt, *m.* tormenting spirit, demon. *Fig.* a troublesome person; a bore; a person apt to tease others. **—göttinn,** *f.* Fury. **—korn,** *n.* spelt. **—ort,** *m.* place of torment or torture, [especially] hell. **—teufel,** *m.* V. —geiſt.

Quāler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* one that torments, teases or vexes, tormentor, teaser.

Quālerei, *f.* 1) act of tormenting, teasing ꝛc. 2) vexation, importunity.

***Qualificatiōn,** *f.* qualification.

***Qualificiren,** *v. tr.* 1) to fit for any place, occupation ꝛc., to qualify. 2) to abate, to diminish; to modify, to limit by exceptions, [chiefly in law] to qualify. Ein qualificirtes Geſtändniß, a limited or modified confession.

***Qualität,** *f.* [*pl.* -en] quality.

Quáll, *m.* [-es] [from quellen = ſich bewegen] 1) pressure. Der — treibt das Waſſer in die Höhe, the pressure makes the water rise. 2) the bubbling up of a spring of water.

Quálle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] medusa, sea-nettle, sea-blubber.

Quálm, *m.* [-es, *pl.* [little used] Quālme] [D. *walm*, A. Sax. *wylm*, Sw. *dwalm*] 1) thick vapour, steam or smoke. 2) disposition to vomit, squeamishness.

Qualm=bad, *n.* vapour-bath. **—dampf,** *m.* very thick fume or smoke.

Quálmen, [V. Qualm] I. *v. intr.* to send up vapour, steam or smoke, to steam, to smoke. II. *v. tr.* Die Stube voll—, to fill the room with smoke [of tobacco].

Quálmicht, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling steam, vapour or smoke, vaporous.

Quálmig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) full of smoke, steam or vapour, smoky. 2) emitting smoke or vapour, smoky.

Quálſter, *m.* [-s] [A. Sax. *geolster* = Eiter, perhaps allied to gelb, provinc. geht] 1) [provincial] bronchial mucus, phlegm. — auswerfen, to spit phlegm. 2) a species of bug or wall-louse [cimex baccarum]

Qualſterbaum, *m.* 1) the mountain-ash or service-tree. 2) V. Mehlbaum 2).

‖**Quálſterig,** *adj.* phlegmatic.

‖**Quálſtern,** *v. intr.* to spit phlegm.

Quándel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) middle of a charcoal-pile. 2) V. —pfahl.

Quandel=kohle, *f.* charcoal out of the middle of a pile. **—pfahl,** *m.*, **—ruthe, —ſtange,** *f.* the pole stuck in the middle of a charcoal-pile.

Quándelbaum, —beerbaum, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -bäume] [Quandel allied to the Dan. *quant* = klein] the alpine mespilus or medlar-tree.

‖**Quándelbeere,** *f.* the alpine medlar.

Quánt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Sw. *quant* = böſe, Goth. vand, probably from wenden] 1) a sly, cunning fellow; *it.* a queer, rum fellow. 2) feint, false appearance, pretence.

Quantsweiſe, *adv.* in a pretended manner, only in appearance, only to make believe.

***Quantität,** *f.* [*pl.* -en] quantity, V. Menge, Anzahl, Größe; Sylbenmaß.

***Quantitativ,** *adj.* and *adv.* quantitative, quantitive.

***Quántum,** *n.* [-s] 1) quantity, number, quantum. 2) share, part or proportion assigned to each, quota.

***Quáppe,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) eel-pout. 2) tadpole, bullhead, porwigle.

‖**Quáppeln,** V. Quabbeln.

***Quarantāne,** *f.* quarantine. Die — halten, to perform quarantine.

Quarantānehaus, *n.* hospital for quarantine, lazaret, lazaretto, lazar-house.

Quárk, *m.* [-es] 1) curds of milk. 2) mud, dirt. *Fig.* [in popular lang.] any thing mean and contemptible, paltry thing, trifle. Werfen Sie den ganzen — in's Feuer, throw the whole trash into the fire; den alten — wieder aufrühren, to rip up an old sore, to revive an old quarrel; einen —[nichts] ſollſt du bekommen [low], you shall not have a farthing [for it].

Quark=brod, *n.* a slice of bread spread over with curds or soft cheese. **—faß,** *n.* a tub or vessel, in which the dried curds destined for cheese are put. **—fliege,** *f.* V. Schmeißfliege. **—gehänge, —hänge,** *f.* a hanging frame in which curds and cheese are dried. **—käſe,** *m.* a sort of small home-made cheese. **—kloß,** *m.* curd-dumpling. **—korb,** *m.* a basket in which the curd-bag is put, to drain the curds of the whey. **—nudel,** *f.* a sort of maccaroni prepared of curds, flour and eggs. **—ringel,** *m.* lanner, shrike, V. Neuntödter. **—ſack,** *m.* 1) curd-bag [used in the process of cheese-making]. 2) *Fig.* [vulgar] a slovenly, filthy, hoggish fellow. **—ſchnitte,** *f.* V. —brod. **—ſpitze,** *f. Fig.* [low] a trifle. Eine —ſpitze ſoll er haben, he shall have nothing of it. **—trage,** *f.* V. —korb.

‖**Quárre,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] a squalling child. *Fig.* or *Prov.* Die Pfarre mit der — bekommen, to get a living [or a place] and a wife together or at the same time.

***Quarré,** [*pron.* Karrēh] *n.* [-'s, *pl.* -s] [in military affairs] hollow square.

‖**Quárren,** [allied to girren] *v. intr.* to squall; *it.* to grumble.

‖**Quárrer,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] squaller; *it.* a scolding man, a grumbler.

Quárt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from the Lat. *quartus*] 1) the fourth part of a whole, quarter. 2) [in some parts of Germany, a measure] a quart [of wine ꝛc.]. Ein —chen or Quartierchen, a quartern. 3) [among bookbinders] Ein —, ein Buch or Band in —, ein —band, a quarto, a volume or book in quarto. 4) [in seamen's lang.] [sea-]watch.

Quart=band, *m.* quarto, a book in quarto. **—blatt,** *n.* the fourth part of a sheet of paper, quarter of a sheet. **—bogen,** *m.* a sheet of paper twice folded, a quarto sheet. **—flaſche,** *f.* quart-bottle. **—ſtab,** *m.* V. Viertelſtab. **—ſtoß,** *m.* [in fencing] quart.

***Quárta,** *f.* [in public schools] the fourth class or form.

***Quartāl,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) quarter of a year. 2) quarterday. 3) quarterly payment. Er iſt zwei —e Hauszins ſchuldig, he owes two quarters of rent, he owes a six months' rent. 4) a quarterly meeting.

Quartalweiſe, *adv.* by the quarter, every three months.

***Quartāner,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a scholar of the fourth form. Er iſt noch —, he is still in the fourth form.

***Quartānfieber,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] a fever which returns every fourth day, quartan.

***Quartánt,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a book or volume in quarto, a quarto.

***Quárte,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) V. Quart. 2) [in fencing, the fourth movement] quart. — ſtoßen, to give a thrust in quart. 3) [in the game of picket a sequence of four cards] quart. Eine — vom Könige, a quart to the king; eine große —, a quart major. 4) [in music] a fourth, a quart. 5) [in metallurgy] quartation.

***Quartètt,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a musical composition of four parts, quartett.

1.***Quartier,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] 1) V. Quart 1). 2) [in seamen's lang.] watch. — halten, to keep the watch, to be upon the watch; — rufen, to call the watch to relief; es iſt —, — iſt aus, the watch! ahoy! 3) quarter of a town. 4) [among shoemakers] quarter, V. Hinter—. 5) [in the manege] quarter of a horse's hoof. 6) **—chen,** *n.* a quartern, V. Quart 2).

Quartier=lied, —s=lied, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] watch-song. **—volk,** *n.* the watch-crew **—wache,** *f.* watch.

2.***Quartier,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] lodging [*Dim.* ‖—chen, a small, usually neat or nice, lodging]; [in military affairs] quarters. Die Winter—e beziehen, to go into winter quarters; — machen, to provide quarters; im —e liegen, to be billeted or quartered; er liegt bei uns im —e, he is quartered in our house; er hat zwei Soldaten im —e, two soldiers are quartered or billeted in his house; aus dem —e aufbrechen, to leave one's quarters, to dislodge. *Fig.* [the sparing of the life of an enemy when in one's power] quarter. Um — bitten, to beg or ask quarter, to call or cry for quarter; kein — geben, to give no quarter.

Quartier=billet, *n.* V. —zettel. **—frei,** *adj.* not liable to have, exempt from having soldiers quartered in one's house. **—freiheit,** *f.* exemption from having soldiers quartered upon one. **—meiſter,** *m.* [in military affairs] quarter-master. **—pflichtig,** *adj.* subject or liable to have soldiers quartered in one's house. **—zettel,** *m.* billet.

***Quartīeren,** *v. tr.* V. Ein—.

Quárz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] quartz.

Quarz=achat, *m.* quartzy agate. **—druſe,** *f.* a quartzy druse, crystallized quartz. **—fels,** *m.* quartz-rock. **—fluß,** *m.* coloured quartz. **—kriſtall,** *m.* quartzy crystal, crystallized quartz. **—ſand,** *m.* quartzy sand, arenaceous quartz. **—ſchiefer,** *m.* gneiss. **—ſinter,** *m.* quartz-sinter. **—würfel,** *m.* boracite.

Quärzel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], [*dim.* of Quarz] [in mining] a piece of rock or stone broken off, a fragment.

Quárzen, *adj.* made of quartz, quartzy.

Quárzicht, *adj.* resembling quartz, quartzy.

Quárzig, *adj.* quartzy.

***Quāſi,** *adv.* as it were, seemingly.

***Quaſimodogéniti,** [without the article] first sunday after Easter, low Sunday.

***Quáſſie,** *f.* [not used in the *pl.*, except in commerce, -n] [in botany] quassia-tree.

Quáſt, *m* [-es, *pl.* -e] or **Quaſte,** *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* **Quāſtchen,** ‖**Quāſtlein,** *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [seems to be allied to wiſchen, Wedel &c.] tassel, tuft. Die — an einem Kiſſen &c., the tassel of a cushion &c.; V. Degen—, Puder—, Troddel—; [in seamen's language] a large brush or mop used in calking ships; [among fishermen] a bundle of green twigs used for catching fish, especially eels; [in botany] das Quāſtchen, adelia.

Quaſtgras, *n.* bent, bent-grass. V. Straußgras.

Quaſtenſeide, *f.* silk for making tassels or tufts.

Quāswurm, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -würmer] [in the veterinary art] V. Schwanzwurm.

***Quatèmber,** *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [from the Lat. *quatuor tempora*] 1) quarter of a year. 2) quarterday. 3) quarterly payment. 4) [in the Roman church] a strict fast-day kept on the first friday of every quarter.

Quatember-geld, *n.* money paid every quarter or by the quarter, quarterly payment. ‖—**gericht,** *n.* a court of justice held every quarter or every three months, [in England] quarterly assizes. —**ſteuer,** *f.* a tax or contribution paid every three months or quarterly. —**tag,** *m.* quarterday.

***Quāter,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [at backgammon] quatre.

***Quatèrne,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] four numbers [in a lottery].

1. **Quátſch!** [a word imitating the sound of a heavy soft body falling suddenly on a hard one] [low] squash! squab! slap! smash!

2. **Quátſch,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [low] squash. Man hörte einen —, a squash was heard; einen — thun, to fall with a squash; Einem einen — geben, to give any one a box on the ear.

Quátſchelig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in common people's lang.] squab, plump.

Quátſcheln, *v. intr.* [from quatſchen] [in common people's lang.] to produce a certain sound by the agitation of a liquid substance [in a cask &c.], to quash.

Quátſchen, [allied to quetſchen] *v. intr.* [low] 1) [u. w. haben] to quash, to splash. Im Kothe —, to walk in the mud; die Schuhe — ihm, his shoes are full of water; fallen, daß es quatſcht, to fall with a squash. 2) [u. w. ſeyn] to fall with a squash.

Quátſchig, *adj.* and *adv.* [low] muddy, dirty.

Quátſchlicht, *adj.* and *adv.* [low] 1) sticky, clammy, muddy. 2) V. Quatſchelig.

Quátte, *f.* [*pl.*-n] the grub of the may-bug.

Quéck, *adj.* and *adv.* [Eng. and D. *quick* = hurtig, Sw. *qwick*, from wegen (bewegen), wecken; allied to the Lat. *vivus*] lively, quick; [in chemistry] V. Quick and Queckſilber.

Quéckbeere, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Queck probably from the Low. Sax. quecken = ſich vermehren] berry of the service-tree.

Quécke, Quéke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from the Low Sax. quecken = ſich vermehren] 1) any grass with creeping roots. 2) couch-grass, quitch-grass. twitch-grass.

‖**Queck-holder,** *m.* V. Wachholder. —**treſpe,** *f.* a kind of brome-grass [bromus inermis]. —**weizen,** *m.* V. Quecke 2).

Quecken-egge, *f.* a kind of harrow for tearing out the roots of couch-grass. —**gras,** *n.* 1) V. Quecke 2). 2) knot-grass. —**haken,** *m.* a kind of plough for ploughing out the roots of couchgrass. —**ſaft,** *m.* juice of the roots of couchgrass. —**trank,** *m.* ptisan of the roots of couchgrass. —**wurzel,** *f.* root of couch-grass.

Quéckig, *adj.* and *adv.* full of couch-grass or quitch-grass.

Quéckſilber, *n.* [-s] [from queck, which see] quicksilver, mercury; [in chemistry] hydrargyrum. *Fig.* Er hat viel — [in fam. lang.], he is full of mercury, fire or vigour, he is very lively, sprightly.

Queckſilber-ähnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* quicksilvered. —**auflöſung,** *f.* 1) dissolution, analysis of mercury. 2) solution of mercury. —**borax,** *m.* borate of mercury. —**erde,** *f.* mercurial earth. Geblätterte — erde, acetite of mercury. —**erz,** *n.* mercurial ore, quicksilver-ore. —**eſſigſalz,** *n.* acetate of mercury. —**guhr,** *f.* native or fluid mercury. —**hornerz,** *n.* mercurial horn-ore, corneous mercury, muriate of mercury. —**kugel,** *f.* ball of mercury or quicksilver. —**lebererz,** *n.* hepatic mercurial ore. —**mittel,** *n.* mercurial remedy or medicine. —**niederſchlag,** *m.* [—präcipitat] red precipitate. —**öl,** *n.* oil of mercury, mercurial oil. —**pflaſter,** *n.* mercurial plaster. —**ſalbe,** *f.* mercurial salve. —**ſalpeter,** *m.* nitrate of mercury. —**ſalz,** *n.* mercurial salt, muriate of mercury. —**ſtein,** *m.* native mercury. —**vitriol,** *m.* sulphate of mercury. —**waſſer,** *n.* mercurial water. —**weinſtein,** *m.* tartrite of mercury.

Quéckſilbern, *adj.* and *adv.* consisting of quicksilver or mercury, mercurial. *Fig.* [in familiar lang.] very lively, sprightly, full of fire or vigour.

1. **Quéhle,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [also Zwehle, Dwehle, probably allied to weben, wedeln] towel.

2. **Quéhle,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from the Low-Sax. dwalen = wallen] channel or gutter for conveying off the water in a mine.

Quéke, V. Quecke.

Quèll, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -en] spring, source, fountain. V. Quelle 1).

Quell-ader, *f.* vein of a spring. —**binſe,** *f.* the needle upright clubrush. —**bottich,** *m.* V. —**ſtock.** —**brunnen,** *m.* a well supplied by a spring of water, spring-well. —**bütte,** *f.* V. —**ſtock.** —**gras,** *n.* the water hair-grass. —**grund,** *m.* ground full of springs, marshy ground. —**moos,** *n.* V. Flußmoos. —**nimfe,** —**en-nimfe,** [—nymphe] *f.*, *dim.* —nimfchen, ‖—nimflein, [or —nymphchen] *n.* water-nymph, naiad. —**reich,** *adj.* abounding with springs, full of springs. —**ſalz,** *n.* pit-salt, spring-salt. —**ſand,** *m.* [from quellen = ſich bewegen] [also Quickſand] quick-sand. —**ſemſe,** *f.* V. —binſe. —**ſtock,** *m.* [in breweries] a large trough in which the barley is soaked. —**waſſer,** *n.* spring-water.

Quèlle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Quellen], 1) *dim.* Quellchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] spring, source, fountain. Aus der — ſchöpfen, to draw water from a spring; nach einer — graben, to dig for a spring or well. 2) *Fig.* Gott iſt die — alles Guten, God is the fountain of all goodness; Griechenland, dieſe — der Kunſt, Greece, that source of art; die — unſeres Lebens, the spring of our life; an der — ſeyn, ſitzen, aus der — ſchöpfen, to have from good authority; *it.* to consult the original authors, to go to the fountain-head; die —n der Geſchichte, the original sources or materials of history. Syn. Quelle, Urſprung. The first event with which a thing began, till it attained the state in which we perceive it, is its Urſprung; that which contains the reason why it can be, is called its Quelle. The Quelle of the corruption of manners among the Romans was their immense wealth, and if we go back to its Urſprung we find it in the Asiatic conquests.

Quellen-gräber, *m.* one who digs for springs or fountains. —**hell,** *adj.* clear as spring-water. —**reich,** *adj.* abounding with springs, full of springs. —**ſtudium,** *n.* study of the original materials [of history &c.].

Quèllen, [allied to wallen = ſich bewegen] *ir.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn and haben] 1) to issue forth, to spring [said of water]. Aus dieſem Felſen quillt ein kryſtallhelles Waſſer, a crystalline water springs or issues from this rock; Ströme Blutes quollen aus ſeinen Wunden, torrents of blood gushed from his wounds; Thränen quollen aus ihren Augen, tears flowed or trickled from her eyes. *Fig.* to proceed from, to arise, to spring from. Aus Gott quillt alles Leben, God is the spring or fountain of all life; hieraus quillt unſer ganzes Unglück, it is from this source that all our misfortunes flow. 2) to come out, to be pushed out or forward, to project. Die Augen — ihm aus dem Kopfe, his eyes stick out of his head. 3) to be swelled by moisture, to swell in water. Die Erbſen — im Waſſer, pease swell in water; Erbſen — laſſen, to cause pease to swell in water, to soak pease. *Fig.* Der Biſſen quillt mir im Munde [in fam. language], I have not the least appetite. II. *v. tr.* to cause to swell in water, to soak. Erbſen, Bohnen —, to soak pease, beans; gequellte Erbſen, half-boiled pease. [in a more extended but less usual sense] to cause to increase, to swell [of water].

Quèllig, *adj.* full of springs or sources.

1. **Quéndel,** *m.* [-s] [Medio-Lat. *quenula*] the mother of thyme, wild thyme, wild running betony.

Quendel-öl, *n.* oil of mother of thyme. —**wolle,** *f.* dodder of thyme, dodder.

2. **Quèndel,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Quandel.

Quendelbeere, *f.* V. Quandelbeere.

Quéngeln, *v. intr.* [Low. Sax. quenen = ächzen; allied to weinen] [provincial and in popular language] to complain or lament with a drawling and feminine voice; *it.* to behave like a child, to be childish.

Quént, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e], *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from the Lat. *quintus*] the eighth part of an ounce, a drachm.

Quèr, *adj.* and *adv.* [Low. Sax. dwer, allied to zwerch, Lat. *varus*, from an old verb queren = drehen] transverse, oblique, cross. Eine —e Linie, a cross line, diagonal line; —es Holz, a cross piece of timber, a piece of wood placed transversely; — über die Straße laufen, to cross the street; — über einen Fluß ſchwimmen, to swim over a river; ein Hieb — über das Geſicht, a cut athwart or across the face; — gegenüber, over the way, opposite; — über das Feld fahren, to drive across the field; — feldein kom-

men, to come across the fields. *fig.* [in familiar language] to talk or act at random, inconsiderately, rashly, preposterously; [in seamen's language] ein Schiff — legen, to bring the broadside of a ship to bear upon some fort &c.; [in anatomy] der —e Bauchmuskel, V.—bauchmuskel. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Einem — kommen, to cross any one, to thwart any one's intentions; mit einem Balken — durch die Thüre wollen, to go the wrong way to work. Syn. Quer, Schräg, Schief. The straight is more immediately opposed to the crooked; but a perpendicular direction is also sometimes called straight. The line then lies quer on another if it cuts it at right angles, but if at any other angle, it lies ſchräg. Schief is that which has a different direction to what it should have. Crooked legs are called ſchief because legs should be straight; but we do not call the hooked beak of a bird of prey ſchief, for this was not intended to be straight.

Quer-abtheilung, *f.* transversal or diagonal division or partition. —achſe, *f.* transverse axis. —arm, *m* cross-bar. —aſt, *m.* 1) a cross branch. 2) [in anatomy] transverse branch. —axt, *f.* an axe with a double edge, twibil. —balken, *m.* cross-beam, purlin, traverse, joist; [in seamen's lang.] transom. —band, *n.* a sort of rail [that holds together the pales of a bridge]. Mit —bändern verſehen or befeſtigen, to fasten with rails. [in anatomy] transverse ligament. —bank, *f.* cross-bench; [in German history] the bench of the Protestant bishops [at the Imperial diet]. —bauchmuskel, *m.* transverse abdominal muscle. —baum, *m.* cross-tree, cross-bar. —binde, *f.* [in blasonry] traverse. —blick, *m.* oblique look. Einen —blick auf Jemand werfen, to look askew or askance upon any one, to look at any one with an ill eye. —blutleiter, *m* [in anatomy] transverse sinus. —bret, *n.* cross-board. —bügel, *m.* the cross-bow of a sword's hilt. —dach, *n.* a cross roof. —damm, *m.* cross dike. —faſer, *f.*, *dim.* —fäſerchen, *n.* fibril. —feldein, *adv.* V. under Quer.—finger, *m.* a finger's breadth. —flöte, *f.* German flute. —flügel, *m.* cross-wing; [among hunters] a cross-lane [through a forest]. —folio, *n.* oblong folio. —furche, *f.* cross furrow. —gang, *m.* 1) the act of walking across. Auf einem —gange durch dieſe Felder, in crossing these fields. 2) a cross alley or walk; [in mining] a cross vein, feeder of a vein; [in fortification] traverse. —gaſſe, *f.*, *dim.* —gäßchen, ‖—gäßlein, *n.* cross-street, cross-lane. —geſichtsblutader, *f.* transverse facial vein. —geſichtsſchlagader, *f.* transverse facial artery. —geſtein, *n.* the rocks that are across the veins or lodes. —giebel, *m.* cross gable. —graben, *m.* cross ditch. —grimmdarm, *m.* transverse colon. —haus, *n.* a house that stands across. —hieb, *m.* a cut across or slanting. Er hat ihm einen —hieb über das Geſicht gegeben, he has cut him across the face. —holz, *n.* cross-piece of timber, cross-bar. Die —hölzer eines Fenſterrahmens, the cross-bars of a window-frame. —kette, *f.*, *dim.* —kettchen, ‖—kettlein, *n.* cross-chain of a bridle. —kluft, *f.* [in mining] a traverse cleft or fissure. —kopf, *m.* [in familiar language] a perverse, preposterous, queer person, a cross-grained person or fellow. —köpfig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in familiar language] perverse, preposterous, queer, fantastical, cross-grained. —laden, *m.* the shutter of a sky-light. —latte, *f.* 1) a lath that goes across, a cross-lath. 2) V. —ſchämel. —lauf, *m.* running or course in a cross direction, the oblique course [of a ship &c.]. —linie, *f.* cross-line, diagonal line. —mauer, *f.* a wall built across any thing, cross-wall. —muskel, *m.* transverse muscle. —naht, *f.* transverse suture. —pfad, *m.* cross-path, cross-way. —pfeife, *f.* 1) fife. 2) V. —flöte. —pfeifer, *m.* fifer. —ſack, *m.* saddle-bag, wallet. —ſackträger, *m.* one that bears a wallet; *it.* a beggar. —ſäge, *f.* crosscut-saw. —ſattel, *m.* side-saddle. —ſaum, *m.* cross-hem. —ſchämel, *m.* the cross treadle of a weaver's loom. —ſcheidewand, *f.* V. —wand. —ſchnitt, *m.* cross incision, cross cut. —ſinn, *m.* perverse way of thinking or disposition. —ſinnig, *adj.* and *adv.* perverse, preposterous, cross-grained. —ſtange, *f.* cross-pole; *it.* cross bar. —ſtraße, *f.* cross-street —ſtrich, *m.* 1) cross-stroke. 2) *Fig.* hinderance, impediment, disappointment Er hat mir einen —ſtrich durch meinen Plan gemacht, he thwarted me in, he traversed my project or design. —ſtrichlein, *n.* [in printing] hyphen. —ſtück, *n.* a piece fixed or put across another, cross-piece. —ſtütze, *f.* a prop, stay or support fixed or put across any thing; [in trigonometry] versed sine. —tritt, *m.* V. —ſchämel. —wall, *m* [in fortification] traverse. —wand, *f* 1) cross-wall, partition-wall. 2) [in anatomy] diaphragm. —weg, *m* cross-way. —wind, *m.* cross-wind, side-wind. —wunde, *f.* an oblique or transverse wound. —zaun, *m.* cross-hedge. —zug, *m.* 1) a cross-stroke. 2) a cross course, march or expedition; *it.* a cruise. —zweig, *m.* a cross branch.

Quèrder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) the small lamprey. 2) V. 1. Köder.

Quère, *f.* quality of being transverse, diagonal or cross, oblique direction In die —, nach der —, athwart, in a cross direction; den Hut die —, in die — aufſetzen, to put on one's hat athwart or awry; Etwas in die —, nach der — legen, to put any thing athwart, cross-wise or the wrong way; in die Länge und in die —, by length and breadth. *Fig.* [in familiar language] Einem in die — kommen, to thwart, to cross any one's purpose or designs; es kam mir Etwas in die —, some obstacle came in my way; Etwas die — nehmen, to take any thing wrong, to misunderstand, to understand any thing wrongly; es geht mir Alles der —, I am thwarted in all my designs.

Quèren, [rather unusual] I. *v. tr.* to give a cross or oblique direction, to put in a cross direction. II. *v. r.* ſich —, to lie or be athwart, to cross.

Quèrl, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e], *dim.* Querlchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from the old queren = drehen] 1) twirling-stick, chocolate stick or mill. 2) [in botany] whirl, verticil. 3) [in forestry] shoot.

Querlförmig, *adj.* [in botany] verticillate.

Quèrlen, I. *v. tr.* to turn round or to stir or beat with the twirling-stick, to twirl. II. *v. intr.* [in pop. lang.] to move round with velocity, to twirl, to whirl.

Quèſtenkraut, *n.* [-s] V. Ackerhauhechel.

1. Quètſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) an instrument for squeezing, pinching or crushing. 2) state of being pinched. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] dilemma, difficulty In der — ſeyn, to be at a pinch.

2. Quètſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Zwetſche.

Quètſchen, *v. tr.* [Sw. *quesa*, L. *quatio*, *quasso*, Engl. *to quash*] 1) to crush, to bruise [by sudden compression], to squash. Er hat ſich den Finger gequetſcht, he has bruised or crushed his finger; einem Pferde die Geilen —, to crush the testicles of, to geld a horse; [in coining] das Metall —, to extend, to flatten the metal; [in mining] to pound or break the ore. 2) [to force out by pressure] to squeeze, to press. Den Saft aus einer Citrone &c. —, to squeeze a lemon &c. 3) [formerly] to oppress, to pinch [a nation].

Quetſch-eiſen, *n.* iron for squeezing or crushing; [among hairdressers] V. —zange. —form, *f.* [among goldbeaters] large vellum-mould. —geld, *n.* [in coining] planchet. —hammer, *m.* [in coining] hammer for extending metal plates —wunde, *f.* a bruise, contusion. —zange, *f.* an iron for burning the hair.

Quètſchung, *f.* 1) act of crushing &c. 2) injury occasioned by violent and sudden pressure or by pinching, bruise, contusion.

*Queüe, *m.* [*pron.* Köh] cue [for playing at billiards].

Quick, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Queck.

Quick, [-es] [V. Queck] I. *n.* [unusual] cattle. II. *m.* quicksilver, mercury; [among workers in metal] quicksilver or mercury dissolved in nitric acid or aqua-fortis.

Quick-brei, *m.* amalgam. —erz, *n.* V. Queckſilbererz. —metall, *n.* V. —brei. —mühle, *f.* [in metallurgy] a mill of cast iron for refining the silver-ore by means of mercury. —ſand, *m.* [also Quellſand] quicksand. —waſſer, *n.* [in chemistry] aqua secunda.

*Quidam, *m.* [-s] [in contempt] a certain person, somebody, †quidam.

*Quidproquó, Quiproquó, *n.* [-'s, *pl.* s] quidpro quo, mistake.

Quicken, [Lat. *vag-io*, allied to quäken] *v. intr.* to squeak, to squeal, to pipe, to screak.

Quickig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in popular lang.] squalling, screaming, squealing, piping.

*Quickſen, Quietſchen, [in pop. lang.] V. Quicken.

*Quietismus, *m.* [system of the quietists] quietism.

*Quietiſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] quietist.

Quietſch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [low] squeak, scream, shriek.

Quitſchfink, *m.* 1) V. Bergfink. 2) V. Dompfaff 2).

Quietſchen, V. Quickſen.

Quint, V. Quent.

*Quinta, *f.* the fifth class or form of a school.

*Quintaner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a boy or scholar of the fifth form.

*Quintanfieber, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] a fever or ague which returns every fifth day, quintana, five-day fever.

*Quinte, *f* [*pl.* -n] 1) the treble string of a violin. 2) [in music] fifth. 3) [in piquet, a set or sequence of five cards] quint. Eine — von der Dame, eine hohe or obere —, a quint to the queen, a quint major. 4) [in fencing] fifth movement, quinte. 5) *Fig.* [in popular lang.] crotchet, maggot, freak, whim, fancy, vagary.

Quint-flöte, *f.* V. Hohlflöte. —geige, *f.* alto, viol.

*Quintèrne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] five numbers [in a lottery].

*Quinteſſénz, *f.* concentrated essence, quintessence.

*Quintétt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a musical piece of five parts, quintett.

Quiproquó, V. Quidproquo.

Quirl, V. Querl.

Quitſche, Quitſe or Quitze, *f.* [*pl.* -n]

quicken-tree, mountain-ash, mountain-service.

Quítt, [another form of **wett**] [in pop. lang.] *adj.* and *adv.* rid, free, quit. **Seines Eides —ſeyn,** to be free, exempted or absolved from one's oath; **aller Sorgen — ſeyn,** to be free from all cares; **wir ſind —,** we are even or quits; — or **doppelt ſpielen,** to play double or quits.

Quítte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Lat. *cydonium* sc. malum; Medio-Lat. *cotunum* &c.] quince. **Die wilde —,** *a*) wild quince, *b*) the bastard quince or mespilus; **eingemachte —n,** preserved quinces.

Quitten-apfel, *m.* quince. **—baum,** *m.* quince tree. **—birn,** *f.* a large yellow pear, quince-pear. **—blüte,** *f.* quince-blossom or bloom. **—branntwein,** *m.* quince-brandy. **—brod,** *n.* a sort of dried marmalade, rob of quinces. **—farbe,** *f.* quince-colour. **—farben, —farbig,** *adj.* yellow as a quince. **—gelb,** *adj.* V. **—farben. —hänfling,** *m.* linnet with a yellow beak. **—latwerge,** *f.* quiddany, marmalade of quinces. **—miſpel,** *f.* bastard quince. **—muß,** *n.* V. **—latwerge. —pfirſche,** *f.* quince-peach. **—ſchleim,** *m.* emulsion of quinces. **—ſirup,** *m.* sirup of quinces. **—torte,** *f.* quince-tart, quince-pie. **—wein,** *m.* a liquor prepared from the juice of quinces.

***Quittiren,** *v. tr.* 1) to give a receipt, acquittance or discharge. **Einen über eine Summe —,** to give any one a receipt for a sum; **ich bin von ihm quittirt worden,** I have his receipt. 2) [in fam. lang.] to leave, to quit, to forsake. **Er hat den Dienſt quittirt** [of military officers &c.], he has left the service, has retired on a pension.

Quíttung, *f.* receipt, acquittance, discharge. **Einem eine — ausſtellen, geben,** to deliver, to give a receipt to any one; **weiſen Sie Ihre — vor,** show your receipt; **dieſe — haben Sie nöthig, damit man nichts mehr an Sie fordert,** this receipt is necessary to your discharge. Syn. **Quittung, Schein, Empfangſchein.** In a **Schein** every fact whatever can be made known; in a **Empfangſchein** the writer acknowledges the receipt of something, in a **Quittung** the payment of a debt, with a declaration of the debtor's release from his obligation.

Quítze, V. **Quitſche.**

***Quódlibet,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -s] hodge-podge, quodlibet.

***Quöte,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] share, quota.

***Quotidiänfieber,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] quotidian fever.

***Quotiènt,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] 1) [in arithmetic] quotient. 2) quota, share.

***Quotiren,** [chiefly in commerce, and mostly pronounced **Kotiren**] *v. tr.* to mark with ciphers, [in commerce] to quote.

***Quotiſatiön,** *f.* the share of each individual in joint expenditure, club.

***Quotiſiren,** *v. tr.* to assign any one his share in joint expenditure, to club.

R.

R, *n.* r. **Ein großes —,** a capital R.

Rãa or **Rah,** *f.* [*pl.* -en] [allied to **ragen**; the Sw. *ra* = **Pfahl,** stake] [in seamen's lang.] sail-yard, yard; V. **Beſan—, Fock—, Mars—. Die große —, die Haupt—,** the main-yard; **lateiniſche —,** lateen sail-yard; **die blinde —,** sprit-sail-yard; **Einen von der — fallen laſſen, laufen laſſen,** to keel-haul, to duck any one.

Raa-band, *n.* rope-bands, robbins. **—fang,** *m.* preventer. **—haken,** *m.* V. **Enterhaken. —holz,** *n.* V. **—leiſte. —kette,** *f.* top-chains. **—leiſte,** *f.* waist-rail. **—nock,** *n.* or **das Nock der —,** yard-arm. **—ſegel,** *n.* square sail. **—ſeil, —tau,** *n.* warp or towline.

***Rabátt,** *m.* [-es] [in commerce] deduction, draw-back, discount, abatement.

***Rabátte,** *f.* 1) the facing or turning of a coat. 2) border [in a garden].

Rabbelei, *f.* [in fam. or pop. lang.] idle declamation; *it.* pettifogging demeanour.

Rábbeler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in fam. or popular lang.] idle declaimer; *it.* pettifogger.

Rábbeln, *v. intr.* [in fam. or pop. lang.] to prattle, to talk nonsense.

***Rábbi** [-'s, *pl.* -s] or [more usually] **Rabbiner,** [-s, *pl.* -] *m.* rabbi, rabbin. **Die Lehre der Rabbiner,** the doctrine of the rabbins.

***Rabbiniſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* rabbinical.

***Rabbiniſm,** [-s] or **Rabbiniſmus,** *m.* the rabbins' doctrine or opinions.

***Rabbiniſt,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] rabbinist.

Rabe, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [probably allied to **rufen,** Low. Sax. **ropen,** Finn. *raawun*] 1) raven, crow, carrion-crow. **Der indiſche —,** macaw; **die —n krächzen,** ravens croak; **er ſtiehlt wie ein —** [in familiar lang.], he steals or filches like a magpie. *Fig.* [in familiar lang.] **Den —n zur Speiſe werden,** to become the food of ravens, to be hanged and denied christian burial. 2) [in astronomy] corvus. 3) [in conchology] whelk.

Raben-aas, *n.* [in contempt] a worthless person, a rascal, villain, hang-dog, ragamuffin. **—ältern,** *pl.* unfeeling, unnatural and wicked parents. **—art,** *f.* species of raven; *it.* the race of ravens, raven-kind. *Fig.* unfeeling conduct of parents towards their offspring. **—artig,** *adj.* and *adv. fig.* hard, unfeeling, unnatural. **—batzen** [in Switzerland], **—dukaten** [in Hungary], *m.* a batz, a ducat bearing the figure of a raven. **—ei,** *n.* 1) the egg of a raven. 2) [in botany] a puff-ball, puff-fist. **—feder,** *f.* 1) raven-feather. 2) V. **—kiel. —fittig, —flügel,** *m.* wing of a raven. **—fuß,** *m.* 1) foot or leg of a raven. 2) [in botany] buck's-horn-plantain, hart's-horn. **—gekrächze, —geſchrei,** *n.* the croaking of ravens. **—haar,** *n.* [in poetry] hair black as jet, jetty black hair. **—heller,** *m.* [in Switzerland] a very small copper-coin, bearing the figure of a raven. **—kiel,** *m.* raven-quill, crow-quill. **—krähe,** *f.* carrion crow. **—mutter,** *f.* unnatural, cruel mother. **—neſt,** *n* the nest of a raven. **—ſchnabel,** *m.* the beak of a raven or crow; [in anatomy] coracoid; [in surgery] crane's bill, raven's beak [a kind of forceps]; [in seamen's lang.] ripping-iron, rave-hook. **—ſchnabelförmig,** *adj.* having the shape of a raven's or crow's beak; [in anatomy] coracoid. **—ſchwarz,** *adj.* and *adv.* black as a raven or as jet, jetty black. **—ſchweſter,** *f.* unnatural sister. **—ſohn,** *m.* unnatural son. **—ſpule,** *f.* V. **—kiel. —ſtein,** *m.* 1) a stone or heap of stones where ravens or crows collect. 2) *Fig. a*) place of execution. *b*) [in mineralogy] a sort of black stone; belemnite, arrow-head, finger-stone, thunder-bolt. **—vater,** *m.* unnatural, cruel, barbarous father. **—vieh,** *n.* V. **—aas. —vierer,** *m.* V. **—heller. —volk, —zeug,** *n. fig.* [in vulgar language] thievish folks or people, thieves, knaves.

Rãbiſch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Wend. *wrub* = **Einſchnitt**] [among miners] tally.

Rabiſch-aufſeher, —meiſter, *m.* master of the tallies.

***Rabuliſt,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a prattling, contemptible pleader, pettifogger.

Rabuliſtenſtreich, *m.* a pettifogger's trick.

***Rabuliſterei,** *f.* pettifoggery.

Rábzahn, *m.* V. **Raffzahn.**

Rãche, *f.* [V. **Rächen**] revenge, vengeance. **Etwas aus —, aus kleinlicher — thun,** to do any thing out of revenge, out of petty grudge, spite or malice; **er dürſtet nach —, er athmet nichts als —,** he burns with a desire to be revenged, he breathes nothing but revenge; **auf — denken, ſinnen,** to think of, to meditate revenge; **— ſchwören,** to vow vengeance or revenge; **— an Einem nehmen,** to take one's revenge on any one, to revenge one's self on any one; *it.* [familiar, in a milder sense **Revanche nehmen**] to take one's revenge, to retaliate any thing upon any one; **das Blut der Unſchuldigen fordert —,** innocent blood cries for vengeance; [in Scripture] **die — iſt mein,** to me belongeth vengeance.

Rach-begier, —begierde, *f.* desire of revenge. **Immer —begier im Herzen haben,** to breathe nothing but revenge. **—begierig,** *adj.* and *adv.* V. **—gierig. —durſt,** *m.* thirst of or for revenge. **Seinen —durſt löſchen, ſtillen,** to glut one's revenge, to satisfy [to the full] one's revenge. **—gier,** *f.* V. **—begier. —gierig,** *adj.* and *adv.* revengeful, vindictive. **—gierigkeit,** *f.* revengefulness, vindictiveness **—grimm,** *m.* [in emphatic style] vindictive wrath. **—grimmig,** *adj.* and *adv.* [in emphatic style] wrathfully vindictive, burning with the desire of revenge. **—luſt,** *f.* V. **—begier. —luſtig,** *adj.* V. **—gierig. —ſchwert,** *n.* [in higher style] sword of vengeance. **Das —ſchwert ereilte, traf ihn,** he fell a victim, a sacrifice to [deserved] vengeance. **—ſucht,** *f.* passion, violent desire of revenge, vindictiveness. **Er that es aus —ſucht,** he has done it out of revenge. **—ſüchtig,** *adj.* and *adv.* revengeful, vindictive. **—voll,** *adj.* and *adv.* full of revenge, revengeful.

Rache-engel, *m.* angel of vengeance, avenging angel. **—gedanke,** *m.* thought of revenge. **—gefühl,** *n.* sentiment of revenge. **—geiſt,** *m* spirit of revenge. **—glühend,** *adj.* burning, glowing with revenge. **—gott,** *m.* God of vengeance, avenging God. **—göttinn,** *f.* Goddess of vengeance; [in mythology] Fury. [All these compound words are chiefly used in a higher style.]

Rächen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to **recken**] 1) jaws, mouth of a beast. **Der — eines Hundes, Löwen &c.,** the mouth of a dog, lion &c.; **einem Pferde den — ſtechen** [with veterinary surgeons], to bleed a horse in the mouth. 2) [low, in contempt] the mouth or throat of a person. **Den — aufſperren,** to open wide one's mouth; **Einem den — füllen,** to cram any one, to gorge, to glut any one; **Einem Alles in den — ſtecken,** to bestow all upon any one, to procure any thing for a person. 3) [in botany] the monkey-flower, the bastard fox-glove.

4) *Fig.* Der — der Hölle, the jaws of hell; der — des Todes, the jaws of death.

Rachen-blume, *f.* V. Rachen 3). —förmig, *adj.* having the shape of an open mouth; [in botany] labiate. —mündung, *f.* [in anatomy, the narrow passage between the mouth and the gullet] isthmion.

Rächen, *v. tr.* and *r.* ſich —, 1) to revenge, to avenge. Eine Beleidigung —, ſich wegen einer Beleidigung —, to revenge an injury; ſich wegen eines erlittenen Schimpfes an Einem —, to revenge an affront or insult of or on any one, to revenge one's self on any one for an affront; ſeinen Vater —, to revenge one's father; die —de Hand Gottes, the avenging hand of God. 2) V. Revanchiren, ſich [in familiar language].

Rächer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* avenger, revenger, vindicator. Gott iſt der — der Unſchuldigen, God is the avenger of the innocent.

1. Rack, *m.* [-es] [Reisbranntwein] arrack, rack.

2. Rack, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [probably allied to the Icel. *reka* = to pursue, and to the Sw. *racka* = to run; V. Raa] 1) the turning or winding of a river. 2) [in seamen's language] parrel.

Rack-aufholer, *m.* parrel-truss. —klampen, *pl.* parrel-cleats. —kloten, *pl.* parrel-trucks. —ſchleten or —ſchlitten, *m.* ribs of a parrel. —talje, *f.* V. —aufholer. —tau, —tros, *n.* parrel-rope.

†Racker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) dog [in contempt], cur, bitch. 2) [rather provincial] a person that performs the most despised work, public flayer, night-man and the like. 3) [a word of vulgar and coarse reproach] rascal, villain.

Rackerhund, *m.* V. Racker 3).

Racket, V. Rackett.

Rackete, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Ital. *raggetto*, from the L. *radius* = Strahl] rocket, sky-rocket. Die — iſt zerplatzt, the rocket has burst.

Raketen-hülſe, *f.* the [cylindrical paper-] case of a rocket. —kappe, *f.* the cap of a rocket. —ladeſtock, *m.* setter. —ruthe, *f.* V. —ſtab. —ſatz, *m.* composition of a rocket. —ſetzer, *m.* V. —ladeſtock. —ſtab, *m.* stick of a rocket, rocket-stick. —ſtock, *m.* 1) the [wooden] mould of a rocket. 2) V. —ſtab. —zwilling, *m.* double rocket.

Rackett, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Ital. *rachetta*, Fr. *raquette*] racket. Das — von Holz, battledoor; die Seiten eines —es, the strings of a racket; ein — beziehen, to string a racket.

Rackett-bügel, *m.*, —geſtell, —holz, *n.* the wooden frame of a racket. —macher, *m.* racket-maker. —netz, *n.* the strings of a racket. —ſtiel, *m.* the handle of a racket.

Rad, *n.* [-es, *pl.* Räder], *dim.* Rädchen, ‖ Rädlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [L. *rota*, Irish *rit*, Welsh *rhot*, Fr. *roue*, allied to reiten = ſich bewegen; the Low Sax. rad or drad = ſchnell] 1) wheel. *a*) [a circular or round piece of wood or metal, that revolves on an axis] Die Räder in einer Uhr, in einer Mühle &c., the wheels of a watch, of a mill; das Rädchen am Sporn, rowel; das — or Rädchen der Paſtetenbäcker, jagging-iron; V. Brunnen—, Dreh—, Feuer—, Glücks—, Hinter—, Kamm—, Krahn—, Kron—, Minuten—, Mühl—, Pflug—, Schleif—, Schöpf—, Schwung—, Seiler—, Spinn—, Spul—, Steig—, Stirn—, Stunden—, Tret—, Uhr—, Vorder—, Waſſer—, Woll—, Zwirn—. *b*) [chiefly] carriage-wheel. Die Räder ſchmieren, to grease the wheels; er iſt unter das — gekommen, gefallen, the wheel has passed over his body. *Prov.* Das ſchlimmſte — knarret am meiſten, the worse the wheel, the more it creaks; who is more busy than they that have least to do? idle folks have the most labour; er iſt das fünfte — am Wagen, he is of no use at all. *c*) [formerly, an instrument for torturing and executing criminals] Einen mit dem — e hinrichten, to break any one upon the wheel; einen Verbrecher auf das — flechten, to fasten a criminal on the wheel; darauf ſteht Galgen und — [in pop. lang.], it is a capital crime. 2) a circle or round resembling a wheel. Ein — ſchlagen [mit den Händen und Füßen], to wheel about; dieſer Pfau ſchlägt ein —, this peacock spreads his tail, is in his pride; mit einem Degen ein — ſchlagen, to twirl about a sword. *it.* [any thing round] ein Rädchen von einer Citrone &c., a slice of a lemon &c.; das — der Buchbinder, a bookbinder's roll.

Rad-achſe, *f.* axle-tree; *it.* V. —nabe. —ähnlich, *adj.* resembling a wheel, V. —förmig. —arm, *m.* spoke of a wheel. —bahre, *f.* wheel-barrow. —band, *n.* V. —ſchiene. —bärge, *f.* V. —bahre. —bohrer, *m.* auger for boring the nave of a wheel, wheelwright's auger. —brechen, *v. tr.* 1) [formerly, in law] to break [a criminal] on the wheel. 2) *Fig.* to spoil words in pronouncing, to mutilate words. Eine Sprache — brechen, to murder a language; er —bricht das Franzöſiſche, he speaks some broken French, very bad French. —brunnen, *m.* a well which is worked by means of a wheel. —diſtel, *f.* V. Mannstreu. —dreher, *m.* he that turns a wheel, wheel-turner. —felge, *f.* the felloe or felly. —feuer, *n.* [in chemistry] wheel-fire. —fluder, *m.* mill-race, the channel that conveys the water on the wheel. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* wheel-shaped. [in botany] —förmige Blumenkrone, wheel-shaped or rotate corolla or corol. —garn, —geſpinnſt, *n.* coarse woollen yarn. —haspel, *m.* wheel-windlass. —haue, *f.* V. Radehaue. —kuppe, *f.* V. —nagel. —linie, *f.* [in geometry] cycloid. —linig, *adj.* cycloidal. —macher, *m.* wheeler, wheelwright. —mantel, *m.* a cloak without sleeves that forms a wheel or circle when spread. —nabe, *f.* wheel-nave. —nagel, *m.* large nail for a wheel, wheel-nail. —ſchaufel, *f.* the ladle or flat board of a water-wheel. —ſcheibe, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] ram's block. —ſchiene, *f.* the iron hoop or band which guards the circumference of the wheel, tire. —ſchuh, *m.* trigger. —ſpeiche, *f.* spoke of a wheel. —ſperre, *f.* drag-chain, trigger. —ſpur, *f.* track of a wheel, rut. —ſtrafe, *f.* [formerly, in law] the punishment of the wheel. —ſtube, *f.* the room or cage of a wheel or of the wheels. —theer, *m.* grease for the wheel, wheel-grease. —treter, *m.* he that sets a wheel agoing and keeps it in motion. —welle, *f.* axis of a wheel. —winde, *f.* V. —haspel. —zapfen, *m.* pivot, nut of a wheel.

Rade-bohrer, —brechen, —macher, V. Radbohrer &c. —hacke, —haue, *f.* hoe, mattock.

Räder-achſe, *f.* V. Radachſe. —gehäuſe, *n.* the clock-frame. —macher, *m.* 1) a man that makes wheels, chiefly spinning-wheels. 2) a man that makes sieves. —ſtempel, *m.* a bookbinder's roll. —thier, —thierchen, *n.* wheel animal. —werk, *n.* machinery consisting of wheels, wheel-work. *Fig.* machinery. Das —werk dieſer Verfaſſung geht gut in dieſem Lande, the machinery of this constitution works well in this country; das geſammte —werk der Verwaltung, the whole machinery of the public administration.

Radel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Raden.

1. Rädel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [= Rädchen] V. Rad.

Rädel-ſchlange, *f.* V. Klapperſchlange. —ſtein, *m.* V. Trochit.

2. Rädel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from räden = ſieben] a large sieve.

3. Rädel, *m.* [-s] [in botany] V. Lolch.

4. Rädel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to räden = rütteln] [in mining] driving-bolt.

Rädeln, [from räden = rütteln] I. *v. intr.* to turn round like a wheel. II. *v. tr.* 1) to turn round, to put into a rotatory motion. 2) to sift.

*Rädelsführer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [probably from Rad = Kreis, circle; hence = Vortänzer, leader of a dance] ring-leader.

Raden, *v. tr.* 1) V. Reuten, Ausreuten. 2) to sift. V. Sieben.

Räden, *m.* [-s] [from raden = ausreuten?] corn-cockle, cockle-weed, rose-campion.

Raden-diſtel, *f.* V. Mannstreu. —ſieb, *n.* a large sieve.

Räden, *v. tr.* to sift.

Räder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from räden, to sift] 1) sieve. 2) sifter.

Räderkoralle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] encrinite, stone-lily.

Räderſäulenſtein, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] entrochite.

Räderſtein, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] trochite.

Rädern, *v. tr.* 1) to crush by a wheel; [in a more limited sense] to break upon the wheel. Er iſt lebendig gerädert worden, he has been broken upon the wheel alive. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Ich bin wie gerädert, I am quite tired, weary, fatigued, jaded, knocked up. 2) to sift. 3) V. Radbrechen.

Radieß, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e], *dim.* —chen, ‖ —lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [small or little] radish, V. Rettig.

*Radikal, *adj.* and *adv.* radical. Das —e Böſe, the fundamental evil, the root of all evil.

Radikal-heilung, *f.* radical cure. —reform, *f.* [in modern English hist.] radical reform. —wort, *n.* radical word.

*Radikaler, *m.* [Radikalen, *pl.* Radikalen] [in modern English history] a radical, partisan of a radical reform in the institutions of the country.

*Radikalismus, *m.* [-s] radicalism.

*Radiren, *v. tr.* [from the Lat. *radere*, allied to kratzen] to scratch, to scrape, to erase, to scrape out [a word &c.]; [among engravers] to etch. Ein ſchön radirtes Kupferblatt, a fine etching.

Radir-eiſen, *n.* [among surgeons] raspatory, scalping-iron. —firniß, *m.* varnish used for etching. —kunſt, *f.* art of etching. —meſſer, *n.* scratching-knife, scraper, erasing-knife. —nadel, *f.* etching-needle, etching-pin. —waſſer, *n.* diluted aqua fortis used for etching, tempered aqua fortis.

Radiß, V. Radieß.

*Radius, *m.* [*pl.* Radien] [in geometry] [= Strahl] radius, semidiameter.

Raff, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to Riff, Ripe] 1) streak, stripe; [in commerce] the salted and dried fins of the halibut. 2) a beam, a bar.

Raff=zahn, *m.* 1) V. Schneidezahn; *it.* a long projecting tooth. 2) fore-tooth of a horse. —zähnig, *adj.* having long projecting teeth.

Räffel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from raffen] 1) V. Flachsraufe 2). 2) [among fishers] a round net, net for catching turbots. 3) an instrument for scraping things off or scraping them together, scraper, grater. 4) [low] mouth as the instrument of speaking, tongue, clack; [am. hunters] the upper jaw of a stag or deer. *Fig.* a babbling or prating scolding woman, gossip, scold.

Räffeln, 1) V. Raffen. 2) V. Raufen.

Räffeln, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to whisper, V. Flüstern.

Räffen, *v. tr.* 1) to take or gather up or together hastily and irregularly, to snatch up, to sweep away; V. Auf—, Hin—, Weg—. *Fig.* Er will Alles an ſich —, he wishes to engross every thing. 2) V. Abraufen, Ausraufen.

Raff=gut, *n.* stolen goods. —holz, *n.* wood picked up, V. Leſeholz.

*Raffinäde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] refined sugar of prime quality.

*Raffinären, I. *v. tr.* to refine [sugar]. II. *v. intr.* [in familiar language] to refine, to meditate, to speculate. Auf Etwas —, to refine on any thing.

*Raffinirt, *adj.* and *adv.* refined [sugar]; *Fig.* clever, subtle. — ſeyn, to be fertile in expedients, to be quick, clever.

*Raffinirung, *f.* refinement, refining.

Rägen, *v. intr.* [allied to regen] In die Höhe —, to rise up, to rise high; V. Empor—, Hervor—.

Rägewurzel, Ragwurzel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany] the butterfly orchis.

Räh, Rähband, Rahnock, Rähringe, Rähſegel, &c. V. Raa &c.

Rähader, &c. V. Rehader &c.

1. Rahm, *m.* [-es] [Fr. *créme*, Lat. *cremor* = dicker Saft; seems to be allied to rinnen, gerinnen] 1) [any part of a liquor that separates from the rest, rises and collects on the surface] cream. Kalk—, cream of lime; Weinſtein—, cream of tartar; [in mineralogy] V. Eiſen—, Woll—. 2) [unusual] soot, V. Ruß. 3) [chiefly] cream [of milk]. Zu Schaum geſchlagener —, whipt cream; — ſetzen, anſetzen, werfen, to gather cream, to cream; den — von der Milch abnehmen, abſchöpfen, to take off the cream, to skim milk. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] the best part of a thing. Den — von einer Sache abſchöpfen, to take off the cream of a thing.

Rahm=apfel, *m.* custard apple.||—beere, *f.* blackberry, V. Brombeere. —frau, —händlerinn, *f.* cream-woman, milk-woman. —kanne, *f.*, *dim.* —kännchen, ||—kännlein, *n.* cream-jug. —käſe, *m.* cream-cheese. —kelle, *f.* V. —löffel. —kuchen, *m.* cream-cake. —löffel, *m.* cream-ladle, cream-spoon. —ſuppe, *f.* cream-soup. —topf, *m.*, *dim.* —töpfchen, ||—töpflein, *n.* cream-pot. —torte, *f.* cream-tart. —weib, *n.* V. —frau.

2. Rahm, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Rähme] V. Rahmen.

Rahm=eiſen, *n.* [among printers] iron frame. —hobel, *m.* V. Falzhobel, Kehlhobel. —holz, *n.* 1) [among joiners] wood for frames. 2) [among carpenters] sill. —ſchuh, *m.*, —ſohle, *f.*, —ſtiefel, *m.*, —ſtück, *n.* V. Rahmenſchuh &c.

1. ||Rähmel, *m.* [-s] [from Rahmen = Rand] scrapings, that which sticks to the bottom or the sides of a vessel in which any thing was boiled.

2. ||Rähmel, *m.* and *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from rahmen = vereinigen] a bunch or bundle of flax of twenty pounds.

Rähmen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], *dim.* Rähmchen, ||Rähmlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Sax. *rima*, Pol. *rama*, allied to Krämpe, Sw. *ram* = Zweig, Lat. *ramus*] [any kind of case or structure made for admitting, inclosing or supporting things] frame. Der — eines Gemähldes, the frame of a picture; ein Gemählde mit einem — einfaſſen, to frame a picture; der — zum Sticken, embroiderer's frame; [among printers] *a*) frame, *b*) the chase, *c*) das Rähmchen, frisket; [among shoemakers] welt.

Rahmen=hobel, *m.* V. Rahmhobel. —ſchenkel, *m.* pannel-square, one of the upright pieces of timber which help to form the frame of a door. —ſchuh, *m.* a shoe with a welt, a welted shoe. —ſohle, *f.* a welted sole. —ſtiefel, *m.* a boot with a welt. —ſtück, *n.* piece or part of a frame. [among locksmiths] Die —ſtücke, the iron-rails of a balustrade.

1. Rahmen, [from 1. Rahm] I. *v. tr.* to skim off the cream, to cream. II. *v. intr.* to gather cream, to turn to cream, to cream. Die Milch rahmt beſſer im Sommer, als im Winter, milk gives more cream in summer than in winter.

2. Rahmen, [from 2. Rahm] *v. tr.* to put in a frame, to frame [a picture &c.], V. Einrahmen

||Rahn, [—ig] *adj.* and *adv.* [allied to ranken] thin, slender, lean, slim.

1. Rähne, *f.* V. Schlankheit.

2. Rahne, *f.* [among foresters] 1) V. Windbruch. 2) V. Windfall.

Rahnig, V. Rahn.

Rai, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] ray [a fish].

Raiger, V. Reiher.

Raigras, V. Reigras.

Rain, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to Rand, Rinde] 1) [rather obsolete or provincial] boundary, V. Grenze. 2) the edge, border, skirt [of a forest, of a field &c.]; *it.* a ridge of land left unploughed, and covered with gräss, balk; bank. Den — abpflügen, [low] abſacken, to encroach on the balk or ridge by ploughing; ſie ſaß an einem — an der Straße [an einem Straßenraine], she sat on a bank at the roadside. 3) [obsolete] hill.

Rain=balken, *m* balk, V. Rain 2). —baum, *m.* 1) a tree standing on the edge or border. 2) a tree marking the boundary. —beere, *f* the berry of the buck-thorn, rhein-berry. —blume, *f.* 1) the sandy everlasting. 2) V. Maßliebe. —farn, *m.* [in botany] tansy. —kohl, *m.* [in botany] the common nipplewort. —recht, *n.* V. Grenzrecht. —ſchwalbe, *f.* V. Rheinſchwalbe. —ſchwamm, *m.* the little champignon or fairy agaric. —ſtein, *m.* stone marking the boundary. —weide, *f.* 1) privet. 2) V. Rheinweide.

Rainen, I. *v. intr.* to border upon. II. *v. tr.* [ein Feld] —, to bound, to fix the bounds [of a field].

Raitel, V. Reitel.

1. Raiten, *v. intr.* [allied to the Lat. *reor, rat-us*] to reckon.

2. ||Raiten, Raitern, *v. tr.* [V. Rädern] to sift.

1 ‡Raiter, or Raitherr, *m.* [little used] V. Rechnungsführer.

2 ||Raiter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a sieve.

Rak, V. Rack.

Rakel, V. Rekel.

||Raken, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to hit, to touch. Den Kegel —, to hit the skittle; *fig.* er iſt leicht geraket [wird leicht empfindlich], he is easily offended, he is very touchy.

Rakete, Rakett, V. Rackete &c.

Ralle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Lat. *rallus*] 1) rail, land-rail. 2) V. Rellmaus.

||Rällen, *v. intr.* [Dutch rallen, rellen = plaudern, ſcherzen] V. Lärmen, Toben; *it.* V. Rammeln.

Räller, [-s, *pl.* -] Rälling, [-es, *pl.* -e] *m.* [from rallen?] he-cat, tom-cat, V. Kater.

Räm, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in mineralogy] V. Zwitter.

Rämkenwurzel, *f.* [in botany] the knotty-rooted figwort.

||Rämm, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [from rammen = ſich begatten] *a*) ram. *b*) tom-cat, he-cat. *c*) a he-goat, buck. *d*) bull. 2) [from rammen = lärmen? Sw. *ramla*] raven. 3) [from rammen = heftig bewegen] cramp, spasm.

Ramm=block, *m.* rammer, beetle, paving-beetle. —bock, *m.* 1) ram. 2) V. —block. —klotz, *m.* V. —block.

Ramms=horn, *n.* ram's horn. V. Widderhorn, Bockshorn. —kopf, *m.* ram's head. [in popular lang.] Dieſes Pferd hat einen — kopf, this horse has the head of a ram. —naſe, *f.* the nose of a ram, a ram's nose. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] a crooked, hawked nose.

Ramme, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Rammen] rammer, beetle, paving-beetle. Pfähle mit der — einſchlagen, to drive in piles with the rammer.

Rämmel, [V. Ramm] I. *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) ram. 2) rammer, paving-beetle. 3) [in mining] place where several lodes or metallic veins meet. II. *f.* [*pl.* -n] rammer, paving-beetle.

Rämmeln, [allied to the Sw. *ramla* = lärmen; hence rammeln signifies originally to move with noise or vehemence, and then in general to move] I. *v. intr.* 1) [in common people's language] to make a great noise, to racket. 2) [in common people's language] to toss about, to tumble, to roll about [in one's bed &c.]. 3) to copulate [said of certain animals, such as hares, rabbits, cats]. Die Hirſche —, the stags are rutting. 4) [in mining] to meet, to join [said of the veins or lodes]. II. *v. tr.* 1) V. Einrammen. 2) [low] Etwas zu Schanden —, to tumble [a bed].

Rammel=abend, *m.* [very low] V. Polterabend. —ochs, *m.* V. Zuchtochs. —zeit, *f.* copulating-season.

Rämmen, [V. Rammeln] *v. tr.* to ram, to drive in [piles &c.].

Rämmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one that rams or drives in [piles &c.], rammer.

Rämmler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. Rammeln] the male of certain animals. *a*) buck. *b*) ram. *c*) he-cat, tom-cat.

Ramp, *m.* [-es] [in commerce] Im —e kaufen, to buy in the lump, in the gross.

Ramſel, *m.* [-s] [in botany] 1) bear's garlic, ramsons. 2) dame's violet. 3) the common milk-wort.

Rand, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Ränder], *dim.* Ränd-chen, ||Ränd lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [seems to be = Strand allied to Rain, the ancient rinan =

berühren] 1) edge, border. Der — eines Tiſches, the edge of a table; der — eines Glaſes, eines Hutes, the brim of a glass of a hat; der — eines Buches &c., the margin of a book &c.; einen breiten — laſſen, to leave a large or broad margin; einen — brechen, to fold the paper so as to make a margin; Etwas auf den — ſchreiben, to write any thing on or in the margin; auf dem —e ſtehende or am —e beigeſetzte Anmerkungen, marginal notes or glosses; der — eines Gehölzes, the border of a wood; der — eines Wappenſchildes [in heraldry], the orle of an escutcheon; der — der Sonnenſcheibe, der Mondſcheibe &c., the limb of the sun, of the moon &c.; der — einer Paſtete, Torte, the crust of a pie, tart; der — einer Wunde, the edge or margin of a wound; [in botany] der — einer Blumenkrone, the border or limb of a corol. *Fig.* Am —e des Abgrundes ſtehen, to be on the brink of a precipice, of ruin; er ſteht am —e des Grabes, he has already one foot in the grave; [in popular language] das verſteht ſich am —e [von ſelbſt], that's a matter of course, that is beyond all question. 2) *Fig.* [= Ende] [in fam. lang.] end, conclusion, final arrangement, final agreement. Mit einer Sache zu —e kommen, eine Sache zu —e bringen, to make an end of a thing, to bring it to an issue to bring it about or to bear; ich werde ſchon mit ihm zu —e kommen, I shall bring him to reason, I am sure to finish with him.

Rand=anmerker, —bemerker, *m.* glosser, commentator. —anmerkung, —bemerkung, *f.* marginal note or gloss. —bemerkungen zu einem Buche machen, to write notes in the margin of a book, to gloss, to comment a book. —dorf, *n.* a village situated on the border or side of a marsh or moor. —dukaten, *m.* a ring-ducat. —erklärer, *m.*, —erklärung, *f.* V. —anmerker, —anmerkung. —fiſch, *m.* ballerus. —geer, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] wale, sheer-rail. —gloſſe, *f.* V. —bemerkung. *Fig* [in familiar language] comment. Seine —gloſſen über Etwas machen, to comment upon any thing, business, action &c. —gloſſenmacher, *m.* V. —anmerker. —holz, *n.* [in seamen's language] the lower part of the fashion-pieces of the stern. —loch, *n.* edge-hole. —motte, *f.* the great Egger moth. —muſter, *n.* welt [of a shoe]. —note, *f.* V. —anmerkung. —reif, *m.* edge-hoop; [in seamen's language] top-rail. —ſchreiber, *m.* V. —anmerker. —ſchrift, *f.* writing in the margin, marginal writing, note or gloss. Die —ſchrift einer Münze, inscription on the edge of a coin, legend of a coin. —ſomholz, *n.* V. —holz. —ſtändig, *adj.* [in botany] marginal. —ſtreifen, *m.* [in seamen's language] waist-rail. —ſtück, *n.* a part or piece of the edge or border. —zacken, *m.*, *dim.* —zäckchen, ‖—zäcklein, *n.* purl or edging [of lace].

Rändeln, *v. tr.* to furnish with an edge or border, to edge, to indent.

Ränden, Rändern, V. Rändeln.

Rändig, *adj.* having a border or margin [in composition, breit—, having a broad border or margin].

Ränft, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e or Ränfte], *dim.* Ränftchen, ‖Ränftlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] edge, border; *it* crust [of bread]. Ein — Brod, a large piece or slice of bread; ein Ränftchen Brod, a little crust; *it.* das Ränftchen einer Münze, the ring-edge of a coin.

Räng, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to Rain, Rand; originally the same as Reihe, a row] rank, classification; row, tier, class. Ein Schiff vom erſten —e, a ship of the first rank, or class; a ship of the line, a three decker, a first rate ship a first rater; eine Loge erſten, zweiten, dritten —es, a box in the first, second, third row or tier; —en [*pl.*] [Streifen] Haare, [with wig-makers] rows of hair. *Fig.* [generally, of station in society] rank. Angeſehener, hoher, erhabener —, distinguished, high, eminent, elevated, exalted rank; er hat einen beſtimmten, keinen beſtimmten —, he has a fixed, no fixed rank, his position in society is well, not exactly ascertained; er hat einen hohen —, ſteht in einem hohen —e, he has, he fills a high rank, he stands, he moves in a distinguished rank or sphere, he holds an eminent rank or grade; ſeinen — behaupten, ſeinem —e gemäß leben, to maintain one's rank, to live conformably to, or commensurate with one's rank, as becomes one's rank; Perſonen vom erſten, vornehmſten, höchſten —e, persons of the first, the most illustrious, the highest rank; Leute vom niedrigſten —e, people of the lowest rank or class in society, the lower orders; ſie ſetzten ſich nach ihrem —e, they seated themselves, took their seats according to their rank; Einem den — geben, laſſen, to give way to any one of superior rank, to yield to any one the precedence, the seat of honour; [in going &c.] to offer, to present the hand [abroad]; to offer the arm; [fam.] to offer a wing, a fin [in England]; [at balls or concerts, on the stage] to present the hand; V. Vorrang; er hat den — vor mir, he takes rank before me, he has a higher rank, is of higher rank, has the privilege of the entrée &c. before me; ein Gelehrter vom erſten —e, a scholar of the first rank, one of the distinguished amongst the learned; Einem den — ablaufen, to get the precedence, to carry the day against any one, to obtain an advantage over, to get the better of, to get the preference to, over or before any one, [fam.] to cut any one out, to supplant any one.

Rang=liſte, *f.* [in military affairs] the army-list. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without [any fixed] rank, without dignity. —mäßig, *adv.* according to rank. —ordnung, *f.* order, classification of ranks. Sie ſaßen nach der — ordnung, they sat, they were seated according to their priority of rank; *it.* V. —verordnung. —ſchiff, *m.* ship of the line. —ſtreit, *m.* dispute about precedence, priority of rank. Einen —ſtreit anfangen, to begin a dispute about precedence. —ſucht, *f.* mania for, ridiculous desire after rank, ridiculous pretensions to rank, unbridled ambition for rank, [fam.] absurd desire of playing the topsawyer, of being the first fiddle in society [alluding to citizens or upstarts]. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* desirous of rank, jealous of rank and honours. —ſüchtigkeit, *f.* V. —ſucht. —verordnung, *f.* [—reglement, *n.*] a regulation concerning rank, precedence, the entrée, order of sitting, of marshalling.

Ränge, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [low] 1) [from the Low Sax. rangen = to make a pother?] wrangling cross-grained chap, young good-for-nothing scamp 2) [equal to rank, that is ſchlank?] a tall ungainly fellow, a lanky fellow, a person all lath and plaster; [of about 18 or 20 years of age] a hobbledy-hoy, a chap intended for the church-steeple. Der —, [in a very bad sense] the gawky or overgrown booby, the lanky tall brute, the threadpaper bodkin.

Ränge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to rank] 1) [low] perch. Die garſtige —! the nasty long perch! 2) [a species of red beet] beet-root.

‖Rängen, *v. intr.* 1) [= lärmen] to make a row, [fam.] to kick up a shindy. 2) [= dehnen] to stretch.

‖Ränk, *adj.* [ſchlank] lank, slim, slender, thin. [in seamen's lang.] —es Schiff, a rolling ship, a ship that lists, lurches.

Ränk, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Ränke] 1) [old] turn, bend, winding. Der — einer Gaſſe, eines Weges, the turning of a street, bend of a road. 2) *Fig.* intriguing, intrigue, cabal, caballing, plot, machination, plotting, a secret or underhand contrivance, shuffle. Mit Ränken umgehen, Ränke machen, ſpielen, brauchen, to go about intriguing, to make, to play off, to use, to employ, to set to work, to set in play intrigues, to intrigue, [fam.] to set an intrigue or intriguing a-foot; — ſchmieden, anzetteln, to forge, to weave intrigues, to plot a cabal; gern mit Ränken umgehen, to delight in intrigue, to be naturally of an intriguing disposition, to be fond of going about intriguing; die Ränke des Hofes &c., the intrigues of the court &c; Einem die Ränke ablaufen [somewhat unusual], to baffle any one's intrigues, caballing, plotting, to confound any one's secret projects, insidious designs &c. Ränke, Syn. V. Liſt

Ränke=geiſt, *m* 1) spirit of intrigue, love of caballing or plotting, partiality for insidious designing or projecting. 2) an intriguing person. —macher, —ſchmied, —ſpieler, *m.*, —ſpielerinn, *f.* an intriguer, a crooked wily schemer, a meddlesome cunning fellow, a shuffler, a meddler, an underhand plotter, a tortuous caviller, pettifogger, [low] dodger, [fam.] a smooth-faced double-tongued gentleman or lady, an oily-tongued, crafty, subtle, dark personage, a stealthy caballer. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* intriguing. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of wiles, intrigue, intriguing, brimful of plotting, of laying trains and schemes.

Ränke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] or [less usual] Ränken, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to rank, recken, ragen] [on plants] branch, twig, fork. [in botany] tendril, clasper. Die —n des Weinſtockes, the tendrils of the vine; die —n des Hopfens, the claspers of the hop plant; die Kürbiſſe &c. treiben —n, gourds or pumpkins &c. shoot out creepers, claspers; achſelſtändige &c. —n, axillary &c. tendrils, creepers, claspers; einfache, zweiäſtige &c. —n, simple, bifid or forked &c. tendrils, claspers, creepers; umgedrehte, zurückgedrehte —n, volute, coiled or gyrate, revolute or coiled back tendrils; die —n in geblümten Zeugen, the branch-work &c., the flowering in flowered stuffs.

Ranken=baum, *m.* an espalier-tree, a wallfruit tree, a tree trained to an espalier or trellis-work. —gewächs, *n.* V. under Ranken. —ſchwämmchen, *n.* edible agaric. —ſtab, *m.* [in mythology] Der —ſtab des Bachus, the thyrsus of Bacchus. —wurz, *f.* [in botany] common scrophulary, blind-nettle, figwort.

‖Ränken, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to ragen, recken] Ein — or Ranken Brod, a hunch of bread, [obsolete] a cantle of bread.

Ränken, *v. intr.*, also *v. refl.* to push or shoot forth tendrils, claspers, creepers, [low] suckers, to climb by the help of tendrils, spirals, claspers, fleshy knobs &c. Auf der Erde fort—, to creep along the ground; die Bohnen — or — ſich an Stangen, der Epheu an Bäumen und Wänden in die Höhe, beans climb or twine round poles or stakes, ivy creeps up, climbs up trees and walls; die Melonen &c. —, melons &c. creep, shoot

forth claspers, runners; die Gurken — auf der Erde fort, cucumbers creep, trail along the ground; —der Epheu, —de Gewächſe, —gewächſe, creeping or climbing ivy, creeping or climbing plants, [in botany] tendrilled, curled, cirrous, cirriferous, sarmentous plants.

Ránkig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] [rankend] tendrilled. twined, curled, cirrous, sarmentous, V. Ranken. — an der Erde, creeping along or trailing on the ground, [in poetry &c.] rampant; —es Blatt, a tendrilled or cirrous leaf; —er Blumenſtiel, a cirriferous peduncle; —e Zweige, cirriferous, sarmentous branches or twigs.

Ránkkorn, *n.* [-es] [Rank perhaps instead of krank] measles or quinsy [in pigs], [provincial] maslin in pigs.

‖Ránne, Ránrübe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Range] beetroot.

***Ranúnkel,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany] crowfoot, ranunculus, herba Vulcani. Gefüllte, halbgefüllte —, double, semi-double ranunculus.

Ranunkelklaue, *f.* claw or foot of the ranunculus.

Ránze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in Sw. *rone* is the wild boar] [Mutterſchwein] sow.

‖Ránzel, *m.* and *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Ranzen 2).

Ránzen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [appears allied to rund], *dim.* Ränzchen, ‖Ränzlein, ‖Ränzel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [low, chiefly in contempt] the belly. Dicker —, a thick belly, pot-belly, paunch, tun-belly, [comic] corporation, portmanteau; den — voll haben, to have a bellyful or the belly full, 2) a travelling-knapsack, pack, wallet, budget. Sein Ränzel ſchnüren, to tie up, to strap to one's knapsack &c., to pack up one's things in one's travelling bag, in one's budget &c., [in a figurative sense] to make preparations, to pack up one's things for going away, for leaving [a place].

1. **Ránzen,** *v. intr.* [V. Ranzig] [little used] to smell rancid, strong, rank, to taste rancid.

2 †**Ránzen,** *v. intr.* [from the old rahnen, to resound &c.] 1) to make a noise, a row, a bother; [fam.] to turn the house topsy-turvy, upside-down, [drumming noise with the fingers] to play or beat the devil's tattoo. Im Bette herum —, to toss, to roll about, to flounder in bed 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] [of dogs &c.] to be in heat, in pride; [of elephants, deer &c.] to be in rut, to rut.

Ranzzeit, V. Rammelzeit.

1. **Ránzig,** *adj.* and *adv.* [Lat. *rancidus*, in Engl. *to rankle* means, to fester] rancid, rusty —er Speck, —es Oel, rusty bacon, rancid oil; dieſe Butter ſchmeckt —, this butter tastes rancid; — werden, to turn rancid, [of bacon] rusty; der —e Geſchmack, Geruch, the rancid or rusty taste, smell.

2. **Ránzig,** *adj.* and *adv.* [V. 2. Ranzen] [in sportsmen's language] in heat, in pride, rutting, horsy &c., salacious, randy, rank. Dieſe Hündinn iſt —, this bitch is in heat, V. Läufig. *Fig.* [low] Ein —er Menſch, a rake, a rake-hell dissipated person, a roué, a whoremonger.

Ránzigkeit, *f.* rancidity, [of bacon] rustiness.

Ranzíōn, *f.* [Fr. *rançon*, Sw. *ranzon*, perhaps from the Lat. *redemptio*] [Löſegeld] a ransom.

Ranzionīren, *v. tr.* to ransom, to redeem. Sich ſelbſt —, to escape [said of a prisoner of war].

Rāpen, *m.* V. 2. Rappe.

Rápert, Rámpert, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in seamen's lang.] carriage, frame [of a gun].

Rapfiſch, *m.* V. 2. Rappe.

***Rapiát,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Sudelbuch] memorandum-book, waste-book, copy-book.

Rápp, *m.* [Fr. *grappe*] 1) [-en, *pl.* -en] [with vine-dressers] the stalk where the grapes were, but no longer are, the skeleton stalk of a bunch of grapes. 2) [-es, no *pl.*] V. Beerwein.

1. **Ráppe,** *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [allied to Rabe] 1) [at Basle] coin of small value bearing the impress of a raven. 2) a black horse, a horse of a shining or raven-black. *Fig.* [in popular language] Auf des Schuſters —n reiten, reiſen, to go on foot, to walk a journey.

Rappenſtein, *m.* [in mineralogy] [Rabenſtein] the belemnite.

2. **Ráppe,** *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [V. Raub] [in nat. hist.] Der —, Rapen, Rapfiſch, the blue backed silver-carp.

3. **Ráppe,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from rappen, to rub, to grate] 1) tobacco-grater or rasp. 2) [with veterinary surgeons] the malanders [disease of a horse's knee]. 3) V. Krätze.

Rapée, or **Rappéh,** *n. indecl.* [in Fr. *rapé*] rappee-snuff.

Rappeemühle, *f.* a mill for rappee-snuff.

1. **Ráppel,** *m.* [-s] [V. Rappeln] [in popular or low language] [Verrücktheit] a cracked brain. Den — haben, to be cracked, to be a little touched, to be not quite sound, right in the upper story, to be a little odd or queer at times, to be not quite right in one's head; wenn ihn ſein — anwandelt, when the mad whim, the mad fit seizes him; es iſt ihm ein — angekommen, he has got a mad freak, he is in his maggots or whims again, a start, a vagary, a rum mood, a curious fancy has come over him, [very fam.] he has got into his tantrums again.

Rappel-kopf, *m.* [fam.] a capricious, eccentric, queer, rum, maggoty, flighty person; *it.* fool, idiot, a man out of his wits. —köpfig, —köpfiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* whimsical, capricious, hot-headed; *it.* crazy. —köpfig werden, to be out of one's wits; *it.* to be always led astray by some mad whim or another, to act by fits and starts, without rhyme or reason, upon the impulse of the moment, as the humour or fancy drives one, to be as inconstant and capricious as a weathercock; dieſes Pferd iſt —köpfig [hat den Koller], this horse has got the staggers.

2. **Ráppel,** *m.* [-s] V. Raſſel, Klapper.

3. **Ráppel,** *m.* [-s] [in rural economy] V. Riffel, [also] Flachsraufe.

Ráppelig, *adj.* — ſeyn [den Rappel haben], to be whimsical, crazy &c.; [of a horse] to be staggery, V. 1. Rappel.

***Rappéll,** *m.* 1) [in the army] the recall. — ſchlagen, to beat a recall; vor dem regierenden Fürſten ſchlagen die Truppen Marſch, aber vor den Prinzen ſchlagen ſie nur —, before the reigning prince the troops beat a march, but before the princes of the blood royal only a recall. 2) [obsolescent] recall [in general]. Er hat ſeinen— [ſeine Zurückrufung] bekommen, he has been recalled, he got or had his recall.

Ráppeln, *v. intr.* [allied to the Low. Sax. rappen, to stir] 1) [in pop. lang.] to make a noise, to rattle, to chink. Die Nüſſe — in ſeiner Taſche, the nuts rattle in his pocket; er rappelt mit den Nüſſen, mit ſeinem Gelde in ſeiner Taſche, he makes a rattling with the nuts, a chinking or jingling with the money in his pocket; V. Klappern, Raſſeln. 2) [low] *v. impers.* Es rappelt ihm im Kopfe [er iſt verrückt], he has a flaw in his brains, he is cracked, there is a jingling in his head, [in sailors lang.] his upper-spars are damaged.

Rápper, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. Raffen] [in rural economy] he who gathers the bundles of corn, the corn-sheaf gatherer.

Ráppfink, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [rapp allied to rufen, V. Rabe] the green-finch.

Ráppfiſch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in nat. hist.] V. 2. Rappe.

Rappier, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [appears allied to the Dutch grieven, to stick; to Griffel &c.] [Fechtdegen] duelling sword; foil. Altes —, the rapier, broad-sword.

Rappier-ball, *m* the foil-button. — klinge, *f.* the foil-blade.

1. **Rappīeren,** *v. intr.* to fence.

2. **Rappīeren,** *v. tr.* Tabak —, to rasp, to grate tobacco.

***Rapport,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in the army] [Bericht] report. — erſtatten, to make a or one's report.

Rapportzettel, *m.* [täglicher] [daily] bulletin.

1. **Rápps,** *m.* [-es] [from Raffen] [with millers] grain lost between the mill-stones.

2. **Rápps,** *m.* [-es] V. Beerwein.

Rápps, V. Reps

Ráppſe, [fam.] **Rappūſe,** *f.* [no *pl.*] [V. Rappſen] [low] Etwas in die — geben, to throw any thing, to scatter any thing for a general scramble, to deliver up any thing for lost, to pillage or plunder, to abandon or give up any thing as worthless, hopeless, inattainable or untenable, to let any thing go a begging, to the devil; in die — kommen, gerathen, to fall into disorder, disarray, to fall to pieces, [where every one snatches and seizes what he can carry off], to go to the devil, to become the object of a general scramble.

Ráppſen, *v. tr.* [from Rappen, Raffen] [low] to sweep away, to sweep away the stakes, [fam.] to make a clean table or board &c. of it.

Rappūſe, *m.* and *f.* V. Rappſe.

Rapúnzel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -n], *dim.* Rapünzchen, ‖Rapünzlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Lat. *rapunculus*] [in botany] 1) rampion, the rapunculus esculentus. 2) Kleiner, wilder —, the little wild rampion, Venus' looking glass. 3) Wilder — mit großen Blumen, the peach-blossomed campanula or bell-flower. 4) Der große —, der weiße —, the great rampion, the common wild rampion. 5) [= Ackerſalat] corn salad, lamb's-lettuce. 6) [= Winterkreſſe] winter cress. 7) Der gelbe —, Garten—, — ſelleri, onagra, night or tree-primrose.

Rapunzelſalat, *m.* rampion-salad.

***Rār,** *adj.* and *adv.* [Lat. *rarus*, Fr. *rare*] [in familiar and commercial lang.] rare, scarce. Sich — machen [in fam. or pop. lang.], to make one's self scarce, to keep aloof.

Rarſāulig, *adj.* [in architecture] pillared or columniated with distant intervals, thinly pillared.

***Raritāt,** *f.* [*pl.* -en] [Seltenheit] rarity; *it.* curiosity.

Raritäten-kammer, *f.*, —kaſten, —ſchrank, *m.* cabinet of curiosities, of rarities *it.* rarity-box, show-box, V. also Guckkaſten.

Ráſch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [probably so called from the town of Arras] shalloon, rash, serge. **Raſch=macher, —weber**, *m.* shalloon-maker or weaver.

Ráſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [allied to friſch] [in a bad sense] rash; *it.* [in a good sense] swift, quick, lively, prompt, spirited. **—es Pferd**, a swift, [also] a spirited, mettlesome horse; **Sie gehen in dieſer Sache ſehr — zu Werke**, you go very quick to work in this affair, [in a bad sense] you are setting very rashly to work in this business; **—er Entſchluß**, a prompt resolution; **—er Angriff**, a lively, brisk or warm attack; **er iſt ſehr — [auffahrend]**, he is very hasty; **ihm geht Alles — von der Hand**, he is prompt, quick in every thing he does, [fam.] he strikes always while the iron is hot, he does not stand shilly-shally, but does every thing off-hand; **— gehen, laufen**, to walk quick, to run fast, hastily, in a hurry, [fam.] for a wager.

‖**Räſch**, *adj.* [probably from reißen] 1) crisp, hard, crackling. 2) sharp, sour, acid; V. Räß, *it.* Röſch.

Ráſcheln, *v. intr.* to rustle. **Der Wind raſchelt im Laube**, the wind rustles amidst the foliage.

Ráſchheit, *f.* swiftness, quickness, promptitude, readiness; *it.* [in a bad sense] rashness, precipitancy.

Ráſcien, *n.* [-s] [in geography] V. Rätzien.

Räſen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [probably from the old rieſen, to grow] the grass-turf, sward, sod. **Sich auf den — lagern**, to lie down on the green sward; **— ſtechen**, to cut sot, clods or pieces of green-turf; **mit — belegen**, to cover with grass-turf, to lay down a grass-plot; **das Belegen eines Platzes mit —**, the covering of a place with a green-turf.

Raſen=altar, *m.* altar of green-turf. **—bank**, *f.* bench of turf, grassy bench, grass-bank. **—bekleidung**, *f.* [in fortification] the turf-lining [of the parapet]. **—berg**, *m.* [with miners] V. Steinſcheidung. **—bett**, *n.* bed of turf. **—binſe**, *f.* V. —ſemſe. **—eiſenſtein**, *m.* [in mineralogy] meadow-iron-ore, ore of iron found under turf, V. —ſtein. **—erz**, *n.* 1) V. —eiſenſtein. 2) V. Weißerz. **—grab**, *n.* turf-grave; the sod. **—hacke**, *f.* turf-hoe, turf-cutter. **—haupt**, *n.* [in diking] the lowest layer of a dike or dam made of turf-plots. **—holz**, *n.* [in woods and forests] wood for rafters, joists &c. **—hopfen**, 1) *m.* the wild hop 2) *n.* ‖ [with young people] hop-tops. **—hügel**, *m.* hill, mound covered with a green-sward. **—kux**, *m.* [with miners] share in a mine which is to be worked. **—läufer**, *m.* [with miners] [Gang] a gallery or vein horizontal to and near the surface of the earth. **—meiſter**, *m.* [Abdecker] a flayer. **—patzen**, *m.*, **—plagge**, *f.* V. —ſtück 1). **—platz**, *m.* the green, the sward, the green-plot, a bowling-green. **Der —platz vor dem Schloſſe, Gutshauſe &c.**, the lawn before the castle, mansion &c., the castle-lawn. **—rand**, *m.* a rim or border of turf. **—ried, —riedgras**, *n.* turfy-leaved reed-grass, turf-sedge. **—ſchicht**, *f.* turf-layer. **—ſchmiele**, *f.* [in botany] lofty bulrush. **—ſemſe**, *f.* [in botany] turf-rush. **—ſetzer**, *m.* a workman that lays down turf-sods. **—ſitz**, *m.* a turf-seat. **—ſtecher**, *m.* 1) a turf-cutter. 2) a turf-spade, turf-cutter, [in agriculture] broad spade, turf-knife. **—ſtein**, *m.* ore found under turf, [almost] level with the earth, V. —eiſenſtein. **—ſteinbrech**, *m.* [in botany] turf-saxifrage. **—ſtück**, *n.* 1) plot, clod or sod of turf. **Mit —ſtücken belegen, einfaſſen**, to cover, to line with turf-sods. 2) [with gardeners] turf-parterre, green-plot. 3) V. **—platz —ſtufe**, *f.* [with gardeners] turf-step. **—teppich**, *m.* carpet of turf, of verdure, velvet lawn. **—torf**, *m.* turf-peat. **—treppe**, *f.* turf-stairs, turf-terrace. **—wälzer**, *m.* [with miners] a turf-treader, a lazy workman. **—weg**, *m.* a turf-way or path.

Räſen, [allied to reiſen, raſſeln &c.] *v. intr.* 1) [fam.] to make a row, a hurly-burly, an uproar, to make a bother, to make a noise. **Die Kinder — auf der Straße, machen einen —den Lärm**, the children are making a noise in the street, are kicking up a terrible din in the street; **der Wind raſet in den Bäumen &c.**, the wind roars in, howls in, blows furiously through the trees. 2) to rave. **Er raſet, er iſt —d**, he raves, he is stark staring mad; **—d werden**, to grow furious, to go mad; **ein —der Menſch, ein —der**, a raving madman, a hissing-hot lunatic; **der —de Pöbel**, the raging, furious, frantic mob. *Fig.* [in fam. or mostly low lang.] **Er hat mich faſt —d gemacht**, he has almost driven me mad, out of my seven senses, he was like to have turned my brains; **er iſt —d in dieſes Mädchen verliebt**, he is raving mad after this girl, this girl has completely turned his head; **—der Schmerz, —de Leidenſchaft, —der Hunger**, raging, distracting pain, passion, gaunt hunger; **er hat —de Zahnſchmerzen, möchte vor Zahnſchmerzen —d werden**, he has an agonizing, a maddening tooth-ache, is ready to go mad from the tooth-ache; **ich habe einen —den Hunger**, I am dying with hunger, [fam.] I have a wolf in my belly; **—des Geſchrei**, furious, frantic cries, wildest screams; **einen — den Aufwand machen**, to make a tremendous, enormous expense, to live in a ruinously expensive style; **er iſt —d auf das Spiel erpicht**, he is quite furious after play, he is gambling-mad, he has a phrenzy, a perfect mania for play; **er iſt —d über ihn aufgebracht**, he is perfectly furious against him; **er iſt — d vor Zorn, es ärgert ihn —d, zu ſehen, daß &c.**, he is maddened, enraged to see, that &c.; **er iſt darüber ſo —d aufgebracht, daß &c.**, he is in such a dreadful passion about it, that &c.; **er ſpielt ganze Nächte, das iſt —d**, he plays whole nights, that is dreadful; **—d über Einen or auf Einen losziehen**, to fly out into a perfect fury against any one or about any one; **er ſchwatzt —des Zeug, begeht —de Thorheiten**, he chatters bedlam-stuff, extravagances, he rants, he tears common sense into rags, shreds and tatters; **er hat —d viel Geld**, he is prodigiously rich, he does not know himself what he is worth, he is as rich as Croesus, as a Jew; **er lügt —d**, he lies most tremendously, he draws the long bow with a vengeance, he tells lies as fast as a horse-jockey at a fair, he tells lies as thick as hops, he lies most monstrously; *it.* [chiefly with the Dutch] **hat er ſchon geraſet?** has he sown his wild oats already? Syn. **Raſend, Toll.** A man is called **toll** and **raſend** when his insanity breaks out into violent actions; **toll** however, in so far as his actions and language have no rational connection, and **raſend** when he is under the domination of some violent passion.

Raſe=dichter, *m.* [rather unusual] a dithyrambic poet. [rather unusual] **—gedicht**, *n.*, **—geſang**, *m.*, **—lied**, *n.* a dithyrambic poem, ode.

Raſerei, *f.* 1) rage, raving madness, fury, phrenzy, delirium. **In — gerathen**, to fall into a phrenzy, into madness; **er hat Anfälle von —**, he has fits of madness, of delirium; **die — der Leidenſchaften**, the phrenzy, the madness of the passions; **er iſt bis zur — in dieſes Mädchen verliebt**, he loves this girl to madness. 2) [little used] the extravagance [of a madman].

***Raſiren**, *v. tr.* and *v. refl.* **Einen —, ſich —**, to shave any one, one's self; *it.* **ein Haus, eine Feſtung —**, to raze a house, a fortress, to level a house, a fortress to the ground; **ein raſirtes Schiff**, a ship cut down, a rasee.

Raſir=becken, *n.* shaving-basin. **—meſſer**, *n.* razor. **—pinſel**, *m.* shaving-brush. **—zeug**, *n.* shaving-case, shaving-box.

1. **Ráspe**, *f.* [with veterinary surgeons] V. 3. Rappe 2).

2. **Ráspe**, V. Riſpe.

Ráspel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to raffen, equal to reißen &c.] 1) a rasp-file, a grater-file; [with gunsmiths] gun-stock, rabbet-file; [with cutlers, in the mint &c.] planchet file; [with blacksmiths] hoof-file, shoeing-rasp; [with sawmakers] **viereckige —**, square rasp; **runde —**, a round file; **krumme —**, a crooked file; [in conchology] the rasp-petuncle [kind of oyster]. 2) the file or rasp-ridged nerita, the snow-ball.

Raspel=börs, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the crenated or notch-scaled perch. **—brod**, *n.* rasp-bread. **—feile**, *f.* [with sculptors] a rifle-file, a file curved at the end, the polishing-file. **—hauer**, *m.* V. Feilenhauer. **—haus**, *n.* the rasp-house, Dutch bridewell, house of correction; penitentiary. **—meißel**, *m.* a rasp or grater-chisel or punch. **—ſpäne**, *pl.* raspings, filings.

Ráspeler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* a workman, a workwoman who rasps or files, a rasper, a filer.

Ráspeln, *v. tr.* [V. Raspel] **Hirſchhorn, Elfenbein &c. —**, to rasp, to scrape buckhorn, ivory &c.; **Zinn —**, to rasp, to grate tin; **geraspeltes Elfenbein**, ivory raspings, filings, minute ivory chips; **geraspelte Brodkruſte**, rasped bread, French bread rasped, rasped crust.

Räß, [V. Räſch] *adj.* and *adv.* [rather provincial] sharp, sour, tart, strong, stinging. **—er Wein**, sharp, tart wine; **dieſer Käſe iſt zu —**, this cheese is too strong, too biting, too stinging; **—es Obſt**, sour, tart fruit; **— ſchmecken**, to have an acid, a strong, saltish taste, to have a harsh, rough taste.

Räße, *f.* [no *pl.*] sharpness, roughness, harshness, tartness of flavour, acrimony.

Räſſel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a rattle, [of children] a coral-bell, a child's rattle.

Räſſeln, [allied to reißen, to the Gr. ἀράσσειν &c.] *v. intr.* to make a noise, [= praſſeln] to crackle, to rattle [with the rattle], to spring the rattle, to clank, to clatter, to rattle [with arms, chains &c.]. **Mit Ketten —**, to clank with chains; **mit dem Gelde —**, to clink, to chink, to chime, to ring with the or one's money; **die Wagen —**, the coaches rattle, roll, thunder &c.; **mit den Würfeln im Becher —**, to rattle the dice in the dice-box. **Das —**, the rattling, clanking, clattering, clinking, V. Geraſſel.

Raſſel=blume, *f.* catananche, Candia lion's foot, bastard chicory, false endive. **—dürr**, *adj. fig.* [low] [said of men, horses &c.] meager or thin that one's bones might rattle [like those of a skeleton]. ‖ **—mann, —wächter**, *m.* a watchman [who springs his rattle like a clock to announce the time of night].

1. **Ráſt**, *m.* [-es] [perhaps corrupted from

Reſt] [in military affairs] Den — ſchlagen, to beat a march, the chase; *it.* V. Raſter.

2. Ráſt, *f.* [appears allied to ruhen] [little used] 1) [no *pl.*] rest, repose. Weder — noch Ruhe haben [in familiar language], to have neither rest nor repose; Einem keine — noch Ruhe laſſen [in familiar language], to leave any one neither rest nor repose. 2) [*pl.* -en] [an instrument &c. for arresting any thing while in motion] stop, rest; [with gun-smiths] notch, rest [in the nut of a fire-lock]; [with founders] the enlargement [of the hearth]. 3) [*pl.* -en] place of repose, resting-place, [rather unusual] place where one stops or baits, station, post-station, relay, stage. Auf der erſten —, at the first relay or stage.

Raſt-los, *adj.* and *adv.* restless, without relaxation or repose, unceasing; *it.* indefatigable, unwearied. —loſer Geiſt, a restless mind; a mind always at work, never tranquil. —loſigkeit, *f.* restlessness. — ort, *m.* place of repose, resting-place. — ſitz, *m.*, —ſtunde, *f.* V. Ruheſitz &c. —tag, *m.* day of rest, of repose, day of sojourning or tarrying. —tag halten, to sojourn, to tarry; die Truppen haben wenig —tage gehabt, haben allemal den vierten Tag —tag gehalten, the troops have made little stay, have rested every fourth day [on their march].

Ráſten, *v. intr.* to rest, to repose, to take rest or repose; [with workmen] to relieve one another, to change, V. Ablöſen; [in military affairs = Raſttag halten] V. under Raſttag. *Fig.* Dieſer Menſch kann weder ruhen noch —, this man can neither repose nor rest; tranquillity of body and mind are denied to him; *it.* he is constantly fidgety.

1. ‖Ráſter, *m.* [-s] [from the Lat. *rastrum*, a rake, which together with a glass was the sign formerly of an alehouse at Leipsic] Leipsic beer.

2. Ráſter, *m.* [-s] [probably from Raſt, Ruſt or Ruus, an interval, and the old Sax. dred or dräd, a thread] wire for twining round strings of musical instruments &c.

*Raſtral, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [with musical stationers] paw [five-pronged trident for drawing the 5 lines of the stave].

*Raſtriren, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to draw staves.

*Rata, Pro— [used as an *adv.*], in proportion, according to one's share in a business or concern. V. Rate.

*Ratáfia, *m.* [-'s] [kind of brandy] ratafia.

*Ráte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Antheil or Beitrag] rate, quota, contingent, dividend, lot, scot, proportion, share.

Rátel, V. Reitel.

Ráth, *m.* [-es] [appears allied to recht, richten, bereiten &c., and originally to the Lat. *rat-io*, equivalent to prudence, calculation or reckoning] 1) [in composition] V. Haus—, Un—. 2) economy, prudence [used chiefly in the following and similar phrases], Etwas zu — halten, to go or set economically to work with any thing, to manage any thing prudently; er hält das Seinige zu —e, he practises economy, prudence in his household or worldly affairs, he is economical, thrifty, a good housekeeper, a good husbander of his resources, he knows how to husband his means. 3) [= Abhülfe, Mittel, Ausweg] remedy, redress, means, expedient, resource, outlet. Dafür weiß ich keinen —, I am not aware of any remedy for it, I see no expedient for extricating [him &c.] from this [dilemma &c.]; da iſt kein anderer, kein beſſerer —, als daß &c., da wird der beſte — ſeyn, daß &c., there are no other means, no better device or expedient, than that &c., the best remedy for that, will be &c.; was —s, wo nun —s? [a little stiff] what remedy, what redress, what expedient &c.? what is to be done now? [fam.] do you see any loop-hole, for I don't? dazu kann ſchon — werden, a remedy can easily be found for that, that can very soon be put to rights, set all square again; hier muß ſchnell — geſchafft werden, a remedy must be applied to it immediately, this must be looked to without any delay; er weiß überall — zu ſchaffen, he is a man of expedients, he knows how to remedy every thing. *Fig.* Da iſt guter — theuer [in fam. lang.], here some good expedient would be of infinite value, this is an imminent, critical, sad extremity, here is a case extremely difficult, puzzling, [fam.] this is what I call a regular quandary, a perfect quagmire; er weiß ſeinem Leibe, er weiß ſich ſeines Lebens keinen — [in popular language], he does not know what to do or what to be at for the very body and life of him, [low] he has got himself into a hobble, and does not know how to back out. *Prov.* Ueber Nacht kommt guter —, with night comes device, and to-morrow is or begins a new day; kommt Zeit, kommt —, with time comes the remedy, counsel &c.; sufficient to the day is the evil thereof; don't hoe for to-morrow; hüte dich vor der That, der Lügner wird wohl — [obsolete], shun evil, and fear not the slanderer, speak truth and shame the devil. 4) [= Meinung, Anſicht] counsel, advice. Ein guter, weiſer, kluger, heilſamer —, a good, wise, prudent, salutary or wholesome counsel; ſchädlicher or verderblicher —, pernicious, destructive, dangerous, noxious counsel or advice; Einem einen — geben, ertheilen, to give counsel, to administer advice to any one; — bei Einem einholen, ſich bei Einem —s erholen, Einen um — fragen, to take counsel or advice of any one, to ask the advice of any one, to consult any one; er fragt nur ſich ſelbſt um —, he asks counsel or advice from himself alone, he follows the dictates of his own judgement, he never consults any one [but himself], he advises with, he communes with himself only; ich verlange darüber keinen — von Ihnen, I do not require any advice from you about it, I do not demand, solicit your counsel, [insulting] when I want your advice, I will ask you for it; er weiß immer einen guten — zu geben, he has always good advice to bestow, he is a man of good counsel; er iſt mir mit ſeinem —e beigeſtanden, an die Hand gegangen, he has stood by me, he has assisted me, profited me by good counsel, with his advice, [fam.] he has been my right-hand man; Einem mit — und That beiſtehen [proverbial or familiar], to aid, to assist, to stand by any one with hand and head, with advice and succour; nach meinem —e, in my opinion, according to my advice, if you will be ruled by me, my counsel is; mein — wäre, daß &c., my advice, my counsel would be, to &c., in my humble opinion, it would be better to &c.; ſich in den Büchern —s erholen, to seek, to look for advice in books; die Wahrſager, die Geſtirne um — fragen, to seek counsel from the cunning-men or [ironically] soothsayers, from the stars, [fam.] to dive into the book of fate, to consult fortune-tellers, the stars. 5) consultation, deliberation, pondering, reflection, consideration. Mit Einem über Etwas zu —e gehen, to go or come to a consultation about something with any one, to deliberate or hold counsel on something with another; ſie waren lange darüber zu —e, ſie hielten — darüber, they were long in deliberation upon it, they held a consultation upon it, about it; mit ſich ſelbſt zu —e gehen, to deliberate, to ponder over any thing, to come to a serious reflection or deliberation with one's self; über Etwas —ſchlagen [mostly written rathſchlagen], or —s pflegen, to consult, to deliberate, to hold counsel about something, to set, to put any thing, to bring forward any thing under deliberation or consultation; Einen zu —e ziehen, to consult any one. *Prov.* Alles mit —, look before you leap, think twice before you speak, let not your tongue run before your mind, do nothing in a hurry or without mature reflection. 6) [= Entſchluß, Beſchluß, Wille] [rather stiff or obsolescent] resolution, determination, will, pleasure, fancy &c. Andern —s werden, to be of another opinion, to change one's mind, to alter one's resolution; den — Gottes verkünden [in Scripture], to announce the will of God, to preach the word; ſeines eigenen —es leben, to live after one's own fancy, one's own way, not to be dependent upon the will of another. 7) a senate, a deliberative assembly, council. Den — verſammeln, halten, to assemble the senate &c., to hold the or a council; im —e ſitzen, zum —e gehören, to sit, to have a seat in the senate, council, board, to belong to, to be a member of the senate &c.; der geheime —, the secret council; the privy council; der hohe —, the grand council; the council of state; der hohe — zu Jeruſalem [in Jewish hist.], the sanhedrim; [in modern hist.] der [ehemalige] hohe — zu Venedig, [formerly] the high council at Venice, the Venetian senate; Cäſar wurde bei verſammeltem — ermordet, Julius Caesar was assassinated in the assembled senate; der große —, der Staats— — zu Conſtantinopel, the divan. 8) [the assemblage itself of such persons] In den — gehen, to go to the senate, to repair to the council &c.; der — iſt beiſammen, the council &c. is assembled, has met; die Herren des —es, the gentlemen, the members of the council &c.; the senators &c.; — und Bürgerſchaft, the town-council and freemen; aldermen and citizens, the magistrate and the burgesses; V. Stadt—. 9) [*pl.* Räthe] [often a mere title] member of a council or board; a counsellor; a senator. Geheimer, geiſtlicher, weltlicher —, privy counsellor, ecclesiastical, lay or secular counsel or counsellor; der Herr —, die Frau Räthinn [term of courtesy], the counsel or counsellor, the counsellor's lady; der königlich preußiſche, herzoglich naſſauiſche Rath N, the Prussian councillor, the Nassau councillor Mr N.; V. Amts—, Berg— —, Bothſchafts—, Commercien—, Domänen— —, Finanz—, Forſt—, Geheimer—, Gemeinde—, Gerichts—, Hof—, Kammer—, Kanzlei—, Kirchen—, Kreis—, Kriegs—, Land—, Legations—, Medicinal—, Miniſterial—, Poſt—, Rechnungs—, Regierungs—, Schul—, Staats—, Stadt—, Steuer—, Titular— &c.

Rath-fragen, V. Rath 4). —frager, *m.*, —fragerinn, *f.* [little used] a person asking advice, consulting any one. —geber, *m.*, —geberinn, *f.* monitor, adviser, counsellor. Die Leidenſchaft iſt eine ſchlimme — geberinn, passion is a bad counsellor, is a bad monitress or monitrix; er iſt nicht Urheber dieſer That, er iſt bloß —geber dabei geweſen, he is not the author of this deed, he has merely been the adviser of it; der und der iſt ſein —geber, ſein einziger —geber, so and so, such a one is his adviser, his sole counsellor. — gebung, *f.* [little used] counsel, advice, exhortation, advice-giving. —haus, *n.* 1) the guild-hall,

town-hall, counsel-house, [in Roman hist.] the capitol. 2) [comic] parliament-house, [that is] privy, V. Abtritt 5). —haussaal, *m.* V. —s.saal. —kammer, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] counsel-chamber or cabin [on board men-of-war where the officers consult, usually in the captain's cabin]. —kreis, *m.* V. —s.versammlung. —leer, *adj.* V. —los. —leute, *pl.* 1) V. —geber. 2) V. —s.herr. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* deprived, destitute, void of advice or counsel, without aid or succour. Ganz —los, quite perplexed or bewildered, literally destitute of all counsel; being brought to one's last shift. —losigkeit, *f.* perplexity, bewilderment; deprivation or destitution of advice. —mann, *m.* 1) V. —geber. 2) V. —s.herr. —männisch, *adj.* senatorial. ‖—s=assessor, *m.* the recorder of the [town-] council. —s=bedürftig, *adj.* and *adv.* standing in need of, wanting, requiring or demanding advice or counsel. —s=befehl, *m.* order of the council, of the senate. —s=bote, *m.* messenger of the council, of the senate. —s=buch, *n.* register, minutes, protocol of the council or senate. —schlag, *m.* [rather obsolescent in the *sing.*] advice, counsel, a piece or bit of advice, a word of counsel. Einem gute —schläge ertheilen, to give any one good counsels; man hat seine —schläge vereitelt, his counsels have been marred, disappointed, frustrated. —schlagen, *v. intr.* to deliberate, to consult, to hold counsel. Nachdem er darüber mit ihnen gerathschlagt hatte, after having deliberated with them. —schlager, *m.*, —schlagerinn, *f.* a person who deliberates, who consults with others, a deliberator, a consulter. —schlägig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in pop. lang.] of good counsel. Er ist ein —schlägiger Mensch, er ist sehr —schlägig, he is a man of good counsel, he gives sound, wholesome advice. —schlagung, *f.* deliberation, consultation. —schluß, *m.* decree [of God &c.]. Nach dem —schlusse des Himmels, according to, in obedience to the decree of Heaven, [with poets] by Heaven's decree. —s=collegium, *n.* 1) V. Rath 7). 2) V. —s.versammlung. —s=diener, *m.* usher, door-keeper, porter [of a senate, council &c.]; *it.* beadle. —s=dorf, *n.* [formerly] village belonging to the [town-] council, senate &c. —s=fähig, *adj.* and *adv.* capable of being admitted to, eligible to the council, to the senate. —s=fähige Familie, senatorial, patrician family. —s=fähigkeit, *f.* eligibility to the council, to the senate. —s=flagge, *f.* [in seamen's language] flag of council, signal for holding a council [of war &c.]. —s=freund, *m.* [obsolete] member of the town-council, senate or court of aldermen, V. —s.glied. —s=geschlecht, *n.* [formerly, in free towns of the German Empire &c.] patrician race, blood or family. —s=glied, *n.* member of the council, senator, [town-] councillor, member of the municipality, alderman. Die sämmtlichen —s=glieder, all the members of the council, of the senate, the whole council, the whole senate, the corporation or municipality, the board. —s=gut, *n.* property of the council or senate, of the corporation, municipal property. —s=handel, *m* any affair brought before the council; *it.* affair of the council. —s=haupt, *n.* chief, head, chairman, president of the council or senate. —s=herr, *m* 1) senator; common-councillor. 2) [in nat. hist.] the white sea-mew, the white sea-gull. —s=herrlich, *adj.* and *adv.* senatorial, senatorian, patrician. —s=herrnstelle, —s=herrnwürde, *f.* place, dignity of a senator, patriciate. —s=kammer, *f.* assembly-room, meeting-room; [in England] town-hall, guild-hall, of the town-councillors, senators &c., council-chamber. —s=keller, *m.* the city-cellar or town-hall cellar. —s=kissen, *n.* [obsolete] senator's cushion, pad. *Fig.* [in fam lang. obsolescent] Einem das —s=kissen nach Hause senden, to depose a senator. —s=konsulent, *m.* recorder [of a town-council]. —s=mann, *m* 1) V. —s.glied, —s.herr. 2) V. —geber. —s=marstall, *m.* city-stabling or stables. ‡—s=meister, *m.* chief of the senate, consul. —s=oberhaupt, *n.* V. —s=haupt. —s=person, *f.* V. —s=glied, —s=herr. —s=protokoll, *n.* V. —s=buch. —s=saal, *m.* council-hall, council-chamber, senate-chamber, guild-hall. —s=schluß, *m.* decree of the senate. Die —s=schlüsse des römischen Senates, the decrees of the Roman senate, the senatus-consultus. —s=schreiber, *m* clerk, secretary to the council, of the senate; recorder. —s=schreiberei, *f.* the clerkship. —s=sitzung, *f.* sitting of the council, of the senate. —s=spruch, *m.* V. —s=schluß. —s=stand, *m.* [in the church &c.] the stand, pew, seat &c. of a councillor, senator. —s=stube, *f.* the council-chamber, chamber of the senate. —s=stuhl, *m.* [in the church &c.] senator's seat. —s=tag, *m.* council-day, day of audience. —s=verlaß, *m.* V. —s=schluß. —s=versammlung, *f.* the assembly of the council or senate. Sich in die —s=versammlung begeben, to repair to the council &c. —s=verwandte, *m.* 1) V. —s=glied. 2) [formerly, in a more limited sense] member of the grand council, of the privy council. —s=wage, *f.* public balance. —s=wahl, *f.* election of the members of the council, of the senators. —s=zimmer, *n.* V. —s=stube.

Räthen, *irr. v. tr.* [a word the primary signification of which means motion, hence inducement; so in Sw. *rada* is to come; Icel. *rata* to go and return (V. Gerathen); the old rathen meant to grow, V. Gerathen; in Goth. rathjan means to value; the Engl. *to read*, to peruse, the Swed. *rada*, to throw light upon, to explain, the Lat. *reor, rat-us sum*, to suppose] 1) to advise, to counsel, to exhort. Einem Etwas —, to counsel any one to do &c. something; was räthst Du mir zu thun? what do you advise me to do then? er räth ihm gut, übel, he counsels him well, badly, he gives him good, bad advice; ich rieth es ihm als Freund, I advised him to it as a friend; ich wollte ihm nicht —, es zu thun [as a threat], I would not advise him to do it, let him think twice about it before he does it, let him beware of it; — Sie mir, ob ich es thun soll oder nicht, advise me, tell me, am I to do it or not, if I shall do it or not; Einem zum Guten —, to give any one good advice; *it.* to counsel any one so as to induce him to do good [actions &c.], [ironically or as a threat], to advise any one not to do a thing; zum Guten, zur Güte —, to advise coming to a good understanding; *it.* to advise conciliatory measures; Einem zum Besten —, to advise any one for the best, to give any one the best counsels; wenn Ihnen zu — ist, so lassen Sie es bleiben, if you are well advised, you will do nothing of the sort, you will let it alone; zum Frieden —, to counsel peace; ich weiß mir nicht zu — I don't know what to do, what to be at, I am in a strange dilemma, I am at my wit's ends, [fam.] what plan, which side &c. to espouse, the Lord only knows, for I don't; ich weiß mir nicht zu — noch zu helfen [proverbially], I am brought or put to my last shift; er läßt sich nicht —, von Niemand —, he does not allow himself to be advised, he takes advice from no one, he follows the dictates of his own judgment, he listens, he gives ear to nobody, he consults no one; damit ist mir nicht ge—[geholfen], that's of no use, that does no good to me, what is the good, the use of that to me? that does not help me a jot; ich halte es für ge—, es möchte gerathener, das Gerathenste seyn, V Rathsam. *Prov.* Geschehenen Dingen ist nicht zu —, what is done can't be undone, your advice comes a day after the fair as it did to the man in the stocks; wem nicht zu — ist, dem ist nicht zu helfen, he that won't be advised is past all assistance or help. 2) to guess, to divine, to conjecture — Sie, wer es gesagt hat, guess who said it; er hat hin und her ge—, und es doch nicht er—, he guessed right and left, and did not hit it, he has made a hundred conjectures, a multitude, a myriad of guesses, but not one was the right one after all; Sie haben richtig ge—, you have guessed right; er schreibt so dunkel, daß man immer — muß, was er sagen will, he writes so obscurely, so mystically, that one is always compelled to conjecture what he means to say, his style is so obscure or recondite, that it is requisite to be constantly guessing at, considering his meaning; die Aerzte — oft nur, physicians often merely conjecture, [fam.] often make but a rough guess of it.

Rather, *m.* [-s], —inn, *f.* [little used] 1) a guesser, a solver. 2) V. Rathgeber.

Räthinn, *f.* the lady or wife of a prince's counsellor. V. Rath 9).

Räthlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [= rathsam] advisable, suitable, useful, fitting. 2) [unusual] [= sparsam] economical, sparing, frugal. 3) [dem Rathe gehörig] [obsolescent] belonging to the council, to the senate, senatorial, senatorian.

Räthlichkeit, *f.* 1) advisableness, expediency. 2) V. Sparsamkeit.

Räthsam, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [= heilsam, zuträglich] advisable, suitable, fitting, salutary. Das halte ich nicht für —, I do not conceive it to be advisable; das —ste ist, sich &c., the most advisable [thing, measure, step &c.] is &c.; es scheint mir —er, nachzugeben, it appears to me more advisable to yield, I think giving way would be more political, more fitting, more suitable. 2) [unusual] [= sparsam] frugal, economical, sparing, thrifty.

Räthsamkeit, *f.* 1) V. Räthlichkeit. 2) V. Sparsamkeit.

Räthsel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from rathen] enigma, riddle, charade, puzzle. Ein — machen, to make an enigma, a riddle; Einem ein — aufgeben, vorlegen, to give, to propose a riddle to any one; ein — errathen, auflösen, to solve an enigma, to guess a riddle. *Fig.* In —n sprechen, to speak in riddles; sein Betragen ist mir ein —, his conduct is a riddle to me; die — des menschlichen Herzens, the riddles, the labyrinths of the human heart; dieser Mensch ist ein wahres —, this man is a perfect riddle, a regular problem; das Wort des —s ist &c., the word, the solution of this secret or mystery is &c.

Räthsel=bild, *n.* enigmatical image or painting; *it.* V. Sinnbild. —deuter, *m.*, —deuterinn, *f.* a man or woman who has the knack of guessing riddles, the gift of expounding enigmas, an Oedipus. —dichter, *m.* a composer, a proposer of riddles, of enigmas in verse or rhyme. —frage, *f.* enigmatical question. *Fig.* a puzzling question. —reim, *m.*

a rhyme containing an enigma or riddle. — ſpruch, *m.* an enigmatical sentence; *it.* an oracle. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of enigmas, of riddles, of mysteries, enigmatical. —wort, *n.* 1) the word of a riddle or charade. 2) an enigmatical, mystical, recondite, abstruse word, speech, expression.

Räthſelhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* enigmatical, mysterious. — ſprechen, to speak enigmatically, mysteriously.

Räthſeln, *v. intr.* [unusual] 1) to speak in enigmas, in riddles, enigmatically. 2) to take a delight in solving riddles.

*Ratin, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Fr. *ratine*] [sort of woollen stuff] rateen. Auf Tuchart zugerichtete —e, cloth-dressed rateens: geknöpfte or friſirte —e, cottoned, frized, nappy or curled rateens, Bath cloths [for Bath-cloaks &c.].

*Ratiniren, *v. tr.* [with cloth-makers] Einen Zeug —, to rateen a stuff, to raise the nap of cloth rateen-like, to cotton or frize it.

*Ration, *f.* [chiefly in military affairs] ration, a share or proportion of forage or fodder. Halbe —, doppelte —, half rations, half allowance; double allowance or rations; es gehören dieſem Offiziere ſechs Mundportionen und vier —en or Pferd—en, this officer has to receive six rations for himself and four of fodder for his horse; den Reitern ihre Heu- und Haber—en austheilen, to distribute to the horse-soldiers their rations of hay and oats: [in seamen's language] — an Zwieback, Getränk &c., ration in biscuit, liquor &c.

*Rational, *adj* [in algebra &c.] rational.

Rational-größe, *f.* rational quantity. —wurzel, *f.* rational root. —zahl, *f.* rational number.

*Rationalism[us], *m.* [-s] [in theology] [Vernunftglaube] rationalism.

*Rationaliſt *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in theology] [Vernunftgläubiger] a rationalist.

*Rationaliſtiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in theology] rationalistical.

*Rationell, V. Rational.

Ratoffit, *m.* [*pl.* -en] [in mineralogy] rathoffite.

‖Rätſche, Rätſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to raſſeln] 1) [Raſſel, Schnarre] a rattle. 2) [little used] V. Flachsbreche.

‖Rätſchen, *v. intr.* 1) V. Raſſeln, Schnarren. 2) [= ſchnattern, von Enten] to dabble.

Ratſchente, *f.* the common wild-duck.

Rätte, Rätze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Fr. *rat*, Ital. *ratto*, Low. Sax. rotte, Lat. of the middle ages *ratus*, perhaps allied to the Lat. *rodo*, to gnaw, and to the German fratzen &c.] the rat. Kleine, junge —, *dim.* Rätzchen, ‖Rätzlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] a young rat, a little rat. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Er ſchläft wie eine — [incorrectly, for Ratz 3) which see], he sleeps like a dormouse, like a top; —n im Kopfe [Grillen] haben, to have odd whims and fancies, maggots in one's head.

Ratten-birn, *f.* [with gardeners] the Jargonelle-pear, the lady's-thigh. —confect, *n.* [in pop. lang.] rat-mixture, preparation for killing rats. —eidechſe, *f.* chameleon. —fahl, V. —grau. —falle, *f.* rat-trap. —fang, *m.* rat-catching. —fänger, *m.* a rat-catcher. —freſſer, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the rat eater of Surinam [a snake]. —gift, *n.* rat's-bane. —grau, *adj.* and *adv.* rat-grey. —kahl, *adj.* [in popular lang.] bald as a rat. *Fig.* poor as a church-mouse. —könig, *m.* [a lusus naturae, being a cluster of rats entwined with their tails] king of the rats. —koth, *m.* rat's-dirt. —kraut, *n.* [in botany] 1) [wildes Wollkraut] yellow moth-mullein. 2) V. —gift. —kuchen, *m.* —kugel, *f.* poisoned pellets for rats. —neſt, *n.* a rat's nest, a nest of rats. *Fig.* Dieſes Zimmer iſt ein wahres —neſt, this room is a perfect rat's-nest. —pfeffer, *m.* staves-acre, dead-nettle of the woods. —pulver, *n.* rat-powder. —ſchwanz, *m.* 1) a rat's-tail. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Dieſes Pferd hat einen —ſchwanz, this horse has a rat's-tail, is rather bare. 2) [in botany] double-leaf, twiblade or twayblade, ophrys, bifolia. 3) [with gunsmiths] a round file; [with cloth makers] rat's-tail, crease. 4) [in seamen's language] a rope tapering towards its end. —ſchweif, *m.* V. —ſchwanz.

Rättern, *v. intr.* [V. Raſſeln] to rattle very loudly, strongly, forcibly, violently. *Fig.* [low] Er lügt, daß es rattert, he lies like a horsejockey at a fair, [seamen's cant] he tells crackers at the rate of 12 knots an hour.

Rattin, V. Ratin.

Rätz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [obsolete or low] V. Ratte. 2) [= Murmelthier] the marmot. 3) [= Bilchmaus] rellmouse. Schlafen wie ein — [in popular language], to sleep like a dormouse. 4) [= die kleine Haſelmaus] the dormouse. 5) [in sportsmen's language] a sort of stoat or fitchet, V. Iltis.

Rätze, V. Ratte.

Rätzel, V Räthſel.

Rätzen, 1) V. Raſſeln. 2) V. Rauben.

Rätzen, V. Räzen.

Rätzer, [Räther] *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [also] Rätziſch, [Räthiſch] *adj.* [in geography] Rascian.

Rätzien, [Räthien] *n.* [-s] [in geography] Rascia.

Rätzwolf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -wölfe] [Raubbörs] small river-perch.

Raub, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [allied to rauben, raffen, rupfen; to the Lat. *rapio*] 1) great swiftness, hurry-skurry, scouring haste. [not much used, except in the two following and similar familiar phrases] Auf den — zu Einem kommen, to come to any one in all haste; auf den —eſſen, to bolt down one's food; [with miners] auf den — bauen, to work carelessly, in a great hurry, *it.* to work a mine cheatingly, faithlessly. 2) the fetching or carrying away of the booty, the robbery. *a*) [of animals] Dieſes Thier lebt vom —e, this beast lives from rapine or prey, this is a beast of prey; der Bienenſtock ſteht unter dem —e, the bees are rifling [the flowers]. *b*) [especially of men] robbery, plunder, rapine, depredation. Der — eines Mädchens, the rape of a girl; der — von Gütern, spoliation; der — der Staatsgelder, peculation, embezzlement; einen — begehen, to commit a robbery; auf — ausgehen, to go out for robbery, on a pillaging or marauding expedition, to commit rapine or devastation, to go out for plunder; zum —e gerüſtet [in heraldry], ravishing. 3) booty, prey, spoil Auf ſeinen — losſtürzen, to fall, to dart, to bound, to spring, to throw one's self headlong on one's prey; zum —e geben, to give up to plunder or pillage. *Fig.* Ein — ſeiner Leidenſchaften ſeyn, to be the prey, at the mercy of one's own passions; er iſt ein — des Todes &c. geworden, he has become the prey of death &c., death &c. has made him a spoil. 4) [the thing stolen] plunder, booty, pillage, robbery, larceny. Dieſe Leute leben blos vom —e, these people only subsist by plunder, theft, robbery, larceny; er verbarg ſeinen — im Walde, he hid his plunder, his booty in the wood; den — zurückgeben, theilen &c., to restore, to share or divide the plunder, the spoil, the booty. Syn. Raub, Beute. Raub implies what is acquired by unjust violence, Beute by means, which if not just are at least not thought unjust. The moveable things which the soldier takes from a vanquished enemy are Beute; that which stragglers forcibly take from the inhabitants of any district is Raub.

Rauben, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [V. Raub] to ravish, to carry off, to rob. Der Wolf &c. raubt, the wolf &c. robs, lives by rapine, carries off his prey; eines Andern Gut —, to plunder, to pillage, to rob another's property; Kinder, Menſchen —, to kidnap; auf den Landſtraßen —, to rob on the highway; auf der See —, to pirate, to commit piracy on the high seas; in einem Feldlager —, to rob, to pilfer, to thieve, plunder, pillage in a camp; die Waaren aus einem verunglückten Schiffe —, to plunder goods out of a shipwrecked vessel [as the wreckers do]; die Räuber haben ihm ſeinen Mantel geraubt, the robbers have robbed him of his mantle or cloak; Alles, was er beſitzt, iſt geraubtes Gut, every thing he has is plundered property, the fruits of robbery, of extortion; ein Mädchen — [rather unusual], to violate, to ravish a girl, to commit a rape on a girl; die Soldaten haben in dieſem Lande viel geraubt, the soldiers have levied great contributions, collected much booty in this land, have plundered in this country to a great extent. *Fig.* Einem Mädchen die Ehre —, to rob a maiden of her honour, a virgin of her maidenhead or virginity; Einem das Leben —, to rob any one of his life; der Tod hat mir ihn geraubt, death has robbed me of him; — Sie mir dieſe letzte Hoffnung nicht, do not rob me of this last hope; Einem die Ruhe —, to rob any one of repose, to deprive any one of rest, of serenity &c.; Einem ſeinen guten Namen —, to rob, to filch from any one his good name, to destroy any one's reputation, to defame, to traduce, to asperse, to slander, to calumniate, to vilify any one; dieſes Mädchen hat ihm das Herz geraubt, this maiden has robbed him of his heart, has enslaved his heart. Das —, rapine, brigandage, plundering, robbery &c.

Raub-aal, *m.* V. Aalraupe. —adel, *m.* [formerly] nobility thriving by robbery, knight-robbers. —alant, —alet, *m.* V. Raubfiſch. —ameiſe, *f.* the lion-ant, V. Ameiſenlöwe. —arbeit, *f.* [with miners] hurried work; *it.* dishonest peculating work. —begier, —begierde, *f.* ravenous lust, rapacity, a harpy feeling, robbing propensity. —begierig, *adj.* and *adv.* greedy of prey, of booty, of rapine; rapacious, ravenous. —biene, *f.* pirate-bee. —falk, *m.* the gerfalcon. —fiſch, *m.* fish of prey, voracious fish. —fliege, *f.* the lycomusca, hornet-fly, wasp-fly. —gebäude, *n.* [with miners] a mine worked faithlessly, in ruinous haste, to the injury of the proprietor, shamefully or in an unprincipled manner. —geflügel, *n.* birds of prey, of rapine, the carnivorous feathered creation. —genoß, *m.* an accomplice in robbery, plunder, pillage, rapine. —geſchwader, *n.* [with poets] a fleet of pirates. —geſindel, *n.* a robbing gang, a thievish pack of villains, a band, horde or troop of robbers, brigands, thieves, highwaymen; vermin, vagabonds or rabble that live by plunder, or infest by marauding

and depredation; marauders. —gier, *f.* —gierig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —begier, —begierig. —höhle, —horde, *f.* V. Räuberhöhle &c. —käfer, *m.* staphylinus, V. Maikäfer; [also] V. Puppenräuber. —kobalt, *m.* [Kobaltnapf] ore of cobalt containing too much arsenic. —krähe, *f.* the black-beaked crow, carrion-crow. —krieg, *m.* predatory war or warfare. —luſtig, *adj* and *adv.* V. —gierig. —mord, *m.* assassination by brigands, highway murder and robbery, murder perpetrated for the sake of plunder or pillage. —neſt, *n.* nest of thieves, den of robbers, the retreat of brigands, of highwaymen, the haunt of banditti, of outlaws. —pfahl, *m.* [in hydraulics] the ground pile [of a ship-mill]. —ritter, *m.* [formerly] knight-robber. —ſchiff, *n.* pirate-ship or vessel, corsair, [formerly] algerine. —ſchiffer, *m.* V. Seeräuber. —ſchloß, *n.* a castle held or built for knight-robbers, for brigands, for highway-robbery, for extortion; a castle that is the haunt of banditti. —ſchütz, *m.* V. Wilddieb. —ſtaat, *m.* the state, kingdom of corsairs, pirates, of a horde of brigands and maranders, of public robbers. [formerly] Die —ſtaaten Algier, Tunis und Tripoli, the corsair states, the barbarous or pirate kingdoms of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli. —ſtollen, *m.* [with miners] a surreptitious gallery in one mine for the purpose of penetrating another mine with felonious intent. —ſucht, *f.* rapacity, rapaciousness, ravenousness, greediness of violent acquisition. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —begierig. —thier, *n.* rapacious, ravenous, prowling, voracious, carnivorous animal, beast of prey. Der Löwe, der Tiger &c. ſind —thiere, the lion, the tiger are beasts of prey, are sanguinary, are predaceous, carnivorous animals. —vogel, *m.* bird of prey, rapacious bird, carnivorous bird, bird of rapine; [in heraldry] bird with bells to his legs bird furnished with bells. Junger —vogel, a brancher, a young hawk; das Weibchen der —vögel, the female hawk. —vogelfarbe, *f.* [in sportsmen's language] [the colour of the plumage of birds of prey] mantle. —volk, *n.* V. Räubervolk. —wild, *n.* beast of prey; *it.* beasts of prey. —wuth, *f.* the fury of rapacity.

Räuber, *m.* [-s, *pl* -], —inn, *f.* robber, thief, plunderer, freebooter, pilferer, marauder, depredator, ravisher, highwayman, pickpocket, foot-pad, brigand, bandit, outlaw. — auf dem Meere, robber on the high-seas, pirate; — auf Flüſſen, a fresh-water pirate; die — fremden Gutes, the plunderers of other persons' property; der — eines Mädchens [rather unusual] the ravisher of a girl; unter die — fallen, to fall into the hands of robbers, V. Straßen—, Kirchen—, See—; die —, ein Trauerſpiel von Schiller [in German literature], the Robbers, a tragedy of Schiller's or by Schiller. *Fig.* *a*) — am Lichte, a thief in the candle. *b*) [with gardeners] adnata, dangling shoot or branch, a sucker, a stolo. Die — wegſchneiden, to cut away any superfluous and exhausting branch, sucker, shoot, or bough. *c*) [in botany] V. Rheinfarn.

Räuber-anführer, *m.* V. —hauptmann. —bande, *f.* band, troop of robbers, of thieves, a robber-gang. —genoß, *m.* an accomplice of robbers &c. —geſchichte, *f.* the history, recital, life and adventures of robbers, of a robber or robbers, of a highwayman or highwaymen, a tale of outlaws. —haar, *n.* a hair split or forked. —hähnchen, *n.* [in nat. hist.] the straw-coloured staphylinus or may-bug. —haupt, *n.*, —hauptmann, *m.* chief, leader, captain of a robber-band, of a band of outlaws or banditti. —höhle, *f.* the den, cavern, retreat, haunt, cave of robbers. —horde, *f.* horde, troop, gang of robbers. —ſchaar, *f.* V. —bande. —volk, *n.* predaceous people, a brigand or bandit race, a pirate-race.

Räuberei, *f.* robbery, depredation, pillaging, ransacking, rapine, spoliation. —en begehen, to commit robberies; ſich durch —en [Erpreſſungen &c.] bereichern, to enrich one's self by robbery, by extortions &c.; ihre Verwaltung iſt eine wahre —, their administration is a perfect robbery.

Räuberiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) inclined to robbery, rapacious, of a rapacious nature or propensity —es Volk, a people, a race addicted to plunder, prone to theft, inclined to rapine; —e That, a robber's deed, the action of a brigand; —er Menſch, a rapacious man; —es Geſindel, a thievish pack, crew or nest of robbers or brigands, V. Raubgeſindel; —e Hände, Fäuſte, rapacious, thievish hands, robbers' clutches; — handeln, to act like a robber, as a brigand, as an outlaw. 2) [with miners] —e Bergarten, Erze, substances, ores or lodes containing too much arsenic; — [auf den Raub] bauen, V. under Raub; —e Art, —er Bau, V. Raubarbeit.

Raúch, [V Rauh] *adj.* and *adv.* [haarig] hairy, furred, shaggy, rough; [in botany] hispid. —e Hände, hairy hands; —es Kinn, a hairy chin; —e Pfote, a shaggy paw; er iſt — wie ein Bär, he is as shaggy as a bear; —es Fell, furred skin, shaggy skin; ein —er Muff, eine —e Mütze, a fur-muff, a fur-cap, a hairy or shaggy cap; die —e Seite eines Pelzes &c., the hairy side, the shaggy side of a fur-skin, V. Rauh; *it.* [in rural economy] —es Holz, V. Laubholz. *Fig.* [in familiar lang.] Das —e [Rauhe] herauskehren [= Ernſt, Strenge gebrauchen], to use rough means, to employ force, rigour, severity.

Rauch-apfel, *m.* [in botany] the thorn-apple —bart, *m.* [in nat. hist.] [Schleimaal] the white-eel, the myxina, the silver-eel. —beere, *f.* [in botany] the hairy or rough-gooseberry; *it.* the tree or shrub itself. —beinig, *adj.* and *adv.* hairy-legged, shaggy-legged. —buche, *f.* 1) [Hagebuche] horn-beam, yoke-elm. 2) [Rothbuche] red-beech-tree, horse-beech-tree. —färber, *m.* a fur-dyer. —flügel, *m.* [in nat. hist.] phalaena with hairy wings. —froſt, *m.* V. Rauhreif. —fuß, *m.* 1) V. Schneehuhn. 2) [Trommeltaube] the drum-pigeon. —füßig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) hairy, shaggy or fur-footed. 2) rough-footed. —futter, *n.* 1) fur-lining. 2) V. Rauhfutter. —gar, *adj.* and *adv.* [with furriers] dressed with the hair on. —gare Felle, skins dressed with the hair on. —gare, *f* [Rauhgare] [with refiners] last or greatest degree of the affinage or refining of copper. —gras, *n.* [in botany] Oſtindiſches —gras, east-indian small meadow-grass. —haarig, *adj* and *adv.* hairy, rough, shaggy, furred. —haber, hafer, *m.* [in botany] 1) the wild-oat, sand-oat. 2) the rough-oaten meadow-grass. —handel, *m.* fur-trade, peltry-trade, commerce in peltry-wares. —händler, *m.* a furrier, dealer in peltry. —häutig, *adj.* and *adv.* shaggy, furred or hairy-skinned. —holz, *n.* [in rural economy] leaf wood. —honig, *m.* honey in the comb, honey not yet strained, still in the wax, tun-honey, [classically] honey not yet sincere. —kopf, *m.* 1) a long-handled hairy brush 2) *a*) [in nat. hist.] the short tailed kingfisher. *b*) the golden falcon. —leder, *n.* cordovan or Turkey morocco-leather, bronze morocco. —ledern, *adj.* and *adv.* [with shoemakers] of bronzed morocco. —linde, *f.* the common elm; V. Ulme. —meier, *m.*, —meierkraut, *n.* [in botany] medicinal crosswort. —ſchwanz, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the hairy-tailed mouse, rambling-mouse. —ſeide, *f.* [Floretſeide] floss-silk, grogram-yarn, kind of ferret or coarse silk. —werk, *n.* 1) [with furriers] peltry-work, furs, skins. 2) V. Räucherwerk. 3) [in sportsmen's language] shaggy-skinned or fur-skinned animals. —werken, I. *adj.* and *adv.* of fur, furry, furred. II. *v. tr.* [in forestry] Einen [gefällten] Baum —werken [in rural economy], to lop off the branchwork of a [felled] tree. —werker, *m.* 1) skinner, leather-seller, fellmonger. 2) V. —händler. —wurz, *f.* V. Braunwurz. —zehente, *m.* tithes on hairy, furred, shaggy animals or cattle.

Raúchheit, *f.* [in botany] hispidity.

Raúch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Icel. *reyk*, Dan. *rog*, old Sax. rec; allied to riechen, old Germ. richan, Sw. röka, Dutch rooken, to smoke] 1) smoke. Dicker, ſchwarzer, ſtinkender —, thick, black, stinking smoke; einen — geben, von ſich geben, to give, to cast forth smoke, to smoke spontaneously; im —e aufgehen, to exhale, to go off, to be consumed in smoke; eine Stadt im —e aufgehen laſſen, to reduce a city to ashes, to a heap of smouldering, smoking ruins; Fleiſch &c. in den — hängen, to hang up meat or flesh in the smoke, to smoke-dry, [in America] to buccan; den — von Etwas an einen Körper gehen laſſen, to fumigate a body; nach — riechen &c, to smell &c. of smoke; einen wohlriechenden — in ein or in einem Zimmer machen, to burn an odoriferous perfume in a room. *Prov.* Kein Feuer ohne —, no fire without smoke, no rose without a thorn, [also] where the volcano is, there it smokes, the devil cannot hide his cloven-foot, it will peep out; kein — ohne Feuer, no smoke without fire, there is always a why for a wherefore, what every body says must be true, what the world says is generally right; aus dem —e in das Feuer kommen, to leap out of the frying-pan into the fire. *Fig.* [in familiar language] Ein kleiner — beißt ihn nicht, he is not to be frightened at shadows, he does not stick at trifles. 2) soot, lampblack &c. V. Hütten—, Zechen—. 3) [chiefly in feudal law, obsolescent] [= Rauchfang] the chimney. Man zahlt jährlich ſo und ſo viel für jeden —, so and so much is paid annually for each chimney [hearth]; er bezahlt vier —e, he pays duty on four chimneys [hearths]; ſeinen eigenen — haben, to have one's own fireside; — und Brod haben, to have one's own hearth and bread, to have an independent or comfortable home, to be a housekeeper in easy circumstances. Syn. Rauch, Qualm. When the Rauch is so thick that we can no longer breathe in it, and consequently threatening suffocation, it is called Qualm.

Rauch-achat, *m.* [in mineralogy] smoke-coloured agate. —altar, *m.* [in Jewish hist.] altar of incense; *it.* altar of sacrifice, of burnt offerings, sacrificial altar. —bad, *n.* [unusual] V. Dampfbad. —dach, *n.* [with coalmen] first roof or covering of the furnace. —dicht, *adj.* and *adv.* smoke-proof. Einen Ofen —dicht machen, to make a stove, a furnace smoke-proof. —fang, *m.* the chimney. V. also Eſſe 2) or Schornſtein. Ein Flecken von hundert —fän-

gen, a borough or burgh of 100 chimneys [hearths]. —fanggeld, *n.* 1) the chimney-sweeper's fee, money [obliged] to be paid to the sweep 2) chimney-tax, hearth-money. —fangkehrer, *m.* chimney-sweeper, sweep. —fangmantel, *m.* the chimney-piece or mantle-piece. —fangsteuer, *f.* V. —fanggeld 2) —fangträger, *m.* the iron-band of the chimney-piece; the holdfast of the mantel-piece —farbe, *f.* smoke-colour; *it.* soot. —farben, —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* smoke-coloured. —faß, *n.* a censer. —fleiſch, *n.* smoked or bloted flesh, smoked meat, buccaned flesh, hung beef &c. —gans, *f.* 1) smoked goose. 2) the goose paid as quit-rent, as tax, as tithe. —gar, *adj.* and *adv.* sufficiently smoked, smoked enough. —gelb, *adj.* and *adv.* smoked to a tawny yellow —gelbkies, *m.* arsenical pyrite. —geld, *n.* V. —fanggeld 2). —gewölbe, *n.* [in tin-smelting works] the furnace vault or gallery. —grau, *adj.* and *adv.* smoky-grey. —grün, *adj.* and *adv.* London-green, invisible green. —henne, *f.* V.—huhn. —huhn, *n.* fowl paid as quit-rent, as tax, as tithe. —kammer, *f.* 1) V. Räucherkammer. 2) a smoky, dingy small room or chamber. —kerze, *f.* V. Räucherkerze. —kohle, *f.* burning wood nearly charcoal; *it.* a coal still containing gas, not yet a cinder, a smoking live-coal. —korn, *n.* [obsolete] chimney-tax, hearth-tax. —kriſtall, *m.* V. —topas. —kugel, *f.* [Dampfkugel] [in artillery] smoke balls [for damping the sight of the enemy]. —loch, *n.* 1) the smoke-hole, vent for the smoke. Das —loch eines Ofens, the issue, pipe for the smoke of the stove, kiln or furnace; [with glassmakers] the vent; [with coalmen] die —löcher eines Meilers, the smoke vents of a coal-kiln. 2) [low] smoky hole of a room, a dismal dingy den of a room. Seine Stube iſt ein wahres —loch, his room is a regular dingy hole. —opfer, *n.* oblation, sacrifice of perfumes. Ein —opfer bringen, to burn incense, frankincense on the altar. —pfanne, *f.* V. Räucherpfanne. —pfennig, *m.* V. —fanggeld 2). —poſt, *f.* [obsolete] [in war] post or station for giving a signal with smoke. —pulver, *n.* V. Räucherpulver. —ſäule, *f.* a column or pillar of smoke. —ſchatz, *m.* [in feudal times] fuage, hearth-money. —ſchirm, *m.* a smoke-screen; *it.* [in England, a large wooden cover over malt-house chimneys turning like a weathercock] a kite. —ſchwalbe, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the [chimney-] swallow. —ſchwarz, I. *adj.* and *adv.* smoked, besmoked, smoky. II. *n.* V. —leder [compound of the *adj.* rauch]. —ſilber, *n.* smoked silver [for giving it a gold-colour]. —ſpinne, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the smoky or dingy field-spider.—ſtein, *m.* V.—topas. —ſteuer, *f.* V. —fanggeld 2). —topas, *m.* [in mineralogy] smoky topaz, dingy hyaline quartz. —umhüllt, *adj.* [in a higher style] smoke-enveloped. —verſtändige, *m.* [in architecture] fumist, the chimney-doctor. —wacke, *f.* compact carbonate of lime. —wolke, *f.* a cloud of smoke, a smoky cloud. —wurſt, *f.* smoked chitterlings, smoke-dried sausage. —wurz, —wurzel, *f.* [in botany] scrophulary. —zins, *m.* V. —fanggeld 2).

Räúchelig, V. Räucherig.

‖Räúcheln, [low] Rauchenzen, *v. intr.* to taste or smell rather smoky, to have a slight smoky taste or smell. Dieſe Speiſe räuchelt, this food is a little smoky; ſeine Kleider —, his clothes are smoky, emit a smoky smell, are somewhat impregnated with smoke.

Raúchen, [V. Rauch] I. *v. intr.* to smoke, to reek, to fume. Der Ofen, das Feuer &c. raucht, the stove, the fire &c. smokes; dieſe Küche raucht, es raucht in dieſer Küche &c., this kitchen smokes, it smokes in this kitchen &c.; der Veſuv rauchte ſtark, Vesuvius smoked incessantly, vomited forth much smoke; —der Brand, —de Kohlen, smoking firebrand, smoking coals; der Schornſtein raucht, the chimney smokes. *Prov.* Wo Feuer iſt, da raucht es, where there is fire, it smokes, V. Rauch. *Prov. Fig.* [in familiar or jocose lang.] Sehen, wo die Küche raucht, [of parasites] to see where the kitchen smokes, to go and spunge for a dinner, to look in about dinner-time; er lernt, daß ihm der Kopf raucht, he studies so hard, that he sets his brains on fire; er lügt, daß ihm der Kopf raucht, he lies like a jockey, he lies through thick and thin; ſo lange die Küche raucht, ſind ſie Freunde, as long as the pot boils they will be friends, it's all cupboard-love between them. II. *v. tr.* and *intr.* Tabak, Kanaſter &c. —, V. Dampfen; eine Pfeife, eine Pfeife Tabak, ein Pfeifchen —, to smoke a pipe, a pipe of tobacco, a little pipe or so; ich habe aus dieſer Pfeife geraucht, I have smoked out of, in, with this pipe; was treibt er? er raucht, what is he doing or at? he smokes or is smoking his pipe. Das —, the smoking, the smoke.

Rauchtabak, *m.* tobacco.

Rauchénzen, V. Räucheln.

Raúcher, *m.* 1) [Tabak—] a smoker. Er iſt kein ſtarker —, he is no great, not a hard smoker. 2) V. Rauchkohle.

Räúcherer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) fumigator. 2) offerer up, burner of incense. Die — Baals [in Scripture], those who burnt incense to Baal, the worshippers of Baal.

Raúcherig, Räúcherig, *adj.* and *adv.* smoked, besmoked, smoky, full of smoke; *it.* of a smoky smell or taste. —es Gemählde &c., a smoky picture &c., a picture &c. begrimed with smoke, all dingy; Ihre Kleider ſind —, riechen —, your clothes are smoky, smell smoky, have a smoky smell; dieſe Speiſe ſchmeckt —, this food is smoky, tastes smoky; — machen, V. Einräuchern

Räúchern, I. *v. tr.* to smoke, to smoke dry, to blote. Pökelfleiſch, Schinken &c. —, to smoke, to blote, to buccan pickled-meat, ham &c.; geräuchertes Fleiſch, smoked meat, flesh dried in smoke or buccaned; geräucherte Häringe, red-herrings; ein krankes Glied —, to fumigate a diseased limb; ſich —, to fumigate one's self; Gemählde —, to smoke pictures [so as to seem old]; Briefe, Waaren &c. —, to fumigate letters, goods &c. [on account of the plague]; das — der Häringe, des Silberdrahtes &c., the smoking of herrings, of silver-wire &c., the fumigation of &c. II. *v. intr* to perfume [with some instrument for dispersing the incense or for purifying the air in a room &c.]. In einem Zimmer —, mit Wachholderbeeren —, to burn incense in, to perfume a room, to burn juniper-berries in a room; in den Kirchen —, to burn incense in the churches; vor den Altären —, to burn incense before the altars; dem Herrn —, den falſchen Göttern — [in Scripture], to offer up incense to the Lord, to burn frankincense &c. to false Gods. *Fig.* [in contempt] Einem — [= ſchmeicheln], to flatter, to adulate any one. Das —, the burning of incense; *fig.* adulation.

Räucher-büchſe, *f.* box for incense, for perfumes; *it.* [with surgeons] the fumigatory box. —faß, *n.* the censer, perfuming-pan. Das —faß halten, ſchwingen, to hold, to swing [to and fro] the censer. —fäßchen, ‖—fäßlein, *n.* a little censer; *it.* an incense-box or casket.—fäßchenträger, *m.* the incense-bearer, the thuriferary, the carrier of the frankincense pan. —fleiſch, *n.* V. Rauchfleiſch — holz, *n.* odoriferous wood for perfuming. —kammer, *f.* the room for smoking meat. —kerze, *f.* a pastille. —klaue, *f.* Constantinople sweet-hoof. —lampe, *f.* a perfuming-lamp. —mittel, *n.* [with surgeons] a fumigatory. —pfanne, *f.*, *dim.* —pfännchen, ‖—pfännlein, *n.* perfuming-pan, the acerra. —pulver, *n.* perfuming-powder, perfume in powder [for perfuming rooms]; *it.* [with surgeons] fumigatory powder. —werk, *n.* perfume, frankincense, spikenard &c. incense. —werk anzünden, verbrennen, to burn incense. —wurſt, *f.* V. Rauchwurſt.

Räúcherung, *f.* 1) fumigation. Die — mit Gewürzen, aromatic fumigation; die trockene, die naſſe —, dry, wet or moist fumigation. 2) the offering up of incense, the burning of incense [in churches &c.].

Raúchicht, *adj.* and *adv.* like smoke, smokish. — riechen, ſchmecken, to smell, to taste smokish, [rather] smoky.

Raúchig, *adj.* and *adv.* —e Küche, Stube, a smoky kitchen, room; *it.* a kitchen, a room filled with smoke, all smoky; *it.* dingy, begrimed with smoke.

Raúde, *f.* [no *pl.*] [allied to Rinde, Grind] [Schorf, Kruſte] crust, incrustation, scab. Eine — bekommen, to get a scab, to make a scab [as a wound does].

Räúde, *f.* [no *pl.*] [either the same as Raude or from rauchen, equal to krauen, to scratch, as Schabe from ſchaben] [Krätze] the itch. [comic] the Scotch fiddle. Die eingewurzelte —, inveterate itch, mange; — der Schafe, the scab or rot of sheep; die — iſt unter dieſe Heerde gekommen, the scab has got amongst this flock; dieſer Hund hat die —, this dog has got the mange, is mangy; die — der Pferde &c., the farcy or mange of horses &c.; die — am Halſe der Pferde, the neck-mange of horses [generally stallions]; die — an den Knien der Pferde, V. Rappe [vet. surg.]; [with gardeners] — der Bäume, Nelken &c., scurf, scald, dandruff, blight &c. of trees, pinks &c.

Räúdig, *adj.* and *adv.* itchy, scabby, mangy, scurfy. —es Kind, child with the itch, scabby child; ein —es Schaaf [used also *fig*] a scabby sheep; eine alte —e Hündinn, an old mangy bitch; —es Pferd, a mangy horse, a horse with the farcy; —er Baum, a scalded, blighted tree. *Prov.* Ein einziges —es Schaaf ſteckt die ganze Heerde an, one scabby sheep mars or spoils the whole flock.

Räúdigkeit, *f.* the state of having the itch &c., scabbiness, manginess &c. V. Räude.

Raufe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from raufen, equal to reißen, to pluck or tear out] 1) [in domestic economy] [Riffel] a breaker, a large flax-comb; a pill-comb. 2) the rack [in stables over the manger]. Heu auf die — ſtecken, to put hay into the rack; ein Pferd an die — anbinden, to tie a horse [up] to the rack.

Raufel, *f.* V. Raufe.

Räufeln, *v. tr.* [Riffeln] to pill [flax].

Raufen, *v. tr.* [allied to raffen, rupfen, to the Lat. *rapio*] 1) to move by plucking

twitching, to pull, to pluck, [low] to lug. Einen bei den Haaren —, to pull, to lug any one by the hair; Einen beim Kämmen —, to pull or twitch out any one's hair while combing, with the comb; *it.* ſich — , mit einander —, to lug one another by the hair, to fall together by the ears, to grapple one another; *it.* ſich — [rather obs.], to fight a duel [with swords], to tilt at each other [with the sword], to brawl and draw steel, to come to cold iron with one another. *Prov.* Wenn ſich die Herren —, müſſen die Unterthanen die Haare laſſen, when princes fall out, the subjects pay the piper. 2) to pull out, to pluck out, to tear out. Einem die Haare aus dem Kopfe, aus dem Barte —, to tear out, to pluck out any one's hair, beard; er raufte ſich vor or aus Verzweiflung die Haare aus dem Kopfe, he tore out his hair in [the extremity of] his despair; Flachs —, to pluck out, to pull up flax [from the earth]; Gras, Aehren —, to pluck up, to weed grass, to gather ears of corn, V. Ab—, Aus—. 3) [Rupfen] Eine Gans &c. —, to pluck a goose; *it.* [riffeln] den Flachs —, to pill flax, to dress flax with the pill-comb. Das —, V. Rauferei.

Rauf-bold, *m.* V. Raufer. —degen, *m.* 1) a large long sword, rapier. 2) V. Raufer 1). —feder, *f.* [Schwungfeder] wing-feather, quill-feather, beam feather. —handel, *m.* V. Rauferei. —holz, *n.* [with tawers] wooden roller, hair-scraper. —kunſt, *f.* [rather obsolete, for Fechtkunſt] fencing. —meſſer, *n.* [with hatmakers] double-edged two-handled hair-scraper. —ſinn, *m.* [in phrenology] the organ of destructiveness. —ſucht, *f.* love of fighting, pugnacity, pugnacious propensity; [sometimes] love of mischief. —wolle, *f.* wool plucked from the living sheep, wool in flakes on thorny bushes, bird's-nest wool, glover's wool. —zange, *f.* [with blacksmiths] tongs [for bringing red-hot iron, as knobs &c. to the anvil]. —zänglein, *n.* [for plucking out hairs &c.] tweezers.

Raufer, *m* [-s, *pl* -] 1) tiller, brawler, bully, hector, bravo, swaggerer, duellist, domineering knock-me-down gentleman, gentleman-cut-throat. Er iſt ein gewaltiger —, ein Erz—, he is a tremendous bully, an arch-bully, a hectoring, huffing bully, V. Klopffechter, Schläger. 2) [with hatmakers] V. Rupfer. 3) [in fam. lang.] V. Raufdegen 1).

Rauferei, *f.* [fam.] [Schlägerei] a row, skirmish, squabble, brawl, fray, wrangle, a set-to by the ears. Da giebt es eine tüchtige, eine gewaltige —, there is a terrible squabble, wrangle going on there; es fallen immer —en in dieſem Wirthshauſe vor, there are always rows kicking up, is constantly some dispute or another turning up in this public-house.

Raugraf, *m.* [-en, *pl.*-en] [so named from their rough districts] Raugräfinn, *f.* [in German hist.] Raugrafe or Raugrave, Raugravine [extinct title].

Rauh, *adj.* and *adv.* [same as rauch, Dutch ruuw, ruig, Old Sax. reoh, Low. Sax. rug, ruwe, rowe, allied to the Lat. *rudis*, *crud-us*, *raucus* &c.] coarse, rough, rude. Grobe, —e Leinwand, coarse, rough linen; —e Bürſte, a rough brush; eine —e Haut haben, to have a rough skin, [fam.] to have a goose-skin; —er Weg, a rough or rugged way, a rough road; —er Pfad, a rough, rugged, [also] arduous, steep path; —es Eiſen, rough iron; —er Stein, a rough stone; —er Felſen, a rough, shaggy, craggy rock; der Sandſtein fühlt ſich — an, the sandstone feels rough or gritty to the touch; [in botany] —e Blätter, rough leaves; [with masons] —es Gemäuer, —es Mauerwerk, V. —gemäuer; — mauern, to rough-work, to rough-wall; eine Mauer — bewerfen, to do a wall over with mortar, to plaster or parget a wall; das —e Gemäuer bei einem hohen Ofen, the foundations of a furnace or kiln; den Marmor aus dem —en bearbeiten, to chip off, to clear off the rough crust of [a] marble; ein Spiegelglas, ein Raſirmeſſer aus dem —en ſchleifen, to polish a glass, to rough grind a plate-glass, to grind down, to polish a razor: —er Diamant [with jewellers &c.], a rough diamond; [with carpenters] aus dem —en bearbeiten, to rough-hew; —es Futter [in husbandry], rough fodder, [viz, grass, hay, straw]. *Fig. a)* [= heiſer] Einen —en Hals haben, to have a scraped throat, a sore throat; eine —e Stimme, a harsh or hoarse, a gruff voice; —er Ton der Stimme &c., hoarse tone, rough or harsh sound of the voice &c.; eine —e Ausſprache haben, to have a harsh, a grating pronunciation. *b)* [opposed to mild] —er Wind, —e Luft, Kälte, Witterung, a bleak, bitter wind, cold, raw, bitter air, a raw or unpleasant cold, bleak, chilly, adverse [state of the] weather; in der —en Jahreszeit, during the cold time of the year, during the inclement season; —es Land, —er Himmelsſtrich, a raw bleak country, austere, unpropitious, ungenial climate; —er Geſchmack, —er Wein, [opposed to mellow] harsh, rough, austere taste, rough harsh wine. *c)* [opposed to amiable in manners] rude, harsh. —er Mann, von —er Gemüthsart, von —em Betragen, a rude blunt, austere man, of a rude or a rough cast of mind, of austere humour, of a harsh rough temper, of coarse, unpolished, rustic, blunt, harsh manners; er iſt ein —er, aber edler or tüchtiger Mann, he is a rough diamond; —e Sitten, rough manners; Einem —e Worte geben, Einem — begegnen to give any one rude uncivil words, to behave rudely to any one, to treat any one rudely; Einen — anfahren, to use any one roughly, harshly, to snub any one crabbedly, to be short, sharp and blunt with any one, [fam.] to be short and sweet with a vengeance to any one, to be gruff and surly as a mastiff-dog with any one; ein Lehrer, der — gegen ſeine Schüler iſt, a master who is harsh, stern, unkind towards his scholars; [fam.] die —e Seite, das —e herauskehren, to use harsh means, to be rigorous, to employ rigour or severity, [low] to come the spitfire over any one [of a woman], to shew fight [of a man]; V. Grob, Roh. *d)* [opposed to polished and refined] —e Verſe, —e Schreibart, rough or rude verses, coarse style of writing; [with engravers] —e Schraffirungen, rough hatchings; das —e in den Kupferſtichen, the rough in copper-plates [from a trembling hand].

Rauh-apfel, *m.* V. Rauchapfel. —arbeit, *f.* [with brushmakers] all brushes and brooms for sweeping away dust in rooms, dust-brooms, dust-brushes, long-handled, short-handled brooms, chamber-brushes, carpet-brooms. —bank, *f.* the long rough-plane, V. —hobel. —blätterig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] rough-leaved. —buche, *f.* V. 1) Hagebuche, 2) Rothbuche. —buckel, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the rough aphrodite, the rough-backed sea-mouse. —diſtel, *f.* the fuller's thistle, teasel, dipsacus fullonum. —eiſen, *n.* V. Reibeiſen. —froſt, *m.* V. —reif. —futter, *n.* grass, hay, straw for fodder. —gemäuer, *n.* [with masons] rough masonry, rough walling. —hobel, *m.* [with carpenters &c.] an organ-builder's plane, a long rough-plane. —honig, *m.* honey in the comb. —reif, *m.* hoar-frost, rime. —reifen, *v. impers.* Es —reifet, it is a hoar-frost, it is a white-frost, V. —reif. —ſchleifer, *m.* the rough-grinder. —wacke, *f.* V. Tuffſtein. —weizen, *m.* bearded corn, bearded wheat. —werken, V. Rauchwerken. —zehente, *m.* [Garbenzehente] sheaf-tithe, field-tithe, tithe paid in sheaves, not in grain or sacks. —zeit, *f.* [Mauſezeit] the moulting-time [of birds].

1. Raúhe, Räúhe, *f.* 1) V. Rauhigkeit. 2) [Mauſe] the moulting [of birds].

2. Raúhe, *n.* [-n] [not much used] [in behaviour] rudeness, gruffness, harshness, asperity; [fam.] V. under Rauh, *fig. c*).

Raúheit, V. Rauhigkeit.

Raúhen, *v. tr.* to roughen. Die Felle — [with curriers], to roughen the skins on the flesh side, to bronze, to tan skins black; [with cloth-manufacturers] das Tuch —, to nap, to raise the nap of, to dress cloth; überall gleich geraubetes Tuch, broad-cloth; das — des Tuches im erſten Waſſer, the dressing of woollen in the first water or drench; das — im zweiten Waſſer, the dressing of woollen in the second water or drench; das letzte —, the last dressing.

Raúher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Tuch—] napper, carder.

Raúhigkeit, [Rauheit] *f.* 1) roughness, rudeness, [in botany] scabrosity. Die — der Haut, der groben Leinwand, the roughness of the skin, of coarse linen; die — der Wege, the roughness or ruggedness of the ways. *Fig.* Die — des Weins, the roughness of the wine; die — der Stimme, the hoarseness, harshness, asperity of the voice; die — der Jahreszeit, der Witterung, the rawness, the bleakness of the season, the unpropitious state, the unfavourable state, the ungeniality of the weather; die — ſeiner Sitten, ſeiner Gemüthsart, ſeines Betragens, the rudeness, coarseness, gruffness of his manners, of his humour, character or disposition, of his conduct, habits, mode of behaviour. 2) unevenness, inequality. Die — en von der Oberfläche eines Körpers wegſchaffen, to remove the inequalities from the surface of any substance by rough-hewing, rough-grinding, polishing, rough-planing, scraping, edging, clipping, chiseling &c.

Raúke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Lat. *eruca*, probably allied to rauch] eruca, rocket. Wilde —, Waſſer—, kleine, gelbe Wieſen—, eruca sylvestris, wild rocket, yellow meadow-rocket; die morgenländiſche —, oriental rocket, Armenian or Siberian rocket; die ſpaniſche —, great rocket, yellowwort, bladderwort, yellow reseda; Meer—, cakile maritima, sea rocket, V. Meer—.

Raukenrübe, *f.* bunias, bunium, earth-nut, pig-nut.

Raum, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Räume] [Goth., Low. Sax. &c. rum; appears allied to the Lat. *rima*, a cleft, and the radical signification to be that of separation] 1) space. Der —, den ein Körper einnimmt, iſt ſeine Ausdehnung, the space which a solid occupies is its extent; ein großer, weiter —, a great, large, wide space, a large extent; ein leerer —, an empty space, a void, a vacuum; ein enger —, a narrow compass; der unendliche —, boundless, immense, endless, indefinable, illimitable space; die Räume des Himmels, the boundless fields, the immeasurable space of heaven, of the sky; der unbegrenzte — der Luft, the boundless space, regions, fields of the air. 2) room, place. Es iſt nicht — genug da, there is not enough

room here; der — iſt zu enge, zu klein, the place is too narrow, too small or little; das nimmt zu viel —, einen zu großen — ein, that occupies, takes up too much room, too great a room, too much space, too great a place, too much place, that encumbers; um mehr — zu gewinnen, zu bekommen, for gaining, getting, having more room &c.; — machen, den — frei laſſen, to make way, room, to leave the way free; laſſen Sie — zu zwei Zeilen, leave space enough, room for two lines; der —, auf welchem ein Gebäude ſteht, the ground, place, seat of a building, on which a building stands, [of a mill] the ground-site, the mill-seat; der —, wo einſt Karthago &c. ſtand, the site of ancient Carthage &c.; der — eines Gebäudes im Lichten, the area. 3) a certain measured portion of space. Ein ausgemeſſener —, a measured space; der innere — eines Gefäßes, Schiffes, the capacity of any vessel, ship, the cubic contents of a vessel, the tonnage of a ship; *it.* der [unterſte] — in einem Schiffe [Schiffsraum], the hold of a vessel; Waaren in den — legen [in seamen's lang.], to stow away goods in the hold; — in den Galeeren, wo die Soldaten ſchlafen, between-decks in the galleys where the soldiers sleep; der — zwiſchen zwei Verdecken, between-decks, orlop-deck; — zwiſchen zwei Balken, space between two beams, a bay of joists, trimmer; ein allzuweiter — zwiſchen den Balken oder Sparren, too wide a space between joists or spars; der — zwiſchen den Säulen, an intercolumniate space, space between pillars; der — zwiſchen den Grundpfählen, the medial, intermediate space, opening between the piles or stakes; es iſt nicht genug — zwiſchen dieſen Bäumen, there is not room enough between these trees, they are not planted in suitable [appropriate] distances from one another; — zwiſchen zwei Zeilen, space between two lines, [with printers] interlineate space, interlineation; [with printers] zu großer — zwiſchen den Wörtern, pigeon-holes, gap; im gehörigen —e aus einander ſetzen, to set at proper distances; der Setzer hat nicht — genug zwiſchen den Zeilen gelaſſen, the compositor has not left space enough between the lines, has not set [the lines] at proper distances. *Fig.* — [Zeit] zur Buße geben, to give room, time for repentance; einer Bitte — geben [rather stiff], to grant, to accord, to give way to, to give a favourable ear to a prayer, request or petition; der Verſuchung — geben [somewhat stiff], to give way, to yield, to cede to temptation; dieſen Gedanken, dieſer Neigung darf man nicht — geben [somewhat stiff], to these thoughts, to this inclination one must not give way, it is not proper to entertain, it is not right to abandon one's self, to give or yield one's self up, to succumb to these thoughts, to this inclination; *it.* [with coalmen] die Räume eines Meilers, V. Rauchlöcher. 4) [poetically] [for Zimmer, Gemach, Saal, Halle &c.] hall, abode, dwelling-place. So nehmt mich auf, ihr ſtillen Räume, receive me then, ye silent places, thou tranquil asylum; du ſtolzer —, der &c., thou noble hall &c., which &c.; des Tempels, des Gotteshauſes Räume, the temple's vast interior. Syn. V. 2. Platz.

Raum-anker, *m.* [in seamen's language] spare-anchor, best bower-anchor [on the lowest deck for backing the sheet-anchor when in distress]. **—eiche**, *f.* [in rural economy] solitary oak [not reckoned as forest-timber]. **—gaſt**, *m.* [in the whale-fishery] the stower [in the hold]. **—los**, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] spaceless.

1. Räúmen, [Old Sax. **ryman**, Sw. *ryma*, to be absent, V. Raum] *v. tr.* 1) [weg—] to clear away, to take away, to remove. Die Bücher vom Tiſche &c. —, to clear the books from off the table &c.; den Schutt aus dem Wege —, to clear the rubbish out of the way; — Sie das bei Seite, clear that away, put that aside or by; V. Ab—, Auf—. *Fig.* Die Hinderniſſe, die Schwierigkeiten aus dem Wege —, to remove obstacles, difficulties, out of the way; Einen aus dem Wege —, to put any one out of the way, to dispatch any one [by a violent death]. 2) to clean by removing, to clear. Einen Platz vom Schutte —, to clear a place from the rubbish; eine Brandſtelle —, to clear away the ruins &c. after a fire; eine Straße, einen Weg —, to clear a street, a way, to disencumber or free a street, way; einen Brunnen, Graben, Teich —, to clean, to cleanse a well or fountain, a ditch, a pond; einen Hafen —, to cleanse, to free a harbour [by the drag or by sluice]; *it.* to clear a haven [from the empty ships]. 3) [= verlaſſen] to quit, to give up possession. Das Haus, ein Zimmer —, to quit, to leave the house, a room, to give up the keys of a house, to dislodge, to remove from the house, &c.; eine Stadt, ein Land — [verlaſſen], to evacuate, to quit a town, a country; eine Feſtung, Provinz —, to evacuate, to surrender up, to give up, to abandon a fortress, a province; einen Platz, den man inne hat, —, to dislodge, to go out from a place, to quit or leave a place; man wird ihn ſchon nötigen, den Platz zu —, he will be soon compelled to quit, to dislodge; Einem ſein Zimmer —, to yield, to give up one's room to any one; das Schlachtfeld, das Feld —, to yield or abandon, to quit the field of battle, to yield the ground; das Lager —, to decamp, to strike the tents, to quit, to abandon the camp. Das —, V. Räumung.

Räum-brief, *m.* [formerly] a writ or notice to a land-occupant to quit; *it.* [in Ireland, modern in popular language] a letter from Captain Rock. **—buße**, *f.* punishment or fine for neglect of such notice to quit. **—eiſen**, *n.* [with founders] an iron-pecker. **—feile**, *f.* V. Räumer [with locksmiths]. **—nadel**, *f.* V. Raumnadel.

Raum-bohrer, *m.* squarer, rymer, borer. **—feile**, *f.* V. Räumer [with locksmiths]. **—nadel**, *f.* [in artillery] priming-iron or wire [for cleaning the touch holes of cannon]; [with jewellers] a hinge-pick or needle; [with miners] hole-pick, picker or cleaner [of the boring-dust].

2. Räúmen, *v. intr.* 1) [in seamen's lang.] Der Wind räumt, the wind veers aft, blows right a-stern, a-poop, blows favourably; *it.* [with vine-dressers] to dig about the roots of, to bare or ablaqueate the roots of the vine. Das —, V. Räumung.

Räúmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [Aus—] 1) scavenger, cleanser, cleaner, [of privies] night-man. 2) a scoop; *it.* V. Raumbohrer, Räumeiſen, Raumnadel; [with locksmiths] a crooked file. 3) [in seamen's lang.] a poop-wind, a favourable or propitious wind, a wind that veers aft.

Räúmig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Geräumig.

Räúmlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) V. Geräumig. 2) [obsolescent] occupying, filling space.

Räúmlichkeit, *f.* V. Geräumigkeit; [with painters] die — beobachten, to observe the laws, the rules of perspective.

Räúmſchoots, *adv.* [in seamen's lang.] with a quartering wind.

Räúmte, *f.* [equal to Raum] [in seamen's language] the offing, the open sea, sea-room. Die — ſuchen, to stand out to sea, to bear out or to make for the offing; die — gewinnen, to sheer off; *it.* to give chase; *it.* to fly from a pursuing enemy.

Raúmundkraut, *n.* [-es] Chrysosplenium, golden saxifrage.

Räúmung, *f.* the cleaning, cleansing, scouring, freeing [of a well or fountain, of a haven &c.]; *it.* the opening of the keys or of the docks; *it.* the quitting, leaving [a dwelling]; the evacuation [of a fortress]; the decampment, striking [of a pitched tent]; *it.* the root-baring, ablaqueation [of a vine].

Räúmungsrecht, *n.* scavenger's fee, night-man's fee.

1. Raúnen, [allied to **rennen**] *v. intr.* [in sportsmen's lang.] to double [as the hare does]. Die Haſen —, um den ſie verfolgenden Hunden zu entkommen, machen die Hunde durch vieles — müde, hares double in order to escape the pursuing dogs, weary the dogs by dint of doubling.

2. Raúnen, *v. tr.* [obsolete] [in Dutch **ruynen**; appears allied to **trennen**] to geld [a horse].

3. Raúnen, *v. tr.* [allied to **greinen, grunzen**] to whisper. Einem Etwas in's Ohr —, to whisper something into any one's ear; er hat ihm einige Worte in's Ohr geraunt, he has whispered some words into his ear.

Raúner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not much used] [Ohren—] a whisperer.

Raúpe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to the Lat. *repo*, to the Low. Sax. **krupen**] 1) a creeper, a creeping thing. *Fig.* [in popular or low language] Eine kleine —, a little child; die kleine —! the little maggot, the little crawling kitten! 2) [usually] the caterpillar. Haarige —, hairy caterpillar, [also] the marten-caterpillar, bear-caterpillar; einſame —n, solitary caterpillars; geſellige —n, gregarious caterpillars; die —n ableſen, die Bäume von —n reinigen, to gather caterpillars, to clear the trees of caterpillars. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] —n [Grillen] im Kopfe haben, to have maggots in one's head; —n machen, to crack jokes. 3) V. Rappfiſch.

Raupeiſen, &c. V. Rauveneiſen.

Raupen-ei, *n.* caterpillar's egg. **—eiſen,** *n.* an iron scraper [for ridding trees &c. of caterpillar-nests]. **—fliege,** *f.* [in nat. hist.] the larva-fly. **—fraß,** *m.* the havock, the blight caused by caterpillars. **—gras,** *n.* [in botany] 1) bastard cat's-tail or bastard timothy-grass, rough or sharp mace-flax-grass, wild canary-grass, wild phalaris, bird-grass. 2) [Lieſchgras] cat's-tail grass. **—haut, —hülſe,** *f.* caterpillar's-skin. **—jäger,** *m.* [in nat. hist.] the inquisitor-scarab, the caterpillar-beetle. **—klee,** *m.*, **—kraut,** *n.* Indian shot, caterpillar-clover, scorpion-wort, scorpioides, scorpiurus. **—neſt,** *n.* 1) a nest of caterpillars; [with gardeners] a web, a hatch, a batch of caterpillars. 2) a caterpillar's-nest or web. **—ſauer,** *adj.* and *adv.* **—ſaures Salz,** bombiat. **—ſäure,** *f.* bombic acid. **—ſchere,** *f.* V. **—eiſen.** **—ſchmeißer,** *m.* [low] a butterfly. **—ſtein,** *m.* [in mineralogy] caterpillar-stone. **—tödter,** *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) the ichneumon-fly; *it.* the sand-wasp, the sphex. 2) the caterpillar-eater, the larvicide. 3) [Purpurdohle] the purple Jamaica-jay or chough, the red-crow or daw of New-Spain.

Raúpen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to rid of or free from caterpillars, to pick caterpillars from off trees &c., to destroy caterpillars. Er hat ſchon geraupet, ſeine Bäume geraupet, he has al-

ready had a caterpillar-picking, scraping &c., he has rid, cleaned his trees of caterpillars.

1. **Raúſch,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -Räuſche] [allied to Graus, Gries] [with miners] crushed or pounded and fine sifted ore.

2. **Raúſch,** *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [allied to raſch, räs] [Preiſelbeere] red bilberry; *it.* V. Heidelbeere.

Rauſch-beere, *f.* [in botany] the marsh-empetrum, the berry-bearing heath of the marshes, *it.* the fruit of it. Die weiße —beere, the white-berried empetrum of Portugal; die ſchwarze —beere, the black empetrum. —grün, *n.* 1) [Blaſengrün] sap-earth. 2) [Moosbeerſtaude] the creeping marsh whortle-berry. —wurzel, *f.* [Knoblauchkraut] sauce-alone, Dame's violet, Jack by the hedge, Hesperis, alliaria.

3. **Raúſch,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* Räuſche] [an onomatopoeia, V 5. Rauſch] a rush, a rushing; [hence] *a*) the crackling of vine-leaves [when burnt, shrivelled or parched]. *b*) the rustling of leaves. *c*) [provincial] the rushing fall of water, a waterfall. *d*) a rushing flickering fire of short duration [particularly in an oven or stove]. *e*) [rather provincial or in popular language] a short quick attack or onset, a rush Im erſten —e, in the first attack, heat, rush, onset, onslaught.

4. ‡**Raúſch,** *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] blasting, mildew, blight.

5. **Raúſch,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* Räuſche] [allied to brauſen, raſen, to the old Sax. hreoſan, to move one's self violently; Swed. *rusa*, Dan. *brusen*, in Welsh *rhys*, a rushing, *rhysiaw*, to rush, also *brysiaw*, to press, to oppress] 1) intoxication, drunkenness. Er hat einen —, he is drunk, intoxicated, tipsy, [low] fuddled; ein Räuſchchen, ‖Räuſchlein haben [fam.], to be happy, to be half seas over, to be mellow, to be half way gone, to be in one's cups, to see double; einen — trinken, ſich einen — trinken, to get tipsy, to take a drop too much; Einem einen — anhängen [in pop. lang.], to make any one drunk, [fam.] to have a design upon any one's health; ſeinen — ausſchlafen, to sleep off one's debauch, to sleep one's self sober again; Einem, ſich den — vertreiben, to sober any one, [low] to unfuddle any one, to grow sober again, to make one's self sober; Etwas im —e thun, to do any thing in a state of intoxication, while drunk; [in pop. lang.] er führt einen übeln, einen luſtigen —, he is quarrelsome, happy or loving over or in his cups. *Fig.* Im —e der Freude &c., in the intoxication, delirium or transport of joy &c.; der — der Liebe, der Leidenſchaften, the intoxication of love, of the passions. 2) V. —korn.

Rauſch-baum, *m.* [in botany] 1) the intoxicating tree of Jamaica [for stupifying fish]. 2) [= Chinabaum] quinquina, cinchona, the bark, the Peruvian bark, Jesuit's bark, gaunanaperide; [also] Cascarilla. —gelb, *n.* [in chemistry] realgar. Rothes —gelb, red sulphuret of arsenic; gelbes —gelb, auripigment, orpiment, yellow sulphuret of arsenic. —gelbkies, *m.* common arsenical pyrites, silvery-white pyrites. —haube, *f.* [in falconry] hood. Dem Falken die —haube aufſetzen, to hoodwink the hawk; ein Falke, der die —haube gern trägt, a hawk that takes the hood gently. —korn, *n.* [in botany] aira, hair-grass, darnel, tare or tares, cow-wheat. —mittel, *n.* stupifying, intoxicating, narcotic remedy, intoxicating liquor.

Raúſchen, [Gr. ῥόθος, the rushin o f waters, V. 5. Rauſch] *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. haben] [ſtärker or ſchwächer brauſen] to roar, to rush &c. [of water, of the wind] Sanft —, to murmur &c. [as the waves], to whisper, to sigh, to rustle, to murmur [as the wind, the leaves of the trees, the grass-blades &c], to murmur, to ripple [as a brook]; die Wogen des Meeres, die Wellen rauſchten, the waves of the sea, the billows roared; die —den Wellen, the roaring, the loud-resounding waves; das Meer fängt an zu —, the sea begins to roar; der Wind rauſchet in den Blättern, the wind murmurs, rustles in the leaves, [seldom] flutters in the foliage; der Sturm rauſchte im Walde, the storm, the blast howled, roared, thundered, bellowed, [at first] groaned, murmured in the forest; die dürren Blätter —, the parched leaves rustle, the dry leaves crackle; dieſer Bach rauſchet ſanft, this rivulet murmurs, ripples; ſeidene Zeuge —, wenn ſie bewegt werden, silk-stuffs rustle when moved; —der Beifall, —des Händeklatſchen, boisterous, vociferous applause, loud clapping of hands, tumultuous acclamation; —de Muſik, [too] loud, noisy music; die —den Weiſen or Töne der Feldmuſik, the high swelling sounds or tunes of the regimental band or bands; die Orgel rauſcht, the organ sends forth its swelling sounds. *Fig.* Ein —des Vergnügen, —de Zerſtreuungen, a noisy pleasure or amusement, noisy dissipations. 2) [u. w. ſeyn] *a*) to rush, to move with a rushing noise Er iſt an mir vorbei gerauſcht, he rushed past me; [rather unusal] ſie rauſchte an ihm vorüber, she passed him quickly whilst her silken garments rustled audibly. Das — des Meeres &c., the rushing, the roaring of the sea &c.; das — der Winde, the roaring, the howling of the wind, of the blast; das — der Blätter, the rustling of the leaves; das ſanfte — eines Baches, the murmuring, the rippling murmur of the brook; das — eines Seidenzeuges, the rustling of a silk-stuff. *b*) [of fluids] V. Gähren. *c*) [with refiners] [to draw the coarse wire only once through] to flatten. *d*) [in sportsmen's lang.] to be in rut, to froth or foam for the wild boar, to copulate, [in Dorsetshire] to roush [as swine do].

Rauſch-flöte, *f.* V. —pfeife. —gold, *n.* gold-tinsel, gold-foil. —leinwand, *f.* thick gummed cloth [which crackles when rubbed]. —pfeife, *f.* [in organs] the loud alto. —ſilber, *n.* silver-foil or tinsel. —werk, *n.* V. —pfeife.

Räúspern, [Low. Sax. ruſpern; appears allied to rappeln, raſpeln, to make a noise] *v. intr.* and *v. reſl.* ſich —, to hem and hawk, to hawk, to clear the voice by hemming. Ehe er anfing zu leſen &c., räuſperte er, räuſperte er ſich erſt einige Mal, before he commenced reading &c., he first of all hemmed, hawked a few times. Das —, the hawking and hemming, expectoration; [in medicine] excreation.

Raúte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [allied to Ruthe as equivalent to a plant or vegetable] *a*) rue. Gemeine or ſtark riechende —, garden rue. *b*) Wilde —, wild or mountain-rue. *c*) [Erdrauch] fumaria, fumitory, fumiter of the shops. *d*) [kleines Johanniskraut] the little hypericum, creeping St. John's wort. *e*) white senecio, white groundsel; V. Aber—, Acker—, Beer—, Garten—, Geiß—, Hof—, Mauer—. 2) [allied to Ruthe, a rod; in Lat. *rud-is*] [with architects, carpenters &c.] torus, tore; [in heraldry] [—nkranz] lozenge. 3) [allied to Ruthe in its amplest signification comprehending extent or amplification] [—nviereck] *a*) [with weavers] square, [also] lozenge or losenge, pane; *it.* [in geometry] a rhomb. Längliche —, a rhomboid; *it.* [in jewellery] die —n an geſchnittenen Steinen, the facets on cut stones; Diamant mit —n, a diamond with facets; —n an einen Edelſtein ſchleifen, to grind a precious stone down into facets; *it.* [in heraldry] er führt in ſeinem Wappen drei —n, he bears three lozenges on his arms; getheilte —n, cut lozenges; er führt ein aus blauen und goldenen —n beſtehendes Feld, he bears lozenges gold and azure; durchſichtige or durchbrochene —, a mascle; rund durchbrochene —, a rustre; *it.* [at cards] a diamond; er hat —n umgeſchlagen, er ſpielt in —n, he has turned up, he plays diamonds. *b*) [with locksmiths] Die — or Räute, the bow [of a key]; die — auf dem Horn ſtrecken, to round the key-bow upon the bickern; die — an einem Schlüſſel richten, to fit the bow on to the key.

Rauten-acht, *f.* the eight of diamonds. —aß, *n.* the ace of diamonds. —balſam, *m.* rue-balsam, rue-balm. —bube, *m.* knave of diamonds. —dame, *f.* queen of diamonds. —daus, *n.* V. —aß. —drei, *f.* the three of diamonds. —eſſig, *m.* rue-vinegar. —fläche, *f.* V. Raute 3). —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* lozenge-shaped, lozenged; [in anatomy and nat. hist.] rhomboidal. Der —förmige Schultermuskel, the rhomboidal muscle, the rhomboid; das —förmige Band, the rhomboid ligament; [in nat. hist.] der —förmige Seebörs, the rhomboidal sea perch; der —förmige Klippfiſch, the rhomboidal haberdine or lub-fish; die —förmige Meerdroſſel, the rhomboidal peacock fish or turdus marinus; [in conchology] —förmige Arche, V. —förbchen; —förmig geſchnittener Diamant, a facetted diamond, a diamond ground down into facets. —fünf, *f.* the five of diamonds. —glas, *n.* 1) [in physics] [das Polyedron] a polyhedron-glass, a convex multiplying lens. 2) a diamond-square or pane of glass, a quarrel. —könig, *m.* the king of diamonds. —körbchen, *n.* [in conchology] the rhombic ark of Noah. —kranz, *m.* a crown of rue-plants or leaves; [in heraldry] a lozenge-chaplet or wreath [part of a crown or coronet placed like a fillet across the shield]. —kreuz, *n.* [in heraldry] a lozenged cross. —kreuz mit durchbrochenen —, a cross with mascles. —muskel, *m.* rhomboidal muscle. —neun, *f.* the nine of diamonds. —öl, *n.* oil of rue. —richter, *m.* [with locksmiths] the bow-fitter [a tool for keys]. —ſchild, *m.* [in heraldry] a scutcheon in lozenge [for females]. —ſechs, *f.* the six of diamonds. —ſieben, *f.* the seven of diamonds. —ſtein, *m.* [with lapidaries] a stone with facets. —ſtich, *m.* [with seamstresses &c.] the lozenge-stitch. —ſtrauch, *m.* rue [a plant]. —vier, *f.* the four of diamonds. —viereck, *n.*, —vierung, *f.* V. Raute 3). —waſſer, *n.* rue-water. —wein, *m.* rue-wine. —weiſe, *adv.* in lozenges, lozenge-fashion. [in heraldry] Ein mit —weiſe abwechſelnden Farben getheilter Schild, a [party-coloured] lozenged shield, a shield in lozenges. —zehn, *f.* the ten of diamonds. —zwei, *f.* the two of diamonds.

***Ravelin,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -s or -e] [with some pron. as in the French, with others pron. Rawlinn] [Vorſchanze] a ravelin.

Ravénna, *n.* [-'s] [in geography] Ravenna.

Raygras, *n.* [-es] [Engl. *rye* = Roggen] [in botany] Franzöſiſches —, French rye-grass; Engliſches —, English rye-grass.

Räze, Räzer, &c. V. Rätze &c.

Rāzel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Gr. *σύνοφρυς*] a person whose eyebrows meet together.

Rāzen, I. *v. intr.* [in sportsmen's language] [of hares] to cry. II. *v. tr.* 1) Einen Haſen — [locken], to entice or snare a hare by imitating its cry. 2) [low, provincial for reizen] to try to make any one angry, to provoke, to irritate any one. Einen Hund —, to try to make a dog angry [in jest or play, or as mischievous boys do].

***Reāl,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -en] [a Spanish coin] a real. Ein — in Silber hat anderthalb —en in Kupfer or anderthalb Kupfer—en, a real in silver is worth one real and a half in copper; —en in Gold, reals in gold.

***Reāl,** *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly in philosophy] real, substantial, material. Etwas —es, something real; die —e Welt [in contradistinction to the ideale Welt or ideal world] the real or substantial world. Das —e, the reality.

Real-definition, *f* [in logic] technical definition. **—injurie,** *f.* [in jurisprudence] real injury; outrage. **—kenntniſſe,** *pl.* real, essential acquirements, [also] polytechnical acquirements or knowledge. **—lehrer,** *m.* master or teacher at a practical school. **—ſchule,** *f.* a practical school [opposed to a gymnasium or grammar-school]. **—werth,** *m.* real or actual value.

***Reale,** *f.* [formerly in France] the chief galley, the commander's galley.

***Realgar,** *n.* [-s] [Rauſchgelb] realgar.

***Realien,** *pl.* 1) realities, real things [no illusions]. 2) [in contradistinction to classical learning] scientific attainments, real science.

***Realiſm[us],** *m.* [-s] realism.

***Realiſt,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in philosophy] a realist [antithetical to Nominaliſt, a nominalist].

***Realität,** *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) [Wirklichkeit] reality. 2) [Grund- or unbewegliches Eigenthum] real or fixed property. Er verkaufte ſeine ſämmtlichen —en in der Stadt N. und wanderte nach Amerika aus, he disposed of all his real property at the town of N. and emigrated to America.

***Reaſſecurānt,** *m.* [-en, *pl* -en] [in commerce &c.] re-assurer.

***Reaſſecuránz,** *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in commerce] re-assurance.

***Reaſſecurīren,** *v. tr.* [in commerce] to reassure.

Rēbe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to the Lat. *repo*, to creep, to Krebs, krabbeln, to move or stir by a crawling, creeping movement] 1) the vine, vine-stock, [also] vine-branch. Grüne —, a green vine-branch, a branch in leaf; wilde —, wild vine, wild grapes, labrusca, black bryony; an einem Geländer gezogene —n, a trelliced vine; die —n anbinden, to tie up the vines to their props [classically] to marry the vines; die —n ſchneiden, pfählen, to prune, to prop or underlay the vines; —n pflanzen, to plant vines; die —n blühen, the vines are in blossom, in bloom. 2) [in botany] Die indiſche — [virginiſche Seide], the greek periploca, indian apocynum or dog's bane.

Reb-berg, *m.*, **—gabel,** *f.*, **—garten,** *m.* V. Rebenberg &c. **—hahn,** *m.* [far better Repphahn from reppen, to creep, as *repo* in the Lat.] the male partridge, the cock-bird, [in falconry] cock-partridge. **—holz,** *n.*, **—hügel,** *m.* V. Rebenholz &c. **—huhn,** *n.* 1) [V. under —hahn] partridge. Das gemeine or graue —huhn, the common partridge; das rothe —huhn, the red partridge, red-legged partridge, the perdrix graeca, the partridge of Savoy; das weiße —huhn, the white partridge, the white wood-hen, the lagopus of the Alps, the ptarmigan, [in sportsmen's lang.] white game; junges —huhn, —hühnchen, a partidge-pullet, a young partridge, [in sportsmen's lang.] a young bird; eine Kette —hühner, ein Volk —hühner, a covey of partridges; ein Paar —hühner, die ſich gepaart haben, a brace, a pair of partridges. 2) [in conchology] [a species of the buccinum] *a*) the partridge-shell. *b*) Das kleine —huhn, the scarlet-pocked porcelain-shell. *c*) the streaky nerita. **—huhnſchnepfe,** *f* the partridge snipe, the woodcock. **—kreſſe,** *f.* V. Rapunzel. **—land,** *n.* 1) land propitious or genial to vines. 2) land planted with vines, a vineyard. **—mann,** *m.* [Winzer] the vine-dresser. **—meſſer,** *n.*, **—pfahl,** *m.* V. Rebenmeſſer, Rebenpfahl &c. **—recht,** *adj.* — rechter Wein, genuine, unadulterated, pure wine, wine not drugged. **—ſchoß,** *m.*, **—ſproſſe,** *f.*, **—ſtück,** *n.* V. Rebenſchoß &c. **—wurm,** *m.* V. Rebenſtecher.

Reben-ähnlich, *adj.* [in anatomy] hederiform, hederaceous, pampiniformed. **—artig,** *adj.* [in botany] —artige Pflanzen, sarmentaceous plants. **—aſche,** *f.* vine-ashes. **—auge,** *n.* vine-bud, vine-eye. **—berg,** *m.* vineyard; vine-covered [in poetry, vine-clad] hill. **—blatt,** *n.* a vine-leaf. **—blut,** *n.* V. **—ſaft**; [in poetry] the blood of the vine. **—dolde,** *f.* [in botany] oenanthe apiifolia, parsley-leaved drop-wort. **—gabel,** *f.*, ‖ **—gäbelein Rebgäbelein,** *n.* vine-tendril. **—garten,** *m.* vine-yard. **—gelände,** *n.* a vine-trellice. **—gott,** *m.* the God of wine, Bacchus. **—höhe,** *f.* [chiefly in a higher style] a vine clad eminence or hill. **—holz,** *n.* vine-wood. Ein Bündel —holz, a bundle of vine-twigs or branches. **—hügel,** *m.* a hill planted with vines, a vine-covered hill or eminence. **—laub,** *n.* vine-foliage, vine-leaves. **—meſſer,** *n.* vine-pruning knife. **—milbe,** *f.* [in nat. hist.] the vine-mite. **—pfahl,** *m.* vine prop. **—recht,** *adj.* V. Reb-recht. **—ſaft,** *m.* the sap of the vine *Fig.* [Traubenſaft] juice of the vine. **—ſchoß,** *m.*, **—ſproſſe,** *f.* vine shoot, vine-sprout. **—ſenker,** *m.* a new vine-sprig, layer of a vine, provine. **—ſpitze,** *f.* a vine-top or tendril [when pruned or cut off]. **—ſtab,** *m.* [in mythology] the thyrsus. **—ſtecher, —ſticher,** *m.* [in nat. hist.] a vine-fretter, vine-grub, vine weevil, devil's gold ring. **—ſtock,** *m.* vine-stock. **—ſtück,** *n.* a plot of ground planted with vines. **—thräne,** *f.*, **—waſſer,** *n.* the tears, weeping of the vine, [provincial] the vine-sweating or ooze [from the pores of the pruned ends of the branches in spring]. **—treibend,** *adj.* sarmentous. **—vater,** *m.* [with poets] the father of the vine [Noah]. **—waſſer,** *n.* V. **—thräne. —welle,** *f.* a fagot, a bundle of vine-twigs. **—zinke,** *f.* V. **—gabel**

Rebècca, *f.* [-'s or Rebekkens] [name of women] Rebecca.

***Rebèll,** *m* [-en, *pl.* -en] a rebel; a mutineer.

***Rebellīon,** *f.* rebellion; mutiny.

***Rebelliren,** *v. intr.* to rebel; to mutiny.

***Rebèlliſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* rebellious; mutinous.

Rébhühner, *pl.* V. under Rebhuhn.

Rebhühner-aloe, —bruſtaloe, *f.* [in botany] the partridge-leaved aloe. **—beize,** *f.* [in falconry] partridge-hawking. Die —beize mit dem Sperber or Habichte anſtellen, to sport for, to hunt the partridge with the sparrow-hawk or hawk, to go out a partridge-hawking, to fly the hawk at partridges. **—falke,** *m.* the merlin. Der indianiſche —falke, the indian falcon. **—fänger,** *m.* a tunneller of partridges. **—garn,** *n.* a partridge-tunnel or net. **—granaten,** *pl.* several grenades fired like grape at the same time with a bomb. **—jagd,** *f.* partridge-shooting, [also] V. **—beize. —kraut,** *n.* [in botany] parietary, the pellitory of the wall, helxine. **—mörſer,** *m.* [in artillery] a mortar for throwing a sort of bomb-grenades. **—zeit,** *f.* season for young partridges.

***Recapitulatiōn,** *f.* [stiff or in chancery style] recapitulation.

***Recapituliren,** *v. tr.* [stiff or in chancery style] to recapitulate.

***Recenſént,** *m.* [-en, *pl* -en] critic, [modern] a reviewer.

***Recenſiōn,** *f.* criticism, review.

***Recenſiren,** *v. tr.* Ein Buch —, to criticise a book, to review a work.

***Recepiſſe,** *n.* [*pl.* -] [Empfangſchein] a receipt.

***Recèpt,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in medicine] receipt, [by a physician] prescription. Ein vortreffliches, erprobtes —, an excellent, approved receipt, formula; haben Sie das — zu dieſem Mittel? have you the receipt of or for this remedy? traget das — zum Apotheker, carry this receipt, this prescription to the apothecary's; ein — ſchreiben, to write a prescription, a receipt.

***Receptiōn,** *f.* reception.

***Receptūr,** *f.* act of receiving or taking, receipt; *it.* art of writing prescriptions.

***Recèß,** *m.* [-ſſes, *pl.* -ſſe] 1) [in courts of law] [Abſchied] the recess [opposed to term-time]. 2) [Vergleich] treaty, compact, compromise, arbitration. 3) [in chancery] V. Rechnungsanſtand. 4) [in commerce &c.] [Rückſtand, *it.* Schuld] balance, arrears, the remainder of an account, *it.* a debt. Einen — machen, im —ſſe ſeyn, to leave a balance on one's account, to be behind-hand or in arrears in one's settlements; [with miners] dieſes Werk ſteht im —ſſe, this mine is in debt, in arrears, has a lien on it.

Receß-buch, *n.* [with miners] book or ledger where the debts of a mine are kept. **—ſchreiber,** *m.* clerk who books down the debts or arrears of a mine, the mine-comptroller. **—ſchuld,** *f.* the accountable debt of a mine. Die —ſchuld abbauen or abwerfen, to pay off, to work off the debt of a mine by its produce.

***Receſſiren,** *v. tr.* and *intr.* to make an agreement, a compact, a treaty, a compromise.

***Rechange,** [pron. as in the French] V. Ricambio.

Rèchen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to ragen, recken] 1) a certain toothed or cogged instrument; [in domestic economy] pack, pegs, hooks [in a passage &c. for hanging hats &c. on]; [with watchmakers] the curb, [also] regulator, pendulum-spring; [in hydraulics] a rake, a structure or frame of cross-barred wood, a cogged or pronged frame [in ponds &c.]; V. Floß—, Mühl—; *it.* grate, grating, fish-grate or grating or lock. 2) [usually] a rake. Kleiner —, a little rake; ein hölzerner —, a wooden rake, a hay-rake, V. Heu—; ein eiſerner —, an iron rake, a rake with iron-prongs; ein —voll, a rake-full; ein Zug mit dem —, a pull, a drag, a haul of the rake; einen Baumgang mit dem — ſäubern, ebnen, to rake an alley.

Rechen=bohrer, *m.* a gimlet. **—ſtiel**, *m.* a rake-handle. **—zahn**, *m.* the tooth, the prong of a rake.

1. **Rèchen**, *v.tr.* and *intr.* to rake. **Die Gartenbeete —**, to rake the beds in a garden; **man hat das Heu zuſammen gerechet**, the hay has been raked together; **das Unkraut von einem Beete —**, to rake, to extirpate or remove by raking the weeds [in a garden] from the bed; **er recht eben**, he is just occupied with, engaged in raking [the gravel-walk &c.].

Rech=beere, *f.* [in botany] 1) spurge-laurel, German olive-spurge. **Die weibliche — —beere**, *n.* cezereon, *it.* the spurge-laurel berry. 2) the alpine wild currant-bush. **—kohlen**, *pl.* [with coalmen] small knobs of coal that pass through the teeth of the rake.

2. **Rèchen**, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [formerly for **rechnen**, whence the following compounds].

Rechen=amt, *n.* V. **—kammer — bank**, *f.* 1) [in schools] the cyphering form or class. 2) V. **—bret**; [in the chancery] V. **—kammer. —bret**, *n.* a reckoning or counting-board, an abacus. **—buch**, *n.* 1) a book of arithmetic, a tutor's assistant, [fam.] an arithmetic-book. 2) V. **Rechnungsbuch. —fehler**, *m.* an arithmetical error, miscalculation, misreckoning, miscomputation, miscounting, mistake in a sum or account. **—haut**, *f.* [old] tablets, memorandum-book, table-book, pocket-book, oil skin, parchment or asses-skin for noting down on. **—herr**, *m.* V. **Rechner, Rechnungsführer**; *it.* **Rechnungsunterſucher. —kammer**, *f.* 1) chamber or court of accounts, a comptroller's chamber or court. 2) office of the court of accounts, a comptroller's office. **—kammerrath**, *m.* member of the court of accounts. **—kerbe**, *f.* [with watchmakers] the curb-groove. **—knecht**, *m.* [a book] [in pop. lang.] a ready-reckoner, tables, [at schools] a shirk, a key. **Nach dem —knechte**, according to the ready-reckoner, [fam.] to Cocker. **—kunſt**, *f.* arithmetic, calculation, the science of numbers. **—kunſt mit Zahlen**, numerical arithmetic, [fam.] cyphering; **die allgemeine —kunſt** or **die —kunſt mit Buchſtaben**, universal arithmetic, algebra, analysis of numbers, specious arithmetic; **die — kunſt mit den Fingern**, arithmetic with the fingers, dactylonomy; **nach den Regeln der —kunſt**, arithmetically. **—künſtig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [new word] arithmetical. **—künſtler**, *m.* an arithmetician, [fam.] a dabster at figures. **—kunſtſtück**, *n.* secret of arithmetic, ingenious calculation. **—meiſter**, *m.* an arithmetical master, cypherer, arithmetician, calculator. **—pfennig**, *m.* a counter. **—pfennigſchläger**, *m.* a maker, a fabricator of counters. **—ſchule**, *f.* a school of arithmetic, a cyphering-school **—ſchüler**, *m.* a scholar, a pupil in arithmetic. **—ſtab**, *m.*, **—ſtäbchen**, *n.* a calculating-rod or staff [on which certain numbers are written for assisting the memory]. **Die Rechnung mit —ſtäben**, rhabdology. **—ſtift**, *m.* pencil, slate-pencil. **—ſtube**, *f.* V. **—kammer** 2). **—ſtunde**, *f.* lesson of arithmetic, [fam.] cyphering-lesson. **—tafel**, *f.* [in a school &c.] 1) a black board, a slate for calculating on 2) V. **—bret**. 3) table of problems or arithmetical questions. 4) V. **Einmahleins —tiſch**, *m.* table, office, board of accounts, an accountant's-table. 2) V. **—bret. —unterricht**, *m.* instruction, tuition in arithmetic. **—ziffer**, *f.* a cypher, figure, number.

Rechenei, *f.* or **Rèchenamt**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -ämter] chamber of accounts. V. **Rechenkammer.**

Rèchenſchaft, *f.* [no *pl.*] [from **rechen**, old for **rechnen**] an account, reckoning, explanation, elucidation. **Von ſeinem Verfahren &c. — geben, ablegen**, to give an account, an explanation of one's conduct &c.; **Einen zur — fordern** or **ziehen, — von Einem fordern**, to demand a reckoning, an explanation from any one, to require a satisfactory elucidation from any one; **man hat ihn wegen der Verwaltung ſeines Amtes zur — gezogen**, he has been called to a reckoning, he has been summoned, brought to an investigation, made to give an account concerning the administration of his office; **ſchuldig, von Etwas — zu geben**, bound to give an account of any thing, responsible, answerable, accountable, amenable for any thing, V. **Verantwortlich.**

***Rechèrche**, *f.* [pron. as in the French] [*pl.* -n] investigation, research.

Rèchling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. **Börs.**

Rèchnen, [allied to the provincial **raiten** Lat. *reor*, *ratus*, to **reihen, reichen**, and so originally = to set together] I. *v. tr.* and *intr.* to reckon, to calculate, to compute, to cast up, to cypher, to count. **Er kann nicht —, er lernt —**, he cannot reckon or calculate, he is learning to calculate, to cypher, he is learning cyphering, accounts, arithmetic, [low] summing; **er rechnet gut, fertig**, he calculates well, he is a good, rapid accountant, he is quick at figures, [low] he is a good hand at summing; **mit Rechenpfennigen —**, to calculate, to reckon with counters; **Sie haben nicht richtig gerechnet**, you have not reckoned right, have not cast up correctly, you have made a false calculation or a miscalculation, V. **Ver—, ſich**; **Etwas an den Fingern her—**, to reckon, to cast up any thing on or by one's fingers; **im Kopfe —**, to calculate, to reckon by the head, to do a sum of calculation mentally; **von einem gewiſſen Tage an —**, to set out, to start, to reckon, to date from a certain day; **laſſen Sie uns von dem erſten dieſes Monats [vom erſten Juni &c.] an —**, let us date, let us begin to reckon or count from the first of this month, let us start, begin with our reckoning from the first instant, of [June &c.] current; **vom erſten dieſes Monats an gerechnet**, dating, reckoning, counting, computing from the first of this [month] instant; **die Chriſten — die Jahre von der Geburt Chriſti an**, Christians date, commence their era from the birth of Jesus Christ, **mit Einem —**, to reckon with any one. II. *v.tr.* 1) to comprehend under the number of, to put down for, to account, to reckon, to deem, to compute, to set down for or amongst. **Einen unter ſeine Freunde, zu ſeinen Freunden, unter die Gelehrten &c. —**, to reckon any one amongst one's friends, as one of one's friends, amongst the learned &c.; **ich darf mich nicht darunter —, zu ihnen —**, I do not dare to set myself down as one of them, as one of their number, I cannot venture to enlist, to enroll, to rank myself amongst them, to consider myself as of their number; **ohne die Auslagen zu —**, without reckoning in the outlay, the expences or costs, setting the expences out of the account or question, [fam.] expences apart, abstracting the expences; **dabei rechne ich nicht, was &c.**, I do not reckon what &c., I place no dependance, I lay no stress upon what &c., I do not comprehend or include what &c.; **er hat ſo und ſo viel Einkommen, den Ertrag ſeiner Stelle mit [ein=] gerechnet, nicht mit [ein=] gerechnet**, he has such and such an income, the revenue or profits, the salary of his place included, not included, embraced, comprehended, reckoned in; **ich will das nicht —**, I will not count, reckon, consider that, I shall not put that down to the account; **ohne meine Mühe zu —**, without computing, reckoning, counting my pains, without speaking of, alluding to the trouble I have had; **Eines in das Andere gerechnet**, reckoning one with another, upon an or the average, taking an average; **ein Jahr in's andere gerechnet**, taking the average of years, taking the years upon an average, reckoning one year with another, on the average of years; **man muß ihn für tauſend Mann —**, he must be reckoned as equivalent to a thousand men, he ranks perforce equal to a thousand. 2) [ſchätzen] to value, to estimate, to make a valuation of, to tax, to prize, to count, to reckon. **Man rechnet ſeinen Verluſt ſo und ſo hoch**, his loss is reckoned at so and so much. *Fig. a*) [to look upon, to consider] **Sich Etwas zur Ehre —, für eine Ehre —**, to regard any thing as an honour, to reckon any thing for an honour; **das rechne ich für nichts**, I count, reckon, value that as nothing, I look upon, I consider that as literally worthless, as nothing; **gegen die Tugend iſt die Gelehrſamkeit für nichts zu —**, in comparison with, opposed to virtue science reckons, counts for nothing. *b*) to depend. **Auf Etwas —**, to depend upon, to reckon on, to count or repose upon, to rely upon, to make sure of something. **Er rechnete darauf, daß ich ihn unterſtützen würde**, he made sure of my assisting him, he depended, he relied on my support, succour; **darauf hatte er nicht gerechnet**, he had not calculated upon that, he did not expect that, [fam.] he was out there in his reckoning; **ich rechne auf Sie, auf Ihr Verſprechen, Ihre Zuſage, Ihr [gegebenes] Wort**, I reckon, depend upon you, I rely upon your promise, your word, your pledged faith. **Das — &c.**, the cyphering, calculating, reckoning &c. **Er war mein Lehrer im — und Schreiben**, he was my writing and cyphering master. V. **Rechnung.**

Rèchner, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) a reckoner, calculator, arithmetician, computer, accountant, cypherer. **Er iſt ein guter —**, he is a good accountant; **dieſer Sternkundige iſt ein vortrefflicher —**, this astronomer is an excellent arithmetician, a profound or admirable calculator. 2) [Rechnungsbeamter] accountant in a public office.

Rèchnung, *f.* 1) [the science, art and manner of computing] calculation, computation, reckoning, account, estimate, estimation, [also = **Berechnung**] supputation, computation. V. **Buchſtaben —, Decimal —, Differential —** [under **Differential**], **Finger —, Integral —, Sexageſimal —, Zahlen —, Zeit —, Rechenkunſt.** 2) [every calculation, frequently in reference to income and expences] **Eine genaue —**, an exact reckoning, a critically correct or strict calculation; **ſich in einer — ſtoßen**, to fail, to blunder, to stumble, to make a fault, an error in a reckoning or calculation; **nach meiner —**, after my reckoning, according to my calculation or computation; **wenn kein Verſtoß in der — iſt**, if there is no error in the reckoning or calculation; **eine — mit Rechenpfennigen machen**, to reckon, to make a reckoning with counters; **Etwas, einen Poſten, eine Summe in — bringen**, to bring something, an article, a sum into the reckoning, into account, to put something &c. down to account; **eine klare, verwirrte —**, a clear, intricate reckoning, a plain, entangled or involved account, [fam.] even, square, plain account, odd, rum, bothering, queer account; **er hat das in ſeiner —**

angeſetzt, he has put that down, charged that to his account, in the reckoning, *it.* in his bill; ſetzen Sie dieſes auf meine —, put this down to my account, place this down to me; zahlen Sie ihm für or auf meine — die Summe von &c., pay him on my account the sum of &c., please to pay him [to Mr. so and so] the sum of &c., and place the same to my account; er verlangt ſeine —, ſeine —en, he desires his bill [to be sent in, handed to him], he wishes to have his account made out; *it.* he demands his reckoning, his account, his money, wants his bill to be paid; eine — aufſetzen, to make out an account; — führen, halten, thun, to keep account, an account; treue und richtige — führen, to keep true and faithful account, a true and faithful account, an exact account; — ablegen, ſtellen, to render count, an account; eine — einſehen, unterſuchen, prüfen, to see into, to examine, to inspect, to scrutinize, to investigate an account; eine — abhören, abnehmen, ablegen laſſen, to audit, to receive an account, to have one's account sent in; eine — ausziehen, einen Auszug aus einer — machen, to extract an account, to make an extract of or from an account; Auszug einer — nach den Hauptſummen, a note, detailed memorandum, check of an account, an abstract of one's account; ſummariſche —, a summary account; ſtreichen Sie das in Ihrer — aus or durch, scratch that off your account, out of your account, pass or run your pen through that item or those items of your account; Anmerkungen zu den Poſten einer — machen, to postil, to post or margin notes to the items of an account; eine — beurkunden, für gültig or richtig erklären, to verify, to validate a person's accounts; die —en in Ordnung bringen, to bring into order, to regulate one's accounts; eine — ſchließen, abſchließen, ausgleichen or ſaldiren, to close, to settle, to balance an account; offene — mit Einem haben, in offener — mit Einem ſtehen, to have an account current, to have an open or to keep a running account with any one; eine — berichtigen, bezahlen, einem Gewerbsmann, einem Handwerker ſeine — bezahlen, to pay, to settle, to liquidate an account, to pay or discharge a tradesman's, a workman's account; Amt, wobei eine — abgelegt werden muß, an accountable, amenable, responsible office, an office for which a reckoning, of which an account must be given; Beamter, welcher — abzulegen verpflichtet iſt, a civil officer, a public functionary, who is obliged to render an account, who is responsible, amenable, accountable; um eine runde — zu machen &c., to make an even account, [fam.] to square an account; Herr Wirth, machen, bringen Sie uns unſere —! make out our bill, landlord, if you please! landlord, bring us our account, our bill! auf — kaufen, to buy on account, at or on credit, [fam.] on tick. *Prov.* Die — ohne den Wirth machen, to reckon without one's host, to count one's chickens before they are hatched, *it.* to outrun the constable; richtige — macht gute Freunde, erhält die Freundſchaft, even reckoning makes good friends, short accounts make long friends, short reckonings long friends; — hat Wandel [rather obsolete], every sum must be proved, mistakes will happen in the best regulated families. *Fig.* Sich [ſichere] — auf Etwas machen, to reckon upon something [with certainty], to depend upon something, to rely upon any thing, to make sure of any thing, [fam.] to feel cocksure of any thing, to build upon something; Einem einen Strich durch die — machen, to derange any one's projects, to countermine, to cross any one's designs, to put any one out in a thing or plan, to mar one's calculations for one, to spoil the plot, to upset a fine scheme for any one; das iſt ein großer, ein gewaltiger Strich durch ſeine —, that is a powerful clog to his wheel, that deranges his measures, upsets him mightily, disconcerts him excessively, [fam.] that is a regular damper to him; ich nehme das auf meine —, I take that upon myself, upon my own account, at my own cost, risk and hazard, [fam.] my own shoulders are broad enough to bear that; er fand ſeine — nicht dabei, he did not find his account in it, it was not or it did not turn out as he expected, he was disappointed, [fam.] he was very far out, beyond his reckoning there, I fancy.

Rechnungs-abhör, —abhörung, —abnahme, *f.* audit, auditing, revision of an account. —abhörer, —abnehmer, *m.* —abnehmerinn, *f.* auditor of an account, of accounts. —ableger, *m.*, —ablegerinn, *f.* the giver of an account. —abſchluß, *m.* the making up or the closing, the balancing, settling or adjusting, the final settlement of an account. —amt, *n.* 1) an accountable or amenable charge, a responsible or answerable office. 2) V. Rechenkammer [chanc.]. —anſtand, *m.* [in chancery] difference about an item or contest about an article of an account or bill. —anſtände vorbringen, to furnish the debatable items or articles; über die —anſtände entſcheiden, to judge, to pass, give or deliver judgment on the various disputed items of an account submitted to the court. —art, *f.* method of calculating, form of arithmetic. Die vier —arten [4 Species], the four first rules. —artikel, *m.* article, item, part of an account or bill. —aufgabe, *f.* an arithmetical problem, a sum in arithmetic. —beamte, *m.* a public functionary, a responsible civil officer, an officer to whom the management or supervision of accounts is intrusted. —beiſpiel, *n.* an arithmetical example. —beilage, *f.*, —beleg, *m.* a voucher of one's profits and expences, of one's accounts. —betrag, *m.* the sum of an account, of a calculation, the sum total, the amount. —buch, *n.* day-book, ledger, book of current expences. —fehler, *m.* an error or mistake of calculation, misreckoning, miscalculation. —führer, *m.* [in commerce] a book keeper, [in finance] an officer or accountant-clerk amenable to a controlling revision. —geld, *n.* V. —münze. —geſchäft, *n.* V. —weſen. —kammer, *f.* V. Rechenkammer. —kunſt, *f.* 1) art, science of drawing up, examining, auditing accounts. 2) V. Rechenkunſt. —münze, *f.* [eingebildete Münze] fictitious money, imaginary coin or money. —papier, *n.* paper-money, paper bearing a fictitious value. —pflichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* accountable, responsible. Die Schatzmeiſter, die Kaſſirer ſind —pflichtig, treasurers, cashiers are responsible, accountable; der —pflichtige, the responsible civil officer entrusted with money or in receipt of deposits. —pflichtigkeit, *f.* accountability, responsibility. —prüfer, *m.* V. —unterſucher. —rath, *m.* member of the chamber, court or board of accounts, V. —unterſucher. —ſachen, *pl.* affairs relative to accounts. —tafeln, *pl.* ready reckoners, ready-made tables of accounts, tables shewing interest &c., calculating tables. [in England, in seamen's language] Gunter's scale, Gunter; [in England, in commerce and fam. language] Cocker. —unterſucher, *m.* revisor, comptroller of accounts, auditor. —verſtändige, *m.* V. Rechner 1). —weſen, *n.* account-affairs or matters. —wiſſenſchaft, *f.* arithmetic; *it.* V. —kunſt 1).

Recht, [in old Goth. raihts means straight, not crooked, in Engl. *right*, and in Swed. *rak*, so that such verbs as regen, recken, ſtrecken, Lat. *rego*, Gr. ὀρέγω, to stretch forth, to extend, to reach or stretch, bear a strong affinity; V. Gerecht, Gerade] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [originally = gerade] straight. Ein —er Winkel, a straight corner, a right angle, a rectangle. *Fig.* a) [paſſend, angemeſſen] just, proper, suitable, convenient, true, real, right, veritable. Dieſes Kleid iſt —, hat die —e Weite und Länge, this dress is right, fits, it has the just, exact width and length; das —e Maaß, Verhältniß, the just measure, the true proportion; das iſt der —e Platz für dieſes Gemälde, that is the right place for this picture; die —e Zeit, the right, just, true, proper time or season; zu —er Zeit kommen, eben — kommen, to come at the right time, just in time, [fam.] in the very nick of time; *it.* to be true to one's appointment; dieſe Kugel iſt —, this ball is true, is of the just size; das —e Mittel, ſein Glück zu machen, the true means or mode, the real way to make one's fortune; das iſt der —e Mann, that is the right man, that is the man; er iſt an den —en Mann gerathen, he is come to, has hit upon the right man; *it.* he has found his match; das kommt mir eben —, that is just the thing I want or wanted, [fam.] that is a godsend, why, that is the very thing for me; [proverb.] that comes like mackarel in lent; habe ich es — gemacht? have I done it right? er hat es nicht — angefangen, he has not begun it right, [fam.] he did not set right to work about it; die Sache nicht am —en Flecke angreifen, not to go to work about a thing in the proper manner, [familiar] not to set to work nattily about it; da kommt Ihr mir — [ironically]! that won't suit me! *it.* that's just what I expected! er hat das Maul am or auf dem —en Flecke [low], he has a sharp tongue of his own; *it.* he knows when and how to speak, though gruffly or bluntly enough to be sure; man kann es nicht Jedem — machen, one cannot do right for every body, there is no pleasing every body; er hat ganz — daran gethan, there he has acted, done quite right, he has behaved perfectly right in that business; Du biſt auch der —e [ironically]! Oh yes! you are just the man. Syn. V Ordentlich. *b*) [opposed to wrong &c.] Sie gehen nicht —, nicht den —en Weg, you are not going right, the right way; Sie ſind nicht — daran, you make a mistake, you err, you are wrong, you have not guessed right, [fam.] guess again; das iſt nicht der —e Ausdruck, das —e [richtige] Wort, that is not the right expression, the proper phrase or term, the true or correct word; die —e Bedeutung eines Wortes, the true, proper, real, right, genuine signification, sense or meaning of a word; er ſpricht dieſes Wort nicht — aus, he does not pronounce this word right, speak this word properly; das iſt nicht — geurtheilt, that is not judged right; Sie haben — gerathen, you have guessed right; wenn ich — ſehe &c., if I see right &c.; eine Sache im —en Lichte ſehen, aus dem —en Geſichtspuncte anſehen, to see a thing in its or the true light, in its right point of view, in its true point of sight, in its proper bearings; Sie wiſſen die Sache nicht —, Sie wiſſen nicht —, wie ſich die Sache verhält, you don't know the thing

right, you are not acquainted with the true facts or the real features or merits of the case, you do not know how the affair stands, you are ignorant, not aware of the relative properties, of the bearings in this business; wenn oder wo mir — ist [in familiar or popular language], if I am not greatly mistaken, if I am not very much out; bin ich hier im —en Hause bei Herrn N., zu Herrn N.? am I here in the right house, at Mr. N's? Pray, does Mr. N live here? *c)* [antithetical to adulterated, impure] genuine, pure. —es Gold, pure gold, unalloyed gold; der —e Glaube, the true faith, the real or pure belief; die —e Seite eines Stoffes, the right side, the face of a stuff; sein —er Vater, seine —e Mutter, his real, own father, his real, true, own mother [not step-father, father in law &c.]; seine —e Schwester &c, his own sister, his sister-german &c.; seine —en Kinder, his own children [not step-children &c.] *d)* [in popular language] well [in health]. Es ist mir nicht —, it is not quite right with me, I am not quite right, I do not feel myself very well. *e)* [in familiar language] right, agreeable. Ihm, mir ist Alles —, I am, he is quite agreeable, he is, I am perfectly willing, he consents, I consent to every thing; das ist mir nicht —, I do not like that, that does not please me, that won't do at all for me, [fam.] oh! that does not hitch at all, that is no go [for me]; es ist mir nicht —, daß &c., I am vexed, sorry that &c. *f)* just, right, equitable, reasonable, legitimate, lawful. — thun, to act right, to do well, to do one's duty; Du hast nicht — gethan, thou hast not done right, you have done wrong; er hat — gehandelt, he has acted justly, lawfully, he has acted as an honest man [ought to act]; es ist nicht —, daß &c, it is not right, just, equitable, reasonable, that &c.; thun, was billig und — ist [in fam. lang.], to do what is reasonable and right, lawful and right, to act with justice and equity; das ist ganz — und billig, ich halte das für —, that is quite right, just and reasonable, I consider that right, proper; —es Maaß und Gewicht führen, geben, to make, give right, true, just, full measure and weight; es ist ihm — geschehen [in familiar or popular lang], it served him right, that was what he richly deserved, he has rightly, fully merited it. *Prov.* Thue — und scheue Niemand, do what is right, and fear no one, tell the truth and shame the devil. *g)* [in fam. lang.] great, excessive, good &c. Er hatte eine —e [große] Freude darüber, that caused him a most lively joy, that gave him great pleasure; eine —e Mahlzeit thun, to make a good, hearty repast or meal; ich thue das — gern, I do it very willingly, most readily; sich — lustig machen, to make one's self very merry; ein — frommer Mann, a truly pious man; er ist ein —er Feldherr, he is a true, a great general; es hat mir — wohl geschmeckt, I found that very good, it tasted, it relished uncommonly well; *it.* I ate with an excellent appetite; ich bin — hungrig, — erfroren, I am very hungry, extremely cold, thoroughly chilled; Einen — lieben, to love any one truly, sincerely, right well; was er will, das will er —, what he fancies, he will have; [familiar] by Jove, it is no child's play with him in his wishes &c.; ich habe Sie — lange nicht gesehen, I have not seen you this long while, for an age, it is a very long time since I last saw you; da wäre ich ein —er Narr, wenn ich das thäte, I should be a regular fool, if I did that; er ist nicht — bei Verstande, he is not right in his intellects or wits, in his head, he is not perfectly in his right senses; es ist — or gerade als ob er es mit Fleiß thäte, it is really, it looks exactly as if he did it on purpose; ich wünsche es — sehr, I wish [for] it very much, excessively, amazingly; er hat etwas — es gelernt, he has learnt deeply, he has paid intense application to his studies, he is a good scholar; [of tradesmen &c.] he thoroughly knows his trade, understands his business; [of workmen] he knows his craft; wir haben was — es gelacht, we [have] laughed with all our might, we roared with laughter, [low] we laughed till we were ready to split our sides; es ist nichts —es da, there is nothing remarkable there, very extraordinary, wonderful in that; *it.* [in pop. language] there are no respectable people there, you will only meet with rabble there [for instance, at places of public amusement &c.]; Einen für etwas —es ansehen [in popular lang.], to take any one for a person of consequence, for somebody of importance; er will etwas —es seyn, er hält sich für etwas —es [in popular lang.], he wishes to be somebody, he considers himself a man of consequence, of importance, [fam.] he does not think small-beer of himself, he thinks himself a great personage, he gives himself out as a man of family. *h)* [= gesetzlich] legitimate, lawful. Die —e Frau, der —e Erbe, —e Kinder, the lawful wife, legal heir, legitimate children. 2) [probably here rechen is its root] right [antithetical to left]. Der —e Arm, the right arm, [in heraldry] dextrochere; der —e Fuß, die —e Hand, the right foot, the right hand; die —e Seite, the right side, [in heraldry] dexter canton or side; der —e Flügel eines Heeres, the right wing of an army; —er Flügel, marsch! [in military affairs] right wing, march! die —e Seite eines Schiffes, the starboard; —er Hand, zur —en Hand, to the right, on the right, on the right hand; [in heraldry] [to, on] dexter; er ging ihm —er Hand, zur —en, he walked at his right side; sich —er Hand, zur —en or —s wenden, to turn to the right; Einem die —e Hand lassen, streitig machen, to give, to yield any one the right or upper hand, to dispute with any one the right hand, the pass; [in heraldry] ein Pfahl, zu dessen —er Seite ein Löwe steht, pale with lion dexter; [in Scripture] Deine —e Hand soll nicht wissen, was die Linke thut, thy right hand shall not know what thy left hand doeth; die —e, zur —en Gottes, the right hand, at [on] the right hand of God. *Fig.* Er ist die —e Hand des Fürsten, he is the Prince's right hand.

Recht=eck, *n.* a right-angle, rectangle, a paralellogram. Ein längliches —eck, an oblong parallelogram; gleichseitiges —eck, a square. —eckig, *adj.* and *adv.* rectangular, right-angled. —fallen, *n.* [with miners] the regular descent or inclination [of a vein or feeler beginning not perpendicularly but obliquely]. —gläubig, *adj.* and *adv.* orthodox; [with catholics] catholic. Die —gläubigen, the orthodox or true believers; —gläubige Lehre, orthodox or catholic doctrine; die —gläubige Kirche, the true church, the catholic church. —gläubigkeit, *f.* orthodoxy, [with catholics] catholicity. Die —gläubigkeit dieses Satzes ist erwiesen, the orthodoxy, the catholicity of this opinion is proved, demonstrated. —läufig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in astronomy] direct. —läufiger Wandelstern, a planet that in its orbit follows the order of the heavenly signs; —läufige Bewegung, a direct motion or movement; eine —läufige Uhr, a watch that keeps good time, goes right; a chronometer. —lehrig, *adj.* and *adv.* orthodox. —lehriger Schriftsteller, —lehrige Schrift, an orthodox writer, writing. —linig, V. Geradlinig. —schreibung, *f.* orthography. Die alte, die neue —schreibung, the ancient or old, the modern or new orthography or manner of spelling; die —schreibung lehren, to teach orthography; ein Neuerer in der —schreibung, a neographist, a writer who employs a novel orthography; die Neuerung in der —schreibung, novelty in orthography, new mode of spelling, neographism; Fehler gegen die —schreibung machen, to commit errors, slips or blunders in orthography, to make faults in one's spelling, to write incorrectly; die Regeln der —schreibung beobachten, to observe the laws, the rules of orthography, to write correctly. —seitig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in mathematics] Eine — seitige or geradlinige Figur, a rectilineal figure. —sprechung, *f.* [in grammar] orthophony, orthoepy. —winkel, *m.* a right angle, a rectangle. —winkelig, *adj.* and *adv.* rectangular. —winkeliges Dreieck, a right-angled triangle, a rectangular triangle; —winkeliges Parallelogramm, a rectangular parallelogram; —winkelige Figur, a right-angled or rectangular figure; Steine, Balken —winkelig behauen, to square stones, beams; das —winkelige Behauen der Steine, the squaring of stones &c.; einen Balken &c. —winkelig stellen, aufrichten, to square, to place or fix square a beam &c.

1. **Rècht,** *n.* [*indecl.*, no *pl.* or *article*] right. Er hat —, nicht —, he is right, wrong; Sie haben —, daß Sie es nicht leiden, you are right not to suffer it; Einem — geben, to agree with any one, to be precisely of a person's way of thinking; in einem Streite — haben, — behalten, to have right, reason, truth on one's side, to get the better of an antagonist [adversary] in an argument [dispute, strife]; dem Hunde — geben [in sportsmen's lang.], to pat, to caress a dog approvingly or encouragingly.

2. **Rècht,** *n* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) the law, right [complex of laws of one kind] Das menschliche, göttliche —, human, divine right or law; das natürliche —, the natural law or right; das bürgerliche —, civil law; das geschriebene, positive —, written law, absolute or positive right, [in England] statute law; das kanonische —, the canonical law; das römische —, roman law; das herkömmliche —, the right of custom, prescribed usage, [in England] common law; V. Gewohnheits —, Kriegs —, Land —, Natur —, See —, Staats —, Völker — &c.; [with students in *pl.*] die —e studiren, sich der —e befleißigen, sich den —en widmen, to study the law, to apply one's self, to devote one's self to legal studies, to [the study of] jurisprudence; Doktor der —e, Doctor of laws, an L. L. D.; öffentlicher Lehrer der —e, a professor, one filling the chair of jurisprudence or of [civil, criminal &c.] law, V. —sgelehrsamkeit. 2) legality, law, right, due. Das ist gegen alles —, that is against all law, that is palpably, grossly illegal, unjust; mit Fug und —, with legal authority, with perfect legality. [fam., in a more general sense] with good reason, with every right; Jedem sein — widerfahren lassen, angedeihen lassen, to do, to render justice to every one, to give every one his right, his due; ein Jeder hat das —, sich zu vertheidigen, every one has the right, is entitled to defend himself; sein — behaupten, auf seinem —e bestehen, sich sein — nicht

nehmen laſſen, to maintain one's right [sometimes, privileges], to stand up for one's right [privileges], one's own. one's due, not to allow one's self to be deprived. defrauded of one's right, one's due; ſich ſelbſt — verſchaffen, to do one's self justice, right, [fam.] to take the law into one's own hands; die Partheien bei ihrem —e erhalten, to preserve the rights of the parties; man kann bei dieſem Richter nicht zu ſeinem —e gelangen, one cannot obtain or come to one's right from this judge, there is no justice to be obtained from this judge; nach dem —, by the law, after the laws, juridically; von —swegen, mit allem —e, with full right, by every law, in all justice; von —swegen [mostly written V. R. W.] [annexed to a final sentence or decree from the tribunal or court of law in civil law-suits and criminal procedures], by order of the court, according to law; das — auf ſeiner Seite haben, to have the law, justice, reason, common sense on one's side; — ſprechen, to render justice; der Weg —ens, justice, the path of justice, of right; den Weg —ens betreten, to institute a legal action, to go before a court of law or tribunal; durch Urtheil und —, by judgment, by judicial decision, by sentence or decree of the bench; Einem das — verſagen, to deny any one justice; das — verzögern, to retard or delay, to put off justice; das — beugen, to pervert justice; Einem zu —e ſtehen, to be amenable to, to be under the jurisdiction of any one; das iſt —ens, that is founded in right; ſprechen was —ens iſt, to pronounce or speak in law, to pronounce a decree, sentence, to pronounce judgment, to speak in judgment, to pass a decision; das — anrufen [rather unusual], to go before a court of law or tribunal; *it.* to pray for judgment. 3) [especially certain rights founded in law] Die natürlichen —e des Menſchen, the natural laws, rights of man; ſtreitiges —, a litigious right; ein dingliches —, a real right; ein perſönliches —, a personal right; das — über Eines Leben und Tod haben, to have the right, power of life and death over any one; ſeine —e übertragen, to hand or make over one's rights, powers; ſich ſein — vergeben, to neglect one's right, to allow one's right, powers to sink into abeyance; ſein — verfolgen, to follow up, to pursue one's right; ſeine —e ausüben, geltend machen, Gebrauch von ſeinem —e machen, to exercise, to make valid, to make use of one's right [sometimes, privileges]; Etwas von ſeinem —e nachlaſſen, to relax somewhat, to abate something of one's right [privilege], power, due; Einem in ſein — greifen, to violate, usurp, trespass on, unjustly assume the right, privilege of another; ein — an or auf Etwas haben, to have a right to, on, over something; Alle, die ein — daran or darauf haben, all having any claim, right over or to that; ich habe ein — daran or darauf, I have a right over or to it; mit welchem —e fordern Sie dieſes? with what right, claim, title, pretensions do you demand, require this? V. Anker—, Bürger—, Eigenthums—, Eingeburts—, Erſtgeburts—, Heim—, Weid— &c. *Prov.* Gewalt geht vor —, might rules o'er right; possession is nine parts of the law; überflüſſiges — ſchadet nicht, a superabundance of right does no harm, nobody ever complains of having too much justice; wo nichts iſt, da hat der Kaiſer ſein — verloren, where nothing is in sight, the crown loses its right. 4, [obsolescent] [= Strafe] punishment [of the law], sentence. Einem ſein — anthun, to pass sentence upon any one, to put any one's sentence or punishment in execution; Gnade für — ergehen laſſen, to employ, to use clemency rather than severity, to prefer mild, gracious means, grace, to using the rigour of the law. 5) [obsolete] [in finance] taxes, dues, rates. Die —e bezahlen, to pay one's taxes.

Recht-fertig, *adj.* and *adv.* [old] 1) V. Gerecht, Rechtſchaffen. 2) V. Rechtmäßig. —haben-de, *m.* Der or die —habende [in law], the person having right; *it.* one in the possession of a privilege or privileges. —haber, *m.*. —haberinn, *f.* [fam.] a caviller, wrangler, quarrelsome person, a pert disputant. —haberei, *f.* wrangling, cavilling, pert argumentativeness. —haberiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* positive, cavilling, wrangling, dogmatical, liking to find fault, magisterial. Ein —haberiſcher Menſch, a noisy, quarrelsome, wrangling fellow, [fam.] a man always laying down the law. —lehen, *n.* [in feudal matters] a fee proper. —liebend, *adj.* and *adv.* loving justice or what is lawful and right, friendly to civil law and right, loyal. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* [unrechtmäßig, widerrechtlich] illegitimate, illegal, abnormal, informal, [in law] out of law, out of the pale of the law, deprived of all the benefits of law, outlawed, [in certain cases] without benefit of clergy. Für —los erklärt werden, to be proclaimed an outlaw; ein —loſer Menſch, a man out of the pale of the law, proclaimed outlawed, an outlaw. —loſigkeit, *f.* 1) illegitimity, illegality, abnormal state. 2) outlawry.

Rechts-amt, *n.* office of judicature, judicial trust or function. —anhängig, V. —hängig. —anſpruch, *m.* [legitimate] pretension, legitimate, lawful or just demand, demand or claim founded in right. —ausführung, *f.* juridical deduction; *it.* deduction of one's rights or privileges, of one's reasons. —ausſchließung, *f.* juridical exclusion. —ausſpruch, *m.* V. —ſpruch. —befliſſene, *m.* [obsolescent or stiff] law-student. —behelf, *m.* legal or juridical means or expedient; V. — wohlthat. —behörde, *f.* a tribunal of justice. —beiſtand, *m.* attorney, solicitor, advocate, counsel; legal assistant. —berather, *m.* legal adviser; a consulting advocate, counsel or barrister. —beſtändig, *adj.* and *adv.* [—gültig] valid, lawful, done in due form, good in law, authentic, judicial, of competent authority. —beweis, *m.* deduction [in law]. —dreher, *m.*, —dreherei, *f.* V. — verdreher &c. —erfahren, *adj.* learned in the law, versed or skilled in jurisprudence, in civil right. —erweis, *m.* V. —beweis. —fähig, *adj.* competent; *it.* qualified. —fähigkeit, *f.* qualification. Ertheilung der —fähigkeit, habilitation, cessation of minority [in the eyes of the law]. —fall, *m.* case at or in law, a legal case. —fällig, *adj.* and *adv.* —fällig werden, to lose one's case, suit, action. —forderung, *f.* legitimate pretension, lawful demand, legal claim. —form, *f.* form at or of law, legal manner or form. Dieſe Urkunde iſt nicht in der gehörigen —form abgefaßt, this act or deed is not drawn up in form of law, has a flaw. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* according to form of law, in legal terms, according to the act, in the letter of the act. — förmiges Urtheil, a judicial sentence. —frage, *f.* question of law, legal question. —gang, *m.* form of process; *it.* course of justice, procedure in law. —gelehrſamkeit, ‡—gelahrtheit, —gelehrtheit, *f.* jurisprudence, science or knowledge of law. Die römiſche, deutſche — gelehrſamkeit, Roman, German jurisprudence; ein der —gelehrſamkeit Befliſſener, a student in law or jurisprudence; Profeſſor der —gelehrſamkeit, professor of law. —gelehrt, *adj.* versed in jurisprudence, learned in the law. —gelehrte, *m.* a jurisconsult, jurist, civilian, lawyer. Er iſt kein großer —gelehrter, he is not a great lawyer. —geſuch, *n.* a praying for judgment or judicial decision. —gültig, *adj.* and *adv.* lawful, valid, done in due form, allowable, good in law. —gültiger Vertrag, valid contract; dieſe Verhandlung iſt nicht —gültig, this act is not good in law; eine gute und —gültige Bürgſchaft, a good and approved bail; —gültig contrahiren, to contract lawfully or validly. —gültigkeit, *f.* validity. —handel, *m.* process, suit, law-suit, action, cause, case. Wichtiger —handel, important case; bürgerlicher, peinlicher —handel, civil, criminal action, *it.* procedure, trial; einen —handel haben, mit Einem haben, to have an action, to be at law with any one; einen —handel anfangen, mit Einem anfangen, to commence or bring an action, to go to law with any one; einen —handel aburtheilen, to judge a case, to try an action; einen —handel, ſeinen —handel gewinnen, verlieren, to win, to lose an action, one's cause, to gain, to lose the verdict; einen —handel [als Sachwalter &c.] führen, to plead a case or cause; berühmte —händel, memorable cases, memorable trials. —hängig, *adj.* and *adv.* pending. —hängige Klage, during suit or prosecution; der Handel iſt bei dem und dem Gerichte —hängig, the affair, the case is pending in such and such a court. —hülfe, *f.* help, assistance of justice. —kniff, *m.* chicanery. —kniffe gebrauchen, to use chicanery, to chicane or cavil, to use pettifogging quibbles, tricks, fetches at law. —koſten, *pl.* V. Gerichtskoſten. —kraft, *f.* the force, might of law. Einem Ausſpruche —kraft ertheilen, to validate, confirm a sentence; zur —kraft gedeihen, to acquire, to have the force of law. —kräftig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) having the force of law. —kräftig gewordenes Urtheil, judgment confirmed, passed into law. 2) V. — gültig. —kunde, *f.* V. —gelehrſamkeit. —kundige, *m.* V. —gelehrte. —lehre, *f.* V. —gelehrſamkeit. —lehrer, *m.* a legist, a professor of [civil &c.] law. —lehrig, *adj.* and *adv.* [new word] [little used] juridical, concerning right, law. —lehrige Schriften, writings on law, law-writings, law-treatises. —mann, *m.* lawyer, V. —gelehrte. —mittel, *n.* legal remedy, a remedy by law. —nachtheil, *m.* [in courts of justice] prejudice. Sich gegen — nachtheile verwahren, to protest on the ground of prejudice, [in England] to move for a rule nisi on the ground of prejudice. —pflege, *f.* administration of justice. —regel, *f.* rule of right. —ſache, *f.* cause, suit, V. — handel. —ſatz, *m.* a thesis in law, upon right. —ſchluß, *m.* decision of right, judgment. —ſchuldigkeit, *f.* obligation of right. —ſprache, *f.* the language of jurisconsults, of lawyers. —ſpruch, *m.* decree, sentence, judgment, opinion from the bench. Sich einem —ſpruche unterwerfen, to throw one's self upon the mercy of the court, to acquiesce in the judgment of the court, to submit to the sentence pronounced or decree issued. —ſtand, *m.* 1) state of right, that state or condition in which the power of the law fully reigns or prevails, where right and justice rule over all. 2) [= Gerichtsſtand] the competent judge, instance, resort, jurisdiction, cognizance. —ſtändig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) justiciable, under jurisdiction, amenable. 2) competent. —ſtatt, *f.* [obsolete] V. —ſtand 2).

—ſtreit, *m.* 1) [—handel] litigation, dispute at law, [fam.] strife or quarrel that is actionable, matter for the gentlemen of the long robe; *it.* action at law, law-suit, trial 2) dispute or controversy on a legal point, argument on a point of law. ‡—ſtuhl, *m.* V. Gericht, Gerichtsſtuhl —tag, *m.* [Gerichtstag] day of pleading, of audience; the day of trial, trial-day, [fam.] the day when the trial comes on or will be called on. Einen —tag über einen Angeklagten halten, to try an accused. — urkunde, *f.* authentic title. —verdreher, —verkehrer, *m.* a tortuous pettifogger or caviller, a man using or guilty of chicanery. —verdreherei, *f.* chicanery, tortuous quibbling or cavilling, taking advantage of the loop-holes of the law. —verdrehung, *f.* chicanery. —verfahren, *n.* the procedure. —verhandlung, *f.* legal or judicial proceedings or procedure; judiciary or judicial act; trial. —verſtändige, *m.* V. — gelehrte. —verwahrend, *adj.* —verwahrende Klauſel, clause protesting against prejudice. —vormund, *m.* V. —beiſtand. — widrig, *adj.* V. Widerrechtlich. —wiſſenſchaft, *f* V. —gelehrſamkeit. —wohlthat, *f.* the benefit of right. Die —wohlthat der Abtretung ſeines Vermögens an ſeine Gläubiger, the benefit of making over one's property to one's creditors, the benefit of the [insolvent] act, of the bankruptcy law; die —wohlthat der Mündigſprechung vor der Zeit, the benefit or privilege of being of age; die —wohlthat, nach dem Inventarium erben zu dürfen, the privilege to take possession of or to refuse an inheritance only after an inventory having been made. —wort, *n.* legal word, term in law or jurisprudence. — zwang, *m.* V. Gerichtszwang.

Rèchte, *f.* [die — Hand] the right hand; *it.* [die — Seite] the right side, the right.

Rèchten, *v. intr.* [ſtreiten] to dispute. Mit Einem — über Etwas, wegen Etwas —, to dispute with any one about something, on account of something; ſie — immer mit einander, they are always disputing, quarreling, arguing with one another; um eine Erbſchaft —, to dispute about a succession or inheritance [before the court, justice]; ſie — mit einander, they are at law. Das —, dispute, disputing; *it.* process, action at law.

Rèchter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* disputer, wrangler, jangler, stickler, bickerer, debater, disputant, [at law] mooter.

Rèchtfertigen, *v. tr.* 1) to justify, to disculpate, to exonerate from blame, to excuse in the eyes of the law. Eine That —, to justify an act or action, to vindicate a deed; er hat ſich wegen des ihm angeſchuldigten Verbrechens gerechtfertiget, he has vindicated, cleared himself of the crime alleged against him or imputed to him; ſein Betragen iſt nicht zu —, his conduct is not to be justified, excused, exculpated; —der Umſtand, —de Beweisſchriften, justifying circumstance or act, vouchers; der Erfolg hat ihn gerechtfertiget, the event has justified him; [in theology] die —de Gnade, der —de Glaube, the justifying grace, belief 2) [= richten, hinrichten] [obsolete] to punish corporally, to execute, to hang, to behead or decapitate. Das —, V. Rechtfertigung.

Rèchtfertigung, *f.* justification, disculpation, exculpation, exoneration, excusing, vindication; avowry. Zur — zugelaſſen werden, to be received or admitted in justification; [in theology] die — der Menſchen durch die Gnade Gottes, the justification, the justifying of men through [by] the grace of God. Syn. Rechtfertigung, Entſchuldigung, Schutzrede, Vertheidigung, Verantwortung, Schutzſchrift. When we try to prove that we have not done something bad of which we are accused, or that what we have done is not bad, we undertake our Rechtfertigung. When however we grant that we have done it, and that it is wrong, we can only adduce reasons to diminish our culpability, and these serve as our Entſchuldigung. A Schutzrede can do both. Maternal tenderness entſchuldigt a mother's indulgence for the rudeness of her children, but does not rechtfertigen it. When a Schutzrede contains merely an Entſchuldigung it is still distinguished from the latter by its presupposing an accusation, which Entſchuldigung does not. A Vertheidigung can also take place with arms where one is forcibly attacked. If the Vertheidigung is only verbal it bears no less against reproaches than accusations. A Schutzſchrift is a written Schutzrede. Verantwortung differs from Vertheidigung as relating only to an accusation of unjust actions, and secondly, that we can verantworten only our own actions, but we can vertheidigen those of another. Verantwortung is distinguished from Schutzrede in this, that by the latter we also vertheidigen another against an accusation, but by a Verantwortung only ourselves

Rechtfertigungs-grund, *m.* justifying reason. —ſchrift, *f.* justifying memorial, document serving to prove [as an avowry], a voucher [in a law-suit].

Rèchtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) after the law or laws, legitimate, juridical, legal, lawful, judicial. —e Forderung, legitimate pretension, legal demand, lawful claim, title founded in right; —es Verfahren, judicial, legal proceeding; — verfahren, to proceed legally; durch —e Mittel, by legal means, by a legitimate mode or channel, [also] by the ways or means of right, of justice; —e Entſcheidung, judicial decision; — verurtheilt werden, to be lawfully, legally condemned. 2) [billig, rechtſchaffen] honourable, honest, reasonable, loyal. —er Mann, honourable, loyal man; —es Verfahren, upright, candid ingenuous, loyal, honourable procedure; — handeln, ſich — betragen, to act, to conduct one's self or behave loyally, in good faith.

Rèchtlichkeit, *f.* legality, loyalty; *it.* honesty. Die — ſeines Charakters, ſeiner Geſinnung, ſeiner Handlungsweiſe, the loyalty of his character, the honesty of his mind, the straightforwardness of his conduct.

Rèchtmäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* legitimate, lawful, legal. —e Ehe, lawful marriage; —e Kinder, legitimate children; —er Beſitzer, Erbe, lawful possessor, legal heir, heir at law; —e Forderung, lawful or legitimate pretension, legal demand; er hat einen —en Grund, dieſes zu verlangen, he has legal grounds for demanding this; das gebührt ihm —, — er Weiſe, that belongs to him legitimately, lawfully; —e Mittel, legitimate, lawful means; —e Entſchuldigung, legitimate, valid excuse; —es Verfahren, legal procedure; —e Wahl, legal, lawful election, [with catholics] canonical election; der —e Richter, the competent judge; die —e Befugniß eines Richters, the competence of a judge; Kinder für — erklären laſſen, to have children declared legitimate.

Rèchtmäßigkeit, *f.* legitimacy, legality, lawfulness, validity. Die — einer Klage &c., the validity, legality of a complaint &c.; die — ſeiner Geburt, the legitimacy of his birth; die — einer Entſchuldigung, the validity of an excuse; die — eines Richters, the competence of a judge.

Rèchts, *adv.* on the right, to the right, right. Sich — wenden, ſetzen, to turn, seat one's self to, at or on the right; — und links wenden, drehen, to turn, to shift to the right and left; — und links um ſich ſchlagen [in pop. language], to strike [out] right and left, to deal out blows on every side; [in familiar lang.] — ſeyn, to be right-handed; ſie iſt —, she is right-handed; [in the army] — um! right about! — ſchwenkt! wheel about, turn about! to the right about face! — kehrt! right face! zieht Euch —! right quarter face! —richt[et] Euch, to the right, in line! Frontveränderung —! front change to the right!

Rèchtſchaffen, 1) *adj.* and *adv.* honest, honourable, upright, ingenuous, loyal. Ein —er Mann, an honourable, upright man; a man of good faith, of honour, of integrity; —e Handlung, upright action; —es Herz, upright, ingenuous heart, [fam.] a heart in the right place; — handeln, to act candidly, uprightly, sincerely, loyally; ſich gegen Jedermann — betragen, to behave honourably towards every one; —er Diener, honest, faithful servant; —er Soldat, loyal or perfect soldier, [also] perfect or thorough soldier; Etwas —es lernen, to study hard, to make a great proficiency in one's studies, to be a good, sound scholar. 2) *adv.* [in popular lang.] [= ſehr] — fromm, fleißig, very pious, diligent or studious; — arbeiten, to labour assiduously, with great application; Einen — prügeln, to give any one a sound dressing, [fam.] to horsewhip, to cane any one out of his skin, [low] to give any one just about a good hiding; — trinken, to drink hard, [fam.] to drink till all is blue, to drink like a fish, [with drunkards] to drink like a man.

Rèchtſchaffenheit, *f.* honesty, probity. Die — ſeines Betragens, Gemüthes, ſeiner Grundſätze, the honesty of his conduct, the sincerity of his character or nature, the candour, rectitude of his principles; die — eines Richters, the integrity of a judge.

***Recidiv**, *n.* [-s] [Rückfall] [in medicine] relapse; *it.* [Rückfall into the same faults] relapse, repetition of abjured errors; *it.* [as an *adverb*] — werden [in medicine &c.], to have a relapse, to relapse.

***Recipiénd**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in colleges, chartered societies &c.] one who is or wants to be received or admitted, recipiendary.

***Recipiént**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] 1) [not used] one who receives, admits &c. 2) [in chemistry] [= Vorlage] recipient, receiver, [also] gas-bladder; [in physics] [= Glocke] glass-bell. Der — der Luftpumpe, the receiver of the air-pump.

***Recipiren**, *v. tr.* V. Annehmen, Aufnehmen. Einen Candidaten —, to receive, to admit a candidate person to the exercise of a public office after his having passed his examination.

***Recitativ**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in music] [Redegeſang] recitative. Ein begleitetes —, a recitative with an accompaniment; ein obligates or gebundenes —, a recitative obligato; die —e ſind [meiſt] nicht an den Takt gebunden, recitatives are not obliged to keep time, are usually ad libitum.

Recitativzug, *m.* [in organs] recitative-stop.

***Recitiren**, *v. tr.* [herſagen] to recite.

‖**Rèck**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a trestle, wooden horse or jack, frame, rack.

Rècke, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] or **Rècken**, *m.* [-s,

pl. –] [from recken, to extend] [obsolete] a giant, a warrior, hero of colossal size or stature.

Rècke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [with curriers] V. Reckholz. 2) the rail of a trestle, of a clothes or dyers'-horse. 3) [in seamen's lang.] a rack [for sabres, pistols &c.].

Rècken, *v. tr.* [allied to reichen, strecken, to the Lat. *rego*. Gr. ὀρέγω] to stretch. Den Kopf in die Höhe —, to lift, to raise up the head; das Tuch reckt sich, the cloth stretches, gives; das Eisen —, to lengthen iron. Das —, extension, lengthening.

Reck-bank, *f.* V. Folterbank. —holz, *n.* [with curriers] a tanner's wooden leg, pommel [an instrument for stretching]. —seil, *n.* [formerly] rack-rope or cord [for tying criminals to the wheel]. —zeug, *n.* V. Foltergeräth.

***Recognition**, *f.* recognition. Die — einer Vollmacht, the recognition of a full-power or plenipotence; die — eines Inculpaten durch die Zeugen, the recognition of a prisoner by the witnesses.

***Recognoscīren**, *v. tr.* 1) [in the army] Eine Festung, den Feind —, to reconnoitre a fortress, the enemy. 2) [in feudalism] Ein Lehen —, to make the recognizance of a fief. Das —, V. Recognoscirung.

***Recognoscirung**, *f.* Die — des Feindes &c., the reconnoitring of the enemy &c.; eine — vornehmen, to make a reconnoitring; einen Trupp auf — ausschicken, to send out a troop to reconnoitre.

Recognoscirritt, *m.* the reconnoitring of cavalry.

***Recollècte**, *m.* [-n] or —nmönch, *m.* a recollect, a minor of the order of St. Francis, a Franciscan friar or monk.

***Reconvalescént**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] convalescent.

***Reconvalescénz**, *f.* convalescence.

***Reconvalesciren**, *v. intr.* to be convalescent, in a state of convalescence.

***Reconvenient**, *m* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in courts of law] recriminator, the bringer of a counter-action, a counter-complainant.

***Reconveniren**, *v. intr.* [in courts of law] to bring a counter-action, to make a counter-complaint, a counterplaint or counterplea, to make a recrimination, to recriminate.

***Reconvention**, *f.* [in courts of law] reconvention, counterplea, recrimination.

***Recreditiv**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Abberufungsschreiben] letters of recall, recredentials.

***Recrút**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in the army] a recruit; [modern, not in England] a conscript, a raw soldier, [fam.] one in the awkward squad. Die —en, the recruits, [modern, not in England] young conscripts, [fam., in jest or contempt] the awkward squads, the Johnny raws, the young lobsters; zwanzig —en, twenty recruits; —en ausheben, anwerben, to levy, enlist recruits; die —en in den Waffen üben, to exercise the recruits; to discipline, to train the recruits; to drill the recruits.

Recrutenaushebung, *f.* levy of recruits, [modern in France, Germany &c.] conscription.

***Recrutīren**, I. *v. intr.* to levy recruits, to send out a recruiting party, to beat for recruits. II. *v. tr.* Ein Regiment &c. —, to recruit a regiment &c. Das —, the recruiting.

***Recrutīrung**, *f.* recruiting, [modern in France, Germany &c.] conscription.

Recrutirungspferde, *pl.* new horses to remount the troopers.

***Rectification**, *f.* 1) the making right or straight. Die — eines Flusses [des Rheines &c.], the rectification or straitening of the course of a river by certain works [cuttings, dykes &c.] at its banks. 2) rectification, dephlegmation.

***Rectificīren**, *v. tr.* 1) to make right or straight. 2) [in chemistry &c.] to rectify, to dephlegm, to dephlegmate. Den Weingeist &c. — [reinigen], to rectify spirits of wine. Das —, rectifying, rectification, dephlegmation.

***Rèctor**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] the head-master, senior-master [of a school], the rector, principal [of a high school, college or university]. Gewesener —, the ex-master, [also] ex-rector, ex-principal.

Rector-amt, *n.*, —stelle, —würde, *f.* [Rectorat] the head-mastership, [also] rectorship [of a college &c.].

***Recurrīren**, *v. intr.* to appeal; to take a recourse to &c.

***Recúrs**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in law] 1) remedy, redress. Seinen — or Regreß an Einem nehmen, to take one's remedy against any one; wenn ich meinen Proceß verliere, so nehme ich meinen —, so bleibt mir mein — an den und den, if I lose my suit, I take my remedy, I have my redress against so and so. 2) recourse. Den, seinen — an ein anderes Gericht nehmen, ergreifen, to have a recourse to another tribunal, another court.

***Rèddeven**, *v. tr.* [in seamen's language] to trim. Die Segel —, to trim the sails.

Rède, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Reden] 1) [the power of speaking] speech. Die Gabe der —, the gift of speech; [fam., in jest] the gift of the gab. 2) [kind of speech] tone of voice, voice. Einen an seiner — erkennen, to recognize any one by the tone of his voice, to know any one by his voice; seine — verstellen, to disguise one's voice, to speak in a feigned voice; [in literature] die gebundene —, rhyme, rhythm, verse, poetry; die ungebundene —, prose. 3) discourse, speech. Einem in die — fallen, to cut any one short, to interrupt any one; in seiner — abbrechen, to break off in one's speech, to stop, to leave off in the midst of one's discourse, of one's speaking; er blieb in seiner — stecken, he stopped short, he stuck in his speech; wovon ist die —? what is the speech about? what is spoken of? of what is one, are you, are they speaking? what is the matter? [fam.] what is the row? davon ist die — nicht, that is not the question, one is not speaking of that; es ist nicht der — werth, it is not worth talking about; als die — darauf kam, daß &c., when the subject, the discourse fell upon &c., as soon as one began to say that &c.; auf eine — fallen [rather stiff or unusual], to fall upon a discourse, a topic, to touch upon a subject; die — fiel auf diesen Gegenstand, the conversation fell upon this subject; die in — stehende Sache [a little stiff], the affair in question, the subject in hand; er achtet nicht auf meine —, he does not listen to my words, he turns a deaf ear to what I say; Einen bei seiner — halten, to take any one at his word; die — an Einen richten, to address one's speech to any one, to address any one; die — auf Etwas bringen, to cause the conversation to fall upon something, to bring up a subject, something upon the carpet; die Theile der —, die —theile [in grammar], the parts of speech; Einem — stehen, to give, when called upon, an answer to any one; *it.* V. under number 7). 4) [what one speaks] words, language. Höfliche —n, civil words, polite language; er führt sonderbare —n, he holds extraordinary language; das sind —n eines Narren, those are the words of a fool; er bleibt nicht bei einerlei —, er führt zweierlei —n, he does not keep to the same language, he tells two different stories, he is not consistent in his words, he is a weathercock in his spoken opinions; sie bleiben alle bei einerlei —, führen einerlei —, they all agree in their statement, they all tell the same story, they all hold the same language; gedenken Sie meiner —, meiner —n, remember my words, recollect what I tell you, do not forget my warning voice; seiner —, seinen —n nach, according to him, from his language, after his language, by what he says; es kam zwischen ihnen zu zornigen, unfreundlichen, groben —n, they came to high words, they used very coarse language to one another; das sind leere —n, those are empty or mere words, these words have no meaning, this language is all sound and fury, signifying nothing, this is a mere rhapsody. 5) subject, topic. Plötzlich von seiner — abkommen, to turn the conversation, to change suddenly the subject; vergessen Sie Ihre — nicht! bei der — geblieben! do not lose sight of your subject, [in the house of commons] question! question! um wieder auf unsere vorige — zu kommen, to return to our previous subject, to leave off, to return from this digression. 6) rumour, report, the on dit of the day. Es geht die —, daß &c., the rumour, story goes, that &c., the report current is, that &c.; so geht die —, so says the world, so the report goes; sich in die — or in das Gerede bringen [chiefly in a bad sense], in die — kommen, to make one's self the theme of conversation, to make one's self get talked about; es gehen allerlei —n von ihm, there are all sorts of stories about him, people speak differently respecting him. 7) [Rechenschaft] explanation, satisfaction. — und Antwort über Etwas geben, to give an account of, an explanation about something; Einen über Etwas zur — setzen or stellen, to demand satisfaction, reparation from any one about something; to call any one to account about something; ich werde Ihnen dafür — stehen, I will give you, render you an account of it. 8) discourse, speech, oration, *it.* [=An—] harangue. Er hat eine schöne — über diesen Gegenstand gehalten, he held a fine discourse upon this subject, [of a preacher] delivered a fine sermon on this subject; die —n des Cicero, des Demosthenes, the orations of Cicero, of Demosthenes; eine — verfertigen, ablegen, halten, to make, to compose a speech, to pronounce a discourse, to hold a discourse, to make an harangue, to utter a speech; eine — an das Volk halten, to utter a speech to the people, to hold a discourse to the people, to harangue the multitude, [low, in a bad sense] to hold forth to the mob, [at elections &c.] to address the people; eine geistliche —, a moral discourse, a sermon, a homily; die —n, Schul—n des Quintilian &c., the declamations, the rhetorical lectures of Quintilian &c.; die erste — [in parliament], the maiden-speech.

Rede-art, *f.* 1) [little used] language, manner of speaking. 2) V. Redensart. —bild, *n.* [new expression] figure of speech, flower of speech, figure of rhetoric, a rhetorical figure, trope, metaphor. —blume, *f.* flower of rhetoric. —bühne, *f.* V. Rednerbühne. —fertig, *adj.* and *adv.* always ready to speak, of a glib tongue, prone to speech. —flüchtig, *adj.* V. —scheu. —fluß, *m.*

flow or stream of language, speech. —form, *f.* [in grammar] [Modus] mood. Die beſtimmte or ungebundene —form, the indicative mood, the indicative; die unbeſtimmte or gebundene —form, the subjunctive or conjunctive mood, the potential, optative or subjunctive; die unbeſtimmte —form, the infinitive; die befehlende —form, the imperative. —fügung, *f.* [Wortfügung] the arrangement of words, syntax. —geſang, *m.* V. Recitativ. —kunſt, *f.* 1) rhetoric, the oratorical art, art of speaking well. Lehrer der —kunſt, professor of rhetoric, teacher of elocution; [with the ancient Greeks] rhetor, orator, rhetorician, grammarian [in its primitive sense]; ein der —kunſt Befliſſener, Verſtändiger, rhetorician, grammarian. 2) V. Beredſamkeit. —künſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* [new word] belonging to rhetoric, rhetorical. —künſtler, *m.* rhetor, rhetorician; [ironically] wordy orator, speechifier. —luſt, *f.* [little used] desire of speaking; *it.* desire of making speeches. — luſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* desirous of speaking; *it.* desirous of making speeches. Er iſt ſehr —luſtig, he likes talking; er wurde immer —luſtiger, his love of talkativeness, spirit of loquacity constantly increased. —prunk, *m.* [Bombaſt] bombast, pomposity, verbosity. Seine Schreibart iſt ein bloßer —prunk, ein lächerlicher —prunk, his style is mere bombast, a ridiculous bombastic verbosity. —ſaal, *m.* V. Hörſaal. — —ſang, *m.* V. Recitativ. —ſatz, *m.* period. —ſcheu, I. *adj.* and *adv.* 1) timid in speaking, afraid to speak, nervous at talking, having stage-fright. Sein —ſcheues Weſen macht, daß &c., his timidity, nervousness. [at talking] is the reason, cause that &c. 2) [sometimes] taciturn. II. *f.* timidity depriving one of utterance, stage-fright in paroxysms, confusion so great as to incapacitate one from collected utterance. —ſchmuck, *m.* ornament of style [in speaking], ornament of speech. —ſchwulſt, *m.* bombast, verbosity, [fam.] seven-leagued boots, V. —prunk. —ſtrom, *m.* stream of language, torrent of words. —ſucht, *f.* talkativeness; speechifying ardour or tendency. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* eager to talk; eager to make speeches. —theil, *m.* [in grammar] part of speech or discourse. —übung, *f.* [at schools] public-speaking, declamation, [contemptuously] speechifying. —übungen mit den Schülern halten, to exercise the boys in public speaking, in elocution. —vortrag, *m.* declamation. —werkzeug, *n.* V. Sprachwerkzeug.

Réden, *v. intr.* [allied to the Swed. *prata*, Gr. φράζειν &c.; in Sw. *reda* means to count; it appears allied to rechnen, which see] 1) [especially by certain signs to endeavour to awaken images in the minds of others] to speak. Durch Zeichen —, to speak by signs; [in heraldry] ein —des Wappen, canting or vocal arms, rebuses; *fig.* [with painters &c.] ein —des Bild, a speaking picture; die Verzweiflung redet aus ihm, it is despair that speaks in him, despair makes him say that; —de or [more usual] ſprechende Mienen, speaking, expressive countenance, face full of expression or meaning. 2) [to utter articulate sounds] to speak, to talk. Das Kind lernt —, the infant is learning to speak; Papageien lernen —, parrots learn to speak, to talk; laut, leiſe —, to speak, to talk loud, low; durch die Naſe —, to speak, to talk through the nose. 3) [to express one's thoughts by words] to speak, talk, converse. Mit Einem —, to speak to or with any one; über Etwas, von Etwas —, to speak of, about, on or upon something; weil wir eben davon —, since we are now speaking about that, now that we are upon that chapter, since we have broached this or that subject, touched upon this topic; — Sie noch einmal mit ihm von dieſer Sache, speak to him again upon this business, about this affair; vertraulich mit einander —, to converse familiarly with one another, to chat, to hold small talk; von Geſchäften —, to speak on business; von der Tonkunſt, von der Jagd &c. —, to speak upon music, on the chase &c.; vom Wetter —, to speak about the weather; mit ſich ſelbſt —, vor ſich hin —, to talk to one's self, to think aloud, [in a bad sense] to mutter in one's sleeve or between one's teeth; eine Sprache —, V. Sprechen, er wollte kein Wort —, he would not speak a word, he would not open his mouth, one could not get a word out of him, he was not at all in a colloquial humour; öffentlich —, to speak in public; zu dem Volke —, to speak to the people, to harangue the multitude; er hat die Gabe, wohl zu —, he has a great fluency of speech, [fam.] he has an eloquent tongue of his own, [low] he has got the gift of the gab; [fam.] Einem darein —, to cut any one short, to interrupt any one, V. Rede 3); die Thiere in der Fabel —d einführen, to make beasts speak in fable, to introduce animals speaking in fable [alluding to Aesop &c.]; ich habe ein Wort mit Ihnen zu —, I have a word to speak, to say to you; Böſes von Einem, hinter Eines Rücken —, to speak ill of any one, to slander or calumniate any one, [fam.] to speak behind one's back against any one; laſſen Sie ihn —, let him speak; er hat gut —, er iſt reich, it is all very well for him to talk, it is all mighty fine talking with him, he is rich; von ſich — machen, to make one's self talked about; er läßt gar nicht mit ſich —, he will not hear reason, listen to reason, words are quite thrown away upon him; wenn man ihn — hört, ſollte man glauben &c., to hear him speak, one would think &c.; Einem zu nahe —, to offend any one by one's language or conversation; das war auf mich geredet, that was spoken at me, [fam.] that was a broad hint at me, that was a shot fired off or levelled, a hard wipe, a sly shot against me; von etwas Anderem —, to turn the conversation, to change the subject; jetzt redet er ganz anders davon, he speaks now quite differently about it, [fam.] his tone upon that subject is quite altered now; nach Jemandes Sinne or Wunſch —, Einem nach dem Munde [low nach dem Maule] —, to speak to any one's liking; in den Tag, in's Gelag hinein —, to speak at random, at hap-hazard, at chance-medley; von oben herab mit Einem —, to speak to any one in a loud tone, in a lofty manner, like a Don; Einem in's Herz, in's Gewiſſen —, to speak to any one's heart, any one's conscience. *Prov.* Man hat ſo lange von der Sache geredet, bis ſie endlich wahr geworden iſt, at last the thing is come to pass; long looked for come at last; they said he would die some fine winter's morning or another, and so at last he did to please them; Einem das Wort —, zu ſeinem Beſten —, to speak a word for any one, in any one's behalf or favour, to put in a good, favourable word for any one, [fam.] to put a spoke in any one's wheel; zu tauben Ohren —, in den Wind —, to speak to deaf ears, to the deaf, to speak or talk to the wind; das heißt dich Gott —[low], it is well for you to say that. Das —, speaking, talking, discourse, language. Des —s müde ſeyn, to be tired of talking; mitten im —, in the midst of his discourse, of his speech; man hört an ſeinem —, wo er her iſt, one hears by his tongue where he comes from, his language or manner of speaking betrays his origin; wenn er recht in das — hineinkommt, ſo hört er nicht mehr auf, when he is once fairly launched into the stream, he does not know when to stop; the moment he has got warm, grown heated with the discourse, he never knows when to leave off; man kann ihn nicht zum — bringen, nobody can get him to speak; das — wird ihm ſchwer, ſauer, talking is a labour, a task to him, he speaks with difficulty, *it.* very reluctantly; man hat ihm das — verboten, he has been forbidden to speak, speaking has been forbidden him; viel —s von Etwas machen, to make a great noise about a trifle, a great fuss about nothing, to employ great verbosity about something. Syn. Reden, Sprechen, Sagen. Sprechen is merely to utter the sound which the words in any language require; reden, to express by words its sense; ſagen relates to what is uttered, whether it be the mere sounds, or the subject of discourse. Parrots and some other birds may be said to ſprechen; but it would be absurd to say that a parrot had geredet a long time. Sagen is more immediately related with to tell, to explain; as, tell me [ſagen Sie mir] where he lives, and not reden Sie, or ſprechen Sie mir. It is, however, the same thing whether we say ſagen, reden or ſprechen Sie mir nicht davon, do not speak to me about it.

Redensart, *f.* manner of speaking, phrase, [in didactics] locution. Eine neue, eine ſchlechte —art, a new, a bad phrase; zierliche —art, elegant mode of speaking, terse, polite phrase; gemeine —art, common mode of speaking, popular, [also] low, vulgar phrase; eine bildliche —art, a figurative phrase; eine geſuchte —art, a far fetched, an affected phrase; eine uneigentliche —art, an improper [i. e. figurative &c.] phrase; niedrige —art, a low phrase; deutſche, franzöſiſche, engliſche —arten, germanisms, gallicisms, anglicisms.

Réder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not much used, low, chiefly in contempt] a talker, speechifyer, prosy fellow, prater.

Rederei, *f.* [low, chiefly in contempt] [long or incessant] talking, chattering, speechifying.

Rédlich, [from the obsolete Red, truth, V. Rath] *adj.* and *adv.* [bieder &c.] right, upright, loyal, ingenuous, straight-forward. Ein —es Herz, Gemüth haben, to have an upright or open heart, a virtuous mind, an ingenuous soul, [fam.] to have a heart in the right place, a straightforward mind; —e Abſichten, upright intentions; ein —er Mann, an honest, honourable, candid, open-hearted man, a man of probity, of an excellent character; — handeln, to act honourably and right; er meint es —, his intentions are good, he means well; ſeine — gemeinten Abſichten, his well-meant intentions; er geſtand mir —, daß &c., he avowed, admitted frankly to me, that &c. Syn. V. Aufrichtig.

Rédlichkeit, *f.* probity, integrity, right. Die — des Herzens, der Abſichten, the probity, integrity, purity of the heart, of the intentions; das iſt gegen alle — und Billigkeit, that is against all justice and moderation; die — ſeines Betragens, Verfahrens, the loyalty, the nobleness of his conduct, of his procedure or behaviour; eine erprobte, unbeſtechliche —, a proved or tried, an incorruptible probity or integrity.

Rédner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -]. —inn, *f.* orator, speaker, debater; [who is making a speech] orator, speaker, haranguer, [with the old Greeks] rhetor, orator. Er iſt kein —, he is no orator;

ein beredter —, ein gewaltiger, ein heftiger —, an eloquent orator, a powerful, a vehement debater; ein frostiger —, an unimpassioned speaker; sie ist ein gute —inn, she is a good orator or oratress.

Redner=blume, *f.* V. Redeblume. —bühne, *f.* the tribune [in France, Germany], hustings, stage [in England], the rostrum [classically]. Er ist auf der —bühne [spricht eben], [fam.] he is on his legs. —gabe, *f.* the gift of speaking, of debating, of haranguing, the talent of oratory. —geberde, *f.* an oratorical gesture, action. —kunst, *f.* oratorical art, [fam.] oratorical knack. Alles das sind bloße —künste, all that is mere rhetoric, declamation. —stuhl, *m.* pulpit, chair. —talent, *n.* V. —gabe. —ton, *m.* an oratorical, declamatory tone.

Rédnerisch, *adj.* and *adv.* oratorical, rhetorical, declamatory. —es Bild, —e Schreibart, a figure of rhetoric, oratorical image, declamatory style; das heißt — sprechen, that is oratorical speaking; dieses sagt man in der —en Schreibart, this is said in the declamatory style; der —e Ton, V. Rednerton; der —e Schmuck, the flowers, the ornaments, the embellishments of rhetoric; —e Uebungen, rhetorical, declamatory exercises.

*Redoúte, *f.* [pron. Redutte] [*pl.* -n] 1) [in fortification = Schreckschanze] a redoubt. 2) [= Maskenball] a mummery, masquerade, masked ball.

Rédsam [mostly in a good sense], Rédselig [mostly in a bad sense], [less usual] Rédsprächig, *adj.* and *adv.* affable, loquacious, talkative, V. Gesprächig, Geschwätzig. —e Frau, a loquacious, talkative, nimble-tongued woman; er ist sehr —, redselig, he is very affable, he is very talkative; er ist mehr —, als beredt, he is more loquacious than eloquent.

Rédsamkeit, Rédseligkeit, Rédsprächigkeit, *f.* loquacity, garrulity.

*Reducíren, *v. tr.* V. Zurückführen, *it.* Einschränken, Vermindern, Herabsetzen; *it.* [in chemistry] [wiederherstellen] to reduce.

*Reductiōn, *f.* V. Zurückführung, *it.* Einschränkung &c.; *it.* [in chemistry] [Wiederherstellung] reduction.

Reductions=quadrant, *m.* a sinical quadrant. —quadrat, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] reduction quadrate [kind of odometer or log]. —zirkel, *m.* proportional compasses.

Rée, —band &c, V. Raa &c.

Rēede, Rēhde, Rhéde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Fr. *rade*, in Swed. *reda* means to prepare, to get ready, Isl. *reida*] [in seamen's language] road, roads, roadstead. Offene —, an open road, a roadstead free to all nations; beschlossene —, [under the protection of cannon] a closed road or bay; ein Schiff auf die — legen, to bring a ship into a road, to come to anchor in a road; das Schiff legt sich auf die —, the ship is arrived in the road or bay, is come to an anchor in the roadstead; die Schiffe liegen auf der —, the ships lie in the roads, are lying at anchor in the roadstead; eine gute, gesunde —, a good, a safe road or anchorage; eine schlechte, unsichere —, a bad, unsafe roadstead. Syn. V. Gestade.

Reedelos, *adj.* and *adv.* [in seamen's lang., of a ship] disabled, crippled, dismantled. Ein feindliches Schiff —los machen, to disable, cripple, dismantle an enemy's ship; das Schiff ist im Treffen —los geworden, the ship was disabled, crippled &c. in the action.

Rēeden, Rēhden, 1) V. Ausrehden. 2) Die Segel —, to trim the sails.

Rēeder, Rēhder or Rhéder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in seamen's lang.] 1) [Ausrüster] the owner or freighter of a ship, the man that charters her; [in a more particular sense] a privateer, the captain or patron of a privateer, the owner of a privateer and who takes out letters of marque. 2) [Takelmeister] a ship-rigger.

Reederei, *f.* 1) the fitting, equipping or chartering of a vessel. 2) a society or company of owners, the owners [of a vessel].

Rēedung, *f.* [or Rehdung] 1) V. Reederei 1). 2) the rigging [of a vessel].

Rēef, Rēefen, V. 2. Reff, Reffen.

*Reēll, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) real, sure. —er [sicherer] Mann, a sure man, a man to be depended upon, a man of fortune, of substance, a man well off; —er Dienst, a real or essential service; ein —er Unterschied, a real, actual or virtual difference; —e Kenntnisse, real knowledge or acquirements; —er Dank, real thanks or gratitude [not confined to mere words]. 2) V. Real.

Rēep, *n.* [-es, *pl.* e] V. Seil.

Reepschläger, V. Seiler.

‖Rēeper, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Seiler.

Reeper=bahn, *f.*, —schlitten, *m.* V. Seilerbahn &c.

*Refectōrium, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -torien] refectory.

*Referāt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [in chancery and the higher departments of the administration of the state] [Berichtserstattung] report. Eine Sache in das — nehmen, zum — bringen, to assign a cause over to report thereon; sein — über eine Sache machen or erstatten, to make or bring up one's report upon an affair; die Sache ist auf das — des und des Rathes abgeurtheilt worden, the case has been decided upon the report or exposition of such and such a member of the board or council. 2) [Geschäftskreis] province, verge, cognizance. Das gehört nicht in mein —, that is not in my province; er hat das — der Forstsachen, he has [in a certain board or department] to report on matters relating to the woods and forests.

*Referendār, [-s, *pl.* -e] or Referendār, [-s, *pl.* -ien] *m.* [in some states of Germany a function or title in the higher branches of the administration, in others denoting merely a young aspirant to juridical functions] referendary.

*Referént, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] he that has to report on a matter in a board or college. Einen —en ernennen, bestellen, to name, to appoint a person or party to report thereon; Bittschrift, worin um die Ernennung eines —en gebeten wird, petition praying the appointment of a party or person to report thereon; request of committitur.

*Referíren, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) [not much used or obsolescent] Etwas —, to relate, to communicate a thiug, to report on a thing. 2) [= vortragen] to sum up, to give a summing up; [in law-practice] to report, to bring up the report.

1. Rèff, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [appears to be allied to Rippe] [Trag—] a dosser. Ein — tragen, to carry a dosser.

Reff=bänder, *pl.* dosser-braces, the straps of a dosser. —stöcke, *pl.* the branches of a dosser. —träger, *m.* a street-porter; *it.* a hawker, a pedler.

2. Rèff or Rèef, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in Old Sax. ref and in Swed. *rif* mean both, clothing or raiment; perhaps from raffen] [in seamen's language] a reef. Ein — einnehmen or binden, to take in a reef; die —e losmachen, to let out the reefs.

Reff=band, *n.* reef-band; *it.* [old] reef-line. —gat, *n.* the eyelet-hole of a reef. —lägel, *n.* a cringle for the reef-tackle. —seising, *f.* V. —band. —talje, *f.* reef-tackle.

3 Rèff, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [probably from raffen] 1) hatchel, flax-comb. 2) dredge, drag. 3) [in agriculture] [= Schwaden] a swath.

Rèffen, *v. tr.* Die Segel — [in seamen's language], to reef, to reef the sails, to take in a reef or reefs.

*Reflectībel, *adj.* [only used in natural philosophy] reflectible, reflexible.

*Reflectibilität, *f.* reflectibility, reflexibility.

*Reflectīren, I. *v. tr.* [= zurückstellen, zurückwerfen, widerspiegeln] [in physics] to reflect. *Fig.* [not much used] to reflect. Es reflectirt kein günstiges Licht auf ihn, it does not reflect a favourable light upon him. II. *v. intr.* 1) [= nachdenken] to reflect [in familiar language, though not much used]. Er reflectirte über den zu ergreifenden Entschluß, he reflected upon what or which resolution to take. 2) [= Rücksicht nehmen] [in familiar lang.] Auf Etwas —, to regard, to mind or to consider something, to attend to something; bei jeder Handlung reflectire auf den Ausgang, in every action reflect on the issue or termination of it.

*Reflèx, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Widerschein] reflection, reflexion.

*Reflexiōn, *f.* 1) [in physics] [Zurückprallung] reflection. 2) [Ueberlegung, Betrachtung] reflection. Allerlei —en über Etwas machen, to make all sorts of reflections upon any thing.

Reflexions=fläche, *f.* plane of reflection, reflecting plane or surface. —linie, *f.* line of reflexion, reflecting line. —perpendikel, *m.* the cathetus of the eye, the cathetus of reflection. —punkt, *m.* the point of incidence or of reflexion. —strahl, *m.* a ray or beam of reflection, reflected beam or ray. —straße, *f.* the way of reflexion. —vermögen, *n.* 1) the property or faculty of reflecting. 2) the gift of reflexion. —winkel, *m.* angle of reflexion.

*Reförm, *f.* [*pl.* -en] reform.

*Reformatiōn, *f.* [Umbildung, Umgestaltung &c., *it.* chiefly, Kirchenverbesserung] reformation. Die von Luther zu Stande gebrachte —, the reformation brought about by Luther; dieses Land nahm die — an, this country embraced the Reformation.

*Reformātor, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] reformer. Luther, Calvin und andere —en [der Kirche], Luther, Calvin and other reformers [of the church]; er möchte ein — der ganzen [politischen] Welt seyn, he sets up for a reformer of the whole [political] world.

*Reförmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [modern word] [in modern English history] reformer. Ein gemäßigter —, a moderate reformer; ein Radikal—, a radical reformer, a radical.

*Reformīren, *v. tr.* [umformen] to reform.

*Reformirt, *adj.* reformed. Die —e Religion, the reformed religion; protestantism; [= Lutherthum] Lutheranism; *it.* [in many parts of Germany, chiefly] calvinism; ein —er, a protestant; *it.* [chiefly] a Calvinist; die —en in Frankreich wurden Hugenotten genannt, the Protestants [Calvinists] in France were called Huguenots; das —e Haus der Gemeinen, the reformed House of Commons.

*Refractär, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -s] [in military affairs, in Germany, France &c.] a refractory conscript.

*Refraction, *f.* [Strahlenbrechung] refraction.

*Regal, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [in organs] [Menschenstimme] register. Grob —, the drone. 2) [Bücher—] shelf of a bookcase or library; [with printers] trestle, stand. 3) — or —e, *n.* [*pl.* also —ien] regal, royal or kingly prerogative; rights of the crown, royalties. 4) [fam. in jest] treat, entertainment.

Regal=[Royal=]folio, *n.* royal folio. —papier, *n.* royal paper.

*Regale, *n.* [*pl.* Regalien] V. Regal 3).

*Regaliren, *v. tr.* [fam.] to regale, to treat, to entertain.

Rege, [V. Regen, *v. tr.*] *adj.* and *adv.* in movement or in motion, moving, stirring, active, lively, brisk, stirred up. — machen, — werden, to put or set in motion, to become movable, to stir, to get in motion; [in sportsmen's language] das Wild — machen [= aufjagen], to drive or force out game, to make the game break cover; [with miners] das Gestein wird —, the rock is loose or moving, totters, trembles, threatens to give way or to fall; das Bergwerk wird —, the mine promises or bids fair to be productive. *Fig.* active, zealous, lively. Ein —er Geist, Eifer, an active mind, a lively zeal; die Leidenschaften — machen, to stir up, awake or arouse the passions; das machte seine Eifersucht —, that stirred up, excited or raised his jealousy; eine alte Sache wieder — machen, to revive, to resuscitate an old affair, [fam.] to rake up an old story.

Rege, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with fowlers] perch for the decoy-bird.

Regel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from the Lat. *regula*] 1) a ruler, a rule. *Fig.* rule. Sich nach einer — richten, to conform to a rule; sich an die —n binden, to bind or attach one's self to the rules; sich nicht an die —n binden, to neglect the rules, not to tie one's self up to the rules; die —n der Dichtkunst &c., the rules of poetry &c.; diese Sache ist in der — [Ordnung], this thing is quite in rule, is strictly regular, quite according to rule; Einem —n geben, vorschreiben, to give, to prescribe rules to any one; nach den —n der Klugheit verfahren, to act in accordance with the rules of prudence; in der —, nach der — [= gewöhnlich], generally, according to the general rule it is so; in der — [Theorie] ist das richtig, aber &c., that is true in theory, but &c.; die —n einer Sprache, the rules of a language; eine Sprache nach den —n erlernen, to learn a language by the or its rules, grammatically; einen Kranken nach den —n behandeln, to treat a patient according to art. *Prov.* Keine — ohne Ausnahme, no rule without an exception. 2) Die — [Kloster—], discipline, rule. Die — des heiligen Augustin &c., the rules of St. Austin &c.; dieser Mönch lebt streng nach seiner —, this monk lives strictly up to the rules of his order; die —n dieses Ordens &c., the rules of this order &c. 3) [in arithmetic] Die vier ersten — n [Species], the four first rules; die — des Dreisatzes [regula de tri or — de Tri] the rule of three, of proportion, the golden rule; die verkehrte — de Tri, the rule of three inverse, of indirect proportion; V. Ketten—.

Regel=gebäude, *n.* [with neophytes] Das — gebäude einer Kunst &c., the digest of the rules, the theory, the system of an art &c. —kamm, *m.* [with silk-throwsters] the rule-comb of the warp. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without rule, irregular. —loses Verfahren, an irregular proceeding; —lose Verse, irregular verses; —loser Mensch, an irregular man, a man of irregular habits; ein —loses Leben, —lose Sitten, an irregular life, dissolute or licentious manners; er lebt so —los, daß &c., he lives so irregularly, so disorderly, so unruly, immoderately, intemperately, that &c.; keine Sprache ist —los, no language is destitute of rules. —priester, *m.* [with catholics] a priest belonging to a monks' order, a regular, a monastic priest. —recht, *adj.* V. —mäßig. —widrig, *adj.* and *adv.* against the rule, contrary to rule, V. Unregelmäßig.

Régeling, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in seamen's language] rail, rails, rough tree-rails, sheer-rails, drift-rails, ribband. Die —en des Finkennetzes, rails of the netting; die —en des Galions, the rails of the head; die —en am Hintertheile des Schiffes, the stanchions.

Regelingsstützen, *pl.* [Finkennetzstützen] double netting-stanchions.

Régellosigkeit, *f.* irregularity; *it.* disorder. Die — seines Betragens, seiner Sitten, the irregularity of his conduct, the depravity or dissoluteness of his manners; sich —en zu Schulden kommen lassen, to allow one's self to be guilty of irregularities.

Régelmäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* regular, orderly. —e Bewegung, regular or regulated motion; —es Gebäude, a regular building; —e Schönheit, regular beauty; seine Lebensweise ist nicht sehr —, his mode of life is not very regular; —e Truppen, regular troops, [fam.] regulars; — einrichten, to arrange methodically, to regulate; — verfahren, to proceed according to rule, regularly, systematically; dieses Verfahren ist nicht —, this procedure or proceeding is not regular, in order; [in geometry] —e Figuren, regular figures; ein —es Vieleck, a regular or equiangular and equilateral polygon; [in grammar] —e Zeitwörter, the regular verbs; [in medicine] —er Puls, a regular pulse; das Fieber befällt ihn alle Tage — um 3 &c. Uhr, the fever takes him regularly every day about 3 &c. o'clock; sein Fieber fängt an, — zu werden, his fever is beginning to get regular or periodical; im —en Gang der Dinge, im —en Lauf der Geschäfte wird dies nicht wohl vorkommen, in the usual course of things or affairs, in the usual routine of business this will not easily, is not likely to happen or occur; — essen, schlafen, aufstehen &c., to eat, sleep, get up &c. regularly, punctually, at fixed hours; — leben, to live regularly, according to rule; er singt —, aber ohne Geschmack, he sings according to rule, but without taste; [in woods and forests] dieser Wald ist in —e Schläge eingetheilt, wird — ausgehauen, this forest is portioned out in regular divisions, is thinned symmetrically; [in war] —es Treffen, a regular engagement; eine Festung — angreifen, to attack a fortress systematically. Syn. V Ordentlich.

Régelmäßigkeit, *f.* regularity.

Régeln, *v. tr.* to regulate. Eine Bewegung, sein Leben &c. —, to regulate a motion or movement, one's life &c.; sein Benehmen ist äußerst geregelt, his actions are extremely regulated; *it.* he lives, behaves very regularly or orderly; die Sprache begann bereits sich zu —, the language began to regulate itself, to come under the operation of regular laws.

Régen, [Lat *rego*, Gr. ὀρέγω, allied to recken, strecken, reichen] *v. tr.* to move, to stir. Er regt weder Hand noch Fuß, he neither moves hand nor foot, [fam.] he does not move a limb; er ist so müde, daß er sich nicht — kann, he is so tired, that he cannot stir, [fam.] he is so knocked or done up, that he can't even crawl: regt Euch ein wenig! move a little; *it.* cheer up! bear a hand! be alive! Keiner rege sich! let no one stir! er darf sich vor seinem Vater nicht — [in pop. lang.], he does not dare to move before his father; es regt sich kein Lüftchen, not even a little breath of air is stirring; die ganze Stadt regte sich, the whole city was in motion; das Kind regt sich [= giebt Zeichen des Lebens im Mutterleibe] [in obstetrics], the foetus moves, gives signs of life in the womb, [the first time] has quickened, [afterwards] kicks. *Fig.* Mein Fieber regt sich wieder, my fever-fit is coming on again; die Gicht regt sich wieder bei ihm, the gout begins to torment him again; es regte sich eine heftige Begierde in ihm, a violent desire was stirred up within him; Einem die Galle — [more usual auf—], to stir up any one's gall, to provoke or excite any one's anger. Das —, V. Regung. Syn. Regen, Bewegen, Rühren. Bewegen, in general, is to change the place of any thing; the body bewegt sich, whether it pass through a greater or a smaller space. Sich regen, is the beginning of motion or its first element, and therefore indicates every little movement. Rühren is merely an intensitive of regen. Figuratively, rühren means, to excite in any one the emotion of pleasing pain; but we can also bewegen any one to a violent emotion, as anger. The aim of the productions of the fine arts is chiefly zu rühren, or to excite the pleasing sentiments of pity &c.; an edifying sermon should rühren and bewegen the auditors.

1. Règen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to the Lat. *rigare* to water or bedew, to riefeln &c.] rain. Starker, heftiger —, strong, violent or heavy rain; feiner, zarter, sanfter —, fine, gentle, soft rain, a light gentle shower; die langen [schweren] — haben der Frucht geschadet, the long [heavy] rains have injured the [corn-] crops; leichte — erquickten fort und fort das Land, soft rains, light showers continued to refresh the soil; es fällt —, the rain is falling; im — stehen, to stand in the rain; to be out in or to be exposed to the rain; dieser Wind wird — bringen, this wind will bring rain; der Nebel hat sich in — aufgelöst, the fog or mist has dissolved into rain; dieser Mantel läßt keinen — durch, this cloak lets no rain through, is rain-proof, is water-proof; die Felder, die Wiesen haben — nöthig, the fields are in want of rain, are thirsty and parched for want of rain; die häufigen — haben die Ernte verderbt, the frequent rains have spoiled the harvest; wir werden bald — bekommen, we shall soon have rain; V. Blut—, Feuer—, Gewitter—, Land—, Nebel—, Platz—, Schwefel—, Staub—, Strich— &c. *Prov.* Aus dem — in die Traufe kommen, to jump out of the frying-pan into the fire, to fall into Scylla by seeking to avoid Charybdis; auf — folgt Sonnenschein, after a storm comes sunshine. *Fig.* V. Hagel 1) *fig.*

Regen=bach, *m.* [mountain-]torrent, rain-brook. —bogen, *m.* 1) the rainbow, [with poets] Iris; *it.* [in seamen's language] ein kleiner —bogen, a showery squall, a slight gust and squall, a flaw, an ox-eye. 2) [in conchology] the iris, the spanish fly, the rainbow top-shell of New Zealand. —bogenachat, —bogenchalcedon, —bogenstein, *m.* [in mineralogy] the rainbow-agate, iris chalcedony, iris-quartz, bluish opal. —bogenerz, *n.* iridescent sulphate of lead. —bogen=

farbe, *f.* colour or hue of the rainbow, of the iris, iridescence. —bogenfarbig, *adj.* and *adv.* having the colour or hue of the rainbow; [in mineralogy] iridescent, irisated, irised. —bogenhaut, *f.*, —bogenhäutchen, *n.* [in anatomy] the iris. —bogenmetall, *n.* iridium. —bogenſtein, *m* rainbow-stone, iris-quartz. —bogenſtrahl, *m.* [in physics] an iris beam, a prismatic ray or beam. —dach, *n.* 1) the eaves of a house. 2) [provincial and in popular language] umbrella, V. —ſchirm. —dicht, *adj.* and *adv.* rain-proof, water-proof rain-tight, weather-tight. —dichtes Dach, —dichter Hut, weather-tight roof, water-proof hat; —dichter Ueberrock, Mantel, waterproof great coat, cloak, [modern] macintosh; dieſer Zeug iſt —dicht, this stuff is impervious or impermeable to the wet. —electrometer, *n.* a rain-electrometer. —faß, *n.* rain-tub, rain-cask, a rain-water butt. —feuer, *n* [in pyrotechnics] a rain-fire, a rain of fire —flagge, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] a rain flaw. —fluth, *f.* a flood of rain, a deluge [of rain], V. —ſtrom. —froſch, *m.* small land-frog, rain-frog. —galle, *f* 1) an imperfect rain-bow, *it.* end or fragment of a rain-bow. 2) [in seamen's lang.] ox-eye, water-gall, weather-gall. —geſtirn, *n.* [in astronomy] [die Hyaden] the Hyades. —geſtöber, *n.* a drizzling sleet. —gewitter, *n.* a tempest or storm attended with rain, [in seamen's lang.] a heavy squall with rain. —gewölk, *n.* a bank of clouds charged with rain, foreboding or threatening rain, clouds charged with rain, rain-clouds. —guß, *m.* a heavy shower, [in seamen's lang.] a rainy squall. —hut, *m.* an excessively broad brimmed or flapping hat for warding off rain, an umbrella-hat. —kappe, *f.* the cowl or cape of a riding-cloak, a rain-cap, [with women] a hood. —kleid, *n.* [obsolete] a great-coat. —kraft, *f.* [in botany] [großer Huflattich] great colt's-foot, butter-bur, tussilago petasites, the pestilence-wort —kugel, *f.* V Brandkugel. —leder, *n.* the leathern hood [of a buggy, cabriolet &c.], the apron [of a gig &c.], a leathern cover [to a carriage &c.]. —loch, *n.* 1) [low] a rainy quarter, place where the rain generally comes from. 2) a hollow where the rain-water gathers; [=Waſſerfang] a cistern, a rain-water tank. —luft, *f.* air charged with moisture, rainy atmosphere. —mantel, *m.* a cloak for the rain, an oil-skin cloak, [modern] a macintosh. —mantel mit einer —kappe, a cloak or mantle with a capuchin, cape or cowl, a boat-cloak [for women] a hooded cloak. —maß, *n.*, —meſſer, *m.* [in physics] a rain-gauge or gage, hygrometer, hydrometer, hydroscope, pluviometer, ombrometer. —monat, *m.* rainy month; [in French history] the pluvial month, le mois pluviose —nacht, *f.* rainy night. —pfeifer, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the plover. Goldgrüner —pfeifer, the black-breasted golden plover; grauer —pfeifer, grüner —pfeifer, the grey, green plover. —pfuhl, *m* puddle, rain-puddle. —putzen, *m.* [in pyrotechnics] V. —feuer —ringel, *m.* [Ringelblume] marsh-mar gold, rain-marigold. —rinne, *f* [Dachrinne] rain-spout, rain-water spout, pipe or gutter, [in architecture] scotia. —rock, *m.* [obsolescent] riding-coat; *it.* V. —mantel —ſchauer, *m.* shower, april-shower. —ſchirm, *m.* 1) umbrella 2) [in botany] umbel. —ſchirmbaum, *m* [in botany] the umbelliferous magnolia, the tulip-tree of Carolina. —ſchirmförmig, *adj.* [in botany] umbelliferous —ſchirmförmige Pflanze, umbelliferous plant. —ſchlucht, *f.* ravine, a deep gully —ſchnecke, *f.* the filbert-slug. —ſchnepfe, *f.* pond-snipe, great plover, capriceps limosa, Agocephalus, god-wit, stone-plover. —ſtrom, *m.* rain-torrent, rain-water flood. —ſturm, *m.* rain-storm, a high wind with heavy rain. —tag, *m.* a rainy day. —tropfen, *m.* drop of rain, rain-drop. —tuch, *n.* [obsolescent or in common people's language] a head-kerchief used as a bonnet, a sort of Queen Mary's cap. —vogel, *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) the curlew. 2) the Jamaica cuckoo. 3) [Wendehals] the torquilla, wry-neck. 4) V. —pfeifer. —waſſer, *n.* rain-water. —wetter, *n.* rainy weather, showery weather. —wind, *m.* wind impregnated with or bringing rain, rainy or moist wind. —winkel, *m.* [low] V. —loch 1) —wolf, *m.* V. —vogel 1). —wolke, *f.* rain-cloud. —wurm, *m.* earth-worm, lob-worm —wurmöl, *n.* earth worm-oil. —zeichen, *n.* sign or prognostic of rain. —zeit, *f.* rainy season, [in India and the tropics] the monsoon season.

2. **Règen**, *m.* [-s] [name of a river in Bavaria] the Regen [-river].

Règenhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* rainy, [in science] pluvial.

Règensburg, *n.* [-s] [in geography] Ratisbon.

***Regént**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] 1) [Fürſt, Herrſcher] regent, prince, sovereign, monarch. 2) Der —, die —inn, regent [during the minority of the crown]; der Prinz —, the Prince Regent; die Königinn —inn, the Queen Regent. 3) [= Vorſtand] principal, head [of a seminary &c.].

***Regéntſchaft**, *f.* regency. Während ihrer —, during her regency.

Regieren, [from the Lat. *regere*, but closely allied also to regen] I. *v. tr.* Ein Schiff, Fahrzeug —, to steer a ship, to govern or pilot a vessel; ein Pferd —, to manage, to guide a horse. *Fig* Ein Reich, ein Volk &c. —, to govern a kingdom, to rule a people &c.; Gott regiert die Welt, Alles, God governs the world, every thing; mit Klugheit —, to rule with wisdom; es iſt ſchwer, ein großes Volk zu —, it is difficult to govern a great people; dieſer Hausvater regiert ſein Hausweſen gut [in fam. lang.], this man governs his family and household well; ſie regiert ihren Mann, die ganze Haushaltung [in fam. lang.], she rules her husband, manages the whole internal economy of the household, [fam.] she rules the roast; die Miniſter — im Namen des Fürſten, the ministers govern in the name of the prince; in dieſem Hauſe regiert die Frau, er läßt ſich von ſeiner Frau —, the woman [wife] rules in this house, he allows himself to be governed by his wife, [fam.] it is the wife in this house who is all in all, he allows his wife to wear the breeches; er iſt kein Mann, der ſich — läßt, he is not a man, who allows himself to be governed, [fam.] he is not a man to be led by the nose; er kann ſich ſelbſt nicht —, he cannot govern himself, he is not able to control himself. *Fig.* Der Teufel regiert ihn [low], the devil possesses him; [in grammar] dieſes Zeitwort regiert die vierte Endung, this verb governs the accusative case II. *v. intr.* to reign, to rule Glücklich —, to reign prosperously; dieſer Fürſt hat lange regiert, this prince has reigned long; die Kunſt, zu —, the art of reigning, der —de Fürſt, König, die —de Königinn, the reigning prince, King, Queen, the Prince, King, Queen regnant; der —de Bürgermeiſter, the mayor or burgomaster in office, in function, in full power, for the time being. *Fig.* Die Peſt regiert an dieſem Orte, the plague is dominant, reigns, is rife, has full sway in this place. Syn. V. Herrſchen.

Regierſucht, *f.* [more usual Herrſchſucht] passion, lust, thirst, ambition, mania of reigning, ruling, holding sway, governing.

Regierer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Herrſcher] [little used] Gott, der — aller Dinge, der höchſte — der Welt, God, the ruler of all things, the governor or moderator of the world.

Regierung, *f.* [das Regieren] 1) the government, reign, empire. Die — eines Staates zu beſorgen haben, to be charged with the government of a state; die Zügel der — in Händen haben, to hold the reins of government, of empire in one's hands; die — antreten, to accede to the throne, to reach or enter upon the government, to come to supreme rule, to enter upon one's reign; die — niederlegen, to lay down the kingly power, to abdicate, to retire from the throne, to retreat from empire; eine gelinde, eine harte &c. —, a mild, severe &c. government or reign; ſeine — war friedlich &c, his reign was peaceable &c.; während ſeiner —, during his reign; unter der — dieſes Fürſten, under the reign of this prince; unter der alten, neuen —, under the old, new reign or regime; er hat unter drei —en gelebt, he has lived under three reigns, under three crowned heads. 2) the reigning or governing power, the government, the regency. Sich an die — wenden, bei der — beklagen, to address one's self to, to complain to government; die Befehle der —, the orders of government; er iſt der — verdächtig, he is suspected by government. *it.* [in the state-hierarchy or organisation of public offices] the government, the prefecture. Die — des und des Kreiſes, the government, the higher administrative authority of such and such a circle or division of the country or state [for the purposes of administration]. 3) the building devoted to the use of government; *it.* the building or office of a higher administrative authority. Gehen wir auf die —, let us go to the government-house; ich komme aus der —, I come from the state-office &c., [in England] I come from Downing Street; *it.* I come from the government-office, from the prefecture.

Regierungs-advokat, *m.* [in some states of Germany] advocate or counsel to government, [in England] the solicitor general. —antritt, *m.* accession to the throne. Bei ſeinem —antritt, on his accession to the throne, on his assumption of the crown. —art, *f.* V. —form. —aſſeſſor, *m.* assessor to the government, to the board of administration of a circle or large administrative district of the country. —befehl, *m.* government-order. —beiſitzer, *m.* [unusual] V. —aſſeſſor. —bote, *m.* a King's messenger, Queen's messenger, government-courier; *it.* the messenger of a local government of a circle &c. —form, *f.* government, form of government. Die monarchiſche &c. —form, the monarchical &c. form of government. —gebäude, *n.* V under — 3); [in England] Downing Street office; *it.* the Treasury &c. —kammer, *f.* 1) government chamber. 2) Die —kammer eines Glockenſpiels, the spring-chamber in any piece of clock-mechanism, the chamber of the works, of the regulator. —kanzliſt, *m.* an [inferior] writing-clerk to a government of a circle &c. —kunde, *f.* the science of government. —kunſt, *f.* art of government, science of reigning. —laſt, *f.* charge, burthen, fatigues of government. —

los, *adj.* and *adv.* anarchical. —losigkeit, *f.* anarchy. —nachfolger, *m.* successor to empire, to the government. —präsident, *m.* president of the government or cabinet; *it.* president of a government of a circle &c. —rath, *m.* counsellor to the government, member or one of the counsellors of a government of a circle &c. —sache, *f.* affair of government. —secretär, *m.* government-secretary; *it.* secretary of or to a government of a circle &c. —sorge, *f.* care of government. —verfassung, *f.* constitution or mode of government; V. —form. —wissenschaft, *f.* political economy as confined to governing.

*Regiment, *n.* [-es] 1) [no *pl.*] [obsolete] the government, the regime of a state, reign, sway, rule of a sovereign prince, V. Regierung 1). 2) [*pl* -er] [in military affairs] a regiment. Ein — Reiterei, Fußvolk, ein — zu Pferd, zu Fuß, a regiment of cavalry, of infantry, of horse, of foot, a horse or cavalry, a foot or infantry regiment; alte —er, old regiments, old corps; veteran regiments; ein — errichten, to raise a regiment.

Regiments-adjutant, *m.* [regimental] adjutant. —arzt, *m.* the surgeon-major [of a regiment]. —auditor, *m.* a regimental auditor or judge, a sort of deputy judge-advocate attached to a [German] regiment. —chirurg, *m.* regimental surgeon, chirurgeon of a regiment. —commandeur, *m.* commander of a regiment. —feldscherer, *m.* [obsolescent] V. —chirurg. —form, *f.* V. Regierungsform. —gericht, *n.* a regimental court-martial or council of war. —inhaber, *m.* [formerly] the raiser and owner of a regiment, [now] the colonel [in chief], full colonel of a regiment. —kasse, *f.* the regimental chest. —kleidung, *f.* regimental uniform or clothing, regimentals. —musik, *f.* 1) the music performed or executed by a regimental band. 2) the band of a regiment. —pfeifer, *m.* the fifer of a regiment. —profos, *m.* the provost of a regiment. —quartiermeister, *m.* the quarter-master [of a regiment]. —richter, *m.* [obsolescent] V. —auditor. —ruder, *n.* [from Regiment 1)] *fig.* helm, rudder of public affairs. —stab, *m.* the staff of a regiment; *it.* the baton of command; the commander's staff; the commander-in-chief's baton. —stück, *n.* a field piece to a battalion. —tambour, —trommelschläger, *m.* the drum-major. —tisch, *m.* the mess. —übergabe, *f.* the surrendering or resignation of a regiment [to another colonel]. —unkosten, *pl.* the [idle] expences of a regiment. *Fig.* [rather belonging to ‡Regiment 1)] [in popular language] Auf —unkosten leben, to live on the commonweal, at other's cost, at other people's expense.

Regimenterweise, *adv.* in regiments; *it.* regiment fashion, regimentally.

*Regiminälbehörde, *f.* [*pl.*-n] administrative authority.

Regine, *f.* [-ns, *pl.*-n] [a name of women] Regina, Reine.

*Region, *f.* region. In höhern —en, in higher regions.

Regiren, V. Regieren.

*Register, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from the Lat. *registrum* of the middle ages] 1) [Verzeichniß] register, record. Ein — führen, to keep a register or record. in's — eintragen, to insert in the register, put upon the record, to place in the list, to inscribe, to enrol or register; — zu einem Buche, the table of contents to a book; dieses Buch hat kein —, this book has no table of contents, no index; im — nachsuchen, to seek in the index, V. Geschlechts—, Namen—, Sach—, Schuld—, Sterb—, Steuer—, Sünden—, Tauf—, Todten—, Wort—; [with miners] miner's ledger, register of a mine. *Fig.* [in familiar and popular language] Er steht auf meinem —, he is down in my book, [fam.] I will pay him off one of these days, I have a bone to pick with him, I have got some old scores to wipe off against him; er steht im schwarzen —, he is down in the black book [he is looked upon with suspicion by the authorities; his reputation is destroyed for good order &c.]; sie will noch hübsch seyn, sie gehört aber schon in das alte —, she wants to be thought still pretty, she is down however in the superannuated list, she is like an old almanac and has been laid on the shelf, [fam.] she wishes to play the girl, but is one of the has-beens, one of the fuits; er gehört in's alte —, he is already old, [fam.] he has had his day; *it.* he has no longer any authority or credit, [fam.] his interest, power &c. has gone by; [low] ein altes —, an old crone, [low] my granam; sie ist ein langes — [low], she is a long great lath of a woman. 2) [generally things of the same kind &c.] [with organists] register, stop, set or row of homophonous pipes in diatonic series. Ein — ziehen, einstoßen, to draw cut, to push in a stop; alle — ziehen, to draw out all the stops of the organ; V. Flötenzug, Posaunen—, Trompeten— &c.; *it.* [in chemistry] register; die — dienen, [um] die verschiedenen Grade der Hitze hervorzubringen, the registers serve for regulating or producing the different degrees of heat; *it.* [with printers] — halten, [to take care that the type on both sides of a sheet correspond] to keep register.

Register-aufstand, *m.* [with miners] supplementary quarterly report. —papier, *n.* register-paper, office-paper, accompt paper. —sack, *m.* [with miners] envelop, sack or cloth-case for the register or mine-ledger. —schiff, *n.* [formerly] a registered ship of Cadix [for trade with Spanish America]. —stimme, *f.* organ-register, tone from one set or row of pipes, diapason. —zug, *m.* register, stop. Einfacher —zug, simple stop.

*Registrator, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] registrar.

*Registratur, *f.* [*pl.* -en] registry. Die Acten sind in der —, the acts, deeds &c. are in the registry. Das —amt [in England], court of records.

*Registriren, *v. tr.* [eintragen] to register. Das —, the registering, the enrolling.

Regnen, *v. imp.* to rain. Es wird gleich —, bald —, it is going to rain, it will rain immediately, soon; es regnet gußweise, it rains in torrents, in bucketsful, it pours; dicht —, to rain fast; [supposed lusus naturae] es regnet Blut, Steine &c., it rains blood, stones &c. *Prov.* Wenn es nicht regnet, so tröpfelt es doch, if it does not rain, it drops, [fam.] every little is a help, [in Scotch] every little makes a mickle. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Es regnete dort Kugeln, Schläge, it rained balls, blows there; es regnet Geld bei ihm, it's a shower of gold in his house; es regnet or es — Früchte von den Bäumen, the fruit falls from the trees like hail; da wird es Verweise &c. —, there will be reprimands &c. there as plenty as blackberries, as thick as hops.

Regnerisch, *adj.* and *adv.* rainy, [with poets] pluvial, pluviose. Es sieht — aus, es or der Himmel droht [mit] Regen, it or the sky threatens rain, it looks rainy, it looks as if it would rain; es ist —es Wetter, it is rainy weather; die —e Jahreszeit, the rainy season, [in the Tropics] the monsoon.

Regnicht, *adj.* [a little] rainy. V. Regnerisch.

*Regreß, *m.* [-sses, *pl.* -sse] [law term] redress, remedy, action. Seinen — an Einen nehmen, sich an Einem regressiren, to take one's remedy against any one, to resort to one's remedy against any one, to an action for recovery against any one; er ist zwar verurtheilt, ihm aber der — an die Erben vorbehalten worden, he is indeed condemned [cast], but his remedy [action] against the heirs has been held up to him; er ist mein Bürge, aber arm, das ist ein schlechter —, da habe ich einen schlechten —, he is my bail or guarantee, but poor, that is a bad remedy, there I have but a poor redress.

*Regressiren, *v. intr.* Sich an Einem —, to turn for redress to any one, to resort to one's remedy against any one. V. Regreß.

Regsam, *adj.* and *adv.* active; nimble, agile; [in seamen's lang.] quick, smart.

Regsamkeit, *f.* activity, agility, nimbleness.

*Regularität, *f.* [Ordnung, Richtigkeit &c.] regularity.

*Regulär, V. Regelmäßig.

*Reguliniſch, *adj.* [in chemistry] Der —e [rein-metallische] Theil, the reguline part.

*Reguliren, *v. tr.* [regeln] to regulate.

Regung, *f.* [Bewegung] movement, motion, emotion. Man ist nicht Herr über die ersten —en, one is not master over the first emotions or transports; die —en des Gemüths, des Herzens, der Seele, the emotions or transports of the mind, of the heart, the movements of the soul; eine sanfte —, a soft emotion; eine unwillkührliche —, eine — des Zornes, an involuntary movement, a transport of wrath, a movement of anger; die —en des Hasses, der Liebe, the emotions of hatred, of love; eine — im Gemüthe hervorbringen, to produce or excite an emotion in the mind; unordentliche —en, irregular emotions; passions.

Regungslos, *adj.* and *adv.* motionless, immoveable, destitute or void of motion, insensible.

Reh, *adj.* and *adv.* [appears allied to reken, and to the Lat. *rigidus*] [with farriers] foundered. Diese Stute ist —, this mare is foundered [stiff and lame in the joints]. V. Rehe.

Rehader, *f.* the vein which farriers usually open in the foot of a foundered horse.

1. Reh, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [perhaps allied to regen, to move] the roe [cervus capreolus]. Das männliche —, der —bock, the roebuck, brocket; das weibliche —, die —geiß, —ziege, [sportsmen's term] Ricke, the female roe, the doe; junges —, —kalb, —zickchen, —kieze, the doe fawn of the roe, a roe-fawn.

Reh-bein, *n.* V. —fuß. —braten, *m.* roast venison of the roe. —brunft, *f.* [in sportsmen's language] the rutting season of roe-deer. —fahl, V. —farben. —farbe, *f.* fallow or fawn-colour. —farben, —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* fallow or fawn-coloured or dyed. —fell, *n.* roe-skin. —fleisch, *n.* roe-venison. —fuß, *m.* a roe-foot. *Fig.* Tisch mit —füßen, table with claws like a roe's feet. —geiß, *f.* V. under Reh. —haar, *n.* coat or hair of the roe; [with saddlers] wadding, hair-stuffing of the roe. —haut, *f.* the hide of

the roe, V. —fell. —heide, *f.* [in botany] 1) common broom, birch-broom. 2) [Färbeginster] dyer's broom, genista tinctoria, genistella. —jagd, *f.* chase or hunt of the roe. Koppelzur—jagd, pack of roe stag-hounds. —kalb, *n.* V. under Reh. —keule, *f.* leg or haunch of roe-venison. —kieze, *f.* V. under Reh. —kraut, *n.* broom, genista. —leder, *n.* roe-buckskin, roebuck-leather. —ledern, *adj.* and *adv.* of roe-buckskin, of roe leather. —netz, *n.* snare or toil for the roe. —pastinake, *f.* [Waſſermerk] the nodiflorous water-parsley. —posten, *m.* V. —ſchrot. —rücken, *m.* a loin or saddle, a haunch of roe-venison. —ſchale, *f.* the edge of the hoof of the roe. —ſchlägel, *m.* V. —keule —ſchrot, *n.* deer-shot. —ſpießer, *m.* [in sportsmen's language] the male roe-buck-fawn of six months. —wildbret, *n.* 1) roe [as game] 2) venison of the roe-buck or roe-doe. Viel —wildbret, much roe-game, many head of roe-deer; *it.* much roe-venison. —zickchen, *n.*, —ziege, *f.* V. under Reh. —ziemer, *m.* V. —rücken

2 Réh, *f.* [*pl.*-en] [allied to Raa] [in seamen's lang.] ribbon.

Réhbaum, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -bäume] [Reh appears allied to drehen] [with miners] axle-tree.

Réhblatten, *v. intr.* [in sportsmen's lang.] to attract or decoy the roebuck by imitating upon a leaf the noise of the doe.

Réhde, V. Reede.

Réhe, *f.* [V. Reh, *adj.*] [with veterinary surgeons] founders. Dieſes Pferd hat die —, this horse has the founders, is foundered; *it. adj.* V. Reh.

Réhegras, *n* [-es] V. Quecke 2).

Réhling, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] 1) [Börs] perch. 2) [in botany] [Pfefferſchwamm] yellow agaric.

Reíbe, *f* [*pl.*-n] V. Reibeiſen, *it.* [for tobacco] V. Tabaks—.

Reíben, [allied to raffen, greifen, to the Lat. *rapio*] *ir. v. tr.* 1) Etwas —, to rub any thing; ſtark, ſanft —, to rub hard, gently; ſich — laſſen, to have one's self rubbed, to get one's self shampoo'd; Einem den Arm mit Oel, mit warmen Tüchern —, to rub any one's arm with oil, with hot cloths; die Augen —, ſich die Augen —, to rub one's eyes; das Fleiſch mit Salz —, to rub flesh or meat with salt; die Schweine — ſich an den Bäumen, hogs rub themselves against trees; Stücke Holz ſtark an einander —, to rub pieces of wood strongly against one another; der Hirſch reibt [fegt] ſein Geweih an den Bäumen, the stag rubs [frays] his head against the trees, V. Ab—, Auf—, Aus—, Ein—, Ver—, Zer—. *Fig.* [in familiar lang.] Sich an Einem — [= ihn necken], to banter or jeer any one; es will ſich jedermann an ihm —, every body gives him a rub, a whack, a push, a thump, every one thinks him a crow to pluck; [low] Einem Etwas —, unter die Naſe —, Einem die Ohren mit Etwas —, to twit any one with any thing to one's face, in one's teeth, to throw something into one's dish, to give any one a cap to fit and see how he wears it, how he likes it; man hat ihm ſeine Thorheit &c. unter die Naſe gerieben, he has been badgered a good deal for his folly &c., [rather uncommon] he was brayed for a fool in a mortar. 2) to prepare by rubbing. Flachs, Hanf — [before the combing], to bruise flax, hemp; Küchengeſchirr — [ſcheuern], to scour, clean, brighten kitchen-utensils; den Fußboden —, to scour, to rub the floor. 3) Klein—, to rub small, to triturate; zu Pulver —, to rub to powder, to pulverize; Muskatnuß &c. —, to grate nutmeg &c.; Brodkruſte —, to rasp or grate bread-crust; Farben —, to grind, rub down or bray colours; [with miners] eine Probe —, to pulverize an ore for essay. Das —, the rubbing. Das — eines Fußbodens, the scouring or rubbing of a floor; [with surgeons] the friction [of affected parts]; das — der Farben &c., the grinding, the rubbing down, the braying of colours &c.; das — zweier Körper an einander, the rubbing, the friction, the grazing, trition, attrition of two bodies against one another; das — der Achſe nutzet die Nabe aus, the friction or abrasion of the axle wears out the nave; das fleißige — öffnet die Schweißlöcher, repeated friction opens the pores of the skin; das trockene —, dry friction, shampooing; das naſſe —, wet friction; das Aneinander— der Kieſelſteine bringt Feuer hervor, the friction, rubbing together, percussion, attrition of flints or pebbles produces fire.

Reib-ahle, *f.* [with workmen] broach, chamfering-broach, awl; *it.* the square-iron; locksmith's square-punch or piercer. —aſch, *m.* a dish or saucer-shaped mortar [for pounding &c.]. —blech, &c. V. Reibeblech &c. —eiſen, *n.* rasp, grater; *it.* [in domestic economy] a pestle for pounding salt; *it.* a flax-pounder or flax-rolling-pin; *it.* a tobacco-rasp. —hammer, *m*, —holz, *n.*, —keſſel, —lappen, *m.*, —pfanne, —platte, —ſchale, *f.*, —ſcheit, *n.*, —ſtein, *m.*, —tuch, —zeug, *n.* V. Reibehammer &c. —tabak, *m.* [in trade] rappee.

Reibe-ballen, *m.* [with cardmakers] a rub-ball [for rubbing the cards so as to increase their power of taking the colours when stamped]. —blech, *n.* 1) V. Reibeiſen. 2) V Reibeplatte. 3) [in artillery] stam-iron, fusee-plate, clout, hurter, foil, cramp-iron; V. Stoßeiſen. —bret, *n.* [with masons] a plasterer's wooden dauber or dab. —hammer, *m.* [with miners] the braying or pounding-hammer. —holz, *n.* [in seamen's language] a fender; *it.* [with weavers] serge-stick or roller. —keſſel, *m.* [with dyers] copper indigo-kettle. —keule, *f.* a pestle, a brayer; [with fire workers &c.] mullar, mullet, mollet. —lappen, *m.* [a rag, piece of cloth, leather &c. used as a] rubber; [with cardmakers] V. —balken. —napf, *m.* V. Reibaſch. —pauſchel, *m.* pounder, pestle, brayer. —pfanne, *f.* [with miners] a mortar or pounding vessel for ore. —platte, *f.* a plate for pulverizing the ore of essay. —preſſe, *f.* [with paper-makers] cutting-press. —ſatte, *f* V. Reibaſch. —ſchale, *f.* a bowl or saucer for rubbing to powder or paste in. —ſcheit, *n.* [with coachmakers] the splinter bar —ſpur, *f.* [in sportsmen's language] [Rothſpur] trail, dung-mark, dung-track. —ſtein, *m.* a pestle, a stone-pounder; *it.* a whet-stone; *it.* a grind-stone, [also] a hone; *it.* [Läufer] a grinding-stone for colours. —tafel, *f.* [with white-tawers, leather-dressers] the rubbing-table or block. —tuch, *n.* a rubber, a rubbing-cloth, a duster, [also] a dish-clout. —wohl, *n.* [with gunsmiths &c.] [Bohrer, Draufbohrer, Bruſtbohrer] drill, wimble, gimlet. —zeug, *n.* any material for rubbing or friction; [in physics] electric matter, matter serving to conduct or develop electricity; [in electrical machines] the cushion.

Reíber, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [a person or instrument] rubber, grinder, bruiser, grater, [with locksmiths and glaziers] — an einem Fenſterſtocke, the pulley-roll to a window-jamb; [in physics] V. Reibezeug; *it.* V. Wurſtwagen.

Reíbling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [provincial] [junger Stier] a bullock, a young steer. 2) [in botany] the orange agaric.

Reích, [Icc. *rikur*, Fr. *riche*; allied to Recke, regen, recken = to expand, to spread] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [= reichlich] rich. —e Ernte, a rich, abundant harvest; die Ernte iſt — ausgefallen, the harvest has turned out rich, has proved an abundant one; —e Almoſen, rich alms; dieſer Weinberg bringt einen — en Ertrag, this vineyard yields an abundant return; eine —e Erbſchaft, a rich inheritance; [with poets] —e Reime, rich rhymes. 2) — an Etwas, rich in something, abounding in or amply provided or stored with any thing. — an Geld, Gütern, Vieh, Verſtand, Tugend, an witzigen Einfällen, rich in gold, goods, cattle, understanding, virtue, in witty ideas or conceits; dieſer Schriftſteller iſt — an Bildern, this author is rich, copious in images; der Zeug iſt — an Seide, the stuff is rich in silk; der Gang iſt — an Silber, Gold &c., the lode is rich in silver, gold &c.; das Land iſt — an Wein, the land is rich in wine; er iſt hunderttauſend Thaler —, he is worth a hundred thousand dollars. 3) [containing a quantity of certain costly things] rich, prolific, costly, valuable. Ein —es Erz, ein —er Gang, a rich ore, a rich, productive lode; —e Stoffe, —e Kleider, rich, costly stuffs, rich, sumptuous, expensive clothes. *Fig.* —e Sprache, rich, copious language; — beladene Schiffe, richly laden ships; —gekleidet, meublirt &c., richly, sumptuously clad, furnished &c. 4) opulent, rich, wealthy. Ein —er Mann, eine —e Erbinn, a rich man, a wealthy heiress; — machen, to make or render rich, to enrich; — werden, to become, to grow, to get rich; eine —e Heirath thun, to make a rich marriage; ein Mädchen — verheirathen, to marry a girl to a rich husband; das —ſte Haus in der Stadt, the richest, the most opulent house in the town; der —e Mann im Evangelium, the rich man in the gospel; [fam.] er iſt ein [alter] —er Kauz, he is a rich old boy, a rich old cock, a wealthy old dog, a rich codger, a regular nabob; that man is worth a plum at least, he is worth a jew's eye, that old fellow.

Reichweizen, *m.* [in botany] [a kind of wheat, the main ear of which has a secondary one] Smyrna-wheat, branch-eared wheat.

Reích, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [appears allied to reichen in its signification of spreading or expanse] 1) [Staat] kingdom, empire, state. Das römiſche, ruſſiſche —, the Roman, Russian empire or state, the kingdom of the Romans, of the Muscovites; die letzten Zeiten des römiſchen —es, the last times of the Roman empire, the latter empire; [in German history] das —, deutſche —, das heilige römiſche — deutſcher Nation, the empire, German empire, the holy Roman empire of the German nation, the empire of Germany; die Fürſten, Stände des —es, the princes, classes or states of the empire; ein großes, mächtiges —, a great, mighty, powerful or puissant kingdom or empire. *Fig.* Das — Gottes, the kingdom of God; das — Gottes begreift das — der Natur, das — der Gnade, und das — der Heiligkeit, God's kingdom comprehends the kingdom of Nature, of Grace and of Glory, or the celestial kingdom; das — Chriſti, the kingdom, reign of Christ; Chriſtus ſagt, mein

— ist nicht von dieser Welt, Christ says, my kingdom is not of this world; das — der Geister, the kingdom or land of spirits, the land of shadows. V. Pflanzen —, Mineral—, Thier—. 2) [Herrschaft, Regierung] reign, dominion, power, sovereignty, empire, domination. Zum —e gelangen [obsolete], to arrive or come to power, to succeed to dominion, to empire; sein — hat nun ein Ende [in fam. lang.], his power, dominion, reign has now an end; sein — ausdehnen, to extend one's dominion; [in Scripture] dein — komme, dein ist das —, thy kingdom come, thine is the power or kingdom. *Fig.* Das — der Liebe, des Todes &c., the kingdom or dominion of Love, of Death &c.

Reichs-abschied, *m.* [in German history] the recess of the empire. —**acht**, *f.* ban of the empire, imperial ban. Einen Fürsten in die —acht erklären, to put a prince to the ban of the empire. —**adel**, *m.* 1) the nobility of the kingdom. 2) [formerly in Germany] the nobility of the empire. —**adler**, *m.* the imperial eagle. —**afterlehen**, *n.* the arriere-fee or fief, the mesne-fief or mesne-tenure of the empire. —**agent**, *m.* agent of the empire. —**amt**, *n.* office of the empire. —**angelegenheit**, *f.* affair or cause of the kingdom or empire. —**anlage**, *f.*, —**anschlag**, *m.* charge, impost for the necessities of the empire. —**antheil**, *m.* the contingent of the empire. —**anzeiger**, *m.* [Zeitung] the imperial gazette. —**apfel**, *m.* the imperial globe. —**archiv**, *n.* the archives of the empire. —**armee**, *f.* army of the empire, the imperialists. —**ausschuß**, *m.* a committee of the states of the empire. —**austrag**, *m.* [in German history] a special commission of princes convoked as judges by the emperor. —**austragrichter**, *m.* a judge of such special commission. —**baron**, *m.* V. —freiherr. —**bauer**, *m.* peasant of the empire. —**beamte**, *m.* high officer, grand officer of the empire. —**bedenken**, *n.* V. —gutachten. —**beitrag**, *m.* V. —antheil. —**bischof**, *m.* bishop of the empire. —**boden**, *m.* the lands, the soil, the territory of the empire. —**bürger**, *m.* citizen or burgher of the empire; *it.* inhabitant of an imperial city. —**casse**, *f.* V. —kasse. —**collegium**, *n.* college of the states of the empire. Die drei —collegia, the three colleges of the Germanic body. —**contingent**, *n.* V. —antheil. —**deputation**, *f.* V. —ausschuß. —**dorf**, *n.* imperial village. —**einwohner**, *m.* an inhabitant of the empire, a regnicolist. —**erbamt**, *n.* hereditary office of the empire. —**erbbeamte**, *m.* hereditary officer of the empire. —**erbe**, *m.* inheritor or heir of the empire or kingdom. —**erzamt**, *n.* high office of the empire. —**erzbeamte**, *m.* grand or arch-dignitary of the empire. —**erzkanzler**, *m.* grand or arch-chancellor of the empire. —**fahne**, *f.* banner of the empire, the imperial banner. —**feind**, *m.* enemy of the empire, of the kingdom. —**feldherr**, *m.* general of the empire; [in general, formerly] captain general of the empire or kingdom. —**fiscal**, *m.* the procurator fiscal or exchequer-attorney of the empire. —**fiscus**, *m.* the imperial fisc or exchequer, the fisc, exchequer or treasury of the empire. —**folge**, *f.* succession to the crown or throne. —**forst**, *m.* imperial forest, forest of the empire. —**frei**, *adj.* and *adv.* immediate, independent, imperial [speaking of princes &c., cities, peasants &c.] —freie Dörfer, immediate or imperial villages. —**freiheit**, *f.* immediation, immediacy, freedom of the empire, independence of any medial power in the German empire. —**freiherr**, *m.* a baron of the German empire. —**freiherrlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* belonging or due to a baron of the empire. —freiherrliches Wappen, the arms of a baron of the empire. —**fürst**, *m.*, —**fürstinn**, *f.* prince or princess of the empire, of the holy empire. —**fürstentitel**, *m.*, —**fürstenwürde**, *f.* title, dignity of a prince of the empire. —**fuß**, *m.* Der —fuß der Münzen, standard of the coins of the empire, [in general] of a kingdom or an empire. —**gefälle**, *pl.* revenues of the kingdom, of the empire, [in general] of the state. —**gehülfe**, *m.* colleague of an emperor, of a king, of a reigning prince; co-regent. —**geld**, *n.* V. —münze. —**genoß**, *m.* 1) V. —gehülfe. 2) subject, vassal of the empire. —**gericht**, *n.* tribunal of the empire, imperial tribunal, superior court of the empire. —**geschichte**, *f.* history of a kingdom, of an empire, of a state, of the empire. —**gesetz**, *n.* law, code, constitution of a state, kingdom or empire, of the empire, imperial code or laws. —**gesetzlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* conformable to the laws of the state &c. —**gesetzwidrig**, *adj.* and *adv.* against the laws of the state &c. —**glied**, *n.* member of the state, kingdom or empire, of the [German] empire. —**graf**, *m.*, —**gräfinn**, *f.* count, countess of the empire. —**gräflich**, *adj.* and *adv.* belonging, due to a count of the empire. Die —gräfliche Würde, the dignity of a count of the empire. —**grafschaft**, *f.* county of the empire. —**grundgesetz**, *n.* fundamental law of the empire, [in general] of a state, kingdom &c. —**gulden**, *m.* a florin of the emperor, a rix-florin. —**gutachten**, *n.* advice, deliberation of the states of the empire. —**handel**, *m.* matter, cause, difference or affair touching the state &c., the empire. —**haupt**, *n.* V. —oberhaupt. —**heer**, *n.* army of the empire, the imperial army. —**herkommen**, *n.* the ways and customs of the empire. —**historie**, *f.* [obsolete] V. —geschichte. —**hofrath**, *m.* 1) [Gericht] the aulic council of the empire. 2) [Mitglied] a member of this council, an aulic counsellor of the empire. —**hofrathsordnung**, *f.* ordonnance or decree touching the proceedings of the imperial aulic council. —**hofräthlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* belonging or appertaining to the aulic council of the empire; that which emanates from the same. —**hülfe**, *f.* the subsidies of the empire. —**insiegel**, *n.* V. —siegel. —**insignien**, *pl.* V. —kleinodien. —**kaiser**, —**könig**, *m.* [= der römische König, in German history] the king of the Romans. —**kammergericht**, *n.* the imperial chamber. —**kammerrichter**, *m.* a counsellor of the imperial chamber. —**kanzlei**, *f.* the chancery of the empire. —**kanzler**, *m.* chancellor of the empire. —**kasse**, *f.* the treasury of the empire. —**kassenmeister**, *m.* V. —pfennigmeister. —**kleinodien**, *pl.* the jewels or insignia of the crown, of the empire, kept for and used at the coronation of a monarch or of an emperor [especially, the German]. —**könig**, V. —kaiser. —**körper**, *m.* Der deutsche —körper, the [former] Germanic body. —**kreis**, *m.* circle or district of the empire. —**krieg**, *m.* war of the empire. —**krone**, *f.* crown of the empire, [in general] imperial crown. —**land**, *n.* immediate state of the empire, province of the empire. Die —lande or —länder, the states of Germany. —**länder**, *m.* subject, inhabitant of the empire. —**lehen**, *n.* fief of the empire, a dependant fee of the empire. —**leute**, *pl.* V. —bauer, —bürger. —**macht**, *f.* the forces, power of the empire. —**marschall**, *m.* marshal of the empire. —**matrikel**, *f.* the matricule of the empire, register of the princes and states who sat at the diet. —**münze**, *f.* coin of the empire. —**oberhaupt**, *n.* the supreme chief of the empire, the Roman-German emperor. —**oberpostmeister**, *m.* the grand-master of the posts of the empire. —**panier**, *n.* V. —fahne. —**pfennigmeister**, *m.* treasurer of the empire, administrator or cashier of the revenues of the empire. —**pflege**, *f.* 1) [Gebiet] immediate province of the empire. 2) [Verwaltung] administration of a province of the empire. —**pfleger**, *m.* administrator of an imperial province, of a province of the empire. —**post**, *f.* post of the empire, imperial post. —**postamt**, *n.* post office of the empire, imperial post-office. —**postmeister**, *m.* the or an imperial postmaster. —**quartiermeister**, *m.* the marshal or harbinger of the empire. —**rath**, *m.* 1) senate or presidential council of the kingdom, of an empire. 2) V. —collegium. 3) senator of the kingdom, of an empire. —**ritter**, *m.* immediate noble or knight of the empire. —**ritterschaft**, *f.* the immediate nobility or knighthood of the empire. —**ritterschaftlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* that which belongs to or concerns the immediate nobility of the empire. —**rolle**, *f.* V. —matrikel. —**sache**, *f.* affair concerning the empire. —**saß**, *m.* possessor of an estate or fief which is immediately held [direct] of the empire, a feudatory of the empire. —**sässig**, *adj.* and *adv.* possessing an estate or fief held immediately of the empire. —**satzung**, *f.* 1) V. —abschied. 2) V. —gesetz. —**schatz**, *m.* treasure of the state, of the kingdom, of the emperor. —**schatzmeister**, *m.* treasurer of the state, of the kingdom, of the empire. —**schluß**, *m.* conclusion of the imperial diet. Die —schlüsse, the conclusions of the diet of the empire. —**schlußmäßig**, *adj.* and *adv.* conformable to the conclusions of the imperial diet. —**schuld**, *f.* debt of the empire. —**schultheiß**, *m.* V. —vogt. —**schwert**, *n.* sword of the empire, the imperial sword. —**siegel**, *n.* seal of the crown, of the empire. —**stadt**, *f.* imperial city, city of the empire. —**städtisch**, *adj.* and *adv.* that which appertains to or concerns the imperial cities. —**stand**, *m.* state of the kingdom or of the empire. Die Versammlung der —stände, the assembly of the estates of the empire, of the kingdom. —**ständisch**, *adj.* and *adv.* belonging, due to a state or the states of the empire. —**standschaft**, *f.* quality of the state or estate of the empire; rights, prerogatives of an estate &c. —**steuer**, *f.* impost, duty, tax raised for the necessities of the kingdom, of the state, of the empire. —**tag**, *m.* the diet. Der schwedische, deutsche —tag, the Swedish, [former] German diet, the diet of Sweden, of the empire, the imperial diet; einen —tag ausschreiben, zusammen berufen, to convoke a diet, the estates. —**tagsabschied**, *m.* V. —abschied. —**tagsgesandte**, *m.* deputy to the diet. —**thaler**, *m.* a rix-dollar, a crown of the empire. —**truppen**, *pl.* troops of the empire. —**unmittelbar**, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —frei. —**vasall**, *m.* vassal of the empire. —**verfassung**, *f.* constitution of the empire, of the kingdom. —**verfassungsmäßig**, *adj.* and *adv.* conformable to the constitution of the empire, of the kingdom. —**versammlung**, *f.* assembly of the estates or states of a kingdom, of the empire. —**verwalter**, *m.* administrator of the state of the kingdom, of the empire. —**verwaltung**, *f.* adminis-

tration of the state, of the kingdom, of the empire. — **verweſer**, *m.* 1) V. —verwalter. 2) regent; *it.* V —vicarius. —**verweſerſchaft**, *f.*, —**vicariat**, *n.* regency; *it.* vicariate of the empire. — **vicarius**, *m.* [—verweſer] vicar of the empire. —**vogt**, *m.* prefect of the empire. —**völker**, *pl.* V. —truppen. —**währung**, *f.* value or currant value of the money or coin of the empire. In —währung bezahlen, to pay in coin or money of the empire, or of a state, in imperial money. —**wald**, *m.* V. —forſt. —**wappen**, *n.* the arms of a kingdom, of an empire, of a state, of the empire. —**werth**, *m.* V. —währung. —**zepter**, *m.* and *n.* sceptre of a kingdom, of the empire.

Reichard [obsolete]. **Richard**, [-s, *pl.* -e] [name of men] Richard.

Reichen, [allied to **ragen**, **recken** &c.] I. *v. intr.* [ſich ausdehnen, erſtrecken] to stretch, to expand, to extend, to spread, to reach, to go or come. Sein Gut reicht bis an den Fluß, his estate or property reaches down to the river; das Waſſer reichte mir bis an die Bruſt, the water came up to my breast; dieſer Berg reicht bis in die Wolken, this mountain towers up [ascends] to the clouds; ſeine or ihre Haare reichten ihm or ihr bis an den Gürtel, his or her hair reached down or descended to his or her girdle or waist; er reicht mir nicht bis an das Kinn, he does not reach my chin, come up to my chin; mit der Hand an Etwas —, to reach towards something with the hand; ich kann nicht ſo weit, nicht bis an die Decke —, I cannot reach so far, not up to the ceiling; das Geſchütz reicht nicht bis hierher, the artillery or ordnance does not range, carry so far as here, this is beyond the reach or range of cannon-shot. *Prov.* Die Arme der Könige &c. — weit, kings &c have long arms. *Fig. a)* [ſich erſtrecken] So weit das Auge reicht, as far as the eye reaches, extends; ſo weit die Stimme reicht, as far as the voice reaches, carries, bears; ſo weit reicht ſeine Macht, ſein Anſehen nicht, his power, his credit does not reach, extend so far; des Menſchen Leben reicht ſelten an hundert Jahre, the life of man seldom attains a century. *b)* [hinreichend ſeyn] to suffice to be sufficient or adequate. Dazu wird ſein Vermögen nicht —, his property will not be sufficient or enough for it, his income will not reach it; ſein Geld hat gereicht, his money has sufficed, has been adequate [to his purpose &c]; ſo weit die Summe — mag, as far as the sum may go, will be able to reach; das reicht nicht unter ſo Viele, that is not enough amongst so many. *c)* to do, to make do, V. Ausreichen. Er hat mit ſeinem Gelde gereicht, he has done, made do with his money, he has had enough money, his money has been adequate for his wants &c.; wir haben damit gereicht, we have made do with that or it, we have made that do, it was enough to effect our purpose, gratify our wishes &c.; das Geld reichte mir eben noch zur Bezahlung meiner Zeche, I had just eked out my money to be able to pay the landlord's bill. II. *v. tr.* to reach, to stretch forth or out, to extend, to present, to give Einem die Hand —, to present or give one's hand to any one; einem Kinde die Bruſt —, to give a child the breast, Einem das Abendmahl —, to administer to any one the Lord's supper or communion; einem Bettler ein Almoſen —, to give a beggar charity. *Fig.* Zoll, Steuern &c. — [more usual, now, zahlen], to pay, [fam.] to hand in, [low] to fork out, the duty, taxes &c.; er reicht ihm das Waſſer nicht [fam. and proverbial] he is not fit to hold a candle to him; Einem den nöthigen Unterhalt —, to hand, to furnish any one the necessary subsistence or support; Einem hülfreiche Hand —, to stretch forth a succouring hand to any one. Das —, the presentation. Das — der Steuer &c., the paying or payment of the taxes &c.; das — des Abendmahles, the administering of the communion.

Reichfriſchen, *v. intr.* [anreichern] [with miners] to enrich copper by refining or remelting, or by the union of poorer coppers into one. Das —, the freshening and enriching of copper by remelting, refining &c.

Reichhaltig, *adj.* and *adv.* [with miners] —e Erze, rich ores; —e Schrift, a writing, work full of or rich in valuable, instructive matter; ſeine Worte ſind — an ſchönen Gedanken, an witzigen Einfällen, his words are full of, are rich in, abound in fine thoughts, in witty ideas or lively sallies; —er Stoff, rich matter, rich subject, rich material.

Reichhaltigkeit, *f.* richness, wealthy state.

Reichheit, *f.* 1) V. Reichhaltigkeit. 2) the state of being rich, possessing wealth, V. Reichthum.

Reichlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) rich, abundant. —e Geſchenke, Almoſen, rich presents, liberal gifts, alms, bountiful or great charity; eine —e Geldbewilligung, a liberal allowance; er hat ſein —es Auskommen, he has his comfortable income, snug little income of his own, he has enough to live on, he has an independence, he is independent or has an independent property; ſeine Kinder — verſorgen, to provide amply for one's children; er giebt den Armen —, he gives [away] largely to the poor; er wünſcht ſich kein Vermögen, er iſt — damit verſehen, he wants for himself no fortune, he is richly provided for, he is well off; er iſt — [dafür] bezahlt, belohnt worden, he has been amply, richly, well paid, rewarded, [fam.] he is paid, rewarded enough in all conscience; *it.* [figuratively and ironically] he has got his due, he has been well paid off for it. *it.* [in medicine] —e Abſonderungen, Ausleerungen, Ausſcheidungen, a liberal discharge of matter. 2) [hinreichend] sufficient, enough, adequately.

Reichthum, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Reichthümer] wealth, riches, opulence. Der größte — eines Volkes, the greatest wealth of a nation; eine unermeßliche Quelle des —s für dieſes Land ſind &c., an inexhaustible source or mine of wealth, of riches to this country is &c.; unermeßlicher —, große &c Reichthümer, immense wealth, great &c. riches; das iſt mein ganzer —, there are all my riches, all that I possess; er weiß ſeines —s kein Ende [in pop. language], he knowns no end to his wealth, he does not know himself what he is worth, he revels, he rolls in wealth. *Prov.* Zufriedenheit geht über —, contentment is the greatest wealth or beyond riches. *Fig.* Der — einer Sprache, der Gedanken, the richness, copiousness of a language, of the thoughts; er beſitzt einen großen — von Kenntniſſen, he possesses a great wealth, stock, fund, depth, has a great store of knowledge, of acquirements, a world of lore.

Reif, [perhaps from the Old Sax. **ripan**, **rippan**, that is **raffen**, to reap and gather in for harvest] *adj.* and *adv.* ripe, mellow. Halb —, half ripe; — machen, to make ripe, to ripen, to mature, to mellow; — werden, to become, grow or turn ripe or mellow, to ripen; [by synecdoche] manche Früchte ſind zeitig, ohne daß ſie zugleich — [genießbar] ſind, many fruits of the earth are in season, come to maturity, without being at the same time eatable, good to eat. *Fig* Das Holz iſt noch nicht —, the wood is not yet come to its full age; ſobald das Geſchwür — war, as soon as the tumour was ripe; das —e Alter, the ripe age, the marriageable age, puberty; dieſes Mädchen iſt —, iſt — zum Eheſtande, this maiden is of ripe years, is at the age of puberty, is marriageable, is ripe or fit for marriage. [sarcastic] is nubile; —er Verſtand, —es Urtheil, a ripe understanding, mature judgment; nach —er Ueberlegung, after mature deliberation; die Sache iſt noch nicht —, the affair is not yet ripe, mature; dieſer Verbrecher iſt — zur Strafe, this criminal is ripe for punishment, this miscreant is at the summit of his crimes. Syn. **Reif**, **Zeitig**. When fruit has attained its proper size and perfection, it is called reif. For this, however, a certain time is required and when it has reached this, it is called zeitig. There are fruits, as, for instance, the medlar, which are zeitig without being reif. These acquire their Reife only after they are gathered and laid to ripen on straw.

1. **Reif**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to **greifen**, to seize, to embrace; also to **Schraube** &c] 1) Ein goldener — [Ring], a golden or gold-ring; ein goldener mit Edelſteinen beſetzter —, a gold hoop ring; ein — um die Stirne [= Diadem, Stirnband], frontlet, fillet; der gewundene — an einem Tragekorbe, the hoop wound round a dorsal panier, or porter's basket; [at the neck of any bulging vessel or tub] ring, top-hoop; [in war] a pitch-hoop, a tarred hoop; [in architecture] astragal, torus, tore, tondin; [in heraldry] sycamore [on the shield]; ſchwarzer Schild mit einem goldenen —e, shield sable with sycamore or; [with locksmiths] der — in einem Schloſſe, the cap in a lock; eiſerner —, ferule or fret [round the nave of a wheel; head of a post, end of a stick &c], tire [round the fellies]; V. Helm—, Steg—, Sturm—, Ortband, Zwinge. 2) [commonly] [for casks &c.] hoop. Hölzerner, eiſerner —, wooden, iron-hoop; —e um ein Faß &c. legen, to put on hoops round a barrel &c.; die —e [oben und unten] an einem Eimer, the hoops to a bucket; den — treiben or ſchlagen [with children], to drive or strike a hoop, to play at hoop; durch einen — ſpringen, to vault or jump through a hoop.

Reif-beuge, *f.* [with coopers] hoop-bender, hoop-pinchers or callipers. —**binder**, *m.* V. —macher. —**eiſen**, *n.* hoop-iron. —**haken**, *m.* [with blacksmiths] hoop-hook, hook for bringing an iron hoop on the wheel; [with joiners] [= Zwinge] cramp, vice pin. —**holz**, *n.* wood fit for making hoops. —**klöber**, *m.* [Reißer] splitter. —**macher**, *m.* hoop-maker, cooper. —**meſſer**, *n.* [with coopers] cooper's adz; cooper's plane or shaver. —**rock**, —**unterrock**, *m.* hoop-gown, hoop-petticoat, a farthingale. —**ſchlagen**, *n.* game of hoop, play at driving-hoop. —**ſpiel**, *n.* V. —ſchlagen. —**ſtab**, *m.*, —**ſtange**, *f.*, —**ſtecken**, *m.* V. —holz. —**zange**, *f.* V. —beuge. —**zieher**, *m.* V. —beuge. —**zwinge**, *f.* [with coopers] hoop-cramp or vice-pin; *it.* V. —haken.

2. **Reif**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e], *dim.* —**chen**, ||—**lein**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to **Rippe**, **Streif**, **Ranft**, instead of **Rand**, &c.] 1) [Tau] rope 2) edge of the key-bit or a key-ward. 3) [with locksmiths] the tooth of a key-bit, a key-chamfret.

Reif-bahn, *f.* V. Seilerbahn. —**ſchläger**, *m.* [Seiler] rope-maker. —**ſchlägerei**,

f. rope-making. —ſchlitt, —ſchlitten, *m.* [with rope-makers] a four-wheeled frame or cradle.

3. **Reif,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in the old northmannic tongue *hrim*, Fr. *frimas*, Dutch rym, ryp] 1) hoar-frost, rime. Mit — bedeckt, covered with hoar-frost, with a white frost, with frozen dew; es iſt ein ſtarker — gefallen, a sharp or strong hoar-frost has fallen; der durch den — verurſachte Schaden, the damage done by a hoar-frost, the blast; V. Rauh—, Roh—. 2) Der — der Pflaumen &c., the bloom of plums &c.

Reifmonat, *m.* November [frimaire].

4. **Reif,** [in geography, the old German name for] Riva [city in Italy].

Reife, *f.* Die — des Obſtes, maturity, ripeness, mellowness, ripe state of fruit; zur — kommen, zu ſeiner — gelangen, to come to maturity or ripeness, to become ripe or mellow; auf dem Punkte der — ſtehen, ſeyn, to be at the point of ripeness; zur — bringen, to bring to ripeness maturity; die Sonne bringt die Früchte zur —, the sun brings the fruits of the earth to maturity; die — des Alters, Verſtandes, the maturity of age, of the reason or understanding; dieſe Sache iſt zur — gediehen, this thing has thrived or advanced to maturity; dieſes Geſchwür iſt zu ſeiner — gekommen, this tumour or abscess is got ripe, has come to a head, has suppurated; ein Geſchwür zur — bringen, to bring a boil &c. to a head, to suppuration.

Reifeln, *v. tr.* [in architecture], to channel, flute, chamfer, gutter, rebate; [with gunmakers] to rifle. Eine gereifelte Säule, a fluted column or pillar.

1. **Reifen,** I. *v. intr.* [u. w. haben and ſeyn] [reif werden] to ripen, to mellow to become, get, grow or turn ripe. Die Trauben haben or ſind ſehr ſpät gereift, the grapes have ripened very late; die —de Frucht, the ripening corn, wheat &c.; die —den Aehren, the ripening ears of corn, the ears of corn turning yellow or golden. *Fig.* Er war ſchon zum Manne gereift, als &c., he was already ripened into manhood, he had already attained the age of maturity, when &c. II. *v. tr.* [reif machen] to make ripe, to turn ripe, to ripen, to mellow, to mature. Die Sonne reifet das Obſt, the sun ripens the fruit. *Fig.* Die Erfahrung hat ſeinen Verſtand gereift, experience has ripened, matured his understanding. Das —, the act or state of ripening &c.; the ripening; the state of being ripe; maturation; *fig.* perfection, [of tumours &c.] suppuration.

2. **Reifen,** [V. 1 Reif] *v. tr.* 1) Ein Faß &c. —, to hoop a cask &c., V. 2. Bereifen. 2) [term of art] V. Reifeln.

Reifkloben, *m.* chamfer-pincers.

3. **Reifen,** [V. 3. Reif] *v. imp.* to form a hoar-frost, to be a white or a hoar-frost. Um dieſe Zeit pflegt es zu —, about this time hoar-frosts are common, frequent, we are apt or liable to have hoar-frosts about this time or season of the year; es hat ſtark gereifet, there has been a sharp white frost.

Reifer, *m.*, —bahn, *f.* V. Seiler, Seilerbahn.

Reiflich, *adj.* and *adv.* Etwas — überlegen, prüfen, to consider, examine any thing maturely, ripely, deliberately; nach —er Ueberlegung, Prüfung, after [a] ripe, mature deliberation, examination.

Reifling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [with gardeners, vine-dressers] [Waſſerſchößling] sucker, ground-shoot, stolo.

Reigen, —tanz, *m.* [with poets] V. Reihen 2), Reihentanz.

Reiger, *m.* V. Reiher.

Reigras, *n.* V. Reihgras.

Reihe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to regen, richten &c.] 1) row, rank. Eine — Häuſer, Bäume, Stühle &c., a row of houses, trees, chairs &c.; eine — Menſchen, Soldaten, [abreast or in width] a line, row, rank of men, soldiers, [in succession or depth] line, row, rank, suite of men, file [opposed to rank] of soldiers; eine lange — ſtattlicher Krieger, a long array of stately warriors; eine — Säulen, a row, line, suite, run of pillars or columns, a colonnade; zwei ſchöne —n Perlen, Zähne, two beautiful rows or strings of pearls, rows of teeth; eine doppelte, dreifache —, a double, triple row, two, three ranks deep, [above one another] a double, triple tier; in einer — hinter einander hergehen, to march off in file, to file off, to go off or pass on one by one, two by two &c.; in —n vorbei ziehen laſſen, to cause to pass by or to go past in files; eine — bilden, to form a rank, row, file, suite &c.; in eine —, in —n ſtellen, to range, form or place in a row or files; in der — bleiben, to keep in rank, in the file; aus der — treten, to leave the ranks, to step out from the rank or file; ſich in die — ſtellen, to place one's self in the rank or file, to range one's self along with the others breast-a-breast, to file off with others; die — ſchließen, to close ranks, the file; eine lange — von Zimmern, a long suite of rooms or apartments; [with glass-cutters] die — n von Flächen an einem Kriſtalle, the rows of facets on a crystal; eine zuſammenhängende — von Sätzen &c., a connected train, a series of propositions &c.; eine lange — von Phraſen, von Beinamen, a long string of phrases, of epithets [in mathematics] a series. Unendliche —, an infinite series; eine wachſende or zunehmende, eine abnehmende —, a divergent, convergent series: um die Summe dieſer —n zu finden, to find the sum of these series. *Fig.* Eine — von Unglücksfällen &c., a succession of misfortunes &c.; er zählt unter ſeinen Vorfahren eine lange — von Königen, he counts amongst his ancestors a long line of kings. 2) a fixed rank, turn. Die — iſt an mir, zu &c., it is my turn, to &c.; Sie mögen ſprechen, wenn die — an Sie kommt, you may, can speak, when it comes to your turn; ſeine — iſt vorbei, die — iſt ſchon an ihm geweſen, his turn is past, it has already been his turn; die — wird auch an Sie kommen, your turn will also come, it will also be your turn, [fam.] it will be your turn next; jeder in ſeiner —, every one in his turn; die —, zu werfen, iſt an Ihnen, it is your turn to throw [with the dice, ball &c.]. Syn. Reihe, Zeile. Reihe is used of every thing, Zeile usually only of written or printed characters. We say, the soldiers were placed in a Reihe. On the contrary, of a writing, we can say equally well, he has only written a Reihe, and he has only written a Zeile; the first, second, last Reihe or Zeile

Reihen-draht, —faden, *m.* [with seamstresses] basting-thread, tacking-thread. —gang, *m.* [Proceſſion] procession. —tanz, *m.* V. Reihen 2).

1. **Reihen,** *v. tr.* Die Soldaten &c. —, to range, arrange, marshal, array, place in ranks, draw up in array the soldiers &c.; Perlen &c. — or an—, to thread or string pearls &c.; ſich — [of several or many persons], to make room, to step out of the way; *it.* to place one's self, to range alongside. *Fig.* Seine Gedanken — [ordnen], to arrange, to regulate, to classify one's thoughts; [with seamstresses] ein Kleid —, to baste, to tack a dress; in Falten —, to baste or tack in folds, to gather, to quill, to set.

2. **Reihen,** [allied to ſchreien, Fr. *crier*] *v. intr.* [in sporting language] 1) to yelp [as foxes]. 2) to couple, to pair [as some waterfowl].

Reihen or [chiefly with poets] **Reigen,** *m.* [-s] 1) or —geſang, *m.* [Geſang, Lied] song, air. Einen — ſingen, to sing an air, a song; V. Berg—, Kuh—. 2) — or —tanz, *m.* a chain-dance, a dance with linked hands; [in a more general sense] den — führen [= Vortänzer ſeyn] to lead off the dance; in den — treten, to join the dance. *Fig.* [in popular lang.] Er wird auch an den — müſſen, he will have his turn, it will come to his turn, [fam.] his turn will come next.

Reihen-führer, *m.* the leader off of the dance, of the chain dance. —gang, *m.* procession.

Reihenweiſe, *adv.* in rows, in files, in ranks, in turns, by turns &c.

1. **Reiher,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from reihen?] [in seamen's language] [= Bindſel] lashing.

2. **Reiher,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from reihen, to scream] [in nat. hist.] the heron, hern. Der blaue —, the blue craber or cancrophagus, the blue crab-eater heron of America; der große, aſchfarbige —, the heronshaw; der kleine, weiße — [Buſch—], the aigretta, the white-tufted heron; der bunte —, the grey hern, the heron of Brittany, the pseudo-nycticorax; der geſternte —, V. Rohrdommel; — beizen, auf — beizen, to fly at the heron [of the falcon]; *it.* [of the sportman] to chase the heron by flying the falcon [at the heron].

Reiher-beize, *f.* the flight of the heron, the hawking at the heron. Ein zur — beize, auf die —beize abgerichteter Falke, a falcon trained for flying at the heron; zur —beize tüchtiger Vogel, a hawk adapted to or entered at the heron. —buſch, *m.* 1) heron's crest or tuft of white feathers. 2) a crest, tuft or ornamental plume of heron's-feathers. —ente, *f.* Penelope's bird, the Penelope duck. —falk, *m.* a falcon entered at or trained for the heron. —feder, *f.* a heron's feather. —fett, *n* heron-fat. —fleiſch, *n.* heron's-flesh. —gehäge, *n.* V. —hütte. —gras, *n.* [in botany] feathered agrostis, heron-feathered bent-grass, heron feather-grass. —hütte, *f.* heronry, heronshaw. —jagd, *f.* V. —beize. —öl, *n.* heron-oil [for alluring fish]. —ſchnabel, *m.* heron's-beak; [in botany] V. Storchſchnabel. —ſtand, *m.* heronry, heronshaw. —ſtrauß, —ſtutz, *m.* V. —buſch.

Reihgras, *n.* [-es] [in botany] [das knollige Viehgras] 1) bulbous panic-grass or dog's-tooth. 2) couch-grass, quick-grass, quitch or quake-grass, V. Quecke.

Reihnagel, *m.* [-s, *pl* -nägel] [with coachmakers] the pole-bolt [of a carriage].

Reihweiſe, *adv.* V. Reihenweiſe.

Reiltopp, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in seamen's lang.] top-gallant-mast-head [pole or head for the top-gallant-royal].

Reim, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [appears allied to reihen] 1) [obsolete] a poem, V. Gedicht. 2) [—vers] a rhyming verse, a rhyme. —e machen, to make verses, to versify, to compose, [in a bad sense] to make rhymes, to

rhyme; *it.* to put into metre, into verse; in —e bringen, to bring into rhyme; ſchlechte —e machen, to make wretched rhymes, sorry verses, to poetize, to rhyme. 3) rhyme. Männliche —e, rhymes when falling upon final or pausal accentuated monosyllables, male rhymes; weibliche —e, final or pausal trochee-rhymes, female rhymes; ein gleitender —, a dactylico-rhyme; unreine —e, imperfect, impure, false rhymes; abwechſelnde —e, alternate rhymes, long and shorts, elegiac or ballad-rhymes; nicht abwechſelnde —e, unmixed rhymes, heroic rhymes, plain english or good old english rhymes; verses in couplets; doppelte —e, doubled rhymes, rhymes in duplicate; ein glücklicher —, a fortunate, lucky rhyme; reiche —e, *a*) homosyllabic rhymes, *b*) jingling rhymes; V. Ueberreim.

Reim-art, *f.* 1) kind of rhyme or rhymes. 2) the mode or manner of rhyming. **—aufgabe,** *f.* 1) rhyme-endings or fragments of rhymed verses [given as an exercise &c. to an improvisatore &c.]. 2) a sonnet [so composed]. **—bold,** *m.* [in a bad sense] V. **—ſchmied.** **—fall,** *m.* the cadence, the caesural or final pause. **—frei,** *adj.* and *adv.* not rhymed, without rhymes, rhymeless rhyme-free. **—freies Gedicht, —freie Verſe,** a poem in blank verse, blank verses. **—gedicht,** *n.* poem in rhyme. ‡**—geſetz,** *n.* couplet, strophe, stanza. **—kunſt,** *f.* art of composing rhymes, art of composing verse in rhyme. **—los,** *adj.* and *adv* V. **—frei.** **—räthſel,** *n.* an enigma in rhyme, a charade in verse. **—regel,** *f.* a rule on the art of versifying or rhyming. **—regiſter,** *n.* V. **—wörterbuch** **—richter,** *m.* the consonant preceding or commencing the rhyme. ‡**—ſatz,** V. **—geſetz** **—ſchmied,** *m.* [in a bad sense] a rhymer, rhymester, rhymist, a poetaster, a small-beer or a water-gruel poet, a hack-versifier, a sorry jingler. **—ſilbe,** *f.* the rhyming syllable. Vorgeſchriebene **—ſilben,** rhyme fragments [bouts-rimes] **—ſpiel,** *n.* game at rhyme-making, rhyme-forfeits, rhyme-capping. **—ſpruch,** *m.* rhymed sentence; a rhyme. **—ſucht,** *f.* rage, mania, cacoethes of rhyming. **—werk,** *n.* V. Reimerei **—wort,** *n.* the word that rhymes in a verse, the rhyme-word. **—wörterbuch,** *n.* a rhyming dictionary, a dictionary of rhymes.

Reimeln, *v. intr.* [diminutive from reimen] [in a bad sense, fam.] to rhyme, [fam.] to make doggerel lines, to ape Hudibras.

1. Reimen, I. *v. tr.* to make to rhyme, to cause to rhyme. Ein Wort auf das andere —, to make one word rhyme with another, [in a bad sense] to rhyme; er thut nichts, als —, he does nothing but rhyme, but make doggerel verses, but scribble his hack-rhymes; dieſes Gedicht iſt ſchlecht gereimt, the rhyming of this poem has been slovenly attended to; gereimte Proſa, prose run mad. *Fig.* [fam.] Ich kann das nicht —, nicht zuſammen —, I can't make this out, I cannot reconcile these words, these actions, these events &c., [fam.] I am quite in the dark here. II. *v intr.* and *refl.* ſich —, to rhyme. Dieſe Wörter — gut auf einander, — ſich gut, these words rhyme well; dieſes Wort reimt nicht mit jenem, reimt ſich ſchlecht zu jenem, this word does not rhyme with that, rhymes badly with that one. *Fig.* [fam.] Dieſe Dinge — ſich nicht zuſammen, these things do not rhyme or harmonize, don't tally, don't agree, there is very little agreement in these things; wie reimt ſich das mit dem or zu dem, was Sie mir geſtern ſagten? how does this rhyme or tally with that, which you told me yesterday?

2. Reimen, *v. refl.* [appears allied to the Lat. *rum-or*, or to 2. reihen] [in sportsmen's language] ſich —, to call one another [as waterfowl do].

Reimer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a rhymer, [now, generally in a bad sense] a rhymer, rhymist &c. V. Reimſchmied. Dieſer Dichter iſt ein ſehr guter —, this poet is an excellent rhymer, versifier; er iſt kein Dichter, er iſt blos ein elender —, he is no poet, he is only a miserable or scurvy rhymester, a paltry versifier.

Reimerei, *f.* [generally in a bad sense] [das Reimen] 1) rhyming. Er giebt ſich mit — ab, he takes it into his head to be scribbling rhymes, to be versifying. 2) doggerel poetry, Hudibrastic jingle.

Reīn, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Rain.

Reīn, [the radical signification is that of what is *washed*, *white*, *blank*, *spotless*; in low Sax. reggen is used for rein, and raken (the Engl. *to rake*) for ſcheuern, *to wash*] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) clear, spotless, stainless, pure, clean. Ein —er [blanker] Spiegel, a clear, spotless, unclouded looking-glass or mirror; —er Teller, —es Geſchirr, a clean plate, clean vessels, dishes, utensils &c.; —es Hemd, Bett, clean shirt, bed; haltet eure Hände, eure Zähne —, keep your hands, your teeth clean; die Kinder — halten, to keep the children clean [tidy]; dieſes Kind war ſchon mit dem zweiten Jahre —, this child kept itself clean at the age of two years even; die Straßen — halten, to keep the streets clean [for another meaning see under 2)]; eine —e Schrift, —er Druck, fair writing, fair impression; eine Schrift, eine Zeichnung in's —e bringen, to make a fair writing, drawing; *it.* to engross a writing, a minute, a document, a deed; — ſchreiben, to write fair, neat, clean; to engross; eine Sache in's —e bringen, to bring an affair to light, to arrange it, to put it in order, in a clear point of view; *it.* to settle an affair; die Stube — machen, to make the room clean, to clean the room. *Fig. a*) sound, whole, intact, untainted, pure, clean, unblemished. —es Vieh, —e Schaafe, sound cattle, sheep [opposed to Schmiervieh, cattle tainted, foul]. *b*) clean [in a scriptural sense]. Die Juden halten ſich nur dann für —, wenn &c., the Jews consider themselves clean only when &c.; —e Thiere, clean beasts or animals [in the Mosaic law]. *c*) [used in certain arts &c.] —e Umriſſe, clear, distinct, pure outlines; — zeichnen, to draw, to delineate with purity, clearly, in a clean, free manner [without daubing]; —e Stimme, a clear, pure, smooth [not husky or thick], even, articulate voice; das Clavier iſt nicht — geſtimmt, the piano is not in perfect tune, ganz —es Latein, perfectly pure latin; ein Wort — ſprechen, to speak a word pure, in all its purity, to pronounce a word purely, correctly, to speak a word properly; —e Schreibart, a pure, clear, perspicuous, free, unembarrassed style; —er Ausdruck, Vortrag, clear, distinct, lucid expression, diction; — ſchreiben, eine Sprache — ſprechen, to write clearly, intelligibly, purely, to speak a language in all its purity, classically; die —e Lehre [in theology], the pure doctrine. *d*) free of certain moral defects. Eine —e Liebe, a pure love [without sensual admixture]; *it.* sincere, true love [without sinister motives or dissimulation]; —e Begierden, pure, lawful desires; ein —es Herz, a clean, candid, spotless, unblemished, pure heart; —es Gewiſſen, a pure, free, sound, clean conscience; ich weiß mich —, I know that I am clean, upright; ſeine Sache iſt nicht —, his case or cause is not clean, pur, free of blame, censure &c.; er hat ſeine Hände —, einen —en Mund gehalten, he has kept his hands clean, pure, free, his mouth closed, shut, stopped; —e Gedanken, pure, immaculate, uncontaminated thoughts; eine —e Jungfrau, a pure, spotless, immaculate, chaste virgin. *Prov.* Den —en iſt Alles —, to the pure all things are pure, Hony soit qui mal y pense, evil be to him that evil thinks. 2) pure [free of all foreign admixture]. —es Gold, —er Wein, —es Waſſer, —e Luft, pure unalloyed gold, pure unadulterated, genuine, unmixed wine, pure, plain water, pure, fresh air; dieſer Diamant iſt ganz —, hat ein ſehr —es Waſſer, this diamond is quite pure, without a flaw, has a very fine, clear water; ein —es Blatt Papier, a clean sheet of paper; —es Korn, —er Waizen &c. [unmixed with tares, grit &c.], clean corn, wheat &c; die —e Mathematik, pure mathematics; die Straßen — [vom Geſindel] halten, to keep the streets clear, free [of vagabonds &c.] [for another meaning see under 1)]; ſein Haus — halten, to keep one's house clear, free [of unwelcome visitors &c.]; die Hündinn iſt — belegt, the bitch is lined by a dog of the same breed; —er Beſtand [with foresters], a district covered with wood of one sort; der —e Geiſt, the pure, abstract spirit; die —e Wahrheit, the plain truth; aus —en Beweggründen handeln, to act from pure [independent] motives; ſein —es Einkommen beläuft ſich auf &c., his net income amounts to &c.; das iſt —e Bosheit, that is pure, downright wickedness; das iſt —er Verluſt, that is clear, sheer, utter loss; das Erz — machen und — waſchen, to free the ore of all impurities by washing. V. Wein. *Fig.* completely, clean. Das Haar — vom Kopfe abſcheeren, to shave off the hair clean. [low] smack, smooth from the head; Alles — wegtragen, to carry everything clean off; das iſt — unmöglich, that is quite impossible; — nichts erhalten, to receive nothing at all. 3) empty. —es Haus machen, to make a clean house of it; — ausgehen, to go out empty, to get nothing. Syn. V. Lauter, Nett.

Rein-dünklerei, *f.* [in grammar, rather unusual] over-nice, a too scrupulous purity in language, over-refinement in the choice of words &c.; purism. **—geiſt,** *m.* [new word] alcohol. **—glaube,** *m.* [new word] orthodoxy; pure faith. **—gläubig,** *adj.* and *adv.* orthodoxical; believing in, entertaining the pure faith. Die —gläubigen, the orthodox; *it.* [in a more particular sense, in England] the puritans; Lehre der —gläubigen, puritanism. **—haaren,** *v. intr.* [with tawers] to depilate a second time, to re-abrade or scrape off clean the hair. Das —haaren, the scraping clean. **—hanf,** *m.* hatcheled, combed or dressed hemp. **—ſchreiber,** *m.* a copier out fair, a fair-copier, an engrosser. **—ſchrift,** *f.* a fair copy.

Reinblume, Reinfarn, Reinweide, *f.* [corrupted for Rainblume &c., which see].

Reīne, der, die, das, V. under Rein.

Reīnecke, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [old proper name] Reineck. 2) [in fables] reynard, [rare] renard.

Reinètte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] rennet, renneting, pippin, queen-apple.

Reīnhard, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [name of men] Reinhard, Regnard.

Reinheit, *f.* purity, cleanliness. Die — des Goldes, der Luft, des Waſſers, the purity of gold, air, water: die — eines Spiegelglaſes &c., the clearness of a looking glass &c. *Fig.* Die — der Stimme, Schreibart &c., the clearness of the voice, of the style &c.; die — des Ausdrucks, Vortrags, der Sprache, the perspicuity of the expression, purity of the diction, of the language: übertriebene Sorgfalt für die — der Sprache, purism; die — der Sitten, des Glaubens, der Abſichten, the purity of the manners, euethism; of the belief, orthodoxy; of the intentions, ingenuousness; die jungfräuliche —, maiden purity, virgin-chastity.

Reinhold, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [name of men] Reinhold.

Reinigen, *v. tr.* [= putzen] to clean; [= läutern] to purify. Die Schuhe &c. vom Kothe —, to clean the shoes &c. from the dirt; die Hände vom Schmutze —, to get the dirt off one's hands; ein Kind, das ſich beſudelt hat, —, to clean a child that has dirtied itself; den Hafen, die Gräben, die Straßen &c. —, to clean the harbour, ditches, streets &c; einen Brunnen —, to cleanse, to clean out a pump, a well, fountain or source; vom Schlamme —, to cleanse, to clear &c. from the slime; ſich die Zähne —, to clean one's teeth; die Luft, das Waſſer &c. —, to purify the air, water &c.; die Metalle —, to purify, to refine metals; Gold reiniget ſich im Tiegel, gold purifies, refines itself in the crucible; gereinigtes Gold, refined, pure gold; eine Flüſſigkeit —, to cleanse, to clarify, to fine, to depurate a fluid or liquid; die Luft reiniget ſich durch das Feuer, air is purified, rendered innoxious by fire; [in Scripture] ſich —, to purify one's self [a Mosaic institution]; [in medicine] dieſes Arzeneimittel reiniget das Blut, den Unterleib, das Gehirn, this medicine purifies, cleanses, purges, acts as a detergent to the blood, the bowels, the brain; die Eingeweide —, to evacuate the bowels; [with surgeons] eine Wunde, ein Geſchwür —, vom Eiter —, to cleanse a wound, to deterge an aposteme, to express and cleanse, to mundify from pus; dieſes Kraut hat eine —de Kraft, this vegetable has a purifying, *it.* purging or aperient quality; die Natur reiniget ſich bei dieſen Kindern, nature is throwing out the bad humours in these children; —des Mittel, —de Mittel, a purifying, detergent, detersive, depurative, depuratory, cleansing remedy, a detergent; *it* aperients; den Weingeiſt —, to rectify spirits of wine; gereinigter Weingeiſt, rectified spirits of wine; das Kupfer vom Grünſpane —, to take the verdigris off copper. *Fig.* Einen Wald vom Felde —, to fill up the bare spots of a wood with trees; das Meer von Seeräubern —, die Straßen, die Landſtraßen von Dieben, von Räubern —, to scour the seas, to sweep the seas of pirates, the streets, the roads or highways of thieves of robbers; die Sprache von fremden Wörtern —, to purify a language of its foreign words; den Geſchmack —, to refine the taste, to render the taste more sensitive; ſich von einer Anklage, einem Verbrechen —, ſich durch einen Eid —, to free or exonerate one's self from an accusation or charge, to clear one's self of a crime, to exculpate or disculpate one's self, to absolve one's self by an oath. Das —, V. Reinigung.

Reinigkeit, *f.* purity, cleanliness; V. Reinheit.

Reinigung, *f.* cleaning, purification. Die — der Straßen, eines Hafens, the cleaning of the streets, cleansing of a harbour [by sluicing or dragging]; die — eines Grabens, Brunnens, the cleansing of a ditch or dike, of a well; die — der Metalle, the refining, fining of metals; die — des Blutes, the purifying cleansing of the blood; die — einer Flüſſigkeit, the depuration, defecation, fining of a fluid; der höchſte Grad der — der Salze, des Schwefels, der Metalle, the exaltation of salts, of sulphur, of the metals; die — [Entwäſſerung] des Weingeiſtes, the dephlegmation, alcoholisation, rectification of spirit of wine; die nochmalige — des Salpeters, Schwefels, Zuckers, the refining of saltpeter, sulphur, sugar; [with alchymists] die — des Steines der Weiſen, the purification, effusion, mundification of the philosopher's stone; [in surgery] die — einer Wunde, eines Geſchwüres, the abstersion of a wound, of a suppuration; [in medicine] die monatliche — der Frauensperſonen or Frauenzimmer, the menses, flowers, the menstrual flux or discharge, the periodical flow, the courses or terms, catamenia of women, [in polite life] the state of being unwell or being out of order, [low, or in jest] the red letter-days; ſie hatte ihre — [amongst ladies], she was out of order, she was unwell; wenn die monatliche — der Weiber eintritt, when the menstrual discharge of women comes on; Mittel, welche die monatliche — befördern, emmenagogues, menagogues. Abhandlung oder Lehre von der monatlichen —, catamenial nosology; die — der Weiber nach der Geburt, lochia, secundines, after-birth and evacuating discharge; [with Catholics] die —, the purification [of the chalice at mass by the priest]. *Fig.* Die — des Herzens, the purification of the heart; die — der Sprache, the refinement of language; [in the catholic liturgy] Mariä —, das Feſt der — Mariä, the purification of the Virgin Mary, [fam.] candlemas, V. Lichtmeſſe; die — eines Angeklagten, the justification, exculpation, vindication of an accused; die kanoniſche —, the canonical purgation; die geſetzliche or levitiſche — [in Mosaic law], the legal purifications or lustrations.

Reinigungs-eid, *m.* oath of vindication or purgation, purgation or vindication by oath. —**mittel**, *n.* V. under Reinigen, reinigendes Mittel. —**opfer**, *n.* [with the ancients] lustration, expiatory sacrifice, expiation. —**waſſer**, *n.* the lustral water [of heathen priests]. —**wege**, *pl.* [in medicine] the emunctories. —**winde**, —**wurzel**, *f* jalap, julap.

Reinkraute, *f.* [Beerkraute or Beerhacke] [with vinedressers] third dressing or pruning given to a vine.

Reinlich, *adj.* and *adv.* clean, cleanly, neat, tidy, decent. Sehr —es Zimmer, a very clean room; das Geſchirr — halten, to keep the plates and dishes clean; —e Kleider, clean clothes; die Kinder — halten, to keep the children clean; ſich — kleiden, ſich in Wäſche und Kleidern ſauber und — halten, to dress decently and cleanly, to keep one's self clean and neat in one's linen and clothes; dieſer Mann iſt ſehr —, this man is very neat [in his person &c.], cleanly [in his habits]; ſehr — auf ſeinem Leibe or auf ſeinen Leib ſeyn [in popular lang.], to be very cleanly in one's person; eine —e Köchinn, a clean, nice cook; die Speiſen ſehr — zurichten, to dress food very cleanly, with a scrupulous attention to cleanliness.

Reinlichkeit, *f.* cleanness, cleanliness, neatness, niceness. Die — des Körpers, the cleanliness of the body; die — im Anzuge, im Hausgeräthe, cleanliness or neatness in dress, in furniture.

1. **Reis**, *m.* V. Reiß.

2. **Reis**, *m.* [probably = 3. Reis] V. Sumpfbinſe.

3. **Reis**, *m* [-es, *pl.* -er, -e], *dim.* —**chen**, ‖—**lein**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from rieſen, Old Sax. riſan, to rise; V. Rieſe, Reiſen] scion, shoot, sprig, layer, sucker, offset, twig, spray, sprout; V. Pfropf—, Schoß—, Stamm—, Wurzel—. Ein —, —er abſchneiden, to cut off a sprig, to prune or lop a shoot, scions; dünne —er treiben, to shoot weak wood; dürre —er [if close to the ground], stubs, [elsewhere] snags, spurs, stumps; die dürren —er an den Enden der Zweige abſchneiden, to lop off the short rough branches, snags or knots; wildes — an der Wurzel eines Baumes, sucker, stolo; — am Weinſtocke, sucker, creeper, runner *it.* [as a collective] fagot, bundle of brush-wood.

Reis-baum, *m.* [with fowlers = Krakel] a dead tree with artificial limed branches and twigs, a decoy-tree. —**bund**, —**bündel**, —**büſchel**, *n* fagot, a small fagot or bundle of wood. Ein Hundert —bündel, a hundred of fagots; grüne dürre —bündel, green fagots; dry fagots; —bunde, —bündel &c. machen, to make fagots, [in sieges] to make fascines; in Pech getränktes —bündel, a pitched fagot or fascine; das Machen der —bunde, fagot-making, fascine making; die Einfaſſung eines Kunſtweges, eines Teiches mit —bündeln, the lining of an artificial way, of a moat &c. with fascines. —**büſchelbinder**, *m.* fagot-maker. —**gebünde**, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] dunnage. —**holz**, *n.* fagot-wood. Das Zuſammenbinden des —holzes, fagot-making das —holz von beſchnittenen or ausgeputzten Bäumen, lopped branches, cuttings, prunings, slips. —**welle**, *f.* V. —bund. —**werk**, *n.* fascine-work, fascines.

Reiſche, V. Reuſe.

Reiſe, *f.* [*pl.*-n] [V. Reiſen = the old rieſen, to rise, to raise one's-self up, that is, to move, to change or quit one place for another] 1) [old] a certain measure; [with weavers] the part already woven from the sley to the beam, the web, the measure or the length 2) a certain extension; [with miners] a ditch or channel worn into the soil by water that has penetrated; a bank of alluvial soil 3) [generally] journey, [for pleasure] tour; [by sea] voyage. Eine kurze —, a trip, an excursion; ganz kurze —, a jaunt; eine weite, lange —, a distant or wide, long journey or voyage; —n zu Waſſer und zu Lande, travels by sea and land; eine —, —n thun, machen, to make a journey, voyages; er hat viele —n gethan, gemacht, he has travelled much, far and wide, has made many journeys or voyages; auf der — ſeyn, to be on a journey or voyage, on one's travels; wo geht die — hin? where does your journey take you to, lead to? where are you going? [fam.] where are you bound for? [in seamen's lang.] to what port? auf —n gehen, to go on one's travels; ſich auf die — begeben, die — antreten, [fam.] ſich auf die — machen, to enter upon one's journey, to set out upon one's travels, to start, to depart, to set forth or out; eine — nach Frankreich, Rom &c., a journey to France, Rome &c.; die Beſchwerlichkeiten der —n, the fatigues of journeys, of travelling &c.; glückliche —! ich wünſche Ihnen

glückliche —, a good journey! I wish you a safe or prosperous journey &c.! auf —n lernt man Vieles, much is learned by travelling, seeing the world; auf ſeinen —n, on his travels; er hat ſeine —n beſchrieben, eine Beſchreibung von ſeinen —n herausgegeben, he has written, given an account of his travels, published a description of his travels; die —n über's Meer, voyages. [old] voyages beyond sea V. Ab—, Durch—, Entdeckungs—, Fuß—, Her—, Hin—, Land—, Luft—, Rück—, See—, Tage—. 4) V. —beſchreibung.

Reiſe-altar, *m.* [with catholics] a travelling or portable altar. —**anzug**, *m.* travelling-dress. —**apotheke**, *f.*, —**arzeneikaſten**, *m.* medicine-chest, portable or travelling medicine-chest. —**bedarf**, *m.*, —**bedürfniß**, *n.* articles and equipments necessary for travelling, V. —geräth. —**beſchreiber**, *m.* a writer of travels or voyages; a tourist-writer. —**beſchreibung**, *f.* relation, account, description of a voyage, journey &c. Sammlung von —beſchreibungen, collection of voyages, travels &c. —**beſteck**, *n.* travelling-case; travelling-equipage [implements, utensils &c.]. —**bett**, *n.* a travelling-bed, field-bed, camp-bed. —**buch**, *n.* an itinerary, a hand-book, manual or pocket travelling-companion. —**bündel**, *n.* a travelling bundle or parcel, [of an artizan &c.] a knapsack. Seinen —bündel ſchnüren [in familiar language], to do up, to pack up one's travelling-bundle, one's knapsack, [also used figuratively, chiefly comic] to pack up one's things. —**cavalier**, *m.* gentleman of or in the suite, attached to the train [of a high personage]. —**erzählung**, *f.* relation, narration, account of a voyage, journey &c. —**fertig**, *adj.* and *adv.* ready to set out on one's journey &c.; fully equipped or prepared for travelling. Sich —fertig halten, to hold one's self in readiness for setting out &c.; ſich —fertig machen, to prepare one's self, to get one's self ready for travelling &c., to pack up one's trunk, one's things; —fertig ſeyn, to be ready for travelling &c, to be on the point of setting out &c. —**flaſche**, *f.* hunting-flask, travelling-flask. —**freund**, *m.* 1) a tourist, a lover of travelling or rambling, a rambler, a pilgrim for pleasure, a traveller, a roamer or wanderer from choice, peregrinator, perambulator. 2) V. —gefährte. —**frohne**, *f.* [in feudal times] compulsory relays, pressing of cattle &c. in behalf of the lord of the manor or district, statute-relay-service. —**f[o]urier**, *m.* travelling harbinger, a court-courier for anticipating relays &c. —**gebet**, *n.* itinerary prayers, prayer for all those who travel by land or by water. —**gebühr**, *f.* [Diäten] travelling expences, reimbursement of one's fare and costs upon the road —**gefährte**, *m.* travelling-companion, fellow-traveller. —**gefolge**, *n.* travelling-suite or train. —**geld**, *n.* travelling-money. Man hat ihm ein —geld ausgeſetzt, his travelling money or allowance has been assigned him. —**genoß**, *m.* V. —gefährte. —**gepäck**, —**geräth**, *n.* luggage, baggage. ‡—**geſell[e]**, *m.* V. —gefährte. —**geſellſchaft**, *f.* travelling company or society. Unſere —geſellſchaft beſtand aus &c., our travelling-party was composed or consisted of &c. —**geſellſchafter**, *m.* travelling-companion, fellow-traveller. —**halfter**, *n.* travelling-halter for an equestrian journey. —**handbuch**, *n.* V. —buch. —**hut**, *m.* travelling-hat; *it.* hunting-cap. —**jäger**, *m.* huntsman of the suite; *it.* a sort of whipper-in. —**jägerei**, *f.* 1) hunters attached to the suite of a prince. 2) [in sportsmen's language] sport after small game; *it.* the hunt or collective members in such sport, the shooting-party. —**junker**, *m.* V. —cavalier. —**kapelle**, *f.* V. —capelle. —**kappe**, *f.* travelling-cap. —**karte**, *f.* an itinerary card, a travelling-map, a map of the route. —**kaſten**, *m.*, —**käſtchen**, —**kiſtchen**, *n.* a travelling-case. —**keller**, *m.* V. Flaſchenkeller, Flaſchenfutter. —**kiſſen**, *n.* travelling-cushion. —**kiſte**, *f.* travelling-chest, box or trunk. —**kleid**, *n.* travelling-dress. —**koffer**, *m.* travelling-chest, box or trunk. —**korb**, *m.* travelling-hamper or basket, panier, hand-basket. —**koſt**, *f.* travelling-fare, entertainment or cheer met by travellers. —**kutſche**, *f.* travelling-carriage or coach. —**lied**, *n.* a travelling-song; [in a more limited sense] pilgrim's hymn or song. —**luſt**, *f.* 1) desire for travelling. Die Engländer beſitzen eine große —luſt, the English are very fond of travelling, are a nation of tourists, a migratory people, [fam., in jest, modern] a very locomotive people. 2) pleasure from or charm in travelling, a traveller's, wanderer's or tourist's delight. —**luſtig**, *adj.* and *adv.* desirous of, delighting in travelling. —**mann**, *m.* [fam., chiefly in jest] [a great or eager] voyager, traveller. —**mantel**, *m.* travelling-cloak or mantle; boat-cloak; *it.* riding-coat, great-coat. —**marſchall**, *m.* first gentleman or equerry in waiting while the court is travelling or on progress. —**mütze**, *f.* travelling-cap. —**paß**, *m.* passport, travelling permit. —**pfennig**, *m.* V. —geld; [for the poor] travelling-alms, viaticum. —**pferd**, *n.* travelling-horse, hackney, roadster, riding-horse. —**polſter**, *n.* V. —kiſſen. —**rock**, *m.* V. —kleid. —**ſack**, *m.* travelling-bag, carpet-bag; *dim.* —**ſäckchen**, ||—**ſäcklein**, *n.* bag, pouch; budget, wallet. —**ſchreibzeug**, *n.* portable writing-desk. —**ſchritt**, *m.* step of a traveller, travelling-step. Er hat einen guten —ſchritt, he steps out lustily, is a good walker or pedestrian. —**ſchuh**, *m.* a pedestrian's or traveller's shoe. —**ſpiegel**, *m.* pocket mirror or looking-glass. —**ſtab**, *m.* a traveller's staff, pilgrim's staff. —**ſtiefel**, *m.* a pedestrian's or traveller's boot. —**ſtock**, *m.* a traveller's stick, travelling-stick. —**ſtunde**, *f.* hour of departure. —**ſucht**, *f.* rage, mania or phrenzy for travelling, roaming, wandering &c., enthusiasm for perambulating, peregrinating. —**tag**, *m.* 1) travelling-day. An unſerm erſten —tage, on the first day of our journey. 2) day of departure. —**taſche**, *f.* wallet, provision-bag, game-bag or pouch, [of a rider &c.] courier's bag, budget. —**taſchenbuch**, *n.* 1) pocket-book used in travelling. 2) V. —buch. —**wagen**, *m.* travelling-vehicle [as wagon, carriage &c.]. —**weg**, *m.* route, road, way. —**werk**, *n.* book or description of a voyage or journey made, of one's travels; *it.* collection of voyages and travels. —**zeit**, *f.* travelling-time. —**zeug**, *n.* V. —geräth, —bedarf.

Reiſen, [= the old **rieſen**, that is, to move, to change the relative position] *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) [fam.] to be off, to decamp, to march, to cut one's stick, [at Cambridge] to say D. J. A. O. Er kann —, he can go, he can take or walk himself off, he can be off with his barrow. 2) to travel, [by water here and there] to cruise about. Zu Fuß, im Wagen —, to travel on foot, in a coach; mit der Poſt, mit Poſtpferden —, to travel by post, with post-horses; über Land —, to travel over-land, across country; zu Lande, zur See —, to travel by land, by sea or by water; wer in Italien, in der Schweiz reiſt, muß &c., whoever travels, [fam.] tours it in Italy, in Switzerland, must &c; nach Italien, in die Schweiz &c. —, to travel to Italy, to Switzerland &c.; während wir in der Schweiz reiſeten, whilst travelling in Switzerland; er iſt nach Rom gereist, he has travelled, made a journey to Rome, set out or off, has started for Rome; durch or über einen Ort —, to travel through, to pass through a place, over a spot &c.; hin und her —, to travel to and fro, to journey backwards and forwards, to go over the same ground; er reiſet täglich zehn Meilen weit, he travels ten miles every day, [fam.] he travels or passes over ten miles' ground, does his ten miles daily; im Lande herum —, to travel about the country; er iſt viel gereiſet, ein gereiſeter Mann, he has travelled a good deal, he is a travelled man, a great or old traveller, [fam.] an old stager; wieder nach Hauſe —, to journey home, to return home, [fam.] to revisit one's Penates, one's household gods; ich bin des —s müde, I am tired of travelling, of roving about; eine Straße —, to take a route, or one's way; er iſt or er hat ſein ganzes Leben hindurch gereiſet, he has been travelling, roving &c. all his life.

Reiſende, *m.* or *f.* [-n, *pl.* -n] traveller, voyager, [on the sea or land without a goal] rover, rambler, roamer. — zu Schiffe or auf dem Poſtwagen, [*fig.*] durch die Welt, das Leben [Paſſagier], a passenger on board ship, on the stage-coach, through the world or on earth, through life; dieſer Gaſthof iſt ſehr bequem für die —n, this inn is very comfortable for the passengers, has good accommodation for travellers &c.; der —eines Handlungshauſes, a traveller, commercial traveller, gentleman-traveller, [in jest] bagman, [formerly] a rider; es befanden ſich auf dieſem Schiffe hundert Soldaten und zwanzig —, there were a hundred soldiers and twenty passengers on board this vessel; *it.* [in popular language or with the trades] a wandering journeyman, a journeyman tailor, blacksmith &c. travelling on foot in search of work or to a foreign country for improving himself in his trade.

Reiſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [obsolescent] traveller, voyager.

Reiſerkohle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Grubenkohle, V. 3. Reis] pit-coal, fossil-coal, coal.

Reiſig, *n.* [-es] collection of brushwood, bundle of coppice-wood, of loppings.

Reiſig-beſen, *m.* birch-broom. —**bund**, —**holz** &c., V. Reisbund &c.

‡**Reiſig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [beritten] riding. —er Knecht, a riding servant, [also] a horse-soldier, mounted trooper; der —e Zeug or Zug, cavalry, horse-cavalry; —es Pferd, V. Reitpferd; —er Förſter, mounted forester or game-keeper; der —e, ein —er, mounted horseman, horse-soldier.

Reiß, *m.* [-es] [in Gr. ὄρυζα, in Span. and Port. *arroz*; perhaps allied to the Finnish *ruis* = corn, as well as to Gries] rice. Ein Huhn mit — or in — gekocht, a fowl with rice, a pilau and a fowl, a fowl stewed or dressed in rice; — kochen, to cook, dress, boil, do rice; mit Butter und Fleiſch gekochter —, rice dressed with butter and meat, a pilau; — in Milch gekocht, rice-milk; deutſcher —, V. —gerſte; ſchleſiſcher —, V. Mannagras.

Reiß-acker, *m.* rice-field. —**ammer**,

f. [in nat. hist.] rice-bunting, emberiza, oryzivora, the bob-wilson, agripenna, the pied rice-bird, rice-ortolan, the Carolina rice-thief. —artig, *adj.* like rice. [in botany] Das —artige Glanzgras [species of Phalaris], asperella. —bau, *m.* the culture or growing of rice. —beere, *f.* the fruit of the berberis, the berberry or barberry. —blume, *f.* [das feinſte —mehl] rice-flour. —branntwein, *m.* [Arak] arrack, rack. —brei, *m.* 1) rice-pap, rice-gruel, rice-starch, rice thick-milk. 2) [in conchology] [—breikinkhorn] rice-warted buccinum or whelk. —breimondſchnecke, *f.* the rice-grained trochus or wreath. —breinautilus, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the rice-grained paper-nautilus. —brod, *n.* rice-bread. —brühe, *f.* rice-soup, rice-broth, rice-potage. —dieb, *m.* V. —ammer. —dinkel, *m.* spelt, zea. —dublett, *n* [in conchology] the thorny ox-heart, the rice-doublet. —ernte, *f.* rice-harvest. —feld, *n.* rice-field. —freſſer, *m.* the Java rice eater, rice-bird of China, the padda, Coccothraustes caerulescens. —gerſte, *f.* bearded barley. —kloß, *m.* rice-pudding. —koch, *m.* or *n.* [in cookery] a sort of rice-tart or pudding. —koralle, *f.*, —körnchen, *n.*, —körnerporzellane, *f.* [in conchology] the rice-grained porcellain-shell. —kraut, *n.* the annual stachys major Germanica. —kuchen, *m.* a rice-cake. —mäher, *m.* V. —freſſer. —mehl, *n* rice-flour. —muß, *n.* V. —brei. —papier, *n.* rice-paper. —pflanze, *f.* rice-plant. —ſchwaden, *m.* V. —artiges Glanzgras, under Reißartig. —ſpeiſe, *f.* rice-food; a dish of rice. —ſtroh, *n.* rice-straw. —ſuppe, *f.* rice-soup. —vogel, *m.* 1) V. —ammer. 2) V. —freſſer.

‖Reißelbeere, *f.* V. 1) Preiſelbeere 2) Berberisbeere.

Reißen, [the primitive meaning appears to be that of a quick movement, hence allied to the old rieſen = reiſen, to reiten, raſen &c.; moreover to rauſchen, brauſen; lastly in the signification of engraving or digging in, to ritzen, Old Sax. vritan, Isl. and Swed. *rita*, Dutch ryten, Engl. *to write*] *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. haben] to rush. An dieſer Stelle reißt der Strom ſehr, the stream or river rushes very strong at this spot, has a very strong or rapid current or course here; der Wind reißt [rather unusual], the wind rushes, blows violently. *Fig.* to gripe. Es reißt mich im Leibe, ich ſpüre ein — im Leibe [in den Eingeweiden], it gripes me in my stomach, I have got the gripes, a racking pain in my stomach or bowels; die —de Gicht, the flying gout; —de Schmerzen im Magen, in den Eingeweiden, racking or griping pains in the stomach, in the bowels; es reißt mich entſetzlich in der Schulter, it twinges me dreadfully in the shoulder; es reißt mich im Finger, my finger smarts, aches again; die Kolik verurſacht ein heftiges R— in den Gedärmen, the cholic causes a violent griping in the bowels, [very low] entrails, guts. 2) [u. w. ſeyn] to cleave, split, burst, V. Ab—, Auf—, Aus—, Zer—. Die Schnur, die Saite wird — or ab—, the cord, the string will break, snap; dieſes Holz reißt leicht, this wood snaps, flies, splits easily; der Erdboden riß von der Hitze, the soil gaped, cracked, got fissures from the heat; dieſes Gefäß iſt in der Kälte geriſſen, this tub is cracked by the frost; dieſer Zeug reißt leicht, this stuff soon tears, rends, splits; ein Flintenſtein, der reißt, a gun-flint that splinters, chips, flies. *Fig.* or *Prov.* Wenn alle Stricke —, when the worst comes to the worst, when it comes to the last shift, at the worst. 3) [u. w. haben] An Etwas —, to strain or tug at any thing, to draw, twitch or jerk something with violence. II. *v. tr.* 1) to move strongly. Die Saiten — [harpeggiren], to play arpeggio, [if very violent] to lash the strings. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Poſſen —, to play the ape, the mountebank, the fool, the jester; Zoten —, to speak indecently, to talk smut; Reime —, to make jingling, doggerel verses, to ape Hudibras with the wit left out, to murder verses. 2) to separate by tearing, rending &c., to tear, to snatch away, to carry off. Wolle —, to pick wool; entzwei —, to snap, to break asunder; in Stücke —, to tear, to break in pieces, to dash to pieces. 3) to draw by violence. Einen Nagel aus einer Wand —, to draw out, to extract a nail from a wall; Einem Etwas aus den Händen —, to tear, to snatch something away from any one's hands, to wrest something out of any one's hands; man hat ihm die Kleider vom Leibe geriſſen, his clothes were torn from off his back; ſich die Haare aus dem Kopfe —, to tear one's hair out by the roots; Einen zu Boden —, to knock or pull any one down, to throw any one headlong or sprawling to earth; er riß ſich aus ihren Armen [los], he tore himself away, disengaged himself from her arms, from her embrace; man muß dieſe [zwei] Hunde auseinander —, one must part these two dogs; Perſonen, die ſich ſchlagen, auseinander —, to separate, part persons fighting. *Fig.* Einen aus der Gefahr —, to draw out, to extricate, to free, to save any one from danger; Einen aus der Noth —, to remove any one from want, to lift any one up out of the depths of penury; Einen aus dem Irrthum —, to undeceive any one; dieſe Waare geht —d ab, man reißt ſich um dieſe Waare, this article [manufacture &c.] goes off rapidly, this piece of goods has a very great run; man reißt ſich nicht ſehr darum, there is not a very great demand for this article, [also] there is no very great interest, eagerness, curiosity expressed about it, [fam.] one does not put one's self at all out of the way about it; man reißt ſich um ihn, um ſeine Geſellſchaft, every body wants to have him [i. e. he is sought after by every body], his company is much coveted; ich habe mich nicht um ſeine Freundſchaft geriſſen, I have not sought his friendship, I have shewn no remarkable avidity for his friendship, I have not gone out of my way to obtain his friendship; die höchſte Gewalt widerrechtlich an ſich —, to usurp, to seize the supreme power; Etwas an ſich —, to draw, pull any thing towards one; ſich um Etwas —, to fight, to contend about something; *fig.* to seek any thing ardently, with avidity, to put one's self out of the way, in a way about the possession or gratification of something. 4) [= wegreißen] to carry away or off. Der Wind riß ihm den Hut vom Kopfe, the wind carried off [blew off] his hat; der Strom, die Fluth hat die Brücke mit ſich [fort-]geriſſen, the stream, the flood has hurried, swept away the bridge; die Waſſerfluthen — Alles mit ſich [fort], the torrents, the inundations sweep, carry away every thing before them. 5) to tear away in something, to rend. Ein Loch, Löcher in einen Stoff, in die Strümpfe, in die Beinkleider —, to tear a hole, holes in a stuff, in one's stockings, trowsers. 6) to work by rending, that is splitting, cleaving, riving. Latten — [= ſpalten], to split laths; Holz — [rather unusual], to cleave wood; [with curriers] die Narbe —, to pummel against the grain. 7) [aufreißen] Einen Karpfen — or ausnehmen, to gut, to paunch a carp; ein Hühnchen, einen Truthahn —, to pull, to draw a fowl, turkey; einen Acker —, to plough up a field, to give a field the first ploughing; ſich an einem Nagel &c. —, to tear one's self with, against a nail; *it.* [in botany] geriſſenes Blatt, a laciniated, laciniate, lacerated, jagged leaf; *it.* ein Pferd, einen Stier —, to geld a horse, a bull. 8) [= zerreißen] —de Thiere, ravenous, ravishing, devouring, rapacious wild beasts. 9) to prepare by writing, tracing &c. in a rapid manner, to sketch, trace out. Einen Plan —, to trace, to sketch out a plan &c. Das —, the rupture, the rending, dilacerating; [in the body] gripes, racking pain, [in the joints] ache, excruciating pain, [in the sinews, arms] twinge; *it.* [of a plan &c.] sketch, outline.

Reiß-aus, *n.* [in fam. or pop. lang., chiefly comic] 1) *indecl.* — aus nehmen, to take flight, to take to one's heels, to scamper off, to run away, to take french leave, to be off without beat of drum, to take one's self off, to decamp, to cut one's stick, to make one's self scarce, to give leg-bail. 2) *m.* [provincial] a child, boy or girl that is apt to tear its clothes, does not take care of its clothes. Er iſt ein rechter —aus, he [this little boy] is a complete destroyer of his clothes. —bank, *f* stand with teeth for extracting hemp seeds. —blei, *n.* 1) plumbago, black-lead, molybdena. 2) [fam. for Bleiſtift] plummet, lead-pencil —bohrer, *m.* [with wheewrights] small auger. —bret, *n.* a drawing-board, a drawing-table provided with straining apparatus —eiſen, *n.* V. Bootskrabber. —feder, *f.* 1) a drawing-pen. 2) a brass line-drawer or ruling-pen. 3) a port crayon, a pencil-case, pencil or crayon-holder. —gerecht, *adj.* [in sportsmen's language] skilful at shooting small game, small birds &c. —haken, *m.* [with upholsterers, locksmiths &c.] a mortise-chisel. Gebogener —haken, a picker, primer. —jagd, *f.* [in sportsmen's lang.] the hunting or shooting of small game. —jäger, *m.* a small-game sportsman or hunter. —kamm, *m.* V. Brechkamm —kohle, *f.* a charcoal-crayon. —latte, *f.* a split lath. —maß, *n.* 1) timber-merchant's callipers. 2) [Streichmodel] an upholsterer's gage —meſſer, *n.* [with gold-beaters] flat gold-leaf knife or spatula. —ſchiene, *f.* thin narrow ruler. —ſtift, *m.* 1) [with gunsmiths] tracing-point; [with joiners &c.] a tracer. 2) V Bleiſtift. —zeug, *n.* case of mathematical instruments. —zirkel, *m.* a pair of compasses with one changeable foot, with one jointed leg.

Reißer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) an instrument for cleaving, tearing, pulling asunder, tracing &c. *a*) [with carpenters] [Vor—] tracer, tracing point, marking tool. *b*) [with coopers] a mark, brand or stamp to mark wine-vessels, a cask-marker. Ein Faß mit dem — zeichnen, to mark a cask with the cask-marker. *c*) [with masons] the tracer-brush, the line-brush. *d*) [with basket-makers] splitter. 2) V. Poſſen —, Zoten —.

Reißern, *v. intr.* [in sportsmen's lang. = beſchnüffeln, beriechen] to snuff up, to scent, to snuffle at.

Reißke, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -n] or **Reißker,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in Bohemian *ryzec*] [in botany] delicious or edible agaric, small blood-red amanite.

Reißling, V. Moosſchwamm; [in nat. hist.] the birch-tree phalaena.

Reiſte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears allied to the Engl. *wrist*] a bunch or hank of hackled flax.

Reítau, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in seamen's lang.] tack or guy of a studding-sail-boom.

Reítbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) where one can ride, ridable. —er Weg, —er Pfad, a bridle-way, bridle-path. 2) what one can ride, ridable, mountable. Dieſes Pferd iſt nicht mehr —, this horse is no longer fit for riding; ein Pferd — machen, to break in a horse for riding.

Reíte, *f.* V. Hofreite.

Reítel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) packing-stick, a packer's stick. ||2) [in agriculture] V. Pflugreute.

Reíteln, *v. tr.* to pack up with the packing-stick.

Reíten, [originally = to move, to drive; allied to reiſen, which see. Reiten formerly signified to go, to drive or ride in a coach, to travel] *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to move. [in seamen's language] Vor Anker —, to ride at anchor; das Schiff reitet leicht, the ship rides easy; das Schiff reitet durch, reitet ſchwer, the ship rides out, rides hard; es reitet auf dem Halſe, she pitches and heaves, tosses at her anchor, the anchor is likely to come home from the ship's straining and pitching. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Auf Einem —, to vex, plague and worry any one, to persecute any one. 2) to ride [changing one's place while or by resting on something, generally a beast] Auf einem Stecken, einem Steckenpferde —, to ride on a stick, to ride a cock-horse or on a hobby-horse, to ride to Banbury-cross; auf einem Pferde, Eſel, Elephanten &c. —, to ride [to be mounted] on a horse, donkey, elephant &c.; ich gehe lieber, als ich reite, I like walking better than riding; er reitet ſelten, he rides seldom; er giebt guten Unterricht im —, hat dieſen Prinzen — gelehrt, das — gelehrt, he gives good lessons in riding, has taught this prince to ride, has taught [him] riding; gut —, gut — können, to ride well, to be a good rider or horseman, to have a good seat, to be able or to know how to ride well; er reitet ſchlecht, [in pop. lang.] er reitet wie ein Schneider, iſt ein lateiniſcher Reiter, he rides badly, he has a bad seat, he is a bad rider or horseman, [fam.] he rides like a tailor; er reitet ſchön, he looks well on horseback, he sits gracefully on horseback, in the saddle; im Schritte, im Trabe —, to walk, to trot one's horse; er kam geritten, he rode here, he came or arrived on horseback; kurz, lang —, to ride with short, with long stirrups, [fam.] to ride with stirrups fox-hunting-fashion, army-fashion; dieſes Pferd iſt unter allen das beſte zum —, this horse is amongst them all the best for riding; in Spanien bedient man ſich zum — gewöhnlich der Maulthiere, in Spain they generally make use of mules for riding; auf dem Kreuze des Pferdes —, to ride on the crupper of the horse [behind another, as a lady formerly on a pillion]; geſchwind —, to ride fast, hard; an die Tränke, nach Hauſe, über Feld, um die Stadt —, to ride [down] to the watering-place, home, across country, round the town; auf die Jagd —, to go a hunting; ſpazieren —, to take a ride, an airing on horseback, to ride out; Poſt —, to ride post; es iſt or hat noch Niemand auf dieſem Pferde geritten, no one has yet ridden [on] this horse, [poetically] no one has ever mounted this horse; er ritt ein prächtiges Schlachtroß, he rode, [in higher style] he bestrode a fine or noble charger; er mußte auf dem [hölzernen] Eſel —, he has been forced [as a punishment] to ride the wooden horse, V. Eſel. *Prov.* Auf des Schuſters Rappen —, to travel on foot, [fam.] to have to walk it, to go a foot-back, to ride upon shanks-mare. 3) [being generally on horseback officially] Die —de Artillerie, horse-artillery, mounted artillery; —der Jäger [in the army], chasseur à cheval, light dragoon; *it.* [in the United States] a mounted ranger; —der Förſter, mounted game-keeper, a forester on horseback, a mounted ranger. 4) [in botany] Ein —des Blatt, an imbricated leaf; eine —de Knoſpe, an imbricated bud; das — eines Blattes &c., imbrication of a leaf &c. II. *v. tr.* 1) [especially, to drive, to move] to ride. *Fig.* Der Alp reitet ihn [in common people's language], he is ridden by the nightmare, he has the nightmare; der Teufel reitet ihn [low], the devil is driving him on, he is urged on, possessed by or with the devil; das Unglück reitet mich [low], ill-luck pursues me in all I do or undertake, I am a poor fate-ridden fellow. 2) [to use riding, to possess or keep for riding] Einen Schimmel —, to ride a white horse, a grey; er ritt ein gutes, ein ſchlechtes Pferd, he rode or was on a good, a bad horse, he was well, badly mounted; ein Pferd ohne Sattel —, to ride a horse without a saddle, bare-backed. *Fig.* Einen Schriftſteller — [= ausſchreiben] [in familiar language], to borrow without leave, to commit plagiarism upon, to purloin from an author. 3) [to lead somewhere while or by riding] Ein Pferd zur Tränke, in die Schwemme —, to ride a horse down to the watering-place, to drink, to the ford. 4) [to treat &c. by riding] Ein Pferd müde —, zu Tode —, to ride a horse hard, to death, to knock a horse up, to kill a horse by hard riding; ein Pferd rehe —, zu Schanden —, to ride a horse lame, foundered, to lame or founder, to spoil or ruin a horse with riding; Einen zu Boden —, to ride any one down, over him; ſich müde —, to fatigue or to knock one's self up by or with riding. 5) [to compress] Der Stier reitet die Kuh, the bull leaps the cow.

Reit-anzug, *m.* riding-dress, riding-habit, [also, for ladies, if astraddle] petticoat-trowsers. —**bahn,** *f.* the manege, riding-school, riding-place or ground, circus, hippodrome, riding-house. Ein Pferd auf die —bahn thun, to break in a horse for the riding-school, for the riding-lists; auf der — bahn abgerichtetes Pferd, a horse trained, broken in at the riding school. —**decke,** *f.* housing, saddle-cloth, horse-cloth. —**gerte,** *f.* a switch. —**gurt,** *m.* 1) a riding-belt. 2) [Sattelgurt] a girth, saddle-girth. —**haken,** *m.* hook [for hooking or keeping up the skirts or tails of a coat when riding]; [with upholsterers] [= Zwinge] cramp; [with coopers] V. Reifbeuge. —**handſchuhe,** *pl.* riding-gloves, gauntlets or habit-gloves. —**haus,** *n.* riding-house, covered riding-place, a riding-school under cover. —**hengſt,** *m.* 1) [not used] a stallion [as a riding horse]. 2) [from reiten = to cover] a stallion to cover, stone-horse, V. Zuchthengſt. —**hoſen,** *pl.* riding-breeches, knee-breeches. —**jacke,** *f.* riding-jacket. —**kamaſche,** *f.* a gaiter, a spatterdash. —**kappe,** *f.* jockey-cap. —**kiſſen,** *n.* a riding-pad or cushion instead of a saddle, a pillion, a bardelle saddle. —**kleid,** *n.* V. —rock. —**knecht,** *m.* a groom. —**knie,** *n.* [in seamen's lang.] the knee of the stem. —**koller,** *m.* V. —jacke. —**kunſt,** *f.* art of riding, equitation. —**lehen,** *n.* [in feudal law] fee or fief held upon knight-service. —**mantel,** *m.* a riding-cloak, [also] riding-coat. —**maſche,** *f.* [from reiten = to move to and fro] [in sportsmen's language] a foul mesh. —**maſchine,** *f.* V. —ſtuhl. —**milbe,** *f.* [Krätzmilbe] the itch-mite. —**ochs,** *m.* [Zuchtochs] bull. —**page,** *m.* page on horseback. —**peitſche,** *f.* horse-whip. —**pferd,** *n.* riding-horse, hackney, roadster, saddle-horse; *it.* horse broken in for the riding-school or circus. —**rock,** *m.* a riding-cloak with sleeves, a great-coat, riding-coat, [for ladies] riding-habit. —**ſattel,** *m.* saddle, riding-saddle. —**ſchämel,** *m.* [in saw-mills] the carriage or stand of the sawing-jack. —**ſcheide,** *f.* a trace-strap. —**ſchmied,** *m.* V. Hufſchmied. —**ſchnur,** *f.* a throttling-string round the cylinder of a cartridge, rocket, squib &c.; a cartridge-collar [in Fr. *filagore*]. —**ſchule,** *f.* riding-school or academy, manege, riding-house, circus. Ein Pferd auf die —ſchule thun, to bring a horse to the riding-school to be broken in. —**ſeſſel,** —**ſtuhl,** *m.* a riding chair or stool [for ladies]. —**ſtall,** *m.* stable for riding-horses; hunters-stable; stable for horses of a riding-school or circus. —**ſtange,** *f.* branch of a bridle. —**ſtiefel,** *m.* V. Reiterſtiefel —**ſtock,** *m.* [from reiten = to move to and fro] [with turners] mandrel —**ſtrümpfe,** *pl.* stirrup-stockings. —**ſtuhl,** V. —ſeſſel. —**taſche,** *f.* V. Satteltaſche. —**thier,** *n.* animal for riding. —**zeug,** *n.* the furniture of a saddle-horse.

1. Reíter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from reiten = to extend, to expand] 1) Spaniſcher —, chevaux de frise. 2) [in a limited sense] [in the army] [Cavalleriſt] horse soldier, trooper, dragoon &c. Ein Regiment —, a regiment of cavalry, of horse, a cavalry or horse-regiment; leichte —, light cavalry or horse, light dragoons, chevaulegers, lancers, hussars &c.; ſchwer bewaffnete —, ſchwere —, heavy armed cavalry, heavy cavalry, heavy dragoons, cuirassiers; einen — vom Pferde abſetzen, werfen, ihm ſein Pferd nehmen, tödten, to dismount a trooper, to hurl a trooper from his saddle, to take away, to kill his horse; einen — [der ſein Pferd verloren hat] wieder beritten machen, to remount a trooper or horse-soldier. 3) —, —inn, *f.* cavalier, horseman, rider; horsewoman. Er iſt ein guter —, he is a good horseman, [in the manege] he is a good equestrian; er iſt ein ſchlechter or [in pop. lang and in jest] ein lateiniſcher —, he is a bad horseman, [in the manege] a bad equestrian; ſie iſt eine gute —inn, she is a good horsewoman, is quite an equestrian; er iſt ein ſchöner —, he looks well, to advantage on horseback; von ſechs —n begleitet, accompanied by six horsemen or cavaliers; *it.* [in pop. or fam. lang.] [= Reitkünſtler or Kunſtreiter] engliſcher —, an equestrian, a rider [as Ducrow's, Franconi's, de Bach's &c.].

2. Reíter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from reiten = to move] 1) [Widder] the ram. 2) [in nat. hist.] Der rothe —, [also] der geſtreifte —, the redshank, [also] the striped redshank. 3) Der — [das braſilianiſche Waſſerhuhn], Totano, Calidris. 4) [Kornwurm] the brown weevil, the brown corn-mite.

Reiter-aufzug, *m.* cavalcade. —**büchſe,** *f.* V. —flinte —**degen,** *m.* [Pallaſch] V. —ſäbel. —**dienſt,** *m.* the service or duty of a horse-soldier, [in history] knight-service. —**fahne,** *f.* standard. —**fähnrich,** *m.* cornet. —**flinte,** *f.* carbine. —**geld,** *n.* [in seamen's language] [for the Strandreiter = coast-guard] salvage. —**haufen,** *m.* a troop of horse, detachment of cavalry. —**jacke,** *f.*, —**koller,** *n.* or *m.* a trooper's jerkin or jacket. —**lager,** *n.* camp of cavalry, [low]

straw-bed, bed of straw, [for light-horse] a flying camp. —lied, *n.* trooper's song, song for the cavalry. —mantel, *m.* trooper's cloak or mantle. —marſch, *m.* 1) cavalry-march. 2) march for the cavalry. —pferd, *n.* horse in service, trooper's horse; *it.* [unusual] V. Reitpferd. —picket, *n.* a picket of horse. —piſtole, *f.* a horse-pistol. —regiment, *n.* regiment of cavalry, of horse, a cavalry or horse-regiment. —ſäbel, *m.* sabre, a trooper's sword. —ſchlacht, *f.* an affair, a combat of cavalry. —ſtiefel, *m.* trooper's boot; *it* horseman's boot, [in England] top-boot. —wache, *f.* guard of cavalry; *it.* vidette, vedette, sentry on horseback.

Reiterei, *f.* 1) [mostly in a contemptuous sense] riding, style, kind or manner of riding or sitting on a horse. Das iſt eine ſonderbare —, that is singular, curious riding. 2) [in the army] the cavalry. the horse. Die — hat ſich tapfer gehalten, the cavalry has bravely conducted itself, has acted bravely; die leichte —, the light cavalry, light dragoons or horse, [also] hussars, lancers; die ſchwere —, the heavy cavalry, heavy-armed horse, heavy dragoons, cuirassiers; er verſteht den Dienſt bei der — gut, he understands the horse-service or duty well, he is a thorough-bred horse-soldier &c.

Reitern, V. Sieben.

Reiterſalbe, *f.* [from the primary sense of reiten = to move hard to and fro, to scratch] itch-ointment.

Reitgras, *n.* [in botany] pointed reed-grass, horse-tongue, sword-grass, burweed, acute carex or sedge.

Reithalde, *f.* [*pl.*-n] [from reiten = ſieben] [with miners] dead-heaps [of stones], dead-rubbish [in buddles, or in ore-washing].

Reitkröte, *f.* V. Erdgrille.

Reitlaus, *f.* [*pl.* Reitläuſe] 1) [Filzlaus] the crab-louse, body-louse, venereal louse. 2) V. Krätzmilbe.

Reitlauskraut, *n.* [-es] [in botany] the tick-wort, louse-wort of Martinique, yellow louse-wort, rhinanthus; *it.* the ningas-liana or bind-weed [remedy against the ningas tick, sand-flea or toe-nail louse of Buenos-Ayres].

Reitmaus, *f* [*pl.*-mäuſe] 1) V. Erdmaus, Feldmaus, Spitzmaus. 2) [Maulwurfsmaus] the mouse-mole, the burrowing myopic mouse of Russia. 3) V. Erdgrille.

Reitwurm, *m.* V. Erdgrille.

Reiz, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] [V. Reizen] any thing irritating; *it.* irritation. Ein blendendes Licht macht einen ſchmerzhaften — in den Augen, a dazzling light makes a painful irritation, irritable feeling in the eyes; Salz, Pfeffer &c. verurſacht einen — auf der Zunge, salt, pepper &c. causes an irritation or excitable sensation upon the tongue; einen — erwecken, to cause an irritation; ſinnlicher —, sensual irritation; der galvaniſche —, galvanism; dieſes Mittel wirkt durch —, durch einen —, this remedy works, operates by irritation, as an irritant. *Fig.* [that which excites, tickles, attracts] charm, attraction, allurement. Die Muſik &c. hat große —e, hat viel — für mich, music &c. has great charms, much attraction for me; dieſes Mädchen beſitzt —e, man kann ihren — nicht widerſtehen, this girl possesses attractions, her charms are not to be resisted; die —e der Wolluſt, the allurements, enticements, charms of sensual pleasure; das Geld iſt ein mächtiger — für ihn, money has a mighty charm, is a powerful attraction, bait for him. Syn. V. Annehmlichkeit.

Reiz-fähig, *adj.* and *adv.* irritable, V. —bar. —lehre, *f.* the doctrine of irritation or stimulation. —los, *adj.* and *adv* charmless, without charms, void of attraction; destitute of excitement, allurement, enticement. —mittel, *n* [in medicine] an irritant, an irritating, stimulating remedy, a stimulant. —mittel zum Nieſen, a sternutatory. *Fig.* Ein mächtiges —mittel zur Tugend, a powerful stimulant to virtue. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of charms, of attractions, of allurements, rich in charms.

Reizbar, *adj.* and *adv.* irritable; *it.* sensitive, sensible. Ein ſehr —es Nervenſyſtem, an extremely sensitive, irritable nervous system; dieſe Theile des Körpers ſind die —ſten, these parts of the body are the most sensible; er, ſie iſt ſehr —, he, she is highly nervous, sensitive, irritable, susceptible; he is very sensible [of insult], [fam.] he is very ticklish, touchy.

Reizbarkeit, *f.* irritability, sensibility, excitability, sensitiveness, susceptibility, [fam.] touchiness, nervousness.

Reizen, [appears allied to the Lat. *rito* in irrito, as also to ritzen, reißen; according to others it is closely related to the old reden = locken] to produce an incitement, to irritate. Dieſe Gegenſtände — die Begierde, these objects irritate, stimulate the desire; der Schinken reizet zum Durſt, ham irritates, excites thirst; die Nerven können ſehr leicht gereizt werden, the nerves can very easily be irritated, are very susceptible of irritation; dieſe Brühe [Sauce] reizt die Eßluſt, this sauce stimulates, awakens, incites the appetite; [in medicine] —de Mittel, stimulants, irritants; die —de Heilart, the treatment by irritants, the method or system of cure by stimulants. *Fig. a*) to excite agreeable sensations, to charm. Man wird leicht durch die Schönheit eines Mädchens gereizt, one is easily charmed by the beauty of a girl; —d, charming, attractive; —de Schönheit, charming, attractive beauty; —der Ort, Aufenthalt, —de Gegend, Ausſicht, a charming, attractive place or spot, abode, region, view; ein —des Mädchen, a charming girl *b*) to excite passion, to rouse, to inflame. Einen Löwen —, to rouse a lion; Einen zum Zorne —, to excite any one's anger, to provoke any one to anger; er iſt leicht zum Zorne zu —, he is easily roused, provoked, stirred up to anger, [fam.] he is made of touch-paper; Einen zum Böſen —, to incite, to spur on any one to evil; ein Kind durch Neckereien —, to teaze a child; [in sportsmen's lang.] Füchſe, Katzen — [nearest allied to reiten, that is, reden = locken, to allure], to allure foxes, cats. Syn. V. 2. Locken. Das —, V. Reizung.

Reizung, *f.* irritation; *it.* excitation, incitation; *it.* [less usual = Reiz] charm &c.

‖Rékel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [appears to be derived from recken = to stretch one's or itself, whence the old Recke = Rieſe] 1) [low] a great dog, a mastiff. 2) a coarse vulgar man, a clown, a country-bumpkin, lout. 3) V. Raff [in commerce].

‖Rekelei, *f.* rusticity, clownishness, coarse vulgarity.

‖Rékelhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* clownish, boorish, rustical, churlish, loutish, slouching, chuffish, [quite fam.] bumpkinified, simpletonian, rusticified.

Rekrút, V. Recrut.

***Relegatión,** *f.* 1) [unusual = Verbannung] banishment, exile. 2) [at universities] expulsion, rustication.

***Relegíren,** *v. tr.* 1) [unusual] to banish, to exile. 2) [at universities] to expel, to rusticate.

***Relícte,** or [more usual] —n, *pl.* [chiefly in law] [Hinterlaſſene] the remaining family of a person recently deceased, [especially] the heirs of the defunct.

***Religión,** *f.* 1) religion. Die natürliche —, natural religion; die geoffenbarte —, revealed religion; ſich zu einer — bekennen, to profess a religion or religious creed; einer — anhangen, to follow a religion; einerlei — haben, to have one and the same religion, to be of the same religion; die — ändern, to change one's religion; von ſeiner — abfallen, ſeine — abſchwören, to fall off from or to abandon, to forswear, abjure or renounce one's religion, to turn renegade [from christianity to mahommedanism, but to paganism generally] to turn apostate, to apostatize; eine andere — annehmen, to embrace another religion; wenig — haben, to have little religion; viel — haben [in familiar lang.], to have much religion, to be of a pious, religious mind or turn of mind. 2) [with Catholics] [=kirchlicher Orden] Die — von Malta, the order of Malta, [= der Malteſerorden] the Maltese order. Syn. Religion, Gottesdienſt, Gottesverehrung. Religion is the feeling or knowledge in man of his dependence on God, and the sentiments of reverence and love which arise from this feeling or knowledge. Gottesdienſt indicates the actions which are grounded in the knowledge of God, and the sentiments arising therefrom. Gottesverehrung consists in our admiration of, and reverence to God, together with their external expression.

Religions-angelegenheit, *f.* affair of religion. In —angelegenheiten muß man &c., in religious affairs, in matters of religion one must &c. —bedrückung, *f.* vexation, grievance, hardship or intolerance for or from religion, religious oppression. —beſchwerde, *f.* 1) a religious grievance. 2) V. —bedrückung. —buch, *n.* book on religion, a religious book. —duldung, *f.* tolerance, sufferance of a religion, religious toleration. —edict, *n.* a religious edict. —eid, *m.* a religious oath to follow such and such precepts and tenets; [in English hist.] the oath of the test-act. —eifer, *m.* zeal for religion, religious zeal. Blinder —eifer, fanaticism, bigotry, religionism. —freiheit, *f.* religious liberty; *it.* the liberty or freedom of religion. —friede, *m.* 1) [rather unusual] religious peace [a mental as well as outward peace]. 2) [in German history] the peace of religion [concluded at Augsburgh 26. Sept. 1555]. —geſellſchaft, *f.* a religious society. Die chriſtliche —geſellſchaft, the christian church, the society or federative band of christians; die —geſellſchaft der Herrnhuter, the communion or union of the Moravians; er gehört nicht zu unſerer —geſellſchaft, he does not belong to our society, union, belief, [with Methodists &c.] he doth not form one of us. —geſpräch, *n.* discourse upon points of religion; religious colloquy or conversation. —glaube, *m.* religious creed. —glaubensſatz, *m.* religious doctrine or tenet. —krieg, *m.* 1) holy war. 2) war of religion, a religious war. —lehre, *f.* 1) [a single one] a dogma or precept of religion. 2) [a whole system] the doctrine of religion, of a religion, of religions. 3) [science or knowledge] the science, the abstract lore of religion. —lehrer, *m.* preacher; *it.* teacher or preceptor in re-

ligion. —meinung, *f.* an opinion in matters of or relative to religion, religious tenet; *it.* a religious opinion., —menger, *m.* —mengerinn, *f.* [new word] a syncretist. Lady Esther Stanhope war eine —mengerinn, Lady Esther Stanhope was a syncretist, wished to unite different religious creeds into one. —mengerei, *f.* syncretism, that philosophy that speculates on the simplifying of all creeds into one. —partei, *f.* a religious party. Die verschiedenen christlichen —parteien vereinigen, to unite the various christian sects or creeds. —sache, *f.* affair, cause of religion. In —sachen, in religious matters. —satz, *m.* religious dogma. —schwärmer, *m.* fanatic, enthusiast, bigot, religionist. —schwärmerei, *f.* fanaticism, bigotry, religious enthusiasm. Einen zur —schwärmerei verleiten, to lead any one astray into fanaticism, blind religious zeal. —spötter, *m.*, —spötterinn, *f.* a scoffer, a sneerer, a railer and mocker of religion, a free-thinker. Die —spötter und Freigeister, the scoffers and free-thinkers. —spötterei, *f.* sneering or scoffing at religious creeds want of respect for religion; blasphemy. —stifter, *m.* founder of a religion. —stiftung, *f.* founding, establishment of a new religion. —streit, *m.*, —streitigkeit, *f.* religious controversy; *it.* [sometimes] religious strife or war. —trennung, *f.* [seceding from the established church of the country] schism. —übung, *f.* 1) exercise, observance of a religion. Freie —übung gestatten, to grant the free exercise or observance of a religion; die öffentliche —übung, public worship. 2) an act of religion. Eine —übung vornehmen, to do a religious act. —unterricht, *f.* instruction in, tuition of religion. Er hat einen guten —unterricht genossen, he has enjoyed a good or sound religious education, he has had good religious principles instilled into him. —verbesserung, *f.* reformation. —vereiniger, *m.*, —vereinigung, *f.* V. —menger, —mengerei. —verfolgung, *f.* religious persecution. —verwandte, *m.* a follower of the same creed or doctrine; a brother or sister in the same sect; a member of the same church. —wahrheit, *f.* the truth of religion, the truth; *it.* a religious truth, a truism in religion. —wissenschaft, *f.* science of religion. —zwang, *m.* constraint in the exercise of the rites and ceremonies of a religion.

*Religiös, *adj.* and *adv.* religious. Er ist —, lebt sehr —, he is religious, pious, possesses deep religious sentiments, lives very religiously, piously, godly.

*Religiöse, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [Ordensgeistlicher] a member of some religious order or fraternity, a monk, a friar, a templar &c.

*Religiosität, *f.* religion, religious character; *it.* religious exactitude. Viel — haben, to have much religion, to be very religious, devout, pious.

*Reliquie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with Catholics] relic. —n von Heiligen, relics of the saints. *Fig.* relic. Eine — Schiller's, Sir Walter Scott's &c., a relic of Schiller, of Sir W. Scott &c.; eine — Napoleon's, a relic of Napoleon.

Reliquien-kästchen, *n.* shrine for relics, reliquary, a depository or casket for relics. —kästchenträger, *m.* the shrine-bier or altar for relics, that on which a reliquary reposes; [in Egyptian history] one of the Pastophori.

Rélker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in botany] [wilder or rother Holunder] the wild elder-tree.

Relle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] or Rellmaus, *f.* 1) the nut-mouse, rell-mouse, muscardin. 2) the dormouse.

*Remédium, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Remedien] 1) V. Heilmittel, Hülfsmittel. 2) [in the mint] delegated authority to the mint-directors for diminishing the lawful weight and alloy, V. Ringerung

Remigius, *m.* [*pl.* Remigiusse] [name of men] Remigius, Remi.

*Reminiscénz, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [dunkle or leise Erinnerung] reminiscence. Ein Gedicht voll —en, a poem full of reminiscences.

*Remise, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [in sportsmen's language] cover, thicket for game such as hares &c. 2) [Wagen—] a coach-house. 3) [in commerce] discount. 4) [in commerce] V. Rimesse.

*Remissoriáles, *pl.* [in law] pardon, letters of grace.

*Remittíren, *v. tr.* [chiefly in law and commerce] [zurücksenden] to remit; *it.* [wegsenden] to send away.

*Remónte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in the army] supply of new horses for troopers, remounting.

Remontepferd, *n.* horse for remounting.

*Remontíren, *v. tr.* Einen Reiter —, to remount a trooper.

*Remotión, *f.* [chancery style] Die — eines Beamten, the removal [as a punishment], [sometimes] degradation of an official.

*Removíren, *v. tr.* [chancery style] Einen Beamten —, to remove [in punishment], [sometimes] to degrade an official [by giving him a less agreeable or lucrative, or also an inferior post]; *it.* to degrade, to dismiss an official. Das —, degrading, removing, dismissing &c.

*Removirung, *f.* 1) [chancery style] V. Remotion. 2) [in law] Die — einer Schrift aus den Acten, the casting aside, the rejection of a writing, a deed.

Renáta, [-'s] Renáte, [—ns] *f.* [name of women] Renée.

Renátus, *m.* [name of men] René.

*Renegát, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a renegade [from the Christian to the Mahommedan faith]. Eine —inn, a female or she-renegade.

*Renètte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Renettapfel] a rennet apple.

*Renitént, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] and *adj.* [chiefly in law-style] [widerspenstig &c.] a renitent person, renitent, refractory, contumacious; [in courts of law] opposer.

*Reniténz, *f.* renitence, refractoriness.

‖Rénken, V. Recken, Dehnen.

Rénne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] the gutter, kennel; [with miners] a square trough or gutter for the ore and mineral rubble.

1. Rénnen, [probably instead of reinen] [with miners] Das Eisen —, to melt, to run the iron.

2. Rénnen, [Engl. *to run*, allied to rinnen = to move] *irr.* I. *v. intr.* to run. Um die Wette —, to run for a wager; nach dem Ziele —, to run towards the goal, the winning-post; er rennt, als ob ihm der Kopf brennte, er rennt wie toll [fam.], he runs like a mad dog, he is running a muck; nach dem Ringe — [formerly, an equestrian game], to run or tilt at the ring; wider Etwas —, to run against something, V. Wand; gerannt kommen, to come running, quite out of breath [fam.]; ein Reiter rannte auf ihn zu, a horseman advanced towards him at full gallop; er ist mitten unter die Feinde gerannt, he ran into the midst of his enemies; beide Schiffe rannten an einander, both ships ran, struck against, fell foul of each other; beide Ritter rannten gegen einander, both knights ran against each other, careered against one another; er rannte gegen ihn, he ran against him, [fam.] he pushed against, he fell foul of him; die Pferde — lassen, to put or urge the horses to their fullest speed, [especially, on the racing-ground] to let or make the horses run or start, to make the horses run a race; wollen Sie Ihr Pferd mit dem meinigen — lassen? will you let your horse run with or against mine? *Fig.* In sein Verderben, mit Gewalt in sein Unglück —, to run to one's destruction, headlong into ruin, to one's ruin, [fam.] to run into ruin with one's eyes open, like a ship before a gale of wind; nach einem Amte, nach Ehrenstellen —, to run after an official situation, after honours. II. *v. tr.* to push running, to run. Einem den Degen in den Leib, durch den Leib —, to run one's sword into any one's body, through any one's body; Einen zu Boden —, to knock any one down by running against him, to run any one down. Das —, the running, the course. Mitten im — stille stehen, to stand still in the midst of one's course, to make a dead halt in the midst of one's full career; in vollem —, in full career, at full speed, [on horseback] at full, at a harem-scarem gallop. Syn. Rennen, Laufen. Rennen is properly used only of living objects, and indicates in them only the highest degree of speed; laufen indicates a less degree, but is said of lifeless objects as well as of living. Time läuft quickly; the perspiration läuft from the brow of the labourer in the heat of the sun; the river läuft through the valley; when the hour-glass is ausgelaufen, it must be turned. A horse-race is called Pferderennen; for their quickest Laufen is called Rennen.

Renn-bahn, *f.* race-course, lists, [in antiquity] the hippodrome, [for horses] stadium; [with miners] the circular space in which a horse attached to any wheel-turned machine moves, the horse-ring. —berg, *m.*, —berge, *pl.* [with miners] that which falls away from the ore, when it is rolled down from above through the gutter where the ore is washed and extracted, heap of ore-dross. —eisen, *n.* 1) [with miners] miner's rake or strike. 2) [noun collective] iron beaten with hammers until it is pure, refined, wrought, hammered or forged iron. —feuer, *n.* [with blacksmiths] a small iron-foundry. —herd, *m.* [with blacksmiths] the foundry or forge-furnace or hearth. —holz, *n.* spar-wood. —jagen, *n.*, —jagd, *f.* hunt or chase with hue and cry, with the view hollo. —käfer, *m.* the running beetle, the pancake-eater, the ground-beetle. —lanze, *f.* the lance for jousting at the tournay, tournament or tilting lance. —pferd, —roß, *n.* V. Renner. —platz, *m.* V. —bahn. —säule, *f.* windlass on the shore for drawing up ships, shore-capstan, turning-pivot. —schiff, *n.* [Jagdschiff] cruiser; corvette; cutter; privateer; yacht [if belonging to a private gentleman for purposes of pleasure]. —schlitten, *m.* snow-sledge or sled, ice-sledge, [in America] sleigh or sley [very low, being provincial in England]. —spiel, *n.* kind of game, race-game, coursing. —spindel, *f.* [Drillbohrer] bow-drill, drill-borer. —stein, *m.* sink, drain, gutter, [with paviers] kennel, street-kennel. —thier, *n.* 1) the rein-deer. 2) [in heraldry] rangier.

—thierbreme, —thierbremſe, *f.* rein-deer gad-fly. —thierfell, *n.* rein-deer skin. —thierflechte, *f.* the rein-deer lichen or moss. —thierhaut, *f.* V. —thierfell. —thierheerde, *f.* herd or troop of rein-deer. —thierhorniß, *f.* the oestrus of the rein-deer. —thierkalb, *n.* the fawn of the rein-deer. —thierleder, *n.* rein-deer leather. —thiermoos, *n.* V. —thierflechte. —thierzucht, *f.* the breeding, rearing of rein-deer. —wagen, *m.* [with the ancients, at races &c.] curricle, racing-charriot, car; [with four horses] a quadriga; [with two horses] a biga. —werk, *n.* [with miners] V. —berg. —zeug, *n.* armour, panoply for a tournament or tilting-match.

Rénner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a racer. Dieſes Pferd iſt ein vortrefflicher —, this horse is a capital racer. 2) [with blacksmiths] [Schmelzer] melter.

*Renommíren, *v. intr.* [students' cant] to make the bully, brawler &c.

*Renommírt, *adj.* [= berühmt &c., a bad word] renowned. Ein —er Gaſthof, a well-known inn; ein —er Schneider, a fashionable tailor.

*Renommíſt, *m.* [-en, *pl* -en] [Raufbold, *it.* Prahler] bully, tilter, brawler, duellist, [low] a huffing cove; *it.* braggadocio, boaster, swaggerer, hector.

Réntbar, *adj.* and *adv.* yielding rent, revenue, a fixed income or interest.

Rénte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [either from the Fr. *rente*, It. *rendita*, or from rennen = to come] 1) income, revenue, rent, interest. Sein Geld auf —n legen, to put out one's money to interest; von ſeinen —n leben, to live from one's yearly income; tauſend Thaler —n, a thousand dollars income, revenue. 2) [unusual] [Rentamt] receiver's office.

Rent-amt, *n.* situation, berth, office in the finance-department; *it.* office of a steward to a prince, nobleman or gentleman; *it.* [provincial] the office of a revenue-steward of a community [town or village]. 2) extent, district of a revenue. 3) office, chamber of finances; *it.* the or a revenue-office. —beamte, *m.* a financier; one employed in the exchequer or finance-department; *it.* a prince's, nobleman's or gentleman's steward. —kammer, *f.* the chamber of finances, an exchequer-office. ‡—kammermeiſter, *m.* intendant of the finances. —meiſter, *m.* receiver, treasurer, master of the accounts. a comptroller general, intendant of the finances, [in ancient Rome] the quaestor; *it.* [provincial] revenue-steward or receiver of a community [town or village]. —meiſteramt, *n.* the office of receiver, treasurer &c., [with the ancient Romans] the quaestorship. —meiſterei, *f.* 1) V. —meiſteramt. 2) the district, the house of a receiver, collector, treasurer. 3) V. Rentenei. —rath, *m.* counsellor of the finances, of or to the exchequer. —rechnung, *f.* the account of the receipts, rents, finances, money received or collected. —rechnungsſchreiber, —ſchreiber, *m.* secretary, clerk of a finance or exchequer-office. —verwalter, *m.* receiver of the finances; *it.* a prince's, nobleman's or gentleman's steward.

Rentei, *f.* V. Rentenei.

Renteiſchreiber, *m.* V. Rentſchreiber.

Rénten, *Rentiren, *v. intr.* and *refl.* to yield as rent or revenue. Dieſes Fabrikgeſchäft, dieſes Haus, dieſes Grundſtück rentirt ſich gut, this manufacturing business, this house, this property yields a handsome profit or revenue.

Rentenei, *f.* finance-office; *it.* receiver's office.

*Rentenírer, V. Rentner.

Renterei, *f.* V. Rentenei.

*Réntier, *m.* [pron. as in the French] [-s, *pl.* -s] V. Rentner.

*Rentíren, V. Renten.

*Rentírer, V. Rentner.

Réntner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a person living from his [her] yearly income, interest of capital or annuity &c.

Rentnerei, *f.* V. Rentenei.

*Rentríren, *v. tr.* [with tailors] to fine-draw. Das —, fine-drawing.

Rénzel, V. Ränzel.

Reölen, V. Riolen.

‖Rèp, &c. V. Reif &c.

*Reparatiōn, *f.* reparation.

*Reparatūr, *f.* [*pl.* -en] repair.

*Reparíren, *v. tr.* to repair, to mend.

*Repartíren, *v. tr.* [vertheilen] to divide, to distribute, to assess.

*Repartírung or Repartitiōn, *f.* division, distribution, assessment.

‖Rèpen, *v. tr.* 1) [low] V. Raufen, Reißen. 2) to measure wood.

‖Rèper, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [low] V. Reifer. 2) [Holzmeſſer] an assizer or meter of wood.

*Repertōrium, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Repertorien] [Fundbuch] a repertory, an inventory.

*Repetént, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] an undermaster, a teacher who rehearses or reinstructs, a tutor for the gatherings.

*Repetíren, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to repeat, V: Wiederholen; [of a watch] to repeat. Das —, the repetition or repeating; [of a watch] the repeating.

Repetir-rechen, *m.* [with watch-makers] rack. —uhr, *f.* a repeater. —werk, *n.* works of a repeater.

*Repetitiōn, *f.* repetition.

*Replík, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [Gegenantwort] a reply.

*Repoſitōrium, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Repoſitorien] [Bücheraeſtell] book-case, book-shelves.

Rèpphuhn, V. Rebhuhn.

*Repräſentánt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] representant. Die —en der fremden Mächte, the representants of the foreign powers; die —en [Stellvertreter] des Volks or die Volks—en, the representants of the people [the parliament, the states &c., the chambers].

*Repräſentatiōn, *f.* representation.

Repräſentationsrecht, *n.* right of representation.

*Repräſentíren, I. *v. tr.* to represent. Baron N. repräſentirt den ruſſiſchen, den St. Petersburger Hof or Rußland in London or bei dem Kabinet von St. James, Baron N. represents the Court of Russia, of St. Petersburgh, or Russia in London or at the cabinet of St. James; das Parlament repräſentirt das Volk, the parliament represents the people. II. *v. intr.* [in familiar or court language] Er repräſentirt gut, dieſer Fürſt repräſentirt gut, he makes or presents a good, nobly dignified figure, fills his duty of representing well or nobly, this prince has a fine, noble bearing [on public occasions, audiences &c.].

*Repreſſálien, *pl.* [Gegenthätlichkeiten, Vergeltungsmaßregeln] reprisals.

Repreſſalienbriefe, *pl.* letters of mark.

*Reprodúcént, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in law-courts] the defendant.

*Reproducíren, *v. tr.* 1) [in nat. hist.] to reproduce. 2) [in law] to reproduce.

*Reproductiōn, *f.* reproduction.

Reproductionskraft, *f.* regenerative force, reproductive power.

*Reproductív, *adj.* and *adv.* reproductive.

Rèps, *m.* [-es] [Räpps] brassica arvensis, Flanders cabbage, colza, rape, cole-rape, cole-seed; *it.* French turnip, navew.

*Republík, *f.* [*pl.* -en] republic, [free] commonwealth.

*Republíkáner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [Freibürger; *it.* republikaniſch Geſinnter] a republican.

*Republíkaniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* republican. —e Regierung, Regierungsform, a republican government, form of government; —denken, geſinnt ſeyn, to think as a republican, to have republican ideas and sentiments.

*Republíkanísm, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] [Freibürgerſinn] republicanism.

*Repúls, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [stiff and little used] a repulsive or refusing answer, a repulse, refusal, denial.

*Repulſiōn, *f.* [in physics] [Zurückſtoßung] repulsion.

Repulſionskraft, *f.* repulsive or repellent force or power.

*Repulſív, Repulſōriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* repulsive.

*Reputatiōn, *f.* reputation, character.

*Reputírlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [achtbar] [in common people's language or comic] reputable. Ein recht —er Mann, a very honest man, a man bearing a very good character; *it.* a very respectable man; quite a genteel man.

*Reputírlichkeit, *f.* reputability.

*Requète, *f.* [pron. Rekät] [*pl.* -n] 1) [not much used] [Bittſchrift] request. 2) [with cooks] a savoury patty.

Requetenmeiſter, *m.* [in France] master of the requests.

*Rēquiem, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with catholics] [Seelmeſſe] requiem, repose or rest for the dead. Das — von Mozart, the [celebrated] Requiem of Mozart.

*Requirírren, *v. tr.* to require, to put in requisition.

*Requiſít, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a requisite.

*Requiſitiōn, *f.* requisition. Eine — an Etwas machen, to make a requisition of something; *it.* [in law] eine — [ein Erſuchſchreiben] an Einen ſtellen or richten, to address a letter of request to any one. [in military affairs] V. Zwangslieferung.

Requiſitionsſchreiben, *n.* or Requiſitoriales, *pl.* [in law, from a superior to an inferior, or from a court of law, tribunal &c. to a private individual] request in writing.

*Reſcribíren, *v tr.* and *intr.* [in law or chancery style] to notify by decree in consequence of a previous application.

*Reſcript, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] rescript [of a prince, ministry, court of law &c.]; mandate [of the Pope &c.]

Reſèda, [no *pl.*] Reſède, *f.* [*pl.* -n], mignonette. Reſedenkraut, *n.* mignonette.

*Reſervāt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in law or chancery style] [Vorbehalt] reserve, reservation.

***Reſerve,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [chiefly in war] [Rückhalt] the reserve.

***Reſervīren,** *v. tr.* [in law or chancery style] to reserve.

***Reſidént** or **Miniſter-Reſident,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [minister-] resident [less than an ambassador and more than agent or chargé d'affaires]. **Die —inn,** the resident's lady.

Reſidentenſtelle, *f.* the office or place of resident, residentship.

***Reſidénz,** *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) [—ſtadt, Hoflager] the residence [of a prince and court]. **Die Vergnügungen der —,** the pleasures of the residence, of the city or town where the court resides; **der Hof hat die ſommerliche — or Sommer— [das Sommerhoflager] in Windſor, in St. Cloud, in Schönbrunn &c. aufgeſchlagen** or **bezogen,** the Court has taken up its summer-residence at Windsor &c. 2) [in livings] **Pfründen, welche zur — [zum beſtimmten Aufenthalt] verpflichten,** benefices or livings which render residence incumbent on the holder of the living, which do not admit of non-residence.

Reſidenz-baumeiſter, *m.* architect to a city where a court is held. **—bewohner,** *m.* inhabitant of the city where a court resides. **—ſtadt,** *f.* V. Reſidenz 1).

***Reſidīren,** *v. intr.* to reside [as a prince with his court].

***Reſiduum,** *n.* [-s, *pl* Reſiduen] [in chemistry &c.] residuum, residue, residence, deposit.

***Reſonánz,** *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in music] [Wiederhall, Wiederſchall, Rückklang] resonance. **Die —en unterſcheiden,** to distinguish the resonances.

Reſonanz-boden, *m.*, **—decke,** *f.* the sounding-board. **—loch,** *n.* [Schallloch] sound-hole.

***Reſpèct,** *m.* [-es] [in familiar or popular lang.] respect. **Ich habe allen — vor ihm** I respect this man greatly, he deserves my warmest esteem; **Einem ſeinen — bezeugen,** to pay a person one's deferential compliments, to make a person a respectful visit; **den — außer Acht laſſen, den — außer Augen ſetzen,** to neglect the deference or respect due to a person, quite to forget what one owes one's superior.

Reſpect-los, *adj.* without respect. **—loſigkeit,** *f.* want of respect. **—tag,** *m.* [in commerce] day of grace. **—voll,** *adj.* and *adv.* full of respect, respectfully, deferential.

***Reſpectīren,** *v. tr.* [in familiar and popular language] to respect. — **Sie ſeine Befehle!** attend to his orders!

***Reſpectiv,** *adj.* [stiff] respective. **Die —en Bevollmächtigten, die —en Höfe,** the respective plenipotentiaries, courts.

***Reſpondént,** *m.* [-en, *pl* -en] [in colleges] the respondent, defender of a disputation or theme [when passing his examination].

***Reſpondīren,** *v. intr.* [in colleges] to respond, to be a respondent, to sustain and defend one's theme; [in commerce] to be answerable for, to be bail or surety.

***Reſpónsgelder,** *pl.* [in commanderies] money paid to a military order by its component knights, responsion.

‖Rèß, V. Räß.

Rèßbaum, *m.* [reß perhaps = großß] [with carpenters] [Träger] post [if upright]; beam [if horizontal]; rafter [if at an angle]; sleeper [if across horizontally to support rods].

Rèſſen, *v. tr.* [allied to reißen] [with miners] to dig, to hew, to cut.

Rèſſen, *m.* [-s] [allied to reißen] [with miners] a trench, or canal for washing the ore.

Rèſt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e], *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Fr. *reste*, from the old Germ. reſtan = raſten = to rest, to remain quiet; or, according to others, from the Lat. *residuum*] 1) rest, remainder, remnant, remains, residue, remanent, scrap, dross, rearward, relic, trace; [in trade] balance, overplus, residue [of money], rest, residue &c. [of goods &c.]; [in arithmetic] the remainder. **Dies iſt der — von ſeinem Vermögen,** this is the remainder, the wreck of his fortune; **ſie war nicht mehr jung, beſaß aber noch die —e ſehr großer Schönheit,** she was no longer young, but possessed still the traces, remains of great beauty; **der — von einem Stücke Tuch, Zeug,** the remnant of a piece of cloth, of stuff; **der — von Waaren,** the remains, [if worthless] the dross, residue &c. of goods; **einen —, ein —chen von einem Zeuge &c. kaufen,** to buy a relic or fragment, a strip, morsel or bit of any article of wearing apparel &c.; **die —e vom Eſſen, von der Tafel, von einem Gaſtmahl,** the scraps of a meal, the fragments of the table, the relics of a banquet; **es iſt noch ein —chen im Faſſe, im Glaſe,** there is still a residue, a drop left in the cask, a supernaculum or drop left in the glass, [fam.] there is still a drop, a shake-up, a thimble-full left &c.; **zahlen Sie mir die Hälfte, den — will ich Ihnen borgen,** pay me the half, I will credit you the rest, the balance; **den — der Rechnung bezahlen,** to pay the balance of the account; **die Eintreibung der —e,** the getting in, gathering, recovery of the arrears; **einen — bezahlen,** to pay a balance, a sum in arrear; **dieſer Beamte hat einen — geſetzt, gemacht, [er hat ein Deficit in ſeiner Kaſſe, Rechnung],** this officer [clerk] has a deficit in his account, in his cash-box; **zwei von vier abgezogen, bleibt zwei —,** take two from four and there remains two. *Fig.* **Einem den — geben** [low], to serve any one out, to do him, to sew or do any one up, to settle his hash: **dieſer Hieb, dieſe Flaſche gab ihm vollends den —** [low], this cut, this bottle did for him, settled him, gave him his quietus, finished him; **er hat ſeinen —** [low], he is done up [whether in drinking, fortune or life]. 2) state of being in arrears or debt. **Im —e bleiben, im —e ſeyn,** to remain in debt, in arrears, to be in arrears, difficulties; **er bleibt mir noch zehn Thaler im —e,** he is still ten dollars in arrears with me; **er iſt bei ſeinen Gläubigern im —,** he is still in arrears with his creditors.

Reſt-ort, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] last place of call or touching at for a ship to complete her cargo. **—zettel,** *m.* [with miners] account of the residue and wages in arrear.

***Reſtánt,** *m* [-en, *pl* -en] 1) a person behind-hand in his payments, a piece-meal or backward paymaster. 2) **—en,** *pl.*, outstanding debts, arrears.

Reſtantenbuch, *n.* register of, book for posting outstanding debts or arrears, [also] ledger of arrears, payments by instalment, bad debts &c.

***Reſtaurateūr,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -s or -e] [pron. Reſtoratöhr] [modern] one who keeps a [genteel] eating-house.

***Reſtauratiōn,** *f.* restoration; *it.* eating-house.

***Reſtaurātor,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] restorer. V. Wiederherſteller.

***Reſtaurīren,** *v. tr.* 1) to restore. 2) [in familiar lang. and comic] to refresh any one, one's self. **Einen —, ſich —,** to restore one's knocked-up strength by food and drink.

Rèſten, *Reſtīren, *v. intr.* 1) to remain, to be left. **Es — noch zehn Thaler in der Kaſſe,** there remain, there are still left ten dollars in the cash-box, in the till. 2) to be due. **Es reſtet, reſtirt noch eine anſehnliche Summe,** there is still due a considerable sum. 3) to be in arrears. **Es — noch viele Schuldner,** many debtors are still in arrear, behind-hand, backward in their payments; **er reſtet** or **reſtirt noch mit zehn Thalern,** he is still ten dollars in arrears, has still ten dollars to make up, [where honour is implicated or restitution] he has still ten crowns to make good.

Rèſter, [with shoemakers] V. Rüſter.

***Reſtīren,** V. Reſten.

***Reſtituīren,** *v. tr.* to restore, to give back, to refund.

***Reſtitutiōn,** *f.* restitution.

Reſtitutionsedict, *n.* edict of restitution [more especially that issued by the emperor Ferdinand II.].

***Retardāt,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] work or contribution in arrear; [with miners] claims, notice of resumption or exclusion [to a partner &c. for non-payment of dues] **Einen Gewerken in das — ſetzen** [with miners], to serve a shareholder with notice of forfeiture in case of non-payment of arrears; [in finance] resumption; *it.* arrears; **einen Poſten in's — ſetzen** [in finance], to place an article, an item down to the arrears, to the chapter of resumption.

Retardat-kuxe, *f.*, **—theil,** *m.* mine-action, adventure or share forfeited through non-payment of arrears or dues.

Retardatencommiſſion, *f.* commission for the arrears.

***Retardīren,** I. *v. intr.* [with watch-makers] **Dieſe Uhr retardirt,** this watch loses, goes too slow, is slow. II. *v. tr.* [stiff or in chancery style] V. Verzögern, Verſpäten.

Retardirwerk, *n.* [with watch-makers] the stop [of a clock &c.], the check of the regulator.

***Retirāde,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in war] retreat.

***Retirīren,** I. *v. tr* [bad word, not used] to take or draw back. II. *v. intr.* [in war] to retreat.

***Retórte,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in chemistry] a retort.

‖Rètte, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [= Rüde?] the male of the canine species, dog [opposed to bitch].

Rèttel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in nat. hist.] [a fish] the roach.

Rétten, [allied to reißen, as in the Gr. ἐρύω, to draw, and ῥύω (ῥύομαι), to draw from captivity, to save from danger] *v. tr.* to save. **Einen aus einem brennenden Hauſe —,** to save any one from a house on fire; **man konnte nur ſehr wenig —,** only very little could be saved; **Einen aus der Gefahr, vom Tode, Verderben —,** to save or release any one from danger, to save, snatch or rescue from death, destruction; **Einem das Leben —,** to save any one's life; **ſich —, ſich durch die Flucht —,** to save one's self, one's self through flight; **ſich eben noch mit dem Leben —,** just or barely to escape with life; **ſich an einen ſichern Ort —,** to take refuge for safety in a secure place; **ſich vor einem wilden Thiere auf einen Baum —,** to save one's self from a wild beast by climbing a tree; **er hat ihn aus den Händen der Feinde gerettet,** he freed, liberated, delivered him out of the hands of

his foes; rette ſich, wer kann! sauve qui peut [of the French], [fam.] the devil take the hindmost! ich weiß nicht, wohin ich mich — [flüchten] ſoll, I do not know whither I shall fly or flee to take refuge, where to hide my head. *Fig.* Den Schein —, to save appearances; das Vaterland —, to save one's country. Syn. V. Befreien. Das —, the saving, V. Rettung.

Rettgebühr, *f.* right of salvage.

Rétter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* saver, deliverer, preserver, liberator. Er war mein —, ſie war meine —inn aus der Noth, he was, she was my saver from want, he, she preserved me, rescued me from distress; hier iſt meine —inn! here is my preserver, my guardian angel! *it.* [in sportsmen's lang.] a harrier broken in for preventing the rest of the pack from tearing the hunted puss.

Réttig, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Lat. *radix*, a root] 1) [V. Radieß, Monat—] a radish. 2) horse-radish. Der wilde — [Meer—], wild horse-radish. 3) [in conchology] radish-shell, turnip shell.

Rettig-rübe, *f.* the garden or cultivated horse-radish. —ſalat, *m.* salad in which there is radish &c. dressed up, [also] radish sauce. —ſamen, *m.* radish seed. —ſchote, *f.* radish pod.

Réttung, *f.* [das Retten] the saving, safety, deliverance. Er, das, bewirkte ſeine —, he, that effected, he, that worked his safety, deliverance; er arbeitet an der — ſeines Vaterlandes, he labours for the deliverance of his country; da war keine — möglich, there was no possibility of saving any thing or one's self or others; ohne — verloren, lost without resource, irretrievably lost; ihm habe ich die — meines Lebens, meiner Ehre zu danken, I have to thank him for the saving of my life, of my honour; ich ſage das zur — meiner Ehre, I say that to save my honour; Einen um — anrufen, to call upon any one, to invoke, to implore any one for succour, deliverance; — [das Bergen] eines ſich in Noth befindenden Schiffes [in commerce], salvage.

Rettungs-boje, *f.* any thing thrown to a man in the water to save himself by clinging, a safety-buoy. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be saved, past hope of safety. —los verloren ſeyn, to be lost without resource, to be irretrievably lost, [fam.] to be lost to all intents and purposes. —mittel, *n.* means of safety. Es gibt für ihn kein —mittel mehr, there is no means of safety more for him, all chance, mode of saving him is over. —ſchrift, *f.* [in law] a rejoinder re-asseverating the truth of a previous statement put in and read. —verſuch, *m.* essay, attempt, endeavour to save, trial of safety.

Reúe, *f.* [no *pl.*] [V. Reuen] repentance, regret. — über Etwas empfinden, to feel repentance, to experience regret at something, to be sorry for having done something; er empfindet — über ſeinen Fehler, he feels regret for the fault he has committed; er hat viel — darüber bezeugt, he has testified much repentance about it, he has shewn a great deal of regret at it; die — über begangene Sünden, the regret, the repentance, penitence for one's past sins. Syn. V. Leid.

Reu-geld, *n.*, —handlohn, *m.* V. —kauf. —kauf, *m.* the forfeit-money, indemnification-money for an uncompleted contract &c. *Fig.* Der —kauf iſt ihn angekommen [in popular language], he is sorry for his bargain, he would be glad to be off his bargain. —muth, *m.*, —müthig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Reue, Reuig. —ſtimme, *f.* [in a higher style] voice preaching or announcing repentance. Die —ſtimme des Gewiſſens, the upbraiding voice of conscience. —voll, V. Reuevoll.

Reuevoll, *adj.* and *adv.* penitent, repentant, full of repentance. — ſank er zu meinen Füßen, touched with repentance, he sank at my feet; ein —es Herz, —e Geſinnungen, a heart overflowing with repentance, sentiments full of penitence, of deep contrition.

Reúen, [in Old Sax. hrinwan means to feel affliction] I. *v. intr.* [not much used] to repent. Ein —des Kind, a repentant child. II. *v. imp.* Dieſe That reuet mich, es reuet mich, dies gethan zu haben, it repenteth me of this deed, I deeply deplore this deed, I repent, I am deeply afflicted, very sorry for having done this; es hat ihn ſehr gereuet, he has much, he has deeply repented it; mein Geld, die verlorene Zeit reuet mich, I regret my money, my lost time; er darf ſich ſein Geld nicht — laſſen, he ought not to regret having spent his money; es reuet mich nunmehr, es wird ihn ewig —, I repent it now, he will repent it for ever, till doomsday; [old and with poets] es reuet mich der That, I do repent me of the deed.

Reúer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [with catholics] a penitent [monk or friar].

Reúig, *adj.* and *adv.* repentant. Ein —es Gemüth, a repentant mind; ein — er Sünder, a repentant [sinner].

Reúſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in Dutch ruyſche means a hive; in Goth. raus is a tube; allied to Reis] [Fiſchreuſe] a weir-basket. —n ſtellen, legen, to lay the weir-baskets.

Reúspern, V. Räuspern.

Reúß, [in geography] Das Fürſtenthum —, die Fürſtenthümer —, the principality of Reuss, the principalities of Reuss [belonging to the German confederation].

Reúße, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [Ruſſe] a Russian; [chiefly or now almost only used in the following phrase] Selbſt[be]herrſcher aller —n, autocrat of all the Russians.

Reúßen, *n.* [-s] 1) [Rußland] Russia. [chiefly or now almost only used in the following phrase] Selbſt[be]herrſcher aller —, the autocrat, the Czar of all Russia. 2) V. Reuß.

Reúßiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) V. Ruſſiſch. 2) of the principality of Reuss.

Reút, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e]. —feld, —land, *n.* [Neubruch] maiden-land newly ploughed, new turned up land.

Reúte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [das Ausreuten] rooting up, eradication, extirpation. Die — eines Stück Landes, the ploughing up, turning up, laying in fallow of a piece of untilled land. 2) [Reuthacke] hoe; [in agriculture] V. Pflug—. 3) V. Reite.

1. Reúten, [allied to reißen] *v. tr.* to tear up by the roots, to eradicate, to extirpate, to deracinate. Die Baumwurzeln aus der Erde —, to extirpate, to eradicate the roots of trees from a soil; ein Stück Land &c. — [urbar machen], to plough up, to lay in fallow a new piece of land &c.

Reut-gabel, *f.* [with soap-boilers] a fork for separating and dispersing the clots, a stir-up fork. —hacke, *f.* hoe. —halde, *f* [with miners] heap of ore-dross after washing. —haue, *f.* hoe. —korn, *n.* corn sown, growing or grown upon maiden-land. —kratze, *f.* rake or strike [for drawing the slack out of the furnaces for tin melting]. —ſpaten, *m.* [in agriculture] large spade for digging up untilled land; [with gardeners] weeding-spade. —zehnte, *f.* the tithes off new-ploughed land and a maiden-crop, the first-fruits off a virgin-soil.

2. Reúten, V. Reiten.

Reúter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) an eradicator, an extirpator, one who roots up or out, who deracinates. 2) V. Reiter. 3) [Sieb] a sieve, strainer.

*Revánche, *f.* [pron. as in the French] compensation; *it.* revenge [at cards].

*Revanchiren, *v. refl.* [pron. Rewangſchiren] [in fam. lang.] to be revenged; to have one's revenge [at cards].

*Reveille, *f.* [pron. Rewellje] [no *pl.*] [in the army] reveille, the tattoo at day-break, [with the French] the diane. — ſchlagen, to beat the reveille, the morning-tattoo.

*Reverberiren, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to reverberate.

Reverberir-feuer, *n.* [in chemistry] a reverberated fire. —ofen, *m.* [in chemistry] a reverberating furnace, a furnace with a reverberatory.

*Reverénz, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [obsolete or comic for Verbeugung] a bow, a salute. Ein gewaltiger —enmacher, a man that bows too often, a tremendous bow-maker.

*Revèrs, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) the reverse [of a medal or coin]. 2) counter-deed, defeasance, a counter-bond. Einen — ausſtellen, to give a defeasance &c. 3) [in German universities] a promise signed by a fresh student to keep the university-regulations, bond on the part of the freshman to observe the statutes and decrees of Alma Mater.

Reversgraf, *m.* [in German history] a mediate count.

*Reverſalien, *pl.* [chiefly in German history] counter-documents of defeasance, reversals by which it is declared that what must happen this time, shall not be of detriment to the general rights. — ausſtellen, to give the deed of defeasance.

*Reverſino, *m.* [-'s] a game at cards, reversis.

*Reverſiren, ſich, *v. refl.* to give a counter-deed, a defeasance, a counter-bond, a reversal letter, to oblige one's self by bond; *it.* to renounce by a solemn act.

*Revidiren, *v. tr.* to review, to re-peruse, to read again. Eine Rechnung —, to revise an account; Waaren —, to revisit goods.

Revidirbogen, *m.* [with printers] the third proof-sheet.

*Revier, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a country, canton, quarter, district [now chiefly or almost only used in the sense of Forſt, a verderer's or ranger's jurisdiction, and Jagdrevier, which see].

*Revieren, *v. intr.* [in sportsmen's language] to scent, to track, to range, to ferret out. Dieſer Hund revieret gut, this dog lays on the scent well, has a good scent, nose, [also] tracks well, follows up the track well, beats about well.

*Reviſion, *f.* revision; [with printers] [= Revidirbogen] third proof-sheet.

*Reviſor, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] revisor.

*Rhabárber, *f.* rhubarb. Falſche —, rhubarb of the Alps, monk's rhubarb, patience, dock; *it.* false rhubarb, meadow rue; *it.* ſchwarze —, V. Jalappe.

Rhabarber-auszug, —extract, *m.*, —tinctur, *f.* extract, tincture of rhubarb. —baum, *m.* frangula, black alder. —

pflanze, *f.* V. Rhabarber. —pulver, *n.* powdered rhubarb, rhubarb-powder. —wurzel, *f.* V. Rhabarber.

*Rhapóntik, *f.* 1) rhapontium, monk's rhubarb, patience. 2) onagra, night or tree-primrose. 3) greater centaury, common centaury or rhapontic, knapweed.

*Rhapsodie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] rhapsody.

Rhéde, *f.* V. Reede.

Rhein, *m.* [-es] [generally derived from rinnen; some, with less probability, refer it to Rain = a boundary; in the language of the ic and oc Troubadours every rivulet is called *rhen*] [in geography] the Rhine.

Rhein-aale, *f.* 1) salmon-peal of the Rhine. 2) lake salmon-trout. —armee, *f.* [chiefly in the history of the first French revolution] army of the Rhine. —bayern, *n.* Rhenish Bavaria. —brücke, *f.* bridge of or over the Rhine. —bund *m* [in German history] confederacy of the Rhine. —damm, —deich, *m.* dike of the Rhine. —diamant, *m.* transparent pebble, the Rhenish diamond [answering to the English Bristol or Cornish diamond]. —dorf, *n.* a Rhenish village, a village on or near the Rhine. —fahrt, *f.* voyage on the Rhine, [modern] tour or excursion up or down the Rhine —fahrzeug, *n.* a vessel of the Rhine. —fall, *m.* 1) [near Schaffhausen] cataract of the Rhine. 2) [provincial] wine of Grisons, *it.* of Valteline or Velteliner; *it.* wine of Istria, of Proseck. —festung, *f.* fortress on the Rhine. —fisch, *m.* fish of the Rhine —fischerei, *f.* Rhine-fishery; fishery in the Rhine. —fluß, *m.* [not much used] the Rhine river, the river Rhine. —fürst, *m.* a prince whose land borders the Rhine, a Rhine-prince. —gau, *m.* [in geography] the Rheingau [a particular district on the borders of the Rhine]. —gebirge, *n.* a mountain or chain of mountains on or fringing the Rhine —gegend, *f.* country of the Rhine, Rhine-country. —gegenden, the Rhine-countries; environs, neighbouring districts of the Rhine. —gold, *n.* Rhine-gold, Rhenish gold [found in the alluvial sand]. —graf, *m.* [formerly, now only occurring in the title of some German princes] Rhinegrave, count of the Rhine. —gräfinn, *f.* Rhinegravine, countess of the Rhine. —grafschaft, *f.* county of the Rhine. —heer, *n.* V. —armee. —herr, *m.* [formerly] master of the ports [at Cologne]. —kiesel, *m.* a transparent pebble, the Rhenish diamond. V. also —diamant. —hessen, *n.* Rhenish Hesse. —kreis, *m.* circle of the Rhine. —lachs, *m.* Rhine salmon. —land, *n.* country, land, district or province skirting the Rhine. Die —länder, the countries, districts &c. skirting the Rhine. —länder, *m.*, —länderinn, *f.* inhabitant of the Rhine, one living in its neighbourhood. —ländisch, *adv.* Rhenish. —ländische Ruthe, the Rhenish rod; —ländischer Wein, Rhenish wine, [as, for instance, Hock or Hochheimer]. —lied, *n.* song of the Rhine [either referring to the Rhine or composed in the Rhine-country]. —preußen, *n.* Rhenish Prussia. —reise, *f.* voyage upon or tour along the Rhine. —salm, V. —lachs. —schanze, *f.* [chiefly in the history of Germany during the first French revolutionary war] line, intrenchment, fortification to prevent the enemy's passing or crossing the Rhine. —schiff, *n.* a great vessel, a ship of the Rhine. —schifffahrt, *f.* navigation of the Rhine. —schnake, *f.* 1) [Eintagsfliege] an ephemera. 2) phryganea, cade-worm, caddis, may-fly. —schwalbe, *f.* 1) V. Erdschwalbe. 2) [at the mouth of the Rhine, near the sea] V. Mewe. —stadt, *f.* city of the Rhine. —strom, *m.* the Rhine-stream, the Rhine. —taucher, *m.* the little smew. —thal, *n.* the or a valley of or bordering [on] the Rhine; *it.* the Rheinthal [in Switzerland]; *it.* the Rhein-valley [what was the ancient bed of the Rhine between Switzerland and Bingen]. —überfahrt, *f.* passage of the Rhine. —übergang, *m.* 1) passage of the Rhine. 2) [the] crossing [of] the Rhine. Der —übergang der Franzosen im Jahre 1792, der Alliirten im Jahre 1814, the crossing of the Rhine by the French armies in 1792 by the allied armies in 1814 —ufer, *n.* shore, bank of the Rhine. Das linke, rechte —ufer, the left, right bank, [where the stream is very broad] shore of the Rhine —weide, *f.* 1) black poplar. 2) Rhine-willow, sea-thorn, sand-thorn, sea-buckthorn. —wein, *m.* wine of the Rhine, Rhenish wine [as, for instance, Hock or Hochheimer].

Rheinisch, *adj.* and *adv.* Rhenish, of the Rhine. Die —en Länder, Fürsten &c., the countries, princes of the Rhine, the Rhenish provinces, the Rhine-Princes &c.; —e Weine [Rheinweine], Rhenish wines; ein —er Gulden, ein Gulden — [in reckoning], a florin Rhenish standard; ein —er Goldgülden [formerly], a Rhenish gold-crown or dollar; —e Kirschen, red and white-heart cherries; der —e Bund, V. Rheinbund.

*Rhetorik, *f.* rhetoric.

*Rhetoriker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] rhetorician.

*Rhetorisch, *adj.* and *adv.* rhetorical. —e Figur, rhetorical figure; die —e Klasse, the rhetorical class.

*Rheumátisch, *adj.* and *adv.* rheumatic. rheumatical.

*Rheumatism[us], *m.* [*pl.* Rheumatismen] rheumatism.

*Rhinozeros, *n.* [*pl.* -sse] [in nat. hist.] [Nashorn] the rhinoceros.

*Rhizolith, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in mineralogy] [Wurzelstein] rhizolite.

Rhodier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* one of or from Rhodes, a Rhodian.

Rhodisch, *adj.* and *adv.* Rhodian, in the manner of the Rhodians.

Rhodiserholz, *m.* —holz, *n.* V. Rosenholz.

Rhodiserritter, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] knight of Rhodes.

Rhodiserwurz, *f.* V. Rosenwurzel.

Rhodus, *n.* or die Insel —, [in geography] Rhodes.

*Rhómbisch, *adj* and *adv.* rhomboidal. [in mineralogy] Versteckt —er Quarz, rhombiferous quartz.

*Rhombit, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in nat. hist.] a rhombite, fossil containing the impression of a turbot.

*Rhomboid, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in geometry] a rhomboid.

*Rhómbus, *m.* [*pl.* Rhomben] [in geometry] a rhomb.

Rhone, *f.*, [less usual, but more correct *m.*] [probably = Rhein, that is, river; the English *to run* = rennen, schnell laufen; old Engl. *to ron*, Welsh *rhin* = a river] [in geography] the [river] Rhone.

Rhumb, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Windstrich, Compaßstrich] [in seamen's lang.] rhumb-line, point of the compass. Von — zu — segeln, to sail by traverse.

*Rhythmisch, *adj.* and *adv.* rhythmical, rhythmic. Der —e Wohlklang der Verse, the rhythmic harmony of verse.

*Rhythmus, *m.* [*pl.* Rhythmen] rhythm.

Ribbe, *f.* V. Rippe.

Ribben, *v. tr.* [Flachs &c.] to peel [flax &c.].

*Ricámbio, *n.* [in commerce] re-exchange.

Ricambiorechnung, *f.* account of re-exchange.

Richard, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [name of men] Richard, [in familiarity or contempt] Dick.

‖Richt, *n.* V. Gericht.

Richte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [fam. and rather provincial] straightness. Etwas in die — bringen, to make any thing straight; in die — gehen, to go straight along, to keep on straight, to keep straight a-head before one, to keep the straight or main road, path &c. 2) [provincialism = Reihe] Eine — Häuser, a row of houses.

Richten, [allied to regen, recken, recht, therefore = to stretch, to expand] I. *v. tr.* 1) [in general] to give to any thing a certain direction [usually with the statement of the nature or kind of such direction]. Etwas in die Höhe, nach der Seite —, to raise any thing up, sideways; sich im Bette in die Höhe —, to raise one's self, to rise or sit up in bed; eine Stange &c. in die Höhe —, to raise or lift up a pole &c.; sich auf den Zehenspitzen in die Höhe —, to raise one's self up on tip-toe; die Segel nach dem Winde —, to bend the sails to the wind, to trim the sails; das Schiff nach dem Winde —, to haul the wind again, to bring a ship to the wind, after yawing to leeward; eine Sonnenuhr nach der Weltgegend —, to set a sun-dial to its meridian; die Augen, Blicke auf Etwas —, gen Himmel or auf zum Himmel —, to direct one's eyes, looks towards any thing, to turn one's eyes, one's looks towards heaven; die Kanonen nach der Stadt —, to point or turn the cannons towards, to level cannon on the town; die Kanonen —, zum Schusse —, to point the cannons, to bring the cannon to a proper level for firing; eine Büchse zum Schusse —, to make [a gun] ready and present; die Haare zurecht — [rather stiff or unusual], to arrange one's hair, to put one's hair to rights, to dress one's hair; die Spritzen —, to direct or point the fire-engines; ein Fernglas —, to point, to direct a telescope; eine Uhr —, den Weiser einer Uhr —, to set, to regulate a watch, to set the hand of a watch. *Fig.* Seine Gedanken, seine Absicht, seine Aufmerksamkeit, sein Herz auf Etwas —, to turn one's thoughts, to direct one's intention, to give one's attention to any thing, to set one's heart upon something; darauf ist eben seine Absicht gerichtet, his intentions are precisely directed to that, his views are exactly turned that way, that is exactly what he proposes to himself, what he is aiming at, what he desires; sein Gebet zu Gott —, to direct one's prayer to God; ein Schreiben, die Aufschrift eines Briefes, eine Vorstellung an Einen —, to address a letter, to direct the address of a letter, a representation to any one; sich nach seiner Vorschrift —, to go by, to act up, after or according to, to follow one's instructions; ich werde mich darnach zu — wissen, I shall know how to shape my course thereupon, to take my measures in consequence; sich nach den Leuten, nach dem Willen der Leute —, to go by, to

imitate others, to conform to the will of others; seine Frau richtet sich ganz nach ihm, his wife conforms, accommodates herself, gives way entirely to him, his humour; his wife acts entirely after his wishes; sich nach den Umständen —, to yield, to give way, to conform to circumstances, [fam.] to yield with a good grace to what can't be helped, to put the best face on the matter, to make the best of a bad bargain; sich nach den Begriffen seiner Zuhörer —, to conform, to descend to the comprehension of one's hearers, to adapt one's discourse &c. to the capacity of one's listeners; die Arzenei auf Jemandes Zustand —, to regulate the medicine by the condition or state of any one; — Sie sich nicht nach mir, don't take me for your regulator, guide, don't trim or shape your course by mine, don't imitate me, don't follow my example. 2) [to treat by directing, pointing &c. in a certain manner] to make straight, to straighten. Einen Weg —, to make straight, to smooth, to make level or easy a way; die Hörner — [with combmakers], to dress the horns; die Felle — [with tawers], to stretch the hides or skins, *it.* to spread the hides and skins; die Scheren — [with knife-grinders] [= dengeln], to grind down the notches and tally the blades of shears &c.; [with blacksmiths] ein Stück —, to straighten a piece; die Stäbe —, to flatten, to hammer flat iron blades, to edge iron plates; den Draht zu den Nadeln —, to straighten the pin-wire, needle-wire; ein Buch — [with book-binders], to beat a book well; die Ränder der Münzplatten — [in the mint], to hammer the planchets; ein Stück Holz — [with joiners &c.], to trim or dress a piece of wood with the plane; [with coopers] die Faßdauben — [= krümmen], to dress the staves; das windschiefe Holz —, to straighten curled, cambering, bent, warped wood; einen Mast —, to raise up a mast, to fix a mast upright; [with carders] die Zähne, Häkchen der Kardätschen —, to straighten or dress the bent teeth, claws of the cards; eine Kardätsche —, to dress a card, to file smooth the teeth of the card; einen Meiler — [bekleiden], to cover over a charcoal kiln; einen Deckel auf eine Schachtel —, to fit on a cover or lid to a box; die Tuchschere —, to trim the blades of the shears so as to tally; die Netze, Fangeisen —, to dress, trim the nets, to lay or set the nets, traps; ein Gebäude —, to fit up a building with its carpentry-work; sich —, to raise one's self upright, to rise up, to sit or stand up straight richtet [when spoken, richt'] euch! [to the soldiers] in line! *Fig.* Sich —, to prepare one's self, to get and hold one's self in readiness; das Mittagsessen —, to prepare the dinner, to get the dinner ready; Alles zur Reise —, to prepare every thing for the journey. 3) [properly, to bring any thing somewhere] *Fig.* Etwas in's Werk —, to bring something into play, into force, to put something into execution, into effect; Einen zu Grunde —, to ruin any one, to bring any one to ruin 4) [closely allied to recht] *a*) [urtheilen, beurtheilen] to judge. Richte selbst; was wäre Liebe ohne Tugend? judge yourself: what would be love without virtue? über Alles — wollen, to wish to judge of every thing. *it.* to pass judgment upon, to judge. Ueber Andere —, das Verhalten Anderer —, to judge, to censure, to criticise others, the conduct of others; Gott wird uns —, God will judge us, pass sentence upon us; richtet nicht, auf daß ihr nicht gerichtet werdet [in Scripture], judge not, lest ye be judged; eine Schrift, ein Kunstwerk &c. — [rather unusual], to criticise a writing, a work of art, V. Beurtheilen; Gott wird kommen, zu — die Lebendigen und die Todten [in Scripture], God will come to judge both the quick and the dead; *it.* [in a bad sense] Einen, die Handlung Anderer —, to censure, to find fault with, to cavil at, to condemn, to judge any one, the conduct or actions of others; wer Alles richtet, macht sich Feinde, he who judges [harshly], censures, finds fault with, cavils at every thing, makes himself enemies; *it.* eine Streitsache, über eine streitige Sache —, to judge a process, a cause of contention. *b*) —, [hin—], to execute, to fulfil the last sentence of the law. Einen mit dem Schwerte, Beile, Strange —, to execute any one with the sword, axe, rope or by hanging. Das — eines Stabes &c., the setting up &c. of a staff &c.; das — der Kanonen, the pointing, turning, levelling of the cannon; das — eines Verbrechers, the execution of a criminal. V. Richtung. II. *v. intr.* [in sportsmen's language only] to repair. 1) [= sich wohin begeben] Zu Holze —, to repair to the forest, to covert. 2) [= nachstellen] Den Vögeln, dem Wilde —, to lay snares for birds, game.

Richt-bank, *f.* 1) tribunal, the bench. 2) [in Northern Germany] the dresser. —**baum**, *m.* [with carpenters] pulley-beam [for raising beams]. —**beil**, *n.* the axe of the executioner. —**bier**, *n.* [fam.] beer given by the landlord to the carpenters when the fitting up of a house is completed as a sort of house-warming or paying his footing. —**blech**, *n.* jeweller's scale of moulds [for ascertaining the size of precious stones] —**blei**, *n.* level, plummet-level. —**block**, *m.* [for beheading] the block. —**bret**, *n* V. —**kegel**. —**bühne**, *f.* the scaffold [for executions]. —**eisen**, *n.* [with glass-makers and blowers] straightening rod, iron plate for smoothing glass; [with artillery-smiths] a screw-auger bender. —**elle**, *f.* [Eichelle] an ell-pattern, a sample-ell, standard-ell. —**essen**, *n.* 1) [with carpenters] house-warming, footing paid in the shape of a dinner to the carpenters by the landlord of a new-built house. 2) V. Henkermahlzeit. —**hammer**, *m.* [with coppersmiths] flattening-hammer; [with cutlers] hammer for straightening knife-blades; [with shearers] hammer for straightening the shear-blades. —**haus**, *n.* [obsolete] V. Gerichtshaus. —**hebebaum**, *m.* [in gunnery] lever or hand-spike for raising and pointing cannon. —**holz**, *n.* [with pin makers] straightening board, pin-wire reel. —**kamm**, *m.* large tooth-comb. —**kanne**, *f.* [Eichmaß] standard or imperial quart measure. —**kegel**, *m.*, —**bret**, *n.* [in artillery] frontlet, the cannon-sight; [with goldsmiths] triblet, triboulet. —**keil**, *m.* wedge for pointing cannons, a quoin. Der untere — keil, the bed. —**klöppel**, —**kliebel**, *m.* a long pole in the middle of a charcoal-kiln for making the draught-hole. —**korn**, *n.* [with gunsmiths] the sight, the aim [on a gun-barrel]. —**leisten**, *m.* [with shoemakers] a broken last. —**mahl**, *n* V. —**essen**. —**maß**, *n.* [Eichmaß] gauge, standard-measure; *it.* [with letter-founders] square [for proving the rectangular form of the letters]. —**pfennig**, *m.* [in the mint] the 65,635th part of a mark; *it.* the standard grain of fineness [for gold or silver]. —**platz**, *m.* the place of execution. Einen zum —platze führen, to lead any one to the place of execution. —**schacht**, *m.* 1) [with miners] a perpendicular shaft. 2) [Grenzschacht] a boundary-shaft. —**scheffel**, *m.* [Eichscheffel] standard bushel, [in England] Winchester bushel. —**scheibe**, *f.* [with locksmiths] the notches in the key-plate of a lock. —**scheit**, *n.* ruler, great ruler, level. Ein Stück Holz nach dem —scheite beschlagen, to square wood by the level. —**schnur**, *f.* the line, levelling-line, cord. Die —schnur anlegen, halten, to place, to hold the line; das Holz mit der —schnur zeichnen, to mark wood with the line; mit der —schnur gezeichnete Linie, a stroke with the line, a line chalked out with the string. *Fig.* Gerechtigkeit ist die —schnur aller seiner Handlungen, justice is the rule and line of all his actions, justice is the line he has chalked out for himself in all his dealings. —**schraube**, *f.* [in artillery] regulating-screw [for pointing cannon]. —**schwert**, *n.* the sword of Justice, the sword of the executioner. —**spann**, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] the lower part of the fashion pieces of the stern. —**spille**, —**spindel**, *f.* [with wire-drawers] piercer for the drawing-plates. —**stange**, *f.* [in wind-mills] lever for bringing the mill-stones closer. —**statt**, —**stätte**, *f.* 1) V. —platz. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] [Stellweg] a riding or lane through a forest. —**steig**, *m.* [Fußsteig] [not much used] footpath. —**stein**, *m.* a kind of anvil, hand-anvil. —**stock**, *m.* [with gunsmiths] an instrument for straightening a bent barrel or tube, a bender; [with carpenters] measure, ruler. —**stuhl**, *m.* 1) V. Richterstuhl 2) [for beheading with the sword] stool, chair. ‡or||—**tag**, *m.* V. Gerichtstag. —**visier**, *n.* 1) V. —kegel. 2) [Visier] aim, sight. —**wage**, *f.* [Wasserwage] level. —**wägung**, *f.* [das Niveliren] [little used] levelling. —**winkel**, *m.* [in artillery] [Erhöhungswinkel] the angle of elevation. —**zange**, *f.* regulating-pincers. —**zirkel**, *m.* [with watchmakers] a protractor.

Richter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one who sets any thing right, who directs &c. [in artillery] Der — der Kanone, the pointer of the cannon, the captain-cannoneer. 2) [one who judges, decides] judge. Die —inn, *a*) a female judge; arbitress [of our de tinies &c.]. *b*) the judge's lady. Er soll mein —, sie soll meine —inn seyn, he, she shall be my judge; sich zum — aufwerfen, to erect or constitute one's self judge; vor dem — erscheinen, to appear before the judge; eine Sache an den — gelangen lassen, vor dem — verhandeln, to carry a case before the judge, to plead or proceed before the judge; die Sache schwebt vor dem —, the affair is before the judge; Einen als — erkennen, to recognize any one as judge; der natürliche, gewöhnliche or ordentliche —, the natural judge, the customary, usual judge, the judge in ordinary; ein recht or ganz gewöhnlicher — [in fam lang.], an ordinary judge, a mere business-despatching magistrate; ein außerordentlicher —, a special judge. *Prov.* Wo kein Kläger ist, da ist auch kein —, where there is no plaintiff, there is also no judge; Gott ist der oberste —, God is the sovereign judge; die Kirche ist —inn in allen Glaubenssachen, the Church is judge in all articles of belief; [in the Bible] das Buch der —, the book of judges, the judges. V. Berg—, Blut—, Dorf—, Hof—, Kammer—, Kunst—, Land—, Nach—, Ober—, Scharf—, Schieds—, Sitten—, Splitter—, Stadt—, Unter—.

Richter-amt, *n.* a judicial office, judge's function or duty, judicature, charge or office of judicature. —**schwert**, *n.* the sword of Justice. —**spruch**, *m.* [judicial or judge's] sentence, decree. —**stuhl**, *m.* 1) the judge's seat, the bench. 2) [Gericht] bench, tribunal,

court of justice. Das gehört nicht vor seinen —stuhl, that does not come before his court, his tribunal, that does not come under his jurisdiction. *Fig.* Einen vor den —stuhl Gottes fordern, to summon or cite any one before the judgment-seat of God; der —stuhl des Gewissens, the tribunal of the conscience. —thron, *m* [in higher style] judge's high seat. Vor dem —throne des Allmächtigen, before the judgment-seat of the Almighty. —wage, *f.* the balance, scales of Justice or Themis.

Richterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* of or appertaining to a judge, judicial. Sein —es Ansehen gebrauchen, to employ one's authority of judge, as a judge, one's judicial authority; —es Amt, V. Richteramt; der —e Spruch, das —e Urtheil, the sentence, decree of the judge, the judicial sentence decree.

Richtig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [= straight, even] *Fig.* Leite mich auf —er Bahn [in Scripture], lead me in the right way. 2) *Fig* [allied next to recht] right. —es Testament, a good and lawful or legal will; —es Verfahren, legal or lawful procedure; — schreiben, sprechen, to write, to speak correctly; seine Aussprache ist nicht —, his pronunciation is not correct, good, right; —e Schreibart, Zeichnung, an accurate style, correct design or drawing; — zeichnen, singen, to draw, to sing accurately, correctly; —es Verhältniß, just proportion; — es Maß, Gewicht &c., just measure, weight, &c., due or right measure, weight &c.; — messen, to measure right; —e Rechnung, just, exact, accurate reckoning; das trifft — zu, that tallies exactly; — gezählt, well counted; meine Uhr geht —, zeigt die Stunden —, my watch goes right, tells the time right, keeps good time; — bezahlen, mit der Zahlung — einhalten, to pay exactly, to be punctual in payment at the time fixed; —er Bezahler, a punctual payer, an exact paymaster; die Posten kommen — an, the post, the mail arrives punctually, comes in always to a minute, keeps its fixed time; der —e Weg, die —en Mittel, the right way, the right or true means; einen Auftrag — besorgen, to discharge a commission well, faithfully, to the letter; einen Brief — bestellen, to forward a letter to its address; mit einander über Etwas — werden, to agree, to come to a mutual arrangement or agreement about something; wir sind mit einander — [in fam. lang.], we are agreed, [fam.] we are all right with one another; es ist Alles —, every thing is adjusted, arranged, [fam.] put square, *it.* [s metimes for berichtigt or bezahlt] [with landlords, innkeepers &c.] the bill, reckoning, or the guest's other items to be paid, are all paid; der Handel ist —, the bargain is struck, concluded, made, arranged; diese Flinte schießt —, this gun shoots true; er schießt sehr —, he shoots very true, he is a dead shot, takes an unerring or deadly aim; eine Schuld — machen, to pay a debt; er ist nicht — im Kopfe, es steht in seinem Gehirne nicht — [in familiar lang.], he is not quite right in his head, [fam.] his brains are addled, he is a little touched, cracked, not quite right in his upper story, disordered in his thinking apparatus; ein — denkender Kopf, a right thinking head, a sound mind; er urtheilt sehr —, he reasons, judges soundly, very justly, appositely; —e Abschrift, an exact, faithful copy; —er Gedanke, Ausdruck, —es Bild, a right or just thought, expression, image; ist es nicht so? —, ganz —! is it not so? right, quite right, just so! er hat — geantwortet, he has answered well, right, pertinently; einen —en Begriff von Etwas haben, to have a just idea, true conception of something; dieser Satz ist — [wahr], this proposition is true; ein —es Urtheil über Etwas fällen, to pass a correct or sound judgment or sentence upon any thing; — übersetzt, well, right translated; es ist dieser Frau nicht — gegangen [in common people's language], this woman has had a miscarriage, a premature delivery; es geht in diesem Hause nicht — zu [es spukt] [in familiar lang.], this house is haunted; das Ding geht nicht — zu, damit geht es nicht — zu [in fam. lang.], there is deceit, magic, something not right in this business; mit seiner Sache ist es nicht ganz — [in fam. lang.], it is not quite right with his affair, his case is defective, suspicious, lame; er wird — [gewiß] kommen, he will come I am sure, he will certainly come, [if a slight doubt exists] he will surely come.

Richtigmachung, *f.* [little used] arrangement, settling, putting in order, V. Richtig. —machung durch Rechnung und Gegenrechnung, liquidation.

Richtigkeit, *f.* justness, exactitude, correctness. Die — der Stimme, des Ohres, des Verstandes, eines Gedankens, Ausdruckes &c., the justness of the voice, nicety or accuracy of the ear, correctness of the understanding, of a thought, of an expression &c.; die — des Gewichtes, Maßes, einer Rechnung, the exactitude, accuracy of the weight, measure, of an account; die — der Schreibart, Sprechart, the accuracy, critical nicety of the style, dialect; die — einer Zeichnung, the correct delineation of a drawing; die Sache hat ihre —, mit dieser Sache hat es seine — [in familiar language], there are very good grounds to go upon in this business, the affair is true; das hat seine —, that is true, certain, sure; eine Sache in — bringen, to arrange, to conclude, to settle an affair; — mit Einem machen [obsolescent or in common people's language], to come to terms with any one; *it.* to pay any one, to liquidate, discharge, settle one's debts; meine Sachen sind noch nicht in —, my affairs are not yet settled, in order.

Richtung, *f.* 1) [= das Richten] Die — eines Stabes &c [little used] the setting up of a staff &c.; die — einer Kanone, the levelling, turning, pointing of a cannon; die — eines Fernrohrs, the pointing, directing [to the object] of a telescope; die — der Truppen, the marshalling in line, the arraying of troops. *Fig.* [rather stiff] Die — der Absicht auf Etwas, the directing or direction of the intention upon something, the bending of the mind on something. 2) direction. Diese zwei Linien haben einerlei —, these two lines have one and the same direction, tendency; die — des Magnetes, der Wurzeln, der Stengel einer Pflanze, the direction, inclination of the magnet, of the roots, stalks of a plant; die wagerechte, senkrechte —, the horizontal, perpendicular direction; die — der Bewegung, the direction, determination of the movement; seine — nach Etwas hin nehmen to take one's direction towards something; in gerader —, in a straight direction, directly, in a right line; der — des Weges folgen, to follow the direction, sweep of the road; nach allen —en, in all directions, to the four points of the compass; stellen Sie diesen Tisch nach dieser —, place this table in this direction; dieses Zimmer hat 30 Fuß nach jeder —, this room is 30 feet in length, depth and breadth, this room forms a cube of thirty feet, this room is thirty feet every way; in verkehrter, falscher —, in a wrong, false direction. *Fig.* Eine gute, schlimme — nehmen, to take a good, bad direction, a right, wrong direction, bias [as a young man]; die — seines Gemüths, der Gedanken, the bent of his mind, of the thoughts; die — der Volksgesinnung or des Volkswillens nach dem und dem Ziele, the bent of the people, of the nation's will or mind towards such and such an object.

1. **Ricke,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [probably from recken = to move spontaneously; in Swed. *racka* means *to run*; in Engl. *rick* means a curved line] [in sportsmen's lang.] the roe, the doe of the roebuck.

2. **Ricke,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [perhaps allied to krähen, to crow, to caw] [Saatkrähe] the rook.

3. **Ricke,** *f.* [-ns or der -, *pl.* -n] [abbreviated for Friederike, in fam. lang. and provincial] Frederica.

Riebsel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] or —beere, *f.* the gooseberry.

Riebselstrauch, *m.* gooseberry-bush.

Riechbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] having odour or smell.

Riechen, [allied to rauchen; also in Hebrew *ruach* = breath] *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [to spread an odour or make a smell] to smell. Gut, übel —, to smell well or good, bad or ill; to have a good, a bad smell; er riecht nach Wein, he smells of wine; das riecht wie Balsam, that smells like balm; das riecht gar nicht, that does not smell at all, that has no scent whatever; die Rose riecht lieblich, the rose smells sweet; dieser Wein riecht gut, angenehm, this wine has a good, agreeable scent, perfume, flavour, smells like a nosegay; das riecht brandig, dumpfig, that smells burnt, fusty or musty, that has a burnt, a fusty or musty smell; zu stark —, to smell too strong; dieses Fleisch fängt an [übel] zu —, this meat begins to smell; aus den Füßen, aus dem Munde —, to have foul feet, a foul breath; der Todte roch schon, the corpse smelt already; er hat einen —den, übel —den Athem, his breath smells, he has a foul breath; übel —de Pillen &c., fetid pills &c.; wohl —d, odorous, odoriferous; wohl—de Hölzer, odoriferous woods; wohl—des Rauchwerk, perfumes, perfumery, [in churches] incense; wohl—de Wasser, Handschuhe, perfumed or sweet-smelling waters, gloves. II. *v. tr.* and *intr.* to smell [with the organs of scent]. An eine or an einer Rose &c. —, to smell a rose &c., [poetically] to inhale the sweetness of a rose; er hat den Schnupfen, er riecht nichts, he has a cold, he smells nothing; dieser Hund riecht fein, riecht das Wild von weitem, this dog scents well, has a fine scent, scents the game from afar; er kann den Wein nicht —, he can not endure the smell or scent of wine, the odour of wine is insupportable to him, *it.* [in pop. lang., with the stress laid on riechen] he cannot endure wine, wine is an abomination to him. *Fig.* [in popular lang.] Er hat den Braten gerochen, Lunte gerochen, he smelt a rat; er kann kein Pulver — [in pop. lang.], he cannot bear the smell of powder; wer konnte das — [low]? who was to foresee, to guess that? kaum hat er hierher gerochen, so &c. [low], scarcely has he arrived here, when &c. Das —, V. Geruch.

Riech-bein, *n.* [in surgery] [Siebbein] the ethmoid bone. —beinschlagader, *f.* [in

surgery] the anterior artery of the ethmoid bone. —büchſe, *f.*, —büchschen, *n.* a [small] scent-box, vinegeret or vinaigrette. —dorn, *m.* [in botany] [Weinroſe] the yellow eglantine; *it.* the eglantine, sweet-briar. —doſe, *f.* V. —büchſe. —flaſche, *f.*, —fläſchchen, *n.* smelling-bottle, essence-bottle. —ſalz, *n.*, engliſches —ſalz, smelling-salts, sal volatile. —topf, *m.* an essence-jar, perfume-pot [with the conserved leaves of flowers]. —waſſer, *n.* scent-water, perfume-water.

Riecher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [not much used] a smeller, one who smells or scents [with the olfactory nerves]. 2) [low] the nose, the smeller, the claret-bottle.

Ried or [better] Riet, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [perhaps allied to brett; in Hungarian *ret* is the same as the Lat *pratum*, a meadow] a marshy district or soil, marsh; *it.* common. 2) [allied with breit] [with cloth-weavers] a comb, slaie. 3) [allied to Reiß] [Rohr] a reed.

Ried-anger, —anker, *m.* bank of a dike overgrown with bulrush. —blatt, *n.* [with weavers] slaie, comb. —fohre, *f.* [in nat. hist.] a roach. —genſter, *m.* [in botany] spanish broom. —gras, *n.* [in botany] horse-tongue, sword-grass, burweed, reed-grass, bur-reed, sedge. Das ſpitzige —gras, the pointed sword-grass; das ſchwärzliche —gras, the blackish burweed; das eisgraue —gras, the whitish sword-grass; das fingerförmige —gras, the finger-formed burweed or sedge; das —gras mit getrennten Geſchlechtern, the dioecious reed-grass; das verlängerte, vielährige —gras, the allongated sword-grass; das fadenförmige —gras, the filiform reed-grass; das gelbe —gras, the yellow burweed; das ſtinkende —gras, the fetid or stinking burweed; das kugelförmige —gras, the globulous burweed; das rauhe —gras, the rough burweed; das lehmige, ſchlammige —gras, the marshy burweed; das ſtachelige —gras, the prickly sedge; das blaſſe —gras, the pale sedge; das ſchwadenartige —gras, the panic-formed sedge; das doldenförmige —gras, the umbellated sedge. —kamm, *m.* V. —blatt. —knospe, *f.* V. Igelknospe. —kolbe, *f.* V. Rohrkolbe. —kraut, *n.* V. Igelsknospe —meiſe, *f.* V. Sumpfmeiſe. —ſchnepfe, *f.* 1) V. Pfuhlſchnepfe. 2) V. Doppelſchnepfe. —ſperling, *m.* V. Rohrſperling.

Riefe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Reif, Rippe] channel, chamfer, furrow, groove. Die —n an einer Säule, flutings on a pillar, an einer Muſchelſchale, the striae on a shell; mit —n verſehen, V. Riefeln.

Riefeln, Riefen, *v. tr.* to channel, to chamfer, to furrow, to groove, to flute, to striate; [with gunsmiths] to rifle. [with millers] Einen Mühlſtein —, V. Schärfen.

Riege, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) V. Reihe. 2) V. Falte.

Riegel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to regen = to move] 1) [certain things for fastening, for holding &c. other things] [in artillery] — der Laffette, the transom of a gun-carriage; V. Achſen—, Ruhe—, Schwanz—, Stell—, Stirn—; [with carpenters] [Querholz] tie-piece, cross-piece, intertie, interduce, traverse, V. Spann—; [with coachmakers] the tree-bolt; [also] the pole-bolt, the thill-pin; [with seamstresses] der — an einem Knopfloche, Hemdſchlitze &c, the loop, the eye or eyelet of a button-hole, the stay, gusset, or heart of a shirt-bosom &c.; [on which a windmill rests] plates, beams, the summers; [with coopers] cross-bar; [on railroads] [iron] rail; [also] tram. 2) [especially for fastening a door] bar, [also] bolt. — mit einer Feder, a spring or catch-bolt; auf einer Metallplatte befeſtigter kleiner —, a little bolt, a slip-bolt; eine Thür, ein Fenſter mit einem — verſchließen, to shut a door, a window with a bolt or bar; den — vorlegen, vorſchieben, to put on the bar, to draw to the bolt, to slip, slide or push to the bolt; den — wegthun, zurückſchieben, to undo, to push back the bolt or bar; — an einem Thorwege, iron-bar, clathrus: einen — vorſchieben, Einem einen — vorſchieben [*fig.* in familiar language], to frustrate any thing or any one by placing obstacles in the way; [with locksmiths] — an einem Schloſſe, bolt to a lock; ſtehender —, dead bolt; dieſer — geht nicht mehr, iſt eingeroſtet, this bolt does not move any more, is rusty; ein deutſcher —, a catch spring or snap-bolt; bolt of the tumbler or spring-lock; V. Schub—. 3) [in seamen's language] the cradle [for launching a ship].

Riegel-balken, *m.* V. —baken. — band, *n.* [with carpenters] tie-band of the thill; [with saddlers] stirrup-bar or bridle. — bohrer, *m.* [with coopers] a wimble or gimlet for cross-bars. —haken, *m.* [with locksmiths] the bolt-staple, a hold-fast, a bolt-nab. — —holz, *n.* [with carpenters] wood for intertie or interduce, [also] the intertie; [with clear-starchers &c.] rolling-board, sleek or burnishing board, mangling-pin; [with joiners] the cross-piece or tie of a door; [with coachmakers &c.] die —hölzer an einem Karren, the two beams for the pegs, a sort of ladder on a cart; das —holz [with coopers] the cross-bar of a cask; das —holz an den Boden einer Tonne befeſtigen, to fasten in the cross bar of a barrel &c.; *it.* V. Zapfenholz —kraut, *n.* the herb mercury. —loch, *n.* staple, bolt-hole. —mauer, *f.* V. —wand. —nagel, *m.* a bolt, a great iron-pin or peg. —ſchloß, *n* a stock-lock. —wand, *f.* [with carpenters] wood-partition, nogging. —weg, *m.* tramway. —werk, *n.* [in architecture] V. Fachwerk.

Riegeln, *v. tr.* to bar, to bolt; V. Auf—, Ein—, Ver—, Zu—; [in architecture] to fill up the joist-bays, the trimmers, noggings &c.

Rieke, V. Ricke.

Riem, V. Riemen.

1. Riemen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [appears the same as the Lat. *ramus*, a branch, and *remus*, an oar; in Low. Sax. Reem is a strap for fastening; the radical meaning of the word is that of extension] 1) [certain objects extending in length] strip. In lange — zerſchneiden, to cut up into long strips, into ribbons; [in architecture] V. 1 Leiſte *a*); [with butchers] ribbons, fillets or strips of beef; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] V. Ruder. 2) [commonly a strap of leather] Der — zu den Raſirmeſſern, a rasor-strap, a razor-strop; ſchmaler —, a narrow strap, thong or lash; — an den Schuhen, shoe-string, latchet; —, worein die Schnalle gehängt wird, tongue, lappet, ear of a buckle; dieſe Kutſche hängt nicht gut in den —, this carriage does not well hang in the braces, is not well hung, has not swing or play enough, V. Kutſch—; —, woran der Klöppel einer Glocke hängt, brail of a bell; der — an einem Wehrgehänge, the band of a shoulder-belt; der oberſte — an einem Wehrgehänge, brace, suspender, leader, bearer of a shoulder-belt; — am Pferdegebiſſe, the bit-strap; — am Stangenzaume, part of the cheeks of a bit; V. Halfter—, Kehl—, Kreuz—, Peitſchen—, Schwanz—; — an einem ledernen Beutel, the string of a leathern purse; die — an einer Trommel, the braces of a drum; — von Pergament, a string of parchment; — an einer Urkunde, the lappet, string or tape to a deed; Brief mit einem einzigen, mit einem doppelten —, a letter with a single, with a double label; V. Bauch—, Bruſt—, Bügel—, Hange—, Hief—, Knie—, Leit—, Spann—, Sprung—, Trag—, Wurf— &c. *Prov.* V. Leder.

Riem-fiſch, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the Jamaica-eel. —klampen, *pl.* [in seamen's language] the oar-cleats or pegs, the row-locks. — meſſer, *n* [in seamen's language] a sort of knife for the rounding off of an oar. —nadel, *f.* [with saddlers] a needle or bodkin for drawing straps or tongues through.

Riemen-bein, *n.*, —fuß, *m.* [in nat. hist.] himantopus, long-legged plover. — blume, *f.* [in botany] a sort of exotic mistletoe, the caprifoliaceous loranthus. —fuß, *m.* V. —bein. ||—läufer, *m.* [in salterns] a supernumerary workman at Halle to supply the place of those that are sick. —löcher, *pl.* the strap-holes, buckle-holes. —macher, *m.* [in seamen's language = Rudermeiſter] the oar-keeper. —pferd, *n.* a horse fastened to a spring-tree-bar, any horse preceding the wheeler or thill-horse. —ſchneider, *m.* V. Riemer. —ſeil, *n.* a fore-rein. —ſtecken, *n.* legerdemain or conjuring with a strap. — ſtecker, *m.* a conjurer with a strap. —wage, *f.* the spring-tree-bar, the trace-bar. — werk, *n.* strap-work. —werk an einer Kutſche, the main braces of a coach. —wurm, *m.* the tape-worm.

2. Riemen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a bale of ten reams.

Riemer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] leather-cutter, belt-maker, girdler.

Riemer-geſell, *m.* leather-cutter's journeyman. —handwerk, *n.* trade of a leather-cutter or belt-maker. —meiſter, *m.* master belt-maker. V. Riemer. —nadel, *f.* a shoemaker's needle, a cobbler's awl.

Riepel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [allied to the Low. Sax. reppen, to move quickly] ||*a*) V. Kater. *b*) [in the old plays] clown; [now, low, for Grobian, Lümmel, which see]. ||*c*) V. Schornſteinfeger. 2) [V. Reiben] [with miners] mixing of the cement [of clay and coal-dust].

Ries, V. Rieß.

Rieſche, *f.* V. Röſche.

Rieſe, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [from the old rieſen = to raise one's self up, to exalt one's self, Engl. *to rise*] a giant. Die Rieſinn, a female giant, a giantess. Er iſt ein wahrer —, he is a real giant; [in mythology] [Giganten] giants; jene himmelſtürmenden —n! those Titans!

Rieſen-ameiſe, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the great black ant; V. Roßameiſe. —ähnlich, *adj.* giant-like, resembling something huge. —anemone, *f.* V. —meernеſſel. —arbeit, *f.* 1) the labour of Hercules, an Augean or a Herculean labour. 2) a giant's work, a huge, a colossal work. —barbe, *f.* [in nat. hist.] surmullet, grey mullet. —bau, *m.* 1) a giant's make, a colossal frame or stature. 2) a gigantic building, a huge or Atlantean pile. —baum, *m.* giant-tree. —bein, *n.* giant-leg or thigh bone. —berg, *m.* giant-mountain. — bett, *n.* giant's bed, giant-bed; a gigantic or colossal bed; *it. fig.* V. —grab. —bild, *n.* colossus, gigantic figure, colossal statue; *it.* [behind certain galleys] gigantic figure. —bruſt, *f.* a Herculean chest, a very large expanded breast. —brut, *f.* brood or race of giants, giant's progeny. —eidechſe, *f.* V. Krokodill. —

erdbeere, *f.* the Chili strawberry. —fettgans, *f.* [in natural history] sort of penguin, the great spheniscus. —fliege, *f.* gigantic fly. —förmig, *adj.* V. —mäßig. —gans, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the great or gigantic goose. —gebälk, *n.* [in architecture] principal beam; a huge colossal girder. —gebirg [e], *n.* [in geography, literally the mountain of the giants] the Riesengebirge [between Silesia and Bohemia]. —geist, *m.* 1) V. —gespenst, 2) *fig.* a giant-genius, a soaring and most comprehensive or all-embracing mind; master-spirit. —geschlecht, *n.* race, generation, brood of giants, gigantic race, Titanian or Typhoean race. —gespenst, *n.* 1) gigantic spectre or phantom. 2) [in nat. hist.] the great Surinam gryllus or walking-leaf. —gestalt, *f.* gigantic figure or frame, colossal shape. —gleich, *adj.* and *adv.* giant-like. —glocke, *f* 1) a great or gigantic bell. 2) [in botany] the broad-leaved campanula or bell-flower. —grab, *n.* [Hünengrab] giant's grave, gigantic barrow. —groß, *adj.* gigantic, colossal, Typhoean; huge. —größe, *f.* gigantic size, colossal stature. —harfe, *f.* a very large harp; *it* [large] aeolian-harp. —haupt, *n.* [higher word for] —kopf, which see. —herz, *n.* [in conchology] gigantic heart-shell. —hund, *m.* 1) a giant's dog; *it.* a huge dog or mastiff. 2) and —kasten, *m.* [with miners] great ore-chest. —käfer, *m.* giant beetle, Hercules scarab. —kampf, *m.* [in mythology] the war or battle of the giants, of the Titans, gigantomachy; *fig.* a gigantic combat. —knochen, *m.* a giant's bone; a very large bone; [especially] bone of the mammoth. —kohl, *m.* great cabbage, Scotch cabbage. —kopf, *m.* gigantic or colossal head, giant's head. —körper, *m.* gigantic body or frame. —kraft, *f.* gigantic or prodigious strength. —krieg, *m.* V. —kampf. —land, *n.* 1) [in nursery tales] land of giants; Brobdignac. 2) [in geography, in consequence of exaggerated reports of the height of its inhabitants] Patagonia. —länge, *f.* gigantic height or stature. —lerche, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the ring-ousel. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* —mäßige Größe, Gestalt, Stärke, gigantic, colossal, Typhoean, Briarean, Titanian size, shape, strength; ein —mäßiger Hund, a huge dog or mastiff; er liebt nur das Außerordentliche und —mäßige, he likes or loves only the extraordinary and the gigantic. —maul, *n.* a very large or gigantic mouth; [fam.] a mouth like a Cheshire cat's. —meernessel, *f.* [in nat. hist.] [a species of sea-polype] the gigantic actinia or sea-nettle. —mücke, *f.* the gigantic tipula. —mund, *m.* a very large or gigantic mouth. —muschel, *f.* [in conchology] the great bason-concha, imbricata concha. —ohr, *n.* the giant ear-shell, the great 8-holed Haliotis. —pinguin, *m.* V. —fettgans —schabe, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the gigantic moth of South America. —schildkröte, *f.* the green tortoise or turtle. —schlacht, *f.* V. —kampf. —schlange, *f.* a huge snake or reptile; [especially, in natural history] boa, python. —schritt, *m.* giant's step or stride, gigantic step. *Fig.* [in familiar language] —schritte machen, mit —schritten vorwärts gehen, to make gigantic steps or progress; die Arbeit geht mit —schritten vorwärts, the work proceeds rapidly or amazingly; die Weltgesittung geht or will mit —schritten vorwärts, civilisation advances with giant-strides. —schwamm, *m.* [in botany] the giant-agaric. —seenessel, V. —meernessel. —stark, *adj.* strong as a giant, of gigantic or prodigious strength, [in familiar language] strong as a horse. —stärke, *f.* extraordinary, prodigious, gigantic, Typhoean force or strength. —stein, *m.* 1) [the Riesenstein, denomination of several places in Germany, literally] giant's tomb. 2) gigantic tomb. —streit, *m.* V. —kampf —topf, *m.* sepulchral gigantic urn of the barrows —werk, *n.* colossal, gigantic work. —wespe, *f.* urocerus, the gigantic carpenter-wasp.

Rieseln, [from the old riesen, to move one's self] I *v. intr.* 1) to crumble away and fall down bit by bit, by little and little with noise, to keep on dropping 2) [of fluids] to purl, to drip. Das Blut rieselte aus seiner Wunde, the blood oozed, trickled out of his wound; ein sanfter Regen rieselte nieder, auf die Matten &c., a soft or balmy rain fell, a gentle shower bedewed the plains, [fam.] sprinkled the meadows &c.; —de Quelle, a purling source; das sanfte — dieses Baches, the gentle murmuring, tinkling, drip-dropping of this brook. II *v. impers.* [of condensed fog or vapour] Es rieselt, it drizzles; it is a Scotch mist; [of frozen vapours] it is a sleet; V. Graupeln.

Riesenhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* gigantic, colossal, huge. V. Riesenähnlich, Riesengleich, Riesenmäßig.

Rieß, *n.* [-es, *pl.*-e] [probably from the old riesen = to move spontaneously; therefore radically = measure] [= 20 quires of paper] a ream

Rießhänge, *f.* [with stationers = Aufhängekreuz] a peel, the stationer's T [a tool for suspending paper, bill-sticking &c.]

Rießling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from räß = acidulous?] the small acidulous white field-grape [verging to green and speckled with yellowish spots, the corymb small with the berries thickly clustering on the comb], that grape of which the well-known Rhenish wine is made; [in England] the small white wall-grape.

Rießweise, *adv.* by reams. Papier — verkaufen, to sell paper by the ream, in reams; [with booksellers] — verkaufen, als Makulatur, to sell by the ream, ream-fashion, for waste paper.

Riester, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to the Old Sax. vrästan, to turn, wrest or twist] 1) [with shoemakers] piece, patch. 2) [in anatomy] the wrist, carpus; *it.* the instep. 3) [in agriculture] the tail, handle or stilt [of a plough]; *it.* the plough-neck, plough-wrest.

Riet, *n.* V. Ried.

Rietsche, *f.* V. Reißke.

Riff, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to Rippe] [in seamen's lang.] 1) a reef, a bank. Sand—, Stein—, Korallen—, sand-bank, stone or rock-reef, coral-reef. 2) — or Reef, [on a sail for taking in a point or points] reef.

Riffe, Riffel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] or Riffelkamm, *m.* [from riffen = raffen] a flax-comb or hackle, great pill-comb; [with shoemakers] a pounder, a pestle.

Riffeln, *v. tr.* [from riffen = raffen] 1) Den Flachs —, to rub off the seed-capsules, to pill the flax. 2) to file smooth with the smoothing file, V. Riffelfeile; [with shoemakers] den Rand —, to dress or trim smooth the edge or border; [with upholsterers] V. Rieseln *Fig.* Einen — [low], to quiz any one, to banter and jeer any one; *it.* [student's cant] to reprimand any one severely. 3) V. Rieseln.

Riffel-feile, *f.* [with gunsmiths &c.] a short, round, somewhat crooked file. —holz, *n.* [with shoemakers] smoother, polisher, burnisher. —kamm, *m.* V. Riffel. —raspel, *f.* [with gunsmiths &c.] polisher.

Riffen, V. Reffen.

Rigolen, V. Riolen.

‖Rille, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to rinnen = rollen] [Rinne] a rill.

*Rimesse, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in commerce] [Geldsendung] a remittance. —n machen, to make remittances.

Rimessenbuch, *n.* book of remittances, remittance-book.

Rimpeln, *v. tr.* [with comb-makers] to cut the comb's teeth with the saw.

Rimpler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [perhaps from räumen] a comb-maker's double-bladed saw or guide-saw.

Rind, *n.* [es, *pl.* -er] [in Dutch rind, rund; old Sax. hrith, rith; probably allied to Rüde and the Swed. *rinda*, to drive, to push] 1) a horned beast, bovine animal, rother-beast, black cattle 2) a steer, a young ox. 3) a heifer.

Rind-fleisch, *n.* beef. Ein Stück —fleisch, a piece of beef; gedämpftes —fleisch, stewed beef, beef à la mode, à la mode beef; gekochtes —fleisch, boiled beef. —fleischbrühe, *f.* beef-broth. Starke —fleischbrühe, ox-soup; schwache —fleischbrühe, beef-tea. —fleischstein, *m.* [in mineralogy] flesh-marbled quartz-agate. —fliege, *f.* gad-fly. —gras, *n.* V. Riedgras. —leder, *n.* neat-leather; ox-skin, cow-skin. —vieh, *n.* 1) neat-cattle, horned cattle, black cattle. 2) *Fig.* [low term of insult] beast, stupid ox, bull-headed lout. —wurz, *f.* [in botany] hyoscyamus, henbane.

Rinds-auge, *n.* 1) ox-eye, bull's eye, cow's-eye. 2) [in botany] *a*) ox-eye, buphthalmum. *b*) the bastard or false camomile, pseudo-anthemum. *c*) great daisy, ox-eyed daisy, chrysanthemum. —baum, *m.* [in botany] the chionanthe or snow-tree of Ceylon. —blase, *f.* ox-bladder, cow-bladder. —blume, *f.* V. —auge. —blut, *n.* ox-blood, bull's-blood, beef-blood. —braten, *m.* V. Rinderbraten. —brühe, —brühsuppe, *f.* V. Rindfleischbrühe. —fett, *n.* V. Rinderfett. —haar, *n.* cow-hair. —haarfarbe, *f.* [with diers] cow-hair die or tint. —haut, *f.* ox-hide, cow-hide, neat-hide, cow-skin. —leder, *n.* V. Rindleder. —mark, *n.* beef-marrow. —wurzel, *f.* V. Rindwurz. —zunge, *f.* V. Rinderzunge.

Rinder-blut, *n.* V. Rindsblut. —braten, Rinds-braten, *m.* baked beef [in or over a Dutch stove], [in England] roast beef [with a spit or string]. —darm, *m.* 1) tripe. 2) [in conchology] tubulus marinus, the sea-solent, marine syphon. —fett, Rindsfett, *n.* beef-fat or suet. —herde, *f.* herd of oxen. —hirt, *m.* neat-herd, drover, cow-keeper. —magen, *m.* 1) rumen, paunch. 2) [old] herbal. 3) [old] psalter, psalm-book. —mark, V. Rindsmark. —staar, *m.* common starling —stelze, *f.* [in nat. hist.] yellow waterwagtail. —talg, *m.*, —unschlitt, *n.* beef-tallow. —weizen, *m.* [in botany] melampyrum purpureum, cow-wheat. —zunge, Rindszunge, *f.* ox-tongue, neat's-tongue, bullock's tongue.

Rinde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Grind, Rand] 1) the rind, cortex, bark [of wood]. Aeußerste, oberste — eines Baumes, the first, outer rind, bark, coat of a tree; die — ablösen, abschälen, to peel, to strip off the rind or bark; die — von einem Baume abschälen, to peel, to rind, to take or strip off the rind or bark from a tree, to bark a tree; [with gardeners] in die — pfropfen, to bud, to inoculate, to engraft in the rind or bark; V. Birken—, China —, Eichen —, Erlen —, Fieber —, Zimmet — &c.; [in medicine] die jesuitische —, bastard Peruvian-bark. *Fig.* the mere

outside, hollow shell of any thing. Syn. V. Bast. 2) crust [of bread, pastry], V. Kruste. Eine —, ein Rindchen Brod, a crust of bread. 3) Die — auf einer Wunde, the crust, scar, hard scab, [also] slough of a wound. V. Schorf. 4) — am Käse, rind of cheese.

Rind=fällig, *adj.* and *adv.* [with foresters] said of a tree that loses its bark, the bark of which peels off. **—messer**, *n.* a knife for scraping or rasping bread-crust. **—schälig**, V. **—fällig.**

Rinden=baum, *m.* [in botany] bastard Peruvian bark tree, the false cinchona, V. Fieberrindenbaum, Zimmetrindenbaum. **—käfer**, *m.* V. Borkenkäfer. **—kleber**, *m.* woodpecker, pianet, creeper. **—koralle**, *f.* [in nat hist.] sea-lace zoophyte, fucus-leaved coral. **—stein**, *m.* [in mineralogy] 1) stalactite. 2) incrustation, incrusted or incrustated stone **—wanze**, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the bark or rind-bug, rind-kermes.

Rindenartig, *adj.* and *adv.* cortical. [in anatomy] **—e Substanz des Gehirnes**, cortical substance of the brain; [in botany] **—e Lagen des Splintes**, the cortical layers of the alburnum; **—e Samenkapsel**, crustaceous pericarp.

Rindern, *adj.* [not used] of an ox, bull or cow.

Rindern, *v. intr.* 1) [of cows when in heat] to be bullish. 2) [when copulation has taken place] **Die Kuh hat gerindert**, the cow has been leaped, covered, has had the bull.

Rindig, *adj.* and *adv.* covered with bark, rindy, crusty.

Ring, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to **Kringel**, and this to **rinnen**, to move] 1) [Kreis] ring, round, circle. **Im —e herum tanzen, sich setzen**, to dance, to sit round in a ring; **ein Pferd im —e herum reiten**, to ride a horse round in a ring; **im —e herum trinken**, to drink round about; **die Gläser im —e herum gehen lassen**, to send the glasses round. 2) a circular figure, ring. [in astronomy] **Der — des Saturn**, the ring of Saturn; **— um die Sonne, den Mond**, halo round the sun, moon; V. Sonnen—, Stunden—; **— um die Brustwarze**, the areola round the breast-nipple; [with gardeners] —, V **Jahr —, Jahrwuchs**; **blauer — um die Augen, um eine Wunde**, ring, circle, black and blue mark around the eyes, round a wound; **ein — von Federn** or **Haaren von anderer Farbe, als der übrige Körper**, a collar, ring or circular mark of feathers or hair of a different colour from the rest of the body; **ein Hund, eine Taube mit einem weißen —e um den Hals**, a dog, a pigeon with a white ring or [natural] collar round its neck; [in botany] **der — der Schwämme**, the neck of fungi. 3) a circular place, circus, circle; *it.* [obsolete] V **Markt, Marktplatz**. 4) a circular work, stuff, thing or object **Ein — von Horn, Messing**, a ring of horn, brass; **kleiner —, —elchen, ||—lein**, *n.* little ring: [with jewellers] **— an Ohrengehängen**, ring to a pendant or ear-bob; **eiserner —, um Etwas damit zusammen zu halten**, iron ferrule, hoop for holding any thing together; V. Reif—, Zwinge—, Achsen—, Deichsel—, Naben — &c.; **die —e an einem Vorhange**, curtain-rings; **der — an einer Thür**, the ring-knocker at a door; **— an einem Muffe** [um ihn daran aufzuhängen], ring to a muff; **— einer Glocke, woran der Klöppel hängt**, the ring of a bell to which the clapper is attached; **—an einer Schnellwage**, ring to a steel-yard; **— zum Ringelrennen**, ring for running at the ring; **nach dem —e rennen, den — abstechen**, to run at the ring, to carry off the ring; **— [Glied] einer Kette**, link of a chain; **— am Schlüssel**, the bow of a key; **— zu Schlüsseln**, a ring for a bunch of keys; **— zu Schüsseln**, a ring-stand for supporting dishes; **die —e [Handhaben] an einem Koffer**, the ring-handles to a chest; **— am Halse einer Flasche**, ring on the neck of a bottle; **die —e am dorischen Kapitäle** [in architecture], the annulets on a Doric capital; **— am Schafte der Säulen oben und unten** [in architecture], astragal, moulding on the shaft of the pillars above and below; [with gunsmiths] [Ladstock—] ferrule, verrel, the pipe; **— am Gewehrlauf**, bolt on the barrel of a gun; [in heraldry] **— in den Wappen**, annulet, virol; **mit —en von anderer Farbe**, virole, bearing ringlets or annulets of another enamel; [in commerce] **ein — [Bund] Eisendraht &c**, ring or coil of iron-wire &c.; [with pin-makers] **ein — gerichteten Drahtes**, a take-up or ring of prepared wire; [with sword-cutlers] **— der Degenscheide**, ring of the sword-sheath; [in falconry] **— am Fuße des Falken**, varvel; **— an dem Wurfriemen**, ring or loop on the leash; [with watch or clock-makers] **— um das Federgehäuse**, ring round the spring-box or barrel; [in the manege] ring, ringle; [for a mare, to prevent her being covered] **den — anlegen**, to ringle a mare; [in seamen's language] **die —e an den Schiffen und Ankern**, ring-bolts, anchor-rings; **die —e zum Geschütze auf jeder Seite der Stückpforte**, the rings for the cannon on either side of the port-hole; **die —e an den Tauenden**, puddening of the yards, mat or paunch of the yards [to preserve the furling-lines against fretting]; **die —e am Segel [für die Rahbänder &c.]**, the cringles or hanks; **—, worin sich das Steuerruder bewegt**, the googings [for hanging the rudder to the stern-post]; **der — um die Oeffnung für die Spille**, partner hoop, capstan-hoop, V. Spieren—e; **—, worin der Seecompaß oder eine Lampe schwebend hängt**, gimbals of a sea-compass or of a lamp; V. Bügel—, Schlüssel—, Schüssel—, Tau—, Trage— &c 5) [generally] **Der — am Finger**, finger-ring; **—, der mit Edelsteinen oder Perlen ganz herum besetzt ist**, a hoop; **glatter** or **einfacher goldener —**, plain gold ring; **— am dritten Finger der linken Hand**, wedding-ring; **mit Diamanten besetzter —**, diamond-ring; **glatter —**, plain ring; **— mit Schmelz**, enamelled ring; **einen — tragen**, to wear a ring; **er steckte ihr einen — an den Finger**, he put, he placed a ring on her finger; **— zum Siegeln [Siegel—]**, seal-ring; V. Fischer—, Haar—, Kugel—, Ohr—, Siegel—, Trau—, Verlobungs—. 6) [in conchology] **Der gelbe** or **goldene —**, the golden ring, the white porcelain-shell of Venus.

Ring=achat, *m.* [in mineralogy] quartz-agate in concentric bands or fillets in form of rings, ring-agate. **—amsel**, *f.* V. **—drossel.** **—anker**, *m.* [in seamen's language] a one-fluked anchor. **—artig**, *adj.* and *adv.* V. **—förmig.** **—auge**, *n.* [in nat. hist.] 1) [geringelte Natter] the ring-striped adder. 2) a species of sea-bream. **—band**, *n.* [in anatomy] annular ligament. **—bauch**, *m.* [a fish] the liparis Lipari-herring, snail-fish, sandling. **— bein**, *n.* ring-bone. **— blume**, *f.* [in botany] 1) anacyclus. 2) V. Ringelblume. **— bolzen**, *m.* ring-bolt. **— bord**, *m.* V. Raabolz **—bürger**, *m.* [obsolete] citizen or burgher who lives near the market-place or public square. **—drossel**, *f.* ring-ousel, turdus torquatus. **—eisen**, *n.* [with tawers] ring-iron-peg for softening skins. **— ente**, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the morillon-duck, the ring-neck. **—finger**, *m.* the ring-finger. **— fisch**, *m.* [in nat. hist.] a species of cepola, the ringed ribbon-fish. **—förmig**, *adj.* and *adv.* ring-formed, annular, orbicular. **—förmige Gewölbe**, annular vaults; **—förmige Sonnenfinsterniß**, annular eclipse: [in anatomy] **—förmige Muskel der Augenlieder**, the orbicular muscle of the eye-lids. **—futter, —futteral**, *n.* ring case. **—gießbeckenband**, *n.* [in anatomy] the crico-arytenoid ligament. **—gießbeckenmuskel**, *m.* the lateral crico or annular-arytenoid muscle. **— haspe**, *f.* ring-hook. **— horn**, *n.* [in conchology] the univalve damier, tiger-shell, leopard-shell. **— kästchen, ||—kästlein**, *n.* a ring-casket, ring jewel-box. **—knorpel**, *m.* [in anatomy] annular or cricoid cartilage. **—kragen**, *m.* **der Offiziere**, officer's gorget or neck piece. **— kugel**, *f.* [in physics] the armillary sphere. **— lerche**, *f.* [in nat. hist.] **Die große —lerche**, the calandra, chalandra or galander of the Pyrenees, the great singing-lark of Italy. **—luftröhrenband**, *n.* [in anatomy] the crico-tracheal ligament. **—maß**, *n.* [with goldsmiths] ring-measure. **—mauer**, *f.* **Die —mauer eines Klosters**, cloister-wall, close-wall; **eine Stadt mit —mauern umgeben**, to surround a town with walls; **die Vorstädte mit in die —mauer der Stadt einschließen**, to enclose the suburbs within the city-walls; **die —mauer einer Stadt niederreißen**, to dismantle a town, to raze the city-walls; **das Niederreißen der — mauern einer Stadt &c.**, the dismantling, razing of the walls or enclosure-walls of a town &c. **—merle**, *f.* V. **—drossel.** **—nagel**, *m.* a pin or nail with a ring or round eye. **— rennen**, *n.* V. Ringelrennen. **—schachtel**, *f.* V. **—kästchen.** **—schildknorpelband**, *n.* [in anatomy] the crico-thyroid ligament. **— schildmuskel**, *m.* [in anatomy] the crico-thyroid muscle. **—schraube**, *f.* [with locksmiths] screw-ring, ring-screw, sort of auger. **—schwalbe**, *f.* V. Meerschwalbe. **— schwamm**, *m.* [in botany] **schwarzfleckiger — schwamm**, black-spotted agaric. **—spindel**, *f.* [with turners] mandrel. **—stein**, *m.* gem or precious stone of or for a ring **—stock**, *m.* packing-stick [for linen]. **— tanz**, *m.* V. Ringeltanz. **— tau**, *n.* [in seamen's language] ring-rope, cable-stopper. **— taube**, *f.* V. Ringeltaube. **—uhr**, *f.* 1) a ring-watch, a watch in a ring. 2) dial-ring. **—weise**, *adv.* round, around, ring-fashion, in a ring.

Ringel, [-s, *pl.* -] 1) *n.* ringlet. **In —n**, in ringlets [of hair]. 2) *m.* *a*) [round the neck of an animal] collar. *b*) ring, little ring circle, hoop. *c*) [with pastry-cooks] a sort of ring-cracknel. *d*) V. **—biene.**

Ringel=achat, V. Ringachat. **—amsel**, *f.* V. Ringdrossel **—biene**, *f.* nymph, egg or pupa of the bee, the embryo bee. **—blume**, *f.* [in botany] marigold. **—blumenfarbe**, *f.* [with dyers] marigold-dye. **—bohne**, *f.* common French bean. **—brod**, *n.* [not much used] V. Brezel, Kringel. **—drossel**, V. Ringdrossel. **—falk**, *m.* the ring-tail, ring-falcon. **—gans**, *f.* 1) tippet-grebe. 2) tadorna, shel-drake, vulpanser, borough-duck; V. Erdgans, Fuchsgans. **—gedicht**, *n.* [with poets] roundelay, rondeau. **—kette**, *f.* chain of rings, links, loops, hoops &c. **—koralle**, *f.* the articulated coralloid or Isis horse-tail. **—kraut**, *n.* [Springkraut] caper-spurge, touch-me not balm. **—kuckuck**, *m.* green-peak, green woodpecker. **—locke**, *f.* [with poets] ringlet, lock of hair. **—mewe**, *f.* the gray sea-mew with black collar. **—motte**, *f.* ring-moth, convolute Phalaena bombyx.

—natter, *f.* the harmless yellow-necked viper, common snake or harmless adder, the batrachophonous natrix or adder, ringed snake, watersnake. —ode, *f.* V. —gedicht. —perſing, *m.* [a fish] ruff. —rabe, *m.* the ash greythroated raven. —ralle, *f.* rail-bird with collar. —raupe, *f.* 1) that tribe of lepidopterous insects whose eggs are placed round the branch in a ring, instead of being in a nest. 2) [especially] annullary-caterpillar, fruit-tree caterpillar, the marriage favor. —reihen, *m.* V. —tanz. —reim, *m.* 1) the burden of a song, refrain, refret, ritornello, returning couplet, chorus. 2) V. —gedicht. —rennen, *n.* running or tilting at the ring, carousal-tournament. Ein — rennen halten, to open, to hold a tilting-match or game at the ring. —renner, *m.* a runner or tilter at the ring. —ritt, *m.* [in the manege] volt, a bounding turn, ring. —ſang, *m.* [affected] V. Rundgeſang. —ſatz, *m.* [in music] ritornello, refret. —ſchlange, *f.* 1) V. —natter. 2) amphisbena, annulated snake, two-headed snake. —ſchlupfer, *m.* double-banded saw-fly. —ſchote, *f.* [in conchology] ribboned nautilus. —ſchwanz, *m.* 1) the tail of some cats with coloured rings; annulary or ring-tail. 2) V. Wickelſchwanz. —ſpatz, *m.* V. Bergſperling. —ſpiel, *n.* V. —rennen. —ſtechbahn, *f.* course or lists for the tilting at the ring, carousal. —ſtechen, *n.* V. —rennen. —ſtück, *n.* [in music] rondeau, roundelay. —ſtute, *f.* [geringelte Stute] a ringled mare. —tanz, *m.* ring-dance, merry go-round dance, brawl, grig-dance, sort of may-dance, may-pole dance. —taube, *f.* [in nat. hist.] 1) ring-dove. 2) V Lachtaube. —vogel, *m.* V. —raupe. —weizen, *m.* V. Kuhweizen.

Ringeln, *v. tr.* 1) Die Haare —, to curl or dress the hair in ringlets, in tendrilled locks; geringelte Haare, hair [curled] in ringlets; geringelt [in botany, nat. hist. &c.], ringed, annular 2) to furnish with a ring, to ring Eine Stute —, to ringle a mare; geringelte Stute, a ringled mare; die Zeugungsglieder bei Menſchen [männlichen Perſonen] —, to infibulate the genital male organs [for the prevention of coition]. Das —, the ringling [of a mare]; infibulation [of men].

Ringen, [in old Sax. vrinkan, to turn, twist or wrest; does not appear to be intimately allied to Ring, but rather to regen, recken, ſtrecken] *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) [zappeln, ſich abkämpfen] to struggle, to strive, to flounder. 2) to grapple, to tustle, to wrestle merely with the arms and hands. Mit Einem —, to grapple with any one, to tustle with any one; ſie haben lange mit einander gerungen, they grappled a long time with one another. Das —, grappling; tustling, struggling or wrestling with the arms or hands; ſich im — üben, to practise one's self in grappling, in arm-wrestling. *Fig.* Mit dem Tode —, to struggle, wrestle, grapple with death, to be in the last throes, agonies, struggle; mit dem Tode —d, struggling &c. with death, being in the last throes, struggle, at the last gasp; mit tauſend Gefahren —, to struggle &c. with, to contend against a thousand dangers; nach Ehre &c. —, to strive, to aspire for honours &c.; das — mit dem Tode, death-struggle, last throes, last agony. Syn. V. Kämpfen. II. *v. tr.* 1) [drehen, winden] to twist, to wrest, to wring. Einem Etwas aus den Händen —, to wrest, to wring any thing out of any one's hands; die Hände —, to wring one's hands. 2) V. Ringeln.

Ringe-kunſt, *f.* wrestling, art of wrestling. —platz, *m.* wrestling-place, palaestra.

Ringer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Kämpfer] wrestler, struggler, combatant, athlete.

Ringerkunſt, *f.* V. Ringekunſt.

Ringern, V. Verringern

Ringerung, *f.* [instead of Verringerung = diminution] [in the mint] [das Remedium] permission from the sovereign to the mint to debase the coin more than the law allows either in point of weight or alloy. Die — des Kornes, debasement in alloy; die — des Schrotes, debasement in weight; die — an Schrot und Korn, deficiency or debasement of the coin.

Rings, *adv.* —um, — herum, round, around, all round, round about; er ſah — herum, — um ſich her, he looked round about, he regarded all around; — um den Berg &c., all round, quite round the mountain &c.; die — herum liegende Gegend, the region lying around, round about, the vicinity, the neighbourhood; — herum drehen, to turn round, quite round; ſich ſchnell — herum auf der Ferſe drehen, to spin round upon one's heel; — herum einſchließen [einen Garten, ein Feld &c.], to enclose [a garden, a field &c.] in or round about on all sides; eine Feſtung — herum einſchließen [in war], to beleaguer or encompass a fastness or fortress; — herum Eines Geſundheit, auf die Geſundheit eines Gaſtes trinken, to drink the health of any one round about, to drink [all] round to the health of a guest; — um ein Haus &c. herum gehen, to go round the whole house &c., to make or to go one's rounds about a house &c.

Rinke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] residuum of whale-blubber &c.

Rinken, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from Ring] 1) a great, large, big, broad ring; [in architecture] the uppermost member to the shaft of a column, astragal. 2) [Schnalle] buckle. 3) [Knieband] knee band, garter.

Rinkentuch, *n.* [in sportsmen's language] hunting nets with rings a-top.

Rinken, *v. tr.* [ſchnallen] to buckle.

Rinkinken, *v. intr.* [allied to ringen] [in seamen's lang.] to fall foul of, to beat and dash against one another [speaking of ships in a storm that are moored close to each other].

Rinne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from rinnen], *dim.* Rinnchen, ‖Rinnlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) rindle, gutter, canal, water-course, drain, trench, furrow for running water. Der Regen hat hier —n gegraben, the rain has ploughed the ground here, formed furrows, gutters here, the ground or soil has been furrowed here by the rain; die —n in den Gaſſen, the drains in the streets, [for rain water] street-gutters; ſteinerne, bleierne —n, stone-conduits, lead-conduits; [in seamen's lang.] —n, das Waſſer zur Pumpe zu leiten, limber-holes; die —, das gepumpte Waſſer abzuleiten, the pump-dale; [with founders] die —, zum Abfluß für das geſchmolzene Metall aus dem Tiegel, cast, jet; —, aus welcher das geſchmolzene Metall aus dem Ofen in die Gießform fließt, founder's bason or gutter; die — an einer Preſſe or Kelter, the scuttle-pipe, duct or mouth of a wine-press; [= Dachrinne] the house roof or attic-gutter, the leads, wooden roof-gutter; *it.* [Abzucht] drain, sewer, shore; [in architecture] —, gully hole, *it.* the gullet of an ogee, *it.* small hollow duct or gutter on dependent marble-slabs &c. in hydraulic erections; —n auf einer Terraſſe &c. aushauen, to cut trenches, dig gutters on a terrace &c. 2) Die —n, cavities gutter-formed. Die —n an Säulen &c., flutes, reeds, flutings, chamferings, channellings, rebates, gutter-work; *it.* [in botany] —, [a long furrow] stria, streak, flute, channel; *it.* [with silk-throwsters] die — am Garnbaume, the channel of the weaver's beam or roller. 3) [in nat. hist.] [a bivalve] solen, razor-shell. 4) [in sportsmen's language] V. —garn.

Rinn-eiſen, *n.* iron supporting the gutter or gutter-spout or the leads of an attic-gutter, iron-stay, bearer or brace for gutters. —holz, *n.* wood fit for making gutters. —leiſte, *f.* [in architecture] ogee, cymatium, wave, doucine, gula recta, cyma, gorge or gule of a column. —ſtein, *m.* [in architecture] gutter-stone; *it.* [= Goſſe] sink, laver. —werk, *n.* canal, trench, gutter, drain.

Rinnen-blatt, *n.*, —blume, *f.* hydrophyllum, water-leaf. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* gutter formed; [in botany of a Blattſtiel] furrowed, fluted. —garn, *n.* [in sportsmen's language] [from rinnen = to move] flying drawnets [for catching birds of prey]. —knecht, *m.* [with brewers] beer-stand, beer-truck. —muſchel, *f.* solen, razor-shell. —ſchnabel, *m.* [a bird] the albatross. —zirkel, *m.* [with coopers] a notcher for making the croes of the staves, a cromer.

Rinnen, [allied to rennen; in Gr. ῥεώ, to flow] *irr. v. intr.* I. [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to flow gently, to gush, to trickle, to ooze, to drill, to rill, to stream. Das Blut rinnet in den Adern, the blood flows in the veins; ein rinnendes Waſſer, running, flowing water; Thränen rannen aus ihren Augen, über ihre Wangen, tears gushed from her eyes, trickled down her cheeks; Balſam rinnt von, aus dieſen Bäumen, balm distils from, oozes out of these trees; aus einem Gefäße heraus —, to run, to leak from a vessel. 2) [more usual gerinnen] to congeal, to coagulate, to thicken, to curd or curdle, to settle. II. [u. w. haben] to run, to leak. Dieſer Krug iſt geſprungen, er rinnt, this pitcher is cracked, it runs; dieſes Fäßchen rinnt durch den Spund, von allen Seiten, this little cask runs, leaks through the bung-hole, from all sides; ſeine Augen —, his eyes run over or are filled with tears, are brimful; *it.* [triefen], his eyes weep, he is blear-eyed; dieſe Lichter —, these tallow-candles gutter, run. Das —, running, flowing, trickling, oozing.

Rinn-auge, *n.*, —äugig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. [the more usual word] Triefauge &c.

Rinnſal, *n.* [-es, *pl.*- e] 1) a water-course. 2) the bed of a river.

Rinnſel, 1) *m.* [-s, *pl.* n] a gutter; *it.* the bed of a river. 2) *n.* [-s] rennet.

Riole, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [probably allied to Reihe; in Sclavonian *ruju* means to furrow] [little used] a deep furrow or trench.

Riolen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [with farmers and gardeners] Ein Stück Land —, to dig and manure, to trench or break a piece of land. Das —, die Riolung, digging and manuring, trenching.

Riolpflug, *m.* [in agriculture] a trenching-plough.

‖**Riolung,** *f.* V. under Riolen.

Ripel, V. Riepel.

Rippe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears allied to the Lat. *ripa*, to Reif, Rebe; in Welsh *rib*, *rhibin* means Strich; Isl. *rifa* is = Ritze. In some significations the meaning of girding or belting prevails, where it might be more closely allied to the old Sax. hraefnan, to bear] 1) certain long bent or curved bodies. Die —n eines Schiffes, the ribs of a ship; [in architecture]

joist, juffer, quarter [under a floor]; *it.* fillet [separating the flutes or reeds]; die —n einer Kuppel, eines Gewölbes, the ribs or quarters of a cupola, of a vault, nerves of mouldings, vault-projections; [with firework makers] —n, ribs; [in botany &c.] stalk, ribs, nerve in the leaf, *it.* raised streaks on the fruit cods, pods or shells of some plants, and on the seeds of umbelliferous plants; die eßbare — in der Mitte des Mangolds &c., the edible chard in the middle of the red beet &c.; [in conchology] die —n einer Muſchel, the ribs of a shell; [with miners] die —n am Treibehut, the iron clouts to the top of a refining-hearth; [with musical instrument-makers] die —n einer Laute, the pieces of the body of a lute; [with book-binders] die —n eines Buches, the ribs or nerves on the back of a book; [with basket-makers] die —n an dem Flechtwerk der Körbe, the ribs of baskets. 2) —, *dim.* Rippchen, ‖Ripplein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [generally] rib [to the body of an animal]. Die obern, langen or wahren —n, the upper or superior, the sternal, the real or true ribs, the long ribs; die untern, kurzen or falſchen —n, the lower or inferior, the asternal, short or false ribs; er ſtießihn in die —n [mostly vulgar], he gave him a blow in the ribs, [low] he gave him a rib-roaster; Einem alle —n im Leibe entzwei ſchlagen [vulgar], to break all the ribs in any one's body, [low] to break all the bones in any one's body; [in cookery] —n, Rippchen, ribs, short ribs, cutlets, *it.* chops; auf dem Roſte gebratene Rippchen, grilled cutlets.

Rippholz, *n.* [in artillery] platform for the batteries. *it* Die —hölzer der Brückenkähne, the ribs of bridge-boats; die —hölzer eines Schiffes, ribs of a ship.

Rippen-apfel, *m.* the large-ribbed pippin or calville-apple. —blaſe, *f.* [in nat. hist.] ribbed holothurion or sea-nettle. —blutader, *f.* the intercostal vein. —braten, *m* a roast fore quarter; *it.* roast pork-chops. —bruch, *m.* fracture of the ribs. —farn, *m.* [in botany] a kind of fern or brake, blechnon. —fell, *n.* V. —haut. —fleiſch, *n.* rib-flesh, costal flesh. —geſchirr, *n.* sort of horse-furniture, ribbed or barred harness. —hals, *m.* [in anatomy] the neck or thinner part of a rib. —halter, *m.* [in anatomy] the scalene or costo-trachelian muscle. —haut, *f.*, —häutchen, *n.* [in anatomy] the pleura. —heber, *m.* [in anatomy] the costal elevator-muscle. —knorpel, *m.* costal cartilage. —kuchen, *m.* V. Herzgeſpann. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without ribs, ribless; [in botany] without sensible nerves. —pulsader, *f.* intercostal artery. —ſchnalle, *f.* [with founders] [on a horse-harness] ribbed buckle. —ſtoß, *m.* [in pop. lang.] blow in the side, in the ribs, [low] a rib-roaster, a winder. Ein leichter or heimlicher —ſtoß [as a notice, sign or warning], a nudge with the elbow; Einem —ſtöße geben, to give any one blows or hard knocks in the sides. —ſtößer, *m.* [a bad jolting conveyance] [low] a double-rumbler, shake-gut concern of a coach &c. —ſtück, *n.* [in the kitchen] fore-quarter, *it.* rib-piece. —theil, *m.* [in anatomy] costal part. —weh, *n.* pain or ache in the side or sides, stitch. —winkel, *m.* [in anatomy] costal angle, angle of the ribs. —wirbelbeine, *pl.* costal vertebrae, back or chine bones.

Rippig, *adj.* and *adv.* ribbed; [in botany] nerved.

†Rippráppe, V. Rapps.

*Riſalit, *m.* [in architecture] projecture.

Riſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [low or provincial] V. Raſch, Schnell.

Riſchdrähtig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in woods and forests] straight-veined.

Risling, V. Rießling.

Riſpe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears allied to Reis] [in botany] panicle; *it.* V. Lolch, Taubhaber.

Riſpen-förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] paniculate, paniculated. —gras, *n.* 1) paniculate gramineous plant. 2) [Schilfgras] reed-grass, bur-reed, sea-grass. 3) [Viehgras] poa, meadow-grass; *it.* aquatic paturin, water meadow-grass.

Riß, *m.* [-ſſes, *pl.* -ſſe] 1) [das Reißen] tearing, laceration. Einen — in Etwas thun or machen, to make a tear or rent in any thing; Etwas mit einem —e wegbringen, to carry off, to detach something with a single tear. 2) any opening through laceration. — in einem Kleide, Zeuge &c., tear, rent, fracture, rupture, slash, cut, gash in a dress, a stuff &c.; — vom Hängenbleiben an einem Nagel, a tear or rent from a nail &c.; —[durch eine gemachte or beigebrachte Wunde], a laceration [through an inflicted wound]; — des Erdbodens, crevice, fissure, crack, rent, chap, chink, cleft of the earth or soil; — einer Glocke, eines Glaſes, crack, flaw of a bell, of a glass; — einer Kupferplatte, flaw of a copper-plate; — einer Wand, crevice, crack, rent, chink, flaw &c of a wall; — des Holzes, crack, fissure, rent, flaw of wood; ihr Kleid hat einen — bekommen, her dress has got a tear, a rent; wo haben Sie dieſen — in Ihr Kleid gemacht? where have you hitched and torn this hole in your dress? ein — heilt ſchneller zu, als ein Schnitt, a laceration heals quicker than a cut; er machte einen — in den Brief, in das Papier, he made a tear in the letter, a rent in the paper; bei großer Dürre bekommt der Erdboden —e, in great drought, in long continued dry weather the ground [gets] chaps; dieſer Topf ſteht zu nahe am Feuer, er wird einen —, —e bekommen, this pot stands too near the fire, it will crack, it will get a flaw; dieſe Wand bekommt —e, this wall is cracking, is getting flaws, crevices; dieſes Gemählde, dieſer Diamant iſt voll —e, this picture, this diamond is full of flaws; durch den — [die Spalte] der Thüre ſehen, to look through the chink of the door; ein Stein, der —e hat, a stone that has flaws, cracks; ein Glas, das —e hat, a glass that has flaws, a cracked glass; ein — [with miners], a mine flawed or with a fissure that admits day-light. *Fig.* Vor dem — ſtehen, vor den — treten, ſich vor den — ſtellen [in pop. lang.], to become bail, surety or guarantee, to be answerable for every event, [low] to stop up the gap; *it.* er iſt ein Mann, der vor dem — ſteht [in pop. lang.], he is a man to mount the breach, he is courageous in danger: dies macht einen großen —, einen gewaltigen — in meine Rechnung [in fam. lang.], this makes a very serious breach in my calculations, a great derangement to my projects; dieſe Ausgabe hat einen großen — in meine Kaſſe gemacht [in familiar language], this disbursement, these expences has [have] made a very great hole in my purse, has [have] left a very great vacuum in my money-bags, casket, till; ſein Tod hat einen großen — in dieſer Familie gemacht, his death has left a wide gap, vacancy, a great vacuum in this family, by his death a vacancy has been left in this family, not easily to be filled up again 3) [from reißen, abreißen = to draw, and so = Zeichnung] sketch, design, outline, plan. Einen — machen, einen — zu einem Gebäude machen, to make a plan, to trace out a plan for or sketch of a house; — eines Gebäudes, des äußern Umfanges einer Feſtung durch bloße Linien, the sketch, outline of a building, delineation of a fortress; die Vorſtellung aller Seiten und Theile eines Gebäudes in einem —e, the development of a plan of a building by the front, back and side views, by its faces and profiles; der — von einem Gebäude nach ſeinen innern Theilen, the internal elevation of a building delineated [by the ground plan, cut in half &c.]; — im Großen auf eine Wand, Bretter &c., a plan or draught as large as life or nature on a wall, boards &c., a scantling, pattern, design, trace; V. Ab—, Auf—, Grund—, Stand— &c. Syn. Riß, Ritze, Spalte. A Riß is a separation, as well in soft and thin bodies, as in hard and thick ones; a Ritze, in soft but thick bodies, and Spalte only in hard ones. Spalten are greater and wider than Ritzen. A Spalte goes entirely through, a Ritze is often confined to the surface of a soft but thick body.

Riß-bank, *f.* dam, mole, breakwater. — platte, *f.* 1) a comb-maker's ruler [for tracing a right line on the comb]. 2) [Kupferplatte] plate of a plan, design, sketch.

Riſſig, *adj.* and *adv.* torn, rent, lacerated, cracked, flawed, creviced, chapped, split, rived. —es Holz, cracked wood, wood full of chinks; —er Boden, chapped ground, ground full of cracks, crevices, flaws; —er Stengel, a stalk with a cracked rind, a lacerated stalk; —e Wand, Mauer, a wall full of crevices, flaws, fissures, chinks; —es Gefäß, a cracked vessel; —e Haut, a chapped skin; [with miners] — [graben- or rinnenweiſe], laufen, to run ditch- and trenchwise.

Rißling, V. Rießling.

Riſt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to Rieſe from the old rieſen = to rise] 1) the withers [of a horse]. 2) instep.

Riſte, *f.* V. Reiſte.

Riſten, *v. tr.* Den Hanf, Flachs —, to bottle, to make or put up into bottles hemp, flax.

*Ritornèll, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in music] ritornello.

*Ritrátte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in commerce] V. Rückwechſel.

Ritt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [= Gang] [in sportsmen's language] V. Spurgang. *Fig.* In einem —e, at a blow, at a stroke, at once, off hand. 2) ride. Wir haben einen — nach N. gemacht, we have had, taken a ride on horseback to N.; werden Sie einen — machen? shall you take a ride, an airing on horseback? ſeine häufigen —e, his frequent rides on horseback; in einem —e, in one ride, without drawing bit; V. Aus —, Durch —, Luſt—, Spazier—, Um— ; ein Pferd auf den — geben, to let a saddle-horse, to keep a saddle-horse, riding-horse, a hack-horse for letting.

Rittelgeier, *m.* [-s, *pl.*], Rittelweihe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a kind of hawk, a kistrel.

‖Ritteln, V. Rötheln.

Ritter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [old] cavalier. V. Reiter. 2) knight. Einen zum — ſchlagen, to dub any one a knight; irrender, fahrender —, paladin, knight errant; der — von der traurigen Geſtalt [Don Quixote], the knight of the rueful or woe-begone countenance; [in English history] — und Rundköpfe, Cavaliers and Roundheads; die Herren und — wurden zu dem Landtage berufen, the seigneurs and knights were summoned to the diet; des heiligen römiſchen ichs — [formerly], knights

of the holy Roman Empire; der — dieſer Dame, the knight, the cavalier, the champion of this dame. *Fig.* An Einem zum — werden wollen [in fam. lang.], to wish to prove one's courage to any one, to make it a point of honour to drive any one to extremity and provoke him to hostility; der — einer Dame, the knight, squire, lover of a lady; der dienende —, Cavaliere ſervente, [in Italy] cavaliere serviente. 3) member of a noble worldly order. — des Maltheſerordens, Hoſenbandordens, knight of the Maltese order, of the order of the Garter; — des ſchwarzen Adlerordens, — vom Elephantenorden, knight of the black Eagle, of the Elephant; der König hat mehrere Offiziere zu —n der Ehrenlegion ernannt, the king has named many officers knights of the legion of honour, has given to several officers the cross of the legion. 4) Arme —, [apparently a false expression from the confusion of the English words] warm fritters; arme — backen [probably another misunderstood phrase], to live like the poor knights of Windsor, to be hard put to it for a livelihood, to have much ado to keep soul and body together. 5) [in nat. hist.] *a*) day-butterflies. *b*) [a fish] the cavalier, umbra, umbla, umble, umber, grayling, thymallus. *c*) a kind of prickly shell, the caltrop-murex.

Ritter=akademie, *f.* academy, military school for young knights or nobility. —alter, *n.* the age of chivalry, [in general] feudal age. —art, *f.* the acts, manners, customs of the ancient knights. Nach —art, after the manner of chivalry or knighthood. —bank, *f.* [at Diets] bench of the knights. — bild, *n.* 1) the picture of a knight. 2) equestrian statue. —blume, *f.* V. —ſporn 2). —brauch, *m.* custom, usage of knighthood, amongst knights, of chivalry. —buch, *n.* book, romance or romaunce of chivalry. —burg, *f.* knight's castle or hold, [often, in a more general sense] manorial castle, seignorial castle, feudal castle. —bürtig, *adj.* and *adv.* of noble race, of knightly birth, of ancient nobility. — bürtigkeit, *f.* nobility of race. —canton, *m.* V. —kanton. —dank, *m.* knightly reward, reward of a knight. —dienſt, *m.* knight-service. *Fig.* a gallant service. Erweiſen Sie der Dame dieſen —dienſt, show to this lady such knightly service. —ding, *n.* V. —gericht. — dorf, *n.* noble village, knight's village, manorial, seignorial village. —eid, *m.* knightly oath, oath of a knight. —feld, *n.* field belonging to a knight's domain, to a manor. —freiheit, *f.* privilege of a knight, of knighthood. — gebrauch, V. —brauch. —gedicht, *n.* poem upon chivalry. —geiſt, *m.* spirit of knighthood, of chivalry. —gerechtſame, *f.* knightly right or privilege. —gericht, *n.* 1) court of knights. 2) a seneschal's jurisdiction; *it.* the court where the seneschal presides —geſchichte, *f.* 1) history of chivalry. 2) a novel, tale or romance of, or laid in, the chivalrous or feudal times, a romance of chivalry. —geſchlecht, *n.* race of knights, [more general] noble race Eines der älteſten —geſchlechter Deutſchlands, one of the most ancient knightly, [more general] noble houses, one of the oldest knightly, [more general] noble families in Germany. —geſchmack, *m.* 1) knightly taste, knight's fashion. 2) taste for chivalry. —gut, *n.* property or estate belonging to a noble; manor. —hauptmann, *m.* seneschal; [in German history] the president or highest functionary of a certain union or district of knights of the empire. —haus, *n.* 1) house of assembly for the knights; *it.* [in Sweden] the house of knights or nobles [a branch of the legislature or states of the kingdom]. 2) knightly house, [more general] noble house, V. —geſchlecht. — hof, *m.* noble or seigneurial house, gentleman's or country squire's mansion, manor-house. —hufe, *f.* hide of land, dependent on a manor. —kanton, *m.* [in German history] a union or district of knights of the Empire. —kaſten, *m.* [formerly] the chest or till that received the contributions of the nobility. —kreis, *m.* 1) seneschal's jurisdiction. 2) V. —kanton. —kreuz, *n.* 1) cross of a knight, of a knightly order. Das —kreuz der Ehrenlegion, des Zähringer Löwen &c., the cross of the [French] Legion of Honour, of the [Badish] Order of the Zahringen Lion. 2) [in botany] clary of the Pyrenees. —lehen, *n.* noble fief, knight's fee or fief. —mann, *m.* [in Saxony] a day-workman on a noble's estate. —mantel, *m.* knight's mantle. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* knightly, in a knightly manner, chivalresque. —orden, *m.* knightly order, *it.* order of chivalry; *it.* order of knighthood. —ort, *m.* [little used] V. —kreis. — pferd, *n.* 1) a knight's steed or war-horse. 2) [formerly] V. —ſteuer. 3) [in nat. hist.] V. Heupferd. —pflicht, *f.* knight's or knightly duty, knightliness. —rath, *m.* 1) council of knights, of nobles; [in German history] council of the nobility of the Empire. 2) [formerly, in some parts of the German Empire] a member of the council-board of the knights of the Empire, in a certain union or district. —recht, *n.* 1) right, privilege of a knight, of knighthood or chivalry. 2) [collective] the right, the laws of the knighthood or nobility of a province. —rolle, *f.* 1) knight's-roll, list of knights or cavaliers. 2) part of a knight upon the stage. —roman, *m.* romance of chivalry. —ſaal, *m.* the knight's-hall, the great or banqueting hall in feudal castles; *it.* the hall of ceremony, the court drawing-room —ſchild, *m.* knight's shield. —ſchlag, *m.* the dubbing of a knight, the laying on the order of knighthood, knighting. Einem den —ſchlag ertheilen, to dub any one a knight; *it.* creation, promotion of knights; einen — ſchlag halten, to make, to dub, to create a batch of knights, to hold a court for the creation of knights or awarding of knighthood. —ſchloß, *n.* knight's castle; feudal castle. —ſchule, *f.* academy, military school for young knights or nobility. —ſchwert, *n.* knight's sword. —ſinn, *m.* mind, disposition, sentiments of a knight, chivalrous, high, valorous mind or sentiments. —ſitte, *f.* knightly, [also] courteous manners. —ſitz, *m.* seat, castle of a knight; *it.* manor-seat, V. also —hof, —gut. —s=mann, *m.* [Ein —s=mann] [in familiar or old quaint language], knight. Ein tapferer, kühner, biederer —s=mann, a valiant, a true-minded knight, a gallant cavalier. —ſpiel, *n.* a chivalrous game, [chiefly] tournament, jousting. Im — ſpiel den Preis davon tragen, to carry off the prize of the tournament. —ſporn, *m.* 1) knight's spur, golden spur. 2) [in botany] larkspur, delphinium. Gefüllter —ſporn, comfrey; gelber —ſporn [indiſche Kreſſe], Indian cress, nasturtium indicum, capucine, cardamindum, acriviola. —ſtand, *m.* 1) knightly condition, chivalry, knighthood, [more general = Adelſtand] nobility; *it.* [with the old Romans] equestrian order. In den — ſtand erhoben werden, to be dubbed a knight, to be raised to knightly rank or dignity. 2) [collective] V. —ſchaft 2). —ſtatue, *f.* [Ritter-Standbild] equestrian statue. —ſtern, *m.* 1) star [of an order of chivalry or knighthood]; *it.* order or decoration in the form of a star. Er trägt einen —ſtern, he wears an order, the insignia of an order in the form of a star. 2) [in conchology] the equestrian star of the Mediterranean. —ſteuer, *f.* money or tax in lieu of knight-service, tax or impost on a knight's fee. —ſtutz, *m.* V. Helmfeder, Helmſchmuck. —tafel, *f.* 1) knights' table, table of the knights, knights' or cavaliers' banqueting-table; *it.* König Arthur's —tafel, King Arthur's round Table. 2) V. —bank. 3) V. Marſchallstafel. —tag, *m.* solemn day of assembling for the knights of a district. — tapferkeit, *f.* knightly prowess. —taube, *f.* the cavalier-pigeon. —tod, *m.* a knight's death; *it.* dying in harness. —tracht, *f.* costume of a knight or cavalier. —treue, *f.* knightly faith, chivalrous faith. —tute, *f.* [in conchology] the knight cornet-shell. — waffe, *f.* knightly weapon. —weſen, *n.* chivalry. —wort, *n.* word or pledged faith of a knight, cavalier, [in general] of a gentleman. —würde, *f.* dignity, rank of a knight, chivalry, knighthood. Einem die —würde ertheilen, to create or dub any one a knight, to accord any one his spurs. ‡—zehrung, *f.* knight's billeting or billet, passade, temporary sojourn or quarters and support or hospitality accorded to a knight errant. Einem die —zehrung reichen, to give knight's alms to an errant cavalier. —zeit, *f.* times or days of chivalry, [in general] feudal times or ages. — zug, *m.* 1) [formerly] knight's campaign or crusade; *it.* roaming in quest of adventures; hap-hazard or erratic riding forth of a knight errant. 2) knight's action, deed, trait of a knight, feature of a chivalrous character in one's conduct or actions.

Ritterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* knightly, like a cavalier, chivalrous, chivalresque, as a knight. — handeln, fechten, to act, fight as a gentle knight, as a cavalier, knightly &c.; —e Uebungen, Sitten, knightly exercises, chivalrous manners, [also] courteous manners; von —er Abkunft, of knightly, noble, pure, unsullied, untarnished blood, race, descent or lineage; —er Muth, —e Tapferkeit, chivalrous courage, chivalrous valour, prowess; von —em Muth, von —er Tapferkeit, valiant, brave, courageous, heroic, with the gentle courage of a knight; —e That, heroic action or deed, knightly feat; ſich — wehren, [now in a more figurative sense, chiefly in fam. lang.] halten, to defend, to hold one's self as a true knight, valiantly, as a brave champion.

Ritterſchaft, *f.* 1) [Stand] chivalry, knighthood. Irrende —, knight-errantry; die Blume der —, the flower of chivalry; Einem die — ertheilen, to award any one his spurs, to admit any one to the Round Table, to the order of knighthood, to dub any one knight; [in Scripture] die Waffen unſerer —, the arms of our warfare. 2) [collective] the body of knights, the cavaliers, the nobility; a certain league or confederacy of knights or nobles. [in German history] Die ſchwäbiſche —, fränkiſche — &c., the knighthood of Swabia &c., the Frankish &c. nobility, knighthood or chivalry.

Ritterſchaftlich, *adj.* and *adv.* appertaining to the nobility or knightly order, to the body of the nobility or to a certain league or body of nobles or knights.

Ritterthum, *n.* [-es] chivalry, knighthood; knightliness. Der Geiſt des alten —s, the spirit of ancient chivalry.

Rittlings, *adj.* and *adv.* [in familiar lang.] astraddle, a-straddle, astride. — auf Etwas ſitzen, ſich — ſetzen, to sit astride upon any thing, to seat one's self astraddle across any thing.

Rittmeiſter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] captain of horse, in the cavalry, of a horse-company. Die —in, [in the awkward but very common German title-fashion.] the wife of a captain of horse. Die Frau —inn, die verwittwete [Frau] —inn N., the lady of a cavalry-captain, Mrs. captain N., the widowed Mrs. captain N. or the widow of captain N.

Rittſtroh, *n.* V. Rüttſtroh.

***Rituäl[e],** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Kirchendienſtbuch] ritual, service, book of divine service.

Ritz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] or **Ritze,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [= Riß from reißen] 1) crack, flaw, chink. Die —e in dieſem Brette, in dieſer Thüre, in dieſer Wand, the split in this board, chink in this door, flaw or crevice in this wall; — in einem Gefäße, crack or flaw in a vessel; aus der —e des Felſens hervorwachſen, to grow out of the crevice of the rock; bei der Blatternimpfung macht man einen kleinen — in die Haut, in vaccination one makes a little opening in or incision into the skin; — in der Haut von einem Dorne &c., scratch in the skin from a thorn &c.; [with miners] notch, nick, scratch [in the rock]. Syn. V. Riß. 2) [with common people] [an onomatopoeia] — ratz! crick-crack!

Ritzen, *v. tr.* to scratch, to graze, to open slightly, to flay or abrade superficially, to cut into a little, to notch, to nick. Ein Dorn hat ihm die Haut geritzt, a thorn has scratched his skin; er hat ſich mit einer Stecknadel geritzt, he has scratched himself with a pin; [with miners] to make a notch.

Ritz-eiſen, *n* [with miners] tool for notching, scratching rock or stone; *it.* [in seamen's language] V. Krabber. —feder, *f.* [with miners] thin plates placed into the notches for assisting or increasing the power of the wedges, blade of intercalation. —federn einlegen, to line the wedges. —meſſer, *n.* [with surgeons] lancet. —werk, *n.* instruments for scratching, notching, nicking, grazing, slight incisions.

Ritzicht, *adj.* and *adv.* [fam. and vulgar] scratchy, chinky, notchy, cracky, flawy, flawish, [polite] resembling a scratch, an abrasure, a flaw, a chink &c.

Ritzig, *adj.* and *adv.* full of cracks, flaws, chinks, crevices; cracked, flawed, chinked, gaping, sprung, scratched, notched, nicked, flayed slightly.

Róbbe, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] or —, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in nat. hist.] a seal, the phoca, sea-dog, sea-calf, marine calf.

Robben-fang, *m.* seal-fishing, seal-hunting, sealing. —fell, *n.* seal-skin. —fleiſch, *n.* seal-flesh. —knüppel, *m.* club, staff for seal-hunting. —ſchiff, *n.* V. —ſchläger 2). —ſchläger, *m.* 1) seal-hunter. 2) vessel equipped for the sealing-voyage, seal-fishery or sealing. —ſpeck, *m.* seal-blubber. —thran, *m.* the train-oil from seal-blubber. —zunge, *f.* 1) the seal's-tongue. 2) [in conchology] seal's-tongue, cat's-tongue, kind of the bivalve tellina-shell.

Róbert, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [name of men, allied to Ruprecht or Rupert] Robert, [fam. and low] Bob.

Robertskraut, *n.* [in botany] [Art Storchſchnabel] the herb Robert, crane's bill Robert, English geranium, stork's bill, pigeon's foot, Robert-herb, pelargonium.

Rócambole, *f.* V. Rockenbolle.

1. **Róche,** *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [allied to rauch] [a fish] the ray.

Rocheadler, *m.* [a fish] sea-eagle.

2. **Róche,** *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [perhaps allied to Recke, ragen, to tower, and signified formerly the elephant] [at chess] rook, castle; sometimes also the figure of an elephant bearing a castle on its back.

3. **Róche,** *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] V. Rack, Racker.

Röcheln, [Icel. *hraeka*, allied to the Gr. ῥέγχω, ῥοχθέω, to snore, with the Fr. *roucouler*, to coo, to crockel] *v. intr.* to rattle in the throat; [chiefly] to have or to be in the rattles. Der Kranke iſt ſchlimm, er fängt ſchon an zu —, the invalid is bad, he begins already to have the rattles. Das —, the rattles, the rattling of the throat, the having or being in the rattles.

Röchen, Rochiren, *v. intr.* [at chess] to castle.

Röchler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who rattles in the throat; an asthmatic person, a short-breathed, pursy, broken-winded fellow.

Róchwand, *f.* [*pl.* -wände] [in mineralogy] coarse or common carbonate of lime.

Róck, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Röcke], *dim.* Röckchen, ‖Röcklein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to Frack, to the Gr. ῥάκος, a piece or shred of cloth, to the Lat. *braccae*, breeches, and to brechen = to bend; therefore = Hülle, a hull, envelope or shell] 1) a robe, gown [for men, senators &c.]; [generally] a coat, a frock-coat, [also, sometimes] a great coat. — der Geiſtlichen, robe, gown, cassock; langes Röckchen für Knaben [before boys are breeched], boy's frock, pelisse, boy's gown; V. Chor—, Kinder—, Prieſter—, Regen—, Reit—, Schlaf— &c.; Ihr — ſitzt ſehr gut, your coat fits very nicely, well; er küßte ihm den —, he kissed the hem of his garment; Einem den — ausklopfen [ihn prügeln] [low], to dust one's jacket for one, [low] to tan one's hide for one; er hat nicht einen guten or ordentlichen — am or auf dem Leibe [in common people's language], he has, not even a decent coat to put on or to his back. 2) — der Weiber, petticoat, skirt or tail of a lady's gown; *it.* [in general] gown [of ladies]; ſie hat drei Röcke an, she has three petticoats on; den — aufheben, hinaufſchlagen, to raise, to tuck up the petticoat; einer Dame den — küſſen, to kiss the hem of a lady's gown or robe. V. Fiſchbein—, Ober—, Reif—, Unter— &c.

Rock-falte, *f.* fold of a robe, gown, petticoat. —knopf, *m.* button of a coat, robe, gown, petticoat. —ſchooß, *m.* the lappet of a robe, gown, petticoat, the flap of a coat. —taſche, *f.* pocket of a robe or gown, pocket of a coat.

1. **Rócken,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [probably from regen, recken = to turn; allied to the Gr. τρέχω, to run] 1) an instrument for spinning hemp on, a hemp-staff or frame, a spinning-rock. 2) a distaff. Einen — anlegen, to fill a distaff; ſie ſitzt immer am —, she is always spinning, always at her distaff, her spindle, at her spinning-wheel; ich will noch dieſen — abſpinnen, I will spin this one distaff-full more; ſie hat den — abgeſponnen, she has spun out what was in her distaff; ein — voll, a distaff-full.

Rocken-band, —blatt, *n.*, —brief, *m.* ribbon, leaf, paper wrapped round the rock or distaff. —philoſophie, —weisheit, *f.* [in fam. lang., ironical] philosophy of old women. —ſtiel, *m.* distaff-handle. —ſtock, *m.* the top, the loose joint cone of the distaff. —ſtube, *f.* chamber of [chiefly old] spinning women; [in general] spinning-room. —zunft, *f.* [in familiar language, comic] society, set of [chiefly old] spinning-women, of spinsters, of old maids.

2. **Rócken,** [Roggen] *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [In Finlandish *rucho* means a plant, and in old Germ. Rogen is fruit] [Getreideart] rye. Den — ſchneiden, to cut or reap the rye; *it.* ägyptiſcher —, Egyptian rye, the quadrilinear naked barley, celestial barley; *it.* wilder —, V.—gras.

Rocken-ähre, *f.* an ear of rye *it.* the reedy sand-grass of Friesland. —blätter, *pl.* [in botany] common wild dock, patience, lapathum agreste, monk's rhubarb. —blume, *f.* V. Kornblume. —blüthe, *f.* flower of the rye. —bolle, *f.* Spanish garlick, rocambole. —brei, *m.* rye-pap, rye-frumenty. —brod, *n.* rye-bread. —feld, *n.* field sown with rye, a rye-field. —gerſte, *f.* V. Korngerſte. —gras, *n.* rye-grass, sand-hair-grass, elymus or panic of the sands. —kloß, *m.* rye-pudding. —korn, *n.* 1) a grain of rye. 2) rye-corn. —mehl, *n.* rye-flour. —moor, *m.* and *n.* moor or marshy soil fit for growing rye. —mutter, *f.* V. Mutterkorn. —ſtein, *m.* rye-stone, shistous clay. —ſtroh, *n.* rye-straw. —trespe, *f.* rye-cockle, rye-tare, rye-darnel. —vögelchen, *n.*, —wurm, *m.* the rye-weevil, rye-mite.

3. **Rócken,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to Rock, a covering or dress] [in seamen's language] coats of the masts, helm-coats.

Rócken, [undoubtedly from Rock, a dress] *v tr.* Einen Deich — [in hydraulics], to dress or clothe a dike with turf, to turf a dike.

Rödaun, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [fish] V. Rothauge.

Röde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to reuten] 1) [—land, Neubruch] land newly ploughed, turned up or made arable, sart. 2) V. —hacke [under Roden].

Rödel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in law, corrupted from the Lat. *rotulus*] V. Verzeichniß.

Rödel, *m.* 1) [-s, *pl.* -] [Reitel] a packing-stick. 2) [-s, no *pl.*] [in botany] crista galli, cock's comb, louse-wort.

Rödel-apfel, *m.* V. Klapperapfel. —balken, *m.* wheel rail. —kraut, *n.* pedicularis, louse-wort.

Rödeln, V. Rütteln.

Röden, *v. tr.* [= reuten] Ein Land —, to grub up, to convert wood-land into arable land or sart.

Rode-acker, *m.* field, plain newly ploughed, lately turned up. —hacke, —haue, *f.* pickaxe, hoe for grubbing up fresh or maiden-land. —land, *n.* sart, V. Rode 1). —zehnte, *m.* tithes upon fresh-made arable land.

Röden, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Fettmagen.

Rödenkopf, *m.* [-es] [a fish] the gilt-head or goldney, dorado, gilt-head, dolphin.

Röder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a grubber up, one who grubs up waste or other land for converting it into arable land or sart.

Röderich, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [name of men] Roderick.

Rödler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Trommeltaube.

***Rodomontäde,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Großſprecherei, Prahlerei] rodomontade.

Rōf, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] V. Roof.

‖Rofèlke, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [a fish] the eel-pout, lota, quab.

‖Rōgel, [from regen] *adj.* and *adv.* [provincial for locker, wackelnd] —es Erdreich, —er Zahn; light land, loose tooth.

‖Rōgeln, *v. intr.* V. Wackeln.

Rōgen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [formerly Rogen was = fruit] [generally noun of multitude] fish-eggs, roe, seed or spawn of fishes. Männlicher —, soft roe, milt; weiblicher —, hard roe, spawn. *Fig.* [in familiar language] Er hat den besten — [i. e. den größten Nutzen] davon gezogen, he has had the cream, the best of it.

Rogen-fisch, *m.* a fish with the hard roe or spawn, a spawner. —hecht, —karpfen, *m.* &c. a spawner or hard-roed pike, carp &c. —stein, *m.* roe-stone, egg-stone, oolite. —stint, *m.* smelt, sparling.

Rōgener, Rōgner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Rogenfisch.

Rōggen, *m.* [-s] V. 2. Rocken.

Rōgling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] Rōgner, *m.* [-s] V. Rogener.

Rōgwurz, *f.* 1) [Ragwurz] orchis. 2) V. Zaunrübe.

Rōh, *adj.* and *adv.* [= rauh, Lat. *rudis, crudus*, old Sax. hreov, hreog &c.] rough, raw. —e [more usual, rauhe] Witterung, raw or rough weather. *Fig. a)* rough, raw, unpolished, unhewn; coarse, crude; hard; unfashioned; natural; brute. —e Erzeugnisse, Metalle, raw productions, metals; —er Marmor, —er Stein, unhewn or rough marble, stone; —e Diamanten, rough diamonds; —e Seide, raw silk; —es Fleisch, —e Früchte [nicht gekochte], raw flesh, raw, crude fruits; diese Gemüse werden — gegessen, these vegetables are eaten raw; —e Speisen, crude or undressed food; —e Stoffe, raw materials; diese Völker essen das Fleisch —, these people eat raw flesh, are homophagists; —er Zucker, raw, unrefined sugar; [with miners] —s Erze, raw, coarse ores; —es [or unverarbeitetes] Eisen, raw, unwrought iron; —er Schwefel, sulphur of the first melting, coarse sulphur; —es Quecksilber, —er Spießglanz, —er Salpeter, raw quicksilver or crude mercury, crude antimony, native saltpetre; —er Fluß, [sulphate of potass and saltpetre mixed and not yet decrepitated] raw or crude flux; —er [nicht gerösteter] Schlich, raw slick; —e Leinwand, —es Garn [nicht gebleichte], raw unbleached linen, thread; —es [ungewalktes] Tuch [with cloth-manufacturers], raw unfulled cloth; —es [ungebundenes] Buch, book in sheets, unbound; eine Arzenei — [in ihrer natürlichen Gestalt] nehmen, to take a crude medicament or drug; —e [ungegerbte] Haut, raw hide, raw skin, hide or skin undressed or untanned. *b)* of false alloy, of poor quality, not rich in quality. —er Rest, crude matt of copper-ore. *c)* [= unverdaulich] —e Speisen, crude indigestible food, substances difficult of concoction as food. *d)* [= entblößt] Das —e Fleisch einer Wunde, the raw, bare flesh of a wound; [fam.] sich — [provincial, rah or reh] or wund liegen [of bedridden persons], to lay bare or make the flesh raw by dint of lying too long, to make the flesh slough by too long a recumbent posture on one part; sich — [provincial, rah or reh] reiten [on horseback], to fetch leather. *e)* destitute of a certain finish, imperfect. —e Arbeit, rough, imperfect, unfinished work; [with engravers] —e Züge und Schraffirungen, rough, imperfect cuts or strokes and hatchings; einen Gedanken noch — auf das Papier hinwerfen, to convey a thought still crude, undigested, immature &c. to paper; dieser junge Mensch ist noch ganz — [neu und unwissend], this young man is still quite raw, fresh, [in a particularly good sense] is still a rough diamond; ein —er [= ungebildeter], ganz —er Mensch, a rude, unpolished, brutal man, quite a barbarian; jenes —e Volk, that rude uncivilized people, that barbarous people, that nation of barbarians; —e Sitten, rude, barbarous, rustic, coarse &c. manners; sein —es Wesen, Betragen, his gross, vulgar manners, his brutal, rustic, coarse, unpolished behaviour; das ist nicht Tapferkeit, sondern —er Muth, that is not valour but a brutal courage.

Roh-arbeit, *f.* [with founders] V. —e Arbeit. —eisen, *n.* V. —es Eisen. —faßstahl, *m.* V. —stahleisen. —gut, *n.* raw goods, raw materials. —hōpfig, *adj.* and *adv.* [with brewers] said of beer when the hops have not been sufficiently boiled in the wort. —lech, *n.* [with founders] matt of silver. —ofen, *m.* [with founders] furnace for uncalcined ore. —pfanne, *f.* V. Schwefelpfanne. —reif, *m.* V. Rauhreif. —schlacken, *pl.* [with founders] matt scoria or slag. —schmelzen, *n.* V. —e Arbeit. —stahl, *m.* 1) V. —stahleisen. 2) unprepared, raw steel. —stahleisen, *n.* [with founders] [Spiegeleisen] crystalized tritoxyd of iron, oligist or oligistic iron. —stein, *m.* [with founders] raw matt; [with miners] barren stone without ore. —zucker, *m.* raw sugar.

Rōhe, *f.* V. Rehe.

Rōhheit, *f.* 1) [without *pl.*] — des Obstes, Fleisches, der Seide, crudity of fruit, rawness or raw state of meat, of silk; der Marmor in seiner —, the marble in its rough, unhewn state; die — der Sitten, rudeness, coarseness of manners; — des Verstandes, inculture of the understanding. 2) [*pl.* -en] coarse vulgar action, grossness, vulgarity, rusticity. Es ist eine —, so zu sprechen, it is a great vulgarity to speak so.

Rōhigkeit, *f.* V. Rohheit 1).

Rōhling, V. Rehling.

‖Rōhm, V. Rahm.

‖Rōhne, V. Range.

Rōhr, *n.* [-es, *pl.* Rohre or Röhre], *dim.* Röhrchen, ‖Röhrlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Fr. *roseau*, old Goth. raus, Lat. *arundo*, Isl. *reyr*; allied to the old riesen = to grow, to move] 1) [generally = Gewächs] [in botany] reed, cane. Das gemeine —, common reed; das zahme —, cultivated or garden reed, arundo sativa domestica, manured reed, evergreen reed; indisches — [Bambus—], bamboo, indian cane; indisches — zum Flechten der Stühle &c., rattan for chair-bottoms; von — geflochtener Hausrath, cane-furniture; — schneiden, to cut reeds; ein Haus mit — decken, to thatch or cover a house with reed; schwach wie ein —, feeble, week, frail, unsteady, vacillating as a reed. *Prov.* V. under Pfeife. Ein —, ein spanisches —, —stock, cane, cane-stick, spanish cane; ein hübsches —, a pretty, neat, delicate, natty little cane. 2) something long and hollow, pipe, tube. — eines Ofens, the small chimney of an oven, tube, funnel or chimney-pipe to a German stove; — eines Schlüssels, pipe of a key; — einer Spritze, Tabakspfeife, barrel or tube of a syringe or squirt, tube or shank of a tobacco-pipe; [with glass-blowers] — zum Blasen, blow-pipe, bunting-iron or rod; — eines Fernrohrs, tube of a telescope; das Röhrchen [in surgery], a cannula or pipe for a wound or sore; V. Blase—, Haber—, Löth—, Seh—, Sprach—; [with watchmakers] the socket [into which the hour and minute hands are fastened]; — eines Feuergewehres [der Lauf], tube [of a great gun], barrel [of a small gun, musket &c.]; gezogenes —, a rifle-barrel; *it.* a rifle-gun, carabine. *Fig.* [in popular lang.] Etwas auf dem —e [Korne] haben, to aim at any thing, to have any thing in view, to have one's eye upon any thing.

Rohr-achat, *m.* [in mineralogy] cylindrical stalactitical agate-quarz. —ammer, *f.* V. —sperling. —arbeit, *f.* rattan. —art, *f.* kind, sort, species of reed or cane. [in botany] —arten, plants of the nature, growth of reeds or canes, reedy, rushlike plants. —bein, *n.* V. Röhrbein. —blatt, *n.* [with weavers] [das Ried] comb, slay reeds. —blech, *n.* iron-plate for stoves. —bohrer, *m.* borer or screw for rifling a gun, a gun-punch. —brüller, *m.* V. —dommel. —bund, *n.* bundle of reeds. —busch, *m.* tuft of reeds. —cassie, *f.* cassia of Brazil or of the shops, cassia fistula or purging cassia. —dach, *n.* roof of reeds. —decke, *f.* 1) eines Zimmers, a room-floor of reeds, of rushes, a reed-floor, rush-floor. 2) [Matte von Rohr] a reed-mat, rush-mat. —dickig, —dickicht, *n.* V. —gebüsch. —dommel, *f.* [according to many Rohr is here = Hor, old for dung; Dommel is allied to the Dutch dompelen, to dive] bittern [Ardea stellaris]. —drossel, *f.* a variety of the king-fisher, the alcedo vocalis. —eisen, *n.* [with founders] a bar or crutch for raking and stirring. —falk, *m.* bald buzzard, sea-eagle osprey, ossifragus, ossifrage, fish-hawk. —feiler, *m.* [with armourers] burnisher, fixer of the stock on to the gun-barrel. —flechte, *f.* V. —geflecht. —flöte, *f.* reed or oaten pipe; [in organs] V. —pfeife. —frosch, *m.* marsh-frog. —gebiß, *n.* canon-mouth. —gebüsch, *n.* bed of reeds, tuft, thicket or patch of reeds. —geflecht, *n.* a layer of reeds; a reed-mat. —geschwür, *n.* fistula. —glanz, *m.* [in botany] reed-phalaris, reed-Canary-grass. —gras, *n.* 1) [Riedgras] reed-grass, horse-tongue, sword-grass, burweed. 2) feather-reed. 3) Großes —gras, great reed-grass. 4) [Rasenschmiele] reedy bulrush or hairgrass. —hahn, *m.* moor-cock. —halm, *m.* reed-stalk or tube. —heide, *f.* 1) heath covered with reeds. 2) [Färberginster] dyer's broom. —henne, *f.* moor-hen, fulica, coot. —hirse, *f.* great millet, Indian millet, sorgum, melico or milium arundinaceum. —hobel, *m.* a gouge-plane [for the bed of the gun-barrel]. —hörnchen, *n.* [Röhrenschnecke] wimble. —huhn, *n.* V. Bläßhuhn. —kamm, *m.* [with weavers] V. —blatt. —kolbe, *f.*, —kolben, *m.* 1) typha, reed-mace. 2) [Teichkolbe] cat's tail. —leiter, *m.* the fire-man who directs the leather-pipe of a fire-engine. —meise, *f.* [Sumpfmeise] marsh tom-tit, reed-muskin or titmouse. —mewe, *f.* the great sea-swallow, pratincola. —milbe, *f.* tick, acarus, sheeptick. —nagel, *m.* a reed-nail [for fastening reeding to the wall]. —pfeife, *f.* 1) oaten pipe, reed-pipe, reed; [in organs] funnel-pipe. 2) [in vitriol-manufactories] the copperas reed-pipe [on which the vitriol crystalizes]. —reiher, *m.* V. —dommel. —sänger, *m.* pinnock or tom-tit of the reeds. —schelle, *f.* [in organs] V. —pfeife. —schiene, *f.* clouts, for making gun-barrels. —schilf, *n.* marsh-reed, common water-reed. —schloß, *n.* [with

locksmiths] pipe-padlock. —ſchmied, *m.* gun-barrel smith. —ſchnepfe, *f.* the reed-snipe. —ſchwalm, *m.* V. —mewe. —ſeſſel, *m.* V. —ſtuhl. —ſpalter, *m.* [a workman] reed-splitter. —ſparren, *m.* a roof-rafter of reeds. —ſpatz, *m.* 1) [Beutelmeiſe] the Polish tom-tit. 2) V. Bergſperling. 3) V. —ſperling 1). —ſperling, *m.* 1) [Art Ammern] reed-ortolan, water chaffinch, water-sparrow. 2) V. —ſänger. 3) V. —droſſel. —ſtab, *m.* cane. —ſteine, *pl.* [zoophytes] straight-stalked and branched tubipores or tubilaria. —ſtengel, *m.* the blade or culm of the reed. —ſtift, *m.* [in a weaver's slay-reed] reed-blade. —ſtock, *m.* 1) walking-cane. 2) [with coppersmiths] little anvil or rod for hammering the irontube-plates round upon. —ſtoße, *f.* reed-sickle [for cutting off the reeds in a pond above the ice]. —ſtoßgras, *n.* V. —glanz. —ſtuhl, *m.* cane-seat or chair, rush-chair, rush-bottomed chair. —ſtuhlflechter, *m.* a workman who makes straw, rush or cane-seats to chairs. —teich, *m.* reed-pond. —vogel, *m.* V. —droſſel. —wand, *f.* reed-lined or reed-covered wall. —wein, *m.* [rather unusual] sugar-cane wine. —werk, *n.* reed-work, rush-work, cane-work; [in organs] V. Schnarrwerk. —wieſe, *f.* reedy meadow. —zirkel, *m.* [with gunsmiths] gunsmith's compasses or calibers.

Röhrchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. under Rohr and Röhre.

Röhre, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* Röhrchen, ‖Röhrlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [from rühren = to hollow] — der Füchſe, Dachſe, des Kaninchens &c., the earth of the fox, burrow of the badger, rabbit &c. 2) [immediately from Rohr] [any hollow body, such as] a pipe, a tube, V. Rohr. Die — eines Ofens, the funnel, chimney-pipe or flue of a German stove &c.; — einer Pumpe, cylinder of a pump; die —n zu Waſſerleitungen, conduit-pipes; das Waſſer in —n leiten, to conduct water by pipes or through canals; die —n eines Röhrbrunnens, fountain-pipes [for bringing the water]; *it.* pipes of a fountain for letting out the water or through which the water spurts out; die — eines Springbrunnens, canal, pipe, tube, cylinder, playing or jet pipe of an artificial fountain; — eines heimlichen Gemaches, the canal of a Continental house-privy; *it.* funnel-pipe or flue of a water-closet; — einer Spritze, Feuerſpritze, tube or barrel of a syringe or squirt, tube of a fire-engine; — eines Wetterglaſes, eines Wärmemeſſers, tube of a weather-glass, of a thermometer; die Toricelliſche —, the Toricellian tube; — einer Gießkanne, spout of a can or watering-pot; — einer Dachrinne, spout of a house-gutter; — eines Leuchters, socket of a candlestick or sconce; — einer Lampe, lamp-socket; die hölzerne — an einem Mahlgange, a miller's scuttle; die — in der Hintermauer eines Schmelzofens, tewel of a furnace; — an einem Blaſebalg, nozzle, snout; — am Helme eines Deſtillirkolbens, the beak of a still; [with chemists] das Röhrchen, brass-pipe for luting; [with surgeons] cannula, pipe for a sore, *it.* V. Spritzröhrchen; [in anatomy] —n, hollow bones, ossa cava; V. Arm—, Harn—, Luft—, Mark—; die Euſtachiſche —, the Eustachian tube; das Röhrlein [Schienbein], the tibia; [in botany] — der einblattigen Blumenkrone, the tube of the monopetalous corolla; [with turners] gouge for the rough; [in nat. hist.] V. —nſchnecke.

Röhr-bein, *n.* [in anatomy] the hollow bone of the thigh, os cavum. —**blech**, *n.* iron-plate for the tube of a German stove. —**brunnen**, *m.* fountain. Ein —brunnen mit ſechs Röhren, a fountain with six pipes. —**büchſe**, *f.* iron ring for binding two water-pipes, *it.* box of pipes or of fountain-ducts [for connecting two pipes of a fountain]. —**erz**, *n.* brown cylindrical hematite. —**fiſch**, *m.* V. Pfeifenfiſch. —**gebiß**, —**geſchwür** &c., V. Rohrgebiß &c. —**hahn**, *m.* fountain-key or cock. —**hobel**, *m.* [with gunsmiths] gouge. —**hohlſchnauze**, *f.* a fish-tribe, the solenostoma. —**holz**, *n.* 1) [in hydraulics] wood for making pipes, tubes, canals, ducts, conduits. 2) [in botany] lonicera, upright honeysuckle &c., V. Heckenkirſche 1). —**kanne**, *f.* can with a stop-cock. —**kaſten**, *m.* fountain-basin, fountain-reservoir. —**knochen**, *m.* V. Röhre [in anatomy]. —**kraut**, *n.* V. Löwenzahn. —**meiſter**, *m.* V. —enmeiſter. —**meſſer**, *n.* reed-splitter, rush-splitter or splitting-knife. —**teich**, *m.* pond supplied by pipes. —**trog**, *m.* V. —kaſten. —**waſſer**, *n.* pipe-water, canal-water, conduit or cistern-water; *it.* fountain-water. —**wunde**, *f.* V. —geſchwür.

Röhren-baum, *m.* [ſpaniſcher Holunder] lilac-tree. —**blech**, *n.* sheet-iron, iron-plate. —**blume**, *f.* the siphonanthus. —**bohrer**, *m.* auger or wimble for wooden water-pipes. —**büchſe**, *f.* V. Röhrbüchſe. —**fahrt**, *f.* [in hydraulics] a series or chain of water-pipes, a water-conduit. —**fiſch**, *m.* trumpet-fish, scolopax. —**förmig**, *adj.* and *adv.* tubular, tubiformed, like a pipe, pipe-shaped; [in botany] tubulated, tubulous, fistulous, fistular. —**holz**, *n.* V. Röhrholz. —**hülſe**, *f.* [in botany] V. Hartriegel 1). —**kern**, *m.* [with founders] bore-rod or joint of a pipe or funnel-mould. —**kitt**, *m.* [in hydraulics] cement or mortar for the clay-pipes. —**knochen**, *m.* V. Röhrknochen. —**köcher**, *m.* tubulus marinus fistulatus, the fistular tubulary. —**koralle**, *f.* tubipore. —**krabbe**, *f.* the tubular crab. —**leitung**, *f.* V. —fahrt. —**loth**, *n.* solder for pipes. —**meiſter**, *m.* the surveyor or inspector of public fountains, a sort of master of the works. —**platte**, *f.* leaden plate or sheet-lead, roll lead for pipes. —**ſchnecke**, *f.* 1) pennicillus, worm-shell. 2) [die Röhre] tubulus marinus. —**ſchwamm**, *m.* fistular sponge. —**weide**, *f.* V. Hartriegel 1).

Röhreln, *v. tr.* [unusual, except with gardeners] to fit or furnish with a little pipe or tube; to inoculate or bud [in flute].

1. **Röhren**, I. *v. intr.* V. Rieſeln; [said of dry substances] [also in Röhren fließen, of liquid bodies] to fall by bits, to drip. II. *v. tr.* to fit or provide with a pipe or tube, to put a tube in or on to any thing.

2. **Röhren**, *v. intr.* [in Lower Sax. rahren, Engl. to roar = laut ſchreien, brüllen] [with sportsmen, speaking of the stag's cry] to bell, to bellow, to croyn, to bray as the stag.

Röhricht, *adj.* and *adv.* like a reed &c., V. Rohr.

Röhricht, *adj.* and *adv.* like a tube or pipe &c., V. Röhre.

1. **Röhricht, Röhrig**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a place covered with reeds, reed-plot, reed-bed, reed-thicket. Er verſteckte ſich in dem —e, he hid himself amongst the reeds.

2. **Röhricht, Röhrig**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from röhren = rieſeln] small particle or grain of any thing that crumbles away from the parent mass &c. through crevices &c.; [with glass-makers] broken particles of glass, glass-rubble.

Röhrig, *adj.* and *adv.* —er Teich, —e Gegend, a reedy pond, country.

Röhrig, *adj.* and *adv.* containing pipes or tubes; made of tubes or pipes; [in anatomy] fistular; [in botany] tubular, tubulated.

‖**Röhrlein**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. under Rohr and Röhre.

Röhrlein-baum, *m.* [in Asia, Africa &c.] cassia, pudding-pipe-tree. —**kraut**, *n.* V. Röhrkraut. —**wurm**, *m.* phryganea, phryganium, cade-wörm, caddis, hemerobius.

Röhrlen, V. Röhreln.

Röhrling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from 2. röhren = to cry] [Hausunke] earth-toad.

Röjen, *v. intr.* [in seamen's language] [rudern] to row, be making head-way, waft, glide, go through the water [as a row-boat &c.]. Das —, the going through the water or making head-way from rowing, the rowing.

Roje-bank, *f.* [Ruderbank] thwart, bench, bank or seat of a boat, oar-bench, the thwarts. —**klampe**, *f.* [in seamen's language] row-lock of the gun-wale.

Röjer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in seamen's language] [Ruderer] a rower.

***Rolade**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with cooks] roulade.

Roland, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] 1) [proper name] Roland. 2) *Fig.* [Recke] giant, gigantic person. Der — von Bremen &c., the [well-known] stone statue of a giant knight at Bremen &c.

Rolands-degen, *m.* sword of Roland, durandal; *it.* the sword of a Roland or giant. —**diſtel**, *f.* eryngo, sea-holly. —**roſe**, *f.* a stately tall rose-tree or bush. —**ſäule**, *f.* Roland's statue [at Bremen &c.].

Röling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] the edible or green aquatic frog.

Rölle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Rollen], *dim.* Röllchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [in a bad sense] a gadabout, a street-walker, a trull, a quean 2) something rolling, i. e. moving on its own axis. —, um Etwas in die Höhe zu ziehen, a pulley; ein Flaſchenzug mit zwei —n, a machine with two pullies, a dispaston; —, Etwas leicht fortzubewegen, a little wheel, a trundle, caster, roller; ein Bett, ein Lehnſtuhl mit —n, a bed on casters, a truckle or trundle-bed, an arm-chair or easy-chair on casters, on wheels; die —n an der Spule eines Spinnrades, the spool-groove of a spinning-wheel [round which and the wheel the string runs simultaneously]; *it* [in seamen's language] [der Loglien] V. Log—; *it.* — [= Walze], roller; eine Laſt, einen Marmorblock &c. auf —n fortbewegen, to transport, to move along a burthen, a marble-block &c. upon rollers; *it.* a garden-roller; *it.* —, Röllchen, auf welchen man Draht wickelt, a spindle, spool, bobbin, quill round which thread is wound; ein Röllchen Seide, Eiſendraht &c., a bobbin-full of silk, coil of iron-wire; *it.* [with printers] the cylinder, roller [on which the carriage of the printing-press moves backwards and forwards]; [with copper-plate-printers] roller; *it.* [with weavers] roller; *it.* [in house-keeping] [= Mange] a mangle; Wäſche durch die — gehen laſſen, to put linen in the mangle, to have linen mangled, to mangle linen. 3) something rolled up, roll. Eine — Tabak, Papier, Band, Zeug, a roll of tobacco, a roll or scroll of paper, a roll of ribbon, stuff; ein Röllchen Tabak, a twist or small roll of tobacco-leaves; eine — Eiſenblech, a roll of sheet-iron; eine — Kupferſtiche, Landkarten &c., a roll of prints or copper-engravings, of maps &c.; eine — Stockfiſche [180 fish], a packet or bundle of dried cod-fish; eine — Geld, Dukaten, a rouleau or roll

of money, ducats; *it.* [in fam. or popular lang.] eine — [= Locke], a lock, curl or ringlet of hair. 4) a roll or scroll [= writings, parchment-deeds, documents, formerly rolled up]; [in a more circumscribed sense] *a*) [= Verzeichniß] Er ſteht nicht auf meiner —, he does not stand upon my roll, scroll, list, catalogue. *b*) an actor's part. Die —n ſchreiben, vertheilen, to write, to distribute the parts; die — des Cäſar &c., the part, the character of Caesar &c.; aus der — fallen, to get out of one's part, out of one's cue, not to keep up the character to be represented. *Fig.* Er hat auch eine — dabei geſpielt [= mitgewirkt], he had a part to play likewise in it, [fam.] he had a finger in the pie; eine große — ſpielen, to play a great part, to act conspicuously, to have a great share in the proceedings; er hat dabei eine ſchlechte, erbärmliche — geſpielt, he played a bad, a sorry, a pitiful part in that business, he cut but a very poor, sorry figure, he made himself out a great tom-fool in that affair; er ſpielt ſeine — gut, ſpielt eine ſchöne —, he plays his part well, a fine part; eine ſolche — kleidet Sie nicht, kleidet Sie ſehr übel, such a part becomes you not, suits you very indifferently; die — eines Verliebten ſpielen, to play the part of a lover. 5) [having the shape of a roll] Waaren in —n, goods in rolls; rolls of goods. Etwas in eine — zuſammen wickeln, to do up any thing into a roll. 6) [something like a roll] [in architecture] a Doric lintel, hyperthyron, V. Bogen —, Seiten —. 7) [something on which an object is rolled] [with wax-chandlers] little wheel. 8) [any instrument for other bodies to roll upon] [with miners] trough, gutter, channel, passage, duct, furrow, drain. 9) standing sieve [for sifting earths, wheat &c. which roll over it]; V. Holzrutſche. 10) [in common people's lang.] large bell for the neck of a mule, ass, ram &c.; *it.* horse's bell or bells [when harnessed to a sledge]. 11) [in natural history] [= —nſchnecke] volute [univalve with spiral cone]; *it.* V. Walzenſchnecke.

Rollen-band, *n.* rolled ribbon, ribband in roll, a roll of ribbon. **—blech**, *n.* flue-sheet-iron in rolls, roll-sheet-iron. **—blei**, *n.* rolled lead, sheet-lead, purified lead. **—dach**, *n.* [with silk-weavers] the model-loom for the low warp. **—förmig**, *adj.* and *adv.* roll-formed or shaped, cylindrical. **—geſchirr**, *n.* harness furnished with bells. **—kanaſter**, *m.* roll-canaster. **—macher**, *m.* pulley-maker. **—regiſter**, *n.* [with velvet-weavers] oblong frame. **—ſchnecke**, *f.* volute, the mitre [univalve with spiral cone], V. Rolle 11). **—tabak**, *m.* roll-tobacco.

Rollen, [Fr. *rouler*, in Britany *ruila*; allied to trollen, (fam.) = to go, to roll along, i. e. to move] I. *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. ſeyn] to move. [low] Auf den Gaſſen herum — or ſtreichen, to lounge, to stroll, to saunter about the streets. *it.* [in sportsmen's lang.] to be in heat, to rut. 2) [u. w. ſeyn] to move in, by or with a rolling motion, to roll. Einen Stein vom Berge — laſſen, to let a stone roll down the mountain; die Kutſchen — durch alle Straßen, über die Brücke, the coaches roll through or along all the streets, over the bridge; der Kalk, kleines Geſtein rollte von der Mauer, the lime, small stones rolled [down] from the wall; die Erde rollt [more usual dreht or bewegt ſich] um die Sonne, the Earth rolls round the Sun; [with poets] jedes —de Geſtirn, each rolling star, each star revolving round us; eine große Thräne rollte ihm über die Wange, a great tear rolled down his cheek; ſeine Augen rollten, his eyes rolled, turned in his head; die über Felſen —de Flut, the flood rolling over rocks; die See rollt, the sea rolls, runs high. *it.* [in seamen's language] [= hin und her ſchwanken] to roll. Das Schiff rollt, the ship rolls, is rolling. 3) [u. w. haben] to move with a rolling rattling noise, to roll. Hörſt du den Donner —? do you hear the thunder rolling? der Widerhall rollte durch das Thal, the echo rolled through the valley. II. *v. tr.* 1) to move any thing by rolling, to roll. Eine Kugel, ein Faß —, to roll a ball, a cask; Steine vom Berge in's Thal —, to roll down stones from the mountain into the valley; eine Laſt auf Walzen fort —, to roll along, to transport a burden upon rollers; aus einander —, to unroll; [with miners] die Erze —, to roll the ore through or along a wooden trough; die Augen im Kopfe —, herum —, to roll the eyes in one's head, to roll them about; Getreide, Erbſen —, to roll wheat, pease over a slanting sieve [for sifting them]; die Gerſte —, to roll, to cleanse the barley; das Schrot in einer Mühle —, to roll the shot in a mill; *it.* der Strom rollt ſeine Wellen über Felſen, the stream rolls its waves over rocks. 2) to handle by rolling. Den Teig mit den Händen —, to roll the dough with one's hands; [with wax-chandlers] die Kerzen mit dem Rollholze —, to roll the tapers with the roller; den Thon zu den Tabakspfeifen —, to roll the pipe-clay; [with hatters] die Hüte mit dem Rollſtocke —, to roll the hats with the roller; die Wäſche —, to roll or mangle, to calender linen. 3) [aufrollen] to roll up. Ein Stück Zeug —, to roll up a piece of stuff; ein Gemählde, Papier, Etwas auf eine Walze —, to roll up a picture, paper, any thing round a roller; das — der Kutſchen, der Augen, the rolling &c. of the coaches, of the eyes; das — des Donners, the rolling of the thunder. III. *v. refl.* ſich —, to roll spontaneously, to coil, to curl, to roll up. Die Haare — ſich [in fam. or pop. language], the hair curls naturally.

Roll-apfel, *m.* V. Klapperapfel. **—bank**, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] roller to pass the cables from one place to another. **—baum**, *m.* [with miners] V. Haſpelbaum; *it.* V. Drehkreuz. **—bett**, *n.* bed with casters, trundle-bed, truckle-bed. **—blei**, *n.* roll-lead. **—boden**, *m.* V. **—kammer**. **—bret**, *n.* a mangling-board; *it.* board on which any thing is rolled, a rolling-board; [with wax-chandlers] rolling-board. **—brücke**, *f.* a bridge on rollers. **—eiſen**, *n.* iron for rolling any thing; *it.* the iron of a rolling-pin, of a roller. **—eiſen der Strumpfwirker**, a stocking-weaver's roller. **—erde**, *f.* 1) [with miners] loose friable earth. 2) sifted earth. **—faß**, *n.* [with pin-makers] bran-tub or vessel for drying the pins. **—fuhre**, *f.* a vehicle, a car on rollers. **—gerſte**, *f.* winter barley. **—handtuch**, *n.* the long-towel, round-towel. **—holz**, *n.* 1) rolling-pin, roller; [with wax-chandlers] roller; [with earthen-ware potters] rolling-pin; *it.* [for charts and maps] roller; [with printers] moulinet, cylinder, roller [for the proof-sheets]. 2) horn-beam or yoke-elm-wood. **—hügel**, *m.* [in anatomy] the apophysis of the thigh, trochanter. **—kammer**, *f.* [Mangkammer] mangling-room, calender-room. **—kaſten**, *m.* the chest or box of a mangle; [with miners] ore-chest of a stamping-mill. **—korb**, *m.* filled gabion. **—kuchen**, *m.* [with pastry-cooks] rolled fritter, roll-pancake. **—maus**, *f.* dormouse, rell-mouse. **—meſſing**, *n.* roll sheet-brass. **—mühle**, *f.* V. **—eiſen**. **—muskel**, *m.* [in anatomy] rotator-muscle. **—muskel des Auges**, the trochlearis, the grand oblique. **—muskelnerve**, *m.* the trochlearis nerve, pathetic nerve. **—ofen**, *m.* portable oven, oven on casters. **—pferd**, *n.* wooden horse on casters; [in seamen's lang.] V. Rapert. **—pflaſter**, *n.* [with druggists] magdaleon, roll-plaster. **—pochwerk**, *n.* [with miners] a stamper with hopper. **—quehle**, *f.* 1) V. **—handtuch**. 2) envelope or cover for linen while in the mangle. **—ſchacht**, *m.* [with miners] shaft for rolling or transporting earth. **—ſchicht**, *f.* [with masons] layer of stone of the thickness of the wall. **—ſchlange**, *f.* a species of tubulus marinus or sea-pipe-worm, the spirorbis. **—ſeſſel**, *m.* chair on casters or rollers. **—ſtein**, *m.* garden-roller. **—ſtock**, *m.* [with makers of fire-works] rolling-stick or pin for rocket-cartridges; *it.* [with hatmakers] spindle-roller. **—ſtuhl**, *m.* arm-chair on casters. **—tabak**, V. Rollentabak. **—tonne**, *f.* V. Polirfaß. **—tuch**, *n.* 1) V. **—quehle**. 2) [in sportsmen's language] nets with rings. **—vogel**, *m.* [with fowlers] decoy bird. **—vorhang**, *m.* [Rouleau] blind. **—wagen**, *m.* 1) a sledge-vehicle, a cart on runners, a kind of sled. 2) a light two-wheeled vehicle, a gig, a market-cart; *it.* car with seats or a bench. 3) a child's go-cart. **—walze**, *f.* rolling-pin, roller, cylinder [of a calender or mangle]; *it.* peritrochium, roll, axis, axle-tree, roller, winch. **—wäſche**, *f.* linen for mangling; *it.* linen that has been mangled [instead of ironed]. **—werk**, *n.* a work moveable on rollers. **—zeit**, *f.* [in sportsmen's language] rutting-season, season for being in heat or pride [for beasts of prey]. **—zeug**, 1) *m.* stuff that is clouded or watered, waved, tabbied, calendered. 2) *n.* V. **—wäſche**. **—zwehle**, *f.* V. **—handtuch**.

Róller, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [unusual] one who rolls any thing. 2) [for linen] mangle, calender; [for pipe-clay] roller; [for tobacco] roller. 3) [provincial] V. Kater. 4) [Mandelkrähe] the jay of Alsace, the roller, [also] German parrot.

***Romān**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Fr. *roman*, allied to *romance*, a tale], *dim.* [almost exclusively in a bad or in a comic sense] Romänchen, ‖Romänlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] novel, romance. Der Held, die Heldinn eines —es, the hero, the heroine of a novel or romance; Etwas in einen — einkleiden, to clothe any thing with or in the garb of a novel or romance; to give any thing a romantic look.

Romanen-dichter, *m.*, **—dichterinn**, *f.* a novel-writer, a romance-writer, a novelist, [in a bad sense] a romancer, a romance-scribbler. Die alten —dichter, the old romancers. **—held**, *m.*, **—heldinn**, *f.* 1) hero, heroine of a romance, of a novel. 2) [in a bad sense] a person with a too romantic turn [of mind], too romantic in one's behaviour; *it.* a confirmed novel-reader. **—leſen**, *n.*, [in a bad sense] **—leſerei**, *f.* romance-reading, novel-reading. **—leſer**, *m.*, **—leſerinn**, *f.* a romance-reader, a novel-reader. **—mäßig**, V. Romanhaft. **—ſammlung**, *f.* collection of romances, novels, tales, fabulous narratives. **—ſchmierer**, *m.* [low, in great contempt] a [fertile] romance-scribbler of the worst description, a regular hack of a romance-scribbler, a mongrel spawner of romances. **—ſchreiber**, *m.* [often in a bad sense] novel-writer; romance-scribbler. **—ſchreiben**, *n.*, [chiefly in contempt] **—ſchreiberei**, *f.* novel-writing, the art of romance, novel or tale-writing, the inditing romantic tales; romance-scribbling. **—ſchriftſteller**, *m.* novel-writer, novelist **—ſchriftſtellerei**, *f.* novel-writing, V. **—ſchreiber**. **—ſtreich**, *m*

adventure, feature of the novel-hero or heroine; *it.* a romantic act. Sie hat in ihrer Jugend mehrere — ſtreiche geſpielt, she has played or done several romantic things, she has had several romantic adventures in her youth. —ſtyl, *m.* novel-style, romantic style.

Romänhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* romantic. Das klingt —, iſt —, that sounds romantic, borders on the romantic, is romantic; *it.* that sounds rather out of the way; dies iſt — geſchrieben, this is written romantically; — fühlen, to feel romantic, to be romantic, of a romantic disposition.

Romänien, *n.* [-s] [in geography] Romania.

Romäniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* from or of Romania, Romanian; Romaic. —er Wein, Romanian wine; die —e Sprache, Romansh, [as spoken under the two first French dynasties and as it is still spoken by the Grisons]; [in architecture] —e Treppe, a straircase with climbing breadths or slanting string-boards in lieu of abrupt steps, and which may be ridden up; [with fire-work artificers] —es Licht, a Roman candle.

Romäntiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* romantic.

Romänze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Roman] a short poetical narrative; a romaunce; a ballad; [in music] romanza.

1. Römer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [probably allied to Raum, Engl. *room*; Isl. *rum* &c.] 1) [drinking-glass] a rummer. 2) the council-house at Frankfort on the Maine.

2. Römer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) a Roman. Die alten —, the old or ancient Romans; er iſt ein —, ſie iſt eine —inn, he is, she is a Roman, [now] from or of Rome. 2) [in botany] Die —inn, V. Tollkirſche.

Römer-monat, *m.* [in German history] contribution of the states of the German Empire to a common war, Roman-month. —zinszahl, *f.* [in chronology, a returning series of fifteen years] indiction. —zug, *m.* [in German history] journey of the elected Roman King to Rome for his coronation; Roman expedition.

Römiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Roman, of Rome. —er Kaiſer, the Roman Emperor; der —e König [in German history] [the title of the son and successor to a German Emperor] the king of the Romans; — gekleidet, clad in the Roman garb or fashion; —e Naſe, a Roman nose; [in architecture] —e Ordnung, the composite order; —er Alaun, rock-alum; —er Vitriol [blauer], Roman or blue vitriol; —er Wermuth, Pontic mugwort; —er Kümmel, cumin; —es Roth, kind of red ochre, Roman red; die —e Kirche, the Roman [catholic] church, the church of the Pope, the papal religion; die —e Religion, the Roman catholic religion; ein —er, ein — katholiſcher Chriſt, a Roman, a Roman Catholic, [in a bad sense] a Papist.

‖Rómpennuß, *f.* [*pl.* -nüſſe] V. Muskatnuß.

*Róndatſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [obsolete] [Rundſchild] a round buckler or shield.

*Rónde, *f.* [in the army] V. Runde.

*Róndeau, [pron. as in the French] *n.* [-'s, *pl.* -x] V. Rundgeſang.

*Rondèl, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [in architecture] rotunda. 2) a round place, a ring. 3) [in fortification] a horse-shoe. 4) V. Rundſchild.

Röof, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in seamen's lang.] the cook-room in a ship, caboose.

Roofbalken, *m.* post of or to the caboose.

‖Röoß, *n.* [-es] [probably allied to kraus, Kreſſe] [in common people's language] V. Honigwabe.

Rooß-bär, *m.* V. Honigbär. —ſproſſe, *f.* cross wood or hive-beam.

*Roquelaüre, [pron. as in the French] *m.* [-'s, *pl.* -s] riding-cloak, roquelaure.

Röſa, *f.* V. 1. Roſe.

Röſa, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Roſenfarben.

Roſälie, *f.* [-ns, *pl.* -n] [name of women] Rosalia, Rosalie.

Roſamünde, *f.* [-ns, *pl.* -n] [name of women] Rosamunda, Rosamond.

*Roſärium, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Roſarien] V. Roſenkranz.

Röſch, [also räſch], [allied to reißen = to break] *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. or pop. lang.] —es, — gebackenes Brod, well baked bread; die Kruſte an dieſem Brode iſt nicht — genug, the crust of this loaf is not baked enough; —es, — gebratenes Fleiſch, well done meat, meat well done, roasted to a turn, to a tittle, to a T.; *it.* —es Erz [with miners], ore slightly stamped or pounded; —es Häuptel, Hedel, ore-slime slightly or gently crushed and pounded.

Röſchgewächs, *n.* [with miners] silver-ore containing sulphur, black prismatic silver.

Röſchheit, *f.* quality or state of that which is well cooked, well done, done brown or crisp.

Röſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to the old rieſen, to rieſeln = to move] 1) [Waſſergraben] ditch, gutter, trough, canal, furrow for the flowing off of the waters in a mine. 2) first trench or ditch opened in a soil to be worked by miners. —n treiben, to make the trench, to begin the trenching in a soil containing ore. 3) [in hydraulics] slope or bias of a flat soil or of a river.

Röſcherſchlamm, *m.* [with miners] coarse washed ore; *it.* coarse slime deposited in the first buddles.

Röſchen, *v. tr.* [with miners] to conduct a canal, ditch, furrow &c.

1. Röschen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [name of women; *dim.* for Roſe and for Roſalie] little Rosa, Rosette, [fam.] Rosy-posy; *it.* little Rosalie

2. Röschen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] *dim.* of 2. Roſe, which see.

1. Röſe, *f.* [-ns] [also Roſa, -'s] [name of women, *contraction* of Roſalie] Rosa.

2. Röſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears to belong to the old rieſen, to the Lat. *cresco*, to grow, and so originally to have meant merely a vegetable, a plant, or growth], *dim.* Röschen, Röslein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [especially, name of several plants] Die chineſiſche —, hibiscus, rosa sinensis, Chinese rose; die — von Jericho, honey-suckle, the rose of Jericho, Anastatica [= Geißblatt]; V. also Feld—, Klapper—, Sammet— &c. 2) [Lat. *rosa*, Fr. *rose*, probably allied to roth, Low. Sax. roos] the rose. Die gemeine, wilde —, the simple, wild rose, the eglantine or sweet wood-brier; V. Hag—, Hunds— —; die gefüllte —, hundertblättrige —, the double rose, the hundred-leaved rose; die weiße, rothe —, *a*) the white, the red rose, *b*) *fig.* [in English history] die weiße und die rothe —, the house of York and Lancaster; —n brechen, to pluck or gather roses; wie eine — blühen, to bloom, to be fresh as a rose. *Prov.* Zeit bringt —n, time brings roses, every thing to pass, [fam.] wait and it will come; die ſchönſte — wird endlich zur Hagebutte, the finest rose at last becomes a hip or haw, the finest flower must fade in time, the finest beauties are subject to decay, beauty is but skin-deep, and does not last for ever. *Fig.* Dein Weg ſey mit —n beſtreut! [poetical or emphatical] may thy path be strewed with roses! auf —n gehen, to walk upon roses; to have every thing to one's wish; to be born with a silver-spoon in one's mouth. 3) [in poetic style] Die —n [= die Roſenfarbe]. Die —n ihrer Wangen, the roses, roseate beauty of her cheeks. 4) certain artificial figures resembling a rose. Eine — von Bändern, von Diamanten, a rose, rosette of ribbons, a rose-cluster of diamonds; eine — an den Fenſterſcheiben, a Gothic rose-window [where the panes in the middle formed a rose]; [in architecture] — von Gips &c., a rose of plaster of Paris &c.; [with hatters] a round coat of glue in the crown of the hat, a rosette; [with lute and piano-makers] the sound-hole of a lute, of a piano, the rose; [with harness-makers] the ornament on the knee of the bridle-bit, rose; [with carpenters] a boss in timber, a rose; [with steel-manufacturers] an iris-coloured flaw in steel, a rose-flaw. 5) [probably closely allied with kraus] *a*) an excrescence on the leaves of the willow &c., the rose-gall. *b*) [in sportsmen's language] Die — am Hirſchgeweih, the start on a stag's antlers; die — am Dochte eines Lichtes, the thief, letter, messenger, [if large] rose, funeral-plumes, hearse-feathers in the wick of a candle. 6) [closely allied to roth] [in nat. hist.] Die glatte — [bivalve, allied to the muscles], the burred roseate tellina; *it.* V. Seeſtern. 7) [allied to roth, low Sax. roos] the erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire.

Roſen-ader, *f.* [in anatomy] saphena, mother-vein. —affe, *m.* arikima, little lion-ape. —akazie, *f.* rose-acacia. —aloe, *f.* the roseate aloe, rose-aloe. —apfel, *m.* 1) rose-apple. 2) V. Hagebutte. 3) the eglantine, sweet-brier. 4) [in the East Indies] the apple-rose of India, sialit. 5) [Schlafapfel] reddish-green agaric on the branches of a dog-rose or wild rose-bush. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* of the nature of the rose, rosy; [in botany] rosaceous, rosiform. Die —artigen Pflanzen, the rosaceous plants, the rosaceae; [in medicine] erysipelatous. —aufguß, —auszug, *m.* infusion, extract of roses. —balſam, *m.* balm of roses. —band, *n.* rose-coloured ribbon, rosy ribband. *Fig.* fillet, band or chain of roses. —baum, *m.* 1) rose-tree. 2) [Alproſe] Alpine rose. 3) [Giftroſenbaum] rose-bay, oleander. —beere, *f.* V. Hagebutte. —beet, *n.* a rose-bed, rose-parterre. —bekränzt, *adj.* and *adv.* rose-crowned, crowned with roses. —beſtreut, *adj.* and *adv.* strewed or sown with roses. —bett, *n.* [with poets] a bed or couch of roses. —biene, *f.* the carpenter-bee, apis centuncularis. —birn, *f.* bergamot-pear; rose-water pear. —blatt, *n.* a rose-leaf. —blume, *f.* [in nat. hist.] rosaceous echinus, the rose-urchin. —blüte, *f.* the rose, rose-blossom; *it.* [in botany] a rose-like flower. —bock, *m.* the musk-beetle, bison-cerambyx. —bohrer, *m.* the gall-fly of the rose. —brod, *n.* V. —kuchen. —buſch, *m.* rose-bush. —conſerve, *f.* conserve of roses. —diſtel, *f.* eryngo. —dorn, *m.* the sweet-brier; *it.* dog-rose, wild brier. —duft, *m.* smell, fragrance, odour, exhalation of the rose; [with poets] perfume, rosy fragrance. —düfte durchwürzten die Luft, balmy odours perfumed the air. —erb-

ſe, *f.* [with the flowers in umbels] rose or crown-pea. —erz, *n.* V. Wieſenerz. —eſſenz, *f.* extract of roses. Orientaliſche —eſſenz, ottar of roses. —eſſig, *m.* rose-vinegar. —extract, *m.* V. —auszug. —farb, —farben, —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* roseate, rosy. —farbiges Band, —farbiger Taft, rose-coloured ribbon, pink-taffety; —farbiger Wein, wine of lively red [as pink-champagne], [with English poets] Shiraz wine, rosy wine; V. Roſenroth. —farbe, *f.* rose-colour, pink, rosy hue or dye. Eine ſchöne —farbe, a beautiful pink. —feld, *n.* 1) field of roses, planted with or grown over with roses [as in Persia &c.], V. —garten. 2) Rosenfeld [name of a little town in the Wirtemberg part of the Black Forest]. —feſt, *n.* [in France] the feast of roses. —finger, *m.* rosy finger [of Aurora]. —fingerig, *adj.* and *adv.* rosy-fingered [as Aurora]. —gang, *m.* alley of roses. —garten, *m.* 1) a rose-garden. 2) [the name of the Gulistan, a celebrated Persian poem] the rose-garden. —gebüſch, *n.* thicket of roses. —geländer, *n.* an espalier furnished with roses. —glut, *f.* [with poets] rosy glow. Die —glut ihrer Lippen, her rosy lips; die —glut des Morgenhimmels, the roseate glow of the morning-skies [at dawn]. —gut, *n.* rose-leaved sulphate of zinc. —häger, *m.* pink pippin. —hain, *m.* a grove of roses. —hecke, *f.* hedge of roses. —holder, *m.* the Guelder rose. —holz, *n.* 1) wood of the rose-tree. 2) the rhododendron, mountain-rose. —holzöl, *n.* oil of Rhodium. —honig, *m.* [with apothecaries] honey of roses, rhodomel. —käfer, *m.* the gold-beetle. —kehlchen, *n.* 1) the rosy-breasted variety of the male bullfinch. 2) the cardinal grossbeak of Louisiana. —kette, *f.* wreath, garland, fillet of roses. *Fig.* V. —band. —knopf, *m.* 1) [rather coarse] V. —knoſpe. 2) [a species of bulla] the rosebud. —knoſpe, *f.* a rose-bud. —kranz, *m.* 1) a chaplet or crown of roses. 2) [with catholics] [Paternoſter] rosary, chaplet of beads, paternoster. Den or ſeinen —kranz beten, to tell one's beads; die Brüderſchaft des —kranzes, the brotherhood of the rosary or of our lady of the rosary. 3) [a kind of zoophyte] rosaceous sertularia. —kranzförmig, *adj.* and *adv.* bead-formed, rosary or chaplet-formed; [in botany] moniliform. —kranzmühle, *f.* [in hydraulics] chain-pumpwork. —kranzſtaude, *f.* bladder-nut tree, staphylea. —kreuzer, *m.* a Rosicrucian. —kreuzung, *f.* [in seamen's language] rose-bridles. —kuchen, *m.* [with confectioners, *it.* with apothecaries] rose-cake. —küchlein, *n.* diarhodon, rose-drops, rose-lozenge. —kupfer, *n.* V. Feinkupfer. —lachs, *m.* salmon returning from the sea; [in Yorkshire] [for the second year] sprod, [for the third] mort, [for the fourth] fork-tail, [for the fifth] half-fish. —lager, *n.* couch of roses. V. —bett. —laube, *f.* bower or arbour of roses, a rose-summer-house. —lauch, *m.* pink-flowered garlic, rose-garlic. —laus, *f.* the rose-puceron, rose-aphis. —lippen, *pl.* rosy lips, vermilion lips. —lorbeer, *m.* V. —baum 2) 3). —mädchen, *n.* 1) [at the feast of the roses] the Queen of the roses. 2) a rose-girl, flower-girl who sells roses, rose-chaplets. —mehl, *n.* powdered rose-leaves. —melde, *f.* rosa-ceous orach. —monat, —mond, *m.* the rose-month, month when roses blow. *Fig.* Im —mond der Liebe [with poets], in the first rosy or blissful time of love, in the budding-time of love. —mund, *m.* 1) [with poets] rosy mouth. 2) [in nat. history] *a*) [bulla achatina] the red partridge. *b*) [a species of mitre-shell] the false Midas' ear. —mundig, *adj.* and *adv.* rosy-mouthed. *it.* —mundige Schnirkelſchnecke, V. —mund *b*). —muſchel, *f.* [a bivalve] rose-coloured tellina. —narziſſe, *f.* [in botany] double-daffodil. —nobel, *m.* [an old coin] a rose-noble. —nobelgold, *n.* [formerly] [twenty three carats and a half fine] rose-noble gold. —öl, *n.* rose-oil. —pappel, *f.* 1) vervain mallow. 2) [Stockroſe] rose-mallow. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* rich in roses, rosy. —roth, I. *adj.* and *adv.* rosy red. —rothes Band &c., pink ribbon &c.; —rother Mund, rosy mouth; —rother Wein, wine of a pale red, pink wine, rosy wine; [in mineralogy] —rother Quarz, [a variety of rock crystal] rosy quartz, V. Milchquarz. II. *n.* rose-red, pink. —ſaft, *m.* syrup of roses. —ſalbe, *f.* rose-ointment. —ſchwamm, *m.* the gall of the dog-rose or rosa canina; [in commerce] bedegua, bedeguar [spongia rosae]. —ſirup, *m.* V. —ſaft. —ſonntag, *m.* [with catholics, the third sunday before Easter] the sunday on which the Pope used to consecrate golden roses intended for presents, rose-sunday. —ſpath, *m.* rose-spath. —ſtein, *m.* 1) [in mineralogy] rhodite. 2) [with jewellers] [Roſette] a) cluster of diamonds as a rose; b) a diamond the facets of which are cut like a rose, a rose-diamond. 3) the Rosenstein [name of several princely country-houses in Germany, one of the best known of which is the beautiful villa of the king of Wirtemberg near Stuttgart]. —ſtock, *m.* 1) the rose-tree, rose-shrub, rose-bush. 2) [in sportsmen's language] head [to a stag's antlers]. —ſtrauch, *m.* rose-shrub, rose-bush. Wilder —ſtrauch, dog-rose, dog-brier, wild rose-bush. —ſtrauß, *m.* a nosegay of roses. —thal, *n.* 1) valley of roses; vale covered with rose-trees. 2) name of several places in Germany; *it.* the well-known grounds near Leipzig. —tücher, *pl* [in commerce] V. Färbeläppchen. —wange, *f.* [with poets] rosy or roseate cheek, a cheek of roses. Ihre —wangen verbleichten, the roses on her cheeks are faded, withered away. —waſſer, *n.* rose-water, otto, ottar or attar of roses, yatar-gul. —weg, *m.* 1) road bordered with rose-bushes. 2) path strewed with roses. —wegerich, *m.* the rose-plantain. —weide, *f.* rose-willow. —weiderich, *m.* marsh-epilobium, marsh-willow-herb or loose-strife, marsh-marigold. —wein, *m.* rose-wine. —wickler, *m.* rose tailor-caterpillar. —wurzel, *f.* Rhodia radix, rose-root, rhodiola, roseal orpine. —zeit, *f.* the season of roses. —zinn, *n.* tin having an alloy of one lb of lead to every 15 lb of tin, rose-tin; *it.* fine tin, block tin. —zucker, *m.* conserve of sugar and rose-leaves, rose-sugar.

1. *Roſette, *f.* [name of women] [-ns, *pl.* -n] [Röschen] Rosetta.

2. *Roſette, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with jewellers] [Roſenſtein] a rose-diamond, a diamond with facets to imitate a rose.

Roſettenſtempel, *m.* [with white-smiths] a rose-stamp.

Röſicht, Röſig, *adj.* and *adv.* rosy, roseal, roseate, pink, red, vermilion as the rose. —es Mädchen, a girl fresh as a rose, with a rosy complexion; ihre —en Wangen &c., her rosy, roseate cheeks &c.; die —e Schreibart von Hafiz &c., the rosy, flowery style of Hafiz [the Persian poet] &c.

1. *Roſine, *f.* [-ns, *pl.* -n] [name of women] Rosina.

2. *Roſine, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Fr. *raisin*, a grape], *dim.* Roſinchen, ‖Roſinlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [getrocknete Weinbeere] dried raisin. Große —n, raisins of Damascus; kleine —n, currants. 2) Falſche —n, Alpine currants.

Roſin-farbe, *f.* raisin-colour. —farben, —roth, *adj.* and *adv.* of the colour of a dried raisin, chiefly of currants, *it.* [old] V. Hochroth.

Roſinen-bad, *n.* [in medicine] bath prepared with the pulp of raisins, a raisin-bath. —brühe, *f.* raisin-sauce. —käfer, *m.* V. Roſenkäfer. —kuchen, *m.* plum-cake. Ein kleiner, flacher —kuchen, a plum-bun. —mann, *m.* a mannikin made of raisins [for children]. —meth, *m.* mead or hydromel of raisins, raisin-wine. —tunke, *f.* sauce, juice of raisins. —wein, *m.* raisin-wine.

*Rosmarīn, *m.* [-es] 1) rosemary, ros marinus. 2) [Mutterkraut] wild rosemary, feverfew, motherwort. 3) [Berglavendel] mountain-lavender, germander of the mountains, mountain-germander. Der kleine wilde —, V. —heide.

Rosmarin-blatt, *n.* rosemary leaf. —blüte, *f.* flower of rosemary; [with druggists and chemists] anthos. —eſſig, *m.* rosemary-vinegar. —geiſt, *m.* spirit of rosemary, Hungary-water. —heide, *f.* [in botany] rosemary-heath, turf-grass, peat-grass, rosemary-ling. —kraut, *n.* a kind of laserpitium or lazarus-wort, libanotis. —öl, *n.* oil of rosemary. —ſtengel, *m.* stalk, stem of rosemary. —ſtock, *m.* rosemary-stock or plant. —ſtrauch, *m.* rosemary-shrub. —waſſer, *n.* rosemary-water. —weide, *f.* rosemary-leaved willow. —wein, *m.* rosemary-wine. —zweig, *m.* rosemary-twig or branch.

*Roſōli, *m.* [-'s] [from the Lat. *ros solis*, Sonnenthau] [a perfumed liqueur] Rosoli, ros-solis, [cant] sun-dew.

Roſolipflanze, *f.* [a plant] ros solis, rossolis, sun-dew.

Röß, *adj.* and *adv.* [low] [röthlich] reddish, ruddy.

1. Röß, *n.* V. Roos.

2. Róß, *n.* [-ſſes, *pl.* -ſſe] [old hros, old Sax. hors, Bohem. *or*; Heb. *ruz* is to run; appears allied to raſch, reißen &c.], *dim.* Rößchen, ‖Rößlein, *n.* 1) [the highest word for horse] steed, horse; V. Kriegs —, Schlacht —, Streit —, Turnier — &c. Syn. V. Pferd. 2) [closely allied to reißen, reiſen = to move; possibly also to Roſt] [with cloth-weavers] —, Rößchen [Krämpelbank], the carder's long-stool, horse; [with belt-makers] a bench or stool on which the belt-work to be sewn is attached by a wooden catch, horse; [in architecture] geſpanntes —, two beams curved towards each other for bearing weights arched or bent horse; [with cap-makers] a moveable triangular iron instrument, horse; [with miners] a coal-measure, four of which go to a ton, a quarter, a ross.

Roß-ader, *f.* great tendon of the horse's foot. —aloe, *f.* caballine or fetid aloe. —ameiſe, *f.*, —ampfer, *m.* V. Pferdeameiſe &c. —apfel, *m.* 1) horse-dung. 2) the rose-apple-tree of Malabar, sialite. —arbeit, *f.* V. Pferdearbeit. —arzenei, *f.* horse-physic, horse-medicine, horse-remedy; horse drench. *Fig.* [low, in contempt] a physic good only for a horse, too strong for the human body or constitution. —arzneikunde, —arzneikunſt, *f.* veterinary art or science. —arzt, *m.* V. Pferdearzt. —bahre, *f.* [Sänfte] litter. —balſam, *m.* [—münze] horse-mint, water-mint, hoary calamint. —bauch, *m.* *fig.* [with common people] nick-name for great red plums. beere, *f.* V. Heidelbeere. —

bezoar, *m.* V. Pferdeſtein. —bohne, *f.* dried bean, horse-bean. —breme, *f.* V. Viehbreme. —bube, *m.* [obsolescent] horse-boy, stable-boy. —decke, *f.* V. Pferdedecke. —dienſt, *m.* knight-service, duty of following on horseback the lord of the manor or seigneur to the war; *it.* V. Pferdedienſt. —dienſtgeld, *n.* right of exemption from following on horseback the lord of the manor to war, redemption of knight-service. —dille, *f.* V. Pferdedille. —dreck, *m.* V. —koth. —droſſel, *f.* ring-ousel. —egel, *m.* horse-leech. —eiſen, *n.* horse-shoe. —ente, *f.* common wild duck. —eppich, *m.* Macerona, Smyrnium, Alexander. —farn, *m.* 1) V. Adlerkraut. 2) [Engelſüß] polypodium, polypody. —fenchel, *m.* 1) cicuta, cicutaria, water-hemlock. 2) hart-wort. 3) V. —kümmel. 4) V. Haarſtrang [botany]. —fleiſch, *n.* V. Pferdefleiſch. —geier, *m.* V. Aasgeier. —gelb, *n.* V. Rauſchgelb. —göpel, *m.* V. Pferdegöpel. —gras, *n.* V. Pferdegras. —haar, *n.* horse-hair. —haaren, —hären, *adj.* and *adv.* of horse-hair. —härener Zeug, —härenes Tuch, horse-hair stuff, horse-hair-seating. —handel, —händler, —hirſch, *m.* V. Pferdehandel &c. —huf, *m.* 1) V. Pferdehuf. 2) [in botany] [Huflattich] coltsfoot, tussilago, cacalia of the Alps. —käfer, *m.* black-beetle. Gehörnter —käfer, V. Hirſchkäfer. —kamm, *m.* 1) horse-comb. 2) curry-comb. Doppelter &c. —kamm, curry-comb with two rows &c. 3) *Fig.* [in familiar lang.] [= Pferdehändler] horse-dealer, horse-jockey. —kaſtanie, *f.* V. Pferdekaſtanie. —klette, *f.* V. Bergklette. —kopf, *m.* 1) horse's head. 2) *Fig.* V. Quappe. —koth, *m.* horse-dung. —krücke, *f.* V. Schlammkrücke. —krücken, *v. tr.* to clean, to clear out with the great rake. —krücker, *m* a cleaner or clearer out of ditches with the rake. —kümmel, *m.* sermountain, silver-mountain, bastard-lovage, seseli, wild spinage, laser-wort; *it.* V. —fenchel. —kunſt, *f.* [Göpel] a gin or horsemill put in motion by horse-power. —lattich, *m.* 1) V. Huflattich. 2) [a species of caecalia] tussilage, petasites, butter-bur. —lauf, *m.* horse-race or course. —leder, *n.* horse-leather. —linnen, *n.* strong and coarse linen. —mähne, *f.* a horse's mane. —markt, *m.* V. Pferdemarkt. —maul, *n.* 1) the mouth of a horse. 2) V. Wallroß —mücke, *f.* V. Viehbreme. —mühle, *f.* horsemill. —müller, *m.* the miller of a horsemill. —münze, *f.* wild mint; *it.* watermint, water-balsam. —nagel, *m.* 1) V. Hufnagel. 2) [in botany] —nägel, *pl.* grandiflorous gentian. —neſſel, *f.* horse-nettle, stachys major Germanica. —nuß, *f.* V. Pferdenuß. —pappel, *f.* 1) round-leaved mallow, little mallow. 2) [Haſenpappel] wild mallow. 3) a variety of the colt's-foot, great petasites, butter-bur. —pfahl, *m.* a stake or picket for horses at camps. —pflaume, *f.* imperial plum. —polei, *m* 1) V. —münze. 2) V. —neſſel. —ramme, *f.* [in hydraulics &c.] a rammer worked by horse-power. —rippe, *f.* [a species of plantain] little plantain, lanceolate plantain. —rübe, *f.* V. Zaunrübe —ſänfte, *f.* horse-litter, litter drawn or borne by horses. —ſchwanz, *m.* 1) horse-tail. 2) [in botany] *a*) [Kannenkraut] horse-tail, shave-grass. *b*) [Sadebaum] a species of juniper, savin-tree, sabine-tree, sad-tree. 3) [Meerwegetritt] ephedra maritima, uva marina, great sea-grape, shrubby sea-horse-tail, anabasis. —ſchwanzbaum, *m.* savin or sabine-tree. —ſchwefel, *m.* coarsest and first deposit of sulphur during refining used as a horse-medicine, horse-sulphur; stone-brimstone. —ſchweif, *m.* 1) a horse's tail; *it.* [with the Turks as an emblem of rank] horsetail. Ein Baſſa or [now, more usual] Paſcha von drei —ſchweifen, a Pasha of three horse-tails, of three tails; *it.* [in Polish history] the standard of the life-guards. 2) [in botany] V. —ſchwanz; *it.* stinking horse-tail, aquatic horn-wort. —ſtall, *m.* V. Pferdeſtall. —ſtange, *f.* [with stocking-weavers] rod of the horse. —ſtein, *m.* V. Pferdeſtein. —ſtert, *m.* 1) [familiar, in botany] the alopecurus pratensis, meadow-fox-tail. 2) [in nat. hist.] the libellula. —täuſcher, *m.* V. —kamm 3). —täuſcherei, *f.* horse-selling, horse-bartering. —veilchen, *n.* —viole, *f.* 1) V. Hundsveilchen. 2) V. Frühlingsenzian. —wall, *m.* [in commerce] the refuse or fag-ends of Russia-leather. —wärter, *m.* V. Pferdeknecht. —wedel, *m.* 1) [in popular language, for —ſchweif] horse-tail, horse's-tail. 2) [an instrument made of horse-hair] a whisk of horse-hair. —weide, *f.* V. Bruchweide. —werk, *n.* [in the mint = Streckwerk] a flatter or flattening-machine worked by horse-power. —wicke, *f.* 1) V. Feldwicke. 2) mountain orobus, spring-heath-pea, mountain vetch-pea. —wurm, *m.* the intestinal worm of the horse. Kurzer, dicker —wurm, bot. horse-bot; *it.* V. —käfer. —wurz, *f.* Weiße —wurz, the stalkless caroline or carline-thistle, dwarf-thistle, wild artichoke, English thistle. —wurzel, *f.* V. Zaunrübe. —zähmer, *m.* [rather unusual] a breaker in [of horses], a jockey, horse-breaker. —zahn, *m.* 1) the tooth of a horse. 2) [in botany] black henbane. 3) [in mineralogy] variety of crystallized carbonate of lime. —zaum, *m.*, —zucht, *f.* V. Pferdezaum &c.

Röſſelſprung, *m.* [at chess] knight's move or leap; [also] movements of the knight or horse checking the squares collectively within his controul, knight's guard.

Röſſen, Röſſeln, *v. intr.* 1) to be horsy or in heat [as the mare for the stallion]. ||2) to smell of horses. Seine Kleider —, das Zimmer über dem Pferdeſtall roſſelt, his clothes smell of horses, of the stable, the room over the stable smells of it.

Röſſig, *adj.* and *adv.* horsy [as the mare], in heat.

Rößling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to roth] early red-streaked pippin.

*Roſſöli, V. Roſoli.

1. Röſt, *m* [-es, *pl.* Röſte] [allied to Reis, Ruthe, Sproſſe, and to the verb reiſen, rieſen = to move] 1) certain things consisting of parallel rods, or also rods lying over one another. — in einem Ofen, Kamine, auf einem Feuerherde, a grate in a German stove, chimney, on a hearth; [with cooks, for broiling] a gridiron; Bratwürſte auf den — legen, über or auf dem —e braten, to lay sausages on the gridiron, to broil or grill sausages; ein Stück kalten Braten, einen Schlägel von einem gebratenen Huhn auf den — legen, to broil a piece of cold roast meat, the leg of a fowl, to make a grill of it; einen Schlägel von gebratenem Huhn mit Pfeffer und Senf auf den — legen, to devil the leg of a fowl, to make a devil or curry-grill out of a fowl's leg; der heilige Laurentius wurde auf einen — gelegt, St. Lawrence was broiled, grilled, or laid on a gridiron; *it.* [in architecture] a sort of foundation-frame-palisading; dieſes Haus ſteht auf einem —e, this house stands upon piles and rafters, upon pattens; *it.* [in heraldry = das Helmgitter] the bars of the visor, helmet-grating; *it.* [in hydraulics] — einer Schleuſe, ground-timber frame of a sluice, sluice grating; — vor einer Röhre, a lead-sink-plate before a drain; *it.* [at tennis] the grill or hazard; *it.* der — einer Tragbahre, the rail-work or railing of a hand-barrow; *it.* [with weavers] an instrument for guiding the warp-threads that are to be shorn, grate. 2) something stratified; [with miners] a pyre of ore, wood and coals for expelling the sulphur &c. from the ore, the roasting heap or bed; einen — betten, aufſetzen, to make up, lay on or prepare the beds for roasting; den — abziehen, to remove the roasted ore; den — recht führen, to conduct the ore-roasting well; [in a more circumscribed sense, where it also might come from röſten] *a*) as much ore, wood and coals as belong to a roasting-pile or bed, roast, ore-roast, *b*) the roasted ore; den — wenden, to turn the roasted ore.

Röſt-bett, *n.* [with miners] the area, the place for roasting; *it.* the roasting. —braten, *m.* a broil, a grill, [if with mustard, pepper &c.] a devil; *it.* roast-beef. —brenner, *m.* [with miners] a workman charged with the roasting of the ore. —dörner, *pl.* [with miners] small spinous formations during the ore-roasting; the ore-roasting-thorns. —hütte, *f.* V. Röſthaus. —junge, *m.* [with miners] boy that breaks the ore and removes it to the place of roasting. —läufer, *m.* [with miners] the man who removes the roasted ore in a wheelbarrow. —meiſter, *m.* [with miners] he who inspects the rough work, the foundry-inspector. —pfahl, *m.* [in architecture] a pile to a grated wooden frame-foundation. —pfähle einſchlagen, to drive in such piles, to pile. —platz, *m.* V. —ſtätte. —ſcheibe, *f.* toast, a slice of toasted or broiled bread. —ſchicht, *f.* [with founders] a cast of raw matt. —ſchläger, *m.* [with miners] workman who breaks the ore for the second roasting. —ſchoppen, *m.* [with miners] the shed to the roasting-place. —ſchwelle, *f.* [in architecture] joist, juffer, quarter, sill, cross-beam, rafter of a wooden grated foundation-frame. —ſtab, *m.* a bar of a gridiron, of a grate. —ſtadel, *m.*, —ſtätte, *f.* [with miners] area, pile or pyre for ore-roasting; the ore-roasting spot, place or locality. —wender, *m.* [with miners] a workman who is charged with turning or stirring the ore while roasting. —zwitter, *m.* sixty tons or 180 cart-loads of ore or lode-earth.

2. Röſt, *m.* [-es] [appears to be another form for Kruſte] 1) rust, rustiness. Der — frißt das Eiſen, rust consumes, eats away iron; der — von Eiſen [Eiſen—, Eiſen—flecke] in der Wäſche, iron-mould in linen; der — von Eiſen iſt ein ſtarkes Arzneimittel, the oxyde of iron is a powerful remedy; vor dem — bewahren, to preserve from the rust, from rust or rusting; dem —e ausgeſetzt ſeyn, to be liable to rust, to growing or getting rusty, rust-eaten; ein Meſſer vom —e ſäubern, to clean a knife from the rust, to take off or remove the rust; den — verlieren, to lose the rust. 2) [in botany] rust, rubigo, blast, smut, blight. Dieſer Weizen iſt voll —, this wheat is full of rust, smut; der weiße —, mildew, [low] mothery; der weiße — iſt den Melonen am ſchädlichſten, the white rust, mildew is most pernicious to melons &c. 3) [with miners] martial flowers, flos ferri or Martis.

Roſt-braun, V. —farben. —farbe, *f.* rust-colour. —farben, —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* rust-coloured; [in botany] rubiginous. —flecken, *m.* mould, stain, speck or spot of rust. —fleckchen, *n.* [kind of porcelain-shell] the dragon-head, the dracunculus. —papier, *n.* rust-paper, sand-paper.

scouring-paper. —tute, *f.* the rusted ornet-shell. —weihe, *f.* the moor-buzzard, circus.

3 Róſt, *m.* [-es] [in the mint] alloy [to silver and gold].

1. Röſte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [a word partly allied to 1. Roſt, and partly to röſten] 1) [das Röſten] the roasting, torrefaction; the soaking or steeping of hemp, flax &c. 2) [V. 1. Roſt 2) *a*] [with miners] the place or pyre itself of ore-roasting. 3) the batch of ore to be roasted. 4) [V. Röſten] [in household economy] the place where hemp &c. is steeped, the rating-pool; *it.* the batch of hemp &c. to be steeped or macerated.

2. Röſte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to roth, Lower Sax. roos] [in trade] madder in powder.

Róſten, *v. intr.* [u. w. haben and ſeyn] to rust, to get or grow rusty. Seine Waffen — laſſen, to let one's arms, weapons grow rusty; die Feuchtigkeit macht das Eiſen &c. —, humidity or damp makes iron &c. rust, rusts iron. *Prov.* Alte Liebe roſtet nicht, old love does not wear out, old or real affection mocks time.

1. Röſten, [allied to the Dutch roeſten, to the Engl. *to rot*] [in husbandry] Das [geſchnittene] Getreide —, to let the [reaped] corn lie [in the dew or rain for a few days, to make the threshing easier]; Hanf —, Flachs —, to soak, to steep hemp, flax. V. Röſtung 1).

2. Röſten, [W. *rhostir*, Fr. *rôtir* &c., allied to braten] *v. tr.* and *intr.* to grill or broil, *it.* to fry. Brod in Butter —, to broil bread in butter; man laſſe dieſe Rippchen noch etwas —, have or let these cutlets, chops be broiled a little more; auf glühenden Kohlen ein wenig —, to do slightly, to broil a little on live coal or the embers; ein Stück, eine Scheibe geröſtetes Brod, a piece, a slice of toasted bread, toast; den Kaffee —, to roast or burn coffee; Mehl in einer Pfanne —, to brown flour in a pan; Rhabarber —, to torrefy rhubarb; Brod am Feuer —, to toast bread [with the toasting-fork, in a Dutch oven &c.]; [with miners] das Erz —, to roast the ore or lode-earth. Das —, V. Röſtung 2).

Röſt-haus, *n.* [with miners] building or structure for ore-roasting, the shed over a roasting-pyre or bed —holz, *n.* [with miners] wood for aiding the combustion and roasting of the ore-earth. —ofen, *m.* [with miners] furnace or kiln for roasting ore. —pfanne, *f.* [with cooks] a pan for browning; *it.* V. Bratpfanne. —recht, *n.* right of steeping hemp &c. in a river, rating-pool. —ſchlacke, *f.* scoria or slag of raw matt. —ſtätte, *f.* [with miners] V. Roſtſtätte.

Röſter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Roſtbrenner.

‖Róſterig, V. Roſtig.

‖Róſtern, V. Roſten.

Röſterwerk, *n.* [-s] [in seamen's language] gratings of the hatches.

Róſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) rusted, rusty, [in chemistry] oxydized. — werden, ſeyn, to get, grow or become rusty, to rust, to be rusted or rusty; — machen, to make rusty, to rust. *Fig.* [low] old, superannuated [said of females, chiefly spinsters]. Eine —e alte Jungfer, a superannuated old maid; ſie gehört auch ſchon in's —e or alte Eiſen, she too belongs to the old-maiden-sisterhood. 2) —es Waſſer, chalybeate water; —e Erde, ferruginous earth.

*Roſtrāl, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] the rostral or claw for drawing the stave on music-paper. Mit dem —e liniren, to draw the lines of the stave with the rostral.

Röſtung, *f.* 1) the soaking, steeping, [in chemistry] maceration of hemp, flax &c. 2) the roasting, broiling &c., torrefaction, torrefying.

Rōtel, V. Röthel.

Röth, [in Sans. *rohida*, Old Sax. reod, read, Isl. *raudur*, Gr. ἐρυθρός, in old Northmannic *rioda* means to smear and make bloody] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) ruddy, russet, sandy. Das —e Wildpret, V. —wild; eine —e Kuh, a dun cow; —er Zucker, sandy brown sugar [resisting further crystallization or bleaching]. 2) [generally] — von Geſichtsfarbe, Wangen, Lippen, red in complexion, as to one's cheeks, lips, of a red, ruddy, sanguine complexion, of red, ruddy, crimson, cherry, blooming, scarlet cheeks, of red, vermilion lips; eine —e Naſe, —e Augen haben, to have a red, [comic] Bardolph nose, red, bloodshot, [if small] ferret eyes; —es Haar, red hair, sandy-coloured hair; — er Bart, red beard; ſtark —es Haar, flaming red hair, [in jest and insult] carrots; volles —es Geſicht, a plump and rubicund face, [if a boy or country girl] a round or chubby cherry cheeked face. *Prov.* Heute —, morgen todt, to-day fresh and healthy and to-morrow a corpse, here to-day and gone to-morrow, hale one minute and dead the next; dieſer Menſch, dieſe Frau iſt — von Geſicht und Haaren, iſt brennend —, this man, this woman is red in the face or red-faced and red-haired, has a stark, flaming, fiery red face, head of hair; —e Glätte [Goldglätte], gold-litharge; —e Schlacken [with miners], red scoria or slags; —er Arſenik, —es Erz, Kupfer, red arsenic, ore, copper; die —e Fahne [Blutfahne], the red flag; eine Thüre — anſtreichen, to paint a door red; — färben, to dye or stain red; — gefärbtes Tuch, cloth dyed red, red cloth; dieſes Holz färbt das Waſſer —, this wood dyes or stains the water red, crimsons the water; — werden [of the human face], to redden, to grow or become red, to blush, to turn red; er wurde ganz — vor Zorn, he became quite red with anger, he coloured up deeply with rage, [fam.] he got as red as a turkey-cock; er wird —, ſobald man mit ihm ſpricht, he blushes as soon as he is spoken to, [fam.] he is quite a victim to mauvaise honte; vor Scham — werden, to blush from, with or for shame; über nichts mehr — werden, to blush no longer at any thing; er wird über nichts mehr —, his blushing days are over; Sie machen mich —, Ihre Lobeserhebungen machen mich —, you make me blush, your praises, eulogiums render me confused, [fam.] shame-faced; *it.* — werden [of fruits], to redden, to grow or become red, to turn red, to blush; *it.* [at cards] das —e Daus, der —e König &c., ace, king &c. of hearts; — ausſpielen, to play hearts; V. 1. Hahn, *fig.*, Ruhr; —es Gold, red gold; das —e Waſſer [in medicine = die Blutſeuche], [a disease of sheep] the resp, red-water; *it.* [with miners] —es Gebirge, mountain containing iron; *it.* [in heraldry] —, gules; eine goldene Binde im —en Felde führen, to wear a band or in a field gules; *it* [in geography] das —e Meer, the Red Sea [in consequence of an erroneous supposition regarding its colour, the true appellation being the Sea of Edom, and Edom meaning red].

Röth, *n.* [-es] 1) [the quality of any thing in as far as it is red, *it.* the red itself] red, redness. Ein abgeſtorbenes, in's Schwarze fallendes —, a faint, deep [dark] red inclining to black; züchtiges — überzog ihr Geſicht, a modest red, the blush of modesty mantled o'er her face; das — [des Abends or das Abend—] the evening-red, [poet.] the hue of the setting sun; das — [des Morgens or das Morgen—], the morning-red, Aurora. 2) red [as a colour]. Indiſches — oder engliſches Braun, Indian red, English brown, red-ochre, russet-brown ochre; ſpaniſch—, spanish red or vermilion; — auflegen, to put on rouge, to use rouge, to paint one's self.

Roth-äderig, *adj.* and *adv.* [as stones, wood &c.] red-veined. —after, *m.* the hemorrhoidal chrysomela, the gilded harlequin [a coleopter of the beetle-tribe]. —auge, *n.* 1) [a fish] red bream, cyprinus rutilus. 2) [a little river-fish] jaculus, vandosia, the Swiss mugil [a sort of mullet]. 3) the purple-red orphie of Normandy [of the genus cyprinus]. 4) [in conchology] a univalve, the flavostomous nerita. —äugig, *adj* and *adv.* red-eyed. —backe, *f.*, *dim.* —bäckchen, ‖—bäcklein, *n.* 1) red cheek, vermilion or cherry-cheek. 2) a person with red cheeks, a red-cheeked person. Dicke —backe, a great thick chubby red-faced person, a person with a face as fat and red as bull-beef, [if a wench or country girl] a chubby cherry-cheeked girl; niedliches — bäckchen, a dear little chubby cherry-cheeked infant. —bäckig, *adj.* and *adv.* red cheeked. Dicker —bäckiger Burſche, a trumpeter-cheeked fellow; V. —backe 2). —band, *n.* [in nat. hist.] a univalve, one of the bullae, the rose-bud. —bart, *m.* 1) a red beard. 2) [a person] a red-beard. Ein häßlicher —bart, an ugly nasty red bearded fellow; Friedrich der —bart [in German history], Frederick surnamed Barbarossa. 3) [in nat. hist.] *a*) V. Barbe. *b*) [Meerbarbe] rubellio, red mullet, rouget, roach, rocket. *c*) Penelope's bird, the red-headed duck. *d*) [Rothkehlchen] robin red-breast, the red-breast. —bärtig, *adj.* and *adv.* red-bearded. —bauch, *m.* [in nat. hist.] [Specht] the red-bellied woodpecker. —bäuchig, *adj.* and *adv.* red-bellied. —baum, *m.* 1) V. Lerchenbaum. 2) [species of sycamore] the scarlet maple. —beere, *f.* V. Erdbeere. —bein, *n.* [in nat. hist.] kind of snipe, the red-shank. —beinig, *adj.* and *adv.* red-legged. —binder, *m.* [Faßbinder] cooper. —bläßchen, *n.* the water-hen. —bleierz, *n.* chromate of lead, red-lead-spar, red-lead-ore. —blende, *f.* red-blend, ruby of zinc. —braun, *adj.* and *adv.* red-brown. — braunſteinerz, *n.* red manganese, siliciferous rosy oxyd of manganese. —bruch, *m.* a flaw in iron that is brittle when at a red heat, red-sear. —brüchig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) —brüchiges Eiſen, iron brittle or liable to flaws at a red heat while under the hammer, red-sear. 2) [in woodlands] —brüchiges Holz, wood unsound at the pith or heart and also ruddy and fragile, heated wood. — brüſtchen, ‖—brüſtlein, ‖—brüſtel, *n.* V. —kehlchen. —brüſtig, *adj.* and *adv* red-breasted, red-bosomed. —buche, *f.* red-beech. —buchen, —büchen, *adj.* and *adv.* made of red-beech, red-beeched, red-beechy. —döbel, *m.* [when the fish is old and turns red] the common gudgeon, cyprinus gobio, turdus iliacus. —droſſel, *f.* redwing, red thrush. — eiche, *f.* oak of the hardest kind, the robur, red oak, winter or common oak. —eiſenſtein, *m.* red oxyd of iron, oligist iron, crystallized tritoxyd of iron. —ente, *f.* 1) Penelope's bird, the red headed duck. 2) V. Kriechente. —erle, *f.* the alder-tree. —fahl, *adj.* and *adv.* pale red, of a faint red. —färber, *m.*

a dyer in red. —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* of a red hue, dye or colour, red-coloured, hued or dyed, ruby, rubied, rubric, rubrical; [in heraldry] gules. —faul, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —brüchig 2). —feder, *f.* 1) phoxinus squamosus, a sort of carp; *it.* V. —auge 2). 2) rubellio, red mullet, rouget, roach, rocket. —fichte, *f.* red fir. —fink, *m.* fringilla, greenfinch, *it.* V. Dompfaff 2). —fisch, *m.* 1) the mountain-trout, the salmon-trout of the Alps, salmo Alpinus or red charr or [now written] char. 2) red umber, grayling, thymallus. —fleckig, *adj.* and *adv.* red-spotted, red-stained, red-speckled, red-freckled, red-dappled. —flosse, *f.* [a fish] the smaris. —flosser, *m.* [in nat. hist.] red mullet. —föhre, *f.* 1) Alpine fir pine of the Alps. 2) [—forelle] river-trout, V. Rothfisch. —fuchs, *m.* V. Brandfuchs. —fuß, *m.* 1) the redshank. 2) the laughing goose, the wild goose of the North. —füßig, *adj.* and *adv.* red-footed. —füßige Schnepfe, V. —fuß 1). —gans, *f.* barnacle-goose, barnacle, bernicla, concha anatifera, clakis, white-fronted goose, brent-goose, tree-goose, anas crythropus. —gar, *adj.* and *adv.* [with tanners] [of leather] tanned. —gebirge, *n.* [with miners] red rock, red stone. —gelb, *adj.* and *adv.* reddish yellow, russet-yellow, sandy, ruddy. —gelbe Farbe, ruddy colour. —gerber, *m.* a tanner. —gerberei, *f.* tannery. —gerste, *f.* red barley, winter-barley. —gestreift, *adj.* and *adv.* red-streaked, red-striped, with red rays. —gießer, *m.* a copper-founder. —gießerei, *f* a copper-foundry. —gimpel, *m.* V. Dompfaff 2). —glühen, *n.* the red-heat [of iron]. —glühend, *adj.* and *adv.* red-hot, at a red-heat, glowing. Das Eisen —glühend machen, to make iron red-hot, to bring iron to a red-heat. —glühhitze, *f.* the red heat, a welding or sparkling heat. —güldenerz, —güldischerz, *n.* silver-ore alloyed with sulphur and arsenic, sulphurated antimoniated silver, stibiate of silver. Peruvianisches —güldenerz, rossicler, rosiclare, red-silver-ore of Peru. —güldenblüte, *f.* flowers of red-silver. —günsel, *m.* [in botany] tormentil, septfoil. —haarig, *adj.* and *adv.* red-haired, rufus, [insulting] carroty-haired. —haariger Mensch, [in contempt] Kerl, a rufus, a red-haired or sandy-haired man, [insulting] a carroty fellow, carrots. —hafer, *m.* wild oats. —hals, *m* [in nat. hist.] 1) the capriceps limosa, god-wit, stone-plover. 2) V. —ente. —hänfling, *m.* V. Bluthänfling. —heizen, *n.* [with founders] reddish heat, gentle red-heat or heating. —hirsch, *m.* common stag —holz, *n.* red wood [for dying]. —huhn, *n.* 1) V. Haselhuhn. 2) [Bergbuhn] the red partridge, the perdrix Graeca. —hut, *m.*, —kappe, *f.* [*fig.* fam., in a bad sense] the man with a red hat, a cardinal. Er hatte Feinde unter den —kappen, he had enemies amongst the red-hats, the cardinals. *it.* [in the first French revolution] a red-capped fellow, a Jacobine, a French democrat. —karausche, *f.* V. —auge 1). —kehlchen, *n.* the red-breast, the robin, ruddoc. Das große —kehlchen, V. —schwänzchen; das braunfalbe, getigerte —kehlchen, the rubetra major, stone-chatter, stone-smick, moor-titling, great bunting. —kehle, *f.* a genus of lizard in Egypt, the red-throated green lizard. —knopf, *m.* [in botany] the siliquastrum or Judas-tree of Canada. —kobalterz, *n.* ore of red earthy cobalt, the arseniate of cobalt of Hauy. —kohl, *m.* red cabbage. —königskupfer, *n.* [with founders] red regulus of copper, copper of red scoria. —kopf, *m.* 1) a person with a red head, a rufus, [comic] sandy-pate. 2) *a*) [in nat. hist.] V. Rothente. *b*) the red-head [a bird of passage]. *c*) pica graeca, butcher-bird, collurio, lanius, the red-headed shrike. *d*) a kind of sea-bream, the orphie. —köpfig, *adj.* and *adv.* red-headed., sandy-pate. Der —köpfige Würger [in natural hist.], V. —kopf 2) *c*). —korsten, *m.* [in commerce] kind of dutch-cheese with a red mark. —kraut, *n.*, —kohl, *m.* red cabbage. —kupfer, *n.* [with founders] red copper. —kupfererz, —kupferglas, *n.* ore of red oxyd of copper. —lachs, *m.* red salmon. —lauf, *m.* [in medicine] 1) erysipelas. 2) [provincial] [rothe Ruhr] bloody flux. 3) [in horses] the femoral St. Anthony's fire; *it.* a sort of fever in sheep, rot-fever, sacred fire. —laufähnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* erysipelatoid. —laufartig, *adj.* and *adv* erysipelatous. —laufkraut, *n.* the herb Robert. —laufkugel, *f.* kind of edible mushroom, red boletus. —machung, *f.* [in the mint] when more copper than silver is taken in alloying the silver, rubration. —mantel, *m.* man with a red mantle or cloak. Ein —mantel, der —mäntler [chiefly used in the wars against the French Republic], an Austrian Croat. —maus, *f.* the lemming, leming. —metall, *n.* a brittle amalgam of six parts copper and one part zinc, brittle bell-metal. —mund, *m.* 1) [sometimes, but affectedly, in poetry, for] vermilion lips. 2) a kind of trumpet-shell, the purple hemastoma. —mündig, *adj.* and *adv.* red-mouthed. —mütze, *f.* 1) man with a red cap [chiefly used of the most democratic or worst set of Republicans in the first French Revolution]. 2) [in botany] the rust, rubigo or red smut in wheat. —nase, *f.* [in popular lang.] man with a red nose, a copper-nose, a ruby-nose, [comic] a Bardolph nose. —nasig, *adj.* and *adv.* red-nosed, [comic] meteor-nosed. —nesselfalter, *m.* peacock-butterfly. —netzen, *n.* a disease in horned cattle, bloody urine, red murrain. —nuß, *f.* kind of nut with a red skin, the red hazle-nut, nut of Lombardy. —rock, *m.* man in a red cloak, gown or coat; [in England, in jest or contempt, for the military] red coat, a soldier. Die —röcke weichen keinem andern Militär an Tapferkeit, the red coats are equal in valour to any other military; die —röcke kommen! [in a popular tumult] the red-coats are coming! —röckig, *adj.* and *adv.* red-coated, red-gowned, red-cloaked. —rüster, *f.* the American elm. —schär, *m.* the lubfish. —schenkel, *m.* [a bird] 1) the redshank. 2) grey plover or godwit. —schimmel, *m.* a roan, a roan-horse. —schimmelicht, *adj.* and *adv.* [speaking of amber] pale red. —schlag, *m.* [with miners] yellow and red blende, yellow and red sulphuret of zinc. —schmied, *m.* [not much used] brazier, V. Kupferschmied. —schnabel, *m.* 1) the red-billed sparrow of Brasil. 2) the little red-billed gull or sea-mew. 3) a kind of parrot, red-beaked parrot. 4) the red-beaked toucan. —schnäbelig, *adj.* and *adv.* red-beaked, red billed. —schnur, *f.* a string rubbed with red-chalk or ruddle, the carpenter's red-string. —schuppe, *f.* kind of sea-bream; pagel, rubellio, erythrinus. —schwanz, *m.*, *dim.* —schwänzchen, ||—schwänzlein, *n.* Sylvia Phoenicurus, red-tail, red-start. —seitig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —brüchig [of wood]. —silbererz, *n.* red silver-ore; sulphurated antimoniate silver. —spath, *m.* red spath, rosy or siliferous oxyd of manganese. —specht, *m.* Großer —specht, the green-red speckled woodpecker; kleiner —specht, little speckled woodpecker. —spiesglanzerz, —spiesglasfererz, *n.* hydro-sulphurated amorphous or acicular antimony. —stein, *m.* [Röthel] ruddle. —steinroth, *adj.* and *adv.* ruddle-red. —sterze, *f.* V. —schwanz —stift, *m.* red crayon, red-lead pencil, V. —stein. —strahlig, *adj.* and *adv.* red-rayed, red-beamed, darting red rays or beams. —streifig, *adj.* and *adv.* red-striped, red-streaked. —striemling, *m.* a variety of the apple, the red-streak. —strumpf, *m.* 1) *fig.* a man with red stockings; *it.* [fam., in a bad sense] a denomination applied to certain dignitaries in the Romish church. 2) [in botany] cinnamon-coloured boletus. —tanne, *f.* V. —fichte —vogel, *m.* 1) the little nightingale. 2) V. Dompfaff 2). 3) V. Stieglitz. —wälsch, [Roth from *rot*, in thieves' latin or slang = a beggar] gipsey-cant, slang. —wälsch sprechen, das —wälsch verstehen, to jabber in the gipsies' lingo, to understand cant, [fam.] to be up to the slang of vagrants; *it* [= Kauderwälsch, which see] das ist für mich —wälsch, that is so much Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, High Dutch to me; ich verstehe sein —wälsch nicht, I don't understand his jargon, his gibberish, his slang, his outlandish lingo. —wälschen, *v. intr.* to talk slang, to make use of cant-language, of the jargon of the swell-mob. —wangig, *adj.* and *adv.* red-cheeked, with red, rosy, ruddy, vermilion cheeks. —warm, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —glühend. —weide, *f.* the osier, the osier-willow. —wild, —wildbret, *n.* fallow deer, red deer. —wildbret essen, to eat red-deer-venison; [in sportsmen's language] in diesem Walde hält sich —wildbret auf, there is some red deer, some fallow in this wood. —wildhafer, *m.* the pernennial tare or hair-grass. —wurst, *f.* [Blutwurst] black-pudding. —wurz, *f.* tormentil, septfoil. Wilde —wurz, field cromil, graymil or cromwell, gold-moss. —ziegel, *m.* [in conchology] the red oscabrion.

Röthe, *f.* 1) redness, red, ruddiness, red flush. Eine schöne — überzog ihr Gesicht, a beautiful crimson [suffusion] mantled, dawned over her face, her face was suffused with a beautiful blush, a glow of scarlet mounted to her cheeks &c.; die Haut des Kranken hat eine ungewöhnliche —, the skin of the patient has an extraordinary redness or ruddiness; eine starke — am Himmel, a strong redness, a lively red in the sky; die — der Haare, the redness of the hair; — des Kupfers, copper-redness; die — stieg ihm in's Gesicht, the red, [in scorn &c.] the copper-glow, the red glow mounted to his face; die — benehmen, verlieren, to take off, to disperse, to lose the redness 2) [= Grapp] madder. [in botany] Sehr kleine —, little white or blue star-wort, crucianella, petty madder. 3) the broad-leaved white Ladies' bed straw.

Röthel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [a fish] roach, gardon, the rubellio. 2) ruddle, red chalk, rubric, red crayon, red-keel, sinople, graphic oxyd of iron. Armenischer —, Armenian bole; mit — zeichnen, schreiben, to mark, write with ruddle, to rubricate, to design, draw or write with red chalk or a red crayon; mit — gemachte Zeichnung, a drawing in red chalk, a drawing made or done with red crayon; eine Schnur mit — färben, to rub a string or cord over with ruddle. 3) V. Blutstein.

Röthel-erde, *f.* ruddle-earth, red-earth, english-earth. —farbe, *f.* 1) colour of ruddle, of red-chalk, [in a bad sense] brick-

dust colour. 2) rubric-dye. —farben, —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* of the colour of ruddle, red-chalk or rubric. —geier, *m.* a kind of hawk, the kistrel. —jaspis, *m.* sanguine or ruby-jasper. —kreide, *f.* red-chalk. —ſtein, *m.* V. Röthel2). —ſtift, *m.* red-crayon, red-chalk-pencil. —weihe, *f.* V. —geier. —zeichnung, *f.* a red-crayon drawing, a drawing in red-chalk.

Röthelu, I. *v. tr.* Eine Zeichnung —, to design, to make a drawing in red-chalk, with a red crayon; geröthelte Zeichnung, a drawing done in red-chalk; ein Stück Papier —, to rub over a piece of paper with red-chalk &c. II. *v. intr.* [in an affectedly poetical style] to mantle, to suffuse, to be rubescent, to rubefy, to turn red.

Röthelu, *pl.* the measles. In unſerem Viertel ſind die — ſtark herumgegangen, haben die — ſtark geherrſcht, the measles have been rife, have been going about, have been very prevalent or rife in our quarter.

Röthen, *v. intr.* [unusual] V. Röthen.

Röthen, I. *v. intr.* and generally *v. reſl.* ſich —, to blush, to flush, to become or turn red, to redden, to mantle. Die Kirſchen —, the cherries are turning red; der Himmel röthet ſich, the sky reddens, becomes red; ihr [der Ohnmächtigen] Angeſicht röthet ſich wieder, her face [of a person in a swoon] is turning red again, is regaining its colour; lieblich — ſich die Gipfel der Schneeberge von der untergehenden Sonne, the tops of the snow-capped mountains are tinged with a lovely glow from the setting sun. II. *v. tr.* to redden, to make or tinge red, to colour red, to empurple, to crimson, to mantle. Ihr Blut röthete die Wellen, her blood crimsoned the waves, the waves were dyed red with her blood; als die untergehende Sonne die Berge röthete, as the setting sun gilded the mountains; die Scham röthete ihr Geſicht, modesty suffused her cheek, her face; das Eiſen im Feuer —, to heat iron red, to bring iron to a red-heat or glow, to make iron red-hot in the fire.

Röthlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] V. Lachsforelle.

Röthlich, *adj.* and *adv.* ruddy, reddish, russet, somewhat red, rubicund. Falſches Gold wird —, false gold turns reddish; —es Haar, Waſſer, hair, water somewhat red, reddish hair, water; —es Geſicht, a ruddy, hale countenance.

Röthlich-braun, —gelb, &c. *adj.* and *adv.* reddish-brown, reddish-yellow &c.

Röthling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) V. Rothſchwänzchen. 2) V. Rothauge 1). 3) a kind of lip-fish, the labiated barber-fish. Geſtreifter —, the diagram-fish. 4) a kind of trout, umber, grayling, thymallus. 5) a kind of edible mushroom, the yellow boletus, the porous and viscous autumnal mushroom. 6) [rather unusual] wine of a clear pale-red colour.

Rótte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Welsh *rhawd*, Ital. *frotta*, allied to Rudel; V. Rotten] 1) [especially = Menge, in a bad sense] a troop, horde. Eine — Wölfe, a troop, pack of wolves; die — [Schaar] der Philiſtet, the host of the Philistines; eine — Diebe, Straßenräuber, Bettler &c., a pack, gang of thieves, band of highwaymen, troop of banditti, beggars &c.; das Haupt der Aufrührer mit ſeiner ganzen —, the ringleader of the insurgents with his whole troop; er gehört auch zu der — [in fam. or pop. language], he belongs also to the faction, party, tribe, league, cabal, set, sect, band &c. 2) [in the army &c.] section, file; platoon. In —n vorbeiziehen, to defile in sections; *it.* [= Corporalſchaft] detachment of a foot company, a squad; *it.* [formerly, for Compagnie] company.

Rott-geſell, *m.* member or accomplice of a sect, faction, party. Er und ſeine — geſellen, he and his adherents, accomplices, hangers-on. —mann, —meiſter, *m.* chief of a troop; [especially, in the army] leader of a file, corporal; *it.* [with miners] [Schichtenmeiſter] comptroller, conductor of the mines or gangs

Rotten-aufmarſch, *m.* deploying in files. —feuer, *n.* file-firing. —geiſt, *m.* 1) a factious spirit, spirit of faction. 2) a factious person. —macher, —ſtifter, *m.* a caballer, plotter. —weiſe, *adv.* in bands, in troops, in packs; *it.* [in the army] in or by files, [also] in detachments.

1. Rótten, [Rottiren] *v. intr.* and *reſl.* [appears allied to the old Sax. vrithan, to twist or turn; Iee. *rotast* means to unite, to ally] to cabal, to canvass for or to form a party, a faction, a sect. Sich —, to unite or collect in bands, troops, packs, to congregate, to assemble [for bad purposes]; viele Heiden werden ſich wider dich — [in Scripture], many heathens [nations of the gentiles] shall unite against thee; ſich zu böſen Buben —, to associate with low riff-raff, bad or low company; V. Zuſammenrotten.

‡ 2. Rótten, [allied to roden, reuten, or the Low-German reiten for reißen] *v. tr.* to eradicate, extirpate, destroy, exterminate, root out, annihilate. [in Scripture] Ich will ihn mitten aus ſeinem Volke —, I will cut him off from the midst of his people; V. Ausrotten.

Rótter, *m.* [-s, *pl* -] [in sportsmen's lang.] a defender.

Rotterei, *f.* [Rottirung] faction, cabal, schism, mutiny.

Róttgans, *f.* V. Baumgans.

***Rottiren,** V. Rotten.

***Rottirer,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Rottenmacher.

Róttland, *n.* [-es] [from rotten=reuten] new turned-up land.

Rótz, *m.* [-es] [appears allied to the old rieſen, to rieſeln &c.] 1) [low] mucus running from the nose, snot, snivel. Den — hinaufziehen, to snuff up one's snivel, to sniff or snuffle up. 2) [a disease in horses] glanders. Dieſes Pferd hat den —, this horse has got the glanders, is glandered.

Rotz-alaun, *m.* V. Steinalaun. —bube, *m.* [very low] little snotty; [in general] a snotty, snivelling fellow, a dirty blackguard. Einen wie einen —buben behandeln, to treat any one as you would a little snot-breech. —drüſe, *f.* the pituitary gland. —fiſch, *m.* V. Schleimfiſch. —löffel, *m.* [low] a sniveller; *it.* a snotty blackguard, a snivelling, snot-nosed rascal. —maul, *n.* [low] 1) mouth begrimed with snot, snot-chops. 2) a little snotty child. —naſe, *f.*, —näschen, *n.* [low] 1) a snotty nose. 2) a snotty child, [insulting] little snot-nose, snot-breech. —ſchnecke, *f.* V. Erdſchnecke. —ſchwefel, *m.* [Pferdeſchwefel] caballine sulphur, horse-brimstone.

Rótzen, *v. intr.* 1) [low] to let the snot drop or run down, *it.* to snuff the snot up. 2) [in farriery] to have the glanders, to be glandered.

Rótzig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [low] snotty, snivelly. Eine —e Naſe, a snotty, [polite] dirty nose. 2) [in farriery] glandered. — ſeyn, to be glandered.

Rótzigkeit, *f.* 1) [low] snottiness, state of that which is snotty. 2) state of that which is glandered.

Rótzling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [low, little used] [Rotznaſe] a snotty person.

Rübe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in Swed. *roſwa*, Lat. *rapa*, Gr. ῥάπυς &c.; probably allied to Rebe, Rippe, and so originally something long] 1) *dim.* Rübchen, ‖Rüblein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] rape. Gelbe — [Möhre], the carrot; rothe —, *a*) the beet, red beet, field-beet, *b*) [Mangold] the root of scarcity, the mangelwurzel; *it.* die große, weiße — [Runkelrübe], white beet-rave, white beet-root, beet-radish; weiße —, the turnip or turnep, naphew; Enten mit —n [in cookery], ducks and turneps, ducks dressed and served up with turnips. *Prov.* Alles untereinander mengen wie Kraut und —n, to mix up every thing into a hodge-podge or hotch-potch, higgledy-piggledy, like an olla potrida or Irish stew, to make it all into a mish-mash, bubble and squeak, pell-mell; V. Dick—, Kohl—, Runkel—, Stoppel—, Teller—; weißes Rüblein, V. Rapunzel. 2) [with farriers] — des Pferdeſchwanzes, that part of the horse's tail which is an elongation of the spine, dock, stump. 3) [in conchology] sort of pilgrim-shell, the long-tailed turnip-shell; *it.* the glossy club; *it.* the turnip-shell, the radish-shell [a univalve, a sort of bladder-shell].

Rüb-öl, *n.* V. Rübeſamenöl. —ſamen, V. Rübeſamen.

Rübe-land, *n.* V. —nacker. —ſaat, *f.*, —ſamen, *m.* [Revs] rape-seed, rape. —ſamenöl, *n.* rape-seed-oil, rape-oil.

Rüben-acker, *m.* a turnip-field, a field planted with beets. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* beet-like, turnip-like. —bau, *m.* beet-root-culture, turnip-culture. —baum, *m.* the bulbous dolichos. —beet, *n.* bed of beets, of turnips. —boden, *m.* soil or ground genial to turnips or beet. —feld, *n.* V. —acker. —fliege, *f.* the Hessian fly, turnip-fly, the fly. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* beet-formed, turnip-formed, [in botany] napiform. —garten, *m.* garden for beet, for turnips. —hahnenfuß, *m.* the bulbous ranunculus or crow-foot. —kerbel, *m.* bulbous chervil, bulbous cicuta. —kraut, *n.* leaves of beet, of turnips, [the latter when young] turnip-tops. —rapunzel, *m.* 1) onagra, night or tree-primrose. 2) kind of bell-flower, the rampion-campanula. —rettig, *m.* common or garden horseradish. —ſamen, *m.* 1) seed of beetroot &c.; turnip-seed. 2) V. Rübeſamen. —ſchabſel, *n.* scrapings or raspings of beet-roots, turnips &c. —ſcheide, *f.* [in conchology] a species of mollusca, the napiform ascidia. —ſchnitz, *m.* a turnip-slice, a slice of beet. —ſtecher, *m.* turnip-scoop. —zucker, *m.* sugar from the white or red beet-root, beet-root-sugar.

Rübel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a Russian silver-coin, a ruble. Ein Papier—, paper-ruble.

Rübezahl, *m.* [-es] [name of a gnome who is said to have inhabited the Riesengebirge, especially the Schneekoppe] Rubezahl.

***Rubicèll,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [with jewellers] little ruby, rubicellus.

***Rubín,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] ruby. Blaſſer —, V. —balaß. *Fig* [in fam. lang., comic] Er hat —e auf der Naſe, he has grog or brandy-blossoms, wine-pimples on his nose.

Rubin-apfel, *m.* the api-apple, white and red or motley-pippin. —balaß, *m.* a

balas-ruby. —farbe, *f.* ruby-colour or hue, ruby-tint. —farben, —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* ruby-coloured or hued, ruby-tinted, rubied, ruby. —fluß, *m.* ruby-fluor. —glanz, *m.* 1) ruby-lustre. 2) [in nat. hist.] [Brachvogel] the midwall or bee-eater of the Brazils. —ring, *m.* a ruby-ring. —roth, *adj.* and *adv.* ruby-red, V. —farben. —schwefel, *m.* ruby of arsenic, realgar. —stein, *m.* V. Rubin.

*Rubricīren, *v. tr.* [chiefly in law practice] to note, to mark; *it.* to number or endorse; *it.* to give or note the contents of a legal document, brief &c. at the head of it.

*Rubrík, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [Abtheilung, Abschnitt, Ueberschrift] rubric.

Rübsen, *m.* [-s] V. Rübesamen.

Rübsen-acker, *m.*, —feld, *n.* field of rape-seed, of the wild turnip. —öl, *n.* V. Rübesamenöl.

Rúchbar, V. Ruchtbar.

Rūchgras, *n.* [-es] [here Ruch = Geruch, smell] [in botany] sweet-scented vernal grass. Das wahre gelbe —, the authoxanthum odoratum, sweet hay-grass.

Rúchlos, [from the old ruahhan, Low-Sax. rochen, Old Sax. recan = sorgen, to care; formerly = careless, reckless, indifferent] *adj.* and *adv.* impious, wicked, profane, criminal, unrighteous, ungodly, perverse. Ein —er, an impious man, a wretch, a criminal, Syn. V. Gottloser; —es Leben, impious, unholy life; —e That, an impious action, unrighteous deed, ungodly act.

Rúchlosigkeit, *f.* 1) impiety, ungodliness, unrighteousness, wickedness [of a person or deed]. 2) an impious action. Das ist eine —, that's a wicked act; —en sagen, —en begehen, to utter blasphemies, to blaspheme; to act or commit impieties.

Rúchsen, [Fr. *roucouler*] *v. intr.* to coo [as pigeons]. Die Tauben —, die Turteltauben girren, pigeons coo, turtle-doves moan, complain, [also] coo. Das —, cooing.

Rúchtbar, [old Ruht = Ruf] *adj.* and *adv.* noised abroad, divulged, publicly reported or rumored, notorious. Eine — e Sache, eine — gewordene Sache, an affair bruited about, made public; — machen, to bruit about, to divulge, to proclaim, to herald forth; — werden, to become public, to become known to the world. Syn. V. Lautbar.

Rúchtbarkeit, *f.* notoriety, publicity.

Rüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* [not used] V. Ruchtbar, Berüchtigt.

Rúck, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from regen] [in fam. or popular language] blow, shake, shock. Geben Sie dem Tische &c. einen kleinen —, give the table &c. a little push, shove, a little touch this way; einen Zahn mit Einem — ausziehen, to draw out or extract a tooth at one jerk, with a single tug, pull or hitch; eine Last auf Einen — aufheben, to raise up a burthen at one heave, breath, strain, effort; der Stiefel will keinen — thun, the boot won't make a single move, won't stir a peg, a jot, an inch, the boot won't draw on, come on a bit; [in the manege] der — mit dem Zügel [when the horse pulls too hard with his mouth], a rein in, a pull in, a check with the bridle, [for turning the horse] a side-twitch, side-jerk, ebrillade. *Fig.* [provincial] fit, attack, paroxysm. Er hat seinen —, he has got his fit on him, he is in his fit, the fit is on him.

Ruckwind, *m.* V. Rückwind.

Rück, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [= Rücken] a prolonged elevation, a ridge. In many compounds it stands for Rücken or for zurück.

Rück-antwort, *f.* [chiefly in law-style] a reply. —auflanger, *pl.* [in seamen's lang.] top-timbers. —bank, *f.* [in sportsmen's lang.] frame for knitting the thin nets on. —bettung, *f* [in military affairs] gun-platform. —bewegung, *f.* a backward or retrograde movement. —bleibsel, *n.* rest, residue, remainder. —blick, *m.* backward look. *Fig.* Einen — blick auf sein vergangenes Leben thun or werfen, to cast a retrospective look over one's past life. —bret, *n.* 1) [with rope-makers] the peg-block. 2) [with carpenters] the block or stay for the axle-tree of a mill. —bringen, V. Zurückbringen. —bürge, *m.* [in law-practice] counter-pledge, counter-surety or security. Einen —bürgen stellen, to give counter-security; —bürge werden to certify [to] a counter-security. —bürgschaft, *f* subsidiary bail, auxiliary security, certification of bail. —denken, *v. intr.* V. Zurückdenken. —erinnern, *v. refl.* Sich an Etwas —erinnern, to remember, to recall to mind, to recollect any thing. —erinnerung, *f.* a remembrance, a recollection Eine schwache —erinnerung, a reminiscence; die —erinnerungen an jene Tage, the remembrances, reminiscences of those days; die Platoniker glaubten, unsere Kenntnisse seyen bloße —erinnerungen, the Platonists believed our knowledge and acquirements were mere reminiscences. —fahren, V. Zurückfahren. —fährig, V. —gängig. —fahrt, *f.* return. —fährte, *f.* V. Hinterfährte. —fall, *m.* 1) reversion [of any thing to the grantor or his heirs or assigns]. Der —fall eines Lehens an den Lehensherrn, the reversion of a mesne-fief to the fee in chief; unter dem Bedinge des —falles, under or with power of reversion. 2) [in medicine] relapse. Einen —fall bekommen, to have a relapse. *Fig.* [in morality] relapse, [pharisaical and canting] backsliding. Hüten Sie sich vor dem —falle, vor einem —falle, beware of a relapse, take good heed lest ye fall or slide back; der —fall zur Sünde, the relapse into or unto sin. —fallen, V. Zurückfallen. —fällig, *adj.* and *adv.* —fälliges Lehen, a reversible or revertible fee; —fälliger Ketzer, Sünder, a relapse, a heretic or sinner judged as obstinate and irreclaimable by Mother Church, through a second fall from grace; —fällig werden, [of a patient] to have a relapse, *it.* [of a sinner] to sin again, to have a recidivation, to recidivate, to repeat sin, heresy or schism, [in theology] to be relapse. —fallsrecht, *n.* [in feudal matters] right of reversion. —fluß, *m.* reflux, ebb. Den — fluß des Wassers hindern, to prevent the ebbing of the water. —fordern, V. Zurückfordern. —fracht, *f.* 1) back-carriage, back-fare. Dieser Fuhrmann hat keine — fracht bekommen, this driver had no back-fare; —fracht eines Schiffes, back-freight. 2) allowance for back-carriage or back-freight of goods. —frage, *f.* 1) further advice, ulterior order or command [taken from any one]. Ohne —frage kann ich es nicht thun, erlauben, without further advice, without consulting my superiors, without having satisfactory or competent authority, without joint-permission of my partners, without the full concurrence of the firm, of the principal party concerned I cannot do, permit this. 2) a second consultation or letter of advice, second or repeated instructions. Eine —frage halten, to demand, consult, deliberate, advise again, to take information or instruction once more, a second time. —fuhre, *f.* return-conveyance. —gabe, *f.* V. Zurückgabe. —gang, *m.* 1) return. Es geschah auf dem —gange, it happened on my return, on my way back, on [my] returning [to such and such a place], *it.* it happened on his, her, their &c. returning or on their &c. way back. *Fig.* Der —gang der Post, the return of post; *it.* [in astronomy] retrogradation, V. —lauf. 2) *Fig. a*) [in law] redress, remedy. Seinen —gang an Jemand nehmen, to take one's redress, to have recourse to one's remedy against any one. *b*) miscarriage, failure, loosing ground, loss of ground or time, [fam.] crab-progress. Um den —gang der Sache zu verhindern, to prevent the total failure, miscarriage of the business; ein —gang in den Vermögensumständen, retrogradation, deterioration, decline in one's pecuniary affairs; ein —gang in den Kenntnissen, retrogression in knowledge, decline in acquirements. —gängig, *adj.* and *adv.* [—gehend] returning. [in war] Eine —gängige Bewegung machen, to make a retrograde movement; [in astronomy] —gängige Bewegung eines Planeten [opposed to the order of precession of the signs], retrograde movement. *Fig.* Eine Sache —gängig machen, to cause any thing to miscarry, fall to the ground; die Heirath ist —gängig geworden, the marriage has not taken place, the match has been broken off, put aside —gängigkeit, *f.* state of any thing that fails, lapses, miscarries, does not happen, non-success, failure, rupture. —gangsrecht, *n.* [in law] redress, right of redress, of recovery, of reprisals. —gedanke, *m.* [rather stiff] thought, reflexion on or over the past, after-thought, after-reflection. —gehen, *irr. v. intr.* to return. Mit —gehender Post, by return of post. —grath, *m.* back-bone, spine, [rarely] chine, [in anatomy] the spinal column, dorsal, right, medullary column, rachis. Den —grath brechen, to break one's back; Einem den —grath zerbrechen, to break any one's back; der —grath des Falken, the spinet of the falcon. —grathsbein, *n.* V. Rückenwirbel. —grathshöhle, *f.* canal of the back-bone, of the spine. —grathsmuskel, *m.* [in anatomy] the spinal or vertebral muscle. —grathsnerv, *m.* spinal nerve. —grathsstrecker, *m.* [in anatomy] the extensor of the spine. —grathswirbel, *m.* vertebra of the back or spine. —gurt, *m.* [with harness-makers] girth, girt. —haken, *m.* [in gunnery] gun-tackle-hook, back-hook [for drawing the cannon with its carriage to and fro]; [in seamen's language] train-tackle-hook, train-hook, relieving-hook. —halt, *m.* 1) restraint, reserve, [also] curb, control. Ohne —halt sprechen, to speak without restraint, to speak frankly, openly, without reserve, unreservedly; sich einer Sache ohne allen —halt überlassen, to abandon one's self to any thing without any regard to decorum, restraint, moderation &c. 2) [Stütze] support, stay, prop, V. Rückenhalt. —halten, V. Zurückhalten. —jan, *m.* [at backgammon] outer table, jan de retour. Den —jan machen, to be in one's outer table. —kauf, *m.* redemption, redeeming, recovery. —käuflich, *adj.* and *adv.* [Wiederkäuflich] redeemable. —kehr, *f.* 1) return. Seine —kehr wird bald Statt haben, his return will soon take place, he will soon be returned [to the person speaking or the place where he is expected]; *it.* he will depart again, set out or start again, return or go back in a short time [for the place whence he came]; bei unserer —kehr von der Jagd, at our return from the

chase or hunt; [in sportsmen's lang.] die —kehr des Wildes von der Atzung, the return of the game from feeding or baiting *Fig.* Die —kehr des Frühlings, einer Krankheit, the return, periodical arrival of the spring, of a disease. 2) [Umkehr] *Fig.* Die —kehr zum Guten, zu Gott, the return to good, to God. —kunft, *f.* V. Zurückkunft. —ladung, *f.* V. —fracht. —lauf, *m.* return; [in artillery] V. Rückstoß; [in astronomy] the retrogradation [of a planet]. —laufen, V. Zurücklaufen. —läufig, *adj.* and *adv.* returning reverting, [in astronomy] retrograde. —läufige Verse, retrograde verses, recurrent or reciprocal verses. —lehne, *f.* V. Rückenlehne. —leine, *f.* [with fowlers] the knittel of a fowling-net. —marsch, *m.* march back or home, homeward march, return. Das ganze Heer ist auf dem —marsche begriffen, hat den —marsch angetreten, the whole army is on its march home, has commenced its return; [*it.* for —zug] retreat. —mehl, *n.* [Nachmehl] the commonest flour for brown bread, thirds. —prall, *m.* back-blow, rebound, reverberation, resilience, repercussion. Die Kugel schlug an die Mauer an, und er wurde durch den —prall derselben verwundet, the ball struck against the wall, and he was wounded by its rebound; [at billiards] stroke from off cushion, back-stroke, cushion-stroke; einen Ball durch —prall machen, to make a hazard by a stroke from off cushion, by a double; [at skittles] er hat drei Kegel durch —prall gemacht, he knocked down three pins by a back-stroke; [in optics] reflection; [in sound or echoes] reverberation; [in general philosophy] repercussion; [of elastic bodies] recoil. —reise, *f.* home-journey, home-voyage, return. Auf meiner —reise, at or on my return; er ist auf der —reise begriffen, he is on his return, he is coming back; *it.* he is returning. —riemen, *m.* [with saddlers] ridger for the shaft-horse, the back-band. —ruf, *m.* 1) a call back or in answer. Wir hörten seinen —ruf auf unsern Ruf vom Walde her, we heard his call in answer to ours from the wood. 2) recall. Einen —ruf bekommen, to have or get one's recall. —rufen, V. Zurückrufen. —rufschreiben, *n.* letters of recall. —schein, *m.* [Gegenverschreibung] defeasance, counter-deed. Die Schuldverschreibung ist nur zum Scheine, er hat einen —schein, the acknowledgement of debt, the obligation is only for pretence, he has a set-off, V. Gegenschein, Revers. —schere, *f.* V. Rückbret 2). —schlag, *m.* a back-blow, back-stroke; [at nine-pins] back-stroke. So und so viel Kegel im —schlage machen, to make so and so many pins by the back-stroke; [in physics] —schlag des Blitzes, an after-flash of lightning. *Fig.* a falling off. Das ist ein arger —schlag, that is a shocking fall-off. —schreiben, *n.* V. Antwortschreiben. —schritt, *m.* step backwards, retiring step, retreating step, a back-step. *Fig.* Ein —schritt zu dem alten Irrthum, a return, [in canting lang.] a backsliding, a relapse into ancient error. —seil, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] gun-tackle. —seite, *f.* back, reverse. Die —seite eines Hauses, the back of a house, [sometimes, provincial] the backside [of a house]; —seite eines Zeuges, the wrongside of a stuff; —seite eines Papieres, Blattes, Briefes, opposite side, other side of a paper, leaf, letter; —seite einer Pagina [with printers], the verso, the back of a page; —seite der Hand, back of the hand; —seite einer Münze, the reverse, pile, scutcheon-side of a coin; —seite eines Tragekorbes, Stuhles &c., the back of a dorsal-basket, of a chair &c.; —seite des Laufgrabens, the field-side of a trench. —sicherheit, *f.* [in matters of debt] subsidiary or auxiliary security, V. Gegensicherheit. —sicht, *f.* 1) V. —blick. 2) *Fig.* consideration, regard. —sicht auf eine Sache nehmen, to have regard or respect for, to pay attention to, to keep account of any thing; nehmen Sie —sicht auf meine Ruhe, auf seine Jugend, sein Verdienst, pay attention to, have some respect, regard consideration for my repose, his youth, merit, consider, take into consideration my repose, his youth, his merit, make allowance for, consider his youth; ein Richter soll weder auf die Person, noch auf Empfehlungen —sicht nehmen, a judge should neither have respect for the individual, nor give ear to recommendations; er hat einige —sicht auf meine Bitte, gar keine —sicht auf seine Vorstellungen genommen, he has had some consideration for my request, he has paid no attention whatever to, he has not shewn the slightest respect for the representations he made to him; er ist durch —sichten der Ehre &c. dazu genöthiget worden, he has been compelled to it through considerations of honour &c.; man muß auf seine Dienste —sicht nehmen, one must take his services into consideration, into remembrance, we must not forget or overlook his [long, tried] services; dieser Mensch nimmt auf Niemand —sicht, this fellow, this man pays no respect to any one, has no consideration, no regard for any body; in —sicht seiner Verdienste, seiner Jugend &c., looking at, taking into consideration, with respect to, on account of his merit, his youth &c.; er thut Alles nur mit —sicht auf seinen Vortheil, he does every thing only in as far as it relates to, concerns his own advantage, [fam.] all he does is for number one, for self only; in verschiedenen —sichten, in different respects, points of view, under diverse aspects; er ist in jeder —sicht tadelnswerth, he is blamable in every respect, in every point of view, look at it which way you like he is worthy of censure; er hat es in der —sicht gethan, he has done it in or with the view, out of such [and such] a consideration; er sagte, er wolle es in —sicht Ihrer, aus —sicht auf or für Ihren Vater thun, he said, he would do it for your sake, for your father's sake, out of consideration of or for you, your father; Einem die schuldige —sicht versagen, to fail in the respect, in that consideration which is due to any one, to be wanting in proper respect to any one; nur nach —sichten [parteiisch] handeln, to act only from interested, selfish, party &c. motives, to act only with ulterior views or further object, with something in view; *it.* to act always with too deferential, too scrupulous or over-nice considerations; to be too punctilious, scrupulous, delicate in one's behaviour or conduct. Syn. V. Ansehung. —sichtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* relative, relating to, respecting, regarding. —sichtlich seiner, Deiner, auf diese Begebenheit, with respect to him, touching you, as far as this event is concerned; V. in —sicht. —sichtslos, *adj.* and *adv.* without respect or consideration, without regard to any thing, regardless of. —sichtsvoll, *adj.* and *adv.* regardful, respectful. —siegel, *n.* counter-seal. —sitz, *m.* [speaking of the side] the back-seat of a carriage [with one's face to the horses]; *it.* [sometimes, incorrectly, for Vordersitz, with one's back to the horses] front-seat. —sprache, *f.* [chiefly in law and diplomatic style] parley, conference, consultation. —sprache mit Jemand halten, nehmen, to confer, to hold a conference, to take a consultation with any one. —sprung, *m.* a spring, leap or jump backwards, a back-leap. [in sportsmen's language] —sprung des Hasen, the circuitous course described by puss to regain her form; *it.* rebound. *Fig.* Einen —sprung thun, to leap back, to spring back, to withdraw; *it.* [in familiar language], to withdraw one's words, [fam. and injurious] to eat or digest one's words. —spur, *f.* [in sportsmen's language] the wrong scent, back scent, false scent or trail. —stand, *m.* 1) arrears, arrearage. Im —stande seyn, to be in arrears, to be behind-hand; [in law-practice] to be in arrears, to be a reliquator, to pay only piece-meal, by instalments; er ist mit tausend Thalern im —e, he is a thousand dollars in arrears, he has a thousand dollars to make up, to make good; dieser Pächter &c. ist immer im —stande, this farmer or tenant is always behind-hand, never pays up to the mark; alle Zahlungen abgerechnet, bleibt er noch mit so viel im —stande, all payments reckoned off, he remains so much still in arrears, he has so much still to pay; dieser Pächter ist durch den Krieg in —stand gekommen, this farmer has got into arrears through the war, [fam.] in consequence of the war this farmer has got behind-hand in the world. 2) the balance, remainder, rest, overplus, arrears [of a debt or bill]. Den —stand bezahlen, to pay the balance, to settle the difference, to pay up the arrears; die —stände eintreiben, to pursue payment of the outstanding arrears or balances of accounts, to sue recovery of the same; er ist die —stände von Zinsen, Steuern, Miethe &c. von so und so viel Jahren schuldig, he is in debt so and so many years for the arrears of interest, taxes, rent &c.; der —stand der Steuern, the being behind-hand with, the state of non-payment of the taxes; verlorene —stände, bad debts, arrears lost. —ständer, *m.* [little used] a person behind-hand, a reliquator. —ständig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) indebted, due, in debt. Er ist noch mit einer starken Summe —ständig, he is still behind-hand with, still in debt [for] a considerable sum; ein —ständiger, a person behind-hand, in arrears, a reliquator. 2) causing arrears, a balance, a deficience, making any one behind-hand [in his payment &c.]. Die —ständige Summe, das —ständige bezahlen, to pay the remaining sum, to pay off the balance, clear the account, discharge the remainder; die —ständigen hundert Gulden, the hundred florins remaining, still due, the balance of a hundred florins; wie hoch beläuft sich Ihre —ständige Forderung? haben Sie Ihre —ständige Forderung erhalten? how much does your remaining demand or claim amount to? have you received the balance of your account, the rest or remainder of your claim? das Kapital mit den —ständigen Zinsen bezahlen, to pay the principal and remaining interest or interest in or with arrears; die —ständigen Steuern eintreiben, to recover the taxes in arrears, still due, that were not paid up. —stehen, V. Zurückstehen. —stellig, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used, except in chancery-style] V. —gängig, —ständig. —stoß, *m.* a thrust, shove or push from behind, a back-thrust. —stoß der elastischen Körper, the repulsion of elastic bodies; —stoß der Kanone, the recoil of the cannon. —strahl, *m.* a reflected ray or beam. —strahlen, V. Zurückstrahlen. —strahlung, *f.* reflexion of the lights [from the principal objects to the accessories]. —streich, *m.* back-stroke, back blow, a blow from behind. —streicher, *m.* [with

cutlers] a blade with a back, with one edge, a one-edged blade. —ſtrich, *m.* —ſtrich der Zugvögel, the return-migration of birds of passage. —ſtück, *n.* 1) V. Rückenſtück. 2) V. —auffanger. —ſturz, *m.* overthrow, fall backwards. —taube, *f.* [little used] V. Holztaube. —tritt, *m.* 1) step backwards, retreating step. 2) retiring, stepping back. 3) *Fig.* *a*) returning to one's place &c. Sein —tritt zur römiſch-katholiſchen Kirche, his return to Catholicism. *b*) withdrawal, withdrawing. Sein —tritt vom Amte, his withdrawal from office. —wand, *f.* —wand eines Schrankes, einer Kutſche, Kanzel, back of a wardrobe or closet, of a coach, of a pulpit. —wechſel, *m.* [in commerce] re-exchange upon protestation, a return-bill or cheque. —weg, *m.* road or way for returning; *it.* way back, the return. Den —weg antreten, auf dem —wege ſeyn, to commence one's return, one's way back or home, to be on one's return home or back; einen andern —weg nehmen, to take another road or way for returning, another way home or back; auf dem —wege, auf meinem —wege, on my return, as I was returning, coming back, on my road home or back. —wehr, *f.* [in war] retrenchment, V. Rückenwehr. —weichung, *f.* yielding, drawing back; [in architecture] gradual diminution of thickness in the wall or plinth, retreat. —weiſung, *f.* [Zurückweiſung] a reference. —welle, *f.* a machine for turning a wind-mill. —wind, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] an eddy-wind, a squall, a wind that blows from all points of the compass, sudden gust as if rebounding from off-shore, a rebuff. —wirken, *v. intr.* to react. —wirkende Kraft, reactive force or power; [in grammar] —wirkende Ausſagewörter, reciprocal verbs, verbs of the middle voice; *it.* V. Zurückwirken. —wirkung, *f.* reaction. Wirkung und —wirkung ſtehen im Verhältniſſe mit einander, action produces equivalent or equipollent reaction, the reaction is equal to the action; *it.* V. Zurückwirkung. —wurf, *m.* [in general] a fling or jerk back or backwards; [especially at nine-pins] back-blow, back-stroke, rebound. Zwei Kegel im Hinwurfe und vier im —wurfe machen, to make or score two pins by the direct bowling and four by the back-stroke. —zug, *m.* 1) V. —ſtrich. 2) a move back; [especially] retreat [of troops]. Zum —zuge blaſen, to sound the or to retreat. —zugsordnung, *f.* order of retreat.

‖Rücke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in nat. hist.] [Saatkrähe] the rook.

Rücken, V. Ruchſen.

Rücken, [allied to regen = to move] I. *v. intr.* to move. Vorwärts —, to move forwards, to advance, to come on; rückwärts —, to move backwards, to retire, to go back; nicht von der Stelle —, not to move, stir from the place, [fam.] not to move, budge an inch; mit dem Stuhle näher —, to come or move nearer with the chair, to draw one's chair nearer; vom Feuer weg—, to move away or off from the fire, to draw back from the fire; — Sie ein wenig näher, rückt näher an einander! come a little nearer, approach a little [more]! stand, sit, lie, draw, press nearer one another! der Zeiger rückt immer weiter, the index [minute or hour-hand] keeps gaining, gains more and more; [in sportsmen's language] der Haſe rückt zu Holze, the hare is making for the wood, for cover; die Sonne rückt immer höher, the sun keeps ascending, mounts higher and higher; die Bäume — heraus [more usual, ſchlagen aus], the trees shoot up, shoot out, sprout, put forth, shoot into wood &c. *Fig.* Die feindlichen Truppen rückten in's Land, in die Stadt, the troops of the enemy pushed forward into, entered the country, the town; vor eine Stadt —, to advance, approach or draw on towards a town [with an army]; in's Feld, aus dem Lager —, to draw into the field, to open the campaign, to break forth from the tents or camp; in die Winterquartiere —, to enter, to go into, to retire into winter-quarters; mit einer Mauer weiter hinaus —, to advance further with a wall. *Fig.* Es rückt nicht, will nicht — [in familiar lang.], it does not advance, get on, does not progress, won't come on; die Zeit rückt näher, the time approaches, draws on, moves on apace; [mit der Sprache] heraus — [in familiar language], to speak, to unclose one's teeth, [fam.] to open one's teeth, to come out with a thing; höher —, to advance, to rise by promotion. II. *v. tr.* [= bewegen] to move, to push, to draw, to remove, to displace. Etwas von ſeiner Stelle —, to move any thing from its place; man hat dieſen Tiſch, Stuhl, dieſes Glas, Buch &c. gerückt, this table, chair, glass, book &c. has been moved, touched; den Tiſch an die Wand —, to move the table on to the wall; den Topf vom Feuer —, to move, to take the pot from off the fire; — Sie das ein wenig zu mir her, move that, push that a little nearer to me; den Zeiger einer Uhr vorwärts oder rückwärts —, to move forwards or backwards, to put on or back the hand of a watch; den Hut aus dem Geſichte, aus der Stirne —, to move the hat from off the face, the forehead, to raise, lift or put up the hat a little more; Etwas zurecht —, wieder an ſeinen Ort —, to put any thing to-rights, to arrange any thing, to move or put any thing [back again] into its place. *Fig.* [in popular lang.] Einem den Tiſch — [ihn beſchmauſen], to go and have a house-warming with any one. Das —, the moving, stirring, removing, displacing.

Rücken, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to ragen, recken = to stretch, to extend], *dim.* ‖Rücklein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) Der — eines Berges, the ridge, crest of a mountain; — eines Buches, Kammes, the back of a book, comb; den — eines Buches machen [with book-binders], to put on the back to, to make the back of a book; [in architecture] der — eines Gewölbes, the extradoes, cope of a vault; der — der Naſe, the ridge of the nose; der — eines Beetes, the back or ridge of a garden-bed; [with miners] das Flötz macht einen —, the lode makes a back, ridge; [in sportsmen's language] the spur, the false toe [of the dog, wild boar &c.]. 2) *a*) Der — eines Thieres, the back or chine of an animal; der — [das —ſtück] eines Haſen, Kaninchens, the back of a hare, rabbit; der — [das —ſtück] eines Ochſen, rump [of beef]. *b*) [especially of a man] the back. Einen breiten — haben, to have a broad or wide back, broad, wide or large shoulders; einen krummen — machen, to make a crooked back, to bend one's back, to stoop, to hump up one's back; eine Laſt auf dem — tragen, to carry a burthen on one's back; auf dem — liegen, to lie upon one's back; ſich mit dem — an Etwas lehnen, to lean against any thing with one's back; mit dem — gegen einander gekehrt, back to back. *Fig.* *a*) [In fam. lang.] Einem den — kehren, to turn one's back on or to any one, [fam.] to cut any one; Einem den — fegen [low], to give any one a sound threshing, horsewhipping, [low] to tan any one's hide, any one's jacket for one; Einem den — frei halten, ſich den — frei halten, to take any one's part, to support, to back any one; to keep one's self safe, out of danger; einen ſteifen — haben, to be of an obstinate, sullen disposition; einen breiten — haben, to have a broad back of one's own, broad shoulders, to be able to bear it; ſeinen — beugen, to be submissive, to submit, to yield, to knock or knuckle under; Einem den — kratzen [low], to scratch any one's back for him, to flatter any one; das Glück hat ihm den — gekehrt, Fortune has turned her back on him, has wished him good-bye; den — wenden, to turn one's self round, *fig.* to go away, to desert, to abandon. *b*) to retire or remove one's self a little. Etwas, ſein Vaterland &c. mit dem — anſehen müſſen [in fam. lang.], to be obliged to quit or renounce, to be compelled to leave one's country, one's fatherland, to be compelled to expatriate or exile one's self; Etwas hinter Jemandes — thun, to do any thing behind any one's back, without his knowledge, permission; Einem hinter dem — Böſes nachſagen, to speak ill of any one behind his back, to backbite any one. 3) [especially the opposite side of the one in front] Der — eines Meſſers, the back of a knife; [in fortification] der — der Laufgräben, the back, reverse, flank of the trenches; im — beſchießen, to flank-fire, to fire obliquely into the trenches; dem Feind in den — fallen, ihn im — angreifen, to fall upon the enemy in the rear, to attack the enemy in the rear, from behind; den Feind im — haben, to have the enemy in one's rear, behind one, at one's heels, one's back; ein Moraſt deckte den — des Heeres, a morass covered the rear of the army. *Fig.* Einem den — halten [in fam. lang.], to back any one, to shoulder or prop up any one, to support or keep any one in countenance.

Rücken-ader, *f.* [in anatomy] the dorsal vein. —band, *n.* [in anatomy] the dorsal ligament of the os calcis, pternia or calcaneum. —birn, *f.* V. Pfundbirn. —blatt, *n.* the iron-back or hearth-plate of a chimney. [with sculptors] Das —blatt eines Altarſtückes, the back of an altar-piece. —blut, *n.* a disease in horned cattle and sheep, blood of the spleen, disease of the milt. —darre, *f.* [in medicine] the dorsal phthisis or consumption. —drüſe, *f.* [in anatomy] the dorsal gland, pancreas. —fell, *n.* V. —haut. —fläche, *f.* the flat or surface of the back. —floſſe, *f.* a dorsal fin. —floſſer, *m.* a fish with dorsal fins. —gelenk, *n.* V. —wirbel. —granne, *f.* [in botany] the dorsal ridge [that rises from the surface of the exterior side of a glume or valvule]. —gurt, *m.* V. Rückgurt. —haar, *n.* hair of or on the back. Das —haar des Bibers, the ridge, the dorsal stripe, the mother-wool of the beaver; [in heraldry] das —haar eines Hundes, wenn es von anderer Farbe iſt, als das übrige, the dog's mantling; [with hatters] Hüte von —haaren, beaver-hats from the mother-wool or hair. —halt, *m.* [*fig.* = Stütze, Schutz] support, stay, prop. Einen guten —halt haben, to have good support or protection; Eines —halt ſeyn, to be the support or stay of any one, to protect or support any one; [in war] [Reſerve] the reserve, body of reserve, the reserve-corps. —halter, *m.* stay, support, prop, [fam., of a man] a bottle-holder. —haut, *f.*, *dim.* —häutchen, ‖—häutlein, *n.* [in anatomy = das —fell] the pleura. —höcker, *m.* [in anatomy] a dorsal tubercle. —kamm, *m.* dorsal crest [of certain lizards &c.]. —klinge, *f.* a blade with a back or with one edge, a one-edged blade. —korb, *m.* a basket for the back, a

dorsel or dorser, a scuttle-basket. —kratzer, *m.* a claw, hand or other instrument for scratching the back, a back-scratcher. —lehne, *f.* the back [of a seat for leaning against]. —mark, *n.* spinal marrow. —muskel, *m.* [in anatomy] the dorsal muscle. Der breite —muskel, the great or grand dorsal; der grätige —muskel, the spinous muscle of the back. —nerve, *m.* [in anatomy] the dorsal nerve. —pfeife, *f.* [with organ-builders] pipe of the choir-organ. —pferde, —paarden, *pl.* ropes under the yards, the man-ropes. —rabe, *m.* V. Mandelkrähe. —riemen, *m.* [on horse-harness] the back-band. —rippe, *f.* [in botany] the midrib or ridge of the under part of a leaf. —schanze, *f.* [in fortification] a little half-moon on to the back of a greater one, reduit, reduct, redout, a secondary half-moon. —schild, *m.* the back-shield of the tortoise or turtle, carapace. —schlag, *m.* blow on the back. —schmerz, *m.* pain in the back. An —schmerzen leiden, to suffer from pains in the back. —schwimmer, *m.* [Ruderwanze] the notonectes, water-bug, water-skipper. —seite, *f.* the side of the back, of the rear. —ständig, *adj.* [in botany] dorsal. —streif, *m.* dorsal streak or stripe. —streifraupe, *f.* the caterpillar in livery. —stück, *n.* 1) part of the chine [of pigs or hogs], of the saddle or loin [for mutton]; of the sirloin [for beef], of the back [for all dead animals]. 2) piece of the back [to a garment]. Das —stück von einem Harnische, the back of a cuirass. 3) picture of the hinder view or back of any thing, dorsal picture. —weh, *n.* back-ache. —wehr, *f.* [in fortification] a transverse wall against shot coming from the rear. —werk, *n.* [in organs] the choir-organ. —wind, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] a wind in the stern, a poop-wind. —winkel, *m.* [in anatomy] the dorsal angle [to the middle pieces of the fingers]. —wirbel, *m.*, —wirbelbein, *n.* [in anatomy] the dorsal vertebra. —wolle, *f.* the mother-wool [of the sheep]; the back-wool.

Rücker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [quite unusual] one that moves, budges, a budge. 2) [with watchmakers] the curb of the main-spring [for retarding and regulating].

Rücklings, *adv.* 1) [rückwärts] backwards, rearwards. — fallen, to fall backwards, flat on one's back, [fam.] one's seat of honour; — gehen, to go or to walk backwards, [fam.] to walk crab-fashion, heels foremost; — schlafen, liegen, to sleep, to lie on one's back. 2) [= in the back, im Rücken] from behind, in the rear. Einen — anfallen, to attack any one behind, V. Hinterrücks.

Rückse(n), V. Ruchsen.

Rückwärts, *adv.* 1) behind, in the rear, backwards, retreating, retiring, backing off or out. — fallen, gehen, sehen, to fall, go or walk, look backwards; die Krebse gehen —, crabs walk backwards, retreating; einen Schritt — thun, to make a step backwards, to step back; weder vorwärts noch — können, to be able to go neither forwards nor backwards, to be neither able to advance nor to recede; der Mond geht nie —, the moon never retrogrades; das Heer machte eine Bewegung —, eine — gehende or rückgängige Bewegung, the army made a retrograde movement; sich — auf den Boden fallen lassen, to let one's self fall back to the ground or down; — sitzen, fahren, to sit, to ride with one's back to the horses. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Die Sache geht weder vorwärts noch —, the thing neither goes forwards nor backwards, is at a stand, does not move a bit, is at a dead halt, is becalmed, stays stock-still; seine Sachen, seine Geschäfte gehen —, his affairs are in a bad way, his business is getting behind-hand, [fam.] is going the wrong side of the post, of the gate, of the wall, of the door. 2) [not much used, = zurück] — kommen, to come back, to come again, to return.

Rückweise, *adv.* by short impulses, by fits, jumps or starts; little by little, by little and little, by degrees. Sich — fortbewegen, to move on by sudden movements. *Fig.* — arbeiten, to work at intervals, by fits and starts; er ist — großmüthig, he is generous when the fit [to be generous] is on him, when he is in the mood or vein.

Rüde, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [probably from reiten = to copulate] 1) the dog or male of the canine genus. 2) [any large strong dog] a mastiff; [in sportsmen's language] a kind of big, strong, thick-headed and short-snouted dog, a boar-hound; [formerly] strong large hunting-dog. Der Ritter mit seinen —n, the knight with his hounds.

Rüden-gebell, *n.* [chiefly in romance-style] the [deep-mouthed] barking of the boar-hounds. —horn, *n.* [in sportsmen's language] horn used at boar-hunting. —hund, *m.* a boar-hound. —knecht, *n.* a servant appointed to attend to the dogs, a dog-keeper. —paar, *n.* [chiefly in romance-style] a couple of boar-hounds, of large strong hunting-dogs. —partei, *f.* [in hunting] the whippers-in.

1. **Rüdel,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to rütteln] 1) a sort of spoon, a spatula, a stir-about, a skimmer-spoon. 2) [with fowlers] the net-perch, V. Gerege 3).

2. **Rüdel,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to Rotte] [in sportsmen's lang.] Ein — Hirsche, Schweine, Wölfe, a herd of deer, a troop of wild boars, a pack of wolves; Hirsch, der im — geht, a stag belonging to the troop or herd, a gregarious stag; im November gehen die Hirsche in — zusammen, in November stags go together in herds, congregate, become gregarious; ein Schwein, das im — geht, V. — schwein; dieses Schwein geht nicht mehr mit dem —, this wild boar or hog goes no longer with the herd, is solitary; [fam.] auf diesem Spaziergange sieht man allerlei — untereinander, in this walk one meets with all sorts of snobs, of tag-rag-and-bobtail, of the lowest rabble &c.

Rudelschwein, *n.* a gregarious wild-hog.

Rüdeln, [= rütteln] I. *v. intr.* to move, to stir. II. *v. tr.* to move, agitate, stir up with the wooden skimmer-spoon.

Rüden, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [a sort of carp, of the cyprinus genus] crucian.

Ruder, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in Low. Sax. roor; allied to the old Sax. rovan = to drive on] 1) an instrument for moving or turning round any thing. — in den Brauhäusern, a brewer's scoop. 2) a certain instrument for impelling any thing swimming. *a*) [in sportsmen's language] Die — [= die Füße] der Wasservögel, the oars, the webbed or palmated feet of the waterfowls or palmipeds. *b*) [generally] oar [to a large vessel]; die — einer Galeere, the oars of a galley; die sämmtlichen — einer Galeere, the collective oars of a galley; das — führen, to manage or handle an oar, to trim an oar; ein Schiff mit Hülfe der — leiten, to conduct a ship with the help of oars; ein Schiff, welches Segel und — führet, a ship, that carries both sails and oars; am — sitzen, das — ziehen, to sit at the oar, to pull an oar; die — beisetzen, to row at full speed, at full tug, to row cheerily; die Schaufel des —s, the blade of the oar; der Griff des —s, the oar-handle, the handle of the oar; das — an einem Kahne, a boat-oar, an oar; die — auslegen, to get the oars to pass; mit dem — den Grund berühren, to touch ground, the bottom with the oar; dieses Fahrzeug führt auf jeder Seite vier —, this vessel carries four oars on either side, is an eight-oared vessel; ein Zug or Bund —, three oars bound together, a batch of oars; *it.* [a peculiar sort of short oar] a scull. 3) [Steuer—] rudder, helm. *Fig.* Am — sitzen, am — des Staates sitzen, to sit at the helm, to guide or pilot the helm of the state, of affairs.

Ruder-balken, *m.* V. —träger. —band, *n.* a band for fastening the oar. —bank, *f.* —bank einer Galeere, the bench of oars in a galley; *it.* the crew of a galley; die hinterste —bank, the hindermost bench; *it.* the hindermost set or line of rowers; eine Galeere von fünf und zwanzig —bänken, a galley-ship of five and twenty oar-benches; Einen an die —bank schmieden, to chain any one down to the oarbench, to cause any one to row in chains, to make any one a galley-slave; —bank einer Schaluppe, the thwarts, seat, bank or bench of a boat. —besteurer, *m.* [in seamen's language] steersman, helmsman, man at the rudder. —bursche, *m.* a rower. —bolle, *f.* V. —ring. —gänger, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] pilot. —gat, *n.* V. —loch. —griff, *m.* the oar-handle; [on a rudder] the whip-staff. —haken, *pl.* [in seamen's lang.] the pintles of the rudder. —kahn, *m.* a row-boat, a boat with oars; *it.* a boat that has a rudder. —knecht, *m.* a rower; *it.* a galley-rower, [sometimes, more especially] V. —sklave. Hinterster —knecht, the rear oar [in a galley], the back-strokesman; vorderster —knecht, the fore-rower, the first oar or oarsman, the strokesman, the stroke-giver; —knechte, welche sich auf eine gewisse Zeit verdingen, volunteer rowers in a galley; —knechte, die als Verbrecher am Ruder ziehen, galley-slaves, slaves on board the hulks; sämmtliche —knechte einer Galeere, the galley-crew; die — knechte ruderten aus Leibeskräften, the galley-crew rowed as hard as they could pull, at full tug, strained every nerve at the oar; ein Kanonenschuß nahm alle — knechte einer Bank weg, a cannon-shot swept away one entire bench or bank of oars. —leute, *pl.* rowers. —lichter, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] a rope for raising the rudder a little, rudder-stopper. —loch, *n.* the rudder-case. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without oars, oarless; *it.* without a rudder, having lost the rudder. —meister, *m.* the under-officer or overseer of a galley, *it.* the oar-keeper in galleys; *it.* a sort of galley-serjeant. —nachen, *m.* V. —kahn. —nagel, *m.* the boat-thole. —pflock, *m* row-peg, row-lock. —pfosten, *m.* the main-piece of a rudder. —pinne, *f.* rudder-pin, whip-staff, the tiller, V. Helmstock. —platte, *f.* the wash of an oar, oar-blade. —riemen, *m.* the rudder-thong. —ring, *m.* a ring instead of a row-lock. —schaufel, *f.* V. —platte. —schiff, *n.* a row-ship, a galley. —schlag, *m.* stroke of an oar or oars. —sklave, *m.* a galley-slave. Sämmtliche —sklaven eines Schiffes, the galley-crew. —spiker, *pl.* rudder-nails. —stange, *f.* an oar, a rowing pole or perch. —stelle, *f.* [with paper-makers] the vat-chest, swimmer. —stock, *m.* the tiller, helm, V Helmstock. —stropp, *n.* the rudder-strap or grommet. —talje, *f.* tackle for the tiller. —träger, *m.* [Dolbord] row-lock of a galley. —wanze, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the notonecte. —werk, *n.*

oar-work. —zug, *m.* V. Ruderſchlag.

Rüderer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] rower, oarsman; [as a peculiar sort of rowers] sculler.

Rüdern, I. *v. intr.* 1) [ſich bewegen] to move, to row. Die Enten &c. — mit den Füßen, ducks &c. row with their feet; die Vögel — mit ihren Flügeln in der Luft, birds row with their wings through the air. 2) to use the oar. to pull, tug at or with the oar, to row. Er muß zur Strafe —, he has been condemned to the galleys; aus Leibeskräften —, to row at full tug or strain, to strain every nerve at the oar; nach einem Orte, an's Land —, to row to a spot towards land; friſch! gerudert ihr Schiffsleute! come be alive my men, my hearties! pull away and with a will! let go! row cheerily! ſo —, daß Niemand beſpritzt wird, to feather one's oar well, not to fetch any crabs, [as an order] row dry! gegen den Wind gerudert! pull to windward! rückwärts —, *a*) to row backwards [speaking of the common posture of every rower], *b*) to back water, to hold water; *it.* to pull to starboard. II. *v. tr.* to row. Das Fahrzeug, den Kahn —, to row the vessel, the boat. Das —, the act of rowing, rowing. Im — geübt ſeyn, to be practised in rowing, to be a good hand, a crack-hand, a dab or dabster at handling an oar; er verſteht ſich nicht auf's —, he does not know how to handle, to feather an oar, he is a regular crabsman.

Rüdiger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [name of men] Roger.

***Rudiménte,** [*pl.*] [Anfangsgründe] rudiments.

Rüdolf, [Rudolph] *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [name of men] Rodolph, Ralph.

Rudolfsſchnecke, *f.* concha persica, the purple-fish or shell of Panama.

1. Ruf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [= Laut] cry. Man hörte einen —, a cry was heard. 2) call, cry, voice. Der — der Thiere, the call, answering cry of animals; auf Eines — hören, to listen to the call or cry of any one; er kam auf den erſten —, he came at the first call, the moment I called him, cried out to him; die Schafe verſtehen den — des Hirten, the sheep hear, understand the voice of the shepherd. *it.* [in sportsmen's language] a wind upon the horn, a call, a mot. Einen —, zwei, drei —e in das Horn ſtoßen, to sound once, twice, thrice on the bugle or hunting-horn, to wind a call, two, three mots upon the horn. [in the army] a sign with the trumpet or bugle, trumpet-call. Den — blaſen, to sound a call. *Fig.* *a*) Er hat einen — nach Berlin erhalten, einen — als Profeſſor nach Göttingen bekommen, he has received an invitation, a summons &c., he has been called to Berlin, has received an invitation to [fill] a [professor's] chair at Goettingen. *b*) an inward instinctive impulse, a call. Einen — zu Etwas in ſeinem Innern vernehmen, to have a call, to feel one's self called, to have a natural bias, bent, turn, instinctive desire or taste for any thing; dem —e der Natur folgen, to obey the call, to follow the dictates of nature; dem göttlichen —e widerſtehen, to resist the voice of God, the divine summons; *it.* [= Miſſion] V. Beruf. 3) [= Gerücht] [little used] rumour. Es gehet der —, daß &c., the rumour goes, that &c. *it.* renown, fame, reputation, character [either good or bad]. Einen guten, übeln — haben, in gutem, übelm —e ſtehen, ſeyn, to have a bad character or reputation, to be in ill repute, [fam.] to be in bad odour; ſie hat einen ſchlimmen —, she is of a bad character, of ill fame, her fair name has been breathed upon; ein Mann, der einen guten — hat, a man of good fame, of unblemished character, of good reputation, in high public estimation; Jemand in einen böſen — bringen, to ruin or take away any one's character, to give any one a bad name; den guten — Jemandes wiederherſtellen, to re-establish the good name, fair fame of any one, to clear up any one's character; das könnte ſeinem guten —e ſchaden, ſeinen guten — beflecken, that might injure his reputation or character, tarnish or foul his fair fame, his good name; er hat den — eines ehrlichen Mannes, ſie ſteht im —e der Schönheit, he has the reputation, credit of being an honourable man, she has the renown, the reputation of a beauty, of being a beauty, she passes for a belle; Einen nur dem —e nach kennen, to know some one merely by reputation, by name. *it.* [= guter —] reputation, fame, name, character [in a good sense]. Sein — iſt gut gegründet, das kann ſeinem —e nichts ſchaden, his reputation is established, that cannot in the slightest degree affect his reputation, injure his name, character; dieſe Anſtalt kam bald in —, this institution soon acquired a reputation, grew into vogue; er ſteht in einem unverdienten —e, he enjoys a reputation foreign to his deserts, a name, a good character that he does not deserve; die Werke dieſes Dichters ſtehen in großem —e, the works of this poet are in great fame, are very much lauded or extolled, stand very high, enjoy the greatest repute; dieſe That, dieſe Kur hat ihn ſehr in — gebracht, this action, this cure has brought him very much into repute, vogue, has brought him forwards, [fam.] has made him quite the go. 4) [in sportsmen's lang.] a whistle, a call; a bird-call, cat-call, quail-pipe. 5) [with fowlers = Lockvogel] a decoy-bird.

Ruf=endung, *f.*, **—fall,** *m.* [little used] the vocative. V. Vokativus.

2. Ruf, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in seamen's lang.] V. Roof.

‖Rüfe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to reiben] V. Schorf, scab, crust. Es bildet ſich ſchon eine — auf der Wunde, there is already a scab or crust forming over the wound.

Rüfen, [in Goth. hropjan, appears allied to the Lat *crepo*], *irr.* I *v. intr.* to cry, to call out. Ich höre —, I hear something or somebody cry, calling out; mit lauter Stimme —, to cry with a loud voice; zu Gott —, to cry out to, unto God, to pray to God with a loud voice, *it.* to invoke or call upon God for succour, to cry out to God for help, aid; Feuer, Rache, Diebe, Mörder —, to cry fire, revenge, thieves or thief, murder; er rief um Hülfe, he cried out help, for help; in's Gewehr —, to cry to arms; *it.* Einem —, to cry out to or for, to call any one; wer hat mir gerufen? who cried out for me? who called me? II. *v. tr.* 1) to make known by crying or proclamation, by the herald or crier, to cry. Die Stunden —, to cry the hours [as a watchman] 2) to summon or require by crying, to call. Einen —, bei or bei'm Namen —, to call some one, to call by name; einen Hund —, to call a dog; den Hühnern, Gänſen —, to call the hens or fowls, the geese; [*it.* as animals do] das Männchen ruft dem Weibchen, the male calls [to] the female; die Glocke ruft uns in die Kirche, the bell calls, summons us to church; die Trompete ruft den Krieger in die Schlacht, the trumpet calls the warrior to the fight, the battle; Einen zu Hülfe —, to call any one to help, to come to one's help, to call out to any body for help, for succour; Sie kommen wie ge— [= gerade recht] [in familiar lang.], you come in good season, just in time, in the right time, in the very nick of time, most opportunely; Einen zum Zeugen —, to call [on] any one as a witness, to invoke any one's testimony or evidence; Einen zu ſich, bei Seite —, to call any one to one's self, apart, aside; Einen — laſſen, to call any one, to let any one be called or sent for, to send for any one; man rufe den Arzt, laſſe den Arzt —, let the physician be called [in], let him be sent for. *Fig.* Gott hat ihn zu ſich ge—, God has summoned him, called him to himself; Gott hat uns ins Leben ge—, God called us into life; [modern and a little highflown] Etwas in's Leben —, to call into existence, to set up, to establish, to bring forth; er hat dieſe Anſtalt in's Leben ge—, he it was that called this establishment into existence, to him we owe the existence of this establishment; die Herren N. und N haben die Dampfſchifffahrt auf dem Rheine in's Leben ge—, Messrs. N. and N. were the first to set on foot and establish a or the steam-boat-navigation on the Rhine; gehe, wohin dich die Ehre ruft! go where glory calls thee! meine Geſchäfte — mich anderswohin, my business calls me elsewhere; *it.* Etwas in's Gedächtniß, Einem Etwas in's Gedächtniß —, to call something to one's mind or memory, to recall to mind any thing to any one, to remind any one of something by recalling it to his memory. Das —, crying, calling, V. 1. Ruf.

Rufenberg, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [with miners] impurities of certain tin-lodes or ores.

Rufer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a crier, a caller, one who cries, cries out, calls, proclaims, summons; [in saltworks] a workman who calls to work the persons who carry the brine-leavings, brine-settlings &c. 2) [in seamen's language] [for Sprachrohr] speaking-trumpet.

Rüff, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to Rufe] [with glass-makers] a black and porous scoria or slag.

Rüffel, *m.* [-s, *pl* -] [allied to raffen] a rough plane, a jack-plane.

Rüffelkamm, *m.* &c. V. Riffelkamm &c.

Rüfferig, Rüffrig, [from Ruff] *adj.* and *adv.* [with miners] —e Gänge, lodes or gangs of tin-ore mixed with much dross or waste.

Rüffhobel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Ruffel.

Rüfig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in popular lang.] having a scab, scabby; *it.* [chiefly with bakers &c.] crusty, having a thick or much crust. — werden, to be crusty, to make a crust.

Rükraut, *n.* [-es] [Ruf perhaps allied to reiben] the blue-flowered henbane or fleawort or flea-bane.

Rügbar, *adj.* and *adv.* blameable, censurable; *it* denounceable, accusable.

Rügbarkeit, *f.* blameability, accusability, the quality of that which may be blamed, denounced or accused.

Rüge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from rügen] 1) [= Anklage, not much used] an accusation, denunciation, inculpation. Die — thun, to make an accusation, to lay a complaint. 2) [not much used] a judicial inquiry, inquisition, information, search, quest, inquest, scrutation, disquisition. 3) [the most usual acceptation of the word] [Tadel, Verweis] reprimand, lecture, censure; [in law practice]

admonition. Das verdient eine —, that deserves a reprimand, [a vote of] censure. 4) [formerly, a peculiar sort of Gericht] a court of misdemeanours, a court competent to try actions of assault. 5) [seldom used, = Polizeigesetz] regulation of the police, order from a magistrate or quorum, a police-institution. 6) punishment of a transgression. 7) fine, penalty, forfeit. 8) [old, = Verachen] crime, transgression.

Rüge-buch, *n.* register for enrolling the complaints that have had a judicial hearing; *it.* book of the police-regulations. **—gericht**, *n.* V. — 4); *it.* [still, in several parts of Germany] a tribunal or commission of judges or certain other public functionaries for the trial of certain offenses against the forest-laws, the regulations of the agricultural police &c. **—graf**, *m.* [formerly] the president of a court that tried cases of assault, trespass and slander. **—herr**, *m.* [formerly] assessor of a court of assault and slander. **—meister**, *m.* 1) [in familiar lang.] V. Sittenrichter. 2) [formerly] judge of a court of assault and slander. **—opfer**, *n.* [with the ancient Jews] the cake of memorial. **—ordnung**, *f.* [formerly] regulations and procedure touching trespass, assault and battery &c. **—richter**, *m.* [formerly] a judge who takes cognizance of actions and complaints of assault, trespass &c. **—sache**, *f.* affair concerning some injury, affront &c. **—schreiber**, *m.* [formerly] a sort of clerk or notary who takes cognizance of assaults, injuries &c. **—strafe**, *f.* [formerly] penalty pronounced by the tribunal that takes cognizance of assault, trespass and the like; *it.* [now] penalty pronounced by the —gericht. **—tag**, *m.* [formerly] the day for hearing or pleading the plaint upon a case of assault, injury, trespass &c. **—urtheil**, *n.* [formerly] sentence delivered by the court of assault and trespass.

Rügen, [appears allied to the Lat. *rogare*, the Germ. **fragen**, as likewise to **rechten**, **richten**] *v. tr.* 1) [Meldung thun] [obsolete, except in chancery-style] to mention. Der oben gerügte Punkt, Hauptmann, the point, the captain mentioned above, above-mentioned. 2) [bekennen] [obsolete] to avow, acknowledge, confess. 3) [beschuldigen] [obsolescent] to accuse. Mich rügt ein Bösewicht, a scoundrel accuses me. 4) [generally] to censure with words, to rate, reprimand, scold. Jemandes Fehler —, to blame, to condemn the faults of any one; ich will es nicht —, I do not mean to censure it, I will not take the matter up; er rügte das Benehmen des Ministers laut und öffentlich, he denounced the [culpable &c.] behaviour of the minister to all the world, loudly and publicly; Fehler eines Schriftstellers —, to animadvert upon, to hold up, to lay hold of, to expose with acumen the faults of an author. 5) [bestrafen] [chiefly in law-style] to punish. Ein Vergehen —, to punish a transgression, a misdemeanour; diese Beleidigung soll gerügt werden, this injury, this offence shall not remain unpunished, shall not be passed over with impunity.

Rüger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [formerly] the plaintiff in a case of assault, trespass or slander. 2) [not much used] reprover, reprimander. Der — unserer Sünden, der Pfarrer, the reprover of our sins, the clergyman. 3) [formerly] the fiscal receiver or collector of the fines and penalties awarded by the competent tribunals.

Rüggericht, &c. V. Rügegericht &c.

Ruhe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [fam. or in poetry Ruh] [V. Ruhen] 1) the vis inertiae of any thing, the motionless or apathetical state of a thing that does not move, repose, rest. Ein Körper befindet sich in —, im Stande der —, wenn er an seinem Orte, in seiner Lage beharret, so lange keine äußere oder innere Kraft auf ihn wirkt, a body is at rest, in a state of repose, if it remains in its place, so long as no external or internal power acts upon it; der Hahn der Flinte stehet in —, wenn er nicht gespannt ist, the cock of the gun is down, when it is not cocked; setzet den Hahn eurer Flinte in —, let down the cock of your gun, uncock your gun, your gun-lock. 2) corporeal rest after an exertion, repose, quiescence. Die — thut mir wohl, repose, rest does me good; ich bedarf jetzt der —, I now stand in need of repose; bei'm dreitägigen Fieber hat man einen Tag —, in tertian agues one has a day's interval of repose, an intermittence of a day's rest or quiescence. *Fig.* Einen Acker in — lassen, to let a field lie in fallow; jetzt kommt die — des Winters, the repose, the sluggishness, the apathy, the quiet of winter is now at hand. 3) the exemption from or freedom of certain external deranging or exciting causes. Nicht zur — kommen können, keinen Augenblick — vor Geschäften &c. haben, to be unable to get any rest, to have not a moment's relaxation from business &c.; ich habe keine — vor ihm, I have no rest for him, he gives me so much trouble, he won't leave me alone &c.; seine Gläubiger lassen ihm keine —, his creditors give him no rest, [fam.] no breathing-time, are dunning him constantly or incessantly; nichts stört die — seines Schlafes, nothing disturbs the tranquillity of his sleep; die — von Geschäften, Zerstreuung &c. lieben, to like relaxation, repose from business, mental occupation or distraction &c., to love temporary quiet, secession or seclusion from the cares or [noisy] pleasures of the world; in sicherer — auf dem Lande leben, to live in secure repose a country life; in tiefer — leben, to live in profound repose, peace &c.; sich zur — setzen lassen, to retire upon half-pay [in England], on a superannuation, on a superannuated allowance; sich zur — setzen, to retire from or give up business, to retreat from active life; einen Beamten zur — setzen, to pension off, to superannuate an official, to pension any civil officer upon the retired allowance. *Fig.* the exemption from, or absence of certain internal deranging causes. Wo finde ich — für mein Herz? where shall I find rest, repose, tranquillity for my heart? wenn Ihnen meine — und Zufriedenheit nur das Geringste werth ist, if my tranquillity, repose and contentment is in the slightest degree dear to you; was ist süßer, als — des Gewissens? what is sweeter than the repose of conscience? die — seiner Seele, seines Geistes, the repose, tranquillity, quiescence, quietude, quiet of one's soul, mind or spirit; dem Tode mit — entgegensehen, to face or await death with composure, calm serenity; ich liebe die —, I love repose, I like quiet; in — und Frieden leben, to live in or at rest and peace; die — einer Familie stören, to disturb the quiet, trouble the peace of a family; für or über die öffentliche — wachen, to watch over the tranquillity, security of the public, over the public peace; ein Störer der öffentlichen —, a disturber of the public peace; vor diesem Kindergeschrei kann man keine Zeile in —, mit — lesen, schreiben, there is no reading, writing a line in peace or quiet for the noise of these children; Sie sollen Recht haben, lassen Sie mich nur in —, you shall have justice, satisfaction, right &c., I allow you to be right, only leave me in peace, in quiet; die nächtliche —, the repose, calm, quiet of [the] night; —! be quiet!; —! —! sage ich, peace, peace! I say, be quiet, will you! 4) [= Schlaf] rest, repose, sleep. Sich zur — begeben, legen, to betake one's self or repair to rest, to lay one's self or lie down to rest; er hatte die ganze Nacht keine —, he had no rest, repose the whole night; Einem eine angenehme — wünschen, to wish any one an agreeable repose, a good night's rest, V. Mittags —, Morgen —, Nacht —. 5) the place of rest, the resting-place. *a*) [= Grab]. Zu seiner — eingehen, to go to on'es long home, long resting-place, long rest; einen Todten zu seiner — begleiten, to accompany a corpse to its place of rest, of repose; die ewige —, die endliche — [= Tod], the eternal rest; Einen zur ewigen — bringen [ironical, for to murder any one], to give any one his quietus, to settle him [quietly], [cant] to settle his hash. *b*) [in sportsmen's lang.] resting-place of deer, lair, lodge, repair, covert. *c*) [in mechanics = Ruhepunkt] the fulcrum. *d*) [with gunsmiths, der Schlagfeder] the rest. Syn. **Ruhe, Rast, Friede.** Ruhe, in general, is that state in which we do not move; Rast, that in which a fatiguing motion ceases. Hence Rast is said only of living beings, for these only feel the fatigue of motion and the want of repose. Ruhe, on the contrary, is used of bodies, whether lifeless or living. Rast, moreover, only succeeds to motion in order to continue it; Ruhe can precede all motion and continue for ever. We rasten only after bodily motion; but there is also an internal Ruhe, — that of the soul and mind. That state, in which the mind is not agitated by any emotion is called Ruhe; Friede, when not agitated by unpleasant emotions.

Ruhe-altar, *m.* [with Roman catholics] an altar set up in the streets for the Corpus Christi procession. **—bank**, *f.* a resting-bench. *Prov.* Müßiggang ist des Teufels —bank, idleness is the mother of all vice. **—bankhobel**, *m.* [with joiners &c.] the jointer. **—bett**, *n.* bed of repose or rest, *fig.* [= Grab] bed of rest, grave, long home, narrow couch. **—bock**, *m.* [with fowlers] prop [for the perches with the bird-limed twigs]. **—brett**, *n.* [in gunnery] the sole or bottom of a gun-carriage. **—bühne**, *f.* [with miners] resting-floor or stage. **—feind**, *m.* enemy of public peace and tranquillity. **—feld**, *n.* V. Brachfeld. **—fuge**, *f.* [in architecture] a seam between the stones placed level or following a given slope. **—gehalt**, *m.* superannuation, pension, retired allowance; half-pay. **—jahr**, *n.* [in Jewish hist.] the sabbath-year, the sabbatic year. **—kammer**, *f.* [*dim.* —kämmerchen, ||—kämmerlein, *n.*] sleeping-chamber, the bed-chamber; boudoir, private room; snug cosy little room!; *fig.* [= das Grab] the tomb. **—kissen**, *n.* cushion or pillow for sitting or reposing on. *Prov.* Ein gut Gewissen ist ein sanftes —kissen, a good conscience is a soft pillow. **—küpe**, *f.* [with indigo-manufacturers] settling-tub, vat for settlings. **—los**, *adj.* and *adv.* without repose or relaxation, restless, uneasy. Ein —loses Leben, a restless life, a life passed in agitation. **—ort**, *m.* resting-place or spot. **—platz**, *m.* [*dim.* —plätzchen, ||—plätzlein, *n.*]

resting-place; snug cosy corner or retreat. Man hat in den Garten verſchiedene —plätze vertheilt, different resting-places, seats &c. have been distributed throughout the garden; *it.* [in architecture] landing-place. Treppe mit —plätzen, a staircase with landing places; *it.* [in sportsmen's lang.] the lair, lodge, repair, covert, form; *it.* [in seamen's lang. =Ankerplatz] anchorage, harbour, road, bay. —polſter, *n.* V. —kiſſen. —pulver, *n.* [with apothecaries] sleeping-powder. —punkt, *m.* centre of gravity; point of repose; [in music] rest, [also] pause; [in poetry] pause, caesural pause, final pause; [in mechanics] stay, support, prop, point of support, the fulcrum, hypomochlion. —riegel, *m.* [in gunnery] tie-bolt or pin of a gun-carriage. —ſeſſel, *m.* chair of rest or repose, lounging-chair, arm-chair. —ſitz, *m.* resting-seat; *it.* a retreat, place of retreat. Er hat ſich einen angenehmen —ſitz für ſein Alter erbauet, he has built himself a delightful retreat for his old age. —ſtab, *m.* [with painters, =Mahlerſtock] maulstick, mostick, leaning-stick or staff. —ſtand, *m.* state of repose, of quiet, of rest, of tranquillity, repose. Sich in —ſtand begeben, to retire from active life, to withdraw into retirement; einen alten Diener &c. in —ſtand verſetzen, to pension off, to superannuate an old servant &c. —ſtatt, —ſtätte, *f.* place of repose; *fig.* [=das Grab] the tomb. Einen zu ſeiner —ſtatt begleiten, to accompany any one to his last resting-place, to attend any one's funeral. —ſtein, *m.* a resting-stone [for labourers &c. to rest their burdens on &c.]. —ſtelle, *f.* place of repose, resting-place; [in architecture] a landing-place [on a flight of stairs]; [in music, rhetoric] pause, rest. Die —ſtellen gut beobachten, to observe the pauses well; [with painters] repose. —ſtörer, *m.*, —ſtörerinn, *f.* quareller, wrangler, brawler; *it.* disturber of the public peace. Er wurde als ein —ſtörer aus dieſer Geſellſchaft verbannt, he was expelled as a litigious fellow from this society, the club he belonged to expelled him for his turbulence and unruliness; die Obrigkeit hat dieſe —ſtörer beim Kopfe genommen, [the] justice has, the authorities have arrested or laid hands on, hold of these brawlers, disturbers of the peace of the community. —ſtunde, *f.* [*dim.* —ſtündchen, ||—ſtündlein, *n.*] hour of rest, of repose. Nun ſchlägt die —ſtunde, the hour of rest is now striking; the curfew-bell is tolling; eine —ſtunde halten, to take an hour's rest, to repose an hour. —tag, *m.* day of repose, of rest, of relaxation. Des Herrn —tag, the day of rest, the Lord's day, the Sabbath, Sunday. —zeichen, *n.* [in music =Pauſe] pause; *it.* rest. —zeit, *f.* time of repose, of rest.

Rühen, [Swed. *ro*, Low. Sax. rauen, Icc. *roth*, the radical signification appears to be to lie] *v. intr.* 1) [especially, not to leave one's place] to repose, to be in repose, in a state of repose or rest, to rest. Ein Körper ruhet, wenn er an demſelben Orte beharret, a body rests, is in a state of rest, when it remains in the same place, the balance rests, is at its equilibrium; ein —des Fenſter, eine —de Brücke [in architecture and engineering], a window or sash that never opens, a dormant window, a fixed bridge. 2) [especially to keep quiet] Er kann keinen Augenblick —, he cannot remain or keep quiet an instant; wollt ihr —! will you keep or be quiet! *Fig.* Die Waffen —, the weapons rest, slumber, grow rusty; aller Zank, Streit &c. ruht, all wrangling, squabbling &c. is laid at rest, in oblivion, is now at an end, sleeps; ich kann nicht —, bis ich &c., I cannot rest, rest satisfied, until I &c. 3) [generally to leave off any exertion] to leave off, to repose, to cease, to have or take repose or rest. Von ſeiner Arbeit —, to leave off, to rest from one's work; nach gethaner Arbeit iſt gut — [often used proverbially], when one's labour is over, one's work is done, resting, reposing is good, repose is doubly sweet as soon as one's labour is completed; auf ſeinen Lorbeern —, to repose upon one's laurels; [also, ironical] to repose on one's [badly, too easily acquired] laurels or achievements, [also] to repose on one's laurels too soon, without having won them entirely; die Arbeiter, Pferde &c. ein wenig — laſſen, to let the workmen, horses &c. rest a little; — Sie ein wenig, rest yourself a little; er ſchläft nicht, er ruht nur ein wenig, he does not sleep, he is only resting, [fam.] resting himself a little. *Fig.* Dieſer Wein iſt noch trübe, man muß ihn noch — laſſen, this wine is still thick, it must be allowed to rest longer, it must have time to settle; der Hahn eines Gewehrs ruht, wenn er nicht geſpannt iſt, the gun-cock rests, is down, when it is not cocked; dieſer Acker ruhet, man muß ihn — laſſen, this field is in fallow, one must let it lie in fallow; die Aecker ſind nur um ſo viel beſſer, wenn ſie geruhet haben, the fields are all the better, are so much the more improved for having lain in fallow; einen Teich — laſſen, to drain off a pond and sow it [with grass, rice &c.]; ein Werk, eine Arbeit — laſſen, to let a work, a task or labour lie dormant, stagnant 4) [ſchlafen] to sleep, to rest, to repose. Ich wünſche Ihnen wohl zu — [as a civil wish, in Germany], I wish you a good night's repose or rest, a good night; ich wünſche Ihnen wohl geruht zu haben, [as a civil, polite, deferential or, in a bad sense, obsequious wish or address, in Germany] I hope you slept well last night, I hope you have slept well, I wish you a very good morning, *it.* [very fam. and sometimes slightly ironical] good morning to your nightcap! wie haben Sie geruhet? how have you slept? how did you sleep last night? ich habe dieſe Nacht nicht wohl geruhet, I have not rested well at all to night, my sleep or rest was very disturbed or often broken last night; zu Mittag — [fam. ſein Mittagsſchläfchen halten], to take one's afternoon's nap, one's siesta, one's afternoon's snooze. 5) to lie buried, to rest, to repose [in the grave]. Er ruhet ſchon längſt im Grabe, he has rested in his grave a long time now; [on tombstones] hier ruhet die Aſche, hier — die Gebeine des und des, hier ruhet der und der, here rest the ashes, here rest the bones, the mortal remains of so and so, here rests such and such a one. 6) to rest upon, to lean or to be laid upon, to bear upon. Dieſer Balken ruhet auf der Mauer, this beam rests, bears upon the wall; das ganze Gebäude ruhet auf Säulen, the whole building rests upon pillars; ihr Arm ruhete auf ſeiner Schulter, her arm rested upon his shoulder. *Fig.* Der Geiſt Gottes, der Segen ſeines Vaters ruhet auf ihm, the spirit of God, the blessing of his father rests upon him, the benediction of his father hovers over him; ſein Blick ruhete lange auf dem Greiſe, his look rested long, a long time upon the old man, his gaze was fixed, fastened for a long time upon the aged man.

Rühig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [opposed to strong movement] tranquil, calm, still, reposing. Der Kranke muß ſich — verhalten, the invalid, the patient must keep himself quiet; er ſaß — auf ſeinem Bette, he sat, was seated tranquilly on his bed; — ſchlafen, to sleep calmly, profoundly, tranquilly; die Luft iſt —, war ganz —, the air is calm, there was not a stir in the air, [also] the air was hushed; die See war —, ward wieder —, the sea was calm, grew calm again, went down smooth; —er Puls, a calm, quiet pulse; ſeyd —! be quiet! *it.* no noise, no wrangling here! *Fig.* [= free from internal agitation] Seyn Sie deßhalb —, Sie können hierüber, deßhalb — ſeyn, be easy, undisturbed, unapprehensive, remain tranquil on that account, you can be quite at your ease respecting this, on this account, don't fret yourself about it, don't be alarmed, don't make yourself uneasy or frightened about it; ich kann über dieſe Sache nicht — ſeyn, I cannot remain quiet, be at ease, be free from agitation or excitement about this affair; Etwas — abwarten, to expect any thing calmly, tranquilly, quietly; — dem Tode entgegen ſehen, to look death calmly in the face, to await death tranquilly, with tranquillity of soul; —es Gemüth, Gewiſſen, a calm or tranquil mind or conscience. 2) [exposed to no strong exciting or deranging causes] Ein —es Leben führen, to lead a calm, tranquil, peaceable, quiet, unostentatious life, a life secure, void of care &c.; — leben, to live tranquilly, peaceably; ſich ein —es Alter bereiten, to prepare for one's self a tranquil old-age; im —en Beſitze eines Gutes ſeyn, ſein Glück — genießen, to be in the quiet possession of a property, to enjoy peaceably one's good fortune tranquilly, calmly one's happiness; —er Beſitzer eines Gutes, quiet occupant, undisturbed possessor of an estate. 3) [where tranquillity prevails] In einem —en Thale leben, to live in a peaceful vale; das —e Grab, the quiet grave, the silent tomb; die —e Nacht, the calm, tranquil, quiet night.

Rühländer, *m.* [-s, *pl* -] [with vine-dressers] sort of little vine, the grape of which is sweet-watered, liver-coloured.

Rühm, *m.* [-es] [V. Rühmen] 1) [formerly = Ruf] Sein — iſt nicht fein [in familiar language], his reputation is not very good. 2) glory. — iſt ein höherer Grad der Ehre, glory is a higher degree of honour, honour carried to a higher degree constitutes glory; ſich — mit Etwas erwerben, to acquire glory, to win renown by or through any thing; nach — ſtreben, to strive after, to aspire to glory; ſeinen — in Etwas ſuchen, ſetzen, ſich einen — aus Etwas machen, ſich Etwas zum — machen, ſchätzen or rechnen, to seek, to place or set one's glory in any thing, to make a glory to one's self out of any thing, to glorify one's self about or concerning any thing; das gereicht ihm zum —e, that turns out to his glory, is greatly to his credit; das muß ich ihm zum — nachſagen, I must say that to his glory, in his honour, praise, favour, to his credit; ohne — zu melden [in familiar language], without vanity, without boasting, without vaunting; dieſes Regiment hat ſich mit — bedeckt, this regiment has covered itself with glory; ein ehrlicher Mann [zu ſeyn] iſt ſein —, his glory consists in being an honourable man; *it.* he regards the being an honourable man as his greatest glory; dies ſey mein —, this be my glory, I aim at that merit and renown.

Ruhm-begier, —begierde, *f.* desire or thirst of glory; [in a more general sense] ambition. Sein Fehler war [eine] zu heiße —begier, his fault, foible, the weak

part of his character was a too ardent thirst of glory, renown, distinction; edle, lobenswürdige —begierde, noble, praiseworthy ambition; von —begierde glühen, to burn with the desire of acquiring glory, fame, deathless renown, of distinguishing one's self, of acquiring preeminence. —begierig, *adj.* and *adv.* desirous, covetous of glory. —gier, *f.* avidity of glory, immoderate desire, extravagant thirst of glory, craving after fame, [in general, but in a worse sense than Ruhmbegierde] ambition. —gierig, *adj.* and *adv.* greedy of glory or renown, mad after fame, ambitious. —gierigkeit, *f.* V. —gier. —göttinn, *f.* [Fama] Fame, the Goddess of renown. —liebe, *f.* love of glory. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without glory; obscure. —loses Leben, obscure life; ein —loses Bequemlichkeitsleben führen, to lead an inglorious life of ease; —los sterben, to die without having earned any laurels of fame, unknown to fame, without having reaped any glory, [with poets] unmentioned and forgot. —losigkeit, *f.* privation, want, defect, absence of glory, fame, renown, reputation. —narr, *m.* a fool or madman after glory, *it.* an ambitious fool or madman. —neid, *m.* the envy of another's glory. —redig, *adj.* and *adv.* boasting, vaunting, vainglorious. Ein —rediger Mensch, ein —rediger, a boasting person, a boaster, an ostentatious spoken person, [fam.] a braggart, a big-talker. —redigkeit, *f.* boasting, vaunting, wordy exultation or ostentation, [fam.] bragging, talking big; es ist viel —redigkeit in dem, was er sagt, there is a great deal of bragging in what he says. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* glorious, illustrious, honourable, bright, commendable, famous. Eine —reiche That, a glorious action. —sucht, *f.* passion, mania, phrensy of glory, fame, renown, distinction, [in general] ambition. Aus thörichter —sucht verheerte er den Erdkreis, from a mad ambition he desolated the earth. —süchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* greedy, voracious after or of glory, fame; ambitious. Er ist grenzenlos —süchtig, he is immoderately ambitious, his ambition knows no bounds. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of glory, of renown; glorious. —volle That, —volles Leben, glorious deed, life; —voll sterben, endigen, to die, to end gloriously. —würdig, *adj.* and *adv.* worthy of glory, of fame, of renown, glorious. —würdige That, a glorious action; —würdig handeln, to act most meritoriously, laudably, praiseworthily; er starb eines —würdigen Todes, he died a glorious, an honourable death. —würdigkeit, *f.* the quality of that which is glorious or worthy of glory, of celebrity.

Rühmen, [in old Sax. hryman means to cry out, in Swed. *roma* to shout applause, to applaud; allied to the Lat. *rum-or*] 1) [provincial] to say, to tell. 2) [generally] to vaunt, to extol, [= loben] to praise, to celebrate, to laud. Man kann sein Verdienst, seine Thaten nicht genug —, one cannot sufficiently praise his actions, celebrate his deeds, extol his exploits, laud his deserts; das kann ich nicht —, I cannot praise that; ich werde es zu — wissen [in fam. lang.], I shall know how to eulogize it, I shall speak of it in terms of eulogium; I shall take care not to forget it; man muß ihn seines guten Betragens wegen —, praise cannot be refused him on account of, on the score of his meritorious conduct; er wird als ein rechtschaffener Mann gerühmt, man rühmt ihn als einen rechtschaffenen Mann, he is reputed, he has the reputation, the fame of being, the character of an honest man; sich —, to praise one's self, to boast, [fam.] to brag; man muß sich nicht selbst —, one must not praise one's self, [fam.] we should not brag, people should not trumpet forth, blazon abroad, sound their own praises; sich einer Sache —, to take credit to one's self for any thing, to boast or brag of any thing; er rühmt sich seiner Gelehrsamkeit, he boasts of, he is proud of, he vaunts his own learning, [fam.] he crows over his learning; er rühmt sich, mir große Dienste geleistet zu haben, er rühmt sich dessen zu sehr, he boasts of his having rendered me great services, he boasts about it too much; er hat keine Ursache, sich dessen zu —, he has no reason to boast, to be proud of it; er rühmt sich als meinen Beschützer, he passes himself off, he pretends to be my protector; *it.* sich einer Sache —, to pique one's self about, to take pride in, to feel proud of any thing; er rühmt sich dessen nicht, he does not pique himself about it, he does not value himself or pride himself upon it; [in fam. lang.] sie macht nicht viel —s von ihren guten Werken, she does not claim any distinction for, she is not proud, vain or vain-glorious of her good works, she seeks no applause for her good deeds; man macht viel —s von ihm, he is spoken of in very high terms, named or cited with great praise, [in a bad sense] he is very much cried up, trumpeted forth. Syn. V. Loben.

Rühmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [little used] one who praises or extols any person or thing, [chiefly in a bad sense] a crier up, a hyperbolical praiser or commender; ein — seiner eigenen Thaten, a crier up of one's own performances, a boaster, [fam.] a self-trumpeter, one's own trumpeter, a crower.

Rühmlich, *adj.* and *adv.* with glory, fame, renown or celebrity, glorious; laudable, creditable. Eine —e Handlung, That, a glorious action, illustrious or famous deed; eine —e Handlung, a creditable action; seine —en Anstrengungen, his laudable or praiseworthy exertions; einen —en Tod einem langen Leben vorziehen, to prefer a glorious death to a long life; — sterben, enden, to die gloriously, to make a glorious end, a distinguished exit, to end famously; er hat sich — aus dieser Sache gezogen, das ist sehr — für ihn, he has come out gloriously, triumphantly from or of this business or affair, that is very creditable, honorable for him; — von Jemand sprechen, to speak in eulogizing terms of any one, to speak advantageously of any person; to speak honorably of any one, to mention any one honorably, to make mention of any one in distinguishing or the most flattering terms of approbation; sein Amt —, mit —er Treue verwalten, to discharge the duties of one's office, to fill one's office honorably, with exemplary fidelity or loyalty; ein —es Zeugniß, an honorable testimony; das ist nicht —, that is not praiseworthy, that is not commendable; das —e dieser That, the commendable or praiseworthy part of this action.

Rühmlichkeit, *f.* glory, honor, praiseworthiness; laudability, creditableness.

Rühr, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [V. Rühren] 1) [an action of moving, stirring, disturbing, only used in the following peculiar acceptations]. *a*) [in husbandry and vineyards] the second or third dressing of land for winter-sowing; *it.* the second or third dressing of a vine. *b*) [in seamen's lang.] Die — eines Schiffes [Grund—, das Stranden], the grounding, running aground, stranding of a ship. 2) [that which is stirred, only used in the following words] [in falconry] [Federspiel, Verlos] lure, covering of the lure, blind; [with fowlers] V. —vogel. 3) dysentery, flux. Die — or rothe —, the bloody flux, dysentery; die weiße —, flux, dysentery, diarrhoea, great looseness of the bowels; die — haben, an der — sterben, to die of the flux, bloody flux, dysentery.

Ruhr-alant, *m.* meadow-inula, yellow-flowered elecampane. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* —artiger Durchfall, a dysenteric flux, a flux attended with blood or mucus and tenesmus. —haken, *m.* V. Rührhaken. —kirsche, *f.* cornel, cornelian cherry, dogberry. —krank, *adj.* and *adv.* ill of the flux or dysentery. Es gibt heuer viele —kranke, there are a great many dysenteric patients this year. —kraut, *n.* a simple having anti-dysenteric properties; [in botany] *a*) [rankende Rheinblume] the diaecious gnaphalium, hispidula, elichrysum, cat's-foot, cudweed; *b*) filago; *c*) V. —alant; *d*) [gemeines Dürrkraut] common conyza, flea-bane; *e*) V. Ruhrwurz; *f*) [das jährliche Bingelkraut] the annual mercury, plant-mercury; *g*) [unechtes —kraut, die Salzblume] corymbiferous micropus. —lerche, *f.* V. —vogel. —mittel, *n.* an anti-dysenteric remedy, a remedy for diarrhoea. —nuß, *f.* the [red] filbert. —pflanze, *f.* a plant or simple of anti-dysenteric virtues, V. —kraut 1). —recht, *n.* V. Strandrecht. —rinde, *f.* a rind or bark of anti-dysenteric virtues, of astringent power. —vogel, *m.* [with fowlers] a decoy-bird. —wurz, —wurzel, *f.* tormentil, septfoil. Brasilische —wurzel, ipecacuanha, V. Brechwurzel.

Rührbar, *adj.* and *adv.* moveable, capable of being moved, stirred, disturbed. *Fig.* that which may be touched, excited, roused; sensible, sensitive. Ein —es Herz haben, to have a sensible heart.

Rührbarkeit, *f.* possibility of being moved or stirred. *Fig.* sensibility, sensitiveness.

Rühren, [in agriculture] V. Rühren 3).

Rühren, [probably allied to ragen, regen; in old Northm. hrocra, means to move, Lat. *ruere* = to move quick, to rush] I. *v. intr.* 1) to touch, to reach. [in Scripture] Die Leiter rührte mit der Spitze an den Himmel, the top of the ladder reached to heaven; V. Reichen. 2) *Fig.* [= herrühren, entstehen] to hold from or of, to depend from or upon. Von Jemand zu Lehen — [in feudal law], to occupy or hold a fee of another, to hold a mesne or inferior fief of a fief dominant or in chief; daher rührt all unser Unglück, thence comes, proceeds, is derived all our misfortune; woher rührt das? whence springs, comes that? where does that rise, come from? woher rührt es, daß &c.? how or whence comes it, that &c.? V. Herrühren. II. *v. tr.* 1) [bewegen] to stir, to move. [with fowlers] Den Lockvogel — [flattern lassen], to make the decoy-bird flutter; sich —, to stir or move one's self; er ist so müde, daß er sich nicht — kann, weder Hand noch Fuß — kann, he is so tired, that he cannot move, can neither wag hand nor foot; er ist nicht todt, er rührt sich noch, he is not dead, he moves still; es war eine solche Menge Menschen da, daß man sich nicht — konnte, there was such a crowd of people there, there was no moving for them; so-

bald ſich das Kind in der Mutter rührt, as soon as the child moves in its mother's womb, as soon as the child quickens; rührt euch nicht von der Stelle! don't move, stir, [fam.] budge from the place or spot! vor ſeinem Vater wagt er [es] nicht, ſich zu —, he does not dare move before his father; rühre dich! [in fam. lang. tummle dich! eile dich!] be alive! bear a hand! speed yourself, rouse yourself, push on, keep moving, come, stir your stumps! put your best leg foremost! come, double quick! was man auch ſagen mag, er rührt ſich nicht, whatever any one may say, he does not move, does not rouse himself up, shake off his indolence and apathy &c.; er ließe alle ſeine Freunde zu Grunde gehen, ohne ſich zu —, he would let all his friends perish, without stirring, he wouldn't stir, move an inch to save his friends from drowning, perishing. Syn. V. Regen. *Fig.* Einen —, ihm das Herz —, to touch, move, excite, affect any one, any one's heart; das rührt ihn gar nicht, er iſt ein Menſch, den gar nichts rührt, that does not touch, affect him at all, he is a man whom nothing excites, moves, he is a man totally insensible to every affection of the soul; er wurde auf's Aeußerſte, lebhaft davon or dadurch gerührt, he was extremely, livelily, powerfully moved, touched by, at it; zum Mitleid gerührt werden, to be touched with pity, moved with or by compassion; der Anblick rührte ihn [bis] zu Thränen, the sight drew forth tears of compassion, sympathy &c. from him; dieſes Schauſpiel rührt die Zuſchauer nicht, this spectacle does not affect, makes no lively or lasting impression on the spectators; Gott hat ſein Herz gerührt, er hat ſich bekehrt, God has touched his heart, he has reformed; ein —der Anblick, Auftritt, eine —de Rede, a touching sight, an affecting scene, a touching, moving discourse; eine —de Schönheit, a touching, moving beauty. 2) [be—, an—] to touch. [in Scripture] Seine Hand hat uns nicht berühret, his hand hath not touched us; die Harfe — [less poetical ſpielen], to play, to touch the harp; die Trommel —, to beat, to play the drum; vom Donner, vom Blitz gerührt [getroffen], hit with the thunder, struck with the thunderbolt, by lightning; er ſtand unbeweglich, wie vom Donner gerührt, he stood motionless, as if or like one struck by thunder. *Fig.* Vom Schlage gerührt werden, to be struck with an apoplectic fit, with a fit of apoplexy, with apoplexy; er iſt ſchon mehrmals vom Schlage gerührt worden, he has had several fits of apoplexy, he has been struck several times with apoplexy. 3) *a*) [um—] to mix, to stir up or about. Den Brei —, to stir up the pap; die Schokolade muß noch mehr gerührt werden, the chocolate must be more stirred, milled; in Etwas —, to stir any thing. *b*) [—d miſchen] mehrere Dinge untereinander —, to mix up, stir up several things together; Eier, Gips, Mörtel —, to whip, stir or dress buttered eggs, to mix up plaster of Paris, mortar; Butter —, to beat up butter, to churn cream; [fam.] V. Buttern. *c*) [—d, grabend bearbeiten] Einen Acker — or ruhren, to give a field its second dressing [by digging, turning up &c.]; einen Ausfluß —, to cleanse a drain. Das —V. Rührung.

Rühr-bottich, *m.* [with dyers] V. —färe. —ei, *n.* [with cooks] a buttered egg. Wir aßen einige —eier, we ate some buttered eggs. *Fig.* [modern] a mixture, a stir-up. Müllner nannte die Oper ein —ei von Kunſt und Unſinn, Mullner called the opera a compound of art and nonsense. —eiſen, *n.* any iron instrument for stirring about; [with distillers] iron bar for stirring the mash, scoop; [in salterns] rake, strike; [in glass-foundries] the fretting-iron, the frit-iron or poker. —faß, *n.* [Butterfaß] a churn, a barrel-churn. —gabel, *f.* a fork for stirring or whipping. —gerte, *f.* [with fowlers] the twig or spray to which the decoy-bird is tied. —haken, *m.* [with founders] slice, rake, strike, stirrer [for molten silver or copper]; [in the mint] a little shell; [with gilders] hook; [with potters] hoe; [with bricklayers] mortar-crook or plash, mortar-stirrer or mixer; [in agriculture] a double-edged plough-share without wheels, a hook-plough, V. Hakenpflug. —holz, *n.* wood for stirring, a stirring pole; stick or staff for poking, raking, churning &c.; [with soap-boilers] V. —ſtock; [with tawers] crutch. —kelle, *f.* [—löffel] the skimmer-spoon, pot-ladle; [with bricklayers] beater, *it.* trowel, V. —krücke. —kette, *f.* a chain used instead of shot for cleaning the sides of a vessel by shaking. —krücke, *f.* crutch, rake, strike, raker; [with bricklayers] the beater; [with brewers] [Malzkrücke] the oar; [with sugar-refiners &c.] spoon, spatula. —kübel, *m.* tub or vat for stirring, churning &c.; [with bricklayers] trough. —küpe, *f.* [with indigo-dyers] the second vat. —löffel, *m.* V. —kelle. —löffelbret, *n.* [in kitchens] the rack for the ladle-spoons. —milch, *f.* V. Buttermilch. —nagel, *m.* the mill-clapper. —ſchaufel, *f.* [with bricklayers] trowel. —ſcheit, *n.* [in alum-works] the pallet [for stirring the lye]; [with brewers] the mash-oar; [with bakers] the kneading-beetle; [with bricklayers] beater, trowel; [with pastry-cooks] mixer, spatula. —ſchnur, *f.* [with fowlers] string to which the decoy-bird is attached. —ſpatel, *m.* [with wax-chandlers] spatula; [with confectioners] ice-cream spoon. —ſtäbchen, *n.* [in the mint] rod for stirring the molten metal, stirring-rod. —ſtange, *f.* [with paper-millers] stirring-pole [for the stuff]; [with charcoal-burners] rake, strike; [with founders] stick [for stirring the molten metal]; [with tawers] the stirring-pole [for the slack-lime pit]. —ſtecken, —ſtock, *m.* stick for stirring, poking, tempering, beating, churning, V. —ſcheit. —ſtock zur Schokolade, the chocolate-mill; [with soap-boilers] the tallow stirring-stick; [with sugar-boilers] V. —krücke.

Rührig, *adj.* and *adv.* active, agile, nimble, alert, [fam.] natty. Ein —er Mann, an industrious man; ein —er Menſch, an active fellow; ein —er Arbeiter, an alert, nimble workman; —es Mädchen, an industrious girl, [also] an alert, nimble girl.

Rührigkeit, *f.* activity, agility, alertness, nimbleness.

Rührſam, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [in familiar language, chiefly comic] easily to be touched or affected, [too] sensibly sentimental, lackadaisical Dieſer junge Mann hat ein ſehr —es Herz, this youth has a heart easily touched, a heart of tinder touched by love or female beauty. 2) [in fam. lang.] intended to touch, capable of touching or affecting the heart or feelings. Ein gar —es Drama, Melodrama, a highly sentimental drama, melodrama. 3) V. Rührig.

Rührung, *f.* 1) [das Rühren] stirring, moving. Unter — der Trommeln, drums beating. *Fig.* emotion, softening, pity. Man kann das nicht ohne — leſen, hören, one cannot read, hear that without emotion, without being moved, touched; dieſe Worte erregten eine tiefe — bei ihm, these words caused him a deep, powerful, profound emotion; ich benutzte ſeine —, I profited by his emotion; eine Muſik, welche ſanfte — erweckt, a music that awakes, inspires soft emotions; die — der Zuhörer bezwecken, to endeavour to touch, to aim at exciting the emotion of the auditors, audience; die — des Herzens, the emotion, commiseration, sympathy of the heart. 2) [in seamen's lang.] — des Ankers, the coating of the anchor-ring with old ropes.

Rührungslos, *adj.* and *adv.* insensible, not to be moved, touched or excited, void of sensibility, dead to emotion. V. Regungslos.

*Ruin, *m.* [-s] [Untergang] ruin. Das hat ſeinen —, ſeinen völligen —, den — ſeines Hauſes veranlaßt, vollendet, that has caused, completed his ruin, his total ruin, the ruin or [down-] fall of his house.

*Ruine, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [die Trümmer, das Trümmerſtück] a ruin. [with painters &c.] Eine ſchöne —, a beautiful ruin; dieſe — iſt eines der beſten Gemählde dieſes Meiſters, this ruin is one of the best paintings of this master; die —n eines alten Schloſſes, einer Ritterburg, the ruins of an old, of a feudal castle; der Befehlshaber begrub ſich mit der ganzen Beſatzung unter den —n [Trümmern] der Feſtung, the governor buried himself with the whole garrison under the ruins of the fortress. Syn. Ruine, Trümmer, Wrack. Ruinen are the remains of great works, as, edifices, bridges &c.; Trümmer, those either of great or small. Ruine is the whole of any work, which, though still existing, has been so injured by time or devastation, that its original beauty is destroyed. Wrack is the remains of a ship stranded.

Ruinen-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling ruins, ruinous-looking. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* shaped like ruins. — marmor, —ſtein, *m.* marble, stone representing ruins, decayed walls &c.

*Ruiniren, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang. for zu Grunde richten] to ruin, [fam. and low] to ruinate. Er iſt völlig ruinirt, he is completely ruined, [fam.] he is brought to the dogs; er hat ſeine Geſundheit durch Ausſchweifungen ruinirt, he has ruined his health by his debaucheries, excesses; dieſe Provinz iſt durch den Krieg gänzlich ruinirt, this province is entirely ruined in consequence of the war.

Rüland, *m.* V. Roland.

Rülps, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [V. Rülpſer] 1) [low] belch, eructation, ructation. Einen — laſſen, to make a belch. 2) *fig.* [low] a great booby, a great fat lout; [also] a rip.

Rülpſen, *v. intr.* [low] to belch, to eructate.

†Rülpſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [probably allied to rollen] 1) a belcher, an eructator, a man who breaks wind upwards. 2) V. Rülps 1).

Rüm, *m.* [-es] [Sans. *roma* is water] [Zuckerbranntwein] rum.

Rum-brennerei, *f.* a rum-distillery. —flaſche, *f.* rum-bottle.

Rümmel, *m.* [-s] [appears allied to the Lat. *rum-or*, originally = noise; as also to Ruhm; V. Rumpeln] 1) [in pop. language, rather provincial] [Geräuſch, Lärm] noise, row. Einen — im Hauſe haben, to have much noise, a row in the house. 2) [allied to the

Fr. *ramas*] *a*) [collective, = Gerümpel] old stuff, old lumber, old things, old jumble; *it.* collection or heap of things good and bad mixed together, things good and bad in the lump; *it.* old iron. Etwas im — kaufen, den ganzen — kaufen, to buy any thing in the lump, to buy the whole lot [as it is, good, bad or indifferent]; *it.* [in popular language] er wird dir den ganzen — erzählen, he will tell you the whole long-and-short of it, the whole yarn, the whole bobbery, all about it, all the minutiae, the whole of the details. *b*) [at piquet] point. Seinen — angeben, to call or tell one's point; seinen — zählen, to count one's point; Ihr — gilt nicht, ist gut, your point is not good, is good; mein — ist stärker, besser, als der Ihrige, my point is stronger, better than yours; wie viel zählen Sie im —? how many do you count, reckon to your point? den — haben, to have the point. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Er versteht den —, hat den — weg, he is up to snuff, knows a trick or two, is a sly old fox, an old bird.

Rümmel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to rupfen, rumpeln] 1) shapeless stumpy log; [in economy] [Sägeblock] block, log. 2) [with millers] the run or gutter of the mill-stones.

Rummelei, *f.* [in pop. lang.] 1) [das Rummeln] noise, row; V. Rumpeln. 2) old things, lumber, rubbish. 3) old tumble-down house. Was soll ihm die alte —? what's the good of that old heap of lath and plaster to him?

Rümmeln, V. Rumpeln.

***Rumōr**, *m.* [-s] [in pop. lang.] [Lärm] noise, row. — machen, to make a noise, a row; die ganze Stadt ist in — [in Aufruhr], the whole town is in an uproar, in commotion.

Rumor-hauptmann, *m.* [formerly in Vienna] captain of the watch, patrol. — haus, *n.* [formerly in Vienna] guard-house for the night-watch, the watch. —wache, *f.* [formerly in Vienna] [Scharwache] watch, watchman, patrol.

***Rumōren**, *v. intr.* [in pop. lang.] to make a noise, a row, [fam.] to kick up a dust, a shindy, a bobbery; V. Lärmen, Toben.

***Rumōrer**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -] [in pop. lang.] a noisy, turbulent fellow, a rattling blade.

***Rumōrisch**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in pop. lang., not much used] noisy, turbulent &c.

Rúmpeln, [allied to rappeln] I. *v. intr.* [in fam. or common people's lang.] 1) [u. w. haben] to make a noise, a rumbling, a row. Altes Eisengeräth rumpelt, wenn man darin kramet, old iron makes a noise when it is handled; ein alter plumper Wagen, der auf dem Pflaster rumpelt und stößt, an old heavy or lumbering carriage, that rumbles and jolts upon the paving-stones; mit altem Geräthe —, to make a row, a rumbling, a jumbling with old utensils; wer rumpelt so auf dem Boden? who is it making such a racket in the loft? es rumpelt [knurrt] ihm im Bauche [low], his bowels are rumbling, grumbling, growling. 2) [u. w. seyn] In das Zimmer —, to bounce into the room, to burst slap-bang into the chamber, to bounce, stumble [with great noise] into the room. II. *v. tr.* [with miners] Einen —, to cob one with the cobbing-board, to bump any one. Das — im Leibe, grumbling, rumbling, growling in the body or bowels.

Rumpel-geist, *m.* V. Poltergeist. — holz, *n.* [with miners] cobbing-board for the new miners who pay their footing, or are thus freemasoned. —kammer, *f.* a lumber-room. —kasten, *m.* 1) chest for all sorts of old utensils. 2) an old rotten broken-down back of a vehicle or coach, an old double-rumbler. —mette, *f.* V. Pumpermette.

Rúmpf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Rümpfe] 1) certain hollow spaces. — eines Hemdes [with shirt-makers, semstresses], the body of a shirt; [with shoemakers] — des Stiefels [Schaft], the leg of the boot; [with millers] hopper, mill-hopper, [also] the spout of a mill-hopper; [in rural economy, provincial = for Bienenstock] bee-hive. 2) the trunk, the body. Den Kopf vom — e hauen, trennen, to hew or cut off, to chop off or separate the head from the trunk or body, to decapitate; der — einer verstümmelten Bildsäule [ein Torso], the trunk of a mutilated statue, a torso; der — [das Geripp] von einem Huhne, the carcass of a fowl; — eines Schiffes, the hull, the carcass, skeleton of a vessel.

Rumpf-baum, *m.* [with millers] the trimmer. —leder, *n.* [with shoemakers] the leather for the legs and tops of boots. — leiter, *f.* V. —baum. —loch, *n.* [with millers] the hole in the bolter-box. —mulde, *f.* [with millers] spout of the mill-hopper. —zange, *f.* [with founders] callipers or pinchers for sow- or pig-iron.

Rümpfen, [appears to be one and the same word as krümmen and schrümpfen] *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] to turn or curl up. Das Maul, die Nase —, to curl up, to sneer with the mouth, to turn up or wrinkle the nose; was habt Ihr nöthig, das Maul, die Nase zu —? what need have you to be making mouths, faces, for turning up your nose? er rümpft das Maul, die Nase über Alles, he looks over-nice, too nice by half, makes faces, turns up his nose at every thing.

Rümpler, V. Rimpler.

Rúnd, [Fr. *rond*, from rennen, rinnen, to move quick, to run; with old writers we find for it sinwell = sich wälzend] *adj.* and *adv.* round. — wie ein Ei, wie eine Kugel, round as an egg, as a ball; —er Stein, Kloß, round stone, clod; —er Teller, Tisch, Stock, a round plate, table, stick; eine vollkommen —e Figur, a perfectly round figure; die Erde ist — wie eine Pomeranze, the earth is round like an orange, spherical; —e Buchstaben, —e Schrift, round letters, type; mit —en Buchstaben schreiben, to write a round hand; —es Wasserbehältniß, —er grüner Platz, round sheet of water, round patch of verdure; — machen, werden, to make, to become round; diese Kugel ist nicht — genug, this ball is not round enough; indem die Kieselsteine mit dem Strome forttreiben, werden sie nach und nach —, as the pebbles are rolled along by the stream, they gradually become round; länglich —, oval; erhaben — or — erhaben, convex; — herum, round about, *it.* all round, quite around; — um das Haus gehen, to go round the house; zehn Meilen — herum or in der or in die Runde, ten miles round; das Glas — herum or in die Runde gehen lassen, to send the glass round, to let the glass circulate, pass round; das Haupt mit Blumen — umwunden, the head encircled, wreathed round with flowers, the head crowned with a chaplet of flowers; der Kopf geht mir — [in fam. lang.], my head goes, turns round, is giddy, swims; [in botany] —e Stengel, Blätter, round stalks, leaves; [with sculptors &c.] —e Figur, —e [erhabene] Arbeit, figure, work in alto-relievo; [in heraldry] der —e Kolben, rondle; [fam.] —e [dicke, fleischige] Backen, Arme, round cheeks, trumpeter-cheeks, plump or full cheeks, brawny, fat, round, fleshy arms; —e Stirne, round forehead; sich — essen [in popular language], to eat one's self fat, to get stout, a corporation by dint of eating; —er Bauch, a round belly, rotund paunch; die Frau ist — [in common people's lang. for schwanger], the woman is big, in the family-way. *Fig. a*) [in familiar lang.] without ceremony, sincere. Etwas —heraus sagen &c., to say &c. any thing frankly, without reserve, [low] out plump or plain, [fam.] without mincing the matter, without circumlocution; sagen Sie Ihre Meinung — heraus! tell me your opinion frankly! state candidly what you think! speak unreservedly! eine —e Antwort geben, to give a distinct, categorical, precise, definite answer; to give any one a smart answer, an answer to the point; mit einer Sache — herausgehen, to explain one's self frankly, freely, openly; er geht — [dabei] zu Werke, ist ein ganz —er Mann, he goes roundly to work, acts quite in a matter of fact manner, is a plain-spoken, downright man, [low] has no nonsense about him. *b*) [wohlklingend] harmonious, even, round, smooth; —e Stimme, Periode, —er Satz &c., a melodious voice, a round or well turned period, harmonious composition &c. *c*) [of numbers that may be reduced by tenths] even. —e Zahl, even number [opposed to *odd*]; man nimmt nach einer —en Zahl 30000 Einwohner in dieser Stadt an, the number of the inhabitants of this city is computed at 30000, taking an even number; Sie fordern 52 Gulden, machen wir eine —e Rechnung, ich gebe Ihnen 50, you demand 52 florins, let us make the sum even or even reckoning, I will give you 50. *d*) [in familiar lang.] hard to be understood, crabbed, obscure, ambiguous, perplexed. Das ist mir zu —, that is beyond or above my comprehension, [fam.] that's out of my depth, too deep for me, beyond my fathoming, out of my line.

Rund-äugig, *adj.* and *adv.* round-eyed. —bäckig, *adj.* and *adv.* round-cheeked, plump-cheeked, [fam.] trumpeter-cheeked. —baum, *m.* [Wellbaum] tree, axle-tree; [with miners] beam of a windlass, roller of a winch. —beet, *n.* round bed [in a garden]. —blätterig, *adj.* and *adv.* round-leaved. —blume, *f.* [Kugelblume] globularia, French daisy, the alypum of Montpellier. —brüstig, *adj.* and *adv.* round-breasted, with the breast well rounded off, well arched. —bürste, *f.* a round brush with a handle in the middle, puff. —eisen, *n.* [with sculptors and tinmen] a round chisel; V. —meißel. —erhaben, —erhoben, *adj.* and *adv.* —erhabenheit, *f.* convexity. — —farbe, *f.* [with tanners] soaking in a hot mixture of ooze and water. —fisch, *m.* the moon-fish, orbis; [in commerce] kind of dried haddock. —fries, *m.* [in architecture, gunnery] V. Stab. —gattet, *adj.* and *adv.* [in seamen's lang.] Ein —gattet Schiff, a ship with a round stern, a ship dutch-built. —gebäude, *n.* rotunda. —gedicht, *n.* [formerly] rondeau, roundelay. —gesang, *m.* a choral, convivial song; [formerly] roundelay. Einen —gesang anstimmen, to give out, to lead a choral song. —haue, *f.* [with miners] a turf-hoe or spud. —hobel, *m.* a convex plane. —hohl, *adj.* and *adv.* concave. —hohl auf beiden Seiten, concavo-concave. —höhlung, *f.* concavity. —holz, *n.* round or circular wood; [in seamen's language] any piece of round wood, as, the stay-blocks of the foresail-sheet; *it.* [collective noun] faggot-wood —kel-

le, *f.* [with masons] a circular or round-trowel. —kopf, *m.* 1) a round head. 2) a man who has a round head; [in English hist.] a Roundhead, [insulting] a crop-eared Puritan. —köpfig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) round-headed. 2) [in Engl. hist.] Dieſe —köpfigen Schurken [term of insult with the Cavaliers or Royalists], those round-headed, crop-eared ruffians. —köpfiger Nagel, a round-headed nail. —meißel, *m.* [with sculptors] a circular or round chisel. —meſſer, *n.* [with tanners] two-handled scraper or parer, scraping-knife. —münder, *m.* [in conchology] snail, ore rotundo trochus, round-mouthed periwinkle. —ochſenauge, *n.* [in architecture] round roof-oxeye-window, round dormar-window in the roof. —perle, *f.* [with stone-engravers] puncheon. —platz, *m.* an open place surrounded by houses built in a circle; a round square; *it.* [with gardeners] ring of verdure. —ſäge, *f.* [with chairmakers] a round saw; [with shipwrights &c.] circular saw. —ſäule, *f.*, round column, circular pillar; *it.* [Walze] cylinder. —ſchild, *m.* round-buckler or shield, a target-shield. —ſchildchen, *n.* 1) a little round shield or target. 2) [in botany = Schildkraut] hedysarum, the clypeolus alyssoides, the buckler of Narbonne, the rush thlaspi. —ſchlägel, *m.* [with forgers] a round beater. —ſchnäbelig, *adj.* and *adv.* round-beaked. —ſchnur, *f.* round cord, bobbin; [with button-makers] loop. —ſprung, *m.* a leap, jump or spring round, in a circle. —ſtab, *m.* [in architecture] astragal, torus, tore. —ſtahl, *m.* [with turners] googe, rough scraping-tool. —ſtein, *m.* a round stone. —ſtichel, *m.* a seal-engraver's burine or graver. —ſtück, *n.* 1) a round piece. —ſtück in Gärten, the ring, the round plot of verdure in gardens. 2) [in music, unusual for Rondeau] rondeau, rondo. —tanz, *m.* a ring-dance, a may-pole-dance, V. Ringeltanz. —tempel, *m.* rotunda. —trunk, *m.* a health pledged or goblet passed round. Beim —trunk bemerkte er &c., while the toast was going round, he remarked &c. —um, *adv.* quite round, all round, round about. Sich —um drehen, to turn quite round, [fam.] to spin round like a top, to make the circuit. —um gehen, reiten, fahren, to walk, ride, drive round, to go the rounds or make the circuit on foot, horseback or in a carriage; das Schloß iſt —um von Waſſer umgeben, the castle is completely surrounded, environed with or by water. —wache, *f.* V. Runde. —werk, *n.* round work; [with sculptors] work in alto-relievo; [with painters &c.] relief; prominent work [speaking of casts of plaster of Paris]; nach —werken zeichnen, to design the embossed or prominent part, the relief or relievo. —wurm, *m.* an asearis. —würmer, *pl.* ascarides. —wurz, *f.* V. Hohlwurz. —zirkel, *m.* bended compasses, caliber-compasses.

Ründ, *n.* [-es, *pl.*-e] 1) [chiefly in a higher style] a round place. In der Mitte des Gartens iſt ein großes —, welches mit Blumen bepflanzt iſt, in the midst of the garden is a large round place, that is planted with flowers; wir ruhten im —e der Bäume aus, we reposed in a circle, circular spot formed by trees, V. under —ſtück. 2) [—werk = runde Figur] Nach dem —e zeichnen, to draw in alto-relievo; das große — der Erde, the great ball of the earth, the great orb of the earth, V. Erden—.

*Ründa, *n.* [obsolete] [in music] a piece for a full band upon the passing round and pledging of a toast, flourish. —ſingen, to sing bacchanalian or other convivial songs with a chorus.

Rundátſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Ital. *rondazza*] V. Rundſchild.

Rúnde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) a circular motion or figure, a round, a circle, a ring. In die — gehen, tanzen, to walk, dance in a ring; ſich in die — ſetzen, to sit in a ring, circle; in die — gepflanzte Bäume, trees planted in a ring, circularly; ein Pferd in der — tummeln, to ride a horse round in a ring, round a ring, in a circus; zehn Meilen in der or in die — [im Umkreiſe], ten miles round, in circumference; die Gläſer in der — herum gehen laſſen, in die — trinken, to send or hand, to let the glasses go or pass round, to send the pledge about, to drink all round with a pledge; *it.* die — [with dancers], the round figure, ring. 2) [in the army] rounds. Die — machen, to go the rounds; die — iſt ſchon herumgegangen, the rounds have been already made, gone over.

Runden-gang, —weg, *m.* [in a fortress] the way of the rounds, the rounds. —zeichen, *n.* a metallic ticket or check for the watch who walk the rounds or patrol.

Rúnde, *f.* 1) [better Rundheit] roundness, rotundity. Die — der Erde, einer Schüſſel, eines Tellers, einer Kugel, the roundness of the earth, of a dish, plate, ball. *Fig.* Die — des Ausdrucks, eines Redeſatzes, the roundness, rounding off, harmonious turning or wording of an expression, the elaboration of a period. 2) [in seamen's language] bend.

Rúnden, *v. intr. it.* ſich — [= rund werden], to become round, orbicular, spherical; V. Rundung.

Rúnden, [as a technical word frequently Rundiren] *v. tr.* to round, to make round. Eine unförmliche Maſſe —, to round a shapeless mass; [with painters, sculptors] eine Figur, die Gegenſtände —, to round, relieve or raise a figure, the objects; *it.* [with painters] to give a certain roundness through broken colours, to give the proper contour, turn or form to a piece of work; er hätte dieſen Arm anders — können, he might have given the contour to this arm differently; wohlgerundeter Arm, a well turned arm; man muß die Stellen, welche man — will, nicht mit Farben überladen, the places one wants to round off, to give form or contour to, must not be overcharged with colours; [with goldsmiths] einen Kranz &c. —, to round a coronet &c.; ein Land, einen Staat — [arrondiren], to round off, to form a land, state into a contiguous whole by the acquisition of the intervening lands &c.; [ironically] to enlarge; ſich — [ſich arrondiren], to become round; dieſer Staat hat ſich auf Koſten der benachbarten Staaten gerundet [arrondirt], this state has enlarged itself [all round] at the expence of the neighbouring states. *Fig.* Den Ausdruck, eine Periode &c. —, to round off, to turn, to elaborate an expression, a period &c.; ein wohlgerundeter Redeſatz, eine wohlgerundete Schreibart, a well-rounded period, a well-rounded, a terse style, an harmoniously turned phrase &c., [fam.] a Ciceronian period. Das —, die Rundung eines Körpers, Platzes, einer Periode, the rounding of a body, place, period. V. Abründen.

Rúndheit, *f.* V. Runde 1).

Rúndlich, *adj.* and *adv.* rather round, a little or slightly round, roundish, *it.* [of persons] plumpish, [fam.] in good condition. Ein —er Stein, Kopf &c., a roundish stone, head &c.; —e Hand, a little fat hand; ſie iſt klein und —, she is little and rather inclined to be stout, has a tendency to embonpoint; [in botany] globulous, globular, suborbiculated, suborbicular; —e Wurzel, globulous root; —es Blatt, suborbiculated or suborbicular leaf; Pflanze mit einem —en Kopfe, plant with a globular or globulous head.

Rúndlichkeit, *f.* rotundity, V. Ründe 1).

Rúndung, *f.* 1) rendering globular, orbicular or spherical, rounding, roundness. Die — einer Kugel, Kuppel, eines Tiſches &c., the rounding of a ball, cupola, table &c.; die — dieſer Kugel iſt vollkommen, ſie hat eine vollkommene —, the sphericity of this ball is perfect, it has a perfect round shape or roundness; einem Dinge die — geben, to give roundness to any thing, to round a thing; [with painters, sculptors] einer Figur die — geben, to give form or contour to a figure; [in fam. lang.] er füllt einen großen Lehnſtuhl mit ſeiner —, he fills up a great arm-chair with that immense size, huge bulk, that mass of flesh, that fat carcass of his. 2) a round thing, a ball, ring; [in sportsmen's language] a circular path, a round. Halbe —, a half-round, a semicircle.

Rúndung, *f.* [das Runden] the rounding off, the act of rendering round, globular, orbicular or spherical. Die — dieſer Kugel hat ihn viele Mühe gekoſtet, the reducing of this ball to a perfect sphericity has cost him much trouble; die — eines Staates [V. under Ründen] rounding off, [also] the enlarging or enlargement of a state. *Fig.* Die — des Ausdruckes, eines Redeſatzes, the rounding off, turning of an expression, proposition; V. Ründen.

Rúne, *f.* [*pl.*-n] [commonly derived from runen = raunen, flüſtern, to whisper; more probably from runen, the low Sax. for ſchneiden, to cut, in Dutch ruynen] [usually in the *pl.*] runic characters, rune, runes.

Runen-ſchrift, *f.* runic writing or letters. —ſtab, *m.* a staff on which runic characters were engraved, a runic staff or wand.

‖Rúnge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in Goth. rung = staff; allied to ragen] 1) drag, trigger, skid [of a rail- or baggage-wagon]. 2) a sort of ladder.

Rung-ſchale, *f.* —ſchämel, —ſtock, *m.* the wood-work of a wagon, in which the drag hangs.

Rungenhorn, *n.* the horn of such a ladder.

Rúniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* runic.

‖Rúnke, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] or Rúnken, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to the Lat. *truncus*, and Germ Strunk] a lump cut off, a hunch. Ein großer — Brod [in common people's lang.], a large hunch of bread.

Rúnkel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] or —rübe, *f.* [allied to Runge] common beet or beet-root.

Runkel-rübenſyrup, *m.* syrup of beet root. —rübenzucker, [less usual] —nzucker, *m.* beet-root-sugar. —rübenzuckerfabrik, *f.* manufactory of beet-root-sugar.

Rúnzel, *f.* [*pl.*-n] [Old Sax. wrincle, Low Sax. krünkel, Lat. *ruga*, Ital. *grinza*, Fr. *froncis*; appears allied to ſchrumpfen] [*dim.* Rünzelchen, *n.*] [in paper-stuffs &c.] a wrinkle, pucker, false tuck or fold; [in playing-cards] a defective fold, wrinkle; [on the skin] wrinkle. Dieſes Kleid hat —n, this dress has puckers forms wrong folds, gathers; die —n ausſtreichen, ausbügeln, to undo, to iron out, to smooth the wrinkles, gatherings, false plaits &c.; —n bekommen, to

shrivel [as fruit does]; [of the brow &c.] to have or get wrinkles, deep lines, furrows, to wrinkle; —n im Geſichte, auf den Händen haben, to have wrinkles on the face, furrowed, deep or indented lines upon the hands; ſie fängt an, —n zu bekommen, she is beginning to have wrinkles; bei dieſen Worten bedeckten —n ſeine Stirne, at these words wrinkles clouded his brow, his brow was contracted into wrinkles, his brow was furrowed with deep lines, was deeply knitted; dieſe Nachricht glättete, vertrieb die —n ſeiner Stirn, this news smoothed down, chased the wrinkles from his brow; Pomade, die —n zu vertreiben, a pomatum for effacing wrinkles; die —n am Augenwinkel bei alten Leuten und Pferden, the crow's-feet at the corner of the eye in old people and horses; ſie hat —n in den Augenwinkeln, she has crow's-feet at her eyes, her eyes are crow-footed, pursy, pursed, puckered.

Runzel-bart, *m.* or —blatt, *n.* [in botany] [a genus of plants belonging to the ragworts, with a nectary apparatus, the under-lip of which is recurved and rugose] arethusa. —blume, *f.* [a liliaceous plant] aletris. —häutig, *adj.* and *adv.* having the skin wrinkled. —kamm, *m.* [in conchology] the wrinkled lepas, pectinated patella. —krebs, *m.* [Stachelkrebs] wrinkled or striated crawfish. —meerneſſel, *f.* the wrinkled actinia. —muſchel, *f.* the dorsal-wrinkled limpet. —ohr, *n.* V. Meerohr. —ſchlange, *f.* a kind of snake with a wrinkled skin and two antennae to the upper lip; cecilia. —ſtirnig, *adj.* and *adv.* with a wrinkled brow or forehead. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of wrinkles.

Rúnzelig, Rúnzlig, *adj.* and *adv.* wrinkled, rugose. Eine —e Haut, Stirn, a wrinkled skin, brow or forehead; —er Apfel, —e Pflaume, a shrivelled apple, plum; dieſe Birnen fangen an, — zu werden, these pears are getting shrivelled, are beginning to shrivel; [in botany] rugous, rugose; —es Blatt, a rugose leaf; —e Oberfläche, a rugose or rugged surface, a salebrous superficies; dieſer Zeug, dieſes Papier iſt ganz — geworden, this stuff, paper has got quite crumpled, rumpled; — an den Augen, in den Augenwinkeln, crow-footed, pursy, puckered at the eyes, at the corners of the eyes; ein altes, —es Mütterchen, an old shrivelled shrunk-up grandam, old granny, [in a bad sense] old crone; — werden, to get or have wrinkles, to wrinkle, *it* to shrivel, to shrink.

Rúnzeligkeit or Rúnzligkeit, *f.* state of being wrinkled &c.; [in botany] rugosity.

Rúnzeln, I. *v. intr.* and *v. refl.* ſich —, to wrinkle [as the skin]; to shrivel [as fruit]; to shrink [as parchment]. Seine Stirn runzelte ſich, his brow wrinkled, was knit; dieſes Kleid runzelt ſich, this dress forms false folds, this dress gathers, puckers; das Pergament runzelt, wenn &c., parchment shrinks, if &c. II. *v. tr.* 1) Die Stirn —, to wrinkle, knit, furrow the brow, to frown; das Alter hat ſein Geſicht gerunzelt, old age has ploughed, furrowed, wrinkled his face. 2) [in conchology] Das gerunzelte Weib, V. Dünnrippe. Das — der Stirn, the knitting, wrinkling of the brow or forehead, frowning; das — der Haut, the corrugation of the skin.

†Rúp, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a Turkish, *it.* a Polish coin in silver, a roup.

Rúpel, *m.* V. Riepel.

Rúpert, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [name of men] Rupert, Robert.

Rúpf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in common people's lang.] a pluck. Einen — thun, to make a pluck, twitch, lug, sudden pull; er hat —e bekommen, he has been plucked, pulled, lugged by the hair, ear.

Rupf-vogel, *m.* a plucked bird. — wolle, *f.* a lock of fine wool. —zange, *f.* tweezers.

Rúpfe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in common people's lang.] 1) [das Rupfen, which see] action of plucking, twitching, lugging. 2) a rock-full of hemp or flax, a batch of hemp or flax for one spinning.

Rúpfen, [from raufen] *v. tr.* to pluck. Einen bei den Haaren —, to pluck any one by the hair; ſich die Barthaare aus der Haut —, Einem ein Haar aus dem Barte —, to pluck the hairs of one's beard out by the roots, to pluck, pull or twitch a hair out of any one's beard; ſich —, ſich den Kopf —, die Haare auf ſeinem Kopfe —, to tear one's hair, to rend the hair from one's head; ein Huhn, eine Gans &c. —, to pluck or strip a fowl, goose &c.; die Seidenkaninchen —, to strip silk-haired rabbits of their wool from time to time; [in sportsmen's language] der Hund hat den Haſen gerupft, the dog has torn puss' jacket [without catching her]; — [with hatters], to pluck out the coarse hair from the beaver-skins. *Fig.* [in fam. and common people's lang.] Einen —, to pigeon any one; ein junger Menſch ohne Erfahrung, der ſich — läßt, a young greenhorn who lets himself be pigeoned; er iſt gerupft worden, im Spiele tüchtig gerupft worden, he has been pigeoned, properly taken in, diddled, done brown at play.

Rúpfer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* [little used] a person who plucks or twitches out hair, feathers &c., a plucker, stripper, twitcher; *it.* [with hatters] Die —inn, the workwoman who plucks out the coarse hair of the beaver-skins.

Rúpie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a rupee.

Rúppe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Aalraupe.

Rúppeln, V. Rippeln.

†Rúppig, [instead of rupfig] *adj.* and *adv.* ragged; *it.* poor, beggarly, paltry, pitiful, mean. — einhergehen, to go about ragged, all in rags, like a beggar; ein —er Menſch, a ragged-clothed fellow, a beggar; —es Geſchenk, a beggarly gift, paltry present, a mean, pitiful donation; — bezahlen, belohnen, to pay, reward in a beggarly, niggardly manner; das iſt ſehr —, that is very paltry, mean, beggarly; ſich — betragen, aufführen, to behave, to conduct one's self like a curmudgeon, like a paltry niggardly sneak.

Rúprecht, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [name of men] Rupert, Robert. Der Knecht — [Povanz], [in popular superstition and nursery-tales] bugbear, old boguy.

Ruprechtskraut, *n.* V. Robertskraut.

Rús, V. Ruß.

Rúſch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Rúſche] [Goth. rans, allied to Rohr, which see] rushes, bulrushes, reeds and similar plants collectively. Da wächst nichts, als — und Buſch [in fam. lang.], nothing grows there save rushes and brushwood, briars and brambles; über — und Buſch [über Stock und Stein] [in fam. lang.], over hill and dale, right or slap across the country, as the crow flies.

Rúſche or Rüſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Rüſter.

Rúſcheln, *v. intr.* [in pop. lang.] [= raſcheln, huſcheln] to rustle. *Fig.* to act in a don't-care manner, to act negligently, with indifference, nonchalance.

Rúſchlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [in pop. lang.] [= huſchlich] negligent, giddy-pated, in a don't-care manner. Ob ihr gleich ſo — ſeyd, daß ihr auf nichts Achtung gebt, although you are so giddy-brained, so thoughtless, so empty-pated, that you mind nothing.

Rúſelpflanze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Rüſel = Rüſſel] [a corniculate plant, one of the Bignoniae] cornaret martinia.

Rúß, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [probably allied to Rauch] 1) — im Kamin &c., soot in the chimney &c.; der Rauchfang iſt voll —, the chimney is full of soot. 2) a disease in barley and oats, smut.

Ruß-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* fuliginous. — artige Dämpfe, fuliginous vapours. —braun, *adj.* and *adv.* sooty black, black as soot. —braun, *n.* [Bieſter] bister. —butte, *f.* a bister-pottle. —farbe, *f.* 1) soot-colour or dye. 2) a colour prepared with soot, lamp-black. —faß, —fäßchen, ||—fäßlein, *n.* a barrel of or vessel for soot, V. —butte. — hammel, *m.* [low] V. —fübel 2). — hütte, *f.* a fabric where bister is made. — kammer, *f.* a chamber for collecting lamp-black. —kobalt, *m.* [in mineralogy] black cobalt, earthy black oxyd of cobalt. —kohle, *f.* [in mineralogy] earthy pit-coal of a deep blackish grey. —kreide, *f.* black chalk. —kübel, *m.* 1) tub for bister, for lamp-black. 2) *Fig.* [low] a dirty, filthy person, a blackamoor. —öl, *n.* birch-oil. —ringel, *f.* [Ringelſchlange] the fuliginous amphisbaena. —ſchabe, —ſcharre, *f.* a soot-scraper. —ſchlägel, *m.* [low] V. —fübel 2). —ſchwarz, 1) *adj.* and *adv.* sooty black, black as soot. 2) *n.* [with painters] V. —braun. —ſilber, *n.* [in mineralogy] silver gang or ore combined with sulphur, arsenic and iron, black silver. —ſteinkohle, *f.* V. —kohle. —ſtoff, *m.* fuliginous matter. —wall, *m.* V. Roßwall.

Rüßbaum, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Rüßbäume] V. Rüſter.

Rúſſe, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] Ruſſinn, *f.* a Russian. Er iſt ein ächter — [when in a bad sense], he is a true Muscovite.

Rüſſel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to freſſen, reißen, in Engl. to root is = wühlen, Low Sax. wröten, Gr. ὀρύσσειν] 1) — der Schweine, snout of hogs; der — eines wilden Schweines, the snout of a wild hog or boar; — des Elephanten, der Fliegen &c., the trunk, proboscis of the elephant, of flies, V. Saug—. 2) [low, in contempt for the mouth] muzzle, chops, jaw, snout, tobacco-box, mug.

Rüſſel-drache, *m.* [in nat. hist. = Seehahn] the obcordate snouted cock fish, elephant fish, king of the herrings of the south, the sea-cock of Chili. —fiſch, *m.* [of the genus chetodon] the beaked bandoleer-fish. —flechte, *f.* [Pfeifenflechte] the fistular lichen. —fliege, *f.* [Scherbflechte, Blumenbremſe] humble-bee, [fam.] bumble-bee, [with children] the humbledoor or bumbledore, bob-bee. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* snout-formed, trunk-shaped, in the form of a proboscis. —käfer, *m.* [Schweinskäfer, Elephantenkäfer] the elephant-beetle. —maus, *f.* the long-snouted or pointed-nosed mouse. — thier, *n.* an animal furnished with a snout, *it.* with a trunk or proboscis.

Rüſſelicht, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling a snout, a trunk or proboscis.

1. Rüſſeln, *v. intr.* V. Ruſcheln; [in

sportsmen's language] to snout up, to root up [as the hog].

2. **Rüſſeln**, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to seize with the snout, muzzle, with the trunk or proboscis, *it.* to thump, to strike, to whack, to give blows with the snout, with the trunk or proboscis.

Rüßen, [Berußen] *v. tr.* to blacken or begrime with soot. [with drawing-masters &c.] Eine Zeichnung — [be—, tuſchen], to lay on the shades and wash a drawing.

Rüßicht, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling soot, of the nature of soot, sooty, V. Rußartig; [with miners] —es Silber, V. Rußſilber.

Rüßig, *adj.* and *adv.* full of soot, covered, blackened, begrimed, smeared over with soot, sooty. —e Hände haben, to have sooty, smutty hands; ſich — machen, to make one's self all smutty, sooty; —e Gerſte, —er Hafer, smutted or blasted barley, oats; —er Körper, a fuliginous body.

Rüſſiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Russian. Das —e, die —e Sprache, the Russian, the Russian language or tongue; das —e Reich, the Russian or Muscovite Empire; —e Waaren, Russian or [sometimes] Baltic goods, wares or merchandize; —es Glas [a species of mica, Art grauer Glimmer], [in mineralogy] muscovy glass or mica; —er Thee [also called Karawanenthee], Russian or caravan-tea. *Fig.* [in fam. language] —e [ſtrenge] Kälte, Russian cold, polar or Siberian cold, an icy cold.

Rüßland, *n.* [-s] [in geography] Russia.

Rüſt, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in seamen's lang.] the chain-wale.

Rüſte, *f.* 1) [allied to Raſt] [obsolete or in poetry] Zu — gehen, to sink, to rest, that is, to set [speaking of the sun], [fam.] to go to roost [as Master Sol or Dan Phoebus]. 2) [with charcoal-burners] lump [or lumps about the charcoal-kiln].

Rüſten, [appears allied to the old rieſen = to move; the Swed. *rusta* means to equip and make a raging chafing noise; V. Ausrüſten] I. *v. intr.* [with carpenters and bricklayers] to make or set up a scaffolding. Morgen werden wir —, wird gerüſtet, um an dieſer Kuppel zu arbeiten, to-morrow we shall fix the scaffolding, the scaffolding will be put up to-morrow, for working at this cupola. II. *v. intr.* and *v. tr.* to prepare, dress, make ready, arrange, fit up. Zum Feſte, zu einem Schauſpiele, Gaſtmahle —, to make the requisite preparations for, to prepare a feast, spectacle, banquet; zum Eſſen, zum Tiſche —, to cover or deck the table, to lay the cloth, *it.* to prepare the dinner, supper, meal. III. *v. tr.* to furnish with the requisite apparatus &c., to fit out, to equip. Einen mit Etwas, zu Etwas —, to provide any one, to equip any one with something, for something; es iſt Alles zur Abreiſe gerüſtet, every thing is arranged, prepared for the journey or departure; die Zimmer —, to prepare the rooms, to arrange, to set to rights, to make ready the rooms; laſſen Sie ein Bett für mich —, have a bed prepared, let a bed be made up, got ready for me; das Erdreich — [= bearbeiten], to dress, to till the earth, ground or soil; ein Schiff, eine Flotte —, to equip, to fit out, to arm a ship, a fleet, V. Ausrüſten; einen Soldaten —, to clothe and arm, to equip a soldier; ein völlig gerüſteter Reiter, a cavalier or knight armed at all points, a horse-soldier fully equipped, a man-at-arms; vom Kopf bis zu den Füßen gerüſtet, armed from head to foot, armed cap-a-pie. IV. *v. refl.* to get one's self ready. Sich zur Abfahrt, zur Reiſe, zum Kampfe —, to equip, to fit one's self out for departure, a journey, for the combat; ſich zum Kriege —, to fit one's self out for the war; man rüſtet ſich von allen Seiten, preparations for war are making, countries &c. are arming on all sides; ſich zu Lande und zur See —, to arm by sea and land, to fit out both one's land and sea-power. *Fig.* Sich mit Standhaftigkeit, mit Geduld —, to arm one's self with firmness, with patience. Das —, V. Rüſtung.

Rüſt-baum, *m.* V. [Rüſter] the elm-tree; [with timbermen] scaffolding-pole, imp, king-post in scaffolding. Die —bäume aufrichten, to set up the scaffolding-poles; [with miners] a piece of wood laid cross-wise when a shaft is to be sunk, sole. —bock, *m.* stand, prop, shore, trestle [for scaffolding-boards]. —brett, *n.* a scaffolding-board. —gabel, *f.* wooden forks [to surround the charcoal-kiln]. —haus, *n.* [Zeughaus] arsenal. —holz, *n.* [with miners] prop, shore. —kammer, *f.* magazine of arms, armoury-room; [in seamen's lang.] magazine, powder-room. —kaſten, *m.*, —kiſte, *f.* [with miners] chest for removal of ore or gang. —leine, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] shank-painter of the anchor. —leiter, *f.* [Wagenleiter] the rack or side-rails of a wagon. —loch, *n.* [with carpenters, masons] scaffolding-hole. —meiſter, *m.* 1) keeper of an arsenal; *it.* keeper of an armoury; *it.* [formerly, for Unteroffizier] master at arms. 2) [obsolete] V. Bogener. —nagel, *m.* [with bricklayers] scaffolding-nail. —ſaal, *m.* hall of arms, armour-hall. —ſeil, *n.* [with masons] imp-rope, scaffolding-rope. —ſtange, *f.* a scaffolding-imp, imp-pole of a scaffolding. —ſtrick, *m.* V. —ſeil. —tag, *m.* [with the old jews] the sabbath-eve, festival-eve. —wagen, *m.* [in the army] baggage-wagon, *it.* great rack-wagon. —zeug, *n.* instrument, tool. *Fig.* [in Scripture] Auserwähltes —zeug, vessel of election, of grace, a chosen vessel; [in mechanics] a crane [for raising burthens].

1. **Rüſter**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. Rieſter] [with shoemakers] the toe-piece, cap, tip. — auf ſeine Schuhe ſetzen laſſen, to have one's shoes fresh toed, capped, new pieces put to the toes.

2. **Rüſter**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from the old rieſen = to rise up aloft] [in botany] 1) [gemeine Ulme] the elm-tree, the common elm. Die rothe —, die ſibiriſche —, the dwarf-elm of Siberia; mit —n bepflanzter Platz, an elm-plantation, grove, walk, place. 2) [Maßholder] maple-tree, acer, whitten-tree. 3) [Leinbaum] the maple-plantain or plane-tree. 4) Kleine — [Spindelbaum], fusanus, euonymus, spindle-tree, prick-wood.

Rüſter-falter, *m.* the elm-tree-butterfly. —ſpinner, *m.* [in nat. hist.] [Bärenmotte] bear-fly, the elm-spinner, the marbled shell-fly. —wald, *m.* an elm-grove or wood. —wanze, *f.* the elm-bug.

‖**Rüſtig**, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Ruhig.

Rüſtig, [allied to raſch, Ital. *presto*] *adj.* and *adv.* alert, vigilant, nimble, lively, quick, prompt, expeditious, *it.* vigorous, strong, robust. Ein —er Mann, a vigorous, active man; eine —e Frau, ein —es Weib, a lively, bustling, alert woman, a strong, robust woman; ein —er Wittwer, eine— Wittwe [in fam. lang., often comic], a [still] robust, vigorous widower, a buxom widow; für ſein Alter iſt er noch ziemlich —, he is still tolerably active for his age; [in Scripture] wo Saul ſah einen ſtarken und —en Mann &c., and as soon as Saul saw a strong and valiant man &c.; — arbeiten, ſich — an Etwas machen, to labour cheerfully, to set to work lustily, cheerfully about any thing; ein —er Krieger, a valiant warrior.

Rüſtigkeit, *f.* agility, vivacity, promptitude, activity; *it.* vigor.

Rüſtung, *f.* 1) preparation, fitting out, arming, equipping for war, service &c., [also] armament. —en zum Kriege machen, to make preparation, preparatives for war, to arm; in dieſem Staate, Hafen &c. werden große, furchtbare —en gemacht, in this city, port &c. great armaments, formidable expeditions are being made. 2) something set, fixed or raised up; [with carpenters] a scaffolding. 3) apparatus, apparel, fitting out, equipment, panoply. Die — eines bewaffneten Magnets, the arming, poling, capping or casing of a loadstone; die — eines Vogelſtellers, a fowler's tackle; [in Scripture] Wagen, Roſſe, feſte Städte und —, the chariots, horses, strong cities and arms, V. Aus—, Zu—, Kriegs—, See—. 4) [Waffen—] armour, mail. Leichte, ſchwere —, light, heavy armour; volle — eines Ritters, a knight's panoply; vollſtändige —, a suit of armour; die — anlegen, to put on or don one's armour; die völlige — anlegen, to arm one's self to the teeth; ein Reiter, Ritter in völliger —, a man at arms, a knight in full armour, [comic] armed cap-a-pie; die — ablegen, to put off or doff one's armour; die — ihrer Soldaten iſt ſehr leicht, the armour of their soldiers is very light.

Rüthe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Lat. *rud-is*, *rad-ius*; allied to the old rieſen = to move] *dim.* Rüthchen, ‖Rüthlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] a rod. Die — an einem Ziehbrunnen, a swipe, the long seesaw handle or rod, the pump-spear, the bucket of a well in Germany; die — des Ankers, the shank of an anchor; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] [Raa des Beſanſegels] the mizzen-yard; [with locksmiths] [Eſſenklinge] poker; [with cap-makers] iron rod-borer or piercer; [with velvet-weavers] brass-rod; die — an einer Brücke, horizontal beam that supports the floor of a wooden-bridge; — des Dreſchflegels, the rod of a flail; die ſteife — [with common people der Querl] turnstile, V. Radſchiene 2) [with land-surveyors] a rod, pole or perch. 20 —n Reben, twenty rods of vines; [in sportsmen's language] the fox's brush, the hare's scut; [in anatomy] the penis, yard [of men], the pizzle, rod [of animals]; die weibliche —, the clitoris; die ungeheuer große weibliche —, the fig-leaf, the natural apron [with Bojesman female Hottentots]. 3) [Baumreis] twig, spray. Die — Aaron's [in Scripture], the rod of Aaron; —n von Birken, Weiden [Birkenruthe, Weidenruthe] &c., twigs of birch, willow &c. aus —n geflochtener Korb, a basket of woven twigs, an osier-basket, [with basket-makers] a burthen-basket with or of twigs; V. Leim—, Spieß—; *it.* [Wünſchel—] the divining-rod; die — ſchlagen laſſen, to apply the divining-rod; — zum Angeln, V. Angel—; *it.* —n [Weinranken], tendrils of the vine. 4) bundle of twigs for flogging, the rod. Dieſes Kind fürchtet die —, this child fears the rod; einem Kinde die — geben, to give a child the rod, to flog or whip a child; er hat die — auf den Hintern bekommen, he has had the rod, the birch [applied] to his posteriors; einen Verbrecher mit —n hauen, to flog, to whip, to flagellate a criminal with rods. *Prov.* Man muß die — ſegnen, womit Gott uns züchtiget, we must kiss the rod that God chastises us withal. *Fig.* Unter

Jemandes — ſtehen, to be under the rod, the ferule of any one, to be under any one's correction; der — entwachſen ſeyn, to grow too old for whipping, to grow out of one's leading strings; er bindet ſich ſelbſt eine —, he is making or preparing a rod for his own bottom; dieſer Fürſt regiert ſeine Völker mit einer eiſernen —, this prince rules his people with an iron rod, with a rod of iron.

Ruthen=bündel, *n.* a bundle of rods, a fascis. Die —bündel der Reichsberather des alten Roms [Fasces], the fasces of the first magistrates of ancient Rome. —fiſcher, *m.* a fisher or fisherman with a rod and line, an angler. —fiſcherei, *f.* angling. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* in the form of a twig, rod-formed, twig-shaped; [in botany] virgated. —gänger, *m.* [formerly, with miners] a miner who seeks lodes &c. by the divining-rod. —hieb, *m.* lash, stripe, cut with the rod. —kappe, *f.* [in rural economy] —kappe eines Dreſchflegels, the strap or thong of the flail. —kraut, *n.* [in botany] ferula, fennel-giant. Syriſches —kraut, galbanum. —lang, *adj.* and *adv.* of the length of a rod, pole or perch. —mann, *m.* V. —gänger. —muskel, *m.* [in anatomy] muscle of the penis. —nerve, *f.* [in anatomy] nerve of the penis. —ſchlag, *m.* 1) blow, lash, stripe or cut with the rod, or with rods. 2) —ſchlag der Wünſchelruthe, stroke of the divining-rod. —ſchlagader, *f.* [in anatomy] artery of the penis. —ſchläger, *m.* V. —gänger. —ſegel, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] a boat's sail with diagonal sprit. —ſtreich, *m.* stroke with a rod, with rods.

Rütil or Rüthil, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in mineralogy] rutil, rutile, sphene, oxyd of titan or titanium.

Rútſche, *f.* [*pl.* n] 1) [in forests] a gutter or trough for the transport of wood by sliding, V. Holz—. 2) [in common people's language] — or ‖Rutſchel, V. Schaukel.

Rútſcheln, *v. intr.* V. Schaukeln.

Rútſchen, [from reiten] *v. intr.* 1) [originally, to move slowly] [in sportsmen's language] Der Haſe rutſchet zu Holze, puss is slowly making for, running to cover; auf dem Hintern —, to slide or wriggle along on one's breech. 2) [gleiten] [in pop. lang.] to slide, to glide, to escape. Er rutſchte mit dem Fuße, his foot slipped; die Leiter rutſchte und fiel, the ladder slid, slipped and fell down; Holz von einem Berge — laſſen, to let wood slide down from a mountain [by a trough]; es rutſchten mehrere Ziegel vom Dache, several tiles slid, rolled off from the roof. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Die Sache will nicht —, the affair won't march on, get on, progress, [fam.] make headway.

Rutſchberg, *m.* [in Russia &c. and hence in Berlin, Hamburg &c., for public amusements] Russian mountains.

Rútſchenbinſe, *f.* [in common people's lang.] round-headed or conglomerate rush.

Rútſcher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [little used] a slider, glider, slipper, a wriggler on one's seat or backside, V. Rutſchen.

Rutſcher=recht, *n.* [in feudal law] compound-interest due to the fief paramount for arrears of taxes &c. —zins, *m.* compound-interest.

‖Rútſchig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in pop. lang.] sliding, gliding, slipping.

‖Rútſchke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Rutſchenbinſe.

Rüttelgeier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Rüttelweihe 1) and 2).

Rüttelweihe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [Mäuſefalk] the buzzard. 2) [Mauerfalk] the kestrel.

Rütteln, [from reiten = to move] *v. tr.* 1) to shake, stir, jog, wag, toss, nudge, jolt. Er faßte ihn bei den Schultern, und rüttelte ihn aus allen Kräften, he took him by the shoulders and shook him with all his might; Einen aus dem Schlafe —, to rouse any one up out of his sleep by dint of shaking him, [fam.] to stir up the sleeper with the long pole; wenn der Weinſtock in der Blüthe iſt, muß man den Wein nicht —, when the vine is in bloom, the wine must not be shaken; einen Baum — [more usual ſchütteln], damit die Früchte herunter fallen, to shake a tree, so that the fruit may fall down or drop off; das Getreide — [worfeln], to winnow the corn; der Weg war holperig, wir wurden tüchtig gerüttelt, the road was rugged, we were dreadfully jolted; vom Fieber gerüttelt, shaken, pulled down by the fever or ague [as a person who shakes in an ague fit]; gerüttelt voll, shaken full, good measure; ein voll gerüttelt Maß, a measure shaken down and of proper quantity, good measure. 2) [with glovers] Eine Naht [mit dem Rüttelholze] —, to smooth a seam with the polisher. Das —, shaking, stirring, jogging &c.; [in a coach] jolting; [of corn] winnowing.

Rüttelholz, *n.* [with glovers] the seam-polisher.

‖Rütten, V. Rütteln 1).

Rüttſtroh, *n.* [in domestic economy] [Wirrſtroh, Krummſtroh] loose straw, straw [for litter &c.].

Rúttich, *m.* [-s] [in botany] 1) [Waſſerpfeffer] persicaria, [low] arse-smart. 2) [Flöhkraut] common mild spotted persicary, fleabane.

Rýſſel, *n.* [-s] [in geography, the German name for] Lisle, Lille.

S.

S, s, *n.* ein kleines s, a little s.

Sa, ſa, [exclamation for speed, or signal given by sportsmen to dogs]. —luſtig, hei—! hop—, hop——! come, come along! courage! cheer up! cheerily! &c.

Saal, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Säle] *dim.* Sälchen, *n.* [the same as Halle, derived from the Lat. *aula*, or from the Gr. αὐλή] hall, saloon, large room, assembly-room, drawing-room. Ein hoher —, a lofty room; ſich im —e verſammeln, to assemble, to meet in the great hall, in the saloon, drawing-room; ein großer —, worin Concerte, Bälle gegeben werden, a large concert-room, a spacious ball-room; V. Bilder —, Bücher —, Eß—, Hör—, Ritter—, Speiſe—, Tanz—&c.

Saal=decke, *f.* 1) the ceiling of a hall, saloon &c. 2) saloon-carpet, hall-carpet, drawing-room-carpet. —gericht, *n.* [formerly] V. Hofgericht. — geſelle, *m.* [in paper-mills] paper-drying-boy [term used by paper-makers for those men or boys who remove the paper previously hung up, when properly dried]. —meiſter, *m.* [obsolete] the chamberlain, the comptroller of the household [of a Prince].

Saalbader, *m.* and Saalband, *n.* V. Salbader &c.

Saale, *f.* the Saale [river].

Saane, *f.* V. Sahne.

Saat, *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) the sowing-time or season, the seed-time. Man iſt mit der — beſchäftigt, the farmers are employed in sowing their fields; die Zeit zur —, seed-time, the time for sowing; —ackern, pflügen, to complete the sowing, to finish the seed-planting [being the fourth tillage]. 2) seed [especially of corn]. Die Vögel freſſen die —, the birds eat the seeds or seed; V. Aus—, Ein—, Früh—, Sommer—, Winter— &c. *Fig.* the crops, green-corn, standing-corn. Die — ſteht ſchön, the crops look well, are in good condition. Syn. Saat, Samen. Samen imply the grains which are put into the earth in order to become plants; Saat are such as are already in the earth and in the beginning of their germination. Saat and Samen are often opposed to each other, as in the following passage of Schiller: „Sieh', voll Hoffnung vertrauſt du der Erde den goldenen Samen, und erwarteſt im Lenz fröhlich die kommende Saat", „Lo! full of hope, thou entrustest to the earth the golden seed, and awaitest joyfully in the spring the sprouting crops".

Saat=bohne, *f.* seed-bean. —erbſe, *f.* seed-pea. —fahre, —fahrt, —furche, *f.* [with husbandmen] the last or fourth culture given to a field, the sowing. —feld, *n.* [in agriculture] sown field, seed-field. —feſt, *n.* the sowing-festival [an ancient Roman festival, feriae sementivae]. —frucht, *f.* seed-fruit, sprout, germinating seed. —furchen, *v. tr.* [in rural economy] to give the last or fourth culture to a field. —gerſte, *f.* seed-barley. — gras, *n.* seed-grass, V. Windhalm 1). —gurke, *f.* 1) common or cultivated cucumber. 2) a seed-cucumber or gherkin, a cucumber run to seed. —haber, *m.* seed-oat or oats. —hanf, *m.* the seed-hemp, the female hemp. —hirſe, *f.* seed-millet [panicum miliaceum]. —holz, *n.* V. Kolſchwein. —huhn, *n.* the green plover. —käfer, *m.* seed-beetle. —karde, *f.* [with clothiers and drapers &c.] the teasel [carduus fullonum, employed for raising a nap on new-made cloth]. —korn, *n.* seed-corn. —krähe, *f.* the rook [corvus frugilegus]. —lerche, *f.* the field-lark, the sky-lark. —linſe, *f.* the seed-lentil, the lentil run to seed [ervum lens]. —perle, *f.* seed-pearl, V. Samenperle. —rabe, *m.* V. —krähe. —roſe, *f.* rose-mallow [alcea]. —ſpringer, *m.* V. —käfer. —tuch, *n.* V. Säetuch. —vogel, *m.* the whimbrel, the curlew-knot. —wicke, *f.* seed-vetch, vetch run to seed [vicia]. —zeit, *f.* seed-time. Während der —zeit, during seed-time, [that is] during the time for sowing; die —zeit war dieſes Jahr ſchön, the sowing-season was very propitious this year.

Sabäer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* [in ancient history] a Sabean, star-worshipper; V. Feueranbeter. Lehre der —, Sabäism, doctrine of the Sabeans, sabeism, star-idolatry.

*Sabaíte, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [in ancient hist.] V. Feueranbeter.

*Sabäiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in ancient hist.] Die —en Feſte, the feasts, or festal days of the Sabeans.

Sábbath, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [a hebrew word equivalent to rest-day, day of repose]. 1) the sabbath of the Jews. Den — halten, entheiligen, to keep holy, to violate the sabbath. 2) [with Christians, chiefly in a more elevated style] sunday, the Lord's-day. 3) *Fig.* [sabbath, that is meeting and rejoicing of fabled

assemblies of witches, devils, imps, hobgoblins upon the Blocksberg &c.] Hier hielten böſe Geiſter ihren —, evil spirits, malignant sprites here kept their sabbath or hellish revelries.

Sabbath=frau, *f.* sabbath-maid, a christian maid-servant who waits upon a jewish family on their sabbath-day. —halter, *m.*, —heiliger, *m.* sabbatarian, sabbath-holder or keeper; *it.* [sometimes, for] a jew. —jahr, *n.* the sabbatic year, seventh or prophetic year. —magd, *f.* V. —frau. —ſchänder, *m.*, —ſchänderinn, *f.* sabbath-breaker, profaner of the sabbath. —stag, —tag, *m.* sabbath-day. —ſtille, *f.* [chiefly in poetry] sabbath-stillness, the silence of a sabbath-day. —weib, *n.* V. —frau.

Sábbater, *m.* [-s] or —tag, *m.* the seventh day, the sabbath-day.

Sabbaterweg, *m.* a sabbath-journey [a certain distance or limit for travelling prescribed to the Jews on their sabbath].

Sabbathiäner, *m.* [-s] V. Sabbathhalter.

Sábbe, *f.*, —bart, *m.* V. Sabber &c.

‖Sábbel, *m.* [-s], —bart, *m.* V. Sabber &c.

‖Sábber, *m.* &c. V. Geifer &c.

Säbel, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [this word is generally derived from the Arabic Seif = sword, in modern Greek one of the names is ζαουνη = sabre, and ζαβός crooked, curved; the last of these words has a strong similarity with ὑσός]; sabre, scimetar, falchion; sword. Der ungariſche —, the Hungarian sabre [used by hussars]; der — eines Küraſſiers, Dragoners &c., the sword of a cuirassier, dragoon &c.

Säbel=bein, *n.* 1) [a leg bent outwards] a bowed leg, crook-shank [the Germans employ bent inwards for bowed, and bent outwards for knock-kneed; the idea is quite antithetical in English]. 2) a twisted or deformed foot [the exterior side of either foot resting unnaturally on the ground]. —beinig, *adj.* and *adv.* bow-legged, crumped, crook-shanked. —bohne, *f.* the Bengal kidney-bean [resembling a sabre in shape]. —finne, *f.* another name for the sword-fish [xiphias gladius]. —fiſch, *m.* V. Schwerdtfiſch. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* sabre-formed, scimetar-shaped, acinaciform. —förmiges Blatt [in botany], acinaciformed leaf. —fuß, *m.* bow-foot, crump-foot, V. —bein 2). —füßig, *adj.* and *adv.* bow-footed, crump-footed. —füßiges Pferd, bow-legged, crooked-legged horse. —gefäß, *n.* sabre-hilt, the hilt of a scimetar. —gehenk, *n.* sabre-belt, sabre or scimetar waist-belt. —heuſchrecke, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the sabre-tailed locust or grass-hopper [a species of locust armed with a horny acinaciform excrescence on its tail]. —hieb, *m.* sabre-cut. Einem —hiebe geben, to sabre, to cut a person down with a sabre. —holz, *n.* [marine term] gnarled wood, camock [such as parts of the oak, used for the knees of vessels by ship-builders]. —klinge, *f.* sabre-blade, the blade of a scimetar. —krumm, *adj.* and *adv.* bent or curved like a sabre. —krummes Bein, V. —bein 1). —ſcheide, *f.* sabre-sheath, sword-sheath. —ſchnabel, *m.* sabre-beak, acinaciformed beak, shaped like a falchion. —ſchnäbler, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the blue-footed scoping avocette [recurvirostra avocetta Linn.]. —taſche, *f.* hussar-pouch or pocket [suspended near the sabre and an appendage to it in the hussar-uniform].

Sabelliäner, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [in church hist.] a Sabellian.

Säbeln, *v. tr.* Einen —, to sabre a person; V. [the more usual words] Ab—, Nieder—.

Säbenbaum, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Säbenbäume] [derived from the Lat. *sabina*] a species of juniper, the sabine or savin tree [juniperus sabina Linn.].

Sabiäner, *m.* V. Sabäer.

Sáche, *f.* [*pl.*-n] *dim.* Sächelchen, ‖Sächlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [allied naturally to the word ſagen, as *chose* in French is connected with the word *jaser*] 1) cause, affair, [also] a strife of words [and consequently =] law-suit, process. Eine ſchlimme —, a bad cause; bürgerliche, peinliche —, civil, criminal action; die — hängt vor Gericht, iſt vor Gericht anhängig, the cause is pending, the action is not yet decided; die — wegen hinzugekommener Umſtände auf's neue unterſuchen, to examine the cause afresh on account of additional circumstances that have transpired; die neuere Unterſuchung einer —, the additional research and investigation of a cause; die Verhandlungen in —n des B. gegen den C., the acts, the records in the cause of B. versus C, in re B. versus C.; hier ſind die Urkunden in dieſer —, here are the records, documents of this case; er hat eine gerechte —, he has a just cause, his cause is just; in ſeiner eigenen — Richter ſeyn wollen, to wish to be judge in one's own cause. *Fig.* Sich Jemandes — annehmen, to take the part, to espouse the part of any one, to make another's cause one's own. V. Geld—, Hals— &c. 2) [any circumstance, object or subject spoken of] affair, subject. Ueber eine — ſprechen, to speak about any thing, any subject, matter, to discuss any affair; eine — erklären, to elucidate or explain any thing; die — iſt dieſe, the affair, the fact is this, V. Haupt —, Neben — &c.; das iſt die ganze —, that is the whole affair; das thut nichts zur—, that has nothing to do with the matter, affair, subject; er iſt in dieſer — zu Hauſe, he is quite at home in this matter or business; ſprechen Sie nicht von ſolchen—n, do not speak on such topics, about such things; einem Mädchen artige, ſüße —n vorſagen, to whisper pretty things, to say soft things to a girl; von der — abkommen, abweichen, to come off, to edge off from the subject, to make a diversion, to turn off from the subject, to make a digression; laſſen Sie uns zur — kommen! zur —! let us come to the subject, the matter in hand, if you please! question, question! um wieder zur — zu kommen, to return, to revert to the subject, to come back to the previous question; kurz von der — zu reden, to be brief, to cut short the subject, to wind up the matter in a few words. 3) [in general any object, subject, theme, topic &c.] Die Geſtalt der — hat ſich [ganz] verändert, the complexion of the case is quite altered, circumstances are no longer the same, the face of the thing wears a new aspect; es ſind wichtige —n vorgefallen, very important events have transpired, taken place; den Gang der — erzählen, to relate the whole circumstances, particulars of the case; man erzählt ſchöne —n von Ihnen, some very pretty stories are being told, are rife about you, at your expence; nach Geſtalt der —n [chiefly in law], according to the face or complexion of appearances, according to the shape of things, according to the circumstances; ich halte mich an die —, und nicht an die Worte, I look to the facts and not the words, facts, not words for me; Reichthum, reich ſeyn iſt eine ſchöne —, it is a fine thing to be rich; Schönheit iſt eine vergängliche —, beauty is a transitory possession, a fleeting thing; das iſt eine wunderbare —, that is a wonderful thing; es iſt eine ſchöne — um das Licht, light is a beautiful thing; was für eine angenehme —, zu Hauſe zu ſeyn [in fam. lang.], how comfortable, how delightful it is to be in one's own house, at home! das iſt keine große — [in fam. lang.], that is not a serious, important affair, that is of no very great consequence; das iſt eine andere — [in fam. lang.], that is quite another affair; die —n ſind nicht mehr im alten Stande, the circumstances are no longer the same, matters are or have greatly changed; die —n haben ſich günſtig geſtaltet, gewendet, matters have taken a favorable turn; er hat tauſend artige —n or Sächelchen, he has a thousand pretty things, pretty little things, knick-knacks; V. Spiel—, Zucker—; es fehlen mir noch einige nöthige —n, I am still in want of some necessary things; viele —n beſitzen, to possess many things [such as, clothes, goods, tools]; er hat alle ſeine —n verkauft, he has sold all his things; meine —n ſind mir geſtohlen worden, my things have been stolen from me; [in grammar] dieſer Ausdruck wird eben ſowohl von Perſonen als von —n gebraucht, this term is equally employed for persons as for things. 4) any affair. Eine — anfangen, to commence an affair, a thing; er iſt pünktlich in ſeinen —n, beſorgt ſeine —n pünktlich, he is punctual, methodical in his affairs, minds his business, looks well after his concerns; ſeine —n in Ordnung bringen, to arrange, to set in order one's affairs, to settle one's accounts; verdrießliche, wichtige &c. —, distressing, important &c. affair; eine öffentliche —, a public cause or affair; [in fam. lang.] ſeine —n ſtehen ſchlecht, gehen gut von ſtatten, his affairs are in a bad state, in a good train, he is badly off, well off; ſich in Anderer —n mengen, to meddle with the affairs of others; ſich einer — annehmen, to take an interest, to interest one's self in a matter; gemeinſchaftliche — mit Einem machen, to make common cause, to espouse or embrace the same cause with any one; ſeine — ſchlecht, gut machen, to do ill or well one's business; die — Gottes, der Kirche &c., the cause or interest of God, of the Church; die — der Menſchen or Menſchheit führen, vertheidigen, to espouse, to defend the cause of humanity; thun Sie dieß der guten — zu lieb, do this for the love or sake of the good cause, for the righteous cause; [in the New Testament] wenn ihr für die — der Gerechtigkeit leidet, glücklich ſeyd ihr, if ye suffer for the sake, cause, of righteousness, happy are ye; das iſt meine — nicht, [for das geht mich nichts an, *it.* dazu habe ich keine Neigung], that is not my affair, that is no concern of mine, that is a thing I am not particularly fond of; in —n der Religion, in matters of Religion; Schweigen iſt nicht ſeine —, to be silent, silence is not his forte, to hold his tongue, to keep his own counsel is not one of his virtues.

Sach=bemerkung, *f.* a remark upon or about some subject, [also] a remark to the point or purpose. —beweis, *m.* proof extracted and deduced from the subject or affair itself, deductive proof. —dienlich, *adj.* and *adv.* suitable, suitably. —dienliche

Vorkehrungen treffen, to take suitable or fitting measures; seine Bemerkungen sind sehr —dienlich, his observations are very much to the purpose. —erklärung, *f.* the explanation or elucidation of a thing, [in logic] the definition of things. —fällig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in law] cast in a law-suit. —fällig werden, to be cast in a suit or action at law, to lose one's cause, one's process; Einen —fällig erkennen, to record, to declare any one as cast or non-suited. —führer, *m.*, —führerinn, *f.* advocate, counsel, attorney, pleader. —gedächtniß, *n.* the memory, the recollection, the remembrance [in so far as it retains and verifies events, incidents &c.]. Er hat ein vortreffliches —gedächtniß, his mnemonic faculty or power of remembering as to events &c. is great. —geschlecht, *n.* [in grammar] the neuter gender. —kenner, *m.*, —kennerinn, *f.* a connoisseur. —kenner mögen darüber urtheilen, the connoisseurs may pass their judgement upon it. —kenntniß, *f.* 1) a knowledge of the subject. Er urtheilt darüber mit —kenntniß, he passes his judgement upon it with a perfect knowledge of the subject. 2) the knowledge of things [in so far as they are opposed to words]; the knowledge of facts. —klage, *f.* [in law] a real action. —kunde, *f.* V. —kenntniß. —kundig, *adj.* and *adv.* expert, in a skilful manner, skilfully, au fait. —kundiger Beurtheiler, Uebersetzer, a skilful critic, an expert translator; ein —kundiger, a connoisseur, an experienced person, a good judge. —leer, *adj.* and *adv.* destitute or barren of matter, poor in facts. Eine —leere Schreibart, a style poor in facts, void of useful or interesting matter. —recht, *n.* [more usually Sachenrecht] 1) the universal purport and recognition by every human law of that which constitutes property, right of property. 2) the right possessed by man over every thing that constitutes property, right of personal or national property. [The right of personal or national property can never extend to persons; the slave-trade therefore is an infringement of the right of persons, and is consequently an unreal as well as an unjust Sachenrecht. The Stars, Sun, Moon are things that man can never possess as property, they are Dinge, but a horse, a house, a garden are a Sache, which man can possess, and with respect to these and similar things, the Sachrecht exists in both its significations]. —register, *n.* table of contents, index. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* copious, full of matter. —reiche Schreibart, a copious style, abounding in facts; der Brief ist schlecht geschrieben, aber —reich, the letter is badly written, but abounding in facts, full of or copious in matter. —verstand, *m.* 1) the real sense, the defined meaning of a thing. 2) [in fam. lang.] the understanding of a thing. —verständig, *adj.* and *adv.* speaking, acting, judging &c. with a full knowledge of the subject. Ein —verständiger Mensch or Mann, ein —verständiger, an expert man, a connoisseur, [in law, ein Experte] practical lawyer; —verständiges Urtheil, judgement pronounced, delivered, formed from a full knowledge of the subject-matter; ein —verständiger, der —verständige, connoisseur; —verzeichniß, *n.* V. —register. —walter, *m.*, —walterinn, *f.* a person who conducts the affairs of another in a conscientious manner; [especially] an attorney; an advocate, V. —führer &c. Syn. Sachwalter, Anwalt. A Sachwalter is any one who conducts the business of another, attends to his interests, and defends him when he is accused; an Anwalt is one, who, by virtue of his office, has a right and an obligation to do all this. V. Advocat. —walteramt, *n.* the pleader's office; *it.* the place of pleading &c., bar. —wort, *n.* [in grammar] noun, substantive.

Sächlich, or Sächlich, *adj.* and *adv.* concerning any affair, relative to any thing [not to words]. Das —e Recht [Sachenrecht] V. Sachrecht; [in gram.] —es Geschlecht, the neuter gender. *Fig.* positive [opposed to the negative]. Die —e Eigenschaft, das —e, the positive.

Sächse, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] Sächsinn, *f.* a male or female native of Saxony, a Saxon.

Sachsen-recht, *n.*, —spiegel, *m.*, the code or law of the ancient Saxons, Saxon-lage.

Sächsen, *n* [-s, *pl.* -] [in geography] Saxony.

Sächsisch, *adj.* and *adv.* Saxon, appertaining to Saxony. Die —en Fürstenthümer, the Saxon principalities [the small sovereign principalities of Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Weimar &c.]; —es Blau, Saxon blue; das —e Recht (das Sachsenrecht, der Sachsenspiegel), the code or law of the ancient Saxons, Saxon-lage; *it.* [less usual and instead of sächsisches Recht or sächsische Gesetze] the law or code of [the present kingdom of] Saxony; die —e Frist, V. under Frist; eine doppelte —e Frist, a double Saxon delay [a delay, respite, grace in payment of four months].

Sächt, *adj.* and *adv.* [in A. Sax. and Engl. *soft*, in lieu of *saft*, as it is in the Scottish dialect, and this is identical with sanft. The Dutch in the same manner say Lucht instead of Luft] 1) soft to the touch. —e Klippen [in seamen's lang.], bearded rocks [rocks or large shingle near the surface of the water, covered with slimy viscous matter, in consequence of which they do not so much endanger vessels]. 2) gentle, soft, light. — auftreten, reden, an die Thür klopfen, to walk or tread lightly, to speak softly, to tap gently at the door. 3) slowly, little by little, step by step, by degrees, insensibly. Sie müssen —er gehen, you must walk gentlier, go slower; der Dieb zog ihm das Tuch — aus der Tasche, the thief drew the pocket-handkerchief gently out of the gentleman's pocket; —e, —e! gently, gently! [in fam. lang.] —chen, gently, softly, by degrees. Syn. V. Gelind. 4) [with weavers] der —e Tritt, V. Taffettritt.

Sacht-muth, —müthig —sinnig, V. [the more usual words] Sanftmuth &c.

Sächtheit, *f.* softness, moderation.

Säck, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Säcke] [the primitive idea conveyed by this word, almost similar in its spelling and sound in a great number of languages, was doubtless that of something hollow, something sinking and forming thereby a cavity or recess] 1) [generally] a hollow space, enclosed and impervious at one end. Die Gasse endigt sich in einen —, the street ends in a sack, [that is] has no thoroughfare, is a blind alley, V. —gasse. 2) [especially] a large or small sack, bag, [also] pocket; [diminutive] Säckchen, ‖Säcklein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] a little, a small bag, pocket, [in trowsers] a fob. Ein leinener, zwillichener, ledener —, a linen, buckram, leather sack or bag; unten im —e, at the bottom of the sack; einen — leeren, zubinden, aufbinden, to empty, tie, untie a sack; ein — zu Getreide, Kohlen &c., a wheat-sack; a coal-sack &c., V. Kohlen—, Pulver—, ein — mit Nüssen, Haber &c. or ein — voll Haber, Nüsse &c., a sack or a sackful of walnuts, oats &c.; ein — mit or voll Geld, a bag filled with coin, a sackful of money; ein Säckchen voll Salz &c., a bag full of salt &c.; Etwas in einen — fassen, Korn &c. in Säcke füllen, thun, to put something into a sack, to fill sacks with corn &c.; 200 Säcke Mehl, two hundred sacks of flour or meal; der Müller hat seine Säcke mit Mehl [seinen Kunden] geliefert, the miller has furnished his sacks with flour, has delivered his sacks filled with flour [to his customers]; im —e ersäufen, to drown in a sack; Etwas in den — stecken [in fam. lang.], to put something in one's pocket, to pocket something; er hat Geld im —e, he has money in his pocket; *fig.* he is a moneyed, warm man; schwer wie ein —, heavy as a sack; *it.* [amongst surgeons] the sack, the sinus [in an abscess]; es hat sich unten in der Wunde ein — gebildet, a sack, a sinus has formed at the bottom of the wound; *it.* [amongst tailors] a pucker; ihr Kleid macht an verschiedenen Orten Säcke, her dress is puckered in several places; V. Bettel—, Dudel—, Futter—, Hosen—, Klingel—, Kräuter—, Mantel—, Mehl—, Schnapp—, Schub—, Stroh—, Wad—, Woll—, Zwerch—; [low] seinen — [= Magen] füllen, to cram one's sack, one's stomach, to fill one's stomach. *Fig.* Mit — und Pack abziehen, to pack, to troop off with bag and baggage, *it.* [in fam. lang. for ausziehen] to remove out off one lodging to another with all one's things, furniture; Einen in den — stecken or schieben [in pop. lang.], to obtain the mastery, the ascendant over any one, to put any one, to stick any one into a sack, to lead any one by the nose, to put any one in leading-strings; Einen im —e haben [in pop lang.], to have one in a bag or net [in one's power, in one's toils or clutches, under one's thumb]; Etwas in einen löcherigen — schütten [in pop. lang.] V. Sieb, to fill a sieve, a riddled pannier or a bucket that has holes in its bottom with water, to undertake an impossibility; er ist ein Narr in seinen — [in pop. lang], he has no objection to pass for a fool, provided it suits his interest; Etwas schon im —e haben [in pop. lang.], to have something already in one's pocket, to feel quite sure of having, to be already certain or confident of receiving something; die Katze im — kaufen, to buy a pig in a poke. 3) [a measure] a sack [= three bushels]. Ein — Korn, a sack of corn. 4) [W. segan, a covering] a garment of affliction, despair, repentance, atonement. Im —e und in der Asche Buße thun, to do penance in sackcloth and ashes.

Sack-band, *n.* a sack-string, a bag-string, a sack-band [for tying a sack or bag]. —drillich, *m.* buckram, sacking, sack-cloth. —flechte, *f.* [in botany] liverwort [a species of lichen]. —fliege, *f.* V —wespe. —flosse, *f.* a kind of sea-bream. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* sack-formed, bag or purse-shaped. —förmige Haut [in botany], skin which forms a bag or pouch, pursey-skin. —gans, *f.* V. Kropfgans. —garn, *n.* [with fishermen] 1) trammel, circular fishing-net, a seine, bag or purse net. 2) [amongst gamekeepers and poachers] trawl, partridge-net. 3) bag-net or snare, a boney-springe. —gasse, *f.* blind-alley,

no-thoroughfare, turn-again. —geige, *f.* pocket-fiddle, kit [used by dancing-masters]. —geld, *n.* 1) corn-fee, corn-measuring-fee. 2) V. Taſchengeld. —geſchwulſt, *f.* [amongst surgeons] a cist, cyst, cisted tumour, a wen. —gülte, *f.* V. —zehente. —haſe, *m.* [in agriculture] the slightly ploughed part of a furrow. —kalender, *m.* V. Taſchenkalender. —knecht, *m.* 1) sack-porter. 2) *Fig.* malt-stick, stick for sacking malt. —laſt, *f.* a sack [measure of three bushels]. —lehen, *n.* fief held by the bursar or warden of a college. —leinwand, *f.* sack-cloth, sacking, sacking-stuff. —macher, *m.* sack-maker. —mann, *m.* [quite obsolete] sacker, pillager. Einen —mann machen, to make a sack, to plunder and sack, to deliver up a town to be sacked and pillaged. —meſſer, *n.* [in common people's lang.] V. Taſchenmeſſer. —nadel, *f.* 1) V. Packnadel. 2) [in nat. hist.] V. Nadelfiſch 1). —netz, *n.* [amongst fishermen] a bag-net, seine, trammel, caul. —pfeife, *f.* bag-pipe, the bag-pipes, pibroch, V. Dudelſack. —pfeifer, *m.* bag-piper. —piſtole, *f.*, —puffer, *m.* pocket-pistol. —pumpe, *f.* pocket-pump [used by public lecturers, experimentalists &c.]. —ſpiegel, *m.* pocket-looking-glass, pocket glass or mirror. —ſpinne, *f.* [kind of spider that makes an infundibuliformed trap or nest in dry earth or sand] the ant-lion. —ſpritze, *f.* [kind of siphonic worm] the syringe-worm, the siphuncle [siphunculus]. —ſteuer, *f.* V. —geld 1). —ſtich, *m.* [amongst seamen] splice-knot, sailor's or fisherman's knot. —träger, *m.* 1) sack-porter. *Prov.* Ein Eſel heißt den andern —träger, the kettle calls the frying-pan black-face. 2) saccophori [in church history, a sect of Christians that wore sack-cloth]. 3) [in nat. hist.] V. Nimmerſatt. 4) or —trägerinn, *f.* V. —ſpinne. 5) [larvae spinning sack-formed cocoons] sack-spinning larva. —tuch, *n.* 1) [in common people's lang.] pocket-handkerchief, handkerchief, V. Taſchentuch. 2) sack-cloth, sacking. —uhr, *f.* [in common people's lang.] a watch, V. Taſchenuhr. —weſpe, *f.* ichneumon fly. —zehente, *m.* tithes paid in clear corn put into sacks. —zieher, *m.* [in the working of mines &c.] sack-drawer [person or instrument that draws up or pulls sacks]. —zins, *m.* V. —zehente. —zwillich, *m.* canvass for sacks, sack-cloth, sacking. —zwirn, *m.* sack-twine, sack-thread or sack-twist.

Säckel, *m.* V. Seckel.

Säckelkraut, *n.* [in botany] shepherd's pouch, scrip or purse [thlaspi, bursa pastoris].

Säcken, I. *v. tr.* to sack, to pocket, to bag, to put in a sack. Die Taſchen voll— [low], to fill one's pockets, to cram one's pockets full, V. Ab —, Auf —, Aus —, Be—, Ein —; den Wanſt voll— [vulgar], to stuff, to cram one's belly like a sack, to gormandize; einen Verbrecher —, V. Säcken 2); [amongst sportsmen] Hirſch, der gut geſackt iſt, hart or stag in grease. II. *v. r.* ſich — 1) to pucker, to be puckered [such as coats, gowns &c. ill-made and forming large wrinkles or folds]. 2) to be choked up [of tubes, tunnels]. 3) to sink down, to give way from the foundation [of buildings]. Das —, 1) sacking, stuffing. 2) sinking down, giving way.

Säcken, *v. tr.* [in German criminal law formerly, and now only in Eastern countries] to put into a sack or sacks, to sack. Einen Verbrecher —, to drown a criminal in a sack, to sack a criminal.

Säcker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not much used] a sacker, a person employed or hired to fill sacks.

Säckerfalk, *m.* V. Sakerfalk.

||Säckler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] sack-maker [not much used in this sense]; *it.* purse-maker, glover, leather-breeches-maker, V. Beutler. —inn, *f.* a female sack- or purse-maker. Säckler-geſell, *m.* journeyman purse-maker. —handwerk, *n.* sack trade; purse trade. —junge, *m.* purse-maker's apprentice. —meiſter, *m.* master purse-maker.

***Sacramènt** *n.* &c. V. Sakrament &c.

***Sacriſtān**, *m.*, **Sacriſtei**, *f.* V. Sakriſtan &c.

***Säculariſiren**, *v. tr.* V. Säkulariſiren.

Sadebaum, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Sadebäume] [Sadelbaum], V. Säbenbaum. Wilder —, wild savin-tree.

Sádrach, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in Scripture] demon, devil, dragon. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] wicked and outrageous person.

Saducäer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in Scripture and Jewish history] a Saducee [a sect of the Jews that denied the immortality of the soul, the existence of spirits, the resurrection of the body &c.] Die Grundſätze, die Lehre der —, the doctrines of the Saducees, Saduceism.

Saducäiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Saducean.

Säen, *v. tr.* [Goth. ſajan, A. Sax. ſavan, Lat. *sero, sevi, satum*] 1) to scatter, to pour out, [such as, money, salt, ashes &c.]. *Fig.* [in fam. lang. or jestingly] Das Geld iſt dünne bei ihm geſäet, he is not very flush of money. 2) to pour into, to sow. Es iſt Zeit zu —, it is time for sowing; es iſt gutes Wetter zu —, es iſt gut —, it is good weather for sowing; man hat ſchon geſäet, the sowing is already over; Getreide, Hanf —, to sow corn, hemp; dieſes Feld iſt geſäet, this field is sown; dieſer Weizen iſt dicht geſäet, this wheat is sown thick. Das —, the sowing, [little used] seed-time; wir ſind mit dem — fertig, we have finished our sowing, the sowing is over.

Säe-kaſten, *m.* V. —pflug. —land, *n.* sown field; *it.* field for sowing. —mann, *m.* the sower. —maſchine, *f.*, —pflug, *m.* sowing-machine, drill-plough. —ſack, *m.*, —tuch, *n.* seed-bag, seed-cloth [in which the sower carries the seed-corn or grain for sowing]. —wetter, *n.* sowing-weather, weather favourable for sowing. Wir hatten ſehr gutes —wetter, we had very good sowing-weather. —zeit, *f.* sowing-season, sowing-time, seed-time. —zeug, *n.* V. —pflug.

Säer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* sower, person who sows, [seldom] seeder.

Säffian, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [perhaps allied to Saffran, a Turkish word] Morocco leather [manufactured from goat's-skin, and when spurious of calf's-skin &c.]. Zu — verarbeiten, auf —art zubereiten, to prepare, dress or manufacture Morocco-leather; zu — verarbeitetes Bocksfell, goat-skin prepared for Morocco-leather; türkiſcher —, — aus der Barbarei, Turkish, Barbary Morocco; rother, ſchwarzer, zitronenfarbiger —, red, black, lemon-coloured Morocco; fein, grob genarbter —, fine, coarse-grained Morocco; ein mit — überzogenes, in — gebundenes Buch, a book covered with, bound in Morocco; die Kunſt, — zu machen, the art of working and dressing Morocco-leather.

Saffian-bereiter, —macher, *m.* Morocco-leather dresser. —fabrik, *f.* the fabric or manufactory for the dressing of Morocco-leather. —ſchuh, *m.* Morocco-shoe.

Säflor, or **Safflor**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [the name is oriental and perhaps connected with the previous and following one] 1) safflow, safflower, bastard saffron, dyer's saffron [carthamus tinctorius]. 2) Wilder —, saffron-flower, vernal crocus; [in commerce] — or Flor, safflower; [in mineralogy] zaffar, zaffer, zaffre, zaphara [a kind of chalk or lime of cobalt].

Saflor-pflaſter, *n.* safflower-plaster. —ſame, *m.* saffron-seed.

Säfran, *m.* [-s] [Arab. *sahafaran* and Pers. *zafferon*] 1) saffron. Mit — färben, zubereiten, beſtreichen [Leinwand, Reis &c.], to dye, prepare, stain with saffron [linen, rice &c.]. 2) Wilder —, dyer's saffron, V. Saflor; V. also Eberwurz and Zeitloſe. 3) Indiſcher or Babyloniſcher —, Indian or Babylonian saffron, curcuma, turmeric; [in chemistry] zaffre [a metallic chalk], V. Eiſen — &c.

Safran-baum, *m.* the cornel-tree of Ceylon. —blüthe, *f.* saffron-flower. —branntwein, *m.* usquebaugh [a sort of brandy in which saffron has been steeped]. —farbe, *f.* saffron-die, saffron-colour. —farben, —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* saffron-coloured, croceous. —gelb, *adj.* and *adv.* saffron-yellow, saffron-yellowish. —geruch, *m.* saffron-smell. —geſchmack, *m.* saffron-taste, saffron-flavour. —öl, *n.* saffron-oil, oil of saffron. —pfirſche, *f.* yellow alberge, yellow peach. —pflanze, *f.* V. —1). —pflanzung, *f.* saffron-plantation. —pflaſter, *n.* [in medicine] saffron-plaster, oxycroce.

Säft, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Säfte] [A. Sax. ſeaw, ſaepe. Engl. *sap*, French *sève*, allied to Suppe In Low Sax. to trickle is called ſiapen] *dim.* Säftchen, **||Säftlein**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [of plants &c.] the sap, the juice, [of fruits] the juice. Den — aus einem Kraute drücken, to squeeze or press out the juice of any vegetable; der — des Fleiſches, eines Bratens, the gravy of meat, of roast meat; der — der Aepfel, Birnen, Zitronen, the juice of apples, pears, lemons; dieſe Pfirſche hat einen guten, einen ſehr angenehmen —, viel —, this peach has a good, a very agreeable juice, much juice; eingeſottener — von Birnen, the stewed or inspissated juice or syrup of pears; die Pflanzen nähren ſich von dem —e, welchen ſie aus der Erde ziehen, plants are nourished by the juices which they extract from the earth; im Frühling ſteigt der — in die Bäume, in the spring the sap ascends into the trees; die Bäume ſtehen im —e, the trees are full of sap; der — in den Weinſtöcken, in den Birken, the sap in vines, in birches, vine-juice, birch-juice; V. Birken —, Reben —, Zitronen —; die Säfte des menſchlichen Körpers, the humours, juices of the human body; ſchlechte, fehlerhafte, verdorbene, überflüſſige Säfte, the foul, vicious, peccant, corrupted, overflowing or superabundant juices or humours; Zufluß von Säften, Ueberfluß an Säften, Austreten der Säfte, affluence, superabundance, overflowing of humours; das bringt

die Säfte in Bewegung, that puts the humours in motion, that stirs up the bile; Ueberfluß an Säften, zu viel Säfte haben, to have an overplus of juices, to be of a gross habit of body; das Uebel sitzt nicht im Blute, es liegt in den Säften, the disease, the evil is not in the blood, but in the humours or secretions; der rothe —, the blood [the red secretion]. V. Milch—, Nahrungs—, Nerven—. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Den — und die Kraft aus einem Buche ziehen, to extract the pith and marrow from a book; was er sagt, hat weder Kraft noch —, what he says has neither life nor soul, is perfectly insipid and powerless; eine Rede ohne Kraft und —, a speech without point or animation, without acumen or force. 2) [amongst chemists, druggists, apothecaries] syrup [as a medicine]. Einem ein Säftchen bereiten, eingeben, to prepare, to administer a syrup to any one.

Saft-bälglein, *n.* [in botany] the spiral tube, the sap-vessel. **—behältniß**, *n.* [in botany] the nectareum. **—birn**, *f.* the juicy pear [kind of pear having much juice]. **—blau**, *n.* sap-blue, sun-flower-blue [prepared from the extracted juice of the helianthus and generally used as a powder by laundresses for impregnating diluted starch]. **—fäden**, *pl.* [in botany] juicy fillets, succulent filaments [in moss-flowers]. **—farbe**, *f.* sap-green, sap-dye [prepared from the juices of either the vegetable or animal kingdom]. **—fäule**, *f.* [in the human body] cachexy. **—fuge**, *f.* V. **—ring**. **—fülle**, *f.* abundance of humours. **—gang**, *m.* [in botany] the sap duct, spiral tube. **—gefäß**, *n.* 1) [in anatomy] the lacteals, chyliferous vessels. 2) [in botany] the sap-vessel. **—grube**, *f.* [in botany] V. **—behältniß**. **—grün**, I. *adj.* and *adv.* [dyed with a sap-green colour] sap-green, sap-greenish. II. *n. indecl.* [dye or colour prepared by decoction, infusion &c. from different plants] sap-green. **—holz**, *n.* sap-wood [wood into which the sap has ascended]. **—kraut**, *n.* leak, alliary [cruciferous plant of the garlick tribe, alliaria]. **—leer, —los**, *adj.* and *adv.* sapless, juiceless, humourless. **—lose Früchte**, juiceless fruits, fruits that are not succulent; **— und kraftloses Fleisch**, juiceless and tasteless meat. *Fig.* [in contempt] **— und kraftloses Gewäsch**, nonsensical tittle-tattle, spiritless verbosity, insipid empty talk. **—mus**, *n.* syrup. **—pflaster**, *n.* diachylon-plaster. **—räuber**, *m.* [in botany] parasitical plant, a parasite [plant]. **—reich**, *adj.* and *adv.* rich in juice, sap, juicy, succulent. **—reiches Fleisch**, juicy, succulent meat; **—reiche Melone, Pfirsche**, juicy melon, peach. **—ring**, *m.* [in botany] sap-ring. **—röhre** *f.* spiral tube, sap-tube. **—voll**, *adj.* and *adv.* sapful, juicy, succulent; V. **—reich**. **—zeit**, *f.* [chiefly in rural economy or in science] sap-time, sap-season, spring.

Säftlosigkeit, *f.* absence of juice, sap, humour.

Säften, *v. intr.* [rather unusual] 1) to be in sap. Die Bäume — schon, the trees are already in sap. 2) to ooze, run out spontaneously [speaking of sap or juice]. Die Aepfel — durch den Sack, the apple-juice oozes through the sack.

Säften, V. Säftigen.

Säftig, *adj.* and *adv.* succulent, juicy, abounding in juice. **—es Obst, —e Früchte**, juicy fruit; **—e Birnen, Melonen**, juicy pears, melons, pears, melons, which melt in the mouth; diese Pfirsche ist nicht —, this peach is not juicy; **—es Fleisch**, succulent, juicy meat; [in botany] **—e Steinfrucht**, juicy stone-fruit, juicy drupa; **—e Beere**, juicy berry; **—e Samendecke**, fleshy arillus; **—e Pflanzen** [with thick fleshy leaves] succulent plants. *Fig.* [in common people's language] **—er Scherz, Spaß, —e Reden, —e Erzählungen**, indecent joke or jest, smutty conversation, smutty stories, smut.

Säftigkeit, *f.* juiciness, succulency.

Säftigen, *v. tr.* to fill [plants] with sap, to render juicy. Die Kraft, welche die Bäume säftiget, the force, the power that vivifies the trees with sap, that causes the circulation of sap in trees.

Sägbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that which can or may be said, expressible, sayable. Es ist nicht —, wie &c., it is impossible to say, how &c.

Säge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [in fam. or pop. lang.] what one says, say; saying, speech, talk, words. Nicht bei seiner — bleiben, not to abide by one's say, to contradict one's self; seiner — nach, according to him, according to what he says; der allgemeinen — nach, according to what all the world says, according to the universal say; V. An—, Aus—, Zu—. 2) rumour, report; *it.* tradition, old saw, saying. Es geht die —, daß &c., the rumour, the report goes that &c., the report, the talk is that &c.; nach der — stand hier ein Kloster, according to tradition a convent stood here; die — kam je weiter aus von ihm [in Scripture], and the talk concerning him spread farther and wider; vor der Erfindung der Schreibekunst bestand die Geschichte nur in —n, before the invention of writing history consisted merely in traditions; eine —, welche von unsern Vorältern an sich bis auf uns vererbt hat, a tradition that we have inherited from our forefathers; die —n [Mythen] der Alten von ihren Göttern, the traditions [myths] of the Ancients about their Gods; nordische —n, Northern fables, myths or traditions.

Sagen-forschung, *f.* traditional research, researches in the mythic lore, in the mythology or tradition of a nation or nations. **—geschichte**, *f.* 1) history derived from tradition, traditional history. 2) history of traditions, fables. **—zeit**, *f.* the fabulous age, the heroic era, the traditional period.

Säge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [either connected with Sack or with the Lat. *sagena*, Gr. σαγήνη, derived from σάττω, to thicken, to lead back] 1) net V. Sägenetz. 2) [V. Sägen] a saw. Mit der — zerschneiden, abschneiden, to saw, to cut with a saw; eine —, Holz, Steine zu zerschneiden, a saw for cutting wood, stone; eine — schmieren, to grease a saw; die — greift ein, the saw catches, holds, enters; die — eines Wundarztes, a surgeon's saw, a surgeon's tenon-saw; die —n, womit man Steine zerschneidet, haben keine Zähne, saws used for cutting stones, have no teeth; V. Baum—, Brett—, Garten—, Hand—, Holz—, Loch—, Stein—. 3) [in conchology] saw-mussel, radiated triangular spotted mussel, tellina.

Säge-baum, *m.* V. Sägenbaum. **—blatt**, *n.* saw-blade. **—blech**, *n.* steel for saws, saw-set, plate, lamina or sheet for saws. **—block**, *m.* saw-block [log or block intended to be sawed into planks]. **—bock**, *m.* a trestle, a sawing-jack. Die **—böcke der Brettschneider**, the trestles used by sawyers in saw-pits. **—fisch**, *m.* 1) [a kind of shark] saw-fish, pristis. 2) [a kind of grampus] saw-grampus [squalus pristis]. **—förmig**, *adj.* and *adv.* saw-formed, serrated, saw-toothed, [in botany] serrated. **—förmiges Eisen, Holz**, iron, wood shaped like a saw; **—förmiges Blatt**, serrated leaf, leaf denticulated like a saw; [in gunnery] **—förmige Batterien**, batteries in redent, redant or redan, in zig-zag; **—förmig gezähnelt, gezackt** [in heraldry], indented. **—gerüst**, *n.* saw-frame. **—gestell**, *n.* saw-sash. **—hai**, *m.* V. **—fisch**. **—klotz**, *m.* V. **—block**. **—kraut**, *n.* [in botany] wild lucerne, saw-wort. **—lohn**, *m.* sawing. **—mehl**, *n.* saw-dust. **—mehlartig**, *adj.* and *adv.* like saw-dust, [in botany] scobiformed. **—meister**, *m.* master-sawyer, V. **—müller**. **—mühle**, *f.* saw-mill. **—müller**, *m.* owner of a saw-mill. **—muschel**, *f.* [a sort of lampin or patella] saw-mussel. **—netz**, *n.* [amongst fishers] a seine. **—rippe**, *f.* saw-cockle, the rainbow-cockle. **—schnäbler**, *m.* goosander, saw-beak. **—schnauze**, *f.* V. **—fisch**. **—span**, *m.* [generally used in the *pl.*] **—späne**, saw-dust, scobs. **—taucher**, *m.* 1) V. **—schnäbler**. 2) V. Biberente. **—wagen**, *m.* [in saw-mills] saw-wagon. **—werk**, *n.* V. Sägenwerk. **—zahn**, *m.* the tooth of the saw. **—zug**, *m.* V. Sägenschnitt.

Sägen-blatt, *n.* V. Sägeblatt. **—artig**, V. Sägeförmig. **—fliege**, *f.* leaf-wasp, saw-fly [sirex gigas]. **—förmig**, V. Sägeförmig. **—gatter**, *n.* [in saw-mills] saw-lattice, saw-grate. **—muskel**, *m.* [in anatomy] the costo-scapulary muscle [which draws back outwardly the scapula or shoulder-blade]; **der hintere untere und obere —muskel**, the dorso-costal, and the lumbo-costal muscles. **—schmied**, *m.* saw-smith, saw-maker. **—schnitt**, *m.* saw-notch, saw-cut; *it.* **—e**, [in fortification] redans, redan-lines, zig-zag or crenated battlements; **—schnitte auf den Köpfen der Pfähle bei dem Abstecken der Minengänge**, notches, serratures on the tops of stakes for setting out of mine-galleries. **—setzer**, *m.* a saw-wrest, saw-setter. **—werk**, *n.* saw-mill; [in fortification] redan-work [intrenchment thrown up upon a bridge &c.]. **—werksbatterie**, *f.* redan-battery, zig-zag-battery.

Sägen, *v. trans.* [Old Sax. secgan, saegan, Swed. *saga*, Icc. *seiga*, Allemann. er sait, instead of er sagt, he says; in early Latinity *secere*, a compound of which survived in secce, say on] to say. Seine Gedanken, etwas Schönes, Wahres —, to say one's thoughts, something fine, true; die Einen — ja, die Andern nein, some say yes, and others no; er hat ihm etwas in's Ohr gesagt, he has said something in his ear, he whispered something to him, V. Ohr; ich sagte es wohl, es würde so kommen, I said it would be so, I said how it would turn out; Etwas geradezu, rund heraus, ohne Umstände —, to say something right-out, plump, flatly, without ceremony, without standing upon trifles, not to mince the matter; Einem seine Meinung —, to tell any one one's mind, V. Meinung; man sagt, er werde bald kommen, they say he will soon come; man hat ihm gesagt, daß &c., [familiarly] er hat sich — lassen, daß &c., he was told, he has heard that &c.; es wird viel Unwahres gesagt, a great many things are said, that are not true; was sagt man Neues or [in fam. lang.] gutes Neues? what is the last news, the best news? ich habe Ihnen

nur Ein Wort zu —, I have but one word to say to you; um Alles mit Einem Worte zu —, to say all in a word; es wäre viel hierüber or davon zu —, there would be a great deal to say respecting or about that; was wird man davon —? what will people, what will the world say about it? es liegt mir nichts daran, was die Leute dazu — werden, I don't care a rush for what people will say of it, as for what the world will say about it, I snap my fingers at it; Ihr seyd der unverschämteste Mensch, Ihr seyd nicht recht bei Verstande, sage ich, I declare, you are the most impudent fellow, you are out of your wits; so Etwas habe ich noch nie gehört, das muß ich —, I never heard the like, I declare; weiter habe ich nichts mehr zu —, I have nothing more to say; habe ich es nicht gesagt? have I not said it, did I not say so? ist es nicht so eingetroffen, wie ich gesagt habe? has it not turned out exactly as I said? wie gesagt [=wie ich es gesagt habe], as I said; er ist, wie gesagt, ein schlechter Mensch, I told you so, he is a contemptible fellow; die Sache muß, wie gesagt, unverzüglich zu Ende gebracht werden, this affair or business must, as I have already or just said, be brought to an end, I repeat, this affair &c. requires a speedy termination; wie gesagt, so geschehen, or gethan! so said! so done! im Vorbeigehen gesagt, while upon the subject let me say, by the way, by the by be it said; Einem einen guten Morgen —, to wish a good morning to any one; Einem gute Nacht —, to say good night to any person; Einem einen Gruß — lassen, to send one's compliments, respects, greeting to any one; ich sage Ihnen dafür Dank, I return you thanks for it, I thank you for it; für Jemand gut —, to become bail or surety, to be bound, to give security, to make one's self responsible for another; was wollen Sie damit —? what do you mean by that? das heißt genug gesagt, enough said, that is evidently enough said; das will ich damit nicht gesagt haben, that is not what I meant to say, that is not the meaning intended to convey; I don't pretend to say so [there is a sort of submeaning] [„es war nicht mein Wille, ich hatte die Absicht nicht, das or so viel zu —"]; unter uns gesagt, between us, between you and me; das ließe ich nicht von mir — [V. Nachsagen], I would not suffer that to be said of me; man sagt ihn todt, reich, they say he is dead, rich; wie or was ich Ihnen sage [in fam. lang.], as I tell you, as I say to you, I assure you; was ich — wollte [when one has diverted from the subject and wishes to revert to it], what I wished to say &c., to return to the subject; [ja! ei!] was wollt' ich doch — [when one has digressed from his subject or suddenly forgotten by a slip of memory what he intended to say or was just about to say], what was I going to say, though! ich sagte nur so, I only said so in jest, I only said so [for fun, that was all]; das — Sie nur so, das beliebt Ihnen zu —, it pleases you, or, you are merely pleased to say so, you are not in earnest when you say that; bei or zu sich selbst —, to say to one's self; gesagt werden [in grammar], to be said, to be employed, to be used; dieses Wort wird nur von Sachen gesagt [in grammar], this word is only used, said, in speaking of things [that is, not of persons]; Mancher spricht viel, ohne Etwas zu —, people often talk a great deal, without saying any thing; lassen wir ihn reden, er weiß nicht, was er sagt, let him talk, he knows not what he says; lassen Sie sich —, permit me to say to you, listen, if you please, to what I have to say; lasse dir doch auch Etwas —, only hear me, just listen to me, to reason, for a moment; nie ließ er sich Etwas —, never did he listen to good advice, he would never hearken to reason; lasse dir gesagt seyn, daß &c., [threatening command] consider it as good as said, that &c.; ich will es mir gesagt seyn lassen, I will consider it as good as said, I will pay attention to the order; er hat Etwas, viel zu — [in fam. lang.], he has something, much to say [he has power, authority, much credit &c.]; ich habe bei dieser Sache nichts zu —, I have nothing to say with this business, this affair does not concern me, so, I have nothing to say to it; die Bibel sagt, dieser Dichter sagt irgendwo, Göthe sagt in seinem Faust, the Bible says, this poet says somewhere, Goethe says in his Faust. *Fig.* Mein Herz sagt es mir, daß du mich liebst, my heart says to me, that you love me; dein Gewissen wird dir —, ob &c., your conscience will say to you, if &c.; sie hat schöne Augen, die aber nichts —, she has beautiful eyes, but they say nothing; ihre Blicke sagten mir, daß &c., her looks said, told to me, that &c.; was will, was kann das — [=bedeuten, to signify], what shall, what will, what can that mean? what does that say? das will so viel —, that says as much as; das hat wenig, viel zu —, that says little, much, that is of trifling importance, of much consequence; das hat nichts zu —, that is of no consequence; was hat das zu —? what does that signify? of what consequence is that? seine Gründe — nichts, wollen nichts —, diese Verzierungen — nichts, his reasonings say nothing, these embellishments say nothing at all; zehn Thaler wollen nicht viel —, ten dollars don't say much, are but a mere trifle; tausend Thaler wollen schon viel —, a thousand dollars will say something, will tell, a thousand dollars carry some weight with them. Das —, the say, the saying. Seinem — nach, according to his say; alles mein — ist umsonst, all my talking, all that I can say is useless; all my reasonings, exhortations, remonstrances are thrown away. Syn. V. Reden.

Sage=beiwort, *n.* [in grammar, but little used] adverb. **—wort**, *n.* [in grammar, the same as Zeitwort] the verb.

Sāgen, [Swed. *saga*, Ital. *segare*, Lat. *secare*, Gr. *θήγ ειν*. V. Sech, Sichel &c.] I. *v. tr.* [= zersägen], to saw, to saw asunder [wood, stones, marble &c.]. Einen Balken der Länge nach —, to saw out a piece of timber in lengths; [etwas] sägen lassen, to have, to get, to cause to be sawn; eine Fuhre Holz zweimal — lassen, to have a load of wood sawn twice; Bretter &c. —, to have planks &c. sawn. II. *v. intr.* 1) to saw, to be occupied with or engaged in sawing [something]. 2) [in seamen's lang.] to row backwards. Das —, the sawing. Das — hat so und so viel gekostet, it has cost so and so for the sawing, the sawing has come to such and such a sum.

Sāger, *m.* [-s], **—inn**, *f.* [little used] sayer.

Sāger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a sawer, a sawyer. 2) [in nat. hist.] V. Sägeschnäbler.

Sāgerbock, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] a gin or triangle with pulleys for drawing up wood to be used for planks, a tripod trestle, three-footed jack.

Sāglich, [little used] V. Sagbar.

Sāgo, *m.* [also Sagu, and Sego, the name is oriental, in Hindoo *sabudana*] sago.

Sago=baum, *m.*, **—palme**, *f.* sago-tree, sago-palm [saguerus and cycas circinalis, growing in the Moluccas and neighbouring Islands]. **—grütze**, *f.*, **—mehl**, *n.* sago-powder, sago.

Sāhl. This word, which occurs in several compounds, implies extension in general, or, more especially, extension in length only, and sometimes an inclination to all sides. In some words it appears more or less altered into Sal, Sel, Seil, Sol, Schal, Zahl, Zel, Ziel &c.

Sahl=band, *n.* [allied to Seil] 1) [with clothiers, drapers &c.] list, selvage, edge, border, band. Lockeres —band, loose selvage; die — bänder von einem Tuche abschneiden, to cut off the selvage from a piece of cloth; dieser Zeug ist ohne die — bänder oder zwischen den — bändern 5/4 breit, this stuff is, without reckoning in the selvage, five quarters in breadth; die — bänder der Breite nach [an beiden Enden des Tuches], the borders breadthwise [to both ends of the cloth]; ein Stück Tuch so zusammenlegen, daß die — bänder auf einander zu liegen kommen, to put together or fold a piece of cloth in such a manner that the two selvages may lie one upon another [to double or fold once evenly a piece of new cloth]; rippiges or geripptes —band, ribbed or corded list; Tuch mit guten, schlechten — bändern, cloth with good, bad selvages [finished off well or badly]. 2) [amongst miners] the crust, matrix, gauge, vein-stone, rider, outer-coat [of a vein of metal]. **—buch**, *n.* [here Sahl is probably the same as Saal, that is dwelling or habitation] doom's-day-book, V. Lagerbuch. **—erde**, *f.* [here Sahl is probably equivalent to Rand, border or setting] turf-squares, turf-clods [square pieces of turf, employed while building under water, or in any hydraulic construction]. **—leiste**, *f.* V. —band. **—leistenkette**, *f.* the matrix chain [the weft leading to the vein-rider of an ore in a mine or lode]. **—weide**, *f.* [A. Sax. *scalk*, *salk*, Lat. *salix*, and French *saule*; here Sahl is either allied to Seil, that is Band, and then Weide is peculiarly superfluous, or, it belongs to the Swedish word *sele*, meaning [gentle, gently-flowing] river [Fluß] so that it might be called Flußweide] 1) sallow, willow-tree. 2) basket-withy, osier tree. 3) Glatte —weide [Lorbeerweide], round-leaved or laurel-leaved willow [flower with five stamens, salix caprea, Linn.].

Sahling, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [naval term for the beam that serves for a stay to the masts and top-gallant-masts] the trestle-trees, the cross-bars of the top and top-gallant-mast; V. Lang —.

Sahlit, *m.* [-en, *pl* -en] [in mineralogy] malacholite, soft-stone [a variety of the augite which was found at Sahla in Sweden].

Sāhne, *f.* [only used in *sing.*] [Dutch saen, appears especially to have signified a thick fluidity, and to be allied to the Lat. *san-ies*, and *san-guis* blood or gore] cream. V. also Rahm [which latter word is used chiefly in South-Germany, Sahne in North-Germany].

Sahn=brezel, *f.* [amongst bakers and pastry-cooks] a cream-cracknel. **—frau**, *f.* the cream-woman. **—käse**, *m.* a cream-cheese. Ein —käschen, cream-cheese or clotted cream. **—kuchen**, *m.* a cream-cake.

Saigen, Saiger, V. Seigen, Seiger.

***Saike**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a saick [small Turkish trading galley].

Saīte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to the Lat. *seta*, and perhaps with the Gr. *χαλιη*. In A. Sax. ſad and in Old Sax. ſeid, string or rope] string, cord, chord [for lutes, violins &c.] V. Darm —, Draht —, Geigen —, Harfen —, Klavier —. Metallene —, metallic string, wire-string; ein Inſtrument mit —n beziehen, to string a musical instrument, to put a set of strings on an instrument; die —n höher, tiefer ſtimmen, ſpannen, nachlaſſen, to tune or pitch the strings higher, lower, to screw up, to let down the strings; die — iſt geſprungen, the string has snapped, has sprung; die —n rühren, to touch or strike the chords, to wake the strings; die —n leiſe berühren, to touch the strings gently, to skim the strings or chords; die — n zu hart greifen, to handle the strings too roughly; eine falſche, unrechte —, a false, a wrong string or chord; eine verſtimmte —, a string out of tune; die — an einem Spinnrade, the string or cord of a spinning-wheel. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Die —n zu hoch ſpannen, to screw up one's strings too high, to carry matters a peg too high, with too high a hand, with too lofty a tone; gelindere —n aufziehen, to come down a peg [or two], to change one's note, to speak in a lower tone; berühren Sie dieſe — nicht, don't touch upon that string.

Saitenbezug, *m.* a set of strings [for a musical instrument]. —**brett**, *n.*, —**halter**, *m.* tail-piece, string-fastener. —**inſtrument**, *n.* string- or stringed instrument. —**klang**, *m.* 1) twang, the sound or vibration of a stretched string when struck. 2) V. —ſpiel. —**klingen**, *n.* V. —ſpiel —**macher**, *m.* string-maker. —**ſpiel**, *n.* [poetically] 1) music of stringed instruments, string-instrumental-music. 2) [—inſtrument] string or stringed instrument. —**ton**, *m.* string-tone, the tone of a string-instrument. —**tonwerkzeug**, *n.* V. —inſtrument. —**wurm**, *m.* V. Fadenwurm.

Saītig, *adj.* and *adv.* [only in compounds] stringed, V. Drei—, Vier —, Sechs — &c.

Säkerfalk, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [the word **Saker** has its origin from the Russian word *sokol*, a falcon, so that **Falk** is here a pleonasm] the sacre or saker [a kind of strong falcon]. Das Weibchen des —en, the sacret or sakeret.

***Sakrament**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in religion] the sacrament. Die ſieben — e der Katholiken, the seven sacraments of the Roman Catholics; die Proteſtanten haben nur zwei —e, die Taufe und das Abendmahl, Protestants have only two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's supper, i. e. communion; einen Kranken mit dem heiligen — e verſehen, to administer the holy communion to a sick person, [with roman catholics] to administer the viaticum [sacrament taken by a person too ill to receive it at church].

Sakraments-feſt, *n.* V. —tag. —**häuschen**, *n.* the tabernacle [in roman-catholic churches]. —**ſchänder**, *m.* sacrament-scoffer, violator of the sacraments, sacrilegious character. —**tag**, *m.* Corpus-Christi day.

***Sakramentäliſch**, V. Sakramentlich.

***Sakramentiren**, *v. intr.* [very low] to curse, to swear [in a plebeian vulgar manner].

***Sakramentirer**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in church hist.] 1) sacramentarian [a person who held heretical opinions with respect to the Eucharist or Lord's supper]. 2) [low] a swearer.

***Sakramèntlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* sacramental, sacramentary. Die — en Zeichen, the sacramental signs.

***Sakriſtan**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a sacristan, sacrist, verger, sexton.

***Sakriſtei**, *f.* the sacristy, the vestry [in a church or cathedral]. Die Aufſeherinn über die —, a vestry-nun [in nunneries and female convents] 2) leather-dresser's work-room.

***Säkulariſation**, *f.* [das Säkulariſiren] secularisation.

***Säkulariſiren**, *v. tr.* to secularize [a cloister, convent, abbey &c.]. Das —, secularisation.

Salàd, *m.* V. Salat.

***Salaīr**, [pron. Salähr], **Salär**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] V. Salarium.

Salamánder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) salamander [a species of lizard]. 2) salamander [a fabulous spirit dwelling in flame].

Salamander-baum, *m.* chinese laurel, salamander-tree. —**eidechſe**, *f.* salamander lizard or newt. —**haar**, *n.* [in mineralogy] asbestos, salamander's hair or wood, V. Federerz, also Amianth.

***Salarīren**, *v. tr.* [chiefly in chancery style and in commerce] to pay a salary, to appoint with a salary, to reward.

***Salārium**, *n.* [-s] salary, fee, appointments, reward.

***Salāt**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [probably from the Ital. *salata* salted, seasoned] salad, [low] sallet, salleting. Den — anmachen, zubereiten, to make, to dress a salad; guter, gut angemachter —, good, well dressed salad; gekochter —, dressed, prepared, seasoned salad; V. Gurken—, Häring—, Kartoffel—, Kraut—, Lattich— &c.; [in botany] lettuce; krauſer—, crisp lettuce; V. Forellen—, Kopf— &c.; einen — ſtechen, pflücken, to cut, pluck or gather a lettuce &c. for a salad, to pluck a salad; einen — leſen, to pick a lettuce &c. for a salad. 2) V. Kaiſer —, Mauer —, Wald —. 3) mountain-fir [pinus montana Linn.]. 4) V. Leene [in botany].

Salat-baum, *m.* Canadian judas-tree [cercis siliquastrum]. —**beet**, *n.* lettuce-bed, salad-bed. —**blatt**, *n.* lettuce-leaf. —**bohne**, *f.* the common French bean. —**gabel**, *f.* salad-fork. —**gewächs**, *n.* salleting, any plant fit for salad. —**haupt**, *n.*, —**kopf**, *m.* head or heart of salad. —**korb**, *m.* salad-basket. —**kraut**, *n.* salleting. —**löffel**, *m.* salad-spoon. —**napf**, *m.* V. Schüſſel. —**pflanze**, *f.* 1) V. —gewächs. 2) young lettuce. Die —pflanzen verſetzen, to plant out, transplant young lettuces. —**ſame**, *m.* lettuce-seed. —**ſchüſſel**, *f.* salad dish or bowl. —**wurm**, *m.* 1) mole-cricket. 2) lettuce-maggot [larva of the cock-chafer].

Salbāder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in fam. lang., and comic] [probably from the word **Salber**, or it was originally **Salb-Bader**, from Salben and Bader] quack, charlatan, V. Quackſalber. *Fig.* chatterer, gossip, prater, twaddler, tedious proser.

Salbaderei, *f.* [in fam. lang. and with contempt] 1) V. Quackſalberei. 2) tedious chattering, prosing, tittle-tattle, gossiping.

Salbādern, *v. intr.* [in fam. lang. and with contempt] 1) V. Quackſalbern. 2) to prate tediously, to bore with chattering, to gossip, prose, prate. Was ſalbadert ihr da? what are you chattering about there?

Sálbe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [probably allied to the Gr. *ἀλειφω*, as also to the Fr. *sale*, anciently *salo*, dirty] *dim.* Sälbchen, ‖Sälblein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] ointment, salve, unguent, balm. Mit — ſchmieren, beſtreichen, to smear, bedaub, rub with ointment; erweichende, wohlriechende —, emollient, odoriferous ointment, V. Augen —, Brand —, Haar —, Kühl —, Wund —; [in seamen's language] ship-paint, calking pitch or tar.

Salben-baum, *m.* 1) the black poplar. 2) water-elder, guelder-rose. —**bereiter**, *m.* salve or ointment-preparer, maker, dresser. —**büchſe**, *f.* [*dim.* —büchschen, ‖—büchslein, *n.*] ointment-box, pyx, salve-box; surgeon's ointment-case, salvatory. —**handel**, *m.* V. —kram. —**händler**, *m.* a dealer in ointments and perfume, a perfumer; a vendor of balsams. —**kram**, *m.* 1) retail-trade, traffic in salves, ointments. 2) wholesale, ointment-trade or -business. —**krämer**, *m.*, —**inn**, *f.* ointment trader, vendor. V. also —händler. —**ſpatel**, *m.* ointment-spatule, salve-spatula [flat thin knife for spreading ointment].

Salbei or **Salvei**, *f.* or [provincial] *m.* [probably from the Lat. *salvus*, or from the Low Sax. ſahl, whitish] sage, clary [salvia Linn.]. 1) Die große, breitblätterige —, the large broad-leaved sage; die kleine ſchmalblätterige —, the little small-leaved sage; die weiße ſchmalblätterige —, the white small-leaved sage [of Catalonia]; die wollige —, the woolly sage; die buntblätterige —, the parti-coloured sage; die wilde —, meadow-sage; die römiſche —, clary, orval, orvial, V. Gold —, Silber —. 2) Wilde —, mountain sage [in South-America]. 3) Wilde — [kind of germander or speedwell], wild-sage, germander-sage. 4) V. Frauenmünze.

Salbei-baum, *m.* V. —ſtrauch 1). —**blatt**, *n.* sage-leaf. —**blume**, —**blüthe**, *f.* sage-flower, sage-blossom. —**blumenzucker**, *m.* sage-flower-sugar. —**eſſig**, *m.* sage-vinegar. —**grau**, *adj.* and *adv.* [amongst dyers] sage-gray. —**öl**, *n.* sage-oil. —**ſamen**, *m.* sage-seed. —**ſtock**, *m.* sage-stock. —**ſtrauch**, *m.* 1) the shrubby phlomis, Jerusalem-sage, sage-shrub, Sicilian mullen or clary. 2) Wilder —ſtrauch, mountain clary. —**weide**, *f.* sage-willow, small round-eared willow.

Sálben, *v. tr.* to anoint. Einen, ſich —, to anoint any one, one's self; die Fechter ſalbten ſich zum Kampfe, the wrestlers anointed themselves for the contest; die Alten ließen ſich —, wenn ſie aus dem Bade ſtiegen, the Ancients had themselves anointed, when they stepped out of the bath; ſie ſalbte die Füße unſeres Heilandes, she anointed the feet of our Saviour; mit Oel —, to anoint with oil; einen Leichnam —, to embalm a corpse; eine Beule —, to rub with oil or ointment a boil; einen König —, to anoint a king; Samuel ſalbte den Saul zum König von Iſrael, Samuel anointed Saul as king of Israel; die Könige von Frankreich wurden aus dem heiligen Fläſchchen geſalbt, the kings of France were anointed with oil out of the consecrated vial; Biſchöfe bei ihrer Weihe —, to anoint bishops at their consecration; die Geſalbten des Herrn [in Scripture], the Lord's anointed [kings]; geſalbtes Haupt, anointed head, sacred head; einen Kranken mit dem heiligen Oele —, to anoint a sick person with the holy oil, to administer the extreme unction; [low] Einem den Rücken —, to give one a sound drub-

bing, a regular threshing, to grease one's back with a thick oak-cudgel. Das —, V. Salbung.

Salb=nuß, *f.* [*dim.* —nüßchen, ‖—nüßlein, *n.*] ben-nut [nut of the smooth bonduc, fruit of the Moringa]. —nußbaum, V. Behenbaum. —nußöl, V. Behenöl. —öl, *n.* [for extreme unction] the chrismal oil. —ſtube, *f.* anointing-room, chrismal chamber.

Sálber, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] —inn, *f.* anointer, consecrator.

Salberei', *f.* [mostly in a bad sense] the action of anointing; *it.* [with contempt] daubery.

Sálbicht, *adj.* and *adv.* unctuous, having an ointment-smell.

Sálbling, Sälbling, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] 1) [provincial] alpine-trout. 2) V. Sälmling 2).

Sálbung, *f.* [of kings] unction, consecration; [of bishops] unction, anointing, chrism. *Fig.* Eine Predigt, Rede, ein Buch voll —, a homily or sermon, a speech, a book full of unction.

Salbungs=reich, —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* unctuous, full of unction; oily; greasy. —reiche Predigt, a sermon full of unction; ein —reicher, —voller Mund [of an orator, chiefly a sacred one, sometimes comic], unctuous lips [like St. Chrysostom], [if comic] an oily mouth.

*Saldiren, *v. tr.* [V. Saldo] to balance, clear, settle, adjust; pay. Eine Rechnung —, to balance an account. Das —, balancing, the paying, discharging in full.

*Sáldo, *m.* [-'s, *pl.* —s or [more usual] Saldi] [an Italian word derived from the Germ. Soll] balance of an account. Den — einer Rechnung bezahlen, to pay the balance of a bill; den — ziehen, to strike the balance.

Sälep, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-e] salop, salep [orchis morio].

Salepwurzel, *f.* salep-root, fool's-stone.

Sälier, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [in Roman history] a Salian.

*Saline, *f.* [*pl.*-n] [from the Lat. *salina*] salt-work, saltern, salt-pit, salt-mine.

Sälisch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in Roman history] salian, [in French history] salic, salique. —er Priester, salian priest; —es Gedicht, song or hymn of the Salians or Salii; —e Jungfrauen, Salian virgins; das —e Gesetz, the salic law; —e Güter, lands and hereditaments entailed on heirs-male, in fee-tail male.

Salit, V. Sahlit.

Saliúnke, *m.* [-es] valerian, spikenard.

*Salivatiōn, *f.* [in medicine] salivation.

1. Sálm, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] [Lat. *salmo*, French *saumon*] [the name of the salmon in spring and summer] salmon. Kleiner —, [*dim.* Sälmchen, ‖Sälmlein, *n.*] little salmon, samlet; friſcher, eingeſalzener —, fresh, salted, pickled salmon; —e fangen, to catch salmon; der Kopf eines —es, the jole of a salmon; eine Schnitte von einem —e, a slice or steak of salmon; [in foundries] tin-block [a long square piece of tin].

Salm=börs, *m.* salmon-perch [a sort of perch resembling a salmon in shape and taste]. —braſſen, *m.* salmon-bream. —fang, *m.* salmon-catching, salmon-fishery. —forelle, *f.* salmon-trout. —garn, *n.* salmon-net. —kopf, *m.*, —ſchnitte, *f.* V. Salm. —netz, *n.* V. —garn. —parſch, *m.* V. —börs.

2. Sálm, [-es, *pl.*-en] [provincial, old or comic for Pſalm] [church hymn] psalm, chant, hymn, canticle.

Salmiák, *m.* [-s] [contracted from sal ammoniacum] sal ammoniac [a substance found naturally and that can be formed artificially by fixing muriatic-acid gas and ammoniacal gas]. Natürlicher —, muriate of ammonia; gemeiner —, common sal ammoniac; vitrioliſcher or Glauber's geheimer —, sulphate of ammonia.

Salmiak=beſchlag, *m.* the efflorescence of sal ammoniac [a whitish crust upon the salt, upon exposure to air]. —blumen, *pl.* [in chemistry] flowers of ammoniacal salt [sal ammonia sublimated to a feathery form]. —geiſt, *m.* [in chemistry] spirit of sal ammoniac. —kruſte, *f.* crust of ammoniacal salt. —rinde, *f.* rind of sal ammoniac, its crust mixed with sand. —rubin, *m.* [in chemistry] ruby of sal ammoniac [ruby-red dice-shaped crystal, obtained by dissolving common sal ammoniac in the still warm solution of iron in aqua-fortis, that is, nitric acid]. —ſalz, *n.* sal volatile. —ſpiritus, V. —geiſt.

Sälmling, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] 1) little salmon, samlet, young salmon. 2) [the one year old salmon] samlet of the Rhine.

Sālome, *f.* [-'s] [name of women] Salome.

Sālomon, [with some also Salomo] *m.* [-s, *pl.* sometimes, chiefly in higher style, -e] [proper name] Solomon.

Salomonsſiegel, *n.* 1) the seal or seal-ring of Solomon, Solomon's seal [to which the Eastern traditions ascribe miraculous or wonder-working qualities]. 2) [in botany] Solomon's seal [convallaria polygonatum].

Salpéter, *m.* [-s] [derived from *sal petrae*, rock salt] nitre, saltpetre, nitrate of potash [a mineral salt]. Roher — vom erſten Sude, raw saltpetre from the first boiling, raw saltpetre of the first crystallization; glänzender — vom zweiten Sude, sparkling saltpetre of the second water, of the second crystallization; gereinigter —, purified saltpetre; gebrochener, klarer —, rock or crystal saltpetre; natürlicher —, native saltpetre, aphronitre, flowers of nitre, natron [found prepared by the hand of nature in Bahar and in other parts of the East-Indies, likewise on the borders of many lakes in the interior of Africa]. — ſieden, läutern or reinigen, to boil, strain, refine, purify nitre.

Salpeter=alaun, *m.* nitrate of alum, nitrous alum. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* nitrous, partaking of the nature of saltpetre. —blume, *f.* V. —ſchaum. —dampf, *m.* [in chemistry] nitrous or nitric acid gas, nitric vapour. —druſe, *f.* crystallised saltpetre [in tiny crystallized groopings over a superficies]. —dunſt, *m.* nitrous vapour or exhalation. —erde, *f.* nitrous earth [earth containing nitre]. Ausgelaugte —erde, washed nitrous earth. —erde, —probe, *f.* nitrous earth sample or specimen, test of nitrous earth. —fraß, *m.* 1) nitrous rot, injury done by saltpetre [mural decay or rot, wall-caries produced by the presence of nitre]. 2) crumbled or decayed hollow of a wall. —gas, *n.* V. —luft. —geiſt, *m.* V. —ſäure. —geſäuert, V. —ſauer. —grube, *f.* saltpetre-pit, nitre-mine. —grundlage, *f.* [in chemistry] nitric base. —haltig, *adj.* and *adv.* nitrous, nitric, nitry, holding nitre. —hütte, *f.* saltpetre-house or hut [place where nitre is prepared]. —kelle, *f.* saltpetre-ladle. —keſſel, *m.* saltpetre-boiler, caldron. —kriſtall, *n* saltpetre-crystal, crystal of nitre. —küchlein, —kügelchen, *n.* nitre-ball, trochisk of nitre [for sore throats], [in chemistry] salt of prunel. —lauge, *f.* saltpetre-lees, saltpetre-brine. —luft, *f.* [in chemistry] nitrous air, gas. —mutter or —mutterlauge, *f.* [in saltpetre works] mother of saltpetre [lees or residue from which the saltpetre has been procured by boiling]. —öl, *n.* oil of saltpetre, blood of salamander. —ſalmiak, *m.* nitrate of ammonia [nitrous acid with volatile alkali]. —ſalzſäure, *f.* nitro-muriatic acid. —ſauer, *adj.* and *adv.* [in chemistry] nitric, nitrous. —ſaurer Kalk, nitrate of lime; —ſaure Salze, nitrates; —ſaures Gold, Kupfer &c., nitrate of gold, copper &c.; —ſaure Luft, V. —luft. —ſäure, *f.* nitric acid, spirit of nitre. Verſüßte —ſäure, dulcified spirit of nitre, sweet spirit of nitrous ether; unvollkommene —ſäure, nitrous acid. —ſchaum, *m.* nitre or saltpetre-scum. —ſchwefel, *m.* sulphate of nitre. —ſieder, *m.* saltpetre-manufacturer. —ſiederei, *f.* saltpetre-manufactory. —ſtoff, *m.* 1) saltpetre stuff, matter, material, principle containing nitre. 2) azote, nitrogen. —ſtrauch, *m.* nitre-shrub [a plant peculiar to the region of the Wolga]. —täfelchen, *n.* V. —kügelchen. —wand, *f.* nitro-earthen wall [wall where there is saltpetre already, or which is built for it from the earth or mortar employed]. —waſſer, *n.* nitrous water, saltpetre-brine. —wurzel, *f.* [figuratively] the matrix of the nitre removed by lixiviation &c. —zeltlein, *n.* V. —küchlein.

Salpétericht, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Salpeterartig.

Salpéterig, Salpetrig, *adj* and *adv.* nitrous, nitry, selenitic &c. —es Waſſer, nitrous water; —e Säure or [absolutely] Salpeterſaueres, nitrous acid.

Sálſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Ital. *salsa*, whence the French word *sauce*] 1) a sort of acid or vinegar sauce, pickle [a sharp, seasoned or also a sour liquid condiment]. 2) [the juice of fruits boiled down to a thickish consistency] rob, inspissated juice, syrup.

Salſen=dorn, *m.* [in botany] barberry-tree [berberis vulgaris]. —kraut, *n.* sauce-alone. —ſpeiſe, *f.* food prepared with acid sauce.

*Salutatiōn, *f.* salutation, greeting.

*Salutiren, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [military and naval term] to salute. Mit der Pike, dem Degen —, to salute with the pike, sword; die Hafenbatterien ſalutirten das Schiff, ſalutirten, the batteries of the port saluted the ship, fired a salute.

Salvāner, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] V. Salviner.

Salvatèllader, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in anatomy] the salvatella vein.

Salvationsſchrift, *f.* [*pl.*-en] [Vertheidigungsſchrift] [in courts of law] pleadings, the replication [of the plaintiff], rejoinder [of the defendant].

Sálve, *f.* [*pl.* -n] salute by firing, salvo, volley, discharge [of fire-arms or artillery]. [military or naval term] Eine — geben, to fire a salute; man gab eine — mit dem groben Geſchütze, they fired a salute with cannon; bei ſeiner Ankunft gab man ihm zu Ehren eine allgemeine —, drei —n mit dem Gewehr, in honour of his arrival a general salute was fired, three volleys of fire-arms or musketry were given; [in artillery] round or discharge of cannon [the firing off of several pieces at once].

*Sálvegarde, *f.* [now, more usual Sauve-

garde, the latter being pronounced as in the French] [*pl.*-n] safe-guard.

Sálvei, V. Salbei.

‖Salvête, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [low, from the Ital. *salvietta*] napkin, plate-cloth.

Salvíner or **Silvåner**, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [a vine-tree having less branches and leaves than others, producing a small deliciously sweet grape, from which a rich strong wine is made] salviner-vine, Austrian-vine.

***Salvíren**, I. *v. tr.* [bad word for retten] to save. II. *v. refl. Fig.* [in fam. lang., in jest] to save one's self, to escape, to make off.

Sálz, *n.* [-es, *pl.*-e, the *pl.* being only used in chemistry] [in the Goth. Swed. and Isl. languages salt, Bohem. sůl, Wel. *halen*, Gr. ἅλς Lat. *sal*, French *sel*. These words are derived with little probability from the Gr. ἅλλεσθαι, to spring] salt. Feſte —e [in a fixed form], fixed salts; flüſſige —e, liquid salts; zerfließbare —e, deliquescent salts; alkaliſches —, salt alcali; ſaures —, acid salt; eſſigſaure —e, acetous salts; weſentliche —e, essential salts; engliſches —, *a*) rock-salt, common salt, *b*) Epsom salts, sulphate of magnesia; armeniſches —, Armenian salts, muriate of ammonia; — von Agrigent, salts of Agrigentum; V. Bitter —, Glas —, Harn —, Milch —, Mittel —; — zum Würzen, Küchen—, salt for seasoning, kitchen-salt; gediegenes, gegrabenes —, fossil salt, rock salt, mineral salt, V. Brunnen —, Quell —, Stein —; grobkörniges, graues, weißes —, coarse-grained, grey or bay, white salt; — graben, gewinnen, to dig, to obtain salt; — ſieden, to boil, to prepare salt by boiling; — einſchwärzen, to cheat the excise of the salt-tax by smuggling or fraud; ein Korn —, V. —korn; ein Schiff mit — or ein Schiff mit — beladen, a vessel laden with salt; Etwas mit — würzen, or [more usual] Etwas ſalzen, to season with salt; in — legen, to lay, to put in salt; Fleiſch &c. mit — beſtreuen, to strew salt over meat &c., to bestrew meat &c. with salt; dieſe Hammelskeule lag nicht lange genug im —e, this leg of mutton did not lie long enough in salt; dieſer Schinken iſt recht im —e, iſt gut im —e getroffen, this ham is well cured, the salt has well struck into this ham, this ham has taken the salt well; Etwas blos mit — eſſen, to eat any thing simply or quite plain with salt; Fiſche aus dem —e, blos mit — waſſer zubereitet, fish dressed plain with salt [without sauce &c.], simply boiled in water into which salt has been thrown. *Fig.* In dieſem Werke findet man kein — or auch nicht ein Körnchen —, there is not a grain of salt, not an atom of wit in this work; es iſt — in ſeinen Reden, there is some salt in his speeches; attiſches —, attic salt, attic wit; mit — gewürzter Scherz, spiced raillery, witty bantering; [in Scripture] Eure Rede ſey mit — gewürzet, let your speech be seasoned with salt; ihr [die Apoſtel] ſeyd das — der Erde, ye [the apostles] are the salt of the earth. *Prov.* Um einen Menſchen wohl zu kennen, muß man erſt einen Scheffel — mit ihm eſſen or gegeſſen haben, to know a man well, you must eat first a bushel of salt with him; [low] Einen bei Jemanden in das — hauen, to detract any person's character to another, to speak ill of, to slander any one behind his back, to scanmag any one behind his back.

Salz-abgabe, *f.* salt-tax, salt-duty. **—accíſe**, *f.* 1) V. —abgabe. 2) the salt-tax office. **—ader**, *f.* [amongst miners] a vein of salt, a salt-vein. **—alaun**, *m.* muriate of alumina. **—amt**, *n.* 1) the office or board for the regulation relative to the salt-monopoly, salt-tax &c. 2) the salt-office or bureau. **—arbeiter**, *m.* salt-worker. **—art**, *f.* 1) property, quality, nature of salt. 2) sort, species, variety of salt. Die verſchiedenen — arten, the different kinds of salt. **—artig**, *adj.* and *adv.* saline, brackish, partaking of the nature of salt. **—äther**, *m.* muriatic ether. **—aufſeher**, *m.* V. —inſpector. **—beamte**, *m.* officer or clerk to a salt-office. **—bediente**, *m.* servant in a salt-manufactory; *it.* a gabelman. **—beere**, *f.* [in botany] orach-berry. **—bereiter**, *m.* 1) salt-maker. 2) gabelman. **—bereitung**, *f.* the preparation of salt. **—berg**, *m.* salt-mountain, mountain of foſſil-salt. **—bergwerk**, *n.* salt-mine, salt-pit, saltern. **—bildung**, *f.* salification, salifying. **—binſe**, *f.* V. —gras. **—blei**, *n.* sugar of lead. **—block**, *m.* V. —kuchen. **—blumen**, *pl.* 1) [in mineralogy] flowers of salt, salt-efflorescence [sublimated salt, also, delicate salt-particles or crystals, which adhere to salt-cots]. 2) mural salt, crystals of salt adhering to walls, salt-crust on walls. **—blüthe**, *f.* V. —blumen 2). **—boden**, *m.* salt-granary. **—bohne**, *f.* pickled kidney-bean. **—born**, *m.* V. —brunnen. **—brodem**, *m.* salt-vapour, salt-steam. **—brühe**, *f.* 1) sauce composed of salt and water. 2) pickle, brine. Mit —brühe zubereitete Fiſche, fish boiled in water and salt, dressed in their own pickle. **—brunnen**, *m.* salt-well, salt-source. **—büchſe**, *f.* [*dim.* —büchschen, ‖—büchslein, *n.*] [in the kitchen] salt-box, *it.* salt-cellar [on the table]. **—bude**, *f.* salt-shop, huckstering-place for salt, such as a booth, shed or stall. **—butter**, *f.* salt-butter. **—cucumer**, *f.* V. —gurke. **—erde**, *f.* saline-earth, earth containing muriate of soda. **—fabrik**, *f.* V. —ſiederei. **—faktor**, *m.* 1) overseer of a salt-work. 2) salt-factor in a store or warehouse of salt. **—faß**, *n.* [*dim.* —fäßchen, ‖—fäßlein, *n.*] 1) [in a magazine] salt-barrel, salt-tub; *it* [in the kitchen] salt-box; *it.* [at table] salt-cellar. Silbernes, kriſtallenes, porzellanenes —fäßchen, silver, crystal, porcelain salt-cellar. 2) *Fig.* [amongst veterinary surgeons] flesh-cavities [in the eye-pits of a horse]. **—fiſch**, *m.* salt-fish; cured, pickled fish. **—fleiſch**, *n.* salt-meat. **—fluß**, *m.* 1) [in foundries] salt-flux [mingling of saltish materials, through which the melting and scoriating of the ore is facilitated]. 2) [term in medicine] salt-rheum, acrimonious pituitous discharge. **—freiheit**, *f.* allowance of salt. **—fuhre**, *f.* 1) carriage of salt, salt-carriage. **—fuhren thun**, to convey salt in any vehicle. 2) vehicle laden with salt, salt-laden cart or wagon. **—führer**, *m.* conductor, carter, wagoner &c. to a salt-laden vehicle. **—fütterung**, *f.* salt-fodder, salted fodder [for cattle]. **—gaſt**, *m.* [in salt-works] a salt-customer, a salt-chapman. **—geiſt**, *m.* V. —ſäure. **—genoß**, *m.* coproprietor, copartner of a salt-work, sharer or share-holder in a saltern. **—gericht**, *n.* V. —amt. **—geſäuert**, *adj* and *adv.* muriated. **—geſchmack**, *m.* salt-taste. **—gewerk**, *n.* V. —genoß. **—graf**, **—gräfe**, *m.* [in some parts of Germany] salt-intendant [the chief or foreman appointed to superintend a salt-work]. **—gras**, *n.* [a salsuginous grass used for fodder] arrow-headed grass. **—grube**, *f.* saltern, salt-pit, salt-mine. **—gurke**, *f.* pickled cucumber, pickled gherkin. **—handel**, *m.* salt-trade, salt-traffic. **—handel treiben**, to carry on the salt-trade; der —handel im Kleinen, the huckstering or retailing of salt, the carrying on of the salt-trade in a small way. **—händler**, *m.*, **—inn**, *f.* salt-dealer, salt-merchant, salt-seller. Der —händler im Kleinen, V. —höke. **—häring**, *m.* white-herring, salt-herring. **—haufen**, *m.* large lump, heap of salt [salt thrown up in a heap], pile of salt. **—haus**, *n.* salt-house; *it.* salt-warehouse. Im —hauſe aufſchütten, to pile up, store up salt in the warehouse; das Aufſchütten des —es im —hauſe, the laying or storing up of salt in its warehouse. **—häutchen**, *n.* [in salt pits &c.] salt-pellicle, salt-cuticle [a thin layer or stratum of salt that is formed upon saltpetre lees]. **—hecht**, *m.* 1) salt pike or jack. 2) large pike or jack. **—herr**, *m.* V. —junker. **—höke**, *m.*, **—hökinn**, *f.* huckster, huckstress of salt. **—inſpector**, *m.* salt-inspector. **—junker**, *m.* [obsolete] lord, proprietor, owner of a salt-mine or salt-work. **—kaper**, *f.* pickled caper. **—kärrner**, *m.* carter, driver, man that brings salt anywhere. **—kaſten**, *m.* [in the kitchen] salt-box. **—kiſte**, *f.* [in the kitchen], V. —kaſten. **—klos**, *m.* 1) lump, clod of salt. 2) [in domestic economy] salt-cat [to allure pigeons]. Die —klöſe in die Körbe thun, to put the clods or lumps of salt into the salt-baskets. **—klumpen**, *m.* salt-lump, large knob of salt. **—knappe**, **—knecht**, *m.* [in salt-works] journeyman salt-maker. **—koch**, *m.* salt-cook [chiefly in a princely or royal household]. **—koralle**, *f.* V. —kornporcellane. **—korb**, *m.* [in salt-works] salt-basket [into which the granulated salt is beaten]. **—korbflechter**, **—korbfüller**, *m.* salt-basket-maker, salt-basket-filler. **—korn**, *n.* grain of salt. *dim.* —körnchen, ‖—körnlein, *n.* *a*) a salt-granule, a tiny grain, a particle of salt. *b*) [in conchology] Das —körnchen, [also] die —kornporcellane, *f.* porcelain-shell [cypraea]. **—kothe**, *f.* salt-cot, salt-house [hut where the culinary salt is boiled out of the brine]. Arbeiter in den —kothen, a workman in salt-cots. **—kram**, *m.* salt-trade in retail, salt-huckstering. **—krämer**, *m.* salt-hawker, salt-huckster, salt-retailer. **—kraut**, *n.* 1) marsh-samphire, kali [out of which potash is made]. 2) jointed glasswort, kali [salicornia herbacea, parietaria officinalis]. 3) V. —gras. 4) orach or orage. 5) velvet goose-foot [chenopodium villosum]. 6) V. Milchkraut 2). **—krebs**, *m.* salt-crawfish. **—kriſtalle**, *pl.* salt-crystals. **—krücke**, *f.* salt-strike, salt-stirrer. **—kuchen**, *m.* 1) a coarse wheaten or rye-cake. 2) salt-cat. **—lache**, *f.* V. —moraſt. **—lake**, *f.* V. —brühe. **—lecke**, *f.* [in the chase and rural economy] salt-lick [a place where salt is strewn or given for domestic cattle or animals of the chase to lick]. **—magazin**, *n.* salt-magazine, V. —haus. **—mann**, *m.* 1) V. —führer, —körrner. 2) V. —händler. **—markt**, *m.* salt-market. **—marmor**, *m.* salt-grained or salsigranulated marble. **—maß**, *n.* salt-measure. Das —maß ſtreichen, abſtreichen, to strike the salt [when measured]. **—maſſe**, *f.* [in mineralogy] saline concretion. **—meſſer**, *m.* salt-meter, salt-measurer [a person whose duty it is to measure out salt to the customers]. **—meſte**, *f.* salt-box [in the kitchen]. **—moraſt**, *m.* salt-marsh. **—mühle**, *f.* salt-mill [for crushing lumps of fossil salt, or salt gem]. **—mutter**, *f.* mother of salt [the lees in

vessels where the salt-brine is kept]. —niederlage, *f.* salt-warehouse, V. —haus. —ordnung, *f.* salt-regulation. —pacht, *f.* salt-renting, salt-farming, salt-rent —pächter, *m.* a salt-renter, contractor, farmer of salt; a farmer [general] of the salt-tax or gabella; *it* the farmer of a salt-work. —paß, *m.* [formerly] salt-pass, salt-passport [a letter or deed that affranchises a person or company and exempts him or them from the salt-tax]. —pfanne, *f.* [with salters] a salt-pan, copper for boiling brine. —pfänner, *m.* [a person having a share or stake in a salt-pan] saltern share-holder, salt-pan partner. ‡—pfennig, *m.* salt-tax. —pflanze, *f.* the kali plant, the kalophyte, salicornia fruticosa; *ti.* V. —kraut, —beere. —preis, *m.* salt-price, price of salt. —probe, *f.* 1) salt-test, salt-trial [an essay made on salt waters, brackish or saline springs or salterns] V. —wage. —probekunst, *f.* 1) art of testing, essaying a saline source, a saltern, a brackish spring. 2) science, art of discovering saline sources, brackish springs or waters. —quelle, *f.* salt-spring, salt-source. —regie, *f.* V. —verwaltung. —richter, *m.* [obsolete] V. —graf. —rinde, *f.* salt-crust, rind, film or crust of salt. —rinne, *f.* V. —trog. —samenkraut, *n.* marine pond-weed, marine water-spike, potamogeton marinum. —sauer, *adj.* and *adv.* [in chemistry] muriatic, hydrochloric. —saures flüchtiges Laugen —, V. Salmiak; —saurer Arsenik, V. Arsenikbutter; —saures Blei, V. Hornblei; —saures Eisen, Gold &c., muriate of iron, of gold &c.; —saure Erde, muriatic earth; —saurer Kalk, muriate, hydrochlorate of lime; —saures mineralisches Laugen — [Koch—], muriate of soda. —säule, *f.* salt-column; pillar of salt. [in Scripture] Und sie wurde in eine —säule verwandelt, and she was changed into a pillar of salt. —säure, *f.* [in chemistry] muriatic-acid, hydrochloric acid. Ueber-saure, oxygenesirte, dephlogistisirte oder vollkommene —säure, hypermuriatic acid, dephlogisticated marine acid; salpetrige oder salpetersaure —säure, nitromuriatic acid; versüßte —säure, dulcified spirit of salt, muriatic alcohol. —schank, *m.* [provincial] salt-retail-trade; retailing of salt. Einen —schank haben, to retail salt, to sell salt in a retail-shop. —schaufel, *f.* [in salterns] salt-shovel, salt-spade [for shovelling the salt into the baskets]. —schaum, *m.* 1) salt-scum, saltish scum. 2) salt-pellicle [which by degrees is converted into a crust]. —scheibe, *f.* [in salterns] 1) [a wooden vessel, into which the salt is removed] salt-tub or chest [containing about three bushels, used for removing or transporting the salt]. 2) V. —kuchen 2). —schenk, *m.* [obsolete] salt-huckster. —schiff, *n.* salt-ship, ship laden with salt. —schlag, *m.* [in mineralogy] common granulated quartz. —schmant, *m.* [in salterns] [impurity in the salt-spring, which rises up and floats like a scum] salt-film. —schöpp, *m.* V. —stein. —schrape, *m.* [in salterns] salt-scraper [to scrape the dirt off the salt-blocks or lumps]. —schreiber, *m.* a clerk in a salt-office, clerk at or of a salt-work or saltern. —schwaden, *m.* [in salterns] V. —brodem. —schwärzer, *m.* a salt-smuggler; an unlicenced seller of salt. —schweiß, *m.* salt-oozing [that escapes or forces its way out of clefts of rocks &c.]. —see, *m.* 1) salt-lake. 2) *f.* [not much used instead of salzige See] briny sea, ocean. —sieder, *m.* a salt-maker, salt-boiler or distiller. —siederei, *f.* 1) salt-boiling, salt-making 2) saltern, salt-house, the place where salt is boiled or made. —sode, *f.* V. —siederei. —sohle, *f.* [source containing salt] salt-source, saline water, salt-brine, mother-brine. —speicher, *m.* salt-granary, salt-warehouse; *it.* [öffentlicher —speicher] public magazine or warehouse for bonded salt. —spindel, *f.* V. —wage. —stätte, *f.* [in salterns] salt-place, salt-hob [a raised-up place near the salt-pan or boiler in salt-works where the salt is dried in baskets]. —stein, *m.* 1) salt-stone, selenite. 2) V. Stein —. 3) salt-crust-film. —steuer, *f.* 1) salt-tax, salt-duty, salt-impost, gabel. Die —steuer erhöhen, to raise the duty on salt. 2) saltern-tax, an impost or duty levied on salterns, saltern-dues. 3) saltage-dues, salt-freight-duty [paid by salt-ships]. —stock, *m.* salt-stock, salt-mass, salorge, bed of fossil salt, a mine of rock-salt. —strauch, *m.* the shrubby kali, kali geniculatum majus. —streicher, *m.* striker, V. —messer. —stube, *f.* [in salterns &c.] brine-reservoir [a receptacle for the preservation of the water saturated with salt]. —stück, *n.* piece, lump, clod of salt, salt-cat, V. —klos. —sumpf, —teich, *m.* salt-marsh, salt-pond. —theil, *m.* [*dim.* —theilchen, *n.*] 1) portion, particle of salt. 2) [eines Körpers] salsuginous part of a body &c. —tonne, *f.* salt-tun, salt-barrel. —topf, *m.* salt-pot, pot of or for salt. —trockenofen, *m.* [in salterns] salt-drying oven, salt-stove. —trog, *m.* salt-trough. —versilberer, *m.* [obsolete], —verwalter, *m.* administrator, steward in trust of a saltern. —verwaltung, *f.* administration, management in trust of a saltwork; *it.* board of salt-trade, administration, financial board or office for the revenues of the state arising out of its salt-works. —wage, *f.* salt-gage, salt-guage, a test-liquor; [in chemistry] a sali-meter, a salt-areometer. —wagen, *m.* salt-wagon, wagon or cart having a load of or for carrying salt. —wasser, *n.* 1) salt-water, saline or brackish water. 2) water impregnated with salt, or saturated with it, brine, pickle. —werk, *n.* 1) V. —bergwerk 2) salt-work, saltern, salt-cot. —werker, *m.* [Hallore] salt-maker, salt-boiler. —wesen, *n.* every thing relating to salterns and to the conducting of them. ‖—wirker, *m.* V. —sieder. —zins, *m.* salt-census, V. —steuer 2). —zoll, *m.* the salt-duty, impost or tax levied on salt, gabel. —zöllner, *m.* gabelman, V. —bediente.

Sálzen, *v. tr.* to salt, to season with salt [as flesh or meat, sauce &c.]. Die Suppe ist zu stark ge—, the soup is too much salted; er ißt nicht gerne ge—, he is not a fancier of, he does not relish a salt-flavour in his food; das ist außerordentlich stark ge—, that is as salt as brine; ge—e Butter, salt-butter; ge—es Fleisch, salt-meat, pickled meat, corned meat; ge—es Schweinefleisch, salt pork, pickled pork; frisch ge—es junges Schweinefleisch, fresh and young pickled pork; diese Knackwurst ist recht, ist zu stark ge—, this german sausage, dried sausage is well, is too much salted; ge—es Fleischwerk, ge—e Fische, salt-meat, salt-fish; er handelt mit ge—em Fleische, mit ge—en Fischen, he trades or deals in salt-meat, salt-fish, he is by trade a dry-salter; Ge—es, or ge—es Fleisch ist ihm nicht gesund, any thing salted, or salt-meat is not good for him; Steinsalz salzet besser, als Brunnensalz, rock-salt salts better than bay-salt or sea-salt. *Fig.* Ge—e Hiebe [low], smart whacks, blows that make one feel them, [with seamen] stripes with the salt-eel; ge—e Waare [in pop. lang.], goods excessively dear; ein ge—es Epigramm, ein ge—er Scherz [in fam. lang.], a pungent witty epigram, a [very] piquant or pungent joke or jest, a caustic, biting epigram or jest. Das — des Fleisches, der Butter &c, the salting or curing of meat, of butter &c.

Sálzen, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang., rather provincial] for gesalzen] salt, salty, saltish. —es Brod, salty bread; —e Butter, salty butter, salt butter.

Sálzicht, *adj.* and *adv.* saltlike, saline, brackish. V. Salzartig.

Sálzig, *adj.* and *adv.* [containing much salt] salted, saline, [in chemistry] salsuginous. —es Wasser, salt-water; briny water; brackish water; —er Geschmack, salt-flavour, saline-taste [where the salt predominates, or of which it is the sole ingredient]; die —en Theile eines Körpers, the salsuginous parts of a body; dieser Schinken ist zu —, this ham is too much salted, too salty.

Salzigbitter, *adj.* and *adv.* [in chemistry] salso-amarous, salino-bitter, saline-amarous [prepared with impure bitter salt].

Sálzigkeit, *f.* the salt- or saline-principle, saltness. Die — des Meerwassers, the saltness of the sea, the salt-principle in sea-water.

Samária, [-'s] or **Samarien** [-s] [in geography] Samaria.

Samariter, Samaritäner, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] — inn, *f.* a native or inhabitant of Samaria. Der barmherzige — [in Scripture], the good Samaritan. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Er ist ein rechter barmherziger —, he is a true good Samaritan, is a very good, compassionate, charitable man.

Samaritisch, Samaritänisch, *adj.* and *adv.* Samaritan, of Samaria; in the manner of the Samaritans.

1. Säme, *m.* [-ns, *pl.*-n] or **Samen,** [-s, *pl.*-] [Lat *semen*, from säen] 1) seed, grain. Jede Frucht hat ihren —n, each fruit has its seed; —n bringen, tragen, to bring, to bear seed; das ist aus —n gezogen, that is raised from seed; dies Kraut giebt viel —n, this vegetable yields much seed; in —n schießen, to shoot into seed, run to seed; —n säen, to sow seed; der —n dieses Weizens ist groß, the seed or grain of this wheat is large; die Vögel haben den —n gefressen, the birds have devoured the seed; das Jahr war schlecht, die Ackerleute haben ihren —n nicht wieder erhalten, the year or season was unfavourable, the husbandmen have not received an adequate return for their outlay in seed; das Senfkorn ist das kleinste unter allen —n, the mustard-seed is the least of all seeds, a grain of mustard seed is the least of all; V. Hanf —, Kohl —, Korn —, Lattich —, Lein —, Mohn —, Rübe —, Weizenkorn. Syn. V. Saat. Versteinter — [in nat. hist.], V. —nstein; die vier kühlenden —n, the four cooling seeds [namely, those of melons, gourds, cucumbers, and pumpkins]; kühlende —n, emollient or emulsive seeds. 2) Der —n in thierischen Körpern, the seed of animal bodies, the spermatic liquor, the sperm, the seed, the seminal liquor, the semen; der

männliche—, der weibliche—, the seed of a man, of a woman, the human male, female seed, [vulgarly] spunk; [also] the male seed, the female seed; die Lehre von den thierischen —n, spermatology. 3) Der — in der Schmelzhütte, metallic dross, slack. *Fig.* *a*) Der — des göttlichen Wortes, der Zwietracht &c., the seed of the divine word, the seeds of discord &c.; den —n der Ehrsucht in die Herzen der Kinder streuen, to strew the seeds of ambition in the hearts of children. *b*) [for something as it were sown and hence] posterity, seed. Der — Abrahams [in Scripture], the posterity, the seed of Abraham. 4) [in natural history] Der — der Seidenwürmer, the eggs or brood of silkworms; *it.* [von Fischen], the spawn or fry [of fishes]. Einen Teich mit —n besetzen, to fill a pond with spawn.

Samen-ader, *f.* [in anatomy] the spermatic vein. **—adergeschwulst**, *f.* testicular or varicose hernia, spermatocele, swelling or rupture of the varix, variocele, hernia of the scrotum. **—aderschnur**, *f.* spermatic cord. **—balg**, *m.* [in botany] the skin of seeds. **—baum**, *m.* tree left for seed, seed or stock tree. **—behälter**, *n.*, **—behältniß**, *n.* seed-vessel; [in botany] the pericarp, seminal capsule. **—bereitung**, *f.* [in animal bodies] the elaboration of seed. **—bläschen**, *n.* [in anatomy] the seminal or spermatic vesicle [at the lower part of the posterior surface of the bladder]. **—blatt**, *n.* [*dim.* —blättchen, *n.*] [in botany] the seed-leaf [the development of the cotyledons or seed-lobes]. Mit —blättchen versehen, provided with seed-leaflets, cotyledinous; Pflanze mit zwei —blättchen, a dycotyledinous plant. **—blutader**, *f.* [in anatomy] spermatic vein. **—boden**, *m.* seed or grain-floor; [in botany] receptacle. **—bohne**, *f.* V. Saatbohne. **—bohrer**, *m.* the seed- or male hemp. **—brei**, *m.* [in botany] chorion. **—bruch**, *m.* [in medicine] spermatocele. **—büchse**, *f.* seed-box; [in botany] capsule [of mosses, generally furnished with a calyptra or veil]. **—decke**, *f.* [in botany] the arilla. **—drüse**, *f.* [in anatomy] the prostate gland. **—dunst**, *m.* V. —öl. **—erbse**, *f.* V. Saaterbse. **—ergießung**, *f.* [involuntary] efflux of the seminal liquor [nächtliche —ergießung], a whet dream; *it.* [in the womb] semination. **—erzeugend**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in anatomy] spermatic, seminiferous. **—erzeugung**, *f.* the generation of seed. **—fach**, *n.* [in botany] seed-compartment, seed-cell, seed-partition. **—fisch**, *m.* [for ponds &c.] fry, spawn, bry. **—fluß**, *m.* [in medicine] 1) seed-flux or gleet, discharge of the male seed. 2) the gonorrhoea, clap. Einfacher, gutartiger —fluß, simple, mild gonorrhoea; bösartiger, eiteriger —fluß, virulent, malignant gonorrhoea; den —fluß betreffend, appertaining to the gonorrhoea. **—gang**, *m.* [in anatomy] spermatic tube, seed-duct. **—gefäß**, *n.* 1) [in anatomy] the spermatic vessel [where the seed is elaborated]. 2) [in botany] the seed-vessel. **—geflecht**, *n.* [in anatomy] the spermatic plexus. **—gehäuse**, *n.* [in botany] the pericarp, seed-case, [also] the capsule. **—gerste**, *f.* V. Saatgerste. **—getreide**, *n.* seed-corn, seed-wheat. **—gurke**, *f.* V. Saatgurke. **—haber**, *m.* V. Saathaber. **—halter**, *m.* [in botany] receptacle. **—handel**, *m.* seed-trade. **—händler**, *m.*, **—inn**, *f.* seed-dealer, seedsman. **—haut**, *f.* [*dim.* —häutchen, ||—häutlein, *n.*] [in botany] the tunic, the seed-skin. Aeußere —haut, the outward or exterior tunic; innere —haut, the interior or inward membrane, V. —decke. **—holz**, *n.* 1) seed-wood, wood merely bearing seed. 2) a tree left for bearing seed, stander, standel. **—hülse**, *f.* [in botany] seed-coat, cod, husk, hull, shell, pod. **—käfer**, *m.* seed-beetle. **—kapsel**, *f.* [in botany] the capsule. **—karpfen**, *m.* V. Satzkarpfen. **—keim**, *m.* embryo, germ. **—kelch**, *m.* seed-cup, calyx, the seed-vessel of some plants. **—kern**, *m.* kernel [of cherries, plums, peaches &c.]; seed [of melons, pumpkins, cucumbers]; pippin [of apples, pears &c.]. **—klappe**, *f.* V. —lappen. **—knopf**, *m.*, **—knospe**, *f.* the capsule, the pericarp. **—knoten**, *m.* [in anatomy] spermatic ganglion. **—kohl**, *m.* seed-cabbage, cabbage left for or run to seed. **—kopf**, *m.* capsule. **—korn**, *n.* 1) grain of seed or corn. 2) V. Saatkorn. **—kraut**, *n.* 1) seed-cabbage, cabbage left for seed. 2) water milfoil, the potamogeton or pond-weed. Krauses —kraut, frog-lettuce; schwimmendes —kraut, water-grass, pond-weed; leuchtendes —kraut, shining pond-weed; das —kraut mit breiten, glänzenden, durchwachsenen Blättern, the broad-leaved shining perfoliated pond-weed. 3) the aquatic blood-wort. 4) Spitziges —kraut, V. Wasserflöhkraut. **—krone**, *f.* V. Haarkrone. **—kügelchen**, *n.* seminal globule. **—lappen**, *m.* [in botany] V. —blättchen. **—lehre**, *f.* spermatology. **—linse**, *f.* V. Saatlinse. **—lode**, *f.* seed-jet. **—los**, *adj.* and *adv.* seedless, grainless. *Fig.* [in the biblical style] without seed, childless, without posterity. **—milch**, *f.* [in the pharmacopoeia] emulsion. **—mittel**, *n.* [in medicine] spermatic medium, spermatopaetica. **—möhre**, *f.* seed-carrot, carrot run to seed. **—moos**, *n.* the vesicular coral moss. **—mutter**, **—nelke**, *f.* the pink, gilliflower run to seed. **—öl**, *n.* seed-oil; [in botany] seminal aroma [vivifying matter contained by each granule of the pollen]. **—perle**, *f.* seed-pearl. **—reis**, *n.* V. —lote. **—röhre**, *f.* [in anatomy] seed-duct, seminal canal. **—rübe**, *f.* seed-rape, seed-turnip run to seed. **—saft**, *m.* [in botany] the liquor of the Amnios. **—sammlung**, *f.* collection, gathering of seed. **—säule**, *f.* [*dim.* —säulchen, *n.*] [in botany] seed-pillar, seed-stalk. **—schlagader**, *f.* spermatic artery. **—schnur**, *f.* V. —strang. **—schote**, *f.* [in botany] the siliqua. **—schule**, *f.* [amongst gardeners] nursery, seed-plot. **—staub**, *m.* [in botany] the pollen, seed-dust. **—stein**, *m.* spermolite [petrified seed]. **—stengel**, *m.* [in botany] the peduncle. **—strang**, *m.* [in anatomy] the spermatic cord or string. **—strangnerve**, *m.* [in anatomy] the spermatic external nerve. **—strauß**, *m.* [in botany] the panicle. **—theile**, *pl.* [in anatomy] the spermatic parts. **—thier**, *n.* [*dim.* —thierchen, *n.*] [in anatomy] spermatic animal, spermatic animalcule. **—tragend**, *adj* and *adv.* seed-bearing, bearing seed; [in botany] seminiferous. — tragende Blumen, Bäume, seed-bearing or seminiferous flowers, trees. **—träger**, *m.* [in botany] receptacle, V. —halter. **—verzeichniß**, *n.* V. Sämereiverzeichniß. **—werk**, *n.* [familiar term], V. Sämerei. **—werkzeug**, *n.* [in anatomy] spermatic organ. **—zapfen**, *m.* [in botany] the cone [of a fir], [also] the catkins [of willows &c.]. **—zwiebel**, *f.* 1) seed-onion, onion run to seed, onion intended for seed. 2) seed-bulb, bulb, offset, sucker.

2. **Säme**, *m.*, [-ns, *pl.* -n] [in mills for crushing ores, the flat pit under the ground hearth, the first basin beneath the tables where the ore is washed] first basin under the launder or buddle-tables.

Sämerei, *f.* seeds of plants, grains, all sorts of seed, grain. Mit —en handeln, to deal in seed.

Sämerei-handel, *m.* V. Samenhandel. **—händler**, *m.* V. Samenhändler. **—verzeichniß**, *n.* seed-list, seed-catalogue.

Sämhaus, V. Weißgerberei.

Sämisch, *adj.* and *adv.* Samian, of or appertaining to Samos. **—e Erde**, the land or soil of Samos, the Samian earth.

Sämisch, *adj.* and *adv.* [connected with the French word *chamois*, the chamois]. [amongst white-leather dressers] **—es Leder**, **—Leder**, chamois leather, shammy leather, chamoy, wash-leather. Die Felle — machen, — gerben, to prepare, to dress skins as chamois leather; schwarz — machen, to dye black chamois leather, to bronze shammy leather; die Felle zum —machen bereiten, zurichten, to make, prepare, dress goat-skins chamois-like, to ramal, that is, to scrape off the hair before the skins are dressed; das —machen, das Bereiten der Felle zum —machen, the preparing or dressing skins chamois-like.

Sämisch-gärber, or **—gerber**, *m.* chamois-leather-dresser or curer, chamoy-dresser. **—gärberei**, or **—gerberei**, *f.* 1) chamois-leather-dressing trade. 2) chamois-leather-dressing manufactory.

Sämmeln, I. *v. tr.* [Swed. *samla*, Old Germ. samen, allied to the Gr. ἄμα, together] to collect, amass, gather together, assemble. Die Früchte von den Bäumen —, to gather fruit from the trees; die Bienen — Honig von den Blüthen, bees gather honey from the flowers; das Regenwasser in einem Behälter —, to collect rain-water in a reservoir or cistern; den Unrath in einem Hause —, to collect all the filth, ordure in a house; er hat Alles gesammelt, was die Alten darüber gesagt haben, he has amassed, compiled all that the Ancients have said upon that subject; er beschäftigt sich mit nichts, als Denkmünzen, Muscheln &c. [zu] —, he spends his time in collecting metals, shells &c.; Geld, ein großes Vermögen —, to amass money, a large fortune; seltene Bücher, Kupferstiche, allerlei Merkwürdigkeiten, Kunstgegenstände &c. —, to make a collection of scarce and rare books, prints, copper-plate engravings, of articles of vertue &c.; Materialien zu einer Arbeit —, to collect materials for a work; er sammelt alle Neuigkeiten, he collects all the news; ein Heer, Truppen —, to raise, levy an army, troops, to collect, to assemble an army, troops; *it.* to concentrate an army, troops; seine Truppen, die Trümmer seines Heeres wieder —, to rally one's troops, to assemble together the remains of one's army; Kenntnisse —, to collect, to acquire knowledge or science, V. Stimme; die gesammelte Beisteuer war stark, the collection in money was considerable; seine Gedanken —, to collect one's thoughts; seine letzten Kräfte —, to gather together or up one's last strength, one's remaining force [in speaking of a sick person]. II. *v. intr.* to make a collection [of articles of value &c.] Er sammelt gerne, he is quite a collector, he is fond of making collections &c.; [also] he is always ready for raising subscriptions [for charitable &c. purposes]; du sammelst, wo du nicht ge-

säet hast [in Scripture], thou reapest, where thou hast not sown; für die Armen —, to make a collection for the poor; man wird heute für die Armen —, they are going to make a collection to-day for the poor. III. *v. refl.* Sich —, to gather, to collect. Das Volk sammelte sich in Haufen, the people collected or assembled in crowds; sammelt euch Alle, all of you meet together; das Unreine sammelt sich auf dem Boden, the filth, the impurity collects at the bottom; es sammelt sich bald, it soon runs up, accumulates, mounts [speaking of a bill, of debts]. *Fig* Sich —, to collect one's self, *it.* to collect one's self, one's wits, one's thoughts; *it.* to recover one's self-possession, to resume one's spirits, to tranquillize one's mind; — Sie sich, compose yourself, be composed! er sammelte sich, um zu beten, he composed himself for or to prayer. Das —, V. Sammlung. Syn. Sammeln [sich], Versammeln [sich], Zusammenkommen. Sich versammeln implies to come together singly, accidentally, or by degrees; hence it may be said equally of things or of persons and animals. Water sammelt sich in a pit; people sammeln sich in the market; where carrion is, vultures sammeln sich. Versammeln [sich] indicates, besides this, generally, the aim of coming together, as, to deliberate on something, to celebrate a feast &c. The citizens versammelten sich in the town-hall; they versammelten sich in the meadow. Zusammenkommen is the more general term, and is distinguished from the other two in being used also of two only, whereas the others can only be said of many.

Sammel=brod, *n.* dole-bread, alms-bread. —gelder, *pl.* alms, gatherings or collection. —gerinne, *n.* [in architecture and building] a branch-pipe [for the collecting of water]. —kasten, *m.* 1) cistern, reservoir, *it.* receptacle. 2) a chest or drawer for preserving knick-knacks, literary extracts &c. 3) [in anatomy] reservoir of the chyle, chyle-receptacle; Pecquet's reservatory. —kohl, *m.* hodge-podge [all sorts of vegetables cut up and dressed together]. —korn, *n.* corn left on the field or collected for the poor. —name, *m.* V. —wort. —platz, *m.* rendez-vous, resort, assembling-place. Der Hydepark in London, der Garten der Tuilerien in Paris, der Prater in Wien, der Corso in Mailand &c. ist der —platz der schönen Welt, the Hydepark of London, the garden of the Tuileries in Paris, the Prater at Vienna, the Corso in Milan &c. is the resort of the fashionable world; sein Haus ist der —platz der schönen Geister, der guten Gesellschaft, his house is the place of meeting for the wits, for good society; Alexandrien war lange der —platz aller Gelehrten, Alexandria was for a long time the spot where all the learned congregated; —platz der Truppen, rendez-vous of the troops; diese Stadt ist zum —platz für die Reiterei bestimmt, this town is destined for the concentrating, congregating, head-quarters of the cavalry; der —platz [with sportsmen], the throw-off, place of meeting; als sie auf dem —platze waren, when they were at the place of meeting; —platz für den Unrath einer Stadt, common sewer, receptacle for the rubbish, filth and dirt of a town. —wort, *n.* [in grammar] noun-collective, noun of multitude. Heerde, Volk &c. sind —wörter, flock or herd, people &c. are nouns of multitude. —wörtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* collective, collectively. Ein Wort —wörtlich nehmen, to take a noun collectively. —zahl, *f.* collective number.

Sámmet or Sámmt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [probably or perhaps from the Gr. Ἑξάμιτος, six-threaded, in the Latin of the middle ages *exametum*] velvet. Gerissener —, shorn or smooth velvet; geschorener, geblümter —, shorn, ramage-velvet, flowered velvet; — mit goldenem oder silbernem Grunde, velvet with a gold or silver ground; gestreifter —, striated, streaked, shot, striped or radiated velvet; gedruckter, gepreßter oder gemodelter —, stamped, embossed or goffered velvet, velvet raised in figures or plain ground; karmesinrother —, crimson velvet; sich in — und Seide kleiden, to clothe one's self in velvet and silk, in silks and satins.

Sammet=ameise, *f.* carolina-ant [formica villosa coccinea]. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* velvet like, velvet; *it.* [among gardeners] tufted. —artiger Atlas, Zeug, velvet satin, stuff; das Fell des Maulwurfes ist —artig, the skin of the mole is like velvet; —artige Blumen, sleek velvet flowers, [among gardeners] tufted sleek flowers; —artige Wurzeln [in botany], tufted velvet roots. —band, *n.* tuft-band, velvet-band. —blume, *f.* [*dim.* blümchen, ||—blümlein, *n.*] 1) velvet-flower, a flower made of or like velvet. 2) [in botany] velvet-flower; *a*) the Indian pink, Tunis flower; *b*) the amaranth; *c*) the cock's-comb, the Prince of Wales' feather; *d*) French-mary-gold. —borte, *f.* velvet-galloon, velvet-lace. —bürste, *f.* velvet-brush. —decke, *f.* velvet-cover, velvet-covering or coverlet. —ente, *f.* velvet-duck, the great sea-duck. —erde, *f.* [in mineralogy] velvet-talc. —erz, *n.* [amongst miners] V. Federerz. —fabrik, *f.* V. —weberei 2). —gras, *n.* velvet-grass, hare's-tail [with leaves resembling velvet]. —haut, *f.* velvet skin, a skin soft as velvet; *it.* [in anatomy] the muscosity [in different parts of the animal body]. —hose, *f.* 1) velvet-breeches. 2) the Bantam cock. —huhn, *m.* [*dim.* —hühnchen, ||—hühnlein, *n.*] water-rail, velvet runner, brook-ouzel, bilcock. —hülle, *f.* velvet-covering. —hut, *m.* velvet-hat; velvet-bonnet [of ladies]. —kleid, *n.*, —kleidung, *f.* velvet-dress; velvet-gown [of ladies]. —kragen, *m.* velvet-collar. —läufer, *m.* V. —huhn. —leder, *n.* velvet leather, soft leather. —macher, *m.* V. —weber. —malve, *f.* V. —pappel. —mantel, *m.* velvet-mantle. —messer, *n.* velvet-knife. —milbe, *f.* the ground satin mite. —moos, *n.* velvet-moss. —muschel, *f.* velvet-stamper [conus luzonicus]. —mütze, *f.* velvet-cap. —nelke, *f.* red-rose campion. —pappel, *f.* 1) [=Pappelrose] yellow-flowered marsh-mallow. 2) [=Heilwurz] common mallow [of the shops]. —raupe, *f.* velvet-caterpillar. —rock, *m.* velvet-coat. —rose, *f.* 1) rose made of, or embroidered on, velvet. 2) velvet-rose. 3) V. —nelke. —schnecke, *f.* velvet-snail —schuh, *m.* velvet-shoe. —schwarz, I *adj.* and *adv.* black or dark as velvet, velvet-black. II. *n.* velvet-black; [amongst painters] ivory-black. —spinne, *f.* velvet-spider. —spitze, *f.* velvet-lace. —streifen, —streifig, *adj.* and *adv.* velvet-striped or variegated. —stuhl, *m.* velvet loom or frame [of the velvet-weaver]. —tute, *f.* [a shell] English velvet. —verbrämung, *f.* velvet-trimmings. —vogel, *m.* velvet-winged butterfly. —weber, *m.* velvet-weaver or maker. —weberei, *f.* 1) velvet-making or weaving. 2) velvet-manufactory. —weich, *adj.* and *adv.* soft, smooth as velvet. —weiche Haut, satin skin. —weiche, *f.* the softness of velvet. —weste, *f.* velvet-waistcoat.

Sámmeten or Sámmten, *adj.* and *adv.* of velvet, velvet. —es Kleid &c., velvet dress &c. *Fig.* V. Sammetweich. —er Hügel [in poetry], velvet-decked hill [hill covered with a carpet of verdure, soft and sleek as velvet]; —e Haut, velvet or satin skin.

Sámmethaft, *adj.* and *adv.* velvet-like.

Sámmethaftigkeit, *f.* having the nature or qualities of velvet, velvet-quality.

Sámmler, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] —inn, *f.* collector. *a*) [of collectors from other works] a compiler. Dieser Schriftsteller ist ein bloßer —, this author is but a mere compiler. *b*) [for the poor] collector. V. Lumpen—, Kräuter—, Steuer—.

Sámmlung, *f.* [das Sammeln] 1) collection, collecting; *it.* compilation. Eine — für die Armen machen or veranstalten, to make a collection for the poor; eine — der schönsten Stellen in einem Buche &c veranstalten, to make a collection or compilation of the most beautiful passages in a book &c. *Fig.* Die — der Gedanken, the collecting of the thoughts. 2) selection, collection. Gelehrte —en machen, to make literary collections, to make a compilation of literary extracts; eine — von Büchern, Gemählden &c., a collection of books, pictures &c.; die — der Seltenheiten in einem Naturalienkabinette &c., the collection of curiosities in a museum &c.; sein Werk ist blos eine —, his work is only a compilation; eine — von guten und schlechten Gemählden, Büchern unter einander, an indiscriminate collection of good and bad pictures, and of books without choice or taste; die — der Wasser [in Scripture], the gathering together of the waters.

Sammlungspunkt, *m.* the meeting point, spot appointed, chosen or commanded for congregating or rallying. V. Sammelort.

Sámt, V. Sammt.

Sámmt, [from Sammeln] I. *adv.* all together [as an adverb only used in the following phrase]: — und sonders, collectively and individually, generally and particularly, collectively and separately, V. Ge—, Insge—, Sämmtlich. II. *prep.* with, together with, by. Gott hat uns — Christo lebendig gemacht, God has quickened us together with Christ; er — allen Uebrigen, he with all the rest. Syn. V. Mit.

Sammt=amt, *n.*, —belehnung, *f.* &c., V. Gesammtamt &c.

Sämmtlich, [obsolete Sammtlich] *adj.* and *adv.* all, altogether or all together, collective, collectively. Die —en Einwohner, all the inhabitants; der —e Adel, die —e Einwohnerschaft, the whole of the nobility, all the inhabitants; die —en Truppen &c., all the troops &c.; sie dankten ihm —, they thanked him collectively, in a body; wir dankten ihnen —, we collectively, conjointly thanked them, in a body we thanked them; *it.* we thanked them all, collectively and individually; die —en Schriften Göthe's, Schiller's &c., the complete, entire, collected, whole, works or writings of Goethe, Schiller &c.

Samojéde, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] Samojedinn, *f.* a Samoid, Samoyed.

Samojedenland, *n.* the land or

country of the Samoids or Samoyeds.

Samojédisch, *adj.* and *adv.* appertaining or belonging to the Samoids, Samoidal, Samoyedal. Die —e Sprache &c., the language or dialect of the Samoids, the Samoyedish language.

Samogitien, *n.* [-s] [in geography] Samogitia [in Russia].

‖Samoröse, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a Samorose, a long flat conveyance [for rivers].

‖Sámpel, V. Zampel.

Sámstag [from Sabbathstag] *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] saturday, V. also Sonnabend.

Samstags, *adv.* on saturday.

Sámstäglich, *adj.* and *adv.* on saturdays, every saturday; on a saturday; as on a saturday.

***Sánct,** [=heilig, but only used as a sort of prefix, and never alone] Saint. — Paul or Paulus, Saint Paul, St. Paul; — Johannes &c., St. John &c. — Gallen &c. [in geography], St. Gal &c.

***Sanction,** *f.* Sanction, V. under Pragmatisch.

Sanctionīren, [unusual, Sanciren] *v. tr.* to sanction; V. Bekräftigen, Bestätigen.

Sánd, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [derivation uncertain; allied perhaps together with sammeln, to the Gr. preposition ἄμα] sand. Schwarzer, grauer, weißer, rother —, black, grey, white, red sand; grober, feiner —, coarse sand, fine sand; grober —, mit Kies vermischter —, coarse sand, mixed with gravel; sehr feiner, very fine sand; — graben, to dig sand; — auf den Brief streuen, den Brief mit — bestreuen [den Brief sanden], to strew sand upon the letter; mit — scheuern, to scour with sand; die Quelle war mit — verschüttet, the source or fountain was clogged up with sand; er trieb seinen Kahn auf den —, he drove his boat upon the sand; der Schiffmann hat uns auf den — gesetzt, the steersman or pilot has got us on the sand, left us aground upon the sand; wir blieben im —e stecken, we remained sticking in the sand; das Fahrzeug läuft auf den —, the vessel is getting embedded in the sand; ein auf dem —e sitzendes Fahrzeug, a vessel fast aground in the sand, stuck fast in the sand; das Steckenbleiben im —e, das Sitzenbleiben auf dem —e, the sticking fast, the being embedded in the sand; es erzeugt sich oft ein — in den Nieren, gravel or sand is often developed in the kidneys, V. Gries; Ihrer sind wie — am Meere [in familiar speech], they are as the sand in the sea, they are as countless, numerous as the grains of sand in the Ocean. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Einem — in die Augen streuen, to throw dust in the eyes of any one, to deceive any one; auf — bauen, to build upon the sand [speaking of any unstable undertaking or groundless hope &c.]. *Prov.* Wer dem Glücke traut, hat auf — gebaut, he who trusts to Fortune, builds on sand.

Sand-aal, *m.* 1) sand-eel, sand-launce, Tobias-fish [ammodytes tobianus]. 2) V. Sander. —**acker,** *m.* sand-field or plain. —**ader,** *f.* vein of sand. —**allee,** *f.* V. —gang. —**art,** *f.* 1) nature or quality of sand. 2) kind, sort or species of sand. —**artig,** *adj.* and *adv.* sandish, sand-like, of the nature of sand. —artiger Glasquarz, sandy hyaline quartz. —**auster,** *f.* sand-oyster. —**bad,** *n.* [in medicine] sand-bath; *it.* [in chemistry] sand-bath, sand-heat [for the vessel or alembic to be placed in or upon]. Im —bade destilliren, to distil in a sand-bath. —**ballen,** *m.* V. —kloß. —**bank,** *f.* [sea-term] sand-bank, mound of sand, shelf of sand. Ein Meer voll —bänke und Klippen, a sea full of sand-banks or sands and shoals; unser Fahrzeug blieb auf einer —bank sitzen, strandete auf einer —bank, scheiterte auf einer —bank, our vessel remained fast, stuck on the sands, on a sand-bank, lay high and dry on a sandbank, stranded, struck or foundered on a sand-bank. —**bänke,** *pl.* [in geology &c.], banks, layers, strata, beds of sands, gravel, grit. —**bars,** *m.* V. Sander. —**beere,** *f.* 1) bear-berry, berberis, barberry. 2) arbutus-berry. —**behälter,** *m.* sand-repository, reservoir or store. —**beinquelle,** *f.* osteolites, fossil bones, fossils in sand. —**berg,** *m.* sand-hill, sand-mountain. —**bett,** *n.* sandy bed [of a river]. —**bocksdorn,** *m.* V. —kicher. —**boden,** *m.* 1) sandy soil. 2) [place where gravel or sand is kept] sand-granary. —**bohrer,** *m.* sand-drag, sand-borer [machine for digging out or extracting superfluous sand from a well]. —**boot,** *n.* sand-boat, sand-barge. —**börs,** *m.* V. Sander. —**brod,** *n.* V. Erdmandel. —**bruch,** *m.* [amongst surgeons] gritty splintered fracture. —**bube,** *m.* sand-boy [boy who retails or hawks sand]. —**büchse,** *f.* 1) sand-box. 2) or —**büchsenbaum,** *m.* sand-box-tree [hura crepitans]. —**capelle,** *f.* V. —kapelle. —**distel,** *f.* sand-thistle, sand-carline. —**döbel,** *m.* [a fish] the Cyprian dobule. —**dorn,** *m.* sea-buckthorn, sand-thorn [hippophae rhamnoides]. —**dörrleiche,** *f.* [unusual] the sand-mummy [of Egypt and Arabia] V. —mumie. —**dublette,** *f.* V. —telline. —**endivie,** *f.* sand-endive. —**erz,** *n.* [amongst miners and geologists] sandstone ore, ore breaking into sand-stone. —**fahrer,** *m.* V. —mann. —**faß,** *n.* [*dim.* —fäßchen, ‖—fäßlein, *n.*] sand-box, sand-vessel, V. —büchse. —**feder,** *f.* [in botany] feather-grass. —**feld,** *n.* sand-field, sandy field. —**fennich,** *m.* V. —lieschgras. —**fisch,** *m.* V. —aal. —**floh,** *m.* sand-flea, chigoe, chigger. —**flötz,** *n.*, —**fluhe,** *f.* stratum, bed of sand. —**form,** *f.* [amongst founders] sand-mould. —**formenmacher,** *m.* sand-mould-maker. —**förmig,** *adj.* and *adv.* sand-formed, arceniformed. —**frau,** *f.* sand-woman. —**fuhre,** *f.* 1) sand-cartage. 2) a wagonful or load of sand. —**führer,** *m.* sand-man, sand-carter [person who brings a load of sand]. —**galle,** *f.* sandy piece of ground in a field, sandy spot, patch. —**gamander,** *m.* [in botany] sand-germander. —**gang,** *m.* sand or gravel-walk. —**gebirge,** *n.* V. —berg. —**gegend,** *f.* sandy region, arenacious country. —**gemählde,** *n.* sand-picture [produced by parti-coloured sands]. —**glas,** *n.* 1) glass for sand. 2) sand-glass V. —uhr. —**glimmer,** *m.* V. Katzenglimmer. —**gräber,** *m.* 1) sand-digger. 2) [in nat. hist.] sand-beetle, cicindela quadrilineata, pearled scarabee. 3) sand-buckler, a species of grave-digger or necrophorus insect found in America [necrophorus americanus]. 4) black-beetle, median of cock-roach [necrophorus medianus]. —**gras,** *n.* 1) V. —haber. 2) millet. —**grasgilge** or —**graslilie,** *f.* sand-tick [the trombidium phalangioides]. —**gries,** *m.* sand-grit, fine gravel. —**grube,** *f.* sand-pit. —**grund,** *m.* sand-soil, sandy ground. —**guß,** *m.* [amongst founders] sand-jet or cast; *it.* works cast in sand [the act of pouring molten iron in sand-moulds; also cast iron-wares, which have been founded in sand-moulds]. —**gut,** *n.* [in commerce] V. Erdgut. —**haargras,** *n.*, —**haber,** *m.* 1) horse-hair-oats, sand-oats, avena strigosa. 2) black oat. 3) V. Spitzhaber. 4) V. —rohr. —**häger,** *m.* V. —horst. —**halm,** *m.* V. —rohr. —**hase,** *m.* 1) V. Berghase, Steinhase. 2) [at nine-pins or kittles] a false throw, a miss. Einen —hasen machen or werfen, to make a false throw, to miss. —**haufen,** *m.* sand-heap, sand-hillock. —**hirsch,** *m.* sand-stag, a stag that haunts sandy plains or dry spots. —**horn,** *n.* [a kind of snail] sand-volute. —**horst,** *m.* [sand-hill, especially in a river] sand-heap, sand-barrow, sand-bank. —**hügel,** *m.* sand-hill. —**huhn,** *n.* V. —läufer. —**insel,** *f.* sand-island, island of sand. —**käfer,** *m.* the cicindela, the large-thighed pearled scarabee, sand pearly beetle. Gefleckter —käfer, embroidered Chinese buprestis, scarabee or beetle. Der Wald—käfer, the forest buprestis. —**kapelle,** *f.* [in chemistry] sand-cupel. —**kärcher,** —**kärrner,** *m.* sand-carrier. —**karren,** *m.* sand-cart or sand-wheel-barrow. —**kartoffel,** *f.* the sand-potato. —**kasten,** *m.* sand-chest. —**kaute,** *f.* V. —grube. —**kicher,** *m.* [sort of buckthorn] sand-astragal. —**kissen,** *n.* sand-cushion, cushion filled with sand. —**klaffer,** *m.* [in nat. hist.] [a sort of gaping or water-spirting mussel] the sand-gaper [mya]. —**klinge,** *f.* V. —horst. —**kloß,** *m.* 1) mass of sand, sand-clod. 2) [in medicine] granular venereal swelling of the testicles. —**knoblauch,** *m.* sand-garlick, sand-leek. —**kobalt,** *m.* [by miners &c.] sand-cobalt. —**köcher,** *m.* [a kind of water-worm] the amphitrite. Der kleinkörnige —köcher, the granular-spotted amphitrite. —**kölbchen,** *n.*, —**kölbleingras,** *n.* V. —lieschgras. —**koralle,** *f.* sand-coral, sand-madrepore. —**korn,** *n.* [*dim.* —körnchen, ‖—körnlein, *n.*] 1) grain, granule of sand. 2) [in agriculture] sand-rye. 3) [in conchology] sand-stamper, black-silver-cloth. —**krabbe,** *f.* sand-crab [cancer vocans]. —**kraut,** *n.* sand-wort, sand-asparagus. Das mittlere —kraut, the alcine of the alps; das —kraut mit Portulaksblättern, purslane-leaved sand-wort, sea-purslane; das dreirippige —kraut, the European chick-weed, three-ripped sand-wort. —**krebs,** *m.* V. Landkrebs. —**kriecher,** *m.* 1) V. —klaffer. 2) [a kind of poisonous viper] sand-creeper, ammodyte viper. 3) V. —wanze. —**kuchen,** *m.* a kind of tart that melts in the mouth [so called from its colour and grittiness resembling sand]. —**lage,** *f.* V. —schicht. —**land,** *n.* 1) V. —boden 1). 2) sandy country. —**lauch,** *m.* V. —knoblauch. —**läufer,** *m.* 1) [in ornithology] sand-snipe, strand-plover, sand-piper [tringa cinclus]. 2) water-hen, moor-hen. 3) V. —käfer. 4) [amongst seamen] V. —uhr. —**lieschgras,** *n.* [—fennich, —kölbchen] sand-phleum. —**lilie,** *f.* sand-lily. —**linde,** *f.* V. Steinlinde. —**löffel,** *m.* [amongst blacksmiths &c.] sand-spoon [for sprinkling sand over red-hot iron]. —**mann,** *m.* sand-man, sand-hawker. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Der —mann, das —männchen kommt, or kommt ihm in die Augen, his eyelids are getting heavy, his eyes are picking straws [speaking of a child that is very sleepy]. —**märgel,** *m.* V. —mergel. —**meer,** *n.* [poetically] a sea, an ocean of sand, a sandy sea [speaking of the Arabian, African deserts &c.]. —**mergel,** *m.* sand-marl, calcareous clay mixed with sand. —**mohn,** *m.* [in botany] wild red-poppy, sand-poppy, papaver rhoeas. —**mornell,** *m.* [in natural hist.], the sand-plover. —**mühle,** *f.* sand-mill, mill set in motion by sand. —**mumie,** *f.* the sand-mummy [of Egypt and Arabia] V. —dörrleiche. —**nä-**

gelein, *n.* V. —nelke 2). —natter, *f.* V. —kriecher. —nelke, *f.* 1) the sand-pink [growing in drift and quicksands]. 2) the sea-pink [growing on the strands, in mountains &c.]. —ofen, *m.* [among chemists] V. —bad. —pfad, *m.* sandy path; a gravel-path, walk. —pfanne, *f.* [with skin-dressers] sand-pan [a pan or pipkin for heating sand]. —pfeife, *f.* 1) [in conchology] *a*) [Kuhdarm] trump-marine. *b*) [Messerscheide or Scheidemuschel, which latter see]. 2) pipe-sand [species of sand-stone]. —pfeifer, *m.* [in nat. hist.] sand-piper [species of strand-plover]. —pfrieme, *f.*, —pfriemenhaber, *m.* bearded-sand-oat. —plan, *m.* the arena [for gladiatorial exhibitions &c.], the lists [for tilting-matches]. —pulver, *n.* [in dispensatories] sand-powder, lithotriptic powder. —rad, *n.* [in hydraulics] sand-wheel [wheel for raising up sand out of its bed]. —rauke, *f.* [in botany] sand-cress. —räumer, *m.* [in hydraulics &c.] sand-drag [a scoop for removing sand]. —rechnung, *f.* [in antiquity] calculation or reckoning of sand, attempting an impossibility. —reff, —riff, *n.* V. —bank. regen, *m.* sand-rain, sand rained down [from volcanos, waterspouts or other electric causes]. —reiter, *m.* [in popular language] a sand-rider, that is, a horseman, thrown from his seat or dismounted. —ried, or —riedgras, *n.* sea-lime-grass, sandy reed-grass, sand-sedge. —rocken, *m.*, —rockengras, *n.* V. —korn, —haargras. —rohr, *n.* sea-reed. —röhre, *f.* auricomous amphitrite. —rohrschmiele, *f.* [in botany] the sandy tubercular rush or hair-grass, the reedy agrostis. —ruhrpflanze, *f.* [in botany] flux-wort, yellow immortal. —sack, *m.* sand-sack, sack of or for sand; [in fortification] sand-bag. —säckchen, *n.* sand-bag; [among engravers] engraver's-cushion, sand-cushion [upon which the copper or steel-plate is put while being designed]. —schaufel, *f.* sand-spade; [a lead-pourer] sand-ladle or scoop; [in the structure of dams and dikes] sand-shovel, gravel or small shingle-shovel. —schelle, *f.* sand-covered spot, spot covered with flitting sand or a quick-sand. —schicht, *f.* 1) sand-bed, sand-stratum, sand-layer. 2) [with paviers &c.] sand-layer [under the pavement]. —schiefer, *m.* schistous or laminated brown free-stone, leafy sand-stone. —schilf, *m.* V. —rohr. —schimmel, *m.* roan horse. —schlange, *f.* V. —klaffer. —schmiele, *f.* V. —rohrschmiele. —schüppe, *f.* sand-scoop, spade, a square spade. —schwalbe, *f.* V. Rheinschwalbe. —segge, *f.* V. —riedgras. —seihe, *f.*, —seiher, *m.* sand-strainer, sand-filter [for purifying water]. —spergel, *m.* V. —kraut. —spiering, *m.* V. —aal. —staub, *m.* sand-dust. —stein, *m.* sand-stone, gritty free-stone. Biegsamer —stein, flexible, bending or pliant sand-stone; eisenschüssiger —stein, ferriferous, ferruginous or iron sand-stone; bunter —stein, variegated sand-stone; glimmeriger —stein, micaceous sand-stone; dieses Schloß ist mit or von —steinen gebaut, this castle, hold &c is built of sand-stone. —steinarbeit, *f.* sand-stone-ware; sand-stone-work. —steinbrech, *m.* [in botany] sand-saxifrage, sand parsley-pert. —steinbruch, *m.*, —steingrube, *f.* sand-stone quarry or pit. —steinporphyr, *m.* sand-stone porphyry, argillaceous sand-stone mixed with feldspath. —steinschiefer, *m.* schistous or slaty sand-stone, sand-stone-slate. —strecke, *f.* sandy streak or patch. —telline or —tellmuschel, *f.* sand-tellen. —torf, *m.* sand-turf, sand-peat; sandy turf or peat. —torte, *f.* sand-tart [a tart that melts in the mouth]; V. also —kuchen. —trespe, *f.* sand-rye-brome-grass. —tute, *f.* [in zoology] sand-stamper. —ufer, *n.* sand-shore, sandy shore or bank. —uhr, *f.* hour-glass, sand-hour-glass, sand-clepsydra; [in seamen's lang.] sand-glass, sand-watchglass. —uhrstein, *m.* trochlear stone. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* [rather out of use] full of sand, sandy. —wagen, *m.* sand-wagon [wagon for carrying sand]; *it.* wagon laden with sand. —wanze, *f.* sand-bug. —wasser, *n.* sandy or gritty water. —weg, *m.* sandy way, sandy path or road; *it.* a sanded way [in England] gravel-walk. V. Kits. —weide, *f.* 1) the sand-willow. 2) [Bachweide] the rose-willow, salix helix. —weizen, *m.* V. —haber 1). —wespe, *f.* the ichneumon-wasp, the sphex sabulosa. —winde, *f.* V. Ackerwinde. —wurm, *m.* 1) the lug, lumbricus marinus. 2) [Wurmlöwe] the worm-lion, musca vermileo, nemotelus vermileo. 3) [Kieferwurm] the groundling, cobitis taenia. 4) [Kronenwurm] [with farriers &c.] a fistula of the coronet [Hornwurm]. —wüste, *f.* sandy desert, sandy waste. Die —wüsten Afrika's, the sandy deserts, the sands of Africa; die Gegend um die Stadt ist eine —wüste, the country round about the town is a sandy waste. —zucker, *m.* V. Mehlzucker.

*Sandāle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Bindsohle] a sandal.

Sándarach, V. Sandrack.

Sándart, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in nat. hist.] V. Sander.

Sándel, *m.* [-s] [Arab. *zandal*, Pers. *jondul*, Sans. *chandana*] 1) [—holz] the smooth bonduc, moringa nickar, guilandina moringa. 2) Rother —, rothes —holz [Brasilienholz], red saunders, sanders, red sandal-wood, pterocarpus sandalinus. 3) — [or —baum, —holz], yellow or white saunders, the real or white sandal, sandalum album, verum.

Sandel-baum, *m.* V. —3). —baumöl, *n.* oil of sandal-wood. —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* sandal-coloured. —holz, *n.* V. —. —öl, *n.* V. Salbnußöl.

‖Sándeln, V. Sanden.

Sánden, *v. tr.* [mit Sand bestreuen] to sand, to strew with sand. Die Deiche —, to sand the dikes, to strew the dikes with sand [in marshy countries]; [with blacksmiths] to sand iron [for preventing it flaming when at a red heat]; die Gänge in einem Garten — [rather unusual], to sand or gravel the walks in a garden; eine Schrift —, to strew sand over a writing.

Sánder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [not used] one who strews sand, a sander. 2) [in nat. hist.] [Sandaal, Sandbarsch, Sandbörs &c.] the sand-eel, the launce.

Sándig, *adj.* and *adv.* sandy, containing sand, [in science] arenaceous. —er Boden, —es Erdreich, —es Land, sandy ground, soil, sandy earth, land; —es Ufer, sandy shore; das —e Lybien, sandy Lybia; —es Brod, sandy, gritty bread; —es Mehl, sandy flour.

Sándrack, *m.* [-es] [Lat. *sandaraca*, Arab. *sandros*] 1) sandarach, sandarack, sandrac, gum-juniper; *it.* [a fossil] sandarac, orpiment, red arsenic. 2) [sometimes] V. Bienenbrod.

Sánft, [in Madag. *saf saf*, and in Tib. *tschiamp-u* mean I ‚soften'; probably allied to Saft, sacht, and to the Engl. soft; its primitive meaning seems to be that of yielding to pressure] *adj.* and *adv.* soft, tender. Eine —e Haut haben, to have a soft, sleek skin; ihre —e Haut, her soft, tender skin; sie hat —e Hände, she has soft, delicate hands; das fühlt sich — an, that feels soft; das Kind streichelte ihr — die Wangen, the child stroked softly her cheeks; Etwas — anrühren, to touch any thing softly, gently, tenderly, delicately; eine —e Luft, a soft, balmy, mild air; —er [gelinder] Himmel, Himmelsstrich, a mild sky, mild, genial climate, a soft clime; ein —es Bett, a soft, downy bed; ich will mein Haupt nicht — niederlegen, bis &c., I will not lay my head on the pillow, until &c.; —er Ton, a soft, gentle tone; die —en Töne ihrer Laute, the dulcet, soft, mellow notes of her lute; — spielen, singen, to play, sing tenderly; — [nicht laut] sprechen, to speak softly, low, in a low tone; dieses Pferd galoppirt sehr —, hat einen —en Gang, this horse gallops easily, has an easy or a smooth pace; — gehen, to walk gently, softly; die Kutsche ist kein Fuhrwerk, das für einen Verwundeten — genug wäre, the coach is not a vehicle that is easy enough for a wounded person; in dieser Kutsche sitzt man sehr —, it is very comfortable, easy sitting in this coach; das —e Rieseln einer Quelle, the gentle, low, soft murmuring of a fountain; ein —er Regen, a soft, gentle, fine, rain. [in music] softly, slowly, andante. Ein —es Tonstück, a soft, gentle strain. *Fig.* —e Helle, —es Licht, soft, subdued, mellowed light; —e Farben, soft colours; —e Aussicht, soft, placid view; —e Augen, ein —er Blick, ein —es Lächeln, —e Haltung, soft gentle, meek eyes, a gentle, soft, quiet, mild look, a soft, quiet, faint smile, a soft or gentle carriage or demeanour; ein —es Gemüth, Betragen, gentle, easy disposition, soft &c. manners; —e Schwermuth, a gentle, calm melancholy; das —e in den Augen, Blicken, Sitten, softness in the eyes, looks, manners; sie hat viel —es in ihrem Charakter, she has a great deal of softness, gentleness, meekness in her character; —er Verweis, a gentle rebuke, mild reproof; er hat mir meinen Fehler auf eine —e Art vorgeworfen, he has gently chid me for my fault; —er Mensch, a gentle man; —er Schlaf, a soft, quiet, calm sleep; — schlafen, to sleep calmly, softly, sweetly; —er Tod, calm, gentle, easy death; [in Scripture] denn mein Joch ist — und meine Last ist leicht, for my yoke is easy and my burden is light; — erhebt sich neben dem Hause ein Hügel, a gently sloping hill, a gentle eminence rises near the house; —er Abhang, gentle slope; die Treppe steigt — an, the stairs are easy to mount, are of easy ascent; [with miners] V. Sänftig. Syn. V. Gelind.

Sánfte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [Sanftheit] [little used] softness, gentleness. 2) a sedan-chair, a sedan; [in the East] palanquin; [for wounded or sick persons] litter. Die Stangen einer —, the poles of a sedan-chair; sich in einer — tragen lassen, to have one's self conveyed in a sedan; eine offene, unbedeckte —, an uncovered, an open sedan, litter; man trug ihn vom Schlachtfelde in einer —, he was removed from the field of battle on a litter.

Sánften-pferd, *n.* horse for conveying a litter. —stange, *f.* the pole of a sedan-chair &c. —träger, *m.* a sedan-chairman, a chairman; a litter-bearer; a palanquin-bearer. Nach —trägern schicken, to send for chairmen.

Sánftheit, *f.* [das Sanfte] [speaking figuratively] softness. Die — der Augen, der Blicke, the softness, mildness, gentleness of the eyes, of the looks; die — ſeines, ihres Betragens, in ſeinem, ihrem Betragen &c., the gentleness, quietness, mildness, placidity, meekness of his, her conduct, manners, proceedings; eine ſchwermüthige —, a melancholy softness.

Sánftig, *adj.* and *adv.* [with miners] —es or ſanftes Gebirge, a gently-sloping, gently-rising mountain.

Sánftigen, *v. tr.* [V. Sanft] 1) with poets] [be—] to calm, allay, soothe, lull, still, appease, assuage, hush. Das tobende Meer —, to calm, subdue the raging sea. *Fig.* Die Säure durch Zucker —, to dulcify, edulcorate an acid with sugar; den Schmerz —, to moderate, assuage, mollify, mitigate &c. the pain, V. Be—, Lindern, Mildern. Das —, V. Sánftigung.

Sánftigung, *f.* softening, mollification, mitigation. — einer Säure, edulcoration.

Sánftigungsmittel, *n.* a lenitive, an emollient or assuasive remedy, a palliative.

Sánftlich, *adj.* and *adv.* softly, gently, V. Sanft.

Sánftmuth, *f.* gentleness or sweetness of disposition, meekness, mildness or placidity of temper, a good temper. Zur — geneigtes Gemüth, a disposition inclined to gentleness; die — iſt auf ihrem Geſichte ausgedrückt, sweetness of disposition is expressed on her face; er verwies es mir mit —, he chided me for it with gentleness; — haben, beſitzen, beweiſen, to have, possess, shew a good temper, an even temper; mit — behandeln, to treat with gentleness, mildness, tenderness. Syn. V. Mäßigung.

Sánftmüthig, *adj.* and *adv.* good-tempered, sweet-tempered, gentle, soft, easy, good-natured, good-humoured [old and with lyric poets, debonnair]. Die wahren Chriſten ſind —, true Christians are gentle, mild; —er Fürſt, a mild prince; —er Charakter, a gentle character, sweet temper, good nature; —e Menſchen machen ſich beliebt, good-natured people make themselves beloved; [in Scripture] ſelig ſind die —en, blessed are the meek.

Sánftmüthigkeit, *f.* sweetness of disposition, of temper, [in biblical style] meekness, lowliness.

Sáng, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Sänge] [poetical] [from ſingen] [Geſang] song, strain. Mit — und Klang [fam.], with singing and the ringing of bells, with pipe and tabor, in the midst of vocal and instrumental music.

Sang-boden, *m.* V. Klangboden. — **droſſel**, *f.* V. Geſangdroſſel. — **fink**, *m.* [with fowlers] [Lockfink] a decoy-finch. — **herd**, *m.* [with fowlers] an airy for large singing-birds. — **lerche**, *f.* V. Feldlerche. — **meiſter**, *m.* V. Singmeiſter. — **rede**, *f.* [more usual Recitativ] recitative. — **ſchwalbe**, *f.* V. Geſangſchwalbe. — **ſpiel**, *n.* [more usual Vokalmuſik] vocal music, piece of vocal music. — **ſtändchen**, *n.* vocal serenade; *it.* a serenade of instrumental and vocal music. — **ſtreit**, *m.* V. Wettgeſang. — **vogel**, *m.*, — **weiſe**, *f.* V. Geſangvogel, Geſangweiſe.

Sángenkraut, *n.* [-es] the common hemlock, kex.

Sänger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —**inn**, *f.* a singer, male singer; a songstress, female singer. Ein berühmter —, eine vortreffliche — inn, a celebrated singer, an excellent singer or songstress; — in der Kirche, chorister, chanter, singing-man, singing-boy; es ſind gute — in dieſem Chore, the chanters in this choir are good; [with poets] die — des Waldes, the choristers, singers, songstresses of the woods; [in nat. hist.] — [kleine Grasmücke], the yellow wren, willow wren, green-wren, small yellow-bird, motacilla trochilus; [with poets] [Dichter] bard, poet; der thraciſche — [Orpheus], the Thracian bard.

***Sanguīniſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* [blutreich, heißblütig, ſehr lebhaft, feurig] sanguine. —e Natur, —es Temperament, sanguine complexion, temperament.

Sanikel, *m.* [-s] 1) [Bruchkraut] sanicle. Der männliche, der weibliche —, the male, female sanicle. 2) five-leaved toothwort, dentaria pentaphyllos. 3) Schwarzer — [ſchwarze Meiſterwurzel], the great black masterwort, astrantia major.

***Sanität**, *f.*, V. Geſundheit.

Sanitäts-collegium, *n.* board of health; [in England, speaking that of the celebrated quack Morrison] college of health. —**commiſſion** *f.* 1) board of health. 2) sanitary commission.

Sánk, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from ſinken] [with boatmen &c.] a waterlogged float or raft.

***Sánſcrit**, *n.* the sanscrit, shanscrit, shanscreet. Die —ſprache, the sanscrit language, the shanscrit.

Sāpaju, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -s] [Affe] sapajou, sapajo.

Sapanholz, *n.* [-es] [rothes Färbeholz] red sandal-wood, red sanders.

Sáphir or **Sápphir**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] sapphire, oriental sapphire, perfect corundum, telesia. Braſiliſcher —, yellow sapphire or telesia; orientaliſcher —, blue telesia, oriental sapphire; männlicher —, male sapphire; weiblicher —, female sapphire.

Saphir-blau, I. *adj.* and *adv.* sapphire-blue. II. *n.* the sapphire-blue. —**fluß**, *m.* blue fluate of lime. —**kriſtall**, *m.* crystallized blue hyaline quartz. —**rubin**, *m.* spinelle ruby, the spinel, spinel and balass ruby. —**ſpath**, *m.* cyanite, disthene, sappure, sappare, zeolite cyanite.

Sáphiren or **Sápphiren**, *adj.* and *adv.* [composed of sapphire, adorned with sapphires, like sapphire] sapphirine.

Sappadillbaum, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -bäume] [in botany] sap[p]adillo-tree [of the genus sloanea]; the common sapota, achras sapota.

Sáppe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Sappen] [in sieges] sap. Ganze —, whole sap; halbe —, half sap; einfache —, doppelte —, simple, double sap; fliegende, flüchtige —, flying sap.

Sáppen, Sappīren, *v. intr.* [Fr. *saper*; Ital. *zappare*; Armen. *sappa*; in Ital. *zappa* is a hoe, *zappone* a pickaxe] [in fortification] to sap, to make a sap.

Sápper, Sappīrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in fortification] sapper.

Sápperloth! **Sápperment!** [a low word of swearing by] zounds! [low] zooks!

Sápphiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [from the poetess Sappho] sapphic. Das —e Versmaß, —e Verſe, sapphic metre, sapphic verses, sapphics; eine —e Strophe, a sapphic stanza or strophe.

Sáppho, *f.* [-s, *pl.* -en] [the poetess of Lesbos] Sappho.

***Sappīren**, V. Sappen.

Sappir-faſchine, *f.* [in sieges &c.] sap-fagot. —**gabel**, *f.* sap-fork.

***Sarabánde**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Klappertanz] saraband.

Sāra, *f.* [-'s] [a woman's name] Sarah; *dim.* Sarchen, Särchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] Sally, [vulgar] Sal.

Saragóſſa, *n.* [-'s] [in geography] Sarragossa.

Sāraß, V. Sarraß.

Sarazéne, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [in Arab. *sara* = a desert] a Saracen. Eine Sarazeninn, a Saracen woman.

Sarazéniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Saracenic, Saracen.

Sárdachat, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] sardachate.

Sardèlle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in nat. hist.] the anchovy; pilchard. Friſche —n, fresh anchovies &c.

Sardellen-brühe, *f.* anchovy-sauce. —**fang**, *m.* 1) fishery for anchovies, anchovy-fishery. 2) the place where they fish for anchovies &c., anchovy-fishery. —**garn**, —**netz**, *n.* net for anchovies &c. —**ſalat**, *m.* a salad of anchovies. —**tunke**, *f.* V. —**brühe**.

Sárder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [commonly Karneol, cornelian] sardel, sardine.

Sardīnien, *n.* [-s] [in geography] Sardinia.

Sardīnier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —**inn**, *f.* a Sardinian.

Sardīniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Sardinian. —e Sprache, Sardinian dialect.

Sardōner, Sardōnier, V. Sarder.

Sardōniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* sardonic, sardonian. —es Lachen, sardonic laughter, sardonic grin.

Sardōnix, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] sardonyx.

Sárdthun, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in nat. hist.] the bonito, scomber pelamis.

Sárg, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Särge] [Fr. *cerc-ueil*, formerly *sarc-ueil*; the Arab. *sardsch* or *charch-an*, Osset, Sarg = gear; furniture, and in the Mong. *chargui*, is a way; allied to σαργ-άνης σορού, to the Lat. *sarc-us*, *sarracum*, or else to σαρκοφάγος, a sepulcre] coffin, bier. Hölzerner, marmorner —, a wooden coffin, marble sarcophagus; den Todten in den — legen, to lay the dead person into the coffin, into the bier. *Fig.* 1) Steinerner — an einem Brunnen [Waſſerbehälter], stone-basin, stone-reservoir of a fountain. 2) [in fam. lang.] V. under Nagel.

Sarg-beſchlag, *m.* coffin-furniture, ornaments &c. —**deckel**, *m.* coffin-lid. —**fuß**, *m.* the foot of a coffin. —**nagel**, *m.* [with nail-makers] coffin-nail. —**ſtein**, *m.* [in ancient hist.] the stone of Assos, the sarcophagus stone, lapis assius. —**tuch**, *n.* the pall.

Sárge, *f.* V. Zarge.

***Sarkásmus**, *m.* [*pl.* Sarkasmen] sarcasm.

***Sarkáſtiſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* sarcastic, sarcastical; sarcastically.

***Sarkophāg**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in antiquity] [ſargförmiges Grabmahl] sarcophagus.

Sarmāte, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [in geography] a Sarmatian.

Sarmātien, *n.* [-s] [in geography] Sarmatia. Das aſiatiſche —, Asiatic Sarmatia; das europäiſche —, European Sarmatia.

Sarmātiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Sarmatian. Das —e Weltmeer, the Sarmatian ocean; die —en Gebirge, Sarmatian mountains.

Sárraß, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Säbel] [in common people's lang. and comic] sabre, hanger, [slang] reap-hook.

Sarſaparílle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany, Stechwinde] sarsaparilla.

Sárſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Fr. *serge*, Sp. *xerga*, Ital. *sargia* = a coverlet] serge. Graue, ſchwarze —, grey, black serge; rauhe or haarige —, shaggy serge, frize, rateen in the hair; glatte — or Raſch, smooth serge or rateen; auf beiden Seiten rechte —, drugget, baize; ſeidene —n, silk serges; Kleid von —, —nes Kleid, serge-dress.

Sarſche-fabrik, —**weberei**, *f.* serge-fabric, serge-factory. —**weber**, *m.* a serge-weaver.

Sárſchen, *adj.* and *adv.* composed of serge, V. Sarſche.

Sárter, *m.* [V. Zerte] [-s, *pl.* -] [in seamen's lang.] 1) [Schiffsmodell] model, mould, frame-timbers of a ship. 2) V. Zarter, Zerter.

Sárving, V. Serving.

Sáß, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] or **Sáſſe**, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [from ſitzen] inhabitant, possessor, owner, proprietor [obsolete, and now only recurring in composition, as] Amts—, Bei—, Erb—, Frei—, Haus—, Hinter—, Koth—, Land—, Schrift—.

Saß-jagen, *n.* [amongst sportsmen] [provincial] chase limited to the female stag] hind-chase, hind-hunt, hind-hunting or shooting. —**kraut**, *n.* V. Knoblauchkraut.

Sáſſafras or **Saſſafraß**, *m.* [from the Lat. *saxifragia*?] [indeclinable noun] the sassafrass-tree.

Saſſafras-holz, *n.* or —**rinde**, *f.* sassafrass-wood, the rind of the sassafrass-tree. —**öl**, *n.* sassafrass-oil.

Sáſſaparille, V. Sarſaparille.

Sáſſe, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] 1) V. Saß. 2) [the old name of the Saxons] Saxon. Die Sprache der —n, die —nſprache, the language of the ancient Saxons, the old Saxon language.

Sáſſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from ſitzen] [amongst sportsmen] form, seat. 1) —eines Haſen, the form of a hare. 2) V. Saß.

Saſſenāge, *m.* or —**r Käſe**, [out of Dauphiny] Sassenage-cheese.

Sáſſiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [old] Saxon.

***Sátan**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [Hebrew word meaning enemy or antagonist] satan, devil. So denn ein — den andern treibt [in Scripture], now if satan drives out satan. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Sein Weib iſt ein wahrer —, ſie iſt ein wahrer — von einem Weibe, his wife is a regular she-devil, she is a devil of a wife, a fiend incarnate of a wife; ein — von einem Pferde, a devil of a horse.

Satans-arbeit, *f.* [in common people's lang.] devil's work; *it.* devil's-own-work, diabolical work. —**engel**, *m.* devil, fiend, imp of satan, fallen angel. —**herz**, *n.* devil's-heart, heart of satan. —**kunſt**, *f.* satan's art, infernal or diabolical artifice. —**ſprache**, *f.* satan's language, diabolical, infernal or hellish language.

Satāniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* satanic, satanical; satanically. —e Bosheit, Freude, satanic malice or villainy, diabolical joy, satanical exultation.

***Sátin**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [Fr. *satin*, allied to Seide] satin.

Satin-art, *f.* satin-mode, satin-form. Auf —art weben [ſatiniren], to weave after the manner or form of satin. —**holz**, *n.* satin-wood. —**weber**, *m.* satin-weaver.

Satināde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in commerce] satinet, peeling satin, satinade [silk stuff imitating satin].

Satīre &c. V. Satyre.

***Satrāpe**, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [in ancient hist.] satrap [viceroy of a Persian province], [now in a more general sense] satrap, pasha, governor &c. *Fig.* [in contempt] haughty, tyrannical, oppressive or exacting high official, military governor, viceroy &c. [chiefly in the Eastern countries].

Sátt, *adj.* and *adv.* [Lat. *sat*, *satis*; connected with the Gr. σάττω, to stop] 1) [originally] so close as to leave no perceptible or observable interstice. [in architecture and building] — aufliegen, to lie flat or close [as on a slab or flag]. 2) satisfied with food or drink, filled, saturated. Ich bin —, I am satisfied, I am satiated, I have had enough; ſich — eſſen und trinken, to drink and eat one's full, to satisfy one's hunger and thirst; ich fand ein Gericht nach meinem Geſchmacke, woran ich mich — aß, I found a dish to my taste and I eat my full of it; bis zum Uebermaße — ſeyn, to be cram full, to be filled superabundantly, to be crammed, stock-full; er iſt ſo —, daß er berſten möchte [low], he is so gorged, crammed, filled, that he stands a good chance of splitting, he is so choke-full, that he is ready to burst; Einen — machen, to give a man his bellyful, his full allowance; man kann ihn nicht — machen, there is no satisfying him, there is no appeasing his hunger, he is insatiable; dieſer Arme ißt ſich kaum halb —, this poor devil does not eat half his bellyful; ein —er Magen, a filled stomach, a bellyful; ein Satter weiß nicht &c., he, whose stomach is well lined, does not know &c. *Fig.* [in familiar lang.] sufficiently contented, satisfied [and consequently equivalent to] disgusted, wearied, tired, replete, satiated, filled to satiety and nausea. Ich kann mich nicht — daran ſehen, hören &c., I cannot look my fill, hear my fill at it; ſich — lachen, ſpielen &c., to laugh, play to one's heart's content; eine Sache or einer Sache — werden, to get tired of, to become satiated with any thing; Sie werden es bald — haben or kriegen [in fam. lang.], you will soon have enough of it, you will soon get sick of it; ich bin dieſen Menſchen or dieſes Menſchen —, I am sick of this man, I am out of all patience, I am bored to death with this fellow; ein der Weltfreuden —er [ein Blaſirter, modern], a worn-out debauchee, voluptuary, sensualist; des Lebens — ſeyn, to be weary of life, to be disgusted with existence, to be tired of living. 3) in difficulties, distressed, embarrassed. 4) [amongst painters &c.] —e Farbe, full-bodied colour; ein —es Gelb, Grün, a full or deep yellow, green; —er Zug, Strich, Buchſtabe, a well-developed feature, a full-drawn trait, a full-bodied-letter; —er Wein, full-bodied wine, generous wine; —er Reim, a rich rhyme.

Satt-gelb, I. *adj.* and *adv.* deep- or dark-yellow. II. *n.* Das —e, the deep or dark-yellow. —**gelebt**, *adj.* and *adv.* satiated, disgusted with life, wearied, utterly wearied, wearied to death of life, [also, sometimes] blasé, surfeited with the world's pleasures. Der —gelebte, die —gelebte, the man, the woman wearied of life, the life-tired person; a blasé. —**grün**, I. *adj.* and *adv.* deep-green, dark-green. II. *n.* Das —grün, the deep or dark green.

Sátte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] bowl, porringer, milk-pan, earthen-pan.

Sáttel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* Sättel] [from ſitzen, in Low Sax. ſitten] 1) [generally] something on which something else is seated, or probably that which is itself seated upon something else V. —2). 2) saddle. Lederner —, — mit Stickereien, leather-saddle, embroidered saddle, saddle with embroidery; flacher —, flat saddle; engliſcher, deutſcher, ungariſcher, polniſcher —, English, German, Hungarian, Polish saddle, V. Klepper—, Reit—, Saum—, Turnier—, Weiber—. Der — liegt zu weit vorn, the saddle is too much in front, presses too much on the collar; einem Pferde den — auflegen, abnehmen, to put the saddle upon, to saddle a horse, to take the saddle off a horse, to unsaddle a horse; er ſchwingt ſich ohne Steigbügel in den —, he vaults into his seat without stirrups; er ſitzt wohl, feſt im —, he has a good or firm seat, he sits his horse well; ein Pferd ohne — reiten, to ride without a saddle, to ride on the horse's bare back; ein für jedes Pferd paſſender —, a saddle fitting every horse's back, *it. fig.* [in fam. lang.] common place discourse; — und Zeug, saddle and furniture; Einen aus dem — heben, werfen, to hurl one from one's saddle [at tilts and tournaments], *it. fig.* *a*) to unseat, capsize, supplant one; *b*) to floor one to a non-plus. *Fig.* Feſt im — ſitzen, to sit fast in one's saddle, to be master of one's subject, not to let go off one's advantage; in alle Sättel gerecht ſeyn, to be fit for any thing, to be equally a good hand at one thing as at another, to be a jack-of-all-trades. 3) [different uses of the word] Ein — auf der Naſe [in pop. lang.], a saddle, hump on the nose; er hat einen — auf der Naſe, he has a hump-nose, a camel or dromedary nose, Roman nose; der — in einer wälſchen Nuß [partition wall, dividing the kernel into four parts] the zest in a wallnut; [in hydraulics] der — [short cross-beam, with which the tops of two posts or spars are fastened together] head-piece, crown or saddle cross-bar; [in anatomy] der —, das —bein [of the ethmoid bone in the skull, which with the holes piercing it resembles a saddle], the apophyses of the sphenoidal bone, the saddle-bone, the sella Turcica, the pituitary pit; [with brewers] [vault in a malt-kiln] the kiln-vault; [with clothiers] [a wooden frame like a gallows, for preserving the shears in their place] the post of the shears; [with miners] [wood with a hole in the middle, through which a spindle passes, so that it may move backwards and forwards together with the machine-railing lying upon it] saddle, fetch and carry, the messenger; [in foundries] [instrument on which the chests are laid to be broken into pieces] the saddle; [with type-founders] [on which the matrix rests] the bed; [in fortification &c.] sharp, shelving ridge of any thing, asses-back; [with lute-makers] V. Steg; [in seamen's lang.] the step of a mast. 4) [in natural history] [a little and very light oyster in the Mediterranean] onion-shell; *it.* engliſcher or polniſcher —, V. —muſchel. 5) [in metallurgy] [scoria that forms upon the ore in proportion as it enters into fusion, and which assumes the figure of a saddle] saddle. 6) [with fowlers] [kind of bird-snare, which is placed with loops of horsehair upon a live dove for catching birds of prey] a horse-hair saddle-springe or snare.

Sattel-band, *n.* [bridge on a Hungarian saddle] saddle-band. —**baum**, *m.* 1) [on riding-saddles, crooked pieces of wood,

which form the skeleton of a saddle] saddle-tree. Das eiſerne Band am —baum oder —bogen, saddle-bow. 2) [in botany] [Stahlbaum] the fagara [the eight-stamened iron-wood]. —bein, *n.* [in anatomy] V. —2). —blech, *n.* side-bar, wither-band. —blech eines Saumſattels, the bow of a pack-saddle. —dach, *n.* [in architecture] the gable-end, roof hanging down on both sides. —decke, *f.* [over a horse's saddle] saddle-cloth, saddle-housing, caparison. —fertig, *adj.* and *adv.* ready for saddling; [also] ready for mounting. —feſt, *adj.* and *adv.* firm in the stirrups, firm and fast in the saddle, in one's seat. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] perfectly au fait at, quite master of one's subject. Er iſt —feſt darin, that is his strong point; he is quite at home on that subject. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* saddle-formed, saddle-shaped. —fortſatz, *m.* [in anatomy] [process of the pterygoid or sphenoidal process] the clinoidal apophysis. —frei, *adj.* and *adv.* [formerly, in feudal lang.] saddle-free. Ein —freier Hof, —freies Gut, property or estate free of knight-service, independant of feudal supremacy. —gurt, *m.* saddle-girth. —gut, *n.* [provincial] 1) [= ein —freies Gut, V. under —frei. 2) an estate, subject to knight-service [providing a saddled horse]. —hammer, *m.* [with saddlers] [a long small hammer for hammering nails into the saddle] saddle-hammer. —hof, *m.* V. —gut 1) and 2). holz, *n.* 1) [no *pl.*] saddle-wood, wood fit for making saddle-bows. 2) [with saddlers] —hölzer, *pl.* [which connect the front and hinder saddle-tree] saddle-beams, sleepers. 3) [no *pl.*] [in botany] Nordamerikaniſches —holz [wood of the balsam-poplar, also the tree itself] wood of the tacamahac balsam-tree; *it.* the tacamahac balsam-tree. —kammer, *f.* [room where saddles, bridles &c. are kept] the saddle-room. —kiſſen, *n.* 1) [part of a saddle] the pannel. 2) [a cushion that one lays under the saddle, so that the horse may not be galled] saddle-pad. —knecht, *m.* groom. —knopf, *m.* pommel of the saddle. —krähe, *f.* V. Nebelkrähe. —lehen, *n.* [in feudal times] fief subject to knight-service, by furnishing a saddled horse, V. —gut 2); *it.* V. Mannlehen. —muſchel, *f.* [in conchology] [a very remarkable kind of oyster in the Baltic Sea &c.] the Polish oyster, the ophyppium placentiforme. —nagel, *m.* saddle-nail. —pauſch, *m.* [elevation in the middle of the hinder saddle-tree] the cantle, the trousse-quin. Ein — mit einem —pauſch iſt viel bequemer, als ein flacher, a saddle that has a cantle or trousse-quin is much more commodious than a flat one. —pferd, *n.* a saddle-horse; *it.* the postillion's horse, the horse of a post-chaise or post-horse on which the post-boy sits; the left or near wheeler, [occasionally] the thill-horse. —piſtole, *f.* saddle-pistol, holster-pillow. —polſter, *n.* saddle-bolster, saddle-pillion. —raupe, *f.* [in nat. hist.] [the caterpillar of which makes zig zags] the zig-zag phalaena. —roß, *n.* V. —pferd. —rücken, *m.* [with sportsmen] the chine or saddle of the wild-boar. —ſteg, *m.* [with saddlers] [between the saddle-trees] the cross-bit or cross-beam. —taſche, *f.* 1) saddle-bag, saddle-pocket; budget, courier's-bag. 2) the flaps of a saddle. —tief, *adj.* and *adv.* [of horses, who have a deep back] saddle-backed. —tragen, *n.* [formerly, a punishment of the horse-troopers to bear a very heavy saddle some hours] the walking of the pony. —wagen, *m.* [in artillery] [a kind of conveyance with a sort of saddle on the axle, for bringing on the cannons] cannon-wagon. —zeug, *n.* [for a saddle-horse] harness, riding-tackle. —zwecke, *f.* a brass-tack or nail for saddles.

Sátteln, *v. tr.* to saddle. Ein Pferd —, to saddle a horse; ein Packpferd, Maulthier —, to saddle, to packsaddle a horse, to saddle a pack-horse or mule with a pack-saddle; es iſt Zeit zu —, it is time now for saddling; es iſt geſattelt, das Pferd iſt geſattelt, he is saddled, the horse is saddled. *Prov.* Früh geſattelt, ſpät geritten, the more haste, the less speed.

Sáttheit, *f.* [popular and figurative] repletion, sufficiency, fullness; [also] satiety, surfeit. Die — iſt Schuld an ſeinem Ekel, it is repletion or fullness that causes this disgust or loathing of his; die — an Vergnügungen, Reichthümern &c., the surfeit of pleasures, the satiety of riches &c.

Sáttig, *adj.* and *adv.* nourishing, contenting, sufficing, filling. —e Speiſe, nourishing, satisfying, substantial food.

Sáttigkeit, *f.* einer Speiſe 1) the satiating or satisfying nature or quality of a particular food. 2) [not much used] facility of being satisfied or satiated. 3) V. Sattheit.

Sáttigen, I. *v. tr.* 1) [especially to introduce as much of something into another body, as that body can receive] to fill, to saturate. Geſáttigte or ſatte Farbe [with painters], a deep-bodied or full-bodied colour, a rich colour, V. Satt; [in chemistry] eine Säure mit einem Laugenſalze &c. —, to saturate an acid with an alkali; mit Silber geſáttigtes Scheidewaſſer, aqua fortis saturated with silver; geſáttigtes Kalkwaſſer, saturated lime-water. 2) Einen —, to satisfy any one; völlig —, to satiate, to glut, to surfeit; er ſáttigte fünftauſend Mann mit fünf Broden und zwei Fiſchen [in Scripture], he filled five thousand men with five loaves and two fishes; er iſt nicht zu —, man kann ihn nicht —, he is not to be satisfied, he is insatiable, no one can give him enough, his fill. *Fig.* Nichts ſáttiget ſeine Rachſucht, nothing satiates, appeases his craving vengeance; ſein Geiz &c. iſt nicht zu —, he is insatiable in his avarice, his voracious avarice can never be appeased, there is no stilling, allaying or appeasing his thirst, his hunger of gold; ſeine Augen an Etwas —, to feast one's eyes, to take one's fill of gazing on some object. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to satisfy one's self, to eat one's fill, to eat enough, to appease one's hunger completely; ſich mit Etwas —, to eat of something to one's heart's content. *Fig.* Er ſáttiget ſich nie am Vergnügen, he never surfeits himself with pleasure, he is insatiable in his pursuit of pleasures, they never surfeit him. III. *v. intr.* to produce repletion, to fill, satisfy the stomach. Milchſpeiſen —ſehr, milk-food soon fills or distends with repletion the stomach. —de Speiſe, food that fills and satisfies the stomach; geſáttiget ſeyn, to be satisfied, [fam.] to have one's bellyful of something. Das —, the filling, saturating, satisfying, satiating, surfeiting &c.

Sáttigung, *f.* the act of filling, saturating [saturation], satisfying &c., [also] the effect and feeling of repletion. *Fig.* filling, contenting, satisfying, allaying, repleting, surfeit. Uebermäßige —, — bis zum Ekel, superabundant satisfying, contenting even to loathing, satiety, cloying, disgust, surfeit; [in chemistry] saturation; die — des Scheidewaſſers mit Silber, the saturation of aqua fortis with silver.

Sáttigungs-punkt, *m.* [in chemistry] the point of saturation, the saturation-point. —trieb, *m.* the instinct of satisfying one's desire, of satiating, gorging, glutting &c.

Sáttler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) saddler; die —inn, the saddler's wife; the saddler-woman. —, welcher Pferdegeſchirr, Kutſchen macht, saddler and collar-maker; saddler and coach-maker. 2) [in natural history] the Greenland seal, the crescent-phoca.

Sattler-ahle, *f.* saddler's awl. —arbeit, *f.* saddler's work. —eiſen, *n.* V. —ahle. —gare, *f.* preparation of saddle-leather, of saddle-skins. —geſell, *m.* journeyman-saddler. —gewerk, *n.* V. —handwerk. —hammer, *m.* V. Sattelhammer. —handwerk, *n.* saddler's trade, saddling-line or business. —junge, *m.* saddler's apprentice. —kneif, *m.* saddler's cutting-knife. —meiſter, *m.* master-saddler. —nagel, *m.*, —zwecke, *f.* V. Sattelnagel &c. —ſäule, *f.* V. —ahle.

Sattlerei, *f.* [Sattlerhandwerk] 1) [no *pl.*] saddlery, saddler's trade, saddling-line or business. 2) [*pl.* -en] saddler's workshop.

Sáttſam, *adj.* and *adv.* [rather stiff] sufficient, enough; sufficiently enough. Einen —en Vorrath von or an Etwas haben, to have a sufficient provision of something; ich habe —e Urſache, es zu glauben, I have reason enough for believing it; ein —er Beweis, a sufficient proof; er iſt — davon unterrichtet, he is sufficiently informed of it. V. Hinlänglich.

Sáttſamkeit, *f.* [little used] sufficiency.

Saturei, *f.* [Lat. *satureja*] [in botany] satureia, savory. Deutſche —, winter savory.

Saturei-öl, *n.* oil of savory.

*Saturīren, *v. tr.* [in chemistry] to saturate, V. Sáttigen. Das —, die Saturation, the saturation.

Satúrn, *m.* [-s] [in mythology] Saturn, the God of time; [in astronomy] the planet Saturn. Der — iſt von ſieben Monden begleitet, Saturn is accompanied by seven moons or satellites.

Saturns-feſt, *n.* [of the ancient Romans] the Saturnalia. —ſalz, *n.* [in chemistry] salt of Saturn [of lead]. —ring, *m.* [in astronomy] the ring of Saturn [now believed to be seven of them].

Saturnālien, *pl.* [in antiquity] V. Saturnsfeſt.

Saturnīner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in church hist.] Saturnian.

Sátyr, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [in mythology] [one of the attendants of the nymphs, Bacchus or Pan; a demigod or sylvan deity and goat-footed] a satyr, a fawn. V. Faun.

*Satȳre, Satīre, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [in antiquity] [kind of Grecian play] satire. 2) [poetical rebuke or invective and as is said the invention of Archilochus who employed first the biting iambic] satire. Feine, beißende —, refined, biting satire, fine, caustic, pungent satire; die —n des Horaz &c., the satires of Horaz &c.; — auf den Geiz, die Ruhmſucht &c., satire against avarice, ambition &c.; eine — auf Jemand machen, to compose, to write a satire against or on any one.

Satyren-dichter, *m.* satirical poet, satire-writer, writer of satires. —dichtung, *f.* satirical poetry. —ſchreiber, *m.* satirical writer, satiric author, writer of satires, a satirist.

*Satyriāſis, *f.* [in medicine] satyriasis,

excessive carnal desire.

*Satyriker or Satiriker, *m* [-s, *pl.* -] satirist, a satirical poet, writer or author; *it.* a satirical man, a man prone to satire.

*Satyrisch or Satirisch, *adj.* and *adv.* satiric, satirical; satirically. Die —e Dichtart, satirical poetry; ein —es Gedicht, a satirical poem, a satire; —es Werk, a satirical work; —er Mensch, —e Laune, a satirical man, a satirist, satirical disposition, a satirical humour; das ist — gesagt, that is said satirically.

*Satyrisiren or Satirisiren, *v. intr.* to satirize, to quiz, to be satirical upon &c.

Sátz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Sätze] *dim.* Sätzchen, ‖Sätzlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a deposit, a sediment, subsidence. Der — in einer Flüssigkeit, the deposit, the sediment, the lees in a fluid or liquid; [in chemistry] the residuum, V. Boden—; [with chemists and druggists] feces, dregs, lees, settlings; [with essayers] bottom, remnant, metallic residuum [at the bottom of the crucible]; der — vom Kaffee, the grounds of coffee; — von schlechtem Theere, dregs of bad pitch and bad tar; — des Harnes, deposit, sediment of urine; der Harn bildet einen —, urine forms a deposit, a sediment is left by urine. 2) [with artificers, stuff for filling rockets &c.] composition, mixture. Fauler —, slow composition, slow mixture; [with brewers, a stratum of barley for germinating into malt] layer; den — aus einander breiten, to lay the barley all abroad, to make a layer; [with miners, tubes of pump-work placed together] row or set of pump-tubes; einen — einrichten, to place, to set, to fix a pump; den — anfrischen, to refresh the pump; den — lindern, to new-leather the piston of the pump; [with founders, as much as is put in at once] a batch; [with printers, as much as is placed on a side, page, leaf &c.] a pull, one pull; [in games, the money on the table for which one plays] stake, fishes, deposit, counters or markers when they represent points or a sum to be played for, V. Ein—; der ganze —, [all on the table] the pool; er hat den ganzen — gewonnen, he has won the pool, all the stakes; [with fishermen &c.] fry, spawn [for filling or augmenting the number of fish in a pond &c.]; [with glass-melters, as much mass of glass as is molten at a time] the metal, one heat; dieser — muß tausend Gläser geben, this metal must yield a thousand glasses; *it.* ein — Waaren [a quantity of the same goods], assortment of goods; ein — Schachteln, Eimer &c. [of which the smaller are always stuck into the larger from the smallest size to the largest] a set or nest of boxes, pails or buckets &c.; ein — Steine, a course, a layer of stones [in a building]; ein — Holz, a pile or stack of wood; ein — Bäume, Weinstöcke, a plantation or nursery of trees, of vines; junger or neuer — [a fresh laid vineyard], a young or new set of vines; [with sportsmen] V. Horn—; [with miners] ein — Gezähn, a wedge and two springs; [also the three pounding-stamps or pestles in a stamping-mill-trough] crushing or pounding stamp and gear or works; [in physics] galvanischer — [plates of zinc &c. with saturated leather or cloth between], galvanic pile, the galvanic battery. 3) [any faculty of the reasoning powers or understanding expressed by words, as] thesis, theme, position, proposition, period. Allgemeiner, besonderer —, general, particular or peculiar thesis, proposition; Sie verstehen den — nicht recht, you do not understand the thesis right; einen — aufstellen, vertheidigen, to advance, to sustain or defend a proposition, a thesis; ein sehr gewagter —, a very hardy, a very venturous proposition; ein falscher —, a false or erroneous proposition; ein allgemein angenommener —, a proposition universally received; ein —, der sich umkehren läßt, a convertible proposition; umgekehrter or Wechsel—, a proposition the converse of another; zusammengesetzter —, a complex proposition; einen — verdammen, to condemn a proposition; es war eine Ketzerei in einem seiner Sätze, there was a heresy in one of his positions; gewisse religiöse Sätze, certain religious tenets; — aus der Bibel, a passage, text from or out of the bible; ein — aus der Sittenlehre &c., a point of morality &c.; — [in grammar], period; dunkler, schön abgerundeter, großer und wohlgeordneter —, an obscure or dark, a well rounded off or turned, a long, well-sustained or well arranged period; einen — bis zu Ende lesen, to read a passage to the end, to finish a period. 4) [with sportsmen, those mots that are blown in a breath upon the horn] the winding of a call. 5) [different terms] spring, leap, bound, caper. Er that einen großen —, he made a great bound; er, das Pferd war mit einem —e über dem Zaune, dem Graben, with a single bound he, with a single leap the horse cleared the hedge, the ditch; dies Pferd macht nichts als Sätze, this horse does nothing but prance and caper; die Sätze des Hirsches, the springs of the stag; der Hirsch machte mehrere Sätze, the stag made several bounds; *fig.* Sätze machen [in fam. lang.], to wriggle about like an eel in one's excuses &c., to make subterfuges; [with tanners] — des Leders in die Lohgrube, the tanning of the leather in the tanpit; — [in music], the composition; Händel's, Graun's, Bach's —, the composition of Haendel, of Graun, of Bach; um gut zu singen, muß man den — verstehen, one must understand composition or thorough-base, if one wishes to sing well.

Satz-baum, *m.* V. —stock. —fisch, *m.* spawn, young fry. —hase, *m.* [with sportsmen] doe-hare, brood-hare [big with young]. ‡—herr, *m.* [in jurisprudence, the judge who puts the creditor in possession of the goods of the debtor] a bankrupt-judge, an insolvent-commissioner. —karpfen, *m.* [for filling a pond or removing to another] carp-fry, young carp, brood-carp. ‡—leute, *pl.* [in court-practice] witnesses. —löffel, *m.* [with founders] iron spoon. —maß, *n.* [in artillery] V. Lademaß. —mehl, *n.* [Bodenmehl] starch; [in pharmacies] fecula. —meißel, *m.* [with locksmiths] [for driving home the rivet-nails] the clincher or riveter, the rivetting chisel, the rivet-turnscrew. —möhre, *f.* [with gardeners] the seed-carrot, carrot left for seed. —rübe, *f.* seed-turnip, turnip left for seed. —stock, *m.* willow-set, willow-offset, willow-twig planted for growth and for transplanting. —stück, *n.* [in court-practice] part, article. —teich, *m* fish-pond. —weide, *f.* V. —stock. —weise, *adv.* 1) by fits and starts. 2) [in strata and beds] by piles, pile-fashion. 3) [in discourses or propositions] by theses or by periods. —zeit, *f.* [with sportsmen] breeding-time [for game]. —zwiebel, *f.* V. Samenzwiebel; *it.* [with gardeners] onion or any bulb for transplanting.

Sátzig, *adj.* and *adv.* that which has or forms a deposit or sediment; [in medicine] forming a subsidence or deposit.

Sátzung, *f.* statute, ordinance, precept, commandment, rule, constitution; institution, law. Meine —en sollt ihr halten [in Scripture], you shall observe my commandments; menschliche —en, human institutions; kirchliche —en, ecclesiastical laws, church observances; die —en des mosaischen Gesetzes, die mosaischen —en, the observances of the mosaic law, the mosaic ordinances; die —en der Christen, the tenets of the Christians; die —en eines geistlichen Ordens, the constitution, the statutes, the laws, the rules of a religious order, of a monastic institution; die —en in Glaubenssachen, the dogmas, the tenets in articles of belief. V. Kirchen—, Menschen—, Reichs—.

Satzungs-lehre, *f.* the dogmatic system, the precepts of one's creed. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without regulation, rule &c.; without constitution. —recht, *n.* positive right, absolute right.

1. Saū, Sāve, *f.* [a river in Hungary] the Sau, the Save.

2. Saū, *f.* [*pl.* Säue or [with sportsmen] Sauen] [Swed. so; Engl. *sow*; Ice. *syr*, the sow, the swine; Gr. ὗς appears to belong to ὕω, that is φύω, used causally and equivalent to „to engender"; Schwein is the more polite word for the common pig] pig, hog, swine; [with sportsmen] wild boar; wild hog, wild swine; [also] the sow, the wild sow. Eine Herde Säue, a herd of swine, a drove of pigs, a troop of hogs; die Säue hüten, to guard, to mind the pigs, to keep or to tend swine [as in a forest]; die — hat geferkelt, the sow has littered, has brought forth a litter of pigs, has pigged, has farrowed; die — mit ihren Ferkeln, the sow and her pigs, her sucking pigs, her young ones, her farrow, her litter. *Prov.* Wer sich unter die Treber, unter die Kleien mengt, den fressen die Säue, if you will live with a hog, you must expect to have bristles; if you sleep with dogs, you must expect to be bitten by fleas. *Fig.* [very low] *a*) dirty slut, filthy sow, nasty slattern, a dirty trollop. Die garstige —! the filthy sow; eine dicke —, a thick greasy wench. *b*) [an ink-stain] a blot. Eine — machen, to make a blot. *c*) [name for certain other things or conditions, where however the word might have another origin] [with founders] a sow of black or impure copper, [if of 250 pounds of weight in England] a pig of black copper; [also] Säue [at the melting of copper, those slacks or slags still holding much ore] sows, pigs, sweepings; das Erz sitzt in der —, a part of the minerals is lost in the slags; eine — machen or das Silber in die — jagen [with founders], to work bunglingly; [with refiners, swelling up of the ashes in the cupel, or when it scorifies] scoria; [in launders or buddles] a basin to catch the parts of the mineral which escape from the buddle-table; [with miners, block, on or to which is hung the tree of the winch or coal-gin on which the wagon is] bar for stopping the movement of the axle; [in fabrics] a stove for drying madder, a madder drying-kiln; [in household economy &c., a pan with cover and feet] a tripod pot with lid, a lidded pot on legs.

Sau-aas or —aß, *n.* [with bakers, millers] pollard. —apfel, *m.* V. Holzapfel. —auge, *n.* 1) a pig's eye, hog's eye. 2) [in botany] the herb paris, uva vulpis, uva lupina, wolf's berries or grapes, lycostaphylae, true-love. *Fig.* —balg, *m.* 1) [very low]

hoggish beast of a man, a hog, a pig. 2) [in botany] red goose-foot, chenopodium, sow-bane. —bär, *m.* [||—bäţ], V. 3. Eber. —beere, *f.* night-shade, morel with dark berries. —beller, *m.* boar-hound. —birn, *f.* V. Holzbirn. —blume, *f.* the dandelion. —bohne, *f.* 1) [in botany] [in the fields] sow-bean; [in gardens] a sort of windsor-bean, broad-bean; *it.* horse-bean; V. Bilſenkraut. 2) [in conchology] the molan, the horse-bean shell. —borſte, *f.* V. Schweinsborſte. —brod, *n.* 1) V. Erdapfel. 2) cyclamen, sow-bread. 3) lathyrus arvensis. —bruch, *m.* [with sportsmen] the rooting place of a wild boar. —bürſte, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the bristly horn-beam, the rough horn-fish, [one of the genus esox, called also] rough-garfish, sea-needle. —diſtel, *f.* 1) sonchus, sow-thistle. 2) the carline, the carline thistle. 3) serratula, saw-wort. 4) wild endive, field andryale [of the genus cichorium]. —dreck, *m.* [low] the excrement of swine, pig-dirt. —eſſen, *n.* [low] pig-eating, filthy hoggish eating. —fang, *m.* 1) chase, hunt, capture of the wild-boar. 2) V. —garten. 3) a blow, thrust, pierce with boar-spear or boar-pike, hog-spearing. —fänger, *m.* V. —beller. —fenchel, *m.* V. Roßfenchel. —finder, *m.* V. —beller. —fiſch, *m.* the dolphin; *it.* V. —hund 2). —fleiſch, *n.* V. Schweinefleiſch. —fraß, *m.*, —freſſen, *n.* [very low] V. —eſſen. —garn, *n.* [with sportsmen] toils for boar-catching. —garten, *m.* [with sportsmen] park or enclosure for the wild-boar, and where he also captures himself by entering. —glocke, *f.* V. Schweinglocke. *Fig.* [low] Mit der —glocke läuten, to talk smut, to be filthy and obscene in one's conversation, to utter obscenities. —gras, *n.* [in botany] 1) V. Porſch. 2) centinodium, knot-grass. —haţ, —heţe, *f.* baiting or hunting of the wild-boar. —hirt, —hüter, *m.* a swine-herd, hog-herd, a tender of porkers or swine, pig-driver. —hirtinn, *f.* a female swine-herd, a woman pig-keeper, tender or guarder. —hund, *m.* 1) a wild-boar hound, V. —beller. *Fig.* [low] filthy sloven, nasty beast. 2) [large cartilaginous fish of the Mediterranean] sea-fox, sea-ape. —hundsarbeit, *f.* 1) [with sportsmen] training or breaking in of a dog for boar-hunting or baiting. 2) *Fig.* [low] V. Sauerei. —hüter, *m.* V. —hirt. —igel, *m.* V. Schweinigel. —jagd, *f*, —jagen, *n.* V. —haţ. —kanne, *f.* [vessel for holding the hog-wash] the hog-tub. —kaſtanie, *f.* V. Erdnuß. —kaſten, *m.* cage for transporting wild-boars from one park to another &c. —kerl, *m.* [low and insulting] filthy beast, pig, hog, a beastly piggish fellow, rascal, blackguard. —knoten, *m.* V. —kraut. —koben, *m.* [low] V. Schweinkoben. —koch, *m.*, —köchinn, *f.* [low] a beastly, dirty, uncleanly cook, a paltry cook. —koth, *m.* V. —dreck. —kraut, *n.* 1) [of the genus cichorium or succory] sow-endive, the herba costa of the Germans and Swiss, pectoral spotted hypocheris, [with long roots] hog-lettuce. 2) the great scrophulary, great blind-nettle, fig-wort. 3) V. —gras 2). 4) the great nightshade, bella-donna. 5) V. —bohne 2). 6) the herb-paris, true-love, uva vulpis. 7) great cow-parsnep. —lache, *f.* [in which the wild swine wallow for cooling themselves] bog. —leben, *n.* [low] Ein —leben führen, to lead a hoggish, a piggish life of it, to live like a hog. —leder, *n.* 1) V. Schweinsleder. 2) *Fig.* [term of insult and very low] slut, slattern, quean, dirty bitch, a lousy strumpet. —locker, *m.* V. Schwarzkehlchen. —löffel, *m.* [in botany] pond-weed, potamogeton. —magen, *m.* 1) pig's stomach, pig's belly. 2) *Fig.* [low] *a*) a man with a gluttonous, indiscriminating appetite. *b*) a stomach that can bear with or digest every thing. Er hat einen —magen, his stomach is of a miraculous digestive power, bears with every thing eatable, he has the stomach of an ostrich. —mandel, *f.* V. Erdmandel. —markt, *m.* V. Schweinemarkt. —maſt, *f.* V. Schweinemaſt. —melde, *f.* V. Schweinmelde. —menſch, *n.* [low] V. —leder 2). —milch, *f.* sow's milk. —miſt, *m.* pig-dung, pig-ordure, pig-dirt. —mutter, *f.* V. Mutterſchwein. —neſt, *n.* *Fig.* 1) [in agriculture] part of a field untouched by the plough. 2) [low] a pig-sty of a dwelling, a pig-nest of a building, a paltry or filthy little town, village or place, [in England] an Irish cabin or village. —neţ, *n.* V. —garn. —nickel, *m.* [low] beastly sow of a woman, filthy low street-walker, dirty bitch. —ohr, *n.* 1) [low] pig's-ear; *it.* V. Schlappohr. 2) [in botany] broad-leaved plantain. —pelz, *m.* [*fig.* and low] V. —kerl. —rebe, *f.* V. Bitterſüß, *n.* —reißke, *m.* black hog-mushroom. —ringel, *m.* potentilla, argentina, silver-weed. —rüde, *m.* [in the chase] wild-boar hound or dog, V. Rüdenhund. —rudel, *n.* troop, herd of wild-boars. —rüſſel, *m.* 1) the snout of a hog. 2) [in botany] V. —ohr 2). 3) V. —blume. —rüſſelfiſch, *m.* the sus marinus, capybara, sea-hog. —ſack, *m.* 1) [low] V. Schwartenmagen. 2) *Fig.* [low, in a bad sense] V. —magen 2 *a*). —ſalat, *m.* wild lettuce. —ſchneider, *m.* [low] V. Schweinſchneider. —ſchwein, *n.* wild boar, wild hog, wild swine. —ſchwemme, *f.* a bog where the wild swine love to wallow, V. —lache. —ſpieß, *m.* [with sportsmen] the boar-spear, the boar-pike. —ſtall, *m.* [low] V. Schweinſtall. *Fig.* V. —neſt 2). —ſtecher, *m.* [with sportsmen] wild-boar sticker. —ſtein, *m.* V. Stinkſtein. —ſteller, *m.* [with sportsmen] dog trained for baiting or bringing the boar to bay. —ſtock, *m.* [with miners &c.] block on which the dirty water of the buddles runs. —ſumpf, *m.* [with miners] a bason for receiving the dirty water of the buddles. —tanne, *f.* 1) lycopodium, club-moss. 2) V. Porſch 1). —tanz, *m.* [low] a fiddler's green dance, a drunken low dance. —täubling, *m.* red agaric. —tod, *m.* [in botany] 1) sow-bane. 2) chenopodium, red goose-foot. —trank, *m.* 1) [Sautrinken *n.*] hog's wash, hog-wash. 2) [*fig.* and low] swill, swipes, hoggish muddy drink. —treiber, *m.* [low] V. Schweintreiber. —trog, *m.* [low] V. Schweinetrog. —wildbret, *n.* [with sportsmen] the wild boar, flesh of the wild-boar, game so far as relates to wild-swine. —wirthſchaft, *f.* [low] hoggish household, a household of pigs. —wuhle, *f.* [low] V. Schweinswuhle. —wurz, *f.* [in botany] 1) great common scrophulary, king's-evil-wort, blind-nettle, fig-wort. 2) water-betony, pile-wort. 3) common senecio, groundsel. 4) white bryony, white jalap or julap, devil's turnep.

Saüber, *adj.* and *adv.* [appears allied to the Engl. *soppy*, and originally to have meant washed, as the Lat. *lautus*] 1) clean. —e Straße, —es Zimmer, —e Teller, clean street, clean room, clean plates; —e Kleidung, —e Wäſche, clean dress, clean linen; ein —es Hemd, a clean shirt; — in Kleidung, clean and neat in one's dress, with clean clothes on; er iſt immer — und gut gekleidet, he is always cleanly and well clothed or clad; ſich — halten, to keep one's self clean; die Kinder — halten, to keep the children clean; er hält ſich — in Wäſche und Kleidung, he keeps himself clean both in his linen and clothing. Syn. V. Lauter. *Fig.* [in fam. or pop. lang.] — mit Etwas umgehen, verfahren, to go soberly to work with any thing, to manage or treat something delicately; ſie nähet, arbeitet —, she sews, works cleanly and nicely; —e Naht, clean hem or sewing; [ironically and familiar] ein —er Vogel, Zeiſig, a rum bird, a queer fish; das iſt ein —er Schlingel, that is a proper scoundrel; das iſt ein —er Verſprecher, that is a proper fine promiser for you now; —e Reden, ein —er Entſchluß, fine words! oh! most rare resolution! eine —e Zumuthung, a proper demand that now for a poor fellow, isn't it? 2) [loving cleanliness] clean. Ein —er Koch &c., a clean cook &c. 3) clear. Iſt die Küſte —? is the coast clear [of guards &c.]?

Sauberkaſten, *m.* [with millers] the bolting-chest or room.

Säuberer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a cleaner, a scourer &c.; V. Säubern.

Saüberkeit, *f.* [of a thing] cleanliness, neatness. Die — der Kleidung, einer Wohnung, the cleanliness of a dress, the neatness of a dwelling; dieſer Kupferſtich iſt mit vieler — gemacht, ſehr ſauber ausgeführt, this engraving is done with much neatness, is very neatly done.

Säuberlich, *adj.* and *adv.* neatly, cleanly. — gekleidet, neatly dressed. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Etwas — anfaſſen, to handle, to touch something delicately, gently; — mit Etwas umgehen, to go delicately, gently, to work with any thing, to employ sober gentle means about something; [in Scripture] fahret mir — mit dem Knaben Abſalom, preserve me my son Absalom.

Säuberling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [little in use] [a man who is excessively scrupulous in the cleanliness of his person] a spruce, dressy man, a spruce beau, a fop, [in England] a beau Brummel, a lady's man. Er macht, ſpielt den —, he comes the beau Brummel over us, he cuts it as spruce and nice as a female quaker, as a quakeress.

Säubern, *v. tr.* to clean. Den Mund, die Zähne —, to clean the mouth by rinsing, to clean the teeth; das Haus, ein Zimmer &c. —, to clean the house, a room &c.; ſeine Kleidung, die Stiefel &c. —, to clean or brush one's dress or clothes, one's boots; ſich — [from dirt, from vermin &c.], to clean one's self; ein Bett von Wanzen —, to clean a bed of bugs, to destroy a brood, a swarm of bugs in a bed by cleaning &c.; ein Kind —, to clean a child; eine Wunde, ein Geſchwür —, to purify, to cleanse, to clean a wound, an abscess; die Bäume — [of dry branches, of moss], to clean, to prune, to lop, to unmoss trees; einen Acker &c. von Steinen —, to clean a field &c. of stones by picking; das Getreide —, to clean wheat from chaff &c. by fanning, sifting, winnowing; einen Garten, die Gänge eines Gartens —, to clean a garden, the walks

of a garden, by weeding, spudding, hoeingt &c.; die Bienen — ſich [when they fly up and down before the hive on a bright day], the bees take an airing, for cleanliness and purity, Auswittern, III.2); [with miners][= den Schutt wegräumen], to clear away, to clean away the rubbish, litter, fragments &c. from where one works; das Land, die Gegend von Landſtreichern —, to clean, to cleanse, to rid, to sweep clear the land, the country, the neighbourhood of vagabonds and gipsey fellows. Das —, the cleaning.

Säubersieb, *n.* [with millers] [for cleaning the flour] bolting sieve or searce, a meal-bolter.

Saüen, [low] I. *v. tr.* [to go piggishly to work with any thing] to dirty, to soil, V Be—, Ver—. II. *v. intr.* 1) to wallow abou in the mud of the street, in the gutters like a hog. 2) to work piggishly. 3) to speak and conduct one's self like a pig, to talk bawdily, and be beastly in one's actions.

1. Saüer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [low] a pig in one's speech and actions, a lover of bawdy, smutty, filthy conversation and beastly actions, V. Sauen.

2. Saúer, *m.* [-s] [with bakers] V. —teig.

Saüer, [Old Sax. and Swed. *sur*; Fr. *sur*, Pol. *surowy*, perhaps allied to fehren = to injure, to damage] *adj.* and *adv.* sour, [in chemistry] acid. Unreifes Obſt iſt —, unripe fruit is sour; —e Frucht, sour, sharp fruit; —e Aepfel, sour apples, apples that are sharp, tart and acid to the taste; — wie Eſſig, sour, sharp, acid as vinegar; —er Wein, —e Milch, sour wine, sour milk; —e Kirſchen, sour, acid, sharp, tartish cherries; die —e Gährung, the acetous fermentation; dieſer Trank iſt zu —, this drink, this ptisan is too sour, too acid; die Hitze macht den Wein —, the heat makes the wine sour, turns the wine; die Milch wird —, the milk turns sour; der Wein fängt an — zu werden, ſticht — auf, the wine begins to turn sour, is getting sharp; —e Gurken, pickled gherkins or cucumbers; das iſt zu —, that is too sour, there is too much vinegar in it; —e Brühe, vinegar sauce; —es Salz, —e Flüſſigkeit [in chemistry], acid salt, acid liquid; der —e Saft einiger Pflanzen, the acid sap or juice of some plants; —e Milch, turned or curdled milk; die Milch iſt — geworden, the milk has turned sour, has curdled; der —e Geſchmack, the acid taste, acidity; dieſe Früchte haben einen —en Geſchmack, these fruits have a sour, sharp, acid taste; —er Geruch, sour, acid smell; er iſt kein Liebhaber vom —en, he is no lover of sours, of acids. *Prov.* V. Apfel. *Fig.* [in fam. or pop. lang.] *a*) [unfriendly, crabbedly] — ſehen, ausſehen, ein —es Geſicht, —e Mienen machen, to look cross, sour and crabbed, to make up a face, a look as crabbed, as sour as verjuice; —es Geſicht, —e Mienen, a vinegar countenance, a sour mien. *b*) [oppressive] Eine —e Arbeit, a crabbed piece of work, a crabbed job; er hat ſich die Sache, er hat es ſich — werden laſſen, he worked hard, he toiled, plodded deeply to obtain his object, to get the business over; das wird mir ſehr —, that gives me a great deal of pain, I am hard put to it; er hat es ſich — werden laſſen, ſein Glück zu machen, he had an up-hill game of it to make his fortune; dieſe Rolle wird mir ſehr — werden, this part will be as bitter to me as ashes, will give me a great deal of trouble; das kommt ihm or ihn ſehr — an, he finds that a crabbed piece of work for him, that gives him a great deal of bother and worry, [also] he does it most reluctantly, unwillingly; Einem das Leben — machen, to embitter any one's life for him; dieſer Sohn macht ihm das Leben ſehr —, this son of his embitters his life, is bringing his gray hairs with sorrow to the grave; er macht ſich das Leben ſelbſt —, he torments himself, he poisons his own existence, sours his own happiness, renders sour all the happiness of his own life; das Leben wird mir — [in fam. lang.], my life is embittered, the happiness of my existence is soured and turned, life itself is a burthen to me; dieſe Arbeit koſtete mich manchen —en Schweiß [in fam. lang.], this work, this toil, has cost many a weary drop of sweat to my brow; er hat ſich manchen —en Wind unter die Naſe wehen laſſen [low], he has faced many a sharp cutting wind, he has weathered many a gale, he has experienced many bitter mortifications, has had his life soured and embittered by many a mishap on many a time and oft. Syn. Sauer, Herbe, Bitter [all of these words used, of course, in a *fig.* sense]. We call ſauer, the unpleasant sensation proceeding from oppressive toil. Herb and bitter rather imply the painful. What is bitter, proves more lastingly and intensely painful than what is herbe.

Sauer-ampfer, *m.* rumex acetosa, sorrel. Der kleine —ampfer, V. Schafampfer. Amerikaniſcher —ampfer, bladder-dock, bladder-sorrel. —ampferbaum, *m.* 1) the tree-sorrell, rumex lunaria. Der rundblätterige —ampferbaum, the round-leaved wood or tree-sorrel. 2) the sorrel-tree [of the genus Andromeda]. —blau, *n.* [with vine dressers] [kind of grape] reddish grape, grape of a yellowish brown or faint red colour. —blei, *n.* chromate of lead. —braten, *m.* [with cooks] meat baked with vinegar or some acid preparation. —brühe, *f.* vinegar-sauce. —brunnen, *m.* 1) mineral source or chalybeate spring generally acidulous. 2) mineral water. Den —brunnen brauchen, to take or to drink the waters; er trinkt nichts, als —brunnen, he only drinks mineral water; der Teinacher, Pyrmonter &c. —brunnen, the waters, the mineral waters of Teinach, of Pyrmont &c. —brunnenſalz, *n.* V. Bitterſalz. —dattel, *f.* the tamarind. —dorn, *m.* the barberry. —eiſen, *n.* brittle black iron; [in chemistry] oxide of iron, carbonate of lime containing iron and manganese. —erde, *f.* V. —ſtein. —gras, *n.* horse-tongue, sword-grass, burweed, a meadow-weed or sort of reed-grass that blisters a horse's tongue. —haltig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in chemistry and mineralogy]. —haltige Stoffe, acidiferous substances. —honig, *m.* [in pharmacies] [wine-vinegar mulled with honey] oxymel. —käſe, *m.* soft curd-cheese. —kirſche, *f.* agriot cherry, acidulous cherry; *it.* agriot-cherry-tree. —klee, *m.* 1) oxys, wood-sorrel, the hallelujah plant. 2) V. Schafampfer. —kleeſalz, *n.* salt of sorrel, salt of lemons, a super-oxalate of potash. —kleeſäure, *f.* [in chemistry] oxalate; oxalic acid. —kobalt, *m.* mine, lode or ore of cobalt containing iron. —kraut, *n.* sour-krout, pickled cabbage. —kraut einmachen, to make sour-krout, to make pickled cabbage, to pickle cabbage. —luft, *f.* [in chemistry] 1) oxygen, the base or vital principle of air, air that is deprived of its nitrogen azote, by being dephlogisticated, the acidifying principle. 2) mephitic gas, carbonic gas, carbonic acid gas, [when submitted to the requisite pressure] carbonic acid. —malve, *f.* the sabdariffa, one of the ketmias in America, cultivated in India, the American mallow. —maul, *n.* [low] V. —topf. —milch, *f.* curdled milk. —nickel, *m.* [in mineralogy] oxide of nickel. —ort, *m.* [with bakers] the kneading-trough, leaven-corner. —queckſilber, *n.* sulphuret of mercury, cinnabar, vermilion. —ſalz, *n.* [salt formed by the union of an acid with a base] acetate, acid or acetous salt [when the acid and base are equal, a neutral; when acid predominates, a super-salt, and when the base does, a sub-salt]. —ſichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] sour-looking, crabbed-faced, wry, lemon-juiced, verjuiced, vinegar-looking. Ein —ſichtiger Menſch, a morose, screwed-up, sour-looking fellow; warum ſind Sie ſo —ſichtig? why do you look so cross, so sour? —ſtein, *m.* [in nat. hist.] [a crystalline white and yellowish stone of an acidulous taste found in the environs of Rome] oxypetra, sour-stone. —ſtoff, *m.* acid or sour substance; [in chemistry] [the base of vital air] oxygen, the acidifying principle that causes oxidation. —ſtoffluft, *f.* V. —luft 1). —ſüß, *adj.* and *adv.* sour-sweet, half sour and half sweet. —ſüße Frucht, —ſüßes Getränk, an acidulous, tartish fruit, acidulated drink. *Fig.* —ſüße Miene, a face half glad, half sorry, half friendly, half unfriendly; —ſüße Arbeit, occupation or labour with both agreeable incitements and likewise its drawbacks. —teig, *m.* sour dough, leaven. Junger, friſcher —teig, young, fresh leaven; matter —teig, old, stale, worn-out leaven, stale sour dough; künſtlicher —teig, artificial leaven; —teig anſetzen, to set the leaven, to set the sponge; hütet euch vor dem —teige der Phariſäer [in Scripture], beware of the leaven of the Pharisees. —teigler, *m.* [in church history] [one who tasted leavened bread at the Lord's supper] leavener. —topf, *m.* [in fam. lang.] a morose pouting fellow, a sulky snarling man. —töpfigkeit, *f.* sulkiness, peevishness, moroseness. —töpfiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* sulky, peevish, morose, sombre, testy, sour. —töpfiſche Laune, ein —töpfiſches Weſen, a peevish, waspish humour, a behaviour somewhat testy; —töpfiſche Miene, —töpfiſches Geſicht, a sour countenance, a dogged, sullen countenance. —uran, *m.* oxide of uranium [found native in pechblend or uran ocher]. —waſſer, *n.* mineral water. Rippoldsauer, Selterſer —waſſer, Rippoldsau mineral-water, mineral-water of Selters; V. —brunnen 2). —waſſerblei, *n.* the sulphuret of molybdenum [found in nature]. —wismuth, *m.* oxide of bismuth. —zink, *m.* [Galmei] oxide of zinc. —zinn, *n.* oxide of tin.

Saúerach, V. Saurach.

Säúerbar, *adj.* and *adv.* acidifiable, capable of being acidified. Das Chromium iſt —, chromium is acidifiable.

Säúere, Säúerung, *f.* V. Säure, Säurung.

Saüerei, *f.* [low] 1) piggishness, beastliness, uncleanness; filthy dirt, filth. Es herrſcht in dieſem Hauſe große —, there prevails an especial and excessive state of filth in this house. 2) bawdiness, beastliness, smut. Eine — machen, —en ſagen, to commit a beastly act, to talk in a dis-

gusting smutty manner.

Säúerlen, Säúrlen, *v. intr.* [in fam. lang., rather provincial] to be or to become sourish, to be or to become slightly sour or acidulous. to border on the sour. Das Bier, der Wein säuerlet [hat einen Stich], the beer, the wine is getting sourish, has a tinge of acid taste in it.

Säúerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* sharpish, tartish, sourish, acidulous. acetous, acetose, acescent. —er Geſchmack, —e Brühe, a sourish taste, a sharpish sauce; —e Flüſſigkeit, Arznei, Speiſe, an acescent or acidulous fluid, medicine, food; dieſe Subſtanz iſt —, hat einen —en Geſchmack, this substance is sourish, has a tartish taste; die Limonade iſt —, the lemonade is slightly acid, just acidulated; dieſer Apfel ſchmeckt ein wenig —, this apple has a sharpish flavour; —er Wein, acetous, acetose, acescent wine, wine bordering on the sour, turning sour; das —e, the acescence; — machen, to acidulate; Pflanze von —em Geſchmacke, a plant of a sourish taste, having an acidulous flavour.

Säuerlichſüß, *adj.* and *adv.* between sweet and sour, a little tartish, a sherbet flavour, sourish-sweet. —e Pomeranze, a slightly tartish orange.

Säúerlichkeit, *f.* acescence.

Säúerling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) V. Sauerampfer. 2) mineral [acidulated] water, V. Sauerbrunnen 2). 3) in botany] V. Sauerdorn 4) V. Berberis. 5) V. Pfefferſchwamm. 6) the small baking-pear.

Saúern, *v. intr.* 1) to turn sour, to become sour, to be growing or getting sour. Im Sommer ſauert die Milch bald, in the summer milk soon turns sour, soon acidulates; den Teig — laſſen [with bakers], to set the sponge. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Es iſt noch nicht im Faſſe, wo es — muß, the affair is not over yet. 2) V. Ver—.

Säúern, *v. tr.* to make sour. Der Sauerteig ſäuert den Teig, the leaven makes the dough sour; den Teig — [with bakers], to set the sponge; geſäuerter Teig, leaven dough, the sponge; geſäuertes Brod, the leavened bread, V. Ein—; Waſſer mit Zitronenſaft —, to acidulate water with lemon-juice.

Säúerung, V. Säurung.

Saúfen, [in Armoric *souba* means to wet, to macerate, to soak; allied to ſaugen, to suck] *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) [speaking of brutes] to drink. Einem Thiere zu — geben, ein Thier — laſſen, to give to drink to a beast, to let a beast drink; das Pferd ſoff wenig, hat nicht geſoffen, ſöffe vielleicht, wenn es &c., the horse drank little, has not drunk, might or would drink perhaps if &c.; ein Menſch, der Unrecht ſäuft wie Waſſer [in Scripture], a man who drinks up iniquity like water. *Fig.* [sometimes in poetry, but rather too strong an expression] Die Erde ſäuft das Blut der Erſchlagenen, the earth drinks in the blood of the slain. 2) [of persons who drink to excess] [in a bad sense and vulgar] to sot, to swig, to tipple, to swill. Gut — können, to drink in style, to be able to drink till all is blue; er thut nichts als —, er ſäuft gerne, he is fond of tippling, he likes hard drinking, he wastes his life over the cup; er hat zu viel geſoffen, er iſt voll, he has drunk too hard, he is as full as a sack, as a tun, as he can hold; — wie ein Loch [very low], to drink like a sand-bag; es ſind ihrer drei da, die beſtändig —, there are three of them there, who are always swigging or guzzling; die ganze Nacht durch —, to pass the whole night in fuddling; er frißt und ſäuft Tag und Nacht, he gorges, he crams and sots throughout the whole four and twenty hours; er hat ſich das — angewöhnt, he has got into the habit of drinking hard, of tippling; das iſt ein beſtändiges —, that is a perpetual intoxication; ſie konnte das beſtändige — ihres Mannes nicht länger ertragen, she could no longer endure the constant hard drinking of her sot of a husband; ein unaufhörliches Freſſen und —, an incessant guttling and guzzling. Syn. Saufen, Trinken. Saufen signifies to drink in long draughts; hence it is only said of animals, especially those which are accustomed to drink in great quantities and with noise. Said of men, ſaufen implies to drink to excess. In polite language, however, its use should be avoided.

Sauf-aus, *m. indecl.* [low] toper, sot. —bruder, *m.* —brüderchen, ‖—brüderlein, *n.* [low] a comrade of another sot, a fellow-toper, a jolly convivial toper. —finne, *f.* [low] a grog-blossom. —flaſche, *f.* [low] V. —pulle. —gelag, *n.* [low, or in contempt] a noisy drinking bout, a revel, a tippling party. Ein —gelag anſtellen, to make a debauch, a carousal, to make a night of it. —genoß, *m.* [low] V. —bruder. —geſellſchaft, *f.* [low, or in contempt] a tippling party, a set or company of drunkards. —gier, *f.* [in contempt] the passion for fuddling one's self, the raging thirst after drink. —gurgel, *f.*, —hals, —hans, *m.* [low] V. —aus. —held, *m.* [rather low] a regular hard-drinker, a downright incorrigible drunkard. —krank, *adj.* and *adv.* [low] ill, sick from tippling. —lied, *n.* drunken song, a bacchanalian song. —luſt, *f.* [low] thirst for drink, strong desire of making one's self drunk. —luſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* [low] desirous of liquor, of getting tipsy. —pulle, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] a demijan, a tommy, a bottle or case holding 4 or 5 gallons. —pulver, *n.* hepatic powder. —ſack, *m.* [very low] a toper as thirsty as a quicksand, a hard drinker with a stomach like a sand-bag, an everlasting guzzler. —ſchuld, *f.* a drunken score. —ſchweſter, *f.* [low] a Moll Flagon, a she-drunkard, a low gossip fond of being intoxicated. —ſucht, *f.* [low] V. —gier. —tag, *m.* [low] a day for getting drunk on, a day for a drinking-bout, a bacchanalian day.

Säúfer, Saúfer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [low] a toper, a fuddler, a tippler, a drunkard, a regular toper. —inn, *f.* a she-drunkard, [fam.] a female that makes a David's-sow of herself, a she-soaker.

Sauferei, *f.* [very low] 1) drunkenness. Die — dieſes Bedienten, the drunkenness of this domestic; in — wandeln [in Scripture], to wander in, to be addicted to drunkenness. 2) [*pl.* -en] V. Saufgelag.

Saüge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with brewers] chimney to a malt-kiln.

Säügeln [Ab—], *v. tr.* [with gardeners] Bäume —, to engraft trees [by decortication of the sides to be joined, by adhesion and pressure]. Das —, adhesive grafting by removing the bark [opposed to grafting by inserting or cutting the wood].

Saügen, [Fr. *sucer*, Lat. *sugo*, appears allied to ſaufen] *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to suck. Die Bienen — an den Blumen, bees suck, sip the flowers; den Saft aus einer Frucht —, to suck out the juice from a fruit; das Blut aus einer Wunde —, to suck the blood from a wound, *it.* to suck out the blood from a wound, to suck a wound; die Blutegel — ſich voll Blut, leeches suck themselves full of blood; der Schwamm, die Erde ſaugt das Waſſer in ſich, sponge, the ground imbibes the water, drinks up the water; an einem Knochen —, to suck a bone; der Bär ſaugt an ſeinen Tatzen, the bear sucks his paws. *Fig.* [in pop lang.] Etwas aus den Fingern —, to find any thing out of one's self, naturally [without being told], *it.* [= erdichten] to invent, forge, trump up something; an den Hungerpfoten —, to be ravenously hungry and too poor to buy the necessaries of life, [fam.] [in England] to dine with Duke Humphry. 2) to suck [as infants and the young of animals]. An ſeiner Mutter, an einer Amme, an einer Ziege &c. —, to suck its mother, a wet-nurse, a she-goat &c.; das Kind will —, hat geſogen, the child wants to suck, has sucked; die Bruſt —, an der Bruſt —, to suck the breast, at the breast, [fam.] to suck titty [if infants, kittens, or pet-animals], to suck the teats, dugs, udder [of large or unpetted animals]; [in Scripture] ſelig ſind die Brüſte, die du geſogen haſt, blessed are the breasts that have given thee suck; ein —des Kind, Lamm &c., a sucking child, lamb &c., a suckling child, suckling lamb &c. [not weaned]. Das —, the act of sucking, sucking; *it.* sipping, soaping, *it.* imbibing, drinking in or up; inhaling with the mouth, with the trunk, capillary tubes &c.

Saug-ader, *f.* [in anatomy] absorbent vessel, one of the absorbents. Die —ader der Därme, lymphatic vessel, one of the lymphatics. —aderblume, *f.* [wilder Hanf] the prickly galeopsis, dead nettle, stinking dead nettle. —aderdrüſe, *f.* [in anatomy] lymphatic gland. —aderlehre, *f.* treatise on the lymphatic vessels, on the lymphatics. —egel, *m.* V. Blutegel. —flecken, *m.* a red spot made on the skin by sucking. —gefäß, *n.* V. —ader. —ſand, *m.* [in hydraulics] sand spontaneously adhering to posts. —warze, *f.* nipple [of a woman]; teat [of animals]. —wurm, *m.* the cynips.

Sauge-beutel, *m.* a sugar-titty. —borſte, *f.* [in nat. hist.] bristle of the radicule. —ferkel, *n.* sucking pig. —fiſch, *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) [der Lootsmann] the pilot-fish. 2) [der Sauger] the remora, sucking-fish. —flaſche, *f.*, —glas, —horn, *n.* an infant's sucking-glass or horn, sucking-bottle. —kalb, *n.* sucking calf. —lamm, *n.* sucking lamb. —loch, *n.* 1) hole between the tail and the fundament of a badger into which he shoves his nose during winter, badger's pouch. 2) [to a bellows] sucker. —mahl, *n.* V. Saugflecken. —mutter, *f.* [in hydraulics] lateral forcing or working tube to a forcing-pump, mother-pump. —pflanze, *f.* [Schmarotzerpflanze] a parasitical plant, parasite. —pumpe, *f.* 1) sucking-pump. 2) V. —rüſſel. —rohr, *n.* the pipe, piston-tube or bore [of a pump]. —röhre, *f.* the sucking or working tube of a forcing-pump; [in anatomy] V. Sauggefäß. —rüſſel, *m.* [of insects] proboscis, trunk. —ſchale, *f.* [in nat. history] the sucking scale or skin of fishes belonging to the genus echineis, the exhauster, sucker. —ſchwamm, *m.* sponge. —tochter, *f.* [provincial] V. Milchtochter. —werk, *n.* [in hydraulics] a pump. —werkzeug, *n.* V. —rüſſel. —zahn, *m.* milk-tooth.

Säügen, *v. tr.* to give suck, to suckle. Eine Amme hat ihn geſäugt, a wet-nurse

suckled him; eine Ziege, die ihre Jungen säugt, a she-goat suckling or having the young at her teats; eine —de Mutter, Kuh &c., a mother, cow &c. giving suck. Das — eines Kindes, the suckling of a child, the giving suck to a child, [in scientific &c. lang.] the lactation.

Säugamme, *f.* a wet-nurse.

Säugethier, *n* a mammiferous animal, a mammifer, a mammal. Die Klasse der —e, the class of the mammalia, of the mammifers or mammals; zur Klasse der —e gehörig, of the mammiferous or mammalian class.

Saüger, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) one who sucks; a sucker; [in husbandry] a sucking lamb, a lamb-suckling. 2) a sucker [of a pump], piston. 3) [in nat. hist.] Der große — [große Schildfisch], the great remora or sucking-fish; der kleine —, the little remora, the limpet-remora, ship-barnacle. 4) [an insect] a sucker, V. Blut—, Weiden—. 5) [in botany] the hydrangea.

Säüger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in seamen's lang.] a ring for the stay-sails.

Säügerinn, *f.* [little used] a woman suckling or giving suck; *it.* V. Säugamme.

Säügling, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] a child still at the breast, a suckling, *it.* a child [out] at wet-nurse. Er war noch ein —, als &c., he was still at the breast, not yet weaned, when &c.; diese Amme liebt ihren —, wie ihr eigenes Kind, this wet-nurse, foster-mother loves the child she is suckling as much, as if it was her own.

Säüisch, *adj.* and *adv.* [low] beastly, hoggish, piggish, swinish, filthy, nasty, foul, sluttish. —er Mensch, a filthy wretch of a fellow, a dirty brute or beast; —es Weib, a dirty slut, a filthy trollop, a nasty, beastly wench, a slovenly hussy, careless jade, a Moll-Trollop; er lebt —, he lives like a hog, he leads a wallowing, a pig-sty life of it; wie dieser Koch die Speisen so — zubereitet! how nastily this cook paws and fumbles the victuals, the food [in preparing or dressing it]! geht doch nicht so — damit um! don't be handling that, meddling with that in such a nasty, dirty manner!

Säülbaum, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -bäume] [with timber-merchants] a tree fit for carpenters to make posts out of.

Säülchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) [*dim.* for kleine Säule] a little column or pillar. 2) [in botany] the columel. V. Säule.

Säulchen-förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] columellar. —tragend, *adj.* and *adv.* columellar, columniferous, columnar. Eine —tragende Frucht, a fruit containing a columel.

Säule, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* Säulchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [comes from the old sal, sul = to come high; Fr. *saillir*; Lat. *salio*; in old Swed. *sula* is a mountain; in Goth. suljan means to prop] a pillar, V. Bild—, Denk—, Feuer—, Grenz—, Häge—, Rauch—, Schand—, Spitz—, Wolken—; [in anatomy] die — des Zwerchfelles, the pillars of the diaphragm or midriff; [in architecture] a column. Eine viereckige —, a pier, pierdroit, square pillar; hölzerne, marmorne, eherne —, a wooden, marble, bronze column; ein auf —n ruhendes Dach, roof resting upon columns; gewundene, gerieste or gereifelte —, a wreathed, twisted column, a fluted column; glatte, schraubenförmig gereifte —, plain or smooth column, spiral-fluted column, twisted and fluted column; gemauerte —, column of masonry; freistehende, gekuppelte —, isolated, insulated, insular, solitary column, geminated, bijugous, yoked or coupled column, a single, double column; — ohne Gesims, a cippus; — mit einem Kreuze oben, a cruciferous column; —, welche die Figur eines Thieres trägt, a zoophoric column; — mit einem Aschenkruge, a funeral column; — mit einem Bilde or eine Bild—, a statuary or honorable column; —n, welche an die vier Winkel eines Pfeilers anschließen, cantoned columns; ein Gebäude, dessen Ecken mit —n &c. geziert sind, a cantoned building; ein auf vier —n ruhendes Gebäude, a tetrastyle; die fünf Arten von —n, the five kinds or orders of columns; eine Reihe von acht —n, an octostyle; zwei Reihen —n, two rows, two orders of columns; eine Reihe —n, welche das Auge nicht zugleich [auf einmal] fassen kann, a polystyle colonnade; römische —, a column of the composite order; die Hälfte des Durchmessers einer —, the module of a column; eine — aufrichten, to raise, erect a column; den Fuß zu einer — machen, to make pedestal for a column; der Würfel an einer —, the plinth; *it.* die —n an einem Himmelbette, the pillars, columns, posts of a four-post or English bedstead; die vier —n am Kutschenhimmel, the four columns, pillars, supporters, pierdroits to the imperial of a carriage; die vier —n am Tapetenweberstuhle, the four feet or legs of a tapestry-loom; [with watch-makers] die vier —n, Säulchen des Uhrblattes, the four pillars of a watch-plate; [in physics] galvanische —, V. Satz; [in nat. hist.] — eines Schneckenhauses, the interior columnar axis of a snail-shell, columel; [in botany] das Säulchen [Samen—], the columel.

Säulen-bau, *m.* 1) the erection, building, construction of a column, of columns. 2) the manner of constructing columns, structure of a column, of columns. 3) a building sustained by or resting upon columns. —baum, *m.* V. Säulbaum. —blume, *f.* a columniferous flower. —dick, *adj.* and *adv.* thick as a column. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* in the form of a column or pillar, columnar. —fuß, *m.* base, pedestal of a column or pillar. —gang, *m.* colonnade, colonade; [in architecture] peristyle. Der —gang der Peterskirche zu Rom, the colonnade or peristyle of St. Peter's at Rome; ein —gang umgibt das Schloß, a peristyle sourrounds the castle or palace. —gesims, *n.* V. —knauf. —glied, *n.* member of a column. —halle, *f.* colonnade; *it.* a hall, large room or gallery supported by columns or pillars. —haupt, *n.*, —knauf, *m.* capital of a column or pillar. Korinthischer, jonischer &c. —knauf, Corinthian, Ionic &c. capital. —kopf, *m.* V. —knauf. —kranz, *m.* fillet or listel, astragal, orle, girdle or cincture of a column. —kreis, *m.* round colonnade, peristyle. —kuppelung, *f.* 1) the grouping of columns. 2) group of columns, grouped columns or pillars. —laube, *f.* [bedeckter —gang] portico. —ordnung, *f.* [in architecture] order of architecture. Die dorische, jonische —ordnung, the Doric, Ionic order; die toskanische und die zusammengesetzte or römische —ordnung, the Tuscan and the composite order. —platte, *f.* plinth, abacus. —raum, *m.* V. —weite. —reihe, *f.* row of columns, colonnade. —saal, *m.* V. —halle. —schaft, *m.* shaft of a column. —schörl, *m.* [in mineralogy] columnar shorl, tourmalin, turmalin, tournamal. —spath, *m.* prismatic spath. —stein, *m.* [in mineralogy] basalt. — stellung, *f.* [in architecture] arrangement of the columns. —stuhl, *m.* [in architecture Postement] pedestal, stylobate. —thor, *n.* gate resting upon columns. —weite, *f.* [in architecture] intercolumniation. Es giebt fünferlei Arten von —weiten, there are five sorts of intercolumniations; die schöne —weite, the eustyle. —werk, *n.* colonnade; *it.* columnar remains. Das —werk am Eingange ist großartig, prächtig, the colonnade at the entrance is grand, magnificent. —zierath, *m.* ornament, decoration of a column.

Säulen, *v. tr.* Ein Gebäude —, to adorn, garnish, ornament, furnish an edifice with columns.

1. Saüm, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Säume], *dim.* Säumchen, ‖—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [appears allied to sam, sammeln, to the Lat. *summa*, *suo*, to the Ice. *semja*, to unite or cement] [=Rand] hem, border, rim, brim, edge. — eines Mantels, Unterrockes, Kleides &c., the hem of a cloak, petticoat, dress &c. *Fig.* Der — eines Waldes, Feldes, einer Felsenwand, edge of a forest, border of a field, brink of a precipice; [with semstresses] der — eines Hemdes &c., hem of a shirt &c.; runder, platter, breiter —, round, flat, broad hem; einen — machen, to make a hem; — am Tuche, list, selvage of cloth, V. Sahlband; ein Säumchen, little edge, little hem; [in seamen's lang.] — eines Segels, the edge of a sail, canvass-edging; der — [in architecture], fillet or listel, astragal, orle, girdle or cincture [of a column]; der — [Gurt or Ueberschlag] des äußersten Umfangs der Schnecke am jonischen Capitale, the girdel, cincture of the Ionic volute; der — [in heraldry], orle [of a shield]; [in botany, conchology, astronomy &c.] — eines Blattes, einer Schneckenschale, der Sonne, margin, edge of a leaf, of a snail-shell, limb of the sun; [with blacksmiths] the part where the metal is soldered, seam; [in nat. hist.] das Säumchen, cask-shell; das doppelte Säumchen, decussate whelk; das geflochtene or gefaltete Säumchen, the small curled casket.

Saum-baum, *m.* [in woods and forests] [Grenzbaum] a tree on the edge of a forest or wood, a boundary tree. —farn, *m.* V. Adlerkraut. —flosse, *f.* 1) marginal fin. 2) the marginated labrus or scarus. —latte, *f.* a length-lath [for wind-mills]. —naht, *f.* [with semstresses, tailors] hem. —schicht, *f.* [with tilers] row of tiles fringing the roof or the laths of the eaves. —schwelle, *f.* [with carpenters] sablier, raising-piece, plate, sell. —spinne, *f* [Sumpfspinne] the fringed spider, the ash-grey spider with three white lines upon the corselet. —tau, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] [Leik] bolt-rope, leech-rope.

2. Saüm, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [something gathered up, collected up, as it were, = a burthen, a weight, a seam; in Swed. *some*, Ital. *soma*] seam. Ein — Wein, a measure of about 160 bottles of wine; ein — Tuch, twenty two pieces of cloth.

Saum-esel, *m.* an ass employed for burthens, a pack-ass; a sumpter-ass. —ochs, *m.* an ox of burthen. —pferd, —roß, *n.* a sumpter-horse, a pack-horse. —sattel, *m.* pack-saddle. Einem Esel &c. den —sattel auflegen, to put the pack-saddle on a sumpter-ass &c. —sattler, *m.* a maker of pack-saddles, a pack-saddler. —thier, *n.* sumpter-horse, sumpter-

mule, [rarely] sumpter-ass, an ox of burthen.

1. **Säumen,** *v. tr.* [with semstresses] **Ein Halstuch, Handtuch &c. —,** to hem a neck-kerchief, a handkerchief; [with carpenters] **einen Baum — [viereckig behauen],** to hew a tree square with the adze; **geſäumte Bretter,** planks or boards cut out from a squared tree; **ein Brett —,** to dress a board on the bark-side with the adze by the chalked or ruddled line. **Das —,** the trimming square, the dressing of wood with the adze or hatchet.

2. **Säumen,** [Ice. *söma*, Swed. *suma*, Fr. *chômer*, to keep or take a holyday] I. *v. intr.* to delay, to drawl, to lag, linger, tarry, crawl or creep about any thing. **Ich will es thun und nicht —,** I will do it and not linger, delay, drawl, go lazily to work about it, I will do it out of hand, without delay, with all speed, without stopping; **ſäume nicht, keinen Augenblick!** don't delay, tarry not an instant! haste, not a moment is to be lost! **ſäumet nicht, es zu thun,** don't delay doing it, you had better lose no time in putting it into execution; **man darf damit nicht —,** that brooks no delay, it admits of no sluggish or indifferent see-saw acting or doing; **man hat mit der Hülfe zu lange geſäumt,** help, succour, timely assistance, auxiliary aid has been too long delayed, put off, postponed, neglected; **er ſäumte nicht, ihm zu antworten, zu kommen &c.,** he tarried, hesitated not to answer him, did not linger &c. coming to him. II. *v. refl.* [aufhalten] to stop, to delay, to postpone. **Sich —,** to delay, to dawdle, to lag, to linger, to dally; **ſäume dich nicht!** don't delay! tarry not! [fam.] don't stop! don't be lagging! **er hat ſich keinen Augenblick geſäumt,** he has not delayed an instant. **Das —,** delaying, delay, tarrying, the drawling &c. about the performance of any thing, lagging, dawdling, dallying. Syn. **Säumen, Zaudern, Zögern.** We **zögern,** when we dally with or merely postpone from time to time the commencement or completion of any task; we **zaudern,** when we do not begin it quickly through a want of energy or resolution, and we **ſäumen,** or put off through dread of the concomitant labour, or from feeling our strength unequal to the work to be performed.

1. **Säumer,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [unusual] a stitcher of a hem or hems, a hemmer. 2) the owner, *it.* driver of sumpter-beasts. 3) V. Saumthier.

2. **Säumer,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* [not much used] V. **Trändler,** a lingerer, delayer, tarryer, dawdler, drawler, lagger, dallyer.

Säumhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* [unusual] slow, tardy.

Säumig, *adj.* and *adv.* tardy, laggard, slow. **— ſeyn,** to be slow, negligent, lazy, [fam.] to be a slow-coach; **—er Bezahler,** a bad paymaster; **er zeigt ſich — in ſeinen Geſchäften,** he is negligent, dilatory in his affairs, [fam.] lets the grass grow under his feet. V. **Saumſelig.**

Säumigkeit, *f.* V. Saumſeligkeit.

Säumling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. **Trändler,** a lazy, sauntering, indolent, negligent, sluggish, dawdling fellow, a lag-last, a hum drum, a drone; a trifler, a dallyer.

Säumniß, *f.* [*pl.* -ſſe] or —, *n.* [-ſſes, *pl.* -ſſe] 1) procrastination, dilatoriness, delay, slowness, negligence, neglect. **Der — klagen ſie mich an,** they reproach me with procrastination, with delay. 2) a hindrance, delay, obstacle, [in law] let or hindrance, [fam.] drag-chain.

Saumſal, *n.* [-es] [obsolete] V. **Saumſeligkeit.**

Saumſelig, *adj.* and *adv.* slow, lazy, negligent, indifferent. **In ſeinen Angelegenheiten, Geſchäften — ſeyn,** to be neglectful of one's affairs, business; **— bei ſeiner Arbeit zu Werke gehen,** to go lazily to work about what one has to do. V. **Säumig.**

Saumſeligkeit, *f.* slowness of disposition, a putting-off disposition, procrastinating humour, negligence, neglect, indifference.

Saurach, *m.* [-es] [from **ſauer**] the berberry, barberry tree.

Saure, *n.* [-n] V. Sauer, *adj.*

Säure, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) sourness, tartness, acidity. **Die — des Eſſigs, Weines, Zitronenſaftes &c.,** the acidity of vinegar, wine, lemon-juice &c.; **dieſer Wein hat viel —,** this wine has or contains much acidity, is very sour, tart, rough; **ein Apfel von angenehmer —,** an apple of an agreeable acid, sharp or tart flavour; **— im Magen,** acidity in the stomach. 2) [ſaurer Stoff] **Eine ſcharfe —,** a sharp acid; **die — im Magen,** the acid in the stomach; **er hat eine ſchlimme — im Magen,** he has too much acid in his stomach, there is too much acidity in his stomach; **ſeine Krankheit rührt von einer ſich im Magen anhäufenden — her,** his illness proceeds from too great a presence of acid in the system, in the digestive organs, in his stomach; **ein die — brechendes, dämpfendes Mittel,** absorbent remedy, an absorbent; [in chemistry] **—n,** the acids; **mineriſche, vegetabiliſche — [Pflanzen—], thieriſche —,** a mineral, vegetable, animal acid; **färbende —,** V. **Blau—; preußiſche —,** V. under **Preußiſch;** V. **Arſenik—, Borax—, Eſſig—, Fluß—, Kohlen—, Phosphor—, Salpeter—, Salz—, Schwefel—, Weinſtein—, Wolfram—, Zitronen—.**

Säure-bildend, *adj.* and *adv.* acidifying. [in chemistry] **—bildender Stoff,** the acidifying principle, oxygen. **—brechend,** *adj.* and *adv.* absorbent. **—brechendes Mittel,** absorbent remedy, an absorbent. **—fähig,** *adj.* and *adv.* V. **Säuerbar. —haltend,** *adj.* and *adv.* acidiferous; **—haltende Stoffe,** acidiferous substances.

Säurenſtoff, *m.* V. under **Säure bildend.**

Säurlen, V. **Säuerlen.**

Säurung, *f.* the act of making sour, of leavening &c.; acidification.

Saus, *m.* [-es] [in popular language] [das **Sauſen, Geſauſe**] noise, humming &c. *Fig.* V. under **Braus.**

Säuſel, *m.* [-s] [only used in poetry] **Der — der Luft** [in poetry, but rather obsolete, and now more frequently das **Säuſeln**], the gentle agitation, low cadence, whispering, sighing of the breeze, murmuring or rustling of the Zephyr or west-wind. V. **Geſäuſel.**

Säuſeln, I. *v. intr.* 1) to murmur, sigh, whisper, complain [as the air]. **Der Wind ſäuſelt in den Blättern,** the wind murmurs in the foliage. **Das — der Lüfte, der Westwinde,** the whispering of the breezes, of the west-winds, Zephyrs; **das — der Bäume,** the rustling of the trees. 2) to move, fly with a rustling, flapping, whizzing sound. II. *v. intr.* and *tr.* to lull, to hush. **Ein Kind in den Schlaf —, durch — in den Schlaf bringen, ein—,** to lull a child or hush a child off to sleep, to make a child fall asleep or feel drowsy by humming a low ditty, singing a lullaby.

Sauſen, [allied to **ziſchen**] *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. haben] to whistle, sigh, howl [as the wind]; to hum, to buzz [as bees]. **Der Wind bläſet woher er will und du höreſt ſein— wohl** [in Scripture], the wind bloweth from whence it listeth and thou hearest the sound thereof; **die Kugeln ſauſeten,** the balls whistled; **der Pfeil ſauſete durch die Luft, flog —d durch die Luft,** the arrow hissed, whizzed through the air, flew whistling through the air; **die Ohren — ihm,** his ears ring, sing, tingle. **Das —,** the noise, whistling, humming, buzzing; **das — des Windes,** the whistling, howling of the wind; **das — in den Ohren,** the ringing, singing in [the] one's ears; **das — und Brauſen des Kochwaſſers,** the bubbling and walloping of boiling water. 2) [u. w. ſeyn] [**daher —**] to come at full pelt; [of a carriage &c.] to rattle, rumble up or off. **Geſauſet kommen** [fam.], to come tearing along, to arrive in an obstreperous or noisy manner. Syn. **Sauſen, Brauſen. Sauſen** indicates every sound of the wind or of the agitated air, which, in its smallest degree, is expressed by the diminutive **ſäuſeln. Brauſen** indicates the noise occasioned by the motion of a denser fluid, as, for instance, of water, or by a violent wind.

Sauſe-horn, *n.* [in conchology] whelk, triton, buccinum. **—laut,** *m.* whistling sound. **—wind,** *m* impetuous howling wind. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] a giddy-pated person, a flighaway, a flighty being.

Sauſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [not used] a person who hums, makes a noise. 2) V. [the more usual expression] **Sauſelaut.**

Säve, V. 1. Sau.

Savoyärd, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en], **—inn,** *f.* a Savoyard.

Savóyen, *n.* [-s] [in geography] Savoy.

Savóyer, *m.* [-s], **—inn,** *f.* a Savoyard.

Savoyerkohl, *m.* [Wirſing] Savoy-cabbage.

Savóyiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Savoyard, of Savoy. **Die —en Gebirge,** the mountains of Savoy; **—e Sprache,** the language of the Savoyards.

***Sbirre,** *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [Häſcher, the Italian *sbirro*] [frequently either in emphatic style or comically] archer, sergeant, constable, tip-staff.

***Scabiöſe,** *f.* [*pl.* n] [Grindkraut] the plant scabious, scabiosa.

***Scäla,** *f.* [*pl.* Scalen] V. Scale.

Scálde, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [perhaps from the Ice. *skilja*, to see into, to inspect] a poet amongst the old Northmans or Scandinavians, a scald.

***Scäle,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [Gradleiter] scale. 2) [in music] [Tonleiter] scale, gamut. **Die —n** or **Treppen der Schnecke im Ohre** [in anatomy], the osseous processes of the cochlea in the ear, scala; **die innere, äußere —,** the internal, external scala [of the cochlea].

***Scäles,** *m.* [in anatomy] [Hirnſchalenhaut] pericranium, epicranium.

***Scálp,** *m.* [— or -es, *pl.* -e] [chiefly of the North-American Indians] scalp. V. **Hirnſchädelhaut, Kopfhaut.**

***Scalpèll,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [Zergliederungsmeſſer] a scalpel-knife.

***Scalpíren,** *v. tr.* [of the North-American Indians] **Einen —,** to scalp any one.

***Scamónium,** *n.* [-s] V. **Scamonienharz.**

Scamonien-harz, *n.* [with drugg ists scammony. Aleppiſches, ſmyrniſches —harz, scammony of Aleppo. of Smyrna. —kraut, *n.* V. —winde. —ſaft, *m.* V. —harz. Mit Quitten und Schwefel zubereiteter —ſaft, scammony prepared with quinces and sulphur, diagrydium. —winde, *f.* [a plant] scammony.

*Scandāl, *n.* and [rather low] *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [bad word] [Aergerniß, Anſtoß, Läſterung] scandal; *it.* [low] a row, a scandalous, shocking action.

*Scandaliſiren, [bad word] *v. tr.* [ärgern &c.] to scandalize. Sich über Etwas —, to take offence at a thing, to be shocked, vexed at a thing.

*Scandināvien, *n.* [-s] [in geography] Scandinavia.

*Scandināvier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a Scandinavian.

*Scandināviſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Scandinavian; in the manner &c. of the Scandinavians.

*Scandiren, *v. tr.* [with poets] Einen Vers &c. —, to scan a verse &c.; er hat dieſe Verſe falſch ſcandirt, he has scanned these verse wrong. Das — or die Scanſion, scanning.

*Scanſiōn, *f.* V. under Scandiren.

*Scapolith, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in mineralogy =Blätter Bergglas] scapolite, paranthine.

*Scapulīr, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [with monks] scapulary.

*Scaramúß, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Ital. *scaramuccio*] 1) [obsolete =Handgemenge] a skirmish. 2) V. Pickelhäring.

*Scarificatiōn, *f.* [Schröpfung] scarification.

*Scarificiren, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [ſchröpfen] to scarify.

*Scárpe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in fortification] [Grabenböſchung] the scarp.

*Scéne or Széne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Auftritt, Schauſpiel] scene. Eine ergreifende —, a pathetic scene; eine herzzerreißende —, a heart-rending scene; welche reizende —! what a charming sight or spectacle!

*Scenerīe, *f.* [*pl.* -en] scenery.

*Scenographīe, *f.* [Riß, Abbildung] scenography.

*Scenográphiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* scenographic.

*Scèpter, V. Zepter.

Schaaf, Schaam, Schaar &c. V Schaf &c.

Schabátte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [perhaps allied to the old Schapel, Fr. *chapeau*] [with blacksmiths] the wooden block or stand for the anvil.

Schābe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from ſchaben] 1) a tool for a scraper; [with bakers] [Trogſcharre] scraper, [with potters] the clay-scraper, scraping-knife. 2) V. 2. Krätze. 3) [in nat. hist.] tiny mite dog-louse, blatta, the moth. Die —n ſind in dieſen Pelz gekommen, haben dieſen Zeug angefreſſen, the moth has, the mites have got into this fur, have consumed, gnawed away this stuff; die deutſche —, the German cockroach; die oſtindiſche or morgenländiſche —, the Indian or common cockroach, [in some places] the pantry or miller's black beetle; die amerikaniſche — [Kakerlake], the cockroach of the Antilles: die lappländiſche, ſchwarzgefleckte lappländiſche —, the black-speckled cockroach or blatta of Lapland; *it.* V. Motte.

Schaben-fräßig, *adj.* and *adv.* gnawed by the moth, moth-eaten. —gift, *n.* white arsenic. —kraut, *n.* 1) moth-mullein. 2) V. Rainblume 2). 3) V. Porich 2). 4) [Traubenkraut] a kind of chenopodium, germander-botrys. —loch, *n.* moth-hole.

‖Schābe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from ſchaben, or allied to the Engl. *shiver* = Splitter] boon, chaff of hemp or flax. Ein Haufen —n, a heap of boon; —n von gehecheltem Hanfe, Flachſe, boon, chaff of hemp or flax; —n [in salterns], flakes, peelings, scales.

Schābelmohre, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Nadelkerbel 1).

Schāben, [Lat. *scabo*, Gr. σκάπτω] *v. tr.* 1) [reiben] to rub, scrub; [with tanners] to rub hides with a whetstone or tanner's hone. Sich an Etwas —, to rub, to scrub one's self against any thing. 2) [kratzen] to scratch. 3) to scrape. Brod —, to rasp bread, bread-crust; die Erde von einer Wurzel —, to scrape the earth from a root; ein Fell, Pergamenthäute —, to scrape a hide, parchments-skins; ein Fell or eine Haut — [with tanners], to flesh, pare a hide; die Nägel —, to scrape the nails; ein Faß —, to rasp a tub; Chokolade &c. —, to scrape chocolate &c.; [with engravers] ein Blatt — [radiren] to etch a plate; ein ſchön geſchabtes Blatt, a beautiful etching; die geſchabte Manier, mezzotinto engraving. *Fig.* [in familiar language] Einem ein Rübchen —, to make game of any one by rubbing one's two foreſingers together, the one over the other; — und ſchinden [rather low], to amass and scrape up or together, to collect or hoard by hook and by crook.

Schab-aas, *n.* [with tanners] flesh and skin, that is scraped off from the flesh-side of the skin, hide-scrapings, hide-parings. Das —aas dienet zum Abtrocknen des Leders, the hide-scrapings do for the drying of the leather. —ab, *n. indecl.* V. Abſchabſel. —ab im Korne, tare, agrostemma githago, corn cockle. *Fig.* [provincial] Ein —ab ſeyn, to be despised, to be a laughing-stock. —bretter, *pl.* [with carpenters &c.] planks for ceiling. —käfer, *m.* dissector beetle, dermestes. —rübe, *f.* turnip, turnep. —ſtein, *m.* [with tanners] a hone for rubbing the hides with. —zieger or —ziegerkäſe, *m.* a Swiss green-cheese [partly prepared from vegetables]. —ziegerkraut, *n.* [blauer Steinklee] lotus urbana, melilotus, sweet trefoil, bastard balsam of Peru.

Schabe-bank, *f.* [with gut-spinners] horse or long-stool for scraping the guts. —baum, *m.* [with tawers] scraping-form or long wooden leg or stool. —blech, *n.* a shoemaker's point or point-tool. —bock, *m.* [with comb-makers] horse, block. —brett, *n.* [with tawers] scraping-board or table; [with bookbinders] horse, stave. —degen, *m.* [with tinmen] dagger for polishing and dressing tin. —eiſen, *n.* [with catgut manufacturers] iron-scraper, tin-rasper; [with braziers] scraper [for scraping off saltpetre &c. from kitchen-utensils]; [with engravers] scraper or burin for the lights; [with various trades] scraper, parer; [with gilders upon leather] paring-knife; [with masons and sculptors] rip; [with tawers] roller, peeler; [with tanners] half-round scraper; —eiſen der Stuhlmacher, chairmaker's rasp, scraper. —hals, *m.* [low] V. Knauſer. —hobel, *m.* shaving or scraping-plane. —kelle, *f.* [with masons] notched trowel. —kiſte, *f.* [with sugar-refiners] box or case for the sugar gratings. —klinge, *f.* [in various arts] blade for scraping, paring, rasping, shaving. —krücke, *f.* [with engravers] V. under —eiſen. —manier, *f.* [in engraving] mezzotinto. —meſſer, *n.* scraping-knife. paring-knife; [with curriers, tawers] head-knife; [with braziers] V. —eiſen; [with bookbinders] scraper, scraping-dag; [in brass-workshops] a scraper. —rübchen, *n.* little carrot that one scrapes. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Einem ein —rübchen machen, V. under Schaben. —wolle, *f.* raw-fleece.

Schāber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a scraper; one who scrapes; [with tawers] parer; [with parchment-makers] a scraper. *Fig.* [fam.] V. Knicker. 2) [a tool] a scraper, shaver, parer, rasper or rasp, V. Schabeeiſen; [with fire-work-makers] scraper, rake; [with gunners] scoop, scraper; [with sempstresses] scratcher; [with dentists] [Zahn—] scraper, teeth-scraper; [in saltpetre-works &c.] scraper.

Schaberei, *f.* [low] everlasting scraping, rubbing; *it.* V. Knickerei.

Schābernack, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from ſchee-ren = to plague] 1) [in fam. lang.] hoax, trick, humming, practical joke. Einem einen — thun, ſpielen, to play any one [off] a trick, to pass off a hoax, [low] a gammon upon any one; er hat es mir zum — gethan, he has done it to plague, to annoy, to hum me. 2) [in pop. lang.] a joker, a hoaxer, quizzer, [fam.] a wretch.

Schābernacken, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [in fam. or pop. lang.] Einen —, to hoax, to hum any one, V. Schabernack. Sie — einander immer, they are always playing off their tricks, mad pranks, horse-jokes upon one another.

Schābernacker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in pop. lang.] V. Schabernack 2).

Schābernäckiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in pop. lang.] hoaxishly or hummingly inclined, loving fun, tricks, practical jokes, horse-play.

Schābig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in pop. lang.] 1) [beſchabt] —es Kleid, a dress worn out or threadbare, a shabby-genteel dress, a dress become shabby; er ſieht — aus, he looks very shabby. 2) [krätzig] scabby, itchy, mangy. —er Hund, Fuchs, a mangy dog, fox; er iſt — geworden, he has got scabby, mangy. *Fig.* [knauſernd] —er Geiz, sordid avarice, V. Schmutzig.

Schablōne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears allied to the old Schapel, Fr. *chapeau*] [with workers in stucco] model, mould; [with architects] catenaria; [with gun-founders] [Lehre] gauge, mould.

Schabrácke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Turkish word] [Satteldecke] housing, saddle-cloth. Ueber das Kreuz hängende —, boot-housing; lange —, long housing; ſammetne, tuchene, mit Gold, mit Silber geſtickte —, a velvet-housing, horse-cloth, housing embroidered in gold, in silver; [in heraldry] mit einer —, clothed [speaking of a horse].

Schābſel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in fam. lang.] scraping; [with tawers] scraping; [with bookbinders] paring, shaving. — von Rüben, scraping of carrots, turnips, turnip-scrapings, peelings; — von Leinwand, lint.

1. Schách, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [a Persian word signifying king] 1) the shah. 2) a Persian coin; shah, shack. 3) [in nat. hist.] the shah, dial-bird [sort of pica graeca or speckled magpie].

2. **Schách,** *n.* [-es] [das — or Schachſpiel] chess. — ſpielen, to play chess, at chess; eine Partie — ſpielen, to play a game at, of chess. *it.* check! check king! check to the king! — bieten or geben, den König in — bringen, to give check, to bring the king into check, to place or put the king in check; — mit dem Thurme bieten, to give check with the castle; den König aus dem — ziehen, to take or move the king out of check; — dem König! — dem König und der Dame! check to the king! check to the king and queen! — und matt, — matt! check and mate! checkmate! *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Einem — bieten, to dare, to brave, to defy any one; Einen im — halten, to keep any one in check, in control, under one's thumb.

Schach-brett, *n.* 1) chess-board. Die Felder des —brettes, the squares of the chess-board. 2) [in botany] the streaked, party-coloured or chequered stapelia. —feld, *n.* square of a chess-board. —figur, *f.* chessman, piece. Die —figuren, the chessmen, pieces, the men; elfenbeinerne —figuren, ivory men or chessmen; es iſt eine von den —figuren dieſes Brettes verloren gegangen, one of this set of chessmen, one of the men or a man of this chessboard is lost. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in heraldry] checkered, checkee. —maſchine, *f.* V. under —ſpieler. —matt, *adj.* and *adv.* check-mate. *Fig.* [in familiar language] —matt ſeyn, to be knocked up, regularly done, off one's legs, done up; Einen —matt machen, to knock any one up, to tire out or down any one, [also] to drive any one into a corner, pin him, nail him, bring him to the scratch, to a dead-stand or dead-halt. —ſpiel, *n.* 1) chess, game of chess. 2) chess-men, the men, pieces. Ein —ſpiel von Holz &c., wooden &c. chessmen. —ſpieler, *m.* chess-player. Der künſtliche —ſpieler [—maſchine], the automaton chess-player [of Mr. de Kempelen]. —ſtein, *m.* [—figur] chessman, man, piece. —tafel, *f.* V. —brett. —weiſe, *adv.* [of plants &c.] in quincunx, *it.* [in heraldry] chequered, checkered. —zug, *m.* move [at chess].

Schächblume, *f.* [*pl.* -n] fritillary, crown-imperial, the checkered lily.

Schächen, V. Schachten.

Schächer, *m.* [-s] [from the Hebr. *sakar*] [fam., in contempt] dealing in a [mean or low] Jewish manner, brokering, huckstering, low cheating trade. Sich auf den — legen, to turn a penny by hook or by crook, to huckster, to deal in frippery, to carry on a low huckstering trade.

Schacherjude, *m.* a Jew, a huckstering grab-all of a Jew, an old-clothes-man.

Schächer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Old Sax. *scacan*, to push, to shake] [obsolete] robber and murderer, thief. Die beiden —, welche mit Chriſto gekreuziget wurden [in Scripture], the two thieves, who were crucified with Christ; der bekehrte —, the penitent or good thief. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Ein —, armer, erbärmlicher —, a man poor in mind and pocket, a poor devil, wretch, creature.

Schächerkreuz, *n.* the gallows, the tree, gibbet; [in heraldry] pairle.

Schachereí, *f* [fam.] low brokering, huckstering, dealing in second-hand clothes &c.

Schächerer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [fam.] a low dealer, a low petty huckster, who turns a penny where he can.

Schächern, [V. Schacher] [fam.] *v. intr.* to deal in trumpery and second-hand goods, rubbish &c., to huckster and peddle in the manner of pedler-jews &c. Er hat immer Etwas zu —, he has always something to sell, chop, to turn or get a penny by. Das —, low dealing, huckstering, hawking, buying and selling like a jew.

Schächkraut, *n.* V. Pfriemenkraut.

Schächt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e or Schächte] [appears allied to ſchicken, geben, and also to Schicht] 1) [a level, plane] [in woods and forests] Ein — Holz, a part of a field grown over with wood; ein ſchöner — Holz, a beautiful wood, a land nicely or handsomely wooded; [with land-measurers] cubic measure; *it.* square measure, of which the thickness is only one tenth. 2) V. —ruthe 3) [Viereck] a square; [with miners] the highest part of the square, orifice of a furnace; [of a mine-pit] shaft; V. Fahr—, Förder—, Kunſt—, Seiger—, Trage—, Wetter— &c.; einen — abteufen, abſenken, to sink a shaft; einen — auskonnen, auszimmern, to line a shaft with wood-work; einen — auswechſeln, to change the [rotten for sound] lining of wood to a shaft; einen — faſſen, to line a shaft with wood-work, [also] to widen a shaft to its required size; den — beleitern, to fix the ladders in a shaft; einen — aufgewältigen, to re-open a closed or dilapidated pit; den — zubühnen, to close or fence over the mouth of a well; den — abſeigern, to sound the depth of a shaft; einen — auf einen Gang abſenken, to sink a shaft down to a vein; in den — fahren, to go down the shaft; der — eines Steinbruches, road or way of a stone-quarry.

Schacht-bühne, *f.* [with miners] the landing-place or stage of a shaft. —erz, *n.* [with miners] 1) ore detached from the parent-mass. 2) fragment of ore detached in part by the action of fire from the main-lode. —feger, *m.* 1) a cleaner or cleanser of a shaft. 2) [in nat. hist.] a pond-loach, V. Schlammbeißer. —fuß, *m* a measure of a square-foot that is an inch thick. —geſtänge, *n.* [with miners] rods attached to the long poles of a gin or water-engine. —haus, *n.* [*dim.* —häuschen, *n.*] [with miners] the shed over a shaft. —holz, *n.* [with miners] 1) wood fit for lining a shaft. 2) the wood-work of a mine-shaft. —hut, *m.* [the word far more in use is Tſchako] [in the army] Hungarian cap, tchako. —kappe, *f.* der Bergleute, miner's cap. —kraut, *n.* 1) [kind of valerian] behen, cucubalus, the berry-bearing chick-weed. 2) [Pfriemenkraut] common broom. 3) [Färberginſter] dyer's weed, genista tinctoria, genistella. —latte, *f.* [with miners] lath for the side-lining of a shaft. —linie, *f.* [with land-surveyors] the square measure of a line to one tenth of a line in thickness. —loch, *n.* [with miners] pit at the end of a slate-quarry for the water escaping from the slate-walls. —maß, *n.* V. Schacht [with land-measurers]. —meiſter, *m.* overseer or inspector of the shafts, pits. —mütze, *f.* V. 1) —hut, 2) —kappe. —nagel, *m.* [with miners] a lath-nail for shaft-miners. —richt, *m.* [in saltmines, Stollen] gallery. —ruthe, *f.* measure of a square-yard to a foot-thickness. —ſcheider, *m.* [with miners] partition in a climbing-shaft from the top to the bottom. —ſchiene, *f.* [with miners] iron-clout or band for the woodwork-lining of the shaft. —ſchuh, *m.* V. —fuß. —ſtange, *f.* V. —latte. —ſtätte, *f.* [with miners] place of or for a shaft. —ſtempel, *m.* [with miners] transversal board or plank of the mine-shaft. —ſteuer, *f.* [with miners] shaft rent. —ſtoß, *m.* [with miners] the short side of a shaft. —tonne, *f.* [with miners] a lining-board or plank for or of a shaft. —zoll, *m.* [with land-surveyors] measure of a square inch to a line in thickness.

Schächtel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] *dim.* Schächtelchen, ‖Schächtellein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [appears allied to Schacht = a pit; Ital. *scatola* = a little clothes-press, box] box. Eine hölzerne —, a wooden box; ein Satz or Einſatz —n, a set, a pile of boxes [as pill-boxes &c.] V. Satz; eine — voll Aprikoſen, a box of, a box full of apricots; Waaren in —n thun, to pack [up] goods in boxes. *Fig.* [low] Eine alte —, a withered and shrivelled old woman, an old hag, a skinny old jezabel; *it.* [in sportsmen's language, in jest] an old beast or animal.

Schachtel-boden, *m.* bottom of a box. —borſte, *f.* hog's bristle used by shoemakers. —deckel, *m.* box-cover, box-lid. —fiſch, *m* [Buckelfiſch] African trunk-fish [Ostracion triqueter]. —form, *f.* 1) box-form, box-shape. 2) box-mould. —gut, *n.* [with brush-makers] the strongest and longest bristles, the long hairs. —halm, *m.* 1) [Schaftheu, —ſtroh] winter shave-grass. 2) [=Ackerkannenkraut] horse-tail, equisetum. 3) [ſtinkendes Schaftheu] aquatic horse-tail, stinking horse-tail. 4) common shave-grass. —heu, *n.* V. —halm 1). —holz, *n.* wood fit for making boxes. —krämer, *m.* a seller of pill-boxes, band-boxes &c. —kraut, *n.* V. Schafthalm 1). —latwerge, *f.* V. —ſaft. —macher, *m.* box-maker. —mahler, *m.* the man who paints the wooden boxes. —mahlerei, *f.* 1) manner of painting boxes. 2) a painting on a box, a box-painting. *Fig.* [rather unusual] a wretched daub of a picture, a sign-post painting. —mann, *m.* the box-man, V. —krämer. —rand, *m.* V. —ſchiene. —ſaft, *m.* marmalade in boxes. —ſchiene, *f.* side of a box, wood or shaving for the cylindrical part of a box. —ſtock, *m.* V. —form 2). —zarge, *f.* V. —ſchiene.

1. **Schächteln,** *v. tr.* V. Ein—. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] In einander geſchachtelte Sätze, passages inserted or jammed into one another.

2. **Schächteln,** *v. tr.* to rub, to polish with shave-grass. Elfenbein —, to give ivory a gloss by rubbing it with shave-grass.

Schächten, *v. tr.* [chiefly in heraldry] to divide into square compartments, to checker. Geſchachtetes Schildhaupt, checkered chief, chief checkee; geſchachteter Schild, chequered shield; er führt einen von Blau und Gold geſchachteten Schild, he carries a shield chequered azure and or.

Schächten, *v. tr.* [allied to Schächer] [low, not much used] 1) to slay [as the jew-butcher]. Ein Rind —, to kill and flay an ox in the jewish manner. 2) Einen —, to give any one a caning, horse wipping, to tan one's jacket. *Fig.* to cheat, to chouse any body.

Schächter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with the jews] a jew-butcher; the slayer or chief-priest; the priest-butcher of the jews, of a synagoge.

Schächthalm, *m* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Schachtelhalm.

‖**Schácke,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] ewe, sheep.

Schäcke, Schäckig, V. Schecke, Scheckig.

‖Schäcker, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) [Art Krammetsvögel] field-fare. 2) great missel-thrush.

Schädel, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [from scheiden = to partition, to divide] [Hirnschale] the skull, [fam.] pate, numskull, head-piece.

Schädel-bohren, *n.* [das Trepaniren] trepanning, trephining. —bohrer, *m.* [with surgeons] 1) a trepan, a trephine. 2) an operator with the trepan or trephine. —form, *f.* form or shape of the skull. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* skull-formed, skull-shaped —haut, *f.* the pericranium, [comic] scalp. —knochen, *m.* bone of the cranium. —lehre, *f.* 1) craniology. 2) a treatise on craniology. —naht, *f.* suture of the cranium or brain-pan. —nuß, *f.* [in botany] annual craniolary. —schinden, *n.* [an unusual word for Scalpiren] scalping. —stätte, *f.* [at Jerusalem] the place of the skulls, Golgatha, Calvary, Mount Calvary.

1. Schäden, *m.* [-s, *pl.* Schäden] or Schäde, *m.* [-ns, *pl.* Schäden] [from schaden] damage, injury, wrong, degradation, loss. Dieses Hausgeräth hat einen —, this furniture is injured, spoiled; der durch den Fluß angerichtete or verursachte —, the damage, degradations caused by the river; the wear and tear caused by the river's action; das Wild, der Sturm hat großen — angerichtet, the game, the storm has made, caused great destruction, havoc; ihr Schiff hat in dem Sturme großen — gelitten, their ship has suffered great damage in the storm; der Hagel hat großen — gethan, the hail has done great injury, mischief; [Syn. V. the verb Schaden]; der Miethsmann muß für den während seiner Miethe entstandenen — haften, the party hiring is held responsible for the injury, loss, breakages, deteriorations happening during the time of hire; den — an den zerbrochenen Gläsern &c. dem Wirthe bezahlen, to indemnify the landlord for the loss sustained by broken glasses &c.; einen — am Auge, am Kopfe, an der Brust haben or bekommen, to have or receive an injury, [also] to suffer by illness, pain, ulceration &c. in the eye, head, breast; innerer —, internal disease or injury; offener —, external injury or disease; ein alter, unheilbarer —, an old incurable disease; — nehmen, zu — kommen, to come to bodily injury, to receive harm, to get or be wounded; Niemand nahm beim Umwerfen —, Niemand kam beim Umwerfen zu —, nobody was hurt, received injury, got the slightest damage by the upset. *Fig.* 1) loss of property. Dabei habe ich —, das verursacht mir großen —, I incur a loss or I lose by that, that causes me great injury, detriment, that impairs my means very much; es war mir ein — von hundert Thalern, that was a loss to me of a hundred dollars; das wäre ein zu großer — für mich, that would be too great a loss for me, I can't afford it; seit Kurzem hat er großen — gelitten, he has had a heavy loss, a serious or severe drawback lately; er hat sich mit meinem — bereichert, he has enriched himself at my expence; einen — vergüten, ersetzen, to repair, make good a loss, to indemnify, to reimburse; mir ohne —, without loss or injury, let or damage to me, without prejudice to my interests; [in law] böslicher —, wilful injury; unersetzlicher —, irreparable loss, irretrievable, irremediable damage; unvermeidlicher —, unavoidable damage, necessary loss or damage; zufälliger —, fortuitous, accidental, casual loss or damage; zugefügter —, loss or damage occasioned, caused, brought about; mittelbarer —, mediate, emergent loss or damage; die Schäden und Interessen, damages and costs, damages with costs; Einen in die Schäden und Interessen, in die Kosten und zum Ersatze des verursachten — verurtheilen, to condemn any one to the payment of damages with costs; er hat den — selbst tragen müssen, he has been obliged to sustain the damage, the loss himself, [fam.] he has had to pay the piper himself; mit — verkaufen, to sell at a loss under cost-price, to undersell; der Verkauf mit —, selling at a dead loss, under cost-price, underselling; wenn es ohne seinen — geschehen kann, if it can take place without prejudice to him, without entailing injury upon him; welchen unersetzlichen — richtet [nicht or doch] der Krieg an! what irreparable damage, destruction, loss does [not] war produce! 2) [especially = Nachtheil] prejudice, disadvantageous result, detriment, notable damage, injury. Syn. V. Nachtheil. — leiden, to suffer damage; er hat — an seiner Gesundheit, an seinem guten Namen gelitten, he has suffered in his health, good name; his health, his good name, reputation or character has suffered, been impaired; Ausschweifungen thun der Gesundheit großen —, excesses do great harm, injury to the health, excesses impair, harm, affect, derange, prejudice, touch the health materially; das wird Ihnen keinen — thun, that won't do you any harm; das thut mir —, that does me harm, affects or prejudices my interests, causes me injury, acts to my detriment; seine Flucht that der ganzen Familie —, his flight turned [out] to the detriment of, operated to the prejudice of, acted prejudicially to, had disastrous, unfavourable or baleful results for the whole family; *prov.* durch — wird man klug, misfortune teaches us to be wise, we learn wisdom by bitter experience, our heads grow wiser at the expence of our bodies; eine Sache zu Anderer — mißbrauchen, to use any thing to another's harm, prejudice; *prov.* wer den — hat, darf für den Spott nicht sorgen, he who loses must expect to laugh on the wrong side of his mouth, the party losing must pay the piper; *prov.* besser nachgeben, als — leiden, it is better to bend than break, timely concession saves much disgrace, it is better to yield with a good grace; für allen — gut seyn, to be answerable for all the consequences, for any mischief or harm that may ensue; ohne — davon kommen, to come off with a whole skin, without a scratch, with no bones broke, to come off or out scot-free; zu Ihrem, zu seinem —, to your, his prejudice, at your, his expence; das soll dein — nicht seyn, that shall not turn, operate to your disadvantage, that will not be productive of any injury to you, on the contrary; — verursachen, stiften, to do harm, wrong or injury to any one, to cause damage or detriment to any one, to exert a pernicious or baleful influence over the prospects &c. of any one. 3) Schade! [exclamation of regret or sympathy]. Das ist —! that's a pity! ist das nicht —? ach —, —! is not that a pity? oh that is a pity! gracious me! oh dear! es ist sehr —, ewig —, Jammer —, [low] Mord —! that's a great, a confounded pity, a thousand pities! es ist —, daß sie gestorben ist, it's a pity she died; es wäre —, wenn Sie das schöne Wetter nicht benutzten, wenn das nicht geschehen sollte, it would be a pity, if you did not take advantage of the fine weather, if that should not take place; es ist — um ihn, he is to be pitied, regretted, lamented, I am sorry for him, I feel regret at his loss; — um ihn! the more 's the pity for him! es ist — um ihn, daß er sich nicht besser aufführt, es ist sehr — um dieses Mädchen, daß man es nicht besser erzieht, it is a great pity for him that he does not conduct himself better, it is a thousand pities, it is very much to be regretted that this girl does not receive a better education; [ironically] — um den Ruhm, wenn man dabei Hungers stirbt, glory is a very fine thing no doubt, but what's the use of it to a man dying of hunger? genius is admired, but starves in a garret; fame does not fill a hungry belly or an empty purse; glory is all very fine, but the main chance for me; — für alle Schätze, wenn &c., a fig for all your treasures, for all the riches in the world, if &c. Syn. Schaden, Unheil. Schaden implies an evil arising from the diminution of any good; Unheil, the evil itself, which spreads, in time and space, to an immeasurable extent. Schaden is often tantamount to Beschädigung, as, a Schaden in the foot which hinders one from walking. Unheil is any evil in general.

Schade-geld, *n.* V. Schadenersatz. — kauf, *m.* a bad bargain.

Schaden-ersatz, *m.* indemnification, indemnity, indemnifying, amends, compensation, reparation, damages. —ersatz verlangen, to demand an indemnity, to require reparation. —freude, *f.* malignant joy. —freund, *m.* a mischief-maker, a wicked dog, a wag fond of practical jokes. —froh, 1) *adj.* and *adv.* rejoicing in the misfortune of others. Ein —froher Mensch, a mischief-maker, [fam.] a practical joker; —frohes Gemüth, a mind taking pleasure in the sufferings of another; —frohes Gelächter, malicious, ill-natured laughter. 2) *m.* [fam., *indecl.*] malignant fellow. V. —freund. — frohheit, *f.* joy at the pain or troubles of others. —geld, *n.* 1) V. —ersatz; *it.* V. Schmerzensgeld. 2) money given to guarantee one's self against damage. —klage, *f.* [in law] complaint. —lust, *f.* [little used] 1) [Schadenslust] the spirit of destructiveness, the love or organ of mischief. 2) V. —freude. —schätzung, *f.* estimation, valuation of a damage, casting of damages.

2. Schäden, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [in nat. hist.] [Wels] sheat-fish, common silurus.]

Schäden, [appears allied to scheiden, Lat. *caedere*] *v. intr.* to injure, to hurt, to harm, to prejudice, to do injury, hurt, harm or prejudice. Zu große Anstrengung schadet, too much exertion is hurtful, is injurious, pernicious; Unmäßigkeit schadet der Gesundheit, debauchery injures, hurts the health; was kann das —? what harm can that do? what does that signify? es schadet nichts [ist gleichgültig], it's of no consequence, it does not signify, no matter! never mind! versuchen schadet nichts, there's no harm in trying, there can be no harm in making the trial; es wird dir nicht —, it won't hurt you, that will not do you any harm; [in Scripture] wenn sie etwas Tödtliches trinken, wird es ihnen nicht —, and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; das würde mir bei ihm geschadet haben, that would have prejudiced

him against me, done me harm in his good opinion; would have injured my credit [= influence] with him; er sucht mir zu —, he endeavours to injure me; sich gegenseitig or wechselseitig —, to reciprocally or mutually injure one another; das hat mir viel geschadet, that has done me a great deal of harm; er schadet sich nur selbst damit, he only injures, wrongs himself by it; es kann nichts —, wenn &c., it can't do any harm, if &c.; eine Züchtigung kann ihm nicht — [wird ihm heilsam seyn], a chastisement can't hurt him [will do him good]. Syn. Schaden, Beschädigen, Schaden thun. A thing schadet in so far as it renders the former condition less perfect. Much watching schadet the health. We say equally Schaden thun. A storm can schaden or Schaden thun. Beschädigen refers more especially to physical injury; as, the storm has beschädigt many trees; the lightning has beschädigt his arm.

Schädhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* damaged, injured. —es Bein, a bad leg; —e Zähne, rotten teeth; —es Gebäude, Dach, ruinous edifice, damaged roof; —e Grundmauer, —er Balken, ruinous foundation, rotten beam or post; —es Bauholz, rotten timber, touchwood; dieses Gebäude, diese Mauer wird —, this building, this wall is falling to decay, is giving way, is bulging out, is ready to fall.

Schädhaftigkeit, *f.* eines Gebäudes, einer Mauer &c., the giving way, the falling into decay of a building, of a wall &c.

Schädlich, *adj.* and *adv.* injurious, hurtful, prejudicial, disadvantageous, pernicious. —e Speisen, —e Luft, unwholesome food, unhealthy air; der Gesundheit, den Augen —, hurtful, injurious, destructive to the health, to the eyes; —e Arznei, a pernicious remedy; dies Mittel ist — für die Brust, this remedy is injurious to the chest; der Wein ist Ihnen —, wine does not agree with you, is a bad thing for you, is injurious to your constitution; alles —e entfernen, vermeiden, to remove, to avoid every thing hurtful, apt or liable to be injurious; die Kälte ist den Gewächsen —, cold is injurious to plants; —e Thiere, noxious beasts, destructive animals; —e Gewohnheiten, Maßregeln &c., pernicious or bad habits, measures &c.; dem Gemeinwesen —, detrimental, injurious to the public, to the common weal; diese Unternehmung war sehr — für ihn, this undertaking was very disastrous to him; seinem guten Namen, seiner Ehre —, injurious to his good name, prejudicial to his honour; —e Erfindung, —e Lehre, pernicious invention, doctrine; —er Mensch, a man of dangerous principles; — gesinnt seyn, to have hostile sentiments, to be in a malignant mood, [fam.] to be dangerous, to be bent on mischief.

Schädlichkeit, *f.* destructiveness, perniciousness, hurtful quality. — der Luft, unhealthiness, unwholesomeness, malignity of the air; Sie werden die — davon einsehen, you will perceive the malignancy, the perniciousness of it.

Schädlos, *adj.* and *adv.* indemnified, made free of harm or damage, compensated. Einen — halten, to save any one harmless, to indemnify any one; er hat mich, er hat sich dafür — gehalten, he has indemnified me, he has retrieved his loss, made up his loss upon that, *it.* er hat sich für dieses [ihm entgangene] Vergnügen &c. — gehalten, he made up for that pleasure &c.; bei einem Handel, Streite — ausgehen, to come out harmless or without loss from an affair, dispute or litigation; der Verkäufer leistet die Gewähr, den Käufer, wenn das verkaufte Gut in Anspruch genommen werden sollte &c., — zu halten, the seller gives guarantee to save the buyer harmless, should the article sold be disapproved &c., the seller is answerable to the purchaser for the article sold, an article sold is held to be warranted in law. Syn. Schadlos, Unbeschädigt, Entschädigt. Unbeschädigt is said of things and persons, schadlos and entschädigt of persons only. Persons are unbeschädigt, when an injury might have happened to them, but has not. Things are unbeschädigt, when they might have become less perfect and useful, but are not so. He who remains schadlos, suffers no loss in his property. We call him entschädigt, who receives some compensation for his loss; he is schadlos gehalten, whose loss is completely made good.

Schädloshaltung, *f.* indemnity, indemnification, compensation, reimbursement. Er hat so und so viel — bekommen, he has received so much by way of compensation, as indemnity; Einem eine — zugestehen, to allow any one a compensation; Etwas als — bewilligen, to accord any thing as compensation.

Schädlosigkeit, *f.* state of being indemnified. Ich verdanke ihm meine —, I am indebted to him for the compensation I have received.

Schaf, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] *dim.* Schäfchen, ‖Schäflein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to the Lat. *ovis*, to the Lithuan. *awis*; in Bohem. *scope* = a wether] sheep. Gemeines —, the common sheep: das wilde, orientalische — [Muffelthier, Argali], the musimon; das kretische —, the Candian goat, the goat of Crete; eine Heerde —e, a flock of sheep; die —e scheren, to shear sheep; die —e hüten, to tend or keep sheep, to guard the flock. *Prov.* V. Räudig. Der geduldigen —e gehen viele in einen Stall, people that wish to be accommodating, can easily find room; der Wolf frißt auch die gezählten —e, though you take all possible care, you may be mistaken in the end. *Fig. a)* Er hat sein Schäfchen geschoren or ins Trockene gebracht, he is at his ease, he sits upon his own eggs, he has gathered in his corn, he has made his hay when the sun shone, he has made up his mouth; er hat sein Schäfchen geschoren, he has feathered his nest, he has taken care of No. one; [in Scripture] V. Hirt, *fig.*; ein verirrtes —, a lost or stray sheep, a sinner; das ist ein räudiges —, welches man von der Herde absondern muß, that is a black or scabby sheep, that must be separated from the flock, [fam. in England] that's a low blackguard, who must be sent to Coventry; er ist ein gutes, frommes — [always with the submeaning of a rather circumscribed intelligence or judgment, and a great store of patience], he is a good-natured fellow; ein einfältiges, dummes —, a sheepish fellow, a simple sawney, a simpleton. *b)* Schäfchen am Himmel, small fleecy white clouds in the sky; es sind Schäfchen am Himmel, der Himmel ist voll Schäfchen, the sky is dappled, curdled, there is a mackerel-sky. *c)* [in botany] Schäfchen [Kätzchen], catkin.

Schaf-ampfer, *m.* [in botany] sheep-sorrel. —art, *f.* 1) character, nature of sheep. 2) kind, race, breed of sheep. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* of the nature or character of sheep. —bein, *n.* sheep-bone, shank-bone. —blatter, *f.* [generally *pl.*] the rot. Mit den —blattern angesteckt, having the or infected with the rot, scabby. —bock, *m.* the ram. —bolle, *f.* sheep-dung, sheep's pellet. —bremse, *f.* the gad-fly or breeze of sheep. —butter, *f.* butter made from ewe-milk. —darm, *m.* sheep-gut [for making strings]. —dieb, *m.* a sheep-stealer. —diebstahl, *m.* sheep-stealing. —dromedar, *n.* V. —kameel 2). —dünger, *m.* sheep-dung as manure. —egel, *m.* sheep-fluke or flounder. —enger, *m.* V. —bremse. —euter, *n.* udder of the ewe. —fell, *n.* sheep-skin. —fett, *n.* sheep's fat, mutton-fat or suet, tallow. —fink, *m.* the slow stinking black-beetle. —fleisch, *n.* mutton. —futter, *n.* sheep-fodder. —garbe, *f.* [in botany] 1) [Achillenkraut] milfoil, yarrow. 2) [Wasseraloe] water-aloes. —glocke, *f.* sheep-bell. —gras, *n.* V. —schwingel. —grindkraut, *n.* V. —rapunzel. —haut, *f.* 1) sheep-skin, a sheep's skin. *Fig.* [in familiar language] In einer —haut stecken, to be a Tony Lumbkin, a simpleton. 2) [in anatomy] —häutchen, *n.* amnios. —heu, *n.* 1) hay good or fit for sheep. 2) [Kannenkraut] sheep fescue-grass. —hirt, *m.*, —hirtinn, *f.* shepherd, [poetically &c.] pastor [V. the more poetical word Schäfer], shepherdess. —hock, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] place for cattle from the stem to the windlass, cage. —hof, *m.* 1) yard, great enclosure for sheep. 2) [Schäferei] sheep-fold, pin-fold. —hund, *m.* 1) sheep-dog. 2) the grub of the chafer. —hürde, *f.* fold, sheepfold, pen. —husten, *m.* [in common people's language] a dry husky weak cough. —hütte, *f.* V. Schäferhütte. —kameel, *n.* 1) [Kameelziege] the lama. 2) [—dromedar] the wild, Peruvian sheep. 3) the pacos, the brown lama of Peru, alpagna. —käse, *m.* cheese made from ewe-milk. —kerbel, *m.* wild chervil. —knecht, *m.* an under-shepherd. —kopf, *m.* V. —skopf. —koth, —köthel, *m.* V. —lorbeere. —kraut, *n.* 1) grass &c. good or fit for sheep. 2 [in botany] *a)* the blue meadow-speedwell. *b)* hairy broom. *c)* the Tartarian lamb. —kropf, *m.* [with veterinary surgeons] sheep's maw. —lamm, *n.* female lamb. —laub, *n.* foliage, leafy branches for sheep. —lauf, *m.* circular gamboling, running or chevying of sheep. —laus, *f.* 1) sheep-louse. 2) V. —zecke. —leber, *f.* sheep's liver. —leberegel, *m.* V. —egel. —lecke, *f.* [in rural economy] salt-lick for sheep, a sheep-lick. —leder, *n.* sheep-skin, sheep-leather. Ein Buch in —leder einbinden, to bind a book in sheep. —ledern, *adj.* and *adv.* of or in sheep-leather. —lederne Handschuhe, Hosen, gloves, breeches of sheep-leather. —linse, *f.* 1) bladder-nut, *it.* bladder-nut-tree, bastard senna-tree. 2) the variegated hatchet-vetch. —lorbeere, *f.* [—koth] sheep-dung, sheep-pellet. —lunge, *f.* the lungs of a sheep, sheep-lights. *Fig.* Eine —lunge haben [in common people's lang.], to have weak lungs, a pulmonary weakness. —mäßig or —smäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] like a sheep, sheepish. Eine —smäßige Miene haben, —smäßig aussehen, to have a sheepish air or mien, to look sheepish; sich —smäßig betragen, to conduct one's self like a simpleton; die Menge ist —smäßig, sie thut —smäßig, was sie Andere thun sieht, the multitude are like sheep, they act like a flock of sheep, do what they see others do, [fam.] with the multitude it is always

one fool makes many. —maul, *n.* 1) sheep's face. 2) [in botany] *a*) small valerian, corn-salad, lamb's lettuce. *b*) escharole, Batavian endive. —meiſter, *m.* master-shepherd. —milbe, *f.* V. —zäcke. —milch, *f.* ewe-milk. —miſt, *m.* sheep-dung, *it.* sheep-dung as manure. —mülle, —mülbe, *f.*, —müllm, *m.* [Keuſchbaum] the agnus-castus. —mummel, *m.* V. Keuſchbaum. —mutter, *f.* V. Mutter—. —nuß, *f.* the great walnut. —orgel, *f.* V. Schäferpfeife —pelz, *m.* 1) the skin and fleece of a sheep. 2) a sheep-skin worn as a covering, cloak or mantle, a sheepskin-cloak. —perrücke, *f.* [with wig-makers] a woollen wig. —pferch, *m.* a sheep-fold, pen or cot. —pilz, *m.* [in botany] 1) the red boletus. 2) the orange-boletus. —pocke, *f.* V. —blatter —rapunzel, *f.* sheep-scabious, scabiosa. —räude, *f.* V. Räude. —rekel, *m.* V. —rüde. *Fig.* [low, insulting appellation] sneaking cur, mongrel, whelp. —rippe, *f.* 1) a sheep's rib. 2) V. —garbe. —rüde, *m.* a shepherd's poodle-dog, a shaggy sheep-dog. —ſaite, *f.* string made from sheep-gut, a fiddle-string. —ſalbe, *f.* sheep-ointment. —auge, *n.* a sheep's eye. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] a sheep's eye, unmeaning, stupid eye, an eye without expression of soul or mind. —ſcabioſe, *f.* V. —rapunzel. —ſchatz, *m.* a poll-tax on sheep. —ſchelle, *f.* sheep-bell. —ſchenkel, *m.* 1) sheep's leg; [in cookery] leg of mutton. 2) [in seamen's lang.] a sprit-sail. —ſchere, *f.* sheep-shears. —ſcheren, *n.* sheep-shearing. —ſcherer, *m.*, —ſchererinn, *f.* a male or female sheep-shearer. —ſchur, *f.* 1) sheep-shearing. Die —ſchur vornehmen, to shear the sheep. 2) time or season for shearing sheep, sheep-shearing, shearing-time. In der —ſchur, während der —ſchur, during shearing-time. —ſchwingel, *m.* [Hartgras] sheep fescue-grass, stubble-grass, festuca ovina. —sgeſicht, *n. Fig.* [in fam. lang.] sheep's-face, sheepish face; *it.* booby, calf, lout. Er ſagte das mit einem —sgeſichte, he said that with a sheepish, stupid air. —shirn, *n.* brain or brains of a sheep. *Fig.* [low] V. —skopf. —skleid, *n.* clothing of a sheep. [in Scripture] Hütet euch vor den falſchen Propheten, die in —skleidern zu euch kommen, beware of false prophets, who come to you in sheep's clothing; ein Wolf in —skleidern, a wolf in sheep's clothing —skopf, *m.* a sheep's head. *Fig. a*) a horse with a head like a ram's. *b*) [low] a dunce, a booby. Hält er mich für einen —skopf? do you take me for a fool? —sköpfig, *adj.* and *adv.* *Fig.* [rather low] weak-minded, silly, [fam.] very soft. —smäßig, —smaut, V. —mäßig &c. —snaſe, *f.* 1) a sheep's nose. 2) *Fig.* a variety of the apple, la haute bonté. —ſpiel, *n.* game of fox and geese or „who stole the sheep". —sſuppe, *f.* [in botany] silvery alchimilla or lion's-foot. —ſtall, *m* stall or stable for sheep, sheep-cot or pen. Der Wolf iſt in den —ſtall gebrochen, the wolf has broken into the sheep-fold [also used in a figurative sense] —ſtand, *m.* sheep-flock, sheep-walk or run. Dieſes Gut hat einen großen —ſtand, this estate feeds a great many head of sheep, this property has a large sheep-run or pasture. —ſterben, *n.* mortality amongst sheep. —ſtoppel, *f.* V. —ſchwingel. —ſtroh, *n.* straw for sheep. —täubling, *m.* the green agaric. —trieb, *m.* 1) sheep-walk or run. 2) right of sheep-pasture. —trift, *f.* V. —weide. —vieh, *n.* sheep as stock or farm-stock, ewes, wethers and rams collectively. —waſſer, *n.* [in anatomy] liquor of the amnios [in the afterbirth]; *it.* [with dyers] the moisture of sheep's intestines employed as a cotton-dye, sheep-water, sikion. —weide, *f.* sheep-walk, sheep-run, sheep-pasturage. —weizen, *m.* [Lolch] the zizany, tare, darnel, hair-grass. —welle, *f.* [in rural economy] fagots or bundles of leafy ash-twigs for sheep. —wolle, *f.* sheep-wool. —zäcke, *f.* sheep-tick, sheep-fag or louse, hippobosca ovina. —zoll, *m.* a sheep-tax or toll. —zucht, *f.* the breeding of sheep. —zunge, *f.* 1) a sheep's tongue. 2) [in botany] [Mittelwegerich] great plantain; *it.* lamb's tongue, white plantain.

Schäfchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] little sheep. *dim.* of Schaf, which see.

Schäfchenblume, *f.* [Löwenzahn] dandelion.

‖**Schäfe,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Zuckererbſe.

Schäfeln, ſich, *v. refl.* [as the sky does] [somewhat unusual] to become dappled, or mottled, to have mackerel-clouds.

Schäfen or **Schäfen,** *adj* and *adv.* of or belonging to a sheep.

Schäfer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] —inn, *f.* shepherd, shepherdess. Junger —, a young shepherd, a shepherd-boy or swain; junge —inn, a young shepherdess, a shepherd-girl or maid; — [with poets = Liebhaber] swain, —inn [= Geliebte] sweetheart, mistress. Ein treuer, zärtlicher —, a faithful tender swain; eine flatterhafte —inn, an inconstant shepherdess, a fickle or false mistress.

Schäfer-amt, *n.*, —beruf, *m.* profession, calling, vocation of a shepherd, vocation to a shepherd's life. —bube, *m.* V. —knabe. —dichtart, *f.* pastoral poetry. —dichter, *m.*, —gedicht, *n.* V. Hirtendichter &c. Geßners —gedichte, the pastoral poems, eclogues of Gessner; Amynta, ein —gedicht von Taſſo, Aminta, a pastoral poem by Tasso. —flöte, *f.* a shepherd's flute. —geſang, *m.* V. —lied; *it.* V. —gedicht. —geſpräch, *n.* V. Hirtengeſpräch. —haus, *n.* a shepherd's house. —hund, *m.* shepherd's dog, sheep dog. —hütte, *f.* 1) hut or cabin of a shepherd. 2) V. —karren. —junge, *m.* V. —knabe. —karren, *m.* shepherd's cot. —knabe, *m.* a shepherd's boy; *it.* a shepherd boy, a young shepherd. —knecht, *m.* a shepherd's man, an under-shepherd. —leben, *n.* shepherd's life; [in poetry] Arcadian life; pastoral life; nomad life. —liebe, *f.* pastoral love, love of the shepherds. —lied, *n.* pastoral lay, song, shepherd's ditty. —luſt, —luſtbarkeit, *f.* diversion, amusement of shepherds. —mädchen, *n.* a shepherd's daughter, *it.* a shepherd girl, a young shepherdess. —muſik, *f.* shepherd's strain, pastoral music. —name, *m.* a shepherd's name. Damon, Phyllis &c. ſind —namen, Damon, Phyllis &c. are pastoral names, the names of [poetical] shepherds and shepherdesses. —nuß, *f.* 1) [Erdeichel] earth-nut. 2) [der rothe Steinbrech] dropwort, red saxifrage, filipendula. —ordnung, *f.* regulation for shepherds. —pfeife, *f.* [Schafgarbe] shepherd's bagpipe, reed. —rohr, *n.* [chiefly in poetry] shepherd's reed. —roman, *m.* a pastoral romance or novel; [in the drama] a pastorale. —ſtab, *m.* shepherd's staff or crook, sheep hook. —ſtück, *n.* [in music] pastorale, a pastoral air, lay or piece. —ſtunde, *f.* [in the belles-lettres style, and often also in fam. lang., in jest] the hour of shepherds, the shepherd's hour, the hour that makes lovers happy. Die —ſtunde nahet, iſt gekommen, hat geſchlagen, the hour of the shepherd approaches, is come, has struck. —tanz, *m.* shepherd's dance; *it.* [in music] a Sicilian, a Sicilian rondo. —taſche, *f.* V. Hirtentaſche. —welt, *f.* pastoral, rural life. —wohnung, *f.* the dwelling of a shepherd. —wolle, *f.* wool taken as a perquisite by shepherds, and of a better quality than peasant's wool. —zeit, *f.* the good times when the shepherds of the poets lived, the reign or era of the pastoral life, the golden age of shepherds, Arcadian epoch.

Schäferei, *f.* 1) sheep-walk; *it.* sheep-fold, sheep-cot. Ein Gut mit —en, an estate, a farm with sheep-walks, with sheep-grounds or pastures. 2) V. —gedicht.

Schäferlich, *adj.* and *adv.* pastoral. —es Leben, pastoral life; —er Name, pastoral name, shepherd's or shepherdess' name.

Schäff, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] **Schäffel,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Scheffel.

Schäffen, [allied to ſchöpfen, perhaps also to ſchaben, so also to the Lat. *scabo*, Gr. σκάπτω &c.] *reg.* and *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [in familiar or popular style] to do, to make, to work. Mit ſeinen Händen —, to do, to make with one's hands; an einem Baue —, to work at a building; er hat viel zu —, nichts zu —, he has much to do, his hands full, he has nothing to do, his hands empty; was haben Sie zu —? what have you got to do? Einem zu — geben, to give any one something to do, to give any one work, occupation, labour, a job; was hat er in der Stadt zu —? what has he to do in the town? er hat hier, an dieſem Orte nichts zu —, he has nothing to do here, he has no business in this place, nobody wants him here; mit ihm habe ich nichts zu —, will ich nichts zu — haben, I have nothing to do with him, I will have nothing to do with him; damit habe ich nichts zu —, mag ich nichts zu — haben, I have nothing to do with it, I am not going to have any thing to do with it; was ſchaffſt du? what are you doing? er hat mit dieſem Mädchen zu — [in common people's lang.], he has to do with this girl; er hat mit dieſer Frau zu — gehabt, he has had an affair with this woman; ſich viel zu — machen, to give one's self plenty to do, much ado; er hat immer viel, ſehr viel, überaus viel zu —, he has always plenty to do, he is always very busy, overwhelmed with business; er macht ſich immer mit Dingen viel zu —, die &c., he is always meddling with things, which &c.; er macht mir viel zu —, he gives me plenty to do, gives me much trouble, bothers me excessively; ſie macht ihrer Mutter viel zu —, she gives her poor mother plenty to do, keeps her mother on the move, on the look out; dieſer Auftritt machte dem ganzen Hauſe viel zu —, this scene set or put the whole household in movement, gave much occupation to the whole house; wenn du ihn beleidigeſt, wird er dir viel zu — machen, if you affront him, he will work you pretty hard, bring the house about your ears, make the house too hot to hold you; ich werde ihm zu — machen, I will work him up, touch or stir him up with the long pole, I will give him a bone to pick, I'll give him a hitch or a tangled skein to unravel; dieſe Nachricht macht ihm doch zu —, this news moves him not a little, puts him on the fidget, makes him think seriously. II. *v. tr.*

1) to transport, to bring, to procure, to provide, to furnish, to produce. Etwas an Ort und Stelle —, to bring or transport something to the place named; alles Nöthige ins Haus —, to furnish the house with every thing needful; Einem ein Pferd, Geld &c. —, to procure any one, to provide for any one, to furnish or supply any one with a horse, money &c.; ſich Kleidung &c. — [more usual an—], to provide or furnish one's self, to fit one's self out with clothing &c.; Einem eine Wohnung — [more usual ver—], to procure a lodging for any one, to furnish any one with a lodging; Einem Linderung —, to give solace, consolation to any one; [in Scripture] ſchaffe uns Brod, give us bread; Einen aus dem Hauſe —, to dislodge any one, to eject any one from the house, to turn any one out of doors; alle ſeine Bedienten aus dem Hauſe —, to dismiss, to turn away all one's servants; ich habe mir einen Theil meiner Arbeit vom Halſe geſchafft, I have got through, got rid of a part of my work, V. under Hals; Einen aus dem Wege —, to remove any one, to get rid of any one, to put any one out of the way, [to effect his absence by removal, abduction or assassination]; Rath, Hülfe —, to counsel, to find means, an expedient, a remedy; da will ich ſchon Rath —, I will find out a remedy for that; I'll set that to rights; Einem Ruhe, Frieden —, to procure any one repose, peace; Einem Recht —, to render or do any one justice; er hat ſich ſelbſt Recht geſchafft, he has done himself justice, has taken the law into his own hands; er hat ſich Ruhe geſchafft, he has given himself repose; he contrived not to be disturbed again; das ſchafft nichts, that is of no use, that is of or that produces no effect, void of all utility in the affair in question. 2) to create, to make, to produce. Gott hat alle Dinge aus Nichts ge—, God created, made all things out of nothing; er ſchuf den Menſchen nach ſeinem Bilde, he created man in his own image; die —de Kraft, the creative power. *Fig.* Neue Wörter, ein neues Heer &c. —, to create new words, a new army; neu geſchaffene Stelle, a newly created place or berth; [in Scripture] ſchaffe in mir ein reines Herz, create in me a pure and upright heart; die Dichter haben die Götter ge—, the poets created the Gods; ein —der Geiſt, a creative genius. III. *v. tr.* and *intr.* [in seamen's lang.] to eat, to get one's grub or prog. Das —, die Schaffung, creation.

Schafſack, *m.* [in common people's lang.] V. Arbeitsbeutel.

Schaffenskraft, Schaffungskraft, V. Schaffende Kraft [under Schaffen], Erſchaffen, Erſchaffung.

Schäffer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* [little used] V. Schaffner.

Schafferei, *f.* 1) [das Schaffen] [fam., but not much used, in a bad sense] Eine erbärmliche —, a pitiful job, a sad bungling, miserable piece of work. 2) [little used] V. Schaffnerei.

Schäffner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* housesteward, purveyor, purse-keeper, caterer, [female] housekeeper; [in a monastery] manciple, bursar, [also] steward, intendant; [in some private mansions] butler, head butler; [in some parts of Germany] church-steward; [in Scripture] da es Abend ward, ſprach der Herr des Weinberges zu ſeinem —, and evening being come, the lord of the vineyard spoke to his steward; [provincial, in a mail-coach = Conducteur] guard; [provincial, in an inn] cellarman, head waiter, book-keeper.

Schaffnerei, *f.* 1) stewardship, office of a steward, receiver &c. 2) dwelling of a steward &c. 3) district, range of a steward &c., stewardship.

Schaffót, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [probably from ſchaffen = rüſten, and so = Gerüſte] [Blutgerüſt] scaffold; [in seamen's lang.] place of the hind-castle, place before the waist-ladders of the gangway between the quarter-deck and forecastle.

Schäft, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schäfte] [from ſchaffen, to fashion, to make] shaft. Der — des Spießes, der Hellebarde, the shaft or staff of the pike, halbert; ein Stoß mit dem —e, a blow with the staff, shaft or handle; der — eines Federkieles, the stalk, shaft, stock or stem of a quill; der — einer Säule, the shaft of a column; [in rural economy &c.] der — eines Baumes, the stem, shaft or trunk of a tree; der — des Leuchters, the stick or shank of the candlestick; der — eines Bergbohrers, the shank or shaft of a miner's auger, mining-drill or trepan; der — des Ankers, V. Anker—; der — des Steuerruders, the main-piece or shaft of the rudder; der — eines Stiefels, the leg of a boot; der — einer Nadel, the shaft or body of a needle; der — eines Bohrers, the shank of an auger, wimble, centre-bit &c.; der — eines Schloßriegels, the shaft or body of the dead-bolt of a lock; der — eines Schießgewehres, the stock, mounting of any fire-arm; einen — an eine Flinte machen, to new-mount or new-stock a gun; [with gunners &c.] der — eines Stückwiſchers, the shaft of the maulkin or sponge; [in heraldry] mit einem —e von anderer Farbe, futé; [in botany] stalk; [with surgeons, rather unusual] the yard, the penis, genitals; [with ropemakers] die Schäfte eines Taues, the strands of a rope; [with masons] pier-wall; [in seamen's lang.] der — des Schiffes, the knee of the head, the cut-water; der — eines Taues [Ducht], strand of a rope; [with locksmiths] der — eines Schlüſſels, the shank of a key; [with weavers] [halber Gang] a half-reach; *it.* die Schäfte [with weavers], the comb tringles, cogs or teeth.

Schaft-auge, *n.* [with weavers] the comb-tringle ring, loop or eye. —baum, *m.* [in botany] the spathelia of Jamaica. —bock, *m.* [in artillery] the sledge or trestle to a gun-carriage. —draht, *m.* [with pin-makers] pin-wire. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* stalk-formed, in the shape of a shank, stem, shaft or trunk, [in botany] scapiform. —geſimſe, *n.* [in architecture] the inferior cornice of the shaft to a column. —halm, *m.* [in botany] 1) [Schachtelhalm, Pferdeſchwanz &c.] horse-tail, shave-grass. 2) [Kannenkraut] pewter-grass. —heu, *n.* V. —halm 2). Stinkendes —heu, stinking horse-tail. —holz, *n.* wood for stocks to guns &c.; [in architecture] wood coarsely cut for shafts. —leiſten, *m.* [with shoemakers] [Stiefelbrett] boot-tree, boot-last. —model, *m.* [with gunsmiths] wood-model, [with pinmakers] box for cutting the pin-wire into pin-shanks. —nadel, *f.* [with cap-makers &c.] bodkin, [with hosiers &c.] turning-needle. —pflock, *m.* [generally in the *pl.*] [in upright looms] iron pins with a catch. —ſchneider, *m.* [with pinmakers] the shank-cutter. —ſpiegel, *m.* [Pfeilerſpiegel] pier-glass.

Schäften, Schäften, *v. tr.* to stock, to mount. Ein Schießgewehr, einen Hobel &c. —, to mount, to stock any fire-arm, to put on the stock to a plane &c.; eine Flinte neu —, to new-stock, to remount a gun, einen Spieß —, to put on the shaft to a pike-head; [in heraldry] geſchäftet, stocked, mounted, futé; ſchwarz geſchäftet, futé sable; [in woods and forests] gut geſchäfteter Baum, a beautifully trunked tree, a tree with a handsome or straight stem or trunk; [in sportsmen's lang.] wohl geſchäfteter Hund, a dog that has a good barrel; [in seamen's lang.] ein auf 50 Kanonen geſchäftetes Schiff, a ship pierced for fifty guns, a ship mounting or carrying 50 guns, a 50 gun ship; [in sportsmen's lang.] eine zerſprungene Leine —, to splice a broken line. Das — einer Flinte, the mounting, putting on the stock of a gun.

Schäftig, *adj.* and *adv.* [of ropes] V. Zwei—, Drei—, Vier— &c.

Schähl, or **Shawl** [pronounced Schahl], [-es, *pl.* -e] a shawl, ladies' shawl.

Schákal, *m* [-s, *pl.* -e] [a Hebrew word which also means a fox] the jackal, chacal, the golden dog. Der kapiſche —, the Cape jackal; der kleine — [in Spain], the little jackal, the Barbary dog.

Schäke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Low. Sax. Schake is Schenkel] [with pinmakers] a link of wire nearly like a figure of 8; [in seamen's lang.] link to a chain.

Schaken-holz, *n.* [with pinmakers] piece of wood with two tags or pegs for forming the figure-of-eight chain-links. —kette, *f.* V. Schake.

Schäkel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in seamen's lang.] V. Schake.

Schäker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* 1) wag, merry rogue, a rattle, playful dog, romp, frolicksome girl, hoyden, tom-boy. Das iſt ein kleiner —, that is a little rogue, young wag; was will der —? what does this young dog want? 2) [Scherz] [in popular lang.] jesting, quizzing, play, romping. Seinen — mit Jemand haben, to have one's joke with some one, to quiz or banter somebody good-naturedly.

Schäkerei, *f.* [das Schäkern] 1) joking, frolic, jesting, waggery, rattling. 2) good-natured quizzing, play. Es war eine bloße —, it was only play, it was a harmless squib; er trieb tauſend —en, he played off a thousand tricks, antics, said and did all sorts of funny things.

Schäkerhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* joking, romping, waggish, playful, frolicksome.

Schäkerhaftigkeit, *f.* waggish, merry, wanton humour, waggishness, playfulness.

Schäkern, [perhaps allied to the Lat. *jocari*] *v. intr.* to jest, to play the wag, to be full of play, to joke Er thut nichts, als —, he does nothing but jest, play, romp, talk or do funny things, rattle along is all he does; ſie ſchäkert gern, she likes a romp, loves fun and gayety of heart; ſie haben den ganzen Abend mit einander geſchäkert, they have been cracking their jokes at one another the whole afternoon, [also] [of man and woman] they have been dallying the whole afternoon; mit einem Mädchen —, to dally with a girl; verliere deine Zeit nicht mit —, don't lose your time in frolicking. Das —, jesting, joking, frolicking, romping, talking and acting funnily, with humour, mirth or light gayety.

Schákwerk, *n.* [-es] [in seamen's lang.] the joining of the different pieces, out of which great masts and yards are put together.

Schal, [it has been assimilated to hohl] *adj.* and *adv.* flat, stale, insipid. —er Wein, —es

Bier, stale or flat wine, beer. *Fig.* spiritless, insipid, unprofitable; tasteless, pointless, void of acumen, dull. Eine —e Rede, ein —er Spaß, ein —er Kopf, an insipid speech or flat discourse, a stale or empty jest, a shallow head or mind; eine —e Unterhaltung, a dull amusement. [also] an insipid conversation; ein —es und albernes Mährchen, an idle silly tale, an empty unmeaning tale.

Schalkopf, *m.* V. Flachkopf.

Schāl, V. Schel.

Schälbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that which can be shelled, peeled &c.

Schälbe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Färse.

1. Schāle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] *dim.* Schälchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [allied to the Swed. *skyla*, to cover, or to the Gr. κοῖλος, hollow] 1) [as something covering] shell. Die —n der Früchte und Gewächse, the shells of fruits and vegetable productions; die [harte] — einer Nuß, the shell of a nut; grüne Nuß—, the green integument, rind or shell of a nut; Nüsse aus den —n machen to shell nuts; wenn die Frucht reif ist, öffnet sich die —, when the fruit is ripe, the shell opens; die stachelige — der Kastanien, the prickly or echinated capsule of the chestnut; die — [der Kelch] der Eichel the acorn-cup; die — or Schelfe eines Apfels, einer Birne &c., the skin, peel of an apple, pear &c. V. Apfel—, Citronen—, Nuß—, Pomeranzen—, Zwiebel—; *fig.* [in familiar language] Sie halten sich bei der — auf, Sie müssen tiefer auf den Grund gehen, you stop at the outside, the surface, you go only skin-deep, you must penetrate deeper, enter into the spirit [of the law, for instance]; die —n der Muscheln, Schnecken, Krebse, Schildkröten &c., the shells of mussels, snails, crawfish, tortoises &c.; Austern aus den —n machen, to shell, to open oysters; die — des Eies, the shell or shard of the egg, egg-shell; die jungen Hühner laufen nach dem Auskriechen aus der —, chickens run upon creeping out of the shell, the moment they are hatched; V. Hirn—; die — eines Baumes, the rind or bark of a tree; die —n des Hirsches, Rehes, Schafes, Schweines &c., [of the bisulcous foot] the edge of the stag, deer, the toe of the sheep, hog &c; die —n auf den Achsen der Wagen, V. Schalholz 2); die —n an den Messern, the handles of clasp-knives; die —n eines zu Brettern gesägten Blockes, the outer or cheek-boards of a trunk sawn into planks; [in seamen's lang.] die —n der Wange eines Mastes, the fishes of the cheek of a mast; einen Mast mit —en versehen, to fish a mast; [with miners] halbe —n or Schalhölzer, board or plank for lining a shaft or pit; [with founders] the shell of a furnace, mould, coat; [in natural hist.] das Schälchen, the acetabulum [of the foot-disk of certain insects]; [with bookbinders] die — eines Buches, the covering, cover of a book. Syn. V. Hülse. 2) [something hollow] cup, [in a more especial sense = Unterschale or Unterschälchen] saucer, dish. Große —, bowl, tureen; porzellanene, goldene, silberne —, a porcelain, golden, silver bowl, [also] a porcelain &c. cup, [more especially] saucer or dish; eine [große] — mit Suppe, Punsch &c., a bowl or tureen of soup, a bowl of punch; eine — Fleischbrühe, a basin, porringer of broth; aus einer — trinken, to drink out of a cup, bowl &c.; eine —, ein Schälchen Kaffee trinken, to drink or take a cup or dish of coffee; V. Kaffee —, Thee—, Trink—; kalte — [*fig.*], wine, beer &c. with crumbled bread, a roll &c., cold tankard, bishop; die — an einer Wage, V. Wag—; [with braziers] the material or plates for making kettles, coppers &c. 3) [in conchology] [die Scheidemuschel] solen, razor-shell-fish, razor-shell.

Schal-blech, *n.* antitritic iron-plate covering the linch-pin of a wagon; *it.* iron or capping of the cross-bar. —brett, *n.* [with carpenters] the outside board or deal of a tree sawed into planks, the slab, flitch, flaw-piece; [in architecture] slab [over the scaffolding of an arch]. —diele, *f.* V. —brett —erz, *n.* [with miners] ore removed from the parent-mass; *it.* ore-fragment not yet quite fallen. —fisch, *m.* the trunk-fish, ostracion. —gebirge, *n.* [in geology] a stony layer of a stratified mountain. —gewicht, *n.* [in commerce] small hundred-weight of Genoa, the cantaro. —haut, *f.* der Käfer, membrane of the elytra or wing-sheaths of beetles. —holz, *n.* 1) [in woods and forests] barked wood. 2) wood for coating or lining a ditch; [with miners in the *pl.*] wood for lining the shaft; [in architecture] staff-laths for a mud-cieling to adhere to; [in artillery, with coach-makers] cross-bar; [with carpenters] V. —brett. —kantig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in woods and forests] —kantige Balken &c., posts &c. the edges or corners of which are covered with bark or rind. —muschel, *f.* [in conchology] lepas, patella, limpet. —obst, *n.* shell-fruit. —ohr, *n.* [with veterinary surgeons] 1) a horse blemished by having too wide an ear. 2) the horse itself, oreillard, wide-eared, lap-eared. —stein, *m.* a testaceous stone. —thier, *n.* 1) conchyliferous, conchiferous animal; [with joints] crustaceous animal; [without joints] testaceous animal. Die Krebse, die Krabben sind —thiere, deren Schale in Gelenke getheilt ist, crawfish, crabs are crustaceous animals, their shell being distributed into joints; die Schildkröten, die Austern gehören zu den — thieren mit harten Schalen ohne Gelenke, tortoises, oysters belong to the testaceae, are testaceous. 2) [living in the water] an ostraceous animal. —thierkenner, *m.* conchologist, conchyliogist. —thierkunde, *f.* conchology, conchyliogy. —thierlehre, *f.* 1) science or knowledge of shells. V. —thierkunde. 2) treatise on conchology. —wage, *f.* a scale-balance, the scales, a pair of scales. —wand, *f.* board or plank-partition, partition or wall of wainscoting. —werk, *n.* 1) eines Deiches &c., the coating or lining of a dike or ditch &c. 2) —werk eines Kornbodens, cieling, ashlering of a cornloft. —wurm, *m.* crustaceous vermes. V. —thier.

Schalen-förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* cup-formed; [in nat. hist.] crateriform, in the shape of a bowl or porringer. —frucht, *f.* shell-fruit, fruit with a pod, husk or shell. —gehäuse, *n.* the shell or shard [of an animal]. —mehl, *n.* [with millers] flour that has not passed through the bolter, unbolten flour. —schneider, —schröter, *m.* he who puts on the handles or cases of clasp-knives. —thier, *n.* V. Schalthier.

2. Schāle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) V. Kalbs—, Hammels—. 2) [with miners] [Erz—] ore or lode separated or fallen from the parent-mass or vein.

Schälen, *v. tr.* Ein Messer —, to put on the handles to a clasp-knife, to haft or case a clasp-knife; [in architecture, with masons &c.] V. Be—; das Ufer eines Deiches —, to coat or line the side or sides of a ditch or dike with thick boards or stout planks; [in sportsmen's lang.] hoch geschälter Hirsch, a stag whose cloven foot is high edged.

Schälen, [in Swed. *skilja* means to portion out, to separate] I. *v. tr.* Obst —, to peel fruit; geschälte Birnen &c., peeled pears &c.; Nüsse —, to shell nuts or remove nuts from the calyx, *it.* to peel nuts; die frischen Kerne der Wallnüsse —, to peel the kernels of walnuts while still green, to blanch walnuts; Bäume —, to bark trees, to strip off the bark, to peel off the rind of trees; geschältes Holz, barked wood; Gerste, Mandeln —, to peel barley, to blanch almonds; geschälte Gerste, peeled barley; die Färberröthe —, to bark madder; Etwas aus der Haut —, to peel off the skin from, to skin any thing; to blanch any thing; Eier —, to strip off the shell from, to shell hard eggs, *it.* to take off the cuticle or thin skin of an egg; *fig.* sie ist wie aus einem Ei geschält, she is as fresh as a new blown rose; ein Stück Land —, to peel off the turf from a plot of ground; das Brod —, to chip off the crust from, to cut the crust off the bread; [with paper-manufacturers] das Papier —, to detach the leaves. II. *v. refl.* sich —, to shell, to peel off, to scale off [spontaneously], [of snails, oysters &c.] to cast the shell Die Haut schält sich, the skin peels off, scales off, comes off in flakes. Das —, the act of peeling, the scaling &c.; das — der Rinde, the decortication.

Schäl-blase, —blatte, *f.* V. Hitzblatter. —eisen, *n.* iron-tool for peeling any thing. —fisch, *m.* V. Schellfisch. —gang, *m.* [with millers] a mill for spelt or zea-wheat; *it.* V. Graurengang. —hacke, *f.* a peeling-hoe, a turf-spud or spade. —hengst, *m.* [Beschälhengst] stallion, stone-horse. —pflug, *m.* a plough for laying open or turning up untilled ground. —zahn, *m.* a scaly tooth.

Schäler, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] one who peels &c. V. Schälen.

Schälig, *adj.* and *adv.* furnished with a shell. —e Schnecken, shell-snails [opposed to snails that are naked]; [in botany] —e Gewächse, vegetables or plants producing shell-fruits. V. Dick—, Dünn—, Ein—, Hart—, Weich—, Zwei—.

Schálk, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schälke], Schälkinn, *f.* [originally a servant, Swed. and Ice. *skalk*, V. Marschall; in Swed. *skalckas* means to cheat] a knave, a sly old fox, shirk, slyboots; *it.* [its more usual acceptation] wag, frolicksome fellow. Ein durchtriebener —, a regular old rogue or knave, a crafty fox, a sly cunning rascal, a knowing rum blade, *it.* [now, more usual] an arch-wag; *proverb* V. under Glück 3); er, sie ist ein kleiner —, sie ist eine kleine Schälkinn, he, she is a little slyboots, she is a little sly puss, a knowing little hussy; [fam.] er hat den — im Nacken, he is a sly, cunning fellow, a sharp blade, he is a chap that does not let his left hand know what his right hand does; er weiß den — zu bedecken [obsolescent], he knows how to cloak his knavery, tricks, his goings on, he knows how to palm off upon the world; warte, kleiner —! wait, you little seacock; *it.* [with gardeners] Schälke, cabbages without hearts, though of good growth. Syn. Schalk, Schelm. The aim which the Schalk tries to attain, by his cleverness, is a surprise, a disgrace, which he prepares for another from a malicious pleasure. The Schelm employs the same means to attain every other aim.

Schalk-kohl, *m.* V. Schälke [under Schalk]. —leiste, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] V. Presenningleiste. —ohr, *n.* [obsolescent] one who turns a deaf

ear, who is deaf on one side, one who won't hear. —rath, *m.* [obsolete] malicious or knavish advice, roguish counsel. —tulpe, *f.* a tulip precarious in its mode of blowing and its variegated hues, being sometimes of one colour only.

Schalks-auge, *n.* 1) a roguish, wanton eye, a sly look, a playful look or mien; *it.* [obsolete] a rogue's or knave's eye, a sinister eye. 2) [in fam. lang.] V. Schalk. —äugig, *adj.* and *adv.* roguish-eyed, arch-eyed, with a waggish look; *it.* [obsolete] knavish, roguish or sinister eyed, shirk-eyed. —decke, *m. Fig.* [in common people's lang.] 1) hat, [low] chopper. 2) false or sham pretext, a make-believe. —frage, *f.* [obsolescent] a subtle or malicious question, a question with a double meaning. —freund, *m.* [obsolescent] a false friend, a friend with two faces. —herz, *n.* [obsolescent] a malicious heart. —knecht, *m.* [in Scripture] dishonest servant, the false steward. —narr, *m.* [obsolescent] a buffoon, a jackanapes. —narrheit, *f.* buffoonery, tom-foolery.

Schálkhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* roguish, sly, waggish; *it.* [obsolete] crafty, subtle, cunning, knavish. —es Mädchen, a sly puss; a sly, arch girl; —e Augen, —e Miene, roguish eyes, look. Syn. Schalkhaft, Loſe. The Loſe is one who plays another a trick out of jest, in so far as he rejoices in the injury he causes him. The Schalkhafte rejoices merely at his success and the embarrassment of the person deceived. V. Leichtfertig, Muthwillig.

Schálkhaftigkeit, *f.* roguishness, slyness, [obsolete] knavishness, roguery. Die — ihrer Augen &c., the roguishness of her eyes &c., her roguish eyes &c.

Schálkheit, *f.* 1) [in Scripture] guile, subtlety. Die Schlange verführte Evam durch ihre —, the snake seduced Eve by its guile, subtlety, craft, the serpent by its cunning beguiled Eve. 2) [obsolescent] stratagem, malice, trick, [fam. and low] flam, take in, gammon. Eine ſolche — hätte ich nicht hinter ihm vermuthet, I could not have thought him capable of such a piece of deceit, of such a trick; in allen —en erfahren ſeyn, to know all sorts of tricks, [fam.] to be as sly as a fox, to be up to every thing, to know a trick or two.

Schálkiſch, V. Schalkhaft.

Scháll, *m.* [-es] [another form for Hall] sound. Es gibt einen —, wenn man an ein leeres Glas ſchlägt, there is a sound given, there is a resonance if you strike an empty glass; unter dem — der Trompeten, Glocken, Pauken &c., amidst the sound or clangour of trumpets, the ringing or pealing of bells, the bray of kettle-drums &c.; einen angenehmen — von ſich geben, to impart, to yield, to give out or emit an agreeable sound. Syn. Schall, Knall. Every thing audible is a Schall, whether loud or soft; Knall implies a loud, violent Schall. The Knall arises suddenly with all its violence, and vanishes just as suddenly. The Schall of thunder is often heard first at a distance, then nearer, and is again lost in the distance; but a sudden and violent sound of thunder, which vanishes no less suddenly, is a Knall.

Schall-becken, *n.* a cymbal. —brechung, *f.* refraction of sound. Lehre von der —brechung, or —brechungslehre, *f.* diacoustics. —boden, *m.* V. Klangboden. —ente, *f.* 1) V. Quakente. 2) V. Löffelente. —gelächter, *n.* [more usual ſchallendes Gelächter] loud burst or roar of laughter, horse-laugh, horse-laughter. —gewölbe, *n.* acoustic vault, whispering vault, echo. Die Kunſt, —gewölbe zu bauen, echometry. —glas, *n.* an anaclastic glass, a vexing glass. —horn, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] V. —ſtück. —kraut, *n.* V. Kellerhals 2). —lehre, *f.* acoustics. —loch, *n.* sound-hole [in violins &c., belfreys]. —los, *adj.* insonorous. —meſſer, *m.* [in music] echometer. —rohr, *n.* a speaking-trumpet; *it.* all sorts of trumpets, bugles, any wind-instrument of brass; *it.* [Schalmei] shalm or shawm [obsolete]. —ſtrahl, *m.* [in physics] a ray of sound. —ſtück, *n.* 1) the bell of a trumpet, bugle, horn, speaking-trumpet; *it.* sounding-post of a kettle-drum. 2) [little used] symphony. —welle, *f.* [in physics] undulation or wave of sound. —wort, *n.* V. Klangwort.

Schállen, *reg.* and *irr. v. intr.* to resound, to sound, to emit or yield a sound, to ring, to re-echo, to reverberate. Eine Tonne ſchallet, wenn man darauf ſchlägt, a cask sounds, if struck; ein —des Gelächter aufſchlagen, to break into a hearty roar of laughter, into a horse-laugh; —de Stimme, a resounding voice; die Trompeten —, the trumpets resound, clang, [poetical] bray; dieſer Saal ſchallet zu ſehr, this hall, [large] room, saloon has too much echo, resounds or rings too much; dies Gewölbe ſchallet ſehr ſtark, this vault resounds very much, has a strong echo; die Stimme ſchallet hier ſtark, the voice has fair play here, is not lost or absorbed here; noch — mir dieſe Donnerworte in den Ohren, these words of thunder still resound, ring in my ears; das ſchallet hohl, that sounds hollow; —der Ort, an echoing, reverberating spot; [in sportsmen's lang.] das Thier ſchallet, the hind cries.

Schällen, V. Schellen.

Schálm, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in seamen's lang.] link, ring [of a chain]. *it.* Die —en [Preſenningleiſten], tarpawling-ledges.

Schalm-baum, *m.* V. Ulme. —eiſen, *n.* V. Waldaxt.

Schalmei, *f.* or [obsolete] Schalme, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Halm, to the Fr. *chalumeau*] the hautboy, *it.* [generally] pipe, oaten-reed, [obsolete] shalm, shawm; *it.* pipe to a bagpipe.

Schalmei-bläſer, *m.* pipe-player; *it.* [unusual, for Hoboebläſer or —ſpieler] hautboy-player. V. also Schalmeier. —pfeifer, *m.* V. Schalmeier.

Schalmeien-klang, *m.* sound of the rural pipe, [unusual] sound of the hautboy. —rohr, *n.* [in botany] the reed, the oaten or garden-reed.

Schalmeier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [unusual] [for Hoboebläſer or —ſpieler] player on the pipe; *it.* hautboy-player or performer.

Schálmen, [allied to ſchälen] *v. tr.* Einen Baum —, to bark or strip a tree; [in woods and forests] V. Anlaſchen; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] to nail the tarpawling-ledges.

*Schalótte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from the Fr. *échalotte*] the shalot, eshalot, scallion.

Schalotten-blume, *f.* the anemony pulsatilla, pasque-flower, Flora's bell. —gras, *n.* bulbous meadow-grass, dark-brown quitch or couch-grass. —zwiebel, *f.* V. Schalotte.

Schálten, [allied to the old ſchellen = to move] *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) V. [the usual word] Schieben. 2) to dispose of. Mit Einem, Etwas —, to dispose of any one, of any thing; Sie können damit —, wie Sie wollen, you can do with it, dispose of it, as you think proper; Einen — und walten laſſen [in fam. lang.], to let any one do as he likes, [fam.] to give any one plenty of rope; eine Summe, Geld, womit man frei — und walten kann, a sum, money at one's entire disposition, a sum, money held at one's entire free will and pleasure. Das —, the disposing, the power of disposing, the disposition &c. Syn. Schalten, Walten. Schalten may be either for detriment or for benefit; walten, only for the latter. Hence we are said to walten über, but to ſchalten mit any thing.

Schalt-jahr, *n.* [V. Schalten 1) and Einſchalten] [in chronology] intercalary year, embolismic year; [generally] bissextile or leap-year. —monat, *m.* intercalary month, embolismic month. —tag, *m.* intercalary, embolismic, odd day.

Schálter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [at post-offices] letter-box. 2) [not used] one who disposes of &c., one who rules over.

Scháltung, *f.* [rather unusual] the disposing, disposition. Das Recht der freien —, the right of freely disposing of &c.

Schalúppe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] sloop, long boat.

Schām, *f.* [no *pl.*] [perhaps from the old ſchimmen, whence ſchimmern] 1) nakedness, nudity; *it.* the privy parts. Seine — nicht bedecken können [fam.], not to have wherewith to cover one's nakedness; die männliche —, the penis, the yard; die weibliche —, the female organ of generation, [fam.] thing, affair, [in anatomy] the vulva. 2) [originally perhaps =Schamröthe] shame. Eine richtige, eine unzeitige —, a proper, false shame; eine jungfräuliche —, a virginal or maiden-shame; — empfinden, haben [über Etwas], to have or feel shame [at or about any thing]; vor — roth werden, to become or turn red, to blush or colour for shame; ein Ueberreſt von — hat ihn abgehalten, a rest or relic of shame has retained or deterred him; man muß alle — verloren, abgelegt haben, [fam.] keine — im Leibe haben, um ſo zu reden, zu handeln, one must have lost all shame, be dead to all shame, have lost all sense of delicacy or modesty, one can have no shame in his whole composition to speak so, to act so or thus; vor — die Augen nicht aufſchlagen, nicht ſprechen können, not to be able to raise one's eyes, to lift up one's eyelids, not to be able to speak for shame; du ſollteſt vor — ſterben, vergehen, you ought to die for shame, to perish with shame; weder — noch Schande haben [in fam. lang.], to have neither shame nor modesty; aller — den Kopf abgebiſſen haben [in fam. lang.], to have lost all sense of shame, to be dead or callous to every feeling of delicacy, [fam.] to be brass itself, to have plenty of brass in one's face, to have brass enough for any thing; [in Scripture] die Weiber ſollen ſich mit — und Zucht ſchmücken, women should adorn themselves with shame and modesty. 3) [obsolete] V. Schande. Syn. Scham, Scheu. Scheu is felt at every danger; Scham only from the apprehension that we may bring upon ourselves dishonour or contempt. Hence we feel Scham only with reference to our fellow-creatures; and Scheu only with regard to things when they are dangerous, as fire, water &c.

Scham-ader, *f.* [in anatomy] pudic vein. —baum, *m.* the leguminous agaty of Malabar. —band, *n.* [*dim.* —bändchen, *n.*] [in anatomy] the fraenum or ligament of the vulva. —bein, *n.* [in anatomy] share-bone, the pubis, the os pubis, os pectinis. —beinhöcker, *m.* [in anatomy] the tuber or tuberosity of the pubis. —beinmuskel, *m.* [in anatomy] the

third of the fifteen muscles of the thigh, the pectineus. —beinverbindung, *f.* [in anatomy] the symphysis of the pubis. —beule, *f.* V. Leiſtenbeule. —blutader, *f.* [in anatomy] pudic vein. —bug, *m.* V. —ſeite. —drüſe, *f.* [in anatomy] the inguinal gland. —erregend, *adj.* and *adv.* exciting shame, a blush [of shame]. —erröthen, *n.* the blush [of shame]. Ich darf ohne —erröthen geſtehen, I can admit without shame, without a blush [of shame]. V. —röthe. —euter, *n.* the inguinal udder [of some mammiferae]. —gang, *m.* [in anatomy] the vagina. —gefühl, *n.* a sentiment, feeling or sense of shame. Kein —gefühl haben, to have no sense of shame, no feeling of modesty. —gegend, *f.* [in anatomy] the region of the pubis. —glied, *n.* 1) the privy or secret parts, the pudenda. 2) V. — 1). —haar, *n.* the hair about the privy parts, the puberty; [in anatomy] the hair of the pecten. —hügel, *m.* [in anatomy] the mons Veneris, the hill of Venus, [cant of medical students] mount of olives, the hillock of love. —knochen, *m.* [das Schoßbein] one of the three ossa innominata, the ischium. —kraut, *n.* [Hundsmelde] the stinking goose-foot. —lefze, *f.* the lips of a woman's pudenda, the labia. Die äußern —lefzen, the labia; die innern —lefzen, the nymphae, the nymphs. —lefzenbändchen, *n.* [in anatomy] ligament of the lips to the female organ. —leiſte, *f.* the perinaeum. —lippe, *f.* V. —lefze. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* impudent, indecent, unchaste, immodest, brazen, V. Unverſchämt, Frech. Ein —loſes Weib, a shameless, malapert, pert, brazen-faced hussy, an impudent or barefaced bitch; —loſer Antrag, —loſe Reden, an impudent proposition, saucy or impudent words; —loſer Lügner, a barefaced liar; es iſt etwas —loſes in ſeinem Betragen, there is something immodest, indecent, obscene in his conduct. —loſigkeit, *f.* 1) impudence, indecency. Die —loſigkeit in ſeinem Betragen, the indecency of his conduct. 2) effrontery, malapertness. —loſigkeiten begehen, to be guilty of repeated acts of assurance, of effrontery, to commit indelicacies —nerve, *m.* [in anatomy] pudic nerve. —pflanze, *f.* 1) the sensitive plant, the mimosa. 2) the leguminous agaty of Malabar, the bastard mimosa. —ritze, *f.* [in anatomy] the orifice of the vagina, the vulva. —roth, *adj.* and *adv.* red with shame, scarlet [with shame]. —roth werden, ſeyn, to turn red with shame, to be scarlet; Einen —roth machen, to make any one red with shame, to put any one to the blush, to make any one blush or feel ashamed. —röthe, *f.* the red, flush or blush of shame, scarlet, blush. Die —röthe ſteigt ihm ins Geſicht, überzieht ſein Geſicht, the blush mounts into his face, passes or mantles over his face; Einem eine —röthe abjagen, to put any one to the blush; man muß ihm die —röthe erſparen, his feelings of delicacy must be spared, [also] his scruples must be lulled, you must not touch on any sore subject, he must be managed or handled very gently or cautiously. —ſchlagader, *f.* [in anatomy] the pudic artery. —ſeite, *f.* the groin, V. 2. Leiſte, Weiche. —theile, *pl.* the privy or secret parts, the privities, the nakedness, [in fam. lang.] the fig-leaf —züngelein, *n.* [in anatomy] [Klitoris] the clitoris, clitory.

*Schamade, *f.* [from the Ital. *chiamare*, to call] chamade, parley. —ſchlagen [used also *fig.* in fam. lang., in jest], to beat a parley; auf die — antworten, to answer a parley.

Schämapfel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -äpfel] [with gardeners] a russet pippin with a vinous taste.

Schämel, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [*dim.* —chen, ||—ein, *n.*] [Lat. *scamnum*, *scabellum*] 1) [in fortification] banquette, a raised way, little bench [for firing better over the parapet]. 2) scaffolding, trestle, truck [generally portable or moveable]; [in saw-mills] carriage, car or cart; [in artillery] the foot of a mortar; *it.* bed to the limbers on to which the end of the gun-carriage or frame is fastened, the settle; [with tilers, plumbers &c. Dach—] seat, settle or stool fastened to ropes, hanging-seat; [with miners] seat, driver's seat [to a horse-gin or winch]; [with founders] the bellows-tails; [with weavers] the tread, the loom-treadle; [to a coach] [Federſtock] cross-bar. 3) a four-legged stool, joint-stool, a cricket; *it.* [Fuß—] foot-stool. Das Schämelchen, a little stool, a low-stool; [for criminals] the prisoner's stool [during trial]; [for smaller offenders and chiefly for those doing penance before the church] stool of repentance, [scotch] cutty-stool.

Schämel-bein, *n.* leg of a stool. —bohrer, *m.* [with chairmakers &c.] centre-bit, large gimlet. —geld, *n* [in some places] hire, rent of a seat, bench, form, pew settle, [in English law] bote for sitting. —mörſer, *m.* a mortar with a foot or stand.

Schämen, [V. Scham] *v. reſl.* ſich —, to be ashamed. Sich ſeiner Herkunft, Armuth &c. —, to be or to feel ashamed of one's birth or origin, of one's poverty &c.; Adam und Eva waren beide nackt und ſchämeten ſich nicht [in Scripture], Adam and Eve were naked and not ashamed; ſich vor Jemand —, to feel ashamed in or at the presence of any one, to blush before any one; ſchäme dich vor dir ſelbſt, blush for yourself, you ought to feel or be ashamed of yourself; ſich wegen Etwas, über Etwas —, to be or feel asham d at, of or about any thing; ſie ſchämet ſich, daß ſie ſich geirrt hat, ſich geirrt zu haben, she is ashamed at having made a mistake, at having erred, faltered, at having been mistaken; ich entſchloß mich dazu, weil ich mich ſchämte, nachzugeben, I made up my mind to it, for I was ashamed to retreat, to give way or yield; ſchämeſt du dich deſſen nicht? an't you ashamed of or at it? pfui! ſchäme dich in dein Herz! du ſollteſt dich zu Tode — [in fam. lang.]! out upon you! you ought never to hold up your head again for shame; man darf ſich nicht —, arm zu ſeyn, one should or need not be ashamed of [or at] being poor; ſich —, das Rechte zu thun, iſt eine falſche Scham, to be ashamed of doing or acting right is a false shame; — Sie ſich nicht, don't be ashamed, don't be shamefaced, [fam.] hold up your head and don't look as if you had stolen a sheep, robbed a henroost; ſich Jemandes —, to be ashamed of a person; er ſchämt ſich ſeines eigenen Vaters, ſeines Sohns, he was ashamed of his own parent, he was ashamed at having such a son; er ſchämet ſich nicht, ſie Brüder zu heißen [in Scripture], he is not ashamed to call them brethren; ſchäme dich nicht, das Recht[e] zu bekennen, don't be ashamed to tell the truth, to acknowledge what is right or true. Das —, V. Scham, Beſchämung.

Schämhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* modest, chaste, pudical, pudic. —es Kind, Mädchen, a modest child, girl; —e Ohren, chaste ears; ein Mädchen muß — ſeyn, a maiden should be chaste, modest, bashful; ſie iſt ſehr —, ſieht ſehr — aus, she is very bashful, looks very shamefaced, coy. Syn. V. Keuſch.

Schämhaftigkeit, *f.* modesty, chastity, pudicity. Unzeitige —, ill-timed modesty, false shame; unächte —, mock modesty, demureness.

||Schämig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Schamhaft; *it.* V. Verſchämt.

Schämlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) that which has or marks some shame; slightly ashamed, or colouring up. 2) [provincial] shameful, disgraceful, to be ashamed of.

Schämperlied, *n.* V. Schumperlied.

Schämwielen, *v. intr.* [in seamen's lang.] V. Scheuern, ſich.

Schändbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. or pop. lang.] shameful, disgraceful, ignominious, infamous, dishonourable, vilifying, vile. —e Dinge, ignominious things; —e Worte, infamous, indecent words, vile expressions, bawdy language, bawdry, smut, obscenity; ein —es Leben führen, to lead a low, vile, an ignominious, infamous life; —er Menſch, a low, vile blackguard, a scoundrel.

Schändbarkeit, *f.* infamy.

Schände, *f.* [from ſchinden = verletzen, V. Schade] 1) [mostly in common people's lang.] detriment, damage, deterioration. Etwas zu —n machen, to spoil, ruin, destroy any thing; zu —n or zu Grunde gehen, to be ruined, to go to the dogs, [low] to pot, [of things] to spoil; Einen zu —n prügeln, to beat any one to a mummy, to within an ace of his life; ein Schiff zu —n ſchießen, to cripple a ship, to riddle or cribble a ship, *it.* to sink her by broadsides; ſich zu —n arbeiten, laufen &c, to work or run one's self to death, to death's door, off one's bottom or stamina, to injure one's constitution by working, running &c.; ein Pferd zu —n reiten, to ride a horse to death, to spoil, to cripple, to knock or lay up a horse by dint of hard riding, to harass a horse. 2) [opposed to Ehre, that is = Unehre] dishonour, disgrace, ignominy, opprobrium, shame. Das iſt ihm eine —, [more usual] gereicht ihm zur —, that is a disgrace to him, turns to his dishonour; es iſt eine — für einen Soldaten, zu fliehen, it is disgrace, infamy for a soldier to run away or turn his back; für eine — halten, to consider as a disgrace; beſſer mit Ehren ſterben, als mit or in — leben, better to die with honour, than live in disgrace; die — tilgen, von der — frei ſprechen, to wipe out, to sponge out, to efface the disgrace, to absolve or acquit of dishonour; in den Rechten glaubt man dem nicht, der ſeine eigene — ausſagt, it goes for nothing in law, what a man says to his own prejudice, what a man declares to his own dishonour, he who alleges his own shame is not believed in the eye of the law, in jurisprudence; er kann ſeine — nicht verbergen, he cannot conceal his shame, hide his infamy; er hat — davon gehabt, das machte ihm —, that turned out to his dishonour, that fixed a stigma on him; mit — bedeckt, beladen, covered, oppressed with shame or ignominy; Armuth iſt keine —, poverty is no dishonour, crime, disgrace; er macht ſeinen Eltern —, he covers his parents with disgrace, shame; er wird Ihnen keine — machen, he will do you no dishonour; Einem eine — anthun [in pop. lang.], to offer an insult or affront to any one; Einem alle — anthun [in pop. lang.], to cover, to load any one with dishonour; man hat alle — davon vor der Welt auf ihn gewälzt, they have given him the full dishonour of it in the eyes of the whole world. Sie werden nur — davon haben, you will

only get shame and confusion by it; das iſt mir keine —, iſt keine — für mich, that is no disgrace to or for me, that does not redound to my shame or dishonour; — einlegen [in fam. lang.], to draw down shame and confusion, dishonour upon one's self; Einen der — Preis geben, to abandon, to give up, to expose any one to public shame, to disgrace; ein Mädchen in — bringen [in fam. or pop. lang.], to dishonour, to ravish, to deflower a girl, to abuse a maid by carnal knowledge; ſeine — an Jemand erziehen [in fam. or pop. lang.], to be disgraced by the education of any one; ich bekenne es zu meiner —, I admit, confess it to my shame; zur — des Menſchengeſchlechts, der Vernunft, to the disgrace of the human race, of humanity, of reason; zu —n werden or in — gerathen, to be struck with disgrace, to be covered with dishonour, with ignominy; *it.* [in fam. lang.] to be brought or put to one's wit's ends, to be struck speechless, dumb with confusion; Einen zu — machen [in fam. lang.], to confound any one; Gott macht den Stolz des Hochmüthigen zu —n [in Scripture], God confounds the pride of the haughty. 3) that which brings shame. Es iſt eine —, ſo zu handeln, it is a shame to act so; Etwas — halber thun, to do any thing for honour, for glory, on the score of honour, to save abuse, to avoid censure; Einem alle — nachſagen. anthun [in pop. lang.], to say all the infamies that one can imagine of another, to tear a person's character to pieces, to rags and tatters, to vilify the reputation of another to the lowest degree, to abuse, rail at or treat any one like a pickpocket, to call any one all the names in the calendar; [proverbial] V. under Horcher; ſie haben Mann mit Mann — getrieben [in Scripture], they have committed abominations, sodomy; V. Blut—; mit einer Perſon andern Geſchlechts — treiben, to have a criminal intercourse or connexion; ſeine — nicht bedecken können [in common people's lang.], to have not the means of covering one's nakedness. Syn. Schande, Schimpf, Schmach, Injurie, Entehrung. Whatever diminishes the worthiness of any one in the eyes of others, is for him a Schande; that which is a mark of dishonour for him, is a Schimpf: when this consists in such a treatment as implies the want of every honourable feeling, it becomes a Schmach. Schimpf and Injurie are distinguished from each other in this, that the former indicates any treatment by which a man suffers in his character, whether this honour had before been forfeited or not; Injurie, when his honour is intact. Entehrung arises either from the judical sentence of the forfeiture of any one's honour, or from the conversion of the favourable opinion of his moral worth into an injurious one.

Schand-altar, *m.* [in Scripture] altar of abomination. **—balg**, *m.* 1) [low] [in a bad sense] bastard; *it.* [nickname for a child] little monkey, little toad, froghopper, little seacock, son of a gun, vermin, rip. 2) [very low] a vile whore, strumpet, trull. **—bild**, *n.* abominable, detestable figure, *it.* effigy. **—brief**, *m.* 1) infamous letter. 2) defamatory, libellous letter. **—bube**, *m.* rascal, blackguard, scoundrel, wretch. **—buch**, *n.* infamous book, disgracefully vile book. **—bühne**, *f.* V. **—pfahl** 1). **—deckel**, *m.* 1) [low] a bad hat. 2) [in seamen's lang.] washboard, weatherboard; *it.* [also Schanddeck, *n.*] gunnel, gunwale. 3) *Fig.* Die Trauung war ein **—deckel** ihres vorher gepflogenen unerlaubten Umganges, marriage served as a cloak to their previously illicit connexion. *it.* bad, sorry pretext. **—dirne**, *f.* [in fam. lang., in high contempt] a girl that has disgraced herself; [chiefly] V. **—balg** 2). **—fleck**, *m.* *Fig.* stain, spot, tarnish, foul blot or spot, mark of ignominy, opprobrium, shame. Du haſt deiner Ehre einen **—fleck** angehängt [in Scripture], thou hast affixed a foul stain to thine honour; dem guten Namen einer Perſon einen **—fleck** anhängen, to tarnish or sully the reputation of any one, to bespatter or libel any one's good name or fair fame; Einem einen **—fleck** anhängen, to diffame any one; ſich einen **—fleck** anhängen, to injure one's own character, to tarnish or blemish one's own honour; das iſt ein großer **—fleck** an ſeiner Ehre, that is a [very] foul spot on his honour; er iſt der **—fleck** ſeines Hauſes, he is the disgrace of his house, a stigma to his family; er iſt der **—fleck** dieſer Geſellſchaft, he is a disgrace to this society or company. **—friede**, *m.* shameful, disgraceful, ignominious peace. **—gebot**, *n.* [in pop. lang.] a paltry, pitiful offer. Das iſt ein **—gebot**, that is a paltry price to offer; ein **—gebot** thun, to offer ridiculously cheap. **—gedicht**, *n.* 1) an infamous, obscene, filthy poem. 2) a defamatory, libellous, calumniating poem. **—geld**, *n.* 1) [in fam. lang.] money acquired in a disgraceful manner, devil's money. 2) [in common people's lang.] a vile price, a price ridiculously dog-cheap, a price cheap as dirt. Etwas um ein **—geld** verkaufen, to sell any thing dirt-cheap, dog-cheap, for an old song; er hat mir ein **—geld** geboten, he offered to me a price that was almost next to nothing. **—gemählde**, *n.* 1) obscene picture. 2) defaming, defamatory picture. **—geſchichte**, *f.* [**—geſchichtchen**, *n.*] [in fam. lang.] 1) scandalous story, anecdote. 2) smutty story, obscene tale or anecdote. **—geſell**, *m.* a vile wretch, a rascal, scoundrel, [fam.] gallowsbird. **—glocke**, *f.* [formerly] bell rung for a hue and cry. **—hure**, *f.* [very low] V. **—balg** 2). **—kauf**, *m.* [in pop. lang.] a purchase dog-cheap. **—krieg**, *m.* an infamous, a disgraceful, an unjustifiable war. **—laſter**, *n.* [in common people's lang.] infamous vice. **—leben**, *n.* [in common people's lang.] infamous, disgraceful, demoralized, abandoned life; shameful life. **—lied**, *n.* 1) [in common people's lang.] a bawdy song, an obscene or smutty song. 2) ignominious song. **—lüge**, *f.* [in common people's lang.] infamous, disgraceful lie. **—lügner**, *m.* infamous liar. **—luſt**, *f.* [in pop lang. or in high contempt] infamous, disgraceful, shameful pleasure. **—mahl**, *n.* mark, stigma or brand of infamy. **—maul**, *n.* [low] 1) a serpent's tongue, an ill, a malicious, venomous, slanderous tongue. 2) a person fond of smut, of telling bawdy stories. **—mittel**, *n.* ignominious, disgraceful, shameful, infamous, opprobrious, foul means. **—name**, *m.* V. Schimpfname. **—ort**, *m.* infamous place or spot, a low haunt, a vile purlieu. **—pfahl**, *m.* 1) the pillory, the post. 2) V. **—ſäule**. **—preis**, *m.* [in common people's lang.] price far below the worth, a price dirt-cheap, dog-cheap. **—rede**, *f.* [in fam. lang.] infamous language. **—reden**, *pl.* 1) bawdy language. 2) ignominious, disgraceful or dishonourable language. **—ſäule**, *f.* column of infamy or ignominy. *Fig.* disgraceful or shameful monument. **—ſchrift**, *f.* 1) infamous, ignominious writing. 2) a libel, a scandalous or defamatory libel or writing. **—ſprache**, *f.* abominable, disgusting language. **—ſtein**, *m.* [formerly] stone of infamy [to be borne by criminals]; *it.* V. **—pfahl**. **—ſtück**, *n.* infamous, abominable, obscene, bawdy piece. **—that**, *f.* infamous, mean, vile action, indignity, infamy. Er hat unzählige **—thaten** verübt, begangen, the infamous actions he has committed are innumerable. **—titel**, *m.* ignominious title. **—tod**, *m.* [in pop. lang.] an ignominious death. **—volk**, *n.* [in pop. lang.] infamous people. **—wache**, *f.* guard of dishonour. **—weib**, *n.* [rather low] a detestable woman; *it.* V. **—balg** 2). **—winkel**, *m.* [in common people's lang.] an infamous place, a bawdy shop, a stew, a bagnio, a whore-shop, a tramp-house. **—wort**, *n.* 1) [in pop. lang.] an ugly word, a nasty, filthy, dirty, smutty word. 2) injurious, offensive, libellous, scandalous word, an injury, an infamy, defamation, a word of assault. **—wurz**, *f.* officinal consound, the comfrey of the shops. **—zeichen**, *n.* V. **—mahl**.

Schänden, *v. tr.* 1) to injure, to damage. Der Verluſt der Naſe, eines Auges &c. ſchändet das Geſicht, the loss of the nose, of an eye &c. disfigures the face; Einem das Geſicht —, to spoil one's face for one, to mutilate any one's face for him; *proverb.* wer ſeine Naſe abſchneidet, der ſchändet ſein Angeſicht, he who cuts off his own nose, spites his face; eine Bildſäule — or verſtümmeln, to mutilate a statue; die Rinde eines Baumes, einen Baum — or beſchädigen, to wound the bark of a tree, to mutilate a tree; einen Braten — [in cookery], to hack a roast-joint, a piece of roast-meat. 2) *Fig.* to dishonour, to deteriorate, to injure, to prostitute &c. Dieſe Handlung hat ihn geſchändet, this action has dishonoured, disgraced him; ſeinen guten Namen, ſeine Ehre —, to prostitute one's good name or fair fame, to pawn one's honour; er hat ſeine Familie geſchändet, he has dishonoured, disgraced, overwhelmed with shame his family; den Sabbath — or entheiligen, to break, to violate the sabbath, to trespass on the Lord's day; geheiligte Dinge —, to profane sacred things; Armuth ſchändet nicht, poverty does not dishonour; ein Frauenzimmer — [= ſie entehren], to debauch, to dishonour, to violate a female; eine Geſchändete, a dishonoured female; dieſe Frau hat ihre Ehre geſchändet [= die Ehe gebrochen], this woman has prostituted her honour, violated the marriage-bed; eines Andern Ehebett —, to violate the marriage-bed or couch of another; einen Knaben —, to take improper liberties, to commit sodomy on a boy, [low] to bugger a boy; ſich ſelbſt — [= onaniren], to pollute one's self, to commit onanism, masturbation, self-stupration or self-pollution; [low ſchandiren] [rather provincial for ſchimpfen] to call names. Einen —, to call any one names. Das —, V. Schändung.

Schänder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] gross injurer; ravisher, despoiler. Er tödtete, erſchlug den — ſeiner Ehre, he slew, killed the vile injurer of his honour; — eines Mädchens, violator, deflowerer of a maid; V. Blut—, Ehren—, Knaben—, Sabbaths—, Selbſt—.

Schandiren, [low] V. under Schänden 2).

Schändlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [in common people's lang.] maimed, disfigured, mutilated, crippled, frightful, ugly, [fam.] mangled, spoilt. **—es** Geſicht, horrid ugly face, frightful countenance; die Blattern haben ſie — zugerichtet, the small-pox has shockingly disfigured her; Einen — zurichten, to maul

any one, to spoil any one's beauty for him, to cripple any one [by giving him a sound threshing]. 2) shameful, ignominious, infamous, dishonourable. —er Menſch, a wicked man, an infamous fellow; —leben, handeln, to live, act disgracefully; —es Betragen, —e Handlung, —e That, dishonourable condu t, disgraceful or villainous action, atrocious deed; —e Reden, scandalous, infamous discourse; er hat uns — verlaſſen, lief auf eine —e Art davon, he has shamefully abandoned us, he ran away most shamefully; man hat ihn — behandelt, he has been treated ignominiously, vilely; es liegt etwas —es in dieſer Handlung, there is something base, there is great immorality, baseness, turpitude in this action; ein —es Gewerbe treiben, to carry on an infamous trade; —er Geiz, infamous, vile avarice; —er Tod, ignominious, disgraceful death; auf eine —e Art ſterben, to die in an ignominious manner, [fam.] to die like a dog on a dunghill or a cat in a gutter; —e Gewohnheit, ignominious, vile, shameful, low habit or custom.

Schändlichkeit, *f.* turpitude, infamy, ignominy, disgrace.

Schändung, *f.* causing of injury, of dishonour. —des guten Namens, der Ehre, dishonouring of a good name, gross injuring of a person's character, destruction of reputation, defamation; pawning of one's honour; — eines Frauenzimmers, the violation, debauching, ravishing, rape, forcing of a female, V. Nothzucht; — einer Jungfrau, the deflowering, ravishing of a virgin; V. Schwächen, Schwächung.

Schäne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [generally in the *pl.*] peeled willow-wands or rods, basket-twigs.

Schánk, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [with landlords and vintners] 1) retail, retail-trade. V. Bier—, Wein—. 2) [provincial] V. Schrank.

Schánker, *m.* [-s, no *pl.*] [with surgeons] a cancer, [if venereal] a shanker.

1. **Schánze**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Fr. *chance*, from the Lat. *cadere*, Fr. *cheoir*] [in games &c.] chance, hazard. Auf ſeine — ſehen, to pay attention to one's game, to mind one's play; die — verſehen, to make a fault, a revoke, an oversight; *fig.* to be mistaken, to allow one's self to be deceived or taken in, to mistake the point; *it.* to wander from one's subject, to digress; ſeine — bewahren, to conceal one's game, to be on one's guard. *Fig.* Etwas, ſein Leben in die — ſchlagen [in fam. lang.], to stake any thing, to expose or set any thing, one's life upon the hazard of a die; Alles in die — ſchlagen [in fam. lang.], to stake one's all upon the cast, throw or turn up, to play lose all, win all; neck or nothing, to stake all upon the venture.

2. **Schánze**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [perhaps allied to the Lat. *scandere*] [Verſchanzung] fort, intrenchment, redoubt, sconce. Kleine —, a small fortress, a little fort, a fortlet; man verband mit der großen — zwei kleine —n, two small forts were added to the great one as dependents; V. Feld—, Stein—, Stern—; auf die — geſchickt [obsolescent], zur Schanzarbeit verurtheilt werden, to be sent as a convict to the fortifications, to be condemned to hard labour on the public works of defence; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] —, the hindcastle.

Schanz-arbeit, *f.* working or labour at a fort, at a fortification; *it.* intrenchment. —**arbeiter**, *m.* pioneer; *it.* workman at fortifications. —**geräth**, *n.* instruments, tools of pioneers. —**gräber**, *m.* V. —arbeiter. —**kleid**, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] the waist-cloth, [if aloft] top-armour; [to a galley] tilt, screen, netting-sails, quarter-cloth, waist-cloth, target-fence; *it.* boarding-netting, boarding-nets. Das —kleid ausſpannen, ein —kleid vorziehen, to barricade a ship, to up with the boarding-nets; *it.* to dress a ship, to spread a ship's waist-cloths. —**korb**, *m.* [in fortification] gabion, musket-basket. Gefüllter —korb, gabion filled with earth; —körbe machen, aufſtellen, to make, to set the gabions; Werk, Bruſtwehr von —körben, gabion-work; eine Batterie durch —körbe decken, to cover a battery with gabions. —**krone**, *f.* [in artillery] the mural crown, vallaris. —**kunſt**, *f.* the art of fortifying, of intrenchment, of circumvallation. —**läufer**, ||—**loper**, *m.* 1) [in seamen's lang.] seaman's or sailor's jacket, flushing-jacket. 2) [frequently, but badly, pronounced in the first syllable like a French word Schanslop] a sort of mantilla. —**netz**, *n.* V. Finkennetz. —**pfahl**, *m.* [Palliſade] paliſade, paliſading. Mit —pfählen verſehen, verwahren, befeſtigen, to paliſade. —**wehr**, *f.* barrier. —**wurz**, *f.* V. Beinwell. —**zeug**, *n* V. —geräth.

Schanzen-frohne, *f.* statute labour at the fortifications. —**läufer**, *m.* V. Schanzläufer.

Schánzen, *v. intr.* to work or labour at a fortress, fortification, intrenchment. Die Bauern haben geſchanzt, the peasants have been working at the fortifications; V. Ein—, Ver—. *Fig.* [rather low] to work like a horse, like a dungeon negro or galley slave. Wenn man den ganzen Tag geſchanzt hat, after having toiled, slaved, drudged the whole day.

Schánzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Schanzgräber] a pioneer; *it.* a workman at fortifications.

Schäpel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [formerly] V. Roſenkranz.

Schäpelſchnabel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* —ſchnäbel] 1) curved beak. 2) [in nat. hist.] an aquatic bird as large as a pigeon, avocetta, recurvirostra.

***Schäqueriſſe**, *f.* V. Cascariſſe.

1. **Schär**, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [allied to Heer, probably from ſcheren = abtheilen] [noun collective] 1) multitude, crowd, troop, band, flock, shoal, swarm. Kleine —, little troop; in or zu —en herein kommen, to enter in crowds; das Volk verſammelte ſich in —en, the people collected in masses, in crowds; eine unzählbare — Zuſchauer, a countless multitude, host of spectators; eine — auserleſener Truppen, a body of picked troops, a select number of choice troops; die — der Muſen, the band or chorus of Muses, the nine Muses; die himmliſchen —en, the celestial host or bands, the heavenly Sabaoth; eine — [ein Rudel] [in sportsmen's lang.], a herd of fallow deer. 2) a number of armed persons, body. Feindliche —en, the enemy; [in Scripture] die Kinder Iſrael ſollen ſich ſchlagen, ein Jeder bei dem Panier ſeiner —, the children of Israel shall fight, each under the banner of his tribe; V. Kriegs—.

Schar-haufen, *m.* swarm. —**kluft**, *f.* crack that joins itself to another. —**wache**, *f.* [formerly] night-watch, the watch, the guard, the night-patrol. Er rief die — wache herbei, he called the watch. —**wächter**, *m.* [formerly] soldier of the watch; watchman.

2. **Schär**, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [from ſcheren] V. Pflug—1); [with miners] notch in the traverses of a mine-shaft.

Schar-baum, *m.* the chip, ground-wrist of a plough. —**deich**, *m.* the most exposed part of a dike. —**gang**, *m.* [with miners] 1) lode stretching between the cardinal points. 2) a narrow lode or gang which goes to rejoin the principal lode or vein. —**kramme**, *f.* the cramp of the ploughshare. —**kreuz**, *n.* [with miners] cross of St. Andrew. —**nagel**, *m.* V. —riegel. —**pfahl**, *m.* V. Strebepfahl. —**riegel**, *m* the ploughshare, pin. —**ſchmied**, *m.* hatchet-cutler, edge-tool maker, smith. —**ſchmiedsarbeit**, *f.* hatchet-cutlery-work, edge-tool making —**waage**, *f.* [in fortification, Doſſierbrett] a level for sloping and shelving. —**werk**, *n* [Frohne] statute-labour; *it.* [with carpenters &c.] mending, doing up, refitting, [also] extra-job. —**werken**, *v. intr.* [frohnen] to do statute-labour; *it.* [with carpenters &c.] to mend, to do up, to refit, [also] to do an extra-job, to work out of hours, to do extra-work.

***Scharáde**, *f.* [*pl* -n] a charade.

1. **Schárbe**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [Waſſerrabe] cormorant. 2) [Eisente] the clangula.

2 **Schárbe**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from ſcheren] [with miners] staff against which the gin-trundle or lantern of the lever rests.

Scharbe-brett, *n.* cutting-board, chopping-board, trencher. —**kohl**, *m.*, —**kraut**, *n.* any herb chopped up or for chopping up. —**meſſer**, *n.* chopper, chopping-knife.

||**Schárben, Schärben**, *v. tr.* Peterſilie &c. —, to chop up parsley &c. fine. V. Schaben.

Schárbock, *m.* [-es] [perhaps allied to Schärfe, the Engl. *scurvy*] 1) (Scorbut) the scurvy. Mit dem — behaftet, attacked with the scurvy, scorbutic; ein Mittel wider den —, an anti-scorbutic [remedy]. 2) [in botany] V. —skraut 2).

Scharbock-heil, *m.* V. —kraut. —**krank**, *adj.* and *adv.* ill of the scurvy, scorbutic. Der —kranke, scorbutic patient. —**mittel**, *n.* an anti-scorbutic [remedy]. —**klee**, *m.* common buck-bean, marsh-trefoil. V. Fieberklee. —**skraut**, *n.* any anti-scorbutic plant or herb; [in botany] *a*) [Löffelkraut] cochlearia, scurvy-grass, *b*) [kleines Schöllkraut] little celandine.

Schárbockig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) V. Scharbockkrank. 2) [pertaining to scurvy] scorbutic. —e Krankheit, scorbutic malady.

Schárde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [perhaps from ſcheren] [a fish] the halibut [flesus, flounder].

Schäre, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with carpenters] a brace, strut, bearer.

Schäre, *f.* V. Schere.

Schären, *v. tr.* and *refl.* ſich —. 1) [verſammeln] to assemble in a crowd or in crowds, to croud or huddle together, to meet, to reunite, to agglomerate or conglomerate. Sich —, to meet together, to assemble. *Fig. v. intr.* and *pers.* [with miners] to join, to meet [as gangs]; ein Gang ſcharet dem andern zu, one lode meets or joins the other. 2) to separate into troops or bands.

Schärenweiſe, *adv.* in crowds in troops, in bands.

Schárf, [allied to the Lat. *carpo*] *adj.* and *adv.* sharp, keen. —es Meſſer, Schwert &c., sharp knife, sword &c.; einen Säbel, eine

Axt &c. — machen, to sharpen, to set, to whet a sabre, an axe &c.; ſchärfer machen, to set, to hone, to give a keener edge; dieſer Degen iſt — geſchliffen, this sword is sharp set, is keen edged, has a fine or good edge; dieſe Klinge ſchneidet wie das ſchärfſte Meſſer, this blade cuts like the sharpest knife; —e Waffen, weapons ground to an edge, [fam.] edge-tools; —es Rebeiſen, a sharp rasp; —e Schneide, sharp edge; —e Spitze, —es Eiſen, —er Stock, sharp point, sharp-pointed iron, stick; —er Stein, sharp-pointed stone; —e Ecke, —er Winkel, sharp corner, acute angle; —er Pfriem, sharp-pointed or piercing bodkin; dieſe Ahle iſt nicht — genug, this awl is not pointed enough; ein Pferd — beſchlagen, to shoe a horse rough; [in architecture] die —e Kante, edge, square edge; — behauen, to square; [in seamen's lang.] —gebautes Schiff, a narrow or sharp-bottomed ship. [in botany] scabrous [speaking of plants]; —e Borſte, bristle strewed with remarkable asperities. *Fig.* sharp, biting, stinging, mordant, piquant, strong. —er Geſchmack des Salzes, Pfeffers &c., pungent taste, hot taste of salt, pepper &c.; dieſe Salze ſind —, these salts are acrid, acrimonious; —er Senf, Eſſig, Rettig, Käſe &c., hot or pungent mustard, stinging or sharp vinegar, biting or burning &c. radish, strong cheese &c.; — geſalzene Speiſe, food highly or over-salted, too much seasoned; —er Wind, cutting, piercing, bleak wind, [in seamen's lang.] a smart breeze; —e Lauge, strong lie or buck, strong brine; —es Geblüt, acrid blood; —e Säfte, acrimonious humours; es hat ſich ihm eine —e Feuchtigkeit auf die Augen geſetzt, an acrid humour has fallen on his eyes; Einen in —er Zucht halten, to keep any one up to a strict, rigid discipline; er hat einen —en Verweis bekommen, he has received a sharp reprimand; Einen — behandeln, — mit Jemand verfahren, to treat any one, to act towards any one harshly, strictly, rigidly, rigorously, sharply; dieſe Sache muß aufs ſchärfſte unterſucht, beſtraft werden, this affair must be examined, must be punished in the strictest manner; Etwas — wägen, to weigh any thing exactly, nicely; Einen — bewachen, to guard, to watch any one narrowly; er hat es mir — eingebunden, he has enjoined me strictly, positively, expressly; Etwas — verbieten, to forbid any thing severely; Einem [ſeinen] — en Befehl geben, to give any one a severe, stern order; —e Strafe, Züchtigung, a rude, rigorous, severe penalty, chastisement; Einen — anreden, to address any one sharply, gruffly, rudely; er iſt ſeinen Kindern —, hält ſie —, he is severe to his children, keeps them too strict; — aneinander kommen, to have a lively or sharp attack, debate, a sharp dispute; die —e Frage [formerly, in law, = Folter], the question, the rack torture; ein —es Geſicht haben, to have a sharp, clear, good sight or eyesight; —er Blick, piercing, sharp, look or eye; Einen — anſehen, to look piercingly, to gaze steadily or fixedly at any one, [fam.] to look at any one as if you would look him through; er ſieht —, he has a sharp or good sight or eyesight, [also] he looks sharp, close, *it.* he has a long, a clear head, he throws a rapid glance at any thing, his view of matters is quick, rapid and decided; —er Verſtand, Blick, a quick, subtile, penetrating mind, regard or look; —e Beurtheilungskraft, an acute, penetrating, profound judgment; —es Gedächtniß, a retentive, sure or good memory; — denker, to think deeply or profoundly; —e Nachfrage halten, — nachfragen, to enquire closely, to make close or strict enquiries; ein —es Gehör haben, to have a quick or fine ear, to be quick of hearing; —er Ton, a piercing, acute, sharp, shrill, grating tone or sound; [in grammar] raised voice or sound; —es Tonzeichen, a sharp, an acute accent; —e Predigt, a powerful sermon; — gehen, fahren &c. [in pop. lang.], to walk quick, at a brisk pace, to drive fast; — arbeiten [in pop. lang.], to work hard, [cant word at college &c.] to fag; es ging daſelbſt — her [in pop. lang.], it was very hot, warm work there; — laden, to load with ball [opposed to blank or blank cartridge]; — feuern, ſchießen, to fire, shoot with ball; —er Schuß, V. —ſchuß; —er Schütze, V. —ſchütze; —es or reißendes Waſſer, rapid water, swift running water. Syn. Scharf, Scharfſichtig, Scharfſinnig, Fein, Durchdringend. A ſcharf mind discovers in objects, things, which, from their inconsiderableness and fineness, are difficult to be perceived; a ſcharfſinniger perceives every thing easily; a durchdringender discovers even what lies deepest and most concealed. Feinheit of mind discovers the most delicate characteristics of things, which perhaps a mind more sound, but less fein, overlooks. Great interest makes us ſcharfſichtig, and the most ordinary minds become so when self-interest is mainly concerned. V. also Schärfe.

Scharf-bauch, *m.* 1) [rather unusual] a pointed belly, a belly protuberating to a point. 2) [in nat hist.] [Sprotte] sardel, sardin, pilchard; *it.* sprat. —blätterig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] scabrous-leaved, with rough leaves. —blick, *m.* piercing, thrilling look. *Fig.* penetration, clearsightedness. —bolzen, *m.* a pointed bolt or pin. —dornraupe, *f.* the thorny or prickly caterpillar. —eckig, *adj.* and *adv.* acute angled, sharpcornered. —eckiger Stein, a stone cut or hewn at an acute angle. [in botany] acute-angled. —eiſen, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] the calking-iron. —geladen, *adj.* and *adv.* [as a gun] loaded or charged with ball. —geſpitzt, *adj.* and *adv.* sharp, sharp-pointed, acute. —hakig, *adj.* and *adv.* with or having a pointed crook. —hammer, *m.* [in brass-works] hammer for stretching, for lengthening. —hobel, *m.* V. Schärfhobel. —kantig, *adj.* and *adv.* square edged or beveled, sharply edged. Dieſer Balken iſt —kantig behauen, geſägt, this post or beam is hewed, sawn square-edged. —klauig, *adj.* and *adv.* sharp-clawed. —kraut, *n.* 1) [Frauenkrieg] asperugo. 2) V. [the usual word] Sauerkraut. —maul, *n.* [in conchology] the white porcelain-shell having sharp teeth at the orifice or mouth. —ortig, V. —kantig. —randig, V. —kantig. —rennen, *n.* a tournament or tilting under terms of mortal hostility, à toute outrance. —richter, *m.* executioner, hangman. —richteramt, *n.* office of executioner. —richterhaus, *n.*, —richterswohnung, *f.* executioner's house or dwelling. —richterei, *f.* 1) executioner's office, function, employment or situation, hangman's trade. 2) V. —richterhaus. —rippe, *f.* [in conchology] the screw-shell. —ſchmeckend, *adj.* and *adv.* of a pungent, acrid, strong taste. —ſchneidend, *adj.* and *adv.* sharp-cutting, keen-edged. —ſchneidende Arbeit, Waare, work or wares in edged tools, hatchet-cutlery, and similar hardware. —ſchneidig, *adj.* and *adv.* sharp, sharp-cutting, keen. —ſchießen, *n.* [with a musket and cannon] firing with ball. —ſchuß, *m.* shot from a gun or cannon loaded with ball. —ſchütz or —ſchütze, *m.* 1) a sharp-shooter. Die Tyroler —ſchützen, the Tyrolese sharp-shooters; [in the English and American armies &c.] rifleman; *it.* [in sportsmen's lang.] a sportsman who shoots flying. 2) a boundary-guard who is authorized to shoot all game passing the frontiers. V. Grenzſchütze. —ſicht, *f.* V. —ſichtigkeit. —ſichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* perspicacious, sharp or quick-sighted, *fig.* clear-sighted. —ſichtiger Mann, Verſtand, a clear-sighted man, a penetrating mind, [fam.] a man who can see round a corner, through a brick-wall, with half an eye, who can see his way; er iſt —ſichtig, hat ein ſehr —ſichtiges Auge, he is a long-headed character, personage; Syn. V. Scharf. —ſichtigkeit, *f.* clearsightedness, perspicacity, penetration. Die —ſichtigkeit durchſchauet den Zweck und den Ausgang der Dinge, und ſieht ihre Folgen vorher, perspicacity of judgment penetrates into the object and issue of things, and foresees their results. —ſinn, *m. fig.* penetration, sagacity, perspicacity. Ein Mann von großem —ſinn, a man of great acuteness of mind. —ſinnig, *adj.* and *adv.* having acute senses [taste, sight &c.]; *fig.* perspicacious. Er iſt —ſinnig, ein ſehr —ſinniger Denker, he is clearsighted, a very fine thinker; Syn. V. Scharf. —ſinnigkeit, *f.* V. —ſinn. —ſpitze, *f.* sharp point. —ſpitzig, *adj.* and *adv.* sharp-pointed. —winkelig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —eckig. —zackig, *adj.* and *adv.* jagged. —zahnig, *adj.* and *adv.* sharp-toothed, sharp-teethed.

Schärf, *n.* [-es] [in seamen's lang.] the sharp build, rising of the ship's floor fore and aft. — des Hintertheils, the sharp build of the stern; [with nailmakers] groß —, a spike nail of two inches and a quarter; klein —, a tenpenny nail of one inch and a quarter; [in artillery] langrel, langrage; eine mit — geladene Kanone, a cannon armed with case-shot, with murdering-shot; los es —, grape-shot.

1. **Schärfe**, *f.* V. Schärpe.

2. **Schärfe**, *f.* 1) — eines Meſſers &c., the sharpness of a knife &c. *Fig.* — des Eſſigs, Salzes, Pfeffers &c., the acidity of vinegar, strength, virtue, saltness of salt, pungency of pepper; — des Scheidewaſſers, the force, strength, corrosiveness, mordacity of aquafortis; — der Galle, Säfte &c., the acridity, acrimony of the bile, of the humours &c.; — des Blutes, acrimony of the blood; — des Geſichts, sharpness, acuteness, quickness of the vision, goodness of the sight; — der Sinne, subtlety of the senses; — des Gedächtniſſes, the strength, goodness, quickness, retentiveness of the memory; die — des Verſtandes, the subtlety of the mind, perspicacity, sagacity; die — der Urtheilskraft, the force, depth or profundity of the judgment; — des Gehörs, the fineness, quickness of the hearing; — des Richters, der Geſetze &c., the rigour, severity of the judge, of the laws &c.; nach der — verfahren, to proceed with rigour, with severity. 2) [with millers] the sharpening of millstones. Einem Mühlſteine die — geben, to sharpen a millstone by or with the miller's pick. 3) the edge. Einen mit der — ſchlagen, to strike any one with the edge of the sword; in die — einer Klinge fallen, greifen, to fall upon the edge of a blade, to seize or lay hold of a blade by the edge; durch die

— des Schwertes fallen, umkommen, to fall, to perish by the edge of the sword; die — an dem Hufe eines Thieres, the edge of the frog of an animal's hoof; die — eines Hauses, Pfeilers, the acute angle or bevel of a house, of a pillar; [formerly, in law] einen Missethäter mit der — angreifen [mit der Folter], to put a criminal to the question, to the rack. *Fig.* Die Sache steht auf der — des Messers, the affair is at its crisis, is on the point of being decided. Syn. Schärfe, Strenge. Schärfe shows itself in the exactness with which faults are examined; Strenge, in the degree of displeasure and punishment with which they are visited. He who does not overlook a single fault, is scharf; he who is not indulgent towards a single one, is streng.

Schärfen, *v. tr.* 1) [schneiden] Sich an etwas — [die Haut aufritzen], to graze, to flay the skin against any thing; [with bookbinders] das Leder —, to pare the edges of leather thin. 2) to sharpen, to set, to give an edge or point. Dieser Degen ist geschärft [scharf abgezogen], this sword is sharpened, ground sharp; Sicheln, Sensen —, V. Dengeln; eine Säge —, to file a saw; einen Hobel, Grabstichel —, to set a plane, a graver; die Mühlsteine —, to sharpen, roughen or indent millstones with the pick; ein Hufeisen —, to rough or roughen a horse-shoe; ein Pferd —, to shoe a horse rough; die Bohnenstangen —, to sharpen the bean-props at the sticking-end; eine Feder — [rather unusual], to mend a pen. *Fig.* Das Gesicht — [scharf machen], to fortify or strengthen the sight; eine Speise durch Gewürze —, to season any article of food; Essig, Zitronensaft — eine Brühe, vinegar, lemon-juice give a relish to a sauce; die Eßlust —, to awaken, to rouse, to stimulate the appetite; den Verstand —, to sharpen, to enliven the intellects; das Gehör —, to render the ear more acute, the sense of hearing more nice, fine; den Ton — [in grammar], to sharpen the tone, to pronounce the acute sound or accent; das geschärfte Tonzeichen, the acute accent; einen Schmerz — [verstärken], to render a pang more acute; eine Strafe —, to increase a penalty; einen Befehl —, to issue a command with great solemnity, force, effect; geschärfte Befehle, strictly enjoined orders; V. Ein—. Das —, V. Schärfung. Syn. Schärfen, Wetzen, Schleifen. We schärfen that which is still blunt, and not able to cut; we wetzen that which already cuts, but which we wish to cut better; and that which we schleifen, is not only schärfer, but it becomes also smoother and more polished, or acquires the particular form we wish to give to it.

Schärf-hobel, *m.* [with joiners &c.] [Schrothobel, Schrupphobel] a jack-plane. —kammer, *f.* [with paper-manufacturers] room where the rough edge of paper is taken off. —stein, *m.* [with bookbinders] stone for paring the edges of leather on. —zeichen, *n.* [Acut] the acute accent.

Schärflich, *adv.* [rather stiff or obsolescent] severely, sharply. Etwas — gebieten, to order any thing with severity of tone or manner, to enjoin any thing most strictly, rigorously.

Schärfling, V. Stichling.

Schärfung, *f.* eines Werkzeuges, the sharpening of an instrument or tool. — eines Stück Holzes, Steines, the sharpening, thinning, the feather-edging of a piece of wood, of a stone. *Fig.* Das dienet zur — des Verstandes, that serves, tends to the brightening up, sharpening of the intellects.

Schärge, Schärgen, V. Scherge.

Schárlach, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [probably from the Arabic *shakara*, to be red] 1) [—farbe] scarlet dye or colour, scarlet. 2) stuff, dress of scarlet dye. Einige Ellen —, some ells of scarlet cloth &c.; ein Mantel von —, a scarlet mantle; in — gekleidet, clothed or clad in scarlet. 3) V. —kraut.

Scharlach-baum, —beerbaum, *m.* the scarlet-oak, holm-oak, French oak. —beere, *f.* [*fig.* Art Schildläuse] the kermes of the scarlet-oak, cochineal-berry, scarlet-grain. —blume, *f.* [Kardinalsblume &c.] caltrops, lychnis chalcedonica, cross of Jerusalem, flower of Constantinople; cardinal-flower, scarlet-lobelia. —bohne, *f.* the scarlet-bean, the scarlet-runner. —farbe, *f.* 1) scarlet, scarlet-dye, hue or colour. 2) kermes. —farben, *adj.* and *adv.* scarlet-coloured. —färber, *m.* a dyer in scarlet. —fieber, *n.* the scarlet-fever, scarlatina. —gesicht, *n. fig.* scarlet-face. —kehlchen, *n.* the Robin red-breast. —kessel, *m.* [with dyers] a copper for the dyeing of scarlet. —korn, *n.* V. —beere. —kraut, *n.* V. Scharlei 1). —laus, *f.* Amerikanische —laus, the cochineal insect of the opuntia or Indian fig-tree; *it.* kermes. —lilie, *f.* the spotted amaryllis, the narcissus-lily, scarlet-lily of Africa. —mohn, *m.* red poppy. —nessel, *f.* [Waldnessel] stachys major Germanica, forest-nettle. —roth, 1) *adj.* and *adv.* scarlet-red, dyed in scarlet; *it.* red as scarlet. 2) *n.* or —röthe, *f.* the red of scarlet, scarlet. —taube, *f.* the small scarlet dove of the East Indies. —tuch, *n.* scarlet-cloth. —vogel, *m.* a scarlet bird; [especially] the scarlet parrot. —wurm, *m.* V. —laus.

Schárlachen, *adj.* and *adv.* of scarlet, scarlet [either as to colour or stuff, cloth &c. so dyed].

Schärlei, *m.* [-es] 1) [Scharlachkraut] horminum, clary. 2) [wilder —] wild clary, oculus Christi. 3) [Borretsch] borage. 4) [Schartenkraut] sarratula, dyer's saw-wort.

Schárling, Schärling, *m.* [-es] [Heilkraut] cow-parsnep, bastard acanthus, false bear's-foot or bear's breech.

1. Scharlótte, *f.* V. [the correctly spelt word] Charlotte.

2. Scharlótte, [in botany] V. [the correctly spelt word] Schalotte.

Scharmützel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [probably from Schar and metzeln] a skirmish. Sich in ein — einlassen, to engage in a skirmish; das — ging wider Willen des Generals an, the skirmish took place against the wishes of the General. [with miners &c.] a paper-cornet.

Scharmützeln, Scharmutziren, *v. intr* to skirmish.

Scharmützler, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] a skirmisher, sharpshooter.

Schárnbull, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] V. Mistkäfer.

*Scharnier, *n.* [Fr. *charnière*] [-es, *pl.* -e] [Gewerbe, Gewinde] hinge, a turning joint.

Scharnier-band, *n.* [with locksmiths] joint-frame. —stift, *m.* hinge-pin or peg.

Schärpe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to scharben, scheren &c.] [Binde, better Feldbinde] [if over the shoulder] a scarf, [round the waist] sash; *it.* [in surgery] [Armbinde] a sling, a scarf.

*Scharpie, *f.* [Fr. *charpie*] [Zupfleinwand] lint.

Schárre, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [a tool] a scraper, hoe, scrubber, V. Pech—, Pflug— &c. 2) [in fam. lang.] the part that sticks to the bottom of a saucepan or frying-pan, skin. 3) V. Misteldrossel. 4) the yellow lingula.

‖Schárren, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [perhaps from scheren = abschließen] 1) V. Brod—. 2) V. Fleisch—.

Schárren, [appears to be allied both to χείρω[χαρ] and to zerren] I. *v. intr.* to scratch with a noise, to scrape. Mit dem Fuße —, to scrape with the foot, with the feet; die Studenten scharrten mit den Füßen, um ihre Unzufriedenheit zu bezeigen, the students scraped with their feet, grated their feet backwards and forwards on the floor, to shew their discontent; das Pferd scharret, the horse paws, paws the ground; die Hühner — in der Erde, in dem Miste nach Futter, fowls scratch in the earth, in the dung after food; nach Würmern —, to grub or scratch for worms, [of badgers] to burrow for worms. II. *v. tr.* 1) to make by scratching. Ein Loch in die Erde —, to burrow. 2) [verscharren] Etwas in die Erde — or ein—, to bury any thing by scratching or burrowing; V. Auf—, Aus—, Ein—, Ver—. 3) [zusammenscharren] Geld auf einen Haufen —, to rake or scrape up money into a heap, to scrape money together. 4) [herunterscharren] Den Ruß aus den Schornsteinen —, to scrape down the chimney-soot; das Harz von den Bäumen —, to scrape off the resin from the trees. 5) to clean by scraping. Die Gänge in einem Garten —, to hoe, to scrape the walks in a garden. *Fig.* V. Zusammen—. Das —, the scraping, scratching &c.

Scharr-draht, *m.* [with organ-builders] scraper of the pipe-valves. —eisen, *n.* scraper, rake, hoe, scrubber, paddle, raker, [with chimneysweepers] scraper; [in seamen's lang.] calking-iron. —erde, *f.* scavenger's sweepings, mud &c. —fuß, *m.* 1) a foot when or in so far as it may be used for scratching. 2) V. Kratzfuß. 3) [in fam. lang.] a gentleman or worthy fond of bowing and scraping, a very obsequious personage. —füßeln, *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to bow and scrape. —füßler, *m.* [in fam. lang.] V. Kratzfüßler. —holz, *n.* [with brickmakers] little scraper. —loch, *n.* rabbit-hole or burrow. —maus, *f.* V. Maulwurf. —netz, *n.* V. Kratzgarn. —schaufel, *f.* a drag. —stock, *m.* stanchion to a mast.

Schárrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [a person] a scratcher, a scraper &c. V. Harz—.

Schárricht, Schárrsel, *n.* [-s] V. Scharre 2).

Schärstock, V. Scherstock.

Schärtdeich, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in hydraulics] a degraded dike, a dike that has lost its slopeness.

Schärte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to scheren = to cut, to the Swed. *skaerda*] 1) notch, jag, tooth, breach. Dieses Messer hat —n, ist voll —n, this knife has notches, is full of or is all over notches; eine — in Etwas machen, to make a hole, a gap &c. in any thing; eine — auswetzen [*fig.*], V. under Auswetzen;

[in fortification] V. Schieß—; [with locksmiths] die — am Schlüſſelbarte, the notch of a keep for its corresponding ward in the lock. 2) [in botany] saw-wort. V. Feld—, Färber—.

Scharten-diſtel, *f.* [Scherdiſtel] the long-tufted thistle. **—kraut**, *n.* 1) V. Scharlei 4). 2) [Storchſchnabel] geranium orientale columbinum, dove's foot, crane's bill. **—ſchnäbler**, *m.* [a bird] phaenicopterus, the flamingo. **—zeile**, *f.* [in artillery] merlon, pier.

***Scharteke**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears to come from *charta*] [in contempt] an old musty book, dusty cob-webby pamphlet. Einer, der alte —n lieſt, a porer over old books, a book-worm.

Scharteken-händler, *m.* [in contempt] a dealer in old or second-hand-books.

Schärtig, *adj.* and *adv.* notched, jagged, snicked, nicked. Ein Raſirmeſſer &c. — machen, to make a razor &c. notchy; die Aeſte im Holze machen die Meißel &c. —, the nots in wood notch, jag, chip the chisels &c.; ein —es Meſſer, eine —e Axt, a notched knife, axe. *Prov.* Allzuſcharf macht —, too much severity does no good, is revolting.

Schärtſtück, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [with coopers] [Kammſtück] the outer bottom-piece or cantlet of a flat-tub or vat.

Scharwéntzel, *m.* V. Scherwentzel.

***Schäſe**, *f.* [more usually written Chaiſe] [*pl.* -n] [leichte Kutſche] chaise; [with common people indiscriminatety for] carriage.

Schásmin, V. Jasmin.

***Schäſſe**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [at tennis] the place where the ball falls at the second bound, the chase. Die Entfernung der —n wird nach den Platten abgemeſſen, the distance of the chases is measured by the slabs; eine — anzeichnen, die — gewinnen, to mark a chase, to gain the chase.

Schátte, *m.* [-ns, *pl.* -n] [provincial or sometimes with poets] V. Schatten.

Schátten, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [appears allied to ſchützen, that is, to cover] 1) absence of light, darkness, gloom. Die — der Nacht, des Todes [with poets], the darkness, the shadows, the cimmerian void of night, of death; V. Halb—, Schlag—; ſich in den — ſtellen, im — ergehen, to place one's self, to repair to or to walk in the shade; Etwas in den — ſtellen, to place any thing in the shade, *it.* [in a rather unusual figurative sense] to cover or veil over, to have a secret meaning in one's words; *it. fig.* Etwas, Einen in den — ſtellen, to eclipse any thing, any one, to throw any thing, any one into the shade; ſich in den — eines Baumes legen, einer Laube legen, to lie under the shadow, in the shade of a tree, in the shady cool of an arbour; [with designers, painters &c.], shade; große Lichter erfordern große —, great or strong lights require great or deep shades; dies Gemählde hat zu viel —, this picture has too much shade; Licht und — ſind in dieſem Gemählde gut gehalten, wohl angebracht, light and shade are well kept up, balanced, sustained in this picture; die Haltung der Lichter und —, the knowledge of chiar-oscuro, of the neutral tint. 2) the shadow, shade [of any body]. Einen — werfen, to cast a shadow, a shade, to shadow or shade; dieſe Bäume werfen einen herrlichen —, geben einen angenehmen —, these trees cast a magnificent shadow, offer or yield an agreeable shade; die grünen — [in poetical style], the green or sylvan shades; die Sonne zerſtreut die —, the sun chases away, dissipates the shades; er folgt ihm wie ſein —, he follows him like his shadow, his familiar; unſer Leben iſt wie ein —, flieht dahin wie ein — [in Scripture], our life is like a shadow, passes away like a shadow; wie ein Schatten vergehen, ausſehen, to pass away, to look like a shadow. *Fig.* a) [= Schein] the shadow, the semblance. Nach dem — greifen, to snatch or grasp at a shadow, *it.* to mistake or take the shadow for the substance, the semblance for the reality; vor ſeinem eigenen — fliehen, to be afraid of one's own shadow, to have a superstitious or panic fear; ein — von Freiheit, von Hoffnung, a shadow of freedom, hope; das iſt der — von dem, was ich erwartete, that is hardly the shadow of what I expected; dieſe Gebräuche und Opfer waren nur der — [das Sinnbild] der Geheimniſſe und der Wahrheiten des neuen Bundes, these customs and sacrifices were but the shadowing forth, imaging, pourtraying of the secrets and truths of the new law. *b*) [with poets] shade, ghost, phantom. Die bleichen, leeren —, the pale, empty or vain shades; Achills — erſchien ihm, the shade or ghost of Achilles appeared to him; das Reich der —, V. —reich; Polyxene wurde dem — Achills geopfert, Polyxena was offered up as a sacrifice to the manes of Achilles. 3) [in poetical style] covert, embowered retreat, shady depth. Rings um das Haus ſind ſchöne — gepflanzt, around the house are planted shady groves, umbrageous nooks, recesses, retreats. *Fig.* [Schutz, Erquickung] [in Scripture] Unter dem — deiner Flügel, under the shadow of thy wings. 4) V. —fiſch.

Schatten-bild, *n.* 1) V. —riß. *Fig.* Es iſt, ſie iſt nur ein —bild ſeiner, ihrer frühern Schönheit, it is, she is but the mere shadow of its, of her former beauty. 2) *Fig.* phantom, chimera, creature of the imagination. Nach —bildern greifen, to grasp at phantoms. V. Hirngeſpinnſt, Trugbild. **—dienſt**, *m.* [with the Jews as typical] worship or service of the shades. **—erz**, *n.* fixed sulphate of lead, fixed sulphuret of lead. **—farbe**, *f.* [with painters] umber. **—fernrohr**, *n.* a sciatheric telescope. **—fiſch**, *m.* 1) [Umber] umbra, chromis. 2) umbla, salvelin, red char, grayling. **—fürſt**, *m.* [with poets] the king of hell, the prince of the shades, of the manes. **—gang**, *m.* embowered or umbrageous alley. Dieſe köſtlichen —gänge! those delicious shady walks! **—gebild**, *n.* V. —bild 2). **—gefilde**, *n.* [in mythology] the dwelling or region of the shades. V. —reich. **—größe**, *f.* 1) greatness of the shade or shadow. 2) [in poetical style] imaginary greatness, visionary grandeur. **—hut**, *m.* [Sonnenhut] a large-flapped or umbrella hat, [in Spain] sombrero. **—käfer**, *m.* the tenebrio, the stinking beetle, V. Mehlkäfer. **—kraut**, *n.* star-wort. **—land**, *n.* [with poets] V. —reich. **—länge**, *f.* length of the shade or shadow. **—leben**, *n.* [in higher style] life transitory as a shade, as a dream. **—licht**, *n.* the mellowed light of day, daylight [antithetical to the direct light of the sun]. **—linie**, *f.* sketch, outline. **—los**, *adj.* and *adv.* shadowless, shadeless, without shade, without a shadow. Die —loſen Völker, the ascii, V. Unſchattig. **—maſſe**, *f.* [with painters] mass of shade. **—morelle**, *f.* the morello-cherry thriving in a shaded aspect. **—reich**, *adj.* and *adv.* rich in shade, very umbrageous. Ein —reiches Plätzchen, a [most] shady nook, spot or place. **—reich**, *n.* realm, empire, kingdom, sojourn of the shades, of the manes. **—richter**, *m.* [in mythology] V. Höllenrichter. **—riß**, *m.* [eines Körpers] a plan or outline traced from the shadow thrown upon an opposite and perpendicular surface; silhouette. **—riß eines Kopfes**, a likeness of a head traced or taken from the shadow; den —riß von Jemand machen, to take the likeness of any one by means of his shadow or reflection, to make a person's silhouette. *Fig.* representation of any thing confined to generals. **—riſſe berühmter Männer**, portraits, sketches of celebrated men. **—ſcheu**, *adj.* and *adv.* [of horses] skittish, apt to start. **—ſchnitt**, *m.* V. —riß. **—ſeite**, *f.* eines Hauſes &c., the shady side, the northern aspect of a house. *Fig.* Die —ſeite irgend einer Sache or von Etwas, the disadvantageous side, the worst point of view of any thing. **—ſpiel**, *n.* the magic lantern [with its grotesque glass-slips]; *it.* [in physics] V. Farbenbild 2). Chineſiſches —ſpiel, ombres chinoises. **—ſpieler**, *m.* the exhibitor of the magic lantern; rareeshow-man. **—ſtufe**, *f.* [Nuance] [used in a proper as well as *fig.* sense] the shading, shadowing; the blending. Um eine —ſtufe beſſer, geringer &c., one shade darker, less &c. **—thal**, *n.* [in higher style] 1) umbrageous valley, shady valley. 2) valley of shadows, haunted by phantoms **—uhr**, *f.* sun-dial, sciatheric dial. **—umriß**, *m.* V. —riß. **—weg**, *m.* shaded way or road. Die —wege eines Gartens, the covered walks of a garden. **—welt**, *f.* V. —reich. **—werk**, *n.* any work that is only a shadow, semblance, type or allegory. **—weſen**, *n.* imaginary, visionary being. **—zeiger**, *m.* gnomon [of a dial &c.], V. Zeiger, Zeigerſtange.

Schátten, I. *v. intr.* to give shadow, to yield shade. II. *v. tr.* [with painters] —, [more usual] ſchattiren. Eine Figur —, to shadow a figure; die Farben—, to shade, to blend the colours; [with clothiers &c.] to shade, to blend. Das —, V. Schattung.

Schátter, V. Schetter.

Scháttig, *adj.* and *adv.* shady, umbrageous. Ein —er Ort, Gang, a shady place, walk, a covert; die —en Plätze in dieſem Garten, the coverts, retreats of this garden; dieſe Pflanzen lieben einen —en Ort, these plants delight in a shady spot; —er Baum, a shady tree; —er Wald, shady forest.

Schattíren, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [with painters &c.] to shade, *it.* to blend. V. Schatten.

Schattírung, *f.* [with painters &c.] V. Schattung.

Scháttung, *f.* 1) action of shading, of shadowing, of yielding shade. 2) [more usual, Schattirung] shading; blending. 3) [with poets] Sie gingen in der — des Haines, they walked in the shady cool of the grove.

***Schatúlle**, *f.* [with some pronounced Schatulje] [*pl.* -n] cash-box, till. Die königliche, fürſtliche &c. —, die königlichen, fürſtlichen &c. Schatullgelder, the privy-purse [of the sovereign, prince]; er wies ihr einen Gnadengehalt auf ſeine — an, he assigned her a pension out of his privy-purse.

Schátz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schätze] [appears to be the same word as the Lat. *gaza* and allied to the Fr. *gésir*] 1) [Vorrath] [little used] store, stock. Neues und Altes aus ſeinem —e hervorziehen [in Scripture], to bring out of his treasure things new and old. 2) [especially] treasure. Ein —, ein großer — an Gelde, a treasure, a great treasure of money;

Schätze sammeln, aufspeichern, to amass treasures, to hoard up riches, einen — vergraben, to bury a treasure; einen — heben [=ausgraben], to dig up a treasure; seinen — angreifen, to take from one's treasure; der öffentliche —, der — eines Staates, the public treasury; der königliche —, the royal treasury, the coffers of the king; der — einer Kirche, the treasury, funds of a church; V. Braut—, Mahl—, Schlage—. *Fig.* Ein wahrer Freund ist ein großer —, a true friend is a great treasure; an diesem Bedienten besitze ich einen — [in fam. lang.], I possess a treasure in this servant; einen — von Kenntnissen besitzen, to have a fund of acquirements; das Werk enthält einen — von Erfahrungen, the work contains a fund, a quantity of facts known by experience; *proverb.* Gesundheit ist der beste —, health is the best treasure, the greatest blessing; sammelt euch Schätze, die weder Motten noch Rost fressen [in Scripture], gather up unto yourselves treasures, that neither moths nor rust shall devour; da wo euer — ist, ist auch euer Herz [in Scripture], where your treasure is, there is also your heart; mein —, lieber Schatz, mein Schätzchen! [fam.] my love, my dear, my darling! [— = Geliebter, Geliebte, with the humbler classes] sweetheart; einen — haben, ein Schätzchen haben, to have a lover, a sweetheart, to have a mistress, a sweetheart, to keep company, to walk with a young man or woman; ihr, sein —, her, his sweetheart. 3) [Abgabe] tax, impost, toll, dues.

Schatz=amt, *n.* V. —kammer. —collegium, *n* V. —kammer 2). —einnehmer, *m.* receiver of the finances. —frei, *adj.* and *adv.* [steuerfrei] exempt from taxes, duty-free. —freiheit, *f.* immunity, exemption from, freedom of taxes. —geld, *n.* 1) contribution, tax, impost, dues. 2) money put into the saving-box; [fam.] treasure for a rainy day, *it.* for highdays and holydays. —graben, *n.* V. Schatzgräberei. —gräber, *m.* a treasure-hunter or digger. —gräberei, *f.* rage for treasure-hunting [by digging up suspected spots]. —gut, *n.* [steuerbares Gut] an estate subject to the land-tax, liable to contributions. —haus, *n.* V. —kammer 1). [in Scripture = Vorrathshaus] treasure-house, storehouse, magazine. —herr, *m.* V. Schätzer 1). —kammer, *f.* 1) the treasury. Die öffentliche —kammer, the public treasury; königliche —kammer, the Royal treasury, [in England] the exchequer. Er ist mit seinen Forderungen auf die königliche —kammer angewiesen, he has been assigned upon the privy purse, the king's coffers for the settlement of his claims. 2) [= collegium] the treasury-room, the chamber of receipts and expences; [in England] the exchequer; *it.* the treasury. Der Kanzler, die Lords der —kammer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lords of the Treasury. —kammerschein, *m.* [Tresorschein] a treasury ticket or note, [in France] a royal bond, [in England] exchequer-bill. —kästchen, *n.* casket. *Fig.* title of many religious and edifying [sometimes also of other, chiefly amusing or collectaneous] books. —kasten, *m.* strong-box, money chest, cash-box, coffer. Eiserner —kasten, iron strong-box. —meister, *m.* treasurer. —meisteramt, *n.* office of treasurer. —meisteramt bei einem Kirchenschatze, treasurership in a collegiate-church. —meisterei, *f.* [dwelling] the treasury. —pflichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* [steuerbar] liable to taxes, to duty, to imposts. —pflichtigkeit, *f.* liability to pay taxes. —rath, *m.* 1) [—kammer] council of the receipts and expences. 2) counsellor of the treasury or member of the council of receipts and expences. —schein, *m.* V. —kammerschein. —schreiber, *m.* V. Schatzungsschreiber. —verwalter, —verweser, *m.* V. —meister.

Schätzbar, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Schatzpflichtig.

Schätzbar, *adj.* and *adv.* estimable. —e Eigenschaften, estimable qualities; er ist mir noch so —, wie damals, I have as much esteem for him now as ever, he is as estimable to me now as then; ein sehr —es Frauenzimmer, a very estimable woman, a lady in every respect worthy of esteem; ein sehr —es Werk, a very estimable, valuable work; eine sehr —e Mittheilung, a very valuable communication or information; —er, —ster Freund [in letters], my dearest Sir, my dear or my very dear friend.

Schätzbarkeit, *f.* price, value, estimation, valuation. — einer Person, worth, merit; bei, ungeachtet seiner anerkannten — kann man &c., in consequence of, in spite of his known worth, of the esteem he is held in, one can &c.

Schätzen, *v. tr.* 1) to estimate, to make a valuation for the raising of taxes or contributions. Die Stadt wurde um tausend Dukaten geschatzet, the city was taxed, was placed at a contribution of a thousand ducats; V. Be—, Brand—. 2) to pay the contribution or contingent, a tax, to contribute. Das —, V. Schatzung.

Schätzen, *v. tr.* [may be allied to scheiden, in the same way as *cerno* means also to perceive with the mind and hence to think &c.] 1) to appreciate, to value, to estimate; *it.* to tax. Den Werth der irdischen Güter richtig —, to appreciate earthly possessions or goods at their real value; das Brod, Fleisch &c. —, to tax bread, meat &c., to ordain a fixed price for bread, meat &c.; Einen —, to tax any one [for a property tax]; man hat ihn als wohlhabend geschätzt, he has been taxed as being a man in easy circumstances; Einen zu hoch —, to surcharge or overtax any one. 2) [hoch—] to appreciate, to estimate. Sie kennen den Werth des Lebens und — es, they know the value of life and appreciate it, and know how to estimate it; so viel Güte kann nicht nach Geld geschätzt werden, so much kindness can not be recompensed, valued by money; ich schätze ihn sehr, I esteem, I value him highly; man schätzt seine Redlichkeit &c., his probity &c. is esteemed, his integrity &c. is recognized; man schätzt diesen Prediger sehr, this preacher is very much approved of, prized; würde man ihn darum höher —, wenn &c.? would the world think more highly of him, if &c.? sich selbst —, to esteem one's self; der Maderawein ist sehr geschätzt, mehr geschätzt, als &c, Madeira wine is in much repute, in great request, stands in higher estimation, than &c; mein [sehr] geschätzter Freund, my most esteemed friend; eine Sache über die andere —, to value one thing more than another, to set a higher value upon one thing than on another, to attach more importance to one thing than another. 3) to appraise, to value, to take or make a valuation of. Eines dem Andern gleich —, to consider one [thing] as equivalent in value to the other; er schätzet das Eine höher, das Andere geringer, he esteems, prizes the one more, the other less; Sie — dies, diesen Zeug zu niedrig, you value this at too low a rate, you set too low a price upon this stuff, you value the worth of this, of this stuff too low; sie haben ihre Güter &c. — lassen, they have had their lands &c. valued; wie hoch hat man die Möbeln geschätzt? how much has the furniture been appraised at? man hat dieses Haus, dieses Gut auf 500 Dukaten geschätzt, this house, estate has been valued at 500 ducats; hat man dieses Gut schon geschätzt? has the valuation of this property taken place already? Sachkundige haben den Schaden auf 100 Gulden geschätzt, the appraisers, umpires have valued the damage at 100 florins; wie alt — Sie ihn? how old do you take him to be? what age do you think he is of? man sollte ihn höchstens 50 Jahre alt —, one would take him to be fifty years old at the most, at the very furthest, at the outside he would be looked upon as a man of fifty; *it.* ich schätze mich selbst noch nicht, daß ich's ergriffen habe [in Scripture], I do not yet flatter myself to have attained it; Etliche, die uns —, als wandelten wir fleischlicher Weise [in Scripture], some who consider us to behave after the manner of the flesh; *it.* ich schätze es für eine Ehre, I esteem it as an honour, I look upon it as an honour; sich glücklich —, to esteem one's self fortunate, to consider one's self lucky. Das —, V. Schätzung.

‡Schätz=herr, ‡—mann, ‡—meister, *m.* V. Schätzer 1). —preis, *m.* the price fixed or declared by the authorities, the tax; *it.* the valuation-price [at a public or private sale]. —recht, *n.* the right of fixing the price, of appraising, of estimating &c. —tafel, *f.* des Fleisches, Brodes &c, the tarif of the price of meat, bread &c.

Schätzens=werth, —würdig, *adj.* and *adv.* estimable, valuable. —werthe Eigenschaften, estimable qualities, valuable properties [dispositions or qualities]; dies Anerbieten ist sehr —werth, this offer is very commendable, deserves a grateful return, ought to be highly appreciated. —würdigkeit, *f.* quality of that which is estimable.

Schätzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [Taxator, Schätzherr, Schätzmeister] estimator, valuer, appraiser. Man läßt gewisse Lebensmittel durch — schätzen, certain articles of food are submitted to the valuation of valuers, of competent judges; nach dem Berichte kunstverständiger —, according to the report of expert appraisers, of competent appreciators or judges; — von öffentlich zu verkaufenden Sachen &c, an auctioneer. 2) an amateur, a connoisseur of pictures, articles of virtu &c.; [of some things as of birds, dogs &c.] a fancier.

Schätzung, *f.* [rather obsolete] 1) the impositions of fines, of tolls; impost or tax upon provisions. 2) contribution, tax, impost, duty, scot. — entrichten, to pay the imposition, tax, impost, toll; eine — ausschreiben, to ordain an impost.

Schatzungs=anlage, *f.* the assessment, the fine, the cess. Zu hoch angesetzte —anlage, the over-assessment. —anschlag, *m.* assessment, rating, cess, repartition of imposts. —geld, *n.* the money or funds arising from taxation; fines, fining or imposition, impost. —recht, *n.* right of establishing or ordaining imposts, of levying, distraining a tax. —schreiber, *m.* clerk in the exchequer.

Schätzung, *f* Die — eines Gutes &c, the valuation, appraisement of an estate &c. — des Brodes &c., the tax, official price of bread &c.; die — des Vermögens, property-

tax; überſetzte —, over-assessment; die — der Güte einer Sache, the appreciation, estimation, valuation of the [good] quality of a thing; die — des Verluſtes und Schadens, the valuation of the loss and damage; nach der vorgenommenen —, according to the valuation made, taken; die — der Erbſchichtung, the estimating of the portions or proportions of an inheritance or succession; die — der Güter zur Erbtheilung or Erbſchichtung, the valuation of the goods for portioning out the inheritance; eine gerichtliche — und Verkaufung der Güter eines Schuldners anſtellen, to institute a legal valuation or appraisement and sale of a debtor's goods; die — der Ausgaben, the arbitration, arbitrage of the expences; *it.* die — [in seamen's language, = die Giſſung], the dead reckoning; eine — über die Geſchwindigkeit des Schiffes anſtellen, to make or keep a dead reckoning of the speed or sailing of a ship. V. Achtung.

Schätzungs-preis, —werth, *m.* the price of the estimation, the worth of the valuation. Eine Sache um den —preis nehmen, to take a thing at the price of its valuation, at the price given to it by valuation.

Schaū, *f.* sight, shew, gaze. Etwas zur — ausſtellen, legen, to expose, place any thing to the view of the public; Etwas auf die, in die — nehmen, to take any thing for the sake of inspection, to inspect any thing; auf — und Probe geben, to give upon or for inspection and trial; Waaren zur — auslegen, to lay out goods for shew, to display goods; dieſe Waaren ſind nur zur — ausgeſtellt or ausgehängt, these goods are only placed out or hung out for show: Gemählde, einen Leichnam &c. zur — ausſtellen, to display or expose to public view pictures, a corpse &c.; man hat den Körper des Verbrechers zur öffentlichen — auf das Rad geflochten, the body of the criminal upon the wheel has been publicly exposed, made a public spectacle of; dieſe Gemählde wurden dem Publikum zur — ausgeſtellt, these pictures were exposed, shewn to the public, publicly exhibited, made an exhibition of; zur öffentlichen — daſtehen, to serve as a public spectacle, a spectacle or sight to all the world; ſich, ſeine eigene Schande zur — ſtellen, to publish one's own disgrace or shame to all the world; Tugenden zur — tragen, to make a parade, an ostentation of one's virtues; V. Heer—, Brod—, Deich—, Fleiſch—; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] die Flagge im —, an ensign with a waft, an ancient; eine — machen, to hoist out the ancient.

Schau-amt, *n.* [in some parts of Germany] 1) the office of a sworn appraiser, of an appraiser to the crown. 2) the college, council or collective body of sworn appraisers or official auctioneers. —ausſtellung, *f.* public exhibition, shew —bild, *n.* [rather unusual] statue erected in a public place of resort. —brod, *n.* [with the ancient Jews] the shew-bread. —bühne, *f.* 1) the stage, the boards, theatre. Die —bühne ſtellt ein Gefängniß vor, the scene or stage represents a prison; V. —platz; die — bühne betreten, to go upon the stage, to tread the boards; man hat die —bühne geſchloſſen, the theatre is shut; die vaterländiſche —bühne [Nationaltheater], the national theatre, stage or drama; die deutſche —bühne [more usual Bühne] iſt heutzutage nicht mehr was ſie war, iſt geſunken, the German stage, the German drama are no longer what they formerly were, have sadly degenerated, are sadly fallen. 2) collection of plays. —ende, *n.* [in commerce, = der Mantel] pattern. —eſſen, *n.* food placed for shew [not eating]. —federn, *pl.* fancy-feathers for the shop-windows. —fenſter, *n.* [fam. Guckfenſter] window for peeping slily out of. —führen, *v. tr.* to walk or lead about publicly. —gang, *m.* [Gallerie] the gallery. —gebühr, *f.* V. —geld 2). —gehäuſe, *n.* [with goldsmiths &c.] wire-cage [for exhibiting their articles]. —geld, *n.* 1) V. —münze, —ſtück. 2) price of admission, entrance-price to any exhibition or shew. —gepräng, *n.* pageantry, showy array. V. Gepränge. —gericht, *n.* dish served up for mere show [not eating]. —gerüſt, *n.* scaffolding or stage [for seeing any thing upon it &c.]. —glas, *n.* [Fernglas, Lorgnette] opera-glass, perspective, glass. —groſchen, *m.* V. —münze. —herr, *m.* 1) a commissary-inspector. 2) [with miners] the sworn inspector of the mines; *it.* the examiner of the ore delivered at the furnaces. —käſtchen, *n.* [with goldsmiths] the shew-case [before the shop]. —legen, *v. tr.* to display. —meiſter, *m.* the inspecting master of any guild or company of artizans. —münze, *f.* a coin struck not for current use, but in commemoration of a person or event and merely to be looked at, as it were, medal, medallion. Große —münze, medallion; falſche —münze, a spurious medallion or antique-coin, a Paduan. —münzer, *m.* a maker of medals, medallions or medallic coins. ‡—pfennig, *m.* 1) V. —münze. 2) V. Schatzgeld 2). —platz, *m.* the theatre, the place of exhibition. —platz des Kriegs, the theatre of the war; auf dem —platze erſcheinen, to appear on the stage, to go on the stage, to turn actor, performer; der —platz iſt in Genua, the scene is or lies in Genoa; der —platz verändert ſich, the scene alters, changes, *it.* [sometimes, *fig.*] matters wear a different face; vom —platze abtreten, to retire from the stage, *fig.* to die, to make one's last exit; V. —bühne. —prahm, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] floating-bridge. —ſaal, *m.* [rather unusual] the play-house. —ſpiel, *n.* 1) sight, spectacle. Der Aufgang der Sonne iſt ein erhabenes —ſpiel, the rising of the sun is a sublime spectacle; Freudenfeuer, Erleuchtungen ſind gewöhnliche —ſpiele, bonfires, illuminations are common sights. [in theatricals] the play, the drama, the piece. 2) a play, a drama, a piece. Schiller war groß im Trauerſpiel, Iffland löblich im —ſpiel, Kotzebue ergötzlich im Luſtſpiel und in der Poſſe, Schiller was great in tragedy, Iffland creditable in the [serious or every day life] play or drama, Kotzebue highly amusing in the [comic] play and in the farce; ein —ſpiel ſchreiben, to write a play; das —ſpiel beſuchen, ins —ſpiel gehen, to visit the theatre, to go to the play; ein —ſpiel geben, to give a play, to act, to perform a play. —ſpieldichter, *m.*, —ſpieldichterinn, *f.* a dramatic writer, author or poet, a writer for the drama. Ein ſchlechter, armſeliger —ſpieldichter, a bad, poor playwright; ſie iſt eine gute —ſpieldichterinn, she is an excellent dramatic authoress. —ſpieldichtung, *f.* dramatic poetry. —ſpieler, *m.*, —ſpielerinn, *f.* an actor, actress; player, performer. Eine Geſellſchaft, Truppe —ſpieler, a theatrical company; eine Truppe wandernder or herumziehender —ſpieler, a troop of strolling players; ein ſchlechter —ſpieler, a bad actor, [obsolete] a miserable comedian; die Bühne zu W.hat gute, vortreffliche —ſpieler, the theatre at W. has good, excellent actors. —ſpielhaus, *n.* the play-house. Er wohnt neben dem —ſpielhauſe, he lives close to, adjoining the theatre; in Wien ſind fünf —ſpielhäuſer, in Vienna there are five play-houses. —ſpielkunſt, *f.* the dramatic art. —ſpielſaal, *m.* [not much used] play-house, the body of the theatre. —ſtellen, *v. tr.* to display. —ſtellung, *f.* display; exhibition. —ſtück, *n.* V. —münze. —ſtufe, *f.* cabinet-specimen [of mineralogy]. —tag, *m.* visiting day of commissioners for inspecting goods &c. —thal, *n.* [in Scripture] valley of visions. —thurm, *m.* 1) watch-tower, barbacan. 2) turret, lantern, terrace, belvedere [of a mansion &c. for the sake of the view]. —tiſch, *m.* [in Scripture] the table of the shew-bread. —torte, *f.* tart for shew [only]. —tragen, *irr. v. tr.* to carry for shewing, to display. —warte, *f.* V. —thurm 1). —werk, *n.* [in commerce] specimen, sample, pattern. —würdig, *adj.* and *adv.* worthy of being seen, of being looked at.

Schaúb, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a bundle, bottle or truss of straw, a lock of straw. — an einer Stange, a wisp of straw.

Schaub-brett, *n.* [with bakers] the slide-cover to the meal-tub or bolting-hutch. —dach, *n.* roof thatched with straw-sheaves. —en-bund, *n.* [with thatchers] a straw-sheaf. —en-lage, *f.* [with thatchers] bed or layer of straw-sheaves. —hut, *m.* 1) [obsolete] a wide-flapped hat, an umbrella-hat. 2) [with surgeons] a roller or bandage with two equal heads, a capeline. —werk, *n.* work made or done with straw-sheaves or thatch.

Schaūbar, *adj.* and *adv.* visible.

Schaúber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with fishermen] [Art Hamen] a sand-net without a fork.

Schaúder, *m.* [-s] [V. Schaudern] shuddering; *it.* shivering. Mich ergreift ein — bei dieſen Gedanken, I am seized with a fit of shuddering at these thoughts, on thinking of that; bei dieſer Nachricht lief ihm ein eiskalter — durch alle Glieder, überfiel ihn ein heftiger —, at this news an icy-cold shiver ran through all his limbs, a dreadful shuddering came over him; ein — ergriff or überfiel ihn bei dieſem blutigen Auftritt, horror seized him at this bloody scene.

Schaudervoll, *adj.* and *adv* causing shivering, shuddering; horrible. Ein —er Gedanke, a horrid, horrible thought.

Schaúderhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) exciting a shudder or a shiver, terrific, terrifying. —e Dinge erzählen, to relate fearful, horrible things; —es Mährchen, a tale the recital of which makes one shudder; das iſt —, that is dreadful, that makes one shudder; ein —er Unfall, Anblick, a shocking accident, sight. 2) [in common people's lang.] sensible to fear, prone to terror, timid in the extreme. —er Menſch, a man who is frightened at his own shadow, at every bush.

Schaúderhaftigkeit, *f.* 1) quality of that which excites shuddering, fear &c. 2) [popularly] extreme timidity.

Schaúdericht, *adj.* and *adv.* exciting shivering, shuddering, [fam.] making the skin creep, the blood curdle, the hair stand on end.

Schaúderig, *adj.* and *adv.* full of horror; horrible; causing a shudder, a cold sweat.

Schaúdern, [appears to be allied to ſchütten, ſchütteln &c.] *v. intr.* to shudder, to shiver. Ich ſchauderte dabei vor Entſetzen, I shuddered for horror at it; ich ſchaudere, [fam.] es ſchaudert mich, [in pop. lang.] es ſchaudert mir die Haut, wenn ich daran denke, I shudder when I think of it, [fam.] my skin creeps at the thought of it; vor Furcht, vor Abſcheu —, to tremble through or for fear, to shudder through or with disgust; die Haut ſchaudert ihm vor Kälte, his skin is shivering with cold; mich ergreift ein —des Gefühl, a shivering sensation seizes, comes over me. Das —, shivering, shuddering, trembling. Mich ergreift — bei dieſem Anblick, a shudder seizes me at this sight, I am filled with horror at this sight, this sight overpowers me with horror; wer könnte ohne — daran denken? who could think of it without shuddering, without being horror-struck? V. 1. Schauern 2). Syn. V. Beben.

Schaūen, [in old Germ. ſcannon meant forſchen; the Engl. *to scan* = prüfen, *to show* = zeigen, and show itself = ſich zeigen] *v. tr.* and *intr.* [chiefly in higher style] to regard, to gaze, to view, to see, to look. Umher —, to gaze or look around; zum Fenſter hinaus —, to look out at or [more usual] of the window; das Brod, Fleiſch — [beſichtigen], to examine, to inspect the bread, meat; [in divinity] Gott —, to see God, to perceive God intuitively, to view God face to face; die or in die Zukunft —, to penetrate, to dive into futurity, to scan the future; er ſchauet die Zukunft, he scans, he reads futurity, he beholds the future; wir wandeln im Glauben und nicht im — [in Scripture], we walk by faith and not by sight.

1. **Schaūer,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —in n, *f.* 1) a beholder, a regarder. V. Brod—, Fleiſch—. *Fig.* a person who foresees that which is to happen, one who reads the future; [in Scripture] prophet, seer. 2) [in seamen's lang.] a workman, a helper.

2. **Schaúer,** *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [allied to Scheuer, Fr. *écurie*] 1) [Schutzort] shelter. Im — ſtehen, to stand under shelter, to be sheltered. 2) a shed, [for carriages &c.] coach-house; V. Schoppen.

3. **Schaúer,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to ſchütten, ſchütteln] 1) a shower; *it.* a hail-storm. 2) — [der Haut], shuddering, shivering, trembling, creeping of the skin, [in medicine] horror. Es hat mich ein — befallen, ergriffen, I have been surprized or attacked, seized with a shivering fit, a cold tremor; es läuft mir ein — über die Haut [in fam. lang.], a chilly trembling, a shivering is running over my skin; bei dieſer Nachricht ergriff ihn ein unwillkührlicher —, at this news an involuntary fit or paroxysm of shivering took hold of him; beim Eintritt in dieſe Höhle empfindet man einen heimlichen —, on entering this cavern a secret sensation of dread is experienced; die Krankheit fing mit einem leichten — an, the disease commenced with a slight shivering; er fühlt den herannahenden —, he feels the trembling fit coming on; das Kind iſt am Schäuerchen geſtorben, the child died in convulsions, in a fit. *it.* shudder, shuddering. Die ganze Verſammlung ergriff ein —, a shuddering ran through the whole assembly, V. Schauder. *Fig.* Seinen tollen — haben, to have one's mad fit on, to have one's fit of moody madness on again; der ſchlafende, der weinende — [in medicine], the sleepy, crying fit, a fit of lethargy, of crying; gute or helle —, lucid intervals; good intervals.

Schauer-fieber, *n.* the trembling or horrific fever. —geſchichte, *f.* history or story that makes one shudder, a horrible history, a tale of horror. —holz, *n.* [with weavers] a sleek, a sleeking-tool. —kalt, *adj.* and *adv.* so cold as to shiver, as to chatter with one's teeth. —kraut, *n.* [Schaftheu] winter shave-grass. —ſchlange, *f.* the boiquira-serpent. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of horror, of terror, frightful, horrible, terrible, dreadful. Im —vollen Dunkel der Nacht, in the horrid gloom, in the frightful murkiness of the night; —volle That, an action causing shuddering, a horrid deed.

1. **Schaúerig,** *adj.* and *adv.* [rather unusual] sheltered. Hier iſt es —, it is sheltered here.

2. **Schaúerig,** *adj.* and *adv.* 1) shivering, shuddering, trembling, quaking. Es iſt mir —, I am shivering; bei dieſem Anblicke wurde es mir ein wenig —, I felt myself shuddering a little, a slight tremor seized me at this sight. 2) chilly, exciting shivering. —es Wetter, chilly weather; dieſe —e Nacht, this chilly, horrible night; —e Töne, dismal, lugubrious sounds, dread-inspiring sounds; —er Ort, horrid spot, mysteriously awful spot; das —e der Einſamkeit, der Nacht &c., the chilly dread, the horror of solitude, of the night &c.

Schaúerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Schauderig. In dieſer Einöde iſt es ſo —, in this solitude it is so fearful.

Schaúermannsknopf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -knöpfe] [in seamen's lang.] a wall-knot with a Moor's head.

1. **Schaúern,** [V. 3. Schauer] *v. intr.* 1) Es ſchauert [hagelt], it hails; es ſchauerte Regen herab, it showered down rain, there was a shower, there has been a shower. [with dyers] to make a simmering or hissing noise as the vat does before the blue froth of the indigo comes. 2) to shudder, shiver, tremble, quake. Bei dieſer Erſcheinung ſchauerte Jeder, every one quaked, shook at this apparition; ich ſchauere vor Freuden, I tremble for joy; er ſchauert vor Kälte, he is shivering with cold; ich fürchte mich, daß mir die Haut ſchauert or es ſchauert mir die Haut vor Furcht [in fam. lang.], I am in an ague-fit of fear; mir or mich ſchauert's vor dem Tode, I shudder at death, I tremble at the thoughts of dying, V. Schaudern; [with poets] eine —de Stille, a dread silence. Syn. V. Beben. Das —, shuddering, shivering, quaking.

2. **Schaúern,** [V. 2. Schauer] *v. intr.* [not used, except sometimes in poetry] to shelter. Die Eiche ſchauerte uns, the oak sheltered us.

Schaúfel, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* Schäufelchen, ‖Schäufellein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to ſchieben] shovel. Feuer auf eine —, mit einer — nehmen, to take fire upon, with a shovel; das Getreide mit einer — umkehren, to stir the grain with a shovel; eine — voll Feuer, Getreide, Erde, a shovel-full of fire, grain, earth; V. Feuer—, Kohlen—, Korn—, Malz— &c.; — an einem Ruder, the wash or blade of an oar; — an Waſſerrädern, the wing or ladle, flat board of water-wheels; [with gardeners] hoe, scraper; —n an dem Geweihe eines Dammhirſches, palm of a stag's antlers; die —n, —zähne, the incisory teeth [of deer]; die —n des Ankers, the flukes of an anchor, V. Ankerfliege.

Schaufel-band, *n.* [with locksmiths] the iron-work of a door or window with a dove's or swallow's tail. —bein, *n.* a shovel-formed bone: [in anatomy] the os innominatum. Verſteintes —bein, petrified os innominatum; die —beine der Bienen, the third pair of legs of bees where they place the farina &c., the spoons of the bees. —blatt, *n.* 1) [in botany] a shovel-formed leaf. 2) the pan of a shovel. —bohrer, *m.* [with miners] gimlet for boring tubes and pipes. ‡—bürger, *m.* V. Pfahlbürger. —ente, *f.* V. Moderente. —fiſch, *m.* the tiburo-shark. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* shovel-formed. —förmiges Geweih, palmed head, horns or antlers. —gehörn, *n.* the palmed top, palm or crown of a stag's antlers; *it.* V. Handgehörn. —geweih, *n.* V. —gehörn. —hirſch, *m.* a stag that has palmed antlers. —holz, *n.* [in woods and forests] wood for ladles, flat-boards, jaunts, felloes of water-wheels. —hoſe, *f.* [in salterns] a tub of fresh water for cooling the heated shovel. —kunſt, *f.* [in hydraulics] a machine with buckets, troughs, flat-boards, ladles &c. —ohr, *n.* a shovel-formed or scoop-shaped ear. —rad, *n.* a wheel with ladles, buckets, flat-boards. —recht, *n.* 1) exclusive right of spade-husbandry on another's farm on payment of a certain rent. 2) [formerly] right of improving copyholds. —ſchlag, *m.* 1) place or spot where the right of spade-husbandry is in force. 2) the mud, cleanings, sweepings of ditches; V. also Schaufelwurf. —ſtiel, *m.* shovel-handle, spade-handle. —ſtück, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] a shoulder of venison. —werk, *n.* V. —kunſt. —wurf, *m.* earth, mould, sand, mud &c., thrown up by the shovel in digging. —zahn, *m.* a broad incisive tooth.

Schaúfelicht, *adj.* and *adv.* in the shape of a shovel; [in sportsmen's language] —es Geweih, palmed antlers.

Schaúfelig, *adj.* and *adv.* provided with shovels &c., provided with ladles to water-wheels &c.

Schaúfeln, *v. tr.* 1) to work with a shovel, to shovel. Getreide, Erde —, auf einen Haufen —, to shovel up corn, earth, to heap up corn &c.; die Gänge in einem Garten —, to hoe, to weed the walks in a garden; er fand im — einen Schatz, he found a treasure while digging; V. Ab—, Aus—, Um—. 2) to provide with shovels. Die Waſſerräder —, to fix jaunts round water-wheels.

Schaúfeule, *f.* [*pl.* -n] the owl, screech-owl, horn-owl, madge-howlet.

Schaúfler, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] one who works, stirs with the shovel, one who digs with the shovel or spade; [in fortification] digger, pioneer; V. Zwei—, Vier— &c.

Schaūke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in seamen's lang.] a barge; *it.* a floating bridge.

Schaūkel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a see-saw; a swing. Sich auf eine — ſetzen, to seat one's self on a swing.

Schaukel-brett, *n.* V. Schaukel. —pferd, *n.* a rocking-horse.

Schaūkeln, [Ital. *cioccolare*, Fr. *choquer*] I. *v. intr.* to see-saw, to swing; [of ships] to pitch, to heave and set, to rock, to dance. II. *v. tr.* and *intr.* Sich auf einem Stuhle — or mit dem Stuhle —, to rock, to rock one's

self, to swing in or with the chair; er ſchaukelt ſich beſtändig hin und her, he is always rocking himself to and fro; mit dem Kahne —, to rock with the boat, to make the boat dance, dip, toss; ſich auf einem Schaukelbrette —, to see-saw with a board; einander —, to balance one another, to play at see-saw, to swing one another; Einen —, to swing any one. Das —, see-sawing, swinging; [upon a chair] rocking, swinging backwards and forwards.

Schaukler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who see-saws, a swinger, V. Schaukeln.

Schaum, *m.* [-es, *pl.*, little used, Schäume] [Icc. *skuum*; It. *schiuma*; Fr. *écume*; probably allied to the Lat. *spuma*] foam, scum, — vom Wein, Bier, froth, head of wine, beer; —eines Pferdes, foam of a horse [at the mouth], [if thick] lather, [if detached] a foam-flake; wenn dieſer Menſch im Zorn iſt, tritt ihm der — vor den Mund, when this man is in a passion, the foam flies out of his mouth, he foams at the mouth; mit — bedecktes Pferd, a horse covered with foam; das Eiweiß zu — ſchlagen, to whip the white of an egg up to froth, into a froth; ſchenken Sie hoch herunter ein, das wird — geben, pour out from a good height, that will give it a froth, a head, make it froth up; zu — werden, to turn to froth, to foam; der — eines kochenden Topfes, the froth, the scum of a boiling or simmering pot; der — der Milch, der Chocolade, the scum, the film of milk, the froth of chocolate; der Zucker wirft viel — auf, sugar causes much froth; den — von einem Sirop abſchöpfen, to skim off the scum from or of a syrup; der — der Metalle, the dross of metals; — auf der Blaukūpe, the froth in an indigo-vat; der — des Meeres, der Wellen, the spume, yeast, foam of the sea, of the waves; der — [more usual Geifer] am Munde eines Kindes, the drivel at the mouth of a child. *Prov.* Träume ſind Schäume, dreams are lies. *Fig.* Alle ſeine Entwürfe ſind zu — geworden, all his projects have ended in smoke.

Schaum-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* of the nature of foam, like froth &c. **—bier,** *n.* foaming beer, beer with a head, that is up. **—blaſe,** *f.* [*dim.* —bläschen, *n.*] a bubble of froth, of foam &c. —blaſe auf dem Biere, Weine [especially on Champagner], pearl, bubble on beer, on wine [especially on champagne]. **—blume,** *f.* artifical flower made from fish-glue. **—brett,** *n.* [with dyers] skimming-board [to the indigo-vat]. **—diele,** *f.* [in seamen's lang.] the whipstaff of a rudder. **—erde,** *f.* pearled carbonate of lime. **—fliege,** *f.* V. —wurm. **—gold,** *n.* tinsel, orichalch. **—kalk,** *m.* V. —erde. **—kelle,** *f.* a skimmer, a slice. **—kette,** *f.* the curb, the champing-bit or mastigadour, the tranchfile or cross-chain of a bridle. **—kraut,** *n.* [Gauchblume] meadow-cress, lady's smock, cardamine. Rauhes —kraut, rough cardamine. **—lava,** *f.* blistered, vitreous lava. **—löffel,** *m.* a skimmer. **—mohn,** *m.* V. —röslein. **—niter,** *m.* [in saltpetre-works] nitre-scum. **—röslein,** *n.* [weißer Behen] the white bonduc or nickar, white pod-bearing behen or ben. **—ſalz,** *n.* [Strand—] salt formed naturally on the sea-shore. **—ſtein,** *m.* a zeolite. **—thierchen,** *n.* V. —wurm. **—thon,** *m.* [Walkererde] fuller's earth. **—wurm,** *m.* the procicada, larva of the spumeous grasshopper enveloped in foam or cuckoo's spittle, the locusta-pulex, cicadula. **—zikade,** *f.* V. —wurm.

Schaūmen, V. Schäumen and Abſchäumen.

Schäumen, I. *v. intr.* to foam; [as beer, chocolate] to froth; [as wine] to mantle. Die See ſchäumet, the sea foams, works, is yeasty; die —den Wellen, the foaming waves or billows; das Pferd ſchäumet, the horse foams; vor Wuth —, to foam with rage; — wie ein Eber, to froth, to slobber or slaver like a boar; —der Mund, foaming, frothing mouth; dieſes Bier ſchäumet ſehr, this beer has a great deal of head, froths up very much; —der Champagner, mantling, sparkling champagne; nicht —der Champagner, still champagne; aus dem Felſen — [as water], to foam forth from, to dash out in spray from the rock. II. *v. tr.* 1) Das Meer — [in seamen's language], to scour, to haunt, to infest the seas [as pirates]; ein gereiztes Thier, das Zorn und Wuth ſchäumet, an irritated animal, who vents, foams out his wrath and fury. 2) Das Fleiſch, Honig, Wachs &c. —, to scum, skim the meat, the flesh-pot, honey, wax &c., V. Ab—. Das — [in chemistry, Ab—], despumation.

Schäumer, *m.* [-s] [with paper-manufacturers] fining mill or roller.

Schäumer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [little used] the person who foams, foamer. 2) [little used] the person who skims, a skimmer. 3) V. Schaumkelle.

Schäumicht, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling foam.

Schäumig, *adj.* and *adv.* foaming, frothy, yeasty, lathery; mantling, heady. —es Bier, foaming beer.

Schäumigkeit, *f.* spumosity, frothiness, yeastiness.

Schäuung, *f.* [unusual for das Beſchauen] visitation, inspection, examination.

Schēbe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Schere.

Schebècke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in seamen's lang.] xebec.

Schèch, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Schaft am Schiffe] the knee of the head, the cutwater.

Schècke, *f.* [with some authors *m.*] [*pl.* -n] [perhaps allied to the Icc. *skakr* = unequal] 1) a spotted or dappled animal, V. Scheckig; [in the manege &c.] a pied, piebald horse, V. Blau—, Braun—, Gelb—, Schwarz—. 2) [in nat. hist.] [a bird] the land-rail. 3) the small lark of Buenos-Ayres. 4) *dim.* Scheckchen, *n.* the summer-teal.

Scheckente, *f.* albeltus, mergus, the smew, V. Merchente.

Scheckenzug, *m.* a set or team of piebalds.

Schècken, *v. tr.* to spot, to dapple. Geſcheckte Pferde, piebalds.

Schècker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in sportsmen's language] the English fox-hound.

Schèckig, *adj.* and *adv.* —es Pferd, a pied-horse, a piebald, V. Schecke, [if with black marks] black-speckled, dappled; — [of marble] spotted; [of clothes] chequered, motley; [of birds, flowers &c] speckled, variegated, spotted; [of pinks more particularly] variegated; [of the tiger] striped, streaked; [of the ounce] speckled; [of the leopard] spotted. [low] Sich — lachen, to laugh till one is black in the face; ich habe mich bald — gelacht, I thought I should have died with laughing, I nearly split my sides with laughing.

Schēdel, V. Schädel.

Schēel, Schēre, V. Schel, Schere.

Schēffe, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] V. Schöffe, Schöppe.

Schèffel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [appears allied to ſchöpfen] 1) a bushel. Ein halber — Salz, half a bushel of salt; der — iſt in einem Lande größer, als in dem andern, the bushel is greater in one country than in another; einen — voll, einen — Korn ausſäen, to sow a bushelful, a bushel of corn. *Prov.* V. under Salz; ſein Licht unter einen — ſtellen, to hide one's light under a bushel, to put one's candle under a bushel. 2) [in many parts] as much land as one can sow with a bushel of seed, especially corn-seed.

Scheffel-macher, *m.* a bushel-maker. **—macherarbeit,** *f.* work in bushel-making. **—macherhandwerk,** *n.*, **—macherei,** *f.* bushel-making, bushel-making-trade. **— macherbude,** *f.* bushel-maker's shop. **—ränder,** *pl.* flat hoop, wattle, splint. **—ſaat,** *f.* as much as one can sow with a bushel of wheat. **—ſack,** *m.* a bushel corn-sack. **—ſchatz,** *m.*, **—ſteuer,** *f.* duty or tax on every bushel of corn. **—weiſe,** *adv.* by bushels, by the bushel. **—zehente,** *m.* tithe of threshed corn.

Schèffelig, *adj.* —er Sack, a bushel-sack.

Schèffeln, *v. intr.* [as wheat] to yield, to bear, to produce. Das Getreide ſcheffelt gut, the corn is full in the ear, yields well, gives a good return.

Scheibe, *f.* [*pl* -n], *dim.* Scheibchen, || Scheiblein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [perhaps allied to ſchaben, and the older word ſchiben = to cut, to portion out or divide] 1) — von einem Apfel, einer Birne, einer Rübe &c., a slice from an apple, of a pear, turnip &c.; Gurken in —n zerſchneiden, to cut up cucumbers into slices; eine — Semmel, Brod, Wurſt, Schinken &c., a slice of roll, bread, sausage, ham &c.; — an Uhren, dial, dial-plate, watch-plate; die — [Fenſter—], pane, square, glass, window-pane, window-glass; eine — zerbrechen, to break a pane, a square; man muß — n in dies Fenſter einſetzen, there must be panes, glasses put to this window, this window must be glazed, must have its glasses put in; — Honig [Honig —], honey-comb, part or fragment of the comb; V. Wachs —; elektriſche — [in physics = Harzkuchen], an electric plate; V. Knie —, Salz—; [in botany] the disk [of composite flowers]; die — der Blätter, the disk of flowers [not including the rays]; — or Rolle in einem Kloben, um welche das Seil läuft, a pulley; — der Töpfer, potter's lathe or wheel; —n des Drehlings [with millers], bars, arms of the pinion or spring-wheel; — des Kompaſſes [on which the hours are marked], edge, border, limb of the compass; — der Sonne, des Mondes, orb or disk of the sun, face or disk of the moon; *it.* [die Schieß—] the disk, target, the mark, the white mark, butt; das Schwarze or den Nagel der — treffen, to hit the bull's-eye; nach der — ſchießen, to shoot at the mark; er hat die — verfehlt, he has missed the mark; *it.* — or Wurf— der Alten [Discus], discus, quoit; die —, mit der — werfen, to hurl the disk, to play at quoits, V. —n wurf, Wurf—; *it.* die — an einer Spule, the heads, ends, disks of a spool or bobbin; [with brewers] bed of grain or barley for

germinating; *it.* [in sportsmen's lang.] das Scheibchen, das Scheibel, earth carried off by the hoof-edges of deer; *it.* die —[the tail of a r oebuck] the single; *it.* die — [with cloth-manufacturers, a piece of deal rosined over for dressing cloth] sleeking board; dem Tuche mit der — den Strich geben, to dress cloth with the sleeking board; [with miners, for attaching to any hydraulic machine] disk or round piece of leather; [with founders, the upper cooled part of molten copper &c.] leaf-disk, pancake; [with watchmakers] durchbrochene — über der Unruhe einer Uhr [the piece covering and sustaining the balance], the cock of a watch; [in seamen's language] die — eines aufgeschossenen Taues, coil of a rope; die — des Blockes, the sheave of a block; die — dieses Blockes ist mit einem Metallring eingelegt, the sheave of this block is bushed; die —, [with paper-manufacturers] horse-hair sieve, strainer; [with wire-drawers] the drawing-plate. 2) [in nat. hist.] V. —nfisch.

Scheiben-apfel, *m.* [with cooks, for apple-puffs and crowdies] squat apple. **—artig**, *adj.* and *adv.* in the form of a disk, of a quoit; [in botany] discous, discoid, flosculous. —artige Blume, discous flower. **—auster**, *f.* [in conchology] basket-oyster. **—bank**, *f.* drawing-plate [for gold-wire]. **—birne**, *f.* [Dickstiel] the blob-tailed pear. **—bohrer**, *m.* a cooper's turrel. **—büchse**, *f.* gun or rifle for shooting at a mark, at the butt. **—dorsch**, *m.* [a fish] the great torsk or tusk. **—fisch**, *m.* the orbis, the moon-fish. **—form**, *f.* 1) the form of a disk, the disk-form. 2) the wooden mould for wax-cakes. **—förmig**, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —artig. **—gat**, *n.* [in seamen's language] the block-hole for a sheave; *it.* any hole for receiving a sheave, sheave-hole. **—glas**, *n.* a disk, plate of glass, glass-disk, glass-plate. **—honig**, *m.* honey in the comb, wax-honey, virgin-honey. **—instrument**, *n.* [Meß—] astrolabe. **—keule**, *f.* [with glass-blowers] balloon, club-formed bubble of glass. **—kobalt**, *m.* testaceous native arsenic. **—könig**, *m.* [Schützenkönig] the king of the members of a shooting-club; the best shot at a target-shooting match. **—kraut**, *n.* the garlic-scented thlaspi. **—krücke**, *f.* [with coopers = Reifbeuge] hook, hoop-bender. **—kunst**, *f.* [in hydraulics] machine with ladles, troughs &c., overshot wheel &c. for carrying off water. **—moos**, *n.* flowering lichen. **—mutterkranz**, *m.* [in surgery] an orbicular pessary. **—nagel**, *m.* nail in a target or shooting butt; nail in the bull's eye. **—pulver**, *n.* [for shooting at a mark] glazed powder. **—rennen**, *n.* [formerly] a foot-race to a target as the goal. **—ring**, *m.* [in botany] 1) [= Ringblume] iron-wort. 2) [knotiger Wassermerk] nodiflorous water-parsley. **—rohr**, *n.* V. Scheibenbüchse. **—rund**, *adj.* and *adv.* round as a disk, circular, orbicular, orbed, discous, V. —förmig. **—schießen**, *n.* shooting at a mark or the target. **—schnecke**, *f.* the thorny planorbis. **—schütze**, *m.* a member of a shooting-club. **—thierchen**, *n.* [in nat. hist.] the infusory disk-animalcule, the cyclis. **—weise**, *adv.* in slices. **—werfen**, *n.* [in antiquity] playing at quoits, hurling of the disk. **—werfer**, *m.* [in antiquity] a hurler of the discus, a player of quoits, a discobolus. **—werk**, *n.* [in seamen's language] sheaves, pullies. **—wurf**, *m.* [in antiquity] 1) hurl, cast, throw of the discus or quoit. 2) length or reach of a cast of the quoit &c. **—zieher**, *m.* the greaser of the bars in brass-wire-drawing. **—zug**, *m.* V. Flaschenzug. **—zwickel**, *m.* space between two round panes of glass, frame.

Scheibicht, *adj.* and *adv.* in the form of a disk; *it.* in slices. Eine Rübe — schneiden, to cut a turnip in slices.

Scheibling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Scheibenapfel.

Scheibar, *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly with surgeons] separable, divisible, distributable; *it.* [in chemistry] separable.

Scheibarkeit, *f.* separability.

Scheide, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) point of separation, place of division; *it.* [Grenze] boundary, frontier, border, limits. 2) [especially certain parts closely surrounding others] [in anatomy] sheath, capsule, V. Pfortader. Die — or Mutter—, the vagina; [in botany, Blumen—] spathe, sheath; *it.* die — [of the grasses], the sheath of the stem in the grasses; gespaltene —, a split sheath or spathe [down to the stem-joint]; halbgeschlossene —, straight spathe or sheath; gebogene —, twisted spathe or sheath; Früchte in der —, fruits in a sheath or spathe; — der Moose, the case or sheath of the mosses; [in nat. hist.] die — um den Rüssel vieler Insekten, the sheath around the trunk of many insects. 3) Die — eines Messers, the sheath of a knife; — eines Degens, the scabbard of a sword; das Messer, den Degen aus der — ziehen, to draw out from its sheath, from its scabbard the knife, the sword, to unsheath the knife, sword; ein Messer in die — stecken, to replace a knife in its sheath, to sheath a knife; das Schwert wieder in die — stecken, to replace a sword in its scabbard, to resheath a sword; *proverb.* ein Schwert hält das andere in der —, the best safeguard against an enemy is being in a state of defence; — einer Stricknadel, V. Strick—. 4) [in architecture] scabellum. Syn. Scheide, Futteral. Scheide is distinguished from Futteral in this, that the former is destined to prevent others being hurt by the body it covers, the latter, that the body covered by it may itself not be hurt. Hence cutting and pointed bodies are placed in Scheiden, while all others are covered with Futteralen.

Scheide-haken, *m.* scabbard-hook. **—muschel**, *f.* [Messerscheide] the solen, the razor shell-fish. **—presse**, *f.* [for speckling black sword-scabbards] sheath or scabbard-press.

Scheiden-band, *n.* [in anatomy] the vaginal ligament. **—fläche**, *f.* [in anatomy] the flat part or surface of the vagina. **—förmig**, *adj.* and *adv.* sheath-formed, scabbard-shaped, [in botany] spathous. **—förmige Blätter**, spathous leaves. **—fortsatz**, *m.* [in anatomy] the vaginal process. **—gras**, *n.* [Sumpfwollgras] spathous marsh-cotton-grass. **—haut**, *f.* [in anatomy] —haut der Hoden, the vaginal or elythroid tunic. **—käfer**, *m.* coleopterous weevil. **—mündung**, *f.* [in anatomy] orifice of the vagina. **—schlagader**, *f.* [in anatomy] the vaginal artery. **—vorhof**, *m.* [in anatomy, where the skin of the clitoris passes into the vagina and is without wrinkles] the vestibule of the vagina.

Scheiden, [allied to the Lat. *scindo*, *scidi*, to the Gr. σχίζω, to the Germ. scheitern] *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [trennen, absondern] to separate, to part. Eine Sache von der andern —, to separate one thing from the other; ein Graben scheidet beide Grundstücke, a ditch separates the two fields; die Pyrenäen — Frankreich von Spanien, the Pyrenees separate France from Spain; die Schafe von den Böcken — [in Scripture], to separate the sheep from the goats; das Gute von dem Schlechten —, to separate the good from the bad; die Erze — [with miners], to separate the ore by pounding; das Gold vom Silber —, to separate gold and silver from each other [by melting or solution]; das Zinn und Blei vom Kupfer, das zum Seigern gedient hat, —, to separate the tin and lead from the copper, that has been used in refining; geschiedenes Gold, gold refined by solution, depurated gold; gemischte Körper vermittelst eines Feuers — [in chemistry], to decompose mixed bodies by flame; V. Ab—, Aus—; ein Ehepaar —, to divorce, [if not completely and for ever] to separate, to part man and wife; sie sind von Tisch und Bett geschieden, they are legally separated, they are separated a mensa et toro, from bed and board; sich — lassen, to get divorced; sie ist von ihrem Manne geschieden, she is divorced, [sometimes, merely] she is separated from her husband; seitdem er sich hat — lassen, since he got divorced; ein Geschiedener, die Geschiedene, the divorced; sich von einem Handelsgenossen —, to dissolve partnership; wir sind geschiedene Leute [in fam. or pop. lang.], we are parted, separated, [fam.] we don't row any longer in the same boat, we no longer go in harness together, we are split; einen Streit —, [rather unusual] to terminate a difference, to end a dispute, V. Schlichten. II. *v. intr.* [abreisen, sich trennen] to set out, to start, to take leave, to part. Sie sind als Freunde geschieden, they parted as friends, they quitted each other friends; von einem Orte, einem Freunde —, to leave or quit a place, to quit a friend, to part from a friend; scheidet! separate! leave each other! seinen Weg — [not much used], to part and pursue one's way; [with poets] von or aus der Welt, von der Erde, von hinnen —, aus dem Leben —, [or simply] —, to quit the world, to leave this earth, this life, [or simply] to depart; das —de Jahr, Jahrhundert, the departing year, century. III. *v. refl* sich — [sich absondern] to separate, to divide. Hier scheidet sich das Land, here the land separates, these are the boundaries, limits, frontiers of the land; hier — sich die Wege, here the roads or ways branch off, separate; die Milch scheidet sich, the milk turns, curdles; wenn Seele und Leib sich —, when soul and body separate, part.

Scheide-bank, *f.* [with miners] a table for strewing and culling the ore. **—baum**, *m.* bar of separation; [Grenzbaum] a tree marking the limit or border. **—becher**, *m.* the parting-glass, the stirrup-cup. **—bein**, *n.* [in anatomy] the vomer. **—bock**, *m.* [with founders] a curcubite-stand or support. **—brief**, *m.* 1) [with the ancient jews] letter of divorce or repudiation. 2) act of repudiation, divorce. **—eisen**, *n.* [with miners] hammer for separating the ores. **—erz**, *n.* [with miners] picked and culled ore; [in chemistry] disparted or depurated metal. **—fahre**, **—furche**, *f.* [between two fields] the last ridge, the boundary-balk. **—fäustel**, *m.* V. —eisen. **—gaden**, *m.* [with founders in Hungary &c.] laboratory for or of depuration. **—gefäß**, *n.* vase, vessel for or of depuration. **—gerüst**, **—gestell**, *n.* [in physics] [Isolatorium] a glass-stool or beeswax-plate used as a non-conductor, an insulating stand, an insulator. **—glas**, *n.* 1) the

parting-glass. V. —becher. 2) [in chemistry, —trichter] separatory, separator. —gold, *n.* depurated gold. —hammer, *m.* V. —eisen. —haut, *f.* [in anatomy] V. Scheidenhaut. —junge, *m.* [with miners] a youth employed to cull and pick ore; [with calico-weavers] the stay of the loom. —kolben, *m.* [with chemists, founders, for the depuration of the noble metals] matrass. —kunst, *f.* [Chemie] chemistry. —künstig, *adj.* and *adv.* [chemisch] chemical. Die —künstige Arzneimittellehre, pharmaceutical or pharmacological chemistry. —künstler, *m.* [Chemiker] chemist, chymist. —künstlerisch, *adj.* and *adv.* chemical. —kuß, *m.* parting-kiss. —latte, *f.* [with miners, in the midst of a shaft to prevent the jostling of the tubs in ascending and descending] lath or bar of separation. —linie, *f.* 1) [Grenzlinie] boundary-line. 2) line of demarcation. —mahl, *n.* 1) V. Abschiedsschmaus. 2) V. —punkt. 3) V. —pfahl. —mauer, *f.* a party-wall; *it.* [in a chimney] partition-wall. —mehl, *n.* [with miners] the picked and culled ore in powder. ‖ —meister, *m.* [in salterns at Halle for disputes amongst the inhabitants of the valley] umpire, arbitrator, mediator, conciliator. —messer, *n.* [with surgeons] the pericranium-knife, separatory. —münze, *f.* brass money, copper coin, small change, [low] coppers. —ofen, *m.* [with founders] furnace for parting metals. —pfad, *m.* 1) [between two estates] intervening path, intermediate path, a path common to two conterminous spots of land. 2) a cross-way, a road branching off or forked. 3) road, way, path where one takes leave, a parting-road. —pfahl, *m.* a parting or separating post; *it.* boundary-post. —pfähle, *pl.* [in mill-building] piles or stakes for dividing the current or fall, a lock-weir, paddle-weir. —punkt, *m.* point of separation; [in grammar] diaeresis. Ein e, ein i mit den —punkten, an e, an i with the diaeresis. —rede, *f.* parting speech; the last words before parting or leave-taking. —schacht, *m.* [with miners] shaft of separation, parting-shaft. —spruch, *m.* decision or sentence of the umpire, referee or arbitrator. —stein, *m.* a mere-stone, V. Grenzstein. —strom, *m.* 1) [Grenzstrom] boundary or frontier river, conterminous river. 2) river branching off, having arms, forming a delta. —stube, *f.* [with miners] room for picking and culling ore. —stunde, *f.* parting-hour, hour of separation, of departure, of leave-taking. —trichter, *m.* V. —glas 2). —trunk, *m.* last drink [before parting], stirrup-cup. —wand, *f.* 1) partition-wall, party-wall. Ein Zimmer durch Wegnehmung der —wand vergrößern, to increase the size of a room by the removal of the partition-wall, to throw two rooms into one; diese Zimmer sind nur durch —wände abgetheilt, these rooms are divided only by panelling, wainscoting; *it.* [in anatomy] wall, partition; die —wand der Nase, Nasenlöcher, the wall, the diaphragm of the nose, of the nostrils; —wand des Gehirns, Herzens, the transparent or diaphanous partition, the septum lucidum; the fleshy partition of the ventricles of the heart; die —wand des Gaumens or Schlundes, the membranous valve of the palate or throat; —wand der Schnecke im Ohre, the spiral blade of the cochlea; die —wand der Brust, mediastine, diaphragm, midriff; —wand des Hodensackes, the elythroid or vaginal tunic; eine knöcherne—wand, an osseous partition or wall; *it.* [in botany] partition, diaphragm [of a capsule]; je zwei Fächer sind durch eine —wand von einander getrennt, every two cells are separated by a partition; [in nat. hist.] durch —wände abgetheilte Muschel &c., a chambered shell. 2) [with miners] flat stone or iron-plate for pounding or breaking the ore on. —wandshöhle, *f.* [in anatomy] ventricle of the septum lucidum. —wasser, *n.* aqua fortis, nitric acid. Verdünntes, schon gebrauchtes —wasser, aqua secunda, nitro-muriatic acid; mit —wasser ätzen, to corrode, to bite, to consume with aqua fortis; —wasser, welches das Gold auflöset, aqua regia, V. Königswasser. ‖ —weck, *m.* a wooden wedge. —weg, *m.* 1) [Grenzweg] boundary-way, frontier-road. 2) a bivia, a causeway, a road or way branching off into two, a forked road. 3) road or way where one takes leave, farewell-road. —werk, *n.* [with miners] a stony barren earth to be separated from the ore. —zeichen, *n.* a sign or signal of or for parting or to part; *it.* [in the Romish church] the dying-bell, the knell, V. —punkt.

Scheider, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [in chemistry] a refiner of metals; [with miners] a picker and culler of ore; V. Grenz—, Land—, Mark—. 2) any separating medium, that which separates two things or objects.

Scheidig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] spathous, sheathing.

Scheidung, *f.* separation. [in chemistry] — gemischter Körper, depuration, separation of mixed bodies; — der Metalle, the separation, dissolution, refining of metals; die — durch Scheidewasser, durch die Quart or die nasse —, depuration, solution and separation by nitric acid or nitro-muriatic acid; die — durch Guß und Fluß or die trockene —, refining of metals; die — der Seele vom Leibe, dissolution, the flight or separation of the soul from the body; [in medicine] — einer Krankheit, the crisis, critical period of a disease; die — zweier Eheleute, divorce; er, sie hat auf — angetragen, geklagt, he, she has demanded a divorce, has sued for divorce; — von Tisch und Bett, separation from bed and board, a mensa et toro.

Scheidungslinie, *f.* V. Scheidelinie.

1. **Scheik,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e or, with some, also Scheiks] [an Arab chieftain] sheik.

2. **Scheik** or **Scheig,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a short round bark [used in the North-Sea only], sheik.

Schein, *m.* [-es] 1) [sometimes *pl.* -e, but only in the proper signification of the word] — eines leuchtenden Körpers, the shining, the light of a shining or illuminated body; ein heller —, a bright light, a vivid brightness; ein schwacher, blasser or matter —, a weak, pale, feeble or dull light or gleam; einen — haben, von sich geben, werfen, to have light, to yield, give forth or emit, to throw or dart out light; Sonne und Mond werden ihren — verlieren [in Scripture], the sun and moon shall lose their light; der — des Mondes, the light of the moon, moonlight; der — der Sterne, the light of the stars, starlight; beim —e, beim hellen —e des Feuers, der Fackeln, by the light, by the blaze of the fire, by the light, by the glare of the torches, by torchlight; beim —e einer Lampe, by the light of the, by the gleam of a lamp, by lamplight; einen — am Himmel sehen, to see a light, a brightness in the sky, in the heavens; man fängt an, einigen — gegen Morgen zu sehen, one begins to see some light in the east, some gleam in the eastern sky; V. Nord—, Wider—; der neue — [Neumond], new moon; V. Horn—, März—; [in astronomy, Aspect] aspect, V. under Gedritt, Geviert, Gefünft, Gesechst. Syn. Schein, Schimmer, Glanz. Schein is such a degree of light in a body which not only makes the body itself visible, but also other bodies which lie within its influence; Schimmer such a one as that neither surrounding bodies, nor itself, can be seen sufficiently clear; Glanz is such a degree of light as dazzles the sight. *Fig. a)* Sich mit dem —e begnügen müssen, to be forced to put up with the appearance, the semblance of the thing, to pay or content one's self, by necessity, with the name, the shadow, the mock-reality &c.; ein betrüglicher — von Hoffnung, a deceitful semblance, a false glimmering or ray of hope; einigen — von Hoffnung haben, to have some faint sparks of hope left. *b)* appearance. Den bösen — [ver]meiden, to save appearances; dem —e muß man nicht trauen, one must not trust to appearances, appearances are deceitful, trust not to the semblance, [fam. and proverb.] all is not gold that glitters; ich kehre mich nicht an den äußern —, I don't stop at the mere look of the thing; der — trügt, appearances are deceitful; der — verspricht viel, appearances promise much; falscher —, false appearance, illusion; der Sache einen — zu geben wissen, to know how to give a colour to the thing; Etwas nur zum —e thun, to do any thing for the look of the thing, to do as others do for form's sake; sie weinten zum —e um ihn, they cried about him just for the look of the thing, for form's sake, out of pure grimace; Sie müssen mich zum —e zanken, you must pretend to give me a severe rating; ein nur zum —e geschlossener Vertrag, an illusory, a feigned contract; unter dem —e Rechtens, under the appearance, pretence of justice, of right; er hat den — gegen sich, der — ist gegen ihn, appearances are against him; es hat den —, als ob &c., it looks as if &c., it has the look of being &c.; V. An—. Syn. Schein, Ansehen, Aussehen. Aussehen indicates merely the external appearance; Schein and Ansehen indicate this external appearance with relation to the internal nature of the objects. Aussehen, however, is merely Schein when the visible exterior does not agree with the internal nature, or when this agreement is doubtful; Ansehen, when it is certain. 2) [*pl.* -e] [chiefly in commerce, Empfang—] a receipt. Lassen Sie sich einen — darüber geben, get a receipt for that, let them write ‚received' to that; geben Sie mir meine —e zurück, give me my receipts back; einen — von sich geben, ausstellen, to give a receipt; *it.* [Zahlungs—] acquittance, quittance, discharge; V. Empfang—, Post—, Tauf—, Todten—, Trau—, Zoll—; [fam.] health-certificate, attestation, affidavit; [in commerce, for invoiced wares &c.; *it.* Zoll—] cocket.

Scheinadel, *m.* false or sham nobility. —andacht, *f.* false, sham, mock devotion, feigned piety, apparent devotion. —art, *f.* [in nat. hist. = Halbart] unreal or spurious species. Die Kardendistel ist eine —art der Distel, the teasel is not a real thistle, but an apparent one; dieser Hund ist eine —art des Wachtelhundes, this dog is not a real spaniel, but a mongrel one. —begriff, *m.* apparent, specious idea. —begründung, *f.* begging the question, petitio principii. —behelf, *m.* turn-off, shift, loop-hole, evasion, specious come-off; V. Ausflucht 3), Behelf. —beichte, *f.* false confession, ap-

parent confession or shrift. —beter, *m.* a mock devotee, V. —heiliger. —beweis, *m.* 1) a seeming, apparent proof, a specious argument. 2) a feigned proof. —bild, *n.* a false image; phantom; phantasm; *it.* [sometimes] illusion. —blind, *adj.* and *adv.* blind to all appearance, seemingly blind. —buße, *f.* apparent penitence; mock, false, feigned repentance. —chriſt, *m.* a false christian, hypocrite. —chriſtenthum, *n.* sham christianity, hypocrisy. —contract, *m.* V. —vertrag. —cur, *f.* palliative course of medicine or medical treatment. —ding, *n.* imaginary thing or being. —dornraupe, *f.* the bastard prickly caterpillar. —ehe, *f.* an apparent marriage. Sie leben in einer —ehe, they live together and pass for man and wife, they are only married in appearance, [fam.] they are only married on the wrong side of the blanket. —ehre, *f.* apparent, mock, false honour. —einwurf, *m.* specious objection. —feder, *f.* [with German locksmiths] the spring-cap. —feind, *m.* 1) an enemy for the sake of appearance, of form &c.; a friendly enemy. 2) an enemy or hater of feint, trick or deception. —feindſchaft, *f.* apparent, feigned, seeming enmity, a friendly enmity. —freude, *f.* apparent, feigned joy, forced happiness or mirth. —freund, *m.* a false, feigned, hollow friend. —freundſchaft, *f.* false, feigned friendship. —friede, *m.* pretended, hollow peace. —fromm, *adj.* and *adv.* puritanical, pharisaical, hypocritically or falsely devout, over-religious, canting. —frommes Weſen, over-devoutness, cant; ein —frommer, eine —fromme, a canting fellow, a hypocrite, a false devotee. —frömmigkeit, *f.* apparent, feigned, false piety, overstrained affectation of religion; religious humbug; cant. —furcht, *f.* 1) pretended, sham fear. 2) a fear or dread of any thing feigned, of appearances. —gelehrt, *adj.* and *adv.* wise in appearance, plausibly or superficially learned. —glaube, *m.* apparent belief, pretended faith. —gliederig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in nat. hist.] annulated with deep insections imitating articulation, subarticulate. —glück, *n.* apparent good fortune, seeming good luck, delusive or imaginary prosperity. —gold, *n.* false, mock gold. —groß, *adj.* and *adv.* apparently great. —größe, *f.* apparent greatness. —grund, *m.* specious, plausible reason, specious argument. —gut, *adj.* and *adv.* good in appearance. —gut, *n.* apparent, imaginary good. —handel, *m.* 1) V. —vertrag. 2) trade carried on for form's sake, as a cloak. —heilig, *adj.* and *adv.* canting, over-meek, puritanical, methodistical, hypocritical, bigoted. —heilige Miene, —heiliges Betragen or Weſen, —heiliger Eifer, sanctified mien, [in England] puritanical or Simon-Pure manners, hypocritical zeal; eine —heilige Miene annehmen, to assume or put on a sanctified look, [fam.] to look as canting as be damned; das iſt lauter —heiliges Weſen, that is all downright hypocrisy, sheer methodistical humbug; —heiliger Menſch, ein —heiliger, eine —heilige, a Simon-Pure, a Tartuffe, a hypocrite, a religious humbug, one of the new light, a she-hypocrite, a false devotee. —heiligkeit, *f.* hypocrisy, religious humbug or gammon, sham devotion, that religion which is pinned to any one's sleeve. —herrſchaft, *f.* 1) apparent, imaginary domination. 2) the power, the might of appearances, of outward shew. —hoffnung, *f.* deceitful, visionary hope, flattering, fond, delusive hope. —hülfe, *f.* pretended succour, feigned help. —käfer, *m.* glow-worm; fire-fly. —kampf, *m.* pretended, feigned, fictitious combat, mock fight. —kauf, *m.* a mock or fictitious purchase. —keuſch, *adj.* and *adv.* mock-modest, demure. —klage, *f.* 1) mock, mimini-pimini, fictitious complaint or lament. 2) mock action at law. —klug, *adj.* and *adv.* prudent in appearance. —klugheit, *f.* apparent, feigned, pretended prudence. —körper, *m.* body existing only by a hallucination of sense, by optical or nervous deception &c., a body in appearance. —krank, *adj.* and *adv.* sham-sick, ill for the sake of shamming, skulking, shirking, evading. —krankheit, *f.* sham-sickness, feigned or fictitious malady. —kunſt, *f.* 1) imaginary art. 2) art of dissembling and pretending, of appearing what one is not. —leben, *n.* imaginary life; apparent, useless life. —lebendig, *adj.* and *adv.* living as to appearance. —lehre, *f.* [more usual Fernlehre] perspective. —liebe, *f.* pretended, fictitious, false love. Die Liebe dieſes Kindes iſt nur —liebe, this child's love is all cupboard-love. —lob, *n.* false praise, flattery. —luſt, *f.* apparent, feigned or fictitious pleasure. —macht, *f.* imaginary power. —mangel, *m.* pretended want. —mittel, *n.* a palliative, a palliative remedy. —nebel, *m.* V. Sonnenrauch. —nutzen, *m.* imaginary profit. —philoſoph, *m.* pretended or pseudo-philosopher, a philosophist. —philoſophie, *f.* false philosophy, philosophism. —pracht, *f.* vain ostentation. —quittung, *f.* [little used] acceptilation, friendly or accommodation-receipt, the remitting of a debt without payment, fictitious receipt. —reue, *f.* false repentance, mock or sham-contrition. —ruhe, *f.* pretended repose, fictitious or apparent tranquillity, [fam.] cat's sleep, dog-sleep. —ſieg, *m.* imaginary victory. —ſilber, *n.* [Argiroide] Queen's metal, britannia, German silver. —ſtolz, *m.* manners that appear to be proud, seeming pride. —ſtrafe, *f.* pretended punishment. —ſtreit, *m.* fictitious quarrel, pretended dispute. —ſucht, *f.* love of shewing off, of cutting a dash. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* imbued with the love of shewing off, of cutting it fine. —thräne, *f.* crocodile's tear. —tod, *m.* apparent death, trance. —todt, *adj.* and *adv.* apparently dead. Ein —todter, a man in a trance, one seemingly dead. —treu, *adj.* and *adv.* who or what appears to be faithful, seemingly true or loyal. —treue, *f.* feigned fidelity or loyalty. —tugend, *f.* feigned, mock, sham virtue. —übel, *n.* apparent, imaginary evil; supposititious ill. —urſache, *f.* apparent cause, reason. —verdienſt, *n.* apparent merit, specious merit, seeming deserts. —vergnügen, *n.* false pleasure, pleasure bought with pain. —vertrag, *m.* illusory, pretended, supposititious contract. —vollkommenheit, *f.* imaginary or utopian perfection, the beau idéal. —wahr, *adj.* and *adv.* true in appearance, superficially true. —wahrheit, *f.* apparent truth. —wechſel, *m.* 1) imaginary change, seeming alteration. 2) [in commerce] accommodation-bill. —werfer, *m.* a lamp-reflector or refractor. —werk, *n.* feint, pretence; dissimulation, [fam.] humbug, [low] gammon. —weſen, *n.* 1) imaginary, fictitious being, phantom, chimera. 2) appearance, feint, pretence, mere outside shew. —widerſpruch, *m.* an apparent or seeming contradiction. —wohl, *n.* imaginary advantage, benefit. —wort, *n.* unmeaning word, a non-sequitur word. —wunder, *n.* apparent miracle. —wurm, *m.* V. —käfer. —wurzel, *f.* [in botany] bastard root, a stoloniferous root, a stolo, a sucker. —zahlung, *f.* V. —quittung. —zorn, *m.* feigned rage, pretended anger, passion that is put on, counterfeit wrath. —zornig, *adj.* and *adv.* angry, blustering, passionate through pretence, for shew or make-believe.

Scheínbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [little used] clear, shining, glowing; *fig.* [old = augenſcheinlich] evident, visible. 2) [chiefly in common people's lang.] looking well, spruce, smart. Eine Waare — machen, to make a shop-article have a good or spruce look, to give a set-off or gloss to an article that has not intrinsic worth; das ſieht noch ganz — aus, that looks still quite smart, spruce, [fam.] that looks still quite the thing, the go, quite taking. 3) apparent, optically or ocularly visible. [in astronomy] Der —e Ort eines Sternes, der Sonne, the apparent place of a star, of the sun; die —e Größe eines Gegenſtandes, the apparent size of an object; die —e Bewegung der Sonne um die Erde, the apparent movement of the sun round the earth; der —e Geſichtskreis, the sensible or visual horizon. *Fig.* —er Grund, Beweis, specious, plausible reason, apparent or seeming proof; dieſe Gründe ſind nur —, these reasons are merely apparent ones; unter dem —en Vorwande, under the specious, plausible pretext; er hat die Sache ſo — vorgetragen, daß &c., he represented the case so speciously, plausibly, that &c.; die —e Richtigkeit einer Sache, the apparent justice of a thing; eine —e Tugend, a false, seeming virtue.

Scheínbarkeit, *f.* appearance.

Scheínen, [allied to the Swed. *skonja*, to see, to ſchön &c.] *irr. v. intr.* 1) to shine. Die Sonne ſcheint, the sun shines; der Mond ſchien, the moon shone, it was moonlight; die Sonne ſcheint hell, warm, angenehm, the sun shines bright, warm, agreeable or comfortable; die Sonne ſcheint zu heiß, the sun shines too hot, the sun's rays or beams are too powerful; die Sonne ſchien uns ins Geſicht, in die Augen, ſenkrecht auf den Kopf, the sun shone in our faces, eyes, perpendicularly upon our heads; heute hat die Sonne nicht geſchienen, the sun has not shone to day, not come forth to day. Syn. V. Leuchten. 2) to appear, to seem, to look. Die Dinge — oft anders, als ſie ſind, things often seem different from what they really are; es iſt nicht genug, ein ehrlicher Mann zu —, it is not enough to seem to be an honest man; er will reicher —, als er iſt, he wants to appear richer than he is; er ſcheint ein gelehrter Mann zu ſeyn, er iſt, wie es ſcheint, ein gelehrter Mann, he seems to be a learned man, he is, by what it seems, a learned man; dies ſcheint mir ein gutes Mittel zu ſeyn, this appears to me to be a good remedy; es ſcheint, er verſtehe nicht viel, he does not look as if he knew much; es ſcheint wohl nicht, daß ſie einwilligen werde, it does not look as if she would consent, her consent is not very likely; to judge by appearances; dieſe Früchte — reif zu ſeyn, these fruits appear to be ripe, look

ripe; es ſcheint, es wolle ſchneien, it looks as if it would snow, it looks like a fall of snow brooding in the air; ſo ſcheint es, ſo ſcheint es mir, so it appears, so it seems to me; mir ſcheint es nicht ſo, it does not appear so to me; dieſe Farbe ſcheint mir nicht lebhaft genug zu ſeyn, this colour does not seem to me to be lively enough. Das —, the appearance.

Scheínlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] apparent, V. Augen—, Wahr—.

Scheíße, *f.* [very low] 1) [Koth] shit. 2) [Durchlauf] diarrhoea, looseness, scouring. Er hat die —, he has got the squirt.

Scheißen, *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* [very low] to shit, to shite, to cack, to bog. Ins Bett —, to shit one's bed, a-bed; Biſam —, to shit musk.

Scheiß=beere, *f.* [very low] 1) V. Kreuzbeere, *it.* Faulbeere. 2) privet-berry. 3) V. Heckenkirſche 1). 4) V. Mehlbeere 3); *it.* V. Mehlbaum 4). *it.* —beere or —beerholz, *n.* clematitis, viburnum, snowball-tree. 5) [Hirſchkraut] berry of the nightshade. —haus, *n.* [very low for Abtritt] the shit-house, the privy. —kraut, *n.* [very low] 1) [Flachskraut] purging-flax, mill-mountain, linaria, toad-flax. 2) [Springkraut] spurge, euphorbia. 3) [—melde] dog's mercury, cynocrambe; orach. —lorbeer, *m.* [very low] thymelaea, spurge-laurel, mezereon; *it.* V. Seidelbaſt. —melde, *f.* [very low] V.—kraut 3). —rübe, —wurz, *f.* [very low for Zaunrübe] white bryony.

Scheißer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* [very low] a shitter.

Scheißerei, *f.* [very low, insulting] 1) shitting. 2) shit, turd; *fig.* [insulting] shitten stuff, shit, paltry stuff.

Scheißerhaft, Scheißerig, *adj.* and *adv.* [very low] shitten, squashy. *Fig.* [extremely low] Er ſieht — aus, he looks as if he had shit his breeches, he looks very shitten.

Scheít, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e or -er] [*dim* —chen, ||—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from ſcheiden, to cleave or split] 1) a log, a billet. Ein großes — Holz, a great log of wood; Holz in —e or —er ſchlagen, to cleave wood into logs; V. Kern—, Stock—, —erhaufen; das Schiff ging in —er or zu —ern [more usual ſcheiterte], the ship went to pieces. 2) [Pack—] a packer's stick; [with bakers = Knet—] a kneading-beetle; V. Grab—, Richt—.

Scheit=flöße, *f.* a trough, gutter or float for conveyance of logs, of log-wood. —hauer, *m.* wood-feller and -cleaver. —maß, *n.* the measure of a cord or fathom of wood. —meiler, *m.* [with charcoal-burners] a furnace for logs or billets.

Scheiterhaufen, *m.* a wood pile or stack, a pyre. Einen — errichten, to raise a pile, stack; einen Verbrecher zum — verdammen [formerly], to condemn a criminal to the flames, to the faggot, to be burnt alive, to an auto-da-fe; ſie beſtieg unerſchrocken den — [in the East-Indies, of a suttee], she ascended the pyre without trepidation.

Scheítel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] or **Scheítel,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from ſcheiden] the crown [the apex of the head]; *it.* the grain of the hair, the parting, the seam. Von der Fußſohle bis an die — [in Scripture], from the sole to the crown; bekränzt ihm den — mit Roſen [poetical], crown him with roses; der Berge, der Alpen — [with poets], the mountain-crown, the summit of the mountains, of the Alps; *it.* der — bei den Würmern, the superior process, the middle, the highest ridge of the back. *Fig.* V. —punkt.

Scheitel=bein, *n.* [in anatomy] parietal bone, bone of the summit of the head. —fläche, *f.* vertical surface; [in physics] [Vertikalfläche] vertical plane. —gerad, V. —recht. —haar, *n.* [Kopfhaar] hair of the head. —kappe, *f.* [*dim.* —käppchen, ||—käpplein *n.*] skull-cap [especially for priests]. —kreis, *m.* [in astronomy] [Vertikalkreis, Vertikalzirkel] vertical circle. —linie, *f.* [in astronomy] [Vertikallinie] vertical line. —loch, *n.* [in anatomy] hole of the parietal bones. —punkt, *m.* [in astronomy] [Zenith] vertical point, zenith; *it.* vertical point, angle [of a crooked line]. — punkt eines Winkels, the summit, apex of an angle. —recht, *adj.* and *adv.* [in astronomy, geography] vertical; V. also Lothrecht; [in botany] —rechtes Blatt, vertical leaf. —winkel, *m.* [in astronomy] [Azimuthalwinkel] azimuth, azimuthal angle. Die —winkel [in geography], vertical angles. —winkelkreis, *m.* [in astronomy] azimuth-circle. —winkellinie, *f.* [in astronomy] azimuth-line.

Scheiteln, *v. tr.* to part. Die Haare auf dem Kopfe, auf or über der Stirne —, to part the hair upon one's head, on one's forehead or front; ſie trägt die Haare geſcheitelt, she wears her hair parted; ſich —, [as parted hair does] to part.

Scheítern, [from ſcheiden] I. *v. intr.* to be wrecked, to be cast away, lost, to split. Unſer Schiff ſcheiterte an einem Felſen, our ship bilged, split, struck upon, was wrecked on a rock; ſie ſcheiterten auf einer Sandbank, they were wrecked upon a sand-bank; geſcheitertes Schiff, a wreck. *Fig.* Unſere Plane, Hoffnungen ſcheiterten, our plans, hopes foundered, were broken up, wrecked; eine geſcheiterte Hoffnung, a hope wrecked, baffled, miscarried, rendered vain. II. *v. tr.* [not much used for — machen] to wreck. Der Sturm hat mehrere Schiffe geſcheitert, the storm has foundered, wrecked several ships.

Schél, [in Lower Sax. and Dutch ſkell and ſcheel is oblique, awry and crooked; to these the Lat. *scel-us* appears allied] [properly ſchief, then also ſchielend] *adj.* and *adv.* [rather low in the proper sense] squinting, squint-eyed, askew, askance. *Fig.* — zu Etwas ſehen, to regard any thing askance, with an evil look, an ill-omened leer, [also] with an envious eye; ſieheſt du darum ſo —, daß ich ſo gütig bin [in Scripture]? is thine eye evil, because I am good? Einen — anſehen, to look at any one from the corner of one's eyes, to give any one a sidelong look, to look askance at any one; *it. fig.* to look at any one with an evil eye, not to like any one; —er Blick, a side-glance; ein —es Geſicht zu Etwas machen, to make [up] a wry face at any thing.

||Schèlb, V. Schel.

||Schèlbe, *f.* V. Färſe, Kalbe.

Schèlde, *f.* [in geography] the Scheld.

Schèlfe, *f.* [*pl.* n] [low] peel, rind of fruit; [*it.* Hülſe] pod, cod, shell, [low] shuck, husk. Syn. V. Hülſe.

Schèlfen, [low] [Schälen] I. *v. tr.* Aepfel —, to pare apples; Nüſſe —, to crack, to shell nuts; Bohnen, Erbſen —, to shell beans, peas. II. *v. refl.* Die Haut ſchelfet ſich, the skin peels off, flakes off.

Schèlfern, V. Schelfen II.

Schelínke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [a kind of Indian vessel built without nails] junk.

Schèlle, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* Schellchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from ſchallen] 1) bell. — an einer Hausthüre, einem Thor, the door-bell, street-bell, gate-bell; — auf einem Tiſche, hand-bell; Kuh—, a cow-bell, a bell for the neck; — für weidende Thiere, a little neck-bell; mit einer — klingeln, to ring a bell, the bell; ziehen Sie die — an, ziehen Sie die — an der Thüre an, pull the bell, the door-bell, ring at the door-bell; ein Halsband mit —n, a collar with bells to it; man hängt den Raubvögeln —n an die Füße, the feet of birds of prey have bells hung on to their feet; V. Schlitten—; [in heraldry] mit einer — behängt, hung with a little bell, clariné; Schaf, Kameel mit einer goldenen —, sheep, camel belled or, clariné d'or. *Proverb.* Der Katze die — anhängen, to bell the cat. 2) [low] [Maul—] a cly, a buckhorse, a box on the ear, a stinger. 3) —n, chains to or for the hands and feet [of criminals]. 4) [in German cards, now only in common people's lang.] —n, diamonds. —n ausſpielen, to play diamonds; —n umſchlagen, to cut, to turn up diamonds; ich habe zwei —n bekommen, I have got two diamonds, two in diamonds. 5) [with gardeners] V. Küchen—. 6) [in conchology, —nhorn] the striated buccinum, the fluted whelk.

Schellen=acht, *f.* [in games] eight of diamonds. —aß, *n.* ace of diamonds, the diamond-ace. —band, *n.* [for animals] bell-collar. —baum, *m.* the Brasilian ahovai. Weſtindiſcher —baum, the West-Indian ahovai or cerbera, the deadly mangrove-tree. —baumſame, *m.* seed of the ahovai. —blume, *f.* V. —pflanze. —bube, *m.* knave or jack of diamonds. —feder, *f.* a bell-spring. —geklingel, *n.* jingling or tinkling of bells. —geläute, *n.* 1) ringing or pealing, jingling or tinkling of bells. 2) the set of bells [to sledge-harness]. —geraſſel, *n.* jingling. —halsband, *n.* V. —band. —horn, *n.* V. Schelle [in conchology]. —kappe, *f.* fool's-cap, cap and bells. *Fig.* Einer Sache die —kappe anhängen [in fam. lang.], to turn a thing into ridicule. —könig, *m.* king of diamonds. —klang, *m.* ringing, jingling, pealing of bells —macher, *m.* a bell-maker, a maker of harness-bells, of team-bells. —muſchel, *f.* V. Napfmuſchel. —narr, *m.* a fool with his cap and bells, with his bauble, with his plaything. —netz, *n.* [to some billiard-tables] pocket with a bell attached. —pferd, *n.* a horse decked with bells. —pflanze, *f.* the Peruvian bell-flower, the nolana. —ſack, *m.* a sack with a bell fastened to it; V. — netz, Klingelbeutel. —ſackträger, *m.* V. Klingelbeutelträger. —ſchlange, *f.* V. Klapperſchlange. —ſchlitten, *m.* a sledge with bells. —ſchnecke, *f.* Geflügelte —ſchnecke, the streaked or twisted whelk, the concha globosa denticulata. —trommel, *f.* a tamborine; timbrel. —werk, *n.* 1) work composed of or furnished with bells. 2) [formerly] V. Schelle 3). Jemanden in das —werk [zur Kettenſtrafe] verurtheilen, to condemn any one to working in chains. —zeug, *n.* [Schlittengeſchirr] bell-harness. —zug, *m.* bell-pull, bell-wire [in a room].

1. Schèllen, *v. intr.* [from ſchallen, V. Schelle] to ring the bell, to ring. Mit einem Glöckchen —, to ring with a little bell; man hat geſchellt, an der Thüre geſchellt, somebody has rung, rung at the door, rung the door-bell; der Magd —, to

ring for the maid-servant; dem Kellner, dem Aufwärter, dem Zimmermädchen or [obsolescent] der Kammermagd —, to ring for the waiter, for the chamber-maid; — Sie, ring the bell, ring.

2. Schèllen, *v. intr.* to fall down heavily, V. Zer—.

Schell=adler, *m.* sea-eagle, osprey, fish-hawk. —apfel, *m.* a flat, hard and sourish apple. —axt, *f.* [in salt-works] hatchet or axe for cleaving lumps and blocks of salt. —beerbaum, *m.* mountain-bramble, cloud-berry-bramble. —beere, *f.* the cloud-berry. —braten, *m.* [with cooks] cutlets. —eisen, *n.* [with braziers] iron-staff for rivetting the head of the nail round, the iron-driver. —ente, *f.* [Löffelente] morillon, shelduck. Das Männchen der Schellente, sheldrake. —fisch, *m.* the haddock. Breiter —fisch, ling. —fischstöhr, *m.* the sturgeon. —fischteufel, *m.* a genus of fishes with their gills upon the neck or back, the lyre-fish, quaviver, small sea-dragon, the callionymus or kallionymus. —hammer, *m.* [with masons] large hammer. —harz, *n.* rosin. —hengst, *m.* [Beschäler] stallion. —kraut, *n.* celandine, swallow-wort. Gehörntes —kraut, red-flowering celandine; eisengraues —kraut, glaucous celandine; kleines —kraut, little scrophulary, crow-foot, pile-wort, fig-wort. —lack, *m.* 1) gum-lack in squares, in lozenges. 2) V. Siegellack. —wurz, —wurzel, *f.* V. —kraut.

Schèller, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) a ringer, a bell-ringer; *it.* [in several parts of Germany, for Ausscheller] the public or town crier. 2) [in nat. hist.] V. Bergeinsiedler.

Schèllern, V. 1. Schellen.

Schèllung, *f.* [V. 2. Schellen] contusion, laceration, abrasion [of skin and flesh by a severe fall or blow].

Schèlm, *m.* [-es or -en, *pl.* -e or -en] [perhaps allied to the Swed. *skilja*, to perceive] 1) [fam.] a fellow up to snuff, wide awake, a dabster at larks and sprees, a person who is no fool. Ein kleiner — [loses Bübchen], a young urchin, a young scapegrace, an idle young dog, a flibbertigibbet; ein loser —, a rogue; Sie sind ein loser —, ah, you rogue you! [fam.] den — hinter den Ohren, im Nacken haben, [obsolescent] ein — in seiner Haut seyn, to be a sly, a knowing body, a crafty dog; der — sieht ihm, ihr aus den Augen, he, she has roguish, wicked eyes; armer —! poor devil! poor fellow! Syn. V. Schalk. 2) a rascal, a cheat, a knave, a rogue, a sharper, a swindler. Er ist ein grosser —, he is a desperate cheat, a complete knave, an arrant rogue, an arch-thief; Einen zum — machen [obsolete], to render, to declare any one infamous, degraded [by a legal process]; man hat ihn als einen — weggejagt, he has been expelled with infamy, kicked or turned out as a cheat, [in English regiments] he has been drummed out with rogue's march and his coat turned inside out; er ist an seiner Partei zum — geworden, he has turned traitor to his party, [of a culprit] he has turned king's evidence; er handelt wie ein — [Betrüger], he acts like a cheat, a swindler, a pickpocket; ein —, der es thut! whoever does is a rascal for his pains! ein —, der es böse meint! honni soit qui mal y pense, evil be to him that evil thinks! ich will ein — seyn, wenn &c., I'll be hanged, if &c, I wish I may be shot, if &c. Syn. Schelm, Schurke, Spitzbube, Gauner. A man becomes a Schelm by the sentence of the law; a Schurke by the voice of public opinion; a Spitzbube by overt acts of stealing &c.; a Gauner by artful practices, as false play &c.

Schelm=auge, *n.* 1) [schelmisches Auge] roguish eye. 2) [fam.] Du —auge! ah you rogue, you urchin you! ah! you little gipsey, you baggage you! —birne, *f.* a sort of pear, choke-pear. —gesicht, *n.* 1) a roguish look. 2) [fam.] a roguish-looking person. —gesindel, —gezücht, *n.* [in a bad sense] the low rabble, the blackguard mob, the tag-rag; *it.* [chiefly in addressing children or half grown boys or girls, in a good or comic sense] ihr kleines —gesindel, you little rascals! you little rogues! —glück, *n.* rogue's or thief's luck. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Er hat —glück, he is lucky, he has the devil's own luck. —rede, *f.* evil discourse, bad language. —sinn, *m.* V. Schelmensinn. —sprache, *f.* thieves' latin, gipsey-cant, gibberish, V. Diebssprache. —streich, *m.* a knavish trick, a swindling act, cheatery, a sharper's trick. Einen —streich ausüben, to commit a dishonest act, a roguish piece of business; er verübt lauter —streiche, he only practices dishonesty, he does nothing but cheat, he lives by cheating, he lives by his wits; darunter steckt ein —streich, there is roguery in that. —stück, —stückchen, *n.* V. —streich. Das ist ein's von seinen —stückchen [in a gentle or good-natured sense], there is another of his plaguy tricks again, there he is at his practical jokes again; ein —stückchen aussinnen, to hatch a scheme for cheating, bamboozling, gammoning, taking in.

Schelmen=auge, *n.* V. Schelmauge. —gesicht, *n.* V. Schelmgesicht. —gras, *n.* sword-grass, acute carex or sedge. —kraut, *n.* ivy-leaved gentian. —pack, *n.* [low] V. —gesindel. —rotte, *f.* nest, band of thieves, gang of sharpers. —sinn, *m.* bad, evil mind. —sprache, *f.* V. Schelmsprache.

Schèlmeln, *v. intr.* [not much used] to cheat, to commit little roguish actions, to cheat in a small way.

Schèlmen, *v. intr.* [not much used] to act like a rogue, to cheat, to take in.

Schelmerei, *f.* 1) character of the rogue, roguery, imposture, cheatery, swindling. Seine — ging so weit, daß &c., his roguery, his knack at cheating, his powers or talents for swindling went to such lengths, that &c. 2) a roguish or knavish action, cheating, imposition. Seine — geht so weit &c., his swindling, imposture goes so far as &c.; — treiben, to cheat, to swindle, to commit the acts of a rogue; den Kopf voll —en haben, to have one's head full of knavish devices, of impostures, swindling schemes.

Schèlmisch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in a good and in a bad sense] roguish; [in a bad sense] cheating, bamboozling, taking in. —er Mensch, [in a good and in a bad sense] rogue, [in a good sense] a roguish person, [in a bad sense] a cheating fellow, a cheat; ein —es Mädchen, a roguish, arch girl; —handeln [in a good sense], to play a roguish, wanton, arch trick or tricks, [in a bad sense] to act like a rogue, a shuffler; —er Weise davon gehen, to go away like a rogue, decamp like a thief; —es Lächeln, a roguish, an arch smile; —e Miene, —es Aussehen, roguish mien, arch look or countenance; —e Augen, roguish eyes; —er Streich, a knavish piece of business, a sharper's trick, [fam.] a trick, a turn up of the knowing ones, of the fancy coves, [in a good sense] a roguish trick, wanton-play.

Schèlpe, *f.* V. Schülpe.

Schèlsucht, *f.* envy, jealousy.

Schèlsüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* envious, invidious, jealous. Ein —er Mensch, ein —er, an envious wight.

Schèlsüchtigkeit, *f.* enviousness, invidiousness, jealousy.

Schéltbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] blameable, reprehensible, censurable.

Schélte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Scheltwort] [in common people's lang.] insults, reprimands, scolding, reproof, taking to task, [from a wife for her husband] curtain-lecture, [low] slang, clack, scan-mag. — bekommen or kriegen, to get a rating, a scolding.

Schélten, [allied to schallen, nearly in the same way as the Lat. *increpare* from *crepare*] *irr. v. tr.* 1) [as the hind] to bray, to troat. 2) [heißen] to treat. Jemand einen gnädigen Herrn —, to treat any one, to behave towards any one as a lord, as a squire of high degree, as a great man [to his face, not behind his back]; er hat ihn einen Schurken, Unverschämten gescholten, he treated him as a rascal, an impudent fellow. 3) [in Scripture] to bid, to command. Mit meinem — mache ich das Meer trocken, at my rebuke I dry up the sea. 4) [generally, in pop. lang.] to insult, to storm and bluster, to rate, to scold, to find fault. Er thut den ganzen Tag nichts, als lärmen und —, he does nothing but storm and scold all day long; Einen, auf Einen —, to reproach, to reprove, to reprimand, to lecture any one; er schalt nicht wieder, da er gescholten ward [in Scripture], he reviled not, when he was reviled; man hat ihn gescholten, er hat wieder gescholten, they abused him, and he abused in his turn, again; sie schalten einander ärger, als die Troßbuben, als Fischweiber, they vituperated each other in a shocking manner, they abused, rated one another worse than pickpockets, than Billingsgate-fishfags; er wird darüber —, he will storm, kick up a rumpus about that; V. Keifen, Schmähen, Zanken; *it.* ich mag ihn weder loben noch — [tadeln], I would neither praise him nor blame him. Syn. V. Keifen. Das —, scolding, rating, twitting, insulting. Man ist an sein — gewöhnt, they or we have got used to his finding fault; er kann das — und Fluchen nicht vertragen, he cannot endure scolding and swearing.

Schelt=brief, *m.* 1) insulting or threatening letter. 2) letter of reproaches, of reprimands, of censure, [in a less harsh sense] a scolding letter, a letter of reproof. —schrift, *f.* [not much used] writing filled with invectives, with insults, a libellous writing. —wort, *n.* an insulting word, a word of abuse, an invective. In —worte ausbrechen, to break out into invectives, to burst out into a torrent of abuse; vergeltet nicht —worte mit —worten [in Scripture], return not revilings with revilings.

Scheltenswerth, V. Scheltbar.

Schélter, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-] a scolder, a rebuker, a taker to task &c. V. Schelten.

*Schéma, *n.* [-'s, *pl.* -s, Schemate or Schemata] model, plan, scheme.

*Schemätisch, *adj.* and *adv.* conformable to the sheme or plan.

*Schematisiren, *v. intr.* to schematize.

*Schematism [us], *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] sche-

matism, representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; diagram.

Schémel, V. Schämel.

Schémen, *m.* [-s] [little used, except in poetical style = Schattenbild] shadow, phantom, phantasm.

Schènbord, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [with whale-fishermen] the knee-board for the harpooner in a boat.

***Schenílje**, or [French] **Chenille**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with embroiderers, lace makers &c., silken cords &c. worked upon satin &c.] chenille.

Schénk, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] —**inn**, *f.* 1) [more usual Schenkwirth] publican, vintner. V. Bier—, Kaffee—, Wein—. 2) [Mund—] cup-bearer; V. Erz—e.

Schénkbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [V. Schenken 4)] of which a present can be made, presentable. 2) [V. Schenken 2)] Das Bier ist noch nicht —, the beer is not yet fit to be tapped, not settled, not mellow, not drinkable yet.

Schénkhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* [V. Schenken 4)] [in common people's lang.] liberal, generous.

Schénkhaftigkeit, *f.* [in common people's lang.] liberality.

Schénke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) public-house, tavern, dram-shop. Er geht gern, oft in die —, he likes to visit, he haunts the ale-shop, he is a tavern-hunter; er sitzt or liegt beständig in der —, he is constantly sitting, lolling about, he soaks in the tavern, dram-shop; eine — haben, halten, to keep a public-house, to carry on trade in the publican's line, V. Bier—, Branntwein—, Kaffee—, Wein—; eine [Marketender-] — im Lager, a canteen, suttling-house. 2) [in common people's lang.] V. Geschenk.

Schénkel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] *dim.* —chen, ‖Schenkelein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in old Sax. *skanku* is the leg; it is allied to hinken, originally to go] 1) the thigh. Der eigentliche or große — [die Hanke], the hip, the haunch, [low] the buttock. Ein Pferd mit guten, feinen, schönen —n, a horse with good, tapering, handsome hind-legs; ein Pferd mit starken, fleischigen —n, a horse with strong, fleshy hind-legs, a horse well-trussed; ein Windhund mit runden —n und breiten Lenden, a harrier with round thighs and broad in the loins; die Kunst des Reiters besteht in der Uebereinstimmung der Hand und der —, the art of the rider, the science of horsemanship consists in the keeping time with the hand and thigh or leg; das Pferd folgt, gehorcht den —n, the horse answers to, obeys the legs, the pressure of the legs; dem Pferde die Hülfe mit dem — geben, to cherish, to aid, to ease the horse with the legs; der — der Vögel, the thigh of birds, [when dressed] leg. 2) certain things similar to a thigh. [in anatomy] Die — des verlängerten Hirnmarkes, the legs of the spinal marrow; die — des Schamzüngleins, the legs of the clitoris; [in architecture] — eines Hebezeuges, the leg, foot, stand of any apparatus for raising; [of a door or window] jamb, jambs; der — am Dreischlitz, the space in a triglyph; [with spur and bit-makers] die — an den Reitstangen, the guards to the branches of the bridle or bit; die — des Sporns, Hufeisens, the branches of the spur, quarters of a horse-shoe; [with miners] seat of the driver on the gin or winch; — an der Fahrt, the legs of a mining-ladder; [in seamen's lang.] pendant or pennant-rope; [with vine-dressers] vine-shoot; die — eines Zirkels, the legs, the feet of a pair of compasses; [in geometry] die — eines Winkels, the sides of an angle, V. Gleichschenkelig.

Schenkel-ader, *f.* femoral vein. —**anhang**, *m.* [in anatomy] trochanter [either major or minor]. —**bein**, *n.* thigh-bone, thick bone, crural bone, the femur. —**binde**, *f.* [in anatomy] the broad aponeurosis of the thigh, the crural aponeurosis, the fascia lata. Die Muskel der breiten —binde, the fascia lata femoris, the [femoral] ilio-aponeurotic. —**birne**, *f.* jargonelle-pear, lady's thigh. —**blatt**, *n.* [with saddlers] the straps of the crupper. —**blutader**, *f.* crural vein. —**bruch**, *m.* crural rupture; *it.* crural hernia. —**deich**, *m.* cross-dike; *it.* arm of a dike. —**dreher**, *m.* [in anatomy] rotator, rotatory muscle, V. —anhang. —**haken**, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] can-hook. —**knochen**, *m.* V. —bein. —**lade**, *f.* [with pin-makers] knee-board for wire-cutting. —**muskel**, *m.* [in anatomy] crural muscle. Große —muskel, the glutaeus. —**nerve**, *m.* crural nerve. —**netzbruch**, *m.* [in anatomy] crural hernia of the epiploon, epiplomerocele. —**pulsader**, *f.* crural artery. —**schiene**, *f.* [formerly, in armour] the tasses, the cuishes. —**schlagader**, *f.* V. —pulsader. —**stein**, *m.* scelites. —**wolle**, *f.* thigh-wool. —**wurzel**, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the haunch, the hip.

Schénkelig, *adj.* and *adv.* having thighs, legs. Dick—es Pferd, a well-trussed horse, V. Dünn—.

Schénkeln, *v. tr.* to furnish with thighs or legs [unusual, except in the following and similar phrases] Schön geschenkelt, handsome legged, having handsome thighs, well thewed.

Schénken, *v. tr.* [appears to have meant originally darreichen, to reach forth] 1) [to reach forth as it were the breast] [low] Ein Kind —, to suckle a child, to give a child the breast. 2) to sell in a small way, by retail. Bier, Wein &c. —, to sell beer, wine &c. by the quart or pint, by the bottle or small measure; hier wird guter Wein geschenkt, good wine is sold, dealt out here; [obsolete] Salz —, to huckster in salt, to retail salt. 3) [gießen] to pour. Wein aus einer Flasche in ein Glas —, to pour out wine from a decanter or bottle into a glass; Wein aus einer grünen Flasche in eine weiße — [in England], to decant a bottle of wine; das Glas, die Tasse &c. voll —, to fill the glass to the brim, to pour out a brimmer or bumper, to fill the cup &c. full, V. Ein—; [in common people's lang.] Einem — [elliptically for Einem etwas — and more usual einschenken], to give any one some drink, something to drink. 4) to give [as a present], to bestow [as a gift]. Einem Etwas —, to give any one something, to make any one a present, a keepsake; er hat ihm eine Kutsche, Uhr, tausend Thaler geschenkt, he gave him, he made him a present of a coach, a watch, a thousand dollars; was — Sie mir, wenn ich es Ihnen sage? what will you give me to tell it you, if I tell it to you? *proverb*, V. under Gaul; geschenkte Handwerke, those trades wherein the apprentices, when out of their time, receive by right, during their tramp or travels, money from their masters. *Fig.* Einem sein Herz —, to give to any one one's heart, to bestow one's affections upon any one; Einem seine Freundschaft —, to accord any one one's friendship; wenn Sie mir Ihre Liebe — wollen, if you will grant, accord me your love, your affection; wenn mir Gott Leben und Gesundheit schenkt, if God grants, gives me life and health; Einem eine Schuld —, to forgive any one his debt; man hat ihm die Hälfte [seiner Schuld] geschenkt, they have given him back, forgiven him the half [of his debt]; die Strafe —, to pardon, to let off from punishment; es soll dir geschenkt seyn [in fam. lang.], I pardon you, I'll let you off this time; das soll ihm nicht geschenkt seyn [in fam. lang.], he shall not escape, pass scot-free, he shall not be let off with impunity, I shall not forget him in a hurry, I shall put him down in my black book; Einem das Leben —, *a*) to give life, birth to any one, *b*) to pardon any one's life, [more especially] to give quarter. Das —, V. Schenkung.

Schenk-amt, *n.* V. —enamt. —**bier**, *n.* beer sold by retail, in draught. —**faß**, *n.* beer-pail or cooler. —**geber**, *m.* [for Geschenkgeber] [in jurisprudence] V. Schenker. —**gefäß**, *n.* V. —kanne. —**gerechtigkeit**, *f.* right of keeping a beer-house or wine-house, of selling by retail, [in England] beer-licence. —**haus**, *n.* beer or ale-house, wine-shop, liquor-shop, gin-shop. —**hochzeit**, *f.* [for Geschenkhochzeit] [fam.] nuptials where the guests make presents to the married pair. —**kanne**, *f.* the beer-can, ale-pot, quart-jug. —**keller**, *m.* public cellar, the shades. —**maß**, *n.* beer or ale-measure, vintner's quart or pint measure, standard pot. —**nehmer**, *m.* [for Geschenknehmer] [in jurisprudence] the donee, the legatee. —**recht**, *n.* V. —gerechtigkeit. —**stube**, *f.* the tap-room, the bar of a public house or liquor-shop. —**teller**, *m.* [Kredenzteller] salver. —**tisch**, *m.* [Kredenztisch] side-board; *it.* dumb-waiter. —**wein**, *m.* wine sold in retail, in draught, by bottle. —**wirth**, *m.*, —**wirthinn**, *f.* publican, public-house keeper, tavern-keeper, landlord, landlady. —**wirthschaft**, *f.* 1) trade of a public-house keeper, [fam.] trade in the public-line. 2) a public-house, a tavern [of an inferior sort], [fam.] a public, a liquor-shop, a dram-shop.

Schenkenamt, *n.* office of cup-bearer; post filled by the serjeant of the wine-cellar.

Schénker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —**inn** *f.* the giver, the grantor, the donor, the presenter.

Schénkung, *f.* [das Schenken] the act of giving, the making of a present; *it.* [das Geschenk] gift, present, keepsake, meed, guerdon, [in law] donation. Eine — an eine Kirche &c. machen, to make a donation to a church &c.; [in civil law] — aus Verbindlichkeit, a giving that is not gratuitous [opposed to donation]; eine — unter Lebendigen, a grant, a deed of gift, a disposal between living parties; eine — auf den Fall des Todes, a bequeathing, a grant &c. by will, a testamentary bequest, a legacy; eine vergeltende —, a remunerative gift or grant; eine belastete —, a gift that may be withdrawn by the donor through ingratitude on the part of the donee, [also] a donation to which a condition is attached; eine unbedingte, eine bedingte —, a pure and simple, an unconditional, a free gift, a conditional gift or concession; eine — widerrufen, für ungültig erklären, to revoke a gift or grant, to declare a gift &c. for invalid, or of no effect, to quash a deed of gift.

Schenkungs-brief, *m.*, —**urkunde**, *f.* deed of gift.

Schèpp, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in Low Sax.

ſchеppen means also ſcheiden, to cut] [in salterns, Pfannenſtein] selenite of sea-salt, and containing Glauber-salts, schlot.

Schepphammer, *m.* [in salterns] sharp-edged hammer for detaching the schlot or salt-crust from the salt-pans.

‖Schèpp, *adj.* and *adv.* [low] V. Schief, Quer.

Schèrbchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in conchology] V. Kammvenus.

Schèrbe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] *dim.* Scherbchen, ‖Scherblein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from ſcheren = to divide] 1) [in seamen's lang.] a lengthening seam made between the ends of two planks, a scarf. Einfache —, butt and butt; die doppelte —, scarf of two ends of timber laid over each other, V. Lang—. 2) potsherd, shard. In —n zerbrechen, zerfallen, to break, to fall in pieces, to shiver into bits; die —n eines Glaſes, Topfes, the broken pieces, the fragments of a glass, pot; die —n von zerbrochenen Töpfen ſammeln, to gather up the fragments, the bits, the pieces of broken pots. *Prov.* An den —n ſiehet man, was am Hafen or Topfe geweſen iſt, adversity is the test of a man's character. 3) [Gefäß] pot, vase. Blumen in —n ſetzen, to put or plant flowers in pots, in vases; aus den —n nehmen, to take out of pots; V. Blumen—n; *it.* [in chemistry] vessel for crystallizing a fluid, a capsule; [with metal-refiners] test, coppel, cupel, cuppel; [with shoemakers] a small mug; [with miners] a measure of four quintals of rosin-slacken. 4) [in botany] V. Scherpche.

Scherben-arſenik, *m.* [in mineralogy] native arsenic. —berg, *m.* a heap of pot-sherds, of broken pottery or crockery. —blume, *f.* a flower in a pot or vase. —dürr, *adj.* and *adv.* [in pop. lang.] lean as a lath, as an eel-skin, a shotten herring. —futter, *n.* mould for tests, for assay-coppels. —gericht, *n.* [at ancient Athens] ostracism. —gewächs, *n.* 1) plant reared in a pot or vase. 2) plant in a flower-pot or vase. —karren, *m.* [with miners] a cartful, a load or four quintals of slacken. —kobalt, *m.* [with miners] testaceous cobalt, native arsenic. —kraut, *n.* [in botany] serratula, dyer's saw-wort. —nelke, *f.* a pink or carnation in a flowerpot or vase. —zange, *f.* V. Schlackenzange.

‖Schèrbel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -n] or Schèrben, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] pot, vase, flower-pot; V. Scherbe 3).

Scherbelſtein, or Scherbenſtein, *m.* a variety of steatite, pot-stone.

Schèrben, *v. tr.* V. Scharben.

Schèrbet, V. Sorbet.

Schére, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [*dim.* Scherchen, ‖Scherlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. 1. Scheren] 1) [something cutting] a pair of scizzars or scissors, the scissors. — der Parze, the scissors or shears of the Fates, of fate; mit der — entzwei ſchneiden, to cut [in twain] with the scissors; die — [in the mint], clippers, the shears; [with shearers] große —, the shears, sheep-shears. 2) [something torn off, separated, divided; the Engl. *scar*, Dan. *skaar*, a notch] [in geography] Die —n, groups of rocks, islands, banks in the Baltic. 3) — eines Leiterwagens, the fork of the wagon-beam; — an einer Wage, the handle of a balance; *it.* V. Bett—; [with bakers] the notched hole of the peel for the handle; [in fortification] die einfache —, V. Scherwerk; die doppelte — [der Schwalbenſchwanz], double tenail; [in nat. hist.] die —n des Krebſes, Skorpions, the pinchers, the claws, the nippers, [fam.] clapperclaws of the craw-fish, scorpion; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] die —n eines Bockes, the sheers; die — eines Flügels, V. Scherholz; —n des Ruders, the googings of the stern-post; *it.* [in the manege] — am Gebiſſe, branch of the bit; V. Blech—, Draht—, Papier—, Schaf—, Schneider—, Tuch —; *it.* ganz kleine —, a pair of housewife or dressing-case scissors; — eines Wundarztes zu Einſchnitten, a surgeon's scissors for incisions or snipping; eine gekrümmte —, hooked, curved, grape-scissors. 4) [in botany] wild chervil.

Scheren-aſſel, *f.* the nipper-footed milleped or wood-louse. —flotte, *f.* [V. under Scheere 2).] the coasting flotilla or gun-boats of Sweden in the Baltic &c. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* scissor or shear-formed, forked. —glied, *n.* V. Scherglied. —ſchleifer, *m.* a cutler who grinds and sets bevel-edged tools as scissors, shears &c. Herumziehender —ſchleifer, the knife-grinder. —ſchmied, *m.* cutler. —ſtock, *m.* [with smiths] a block to which the great shears are fastened which cut the brass-plates. —tauſendbein, *n.* V. —aſſel.

Schéren, [allied to the Gr. χείρω and ξυράω] *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) to shear, to cut with scissors &c.; to clip [for short cuts], to snip; [with weavers] to warp, to cut, to twitch. Das Gras — [low for mähen], to mow the grass; mit einem Schermeſſer —, to shave; ſich —, den Bart —, to shave one's self, to shave; ſich den Bart — laſſen, to get or have one's self shaved; *proverb.* an armer Leute Bart lernt man —, the curing of the rich is learned by killing the poor in an hospital, a valet's foot is often his master's last; Einem eine Platte —, to shave any one's crown, [in a bad religious sense] to make a shaveling of any one; ſich den Kopf — laſſen, to get or have one's head shaved, *it.* [in common people's lang.] to have one's hair cut or cropped; die Haare vom Kopfe —, to cut the hair short, close to the head; er iſt geſchoren, he is cropped, polled, shaven, shorn; einen Hund, die Schafe —, to shave or shear a dog, to shear the sheep; [with cloth-manufacturers] die Tücher —, to shear cloth, the cloths; zu halben Haaren —, V. Bärteln; geſchorener Sammet, cut-velvet; [in rural economy] V. Abäſten; [with gardeners] die Hecken, Bäume — [beſchneiden], to shear the hedges, to prune or clip trees. *Fig.* Ich weiß nicht, wie ich da geſchoren bin [low for wie ich da daran bin], I don't know where I am, what to be at, what to think of it; Alle über Einen Kamm — [in pop. lang.], to treat all alike, upon the same footing; ſie ſind Alle über Einen Kamm geſchoren, they are all alike, [low] they are all of the same kidney, it is six of one and half a dozen of the other with them; ſein Schäfchen geſchoren haben [fam.], V. Schaf, *fig. a*); dieſer Wirth verſteht es, ſeine Gäſte zu — [zu übernehmen] [in pop. lang.], this landlord knows how to fleece his guests, knows how to make a woodcock's bill; Einen — [in common people's lang.], to bother, to teaze, to importune, to dun any one; die Unterthanen — [drücken] [in common people's lang.], to oppress, to grind down one's subjects [as a tyrant]; das ſchiert mich nicht [in common people's lang.], that does not concern me, it does not affect me, [fam.] I shan't bother myself about it, it is no beverage of my brewing; [low] was ſchiert dich das? what has that to do with you? [insulting] what's that to you? mind your own business; ſich um Etwas — [low], to vex one's self or care about any thing, to be jealous about any thing; ich ſchere mich nichts um ſie, um ſie Alle, I don't care a fig for them all, I don't trouble myself about them [all]. 2) [ausſpannen &c.] [with rope-makers] ein Tau —, to stretch, to warp a rope; [with weavers] —, to warp [the warp of a cloth &c.], V. Anſchere, Scherung; dieſes Tuch iſt auf 36 Ellen geſchoren, the warp of this cloth has 36 ells; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] ein Schiff —, to hoist the frames and nail the ribbands; die Planken —, to set up, to arrange the planks, the side-boards. II. *v. intr.* [allied to the Engl. *scare*, and perhaps to the Greek σκαίρειν] Die Störche —, the storks wheel, career in their flight, fly here and there; — beim Schlittſchuhlaufen, to make half-rounds, semicircles, wheels in skating; ein Pferd, welches ſchiert, a horse that champs. III. *v. refl.* ſich —, 1) [ſich packen] [low, in a bad sense] to sheer off, to pack off, to make one's self scarce, to cut one's stick, to give leg-bail. Schier or ſcher' dich aus dem Wege! make yourself scarce! be off! march! 2) [low, for ſich plagen] to toil and slave, to work hard, to toil continually. Man muß ſich —, und weiß nicht warum, one must fag and toil or must labour and toil [continually] without knowing why. Das — des Bartes, shaving; das — des Hauptes, the shaving of the crown of the head, of the pate; das — des Tuches, der Schafe, the shearing of cloth, of sheep, the cloth-clipping; [Schafſchur] the sheep-shearing.

Scher-bank, *f.* [with smiths] the bench to which the tin-shears are attached; [with damask-weavers] bench of the warp-bobbins; [with shearers] [—tritt] step or foot-stool of the shearing-table. —becken, *n.* a barber's bason. —beutel, *m.* V. —ſack. —block, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] a warping-block. —diſtel, *f.* V. Scharrendiſtel. —eiſen, *n.* 1) a horse-shoe of two moveable pieces. 2) V. Scharfeiſen. —flocke, *f.* V. —wolle. —futteral, *n.* barber's case or traps. —gabel, *f.* [with cloth-manufacturers] a wooden prong or fork for warping. —gang, *m.* V. Sente. —garn, *n.* yarn or thread for the warp. —glied, *n.* [with miners = Globenglied] a figure of eight hook for joining a broken chain. —haare, *pl.* the cuttings of cropped hair; [especially] shorn wool, first shearings or fleece. —haken, *m.* [with cloth-manufacturers] hook for fastening the cloth to the shearing-table; *it.* [in seamen's language, formerly] grappling-hooked blades on the tarred coats of the yard-arms for cutting up rigging. —holz, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] staff of the weather-flag, vane-stock; *it.* [with cloth-manufacturers] wool-mallet or pounder. —horn, *n.* V. Ammonshorn. —kaſten, *m.* [with weavers] oblong frame. —kind, *n.* [with cloth manufacturers] a journeyman who clips or shears. —klötzchen, *n.* V. —kufe. —kohle, *f.* coal not pure, mixed, slaty &c. —kufe, *f.* [with cloth-manufacturers] V. —kaſten. —latte, *f.* 1) V. —kufe. 2) [in seamen's lang.] V. Sente. —leine, *f.* or —lien, *m.* 1) [in seamen's lang.] —leine eines Hahnpootes, a crow-foot, a complicated span. 2) V. Schwigtlien. —meſſer, *n.* a razor. *Fig.* [low] Sie hat ein Maul, wie ein —meſſer, she has a tongue as sharp as a two-edged sword, a viper's, a biting, cutting tongue. —meſſerfiſch, *m.* [in nat. hist.] [Meſſerrücken] the razor-fish. —meſſerheft, *n.* razor-handle. —meſſerriemen, *m.* a razor-strap, a strop. —meſſerſchnäbler, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the razor-bill, the alca torda. —mühle, *f.* [in silk-mills] the warp-beam. —nickel, *m.* [in

botany] 1) European sanicle or self-heal. 2) [gemeines Johannskraut] hypericum, the fuga daemonum with perforated leaves, St. John's wort. —rahm, —rahmen, *m.* [with chintz-weavers] the great warp-reel. —rahmbrett, —rahmenbrett, *n.* the board for the great warp-reel. —ſack, *m.* [des Barbiers] barber's bag or pocket. —ſchwanz, *m.* V. Hühnergeier. —ſente, *f.* V. Ente. —ſpann, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] V. Richtſpann. —ſtock, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] 1) —ſtock des Decks, binding-strake. —ſtock der Luken, coaming of the hatches. 2) V. —enſtock. —ſtube, *f.* [Barbierſtube] [obsolescent] barber's shop. —tag, *m.* day for shaving on, shaving-day. —tanz, *m.* [in Northern Germany] a dance where the dancers intersect one another. —tiſch, *m.* [with cloth-manufacturers] shearing or clipping-table. —tritt, *m.* V. —bank. —tuch, *n.* shaving-cloth, chin-napkin. —wenzel, *m.* V. the separate word Scherwenzel. —werk, *n.* [in fortification] tenail. —werk eines Halbmondes, tenaillon; *it.* lunets. —wolle, *f.* the shorn wool, the clippings of the nap [from cloth]. —zeug, *n.* shaving-traps or tackle.

Schérer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* the shearer. Ein Schaf, das verſtummet vor ſeinem — [in Scripture], as a sheep before her shearers is dumb; der — [Bart—, usually der Barbier], the barber, [in a bad sense] the tonsor, V. Feld—, Schaf—, Tuch—; [with weavers] V. Anzettler.

Schererei, *f.* 1) [in a bad sense] shaving, shearing, fleecing. 2) [= Plackerei] vexation, worrying; trouble, toil. Viele — mit Etwas haben, to have a great deal of plague, of trouble about any thing; das macht mir viele —, that gives me a great deal of trouble.

Schèrf, *n.* or *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to ſcheren, Lat. *carpo*, Gr. κείρω] a farthing. Eine arme Wittwe legte zwei —lein ein [in Scripture], a poor widow put in two mites. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Sein —lein mit beitragen, to contribute one's mite; ich will mein —lein auch dazu beitragen, I will also contribute my mite to it or towards it.

Schèrge, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [perhaps from the old Germ. ſcurgan, to shove, to push] [formerly] a sort of bailiff; [now, frequently used in a bad sense] a bumbailiff, catchpole, policeman. Die —n nach Einem ausſchicken, to send the constables after any one; ich verachte, ich fürchte nicht den Tyrannen mit allen ſeinen —n, I despise, don't fear the tyrant with all his myrmidons or dogs in power. Syn. Scherge, Häſcher, Henker. The Häſcher watches over the observance of the laws of the police; the Henker executes the punishments awarded to criminals; Schergen imply both, in certain provinces, as having originally had to confine both the suspected and the criminal.

Schergen-amt, *n.*, —dienſt, *m.* office, place, duty of a bumbailiff.

‖**Schèrgen,** *v. tr.* [ſtoßen, ſchieben] to shove. Den Tiſch an die Wand —, to push the table up to the wall.

Schèrgenhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* [V. Scherge] after the manner of a sheriff's officer, of a catch-pole, bumbailiff.

***Schérif,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -s] 1) [in the East, the title of a descendant of Mohammed] a sherriffe. 2) [in England] sheriff.

Schèrke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from Scheren II. on account of its wheeling flight] [Aftermewe] the grizzly rail, the speckled sea-swallow, the spotted sea-mew.

Schèrling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Heilkraut] acanthus, bear's foot or breech; *it.* cow-parsnep.

‖**Schèrpche,** *f.* Scherpe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany, popular] 1) V. Patſcherpe. 2) V. Faulbaum. 3) V. Mehlbaum 4).

Schèrpe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] or **Schèrpen,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Schärpe.

Schérung, *f.* 1) [das Scheren] shearing. 2) [with weavers] V. Aufzug, Kette; *it.* Weberkamm.

Scherwénzel, *m.* [-s] [appears to come from ſcheren, to move and to turn or to warp] [in common people's lang.] 1) a man who can turn his hands to any thing, a jack of all trades. 2) [a German game at cards where the knave is the best card] beggar my neighbour; *it.* knave; *it.* the quinola at reversis. 3) [provincial, Pudel] a poodle. 4) [obsolete] a hobby horse. Das muß ihm immer zum — dienen, that is his hobby horse.

Scherwénzeln, *v. intr.* 1) to be always ready to lend a helping hand, to be jack of all trades. 2) to play at beggar my neighbour; *it.* at reversis &c.

Schèrz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [V. Scherzen] joke, quizzing, jest, capers, hoax, practical joke, fun, frolic, rattle. Etwas aus or im —e ſagen, thun, to say, do any thing in fun, out of or for fun; es iſt kein — [es iſt mein Ernſt], it is no joke I assure you [I am serious], I am not joking, jesting; es iſt ein bloßer —, it is a mere joke, a piece of fun; das iſt kein — mehr, iſt mehr als —, that is more than a joke, that is carrying the joke too far; — bei Seite, ohne —, joking apart, jesting aside, without jesting; den — zu weit treiben, to push or carry the joke too far; oft wird aus dem —e Ernſt, play often becomes serious; einen — machen, ſagen, vorbringen, to say a witty thing, to indulge in a pleasantry, in a bit of fun, in a joke; platter —, sorry jest, stale joke, low or vulgar joke; er verſteht keinen —, he is unable to understand, he will not relish, he does not take a joke [in good part], *it.* he is not a man to be bantered &c. with impunity, [low] he is a rum joker; — verſtehen, to take a joke, [low] to twig; to stand joking; ſie iſt für den — gemacht, she abounds in pleasantry, she is cut out for joking, for making fun; ſeinen — mit Jemand haben, to have one's joke with any one, at any one's expence; er hat einen — daraus gemacht, hat es für — aufgenommen, he made a joke of it, took it as a good joke, in jest; *it.* das iſt mir ein —, that is a mere trifle, joke for me, it's easy work for me; V. Poſſe, Spaß; [with poets] die —e [allegorical divinities] the Sports; in Begleitung der Grazien und —e, attended by the Graces and the Sports. Syn. Scherz, Spaß. Scherz is opposed to what is serious; Spaß, that by which we seek to raise laughter. When Scherze are amusing effusions of wit and humour, they are sensible Scherze. Every Spaß, therefore, is a Scherz, and some Scherze are also Späße, as an insignificant aim may excite a laugh; but every Scherz is not a Spaß, for other insignificant objects may exist, besides that of exciting a laugh.

Scherz-brief, *m.* sportive, funny, joking letter. —feuer, *n.* V. Luſtfeuer. —gedicht, *n.* comic poem. —gott, *m.* 1) [in mythology] Momus. 2) Die —götter, the Sports. —liebend, *adj.* and *adv.* laughter-loving, funny, mirthful, jovial. —lied, *n.* comic song. —lüge, *f.* a sham, flam, fib, white lie. —luſt, *f.* love of joking, jesting, bantering, raillery. —luſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* of a mirthful, wit-loving nature, waggish, fond of cracking jokes. —macher, *m.* [in a good sense] a wit, a wag, [more frequently in a bad sense] a sorry jester, [low] a queer joker, [fam.] a bit of a wag. —name, *m.* a nickname. —rede, *f.* joking, jesting, funny language, humorous conversation; *it.* V. also —wort. —treiber, *m.* a wag. —weiſe, *adv.* jocosely, out of fun, jestingly, banteringly, waggishly. —wort, *n.* comic, ridiculous word; *it.* [more frequently] waggish, bantering, jesting word.

Schèrzen, [probably from ſcheren, to move quickly backwards and for wards] I. *v. intr.* 1) Die Hunde, die Kälber —, the dogs, calves gambol, frolic; [with poets] die Weſte — um das Laub, the zephyrs dally, wanton with or in the foliage. 2) to jest, to quiz, to joke, to banter, to rally. Sie ſcherzt gerne, er thut nichts, als —, she likes talking nonsense, jesting, he does nothing but joke, banter, quiz; ſprechen Sie ernſthaft oder — Sie? are you speaking seriously, or are you joking? are you in fun or in earnest in what you say? mit einem Kinde —, to prattle nonsense, to sport with a child; *it.* mit Jemand, mit Etwas —, to quiz any one, to rail, to jeer, to laugh at any thing, to make game of any one, of any thing; *proverb.* mit großen Herren iſt nicht gut —, it is dangerous work to trifle, to sport with the great, [fam.] lions have claws; [in fam. lang.] damit iſt nicht zu —, that is no jesting matter, [fam.] that subject &c. had better be left alone; er läßt nicht mit ſich —, he does not relish joking, take a joke at all, he is not a man to be made game of; es war nicht Ernſt, ich habe nur geſcherzt, it was not in earnest, I was only joking, merely in fun. II. *v. tr.* [= verſpotten] Einen — [unusual], to make game of, a laughing stock of any one, to banter, to quiz any one. Das —, joking, jesting, bantering &c, V. Scherz.

Schèrzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [not much used] a wag, a quiz.

Schèrzhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* funny, comic, jesting, joking, waggish, quizzing. —e Reden, quizzing speeches, sharp hits, waggish discourses; —e Lieder, comic songs; eine Sache — vorbringen, erzählen, to bring up a thing on the carpet in a funny manner, to relate a thing comically, waggishly; —er Weiſe, in a comic, humorous manner, funnily; —e Laune, Miene, funny humour, humorous vein, comic countenance or face; —er Menſch, a wag, a sly wag, a quiz; — ſeyn, to be a quiz, a wag.

Schèrzhaftigkeit, *f.* humorous vein, funny or comic humour, comicality, waggishness, raillery, spirit of fun, of glee.

Schèrzlich, [unusual] V. Scherzhaft.

‖**Schéſmin,** V. Jasmin.

‖**Schètter,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in Engl. *shattery* means brittle] [Steifleinwand] buckram.

Schetterbrett, *n.* V. Schindelbrett.

Scheú, [in Swed. *sky* means to shun, to avoid] *adj.* and *adv.* shy, wild. —e Thiere, animals that are wild, easily scared, shy, that keep aloof; die Tauben ſind —e Vögel, pigeons are shy birds; ein —es Pferd, a

skittish, starting horse, *it.* [= — gewordenes Pferd] a frightened, scared horse; ein Pferd — machen, to startle a horse; das Thier wurde —, the animal became shy, grew or got wild, was startled, scared; ein —er [schüchterner] Mensch, a timid, shy, bashful, nervous man; sein Ton hat das Kind — gemacht, his [tone of] voice has startled, frightened the child; V. Furchtsam, Leute—, Licht—, Menschen—, Wasser—. *Fig.* Eine —e Tugend, an austere virtue. Syn. Scheu, Stutzig. [Sich] Scheuen, Stutzen A horse which stutzt at any object that suddenly presents itself, has the fault of shying in a less degree; one which scheut has it in a higher. The first merely stands still before the object; the latter tries suddenly to get away from it.

Scheu-klappe, *f.*, —leder, *n.* [for horses] eye-flap, blind, [in the riding-school] lunet, lunette, [cant] blinkers.

Scheú, [V Scheu, *adj.*] *f.* 1) [Furcht] fear, shyness. Einem Pferde die — benehmen, to soothe, to pat a horse when startled or scared; ohne Furcht und — Etwas thun, to do any thing without fear or shyness, [fam.] to do something with all the coolness imaginable, [also] to do any thing without shame or a sense of shame; reden Sie ohne alle —, sagen Sie ohne alle —, was &c., speak without any restraint, say or tell without fear what &c.; keine — empfinden, to have no shame; ohne Scham und —, without shame or bashfulness, with all the brass in the world; — vor Jemand tragen, to be afraid of any one, to stand in awe of any one. 2) [unusual Abscheu] horror, loathing, disgust. — gegen Etwas haben, to have a dislike, an antipathy towards any thing.

Scheúche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] scarecrow, bugbear, V. Vogel—.

Scheúchen, I. *v. tr.* [generally of animals only] to scare. Wie ein gescheuchtes Wild, Reh, like a frightened, hunted, startled deer; die Hühner aus dem Garten —, to hunt or drive the fowls out of the garden; die Vögel —, to frighten away, to scare away the birds, V. Ver—; die Kinder mit dem schwarzen Manne —, to frighten, to terrify children with old Boguy. *Fig.* [verjagen] Die Sorgen — den Schlaf von meinen Augen, cares chase away sleep from my eyes, cares scare, affright sleep from my pillow. II. *v. intr.* [provincial] to be a croaker, to be always croaking.

Scheúcher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) a scarer away, a frightener, terrifyer. 2) [provincial] a person who always or everywhere foresees evil or evil consequences, a croaker.

Scheúchner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with vine-growers] a large blue grape.

Scheúchsel, *m.* and *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Scheuche.

Scheúen, [V. Scheu, *adj.*] I. *v. intr.* to be frightened or scared, to startle, to shy, to start. Das Pferd scheute, scheute an einem Steine, vor einem Lappen, the horse was scared, startled, shied, started at a stone, at a patch. II. *v. tr.* to shun. Die Arbeit, die Mühe —, to be afraid of work, trouble; das Licht, die Kälte —, to fear the light, to be apprehensive of, to dread the cold, [in a more general sense] to dislike cold, or cold temperature; die Eule scheuet das Licht, the owl shuns the light, daylight. *Prov.* Gebrannte Kinder scheuen das Feuer, a burnt child dreads the fire, a scalded cat fears cold water; thue Recht und scheue Niemand, do what is right and fear no one, [fam.] tell the truth and shame the devil. III. *v. refl.* sich —. Dieses Pferd scheuet sich vor dem Wasser, this horse won't take the water, shies at water; ich scheue mich, diese Kranken zu besuchen, aus Furcht, angesteckt zu werden, I am fearful of visiting these patients, sick persons, for fear of catching the contagion, of infection; er scheuet sich davor, he has a mortal aversion to it, he dreads it; er scheuet sich vor der Arbeit, he has a dread of work, he does not like work; sich der Sünde or vor der —, to eschew sin, evil; sich vor Niemand —, to be afraid of no man, to fear no one; vor wem sollte ich mich —? whom have I to be afraid of? whom should I fear, dread? ich scheue mich, er scheuete sich, es zu sagen, I am ashamed, he hesitated to say it.

1. Scheúer, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [to this the Fr. *écurie* is allied; Schure is in old Germ. = Decke] a barn, a granary. Mein Getreide ist in der —, my corn is in the barn, I have housed my grain, my wheat. V. Heu—, Korn—, Ziegel—.

Scheuer-dach, *n.* roof of a barn, of a corn-loft. —eule, *f.* the barn-owl, the little owl. —leiter, *f.* a barn-ladder, the granary-steps. —tenne, *f.* threshing-floor of the barn. —thor, *n.* gate or door of the granary, the barn-door.

2. Scheúer, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Scheuern] [das Scheuern] the cleaning, the scouring; *it.* [in seamen's language] die — des Ankers [Ankerfütterung], lining of the bow.

Scheuer-faß, *n.* kitchen-buck-tub, pantry-buck-tub; [with scullions &c.] dish-tub; [with butlers &c.] plate-tub; [with pin-makers] the scouring-barrel; [with goldsmiths] a brazen vessel for scouring silver-plate previous to gilding, plate boiler. —frau, *f.* char-woman, [in the kitchen] scullion, cook's-maid, kitchen wench. —haber, *m.* V. —lappen. —kammer, *f.* [with tinmen] scouring-room [for the iron-plates previous to their being tinned]. —kraut, *n.* V. Schafthen. —lappen, *m.* a dish-clout, [chiefly in seamen's lang.] mop. —magd, *f.* a scullion, a scouring-wench. —sack, *m.* [with pin makers] sack filled with bran or sawdust for rubbing dry the scoured pins. —sand, *m.* scouring-sand. —stande, *f.* V. —faß. —stein, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] holy stone [for scouring the deck]. —tag, *m.* 1) day for washing up dishes and plates. 2) V. Aschermittwoch, Mariä Reinigung. —tonne, *f.* [with pin-makers] V. —faß. —trog, *m.* [with pin-makers] small trough or spout. —tuch, *n.* dish-clout. —weib, *n.* V. —frau. —wisch, *m.* V. —lappen, Strohwisch.

Scheúern, *v. tr.* [allied to the Lat. *curare*, Fr. *écurer*, Engl *to scour*] 1) [stark reiben] to rub hard. Die Schweine — sich an den Bäumen, hogs rub themselves against trees; [in seamen's lang.] sich — [of ropes], to chafe. 2) to scour, to clean, to cleanse, to wash, to scrape, to rub. Die Stube —, to clean or scour, to wash out the room; die Stufen einer Treppe —, to scour the stairs; den Fußboden —, to scour, to polish the floor by rubbing with beeswax &c.; einen Kübel —, to clean out a bucket by scraping &c.; das Küchengeschirr —, to wash up the kitchen-utensils; mit Sand —, to scour with sand; die Arbeit —[with cutlers &c.], to clean with whitening the blades, tools &c. which, after being tempered, have to be reheated; die Nadeln im Scheuerfasse —[with pinmakers], to rub dry, to polish the pins in the scouring-barrel; den Draht zu den Nadeln —[streichen], to flog brass-wire upon a block; die Silbermünzen —[in the mint], to scour or brighten the planchets or blanks. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Einem den Kopf —, to read any one a lecture that he won't forget in a hurry, to give any one a regular blowing up. Das —, rubbing, scouring, cleaning, burnishing, polishing; das — eines Fußbodens, the scrubbing or scouring, the polishing or rubbing bright of a floor.

Scheúne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] barn, granary, shed, V. 1. Scheuer, Kornscheuer &c.

Scheun-eule, *f.* V. Scheuereule. —knecht, *m.* a foreman over the threshers in a barn. —tenne, *f.* V. Scheuertenne.

Scheúre, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. 1. Scheuer, Kornscheuer &c.

Scheúsal, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from scheuen] 1) monster; revolting, horrible object. Diese Frau ist ein wahres —, this woman is quite an object, a hideous creature, the picture of ugliness or deformity; Einem ein — seyn [obsolescent], to be any body's bugbear, loathing, abhorrence; er ist allen Menschen ein —, he is a pariah, a monster, an object of execration to all men, a detestable wretch. 2) V. Scheuche.

‖Scheúselig, *adj.* and *adv.* abominable, execrable, horrible.

‖Scheúseligkeit, *f.* state or quality of what is abominable &c., V. Abscheulichkeit.

Scheúßlich, *adj.* and *adv.* hideous, revolting, terrifying. Ein —es Ungeheuer, a hideous monster; ein —es Gesicht, a loathsome face; das ist — anzusehen, that is dreadful, hideous, revolting to look at; — entstellt, frightfully, hideously, horribly disfigured; eine —e That, an atrocious, horrible, execrable deed; ein —er Anblick, a most shocking sight.

Scheúßlichkeit, *f.* 1) ugliness, frightfulness, hideousness, deformity, horror. — einer Handlung, the atrocity of a deed. 2) a hideous thing, a revolting action, an atrocity.

‖Schéve, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in the Friesland lang. Schief = Spreu] hard fibres of hemp and flax-stalks, bullen.

Schicht, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [appears allied with σχίζειν, Lat. *scindo*, *scidi*] 1) [generally] [das Schichten, Abtheilen] [in law] legitimate inheritance or compulsory bequest of property to issue male and female, portion or share in equity. Die — der Kinder erster Ehe, the lawful inheritance of the children by the first marriage; *it.* part, parcel, portion, lawful portion, thirds. — des hohen Ofens [with founders], mouth, whole depth, cavity of the furnace; [with miners &c.] rest, hour or time of repose; — machen, to make a rest, to leave off work, to finish one's job. 2) a miner's day-work [stipulated upon or legally enforced and varying from six to eight up to twelve hours]. Die — antreten, to commence one's day's work; — halten, die — verfahren, to work on, to stick to one's work the due time; to finish one's job; [with founders] the melting, the smelting, [also] the batch; die — beschicken, to get ready the batch of ore with the fluxes &c. for the melting; *it.* die —, the time requisite for the melting or

smelting; *it.* die —, the result or produce of one smelting-batch; eine — Glätte, the litharge of one smelting, of one refining. 3) [especially a certain part of a whole] Die — der Kinder erster Ehe, the legitimate portion or inheritance of the children by the first marriage; *it.* [with miners] a quarter of a six-bushel measure, V. Zeche; *it.* the thickness of a shaft-rod, a yard in depth or thickness; drei —en tiefer Graben, a ditch three yards deep. 4) [Lage] bed, couch, layer, stratum. Vulkaniſche —en, volcanic strata; eine — Sand, Thon, Kreide, a stratum or bed of sand, clay, chalk; *fig.* [modern] die verſchiedenen —en der Geſellſchaft, the different layers, degrees, classes, grades of society; eine — or —e Steine, a bed or layer of stones; [with masons] a course, a layer [of stones, bricks &c. in building]; ſie legen die erſte — or —e, they are laying the first row, course, layer; eine — or —e Pflaſterſteine, a layer of flag-stones, a pavement, [if not horizontal] ledge; V. Doppel—; die weiche — in einem Steine, the fissile layer, the lamina in a stone, the breaking grain; eine — Holz, a layer of wood [in a stack of wood]; eine —e Käſe, Brod, Apfelſchnitten, a layer of cheese, bread, apple-slices; eine — Erdbeeren auf eine — Zucker legen, to spread a layer of strawberries on a layer or groundwork of sugar; [in chemistry] several substances arranged as strata, stratification; in —n legen, to stratify. 5) [with founders] that which is poured into or strewn alternately in smelting furnaces, batch; [with tinmen] a copper-plate for flattening the tin; V. —bank.

Schicht-bank, *f.* [with tinmen] bench for flattening the copper-plates. **—fuge**, *f.* [with slaters] cleaving-grain. **—glätte**, *f.* [with founders] that which is drawn off from refined silver, the litharge of one melting, of one refining. **—holz**, *n.* stacked or piled wood; [with charcoal-burners] charred fagot-wood. **— keil**, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] a wedge for stowing, for trimming the hold, for ballast-trenching. **— kux**, *m.* [with miners] share amounting to eight common shares, the quarter of a mine, a fourth-share in a mining-concern. **— lohn**, *m.* [with miners] wages for a miner's task or work by the job. **— meiſter**, *m.* [with miners, founders] 1) the comptroller of the workmen's wages, the auditor of the mines. 2) assayer of metals. **—meiſterei**, *f.* 1) the office or post of a mine-auditor, [also] of a metal-assayer. 2) the district of such a person. **—räumer**, *m.* one who removes the rubbish in a quarry, a quarry-man. **—ſchreiber**, *m.* [with miners] a clerk of the mines. **—ſemmel**, *f.* a batch of rolls. **—theilung**, *f.* V. Erbtheilung. **—trog**, *m.* [with founders] the wooden bowl or scuttle for filling the furnace. **—weiſe**, *adv.* in beds, in layers, in piles, in strata; *fig.* [fam.] sandwich-fashion, bread- and butter-fashion. **—weiſe arbeiten** [with miners], to work by the job, the day, the legal hours; Etwas **—weiſe legen**, to place any thing in layers, to lay in beds, in strata, in piles.

Schichtel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -n] [allied to **Schicht**, a layer, a deposit] [with glovers] the finger-gusset, a forset.

Schichteln, *v. tr.* [with glovers] to put the finger-gussets.

Schichten, *v. tr.* 1) [theilen, abſondern] to divide, to share, to portion out, to apportion, to separate. Die Güter einer Erbſchaft —, to lot out, to portion out the goods of an inheritance; die Kinder erſter Ehe — or ab—, to portion out the estate in legal proportion to the children of the first issue; eine Rede in ihre Theile —, to separate or divide a discourse into its component parts. *Fig.* [=claſſificiren] to classify, to class. 2) to lay in stratified rows, to pile, to arrange in layers or beds. Häringe &c. —, to lay herrings &c. in layers, to barrel herrings &c.; das Holz —, beim Meſſen —, to pile up, to stack wood, to stack or range wood for measuring; ein Schiff — [bepacken], to freight a ship, to stow the hold; Fäſſer in das Schiff —, to stow away the casks in the ship; *it.* — [in chemistry], to stratify. Das — der Güter, the portioning out, the apportioning, distributing according to law of the effects; [in chemistry &c.] stratification; [in seamen's language] stowing, freighting, trimming. *Fig.* classification, classing.

Schichter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in seamen's lang.] a stower.

Schichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* stratified; in strata, beds or layers. V. Ein—, Weit—, Zwei—.

Schichtling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in mineralogy] argillaceous veined agate.

1. **Schick**, *m.* [-es] [=Geſchick 1)] [in fam. lang.] Es iſt kein — in dieſer Sache, there is no arrangement, harmony, tit in this thing, this thing does not do, this is not the thing.

2. **Schick**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in nat. hist.] the monitor-finch or Mytilene of Provence.

Schicken, [appears to be allied to the Gr. τεχ] *v. tr.* and *intr.* to send. Eine Kugel, eine Bombe in die Stadt — [werfen, ſchießen], to throw a ball, a bomb into the town; einen Boten nach der Stadt, in die Stadt, zu or an Jemand —, Einem einen Boten —, to send a messenger to the town, on an errand into the town, to any body, to send any one a messenger, an express; ſchicke mir den Bedienten, ſchicke den Bedienten zu mir, send me the servant, send the servant to me; die Magd —, um Brod zu holen, to send the girl for bread; Einen Geſandten nach Wien —, to send an ambassador to Vienna; die Kinder in die Schule —, to send the children to school; Einen auf Reiſen —, to send any one upon his travels; Einen in's Elend — [verweiſen], to send any one into banishment, out of his country, to banish or exile any one; Einen nach Etwas —, to send any one after something, to fetch something; nach Wein, nach einem Briefe, Buche —, to send after or for wine, a letter, a book; nach dem Arzte, dem Schneider &c. —, to send for the physician, the tailor &c.; *proverb.* in den April —, V. under April; ein Kind ſchlafen —, to send a child to sleep, to bed; Einem einen Brief —, to send any one a letter; einen Bedienten, einen Brief auf die Poſt —, to send a servant, a letter to the post-office, to the post; Waaren &c. mit der Poſt, durch die Poſt —, to send goods &c. by or through the post; noch einmal, wieder or zurück —, to send again, back, to return; ſobald ſie angekommen waren, ſchickten ſie ihre Leute zurück, as soon as they arrived they sent their people [servants] back; ein Buch in die Welt — [not unfrequently in a rather contemptuous sense], to usher or send a book into the world, to publish or print a book; Einen in die andere Welt — [in fam. lang.], to send any one into the other world, to despatch any one. Syn. **Schicken, Senden.** Schicken implies merely removal from one's self; ſenden always refers to a particular destination. The object for which we ſenden any one is more important; we may ſchicken any one for a common or even ridiculous object. Those whom a sovereign ſendet to his equals, are called Geſandte; but we ſchicken the commonest men to spy into the enemy's camp. *Fig. a)* [=verhängen] to send. Die Leiden, die uns Gott ſchickt, the sufferings that God sends us; *proverb.* Gott muß es —, wenn es ſoll glücken, whatever thrives is of God's sending; Gott hat es ſo geſchickt, God has so willed it, thus ordained it; Gott ſchicke es zum Beſten, may God dispose of it for the best, direct it for our good. *b)* Sich zu Etwas — [anſchicken], to set about, to prepare or dispose one's self, to get ready for any thing, business, to do something; ſich in Etwas —, to accommodate or lend one's self to any thing. [fam.] to trim one's boat to watch which way the wind blows or veers; er weiß ſich gut zu —, he knows very well how to suit, to accommodate himself to others; in Betreff ſeines Geſchmackes weiß er ſich nach uns zu —, with respect to taste he knows how to bring it into unison with ours; ſie weiß ſich in ihren Mann zu —, she knows how to manage her husband; ſich in ſein Elend —, to bear one's misfortune, one's misery resignedly, with resignation, stoically; ich kann mich hierein noch gar nicht — [finden], I don't yet understand one word of it, I can't see my way yet at all, [also] I cannot yet bring myself, accustom myself to it; darein werde ich mich nie — lernen, I shall never get used to it, I shall never learn how to give into it. V. Fügen. *c)* Sich — [ſich zutragen], to happen. Es muß ſich oft wunderlich —, strange things often happen; man weiß nicht, wie es ſich noch — kann, it is not known what may yet happen; wenn es ſich gerade ſo ſchickt, if it so happens, if an opportunity for it presents itself; wenn man zum Unglück beſtimmt iſt, muß ſich Alles dazu —, when one is doomed to bad luck, every thing contributes to it, concurs in producing it; nachdem es ſich ſchickt, according to circumstances; es hat ſich gerade ſo geſchickt, daß &c., it has so happened, that &c., chance has willed that &c.; *proverb.* was ſeyn ſoll, ſchickt ſich wohl, what is to be, must be; whatever must be is sure to happen. *d)* Sich — [an—, paſſen], to be likely, to look probable, to seem likely, to have an appearance or air, *it.* to agree, to harmonize with, to match, to blend. Es ſchickt ſich Alles zum Winter, every thing looks like winter coming, announces or heralds the approach of winter; der Himmel ſchickt ſich zum Regen, the sky looks likely for rain, forebodes rain, it looks rainy in the heavens; ſich zuſammen, zu einer andern Perſon or Sache —, to agree, to chime, to suit, blend, to correspond, to be suitable or fitting to another person or thing; dieſe Zeuge — ſich gut zuſammen, these stuffs match, assort well together, are a good match; der Rock ſchickt ſich nicht zu der Weſte, this coat does not match the waistcoat; eine Tapete ſchickt ſich gut zu ſchönen Möbeln, tapestry matches with, sets off handsome furniture; dieſe Beſetzung ſchickt ſich gut zu dem Kleide, this trimming suits, matches the dress beautifully, is perfectly becoming to the dress; zwei Farben, die ſich gut zuſammen —, two colours that assort well together, that match, that blend, that form a pleasing contrast; dies Tuch ſchickt ſich zu einem ſolchen Kleide, this cloth is just the thing for, will match such a dress; dieſe bei-

den Dinge — ſich nicht gut zuſammen, these two things don't square, don't match with each other; das ſchickt ſich recht wohl für ihn, that suits him very well; die Antwort ſchickte ſich nicht auf die Frage, this answer did not tally with the question, was not apposite; er ſchickt ſich nicht zu dieſem Amte, dieſes Amt ſchickt ſich nicht für ihn, he is not fit for this office, this office is not fit for him, [fam.] is not the thing for him; es ſchickt ſich ganz in ſeinen Kram [fam., ironical], it suits his purpose amazingly; bei Ihrem Alter ſchickt ſich dieſe Kleidung trefflich für Sie, at your age, your time of life this mode of dress is very becoming to you, *it.* [ironically] this decking out, this [gay] attire becomes your time of life most superlatively; es ſchickt ſich nicht für Sie, ſo zu handeln, it does not become you to act in such a manner; dieß, dieſes Kleid &c. ſchickt ſich nicht für eine Frau von ihrem Alter, this, this dress does not become, was never intended for a woman of her time of life. Das —, V. Schickung.

Schicker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], — **inn,** *f.* [not much used] a sender, one who sends or despatches a message, a messenger &c.

Schicklich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [tauglich, paſſend] fit, fitting, suiting, suitable, apt, proper, matching, becoming, pertinent, apposite. Die —en Mittel, the proper, suitable remedies, fitting or proper means; eine —e Heirath, a fitting, proper, a not untoward marriage, an excellent match; eine —e Frage, Antwort, a fitting, proper question, an apposite, pertinent answer; auf eine —e Art, — antworten, to answer pertinently, to the question, to answer aptly; nichts iſt weniger — für die Geſundheit, als &c., nothing is less suitable to the health, than &c.; er weiß immer das —e zu treffen, he always knows how to hit off or upon what is becoming. 2) [wohlanſtändig] becoming, proper, decorous, congruous, decent. Es iſt nicht —, ſo zu ſprechen, it is not proper, decorous, gentlemanlike, ladylike to speak so, [fam.] it is not the thing to speak so. Das —e, the becoming, pertinence; *it.* propriety, decorum.

Schicklichkeit, *f.* pertinence, propriety, decorum, decency. Es wäre der — gemäß, it would be in harmony with &c.; conformity, seemliness would by so doing be consulted; das heißt gegen die — verſtoßen, that is in sooth injuring propriety, deranging what is most befitting, kicking against decorum, order &c.

Schicklichkeits-gefühl, *n.* sense of propriety, of decorum &c. —**grund,** *m.* reason of propriety, of decorum, grounds for decency, for conformity, for that which is becoming.

Schickſal, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] 1) fate, destiny, lot. Niemand kann ſeinem —e entgehen or entrinnen, no one can escape his destiny, shun his fate, [proverbial] every bullet has its billet, Fate raps at the poor man's cottage and the king's palace; er hat ſein — mit dem ſeines Freundes verbunden, er hat ſeines Freundes — getheilt, he has joined his lot to that of his friend, he has shared his friend's destinies; ein ſonderbares — haben, to have a strange destiny; ſein Leben war ein Gewebe von den ſonderbarſten —en or der ſonderbarſten —e, his life was an entangled web, a tissue of the most extraordinary events, fate had chequered his life in a most varied manner; mit ſeinem — zufrieden ſeyn, to be content with one's lot; ſterben iſt unſer aller —, to die is the common lot of us all, is our common fate, destiny. Syn. V. 1 Los. 2) [no *pl.*] [das Fatum] fate, destiny, necessity Die Unvermeidlichkeit des —s, the fatality of fate, of the divine decree; die Beſchlüſſe des —s, the decrees of fate; das Buch des —s, the book of fate; ſo hat es das — beſchloſſen, fate, destiny has so decreed it, the fates, the three sisters have so ordained it. V. Fügung, Geſchick, Schickung, Verhängniß.

Schickſal-deuter, *m.*, —**deuterinn,** *f.* interpreter of fate, expounder of destiny, of fate, a Sybil.

Schickſals-gang, *m.* the march of destiny, of the destinies, the career of fate. Sein —gang war einer der or gehörte zu den ungewöhnlichſten, the march of his destiny, his fate, his life has been one of the most extraordinary, his was a most strange lot, career. —**geſetz,** *n* the law of fate, decree of destiny. —**göttinn,** *f.* [in mythology] the Goddess [of] Fate, one of three fatal sisters, Fate, the fatal Goddess or sister. —**richtung,** *f.* the direction, the turn one's fortune, one's life takes; the march of destiny. —**wechſel,** *m.* change of fortune, vicissitude. —**weg,** *m.* the way one's fortune takes, the way which one is led by one's fate.

Schickung, *f.* 1) [das Schicken] sending, expedition, expediting; *it.* message, despatch. 2) [Beſtimmung] destiny; fate. Gottes weiſer — vertrauen, ſich ihr überlaſſen, to trust to, to resign one's self to, to repose or rely on God's providence; das iſt eine — des Himmels, eine — von oben, that is a judgment of heaven, a judgment from above; eine ſonderbare —, a strange destiny.

Schieb, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with gardeners] [das Schiebeiſen] hoe, spud.

Schieben, [appears allied to heben] *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to push, [low or fam.] to shove. Einen Kaſten an die Wand —, to push a wardrobe against the wall; ſchiebe den Tiſch ein wenig zu mir her, push the table a little towards me, a little this way; einen Karren —, to push or wheel a wheelbarrow; das Brod in den Ofen —, to put or set the bread in the oven; den Riegel in das Loch —, to push the bolt into the hole, to bolt, to slip the bolt; ein Fenſter in die Höhe —, to push up, to raise the window, to raise up the window-sash; das Buch, das Glas &c. bei Seite —, to push the book, the glass &c. aside; Einen fort —, zur Thüre hinaus —, to push or thrust any one on, any one out, out of doors, out of the door; V. Ein—, Ver—, Vor—, Weg—; Etwas in die Taſche, in den Mund —, to put, to thrust any thing into one's pocket, mouth; Etwas heimlich an einen Ort —, to place something furtively in any place, to slide any thing by stealth into any spot; als er das Geld zählte, ſchob er einige falſche Thaler mit unter, whilst he was counting the money, he passed some false dollars; er ſchob ihm einige Dukaten in die Hand, he thrust, slipped some ducats into his hand; Kegel — [ſpielen], to play at nine-pins or skittles; um den erſten Wurf —, to throw or bowl who shall go first, to string for lead. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Etwas auf die lange Bank — [es auf—, ver—], to spin any thing out, to procrastinate, [fam.] to put off 'till to morrow, 'till next christmas, to delay; die Schuld auf Jemand —, to throw or lay the blame upon another; er hat es auf mich geſchoben [fam.], he has shoved it off upon me, upon my shoulders; einen Antrag, ein Begehren, einen Wunſch von ſich — [fam. for ablehnen], to release one's self from a commission, to beg to be excused, [fam] to back out from doing any thing when asked &c.: Einem Etwas ins Gewiſſen — [for Etwas Eines Gewiſſen anheimſtellen], to appeal, to leave a thing to any one's conscience; Einem Etwas auf den Hals, in die Schuhe — [in pop. lang.], to lay the blame upon another, to throw the whole fault on the shoulders of another; er ſchiebt ihn in den Sack [rather low], he turns him round his little finger, he leads him by the nose; he is the stronger of the two; *it.* — [in seamen's lang.], to hoist up with a will; to hawl upon a hawser. II. *v. intr.* 1) [hervorkommen] Die Pflanzen —, the plants sprout out, shoot up, grow apace. Dieſes Pferd ſchiebt, ſchiebt Zähne, this horse is shedding his milk-teeth; Ihr Pferd hat ſchon geſchoben, your horse has already shed his milk-teeth. 2) [in common people's lang.] Geſchoben kommen, to come along full tear, full swing, at a spanking rate. III. *v. refl.* ſich —. 1) [ſich verſchieben] Das Papier hat ſich geſchoben, the paper has got rumpled, crumpled; die geſchobene Schrift, running hand; geſchobene, lateiniſche Buchſtaben, Italic letters, text; geſchobenes Viereck [eine Raute], lozenge, rhomb; geſchobenes Kreuz, cross of St. Andrew, of Burgundy, a saltier-cross. 2) [fortgehen] [rather low], to shove one's boat off, to cut one's stick, to give leg-bail. Das —, V. Schub.

Schieb-barte, *f.* [with coopers] addice, adze. —**blinde,** *f.* [in seamen's lang.] sprit-sail. —**deckel,** *m.* a cover that runs in a groove, a slide-cover. —**eiſen,** *n.* [with gardeners] V. Schiebe. —**fenſter,** *n.* a sash-window; a slide-window. —**handſchräubchen,** *n.* a sliding hand-vice. —**karren,** *m.* a wheelbarrow. Schutt &c. im —karren führen, to wheel rubbish &c. in a barrow. —**kärrner,** *m.* a barrowman. —**kaſten,** *m.*, [more usual] —**lade,** *f.* a drawer. —**laden,** *m.* a slide-shutter, a shutter running in a groove. —**leuchter,** *m.* candlestick with a moveable socket, a slide-candlestick. —**ochs,** *m.* [not much used] a draught-ox [yoked by the head]. —**riem** or —**riemen,** *m.* the barrowman's straps or braces, a barrow-strap. —**ring,** *m.* [with goldsmiths] sliding-ring, slider. —**ſack,** *m.* V. Schubſack. —**ſtange,** *f.* [with miners and in hydraulics] pole; [in organs] stop, register, register-staff; [in saw-mills] a contrivance for pushing the log against the saw, see-saw, slider, the saw-cog or rochet. —**thür,** *f.* a sliding-door, a panel-door. —**wägelchen,** *n.* a two-wheeled easy-chair [for taking airings]. Einen Kranken in einem —wägelchen [fort]führen, to wheel about for an airing an invalid in an easy-chair. —**werk,** *n.* [with miners] 1) a cog-wheeled machine with click and spring-work. 2) [Feldgeſtänge] flat rods or poles moving backwards and forwards. —**zange,** *f.* [in seamen's lang.] 1) langrel joined crosswise for sweeping and raking. 2) ear-rings, head-lines. —**zeug,** *n.* cog-work, mechanism for propelling the log to the saw.

Schiebe-bank, *f.* plate for wire-drawing gold. —**blech,** *n.* [with locksmiths] the sliding-bolt, slide-bolt; [with bakers, pastrycooks] the sliding oven-door. —**bock,** *m.* [with miners, = Laufkarren] wheel-barrow. —**klo-**

ben, *m.* [with wire-drawers] the pinchers [for drawing the coarse wire through the iron-plate]. —rad, *n.* [in saw-mills] cog-wheel, rochet. —ſchloß, *n.* spring or snap-lock. —ſtange, *f.* the see-saw, the rod of the cog-wheel in a saw-mill. —ſtein, *m.* [at backgammon] piece, man. — wand, *f.* [little used] scene. V. Bühnenwand.

Schieber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [Einer, der ſchiebt] a pusher, thruster, shover; V. Karren—, Kegel—; [with wire-drawers] the drawer of the coarse wire through the drawing-plate; [in rural economy] ox yoked by the head. 2) [with bakers] the peel; [Kohlen—] the strike, rake, flat shovel; *it.* V. Schiebeblech; [with hatmakers] a hatter's hurdle; [with joiners &c.] — eines Fenſters, the sash-frame, the window-groove or slide; [with locksmiths] V. Schiebeblech; — eines Kaſtens, the sliding-grove, the slide of a large trunk, of a chest; — an einem Backofen, the sliding-door or cover to an oven; — an einem Glasofen, the bocca-stopper; — einer Siegelpreſſe, the screw of a letter-sealing press; der — [with gunsmiths], stop, stay [to the nut]; *it.* — in der Bohrbank, the T-stop or cramp in a bench for boring cannon on; — an einem Helme, the vizor of a helmet; der — [for opening and shutting an umbrella, a parasol], slider; — an einem Pferdezaume, sliding knot to a bridle; *it.* der — [in farriery], pursiness, broken-winded state.

Schiebernuth, *f.* [with joiners] the groove in which the window runs, sash-groove or frame.

Schieberling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Pfifferling.

Schiebſelzwickel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with stocking-weavers] the common clock of a stocking.

Schied, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from ſcheiden, and also = Entſcheid] the sentence of a court that decides matters relating to mines.

Schied-buch, *n.* [with miners] code, book of mines. —mahl, *n.* [Grenzzeichen] boundary-mark. —mauer, *f.* V. Scheidemauer. —rain, *m.* line or stripe of demarcation between two fields, boundary-line, border-strip or plot. —ſtein, *m.* V. Grenzſtein. —wand, *f.* V. Scheidewand.

Schiedeſchacht, *m.* V. Scheideſchacht.

Schieds-freund, *m.* arbitrator, umpire, mediator [chosen by both parties]. — gericht, *n.* court, tribunal of awards, of arbitration. —mann, *m.* arbitrator, referee, umpire. —männer, —leute erwählen, to choose arbitrators, umpires. —probe, *f.* [with founders] decisive assay. —probenglas, *n.* [in manufactories of blue colours] stained glass for the assays. —richter, *m.* arbitrator, umpire, referee. Einen —richter wählen, to choose a referee; über die Wahl der —richter einig werden, to agree in the choice of referees, of umpires; die Streitſache wurde durch — richter geſchlichtet, the dispute was arranged by arbitration; Ihr Vater ſoll als —richter darüber entſcheiden, your father shall decide as umpire about it, I or we refer this to the arbitration of your father; wir haben dieſen Streit dem und dem als — richter übergeben, we have surrendered this dispute into the hands of such and such a one for his decision. —richterinn, *f.* an arbitratrix, an arbitress. —richterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* by arbitrament, by arbitration. — richterlicher Spruch, an arbitrament, the decision of a referee, of an umpire; einen Streit durch —richterlichen Spruch entſcheiden, to decide a difference by arbitration; ſie werden alle Punkte ihres Rechtsſtreites auf —richterliche Entſcheidung ausſetzen, they will stake all the points or heads of their lawsuit upon arbitration. —ſpruch, *m.* arbitrage, arbitrament, arbitration, umpire's decision, referee's sentence, mediator's judgment, award. Bei dem —ſpruche bleiben, ſich dem —ſpruche unterwerfen, to abide by the arbitrament, to submit to the [judicial] sentence of the referee; wir werden uns den —ſpruch des Richters gefallen laſſen, we will conform entirely to the mediating decree, to the decision of the judge.

Schiedlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] pacific, tranquil. Es iſt Alles friedlich und — abgegangen, all has passed off peaceably and tranquilly, orderly.

Schief, [from ſchieben] *adj.* and *adv.* oblique, transverse, aslope, athwart, across, awry, wry, crooked, slanting; [in architecture] bending, leaning, out of the prependicular. —e Linie, an oblique line; —er Winkel [not a rectangle], an oblique angle; —e Fläche [making an angle with the plummet], oblique plane; —ſtehende Säule [not upright], a leaning column; der Stuhl, der Tiſch ſteht —, the chair, the table slopes, stands aslope, uneven; dieſes Zimmer iſt ganz —, this room is quite irregular, [fam.] built at sixes and sevens, has not got a right angle in it; dieſe Treppe wendet ſich nicht gut, ſie iſt —, this staircase does not turn or wind well, it is awkward; —ſtehende Mauer, a leaning, sloping, bulging, top-heavy wall; —er Thurm [as that of Pisa &c.], an inclined, a leaning tower; ein Stück Holz — einſetzen, to place a piece of wood in a slanting or sloping posture; die —e or krumme Kante des Holzes, the crooked edge of the wood; —es [ungleiches] Holz, gnarled, writhed, twisted wood; — ſchreiben, to write slanting, aslant, [fam.] chinese-fashion; — ſchneiden, to cut across, transversely, slopingly, obliquely; dieſer Wagen hängt —, this coach hangs, leans on one side, does not hang true; ſich — ankleiden, to dress one's self awry, awkwardly; — gehen, to walk awry, sidling, obliquely, diagonally, to sidle, to waddle; —e Beine haben, to have twisted, deformed, bent, bow-legs, to be bow-legged; ein —es Maul machen [rather low], to make a wry mouth [used also *fig.*]; *fig.* to pout, to make a face; Einen — anſehen, to look at any one out of the corners of one's eyes, [in a bad sense] to leer at any one, [low] to look askew at any one, *fig.* to regard any one with an evil eye, unwillingly, askance; [in botany] —e Wurzel, —er Halm, oblique root, stalk; —es Blatt [one lobe being the larger], a subdimidiated leaf; —er Weg, an oblique, indirect way; —er Wind [in seamen's lang.], a sharp wind, a wind nearly right ahead, a side-head-wind; ſeine Schuhe — [krumm] treten, to wear down or tread one's shoes on one side. *Fig.* Die Sache gehet — [in fam. or pop. lang.], the affair goes wrong, all wrong, does not go on right; —e Maßregeln, wrong measures, awkward proceedings; Etwas — anfangen [in fam. or pop. lang.], to set to work about any thing at the wrong end, to begin any thing upside-down, topsy-turvy, all wrong; — denken, urtheilen, to think, to reason crookedly, to judge incorrectly, wrong, without arriving to a right conclusion; —er Kopf, a wild, rambling, odd, eccentric head; —es Urtheil, —er Gedanke, a wrong, perverted, disordered judgment, a wrong, queer, odd, divergent thought; es iſt etwas —es in ſeinem Kopfe, there is something queer in his head, his mind has something odd, devious, eccentric about it; [in fam. or pop. lang.] eine Sache — nehmen, Etwas — aufnehmen, to take any thing in bad part, in a wrong point of view.

Schief-bein, —beinig, V. Krummbein &c. —hals, *m.* 1) a stiff neck; a wry neck. 2) a person having a stiff or wry neck. — halſig, *adj.* and *adv.* stiff-necked; wry-necked. —hobel, *m.* [with an oblique chisel] inclined plane. —kopf, *m.* 1) head on one side, a distorted head. 2) a person whose head is placed awry. *Fig.* an odd, a queer head, mind, fellow. —kreuz, *n.* cross of St. Andrew, of Burgundy. —lauf, *m.* a cross, oblique, diagonal course, [fam.] a cross cut. Der —lauf eines Schiffes, the oblique sailing of a ship by the rhomb, loxodromic course, loxodromy. —liegend, *adj.* and *adv.* inclined, sloping. —maß, *n.* [Winkelmaß] a bevel measure, a measure out of square. —maul, *n.* [low] 1) twisted, distorted mouth. 2) a person whose mouth is on one side. —mäulig, *adj.* and *adv.* [low] wry-mouthed. —naſe, *f.* 1) twisted, bent, crooked nose, a nose not in the centre of the face. 2) a person with a nose not straight. —naſig, *adj.* and *adv.* oblique-nosed. —rund, *adj.* and *adv.* oval. —runde Perlen, rough pearls, Scotch pearls. — ſchwamm, *m.* [in botany] oblique agaric. —ſehen, *n.* [an ophthalmic disease] oblique vision, squinting, lusciosity. —winkelig, *adj.* and *adv.* [either acute or obtuse] oblique-angled. —winkeliges Dreieck, any triangle not rectangular, an oblique triangle; —winkeliges Viereck, a parallelogram with oblique angles, a rhomb.

Schiefe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [das Schiefſeyn] obliquity. 2) [little used] inclined plane, a slope.

Schiefer, *m.* [-s] [allied to the Sw. *skifwa*, to cleave] 1) [especially whatever can be difoliated, dilaminated] — auf dem Kopfe, scurf; *it.* — [in common people's language = Splitter], fragment, splinter; [with masons] splinter, shiver of a stone; [with painters] a scale, flake [of old pictures]. Sich einen — in den Fuß treten, to tread a splinter into one's foot, to get a splinter in one's foot while walking or treading. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Einen — [Groll] auf Jemand haben, to have a bone to pick with any body, to owe any one a grudge; einen — im Herzen haben, to have a gnawing worm at one's heart, a secret grief, a hidden care. 2) a slate; [also = a slaty sort of rock] schist, argillite. Thonartiger —, argillaceous schist, schistous clay; — brechen, to quarry slate, to dig out slates; ein Dach mit — decken, to cover a roof with slates, to slate a roof, a house, to slate-roo a house.

Schiefer-alaun, *m.* 1) sulphate of lime, laminated, foliated or fibrous sulphate of lime. 2) aluminous schist. —amianth, *m.* tabular or braided asbestos, fossil-cork, suber-montanum. —arbeiter, *m.* a slate-quarryman or workman in a slate-quarry. —art, *f.* 1) the nature, quality of slate. 2) kind, species, variety of slate. Die —arten, the schistous rocks, the slates. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* schistous. —bank, *f.* stratum, layer, bed of slate, of schist. —berg, *m.* mountain of slate, of schistous rock. —blatt, *n.* a lamina, lamin or lamel of slate, a slate. —blau, *adj.* and *adv.* slate-blue, slate-coloured, of a slaty colour or hue.

—blau, *n.* 1) slate-blue. 2) slate or pencil mountain-blue. —block, *m.* a block of slate. Stück von einem —blocke [amongst slate-quarrymen, a piece of slate heavy enough for one man], a man's load of slate. —brecher, *m.* a workman in a slate-quarry. —brett, *n.* V. —latte. —bruch, *m.* a slate-quarry or pit, a quarry of schistous rock. —buckel, *m.* [in conchology] the dorsal-imbricated sea-lemon. —dach, *n.* slate-roof, slated roof. —decker, *m.* a slater. —deckergerüst, *n.* a slater's scaffolding. —deckerhammer, *m.* V. —hammer. —farb, —farben, —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* slate-coloured, V. —blau. —farbe, *f.* slate-blue. —flötz, *n.* V. —bank —gang, *m.* [with miners] slate-guang or gang, a vein or lode of slate. Einen —gang öffnen, to open a slate gang. —gebirge, *n.* schistous mountain. —gerüst, *n.* swinging or hanging scaffolding. —geschworene, *m.* [with miners] a sworn visitor or inspector of a slate-quarry. —gestein, *n.* schistous rock. —gewerkschaft, *f.* company, society of slate-miners, shareholders of a slate-quarry. —gips, *m.* foliated gypsum, laminar and fibrous sulphate of lime —glimmer, *m.* mica. —grau, *adj.* and *adv.* slate grey. —griffel, *m.* V. —stift. —grube, *f.* V. —bruch. —grün, *n.* 1) malachite, green carbonate of copper. 2) V. Borax. —gyps, *m.* V. —gips. —hammer, *m.* [with slaters] a slate-hammer. —hauer, *m.* V. —brecher. —häuer, *m.* [with miners] the miner who works upon the coppery slate —kohle, *f.* schistous coal. —kopf, *m.* [with miners] an ore-veined layer of slate. —latte, *f.* slate-lath. —mergel, *m* hardened calcareous schistous clay. —nagel, *m.* a flat-headed slate-nail. —niere, *f.* [with miners] reniform slate. —platte, *f.* a slab, tablet, or flat smooth piece of slate, of schist. —schicht, *f.* V. —bank —schneider, *m.* a slate-cutter. —schneiderklotz, *m.* block for cutting slate on. —schwarz, *n.* slate-black, black ochre. —schwule, *f.* calcareous schistous and bituminous clay. —spath, *m.* schistous, lamellar or foliated spath. —stein, *m.* schist, slate, argillite. —steinblatt, *n.* a lamel, lamin, lamina of slate, a slate. —steinern, *adj.* and *adv.* of slate, slaty. —steinprobe, *f.* proving of slate, a slate-assay. —stift, *m.* a slate-pencil. —stück, *n.* a piece of slate. —tafel, *f.* a slate; a tablet of slate, a cyphering-slate. —thon, *m.* schistous bituminous clay. —tisch, *m.* a table with a slate-stab. —trepan, *m.* [with surgeons] the trepan, the trephine. —wacke, *f.* slate-wacke, horn-slate, lamellar horn-rock. —wand, *f.* 1) rock, wall, ledge of slate, of schist. 2) a wall covered with slate. —weiß, *n.* finest white-lead. —zahn, *m.* a tooth that scales off or exfoliates; [in rural economy, alluding to the imperfect pointed teeth of pigs] a bad pointed tooth.

Schieferer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not much used] a slate-quarryman, a workman in a slate-pit.

Schiefericht, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [= absplitternd] splintery, liable to splinter. 2) slaty. schistous.

Schieferig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) splintery, apt to shiver. 2) slaty, schistous. —er Stein, —es Gestein, a slaty stone, schistous rock; —es Holz, wood having splinters. *Fig.* [provincial] V. Scheu *adj.*; [in common people's lang.] er wird leicht —, he is very touchy, susceptible.

Schiefern, *v. reft.* sich —, 1) [sich blättern] to detach itself in leaves, laminae, scales, flakes, crusts, to scale or peel off, to exfoliate. Ein Stein, der sich schiefert, a stone that scales off in lamins, that exfoliates; der Knochen hat sich geschiefert, the bone has exfoliated, has become carious; der Knochen fängt an, sich zu —, the bone begins to exfoliate; die Haut schiefert sich, the skin is coming off. Das — [of bones or of minerals], exfoliation. Mittel, welches das — der Knochen bewirkt, an exfoliative remedy. 2) [provincial] to run a splinter into one's skin, one's hand.

Schiefheit, *f.* eines Körpers, the slope, obliquity of a body; die — eines Gedankens, Urtheils, the wrongness, erroneousness, obliquity, the whimsicality, oddity, singularity, eccentricity of a thought, judgment; a partial, erroneous, one-sided judgment, thought; ein Mensch voll —en, a man full of oddities, of strange humours, a queer man.

Schiel, [V. the more usual word Scheel] *adj.* and *adv.* squinting, with a cast or turn in one's eyes. *Fig.* —er Wein, V. Schieler.

Schiel-auge, *n.* 1) an eye with a cast or a turn in it, a squinting eye, [low] a squint-eye. 2) a person having a squinting eye, that has a squint, [low] squint-eye, cock-eye, squinter. —brille, *f.* spectacles for curing obliquity of vision, goggles. —farbe, *f.* a blended colour changing as the direction of the falling light changes, as in shot-silk, a shot-colour. —kraut, *n.* 1) V. Schellkraut. 2) V. Milchkraut —ohr, *n.* a slanting ear. Sein Pferd hat —ohren, his horse has slanting ears. —zeug, *m.* [in commerce] a shot-stuff, a stuff shot-coloured [as shot-silk].

Schielen, *v. intr.* 1) to leer, to ogle, to peep or peer from out the corners of one's eyes. Mit einem Auge nach Etwas —, to peer at any thing with one eye, to throw a sidling look, a side-glance at any thing; er hat nach dem Spiele seines Nachbars geschielt, he has peeped [over] at his neighbour's game; nach schönen Mädchen —, to ogle, to look stealthily at the pretty girls, [in a bad sense] to leer after the pretty wenches. 2) to squint, [low] to look askew. Einwärts —, to squint towards the nose; das Auge schielt, the eye squints; —des Auge, a squinting eye, *it.* an eye having a cast or turn in it; er, sie schielt, he, she squints; sie schielt mit or auf dem einen Auge, she squints with or of one eye. *Fig.* —der Taffet, shot-taffety; —de Farbe, a changing-colour; a chameleon hue; [in commerce] a shot-colour; —de Perlen, pearls slightly clouded or dull —der Satz, Ausdruck, an imperspicuous, a dubious, an ambiguous phrase, expression &c., a sentence &c. not palpable, not having a direct power, not striking to the point; es liegt etwas —des [Zweideutiges] in seinem Betragen, there is something ambiguous, there is more than meets the eye in his conduct. Das — [in medicine], strabism, squinting, obliquity of vision.

Schieler, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —inn, *f.* 1) a person who squints, [insulting] a squinter; *it.* a person with a cast or turn in his eye or eyes. 2) [in commerce] —, or schieler Wein, claret, claret wine.

Schielerstein, *m.* V. Schillerstein.

Schielicht, *adj.* [of a colour] changing; passing into transitions, dolphin-hued, chameleon-hued; [of stuffs &c.] shot. —e Seide, —er Zeug, shot-silk, shot-stuff.

Schiemann, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -männer] [in seamen's lang.] the boatswain's mate, quarter-master.

Schiemanns-garn, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] yarn, twine, spun-yarn. —gast, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] the quarter-master's seaman or sailor. —maat, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] the quarter-master's mate, man at the bow-sprit.

Schiemannen, *v. tr.* [in seamen's lang.] to refit, to repair the rigging of a vessel.

Schiene, *f.* [*pl.* -n] *dim.* Schienchen, ‖Schienlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to the Lat. *scindo*, Germ. schinden, Gr. σχίζω, to cleave or split; therefore originally something long or longish] V. Schienbein, Arm—, Bein—, — an einem Rade, band or clout to a wheel, the tire; —n um ein Rad legen, to lay the tire of a wheel, V. Achsen—, Rad— &c; die — [für Eisenbahnen], the [iron-] rail [for rail-roads]; die —n an den eisernen Oefen, corner-bands or clamps securing German iron-stoves; die — [with surgeons], splint, splinter [for forming a swathe or cradle to a broken leg or arm]; —n an einen zerbrochenen Arm legen, to put or lay the splinters round a broken arm; — [in hydraulics], the cramp-iron, the iron-collar round the chamber-tube, sluice-pipe &c.; [in farriery] ein Glied von einem Pferde mit —n in der Lage erhalten, to keep a horse's limb in the posture required by means of splints; die — [with potters], the turning-staff of the wheel or lathe, *it.* [a piece of wood shaped like the heel piece of a shoe or a tongue for smoothing the pots] splint, slice.

Schien-bein, *n.* the shin-bone. Sich am —beine stoßen, to graze, to rub the skin off, to fray one's shin-bone, one's shin; [in anatomy] the tibia; [in horses] [sometimes] the cannon. —beinfläche, *f.* the surface of the tibia. —beingräte, *f.* [in anatomy] the ridge or crest of the shin-bone. —beinknochen, *m.* [in anatomy] tibia. —beinknopf, *m.* [in anatomy] the head or ball of the tibia. —beinmuskel, *m.* [in anatomy] tibial muscle, muscle of the tarsus. —beinnerve, *m.* tibial nerve. —beinröhre, *f.* the fibula, outer bone of the leg or shin. —beinschlagader, *f.* [in anatomy] die vordere —beinschlagader, the anterior tibial artery; die hintere —beinschlagader, the posterior tibial artery. —eisen, *n.* 1) iron for bands, in bands, in strips, hoop-iron. 2) iron-band, iron-clout, iron-tire, V. Rad—. —faß, *n.* [with founders] a sort of iron-crate for carrying the charcoal or coal to the furnace. —haken, *m.* [with founders] —haken des Blasebalges, hook to the cheeks of the forge-bellows. —körblein, *n.* [in salterns] the recipient. —nagel, *m.* V. Schienennagel. —zange, *f.* [with blacksmiths] tongs for holding the clout or tire-iron.

Schienen-durchschlag, *m.* [with blacksmiths] [Spitzhammer] the clout or tire-piercer. —faß, *n.* V Schienfaß. —knochen, *m.* tibia. —nagel, *m.* [with nail-smiths] a clout-nail, tire-nail, hoop-nail, V. Radnagel. —röhre, *f.* [in anatomy] [Wadenbein] fibula. —ruthe, *f.* [with weavers] a tringle for supporting the tapestry. —stempel, *m.* [with blacksmiths] a stamp or blunt puncheon for marking the holes of the clouts and tires, or of the felloe-bands. —weg, *m.* [modern] rail-road.

Schienen, *v. tr.* Ein Rad —, to lay on the tire of a wheel, to tire a wheel; geschien-

tes Rad, a tired or clouted wheel; den Arm —, to swathe or bandage up the arm in splints or splinters, to cradle the arm; ein geſchientes Bein, a leg swathed in, secured by splinters or splints, a cradled leg. Das — eines Rades, the tiring, the laying on the tire of a wheel; das — eines Armes &c., the swathing up of an arm &c. in splints or splinters.

1. **Schier,** [allied to ſcheren = to move quick] *adv.* 1) [old = ſchnell, plötzlich] quick, at once. Es wird ihre Ernte gar — kommen [in Scripture], yet a little while, and the time of her harvest shall come; auf's —ſte kommen, to come quickly, as quick as possible. 2) [in common people's lang., for bald] soon. Es iſt — Nacht, night is coming on apace, it will soon be night, it is getting dark. 3) [in common people's lang., for beinahe] almost, nearly, all but, within an ace or inch of. — wäre ich geſtorben, I was almost, was on the point, within a hair's breadth of dying. [fam.] I had one leg in the grave; es iſt — Mittag, it is almost mid-day, it is on the point of striking twelve or on the stroke of noon, noon is close at hand.

2. **Schier,** [from ſcheuern] [= glatt] *adj.* [in woods and forests] —es Holz, smooth wood, wood free from knots.

Schieren, V. Schüren and Scheren.

Schier-butte, *f.* [in vitriol-manufactories] settling-tub. —**hammer,** *m.* [with blacksmiths] a hammer moved by water, for beating out the blisters in the brass plates intended for kettles &c., flattening or planishing hammer. —**loch,** *n.* V. Schürloch. —**tuch,** *n.* coarse bolting-cloth or kitchen-cloth.

Schierling, *m.* [-es] [perhaps allied to the Old Sax. ſkern, ſkearn = dung, because this plant flourishes on dung-heaps] 1) hemlock, common or great hemlock. 2) Der kleine — [tolle Peterſilie], fool's parsley, parsley-leaved aethusa. 3) V Waſſer—.

Schierlings-abſud, *m.* decoction of hemlock. —**becher,** *m.* cup, goblet of hemlock. Sokrates leerte den —becher, Socrates drained the goblet, cup of hemlock. —**blatt,** *n.* hemlock-leaf. —**gift,** *n.* hemlock-poison. —**ſaft,** *m.* juice of hemlock. —**tanne,** *f.* little Virginian fir. —**trank,** *m.* drink, draught, potion of hemlock.

Schieße, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with bakers] a peel, V. Schieber 2).

Schießen, [allied to ſchütten, to the provincial ſchuſſeln = to move rapidly to and fro &c.] *irr.* I. *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) [generally = werfen, ſtoßen &c.] to throw, to dart, to cast, to hurl, to launch, to shoot. Brod in den Ofen —, to shoot [put] bread into the oven; die Sonne ſchießt heiße Strahlen, the sun darts, sends down, shoots forth hot beams, emits hot rays; einen zornigen Blick auf Jemand —, to dart an angry look at any one; in Columnen — [with printers], to arrange the sheets properly in the chase, to impose or set properly the pages; Geld — [= hinzählen and *fig.* in general = zu Etwas hergeben], to count down, to advance money; er hat das Geld zu dieſem Handelsunternehmen geſchoſſen, it was he by whom the money for this commercial speculation or undertaking had been advanced, posted, subscribed; die Sonne — [in seamen's lang.], to take an altitude of the sun, the sun's altitude [with a quadrant &c.]; einen Speer —, to hurl, to dart, to throw, to cast the spear; mit einem Bogen, einer Armbruſt, Piſtole, Flinte, Kanone —, to shoot with a bow, a crossbow, a pistol, a gun, a cannon; mit Pfeilen —, to shoot with arrows. [in a strictet sense] *a*) [especially to fire away or at with a fire-arm &c.] Mit Schrot, mit Kugeln &c. —, to fire with shot, with balls &c.; in die Luft —, to fire in the air; im Fluge —, to shoot flying, [in sportsmen's lang.] to take [a bird] upon the wing; nach einem Ziele, nach der Scheibe, nach dem Vogel —, to shoot or fire at a mark, at the target, at the bird, at the popinjay; auf or nach Etwas, nach Einem —, to shoot or fire at any thing, at any one; eine Kugel nach Einem —, to fire a ball at any one; er hat auf einen Hirſch geſchoſſen, ohne ihn zu treffen, he has shot or fired at a stag, without hitting [touching] him; die Feinde ſchoſſen unaufhörlich, the enemy fired incessantly, kept up an unceasing fire; noch einmal —, to fire or shoot again; ich habe ſchlecht geſchoſſen, ich will noch einmal —, I have shot badly, I will shoot again; falſch —, vorbei —, to shoot untrue, to fire past, to miss one's aim in shooting; an einem Haſen vorbei —, to miss a hare; mit der Büchſe —, V. Bürſchen 2); über Bank — [in artillery], to fire in barbe, over the parapet. *b*) [to wound by shooting] Einen —, to shoot any one, to wound any one by a dart, ball &c., to inflict a wound by a dart, ball &c., a gunshot-wound; Einen in den Arm, vor den Kopf —, to shoot any one in the arm, in the head, *it.* through the head, to blow any one's brains out; er wurde mit einem Pfeile in den Arm geſchoſſen, he was shot [wounded] in the arm by an arrow. *Fig.* Mit der Liebe Pfeil geſchoſſen ſeyn [obsolescent, in poetical style], to be shot by the arrow of love; er iſt geſchoſſen [hat einen Sparren] [in common people's lang.], he is rather touched, cracked, not quite right. *c*) [to bring any one into a certain condition by shooting] Einen todt —, über den Haufen — [in fam. lang.], to shoot any one dead, so that he falls all of a heap, like a lump, stone-dead; er wurde mit Pfeilen todt geſchoſſen, erſchoſſen, he was shot dead, shot or killed with arrows; ein krumm und lahm geſchoſſener Soldat, a soldier lamed and crippled by a gunshot-wound, by the shot of &c.; das Schiff, der Pallaſt wurde in Grund und Boden geſchoſſen, the ship was sunk by the shot, broadside or broadsides, the palace was reduced to a heap of ruins by the cannonading. *d*) [to fell or lay prone by shooting] Einen Haſen &c —[todt—], to shoot a hare; ſie haben nichts geſchoſſen, they have shot nothing. *e*) [to blow up] Berge herein — [with miners], to spring a rock, to blow up a rock [with gunpowder]. 2) [speaking of fire-arms themselves] Eine Kanone, die 20 Pfund ſchießt, a cannon that carries a twenty-pound ball, a twenty-pounder; eine Kanone, Flinte, Piſtole, die weit ſchießt, a cannon that ranges, shoots or carries far, having a long range, a gun, pistol that carries, shoots far; ein Pfeil ſchießt nicht ſo weit, an arrow does not shoot so far, it is out of bow-shot; dieſe Flinte ſchießt gut [with a barrel bored true], this gun shoots well; dieſe Flinte ſchießt Schrot und Kugeln, this gun shoots [carries] shot and ball. Das —, firing, cannonading; das —, [Frei—], rifle-shooting, shooting at a mark; [with printers] das — in Columnen, the setting of the pages in the chase, the imposition. II *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [to move quickly] Vom Berge in's Thal —, to shoot, to dart, to rush headlong or prone, to precipitate one's self or itself from the mountain into the valley; hier ſchießt ein ſtarker Bach aus der Höhle, at this spot an impetuous brook shoots, dashes out of the cavern; plötzlich ſchoß ein ſtarker Regenguß auf uns herab, on a sudden a violent torrent of rain poured down upon us; das Blut ſchoß ihm aus der Naſe, aus dem Munde, the blood gushed, poured, burst out of his nose, mouth; die Thränen ſchoſſen ihr in die Augen, the tears started into her eyes, her eyes were filled or suffused with tears; das Glas iſt mir aus der Hand geſchoſſen [in fam. lang.], the glass dropped, fell out of my hand; geſchoſſen kommen [in pop. lang.], to come flying, like a shot, as if launched; eine Schlange ſchoß auf ſie zu, a snake darted at her; ein Adler ſchoß auf ſeine Beute, an eagle darted, swooped upon his prey; in die Höhe — [as plants], to shoot up, to spring up, to grow apace; in Samen —, to shoot into grain, into seed; dieſer Salat iſt geſchoſſen, this lettuce has or these lettuces have run to seed; in Aehren —, to shoot [forth] into ear; V. Auf— and Schoſſen; *it.* V. An—; [with locksmiths] die —de Falle, the spring-latch, spring-catch; —der Stern, a shooting or falling star; ein Seil — laſſen, to let go a rope, to let a rope fly; [in seamen's lang.] das Tau, die Taue — laſſen, to easy or ease off or away a rope, the ropes; Taue und Segel — laſſen, to let fly ropes and sails; den Leithund — laſſen, das Hängeſeil — laſſen [in sportsmen's lang.], to let go the led-dog, to lengthen, to slip the leash; einem Pferde den Zügel — laſſen, to give a horse the reins. *Fig.* Einem, ſeinen Leidenſchaften, den Zügel — laſſen, to give any one plenty of rein, full scope, play or swing to his passions, to let any one go or stretch to the full length of his tether, [most used] to give any one plenty of rope, to let any one take his own course; to indulge one's passions to the fullest extent, to give full play to one's passions; to yield to one's unbridled passion; *it.* ein Wort — [entſchlüpfen] laſſen, to let slip or fall a word, to speak an unguarded word.

Schieß-bahn, *f.* the place for butt-shooting, mark-shooting. —**bedarf,** *m.* ammunition. —**beere,** *f.* V. Scheißbeere. —**blech,** *n.* [with miners] a broad piece of iron for springing a rock. —**bolzen,** *m.* [in seamen's lang.] sort of grape for cutting up the enemy's rigging, bolt, quarrel. —**brett,** *n.* V. Setzbrett. —**eiſen,** *n.* 1) [with miners] a hammer-shaped iron-plug used in springing rocks. 2) [in water-work-apparatus] plug, peg. —**fiſch,** *m.* V. Hornfiſch. —**gat,** *n.* [in seamen's lang.] [used by the crew for their musketry when their ship is boarded] loop-hole in the ship's sides or bulk-heads. —**geld,** *n.* money due to the game-keeper for game shot by him, [if the game be large] V. Bürſchgeld; *it.* [with miners] right of the master-miner to so much money for every successive depth made to the mine. —**gerechtigkeit,** *f.* right of sport over the lands of another. —**gewehr,** *n.* any weapon that expels its charge by the combustion of powder, a pistol, gun, rifle, musket &c. —**gewehre,** fire-arms. —**graben,** *m.* trench or ditch in a city or town for shooting-practice. —**grube,** *f.* [in military tactics] caponniere, loop-hole with covered lodgment. —**haus,** *n.* house used by marksmen, rifle-shooters, [in England] pigeon-shooters, as a rendezvous for meeting and practice. —**herd,** *m.* [with fowlers] the area covered with nets into which the birds are scared by shooting arrows &c. at them. —**hund,** *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] a

retriever, a dog trained to fetch the game; *it.* a water-spaniel; *it.* any sporting-dog [as pointer, setter, hound]. —hütte, *f.* hut, cabin, lodge for shooting game from, [in India] a hunting bungalow, [in England, often elegant] shooting-box. —jagd, *f.* shooting. Wollen Sie heute zur —jagd mitgehen? will you go out a-shooting to day with us? —karren, *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] a light sort of caravan used in duck- and wild geese-shooting. —klinge, *f.* [with pinmakers] [Drahtmaß] wire-gage, gauge or calibers. —kugel, *f.* ball, bullet. —loch, *n.* [in castles] loop-hole; [for cannon] V. —scharte. Mit —löchern versehen, to provide with battlements or loop-holes; *it.* [with miners] —loch, hole for springing a rock; [in seamen's lang.] [Stückpforte] port, port-hole, chase. Schiff mit 50 —löchern, a ship with 50 ports, pierced for 50 guns. —mahl, *n.* 1) butt, mark, target. 2) place or ground for mark shooters, for target-firing. 3) mark or palpable hit of a shot fired. —mauer, *f.* wall on which the target &c. hangs. —nagel, *m.* V. —zwecke. —patrone, *f.* [with miners] cartouch, cartridge. —pferd, *n.* horse trained to stand the mounted sportsman's fire, V. Treibpferd. —pflock, *m.* [with miners] V. —röhre. —plan, —platz, *m.* place for rifle-shooting, target-firing, for practice at shooting. —prügel, *m.* [Flinte] [in contempt or comic] [a gun] a popper, pop-gun, thingamy with a trigger to it. —pulver, *n.* gunpowder, powder. —pulverthee, *m.* [in commerce, a kind of tea] gunpowder-tea. —recht, *n.* V. —gerechtigkeit. —ring, *m.* V. —klinge. —röhre, *f.* [with miners] wood-cartridge, touch-wood. —scharte, *f.* [in fortification] loop-hole, battlement. —scharte eines Bollwerkes, embrasure of a bastion or rampart; eine Mauer mit —scharten versehen, to furnish a wall with loop-holes, battlements, embrasures. —schartenzeile, *f.* [in fortification] a merlon. —scheibe, *f.* butt, target. —schlange, *f.* acontias, dart-snake, anguis jaculi. —schute, *f.* [in Holland] a market-barge. —spiel, *n.* [rather unusual] diversion or game of mark-firing, butt-shooting, rifle-shooting. —spreize, *f.* a plug-prop or quoin-holder [in springing rocks]. —spuhle, *f.* [with weavers] shuttle. —stand, *m.* place for shooting from at a mark; [with sportsmen] place or spot [behind a tree &c.] from where the sportsman takes aim at the deer. —statt, *f.* V. —platz. —steiger, *m.* [with miners] the miner who lays and fires the train in the springing of rocks. —stück, *n.* V. —blech. —tafel, *f.* 1) [Peitschtafel] a shuffle-board, or shovel-board. 2) [obsolete] [Balltafel] billiard-table. —tasche, *f.* shooting-pocket, V. Jagdtasche. —wagen, *m* V. —karren. —wand, *f.* wall on to which the butt or target is. —wiese, *f.* meadow for firing at a mark in; *it.* meadow near a place used for rifle-shooting &c. —zwecke, *f.* a tack for shooting through a blow-pipe.

Schießbar, *adj.* and *adv.* shootable, within shot, near enough to be killed. Diese Wachteln sind —, these quails are within reach, within gunshot.

Schießbarkeit, *f.* possibility of shooting or killing by firing any fire-arm.

Schießer, *m* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [not much used in this sense] a shooter, a shot. 2) [with bakers] the journeyman who puts the bread into the oven; [*it.* = Schieße] the baker's peel. 3) [in children's games] a marble. 4) [in nat. history = Blackfisch] sepia, cuttle-fish, [with some persons] pounce-fish, ink-squirter.

Schießerei, *f.* [in common people's lang., in a bad sense] wretched shooting, pop-popping, bang-banging, wasting or throwing away powder and shot.

Schiff, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] *dim.* —chen, ||—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to the Gr. σκάφη, Lat. *scapha*, a skiff, in Brittany *schaff*; probably from schaffen = to equip, to make and put in readiness] 1) [especially certain instruments or objects generally in so far as they are hollow] [in rural economy] — und Geschirr, agricultural implements, farming implements, arable tools; einen Ackermann auf's Neue mit — und Geschirr versehen, to supply a husbandman with fresh implements, [fam.] with new tackle, to give a labourer a new fit out of arable tools; das — [with printers], galley; [with painters] — chen, paint-pot; [in a paint-box] saucer; [with weavers] —, *it.* —chen, a shuttle; [in architecture] das — einer Kirche, the nave of a church. 2) [= Fahrzeug] a ship, vessel, bark. Ein —chen, a little vessel, a small vessel, a boat, a skiff, V. Bei—, Fluß—, Handels—, Kriegs—, Last—, Linien—, Markt—, Platt—, Ruder— &c. Ein — ausrüsten, to fit out or equip a vessel, a ship; ein — vom ersten Range, a vessel of the first class or size [from 1400 to 1500 tons], [if for war] a first-rater; ein — vom zweiten Range, a ship of the second class [from 1100 to 1200 tons], [for war] of second rate, a second-rater, a second-rate ship or vessel; ein — vom dritten Range, a ship of the third class or size [from 800 to 900 tons], [for war] a third-rater; ein — von 100 Tonnen, a ship of a hundred tons; ein —, das Segel und Ruder führt, a vessel propelled by sails and oars, a galley; ein — von hundert Kanonen, a hundred-gun ship; ein —, das viel Spring hat [in seamen's lang. or in ship-building] a round-sheered vessel; ein —, welches auf der einen Seite stärker ist, als auf der andern, a lop-sided or lap-sided ship; ein schwankendes or wankendes —, a rolling or unsteady ship, a ship that does not trim in sailing; ein —, das vorne tiefer im Wasser geht, als hinten, a ship that pitches, plunges, dives; ein dichtes —, a tight, close, snug ship; der obere Theil eines —es, der über dem Wasser geht, the dead works, upper works of a ship; der untere Theil eines —es, der im Wasser geht, the quick works of a ship; der weiteste Theil eines —es, inwendig bei'm großen Maste, the extreme breadth of a ship from outside to outside; das — in seiner Breite, the beam of the ship; das — hat so und so viel Fuß Breite or in der Breite, this ship has so many feet beam; ein — wenden [in seamen's lang.], to put a ship about; — gewendet! [Ree!] [in seamen's lang., words of command] bout ship! ein — auf die Seite legen [um es zu kielholen], to careen a ship; ein — auf das Land ziehen, trocken legen [um es auszubessern], to lay a ship up high and dry, to bring a ship into dry-docks; ein — ballasten, mit Ballast versehen, to ballast a ship, to furnish her with ballast, to ship her ballast, to stow her ballast on board; ein —, das nicht Ballast genug hat, a walt ship; zu —e gehen, to embark, to go on board; ein tief geladenes —, a ship of charge; auf einem —e seyn, to be on board, aboard [ship]; von hier gehen die Waaren zu —e weiter, from here the goods are forwarded by water, proceed by ship, are shipped aboard; mit dem —e abgehen, abfahren, to start, to depart on board ship, to set sail; das — läuft aus, läuft ein, the vessel sets sail, sails away, comes into harbour, arrives, makes for port; das — stößt auf den Grund, strandet, the vessel runs aground, touches ground, grates the bottom, strands; das — scheiterte [an den Felsen &c.], the ship was wrecked, went to pieces [in coming in contact with the rocks &c.]; ein — aufbringen, to make a prize, to capture a vessel; ein aufgebrachtes —, a prize; ein — vermiethen or verfrachten, to freight or charter a vessel; ein — miethen, to hire a vessel; ein — entern, to board a vessel; ein — or sich an ein — anhaken or anklammern, to grapple a vessel, *it.* [in a different sense, sich an ein — anklammern, of a person sinking] to cling to a ship; sich dem feindlichen —e an die Seite legen, um es zu entern, to lay one's self along-side of the enemy's ship for boarding her; auf ein — abhalten or zusegeln, to bear down upon a ship; zwei —e haben auf sie abgehalten, two ships have borne down upon them; [in heraldry] ein — mit Segeln und Tauwerk, a vessel with sails and rigging, equipped. 3) —chen, *n.* [something resembling a ship or having the form of a ship] *a*) [in botany] the lowest petal of a papilionaceous flower, the keel. *b*) [in conchology] V. —boot; *it.* the yellow &c. pinnace-shell or cockle. *c*) [in anatomy] navicular or cymbiform cavity of the external ear.

Schiff-amt, *n.* 1) [unusual] the admiralty, navy-board. 2) the tribunal or chamber of commerce, board of trade. —balken, —sbalken, *m.* a ship-beam, a ship's beam. —bank, —sbank, *f.* the bench of any oared ship, the row-bench or oar-bank of a galley. —bau, —sbau, *m.* 1) naval architecture, ship-building. 2) the building of a vessel or ship. —bauer, —sbauer, *m.* one who understands naval architecture, a shipwright. —bauhof, *m.* stocks, dry docks. —bauholz, *n.* ship-timber. —baukunst, *f.* naval architecture, the shipwright's art. —baumeister, —sbaumeister, *m.* a naval architect, a master-shipwright. —baurath, *m.* [not much used] board or council of naval architecture; *it.* the member of such a board or council. —beil, *n.* seaman's axe, pollaxe. —bein, *n.* [in anatomy] the navicular or cymbiform bone, scaphoid bone. —besen, *m.* a swab; *it.* a large brush for scrubbing the ship's sides under water, the hog. —besteuerung, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] art of sailing and steering, of navigating, navigation. —bett, *n.* a bed in a ship, a ship's bed; a cot [of a superior officer], a berth [of a midshipman or sailor, of a common seaman]; *it.* V. Hangebett. —biene, *f.* [in France] a bee belonging to a hive placed on a boat or barge. —bohrer, *m.* 1) a sort of piercer for boring holes for the wooden-pegs in ship-building, a gimlet. 2) a shipwright's auger or wimble. 3) V. —wurm. —boot, —sboot, *n.* 1) —boot, [on rivers, lakes] a boat. 2) —sboot, [in seamen's lang.] Großes —boot, the ship's boat, long-boat, pinnace; kleines —boot, skiff, yawl; ganz kleines —boot ohne Steuerruder, a punt. 3) [in conchology] Dickschaliges —boot, the great chambered nautilus, the sailor, polypus testaceus; dünnschaliges, zartes or feines —boot, the argonaut, the papyraceous nautilus. —brod, *n.* V. —zwieback. —bruch, *m.* shipwreck. —bruch leiden, to be cast away, to be wrecked, to suffer shipwreck; sich, Etwas aus dem —bruche retten, to save one's self, something from the wreck. *Fig.* wreck. Dieß allein rettete er aus dem allge-

meinen —bruche ſeines Vermögens, this alone he saved from the universal wreck of his fortune. —brüchig, *adj.* and *adv.* shipwrecked, wrecked, cast away; —brüchig werden, to be wrecked, cast away. —brüchige Leute, shipwrecked people, persons cast away; —brüchige Waaren, shipwrecked goods, sea-waifs. —brücke, *f.* [over rivers] a bridge of boats, pontoon. —bündel, *n.* so much freight allowed to every man on board as a perquisite, a seaman's venture. —burſche, *m.* V. [the more usual word] —junge. —fahne, —sfahne, *f.* 1) flag. 2) [in conchology] dolabriformed trochus. —fahrer, *m.* mariner, navigator. —fahrt, *f.* 1) voyage, sea-voyage, a navigation. Nach einer gefährlichen —fahrt, after a dangerous navigation, a perilous voyage; während der ganzen —fahrt, during the whole voyage, passage. 2) art of navigating; navigation. Die —fahrt verſtehen, to know navigation; ein Ausdruck in der —fahrt, an expression in navigation, *it.* a marine or nautical term. V. Seefahrt. 3) [das Fahrwaſſer] a channel or small strait where it is navigable for ships homeward or outward bound in or near harbour, fair-way. —fahrtsgeräth, *n.* [nautiſche Werkzeuge] nautical instruments. —fahrtskenntniß, *f.* a practical and theoretical knowledge of navigation, nautical knowledge. —fahrtskunde, —fahrtskunſt, *f.* V. —kunde. —flagge, *f.* a ship's flag. —flotte, *f.* [little used] V. Flotte. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* navicular, naviform, cymbiform; [in anatomy] das —förmige Bein, V. —bein. —fracht, *f.* 1) [of goods] freight. 2) [of a ship] freightage, chartering. —gefecht, *n.* an action, naval combat, sea-fight, sea-battle, naval or sea-engagement; [in Roman history] naumachy. —geld, *n.* passage-money, freight, [old or pedantic] naulage, [in English history] ship-money. —geräth, *n.* the full equipment and rigging of a ship [men and provisions excepted]. —gerippe, *n.* the carcase of a ship without masts or tackling, the hull. —geſchütz, *n.* a ship's guns or battery; *it.* V. —ſtück. —grund, *m.* the sink of a ship, the lowest part of the hold. —haken, —shaken, *m.* grapple, grapnel, grappling-iron, [in the English preventive service] creeper; *it.* [with fountain-architects] creeper, searching-hook. —halter, *m.* [in nat. hist. = Schildfiſch] the remora, the barnacle. —handel, *m.* 1) V. Seehandel. 2) [rather unusual] trade with or in ships, ship-trade, buying and selling of ships. —häuslein, *n.* [if of sails] an awning on the deck; [of wood] pavilion; [in some vessels on the quarter-deck instead of under] round-house. —heer, *n.* [more usual Flotte] fleet. —herr, *m.* V. —sherr. —holm, *m.* any place, properly an island where ships are built, a dock-yard; a careening-wharf. —holz, *n.* V. —bauholz. —junge, —sjunge, *m.* a cabin-boy, a ship-boy. —kampf, *m.* naval engagement or combat, an action. —kette, *f.* 1) a chain, row or array, a line of vessels. 2) —skette, *f.* a ship's chain. —kiel, *m.* keel. ||—kind, —skinder, *pl.* the crew of a merchantman or merchant-vessel; *it.* crew of a herring-buss. 2) the crew [of any vessel]. —kleid, *n.* ship-clothes, sea-dress. —knecht, —sknecht, *m.* common sailor, common seaman, V. also Bootsknecht. —koch, *m.* V. —skoch. —kopf, *m.* [in artillery] —kopf einer Kanone [formerly], the head or muzzle tulip-formed. —krug, *m.* a ship's pitcher or water-jar. —kunde, *f.* navigation, science of navigation, of seamanship, [very rare] histiodromia. —kundig, *adj.* and *adv.* understanding or knowing, skilled in navigation. —kunſt, *f.* art of navigating, navigation; naval science. —kuttel, *f* [in conchology] V. —boot 3); *it.* the most beautiful of mother-of-pearls, burgan, nacre-shell. —kuttelſtein, *m.* fossil nautilus or argonaut, a nautilite. —lader, *m* a lighterman. —ladung, —sladung, *f.* ship's cargo or freight. —laffette, *f.* the gun-carriage on board ship, the carriage or frame for a ship's gun; a deck-carriage. —lände, *f.* ship's landing-place, a hard, [for some merchant-vessels] a wharf, a quay. —laſt, *f.* 1) a last or a weight of two tons [by which tonnage is reckoned in Holland &c.]. 2) a ship's last or tonnage, counting two tons to each last. —laterne, —slaterne, *f.* 1) ship's beacon or mast-lantern. 2) ship's lantern [used in the vessel]. Die —laternen auslöſchen, to extinguish the ship's lights [in the binnacle &c.], *it.* to extinguish the ship's lanterns; die —laternen anzünden, to hoist up the lights or night-signals [by lanterns], *it.* to light the lanterns [in the ship]. —leine, *f.* a towing-line or rope [for towing ships on rivers against the stream]. —leiter, *f.* 1) a ship's side-ladder. 2) a ship's ladder, rope-ladder. —leuchte, *f.* 1) signal-light, mast-lantern. 2) a ship's lantern [for the use of the crew]. —leuchter, *m.* a ship's candlestick [with two points]. —leute, *pl.* 1) mariners, sailors, seamen; watermen, boatmen, bargemen, ferry-men, rowers. 2) —sleute, *pl.* the crew, *it.* V. —volk. —lohn, *m.* freight [for goods], passage-money, fare [for passengers]. —mäkler, *m.* a ship-broker. —mann, *m.* [on rivers] boatman, waterman; *it.* V. Schiffer. —maß, *n.* cubic measure, tonnage; *it.* V. Schachtmaß. —maſt, *m.* a mast. —meißel, *m.* [for driving a small pin or wedge into a tree-nail to swell it] iron-pin. —model, *m.* [Carter] draught, model, mould, frame-timbers of a ship. —mörſer, *m.* [for bombs and shells] ship's mortar, the mortar of a bomb-boat. —mühle, *f.* 1) a mill built on a flat ship in a river. 2) —smühle, *f.* a hand-mill in a ship. —müller, *m.* the owner of a mill on a flat ship in a river. —mumme, *f.* Brunswick-beer, ale or mum good for long voyages, [in England] Hodgson's pale ale. —muſchel, *f.* V. —boot 3). —mütze, *f.* 1) [seldom used] a cap shaped like a boat. 2) a seaman's cap, a cap or bonnet worn on board ships. —nagel, *m.* [with nail-makers] a plank nail, round-headed peg. —offizier, *m.* V. —soffizier. —ordnung, *f.* 1) law, rules &c. regulating navigation. 2) regulation for the voyage. —pech, *n.* ship-pitch. —pfahl, *m.* [on the coast] post for a hawser. —pferd, *n.* a towing-horse, a tow-horse. —pfund, *n.* a ship-pound [generally 280 lb., in Hamburgh 320 lb. and varying in other places or countries]. —prediger, —sprediger, *m.* ship's chaplain, sea-chaplain. —pumpe, —spumpe, *f.* a ship's pump. —rechnungsſchnur, *f.* [das Log] log, log-line. —recht, *n.* V. Seerecht. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* abounding in ships. Die Themſe iſt ein —reicher Fluß, the Thames is a river covered or studded with vessels, with small craft. —roſe, *f.* [Windroſe] card or face of a sea-compass [with the 32 winds]. —rüſtung, *f.* 1) equipment or fitting out of a vessel. 2) V. —geräth. —ruthe, *f.* V. Schachtruthe. —ſand, *m.* sand as ballast. —ſäule, *f.* rostral column. —sbalken, *m.*, —sbank, *f.* V. —balken —bank. —sbart, *m.* sea-grass or weed that sticks to a ship's sides impeding her sailing, ship's beard. —sbau, —sbauer, —sbaumeiſter, *m.* V —bau &c. —sbauch, *m.* the belly of a ship. —sbefehlshaber, *m.* captain of a ship; [in English war-ships] post-captain, [first four years after promotion from a lieutenancy] commander. —sbekleidung, *f.* the outside and inside plank-work of a ship. —sbewegung, *f.* ship's motion, movement of the vessel. —sboden, *m.* bottom of a vessel, the ship's bottom. —sboot, *n.* V. —boot. —sbord, *m.* ship-board. —sbreite, *f.* extreme breadth of a ship from outside to outside, the beam. —scapitän, *m.* V. —sbefehlshaber; [in general] captain in the navy, naval captain, sea-captain, [of a merchantman] master. —ſchnabel, —sſchnabel, *m.* beak, figure-head, head, prow of a ship; [in antiquity] rostrum. Mit —ſchnäbeln gezierte Säule, V. —ſäule. —sſchnecke, *f.* burgan, nacre-shell. —ſchreiber, *m.* the clerk of a merchant-vessel, the supercargo. —ſchuh, *m.* V. Schachtſchuh. —ſeil, *n.* cable. Die ſämmtlichen —ſeile, the rigging, tackle. —sfähndrich, *m.* [more usual Seekadett] a midshipman. —sflagge, *f.* ship's flag; [in England] jack, union-jack. —sform, *f.* the form or build of a vessel; [in seamen's language] die —sformen, the ship's mould-timbers. —sfracht, *f.* V. —fracht. —sfrachtbrief, *m.* [Certapartei] an agreement respecting the hire and freight of a ship, charter-party. —sfrachtſchein, *m.* bill of lading. ||—sfreund, *m.* one interested in a merchant-ship. —sgebäude, *n.* shell, hull, carcase of a vessel. —sgeleite, *n.* escort, convoy. —sgeräth, *n.* V. —geräth. —sgerippe, *n.* the carcase of a vessel. —sgeſchrei, *n.* [the peculiar] cry of the crew, of the seamen. —sgeſchütz, *n.* the ship's cannon, ordnance, heavy metal of a ship. —sgeſchwader, *n.* squadron. —shauptmann, *m.* [more usual Schiffscapitän] a ship's captain, a captain in the navy. —sheilige, *m.* the image of the guardian or patron saint of the vessel. —sherd, *m.* V. —skücke. —sherr, *m.* fitter out, owner, freighter of a vessel, [rather old] ship's patron. —shintertheil, *n.* poop, stern. —sholm, V. —holm. —sjunge, V. —junge. —skammer, *f.* [more usual Schiffskajüte] ship's cabin. —skaſtell, *n.* the quarter-deck, poop, forecastle and hindcastle of a ship; the upper-works. —skette, V. —kette. —skiel, *m.* the keel. —sklarierer, *m.* [provincial] V. —mäkler. —sknecht, V. —knecht. —skoch, *m.* ship's cook. —skrahn, *m.* the wheel-crane of a wharf, quay or hard. —skrone, *f.* [in antiquity] the naval or rostral crown. —skücke, *f.* the ship's kitchen, the cook-room, caboose or coboose, [in men of war] galley. —skuttel, *f.* V. —kuttel. —sladung, *f.* ship's cargo or freight. —slaffette, *f.* V. —laffette. —slaſt, *f.* V. —laſt. —sleiter, —sleuchte, *f.*, —sleute, *pl.*, —smäkler, *m.* V. —leiter &c. —smacht, *f.* [not much used] [Flotte] fleet; *it.* [Seemacht] navy. —smannſchaft, *f.* the sailors and [on board men of war] marines of a ship, the crew. —smiethe, *f.* hire, freight, fare, [very rare] naulage. —smörſer, *m.* V. —mörſer. —snaſe, *f.* V. —ſchnabel. —sobertheil, *n.* the dead works —soffizier, *m.* a ship's officer; [especially] a naval officer. —ſoldat,

m. 1) a marine. 2) a seaman of a king's ship or man of war. Die ſämmtlichen —ſoldaten und Kriegswerke eines —es, the armament of a vessel. —spapiere, *pl.* ship's papers. —spappe, *f.* the calking-stuff, the graving, the pitch oakum for paying a ship's bottom. —spart, *m.* share, part in a vessel. —spartener, *m.* a partner of a ship, V. —sfreund. —spatron, *m.* V. —sheilige, —sherr. —ſpiel, *n.* [in antiquity] naumachy. —sportion, *f.* daily allowance of prog, grog &c., ration. —sprediger, *m.*, —spumpe, *f.* V. —prediger &c. —srand, *m.* brim, edge, brink, side of a vessel. —srath, *m.* a council of officers held in the captain's cabin; a council of war; a court of ship's officers. —sraum, *m.* the hold, the bottom of the hold. —srheder, *m.* a freighter; a ship-owner. —sroſe, *f.*, —sſchnabel, *m.* V. —roſe &c. —sſeite, *f.* ship's side, flank. —sſoldat, *m.* V. —ſoldat. —sſpiegel, *m.* stern, stern-frame, *it.* pediment of the stern [where the patron-saint is put in some vessels]. —sſpur, *f.* the wake of a vessel. —ſtange, *f.* [Ruderſtange] oar, galley-oar. —ſteller, *m.* [Schildfiſch] remora, sucker, [in seamen's lang.] barnacle. —stheer, *n.* V. —theer. —stiefe, *f.* [from the upper deck to the bottom of the hold] ship's depth. —ſtopfer, *m.* a ship's calker. —ſtopfhammer, *m.* the calking-iron, making-iron. —streiber, *m.* calking or making-iron. —ſtück, *n.* a piece of cannon or ordnance on or for a ship, a sea-piece. —suhr, *f.* a ship's chronometer. —suntertheil, *n.* the quick works or those parts of the hulk below the water-mark. —sverkleidung, *f.* V. —sbekleidung. —svermiether, *m.* a charterer. —svermiethung, *f.* freighting, chartering, freight-letting. —svolk, *n.* ship's crew, the manning, the seamen and officers, the ship's company. —svordertheil, *n.* the prow. —wand, *f.* [Wandtau] shroud. —swappen, *n.* [out upon the stern-pediment] the arms of a vessel. —szeug, *n.* V. —sgeräth. —szeughaus, *n.* marine or naval arsenal, dock-yard. —szimmermann, *m.* V. —zimmermann. —szunge, *f.* [with printers] the slice. —szwieback, *m.* V. —zwieback. —tau, —stau, *n.* any rope of a ship; *it.* the anchor-cable, hawser. —tauwerk, —stauwerk, *n.* the cables, rope-work, rigging. —theer, *n.* or *m.* tar, pitch. —treppe, —streppe, *f.* ladder of a ship. —uhr, *f.* V. —suhr. —wacht, *f.* the watch [of a ship]. —wächter, *m.* a sailor who does duty as a sentry at a naval arsenal &c. —wagen, *m.* a ferry-boat or ferry-barge; [new name] a floating-bridge. —werft, *n.* V. —holm. —werftkäfer, *m.* the aquatic cantharis. —wetter, *n.* fair weather, weather with a fair wind. Gutes, ſchlechtes —wetter, fair, foul [sailing-] weather; [with poets] prosperous or auspicious, adverse weather. —winde, —swinde, *f.* capstan, capstern; *it.* a ship or ship's crane; *it.* a windlass for turning a ship. Loſe, verſetzbare —winde, a sort of capstern, the crab; die Stangen der —swinde, the bars of the horizontal capstan or windlass, the handspecs. —wurm, *m* [Bohrwurm] teredo-worm, the ship-worm. —zärte, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] charter-party, bill of lading. —zeug, —szeug, *n.* V. —geräth. —ziehen, *n.* towing of boats or barges, tracking of a ship. —zieher, *m.* one who tracks or tows a boat by a rope reaching ashore, hauler. —zier, —szier, *f.* the ornaments of a vessel. —zimmermann, —szimmermann, *m.* 1) a ship-carpenter, a ship-wright. 2) the ship's carpenter. —zimmermannskunſt, *f.* shipwright's art, V. —baukunſt. —zimmerplatz, *m.* the stocks, the building or dock-yard. —zoll, *m.* 1) a toll or duty on ships, ship-toll. 2) a toll or tax paid for the right of navigating in a river. 3) or —zollſtätte, *f.* the place of paying the toll or ship-toll, the custom-house. —zug, *m.* naval or sea-expedition, V. also Seezug. —zwieback, *m.* sea-biscuit. —zwieback einnehmen, an Bord nehmen, to take in the stock of biscuit or ship the biscuit on board.

Schiffbar, *adj.* and *adv.* navigable. Dieſes Meer iſt nicht —, this sea is not navigable; einen Fluß — machen, to make a river navigable.

Schiffbarkeit, *f.* state of a river &c. that is navigable, navigability.

Schiffbarmachung, *f.* Die — dieſes Fluſſes wird eine Million Gulden erfordern, the rendering navigable of this river will cost a million of florins.

Schiffchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] a little ship, pinnace, a small vessel, barge, wherry, cutter, bark, skiff. V. under Schiff.

Schiffchenförmig, *adj.* and *adv.* shaped like a little ship or skiff, [in botany] keel-formed, keeled.

Schiffen, I. *v. intr.* 1) to go by water, on board a ship, to make a voyage, passage or trip. Nach England, nach Livorno &c. —, to sail, to go by ship to England, to Leghorn &c.; von Smyrna nach Konſtantinopel —, to travel by sea from Smyrna to Constantinople. 2) to navigate. Längs den Küſten hin —, to coast, to sail along the coast; dies macht, daß man auf dieſem See nicht — kann, that is the reason why one cannot sail on this lake, that puts a stop to, prevents all navigation on this lake; dieſer Steuermann ſchifft gut, this pilot navigates, steers well, sails the ship well. II. *v. tr.* Waaren, Truppen nach Amerika —, to ship goods, to ship or transport troops to or for America. V. Aus—, Ein—, Ver—. Das —, navigation.

Schiffer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] —inn, *f.* waterman, sculler, boatman, ferryman, wherryman; a sea-faring man or woman, navigator, sailor, seaman, female sailor. Der erſte —, the first navigator; [in seamen's lang.] the master [on board of a man of war]; — eines Kauffahrers, the captain, master, [in the Dutch trade] skipper of a merchantman; [obsolescent, or only when speaking of Levant or Barbary ships] patron; [= Schiffsherr] master, owner.

Schiffer-haken, *m.* a ferryman's crook or pole. —hoſe, *f.* sailor's breeches or trowsers, slops. —jacke, *f.* waterman's jacket; sailor's jacket. —junge, *m.* a ship-boy, cabin-boy. —kalender, *m.* [in seamen's lang] nautical almanach. —kittel, *m.* waterman's jacket; sailor's jacket, pea-jacket. —knecht, *m.* a man or boy serving a waterman &c.; a waterman's &c. boy or man, ship-boy. —knoten, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] a spring or figure of eight knot for hoisting weights on board. —kunſt, *f.* V. Schiffkunſt. —lohn, *m.* 1) passage-money, fare [across a ferry], V. Fährgeld. 2) passage-price, fare [on the sea], V. Schiffgeld. —mütze, *f.* sailor's cap. —mützchen, *n.* [in conchology] [a kind of lepas or patella] the chinese cap. —rock, *m.* seaman's coat or jacket. —ſprache, *f.* nautical language, seamen's language, seaman's terms, sea-phraseology; seafaring-talk; [cant] ship-yarn. —ſtange, *f.* V. —haken. —zirkel, *m.* compass, ship's compass. —zunft, *f.* guild or company of mariners; a collective body of watermen.

Schiften, [allied to Schaft] *v.tr.* [verbinden] to join, to scarf, to bind together. [with carpenters] Einen Sparren —, to join a rafter lengthwise upon another; ein Gewehr —, V. Schäften; [in falconry] einen Falken —, to engraft fresh flag-feathers upon a falcon's wing.

Schift-arm, *m.* [with miners] the wheel-spokes of a winch or gin. —ſparren, *m.* [in architecture] a sort of rafter, a hip, [with miners] the sleeper to the shed of a gin-machine.

***Schikäne,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Fr. *chicane*, appears to be derived from Keck] chicanery, cavil, shift, pettifoggery [in law].

***Schikaniren,** *v. tr.* and *intr.* to cavil, to dodge, to chicane, to sneak.

Schilbe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [perhaps from the old ſchellen, to divide] [in the salt-mines at Hall in Suabia] a measure of one cwt. and a half of salt.

1. Schild, *m.* [in some cases *n.*] [-es, *pl.* -e] *dim.* —chen, ||—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [probably from the old ſchillen = ſchellen, that is, to divide, in Swed. *skilja*, whence also ſchildern, to distinguish, and thence naturally to depict, to paint, as in the Lat. *distinguere*] [generally something striking prominently the eyesight] *a*) mark on the breast of the grey partridge and of the black-cock, spot. *b*) yellow or white spot on the haunches of fallow-deer, dapple, dappled spot. *c*) [in seamen's lang.] the stern of a ship, buttock, stern-frame. *d*) [in sportsmen's lang.] a linen image of an animal which one holds before him for the sake of stealing up to the birds, and shooting them. *e*) *n.* [*pl.* -er] Das — eines Kaufladens, Gaſthauſes, the sign of a shop of an inn; dieß Haus hat einen Adler, Hirſch &c. zum —e, führt or hat das — zum Adler, Hirſch &c., this house has an eagle, a hart &c. for its sign. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Das — der Großmuth aushängen, to publish or proclaim one's magnanimity; [rather low] ſie läßt das — aushängen [of a strumpet = ſie trägt ſich ſehr bloß], she lets every body see what she is, [low] she lets every body see, that she has paid her footing.

2. Schild, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] *dim.* —chen, ||—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to the Swed. *skyla*, to cover, V. Schale] 1) [generally something serving as a cover or lid, for instance] Der — der Schildkröte, the shell or shield of the tortoise; der — über der Unruhe einer Uhr, the cock of a watch; der — zum Aeugeln, the scutcheon for grafting, inoculating and budding; der — [der Deckel] eines Electrophors, the cover of an electrophor; der — eines Schlüſſelloches, a piece of metal hanging before the key-hole, tongue, guard; — um ein Schlüſſelloch herum, a brass or other plate round a key-hole, scutcheon, shield; — an einem Thürklopfer, the scutcheon or plate of a door-knocker; [in architecture] a scroll, a cartouche of flowers, of foliage &c. round an inscription, arms, name &c.; [with shoemakers] the thickest part of sole-leather. 2) [as a weapon of defence] shield, buckler. Runder —, round buckler or shield,

target; kleiner —, target, little shield; dreieckiger, ovaler —, triangular, oval shield, buckler; [in mythology] — der Pallas, the aegis, the shield of Minerva; sich mit dem —e decken, den — vorhalten, to cover one's self with one's shield, to ward off or parry with the shield; mit der Lanze und dem —e fechten [formerly], to fight with the lance and shield; mit dem [Breit-]Schwert und dem —e fechten or kämpfen, [with the Scottish Highlanders formerly] to fight with the [broad-] sword and target; güldene —e [in Scripture], golden shields; unter — reisen [obsolete], to travel armed, with one's arms. *Fig.* Der Herr ist mein Schutz und mein — [in Scripture], the Lord is my shield and my buckler; sein Rang dient ihm zum —e, his rank serves in lieu of a shield to him, screens him, protects him. [in heraldry] shield. —chen, —lein, scutcheon, escutcheon; leerer —, a blank shield or scutcheon; der Fuß des —es, the field of the shield; er führt eine Rose in seinem —e, he wears or bears a rose in his shield; — mit dem Wappen der Ahnen, a genealogical shield or pennon. *Fig.* *a*) [in fam. lang.] Etwas im —e führen, to have some design, some object in view; nichts Gutes im —e führen, to ponder or brood over, to be hatching some fatal design or project, to be brooding mischief. *b*) [formerly] noble dignity, knighthood. Zum —e geboren seyn, to be of noble blood, of a high or a good family, of gentle birth or blood; den — niedern, to degrade one's nobility. 3) [something shield-like or scutiform] Der — der Postknechte, Boten &c., the scutcheon or arm-plate of postboys, of messengers &c.; der — [das Blech], worauf der Name einer Pflanze steht, the ticket, billet [of lead &c.] on which the name &c. of the plant is inscribed. 4) [formerly, something marked with a shield] —chen [= Thaler], crown, dollar. Goldener —, a golden crown [of France]. 5) [kind of patella or lepas] the shield-limpet.

Schild-abtheilung, *f.* [in heraldry] partition, quartering of the shield. **—amsel**, *f.* the ring-ousel. **—bank**, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] [Schiffbank] checks or bits of the windlass. **—bauer**, *m.* [in the Tyrol] a free peasant. **—baum**, *m.* [in botany] [Sichelholzschoten] [of the adenanthera] condori, condoumani. **—besen**, *m.* 1) gillyflower-leaved draba or whitlow-grass. 2) V. Doppel— 2). **—besenkraut**, *n.* V. —besen 1). **—blume**, *f.* [in botany = Schildkröte 2)] tortoise-flower, chelone. **—bürger**, *m. fig.* [in a contemptuous or comic sense] a chap of the national guard, a citizen-soldier; an Abderitian, a narrow-minded citizen; an ass, a fool, a ninny-hammer **—bürgerstreich**, *m.* Abderitian trick, Abderitian doing, tomfoolery, asinine stuff, trash. **—bürtig**, [old] V. Schildbar. **—dach**, *n.* [in antiquity] the testudo, the tortoise. **—decke**, *f.* [in heraldry] mantle of the shield. **—drossel**, *f.* the ring-ousel. V. —amsel. **—drüse**, *f.* [in anatomy] the scutiform or thyroid gland. **—drüsenblutader**, *f.* [in anatomy] the thyroid vein. **—drüsenschlagader**, *f.* [in anatomy] the thyroid artery. **—ente**, *f.* 1) V. Löffelente. 2) wild duck. **—feld**, **—feldstück**, *n.* [in artillery] V. —zapfenstück. **—ferkel**, *n.* [Panzerthier] armadillo, tatu. **—fink**, *m.* V. Buchfink. **—fisch**, *m.* V. Messerfisch 1). Der große —fisch, the great remora, sucking-fish, sea-lamprey; der kleine —fisch, the remora, barnacle. **—flechte**, *f.* weißgrünliche —flechte, tartarous lichen; weiße —flechte, archil, white moss, glassy lichen, perella. **—floh**, *m.* monoculus, podora aquatica, water-perroquet. **—förmig**, *adj.* and *adv.* buckler-shaped, shield-formed, [in anatomy] scutiform, [in astronomy] clypeiform, [in botany] scutiformed, scutiform. **—frank**, *m.* [formerly, in the mint] ducat. **—führer**, *m.* [old] one who carried a buckler. **—fuß**, *m.* [in heraldry] the bottom, plain. **—gefährte**, *m.* V. —knecht. **—gerechtigkeit**, *f.* 1) right of hanging out a sign. 2) [Gastgerechtigkeit] right of keeping an inn, a public-house. **—gießbeckenmuskel**, *m.* [in anatomy] the thyro-arytenoidian muscle. **—groschen**, *m.* [formerly] a groat stamped with, bearing the impress of a shield. **—hahn**, *m.* V. Birkhahn. **—halter**, *m.* [in heraldry] tenant, [together with an animal] supporter. **—haupt**, *n.* [in heraldry] [the third part of the shield at the top] chief. Silbernes —haupt mit umgekehrten goldenen Zinnen, chief argent with reversed battlements or. **—hecht**, *m.* cayman, jacare. **—helm**, *m.* [in heraldry] casque, cask, helmet. **—hof**, *m.* [in the Tyrol] farm of a free peasant. **—igel**, *m.* echinus marinus reticulatus, reticulated sea-urchin. **—käfer**, *m.* 1) the cassida, the tortoise-beetle, the green beetle, capricorn. 2) Runder —käfer, V. Sonnenkäfer. **—kehldeckelband**, *n.* [in anatomy] the thyro-epiglottic ligament. **—kehldeckelmuskel**, *m.* [in anatomy] thyro-epiglottic muscle. **—klee**, *m.* hedysarum, French honey-suckle; *it.* Maltese or Spanish sainfoin. **—knappe**, *m.* [formerly] shield-bearer, esquire, squire. **—knecht**, *m.* shield-bearer, V. also —knappe. **—knopf**, *m.* [in seaman's lang.] a plaited or spliced wall-knot. **—knorpel**, *m.* [in anatomy] the scutiform or thyroid cartilage. **—knorpelfläche**, *f.* [in anatomy] the surface of the thyroid or scutiform cartilage. **—knorpelrand**, *m.* edge, border of the scutiform or thyroid cartilage. **—krabbe**, *f.* [Taschenkrebs] the pagurus crab, the cancer pagurus. **—krähe**, *f.* V. —reiher. **—kraut**, *n.* 1) [Helmkraut] cassida, skull-cap, scutelaria, blue centaury, blue-flowered marsh-cassida. 2) V. —klee. 3) the alissoid clypeola, the sandy buckler of Narbonne. **—kröte**, *f.* 1) tortoise, turtle. Große, eßbare —kröte, the great, edible, green turtle, carretta, hawk's-bill; *it.* —kröte, [—krott, —patt, *n.*] shell or shield of the tortoise. Dose von —kröte, a tortoiseshell-box. 2) [in botany] V. —blume. 3) [in conchology] Das —krötchen, V. —krötenporzellane. **—kröten**, *adj.* and *adv.* of tortoise-shell. —krötener Kamm, a tortoiseshell-comb. **—krötenarbeit**, *f.* tortoiseshell-work. **—krötenbinde**, *f.* [with surgeons] the tortoise-ligature. **—krötendose**, *f.* tortoise-shell box. **—krötenfisch**, *m.* the turtle-fish, tetrodon testudineus. **—krötengeschwulst**, *f.* [with surgeons] a tumour, on account of its size compared to a tortoise-shell, tortoise carbuncle. **—krötenigel**, *m* V. —krötenschwein. **—krötenkäfer**, *m.* 1) [Afterrüsselkäfer] attelabus, arachnoides. 2) [Stutzkäfer] black beetle, dung-beetle. **—krötenkamm**, *m.* a tortoise-shell comb. **—krötenkraut**, *n.* V. —blume. **—krötenlaus**, *f.* sea-acorn, tortoise-louse. **—krötennapfschnecke**, *f.* the tortoise-shelled nipple, the round tortoise-shelled buckler. **—krötenpocke**, *f.* V. —krötenlaus **—krötenporzellane**, *f.* [Schildpatthorn, Schildkrötchen] a sort of porcelain-shell in the Persian gulph and Indian ocean, the sea-hare, lapisia, the caretta. **—krötenschale**, *f.* the shell of a tortoise; *it.* the upper-shell of the hawksbill-turtle, [with connaisseurs] carapace. **—krötenschild**, *m.* 1) the tortoise's or turtle's shell. 2) [a kind of limpet] the round tortoise-shelled buckler. **—krötenschmaus**, *m.* turtle-feast. **—krötenschwanz**, *m.* 1) the tail of a tortoise. 2) [in conchology] murex. **—krötenschwein**, *n.* the four-banded dasypus or tatu, the armadillo with four girdles. **—krötenstein**, *m.* the chelonite, *it.* V. Schinit. **—krötensuppe**, *f.* turtle-soup. Eine nachgemachte —krötensuppe, mock-turtle. **—krötentute**, *f.* the mottled cornet-shell of Surinam, the tortoise-shelled cornet, the serpent's skin. **—krötenwarze**, *f.* V. —krötenlaus. **—krott**, *n.* V. under Schildkröte 1). **—kürbis**, *m.* V. Melonenkürbis. **—laus**, **—lausfliege**, *f.* cochineal, kermes, coccus. **—laus der indischen Feigen**, the cochineal of the Indian fig-tree, nopal, cactus, opuntia or prickly pear; polnische —laus, scarlet grain or kermes of Poland, coccus polonicus; die getrocknete und zu Pulver geriebene —laus, carmine. **—lehen**, *n.* [in feudal law] a tenure of knight's service whereby the owner was bound to serve on horseback in complete armour. **—mauer**, *f.* a wall in vineyards planted on hilly sides for preventing the soil to be washed away by rain. **—motte**, *f.* the dorsal-clypeated moth of the red beech. **—natter**, *f.* the water-snake or hydra of the river Ural. **—öhr**, *n.* the shield-handle, *it.* thong or strap of the buckler. **—padd**, *n.* V. —patt. **—padde**, *f.* 1) [die —kröte] the tortoise, the turtle. 2) [in seamen's lang.] **—padden**, *pl.* a hollow cleat for fastening or belaying. **—patt**, *n.* [V. under Schildkröte 1)] the shell of the tortoise or turtle, a tortoise-shell. **—pattfarbig**, *adj.* and *adv.* of the colour of tortoise-shell, tortoise-shelled. **—patthorn**, *n.* V. —krötenporzellane. **—pfannendeckel**, *m.* [in artillery] an iron-band over the trunnion of a cannon or mortar. **—rabe**, *m.* V. —reiher. **—rand**, *m.* border or rim of the buckler, of the shield. **—reiher**, *m.* the night-heron. **—riemen**, *m.* the thong or strap of a buckler. **—schnecke**, *f.* V. Erdschnecke. **—schwamm**, *m.* the shield-agaric. **—stichel**, *m.* [with engravers] the round graver. **—träger**, *m.* 1) [formerly] the shield-bearer, armiger, *it.* [—knappe] esquire, squire. 2) [in nat. history] *a*) the clypeated coryphene. *b*) a kind of lizard in the East-Indies, the armiger. **—wache**, *f.* 1) [originally a custom with knights on the eve of receiving knighthood] the watch by a suspended shield; [now, generally] sentry. Auf die — wache kommen, to go upon duty, to turn out upon guard; —wache stehen, to stand sentry, to be on duty; von der —wache kommen, abgelöst werden, to be relieved [doing duty or from mounting guard]; die —wachen versehen, to do duty as a sentinel, to mount guard, to stand sentry; Soldat, der —wache steht, sentry, sentinel; einen Reiter auf —wache stellen, to place a cavalry-soldier, horseman &c. as vedette, on vedette duty, to cause a horse-soldier to mount guard. *Fig.* [rather unusual] —wachen [as a verb, for lauern], to lie in wait for, to be on the look out, to be on the watch. 2) the sentry, a sentinel, a vedet or vedette. —wachen zu Pferde ausstellen, to place [mounted] sentries, vedets; er hat eine —wache, he

has a sentry before his door, [if a prince] he has a guard of honour, [if a criminal, deserter &c.] he has a sentinel, a guard over him; [in war] die verlorene —wache, a sentry on the forlorn hope, a sentry in the most dangerous part, at the post of honour; auf der verlorenen —wache ſtehen, to stand sentry on a forlorn hope. —wächter, *m.* [in the bible] a watch, a guard. —zapfen, *m.* —zapfen des Geſchützes, the trunnion of a piece of ordnance. —zapfenband, *n.* [with cannon-founders] the trunnion-bracer. —zapfenſtück, *n.* [in artillery] the trunnion-piece, the middle piece of a cannon. —zungenbeinmuskel, *m.* the thyro-hyoidian or hyo-thyroidian muscle.

Schíldbar, Schíldbürtig, *adj.* and *adv.* [old] noble, born noble, of knightly or gentle blood.

Schílden, *v. tr.* [formerly] to protect, defend or ward off with the shield, to shield; *it.* [now, but unusual] to supply or provide any one or thing with a shield.

Schíldereí, *f.* [V. 1. Schild] 1) [in a real and figurative sense; sometimes, but seldom, in a bad sense] the painting, picture, depiction. 2) [in a quaint or, sometimes, higher style for Gemählde] a painting, picture. Syn. V. Mahlerei.

Schílderer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) V. Schildwache 2). 2) painter; [in chintz-manufactories] calico-printer.

Schílderig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] scaly.

1. **Schíldern,** [V. 1. Schild] *v. tr.* 1) [properly to paint over, to bepaint] [in sportsmen's lang.] Geſchilderte Feldhühner, speckled or spotted partridges, partridges which have some spot; wohl geſchildertes Geflügel, birds richly covered with breast-plumage. 2) [mahlen, nachbilden, ausdrücken] to paint, to depict, to represent, to portray, to figure. Geſchilderte Kattune, printed calicos, chintzes; [in seamen's lang.] die Maſten &c. — [anſtreichen], to paint, to black the masts. *Fig.* [beſchreiben] to paint, depict. Das Glück der Ehe &c. —, to portray the happiness of marriage &c.; er ſchildert die Perſonen, die Charaktere ſehr gut, he portrays persons, characters capitally; ich will ſie Ihnen mit zwei Worten —, I will give you a perfect idea of her, I will portray her to you in two words, V. Schilderung. Syn. V. 1. Mahlen.

2. **Schíldern,** *v. tr.* [with sportsmen] Feldhühner —, to go a partridge-shooting by carrying a painted animal made of linen in front so as to steal poacher fashion upon the ıns ıspecting birds.

3. **Schíldern,** *v. intr.* [Schildwache ſtehen] to stand sentry, to do duty as sentinel, [if on horse-back] to mount guard.

Schilder-gäſte, *pl.* [obsolete, in the army] Aufgeführte —gäſte, sentries, sentinels, horse-guards placed on duty after the tattoo; abgelöſte, abkommende —gäſte, the night-sentries [or the sentries placed after the tattoo] relieved. —haus, *n.*, *dim.* —häuschen, ‖—häuslein, *n.* the sentry-box, watch-box.

Schílderung, *f.* 1) [not used] [in the army] action of doing duty as sentry, mounting guard. Die — eines Soldaten [das Schildwacheſtehen], the standing sentry. 2) [in a proper or figurative sense] the painting, picture, portrait. Die — der Leidenſchaften, der Natur &c., the portraying, depicting of the passions, of nature &c.; eine — von Etwas machen, to make a picture, a description of any thing; ich will Ihnen eine kurze — von ihm machen, I will give you a short description, a slight sketch of him.

Schíldig, *adj.* and *adv.* provided with an escutcheon, a scutcheon, a shield or buckler. —er Groſchen, V. Schildgroſchen.

Schílf, *n.* and *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [theme uncertain; perhaps allied to the Lat. *ulva*; some suppose it to come from the Old Sax. ſcylfan = ſchwanken, to totter, to waver] 1) [Rohr] reed. Das große or zahme —, the cultivated or garden reed, the flag-lily of the gardens, the Spanish reed. — ſchneiden, to cut reeds 2) [Binſe] scirpus, club-rush, bull-rush; großes — [Seebinſe], sea-weed. 3) [Schmiele] greyish or silvery reed-grass; ſcharfes —, whitish corn-grass.

Schílf-art, *f.* species or kind of reed, sedge or calamus. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* of a reedy nature, having a similarity to a reed, reedy. —bekränzt, *adj.* and *adv.* [with poets] crowned with reeds, reed-crowned. —brücke, *f.* a bridge laid over bundles of reeds. —dach, *n.* a roof formed of reeds, a roof thatched with reeds. —decke, *f.* a covering or awning of reeds. —geſtade, *n.* [with poets] a reedy bank. —gras, *n.* 1) [Glanzgras] reedy phalaris or canary-grass. 2) [Wald—] cyperoid scirpus or club-rush. 3) bur-reed, bur-weed. —hütte, *f.* a cabin of reeds, a reed-hut. —katze, *f.* the felis chaus, Caspian lynx. —klinge, *f.* [Hohlklinge] hollowed blade. —matte, *f.* a reed-mat. —meer, *n.* a sea covered with rushes or reeds; [in Scripture] the Red Sea. —rohr, *n.* the reed, rush, the oaten reed, calamus. —röhrchen, *n.* [in artillery] quick-match. —ſchmätzer, *m.* V. Rohrſperling 1). —ſperling, *m.* V. Sumpfmeiſe. —ſtraußgras, *n.* reedy agrostis or bent-grass. —vogel, *m.* V. Rohrſperling.

Schílfen, *v. tr.* to cover or thatch with reeds, to reed. [with glaziers] Eine Glasſcheibe —, to enchase a pane of glass with reed.

Schílficht, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling a reed or reeds, reedy, of a reedy appearance.

Schílfig, *adj.* and *adv.* where there are reeds, reedy.

Schíllbank, *f.* V. Schildbank.

Schíllebold, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [provincial = Heupferd] dragon-fly, libellula, uniseta, herothrix.

Schíller, *m.* [-s] [perhaps from the old Northmannic *skiljan*, to distinguish] 1) a body, substance, stone &c. of a changing colour, a watered, waving or shot-coloured body, a chameleon-hued body &c. 2) V. —farbe. 3) V. —wein.

Schiller-baum, *m.* V. Silberbaum. —farbe, *f.* a changing, changeable, fickle colour, a chameleon-hue, [of silks &c.] a shot-colour. —glanz, *m.* changeable, changing, fickle lustre or gloss. —quarz, —ſpath, *m.* 1) opaline or variable feldspath, changeable feldspar, Labrador spar or stone. 2) common variable spar. —ſtein, *m.* 1) V. —ſpath. 2) opal. —taffet, *m.* shot-taffety. —vogel, *m.* 1) a bird with chameleon-hued plumage. 2) the chameleon-butterfly. —wein, *m.* 1) [wine which is the produce of red and white grapes and having an intermediate tinge] German claret, shiller-wine. 2) [sometimes] claret.

Schíllerig, *adj.* and *adv.* changing, variable, fickle in colour, chameleon-hued; [of silks &c.] shot.

Schíllern, [V. Schiller] *v. intr.* to play or change in colour. —der Zeug, shot stuff; —der Taffet, V. Schillertaffet; —de Steine, variable, polyphanous stones, cat's-eyes; einige —de Feldſpatharten, some variable felspars; die Perlmutter iſt —d, mother-of-pearl is prismatic; in Roth — [as colours], to pass, to blend into red, to tend towards the red hue, to mantle. Das —, blending, changing.

Schílling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [probably allied to the Swed. *skilja*, to divide] 1) [name of an English, Danish, Swedish, Hamburgh, Lubeck &c. coin of very different values] a shilling. *Fig.* V. Kauf—, Pfand—. 2) [provincial] Ein — Stroh, sixty trusses of straw. 3) [with miners] five loads of ore. 4) [Prague measure] Ein — Waſſer, 480 quarts of water. 5) [in the old law-style, and in common people's lang.] a spanking, a spank, slap on the breech, flogging on the bare bottom. Einem einen — geben, to give any one a slap on the backside, a spank, [low] to slap any one's arse, V. Staubbeſen. 6) a kind of limpet, the patella crepidula.

Schillings-bauer, *m.* [provincial] a copy-holder, lease-holder at a long term. —draht, *m.* iron-wire Nr. 18. —gut, *n.* [provincial] hereditary farm, copyhold-estate in fee-tail. —hof, *m.* V. —gut. —lehen, *n.* a fee-tail, a copyhold on a long lease. —mann, *m.* V. —bauer. —recht, *n.* the right of fee-tail, of inheritance by entail or copyhold.

1. **Schímmel,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [probably allied to the Old Sax. ſcym = Schein] a white horse. V. Apfel—, Grau—, Roth—, Schwarz—, Silber—.

2. **Schímmel,** *m.* [-s] [probably allied to the Swed. *skymma*, to cover, to coat] mouldiness, mould, hoariness, mustiness, mildew. Wenn der — ſich daran ſetzt, if the mould gets to it; den — wegmachen, to remove the mouldiness, [if produced by metallic oxydes] to take out the iron-mould, [if from damp] mildew, [if in timber] to expel the dry-rot; [in botany] — an den Wurzeln der Pflanzen, the mouldiness, fungus, worm at the roots of plants.

Schímmel-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* Eine —artige Wurzel, a capillary root resembling mildew. —ente, *f.* V. Moderente. —grau, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] greenish grey. —kraut, *n.* 1) [Filzkraut] filago, cotton-weed. Großes —kraut, great cotton-weed. 2) [Rainblume] filago-formed gnaphalium or everlasting, cottony cud-weed, goldy locks; *it.* [Wieſenwolle] cat's-foot, mountain-gnaphalium, elychrysum.

Schímmelig, Schímmlig, *adj.* and *adv.* musty, mouldy, hoary, mildewed, fusty. —es Eingemachtes, any preserve mildewed; das Brod fängt an — zu werden, the bread begins to get mouldy; an feuchten Orten wird Alles leicht —, in moist or damp places every thing easily becomes mildewed; — machen, to mildew.

Schímmeln, *v. intr.* [u. w. haben and ſeyn] to turn or get mouldy, [also] to be mouldy, to mildew. Das Brod &c. ſchimmelt, the bread &c. grows mouldy, gets mildewed, [also] is mouldy.

Schímmer, *m.* [-s, no *pl.* except, sometimes, in poetry] [in Old Sax ſcym; allied to ſcheinen]

glimmer. Ein bleicher, matter —, a pale, weak or feeble glimmer, a faint twinkling, glimmering or gleam; der — der Sterne, des Mondes, the twinkling of the stars, star-light, light of the moon, moonlight; beim ſanften — des Mondes, by the soft radiance of the moon; — des Goldes, the gleam, shining, brilliance of gold; — des Stahles, der Waffen &c., the sheen, dazzling, play of steel, of weapons &c.; dieſer Zeug hat einen —, this stuff has a gloss, polish, lustre; der — der feurigen Lufterſcheinungen, the coruscation of meteors; der — der Morgenröthe, the glow of day-break, the rosy hue of aurora. *Fig.* Kaum einen — von Licht in den Augen haben [of purblind eyes], to have a faint glimmering of light in one's eyes; ein — von Hoffnung, a ray of hope; er hat einigen — von Verſtand, he has some glimmering, some dawning of understanding, some rays or beams of intellect, some glimpse of reason. Syn. V. Schein.

Schimmer-glück, *n.* delusive or imaginary good fortune. **—käfer**, *m.* 1) lampyris, fire-fly, glow-worm, omalysus, cossyphus, pyrochroa, lychus, the noctiluca. 2) the brown fire-fly of India, the lampyris depressa. **—los**, *adj.* and *adv.* gleamless, beamless, lustreless, lack-lustre. **—reich**, *adj.* and *adv.* brilliant. **— ſand**, *m* V. Glimmerſand. **—ſtein**, *m.* 1) [in mineralogy] blend. 2) [rather unusual] [with lapidaries] brilliant. **—ſtern**, *m.* a twinkling star. *Fig.* **—ſucht**, *f.* the mania or folly of shining. **—weſen**, *n.* [a thing of apparent but no real value such as] a false-brilliant, a spangle, tinsel, a paste-jewel, a false-stone, mica. **—witz**, *m.* bastard-wit.

Schimmern, [V. Schimmer] *v. intr.* 1) to glimmer, to gleam, to glow, to shine, to twinkle, to coruscate, to beam, [as a lamp] to shine, [as the stars] to twinkle, [as the planets] to glow, to shine. **—der Zeug**, glossy, sheeny stuff; von Gold und Edelſteinen —, to blaze with gold and precious stones; **—der Putz**, brilliant ornament, high-dress [with jewels &c.]; dies ſchimmert beim Sonnenſcheine, this glistens, shines in the rays of the sun; man ſieht Etwas zwiſchen den Bäumen durch —, one sees something shining through, glistening &c. from between the trees; **—de Farben**, brilliant, dazzling, prismatic, [also] gaudy, [also] lustrous, metallic colours; **—de Tulpe**, brilliant, gaudy tulip; die Waſſermahlereien &c. haben das Gute, daß ſie nicht —, paintings in water-colours &c. have the good property of not gleaming, are happily devoid of all metallic lustre. *Fig.* Ihre **—den Reize**, her brilliant charms; **—der Witz**, brilliant or fine wit, *it.* [in a bad sense] bastard or seeming wit; **—de Schreibart**, a brilliant style; eine Rede mit **—den Gedanken ausſchmücken**, to lighten up a speech with brilliant imaginings, to sow a speech with a galaxy of splendid thoughts; es iſt ein großer Unterſchied zwiſchen blos **—den** und wahrhaft glänzenden Gedanken, there is a great difference between thoughts tricksied out or tinselled off and truly splendid ones, or those which are of genuine beauty 2) to twinkle, to glisten, to shine feebly. Es ſchimmert mir Etwas vor den Augen, something shines dimly, feebly, faintly before my eyes, I see a faint glimmering; **—de Miner** [with miners], scintillating, twinkling, micaceous ore; **—des Licht**, a scintillating, twinkling, trembling, dancing light. *Fig.* Da ſchimmert keine Hoffnung mehr, there is not a ray, a glimpse of hope more or left. Das —, the glimmering, gleaming, beaming, twinkling, V. Schimmer.

Schimmlig, V. Schimmelig.

Schimpf, *m.* [-es] [V. Schimpfen] 1) [obsolete = Scherz] joking, jest, quizzing, fun, gam, play. Aus — kann Ernſt werden, play often becomes downright earnest. 2) [generally] ignominy, disgrace, dishonour, injury, shame, opprobrium, affront, outrage, abuse, contumely. V. Schande, Schmähung. Einem einen — anthun [in pop. lang.], to pass an affront upon any one, to affront or abuse any one, to insult any one [grossly]; einen — ertragen, to suffer, to endure an affront; einen — einſtecken, auf ſich ſitzen laſſen [in pop. lang.], to swallow, to wash down, to digest an affront, to put up with an insult; Etwas für einen — halten, aufnehmen, to look upon, to deem, to consider, to take any thing as an affront, as an insult, as a slight; ein großer — für ſeinen Namen, ein — für ſeine Familie, a great ignominy for his name, a disgrace, a blot for his family, [also of a person] [to be] a disgrace to one's family or friends; mit — und Schande bedeckt ſeyn [in pop. lang.], to be covered with disgrace and infamy; er macht ſeinen Eltern — und Schande [in pop. lang.], he reflects shame and disgrace upon his parents. Syn. V. Schande.

Schimpf-gedicht, **—lied**, *n.* a song full of invectives, loaded with abusive, epithets, a libellous song. **—name**, *m.* injurious name, V. Ekelname. **—rede**, *f.* defamatory, injurious, libellous speech. **—ſchrift**, *f.* V. Schmähſchrift. **—ſpiel**, *n.* [old] a funny game. **—vogel**, *m.* [low] a man fond of hard words, a lover of invective, an abusive blackguard, a sad reviler. **—weiſe**, *adv.* injuriously, affrontingly, insultingly, by way of opprobrium. **—wort**, *n.* an injurious or offensive word, a hard word, a taunt, an invective. **—worte**, abusive language; empfindliche **—worte**, bitter invectives; **—worte gegen Einen ausſtoßen**, to launch out into invectives against any one.

Schimpfen, [is said to be allied to the Icc. *skimpa*, Swed. *skymfa*, originally = to abridge, and so 1) to abridge the time by any pastime, hence to play, and 2) to abridge or curtail any one of his honour, that is to injure, to disgrace] I. *v. intr.* [obsolete = ſcherzen] to sport, to jest, to play. II. *v. tr.* to disgrace, to affront, to insult, to revile. Er hat ihn, ſie geſchimpft, he has insulted, reviled, abused him or her, has called him or her names; auf Einen, auf Etwas —, to declaim, to launch forth, to inveigh against any one or any thing; man muß nicht wieder —, vulgar abuse is not to be returned, insolence ought to be treated with silent contempt; Jemand einen Spitzbuben &c. —, to call any one a rascal, to treat any one as a blackguard. Das —, V. Schimpf 2); er kann das — nicht laſſen [in common people's lang.], he cannot refrain from calling names, using abusive language, insulting, [fam.] he cannot keep his tongue quiet; ein Sachwalter ſoll ſich alles **—s** und Schmähens enthalten, an advocate, a counsel, counsellor ought to refrain from all abuse and insult.

Schimpfer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] **—inn**, *f.* a person who uses hard words, employs invective, utters an insult, a foul mouthed fellow, an abusive person, a reviler.

Schimpfiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [low] delighting in insult, fond of affronting, of reviling, of blackguarding, of giving tongue, [cant] of huffing.

Schimpflich, *adj.* and *adv.* injurious, outrageous, defamatory, reviling, calumnious, disgraceful, opprobrious, ignominious. — von Jemand ſprechen, to speak disgracefully, ignominiously, insultingly of any one; **—e Behandlung**, degrading treatment; eine **—e Strafe, Todesart**, an ignominious punishment, death; er ſtarb eines **—en Todes**, he perished by an ignominious, a humiliating death; **—es Betragen**, vilifying, shameful, disgraceful conduct; **—e Handlung**, an infamous act; das **—e einer Handlung verwiſcht ſich nicht**, the ignominy, disgrace of an action is not to be effaced, extinguished; das iſt — für ſeine Familie, that is injurious, disgraceful, pregnant with shame to, for his family; **—es Verfahren**, an opprobrious proceeding; **—e Reden** [Schimpfreden], outrageous words, unmeasured invective, insulting expressions, contumely.

Schimpflichkeit, *f.* the quality of that which is ignominious &c., shame, disgracefulness.

Schindel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from ſchinden, Lat. *scindo* = to split or cleave] 1) [generally] any thing split or cleft; [with surgeons] [Schiene] a splinter, splint. 2) [for roofing] shingle. Ein mit **—n** gedecktes Haus, a house covered with shingles; die — [in heraldry], billet; liegende —, billet couchant, lying; mit **—n** beſetztes Feld, a field billeted; vier goldene **—n** im blauen Felde, four billets or in a field azure.

Schindel-baum, *m.* tree fit for making shingles. **—brett**, *n.* a thin plank. **—dach**, *n.* a shingle-roof. **—decker**, *m.* a shingler, shingle-tiler. **—eiſen**, *n.* a tool for joining shingles. **—fuge**, *f.* the groove in a shingle. **—hauer**, *m.* a shingle-maker. **—holz**, *n.* wood for shingles, shingle-wood. **—kriecher**, *m.* [Baumhacker] woodpecker, pianet, creeper, picus. **—macher**, *m.* V. **—hauer**. **—nagel**, *m.* a shingle-nail. **—nuth**, *f.* V. **—fuge**. **—ſparren**, *m.* a rafter for shingles. **—ſtamm**, *m.* the trunk of a tree fit for shingles or wooden tiles. **—wand**, *f.* a covering, wainscoting of shingles.

Schindeln, *v. tr.* Ein Haus, Dach —, to cover a house, roof with shingles or wooden tiles. Eine Wand —, to line a wall with shingles, with planks; [in heraldry] **geſchindeltes Feld**, a field billeted; [with surgeons, ſchienen] to secure by splinters, to bind up with splints, with a cradle of splints.

Schinden, [Lat. *scindo*, Gr. σχίζω] *irr. v. tr.* to skin, to flay. [in some parts of Upper-Germany] Ein Kalb —, to flay a calf; einen Haſen —, to skin a hare; *proverb.* [low] er ſchünde eine Laus um des Balges willen, he would skin a flint; Apoll hat den Marſyas geſchunden, Apollo flayed Marsyas; ſich —, to graze, to rub off one's skin; ſich im Fallen den Fuß —, to graze one's foot in falling; er hat ſich am Beine geſchunden, he has grazed, excoriated, abraded, galled his leg; das gefallene Vieh —, to flay cattle when dead, V. Abdecken 2); einen Baum —, to bark, to decorticate a tree; *proverb.* man muß die Schafe ſcheren, aber nicht —, the sheep must be shorn but not flayed alive. *Fig.* [low, in a bad sense] Die Leute —, to fleece, to flay

people [as an innkeeper, publican, usurer &c.]; die Unterthanen —, to flay, to be a scourge to one's subjects; der Geizige ſchindet und ſchabt, the miser is a regular skin-flint; ein Pferd &c. —, to knock up, to do up a horse &c. [by over-riding, over-work &c.]; ſich — [low], to knock one's self up, to beat one's self to a dead stand, to be obliged to come to a dead-halt [from too much work, anxiety &c.].

Schind-aas, *n.* [low] carrion. *Fig.* [extremely low, insulting] bitch, jade, jesabel. **—anger**, *m.* [low] flaying-ground. **—grube**, *f.* [low] carrion-pit. **—hund**, *m.* [low] V. Schinderhund. **—kracke**, *f.* [low] V. —mähre. **—luder**, *n.* [extremely low] V. —aas. *Fig.* [extremely low] bitch. —luder mit Einem ſpielen, treiben, to treat any one as so much dirt. **—mähre**, *f.* [low] rosinante, brute of a hack, sorry jade. *Fig.* [extremely low, insulting] V. —aas. **—meſſer** or **—e-meſſer**, *n.* 1) a flaying-knife. 2) [low] Scalpell] a scalpel, dissecting knife. **—thor**, *n.* gate or door of or to the killing-place. **—vieh**, *n.* [low] poor brute, miserable beast.

Schínder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a flayer, a skinner, V. Abdecker; *it.* [during the American revolution, a kind of highwayman or bandit that robbed both parties and betrayed either side] a skinner; *it.* [low] [Henker] a hangman, Jack Ketch. *Fig.* [low] Der — hat es geholt, Jack Ketch, the Devil has taken it away with him; geh' zum —! daß dich der —! go and be hanged! go to the Devil and shave yourself! [very low] go to Hell! ſolche Fürſten ſind die — ihrer Unterthanen, such princes are the flayers, the scourges of their subjects; dieſer Kaufmann, Wirth iſt ein — [in common people's lang.], this tradesman is a regular take in, an extortioner, this landlord is a fleecer, an extortionate publican, a woodcock; [of an official person] er iſt ein — [Leute—], he is an extortioner, an extorter, a publican and a sinner.

Schinder-grube, *f.* [low] V. Schindanger. **—hund**, *m.* [low] the dog of the flayman. *Fig.* [low, injurious] cur, mongrel, pug, vile dog, sneaking hound, paltry whelp. **—karren**, *m.* [low] the flayer's cart. —karren des Henkers, the hangman's cart or van. **—knecht**, *m.* [low] the flayer's man, *it.* the hangman's man, [in Switzerland &c.] hangman's deputy. *Fig.* [low and insulting] thief of the gallows, hangdog, gaol-bird. **—mäßig**, *adv.* *Fig.* [low] like a flayer; *it.* like an hangman; *it.* like a fleecer, extortioner.

Schinderei, *f.* 1) [low] flaying, skinning. *Fig.* extortion, vexation, plundering, exaction, scourging, robbery. Das Volk wurde dieſer —en müde, the people were weary of these exactions, extortions. 2) [rather low] killing place, flaying yard or field; *it.* the flayer's dwelling or place of abode.

Schinderiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* like a flayer, hangman, extortioner, [in the Bible] publican &c.

***Schinīren**, *v. tr.* [with weavers] to dye the threads of the warp after a pattern. Das —, the dying of the warp-threads.

***Schinīrer**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a dyer of the warp-threads.

Schínken, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -] [allied to the Fr. *hanche*, a hip or haunch, and also to Schenkel] 1) a ham. *Dim.* Schinkchen, ‖Schinklein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] a little ham, a gammon of bacon. Geſalzener, geräucherter, roher —, salted, smoked or dried, raw ham; eine Schnitte —, a slice of ham. *Fig.* [in common people's language] Ein alter —, an old musty, worm-eaten book. 2) [low, sometimes for Schenkel] leg. Er hat derbe —, he has got stout calves of his own. 3) [in conchology] Das Schinkchen, a species of the tellina or caspa, the jambon.

Schinken-bein, *n.* bone of a ham, the ham-bone. **—brühe**, *f.* juice or gravy of a ham. **—keſſel**, *m.* a kettle, boiler or copper for boiling a ham. **—meiſe**, *f.* V. Kohlmeiſe. **—meſſer**, *n.* a ham-knife. **—muſchel**, *f.* V. Holſtermuſchel. **—paſtete**, *f.* a ham-pie. **—ſchnitte**, *f.* slice of ham.

Schípp, *n.* [-es, *pl.*-e] [allied to Schaufel, ſchieben] 1) [in salterns] a deposit of brine. 2) [in Denmark's German provinces] a salt-measure, a schipp [the eighth part of a tun].

Schíppe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Schaufel, ſchieben] 1) [with miners, Schaufel] a shovel; [with bakers] instrument for removing the embers from the oven, a strike. 2) *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Die — bekommen [weg- or fortgeſchoben werden, as it were] to be dismissed, to receive one's dismissal, to be sent about one's business. 3) V. Schüppe.

Schíppſcheren, *n.* [-s] [with shearers] Das — der ſchwarzen Tücher, the second and third shearing of the black cloths.

Schípptuch, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -tücher] kind of Silesian cloth.

‖**Schírdel**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Schörl] [with miners] scorlus genuinus, black schorl or shorl, Brasil tourmaline, columnar figured basalt, [in Cornwall] cockle; [another variety] Ceylanite, Zeylanite, pleonaste.

Schírl, V. Schörl.

Schirl-haar, *n.* [with cloth-manufacturers] those coarse hairs of a fell whether shorling or morling that do not take a dye and must be removed. **—kobalt**, *m.* V. Scherbenkobalt. **—korn**, *n.* [Flußgranate] river-garnet.

Schírling, V. Schierling.

1. **Schírm**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [of doubtful derivation] 1) [with miners] the hanging or recumbent surface of a lode or ore-vein. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] [Schurz, Scheibe] the disk of the rump.

2. **Schírm**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Fr. *escrime*; in Ital. *schermo* means defence; perhaps allied to the Old Sax. ſcir = taking care of] [generally] protection, safeguard. 1) [Zelt, Hütte] a shelter. Ein Anſtand—, a covert [for sportsmen], V. Hetz—. *it.* — [ſpaniſche Wand] a screen, folding screen; ein — von vier Blatt, a screen of four leaves. 2) [with engravers] a screen for diminishing the light, an eye-screen. 3) [Licht—, Ofen—] a hand-screen, fire-screen, chimney-screen; *it.* V. Sonnen—, Regen—, Fall—. 4) [in war, formerly = Schild] shield, buckler, [with poets] screen. 5) [in botany] [Dolde] umbel, a rundle; —chen, *n.* an umbellule, an umbelet. 6) *Fig.* shelter. Dieſes Haus hat — von einem Berge, this house is sheltered by a mountain; Schutz und — finden, to find shelter and protection; Einem zum —e dienen, to serve as a rampart, a defence to any one, to protect any one; wer unter dem —e des Höchſten ſitzet [in Scripture], he that dwelleth in the secret place of the most high; Einen in Schutz und — nehmen [in fam. lang.], to take any one under one's protection, [in Quakers' &c. lang.] to be unto any one a shield and a strong tower; [in Scripture] du biſt mein —, thou art my hiding place, [that is] refuge. Syn. V. under Schirmen.

Schirm-baum, *m.* [in botany] the magnolia, the umbrella-tree. **—blume**, *f.* [Doldenblume] an umbelled, umbellate, umbelliferous flower. **—brett**, *n.* board serving as a screen; [with founders, glass-burners] a furnace-screen; [in seamen's lang.] **—bretter**, a ship's side-boards. Die —bretter mit einem Schanzkleide bedecken, to cover the side-boards with a waist-cloth or quarter-netting. **—brief**, *m.* V. Schutzbrief. **—dach**, *n.* 1) a pent-house. Bei'm Regen unter das —dach ſtehen, to stand under the pent-house, the piazza, the veranda out of the rain. 2) a goose-footed roof, archway or coping [over a bridge, cellar &c.]; [of a galley] the awning or canopy; [of a boat, steamboat, waggon, cart &c.] awning, tilt, [if inclined at a very acute angle] pavillion; [in war] blind, screen; [in fortification] mantelet; *it.* [with the ancients, = Sturmdach] testudo, tortoise; *it.* [with gardeners] straw-mat, matting, frost-mat, pentice-mat. **—förmig**, *adj.* and *adv.* umbrella-formed, parasol-formed; [in botany] umbelled, umbellate, umbelliferous. **—futter**, *n.* the case, sheath or bag of an umbrella. **—geld**, *n.* V. Schutzgeld. **—genoß**, *m.* V. Schutzgenoß. **—gerechtigkeit**, *f.* V. Schutzgerechtigkeit. **—gott**, *m.*, **—göttinn**, *f.* V. Schutzgott &c. **—haus**, *n.* [rather unusual] asylum, V. Schutzſtätte, Freiſtätte. **—herr**, *m.* patron, protector, [elegantly for artists &c.] Mecaenas. **—hut**, *m.* [Fallhut] a padded or cushioned hat [for protecting children from falls]. **—kraut**, *n.* [Sternblümchen] trientalis, chick-weed, winter-green; [especially] trientalis Europaea. **—leder**, *n.* [with coachmakers, in gigs, buggies &c.] the apron, [in landaws, phaetons] leather-curtain. Das —leder herablaſſen, aufbinden, to let down, to fasten up the leather-curtain, the hood. **—macher**, *m.* umbrella-maker. **—mauer**, *f.* [in glass-furnaces] the screen. **—moos**, *n.* splachnum. **—palme**, *f.* 1) the palipot of Ceylon, saribus, the coddapana of Malabar; *it.* the macaw-tree of Brasil and the Antilles. 2) corypha, fan-palm, umbrella-tree, V. Fächerpalme. **—pflanze**, *f.* [in botany] an umbelliferous plant. **—recht**, *n.* V. Schutzrecht. **—träger**, *m.*, **—trägerinn**, *f.* [chiefly in tropical countries or Eastern states] domestic who carries the parasol or umbrella; umbrella-carryer. **—traube**, *f.* [in botany] V. Doldentraube. **—überzug**, *m.* V. —futter. **—verwandte**, *m.* V. —genoß. **—vogt**, *m.* [formerly] avowee, protector, patron, guardian, defender. **—wache**, *f.* safe-guard. **—waffe**, *f.* V. Schutzwaffe. **—wand**, *f.* screen-wall; [on a galley] tilt, netting-sail, quarter-cloth, waist-cloth. **—werk**, *n.* [in fortification] the defences, the works.

Schírmen, *v. tr.* [beſchirmen] to shelter. Sich vor der Hitze —, to screen one's self from the heat; eine Hütte ſchirmte uns vor dem Regen, a hut sheltered us from the rain; ein Panzer ſchirmte ſeinen Leib, a coat of mail protected, sheathed his body. Syn. Schirmen, Schützen. Schirmen is the action of covering in order to ward off any ill; ſchützen, the effect of this action. A Schirm is a flat surface which prevents any evil from making an impression on us, as a Feuerſchirm &c. But as things do not always answer the end for which we use them, a Schirm is not always a good Schutz. God only is both a Schirm and Schutz.

Schírmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] **—inn**, *f.* protector, protectress, defender, [in chivalry] champion; [in sportsmen's lang.] V. Retter.

Schírmling, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [out of use]

the protegé, [fam.] the person taken in hand, [classically] client.

‖**Schírpen**, V. Zirpen.

Schírr, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [obsolete] for Geſchirr, tools, implements, but still in use in its compounds:

Schirr=beil, *n.* [in domestic economy] hatchet. —**geld**, *n.* [obsolete] V. Geſchirrgeld. —**haken**, *m.* [on to the thill-shaft] fastening-hook, strap-hook. —**holz**, *n.* [Geſchirrholz] [in salterns &c.] wood for tressels, stands, bearers, supporters &c. —**kammer**, *f.* V. Geſchirrkammer. —**kette**, *f.* the pole-chain, the thill-tug. —**meiſter**, *m.* conductor of the artillery-waggons; [in English mail-coaches] guard; [in German diligences] conductor; [with farmers] the head-ploughman, the foreman, the bailiff; [in royal households] the second groom; *it.* a head-valet, chief-lackey; [with blacksmiths] [Vorſchläger] the man with the hand-hammer who beats first [followed by the sledge-hammer]. —**meiſterei**, *f.* 1) office of a master-valet or head-servant. 2) the dwelling of the master-valet or butler. 3) [Geſchirrplatz] the harness-room. —**nagel**, *m.* [in artillery] a hooked piece of iron at the end of an axle-tree.

Schírren, *v. tr.* [allied to the old Sax. ſcir = taking care of] V. Ab—, An—, Aus—.

***Schirting**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [with drapers &c.] [Hemdleinwand] shirting.

***Schísma**, *n.* [-'s, *pl.* -s or Schismata] [Glaubenstrennung] heresy, heterodoxy, schism.

***Schismátiker**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —**inn**, *f.* a schismatic.

***Schismátiſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* schismatic, schismatical.

Schíß, *m.* [-ſſes, *pl* -ſſe] [quite low] 1) shitting, cacking. 2) [Unflath] shit, turd. *Fig.* shit, stuff, nonsense.

Schlábbe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in common people's lang.] V. Schlappe 1).

Schlábbeere, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Schlagbeere.

Schlábben, V. Schlabbern.

Schlábber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to the Engl. *slabber* = to make wet] 1) [with fishermen = Häringsbüſe] a Dutch herring-boat or ship. 2) V. —tuch.

Schlabberei, *f.* [in common people's lang.] slobbering. *Fig.* prating, babble, tittle-tattle, scan-mag.

Schlábberer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in common people's lang.] one who slobbers, a slobberer. *Fig.* chatterbox, prater, driveller.

Schlábberig, *adj.* and *adv.* [In common people's lang.] — eſſen, to eat in a slabbering manner. *Fig.* — ſeyn, to be a babbler, a prater, a gossip, an old washerwoman.

Schlábbern, *v. intr.* [in common people's lang.] to slobber. *Fig.* to prate, to gossip, to scan-mag, to give tongue.

Schlábber=maul, *n.* [low] a prater, chatterbox. —**tuch**, *n.* [in common people's lang.] a bib, a slabbering-bib, a bib and tucker. —**werk**, *n.* [in common people's lang.] poor-house soup, ticket-soup, workhouse-broth, sky-blue, water bewitched, parish-gruel.

Schlácht, *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) battle, fight, engagement, [sometimes] the day. Eine — anbieten, liefern, gewinnen, verlieren, to offer battle, to come to an engagement, to action, to gain or win, to lose the fray, fight or day, to gain or lose the field; es kam zur —, it came to an engagement; V. See—; in der — bei Waterloo, at the battle of Waterloo; einer — ausweichen, to decline coming to engagement; eine regelmäßige —, eine große — [eine Feld—], a pitched battle. 2) [provincial] V. Schifflände. Syn. Schlacht, Treffen, Gefecht. A Gefecht may take place between two persons, or two animals, or between a man and an animal. Schlachten and Treffen take place properly only between armies, the first being between two entire armies, the latter, when large bodies of the hostile forces are engaged. An engagement between smaller detachments is also a Gefecht, as a Vorpoſtengefecht &c.

Schlacht=bank, *f.* shambles, slaughter-house; [for sheep] butcher's board or stool. *Fig.* Einen, ſein Heer &c. zur —bank führen, auf die —bank liefern, to lead, to deliver up any one, one's army &c. to slaughter, to be butchered. —**bär**, *m.* great bear. —**beil**, *n* butcher's cleaver. —**block**, *m.* butcher's block [for killing on]; *it.* [for beheading] the block. —**eſſen**, *n.* V. —ſuppe. —**feld**, *n.* the field of battle, battle-field or plain. Syn. Schlachtfeld, Wahlſtatt. Wahlſtatt is a place on which the combattants, whether whole armies or only two opponents, fight for life and death; Schlachtfeld, a place where entire armies only have fought against each other. —**fertig**, *adj.* and *adv.* ready for combat, prepared for battle. —**fleiſch**, *n.* butcher's meat. —**geld**, *n.* 1) V. Schlächterlohn. 2) [in seamen's lang.] money for the keeping up of a landing-place. —**gemählde**, *n.* V. —ſtück 2). —**geſang**, *m.* battle-strain or chaunt, martial song, a war-song. —**geſchrei**, *n.* cry of arms, the war-cry, [with the American Indians] the war-whoop. —**getümmel**, *n.* the tumult or throng of the fight, the din of battle or arms, the mêlée or medley. Im —getümmel fallen, to fall in the midst of the fight, in the shock of battle, amongst the dying and the dead. —**gewühl**, *n.* the uproar, throng of battle, V. —getümmel. —**gott**, *m.* V. —engott. —**haufen**, *m.* 1) [from the verb Schlachten] cattle driven to the shambles. 2) [from the substantive Schlacht] a body of engaging troops. Der mittlere —haufen, the main-body or centre of the engaging troops; der vordere —haufen, the van, vanguard; die preußiſchen, engliſchen —haufen rückten im Sturmſchritt vor, the Prussian, English battalions advanced in double quick march. —**haus**, *n.* slaughter-house, butchery. ‖—**herr**, *m.* overseer of a molo, pier, quay &c., overseer, master of a port. —**laterne**, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] [during night] signal-lantern for action. —**lied**, *n.* V. —geſang. —**linie**, *f.* line of battle, the line, battle-array. —**meſſer**, *n.* butcher's knife. *Fig.* Einen an's —meſſer liefern, to deliver any one to his deadly enemy, to his murderers. —**monat**, *m.* [not much used] month when animals are killed for winter-store, the month of November. —**ochs**, *m.* fattened ox, ox at or for the shambles. —**opfer**, *n.* victim, sacrifice. *Fig.* Sie ward das —opfer ihrer Wuth, she became the victim of their fury. —**ordnung**, *f.* 1) [with butchers] regulation, order for the butchers. 2) [in war] order of battle. Ein Heer in —ordnung ſtellen, to range an army in battle-array, to draw up the troops; in —ordnung anrücken, to advance in order of battle. —**pferd**, *n.* 1) battle-horse, war-horse, charger. ‖2) in the north of Germany a horse on the quay for towing or hawling goods to land &c., barge-horse. —**plan**, *m.* plan of battle, of the fight. —**roß**, *n.* V. —pferd. —**ruf**, *m.* summons to combat, call to the field; *it.* the battle-cry, war-cry, cry of arms. —**ſchiff**, *n.* [little used] V. Kriegsſchiff. —**ſchreiber**, *m.* [in ports] clerk or auditor of the cargoes &c. —**ſchüſſel**, *f.* a dish of chitterlings, liver &c. from the pig &c. just killed, sent to one's friends as a present. —**ſchwert**, *n.* fighting-sword, [formerly] two-handed sword; [with the Scotch] claymore, broad-sword. —**ſtatt** or —**ſtätte**, *f.* 1) [—haus] slaughter house, butchery, shambles. 2) V.—feld, Wahlſtatt. —**ſteuer**, *f.* tax or poll-tax upon shambles. —**ſtück**, *n.* 1) a piece of a killed animal, V. —ſchüſſel. 2) [—gemählde] a battle-piece, a picture or print representing an engagement. —**ſturm**, *m.* the onslaught. —**ſuppe**, *f.* [Wurſtſuppe] pudding-broth, soup made of the water wherein black pudding and liver-pudding are boiled, gravy-soup. —**tag**, *m.* 1) [with butchers] killing-day. 2) [in war] day of battle, of engagement, of action. —**verband**, *m.* 1) dressing and tending of the wounded [chiefly in seamen's lang.]. 2) [in seamen's lang.] the cock-pit. —**vieh**, *n.* cattle at or for the shambles. —**vogt**, *m.* V. —herr. —**wagen**, *m.* 1) butcher's cart or dray. 2) battle-car, chariot. V. Sichelwagen. 3) [in commerce] the wagon of the quay. —**wolle**, *f.* the wool of slain sheep, raw fleece or fell. —**wurm**, *m.* V. Spießwurm. —**zettel**, *m.* 1) [with butchers] ticket of permission to kill an animal. 2) [in seamen's lang.] bill of lading. —**zeug**, *n.* a butcher's tools or implements.

Schlachten=gang, *m.* 1) the way to battle, the march of battle. 2) the chance of arms, the fortune of the day, *it.* the path of combat. —**getümmel**, *n.* V. Schlachtgetümmel. —**gott**, the god of battle, of combats; [in Scripture] the Lord God of Sabaoth, the God of armies. —**göttinn**, *f.* Bellona; *it.* Minerva. —**mahler**, *m.* a painter of battle-pieces.

Schlächtbar, *adj.* and *adv.* fit, good for killing, [with butchers] fit for the knife.

Schlächten, [from ſchlagen = tödten, to kill] *v. tr.* and *intr.* [with butchers] to kill, to slaughter, to slay. Einen Ochſen —, to fell an ox, to knock down or poleaxe an ox; ein Schwein —, to stick a pig; ein Kalb —, to slay, to dress a calf; eine Gans, ein Huhn —, to kill a goose, a fowl; dieſer Fleiſcher ſchlachtet jede Woche nur einmal, this butcher only kills once a week; viel —, to kill upon a large scale, [fam.] to do a great business in the slaughtering line; er ſchlachtet beſſeres Fleiſch als ſein Nachbar, he kills better meat than his neighbour; [in Scripture] und [Abraham] reckte ſeine Hand aus, und faſſete das Meſſer, daß er ſeinen Sohn ſchlachtete, and Abraham stretched forth his hand, and took the knife to slay his son. *Fig.* [niedermachen] to massacre. Ein — war's, ein Schlagen nicht zu nennen, it was mere butchering, not fighting. Das —, the slaughtering, the slaying; [with butchers] the killing, [for pigs] the sticking.

Schlächter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) slaughterer, slayer, killer. 2) [in natural history] the butcher-bird.

Schlächter, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) a butcher, V. Fleiſcher, Syn. V. Metzger. 2) [in nat. hist.] Schlachtbär.

Schlächter=bank, *f.* a butcher's bench or board [for killing sheep, pigs &c. on]. —**beil**, *n.* the butcher's ax. —**geſelle**, *m.* a journeyman-butcher. —**handwerk**, *n.*

butcher's trade. —lohn, *m.* money for killing and dressing. —meiſter, *m.* a master-butcher. —zunft, *f.* company, guild of butchers.

Schlack, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [in saltpetre-works = Bodenſatz] sediment, deposit. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] a dawdling sniffing dog or hound.

‖**Schlackdarm,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -därme] V. Maſtdarm.

Schlacke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from ſchlagen = legen, nieder- or ablegen, to lay down, to deposit, or to cast off] slag, scoria, dross, metallic recrement. Die —n der Metalle, the scoriae of metals; das Kupfer gibt eine röthliche —, copper yields a reddish slag; [with founders] die —n abheben, abziehen, to remove the slag, the scoriae.

Schlacken-bad, *n.* [in medicine] a bath of scoriae. —bett, *n.* [with founders] bed of scoriae, the slag-heap. —blau, *adj.* and *adv.* blue-coloured like scoriae, slag-blue. —erz, *n.* a vitreous matrix of silver resembling scoria. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* slag-formed. —führer, *m.* [with founders or ore-amelters] the barrowman who wheels away the slag. —gang, *m.* [in smelting furnaces] a tap-hole or pipe for letting off the scoriae or raking the slag through, the slag-duct. —grube, *f.* [with founders] the slag-pit. —gut, *n.* scoria, slag, dross, recrement, metallic cinders. —haken, *m.* [with founders] a hook or crook for the slag. —halde, *f.* [with founders] a heap of slag. —hütte, *f.* [with miners] hut or shed for the slag. —kienſtock, *m.* [with refiners] copper that remains on the muffle-floor in cupellation. —klein, *n.* [with founders] slag-cobs or corns. —kobalt, *m.* [with miners] grey cobalt-ore, crystalline cobalt. —krücke, *f.* V. —haken. —läufer, *m.* [with miners] the barrowman who wheels away slag. —lava, *f.* scoria, spongy lava, volcanic slags. —loch, *n.* [in glass-furnaces] one of the apertures in the screen of fire-bricks partially closing one of the furnace-mouths. —ofen, *m.* [with founders] a slag-furnace. —räumer, *m.* [with blacksmiths] the forge-shovel, stithy-pick [for removing the cinders and mending the fire]. —ſchaufel, *f.* V. —zieher. —ſcherbe, *f.* [with chemists] a muffle. —ſchicht, *f.* [with founders] the slag-layer, layer of scoria [deposited in the furnace or thrown in with the charge for resmelting]. —ſtein, *m.* [with miners] a lapidaceous mass separating from the scoriae and attracting the silver, slag stone, slag-matt. —ſtich, *m.* [with founders] slag raked off at first for assay or trial. —tiegel, *m.* small crucible or cupel of the muffle. —trift, *f.* V. —gang. —trog, *m.* a trough for washing the slag in. —wäſcherei, *f.* [with founders] the economy of slag [in the smelting of copper]. —werk, *n.* scoriae, slags. —zange, *f.* [with founders] cupel-tongs. —zieher, *m.* [with blacksmiths] stithy-pick, shovel. —zinn, *n.* block-tin.

Schlacken, *v. intr.* [Schlacke geben] to slag, to throw off slag, to be or become scorious, drossy, recrementitious.

Schlackerer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a merchant selling off [at any rate] to get custom, a cheap merchant.

Schlackerig, *adj.* V. Schlackig.

‖**Schlackern,** I. *v. impers.* to keep on raining, to mizzle. Es ſchlackert, it mizzles; it is nasty rainy weather. II. *v. intr.* 1) to slabber or slobber over. Bei dem Eſſen —, to eat slobberingly; beim Gehen —, to splash or bespatter one's self in walking, to dabble. 2) [in seamen's lang.] Die Segel —, the sails are flapping; mit dem Ruder —, to fetch crabs [i. e. to splash through clumsy rowing]. 3) [in commerce] to undersell, to sell under cost-price, V. Schleudern.

Schlacker-regen, *m.* continual rain, making the roads heavy, mizzling. —wetter, *n.* V. under Schlackig.

Schlackicht, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling scoria or slag, scorious, slaggy, recrementitious, scoriaceous, drossy.

Schlackig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [naß, regenhaft, kothig] wet, damp, rainy, nasty, [in seamen's lang.] foul. —es Wetter, nasty weather. 2) containing slag, impure, spongy, cinereous, scoriaceous, drossy. —es Erz, a scoriaceous matrix or gangue, drossy or porous ore.

Schlackwurſt, *f.* [*pl.* -würſte] a sausage [in the skin], German sausage.

Schladden, *v. intr.* [in seamen's lang.] to keckle.

1. **Schlaf,** *m.* [-es] *dim.* Schläfchen, ‖Schläflein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [perhaps allied to ſchlaff] sleep. Kurzer —, a doze, a nap; ſanfter, tiefer, unruhiger, unterbrochener —, a soft or gentle, deep or profound, restless, broken or interrupted sleep; in ſeinem erſten —, in his first sleep; ein tiefer unnatürlicher or ein unnatürlich tiefer —, a lethargic sleep, a lethargy; in — fallen, verfallen, ſinken, gerathen, to fall asleep, to sink into sleep, to go to sleep, to drop off into sleep; der — beſchlich, überfiel, überwältigte mich, sleep stole over, surprized, overcame, overpowered me; ſie kann nicht mehr vor —, ſie kann ſich des —es nicht mehr erwehren, she can no longer resist sleep, keep awake, she is too sleepy, too drowsy to do any thing; ſtören Sie ſeinen — nicht, do not disturb his repose, him in his sleep, in his slumbers, do not break his rest; einen feſten, leichten or leiſen — haben, to have a sound sleep, gentle slumbers, [fam.] to have a hearty, comfortable, quiet snooze; in tiefem —e liegen, to lie in a profound sleep, to be hushed or buried in deep repose; es iſt die ganze Nacht kein — in meine Augen gekommen, I have not closed my eyes, slept a wink the whole night; er hat den — verloren, he has lost the power of sleeping as he was wont; ein Kind in — wiegen, to rock or lull a child to sleep, to hush a child off to sleep by rocking; wieder in den — bringen, to lull to sleep again; vom — erwachen, to wake from or out of sleep; im —e reden, to talk in one's sleep; ein Schläfchen machen [in fam. lang.], to take a nap, a short snooze; er machte jeden Mittag ſein Schläfchen, he took his siesta daily; ein —machendes, den —beförderndes Mittel, a soporific, somnific or narcotic, an opiate, a sleep-compelling, somniferous, hypnotic remedy; an opiate, a dormitive, a somnolent remedy, an anodyne, a hypnotic; — machende Kraft [of a plant], a narcotic property; die Neigung zum —e, desire of sleep, drowsiness, sleepiness, somnolency. *Fig.* Der — der Pflanzen, the sleep of plants, V. Winter—; der — eines Gliedes, the benumbed state, the torpor, sleep of any limb; ich habe — im rechten Beine, my right leg is asleep, [fam.] I've got pins and needles in my right leg; ich habe — in meinen Augen, my eyes are picking or catching straws; *it.* ſein Gewiſſen liegt im —e, his conscience is asleep, is in a state of torpor, is callous; *it.* er iſt von ſeinem —e erwacht, he has awoke from his torpor, his lethargy, his sluggish fit, his hybernation; *proverb.* er wird im —e reich, the larks fall down in his mouth ready roasted, he has the devil's own luck, he has always some windfall, some Godsend or another; *fig.* der ewige —, the everlasting, eternal, last sleep, the sleep of death, the sleep that knows no waking; der — iſt ein Bruder des Todes, sleep is the twin-sister of death, the emblem of death. Syn. Schlaf, Schlummer. Schlummer is that state which approaches most nearly to waking; Schlaf, that which is most remote from it, so that Schlummer may be called a light Schlaf. Schlummer, therefore, is the beginning and the end of Schlaf.

Schlaf-apfel, *m.* 1) rose-gall. 2) V. —beere. —arzenei, *f.* a soporific, narcotic or opiate remedy or medicine, a somniferous, dormitive or somnolent remedy, a narcotic, an opiate, a dormitive, a soporific. —balſam, *m.* soporific or dormitive balsam, an opiate balsam or balm, [in England] a Daffy's elixir. —bank, *f.* a sleeping-bench, [in a guard-house] wooden-couch; [in the Levant] a divan; [in English ships] a cot. —beere, *f.* belladonna, deadly nightshade, dwale, atropa, solanum melanocerasus or lethale. —bett, *n.* [in common people's lang.] bed. —boden, *m.* floor, loft where one sleeps. —bringend, *adj.* and *adv.* somniferous, sleep-bearing or bringing. —bringendes Mittel, V. —arzenei. —deich, *m.* 1) the secondary, subsidiary dike. 2) a dike grown superfluous by the construction of another before it. —fieber, *n.* a soporous or comatose fever. —fiſch, *m.* V. Krampffiſch. —gänger, *m.* 1) [Nachtwandler] sleep-walker, somnambulist. 2) [rather provincial] [in low lodging-houses, in tramp-houses] night-lodger. —gaſt, *m.* stranger or traveller who sleeps at an inn. —geld, *n.* money for one's bed, for a bed-room. Sein —geld bezahlen, to pay for one's bed, for one's night's lodging. —gemach, *n.* sleeping-apartment, bed-chamber, bed-room, [fam.] berth. —genoß, *m.* V. —geſell. —genoſſenſchaft, *f.* V. —geſellſchaft. —geſell, *m.*, —geſellinn, *f.* bed-fellow, [comic] sleeping-partner; [in colleges, in the King's Bench &c. where two or more are in the same room] chum. Er iſt ein ſchlimmer —geſell, he is a bad bed-fellow; wir waren —geſellen, we were bed-fellows, *it.* we were chums. —geſellſchaft, *f.* 1) [not much used] act of sleeping with any one. 2) bed-fellows. Ich hatte eine ſchlimme —geſellſchaft, I had a wretched bed-fellow, *it.* there was a precious set in the room where I slept. —gewand, *n.* nightdress. —gott, *m.* the God of sleep, Morpheus; *it.* Somnus. —haube, *f.* 1) night-cap [of women], woman's night-cap. 2) *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] a slothful person, a sloth, a drone, *it.* a sluggard. Er iſt eine rechte —haube, he is a regular drone, a dronish dozy fellow. —hoſen, *pl.* drawers. —kamerad, *m.* V. —geſell. —kammer, *f.* [small] bed-room, bed-chamber, night-chamber, sleeping-room. —kämmerchen, ‖—kämmerlein, *n.* very small bed-room, a sleeping cabinet or berth. *Fig* [quaint] the grave, the tomb. —kappe, *f.* 1) night-cap [of men]. 2) *Fig.* V. [the more usual words] —haube and Schlafmütze. —kaſten, *m.* a turn- up bed, *it* a sopha-bed. —kirſche, *f.* 1) V. —beere. 2) V. Judenkirſche 1). —kopf, *m.* [in pop. lang.] a dull stupid head, a sluggish mind, [fam.] a slow coach, a pin's head. —krank, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —ſüchtig. —krankheit,

f. the soporous malady, coma. —kraut, *n.* 1) [Nachtſchatten] solanum, nightshade; dulcamara; woody nightshade; garden nightshade, black-fruited morel. 2) [Bilſenkraut] hyosciamus, henbane, black-henbane. 3) [Feldcypreſſe] chamaepitis, common ground-pine, teucrium chamaepitis. 4) V. —beere. —krebs, *m.* cancer caput mortui, crab with a death's head. —kunz, *m.* [—apfel] rose-sponge, spongia rosae, rose-gall; bedegua, bedeguar. —kuß, *m.* the kiss upon going to bed and wishing good night. —kutſche, *f.* a coach in which one can sleep. —latwerge, *f.* a soporific electuary. —lehre, *f.* 1) hypnology, doctrine upon the phaenomenon of sleep. 2) a treatise upon sleep. —lied, *n.* a lullaby; *it.* a sleepy song; *it.* a song upon sleep. —lilie, *f.* daffodil, yellow day-lily, asphodel. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* sleepless. Die Nacht —los zubringen, eine —loſe Nacht haben, to pass or have a sleepless night; —loſe Nächte haben, to have sleepless, waking nights, long hours of wakefulness. —loſigkeit, *f.* sleeplessness, watchfulness, [if stupidly drowsy] agrypnocoma, coma vigil. Sie iſt mit einer argen —loſigkeit geplagt, she is tortured with a wretched inability to sleep, with a cruel privation of sleep. —luſt, *f.* drowsiness, somnolency, sleepiness. —luſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* wanting to sleep, courting sleep. —machend, V. —bringend. —matz, *m.* [in common people's lang.] a sleepy fellow or chap, a lyeabed, a man or woman fond of going to the land of Nod, [in England] to the county of Bedfordshire. —mithridat, *n.* soporific electuary. —mittel, *n.* a soporous, soporific, somniferous, dormitive, hypnotic, opiate, anodyne remedy, a soporific, an opiate, an anodyne, a hypnotic. —mütze, *f.* a night-cap [of men]. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] a lazy fellow, a drone, a sloth, a sluggard. Er iſt eben eine —mütze, he is nothing but a drowsy lazy fellow or chap, a sleepy fellow. —mützig, *adj.* and *adv.* [fam.] —mütziger Menſch, a sluggard, a snail. —pelz, *m.* a dressing-gown lined with fur. —pille, *f.* an opiate pill. —ratte, —ratze, *f.*, —ratz, *m.* 1) [Murmelthier, *it.* Haſelmaus] the marmot, *it.* the dormouse. 2) *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] a sound sleeper, [fam. and comic] one of the seven sleepers, a humming top. Er iſt ein rechter —ratz, he is a regular dormouse, he sleeps like a top, as sound as a roach. —raum, *m.* 1) room or space for sleeping, for stretching one's self out to sleep. 2) sleeping-place, [on board ships] the births. —rock, *m.* dressing-gown. —roſe, *f.* dogrose. —ſaal, *m* large bed-room, bed-chamber, sleeping-room or apartment, [in convents] dormitory. —ſalbe, *f.* anodyne ointment. —ſeſſel, *m.* sleeping-chair, chair with a truckle bed, easy arm-chair. —ſtätte, —ſtelle, *f.* 1) sleeping-place. 2) bed-stead, couch, bed. —ſtube, *f.* bed-room, sleeping-room, bed-chamber. —ſtuhl, *m.* V. —ſeſſel. —ſtunde, *f.* hour of repose; time to go to bed, to take a nap, a siesta; bed-time. —ſucht, *f.* lethargy, lethargic drowsiness, soporous affection, coma, somnolency. Wachende —ſucht, agrypnocoma, coma vigil, stupid drowsiness; —ſucht mit völliger Betäubung der Sinne, carus; Anfälle von —ſucht, lethargic attacks, sleepy fits; die Anzeigen einer —ſucht, comatous signs, stertor, comatose symptoms; —ſucht der Hunde, still hydrophobia, *Fig.* lethargy, stupor, torpor. Man muß ihn aus dieſer —ſucht aufzuwecken ſuchen, an effort must be made to rouse him out of this lethargy, this deathlike indolence and apathy. —ſuchtartig, *adj.* and *adv.* lethargic, narcotic. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* lethargic, drowsy, [from apoplexy] comatous, comatose. —ſuchtmittel, *n.* an anti-narcotic remedy. —tiſch, *m.* a bed-stead formed like a table. —trank, *m.*, *dim.* —tränkchen, ||—tränklein, *n.* 1) a sleeping-draught. 2) *Fig.* [Gifttrank] a sleeping potion, drink containing poison, a drugged beverage, a poisoned draught. —trunk, *m.* night-cap [glass of grog &c. for producing sleep]; sleeping-posset. —trunken, *adj.* and *adv.* drunk, overpowered with sleep, drowsy, dozing. —trunkenheit, *f.* drowsiness, doziness, sleepiness —wagen, *m.* V. —kutſche. —wamms, *n.* [fam.] a short bed-gown. —wandler, *m.* V. —gänger1). —weizen, *m.* [Sommerlolch] hair-grass, tare, darnel, cow-wheat. —wirkend, *adj.* and *adv.* soporific, narcotic. —zeit, *f.* time for sleeping, bed-time. —zeug, *n.* night-things, night-clothes. —zimmer, *n.* bed chamber, bed-room.

2. **Schlaf,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schläfe] V. Schläfe.

Schlaf=ader, *f.* temporal vein. —ader der Pferde, the eye-vein of horses; einem Pferde die —adern öffnen, to bleed a horse in the eye-veins, to open a horse's eye-veins. —bein, *n.* V. Schläfenbein. —gegend, *f.* [in anatomy] the temporal region. —grube, *f.* V. Schläfengrube. —muskel, *m.* V. Schläfenmuskel. —pulsadern, *pl.* the carotides.

Schlaf, [Schläff] *m.* [-es, *pl.* e] [in seamen's lang., Stoppſtück] butt-end of a plank [for lengthening another].

Schläfe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [perhaps = Schlag; so in Swed *slef* means Schlegel] the temple [of the head]. Er wurde an der einen Schläfe verwundet, he was wounded at one of his temples; die —n mit Lorbeern bekränzen, to crown the temples, the brows with laurels.

Schläfen=bein, *n.* [in anatomy] temporal bone. —beinsfortſatz, *m.* temporal process or apophysis. Der vordere —beinsfortſatz, the zygomatic or anterior process; der hintere —beinsfortſatz, the mastoid or mammillary process; der untere —beinsfortſatz, the graphoid or styloid process. —beinsfuge, —beinsnath, *f.* the squamose suture. —blutader, *f.* temporal vein. —ecke, *f.* [in anatomy] sphenoidal angle. —fläche, *f.* [in anatomy] an den Scheitelbeinen, the semi-orbicular or semi-circular surface; —fläche an den Keilbeinen, the external surface of the sphenoid or pterygoid bone; —fläche an den Wangenbeinen, the temporal surface. —fortſatz, *m.* [in anatomy] the temporal process or apophysis. —grube, *f.* temporal fossa. —muskel, *m.* [in anatomy] temporal muscle, the temporalis, the crotaphyte. —muskelnerve, *m.* [in anatomy] Der äußere tiefe —muskelnerve, the deep exterior temporal nerve; der innere tiefe —muskelnerve, the deep interior temporal nerve. —rand, *m.* [in anatomy] temporal margin or edge. —ſchlagader, *f.* [in anatomy] temporal artery. —zweig, *m.* [in anatomy] temporal twig [of the seventh pair of nerves].

Schläfen, [V. 1 Schlaf] *irr. v. intr.* to sleep. Sanft, ruhig —, to sleep gently, tranquilly, calmly, softly; ich werde nimmer ruhig —, bis &c., I shall never sleep quiet, until &c.; feſt —, to sleep sound; unruhig —, to sleep restlessly; er ſchläft ſehr leiſe, he sleeps very lightly; in einem fort —, to enjoy an uninterrupted sleep or rest, *it* never to get awake, to be very drowsy, to have a good nap, [familiar] a good snooze; er hat die ganze Nacht hintereinander fortge—, he has slept soundly the whole night long; er hat die ganze Nacht nicht ge—, he has not slept [a wink] the whole night; bis an den lichten, hellen Tag, in den Tag hinein—, to sleep till broad daylight, to sleep far into the noon, to sleep away the greater part of the forenoon; er ſchläft wie eine Ratze [in pop. lang.], he sleeps like a top, a dormouse; nach dem Eſſen —, to sleep after dinner, to take one's afternoon's nap, snooze, doze, siesta; Einem wohl zu —wünſchen, to wish any one [a] good night; wie haben Sie ge—? how did you sleep? how have you slept? haben Sie gut ge—? have you slept well? did you pass a good night? Kinder — ſchicken, to send the children to bed, to send the children to sleep; ein Kind — legen, to put a child to bed; ſich — legen, — gehen, to go to bed, to sleep; Einen —d finden, to find any one sleeping, asleep; oh! er ſchläft ganz und gar nicht, oh! he is wide awake; das wurmt mir ſo, daß ich nicht mehr — kann, that teazes or frets me so, that I can't sleep any longer; in ſeinen Kleidern —, to sleep in one's clothes; in einem Bette, auf einer Matratze —, to sleep in a bed, on a matrass; er ſchläft auf dem Rücken, he sleeps on his back; ſie ſchläft gerne weich, hart, she likes to sleep on a soft, hard bed; auf der bloßen Erde —, to sleep on the bare earth; auf der Straße, unter freiem Himmel —, to sleep in the streets, in the open air, [fam.] unter a hedge, in the fields; wer ſchläft, den hungert nicht [proverbial], sleep is a bellyful of victuals; [in heraldry] ein —der Löwe, a lion dormant, a sleeping lion; in einem Hauſe, bei Jemand —, to sleep or lie in a house, at any one's or any body's; wir werden morgen in Koblenz —, we shall sleep, lie to-morrow at Coblentz; außerhalb ſeines Hauſes, auswärts —, to sleep abroad, from home, out; bei einer Perſon —, to sleep with a person, with a woman; er ſchläft immer mit ſeiner Frau in Einem Bette, he always sleeps with his wife in one bed; ſie ſchläft nicht mehr in Einem Bette mit ihm, she no longer sleeps in one bed with him; er ſchläft ſchon über ein Jahr nicht mehr bei ihr, it is a year since he left off sleeping with her; ſie — nicht beiſammen, they don't sleep together, they sleep in separate beds; er hat zu früh bei ſeiner Braut ge—, he knew his wife before marriage, he cuckolded himself before marriage, he tasted the sweets of matrimony without waiting for the parson's leave; die Murmelthiere — den ganzen Winter, marmots hybernate. *Fig.* Die Pflanzen —, plants sleep; mein Fuß ſchläft, iſt einge—, my foot sleeps, is asleep, is benumbed, [fam.] has got pins and needles in it; ſein Gewiſſen ſchläft, his conscience sleeps; die Rache ſchläft nicht, vengeance or revenge does not sleep; eine Sache — laſſen, to let a thing drop, pass into oblivion, not to stir up an unpleasant matter; er iſt — gegangen [in fam. lang. for geſtorben], he is dead, has gone to his long home; Denen, die da — [in Scripture], to those, who sleep. [in seamen's lang.] —de Knie, V. Schlafer. Das —, sleeping; das — der Vernunft, des Gewiſſens, the torpor of the mind, slumber of the conscience.

Schlafengehen, *n.* going to bed or

to sleep. Zeit zum —, bed-time, hour of repose; Wein, den man gewöhnlich vor dem — trinkt, wine, bishop or negus taken as a nightcap.

Schläfer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [In seamen's lang.] [ſchlafende Knie] lodging-knee; *it.* — der Vorſteven, the apron of the stem; *it.* — der Binnenſteven, inner-post or knee; *it.* — der Hinterſteven, back of the stern-post.

Schläfer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* sleeper. [In fam. lang.] Er iſt ein Erz—, ſie iſt eine Erz—inn, he, she is a sound or great sleeper. V. Bei—, Lang—, Sieben—.

Schläferig, Schläfrig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) sleepy, drowsy. — werden, to get sleepy; — ſeyn, to be sleepy; ſie iſt ſehr —, she is very sleepy; er iſt außerordentlich —, he is uncommonly sleepy, he can hardly or just keep his eyes open; der Mohn macht —, the poppy sleepifies, sends to sleep, has an opiate virtue; — machend, narcotic, sleepifying, soporiferous, lulling, [in medicine] soporous, soporific, soporiferous, narcotic, hypnotic, somnolent; ein —er Menſch, a sleepy fellow, a heavy dull fellow, a sloth, a drone, a sluggard; —es Pferd, a dull horse, a horse without life, mettle, fire; [with jockeys] without spunk; — reden, arbeiten, to speak, to work in a half-dead half-alive manner, without life or energy, [low] without any ginger; er iſt zu — bei dieſer Sache, betreibt dieſe Sache zu —, he is too sleepy in this business, transacts this matter or affair too sleepy by half; die Sachen gehen —, werden — betrieben, affairs are going to sleep, droop, languish, are conducted on the snail-principle; —er Geiſt, a sleepy mind, a flat, heavy, dull intellect; —e Unterhaltung, a lifeless, sleepy conversation; die Unterhaltung iſt —, the conversation flags; —es Wetter, heavy, dull, stupid, killing weather. 2) V. Ein—, Zwei—.

Schläferigkeit, Schläfrigkeit, *f.* sleepiness, drowsiness, somnolency. Krankhafte —, lethargy. *Fig.* — des Geiſtes, the lethargy, torpor, torpidity of the mind; — in Erfüllung ſeiner Pflichten, nonchalance, indifference as to one's moral duties, indolence, apathy; er bleibt in einer ſchimpflichen —, he remains in a shameful lethargy, apathy, state of indifference.

Schläfern, I. *v. intr. imp.* [In fam. lang.] Mich ſchläfert, I am sleepy, I feel sleepy, drowsy; es ſchläfert ihn, he is sleepy, drowsy, he has a strong tendency to sleep. II. *v. tr.* [more usual ein—] to make sleepy or drowsy, to lull asleep, to put to sleep.

Schläff, *adj.* and *adv.* [opposed to ſtraff, strait, tight] loose, lax. —es Seil, a loose rope; man muß das —er halten, that must be held more loosely; — machen, to let go or loose, to relax; die Segel ſind — [flattern], the sails are loose, flap; — werden, to relax, to become lax or loose; —e Ohren, pendant, flapping ears, flap-ears; —e Brüſte, squabby, flabby breasts, [fam.] Hottentot dugs; — gewordene Muskeln, Nerven, Flechſen, relaxed, flaccid muscles, nerves, tendons or sinews; die Hitze hat ihn — gemacht, the heat has rendered him languid, weak, flabby, has unstrung him; —es Pferd, a weak, feeble horse; [in botany] —er Stengel, a weak, feeble, sickly stalk. *Fig.* feeble, weak, relaxed, lifeless, strengthless, vigourless. —er Menſch, a weak, puny, slender, feeble man; —e Seele, a helpless, indolent man, an inert mind or soul, a sluggish mind; —e Grundſätze, relaxed, loose maxims, loose principles; —er Sittenlehrer, a moralist not over-rigid in his tenets, not over-scrupulous.

Schlaffſeil, *n.* the slack-rope.

Schläff, [In seamen's lang.] V. Schläf.

Schläffen, I. *v. intr.* [ſchlaff ſeyn] [little used] to be lax, to be relaxed, loose. II. *v. tr.* [ſchlaff machen] to relax, to render flaccid, lax or loose.

Schläffheit, *f.* [In a proper as well as in a figurative sense] relaxation, [in physics] flaccidity. Die — der Saiten an einer Laute, the going-down of the strings of a lute: die — der Muskeln, the flaccidity, laxity of the muscles; die — des männlichen Gliedes, the going down, the flaccidity, the state of rest of the penis; die — in den Sitten, the laxity of manners.

Schläfrig, V. Schläferig.

Schläfwärts, *adv.* towards the temple, the temples.

Schlag, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schläge] [V. Schlagen] 1) [from ſchlagen = to lay any where, that is, to place, put or bring in or to any spot] [in seamen's lang.] Der — eines Taues um Etwas, the twist, turn or coil of a rope round any thing; der ganze or runde —, the whole or round turn; doppelter —, double turn; halber —, half turn. *Fig.* [in the fruit- and wine-trade] offer, bidding, price. Wein auf den höchſten — kaufen, to buy wine at the highest offer. 2) [from ſchlagen = to move] Der — des Herzens, the palpitation, throbbing, beating of the heart; der — der See, the beating, dashing of the sea [against a ship's bows &c.]; die Schläge des Pulſes zählen, to count the beatings or strokes of the pulse, the number of the pulsations; einen derben — thun [derb hinfallen], to fall down heavily, to come down with a crash; der — einer Pumpe, V. Pumpen—; die Pumpe hat —, the pump works, the strokes of the piston tell [when the lower pump-box moves free]; die Pumpe hat or pumpt keinen — [lurket], the pump does not fetch a stroke [when the pump is foul or clogged] der — [in seamen's lang.], tack; einen — machen, to make or run a tack, to tack; Schläge machen, to ply to windward by tacks or by tacking; beim nächſten —e werden wir das Vorgebirge umſegeln, at the next tack we shall double the cape; das Schiff mußte einige Schläge machen, ehe es den Wind gewinnen konnte, the ship was obliged to make several tacks before she could get the weathergage, before she could spring the luff or haul the wind; über — ſegeln or wenden, to make short tacks, luffs, gibs; der — [with musicians], beat, time, measure; langſamer, geſchwinder —, slow, quick time; den — führen, to beat time; das Stück geht im ganzen —e, im drei Viertel—e, this piece is in common time, in triple time; drei ganze Schläge auslaſſen, to leave out or skip three bars. 3) [from ſchlagen = to move violently or to move itself] Ein — mit dem Hammer, der flachen Hand, a blow, stroke, rap, hit, knock with the hammer, blow, slap, clap, smack with the palm of the hand; — mit der Fauſt, blow with the fist, bang, buffet, whack, thwack, knock; — mit der umgekehrten Hand, a rap with the back of the hand, with the knuckles, [also] a back-hander; leichter —, a light, gentle blow or rap, a tap; ohne einen — zu thun, without striking a blow; — auf —, blow after blow, stroke upon stroke, one after another; der — eines Pferdes mit den Hinterfüßen, a kick of a horse with the hind feet or legs; — halten [with blacksmiths &c.], to beat alternately, in cadence, in time; — [with butchers], blow, smash, knock [with a pole-axe, club &c. for felling neat-cattle]; die Schläge verdoppeln, to redouble the blows; der — [Stoß] eines Gefährtes, the shock, jolt of a vehicle; Einem Schläge geben, to beat, [vulgar] bang any one, to give any one a thrashing; Einem einen derben — auf den Hintern verſetzen, to give any one a sound, a proper smack, spank on the breech; Einem einen — auf or hinter die Ohren geben, to box any one's ears for him, to give any one a cly, a buckhorse, [low] a slap, douse or sowse on the chops, [derbe] Schläge bekommen, to get a [sound] caning; es wird Schläge ſetzen, abſetzen [in common people's lang.], there will be blows given, it will come to blows, it will be give and take, it will be monkey's allowance, more kicks than half-pence; ſich vor Schlägen fürchten [in pop. lang.], to take precious care of one's skin. *Fig. a*) [—fluß] stroke or fit of apoplexy, an apoplectic attack or fit. Vom —e gerührt werden, einen — bekommen, to be struck with a fit, to have a stroke of apoplexy; er hat ſchon mehrere Anfälle von — gehabt, he has already had several apoplectic attacks; er ſieht aus, als wenn ihn der — gerührt, als wenn er einen — bekommen hätte, he has an apoplectic look about him, he looks as if he had had a fit of apoplexy; am —e ſterben, to die of a fit of apoplexy, [in coroners' courts] to die by the visitation of God; halber — [upon one side], paralysis or paralytic attack on one side, hemiplegy; — der untern Theile des Körpers, paraplegy; Mittel wider den —, apoplectic remedy, V. — mittel; Anzeichen vom —e, apoplectic symptoms. *b*) Einen großen, wichtigen — vollführen, to execute a great, an important stroke, to strike a great blow; ein entſcheidender —, a decisive blow; mit einem —e wurde faſt das ganze Heer zernichtet, the whole army was almost annihilated at a blow. *c*) Die harten Schläge des Schickſals, the hard blows, the cruel strokes of fate; das iſt ein harter — für ihn, that is a hard blow, a severe shock for him; die Unglücksfälle trafen ihn — auf —, misfortunes bore down thick upon him, came over him one after another. 4) [from ſchlagen = to resound] *a*) noise produced, sound, report, detonation, clap. Es thut einen —, there is a stroke, a report, a boom, a clap; ein kalter —, a flash of lightning falling upon a house &c. without setting it on fire; ein heißer —, a flash of lightning that sets a house &c. on fire; es geſchah ein ſtarker —, there was a strong clap [of thunder]; es kam — auf —, the claps of thunder came in quick succession, clap followed clap; *fig.* V. Donner—; [in physics] der künſtliche or elektriſche — [from an electric machine], an electric shock or explosion; der galvaniſche —, galvanic explosion; dieſe Büchſe hat einen guten — [with sportsmen, for knallt gut], this gun has a good detonation, detonates well. *b*) Der — der Nachtigall, the strain, volley, burst, song, chaunt of the nightingale; — der Wachtel, pipe of the quail. *c*) Der — einer Uhr, the ticking of a clock; *it.* the stroke of a clock; den — [Stunden—] überhören, to miss hearing the clock strike, what the clock struck; mit dem —e fünf an die Arbeit gehen, to go to work at the stroke of five, as it strikes five;

mit dem —e zwölf, at or on the stroke of noon, of midnight; es ist auf dem —e 4 Uhr, it is on the stroke of four, it is just going to strike four. *d*) [that which strikes] [with fishermen] Der — eines Fisches, the tail of a fish. *e*) [that which gives a report, for instance: in rockets above the choke] Der —, the chamber, the head; *it.* [a kind of small petard] a cracker. 5) [from schlagen = to produce by beating] [in the mint] — [das Gepräge], the die, the impress, the coin, the cast. Dukaten vom nämlichen —e, ducats of the same die, of one and the same stamp, coinage; diese Münze hat, führt den und den —, this coin has, bears such and such a die, cast, head, impress; Münze von einem neuen —e, money of a new coinage; Münze mit vollkommen erhaltenem —e, a medal with a perfectly preserved impression, in perfect preservation; der — des Silbers, Goldes, the stamp, [in England] the lion on silver and gold-plate; auf diesen Messern ist der — des und des Meisters, on these knives is the mark, stamp of such and such a maker. *Fig.* [= Beschaffenheit; V. Geschlecht] Ein schöner — Menschen, Pferde, a handsome race of men, a handsome race, breed of horses; sie sind von Einem —, they are of one race, [as to disposition] of the same stamp, coin, [low] of the same kidney; ein guter, ehrlicher — Leute, a good, honourable, honest race, set, kind of people; Leute von gewöhnlichem —e, honest jog-trot people; wieder auf den alten — [auf die alten Sprünge] kommen [in pop. lang.], to come back to one's old ways, old kinds of life &c. again. 6) [what is shut or opened by a quick motion] Der —, V. —baum; der — an einer Kutsche, the coach door; [in dove-houses] a dove-cot; der — or Vogel—, a trap, bird-trap; [of a loft] a shutter, V. Laden. 7) [from schlagen = to cut into &c.] Schläge [in sportsmen's language], gashes, rippings [from the tusks of a wild boar]; [with millers] —, the groove, channel, chase, notch [in the mill-stones]. 8) [from schlagen = to separate, to divide] *a*) [with cloth-manufacturers] a stretch from one pillar or post to the other, field. *b*) [in rural economy] parcel, strip. Ein Gut, die Felder in Schläge theilen, to part out or divide an estate, the fields into parcels, lots or allotments, to parcel out an estate &c.; Eintheilung in Schläge, allotment; der Acker ist in drei Schläge getheilt, the field is divided into three strips or lots [for the purpose of fallow or of rotation of crops]. [in woods and forests] the coppice part of a wood, that part where the trees have been felled or are marked for felling; ein junger —, a young copse; alle Jahre so und so viel Morgen in seinem —e abtreiben to fell so and so many acres of trees, of copse-wood every year; ein rein abgetriebener —, a complete felling [of the given extent of wood]; der diesjährige — begreift hundert Morgen, the quantity of wood cut or to be cut this year covers, will amount to a hundred acres; junge, abgeholzte Schläge, young coppice of sprouting wood; die Schläge ableeren, to remove or cart the fellings, the wood felled; der —, wo das Holz verkauft or vom Käufer selbst gefällt werden soll, the premises or place of sale for the wood. *c*) [in fortification] elbow, bend, winding of a trench.

Schlag-ader, *f.* artery. Große —ader, aorta, the great artery; kleine —ader [—äderchen], a little or small artery. —aderbruch, *m.* aneurism. —adergang, *m.* [in anatomy] the arterial canal. —aderhaut, *f.* [in anatomy] the arterial membrane, the tunic of the artery. —aderkammer, *f.* ventricle of the heart. —aderkunde, —aderlehre, *f.* arteriology, treatise on arterial physiology. —aderöffnung, *f.* [in anatomy] orifice, stoma of the artery. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in medicine] apoplectic. —artiger Zufall, apoplectic attack. —balken, *m.* einer Zugbrücke, the swipe of a draw-bridge; [in hydraulics] —balken einer Siele, the main-post or sleeper of a flood-gate or lock. —ball, *m.* a racket, tennis or fives-ball; [at Oxford] a snack; *it.* a cricket-ball; any ball for a bat. —balsam, *m.* apoplectic balsam. —band, *n.* [with coopers] V. Feuerband. —bauer, *m.* and *n.* bird-trap. —baum, *m.* 1) strong piece of wood on a pit-fall for wild beasts. 2) bar or barrier of a door, to a gate. [in fortification] In der Mitte auf einem Posten ruhender —baum, den man auf und nieder lassen kann, the swipe, a turning bar with iron spikes, a herisson; der —baum vor einem Hafen, the barrier at the mouth of a harbour; *it.* ein or der —baum, a turnpike; durch den deutschen Zollverein sind eine Menge —bäume im Innern Deutschlands gefallen, in consequence of the German commercial league a great many turnpike-gates or toll-gates [especially on the frontiers] have been done away with. —beere, *f.* buckthorn-berry. —bereit, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —fertig. —bette, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] bilge-way, cradle. —blau, *adj.* and *adv.* [unusual] black and blue, livid. —bogen, *m.* [with hatters &c.] a bow, V. Fachbogen. —bohrer, *m.* a hammer-punch or piercer for the hinges &c. of doors. —brett, *n.* a bat, a fives-bat; *it.* a cricket-bat. Kleines —brett, a little bat, a tabler; [for a shuttlecock] a battledoor. —brücke, *f.* V. Zugbrücke. —brunnen, *m.* [with new-born infants] the soft part or diamond of the skull, the opening of or on the head. —bug, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] tack. Das Schiff hat einen guten —bug gemacht, the ship has made a good tack, has made good headway by this tack. —dame, *f.* [at backgammon] a blot, a hit. —dame spielen, to play at backgammon in such a manner that he wins who first loses the hit. —degen, *m.* broad-sword, cut and thrust sword, rapier, long sword, [with the Scotch] claymore. —eisen, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] the iron spring or trap in a pit-fall; [with tilers] a beater or wrench [for knocking and wrenching off the slates &c.]; [with woodsmen = Waldhammer] a hammer or iron-tool [for marking the trees to be cut]; [with sword-cutlers &c.] a tool for forming pearl-shaped ornaments, V. Perleisen; [with bricklayers] beater for plashing mortar; [with stone-masons] a jagged or toothed stone-chisel, broad chisel. —falle, *f.* a pit-fall, a snare, a trap. —faß, *n.* a cask for packing goods in. —feder, *f.* 1) [in nat hist.] [Schwungfeder] the beam-feather. 2) [a technical term] a kind of steel-spring; [in gun-locks] spring-rack, trigger. —fertig, *adj.* and *adv.* ready for fighting. —fluß, *m.* apoplexy, [if partial] paralysis. Am —flusse sterben, to die of apoplexy, of an apoplectic stroke or fit. —flußmittel, *n.* remedy against apoplexy. —gatter, *n.* [in fortification] the grated part of a gate, the barrier. —gewicht, *n.* the weight or pulley-weight to a house- or town-clock. —glocke, *f.* [with clockmakers] the bell [of a clock] that strikes [the hours &c.]. —gold, *n.* 1) V. Blattgold. 2) [Knallgold] fulminating gold. —hahn, *m.* [in nat. hist.] colymbus cristatus, crested grebe. —hammer, *m.* a hammer; [with gold-leaf beaters] gold-beater's hammer; [with bookbinders] the hammer; [with smiths] sledge-hammer. —haube, *f.* the cap of the holster. —heftlein, —heftel, *n.* [with fowlers] pegs to which the principal strings are secured —holz, *n.* 1) [with tennis-players] a racket, a tennis bat; [at fives-courts] a fives-bat, a tabler, a spring-bat; [with hatters] the bat for moving the bow; [with rope-makers] woolder. 2) [in woods and forests] *a*) [= —bares Holz] wood fit for felling, sale; coppice-wood, copse-wood. *b*) V. Buschholz. 3) ground or land grown over with such wood, copse-land. —hüter, *m.* [in rural-economy] [Samenbaum] a tree left on a felled wood-land for raising seedlings, a standel, stander. —instrument, *n.* 1) any instrument or tool destined for or used in beating with. 2) [in music] any instrument played by striking, a clavichord, a virginal &c. —korn, *n.* V. —schatz. —kraut, *n.* [Feldcypresse] chamaepitis moscata, germander, poley-mountain of Crete, speedwell, teucrium; *it.* bastard-speedwell. —kräutlein, *n.* 1) [Katzenkraut] common marum, cat-thyme. 2) V. Günsel. —lauwine, *f.* an overwhelming avalanche. —leine, *f.* [with fowlers] the knittle or pulling-string of a bird-net; *it.* the larker's string. —leiste, *f.* the hinge-piece. —licht, *n.* [with painters] vivid light properly thrown on a chief part of a picture. —lien, *f.* [in ship-building] carpenter's line. —loth, *n.* [with goldsmiths &c.] strong or hard solder, link of solder. —lothbüchse, *f.* [with goldsmiths &c.] the solder-box. —mittel, *n.* V. —flußmittel. —nagel, *m.* [with watchmakers] the pin that lifts the hour- or quarter-hammer, the driver, [in repeaters] the ring-pin or tooth. —netz, —enetz, *n.* a racket; [with sportsmen, Fallnetz] hunter's trap; [with fishermen, Schleppnetz] a sean or sein, a dragnet. Die zwei härenen Seile oben und unten an einem —netze, the drop-lines. —note, *f.* [in music] a semibreve, [in very old church music] a breve. —pfahl, *m.* the sleeper of a grated door or flood-gate, of a lock. —pfoste, *f.* [in hydraulics] V. —pfahl. —pille, *f.* an anti-apoplectic pill. —platte, *f.* [with gold-beaters] the block or plate for the catch, shoddering or finishing or gold-hammer. —pulver, *n.* 1) V. Knallpulver. 2) an anti-apoplectic powder. —pumpe, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] a pump with an English brake or handle. —pütze, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] great pail or water-bucket. —rahmen, *m.* [with painters] frame. —regen, *m.* a sudden and violent shower of rain, a pelting or pattering shower. —ring, *m.* a ring worn as an amulet or charm against apoplexy. —rohrbüchse, *f.* [in artillery] the box for the quick matches; V. —röhrchentasche. —röhre, *f.*, —röhrchen, *n.* [in artillery] the fusee of a cannon. —röhrchentasche, *f.* a sac or bag for matches, quick matches. —rolle, *f.* [with stocking-weavers] the cylindrical bobbin. —ruthe, *f.* 1) [in windmills] flap of the meal-tub. 2) V. Wünschelruthe. —saat, *f.*, —same, *m.* seed or grain for yielding oil. —schatten, *m.* [with painters &c.] the shade or shadow any luminous body throws on a well-lit ground. —schatz, *m.* 1) tax paid to the min for coining-expences. 2) the seignorage upon coined money. 3) tax for permission to coin. 4) the net-profit or clear

return of a coinage. —ſcheibe, *f.* [in clock-making] pallat of scapement. —ſchieber, *m.* [with bakers] a baker's peel or strike for putting rolls in the oven. ||—ſchlüſſel, *m.* key to a barrier. ||—ſchreiber, *m.* a barrier-clerk. —ſchwelle, *f.* [in hydraulics] the sill [for the flood-gate posts]. —ſchwert, *n.* a two-handed sword, a broad-sword; [with the Scotch] claymore; [with students, for duels or fighting-matches] V. Schläger. —ſeite, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] lop-side. Dieſes Schiff hat eine —ſeite, this ship is lop-sided, drives too much to leeward. —ſperre, *f.* [of a repeater] the damper, the mute. —ſpindel, *f.* [in turning-lathes] mandrel. —ſpule, *f.* [on the wings of geese] the strongest quills. —ſtampfe, *f.* [with paper-makers] polishing-hammer. —ſtänder, *pl.* [in hydraulics] the posts or king-posts of a flood-gate; [in seamen's lang.] riders. —ſtange, *f.* V. —baum 1) —ſtein, *m.* [with bookbinders] the stone [for beating books on]. —ſtock, *m.* [with firework-artificers] stick for filling or charging rockets &c.; [with rope-makers] V. —holz; [in tennis] spring-bat, fives-bat; *it.* a block for beating wire on. —ſtück, *n.* [with gunsmiths] the stop of a gun-lock. —ſtückfeder, *f.* a staple-stop. —ſüll, *m.* V. —ſchwelle. —taube, *f.* the pigeon of a dove-cot. Die zahme —taube, V. Schleiertaube. —tuch, *n.* a wrapping-cloth, any cloth for swaddling, swathing, used as an envelop. —uhr, *f.* clock that strikes, striking-clock; *it.* a repeater. —verband, *m.* [in hydraulics] the frame of a flood-gate, of a sluice. —wachtel, *f.* common quail. —wald, *m.* copse-wood, copse, coppice. —wand, *f.* [in sportsmen's and fowlers lang.] a net that can be raised or lowered [for flocks of pigeons &c.]. —waſſer, *n.* Hungarian anti-apoplectic water, rosemary essence; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] bilge-water. —weiſe, *adv.* 1) by strokes, by fits. 2) [in woodlands] Das Holz —weiſe fällen, to fell at one cutting the whole of the wood marked or plotted out for sale, for timber &c. —weite, *f.* [in physics] eines Blitzfunkens, the percussive distance or scope of an electric spark. —welle, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] a stormy wave. —werk, *n.* the striking part of clock-work. —wetter, *n.* V. Hagelwetter. —wolle, *f.* [Flockwolle] flock-wool. —wunde, *f.* wound from a blow, a weal, a laceration. —zeichen, *n.* V. Schlagezeichen. —zeit, *f.* 1) [with woodmen &c.] felling-time [for copse-wood &c.]. 2) —zeit der Vögel, time when birds are in song [after moulting].

Schlägbar, *adj.* and *adv.* —er Baum, a tree profitably fit for felling or cutting; —es Holz, wood for felling, fit to be wrought; dieſe Gehölze ſind noch nicht —, these woods are not yet fit for sale, ripe for the hammer, turnable to account.

Schlägbarkeit, *f.* state of that which is in the act of being felled, ripe for cutting, mature or in season for sale.

Schläge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with blacksmiths] sledge-hammer; *it.* a locksmith's hammer. V. Schlägel.

Schläge, *pl.* of Schlag, which see.

Schläge-bauchen, *v. intr.* [chiefly of horses] to labour with the flanks, to pant. —bäuchig, *adj.* 1) panting, flank-beating, a blower [as a horse]. 2) V. Herzſchlächtig. —faul, *adj.* and *adv.* hardened to blows, inured to beating. *Fig.* indolent, incorrigible. —korn, *n.* V. Schlagkorn.

Schlägel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a beater, mallet, bat; maul, beetle; [with miners] V. Pauſchel. — und Eiſen [with miners], beetle and pick; — und Eiſen anführen, to work with the hammer and pick, the beetle and piercer, wedge or mining-chisel; — und Eiſen erklingen laſſen [with miners], to make the hammer and chisel ring again, to work hard; großer, hölzerner —, a great mallet; die — zu den Pauken, kettledrum-sticks. *Fig.* the leg of a slaughtered animal. — Eines Kapauns, the leg of a capon or fowl; der — von einem Wildpret, the leg, thigh, haunch of venison, of game; V. Reh—, Hirſch—; der — von einem Hammel, leg of mutton. 2) [in architecture = Ramme] rammer, beetle, commander; [with paviers] paving-beetle, commander, rammer. — einer Schleuße, the bung of a sluice or flood-gate, of a lock. 3) [with miners] that part of the hule, adit or gangway where the miner works. Auf dem — arbeiten, to work on the hule, on the flooking, to detach the rock; auf ſeinen — fahren, to go to one's [allotted] place in the hule, in the mine; den — behauen, to work the rock with the mallet [for ascertaining its hardness]; der — trägt die Koſten, the working pays its expences; der — iſt bauwürdig, the load is worth working, is rich and lucrative.

Schlägel-eiſen, *n.* [with miners] the pointed lever. —fiſch, *m.* V. Hammerfiſch. —geſell, *m.* [with miners] a fellow-workman. —grube, *f.* V. Fiſchgrube. —kopf, *m* [Haſenkopf] a horse with a hare's head. —lahm, *adj.* and *adv.* [in sportsmen's lang.] limping. Einen Hirſch —lahm ſchießen, to wound or lame, to hit a stag in the haunch by a shot. —milch, *f.* V. Buttermilch. —nuß, *f.* cashew-nut, acajou, anacardium.

Schlägeln, I. *v. tr.* to beat with the rammer, mallet &c. II. *v. intr.* *a*) [speaking of a stag wounded in the hind leg or haunch and limping] to trail the hind leg. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] [fehlen] to blunder, [fam.] to make a blunderbuss, a mess of it. Er hat gewaltig geſchlägelt, he has made a pretty mess, a precious kettle of fish of it. *b*) to kick and struggle as a hare &c. when struck dead on the pole or nape of the neck; *it.* [with common people, speaking of little children, zappeln] Das Kind iſt ſehr unruhig, es ſchlägelt beſtändig, the child is very restless, is constantly kicking, [if dangerously] is convulsive in the legs, is fitty.

Schlägen, [appears upon the whole allied to legen in all its significations] *irr.* I *v. intr* 1) [u. w. haben] *a*) [to move or be moved] Der Puls ſchlägt ſtark, heftig, the pulse beats high; das Herz ſchlägt, the heart beats, palpitates. *b*) [to move violently] Der Wagen ſchlägt, the coach jolts; die Flinte ſchlägt, the gun recoils, hits; wie ein Beſeſſener um ſich —, to beat or strike out right and left like a madman; mit den Flügeln —, to beat, to flap with the wings. *c*) [to move violently towards any spot] Das Waſſer ſchlägt an die Felſen, the water beats, dashes against, lashes the rocks; die Wellen — an das Schiff, in das Schiff, the waves dash, bump against, belabour the ship, beat or pour into the ship; die Flamme ſchlug in die Höhe, ſchlug auf allen Seiten zum Hauſe hinaus, the flame burst, struck, shot up, burst out from all parts of the house; das Waſſer ſchlug ihm über dem Kopfe zuſammen, the rushing water closed over his head, he was covered with the water, der Hagel ſchlägt auf das Dach, the hail rattles, beats against the roof; der Wind ſchlägt in die Segel, the wind beats into, fills, swells the sails; [u. w. ſeyn] mit dem Kopfe an die Wand, auf einen Stein, an die Ecke — [somewhat low], to dash, knock, beat one's head against the wall, a stone, a corner; hin —, nieder— [low], to fall like a flounder, to have a severe fall; er ſchlug der Länge nach hin [low], he fell at his full length, as flat as a flounder, he measured his length on the ground; [u. w. haben], auf den Raub — [in sportsmen's lang.] to swoop, to pounce; der Bär, Luchs ſchlägt auf den Raub, the bear seizes, the lynx pounces on his prey; [u. w. ſeyn] der Dampf ſchlägt mir auf die Bruſt, the damp strikes [up] into my chest, affects my breast; der Blitz hat in das Haus geſchlagen, the lightning has fallen upon, struck the house. *Fig.* Der Froſt, die Kälte ſchlug ihm in die Glieder [in fam. lang.], the cold struck into his limbs, laid hold of, seized, chilled him; der Schrekken iſt mir in alle Glieder ge— [in fam. lang.], my limbs are paralyzed, [low] struck all of a heap with terror; ein Fieber, der kalte Brand iſt dazu ge—, a fever, mortification ensued; aus der Art —, to degenerate; eine Farbe, die in's Blaue &c. ſchlägt, a colour verging, striking into blue &c.; das ſchlägt nicht in mein Fach, that is not in my line, does not lie within my scope, comes not within my province or sphere, is out of my way; das Korn iſt in die Höhe ge—, corn has risen, grown dearer. V. Ab—, Auf—, Aus—, Be—, Durch—, Ein—, Fehl—, Hin—, Um—. 2) [u. w. haben] [= ſchallen; where it seems allied to the Lat. *loquor*, to the Gr. λαχ εῖν] Die Nachtigall ſchlägt, the nightingale warbles, sings; eine Granate &c. ſchlägt [= platzt], a grenade &c. explodes, bursts, [if a very small one] pops, goes off; V. An—; die Glocke, die Uhr ſchlägt, the bell, the clock strikes; es hat halb ge—, the half-hour has struck; hat es ſchon halb ge—? has it struck the half-hour yet? es hat ſo eben ganz ge—, the hour has just struck; wiſſen Sie nicht, wie viel [Uhr] es ge— hat? do you know what it has just struck? den ganzen geſchlagenen Tag [fam.], all the day long; eine ganze or volle geſchlagene Stunde warten [in pop. lang.], to wait a full, good hour, [in England, if the impression of hyperbole is wished to be conveyed] an hour by the Shrewsbury clock, by the horse-guards; der Schall ſchlägt an das Ohr, the report, sound strikes, hits, reaches the ear; harmoniſche Töne ſchlugen an mein Ohr, harmonious sounds, notes, tones struck, greeted my ear. II. *v. refl.* ſich — [= ſich wenden] to turn, to strike off. — Sie ſich links or linker Hand, strike off, turn to the left, to the left hand; ſich auf die Seite —, to turn aside; der Weg ſchlägt ſich linker Hand, the way strikes off, the road turns off, diverges to the left. *Fig.* Sich zu Einem [auf ſeine Seite] —, to go over to any one, to any one's side or party; ſich zu einer andern Partei —, to go over to another party; ſich ins Mittel —, ſich darein —, to throw one's self into the midst of, between [contending parties]; to mix one's self up in a business. III. *v. tr.* and *intr.* [u. w. haben] 1) [to lay, that is, place or bring any where] Der Adler ſchlägt ſeine Fänge in den Raub, the eagle drives, strikes his fangs, darts his talons into

his prey; der Wolf ſchlug ihm die Krallen in die Bruſt, the wolf dug his claws into his breast; einen Verbrecher in Feſſeln —, to load a criminal with irons, to put him in chains; das Salz in Körbe —, to put or stow the salt in baskets; den Mantel um ſich —, aus einander—, to wrap one's cloak around one's self, to wrap one's self up in one's cloak, to throw open, aside one's mantle; Etwas in ein Tuch, Papier —, to wrap something up in a cloth, in paper, to envelop; das Bier in Fäſſer —, to barrel beer, to put beer into casks; Pulver in Tonnen —, to stow away powder in casks, to barrel powder; in Kiſten —, to pack up, to stow in chests, to case; die Arme um Eines Leib, Nacken —, to throw one's arms round any one's body, neck; die Füße über einander, die Arme in einander —, to cross one's legs, to fold one's arms; die Schweine in die Maſt — [treiben], to send or drive swine out into the woods to pick up the mast, beech-mast; [with wig-makers] die Locken um den Finger — [wickeln], to twist, twine or curl the locks round the finger; Eier in die Suppe &c. —, to beat, to beat up eggs into the soup &c.; Etwas durch ein Sieb —, to beat, to mash, to strain by tapping or beating any thing through a sieve; den Blick, die Augen gen Himmel, zur Erde —, to throw one's look, to cast one's eyes to heaven, to bend or sink one's look, eyes to the ground. *Fig.* Eine Abgabe, Zoll, auf Etwas —, to put a tax, to lay a duty on any thing; die Unkoſten auf die Waare —, to throw one's expences into the scale in the price of goods, to compute, to add in one's expences in the price of goods; die Zinſen zum Hauptgelde or Kapitale —, to add the interest or interests to the capital; er hat ſo und ſo viel darauf ge—, he has added so much for his expences, his trouble; ſich Etwas aus dem Sinne, aus den Gedanken, aus dem Kopfe — [in fam. lang.], to throw or shake off, to drive any thing from, out of one's mind, one's thoughts, one's head, to try to forget it, to repel or drive away obtrusive, disagreeable, &c. thoughts, ideas, fancies, reminiscences &c.; Etwas in den Wind —, to throw, give, cast any thing to the winds, dogs, to despise any thing, to laugh at any thing, to treat any thing with silent contempt, to set at nought any thing; ein Anerbieten von der Hand — [more usual weiſen], to throw away, to reject, to waive an offer, V. 1. Schanze. 2) [to make a blow, thrust, knock against any thing] Das wilde Schwein ſchlägt mit den Zähnen, the wild boar gores, rips, wounds with his tusks; das Pferd ſchlägt, the horse kicks; ich ſchlug ihm an die Beine, I kicked his legs, [fam.] I gave him a kick on the shins; mit einem Hammer, einem Steine, mit der Fauſt an die Thüre —, to beat, knock, strike, rap with a hammer, a stone, to beat &c., to thump, to bang, pommel with the fist against the door; nach Einem —, to strike at any one; Einen mit der Hand ins Geſicht —, to strike any one [a blow] in the face with the hand; mit dem Stocke auf, in das Waſſer —, to strike on, to flog, to lash, to whip the water with a stick; der Schwängel ſchlägt an die Glocke, the clapper strikes the bell; ſich an die Bruſt —, to strike, beat one's breast; *proverb.* auf den Sack — und den Eſel meinen, to flog, punish or reprimand a person of inferior rank before a superior for a pretended fault of which the superior is really guilty, [also, in a more general and usual sense] to hit, seemingly, one person or thing, but aiming really at another. *it.* [in a more circumscribed sense] *a*) [to effect by means of beating, to beat or strike out] Einem Etwas aus der Hand —, to knock any thing out of any one's hand; er ſchlug ihm den Hut, den Degen aus der Hand, he knocked his hat, sword out of his hand; in Stücke —, entzwei —, to beat, strike, dash in pieces, asunder; einen Pfahl in die Erde, einen Nagel in die Wand —, to beat, knock, ram a stake into the earth, to knock, hammer, beat a nail into the wall; Etwas an die Wand —, to nail, fasten any thing to the wall; die Verkündigung, die Verordnung wurde an die Häuſer &c. ge—, the proclamation, the decree was posted [up] on the walls of the houses &c.; an das Kreuz —, to nail to the cross; Jemandes Namen an den Galgen —, to brand any one's name on, to affix any one's name to the gallows; den Feind aus dem Felde, in die Flucht, gänzlich in die Flucht —, to beat the enemy out of the field, into flight, to put to the rout, to rout &c., to drive the enemy into a complete flight, to defeat the enemy utterly. *b*) [to treat, handle &c. by beating] Ball —, to play at tennis, at fives; einen Schuh über den Leiſten —, to put a shoe on the last; die Raketen, Schwärmerhülſen — [in fire-works], to ram, to charge the rockets, squibs [with composition]; Bücher — [among bookbinders], to hammer, beat books; das Tuch — [with cloth-manufacturers], to beat the cloth [for rendering it compact]; gut geſchlagenes Tuch, close, well beaten cloth; Kegel —, to knock or bowl down, to tip the [live] pins or hit the skittles with the bowl; Holz — [= fällen], to fell wood, *it.* [= in Scheite hauen] to chop wood into logs or billets; Gold —, to beat gold [into leaf]; geſchlagenes Gold, gold-leaf, *it.* beaten or wrought gold; geſchlagenes Silbergeſchirr, forged, wrought silver, silver-plate worked by the hammer; Blech —, to beat or hammer into plates, to plate; Keſſel —, to forge kettles [on the anvil]; Waſſer aus den Schiffen — [ſchöpfen], to pump out water from ships, to force out water from ships by the strokes of a piston, [also] by bailing; die Erde — [feſt ſtampfen], to pound, to ram tight the earth [with a pavier's rod &c.]; den Mörtel — [anmachen], to beat [up], plash the mortar; die Wolle —, to beat the wool [to clean it]; einen Graben — [= ſäubern], to cleanse, to clean out a ditch; Einem eine Ader —, to lopen a vein for any one, any one's vein, to beed any one, to let any one blood, to give any one a bleeding; die Wünſchelruthe —, to strike, apply the wand; die Trommeln, die Pauken —, to beat the drums, the kettle-drums; die Orgel, den Flügel — [little used, better ſpielen], to play the organ, the grand-piano; Einen zum Ritter —, to dub any one a knight, to knight any one; [with poets] eine Schlacht — [liefern], to come to an engagement, to action, to fight a fight, a battle. *c*) Einen —, to beat, to strike, [rather low] to thrash, thresh, to bastinade, belabour, whack any one; Einen in's Geſicht, [low] hinter die Ohren, auf den Hintern —, to give any one a blow in the face, [low] a dowse on the chops, a slap on his phiz, a spanker on his posteriors; Einem eins hinter die Ohren — [low], to give any one a box on the ear, to give any one a back-hander, a drywiper; was or warum ſchlägſt du mich? why do you beat me? Einen mit dem Stocke, der Ruthe, Peitſche —, to give any one a caning, hiding or drubbing with a stick, to cane or cudgel any one, to spat &c. with the rod [on the hand], to flog any one [elsewhere] with the rod, to horsewhip any one, to lash any one, to lay it on with the horsewhip, with the whip, [on the bottom] to whip or flog any one; Einen zu Boden —, to knock any one down; Einen mit Fäuſten —, to lick, cuff any one with one's fists, to give any one a drubbing, a licking, a rib-roasting, a currying; er ſchlug ihn auf das Maul [low], auf die Naſe, he struck him on the mouth, on the nose. *Fig.* Das Gewiſſen ſchlägt ihn [in fam. lang.], his conscience smites, quails him, gives him qualms. *d*) [to make by beating] Ein Pflaſter — [= pflaſtern], to make or lay down a pavement; eine Brücke, ein Lager — [= errichten], to build a bridge, to bridge, to throw over a bridge, to pitch a camp; eine Wagenburg —, to make a rampart with, to throw up or form a barricade of wagons &c.; ein Tau — [= zuſammendrehen], to twist a rope [by the use of the woolder &c.]; Feuer —, to strike a light or fire; Münze, Geld —, to stamp or coin money; Oel —, to press, express oil; Wurzel —, to strike, take root. *e*) Sich —, to beat or strike each other, to hit one another, to fight, to come to blows; ſich mit dem Degen, Säbel, auf Piſtolen —, to fight with the sword, the sabre, with pistols; ſich auf Hieb oder Stich —, to fight at cut or thrust, with the broad sword or small sword; ſich mit Einem —, to fight with any one, [fam.] to come to fisticuffs, to box with any one, [with weapons] to fight, to have a duel, to engage in single combat with any one; ſich auf Leben und Tod, auf Leib und Leben —, to fight for life or [and] death, with sharpened weapons, à toute outrance; ſich zu Fuße, zu Pferde —, to fight on foot, on horseback; er ſchlägt ſich tapfer, he fights well, gallantly, nobly, like a man; ſich auf dem Rückzuge —, to fight in retreat, retiringly, retreatingly; ſich mit dem Feinde — [or mit dem Feinde —], to fight, to engage [with] the enemy, to contend with the foe. *Fig.* Sich mit Sorgen und Grillen — [in fam. lang.], to contend, to fight against cares, whims or caprices; ſich mit ſeinen eigenen Worten — [in familiar language], to beat, to contradict one's self with one's own weapons. *f*) [to cause to be heard, to shew by beating] Lärm —, to beat an alarm, an alarum [with the drum]; Marſch —, to beat a march; die Uhr ſchlägt drei, vier, the clock strikes three, four; dieſe Uhr ſchlägt die Stunden, die Viertelſtunden, this clock, repeater strikes the hours, the quarters. *g*) [to conquer by beating] Den Feind —, gänzlich, auf's Haupt —, to beat the enemy, to beat the enemy hollow, completely, to give the enemy a complete defeat; die feindliche Flotte wurde ge—, the enemy's fleet was beaten, defeated; [at backgammon] einen Stein vier und zwei —, to take up, to hit a piece with kater and deuce; — [= heimſuchen], das Volk mit Peſtilenz — [in Scripture], to strike, to visit the people with pestilence; mit Blindheit — [in a proper as well as in a figurative sense], to strike with blindness; ein geſchlagener Mann [in fam. lang.], a ruined, lost man, a man blighted in his hopes, blasted in his prospects. Das —, beating, striking, hitting; das — einer Glocke, the striking of a clock, [= Anſchlagen] the tolling of a bell; — einer Nachtigall, the song, warbling, trill, cadence of a nightingale; — der Wachtel, piping of the quail; das —

des Herzens, the beating, [if violent] the palpitation of the heart; — des Pulses, der Pulsadern, beating, [if violent] throbbing of the pulse, of the arteries, pulsation; das — einer Ader [Aderlassen], bleeding; den Feind zum — bringen, to bring the enemy to an engagement; die ganze Armee kam zum —, the engagement became general; das — der Pferde, the kicking of horses. Syn. V. Klopfen.

Schlage-block, *m.* V. —klotz. — **brauf**, *m.* [fam.] a hammer-and-tongs gentleman. —**hammer**, *m.* V. Schlaghammer. —**klotz**, *m.* block for beating on, hammering block. —**netz**, *n.* V. Schlagwand. —**schatz**, *m.* V. Schlagschatz. —**stock**, *m.* [in artillery] ram-rod, rammer. —**todt**, *m.* [in pop. lang.] a knock-me-down cove, a bully, hector. *Fig.* [chiefly comic] a soldier. —**uhr**, *f.*, —**werk**, *n.* V. Schlaguhr, Schlagwerk. —**zeichen**, *n.* [with clock-makers] tick of the warning-wheel.

Schläger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn**, *f.* 1) a striker, a hitter; *it.* a duellist, a bully, a brawler. V. Blech—, Gold—, Oel— &c. 2) [unusual, for Säbel, a sword]. [with students, for duelling or fighting-matches] a peculiar kind of sword or broad-sword, a rapier. 3) [in seamen's lang.] a mallet; [with rope-makers] V. Schlagholz.

Schlägermühle, *f.* [with paper-manufacturers] a mill for hot-pressing.

Schlägerei, *f.* beating, fighting, [low] skrimmage, [with fists] boxing, [with sticks] drubbing, cudgelling, [for a wager] single-stick; *it.* [= Zweikampf, chiefly with students] a duel. Er kam bei einer — ums Leben, he was killed in a duel; sich in die — mengen, to mix in the fray; es war eine zufällig entstandene —, it was an affray, a row, a rumpus, a kick-up that arose by chance.

Schlägisch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in common people's lang, in a good sense] fond of a row, of a spree, of having a lark, of kicking up a shindy, a rumpus or a bobbery, fond of a set-to, [in England] real Irish. Ein —er Kerl [in a bad sense], a quarrelsome fellow, a bully, a swaggerer, a brawler, a tilter, a duellist.

Schläken, *v. tr.* [the Engl. verb to slacken = schlaff machen, lösen] [in seamen's lang.] Die Segel — [= losmachen], to slacken sail, the sails, to loose the sails.

Schlämm, *m.* [-es, *pl*, but seldom used, Schlämme] [appears allied to Leim, Schleim, Lat. *limus*] mud, dirt, mire. Dieser Fluß &c. ist voll —, this river &c. is full of mud; im —e stecken bleiben [as a vessel], to stick [fast] on the mud, [as a coach] to stick in the mud, mire, slough; Fluß, der viel — mit sich führt, a river that brings [down] much mud along with it; *fig.* in den — der Wollüste versunken seyn, to be sunk, to wallow in the mire of sensual enjoyments; *it.* — [with miners, founders], slich, schlick; *it.* the ochraceous sediment of sulphate of cobalt, and of iron, the whitish green deposit of the sulphate of niccol, the white sediment of sulphate of zinc, the sediment of vitriol.

Schlamm-beißer, *m* [a variety of roach or cobitis] the fossile, ditch or pond-roach; *it.* the mud-fish of Carolina. —**bütte**, *f.* bucket or tub for the sediment or turbid lie of vitriol. —**fang**, *m.* [Kloake] cloacus, drain. —**fisch**, *m.* a fish delighting in mud, in ponds, V. Schlammbeißer. —**gewächs**, *n.* a mud-plant, a plant that is a foul feeder. —**graben**, *m.* a muddy ditch or moat, a mud-ditch. —**grube**, *f.* a muddy pit, a mud-pit. —**grund**, *m.* muddy soil; [in seamen's lang.] a muddy bottom [for anchorage]. —**herd**, *m.* [with miners] the plane or table of a launder or buddle [for washing tin-ore]. —**krücke**, *f.* [in salt-works] a mud-drag. —**küste**, *f.* [with founders] a rake for spreading the slich. —**lauge**, *f.* the lie of any vitriolic sediment. —**mühle**, *f.* [in hydraulics] a machine, a drag for cleansing a ditch or dike. —**muschel**, *f.* the mud-muscle, V. Kothmuschel. —**peizker**, *m.* V. —beißer. —**pfanne**, *f.* [in salterns] a small salt-pan within a larger, a pan holding the hot salt-brine to be skimmed. —**pfütze**, *f.* a muddy or dirty puddle, a quagmire, [in Dorsetshire] a pucksey. —**ruthe**, *f.* V. Schleimruthe. —**schildkröte**, *f.* the testudo lutaria, mud-tortoise. —**schlich**, *m.* [with miners] washed slich. —**schnecke**, *f.* the blue cornet, helix stagnatus. —**stein**, *m.* 1) [with miners] the washed ore or slich of tin, washed tin-stone. 2) [Schleifstein] a whet-stone, *it.* a hone. —**stiefel**, *m.* a mud-boot. —**vulkan**, *m.* mud-volcano. —**werk**, *n.* [Seifenwerk] place for or operation of washing sand in search of gold.

Schlämmen, *v. intr.* to deposit mud, to form an alluvial deposit. Die Flüsse —, the rivers deposit, leave a sediment of mud, an alluvial sediment.

Schlämmen, Schlämmer, V. Schlemmen &c.

Schlämmicht, *adj.* and *adv.* muddyish, dirtyish, resembling mud. Dieser Fisch hat einen —en Geruch, this fish has a muddy smell.

Schlämmig, *adj.* and *adv.* muddy, miry, marshy, quaggy, puddly, oozy, slimy. —e Erde, muddy, miry earth; —es Wasser, —er Fluß, muddy water, river; dieser Bach ist sehr —, this rivulet or brook is very muddy, turbid; —er Boden, sloppy, swampy, boggy, rotten soil; —er vulkanischer Ausbruch, mud-volcano, or mud-eruption.

Schlampámpen, [allied to the Lat. *lambo* and schlemmen] *v. intr.* [in common people's lang.] to live in clover, to live well, like an alderman, like a prince, to live in a pampered manner.

Schlampámper, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn**, *f.* [fam.] a person fond of good eating and drinking, a man or woman who lives in clover; *it.* [with miners] V. Schlemmer.

Schlampamperei, *f.* 1) good-cheer, merry-making. 2) [with miners] V. Schlemmerei.

1. Schlámpe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Schlamm] a mess, potage, boiled stuff for dogs, for hounds.

2. Schlámpe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Lumpen, Fr. *lambeau*] [in common people's lang.] a slattern, a dirty slut, a sloven, trollop.

1. Schlámpen, [V. 2. Schlampe] *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. haben] [low] to hang any how, disorderly, carelessly. Ihr —des Halstuch, her neck-shawl hanging down any how. 2) [u. w. seyn] to be slovenly [as a man], to be sluttish, slatternly [as a woman]; to be negligent or dirty in one's dress.

2. Schlámpen, [V. 1. Schlampe] *v. tr.* [as a dog] to lap.

1. Schlámper, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [in common people's lang.] a sloven [a man], a slut, slattern [a woman].

2. Schlámper, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in common people's lang. and provincial] a trailing gown or cloak [of a woman], [fam.] a draggletail.

Schlámpig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in common people's lang.] 1) [too watery] —es Essen, wish-wash, water-gruel, sky-blue, [in an angry tone] hog-wash; —es Wetter, dirty, nasty, beastly weather. 2) dirty, piggish, slovenly, slatternly, sluttish, [fam. *adv.*] any-how. —es Mädchen, a dirty girl, a slut of a girl, a young slattern, a gipsey-wench, a dirty jade, a scullion, a cinderella; sie geht immer — einher [umher], she is always slovenly dressed; dieses Weib geht den lieben langen Tag — herum, that woman goes any how all day long; dieser Mann geht den ganzen Morgen —, that man goes [unshaved, unbuttoned, unwashed, in fact] any how all the morning.

Schlámpigkeit, *f.* disorderedness, negligence, slovenliness, sluttishness.

Schlánge, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* **Schlängchen**, ‖ **Schlänglein**, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [allied to lang, schlank] 1) [especially something long] Die — an den Feuerspritzen [langer Schlauch], the leathern pipe or hose of a fire-engine; [with gunsmiths] the side-plate, the S.; [with chemists] the worm of a still; [in seamen's lang.] the tarpaulin-hose for water-casks; [in artillery, formerly] ganze — [Feld—], culverin, an extraordinary or ordinary culverin; halbe —, a half-culverin; doppelte — [of double caliber, and either a forty or fifty-pounder], a drake [the English piece of ordnance so named was small]. 2) [a reptile] snake, serpent. Die gemeine — [Wald—], common snake, harmless viper; vielköpfige — [fabulous], hydra; zweiköpfige — [not in reality], amphisbœna; versteinerte —, fossil snake or serpent, ophiolite; die Anbetung der —n, the adoration of serpents, snake-idolatry, ophiolatry; die Anbeter der —n, the serpent-idolaters; die Anbeter der — [in church history], ophites; [in heraldry] große — mit geringeltem Schwanze, snake, serpent with a curled tail or ring-tail; kriechende —, serpent rampant; seyd klug, wie die —n [in Scripture], be wise [cunning] as serpents. *Fig.* a serpent, a snake, a viper. Eine — im Busen nähren, to cherish a viper, an adder in one's bosom; [in Scripture] die alte —, the old serpent, the infernal serpent, the Devil. 3) [in astronomy] Die —, Hydra. 4) [in conchology] Die kleine —, the goat's eye screw-shell, helix oculus hirci, cornu Ammonis; die gespaltene —, cyclostoma, the wentletrap, worm; das Schlängelchen [a volute], the hunter's horn, cornu venatoris.

Schlangen-anbeter, *m.* an ophite, ophites, a serpenticolist, V. —verehrer. —**art**, *f.* 1) kind, species, sort, race, genus of snakes or serpents. Ein kriechendes Thier von der —art, a reptile or creeping beast of the serpent tribe. 2) the nature or disposition of the snake, of serpents. *Fig.* malignant, venemous, subtle character. —**artig**, *adj.* and *adv.* after the manner or nature of serpents, like a snake, snakish, snaky, serpentine, for instance ein —artiger Weg, a serpentine way. —**auge**, *n.* 1) a snake's or serpent's eye. 2) [in nat. hist.] [smallest kind of the Krötenstein] serpent's eye; *it.* bufonite; *it.* the ichthyolite, petrified grinder of the sea-wolf. —**äugel**, *n.* V. Scharfkraut. —**bad**, *n.* [a well-known watering-place in the Duchy of Nassau] Schlangenbad. —**balg**, *m.* the cast or slough, spoils of a snake. —**banner**, *m.* V. —beschwörer. —**baum**, *m.* V. —holz 2). —**beer-**

baum, *m.* [native of the East] antidesmia alexiteria. —beere, *f.* berry of the female antidesmia alexiteria. —beſchreibung, *f.* ophiology. —beſchwörer, *m.* snake-charmer, adder-charmer, [in India] snake-juggler, [in Africa] the psylli. —biegung, *f.* fold, coil of a serpent. —biß, *m.* serpent's bite, [vulgar] snake's sting. —blech, *n.* V. Schlange [with gunsmiths]. —blume, *f.*, —blümchen, *n.* V. Schneeglöckchen. —bruder, *m.* V. —verehrer. —brut, *f.* brood, covey, hatch, nest of young snakes; litter, swarm of vipers. *Fig.* [in a bad sense] generation of serpents, race of vipers, adder's brood. —diener, —dienſt, *m.* V. —verehrer &c. —dorn, *m.* V. —holz 2). —ei, *n.* 1) snake's or serpent's egg. 2) [in nat. hist.] V. —auge 2). —eidechſe, *f.* the tridactylous or three-toed snake-lizard. —falk, *m.* the secretary-vulture, bird or falcon. —fett, *n.* snake's fat or axungia. —fiſch, *m.* ophidium, bearded ophidion. —form, *f.* form, figure, shape of a serpent. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* serpentiformed, ophiomorphous [in nat. hist.]; *it.* serpentiform, serpentine; *it.* maeandering or meandering, sinuous, anfractuous; *it.* [with painters] waving, in waves. —förmige Linie, —förmiger Weg, tortuous or waving line, serpentine way, maeandering road. —förmigkeit, *f.* 1) form or figure of a serpent. 2) sinuosity. —freſſend, *adj.* and *adv.* ophiophagous, living upon snakes. —freſſer, *m.* an ophiophagist, snake-eater. —gang, *m.* serpentine, winding, maeandering alley, V. —pfad. —geißel, *f.* the whip of the Furies. —geſchlecht, *n.* [in nat. hist.] snake-race; *it.* snake-lizards, ophidians. —geziſch, *n.* serpent's hiss. *Fig.* Das —geziſch des Neides, the venomous hiss of envy. —gezücht, *n.* V. —brut. —gift, *n.* poison, venom of the snake, serpent's poison. —glatt, *adj.* and *adv.* slippery as a snake, smooth as a serpent. —gleis, *n.* [little in use] serpentine path, maeandering way, a winding, anfractuous road. —gras, *n.* 1) [wilder Krähenfuß] coronopus, wart-cress, buck's-horn-plantain, hart's-horn. 2) [kind of Mannstreu] fetid or stinking eryngo. —gurke, *f.* serpentine cucumber. —haar, *n.* the snaky hair of the Furies, of Alecto. —hals, *m.* 1) [seldom used in the sense of something beautiful] a swan-neck, [fam. and comic] a dolichodeirian neck. 2) V. —halsvogel. —halſig, *adj.* and *adv.* long-necked, swan-necked. —halsvogel, *m.* [in nat. hist. der Langhals] Brazilian water-hen, the anhinga. —haupt, *n.* 1) a snake's or serpent's head. 2) *Fig.* head bristling with snakes or viperous locks, the head of Medusa. 3) [in botany] echium vulgare, viper's bugloss. —haut, *f.* 1) snake's or serpent's skin, slough, V. —balg. 2) [in conchology] serpent's skin, mother of pearl, the princess; *it.* the nun, the daw, cypraea pediculus. Verſteinte —haut, the horn of Ammon, cornu Ammonis, the ammonite, ram's horn. —herz, *n.* 1) *Fig.* a serpent's heart, a malignant and treacherous heart; a traitor. 2) [in astronomy] heart of hydra, cor hydrae, alphard. —herzig, *adj.* and *adv.* *Fig.* malignant, treacherous, subtle, venomous. —holz, *n.* 1) [Marderwurzel] the root of the mungos. 2) ophiorhiza, mungos, mangos, mungatia. 3) [Kanonenbaum] the ambaiba of the Brazils. 4) V. —wurzel 2). 5) ophioxylum, —holzbaum, *m.* V. —holz 2). —horn, *n.* 1) [a species of thick-lipped cake-shell] the huntsman's horn, elephant's trunk. 2) [a musical instrument] a serpent. —hornbläſer, *m.* player on the serpent. —hülle, *f.* slough, cast of a snake. —inſel, *f.* island of serpents. —klugheit, *f.* cunning or prudence of serpents. —knoblauch, *m.* serpentine garlick. —könig, *m.*, —königinn, *f.* [fabulous] king, queen of serpents. —kopf, *m.* 1) a serpent's or snake's head. 2) [in nat. hist.] an aquatic bird of prey with feathered legs, anhima, anhinga. 3) [a fish] ophicephalus. 4) [in conchology] Der große —kopf, the great turtle-leopard; der kleine —kopf, the viper's head; der blaue —kopf, the onyx cowry. 5) [in medicine] a falling off of the hair, ophiasis. —köpfchen, *n.* 1) [Muſchelmünze] the cowrie, the blackamoor's tooth, cypraea moneta. 2) ostreopecteuite, ostreo-perna, anomia, kind of teredo utriculus. 3) [Kameelhalsfliege] [neuropterous] raphidia. —köpfig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) snake-headed. [in heraldry] —köpfiges Kreuz, V. —kreuz. 2) [in medicine] attacked with ophiasis. —kraut, *n.* 1) [Wundkraut] officinal speedwell, European tea, veronica officinalis, polychresta herba veronica. 2) Großes, gemeines —kraut, serpentaria, colubrina or viperina Virgineana, Virginia snake-root, rattlesnake-root; kleines —kraut, arum, wake-robin, cuckoo-pint, lords and ladies. 3) [Natterwurz] bistort, snake-weed, polygonum, adder's wort. 4) water-arum, red water-ginger, frogwort. 5) vorticillate lily of the valley. 6) [kleines, das Pfennigkraut] lysimachia nummularia, herundinaria, moneywort. 7) [gemeines, der Dragun] tarragon, mug-wort, artemisia. 8) V. Bärlapp. 9) [malabariſches] moxa, adarodian. —kreuz, *n.* [in heraldry] cross vivrée, givrée, snake-headed cross. Doppeltes —kreuz, double snake-headed cross. —krone, *f.* 1) the crown of a cow's grinder fallen off from its fang, formerly believed to be the crown of a snake and endowed with miraculous virtues. 2) [in nat. hist.] V. See—. Falſche —krone [Käfermuſchel], a kind of lepas or limpet, the sea-boat, oscabrion. —krümme, —krümmung, *f.* sinuosity, anfractuosity; serpent-winding, maeandering. —kürbis, *m.* snake-gourd. —lahn, *m.* twisted or spiral gold or silver-thread. —lauch, *m.* V. Otterlauch. —leib, *m.* the body of a snake or serpent, any body shaped like a serpent's. —linie, *f.* serpentine, maeandering, mazy line; [with painters] waving line, wave-line. —liſt, *f.* subtlety, malice, craft, cunning of the serpent, of the snake. —loch, *n.* serpent's or adder's hole. —mann, *m.* V. —träger. —moos, *n.* V Bärlapp. —mord, *m.* [in botany] [Natterwurz] viper's grass, scorzonera. —neſt, *n.* nest of serpents, of vipers. —oſterluzei, *f.* aristolochia, serpentary, birth-wort, snake-root. —paar, *n.* a pair or couple of snakes. —papier, *n.* serpentine silver-paper. —pfad, *m.* [—gang] maeandering, winding path, serpentine way. —pfeife, *f.* 1) a twisted whistle. 2) [in nat. hist.] V. See—. —pulver, *n.* [formerly, in medicine] the dried flesh of a snake reduced to powder. —rachen, *m.* the throat, mouth, gullet, maw of a serpent. —rohr, *n.* twisted, tortuous pipe; [in music] the serpent; [in organs] the serpent-stop. —röhre, *f.* 1) [with chemists] the worm of a still 2) [in conchology] vermicular serpula, watering-pot. —ſame, *m.* ophisperm. —ſäule, *f.* 1) a tortile column, a torse. 2) a column composed of three intertwining snakes having one snake's head, a serpentine column. —ſchnirkel, *m.* 1) [in architecture] V. Schnörkel. 2) [in conchology] the thorny six-spiraled planorbis. —ſchnur, *f* [with silk-workmen] the snake-cord. —ſchwanz, *m.* 1) a snake's tail. 2) [in conchology] snake-tail star-fish or sea-star, the asterias ophiura. —ſchweif, *m.* serpent's tail. —ſeele, *f.* [emphatic] *Fig.* false, base, treacherous soul. —ſegen, *m.* [in popular superstition] charm against or for fascinating and alluring snakes. —ſöhne, *pl.* [in mythology] the ophiogenes. —ſpritze, *f.* [more usual Schlauchſpritze] a fire-engine with a hose. —ſtab, *m.* the caduceus [of Mercury]. —ſtecher, *m.* [Waſſerjungfer] dragon-fly, libellula. —ſtein, *m.* 1) [Serpentinſtein] serpentine, nephrit, jade. 2) the bezoary of the snake. 3) —ſtein or —felß, *m.* [Serpentinfelß] ophite, serpentine marble or rock. 4) serpent-stone [used by the Indians to cure the sting of the scorpion &c.]. 5) the horn of Ammon. —ſtich, *m.* 1) bite of a snake, [low] sting of a snake. 2) [with semstresses] serpentine stitch. —ſtreifen, *m.* serpentine streak. Blonde mit —ſtreifen, lace with wreathed stripes, waved lace. —tanz, *m.* 1) a serpent's dance, the dancing of snakes [to the pipe of an Indian juggler, conjurer &c.]. 2) a peasant's dance round three trees; *it.* [in Scotland] a reel. —tödter, *m.* 1) a snake-killer, a slayer of serpents. 2) [in nat. hist.] [Pharaomaus] ichneumon, the viverra-ichneumon, Pharaoh's rat. 3) [in botany] aristolochia anguicida, snake-killing birth-wort. —träger, *m.* 1) [in astronomy] serpentarius, ophineus, ophinchus. 2) [with the Ancients] Aesculapius. —treter, *m.* V. —zertreter. —verehrer, *m.* [formerly] one who believed the God of the Jews to be not the supreme God and who called him Jaldabaoth, pretending also that the serpent was Jesus Christ; [in general] an ophite, a serpenticolist. —verehrung, *f.* ophitism, ophiolatry, idolatry of the serpent. —vogel, *m.* V. —halsvogel. —wahrſagerei, *f.* ophiomancy, augury or soothsaying from serpents. —weg, *m.* serpentine way or walk, sinuous road or path. —wegdorn, *m.* lignum colubrinum, snake-wood, snake thorn. —weiſe, *adv.* like a snake, viperous, colubrine, serpentine, snake-fashion; *it.* in a serpentine motion, waving, sinuous, maeandering. —weiſe gehen, fließen [as a road, river], to wind, to maeander; —weiſe laufen, to run in a winding or coiling manner, to circumgyrate; —weiſe reiten, to ride a horse round in rings or mazes; [in architecture] —weiſe gemachter Zierrath, a tortile ornament or serpentine decoration to rustic cottages &c.; [in heraldry] —weiſe gezogen, tortile —wendung, *f.* 1) a tortuous or sinuous turning or winding, V. —krümmung. 2) *Fig.* a crafty doubling, a cunning dodge, subtle wily or shuffling round-about way, [fam.] a crafty circumbendibus. —windung, *f.* sinuosity, anfractuosity. —wurz, —wurzel, *f.* [in botany] 1) V. —mord. 2) [Mungoswurzel] ophiorhiza, mungos, ichneumon-root. 3) V. —oſterluzei. 4) V. —kraut 3). 5) [—kraut] verticillated Solomon's seal or lily of the valley. 6) Amerikaniſche —wurzel, the actaea racemosa, bane-berry, herb-Christopher of North-America. —zahn, *m.* 1) serpent's or snake's tooth, [if poisonous] serpent's fang. 2) [petrified teeth of fish] odontolite. —zertreter, *m.* [a surname of Christ] serpent-crusher or bruiser. —ziſchen, *n* 1) hiss of a serpent, hissing of snakes. 2) *Fig.* [emphatic] slander, spiteful venom. —zunge, *f.* 1) a serpent's or snake's

tongue, a forked tongue. 2) [with farriers] a horse's tongue constantly moving, serpentine tongue. 3) *Fig.* [emphatic] adder's tongue, viper's tongue. 4) [in botany] V. Natterzunge. 5) [in conchology] V. Zungenstein. 6) [in architecture] dart, [of iron] spike. —züngig, *adj.* and *adv.* serpent-tongued. —zwang, *m.* V. —gras.

Schlängelicht, *adj.* and *adv.* [rather unusual] —er Weg, serpentine or maeandering way, tortuous or sinuous road, zigzag path.

Schlängeln, I. *v. intr.* and *refl.* to meander, to wind. Bäche, die durch Wiesen sich —, rivulets that meander, steal in a mazy bed through meadows; ein Weg, der durch die Ebene, am Berge hinauf schlängelt, a way that winds round and round through the plain, zig-zags up the mountain or hill-side; Blitze schlängelten sich durch die Luft, forked lightnings played across the sky; sich um Etwas herum —, to coil, to entwine one's self, itself round any thing, [as a plant] to coil spirally round any thing. II. *v. intr. Fig.* [in fam. lang.] [= sich krümmen und winden, *it.* falsch or hinterlistig seyn] to wriggle and twist, to bend and coil, *it.* to go stealthily to work, to be wily or crafty, to be subtle. Das —, V. Schlängelung.

Schlängelgang, *m.* [not much used] a serpentine path or walk, maeandering alley.

Schlängelung, *f.* 1) twisting, twining, coiling, maeandering. 2) V. Schlangenlinie.

Schlank, [another form for lang] *adj.* and *adv.* slender, thin, slim, slight, light, easy, delicate, graceful; *it.* tall. —er Mensch, —e Figur, a slim or slight-built man, a slender-made man, [also] an easy, delicate, light shape; [also] a tall man, a tall figure; —er Wuchs, a slight, slim, [also] a slender shape, a tall figure; sie hat einen —en Leib, she has a slender form, a fairy-figure. *Fig.* [in pop. lang] —weg, roundly, plainly, without ceremony, without round-abouts or bother. Syn. Schlank, schmächtig, hager. A tall thin man is schlank when his limbs are supple; schmächtig, in so far as his thinness gives him the appearance of weakness; and hager, when from the visibleness of the bones he has an air of stiffness.

Schlänkel, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [in common people's lang., and provincial, in a bad sense] a long, lanky, awkward fellow, a fellow all lath and plaster, a bag of bones, a stuffed eel-skin, the church-steeple.

Schlänkeln, Schlanken, *v. intr.* [in common people's lang., and provincial] to swing, to see-saw, V. also Schlenkern.

Schlänkheit, *f.* [of a person] slenderness, slightness, slimness, lightness, airiness of figure, [also] talness; [with painters and sculptors] lightness, easiness, gracefulness.

Schläphack, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in nat. hist.] V Plattehrke.

Schläpp, *adj.* and *adv*, *it.* —heit, *f.* V. Schlaff, Schlaffheit.

Schlapp-brüstig, *adj.* and *adv.* swag-breasted, with dugs for breasts, flabby-teated, —hut, *m.* [in pop. lang.] slouching broad-brimmed hat. —maul, *n.* V. 1. Schlappe 1). —ohr, *n.* 1) [in common people's lang.] a lap-ear, flap-ear, spaniel-ear. 2) [low] a lob-eared man. —ohrig, *adj.* and *adv.* [of dogs &c.] lap-eared, lob-eared. —seil, *n.* V. Schlaffseil.

Schläpp, *m.* [-es, *pl* -e], *dim.* Schläppchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [in pop. lang.] 1) V. Klapps. 2) a cap [of men] with flaps or ears; *it.* small slippers [for children], V. Schlarfe.

1. Schläppe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [= Schlappmaul] [low] a blubber-lipped mouth, a mouth like a dew-flap. 2) [in common people's lang.] any thing flopping. Alte —n, old slip-slop shoes, V. Schlarfe.

2 Schläppe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to klappen] [in pop. lang.] clap, flop, box, flap, dab, spank, whack. *Fig.* loss, damage, the worst of it. Der Feind hat eine —, eine tüchtige or derbe — bekommen, the enemy received a check, has had a hard rub, got the worst of it; er bekam auf dem Rückzug eine —, he got a licking on his retreat; sich von einer — erholen, to recover from a loss, to retrieve or make good one's loss.

Schläppen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. haben] [in pop. lang.] to be flabby, to hang loose. Es schlappt und hängt Alles an ihm, every thing hangs loose and flaps about him, he looks as if he had jumped into a sack. II. *v. intr.* and *tr.* [of dogs while eating] to lap. III. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] [in common people's lang.] to slip-slop about, to patter in slippers, in slops. Er schlappt den ganzen Tag herum, he goes about slip-shod all day long, click-clacks about in slippers the whole day long.

Schläppern, V. Schlappen II.

Schläppig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) V. Schlapp. 2) [in pop. lang.] [nachlässig] slovenly [for men], slatternly, sluttishly, dabbish, drabbish [for women], [for both] untidy.

Schläpps, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in common people's lang.] a slovenly fellow, a negligent, neglectful, careless man; *it.* a boor, a coarse lout of a fellow, a vulgar rude-mannered man.

Schlaráffe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to the Swed. *slarvig*, schlotterig, to the Engl. *slur*, a stain or spot] [in fam. lang., in contempt] a sluggard, a sloth, an indolent voluptuary, a do-nothing, a lazy-bones, a drone.

Schlaraffen-gesicht, *n.* 1) a monkey's-face, a face like boiled leather, as if steeped in vinegar, a face made out of a sow's ear, a stupid noodle face; *it.* a lazybones, [low] a lie-about fellow that cares for nothing save his own guts; *fig.* [in England] a face with a mouth like a Cheshire cat. 2) [in architecture] a grotesque figure of a head, a mask, an ogre, a grinning monster. —land, *n.* the land of milk and honey, the land where the larks fall into your mouth ready roasted, fool's paradise; *it.* [sometimes, but always in a familiar style, used for] a dreamed land of terrestrial happiness. —leben, *n.* idle, voluptuous, sauntering, careless life. Ein —leben führen, to lead a lazy, nothing-to-do life of it, to humdrum or toddle through life, living for the day and thinking nothing of the morrow.

Schlärfe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to schlürfen] [in pop. lang.] a slop-slipper, *it.* a shoe down at heel, doubled down, slip-shod, a slop-shoe.

Schlärfen, *v. intr.* [in pop. lang.] 1) to drag or trail the feet, to dandle or drawl along in walking or shuffling about. 2) to go slip-shod.

Schlätting, *f.* V. Schladding.

Schlau, [Sw. *slug*, Old Germ. glau, Old Sax. gleaw, allied to klug and schlagen in the word verschlagen] *adj.* and *adv.* sly, crafty, cunning, adroit, subtle or subtile, knowing. —er Kopf, crafty head or mind, a man of deep reach, [cant] a knowing, cunning cove, a sly codger, a knowing blade a long head; er, sie ist —, sehr —, er ist ein —er Fuchs, sie ist eine —e Dirne, he, she is a knowing one, [fam.] up to snuff, knows a thing or two, understands twig, he is a sly [old] fox, she is a sly jade, puss, a slyboots, [insulting] she is a sly bitch, a crafty thing in petticoats; —es, verschmitztes Weib, [low] Weibsbild, crafty, sharp woman [low]; ein —es Mädchen, —es Ding, an artful or designing woman, girl, [also] a sly girl, a little sly devil, a crafty little hussey; ein rechtschaffener Mann kann — seyn, aber nicht hinterlistig, an honourable, honest man may be acute, subtle, but not deceitful; er hat sich — dabei benommen, he went skilfully, adroitly to work in that business, about it.

Schlau-gewandt, *adj.* and *adv.* fine, adroit, crafty, cunning, subtle, sly, knowing. —kopf, *m.* 1) an acute, knowing man. 2) a sly dog or fox, an old hand, a long-headed chap. Sie ist ein kleiner —kopf, she is a little crafty jade, a sly puss, a knowing little hussey. —sinn, *m.* 1) adroit mind; cunning disposition, slyness, subtlety. 2) V. —heitssinn. —sinnig, *adj.* and *adv.* fine, knowing, crafty, cunning, sly-minded, long-headed.

Schlaube, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Hülse, Schale.

Schlauben, *v. intr.* [= klauben] to shell, to shuck.

Schlauch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schläuche] [allied to Schlucht] 1) [especially certain hollow objects] Der — eines Abtrittes, the pipe or funnel of a water-closet or privy; [in seamen's lang.] — [for bringing water into a ship], hose for the water-casks in the hold; — einer Spritze, hose of a fire-engine; [in the veterinary art] the sheath of the stallion's or donkey's penis; [in botany] utriculus, utricule, [also] bladder or bag at the root of utricularia; [with upholsterers] the tick of a bed, the cloth &c. that covers the stuffing of a chair &c. 2) [generally] a leathern bottle, a budget, a black jack, a bladder, a pipe. Lederner, leinener —, a leathern, linen pipe or tube, a hose; —, Wein darein zu füllen, a skin, black jack, leathern bottle for wine; — von Bockfellen, a goat-skin [for a bottle &c.]; mit Wein gefüllte Schläuche, skins of wine, wine-skins; der — [Röhre von Holz], a wooden-pipe. *Fig.* a drunkard, guzzler.

Schlauch-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* in the form or shape of a funnel or pipe, [also] bladder-shaped; [in botany] utriculated, utriculed, utriform, ascidiform. —bohrer, *m.* sort of brad-awl for tapping wine-skins or leathern bottles holding wine. —förmig, V. —artig. —näher, V. —bohrer. —ruthe, *f.* a rod or pole for cleaning water-pipes or conduits. —schwamm, *m.* [in botany] utriformed boletus, ascidium. —spritze, *f.* fire-engine with its hose. —thier, —thierchen, *n.* [one of the infusoria] paste-eel, eel in vinegar or sour paste.

Schlauchen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to provide with a hose, bladder, goat skin, leathern-bottles. 2) *Fig.* [old] to cram, to gorge, to guttle, to stuff, to fill one's guts; V. Aus— &c. Wein —, to draw or tap wine through, *it.* to fill wine into a skin; die Röhren einer Wasserleitung aus—, to clean the water-pipes or conduits with a pole.

Schlaūchicht, V. Schlauchartig.

Schlaūder, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from ſchlaudern? something like Schlinge from ſchlingen] [in architecture &c.] [Giebelanker] iron-chain, gable-anchor.

Schläūder, Schläudern, V. Schleuder, Schleudern.

‖**Schlaūderhaft, Schlauderhaftigkeit,** V. Schlauderig &c.

‖**Schlaūderig,** *adj.* and *adv.* [ungachtſam, nachläſſig] careless, heedless, unmindful, inattentive, negligent, neglectful.

‖**Schlaūderigkeit,** *f.* [no *pl.*] negligence, neglect, neglectfulness, carelessness, indifference, inattention.

‖**Schlaūdern,** [allied to ſchlottern] *v. intr.* to swing, to balance one's self, to see-saw. Die Spule ſchlaudert, the spool shakes, the bobin is loose; der Schlitten ſchlaudert, the sledge rocks, jolts, jumps. *Fig.* to work slovenly, carelessly, indifferently.

‖**Schlaūf,** *m.* [es, *pl.* -e] V. Hülſe, Schale, Schlauch.

‖**Schlaūfen,** V. Hülſen, Schälen.

Schlaūheit, *f.* 1) slyness, craftiness, cunning, acuteness, spirit of intrigue &c. V. Schlau. Er hat es aus — geſagt, he said it from some double or sly motive, out of cunningness, craftiness. 2) [not much used] a sly or crafty action, a cunning act, a stratagem.

Schlauheitsſinn, *m.* [in Gall's phrenology] the organ of cunning, [in Spurzheim's and modern phraseology] the organ of secretiveness.

Schlaūigkeit, *f.* V. Schlauheit.

Schlècht, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [from ſchlagen = ausdehnen, to beat out flat or straight] [obsolete] Was krumm iſt, kann nicht —werden [in Ecclesiastes], that which is crooked cannot be made straight; Hiob iſt — und recht [in Job], Job is a perfect and an upright man. 2) [obsolete = glatt, ſchlicht] smooth. —e Manſchetten, smooth ruffles or wrist-bands. *Fig.* [= blos, nichts als] else than, alone, merely. Die Taufe iſt nicht — Waſſer [in Scripture], baptism is not merely water, not water alone. 3) [from ſchlagen = ſchwächen, vermindern, to deteriorate; allied to leicht] [= nicht gut beſchaffen] bad, base. —es Gold, —es Geld, —e Münze, bad gold, money, base or bad coin; —er Wein, —es Waſſer, bad wine, water; dieſes Brod iſt noch —er, als das vorige, this bread is even worse than the last; —es Tuch, —es Fleiſch, bad cloth, meat; —es Eſſen, bad repast, sorry meal; —es Haus, a bad-built house, *it.* [*fig.*] a bad house, bawdy-house; —es Holz, bad wood; —er Weg, —es Pferd, bad way, bad horse; —e Entſchuldigungen, sorry pretexts, wretched excuses; —e Verſe, wretched, bad verses; — leſen, ſingen, to read, sing badly; das iſt ungleich —er, als &c., that is infinitely worse, than &c.; er hat eine —e Ausſprache, einen —en Vortrag, he has a bad pronunciation, a bad delivery; er iſt — gekleidet, am —eſten unter Allen, he is badly clothed or clad, the worst of all; er ſitzt — zu Pferde, he sits badly on horseback, has not a good seat; —er Bezahler, a bad paymaster; —er Fußgänger, a bad walker, a poor pedestrian; —er Jäger, a bad [ignorant] hunter or sportsman; —er [= magerer] Hirſch, a lean stag; [in sportsmen's lang.] dieſer Hund hat eine —e Naſe, this dog has a bad nose, bad scent — behangen ſeyn [of hounds], to open false, to be a babbler; to lay on wrong or false; — jagdbarer Hirſch, a two-year old stag; ſie ſind —e Freunde, they are not good friends; —er, kümmerlicher Gehalt, poor salary, crippled appointment, [comic, in England] Midshipman's pay, [fam.] not enough to buy blacking; — beſoldet, badly, poorly paid; der Handel, [in commercial style] die Handlung geht —, trade is dull, it is very depressed, low, sluggish, flat in the market; in —en Umſtänden ſeyn, to be in bad circumstances; —e Zeiten, bad times; dieſer Kaufmann wird — [in commercial style], ſeine Sachen gehen täglich —er, this merchant is on the eve of bankruptcy, is likely to fail, his affairs are getting more and more involved, are getting worse, more embarrassed every day; ein Gut wird —er, an estate deteriorates, sinks in value; der Kranke iſt —, wird täglich —er, the patient is bad, is getting worse every day; —er Troſt, sad, poor consolation; er behilft ſich ſehr —, he is going or getting on very bad, he muddles on, he scrapes a living, he is [or his affairs are] in a bad way; ein —es Eſſen, [low] —es Freſſen, poor fare, horse provender, sorry stuff, food only fit for the hog-tub, for the workhouse; —es Wetter, bad weather; —e Luft, bad air, unhealthy air; —er Weg, bad way, wretched road; ſich — [unmoraliſch] aufführen, to conduct one's self ill, immorally; —e Aufführung, bad conduct; Einen — machen [in common people's lang.], to make any one out a bad character, a bad man, [low] a bad one; er ſpricht von Niemand —, he speaks ill of no one; er hat — davon geſprochen, he has spoken ill of or about it; dabei kömmt man — zu rechte, there is no thriving under such circumstances or with that, you will always come off a loser by it, [also] one will lose one's pains or labour in that; eine —e Meinung von Jemand haben, to have a bad opinion of any one, to think hard of any one; das wird ihm — bekommen, he will be all the worse for it, he will only get trouble for his pains, that will turn out bad or badly for him; es iſt ihm — bekommen, daß &c., it was, it has been bad for him, that &c., [fam.] it was a bad job for him, that &c.; — bei Etwas wegkommen, to come badly off in an affair, to be ill used for it &c.; das iſt gar nicht —, that is not at all bad; —er Menſch, a bad man, a man of intemperate or vicious habits; er führt ein —es Leben, he leads a bad life, a depraved or irregular life; —es Buch, a bad book; —e Handlung, bad action or deed; er hat ſehr — an ihm gehandelt, he has behaved very ill towards him, he has treated him very badly; er hat ihm ſeine Dienſte — vergolten, he has ill repaid, requited his services; das war — von Ihnen [in pop. lang.], that was bad on your part, bad of you not pretty of you. Das —e, the bad; das Gute und das —e bei einer Sache, the good and the bad of any thing; das —ere, the worse; das —ere von Beiden, [fam.] the worst of the two; das —eſte, the worst.

Schlecht-färber, *m.* [V. Schwarzfärber] a dyer of the lesser dye or in black. —**löthig,** *adj.* [of a coin] base, bad, of base alloy. —**that,** *f.* a bad action, bad deed. —**weg,** *adv.* [ohne Umſtände] without ceremony, without ado, without fuss, plainly, roundly, quite short, short and brief, [comic] short and sweet. Sagen Sie nur — weg, ich will nicht, just say at once, in a word, short and sweet, [low] plump and flat, I won't; ſich — weg [einfach] kleiden [in pop. lang.], to dress plainly, simply, without pretension or affectation.

1. **Schlèchte,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [of a person or thing] the bad, the bad part. V. Schlechtheit, Schlechtigkeit.

2. **Schlèchte,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [closely allied to Lage] 1) [with miners = Schicht, Flötz] bed, layer, stratum. 2) [in hydraulics] V. Buhne.

Schlèchterdings, *adv.* [durchaus] absolutely, positively, certainly, determinedly, resolutely. Ich will es —, ich thue es — nicht, I won't positively, I will absolutely, decidedly not do it; es iſt nicht — wahr, daß &c., it is not absolutely, positively, actually [quite, all] true, that &c.; es iſt — nicht wahr, it is totally, utterly untrue.

Schlèchtfalk, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] the falco lanarius, lanner, lanneret, lanner-hawk.

Schlèchtheit, *f.* [of a person &c.] the badness, V 1. Schlechte.

Schlèchthin, *adv.* 1) [ſchlechterdings] absolutely. Ich will es — ſo haben, I will have it so positively, this or that way and no other. 2) [ohne Umſtände] simply, briefly, without ceremony or [fam.] fuss. Erzählen Sie mir die Sache —, tell me the thing quite plainly, just as it was; ſagen Sie es nur —, say it only plainly, simply, in a few words.

Schlèchtigkeit, *f.* 1) — einer Sache, the badness, bad quality of any thing. 2) V. 1. Schlechte. 3) a bad action or deed, wickedness, depravity. 4) the worthlessness. Die — dieſer Waaren, the bad, worthless quality of the goods or articles.

Schlèchtlich, *adv.* [little used] baddish, V Schlecht.

Schlèck, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in pop. lang.] dainty, tit-bit. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Das iſt kein —, that is a thing not to be coveted; *it.* that is no easy matter, no pleasant job, I assure you.

Schleck-biſſen, *m.* [V. Leckerbiſſen] a dainty morcel or bit, tit-bit. —**koch,** *m.* [not much used] a confectioner, a pastrycook. —**krämer,** *m.* [not much used] dealer in confectionary, in dainties, in rarities for the table. —**markt,** *m.* [not much used] a market where dainties are sold. —**maul,** *n.* [in common people's lang.] V. Schleckermaul. —**ſpeiſe,** *f.* [in common people's lang.] dainty food, luxurious food, tit-bits.

Schlècken, *v. tr.* [in common people's lang.] 1) V. Lecken. 2) to take little bits at a time, to relish by eating little morsels. Gern etwas Gutes —, to relish any thing good, tit-bits; ſie ſchleckt gern, she is fond of dainties, has a lickerish tooth, has a sweet tooth of her own; Katzen — or naſchen gerne, cats are very dainty, choice, nice [in their food].

Schlècker, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —**inn,** *f.* 1) [in pop. lang.] a dainty person, a person with a sugar-tooth, a lickerish mouth, palate or tooth. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] a stag who yields fine sport by doublings and shifts, who does not go straight ahead.

Schlecker-biſſen, *m.* V. Schleckbiſſen. —**gans,** *f.* [nordiſche Schneegans] pelican, *it.* the frigate-pelican. —**maul,** *n.* [in common people's lang.] a lickerish mouth,

[low] dainty chops; *it.* V. —1). —**werk**, *n.* [in pop. lang.] dainties, lickerish food, tit-bits.

Schleckerei, *f.* [in pop. lang., mostly in contempt] 1) [das Schlecken] relishing, sensually enjoying, smacking; daintiness, lickerishness 2) dainties, tit-bits, the good things.

Schlèckerhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* dainty, lickerish.

Schlèckerhaftigkeit, *f.* daintiness.

Schlèckern, *v. intr.* [in pop. lang.] to be dainty or nice in one's food, to eat dainties, to pamper one's self with choice bits, [in England] to eat always Quin's bits.

Schleẽp, [Schlepp] *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in seamen's lang.] a sledge, cradle or camel for drawing up ships on shore [in Holland.]

Schleẽt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* e] [allied to schlagen] 1) the wreck, fragments of a wreck, [old] wrack. 2) [in rural oeconomy] the loft of a barn.

Schlègel, *m.* V. Schlägel.

‖**Schléh**, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Herb.

Schléhe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [provincially schlehe = herb] a sloe, [provincial] snag. 2) [Seekreuzdorn] hippophae, sea-buckthorn

Schleh-baum, *m.* V. —dorn. —**blũte**, *f.* the blossom of the black-thorn. —**blũtwasser**, *n.* distilled water from sloe-blossoms. —**busch**, —**dorn**, *m.* the black-thorn, the sloe-tree, the wild plum-tree, [provincial] snag-tree. —**dornflechte**, *f.* the lichen of the black thorn. —**roth**, *adj.* and *adv.* [with vintners] sour, rough, sharp, sloe-rough [of grapes]. —**wein**, *m.* sloe-wine, [in England] mock-port, English port. —**weiß**, *adj.* and *adv.* white as the sloe-blossom, snow-white, very white.

Schlehen-blũte, *f.* V. Schlehblüte. —**busch**, *m.* V. Schlehdorn. —**flechte**, *f.* V. Schlehdornflechte. —**muß**, *n.* a conserve, preserve, inspissated juice of sloes, sloe-rob. —**saft**, *m.* sloe-juice. Gesottener —saft, boiled or inspissated juice of sloes. —**strauch**, *m.* V. Schlehdorn. —**traube**, *f.* a sour grape. —**wein**, *m.* V. Schlehwein.

‖**Schléhen**, I. *v. intr.* 1) [herbe seyn] to be sour, sharp, tart, rough. 2) to have one's teeth on edge. II *v. tr.* Die Zähne —, [stumpf machen], to set the teeth on edge.

Schleichen, [Sw. *slika*, *slinka*, Lettonian *slenka*; appears to be the same as schlagen = to move] *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) [sich sachte bewegen] to move gently, to glide, to creep, to slide, to flow. Der Bach, der durch die Wiese schleicht, the streamlet that flows, glides through the meadow; Thränen schlichen ihr die Wangen herab, tears stole down her cheeks; das Blut schleicht träge in seinen Adern, the blood flows, creeps sluggishly in his veins; wie eine Katze, wie ein Wolf —, to walk, creep, slink like a cat, like a wolf; der Fuchs schleicht nach dem Hühnerstall, the fox steals, crawls, glides by stealth to the poultry-house; der Hase schlich längs der Hecke hin, the hare crawled away along the hedge; ganz sachte —, to creep, to glide &c. quite gently; sie schlichen längs des Waldes hin, they glided, moved noiselessly, [the German being chiefly used in a bad sense] they sneaked along [the edge of] the wood or forest; wohin —, to glide, to move on tip-toe towards any spot; er schlich beschämt davon, he slunk away in shame or ashamed; sie schlich leise in das Zimmer, she glided, slid, stole noiselessly into the room; geschlichen kommen [fam.], to come crawling, like a cat, to come unawares, [in a bad sense] to sneak up; er geht nicht, er schleicht nur, he does not walk, he only creeps, crawls. *Fig.* *a*) [relative to that which is gradual in its effect or operation] Ein Wunsch schleicht in unser Herz, a wish steals into our hearts; ein —des Gift, eine —de Krankheit, a creeping, lurking, insidious, slow poison, a creeping, slow or insidious disease. *b*) [relative to that which is secret] Die Bosheit, die im Finstern schleicht, the wickedness that creeps, steals about in darkness; ein Biedermann schleicht nicht, a gentleman never shuffles, never resorts to rampant wiles. V. Be—, Er—. 2) [kriechen] to creep, to crawl, to be rampant. [in Scripture] Was auf Erden schleicht, that which creeps upon the earth II. *v. tr.* [unusual] to slide glide, steal. Er schlich seine Hand in die ihrige, he slid his hand into hers; verbotene Waaren in die Stadt —, to pass, introduce by stealth forbidden goods into the city; er schlich ihm einen Dukaten in die Hand, he slid a ducat into his hand. III. *v. refl.* sich —, to glide, to introduce one's self &c. furtively, to insinuate one's self by stealth. Sich in das Haus —, to steal, to glide, to slink into the house; die Truppen schlichen sich längs dem Gegenwalle hin, the troops glided along the counter-scarp; die Räuber schlichen sich durch das Gebüsch, the robbers crept through the bush, the thicket; sich sachte davon —, to sneak off or away, to slink off, to back out, to vanish; sich heimlich herein—, to enter or creep in on tip-toe, to glide in by stealth, secretly. *Fig.* Es haben sich mehrere Fehler in diese Ausgabe eingeschlichen, several faults, errors, errata have crept into this edition.

Schleich-brief, *m.* [in some parts of Germany, in law] deed validifying the exchange of two things, a letter of permutation. —**druck**, —**drucker**, *m.* V. [the more usual words] Nachdruck &c. —**fieber**, *n.* a slow fever. —**gang**, *m* 1) a slow walk, a lounging gait. 2) a secret gallery, way, passage, corridor. 3) *Fig.* [—weg] secret way, by-way, by-path. Ich liebe solche —gänge nicht, I don't like such secret ways. V. —weg. —**gift**, *n.* slow poison, imperceptible poison. —**gut**, *n.* smuggled, contraband goods or property. —**handel**, *m.* smuggling, contraband trade. —handel treiben, to carry on smuggling. —**händler**, *m.*, —**händlerinn**, *f.* a smuggler, a dealer in contraband. —**miene**, *f.* hypocritical, feigned, demure countenance. —**treppe**, *f.* secret stairs or stair-case; [in fortification] steps of the counterscarp. —**tritt**, *m.* stealthy, gliding, sliding step. —**waare**, *f.* smuggled or contraband goods. Mit —waaren handeln, to deal in smuggled goods. —**weg**, *m.* 1) secret way or path, by-way, path interdicted as a thoroughfare. 2) *Fig.* indirect, secret way or means. Seine Absichten auf —wegen erreichen, to accomplish or attain one's views, aims and ends by indirect means. 3) way or path serving as an ambuscade. 4) [in sportsmen's lang.] shift [of a stag], double, doubling [of a fox &c.].

Schleicher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn**, *f.* a creeper, a crawler, one who walks by stealth, glides furtively or on tip-toe, who creeps along. *Fig.* a person who employs artifice, stratagem, shifts, evasions, a wheedler, a coaxer, a plausible person.

Schleicherei, *f.* 1) [in a bad sense] action of creeping, gliding, sneaking. 2) [little used] secret outlet, by-path, bye-way, covert walk. 3) *Fig.* shift, evasion, pretext, turn-off, dissimulation, secret way or means Wozu diese —en? why these shifts, what's the good of these evasive tricks, these shufflings?

Schleïe, Schleïhe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to schleichen] 1) [in nat. hist.] [Schlammfisch, slippery as an eel] the tench. 2) [die Blicke, Bleiblicke] a species of bleak, the ballerus.

Schleien- or **Schleihen-alet**, *m.* a kind of mullet.

Schleïer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [appears to be derived from schlagen, legen = to cover] 1) [generally a cover] [in botany] Der — der jungen Schwämme, the curtain, veil of the young mushrooms; [with poets] der — der Nacht, the veil, mantle, curtain of night. *Fig* Unter dem — der Frömmigkeit verbirgt sie ihre Bosheit, she hides her baseness, malice under the veil, cloak of piety, garb of sanctity; man muß ihm den — abreißen, womit er sich bedeckt, the veil, the mask with which he conceals, secretes himself must be snatched from him, he must be unmasked, exposed. 2) [worn over the face] a veil. Dichter, dünner —, a thick, thin veil. 3) [Schleiertuch] [stuff for veils &c.] lawn, gauze, crape, blonde, veil-lace, net, leno.

Schleier-eule, *f.* common or barn-owl. —**flor**, *m.* lawn. —**kappe**, *f.* a head-kerchief [worn by female peasants]. Sie trägt —kappen, she wears head-kerchiefs. —**leben**, *n.* V. Kunkelleben. —**leinwand**, *f.* netting or lawn for veils. —**los**, *adj.* and *adv.* without a veil. *Fig.* Die —lose Wahrheit, the plain, naked, simple, unadorned, undisguised truth. —**mantel**, *m.* a mantle or cloak made of a veil, [also] of lawn, gauze, crape &c. —**meise**, *f.* the long-tailed titmouse, parus laudatus. —**natter**, *f.* [in America] ribbon-snake, the hisser. —**taube**, *f.* nun-pigeon. —**trägerinn**, *f.* she who wears the veil, a veil; [in a more confined sense] nun. —**tuch**, *n.* 1) V. Schleier 2). 2) gauze, lawn. —**wanze**, *f.* a species of bug.

Schleïerig, *adj.* and *adv.* [unusual] provided with a veil, *it.* veiled, covered or screened with a veil.

Schleïern, *v. tr.* 1) [genealogy = decken, to cover] [with miners] Den Kolmo Kolben —, to stop or bung up the pipes of hydraulic machines with wadding &c. 2) [not much used] to veil, to cover with a veil. Die Braut —, to veil the bride, to put her on a veil, to cover her with a veil.

1. **Schleïfe**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [pronounce Schlaife], *dim.* **Schleifchen**, *n.* 1) a thing that drags or trails; [in sportsmen's lang.] [Geschlepp] track [made with carrion or flesh as a lure]. Die — eines Kleides [Schleppe], the train of a dress. 2) [Schlinge] knot, bow. Eine — von Band [Bandschleife], a ribbon-bow; doppelte, laufende —, a double tie or bow, a slip-knot; eine — binden or machen, auflösen, to tie or do, to undo a knot, to tie or untie a bow, to make, to undo a tie; Etwas in eine — binden, to fasten any thing with a knot, to secure any thing with a tie or bow; — von Rundschnur [statt eines Knopfloches], a loop of cord, bobbin or twist [instead of a button-hole]; — an einem Hute, loop to a hat; — [with fowlers = Schlinge], snare, noose, springe; —n in der Leinwand, loop in linen [for hanging to the

pegs in bleaching]; — an einer hölzernen Kanne, the handle of a wooden can. 3) a sledge. Ballen, Fäſſer &c. auf einer — fortführen, to transport bales, casks &c. upon a sledge; die — [formerly, for conducting a criminal to the place of execution], hurdle; er iſt auf einer — zur Gerichtsſtätte geſchleppt worden, he was dragged to the place of execution on a hurdle.

Schleifen-kufe, *f.* the bars of the sledge or sled. —laffette, V. Schleiflaffette. —pferd, *n.* a sledge-horse.

2. Schleife, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to the Low. Sax. Slopp = a wound] notch, mark upon boundary-stones.

3. Schleife, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [upon ice &c.] a slide. —n auf einem zugefrorenen See machen, to make or cut out slides upon a frozen lake.

1. Schleifen, [allied to ſchleppen, ſchlüpfen] [pronounce ſchlaifen] I. *v. intr.* [ſchleppen] to drag, to trail. Ihr Kleid, die Kette &c. ſchleift auf dem Boden, her dress, the chain &c. trails upon, sweeps the ground; die Kette ſchleift hinten am Wagen, the chain trails behind the carriage; der Schlitten ſchleift, the sledge glides on one side; ſein Kleid — laſſen, to let one's dress trail, sweep. II. *v. tr.* 1) fortziehen] to draw, to drag, to trail. Etwas auf der Erde —, to trail &c. any thing along the ground; Einen im Kothe herum —, to drag any one about in the dirt; Einen Miſſethäter zum Richtplatze — [formerly], to drag a malefactor to the place of execution; einen Balken —, to drag a beam; ſie ſchleifeten den Jaſon und etliche Brüder vor die Oberſten der Stadt [in Scripture], they dragged Jason and some of his brethren before the magistrates of the city; Waaren —, to transport goods on a sledge. *Fig.* Einen Buchſtaben —, to slur a letter; [in music] eine Note —, to play a note legato, to lur a note; zwei Noten —, to join or slur two notes; dieſe Noten ſollten geſchleift werden, these notes ought to be slurred; geſchleifte Note, a slurred note; [with dancers] einen Schritt —, to glide a step, to make a coulé; machen Sie zwei Schritte und — Sie den dritten, make two steps and slide the third. 2) [einreißen] Eine Feſtung &c. —, to rase, to level to the ground a fortress &c.; [in seamen's lang.] ein Schiff —, to break up, to take to pieces a ship. 3) [ſchief aufführen] Einen Schornſtein —, to place obliquely, to slant a chimney. 4) [in eine Schleife vereinigen] Ein Band —, to tie a piece of riband &c. in a bow; eine Schnur —, to knot a string; einen Knoten —, to make a slip-knot. 5) [mit Schleifen fangen] Federwildpret —, to ensnare [feathered or winged] game. 6) [mit Schleifen zieren] Einen Hut —, to put a cockade, a bow of ribbons on or in a hat. Das —, die Schleifung einer Note, the slurring, joining, playing legato, *it.* gliding of a note; das —, die Schleifung wird durch Bindeſtriche angezeigt, the slur is marked by the legato sign; das — or die Schleifung einer Schornſteinröhre, the slanting of a chimney; — einer Feſtung, the rasing, razing, demolition, levelling of a fortress.

Schleif-baum, *m.* [in artillery] a trailing-beam [fastened under the axle-tree near a broken wheel]. ‡—göthe, *m.* V. —pathe. —hamen, *m.* [Schleppnetz] [with fishermen] a trammel, a drag-net, a draw-net. ||—handel, *m.* [unusual] V. Schleichhandel. —kanne, *f.* a wooden jug, pot or pitcher. —knoten, *m.* [to a bridle &c.] running or slip-knot. —lade, *f.* [with organ-builders] the sound-board. —laffette, *f.* [in artillery] a sled-carriage, sledge-frame. —nadel, *f.* a hair-pin; *it.* V. Schnürnadel. ‡—pathe, *m.* [with artizans] godfather or sponsor to a young workman upon giving a new-name or distinguishing nick-name. —rebe, *f.* scion, spout, sucker of a vine. —reis, *n.* a faget acting as a drag or stop to a cart. —ſchritt, *m.* [with dancers] a slide, sliding or gliding step. —treppe, *f.* V. Schleichtreppe. —trog, *m.* [Hemmſchuh] a sort of wooden trough or moveable gutter of wood for wagons, a drag, a clog. —weg, *m.* [unusual] V. Schleichweg. ||—zehente, *m.* tithe where the tithe-owner can pick and choose his sheaf. —zügel, *m.* [a light bridle for young horses] snaffle, bridon, brake.

2. Schleifen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to polish, to smooth, to make smooth. Dieſer Stein ſchleift gut, this stone polishes, smooths well; Spiegelgläſer —, to grind down, to polish looking-glasses, plate-glass; geſchliffenes Glas, ground, cut, polished glass; Brillen —, to grind down, cut spectacle-glasses. *Fig.* Dieſer junge Menſch muß erſt noch geſchliffen werden [in fam. lang.], this young man must still be polished, requires finishing, has still a little of the rough diamond about him; ein geſchliffener Mann, a polished man; ein geſchliffenes Weſen, Betragen, polished manners, behaviour. 2) to sharpen, to set, to whet. Ein Meſſer, eine Axt &c. —, to sharpen a knife, an axe &c.; ein Schermeſſer ſcharf —, to set, to hone a rasor; eine Tuchſchere —, to set a pair of cloth-shears; etwas Spitziges dünn —, to sharpen thin any thing pointed; Spitzen an die Nadeln —, to point the needles; Etwas von Neuem —, to resharpen, to reset, to regrind any thing; einen Degen —, to restore the edge, to give an edge to a sword; ein ſcharf geſchliffener Degen, a sharp ground or set sword; eine gut geſchliffene Axt &c., an axe &c. well ground; Meſſer von Neuem — laſſen, to have knives new or fresh ground; die Spitze einer Schere auf einem Steine dünn —, to grind down thin the point of a pair of scissors upon a stone. Das —, die Schleifung, [of marble] polishing, [of a knife] grinding, setting, whetting. *Fig.* Den Verſtand — [ſchärfen], to whet the intellect, to sharpen the understanding, to clear up one's wits. Syn. V. Schärfen.

Schleif-bank, *f.* bench or board for whetting on. —haken, *m.* [with cutlers &c.] hook for hanging scissors or shears on. —mühle, *f.* mill for grinding, for polishing. —platte, *f.* [with spectacle-makers] grinding-plate. —rad, *n.* wheel of a grinding-mill, *it.* a grinder's or knife-grinder's wheel. —ſand, *m.* [for glass-plates] scouring sand, polishing sand. —ſcheibe, *f.* [with lapidaries] [for grinding the diamond on] a steel-grinding-plate; [with spectacle-makers] mullar, muller. —ſpäne, *pl.* steel-dust &c., grinder's dust or earth. —ſtein, *m.* a whet-stone, sharpening-stone, a grind-stone, [for rasors] a hone. —ſtock, *m.* [with cutlers] the wheel-frame or cage. —trog, *m.* [am —rade] trough. —zeug, *n.* 1) instruments requisite for polishing. 2) a knife-grinder's tools.

3. Schleifen, *v. intr.* [u. w. haben and ſeyn] [with fishermen] to fish with the trammel or drag-net, to drag. Auf dem Eiſe — [gleiten], to slide on the ice; [with dancers] to glide, to make the sliding step or coulé; machen Sie zwei Schritte, und dann — Sie, make two steps and then slide the third &c.; *it.* [walzen] to waltz; [in music, dancing] V. Schleifer.

Schleif-bahn, *f.* [upon the ice] a slide.

4. Schleifen, *v. intr.* [as wood-grouse] to cry, to crow.

Schleifenblume, *f.* V. Steinkreſſe.

1. Schleifer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) [on the ice] a slider; *it* [with fishermen] the gut part of a fishing line. 2) —, —inn, *f.* [Meſſer—] a grinder, knife-grinder; [with glaziers] polisher. 3) [with dancers] a slid or gliding step; *it.* [Walzer] a waltz. 4) [in nat. hist.] V. Waſſerjungfer.

Schleifer-lied, *n.* 1) song of the knife-grinder. 2) [the tune, air of] a waltz. —lohn, *m.* wages of the grinder, polisher &c.

2. Schleifer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [in music] a legato or slurred passage, slurred or tied notes.

Schleifgerte, *f.* [with foresters] V. Fachgerte.

Schleiffel, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] V. Schleifſpäne.

Schleifung, *f.* V. Das Schleifen under 1 and 2. Schleifen.

Schleihe, V. Schleie.

Schleim, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to Leim and Schlamm] [in the kitchen] [Gerſten—, Reis— &c.] mucilaginous barley-water, rice-water, barley-gruel, V. Graupen—, Haber—; [in botany] the mucilage, mucilaginous part [of plants]; [in anatomy] ſchwarzer —, the black membrane [of the fine vessels of the choroid]; der — im Körper, the mucus, mucosity in the body; [from the nose] pituita, matter; —im Magen, den Magen voll —, viel — auf der Bruſt haben, to have slimy, ropy matter or blenna in the stomach, the stomach full of mucus, much phlegm on the breast; der — [from the vulva], whites; mit Blut vermiſchter —, slime, slimy matter, mucus tinged with blood, phlegm mixed with blood, bloody or sanguineous phlegm; den — auflöſen, zertheilen &c., to dissolve, break, relax, dissipate the phlegm, the mucous matter.

Schleim-aal, *m.* V. —wurm. —abführend, *adj.* and *adv.* phlegmagogue. Ein —abführendes Mittel, a phlegmagogue. —affe, *m.* ribbed-nose baboon, the smitten, the tre tre of Madagascar. —apfel, *m.* fruit of the three-leaved pear. —apfelbaum, *m.* [in the East-Indies] the three-leaved pear-tree. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* like phlegm, like mucus, viscid like slime, like pituita. —bälglein, *n.* pituitary crypt. —behältniß, *n.* pituitous receptacle. —beutel, *m.* [in anatomy] mucous bag, one of the bursae mucosae. —blütig, *adj.* and *adv.* phlegmatic. Der —blütige, a phlegmatic person. —blütigkeit, *f.* phlegm. —darmgicht *f.* pituitous colic. —drüſe, *f.* [in anatomy] 1) pituitous or mucous gland of the nose. 2) pituitary gland. —fieber, *n.* pituitous fever. —fiſch, *m.* [Roßfiſch] blenny, hake. Der lebendig gebärende —fiſch, the viviparous blenny. —gewächs, *n.* V. —pfropf. —harz, *n.* resinous

gum. —harzpflaſter, *n.* diachylon. —haut, *f.* [in anatomy] 1) the pituitary membrane. 2) the arachnoid. —höhle, *f.* [in anatomy] 1) the mucous sinus of the sphenoidal bone. 2) the pituitary sinus. 3) the frontal sinus. 4) the maxillary sinus. —höhlen der Harnröhre und Mutterſcheide, excretory canals, mucous cavities of the urethra and vagina [with pores for orifices]. —kapſel, *f.* [in anatomy] capsulary mucous bag [attached to one side of the sinew]. —lerche, *f.* charadrius hiaticula, ringed plover [*it.* the Spanish variety]. —natter, *f.* [in South-America and India] the slimy adder. —pflaſter, *n.* V. —harzpflaſter. —pfropf, *m.* [in medicine] a polypus [in the nose], [comic] a noli me tangere. —pfropf an den Faſern des Herzens, [a coagulable substance found in the cavities of the heart of those who are a long time in the death-struggle, improperly called] polypus of the heart. —ruthe, *f.* [in hydraulics] a rod or pole for cleaning pipes &c. —ſack, *m.* 1) [in anatomy] synovial membrane, mucous bag. 2) *Fig.* [low] a person full of mucous matter, of phlegm, snot &c. —ſalz, *n.* [in chemistry] mucous or mucic salt. —ſauer, *adj.* and *adv.* [with chemists] mucous. —ſaure Laugenſalze und Erden, mucites. —ſäure, *f.* [in chemistry] mucous or mucic acid. —ſcheide, *f.* [in anatomy] vaginal mucous bag. —ſchlange, *f.* a snake whose skin is slimy or viscous. —ſtaar, *m.* [in medicine] glutinous amaurosis or gutta serena. —ſtein, *m.* 1) [kind of white slippery stones] marl. 2) [Krebsſtein] crab's eye, crab's claw, crab's stone, chelae, lapides or oculi cancrorum —ſtoff, *m.* [in chemistry] mucous substance. —thier, *n.* a slimy, viscous animal; [in natural hist.] mollusca. —wurm, *m.* [in fishes] white eel, myxina.

Schleímen, I. *v. intr.* [speaking of food] to cause or produce phlegm, mucus. II. *v. tr.* to remove viscosity, mucus, phlegm, blenna. Fiſche —, to scour, to purge fishes; den Zukker —, to purify, scum or skim sugar.

Schleímer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) [not much used] one who removes viscosity, slime, mucus &c.; V. Abſchleimen. 2) [in botany] the clibadium of Surinam.

Schleímicht, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling mucus or the white of eggs, viscous, mucous, pituitous; [in botany] mucilaginous. —es Weſen, mucous substance; —er Menſch, a phlegmatic man.

Schleímig, *adj.* and *adv.* containing slime &c.; pituitous, viscid, viscous, ropy, slimy; [in botany] mucilaginous. —e Feuchtigkeit, —es Fleiſch, pituitous humour, mucilaginous meat.

Schleímigkeit, *f.* sliminess; mucilaginousness.

Schleíße, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [Späne] chip, splint, splinter. 2) lint. 3) beard, fringe, down [of a feather or quill feather]. 4) a large sort of vermicelli.

Schleiß-baum, *m.* [Kienbaum] pinaster, wild pine; [in Scotland] the Scots or Scotch pine. —feder, *f.* [for feather-beds] a feather for stripping. —fohre, *f.* V. —baum. —holz, *n.* 1) wood fit for splitting, scissile wood, cleaveable or wedgeable wood. 2) V. Kienholz. —lorbeere, *f.* common spurge-laurel, ever-green daphne. —ſtein, *m.* a stone of easy fracture; *it.* V. Schiefer. —zwiebel, *f.* winter-onion.

Schleißen-kiefer, *f.* V. Schleißbaum. —ſchnitzer, *m.* 1) one who makes splinters. 2) a knife for splitting or slitting. —ſtamm, *m.* any pine or fir fit for being reduced to splinters. —ſtock, *m.* the stick or holder of fir-torches.

Schleißen, [Old Sax. ſlitan, allied to ſchlitzen] *irr.* and *reg.* I. *v. intr.* [ſpalten, reißen] to split [as wood, as a stone does]. Die Kleider — [= nutzen ſich ab], clothes wear out, give way. II. *v. tr.* 1) to cut, to split, to slit. Weiden —, to split osiers &c.; Holz —, to split wood [with the grain]; Federn —, to strip quill-feathers [for feather-beds]; Steine —, to split, to fracture stones. 2) to stop up with splinters. Die Bretter eines Bodens —, to stop up the flaws or cracks in the boards of a flooring.

Schleißer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —inn, *f.* V. Feder—.

Schleißig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) covered with the plumes, beards or down of quill-feathers. Ein —er Rock, a coat covered with the plumes &c. 2) [abgetragen] worn out, threadbare, shabby. Ein —es Kleid, a worn out or old dress

1. Schlèmmen, [from Schlamm] 1) to wash. Aſche, Sand &c. —, to wash ashes, sand &c.; [with miners] Erz —, to wash ore [in the buddle &c.]. 2) to clean or cleanse from mud, from mire. Einen Teich, Graben —, to cleanse a pond, a ditch; eine Wand — [with masons], to give the first coat of whitewashing to a wall. Das —, the cleansing or cleaning, *it.* the washing [in the buddle].

Schlemm-faß, *n.* [in potash-works] the vat containing the lixiviating ashes. —graben, *m.* [with miners] a miry ditch or hole. —pinſel, *m.* [with masons] a cleaning-brush used before the first coat of whitewash. —werk, *n.* V. Schlammwerk.

2. Schlèmmen, [appears allied to ſchlingen, and to the Lat. *lambo*] *v. intr.* to guzzle and guttle, to gormandize, to stuff and soak one's self. Das —, gormandizing and tippling, living in sensual debauchery. Syn. Schlemmen, Praſſen, Schwelgen. Schlemmen simply implies to eat or drink immoderately or intemperately without following any other impulse save that of blind appetite; should however too great an enjoyment or too sensual an indulgence, so apt to cause surfeit, accompany or stimulate the cravings of hunger or thirst, it is then ſchwelgen (to over-indulge, to revel), and where sumptuousness or display ministers to the gratification of one's appetites, it is praſſen (to banquet, to feast). Schwelgen is also used figuratively, for instance, lovers and friends after a long separation ſchwelgen (revel, riot, swim) for a time in the delight of meeting again. He, who enjoys intensely the pleasure of perusing an agreeable book, is sometimes said to ſchwelgen (to feast) on it.

1. Schlèmmer, *m* [-s, *pl.*-], —inn, *f.* [V. Schlamm 2)] 1) [with miners, smiths] a washer. 2) the cleanser [of a pond &c.].

2. Schlèmmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], [seldom] —inn, *f.* [Schwelger, Schwelgerinn] a guzzler and gormandizer, a sot.

Schlemmereí, *f.* debauch, gormandizing, sotting, guzzling. In — verſunken ſeyn, to be sunk in depraved appetites, in debauch, to be a devotee to one's stomach, one's animal desires.

‖**Schlèmpe,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Schließe.

Schlemp-holz *n.* [in seamen's lang.] bolster of a hawse-hole. —holz des Kiels, forefoot of the keel; —holz der Hinter- und Vorſteven, knee of the stern-post, standard of the stem. —klotz, *m.* V. Kielklotz.

Schlénder, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) [in fam. lang.] [of a person] V. —gang. 2) [now, mostly comic for Schleppkleid] a trailing-dress, a dress with a train.

Schlender-gang, *m.* 1) a sauntering, lounging gait. *Fig.* [in a bad sense = Schlendrian] knack, song, way, tune, humdrum-way. Das iſt der alte —gang, that is the old tune, old song, old way; er geht den —gang, he is going the old course; das iſt der gemeine —gang, that is the usual humdrum-way; der juriſtiſche —gang, the routine in courts of law. 2) [Spaziergang] a walk, a lounge, a promenade. —jan, *m.* 1) a lounger, a saunterer, an idler, a stroller, [in London] a Bond-street dandy, a pavement-exquisite. 2) V. —gang, *fig.*

Schléndern, [allied to ſchlenkern] *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to lounge, to stroll, to saunter. Ein wenig im Garten —, to take a turn or so, to stroll a little in the garden; müßig herum —, to saunter or idle about; ſie ſind allgemach voraus geſchlendert, they have just sauntered, strolled on ahead.

Schléndrian, *m.* [-s] V. Schlenderjan.

Schlénge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in hydraulics] work or fence of fascines, work made with fascines.

Schléngel, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) string with a loop. 2) rim round the mouth of a well; [in architecture] thick plank or madrier under the foundation-wall; [in hydraulics] the boom [of a harbour].

Schléngen, *v. tr.* to furnish [a dike &c.] with fascines.

Schlénker, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) V. Schlender. 2) [in hydraulics] thin planks. 3) V. Schleuder.

Schlenker-bein, *n.* [in fam. or pop. lang.] 1) leg that one swings or dandles with. 2) he who swings or shakes his legs while walking, [fam.] a man with fungus-legs, a dangler. —beinig, *adj.* and *adv.* shaky-legged. —hede, *f.* the shortest combings of hemp [for tow].

Schlénkern, [appears allied to ſchlank, ſchlagen, legen] I. *v. intr.* to hang, to dangle; [in seamen's lang.] to roll, to wallow [as a ship]. Die Füße, Arme — laſſen, to let one's feet, arms dangle. II. 1) *v. tr.* and *intr.* [in fam. or pop. lang.] to shake, to swing. Die Füße, die Arme —, mit den Füßen, mit den Armen —, to swing one's legs, arms. 2) *v. tr.* [in common people's lang., for ſchleudern] to shake off, to throw or fling off. Paulus ſchlenkerte die Otter ins Feuer [in Scripture], Paul shook off the beast [viper] into the fire. Das —, the swinging, dandling, dangling &c.

Schlénkerer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one who swings or dangles, a shaker, a dandler, a dangler 2) [unusual] a shaker off.

‖**Schlénzen,** *v. intr.* [in common people's lang.] to idle, to loll about and do nothing. Das —, idling, killing time.

‖**Schlénzer,** *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [in common people's lang.] an idler, a do-nothing.

Schlèpp, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Schleppe 1).

Schlèppe, *f.* [*pl.*-n], *dim.* Schleppchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) the train [of a dress]. Ein Kleid mit einer —, a dress with a train; die — tragen, to carry the train. 2) [in sportsmen's

lang.] die —n [das Geſchleppe], the track [of carrion used as a lure]. 3) [with miners] the two rolling-pins or rollers of the sledge. 4) [with paper-manufacturers] the felt-board.

Schleppen-natter, *f.* [in Asia] the train-snake, chayc. **—träger**, *m.*, **—trägerinn**, *f.* a train-bearer. **—träger des Pabſtes, eines Kardinals**, caudatary or train-bearer to the pope, to a cardinal.

Schlèppen, [in Boh. *sslepowati* means to draw; appears to be allied to the Lat. *levare*, to the Germ. **lupfen**] I. *v. intr.* to drag, to trail, to skirt or fringe the ground, to sweep the earth. **Das Kleid &c. ſchleppt**, the dress &c. trails; **das Kleid — laſſen**, to let one's dress trail. [fam.] draggle; [in seamen's lang.] **der Anker ſchleppt**, the anchor drives, drags, the anchor comes home, is come home, the vessel drifts. *Fig.* **—de Schreibart**, a drawling, creeping, languid, heavy style, *it.* [sometimes] a diffuse, intricate style. II. *v. tr.* to drag &c. **Etwas auf dem Boden —**, to drag or trail any thing along the ground; **die Pferde können den Wagen kaum —**, the horses can scarcely draw, drag the carriage on; **er konnte die Laſt keine zehn Schritte weit —**, he could not drag. [low] lug the burthen along ten steps; **ein Schiff — or im Taue — [bugſiren]**, to tow a vessel, to take a vessel in tow; **den Anker — [vor Anker treiben]**, to drag the anchor, to drive or drift at anchor; **eine feindliche Flagge hinter ſich her —**, to drag the colours or ensign of an enemy after the ship through the water, as a sign of victory; **das Bein —** [in walking], to trail or drag one's leg; **einen Strick, eine Kette &c. hinter ſich her —**, to draw a string, drag a chain &c. after one; **einen Menſchen ins Gefängniß —**, to drag, [low] to lug a person to gaol. *Fig.* [in familiar or popular language] **Eine große Menge Bediente mit ſich —**, to have a great number of footmen at one's heels, in one's train, one's suite, [low] to lug about a score of footmen after one; **Jemand überall mit ſich —**, to take or carry somebody every where about with one. III. *v. refl.* [in fam. lang.] **Sich mit Etwas —**, to drag one's self or shuffle about with any thing heavy. *Fig.* **Sich mit Jemand —**, to have any one upon one's hands, a dead weight upon one, live lumber about one; **er ſchleppt ſich mit allen möglichen Ueberflüſſigkeiten**, he takes all sorts of unnecessary or lumbersome things, articles, traps about or along with him; **er ſchleppt ſich mit dieſer Krankheit**, he has had this disease hanging about him, pulling him down a long-while; **ich ſchleppe mich ſchon lange mit dieſem Gedanken**, I have been worrying myself, vexing myself [for] a long time with this thought; **man ſchleppt ſich mit einer Neuigkeit** [rather quaint or unusual], a piece of news is being bruited or hawked about, going the rounds. **Das —**, training, dragging, drawing &c.

Schlepp-bauch, *m.* 1) a hanging belly, a pot-belly, a belly like a sack. 2) a pot-bellied person or animal. **—boot**, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] a boat towed by a ship, that rides at the stern, a tow-boat. **—dampf-boot**, *n.* a steam-boat used for towing larger [sailing-] vessels, a drag. **—gewand**, *n.* a trailing or sweeping dress, a dress or robe with a train, a train-dress **—haken**, *m.* 1) [with miners] a hook on the drawing or hauling chain. 2) [with shipwrights] a dog or a cant-hook. **—harke**, *f.* V. Hungerharke. **—karren**, *m.* a tumbrel, a dung-cart. **—kaſten**, *m.* [with miners] the sledge, skip. **—kette**, *f.* [with miners] chain for dragging burthens or weights. **—klammer**, *f.* V. **—haken**. **—kleid**, *n.* 1) a trailing or sweeping dress. 2) dress with a train. **—kübel**, *m.* [with miners] a bucket used in the shaft or pit of a mine. **—mantel**, *m.* a trailing or sweeping mantle or cloak, *it.* a mantle with a train. **—netz**, *n.* [with fishermen] a trammel, a drag-net, a draw-net, a hauling-net; [in seamen's lang.] a fishing drag-net, a sea-drag-net, a seine. **—riegel**, *m.* [with locksmiths] the great bolt [a motor of the rest]. **—ſack**, *m.* 1) [with fishermen] a purse-shaped drag-net. 2) *Fig.* [low and rather unusual] a draggle-tail, a trapesing trollop, a dirty slu, *it.* a low street-walker. **—ſchiene**, *f.* [with miners] the wooden friction-band screwed on to the shaft-poles of a gin, of a mole-engine or hydraulic machine. **—ſeil**, *n.* cord for drawing or dragging, towing-rope; [in artillery] the lashing [to a gun]; [in seamen's lang.] a hawser, a tow-rope; [in fishermen's lang.] the hauling-string. **—ſtrang**, *m.* [with miners] ropes for dragging or hauling burthens. **—tau**, *n.* [in artillery] the gun-lashing, lasso; [in seamen's lang.] tow-rope, the warping, towing or hauling rope; *it.* the cable for towing astern; **ein Schiff auf's or in's —tau nehmen**, to take a ship in tow [if disabled]; **das —tau** [with whale-fishermen], the cable for hoisting or slinging the fish on board. **—tauring**, *m.* [in artillery] ring or screw-ring [in front of a gun-carriage]. **—träger**, *m.* V. Schleppenträger. **—trog**, *m.* [with miners] sledge. **—wagen**, *m.* [in artillery, Hauptprotzwagen] a truck [for cannon]. **—werk**, *n.* [with miners] a gin or mole-machine of one lift

Schlèpper, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], **—inn**, *f.* 1) one who draws, drags, trails; [in seamen's lang.] V. Schlepptau. 2) V. Hungerharke.

Schlepperei, *f.* [in a bad sense] **Das iſt eine unaufhörliche — mit ihm**, that fellow is an incessant dead-weight, live-lumber, a regular drag-chain, a perpetual damper, a bore there is no getting rid of, no shaking off.

Schléſien, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in geography] Silesia. **Die beiden — [das öſterreichiſche und das preußiſche]**, both parts of Silesia, Austrian and Prussian Silesia.

Schléſier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* a Silesian.

Schléſiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* of Silesia, Silesian.

Schléswig, *n.* [-s] [in geography] Sleswick [the Danish province and town].

Schleúder, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) a sling; [with the ancients] the balista. **Die — ſchwingen, umdrehen**, to swing, whirl round the sling; **einen Stein mit der — werfen**, to cast, throw a stone with the sling. 2) [something dangling or hanging] **— an der Senſe** [Riemen &c.], the thong or strap of a scythe.

Schleuder-affe, *m.* gibbon, gibbo, long-armed ape, simia lar. **—ball**, *m.* ball for a sling. **—leder**, *n.* the leather of the sling, the strap [with one or two slits]. **—ſchlange**, *f.* [in Ceylon] the dart-snake. **—ſchwanz**, *m.* [in nat. hist.] [kind of lizards or sauri] whip-tail of Peru, the stellion of Chili. **—ſtein**, *m.* stone for a sling, fit for slinging [as a pebble]. **—wurf**, *m.* cast or throw of the sling.

Schleúderer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) slinger. *Fig.* [in French history, more usual **ein Frondeur**, one of der Fronde] Frondeur **Die —**, the Fronde. 2) V. Schleuderſchlange. 3) *Fig.* [in fam. lang., in commerce] a merchant or tradesman who sells under market-standard, under trade-price, [called by his fellow-tradesmen] a sneak, an interloper, a trade-spoiler, an underhand-dealer, an underseller.

Schleudererbund, *m.* [in French hist.] [more usual, die Fronde] the Fronde.

Schleúdern, I. *v. intr.* 1) [provincial for Schlaudern] V. Schlendern. 2) *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] to work in a hurry, to boggle, to daub over, to get over any how, to botch, to bungle through, to dabble out. **In der Arbeit —**, to gallop through one's work or business. *it.* to spoil trade by selling under the fair price. **Dieſer Kaufmann ſchleudert**, this tradesman undersells, is an underseller. II. *v. tr.* to hurl, [especially] to sling. **Steine &c. —**, to sling, hurl, cast, throw stones &c.; **er ſchleuderte ihm einen Krug an den Kopf**, he hurled shied a pitcher at his head; **Felsſtücke auf den Feind —**, to hurl, to launch, to heave fragments of rock against the foe; [with poets] **Gott ſchleuderte den Blitz, den Donner**, God launched, winged the lightning, the thunder.

Schleúen, *v. tr.* **Die Därme —** [with butchers] [ausſpülen], to clean the bowels or tripe.

Schleunig, [from the old verb **ſchleunen** = fortrücken, and allied to **ſchlendern**] *adj.* and *adv.* quick, prompt, sudden, [fam.] double-quick. **Hier iſt —e Hülfe nöthig**, here prompt aid is necessary; **— aufbrechen**, to set out, to start in haste, in a hurry, with speed; **eine —e Antwort**, a prompt reply, [by note &c.] a speedy answer; **eine —e Abreiſe**, a hasty, a sudden, a precipitate departure: **der Feind kam uns ſo — auf den Hals, daß &c.**, the enemy fell upon us so suddenly, so unawares, took us so by surprize, that &c.

Schleúnigen, [unusual] V. Be—.

Schleúnigkeit, *f.* haste, speed, quickness, suddenness, hurry.

Schleúper, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in seamen's lang.] a brad.

Schleúſe, *f.* [*pl* -n] [from **ſchließen**] 1) drain. **Die —n in einer Stadt**, the [subterraneous] drains in a town, the sewers, [low] shores. 2) [with organ-builders] [Gießbrücke] the bottomless chest or mould for the lead and grain-tin intended for the round pipes. 3) sluice, lock. **Eine — bauen**, to construct or build a sluice; **die —n öffnen, verſchließen, ablaſſen**, to open, shut, let off or discharge the sluices, the locks; **— mit geradlinigen Thoren**, a sluice with square flood-gates; **eine — voll Waſſer**, a sluice or lock with its chamber filled, a sluice-full, a lock-full; **der zweite Ausguß der —**, the second outlet or flood-gate of a sluice; **dieſer Kanal kann nur vermittelſt der —n befahren werden**, this canal is only navigable by means of locks, V. Schrauben—, Vorraths—.

Schleuſen-bau, *m.* 1) construction, *it.* structure of a sluice, of a lock. 2) **—bau**, *m.* or **—kunſt**, *f.* the science or art of constructing sluices or locks. **—boden**, *m.* the bottom or foundation of a sluice [formed by grate-work]. **—einſatz, —fall**, *m.* 1) the sluice-fall. 2) the sluice-chamber, the lock-chamber. **—flügel**, *m.* one of a pair of flood-gates, the wing of a sluice-gate, of a dam-gate. **—geld**, *n.* V. **—zoll**. **—gerinne**, *n.* V. Gerinne 2). **—geſchworene**, *m.* sworn inspector of the sluices or locks. **—grundboden**, *m.* the floor or bottom of a sluice. **—kammer**, *f.* the chamber of

a sluice or lock, [fam.] thelock, the locks. —mauer, *f.* the sluice-wall. —meiſter, *m.* the sluice-keeper, lock-keeper. —pforte, *f.* V. —thor. —räumer, *m.* a cleanser of sluices or locks. —roſt, *m.* the grate-work of the sluice-bottom. —ſchütze, *f.* the sluice or lock-shutter, flood gate, hatch; a weir-gate. —thor, *n.* the sluice or lock-gate, the flood-gate. Das obere —thor [with workmen &c.], the sluice-gate; das untere —thor, the flood-gate. —thür, *f.* V. —thor. —vorboden, *m.* the bottom or floor of the sluice [on which the grating lies]. —wand, *f.* wall of the sluice, side or bank of the lock. —waſſer, *n.* water held in the chamber of the sluice or lock. —zoll, *m.* toll, right of toll upon vessels passing the sluice or lock, ship-toll, sluice dues.

Schleÿ, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [a fish] V. Schleie.

Schleÿer, V. Schleier.

1. Schlích, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in pop. lang.] 1) [ſchleichender Tritt] slow step; *it.* stealthy, creeping step. In den — kommen, to put the best leg foremost [if in haste], [if not] to be jogging, to be on the move, to put one leg before the other. 2) [Schleichweg] a secret way, a bye-way or path. Alle —e eines Ortes kennen, to know all the holes and corners of a place; alle —e in einem Hauſe kennen, to know the latitude and longitude of, all the ways about a house. *Fig.* way, going on, manoeuvres, old trick, intrigue. Ich kenne ſeine —e, I know his tricks, his goings on, [fam.] I am up to him; ich bin hinter ſeine —e gekommen, habe ſeine —e entdeckt, I have ferreted out his schemes, got a good scent of his tricks; die rechten —e wiſſen, to know where or how the land lies, to know a trick or two, to be up to snuff, to know how to set to work. 3) [Schlendrian] Im alten —e bleiben, to keep to one's old way or ways, to stick to the beaten track, to keep on one's old course.

2. Schlích, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [=Schlick] pounded and washed ore, slich, slick.

Schlich-faß, *n.* barrel, tub for the slich. —kaſten, *m.* chest for the slich. —kübel, *m.* bucket, small tub for the slich [to weigh it in].

Schlícht, *adj* and *adv.* [ungekünſtelt, natürlich] genuine, natural, inartificial, simple. —es Haar, hair worn straight or flat [as nature intended], [in a bad sense] sleek hair; —er Anzug, plain, unpretending dress; —er Mann, plain, straight-forward, honest man; der —e Menſchenverſtand, common sense, [fam.] common, plain nous.

1. Schlíchte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. [the usual word] Schlichtheit.

2. Schlíchte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [= Schlich i. e. thick pap] [with weavers] paste, glue, [with letter-founders on the continent] cinder-paste.

Schlichte-bürſte, *f.* paste-brush, glue-brush. —faß, *n.* a glue-pot, a little tub for paste.

1. Schlíchten, [allied to ſchlagen, legen] *v. tr.* 1) to make smooth and even, to smooth, to plane, to planish, to render sleek, to sleek. Das Krumme —, to straighten what was crooked; das Zimmerholz —, to join wood-work; Bretter mit dem Schlichthobel —, to smooth planks with the rabbet-plane; [with glass makers] das Glas —, to grind down, to polish the glass; [with tanners] die Felle —, to hone the hides or skins; [with locksmiths] die Arbeit —, to polish the work with the pottance file; [with wire-drawers] to pass the silver-ingots through the drawing-plates [including the rolling and slitting-mill]. 2) to arrange, to put in order. Das Holz —, to arrange or pile the wood; Mauerſteine auf einander —, to lay building-stones one upon another; die Haare —, to smooth [down] the hair, [in a bad sense] to sleek or stroke down one's hair; [with charcoal-burners] einen Meiler —, to pile the wood for charring. 3) *Fig.* to settle, to arrange [amicably]. Verwickelte Angelegenheiten or [obsolescent] Händel —, to arrange, set to rights, make straight again entangled or embarrassed affairs; einen Streit or Hader —, to make up a quarrel; der Streit iſt geſchlichtet, the quarrel is amicably settled, peaceably arranged. Das —, V. Schlichtung.

Schlícht-axt, *f.*, —beil, *n.* [with carpenters] chipping-adze. —bier, *n.* [with masons] beer given to the workmen after plastering a wall &c. —butt, *m.* [in natural hist.] a flounder. —eiſen, *n* 1) [Glatteiſen] [with tanners] scraping-iron, scraper. 2) [in different arts] V. Glatteiſen, Glätteiſen. —ente, *f.* V. Sägeſchnäbler. —feile, *f.* [with locksmiths &c.] a pottance-file. —haarig, *adj.* and *adv.* wearing the hair flat, [in a bad sense] sleek-haired. —hammer, *m.* [with tinmen] flattening-hammer, hammer for planishing. —hobel, *m.* [with joiners &c.] [Glatthobel] a rabbet-plane. —klinge, *f.* [with tawers] a dressing-knife —meiſel, *m.* [with turners] the smoothing-chisel [with a double-bevelled edge]. —mond, *m.* [with tanners] quoit-shaped scraper, hone. —pinſel, *m.* [with painters] brush for softening and mellowing the tints. —rahmen, *m.* [with tanners] stretching-frame. —ſchwein, *n.* [Küchenſchwein] a sty-pig, domestic pig [when sleek]. —ſtahl, *m.* [with turners] iron for polishing or planishing, the broad chisel. —ſtein, *m.* V. —klinge, *it.* —mond. —zange, *f.* [with tanners] pinchers or callipers for stretching the hides.

2. Schlíchten, [from 2. Schlichte] *v. tr.* to glue, to paste, to size. [with weavers] Den Aufzug —, to glue the warp; [with letter-founders] den Kernlehm auf der Kernſtange —, to kern the type on the dressing-stick.

1. Schlíchter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) arranger, uniter, joiner. *Fig.* mediator, reconciler. — eines Streites, the mediator of a quarrel, the peace-maker. 2) [with miners and in rural oeconomy] the wood-piler.

2. Schlíchter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* the person who glues or sizes the warp.

Schlíchtheit, *f.* simplicity; plain, upright manners, behaviour. Die — dieſes Mannes, the single-mindedness, integrity, uprightness of this man.

Schlíchthin, *adv.* 1) in an unaffected, plain manner, simply. 2) [more usual ſchlechthin] absolutely, positively.

Schlíchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* smooth, plane; regular; *it.* sleek; *it.* [in dike-making] even, level.

Schlíchtigkeit, *f.* unity, equality.

Schlíchtung, *f.* straightening, making straight, levelling, planing, planishing, polishing. — der Häute, honing of the skins. *Fig.* — eines Streites, amicable arrangement, friendly termination, happy settlement, making up of a quarrel.

Schlíck, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [appears to be derived from ſchlagen, legen] 1) [fetter Schlamm] mud, slime, coze, mire. 2) the dirty water of the grindstone after grinding, slush. 3) [on spinning-wheels] grease, smeary stuff.

Schlíck-balken, *m.* [in hydraulics] traverse, groundsel, sleeper. —boden, *m.* a muddy, boggy, slimy soil. —deich, *m.* a gripe, dike or ditch of a miry soil or ground. —fall, *m.* first layer of mud-deposit in a pond. —fänger, *m.* [in hydraulics] secondary dike for arresting the mud, for forming banks or accretions of mud or river soil. —grund, *m.* muddy, miry ground or bottom. —harke, *f.* [in hydraulics] a mud-harrow or drag [for cleaning the beds of rivers &c.] —krapfe, *f.*, *dim.* —kräpfchen, *n.* [with cooks] a sort of mince-pie. —land, *n.* alluvial land or country, marshy land or country. —pflug, *m.* [in hydraulics] a plough for disengaging alluvial deposit in a river &c., a mole-plough. —rolle, *f.* [in conchology] Midas' ear. —ufer, *n.* [in hydraulics] a bank or shore formed by the mud. —watte, *f.* a shallow, flat or shoal of mud, a mud-flat. —weide, *f.* V. Pfirſichweide. —zaun, *m.* V. —fänger.

Schlícken, *v. intr.* [an onomatopoeia of a fluid striking against a solid] to wash, to plash or splash against, to touch in flowing, to bathe, to sloush.

Schlíckengans, *f.* [*pl.* -gänſe] [wilde Gans] wild goose.

Schlíckenthaler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [formerly, such as the counts of Schlick in Bohemia had coined] a Schlick-dollar.

Schlíckerei, *f.* V. Näſcherei.

Schlíckerig, *adj* and *adv.* muddy, miry, slimy, marshy, boggy, fenny.

‖1 Schlíckern, *v. intr.* [u. w ſeyn] [of milk, gerinnen] to curdle. Geſchlickerte Milch, V. Schlickermilch.

‖2. Schlíckern, *v. intr.* [allied to lecken] [as a dog] to lap; *it.* [ſchlürfen] to swallow with a noise, to suck or soop down, to gurgle down.

Schlícker-bahn, *f.* a sliding-path, a slide. —koſt, *f.*, —zeug, *n.* V. Näſcherei. —milch, *f.* curdled milk.

Schlief, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to ſchlüpferig] [with bakers] a dough-kernel in bread. Dieſes Brod hat —, this bread has a great many doughy places in it, is heavy.

Schliefkäfer, *m.* V. Mehlkäfer.

‖Schliefen, [allied to ſchlüpfen] *irr. v. intr.* to slide, to flow, to run. Durch ein Loch, in ein Loch —, to creep through a hole, into a hole; die Dachshunde — in die Dachslöcher, the terriers crawl, creep, slip into the earths of the badgers; in die Kleider —, to slip into one's clothes, to dress.

Schlíefer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [in sportsmen's lang.] a terrier, V. Dachshund. 2) V. 1. Muff.

Schlíefig, *adj.* and *adv.* doughy, pasty. —es Brod, doughy, pasty, clammy bread, heavy bread, V. Schlief; —e Kartoffeln, watery, squashy, unmealy potatoes; dieſer Teig wird ein —es Brod geben, this dough will turn to, make, yield heavy bread; den Mund &c. — machen, to make the mouth &c. doughy, sticky, pasty, clammy.

Schlíer, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [old] V. Schleier. 2) V. Lehm, Mergel. 3) [provincial] V. Eule. 4) [old] a boil, a carbuncle.

Schlíeren, *v. tr.* 1) [mit Mergel &c. überziehen] to give a top-dressing of marl, of rich loam. 2) [provincial] Sich — [= ſich

verſchlingen], to entangle or ensnare one's self, to hamper one's self [in a springe or snare].

Schließ, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in salterns] a rough sketch, a rude draught of the expences of a work, of the outlay.

Schließbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [from Schließen] 1) able to be shut, capable of being locked or fastened. 2) deducible, what one can conclude or follow, regard as conclusive.

Schließe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from Schließen] [Vorſteckeiſen] peg, bolt; *it.* forelock of a bolt; [in hydraulics] the shutter or hatch of a sluice or lock; [with bookbinders] a book-clasp; —n, irons, fetters, [slang] darbies, bilboes [for criminals].

Schließen, [Lat. *claudo, claus-i (clusi)*, in Swed. *sluta*, in Engl. to *close*, Gr. *κλείω*, fut. *κλείσω*; Ice. *las* means a lock. It might therefore be allied to laſſen and legen = to move to or towards a place away] *ir.* I. *v. intr.* 1) [generally, to lie close to any thing] Dieſes Kleid ſchließt gut, this dress sits, fits well; dieſe Thür ſchließt gut, this door shuts well, closes [to] well; dieſe Fenſter — nicht gut, these windows don't shut well, close or join tight; machen Sie, daß dieſe Thür beſſer ſchließe, make this door shut or close to better; der Deckel ſchließt gut, the cover or lid shuts well, fits on tight or close; [in the manege] ein Reiter, der gut ſchließt, a horseman or rider with a good seat, [fam.] who sits as close as wax; geſchloſſen reiten, to sit firm, fast [in riding]; to ride as well as a post-boy or a fox-hunter, as if one and the same animal, as if a part of one's horse; *it* [in the army] geſchloſſen reiten, im Reiten aneinander —, to ride in serried ranks [so as to graze each others legs]; rechts, links — [as soldiers], to close or fill up to the right, to the left. 2) [to pass into the lock and move the bolt] to lock. Dieſer Schlüſſel ſchließt nicht, this key does not fit; dies Schloß iſt verdorben, es ſchließt nicht, this lock is spoilt, it won't move, turn, lock; dies Schloß ſchließt zwei Mal über, this lock double-locks, locks, turns double, twice. 3) *Fig. a*) [enden] to end, to close. Hier ſchließt der Brief, die Geſchichte, here closes the letter, the story. *b*) to follow, to ensue. Das ſchließt nicht, that does not follow, that is by no means a natural result or consequence, a reason why, is not conclusive to the matter, argument &c. II. *v. tr.* 1) [legen or feſtlegen] Die Hände in einander —, to close, to fold, to join, to clasp one's hands; Jemand in ſeine Arme, an ſein Herz —, to clasp [fam., but low] to hug any one to or in one's arms, to one's heart. *Fig.* Einen in ſein Herz —, to carry away engraved on or in one's heart the image of any one, to hold any one dear in remembrance, to keep any one enshrined in one's heart or bosom. 2) [ausfüllen] to fill out. Ein geſchloſſenes Pferd, a horse whose flanks are firmly knitted and well filled out, a well barrelled horse 3) [zumachen] to close up, to shut. Einen Bogen, ein Gewölbe —, to close up an arch, a vault [from the imposts to the key], to secure an arch &c. when built up by inserting the key-stone; einen Winkel —, to close an angle, i. e. to unite the legs or ends of an angle by a base-line; [in mathematics] to subtend an angle by the base or chord; die Hand, den Mund, die Augen —, to close one's hand, one's mouth, one's eyes, *it.* the mouth, the eyes [of another]; geſchloſſene Blütendecke [in botany], closed perianth [of the flower]; die ganze Nacht kein Auge —, not to close an eye, one's eyes the whole night; wenn einſt der Tod ſein Auge ſchließt, when once death closes, seals up his eyes; das Fenſter, die Fenſterladen —, to shut, close, put to the window, the window-shutters; man ſchloß die Thore der Stadt, they shut, closed, barred to the city-gates; die Stadtthore werden um 9 Uhr geſchloſſen, the town-gates are shut, closed at 9; ein geſchloſſener Garten, eine geſchloſſene Stadt, an enclosed or walled in garden, city; um 10 Uhr wird das Haus geſchloſſen, the house closes, is closed, shuts up, the doors of the house are locked at 10, wieder, von Neuem —, to shut again, to reclose, to relock; einen Verbrecher in Ketten und Banden —, [fam.] einen Verbrecher —, to put or lay a criminal in irons, to fetter or handcuff a criminal; V. Krumm—; [in the army] die Rotten or Reihen —, to close, serry the files; die Glieder —, to close, serry the ranks; der Feind rückte in geſchloſſenen Reihen und Gliedern vor, the enemy advanced in close, dense, serried ranks, V. under I. —der Offizier or Unteroffizier, the commissioned or non-commissioned officer who is the bringer-up of a file; eine geſchloſſene Jagd, a chase or preserve surrounded with toils; ein geſchloſſenes Land, an enclosed country, *it.* a country defended [by nature &c.] on all sides; *fig.* [in feudal times] a closed parish or glebe or country where prevailed the custom or right of mortuary or corse-present. *Fig. a*) [einſchränken] to restrain, to confine, to limit. Die geſchloſſene Zeit [die Adventszeit &c.], Lent or any other time or day when certain indulgences or acts are prohibited as, fast-time; eine geſchloſſene Jagd, a preserve, private game-cover or shooting-manor; geſchloſſenes Handwerk, a trade or business with a limited number of masters, a trade &c. where competition or opposition is crushed by laws favouring monopoly; geſchloſſene Wieſe, an enclosed meadow [where right of common does not exist]; geſchloſſene Geſellſchaft, private, select, exclusive society or club, a coterie, a private meeting [where only members are admitted]; es ſind zwei geſchloſſene Geſellſchaften in dieſem Wirthshauſe, Garten &c., there are two clubs in this inn, garden &c.; *it.* geſchloſſene Geſellſchaft [comic or ironical], the forced inmates of a bride well, of a bagnio. *b*) [zu Stande bringen] to effect, to bring about, to cause. Einen Vergleich, Kauf, Vertrag, Handel &c. —, to conclude an arrangement or accommodation, to make a contract, effect a purchase, close a bargain &c.; ein Bündniß —, to enter into, to form, to contract an alliance; Frieden —, to conclude a peace, to enter into terms of peace; einen Heirathsvertrag — [abſchließen], to make or sign a marriage-settlement; eine Heirath —, to contract a, to enter into marriage, to form a marriage; *proverb.* die Ehen werden im Himmel geſchloſſen, marriages are made, formed, brought about in Heaven, marriage-treaties are registered above; eine Periode, eine Klammer —, to close a period, a parenthesis; eine Sache —, to close, to adjust, bring to a conclusion, to settle an affair; die Predigt, das Gebet, die Vorleſung &c. —, to finish the sermon, prayer, lecture or dictation &c.; hier ſchließe ich meinen Brief, here I close, finish my letter, come to an end of my letter; eine Rechnung, einen Ueberſchlag —, to close an accompt, a calculation or computation, an estimate; eine Verſammlung, den Reichstag —, to close a meeting, the diet; die Reihe — [in military affairs], to bring up the file; ein geſchloſſenes Ganzes, an independent, absolute whole, an abstract totality, a concentrated and united whole; ſein Leben —, to close, to terminate one's life. *c*) [urtheilen] to conclude, to infer, to imply, to judge, to reason. Von Einem auf's Andere —, to judge of the one by the other; — Sie von ſich auf Andere, judge of others by yourself, [fam.] measure others by your own bushel; — Sie nicht von Andern auf mich, don't judge of me by others; aus ſeiner Unruhe ſchließe ich, daß &c., by his agitation, I infer, I conclude, I naturally determine, I presume, I imply, that &c.; falſch, richtig —, to deduce, reason, deduct falsely, rightly, to make false, right conclusions or deductions; aus einem einzigen Fall kann man nicht —, it is impossible to determine, to decide by or from one solitary case; was wollen Sie daraus —? what do you conclude, what will you infer from that? — [in logic], to infer, to make an inference [by virtue of one proposition]; was nicht iſt, kann nicht denken; ich denke, folglich, ſchließe ich, bin ich, that which is [exists] not, can not think; I think, ergo, [I infer] I am [exist]. III. *v. refl* ſich —, to close, to shut. Die Pforten ſchloſſen ſich, the gates closed; ſich — [in the army], to close, to serry the ranks, the files; die Soldaten ſchloſſen ſich, the soldiers closed ranks; dieſe Blumen — ſich des Nachts, these flowers close, fold up, sleep, nestle at night; der Kohl, der Salat fängt an, ſich zu —, the cabbage, lettuce is getting a heart; die Wunde ſchließt ſich, the wound is closing, healing. *Fig.* Der Bund ſchloß ſich, the confederation, the league was formed, cemented; der Bund ihrer Herzen, Seelen ſchloß ſich, their hearts formed their union, their souls, their hearts united, met in sympathy; das Jahr ſchließt ſich, the year is coming or come to a close; traurig ſchloß ſich ſein Leben, his life closed sorrowfully; [fam.] es ſchließt ſich [man kann —], it follows, it is a natural consequence, hence; was ſchließt ſich daraus or hieraus? what is the natural result, consequence, conclusion, inference from this? ſchließt es ſich wohl, wenn man &c.? can it be said, presumed, inferred, if &c.? Das —, V. Schließung.

Schließ-anker, *m.* [for securing threatening walls] a brace, a wall-clamp, an S. —baum, *m.* bar, barrier, turnpike-gate, [slang] pike. —baum eines Hafens, the stoccade of a harbour. —blech, *n.* [with plumbers] rundle. —bolzen, *m.* a forelock-bolt, a bolt with an eye for a pin or plug; [with coopers] a cask plug, a plug-tap. —eiſen, *n.* [with locksmiths, = Hakenblatt] the clasp [with catch for a lock]. —feder, *f.* 1) a master-quill, a pinion. 2) V. Schleißfeder. 3) [with locksmiths] spring-bolt, a spring that secures; [with watchmakers] the balance-plate or cap, the cock. —gat, *n.* V. Schloßgat. —geld, *n.* 1) gaoler's fees, prison-fees, carcelage. 2) V. Thorgeld. —gevierte, *n.* [with printers] [—quadrätchen] the M quadrate. Das kleine —gevierte, the N quadrate. —hahn, *m.* [for casks] cock, spigot, broach or tap with a key. —haken, *m.* [with locksmiths] the catch or eye of a clasp. —haken an einem Koffer, staple an iron flap or loop of a trunk; die —haken an einem Buche, the clasps of a book. —holz, *n.* [in architecture] underrafter [of a dome or of a dome-roof], V. Schloßhaken. —kappe, *f* [with locksmiths] the staple. Mit geſpaltenen Haken in die Mauer eingelaſſene —kappe, staple or bolt-staple let into the wall. —keil, *m.* [with turners] wedge, coin, wrench. —keilchen, *n.* little

wedge for securing the handle of a hammer. —kette, *f.* a fastening-chain, V. Sperrkette. —klammer, *f.* [with carpenters] iron-dog, hold-fast, pelican. —kloben, *m.* V. —haken. —knie, *n.* [in ship-building] cheek of the head. —kohl, *m.* V. —kraut. —korb, *m.* a basket that shuts or fastens, a flap-basket, a reticule-basket. —kraut, *n.* a drum-head cabbage, a white-heart cabbage. —lattich, *m.* V. —salat. —mäuslein, *n.* V. —muskel. —meisel, *m.* [with sword-cutlers, Fugemeisel] a scarfing chisel. —muskel, *m.* [in anatomy] a sphincter muscle, constrictor. — muskel des Augenliedes, constrictor muscle of the eye-lid; —muskel der Lippen, the orbicular or sphincter-muscle of the lips; die —muskeln des Schlundes, der Mutterscheide, the constrictors or sphincters of the pharynx, of the vagina. —nagel, *m.* Der —nagel eines Thores, bolt-nail of a gate; der —nagel an einer Kutsche, the pole-bolt of a carriage or coach; der —nagel an einer Buchdruckerform the shooting-stick, the bar. —paß, *m.* [with basket-makers &c.] a tool for facilitating the slitting of the splints &c, splitter. —quadrätchen, *n.* [with printers] the M quadrate. —riegel, *m.* [with locksmiths] bolt, dead bolt. —säge, *f.* [with joiners] a fine saw, tenon-saw. —salat, *m.* [Kopfsalat] lettuce with a heart or head.

Schließer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* the gaoler, bridewell-keeper, prison-keeper, [Schließerinn] the wife of the gaoler; *it.* turnkey; *it.* [Pförtner] porter, door-keeper; *it.* V. Be—, Ver—.

Schließeramt, *n.* office of a gaoler, turnkey, *it.* of a gate-keeper, turnpike-gate keeper.

Schließerei, *f.* 1) [das Schließen] [in fam. or pop. lang., in a bad sense] shutting, closing [in an awkward &c. manner]. 2) V. Gefängniß.

Schließlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [= zum Beschluß] — bemerke ich noch, daß &c., finally, in conclusion I remark [once more], that &c.; — entscheiden, to decide definitively, conclusively; —e Erklärung, final declaration; —es Urtheil, final, definitive, decisive judgment

Schließung, *f.* [das Schließen] action of closing, of shutting. Bei or mit — der Thore, at the closing or shutting of the gates; bei — der Predigt, der Vorlesung, at the end or close of the sermon, of the lecture or dictation; die — eines Vertrages, the concluding, passing, closing of a contract or treaty; die — eines Handels, the conclusion, winding up of a bargain; — einer Ehe, celebration, consummation of a marriage.

Schliff, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from schleifen] 1) [das Schleifen] sharpening, setting, grinding, honing. Einen — thun, to sharpen, to set, to whet, to grind. 2) edge, polish. Das Messer, das Glas hat einen guten —, this knife has a good edge, this glass has a good polish &c. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] [outward] polish. Er hat viel —, his outward man is very polished, he is of very polished manners. 3) V. Schleifspäne.

Schliffel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from schleifen, as the Lat. *lucus* a non lucendo] [in common people's lang., for grober Mensch] an ill-mannered or clownish booby, country booby, vulgar fellow, bumpkin, raw rustic.

Schlimm, [originally = schief, allied to the Lat. *limus*] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [generally opposed to the views, the object, the mark or goal in view] wrong, bad. Die Sachen stehen —, affairs are taking a wrong turn or bias, are in a bad train or way, are going on wrong, are bad; es steht — mit ihm, he is badly, poorly off, his affairs are going wrong, *it.* he is bad, poorly, ill, his health is bad, he is in a bad way, he is in a dangerous state, his state is very precarious; das ist eine —e Sache, ein —er Handel, Umstand, that is a bad business, embarrassing or bothering affair, a difficult or critical situation, an awkward circumstance; das ist so — nicht, that's not so bad, [fam.] that's not so bad either or after all, that's not so much out of the way; desto —er, so much the worse; was noch —er ist, what is worse still, what makes the matter worse, the worst of it is that &c.; der, die, das —ste, the worst; Alles von der —en Seite betrachten, immer auf das —ste urtheilen, to consider every thing on its worst side, to look at every thing in its worst aspect or point of view, always to judge by the worst [specimen &c.], to regard or judge every thing by its defective parts, by its blemishes; Etwas — deuten, to interpret any thing wrongly, in a wrong sense, to put a wrong or harsh construction upon any thing; — bei Etwas wegkommen, to get out of a scrape in an awkward manner, to come off from an affair or out of a business badly, with a bad grace, to make a lame business of it; —e Gewohnheit, bad custom or habit; —er Weg, —es Wetter, bad way, weather; —e Nachricht, Kunde, bad news, sad intelligence, unwelcome tidings; —e Zeiten, bad, hard, disastrous times; wenn's zum Schlimmsten kommt, im —sten Falle, at the worst, if the worst comes to the worst, if it comes to extremities. 2) [unwohl] unwell, ill, bad, indisposed. Mir wird —, es wird mir —, I feel [myself] ill, bad, sick. *Fig.* Es ist mir — zu Muthe, I am not at my ease, I am out of sorts, in great pain, trouble of mind, anxiety. 3) [in fam. and pop. lang.] hostile, inimical, evilly inclined. Sie ist keine von den —sten, she is none of the worst, not worse than her neighbours, she is as good as people go now-a-days; ein —er Kopf, a wrong-headed, a wilful-headed person, *it.* a sly rogue, crafty old fox; er ist so — nicht, als Sie glauben, he is not so bad as you think; sie ist — genug, mir diesen Streich zu spielen, she is bad enough, sufficiently malignant or spiteful to play me this trick, she is fully capable of playing me this trick; ein —er Herr [in common people's lang., for scharfer, strenger Herr], a hard, harsh, strict, severe, bad master, prince &c.

Schlimmen, I. *v. intr.* to become bad, to deteriorate. II. *v. tr.* to render bad or wicked, to vitiate, to impair.

Schlimmern, [rather unusual] I *v. intr.* to get or grow worse. Der Kranke schlimmert, the patient gets worse. II. *v tr.* [schlimmer machen] to make or render worse.

Schlinge, *f.* [*pl* -n] 1) snare, springe, noose, net, toils. Eine — von Pferdehaar, a snare, noose or springe of horse-hair; eine —, —n legen, to lay a snare, to lay or set snares, springes; der Vogel hat sich aus der — losgemacht, the bird has got loose from the snare, has disentangled itself; Rebhühner mit der — fangen, to take partridges with the springe; einen Hasen in der — fangen, to catch or take a hare in the noose; den Hasen &c. —n legen, to lay or set slip-knots, nooses for hares, [in poacher's lang.] to wire hares &c.; ein Pferd mit der — zu Boden werfen, to trip up or throw down a horse with a noose with the lasso; den Arm in einer — or Binde tragen, to wear or carry [about] one's arm in a sling; —n [in ship-building], the trestle-trees; —n [in botany], tendrils. *Fig.* Einem eine — legen, to lay a snare, trap for any one; den —n einer Buhlerinn entgehen, entkommen, to escape, to baffle, to elude the snares of an artful harlot; in die — gerathen, fallen, to fall into the snare, the meshes; den Kopf aus der — ziehen, to back out of a scrape, to make one's retreat in time, [in England] to get one's head out of chancery, to save one's bacon. 2) V. Schlingbaum. 3) [Hundswinde] periploca, dog's bane, apocynum, swallow-wort, virginian silk, asclepias.

Schlingel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [perhaps allied to schlenkern, schlendern] [insulting appellation, in common people's lang.] rascal, blackguard. Ein fauler, liederlicher —, ein grober —, a lazy, low, coarse blackguard, a sluggish hound, vile dog, ill-mannered or clownish booby.

Schlingelei, *f.* [in common people's lang.] rusticity, vulgarity, coarseness, blackguardism; *it.* [less frequently, for] sloth, slothfulness, sluggishness, hebetude.

Schlingelhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* [in common people's lang.] clownish, rustic, coarse, vulgar. —es Betragen, rustic, clownish, loutish manners, manners of a blackguard, vile dog.

Schlingelhaftigkeit, V. Schlingelei.

Schlingeln, *v. intr.* [herum—] [in common people's lang.] to saunter, stroll, lounge, loiter about, to kick one's heels up and down, to wear out shoe-leather, to ramble up and down the streets, to kill time.

Schlingen, [in Sw. *slinga*, in Low. Sax. flengen means flechten; allied to legen, schlagen] *irr.* I. *v. tr.* Die Arme in einander —, to cross or fold one's arms; Baumzweige in einander —, to interlace the twigs or branches of trees, to plash; geschlungener Zierath, geschlungener Zug, ineinander geschlungene Schriftzüge, knot, twine, true-knot, lover's knot; [with sculptors] ein geschlungener Zierath, wodurch Etwas getragen wird, a fret-work of support; geschlungener Namenszug, a cypher; einen Lorbeerzweig um Jemandes Scheitel — [in higher style], to weave or wreath a laurel-branch round the brows or crown of any one, to crown any one with a wreath of laurel; Tänze — [chiefly in a higher style], to weave dances; *it.* —, V. Durch—, 2. Ein—. II. *v. tr.* and *intr.* [verschlucken] to swallow, to gulp down, to bolt, to gorge, [in a hurry] to gobble Alles in seinen Bauch — wollen, to wish to swallow every thing into one's maw, to long to devour every thing; nicht — können, to be unable to swallow, to be incapable of swallowing; der Abgrund schlang sie in sich, the abyss engulphed them, swallowed them up, drew them in and absorbed them, V. 1. Ein—, Ver—. III. *v. refl.* sich —. Diese Pflanzen — sich auf dem Boden hin, these plants creep, trail along the ground; der Epheu schlingt sich um die Bäume, [the] ivy entwines itself, clings, twines, round [the] trees; diese Weinreben haben sich or sind um die Ulmen geschlungen, these vines have twined round, have embraced the elms, are entwined round, are married to the elms; die Schlange schlang sich um seinen Körper &c, the snake curled, twined

coiled, twisted, wreathed itself, folded spirally, lapped, laced or lashed itself round his body &c.; der Bach ſchlingt ſich durch das Thal, the brook meanders, winds through the valley. Das —, entwining, intertwining. Syn. Schlingen, Schlucken, Verſchlingen, Verſchlucken. Schlucken means simply to swallow and if with an effort, to gulp; ſchlingen to swallow greedily, to devour, in popular language, to bolt, to gobble; verſchlucken is to swallow down, to gulp down, verſchlingen to gorge (as the pike does its prey).

Schling-baum, *m.* 1) [—beerbaum, Mehlbeerbaum, Schlinge &c.] viburnum, white bryony, way-faring tree. 2) V. Sumach. —faden, *m.* interlaced thread; [in botany] V. Schlinge. —kraut, *n.*, —pflanze, *f.* climbing plant. —rabe, *m* [Seerabe] the cormorant. —wurm, *m.* V. Erdgrille.

Schlínger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from ſchlingen] [not much used] 1) one who winds &c., a winder 2) one who swallows, a swallower.

Schlíngerer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from ſchlingern] [in seamen's lang.] a rolling, wallowing vessel.

Schlíngern, [allied to ſchlenkern] *v. intr.* [in seamen's lang = ſchwanken] to roll, to wallow. Das Schiff ſchlingert, the ship rolls, [from loss of masts &c.] wallows [in the trough of the sea]. Das —, the rolling, wallowing.

Schlinger-pardune, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] a preventer back-stay. —ſchlagbug, *m.* a bungling, lubberly, bad tack. —ſtag, *m.* the second preventer-stay.

Schlínkſchlank, [allied to Schlingel and to ſchlenkern] *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [rather low] a beastly fellow, a hog, a dirty beast, a nasty pig, a filthy wretch.

Schlínkſchlanken, *v. intr.* [rather low] to tramp the streets

Schlípp, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from ſchleppen] the lap.

Schlíppe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [from ſchlupfen] narrow interval between two houses. 2) V. Schlupf. 3) [provincial] the lap.

Schlíppen, *v. intr.* [ſchlüpfen] 1) [in seamen's lang.] Das Ankertau — laſſen, to let the cable veer out. 2) [in walking] to trail or drag one's foot.

Schlíppenwurz, *f.* [Natterwurz] bistort.

‖Schlíppermilch, *f.* V. Schlickermilch.

Schlíppwurz, *f.* V. Schlippenwurz.

Schlítten, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], *dim.* Schlittchen, ‖Schlittlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to gleiten, in Old Sax. flidan] 1) a sledge, a sled, [low] a sley or [American] sleigh. V. Renn—, Schellen—. — fahren, to drive, ride or go in a sledge, [fam.] to sledge it; zu — an einen Ort fahren, to drive to a place in a sledge; man fuhr uns —, wir wurden — geführt, we were driven in a sledge; ein —, Schneegebirge herunter zu fahren, a sledge or sled for sliding down snow-mountains. *it.* a boy's sled or sliding barrow. 2) [that on which any thing slides or glides along] *a*) [in launching a ship] a cradle. *b*) [in saw-mills] chariot, carriage, sledge. *c*) [in ship-building] skeeds of a ship's side. *d*) — der Ruderpinne, the sweep of the tiller. *e*) [with ropemakers = Träger des Hooftes] the four-wheeled frame.

Schlitten-bahn, *f.* the sledge-way, sledge-road, *it* sledge-track. Es wird bald —bahn werden, we shall soon have a road for sledge-driving, enough snow will soon have fallen to enable the sledges to come out; es gab keine —bahn, there was not snow enough for going in a sledge. —balken, *m.* [in ship-building] a ship's ways while or for launching. —baum, *m.* the tree, shaft of the sledge —baum einer Sägemühle, V. Straßbaum. —deichſel, *f.* the pole of the sledge. —fahren, *n.* sledge-driving. —fahrer, *m.* the sledge-driver. —fahrt, *f.* sledge-drive. Eine — fahrt veranſtalten, to make up a sledge-party. —führer, *m.* [on inclined planes of snow] the sledge-conductor. —geläute, *n.* V. Schellengeläute. —haken, *m.* [in saw-mills &c.] the see-saw or pinion of a cog-wheel. —hals, *m.* the neck of the sledge. —holz, *n.* 1) wood fit for sledge-makers 2) V. —baum. —kaſten, *m.* chest of the sledge [drawn by reindeer]. —kufe, *f.* V. —baum. —pferd, *n.* sledge-horse. —rad, *n.* [in saw-mills] a rochet or cog-wheel. —reiſe, *f.* sledge-journey or expedition. —ſchelle, *f.* a sledge-bell. —ſtänder, *m.* [with shipwrights] blocking up of a ship's cradle. —welle, *f.* [in saw-mills] the axle-tree or arbor of the cog-wheel. —wetter, *n.* weather favourable for sledge-driving. —zeug, *n.* sledge-furniture, *it.* harness for the sledge-horse.

Schlítten, I. *v. intr.* to go. drive or ride in a sledge II. *v. tr.* [with foresters] Holz —, to conduct or transport wood on sledges.

Schlitt-ſchuh, *m.* a skate. Auf —ſchuhen laufen [in fam. or pop. lang. —ſchuh fahren or laufen] to skate. —ſchuheiſen, *n* the keel of a skate. —ſchuhfahrer or —ſchuhläufer, *m.* skater. Er iſt ein guter — ſchuhläufer, ſie iſt eine gute —ſchuhläuferinn, he, she skates well, is a good skater.

‖Schlíttern, *v. intr.* to slide.

Schlitterbahn, *f.* a slide.

Schlítz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [generally a rent, a split, V. Schleißen, Schlitzen] notch, gash. Einem einen — in das Ohr, in den Bauch machen, to make a slit in any one's ear, a gash or rip in any one's belly; — in der Naſe, a slit in the nose; — im Geſichte, a slash, a cut in the face; — einer Feder, eines Hemdes &c., slit of a pen, of a shirt &c.; — an Hoſen, a slit in a pair of trowsers, [also] the flap, [very low] cod-piece; ein — [in female garments], slit; Wamms, Beinkleider &c. mit —en, slashed doublet, hose &c.; *it.* der — [in anatomy], the aortic hiatus; [for the gullet] the opening of the oesophagus, the stomo-gastric; *it.* der — [in architecture], a glyphic ornament, the glyph; — [with miners] [Geſchlitz], notch.

Schlitz-auge, *n.* 1) an eye with too little opening or separation of the eye-lids, a mogul-eye. 2) a person with such eyes, a mogul. —äugig, *adj.* and *adv.* with eyes incapable of being opened wide. —bruch, *m.* [with surgeons] V. Spaltbruch. —eiſen, *n.* a card or blade of metal for separating or splitting the warp-threads. —fenſter, *n.* a lofty and narrow window. —graben, *m.* a small irrigating canal or furrow; [in fortification] [in the middle of the main moat] trench, drain, gutter. —mantel, *m.* a mantle without sleeves but arm-holes. —meſſer, *n.* [with surgeons] [Lanzette] a lancet.

Schlítzen, [= ſchleißen, to slice] I. *v. tr.* to slit, to slice, to split, to cleave, to slash, to gash. Einem den Bauch —, to rip up, to gash any one's belly; einem Pferde die Ohren, die Naſe —, to slit a horse's ears, nose; ſchön geſchlitzte Augen haben, to have eyes with eyelids of proper aperture: eine Feder —, to slit a pen or quill; die Wange mit einem Säbelhiebe —, to lay open the cheek with a sabre-cut. II. *v. intr.* to split, to burst asunder, to gape, [as woolen stuff &c.] to tear, to slit, to split, to give way.

Schlítzig, *adj.* and *adv.* having slits, fissures, flaws, rents, gashes.

Schlódderig, Schlóddern, V. Schlotterig. Schlottern.

Schlóddern, [from ſchlottern?] Die Arbeit — [with locksmiths], to solder or let in the work tight by means of clay-plaster or mortar.

Schlöfen, *v. tr.* [with cloth-manufacturers] to twist the wool slightly.

Schlöhweiß, corrupted from ſchloßweiß, which see.

Schloop, *f.* [-, *pl.* -e] [in seamen's lang.] V. Schlupe.

Schlöpe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in hydraulics] leak of a dike.

Schlóß, *n.* [-es, *pl.* Schlöſſer] *dim.* Schlößchen, ‖Schlößlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [every thing that may be shut, fasten'd or lock'd] *a*) — eines Feuergewehres, the lock of a fire-arm, gun, musket, pistol &c. *b*) — eines Buches, the clasp of a book. *c*) — an einem Halsbande, Armbande &c., the snap of a necklace, bracelet &c. *d*) [in seamen's lang.] a clove-hitch [of a strip of canvass on a sail]. *e*) [on doors &c.] lock. —, das zwei Mal ſchließt, a lock with a double turn, that locks double, that double-locks, that can be full-locked; — mit einer Feder, a spring-lock, a tumbler; franzöſiſches —, a French lock, a rim-lock; deutſches —, German lock; V. Hänge—, Riegel—, Vorlege— ; — mit einem erhabenen Kaſten, welches auswendig an die Thür geſchlagen wird, blindes —, a lock with a cap or box on the outside; V. Fall—; der Kaſten eines —es, the box of a stock-lock or spring-lock; ein — an eine Thür anſchlagen, to fix or put on a lock to a door; das — iſt verdreht, the lock is overshot, strained. *Fig.* Etwas mit — und Riegel verwahren, unter — und Riegel halten [in fam. lang.], to guard or keep any thing under lock and key; Einem ein — vor den Mund legen [in fam. lang.], to clap a padlock on any one's mouth, to stop any one's mouth. *f*) [in sportsmen's lang.] —, V. —tritt. 2) [the place where any thing is locked] Das — an den Reifen [with coopers], the notch in the hoops; [in anatomy] — or —bein [one of the three ossa innominata], the os pubis; das — an der Naſe der Pferde, the partition wall of a horse's nose, the tip; *it.* das — an Kunſtgeſtängen [in hydraulics], the kerf of two rods in a hydraulic machine; *it.* — an zweiſchaligen Muſcheln [in conchology], the hinge of the bivalves. 3) [an enclosed or a secured place, *it.* a magnificent dwelling] castle; *it.* mansion; *it.* chateau, manor-house; *it.* palace. Ein feſtes —, a castle, a citadel; das königliche, fürſtliche, gräfliche —, the royal palace or [if turreted and battlemented] castle, the palace or castle of a reigning prince or prince of royal blood, the castle of a count or [in England] earl, [also manor-house; das [königliche] — zu London, zu Windſor, the royal palace [St. James' or, at present, the Buckingham or New Palace] in London.

the castle at Windsor or Windsor Castle; das [kaiſerliche] — zu St. Petersburg, das [königliche] — zu Berlin, Dresden &c., das [großherzogliche] — zu Karlsruhe &c., the [imperial] palace at St. Petersburgh, the [royal] palace at Berlin, Dresden &c., the [grandducal] palace at Carlsruhe &c.; auf's — gehen, to go to the palace, castle, to the manor-house. *Fig.* Schlöſſer in die Luft bauen, to build castles in the air.

Schloß=arm, *m.* [with miners] the principal arm [of a water-wheel]. —aufſeher, *m.* [formerly] captain, keeper, governor, constable of a castle or tower, V. Caſtellan; [now] keeper or inspector of a prince's or nobleman's palace or manor. —balken, *m.* V. Schlußbalken. —band, *n.* [with coopers] V. Schlußreif. —beamte, *m.* officer of the palace or castle. —bein, *n.* [in anatomy] the os pubis. —berg, *m.* mountain or hill crowned by a castle, eminence where a prince's palace, a nobleman's mansion stands. —beutel, *m.* a purse with a lock, [in Scotland] pouch. —bewohner, *m.* inhabitant or inmate of a castle, palace &c. —blech, *n.* [with locksmiths] the scutcheon or plate of a lock; [with gunsmiths] the outer plate of a musket-lock. —blecheiſen, *n.* [with armourers] the stay for the lock-plate whilst being filed. —brunnen, *m.* castle-well or fountain. —dame, *f.* V. —frau. —feder, *f.* spring of a lock. —fenſter, *n.* castle-window. —flügel, *m.* wing of the castle. —frau, *f.* 1) the lady or mistress of the castle or manor. 2) the castle-lady's female companion. —freiheit, *f.* the privileged precincts of the castle or palace, jurisdiction of the castle or palace; [in England] the right and precincts of the Marshalsea-Court [in London]. —friede, *m.* [formerly] V. Burgfriede 3) and 5); V. also —freiheit. —garten, *m.* castle-garden, palace-garden, grounds round a nobleman's seat or manor-house. —gaſſe, *f.* castle-street. —gat, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] afterhole of the top-mast. —gefängniß, *n.* the castle-prison, the prison of a castle, [formerly] dungeon or keep. —gerechtigkeit, *f.* V. Burggerechtigkeit —geſeſſen, *adj.* and *adv.* possessing, owning, occupying a castle. —geſinde, *n.* castle-domestics, palace-servants, V. also Hofgeſinde 1). —gewirr, *n.* [with locksmiths] the wards [of a lock]. —graben, *m.* the castle-moat. —haken, *m.* V. Schließhaken. —hauptmann, *m.* captain of the or of a castle; *it.* governor of a royal &c. residence; *it.* [Unterhofmarſchall] deputy master of the household. —hauptmannſchaft, *f.* the place of deputy master of the household, *it.* of governor of a royal &c. residence, the wardenship of a castle. —herr, *m.* the lord, master, owner &c. of a castle or manor. —herrſchaft, *f.* 1) the masters of or family resident at a castle or manor. 2) persons of rank or quality residing at a castle. —hof, *m.* court-yard of the castle, palace &c. —holz, *n.* 1) the grove or shrubbery of a castle, palace or seat. 2) [in seamen's lang.] *a*) the cap at the head or top of the lower mast; *it.* collar-beam of the bow-sprit. *b*) *Fig.* a fresh-water sailor. —kapelle, *f.* castle-chapel, chapel attached to a royal &c. palace. —kaſten, *m.* [with locksmiths] the plate or box of a lock. —keller, *m.* castle-cellar, cellar under a royal &c. palace. —kirche, *f.* church of the castle, palace-church; [in England] the royal chapel of St. James and of Whitehall [in London]. —kirchner, —küſter, *m.* the sacristan or sexton to the castle-church &c. —knochen, *m.* V. —bein. —korb, *m.* a hamper or basket with a lock, clasp or padlock, [in India] clothes-basket. —kraut, *n.* eupatorium, water-hemp, hemp-agrimony. —macher, *m.* [with gunsmiths] spring-maker. —markt, *m.* market or fair near the castle or palace. —mauer, *f.* the castle-wall. —nagel, *m.* [with locksmiths] a nail for a lock; [with wheelwrights] pole-bolt [of a cart, coach &c.]. —pfaff, *m.* [old] V. Burgpfaff. —pferd, *n.* a horse of the castle, palace &c. —pforte, *f.* the castle-gate. —pförtchen, *n.* castle-wicket. —platz, *m.* 1) site of the castle or palace. 2) palace-square, castle-place. —prediger, *m.* court-chaplain. —raum, *m.* site of the castle or palace; *it.* precincts of a castle or palace. —reif, *m.* [with locksmiths] the rim or hoop in the wards. —riegel, *m.* the bolt of a lock. —ſaal, *m.* the hall, *it.* saloon of a castle or palace. —ſänger, *m.*, —ſängerinn, *f.* V. the usual word Hofſänger &c. —ſoldat, *m.* castle-soldier, palace-guard, [in England] a yeoman of the guard, [comic] a beef-eater; [in English county-towns] a javelin-man. —ſpieker, *m.* a great nail or tenpenny for locks. —ſtein, *m.* V. Schlußſtein. —thor, *n.* castle-gate, palace-gate. —thür, *f.* door of or to a castle, mansion; *it.* V. —thor. —thurm, *m.* the castle-tower, donjon; *it.* a tower or spire built or appertaining to a royal palace or nobleman's mansion. —thürmer, *m.* warder of the castle, of the donjon; *it.* one of the servants of the palace whose particular duty it is to keep watch. —tritt, *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] the foot-mark made by that leg of the stag on which he gets up in his lair. —uhr, *f.* castle-clock, palace-clock. —verwalter, *m.* the castle-steward or intendant; *it.* the steward of a royal &c., [also] of a nobleman's household. —vieh, *n.* cattle of the castle. —vogt, *m.*, —vogtinn, *f.* the keeper or porter of the castle, palace-keeper, [comic] janissary. —vogtei, *f.* house or room for the castle or palace-keeper. —wache, *f.* 1) the keeping watch, the watch or guard of a castle, castle-watch. 2) soldiers on duty at the castle, palace-guard. 3) the guard-house of or near the castle or palace. —wächter, *m.* a warder, guard, watchman, yeoman of the castle or palace. —wall, *m.* castle-wall, battlements or ramparts. —weg, *m.* way to the castle, castle-way or road. —wurz, *f.* St. John's wort, hypericum, fuga daemonum. —zirkel, *m.* a compass of reduction [that can be made fast]. —zwecke, *f.* [with locksmiths] a little nail, stud or tack for locks.

Schloße, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [perhaps allied to ſchlagen; in Old Sax. ſlibt means a pelting rain] hail. Große —n, large hail-stones; es fallen —n, it hails, hail-stones are falling; die —n haben dieſe Gegend verwüſtet, the hail-storm has laid waste this district; ſo weiß wie —n [ſchloßweiß, which see], as white as hail, as snow. Syn. V. Hagel.

Schloßweiß, *adj.* and *adv.* [in pop. lang.] [ſchneeweiß] white as hail, as snow. Dieſer Greis hat —es Haar, that old man's hair is white as snow; er wurde vor Schrecken — im Geſicht, his face grew blanched with fright.

Schloßen=ei, *n.* a roundish and white quartzose pebble. —korn, *n.* hail-stone. —regen, *m.* rain mingled with hail. —ſchauer, *m.* a hail shower, [at sea] hail-squall. —ſtein, *m.* V. —ei. —ſturm, *m.* a hail-storm. —weiß, *adj.* V. Schloßweiß. —wetter, *n.* 1) weather when hail is prevalent. Es iſt —wetter, there is or has been a great deal of hail lately. 2) V. —ſturm. —wolke, *f.* an electric cloud highly charged foreboding hail.

Schlößen, *v. impers.* to hail. Es ſchloßet, it hails; es ſchloßet Steine, the hail is as large as stones.

Schlöſſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a locksmith, a locksmith's wife.

Schloſſer=arbeit, *f.* locksmith's work or business. —blech, *n.* iron-plate for locksmiths; *it.* the hammered, forged or stub-iron of locksmiths, of smiths. —geſell, *m.* locksmith's journeyman or workman, journeyman locksmith. —handwerk, *n.* locksmith's trade or business. —junge, *m.* a locksmith's apprentice. —kunſt, *f.* a locksmith's craft or handicraft. —meiſter, *m.* a master-locksmith. —rechnung, *f.* a locksmith's bill. —ſpitzbohrer, *m.* the pentagonal bit or centre-bit. —werkzeug, *n.* a locksmith's tools.

Schlöt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to ſchleiten, ſchliten, Schlund] 1) [Abzug] drain. 2) [Rauchfang] chimney, *it.* chimney-pipe.

Schlot=feger, *m.* 1) chimney-sweeper, the sweep. 2) [in nat. hist.] the scavenger beetle. —gat, —holz, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] V. Schloßgat &c. —kappe, *f.* a sweep's cap, the soot-cap. —kehrer, *m.* V. —feger.

1. Schlöte, *f.* [in botany] reed-mace, typha.

2. Schlöte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) V. Schlot. 2) [with miners] a calcareous layer or stratum [acting as an absorbent or a drain to the waters &c.]

Schlöttenblume, *f.* V. Küchenſchelle.

1. Schlötter, *m.* [-s] [in salterns] [Schlamm] deposit, sediment.

2. Schlötter, *f.* V. Klapper.

Schlotter=apfel, *m.* V. Klapperapfel. —bein, *n.* V. Schlenkerbein. —ei, *n.* an egg of which the yoke moves, a stale egg. —fuß, *m.* [in common people's lang.] V. Schlenkerbein. —gang, *m.* [in pop. lang.] drawling, trailing, lounging gait or walk. —gefäß, *n.* a mower's water-vessel. —hoſe, *f.* V. Pluderhoſe. —kaſten, *m.* [in salterns] a chest for the sediment. —kopf, *m.* [in pop. lang.] a head that shakes, [comic] a mandarin-head; *it.* one who shakes his head. —milch, *f.* V. Schlickermilch. —ohr, *n.* V. Schlappohr. —ſchritt, *m.* a dragging, drawling, trailing, shuffling step, a shuffle. —vogel, *m.* V. Kibitz.

Schlötterig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in pop. lang.] shaking, dangling. —e Kleider, clothes that hang about the body; — einhergehen, to be slovenly or neglectful in one's dress, to go about loosely and carelessly dressed; —er Menſch, a slovenly neglectful man; —es Ei, V. Schlotterei.

Schlötterigkeit, *f.* [in pop. lang.] negligence, carelessness.

Schlöttern, [allied to ſchlaudern, to the Lat. *ludere*] [in fam. or pop. lang.] *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. haben] to shake, to dangle, to flutter. —de Waden, flabby calves; die Kleider — ihm auf or an dem Leibe, um den Leib, his clothes hang about his body

like a sack; der Kopf ſchlottert ihm, his head keeps shaking, is palsied; — [of eggs], to rattle, to be addled, V. Schlotterei. 2) [u. w. haben and ſeyn] to totter, to walk with an uncertain step, to vacillate. 3) [u. w. haben] *Fig.* to work slovenly, to bungle, to botch.

Schlötzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in common people's or in nursery lang., Kinderdutte] an infant's sucking-bag, sugar-titty, titty-bottle.

‖Schlöweiß, V. Schlohweiß and Schloßweiß.

Schlúcht, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [allied to Schlauch, Schlund, Loch] 1) [Kluft] a hollow, a cavity, a hollow way; *it.* a hole or hollow made by falling, dripping or running water; gutter or rut in a road. 2) [Engpaß] defile, narrow, gorge, cleft, mountain or rocky pass, strait. 3) [in botany] — [Geſchoß an] einer Nelke, the shoot, offset, stalk of a pink.

Schlúchzen, [allied to ſchlucken, ſchlingen] *v. intr.* 1) to sob. 2) to utter or speak sobbingly, to sob forth or out. 3) [= den Schluchzer haben] to have the hiccough, to hickup.

Schlúchzen, *n.* [-s] 1) sobs, sobbing, [in common people's lang. also Schluchzer] sob. 2) V. Schluchzer.

Schlúchzer, *m.* [-s] the hiccough, hickup or hiccup. Den — haben, to have [got] the hiccough.

Schlúck, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e], *dim.* **Schlückchen, ‖Schlücklein,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [das Schlucken] draught, [old] stoup, [low] swig, drain, pull, gulp. Beim erſten — merkte ich &c., at the first draught I remarked &c.; in einem —e, at one draught, pull, breath; es iſt bei ihm nur ein Druck und ein — [in pop. lang.], he bolts his food, [fam.] whatever he puts in his mouth goes down the red-lane like a shot, that man eats like a boa-constrictor. 2) Ein — Waſſer, Fleiſchbrühe &c., a draught, [low] a drink of water, a gulp or swallow of broth &c. Ein Schlückchen Branntwein, a dram, a taste, a sip, a thimble-full, a sup, a whet of brandy; einen guten — nehmen, thun, to take a good pull or swig, not to spoil one's draught. 3) [low] V. Kehle. 4) [provincial] V. Schornſtein.

Schluck-ente, *f.* long-billed mallard. **—fieber,** *n.* [fatal typhus] fever attended with hiccough. **—hals,** *m.* V. Schlucker. **—weiſe,** *adv.* in or by draughts, gulps, stoups, *it.* by or in drams.

Schlúcken, [allied to the Lat. *lurco*]. I. *v. intr.* V. Schluchzen. II. *v. tr.* [ver—] to swallow. Die Erde ſchluckt das Waſſer in ſich, the earth or soil imbibes, absorbs, drinks or sucks up the water; er kann nichts mehr —, he is no longer able to swallow any thing, he has lost the power of swallowing; Pillen, einen Biſſen —, to swallow pills, a bit; er kann gut — [in pop. lang., for viel eſſen], he can swallow with a vengeance, he has a capacious throat of his own, he has got the throat of a cormorant; Etwas in ſich —, to swallow any thing, to imbibe, to absorb, *it.* to engulf, *it. fig.* [of a provoked or insulted person] to gulp any thing down in silence, as.: er hat ſeinen Aerger, Zorn in ſich geſchluckt, he has choked down his anger, his wrath, kept it silently back. Das —, deglutition. Ein Fehler im —, a defect in deglutition; das beſchwerliche — [in medicine], difficulty in swallowing, dysphagy. Syn. V. Schlingen.

Schlúcken, *m.* [-s] V. Schluchzen, *n.* 2).

Schlúcker, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) a swallower *Fig.* Ein armer —, a poor devil or wretch, a sorry fellow, a poor half-starved tatterdemalion, [also] a poor toad-eater. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) V. Schlingrabe. *b*) V. Tauchergans. *c*) V. Ziegenmelker.

Schluckerei, *f.* [in a bad sense] gormandizing, cramming, gorging, gluttony, guttling, [old] lurching.

‖Schlüder, *m.* [-s, no *pl*] V. Schlamm.

‖Schlüderhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Schwatzhaftig.

‖Schlüdrig or **Schluderig, Schludern,** V. Schlotterig, Schlottern.

1. **Schlúff,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from ſchluvfen, ſchleifen] [in sportsmen's lang.] a narrow passage or ambushed path taken by animals, [for hares] a meuse.

2 **Schlúff,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to Schlief] [with potters] sandy, poor clay.

‖Schlúff, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Schlotterig.

Schlüffel, *m* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) the great gardenmouse. 2) V. Schliffel.

Schlúft, *f* [*pl.* -en] 1) cleft, ravine, V. Schlucht 2). 2) [with brickmakers] arch of a brick-kiln.

Schluftloch, *n.* [with brickmakers] hole in the arch of a brick-kiln.

Schlúg, *m.* [-es] [allied to Schlacke?] [with jewellers] amber of the fourth module, of the fourth kind.

Schlúmmer, *m.* [-s] [V. Schlummern] 1) slumber, doze, drowsiness, doziness. Das iſt kein Schlaf, es war nur —, that is not sleep, it was only drowsiness; in — gerathen, fallen, to fall into a slumber, into a slumbering state, into a drowsy fit; in — liegen, in einem ſüßen — liegen, to lie in slumber, in a sweet slumber, to slumber, to slumber sweetly, calmly. Syn. V. Schlaf. *Fig.* [= der Tod] death, the tomb, the grave. 2) *Fig.* slumbering of the mind, apathetic consciousness, insensibility. Aus ſeinem — erwachen, to awake out of one's lethargy, one's apathy, one's supineness.

Schlummer-gott, *m.* Morpheus. **—kopf,** *m.* [rather unusual] an apathetic, liteless, supine, lethargic mind; a sleepy fellow. **—körner,** *pl.* the poppies of sleep, of Morpheus, of Somnus, balmy sleep. **—kraft,** *f.* a lulling or soporific power, an opiate force. **—kraut,** *n.* an opiate or soporiferous herb. **—los,** *adj.* and *adv.* V. Schlaflos. **—ſtätte, —ſtelle,** *f.* sleeping place, place where one takes a nap or slumber. *Fig.* [in higher style] the grave. **—trunken,** *adj.* and *adv.* heavy or drunk with sleep, V. Schlaftrunken. **—wirkend,** *adj.* and *adv.* sedative, soporific, somniferous, opiate, dormitive, lulling, sleepifying.

Schlúmmerer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a slumberer.

Schlúmmern, [in Dutch *sluymeren* and *luymeren*; probably allied to the provincial lummerig = ſchlaff, V. Schlaf] *v. intr.* to slumber. Sanft or ſüß —, to slumber calmly or sweetly; er ſchlief nicht, er ſchlummerte nur, he did not sleep, he only slumbered. *Fig.* Er ſchlummert ſchon im Grabe, he slumbers, sleeps already in his or the grave; es — herrliche Anlagen in ihm, excellent qualities, great talents are lying dormant in him. Das —, slumbering; lying dormant or latent.

‖Schlúmp, *m.* [-es] [appears allied to ſchluvfen] [in common people's lang.] 1) [Eile] haste, speed, hurry. Auf den — ſich anziehen, to dress in haste. 2) [Zufall] hap, chance, hazard, hap-hazard. Es war ein bloßer —, it was a pure chance, a mere windfall, quite a God-send.

Schlump-ſchuß, *m.* [in war] random shot, a chance shot. **—weiſe,** *adv.* by chance, haply, perchance, accidentally.

Schlúmpe, *f.* V. Schlampe.

Schlúmpen, [allied to ſchluvfen] I. *v. intr.* [in common people's lang.] 1) to succeed by chance, to stumble upon. 2) Die Kleider — laſſen, to let one's clothes dangle, trail, hang negligently. 3) to be slovenly or sluttishly dressed. Das —, negligence in one's dress, slovenliness, [for women] sluttishness. II. *v. tr.* [kardätſchen] to card [wool &c.].

Schlúmper, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [low] an indolent, a careless man [in his affairs], a neglectful man; *it.* a sloven. 2) [in common people's lang.] V. Schleppkleid. 3) [Kardätſcher] a [wool-]carder.

Schlúmpern, V. Schlumpen.

Schlúmpig, [in common people's lang.] V. Schlampig.

Schlúnd, *m* [-es, *pl.* Schlünde], *dim.* [seldom used] **Schlündchen,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from the old ſchlinden, instead of ſchlingen] 1) [generally any opening of a hollow place &c.] a chasm, an abyss, gulf, whirlpool. Es gibt in dieſen Gebirgen viele Schlünde, there are many gulfs, depths in these mountains; — einer Höhle, the mouth of a hollow or cave; — eines Meerſtrudels, the gulf, vortex of a whirlpool; aus dem —e des Veſuvs, out of the crater, funnel, gulf, jaws, throat of Vesuvius; das Meer öffnete ſeine Schlünde, the sea opened its depths of waters; der — eines Kanonenlaufs, eines Rauchfanges, the mouth or throat of a cannon, gorge of a chimney; — eines Hohofens, the mouth of a furnace; *it.* der — [sometimes for Rauchfang], chimney; *it.* der — [in sublime style for Kanone or Feuerſchlund], cannon; tauſendfacher Tod verbreitete ſich aus ehernen Schlünden, death in a thousand shapes was vomited forth by brazen-throated engines; *it.* [in nat. hist.] der — an gewundenen Schnecken, the throat of spiral univalves; *it.* [in botany] the throat [of labiate, ringent plants &c.]. *Fig.* Dieſe Spielhäuſer ſind Schlünde, welche &c., these gambling-houses [hells] are gulfs, sinks, which &c. 2) the throat, gullet, weasand, [fam.] the red lane; [in anatomy] the pharynx, the oesophagus. Die Beſchreibung des —es, V. —beſchreibung; Abhandlung über den —, pharyngology; ihr — iſt ein offenes Grab [in Scripture], their throat is a yawning sepulcre. V. Speiſeröhre, Luftröhre. Syn. V. Kehle. 3) [in nat. hist.] the black-throated helix.

Schlund-beſchreibung, *f.* a description of the pharynx and oesophagus. **—drüſe,** *f.* [in anatomy] thyroidian gland. **—gaumenmuskel,** *m.* V. **—kopfsgaumenmuskel. —kopf,** *m.* [in anatomy] the head of the pharynx. **—kopfsblutader,** *f.* [in anatomy] the pharyngean vein. **—kopfsgaumenmuskel,** *m.* [in anatomy] the pharyngo-palatine muscle. **—kopfsmuskel,** *m.* [in anatomy] the cephalo-pharyngean muscle.

—kopfsnerve, *m.* [in anatomy] the pharyngean nerve. —kopfsschlagader, *f.* [in anatomy] the pharyngean artery. —kopfsschnürer, *m.* [in anatomy] constrictor or sphincter of the pharynx. —mäuslein, *n.*, —muskel, *m.* [in anatomy] oesophagean muscle. —öffner, *m.* [with surgeons] a pharyngotomist. —öffnung, *f.* pharyngotomy, oesophagotomy. —röhre, *f.* [in anatomy] V. Speiseröhre; [in hydraulics] V. Schlungröhre. —zäpfleinmuskel, *m.* [in anatomy] pharyngo-staphiline.

Schlündlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [unusual] gulflike, abyss-like.

Schlúng, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schlünge] 1) [low] [das Schlingen] act of swallowing, of gulping. In einem —e verschlingen, to swallow at a single or in one gulp or draught. 2) [low] as much as one can swallow at one breath, draught. 3) [verschlungener Zeug] [with upholsterers] a knot, an interwreathed twine.

Schlung=beere, *f.* the berry of the viburnum or white bryony. —röhre, *f.* [in hydraulics] the barrel of a sucking or lifting pump. —thür, *f.* [an —röhren] the clack-door of the fixed valve.

Schlúngel, V. Schlingel.

‖Schlúnk, V. Schlund 2).

‖Schlúnken, V. Schlottern.

Schlúnt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in seamen's lang.] [Kuckuck] a dark lantern.

Schlúpe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [Sloop, from schlupfen] a light vessel, a sort of sloop, a boat, a cutter, V. Jacht, Schaluppe. 2) V. Schlupenkohl.

Schlupenkohl, *m.* [in botany] a cabbage without a head or heart.

Schlupmeister, *m.* the steersman or pilot of a boat, of a cutter &c.; [if to a man-of-war's boat] a cockswain.

Schlúpf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schlüpfe] [allied to schleifen] 1) [in common people's lang.] a slip, a slide, a dive. Einen — in die Tasche thun, to make a dive into one's pocket, to put or slip one's hand into one's pockets; den Strumpf in einem — anziehen, to draw on one's stocking at one slip, one pull. 2) a [narrow] pass, a defile, V. Schlucht; [in sportsmen's lang.] the meuse [of a hare &c.]. ‖3) — or Schlüpf, a slipping down of the earth or soil, a land-slip.

Schlupf=biene, *f.* ichneumon bee. —fliege, *f.* ichneumon fly. —hafen, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] a cove, creek, small haven or bay, inlet. —käfer, *m.* V. Mehlkäfer. —könig, *m.* V. Zaunkönig. —loch, *n.* hole for creeping in or out of, a lurking hole. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] a secret door; *it.* a recess, hiding-place, a corner, nook, a by-place or by-spot. *Prov* Die Maus, die nur ein —loch hat, ist bald gefangen, the mouse with only one hole is soon caught, one should have two strings to one's bow. —pforte, *f.*, —thor, *n.* postern. —wespe, *f.* 1) ichneumon-wasp. 2) V. Blattwespe. —winkel, *m.* a secret or hiding corner; *it.* retreat, repair, recess, cave, den, lair. Er verbarg sich in einem —winkel des Hauses, he hid himself in a secret corner of the house; die Räuber aus ihren —winkeln vertreiben, to hunt out the robbers from their dens, caves, lurking-holes. *Fig.* [not much used] Die —winkel des Herzens, the windings, recesses, depths of the heart.

Schlúpfe, V. Krieche 2).

‖Schlúpfe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Zipfel.

Schlúpfen, [better style] Schlüpfen, [in Low Sax. sluven, in Swed. *slipa*, Lat. *labi*] *v. intr.* to slip, to slide. Der Aal, der Vogel schlüpfte mir aus den Händen, the eel, the bird slipped out of my hands; die Maus schlüpfte in ihr Loch, the mouse slipped into its hole; er schlüpfte aus dem Hause durch die hintere Thür, he slipped out of the house by the back-door; in ein Loch —, to slip, to glide, to thrust one's self into a hole; er schlüpfte in den Schlafrock, in die Beinkleider, he slipped into his, he slipped on his dressing-gown, his trowsers; sie schlüpften längs der Hecke hin, they slipped, [of men, also] they stole, glided, sneaked along the hedge. *Fig.* Es schlüpfte mir dieses Wort unbedacht über die Lippe, this word slipped unawares out of my mouth; leicht über Etwas hin — [es leicht berühren], to slip, to slide, to pass slightly over any thing.

Schlúpfer, Schlüpfer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) [not much used] one who slips or thrusts himself any where. 2) [Muff] a muff.

Schlúpferig, [Lat. *lubricus*] *adj.* and *adv.* slippery. Der Weg, das Eis ist —, the way, the ice is slippery; es ist sehr — zu gehen, it is very slippery walking; —er Tritt, slippery step; — [so glatt] wie ein Aal, slippery, smooth as an eel; — machen, to make or render slippery; [in medicine] to lubricate. *Fig.* *a*) —er Schritt [= ein mißliches Unternehmen], a slippery step, a dangerous, delicate or ticklish undertaking, hazardous proceeding. *b*) [not much used] [= unbeständig] —er Mensch, a slippery, fickle, inconstant man. *c*) [not much used] [= ausweichend] —er Beweis, an illusory, delusive demonstration. *d*) [unsittlich] wanton, amatory. —e Bilder der Einbildungskraft, heated or warm images of the fancy; —e Gemählde, Gedichte, glowing, indecent &c. pictures, poems; —e Erzählung &c., a story &c. not well wrapped up, rather broad; es ist etwas —es in diesem Gemählde, there is something indecent, too glowing in this picture; —er Dichter, an amatory poet.

Schlúpferigkeit, *f.* slipperiness, lubricity. *Fig* indecency, dirt, smut. Verdeckte —en, veiled obscenities.

Schlúpfern, *v. intr.* and *impers.* to be slippery. Der Weg schlüpfert, the way, path, road is slippery.

Schlúren, *v. tr.* [in ship-building] to mark and measure wood with a line, to line.

Schlürfen, [in Dutch slurpen, in Low Sax. sliteren] I. *v. intr.* Mit den Füßen —, to trail, to drag the feet, to go with a trailing or shuffling foot. II. *v. tr.* Etwas —, to sup up, to suck in, to sip any thing, [low] to swig any thing. *Fig.* [chiefly in a higher style] to relish. Er schlürft mit Behagen, mit Wonne, die reine Luft der Berge, he inhales with quiet enjoyment, with delight the pure air of the mountains; schlürfet den Becher der Freude, der Seligkeit! empty the cup of joy, of bliss!

‖Schlúrig, [from the Low Sax. sliteren] *adj.* and *adv.* [in common people's lang.] dejected, sad, downcast, pensive, cast down. — gehen, to walk dejectedly, pensively.

‖Schlúrk, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [Schlund] gulf, abyss, *it.* whirlpool.

‖Schlúse, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Schleuse.

Schlúß, *m.* [-sses, *pl.* Schlüsse] 1) [the action of closing, das Schließen] the closing, the shutting. Bei dem —e der Thore or bei Thores— ankommen &c., to arrive &c. at the closing of the gates; als man am —e des Gewölbes war &c., when they were at the closing of, on the point of closing [with the key-stone] the vault &c. *Fig.* Zum —e einer Sache kommen, schreiten, eine Sache zum —e bringen, to come, proceed to the closing of an affair, to bring a thing to a close or conclusion, [fam.] to bring a thing about or to pass; es ist schwer, mit ihm zum —e zu kommen [fam.], it is a hard thing to come to terms with him; wir sind dem —e nahe, we are near a conclusion, we are on the point of coming to terms, to a close; der — der Rechnung, the closing of the account, V. Ab—; gegen den —, am —e der Sitzung, towards the end, at the closing of the sitting; am —e des Reichstages, der Kammern, der Sitzungen or der Session, at the closing, end of the diet, at the closing of the chambers, at the termination of the session, at the breaking up of congress, parliament &c.; — einer Rede, close or winding up of a speech; der — [in rhetoric], peroration; die Schlüsse der Ciceronischen Reden sind &c., the perorations of Cicero are &c.; am —e des Briefes, der Woche, at the closing, close, end of the letter, of the week; der — [—fall] eines Tonstückes, einer Periode, the cadence of a piece of music, of a period. 2) [the manner of closing] Dieser Reiter hat einen guten —, hat keinen guten —, this rider has a good, not a good seat; auf den englischen Sätteln, meinen viele Reiter in Deutschland, hat man keinen rechten —, keinen guten —, on english saddles, according to the opinion of many horsemen in Germany, one has not a proper, a good seat; diese Perrücke hat einen guten — [liegt gut an], this wig has a good fit, fits well; diese Thüre hat keinen guten —, keinen rechten —, this door does not shut well, properly, close, tight, does not close to right 3) [the place of shutting] — einer Tabaksdose, the shutting of a snuff-box; — eines Gewölbes, the key [key-stone] of a vault, V. —stein; —eines Kugelgewölbes, the tholus; — einer Muschel, the hinge of a bivalve. 4) [more usual Entschluß] resolution. Mein — ist gefaßt, my resolution is taken, my mind is made up. 5) [Folgerung] conclusion, consequence. Einen — machen, ziehen, to draw a conclusion, to make an inference; dieser — ist richtig, falsch, this conclusion is correct, erroneous; daraus mache ich or ziehe ich den —, daß &c., from that I make the inference, the deduction, that &c.; logischer —, a logical deduction, a syllogism; —, wodurch man Etwas zu beweisen sucht, a conclusion, by which it is desired to prove any thing, an argument; durch Schlüsse beweisen, to prove by arguments, to argue, [low] to argufy; einen wahrscheinlichen — aus Etwas ziehen, to draw an induction from any thing, to extract a rational or probable inference from any thing. 6) [Beschluß] resolution, decree, decision, result of deliberation. Die Schlüsse dieser Versammlung, the decrees &c. of this meeting; einen — abfassen, to draw up, form, embody a resolution; die Schlüsse müssen so abgefaßt werden, daß &c., the result of the deliberations must be so headed, so worded, so drawn up, that &c; die Schlüsse der Kirchenversammlungen, the decrees of the church-assemblies or synods. V. Capitel—, Raths—, Reichs— &c.

Schluß=art, *f.* [either the process or

mode of reasoning] argumentation, reasoning. —balken, *m.* [with carpenters] the closing-piece or beam, the top-girder of the roof-rafters, [in England, especially if jogged and with struts] king-piece, king-post. —balken eines Kugelgewölbes, tholus, thole. —bein, *n.* V. Hüftbein. —bemerkung, *f* final observation closing or winding-up remark. —blatt, *n.* [with joiners] a hand-saw. —brett, *n.* [in hydraulics] shutter, hatch, flood-gate, dam. —cadenz, *f.*, —fall, *m.* [in music] final cadence. —fassung, *f.* conclusion, resolution. —folge, *f.* 1) reasoning, course of arguments. 2) the result. Es wäre unrecht, eine solche —folge zu ziehen, it would be unjust to draw such an inference, to form such a conclusion. —folgerung, *f.* inference, conclusion. Eine —folgerung ziehen, to draw an inference, to form a conclusion. —form, *f.* 1) [in logic] form of a syllogism. 2) V. —art. —gerecht, V. —recht. —gesang, *m.* [in music] the finale. —kette, *f.* V. —reihe. —leiste, *f.* V. —zierath. —nagel, *m.* V. Schließnagel. —punkt, *m.* 1) —punkt einer Rede, final point or period of a discourse. 2) —punkt eines Vertrages &c., final or closing article of a contract &c. —rechnung, *f.* final or closing accompt, *it.* closing of the accompt. —recht, —richtig, *adj.* and *adv.* just, conclusive, convincing, logical. —richtige Folgerung, a just consequence or conclusion; dieser Beweis, Vernunftschluß ist nicht —richtig, this argument, this reasoning is not conclusive, logical; —richtig verfahren, schließen, to proceed, to reason logically. —rede, *f.* 1) [Syllogism] [little used] syllogism. 2) final, closing or winding up speech; [also] epilogue. —reif, *m* [with coopers] hoop for mounting, *it.* last hoop. —reif, *adj.* [in law] ready for judgment [said of a cause]; V. Spruchreif. —reihe, *f.* 1) reasoning, series or course of arguments. 2) [in the army] the closing rank. —reim, *m.* the closing, final or last rhyme; *it.* the burthen of the song, the chorus. —richtig, V. —recht. —ring, *m.* [in botany] the neck [sort of crown bordering the leaves of certain plants] —säge, *f.* [with joiners] a fine saw. —satz, *m.* 1) final proposition 2) conclusion [drawn from previous propositions]. —sitzung, *f.* final sitting, last sitting previous to prorogation or breaking up. —steg, *m.* [with printers] V. Schrägsteg. —stein, *m.* 1) key, key-stone [of an arch, vault, dome &c.]: [in the Corinthian and composite orders] console. —stein an einem Thür- or Fensterſturz, key of the plat-band or lintel of a door or window; —stein mit Haken or Absätzen, key-stone with crosettes, returns, ancones, corbils; hervorstehender —stein, rustic key-stone; hängender und vorspringender —stein, hanging and projecting key-stone. 2) [with masons] stretcher, closer. —stein auf einem gemauerten Brunnenrande, the kirb-stone, curb-stone, brim of a well. —tritt, *m.* [in sporting lang.] V. Schloßtritt. —urtheil, *n.* 1) final judgment, definitive decree, definitive sentence. 2) V. —folge 1). —ziegel, *m.* a tile in the shape of an S, a Flemish tile. —zierath, *f.* [with printers] a tail-piece, an ornament at the finis.

Schlüssel, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) [in its widest sense an instrument for opening, for stretching or straining tight any thing] —, eine Büchse zu spannen, a spanner; —, eine Uhr aufzuziehen, the key of a clock, a watch-key; [for tuning stringed instruments] a key, tuning-key; [in architecture = Stichbalken] binding joist, trimmer; tie-piece; brace, strut. *Fig.* [in music] —, the key, the clef Der F— or Baß—, der C— und der G— or Geigen—, the C or base-clef, the clef of F or fa; the clef of ut or C and the clef of sol or G, i. e. the bass, tenor or counter and treble cliff; den — verändern, to change the key or clef. 2) [commonly an instrument for unlocking or locking a lock] a key. Ungebohrter or französischer —, a key without a pipe but with a solid cylinder or shank; gebohrter or deutscher —, a pipe-key; —, der alle Schlösser öffnet, a pass-key, a master-key; mit dem — öffnen, verschließen, to open, to shut with the key, to lock, to unlock; dieser — macht mehrere Schlösser auf, paßt zu mehreren Schlössern, this key opens several locks, fits, does for several locks; sie hat den — zu Allem, she has or keeps the keys [for every thing]; Etwas unter seinem — or zur Bewahrung haben, to have, keep something under [one's] lock and key; ein Bund —, a bunch of keys; das ist ein unrechter —, ist nicht der rechte —, that is a wrong key, is not the right key; die — einer Stadt übergeben, to surrender or give up the keys of a city. *Fig. a*) [that which secures or locks up a certain district &c.] Die — zu einem Lande [= die Festungen], the keys [fortresses] of a country; Silistria ist der — zur Donau, Silistria is the key, secures the command of the Danube; wer [gewisse] Schweizer-Alpenpässe besetzt hält, hat die — von Italien, he, who holds [certain] passes of the Alps of Switzerland, has or holds, too, the key of or secures the entrance to Italy; Calais ist einer von den —n zu Frankreich, Calais is one of the keys of France. *b*) [means of acquiring or learning any thing] Der — zu einem Lehrgebäude, zu einer Grammatik &c., the key of a system, of a grammar &c., [fam.] the shirk; den — zu einem Roman, zu einer Satyre haben, to have the key or list of the real names of a novel, of a satire; der — zu einer Geheimschrift, the key of a secret correspondence or writing in cipher. *c*) [= Gewalt] [in theology] Die — des heiligen Petrus, die — zum Himmel, die — des Himmelreichs, die Gewalt, das Amt der —, the keys of St. Peter, of heaven, of the kingdom of heaven, the power or office of the keys of St. Peter or the power to bind or unloose in earth or heaven.

Schlüssel-ader, *f* [in anatomy] subclavian vein. —band, *n.* [Balkenband] iron-strap, branch-strap. —bart, *m.* the key-bit, key-web. —bein, *n.* [in anatomy] the clavicle, collar-bone. —beinader, —beinblutader, *f.* V. —ader. —beinschlagader, *f* subclavian artery. —beinmuskel, *m.* [in anatomy] clavicular or subclavian muscle. —blatt, *n.* V. —bart. —blech, *n.* [with locksmiths] 1) the key-plate. 2) the scutcheon. —blume, *f.* [in botany] primrose, cowslip, oxlip. Mehlige —blume, gardeu, downy primrose. —büchse, *f.* a pipe-key metamorphosed into a gun by children through filing a touchhole. —bund, *m.* bunch of keys. —dame, *f.* [at the Austrian court] a lady of the gold key, [usually] gold key [in waiting or not]. —dorn, *m.* [with locksmiths] the stem of a lock [for the pipe-key]. —feile, *f.* V. Spaltfeile. —geld, *n.* a sum of money given as goodwill or as pin-money by the purchaser of a house to the seller's wife or daughter or [now, also] higher servants, key-money [for the final delivery of the keys in recognition of the new right of property to the house]. Seine Frau hat 100 Dukaten —geld bekommen, his wife has received a hundred ducats as pin-money from the purchaser. —haken, *m.* a hook or swivel for keys. —herr, *m.* [unusual, except perhaps in jest] V. Kammerherr. —kamm, *m.* V. —bart. —kluppe, *f.* [with locksmiths] a sort of vice for holding the key-bit, the gag. —kraut, *n.* saponaria, soap wort, bruise-wort. —loch, *n.* 1) the key-hole [in the lock]. 2) the hole or bore of a key, key-pipe. —lochdeckel, *m.* V. —blech 2). —reif, *m.* [in the lock] ward. —riemen, *m.* the string or thong for carrying keys. —ring, *m* [with locksmiths] 1) the ring of the key. 2) a key-ring, a ring for a bunch of keys. —ringförmig, *adj.* [in heraldry] cléché. —ringkreuz, *n.* [in heraldry] a cleche. —rohr, *n.*, —röhre, *f.* [with locksmiths] the bore or pipe of a key. Die Höhlung des —rohres, the hole or bore of the key-pipe, V. —loch. —schaft, *m.* [with locksmiths] the shank of the key. —schild, *m.* V. —blech 1). —senke, *f.* the steel plate with gauged holes in which the key-pipes are rounded off.

Schlüssig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) resolved. — werden, — seyn, to be resolved, to have made up one's mind; ich bin noch nicht —, ob ich es thun soll oder nicht, ich kann nicht — werden, I am not yet determined as to whether I shall do it or not, I cannot make up my mind, form a resolution, come to a determination, V. Un—. 2) [unusual] conclusive.

Schlütte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany] [provincial] rush, reed.

Schluttenkraut, *n.* the red or bastard sweet-rush.

Schlütte, *f.* 1) V. 2. Schlampe. 2) [in botany] alkekengi or winter-cherry.

Schlüttenkraut, *n.* V. Schlutte.

‖**Schlützer,** V. Schlotzer.

Schmach, *f.* [no *pl.*] [from schmähen, Old schmaden = beschmutzen] ignominy, injury, affront, outrage, disgrace. Einem alle — anthun, to cover any one with all sorts of ignominy, of disgrace, of injuries; große — erdulden, to suffer or endure great ignominy; für eine — annehmen, to receive as an affront, to take as an insult, *it.* to look upon as or in the light of a disgrace, a dishonour; mit — bedeckt, covered with shame, with disgrace. Syn. V. Schande.

Schmach-rede, *f.* insulting discourse or speech, affronting or provocatory language, *it.* calumny, slander, defamation, libellous discourse. —sache, *f.* [in law] action for libel or assault. —säule, *f.* V. Schandsäule. —schrift, *f.* a libellous writing, a libel. —voll, V. Schmählich.

Schmächten, [appears allied to schmecken, Geschmack; V. Lechzen] *v. intr.* to languish, to pine. Vor Hunger, vor Durst —, to pine from hunger, from thirst; er schmachtet im Gefängnisse, he languishes, pines in captivity, in prison; er hat lange in Armuth geschmachtet, he has long pined, drooped in proverty; nach einem Trunke, nach einer Erfrischung —, to long, to languish or pine, to thirst after drink, refreshment; vor Liebe —, to pine away for love; den —den Liebhaber, den —den bei einer Person machen [in fam. lang.], to play the part of a pining, languishing, doleful lover, the dye-

away before any person; Einen — laſſen, to let any one pine, to leave any one to languish, mourn; ſie läßt ihren Liebhaber nicht lange —, she does not let her lover pine long, sigh long; —der Ton, —de Stimme, languishing tone, voice; —de Blicke, languishing, dye-away looks, [comic for lovers] sheeps-eyes; ſie ſah ihn —d, mit —den Augen an, she looked at him languishingly, with languishing eyes; ſie reichte ihm —d die Hand, she held out her hand to him with a languishing air. Das —, languishing, languor; das — der Blicke, the languishment, languor of the looks.

Schmacht=hals, —hans, *m.* [in common people's lang.] V. Schmachtlappen; *it.* V. Hungerleider. —korn, *n.* [in agriculture] straggling, weak blades of corn. —lappen, *m.* [in common people's lang.] a weak fellow, a youth or man without any energy; *it.* V. Hungerleider. —riemen, *m.* V. Reitgurt.

Schmächtig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) V. Hungerig, Aermlich. 2) [perhaps allied to mager, to the Lat. *mac-ilentus* &c.] —er Zweig, Stengel, thin, weak, slender, sickly, puny, delicate branch, stalk; — in die Höhe geſchoſſener Aſt, a straggling, weak branch; —e Aeſte, die keine Früchte tragen, weak and slender [hence barren] branches; —es Pferd, a horse shrunk or swayed in the flank, back-swanked, a lanky horse; er iſt —, von —er Leibesgeſtalt, er hat einen —en Leib, —e Beine, he is thin or puny, of a puny or thin make, he has a slim, thin or lanky body, thin legs or [fam.] spindle-shanks, long-shanks, grasshopper legs; —er Menſch, a lanky fellow, [fam.] a walking rushlight; —es Geſicht, Ausſehen, a thin face. Syn. V. Schlank.

Schmächtigkeit, *f.* weakness, thinness, weakliness, slenderness, slightness, the puny state.

Schmächtling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a person of a thin, slender, delicate, slim make and weak constitution.

1. ‖Schmäck, *m.* V. Geſchmack.

2. Schmäck, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in common people's lang.] or Sumach [Span. *sumaco*] [Färberbaum] the sumach-tree.

Schmack=gar, *adj.* and *adv.* [with curriers] —gares Leder, leather boiled or dressed in sumach or rhus. —leder, *n.* leather dressed in sumach or rhus. —ſchwarz, *adj.* [with dyers] sumach-black.

Schmäcke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [instead of Nachen?] [in seamen's lang.] a smack.

Schmäckhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* having a taste, tasteful, savoury, gustable, gustful, relishable. Syn. Schmackhaft, Wohlſchmeckend. That, which has the taste it ought to have, is ſchmackhaft [sapid, tasteful]; that, which not only has a taste, but also one that is agreeable, is wohlſchmeckend [savoury, palatable]. Water is best when it is neither ſchmackhaft nor wohlſchmeckend, in short when perfectly insipid or tasteless, but, on the other hand, food must have taste, and savour or flavour, it is therefore requisite for it to be both ſchmackhaft and wohlſchmeckend.

Schmäckhaftigkeit, *f.* savouriness, gustfulness, relishableness, savour, taste.

Schmäcklos, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Geſchmacklos.

Schmäckpfund, *n.* [-es] [in commerce] a weight of 400 pounds.

‖Schmäddern, [allied to the provincial matſch, Lat. *mad-idus*] *adj.* and *adv.* smeared, dirty.

‖Schmäddern, V. Sudeln.

Schmadderbuch, *n.* V. Sudelbuch, Kladde.

Schmähen, [V. Schmach] *v. tr.* and *intr.* Einen —, auf Einen —, to inveigh against any one, to abuse any one; er hat auf ihn geſchmähet, he has inveighed, launched out into abuse against him, has held abusive language regarding him. Das —, V. Schmähung.

Schmäh=handel, *m.* [Injurienproceß] action for defamation. —rede, *f.* outrageous, insulting, abusive discourse, libellous speech or language. —reden gegen Einen ausſtoßen, to launch out into invectives, to vomit forth abuse against any one. —ſchrift, *f.* [Pasquill] a libel. Verläumderiſche —ſchrift, a calumnious, defamatory libel; öffentliche, angeſchlagene —ſchrift, a libellous or injurious placard; —ſchriften machen, to make, invent libels; —ſchriften anheften, ausſtreuen, to post up, to distribute libellous placards, handbills; eine —ſchrift gegen Einen anſchlagen, to post any one. —ſchriftler, *m.* a libellous, scandalous, calumniating writer. —ſucht, *f.* the love of invective, the proneness to scandal, to outrage, to backbiting, of saying insulting or bitter things, thirst for slander. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* malevolent of speech &c., fond of invective, slanderous, having a propensity to insulting or libellous language. Ein —ſüchtiger Menſch, a calumnious fellow, a scandal-monger, a back-biter; die —en, the slanderers. —wort, *n.* V. —rede.

Schmähebrief, *m.* a letter full of abusive language, of injurious epithets, a libellous, calumnious letter.

Schmäher, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —inn, *f.* [little used] a defamer, a back-biter; *it.* an abusive or insolent person. V. Läſterer, Verläumder, Schimpfer.

Schmählich, *adj.* and *adv.* ignominious, outrageous, disgraceful. —er Tod, —e Strafe, —e Todesſtrafe, ignominious death, disgraceful punishment, degrading penalty of death; —e Behandlung, ignominious, vile treatment; —e Reden, outrageous language; das iſt — für ſeine ganze Familie, that is ignominious, infamous, humiliating for the whole of his family; er iſt — behandelt worden, he has been ignominiously, [if innocent] shamefully treated. V. Schimpflich.

Schmähung, *f.* [das Schmähen, *it.* die Schmährede] the act of insulting, invective; *it.* an invective, an injurious discourse, an insult, outrage, [in law] an assault [with words]. —en gegen Einen ausſtoßen, to vomit forth, to launch out into invectives against any one; ſeine Vertheidigungsrede enthält nichts, als —en auf ſeinen Gegner, his speech or defence contains nothing but declamation, invectives against his opponent.

Schmäl, [in Old Sax. and Swed. *smal* is small or little] *adj.* and *adv.* narrow. —es Band, Tuch, narrow riband, cloth; dieſer Zeug iſt ſchmäler, als der andere, this stuff is narrower than, not so broad as the other; dieſer Weg iſt zu —, this way is too narrow; —e Streifen, Bretter, narrow strips, boards; das Bett eines Fluſſes ſchmäler machen, to make the bed of a river narrower; die Leinwand wird durch das Bleichen ſchmäler, linen shrinks in width, becomes narrower after bleaching; der Weg wird immer ſchmäler, the way or path grows narrower and narrower; die Steine, Balken auf ihre —e Seite legen, to lay, place stones, beams on their narrow, smallest side; einen Stein in der Mauer mit der —en Seite herauslegen, to lay a stone end-wise as a header; er hat ein —es [mageres] Geſicht, he has a narrow, long face; —er Leib, Wuchs, slim, slender body, growth or shape; dieſes Pferd iſt vorn, hinten —, this horse is narrow-chested, cat-hammed; dieſer Gang, dieſes Blumenbeet iſt zu —, this alley, flower-parterre is too narrow; —e Fenſteröffnung, a narrow, scanty casement; [in anatomy] der —e or dünne Schienbeinmuskel, the plantaris, tibialis gracilis, extensor tarsi minor; [in sportsmen's lang., for mager] lean, wasted, poor, out of condition; [with miners] —e, —ſchwebende Gänge, narrow, thready veins. *Fig.* Der —e Weg [zum Himmel] [in Scripture], the narrow way or road [to heaven]; [in fam. lang.] ein —es Einkommen, eine —e Beſoldung, a small, pinched, humble, scanty income, pay or wages; —e Biſſen, eine —e Koſt haben, to have poor fare; — leben, to live scantily, in a humble poor way; es geht — bei ihm her, he is very poorly off, he is very much pinched, put to it for a livelihood.

Schmal=bäckig, *adj.* and *adv.* hollow, thin, lean-cheeked, [fam.] lantern-jawed. —bäuchig, *adj.* and *adv.* pinch-bellied, [vulgar] herring-gutted. —beet, *n.* [Rabatte] a narrow flower-bed, a parterre. —bier, *n.* small beer. Engliſches —bier, table-ale. —blätterig, *adj.* and *adv.* narrow-leaved. —eiſen, *n.* [with blacksmiths] iron left in the forge after the fire is put out. —ente, *f.* a small species of wild duck, a teal, a widgeon. —fleiſch, *n.* inferior kinds of butcher's meat —flügel, *m.* V. —flügler. —flügelig, *adj.* and *adv.* narrow-winged. —flügler, *pl.* [in nat. hist.] [butterflies with narrow wings, Helikonier] the heliconians, *it.* [those coleoptera whose wing-sheaths are narrower behind] the stenoptera. —hans, *m.* [popular] 1) a poor, hungry, half-starved wretch; *it.* a poor devil all lath and plaster, a lanky fellow. Bei ihm iſt — hans Küchenmeiſter, it is an empty cupboard, pantry in his house, [in England] if he dines at all, it must be with Duke Humphrey. 2) [in common people's lang.] V. Aloſe. —holz, *n.* [with charcoal-burners] small wood. —kopf, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the Leptocephalus Morisii, the morris-fish. —leder, *n.* [with curriers] [dünnes Leder] thin leather, thin skins. —leibig, *adj.* and *adv.* long-bodied, lanky, slender, slight, slim. —leibiges Pferd, a lanky, long-backed horse. —leibigkeit, *f.* the slim or slight shape, slenderness, meagre or scanty proportions of any person. —metzger, *m.* a butcher that kills and sells only inferior sorts of meat. —reh, *n.* V. —thier. —ſaat, *f.* [provincial for Hülſenfrüchte] pulse. —ſchiff, *n.* a Dutch barge. —ſchnäbelig, *adj.* and *adv.* narrow-beaked. —ſchwanz, *m.* [in nat. hist. = Afterholzkäfer] leptura, wood-beetle. —ſtern, *m.* [in botany, weißes Meierkraut] galium album, white lady's bed-straw, clivers or goose-grass. —thier, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] the fawn of the hind or roe [until he ruts]. —vieh, *n.* 1) cattle not fattened [such as inferior butchers buy and kill]. 2) animals in flocks [as sheep], in herds [as swine or goats], *it.* in droves [as sheep or swine]. —zehente, *m.* tithe upon —vieh.

Schmäle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Schmalſchiff.

Schmäle, *f.* [no *pl.*] narrowness,

scantiness, paucity of width or breadth. Die — dieſer Leinwand, dieſes Zeuges, the narrowness of this linen, of this stuff.

Schmälen, [allied to melden, originally = tönen] 1) [in sportsmen's lang.] to call [as the roebuck]. 2) [zanken] to scold, to find fault. Er ſchmält den ganzen Tag, he does nothing but scold all day long, he keeps on scolding or rating from morning to night; auf Einen —, to scold, lecture, reprove, reprimand any one, *it.* to declaim or launch forth against any one; wenn ihr zu lange ausbleibet, werdet ihr geſchmält werden, if you stay out too long, you will get a scolding, you will be scolded; ich habe ihn deßwegen ſehr geſchmält, I have read him a sharp lecture about it, given him a reprimand or setting down about or for it. Syn. V. Keifen. Das —, scolding, reprimand, lecture.

Schmäler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with basket-makers] splitter [for the osier-twigs &c.].

Schmäler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* a scolder, a scold, V. Keifer, Keiferinn.

Schmälerer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] diminisher, encroacher &c. V. Verkleinerer.

Schmälern, *v. tr.* 1) [ſchmäler machen] [little used] to narrow, to straighten, to make narrower. 2) *Fig.* to diminish, to lessen. Jemandes Einkünfte, Beſoldung —, to diminish, curtail any body's income, pay; man hat ſeinen Antheil ſehr geſchmälert, his portion or share has been very much curtailed, reduced; ihre Freiheiten ſind geſchmälert worden, their liberties, immunities or privileges have been clipped, encroached upon, pared, abridged, impaired; das Verdienſt, den guten Namen eines Andern —, to undervalue, cry down, vilify, depreciate the merit, the good name of another. Das —, die Schmälerung, diminution, curtailing, retrenchment. Das iſt eine Schmälerung ſeiner Einkünfte, Rechte, Freiheiten, that is a diminution of his revenues, an attack or vital aim at his rights, encroachment on his liberties.

Schmälheit, *f.* narrowness, thinness, leanness. V. also Schmäle.

‖Schmälich, [from ſchmal] V. Armſelig, Gering, Spärlich.

Schmalkälden, *n.* [-s] [chief town of the province of Schmalkalden in the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel] Schmalkalden.

Schmälte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [= Schmelz, from ſchmelzen] smalt.

Schmälz, *n.* [-es, *pl.* (seldom used) -e] [in Swed. *mal*, perhaps allied to the Lat. *mollis*] [zerlaſſenes Fett] [if of any roasted or baked meat] dripping, melted fat; [if the boiled fat of the pig] lard, [with apothecaries] apungia, hog's lard; [Schweine—, Gänſe—] hog's or goose-grease, [zerlaſſene Butter] melted butter. Eine Speiſe ohne Salz und — zurichten, to dress an article of food without salt or grease; Fiſche im —e backen, to fry fish in lard.

Schmalz-birn, *f.* melting-pear, butter-pear. **—blume,** *f.*, **—blümchen,** *n.* [in botany] cyperus, caltha palustris, marsh-marigold, populago. **—brod,** *n.* V. —ſchnitte. **—faß,** *n.* a lard tub, butter-tub. **—feder,** *f.* V. Fettfeder. **—fiſch,** *m.* 1) [Bartfiſch] liparis, dab, *it.* smear-dab, pearl, whiff. 2) [Butterfiſch] blennius gunnelus, spotted blenny. **—gebackenes,** *n.* any thing fried, a fry. **—grube,** *f.* fertile or rich land, fine grazing country. **—käfer,** *m.* [der blaue Maikäfer] the oil-beetle, proscarabaeus. **—kraut,** *n.* garden-lettuce. **—kübel,** *m.* V. —faß. **—kuchen,** *m.* 1) [with cooks] pancake, skimmer-cake or any pudding when fried. 2) [in conchology, Sammtmuſchel] velvet Noah's ark, arca nucula. **—pfanne,** *f.* frying-pan. **—ſalz,** *n.* soda, mineral fixed alkali. **—ſau,** *f.* a fattened pig [ready for the knife]. **—ſchnitte,** *f.* a slice of bread and butter; *it.* a slice of bread smeared with dripping, [also] dipped in melted butter or in grease or fat or boiling lard. **—ſchwein,** *n.* V. —ſau. **—ſtänder,** *m.* V. —faß. **—ſternblume,** *f.* [one of the buttercups] chelidonium minus, pile-wort, ranunculus ficaria. **—topf,** *m.* butter-pot, butter-jar, pot or jar for dripping, grease, lard &c. **—trog,** *m.* [with cloth-manufacturers] grease-trough. **—wurz,** *f.* 1) [der Beinwell or das Beinheil] anthericum, asphodel. 2) symphitum officinale, common comfrey. 3) pinguicula, butterwort.

Schmälzen, Schmälzen, [V. Schmalz] 1) [generally to soften or render supple through any thing] [with cloth manufacturers] Die Wolle —, to grease the wool. *Fig.* [with foresters] Den Boden —, to sow with corn a land just ploughed with the turf-plough or from which the turf has been removed by the spade; den Wein — [with wine-merchants], to give body to wine by mixing, to improve a poor or thin wine by a richer. 2) [usually] to grease. [with cooks] Die Suppe —, to put fat or any oleaginous principle into soup for giving it body [by the incorporation of it with any farinaceous principle]; dieſes Gemüſe iſt zu ſtark ge— or geſchmälzet, this dish of vegetables is too greasy, has had too much grease or butter put to it; dieſe Speiſe iſt weder geſalzen noch ge—, this dish has neither been seasoned or flavoured with salt nor enriched with melted butter &c., this dish is tasteless or insipid for want of salt, and as dry as a hedge-stick; mit Zwiebeln —, to flavour with roasted onions in melted butter &c. V. Schmelzen. Das — [with cloth-manufacturers], the greasing.

Schmälzig, *adj.* and *adv.* [Schmalz enthaltend] [little used] greasy, fat.

‖Schmänt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in Bohem. *zamany* means ſchmierig] 1) [provincial for Sahne or Rahm] cream. 2) [with miners, weiche Bergart] loam, fat and unctuous earth. 3) [in vitriol-works] sediment of vitriol. 4) [in salterns] V. Salz—.

‖Schmänten, I. *v. tr.* 1) [ſchäumen] to scum, to skim. II. *v. intr.* [Rahm or Sahne anſetzen] to throw up or yield cream [as milk does]; — laſſen [in dairies], to let the cream rise or settle, to give or gather cream.

***Schmarägd, Smaragd,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [= der Glänzende] 1) [a gem] the emerald. Roher, ungeſchliffener —, rough emerald; Capiſcher —, Cape-emerald; dieſer — iſt fleckig, wolkicht, this emerald is spotted, clouded or cloudy; ein Tafelſtein von —, an emerald-table. 2) [in conchology] Der kleine —, V. —ſchnecke.

Schmaragd-farbe, *f.* emerald-colour. **—farben, —farbig,** *adj.* and *adv.* emerald-coloured, smaragdine. **—fluß,** *m.* 1) [Art Kryſtall] green crystal, crystalized hyaline quartz. 2) false or paste-emerald. 3) [grüner Flußſpath] smaragdine fluor spar or fluat of lime. **—grün,** *adj.* and *adv.* emerald green, smaragdine. **—inſel,** *f.* 1) [in nursery-tales &c.] the smaragd-island. 2) [poetical and, sometimes, comic] the Emerald Isle, Green Erin [Ireland]. **—kriſtall,** *m.* V. —fluß 1). **—mutter,** *f.* [der Praſer] prase, actinolite-quartz, pellucid agate, smaragdmatt. **—praſer,** *m.* [in mineralogy] chrysoprase. **—ſchnecke,** *f.* [in conchology] the emerald-whelk. **—ſpath,** *m.* green feld-spath or felspar, the smaragdite. **—tafel,** *f.* emerald-table.

Schmarägden, *adj.* and *adv.* of or like emerald. **—es Armband,** an emerald-bracelet; [with poets] die **—e Flur,** the emerald fields or plains. *Fig.* Die **—e Inſel,** das **—e Eiland,** the Emerald Isle, Green Erin [poetical and, sometimes, comic, instead of Ireland].

Schmaragdit, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] V. Schmaragdſpath.

Schmarötzen, [from the Old Sax. ſmaere = lachen? or springing from the old Schnarrenzehrer = a cat-gut scraper, a fiddler] to spunge or sponge upon. Er hat bei uns geſchmarotzt, he has been spunging on us; — gehen, to go spunging for a dinner, to be a diner-out, to go a dinner-hunting, to shark for a dinner, [at public houses in London] to go out oyster-eating, [in schools] to suck, to play the parasite. Das —, spunging, hanging on; er lebt bloß vom —, he only lives by spunging.

Schmaröțer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* a parasite, [fam.] a spunger, a suck, a dinner-hunter, a lead-captain, [a woman] a toad-eater, toadee, inseparable, shadow. Er iſt ein hungeriger —, ein Erz—, he is a hungry parasite, an arch-parasite, [low] a lick-spittle, [modern] a tiger.

Schmarotzer-baum, *m.* [in botany] a parasitical tree, a parasite. **—krebs,** *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) the Bernard crab. 2) hermit-crab. 3) flea-crab. **—meve,** *f.* [Strandjäger] lestris parasitica, strunt-jogger. **—neſſel,** *f.* [in botany] parasitical nettle. **—pflanze,** *f.* parasitical plant, parasite-plant. **—ſchale,** *f.* [in conchology] a parasitical shell. **—ſchwamm,** *m.* [in botany] parasite-mushroom or fungus.

Schmarotzerei, *f.* [das Schmarotzen] sponging, spunging; [familiar of children, of dogs &c.] cupboard-love, [of men] dinner-hunting, [of women] toad-eating, toadyism.

Schmärre, *f.* [appears to belong to märzen, morden = ſchneiden, to cut] 1) [in pop. lang., the better word is Schramme, Narbe, which see] gash, slash, a great cut, [if healed over] scar, [fam. for both] scratch. Er hat eine große —, eine häßliche — über die Naſe, he has a great gash, a frightful or ugly scar across, on his nose; Einem eine — in's Geſicht hauen, verſetzen, to give any one a gash, a cut in one's face; er hat eine —, mehrere —n im Geſichte, he has a scar, a seam, several marks of sword-cuts &c. in his face, [modern term] he is a balafré. Syn. V. Narbe. 2) [provincial] V. Obſtmuß. 3) V. Klumpen.

Schmärrig, *adj.* and *adv.* scarred, gashed, [new word] balafré. **—es Geſicht,** scarred face, *it.* a person with a seam or cicatrised wound in the face.

Schmärting, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in seamen's lang.] parceling.

Schmäſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in Polish *smusik* is a lamb's fleece or fell] [with fellmongers] the fell of abortive or unborn lambs.

Schmätz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schmätze], *dim.* **Schmätzchen, ‖Schmätzlein,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [appears allied to the Fr. *baiser*, to the Lat. *bas-iare*] [in common people's lang., for Kuß] a smack, a buss. Einem einen derben

— geben, to give any one a hearty kiss.

‡**Schmátze,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from the old meiten, metzen] [in forests] stump. Die —n abhauen, V. 2. Schmatzen.

1. **Schmátzen,** [V. Schmatz] [in common people's lang.] I. *v. intr.* to sputter. Er ſchmatzt beim Eſſen wie ein Schwein, he sputters, he smacks or snops when eating just like a pig; Einen küſſen, daß es ſchmatzt [low], to give any one a hearty or jolly smack, a chirping kiss. II. *v. tr.* [unusual] Eine Perſon —, to give any one repeated hearty or chirping kisses; to hug any one. V. Ab—.

2. **Schmátzen,** [V. Schmatze] *v. tr.* [in forests] to root up the stumps, to clear the land of stumps.

Schmátzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) [in common people's lang.] one who smacks, snops, sputters, chops in eating; *it.* [not much used] a kisser. 2) [in nat. hist.] V. Hecken—, Stein—.

Schmaūch, *m.* [-es] [in common people's lang., for dicker Rauch] thick smoke. Einen — machen, to make a thick smoke.

Schmauch-feuer, *n.* a stifled or choked fire. —geſellſchaft, *f.* a set of smokers.

Schmaúchen, [in Gr. σμύχω, allied to meuchelu] [in pop. lang.] I. *v. intr.* to give a dank smoke. Holz, das ſchmaucht, wet or damp wood that smothers or smoulders, gives out a dank thick smoke. II. *v. tr.* 1) Tabak —, to smoke tobacco. Er hat ſein Pfeifchen geſchmaucht, he has smoked [out] his pipe; er ſchmaucht beſtändig, he smokes incessantly, he is always smoking, a-smoking. 2) V. Schmoren.

Schmäúchen, *v. tr.* [provincial] Fleiſch &c. —, to smoke, to smoke dry, [old] to buccan meat or flesh &c., V. Räuchern. Die Bienen, Füchſe &c. —, to smoke [i. e. to kill by smoke] bees, to smoke out foxes &c.

Schmaúcher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in pop. lang.] a smoker, [fam.] a great or old smoker.

Schmaúchig, V. Rauchig.

Schmaús, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schmäuſe] [V. Schmauſen] [in fam. or pop. lang.] *dim.* Schmäuschen, ‖Schmäuslein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] a feast, merry-making, a spread, a blow-out. Großer, prächtiger —, great, splendid spread, feast; einen — geben, anrichten, halten, to give a dinner, a spread, a feast; zu einem —e einladen, to invite to a feast, to a spread &c.; bei einem —e ſeyn, einem —e beiwohnen, to be a guest at, to partake of a feast &c.; ſeinen Freunden einen — geben, to give one's friends a treat, a good blow-out; zum —e gehen, to go to the feast &c. *Fig.* Das iſt ein wahrer — für mich, that is a real treat for me, to me, V. Augen—, Ohren—.

Schmaus-bruder, —geſell, *m.*, —ſchweſter, *f.* [fam.] a feaster, a high feeder; a lover of feasts, one fond of good eating and drinking, of high living, of good cheer.

Schmaúſen, [from the obsolete muſen = eſſen, to eat] *v. tr.* and *intr.* to feast, to banquet, to revel. Er ſchmauſet gern etwas Gutes, he loves good cheer, likes good eating and drinking, is fond of feasting; heute wird geſchmauſet, there is feasting, good eating going on to-day; man tanzte und ſchmauſte bei dieſer Hochzeit, there was dancing and banqueting at this marriage-feast, there was revelry and wassail at this wedding; er thut nichts als —, he does nothing but feast, [fam.] all he does is to cram into the good things of this world; wir haben hoch geſchmauſet, we have feasted splendidly, [fam.] we have had a glorious tuck-in, a superlative blow-out; mit guten Freunden —, to have or be at a nice cozy dinner-party, to dine or feast with some friends; bei Einem —, to be at, to be invited to the dinner, blow-out, spread given by any one. Das —, V. Schmaus, Schmauſerei

Schmaúſer, *m.*, —inn, *f.* V. Schmausbruder.

Schmauſerei, *f.* feasting, feast, a blow-out, spread. Das ſind immerwährende —en, these are continual feastings, a lot of spreads, [at colleges &c.] a run of blow-outs

Schmèckbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] discoverable or capable of being recognized by the taste.

Schmècken, [in Dan. *smage*; appears to be allied to ſchmauchen &c.] I. *v. tr.* to taste, to relish. Er ſchmeckt wohl, was er ißt, he tastes well, he relishes what he eats: haben Sie den Knoblauch an dieſer Brühe geſchmeckt? did you taste the garlic in this sauce? er ſchmeckt gar nichts mehr, he no longer tastes any thing, he has entirely lost the sense of taste, the power of tasting; er fängt an wieder etwas zu —, he begins again to taste or relish somewhat, he is beginning to lose that insipidity of food that he had, his sense of taste is reverting. *Fig.* Einem Kinde die Ruthe zu — geben [rather affected], to give a child a taste of the rod, to let a child taste the rod or birch-broom; wir ſchmeckten die Vergnügungen der Tafel, we tasted, relished, appreciated the pleasures of the table; die Freuden des Lebens —, recht —, to taste, to enjoy, to relish the sweets of life; ſchmecket, wie freundlich der Herr iſt [in Scripture], O taste and see that the Lord is good. Syn. V. 2. Koſten. II. *v. intr.* 1) to be of a certain taste, to taste. Dieſes Fleiſch ſchmeckt gut, ſchlecht or übel, this meat tastes good or well, bad, ill or amiss; das ſchmeckt vortrefflich, köſtlich, herrlich, that tastes excellently, exquisitely, magnificently, beautifully, capital; ſauer, ſüß, bitter, ſcharf —, to taste sour, sweet, bitter, acrid, pungent or sharp; wie ſchmeckt dieſer Wein? how does this wine taste? er ſchmeckt gut, it tastes well; das ſchmeckt brandig, that tastes burnt, [if of spirituous liquids] that has an empyreumatic taste; dieſer Wein ſchmeckt nach dem Faſſe, this wine tastes of the cask; dieſer Apfelmoſt ſchmeckt faulig, this cider tastes rotten; dieſe Suppe ſchmeckt nach nichts, this soup tastes of nothing, has no taste whatever, is perfectly insipid, tasteless; der Pfeffer ſchmeckt bei dieſer Brühe vor, the pepper tastes too much in this sauce, this sauce tastes too strong of [the] pepper; er weiß, was gut ſchmeckt, he knows what tastes good, what is good; wie ſchmeckt Ihnen dieſes Gericht? how do you like, find this dish? how do you find this dish taste? es ſchmeckt mir recht gut, I like it very much, I find it taste very good, it tastes exactly as I like it, [fam.] it hits my taste, suits my palate to a T; dieſer Wein ſchmeckt nach mehr [fam., comic], this wine says „come and drink me". *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Das ſchmeckt nach der Schule, nach dem Handwerk, that smells, has a taste of the school, of the shop. 2) to relish, to taste well, to have an agreeable taste, a pleasant savour, to be savoury. Schmeckt Ihnen dieſe Paſtete, dieſer Wein? do you like this pie, wine? do you find this pie &c. good? das ſchmeckt mir nicht, I don't like it, that is not to my taste: es ſchmeckt mir nichts mehr, es will mir nichts mehr —, I have no longer taste or relish for any thing, I am disgusted with every thing, every thing seems or tastes insipid to me; das Eſſen fängt an, ihm wieder zu —, a relish or taste for his food is returning; auf dieſes Gericht ſchmeckt ein Trunk Wein, after this dish a glass of wine will relish, won't be amiss or a bad thing; er läßt es ſich — [in fam. or pop. lang.], he eats [drinks] with a relish, with gout, [with epicures] he inhales the nare, the aroma of his food, he feels what he is eating, he eats with sentiment. *Fig.* Das will ihm nicht — [in common people's lang.], he won't relish that, that is not to his or after his taste; dieſe Antwort ſchmeckte ihm gar nicht, wollte ihm gar nicht —, he did not relish, fancy this answer at all, this answer did not go down at all with him. 3) [low] to taste high [as game], putrid [as meat &c.]; [vulgar] to stink, V. Riechen. Das —, V. Geſchmack.

Schmeck-körner, *pl.* [with farriers] the papillae [of the tongue]. —kraft, *f.* power or sense of taste.

Schmècker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [Lecker] an epicure, a dainty person, [fam.] a dainty-bird. 2) [low] the mouth, the nose, [slang] ivory-canister or taster, claret-bottle or smeller; *it.* [in sportsmen's lang.] the stag's mouth.

Schmèer, V. Schmer.

Schmeichelei, *f.* 1) flattery, [fam.] butter, smoothing down. Die — haſſen, to hate flattery, compliments; niederträchtige, niedrige —, humiliating, base, abject, low flattery, adulation; ſchändliche or ſchimpfliche —, shameful or disgraceful flattery, praise; kriechende —, rampant, servile, cringing, sneaking adulation; Etwas aus — ſagen, to say any thing out of flattery; Etwas ohne — ſprechen, to speak without flattery. 2) [Schmeichelrede] Feine, grobe or plumpe —, a fine or delicate, coarse or vulgar piece of flattery; Einem ſüße, ekelhafte —en machen, vorſagen, to bestow fulsome epithets on any one, to utter honied words to any one; ſie hört es gern, wenn man ihr —en vorſagt or ſagt, she likes soft speeches, flattering or cozening words; abgeſchmackte —en, insipid flatteries; das iſt eine zarte —, this is a delicate, a fine compliment.

Schmeichelhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* flattering. —e Worte, Reden, Lobeserhebungen, flattering words or epithets, speeches, eulogies; er hat auf eine ſehr —e Art von Ihnen geſprochen, he spoke, he has spoken of you in a most flattering manner; das iſt ſehr — für uns, that is very flattering for us; er weiß den Leuten immer etwas —es zu ſagen, he always knows how to say something flattering to a person, he has always something flattering to say to people; —e Hoffnung, flattering, fallacious, delusive hope, [in refined style, ſchmeichelnde Hoffnung] fond hope.

Schmeichéln, [from the old ſchmeichen = ſtreichen, allied to ſchmiegen] [=ſtreicheln] *v. intr.* to flatter, [fam.] to butter, to soap down; *it.* to cajole, to caress, to fawn upon, to blandish, [fam.] to gammon, to come

round, to wheedle, to do. Der Hund ſchmeichelt ſeinem Herrn, the dog fawns upon, caresses his master; —de Katze, a wheedling, coaxing cat, *fig.* V. Schmeichelkatze; dieſes Kind ſchmeichelt ſeiner Mutter, this child coaxes, comes round, [in a bad sense] wheedles its mother. *Fig. a)* Ein guter Wein ſchmeichelt dem Gaumen, a good wine tickles, captivates the palate; das ſchmeichelt den Sinnen, der Einbildungskraft, that pleases the senses, tickles the fancy; ſich mit vergeblichen Hoffnungen, mit einem glücklichen Erfolge —, to flatter one's self with vain, fond or delusive hopes, with a happy result; man ſchmeichelt ihm damit, he is flattered, wheedled by or with it; er ſchmeichelt ſich, daß man ſeine Bitte bewilligen werde, he flatters himself that his request will be granted. *b)* [to gain one's private ends by dint of flattery or cringing] Er kann ſehr —, he knows well how to flatter, [low] to bamboozle; — iſt nicht meine Sache, flattery is not my trade, is not in my line; die Höflinge — den Fürſten, courtiers flatter princes; er iſt zu rechtſchaffen, als daß er dem Laſter — ſollte, he is too upright to pay adulation or homage to vice, to flatter or pay his court to vice; der Mahler hat ihr ein wenig geſchmeichelt, the painter has flattered her a little; dieſes Bild iſt geſchmeichelt, this picture is a flattering likeness; dieſer Spiegel ſchmeichelt, this looking-glass flatters, does not tell the truth; ſagen Sie mir, ohne mir zu —, was &c., tell me, without flattering me, what &c.; ich kann, ohne mir zu —, ſagen &c., I can affirm, without flattery &c.; der Eitelkeit, den Leidenſchaften —, to flatter, feed or pamper vanity, the passions. Syn. V. Liebkoſen.

Schmeichel-katze, *f.* [for ſchmeichelnde Katze] a wheedling, flattering cat or puss. *Fig.* [in fam. lang., einſchmeichelnde Perſon] coaxing, insinuating, flattering person. Die kleine —katze! the little coaxing baggage, the wheedling little gipsy, the flattering little puss! **—rede,** *f.* flattering speech; *it.* flattering or insinuating word. **—wort,** *n.* flattering term, word or epithet. Einem —worte ſagen, to say flattering things to any one; trauen Sie ſeinen —worten or —reden nicht, don't believe his soft speeches, his honied words, [low] his buttered morcels. **—zunge,** *f.* 1) flattering, coaxing tongue. 2) *Fig.* a flattering, coaxing person.

Schmeichen, *v. tr.* den Aufzug — [with weavers], V. 2. Schlichten.

Schmeichler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* a flatterer, adulator; *it.* [Liebkoſer] cajoler, wheedler. Du kleiner —! you little wheedler you! niederträchtiger —, vile flatterer; er iſt ein großer —, ein Erz—, he is a great, an arch-flatterer.

Schmeichlerei, V. Schmeichelei.

Schmeichleriſch, *adj.* and *adv* flattering, given to adulation. —er Menſch, a flattering fellow; ich will keine —en Freunde, I want no false, flattering, fawning friends; —e Worte, Reden, flattering words or epithets, language; —e Sprache, flattering language; ſein —es Weſen, his flattering, fawning manners; —er Spiegel, a flattering looking-glass.

‖**Schmeidig,** V. Geſchmeidig.

‖**Schmeidigen,** V. Geſchmeidig machen [under Geſchmeidig]. Sich —, V. Geſchmeidig werden [under Geſchmeidig].

‖**Schmeidigkeit,** V. Geſchmeidigkeit.

1. Schmeißen, [in Old. Sax. *ſmitan*, in Sw. *smita*; appears allied to the Lat. *mitt-o, miss-um*] *irr. v. tr.* [low] 1) [= ſchlagen] to smite, to beat. 2) [= werfen] to chuck, to smite. Er ſchmiß ihn mit einem Steine, he smote or hit him with a stone; man hat ihn zu Boden geſchmiſſen, he was knocked down.

Schmeiß-werk, *n.* [with miners] work. **—werker,** *m.* [with miners] a workman earning high wages.

2. Schmeißen, *irr. v intr.* [probably allied to be-ſchmitzen, Schmutz, to the Low. Sax. *ſmitten* = ſchmieren] [vulgar] to have an evacuation, to go to the place, [low] to cack, to shit or shite; *it.* [of animals] to dung, V. Miſten.

Schmeiß fliege, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the meat-fly. Die blaue —fliege, the blue bottle-fly.

Schmêle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Schmiele.

Schmélte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in nat. hist.] 1) V. Sandaal. 2) V. Stinkfiſch.

Schmélvogel, *m.* [-s] [in nat. hist.] V. Wieſenlerche.

Schmélz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) enamel. Schwarzer, weißer &c. —, black, white &c. enamel; erhobener —, enamel in relief; Kupfer &c. mit — überziehen, to do over copper &c. with enamel; Verzierungen von — auf einen Ring machen, einen Ring mit — verzieren, to make ornaments in enamel upon a ring, to ornament a ring with enamel; dieſer — iſt abgeſprungen, hat ſich geſchiefert, this enamel has cracked, has scaled or peeled off; die Kunſt, — zu machen, in — zu arbeiten, the art of making enamel, to work in enamel; eine auf — gemachte und eingebrannte Mahlerei, a painting in enamel; ein Bild auf —, an enamelled portrait, a likeness in enamel, an enamel-picture; den — im Laufe zu langen Fäden ziehen, to draw the enamel lengthwise, in threads. *Fig.* [with poets] Der — [die glänzende Farbe] der Blumen, der Wieſen, the enamel of the flowers, of the meads; — der Zähne, the enamel of the teeth; — der Thränen [in poetry, little used], pearly tears. 2) [with embroiderers] bugle, glass-bugle. Weißer, blauer —, white, blue bugle; ſchwarzer —, jet-bugle; Stickerei von —, embroidery with or of bugles. 3) V. Schmelzhütte. 4) [in falconry] V. Miſt.

Schmélzbar, *adj.* and *adv.* fusible; that may be melted or molten [away]. **—e Stoffe,** fusible substances.

Schmelzbarmachung, *f.* der Metalle [with chemists], ceration.

Schmélzbarkeit, *f.* fusibility.

Schmélze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Schmelzhütte.

Schmélzen, [allied to **mild**, to the Lat. *mollis*, to the Gr. *μέλδειν*] *reg.* and *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to melt, to smelt, to fuse, to liquify, to cast. Wachs, Talg, Erze &c. —, to melt wax, tallow, ores &c.; die Sonne ſchmelzt den Schnee &c., the sun melts the snow &c.; geſchmelztes [geſchmolzenes] Eiſen, Kupfer &c., melted [molten, cast] iron, copper &c.; das Feuer ſchmelzt die Metalle, fire melts, smelts, fuses the metals, reduces the metals to fusion, to a liquid state; vor dem Löthrohre —, to melt before the blow-pipe; den Wismuth auf der Stange or im Winde —, to smelt bismuth upon a layer of wood, that is placed upon two upright rods, in such a manner that the wind can play on the upper and under surface; auf leichtem Geſtübe, auf ſchwerem Geſtübe —, to melt upon the light cement, upon the heavy lute. *Fig.* [with painters] Die Farben — [ver—, vertreiben], to melt or blend the colours, to work up the colours and soften them gradually into each other by neutral tinting, washing &c; [with enamellers = mit Schmelz überziehen] to enamel; auf Stahl —, to enamel on or in steel; einen Ring, ein Uhrgehäuſe —, to enamel a ring, a watch-case, geſchmelzte Arbeit, enamelled work, enamelling; *it.* [with cooks] —, V. Schmalzen; eine Suppe mit Zwiebeln —, to season a soup with onions roasted in butter; mit Gänſefett geſchmelztes Sauerkraut, sour-crout smeared or softened with goose grease; dieſer Salat iſt nicht genug geſchmelzt, this salad has not oil enough. Das —, die Schmelzung, melting, smelting, fusion, liquefaction, [classical] dissolution; das — der Metalle, der Erze vornehmen, to undertake the melting of the metals, of the ores; das — vor dem Löthrohre, fusion before the soldering-pipe. II. *v. intr.* [flüſſig werden] to melt, to dissolve, to liquefy, to grow liquid or limpid Der Schnee ſchmilzt an der Sonne, das Wachs ſchmilzt am Feuer, snow melts in the sun, wax melts before the fire; zum — bringen, to cause to melt; geſchmolzenes Blei, melted or molten lead; geſchmolzener Schnee, melted or dissolved snow; Butter auf dem Feuer — laſſen, to melt butter, to let butter melt [on the fire]; Obſt, das auf der Zunge ſchmilzt, fruit that melts upon the tongue. *Fig.* Sein dicker Bauch iſt geſchmolzen [in pop. lang.], this thick paunch of his is worked down, fallen in; das Geld ſchmilzt Einem unter den Händen [in fam. lang.], money melts away in one's hands, slips through one's fingers; ſein Heer iſt durch Krankheiten &c. ſehr geſchmolzen, es ſchmilzt zuſehends, his army has very much melted away through sickness &c., it melts, diminishes visibly, sensibly. Das —, melting, solution or dissolution; das — des Schnees &c., the melting of [the] snow, V. under I.

Schmelz-arbeit, *f.* 1) [in metallurgy] the smelting or fusion of metals; [with enamellers] enamel-work, enamelling. Er iſt vorzüglich geſchickt in der —arbeit, he is remarkably skilful in enamel-work. 2) enamelled articles or work. Grobe, feine —arbeit, coarse, fine, enamel-work. **—arbeiter,** *m.* a smelter, a melter, a founder; *it.* an enamel-workman, enameller. **—blau,** *adj.* and *adv. it. n.* enamel-blue; *it.* zaffer-blue. **—bogen,** *m.* [with founders] leaf on which the amount of molten metal is marked. **—buch,** *n.* [with founders] the ledger of the foundery. **—butter,** *f.* [with cooks] melted butter, i. e. potted butter. **—eiſen,** *n.* [with founders] cast iron **—eſſe,** *f.* [with blacksmiths] [große Schmiedeeſſe] chafery, chaffery [the other forge being the finery]. **—farbe,** *f.* enamel colour. **—feuer,** *n.* fire for melting or smelting. **—fiſch,** *m.* V. Schmalzfiſch. **—form,** *f.* [with founders] form, mould. **—gaſt,** *m.* [with founders] a miner who has his ore melted in another's furnace. **—gefäß,** *n.* [Teſt] muffle, cupel. **—gemählde,** *n.* an enamel-portrait, painting or picture. **—glas,** *n.* enamel; smalt. **—grube,** *f.* pit [for tin-smelting or roasting]. **—haus,** *n.* V. **—hütte.** **—herd,** *m.* a stithy or hearth in the chaffery [for smelting copper in]. **—hütte,** *f.* [with founders] the foundery. **—junge,** *m.* apprentice in a foundery. **—kanten,** *pl.* [with embroiderers] lace or

fringe of bugle-work, of jet-ornaments. —kelle, *f.* a coppel, a ladle [for baling out the molten metal]. —kessel, *m.* 1) [with organ-builders &c.] pit [for melting the tin and lead in for the pipes]. 2) a kettle or coppel for melting fat in, a melting-pot. —kunst, *f.* art, science of smelting or fusing, *it.* of roasting metals; [with enamellers] enamelling. —künstler, *m.* a founder; *it* an enameller. —kupfer, *n.* dross of copper, copper for remelting. —löffel, *m.* a melting-spoon, an iron-spoon [for melting lead, tin &c. in]. —mahler, *m.* a painter in enamel, an enamel-painter, a miniature-painter in enamel. —mahlerei, *f.* 1) the painting in enamel. 2) an enamel-painting. —ofen, *m.* a melting-furnace. Ein —ofen die Tiegel auszubrennen, a sweating-furnace; der —ofen über dem Tiegel, a cupelling-furnace, a reverbatory furnace; der —ofen auf dem Stich, V. Stichofen; das Erz in den —ofen bringen, to bring the ore to the smelting furnace; den —ofen mit Gestübe zumachen, to lute the furnace, to cement or stop up the furnace with lute. —pfanne, *f.*, *dim.* —pfännchen, ‖—pfännlein, *n.* a melting-pan. —rohr, *n.*, *dim.* —röhrchen, ‖—röhrlein, *n.* an enameller's blow-pipe. —silber, *n.* oxyd of silver mixed with bole [for silvering], paste for silvering, luna cornea. —stahl, *m.* molten steel. —stein, *m.* V. Schaltstein. —tiegel, *m.* [with founders] 1) a crucible, melting or smelting-pot. 2) [Theil des —ofens] coppel, cupel. 3) [in glass-ovens] pot, crucible; *it.* a vessel for reducing to scoria, a test. Großer —tiegel, the coffin. —tiegelofen, *m.* a kiln for crucibles, tests, cupels &c. —trog, *m.* [with wax-chandlers] melting-trough. —werk, *n.* 1) V. —hütte. 2) [with enamellers, goldsmiths] relief or alto-relievo-work in enamel, enamelled work. —werker, *m.* V. —arbeiter. —zeug, *n.* tools and utensils for melting, casting &c., smelting-apparatus.

Schmélzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one that smelts, melts &c.; [especially, with founders] a founder.

Schmelzer-knecht, *m.* a journeyman-founder. —meister, *m.* a master-founder.

Schmelzerei, *f.* 1) the act of smelting, melting [sometimes in contempt]. 2) V. Schmelzhütte.

Schmélzling, [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) V. Schmalzfisch. 2) V. Schlotterapfel.

Schmélzung, *f.* V. under Schmelzen. *it.* [with painters] Dieser Mahler hat eine gute —, this painter understands well the art of blending.

Schmelzungsmittel, *n.* [with founders] a flux, V. Flußmittel 2).

Schmēr or **Schmeer,** *m.* [-es] [allied to schmieren, Märgel, Gr. *μύρ-ον* &c.] 1) lard, fat, dripping, grease Dieses Schwein hat viel —, this pig has a great deal of lard, of bacon, of fat; mit — schmieren, to smear with fat, with grease, to grease. 2) V. Wagenschmiere. 3) [Schmutz] grease, dirt, greasiness. Syn. Schmeer, Fett. Any substance of an adipose, oleaginous or butyraceous nature whether fluid or solid is Fett [fat]; when of such a consistency that it may be spread, it is then likewise Schmeer [grease].

Schmer- [or Schmeer-]ader, *f.* V. Fettader. —bauch, *m.* 1) the paunch, the abdomen. 2) big paunch, [comic] corporation, portmanteau, [low] guts. Er hat einen —bauch, he has a big belly. —beere, *f.* [Vogelbeere] service or sorb-apple. —blume, *f.* 1) V. Dotterblume. 2) V. —kraut 1). —büchse, *f.* [with wagoners] box for the cart-grease or wheel-grease. —butte, *f.* V. Meerbarbe. —erz, *n.* plumbago or galena ore. —flosse, *f.* [a fish] a variety of the silurus, the bagre. —gebirge, *n.* [in mining geology] mountain or metallic clay. —haut, *f.* adipose tunic. —holz, *n.* V. —wurz 8). ‖—hude, *f.* [in woods and forests] the mast or mastage of a forest, pannage. —kluft, *f.* [with miners] crevice or flaw filled with clay, loam or fat earth. —kraut, *n.* [in botany] 1) [Wohlverlei] the doronicum germanicum, mountain arnica. 2) [Erbsenwürger] orobanche, broom-rape. —laib, *m.* roll or globe of lard, of dripping, of fat, of wheel-grease. —lappen, *m.* [Bauchfett] lard [of pigs], fat [of other animals]. —leder, *n.* V. Schmierleder. —linde, *f.* [in botany] the lime or linden-tree of Holland. —meste, *f.* V. —büchse. —pfanne, *f.* [with millers &c.] the grease-pan —stein, *m.* [Speckstein] steatite. —vieh, *n.* V. Schmiervieh. —vogel, *m.* [Heidelerche] the tit-lark. —wanst, *m.* V. —bauch 2). —wurz, —wurzel, *f.* [in botany] 1) [fettes Sedum, fette Henne] officinal illecebra, butterwort, houseleek. 2) V. —kraut 1). 3) V. —kraut 2) 4) [Fettkraut] officinal comfrey or consound. 5) [Schwarzwurzel] orpine stone-crop, sedum telephium. 6) [Beinwell] white bryony. 7) [Zaunrübe] yellow alkanet or gromwell. 8) [das —holz, die gelbe Ochsenzunge] yellow bugloss, Montpellier plant, orobanchoid hypopythis. 9) Die falsche —wurzel, V Fichtensauger.

Schmèrbel, *m.* [-s] [in botany] 1) [guter Heinrich] good Henry, goose-foot, wild orach. 2) V. Schmalzblume. 3) V. Schmergel 1).

Schmèrgel, *m.* [-s] [allied to schmieren] 1) [in botany] *a*) Kleiner — [Feigwarzenkraut], little celandine or scrophulary. *b*) Großer —, V. Schmalzblume. 2) [with miners] — or Schmirgel, *m.* [-s] or —stein, *m.* emery, [in mineralogy] smiris poliens. Mit — poliren, to polish with emery; man schneidet das Glas mit —, glass is cut by emery. 3) —, grease, greasy filth or dirt.

Schmergel-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* of the nature of emery. —asche, *f.*, —staub, *m.* emery-putty. —pulver, *n* emery-powder. —staub, *m.* V. —asche. —stein, *m.* V. Schmergel [with miners].

Schmèrgeln or **Schmirgeln,** 1) [provincial or low, for beschmieren] to besmear. 2) Stahl &c. —, to polish steel &c. with emery.

Schmèrgler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [provincial or low] one who besmears, a greaser 2) one who polishes with emery.

Schmèrkel, *m* [-s] [in salterns] the last lie the last deposit of the brine.

Schmèrl, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Ital. *smeriglione*] [in nat. hist., Lerchenfalk] the merlin.

Schmèrle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) V. Schmerl. 2) [a fish] cobitis.

Schmèrling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Schmerle 2).

Schmèrz, [-ens or -es, *pl.* -en] [allied to Schmarre, from the old verb märzen = to cut, in Sclavonian *smrt* means Tod or death] 1) [corporeal] pain, throe, smart, ache, anguish, pang, spasm, agony. Großer, heftiger, empfindlicher —, great, violent, sensible pain, great bodily anguish, a pang; beißender, brennender —, biting, burning, stinging, racking, acute pain; einen — in einem Gliede haben, to have pain, an ache in any limb, to smart as to a limb; ich fühle, empfinde einen grausamen, rasenden — im Leibe, I experience, I am suffering from a torturing, cruel, maddening pain in the body; ein — in der Seite, a stitch; das sind unerträgliche —en, these agonizing pains are insupportable; ein vorübergehender, ein anhaltender —, a temporary or acute, lasting or chronic pain; die Geduld erleichtert den —, patience mollifies, assuages pain; —en in den Eingeweiden, spasms, aches in the bowels, [fam.] the gripes; die —en der Gicht, the achings, throes, gnawing pains of the gout: V. the compound words Kopf—, Zahn—, Leib—en, Geburts—en, Glieder—en, Stein—en; dieses Mittel wird die —en lindern, besänftigen, stillen, this remedy will calm, mollify, assuage, lull the pains, the throes; dieses verursacht große, viele —en, this causes or occasions great pain, much pain. Syn. Schmerz, Weh, Pein. As Schmerz [pain] is antithetical to Vergnügen [pleasure], so in a like manner is Weh [ill or evil] the reverse of Wohl [good, welfare &c.]. Pein [agony or torture] is only a higher degree of Schmerz. See Pein. 2) mental agony, grief. Der Tod seines Sohnes hat ihm einen tiefen, einen tödtlichen — verursacht, er hat darüber einen tiefen — empfunden, the death of his son has caused him a profound grief, a mortal agony or woe, he has felt or experienced deep affliction about it; von — durchdrungen, ganz vom —en [—e] überwältigt, penetrated with affliction or grieved to the heart, quite overpowered with sorrow; die Zeit wird seinen — mäßigen, time will moderate his grief, calm his affliction; erneuern Sie seinen — nicht, do not renew, reawaken or recall his grief; ich theile seinen —, nehme Theil an seinem —e, [less usual] —en, I participate [in] his grief, sympathize in his sorrow or mental anguish; ich habe mit —en erfahren, daß &c., I have just learned with pain, with deep sorrow, that &c.; [fam.] Einen mit —en erwarten, to wait for any one with painful impatience or anxiety. Syn. Schmerz, Traurigkeit, Betrübniß, Leid. As long as a disagreeable sensation is still novel, recent or acute, it is Schmerz [pain or suffering]; as soon however as the first Schmerz has lost a portion of its violence, it leaves behind it a Traurigkeit [sadness &c.] and Betrübniß [affliction &c.], which are of a milder nature. Schmerz is therefore the condition of a more exquisite sensibility or sensation, than Traurigkeit and Betrübniß Der Traurige as well as der Betrübte complains, but great Schmerz is passively silent. Leid is chagrin, vexation or annoyance, and is that sorrow or grief felt under some misfortune occasioned by our fellow creatures, more especially so, should it be coupled with injustice.

Schmerz-frei, —en-frei, *adj.* and *adv.* free, exempt from pain, from anguish. Heute habe ich einen —en-freien Tag, to day I have no pain, to day I am free from pain. —en-geld, *n.* indemnification, damages or fine as compensation for an injury. —en-lindernd, *adj.* and *adv.* soothing, solacing or assuaging pain. —en-los, —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without pain or aches. —lose Krankheit, a disease exciting no pain or

spasm. —losigkeit, *f.* freedom or exemption from pain or throes. —en-stillend, —stillend, *adj.* and *adv.* [in medicine] lenitive, anodyne, assuaging. —stillendes Mittel, a lenitive, an anodyne, a paregoric, a soothing remedy. — voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of pain, painful, oppressed with grief or woe.

Schmèrzen, [V. Schmerz] *v. intr.* 1) to cause corporeal pain, to pain, to rack, to hurt, to ache, to cause a pang or throe. Seine Wunde schmerzt ihn sehr, his wound pains him very much, [fam.] smarts again; das schmerzt ein wenig, that pains a little, smarts rather, aches a trifle; die Hand schmerzt mich von diesem Schlage, my hand smarts, stings, tingles from this blow, from this spat; der Fuß schmerzt ihn, his foot pains him, smarts, is tender; da ist der Theil, der Ort, wo es mich am meisten schmerzt, that is the part, the spot where it pains me, aches the most 2) [to cause woe or sorrow] to afflict, to chagrin, to vex, to distress, to pain. Dieser Unfall hat mich sehr geschmerzt, this mischance has annoyed me very much, this misfortune has deeply afflicted, pained me; es schmerzt mich sehr, daß &c., it grieves me, pains me much, that &c.; sein Tod &c. schmerzte mich tief, his death &c. deeply affected me, afflicted me. Syn. V. Kränken. Das —, V. Schmerz.

Schmèrzhaft, Schmèrzlich, *adj.* and *adv.* painful, smarting, grievous, dolorous, afflictive, sore, aching. Schmerzhafte Wunde, Krankheit, smarting or racking wound, painful disease; schmerzhafter Verlust, painful, distressing loss; sein Tod ist mir sehr schmerzhaft or schmerzlich gewesen, his death has been most afflicting to me; schmerzhaftes [sehr empfindliches] Glied, a smarting, painful, tender limb; schmerzliches [sehnliches] Verlangen, ardent desire, intense longing; sich schmerzlich beklagen, to complain bitterly, mournfully, to moan; das that ihm schmerzlich weh, that afflicted, hurt, pained him very much, gave him pain

Schmètterling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [probably from schmeißen, in Low. Sax. smiten, because it lays its eggs about everywhere] 1) [in nat. hist.] the butterfly, V. Tag—, Nacht—. Die Raupen verwandeln sich in —e, caterpillars or grubs change themselves, are metamorphosed into butterflies. *Fig.* Er ist ein — [flatterhafter Mensch], he is a butterfly, courts every flower of beauty; he is a male coquet, male-flirt. 2) [in conchology] Der bunte —, V. —sflügel [in conch.].

Schmetterlingfisch, *m.* lepus aqueus, sea-hare.

Schmetterlings-artig, —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* butterfly-formed, like a butterfly, [in botany] papilionaceous; *fig.* —artige Liebhaber, butterfly-lovers, inconstant swains or suitors; [in botany] eine —artige or —förmige Blumenkrone, Blume, eine —blume, *a*) a papilionaceous power. *b*) [species of orchis] the butterfly-orchis. —fang, *m.* butterfly-capture, hunt or chase. —flügel, *m.* 1) the wing of a butterfly. 2) [in conchology] Der —flügel, der bunte —flügel [das Festungswerk, species of Napfmuschel], the streaked butterfly-shell, the fortress, the radiated ruby-eye; *it.* the cornet-shell or cone of Guinea, the butterfly's wing. —förmig, V. —artig. —jagd, *f.* V. —fang. —werk, *n.* an entomological treatise or work on butterflies.

Schmèttern, [allied to smiten, schmeißen = to smite] I. *v. tr.* Einen zu Boden — [= mit großer Heftigkeit werfen], to hurl or to throw [violently] any one down, [fam.] to floor or grass any one, [low] to give any one a floorer, a purler, a poller. Der Donner schmetterte ihn zu Boden, the thunder struck him to the ground; Etwas in tausend Stücke —, to dash any thing into a thousand pieces, to smash something into a thousand fragments. II. *v. intr.* 1) [chiefly in fam. and, still more, in common people's lang.] An einen andern Körper —, to impinge with a shock, to dash or to smash upon another body; auf or an Etwas —, to fall with a crash, a flop upon or against something; er schmetterte mit dem Kopfe an die Wand, he banged, knocked his head, floundered with his head against the wall. 2) to make a noise or din, to yield a crashing, violent sound or noise. Man hört den Donner —, one hears the thunder roar, bray, rumble; mit der Trompete —, to flourish with, to sound the trumpet; die Trompeten schmetterten, the trumpets brayed, crashed, clanged; —de Stimme, Trompete, a clanging voice, a clanging or braying trumpet; das —, der —de Gesang der Nachtigall, the warbling, the vollied rolls, the rattling vollies of the nightingale.

Schmied, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [appears allied to smitan to smite, others identify it with the Old Sax. smaethe = soft, allied to the Lat. *mitis*] 1) a smith; [Grob—] a blacksmith; [Huf—] a farrier-blacksmith, a shoeing blacksmith. Die —inn, the wife of the smith, of the blacksmith, V Anker—, Blech—, Fahnen—, Gold—, Hammer—, Klingen—, Kupfer—, Messer—, Nagel—, Waffen—, Zeug—. *Fig.* Er ist selbst seines Unglückes — gewesen, he has been himself the author of his own misfortune, V. Lügen—, Ränke—. *Proverb.* Ein Jeder ist seines Glückes —, every one is the maker, creator, carver out of his own fortune 2) [in nat. hist.] —. *a*) [a species of Lippfische] the doree, faber. *b*) V. Meer—. *c*) V. Schmerle 2. *d*) V. Schnellkäfer.

Schmiedkäfer, *m.* V. Hirschkäfer.

Schmiedbar, Schmiedebar, *adj.* and *adv.* malleable, that can be welded or forged. —e Metalle, the malleable metals; nicht alle Metalle sind —, all the metals are not malleable.

-Schmiedbarkeit, *f.* malleability.

Schmiede, *f.* [*pl.* -n] the forge, smithy, stithy. Eine große —, a smithery, iron-mill, V. Anker—; *it.* [in an iron-mill] a chafery. *Fig.* [proverbially and fam.] Vor die rechte — gehen, to find one's man, to come to the right shop, to address one's self right or well.

Schmieden, [V. Schmied] Das Eisen &c. —, to forge or weld iron; das Eisen glühend —, to forge iron at a red heat; der Wismuth, das Spießglas &c. lassen sich nicht —, bismuth, antimony cannot be wrought or forged, are not malleable; eine Stange Eisen —, to forge a bar or rod of iron; in Stangen geschmiedetes Eisen, iron forged in bars, wrought iron; das Eisen lang—, aus—, to draw out or lengthen the iron in forging; eine Degenklinge, einen Küraß, einen Anker &c. —, to forge or weld a sword-blade, a cuirass, an anchor &c.; kalt —, to forge or hammer cold; hoch geschmiedete Hufeisen, horse shoes forged hollow; einen Verbrecher in die Eisen, an die Kette, auf die Galeeren —, to put a criminal in irons [by welding them on], in chains, to rivet or fasten a criminal in chains to or on the gallies. *Proverb.* Man muß das Eisen —, so lange es heiß ist, one must strike the iron while it is hot, [fam.] one must take time by the forelock, the current at the tide; zwei Nägel in einer Hitze —, to weld two nails in one heat, [that is] to kill two birds with one stone. *Fig.* Sein eigenes Unglück —, to work out or build up one's own disgrace, to be the agent of one's own misfortune; gegen sich selbst Waffen —, to furnish arms, to forge weapons about to be hostilely employed, [fam.] to furnish a rod for one's own bottom; Wörter, Ausdrücke — [erfinden], to coin, to forge, to strike out, to invent words, expressions, phrases; dieses Wort ist aus dem Lateinischen geschmiedet, this word is forged, formed from the Latin, this word is derived from Latin; er schmiedet Verse, Reime, he forges, hammers out verses, fashions rhymes; böse Anschläge gegen Einen —, to hatch, to form bad designs against any one; Lügen —, to forge, to weave or hatch lies. Das —, forging, welding, hammering; das — macht die Metalle dichter, the metals become more dense, more tough by forging, for being wrought.

Schmiede-amboß, *m.* anvil of a forge or stithy. —arbeit, *f.* 1) smith's or blacksmith's work. 2) V. —waare. —balg, *m* forge-bellows. — eimer, *m.* forge-bucket. —eisen, *n.* forged or wrought iron. —esse, *f.* the chafery or chimney of a forge. —geräth, *n.* a smith's implements or working-tools. —hammer, *m.* a forge-hammer. —handwerk, *n.* trade of a smith or blacksmith. —handwerkszeug, *n.* V. —geräth. —knecht, *m.* 1) journeyman-smith or blacksmith 2) [in nat. hist.] 1) [grauer Seehahn] grey gurnard, trigla. 2) V. Schnellkäfer. —kohle, *f.* charcoal, coal, coal-dust for blacksmiths. —kunst, *f.* art of welding and forging, smith's art. — meister, *m.* a master-smith or blacksmith. —schlacke, *f.* —sinter, *m* iron-dross, slag or scoria from the forge; *it.* the iron sparks. — stock, *m.* the block of the anvil. — taxe, *f.* [with miners] tax or duty on smith-work. —waare, *f.* [weiße or kleine] hard ware in tin-articles &c., tinned or japan-ware; [schwarze, grobe] hardware. — werk, *n.* V. —arbeit 1). —zange, *f.* pincers, blacksmith's tongs, smith's callipers. —zeug, *n.* V. —geräth. —zunft, *f.* company or guild of smiths, of blacksmiths.

Schmiedweise, *adv.* [in seamen's lang.] — geschlagenes Tau, a rope thicker at one end than at the other, with a rat's tail, [that is] a pointing or tapering rope.

Schmiege, *f.* [*pl* -n] [V. Schmiegen] 1) [Schräge] slope. In die — gehen [as a beam], to slope or slant, to be aslope or aslant, to lean on one side; dieses Zimmer geht in die —, this room runs into a slope, is bevel. 2) [in architecture] Die — einer Fensteröffnung, Thüröffnung, the embrasures, splays of a window, door. 3) [with carpenters and joiners &c.] a bevel-square or rule [with the two arms moveable in a hinge].

Schmiegen, [Isl. *mykia* = biegen, Swed. *smyga* schleichen] 1) [krummen, biegen &c.] to crooken, to bend. Einen Degen —, to bend

a sword; den Finger —, to bend the finger; ſich — [as wood does], to bend; der Hund ſchmiegt ſich vor ſeinem Herrn, the dog crouches, crawls, creeps, bows down before his master: die Ruthe, die Gerte ſchmiegt ſich um den Leib, the rod, the switch twines or curls round the body; das Kind ſchmiegt ſich an den Buſen ſeiner Mutter, the child presses, snuggles, nestles into the bosom of its mother, V. An—. *Fig.* Sich unter Jemandes Gewalt —, to bend, submit or conform to another's will; er weiß ſich zu — [in fam. lang.], zu — und zu biegen, he knows how to yield with a good grace, how to bend and bow; — Sie ſich, es iſt da nichts zu machen, yield, give away, concede, there is nothing [else] to be done there; hierbei kann man nichts thun, als ſich — und ſchweigen, there is nothing to be done in this case but to stoop to circumstances and keep one's own counsel, the only thing to be done here is to yield with a good grace and be silent. 2) [genau anpaſſen] [little used] to adjust, to fit or shape. Eine Thür —, to make a door fit, shut close; [with masons] eine Wand —, to raise a wall at a fixed bevel-angle; [in seamen's lang.] —, to take the oblique angles with a bevel-square or with a bevel. Das —, V. Schmiegung.

Schmiegſam, *adj.* and *adv.* [biegſam, geſchmeidig] pliant, supple, flexible, bending, elastic.

Schmiegung, *f.* 1) the action of bending, curving &c. 2) [Schräge] V. Schmiege 1).

Schmiele, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from ſchmiegen] or —ngras, *n.* 1) [in botany] *a*) wheat-grass, hair-grass, tall oat-grass. Weiße — or Silber—, alpine oat-grass; hohe —[Raſen—], fine bent-grass, turf-grass; graue —, grey or whitish oat grass; gebogene —[Draht—], bent-grass. *b*) [Binſe] the rush. 2) V. Schwiele.

Schmielende, *n.* [*pl.* -n] [instead of das ſchmale Ende] V. Schmalende.

Schmier, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to the Gr. μύρον, die Salbe] [Schmiere, Wagenſchmiere] grease, wheel-grease; [in English stages] antitrition-grease; [in seamen's lang.] [for smearing the sheaves of the blocks] grease, stuff, tallow.

Schmieralien, *pl.* 1) [low] V. Geſudel, Sudelei. 2) *Fig.* [low, often comic] a bribe, presents [to a judge previous to a trial or sentence]. — geben, annehmen, to give, to receive bribes.

Schmiere, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) fat, grease [for greasing any thing]; carter's grease, wheel-grease. 2) [low] [= Salbe] ointment. 3) [in common people's lang. = Schmutz] grease, filth, dirty spot, dirt. Er iſt voller — or Schmutz, he is full of grease or dirt, he is as dirty and greasy as he can be. 3) [with founders, sometimes] V. Blaſebalg.

Schmieren, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [V. Schmier] 1) to grease, to anoint, to besmear, to smear over with grease, tallow, oil &c; to plaster with grease &c. Das Treibwerk einer Maſchine, — to grease the machinery of an engine; den Wagen, die Räder —, to grease the coach, the wheels; die Schuhe, Stiefel —, to grease the shoes, the boots; mit Unſchlitt, mit Seife —, to rub with tallow, with soap, to grease, to soap; mit Haarſalbe —, to rub in hair-ointment or pomatum; mit Oel —, to oil; das Leder —, to grease the leather; die Felle mit Unſchlitt —, to put or dip the skins in tallow; eine Geſchwulſt mit Salbe —, to anoint or soften a tumour with ointment or salve; ein Pflaſter —, to spread salve over a plaster, to make a pitch-plaster &c.; Butter auf Brod — [rather low], ein Butterbrod — [rather low], to spread butter upon bread, to spread a slice of bread and butter; Lehm über Etwas —, to spread loam over any thing; einem Kinde Brei in den Mund — [in common people's lang.], to put pap into the mouth of a child; den Boden eines Schiffes mit Talg —, to pay a ship's bottom with stuff; die Taue mit Theer —, to tar the ropes, to pay the ropes with tar. *Proverb.* Wer gut ſchmiert, der fährt gut, a fortress is taken best with a golden key. V. An—, Auf—, Aus—, Be—, Ein—, Ueber—. *Fig.* Den Wein — [in common people's lang. = verfälſchen], to adulterate, to drug wine; *it.* Einem den Buckel — [low = Einen prügeln], to give one a good lathering; *it* Einen — [low = beſtechen], to grease any one's palm, to bribe any one; dieſer Richter läßt ſich —, man hat ihn geſchmiert, this judge has an itching palm, he has been bribed, his palm has been greased; er würde dieſe Sache nie zu Stande gebracht haben, wenn er nicht geſchmiert hätte, he never would have brought this matter to bear, if he had not bribed; den Thürhüter —, um ſich Eingang zu verſchaffen, to fee the porter, tip to the door keeper, stow the maw of cerberus; unterlaſſen Sie nicht, dieſe Leute ein wenig zu —, don't forget to fee these people, to tip to these people; *it.* V Gurgel; *it* [very low] Einem das Maul — und nichts hinein geben, to dally with any one, to amuse any one with fine words. 2) [in pop. lang. = ſudeln] to scribble, to daub. Etwas in ein Buch —, in einen Brief —, to scribble, to scrawl any thing in a book, in a letter; er hat dieſes Gemählde geſchmiert, das iſt blos geſchmiert, he has daubed through this picture, that is merely daubed. *Fig.* Dieſer Schriftſteller kann blos —, this author can only scribble, only knows how to blot paper. Das — des Leders, the greasing of leather. *it.* Das —, scribbling, scrawling, daubing.

Schmier-arzt, *m.* V. Quackſalber. —**baum,** *m.* 1) [more usual Kiefer] the wild pine; the scotch fir. 2) [in seamen's lang.] —**bäume,** *pl* skeeds, skids. —**buch,** *n.* V. Sudelbuch. —**büchſe,** *f.*, —**eimer,** *m.* —**faß,** *n.* box, tub for grease, wheel-grease, gom or coom. —**gording,** *f.* [in seamen's lang.] a spilling line. —**hammel,** *m.* [low] V. Schmutzhammel. —**käſe,** *m.* [in pop. lang.] soft cheese, [in England] Bathcheese; *it.* cream-cheese; *it.* V. Quarkkäſe. —**kittel,** *m.* V. Schmutzkittel. —**lappen,** *m.* V. Schmutzlappen [if used *fig*, low]. —**leder,** *n.* [with curriers] leather greased with train-oil. —**meſſe,** *f.* V. —büchſe. —**ofen,** *m.* pitch-furnace. —**pfanne,** *f.* [in seamen's lang.] bed or planks of the cradle. —**pfropf** or —**proppen,** *m.* [in seamen's lang.], plug [for stopping a shot-hole]. —**quaſt,** *m.* mop, swab or brush [for paying a ship's bottom &c.]. —**rack,** *n.* [in seamen's lang.] a truss-parrel. —**ſalbe,** *f.* ointment. —**ſchafe,** *pl.*, —**vieh,** *n.* [in veterinary art and in rural oeconomy, räudige Schafe] scabby sheep or flock, sheep with the rot. —**ſchäfer,** *m.* a shepherd who has only a scabby flock. —**ſeife,** *f.* [in pop. lang.] soft, fat, greasy soap. —**vieh,** *n.* V. —ſchafe. —**weg,** *m.* [in woods and forests] a road greased for wood to slide on. —**wolle,** *f.* wool from a scabby or rotten sheep.

Schmierer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] —**inn,** *f.* one who smears, greases or anoints; *it.* V. Schmierſchäfer. *Fig.* a scribbler, a hack of a writer; *it.* a daub [of a painter]. Dieſer Schriftſteller iſt weiter nichts, als ein —, this author is a mere scribbler, a mere penny-a-line writer.

Schmiererei, *f.* [in pop. lang.] constant greasing, bedaubing, besmearing. *Fig.* daubing, scribbling. Dieſes Gemählde, Werk &c. iſt eine bloße —, this picture is nothing but a daub, this work is nothing but scribble and scrawl.

Schmierig, *adj.* and *adv.* fat, greasy, unctuous, smeary, oily, tallowy, V. Schmutzig. —e Haare Hände, greasy hair, greasy or smeary hands; ſein Weißzeug und ſeine Kleider ſind immer —, his linen and clothes are always greasy; geben Sie Acht, daß Sie Ihre Finger, daß Sie ſich nicht — machen, take care, you don't grease your fingers, make yourself greasy; —er [ſchlammiger] Weg, Boden, a miry, sloppy way, soil; [in commerce] —e [ölige] Feigen, Turkey figs, [low] dough figs; —es [dickes, zähes] Oel, thick, fat, clammy oil; —es Leder, oiled leather.

Schmiering, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in nat. hist.] V. Gelbbein.

Schmierlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] V. Schmerle 2).

Schmierling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in botany] lacteous amanite, milky agaric.

Schmiete, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in seamen's lang.] [Halſe] tack of the main-sail or fore-sail.

Schminke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Schminken] 1) rouge, paint, colour [for the face]. Rothe, weiße, glänzende —, rouge, white, glossy paint, pearl-powder; die weiße — [das Schminkweiß, ſpaniſche Weiß], Spanish white; ſie legt rothe, weiße — auf, she uses rouge, pearl-powder; ſie hat die — fingerdick aufliegen [in fam. lang.], she has plastered her face with pearl-powder, rouge &c. two inches deep. *Fig.* Etwas ohne — darſtellen, ſagen, to represent, say any thing without gloss; in ſeiner Rede trifft man mehr —, als wahre Schönheiten an, in his speech more tinsel is perceived than natural beauties; ich will Wahrheit ohne —, I will have or I want to have the truth without embellishments, the naked truth. 2) [in rural economy] V. Bienenſalbe. 3) [provincial, for Schnitte, Stück] Eine — Speck, Butter &c., a slice, a piece of bacon, of butter &c.

Schmink-arznei, *f.* V. —mittel. —**balſam,** *m.* white balsam. —**beere,** *f.* [in botany] blite, strawberry-spinach. —**bohne,** *f.* the common French bean or scarlet-runner. Die —bohnen ranken ſich an Pfählen in die Höhe, the scarlet-runners climb up by means of stakes; —bohnen in Eſſig &c. einmachen, to pickle French or kidney-beans. —**büchſe,** —**doſe,** *f.* rouge-box, paint-box. —**fleckchen,** —**läppchen,** *n.* 1) a rag or morsel of linen or cotton for dabbing on the rouge &c. 2) [in commerce] scarlet cuttings or pieces of cloth. —**mittel,** *n.* a cosmetic, cosmetic remedy. —**pflaſterchen,** *n.* 1) [Schönpflaſterchen] a small piece of court-plaster over a beauty-spot or dimple. 2) [in conchology] winged murex. —**pinſel,** *m.* a brush for rouging or painting. —**ſtein,** *m.* common or laminary talk. —**topf,** *m.* the rouge-pot, paint-pot. —**waſſer,** *n.* a

cosmetic water, a water for the skin. — weiß, *n.* Spanish white, pearl-white. — wurz, —wurzel, *f.* [in botany] 1) stonecrop or gromwell of the fields, gold moss. 2) Solomon's seal.

Schminken, [allied to schmiegen, schmieren] *v. tr.* to rouge, to paint, to colour. Das Geſicht, die Wangen, den Hals —, to paint one's face, cheeks, neck; ſich —, to paint, to rouge; zu ſtark —, to paint too highly; ſie iſt roth, weiß geſchminkt, she is rouged, has used pearl-powder; ein geſchminktes Frauenzimmer, a lady who paints, who is painted; geſchminkte Wangen, painted, rouged cheeks; ein ſtark geſchminktes Geſicht, a visage painted high, bedizened with paint. *Fig.* Geſchminkte Waare, goods glossed or glazed over, trimmed or tricked up; geſchminkte Freundſchaft, Worte, feigned or pretended friendship, honied words.

Schmirgel, V. Schmergel.

Schmirgeln, I. *v. tr.* V. Schmergeln. II. *v. intr.* [in common people's lang.] to smell rancid, to smell rusty.

Schmiß, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [low] 1) [Wurf] cast, throw. 2) [Schlag] blow, hit. Er hat —e bekommen, he has had a licking, got a sound beating. 3) [Auswurf, Koth] turd, [comic] daisy, V. Fliegen—.

Schmitte, Schmitten, V. Schlichte, Schlichten [with weavers].

Schmitz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from ſchmeißen = ſchlagen] [in common people's lang.] 1) lash, stripe cut with a whip, birch &c.; rap, spat, [low] whop. Er hat —e auf die Finger bekommen, he has had a spat on the fingers, a rap over the knuckles. 2) V. Klecks.

1. **Schmitze,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from ſchmeißen] 1) the lash [of a whip]. 2) [with shearers] a stripe or furrow in the shearing of the cloth.

2. **Schmitze,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Schmutz] 1) [provincial, Salbe] ointment, salve. 2) [provincial] V. Klecks. 3) [with curriers] die for streaking the skins.

1. **Schmitzen,** *v. tr.* [in common people's lang.] to whip, to cut, to lash with the whip, V. Schmitze.

2. **Schmitzen,** [V. 2. Schmitze] I. *v. tr.* 1) [with curriers] to die, to stain. Die Felle —, to die the skins; [with weavers] V. Schlichten. 2) V. Beſchmutzen. *Fig.* Einen — [old], to blacken any one's character. II *v. intr.* [with printers, when the character marks double] to mackle. Die Schrift ſoll auf dem Druckbogen nicht —, the type must not mackle on the printed sheet. Das —, mackling.

1. **Schmitzer,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [unusual] one who whips &c.

2. **Schmitzer,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a scourer [with fellmongers] [Fell—] a skinner, a peltmonger.

‖Schmolle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to *mollis*] 1) the crumb or soft part [of bread]. 2) V. Biſſen. 3) V. Fettklumpen.

Schmollen, [allied to Maul, Fr. *moue*, in Swed. *smala* means *to smile*] *v. intr.* [u. w. haben] [especially to distort the face] *v. intr.* 1) to pout, to make [up] a face; to look sulky; to be in sulks, in a fit of the sulks. Dieſes Kind ſchmollt, this child pouts; er ſchmollt mit mir, he pouts at me; ſie — miteinander, they pout, they look glum or sour at one another; nachdem er lange geſchmollt, mit mir geſchmollt hatte &c., after pouting a long time, looking sulky at, after having been sulky with, me &c.; ſie haben immer Etwas miteinander zu —, they have always something to sulk about with one another. Das —, pouting, sulking, sulky fit; es iſt ein beſtändiges — von ſeiner Seite, it is an everlasting sulky fit with him, he is always moping in the sulks; ſelbſt ihr — iſt reizend, even her pouting, her pouting mood is charming or is another charm; wenn ſie die Laune zum — anwandelt, when the sulky humour comes over her, V. Maulen. 2) [rather provincial = lächeln] to smile slightly or with secret complacency. Syn. Schmollen, Maulen. Maulen is to make a wry face at any thing, and especially to pout, inasmuch as the mouth, more than any other organ of the face, is the index of that feeling, which maulen implies. Schmollen [to be sulky] conveys however the idea of a more lasting and secret discontent, and that feeling, which often can only be subdued by a continued self-control. A peevish, irritable or sickly person is peculiarly apt to ſchmollen.

Schmoll-bruder, *m.*, —ſchweſter, *f.* [in fam. lang., often in jest] V. Schmoller. — kämmerchen, —ſtübchen, —zimmer, *n.*, —winkel, *m.* [fam. and comic] dressing-room, a boudoir. Sie iſt in ihrem —winkel, hat ſich in ihren —winkel begeben, she is in her dressing or private room, has retired to her boudoir.

Schmoller, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] —inn, *f.* a ponter, a sulker, a mumbler.

Schmollig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) pouting, sulky. —es Kind, —e Laune, sulky, fretful child, humour or disposition. 2) [rather provincial] smiling slightly or with secret complacency, good-humouredly funny, chuckling.

Schmollis, *n.* [student's cant] — mit Einem trinken, to fraternize with any one in drinking, [of other people] to hob and nob. [the glasses or rummers having been filled with wine the two persons, bent upon drinking Schmollis hold, crossing their outstretched arms, each his glass to the lips of the other who then empties it in one draught and kisses the other, and from that moment a regular thouing is established between them]; — Herr Bruder! let's drink or empty our glass on good fellowship henceforward!

Schmoren, [in Low Sax. ſchmoren means to burst into a stifling sweat in an enclosed place, to swelter] I. *v. intr.* 1) [in pop. lang.] to be half dead, knocked up, stifled, smothered or suffocated with the heat. 2) [little used] to waste and shrivel [up] through heat, to be parched up. II. *v. tr.* [dämpfen] [with cooks] Kalbfleiſch, junge Hühner &c. —, — laſſen, to let veal, fowls stew or simmer, to stew veal, fowls &c.; geſchmortes Fleiſch, a stew, stewed meat, [with rich sauce] ragout; eine geſchmorte Hammelskeule, a stewed leg of mutton; junge Hühner —, Geſchmortes von jungen Hühnern machen, to make a fricassee of fowls, [if with hot peppers] a fowl-curry; das wird geſchmort gut ſchmecken, it will be fit to eat if stewed or prepared stew-fashion. Das —, the stewing, [for vegetables] simmering; [meat with the addition of onions] smothering, [with hot peppers] making a curry.

Schmor-braten, *m.* a stew, [or rather] stewed meat. Einen —braten machen, eſſen, to make, to eat a stew, [if with rich sauce or gravy] ragout. —pfanne, *f.* V. —tiegel. —ſtück, *n.* [with cooks] 1) a piece good for stewing, a stewing bit. 2) V. —braten. — tiegel, —topf, *m.* [with cooks] a stewpan, a stew-saucepan.

Schmu, *m.* [indecl., low] [Gewinn, Vortheil] profit, a nice thing, a good spec. — machen, to make a good spec, a good thing of it, a nice morning's work, a good job.

Schmück, [perhaps allied to σμάω, σμήχω, = to wipe off, to deterge, to clean] *adj.* and *adv.* [zierlich, hübſch] smart, pretty, nice, comely, buxom. Ein —es Mädchen, a pretty girl; ein —er Burſche, a smart youth; ein —er Anzug, a smart, nice dress.

Schmück, *m.* [-es] [especially something brilliant] [Kleinodien] jewels, ornaments, decorations. Der prieſterliche, biſchöfliche —, the sacerdotal, pontifical ornaments; der — zu einem Altare, der Altar—, the ornaments of the communion-table, of the altar; der königliche —, the royal or kingly ornaments, *it.* the crown-jewels; den — von Etwas wegnehmen, to despoil, to strip; ſie hatte ihren beſten — an, she had her best ornaments, clothes on, she wore her gayest attire, [fam.] she had on her sunday-best; ſie hat einen ſchönen —, she has a fine set of ornaments; ſie hat ihren — verſetzt, she has pledged all her fine things; ein Käſtchen voll —, a casket of jewels, a case for a set of jewels; — von Perlen, von Diamanten [ein Perlen—, ein Diamanten—], a suite or set of pearls, of diamonds; die Schönheit bedarf keines —es, beauty requires no [meretricious] ornament, display; ihre Schönheit ging weit über ihren ſchimmernden —, her beauty was far beyond her sparkling gems; V. Braut—, Haar—, Hals—, Hochzeit—, Kirchen—, Kopf— &c. *Fig.* Der redneriſche —, der — der Rede, der Schreibart, the ornaments, flourishes, flowers of rhetoric, of language, of style; es iſt zu viel geſuchter, gekünſtelter — in ſeiner Schreibart, his style is too affectedly or laboriously ornamented, too artificially dressed out or decked out, he is too flowery, too meretricious in his style; die Bilder dienen ſehr zum — der Rede, the figures of speech are peculiarly subservient to the embellishment of discourse; die Natur war in ihrem ſchönſten —e, nature was in her gayest attire. Syn. V. Putz.

Schmuck-angel, *f.* a hook with a brilliant plate for luring the fish. —arbeit, *f.* work in objects of dress and ornament, *it.* V. Juwelierarbeit. —arbeiter, *m.* a maker of fancy-articles, *it.* V. Juwelier. —bohne, *f.* V. Schminkbohne. —geld, *n.* money laid out upon dress, upon ornament, V. Nadelgeld; money for rings and jewels. Das — geld macht zuweilen einen Theil des Heirathgutes aus, the jewel and ring-money forms sometimes a part of the marriage-settlement. —geräth, *n.* every thing relating to ornament. Sie hat ſchönes —geräth, she has some beautiful jewelry, trinkets, things. — gewölbe, *n.* V. —laden. —hand, *f.* [provincial] V. Kußhand. —handel, —händler, *m.*, —handlung, *f.* V. Juwelenhandel &c. —kaſten, *m.*, —käſtchen, *n.* ring-case, jewel-box or casket. —laden, *m.* jeweller's shop. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* simple, unadorned. —nadel, *f.* a breast-pin, hair-pin, shirt-pin, pearl-pin, diamond-pin &c. —waare, *f.* finery, ornaments, *it.* [Juwelen] jewelry, trinkets.

Schmücken, *v. tr.* Einen —, Etwas —, to adorn any one, any thing; die Braut —, to deck the bride; die Perlen — ein Frauenzimmer gar ſehr, pearls become or set off a lady; mit Blumen —, to deck with flowers; ſich —, to adorn one's self; ſie hatte ſich feſt-

lich geſchmückt, she had put on her festive attire, [also] she was dressed for a or that party, for a ball &c; [with poets] die Natur ſchmückt ſich von Neuem, nature puts on her livery anew; [with feather-men] Federn —, to dress up, to get up the ostrich plumes &c. *Fig.* Ihre Beſcheidenheit ſchmückt ſie mehr, als Gold &c., her modesty adorns her more than gold; eine Rede —, to adorn, to embellish a speech. Syn. Y. under Putz. Das —, ornament, decoration, embellishment.

Schmücker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [unusual] one who adorns, decks out; V. Federſchmücker.

Schmúdelig, *adj.* and *adv.* [fam.] V. Schmutzig.

Schmúggel, *m.* [-s] **Schmuggelei,** *f.* [Schleichhandel] smuggling, contraband trade.

Schmúggeln, [from ſchmiegen] *v. intr.* [low] to smuggle.

Schmuggel-handel, *m.* V. Schmuggelei. —händler, *m.* V. Schmuggler. —ſchiff, *n.* a smuggling-vessel or ship, a smuggler.

Schmúggler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a smuggler.

Schmúnzeln, [in Sw. *smystra* and *mysa*, perhaps allied to the Engl. *smooth*] *v. intr.* [fam.] [lächeln, freundlich ſeyn or thun] to smile with self-satisfaction. Einen —d anſehen, to smile at any one; —de Miene, smiling countenance or face. Das —, smiling, smile.

Schmútz, Schmūz, *m.* [-es] [from the old ſmitan = beſchmitzen, beſchmieren] 1) [low = Fett, Butter &c.] fat, [as butter, lard &c.]. 2) [generally] dirt, filth, jobs. Ein Kind im —e, in ſeinem —e liegen laſſen, to let a child lie in its dirt, in its ordure; das iſt kein Flecken, es iſt nur —, that is no stain, it is harmless dirt, mud-dirt, only dirt; putzen Sie Ihr Kleid aus, es iſt voll —, clean your dress, it's all over dirt; der — an Händen, auf der Haut, auf dem Kopfe, dirt on one's hands, skin, head; er iſt voll —, he is all over dirt, he is quite filthy; die Haut, die Zähne &c. vom —e reinigen, to clean one's skin, one's teeth; die Wäſche vom gröbſten —e reinigen, to clean the linen from the coarsest dirt, [with washerwomen] to first linen; dieſe Seife nimmt den — gut weg, this soap takes well away the dirt, makes a strong lather; — an Etwas bringen, to dirty, foul any thing; den — gehen laſſen [abſchmutzen], to smear, bedaub any thing; dieſer Zeug nimmt den — leicht an, this stuff soon dirties, soils, becomes sullied or spoiled; wenn man ſich nicht fleißig wäſcht, ſo ſetzt ſich — auf die Haut an, if one does not wash frequently or without constant ablutions, dirt soon forms, settles on the skin. *Fig.* — [unſittliche Bilder, Ausdrücke, Reden], indecent pictures, expressions &c., obscenities, indecencies, smut. Syn. Schmutz, Unrath, Unflath. All sorts of impurities, that excite our disgust or loathing, are independently and abstractedly considered Unrath [filth] and Unflath [slush, matter]; when any impurity adheres to any other solid, so as to spoil or contaminate it, it is then Schmutz [dirt]. Unrath is vile and disgusting nastiness, and may be either solid or liquid. Unflath is only fluid, of the most revolting properties.

Schmutz-ärmel, *m.* false sleeve or sleeves [for keeping the others clean during dirty work]. ||—bartel, *m.* V. —kittel 2). —bauch, *m.* [in nat. history] the speckled lub-fish. —bogen, *m.* [with printers] waste sheet of printed paper. —buch, *n.* V. Sudelbuch. —farbe, *f.* 1) dirty, dull colour. 2) a colour that takes well or does not shew the dirt, that wears well. Die dunkeln und gemiſchten Farben ſind —farben, dark and mixed colours are the best colours for wearing. —farben, —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) dirty-coloured, dull-coloured. 2) of a colour that takes well the dirt, drab or drab-coloured. —fink, *m.* [low] 1) V. —kittel 2). 2) a filthy wretch, a man guilty of obscenities, a person fond of smut. —fleck, —flecken, *m.* spot, stain, mark. —flecken in or auf ein Kleid machen, to stain one's dress. —grau, 1) *adj.* and *adv* dirty-grey, whity-brown. 2) *n.* dirty grey. —hammel, —igel, *m.* V. —kittel 2). —kittel, *m.* 1) an apron, frock or pinbefore [when engaged about dirty work]. 2) *Fig.* [low] [= —fink, —hammel, —igel,] an uncleanly person, a filthy, dirty or beastly person, a pig, a hog. Seht den kleinen —kittel, wie er ſeine, wie ſie ihre Kleider beſchmutzt hat, look at the nasty little wretch, see how he, how she has dirtied his or her clothes. —koch, *m.*, —köchinn, *f.* V. Sudelkoch &c. —lappen, *m.* 1) a dirty rag; *it.* a duster; *it.* a dishclout. 2) *Fig.* V. —kittel 2). —nickel, *m.* [low] a slut, a dirty wench, a trollop; *it.* a scullion, V. Aſchenbrödel. —papier, *n.* coarse whity-brown paper. In —papier einwickeln, to wrap up in dirty-white paper; to wrap up in waste-paper. —rede, *f.* an obscene discourse, indecent speech. —reden führen, to talk bawdy, tawdry, smut, filth. —riß, *m.* [in architecture, drawing] the minute or first draught, the rough sketch. —titel, *m.* [with printers] a first or sham title-page [for keeping the real one clean]. —wort, *n.* obscene, bawdy, smutty word. —zeichnung, *f.* rough sketch or drawing.

Schmútzen, *v. intr.* 1) to stain, to soil, to begrime, to defile or sully; [with printers] to maculate, to blot. 2) to become foul, to dirty. Die weißen Zeuge — leicht, — ſehr, articles [of wearing-apparel] in white soon dirty, get dirtied or foul; —de Farbe, a sullying colour. Das —, dirtiness, foulness.

Schmútzig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) dirty, filthy, foul. —e Hände haben, to have dirty, filthy hands. —e Wäſche, —es Hemd, dirty, foul linen, dirty shirt; —e Teller, Gläſer, dirty plates, dirty glasses; —er Druck, Abdruck [with printers], a blotted, smudged impression; —e [zuſammenfließende] Schrift [with printers], blotted, running, smudged writing; —es Zimmer, a dirty room; es iſt —es Wetter, it is dirty, foul weather; es iſt — auf den Straßen, it is dirty, muddy in the streets; —er Menſch, a dirty man, a smutty fellow; er iſt immer —, ſieht immer — aus, he is always unclean, looks always dirty; —e Weibsperſon, a dirty slut, a slattern, a trollop, a filthy female; er ißt —, auf eine —e Art, he eats piggishly, in a dirty manner; er hat eine —e Lagerſtätte, he has a stye of a bed, of a bed-room, his bed is always in a dirty condition, foul, uncleanly; —e [unreine] Farbe, an unclean, a dirty colour; [with engravers] —er Kupferſtich, a smudged, botched engraving; —e Schraffirungen, dirty, botched, jumbled hatchings; — machen, to make dirty, to dirt; geben Sie Acht, daß Sie Ihre Hände, Ihre Kleider nicht — machen, take care you don't make your hands, your clothes dirty; ſich — machen, to make one's self dirty, unclean; — werden, to get dirty, to become unclean; die weißen Zeuge werden bald —, white articles of dress soon get dirty or stained, soon soil, V. Schmutzen; er hat ſein Kleid ganz — werden laſſen, he has let his coat get dirty. 2) *Fig.* *a*) [niedrig, gemein] —er Geiz, Gewinn, sordid, mean avarice, profit; —er Eigennutz, sordid, mean, paltry interest; er iſt einer der —ſten Geizhälſe, he is one of the meanest of misers, of niggards. *b*) [unanſtändig] —e Worte, Reden, filthy, smutty, bawdy words, language; er führt gerne —e Reden, er iſt ſehr — in ſeinen Reden, he likes to talk bawdy, he is very smutty in his conversation, —es Lied, —e Erzählung, a bawdy song, a smutty story; —er Dichter, an obscene poet; er erzählt gern etwas —e Geſchichten, he likes to tell stories that have a double-meaning; —e Gemählde, indecent pictures. Das —e, dirtiness, filthiness; *it. fig.* [Unſittlichkeit] obscenity, indecency. Dieſer Schriftſteller fällt zuweilen in das —e, this author sometimes falls into the obscene.

Schmútzigkeit, *f.* V. Das Schmutzige under Schmutzig. Die — dieſes Geizhalſes, the meanness, abjectness of this miser, the pitiful meanness of this skin-flint.

Schnábel, *m.* [-s, *pl* Schnäbel] *dim.* Schnäbelchen, ||Schnäbelein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [in Old Sax. *naebbe* means beak, nose and face, in Swed. *naebb* and *naef* means head and beak, in Swed. *nabb* is a cape or promontory. The word is therefore allied to Knopf, Nabe, Nabel] 1) [generally a certain elevation and projection] — einer Schreibfeder, Gießkanne, Flöte, Zange, eines Blaſebalges, the nib of a pen, spout of a can, mouth of a flute, knob of the tongs, nosel or nozzle of a pair of bellows; [in botany] der — gewiſſer Blumen, the spur of certain flowers; der — einer Schmetterlingsblume, the keel of a papilionaceous flower; der — an dem Samen, beak of a seed; das Schnäbelchen an dem Keime, the radicle of the germ; [in conchology] der —, lobes or both sides of the fundament; die Schnäbel an einer Muſchel, the summits of a shell; [in sportsmen's lang.] dem Hunde den — anhängen, to hang on the pointed clogs to a dog's neck; [in seamen's lang.] der — eines Schiffes, the beak of a ship; der — eines lateiniſchen Fahrzeuges, beak-head, stem of a lateen-bark. 2) [especially, the horned mouth of birds] beak, bill. Kurzer, langer —, short, long beak; ſpitziger, ſtumpfer —, pointed, blunt beak or bill; die Schnepfe hat einen geraden —, the snipe has a straight bill; dieſer Vogel vertheidigt ſich mit dem —, hackt, haut mit dem — um ſich, this bird defends himself with his beak or bill, hacks, hews, right and left with his beak or bill; mit dem — picken, bepicken, to peck, *it.* to bill; mit dem — nach Einem hauen, to make a stroke of the beak against any one; ein — voll, a beak-full, a bill-full; V. Eulen—, Raben—, Schwanen—, Storch—, Schnauze. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Er ſpricht, wie ihm der — gewachſen iſt, he speaks the language, the jargon of his country, as his fathers before him; *it.* he speaks as he understands it; *it.* he speaks out his mind, never withholding the truth; das iſt nicht für ſeinen — gewachſen, that is not for his dainty chops, that is meat for his master.

Schnabel-bein, *n.* [in conchology] Dorniges —bein [sort of bastard tiara], spur-shell. —eiſen, *n.* [with French hair-dressers] curling-tongs. —fiſch, *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) [Rüſſelfiſch] shooting chaetodon, chaetodon rostratus. 2) [Butzkopf] boops or pike-headed

whale. 3) [Juviterfiſch] beaked whale. —flöte, *f.* [obsolete] a beaked flute, a flute with a reed. —förmig, *adj* and *adv.* beak-shaped, bill-formed; [in antiquity] rostriform. —haut, *f.*, der Waſſervögel, epidermis of the beak. —korn, *n.* [in botany] [from the Cape of Good Hope] gnidia. —kraut, *n.* V. Storchſchnabel [in botany]. —möhre, *f.* [in conchology] V. Nadelkerbel. —muſchel, *f.* [in conchology] a bivalve, the swallow-shell. —ring, *m.* [with wagoners] ring at the rack of a wagon. —rodel, *m.* [in botany] alpine louse-wort or pedicularis. ‖—ſchiff, *n.* beaked ship, ship with a beaked prow. —ſchuhe, —ſtiefel, *pl.* [formerly] beaked or Chinese shoes, boots turned up at the toe. —ſpitze, *f.* point of the beak or bill —ſtich, —ſtoß, *m.* a peck, a stroke of the beak. —thier, *n.* [in Australasia] ornithorynchus, platypus anatinus, duck-billed platypus; beast with a bill. —voll, *indecl.* beak-full, bill-full —weide, *f* 1) a goose common, a marshy or poor land only good for geese. 2) *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] dainties, tit-bits. —wurz, *f.* V. Haarſtrang [in botany]. —zange, *f.* beaked tongs or callipers; [with surgeons] callipers with long legs often skate-formed; [with founders] a cramp or [a pair of] pinchers for taking the crucible out of the furnace; [with blacksmiths] tongs, *it.* V. —eiſen.

Schnäbelchen, Schnäbelein, *n.* V. Schnabel.

Schnäbeln, [more usual] **Schnabelīren,** [in common people's lang.] [of men] to eat with good appetite or great jest, to feed on much or on dainty food, meat or victuals.

Schnäbeln, I. *v. reſl.* ſich, [of birds] to bill, to caress with the beak or bill, [fam.] to bill and coo; *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] to bill and coo, [low] to hug and buss. II. *v tr.* Ein Schiff — [little used, except geſchnäbelt, the past participle or as an *adj.*], to furnish a ship with a beak, a rostrum; geſchnäbelte Schiffe, beak-prowed, rostrated ships; [in heraldry] geſchnäbelt, beaked.

Schnäbler, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) [in nat. hist.] anhima or anhinga [of Brazil] 2) Der verkehrte —, rynchops. 3) V. Breit—, Säbel—, Säge—, Sichel—.

1. **Schnake,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [is derived from the Old ſchnaken, in Old Sax. ſnican, Engl. *sneak*] 1) [Waſſerſchlange] water-snake. 2) [kleines Mutterſchaf] a little ewe.

2. **Schnāke,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears allied to necken, Lat. *neco*, originally to sting, i. e. ſtechen, in Swed. *snicka* means to snick, to nitch or notch] 1) [Mücke] a gnat, a culex, [low] midge. 2) [der Langfuß] tipula, old father or daddy long legs, [der Zimmermann] crane-fly, the sempstress. 3) [Frühlingsfliege] phryganea, cade-worm, caddy, semblis, hemerobius. 4) [Eintagsfliege] ephemera, day-fly, may-fly, ephemeron-worm.

Schnaken-kopf, *m.* [Münzmuſchel] cowrie, cowry-shell, gowrie, coury, cypraea, moneta, the African nun. —kraut, *n.* [Farrnkraut] fern. —ſtich, *m.* sting or bite of a gnat.

3. **Schnake,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears allied to the Lat. *nugae*, to the Engl. word *snack*, meaning a fives-ball and a merry short repast] [in fam. or pop. lang.] [V. Schwank, Schnurre] waggery, fun, frolic, comicality, nonsense. Er erzählte allerhand —n, brachte allerlei —n vor, he told all sorts of ridiculous or funny things, told a thousand funny things, brought out of his budget all sorts of gim-cracks, squibs, comicalities.

Schnakenmacher, *m.* jester, buffoon, tom-fool. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] a fellow full of waggeries &c., *it.* V. Fratzengeſicht.

Schnāken, *v. intr.* and *tr.* [in pop. lang.] 1) [= plaudern] to gossip, to chatter, to prate, [low] to scan-mag. 2) [= Schnaken machen] to talk or act funnily, to jest, to quiz.

Schnāker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [in common people's lang.] V. Schnakenmacher. 2) V. Schluchzer.

Schnakerei, *f.* facetiousness, fun, drollery, flam, quizzing, humbug, gammon, nonsense.

Schnākiſch, [low] [ſpaßhaft, luſtig, drollig] *adj.* and *adv.* merry, jesting, comic, droll, funny. —es Zeug reden, to talk nonsense, flams, gammon, humbug, fiddle-faddle.

Schnälle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from ſchnellen, zuſchnellen] 1) [generally, an instrument making a snapping noise] Die — an einer Thüre, the latch or catch-bolt to a door; [with printers] [an iron little tongue or stay] button or stay of the frisket, *it.* the gallows of a printer's press; [in sportsmen's lang.] the female organ, cunt, slit [of the bitch or female beast of prey], *it.* [*fig.* very vulgar or coarsely jesting, of women] the female organ, cunt, quim; die — [with dressers of chamois-leather, = Streiche], a sort of strap. 2) [especially] a buckle. Mit einer — befeſtigen, zumachen, to fasten, tighten, secure with a buckle; —n ohne Herz, buckles without any anchor or chape; Gürtel mit einer —, girdle with a buckle; die —n an den Hängriemen einer Kutſche, the brace-buckles of a carriage. V. Gurt—, Gürtel—, Hals—, Hoſen—, Hut—, Knie—, Schuh—; [in heraldry] — [= Spange in einem Wappen], a clasp; runde, rautenförmige —n, round, lozenge-shaped clasps; [in botany] V. —nblume.

Schnallen-blech, *n.*, —bügel, *m.* anchor, chape, locket. —blume, *f.* wild poppy, corn rose, red-poppy. —bürſte, *f.* a brush for cleaning buckles. —dorn, *m.* the tongue, prong or tooth of a buckle. —gürtel, *m.* a girdle with a buckle. —macher, —ſchmied, *m.* a buckle-maker. —riemen, *m.* [an Schuhen], tongue, shoe-strap, buckle-strap. —ring, *m.* [in heraldry] mail. —ſchuhe, *pl.* buckle-shoes, [fam.] square-toes. —ſtiefel, *pl.* boots with buckles —zunge, *f.* V. —dorn.

1. **Schnällen,** *v. tr.* Die Schuhe &c. —, to buckle, to fasten by buckling; ſchlecht geſchnallte Beinkleider, breeches badly buckled [to]; feſt —, to tighten with a buckle, to buckle tight; feſter —, to buckle [up] tighter; die Steigbügel länger —, to buckle down, lower, to let down the stirrups [so and so many holes].

2 **Schnällen,** [another form for knallen, to make a report &c.] *v. intr.* — or ſchnalzen, to smack, clack, snap, crack, pop, flick, snop, knack. Mit der Peitſche —, to crack with the whip, to smack the whip; er hat mit dem Munde, mit den Fingern geſchnallt, geſchnalzt, he has popped or clucked with his mouth, snapped, knacked with his fingers. Das —, clacking, snapping, popping.

Schnälzen, V. 2. Schnallen.

Schnāpel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [instead of the old Schnabel] [in nat. hist.] 1) lavaret, gwiniad, vangis. 2) V. Hornhecht. 3) [Spitznaſe] the salmo thymallus, grayling, V. Adelfiſch.

Schnāper, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [instead of Schnabel] [a kind of whale, die Naſe, der Näsling] the beaked whale.

Schnápp or **Schnápps,** [in Sw. *snabb* = quick, cheerful] *interj.* [in fam. lang., for ſchnell] —! ging das Schloß zu, ging das Schloß los, snap! the lock closed, crack the lock snapped to, clicked to; —! hatte er es weg, crack! he had it off, he carried it off in a jiffy.

Schnápp, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in common people's lang.] a snap. Der Hund that einen — darnach, hatte es mit einem —e, the dog made a snap at it, had it in one snap. *Fig.* In einem —e [plötzlich], in a crack, in the twinkling of a bed-post.

Schnáppe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from ſchnappen = to fall down quick] 1) [low] V. Maul. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] any cloth that can be raised or lowered, a sort of screen.

Schnáppen, [allied to knappen] *v. intr.* 1) [in common people's lang.] V. Hinken 2) to snap [by quick motion in any direction]. Das Schloß ſchnappt, the lock snaps [to], V. Ab —; das Flintenſchloß ſchnappt, the lock of the gun snaps; das Flintenſchloß — laſſen, to snap the lock; das Brett ſchnappte [= fuhr ſchnell] in die Höhe, the plank or board sprang up, flew up, V. Auf—; ſie ließ das Kind — [in common people's lang. = vom Arme fahren], she let the child slip or fall down [out of her arms]; V. Ueber—. 3) Nach Etwas —, to snap at any thing; der Hund ſchnappte nach dem Brode, the dog snapped at the bread; dieſer Vogel ſchnappt nach den Fliegen, this bird snaps or snatches at or after the flies; nach Athem, nach Luft — [in pop. lang], to gasp for breath, for air. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Nach Etwas —, to hanker after any thing; nach Reichthümern, einem Amte —, to thirst, hanker after wealth, a situation; [low] nach dem Bettzipfel —, to be sleepyw [fam.] gaping for Bedfordshire. 4) [in Lo, Sax. ſnabben = to gabble] [in sportsmen's lang.] Der Auerhahn ſchnappt [= ſchnalzt], the heath-cock clucks.

Schnapp-feder *f.* a catch-spring. —galgen, V. Wippgalgen. —hahn, *m.* [obsolete or now chiefly comic] 1) [Räuber] foot-pad, pad, a vagabond. 2) V. Freibeuter, Parteigänger. 3) V. Bettelvogt, Gerichtsdiener. 4) [in the mint] a foreign coin worth four pence. —karren, *m.* [Sturzkarren] a dung-cart, scavenger's cart. —meſſer, *n.* a clasp-knife. —ſack, *m.* [in common people's lang.] a knapsack. Er hatte ſeinen —ſack auf dem Rücken, he had his knapsack on his back; Etwas in ſeinen —ſack ſtecken, aus ſeinem —ſacke hervorholen, to put something into one's knapsack, to produce or take out any thing from one's knapsack. —tuch, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] V. Schnappe 2). —weife, *f.* a reel or windle with a clapper or flap.

Schnäppe, V. Schneppe.

‖**Schnäppen,** *v. tr.* Tauben — [low], to nab or bag one's neighbour's pigeons.

Schnäpper, Schnepper, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [in surgeon's lang.] lancet, [for bleeding horses] a fleam, V. Schröpf—, Laßeiſen. 2) —, —ling, *m.* [for amusement] a cross-bow for quarrels, bolts, arrows &c. 3) [rather provincial, in fam. lang., chiefly comic = Schwätzer] a chatterbox, a jabberer. Du biſt ein kleiner —, you are a forward little prattler, [if to a little girl] you are a miss prate-a-pace. 4) [in nat. hist.] muscicapa, fly-catcher, V.

Fliegen—.

Schnäpperlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] des Blaſebalges, the value, sucker of a pair of bellows.

Schnäppermaul, Schnappern, [in pop. lang.] V. Plappermaul, Plappern.

‖**Schnäppiſch,** V. Schnippiſch.

Schnäpps, V. Schnapp, *interj.*

Schnäpps, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schnäppſe] [as much as one drinks at a gulp, at a snap or Schnapp] [in common people's lang.] a sort of brandy or cherry-water called *schnaps*, gin, schedam &c.; *it.* a gulp or little go of any strong spirit or liqueur, a glass of raw spirits. Einen — nehmen, trinken, to take, to drink, a glass of snaps, of the creature, of thunder and lightning, of sky-blue, of the enemy &c.; ein — or ein Schluck —, a dram; ein bitterer —, bitters; er trank ſechs Schnäppſe hinter einander, he drank six glasses or goes of brandy &c one after the other.

Schnapps-bruder, *m.* [in common people's lang.] —**trinker,** *m.*, —**ſchweſter,** *f.* [in common people's lang.] —**trinkerinn,** *f.* a gin-drinker, a dram-drinker. —**glas,** *n.* a small glass used for snaps, gin &c. drinking. —**laden,** *m.* a low shop where snaps and other ardent spirits are retailed, gin-shop. —**ſchenke,** *f.* gin-shop, low public house where snaps and other ardent spirits are retailed.

Schnäppſen, *v. intr.* [in common people's lang.] to drink a dram or drams of any ardent spirit. Er ſchnappſet gern, he likes a dram, loves a drop of the creature.

‖**Schnärcheln,** V. Schnarchen.

Schnärchen, [in Sw. *snarka*, Ice. *snorka*, the same word as ſchnarren, in Low Sax. ſnarren = murren, and appears allied to the Germ. Schnurre, to the Lat. *narro* to sound that is to speak] *v. intr.* to snore. Dieſer Hund ſchnarcht wie ein Menſch, this dog snores like a man, [fam.] like a christian; er hat die ganze Nacht geſchnarcht, he has been snoring the whole night. Das —, snoring.

Schnärcher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —**inn,** *f.* a snorer.

Schnärre, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) a rattle. Mit der — ſchnarren or ratſchen, to spring the rattle. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) the land-rail. *b*) V. Schnarrdroſſel. *c*) V. Schnarrente.

Schnärren, [another form for knarren, V. Schnarchen] *v. intr.* 1) [generally, to give forth or yield spontaneously a twanging and jarring sound, a rattling sound. Dieſe Saite ſchnarrt, this string jars, grates; im Reden —, to purr in speaking, *it.* to lisp, to speak thick; ſie kann das R nicht recht ausſprechen, ſie ſchnarrt, she cannot pronounce the R, she speaks thick; das — ſteht ihm [ausnahmsweiſe] gut an, lisping becomes him [but only him], it does not shock the ear to hear him lisp; das erkünſtelte — iſt widerlich, lisping from affectation is disagreeable, speaking thick or indistinctly when put on is odious. 2) [in fam. lang.] —, to speak in a grumbling, snappish tone, to grumble, V. Anſchnarren. 3) to spring the rattle [for scaring sparrows &c.]. Der Nachtwächter hat ſo eben geſchnarrt, the watchman has just sprung his rattle, [that is] has just called the hour by springing his rattle.

Schnarr-baß, *m.* [in music, ſchnarrender Baß] drone. —baß eines Dudelſackes, einer Sackpfeife, einer Leier, the drone of a bagpipe, pibroch, hurdy-gurdy; —baß [in organs], V. —werk. —**droſſel,** *f.* the mistletoe-thrush, missel, misselbird. —**eiſen,** *n.* [with gold and silversmiths] a bickern, a thin anvil. —**ente,** *f.* anas clangula, golden eye; *it.* brent goose. —**heuſchrecke,** *f.* cricket, house-cricket, hearth-cricket. —**pfeife,** *f.* drone-pipe, short bassoon, double-curtail [to a bagpipe &c]; [in organs] the reed stop. —**werk,** *n.* [in organs] reed-work.

Schnätterer, *m.* [-s, *pl* -] [in fam. lang.] a chatterer, blabberer, V. Plauderer, Schwätzer.

Schnätterhaft, Schnätterig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] gossiping, blabbing, chattering, prating.

Schnättern, [allied to knattern, knarren, ſchnarren, in Swed. *snoter* means = beredt eloquent] *v. intr.* 1) [especially to give forth a sound spontaneously] Die Enten, Gänſe &c. —, the ducks quack or cackle, geese cackle; er ſchnattert in einem fort [in fam. lang.], he gabbles on or away, he keeps on gabbling, cackling. 2) [in fam. lang.] [to chatter with the teeth] Vor Kälte —, to chatter for cold; dieſer Kranke hat einen Fieberſchauer, er ſchnattert, this patient has an ague fit, his teeth chatter. Das —, Geſchnatter, cackling, [for ducks] quacking, gabbling, cackling.

Schnatterente, V. Schnarrente.

Schnau, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in Low Sax. ſnau = Schnauze or snout] V. Schnaue.

Schnau-maſt, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] the mast of a snow, a try-sail mast. —**ſchiff,** *n.* V. Schnaue. —**ſegel,** *n.* the sail of a snow-brig, a try-sail.

Schnaúben, [appears allied to Schnabel, in Swed. *snobba* means to pout or in Germ. ſchnäuzen, and *snubba* means to *snub* any one, or anfahren] *reg.* and *irreg. v. intr.* 1) to puff, to blow, to pant, [of horses] to snort, *it.* to roar, to puff and blow, to wheeze. Sobald er einige Stufen geſtiegen iſt, ſchnaubt er wie ein Ochs [in common people's lang.], as soon as he has mounted a few steps, he snorts like a bull-calf; dieſes Pferd iſt dämpfig, ſehen Sie, wie es ſchnaubt, this horse is broken winded, see, how he roars; lebhafte Pferde — gerne, lively, spirited horses are fond of snorting, are easily induced to snort; dieſes Pferd ſchnaubt aus Furcht, aus Ungeduld, this horse snorts for fear, is snorting through impatience; ein —des Pferd, a broken-winded horse; Pferd, welches im Laufen immer ſchnaubet, a roarer, a horse that coughs or roars when running; das — der Roſſe, wilder Thiere, snorting of steeds, roaring of brutes, [also] the roaring of broken-winded hacks; man hört das — dieſes Thieres, wilden Thieres von ferne, one hears the snorting of this animal, wild beast, from afar. *Fig.* Nach Rache —, *it. v. tr.* nichts als Rache —, to thirst, to pant for revenge, to breathe nothing but vengeance; [in Scripture] Saul ſchnaubte mit Dräuen und Morden wider die Jünger des Herrn, and Saul yet breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord &c. 2) [rather provincial] Die Naſe —, V. Schnäuzen.

Schnaúber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a broken-winded horse, a pursy horse, *it.* a roarer [such as, for instance, the well-known race-horse Eclipse was].

Schnaúe, *f.* [*pl.* n] [allied to ſnau = Schnauze a snout] [in seamen's lang.] a vessel with two masts and a try-sail mast, a snow. Die —n dienen beſonders zur Kaperei, snows are excellent vessels for cruising, make good privateers.

Schnaúfen, [in common people's lang.] V Schnauben, Athmen.

Schnaúpe, *f.* [provincial] V. Schnauze, Schnuppe, Lichtſchnuppe.

Schnaúze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] *dim.* Schnäuzchen, ‖**Schnäuzlein,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to Schnabel] 1) [originally something projecting or prominent] — einer Lampe, Waſſerkanne, eines Deſtillirkolbens, the beak of a lamp, spout of a water-can, beak of a still; — eines Kruges, spout or mouth of a pitcher, jug or ewer, [with chemists] canthus; die — an einem Gefäße abſtoßen, abſchlagen, abbrechen, to knock off, to break off the spout of any vessel, the beak of &c; die — an einer Dachrinne, the spout of a house-gutter; die — eines Blaſebalges, the nozzle or muzzle of the bellows; [in seamen's lang.] — des Schiffſchnabels, volute to the beak or prow of a ship. 2) — eines Hundes, Wolfes, Fuchſes &c., the muzzle of a dog, of a wolf, muzzle or snout of a fox &c; — eines Karpfen, snout of a carp; — eines Schweines, snout of a hog, V. Rüſſel; ſchlagen Sie dieſen Hund auf die —, give this dog a rap, a blow over his muzzle, chops; [low for Mund] eine garſtige —, a horrid Cheshire-cat of a mouth, a villainous mouth; Einem Eins auf die — geben, ſchlagen, to give any one a blow on the mouth, a muzzler. *Fig.* [very low] Halt die —! hold your jaw, give us none of your sauce, your gammon; ſie hat eine naſchhafte —, she has a piquant turned-up little nose; er trägt die — hoch, he carries his nose high, he walks very fess, as if the town was his own.

Schnauz-bart, *m.* [in common people's lang.] V. Schnurrbart. —**kanne,** *f.*, —**krug,** —**topf,** *m.* can, pitcher, jug or pot with a spout.

Schnauzen-käfer, *m.* V. Rüſſelkäfer. —**nadel,** *f.* [in conchology] the duck's-bill shell [of the East Indies].

Schnaúzen, *v. intr.* [low] to stick out one's mouth, one's lips, to pout; *it.* V. An—.

Schnäúzen, *v. tr.* [to furnish with a spout &c.] 1) [little used] Einen Topf, einen Krug —, to put on a spout to a pot, to a pitcher or jug. 2) [to take away the snout, to handle the snout, as it were] *v. tr.* and *v. refl.* Das Licht —, to snuff the light; die Naſe —, ſich —, to blow one's nose; ſchnäuzet dieſes Kind, ſchnäuzet dieſem Kinde die Naſe, make this child blow its nose, wipe this child's nose; er, ſie hat ſich geſchnäuzt, he, she has blown his, her nose; es hat ſich ein Stern geſchnäuzt, a star has just fallen, there was a shooting star. *Fig.* Einen — [low], to trick, to do, to dupe any one, V. Prellen, Schnellen.

Schnaúzicht, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling a muzzle, snoutish. Ein —er Mund, a pouting mouth.

Schnäúzig, *adj.* and *adv.* having a muzzle, snouted, spouted, V. Schnauze. —e Kanne, —er Krug, V. Schnauzkrug.

Schnècke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from the old ſchnecken, Old Sax. ſnican, Old Engl. *sneak*, meaning to creep, to crawl] 1) [a creeping thing] — mit einem Gehäuſe, a snail; eßbare —, edible or vine snail, oviparous pomatia; das Haus, Gehäuſe or die Schale der —n, the house, covering, roof, shell of a snail, a snail-shell; langſam wie eine —, slow, di-

latory as a snail; verſteinerte —n, V. —nſtein. 2) [something spiral] [in anatomy] Die — im Ohre, the cochlea; [in architecture] —, an ornament to Ionic pillars in a spiral line, volute; ram's horn or cornu ammonis; *it.* scroll; [in artillery] curl or ring [round a fascine]; [with surgeons] a peculiar mode of dressing, the spiral bandage; [with harness-makers] the curl or scroll of the bit; die — einer Taſchenuhr, the fusee of a watch; [in hydraulics] V. Waſſer—; [in seamen's lang.] — am Schiffsſchnabel, the volute of a ship's beak or prow. *Fig.* [very low, chiefly in students' cant] the female organ, cunt, quim, my hat.

Schnecken=achſe, *f.* [einer Säule] the axis of a volute [to an Ionic column]. —art, *f.* 1) nature of the snail, of the vine-snail. 2) species, kind, sort of snail. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* after the manner of a snail, snail-like. —auge, *n.* snail's eye [at the end of the tentacle], the eye of the vine-snail or vine-cockle; [in architecture] the central point of a volute, of a scroll, of a roll; [in geometry] centre of a spiral, of a curve. —berg, *m.* 1) [on the Continent] a hill or mound for keeping edible snails and where they are fattened. 2) [with gardeners] a mound in a garden spirally formed or with a winding path on it. —blut, *n.* 1) V. —ſaft. 2) [der Purpur—] the juice or purple juice of the purple-fish, the Tyrian die of the murex. —bohne, *f.* the large-flowered French-bean or runner. —bohrer, *m.* a gimlet, an anger or wimble with a spiral centre-bit. —brühe, *f.* snail-broth or soup. —deckel, *m.* operculum of a shell; [verſteinerter] operculite, fossile operculum. —feder, *f.* [with watchmakers] spiral spring, main-spring. —fett, *n.* V. Speckfett. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* spiral, conchyloid, in the form or shape of a snail, volute. —förmig winden, krümmen, biegen, to turn, to wind, to bend spirally, to coil up; [in architecture] —förmig gewundener Pfühl einer Säule, spire of a column; [in botany] —förmige Knoſpe, a bud rolled or twisted transversally; —förmige Hülſe, the spiral-formed cod, shell or siliqua [of a leguminous plant]. —fraß, *m.* 1) the eating or gobbling of snails, of edible snails or vine-cockles. 2) food for the snails. —gang, *m.* 1) the march or crawling of a snail. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] snail's pace, a crawling gait. Er geht im —gange, he goes, walks at a snail's pace; dieſe Sache geht einen —gang, this affair goes at a snail's pace. 2) [in landscape-gardening] an alley, [also] a walk formed in a spiral line. —gehäus, *n.* V. —haus. —gewinde, *n.* V. —windung. —gewölbe, *n.* [in architecture] snail-formed or spiral vault. —grube, *f.* [on the Continent] a pit [in which the edible snails are fattened]. —haus, *n.* [*dim.* —häuschen, ||—häuslein, *n.*] snail-shell, [fam.] a snail's house or buckler. —horn, *n.* 1) snail's horn, tentacle, feeler, antenna. 2) a spiral horn. 3) [in conchology] Triton's shell or conch. —kegel, *m.* [with watchmakers] the fusee or spindle [around which the chain winds itself]. —klee, *m.* [in botany] lucerne; medicago. Arabiſcher —klee, Arabian lucerne; baumartiger —klee, arborescent lucerne; ſpaniſcher —klee, Spanish or pinnated lucerne; gekrönter —klee, crowned lucerne; durchflochtener or verworrener —klee, entangled lucerne, moon-trefoil; —klee mit kleinen Früchten, lucern bearing small fruit or seed; der eigentliche —klee, polymorphous lucerne; ſchildförmiger —klee, scutcheoned lucerne; gedrehter —klee, twisted lucerne, medich. —kohl, *m.* red cabbage, pickling or blue cabbage. —könig, *m.* the edible vine-snail; pomatia. —krebs, *m.* [Schmarotzerkrebs] the Bernard-crab. —lehre, *f.* conchyliology, conchology, helminthology. —linie, *f.* [in geometry] helix, spiral line, a spiral, conchoid. Es gibt eine unendliche Menge verſchiedener —linien, there is an infinite number of spiral curves; die Kunſt, —linien zu ziehen, the art of drawing spirals, helicosophy; von der —linie eingeſchloſſener Raum, a conchoidal space; die Aſymptote der —linie, the asymptote of the conchoid; Uhr, deren Feder wie eine —linie gedreht iſt, a watch whose spring is wound up spirally, a watch with a main-spring; nach einer —linie gezogene Ausſchweifung eines Raſens [with gardeners], a roll or scroll of turf. —luzerne, *f.* polymorphous lucerne or moon-trefoil. —marmor, *m.* V. Muſchelmarmor. —milbe, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the parasitical mite of snails. —nudeln, *pl.* macaroni served up in spiral wreaths; *it.* [in German cookery] a sort of dumpling made in a spiral form, macaroni. —poſt, *f. fig.* [in fam. lang., chiefly comic] slow-going stage-coach, stage-waggon, snail-coach. Mit der —poſt fahren, to travel by the road-wagon, by the snail-coach. —rad, *n.* [with watchmakers] [in pocket-watches] the fusee-wheel. —rauchſtein, *m.* V. —topas. —raupe, *f.* a caterpillar formed like a snail, a volute caterpillar. —rundung, *f.* V. —linie. —ſaft, *m.* 1) the juice or liquor of the vine-snail, pomatia-juice. 2) V. —blut 2). —ſammler, *m.* 1) a gatherer of snails, especially of the vine-snail or pomatia. 2) [in nat. hist.] the shelly amphitrite. —ſchale, *f.* V. —haus. —ſcheidewand, *f.* [in anatomy] the spiral wall of the cochlea. —ſchlange, *f.* 1) [in nat. hist.] helmintholite. 2) wimble. —ſchritt, *m. fig.* snail's pace. —ſtein, *m.* [in mineralogy] 1) [kind of Glimmer] mica with steatite talk. 2) a little stone or stony secretion in the head of a snail. 3) V. Muſchelmarmor. 4) V. Ammonshorn. —ſtiege, *f.* V. —treppe. —ſtütze, *f.* V. —ſtängel. —topas, *m.* [in mineralogy] lack-lustre or limpid topaz, topaz of Saxony. —treppe, *f.* [in architecture] spiral or cochlear staircase; a helical stair-case. Hängende —treppe, a hanging spiral stair-case, screw of St. Giles. —werk, *n* shell-work, collection of shells. —windung, *f.* a spiral turning; [round a cone] winding in a spiral line, spiral winding, spire; [round a cylinder] helical winding, a helix. *Fig.* Ein [Berg=] Weg in —windungen, a zigzag path or road. —zapfen, *m.* [with watchmakers] pinion of report. —zug, *m.* [in architecture] [of mouldings, cornices &c.] scroll of volutes. V. —windung.

Schnée, *m.* [-s] [in Polish *snieg*, Fr. *neige*, Old Fr. *noif*, *nois*, in sportsmen's lang. or with German huntsmen das Neue, in Lat. *nix*, *niv-is*, Gr. (*νlψ*) *νιφάς* Perhaps allied to the Gr. *νlζ-ω*, *νιπτ-ω* According to others it belongs to neu, to nett = shining] snow. Dieſer Wind wird uns — bringen, this wind will bring us snow; es lag zwei Schuh hoch —, ein zwei Schuh hoher —, the snow lay on the ground two feet deep, it was two feet of snow; es iſt viel —, ein tiefer — gefallen, much snow, a deep snow has fallen; der erſte —, the first fall of snow; mit — bedeckt, covered with snow; weiß wie —, V. —weiß. *Fig.* [with poets] Sein Haupt iſt ſchon mit — bedeckt, his head is already covered with snow, snowy age has whitened his head; der — ihres Buſens &c., the snowy whiteness, the matchless whiteness of her bosom &c.; *it.* [with cooks] — or —ballen, a preparation of whipped eggs, egg-snow, snow-balls.

Schnee=ammer, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the snow-ortolan, snow-bird, winter bunting, emberiza nivalis. —bahn, *f.* road or path cut out or formed in the snow. —ball, *m.* 1) a snow-ball. Einander mit —ballen werfen, to throw snowballs at each other, to pelt one another with snowballs; *it.* V. [the more usual word] —lauwine. 2) [with cooks] —ballen, *pl.* V. under —. 3) [in botany] —ballenbaum, *m.* [Hirſchholder] the Guelder rose, opulus, snow-ball tree, wayfaring-tree. —baum, *m.* [in botany] [in North America &c.] chionanthus, the snow-drop-tree of Carolina; *it.* the compact Caribbean snow-drop tree. —beere, *f.* [in botany] the chiococca, strawberry-tree [of the Friendly Isles]. —berg, *m.* 1) mountain, high hill covered, capped or crowned with snow. 2) a hilly drift or great heap of snow. —birn, *f.* white butter pear. —blind, *adj.* and *adv.* dazzled or blinded with the snow, snow-blind. —blume, *f.* [*dim.* —blümchen, *n.*] [in botany] 1) [—tropfen] the galanthus, the snow-drop. 2) [weiße Küchenſchelle] the anemone or wind flower of the Alps. —brille, *f.* [for wearing against the blinding effects of snow-fields] goggles, green spectacles. —bruch, *m.* [in woods and forests] the breakage of a tree or its branch-work by snow. —brüchig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in woods and forests] branchwork or wood broken by the snow. —dohle, *f.* [in nat. hist.] [gemeine Dohle or Dohlenkrähe] common daw. —droſſel, V. Ringdroſſel, Meerdroſſel. —enzian, *m.* [in botany] the snow-gentian, the gentiana nivalis. —eule, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the great white owl, the strix nyctea or harfang. —fall, *m.* 1) [modern word] snow-fall. Es war heute ein ſtarker —fall, it was a heavy snow-fall to-day. 2) V. Lauwine. —fink, *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) the emberiza nivalis, snow-bird. 2) V. Bergfink. —flechte, *f.* [in botany] the snow-lichen, [fam.] rock-tripe. —flocke, *f.* 1) a snow-flake. 2) V. —blume 1). —flockenbaum, *m.* V. —baum. —gans, *f.* [in nat. hist.] 1) [nordiſche] the snow-goose. 2) [wilde Gans] wild goose, solan goose. 3) V. Kropfgans. —garn, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] a snow-net for taking partridges. —gebirge, *n.* mountains whose summits or sides are covered with snow, [with poets] snow-capped mountains. —gefilde, *n.* [with poets] snow-decked, snow-wrapped plains. —geſtöber, *n.* fine and thin-flaked snow falling in flakes or whirled down from the sky. —gewölk, *n.* [popular term] a cloud charged with snow, a snow-cloud. —gläſer, *pl.* V. Schneebrille. —glöckchen, *n.* [in botany] 1) the white winter-flower, the white or spring crocus, narcisso-leucoium. 2) V. —blume 1). —grenze, *f.* V. —linie. —grube, *f* 1) a pit, cave or cellar expressly prepared for the conservation of snow, a snow-house. 2) pit or hollow filled with snow. —hahnenfuß, *m.* [in botany] the snowy ranunculus or crow-foot. —haſe, *m* 1) the white hare. 2) V. —huhn. —haube, *f.* V. —garn. —haufen, *m.* heap, drift, mound of snow. —huhn, *n.* the lagopede tetrao, white game, white ptarmigan. —klumpen, *m.* a mass or lump of

snow. —könig, *m.* V. Zaunkönig. —kuppe, *f.* snow-capped summit of a mountain, mountain-top crested or crowned with snow. —lauwine, *f.* V. Lauwine. —lerche, *f.* the snow-lark. —licht, *n.* light, lustre of snow. —linie, *f.* [in physics or geography] the snow-line, the line where there is eternal snow, where snow never melts —luft, *f.* air charged or pregnant with snow. —mann, *m.* a mannikin of snow. Diese Kinder belustigen sich damit, —männer zu machen, these children are amusing themselves with making snow-men snow-dolls; *fig.* [in fam. lang., in jest] a man cold as ice, not apt or capable to be warmed by any fine sentiment, by any passion &c. —masse, *f.* mass of snow, a snow-mass. —meise, *f.* the snow-tom-tit, the long-tailed tit-mouse. —merkur, *m.* [in nat. hist.] pinnated grouse, tetrao cupido. —milch, *f.* [with cooks] cream whipped up with eggs, snow-cream. —monat, *m.* January; [in Fr. hist.] nivose. —muß, *n.* V. —milch. —netz, *n.* V. —garn. —pappel, *f.* V. Silberpappel. —pflug, *m.* a plough or sledge for removing or clearing snow on the high-roads. —pilz, *m.* [in botany] [der Eichhase] a branched boletus or fungus [infesting the roots of the oak]. —regen, *m.* rain mingled with snow, cold drizzling rain or sleet. —rose, *f.* [in botany] [sibirische gelbe] the yellow rose [of Siberia]. —schlange, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the white snake of Africa. —schmelze, *f.* melting of the snow or snows, a thaw. —schuh, *m.* a snow-shoe [as used by the Laplanders &c.]; *it.* [in England] a snow-shoe. —sperling, *m.* V. —ammer. —staub, *m.* the dust or blight of snow, snow-dust. —steinbrech, *m.* [in botany] snow-saxifrage, white saxifrage. —stufe, *f.* V. —linie. —sturm, *m.* snow-storm. —sturz, *m.* a falling or rolling down of great masses of snow, V. Lauwine. —tropfen, *m.*, *dim.* —tröpfchen, ||—tröpflein, *n.* 1) V. —blume 1). 2) V. —glöckchen. —veilchen, *n.* V. —glöckchen. —vogel, *m.* 1) V. —ammer. 2) V. —huhn. 3) V. Seidenschwanz. —wasser, *n.* snow-water, melted snow. —wehe, *f.* [modern word] snow-drift. —weiß, *adj.* and *adv.* snow-white, snowy white, white as snow. Sein —weißes Haar, ihre —weiße Haut, his snow-white or blanched locks, her snowy skin, [with poets] the snow of his hair, the snow of her complexion; die —weißen Alpen or Alpengipfel, the snowy, hoary Alps or Alpine tops. —weiße, *f.* the whiteness of snow, snow-white. —wetter, *n.* snowy weather; *it.* a snow-storm. —wiesel, *n.* the little white weasel or mouse-hunt. —wind, *m.* a wind threatening, portending snow, charged with snow. —wolke, *f.* a snow-cloud, cloud charged with snow. —wurm, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the snow-worm, the larva of the slaty cantharis. —wurz, *f.* anacampseros, faba crassa, telephium, true orpine. —zeit, *f.* the snowy season.

Schneeicht, *adj.* and *adv.* similar to, resembling or like snow, snowlike, snowy; V. Schneeweiß.

Schneeig, *adj.* and *adv.* charged or covered with snow, concealed by snow, containing snow, snowy. —e Berge, V. Schneeberge; —es Wetter, —e Jahreszeit, snowy weather, the snowy season [of the year]; Ihr Kleid ist —, your dress is all over snow.

Schnéffel, V. Schnäpel.

Schneide, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) Die — eines Messers, Degens, the edge of a knife, of a sword, [with swordsmen] the cut [opposed to thrust]; die — eines Meißels, slanting, feather or bevel-edge of a chisel; die — eines Bohrers, the bit of a centre-bit, borer &c., V. Schärfe; die — ist abgenützt, stumpf, hat sich umgelegt, the edge &c. is worn down, blunt, has got flat or lost its keenness or sharpness; einem Degen &c. die — geben, to give an edge to a sword &c.; Messer mit zwei —n, a double-edged knife, a knife with two cutting-sides. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] energy, sharpness. Dieser Beamte hat keine —, this public functionary wants energy, more sharpness. 2) [in seamen's lang.] Die — des Schiffsschnabels, upper part of the knee of the head or prow, edge of the beak; die — des Vorderstevens, cutwater. 3) [with bakers] a sort of brake for the dough; [in sportsmen's lang.] [Syrenfel] a kind of bird-net, a springe; [in woods and forests] V. Schneuse.

Schneidelholz, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -hölzer] wood such as willows &c. that can stand cutting; *it.* slips, cuttings [of such wood].

Schneideln, *v. tr.* [with gardeners] Die Bäume —, to lop, to prune trees, V. Ausschneiden, Beschneiden.

Schneiden, [originally = eindrücken, allied to the Gr. *χνίζω*] *irr.* I. *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) [to make an incision in any thing] Mit einem Messer, mit der Schere —, to cut with a knife, with a pair of scissors, [fam.] to snip with the scissors; entzwei —, in Stücke —, to cut in two, apart, asunder; einen Aal in Stücke —, to cut an eel in pieces, to spitchcock an eel; auf das Kerbholz —, to tally, cut, nick, score on a notched stick; er hat sich bis auf den Knochen geschnitten, he has cut himself, given himself a cut [down] to the bone; bis in das lebendige Fleisch —, to cut to the quick; sich in den Finger —, to cut one's finger; klein —, to cut [up] small, to mince, to collop; dieses Fleisch läßt sich gut —, schneidet sich gut or weich, this flesh or meat is easily carved or cut up, is tender, is soft to the knife; [in geometry] zwei Linien, die sich — [= kreuzen], two lines that intersect, cut one another. *Fig.* Das schneidet mir ins Herz [in fam. lang.], that cuts me to the heart; sich — [low, for sich irren], to make a mistake, blunder. 2) [abschneiden] Brod, Fleisch, große Stücke, grünes Futter —, to cut bread, meat, large bits, green fodder; das Getreide —, to cut the wheat. *Proverb.* V. under Pfeife. 3) [= schneidend zubereiten] Holz, Bretter, Stroh, Häckerling, Futter —, to cut wood, planks, straw, chaff, fodder [in the chaff-cutter &c.]; ein Kleid aus dem ganzen Stücke —, to cut out a dress from the whole piece [without quarters &c.]; die Münzschienen zu Schrötlingen — [in the mint], to cut [out] the plates into planchets or blanks; eine Feder, Schreibfeder —, to make a pen, *it.* [less usual] to mend a pen; gut geschnittene Federn, well-made pens; Leisten, Formen —, to cut out or make lasts, forms, moulds; Sammet —, to cut or clip velvet; Riemen —, to cut out thongs or straps of leather; Diamanten &c. —, to cut diamonds &c.; in Rauten or vieleckig geschnittener Edelstein, a gem cut into facets, a precious stone in facets; er versteht das — der Steine, he understands the cutting of gems; [with masons] die Steine —, V. Behauen; [with hairdressers] die Haare —, to cut hair, the hair, to dress one's hair. *Fig.* Geld — [in common people's lang.], to turn a penny, an honest penny, *it. fig.* to pick one's pocket, to be extortionate, to screw out an exorbitant profit; Capriolen —, to cut capers, to caper; Gesichter —, to make faces, to make mouths. 4) [to treat by cutting] Bäume, Reben —, V. Be—; [with surgeons; farriers] den Stein —, to cut or operate for the stone, to perform an operation of lithotomy; Einen —, to cut any one, for the stone, to perform an operation for the stone on any one; er hat sich entschlossen, sich — zu lassen, sich den Stein — zu lassen, he has made up his mind to have himself cut for the stone, to submit to an operation of lithotomy; einen Bruch —, to reduce a [strangulated] rupture or hernia [by an operation or cutting the ligament]; ein Pferd, einen Hund, Schweine — [kastriren], to geld a horse, a dog, pigs, to spay a mare, bitch, sows; die Bienenstöcke — or aus—, to cut out the honey-combs from the hives, [so as to save the lives of the bees]; einem Hunde den Wurm —, to worm a dog; junger, geschnittener Ochs, a gelded bullock, a steer, a young ox; [at billiards] einen Ball —, to cut a ball [into a pocket]. *Fig.* Den Wein — [= verfälschen], to work up or brew wine [by mixing]; to drug or adulterate wine. 5) [to work on by cutting or graving, = graviren] Den Stempel zu einer Denkmünze —, to engrave a medal, the die for a medallion; den Stempel, die Patrize —, to engrave the die, the stamp, the cast; geschnittene Steine, engraved stones [for seals &c.], *it.* [Gemmen] cut stones, gems; — [used as a *v. intr.*], in Holz, in Edelsteine —, to carve, cut or engrave in wood, to engrave or grave on or in precious stones. Das —, V. Schnitt 1). II. *v. intr.* 1) [= schneidend seyn] Dieses Messer schneidet wie ein Schermesser, this knife cuts like a rasor; diese Säge schneidet gut, this saw cuts well, is well set; —de Werkzeuge, cutting or sharp instruments, edge-tools. *Fig. a)* [empfindlich auf den Körper einwirken or, in general, schmerzhaft seyn] Es schneidet mir or mich im Leibe, ich empfinde ein — im Leibe, I have a cutting or sharp pain, it cuts me like a knife or saw in my bowels, I have the colic, [low] I've got the gripes; ein —der Wind, a cutting, piercing, sharp wind; es geht ein —der Wind, ein Wind, der Einem in's Gesicht schneidet, it is blowing a cutting wind, there is a bitter cold wind enough to cut one's face in two, there is a piercing blast; —de Kälte, bitter, piercing, chilling, cutting cold; —der Schmerz, a sharp, cutting pain; das —de Wasser [in medicine], dysury, dysuria, ischury, strangury. *b)* [to act sensibly on the mind] Das schneidet mir in's Herz, in die Seele, that cuts me to the heart, cuts or wounds me to the very soul; —de Worte, Reden, Vorwürfe, cutting words, sarcastic, mortifying, bitter words, cutting or bitter reproaches. 2) —d [without blending or harmonious shadowing]. Ein —der Kontrast, a violent, strong, forcible contrast; —de Farben, —de [scharfe] Umrisse, inharmonious, bold, glaring colours, gaudy tints, sharp outlines. Das —, V. Schnitt; das — im Leibe, a griping pain, the colic, [low] the gripes, the guts-ache.

Schneide-bank, *f.* [with coopers, carpenters] 1) a bench, stool, block or table for cutting, planing &c. on, a planer's or cooper's stool, planing-bench. 2) V. Stückelbank. —bock, *m.* V. Sägebock. —bohrer, *m.* a borer, wimble with a bit, a centre-bit; *it.* a trepan or trephine. —brett, *n.* a cutting-board; *it.* V. Zuschneidebrett. —büchse, *f.*

[with lapidaries] vice [in which the gem to be cut is inserted and held tight]. —demant, *m.* [with glaziers] diamond. Ein im Bleiknechte eingefaßter —demant, a glazier's diamond set in the latherkin. —eiſen, *n.* any cutting tool of iron, sharp tool; [with locksmiths &c.] screw-tap, tap, screw-plate, [with slaters] edging-tool, [with coopers] V. —meſſer. —feile, *f.* knife-file, blade-file; *it.* an enameller's file. —gezeug, *n.* V. —werkzeug. —holz, *n.* 1) [in woods and forests] wood fit for planks, shelves, boards &c, saw-wood. 2) V. Schneidelholz. —kloß, *m.* couples, rafters [of a saw-mill roof]. —kluppe, *f.* [with locksmiths] a screw-plate or tap consisting of two detached pieces. —lade, *f.* [Futterbank] chopping-bench for cutting straw or stubble. —leder, *n.* [with curriers &c.] [for soles &c.] leather for cuttings, sole-leather; leather for tapping. —lohn, *m.* 1) V. Sägelohn. 2) V. Schnitterlohn. —maſchine, *f.* [for tobacco] cutting machine. —meſſer, *n.* [with chandlers] chopping-knife, tallow-knife; [with wagon builders &c., coopers] plane, addice, adze, two-handled knife, edge-tool; [with letter-founders] [for paring and trimming the letters, grooving and equalizing the shoulders]; kerning-knife, the steel-cutter of the plough or plane; [with tawers, Schwanzmeſſer] tail-knife; *it.* V. Beſchneidemeſſer; [in paper-mills] knife, blade [for lacerating the rags]; [with sawers] dulledge, V. Hobeleiſen; [with basket-makers] [Schnitzmeſſer] a paring-knife. —mühle, *f.* V. Sägemühle. —muskel, *m.* [in anatomy] levator menti, levator labii inferioris, incisivus inferior, lower incisive muscle. Großer —muskel, depressor labii superioris alaeque nasi, incisivus medius, constrictor vel compressor alae nasi, the middle incisive. —nadel, *f.* [with shoemakers and saddlers] [with a square edged point] needle, awl. —rad, *n.*, —ſcheibe, *f.* V. —zeug [with watchmakers and lapidaries]. —rädlein, *n.* [with pastrycooks] dough-cutter, jagging-iron. —ſtein, *m.* [in mineralogy] ollary talc, steatite talc mixed with mica, potstone; *it.* cosmetic talc, talcose mica. —ſtichel, *m.* [with engravers] sharp-graver. —werkzeug, *n.* cutting instrument, an edge-tool, edged or sharp tool, pointed tool. Allerlei —werkzeuge, all sorts of cutting or sharp instruments, edge-tools. —zahn, *m.* [in anatomy] an incisive tooth, one of the four incisors. —zahnmuskel, *m.* V. —muskel. —zeit, *f.* V. Erntezeit. —zeug, *n.* 1) V. —werkzeug. 2) Das —zeug, a screw-tap, screw-plate; [with watchmakers] machine for cutting the teeth, cogs and pinions of wheels &c.; [with lapidaries, for diamonds] mill with a wheel of soft steel, [for rubies &c.] mill with a copper-wheel, [for emeralds, garnets &c.] mill with a leaden wheel, [for girasol, opal &c.] mill with a wooden wheel; [with paper-makers] V. —meſſer. —zirkel, *m.* a cutting pair of compasses, compasses with one of the cursors or legs adapted for cutting out segments, circles.

Schneider, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] —inn, *f.* 1) [one who cuts any thing], a cutter. 2) [especially] he who cuts out to measure] a tailor, V. also Mannsſchneider; [comic] the ninth part of a man, the knight of the thimble and shears, of the bodkin, Master Snip; *it.* [Damenſchneider, in contradistinction to Herrenſchneider who makes only gentlemen's dresses] a ladies-tailor, a man-milliner. Eine —inn, a female tailor, a dress-maker, a sempstress, *it.* [less usual] the wife of a tailor. Er iſt ein guter —, ſie iſt eine gute —inn, he is a good tailor, [fam.] he is a good fit, a capital cut, she is a good cutter out, an excellent milliner; die Frau —inn [nickname or in jest], Mrs. Snip. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Einem den — ausklopfen, to slap a man on the back, when he has a new coat on for the first time, pretending in fun to beat the tailor, or as whe should say, the shopboard out of it; [in chess] —werden, zum — werden, to be beaten or check-mated, to have fool's mate or scholar's mate, *it.* to be mated by a pawn; [at piquet] to be capotted; Einen zum — machen, to make pique, repique and capot; [at billiards] to win a love-game. 3) [in sportsmen's lang., magerer Hirſch] [here the root of Schneider seems to be nieder] a rascal [after the rutting season]. 4) [in common people's lang.] [an insect] V. Waſſerjungfer.

Schneider=arbeit, *f.* tailor's work; *it.* tailor's job. —burſche, *m.* 1) a tailor-boy, tailor's boy, tailor's apprentice. 2) V. [the usual word] —geſell. —fiſch, *m.* [Naſling] blay or bleak; *it.* white-bait. —fleck, *m.* [generally in the *pl.*] [with cooks] strips of paste cooked with butter and salt. —geſell, *m.* a journeyman-tailor. —gewerk, *n.* V. —zunft. —handwerk, *n.* the trade of a tailor; *it.* V. —gewerk. —herberge, *f.* inn or public-house for tailors or where the tailors' guild meets. —innung, *f.* V. —zunft. —junge, *m.* V. —burſche. —karpfen, *m.* [in fun] V. Häring. —krankheit, *f.* a disease incidental to tailors, to which tailors are most liable; *it.* [Krätze] the scotch fiddle, the itch. —kreide, *f.* tobacco-pipe clay. Graubrauniſche —kreide, fuller's earth. —lohn, *m.* tailor's wages; the making. —mäuslein, *n.*, —muskel, *m.* [in anatomy] the sartorius, tailor's muscle, the muscle of Spigelius [the longest muscle in the human body] —meiſter, *m.*, —meiſterinn, *f.* a master-tailor, a master tailor's wife; *it.* [less usual] a female master-tailor. —metze, *f.* [low] [an insect] V. Waſſerjungfer. —nadel, *f.* a tailor's needle, a short awl-pointed needle. —naht, *f.* a tailor's seam, tailor's stitching. —rechnung, *f.* a tailor's bill or account. —ſchere, *f.* a tailor's shears. —ſchild, *m.* a tailor's sign [before his house]. —ſeele, *f.* 1) *fig.* [in common people's lang., in contempt] a pusillanimous soul, the ninth part of a man. 2) [low] V. Dammerungsfalter. —frau, *f.* a tailor's wife. —ſtube, *f.* V. —werkſtatt. —tiſch, *m.* a tailor's shop-board or board. —vogel, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the tailor-bird, tailor-wren, motacilla sartoria. —werkſtatt, *f.* tailor's shop or workshop. —zunft, *f.* body, guild or company of tailors, the tailors-company; [in England, the well-known great company] the merchant-tailors.

Schneiderei, *f.* 1) trade, business, art, calling of a tailor, [low but fam.] tailoring, [for women] dress-making, cutting out, [in a bad sense] bungling tailor's work, sad tailoring, botching, slop-work. Die — erlernen, treiben, to learn, to carry on the business as a tailor, [fam.] to learn the mysteries of the shears and the art of cabbage; er verſteht die — ſehr gut, he understands his business as a tailor very well. 2) V. Aufſchneiderei, Beutelſchneiderei, Geldſchneiderei.

Schneidern, *v. intr.* to carry on the business or trade of a tailor, to work as a tailor, to make clothes, [low] to live by tailoring, [for women] to make dresses; *it.* [of females, not of the trade, or of ladies working for their amusement or oeconomical purposes] to be engaged in, to occupy one's self with dressmaker's work. Wie eifrig ſie ſchneidert! how busily she is at her work [of making a gown &c.]!

Schneidig, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] cutting, trenchant. [with miners] easy to be cut or worked. —es Geſtein, soft rock.

Schneien, [V. Schnee] *v. intr.* and *impers.* to snow; to be a fall of snow; to come down in snow. Es ſchneiet, it snows, it is snowing; es wird gleich, bald —, it will soon snow, there will soon be a fall of snow; es hat den ganzen Tag geſchneiet [provincial geſchnien], it has been snowing, there has been snow falling all day long; es ſchneiete [provincial ſchnie] ſehr ſtark, it snowed hard and fast, it was snowing very hard, the snow came down thick; es fängt wieder an zu —, es ſchneiet wieder or auf's neue, it is beginning to snow again, it is snowing or it snows again.

Schneiße, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [perhaps from Schnate = Reiß] [Dohne, Sprenkel] a snare, noose, springe, net. 2) [perhaps from ſchneiden] [in sportsmen's lang., Stellweg] alley; [in woods and forests] V. Schneuſe.

Schneißenbeere, *f.* V. Vogelbeere.

Schneiteln, V. Schneideln.

1. **Schnell,** *adj.* and *adv.* [in Old Germ. ſnell, Ital. *snello*, probably allied to knallen = to move]. 1) [hurtig] rapid, arrowy. —er Flug, rapid flight; die Schwalben haben einen —en Flug, swallows have a rapid flight; — fließender Bach, a rapidly flowing brook; mit —en Schritten, with rapid, hasty strides. 2) [geſchwind] quick, swift, prompt, nimble; ſehr —es Pferd, a very swift horse, a fast-running horse; — wie ein Pfeil, wie der Wind, swift as an arrow, as the wind; —e Bewegung, swift, quick, nimble movement; einen ſehr —en Puls haben, to have a very quick pulse; dieſer Abſchreiber hat eine —e Hand, this copyer has a very fast hand; gehen Sie, laufen Sie —, go quick, speedily, run quickly, [fam.] be there and back in no time; er ſpricht ſehr —, he speaks very fast; dieſe Uhr geht zu —, this watch goes to fast, gains; er lief or eilte — herbei, he came up in all haste; die Zeit vergeht —, time flies, [fam.] tempus fugit; — abreiſen, to set out promptly; eine —e Abreiſe, a quick, prompt departure; —er Entſchluß, —e Antwort, prompt resolution, quick answer; er iſt — in Allem, was er thut, he is very prompt, off-hand in all he does; ſich — entſchließen, to make up one's mind promptly, to decide or resolve upon readily; —e Eroberungen, rapid conquests; —e Fortſchritte machen, to make rapid progress, [American] to progress rapidly: dieſes Land macht —e Fortſchritte zur Geſittung, this country makes rapid strides towards civilisation; —er Blick, Ueberblick, a rapid glance, quick survey; er hat in Allem einen —en Blick, he has a quick perception of or in every thing; — [in music], allegro; —er [plötzlicher] Tod, sudden death, [in England, with coroner's juries] death by the visitation of God; er ſtarb —, he died suddenly, his death was sudden; ſie iſt — mit dem Munde, mit der Zunge [in pop. lang.], she is quick at an answer, at repartee, she is never at a loss for an answer; *it.* she speaks too fast or inconsiderately, her tongue runs faster than her head, too fast; her tongue runs faster

than her heels; er iſt — [in fam. lang., for hitzig], he is hot, peppery, [fam.] he is soon up, his back is up in a moment, he takes fire in a moment.

Schnell-bereit, *adj.* and *adv.* [modern word] ready [at a moment's notice], quick at work, nimble, dexterous. **—bote**, *m.* courier, kings-messenger; [Eilbote] an express, a despatch, a special messenger. **—feuer**, *n* lucifers, Prometheans. **—fluß**, *m.* [with founders] [a mixture of two parts of tartar and one of saltpetre] rapid, quick flux, black flux. **—füßig**, *adj* and *adv.* swift-footed, nimble, agile. **—füßiges Pferd**, fast horse swift-footed horse, a courser **—füßigkeit**, *f.* legerity, agility, nimbleness or swiftness of foot. **—kutſche**, *f.* [Poſtkutſche] 1) [on the Continent] the diligence, [in England] the mail. 2) [name usually given in England] [leichter Wagen] the Rocket, the Telegraph, light coach. **—lauf**, *m.* fast run. **—läufer**, *m.* 1) a swift or fast runner, a runner, a fast and long walker, [sometimes] a scout [used in war]. 2) [= ſchnell laufendes Pferd] [for hunting] courser, hunter; *it.* V. Renner 1). **—loth**, *n.* [leichtflüßiges Loth] a lute or solder apt to flux **—poſt**, *f.* V. **—kutſche** 1). **—ſchiff**, *n.* V. **—ſegler**. **—ſchreibekunſt**, *f.* short-hand, stenography. **—ſchreiber**, *m.* short-hand writer, stenographer **—ſchritt**, *m.* accelerated, redoubled, precipitate step. Im **—ſchritte gehen**, to go at an accelerated, swifter pace, [fam.] to put one's best leg foremost, [in the army] to double-quick march [if running], quick march [still walking]. **—ſegler**, *m.* a fast-sailing vessel, a fast-sailer, quick sailer. **—ſpiel**, *n.* [in music] an allegro, a piece in quick time. **—wagen**, *m.* V. **—kutſche**. **—wüchſig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [ſchnell wachſend] growing quick, fast-growing. **—wüchſiges Holz**, **—wüchſige Bäume**, wood, trees of quick, speedy growth. **—zinn**, *n.* V. **—loth**. **—zug**, *m.* [new word] V. Eilmarſch. **—züngig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] nimble-tongued, having great volubility of tongue or speech. **—züngigkeit**, *f.* nimbleness of speech, volubility of tongue or speech.

2. **Schnèll**, [= ſchnellkräftig, chiefly or only used in compositions] *adj.* and *adv.* elastic, springy, elastical, [fam.] like fungus or India-rubber.

Schnell-balken, *m.* a spring-board, V. Schlagbalken 1). **—bank**, *f.* [Wurfmaſchine] [with the ancients and also now at Gibraltar] a catapult. **—bock**, *m.* [Sturmbock] [with the ancients] the ram, the battering-ram. **—brett**, *n.* einer Mäuſefalle &c., the spring-board of a mouse-trap &c. **—brunnen**, *m.* V. Pumpbrunnen. **—falle**, *f.* [in sportsmen's lang.] a spring-trap [flying up and catching the intruder]; *it.* a mole trap. Eine **—falle ſtellen**, to lay a spring-trap; to set a mole-trap; der Fuchs hat ſich in der **—falle gefangen**, the fox has let himself be caught in the spring-trap, in the gin. **—feder**, *f.* the spring [for the knife-blade]. **—käfer**, *m.* [in nat. hist.] [Springkäfer] elater noctilucens, the spring-back fire-fly. **—käulchen**, *n.* [of clay stone] a marble, a stoner, [bigger] a taw, [biggest] a boss, [of white marble] an alley. **—käulchen ſpielen**, to play at marbles, [amongst children also] to knuckle down. **—kraft**, *f* [in a proper as well as in a figurative sense] elasticity, springiness, elastic power or virtue, resultant force. Die **—kraft der Luft** &c., the elasticity of the air &c.; **—kraft der Stahlfedern**, the elasticity, springiness, flexibile yielding of steel-springs; Körper, welche **—kraft beſitzen**, bodies possessing elastic properties, elastic bodies; die **—kraft ſeines Geiſtes**, the elasticity of his mind. **—kräftig**, *adj.* and *adv.* elastic, springy, resultant. **—kräftigkeit**, *f.* V. **—kraft**. **—kugel**, *f.* V. **—käulchen**. **—ruthe**, *f.* [in sportsmen's lang., with fowlers] elastic rod for bird-catching; [in angling-rods] the top-joint. **—ſchleife**, *f.* [amongst sportsmen, fowlers] noose, snare, springe. **—ſchleifen ſtellen**, to lay the snares, wires, to set the springes. **—ſell**, *n* [in sportsmen's lang.] springe, noose. **—wage**, *f.* a steel-yard. Mit or auf einer **—wage wiegen**, to weigh with or on a steel-yard; dieſe **—wage iſt nicht richtig**, this steel-yard is not true, can't be depended on. **—wagering**, *m* the steel-yard ring.

Schnèlle, *f.* 1) [no *pl.*] V. Schnelligkeit. 2) [*pl.* n] [in America, in the St. Laurence river &c.] [Stromſchnelle] rapid.

Schnèllen, [V. Schnell] I. *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. ſeyn and haben] to spring. Eine Feder **— laſſen**, to let go, to touch a spring, to let a spring fly or go off; dieſe Feder ſchnellt nicht genug, this spring is not strong enough, does not go off strong enough, is not elastic enough: eine gebogene Klinge ſchnellt zurück, wenn &c., a bent blade flies back, springs back, returns with a spring, if &c.; eine Wage —, in die Höhe **— laſſen**, to touch the scales, to make the scales spring up. 2) [u w. haben] Mit den Fingern —, to flip, to flick, to fillip with the fingers; Einem an die Naſe —, to fillip any one's nose for him or one, to give any one's nose a fillip. II. *v. tr.* 1) to let fly, to launch, to dart, to flip, to pop. Einen Pfeil vom Bogen —, to let fly, to shoot an arrow from the bow; er ſchnellte ihm mit dem Finger ein Brodkügelchen an den Kopf, he flicked or filliped a bread-pellet at his head. 2) Einen —, to fillip any one, to give any one a fillip; Einen an die Näſe —, to fillip any one upon his nose; [with sportsmen] den Leithund —, to give the hound a slap, a whack, a flick with the end of the rope &c. by which he is led; einen Fuchs —, V. Prellen. *Fig.* Einen — [in pop lang., for übervortheilen], to gammon, to do, to trick, to chouse, to bamboozle any one; man hat uns in dieſem Gaſthofe tüchtig geſchnellt, we have been regularly fleeced, choused in this inn; er hat mich um einen Dukaten geſchnellt, he has gammoned, choused, humbugged me out of a ducat; er ſchnellt, wo er kann, he cheats, diddles where he can. 3) Sich — [in common people's lang., ſich ſputen] [little used], to hasten, to make haste, to go quick, to despatch, to do out of hand.

Schnèller, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) flicking, snacking, a fillip. — an die Naſe, a nose-fillip, crack on the nose with the fingers, V. Naſenſtüber; [in sportsmen's lang.] —, mit dem Wippſeile, a crack with the end of the rope over the back of the led quest-dog or hound. 2) [was ſchnellt] [with gunsmiths] — an einem Feuergewehre, spring-rack, catch, *it.* trigger of guns &c.; V. Drücker; [in botany] V. Mitchblume; [in nat. hist.] V. Schnellkäfer. 3) V. Strähne. 4) V. Schnellkäulchen.

Schnèllerfluß, *m.* V. Schnellfluß.

Schnèllheit, V. Schnelligkeit.

Schnèlligkeit, *f.* swiftness, speed, promptitude, rapidity, velocity, celerity, despatch. Die — einer Bewegung, the swiftness, velocity of a movement; die — ſeines Laufes, the rapidity of his career, the celerity of his course, speed of his race or course; die — eines Hirſches, Pferdes, Vogels, the speed of a stag, horse, bird; die — des Adlerfluges, the rapidity of the eagle's flight; die — eines Stromes, the rapidity, swiftness, violence, impetuosity of a stream; die — ſeiner Ausſprache, the rapidity of his utterance. *Fig.* Die — der Gedanken, des Denkens, the velocity, the readiness of thought of thinking; mit großer, mit außerordentlicher —, with great velocity with extraordinary swiftness; die — der Ausführung, the promptitude, celerity of the execution; die — ſeiner Siege, ſeiner Eroberungen, the rapidity of his victories, of his conquests.

Schnépel, *m.* V. Schnäpel.

Schnèpf, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] V. Schnepfe.

Schnepf-fiſch, *m.* V. Schnepfenfiſch. **—huhn**, *n.* 1) V. Schnepfe. 2) V. Holzſchnepfe.

Schnèpfe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Schnabel] *Dim.* **Schnepfchen**, **‖Schnepflein**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a wood-cock; a sort of snipe, tringa, dunlin, sand-piper; *it.* common snipe; *it.* [Grünbeinchen, Waſſer—] water or meadow-snipe, jack-snipe; V. Brach—, Doppel—, Haar—, Heer—, Meer—, Moor—, Pfuhl—, Regen—, Strand—, Ufer—, Wald—, Waſſer—; *it.* V. Geißkopf. Die gemeine — [Buſch—, Berg—, Holz—], the common wood cock, [amongst sportsmen] a cock; die — mit rothen Füßen, the redshank; die — mit grünen Füßen, the greenshank; die weiße or kanadiſche —, the godwit; die geſtreifte or gefleckte —, the whimbrel; [with cooks] ein Würzgericht von —n, a hash of woodcocks; die Eingeweide mit Dreck einer —, the trail of a woodcock. 2) kind of scales or weigh-bridge for iron-ore. 3) [in conchology] the mitre or snipe-volute.

Schnepfen-braten, *m.* roast woodcock, baked woodcock. **—dreck**, *m.* dung of the woodcock, [if dressed] the trail. **—fang**, *m.* woodcock-shooting or catching, [in woods] cocking. **—fiſch**, *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) the saury pike. 2) **—fiſch** or **Schnepffiſch**, *m.* the sea-pike, gar-pike, esox belone. 3) the great gar fish. **—fliege**, *f.* empis, bibio, snipe-fly. **—garn**, *n.* [with fowlers] a draw-net for woodcocks. **—gaſſe**, *f.* [in sportsmen's lang.] a lane or meuse where the nets for woodcocks are stretched. **—jagd**, *f.* woodcock-shooting or sport, [in woods] cocking. **—kopf**, *m.* 1) a woodcock's head. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] a goose, a booby, V. Dummkopf. 2) [in conchology] *a*) Der **—kopf** [die gezackte Vaſe, das Pimpelchen], the Ceram spur-shell, the larger devil, voluta ceramica. *b*) Gezackter **—kopf** [die Herkuleskeule, Nagelſchnecke], the thorny snipe's head, the purple whelk with solid spikes, murex brandaris or purpura. *c*) Der gezackte **—kopf** [der **—ſchnebel**, die gezackte Herkuleskeule], the thorny snipe, the Guinea thorny murret, murex cornutus. *d*) **—kopf** [**—ſchnabel**, der Schöpfer or Löffel], the snipe, snipe-bill, murex haustellum. **—ſchnabel**, *m.* 1) a woodcock's bill 2) [in conchology] V. **—kopf** 2) *c*) and *d*). **—ſtoß**, *m.* [amongst sportsmen] catching of the woodcock by means of suspended nets into which the birds are frightened or chased and there entangled in the meshes. **—ſtrich**, *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] the

migration or passage of the woodcocks in spring and autumn; *it.* woodcocks flight from the wood to the fields. Auf den — ſtrich gehen, to go out a woodcock catching or shooting as they leave the wood. V. —zug 1). —zeit, *f.* [in sportsmen's lang.] season for woodcocks, woodcock-shooting or cocking-season. —zug, *m.* 1) V. —ſtrich. 2) Ein Flug —n, a flight of woodcocks.

Schnèppe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Schnabel] 1) [formerly worn on the forehead as an emblem of mourning] widow's peak. Eine zierliche —, a fashionable, a neat, a well made peak; ſie hat, trägt eine —, she has, wears a peak the widow's peak. 2) [Schnabel, Schnauze], the spout [of certain vessels].

Schnepp-fiſch, *m.* V. Hornhecht. —haube, —mütze, *f.* a widow's or mourning cap with a peak in front. —kanne, *f.*, —krug, *m.* can or pitcher with a spout or lip.

Schneppenbeil, *n.* a peaked axe.

Schnèpper, *m.* —lein, V. Schnipper &c.

Schnèrkel, *m.* V. Schnörkel.

Schneuſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [perhaps from ſchneiden] [in forest &c.] a riding, a lane, a hewn wood-path or way. Eine —, —n durch einen Wald hauen, to cut a riding, ridings through a forest.

Schneúzen, V. Schnäuzen.

Schnickſchnack, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [an onomatopoeia, from Schnake = Poſſe] [fam.] verbosity, fustian, stuff, fiddle-faddle.

Schnieben, V. Schnauben.

Schniedel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -n] [with charcoal-burners] the second row of splints or wattle in a charcoal-kiln.

Schniegeln, [allied to ſchmiegen probably] [fam., comic or in a bad sense] to trick or rig out, to bedizen, to dress for the fair. Sie iſt immer geputzt und geſchniegelt, she is always tricked out and bedizened as fine as twopence, as a maypole-girl; ein geſchniegeltes Herrchen, an overdressed fine gentleman, a dandy; hier kömmt er, geſchniegelt und gebügelt, there he comes, tricked out in his sunday-best, dressed as fine as a fool.

Schniffeln, V. Schnuffeln.

Schnipfel, Schnipfeln, V. Schnippel &c.

Schnippchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [a noise produced by the sudden jerking of the middle-finger from the end of the thumb and striking the palm of the hand] snap of the finger. Ein — ſchlagen, to snap with the thumb and finger; Einem ein — ſchlagen, to snap one's finger at any one [in derision, contempt &c.], to fig. 2) Ein — [eine Priſe] Taback, a pinch of snuff.

Schnippe, *f.* V. Schneppe.

Schnippel, Schnipfel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] cuttings, strippings, parings, shreds, clippings. [of cloth by tailors] cabbage; V. Abſchnittlein, Papierſchnitzel.

Schnippeln, Schnipfen, Schnippern, [allied to kneipen, kniff] *v. intr.* to cut into little bits, to snip or snick into tiny fragments.

Schnippen, [allied to knappen, ſchnappen] *v. intr.* 1) [ein Schnippchen ſchlagen] V. under Schnippchen 1). 2) V. Schnippeln. 3) V. Fortſchnellen. 4) to move or jog up and down, [indecent] to bumfiddle, to buck. Die Feldhühner, Bachſtelzen &c. — mit dem Schwanze, partridges, water-wagtails or dishwaters wag their tails up and down. 5) [perhaps allied to ſchnappen = ſchnaufen] [in sportsmen's lang., of blackbirds when they see a wild animal] Die Schwarzamſel ſchnippet, the blackbird twits.

Schnipperling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Schnippel.

Schnippern, V. Schnippeln.

Schnippiſch, [in Low. Sax. ſnappen = plaudern] *adj.* and *adv.* [fam.] pert. —es Geſicht, a pert face; — ſeyn, to be pert, snubbish in one's answer; eine —e Antwort geben, — antworten, to give a pert, a snubbish answer, to answer pertly, snubbishly.

Schnipps, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) V. Schnippchen. 2) V. Schnippel. 3) [fam. and comic. for tailor] Meiſter —, Master Snip.

Schnirkel, *m.* [-s] V. Schnörkel.

Schnirkel-nabel, *f.* [in conchology, abgeſtumpfte —ſchnecke] truncated helix or screw-shell. —ſchnecke, *f.* [in conchology] 1) the helix or screw-shell. 2) V. Ture, Turenſchnecke.

Schnirring, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Meerſchwalbe.

Schnitt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* e] *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) [das Schneiden] cutting, dressing, pruning, lopping. Der — der Haare, the cutting of the hair, hair-cutting; der — [das Behauen] der Steine, the cutting, hewing of stone, of free-stones; der — der Bäume, the pruning, lopping of trees; dem Weinſtocke den erſten, den zweiten — geben, to give the vine the first, second dressing or pruning; [amongst surgeons] einen Bruch durch den — heilen, to cure a strangulated rupture by an operation; er iſt am —e, unter dem —e [Bruch—e, Stein—e, Blaſen—e] geſtorben, he died under the operation for reducing his rupture [while being cut for the stone, under the operation of lithotomy]; unter dieſen Umſtänden iſt der — gefährlich, under these circumstances the operation [in case of hernia or stone] is dangerous; er hat ſich zum —e entſchloſſen, he has made up his mind to undergo the operation; den — vornehmen, to operate [by cutting in certain cases of hernia and for the stone], to make the operation; der — [with engravers], carving, engraving in wood, a wood-cut; der — und der Nach— [in wood-engraving], the cut and after cut, V. Holz—; der — [das Abſchneiden] des Getreides, the cutting, reaping of the wheat. 2) [way and manner in which the cutting of any thing is effected] cut, make. Dieſer Schneider, Schuſter, hat einen guten —, this tailor has a good cut, this shoemaker makes a good fit; dieſes Kleid ſteht übel, der Fehler liegt am —e, der — taugt nichts, this dress is badly made, does not do, the fault lies in the cut, the cut is good for nothing; Kleider nach dem neueſten —, clothes of the newest cut or fashion; der — einer Feder, the cut, make of a pen; [with lapidaries] der — der Edelſteine, the cutting of precious stones or gems; [in architecture] der — eines Gewölbes, einer Treppe, section 3) [= Einſchnitt &c.] Einen — in Etwas thun, to make a notch, incision, cut, [fam.] nick in any thing; großer, langer, tiefer —, a great cut, deep incision, a gash; beim Raſiren hat er ſich einen — in das Kinn gemacht, he has given himself a cut, he has cut himself while shaving; er hat einen — am Finger, he has a cut in his finger, a cut finger; dieſe Narbe kommt von einem —e her, this scar, seam, mark proceeds from a cut; es iſt ein —, es ſind —e in dieſem Zeuge, Leder &c., there is a cut, a slit, there are cuts in this stuff, leather &c.; [with surgeons] einen — in das Fleiſch, in den Arm machen, to make an incision in the flesh, an incision or opening in the arm; einen — in die Rinde eines Baumes machen [with gardeners], to make an incision, cut into the rind or bark of a tree; in den — propfen [with gardeners], to graft by cleft, stock or slit, *it.* by crown or shoulder, *it.* by whip or tongue, to whip-graft; die —e in einem Kerbholze, the notches in a tally or umpire's stick. *Fig.* [in heraldry] Der — an einem Schilde, the partition in a shield. 4) the place where something has been cut out, off or away; cut, notch, slit, clipping, edge, slice, chop, [fam.] snick, nick, snip. An dem —e erkennt man, daß dieſe Münze falſch iſt, one can see by the notch, clipping, that this is base coin, that this piece of money is bad; dieſes Tuch iſt ſchön auf dem —e, betrachten Sie es auf dem —e, this cloth is superfine judging by the cut, judge of it by the pattern, by the piece cut, V. Ab—, An—, Aus—; [with bookbinders] der — eines Buches, the [cut] edges of a book, the edge; der vordere, gebogene Theil des —es, the hollow fluted edge of a book in front, the front-edge; ein vergoldeter, marmorirter —, a gilt, marbled edge; ein Buch mit vergoldetem or goldenem —e, a book with a gilded edge, with gilt edges; Papier mit einem goldenen —e, paper with a gilt edge, with gilt edges, gilt-edged paper. 5) Der —, die —e [= abgeſchnittenes Stück] a slice, a piece; ein —, eine —e Brod, Fleiſch, Braten, a slice of bread, a chop, steak of flesh, a slice of meat, of roast or baked meat; ein ſchöner — Haare, a quantity of hair cut, a handsome cutting of hair; ein ganz dünnes —chen Fleiſch, Kalbfleiſch, Schinken, a very thin slice of meat, veal, ham, [fam.] a Vauxhall slice of meat, veal, ham, [also] a sandwich-slice, [in Scotland] a collop; eine —e Brod zu einer Suppe, a slice of bread, a sop for broth or soup; [in England] toasted bread, small toast squares for soup; längliche —e Brod zum Tunken, longish bread-strips or slices, fingers of toast for steeping, dipping, sopping, [fam.] sippets; ein —chen Wurſt, Schinken, a little slice of a German or dried sausage, of a ham; [with cooks] gebakkene —en, goldene —en, baked slices of bread, toasted slices of bread, [in England] toast, *it.* toasted sippets, *it.* rounds of toast; eine —e Speck, a slice of bacon; *it.* a thin bread slice of bacon for larding poultry, rabbits &c.; —e Speck zum Spicken, a slice or strip of bacon for spiking over a roast hare &c.; [with dress-makers] der — [papiernes Muſter] zu einer Mütze, Haube, zu Aermeln &c, a paper-pattern for a cap, a bonnet, for sleeves &c., *it.* a bonnet-shape, a sleeve shape. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] [= Nutzen, Vortheil] Einen, ſeinen — bei Etwas machen, to make one's profit by or out of any thing, to come in for a slice of any thing, to get one's pickings, to turn a penny out of any thing; er weiß ſeinen — zu machen, he knows how to get his snacks, his share his allowance. 6) [that which cuts] the edge. Der — am Diamant [die Schneide], the edge of a diamond, the diamond-point.

Schnitt-bank, *f.* V. Schneidebank. —bohne, *f.* V. Schminkbohne. —en-weiſe, V. —weiſe. —gras, *n.* [in botany] 1. horse-tongue, bur-reed, sword-grass, burweed,

cat's or dog's grass, sparganium. 2) V. Schaftheu. —handel, *m.*, —handlung, *f.* [in commerce] a draper's, woolen-draper's, clothier's, mercer's, hosier's trade in retail [where the cloth &c. is cut off by the ell or yard]. —händler, *m.* a retailer [by cutting off]. —hobel, *m.* [with bookbinders] paring-knife [to the cutting-press]. —holz, *n.* [with vine-dressers, abgeschnittene Reben] vine-cuttings, vine-branches, provine, graff; [in woods and forests] wood fit for sawing into deals, planks, boards &c., good sawing-wood. —kohl, *m.* [with gardeners] cabbage-sprouts; sprouts of cabbage produced by cutting notches in the cabbage-stump; colewort tops. —lauch, *m.* [with gardeners] a small onion that sprouts on being cut down, cives, chives; [in botany] allium schaenoprasum, rush-leaved garlic. —linie, *f.* [in geometry] eines Winkels, the secant of an angle. —messer, *n.* [with vine-dressers] —messer zum Beschneiden der Reben, pruning-knife for vine-dressing; [with surgeons] *a*) —messer, Schnitte in das Fleisch zu machen, an incision-knife, scalping-iron; a dissection-knife. *b*) V. Schneidemesser. —riß, *m.* [in architecture] sketch or plan for the cutting and shaping of the stone-blocks [in the required proportions]. —salat, *m.* small lettuce, small or young salad, V. Stecksalat. —schein, *m.* [in commerce] [Leistenschein] remnant, shred, pattern. —waare, *f.* 1) V. Ellenwaare. 2) [in woods and forests] sawed wood, planks, deals. —waarenhändler, *m.* a retailer [by cutting off]; a linen-draper; a haberdasher. —weise, *adv.* in slices, in cuts, in morcels, by cuts, sections or scissions. —wunde, *f.* a wound by incision, by a cut. Eine große or tiefe —wunde [a wound by a gash], a gash. —zwiebeln, *pl.* [with gardeners] 1) onions transplanted and cut down [for improving the growth]. 2) [less usual] V. —lauch.

Schnítte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Schnitt 5).

Schnítter, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] —inn, *f.* [in rural oeconomy] reaper, [with the sickle or reaping-hook] [in England, also with the scythe, and then] mower. Man hat die — in die Ernte geschickt, the reapers have been sent into the fields; —innen dingen, to hire the reaping-women, the female reapers.

Schnitter-blume, *f.* staechas citrina, gnaphalium staechas, yellow-flowered goldilocks. —korn, *n.* [in Korn gereichter —lohn] reaper's wages paid in corn, in leasings. —lohn, *m.* reaper's wages, mower's hire or winnings. —mahl, *n* 1) a reaper's meal. 2) harvest-home. —schmaus, *m.* harvest-home, [fam.] a blow out or treat given to the reapers and harvest-gatherers.

Schnittling, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] 1) V. Schnittholz. 2) [with gardeners, Jahresschoß zur Fortpflanzung] yearling-sprout or offset for planting out. 3) V. Schnittlauch. 4) [with surgeons] a foetus obtained or a child whose life has been saved by the caesarean operation or section.

Schnítz, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, ‖—el, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [from schneiden] 1) a piece cut off. V. Schnitt 5). 2) [ausgeschnittenes Stück von einem Apfel] a slice of an apple, [if the apple be pared and the core taken out for apple tarts or crowdies] a score, a quarter, [of an orange when peeled and the white scraped off] a peg, [of a melon &c.] a slice; *it.* —e [zerschnittenes, gedörrtes Obst], a slice of a dried apple or pear, a dried slice, score, quarter, [sold in German markets]; V. Apfel—, Birn—.

‖Schnítzel, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] V. Schnitz.

Schnítzeln, [from schneiden] *v. tr.* to cut out, to cut, to cut up. Kleine Figuren aus Holz —, to carve or cut out little figures in wood; Aepfel, Birnen zum Dörren —, to score apples, pears for drying; er hat diesen Schattenriß, diese Silhouette aus Papier geschnitzelt or ausgeschnitten, he has cut out this shadow, shade in paper [which forms a likeness in shade upon the wall]; Etwas ganz klein —, to cut or snip up any thing very small.

Schnítzen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to cut, to carve, to sculpture. Zierlich aus Holz —, to carve or cut out figures in wood; geschnitzter Rahmen, geschnitztes Bild, a carved frame [to a picture, mirror &c.], carved or sculptured [wooden] image: ein Stück Holz mit dem Schnitzmesser glatt, eben —, to carve or cut smooth, to plane a piece of wood with the knife [of a carver in wood]. Das —, carving in wood.

Schnitz-arbeit, *f.* V. —werk. —bank, *f.*, —brett, *n.* V. Schneidebrett. —eisen, *n.* V. Schneideeisen. —kunst, *f.* art of carving in wood, wood-sculpture. —messer, *n.* 1) a knife for carving in wood, for sculpturing. 2) V. Schneidemesser. 3) V. Schnitzer 2). —schere, *f.* scissors for shredding, cutting up or out &c. —tisch, *m.* V. Schneidebank, Schneidebrett. —werk, *n.* sculpture, carving in wood. Dieser Rahmen ist mit —werk überladen, this [picture &c.] frame is too much carved, has too much carving, carved work about it. —zeug, *n.* [Werkzeuge zum Schnitzen] any tool or tools for carving in wood, for wood-sculpture. V. Schneidezeug 1).

Schnítzer, *m.* [s, *pl.*-] 1) [Bild—] a carver in wood. 2) any tool for carving out or in, for cutting out &c., a knife, a plane; *it.* a sieve-maker's knife; the carving-knife of a toy-maker or maker of wooden and [in England] Tunbridge-ware; [with basket-makers] a paring knife, a pruner or parer, whittle. *it.* [with engravers] a graver, a point, a graving or etching tool, needle. 3) *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] a fault in grammar, a grammatical blunder, a violation in the laws of grammar, an error in syntax; *it.* a fault in spelling, orthographical error, a misspelling. Einen — machen, to make a fault, a solecism; das ist ein großer, grober, arger —, that is a great, a glaring or gross, a sad blunder, oversight; diese Schrift wimmelt von —n, this writing is full of mistakes, swarms with grammatical errors, faults in syntax, in the parts of speech, in the laws of concord, three concords, [also] in orthography, is misspelled, has misspellings in many places; einen — wider die Sprachlehre machen, to make an error in grammar, in syntax, to commit solecisms, [fam.] to clip the King's [Queen's] English.

Schnítzern, *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to be guilty of improprieties in speech, to commit grammatical or orthographical errors, to commit solecisms, to utter a barbarism, to solecize, to violate any of the parts of speech. [fam.] to clip the King's [Queen's] English.

Schnöde, [appears to be allied to schneiden] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [verächtlich] [old] vile, vain, frivolous, paltry, trumpery. Die —n Dinge, Lüste dieser Welt, the paltry or vain things, the abject, vain pleasures of this world; —r Gewinn, vile, despicable, unworthy, blackguard profit or gain, abject, contemptible advantage or winnings. 2) [in a causal sense] injurious, disdainful, degrading, derogatory, vilifying, insulting, debasing, lowering, contemptuous, contumelious, scornful; Einem — begegnen, to treat any one disdainfully, contemptuously &c.; Einem — Worte, — Reden geben, to use harsh, bad, outrageous language to any one; —e Antwort, a disdainful, a sneering, an impertinent, insolent, insulting answer.

Schnöde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from Schneiden] [in botany = spitziges Riedgras] sword-grass, bur-reed, shave-grass.

Schnödefenf, *m.* 1) V. Hederich b). 2) V. Winterkresse.

Schnödigkeit, *f.* [of a vile thing] [not much used] worthlessness, paltriness, frivolity; *it.* indignity, baseness, meanness, vileness, abjectness.

†Schnödiglich, V. Schnöde.

1. ‖Schnöppern, V. Naschen.

2. ‖Schnöppern, Schnuppern, V. Schnuffeln, Beschnüffeln.

Schnörkel, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [allied to Schnur = Schlinge] [something moved around, something flourished] a curl, a wreath, a curve, whip, a bow, a coil, a twine, [fam.] a round-about, whirligig [in any thing]. Ein — im Schreiben, a flourish, loop, bow in writing; [in architecture] der — an dem Kapitäl einer Säule, the volute, scroll on the capital of a column; laubichter —, a volute or scroll of foliage, in leaves; die kleinen — am Kapitäle, the helices, spirals, tendrils of the corinthian capital; an dieser Bildhauerei sind zu viele —, there is too much flourishing in this sculpture, the sculpturing is overloaded, overdone with ornaments; ein — an einer Einfassung von Buchs, von Rasen [with gardeners], a scroll or roll of box, of turf; — an Beschlägen [with locksmiths], coil, twine, scroll in brass-work or garnishing. *Fig.* V. Schnurre, Schwank.

Schnörkel-modell, *n.* [with locksmiths] mould or form for the scroll. —perpendikel, *m.* [in architecture] —perpendikel durch das Auge des —s des jonischen Säulenknaufes, the cathetus of a volute; der — perpendikel einer Säule &c., the cathetus or imaginary perpendicular axis or line of a column &c.

Schnörkelei, *f.* too much of flourish.

Schnörkeln, *v. intr.* to flourish, to make flourishes, whips, bows in writing, [fam.] to write like a shop-boy; [[in architecture] to make volutes, scrolls; [on furniture-paper] to make arabesques; *it.* to make spiral ornaments, curves, tendrils, ornaments in bad or a depraved taste, V. Schnörkel.

Schnöte, *f.* [in botany] V. Schnöde.

Schnúffeln, Schnüffeln, [allied to schnaufen] 1. *v. intr.* [to inhale through the nose with a noise and in short breaths; [also] to speak through the nose] to snuff up, to sniff; to speak through the nose, to snuffle, [cant] to come the nasal twang. Dieser Knabe schnuffelt beständig, this boy is always snuffing or snuffling up [with his nose]; dieser Prediger schnüffelt, this preacher snuffles, [cant] comes the methodist parson over one; dieses Pferd schnüffelt auf dem Haber herum, this horse sniffs, is sniffing about after the oats; dieser Hund schnüffelt überall herum, vor sich hin, hinaus, this dog is sniffing about every where, is snuffing the air. *Fig.* [rather low] Ueberall herum—, to sniff or ferret about, to thrust one's nose

or snout every where, into every hole and corner; über Alles —, to criticize, censure turn up one's nose at every thing. II. *v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] Waſſer in die Naſe —, to snuff up water into the nose, to inhale water through the nose. Das —, snuffling, *it.* sniffing.

Schnúffler, Schnüfflerin, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —**inn,** *f.* [in common people's lang.] one who sniffs or snuffs up, a sniffer; *it.* a snuffler. *Fig.* [rather low] censor, critic.

Schnúpfen, [allied to ſchnuffeln and ſchnaufen] *v. tr.* and *intr.* Taback —, to take snuff, [comic] to snuff; er ſchnupft ſtark, he takes a great deal of snuff, he is a great snuff-taker; ich habe aus ſeiner Doſe geſchnupft, I have taken a pinch out of his snuff-box; ſich das — angewöhnen, to get [into], to acquire the habit of taking snuff, [in a bad sense] to contract snuffy habits.

Schnupf-mittel, *n.* [a remedy to be snuffed up into the nose for exciting the mucous membrane] errhine remedy, an errhine. —**pulver,** *n.* V. Nieſepulver. —**taback,** *m.* snuff. —**tabacksbüchſe,** *f.* 1) snuff canister or jar. 2) [not much used] snuff-box. —**tabacksdoſe,** *f.* 1) [unusual] snuff-canister or jar. 2) snuff-box. —**tuch,** *n.* pocket-handkerchief, handkerchief. Farbiges —tuch [for snufftakers], a coloured pocket-handkerchief; ſeidene —tücher, silk-handkerchiefs.

Schnúpfen, *m.* [-s] a cold; a stoppage, a defluxion of the nose; [in medicine] coryna. Starker, heftiger —, a strong, a violent or dreadful cold; mit Huſten verbundener — [Katarrh], a cold together with a cough, a catarrh, [where epidemic, in medicine] influenza; der ruſſiſche —, influenza; hartnäckiger, verſteckter —, an obstinate, refractory cold; den — haben, bekommen, to get, to have, to catch a cold; ſein — fängt an zu zeitigen, ſich zu löſen, his cold is beginning to ripen, to diminish; Einem den — verurſachen, to give any one a cold; Einem den — vertreiben, to drive away, expel, or cure any one's cold; die geringſte Wetterveränderung verurſacht ihm den —, the slightest change in the weather gives him a cold; dieſes Mittel hat mir den — vertrieben, this remedy has driven my cold away. *Fig.* Den — haben, to have a cold [as the fox]. V. Kopf—.

Schnupfen-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* catarrhal, catarrhous. —**fieber,** *n.* a catarrhal fever; influenza. —**mittel,** *n.* remedy for a cold, for a catarrh.

Schnúpfer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —**inn,** *f.* or Taback— &c., a snuff-taker, a taker of snuff, [in a bad sense] a snuffer.

Schnúpficht, *adj.* and *adv.* [in pop. lang.] 1) —es Wetter, weather liable to give colds, when colds are likely to be caught. 2) V. Schnupfenartig.

Schnúppe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [the snuffed wick] snuff [of a candle, sometimes called] snuff-tinder; [still burning] the snuff still burning, the live wick or snuff; [not yet snuffed] the wick, the lighted wick [requiring snuffing]. Die — aus der Lichtſchere herausmachen, to clean out the snuff from the snuffers; beim Putzen der Kerze fiel die — herunter, at the snuffing of the tapers the snuff, live wick fell down.

1. Schnúppen, V. Schnupfen.

2. Schnúppen, *v. intr.* [in Low. Sax. ſnubbeln = ſtraucheln] [with miners] Die Zeche ſchnuppet, the ore diminishes in produce, becomes poorer.

Schnúppern, V. Schnuffeln.

1. Schnür, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in Lat. *nurus*, Gr. *νυός*, perhaps = die Verbundene, and therefore allied to 2. Schnur] [old or scriptural] daughter in law.

2. Schnür, *f.* [*pl.* Schnüre] [appears allied to the Gr. *νεῦρον* and the Lat. *nervus*, as well as to the Low. Sax. ſnar = ſchnell and ſchnurren = to move rapidly in a circle, i. e. to snare] 1) [generally something moving circularly] [in hydraulics] a whorl or string of pipes round a fountain for producing several jets or streams of water. 2) [especially] string, cord, twist. —, ein Paket zuſammen zu binden, packthread, twine, V. Bindfaden; dünne —, [*dim.* Schnürchen, ‖Schnürlein, *n.*] thin string, cord or twist; edging, lace, bobbin; leinene, roßhärene —, thread, horse-hair line; ſeidene, goldene —, silk, gold threads or strings; an ſeidenen Schnüren hängendes Siegel, a seal suspended by silken twist or cord; man erdroſſelte ihn mit einer ſeidenen —, he was strangled with a silken bow-string; der Großherr ſchickte ihm die ſeidene — [= ließ ihn erdroſſeln], the sultan or grand signor sent him the bow-string; Etwas mit einer — befeſtigen, binden, anbinden, to fasten, to bind, to tie any thing with a string; die Schnüre an einem Beutel, the strings of a purse, the knittles; V. Angel—, Garten—, Hals—, Hut—, Richt—, Rund—, Trompeten—, Zeug—; Haare, Seide zu einer — zuſammenziehen, to twist, braid, work hair, silk into a cord or string; eine — um den Kopf eines Hutes machen, damit er enger werde, to tie the head [crown] of a hat, close with a string to make it narrower; einen Mannsrock or Weiberrock mit Schnüren einfaſſen, to embroider, [formerly] to purfle a coat, a gown with cord; die Schnüre an einer Maſchine, the cords or strings of a machine; die — am Drehrade einer Drechſelbank, am Rade einer Schleifmaſchine, the cord or whipcord to the wheel of a lathe, to the wheel of a grinding machine, endless line; V. Meß—, Zieh—; [with bookbinders] die Schnüre auf dem Rücken eines Buches, the bands [6 to a folio, 5 to a 4to, 8vo &c. on to which the leaves are sewed]; —, womit ein Buch feſt zuſammen gebunden wird, packthread with which a book is bound tight [for marking its nerves or bands]; die Schnüre von einem Buche abnehmen, to take off the packthread from a book; die Schnüre, auf welche die planirten Bogen aufgehangen werden, the lines on which the glued or sized leaves are hung up; [with carpenters, masons] nach der — ziehen, to square or lay out by the line; eine Mauer nach der — aufführen, to lay out a wall by the line; dieſe Mauer iſt nicht ganz nach der — aufgeführt, this wall is not well laid out by the line, juts, bulges or is out of the line; [with gardeners] —, line or cord [for cutting turf, laying out gravel walks &c. by]; *it* a dibbling-line; Bäume nach der — ſetzen, to plant [out] or set trees by the line; Einem die Schnüre anlegen [formerly, in criminal law], to put the thumb-screws on any one; to apply torture by means of string-pressure on the fingers. *Fig.* Ueber die — hauen [in common people's lang.], to commit [an] excess; Einen am Schnürchen haben [in fam. lang., = Einen nach ſeinem Gefallen leiten], to have any one in one's leading strings, under one's thumb, to be able to lead any one by the nose; *it.* Etwas am Schnürchen haben [= eine große Fertigkeit in Etwas haben], to know any thing by line and mark, to have or know any thing at one's fingers' ends; das hat man nicht ſo am Schnürchen [das iſt nicht ſo leicht zu machen], that is not so soon done as said, not so easy as you take it to be, as it looks, is not to be easily strung together; er lebt recht nach der — [in fam. lang. = recht regelmäßig], es geht bei ihm Alles nach der — he lives by clock-work, he lives by rule, every thing at his house goes on as regularly as clock-work, as systematically as the rule of three. 3) [eine Schnur voll] Eine — Perlen, Kaſtanien, Zwiebeln &c., a string of pearls, chestnuts, a rope of onions &c. *Fig.* Von der — zehren [von dem vorher erworbenen or erſparten Vermögen], to consume or spend one's hard-earned savings.

Schnur-eben, *adv.* [nach der —] V. —gleich. —**feuer,** *n.* [in pyrotechnics, Kunſtfeuer, das an einer — herabläuft] a squib or serpent that runs on a line; *it.* a line-rocket. —**folge,** *f.* V. —richtung. —**förmig,** *adj.* and *adv.* string-formed, in the shape of a cord, [in nat. hist.] moniliform. —**gerade,** —**gerecht,** —**gleich,** *adj.* and *adv.* laid out, squared, drawn by the line. Dieſe zwei Gebäude ſtehen —gerade neben einander, these two buildings are in a row together; —gleiche Gaſſen, streets laid out by the line, in a row; Steine, Balken —gerade legen, ſtellen &c., to lay, to place &c. stones, beams in a line. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Das geht dem Befehle —gerade entgegen, that is, goes, works exactly contrary to rule and line, to what was marked out or arranged, to the given order; dieſe Straße führt [Sie] —gerade auf die Stadt zu, this road leads or takes [you] directly to the town. —**macher,** *m.* a maker of twist, cord, bobbin, twine, a ribbon-weaver. —**mühle,** *f.* [Weberſtuhl, auf welchem mehrere Schnüre zugleich verfertigt werden] the loom of a ribbon-weaver. —**perlen,** *pl.* threading-pearls. —**recht,** *adj.* and *adv.* straight by line, laid out &c. by line, in a row; V. —gerade. —**richtung,** *f.* [little used] a squaring or laying out by line, row. —**ſtein,** *m.* [with miners] V. Grenzſtein, Lochſtein. —**ſtock,** *m.* [with weavers, Stab, der in das Untergeleſe der Kette geſteckt wird] the upper roller. —**ſtracks,** *adv.* [obsolescent, for gerade, gerades Weges] quite straight, mathematically straight. Sie ſind einander in ihren Meinungen —ſtracks entgegen, they are directly, diametrically opposed to each other in their sentiments or opinions; —ſtracks ſich widerſprechen [von Sätzen], to be contradictious to, to be peremptorily, diametrically, antagonistically opposed to each other [speaking of arguments]; —ſtracks in ſein Verderben rennen, to run headlong, prone to one's ruin.

Schnüren, *v. intr.* Der Wolf, der Fuchs ſchnuret, the wolf, the fox gallops straight ahead [so that the track is in a straight line], [in sportsmen's lang.] takes the country.

Schnüren, I. *v. tr.* 1) to tie, to cord, to lace. Einen Ballen &c. —, to cord up a bale, packet &c.; mit Bindfaden —, to tie with packthread; einen Mantelſack &c. auf das Pferd —, to tie on a cloak-bag &c. to a horse's crupper; ſein Bündel —, to pack up one's things, one's bundle, to do up one's trunk, *fig.* [in fam. lang.] to prepare for leaving, to pack up; eine Schnürbruſt —, ſich —, to lace a pair of stays, one's stays, one's self; ſie hat ſich ſelbſt geſchnürt, she has laced her stays herself; ſie iſt nicht gerade,

sie ist schief geschnürt, she is not laced straight, she is laced on one side; [with bookbinders] ein Buch —, to bind a book tight with twine between two boards; einen Missethäter auf die Folter &c — [formerly], to bind, to fasten a criminal to the rack &c.; [with farriers] ein [männliches] Thier —, to castrate an animal [by strangulating the testicles], V. Auf—, Zu—, Ein—. *Fig.* Einen — [in common people's lang.], to fleece any one, to be guilty of extortion; dieser Gastwirth schnüret seine Gäste, daß ihnen die Augen übergehen, this landlord fleeces his guests without mercy, in a most unconscionable manner. 2) [little used] to provide with cords, to put on cords &c., to fasten any thing with twine &c.; V. Ab—. II. *v. intr.* 1) [with ropemakers] to twist. 2) [with miners] Diese zwei Zechen — mit einander, these two mines jut upon, lie near each other.

Schnür=band, *n.* [for lacing up, to or down certain articles of wearing apparel] lace, stay-lace; point, tagged point; V. Nestel. Das —band durchziehen, anziehen, nachlassen, to pass the lace or cord through, to tighten, do or draw up the lace &c., to loosen or undo the lace, to lace [up], to unlace. **—brust**, *f.* der Frauenzimmer, the body of a gown, the bodice, [chiefly] eine mit Fischbein durchzogene — brust, a waistcoat, body or bodice stiffened or quilted with whalebone; *it.* a pair of stays with whalebone stiffeners; eine mit eisernen Schienen versehene —brust, a pair of stays with a steel busk and steel rods in lieu of bones; *dim.* **—brüstchen**, ‖**—brüstlein**, *n.* a corset, a bodice; eine —brust auslassen, enger machen, to let out, to take in a pair of stays; eine gesteppte —brust, a quilted pair of stays. **—haken**, *m.* a hook for fastening a woman's dress [sold with the eye in England under the name of hooks and eyes], a clasp. **—holz**, *n.* [with lacemen] a sort of spindle for forming the loops; a bobbin; [with harness-makers] a wooden tool or pin for twisting whipcord and tightening the loops or ties; *it.* a brushmaker's wooden pin round which the packthread or wire is wrapped. **—kasten**, *m.* clasp of a necklace. **—kette**, *f.* a stay-lace. **—latz**, *m.* piece of the body, bodice or stays. **—leib**, *m.* [*dim.* **—leibchen**, *n.*] [of females] a corset, bodice; [of the peasantry] jumps. Sie trägt einen — leib, ein —leibchen, she wears a bodice, a quilted body, a corset; sie hat ihren —leib angezogen, ausgezogen, she has put on, taken off her corset; Kleid mit einem —leibe, a dress with a quilted body or corset. **—loch**, *n* an eyelet-hole [to a pair of stays &c.]. Diese —löcher sind zu weit von einander, these eyelets or eyelet-holes stand too far apart. **—mieder**, *n.* [chiefly of females of the lower order or female-peasantry] V. —brust,—leib. **—nachbar**, *m.* [with miners, Grenznachbar] a person whose property &c is contiguous, a neighbour. **—nadel**, *f.* a lace-tag, a bodkin. **—nestel**, *f.* V. —band. **—riemen**, *m.* V. —band. **—schuhe**, *pl.* shoes that lace up, tie-shoes; [in England, with gentlemen] Oxford-shoes. **—senkel**, *m.* lace, stay-lace; boot-lace. **—senkelstift**, *m.* the tag of a stay-lace. **—stiefel**, *pl.* boots that lace up, lace-boots. **—stift**, *m.* V. —senkel.

Schnurránt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] **—inn**, *f.* [in common people's lang.] a strolling scraper, grinder, fiddler, beggarly-musician.

Schnúrre, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [V. Schnarre] 2) [low, Mund, Nase], V. Schnauze. 3) *Fig.* [fam.] merry tale, funny story; [if caricatured] out-and-outer. **—n [her]vorbringen, erzählen**, to produce or invent laughable anecdotes, to tell or relate funny tales, jests; V. Schnake, Schwank; 's ist eine bloße —, 'tis mere humbug.

Schnurr=bart, *m.* a mustachio, the mustachios, [in old authors for men and still for cats &c.] whiskers. **—bärtig**, *adj.* having or wearing mustachios, [if false] having a pair of mustachios on. **—käfer**, *m.* V. Mistkäfer, Roßkäfer. **—pfeife**, *f.* or **—pfeiferei**, *f.* [fam.] [for abstract things] fiddle-faddle, tweedle-dum. [for things] trifles, trash. Schaffen Sie diese —pfeifereien ab, get rid of these baubles, gewgaws, toys, knick-knacks, gimcracks, kickshaws, of this stuff.

Schnúrren, [allied to knarren] I. *v. intr.* 1) [originally = to move voluntarily] Das Rädchen schnurrt, the little wheel is moving, going. 2) [brummen] [as a spinning-wheel] to hum, to pur. Die Maikäfer —, wenn sie fliegen, cockchafers buzz, whiz, hum in flying, [as cats] to pur; *it.* [in sportsmen's lang.] [little used] to be in heat [as the wild sow]. 3) to shrivel [as skins do]. II. *v. tr.* [in common people's lang.] 1) V. Betteln. 2) to pilfer, to nab, to bone, to crib.

Schnúrrer, *m.* V. Bettler, Betteljude.

Schnúrrig, V. Drollig, Lächerlich, Possenhaft, Schnakisch.

Schób, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e or Schöbe] [from schieben] [in agriculture, Bund] Ein — Stroh, a truss or bundle of straw; [if small] a lock of straw; V. Schaub.

Schóber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [*dim.* **Schöberchen**, ‖**Schöberlein**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from schieben] 1) a rick or stack [pointed atop]. Ein — Getreide, Stroh, Heu, a wheat-stack, stack of straw, hay-rick; kleiner — [on a hay-field], a hay-cock; ein — Holz &c, a heap or pile of wood &c. 2) [a certain measure of hay] sixty trusses or bundles of hay, straw &c.

Schober=fleck, *m.*, **—flatsche**, *f.* [in agriculture] place for the rick or stack.

Schóberling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in nat. hist.] 1) V. Korallenschwamm 2). 2) V. Eichpilz.

Schóbern, *v. tr.* Heu, Getreide &c. —, to stack hay, corn &c.; *it.* Heu auf der Wiese —, to cock hay in the meadow or hay-field; geschobertes Heu &c., hay &c. in ricks, stacked hay &c, [on the meadows or hay-fields] cocked hay, hay in cocks.

1. **Schóck**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to Schake = Ring] [in sportsmen's language] —e, rings on the horns of the wild goat.

2. **Schóck**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to **boch**, to **schocken**, to the Fr. *choquer* to shock i. e. push against] 1) [Haufen, Menge] a heap, a quantity, pile, a score, a lot [of any thing]. 2) [a number of sixty pieces] Ein — Aepfel, Nüsse &c, three score of apples, of nuts &c.; nach —en or —weise verkaufen, zählen, to sell by three-scores or the baker's half-hundred, to count by sixties; ein halbes — Stroh, thirty trusses or bundles of straw. 3) Ein — Groschen, Pfennige [according to the various districts as the case may be], a score, a score and a half, two score of or twenty, thirty, sixty groats, pfennigs. 4) [old or provincial] the ground rent, land-tax.

Schock=anschlag, *m.* valuation of ground [for fixing the ground-rent]. **—frei**, *adj.* and *adv.* exempt of or from ground-rent, of land-tax. **—groschen**, *m.* [formerly] [in Saxony] a groat of which sixty once went to a mark and later twenty to a florin. **—holz**, *n.* [in woods and forests] fagot-wood or branch-wood of which sixty fagots are sold at a time.

Schócken, I. *v. tr.* 1) to count by sixties; *it.* to range, to place or lot out in sixties. in three-scores. 2) [in woods and forests] Das Unterholz —, to do up the brush-wood in fagots and range them out in sixties. II. *v. intr.* 1) Das Getreide schocket gut, the wheat gives plenty of sheaves. 2) V. Schaukeln; [in seamen's lang.] Das Schiff schocket, the ship floats, is afloat [at high tide].

Schöfel or **Schöfelig**, [V. Schofel, *m.*] *adj.* and *adv.* [in common people's lang., for gering, schlecht] vile, miserable, despicable, contemptible, paltry.

Schöfel, *m.* [-s] [appears to be derived from schaben] [in common people's lang., for Ausschuß] rubbish, refuse, offal, trash, waste, fag-ends.

Schöffe, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [from schaffen or schopfen = gleich machen, in the Lat. of the middle ages *scabinus*] an assessor, an alderman [in so far as he sits by the recorder]; *it.* a juryman.

Schöffen=amt, *n.* the functions or office of an assessor. **—bank**, *f.* 1) the bench of the assessors, the assessor's bench. 2) V. —gericht. **—buch**, *n.* book or register of the assessors, of the aldermen, a Jury. **—gericht**, *n.* tribunal or court of assessors, of aldermen. **—kammer**, *f.* V. —gericht. **—meister**, *m.* the chief assessor, foreman of a jury, senior alderman. **—stuhl**, *m.* V. —gericht.

Schöffenbar, *adj.* and *adv.* having the rank of, eligible as an assessor or alderman.

Schokolade, V. Chocolate.

***Scholár**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [obsolete, for Schüler, Lehrling] a scholar, a disciple, a pupil.

***Scholárch**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [Schulaufseher] school-inspector, the visitor of an endowed school, of a government-school.

***Scholarchát**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) the dignity, place, office of a school-inspector, the school-inspectorship. 2) the inspector's or visitor's house. 3) body of school-inspectors.

***Scholáster**, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [Schulherr und Lehrer an einer Domschule] the master and teacher in a school attached to a church.

***Scholástik**, *f.* the scholastic lore [of the middle-ages].

***Scholástiker**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a schoolman

***Scholástisch**, *adj.* and *adv.* [schulgemäß, schulgerecht] scholastic. Die —e Gottesgelehrtheit, Weltweisheit, scholastic divinity, philosophy, school-divinity, school-philosophy.

***Scholiást**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] the scholiast.

***Schólie**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] the scholia. Die alten —n über den Aristophanes sind sehr geschätzt, the old scholias on Aristophanes are highly prized.

***Schólion**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -s] [in mathematics] the scholium.

Schólken, [from schelten] *v. intr.* [in seamen's lang.] Die See schelkt, the sea ebbs, splashes, beats [high but not violently] against

the sides of the ship. Das — der See, the splashing, the running in billows or heaps of the sea.

Schéllkraut, *n.*, **—wurz,** *f.* V. Schellkraut.

Schélle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Ital. *zolla*, from the old ſchellen = theilen?] 1) [Erd—] a clod, a sod. Die —n auf einem Acker zerſchlagen, to break or crush the clods of earth on a field; eine — Raſen, a turf-sod; — Eis, a lump or piece, [if large] a flake, [if very large] a floe of ice *Fig.* [chiefly in higher style] Er ruht unter der —, ſchon deckt ihn die —, he is, lies, reposes under the sod [is dead, buried]. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) Die — [der Plattfiſch], the pleuronectes, flat-fish, turbot. *b*) [Platteiße] plaice or plaise. *c*) [Meerzunge] hallibut. *d*) [Sohle] the sole; *it.* flounder, pearl, dab, whiff.

Schollenhüpfer, *m.* [Weißkehlchen] the wheat-ear.

Schóllicht, *adj.* and *adv.* cloddy, soddy; V. Scholle.

Schóllig, *adj.* and *adv.* full of clods, clod-covered; V. Scholle.

Schōlung, *f.* 1) [in hydraulics] oblique movement of the water. 2) [with fishermen] — des Bernſteins, alluvium [of amber].

Schólz, V. Schulz.

Schólzenbirn, *f.* a species of pears.

Schōn, [appears allied to ſchehen in geſchehen] *adv.* 1) [= bereits] already. Ich habe es — geſagt, I have already said so or it; es iſt — vier Uhr, it is four o' clock already; wie! Sie ſind — zurück? what! you are [come] back already; wie! jetzt —? what! already? ach, wäre doch die Zeit — da! ah! why is not the time already come; es gibt des Elendes ſo — genug, there is enough misery already. 2) *Fig.* [for the sake of emphasis] Er wird — kommen, ich werde Sie — rufen, he will be sure to come, I'll take care to call you; faſſen Sie Muth, es wird — kommen, be of good cheer, that will all come right; ich muß es ihm — zu Gefallen thun, I see I must do it to please him, to oblige him; das wäre ihm — recht, aber &c., that would be just the thing for him no doubt, but &c.; es iſt — wahr, aber &c., that is all very true, but &c.; wenn—, ob—, V. Obgleich.

Schōn, [allied to ſcheinen = glänzen] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [= glänzend, rein] [in seamen's lang.] — Deck machen [das Deck abſpülen], to swab the deck to rub the deck with the holy-stone; — Schiff machen, to make the ship clean and tidy. 2) [producing an agreeable impression on the senses either with respect to the colour, shape, or other properties of any thing] beautiful [for women], handsome [for men], [for objects &c.] handsome, beautiful, fine; —es Kind, —er Knabe, —er Jüngling, a beautiful child, a handsome, fine boy, a handsome youth; —er Wuchs, —es Geſicht, fine shape or growth countenance, handsome face; ein —er Mann, a handsome, fine man; ein —es Mädchen, a beautiful girl, [of lower people] a fine or bucksome lass; ein —er Herr, ein —es Herrchen, [ironical] a fine [young] gentleman, [in quite a bad sense] a fop; ein —es Dirnchen, a fine [little] lady; ein —es Grün, a beautiful green; —e Augen, Haare &c., beautiful eyes, hair &c.; eine —e Frau, ein —es Weib, a beautiful woman; ſie iſt —er, als ihre Schweſter, die —ſte unter Allen, she is prettier than her sister, the most beautiful, the prettiest of all; ſie iſt zum Entzücken —, she is enchantingly, exquisitely beautiful; Philipp der —e, Philip the Fair; das —e Geſchlecht, the fair sex; in dieſem Lande iſt ein —er Schlag von Leuten, ein —er Schlag Leute or Menſchen, the race or breed of men and women in this country is fine; eine —e Wieſe, —e Gegenden, a beautiful meadow, delightful regions; die Gegend hier iſt —, the country here, the neighbourhood is, the environs are fine, beautiful; eine ziemlich —e Gegend, ein —es Land, a pretty neighbourhood, a fine country; eine —e Stimme, ein —es Tonſpiel, Lied, a beautiful voice, a fine piece of music, a charming song; — ſchreiben, ſingen, tanzen &c., to write, sing, dance &c. beautifully, well; er ſchreibt —, hat eine —e Handſchrift, he writes well, has or writes a good or pretty hand; es iſt heute ein —er Tag, es iſt —es Wetter, it is a beautiful day to-day, it is charming or lovely weather; die —e Jahreszeit, the fair or fine season; das läßt —, ſieht — aus, that looks well or pretty, has a pretty look; er iſt — gekleidet, he is tastefully, well dressed; die —e Zeit des Lebens, the beautiful time of life, the spring of life; — machen, to make or render beautiful, to embellish, to beautify; —er werden, to become or wax more beautiful; ſie wird von Tag zu Tag —er, she grows more beautiful, she gets prettier every day; er ficht —, reitet —, he fences or fights well, rides splendidly, capitally; er iſt ein —er Tänzer, he is a beautiful dancer Das —e, the beautiful; was die Natur —es hat, the beautiful in Nature. *Fig.* Eine —e Seele, a beautiful soul, a fine, thoroughly well-constituted mind; ein —er Gedanke, a beautiful, bright thought; —e Geſinnungen, Handlungen, Thaten, beautiful, creditable sentiments, ingenuous or noble actions; ein —er Geiſt, a fine mind, a genius. *it.* [in a bad sense] V. Schöngeiſt; die —e Welt, the beau monde, the ton, the elite, the first society, [in a bad sense] the exclusives, [at Vienna] the cream, [in an English Cathedral-town] the close-people, [fam.] the fashion, the fashionable circles, [in London a few years ago] the initiated at Almack's, [in America] the shopocracy; das iſt nicht — für einen or an einem jungen Menſchen, that is not pretty in or for a young man, not becoming [to] a young man; Alles von der —en Seite ſehen, to see every thing on the fair side; [in fam. or pop. lang.] es iſt eine —e Sache um die Wahrhaftigkeit, veracity, truth is a fine thing, a beautiful thing; bedanke dich —, return thanks in a pretty manner, prettily; ein —es Alter erreichen, to reach a good, a green old age; — thun, to mince, to prim, to miminy-piminy; Einem, mit Einem — thun, to caress, to fondle any one; einem Frauenzimmer — thun, to play the lover, to court a woman; Sie haben mir —e [ironically = ſchlechte] Karten gegeben, fine, splendid cards, a beautiful hand you've given me; [ironically] das iſt etwas —es! that's beautiful! there's a pretty mess! there is a fine piece of business! that's a pretty, a nice pickle, a pretty go.

Schōn-adel, *m.* [with vintners] V. Gutedel. —baum, *m.* V. Lärchenbaum. —blatt, *n.* [in botany] großes —blatt, the tacamahacca of Bourbon, the calophyllum irophyllum; kleines —blatt, the Calabra of America. —blind, V. Mondblind. —druck, *m.* [with printers] prime, first form, the first printed page of a sheet still fair. —fahrſegel, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] the mainsail. Nur das —fahrſegel gebrauchen, und das Schiff treiben laſſen, to use only the mainsail and let the ship drift or drive; to bring to, to try, to lie to, to lie under the fore sail [in a storm]. —färben, *n.* V. —färberkunſt. —färber, *m.* a dyer in bright, warm and lasting colours, a dyer in great dye or in grain. —färberkunſt, —färberei, *f.* the great dye, dying in grain. —fleckchen, *n.* V. —pfläſterchen. —geiſt, *m.* [now, chiefly in a slight sense of contempt] a wit, a bel-esprit, a genius. —geiſterei, *f.* [generally in a bad sense] witticism, wit-mongery; *it.* [in a bad sense] affectation of being a wit. —geiſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* like a wit, after the fashion of wits. Die —geiſtigen Schriften, the writings of the wits; the belles lettres. —gras, *n.* [in botany] nodding melic-grass, ropegrass of the Hebrides. —härlein, *n.* [in botany] [Eberwurz] common carline-thistle. —herr, *m.* V. Stutzer, Schönling. —leiſte, *f.* V. Carrouche 1). —pfläſterchen, *n.* a beauty-patch [of court-plaster over a dimple &c.]. Sie hat das Geſicht voll —pfläſterchen, her face is full of dimple-patches, beauty-spots; ein Büchschen zu —pfläſterchen, a box for patches, a patch-box. —reder, *m.* 1) a fine speaker. V. Schönredner. 2) [in a bad sense] a fine talker, mighty fine speaker. Er macht den —reder, he is a fine talker, he talks mighty fine. —redner, *m.* an elegant speaker, an accomplished orator. —ſäulig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in architecture] having a suitable intercolumnal space. —ſäuliges Gebäude [with just intercolumniations], an [or, a] eustyle. —ſchreibekunſt, *f.* calligraphy, penmanship. —ſchreiber, *m.* 1) a good penman. 2) [not much used] a fine or elegant writer, a writer whose style is brilliant and pure. —ſchreibung, *f.* V. —ſchreibekunſt. —ſchwätzer, *m.* a fine chatterer, V. —reder [in a bad sense]. —ſeite, *f.* [in trade] die —ſeite eines Zeuges, the right side of a stuff, the fair side, [with printers, —druck] the prime, the first printed side of a sheet [that is not yet printed on both sides]. —ſprecher, *m.* 1) V. —reder 2) V. —redner. —wiſſenſchaftlich, *adj.* and *adv.* appertaining to the belles lettres or polite literature. Das —wiſſenſchaftliche Fach, the belles lettres, polite literature.

1. **Schöne,** *n.* [-n] the beautiful, V. Schön.

2. **Schöne,** *f.* [*pl* -n] 1) [in higher style, for Schönheit] beauty. 2) [in fam. lang. and frequently even comic] a beautiful woman, a pretty woman, a belle, [formerly] a toast; *it.* any woman, a fair one, one of the fair sex. Fürchten Sie nichts, meine —, don't be afraid, fear nothing, my beauty, my sweet creature, my dear; ein Jeder führte ſeine — [Geliebte], every one brought his mistress, his sweetheart, his fair one; eine junge —, a young beauty; er iſt ein Verehrer aller —n, he is an adorer of all the sex, a universal lover, [with women] he is a male coquet or flirt, [also] not a marrying man, a gay bachelor. 3) means, remedy, ingredient for fining, for clarifying Die Hauſenblaſe iſt eine — für den Wein, Kaffee &c., isinglass is a clarifyer of wine, coffee &c. 4) [in medicine] V. Kopfwaſſerſucht.

Schönen, [originally = ſchirmen, therefore allied to Scheune] *v. tr.* to take care of, to preserve, to spare, to save. Die Augen —, to

spare. to screen one's eyes; seine Kleider, seine Gesundheit, seine Kräfte —, to take care of one's clothes. to be careful of one's health, to preserve one's health. to husband one's strength; er schont sich zu sehr, he coddles himself up too much: er hat sich nach seiner Genesung nicht geschont, he did not take care of himself after his convalescence; seine Zeit —, to economize, to husband. to save, to make the most of one's time; hier ist mein Beutel. — Sie ihn nicht, here is my purse. d n't spare it. [fam.] use it as your own; seine Freunde, seinen Kredit —, to spare, to keep. not to tax one's friends, one's credit, die Truppen, ein Pferd —, to spare to have consideration for the troops, a horse; er ist ein Mann, den man — muß, he is a man to be treated with circumspection: Eines Schwäche —, to make allowances for, to humour any one's weakness or foible. er schont Niemand, he spares no person; man muß sehr —d mit ihm umgehen, ihn sehr —d behandeln, viele Schonung gegen ihn beobachten, one must treat him behave towards him with great circumspection, behave very cautiously towards him, be very circumspect towards him, be on one's guard with him, [fam.] he is a man that understands no nonsense, can't take a joke, that must be humoured; wenn er Ihnen nützlich seyn kann, so — Sie ihn nicht, if he can be useful to you, don't spare him, use him freely. turn him to account; man hat seinen guten Namen nicht geschont, his good name has not been spared, has been roughly handled, has been mauled, been made free with; man hat ihn in der Steuer &c. geschont, he has been spared, let off in the duty, tax &c.; der Tod schonet keines Menschen [in old or lofty style with the genitive], death spares no one pays no respect to persons; [in woods and forests] die Waldungen — [wirthschaftlich benutzen], to regulate the planting and felling of forest timber. Das —, V. Schonung. Syn. Schonen, Verschonen. Schonen means to save, to take care of, from a wish to preserve or defend from injury, whereas verschonen is to spare, where we refuse to exert our supposed power and right of injuring or destroying.

Schonzeit, *f.* V. Hägezeit.

Schonen, *v. tr.* 1 Eine Flüssigkeit, den Wein —, to clarify, to fine, to defecate a liquid, the wine; dieser Wein ist mit Hausenblase geschönt, das ist geschönter Wein, this wine is clarified with isinglass, this is fined, clarified wine. Das —, clarification, fining, defecation. 2) Die Bäume —, V. Ausputzen.

Schoner or [less usually written] Schuner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in seamen's lang.] [a sort of brig whose mainsail and foresail are suspended by gaffs and stretched below by booms] a schooner.

Schönheit, *f.* 1) beauty. Die — des Körpers &c., the beauty of the body &c; die — eines Weibes, the beauty, prettiness of a woman; eine vollkommene, vollendete, unvergleichliche —, a perfect, accomplished or matchless beauty; seiner — pflegen, to bestow great care on one's good looks; die — der Natur &c, the beauty of nature &c; die — ihrer Stimme &c., the beauty, sweetness &c of her voice; die — des Geistes, der Seele, the beauty of the mind, of the soul. 2) a beautiful thing, a charm Sie besitzt tausend —en, she possesses a thousand charms; die —en in der Natur, the beauties, charms in or of nature; sie ist die erste — der Stadt, she is the first beauty, she is the belle of the town; alle —en des Hofes, all the beauties of the court, all the court-beauties.

Schönheits-mittel, —wasser, *n.* a cosmetic remedy or water, a cosmetic. — salbe, *f.* V. Schminke

Schönlich, V. Schonsam.

Schönling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [new word] a pretty man [in his own opinion], an effeminate coxcomb, a beau a fop. Er ist ein —, er hält sich für sehr schön, he is an exquisite, a dandy. [fam.] he thinks himself vastly handsome, quite the go, quite a love, quite the ticket; den — machen, to play the beau, [fam., in England] to be of the tenth Hussars, to be in the regiment of the irresistibles.

Schönsam, *adj.* and *adv.* sparing, saving, economical. careful. Er ist — mit seiner Kleidung geht sehr — mit seinen Kleidern um, he is careful of his clothes. takes great care of his dress; man muß sehr schonlich or — mit ihm umgehen, he [it] must not be roughly handled, [also] one must go to work with. one must treat him or it very carefully, smoothly.

Schönstens, *adv.* in the most beautiful manner. Ich bedanke mich — [in fam. lang.], danke — [still more fam.], I thank you most sincerely, cordially, [if very fam.] thankee, thankee, [ironical] thank you, you are very good, very kind.

Schonung, *f.* [das Schonen] management, care, circumspection. Einen mit vieler — behandeln, to treat any one with great management or address; seine Gesundheit erfordert viele —, große —, his health requires much care, great management; man hat keine — mehr gegen ihn nöthig, man braucht keine — mehr gegen ihn zu beobachten, no more ceremony need be observed towards him, it is no longer requisite to treat him with any delicacy, with any regard to his feelings whatever; die Wahrheit ohne alle — heraussagen, to speak out the truth without reserve, without mincing the matter; diese Brille dient zur — der Augen, these spectacles serve to defend, protect, save the eyes.

Schonungs-brille, *f.* goggles; eye-preservers. sight-preservers —los, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) without management, careless. 2) not sparing [of] one's health, body, life. Der Feind ging —los mit den Besiegten um, the enemy showed no mercy towards the conquered, treated the conquered without mercy.

Schoner, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] V. Schoner.

Schooß, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schöße] [allied to Schüssel, or in general to schütten = to cast] 1) [generally a cavity, a depth] Die Metalle erzeugen sich im — [im Innern] der Erde, the metals reveal themselves, are deployed in the bosom of the earth; im —e [in der Tiefe] des Meeres, in the bosom, depth of the sea. dieses Kind schläft auf dem —e seiner Mutter, this child sleeps in the lap of its mother; sie nahm das Kind auf ihren —, she took the child into her lap, upon her lap; die Hände in den — legen [in fam. lang.], to lay one's hands in one's lap, *fig* to put one's hands into one's pockets, to do nothing; die Frucht, welche sie in ihrem —e trägt, the fruit, which she bears in her womb, [delicately] in her bosom. *Fig.* Dem Glücke im —e sitzen [in fam. lang.], to sit in the lap of fortune, to be the spoiled child of fortune, [fam.] to be born with a silver-spoon in one's mouth. to live in clover; Abraham's — [in Scripture], Abraham's bosom; wieder in den — der Kirche zurückkehren, to return to the bosom of mother church, to recant or repudiate one's heresy or schism; im —e seiner Familie, in the bosom of one's family; das liegt im —e der Vergessenheit begraben, that lies buried in the lap of oblivion, in the waters of forgetfulness. 2) [closely allied to schießen and Schoß, = something projecting] skirt, flap; *it.* [of a coat] lappet; [of a gown] hem. Die Schöße an diesem Kleide, Rocke sind zu lang, the skirts, flaps of this dress, the tails of this coat are too long. *Dim.* Schößchen, ‖Schößlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] a little skirt, flap, hem &c.

Schooß-bein, *n.* V. Schambein. —fall, *m.* [in law] that inheritance, whereby on the death of a minor the usufruct of the paternal estate reverts to or devolves upon the mother. succession of a minor or infant to the usufruct. —fell, *n* V. Schurzfell. — hund, *m.* [*dim.* —hündchen, ‖ —hündlein, *n.*] a lap-dog, pet-dog, a darling dog. —jünger, *m.* the beloved disciple [he who reclined on the triclinium next to Christ] Johannes der —jünger Jesu. John the favourite disciple of Jesus. —katze, *f.* a pet-cat, [in Ireland] pusheen. —kind, *n.* a pet-child, a darling; *it.* a spoiled child. Er ist das — kind des Glückes, he is the favourite. *it.* spoiled child of fortune. Syn. V. Liebling. —kraut, *n* V. Durchwachs. — neigung, *f.* favourite inclination or pursuit. hobby-horse. —rippe, *f.* [with butchers] eines Rindes, the short rib of an ox, of beef —schlange, *f.* [in nat. hist. = Junafernschlange] the tame snake, the virgin-snake coluber domicella. — sünde, *f* V. Lieblingssünde. —tuch, *n.* V. Schürze. —tuch eines Bischoffes, a bishop's apron.

Schöp, V. Schepp.

Schöpf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schöpfe], *dim.* Schöpfchen, ‖Schöpflein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [another form for Kopf] — der Bäume, top of trees, tree-top. — von Haaren, a tuft, lock of hair; — des Wiedehopfes, der Haubenlerche &c., crest, tuft, cop of the hoopoe, of the crested lark; — von Pflanzen, tuft, green dress of plants; Einem einen — Haare ausreißen, to tear out a tuft or lock of hair from any one's head, die Tartaren scheren sich das Haupt und lassen nur einen — Haare stehen, the Tartars shave their heads, and only let a tuft of hair remain; Einen beim —e nehmen or fassen [in pop. lang.], to take hold of a lock of any one's hair; *it. fig.* Einen beim —e nehmen, to take hold of any one, to seize, to arrest any one; der — des Pferdes, forelock, foretop; *it.* der —, a Roman feather; *it.* a feather in the hair of the forehead.

Schopf-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] [of the roots] fibrous. —ente, *f.* V. Haubenente. —lerche, *f.* V. Haubenlerche. —meise, *f.* V. Haubenmeise. —raupe, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the crested caterpillar. —taube, *f.* V. Haubentaube.

Schöpf, *m.* V. Schöffe.

1 Schöpfe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [little used] 1) place for drawing water. 2) V Schöpfeimer, Schöpfgelte, Schöpfkelle, Schöpflöffel.

2. Schöpfe, *m.* V. Schöffe.

Schöpfen, [from Schopf] *v. intr.* [in agriculture] to bloom, to bud [speaking of the hop-plant or hop-tops].

Schöpfen, [a clumsier form for heben, allied to ſchaffen] *v. tr.* to draw water, to dip for water. Waſſer aus dem Fluſſe, aus einem Brunnen —, to draw water from the river, from a well; einen Brunnen leer —, V. Aus—; einen Zuber voll —, to draw a tub full of water, to fill a tub full by drawing water; [in sportsmen's lang., in falconry] —, to drink [as wild beasts, the falcon &c.]; Waſſer aus einem Nachen &c. —, to bale water out of a skiff &c.; *it* [in seamen's lang.] den Wind in die Segel —, to let the wind fill the sails; Waſſer —, to leak, to make water [as a ship does]; Athem —, to fetch breath, to draw in a breath, to respire, to breathe; friſche Luft —, to inhale, taste, breathe the fresh air. *Fig.* Argwohn gegen Einen —, to imbibe, conceive suspicion against any one; er hat dieſe Nachrichten aus einer guten Quelle geſchöpft, he has received this news from a good source, he has obtained this intelligence from high authority; er hat aus der Quelle geſchöpft, aus den Urſchriften, he has drunk at, drawn from the fountain-head; [stiff] einen Gnadengehalt aus einer gewiſſen Kaſſe &c. —, to create a pension out of a certain fund; man hat ihm einen Gehalt aus der königlichen Kaſſe geſchöpft, a pension has been created for him, granted him out of the privy-purse, he has been placed in [or on] the privy-list: [in law] ein Urtheil —, to come to a legal decree, judgment, judicial sentence, [of the jury] to find a verdict. Das —, the drawing of water, baling out &c

Schöpf=brett, *n.* [to a mill-wheel] joint, board, step, a ladle-board, float. —brunnen, *m.* a well, a draw-well. —eimer, *m.* a bucket for drawing water; a draw-well bucket, a well-bucket; [in salterns] a brine-bucket; [in hydraulics] —eimer eines —rades, trough of an overshot-wheel, bucket of a chain-pump. —fäßchen, *n.* [in salterns] a ladle or bowl for baling. —gebäu, *n.* [with miners] the building for or of a hydraulic machine. —gefäß, *n.*, —gelte, *f.*, —geſchirr, *n.* vase, vessel, bowl, utensil for baling, drawing of water. —haken, *m.* a perch-hook, pole-hook for letting down a water-bucket or pail; hook to a well-bucket &c. —kanne, *f.* pot or can for drawing water. —kelle, *f.* [in saltpetre-works] a copper bowl or great ladle with a spout or lip; [with chandlers] V. —löffel. —keſſel, *m.* [with wax chandlers] a dip-kettle, a copper. —kübel, *m.* a water-bucket, pail or tub, [especially] leathern bucket of a fire-engine. —löffel, *m.* [in different arts] a ladle; *it.* a kitchen-ladle, pot-ladle, [for a tureen] soup-ladle, [for butter-boats] sauce-ladle; [with chandlers] the tallow-ladle; [with founders] a copper-ladle; [in sugar-manufactories] ladle; [in glass-works] pan, coppel, basin; [in saltpetre-works] V. —kelle. —maſchine, —mühle, *f.* [in hydraulics] a hydraulic machine, any engine or machine for pumping &c —probe, *f.* [with founders] specimen, essay of the fused or molten metal. —quelle, *f.* a well; [if rising above the surface to any height] a fountain. —rad, *n.* 1) [in hydraulics] any water-wheel for raising water, an overshot wheel, tympanum of some water-machines; any wheel for irrigating or floating land, for supplying feeders, main-feeders, cross-feeders, catch-work &c.; [in China] a Chinese-wheel [with ladle boards or floats], a Persian-wheel. 2) [with watch-makers = Ausheber] the rash, ratch, fang-wheel [to lift up the detents]. —rüſſel, *m.* V. Saugerüſſel. —ſchaufel, *f.* scoop or bale [for baling a boat &c.]. —ſtelle, *f.* place where water is drawn; [in England] landing-place or steps by the river's side; *it.* [in paper-mills] V. Ruderſtelle. —topf, *m.* V. —kanne; [with bakers] pot, jug, can [for pouring water on the dough]. —werk, *n.* V. —maſchine.

Schöpfer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) a drawer of water, one who bales water out &c.; [in paper-mills] the workman who plunges the frame into the stuff-vat, the plunger; [in salterns] he who pours out the brine drawn up by the workmen stationed at the brine-spring, the pourer. 2) *Fig.* [= Urheber] creator, maker, architect, producer. Gott iſt der — aller Dinge, God is the creator of all things; dieſer Fürſt war der — unſerer Seemacht, this prince was the founder of our navy; Homer wird als der — des Heldengedichtes angeſehen, Homer is looked upon as the father of epic poetry, of the epic; er war ſelbſt der — ſeines Glückes, he was himself the artisan, the architect of his own fortune; ſie iſt die —inn meines Glückes, she is the author, source of my prosperity. 3) any vessel for drawing water with, as a bucket, pail &c., V Schöpfeimer, Schöpfgelte, Schöpfkelle, Schöpflöffel; [in seamen's lang.] the bowl, pail or scoop for the water-casks; *it.* [in saltpetre-works] V. Schöpfkelle. 4) [in nat. hist.] a species of echinus, sea-hedgehog or sea-urchin. 5) [with watchmakers] V Schöpfrad 2).

Schöpfer=geiſt, *m.* creative genius, mind or spirit. —hand, *f.* a creative, productive hand. —kraft, *f* creative or productive power or force. —macht, *f.* creative might, power of creating. —ſtuhl, *m.* [in paper-mills] trestle or stool before the stuff-vat or feeder for the plunger or dipper of the frame.

Schöpferiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* creative, productive. —er Geiſt, —es Genie, creative spirit or mind, genius; die —e Natur, creative, productive nature.

Schöpfig, *adj.* and *adv.* tufted, copped, [also] crested, [in botany] fibrous.

Schöpfung, *f.* 1) [das Schöpfen] the drawing of water. *Fig.* Die — eines Gehaltes [granting of a pension out of any fund] the creation of a pension or annuity; die — eines Urtheils, the coming to a judicial sentence, giving of a judgment. 2) [Erſchaffung] creation, formation Die — der Welt, des Menſchen, the creation of the world, of man; die — aus Nichts, creation out of nothing; ſeit der —, since the Creation. 3) [something created] Dieſe Anſtalt iſt ſeine —, this institution is his creation, of his foundation, this is his foundation 4) [all created things] Creation, the Universe, Nature. Die ganze — ſchläft, all creation, all nature sleeps; der Menſch, das Meiſterſtück der —, man, the master-piece of Creation, of the Universe

Schöpfungs=bau, *m.* V. Weltbau. —geſchichte, *f.* the history of the Creation. Die moſaiſche —geſchichte, the Mosaic account, Genesis. —kraft, *f.* V Schöpferkraft. —tag, *m.* the day of Creation, one of the six days. —werk, *n.* the work of Creation.

Schöppe, *f.* V. 1. Schoppen.

Schöppe, *m.* V. Schöffe.

Schöppeln, *v. intr.* [low] to drink by pints, to order and drink a pint at a time and so on. Er ſchöppelt gern, he likes to tipple in small measure, in pints.

1. Schöppen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from ſchaffen, = something built] any loft for covering certain things from the weather, a shed; [for wagons, carts &c.] a cart-house. [for carriages &c.] a coach-house Unter einem — arbeiten, to work under a shed; V. Holz—, Wagen—.

2. Schöppen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to Kufe, Scheffel, Schiff], *dim.* Schöppchen, ‖Schöpplein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] a pint, a pintmeasure, [in England] an imperial pint; *it.* [in England] a small pint, a wine or milk-pint. Zwei — Wein &c., two pints [a quart] of wine; einen — trinken, to drink a pint; man muß ihm ſeinen — bezahlen, one must pay his pint for him, i. e. one must give him something to drink, something for himself, a gratuity, [in England] a pint of beer for himself; ein Schöppchen trinken, to drink one's allowance, to whet one's whistle; laßt uns ein Schöppchen trinken, let us drink a pint or so, let us whet our whistles; einen — um den andern, nach dem andern austrinken, ausleeren, to drink [out] one pint after another, to tope, to tipple.

Schoppen=becher, *m.* a pint-pot, cup or goblet. Ein zinnerner —becher, a tin-pint, a pint-pot of tin; *it.* a pint-pewter-pot. —glas, *n.* a glass or tumbler holding a pint. —krüglein, *n.* a jug or earthen vessel holding a pint. —weiſe, *adj.* and *adv.* in pints, by pints, pint-fashion.

Schöppen, *v. tr.* [with cooks] [= ſtopfen, mäſten] [little used] to stuff, to fatten, to cram, to feed [turkeys &c.].

Schöppig, Schöppig, *adj.* and *adv.* of a pint, holding a pint. —es Glas, —er Becher, a pint glass, pint-pot; pint-goblet. V. Schoppenglas.

Schöpps or Schöps, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [is derived from kappen = to cut] 1) [Schafbock] a sheep, [or more properly] a wether, [if slaughtered] mutton. 2) *Fig.* [low] [in common people's lang., for dummer Menſch] a lout, a booby, a sheep, a calf. Er iſt ein —, Erz—, he is a ninny-hammer, a regular booby.

Schöpps=kopf, *m.* V. Schafkopf.

Schöppſen=braten, *m.*, —brühe, —bruſt, *f.*, —bug, *m.*, —fleiſch, *n.*, —keule, *f.* V. Hammelbraten &c. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* *Fig.* stupid, boobyish, foolish, idiotical, heavy.

‖Schöre, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [probably allied to ſcheren] 1) [provincial for Schaufel, Spaten, which see]. 2) [in seamen's lang.] —n [Stützen], stays or uprights [for a ship while still on the stocks]. 3) a post serving as a landmark on a dike.

Schor=eiſen, *n.* V. Scharre. —erde, *f.* V. Scharrerde. —kopf, *m.* 1) [in common people's lang.] a shaved, shaven or shorn head. 2) [often in contempt] a shaven-crown, a bald-headed friar or monk. —ſchaufel, *f.* [with gardeners] a spade, *it.* a weed-hook, a spud, a hoe, a mattock.

‖Schören, [= ſcheren, that is ſchneiden, to cut] 1) V. Scheren. 2) [umgraben] to dig with a spade or shovel. 3) [ſcharren] to weed,

to hoe, *it.* to spud. 4) [ſcheuern] to rub, to polish, to burnish.

Schórf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schörfe] [allied to ſcharren] — auf einer Wunde, the scab of a wound; der — iſt abgefallen, the scab has fallen off; wenn die Krätze abtrocknet, bildet ſich ein — darauf, when the itch-pustule dries up, a scab forms over it.

Schorf-erzeugend, *adj.* [in medicine] escharotic, caustic, searing. —erzeugendes Mittel, an escharotic remedy, a caustic. V. Krätze, Schafraude. —hobel, *m.* V. Beſtoßhobel —lattich, V. Pferdeampfer.

Schórfen, *v. intr.* [of the sheep] to be scabby or scurvy, to have the scab. Schaf, das ſchorfet, a scabby sheep.

Schórfenmoos, *n.* [-mooſes, *pl.* -mooſe] [Flechte] lichen.

Schórfig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) covered with scabs, scabby; *it.* [räudig] mangy; [of the head] scurfy, full of dandriff. Sein ganzer Leib iſt —, his whole body is scurvy, scabby. 2) [uneben] rough, rugged, uneven.

Schörl, *m* [-es, *pl.* -e] [according to some is allied to the old Schor, Gr. σκώρ = uncleanness] [in mineralogy] schorl or shorl. Blauer — or Cyanit, blue shorl, cyanite, zeolite, sappure, sappare, disthine; *it.* Hauy's mesotype; natrolite; ſchwarzer —, augite, V. —granat, purpurrother —, axinite; rother — or Siberit, red shorl, siberite, red tourmalin; dunkelgrüner — or Olivin, dark-green shorl, olivine, olive chrysolite; grüner — aus Dauphiné, Epidot, green zeolite, Phrenite, Epidote; weißer — or Nephelin, nephelin, *it.* sommite, white shorl; edler —, elektriſcher — or Turmalin, electric shorl, Ceylon tourmaline, diaphanous borax; dichter —, faſeriger — or Strahlſtein, actinote; asbestoid, radiated shorl; glassy actinolite, vitreous striated shorl, malacolite; V. Hornblende; thoniger — or Prehnit, prehnite, chrysoprase, chrysolite; veſuviſcher —, vulkaniſcher — or Veſuvian, idocrase, vesuvian, hyacinthine, leucite, volcanic shorl, basaltine, white garnets.

Schörl-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* like shorl, shorlaceous. —artiger Beryll, shorlite, shorlous topaz, pycnite. —blende, *f.* amphibole [including tremolite, hornblend, actinolite]. —fels, *m.* shorlous rock. —granat, *m.* axinite, thummerstone, yanolite, violet shorl. —granit, *m.* granite with tourmalin. —körner, *pl.* tourmalin in grains or seeds. —kriſtall, *m.* the crystal of shorl; [in Cornwall] cockle. Grüner —kriſtall, actinote. — quarz, *m.* micaceous schist mixed with tourmalin. —ſäule, *f* V. — kriſtall —ſchiefer, *m.* schistous hornblend, micaceous schist with tourmalin —ſpath, *m* V. —blende.

Schórnſtein, [less usual Schorſtein] *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in Old Swed. *schar-sten* means a hearth, and *schor* means probably fire] the chimney, a chimney, chimney-flue. Eine Reihe —e, a row of chimneys; mehrere —e beiſammen, a stack of chimneys; liegender, ſchiefgeführter —, an oblique funnel or chimney; der — brennt, es iſt Feuer im —e ausgekommen, the chimney has caught fire, is on fire.

Schornſtein-buſen, *m* a sort of chimney-funnel, [if moveable] a kite —feger, *m.* a chimney-sweeper, a sweep — haube, *f.* a small shed over the chimney to prevent smoking in the room or passages, a chimney-top. —mantel, *m.* chimney-piece, mantel-piece. —mündung, *f.* a mouth or vent of the chimney. —röhre, *f.* the chimney pipe, funnel or tube, chimney-shaft.

Schórpfiſch, *m.* [for Skorpionfiſch] [-es, *pl.* -e] [Seeſkorpion] sea-scorpion.

1. Schoß, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schöſſe] V. Schooß.

2. Schóß, *m.* [-ſſes, *pl.* -ſſe or Schöſſe], *dim.* Schößchen, ‖—lein, *n.* 1) [from ſchießen = to come forth] *a*) [the coming forth of plants] a sprout, shoot, scion, twig, sprig, offset. —e treiben, to push or send forth shoots, sprouts; [speaking of barley] im —e ſtehen, to stand in ear or in grain, to be in ear, V. Schoſſen, [with gardeners] — am Fuße eines Baumes, a stolo, a sucker, ground-shoot; V. —reis; — der Getreidepflanzen, false or bastard-stalk, runner of certain grasses. *b*) *n.* [in architecture] [Geſchoß] stage, story, floor. Im erſten —, on the first floor or story *c*) [with miners] the rubble of a lode, gang, soil, coal &c. 2) [from ſchießen = fallen, to fall or move spontaneously] *a*) [provincial, Schub- or Fallthür] a pulley-door, *it.* trap-door. *b*) Schößchen, a small window within a greater [moving on a hinge in a sash, slide or on an axis]; *it.* a peep-hole in a window or door, a postoffice-window. 3) [from ſchießen = to give or give away] [Abgabe] tax, impost, shot, scot. Den — bezahlen, to pay the taxes, imposts, tribute, to pay one's shot; drei —e geben, to pay the triple tax.

Schoß-balg, *m* [in agriculture] the sheath of a wheat-ear, of an ear of corn. — bank, *f.* a bench with a back to lean on. —beere, *f.* V. Scheißbeere. —bleihe, *f.* [in nat. hist.] a young bream. —buch, *n.* [Steuerbuch, Grundſteuerbuch] book or register of the ground tax, book or register of the shot. [in English hist.] doomsday-book. —bühne, *f.* [with miners] a shed or roof in the pit over the place where the pails are filled. —eid, *m.* an oath or affidavit attesting one's property or estate, the property-tax or income-tax oath. —faß, *n.* [with brewers] the large rimmed floor for receiving the wort, cooling-vat. —frei, *adj.* and *adv.* scot-free. V. Steuerfrei. —freiheit, *f.* V. Steuerfreiheit. —gatter, *n.* V. Fallgatter. — gerinne, *n.* [with miners] canal or gutter out of which the water shoots upon the wheels; *it.* gutter for the current that moves the ore-stamper or pounder to shoot out of; *it.* the fine pounded or stamped ore carried along by the current through the gutter into the stamping-works. —gras, *n.* [Sommerkelch] annual or summer-darnel. —häring, *m.* V Hohlhäring. ‡—herr, *m.* receiver of taxes, of the imposts, tax-collector. —jahr, *n.* [seldom used] year in which a person still grows, has growing or shooting pains, growing year. —kelle, *f.* the hind-boot [of a mail-coach]. —kiel, *m.* [in agriculture] young stalk of wheat, the wheat-blade. —kraut, *n.* 1) [Bruchwurz] therow or thorow-wax, hare's ear, perfoliata. 2) [großer, gelber Weiderich] lysimachia, loose-strife. —loth, *n.* [with masons, builders &c.] line with a weight for ascertaining the perpendicular, the level, plummet-line. — pflichtig, V Steuerpflichtig. —rebe, *f.* a vine-shoot [cut down to three or four eyes]; a vine-layer —register, *n.* V. —buch. — reis, *n.* a scion, shoot, sucker, bud, gem, button, *it.* [of a fig-tree &c.] a layer Neuer — reis, new shoot, a sprout; [with vine-dressers] V. —rebe. —rinne, *f.* a gutter [between the roof and the chimney]. —ſtein, *m.* [in mineralogy] V. Pfeilſtein. —wurz, —wurzel, *f* 1) [Stabwurz] common southern-wood. 2) [Hundszahn] creeping panic-grass. —zeit, *f.* expiration of the time allowed for the payment of a tax, term for paying one's tax. —zins, *m.* property-tax levied on the interests of the capitals.

Schößbar, V. Steuerbar.

Schößchen, *n.*, *dim.* of Schooß or 1. Schoß, which see.

Schößchen, *n*, *dim.* of 2. Schoß, which see.

Schöße, *pl.* of Schooß or 1. Schoß, which see.

Schöſſe, *pl.* of 2. Schoß, which see.

Schöſſel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Schöſſer 1).

Schoßeln, *v. intr.* [with tailors] to add a length, a seam, a piece on to a dress, a quarter-piece to a gown; to lengthen, to let out or widen a dress by a seam, a gusset, a join &c.

Schóſſen, [V. 2. Schoß] I. *v. intr.* [of wheat &c.] to shoot out into ear, into spikes, to push forth or shoot into grain, to grow to an ear, to spire; *it.* to mount into culm, [with farmers] to come to grain, to straw, to flower. Der Weizen fängt an zu —, hat noch nicht geſchoſſet, the wheat is beginning to shoot into ear, has not yet come to ear; der Salat iſt geſchoſſet, the lettuce has run to seed; — [of barley], to be in sheath, in blade, to shoot up into culms or stalks, to mount into stem, culm or stalk; geſchoſſen haben, to be in ear or spike, to be in culm or stalk. II. *v. tr.* *a*) [from ſchießen = to move] [provincial] to restrain or detain by a bolt &c., to bolt or lock in or out. *b*) [from ſchießen = to give away] [Schoß, Abgabe geben] to pay tax or duty, scot and lot, to be liable to pay taxes, to be rateable. Dieſer Acker &c. ſchoſſet zwanzig Thaler, this field is rated, taxed twenty dollars a year, pays a ground-rent or land-tax at the rate of twenty crowns per annum.

Schöſſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) [with bakers] a baker's peel [for setting the bread &c. in the oven]. 2) [a bird] —lein, Schößlein [provincial], V. Hänfling. 3) [obsolescent] receiver of taxes, tax-collector.

Schöſſeramt, *n.* [obsolescent] V. Schöſſerei 1)

Schöſſerei, *f.* [obsolescent] 1) office, place or situation of a tax-receiver. 2) the dwelling of a tax-receiver; *it.* the office of a tax-receiver.

Schößig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Kurz—, Lang—.

Schößlein, *n.* V. Schöſſer 2).

Schößling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [generally something shot out or forth] [aufgeſchoſſener Menſch] a young man shot up very tall, a [tall] stripling. 2) Schuß, Schoßreis] shoot, scion, sprout, twig. —e an der Wurzel, creepers, offsets from the root, false stem; wilder — neben dem Stamme aus der Wurzel, a false stem near the trunk out of the root, sucker, stolo; die —e an Nelken, Artiſchocken, creepers or suckers of pinks, artichokes; — von einem Weinſtocke, Feigenbaume &c, a layer of a vine, of a fig-tree; man braucht die —e zu Setzreiſern, the layers are used for slips, sets or cuttings; ein Buſch von —en aus einem Stamme, a tuft or head of shoots or twigs from one common trunk; junge —e [one or two-year old wood],

twigs, young shoots; dieſer Baum hat dieſes Jahr ſchöne —e getrieben, this tree has pushed out, given out some beautiful new shoots or scions this year; man muß die —e an dieſem Nelkenſtocke ausbrechen, the suckers or creepers must be removed from this stock of cloves; die —e an einem Baum ausbrechen, to nip, prune or shred off needless buds on a tree; dieſer Baum &c. hat —e an der Wurzel getrieben, this tree has shot out a sucker, sent up a stolo; —e [in botany], the creepers or runners, offsets to the roots, stolos which strike root. 3) [unusual] V. Schooßkind.

1. Schōte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Kutte, Katze, Haut &c.] 1) cod, shell, shuck, husk, pod, [in botany] a bivalvular pericarp, a silice, siliqua, silique; *dim.* Schōtchen, ‖Schōtlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] a silicule, a silicle. —n tragende Pflanzen, siliquose or siliquous, [also] siliculous plants; alle ſchmetterlingartige Pflanzen haben entweder —n or Schōtchen, all papilionaceous plants are either siliquose or siliculous; Bohnen &c. in —n, beans in the shell or pod; Erbſen &c. aus den —n machen, to shell peas, [low] to shuck peas; die Frucht des Ginſters wächst in —n, the fruit of the broom grows in pods. 2) —n [—nerbſen], green peas; *it.* gelbe —n [gehörnter —nklee], meadow-lotus, birds-foot trefoil of the meadows.

Schoten=blume, *f.* [Schneeblume] the anemone of the Alps, the Alpine wind-flower. —dorn, *m.* [in botany] [Akazie] 1) common acacia, locust-tree, the Robinia pseud-acacia, false acacia. Rothblühender —dorn, red-flowering acacia, rose acacia, rose robinia. 2) Aegyptiſcher —dorn, nilotic mimosa, true acacia, Egyptian thorn, gum Arabic tree. 3) Der —dorn mit drei Stacheln, catechu; V. Honigdorn, Honigerbſe. —dotter, *m.* crysimum alliaria, jack in the hedge, hedge-mustard. —erbſen, *pl.* pease in the shell or pod, green peas. —förmig, *adj* and *adv.* pulse formed, leguminous, siliquose, siliquous, *it.* siliculous. —gewächſe, *pl.* the leguminous plants. —kaper, *f.* zygophyllum, bean-caper. —klee, *m.* 1) bird's foot trefoil. 2) [gemeiner Steinklee] common melilot, sweet trefoil. —kümmel, *m.* hypecoum or wild cummin. —pfeffer, *m.* Indian pepper, capsicum, Cayenne pepper, Guinea pepper. —ſtein, *m.* [—nförmige Fiſchzähne] siliquose, fossil fish-tooth. —viole, *f.* [Mutterviole] double rocket, dame's violet, gilliflower, rocket-violet, hesperis. —weiderich, *m.* narrow-leaved willow herb or epilobium.

2. Schōte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from ſchießen, allied to Schooß] [in seamen's language] rope fastened to the lowest cline of a sail, the sheet. —n des Schönfahrſegels, the great sheets; —n der Leiſegel, the false sheets; die —n anziehen, anſtrengen, nachgeben or löſen, to haul aft, to let out the sheets; die —n bei Sturmzeit beſtändig zur Hand haben, to have the sheets constantly in one's hand during stormy weather.

Schot=bolzen, *m.* a forelock-bolt with a ring, a bolt one end of which is provided with a head and the other end with a hole [Splingat]. —gat, *n.* the hawses or hawse-holes of the great sheets or cables. —horn, *n.* sheet-hole, a sail-clue.

Schōthenne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [a variety of the pheasant] dwarf cock.

1. Schött, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [instead of Schuß?] [provincial] [Karat] a carat.

2. Schött, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from ſcheiden] [in seamen's lang., Schotting] a bulk-head; *it.* breast-work of the quarter-deck, of the poop. Das vordere — der Back, the beak or beak-head; *it.* [Knoten, Stich] a knot in wood, of wood.

Schott=bolzen, *m.* V. Schotbolzen.

3. Schött, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from ſchießen] [in hydraulics] a flood-gate or water-gate of a sluice &c. moving up or down in a groove, a hatch.

Schottſtänder, *pl.* [in hydraulics] the slides or grooves for the hatches of sluices, locks, weirs, feeders, for flood-gates or water-gates to move up and down in, hatch slides; [for the moats of fortresses] shutter-grooves; [for inundating] cullises.

Schötte, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] a Scotchman, [in a bad or jeering sense] a Scot, a Sawney. Eine Schottinn, a Scotchwoman, a Scottish-woman. *it.* [sometimes for Bergſchotte, Hochſchotte] Highlander [of Scotland].

Schotten=bruder, *m.* [so called, because Christianity was first brought into Germany and there spread by Benedictines from Scotland] a Benedictine [monk]. —gans, *f.* the Bass-pelican, the gannet. —kloſter, *n.* a convent of Benedictine monks. —tanz, *m.* a Scotch dance or reel; a Highland fling. —tracht, *f.* the Highland-dress, the tartan.

Schötten, *m* [-s, *pl.* -] [from ſcheiden] 1) [provincial] V. Molken. 2) [with tawers] a hawker or pedler of skinks.

Schottenkäſe, *m.* a rammel-cheese, a whey-cheese, a skim-milk cheese.

Schötting, *f.* [*pl.* -en] V. 2. Schott.

Schöttiſch, [less usual or obsolescent] Schöttländiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Scotch, Scottish, of Scotland; *it.* [hochſchottiſch] Gaelic. Die —en Küſten, die —e Mundart, Sprache, das Schottiſche, the Scottish coasts, the Scotch dialect; *it.* [das Hochſchottiſche] the Gaelic; der —e Tanz, [in pop. lang.] ein —er, the Highland reel, fling or jig, a strathspey, a Scotch hornpipe; — tanzen, einen —en aufſpielen, to dance a Scotch reel &c., to play a Scotch hornpipe.

Schöttland, *n.* [-s] [in geography] Scotland, [in higher style] Scotia, Caledonia.

Schöttländer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* V. [the, now, more usual word] Schotte, Schottinn.

Schöttländiſch, V. [the, now, more usual word] Schottiſch.

Schöttling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Ferkel.

Schövel, V. Schofel.

Schöverſegel, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] V. Schönfahrſegel.

Schrabbe, or Schrabe, [from ſchraben, to scrape or scrub, Old Sax. ſcreovan, allied to raffen &c.] [in seamen's lang.] a ship's scraper; V. Schrape.

*Schraffiren, [It. *sgraffiare*, allied to graben, to the Fr. *graver*] [in drawing, with engravers] to shade by lines in drawing or graving, to hatch, to form hatchings. Gegen—, to counter-hatch, to shade by counter-hatchings; ſchraffirte Zeichnung, a hatched drawing, a drawing composed of hatchings. Das —, die Schraffirung, hatching, shade-lines, hatching strokes; Gegenſchraffirung, counter-hatching.

Schräg, [less usual] Schräge, [appears to belong to ſchrecken = ſpringen, to hop as in the word Heuſchrecke a grass-hopper, as the Lat. *obliquus* does to *lego* in its antique and obsolete meaning of lying or laying] *adj.* and *adv.* [ſchief] oblique, slanting, sloping, aslant, aslope, inclining, inclined, diagonal. —e Linie, an oblique &c., [also] diagonal line; der Thierkreis durchſchneidet — den Gleicher, the zodiac intersects obliquely the equator; —e Fläche, an inclined plane; der —e Durchſchnitt eines Kegels, the oblique section of a cone, an oblique conic section; im Winter fallen die Sonnenſtrahlen —er, als im Sommer, in winter the rays of the sun fall more obliquely, slantingly than in summer: dieſes Zimmer iſt —, this room is bevel, slanting, not rectangular; einen Zeug — ſchneiden, to cut a stuff across slantingly, slopingly; Linie, welche ein Viereck — durchſchneidet, the diagonal line of a square, a diagonal; ein Stück Zimmerholz — behauen or ſägen, to hew, chop or chisel off, to saw wood at a bevel angle; eine Sache — ſtellen, legen, to put, to lay any thing aslope, slanting, on one side; die Kanone ſchießt —, the cannon fires slanting; —er Hieb, a slanting, glancing blow; der Weg läuft — [allmälig], the road forms a continued, a gentle slope or descent; —e Schrift [—ſtehende], writing all on one side, not straight, awry, uneven writing, [fam.] Chinese writing; [in heraldry] ein dreifach —rechts getheilter Schild, a shield tierce in bar dexter.

Schräg=fenſter, *n.* [where the light falls from above slantingly] a sky-light. —linie, *f.* V. Querlinie. —ſchnitt, *m.* a cut diagonally, slantingly, a bevel-cut, sloping cut. —ſchritt, *m.* a slanting step, a step aslant, across, diagonally. —ſteg, *m.* [with printers] ledge of the composing-stick. —ſtempel, *m.* [with miners] wooden traverses or cross-beams between the walls of the gang or vein. —ſtrichraupe, *f.* the obliquely streaked, caterpillar. —zeitig, *adj.* and *adv.* placed, disposed in quincunx.

Schräge, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Schräg.

Schräge=balken, *m* [in heraldry] a bar or bend dexter, bar of unsullied birth, the bend [from the dexter chief to the sinister base point]. Linker —balken, the bar sinister, bar of bastardy. —maß *n* [with joiners, bewegliches Winkelmaß] carpenter's ruler, moveable square, Gunter's scale, sliding Gunter; compasses of proportion, proportional compasses, compound proportional compasses. —mauer, *f* [in architecture] the partition-wall of a flight of stairs.

Schräge, *f.* [Schrägheit, *it.* ſchräge Richtung, Fläche] obliquity; *it.* slope, slant, bias descent, bevil, crookedness Es iſt eine — an dieſem Gebäude, there is a slope, a slant in this building; die — eines Zimmers durch einen Verſchlag verbergen, to conceal the inegality, the sloping of a room by a partition or wainscoting; V. Schiefe.

Schrägebock, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -böcke] [with tawers] prop or jack of the horse, of the trestle.

Schrägel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [provincial] V. Krüppel.

1. Schrägen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. Schräge] a trestle, horse, stool; joint-stool [with the legs standing obliquely or at obtuse angles from each other]. Der — eines Tiſches, Bettes &c., the trestle or joint-stool of a table, of a bed; der — der Brettſchneider, the sawyer's frame, horse block or trestle; — der Weißgerber, a tawer's horse or trestle; — der Bäcker, the stool of the hutch, trestle of the kneading trough; *it.* V. Brod—; [with anchor-

by his menaces, I am not afraid of, not terrified at his intimidations; die Kinder —, mit dem ſchwarzen Manne —, to frighten children, with the black man in the hole, with old Boguy; geſchreckt durch dieſe Worte &c, intimidated, awed by, appalled at these words &c.; Einen zu Etwas —, to frighten any one into any thing, to induce any one to do any thing by working on his fears.

Schrécken, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) fright, terror, dread, awe, horror, fear, dismay. In — gerathen, to take fright, to be afraid; vor — zittern, zuſammenfahren, von — ergriffen werden, to tremble or quake for fear, to shrink with dread, to be seized with apprehension; — befiel ihn, er wurde von einem — befallen, terror seized him, he was overcome with dread, seized with fright; der — iſt mir in die Glieder gefahren, geſchlagen, terror, horror has crept into, taken hold of, paralysed or palsied my limbs; Einen in — ſetzen, ihm — verurſachen, einjagen, einflößen, to put any one into a fright, to fill any one with dread, with apprehension; Alles in — ſetzen, to spread fright, dismay around; ſich von ſeinem — erholen, to recover [from] one's fright; dem Tode, der Gefahr ohne — entgegen gehen, to meet death, danger without fear; durch dieſe Drohungen in — geſetzt &c., put in [bodily] fear through these threats; ein paniſcher — ergriff ſie, a panic terror, a panic seized them; ſchon ſein Name verbreitet — unter den Feinden, already his name spreads terror among the foes; mit freudigem — erkennt ſie den Geliebten, with trembling joy she recognises her lover. 2) [that which terrifies] Die — dieſes Ortes, des Todes, the terror of this place or region, the dread horrors of death; er iſt der — der Feinde, he is the terror of his foes.

Schrecken-los, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) fearless, undaunted, intrepid. 2) without terror or dread horrors. **—ſtein,** *m.* V. Schreckſtein. **—voll,** *adj.* and *adv.* frightful, full of horror.

Schreckens-bild, *n.* 1) [rather unusual, for Bild des Schreckens, in a higher style] image, statue of horror, terror, the very picture of fright. Ein —bild ſtand ſie da, a picture of fright there she stood. 2) V. Schreckbild. **—botſchaft,** *f.* terrible news, news causing dismay. **—herrſchaft,** *f.* [chiefly in the first French Revolution] the faction of the reign of terror; *it.* the reign of terror, terrorism. **—mann,** *m.* 1) [rather unusual, sometimes comic] a man or individual given to fright, easily frightened. 2) [chiefly, in the first French Revolution] partisan of the system of terror, a terrorist. **—nacht,** *f.* a night of horror, a terrible, dismal night. **—ort,** *m.* a terrible, horrid dismal place. **—ſyſtem,** *n.* system of terror, terrorism. **—tag,** *m.* day of affright, of dread, V. — nacht. **—ton,** *m.* terrible, dismal sound. **—wort,** *n.* terrible, fearful, threatening word. **—zeit,** *f.* terrible time, time or period of alarm. V —nacht.

Schrécker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [unusual] one who frightens, a frightener, an alarmist.

Schréckhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [chiefly in fam. lang.] easily frightened or taking alarm, fearful, timid, [of a horse &c.] skittish. Er iſt ſehr —, he is very fearful, nervous at every thing, he is afraid of the least thing, apprehensive of every thing. 2) [little used, and then chiefly with common people] dreadful, terrible, horrible, appalling.

Schréckhaftigkeit, *f.* fearfulness, timidity, nervousness, [of a horse, *it.* comic of a woman] skittishness; *it.* V. Schrecklichkeit.

Schrécklich, *adj.* and *adv.* terrible, horrible, frightful, terrific, horrid, dreadful, redoubtable. Die Todesſtunde iſt —, the hour of death is terrible; —er Menſch, —er Wütherich, a terrible, dreadful man, a horrible tyrant; ein —es Geſicht, eine —e Erſcheinung, a frightful vision, horrible or fearful apparition; —e That, —e Drohungen, a frightful, atrocious deed, horrid threats; es liegt etwas —es in dieſem Gedanken, there is something dreadful in this thought; — ſchreien, die Augen verdrehen [in common people's lang.], to scream, to roll or twist the eyes horribly; — häßlich [in fam. lang.], frightfully, monstrously ugly; *it.* [außerordentlich] [in pop. lang.] — groß, langweilig, gelehrt &c., terribly or shockingly great, excessively tedious or tiresome or [of a man] boring, uncommonly learned; [low] — ſaufen, ſpielen, verlieren, to drink, play, lose frightfully, inordinately; es regnet, ſchneiet —, it rains, snows terribly or dreadfully; eine —e Menge, ein —er Fehler, a terrible lot, a terrible, shocking fault; [in fam. lang.] Sie ſind ein —er Menſch, you are a terrible, dreadful fellow; er iſt ein — langweiliger Menſch, he is a terrible bore; einen —en Lärm machen, to make a terrible, [very fam.] uproarious noise.

Schrécklichkeit, *f.* 1) [no *pl.*] frightfulness, terribleness, horribleness, shockingness. Die — einer That, the enormity, flagrancy, atrocity of a deed. 2) [*pl.* -en] a frightful thing, horror. Man erzählt ſich viele —en dieſer Art, many horrors, dreadful occurrences or events of this nature are related.

Schréckling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [little used] a fearful, timid, nervous, trembling man, a poor weak mortal, a man afraid of or who starts at his own shadow.

1. **Schréckniß,** *f.* [no *pl.*] [Fr. *cri*, V. Schreien] the cry [of certain birds &c.].

2. **Schréckniß,** *f.* [*pl.* -ſſe] or *n.* [-ſſes, *pl.* -ſſe] [der Schrecken] terror, dread, fright, fear, dismay. Du kannſt dir nunmehr dieſe —ſſe erſparen, you may now spare yourself these terrors, nervous fits; dieſer mit —en erfüllte Ort, this place filled with terrors, with horrors, this horrid place.

Schreí, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Fr. *cri*, V. Schreien] [in general a cry, for instance of certain birds] a scream, a shriek, a cry; [of bats, mice, children when pinched] a squeak. Einen — thun, to utter, give out a cry; er, ſie ſtieß einen ſchrecklichen — aus, he, she uttered a horrible cry or scream; ein — der Freude, des Schmerzes, die —e der Verzweiflung, a cry or scream of joy, of pain, the screams, shrieks of despair.

Schreíbeln, *v. intr.* [unusual] to scribble.

Schreíben, [allied to graben, greifen, Lat. *scribo*, Gr. γράφω, to the Fr. *graver*] *irr.* I. *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) [= to make certain characters, written signs] to write, to trace marks &c. Mit dem Stocke, mit dem Finger in den Sand, Schnee —, to write with one's stick, one's finger in the sand, in the snow; gut, ſchlecht, deutlich, leſerlich, undeutlich —, to write well, ill, clearly, legibly, illegibly; mit Kreide &c. —, to write with chalk &c.; auf eine Tafel, auf Papier &c. —, to write on a table, on paper &c.; dieſer Bleiſtift ſchreibt nicht, die Feder ſchreibt gut, ſchlecht, this lead pencil does not mark, the pen writes well, badly or ill. 2) to write down, to book, to put down in writing. [in commerce] Einem Etwas gut, in Rechnung —, to put down any thing to any one's credit, to carry to any one's credit or account, to put down to account; Ich habe Ihnen die Rimeſſe von 1000 fl. [Gulden] gut geſchrieben, I have put down to your credit the remittance of a thousand florins; Etwas in das Einnahmebuch, Ausgabebuch —, to set down, to post in one's book of receipts, of expenditures; Etwas, eine Urkunde &c. ins Reine —, to write any thing fair, to engross a deed &c.; Noten — or abſchreiben [either for one's self or for money], to copy music; ſeinen Namen unter Etwas —, to write one's name under any thing, to subscribe one's name to any thing; eine Rechnung, ein Verzeichniß —, to write or make out a bill, a list; ein geſchriebenes Buch [opposed to a printed one], a manuscript book; Briefe zu — haben, to have letters to write; ein Buch, Bücher —, to write, [old] to indite a book, books; die Geſchichte eines Landes —, to write the history of a country; er hat über dieſen Gegenſtand geſchrieben, he has written concerning, on or about, treated in a work on this subject; gegen Jemand —, to write against any one; in ſeiner Mutterſprache —, to write in one's native tongue, in one's own language; er ſchreibt franzöſiſch, deutſch &c., he writes [in] French, German &c.; ein lateiniſch, in Verſen geſchriebenes Werk, a work written in latin, in verse, a latin work, a poem. *Fig.* [in a somewhat higher style] Sein Andenken iſt in mein Herz geſchrieben, his memory is written, engraved, impressed in my heart; ſein Verbrechen ſteht ihm auf der Stirn geſchrieben, his crime stands written on his brow, is branded or engraved on his forehead. 3) [emphatically and elliptically] to write a letter. An einen Freund —, to write to a friend; man ſchreibt mir aus Paris, they write me word from Paris; ich muß um Geld —, I must write for money; ich habe darnach geſchrieben, I have written, I wrote for it. *Fig.* Sich wo her — [dort ſeinen Urſprung haben], to write one's name down where from, where born, where resident; wo ſchreibt ſich dies her? [speaking of any news] where is this written from, on what authority is this affirmed? dieſe Gewohnheit ſchreibt ſich aus dem grauеſten Alterthum her, this custom is to be traced back, to be ascribed to the most venerable or obscure antiquity; das ſchreibt ſich von meinem Vater her, that is bequeathed, willed to me from or by my father: dieſe Krankheit ſchreibt ſich von meiner Mutter her, this disease is to be traced, descends from my mother, is hereditary on the maternal side. 4) to have a certain style, to write. Gut, ſchön —, to write well, beautifully; rein, edel, erhaben, zierlich —, to write clearly, nobly, sublimely, elegantly; unrein, ſchlecht —, to write without clearness, badly; dieſer Schriftſteller ſchreibt vortrefflich, this author writes in a superior manner, excellently. II *v. refl.* ſich — [= ſich nennen], to be named. Schreibt er ſich mit einem F or V? is his name spelled, does he spell or write his name with an F or a V? *it.* wie ſchreibt er ſich? what is his name? [ambiguous] what does he call himself? er ſchreibt ſich Baron von N, his name is Baron von N., [ambiguous] he calls or styles himself the Baron von N.; er ſchreibt ſich von adeligem Geſchlechte, he is of noble birth or blood, [ambiguous] he gives himself out to be of a noble race, he represents himself as belonging to the nobility; woher ſchreibt er ſich? what country does he say he is of?

Das —, 1) V. Schreibung. Von vielem — ermüdet, tired, weary of writing, fatigued with writing. 2) any writing, [especially] a letter. Was iſt das für ein —? what writing may that be, is that? ich habe Ihr werthes — vom dritten dieſes Monats erhalten, I have received your very welcome letter of the third of this month, [in commerce or on formal business] I have received your favour of the third instant; ein königliches —, a royal letter, writing or missive, an autograph of the king's; *it* a letter patent; V. Aus—, Einladungs—, Hand—, Kreis—, Send—. Syn. Schreiben, Brief, Sendſchreiben. A written address to one or more individuals, is denoted by the word Brief [letter] as far as regards its form, and Schreiben [writing] with respect to its contents. A Sendſchreiben is a writing, which conveys a certain idea of solemnity or importance depending on the rank or dignity of the persons to whom it is sent, or on its greater size, as well as on the amplification and elaborateness of the contents. It corresponds therefore to our missive, despatch or epistle.

Schreib=art, *f.* 1) style of handwriting, a peculiar hand; *it.* mode of spelling, peculiar orthography. Schreiben Sie dieſes Wort mit einem l, dieß iſt die einzige, richtige —art, write this word with one l, this is the only, the correct spelling. 2) [generally, Styl] style. Die erzählende, geſchichtliche, redneriſche, dichteriſche, briefliche, geſprächliche, vertrauliche &c. —art, the narrative, didactic or descriptive, the historical, oratorical, poetical, epistolary, conversational, familiar or intimate style; die epiſche or heroiſche —art, the epic or heroic style; in der edlen, höhern, erhabenen —art, in the sublime style, in an exalted strain; die ungebundene, bandloſe, zwangloſe —art [the style free from metrical constraint], prose; dieſer Schriftſteller hat eine kräftige, männliche, matte, ſchleppende, unzuſammenhängende, gezierte —art, this author has a powerful, vigorous, nervous or racy style, has a manly or bold, a weak or feeble, a drawling or crawling, an unconnected, loose or disjointed, an affected or foppish style. Syn. Schreibart, Styl, Diction, Ton. Styl [style] is applied to a production in any of the fine arts. Schreibart, Diction and Ton are applicable merely to rhetorical or poetical works. A royal palace must be built in a grand and majestic Styl, a summer-house in a light and pleasing one. Thoughts and images constitute the Schreibart [the manner of writing, the style], sentiments give the Ton [tone]. Diction [diction] is only applicable to the Schreibart of an individual author or work. Whatever practice a man may have in Styl or Schreibart, should he be without genius, he will never attain the talented and energetic Diction of a Herder, a Swift &c. —blei, V. Schreibeblei. —feder, *f.* 1) a pen. 2) [in zoology] the entire tubularia; *it.* [of cephalopods] the pen; *it.* [in anatomy] a kind of canal at the bottom of the fourth ventricle of the brain, the calamus scriptorius. —fehler, *m.* [through haste &c.] an orthographical error, a fault in writing or spelling a word; *it.* a slip of the pen, an oversight. — fehler gegen die Rechtſchreibung, a mispelling, a blunder in spelling, an offence against the laws of orthography. —fertig, *adj.* and *adv.* ready for writing with pen, *it.* ready at one's pen, a fast writer. —fertigkeit, *f.* good or ready penmanship. — flechte, *f.* V. Schreibeflechte. —gebühr, *f.* V. Schreibegebühr. —geiſt, *m.*, —geld, *n.* V. Schreibegeiſt &c. —geſetz, *n.* a rule or law in penmanship, a precept or maxim in caligraphy. —gold, *n.* graphic tellurium; V. Schriftertz. —griffel, *m.* slate-pencil; [with the ancients] a style. —groſchen, *m.* V. Schreibegroſchen. —kaſten, *m.*, [generally] —käſtchen, *n.* a small portable secretary; a writing box, a writing-desk. —kitzel, *m.* V. Schreibekitzel. —köcher, *m.* [like a quiver] a pen-case. —kohle, *f.* plumbago, black lead. —kreide, *f.* common chalk, soft carbonate of lime. —kunde, *f.* penmanship, caligraphy. Alte —kunde, mode of writing with the ancients, paleography. —kunſt, *f.* V. Schreibekunſt. —lade, *f.* a drawer or case fitted up for writing. —leder, *n.* [Pergament] [provincial] a sheep's skin for writing on, parchment, [if of calf-leather] vellum. —ledern, *adj.* and *adv.* of parchment &c. —luſt, *f* the desire of writing, mood for writing —luſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* in a writing-humour. Seine Schweſter iſt nicht ſehr —luſtig, kaum ſchreibt ſie jährlich einige Briefe, his sister is not very fond of writing, has no predilection for pen and ink, she hardly writes a letter or so in the whole year; unſer —luſtiges Zeitalter, our scribbling age. —materialien, *pl.* writing-materials [in a more particular sense] stationery, V. Schreibebedarf. —materialienhändler, *m.* stationer. —materialienhandlung, *f.* stationery, stationer's shop and trade. —meiſter, *m.* V. Schreibemeiſter. —papier, *n.* [opposed to Druckpapier] writing-paper, letter-paper, [a particular sort] foolscap, [also Propatriapapier] German foolscap, pro patriâ. Ein Exemplar auf —papier, a copy [of a work] upon hot-pressed paper. —pergament, *n.* [Jungfernpergament] vellum. —pergamentpapier, *n.* vellum-paper. —pult, *m.* V. Schreibepult. —regel, *f.* V. —geſetz. —richtig, *adj.* and *adv* orthographical. —richtigkeit, *f.* correct spelling, orthography. —ſchiefer, *m.* common argillaceous schist [made into tables to write upon in schools &c.]. —ſchilling, *m.* [in chancery] the fee of the conveyance-clerk. —ſpeckſtein, *m.* V. —ſtein. —ſchrank, *m.* a bureau, secretary. —ſchrift, *f.* 1) [= Vorſchrift] copy-slip, *it.* [ein Schreibheft der Schüler] copy-book. 2) V. Curſivſchrift. —ſchule, *f.* a writing-school, [in England] a common grammar-school, day-school. —ſchüler, *m.*, —ſchülerinn, *f.* a scholar or pupil in writing, [in England] a day-scholar. —ſelig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang., or comic] diffuse, prolix in one's style. Er iſt nicht —ſelig, he is not fond of writing much, not fond of shining in his correspondence, no great hand, no great fists, with pen, ink and paper; —ſeliger Schriftſteller [often in contempt], a teeming, multifarious author; —ſelige Zeit, scribbling age. —ſpind, *n.*, —ſpinde, *f.* V. —ſchrank. —ſtein, *m.* [in mineralogy] 1) [Reißblei] plumbago, graphites, black lead. 2) sap-stone, steatite talc; [Bildſteine, deren Bilder Aehnlichkeit mit Schriftzügen haben] graphic tellurium. —ſtift, *m.* lead-pencil, cedar-pencil. —ſtube, *f.* einer obrigkeitlichen Behörde, eines Einnehmers &c., the office or bureau of a tribunal, court or magistrate's chambers of a public receiver &c. Einen jungen Menſchen in eine —ſtube thun, to put a young man in an office; dieſer Rechner hat acht Schreiber auf ſeiner —ſtube, this accountant has eight clerks, writing clerks in his office; die —ſtube eines Sachwalters, Notars, the office of a solicitor or attorney, of a notary, [at the Temple or courts of Law in London or Edinburgh] chambers; —ſtube bei Gerichtsſtellen, office, registry; die —ſtube eines Kaufmannes, counting house or counting-room of a merchant &c.; *it.* —ſtube [in a private house], the study. —ſtunde, *f.* hour of or for writing; *it.* writing-lesson. —ſucht, *f.* itch, mania for writing, scribbling. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv* tormented with the itch of writing, in a scribbling fervour. —tafel, *f.* 1) a blackened board used in German schools for writing or chalking on; *it.* V. Rechentafel, Schiefertafel, a slate, table. 2) [Taſchenbuch] tablets, memoranda. Etwas in ſeine —tafel ſchreiben, to note down any thing on one's tablets, [comic] on the asses-skin. —tafelgriffel, *m.*, [unusual] —tafelnadel, *f.* V. —griffel. —tafelpergament, *n.* parchment, [in England] asses-skin for tablets or a pocket-book. —tag, *m.* day of or for writing; [more particularly, with foresters] the day on which the wood lotted out or marked for sale is noted down or fixed for the sale-day. —tiſch, *m.* a writing-table, a desk, [fam.] a scob; [in commerce] desk. —übung, *f.* practice in writing or penmanship. Mit ſeinen Schülern —übungen anſtellen, to exercize one's scholars in caligraphy or penmanship. —zeug, *n.* writing apparatus, an ink-stand, standish. —zimmer, *n.* a writing-room. —zug, *m.* a flourish [with the pen].

Schreibe=bedarf, *m.* pen, ink and paper, writing-materials, stationery. Wir bekommen jährlich zwanzig Thaler für —bedarf, we are allowed twenty dollars a year for pen, ink and paper. —blei, *n.* [Reißblei] plumbago, graphite, carburet of iron, [commonly called] black-lead. —buch, *n.* 1) a copy-book, cyphering-book, exercise-book. 2) [Taſchenbuch] pocket-book, tablets. —flechte, *f.* V. Schriftflechte. —gebühr, *f.* an office-clerk's fee for registering &c. —gebühr für die Ausfertigung in Kanzleien, fee for the drawing up of a deed, a conveyance &c; er hat ſo viel —gebühr für das Urtheil [für die Ausfertigung des Urtheils] bezahlt, he has paid so much, such and such a fee for the drawing out or up of the writ. —geiſt, *m.* [in fam. lang.] 1) passion for writing, letter-writing. 2) itch, mania for writing, for seeing one's self in print. Wenn einmal ein —geiſt in ihn fährt &c., if once the rage of authorship lays hold of him. 3) [fam., often in a bad sense] one who has the itch or pride of authorship. —geld, *n.*, ||—groſchen, *m.* V. —gebühr. —kitzel, *m.* the itch of scribbling, of composing —kunſt, *f.* the art of writing; V. Geheim-, Geſchwind-, Schönſchreibekunſt. —künſtler, *m* one versed in writing, one who knows how to write, a penman. —lohn, *m.* V. —gebühr. —luſt, *f.* V. Schreibluſt. —meiſter, *m.* a writing-master. —pult, *m.* a writing desk, [school-term] a scob. —ſucht, *f.* V. Schreibſucht.

Schreiber, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) [generally] one who writes, the writer, penman, [in a bad sense] a quill-driver. Guter, geſchickter, ſchlechter —, a good writer, neat or skilful penman, bad writer or scribe, a scrawler; ein großer — [fam.], a dabster at the pen, a brother or hero of the quill 2) [one who by writing composes] writer. Der, die —inn eines Briefes, the writer of a letter. 3) [a writer by a certain profession] Der — eines Advokaten, Sachwalters, the writing-clerk

smiths] [Kranich] crane; der —[with shop-dealers], a booth-table; [with butchers &c.] shambles; [fam., in a bad sense] pallet, garret-bed; auf einem elenden — liegen, to lie upon a wretched paltry bed, on a truckle-bed, stump bed; er liegt auf dem —, he lies on the bed of sickness, keeps his bed.

Schrag-ſtein, *m.* [with tawers] weight, stone for ballasting the horse or trestle — ſtenget, *m.* [with tawers] pole or rod of the horse.

2. Schrägen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to the Goth. rikan = häufen] [with foresters] heap pile of wood, three cords or fathoms of wood

Schragen-holz, *n.* beech-wood &c for firing

Schrägen, I. *v. tr.* 1) to slope, to slant, to incline, to bevel to give a slope, slant, inclining to any thing, to make a sloping or shelving to any thing. Eine Mauer —, to bevel or slope a wall, to build a wall slanting. 2) [einſchließen] to enclose, to close in. II. *v. intr.* [unusual] to slope, to be slanting or inclining Die Mauer ſchräget, the wall runs slantingly, shelves, dips. Das —, V. Schrägung

Schragheit, *f.* V Schräge, *f.*

Schragung, *f.* act of sloping &c.; *it.* inclined plain, slope. Die — eines Daches, einer Mauer, the slanting, shelving, sloping of a roof, of a wall; — eines Brettes &c., bevel-edge, feather-edge, basil of a board &c.

Schralen, *v. intr.* [in seamen's lang.] [speaking of the wind] to scant, *it.* to blow contrary.

Schram, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schräme] [in Low. Sax. ſchräm is = ſchräge] [with miners] a hole in the rock near the vein for getting at and obtaining the ore, a gang-trench or furrow.

‖Schräm, Schreem, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Schief, Schräg.

Schramen, *v. tr.* 1) V. Schrägen. 2) [with miners] [Schräme machen] to make trenches &c. to the ore-veins or gangs.

Schräm-hammer, *m.* [with miners] a hammer with a point. —hauer, [Schrammhauer] *m.* [with miners] a workman who makes the trenches or notches of mineral vein.

Schrámme, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* Schrämmchen, ‖Schrämmlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to raffen, kratzen &c.] 1) [= Ritze] [on glass tin-vessels] a scratch [of a diamond] bar. —n in das Spiegelglas, in das Tafelgeſchirr machen, to make scratches in the looking-glass, in the dinner-ware; dieſe Zinnteller ſind voll —n, these tin-plates, pewter-plates are full of scratches; *it.* V. Schmarre, Schrunde. 2) [generally] a graze, [from a pin &c.] a scratch. Er bekam einen Stich, es iſt aber nur eine —, eine leichte —, he received a wound [from the thrust of a sword &c.], it is however a mere scratch, only a slight scratch Syn. V. Narbe.

Schrámmen, *v. tr.* to graze, to rase the skin, to flay the skin lightly, *it.* to scratch; V. Schramme. Er hat ſich geſchrammt, an einem Dorn das Geſicht geſchrammt, he has scratched himself, has scratched his face with a thorn; ein Säbelhieb hat ihm die Haut geſchrammt, a sabre-cut has grazed his skin.

Schramm-huſten, *m.* [provincial] a dry cough, a churchyard-cough —ſchuß, *m.* V. Streifſchuß. —ſpieß, *m.* [with miners] iron-bar for making trenches, holes to the veins of ore.

Schrámmig, *adj.* and *adv.* grazed, slightly flayed, *it.* scratched, *it.* V. Schrundig.

Schránk, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schränke], *dim.* Schränkchen, ‖Schränklein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to Schrein, Fr. *écran* and *écrin*, to ragen, ranken, recken] 1) V. Schranke. 2) [generally] a wardrobe, a beaufet, *it.* a side-board, a buffet, a cupboard. Ein — mit Schubladen, a closet or press with drawers, [formerly] cabinet; das Tiſchzeug in den — thun, to put the table linen into the side-board; holet mein Kleid aus dem —e, fetch me my dress from the wardrobe; — zum Tafelgeſchirre, a closet for plate, dinner-ware &c. a side board; V. Brod—, Bücher—, Glas—, Kleider—, Milch—, Silber—, Wäſch—; — mit vier Thürflügeln, a press with four doors, flaps or slaps on hinges; das Schränkchen der Goldſticker, a little case of gold-embroiderers. 3) [in sportsmen's lang.] the ambling pace, the amble of the stag.

Schrank-ader, *f.* [the large vein of the leg ascending from the little toe into the popliteal veins; *it.* Frauenader] the saphena. Vordere —ader, the cephalic vein. —beſchläge, *n.* the clamps of a cupboard &c. —ſchlüſſel, *m.* key of the cupboard, wardrobe &c. — thür, *f* cupboard-door, door of the wardrobe &c. —zaun, *m.* a fence, enclosure of trellis-work or basket-work.

Schränke, *f.* [*pl* -n] or [obsolete] Schranken, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. Schrank] [in Old Germ. ſerenkan means to bind] a barrier. —n um ein Denkmal ſetzen, machen, to set up, to put, to make a fence, a railing around a monument; mit —n eingeſchloſſener Platz, a place surrounded with a barrier, a place walled or fenced in, enclosed, die —n um einen Turnierplatz, eine Reitbahn, Rennbahn &c., the barriers, the lists of a tournament, round a drive or ride, of a race-course; *it.* a ring-fence; über die —n ſpringen, to leap over the barriers, the rails; in den —n kämpfen, to fight in the lists, *it.* to have a camp-fight; in den —n erſcheinen, laufen, to appear in the lists, to run into the lists; die —n öffnen, to open the lists; —n an einen Abgrund ſetzen, to place a railing, balustrade, bannisters, a fence at the side of a precipice; die —n um den Ort, wo Gericht gehalten wird, the bar [of a court of Justice in England, in the houses of Lords and commons &c.]; man hat ihn vor die —n [*fig.* for vor Gericht] gefordert, er hat ſich vor den —n geſtellt, hat vor den —n geſprochen, he has been summoned to the bar [of the Court, of the House &c.], he [has] placed himself before the bar, has spoken at the bar [of the House &c.], has surrendered himself for trial *Fig.* Die Geſetze ſind —n gegen die Mißbräuche, laws are barriers against, a restraint upon abuses; Jemandes Macht —n ſetzen, to set barriers, bounds to the power of any one; die Kraft des Menſchen hat ihre —n, the power of man has its barriers its bounds, its defined limits; ſeinem Ehrgeiz keine —n ſetzen, to set no bounds, no limits to one's ambition; die —n der Mäßigung &c. überſchreiten, to trespass beyond the bounds of moderation &c.; in den —n, in ſeinen —n bleiben, ſich in ſeinen —n halten, to remain, to keep one's self within bounds, within just bounds; ſeine —n überſchreiten, to pass to step over the bounds, to go out of bounds; Jemanden in den —n halten, to restrain any one within bounds, to control any one, [fam.] to keep any one within the length of his tether; die Strenge der Geſetze hält die Unruhigen in —n, the strong arm of the law keeps the unruly in check, bridles or restrains the seditious.

Schranken-los, *adj.* and *adv.* without barriers or hindrance, boundless, limitless, unlimited, immense, unconfined. —loſe Gewalt, boundless, unlimited, absolute power; [in a bad sense] despotic power. —loſigkeit, *f.* der Gewalt, immensity, boundlessness of power, power without bounds. —werk, *n.* barrier, lists, balustrade, railing, fence-work; [to a flight of steps] bannisters.

Schränken, I. *v. intr.* [in sportsmen's lang.] — or geſchränkt gehen [of the stag], to walk straddling, to straddle [in his gait]. Je größer und ſtärker der Hirſch iſt, deſto weiter ſchränkt er auch, the larger and stronger the stag is, the more he straggles II. *v. tr.* 1) to cross, to lay cross-wise or athwart. Die Füße —, mit geſchränkten Füßen ſitzen, to cross the feet, to sit with crossed legs, die Arme über or in einander —, to cross or fold the arms; die Arme um Etwas — [rather unusual], to cross or throw the arms round any thing, to embrace any thing; das Holz —, to cross the wood; [with basket-makers] die Ruthen —, to weave the osier-twigs; die Säge —, to set the teeth of a saw with the saw-wrest. 2) [in einander ſchlingen] to entwine, to intertwine, to interlace. 3) to enclose within a barrier or lists, to fence in; V. Ein—, Um—.

Schränk-balken, *m.* a traverse, a cross tie [of wood]. —eiſen, *n.* a tool for widening the kerf of the teeth in a saw, a saw-wrest. —fenſter, *n.* [not much used] a Venetian blind, Venetian shutters. —rahmen, *m.* the window-frame —weiſe, *adv.* crossed, cross-wise. —werk, *n.* trellis-work, grating.

Schränkebein, *n.* crossed leg.

‖Schránne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [instead of Schranke] 1) [Einfaſſung] barrier, enclosure, [if small for strayed cattle] a pound; V. Schranke. 2) [Fruchtſchranne] corn-exchange. *it.* V. Brodbank, *it.* V. Fleiſchbank.

1. Schránz, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [probably from reißen] 1) [old] [Riß] split, crack, flaw. 2) [Knall] [provincial and little used] report, [fam.] crack, bang.

2. Schránz, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in a bad sense] courtier, sycophant, vile flatterer. V. Hofſchranz

Schránzenhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* courtier-like, after the manner of a courtier.

Schránzenſchaft, *f.* 1) [in a bad sense] the fawning mind or disposition of a courtier. 2) [collective] the courtiers, [in a bad sense] the courtier-tribe.

Schräpe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V Schrabbe], [provincial] a scraper; [in salterns] a scraper for scraping off the pieces of salt, of salt-crust; [in seamen's lang.] an instrument for scraping off the old tar from the planks &c., a ship's scraper; *it.* [Pferdeſtriegel] a horse-comb, curry-comb.

Schräpel, *m.* [-s] [provincial] V. Schabſel.

Schräpen, [ſchrapeln, V. Schrabbe] *v. tr.* [provincial, kratzen, ſchaben, ſcharren] to scrape, to scratch off, to scrub. [in seamen's lang.] Ein Schiff —, to scrape, scrub a vessel, a ship's sides or planks.

Schrap-eiſen, *n.* any iron-tool for

scraping; [in salterns] salt-scraper. —hans, *m.* [fam.] V. Schraver 2). —ſalz, *n.* [in salterns] salt-scrapings.

Schräper, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [V. Schrabbe] 1) [Vorreißer] [with carpenters] a tracing-point, a tracer, a scratching-tool; [with coopers] a mark, a pointer [for marking wine-casks, hogsheads &c.]; [in seamen's lang.] V. Schrape; [with gardeners, Scharre] a scraper, a hoe; *it.* a tracer. 2) [provincial] a scrape-penny, a flint, a stingy curmudgeon.

***Schrápnellbombe,** *f.* [Kartätſchen-Granate] [modern word, in artillery] shrapnel-shell [of the invention of the English Colonel Shrapnel].

Schráppe, Schrappen, V. Schrape, Schrapen.

Schraube, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim* Schräubchen, ‖Schräublein, *n.* [-s, *pl* -] [V. Schrauben] 1) a screw. — an einer Kelter, the screw of a wine-press, of a screw-press; — an einem Pfropfenzieher, the screw of a cork-screw; die — [for the strings of pianos &c.], screw, [to a violin] peg, screw; eiſerne &c. —n, iron screws &c.; — mit viereckigem Gewinde a screw with a square-thread; die —n anziehen, to tighten, to screw tight the screws; eine — aufdrehen, aufſchrauben, to unscrew, to take out to loosen a screw; Etwas mit einer — befeſtigen, to fasten any thing with a screw, to screw any thing: dieſes Schloß iſt mit —n angemacht, dieſe Thür iſt mit —n verſchloſſen, this lock is fastened on with screws, this door is screwed on. die —n an einem Bettgeſtelle, einem Schloſſe &c., the screws of a bedstead, of a lock &c.; — ohne Ende, the endless screw: V. Waſſer—, Matrize, Patrize. *Fig.* Seine Worte auf —n ſtellen, ſetzen [in fam. lang.], to speak ambiguously, equivocally, distortedly, periphrastically; er ſetzt alle ſeine Worte auf —n, every thing he says is ambiguous, twisted in its meaning; die Sache ſteht auf —n, the thing is very doubtful, *it.* this affair is not clear, there is a snake in the grass, there is more meant in this affair than meets the ear, the eye. 2) [in conchology] the screw-shell.

Schrauben, [allied to reiben, raffen, rauben, in so far as these two last comprehead or mean the drawing together or contraction of any thing] *reg.* and *irr. v. tr.* 1) to screw, to fasten with a screw, to screw on, to screw to. Ein Schloß —, to screw on a lock; das iſt nicht feſt geſchraubt or geſchroben, that is not screwed [on or to] tight; — Sie es feſter, screw it [on] tighter, closer, Einem die Daumen — [formerly, a torture with thumb-screws], to screw any one's thumb: V. An—, Auf—, Ein—, Zu—. 2) *Fig* Seine Ausdrücke — [in fam. lang.], to screw out one's words, to speak ambiguously, with a double meaning; geſchraubt or [unusual] geſchroben ſprechen, ſchreiben, to speak, to write in a screwed up, distorted, periphrastic, bombastic, turgid, high flown, far fetched strain, with bathos; Einen — [necken], to quiz, to joke, to mystify, to humbug any one, *it.* [less usual] to egg, to teaze, [fam.] to nignaggle any one, to set any one's back up, to rub any one against the grain; *it* Einen —, um ſein Geld — [in pop. lang.], to bamboozle, to gammon, to diddle any one, any one out of his money, [low] to chisel any one. Das —, *fig*, or die Schrauberei, quizzing, joking, jeering, laughing at, mocking; durch dieſe Schraubereien macht er ſich Feinde, this satirical turn of his, this habit of being witty at other people's expence makes him enemies.

Schraub-horn, *n.* [in conchology] wreath, turbo. —mühle, *f.* [in hydraulics] a mill that moves an Archimedes' screw. —ſtock, *m.* a screw-vice; *it.* portable or hand-vice. —ſtockzange, *f.* the chops or chaps of a vice for screws. —werk, *n.* screw-work. —zwinge, V. —enzwinge.

Schrauben-baum, *m.* [in botany] the screw-tree, helicteris. —blech, *n.* [with goldsmiths &c.] a screw-plate [for cutting silver-screws]; [with gunsmiths] V. Schlangenblech. —bohrer, *m.* a screw-tap or auger [for cutting female screws]. —bolzen, *m.* a screw-bolt. —docke, *f.* [on a lathe] a screw box or nut, a puppet for turning screws, for cutting out the screw-thread with a chisel. —dreher, *m* 1) a screw-maker. 2) a turnscrew, a chisel. —eiſen, *n.* 1) iron screw-plate with female screws or nuts. 2) a chisel for cutting screws on the lathe. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* screw formed, [if round a conical newel] spiral, [if round a cylindrical newel] helical, helicoid, cochleary, cochleated. —förmig geſchnitten, screw-cut, worm-cut, spiralled; —förmige Conchylien, wreath-shells, turbos, wentle-traps, helices. —futter, *n.* [with turners] the screw-box or nut of a lathe, puppet, poppet-head, socket of a turn-bench. —gang, *m.* [Gewinde] worm, thread, spiral groove of a screw, screw-thread or worm. Die —gänge ziehen, to hollow out the screw-threads. —gerinne, *n.* a rack-trough or a trough raised or lowered by a screw on a overshot-wheel. —gewinde, *n.* V. —gang. —haken, *m.* a screw-key, a screw-hook, screw pinchers, a screw-vice, [for bedsteads] a bed-wrench. —horn, *n.* a horn twisted spirally or like a screw, a spiral horn. —hornſchaf, *n.* the Cretan or Wallachian sheep the strepciceros. —kloben, *m* [with braziers] screw-vice pinchers, tongs [for holding copper plates]. —knecht, V. —zwinger. —kopf, *m.* the screw head. —kunſt, *f* [in hydraulics] a machine to the intermediate apparatus of which screws are used. —linie, *f.* a helix, a spiral line. Die Wiſſenſchaft, —linien zu ziehen, helicosophy, helicometry. —mutter, *f* femalescrew, screw-box, screw-nut. —nagel, *m.* a screw-nail. —nagel an einer Preſſe, the iron-bar of a screw press —preſſe, *f.* [Weinpreſſe] a screw-press, a wine-press. —rahmen, *m.* [with printers] a screw-chase. —regiſter, *n.* [with turners] a set of screw-boxes or nut-mandrels or puppets, of poppet-heads. —reif, *m.* [with coopers] an extra-hoop with screws. —riegel, *m.* a bolt or rail which bolts &c. by a screw-movement, a screw-bolt. —rollen, *pl* screw-castors, screw-ferrules. —ſalat, *m.* a kind of lettuce with screw-formed leaves. —ſatz, *m.* a jack-screw, an endless screw —ſchleuſe, *f.* a sluice with screws. —ſchloß, *n.* a jack-lock. —ſchlüſſel, *m.* 1) a key with a male or female thread [instead of the key-bit]. 2) V. —zieher. —ſchnecke, *f.* [in conchology] screw-shell, turbo, wreath, helix. —ſchnur, *f.* narrow half-silk ribbons for trimming bonnets, bonnet ribbon. —ſpindel, *f.* the lathe-spindle, the mandrel. —ſtahl, *m.* [for turners in horn] a steel screw-tap [for the male and female screw]. —ſtein, *m* [in mineralogy] a turbinite, helicoid stone or petrefaction. —ſtock, *m.*, —ſtöckchen, *n.* [with engravers] tongs for the copper-plates, V. Schraubſtock. —winde, *f.* [with coopers] a screw jack [for binding casks &c.]; *it.* V. —ſatz. —zange, *f.* [with belt-makers] screw-pinchers, screw hand vice; *it.* V. Schraubſtock. —zeug, *n.* tools for making or cutting out screws —zieher, *m.* a turn-screw, a screw-driver. —zirkel, *m.* screw-compasses. —zug, *m.* a system of pulleys, a polyspaston. —zwinge, *f.* [with joiners] V. —zieher. — zwinger, *m.* portable vice, hand-vice.

Schréck, *m.* [-es] [V. Schrecken] 1) [old] [Riß, Sprung] a fissure, cleft. 2) [chiefly, in fam. lang.] terror, fright, fear, shock. Er hat einen rechten — gehabt, he has had a regular fright; V. Schrecken.

Schreck-bild, *n.* a bug-bear, a frightful phantom. —bild, die Vögel zu verſcheuchen, a scarecrow; ſeine Einbildungskraft ſchafft ihm tauſend —bilder, his imagination conjures up a thousand frightful images, terrors, scarecrows. —eid, *m.* an oath tendered for inspiring awe. —gedanke, *m.* frightful, terrifying thought, dreadful idea. —geiſt, *m* a terrifying phantom, a hobgoblin. —herd, *m.* [with fowlers] a floor into which birds are scared by the falcon. —los, V. Schreckenlos —ort, *m.* V. —ensort. —pulver, *n.* antispasmodic powder, powder good for nervous frights. —ſchanze, *f.* [in war] a redoubt. —ſchuß, *m.* a shot fired off in the air for intimidating, [in English riots] a shot with blank cartridges fired over the heads of the mob. *Fig.* Das war ein bloßer —ſchuß [in fam. lang.], that turned out to be, that was a mere false alarm, was only meant as a [harmless] means of intimidating. —ſprung, *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] spring or bound made by deer &c. when hit by a shot. —ſtein, *m.* 1) [Kupfergrün] malachite, [according to some] nephrite, jade. 2) V. Prauſtein. —ſtimme, *f.* terrible, fearful voice. —tuch, *n.* [generally in the *pl.* -tücher] [in sportsmen's lang.] rags for frightening or scaring. —vogel, *m.* [with fowlers] the smew, white nun. —waſſer, *n.* [quack remedy] water against fright, against imaginary terrors. —wort, *n.* V. Schreckenswort.

Schréckbar, *adj.* and *adv.* liable to fear, fearful, timid, [of a horse] skittish; *it.* V. Schrecklich

Schréckbarkeit, *f.* timidity, fearfulness, skittishness.

Schrécke, *f.* [*pl* -n] 1) [in sportsmen's lang.] V. Schrecktuch. 2) [in nat. hist.] [from ſchrecken = ſchreien] [Wachtelkönig] the land-rail, the crake.

1 Schrécken, *reg.* and *irreg. v. intr.* [allied to the provincial krak-eeten, to the Gr. *κράζω, κέκραγα*, to the Ice. *skraeka*] 1) [in sportsmen's lang.] to bray, to cry [as the roebuck does upon seeing any novel object]. 2) [provincial] [closely allied to krachen] [u. w. ſeyn] to break with a clear sound, to crack, to snap, to split, to pop. Das Glas iſt geſchrocken, the glass has or is cracked. 3) [little used] V. Er—.

2. Schrécken, *v. tr.* [allied to recken, to the Swed. and Ice. *reka* = to hunt, and consequently, to set in motion] 1) Waſſer —, to take off the chill of water, to make water luke-warm; *it.* to let water hiss or crackle by dropping on flame or a red heat; Fleiſch —, to underdo or half roast meat, to parboil meat; V Ab—. 2) [= jagen] Vögel — [= verſcheuchen, to scare birds. 3) to intimidate, to frighten. *Fig.* Sich — laſſen, to let one's self be frightened or intimidated; dieſe Drohungen können mich nicht —, ich laſſe mich durch dieſe Drohungen nicht —, these threats cannot frighten me, I am not to be bullied

by his menaces, I am not afraid of, not terrified at his intimidations; die Kinder —, mit dem ſchwarzen Manne —, to frighten children, with the black man in the hole, with old Boguy; geſchreckt durch dieſe Worte &c, intimidated, awed by, appalled at these words &c.; Einen zu Etwas —, to frighten any one into any thing, to induce any one to do any thing by working on his fears.

Schrécken, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) fright, terror, dread, awe, horror, fear, dismay. In — gerathen, to take fright, to be afraid; vor — zittern, zuſammenfahren, von — ergriffen werden, to tremble or quake for fear, to shrink with dread, to be seized with apprehension; — befiel ihn, er wurde von einem — befallen, terror seized him, he was overcome with dread, seized with fright; der — iſt mir in die Glieder gefahren, geſchlagen, terror, horror has crept into, taken hold of, paralysed or palsied my limbs; Einen in — ſetzen, ihm — verurſachen, einjagen, einflößen, to put any one into a fright, to fill any one with dread, with apprehension; Alles in — ſetzen, to spread fright, dismay around; ſich von ſeinem — erholen, to recover [from] one's fright; dem Tode, der Gefahr ohne — entgegen gehen, to meet death, danger without fear; durch dieſe Drohungen in — geſetzt &c., put in [bodily] fear through these threats; ein paniſcher — ergriff ſie, a panic terror, a panic seized them; ſchon ſein Name verbreitet — unter den Feinden, already his name spreads terror among the foes; mit freudigem — erkennt ſie den Geliebten, with trembling joy she recognises her lover. 2) [that which terrifies] Die — dieſes Ortes, des Todes, the terror of this place or region, the dread horrors of death; er iſt der — der Feinde, he is the terror of his foes.

Schrecken-los, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) fearless, undaunted, intrepid. 2) without terror or dread horrors. —**ſtein**, *m.* V. Schreckſtein. —**voll**, *adj.* and *adv.* frightful, full of horror.

Schreckens-bild, *n.* 1) [rather unusual, for Bild des Schreckens, in a higher style] image, statue of horror, terror, the very picture of fright. Ein —bild ſtand ſie da, a picture of fright there she stood. 2) V. Schreckbild. —**botſchaft**, *f.* terrible news, news causing dismay. —**herrſchaft**, *f.* [chiefly in the first French Revolution] the faction of the reign of terror; *it.* the reign of terror, terrorism. —**mann**, *m.* 1) [rather unusual, sometimes comic] a man or individual given to fright, easily frightened. 2) [chiefly, in the first French Revolution] partisan of the system of terror, a terrorist. —**nacht**, *f.* a night of horror, a terrible, dismal night. —**ort**, *m.* a terrible, horrid dismal place. —**ſyſtem**, *n.* system of terror, terrorism. —**tag**, *m.* day of affright, of dread, V. —nacht. —**ton**, *m.* terrible, dismal sound. —**wort**, *n.* terrible, fearful, threatening word. —**zeit**, *f.* terrible time, time or period of alarm. V. —nacht.

Schrécker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [unusual] one who frightens, a frightener, an alarmist.

Schréckhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [chiefly in fam. lang.] easily frightened or taking alarm, fearful, timid, [of a horse &c.] skittish. Er iſt ſehr —, he is very fearful, nervous at every thing, he is afraid of the least thing, apprehensive of every thing. 2) [little used, and then chiefly with common people] dreadful, terrible, horrible, appalling.

Schréckhaftigkeit, *f.* fearfulness, timidity, nervousness, [of a horse, *it.* comic of a woman] skittishness; *it.* V. Schrecklichkeit.

Schrécklich, *adj.* and *adv.* terrible, horrible, frightful, terrific, horrid, dreadful, redoubtable. Die Todesſtunde iſt —, the hour of death is terrible; —er Menſch, —er Wütherich, a terrible, dreadful man, a horrible tyrant; ein —es Geſicht, eine —e Erſcheinung, a frightful vision, horrible or fearful apparition; —e That, —e Drohungen, a frightful, atrocious deed, horrid threats; es liegt etwas —es in dieſem Gedanken, there is something dreadful in this thought; — ſchreien, die Augen verdrehen [in common people's lang.], to scream, to roll or twist the eyes horribly; — häßlich [in fam. lang.], frightfully, monstrously ugly; *it.* [außerordentlich] [in pop. lang.] — groß, langweilig, gelehrt &c., terribly or shockingly great, excessively tedious or tiresome or [of a man] boring, uncommonly learned; [low] — ſaufen, ſpielen, verlieren, to drink, play, lose frightfully, inordinately; es regnet, ſchneiet —, it rains, snows terribly or dreadfully; eine —e Menge, ein —er Fehler, a terrible lot, a terrible, shocking fault; [in fam. lang.] Sie ſind ein —er Menſch, you are a terrible, dreadful fellow; er iſt ein — langweiliger Menſch, he is a terrible bore; einen —en Lärm machen, to make a terrible, [very fam.] uproarious noise.

Schrécklichkeit, *f.* 1) [no *pl.*] frightfulness, terribleness, horribleness, shockingness. Die — einer That, the enormity, flagrancy, atrocity of a deed. 2) [*pl.* -en] a frightful thing, horror. Man erzählt ſich viele —en dieſer Art, many horrors, dreadful occurrences or events of this nature are related.

Schréckling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [little used] a fearful, timid, nervous, trembling man, a poor weak mortal, a man afraid of or who starts at his own shadow.

1. **Schréckniß**, *f.* [no *pl.*] [Fr. *cri*, V. Schreien] the cry [of certain birds &c.].

2. **Schréckniß**, *f.* [*pl.* -ſſe] or *n.* [-ſſes, *pl.* -ſſe] [der Schrecken] terror, dread, fright, fear, dismay. Du kannſt dir nunmehr dieſe —ſſe erſparen, you may now spare yourself these terrors, nervous fits; dieſer mit —en erfüllte Ort, this place filled with terrors, with horrors, this horrid place.

Schrei, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Fr. *cri*, V. Schreien] [in general a cry, for instance of certain birds] a scream, a shriek, a cry; [of bats, mice, children when pinched] a squeak. Einen — thun, to utter, give out a cry; er, ſie ſtieß einen ſchrecklichen — aus, he, she uttered a horrible cry or scream; ein — der Freude, des Schmerzes, die —e der Verzweiflung, a cry or scream of joy, of pain, the screams, shrieks of despair.

Schreíbeln, *v. intr.* [unusual] to scribble.

Schreíben, [allied to graben, greifen, Lat. *scribo*, Gr. γράφω, to the Fr. *graver*] *irr.* I. *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) [= to make certain characters, written signs] to write, to trace marks &c. Mit dem Stocke, mit dem Finger in den Sand, Schnee —, to write with one's stick, one's finger in the sand, in the snow; gut, ſchlecht, deutlich, leſerlich, undeutlich —, to write well, ill, clearly, legibly, illegibly; mit Kreide &c. —, to write with chalk &c.; auf eine Tafel, auf Papier &c. —, to write on a table, on paper &c.; dieſer Bleiſtift ſchreibt nicht, die Feder ſchreibt gut, ſchlecht, this lead pencil does not mark, the pen writes well, badly or ill. 2) to write down, to book, to put down in writing. [in commerce] Einem Etwas gut, in Rechnung —, to put down any thing to any one's credit, to carry to any one's credit or account, to put down to account; Ich habe Ihnen die Rimeſſe von 1000 fl. [Gulden] gut geſchrieben, I have put down to your credit the remittance of a thousand florins; Etwas in das Einnahmebuch, Ausgabebuch —, to set down, to post in one's book of receipts, of expenditures; Etwas, eine Urkunde &c. ins Reine —, to write any thing fair, to engross a deed &c.; Noten — or abſchreiben [either for one's self or for money], to copy music; ſeinen Namen unter Etwas —, to write one's name under any thing, to subscribe one's name to any thing; eine Rechnung, ein Verzeichniß —, to write or make out a bill, a list; ein geſchriebenes Buch [opposed to a printed one], a manuscript book; Briefe zu — haben, to have letters to write; ein Buch, Bücher —, to write, [old] to indite a book, books; die Geſchichte eines Landes —, to write the history of a country; er hat über dieſen Gegenſtand geſchrieben, he has written concerning, on or about, treated in a work on this subject; gegen Jemand —, to write against any one; in ſeiner Mutterſprache —, to write in one's native tongue, in one's own language; er ſchreibt franzöſiſch, deutſch &c., he writes [in] French, German &c.; ein lateiniſch, in Verſen geſchriebenes Werk, a work written in latin, in verse, a latin work, a poem. *Fig.* [in a somewhat higher style] Sein Andenken iſt in mein Herz geſchrieben, his memory is written, engraved, impressed in my heart; ſein Verbrechen ſteht ihm auf der Stirn geſchrieben, his crime stands written on his brow, is branded or engraved on his forehead. 3) [emphatically and elliptically] to write a letter. An einen Freund —, to write to a friend; man ſchreibt mir aus Paris, they write me word from Paris; ich muß um Geld —, I must write for money; ich habe darnach geſchrieben, I have written, I wrote for it. *Fig.* Sich wo her — [dort ſeinen Urſprung haben], to write one's name down where from, where born, where resident; wo ſchreibt ſich dies her? [speaking of any news] where is this written from, on what authority is this affirmed? dieſe Gewohnheit ſchreibt ſich aus dem grauеſten Alterthum her, this custom is to be traced back, to be ascribed to the most venerable or obscure antiquity; das ſchreibt ſich von meinem Vater her, that is bequeathed, willed to me from or by my father: dieſe Krankheit ſchreibt ſich von meiner Mutter her, this disease is to be traced, descends from my mother, is hereditary on the maternal side. 4) to have a certain style, to write. Gut, ſchön —, to write well, beautifully; rein, edel, erhaben, zierlich —, to write clearly, nobly, sublimely, elegantly; unrein, ſchlecht —, to write without clearness, badly; dieſer Schriftſteller ſchreibt vortrefflich, this author writes in a superior manner, excellently. II *v. refl.* ſich — [= ſich nennen], to be named. Schreibt er ſich mit einem F or V? is his name spelled, does he spell or write his name with an F or a V? *it.* wie ſchreibt er ſich? what is his name? [ambiguous] what does he call himself? er ſchreibt ſich Baron von N., his name is Baron von N., [ambiguous] he calls or styles himself the Baron von N.; er ſchreibt ſich von adeligem Geſchlechte, he is of noble birth or blood, [ambiguous] he gives himself out to be of a noble race, he represents himself as belonging to the nobility; woher ſchreibt er ſich? what country does he say he is of?

Das —, 1) V. Schreibung. Von vielem — ermüdet, tired, weary of writing, fatigued with writing. 2) any writing, [especially] a letter. Was ist das für ein —? what writing may that be, is that? ich habe Ihr werthes — vom dritten dieses Monats erhalten, I have received your very welcome letter of the third of this month, [in commerce or on formal business] I have received your favour of the third instant; ein königliches —, a royal letter, writing or missive, an autograph of the king's; *it* a letter patent; V. Aus—, Einladungs—, Hand—, Kreis—, Send—. Syn. Schreiben, Brief, Sendschreiben. A written address to one or more individuals, is denoted by the word Brief [letter] as far as regards its form, and Schreiben [writing] with respect to its contents. A Sendschreiben is a writing, which conveys a certain idea of solemnity or importance depending on the rank or dignity of the persons to whom it is sent, or on its greater size, as well as on the amplification and elaborateness of the contents. It corresponds therefore to our missive, despatch or epistle.

Schreib=art, *f.* 1) style of handwriting, a peculiar hand; *it.* mode of spelling, peculiar orthography. Schreiben Sie dieses Wort mit einem l, dieß ist die einzige, richtige —art, write this word with one l, this is the only, the correct spelling. 2) [generally, Styl] style. Die erzählende, geschichtliche, rednerische, dichterische, briefliche, gesprächliche, vertrauliche &c. —art, the narrative, didactic or descriptive, the historical, oratorical, poetical, epistolary, conversational, familiar or intimate style; die epische or heroische —art, the epic or heroic style; in der edlen, höhern, erhabenen —art, in the sublime style, in an exalted strain; die ungebundene, bandlose, zwanglose —art [the style free from metrical constraint], prose; dieser Schriftsteller hat eine kräftige, männliche, matte, schleppende, unzusammenhängende, gezierte —art, this author has a powerful, vigorous, nervous or racy style, has a manly or bold, a weak or feeble, a drawling or crawling, an unconnected, loose or disjointed, an affected or foppish style. Syn. Schreibart, Styl, Diction, Ton. Styl [style] is applied to a production in any of the fine arts. Schreibart, Diction and Ton are applicable merely to rhetorical or poetical works. A royal palace must be built in a grand and majestic Styl, a summer-house in a light and pleasing one. Thoughts and images constitute the Schreibart [the manner of writing, the style], sentiments give the Ton [tone]. Diction [diction] is only applicable to the Schreibart of an individual author or work. Whatever practice a man may have in Styl or Schreibart, should he be without genius, he will never attain the talented and energetic Diction of a Herder, a Swift &c. —blei, V. Schreibeblei. —feder, *f.* 1) a pen. 2) [in zoology] the entire tubularia; *it.* [of cephalopods] the pen; *it.* [in anatomy] a kind of canal at the bottom of the fourth ventricle of the brain, the calamus scriptorius. —fehler, *m.* [through haste &c.] an orthographical error, a fault in writing or spelling a word; *it.* a slip of the pen, an oversight. — fehler gegen die Rechtschreibung, a mispelling, a blunder in spelling, an offence against the laws of orthography. —fertig, *adj.* and *adv.* ready for writing with pen, *it.* ready at one's pen, a fast writer. —fertigkeit, *f.* good or ready penmanship. —flechte, *f.* V. Schreibestechre. —gebühr, *f.* V. Schreibegebühr. —geist, *m.*, —geld, *n.* V. Schreibegeist &c. —gesetz, *n.* a rule or law in penmanship, a precept or maxim in caligraphy. —gold, *n.* graphic tellurium; V. Schriftera. —griffel, *m.* slate-pencil; [with the ancients] a style. —groschen, *m.* V. Schreibegroschen. —kasten, *m.*, [generally] —kästchen, *n.* a small portable secretary; a writing box, a writing-desk. —kitzel, *m.* V. Schreibekitzel. —köcher, *m.* [like a quiver] a pen-case. —kohle, *f.* plumbago, black lead. —kreide, *f.* common chalk, soft carbonate of lime. —kunde, *f.* penmanship, caligraphy. Alte —kunde, mode of writing with the ancients, paleography. —kunst, *f.* V. Schreibekunst. —lade, *f.* a drawer or case fitted up for writing. —leder, *n.* [Pergament] [provincial] a sheep's skin for writing on, parchment, [if of calf-leather] vellum. —ledern, *adj.* and *adv.* of parchment &c. —lust, *f* the desire of writing, mood for writing —lustig, *adj.* and *adv.* in a writing-humour. Seine Schwester ist nicht sehr —lustig, kaum schreibt sie jährlich einige Briefe, his sister is not very fond of writing, has no predilection for pen and ink, she hardly writes a letter or so in the whole year; unser —lustiges Zeitalter, our scribbling age. —materialien, *pl.* writing-materials. [in a more particular sense] stationery, V. Schreibebedarf. —materialienhändler, *m.* stationer. —materialienhandlung, *f.* stationery. stationer's shop and trade. —meister, *m.* V. Schreibemeister. —papier, *n.* [opposed to Druckpapier] writing-paper, letter-paper, [a particular sort] foolscap, [also Propatriapapier] German foolscap, pro patriâ. Ein Exemplar auf —papier, a copy [of a work] upon hot-pressed paper. —pergament, *n.* [Jungfernpergament] vellum. —pergamentpapier, *n.* vellum-paper. —pult, *m.* V. Schreibepult. —regel, *f.* V. —gesetz. —richtig, *adj.* and *adv* orthographical. —richtigkeit, *f.* correct spelling, orthography. —schiefer, *m.* common argillaceous schist [made into tables to write upon in schools &c.]. —schilling, *m.* [in chancery] the fee of the conveyance-clerk. —speckstein, *m.* V. —stein. —schrank, *m.* a bureau, secretary. —schrift, *f.* 1) [= Vorschrift] copy-slip, *it.* [ein Schreibheft der Schüler] copy-book. 2) V. Cursivschrift. —schule, *f.* a writing-school, [in England] a common grammar-school, day-school. —schüler, *m.*, —schülerinn, *f.* a scholar or pupil in writing, [in England] a day-scholar. —selig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang., or comic] diffuse, prolix in one's style. Er ist nicht —selig, he is not fond of writing much, not fond of shining in his correspondence, no great hand, no great fists, with pen, ink and paper; —seliger Schriftsteller [often in contempt], a teeming, multifarious author; —selige Zeit, scribbling age. —spind, *n.*, —spinde, *f.* V. —schrank. —stein, *m.* [in mineralogy] 1) [Reißblei] plumbago, graphites, black lead. 2) sap-stone, steatite talc; [Bildsteine, deren Bilder Aehnlichkeit mit Schriftzügen haben] graphic tellurium. —stift, *m.* lead-pencil, cedar-pencil. —stube, *f.* einer obrigkeitlichen Behörde, eines Einnehmers &c., the office or bureau of a tribunal, court or magistrate's chambers of a public receiver &c. Einen jungen Menschen in eine —stube thun, to put a young man in an office; dieser Rechner hat acht Schreiber auf seiner —stube, this accountant has eight clerks, writing clerks in his office; die —stube eines Sachwalters, Notars, the office of a solicitor or attorney, of a notary, [at the Temple or courts of Law in London or Edinburgh] chambers; —stube bei Gerichtsstellen, office, registry; die —stube eines Kaufmannes, counting house or counting-room of a merchant &c.; *it.* —stube [in a private house], the study. —stunde, *f.* hour of or for writing; *it.* writing-lesson. —sucht, *f.* itch, mania for writing, scribbling. —süchtig, *adj.* and *adv* tormented with the itch of writing, in a scribbling fervour. —tafel, *f.* 1) a blackened board used in German schools for writing or chalking on; *it.* V. Rechentafel, Schiefertafel, a slate, table. 2) [Taschenbuch] tablets, memoranda. Etwas in seine —tafel schreiben, to note down any thing on one's tablets, [comic] on the asses-skin. —tafelgriffel, *m.*, [unusual] —tafelnadel, *f.* V. —griffel. —tafelpergament, *n.* parchment, [in England] asses-skin for tablets or a pocket-book. —tag, *m.* day of or for writing; [more particularly, with foresters] the day on which the wood lotted out or marked for sale is noted down or fixed for the sale-day. —tisch, *m.* a writing-table, a desk, [fam.] a scob; [in commerce] desk. —übung, *f.* practice in writing or penmanship. Mit seinen Schülern —übungen anstellen, to exercize one's scholars in caligraphy or penmanship. —zeug, *n.* writing apparatus, an ink-stand, standish. —zimmer, *n.* a writing-room. —zug, *m.* a flourish [with the pen].

Schreibe=bedarf, *m.* pen, ink and paper, writing-materials, stationery. Wir bekommen jährlich zwanzig Thaler für —bedarf, we are allowed twenty dollars a year for pen, ink and paper. —blei, *n.* [Reißblei] plumbago, graphite, carburet of iron, [commonly called] black-lead. —buch, *n.* 1) a copy-book, cyphering-book, exercise-book. 2) [Taschenbuch] pocket-book, tablets. —flechte, *f.* V. Schriftflechte. —gebühr, *f.* an office-clerk's fee for registering &c —gebühr für die Ausfertigung in Kanzleien, fee for the drawing up of a deed, a conveyance &c; er hat so viel —gebühr für das Urtheil [für die Ausfertigung des Urtheils] bezahlt, he has paid so much, such and such a fee for the drawing out or up of the writ. —geist, *m.* [in fam. lang.] 1) passion for writing, letter-writing. 2) itch, mania for writing, for seeing one's self in print. Wenn einmal ein —geist in ihn fährt &c., if once the rage of authorship lays hold of him. 3) [fam., often in a bad sense] one who has the itch or pride of authorship. —geld, *n.*, ||—groschen, *m.* V. —gebühr. —kitzel, *m.* the itch of scribbling, of composing —kunst, *f.* the art of writing; V. Geheim=, Geschwind=, Schönschreibekunst. —künstler, *m* one versed in writing, one who knows how to write, a penman. —lohn, *m.* V. —gebühr. —lust, *f.* V. Schreiblust. —meister, *m.* a writing-master. —pult, *m.* a writing desk, [school-term] a scob. —sucht, *f.* V. Schreibsucht.

Schreiber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [generally] one who writes, the writer, penman, [in a bad sense] a quill-driver. Guter, geschickter, schlechter —, a good writer, neat or skilful penman, bad writer or scribe, a scrawler; ein großer — [fam.], a dabster at the pen, a brother or hero of the quill 2) [one who by writing composes] writer. Der, die —inn eines Briefes, the writer of a letter. 3) [a writer by a certain profession] Der — eines Advokaten, Sachwalters, the writing-clerk

of an attorney, a counsellor's clerk; — in einer Amtsſtube, a town-clerk, the clerk in a gouvernment-office &c., a magistrate's clerk; *it.* [one who writes for others petitions &c.] a writer; er ließ ſeine Bittſchrift durch einen [öffentlichen] — verfertigen, he had his petition drawn up by a scribe, by a writer; [öffentliche] — [sometimes], notary, scrivener; — [obsolete, now always called Sekretär or Privatſekretär] eines Miniſters or ſonſtigen höheren Staatsbeamten, the secretary of a minister or other high functionary of state; [in seamen's lang.] der — [obsolete, now always called Proviantmeiſter, Zahlmeiſter, Rechnungsführer] auf einem Kriegsſchiffe, the purser of a man of war or a King's ship; V. Ab—. 4) [Schriftſteller] [in a bad sense] Ein rüſtiger, langweiliger —, a prolific, indefatigable writer or author, a dull scribbler; ein — um Lohn or Lohn—, a hack of a writer, a penny-a-liner, a sorry; V. Amts—, Geheim—, Gerichts—, Berg—, Forſt—, Hütten—, Kammer—, Land—, Rent—, Staats—, Stadt—, Steuer— &c. 5) [in nat. hist., —fiſch, a species of cyprinus] the dace.

Schreiber=amt, *n.*, **—dienſt,** *m.* office or employment of a clerk, writer, scribe, copyist, amanuensis, secretary, penman, chirographer, clerkship, [in India] writership. **—fiſch,** *m.* [in nat. hist.] the dace. **—gehalt,** [less usual] **—lohn,** *m.* a clerk's salary. **—poſten,** *m.* place of a clerk &c. **—roſe,** *f.* French marigold. **—ſtelle,** *f.* V. **—poſten.**

Schreiberei, *f.* 1) [fam.] art, gift or knack of writing. 2) occupation or profession of a clerk &c. Sich der — widmen, to choose a scrivener's life. 3) [in a bad sense] scribbling. Eine ſchlechte —, a wretched scrawl, skewer-marks; ich wünſche mir Etwas von ſeiner —, I wish to see or have something of his under black and white; eine elende —, a pitiful scribble, scribbling; ſeine —en finden Beifall, his writings it would seem meet with approbation.

Schreibereiverwandte, *m.* [obsolescent or provincial] a member of the fraternity of clerks, of the body of scriveners.

Schreibler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [unusual] [in a bad sense] scribbler, scrawler; hack-writer, a penny-a-liner.

Schreibung, *f.* 1) the act of writing, the writing. 2) the manner of writing. V. Rechtſchreibung.

Schreien, [Fr. *cri-er* (ſchrie) Swed. *skria*; allied to **krähen,** in Low. Sax. **kreien,** Gr. *κράζω κέκραγα*] *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) [generally, to utter certain tones or sounds] to cry; [as stags in the rutting season] to croyn, cry, bray; [of asses] to bray; [of hares] to squeak; [of geese and swans when wild] to clang; [of ducks &c.] to quack; [as a young pig] to squeal, to squeak; [of the cock] to crow; [of owls] to hoot; [of cats] to mew, to yell, to waul; [of frogs] to croak; [of rooks &c.] to caw; [of eagles, cranes, peacocks] to scream; [of the osprey] to shreak; [of partridges] to cluck [as the female], to call [as the male], to chatter [when together]; [of turkeys] to gobble, cobble; [of hens and the young of the gallinaceous tribe] to cluck or clock; [of sparrows] to chatter, to chirrup, to chirp; [of swallows &c.] to twitter. Vögel, welche immer —, chattering, chirping, noisy birds; laut —, to cry out, to scream, to shriek; aus allen Kräften —, aus vollem Halſe, aus or mit aller Macht —, to cry out with all one's might, at the pitch or top of one's voice, to shriek, to scream out at the full stretch of one's lungs; er ſchrie, als wenn man ihn am Meſſer hätte, he screamed or shrieked out as if he were going to be killed; Einem in die Ohren —, to scream into any one's ears; Einem die Ohren voll —, to stun or deafen any one by crying out, to make one's ears sing again by screeching out; er kann nicht ſtreiten, ohne zu —, he cannot argue, dispute, quarrel without raising his voice, bawling; das Kind ſchreit [= weint laut], the child cries, is squalling; *proverb.* wie man in den Wald ſchreiet, ſo ſchallet es wieder heraus, as the question is put, so is the answer made, like question, like answer; hinter dem Wolfe her —, to halloo, shout, whoop after the wolf; ſchrecklich —, to scream or shriek horribly; vor Schmerzen —, to cry out, to scream for pain. *Fig.* Ueber Härte, Grauſamkeit &c. —, to cry out over or about, to vent one's complaints upon the hardship, the cruelty &c.; Jedermann ſchreiet über dieſe Ungerechtigkeit, gegen dieſen Mißbrauch, every one cries out [shame] at this injustice, against this abuse; um Hülfe, um Gnade —, to cry out [for] help, mercy or pardon, to cry help, pardon; das Blut des Gerechten, dieſe Ungerechtigkeit ſchreiet um Rache, the blood of the righteous man, this injustice cries aloud for vengeance; nach Brod —, to cry for bread. II. *v. tr.* 1) to recite or exclaim in a crying manner, to cry out Ein Lied —, to squall through a song; Feuer, Mord, Zeter Mordio —, to cry fire, murder, murder-murder, [fam.] murder in Irish, blood and thunder. 2) to glare, to be prominent, stark or staring. —de Farben, glaring, gawdy, flaring colours. *Fig.* Eine —de Ungerechtigkeit, a flagrant, glaring, crying injustice; das iſt —d, himmelſchreiend, that is abominable, revolting, shameful, that cries out to Heaven, that is most outrageously flagrant. Das —, crying, squalling, squealing. Ich bin eures beſtändigen —s und Zankens müde, I am tired of your everlasting squalling and bawling, of your wrangling and squabbling, crying and fighting. Syn. **Schreien** [to cry out], **Rufen** [to call]. He, who rufet [calls], does so for the sake of being heard; but one ſchreiet [cries out] also, without having always such an object in view. This distinction gives rise to others, and thence **Rufen** is effected either by words or articulate and definite sounds, but **Schreien** can also consist of mere inarticulate sounds; moreover **Schreien** requires a powerful exertion of the voice.

Schrei=bart, *m.* [in pop. lang.] V. Schreier **—haken,** *m.* [in seamen's lang.] V. Kneifhaken. **—hals,** *m.* [in pop lang.], **—maul,** *n.* [low], **—ſack,** *m.* [still lower] a noisy, crying brat; *it.* a bawling fellow, a bawler; V Schreier. **—vogel,** *m.* a screaming, shrieking a noisy, chattering bird.

Schreier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* 1) a crier, squaller, brawler. Die — zum Schweigen bringen, to silence the brawlers, the squabblers. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) [Quackente] the clangula, golden eye. *b*) sanderling, curwillet. *c*) [in Cayenne, being the smallest of the falcon tribe] the tiny falcon.

Schreierpfeife, *f.* a shrill pipe.

Schrein, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e]; [chiefly in higher style] V. Schrank. [a case in which sacred things are deposited] shrine.

Schreiner, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [provincial, Tiſchler] a carpenter and joiner [= Möbelſchreiner]; *it.* [= Kunſtſchreiner, Kunſttiſchler] a cabinet-maker; [sometimes, also = Möbelſchreiner, Möbelhändler] upholsterer.

Schreiner=arbeit, *f.* joiner's &c. work. Das iſt ſehr ſchöne —arbeit, that furniture is very handsome. **—beutel,** *m.* a former, a ripping-chisel. **—drehbank,** *f.* a double centre-lathe. **—geräth,** *n.* a joiner's tools. **—geſell,** *m.* a joiner's &c. journeyman or workman. **—gewerk,** *n.* V. **—zunft.** **—hammer,** *m.* joiner's hammer. **—handwerk,** *n.* joiner's &c business or trade. Das —handwerk treiben, to do business a a joiner &c. **—holz,** *n.* wood fit for furniture, fine wood. **—kitt,** *m.* joiner's putty. **—leim,** *m.* glue. **—meiſter,** *m.* a master joiner &c. **—verband,** *m.* furniture or joinery composed of pieces joined by seams **—waare,** *f.* V. **—arbeit.** **—werkſtatt,** *f.* workshop of a joiner &c. **—werkzeug, —zeug,** *n.* V. **—geräth.** **—zunft,** *f.* company of joiners &c.

Schreinern, *v. intr.* [popular or in a bad sense] to work as a joiner, to do jobs in the furniture-line. Das —, joinery, joiner's work.

Schreiten, [allied to the Lat. *gradi-or*, to the provincial **gräten, grätchen**] *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to step. Weit, kurz —, to step out wide, to stride, to take short steps, to step short; drei Fuß weit —, to step out three feet, to stride three feet wide; vorwärts —, to step forwards, in advance, to advance; über einen Bach, Graben —, to step over or stride across a brook, a ditch; man muß weit —, um über den Graben zu kommen, one must stride out wide, one must take a good stride to get over the ditch; über zwei Stufen auf einmal —, to stride or step out, to go up or down two steps at a time; er ſoll mir nicht mehr über die Schwelle —, he shall never step over, cross my threshold again. *Fig.* Zu Etwas —, to proceed, to pass to any thing; laſſen Sie uns zum Werke, zur Sache —, let us proceed to the matter in hand, come to the fact; zum Urtheil —, to proceed, to come to judgment; zu einem andern Punkte —, to pass [on], proceed to another point, article, item; [chiefly in law-style] zur Ehe —, to be or get married; ſie ſchritten in dieſem Dorfe zur Ehe, they came to be married in this village; zur zweiten, zur dritten Ehe —, to marry again for the second, third time. Das —, V. Schreitung.

Schreit=fuß, *m.* [of birds] foot formed for walking, running or wading. **—loch,** *n.* [in nat. hist.] the base, ambulacrum or walking membrane of polypi.

Schreitung, *f* stepping, striding, pacing, the step, stride, pace; [in mathematics] [Progreſſion] progression.

Schrick, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] [provincial] crack, crevice, split.

Schrift, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [from **Schreiben**] 1) the description, that is, the classification of any thing; [in mechanics] [the parting out the places for the cogs or pinions of a wheel] distribution. 2) [—zeichen] character, letter Geſchriebene, gedruckte —, written, printed characters. 3) [kind of character] writing, character. Leſerliche, deutliche, kleine —, a legible, plain, small hand; er lieſt noch ohne Brille die feinſte — [Druck—], he reads still without spectacles the finest type, the smallest print; eine gute, ſchlechte — ſchreiben, to write a

good, a bad hand; der Brief iſt von ihm, ich kenne ſeine —, the letter is from him, I know his handwriting; ſeine — iſt ſo deutlich, als wenn ſie gedruckt wäre, his writing is as clear as if printed, as clear as print; die ſchräge, geſchobene, laufende — [Current—, Curſiv—], current, running hand, small hand or text; geſchobene or ſchräge, lateiniſche —, Italic letter or hand. Roman character or text; gebrochene or deutſche — [Fraktur], German text, engrossing character; gothiſche —, Gothic text, black letter; lateiniſche, griechiſche — &c., Latin, Greek character; grobe, kleine —, Mittel—, large text or text, small, round hand; geheime —, V. Geheim—. 4) [Lettern] [generally in the *pl.*] type, letter-press. Dieſes Werk iſt mit ſchöner — gedruckt, this work is printed in fine type; neue — gießen laſſen, to have new letters cast, to have a new letter-fount; gedruckt mit Tauchnitziſchen —, printed with type from Tauchnitz; grobe, kleine, abgenutzte —, large, small, worn out type; [with printers] die — ablegen, to distribute the type; geben Sie mir — zum Ablegen, give me some type to distribute [into the cells of the cases]; dieſe — iſt ſchwer, leicht abzulegen, this type is hard, easy to distribute. 5) a writing, a paper, a manuscript. Es wird ſich unter meinen —en finden, that will be found amongst my papers; *it.* [Urkunde] eine — aufſetzen, eingeben or überreichen, to draw up or make out, to present a memorial or petition; welcher Advokat hat Ihnen Ihre —en gemacht? what lawyer drew up your case or brief; mehrere — vor Gericht wechſeln, to produce in court several writings on both sides documents &c. from both parties; dieſe — enthält ſeine Rechtfertigung, this document, writing, rejoinder &c. contains his justification; V. Bitt—, Vertheidigungs—, Zueignungs—, Zu—; *it.* [literary production] Kants ſämmtliche —en, the complete writings or works of Kant; Schillers, Bulwer's kleine —en, the lesser or minor writings, fugitive pieces of Schiller, Bulwer; [where the pieces are collected from Magazines &c.] Leſſings nachgelaſſene —en, the posthumous writings or works of Lessing; [in Scripture] welcher Menſch dieſe — lieſet, whoever reads this writing, scripture. 6) the written or printed part of a book, the print, the text. Der Buchbinder hat in die — geſchnitten, the bookbinder has cut into the text, has pared down upon the type or print, into the body of the work, has left no margin; man ſammelt ſeine einzelnen —en, um ein Werk daraus zu machen, his fugitive pieces are being collected into one work; eine — drucken, anzeigen, beurtheilen, to print, advertize, criticize a work or publication; eine — über die Preßfreiheit, a work, a publication, a pamphlet, upon the liberty of the press; —en vermiſchten Inhalts, vermiſchte —en, writings of a mixed nature, miscellaneous writings or literature, miscellanies; V. Flug—, Monats—, Wochen—, Zeit—; [for the bible or new testament] die —, die heilige —, the sacred writings or scriptures, the Scripture, holy writ; die — erklären, to explain the Scriptures; der heiligen — Doktor, a doctor of or in divinity. Syn. Schrift, Werk, Buch. In the first place the word Buch [book] is used without reference to its author and contents, Werk [work] and Schrift [writing] with reference to its author and contents. The Bücher of a learned man may be merely those, which he happens to possess, his Schriften and his Werke are those Bücher, which he himself has written. Moreover a Buch may consist of several volumes; but that which consists only of a few sheets, is called a Schrift [pamphlet]. A Werk has likewise a greater bulk.

Schrift-abſatz, *m.* a paragraph. —anzeige, *f.* a literary advertisement. —art, *f.* kind of character &c. —ausleger, *m.* an expounder, interpreter of, commentator on the scriptures. —auslegung, *f. it.* [chiefly] analysis of, or treatise on hieroglyphics, on the arrow-character &c.; [chiefly] a commentary on the Scriptures, a scriptural interpretation. —behälter, *m.*, —behältniß, *n.* a place to keep papers in; V. Schriftkaſten 2). —beurtheiler, *m.* [not much used] a critic, reviewer. —beurtheilung, *f.* the reviewing of a writing or work &c., a critique, a review. —beweis, *m.* 1) a scriptural [biblical] proof. 2) [in law] written evidence. —cabinet, *n.* V. —kammer —erfinder, *m.* the inventor of characters. —erklärer, *m.* V —ausleger. —erklärung, *f.* V. —auslegung. —erz, *n.* [in mineralogy] graphic tellurium, sylvanite. —flechte, *f.* a species of tree-lichen with black zig-zag marks on the fronds. —forſcher, *m.* an investigator of the Scriptures. —forſchung, *f.* study of the Scriptures. —gelehrte, *m.* [in antiquity] a scribe. Die Phariſäer und —gelehrten [in Scripture], the Scribes and Pharisees. —gewölbe, *n.* the archives. —gießer, *m.* a letter-founder. —gießererz, *n.* [in mineralogy] metal fit for type. —gießermetall, *n.* type-metal. —gießerzettel, *m.* table of the average number of letters to be cast by the letter-founder for each fount, tariff, list or police. —gießerei, *f.* letter-founding; *it.* letter-foundry. —gold, *n.* V. —erz. —granit, *m.* [in mineralogy] [the granite whose particles of feldspar sometimes resemble Syriac characters] simple granite. —guß, *m.* the fount or font of letters. —halter, *m.* [with printers] V. Tenakel. —jaspis, *m.* [in mineralogy] Egyptian pebble; *it.* opal-jasper, grammite. —kammer, *f.* room for papers. —kaſten, *m.* 1) [with printers] the case [with cells]. Der halbe —kaſten, the half-case; die obere, untere Hälfte, der obere, untere Theil des —kaſtens, the upper or top-case, the under or bottom case. 2) a case, pigeon-holes &c. for papers. —kaſtenfach, *n.* [with printers] a box, a cell of the case. —kegel, *m.* [with letter-founders] the body or shaft of the letter. —kunſt, *f.* art of drawing up or preparing any writing. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* scriptural, biblical. —mäßige Lehre, doctrine consonant with Scripture, with the Gospel, conformable to Holy writ, to the sacred text. —mäßigkeit, *f.* conformity to, unison with Scripture. —mutter, *f.* [with type cutters] the matrix, matrice. —probe, *f.* [with printers] specimen of type or characters; *it.* specimen of hand writing, a sampler. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* [with printers] having a good stock of type. In unſeren ſo —reichen Zeiten, in our times so teeming with the press. —ſaß, *m.* [in law] 1) vassal or subject to whom citations or subpoenas must be delivered in writing. 2) [in the German Empire] an immediate vassal. —ſäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [in law] belonging or referring to a vassal or subject to whom &c. 2) [in the German Empire] immediately subject. —ſäßigkeit, *f.* [in the German Empire] state or condition of an immediate subject, of land held immediately from the prince or crown. —ſchätzer, *m.* V. —beurtheiler. —ſchneider, *m.* a letter-cutter. —ſchneiderei, *f.* 1) [art of] letter-cutting. 2) establishment for letter-cutting —ſchrank, *m.* secretary for papers; [with printers] type-closet. —ſchränkchen, *n.* a port-folio, a paper-case; travelling writing-desk. —ſeite, *f.* a page. —ſetzer, *m.* [with printers] the compositor. —ſpötter, *m.*, —ſpötterinn, *f.* a scoffer at or of the sacred writings. —ſprache, *f.* 1) the language of books. 2) the language of the bible, scriptural language. —ſtein, *m.* [in mineralogy] Egyptian pebble, *it.* opal-jasper, *it.* [a variety of gypsum] fibrous sulphate of lime. —ſtelle, *f.* a passage in Scripture, a scriptural passage. —ſteller, *m.*, —ſtellerinn, *f.* author, writer, [rarely] authoress. Man hat den — ſteller, die —ſtellerinn nicht entdecken können, they have not been able to discover the author, who this female writer is; die beſten, berühmteſten —ſteller unſeres Zeitalters, the best, the most celebrated authors of our age, the best, most famous writers of our time; ſie iſt eine berühmte —ſtellerinn, she is a celebrated author. —ſtellerſtolz, *m.* literary pride; the vanity of being in print. —ſtellerſucht, *f.* [unusual] the mania, rage of seeing one's self in print. —ſtellerei, *f.* [fam.] trade of book-making, authorship. Sich durch —ſtellerei nähren, to gain one's bread as an author. —ſtelleriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* literary, author-like. Seine —ſtelleriſchen Verdienſte, his merits as an author, his literary deserts; —ſtelleriſche Beſchäftigungen, literary occupations. —ſtellern, *v. intr.* [fam.] to follow literary pursuits, [in a bad sense] to dabble at authorship, at book-making. —ſtellerſchaft, *f.* authorship. —ſtempel, *m.* letter-punch; *it.* a stamp. —tellurerz, *n.* V. —erz. —text, *m.* 1) the text of Scripture. 2) the text [of a sermon]. —theologie, *f.* a theological exegesis. —verächter, *m.* a scorner, a free-thinker. —verdreher, *m.* a distorter of a passage in the old or new testament. —verfälſcher, *m.* a forger, a forgerer. —verfälſchung, *f.* 1) forgery of any document &c. 2) forgery or falsification, interpolation of a passage in the bible. —verfaſſer, *m.*, —verfaſſerinn, *f.* 1) author of a treatise, essay &c. 2) [provincial] a public writer, an inferior sort of solicitor. —verſtändiger, *m.* 1) [in law-courts] an expert in writing. 2) scripture-read. —verſuch, *m.* essay, trial of an author, of a writing. —wechſel, *m.* interchange of letters &c., epistolary correspondence. —wort, *n.* 1) a word used in book-language. 2) the word of Scripture. —zeichen, *n.* character, letter [for writing and printing]; character, letter, type [for printing]. —zug, *m.* [in writing] a dash, stroke. Zierlicher —zug, a flourish, the flourish or knot of any one's signature; geheime —züge, ciphers, secret characters, to write in cipher.

Schriften-beweis, *m.* V. Schriftbeweis. —macher, *m.* [in a bad sense] 1) V. Schriftverfaſſer. 2) a book-maker, a pamphleteer. —wechſel, *m.* [in law pleading] the putting in of declaration, plea, rejoinder &c.

Schriftеln, *v. intr.* [unusual] [in a bad sense] to pamphleteer, to publish tracts.

Schriftler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in a bad sense] a pamphleteer.

Schriftlich, *adj.* and *adv.* in writing, written, [fam.] in black and white. Er verſprach es mir —, he promised it me in writing, under his own hand; Einem Et-

was — melden, to inform any one by writing, to send any one a written communication: Etwas — aufſetzen, to couch, to put any thing in writing, [low] to put, to pen; ſich — an Einen wenden, to address any one by letter. [fam.] by line; —es Verſprechen, — geführter Prozeß, a written promise, a law-suit by brief, by written declaration; ein —es Bekenntniß ablegen, to give in a written confession or acknowledgement: —e Urkunden [opposed to printed], written documents, proofs, title-deeds &c.: ſich — verbinden, to bind one's self by written promise or bond: —er Beweis, written evidence, proof in writing, by documents &c; [in law] es wurde den Parteien aufgegeben, ihre [obsolete] Nothdurft or [now] ihr Begehren or Verlangen — vorzutragen, it was proposed to the parties to deliver in their several necessities, claims in writing; [in the English Court of Chancery] the parties, i. e. plaintiff and defendant were appointed to file or put in a bill or exception, then plea or answer, then replication and lastly a rejoinder.

Schrill, *adj.* and *adv.* shrill. Ein —er Ton, a shrill, acute, sharp piercing sound; eine —e or —ende Stimme, a shrill voice.

Schrillen, *v. intr.* to emit a shrill sound; to chirp [as the grasshopper or cricket].

Schrinden, V. Schrunden.

1. Schrippe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with bakers] a long pointed or tapering loaf of rye bread.

2. Schrippe, *f* [*pl.* -n] [probably from reiben] [with cloth-manufacturers] [a wrong fold in the fulling] a crease.

Schritt, *m.* [-es, *pl* -e] *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* 1) a step. Einen — machen, thun, to make a step; kleine or enge, große or weite —e machen, to make or take short steps, long, great steps, huge strides; ein ſtolzer, weiter, [comic] ſpaniſcher —, stalk; mit langſamen, ſchnellen —en kommen, to come with slow or measured, quick or rapid steps or strides; mit wankenden —en nahen, to approach with tottering steps; bei jedem —, den er thut, at every step he takes; ſeine —e beſchleunigen, verdoppeln, to redouble, to hasten one's steps; wir müſſen einen ſtarken or [fam.] guten — annehmen or einſchlagen, we must walk lustily, put our best leg foremost; man muß einen weiten — faſſen, um über dieſen Graben zu kommen, one must take a long or huge stride to clear this ditch; ſehen Sie, was er für —e macht, see what strides he is taking, how he is stalking on, struts about: Einem auf allen —en und Tritten nachgehen [in fam. lang.], to follow or dog any one step for step, to follow any one like his shadow, to stick to any one's heels, to dodge any one's footsteps; — für — gehen, to walk gravely, slowly, to take measured steps, to march; einen — rückwärts or zurück thun, to make or take a step backwards, a retreating or retiring step; keinen — mehr thun or gehen können, to be unable to move a step further; ich habe keinen — aus dem Hauſe, aus dem Zimmer gethan, I have not stirred a step out of doors, not budged from my room. *Fig.* Er hat manchen vergeblichen — gethan, um Sc, he has taken many a useless or fruitless step, has made many vain proceedings, he has given himself much useless trouble; ich werde keinen — deswegen thun, I shall not take or stir a step, move a peg in it; den erſten — thun, to take the first step or steps, to make the first advance; es iſt nur um den erſten — zu thun, the first step is the only difficulty; man beobachtet alle ſeine —e, all his steps or proceedings are watched, observed; ich hätte ihm einen ſolchen —, einen ſo kühnen — nicht zugetraut, I should never have believed him capable of such a step, of taking so hardy or bold a step; in der Mathematik kann man blos — vor — vorwärts kommen, in mathematics improvement must take place progressively, one can only advance step by step. 2) [as a measure or scale of distance] a pace, a step. Ein gemeiner —, a common pace, a step of the usual length [i. e. five sixths of a yard]; der doppelte or geometriſche —, the double or geometrical pace [of five feet]; dieſes Zimmer iſt zehn —e lang und ſechs breit or tief, this room is ten paces or steps long, is ten feet by six: dieſe Flinte ſchießt auf 200 —e, this gun carries two hundred paces. *Fig.* [speaking of a small space] Es iſt nur einen — dahin, er wohnt drei —e von hier [in fam. lang.], it is only a step to it, he lives two or three steps off; es iſt nur ein — zwiſchen mir und dem Tode [in Scripture], there is but a step between me and death; er hat nur noch einen — zum Grabe [fam.], he has one leg already in the grave. 3) [manner of walking &c.] pace. Er hat einen guten — am Leibe [in common people's lang.], he is a good walker, he has a strong pair of legs of his own; im — gehen, to go a walk, to walk; einen guten, ſtarken — gehen, to go or keep up a good, a round, brisk, smart or swinging pace; ich ging meinen kleinen — fort, I kept on at my jogging pace, in my jig-jogging way; er ging ſeinen kleinen — fort, he kept on his humdrum pace, kept nudging along; —, gleichen — halten, to keep time in walking, [on the parade in marching] to march in time; ich konnte nicht —, gleichen — mit ihm halten, er ging mir zu ſchnell, I was not able to keep up with him, he went or walked too fast; im — reiten, to walk a horse, to rein in a horse to a walk; dieſes Pferd hat, geht keinen —, this horse is not a good walker; es hat einen guten, ſtarken —, geht gut im —, it [he] has a good, strong, fast walk, steps out well, has a good [walking] pace, he walks or goes at a good rate; ein Pferd in — bringen, im — gehen laſſen, to bring or pull up a horse to a walk or pace; ein Pferd, das den — geht, a horse that walks or paces. *Fig.* Gleichen — mit Einem halten, to keep up, to keep pace with any one, not to allow any one to get ahead, not to let one's self be outdone, outshone or outvied by any one.

Schritt-gänger, *m* [a walking horse] a walker, a pacing horse, a pacer. —maß, *n* measure, distance of a pace. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in music] slow time, andante. —mäßiges Stück, an andante piece. —meſſer, *m.* V. —zähler. —ſchuh, *m.* 1) V. Schlittſchuh. 2) V. Schneeſchuh. —ſtein, *m.* a stepping-stone [across a brook &c.] —weiſe, *adv.* by steps, by degrees. —zähler, *m.* one who measures the steps [as, for instance, a second at a duel]; *it.* [for measuring one's steps] [if a wheel] odometer, [for the watch-pocket] a pedometer.

Schrittlings, *adv.* — gehen, to walk step by step; — über einem Graben ſtehen, to stand astraddle, astride, across a ditch.

‖Schröbben, V. Schrubben.

Schröbel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to reiben] [with cloth-manufacturers] a fine-tooth card or comb.

Schröbeln, [V. Schrobel] *v. tr.* [with cloth-manufacturers] to comb or card fine. Das —, fine carding or combing.

Schröbſäge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in seamen's lang.] a handsaw.

Schröckſtein, *m.* V. Griesſtein, Nierenſtein.

Schröder, *m.* V. Schröter.

Schröff, *adj.* and *adv.* [allied to the Swed. *riſwa* to rip; Lat. *rumpo, rupi* whence *rupes*] 1) rough, rugged, uneven. 2) very steep, precipitous. —e Berge, Felſen, steep, arduous, precipitous, craggy mountains, rocks; einen Felſen — abhauen, den Rand eines Grabens — abſtechen, to cut a rock, the side or bank of a ditch steep down, to hew a rock down abruptly, to make the sides of a ditch nearly perpendicular, to give an abrupt or a steep slope to a rock, to a ditch. Syn. V. Jähe 3) *Fig.* rough, not of easy access, gruff, harsh. Sein —es Weſen fällt ins Abſtoßende, Abſchreckende, Widerwärtige, the roughness or gruffness of his manners become almost forbidding; unter einer —en Außenſeite verbirgt er ein fühlendes Herz, under a rough aspect, exterior he hides a warm, feeling heart.

Schroffgewächs, *n.* sea-weed, sea-wreck. —hobel, *m.* V. Schruffhobel.

Schröff, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Schroffe 2).

Schröffe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) V. Schroffheit. 2) steepness, precipitousness, craggedness, jaggedness, abruptness; *it.* roughness, ruggedness. Die — des Weges, der Felſen hinderte uns &c., the ruggedness of the way, the steepness of the rock prevented us &c. 3) [provincial] the steep or abrupt side, the precipice of a rock, *it.* a steep rock, [on the sea-shore] a cliff, a crag.

Schröffig, V. Schroff 2).

Schröffheit, *f.* V. Schroffe. *Fig.* roughness, gruffness, harshness.

Schröll, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [provincial] V. Kaulbars.

Schrölle, *f.* [provincial] V. 1) Scholle. 2) V. Grille.

Schröpfe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from Schröpfen] [in agriculture] [fam.] the act of stripping, cutting or cropping the blades [of wheat &c. for strengthening the plant].

Schröpfen, [from ſchraven; allied to raffen, ſcharf &c.] *v. tr.* Das Getreide — [in agriculture], to crop the young wheat: [with cooks] Aepfel —, to warm or do slightly apples; geſchröpfte Aepfel, apples stewed in mulled wine; [with gardeners] kranke Bäume —, to cut or make an incision into the outer rind or bark of cankered or diseased trees, to scarify diseased trees; mit Schröpfköpfen —, to cup, to lance with a cupping instrument; ſich — laſſen, to get cupped, to have one's self cupped. *Fig.* Einen — [in common people's lang., for übernehmen], to fleece any one; dieſer Richter ſchröpft gewaltig, this judge makes one pay, fork out, knows how to bleed. Das —, V. Schröpfung.

Schröpf-eiſen, *n.*, —flinte, *f.* V. —ſchnäpper. —glas, *n.* a cupping-glass. —kopf, *m.* [with surgeons] a cupping-glass. —köpfe aufſetzen, to apply cupping glasses, to cup. —lampe, *f.* a lamp for rarefying or exhausting the air in the cupping-glass. —ſchnäpper, *m.* [with surgeons] a scarificator, the lancet of a cupping or scarificating machine. —wunde, *f.* cut from the cupping-lancet. —zeug, *n.* apparatus for cupping.

Schröpfer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with surgeons] a cupper, one who bleeds with cupping-glasses.

Schröpfung, *f.* [with surgeons] scarification, cupping.

Schrōt, *n.* [provincial *m.*] [-es, *pl.* -e] *dim.* **Schrötchen, Schrötlein,** *n.* [probably allied to **kratzen**, Fr. *gratter*, in the sense of tearing, cutting] 1) [generally, a part cut off from any thing] a cut, piece. **Diese Betttücher sind aus zwei, drei —en zusammengesetzt,** these sheets are composed of two, three pieces; — [in woods and forests], a trunk, log, stem, block [of felled timber]; **—e zu Brunnenröhren,** trunks, blocks for fountain pipes; *it.* —, any thing made out of a trunk &c.; [with miners] **ein —,** a frame of timber or woodwork for the shaft-lining; *it.* —, the case or cage to the wheel of an hydraulic machine. 2) [in the mint] a planchet, a blank; V. **Schrötling**; *it* the proper weight of this alloy; **Münze von gutem — und Korne,** money of good alloy, of just weight. *Fig.* **Ein Mann von altem — und Korne** [in fam. lang.], a man of acknowledged probity, of the good old stamp, of sterling worth. [cant] of the right sort; **von grobem —e seyn** [in common people's lang.], to be excessively ill-bred and vulgar; **nach altem — seyn** [in fam. lang.], of the antique cut, of the old school. 3) **Schrötchen, Schrötlein, Schrotel,** clippings, cuttings, chips, shavings, parings, shreds, saw-dust; [with tailors &c.] cabbage; [in the mint] **—e,** the clippings, shearings, filings of the laminae or plates, [with quarrymen] —, [fragments of the stones] rubbish, rubble. 4) [little pieces hacked, cut &c.] [with blacksmiths] fragments of iron remaining in the slag during melting but recovered by poking and working out, dross, iron-grains, rubble; — [in domestic oeconomy], grains, coarse pounded meal, pollard, bruised corn &c. **Die Schweine mit — mästen,** to fatten the hogs with grits, grains, with pollard; **Gersten—**; [especially for shooting] shot, small shot, grape, langrel; **grobes, kleines —,** coarse, fine, small-shot, common shot, grape-shot; **die kleinste Art —,** the least kind of small-shot; **die größte Art —,** swan-shot; **mit — schießen,** to shoot with small shot; **diese Flinte schießt das — weit auseinander,** this gun or fowling-piece scatters the small-shot; V. **Fuchs—, Hasen—, Wolfs—** &c.

Schrot-art, *f.* wood-cutter's axe. **—baum,** *m.* post or beam for letting down barrels &c., beer-ladder. **—beil,** *n.* V. **—art. —beutel,** *m.* a shot bag, shot pouch. **—bock,** *m.* a trestle horse for unloading weights or burthens. **—bohrer,** *m.* [Pumpenbohrer] a pump-borer. **—büchse,** *f.* 1) a box or canister for shot. 2) a fowling-piece. **—bunzen,** *m.* [with goldsmiths] a chisel, a scalper. **—eisen,** *n.* a scraper, parer, chisel, googe, scalper; [with locksmiths] a priming-iron; [with gardeners] pruning-hook; [with shoemakers] cutting-knife, paring-knife, crescent; *it.* an enameller's file; *it.* [with surgeons] rugine, a surgeon's rasp, a dentist's file. **—faß,** *n.* tub for the grains, grain-tub. **—form,** *f* 1) form or shape of small shot. 2) mould for cast shot, swan-shot, canister-shot, case-shot. **—förmig,** *adj.* and *adv.* in the shape of small-shot. **—hammer,** *m.* [with goldsmiths] a sharp tool for cutting off a piece from a silver-ingot, hammer-chisel. **—hobel,** *m.* [with joiners] a large rabbit-plane. **—kasten,** *m.* [with millers] the bran-chest. **—kleie,** *f.* [with millers] coarse bran, undressed bran, coarsish pollen. **—koker, —köcher,** *m.* [in seamen's lang.] canister for case-shot, for langrage — **korn,** *n* 1) [in sportsmen's lang.] a [single] shot. 2) [with millers] coarse meal, grains, grits. **—leiter,** *f.* a slider, a beer-ladder; [in seamen's lang.] a range of skeeds. **—maus,** *f.* [in nat. hist.] V. **Siebenschläfer. —mehl,** *n* [with millers] unbolted meal, oatmeal, grit, groats. **—meisel,** *m.* a chisel; [with blacksmiths] hot chisel; V. **—eisen. —messer,** *n.* cutting or paring knife; V. **—eisen. —messing,** *n.* brass clippings; *it.* latten-brass **—model,** *m.* V. **—form** 2). **—mühle,** *f.* a mill with querns for grinding coarse flour. **—sack,** *m.* a shot bag, a bag for langrel or langrage, grape shot. **—säge,** *f.* [with carpenters] [Baumsäge] the great double-saw [with two handles]; *it* pit-saw; *it.* a whip-saw, [with joiners] a saw for cutting a round or any other compass-kerf a compass-saw; [with comb makers] a sort of tenon-saw; [in a comb-making machine] the cutter. **—sägeförmig,** *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] **—sägeförmiges Blatt** [a variety of pinnatifid], runcinate leaf. **—schere,** *f.* shears; [in the mint] planchet-shears. **—schwein,** *n.* 1) a middle-sized pig, a bacon-pig. 2) pig fattened with barley-meal, pollard, bran, grains. **—seil,** *n.* great rope for stowing barrels, hogsheads &c. in a wine-cellar. **—sieb,** *n.* [with shot-makers] a plate of copper trencher-shaped fitting an iron frame and having about 40 holes, held over water, the copper-plate for shot-casting; *it.* sieve for sorting the different-sized shot. **—silber,** *n.* grains or globules of silver, which remain sticking to the copper-plates placed in aqua regia for separating the gold, pearls of silver. **—speck,** *m.* streaked bacon; [in a bad sense] Irish bacon, Wiltshire bacon. **—stahl,** *m.* V. **—meißel. —stock,** *m.* chopping-block or log, sawing-block. **—strick,** *m.* V. **—seil. —stück,** *n.* 1) cutting, shred, list, selvage; [in the mint] planchet, blank. 2) [in gunnery] a forty-eight pounder, a basilisk; V. **Kammerstück. —tau,** *n.* a rope for hoisting or lowering burthens, a rope for stowing wine-casks or beer-barrels into a cellar; [in seamen's lang.] a parbuckle. **—thurm,** *m.* tower for casting swan-shot, large shot. **—wage,** *f.* [Bleiwage, Setzwage] [with masons and bricklayers] plumb-line, a level; [with carpenters] level, plummet-line. **—werk,** *n.* 1) [with miners] the lining [with carpentry work] of a shaft or a pit to a mine. 2) a shot-foundry. **—winde,** *f.* a winch, a windlass, a capstan. **—wurm,** *m.* [little used] V. **Erdgrille. —zahn,** *m.* an incisive tooth. **—zeug,** *n.* [in the mint] tools for clipping, paring, filing &c.

Schröte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) V. **Schroteisen, Schrotmeißel.** 2) [Anschrote] list, selvage. 3) [in seamen's lang.] clue of a sail.

Schrötel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] shreds, parings, clippings; V. **Schrot** 3).

Schröteln, *v. intr.* to steer clear of the ruts, to keep the ruts between the wheels.

1. Schröten, [allied to **kratzen**; Fr. *gratter* = reißen, that is **schneiden**] *v. tr.* 1) [benagen] to gnaw, nibble. **Die Mäuse — [benagen] das Holz, den Käse** &c., the mice gnaw the wood, nibble the cheese &c. 2) [grob zermalen] **Getreide —,** to grind wheat into coarse flour; **geschrotene Gerste,** coarse barley-meal; **das Malz —** [with brewers], to bruise the malt. 3) [aushöhlen] [with miners] to hollow, pierce, detach, work into rubble the rock, earth, soil [underground]. 4) [zerschneiden] [generally] to cut or tear across, to shred, to saw across &c.; **einen Stamm in drei Theile —,** to cut a trunk or stem into three pieces; **den Draht zu den Nadeln —,** to cut or clip the pin-wire into shanks; [with blacksmiths] **ein Stück Eisen entzwei —,** to cut asunder a piece of iron; [with miners] **geschrotene Eisen,** pieces or bits of rod-iron; [in the mint] **die Zaine —,** to cut, clip the blanchets; V. **Ausstückeln**; *it.* **die Münzstücke —,** to clip, file smooth, prune the edges of the coins; **das Holz —** [with turners], to take off the rough of the wood with the googe; [with comb makers] **das Horn —,** to saw the horn; [if in a machine] to cut the bone &c. 5) [abschneiden] [in agriculture] **Das Getreide —,** to cut down or reap the corn with the sickle.

2. Schröten, [appears allied to **rütteln**, to the Lat. *rotare*] *v. tr.* to roll, to trundle. **Eine Last von dem Wagen —,** to trundle a burthen out of the wagon; **Wein, ein Faß in den Keller —,** to let down wine, to roll down a cask into the cellar; **ein Faß Wein aus dem Keller herauf** or **hinauf —,** to roll up a cask of wine out of the cellar; V. **Ab—, Auf—. Das — des Weines, eines Fasses in den Keller,** the stowing of wine, of a barrel away in the cellar; — **der Münzstücke,** clipping &c. of the coins, planchets.

1 Schröter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [one who cuts or shreds] *a*) [= **Schneider**] a cutter; [for a tailor, in a bad sense] a snip. *b*) [in the mint **Münz—**] the filer, scraper of the blanks. *c*) [with cutlers] the workman who makes the scales of rasors, knife-handles. *d*) [**Hirschkäfer**] stag-beetle; V. **Baum—, Feuer—** &c. 2) a chisel for cutting iron; V. **Schroteisen, Schrotmeißel.**

2. Schröter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] the man who stows away the wine in cellars, a vintner's drayman; *it.* a brewer's drayman; V. **Bier—, Wein—.**

Schröterlohn, *m.* stowing of wine &c. in cellars cellarage.

Schrötig, [only used in compositions] V. **Bier—.**

Schrötling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a piece, a bit, a morcel, a remnant, a shred, a part. **Die —e gleich schlagen,** to beat [if by hammer], [with machine] to roll the laminae or plates uniform; **die —e ausglühen,** to boil up and clean the planchets [after being weighed and filed or scraped]; [with blacksmiths] piece of the bloom or loop.

Schrötlingszange, *f.* [in the mint] large tongs.

Schrötte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a smoked or smoke-dried anchovy.

Schrübbeln, [allied to **reiben**] *v. tr.* and *intr.* [with cloth-manufacturers] to comb or hackle the wool.

Schrübben, [allied to **reiben**] *v. tr.* [fam.] to rub hard, to scrub; V. **Scheuern.** [in seamen's lang.] **Das Schiff, die Seiten des Schiffes —,** to scrub, swab, to hog or sweep a ship, a ship's sides; [with joiners] **das Holz, ein Brett —,** to rough-hew or plane wood, a board. *Fig.* [rather provincial and in common people's lang.] **Einen —, die Bauern —** [low], to tax any one by extortion, to rifle the peasants. **Das —,** rubbing hard, scrubbing, scouring; *it.* [low] fleecing, extortion, rifling

Schrubbhobel, *m.* V. **Schrothobel.**

Schrübber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a scrub-

ber; [in seamen's lang.] a swabber, [in fun] one who swears over the holy stone. 2) a broom-stump, a stump-brush, scrubbing-brush; [in seamen's lang.] a swab.

Schrúffhobel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a small plane of block-makers, a sort of jack plane.

Schrúll, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [with cloth-manufacturers] a prop, a stay, a lever for forcing down the lower-rail in tenter-stretching.

Schrúmpel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [low] V. Falte, Runzel.

Schrúmpelig, *adj.* and *adv.* [low] V. Runzelig.

Schrúmpeln, [allied to rümpfen] *v. intr.* [of stuffs, of the skin &c.] [low] to wrinkle, to shrink up; [of sleeves] to pucker; [of leather] to shrivel; [of parchment] to wrinkle, to shrivel, to crumple or rumple; [of leaves] to parch, to wither up &c. Das —, shrivelling, crumpling, wrinkling, puckering, pursing.

Schrúmpen, V. Schrumpfen.

Schrúmpf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Runzel, Falte.

Schrúmpfen, [allied to rümpfen] *v. intr.* [of the skin &c.] to wrinkle, shrivel, shrink up; V. Ein—; [of milk when boiled or when turning] to form a thin pellicle or skin, to shrivel, *it.* to curdle; [of water] to form a thin pellicle of ice immediately antecedent to its congelation, to freeze, to congeal; *it.* ſich — [in common people's lang.], to shrink, to shrivel, to pucker or purse up.

Schrúmpfig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in common people's lang.] wrinkled, shriveled; V. Runzelig.

Schrúnde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from the Old Germ. ſchrinden = ſpalten] Schrund, [-es, *pl.* Schrúnde] *dim.* Schrúndchen, ‖Schrúndlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] split, crack, crevice, flaw. Die Hitze macht —n in die Erde, the heat makes cracks in the ground; die —n im Eiſe, the cracks in ice; die —n der Felſen, the fissures, rents, crevices of the rocks; *it.* a crack, split, chap in the skin; eine — an der Lippe, —n an Händen &c. haben, to have a split in the lip, a split-lip, a chap in the hands &c., chapped hands &c.; [in medicine] —n am Munde, an den Lippen &c., malignant, dry and deep cutaneous fissures, hagades.

Schrúnden, [V. Schrunde] I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [through heat or cold, of the earth, skin] to crack, to split, to chap. Die Erde ſchrundet vor Hitze, the earth or ground cracks through the heat; geſchrundene Lippen, Hände, split lips, chapped hands; geſchrundene Ohren, sore ears. II. *v. refl.* Die Mauer ſchrundet ſich, the wall cracks, splits, has a flaw.

Schrúndenkraut, *n.* [-es] rhagadiolus.

Schrúndig, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] cracked, chapped, split.

Schrúnthahn, V. Truthahn.

Schrúpfen, [allied to rupfen] I. *v. tr.* [in metallurgy] to use the gouge [for taking off the rough of rolling-pins, balls &c. in the lathe]. II. *v. intr.* V. Schrumpfen.

Schúb, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schübe] 1) a shoving, a shove, a push, [at skittles] bowl, tip. Einen — thun, to bowl, to play; mit or in Einem —e alle neun Kegel werfen, to tip the whole of the nine pins at one bowl or cast; ich habe den erſten —, I have the first bowl, the first go off; den erſten — thun, to bowl first, to go off; V. Anſchub; der — [die Fortſchaffung] des Getreides, the transport of grain, of corn; den — vornehmen, auf dem — fortſchaffen [provincial], to pass vagabonds or tramps on to their country, their home, their parish. 2) [the condition of pushing any thing] [with gardeners, foresters] Der —[Trieb] eines Baumes, the shoot of a tree; der erſte, zweite —, the first, the second shoot; *it.* [with veterinary surgeons &c.] the cutting of new teeth with horses; die Pferde thun im dritten Jahre den erſten —, horses cut their teeth for the first time when three years old; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] fair curve, hollow floor [alluding to the keel's first row and outer clothing of planks]. 3) that which is pushed] Die Schübe [more usual Schubfächer] eines Schrankes, the drawers of a closet or press. 4) [as much as is set or pushed at one time] [with bakers] Ein — Brod, a batch of bread, V. Gebäck, Schuß; [also, *fig.*, in contempt] der König, die Regierung hat einen — Pairs &c, einen Pairs — &c. vorgenommen, the king, government has made a batch of peers &c.; [fam.] ein — Suppe, a spoonful of soup; *it.* ein — Kegel, a game of skittles, nine-pins. 5) [where a thing is shoved] [Kegelbahn] place for skittles. 6) [in common people's lang. = Stoß] Einem einen — geben, to give a shove, a push, a jog, a nudge to any one.

Schub-blech, *n.* [with bakers] the moveable iron-plate instead of an iron-door to the mouth of the oven, oven-door plate. —fach, *n. dim.* ‖—fächlein, —fächelchen, *n.* a drawer [in a chest of drawers &c.]. —fenſter, *n.* a sliding window, *it.* a sash-window. —karren, —kärrner, *m* V. Schiebkarren. —kaſten, *m. dim.* —käſtchen, ‖—käſtlein, *n.* 1) a clothes-press, a closet or cupboard &c. with drawers. 2) V. —fach. —lade, *f.* 1) chest of drawers. 2) V. —fach. In einer der —laden der Kommode fand er &c, in one of the drawers, of his chest of drawers he found &c. —ladenſchrank, *n.* cabinet or cupboard, bookcase &c. of a chest of drawers. —loch, *n.* [with smiths] [at the top of a refining-hearth through which the wood is introduced] furnace-mouth. —ochs, *m.* [little used] V. Schiebochs. —paß, *m.* [provincial] a pass for vagabonds, beggars, vagrants &c. —riegel, *m.* a bolt. —riegel an einer Thür, einem Fenſterladen, a little bolt, a sliding-bolt, a fastener. —ſack, *m.* [in common people's lang.] pocket; *it.* reticule. —ſäckchen, *n.* fob. —sbraten, *m.* [with common people] broken victuals, scraps. —ſchiff, *n.* [unusual] a brigantine; V. Brigantine. —tiſch, *m.* a table with drawers. —walze, *f.* roller, rolling-pin, cylinder. —wand, *f.* [with miners] [Geſchiebe] straud, boulder-stones [worn off from a gang by the action of water]. —weiſe, *adv.* by shoves, in a pushing or nudging manner. Senf —weiſe verſchlingen, to swallow mustard by spoonsful at a time. ‖—wurſt, *f.* chitterling, sausage. ‖—zeit, *f.* [with workmen at dikes] hour or time of rest.

Schúbben, V. Schuppen.

Schúbbiack, Schúbjack, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [low] a lousy fellow; a scamp. V. Schuft.

‖**Schübel,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) V. Riegel, Schubriegel. 2) [a small quantity of tow &c. for stopping any opening] a handful, a grab, wisp &c. 3) Ein — Gras, a tuft, handful, bunch of grass.

Schübiſch, Schiebiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [with miners] inclining, gently sloping; V. Donlegig.

Schübling, Schiebling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) V. [the more usual words] Schiebfenſter, Schubriegel. 2) a little shrub or tree; a pollard.

‖**Schúbut,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Uhu.

Schüchtern, [from ſcheuen, ſcheuchen] *adj.* and *adv.* timid, coy, fearful, nervous. —er Menſch, a timid man; ein Mädchen, — wie eine Taube, a girl or maid timid as a dove; mit —er Miene, with a timid air; ſich — umſehen, — handeln, to look timidly about one, to act timidly; — machen, to intimidate, to make shy, to awe.

Schüchtern, *v tr.* [little used] to intimidate; V. Ein—.

Schüchternheit, *f.* timidity.

Schück, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [provincial = Stoß] a nudge; V. Schupp

Schückel, *f.* [low] V. Schaukel.

Schuckelrad, *n.* [in the Maccabees] [for ill-doers, malefactors] a wheel revolving in every posture or direction.

Schückeln, *f.* [low] V. Schaukeln, Wackeln.

Schúft, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in Low. Sax. also Schubbejack = any one infested with vermin] [in a bad sense] a lousy fellow, a beggarly tramp, tatterdemalion, ragamuffin, scrub; *it.* [generally] a blackguard, scamp.

Schúftig, *adj.* and *adv.* [armſelig, bettelhaft] [in common people's lang.] beggarly, shabby, seedy, lousy. *Fig.* [niederträchtig, ehrlos] base, vile, blackguard, abject, low. —es Betragen, cowardly, blackguard conduct; — handeln, to act blackguardly, like a hedge-thief, like a scamp, like a niggard.

Schúftigkeit, *f.* stinginess, niggardliness, illiberality; *it.* cowardliness, baseness, meanness, abjectness.

‖**Schúfut,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Uhu.

Schüh, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] *dim.* Schühchen, ‖Schühlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from the old ſkya to cover, to which Scheide, Schutz &c. are allied] 1) [certain coverings or textures] — einer Stange, eines Pfahles, the ferrule, sheath of a rod, perch, pole &c.; — einer Hellebarde, Pike, the shoe of a halbert, of a pike or lance; V. Flinten—, Fahnen—; die —e an den Stampfen in Stampfmühlen, the ferrules, the iron-caps of the stampers in crushing-mills; die —e an einem Kaſten, Koffer, the cramp-plates to a chest, of a trunk, of a strong boy; die —e an den Ankern, the shoes of anchors; den — an einen Anker befeſtigen, to shoe an anchor; die —e unter einer Stütze, soles; der — einer Pumpe [Pumpen—], the shoe of a pump; [with blacksmiths] der —, the nozzle of the bellows; [with miners] the sill, flanch or cill [for the cylindrical wooden part of the gin, lever or winch to stand in]; [with carpenters, in seamen's lang.] the pillow, bed of a stay, shore, of a stanchion; der — am Rumpfe der Windmühle, the spout of the hopper in a windmill; V. Hemm—, Hand—; *it.* die —e der Pferde, Hirſche, the toes, edges of the hoofs of horses, of stags. 2) [generally for the human foot] a shoe, [in Ireland, for peasants] brogue. Ein Paar —e, a pair of shoes; hölzerne —, wooden shoes, [for ladies. Ueberſchuh] patten; die —e anziehen, ausziehen, to put, draw or pull on one's shoes, to take or pull off one's shoes; zieht —e, eure —e an, put on your shoes; Einem die — ausziehen, to take off any one's shoes; er macht gute, ſchlechte —e, he makes good, bad shoes; gewendete, um-

gewendete —e, shoes so made that the inner part is turned outwards and the shoes then turned inside out; —e zum Tanzen [Tanzschuhe], pumps; einen — austreten, aus der Form treten, to tread or wear out, to spoil a shoe, to tread a shoe down at heels, out at the sides &c., to tread a shoe out of shape, out of form; dieſe —e liegen gut an, these shoes ſit well, are just the size; *it.* V. Filz —, Pelz —; der — an einem Stiefel, the shoe-part, the foot of a boot. *Proverb.* [fam.] Das habe ich längſt an den —en zerriſſen, abgelaufen, that is an old story; [in England] Queen Anne is dead; I knew that long ago. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Jeder weiß am beſten, wo ihn der — drückt, every body knows best, where the shoe pinches him; Einem Etwas in die —e gießen, to lay any thing on any one's back, shoulders, to throw the blame upon any one; V. Kinder —, [in hawking] die —e des Falken, the jess, the jesses of a falcon. 3) [a length-measure] a foot. Nach —en meſſen, to measure in or by feet; ſechs — lang, breit, six feet long, wide, [low but common] six foot long, wide or broad; V. Fuß, Werk —. 4) [in nat. hist.] [species of balanus] the balanite of the Gorgons, the Gorgon-balanite; *it.* an univalve, and a species of patella or limpet-shell, the crepidula. 5) [in botany] Unſerer lieben Frauen Schühlein, Our Lady's slipper, ladies-slipper.

Schuh-abſatz, *m.* a shoe-heel. **—ahle**, *f.* a shoemaker's or cobbler's awl. **—anzieher**, *m* a shoe horn, [bad] a shoeing horn. **—band**, *n.* [for tying the shoes] shoe-tie; shoe-ribbon, shoe-string. **—bank**, *f.* a shoemaker's shop, a cobbler's stall. **—blatt**, *n.* [Oberleder] the upper leather of a shoe **—blume**, *f.* China rose, hibiscus Sinensis. **—bügel**, *m.* anchor of a shoe-buckle **—bürſte**, *f.* shoe-brush, the blacking-brush, *it.* the shiner. **—dehner**, *m.* a form or last for stretching the shoes. **—draht**, *m.* shoemaker's thread. **—eiſen**, *n.* a knife or scraper for taking off the dirt from shoes. **—fleck**, *m.* [for placing on a hole in the shoe] a piece, a bit; *it.* a list [placed under the heels of shoes]. **—flicker**, *m.*, **—flickerinn**, *f.* 1) a cobbler, cobbler's wife. 2) Die —flickerinn [in nat. hist.] [Waſſerjungfer] dragon-fly, libellula. **—flickerei**, *f.* trade of a cobbler, the cobbling trade. **—gaſſe**, *f.* shoemakers' street. **—hader**, *m.* 1) a clout or dust-rag for cleaning shoes. 2) *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] a drudge. **—knecht**, *m.* [fam.] journeyman shoemaker. **—kneif**, *m.* V. Schuſterkneif. **—laden**, *m.* shoemaker's shop, warehouse. ‖**—lappen**, *m.* [low, for —fleck, —ſohle,] flap, piece, bit; *it.* the sole; *it.* the shoe. Sich auf die —lappen geben [low], to shew a clean pair of heels, to take to one's heels. **—lapper**, *m.* V. —flicker. **—laſche**, *f.* flap, ear, tongue or strap for the shoe-buckle. **—leder**, *n.* shoe-leather. **—leiſten**, *m.* a last. **—macher**, *m.*, **—macherinn**, *f.* a shoemaker; V. Schuſter. **—macherhandwerk**, *n.* V. Schuſterhandwerk. **—macherzunft**, *f* company of shoemakers. **—markt**, *m.* a market or fair, [also] stand, place or booth for shoes &c. **—maß**, *n.* 1) a foot-measure, measure by feet. 2) a shoe-measure; *it.* shoemaker's measure or ruler. **—nadel**, *f.* shoemaker's needle. **—nagel**, *m.* 1) shoe-nail; *it.* hob-nail; *it.* shoemaker's peg. Halbe —nägel, half hob-nails; *it.* V. **—zwecke.** 2) [in mineralogy] dodecahedron carbonate of lime. **—naht**, *f.* [the outer seam in shoes] the welt; *it.* V. Schuſternaht. **—nestel**, *m.* V. **—riemen.** **—pappe**, *f.* shoemaker's paste. **—pech**, *n.* V. Schuſterpech. **—pflock**, *m.* a shoemaker's peg. **—pinne**, *f.* shoemaker's pin, a last-nail. **—putzer**, *m.* a shoeblack, [in an inn] boots. *Fig.* [in pop. lang] Einen wie einen —putzer behandeln, to treat any one very meanly or disdainfully **—riemen**, *m* latchet of a shoe. *Fig.* Er iſt nicht werth, ihm die —riemen aufzulöſen, he is unworthy to loose the latchets of his shoes. **—roſe**, *f.* a rosette for or on a shoe. **—ſchacht**, *m.* the measure of a square-foot by one inch thick. **—ſchmiere**, *f.* grease for shoes; *it.* V. **—wichſe.** **—ſchnalle**, *f.* a shoebuckle. **—ſchnallenbügel**, *m.* anchor of a shoe-buckle. **—ſchwärze**, *f.* blacking-paste, paste-blacking, V. Schuſterſchwärze. **—ſohle**, *f.* sole of a shoe. **—ſpitze**, *f.* point or tip of the shoe. **—ſtraße**, *f.* V. —gaſſe. **—ſtück**, *n.* piece of leather for a pair of shoes, quarter. **—ſtumpf**, *m.* [with shoemakers] the stump, square toe of a shoe. **—trödel**, *m.* cobbling. **—wachs**, *n.* V. **—wichſe.** **—werk**, *n.* [fam.] shoemaker's work. **—wichſe**, *f.* blacking, shoe-blacking. **—wichſer**, *m.* a shoeblack; [in an inn] boots. **—wiſch**, *m.* clout or rag for cleaning shoes. **—zwecke**, *f.* a shoemaker's tack.

Schühen, [low] V. Beſchuhen.

Schühig, *adj.* and *adv.* Ein—, Zwei—, one foot or a foot long, two feet or two foot long.

‖**Schühu**, V. uhu.

1. **Schuld**, *f.* 1) [no *pl.* except in old or scriptural lang.] [probably from the Old ſcîtan, ſcheiden, = to separate, to divide] [böſe Handlung] a bad action, a criminal or flagrant deed, a crime, an offense, a transgression, a misdeed. Mit Miſſethat und — beladen, laden or covered with crimes and misdemeanours, [in a moral sense only] rife with wickedness and crime; und vergib uns unſere —en [in Scripture], and forgive us our trespasses; der Uebel größtes iſt die —, the greatest of evils, of misfortunes is crime. 2) [*pl.* -en] [probably allied to gelten, in Old Germ. giltan = to return, to give back, *it.* to pay] *a*) a debt, a sum due. —en machen, to make or contract debts, to get into debt; in —en ſeyn, viel —en haben, in —en ſtecken [in fam. lang.], to be over head and ears in debt, to be up to one's neck in debt, to be in debt, to have a great many debts; in —en gerathen, ſich in — ſtecken, to get into debt, [fam.] to outrun the constable; tief in —en ſtecken [in fam. lang.], mit —en beladen ſeyn, to be covered with debt, to be overwhelmed with debts; er ſteckt bis über die Ohren in —en [in pop. lang.], he is over head and ears in debt; ſeine —en bezahlen, entrichten, to pay all one's debts, all one's obligations, to meet one's engagements; er hat ihm ſeine — erlaſſen, he forgave him his debt; Einen zur Bezahlung ſeiner — anhalten, to compel any one to the payment of his debt; die —en eines Andern übernehmen, to take up the debts of another person, to make one's self answerable for another's debts; *proverb.* wer ſeine —en bezahlt, verbeſſert ſeine Güter, he who pays his debts improves his property, acquires increased credit; V. Haften; ausſtehende —en, outstanding debts, book-debts, credit-account; ſchwebende —, floating debt; viele —en ausſtehen haben, to have many outstanding debts, much not scratched off in the ledger; eine — eintreiben, einfordern, to demand payment, to require the settlement of a debt, [if with harshness] to dun; die ausſtehenden —en übernehmen, to undertake [the gathering in of] the outstanding debts; ich fordere meine — von Ihnen, I demand of you my debt, what is my due; Einem Etwas als — anſchreiben, anrechnen, to book any thing to any one on the credit-side, to put down to any one's account; rückſtändige —en, debts in arrear, arrears; [in law courts] unſichere, mißliche —en, debts not safe, not valid, nickels; klare or erwieſene —en, clear or proved debts; ausklagbare or eintreibliche —en, demandable or exigible debts, debts of which the payment may be demanded. *b*) [Verbindlichkeit] obligation. Verſprechen macht —, a promise is binding, implies obligation; Ihre Güte belegt mich mit einer großen —, your kindness lays me under great obligation; ich bin, ſtehe noch in Ihrer —, I am still under obligation to you, in your debt; die — der Natur bezahlen [= ſterben], to pay the tribute of nature, to humanity, to discharge one's debt to nature. *c*) [cause of an evil &c., obligation to punishment, i. e. obnoxiousness] fault. Einem Etwas — geben, to impute any thing to any one; man gibt ihm —, er habe die Zeugen beſtechen wollen, the fault is imputed to him, the crime is alleged against him of wishing to bribe the witnesses, of tampering with the witnesses; Einem die — geben, beimeſſen, to attribute, impute the fault to any one; die — von Etwas auf Einen ſchieben [in fam. lang.], to lay the fault, to throw the blame upon any one; die — wird auf dich fallen, the fault, blame will fall on you; ich muß die — davon tragen, I must bear the blame of it; die Buße tilgt die — der Sünde, repentance effaces the condemnation of sin; der Tod iſt der Sünde — or Sünden Sold [in Scripture], the wages of iniquity or sin are death; an wem mag die — liegen? on or with whom does the fault lie? das iſt nicht meine —, es iſt ohne meine — geſchehen, that is not my fault, it was done without any fault of mine; ich bin ohne —, außer —, habe keine —, I am blameless, faultless, clear of blame, it's no fault of mine; ſeine — bekennen, to acknowledge one's fault, [religiously] to confess one's sins; keiner der Unglücksfälle ſoll mir dabei zu —en kommen, none of the disastrous consequences shall be laid to my charge; er hat ſich Manches dabei zu —en kommen laſſen, he has been very much to blame in the transaction; ſich einen unverzeihlichen Fehler zu —en kommen laſſen, to commit an unpardonable fault; [fam.] an Etwas — ſeyn, to be the cause of any thing; ich bin — daran, I am the cause of that, that's my fault; er iſt —, Geſchäfte ſind —, daß &c., he is to blame, business is the cause, that &c. Syn. Schuld, Urſache. Schuld can only be employed for cause, when the effect and motive are bad, but Urſache [cause] may be used indifferently, whether the effect and motive be good or bad.

Schuld-beweis, *m.* [in courts of law] 1) the main point, proof or evidence, the chief proof. 2) [einer Geld—] a document, proof of a debt. **—bewußt**, *adj.* and *adv.* conscious of one's fault, offence, crime &c., conscience-stricken, conscience struck. **—bote**, *m.* a bailiff, a bum-bailiff, a messenger of any court for collecting debts, a sheriff's officer. **—brief**, *m.* a bond, a promissory note, a note of hand, [amongst merchants &c.] an I. O. U. [I owe you]. Er hat mir hierüber einen —brief ausgeſtellt, he has given me his bond, his

note of hand for it; ein —brief von tauſend Thalern, a bond, note of hand for thousand dollars; ſeinen —brief vorweiſen, to prove one's debt —buch, *n.* a debt book, day-book for single or double entry, account-book; [with tradesmen] [for fluctuating debts or for noting down on the spot any thing bought or sold] the journal, [for transferring from the journal] a ledger. Er ſteht in meinem —buche, he stands on my books. —einforderung, *f.* demand, requisition of a debt. —eintreiber, *m* V. —bote. —erlaß, *m.*, —erlaſſung, *f.* remission, forgiveness of a debt, [also] of a fault. —forderer, *m.* a creditor, [if importunate] a dun. —forderung, *f.* an active debt, a demand, a claim. Eine —forderung an Einen machen, haben, to have a claim, to make a demand upon any one for a debt due; zur Sicherſtellung meiner —forderung, for the security, guarantee of my claim; ſeine Gläubiger haben auf alle ſeine —forderungen Beſchlag gelegt, his creditors have seized upon all his stocks, bills, his [outstanding] debts, his &c.; ſeine —forderung iſt die älteſte, his demand, his debt is the first in date, is of the longest standing, eine —forderung verkaufen, to sell or make over a debt by sale or transfer; gerichtlich eingegebene —forderung, a debt on which an action is brought, a debt brought before a court for recovery. —forderungsſache, *f* action for debt. —frei, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) innocent, faultless, blameless, not culpable. Mein Gewiſſen iſt —frei, my conscience is free, pure, clean. 2) V. —enfrei. —gebung, *f.* imputation of a fault, alleging of a crime; [in law] inculpation. —gebühr, *f.* duty, due, obligation. —genoß, *m* 1) an accomplice. 2) a partner in debt, co-debtor —gericht, *n.* a tribunal for recovery of debts &c. a sheriff's court, a chancery-court, a county-court. —herr, *m.* [chiefly used in law = der Gläubiger] the creditor; encumbrancer. —klage, *f.* action for debt. —läugner, *m.* one who denies a debt. —leute, *pl.* debtors, [if females] female debtors. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* innocent, crimeless, faultless —loſer Menſch, an innocent, a guiltless, blameless man, a man exempt from crime; —los leben, to live innocently; —loſe Freuden, innocent, harmless pleasures. Syn. Schuldlos, Unſchuldig. Schuld may be considered in two points of view. It is guilt or a fault, when it conveys the impression of a neglect of moral duty, together with its imputation and harm; when it implies an injury committed or a wrong sustained. This last idea prevails in unſchuldig [harmless], the first in ſchuldlos [guiltless, faultless]; children are said to be unſchuldig [innocent], because they are incapable of doing any thing wicked; when certain pleasures, games, sports &c. are said to be unſchuldig [innocent, innocuous], all that is meant to be conveyed, is, that they are not detrimental; those are ſchuldlos [guiltless, innocent], which are not opposed to any moral law. —loſigkeit, *f.* innocence. —mann, *m.* a debtor, —opfer, *n.* V. Sündopfer, Sühnopfer. —pflicht, *f.* duty, due, that which is incumbent. —poſt, *f.* item, article, part of a debt, a debt. Eine —poſt abtragen, to discharge or pay off a debt, an item of a bill. —prozeß, *m.* an action or law-suit for debt. —regiſter, *n.* 1) [in fam. lang.] register of one's fault. 2) register of debts, journal; V. —buch —ſache, *f.* action for debt. In —ſache Des und Des, touching debts of so and so. —ſchein, *m.* note of hand, bond; [with merchants &c.] an I. O. U. [I owe you]. Ich habe einen —ſchein von ihm, I have his note of hand, his I. O. U. —ſchrift, *f.* V. —ſchein. —thurm, *m.* prison of or for insolvent debtors. Er ſitzt im —thurme, he is in gaol for debt. —übernahme, *f.* the taking up of another's debts. —übernehmer, *m.* a taker up of another's debts. —verſchreibung, *f.* a bond, a promissory note, a note of hand, an I. O. U., V. —brief. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* laden with crimes, highly criminal. Ein —volles Leben, a criminal, guilty life. —zettel, *m.* V. —ſchein

Schulden-frei, *adj.* and *adv* free from debt; *it.* out of debt; *it.* liberated from debt; [in England after having taken benefit of the insolvent act] [in fun and in a bad sense] whitewashed. Ein —freies Gut, Haus, an estate, a house unincumbered, debt-free; ein Gut ganz —frei machen, verkaufen, to make, to sell a house free of all liens, encumbrances, mortgage, dues, attachments, liabilities [to gage &c.]; Einen, ſich —frei machen, to free or clear one's self from debt, to get out of one's difficulties, from one's embarrassments. —gericht, *n* V. Schuldgericht. —laſt, *f.* 1) the weight of crime, of delinquencies, the burthen of offences, of misdemeanours &c. 2) weight of debt, burthen of pecuniary engagements or involvements. Eine große —laſt auf dem Halſe haben [in fam. lang.], to have a weight [of debt] hanging like a mill-stone about one; ſich von ſeiner —laſt befreien, to pay off one's encumbrances, to release one's self from one's thraldom of debt. —macher, *m.* [fam.] one who lives too fast, outruns the constable, a spendthrift, a prodigal, an extravagant or expensive personage. —maſſe, *f.* mass of debt collective debt. Seine ganze —maſſe beträgt ſo und ſo viel, his whole amount of debt is so and so much. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* heavily or deeply in debt; *it.* deeply involved. —tilgung, *f.* payment, liquidation of debt or the debts; [in finance] a sinking fund. —tilgungskaſſe, *f.* [in finance] that branch of exchequer or treasury managing the sinking fund. —weſen, *n.* debt, state of debt, every thing relating to debt. Sein —weſen in Ordnung bringen, to bring one's involved affairs into order. —zahlung, —zahlungskaſſe, *f.* V. —tilgung &c. —zinſe, *pl.* interest of a debt.

Schülden, *v. intr.* [ſchuldig ſeyn] [little used] to be in debt, to owe. *Fig.* to owe. Er ſchuldet ihm große Dankbarkeit, he owes him a great debt of gratitude.

Schüldheiß, Schultheiß, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] —inn, *f.* [probably from Schuld and heiſchen = to summon] [formerly, and still chiefly in Switzerland] the mayor, judge or chief magistrate of a town, [also of a] village, [now in many parts of Germany only] the mayor or chief magistrate of a village; the wife of the said judge &c. Der — von Bern, the head bailiff or chief-magistrate of Bern.

Schuldheißen-amt, *n.* a [village-] mayor's &c. court or office; *it.* [in Switzerland] the magistrature of Bern &c. —gericht, *n* the municipality of a village; *it.* the jurisdiction of a village-mayor.

Schuldheißerei, *f.* the [village-] mayor's office or dwelling; the [village-] mayoralty.

Schüldig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [from Schuld = fault, delinquency] — eines Fehlers, Verbrechens or eines &c. —, guilty of a fault, of a crime; ſich — wiſſen, bekennen, to know, to acknowledge one's self guilty, culpable, [in law] to plead guilty; ich gebe mich —, in dieſem Punkte gebe ich mich —, I acknowledge I am wrong, on this point I candidly confess I am wrong, am culpable, am liable to blame; eines Verbrechens, des Verrathes — ſeyn, to be guilty of a crime, of treason or treachery; ſich eines großen Fehlers — machen, to be guilty of a great fault, to commit a great fault; ich habe mich keines Vergehens gegen ihn — gemacht, I have not been guilty of any dereliction of duty towards him, have not been guilty of any impropriety towards him; wer iſt der —e? who is the guilty one? der iſt — an dem Leibe und Blute des Herrn [in Scripture], shall be guilty of the body and blood of the Lord; einer Strafe — ſeyn [rather stiff or obsolescent], to be worthy of punishment; er iſt des Todes —, he is guilty of death; des Gerichtes, Rathes, des hölliſchen Feuers — ſeyn [in Scripture], in danger of judgement, of the council, of hell-fire. 2) [from Schuld = responsibility, liability] obliged; bound, liable, indebted due. Einem Achtung, Gehorſam — ſeyn, to owe respect, obedience to any one; Einem die —e Achtung, die ſeinem Range —e Ehrerbietung verſagen, to refuse or deny to any one his proper respect, the esteem to which he is entitled, the respect or reverence due to his rank; zu meiner —en Dankſagung [rather stiff or formal], I return you my sincere thanks, thank you kindly; ich bin von ihm, von Ihnen zu meiner —en Dankſagung bezahlt worden [of a tradesman speaking of his bill being paid], I have been paid my bill or reckoning by him, by you, for which I return my best thanks; einem Jeden geben, was man ihm — iſt, to give to every man his due, his own; ich bin das zu thun nicht —, keineswegs —, I am not obliged, forced to do that, I am nowise, in no respect constrained to do it; Sie ſind —, es zu thun, it is your duty, you are bound to do it; ich bin ihm mein Leben —, mein ganzes Glück —, I am indebted to him for my life, my whole fortune, I owe him my life, all my happiness; ich bin ſeiner Güte viel —, I am much indebted to his kindness; ich bin ihm viel —, I am much indebted to him, I owe him much; [in formal style] ich habe Ihnen —ſt die Anzeige machen wollen, daß &c., I have, as in duty bound, come to inform you, that &c. 3) [of money-debts] Einem eine Summe Geldes, die Zinſen — ſeyn, to be in debt to any one for a sum of money, for the interest; er iſt mir hundert Metzen Weizen —, he owes me a hundred pecks of wheat; er iſt die Steuer noch —, he is still behind-hand, in arrears with his taxes; ein ehrlicher Mann bezahlt, was er — iſt, an honest man pays what he owes, is in debt for; er iſt wenig, viel —, he owes little, is much in debt; er iſt mehr —, als er im Vermögen hat, he owes more than his property can pay, than he is worth; er iſt mehr Geld —, als er ſchwer iſt, [in fam. lang.] iſt Gott und der Welt, Jedermann —, he owes more money than he is worth, than he has in this world or the next, he is in debt to every body; alle Zahlungen abgerechnet, bleibt er ihm noch ſo viel —, all payments deducted, there is still so much due, coming to him; wie viel ſind wir für Nachtlager und Frühſtück —? was ſind wir —? what are we in debt, what do we owe for beds and breakfast? [fam.] what is the damage? how much do we owe for &c.? how much have we spent? bring the bill. *Fig.*

Einem eine Antwort — bleiben, to remain in debt towards a correspondent, to have to make or return an answer, not to return any answer; *it.* not to be able to answer, not to be quick with a repartee. Er blieb ihm die Antwort nicht —, he lagged not with his answer or answering, gave him a smart repartee, his due in answering.

Schúldigen, [old] V. Beſchuldigen.

Schúldiger, *m.* [old] V. Schuldner, Beſchuldiger. Und vergib uns unſere Schuld, wie wir vergeben unſern —n [in Scripture], and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us.

Schúldigkeit, *f.* obligation, duty, dues. Es iſt nicht mehr als —, es war ſeine —, it was nothing more than his duty, it was his duty; ich kann es von ihm als eine — verlangen, I can demand it of him as a duty, as a thing incumbent on him; ſeine — beobachten, thun [in fam. lang.], to observe, respect, do one's duty; er that ſeine — als Menſch und als Chriſt, he did his duty, [in chivalry] his devoir as a man and a christian; dieſes Regiment that ſeine — nicht, this regiment did not do its duty, did not behave as it ought, did not conduct itself bravely; Syn. V. Pflicht; *it.* ſeine — bezahlen, entrichten [in pop. lang.], to pay one's dues, discharge one's debts.

Schúldigſt, *adv.* in duty, as in duty bound; most dutiful. V. Schuldig 3).

Schúldner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* 1) a person bound to perform any thing through duty. Ihre Güte macht mich zu Ihrem —, zu Ihrem großen —, auf ewig zu Ihrem —, your kindness makes me your debtor, yours extremely obliged, binds me or makes me yours devotedly for life; dafür bleibe ich auf immer Ihre —inn, for that I am indebted to you for ever, you have by this conferred an everlasting favour or debt of gratitude upon me; ich bin ſein —, ſein großer —, ſeine große —inn, I am his everlasting debtor, I owe him an infinity of obligations. 2) a person who owes money, a debtor. Ein —, der im Stande iſt zu zahlen, nicht zu zahlen, a debtor able to pay, a solvent debtor, an insolvent; der vornehmſte —, the principal debtor; die rückſtändigen —, the debtors in arrears, who have still to pay up, they who have still instalments to make; er iſt mein —, ſie iſt meine —inn, he, she is my debtor, in my debt.

Schúle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Lat. *schola*, Gr. σχολή, but the word is probably of true German origin, and allied to ſchal·ten = to move, in Old Sax. for instance ſceol means Zuſammenkunft an assembly or meeting] 1) [the meeting or assembling of the master and scholars] class, part, school, form; *it.* [the time of such meeting] school-time, class-time, lesson, class. — halten [to give instruction], to keep school; die — anfangen, ſchließen, to commence, finish the lesson, to cease hearing the class; die — iſt aus, es iſt heute keine —, the school is out, the class &c. is over, there is no school to day; beim Herausgehen aus der —, at going out of school, on the breaking up of school; die — verſäumen, to miss school, one's lessons; [in fam lang.] hinter or um die — gehen, die — ſchwänzen, to shirk school, to play truant, [low] to miche; *it.* die — [der Juden], V. Juden—. 2) [the building itself] the school. Er wohnt in der —, he lives in the school. 3) [place of education] a school, [low] academy. Eine hohe —, a high school, college; die hohe — zu Oxford, the university, the colleges of Oxford; die hohen —n [more usual Hochſchulen] Deutſchlands, the universities of Germany; die hohe — beziehen, auf die hohe — gehen, to go to college, to the university; eine — für Mahler, a school for painters, a school of or for painting; V. Fecht—, Mahler—, Reit—, Sing—, Tanz—; eine öffentliche —, a public school; V. Haus—, Sonntags—; eine lateiniſche or gelehrte —, a college, a grammar school, [called in Germany] a lyceum or gymnasium; die niedern —n, the common schools, the academies, the free-schools; eine deutſche — [Anfangs—], a rudimental school, a primer school, a day-school; V. Dorf—, Frei—, Knaben—, Leſe—, Mädchen—, Rechen—, Schreib— &c.; in die — gehen, die öffentliche — beſuchen, to go to school, to the public school; ein Kind zur —, in die — ſchicken, to send a child to school. *Fig.* Aus der — ſchwatzen [in fam. lang.], to blab, tittle-tattle, to tell tales out of school; die — der Geduld, des Unglücks, the school of patience, of misfortune, of adversity. 4) the collected scholars of a school or of a master, school. Die ganze — lief hinaus, the whole school rushed out, came out. 5) [in literature, in the fine arts] the school. Die — des Plato, die platoniſche —, the school of Plato, the Platonic school; die — des Raphael &c., the school of Raphael &c.; die römiſche, niederländiſche, deutſche —, the Roman, Flemish or Dutch, German school [of painting]. 6) [that which is scholastic] Das riecht nach der —, that smells of the school; er hat ein wenig —, he has a smattering of knowledge, a little, some education, he knows something of literature. 7) [that which is to be learned] [in the riding-school] the regular or trained paces of a horse. Ein Pferd die —, alle —n machen laſſen, es durch alle —n führen, to make a horse go through all his paces, to train or break in a horse in the manege or riding-school; dieſes Pferd hat alle —n durchgemacht, this horse has learned all his paces, has been properly trained in the manege.

Schul·abhandlung, *f.* 1) a dissertation on schools, a treatise upon scholastic discipline. 2) [in schools] theme, subject, thesis, prose-task. —amt, *n.* 1) employment, charge, office, situation, place of a school-master, of a professor at a college, of a lyceum, place of headmaster. 2) a domain, the revenues of which are received [in trust] for the maintenance of a foundation school or schools of a grammar-school. —anmerkung, *f.* a school-remark, a scholastic or pedantic observation. —anſtalt, *f.* any school-establishment. Eine —anſtalt errichten, to establish a grammar-school. —arbeit, *f.* school labour, school-fatigues. —aufſeher, *m.* a school-inspector, the visitor of a college. —aufſeheramt, *n.* office or situation of school-inspector. —aufſicht, *f.* the superintendance, inspection of a school. —bank, *f.* school-form or bench. Noch auf der —bank ſitzen [fam.], still to sit on the form, to go to school still. —bekannte, der, die, a schoolfellow acquaintance, an old school acquaintance. Er iſt ein —bekannter, ſie iſt eine —bekannte von mir, he is a school-acquaintance, she is a school-acquaintance of mine. —bekanntſchaft, *f.* school-acquaintance. Es iſt eine alte —bekanntſchaft von mir, it is an old school-acquaintance of mine. —beweis, *m.* a school-proof, scholastic proof. —bube, *m.* schoolboy, [chiefly in contempt] schoolbrat. V. —knabe. —buch, *n.* a school-book, a class-book. —bücher ſchreiben, to write school-books; er hat ſeine —bücher verloren, he has lost his books [school-books]. —buchdruckerei, *f.* printing-office of a school, for schools, for school-books. —buchhandlung, *f.* 1) bookselling trade in the school-line. 2) the shop where such books are principally sold. —camerad, *m.* school fellow. V. —gefährte 1). —college, *n* V. —gefährte 2). —diener, *m.* 1) a servant at or of a school, a school-domestic. 2) [Lehrer] teacher at an inferior or elementary school and at a grammar school. —dienſt, *m.* office, employment, situation of head-master &c. at a grammar-school &c., [also] of a village-school-master. —en·rath, *m.* V. —rath. —erziehung, *f.* education of or at a public-school, [in a more ample sense —erziehung des Volks] national education. —feierlichkeit, *f.* school-feast or festivity. —feiertag, *m.* school-holiday. Während der —feiertage, during the vacation, the holydays. —ferien, *pl.* the holydays, the vacation. —feſt, *n.*, —feſtlichkeit, *f.* V. —feierlichkeit. —form, *f.* 1) school-form, scholastic form or mode. 2) pedantic form. —frage, *f.* scholastic or school-question. —fratze, *f.* [in contempt or comic] 1) pedantic exterior, schoolmaster's sour look. 2) [= ein Pedant] a pedant. —frau, *f.* V. —halterin. —freund, *m.*, —freundinn, *f.* 1) a friend of schools, of public instruction. 2) a schoolfellow, school-friend. 3) V. Meiſterſänger. —freundſchaft, *f.* 1) school-friendship. Noch dauert ihre —freundſchaft fort, the friendship they formed when playmates at school still continues. 2) [collective, die —freunde] Von meiner ganzen —freundſchaft iſt er der Einzige &c., out of my whole stock of school-friends or friendships, he is the only one &c. —fuchs, *m.* 1) [more usual Fuchs, in students' cants] a greenhorn, a freshman. 2) a pedant. —fuchſen, *v. intr.* [fam.] to be pedantic. —fuchſerei, —füchſerei, *f.* [fam.] pedantry; book-learning untimely displayed. Das ſind bloße —fuchſereien, these are mere pedantries, mere showings off of book-knowledge; das riecht nach —fuchſerei, that smells of the school, of the shop, of the pedant. —füchſig, —fuchſiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [fam.] [vedantiſch] pedantic, pragmatical. —gebäude, *n.* 1) college, school, hall, school-rooms. 2) building belonging to or part of the school. —gebrauch, *m.* school usage or custom. —gebet, *n.* a school-prayer. —gefährte, *m.* —gefährtinn, *f.* 1) school-fellow, school-comrade; school-companion of another school-girl. 2) [—college] colleague, co-teacher, fellow-master. Wir waren —gefährten, we were masters &c. at the same school —gefängniß, *n.* [Carcer] prison, cage, for the students, of the school. —gehülfe, *m.* V. —gefährte 2). —geld, *n.* salary or income paid to the master. —gelehrſamkeit, *f.* 1) classical learning; knowledge of the humane letters, erudition in school-knowledge or acquirements. Er beſitzt viel —gelehrſamkeit, he possesses a great deal of school-acquirements, he is deeply versed in the humane letters, in liberal knowledge. Er beſitzt bloße —gelehrſamkeit [in a bad sense], he possesses merely a knowledge of books, all his knowledge is

dead, he knows nothing of the world. 2) scholastic doctrine —gelehrte, *m.* 1) a classical scholar. 2) [a man who possesses merely book learning] a schoolman; *it.* [in contempt] a pedant. —genoſſe, *m.* V. —gefährte 1). —gerecht, *adj.* and *adv.* conformable to the rules of school; methodical. —gerechter Schluß, Beweis, an argument, a proof in form, dieſes Werk iſt vollkommen —gerecht geſchrieben, this work is very methodically written, is written perfectly according to the laws of composition, of schools; *it* [in the riding-school] —gerechtes Pferd, a horse well broken in, trained; —gerechter Schritt, —gerechte Bewegungen, a precise movement or pace, trained movements; —gerecht reiten, to ride according to the laws of horsmanship; ein —gerechter Reiter, a regular or trained horseman —gericht, *n.* [for deciding the quarrels &c. of the boys, for the trial of rebellious boys, of school-offenders] committee of school masters, a school committee or council. —geſell, *m.* V. —gefährte 1). —geſellſchaft, *f.* school society. —geſetz, *n.* school-law. —gewäſch, *n.* pedantic twaddle. —gezänk, *n.* V. —zank —halter, *m.*, —halterinn, *f.* one who has or keeps a little school; a school-master. —handlung, *f.* act or ceremony in a school. —haus, *n.* V. —gebäude 1). —herr, *m.* [Rector einer lateiniſchen Schule] head-master, provost of a grammar-school. —inſpector, *m.* a school-inspector, the visitor of a college V —aufſeher —jahr, *n.* school-year Nachdem er ſeine —jahre überſtanden, vollendet hatte, after having gone through the years set apart for his school studies, after having finished his classical studies. —jugend, *f.* the school-boys, the school-youth, the scholars —junge, *m.* school-boy —kaſſe, *f.* the revenue, funds of an endowed of a public school. —kenntniß, *f.* school-knowledge, classical knowledge. Er beſitzt gute —kenntniſſe, he has great classical acquirements —kind, *n* scholar, pupil, school-boy, school-girl. —klaſſe, *f.* a class, a form, a part —knabe, *m.* school-boy. —kram, *m.* [fam.] [in a bad sense] school-cramming, birch lore. —krank, *adj.* and *adv.* [fam.] shamming, sham-sick [not to go to school, or to get into the sick room]; [at Oxford] ill of or with the sore-throat. *Fig.* Ein —kranker, eine —kranke, der or die —kranke, one who shams being ill [to avoid school]; V. —krankheit. —krankheit, *f.* [fam.] sham-sickness, illness for skulking or shirking school *Fig.* an assumed malady, pretended illness Er hat die —krankheit, he is shamming sick [for the sake of shirking]; *fig.* he gives himself out for ill, he chuses to be sick. —kreis, *m.* a class, [generally] a part. —lehrart, *f* school-method or system. —lehre, *f* 1) a lesson received or given in a school. 2) school-doctrine or lore; *it.* scholastic theology. —lehrer, *m.* a school-master. *it.* usher; *it.* [but very seldom] a head-master, a provost, a professor, instructor. —lehreramt, *n.* office, situation or place of school-master, head-master, second-master, of usher, tutor &c. —lehreranſtalt, *f.*, —lehrerſeminarium, *n.* a normal school [wherein teachers or schoolmasters are formed. —lehrerſtelle, *f.* situation, place or appointment of schoolmaster; [less frequently] place of instructor, professor, head-master &c. —mädchen, *n.* a school-girl. —mann, *m.* [*pl.* —männer] 1) a man conversant with scholastic affairs; [in a bad sense] a pedagogue. 2) a schoolman; *it.* a teacher, professor instructor, head-master at a public school; [less frequently] a schoolmaster. —mantel, *m.* a college-boy's gown. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* conformable to, consistent with the discipline of a school, with school-training scholastic, scholastical; *it.* school-fashion, school-like Das iſt zu —mäßig, that has too much of the school about it; eine —mäßige Ordnung beobachten, to observe a school-regulation, to pay respect to a school-behest; —mäßiges Pferd, a horse trained in a riding-school, well broken-in, properly trained, a horse with perfect paces and carriage; V. —gerecht. —mäßigkeit, *f.* conformity to, consonance with school-discipline, school-doctrine —meinung, *f.* a school-opinion or sentiment. —meiſter, *m.*, —meiſterinn, *f.* school-master, [in Scotland] a dominie, school-mistress; V. Dorfſchulmeiſter. *Fig* Ein —meiſter, ein rechter —meiſter, a knock-me-down arguer, a schoolmaster, a pedagogue. —meiſterdienſt, *m.* office, function of a school-master. —meiſterton, *m. fig.* magisterial, authoritative, domineering, dictatorial tone —meiſterei, *f.* 1) [bad] V. —meiſterdienſt. 2) school master's house or dwelling —meiſterlich, *adj* and *adv.* like a school-master; magisterial, authoritative; pedantic, pragmatical; *it* [in England for stiff and solemn in one's gait] school-masterish. —meiſteriſcher Ton, magisterial tone; —meiſteriſch ſprechen, to speak consequentially, pedantically. —meiſtern, *v tr.* and *intr.* [fam] to come the schoolmaster over any one, to play the school-master, to talk or correct pragmatically. *Fig* [meiſtern, tadeln] to censure, to criticize in a magisterial manner; V. Hofmeiſtern. —methode, *f.* V. —lehrart. —monarch, *m* [formerly] the rector, principal of a school; [now comic] the Domine —ordnung, *f* school-regulation, regulation of a school, of or for schools. —ort, *m.* place where a school is. —pferd, *n.* 1) horse of a riding-school. 2) [—gerechtes Pferd] a well-trained or broken-in horse —philoſophie, *f.* V. —weisheit —predigt, *f.* a school-sermon. —probe, *f.* 1) school-trial or essay; *it.* a school-examination 2) V. —prüfung. —prüfung, *f.* a visitation of schools. —rath, *m.* [collectively] 1) [Behörde] a school-committee, school-council; *it.* board of public instruction; [in England for colleges] warden and fellows. 2) a member or fellow of such committee or council. —rathsſtube, *f* 1) chamber of a school-committee, council, fellows or directors. 2) school committee. —recht, *adj* and *adv.* V. —gerecht. —rede, *f.* a public speech [at the public-speaking]. —regel, *f.* a school-regulation —ſaal, *m.* the school-room. —ſache, *f.* affair connected with or concerning schools, academies &c —ſack, *m.* 1) [in pop. lang.] a schoolboy's satchel. 2) *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] *a*) [= Schulkenntniſſe] Dieſer junge Menſch hat einen guten —ſack, this young man has passed through his studies with great credit, has a large stock of classical knowledge. *b*) [rather unusual] a young man of his academic acquirements, fond of shewing off his knowledge of Latin and Greek; [in a bad sense] a tyro. —ſänger, *m.* a school-singer, a chorister; [fam.] a querister. —ſattel, *m.* [in the riding-school] the saddle for an equestrian novice —ſchiff, *n.* ship on which navigation is practically learned. —ſchlendrian, *m.* [fam.] school-routine, school-ways. —ſchmutz, *m. Fig.* obstreperous, unpolished, schoolboyish behaviour. —ſchrift, *f.* 1) a treatise on schools, on academic discipline 2) a school-book. 3) the programma, bill [of speeches at the public-speaking, play-enacting or other school-ceremonies] —ſchritt, *m.* [in the riding-school] trained pace [of the horse]. —ſitz, *m.* seat, form, bench, stool of a scholar, in the school; professor's chair, master's throne —ſprache, *f* the scientific or technical language of an art or science. —ſtadt, *f.* town or city where the schools, academies &c. of a district &c. are concentrated or collected. —ſtand, *m* condition of a public instructor. Im —ſtande leben, to be a teacher, master &c. [at a public school]. —ſtaub, *m.* school-dust. *Fig.* [fam.] Im —ſtaube leben, ſtecken, —ſtaub einſchlucken, to lead a life of school-drudgery; mortifications incidental to an usher to swallow the daily and hourly. —ſtelle, *f.* place of a public instructor or teacher. —ſtolz, *m.* school pride the being fess of one's school-honours or triumphs; *it.* pedantic pride, pedantry. —ſtrafe, *f.* school-punishment, [fam.] impos. —ſtreit, *m.* school dispute scholastic strife or wrangling. [fam.] wordy war where doctors differ. —ſtube, *f* school-room. —ſtudien, *pl.* school-studies, scholastic studies —ſtunde, hour of school, school hour. Er verſäumte die —ſtunden nie, he never missed going to school at proper time, he never skulked or shirked. —theologie, *f* school-theology, scholastic theology. —tiſch, *m.* school-table, desk, scob. —ton, *m.* the style of expressing the dogmas, style of teaching peculiar to a school, the dialect or crack language, the doric, the slang of a certain school, *it* magisterial or authoritative tone. —übung, *f.* [mündliche] a viva voce exercise Eine —übung mitmachen, to sustain a thesis; *it.* a composition, prose-task, subject for verses paraphrase, translation &c. Seine —übungen fleißig ausarbeiten, to do one's exercises, one's tasks satisfactorily, diligently. —unterricht, *m.* school instruction. Einen guten —unterricht or eines guten —unterrichts genießen, to enjoy an excellent education; der [allgemeine] —unterricht iſt in dieſem Lande vortrefflich beſtellt, the [public] schools are most praiseworthy in this country, national education is most excellently provided for in this country or state. —verbeſſerer, *m.* a school reformer or improver. —verbeſſerung, *f.* school-reform or improvement. —verfaſſung, *f.* statutes, regulations of any endowed school, of a college. —verwalter, *m.* the steward of any endowed school, of a college. —vorſteher, *m.* the principal of a school &c., warden of a college; [at Christchurch college, in London] the dean —weide, *f.* [in botany] V. Hartriegel —weiſe, *m.* 1) scholastic philosopher or sage 2) V. —lehrart. —weisheit, *f* philosophy of the schools, scholastic philosophy. —weſen, *n* the schools, the affairs of schools, academic matters, public instruction. Das —weſen in einem Lande verbeſſern, to ameliorate the public schools to improve the academic institutions of a country; die Aufſicht über das —weſen haben, to have the superintendance of, the charge of visiting the schools. —wiſſenſchaft, *f.* [generally in the *pl.*] polite letters, humanities, classical knowledge. —witz, *m.* wit or sagacity acquired in the closet Der Mutterwitz vertritt bei ihm die Stelle des —witzes, his natural quickness of parts, his natural talents stands or stand in

lieu of acquirements, make up for his defective education; V. Mutterwitz. —wort, *n.* school-word, a scholastic or technical word; [at Cambridge &c.] a cant word [as toggery for clothes]. —zank, *m.* [in a bad sense] a school-dispute, a scholastic jar, wrangle, squabble. —zeit, *f.* 1) time for being or staying at school; [low] schooling. Aus meiner —zeit her, since the time I have been at school, since my school-career. 2) school-time, time for going [in] to school. —zimmer, *n.* V. —stube. —zucht, *f.* school-discipline. Gute —zucht halten, to keep up a good, a rigid system in school. —zweck, *m.* an object, a purpose relative to a school. Geld zu —zwecken, money for school-purposes.

Schülen, I. *v. intr* [unusual] to go to school, to go to a school &c., [also] to a manege. II. *v. tr.* [unterrichten] to school, to instruct, to teach [in or at a school &c.]. Dieſes Kind iſt gut geſchult worden, this child has been well schooled, taught; ein junger Menſch, der nicht gut geſchult wurde, a young man who never went to school, [in a more general sense] who has not received any education; ein Pferd — to break in a horse, [also] to train a horse to his paces in a riding-school. *Fig.* Ein junger Mann, den die Ehe geſchult hat, a young man, whom marriage has schooled, sobered, formed, polished, softened; er wurde tüchtig geſchult, he was roughly schooled, he was taught with severity, his apprenticeship was a bitter one; ein tüchtig geſchulter Soldat, a well-disciplined soldier. Das —, instruction, schooling; the manege, the training in a riding-school.

Schüler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a scholar, school-boy, school-girl, pupil. Dieſer Lehrer zieht, bildet gute —, —innen, this teacher makes, forms, brings up good scholars, excellent pupils; er war ein — Raphaels, he was a disciple, pupil, scholar of Raphael's; ſie iſt die beſte —inn dieſes Künſtlers, she is the best scholar, pupil of this artist, of this master; die — des Ariſtoteles, die — Plato's, the disciples of Aristotle, Plato; Jeſus und ſeine —, Jesus and his disciples. Syn. V. Lehrling.

Schülerarbeit, *f.* 1) a scholar's task. 2) bungling work, the production of a novice, tyro, of a raw hand.

Schülerhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) of or appertaining to a school, to school. 2) like a mere tyro, a young beginner or hand. —e Arbeit, *a*) a school-task; *b*) a mere tyro's work, a bungling production. Dieſer Geſandte &c. hat einen —en Fehler gemacht, this ambassador &c. has made a scholar's blunder, a schoolboy's fault or mistake; er ſpricht — davon, he speaks of it like a tyro, a schoolboy.

Schülerhaftigkeit, *f.* a school-boy's manner or conduct [chiefly, *fig.*] Die — ſeines Benehmens, ſeiner Denkungsart, the schoolboyishness of his conduct, of his mode of thinking.

Schülermäßig, Schülermäßigkeit, V. Schülerhaft &c.

‖Schülp, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [probably from ſchellen = to shove] quantity of liquid spilled by a shake or tilt, a spill. [with cooks] ein — Eſſig &c., a dash of vinegar &c. [poured each time on meat &c.].

Schülpbohrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Schulp allied to Schale] V. Löffelbohrer.

Schülpſäge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a large bow-saw or frame-saw for sawyers.

‖Schülpe, Schülpe, *f.* [Schelfe, Schale] a shell; *it.* V. Muſchelſchale. Die — am Schulpbohrer, the googe or groove of a gimlet, wimble, anger.

Schülpartig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in seamen's lang.] —er Grund, a bottom, a ground of rotten shells; V. Grund 1).

‖Schülpen, [V. Schulp] *v. tr.* to spill [by jolting &c.].

Schülter, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears allied to Schale, Schild = a covering] 1) [generally a covering] [in fortification] [the place where the face and flank of a bastion meet] the shoulder of a bastion, the angle of the shoulder, the epaule. 2) [in animals and men] the shoulder. Etwas auf die — nehmen, to take any thing upon the shoulder, to shoulder any thing; eine hohe — haben, to have one shoulder higher than another, a hump-shoulder; dieſes Pferd iſt ſteif an den —n, this horse is gourdy in the shoulder, shoulder-pegged; [in the manege] die — einwärts! [a command for making the horses move sideways by placing one fore-leg over the other] shoulders in! [in the army] das Gewehr auf die —! shoulder arms! *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Seine —n ſind für dieſes Amt nicht ſtark genug, his shoulders, his talents are not strong enough for this office; er hat breite —n, his shoulders are broad, he can carry a great deal. Syn. Schulter, Achſel. The anatomical distinction is, that Achſel means the axilla, and Schulter the humerus. In common life however they are in several conversational phrases used indifferently the one for the other, and rendered by shoulder.

Schulter-band, *n.* [in anatomy] the humeral ligament. —bein, *n.* 1) the clavicula. 2) the humerus, os humeri, os brachii. —binde, *f.* V. —tragbinde. —blatt, *n.* the scapula, homoplate, shoulder-blade. Der oberſte Theil des —blattes, the superior costa, the upper part of the scapula [including the glenoid cavity, the coracoid process &c.]; dieſes Pferd hat ſich das —blatt verrenkt, this horse has slipped his shoulder. —blattblutader, *f.* [in anatomy] the scapulary vein. —blattmuskel, *m.* [in anatomy] the scapulo-humeral muscle. —blattnerve, *m.* [in anatomy] the scapulary nerve. —blattpfanne, *f.* [in anatomy] the glenoid cavity. —blattſchlagader, *f.* [in anatomy] the scapulary artery. —blech, *n.* [of armour] the shoulder-piece. —breite, *f.* [with sempstresses] a shoulder-breadth or gusset. —brett, *n.* [Lehne] a back-board, a board to lean on. —ende, *n.* [in anatomy] the extremity of the acromion. —gehenk, *n.* [—gehänge] shoulder-belt, baldrick. —gewand, *n.* V. —tuch. —gewehr, *n.* any arm or weapon carried on the shoulder. —grath, *m.* [in anatomy] the thorny process or spine of the scapula, *it.* the acromion. —haken, *m.* [in anatomy] the coracoid process or apophysis. —höhe, *f.* [in anatomy] the acromion. —jochbinde, *f.* V. —tragbinde. —kiſſen, *n.* [in a carriage] back-cushion or pillow. —kleid, *n.* V. —tuch. —knochen, *m.* V. —bein. —muskel, *m.* [in anatomy] the deltoid muscle, the deltoid. —nabt, *f.* [with sempstresses] shoulder-piece or seam. —pulsader, *f.* [in anatomy] the humeral artery. —punkt, *m.* [in fortification] point of the flank, of the bastion. —rock, *m.* V. —tuch. —ſchnitt, *m.* [in heraldry] the band or bar dexter; [emblem of bastardy] the bar sinister. —ſtück, *n.* [in armour] shoulder-piece. —tragbinde, *f.* [with surgeons] a scapulary bandage. —tuch, *n.* [a gold-embroidered silk-cloth hanging down from the shoulder of a Roman Catholic priest when performing mass] a scapulary; *it.* [formerly worn by dames of quality] a scarf. —violine, *f.* [unusual] a violin. —wehr, *f.* [in fortification] [a work raised to cover sidewise is either of earth, gabions or fascines loaded with earth] epaulement; *it.* a mass of earth raised to cover the cannon of a casement &c., square orillon, an epaulement. —winkel, *m.* [in fortification] the angle of the shoulder or epaule, the angle where the face and flank of a bastion meet. —winkelmuskel, *m.* [in anatomy] [a muscle that assists the complexus] the trachelo-mastoideus. —zungenbeinmuskel, *m.* [in anatomy] the onio-hyoideus, the coraco-hyoideus.

Schülterig, *adj.* and *adv.* [used only in composition] V. Breit—, Hoch—.

Schültern, *v. tr.* 1) to take or put on the shoulder, to shoulder. [in the army] Schultert das or 's Gewehr! shoulder arms! verkehrt ſchultert das or 's Gewehr! reverse arms! 2) [to provide with shoulders] Breit geſchultert, broad-shouldered, square-shouldered.

Schültheiß, *m.* V. Schuldheiß.

Schulze, [Schulz] *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] 1) [in pop. lang., for Schuldheiß, chiefly of a village] village-mayor. V. 1 Schuldheiß. 2) [in nat. hist.] [GoldDroſſel, Kirſchdroſſel] the red-wing.

Schulzen-amt, —gericht, *n.* V. Schuldheißenamt &c. —lehen, *n.* a village-mayoralty held in fief.

‖Schümmeln, [in Swed. *skumpa* and in Allemannic gumpen = hüpfen] *v. intr.* [low] to dandle, to wanton, to dally, to trifle.

‖Schümmer, *m.* V. Schimmer.

‖Schümpel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Schaukel.

Schumperlied, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -er] [Schamperlied] [low] a bawdy song.

‖Schümpferſegel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] corrupted from Schönfahrſegel, which see.

Schünd, *m.* [-es] [from ſchinden, Lat. *scindo*?] [fam.] 1) [with tawers] scrapings, parings of a hide. 2) stinking or disgusting flesh, carrion. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] trifle, trifling. Das iſt lauter —, that is mere trifling, those are trifles, all stuff or trash that. 3) [Unflath] [low] turd, excrement; [fam.] a salad, da-sy.

Schund-feger, *m.* [in common people's lang.] a nightman, a night scavenger. —grube, *f.* 1) [low] the hole for the reception of excrement, the bog. 2) [low] a dung-heap, a laystall, the place for the town-manure. —könig, *m.* [low] V. —feger. —loch, *n.* V. —grube 1).

Schüner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Schoner or Schooner] [in seamen's lang.] [a small vessel with two masts, whose mainsail and foresail are suspended from gaffs, stretched out below by booms] a schooner.

‖Schüpf, Schupfe, Schupfen, *m.* V. Schupp, Schuppen.

‖Schüpfen, V. Schoppen.

‖Schupfer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from ſchieben, ſchuppen] a strap, a [leather] thong.

Schupflehen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from ſchieben] a species of fief to be held only for life-time.

Schüpp, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from ſchieben] 1) [in common people's lang.] a shove, a jostle, a shouldering, a nudge. Einem einen — geben, to give any one a shove. 2) [from

hauen, Hieb] [formerly, a punishment] the strappado.

Schuppdrossel, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the crested fly-catcher.

Schúppe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] *dim.* Schüppchen, Schüpplein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to Scheibe, from schieben] 1) Die — der Fische, Schlangen, Krokodille &c., the scale of fishes, snakes, of crocodiles &c.; die —, der —ntheil [that part which is united to the parietal bone by the squamose suture], the squamose portion of the temporal bone; [in architecture] —n [squamous ornaments], scales; [in armour] —n, the scales [of scale-armour]; [in botany] the chaffy scale [of an ament or catkin]; V. Honig—. 2) [especially] the scale [of leprosy &c.], scab [of a wound &c.] Sich in —n ablösen, to rise or slough in scales; seine Haut ist voll —n, his skin is all over scales; die —n der Kinder auf dem Kopfe, the scales, scurf or dandruff on the heads of children, [if on sore heads] scabs. *Fig.* Die —n sind ihm von den Augen gefallen [in fam. lang.], the scales have fallen, the bandage has fallen from his eyes, he has been undeceived; he began to see his way [in the matter &c.]. 3) [in conchology] —, a shell, a valve. 4) V. Schüppe.

Schuppotter, *f.* little otter.

Schuppen-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —förmig. —bein, *n.* [in anatomy] a squamous or squamose bone —buttfisch, *m.* the dab, pleuronectes limanda. —decke, *f.* [in botany] a scaly cover. —eidechse, *f.* a scaly lizard —ente, *f.* [a species of duck bordering on the teal] the shoveler, anas clypeata; *it.* the scaup-duck. —fisch, *m.* a fish with scales. —flechte, *f.* [in botany] crustaceous lichen, lecidea. Blasenförmige, goldgelbe —flechte, crawfish-eye lichen; common yellow wall-lichen. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* scale-formed, squamiform, scaly, squamous. [in botany] —förmige Blumendecke, a squamiform, scaly perianth. —gras, *n.* [plants all of which are natives of the East Indies] ischoemum. Unbewehrtes —, —gras, mutic ischoemon; granniges —gras, aristate, awned or bearded ischoemon. —grind, *m.* [Erbgrind] [a disease generally on the hairy scalp throwing off branny scales] achores. —haut, *f.* a scaly skin. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without scales, scaleless; [in nat. hist.] [of fishes] alepidote. —mund, *m.* [in botany] the lepidostoma of Ceylon. —muschel, *f.* the imbricated tridacna or chama gigas. —naht, *f.* [in anatomy] squamous suture, lepidoid. —panzer, *m.* a scale-cuirass. —polyp, V. —vierarm. —rand, *m.* [in anatomy] the inferior rim of the temporal bone. —raupe, *f.* a squamous or scaly caterpillar. —rücken, *m.* [in nat. hist.] aphrodita aculeata [often found in the belly of the cod-fish]. —schlag, *m.* [in woods and forests] chips and fragments of felled wood or coppice. —schlange, *f.* scaly serpent or snake, the viper Gehörnte —schlange, the cerastes, horned viper, Cleopatra's asp or aspic; langgeschwänzte —schlange, the coluber constrictor or black snake of North-America; gestickte —schlange, the embroidered viper. —schnitt, *m.* [in heraldry] engrailing. —schwamm, *m.* [in botany] scaly boletus. —schwanz, *m.* scaly tail, a scaled tail. —stein, *m.* [in mineralogy] lepidolite, lilalite, violet mica. —theil, *n.* [in anatomy] V. Schuppe. —thier, *n.* a scaly, squamous or scaled animal; [in nat. hist.] *a*) [—eidechse] a scaly lizard. *b*) the manis. Das kurzgeschweifte or fünffingerige —thier, the short-tailed manis. five-fingered pangolin; das langgeschwänzte or vierfingerige —thier, the tetradactylous, long-tailed manis. *c*) the armadillo. *d*) [Silbermotte] silver-moth, forbicina. —vierarm, *m.* the squamous polype, scaly hydra. —weise, *adv.* — weise abgehen, abfallen, to peel off in scales, to scale off —wurz, —wurzel, *f.* 1) [Zahnwurz] dentary, tooth-wort. Die falsche —wurz, Spanish pellitory, European lead-wort; verborgene —wurz, mother-wort. 2) bulbiferous toothwort.

Schüppe, Schuppe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [= Schaufel] a shovel, [for dust] a dust-shovel; *it.* [for coals] a scoop; [with bakers] a peel. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Einem die — geben [fam.], to shove any one out of his place, to turn any one out neck and crop, to make any one march to double-quick tune; die — bekommen, kriegen, to get shoved out [of one's place], to be ousted, supplanted, placed on the shelf [for another].

Schüppen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Scheppen.

Schüppen, *n.* or [with others] *f.* [*pl.* -] [in games of cards] [Pik] spades, a spade.

Schüppen-bube, *m.*, —dame, *f.*, —König &c., *m.* knave, king &c. of spades.

Schuppen, I. *v. tr.* 1) [in common people's lang.] Einen — [= schieben, fortstoßen], to shove, to push, to shoulder, to nudge any one; Einen aus dem Sattel —, to shove any one of his saddle, to dismount any one; Einen auf die Seite, in's Wasser —, to shove any one aside, to purl any one into the water. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Einen vom Amte —, to oust, to displace any one from his office, to dispossess, to supplant any one of his situation or office. 2) — or schupfen [low], Einen —, to give any one a strapping, a leathering. 3) [to provide with squamae or scales] Geschuppte Thiere, squameous or scaly animals; [in heraldry, geschuppt] scaled. 4) [to deprive of scales] Einen Karpfen &c. —, to scrape off the scales from a carp &c. II. *v. refl.* sich —, *a*) [of things] to scale, to fall or peel off, form or slough in scales. ‖*b*) [of men] to rub or scratch one's self [to rub the skin when it itches].

Schuppmesser, *n.* a knife for scraping off the scales of fish.

Schüppen, [= schuppen] *v. tr.* to stir or cast with the shovel, to shovel.

Schüppicht, *adj.* and *adv.* [Schuppen ähnlich] like scales, [in anatomy] squamiform, squamous; [in heraldry speaking of the shield] papelonné, scaled [with gules &c as fishes are]; [in botany] scaly, in scales, like scales, squamiform. —e Haut, scaly, scurvy skin; *it.* leprous skin; —e Wurzel, scaly root.

Schúppig, *adj.* and *adv.* [having scales] scaly. —e Fische, Thiere, scaly fishes, scaly animals; —e Haut, scaly skin; [in botany] —er Stengel, scaly stalk; die Tannäpfel sind —e Früchte, fir-cones are scaly, imbricated fruits; [in anatomy] die —e Naht der Hirnschale, the squamous suture; [with miners] —es Erz, Gestein, scaly, flaky ore, rock.

Schür, *f.* 1) [from Scheren] [das Scheren] shearing, cropping. Die — [der Schafe] vornehmen, to begin sheep-shearing; Wolle von der ersten, zweiten —, wool of the first, second shearing; die — der Tücher, the cloth-shearing, [for fine cloths] cropping; — der Tücher auf der rechten Seite, the napping and cropping of the cloths on their right side; zweite — der wollenen Tücher, the second cropping of woolen cloths; den Tüchern die erste — geben, to give cloths the first cropping; den Tüchern die zweite — geben, to give cloths the second shearing. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Er thut es mir zur —, he does it to spite me, out of spite to me, to vex, tease, plague, worry me; ich habe viele — mit ihm, I have a great deal of worry with him. 2) [time of] the sheepshearing. 3) [that which is shorn or cropped] wool, fleece, fell. Das Erstling von der — deiner Schafe [in Scripture], the first of the fleece of thy sheep; [with miners] matt of the fragments of the furnace.

Schurwolle, *f.* [with cloth-manufacturers] wool.

Schüren, [originally = stoßen] *v. tr.* and *intr.* to stir, to poke, to rake. Das brennende Holz —, to stir the burning wood or embers; er, sie schürt den ganzen Tag, he, she is stirring, keeps on stirring or poking the fire all day long; das Feuer —, to stir or poke the fire; die Lampe —, to trim the lamp, the lamp-wick; das Feuer mit der Ofengabel, dem Feuerhaken &c. —, to stir up, poke, to rake the fire of a stove &c with a poker &c.; *it.* Feuer — [anmachen], to light or kindle a fire. *Fig.* Sein Ehrgeiz schürte das Feuer der Zwietracht, his ambition stirred up the fire of discord. Das —, the stirring, poking, raking.

Schür-baum, *m.* [with charcoal-burners] poker, stirring-rod; *it.* [in woods and forests] a tree left for seed in a coppice &c., a tiller, standel. —blech, *n.* [with miners] the wire-frame or cage of a safety-lamp. —butte, *f.* [in vitriol-works] the tub or vat for the sediment. —draht, *m.* an iron-wire for trimming the lamp-wick, the wick-trimmer. —eisen, *n.*, —haken, *m.* poker; [with smiths] stithy-crook or hook; [with bakers] oven-rake; [with founders] poker; *it.* crook. —herd, *m.* [with brickmakers] the hearth of a brick-kiln. —holz, *n.* [in glass-works] wood for fuel. —knecht, *m.* [with founders] a founder's man, a workman in a foundry. —loch, *n.* [in a German stove, also in the oven] door; [with founders] furnace-mouth; [in sugar-works] hole or flue-hole with damper or slide. —maus, *f.* [little used] a mole. —schaufel, *f.* [with smiths &c.] shovel for taking away the dust, cinders &c. —stab, *m.* a poker. —stachel, *m.* [with founders] a wooden-handled poker. —stange, *f.* [with potters] lance, pole. —stock, *m.* V. —stab. —zange, *f.* the tongs, chimney-tongs, fire-tongs.

Schürer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* a stirrer, one who stirs or pokes; *it.* [not much used] a person who likes to be poking &c., who cannot refrain from using the poker. *Fig.* Ein — der Zwietracht, a stirrer-up of discord.

Schúrf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schürfe] [from scheren, Lat. *carp-o*, *cerpo* = to tear, to pluck &c.] 1) Der — einer Wunde &c., the crust of a wound &c.; V. Schorf. 2) [in sportsmen's lang., Schnitt] cut, slash, gash. 3) [with miners] a drain or burrow [for finding a live lode]; *it.* an aperture, hole [for the mouth-stones]. Einen — werfen, sich mit einem — ins Feld legen, durch einen — einen Gang entblößen, to dig a trench, to make a cut or adit [to a live lode], to lay bare, to open, to discover a mine, a lode.

Schurfarbeit, *f.* [with miners] burrow-

ing [for finding a live lode].

Schürfen, [V. Schurf] I. *v. tr.* [in common people's lang.] to rake, to scratch, to flay, to peel Die Gänge in einem Garten — [säubern], to rake, to clean the garden-walks; er hat sich geschürft, die Haut geschürft, he has made himself sore with scratching, he has flayed his skin, raised up the skin, grazed his skin. II. *v. intr.* [with miners] —, nach Gängen —, to make an adit, to burrow, to make a drain to a lode or through a flooking. Das —, scraping, scratching &c.

Schürf-eisen, *n.* [with gardeners] a scraper, a hoe. —geld, *n.* [with miners] premium upon the discovery of a live lode. —gelderkasse, *f.* [with miners] fund or capital for any mining-operation. —gezäh, *n.* tools for digging to a live lode. —hobel, *m* an organ-builder's plane; [with joiners] a jack-plane. —schacht, *m.* [with miners] a shaft sunk for finding a live lode. —schein, *m.* V. —zettel. —wesen, *n.* [with miners] every thing regarding the burrowing for lodes. —zettel, *m.* [with miners] a permit to make an adit.

Schürfer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a person who scratches, scrapes, rakes &c.; [with miners] a miner who works at a burrow or lode-drain.

Schürigeln, *v. tr.* [probably from scheren] [low] Einen —, to worry, badger, towzle any one.

Schürke, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [appears allied to the Lat. *scurra* and *curro*, therefore = Landläufer] scoundrel, villain, rascal, blackguard, knave rogue. Syn. V. Schelm.

Schurkenstreich, *m.* a roguish trick, villainy.

Schurkerei, *f.* roguery, knavery, villainy, a take in, a do, a swindling action, a swindle.

Schürkisch, *adj.* and *adv.* roguish, knavish, villainous. —e That, a roguish, thievish act; das ist — gehandelt, that is acting like a rogue.

Schürl, V. Schörl.

Schürlingsfell, *n.* [of sheep] a skin with half the wool on.

Schürre, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [provincial] [Gleitbahn] a sliding-place, a slide. 2) [in botany] shepherd's pouch, thlaspi bursa pastoris.

Schürren, *v. intr.* [provincial] [allied to the Lat. *curro*] [gleiten] to slide.

Schurrerde, V. Scharrerde.

Schürz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schürze] [probably = Gurt] 1) [generally something that embraces or girds in] [with miners] a chain round a vessel, the chain of the mine-buckets, of the casks, tubs; *it.* the grappling-iron over the landing-place for catching the casks &c; *it.* a chain before a furnace or kiln where the rake or crook is placed; *it.* piece of a chain for dragging or letting down timber into the shaft; *it.* chain of the round rods or sweeps of a drag or hydraulic machine; [in architecture] Der — am Herde, the mantle-piece, the chimney-piece. 2) [especially] a piece of cloth &c. wrapped round or a wrapper for the loins or waist; *it.* V. —fell; *it.* V. Schürze. Sie flochten Feigenblätter zusammen und machten ihnen Schürzen [in Scripture], they sewed fig-leaves together and made themselves aprons; *it.* der —, leathern apron [of carpenters &c.] V. Schürze, —fell. 3) [in sportsmen's lang.] the scut of red deer; *it.* the posteriors or buttock of a fallow-deer, of a roe-buck &c.

Schurz-falte, *f.* [for shortening a dress] a tuck. —fell, *n.* [with carpenters &c., with tawers] a leathern apron; *it.* [with miners] a breech-leather. —werk, *n.* [with carpenters] assemblage or frame with key-piece, the frame consisting of king-posts, rafters, struts, ties, braces &c.

Schürze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [= Schurz] *dim.* Schürzchen, ‖Schürzlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] apron; *it.* pinbefore. Die Weiber tragen —n von Taffet &c, women wear aprons of taffeta &c.; der Koch bindet eine leinene — um, the cook ties on a linen apron; grüne — der Tuchmacher, Weber, green apron, baize-apron of cloth-manufacturers, of weavers; die lederne — der Zimmerleute, leathern apron of carpenters; V Schurz 2); — mit Taschen, an apron with pockets. *Fig.* [popular] Jeder — nachlaufen, to be a petticoat-hunter, [low] to be a smell-smock.

Schürz-band, *n.* a cord, band or ribbon for girding or tucking up one's robe or gown. —tuch, *n.* an apron, any piece of cloth, a handkerchief &c. used as an apron.

Schürzen-amt, *n.* [in fam. lang., in jest or contempt] office or berth obtained by petticoat influence. —band, *n.* apron-band or string. —doktor, *m.* [in fam. lang., in jest or contempt] a woman who dabbles with or in medicine, a she-doctor. —zins, *m.* [under feudal laws] fine paid by a female-vassal for permission to be married.

Schürzen, I. *v. tr.* 1) [= gürten] to knot. Einen Knoten, eine Schleife —, to tie a knot, a slip-knot, a bow; einen gerissenen Faden —, to tie a broken thread together again. *Fig.* [on the stage] Der Knoten ist in diesem Schauspiele schlecht geschürzt, the plot in this play is badly woven, laid; in diesem Aufzuge schürzt sich der Knoten, in this act the plot thickens. 2) to gird or bind up, to tuck up. Einen Rock, seinen Mantel —, to tuck up a gown, a cloak; schürzet diesem Kinde sein Kleidchen, tuck up this child's frock. II. *v. refl.* sich —, to tuck up one's dress. Die Bäuerinnen — sich, wenn sie im Felde arbeiten, the peasant-women tuck up their clothes when they work in the field. Das —, tying, knotting; *it.* girding or tucking up.

‖**Schüsel,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from schießen = to hurry about?] [in common people's lang.] a flighty, harum-scarum person, a flyaway, a giddy creature.

‖**Schüselig,** *adj.* and *adv.* [in common people's lang.] over-hasty, precipitate, flighty, giddy.

‖**Schüseligkeit,** *f.* [in common people's lang.] precipitateness, flightiness, giddiness.

‖**Schüseln,** *v. intr.* [in common people's lang.] to be flighty, giddy, overhasty, too precipitate, to run off at a tangent.

Schuß, *m.* [-sses, *pl.* Schüsse, in some instance also *pl.* Schusse] [from schießen] 1) [= a very rapid movement] a shoot, flight. — eines Bergwassers, Waldstromes, the impetuous course of a torrent; wenn das Wasser im —e ist, when the water is in the flood; der — eines Vogels, the arrowy flight, *it.* swoop of a bird; der Vogel ist im —e, the bird's flight is rapid, *it.* the bird swoops, pounces; einen Menschen, ein Pferd, einen Wagen im —e aufhalten wollen, to endeavour or wish to restrain or stop a man, horse carriage in full career; in den — kommen, to dash forth, to throw one's self headlong, to precipitate one's self, to dart; *fig.* to come into play, into movement; als er den Berg herablief, kam er in den — [in pop. lang.], as he ran down the hill, he could not at last stop himself. *Fig* Seine Arbeit wollte lange nicht fortrücken, aber endlich ist er in den — gekommen [in pop. lang.], his work for a long time would not advance, but at last he has set to with a will again. *Fig.* Im —e seyn [in pop. lang], to go on, to proceed well, to make good play. 2) [= das Wachsen, Wachsthum] [in fam. lang.] growth, shoot. Der Salat &c. ist im —e [schießt], the lettuce shoots up into seed, is running to seed; dieser junge Mensch ist im —e, this young man is in his full growth, is growing very fast. 3) [something grown up, something grown, V. Schößling] a scion, a shoot, sprout, twig, young wood, growth Dieser Baum, diese Pflanze hat schöne Schusse getrieben, this tree, this plant has pushed forth some fine shoots; einen — abschneiden, to cut off a shoot, a sprout; das ist der — von diesem Jahre, that is the growth, young wood, shoot of this year; Rohr von einem —, a reed or cane of one shoot; der — zwischen zwei Knoten eines Halmes or Stengels, the shoot between two knots or joints of a straw, culm or stalk; der — [with farriers], the toe of the hoof. 4) a shot [from any engine of war], [especially] a gun-shot. Einen — thun, to fire off a shot; einen — in die Luft thun, to fire in the air; man that, es geschahen mehrere Schüsse auf ihn, they fired several shots, several shots were discharged at him; es fiel, geschah ein —, there was, went off a shot; ein Thier auf den ersten — erlegen, to shoot an animal at the first fire, to kill an animal at the first shot; sich zum —e fertig machen, zum —e fertig seyn, to make ready for firing, for fire, to make ready; ein — aus einer Flinte, Kanone, a shot from a musket or a gun, a gunshot; V Flinten—, Kanonen—, Pistolen—, Bogen—, Frei—, Probe—, Stück—; es treffen nicht alle Schüsse, every shot does not hit; einen blinden — thun, to fire with powder, to fire blank cartridge; V. Blind; scharfer —, a shot fired with ball or shot, a sharp shot; tauber — [Prell—], a shot fired so as to form ducks and drakes, so as to rebound, to glance off from the ground &c.; bohrender, bestreichender —, a shot at point blank or a darting shot, a glancing shot; verlorener —, a shot at too wide a range, a spent ball; [in seamen's lang.] — in's todte Werk, a shot into or in the dead works; — zwischen Wind und Wasser, a shot between wind and water; *proverb.* weit davon ist gut vor dem — [in pop. lang., vor'm or vor'n], danger is best at a distance. *it.* der — [—weite], shot, range, reach; außer dem —e seyn, to be out of the range of the shot, out of shot; der Vogel flog ihm gerade in den —, zu —, the bird flew directly within shot; das Wild in den — treiben, to drive the game within shot. *Fig.* Wenn er mir in den — kommt [in fam. lang.], if ever he comes within my reach. 5) [= Schußloch] [with miners] — bohren, to pierce a mine, to make a chamber; der — versaget, hebet nicht, the mine, the chamber of the mine has not sprung. 6) [—wunde] Er hat einen —, einen — bekommen, he has, has received a gun-shot wound; ein Küraß, der den — aushält, a cuirass or breast-plate musket-proof *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Einen — haben, to be a little touched or cracked, to have crack-brains; er hat zuweilen einen —, he has his whims, his oddities sometimes; er hat zuweilen den —, das und das zu thun, the whim sometimes takes him to do so and so; wenn ihn

ſein — ankömmt, when his humour, his queer fit seizes him. 7) [the powder for a shot] the train. Den — wegthun, to kindle or fire the train for springing the mine; *it.* [especially] the charge, loading; der — iſt ſtecken geblieben, durchgegangen, the gun has missed fire, flashed in the pan, the shot is fired, has gone off; den — aus einer Flinte &c. herauszieben, to draw the charge of a gun &c.; er bekam den ganzen — in den Kopf, he has received the whole charge, the whole contents of the barrel in his head; ein — Pulver, a charge of powder; er iſt keinen — Pulver werth [in pop. lang.], he is not worth powder and shot, is not worth hanging, a thought. 8) the shooting away, that is, the placing. Der — des Geldes, the counting of money by scoopfuls, by handfuls, the shooting of money on the counter, into the money-scales. 9) [das Einſchießen] [with bakers] Der — des Brodes in den Ofen, the shooting or setting of the bread into or in the oven; ein — Brod, as much bread as is in the oven, a batch of bread. 10) [as much as is shot away or in] Ein — Brod [zwei Kommißbrode, Pflaumen, a couple of rolls, of loaves, a couple or brace of plums; ein — Geld [as much as is thrown down on the counter &c. for paying away], a handful of money. 11) [that which is shot in] [with weavers] cast of the weft; V. Doppel–, Oberſchüſſe, Unter—.

Schuß=baum, *m.* [with miners] [generally in the *pl.*] [die —bühne] timber laid over the mouth of the shaft to prevent any thing shooting or pitching down on the head of the workmen, protecting joists, safety stage. —bolzen, *m* [in the mint] the holder of the steel-trepan [for cutting the planchets]. —bühne, *f.* [with miners] a shed, a pent-house. *it.* V. —baum. —fertig, *adj.* and *adv.* ready to fire, to shoot. Sich —fertig machen, to prepare to fire, [in drilling] to make ready. —feſt, *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly in old popular belief] invulnerable, charmed against fire-arms, a leaden ball. —feſter Küraß, a gun-proof, shot-proof cuirass. —feſtigkeit, *f.* 1) invulnerability against musket-shots, against fire-arms, gun shot &c. 2) —feſtigkeit eines Küraſſes, the quality of a cuirass in being musket-proof. —frei, *adj.* and *adv.* out of gun-shot, out of gun-range; *it* sheltered from the balls, from the shot. In dieſer Entfernung, hinter dieſer Mauer ſind wir —frei, at this distance we are out of shot-range, out of cannon-shot &c., behind this wall we are safe, are sheltered from the balls, the shot; —freier Küraß, V. —feſt. —gatter, *n.* the grate at the mouth of a private stream, pond &c; V. Schußgatter, Fallgatter. —geld, *n* V. Schießgeld. —gerecht, *adj.* and *adv.* [in the manege] —gerechtes Pferd, a horse trained to stand fire, a charger, [in sportsmen's lang.] V. —recht. —gerinne, *n.* V. Schoßgerinne. —keil, *m.* V. Richtkeil. —laden, *m.* [in gunnery] blind or curtain before the embrasures of a battery. —linie, *f.* [in gunnery] the line or elevation, the range at which a gun is pointed. —loch, *n.* a shot-hole, bullet-hole. Die —löcher in einer Scheibe, the shot-holes, bullet holes in a target. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in sportsmen's lang.] within shot, within gun reach. Der Hirſch kam, ſteht —mäßig, the stag came, stands within shot. —pferd, *n.* V. Schießpferd. —recht, *adj.* and *adv.* [in sportsmen's lang.] right [in position or distance] for shooting at. Endlich kam das Thier —recht, at last the animal placed himself fairly on a line with the gun, offered a fair hit or mark; *it.* V. —mäßig. —ſchlange, *f.* V. Schießſchlange. —ſtein, *m.* V. Schoßſtein. —waſſer, *n.* spirituous water good for a gun-shot wound, arquebusade. —weide, *f.* the willow, osier. —weiſe, *adv.* after several shots, at repeated shots. *Fig.* Er thut alles —weiſe, he does every thing by fits and starts. —weite, *f.* range of fire-arms, of guns, gun-range. Sich bis auf —weite nahen, to come within gun-range or gun-shot; außer der —weite ſtehen, to stand out of gun-shot; [in artillery] die größte —weite, the greatest range, the random range. *Fig.* Das Ziel liegt außer aller möglichen —weite, the object in view lies out of all possible reach, is hopeless of attainment. —wunde, *f.* a wound caused by a fire-arm, a gun-shot wound. —wundwaſſer, *n.* V. —waſſer.

Schüſſel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] *dim.* —chen, ||—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl* -] [in Old Sax. ſcutel, in Low. Sax. ſchottel, allied to ſchütten] [especially certain cavities or excavations] 1) [in sportsmen's lang.] Die —n der Hirſche, the ears of stags or deer. 2) [in hydraulics] V. Kumpf. 3) [in botany] —chen, *n.* an open cell, an alveol, an alveolate receptacle; *it.* a certain shape in the fructification of lichens, the scutel. 4) [generally] a dish, a meat-dish, vegetable dish. Die Suppe wird in tiefen —n, die übrigen Speiſen aber in flachen —n aufgetragen, soup is served up in tureens, other articles of food in dishes; Rand, Boden einer —, the rim, edge, border of a dish; — zum Braten, a dish for roast-meat, for a joint; V. Suppen—; — der Kupferdrucker, the marble of copper-printers for the Frankfort black. 5) Eine — voll, a dish-full, a dishful; *it.* [=Gericht] eine — Spargeln, Krebſe, a dish of asparagus, of crawfish; ſein Tiſch beſteht täglich aus zwölf —n, his table is daily laid with, consists every day of twelve dishes; Niemand will von dieſer — eſſen, nobody means to eat of this dish; *it.* das —chen des Kelches, a plate or saucer to cover the chalice [at the communion-table]. 6) [in nat. hist., —muſchel] lepas, patella, limpet, acorn-shell.

Schüſſel=alaun, *m.* [in mineralogy] alum plumose, plume alum. —bank, *f.*, —brett, *n.* [with cooks] the dresser in a kitchen, a pantry-dresser; *it.* a dinner tray, a dish-tray. —form, *f.* 1) form or shape of a dish, a dish-form. 2) a dish-mould. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* dish-formed or shaped; [in nat. hist.] alveolate, scutellated. —freund, *m.* [little used] 1) a friend of good cheer of the table, a bit of an epicure. 2) a parasite, a diner-out. ||—bader, *m.* V. —ruch. —hecht, *m.* V. Mittelhecht. —knecht, *m.* [with cooks] a wooden frame with casters for removing dishes, a dumb waiter. —koch, *m.* [with cooks] a kind of blanc-manger or blemange made in a bowl or mould. —korb, *m.* a butler's plate basket; *it* a dinner basket. —lampe, *f.* a lamp made with tallow in small cups, a dish-lamp. —lecker, *m.* V. Tellerlecker. —leben, *n.* [formerly in Bavaria] a dish-fief. —morchel, *f.* V. Becherſchwamm. —muſchel, *f.* [Napfmuſchel] 1) lepas, patella, limpet, acorn-shell. Die verſteinte —muſchel, patellite, lepadite. 2) [Ohrſchnecke] haliotis, sea-ear. —paſtete, *f.* [fam.] a pie, a pasty [baked in a dish]. —pfennig, *m.* [in numismatics] a coin or leaf of metal bearing a coarse impression, a hammered coin, a bracteated coin; *it.* a hollow thin farthing. —ring, *m* [formerly] a ring of metal or osier serving as a dish-stand. —ſchrank, *m.* cupboard. —ſchwamm, *m.* [in botany] Judas ear. —ſpülerinn, *f.* scullion-maid. —ſtein, *m.* [in mineralogy] alveolus. Breit gedrückter —ſtein, compressed orthoceratite. —ſtürze, *f* dish-cover, dish-lid. —tuch, *n.* dish-cloth, dish-clout. —wage, *f.* a scale-balance, a pair of scales, the scales. —wäſcherinn, *f.* V. —ſpülerinn. —waſſer, *n.* water for washing or scouring the dishes and plates &c.

Schüſſeler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a maker of Tunbridge-ware, of trenchers &c. 2) [Freſſer] a trencherman, a hearty eater, a gormandizer, a guttler.

Schüſſelicht, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling a dish, a porringer.

Schüſſeln, *v. intr.* 1) [unusual] to carry up the dinner &c., to serve. 2) [in fam. lang.] to eat heartily, with a good appetite, [fam.] to tuck in.

Schüſſer, *m* [-s, *pl.*-] *dim.* Schüſſerchen, Schüſſerlein, *n.* 1) V. Wurfſtein. 2) V Knippkugel

Schuſſerbaum, *m.* [in botany] bonduc, nicker-tree, nickar, Guillandina.

Schüßling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) a fast-growing youth. 2) a pig between 4 and 6 months. 3) V. Schößling.

Schuſter, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] —inn, *f.* [probably from Schuh] 1) a shoemaker, bootmaker; [ein Flickſchuſter] a cobbler. *Proverb.* V. Leiſten, Rappe. *Fig.* [at backgammon] — werden, Einen zum — machen, to be gammoned, to gammon any one. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) [langbeinige Spinne] father longlegs, daddy longlegs, tipula pectinicornis. *b*) [Schabe] moth. Der oſtindiſche —, the cockroach. *c*) [kind of Bockkafer] capricorn beetle, cerambyx cervicornis.

Schuſter=ahle, *f.* V. Schuhahle. —arbeit, *f.* shoemaker's work. —borſte, *f.* shoemaker's bristle. —bude, *f.* shoemaker's shop. —draht, *m* V. Schuhdraht. —fiſch, *m* V. —karpfen. —garn, *n.* [for waxing with pitch] shoemaker's thread. —gaſſe, *f.* street of the shoemakers. —geſell, *m.* journeyman shoemaker. —gewerk, *n*, —gilde, *n.* guild of shoemakers. —hammer, *m.* shoemaker's hammer. —handwerk, *n.* shoemaker's trade. —herberge, *f.* public-house serving as a place of meeting for the shoemaker's guild or as a house of call for journeymen-shoemakers, frequented by journeymen shoemakers. —holz, *n.* common dogwood-tree. —innung, *f.* V. —gilde. —junge, *m.* a shoemaker's apprentice. —karpfen, *m.* V. Schlete. —kleiſter, *m.* shoemaker's paste. —kneif, *m.* shoemaker's knife. Runder —kneif, round leather-cutter. —kraut, *n.* [gemeiner Doſt] origan, wild marjoram. —laden, *m.* V. —bude. —licht, *n.* a tailor's candle with two or four wicks, [fam.] double candle. —meiſter, *m.* a master shoemaker. —naht, *f.* shoemaker's stitch or point. —pappe, *f.* V. —kleiſter. —patron, *m.* Saint Crispin. —pech, *n.* cobbler's wax. —pfrieme, *f.* V. —ahle. —reim, *m.* [in fam. lang., in jest] doggerel. —raspe, *f.* shoemaker's rasp. —ſäule, *f.* a cobbler's awl. —ſchämel, *m.* a shoemaker's stool. —ſchwärze, *f.* shoemaker's black or blacking. —waare, *f.* V. —arbeit. —werkſtatt, *f.* shoemaker's workshop. —werktiſch, *m.* shoemaker's work-board. —zange, *f.* shoemaker's pinchers. —zeug, *n.* shoemaker's tools or implements. —zeugskörbchen, *n.* crown of an old hat &c. for putting the awl &c. in. —zunft, *f.* V. —gilde. —zwecke, V. Schuhzweck.

Schuſterhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* like a

shoemaker.

Schûſtern, *v. intr.* to make shoes or boots, [fam.] to be in the shoemaking-line; *it.* [in jest] to cobble, to mend old soles.

Schûte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Schüſſel &c.] 1) a metal-scoop or shovel. 2) V. Schûte.

Schûte, Schute, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Schüſſel] [in seamen's lang.] [at Bremen] a barge, a ferry-boat, [at Hamburg] a great barge, [in Holland] a stout built vessel; V. Treck—.

Schûtenfahrer, *m.* the bargeman, bargemaster, bargepilot.

Schûtt, *m.* [es, no *pl.*, excepted in some particular phrases] 1) [generally something thrown out or shed forth] [in agriculture] a heap of corn, wheat heaped up in a pile; [with brewers] batch of malt [for one brewing]. 2) [speaking of buildings] the rubbish, litter. Den — wegräumen, wegführen, to clear, to take away or carry off the rubbish; den — aus einem Hofe wegſchaffen, to clear out to remove the litter from a yard; ein Karren voll —, a cart full of rubbish &c., a dung-cart of litter; unter dem —e begraben werden, to be buried under the ruins. 3) [obsolete] a mound, terrace or rampart composed of rubbish. Sie ſchütteten einen — um die Stadt [in Scripture], they cast up a bank against the city; Schütte bauen, to throw up redoubts. Syn. Schutt, Unrath, Kehricht. Schutt corresponds to rubbish, Unrath is filth or mess, when it has to be removed for the sake of cleanliness, and litter, when for the sake of order; Kehricht means sweepings, as its name imports. See Kehren.

Schutt=haufen, *m.* a heap, pile of corn, of grain; *it.* a heap, pile of rubbish —haufen von einem eingefallenen Gebäude, the ruins, pile of a building fallen in; die Stadt wurde in einen —haufen verwandelt, the city was reduced to a mass of ruins, a heap of ashes. —**höhle,** *f.* a pit or cavity filled with rubbish, broken fragments. —**karren,** *m.* a scavenger's cart, a dung-cart. —**kärrner,** *m.* a scavenger. —**wagen,** *m.* a scavenger's wagon, a wagon for transporting rubble, litter &c.

‖**Schütt,** *f.* [*pl.* -en] [from ſchütten] islet formed in the bed of a river, an island or delta enclosed by a river.

Schütte, *f.* [*pl.* n] 1) a heap, pile. Eine — machen, to make a heap, a mound; eine — Erde, Miſt, a hillock of earth, a dung-hill; *it.* — Stroh [provincial], a truss of straw. [also] a shake-down of straw [in an accidental night-quarter]. 2) [little used] V. Schüttboden.

Schütteln, [allied to gießen, ſchießen] *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to shake, to jog, to wag. Er ſchüttelt mit dem Kopfe [from old age], his head shakes, trembles, is palsied; er ſchüttelte mit dem Kopfe, um ſeine Mißbilligung zu bezeugen, he hook his head to shew his non-consent, his disapproval; den Kopf über or zu Etwas — [in fam lang.], to shake one's head about or at any thing [as a sign of doubt &c.]; Einem die Hand — [out of friendship &c.], to shake any one by the hand, to shake hands with any one; das Gebiß, den Zaum eines Pferdes — [instead of the spur or whip], to give the bit, the bridle of a horse a shake; einen Baum — [for the fruit], to shake a tree; Einen — [in common people's lang.], to shake any one; er hat ihn tüchtig geſchüttelt, he has shaken his hair, his locks well for him; er faßte ihn beim Kragen und ſchüttelte ihn zwei bis dreimal, he seized him by the collar, and shook him two or three times. 2) [to remove by shaking] Die Aepfel vom Baume —, to shake down the apples from a tree; man hat die Birnen &c. geſchüttelt, the pears &c have been shaken down; den Staub, die Federn aus einem Mantel &c. —, to shake out the dust, to shake off the feathers from a cloak &c.; ſo ſchüttelt den Staub von euren Füßen [in Scripture], shake off the dust of your feet; die Schaafe — den Regen aus der Wolle, the sheep shake off the rain from their fleeces. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Etwas aus dem Aermel —, V. under Aermel; eine Predigt aus den Aermeln —, to deliver an extemporaneous sermon, to preach extempore; ſich —, to shake one's self, *it. fig.* to shake one's self from nausea or disgust; vom Fieber geſchüttelt werden, to be shaken by the ague; der Trott dieſes Pferdes ſchüttelt den Reiter tüchtig, this horse's trot shakes his rider violently, this horse has a very rough trot, a hard seat; in dieſem Wagen wurden wir tüchtig geſchüttelt, we were terribly shaken, violently jolted in this carriage. *Fig.* Er wurde abſcheulich geſchüttelt [in common people's lang.], he has had a proper snubbing, a severe setting down. Das —, the shaking, jolting, jogging, wagging; das — des Kopfes, shaking, wagging of the head; [in the manege] das — des Zaumes, the shaking of the bridle, a bridle-jerk.

Schüttel=kopf, *m.* 1) [in common people's lang.] Ein alter —kopf, an old man with a palsied head. 2) [in nat. hist.] [with pigeon-fanciers] the broad tail shaker. Der unächte —kopf, the narrow-tail shaker.

Schütten, [V. Schütteln] I. *v. tr.* 1) to pour, to shed, to spill, to cast. Getreide in einen Sack, aus einem Sacke in einen andern —, to pour corn into a sack, out of one sack into another, das Obſt aus dem Korbe —, to pour out the fruit from the basket, Sand in den Keller —, to throw, empty sand into the cellar; man ſoll dieſen Haber in den Kaſten —, these oats must be emptied into the bin; Korn auf den Boden —, to pour corn on the ground or floor; Geld, Korn in Haufen —, to pour money, corn in piles, in heaps; das Kehricht auf die Straße —, to throw the sweepings out into the street; Erde an eine Mauer, um einen Baum —, to place (for a terrace &c.) earth against a wall, round a tree; Miſt um die Bäume, Weinſtöcke —, to scatter dung round the trees, the vines; der Brauer darf nicht mehr Malz —, als nötvig iſt, the brewer must not throw in, use more malt than is needful, Waſſer in einen Krug, auf den Boden, über die Hände —, to pour water into a pitcher or jug, on the ground, over the hands; Waſſer unter den Wein —, to add water to wine, to temper or mix the wine with water; Wein auf das Tiſchtuch —, to throw [on purpose] wine, to spill, let fall [through accident] wine over the table-cloth, to upset wine &c.; eine Flüſſigkeit aus einem Gefäße in ein anderes —, to decant any liquid, to rack off any liquid; Waſſer zum Fenſter hinaus —, auf Einen —, to throw water out of the window, over or on any one, ein Glas Wein Einem in das Geſicht —, to throw a glass of wine in any one's face; Oel ins Feuer —, to throw oil on or in the fire; *it.* [in nat. hist.] geſchüttete Gebirge, mountains piled one on another, tier above tier, a range of mountains densely grouped, serried one above the other. *Fig.* Seinen Kummer, Schmerz in Jemandes Schoß or [more usual] Buſen —, to pour out one's affliction, sorrows into the bosom of another. *it. fig.* Schütte deinen Grimm auf die Heiden [in Scripture], pour out thy wrath upon the heathen. 2) [to make by pouring] Einen Damm, Wall — [= aufführen], to build up a dam, a wall. II. *v. intr.* and *tr.* [generally, to produce, yield, shew] 1) [in sportsmen's lang.] — [= Junge werfen], to bring forth young, to yean; *it.* [of bitches, bitch-foxes &c., lionesses] to whelp, to cub, to pup, [of wild cats] to litter, to kitten. 2) [to yield abundantly] Das Bergwerk ſchüttet, hat ſo und ſo viel geſchüttet [with miners], the mine works with a good profit; the live lode returned so and so much; [in agriculture] das Getreide ſchüttete dieſes Jahr reichlich, the wheat yielded abundantly this year. der Scheffel Weizen hat ſo und ſo viel geſchüttet, the bushel of wheat has yielded, returned so and so much. III. *v. refl.* ſich — [speaking of milk], to curdle. Die Milch hat ſich geſchüttet, the milk has turned. Das —, the shedding, pouring &c.

Schütt=boden, *m.* [Kornboden] a corn-barn, a wheat barn. —**gabel,** *f.* [in agriculture] a dung-fork, a hay-prong. ‖—**geld,** *n.* money for releasing pounded cattle, poundage. —**gut,** *n.* [in seamen's lang.] goods stowed loose at the bottom of the hold. —**güter laden,** to load with, to take in a freight of corn, salt &c. stowed loose ‖—**haus,** *n.* [Speicher] warehouse. —**mohn,** *m.* [in botany] [that variety of poppies that has holes in the capsules instead of pores, and opposed to the white poppy] the corn-poppy, red poppy, scarlet poppy, Welsh poppy, Armenian or Oriental poppy. —**ort,** *m.* [any place where rubbish &c. is thrown] a dung-heap, ash-hole. —**platz,** *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] feeding place for game, baiting place. ‖—**recht,** *n.* right of pounding cattle astray. —**ſenf,** *m.* 1) hedge mustard. 2) V. Hederich. ‖—**ſtall,** *m.* V. Viehſtall. —**ſtroh,** *n.* V. Schüttenſtroh. —**winkel,** *m.* corner for throwing rubbish, litter &c.; an ash-hole.

Schüttenſtroh, *n.* [-es] [Lagerſtroh] straw, wheat straw [opposed to stubble &c.].

‖**Schütter,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a jog, a nudge. 2) a shake, a jolt, a quake, a heave, a toss.

Schütterſtein, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Schutter allied to Guß] [in mineralogy] real or common chalcedony when containing drops of water, geodes.

Schüttern, V. Schüttern.

Schüttern, [allied to the Lat. *quatere*] *v. intr.* [speaking of a house &c.] to tremble, to shake, to quake, to rock. Die Fenſter ſchütterten, das ganze Haus ſchütterte bei dem Schießen or Geſchützdonner, bei dieſem Erdſtoße, the windows shook, the whole house trembled, rocked at the cannonade, at this shock of an earthquake; vor Froſt —, to tremble, to shiver with cold, to shake for cold, [old] to quake; lachen, daß der Bauch ſchüttert [low], to laugh till one's belly shakes again; V. Erſchüttern. Das —, shaking &c.

Schütterfiſch, *m.* V. Zitteraal.

Schütterung, *f.* shaking, trembling, V. Erſchütterung.

Schüttgelb, *n.* [with painters] a yellow paint composed of white lead, the juice of the French berry or lycium and of alum.

Schüttler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [not much

used] one who shakes, a shaker, a trembler. 2) *Fig* [in common people's lang.] *a*) an ague; *b*) a rough-trotting horse, a rough goer.

Schüttling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in commerce] waste or short wool [shaken or ravelled out from the long]

Schüttung, *f.* 1) [in hydraulics] [Scheidung] a dam, a dike. 2) V. das Schütten.

Schutz, *m.* [-es] [allied to hüten = to form a hut or shed over any thing, to cover] 1) [no *pl*] a cover. Die Kleider geben — gegen Kälte, clothes give shelter, covering against the cold, ward off the cold; der Baum gewährt — gegen den Regen &c., the tree gives shelter against the rain &c. *Fig.* guard, fence, defence, protection, succour, support, refuge, asylum. Alle Kirchen stehen unter dem —e des Königs, all the churches stand under the protection of the king; Etwas unter dem —e eines Freundes zurücklassen, to leave something under the custody, care of a friend; sich zum —e des Landes bewaffnen, to arm in defence of the country; in einer Kirche gegen die Verfolgungen der Sbirren [Häscher] — suchen, to seek or take refuge in a church from the officers of arrest; er fand in meinem Hause —, he found an asylum in my house; in der Einsamkeit findet man — vor dem Getümmel der Welt, in solitude one finds refuge from the tumult of the world; Einem — geben, seinen — verleihen, to give any one protection, to grant or afford one's protection; Einen, die Unschuld in — nehmen, to take any one, innocence under one's protection; er steht unter dem —e der Gesetze, he is under the protection of the law; er steht unter dem —e des Ministers, he is a protegee of the minister; sich unter Eines — begeben, to throw one's self under any one's protection; man muß kein Laster in — nehmen, one must not give any countenance to vice; der — Gottes, des Himmels, the protection, the guardianship of God, of Heaven; — bei Einem suchen, to seek or take refuge at any one's; Gott nehme euch in seinen heiligen —! God take, have you in his holy keeping or safeguard; Gott ist mein —! God is my shield, my strong tower; [in commerce] eine Ziehung auf Einen in — nehmen [auszahlen], to accept a draught, honour a bill. 2) [*pl.* Schütze] [something supporting] [in hydraulics] hatch, flood-gate, water-gate, lock, sluice, stay. Den —, die Schütze aufziehen, to raise the hatches, open the wears; *it.* [Damm] a dam, a dike, a mole, a breakwater.

Schutz-bank, *f.* [with coachmakers] V. Deckbank. **—befohlene**, m. and *f.* client; [in chancery] ward; *it.* protegee; *it.* party recommended to safe conduct. **—blattern**, *pl.* V. Schutzpocken. **—brett**, *n.* [in agriculture] a board for keeping in the corn on a thrashing-floor; [in hydraulics] V. Schutz 2). **—brief**, *m.* a safeguard, a letter of protection, [for travellers in the East] a firman; V. Geleitsbrief; *it.* [for a debtor] letters of delay, of grace. **—bühne**, *f.* [in hydraulics] a stage or erection for securing the shore of a stream &c., a quay. **—bund**, *m.*, **—bündniß**, *n.* a defensive alliance. Einen —= und Trutzbund abschließen, to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance. **—dach**, *n.* a shed, a pent-house, [in war] a roof of defence, [anciently] moveable parapet, mantelet, musculus; [in antiquity] the testudo, the tortoise. **—eisen**, *n.* [Stichblatt; *it.* Bügel] blade; *it.* handle of a sword &c. **—befohlene**, *m.* and *f.* client; [in chancery] ward; *it.* protegée; *it* the party recommended to safe conduct. **—engel**, *m.* guardian or tutelary angel. *Fig.* Er war mein —engel in dieser Gefahr, he was my guardian angel in this danger. **—flügel**, *m.* [in hydraulics] a mole or pier in the sea, a breakwater. **—frau**, *f.* V. Schutzheilige; *it.* V. Schutzherrinn. **—gatter**, *n.* 1) [Fallgatter] a portcullis; [in heraldry] portcullis; *it.* [Gatterthor] grated door, barrier. 2) [in sluices, locks, dikes and dams, a door with two wings made to cause an inundation &c and grooved into cullises, generally in a pair one for the tide and the other for the ebb] the flood-gate of a sluice. **—gehänge**, *n.* an amulet, a charm. **—geist**, *m.* tutelary genius, one's genius. Seinem —geiste vertrauen, to trust to one's [good or tutelary] genius; der — geist Roms, the guardian genius of Rome. **—geld**, *n.* tax upon the right of domiciliating. Die Juden bezahlen kein —geld mehr, the Jews no longer pay for their right of domiciliation. **—geleit**, *n* a safe-conduct; *it.* safe-guard, escort. **—genosse**, *m.* one who shares or enjoys the protection of the municipal laws, and in part the freedom of the city. **—genossenschaft**, *f.* 1) enjoyment of the like protection or patronage. 2) all who enjoy a like protection **—gerechtigkeit**, *f.* right of protection, of patronage. **—gewehr**, *n.* V. Schutzwaffe. **—gott**, *m.*, **—göttin**, *f.* guardian God, guardian Goddess. **—gottheit**, *f.* a tutelary divinity. **—heilige**, *m.* and *f.* the patron saint, the tutelary saint. Der heilige Dionysius, der —heilige von Frankreich or Frankreichs —heiliger, St. Denis [the patron] of France. **—heiligthum**, *n.* palladium. **—herr**, *m.* patron; protector; guardian. **—herr einer Kirche**, avowee, patron of a church. **—herrinn**, **—frau**, *f.* a protectress, female patron. Die Königinn von England führt den Titel die or einer —herrinn des Glaubens, the Queen of England has the title of the defender of the faith. **—herrlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* in a protecting or guardian manner. **—herrliche Rechte**, rights of protection, of patronage. **—herrlichkeit**, *f.*, V. Schutzherrschaft 1). **—herrschaft**, *f.* 1) power or right of protection, protectorship, protectorate. 2) a patron, protector, protectress. 3) district under the protection of any one. **—jude**, *m.* a jew licenced to dwell in a town &c. **—kind**, *n.* a ward. **—kolben**, *m.* [in hydraulics] [Mönch, Wassermönch] a pond-plug. **—krieg**, *m.* a defensive war. **—leistung**, *f.* protection, defence, succour. **—linie**, *f.* line of defence. **—los**, *adj.* and *adv.* without protection, succourless, helpless, unprotected, unsupported, unaided; *it.* unsheltered, without shelter. **—losigkeit**, *f.* unprotectedness, unprotected state **—mann**, *m.* protector. **—mantel**, *m.* V. Deckmantel. **—mauer**, *f.* a rampart, bulwark. *Fig.* Die hölzernen —mauern Alt-Englands, the wooden walls of Old England. **—mittel**, *n.* preservative, defensive remedy; protecting means. Ein vortreffliches —mittel gegen die Pest, die böse Luft, an excellent preservative against the plague, foul air or malaria; die Arbeit, das Fasten sind —mittel gegen gewisse Versuchungen, work, fasting are obstacles to, preservatives against certain temptations **—ort**, *m.* place of refuge, a shelter, an asylum. Einen —ort gegen den Regen, gegen Verfolgungen suchen, to seek a shelter from the rain, a refuge or asylum against persecutions. Diese Küste bietet den Schiffen mehrere —örter dar, this coast affords several havens to shipping, to craft. **—patron**, *m.*, **—patroninn**, *f.* V. —heilige. **—pfahl**, *m.* [for a tree, especially a sapling] a prop. **—pocken**, *pl.* inoculated, mild small-pox; *it.* [Kuhpocken] the cow-pox, cowpock. Die —pocken einimpfen, to inoculate a child; *it.* to vaccinate a child. **—pockengift**, *n.* the virus or matter for inoculating; *it.* the pus of the cow-pox. **—pockenimpfer**, *m.* an inoculator; *it.* a vaccinator. **—pockenimpfung**, *f.* inoculation; *it.* vaccination. **—recht**, *n.* V. —gerechtigkeit. **—rede**, *f.* [against inculpation &c.] oral vindication, defence, apology, apologetic discourse or explanation, [of a special pleader or counsel] the defence, special pleading for defendant, in reply to plaintiff's counsel, plea to declaration; *it.* [in law, Verantwortungsschrift] exception; rejoinder. Verzügliche —reden, dilatory exceptions or rejoinders. Syn. V. Rechtfertigung. **—redner**, *m.* an apologist, vindicator. **—schrift**, *f.* [for a person or thing] apology, apologetic writing; [in common law] a written answer or plea, [in equity] exception. Die zweite —schrift, the rejoinder. Syn. V. Rechtfertigung. **—seil**, *n.* [with miners] rope for lowering wood into the mine. **—siel**, *n.* [in hydraulics] [a sluice provided with flood-gates and hatches running in cullises] a lock with dams and drains. **—sucher**, *m.*, **—sucherinn**, *f.* [more usual ein Schutz Suchender, eine Schutz Suchende] one who seeks or implores another's protection. **—teich**, *m.* [in hydraulics] a reservoir, pond, cistern, tank for mines destitute of running water. **—verwandte**, *m.* a stranger, inhabitant allowed to reside in any place on payment of a tax for stipulated protection or that protection which every native of the country enjoys by its laws. **—vorrede**, *f.* apologetic preface. **—wache**, *f.* safe-guard. **—waffe**, *f.* a defensive weapon; armour. **—wand**, *f.* [with gardeners] a shelter against a north-wind &c. **—wehr**, *f.* 1) V. —waffe. 2) shelter, rampart, shield. *Fig.* Die —wehr der Verfassung, the bulwark of the constitution; das Gesetz ist hier die beste —wehr gegen Bedrückungen, law is here the best defence, safeguard against oppression; die Vaterlandsliebe ist, gute Bürger sind die beste —wehr eines Landes, patriotism is, good citizens are the best bulwarks of a country. 3) a fence; [in hydraulics] flood-gate of a sluice; [in fortification, Faschinenblendung] mantelet. **—wort**, *n.* [kurze —rede] a word of apology, short deprecatory explanation. **—zettel**, *m.* attestation, certificate of one's right of domiciliation or residence; *it.* [Sicherheitskarte] [little used] card of safety, ticket of safe passage, a free-pass, a firman. **—zeuge**, *m.* a witness for or in defence, a defendant's witness.

Schütz, V. Schütze.

Schützbar, *adj.* and *adv.* capable of being protected or guaranteed.

1. Schütze, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] or **Schütz**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [from schießen] 1) a marksman, a shooter, a shot; [in the army] tirailleur, sharpshooter, rifleman. Ein geschickter, vortrefflicher —, a skilful, capital, splendid, excellent shot; die Tyroler sind gute —n, the Tyrolese are good marksmen; V. Bogen—, Büchsen—, Frei—, Scharf—, Wild—. 2) a member of a shooting-club, of a rifle club. 3) [in

astronomy] the archer, sagittarius. 4) [in nat. hist.] [Schnabel-, Spritz-, or Rüſſelfiſch] the shooting-haetodon, chaetodon rostratus. 5) [at chess] [Laufer] the bishop. 6) [with weavers] [Schiffchen] the shuttle. 7) [from ſchützen = hüten] [in rural economy] [Feld—] a man stationed to watch the fields and guard cattle from trespassing; V. Wald—.

Schützen-bahn, *f.* V. —platz — bruder, *m.* member of a shooting-club, of a rifle-meeting or corps. —brüderſchaft, *f.* a shooting-club, a rifle-corps, meeting or society. —einung, *f.* V. —gilde. —eſſen, —gelag, *n.* V. —ſchmaus. —geſellſchaft, *f.* a shooting-club, V. —brüderſchaft. —gilde, *f.* a corps or club of sharp-shooters, company of marksmen. —graben, *m.* V. Schießgraben. —haus, *n.* V. Schießhaus. —hof, *m.* the court or yard of a shooting-club. —innung, *f.* V.—gilde. —jagen, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] [a mode of shooting where the sportsmen are posted in particular positions and every thing is shot that passes by] a grand battue. —kaſſe, *f.* the fund of a shooting-club. —könig, *m.* the captain, crack-shot or foreman of a club of sharpshooters. —loos, *n.* ticket, lot [for shooting in turn at a mark &c.] —meiſter, *m.* the best shot and foreman of a shooting-club. —plan, —platz, *m.* place for sharpshooting, rifle-shooting. —raupe, *f.* the rhomboidal caterpillar. —ſchmaus, *m.* banquet or feast of a shooting club. —ſtand, *m.* place where the marksmen or riflemen stand. —übung, *f.* practice at rifle-shooting, sharpshooting. —weſen, *n.* every thing respecting shooting-clubs, rifle-corps, companies of marksmen. —wieſe, *f.* V. Schießwieſe.

2. Schütze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Schutz.

Schützel, *n.* and *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [Klinkel] the hatch-way, wicket of a flood gate in a sluice, lock, dam &c.

Schützen, [be—] [allied to hüten = to form a hut or shed over any thing, to cover] 1) Die Kleider — gegen die Kälte, vor der Kälte, clothes protect from the cold, defend the or from cold; dieſe Mauer ſchützet die Bäume vor dem Winde, gegen den Wind, this wall shields or shelters the trees from the wind, against the wind; ſich gegen die Kälte —, to protect one's self against the cold. *Fig.* Die Schwachen, die Unſchuld —, to protect the weak, innocence; ich bin nicht mächtig genug, Sie zu —, I am not powerful enough to protect or defend you; Einen gegen ſeine Feinde, gegen Verfolgungen —, to protect, shield any one against his enemies, from persecutions; gegen die Gefahr will ich Sie —, aber vor der Furcht kann man Niemand —, against danger I will protect you, but no one can preserve you from fear; Einen in dem Beſitze einer Sache —, to maintain any one in the possession of any thing; ein —der Gott, eine —de Gottheit, ein —der Engel, a protecting God, a protecting or tutelary divinity, a guardian Angel. 2) [aufhalten, abſondern] Das Kammrad einer Windmühle —, to stop the cog-wheel of a wind-mill; das Waſſer —, to stop the water by means of a dam, flood-gate &c. Syn. V. Schirmen. Das —, defense, protection.

Schützer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [Beſchützer] protector, guardian. 2) [in hydraulics] the keeper of a sluice, lock or dam.

Schützling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a protegee; sometimes] client. Er iſt der — des Miniſters, he is the protegee or protégé of the minister.

Schwäbacher, [die] — Schrift [with printers], a sort of type called Schwabach, German Italic [from the town of Schwabach in Bavaria where it was invented or first used].

‖Schwäbbelig, Schwappelig, [V. Schwabbeln] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [überfließend] overflowing — voll, brim-full, brimful, [fam.] cramfull, [of a glass of wine] a bumper, [fam.] flabby; ſeine Wangen ſind —, his cheeks are flabby. 2) [speaking of milk] half curdled, clotted or clouted, of a trembling consistence.

‖Schwäbbeln, [allied to weben = to move here and there, backwards and forwards] *v. intr.* [in common people's lang.] to move, to flap [as soft fat flesh]. Geſchwabbelt voll, brim-full, brimful; das — eines reifen Geſchwüres [with surgeons], the fluctuation of a ripe imposthume.

Schwäbber, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [in seamen's lang.] a mop, swab, swabber.

1. Schwabe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [instead of Schabe?] [Backerſchabe] cockroach; V. Schabe.

2. Schwabe, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] Schwäbinn, *f.* a Swabian. Ein ehrlicher —, a good honest, [also] simple Swabian.

Schwäben, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in geography] Swabia.

Schwaben-feld, *n.* [in heraldry] a field gules and argent. —gift, *n.* [Arſenikerde] white arsenic, white oxyd of arsenic when found as a loose dust or meal; *it.* flowers of arsenic. —land, *n.* Swabia. —recht, *n.* Swabian code or law. —ſpiegel, *m.* ancient code or law of Swabia. —ſtreich, *m.* a foolish trick [such as, according to the saying of the common people of other German provinces, the Swabians are prone to commit]. *Fig.* Das war ein rechter —ſtreich [in fam. lang.], that was a very foolish action. —weber, *m.* V. Barchentweber. —weizen, *m.* V. Einkorn.

Schwäbiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Swabian, of Swabia. Die —en Kaiſer, the Emperors of the house of Swabia; der —e Tanz, the Swabian dance; — tanzen, to dance in the Swabian manner; ein —es or einen —en tanzen, to dance a Swabian [country-] dance; —e Leinwand [in commerce], fustian; V. Florleinwand; das —e Recht, V. Schwabenrecht; das —e Meer, V. under Meer; *it.* [with miners] —e Gänge [incorrectly for ſchwebende], level, sweeping gangs or lodes.

Schwäbiſch-Hall, *n.* [-s] [in geography] [the town of] Hall in Swabia.

Schwách, *adj.* and *adv.* [= weich; the Dutch wack and Engl. *weak* mean weich and ſchwach; allied to bewegen &c, therefore = something not standing firm and steadfast or peculiarly not holding fast or enduring] [generally = not of adequate or requisite strength] infirm. *a*) [not of sufficient substance] unsubstantial. Ein —er Aſt, —es Rohr, —er Stengel, Faden, Strick, a slender branch, tube, stalk, slight thread, flimsy string or cord; ein —es Stück Zimmerholz, a slender piece of timber; auf —en Füßen ſtehen, to stand on feeble legs, on spindle-shanks. *b*) [internally deficient or destitute of the necessary strength] Er iſt noch ſehr —, he is still very weak; er geht noch —einher [speaking of illness], he is, goes, walks about very weak, feeble; ſein Puls geht —, his pulse beats feebly; vor Alter — ſeyn, to be weak, infirm from old age; er wird ſeit Kurzem ſehr — [kraftlos], he has got very weak, broken down very much lately; der Kranke iſt ſehr —, the patient is very weak, very low, very much reduced or pulled down; ein —es Kind, a weak delicate child; ein —er Menſch, a weak man [of weak frame or intellects]; das ſchwächere Geſchlecht, the weaker sex, the fair sex; die —en Sterblichen, the weak, feeble mortals; einen —en Körper haben, to have a weak, sickly body, an infirm, delicate or debilitated constitution; mein Kopf iſt ſo —, daß &c., my head is so weak, that &c; ein —er Kopf [—kopf], a weak mind or head, a feeble mind; ein —es Gehör, Geſicht, Gedächtniß haben, to have hard hearing, feeble, weak or short sight, a weak, frail or short memory; — an Kräften, weak in point of strength; — an Verſtand, an Geiſt, an Leib und Seele —, weak in understanding, mind, body and soul; der Geiſt iſt willig, aber das Fleiſch iſt — [in Scripture], the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak; der Menſch, dieſes —e Weſen, man this impotent, weak creature; eine —e [zu nachſichtige] Mutter, a weak, over-indulgent, too fond mother, [fam.] a mother like a hen with one chick; mit den Schwachen [am Verſtande] Nachſicht haben, to make allowance for those of weak intellects, for the weak in mind; dazu or dem bin ich zu —, I am too weak, powerless for that; das feindliche Heer iſt zu —, um &c, the enemy is to weak, to &c.; eine —e Feſtung, a weak fortress; eine —e Beſatzung, a weak garrison; einen —en Widerſtand leiſten, to oppose, to offer a weak, feeble resistance; eine Feſtung an der —en, auf der ſchwächſten Seite angreifen, to attack or storm a fortress on the weak, on the weakest side; jeder Menſch hat ſeine —e Seite, every man has his weak side, a foible in his character; die Pferde, die Weiber, das Spiel ſind ſeine —en Seiten, horses, women, gambling or play are his weak sides or points; Einen bei ſeiner —en Seite angreifen, to attack, take any one on his weak side; auf —en Füßen ſtehen [in respect to property, health &c], to be on one's last legs, in a bad way; *fig.* to be weak, untenable; dieſes Argument ſteht auf ſehr —en Füßen, this argument, deduction is very shaky, has hardly a leg to stand on; —e Stimme, a feeble voice; — Athem holen, to have weak breath, to fetch a short breath; — ſprechen, ſingen, to speak, sing feebly, weakly; —er Ton, feeble tone; die Stimmen zu dieſem Ton piele waren — beſetzt [with few performers], the parts of this performance were poorly, feebly distributed, the score of this piece of music was very limited; —es Licht, —er Schimmer, a feeble or weak light, a faint glimmering; —e Farbe [not lively], a dull colour; —es Gemählde [powerless both in colour and general effect], an inanimate, a lifeless, a tame picture; —e Umriſſe [not strongly developed], weak, feeble, slight outlines; dieſes Wort drückt den Begriff nur — aus, this word only feebly gives the meaning; —er Grund, Beweisgrund, a poor reason, tame argument; einen —en [geringen] Eindruck machen, to make a weak, slight, superficial impression; —er Wein, —es Bier, poor or thin wine, small beer; —er Glaube, a weak faith; ſchwächer werden, to become, grow or get weaker, [speaking of wine] to lose its body, [speaking of the sight, memory &c.] to decay, to wane, [speaking of an army, a party in respect to number] to dwindle away or down; es wurde ihr — [in pop. lang., for ſie wurde ohnmächtig], she swooned or fainted away, she fell into a swoon. Syn. V. Kraftlos and Matt.

Schwach-feuer, *n.* a meteoric phaenomenon in the Baltic imparting the blue light of flame or of lightning to the waves. **—gläubig**, *adj.* and *adv.* weak in faith, of unsteady or wavering faith. **—gläubigkeit**, *f.* frail or weak faith, slender belief. **—herzig**, *adj.* and *adv.* weak-hearted, faint-hearted **—herzigkeit**, *f.* faint-heartedness. **Er hat es aus —herzigkeit gethan, das iſt eine —herzigkeit**, he has done it out of faint-heartedness, that is a weak-heartedness, a feebleness of heart. **—kopf**, *m.* a weak, shallow mind, a vacant head a numskull. **Dieſer Entſchluß kam nicht aus ſeinem —kopfe**, this resolution did not come from his shallow pate; **was kann man von einem ſolchen —kopfe erwarten?** what can one expect from such an idiot, such a weak-minded stupe? **—köpfig**, *adj.* and *adv.* weak-headed or minded, imbecile, idiotic, [in jest] lymphatic. **—köpfigkeit**, *f.* imbecility, idiocy, idiotism, weakness of intellects. **—nervig**, *adj.* and *adv.* weak-nerved nervous. **—ſichtig**, *adj.* and *adv.* weak-sighted, short sighted. **—ſinn**, *m.* imbecility, idiocy, idiotism. **—ſinnig**, *adj.* and *adv.* idiotic, weak-minded. **Er iſt ein —ſinniger Menſch**, he is an idiot, a booby; **das —ſinnige Alter**, the weak age, the weak time of life. **—ſtein**, *m.* trap or trapp, toadstone, Rowley ragg or turilite, whinstone.

Schwäche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [of a person or thing, in a proper and figurative sense] feebleness, weakness, infirmity, debility. **Die — eines Balkens, Brettes**, the slightness, thinness of a beam, of a plank: **die — des Körpers, der Kräfte, des Verſtandes**, the weakness &c. of the body, of the strength, of the understanding: **die — des Geſichtes, Gedächtniſſes, der Nerven, des Magens**, the feebleness &c of the sight, weakness of the memory, of the nerves, of the stomach; **der Kranke fühlt noch eine große — in allen Gliedern**, the invalid still feels a great weakness in all his limbs; **ich fühle eine — im Magen**, I feel a failure of strength, a want of tone in my stomach; **die — des Alters**, the helplessness, frailty &c. of old age; **die — des Pulſes, einer Feſtung, des Feindes, der Stimme, des Tones, Ausdruckes, eines Staates**, the weakness of the pulse, of a fortress, of the enemy, of the voice, of the tone, of the expression, of a state; [in fam. or pop. lang.] **es wandelte ſie eine — [= Ohnmacht] an, ſie fiel in eine —**, she fell into a fainting fit, into a swoon; **ſie hat heute mehrere —n gehabt**, she has had several attacks of faintness, swoons to day; [in botany] —, sickliness, debility &c. of a plant; [in medicine] —, extreme debility, astheny. 2) a weak place. **Die — eines Degens, Balkens**, the small of a sword, part of the beam most likely to give. *Fig.* **Jeder hat ſeine —e, ſeine —n**, every one has his foible, his blind or weak side, his weaknesses; **Einen bei ſeiner — faſſen**, to take any one by his foible; *it.* — [Schwachheit], weakness, irresolution &c.; **man kann es ihm nicht als Fehler anrechnen, es war eine bloße —**, it cannot be charged against him as a fault, it was a mere weakness, want of resolution, infirmity of temper &c.; V. **Schwachheit**. Syn. **Schwäche, Schwachheit** In ethics these words so closely similar to each other are to be distinguished thus. **Schwäche** implies a certain weakness or imbecility of character or of the appetitive faculty, and **Schwachheiten** are the foibles resulting from this **Schwäche**. But as cause and effect are frequently confounded by a very common metonymy, **Schwachheiten** [foibles] are often figuratively called **Schwächen** [weaknesses].

Schwächen, *v. tr.* [ſchwach machen], to weaken, enfeeble, debilitate, attenuate, impair, relax, unnerve, unstring, break down or up, pull down. **Das Faſten, das viele Wachen &c. — den Körper**, fasting, much watching &c. impoverish the body; **die Kriegsſtrapazen, Ausſchweifungen &c. haben ihn ſehr geſchwächt**, the hardships of war, excesses &c. have reduced him very much; **von Alter geſchwächt, von Alter und Elend geſchwächt**, broken down from old age, shrunk and withered, worn out with old age and misery; **das Alter ſchwächt den Verſtand, das Gedächtniß, die Augen**, old age enfeebles the understanding, impairs the memory, weakens the eyes; **das hat ſeinen Magen, ſeine Nerven geſchwächt**, that has weakened his digestive organs, relaxed his nerves; **zu vieles Schwitzen ſchwächt**, too much perspiration is weakening; **das ſchwächt ſehr**, that is very weakening, enervating, enfeebling; **ein Heer, eine Partei, den Feind — [ſeine Zahl vermindern]**, to thin, to diminish, to cripple an army, a party, the enemy; **ſein Heer ſchwächte ſich, indem es ſich in mehrere Heerhaufen theilte**, his army was thinned, weakened through breaking up into several detachments or divisions; **das ſchwächte ſeine Macht, ſein Anſehen**, that crippled, weakened his power, his credit; **ſeine ſchlechte Lebensordnung hat die Wirkung des Mittels geſchwächt**, his wretched diet or mode of living has deteriorated, rendered less effective the operation of the remedy; **ein —des Arzeneimittel**, a lowering remedy or medicine; **den Ton — [dämpfen]**, to damp, soften, lower the tone; **ein Mädchen — [entjungfern]**, to deflower, debauch a virgin, [fam.] to take a girl's maidenhead. **Eine Geſchwächte**, a girl deflowered, debauched, seduced, *it.* ravished. **Das —**, V. **Schwächung**.

Schwächer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who weakens &c., a weakener, *it.* a deflourer, a seducer, violator, despoiler [of a girl].

Schwächheit, *f.* [of a person or thing, in a proper and figurative sense] 1) weakness, feebleness, debility. **Vor — nicht ſtehen, nicht aufſtehen können**, not to be able to stand, to rise, to raise one's self from weakness; **die — [more usual Schwäche] des Gehörs, Geſichts**, the weakness of the hearing, of the sight; **die körperlichen —en**, the bodily infirmities; **die — des Verſtandes**, the scantiness, weakness of the understanding; **zu große Nachgiebigkeit verräth — des Verſtandes or Willens**, too ready a compliance upon all occasions betokens weakness or irresolution; **viele — für das andere Geſchlecht haben**, to have much weakness towards the opposite sex; **er zeigt zu große — für dieſe gefährlichen Grundſätze, für dieſe Partei**, he shows too great a leaning towards these dangerous opinions, too strong a bias for that party; **ſeine — gegen ſeine Kinder**, his too great indulgence towards his children; **er hat die —, Alles zu glauben, was man ihm ſagt**, he has the weakness to believe every thing he is told; **verzeihliche —en**, pardonable weaknesses; **Jeder hat ſeine —**, every man has his foible, his weak point; **dies iſt die Folge der menſchlichen —**, this is the result of human frailty. 2) sickly state, languor, low way. [chiefly in common people's lang.] **Der Kranke liegt in einer großen —**, the patient lies in a very low way; **ſich von ſeiner — erholen**, to recover from one's delibity &c.; **er fiel in eine — und ſtarb**, he fell into a languid, pining way and died. 3) [weak action] **Eine — begehen**, to commit a weakness; **ſeine Reizbarkeit verleitet ihn zu vielen —en**, his irritable temper makes him commit, leads him into many errors of the head; Syn. V. **Schwäche**.

Schwachheits-fehler, *m.* an error of the head, a fault from error or weakness of judgement. **—ſünde**, *f.* a sin from natural frailty, a peccadillo; *it.* a venial error, harmless sin.

Schwächlich, *adj.* and *adv.* feeble, weakly, sickly, infirm, decrepit, delicate. **Dieſes Kind iſt äußerſt —**, this child is extremely delicate; **ein —er Menſch**, an infirm, a delicate man; **eine —e Geſundheit, ein —er Körperbau**, a delicate state of health, sickly constitution.

Schwächlichkeit, *f.* feebleness, infirmity, delicate state, delicacy. **Die — ſeiner Leibesbeſchaffenheit**, the delicate state of his constitution.

Schwächling, *m.* [- es, *pl.* -e] 1) [with respect to the body] [generally in a bad sense] a poor, weakly, sickly creature. 2) [as to the mind, will] a weak, feeble, irresolute, dependent man or character.

Schwächung, *f.* **der Kräfte einer Partei**, the weakening of the strength of a party; **— der Nerven, des Magens, Geſichtes, Gedächtniſſes**, the enfeebling, weakening, impairing, debilitating of the nerves, stomach, sight, memory; **die durch das Alter bewirkte —**, debility caused by old age; **die — eines Mädchens**, the debauching, seduction of a maid.

Schwächungs-mittel, *n.* [in medicine] a lowering remedy, asthenic medicine. **— weiſe**, *f.* [in medicine] the asthenic mode, method or system [of cure].

1. Schwäde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Suada]; [allied to the Lat. *suad-eo*, to the Germ. **ſchwatzen**] [in fam. lang.] great powers of persuasion, gift of the gab.

2 Schwäde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in agriculture] V. **2. Schwaden**

1. Schwäden, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [instead of **Wedel**] 1) [in sportsmen's lang.] a stag's tail or scut. 2) [in salterns] the steam of boiling brine, salt-vapour. 3) [with miners] [noxious vapours] any choke-damp, mephitis; [from stagnant water] malaria **Schwefelichte, arſenikaliſche —**, sulphurous, arsenical effluvia; [with chemists] **weinichter —**, vinous mephitical exhalation. 4) [in botany] — [Fenchgras], panic-grass. **Schleſiſcher, grauer —**, rough cock's-foot grass, dactylis glomeratus; **weißer böhmiſcher —**, panicum crus galli; **wilder —**, panicum sanguinale; **gemeiner —, Frankfurter — [-gras, —grütze]**, flote fescue grass.

2 Schwäden, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to the Engl. *to swathe* = wickeln, binden, Dutch **zwaad**, Old Sax. **ſwawe** = Rand, Einfaſſung, Band] [in agriculture] [a line of grass, oats &c. cut down by the mower; *it.* the depth that the sythe can reap] a swath. **Dieſes Heu, Getreide liegt noch in —**, this hay, wheat still lies in swath, in swaths; **auf den — liegen laſſen**, to let lie in swath; **auf den —, in — legen**, to lay in swath, out into swaths; **dieſer Haber liegt in —**, these oats are lying in swath; **die — zerſchlagen**, to rake about the swaths

with the hay-rake, to make hay.

Schwaden-bau, *m.* culture of panic-grass. **—gerſte**, *f.* V. Einkorn. **—ried**, *n.* water or reed meadow-grass. **—weiſe**, *adv.* in swath, in swaths.

Schwäder, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [unusual] ***Schwadrōn**, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in the army] a squadron. Sich in **—en, —enweiſe aufſtellen**, to form into squadrons. V. Geſchwader 1).

***Schwadronīren**, *v. intr.* [prahlen] [in common people's lang.] to brag, to talk big.

1. Schwāger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* Schwäger] [in Hungarian *sogor*; the Lat. *socer*, Gr. ἑκυρός. Old Sax. ſveora &c., Swed. *swaer*, Germ. Schwäher mean father-in-law; in Low. Sax. wogan means to wed] 1) the brother-in-law. **Die Schwägerinn**, the sister-in-law. 2) [in botany] **Die Schwäger**, plants of the syngenesian class [embracing the 5 orders of polygamia and one of monogamia]; **die Familie der Schwäger**, the syngenesian family, the class syngenesia.

2. Schwāger, *m.* [-s, no *pl.* or sometimes -] [from Wagen?] [chiefly in addressing in a fam. lang. or tone] [Poſtknecht or Poſtillon or Kutſcher] post-boy, coachman or [fam. for the latter] coachee. **Wie weit haben wir noch bis zur nächſten Station, —?** eh, postillion! how long will it yet take us to arrive at the next stage.

Schwägerei, *f.* [in a bad sense] V. Schwägerſchaft.

Schwägerlich, *adj* and *adv.* of or concerning a brother-in-law, a sister-in-law, [fam.] brother-in-lawish, sister-in-lawish. **—e Freundſchaft verbindet ſie**, a friendship arising out of connexion by their wives, husbands unites them; **das iſt nicht — gehandelt**, that is not acting like a brother-in-law &c

Schwägern, [not used] V. Be—, Ver—.

Schwagerſchaft, *f.* 1) relationship or connection of or between brothers- and sisters-in-law. **Es findet — zwiſchen uns ſtatt**, there is an affinity, a connection or relationship between us through my brother. my sister. 2) [collectively] **Er lud ſeine ganze — ein**, he invited all his brothers and sisters-in-law.

Schwäher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] **—inn**, *f.* [V. Schwager] [obsolescent = Schwiegervater, Schwiegermutter] father-in-law, mother-in-law.

Schwähervater, *m.* V. Schwiegervater.

Schwäherſchaft, *f.* [obsolescent] relationship, affinity existing between the father-in-law or mother-in-law and the son-in-law or daughter-in-law.

Schwākenhalſe, Schwaienhalſe, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] a stopper with lanyard.

Schwälbe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to wallen = to move or withdraw, hence to migrate] 1) the swallow, martin, swift. V. Haus—, Mauer—, Rauch—, See—. **Die chineſiſche** or **indiſche —**, the esculent swallow [building the edible bird's nest]; *proverb.* **eine — macht [noch] keinen Sommer**, one swallow does not make a summer; *it.* **die großbärtige —**, the European goat-sucker, caprimulgus Europaeus. 2) [in seamen's lang.] **—n** or **Schwaltern**, *pl.* iron-cramps or plates joining the false keel to the real one. 3) [Ohrfeige] [low] a box on the ear, a cly. 4) [in conchology] *a*) [das blaue Eielchen] the blue nun-shell. *b*) [das Vögelchen] the swallow-muscle.

Schwalben-adler, *m.* pygargus, French eagle. **—eiſen**, *n.* a certain sort of wrought iron stamped with a swallow's tail. **—falk**, *m.* 1) [Weihe] the kite; *it.* Austrian kite. 2) V. Sperber. 3) the bald eagle of Peru. **—fiſch**, *m.* swallow-fish, the tub-fish, sapphirine gurnard, trigla hirundo. **—fliege**, *f.* swallow-fly. **—flug**, *m.* swallow's flight. **—fuß**, *m.* 1) swallow's foot. 2) *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] pot-hooks and hangers, an indistinct small handwriting, a crow quill scrawl. **—geier**, *m.* 1) V. Sperber 2) V. **—adler. —gift**, *n.* arsenical earth. **—hänge**, *f.* a swallow-tailed door-hinge. **—kraut**, *n.* 1) [Schellkraut] celandine, chelidonium. 2) V. Giftwende. 3) **Kleines —kraut**, little celandine, pilewort; *it.* [a variety of the crane bill] the herb-Robert. 4) money-wort. **—lausfliege**, *f.* [an insect very like a bug found in the nests and on the bodies of swallows, swifts &c.] swallow-louse, the hippobosca hirundinis. **—miſt**, *m.* swallow-dung. **—neſt**, swallow's nest. **—ſchwanz**, *m.* a swallow's tail. *Fig.* 1) *a*) [with carpenters, joiners] [a mode of joining by tenon] swallow's-tail, dove-tailing, a dove-tail. **Mit —ſchwänzen zuſammenfügen**, to dove-tail; *it.* [in fortification] double or flanked tenaille; **verkehrter —ſchwanz**, tenaille of the ditch. *b*) a forked tile [for roofing]. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) V. Weihe. *b*) the long-tailed jacamar, jacagmar or galbula. *c*) swallow-tailed duck. *d*) the machaon butterfly, the swallow-tailed butterfly. 3) [with miners] V. **—ſchwanzbohrer. —ſchwanzbohrer**, *m.* [with miners] a stone-borer with a swallow-tailed or notched claw. **—ſchwanzhänge**, *f.* [with locksmiths] a swallow-tailed hinge. **—ſchweif**, *m* [a bird] V. **—ſchwanz** 2) *c*). **—ſtein**, *m.* 1) [said to be found in the swallow's as well as tortoise's stomach] chelonite, swallow-stone [chelidonius lapis of Pliny]. 2) [kleine Achatnüſſe] lenticular agate. **—taube**, *f.* the finnikin [pigeon]. **—waſſer**, *n.* [with apothecaries] swallow-water. **—wurz**, *f.* 1) V. Giftwende 2) [Schnabelkraut] crane-bill, geranium. 3) [großes Schellkraut] greater celandine. 4) V. Gelbwurzel.

Schwälch, *m.* [-es] V. Schwalg.

Schwaleiſen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. Schwiele] [with smiths] [iron that stays in the furnace after the blast is extinguished] iron for ploughshares.

Schwālen, V. Schwelen.

1. Schwälg, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in Low. Sax. properly any abyss] 1) [= Schlund] the pharynx [of an animal]. 2) an opening to a furnace and fitted with a slide or damper.

2. Schwälg, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from wallen] [Welle] a wave, a billow.

Schwälke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [in nat. hist.] V. Schwalbe. 2) [in seamen's lang.] V. Schwalbe 2).

1. Schwälken, *v. tr.* [with carpenters] to dove tail, to scarf in dove-tail

2. Schwälken, [from wallen?] *v. intr.* [in seamen's lang.] to scour or infest the high seas, to buccaneer.

1. Schwälker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with carpenters] one who dove-tails.

2. Schwälker, *m* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. Wallen] a jolly tar, Jack on shore.

Schwäll, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to wallen] 1) [das Wallen] **Der — des Feuers, der Fluthen**, the agitation, rising, waving of fire or the flames, the rising, boiling, heaving, yeasting of the waves. 2) [a rising or waving mass] **Hoch erhebet den — das Meer**, the sea lifts up its swelling billows, **den — des Fluſſes durch Dämme aufhalten**, to restrain the swelling, overflowing of the river by dams or banks; **ein — von Flammen**, a torrent, sea of flames. 3) confused mass, chaos. **Ein — wilder Völker**, a deluge or horde of barbarians; **ein — von Muſchen und Kies**, a mingled or chaotic mass of shells and shingle. *Fig.* **Der — der Laſter**, a torrent, flood of vices; **er erzählte uns das mit einem —e von Worten**, he related it to us with a torrent or deluge of words, with great prolixity. 4) [in nat. hist., Raubaler] the blue-backed carp, V. Rappe.

Schwällen, [allied to wallen] *v. intr.* to wave, to undulate, to oscillate or vibrate with noise. **Das —**, undulation, oscillation, waving.

Schwällig, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in hydraulics] part of the facing or bank carried off, undermined or fretted by the river.

Schwälpe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in seamen's lang. fishes, side-pieces of a made mast.

Schwämm, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schwämme] *dim.* **Schwämmchen, ‖Schwämmlein**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from ſchwimmen or ſchwemmen; therefore something floated up] 1) [—gewächs] [a spungy excrescence on animals and the human body] fungus, proud flesh. **Es hat ſich ein — auf der Wunde angeſetzt**, proud flesh has formed over the wound; V. Glied—; [with farriers] *a*) [a swelling of the vein that runs along the inside of the hock forming a little soft swelling in the hollow part] blood-spavin. *b*) [a ganglion or encysted tumour on the inside of the hough] bog-spavin. *c*) [a species of spina ventosa growing on the inside of the hock] bone-spavin; *it.* a wind-gall; *it.* [a tumour under the tongue of horses and oxen] barbs, barbles; *it.* a white-swelling; *it.* the thrush [generally confined to the gums of babies]; V. Mundfäule. 2) [certain parasitical plants] *a*) [in botany, Pilz] mushroom. **Giftige, eßbare Schwämme**, poisonous, edible mushrooms; V. Blätter—, Baum—, Becher—, Birken—, Erd—, Gitter—, Kugel—, Moos—, Morchel—. *b*) [Feuer—] a variety of the boletus igniarius, amadou. *c*) **Der — in den Gebäuden** [Haus—], the boletus lachrymans, dry-rot; mucor erysiphe; **der — hat ſich in dem Gebälke dieſes Hauſes angeſetzt**, the dry-rot has broken out in the wood-work of this house *d*) [Sauge—] sponge. **Die Beſchaffenheit des Gewebes der Schwämme**, the quality, the nature of the tissue, the cellular porosities, contexture of the sponges; **der — ziehet das Waſſer in ſich**, the sponge sucks in, imbibes, respires water; **ein flacher, runder, äſtiger —**, a flat, round, branched or grape-sponge; **der grobe, feine —**, the coarse, fine sponge; **ein Kind mit einem —e waſchen**, to wash a child with a sponge, to sponge a child; **mit einem —e über Etwas hinfahren, Etwas mit dem —e auslöſchen**, to pass a sponge over any thing, to sponge any thing, to efface any thing with a sponge, to sponge any thing out; **den — ausdrücken**, to squeeze the sponge; **eine Kutſche, die Beine eines Pferdes mit einem —e abwaſchen**, to sponge or to clean with a sponge a carriage, to sponge down the legs of a horse. *e*) **Der — von Malta** [in botany, Hundsruthe], the scarlet cynomorium. *f*) **Das Schwämmchen** [kind of lichen], Iceland

moss.

Schwamm=artig, *adj.* and *adv.* fungous, spongy, porous. —artige Gewächſe, spongy plants. —artigkeit, *f.* porosity, sponginess. —baum, *m.* any tree to which parasitical mushrooms, toadstools, fungi, agarics, boleti, bedguars adhere; [in woods and forests] a tree from which the bark or rind detaches itself. —blüthe, *f.* crowned sponge; *it.* downy sponge —büchſe, *f.* a box for German tinder or amadou; *it.* [in dressing cases] a sponge box. *it.* —büchſe, —büchschen, a scent-box. —doſe, *f.* V. —buchſe. —drücker, *m.* [unusual in a bad sense] a lady's footman. —eiſen, *n* V. Eiſenrahm. —fliege, *f.* a mushroom-fly. —gewächs, *n.* a fungous excrescence. —händler, *m.* sponge-dealer. —koralle, *f.* the isis ocrasea or sponge-coral; *it* fungite. —kraut, *n.* [in botany, Schuppenwurz] pendent-flowered motherwort. —kuchen, *m.* [with cooks] a light cake full of eyes; *it.* [in England] a sponge cake. —milbe, *f.* [in nat. hist.] a mite acarus or tick of the mushroom. —motte, *f.* the zig-zag moth. —raubkäfer, *m.* the staphylinus of the agaric —raupe, *f.* the eared caterpillar. —ſeife, *f.* spongy, porous soap. —ſtein, *m.* 1) V. —koralle. 2) spungite, fossil sponge, fungite. 3) [a tufa principally found at Naples and used for rearing mushroom which are spontaneously produced by simply watering it] marly tufa. —weiche, *f.* [in anatomy, Schamgegend] the groin.

Schwämmen, V. Schwemmen.

Schwämmicht, *adj.* and *adv.* spongy, fungous, porous, cavernous, cellular. Die Lunge iſt ein —er Körper, the lungs are composed of a cellular substance; die —en Theile der männlichen Ruthe, the fungous, cavernous, cellular parts of the penis; der Bimsſtein iſt —, the pumice-stone is porous, honeycombed: —es Fleiſch, fungus, proud flesh; —es Geſchwur —er Auswuchs, a fungous ulcer, fungous excrescence; —es Brod, spongy bread, light bread full of eyes.

Schwämmig, *adj.* and *adv.* having or yielding mushrooms, toadstools. —er Baum, tree covered with toadstools, agarics &c.; *it.* V. Schwammbaum.

Schwämmigkeit, *f.* sponginess, fungosity, porosity.

Schwan, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schwäne] [some derive this word from the Welsh *gwyn* = ſchön; probably rather from ſchwimmen, in Icel. *sinna*] 1) the swan Der ſchwarze —, the black swan; der wilde, zahme —, the wild, tame swan; ein junger —, a cygnet. *Fig.* Der — von Mantua, von Theben, der mantuaniſche, thebaniſche — [i. e. Virgil, Pindar], the swan of Mantua, of Thebes, Mantuan swan, the Theban swan. 2) [in astronomy] cygnus, the swan. 3) [in entomology] the brown-rumped white moth, the swan-moth.

Schwanen=arm, *m.* [with poets] a swanlike arm, an arm of snowy hue —bett, *n.* bed of swan-feathers or down. —boi, *m.* very fine baize. —bruſt, *f.*, —buſen, *m.* [with poets] a swanlike breast, bosom, a bosom of virgin white, of snow. —dunen, *pl.* swan-down. —farbe, *f.* swan-colour. —feder, *f.* a swan's-feather, *it* swan or quill. —fell, *n.* a swan's skin [dressed with the downy plumage]. —gans, *f.* 1) the Chinese goose. 2) the great goose of Siberia. —geſang, *m.* the song of the swan [before its death]. *Fig.* [the last poetical effusion] Der —geſang dieſes Dichters, the swan's song, dying strain of this poet. —hals, *m.* 1) a swan's neck, [with poets] a swan-neck, a swanlike neck. *Fig.* Dieſes Pferd hat einen —hals, this horse has a swan's neck, a neck bent outwards, arched like a swan's; *it.* a horse with such an arched neck; *it.* [with coachmakers] Kutſche mit —hälſen, a coach or carriage the front part of the body of which is provided with arched or swan-necked springs, with crane-necks; *it* [in sportsmen's lang.] —hals [das Berliniſche Eiſen], a fox-trap or springe; *it.* [with surgeons] V. —ſchnabel: *it.* [in seamen's lang.] a tiller bent or curved like a swan's neck; [formerly, also] piece of iron joining the whipstaff to the tiller. 2) —hals einer Drehbaſſe, iron crutch of a swivel-gun. 3) —hals an einem Gieckbaume, hook or hasp of a main-boom [to hook it on to its mast]; [with gardeners] a curved projection with cornice on hot-houses. —hand, *f.* [with poets] a swanlike, a graceful hand. —haut, *f.* V.—fell. —kiel, *m.* a swan-quill. —kiſſen, *n* a swan's-down cushion. —krebs, *m.* the mantis gongylodes of China; *it.* a kind of prawn closely resembling the mantis. —leib, *m.* [with poets] a body of swanlike beauty, of snowy whiteness. —lied, *n.* V. —geſang —ſchnabel, *m.* [with surgeons] crooked forceps. —taucher, *m.* V. Kropfgans. —weich, *adj.* and *adv.* soft, tender as swan-down. —weiß, *adj.* and *adv.* [with poets] white as the plumage of the swan. —zucht, *f.* rearing of geese &c.

Schwane, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Schwanenfeder.

‖Schwänen, *v. impers.* [in common people's lang.] V. Ahnen. Es ſchwant mir nichts Gutes, I have an evil foreboding.

Schwang, *m.* [-es] [from ſchwingen] 1) swing, clang. Eine Glocke in den — bringen, to ring or toll a bell, to raise a bell, to bring a bell into play or full swing; die Glocke kömmt in —, iſt im —e, the bell is in swing, in play, is being raised or tolled. *Fig.* Im —e ſeyn or gehen [generally in a bad sense], to be quite common, in vogue, the rage, the go; eine Mode in — bringen, to bring a mode into vogue, into fashion; es gehen gegenwärtig mehr, als je, alle Laſter im —, now-a-days vices of every sort are more unbridled, more in full swing than ever. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] — des Hirſches, the foiling of deer, the slot or trail of a stag.

Schwang=baum, *m.* [with coachmakers] the shaft of a coach, gig &c.; *it.* V. Deichſel. —bett, *n.* V. Hangematte. —blei, *n.* [of a clock] pendulum. —heftel, *m.* [with fowlers] great stake to which the main lines of a fowler's net are attached, V. Schlaghefte. —rad, *n.* V. Schwungrad. —ſeil, *n.* V. Schwungſeil.

Schwängbaum, *m.* V. Schwenkbaum.

Schwängel, *m.* V. Schwengel.

Schwänger, [from ſchwingen = to raise, to erect, to push up or out] [the politer expression is „guter Hoffnung" or, in old or higher style geſegneten Leibes] *adj.* and *adv.* pregnant, [fam.] in the family way. — ſeyn or gehen, to be pregnant, to be with child, [of animals] to go with young; ſie iſt von Dem und Dem —, she is big with child by so and so; — werden, ſich — fühlen, to get pregnant, to feel one's self [big] with child; ſie iſt, geht ſchon im ſiebenten Monate —, she is in the seventh month of her pregnancy; dieſe Frau iſt hoch —, this woman is ready to be put to bed, is very far advanced, has not much time to go, is ready for the straw; —e Frau, Perſon, eine —e, a pregnant woman. *Fig.* Mit Etwas — gehen, to meditate or ruminate on, to be pregnant, ripe or big with some project, some plan, to be hatching, plotting some contrivance; er geht mit etwas Unglücklichem, mit Unheil —, gebt immer mit großen Entwürfen —, he is revolving some, busy with some ill-omened or pernicious design, is hatching some mischief, he is always full of great projects, be is always brooding great plans.

Schwängerbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [with surgeons] ripe for impregnation, capable of being impregnated.

Schwängern, *v. tr.* 1) [generally = anfüllen] Die Luft iſt mit brennbaren Dünſten geſchwängert, the air is impregnated with combustible exhalations or inflammate gases; einen flüſſigen Körper mit Salzen, Eiſentheilchen —, to impregnate, to saturate a fluid with salts, with particles of iron. *Fig.* Ein warmer Regen, welcher die Erde mit Fruchtbarkeit ſchwängert, a warm rain which impregnates, impregns the earth with fertility, which fecundates or fertilizes the earth, renders the earth prolific, which makes the genial earth teem. 2) [speaking of men, and especially in an illegitimate manner] Ein Mädchen —, to get a girl in the family way, big with child, with child, [low] to give a girl a big belly; ſie hat ſich —, von Dem und Dem — laſſen, she let herself be got with child by so and so; eine Geſchwängerte, a girl in the family way, [in law-style] enceinte; eine Amme —, to fret the milk of a wet nurse. Das —, getting with child, V. Schwängerung.

Schwängerſchaft, *f.* pregnancy. Sie iſt im ſiebenten Monate ihrer —, she is in the seventh month of her pregnancy.

Schwängerung, *f.* 1) impregnation. 2) the act of getting a child.

Schwänk, [from ſchwingen] *adj.* and *adv.* pliable, flexible, supple, pliant, bending. —er Baum, —e Gerte, a pliant, yielding tree, supple switch or rod; —es [ſchlaffes] Seil, a lax, loose, slack rope; *it.* [ſchlank] —er Leib, a slender, slim, graceful, slight-built body; — von Leibe ſeyn, to have a graceful, fine figure or shape. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] —e Worte, Ausdrücke, vague, loose, undefined words, terms, expressions; er hat einen ſehr —en Begriff davon, he has a very vague, confused idea of it; das iſt — geſprochen, that is spoken, that is speaking vaguely, disjointedly, unconnectedly.

Schwänk, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schwänke] [from ſchwingen = to turn, wriggle or twist] [a sly observation, in jest, a tale; *it.* a funny action, joke] a jest, a joke, a funny thing or tale, squib, rig, laughable tale. Er hat hunderterlei Schwänke vorgebracht, gemacht, he has introduced, said, done hundreds of funny things; ein Buch voll von Schwänken, a book of amusing anecdotes; Schwänke erzählen, to tell funny stories, laughable or comic anecdotes; er macht lauter Schwänke, ſteckt voller Schwänke, he is always telling his rum stories, up to his nonsense, playing off his tricks, bringing out his budget of comicalities, his day humour; er ſteckt voller Ränke und Schwänke, he is full of sly doings, playing off his

pranks; das ſind lauter Ränke und Schwänke, this is mere shuffling, mere humbug, these are nothing but evasions. V. Schnake 3), Schnurre 3).

Schwänke-macher, *m.* [fam.] a jester, a buffoon, a facetious, droll, humorous fellow. —weiſe, *adv.* in fun, jestingly, humorously.

Schwánken, [= wanken], *v. intr.* 1) to totter, to waver, to swing, to tremble, to rock. Die Pappeln — vom Winde bewegt, the poplars wave being moved by the wind; dieſe Fichten — im Sturm, these pines toss to and fro in the gust or storm; die Häuſer ſchwankten [from an earthquake &c.], the houses rocked, shook &c.; ſeine Kniee ſchwankten, his knees knocked, trembled, tottered; ſeine —den Kniee trugen ihn kaum, his trembling knees hardly supported him; dieſe Pendeluhr ſchwankt [not being placed steadily], this time-piece is unsteady, shakes; das Waſſer ſchwankt im Gefäße, the water moves, is agitated in the vessel; im Gehen —, to totter, to stagger in walking, to reel; dieſes Kind hat keinen feſten Tritt, es ſchwankt im Gehen, this child has not yet a firm step, it totters, toddles when it walks; er ſchwankt wie ein Betrunkener, he staggers, reels like a drunken man; [in seamen's lang.] dieſes Fahrzeug ſchwankt, this vessel rolls, wallows [on one side]; das Schiff ſchwankt, the ship heaves and sets, pitches, tosses, rides hard [from the prow to the stern], [while launching] it hogs. *Fig.* to waver. Er ſchwankt noch in ſeiner Wahl, Entſchließung, he still wavers in his choice, hesitates in his resolution; der Fall iſt dringend, man darf nicht — [fam.], the case is pressing, one must not stand shilly-shally; dieſer Menſch ſchwankt immer, ſchwankt wie ein Rohr, this man always totters, wavers, shakes like a reed, this man is a perfect reed shaken by the wind; er ſchwankte lange, ob er es thun ſollte, he pondered, he hesitated long whether he should do it or not; der Angeklagte hat in ſeinen Antworten ſehr geſchwankt, war ſehr —d in ſeinen Antworten, the accused has very much hesitated, wavered, swayed, varied in his answers, was very wavering, inconsistent, shuffling in his answers; ſein Herz ſchwankte zwiſchen Hoffnung und Furcht, his heart trembled, palpitated, wavered betwixt hope and fear; der Sieg ſchwankte einige Zeit, victory wavered, hovered for some time uncertain, was yet for a time equally balanced; in einem —den Zuſtande ſeyn, to be in a wavering, doubtful, precarious state; große Geiſter müſſen nicht —, great minds must not fluctuate, be irresolute; —der Begriff, Ausdruck, a loose, vague, ambiguous idea, expression; ſein Begriff davon ſchwankt noch, iſt noch ſehr —d, his idea of it is still very confused, indistinct. 2) [to go any where by tottering &c.] Das Waſſer iſt zum Theil aus dem Gefäße geſchwankt, the water is in part, some of the water has been spilled from, has dashed over the vessel; kaum konnte der Kranke aus dem Zimmer —, the sick man could only feebly totter out of the room. Das — [die Schwankung], tottering, trembling, vacillation, oscillation, wavering agitation. Es wird ihm von dem — der Kutſche, des Schiffes übel, he is sick from the jolting, swaying of the coach, rocking of the vessel; das — eines Schiffes, [from the prow to the stern] pitching, heaving and setting, tossing of a ship, [on one side] rolling, wallowing of a ship; das — eines Betrunkenen, rolling, reeling, staggering of a drunkard; das — im Gange hat etwas ſehr Mißfälliges, walking from side to side has something very unprepossessing; das — der Schalen einer Waage, the balancing of the scales of a balance; [in astronomy] das — or Wanken der Erdachſe, the nutation, oscillation of the earth's axis; das — des Mondes, the vibration, libration, nutation of the moon. *Fig.* Das — in den Geſinnungen, Meinungen, vacillation, wavering in one's sentiments, one's opinions, hesitation; das — der Volksgunſt, der Meinungen, des Preiſes der Lebensmittel, the fluctuation of popularity, of opinions, in the price of provisions. Syn. Schwanken, Wanken, Wackeln, Taumeln. Schwanken [the intensive form of wanken] denotes a more violent motion, by which a lofty body inclines nearer to the surface of the ground, and threatens to fall, should it be very heavy; towers for instance ſchwanken [rock, reel, wave] from a violent earthquake; wanken denotes a less violent motion when incipient, and is to waver; wackeln expresses the movement of those things, which ought to stand firm, but which do not stand sufficiently so. Taumeln is to move backwards and forwards irregularly as a living being may do; out of wackeln arises the capability of moving from one side to another through a want of firmness. A table wackelt [is ricketty, is loose, or in pop. lang. waggles]. The milk-teeth begin to wackeln [grow loose], as soon as nature intends them to be shed. A man taumelt [staggers, and if the action be very violent, reels] when giddy, when drunk, when only half awake, when benumbed or stupefied.

Schwankrad, V. Schwungrad.

Schwánker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [unusual] a totterer, a waverer.

Schwánkung, *f.* V. Das Schwanken under the verb Schwanken.

Schwänling, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [V. Schwan] a cygnet.

Schwánz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schwänze] *dim.* Schwänzchen, ‖Schwänzlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to wenden, ſchwinden [whence Schwindel] = drehen to turn; the words allied are Wedel, Fahne, Schweif &c.] 1) [in general, the, usually, moveable end of any thing] [in botany, a long threadlike body at the point of a seed] tail; *it.* plumule. Der — eines Haarſternes, the tail of a comet; [fam.] V. Zopf; der — an den Kleidern [the usual word is Schleppe], the train of a dress; die Schwänze der Noten, the tails of quavers; der — eines Buchſtabens [stroke under the line], the tail of a letter; — einer Schraube, the shank, the thread of a male-screw, a screw; einen langen — bei ſich haben [in common people's lang., in a bad sense], to have a long train or suite; O'Connell's — or Schweif [im Unterhauſe], O'Connell's tail or party [in the house of Commons]; einen langen — an Etwas machen, [in common people's lang., in a bad sense], to make a superfluous addition of words, to make a long tirade, a long rigmarole about any thing, [in seamen's lang. and fam.] to spin a long yarn; der —, [in seamen's lang.] the lower finishing of the quarter-gallery, [in gunnery, — der Laffette] butt-end or tail of a gun-carriage, [with miners] the ring of a winch &c. through which the rope is drawn 2) [especially] — der Säugethiere, Vögel, Schlangen, tail of mammiferous animals, birds, plants; — eines Falken, Raubvogels [in sportsmen's lang.], the sweep of a falcon, of a bird of prey; — eines Fuchſes, the brush of a fox; — eines Haſen, scut of a hare; — eines Fiſches, the tail of a fish; einer Katze, einem Pferde den — abſchneiden, abhauen, to cut off a cat's tail, to dock a horse; einem Hunde den — abſtutzen, to curtail a dog, to make a stump of a dog's tail; ein kurz abgeſchnittener —, a bobtail. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Dem Hunde auf den — treten, to worry, teaze, set up a dog; *it.* to exasperate any one; den — ſtreichen, to cram, to hoax, to gammon any one; Etwas auf den — ſchlagen, to crib the market-penny; to take unfair advantage unlawful profit; V. under Fuchs; den — zwiſchen die Beine nehmen, to beat a retreat, to take one's self off, to sneak off with one's tail between one's legs, with a flea in one's ear. 3) *a*) [most vulgar] the penis, the yard, the male organ; *b*) [of bulls and whales] the pizzle. 4) V. Fuchs —, Katzen —, Kurz —, Lang —, Roß —, Roth —.

Schwanz-ader, *f.* [in horses] the tail or caudal vein. —affe, *m.* a monkey, that genus of apes having tails. —beere, *f.* V. Heidelbeere. —bein, *n.* [in anatomy] —bein der vierfüßigen Thiere, the bone of the tail, tail-bone. Die —beine, the knots of the tail; *it.* V. Steißbein. —blättchen, *n.* a leafy appendage to the tail of some insects. —borſte, *f.* the tail-bristle [of some pachydermatous animals]. —dukaten, *m.* [in Prussia] a tail-ducat. —ende, *n.* 1) the tail-end, tail-piece, the tail, [of birds] the rump; [fam. of dressed fowls] the nause. 2) the tip of the tail. —farn, *n.* [in botany] tail-leaved maiden-hair. —feder, *f.* 1) the tail-feather [of a bird]. 2) [with butchers] a certain part of the hind quarter of a bullock. —fliege, *f* a fly belonging to that tribe of hymenopters that have horned tails, urocere. —floſſe, —floßfeder, *f.* caudal or tail-fin. —fuß, *m.* [in four-footed insects] leg or foot next to the tail. —haar, *n.* hair of the tail. —haar eines Pferdes, horsehair from the tail. —haber, *m.* V. Windhaber. —hammer, *m.* [Streckhammer] a lifting-hammer; a hammer driven by machinery or water; a tail-hammer. —klappe, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the false foot on the tail of caterpillars. —krőſe, *f.* [with coopers] a tail notching-tool. —kröte, *f.* a tailed toad. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* tailless, without a tail. —meiſe, *f.* long-tailed titmouse. —meſſer, *n.* [with tawers] a knife for cutting off the tail from the skin, a tail-knife, chopper; *it.* a tail-chopper used in the whale-fisheries for cutting the whale's tail off. —metze, *f.* [with harness-makers] dock of a crupper. —napf, *m.* [with potters] porringer with two ears. —papagei, *m.* long-tailed parrot. —perrücke, *f.* a cue-wig. —pfeffer, *m.* cubebs, piper candatum or cubeba. —ratte, *f.* [Surinamiſche Beutelratte] the Brazil opossum. —riegel, *m.* 1) gate-bar with tail. 2) [in gunnery] tail-transom [of the tail-cheeks to a gun-carriage]; *it.* tail-transom-bolt. —riegelblech, *n.* [in gunnery] Oberes —riegelblech, upper transom-plate; unteres —riegelblech, lower or counter transom-plate. —riemen, *m.* the crupper. Einem Pferde den —riemen anlegen, to put the crupper on a horse; *it.* V. Stürzleder. —riemenſchlinge, *f.* the dock of a crupper. —ring, *m.* 1) [in nat. history] [of a snake] tail-ring. 2) [with smiths] ring at the tail of a lifting-hammer; *it.* ferrule at the end of a hammer's handle; [in artillery] [—ring der Laffette] ring of the tail-transom. —rübe, *f.* [in horses &c.] the stump or stump-part of the tail. —ſäge, *f.* [with musical instrument-makers] a whip-saw, hand-saw. —ſchild, *m.* [in nat. hist.]

shield or buckler of the tail. —ſchraube, *f.* [with gun-smiths] the screw of the breech-end to a gun-stock. Die —ſchraube an eine Flinte machen, to fix the stock to a musket. —ſchraubenbohrer, *m* screw-tap. —ſchuppe, *f* a scale of the tail. —ſpitze, *f.* the tip or point of the tail —ſtern, *m.* a comet with a tail. —ſternthaler, *m.* a dollar stamped with a comet, a comet-dollar. —ſtiel, *m.* [in nat. hist.] a styloid tail. —ſtück, *n.* [in fishes] the tail. the tail piece or bit. —ſtück von einem Rinde, a rump of beef, buttock of beef. —ſtück von einem Hammel, sheep's tail; [with gunsmiths = Flaſchenbüchſe] breech - end. —taube, *f.* pigeon with a large fan or sweep. —theil, *m.* [with tanners] the tail, [to strong leather] tail-part of the butts and crop-hides. —träger, *m.* V. Schlepp-träger —viertel, *n.* [with butchers] hind quarter. —weſpe, *f.* saw-fly, carpenter-wasp, ichneumon-wasp, urocere. —wurm, *m.* 1) [Haarwurm] long hair-worm; hair-worm, trichocephalus, trichuris vulgaris. 2) [of the order mollusca] tailed clio. 3) worm infesting the tails of kine, tail-worm. —wurzel, *f.* 1) [in anatomy] root of the tail. 2) [in botany] a caudiformed root.

Schwänzel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [provincial and in common people's lang.] a little tail. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) [a bird] the greenfinch *b*) [a fish] the ruffe. 3) [in botany] V. Sommerloch.

Schwänzelpfennig, *m.* [in familiar language] the market-penny. —e machen, to make the market-penny; dieſe Magd macht —e, this maid or maid-servant makes her profit on what she buys at market, cheats her master, does not forget the market-penny.

Schwänzeln, I. *v. intr.* 1) [as a dog] to fawn, to wag the tail. *Fig.* to wheedle, to coax, to fawn [upon] to flatter [of vile flatterers or of danglers on women]. Er ſchwänzelt den ganzen Tag um ſie herum, he is always playing the agreeable with her, dangling after her. 2) to wriggle in walking, to shake one's back side in walking, to waddle, [very fam.] to bumfiddle. II. *v. tr.* [rather unusual] Etwas —, to put a tail on or to any thing.

1. Schwänzen, I. *v. intr.* V. Schwänzeln I. *Fig.* [in familiar language] —, herum—, to saunter about, to lounge about, to ramble. II. *v. tr. a*) [to provide with a tail] Noten —, to make quavers; geſchwänzte Noten, quavers; doppelt geſchwänzte Noten, semiquavers; geſchwänzt having a tail, tailed; [in nat. hist.] geſchwänzte Affen, monkeys; [in botany] geſchwänzter Samen, caudate seed; V. Schwänzig; [in heraldry] geſchwänzter Komet, tailed comet. *b*) Ein Pferd — [wrong for auf—], to cock up a horse's tail.

2. Schwänzen, [probably allied to the Engl. *to shun*, in Germ. ſcheuen]. *v. tr.* and *intr. a*) Die Stunde —, eine Stunde — [in fam. lang., for verſäumen], to miss one's lesson; die Schule — [in fam. lang.], to shirk school, to miche, to play truant; er hat heute geſchwänzt, he played truant to-day, missed his lesson &c. *b*) Einen — [in common people's lang.], to take any body in, to cheat any one; ſie ſchwänzt ihre Herrſchaft [in common people's lang.] [in purchases], she cheats her master of the market penny. *c*) Das Holz —, to shove off the wood from the shore so as to float it.

1. Schwänzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [from 1. Schwänzen] a wheedler &c., chiefly in composition, V. Fuchsſchwänzer.

2. Schwänzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [from 2. Schwänzen] 1) [not much used] — der Schule, one who shirks school. 2) [not much used] one who cheats. 3) he who shoves off the wood from the shore so as to float it.

Schwänzig, *adj.* and *adv.* having a tail, tailed, [in botany] caudate, V. Schwanz.

Schwäpp, or **Schwapps**, *interj.* [from ſchweben, weben = to move spontaneously] [in fam. lang.] — bekam er eins auf die Backe, crack! he got such a slap in the chops.

Schwäppelig, Schwäpplich, V. Schwabbelig.

Schwäppeln, V. Schwabbeln.

Schwappel-backe, *f.* [in common people's lang.] a plump, chubby cheek. —bauch, *m.* [in common people's lang.] pot-belly, tun-belly. —fett, *adj.* and *adv.* [in common people's lang] plump, chubby. —wanſt, *m.* [in common people's lang., comic] V. —bauch

Schwäppern, [V. Schwapp] *v. intr.* [in common people's lang.] 1) to hesitate, to waver, to stand shilly-shally. 2) [verſchütten] to spill.

Schwäpping, V. Schwipping.

Schwär, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e or -en] [perhaps allied to ſchwer] [in the mint] a copper coin whereof five make up a Grot, and fifteen a Groſchen.

Schwär, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] or **Schwären**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in Swed. *war* means pus, in Old Sax. wyr means an ulcer, a boil; appears allied to the Lat. *virus*] [Geſchwür] ulcer, abscess, boil, carbuncle. [in Scripture] Die Hunde leckten ihm ſeine —en, the dogs came and licked his sores; ſeine Haut iſt voll —en, his skin is all over ulcers; —en auf der Haut verurſachen, to bring out boils, ulcers on the skin. *Fig.* Einem den —en ſtechen [low], to open any one's eyes for one, V. Aufdrücken.

Schwärkraut, V. Grindkraut.

Schwären, *irr. v. intr.* to suppurate, to come to a head. Eine Wunde, die zu — anfängt, a wound that begins to suppurate; er hat einen geſchworenen Finger, he has an ulcerated finger, has a whitlow; — machen, to ulcerate; das Auge iſt ihm heraus geſchworen, he has lost an eye by ulceration. Das —, suppuration.

‖Schwärk, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -en] black cloud, V. Gewitterwolke.

‖Schwärken, [appears allied to Schwarm, Schwarte] *v. intr.* Es or der Himmel ſchwarket, it lowers, the sky lowers.

Schwärlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] *dim.* V. Blutgeſchwür; [with oculists] egilops.

Schwärm, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schwärme] [appears allied to ſchwirren, wirren = to move about] 1) Ein — [von] Mücken, ein Mücken—, a swarm of flies; ein — Bienen, a swarm of bees; der erſte —, the virgin swarm; der zweite —, the second swarm; die Schwärme hängen ſich gerne an den Aſt eines Baumes, the swarms love to hang on to the bough of a tree; V. Jungfern—, Nach—, Vor—; ein — von Menſchen, a crowd of people; ein — Barbaren, a horde of barbarians; von einem — Höflinge umgeben, surrounded by a swarm of courtiers; ein — von Schriftſtellern, a swarm, host, flock of authors. *Fig.* a confused throng, a huddled crowd. Ein — von Gedanken, Bildern [in fam. lang.], a crowd of thoughts, of images; einen — [Grillen] im Kopfe haben [in pop. lang.], to have magots in one's brains, to be whimsical. 2) [little used] Im —e [in common people's lang., for in Saus und Braus] leben, to live in waste and riot, in dissipation. 3) [= Abſchweifung] [in sportsmen's lang.] Der Leithund hat den —, the dog has gone or got off the right scent, is on the wrong scent, has been thrown off the scent, has lost scent.

Schwarm-ſack, *m.* a bag or sack for receiving a swarm of bees. —weiſe, *adv.* by crowds, in swarms. Die Inſelbewohner kamen —weiſe herbei, the islanders arrived in swarms; die Staaren verſammeln ſich hier —weiſe, the starlings collect here in flights, in flocks.

Schwärmen, *v. intr.* 1) [of insects] to swarm Die Schmetterlinge — um die Blumen, die Bienen um den Stock, butterflies swarm round the flowers bees round the hive; *it.* [of men] — or herum —, to lounge, ramble or loiter about, [in a bad sense] to lead a vagabond life, to tramp. *Fig.* to run riot, to revel, to carouse, to spree, to lurk. Ganze Nächte durch —, to pass whole nights in debauchery; *it.* dieſer Menſch ſchwärmt, this man is a dreamer, gives himself up to his imagination; er ſchwärmt in der Religion, Liebe, he is an enthusiast in religion, in love. 2) [with hivers, speaking of bees] to swarm. Dieſe Bienen, dieſe Stöcke haben noch nicht geſchwärmt, these bees, these hives have not yet swarmed. 3) [= abirren] [in sportsmen's lang.] Der Leithund ſchwärmt, the hound has got on the wrong scent, has lost the scent, is at fault, has come to a balk. 4) [in poetry = ſauſen, ſummen] to hum. Was für ein liebliches Sumſen ſchwärmt um mich her? what a delightful humming, buzzing there is around me? Das —, the swarming. *Fig.* the rambling &c.; carousing &c. Er kann das — nicht laſſen, he cannot renounce his dissipated habits; das — der Einbildungskraft, the reveries, extravagance, wild flights of the imagination.

Schwärm-geiſt, *m.* 1) *a*) spirit of rambling, [also] of debauchery; *b*) fanatical spirit or mind. 2) *a*) a man fond of rambling, [also] of debauchery; *b*) a fanatic. —hüter, *m.* [in bee-husbandry] an observer of bees when swarming. —zeit, *f.* time for swarming, season for the swarming of bees.

Schwärmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) [any thing or animal moving irregularly or with noise here and there] [in pyrotechny] a squib; *it.* a cracker. Großer —, a serpent; mit —n verſetzte Rakete, a fusee or rocket discharging serpents; — werfen, to let off squibs. 2) V. Handſchwärmer; [in rural economy] the male bee, the drone; [in sportsmen's lang.] a dog apt to lose the right scent, a hound liable to open on or lay on a wrong scent; [in nat. hist.] *a*) [that branch of spiders who spin no web but spring on their prey as the tiger or cat and who form a short line while in the act of springing] a field-spider, *b*) an evening moth, sphynx. *c*) the wandering chaetodon, *d*) wandering bug. 3) a dissipated person, V. Nacht—. Er iſt ein —, ſie iſt eine —inn, he is, she is a gadder about, pleasure-hunter, not of staid or sober habits. *Fig. a*) an addle-brained or cock-brained person, a rantipole. Du loſer — [in fam. lang.], you young rascal you. *b*) a person susceptible in too great a degree of the beau ideal. Er iſt ein —, ſie iſt eine —inn, he, she is an enthusiast, [in religion] a fanatic, visionary; dieſe —inn [in der Religion] hat alle ihre

Schwestern angesteckt, this religious enthusiast has infected all her sisters; er ist ein —, sie ist eine —inn, he is a visionary, she is a very romantic creature; die — sind der größten Ausschweifungen fähig, fanatics are capable of the greatest excesses. Syn. V. Phantast.

Schwärmer-eifer, *m.* fanatic zeal. **—faß**, *n.* [in pyrotechny] fire-pot. **—kasten**, *m.* [in pyrotechny] a Roman candle, jack in the box; *it.* a sheath or case containing several squibs &c. **—stock**, *m.* [in pyrotechny] a mould for squibs, serpents &c. **—topf**, *m.* [in pyrotechny] an earthen pot filled with squibs &c., a fire-pot.

Schwärmerei, *f.* 1) spreeing, lurking, [in a bad sense] carousal, debauchery. 2) enthusiasm, [in a bad sense] fanaticism, wild extravagance. Nächtliche —en, nightly excesses, lurks; mit — die Tugend lieben, to love virtue with enthusiasm; religiöse —en, religious, fanatic visions, dreams; in — verfallen, to fall into fanaticism; sich seiner — überlassen, to give one's self up to one's overheated imagination; die — ist ansteckend, enthusiasm, fanaticism is contagious; mit — erfüllen, anstecken, to render fanatic, to inspire with enthusiasm.

Schwärmerisch, *adj.* and *adv.* enthusiastic, enthusiastical, *it.* fanatic, fanatical. **—er Prediger**, a fanatical preacher, a rank methodist, a hissing-hot ranter; **—er Anhänger einer Partei**, a fanatical, bigoted partizan; **—e Begriffe**, fanatical ideas; **das durch die Priester — gemachte Volk**, the people rendered fanatical by the priests; **er ist ein —er Bewunderer dieses Werkes, Schriftstellers**, he is an enthusiastical admirer of this work, author; **für seine, für die allgemeine Freiheit — eingenommen seyn**, to be enthusiastically devoted to liberty, to the cause of universal liberty; **die Tugend —** or **mit Schwärmerei lieben**, V. under Schwärmerei.

Schwärmerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] flighty, romantic, a little touched.

Schwärmerling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a kind of visionary, dreamer, fond enthusiast; *it.* [less frequently] a fanatic, in a small way.

Schwärte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] *dim.* **Schwärtchen**, ‖**Schwärtlein**, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [originally = Decke] 1) [in sportsmen's lang.] the flayed skin of the wild boar or badger. 2) [Speck—] rind, sward, cracknel. **Einen schlagen, daß die — knackt** or **kracht** [vulgar], to lick any one 'till his skin breaks, to tan any one's jacket for him; [with carpenters] **—n**, V. **—nbretter**; [with founders] the crust [formed in refining through lack of heat &c.]; **das Schwärtchen**, crust or rind of food, at the bottom of pans &c. *Fig. a)* **—n** [in pop. lang., for **alte Bücher**], old, worm-eaten books. *b)* [low] **Eine arme, eine gute —**, a poor devil, a good sort of fellow.

Schwarten-brett, *n.* [with carpenters] outside plank of a trunk sawn into boards. **—magen**, *m.* [with cooks] a kind of brawn. **—wurst**, *f.* [with cooks] a stuffed pork-sausage.

Schwärtig, *adj.* and *adv.* having a rind or cracknel; [with tanners] **—es [hornig es] Fell**, a thick and hard skin.

Schwárz, [in Swed. and Dutch *swart* = swarthy; Dan. *sord*, which appears allied to the Lat. *sordes*, in Old Sax. **svartunge** = shade, **sveore** = steam, vapour, a mist, a cloud; *it.* seems therefore to have the radical signification of something covering, V. Schwarte] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [originally = bedeckt] [in forestery] **Die Blöße** or **Lichtung wird —**, the glade is again getting wooded. 2) [covered and by that means of a dun, darkling or obscure colour] **—e Zähne**, foul, blackish teeth; **der Himmel wird —**, the sky is growing dark. 3) [especially] dark [antithetical to bright, clear or white] **—es Gewölk**, a dark, lowering cloud; **eine —e Nacht**, a dark night: **—e Augen**, dark eyes, black eyes; **—e Kirschen**, black cherries, black hearts; merries; **—e Zähne**, tawny teeth; **—es Holz**, V. Nadelholz; **—es Brod**, black or brown bread; **—es Eisen [unverzinntes]**, iron plate; **—es Kupfer**, V. **—kupfer**; **—es Erz**, V. **—erz**; **—er Fluß** [with founders], black flux [composed of saltpetre and tartar]; **—e Stauberde** [a dark-coloured earth generally found distributed over the surface of the earth] black or dark soil; **—es Silber**, base silver [alloyed with too much copper]; **—e Münze** [formerly], money too much alloyed with copper; **—e Wäsche [gebrauchte]**, dirty, stale, foul linen; **ein —es Hemd**, a dirty shirt; **die —e Kunst** [with engravers], engraving in mezzotinto; **—e Haut**, a sunburnt, tanned skin; **dies Mädchen ist —, die Sonne hat sie — gebrannt**, this girl is sunburnt, of a gipsy-coloured, nut-brown, the sun has browned her skin; **die Gesichtsfarbe wird von der Sonne —**, the colour of the face grows dark, tanned upon exposure to the sun; **—e Haut der Neger**, the black skin of the negroes; **—e Flecken im Gesichte haben**, to have black or dark spots in the face; **—es Blut**, black blood; **—e Farbe, Kreide, Dinte**, black colour, chalk, ink; **—es Kleid, —es Tuch**, black dress, cloth; **dieser Zeug ist schön —**, this stuff is of a beautiful black; **— anstreichen**, to paint black, to blacken; **— angestrichene Mauer**, blackened wall; **— färben**, to dye black; **mit Kohlen — machen**, to make black or smutty with coals; **vom Rauche — seyn, — werden**, to be or get black, dingy from smoke; **sie hat sich die Hände ganz — gemacht**, she has made her hands all black; **— gekleidet gehen, — gehen**, to go dressed in black, to wear black; **er geht fast immer —**, he almost always dresses in black; **er trauert tief, er geht ganz — gekleidet, geht ganz —**, he is in deep mourning, he is in a full suit of black; **— behängtes Zimmer**, a room hung with black; **ein Zimmer, eine Kutsche — beschlagen**, to hang a room, a coach with black; **— siegeln**, to seal in black, to use a black seal; **—es Pferd**, a black horse; **—e Haare**, black hair; **die —en** [in pop. lang., for **Neger**], the blacks; **komm her, —er!** come here, blackee! **er hat eine —e geheirathet**, he has married a black woman, [sometimes, in common people's lang., also] a mulatto, a coloured woman, a woman of colour; **der —e** [in common people's lang. or comic, for **Teufel**], Old Nick, the Gentleman in black. **Das —e**, black, *it.* the blackness, darkness [of any thing]; **das —e im Auge**, the pupil of the eye, *it.* [in a shooting-butt or target] the bull's eye; **in's —e treffen**, to hit the bull's eye; **diese Farbe fällt in's —e**, this colour verges on black; **die —e Tafel**, [more usual] **das —e Brett** [in upper schools or universities], black board or table hung up at the entrance &c. of a college, for proclaiming the fresh decrees of the senate or collegiate authorities; **Einen [einen Schüler, Studenten] an die —e Tafel schreiben, auf's —e Brett setzen**, to write or put down any one [a scholar, a student] in the black book; **Etwas — auf Weiß [schriftlich] haben**, to have any thing in black and white; **bloße Worte thun es nicht, es wird — auf Weiß erfordert**, mere words won't do, it is required in black and white; **—e Note** [in music], a crotchet; [with sword-cutlers &c.] **einen Degen, Flintenlauf — anlaufen lassen**, to blacken a sword, a gun-barrel; [with printers] **zu — drucken**, to lay on the ink; [with painters] **— werden** [to let the oscuro be transparent], to become black; [in sportsmen's lang.] **—es Wildbret**, V. **—wildbret**; **der —e Waldhahn**, V. **Birkhahn**; **die —e Ente, der —e Falke**, V. **—ente, —falke**. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] **Einen ins —e Register schreiben**, to write or put any one down in the black book; **er ist — bei ihm angeschrieben**, he has been put down in his black book; V. **Anschwärzen**; [in magic, **Zauberei**] the black art, necromancy. **Er mahlt sich Alles — aus, in seinen Augen ist Alles —** [in fam. lang.], he sees every thing in its worst colours, every thing is black, sombre, dismal in his eyes; **—e [unheilbringende] Gedanken**, black thoughts; **eine —e** [emphatic, for **lasterhafte**] **Seele**, a black soul; **—e [abscheuliche] That**, a black deed; **—es Unternehmen**, a black, vile attempt; **sich der schwärzesten Verbrechen schuldig machen**, to render one's self guilty of the blackest crimes; **er hauchte seine —e Seele aus** [emphatic], he breathed out his vile soul, life.

Schwárz, *n.* [-es or indeclinable] 1) black. **Ein schönes —**, a beautiful black; **ein dunkles —**, a deep black. 2) [a dye or colour] black. **Das deutsche** or **Frankfurter —** [with printers], the German or Frankfort black, lamp-black; **hartes und gesäcktes —**, V. **Kohlen— &c.**

Schwarz-amsel, *f.* the blackbird. **—auge**, *n.* [fam.] 1) a black or dark eye. 2) [a human creature having dark eyes] **Ein kleines —auge**, a little black-eyed girl, little black-eyes. 3) [in nat. hist.] *a)* the annular chaetodon. *b)* black-spotted porcelain-shell. **—äugig**, *adj.* and *adv.* black-eyed, dark-eyed. **—backe**, *f.* 1) [fam.] a black cheek. 2) [in falconry] **Die große —backe**, the great hobby. **—bäcker**, *m.* a baker of black or brown bread. **—bäckig**, *adj.* and *adv.* black-cheeked. **—bart**, *m.* 1) a black-beard. 2) a person with a black-beard, a black-beard. 3) *Fig.* [in nat. hist.] V. **Hänfling**. **—bärtig**, *adj.* and *adv.* black-bearded. **—bauch**, *m.* [low] 1) black belly; [indecent] black joke. 2) V. **Näsling**. **—bäuchig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [low] black bellied. **—beere**, *f.* V. **Heidelbeere**. **—bein**, *n.*, **—beinig**, V. **—fuß, —füßig**. **—binder**, *m.* a cooper [allowed to make only large oaken vessels] V. **Weißbinder**. **—blau**, *adj.* and *adv* a black blue, very deep blue. **—bläulich**, *adj.* and *adv.* dark-bluish. **—blech**, *n.* iron-plate [for frying-pans &c.] **—blei**, *n.* [with founders] [arising from the smelting of silver ore] black lead. **—bleich**, *adj.* and *adv.* livid, black and blue. **—bleierz**, *n.* ore of black lead. **—blütig**, *adj.* and *adv.* bilious, melancholic, atrabiliary. **Eine — blütige Natur**, an atrabilarian or atrabilarious temperament, a bilious or melancholic habit of body. **Ein —blütiger** [in fam. lang.], a bilious, melancholic person, V. **—gallig**. **—blütigkeit**, *f.* atrabilariousness, biliousness. **—braun**, *adj.* and *adv.* dark bay, tanned, gipsy-coloured. **Er, sie ist —braun**, he, she is as brown as a berry, as a gipsy, he or she is nut-brown, sunburnt, *it.* rather swarthy; **—braune Gesichtsfarbe, —braunes Gesicht**, a tanned complexion, face; **seine Kinder sind —braun**, his children are as brown as half-casts, are like children of colour; **—**

braunes Pferd, a dark-bay horse, a dark bay. —bräunlich, *adj.* and *adv.* brownish, rather dark. Ein ſchönes —bräunliches Mädchen, a beautiful brunette. —brod, *n.* [grobes Brod] brown or black bread, [especially] rye-bread. —bürſte, *f.* a shoe-brush, blacking-brush. —dorn, *m.* 1) V. Schlehdorn. 2) V. Kreuzdorn. —droſſel, *f.* V. —amſel. —dunkel, *adj.* and *adv.* deeply, intensely dark, jet-black. —elbling, *m.* large black thin-skinned Spanish grape. —ente, *f.* [Flußtaucher] [a species of colymbus] water-hen with greenish-yellow bracelets, dab-chick, little coot, didapper, *it.* northern diver. —erz, *n.* [with miners] [black silver] black silver-ore. —falke, *m.* the black eagle —farbe, *f.* black colour or dye. —farben, V. —färbig. —färber, *m.* [one who is restricted to dying in black, brown and blue] a black-dyer, a dyer in black. —färberei, *f.* [an art] 1) dying in black [as well as brown and blue]. 2) the shop of a dyer in black. —färbig, *adj.* and *adv.* black-hued or coloured, dun. —feld, *n.* [in heraldry] [a field sable with spots argent] ermines. —fleckig, *adj.* and *adv.* spotted with black; *it.* V. Brandfleckig. —fleiſch, *n.* black meat. —flügel, *m.* V. —flügler. —flügelig, *adj.* and *adv.* black-winged. —flügler, *m.* [species of Dickſchnäbler] the black-winged cardinal-grossbeak. —föhre, *f.* V. Rothfohre. —fuchs, *m.* [a horse] a shining or glossy dark-bay. —fuß, *m.* 1) a black foot. 2) an animal &c. with black feet. —füßig, *adj.* and *adv.* black-footed, with black feet. —gallig, *adj* and *adv.* atrabilarious, bilious. —galligkeit, *f.* bilious constitution. —gar, *adj.* and *adv.* [with tanners] tanned. —gefleckt, *adj.* and *adv.* black-spotted. —gefligelt, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —flügelig. —gelb, *adj* and *adv.* tawny, [for cows] dun-yellow. —gelbe Geſichtsfarbe, tawny or olive-hued complexion; —gelber Fleck [from a blow &c.], a black and blue or a livid spot; man hat ihn ganz —gelb geprügelt [low], he has been licked 'till he was black and blue. —gelblich, *adj.* and *adv.* tawnyish, copper-coloured. —gelockt, *adj.* and *adv.* black-haired, with black or jet-locks, [poetical] with raven-locks. —geſchnäbelt, *adj.* and *adv.* black beaked or billed. —geſprenkelt, *adj.* and *adv.* spotted with black. —geſtreift, *adj.* and *adv.* black-striped or streaked. —geſtriemt, V. —geſtreift. —getüpfelt, *adj.* and *adv.* dotted with black; *it.* V. —geſteckt, —geſprenkelt. —grau, *adj.* and *adv.* dark-grey, iron-grey, Oxford-grey. —graulich, —gräulich, *adj.* and *adv.* dark greyish, deep-greyish, pepper and salt. —grün, *adj.* and *adv.* dark-green; [for cloth] invisible green, London-smoke. —grünlich, *adj.* and *adv.* bordering upon dark-green, dark greenish. —güldenerz, *n.* [güldiſches Silbererz] carious black silver-ore. —haarig, *adj.* and *adv.* black-haired, having raven-locks. —haber, *m.* [Barthaber] black oats. —holz, *n.* 1) [Nadelholz] black wood, resinous wood, pitch-tree. 2) black or berry-bearing alder. —kamm, *m.* [a bird] the crested hoopoe. —kammig, *adj.* and *adv.* black-crested. —käppchen, *n.* [in nat. hist.] [a bird] the black cap, motacilla atricapilla. —kappe, *f.* 1) black cap or bonnet. 2) a person wearing a black cap &c., [fam.] a black-cap. —kappig, *adj.* and *adv.* black bonneted or capped. —kehlchen, *n.* [in nat. hist.] 1) [Rothſchwänzchen] the red-start. 2) stone-chat, moor-titling; whin-chat. 3) the black-throated woodpecker. —kehle, *f.* black throat. —kehlig, *adj.* and *adv.* black-throated or breasted. Der —kehlige Taucher, northern diver; der —kehlige Steinſchmätzer, V. —kehlchen 2). —kohle, *f.* V. Steinkohle. —kopf, *m.* 1) a black head. 2) a man with a black head, a swarthy person, a black, a blackamoor. 3) the black cap, motacilla atricapilla. 4) V. Meerſchwalbe. 5) the grossbeak of Gamboa. 6) black-headed snake. 7) [a species of chaetodon] the arauna. 8) the black buprestis with red corslet or scutel. —köpfig, *adj.* and *adv.* black-headed, having a black head, [fam.] black poll. —köpfiger Knabe, a boy with black hair; —köpfige Natter, V. —kopf 6). —korn, *n.* [with founders] button of refined gold, silver or reduced copper [at the bottom of the crucible]. —kragen, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the black-ringed plover. —kraut, *n.* bane-berry. Aehrenförmiges —kraut, the spiked actea or herb Christopher. —kümmel, *m.* 1) bishop's wort, sweet Saviour, St. Catharine's flower. Der zahme or römiſche —kümmel, cultivated fennel-flower, the Devil in the bush of the gardens. 2) melanthus. 3) V. Kornraden. 4) V. Stechapfel. —kunſt, *f.* 1) [with engravers] mezzo tinto, [generally written] mezzotinto. 2) [Zauberkunſt] the black art, magic, necromancy; *it.* an act of necromancy, an operation in the black art. —künſtelei, *f.* an operation in the black art; *it.* the black art, sorcery. —künſtig, *adj.* and *adv* knowing the black art, versed in magic. —künſtler, *m.*, —künſtlerinn, *f.* a magician, a sorcerer, a wizard, a witch. —kupfer, *n.* [with founders] [once roasted] black copper. —kupfererz, *n.* [with miners] grey copper-ore. —kupferſpäne, *pl* [with founders] particles of copper adhering to the assaying-rod. —lockig, V. —gelockt. —mantel, *m.* 1) black cloak or mantle. 2) a person with a black cloak. —mehl, *n.* [with millers] thirds. —meiſe, *f* 1) V. Kohlmeiſe. 2) V. Tannenmeiſe. —mund, *m.* 1) a black mouth. 2) one with a black mouth; [in botany] melastoma. Die Familie der —münde, the melastomats. —nagelſchmied, *m.* a nail-smith, a blacksmith who makes nails. —naſe, *f.* [in nat. hist.] rib-nosed baboon, talapoin. —naſig, *adj.* and *adv.* black-nosed. —naſiger Affe, V. —naſe. —ohr, *n.* [fam.] 1) black ear. 2) any one with black ears. 3) [in nat. hist.] *a*) [a bird] the wood-chat. *b*) [inhabits the deserts of the Calmucs] canis karagan. —pappel, *f.* black poplar. —platte, *f.* [in nat. hist.] V. —käppchen. —plattig, *adj.* and *adv.* —plattige Schwalbenmöve, V. Meerſchwalbe. —probe, *f.* [with dyers in black and blue] a test to see if the black-dyed wool has been first dyed in the blue vat; *it.* composition used for making this essay. —randig, *adj.* and *adv.* black-brimmed, margined or bordered. —rauch, *m.* [in botany] woolly yarrow or milfoil. —ringel, *m.* [a fish] the toothed gilthead, sparus niger. —rock, *m.* 1) black dress, coat. 2) [low, in a bad sense, for Geiſtlicher] a black slug. Die —röcke, the black slugs, the church-cormorants, the priests. —röckig, *adj.* and *adv.* wearing a black dress or coat, dressed in black. —roth, *adj.* and *adv.* dark or deep red. —röthlich, *adj.* and *adv.* bordering on dark or deep-red. —rücken, *m.* a black back, black chine. —ſchecke, *f.* [a horse] black piebald. —ſchekkig, *adj.* and *adv.* dappled, mottled or spotted with black on a grey ground. —ſchimmel, *m.* a black piebald. —ſchnabel, *m.* V. Seemornell. —ſchnäbelig, V. —geſchnäbelt. —ſchwanz, *m.* 1) a black tail. 2) [in nat. hist.] [a species of perch] the black-tail, ruff. 3) [a species of cyprinus] the speckle-tailed bream. —ſchwänzig, *adj.* and *adv.* black-tailed. —ſehend, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) looking black. 2) [more usually written ſchwarz ſehend] seeing [every thing] in a black colour, through black spectacles as it were. —ſeitig, *adj.* and *adv.* black-sided, with black sides. —ſpecht, *m.* the great black woodpecker, picus martius. —ſtein, *m.* 1) [—er Braunſtein] perigord stone the peroxyd of black oxyd of manganese, black span. 2) V. Trapp. 3) [Zeichenſtift] black cedar-pencil; *it.* black crayon. —ſtirnig, *adj.* and *adv.* having a black forehead or front. Der —ſtirnige Sänger, the black warbler. —ſtreifig, *adj.* and *adv.* streaked or striped with black. —ſtriemig, V. —ſtreifig. —ſtube, *f.* [in Russia] the servants' room. —tanne, *f.* black fir. —tüpfelig, *adj.* and *adv.* spotted, dotted, speckled with black. —umber, *m.* [a fish] the seacrow, the umber, sciaena umbra. —umwölkt, *adj.* and *adv.* covered with black clouds. —wald, *m.* 1) [chiefly in poetical style] a dark, darksome, gloomy wood or forest, 2) [in geography] the Black Forest [consisting chiefly of dark firs]. —wälſche, *f.* a species of vine from Italy with large dark-brown grapes. —weiß, I. *adj.* and *adv.* half black half white, half white half black, black and white; *it.* [of cloth] salt and pepper. II. *m.* [*indeclinable*] [in botany] cajaputi-tree, cajeput, milaleuca leucadendron. —weizen, *m.* V. Wachtelweizen. —wild, or —wildbret, *n.* black game. —winde, *f.* V. Kornwinde. —wolkig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —umwölkt. —wolle, *f.* 1) black wool. 2) V. —wurz. —wollig, *adj.* and *adv.* covered with black wool, black-woolly. —wurz, —wurzel, *f.* 1) common comfrey, great consound. 2) V. —kraut. 3) white bryony. 4) scorzonera, garden viper's grass or Spanish scorzonera. 5) common black bryony. Die kretiſche —wurzel, Cretan black bryony. —zahn, *m.* 1) a black tooth. 2) [in nat. hist.] the nereis of Norway.

Schwärze, *f.* [*pl.* n] 1) Die — der Haare, Tinte, des Ebenholzes, der Haut &c., the blackness of the hair, of ink, of ebony, of the skin &c.; es iſt eine rechte — [in common people's lang.], the sky is of an inky blackness, is as black as ink, as my hat, [fam.] it is as dark as pitch. *Fig.* Die — dieſes Gedankens &c., the most frightful part, the worst or dark side of this thought &c.; die — ſeines Verbrechens, the blackness, atrocity of his crime; welche — der Seele! what depravity of soul! 2) [a disease in hops] smut, blight, the fly. 3) [a black substance] [with miners] black or blackish metallic earth. Goldhaltige —, Gold—, black mineral earth containing gold, [in commerce, for dying in black] black; die — der Buchdrucker, V. Drucker—; die — der Schuſter, V. Schuſter—; chineſiſche —, V. Tuſche.

‖**Schwärzel**, *n.* [in common people's lang.] a black person; *it.* a black animal.

Schwärzen, *v. intr.* [not much used] to grow black, to blacken. Von der Sonne ſchwarzet die Haut, the skin blackens, gets tanned from the sun.

Schwärzen, I. *v. tr.* 1) [in the proper sense = verdecken is obsolete] *Fig.* Waaren — [= ſchmuggeln], to smuggle goods. 2) to blacken. Wolken ſchwärzten den Himmel, clouds darkened, obscured, overcast the sky; das Leder, die Stiefel &c. —, to blacken or black leather, boots &c.; ein Brett, einen

Ofen —, to black a board, a stove; die Sonne ſchwärzet die Haut, hat uns ganz geſchwärzt, the sun embrowns, tans, darkens the skin, has made us quite sun-burnt; das Eiſen — [with smiths] [to do over iron while hot with pitch], to black iron; die Wäſche —, to dirty [the] linen. *Fig. a*) [= trüben] Die Sorgen ſchwärzten unſere Tage, cares clouded, darkened our days *b*) [= beflecken] Die Verläumdung ſchwärzet oft die Unſchuldigſten, calumny often sullies, blackens, vilifies the most innocent; ſein Gewiſſen —, to sully, blacken, blot one's conscience. II. *v. intr.* and *refl.* ſich —, to darken, blacken, lower. Der Himmel ſchwärzt ſich, the sky darkens, turns black, scowls; er kroch in's Kamin und ſchwärzte ſich über und über, he crept up in the chimney and blackened himself all over.

Schwärz-pinſel, *m.* painter's brush for a black pigment, colour &c. —quaſt, *m.* [in ship-building] a tar-brush; *it.* V. —pinſel.

Schwärzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [not used] one who makes black. 2) *Fig.* a smuggler.

Schwärzlich, *adj.* and *adv.* blackish. —es Mädchen, a swarthy girl.

Schwärzſel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in ship-building] lamp-black.

Schwätz, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [not used] V. Geſchwätz.

Schwätzen, [Lat. *suadeo* = to advise, in Swed. *twatta* means to gossip, to tattle and to wash] *v. tr.* and *intr.* Die Elſtern, die Papageien —, magpies chatter, parrots prate, talk; ein ſanfter Weſt ſchwatzte durch die Zweige [with older German poets], a gentle Zephyr whispered, murmured, sighed through the branches; [in fam. lang.] mit einander —, to chat, gossip, chatter, prate together; über Dies und Jenes —, to chat about this and that; ſie — den ganzen Tag, they clack all day long; ins Gelag, in den Tag hinein —, to chatter away right and left; Einen zum Narren —, to drive any one distracted or to bore any one to death with talking, to talk any one out of his seven senses; V. Klatſchen, Plappern, Plaudern. 2) [aus—] [in fam. lang.] to blab, to tittle-tattle. Er weiß, daß ich nicht ſchwatze, he knows that I never blab, let the cat out of the bag; man weiß, daß Sie —, every body knows you blab, that you cannot keep counsel. Syn. V. Klatſchen. Das —, V. Schwätzerei.

Schwatz-markt, *m.* place for gossip. Einen —markt halten, to have a confab, a regular gossip. —maul, *n.* V. Plaudertaſche. —ſaal, *m* [comic] conversation-house or room. —ſchule, *f.* V. —markt. —ſucht, *f.* love of chattering, propensity to gossip. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* prating, chattering, loquacious. —winkel, *m.* [in fam. lang.] place, corner for gossiping, for scan-magging.

Schwätzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* 1) a babbler, chatterer, gossip, talker, prater, gabbler. Eine langweilige —inn, a tedious, tiresome talker; ein abgeſchmackter —, a senseless prater, an old washerwoman, a poll-parrot; er iſt ein angenehmer —, he is an agreeable small-talker, his chit-chat, his small-talk, table-talk is very entertaining; er iſt ein —, dem man nichts ſagen darf, he is a blab, a garrulous fellow. 2) [in nat. hist.] der böhmiſche — [Haubendroſſel], the Bohemian chatterer.

Schwätzerei, *f.* 1) [das Schwatzen] [in a bad sense] chattering, gossiping, *it.* blabbing. 2) gossip, chatter, babble, loquacity; *it.* the thing blabbed out. —en machen, to blab; durch ſeine —en hat er dieſe Leute hintereinander gebracht, by his blabbing propensities he has set these people at loggerheads, together by the ears.

Schwätzhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* talkative, chatting, gossiping, chattering. Eine —e Frau, a gossiping, news-mongering woman; — ſeyn, to be loquacious, garrulous; er iſt ein —er Menſch, he is a blab, he cannot keep his tongue in discretion, cannot keep a secret.

Schwätzhaftigkeit, *f.* loquacity, garrulity, indiscretion.

Schwätzig, *adj* and *adv.* V. Schwatzhaft, Ge—. Nicht allein ſind ſie faul, ſondern auch — &c., not only they are idle, but tattlers also and busybodies &c.

Schwèbe, *f.* [allied to weben = to move, to wag] suspense. In der — ſeyn, hangen, to be, to hang suspended. *Fig.* Die Sachen in der — laſſen, halten, to let, to keep matter in suspense; in der — zwiſchen Furcht und Hoffnung, zwiſchen Leben und Tod, in a state of suspense between fear and hope, between life and death.

Schwèben, [V. Schwebe] *v. intr.* 1) In der Luft &c. —, to hang motionless in the air, to hover over; ein Vogel, der in der Luft ſchwebt, a bird hovering, poising itself, hanging motionless in the air; die über uns —den Wolken, the clouds hanging over us; in den Lüften, in der Luft —, to hover, to hang in the air [as a bird of prey ready to pounce &c.]; der Geiſt Gottes ſchwebte über dem Waſſer [in Scripture], the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters; —d erhalten, to balance, to poise; Einen —d in die Höhe halten, to hold one suspended in the air; ein Seiltänzer, der in der Luft ſchwebt, a rope-dancer who floats, swims, rides buoyant in the air [not seeming to hold fast on the rope]; ihre blonden Locken ſchwebten auf ihren Schultern, her flaxen or yellow locks floated, wantoned, dallied down her shoulders; [in heraldry] —der Sparren [not touching the sides of the escutcheon], couped chevron; —des Gewand, floating, loose drapery; das Schiff ſchwebte auf dem ungeſtümen Meer, the ship rode on, floated on, swam over the stormy main; ein Kronleuchter ſchwebte in der Höhe, a chandelier hung, impended, was depending from above; ein Schwerdt ſchwebte an einem Pferdehaar über ſeinem Haupte, a sword fastened to a single hair hung imminent over his head, was suspended over him; ſie ſchwebte über den Raſen [rather poetical], she glided on over the greensward; ſie geht nicht, ſie ſchwebt, she does not walk, she skims, she treads the air; —der Schritt, Gang, a light, buoyant, elastic step or tread, walk or march. *Fig.* —de Schuld, a floating debt; hoch —de Gedanken, proud, soaring, exalted thoughts; mein Geiſt ſchwebt in höhern Gegenden [with poets also Regionen, Gefilden], my mind soars sublime into distant skies [is not clogged with terrestrial thoughts]; immer ſchwebt mir ihr Bild vor Augen, ever does her image stand before my eyes, her image is constantly in my mind's eye; immer ſchwebt mir das Bild des Todes vor Augen, ever does the image of death sweep before my eyes; im Sinne —, im Gedächtniſſe —, to be uppermost in the mind, present to the memory; es ſchwebt mir noch immer im Gedächtniſſe, it is still ever foremost in my memory, present to my mind; es ſchwebt mir auf der Zunge, I have it, it is at the tip of my tongue; die Streitſache ſchwebet noch, the law-suit still hangs in suspense, is not yet decided; die Unterhandlungen — noch, the negotiations are still pending; zwiſchen Furcht und Hoffnung —, to float between, to be swayed alternately by fear and hope; er ſchwebt zwiſchen Leben und Tod, he is hovering between life and death, his life hangs on a thread, by a single hair; in Gefahr —, to run risk, to be exposed to [imminent] danger; es ſchwebet ein Unglück über mir, a misfortune hangs over my head, menaces me, is imminent. 2) [to have as it were no very visible or firm support] to hang. —de Brücke [as a chain-bridge], a hung or suspended bridge; *it.* [from having a bold or lofty arch of great span] a sweeping, suspended bridge; am Kreuze —, to be fastened to the cross; [with miners] —des Feld, an exhausted mine where only the pillars or shores are left; —de Firſt, a roof threatening impending ruin, hanging imminent ready to fall; —de Mittel, insulated parts of a mine around which the live lodes have been exhausted; —de Sümpfe, waters or pools in the interior of a mine dammed up; —de Sproſſen, steps formed in the roof or only in the gallery for the miner. 3) [to run horizontally, not curved] [with miners] —de Gänge, sweeping galleries. Das —, poising, balancing &c.

Schweb-ſtrich, *m.* a board or plank suspended between two posts, a summer-beam. —fliege, *f.* [Rüſſelfliege] bombe-fly, the humble-flee fly. —forelle, *f.* a trout while staying in the shallowest parts nearest the source of any stream. —ſcheibe, *f.* [ſchwebende Zielſcheibe] a target hung up. —raſen, *m* floating grass or turf.

Schwebe-band, *n.* a riband suspended, hung; *it.* a ribbon for suspending any thing. Die —bänder des Eies, V. 1. Hagel 3). —ſchritt, *m.* [in dancing] the balance.

Schwèber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* 1) [not used] one who poises, balances. 2) [in mechanics, Unruhe] pendulum, balance, flyer, gimbal. 3) [in nat hist.] *a*) V. Schwebfliege. *b*) V. Lerchenfalk.

Schwede, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] Schwedinn, *f.* [in Old Sax. ſuith means *great, strong*] a Swede. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] [provincial] Alter —! old fellow!

Schwedenkopf, *m.* [in pop. lang.] hair cut in the Swedish fashion, that is quite short, a cropped head, a Brutus-head, cut as an English soldier's.

Schwēden, *n.* [-s] [in geography] Sweden.

Schwēderich, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [appears allied to waten = to wade] a small fish-net at the end of the mill-fall drench.

Schwēdiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Swedish. Das —e Reich, the kingdom of Sweden; die —en Küſten, the coasts of Sweden, the Swedish coasts; — Pommern, Swedish Pomerania; das —e, die —e Sprache, the Swedish language, Swedish; *it.* [with potters] —e Flieſen, Swedish freestone or flag; die —e Lilie, V. Jakobslilie.

Schwèfel, *m.* [-s, no *pl.*] [provincial Schwebel, in Dutch ſolfer; perhaps allied to the Sw. *suaela* = to kindle] sulphur, [in certain trades]

brimstone. Natürlicher or gediegener, gewachsener or gegrabener —, native sulphur, brimstone; vulkanischer —, vulcanic sulphur; künstlicher —, artificial sulphur; nach — riechen, stinken, to smell, to stink of sulphur; V. Jungfer—, Roß—, Tropf—.

Schwefel-abdruck, *m* [—vaste] impression, medallion in sulphur —**ader**, *f.* [with miners] a sulphur-vein, lode of sulphur. —**alkohol**, *m.* percarburet, carburet of sulphur. —**artig**, *adj.* and *adv.* sulphureous, sulphurous, sulphuric. —**auflö-sung**, *f.* 1) [in trade] a melting or solution of the sulphur. 2) [aufgelöster —] solution, tincture of sulphur. —**bad**, *n.* a sulphur-bath, a bath in sulphureous water. 2) a sulphur-bath, spa or bathing-resort; the sulphur baths at the sulphur-springs. —**balsam**, *m.* oil containing dissolved sulphur, sulphur-balsam. —**becken**, *n.* [in smelting-works] a basin for receiving the molten sulphur. —**berg**, *m.* 1) a mountain of or containing sulphur; [in geography] [a volcanic mountain common to the islands of the western archipelago of the Atlantic as at the island of Montserrat] Sulphure. Sulphur. —**bild**, *n.* V. —abdruck. —**blumen**, *pl.*, —**blüte**, *f.* [in chemistry &c.] flowers of sulphur, sublimed sulphur, flowers of brimstone, brimstone in powder. —**bock**, *m.* [with hosiers &c.] horse on which wool is bleached by the vapour of sulphur or by sours with calico-printers. —**brand**, *m.* [in smelting works] the scoria or pumice of any pyrites whether ferruginous, cupreous or arsenical; *it.* the rubble or mould out of which sulphur has been washed or deflagrated. —**brech**, *m.* [in botany] small water crow-foot or spear-wort. —**brennofen**, *m.* V. —ofen. —**brunnen**, *m.* a sulphurous or sulphureous spring or source. —**bündel**, *n.* bundle of matches, of lucifers, of brimstone-cards. —**dampf**, *m.* the mephitic vapour or gas of sulphur, sulphurous gas. —**dunst**, *m.* sulphureous vapour or exhalation. —**erde**, *f.* sulphurous earth. —**erz**, *n.* ore of sulphur. —**faden**, *m.* sulphured thread, string or wick. —**fang**, *m.* [with founders] hole or receptacle for the roasted sulphur. —**farb**, —**farben**, —**farbig**, *adj.* and *adv.* of a sulphur hue, brimstone-coloured. —**farbe**, *f.* sulphur-colour, brimstone-yellow. —**flamme**, *f.* the flame of sulphur. —**form**, *f.* a brimstone-mould. —**gang**, *m.* [with miners] a duct, vein, lode of sulphur. —**garn**, *n* V. —faden. —**geist**, *m.* sulphurous ether, spirit of sulphur. Flüchtiger —geist, sulphuret of ammoniac, Boyle's or Beguine's fuming spirit, hydroguretted or hydrogenated sulphuret of ammonia. —**gelb**, *adj.* and *adv.* sulphur-yellow, brimstone-colour, straw-colour, pale yellow. —**geruch**, *m.* smell of sulphur, sulphureous odour. —**gesäuert**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in chemistry] sulphate; *it.* sulphite. —**gesäuerter Kalk**, sulphate of lime. —**grube**, *f.* a sulphur-pit or cavern; [in geography] a pis near Pyrmont, which exhales sulphureout vapours. —**halbsauer**, *adj.*, —**halbsäure**, *f.* V. Schwefelichtsauer, schwefelichte Säure. —**haltig**, *adj* and *adv.* containing sulphur, sulphurous, sulphureous. —**hemd**, *n.* [formerly] a shirt smeared with sulphur [placed on those condemned to the fagot, at an auto da fe &c.]. —**höhle**, *f.* sulphureous grotto, cavern breathing out sulphureous blasts. —**hölzchen**, *n.* a match, a lucifer —**hölzchenkrämer**, *m.*, —**hölzchenkrämerinn**, *f.* a seller of matches. —**hütte**, *f.* a kiln or works where sulphur is extracted from pyrites, live sulphur &c. —**hydrat**, *n.* hydroguret of sulphur, hydroguretted sulphur, super-sulphuretted hydrogen, hydrogenated sulphur; hydroguretted sulphuret. —**kammer**, *f.* 1) [in sulphur-works] room, dome for concreting the sublimed sulphur. 2) [for the wool] sulphur-chamber or room. —**kies**, *m.* pyrites. —**kiesstufe**, *f.* marcassite. —**kirsche**, *f.* 1) [Wachskirsche] yellow cherry. 2) red and white heart. —**kohle**, *f.* coal containing sulphur, sulphureous coal; *it.* coloured sulphur, coal-blend. —**kohlenstoff**, *m.* 1) base or substance of sulphureous coal 2) [in chemistry] carburet of sulphur. —**kolben**, *m.* a retort for purifying sulphur, for forming brimstone. —**kuchen**, *m.* a cake or plate of sulphur. —**kugel**, *f.* a sulphur-ball; [with shoe-makers] a ball of wax and sulphur. Die Nähte &c. mit der —kugel weiß färben, to rub the seams &c. white with sulphured wax and the point. —**läuterofen**, *m.* a capped flue-kiln for purifying sulphur from the sulphur vivum or dross &c. —**läuterung**, *f.* purification of sulphur. —**leber**, *f.* liver or hepar of sulphur, sulphuret of potash. Kalk-—leber, sulphuret of lime. hepar calcis; flüchtige —leber, volatile sulphuret of ammonia. —**leberluft**, *f.* [formerly called] hepatic air or gas, [now] sulphureted hydrogen gas. —**licht**, *n.* V. —faden. —**löffel**, *m.* a skimmer for molten sulphur —**luft**, *f.* [in chemistry] sulphurous acid gas, Priestley's vitriolic acid air. —**männchen**, *n.* [with miners] a sulphur-wick [composed of two threads twisted together steeped in brimstone for a train to the chamber of a mineral ore]. —**meister**, *m.* [with founders] the foreman or inspector of a sulphur-kiln &c. —**metall**, *n.* metal containing sulphur, sulphurous metal, a metallic sulphuret, pyrites. —**milch**, *f.* [in chemistry] precipitated sulphur, magistery of sulphur; [formerly] the milk of sulphur. —**ofen**, *m.* a kiln for subliming, roasting or deflagrating sulphur, for roasting pyritical ore. —**öl**, *n.* [old] [in chemistry] saturated sulphureous acid, sulphuric acid. V. —säure. —**oxyd**, *n.* oxygenated sulphur. —**pfanne**, *f.*, *dim.* —**pfännchen**, *n.* a pan for melting or smelting sulphur. —**pflaster**, *n.* [with surgeons] a sulphur-plaster, a plaster of sulphur-ointment. —**pfuhl**, *m.* [emphatic or in poetry, for die Hölle] the lake of brimstone and fire, the fiery pool. —**pulver**, *n.* flowers of sulphur, sulphur in powder, powdered sulphur or brimstone —**qualm**, *m.* sulphureous fume or smoke. —**quelle**, *f.* a sulphureous source, a spring-head of sulphurous waters. —**rauch**, *m.* sulphureous smoke or vapour —**regen**, *m.* a rain of sulphur. —**röhre**, *f.* the flue of a sulphur-kiln; *it.* a tube for the distilled sulphur to escape by, a tube to a sulphur-retort. —**röste**, *f.* [with miners] the roasting of sulphur, of pyrites; *it.* a batch of sulphur or metallic sulphurets for roasting. —**rubin**, *m.* native realgar, red arsenic, ruby arsenic. —**salbe**, *f.* sulphur ointment, [low] itch-salve —**salmiak**, *m.* [old] sulphite of ammoniac. —**salz**, *n* [from sulphuric acid] a sulphat; [from sulphurous acid] sulphite. Die —salze, the sulphates; *it.* the sulphites. —**sauer**, *adj.* and *adv.* sulphuric. —saures Blei &c., sulphate of lead &c.; —saurer Kalk, sulphate of lime; —saures Kupfer &c., V. Kupfervitriol; —saures Queckſilber, sulphate of mercury; —saure Kalkerde, V. —saurer Kalk; —saure Salze, V. —salz; —saurer Zink, —saures Zinn, sulphate of zinc, of tin. —**säure**, *f.* [in chemistry] sulphuric acid. Flüchtige —säure, volatile sulphuric acid. —**schlacke**, *f.* the dross or scoria of sulphur, sulphur vivum. —**schnitte**, *f.* small strips of linen dipped in melted sulphur. —**see**, *m.* lake of sulphur. —**seife**, *f.* [old] V. —leber. Salzige, salzartige —seifen, alcaline sulphures or sulphurets. —**span**, *m.* a chip or splinter of a match —**stange**, *f.* a roll of brimstone; [with apothecaries] magdaleon. —**strom**, *m.* a torrent of liquid sulphur, a sulphur-stream. —**stück**, *n.* V. —stange. —**teig**, *m.* paste formed of [kneaded] sulphur. —**theile**, *pl.* sulphureous parts or particles —**tinctur**, *f* a tincture of sulphur, a sulphuric tincture. —**treibofen**, *m.* V. —ofen. —**tropfen**, *m.* [with founders] the sulphur that exudes or is condensed in drops from pyrites of lead while roasting, that is secreted from any sulphuret of lead in drops. —**tuch**, *n.* [with coopers] V. —schnitte; [in bee-husbandry] a sulphured cloth or crape [for killing the bees]. —**wachs**, *n.* [with shoemakers] white wax mixed with sulphur for pointing &c. —**wasser**, *n* sulphureous, sulphurous water. —**wasserstoff**, *m.* sulphureted hydrogen. —**wasserstoffgas**, *n.*, —**wasserstoffsäure**, *f.* [in chemistry] sulphureted hydrogen gas, hydro-sulphuric acid. —**werk**, *n.* sulphur-works. —**wurz**, *f.* V. Haarstrang.

Schwèfelhaft, V. Schwefelicht.

Schwèfelicht, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling sulphur [especially in respect to the smell], sulphurous. — sauer, sulphureous; —e Säure, sulphurous acid; [if saturated with oxygen] sulphuric acid; —e Ausdünstungen, sulphureous exhalations.

Schwèfelig, *adj.* and *adv.* [containing sulphur] sulphurous, sulphureous, sulphuric. —e Säure, Erde, Substanz, sulphuric acid, sulphureous earth, sulphurous substance.

Schwefeligsauer, *adj* and *adv.* [in chemistry] sulphurous, sulphuric. —es Salz, a sulphate; —es Pflanzenlaugensalz, [formerly Stahls Schwefelsalz] sulphate of potash; —e Kalkerde, sulphate of lime.

Schwèfeln, *v. tr.* to sulphur, to expose to the fumes or vapour of sulphur [straw &c.]. Den Wein —, to sulphur wine, [in a bad sense] to sulphur wine too much; geschwefelter Wein, sulphured, *it.* over-sulphured [white] wine; ein Faß —, to fumigate, purify a cask with burnt matches; geschwefeltes Silber [in chemistry], a sulphuret of silver, silver-pyrites. Das —, the sulphuring.

Schwéfze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to schweben, schweifen] [with fowlers] a check-line, the knittle-line of a bird-net.

Schwègel, Schwiegel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [provincial] V. Pfeife. [with organ-builders] Große —, the great flute, German flute; kleine —, little flute.

Schweiden, V. Schwöden.

Schweien, *v. intr.* [in seamen's lang.] to swing, to tend [at anchor, at the change of tide, of the wind].

Schweif, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from schweifen, schweben] the tail [of animals] — an einem Kleide, tail or skirt of a dress, *it.* train; Haarstern mit einem langen —e, a comet with a long tail; der — der Austern, the beard, the fringe of oysters; — am Arm des Ankers, a long bar forged to the arm or

fluke of an anchor serving as a handle while forging the palms on the anvil; [with miners — eines Ganges, the end or tail of a lode or vein. *Fig.* [modern, party-term] O'Connell's —, O'Connell's tail.

Schweif-brett, *n.* [with lace manufacturers] board, stand, slaieing-beam for the spools, for the quills. **—bügel**, *m.* a stirrup depending from the pummel of the saddle. **—eisen**, *n.* [with carpenters] a chair-maker's great chisel. **—haar**, *n.* horse-hair of the tail. **—kappe**, *f.* hood, cowl. **—rahmen**, *m.* [with lace-manufacturers] the lamb [to which the warp threads are affixed by pegs]. **—riemen**, *m.* V. Schwanzriemen. **—rübe**, *f.* V. Schwanzrübe **—säge**, *f.* [with joiners] a compass-saw. **—scheide**, *f.* [with harness-makers] a sort of crupper, a piece of strong leather for tucking up a horse's tail in, a troussequeue, a trossequeue. **—spiegelnd**, *adj.* [in heraldry] [speaking of the peacock] in his pride, with expanded tail. **—spule**, *f.* [with lace-manufacturers] top. **—stern**, *m* V Schwanzstern. **—träger**, *m.* V. Schleppträger.

Schweifen, [allied to schweben, weben] I. *v. intr.* 1) to trail, to drag, to draggle. 2) Herum —, to wander, to roam, to ramble; aus den Schranken —, über die Grenzen —, to stray out of the lists, to ramble or stray beyond or out of bounds; wenn mein Blick im Himmelsraume, auf der unermeßlichen Wasserfläche schweift, when my regards wander over space, roam over the boundless expanse of the ocean. *Fig.* Mit seinen Gedanken herum—, to let one's thoughts stray, digress. 3) V Schwänzeln. II. *v. tr.* [= schwingen; in Old Sax. sweovan, Swed. *swepa* and *sopa* mean to sweep or soap clean, to purify] 1) [= ausspannen, ausdehnen &c.] to extend, to stretch out; [with lace-manufacturers] to attach the warp-threads to the pegs of the lambs *Fig.* [aus—] Einen Tisch —, eine Kommode, die Füße eines Stuhles, ein Stück Bildhauerarbeit —, to render convex, to make circular a table, a chest of drawers, the legs of a chair, a piece of sculpture-work; Silbergeschirr —, to flute or chase the brim of silver-plate; [in botany] geschweifte Blume, a demi-flosculous flower; [in the manege] schön geschweiftes Pferd, a well-tailed horse, a horse with a sweeping handsome tail; einen Helm —, to adorn a helmet with a horse's tail. 2) Die Wäsche — [im Wasser abspülen], to rince the linen; ein Glas — [more usual schwenken], to rince out a glass; [in husbandry] das Getreide —, to winnow the corn. Das —, die Schweifung, 1) action of sloping, slanting. 2) slope, cut, slant; [with goldsmiths] chasing of the edge — einer Kommode, the rounding or bowing of a chest of drawers; — einer Glocke, the swell of a bell; — im Reden, tirade, [in the house of Commons] a begging or sinking the question; — in der Erzählung, a digression in a narration.

Schweifer, *m* [-s, *pl.* -] [more usual Herumschweifer] a loiterer, rambler, roamer.

Schweifig, *adj.* and *adv.* tailed, furnished with a tail; V. Lang—, Weit— &c.

1. Schweigen, [appears allied to weichen, biegen (beuge), as well as to the Lat. *tac-ere*, to the Germ. ducken = bücken] *irr. v. intr.* to keep silent, to be quiet: [fam.] to hold one's tongue, to be mum. Wenn der Vater spricht, muß der Sohn —, whilst the father is speaking, the son must remain silent; nach diesen Worten schwieg sie, after these words she was silent; er kann —, zu rechter Zeit —, he knows how to keep silence, to hold his tongue, his peace at the right season; einen — heißen, to desire any one to be silent, schweigt! hold your tongue! silence! be quiet! [low] hold your jaw! put a stopper in your mouth! stille —, to be quiet; von Etwas or über Etwas —, to keep silent or silence about any thing, to pass over any thing in silence, unnoticed; zu Etwas —, not to blab, not to divulge, [with thieves] not to peach; *it* to let a thing pass, to take no notice of an assertion, not to contradict any one; sie schweigt zu allen Unarten ihrer Kinder, she does not say a word concerning the spiteful tricks of her children; vor Einem —, [with poets] Einem —, to be mute in the presence of any one; die Geschichte schweigt von diesem Unfall, dieser Begebenheit, history is silent concerning this unfortunate accident, this event; in seiner Schrift schwieg er gänzlich von diesem Punkte, he was entirely silent about or on this point in his work; er schweigt schon so lange, daß ich zweifle, ob er noch lebt, he is silent, guards silence so long that I doubt if he is in the land of the living or not; wie soll ich mir Ihr langes — erklären? how am I to interpret your long silence? ich will — wie das Grab, I will be as silent as the grave; kann sie —? can she be trusted, be silent? is she discreet? die Musik schweigt, the music ceases, has ceased. *Fig.* Im Kriege — die Gesetze, in war the laws sleep, are in abeyance; sein Gewissen schweigt dabei, his conscience sleeps, says nothing, [fam.] his conscience is extremely good-natured on this occasion. Das —, the being silent, silence; das Reden und das — hat seine Zeit, there is a time for speaking and a time for keeping silent; Einen zum — bringen, to make any one hold his tongue; eine Batterie zum — bringen, to silence a battery *Proverb.* Mit — sich verred't Niemand, silence brings no repentance, nothing is ever lost by holding one's tongue. Syn. Schweigen, Verstummen. He, who does not happen to speak or who is not speaking at the moment, schweigt [is silent]; he, who does not speak from being no longer able to do so, verstummt [is mute, is dumb]; it is one thing to make a man schweigen [be silent, hold his tongue, keep silence], and another to make him verstummen [to strike him dumb, to silence him]. A person verstummt [is dumb] through terror, surprise, shame, that is, becomes or remains speechless. He verstummt [can't speak] when at a perfect loss to reply &c. or in homely but conversational language, when he is at his wit's ends, at a nonplus, or in short, when he is dumbfounded or dumbfoundered.

Schweigekunst, *f.* the art or tact of keeping silence.

2. Schweigen, [pronounce schwaigen] [the same root as 1. Schweigen = Beschwichtigen] *v. tr.* to silence, to hush. Wer leben will und gute Tage haben, der schweige seine Zunge [in Scripture] for he that will love life, let him refrain his tongue; sein Gewissen — [in fam. lang.], to stifle one's conscience, to give a sop to one's conscience; ein Kind —, to hush, quiet, lull, calm a child.

Schweiger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [from Schweigen] one who is silent, who keeps silent 2) [from Schweigen] a silencer.

Schweighaft, V. Schweigsam.

Schweigsam, *adj.* and *adv.* taciturn; *it.* discreet.

Schweigsamkeit, *f.* taciturnity, *it.* discretion.

Schweigselig, *adj.* and *adv.* [obsolescent and comic] taciturn.

Schweigseligkeit, *f.* taciturnity.

‖Schweimel, Schweimelig, [little used] V. Schwindel, Schwindelig.

Schweimen, [appears = schwimmen, that is to move here and there] *v. intr* 1) [provincial] V Taumeln. 2) [provincial] V. Schwindeln. *Fig.* Das Gesicht schweimet mir [vergehet mir], my sight fails, is fading, my eyes swim in my head.

Schweimer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Wachtelfalk.

1. Schwein, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [die Schwinne] [a lied to Wand; in Old Sax. Hwan means a beam] [in ship-building] keelson, kelson.

2. Schwein, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* [appears allied to wahn = trübe, to the Old Sax. Fenn = red, ruddy, Pol. *swinia* Bohem. *swine*, Cornish *swynia*] 1) [die Sau Zahmes —, hog, pig; männliches —, boar-pig; weibliches —, sow; junges, kleines —, a young, little pig, porket, [fam.] a squeaker; großes —, great pig, a hog, a porker a swine a hogget, [fam.] a grunter; ein fettes, mageres —, a fat, lean pig; ein finniges —, a measled or measly hog; V. Mast—, Milch—, Mutter—; das in Amerika einheimisch gemachte —, the Mexican hog; das afrikanische —, the Cape-hog; das äthiopische —, the Ethiopian hog; das chinesische —, the Chinese pig, China-pig; —e mästen, to fatten swine; die —e hüten, to keep pigs, to tend the pigs; [in sportsmen's lang.] das wilde —, wild hog or boar, wild swine, black game; junges —, das noch mit dem Rudel geht, bis zum dritten Jahre [if wild], a hog-hogget, steer; dreijähriges —, a three-year old pig or boar: vierjähriges, angehendes —, a wild boar four years old; altes —, old hog. V Bache, Eber, Frischling. 2) [low] —, a beastly, wallowing fellow, a hog. Er ist ein —, ein garstiges —, ein Erz—, he is a beastly hog, a filthy pig, a regular hog; wie ein — leben, to live like a hog, like a pig. 3) [low = Klecks] Ein — auf dem Papier, a blot, smudge, smear, ink-spot on paper. 4) [in conchology] —chen, the spoon-hinged or finger Phloas

Schwein-aas or **—aß**, *n.* [with millers] sharps, gurgeons. V Sauaas. **—bär**, *m.* [Eber] a boar-pig, [if castrated] a hog, a gelded pig, barrow-pig. **—beschauer**, *m.* V. —schauer. **—blatter**, *f.* swine-pox, water-pox; *it.* measles in swine. **—bohne**, *f.* V. Saubohne. **—braten**, *m.* roast-pork, baked pork. **—brod**, *n.* V. Saubrod. **—bruch**, *m.* V. —swuhle. **—brust**, *f.* or **—bug**, *m* brisket of a wild hog. **—dachs**, *m.* a badger with a pig's head, hog-badger, pig-badger. **—distel**, *f.* V. Saudistel. **—e-fleisch**, *n.* V. —fleisch. **—essen**, *n.* V. Sauessen. **—fänger**, *m.* V. Sauhund 1). **—faß**, *n.* hog-tub. **—feiste**, *f.* [in sportsmen's lang.] season in which the wild boar is in prime, in fat; *it.* V. —fett. **—fett**, *n.* hog's grease [if from the entrails], hog's fat. Ausgelassenes —fett, hog-lard, lard, axungia; altes —fett, old hog's grease **—finne**, *f.* a pock of the measles. **—fisch**, *m.* V. Saufisch. **—fleisch**, *n.* pig-meat, hog's flesh, pork. Frisches, ungesalzenes —fleisch, fresh pork; eingesalzenes or eingepökeltes —fleisch, pickled pork, pickle-pork; gesalzenes —

fleiſch, salt-pork. —fraß, *m.* victuals for the pigs. *Fig.* [low] V. Saueſſen. —futter, *n.* food for the pigs, for pigs. —gallerte, *f.* jelly of pigs, pig's foot jelly. —glocke, *f.* bell for a sow's neck. *Fig.* [low] V. Saugloche. —halter, *m.* a pig-keeper, pig-grazier; *it.* V. —hirt. —handel, *m.* trade in pig-meat, in pork; trade in live pigs. —händler, *m.* a dealer in pig-meat, in pork, pig-salesman; a dealer in live pigs. —haze, *f.* V. Sauhatz. —hatzzeit *f.* season for hunting the wild boar. —haus, *n.* V. —ſtall. —herde, *f.* a herd of swine, a drove of hogs. —hirſch, *m.* [in the East] babyroussa; *it.* [a small animal at Sumatra] the hog-deer. —hirt, *m.*, —hirtinn, *f.* a swineherd, a pig-keeper, pig-drover. —hund, *m.* 1) a swineherd's dog, fangs. 2) *Fig.* [low] V. Saubund. —hüter, *m.* V. —hirt. —igel, *m* 1) Asiatic hedgehog; *it* the Malacca hedgehog. 2) V. Stachel—. 3) *Fig.* [low] a filthy pig, nasty beast; *it.* unmannerly, vulgar hog. —junge, *m.* 1) a young swineherd. 2) *Fig.* [low] a young beast, a filthy pig of a boy. —käfer, *m.* V. Rüſſelkäfer. —kartoffel, *f.* a potato for fattening pigs. —koben, *m.* V. under Koben. —koth, *m.* pig's dirt or dung, hog-mire. —kreſſe, *f.* 1) buck's horn plantain. 2) [Krähenfuß] wild ambrosella. —krieche, *f.* V. Krieche 2), Pflaumenſchlehe, Haberſchlehe. —leder, *n.* V. Schweinsleder. —markt, *m.* 1) a pig market [or sale]. 2) the pig-market [place]. —maſt, *f.* 1) fattening of pigs, of swine. 2) mast such as acorns for pigs, pig-mast. —mäſter, *m.* [in husbandry] one who fattens pigs. —meiſter, *m.* [in husbandry] the pig-tender or swine-herd who superintends the fattening of pigs. —melde, *f.* [in botany] angular goose-grass or tansey. —miſt, *m.* pig-dung, hog's mire or muck. —möhre, *f.* the parsnep. —mutter, *f.* V. Mutter—. —pelz, *m.* *Fig.* [low] V. —ikel. —pflaume, *f.* purple hog-plum, Spanish plum; *it.* [the tree itself] Jamaica plum-tree, spondias mombin. —pilz, *m.* yellow mushroom. —plan, *m.* plain where pigs graze. —pocke, *f.* grain or pock of measles in pigs; *it.* V. —blatter. —porſch, *m.*, —poſt, *f.* V. Porſch. —ratte, —raze, *f.* V. Pharaosmaus. —ſalat, *m.* hyoseris; *it.* stemless nipplewort or dog-cress. —ſau, *f.* V. Mutter—. —sauge, *n.* 1) a pig's eye. *Fig.* —sauge or —säugelein, [in fam. lang.] a piggish eye, a pig's eye [as in men]. Die Chineſen, Kalmucken &c. haben —saugen, the Chinese, Calmucks &c. have eyes oblique and slit like a pig's. 2) a horse with pig's eyes. —sbacke, *f.* hog's cheek. —sblaſe, *f.* a pig's bladder. —sborſte *f.* a hog's bristle. —sbraten, *m.* V. —braten. —sbruch, *m.* V. —swuhle. —sbruſt, *f.* a pig's breast; [in sportsmen's lang.] a wild hog's brisket. —ſchauer, *m.* [at pig-markets] inspector of hogs tongues &c. —ſchlächter, *m.* a pig-killer, pig-slaughterer, a pork-butcher. —ſchmalz, —ſchmer, *n.* hog's lard. —ſchnecke, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the nerite. —ſchneider, *m.* a pig-gelder, sow-gelder or spayer. —ſchnitt, *m.* 1) pig-gelding, sow-spaying. 2) right of pig-gelding or spaying. —ſchrot, *n* barley-meal, pollard &c. for pigs. —ſchwarte, *f.* pig's rind, cracknel or skin. —ſchwenge!, *m* [in botany] floating fescue-grass. —sfeder, *f.* 1) *Fig.* [—sborſten] hog's bristle. 2) [in sportsmen's lang., Fangeiſen] boar-spear, hunter's pike. 3) [with locksmiths] a wall-spike, cheveux de frise on walls. —sgummi, *n.* the gum of the spondias mombin. —shals, *m.* a pig's neck; [with farriers] [in horses] hog's neck; *it.* [a horse with such a neck] a hog-neck. —sharz, *n.* gum of St. Domingo, of the Jamaica plum-tree. —haz, *f.* V. —sjagd. —haut, *f.* skin of the wild or tame hog, [if roasted] cracknel. —sjagd, *f* chase of the wild hog, the boar-chase, wild boar-hunt. —skäſe, *m.* [with cooks] spiced brawn. V. Preßkopf 1). —skeule, *f.* leg of pork of the wild hog. —skinnbacken, *m.* V. —backe. —skopf, *m.* 1) pig's head or jowl. Wilder —skopf, boar's head, [when dressed and the bones extracted] brawn. 2) a pig's head in some horses, *it.* a horse with a pig's head. 3) [low, a term of abuse] a pig-headed chap, pig, hog, logger-head, jolter-head. —skreſſe, *f.* V. —kreſſe. —sleder, *n.* hog-leather, pig-leather. —sledern, *adj.* and *adv.* of hog-leather. —slederner Einband, a binding in pig-leather. —smagen, *m.* 1) pig's stomach or maw. 2) *Fig.* [low] a man with the stomach of an ostrich. —snez, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] V. Saugarn. —sohr, *n.* 1) a pig's ear, sow's ear. Ein Pferd mit —sohren, a horse with pig's ears, a pig-eared horse. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) [das Fleiſchhorn] the buff cowry, the nun. *b*) [a species of scallop-shell] the Ducal mantle. *c*) pterocera lambus. —ſpieß, *m.* V. —sfeder 2). —ſprung, *m.* 1) leap, jump, frisking of a pig. 2) [bone of a pig's hind-foot] astragal. —srippe, *f.* a spare rib. —srippchen, pork-chops, pork-steaks. —srüſſel, *m.* a hog's snout. Wilder —srüſſel [in sportsmen's lang.], a wild boar's snout. *it.* [in conchology] [a variety of the bulla resiliens] Neptune's spoon, the gondola. —rüſſelblume, *f.* the martagon of Bermuda, sysirinchium. —sſchwanz, *m.* hog's tail, pig's tail. —sſchwanzaffe, *m.* the pig-tail ape. —ssprung, *m.* V. —ſpruna. —sſtirn, *f.* a pig's forehead. Dieſes Pferd hat eine —sſtirn, this horse has a pig's forehead. —ſtall, *m.* a hog-cote, a piggery, pig-shed, pig-sty; V. under Koben. —ſtein, *m.* 1) V. Stinkſtein. 2) bezoard of the porcupine. 3) swine-stone. —ſtoß, *m.* [with fencers] a thrust or stroke with a shortened arm. —sthränen, *pl. Fig.* [not much used] crocodile's tears; *it.* mournful look air, mien, tone. —svierte!, *n.* a spring, a leg of pork. —swaffe, *f.* V. Hauzahn. —wamme, *f.* [in sportsmen's lang.] paunch of the wild boar. —swuhle, *f.* rooting-place of the wild boar. —swurſt, *f.* chitterlings, pork-sausages. —szahn, *m.* 1) hog's tooth, pig's tooth, V. Hauzahn. 2) [in conchology] [a variety of the dentarium or tooth-shell] Elephant's white tooth. 3) [in mineralogy] dog's tooth spar, spatom hyodon. 4) [a fish] Der geſtreifte —szahn, the pudding-fish; [a variety of the gilt-head] the toothed gilt-head, sparus niger. —szeug, *n* apparatus, traps for the boar-hunt. —ziemer, *m.* hind quarter of pork. —szunge, *f.* hog's tongue, pig's tongue. Geräucherte —szunge, a smoked hog's tongue; *it* a hog's tongue prepared by the bottle of smoke; *it.* a hung pig's tongue. —tang, *m.* [in botany] common sea-wrack, bladder-sea-wrack, sea-ware, fucus vesiculosus; *it.* the spiral fucus. —treiber, *m.* pig-driver. —trog, *m.* hog-trough, pig-trough. —trüffel, *f.* V. Hirſchtrüffel. —wildpret, *n.* wild hog's or boar's flesh, boar-venison. —wurm, *m.* der gigantiſche the gigantic echinorynchus. —zeug, *n.* 1) *Fig.* beastliness, hoggishness, piggishness; 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] V. —szeug. —zichorie, *f.* common sow-thistle, hare's lettuce. —zins, *m.* tax, poll-tax levied on pigs or mast-swine. —zucht, *f.* breeding, rearing of swine.

Schweinbar, *adj.* [in sportsmen's lang.] —er Keiler, a wild boar in his third year.

Schweinen, *adj.* and *adv.* of pork, of pig, of hog. — Fleiſch, pork, pig-meat, hog-meat; [for wild swine] boar-flesh.

Schweinen, [V. Schwinden] *v. intr.* [little used] [abnehmen] to dwindle away in flesh, to grow thin or lean, to lose flesh, to pine away.

Schweinerei, *f* 1) [not much used] a piggery. *Fig.* [low] *a*) piggishness, hoggishness, beastliness, dirty mess. *b*) smut, indecency, bawdry, filth, obscenity, dirty stories, beastly actions or conduct. —en ſagen, to talk smut, to use bawdy, disgusting language.

Schweinigelei, *f.* [low] 1) beastliness, filthiness, nastiness. 2) smut, bawdy, filthy language, extreme undecency, obscenity, piggishness, hoggishness.

Schweinigeln, *v. intr.* [low] to talk smut, bawdy, to be guilty of obscene acts or words.

Schweiniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* hoggish, piggish, swinish, sow-like, filthy. Ein —er Menſch, a dirty, nasty beast, a pig, a hog; — ſeyn, — eſſen, to be piggish, to eat piggishly.

Schweinling, V. Schweinpilz.

Schweiß, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to Waſſer; in Old Sax. waetal] 1) [generally] moisture. Der — an den Fenſtern, the moisture, dew, condensed breath, vapour or steam on windows; der — des brennenden Holzes, the sap, humidity, damp of burning wood; — in der Schafwolle, the greasiness, oiliness of wool; *it.* [in sportsmen's lang., = Blut] blood; der Hund gehet dem —e des Thieres nach, the hound lays on the bloody track, follows the blood of the beast, the dripping or trickling down of the wounded animal. 2) [especially] sweat; [more decorously] perspiration; [for the forehead] dew. Ein ſtinkender, ſcharfer —, a stinking, rank sweat; ein kalter —, a cold sweat, [for man] perspiration, [vulgar or medical] sweat, [for animals] sweat; er war in vollem —, he was in full perspiration, he perspired at every pore; ſie ſetzte ſich in einen ſtarken —, she put herself into a violent perspiration, [in medical works] into a strong sweat; nach — ſtinken, to stink, to be rank from sweat; nach — unter den Armen riechen, to stink of sweat from the armpits; ſeine Krankheit wird ſich durch den — heben, his disease will be removed by perspiration; zum — reizen, to provoke, elicit, favour perspiration; er bekam einen kleinen —, he got, fell into a gentle perspiration; den — befördernde, — treibende Mittel, sudorific remedies, diaphoretics, hydrotics; im —e deines Angeſichts [in Scripture], in the sweat of thy brow; V. Angſt—, Nacht—, Todes—; der engliſche — [in medicine], V. —fieber; — [with farriers] [= Steifigkeit], founders, stiffness. *Fig.* [the word in the figurative sense is not usual or commendable in polite lang.] toil, fatigue, sweat. Nach vieler Mühe und vielem —e hat er &c., after much toil and trouble, fatigue and anxiety he has &c.; es koſtete ihn manchen ſauren — bis &c., it cost him much bitter sweat, many a weary

stroke. much hard toil before &c.; dieſe Summe iſt mein ſaurer —, this sum, this money is the sweat of my brow, my hard earnings, the fruit of my hard toilings.

Schweiß-bad, *n.* 1) [formerly, but now in a bad sense] bagnio, stew; [in a good sense] stove, sweating-place, sudatory, shampooing-bath. 2) shampooing-baths, sweating-rooms, steam baths, vapour-baths. Die — bäder ſind gut für dieſes Uebel, baths for exciting a strong perspiration are good for this complaint; ein —bad gebrauchen, to take a sweating-bath, a bagnio. **—beere**, *f.* guelder-rose, wayfaring tree, water-elder; *it.* the berry of these trees. **—beförderend**, *adj.* and *adv.* sudorific, diaphoretic, hydrotic, causing increased cutaneous secretion, promoting perspiration; [low or for horses] sweating —beförderude Mittel, V. —mittel. **—fieber**, *n* [in English history under Henry VIII.] the sweating sickness. **—flecken**, *m.* a spot, a stain of sweat. **—fuchs**, *m.* 1) a light bay-horse. 2) a foaming or fiery horse. **—geruch**, *m.* a rank, rammish, he-goatish smell, a sweaty smell. Einen garſtigen —geruch haben, to smell rammish, goatish. **—grube**, *f.* [*dim.* **—grübchen**, *n.*] a pore [in the cuticle or skin]. **—hitze**, *f* [with smiths] a sweating or smelting heat. **—hund**, *m.* 1) [in sportsmen's lang.] a hound who tracks game by the blood-mark. 2) [little used] V. Bullenbeißer. **—krankheit**, *f* ephidrosis, mador. **—kraut**, *n.* V. —wurzel. **—loch**, *n.* a pore. **—melde**, *f.* vivaceous or perennial mercury. **—mittel**, *n.* a diaphoretic, sudorific, hydrotic. **—pille**, *f.* a diaphoretic or sweating pill, a pill composed of sudorific ingredients. **—pulver**, *n.* a diaphoretic powder. **—ſchnur**, *f.* [in sportsmen's lang.] a string of a defined length, namely as far as one dare attempt to recover a wounded stag in the property or grounds of another lord of the manor &c. **—ſeuche**, **—ſucht**, *f.* V. —fieber. **—trank**, *m.* any drink such as whey for promoting perspiration; *it.* a sudorific potion, a diaphoretic mixture. **—treibend**, *adj.* and *adv* diaphoretic, sudorific, hydrotic, sweating. **—tropfen**, *m.* a drop of sweat **—tuch**, *n.* 1) a handkerchief or towel for wiping away the perspiration; *it.* a cloth for covering or wiping off the sweat of race-horses, a body-cloth. 2) a stiffened or waxed gusset for the arm pits. 3) [a cloth for covering the face of the dead] winding sheet; [with the Romish or Greek Catholics] holy handkerchief. Das —tuch Chriſti, the holy handkerchief or winding-sheet. **—wurſt**, *f.* [with cooks] V. Blutwurſt. **—wurz**, **—wurzel**, *f.* 1) V. Peſtilenzwurz 2). 2) V. Chinawurz.

Schweißen, I. *v. intr.* 1) to perspire, [low] to sweat; to swelter [as a toad]; [for racers] to sweat, to reek, to steam. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] to bleed, to drip. 3) [of vessels] to sweat, to run, to leak, to give. 4) [with blacksmiths for iron] to sweat, to be at a white heat, at melting-point. II. *v. tr.* 1) [with smiths] Das Eiſen —, zwei Stangen aneinander —, zuſammen —, to swelt the iron, to weld or forge together two iron-rods, to solder two bars; die Rohrſchienen über einander —, to solder the tubes of a flue one over another, to forge the tube by superposition; die Arme an eine Ankerruthe —, to weld the flukes on to the anchor-stock 1) Das — eines Faſſes, the sweating, running, dripping, leaking of a vessel. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] — eines Thieres, the bleeding, blood-dripping of an animal. 3) [with smiths] welding.

Schweißer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with smiths] a welder, forger, one who solders or sodders.

Schweißig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) sweaty, sweating, [polite] perspiring, moist, damp, humid. —e Füße, Hände [low], sweaty, clammy hands feet, [polite] moist hands &c. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] bleeding, dripping, dropping blood.

Schweiz, *f.* [in geography] Switzerland, [rarely] Swisserland. Der Kanton — or [more usual] Schwyz, the Canton of Schweiz or [more usual] Schwyz.

Schweizer, *m* [-s, *pl* -] **—inn**, *f.* 1) a Swiss, [rarely] a Switzer. Eine Leibwache von —n, a Swiss-guard. 2) [because a Swiss often enters into such service] *a*) Eine Leibgarde aus —n beſtehend, a life-guard, a body or regiment of life-guards consisting of Swiss. *b*) [formerly] [at Paris = Thürſteher] a porter, hall-porter, [still in France, in great churches] Suisse. 3) [in husbandry] a farmer or grazier who follows the Swiss mode of breeding and managing cattle. 4) [in nat. hist.] *a*) [a species of squirrel] the ground-squirrel. *b*) [Waldrabe].

Schweizer, Schweizeriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Swiss, of Switzerland, [classically] Helvetic. Die — [ſchweizeriſche] Eidgenoſſenſchaft, the Swiss confederation, the Helvetic confederacy or league; die — Gebirge, Alpen, the Swiss mountains, Alps; — Kuh, a Swiss cow or milch-cow; die — Mundart, the Swiss dialect.

Schweizer-apfel, *m.* a or the Swiss apple. **—bart**, *m.* a beard worn or trimmed after the old Swiss fashion. **—baß**, *m.* [with organ-builders] pedal, base of flageolets. **—birn**, *f.* V. —hoſe 3) **—bohne**, *f.* the Swiss French-bean. **—bund**, *m.* the Helvetic confederation or league. **—canton**, *m.* V. —kanton. **—demant**, *m* [der Bergkriſtall] Swiss diamond, Cornish or Bristol diamond. **—flöte**, *f.* 1) a flageolet. 2) [with organists] flageolet-stop. **—garde**, *f.* V. —wache. **—hoſe**, *f.* 1) Swiss breeches, trousers worn or made after the old Swiss fashion. 2) [in botany] julep, marvel of Peru 3) [with gardeners] a variety of the pear. 4) [in conchology] Große —hoſe, the great urn; weiße —hoſe, the white urn; gezackte —hoſe, the morning-star, the hedgehog. **—hut**, *m.* a Swiss hat [of or in the fashion of the old Swiss]. **—hütte**, *f.* Swiss cottage; *it.* [Sennhütte] a châlet. **—kanton**, *m.* a Swiss or Helvetic canton. Die löblichen —kantone [as a title], the praiseworthy Swiss cantons. **—käſe**, *m.* Swiss cheese. **—klee**, *m.* V. Wickelklee **—krähe**, *f.* Swiss crow. **—krankheit**, *f.* [Heimweh, to which the Swiss are peculiarly liable] the state of being home-sick, morbid hankering after one's home or country, nostalgy. **—kräuter**, *pl.* [with apothecaries] the Swiss simples. **—land**, *n.* country of Switzerland. **—marſch**, *m.* the Swiss march. **—pfeife**, *f.* V. —flöte. **—pflaume**, *f.* the Swiss plum. **—rad**, *n.* a spinning-wheel [for wool or cotton] **—republik**, *f* [in modern history] the Helvetic republic, Helvetic confederation. **—roſe**, *f.* the Alpine rose. **—taube**, *f.* the Swiss pigeon or dove. **—wache**, *f.* the Swiss guard or guards. **—weide**, *f.* creeping willow of the Alps. **—zwickel**, *m.* [with hosiers] a Swiss clock [on a stocking].

Schweizerei, *f.* a dairy conducted, built &c. on the Swiss model, a Swiss dairy.

Schweizeriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Swiss, Helvetic; V. Schweizer, *adj.*

Schwelen, [in Old Sax. ſwaelan, ſwelan = to kindle] I. *v. intr.* to smoulder. Naſſes Holz ſchwelet, damp wood smoulders. II. *v. tr.* Kohlen, Theer —, to stew, to digest, bake coals, tar; Pech —, to extract, make pitch.

Schweler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a pitch-maker or preparer.

Schwelgen, [in Low. Sax. Schwalg, Dutch zwelg = der Schlund; Icc. *svalgur* is an abyss the Engl. *swill* = ſchlucken, ſaufen] *v intr.* 1) [little used] V Hinunterſchlingen. 2) *Fig.* Die ganze Nacht durch —, to carouse, tipple, drink all night; in den Armen ſeiner Geliebten —, to intoxicate one's self, to revel in the arms of one's mistress. Syn. V. Schlemmen. Das —, soaking, guzzling, boozing.

Schwelger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* a sot, a tuddler, a person always muddled, in liquor.

Schwelgerluſt, *f.* love of tippling, of getting fuddled, a drunkard's thirst.

Schwelgerei, *f.* soaking, guzzling. V. Das Schwelgen under the verb Schwelgen. —en, orgies, frantic revels.

Schwelgeriſch, Schwelgerhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* drunken, debauched, licentious. Ein —es Leben führen, to lead a rake-helly, drunken life, to live a merry life and a short one; —e Gelage, joyous, sumptuous repast, [fam.] a regular treat, [low] a jolly, good blow out.

Schwelholz, *n.* [V. Schwelen] [in woods and forests] resinous wood, wood full of turpentine.

Schwelkboden, *m.* V. Malzboden.

Schwelle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] *dim.* **Schwellchen**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in Low. Sax. Sülle, Süll, in Swed. *syll*, Fr. *seuil*; allied to ſchwellen, wellen, wallen = to rise, to swell up] [in architecture] the threshold of a door, the sill, [over a door or window] the lintel. Die zwei —n eines Kutſchkaſtens, the two shafts of a carriage, stanhope &c.; [with carpenters] — or Platte, sole, beam, brest-summer, sleeper, architrave, tie-beam; V. Platte [with carpenters]; *it.* the raising-piece, sill [at the bottom of any foundation, masonry &c.]; die —n eines Hauſes, the sills of a house or building; neue —n einziehen, to put new sills or raising-pieces; die — einer Zugbrücke, the sill of a draw-bridge; die — auf einem Mauerwerke, the brest-summer, [in hydraulics] sleeper, ground-timber; V. Dach—, Grund—, Ober—, Unter—; *it.* Sohle. *Fig.* [the door itself] Er ſoll mir nie mehr über die —e kommen [in fam. lang.], he shall never cross my threshold, darken my doorway again; an der — des Verderbens, des Glückes ſtehen, to be on the brink of ruin, the threshold of good fortune; an der — des Grabes, on the verge, border, threshold of the grave.

Schwellen-baum, *m.* a tree fit for sills, thresholds and the like. **—holz**, *n.* wood proper for making sills, lintels &c.

1. **Schwellen**, *v. tr.* Ein Haus &c. — [with carpenters], to lay down the sills, fit up the lintels &c. to a house &c.; V. Schwelle.

2. **Schwellen**, [allied to wellen, wallen] I. *v. intr. irr.* [an—] to swell, to swell up or out, to distend, to belly out. Das Meer, das Gewäſſer ſchwillt, the sea, the ocean swells, the waters rise, lift up their tops; von den Giften ſchwillt der Körper, the body

swells from the effect of poisons; ſobald ich gegeſſen habe, ſchwillt mein Magen, as soon as I have eaten, my stomach swells, gets distended, bloated; die Beine ſchwollen ihm, his legs swelled, got swoln; ein geſchwollenes Geſicht, geſchwollene Backen [from nature], a distended, puffed face, cheeks, [from hard drinking &c.] a bloated face; geſchwollene Kniee [from a fall], a swoln knee. ein Pferd, welches geſchwollene Köthen, Beine hat, a horse with greasy, puffy fetlocks, legs: die Drüſen — leicht, the glands are apt to become tumid; ihr Buſen ſchwillt, her bosom swells, heaves; *it.* her bosom is beginning to form, to bud, to grow, to swell; —der Buſen [with physicians], swelling, growing bosom &c., [with poets] swelling. [also] beautifully rounded bosom; die Früchte —, the fruits swell, fill out, enlarge; die Segel —, the sails swell, fill out, catch the wind, belly. *Fig.* Voll Entzücken ſchwillt ihm die Bruſt, his breast heaves, swells full of delight, of transport; [with poets] ſein Gemüth ſchwillt von dieſem Glücke, his courage becomes buoyant, is buoyed up from this good fortune. II *v. tr. reg.* to swell, to tumefy, to puff up Dieſe Gifte — den Körper, these poisons swell the body: einen Fluß —, to cause a river to rise, to swell a river; der Regen hat den Bach geſchwellet, the rain has swelled the brook; Thränengüſſe ſchwellten ihre Augen, floods of tears swelled her eyes; Erbſen, Bohnen — [quellen], to swell out, to blister peas, beans; [with curriers] mit Gerſte geſchwelltes Leder, leather swelled with barley; mit Lohbrühe geſchwelltes Leder, tanned leather [chiefly] of Liège &c.; die Winde ſchwellten die Segel, the winds swelled the sails *Fig.* Muth ſchwellt ſeine Bruſt, courage swells his breast. Das —, swelling, tumefaction; es iſt ein — zu befürchten, a swelling &c. is to be apprehended; das — des Bauches, the swelling of the belly; das — des Waſſers, the swelling, rising of the water.

Schwéller, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [not used] one who swells, a sweller. 2) [in architecture] one who lays down sills &c. 3) Die —, the convex or bowed arbors of a sledge; die — des Kutſchkaſtens, the shafts of the carriage.

Schweller-band, *n.*, **-riemen,** *m.* [with saddlers] the main-brace of a carriage.

Schwéllfarbe, *f.* [with tanners] [extract of oak-bark &c.] tan.

Schwéllkaſten, *m.* [in hydraulics] V. Pförtchen.

Schwéllung, *f.* inflating; growing or making louder.

Schwémme, *f* [*pl* -n] 1) [das Schwemmen] swimming, splashing or paddling about in the water. Die Sau wälzet ſich nach der — wieder im Kothe, the sow wallows after her sousing again in the mire. 2) the watering-place, the ford [for horses &c.] Ein Pferd in die — reiten, to ride a horse into the watering-place or ford [for washing or cooling his legs].

Schwemmenkraut, *n.* [in botany] aponogeton.

Schwémmen, [allied to ſchwimmen] *v. tr.* 1) [= to cause to swim] Holz —, to float wood, to make a raft of wood; der Regen ſchwemmt die Erde von den Feldern, the rain carries off, degrades the soil of the fields; der Fluß hat viel Sand an das Ufer geſchwemmt, the river has piled up, washed up much sand on the bank; die Unreinigkeiten von Etwas —, to remove, efface, wash away the impurities &c. from any thing; V. Ab—, Aus—. 2) [= to drive into the water and thereby cleanse] Die Pferde —, to ride or walk the horses into the ford. 3) [= to bedew, steep] Ich ſchwemme mein Bett die ganze Nacht [in Scripture], all the night make I my bed to swim, I water my couch with my tears.

Schwemm-hund, *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] a variety of boar-hound. **-teich,** *m.* a pond for washing animals, a horse pond.

Schwémmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [unusual] one who takes a horse &c. to the ford. 2) [a kind of long ferry-boat on the Danube] a schwemmer. 3) [a kind of coach] V. Schwimmer.

Schwemmergans, *f.* the cormorant.

Schwémmſel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with miners] the ore extracted from the last buddle.

Schwénden, [in agriculture] V. Ab—.

Schwéngbaum, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -bäume] [with miners] winch or crank of a gin.

Schwéngel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from ſchwingen; allied to bewegen] — einer Glocke [ein Klöppel], clapper; *it.* [in heraldry] battail; *it.* [lifter to which the clock-rope is fastened] swing; der — an einem Ziehbrunnen, the long pump-handle or swipe of a German well; V. Brunnen—, Pumpen—; [with printers] — an einer Preſſe, the bar of a press; der — an einem Rade, einem Steuerruder, the crank of a wheel, whipstaff of a helm; der — an einer Windmühle, the rollers, *it.* the vane of a windmill; der — [das Ortſcheit] an einem Wagen &c., the spring-tree bar, spring-bar, trace-bar of a coach &c.; der — einer Uhr [Pendel], pendulum of a clock; einfacher —, simple pendulum; zuſammengeſetzter —, a compound pendulum; der — [with founders] [the wood on which the top of the refining hearth is hung], balance of the little crane, *it.* the weight [that lifts the forge-bellows]; — einer Schneidemühle, the crank of the saw-frames in a saw-mill.

Schwengel-brunnen, *m.* a well with a bucket swipe or balanced handle. **-kunſt,** *f.* [in hydraulics] a machine moved by cranks. **-preſſe,** *f.* a press with a bar or lever. **-pumpe,** *f.* a pump with a swipe or balance-handle **-riemen,** *m.* the thong of a bell-clapper. **-ſtütze,** *f.* [with plumbers] einer Pumpe, the pivot of the pump-swipe. **-uhr,** *f.* a pendulum-clock. **-werk,** *n.* common pump-work, a common pump or handle-pump.

‖**Schwénkel,** *m.* V. Schwengel.

Schwénken, [= ſchwingen] *v. tr.* to swing, to toll, to peal. Die Fahne —, to shake out or abroad the flag; das Waſſer im Glaſe —, to shake [about] the water in the glass; das Glas — [ſchwingen, bewegen], to shake the glass; *it.* [ausſpülen] to rince the glass; *it.* to brandish or wave the glass [when drinking toasts &c.]; ſich —, to turn round; ſich auf den Zehen —, to pirouette; ein Pferd —, to caracole, to make a horse caracole [in a cavalry regiment, in the manege &c.]; rechts, ſchwenkt euch! links, ſchwenkt euch! right about face! left about face; ſich im Tanze —, to turn in dancing. Das —, V. Schwenkung.

Schwenk-baum, *m.* [with miners] V. Schwengbaum. **-bier,** *n.* [in salterns] beer thrown into the boiler for crystallizing the salt. **-bürſte,** *f.* a bottle-brush. **-keſſel,** *m.* any vessel for rincing glass in, a glass-tub; [with confectioners] a pan for candying sweetmeats in. **-keſſelarbeit,** *f.* [with confectioners] preparation of candied fruits; *it.* candied fruits. **-punkt,** *m.* [in the army, for wheeling round or right about face] pivot. **-rad,** *n.* V. Schwungrad. **-waſſer,** *n.* water for rincing any thing.

Schwénker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [not much used] a swinger, shaker, rincer of any thing; V. Fahnen—. ‖2) [unusual] any thing floating in the air.

Schwénkern, V. Schwenken.

Schwénkfelder, *m.* a follower or disciple of Schwenkfeld [a well-known enthusiast]. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] a hare-brained, harum-scarum fellow.

Schwénkung, *f.* swinging, [in the infantry] turn, [in cavalry] a caracole. Eine — links &c., a turn to the left &c.; halbe —, a half wheel or turn; ganze —, a right about face; — um einen ſtehenden, beweglichen Drehpunkt, conversion or turning round a fixed, moveable pivot; [in the riding-school] eine —, mehrere —en machen, to make a caracole, several caracoles, to caracole.

Schwéppe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] the lash of a whip, whip-lash.

Schwépping, V. Schwieping.

Schwér, [appears allied to bären = to bear, therefore also to the Gr. βαρύς, to φέρω, Lat. *fero*, to the Germ. führen] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [generally having weight] heavy, weighty. Alle Körper ſind —, all bodies are heavy, of specific gravity; der Fall der —en Körper, the fall of heavy bodies; Gold iſt —, das —ſte von allen Metallen, gold is heavy, the heaviest of all the metals; zehn Pfund &c. — [wiegend], ten pounds weight; das Ganze war über zweihundert Pfund —, the whole was more than two hundred weight; dies iſt ſechs Quentchen —, this weighs six drachms. 2) [having a considerable weight] Eine —e Laſt, a heavy burthen, a ponderous, cumbersome load; — wiegen, to weigh heavy or heavily; —es [grobes] Geſchütz, cannon of heavy calibre, great guns, heavy metal; die —e Reiterei, — bewaffnete Reiter, the heavy cavalry, the heavy-armed cavalry or horse-troops; —es Geld, money in which the nobler metals predominate, —es Gewicht [opposed to light], heavy, good weight; ein —er [dichter] Zeug, a heavy, strong, substantial stuff [as cloth &c.]; —e Taue [the thickest ropes especially for anchors], the cables; [in sportsmen's lang.] —e Hunde, heavy dogs [such as boar-hounds]; [with vintners] dieſer Wein iſt — [zäh], wird leicht —, this wine is vapid, inclines to being vapid, needs being refreshed. *Fig.* Eine —e Zunge haben [in fam. lang.], to have a heavy, thick, embarrassed tongue [either from a natural cause or from too much drink &c.]; einen —en Kopf haben [in fam. lang.], to have a heavy mind, slow intelligence, to be heavy in under- standing, [fam.] to be a slow coach; *it.* to have a heavy head [from want of sleep, from too much snuff, drink &c.]; der Kopf iſt ihm — [in fam. lang.], his head is too heavy for his shoulders, he is drunk, his head reels; — begreifen, to be slow of comprehension, to comprehend with difficulty, with great effort; — zu thun, zu verſtehen, hard to be done, to understand; die Sache iſt —, the thing is difficult. *it.* abstruse; es iſt —, immer das Rechte zu treffen, it is hard, difficult, to hit always on the right, [fam.] to hit the right nail on the head is harder than you think for; —e Arbeit, Unternehmung, a heavy work, undertaking; ein —es Buch, a difficult, hard, obscure, abstruse book; —

hören, to hear with difficulty; ein —es Gehör haben, to be hard of hearing, rather deaf; eine —e Hand haben, to have a heavy hand, to be a hard hitter; — Athem holen, to fetch breath heavily, to have short breath, with labour; mit —en Schritten gehen, to walk with heavy, ponderous steps; —e Zeiten, hard times [for gaining one's livelihood, for paying taxes, for struggling against rivalry in any trade or profession]; [in seamen's lang.] —er [heftiger] Wind, a hard, heavy gale; —es [stürmisches] Wetter, hard, squally, stormy, rough weather; —e [hochgehende] See, a heavy sea; das gehet ihm schwer ein, it will be some trouble to beat that into his head; mit einem albernen Menschen ist — zu leben, it is hard, difficult to live with a silly man; es ist — zu glauben, daß er davon nichts gewußt haben sollte, it is difficult, hard to believe, that he knew nothing of it; die Trennung von Ihnen wird mir —, the separation from you will cost me a hard struggle, will be a heavy task for me; es hält —, seine Vorurtheile abzulegen, it is a difficult thing, it requires great strength of mind to lay aside one's prejudices; das macht mir das Herz —, that makes my heart heavy, sad, makes me down-hearted, low-hearted; ich sage Ihnen dieses mit —em Herzen, I tell you this with a heavy heart; Einem das Herz — machen [in fam. lang.], to give cause of affliction to any one, to depress any one's spirits; —e Träume haben, to have bad dreams, horrid dreams; es liegt mir so — in den Gliedern [in fam. lang.], I feel a weight, a heaviness in my limbs, my limbs feel heavy, dead: Speise, welche — im Magen liegt, — zu verdauen ist, food, that lies heavy in or on the stomach, that is hard of digestion; einen —en Kampf kämpfen [in a proper and figurative sense], to fight a hard fight, to battle or contend with or in a heavy strife &c.; —e Krankheit, a rude, severe, grave, serious disease; an einer Krankheit — darnieder liegen, to be dangerously, seriously ill; die —e Noth [obsolete or in common people's lang., for Fallsucht], the falling sickness, epilepsy, epileptic fits, fits; V. —noth; — verwundet seyn, to be heavily, severely wounded; —e Verbrechen, Sünden, heavy, grave, high crimes, great, heinous sins; Einen — beleidigen, sich — versündigen, to deeply offend any one, to sin grievously; er hat sich — an mir versündigt, he has done me great wrong; es ist bei —er Strafe verboten, it is forbidden under a heavy penalty; — strafen, to punish severely, soundly, rigorously; Alles dieses macht sein Verbrechen noch —er, all this only adds to the gravity of his crime, only aggravates his crime, —e Auflage, oppressive, grinding, excessive taxation; das hat mir —e Kosten gemacht, that has led me into, brought down upon me heavy expences; das kostet —es [in fam. lang., for vieles] Geld, that costs much money, [fam.] that costs a mint, a load, [as farmers] a power of money; die —e [fam. for große] Menge, a great, weighty number; —e [tiefe] Seufzer, deep, heavy, profound sighs; — [sehr] betrübt, heavily afflicted; er wird sich — [fam., for sehr] ärgern, he will be deeply or sorely vexed about, will be greatly annoyed by it; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] das Schiff reitet —, the ship rides, pitches, rolls heavily.

Schwer-athmig, *adj.* and *adv.* breathing with difficulty, heavily, with impeded respiration, affected with dyspnoea; *it.* asthmatic. —befangen, *adj.* and *adv.* down-hearted, despondent, oppressed with mental anxiety. —beladen, *adj.* and *adv.* heavily laden, heavy-loaded. *Fig.* [with poets] —beladener Blick, a melancholy, mournful look. —betrübt, *adj.* and *adv.* heavily afflicted, bowed down with sorrow, loaded with grief. —blütig, *adj.* and *adv.* atrabilarious; bilious. Der —blütige, the bilious man, man of a melancholic temperament. —blütigkeit, *f.* melancholy; *it.* dysthimia. —ebene, *f.* V. —fläche. —erde, *f.* 1) baryte. 2) heavy spar-earth, earthy baroselenite. V. Baryt and Baryterde. fall, *m.* [little used] 1) a heavy fall, a rude tumble. 2) [a foot in prosody] palimbacchic verse. —fällig, *adj.* and *adv.* heavy, weighty, lumbering, ponderous; V. Plump, Unbehülflich. —fällig gehen, to tramp heavily, to walk with a heavy step; —fälliger Mensch, a heavy, unwieldy man; —fälliges Pferd, heavy, strong, tramping horse; seine Krankheit hat ihn sehr —fällig gemacht, his illness has made him very heavy, dead in his limbs; der Geist, der Körper wird durch das Alter —fällig, the body, the mind grows heavy, clogged with old age; ein —fälliger Kopf, a heavy head, a great dunce; sein Geist wird täglich —fälliger, his mind gets duller, thicker every day; Syn. V. Plump. —fälligkeit, *f.* 1) the weight, heaviness [of a person or thing]. 2) a heavy, weighty thing. —faltig, *adj.* and *adv.* heavy with drapery, with heavy drapery. —fläche, *f.* [in mechanics] the plane of, passing through the centre of gravity. —flüssig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in metallurgy] difficult to melt, refractory. —flüssigkeit, *f.* the refractory quality [of a metal difficult to melt]. —förderniß, *f.* [with miners] difficult extraction. —füßig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) heavy-footed, with feet heavy to move, dead of feet. 2) heavy-footed, tramping. [in nat. hist.] —füßige Thiere, the tardigrades. —füßigkeit, *f.* the quality of the tardigrades. —gläubig, *adj.* and *adv.* hard, heavy of belief, believing with difficulty, incredulous. —gut, *n.* [in commerce] 1) —güter, *pl.* heavy goods. 2) leaves of carrot-tobacco. —haltig, V. —köstig. —häuptig, *adj.* and *adv.* [affected] heavy-headed [from drunkenness &c.]. —herzig, *adj* and *adv.* heavy-hearted, low-spirited. —hörig, *adj.* and *adv.* hard of hearing, hearing with difficulty, rather deaf. *Fig.* Dieser Minister ist —hörig, this minister is rather deaf to applications. —hörigkeit, *f.* hardness of hearing, dysecaea, paracaea, dyscophosis. —köpfig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —häuptig. —köstig, *adj.* and *adv.* [rather unusual] expensive, heavy-priced, high-priced, costly. —köstige Zechen [in mining], mines which are very expensive to work, requiring great outlay. —kraft, *f.* [in physics] gravitation, gravity. —kraft haben, to have gravity, to gravitate. —kraut, *n.* V. Kreuzkraut. —leder, *n.* V. Pfundleder. —leibig, *adj.* and *adv.* corpulent, bulky. —leibigkeit, *f.* corpulence. —lernig, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] slow, thick, dull, stupid, Boeotian. —lernigkeit, *f.* difficulty in or of learning. —linie, *f.* the diameter of gravity, passing through the centre of gravity. —löthig, *adj.* and *adv.* heavy, weighty, ponderous, bulky, corpulent. —machend, *adj.* and *adv.* [in physics] gravific. —messer, *m.* 1) one who measures or takes the specific gravity; *it.* the weight of bodies. 2) [a balance for specific gravities of Nicholson] gravimeter. 3) [Barometer] barometer. —metall, *n.* [Wolfram] tungsten, wolfram. —muth, *f.* melancholy, spleen, [sometimes used fam. or comic] the blues, blue devils. Sich der —muth überlassen, to abandon, to give one's self up to melancholy; eine süße —muth, a sweet melancholy; von —muth niedergebeugt, oppressed, weighed, bowed or bent down with melancholy; Mittel gegen die —muth, a remedy against melancholy, the spleen, [fam. or comic] against the blues. —müthig, *adj.* and *adv.* melancholy, sad, in a low or desponding way. —müthige Leute, melancholy people; — müthige Natur, melancholy complexion, temperament, nature; die Grillen eines — müthigen, the reveries, whims of a melancholic person, of a splenetic. —müthigkeit, *f.* melancholy; melancholy character. —muthkrank, V. —müthig. —muth[s]voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of melancholy, very melancholy or melancholic. —noth, *f.* [old, low] the falling sickness, epilepsy. Daß du die —noth bekämest [low], the deuce take you! Ih! —noth [low]! what the devil! hollow! —nöther, *m.* [low] clumsy lout, lubber, sorry chap; *it.* scoundrel, rascal, blackguard. —punkt, *m.* [in mechanics] centre of gravity. —schritt, *m.* heavy, weighty, lumbering, ponderous step, a tramp, an ungainly step. —selenit, *m.* sulphate of barytes. Luftsaurer, kohlensaurer, milder —selenit, witherite, carbonated barytes of Hauy. —sinn, *m.* V. —muth. —sinnig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) V. —müthig, Tiefsinnig. 2) difficult or hard to understand or make out, crabbed, abstruse. —spath, *m.* [in mineralogy] heavy spath, ponderous spar; sulphate of barytes. —spatherde, *f.* V. —erde. —stein, *m.* [in mineralogy] tungsten, white wolfram. —steinmetall, *n.* V. Wolfram. —steinsauer, *adj.* and *adv.* —steinsäure, *f.* V. Wolframsauer &c. —taffet, *m* gros de-Tours, thick taffeta. Geblümter —taffet, sprigged gros de Tours. —tritt, *m.* V. —schritt. —wichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) heavy, weighty, ponderous. 2) [in fam. lang.] very or mightily important, of the weightiest consequence. —züngler, *m.* a person, who speaks thick, with impeded utterance; *it.* a stammerer.

Schwere, *f* [*pl* -n] weight, heaviness, [in physics] gravity. Die Körper fallen vermöge ihrer — gegen die Erde, bodies fall to the earth by reason of their gravity, through centripetal force; die — ist eine Eigenschaft der Materie, weight, gravity is a property of matter; der Mittelpunkt der —, V. Schwerpunkt; die eigenthümliche, spezifische — der Körper, the specific gravity of bodies; die eigenthümlichen —n mehrerer Körper bestimmen, to determine, fix the specific gravities of several bodies; Gold hat eine größere —, als Blei, gold has a greater specific gravity than lead. *Fig.* Ein mit einem Gefühl von — verbundener Schmerz, a pain accompanied with a feeling of weight, of oppression; eine — im Kopfe, im Magen, in allen Gliedern, a heaviness, sense of weight in the head, stomach, in all the limbs; die — eines Verbrechens, einer Strafe, the heinousness, atrocity, gravity of a crime, rigour, severity of a punishment; die — eines Amtes, the heavy responsibility of an office or situation, *it.* the difficulties, embarrassments of an office; nach der — [fam.], extremely, infinitely, in a high degree. Syn. Schwere, Gewicht, Wucht. Schwer, Wichtig. Schwere and Gewicht are rendered manifest not only by motion, but also by pressure on the body, that opposes the central or centripetal force; Wucht is evident alone, properly speaking, by force or momentum. Bodies differing

from each other as to Gewicht [weight or specific gravity] fall with equal velocity in a vacuum, and therefore are of the same absolute Schwere [absolute gravity]. Hence it appears that Schwere is heaviness or gravity, Gewicht weight and Wucht ponderousness, ponderance. In a figurative sense that, which is schwer [heavy] requires much force or power, and that, which is wichtig [weighty] produces great effects, is effective. It is eine schwere Frage [a difficult, grave question], what constitution or form of government may be the best, but it is wichtig [important, momentous], that the government be carried on as it ought to be.

Schweremesser, *m.* V Schwermesser.

Schwérheit, *f.* V. Schwere.

Schwérlich, *adv.* 1) difficultly, hardly. Er wird — seinen Zweck erreichen, he will attain his object with difficulty, not without pain; sie wird es — durchsetzen, she will hardly come through with it, carry her point; das ist — zu glauben, that is hardly credible, [fam.] hard to swallow; ich kann das — glauben, I can hardly believe it, scarcely credit it; das kann ihm — unbekannt geblieben seyn, that can hardly have remained unknown to him; er wird — kommen, he will hardly come. 2) Ich habe — gesündiget [in Scripture], I have sinned greatly.

Schwérniß, *f.* [*pl.* -sse] [obsolete] 1) V. Schwere. 2) V. Beschwerde.

Schwért, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -er] *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [perhaps from webren] 1) [weapon for cut or thrust] a sword, [with poets] falchion, rapier, glave. Die Schneide, die Schärfe des —es, the edge of the sword; sie hat eine Zunge wie ein — [in common people's lang.], she has a tongue like a razor; Einen zum —e verurtheilen, to condemn any one to be beheaded by the sword; Einen mit dem —e hinrichten, to execute, behead, decapitate any one with the sword; Verbrechen, worauf das — steht, a capital crime or offence; das — der Gerechtigkeit, the sword of justice; wer mit dem — tödtet, soll durchs — umkommen [in Scripture], he who slayeth with the sword shall perish with the sword; das — umgürten, zücken, einstecken, to gird on, to unsheathe or draw, to sheathe the sword; das geistliche — [the right of the church to excommunicate any one], the spiritual sword; V. Kur—, Rach—, Richt—, Ritter—; das — der Buchbinder, a bookbinder's ferula; ein Land mit Feuer und — verheeren, to lay waste a land with fire and sword; hier muß das — entscheiden [in war or in a duel], here the sword must decide; mit dem —e darein schlagen [in fam. lang.], zum —e greifen, to decide or settle sword in hand, to attack at the point of the sword, to appeal, resort to the sword; mit der Schärfe des —es schlagen, to strike with the edge of the sword. *Proverb.* V. Scheide. 2) [in rural economy, in hemp-breaking] a tewing-beetle, a hemp-beater. 3) [in seamen's lang.] [a plank laid in the water when the wind lurches too much in a very stiff breeze] a lee-board or plank.

Schwert=aloe, *f.* a species of aloe. — blume, *f.* V. —lilie — bohne, *f.* V. Sabelbohne. —bruder, *m.* 1) a brother of the sword, a companion of arms 2) [formerly] [one of a knightly brotherhood or order in Livonia, called —bruderschaft] a knight of the chivalric order of the sword. V. Schwertorden. —fechter, *m.* a professional sword-fighter, a swordsman by profession, a fencer, a sword-player; a gladiator. —feger, *m.* a sword-cutler, a sword-armourer. —fegerarbeit, *f.* sword-cutler's work. —fegerdraht, *m.* sword-cutler's silver-wire; *it.* coarse silver-thread. —fegergesell, *m.* a journeyman swordcutler, a sword-armourer's man. —fegergold, *n.* [with gold-beaters] gold-leaf used by sword-cutlers. —fegermeister, *m.* a [master] sword-cutler. —fegersilber, *n.* silver-leaf used by sword-cutlers. —fisch, *m.* 1) the sword-fish; *it.* the Indian sword-fish. 2) V. Sägefisch. 3) [a variety of the delphinus orca] the sword-grampus. 3) V. Stacheldrache. — förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* sword-formed, sword-shaped, sword-like; [in botany] ensiformed, sword-form, ancipital; *it.* gladiate. Ein —förmiges Blatt, an ensiform leaf; — förmige Zähne, ensiform teeth; der —förmige Knorpel, the xiphoid or ensiform cartilage. —fortsatz, *m.* [in anatomy] [formerly the whole but now the third and inferior portion of the sternum or breast bone] the xiphoid cartilage, the ensiform or sword-like cartilage. —futter, *n.* V. —scheide. —genosse, *m.* [chiefly used in poetic style] V Kriegsgenosse. —groschen, *m.* [formerly] a Saxon groschen or groat bearing the impress of a sword. —heu, *n.* sweet-rush, sweet-flag, true acorns. —hieb, *m.* blow with a sword, a sword-cut. —hundfisch, *m* V. — schwanz 2). —knopf, *m.* the knob or pummel of the sword-hilt. —lehen, *n.* the sword-fief, male fief. —lilie, *f.* [in botany] 1) ensiform or gladiate lily. 2) [Schwertel, Iris] the iris, the orris. Die gelbe —lilie, V. Wasserschwertel; gemeine, blaue —lilie, common iris or orris, the fleur-de-lis, flower-de-luce; stinkende —lilie, stinking gladwin or gladdon; spanische —lilie, the two-bulbed, Spanish or edible iris; schmutzige —lilie, the dirty-hued iris; traurige, chalcedonische, schwarzgefleckte —lilie, the scarlet martagon; knollige —lilie, tuberose iris, false hermodactyl; zwiebelartige —lilie, bulbous iris. 3) V. Schwertel 4) Wohlriechende —lilie, V. Kalmus. —mage, *m.* [old] [Schwert is here = Mann and Mage = a relation, a kinsman] a paternal relative in the male line only; an agnate. Die —magen, the agnates, the agnati. —magenschaft, *f.* [old, opposed to cognation] agnation. —maul, *n.* *Fig.* [low] V. —zunge. —orden, *m.* [formerly] 1) [in Livonia, *it.* in Sweden] the order of the glave. 2) [in English history] a knight of grand sergeantry bound to carry the king's sword. —recht, *n.* 1) [in Norman law] the right of the sword, supreme jurisdiction. 2) *Fig.* [rather unusual] sword-law, the right of the stronger. —ritter, *m.* knight of the order of the sword. —scheide, *f.* the sword-sheath or scabbard. —schlag, *m.* blow with or from a sword, a sword-cut. Eine Festung ohne —schlag or—streich wegnehmen [erobern], to take a fortress without striking a blow, drawing a blade. —schleifer, *m.* a sword grinder, sword cutler. —schock, *n.* [formerly] sixty Saxon groschen or groats marked with a sword-impress. —schwanz, *m.* 1) a sword-formed tail. 2) sea-fox, long-tailed shark. —seite, *f.* [old] the paternal side, the relations on or by the paternal side. —stange, *f.* [with fowlers] a perch in the form of a sword or cutlass. —strahl, *m.* the refulgence, glance, brightness of a [drawn] sword; *it.* a waving, flaming, brandished sword. — streich, *m.* V. —schlag. —tanz, *m.* [with the ancients] the Pyrrhic dance, [at Nuremberg, &c., in Sweden, also in the Shetland isles formerly] the sword-dance. —tänzer, *m.* a sword-dancer, a dancer of the matachin. —theil, *m.* [old] the inheritance of the agnate or heir to a fief male; *it.* the husband's double share or the share of two-thirds in property acquired during marriage. —tragend, *adj.* and *adv.* bearing the sword, sword-bearing. —träger, *m.* [in certain ceremonies, as at a coronation] sword-bearer. —zunge, *f.* *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] a sharp-edged tongue, a biting tongue, a tongue as keen as a razor.

Schwertertanz, *m.* V. Schwerttanz.

Schwértel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in botany] 1) corn-flag, gladiole. 2) [especially] [Schwertlilie] the iris. Zweimal blühender —, the twice-blowing iris; der toscanische —, the Florentine orris; der gelbe —, yellow water-flag.

Schwertel=gras, *n.* V. Schilfgras. — maus, *f.* [a mouse very fond of the dwarf-iris] the rambling mouse, hair-tailed rat. — ried, *m.* V. Jaelskolbe. —wurz, *f.* 1) the common iris or orris, the fleur-de-luce; [commonly pronounced] flower-de-luce. Gelbe —wurz, V. Wasser—. 2) [Schlangenlauch] plantain-leaved garlic, serpentine garlic of the Alps.

Schwéster, *f.* [*pl* -n] *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in Swed. *syster*. in Low. Sax. süster, Finn. *sisa*; might be allied to schweißen, Dutch seisen, Old Sax. svetban = to bind, to unite] 1) [a female person closely connected with another of the same sex] V. Milch—. Die —n, Kloster—n [Nonnen], the sisters [in a convent], the nuns; die — Agathe &c, sister Agatha &c.; die —n or Laien—n, the lay-sisters, the drudges in a nunnery or convent; die grauen or barmherzigen —n, the grey sisters, the sisters of charity; die christlichen Könige und Königinnen heißen sich untereinander Brüder und —n, christian Kings and Queens call one another brother and sister, are styled brothers and sisters amongst themselves. 2) [generally] a sister. Liebe —! liebes —chen! liebes —lein! dear sister! my dear little sister! little sisterkin; die jüngere —, the younger or youngest sister; leibliche or rechte —, a sister-german, one's own sister; —n von der nämlichen Mutter, a sister by the mother's side, [amongst civilians] a uterine sister; —n vom Vater her, a sister by the father's side, [amongst civilians] a consanguineous sister; sie sind wahre —n [sehr vertraute Freundinnen], they are real sisters together, just the same as sisters. *Fig.* Dichtkunst und Mahlerei sind —n, poetry and painting go hand in hand, are sisters; [with poets] die neun —n [Musen], the nine sisters; die drei —n, the three sisters, the Graces; die drei [finstern or Schicksals=] —n, the weird-sisters, the Fates.

Schwester=blut, *n.* sister's blood, race; sisterly blood. —brust, *f.* sister's breast or bosom. —hand, *f.* sister's hand. *Fig.* sisterly hand. —kind, *n.* sister's child, a nephew or niece. —kuß, *m.* a sister's kiss. *Fig.* a sisterly kiss. —liebe, *f.* sister's love. *Fig.* sisterly love. —mann, *m.* sister's husband, brother-in-law. —mord, *m.* sororicide, murder of a sister. —mörder, *m.*, —mörderinn, *f.* a sororicide, [improperly] fratricide. —paar, —npaar, *n.* a couple of sisters, two sisters together, the two sisters. —schar, —nschar, *f.* 1) a band, a large family, a troop of sisters. 2) a large sisterhood —seele, *f.* sister's soul. *Fig.* sisterly soul. —sinn, *m.* sister's sentiment. *Fig.* sisterly sentiments. —sohn, *m.* sister's son, a nephew by the sister's side. —stimme, *f.* a sister's voice. *Fig.* a voice closely resembling that of another, as the voices of two sisters, a sisterly voice. —toch=

ter, *f.* daughter of a sister, niece by the sister's side. —treue, *f.* sister's fidelity. *Fig.* sisterly fidelity or attachment. —zunft, —nzunft, *f.* [mostly comic or in a bad sense] sisters, company, band or chorus of sisters; *it.* [with poets, often comic] [die Muſen] the nine sisters, the tuneful nine.

Schwèſterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [in a proper and figur. sense] sisterly, sisterlike, [with poets] sororal. Jeder —e Antheil beträgt ſo viel, each sister's share amounts to so much; —e Liebe, V. Schweſterliebe; —e Geſinnungen, sentiments of a sister. *Fig.* sisterly sentiments; ſie lieben ſich —, they love one another in a sisterly manner, each other as sisters; das iſt nicht — gehandelt, that is not acting, behaving sisterly, as a sister ought [to act].

Schwèſterlichkeit, *f.* sisterly conduct, sentiments, feelings &c.

Schwèſtern, *v. intr.* 1) [not used] to live sisterly, as a sister, as sisters. 2) [rather unusual] to take the veil, to become a sister in a convent.

Schwèſterſchaft, *f.* 1) relation between sister and sister; quality, friendship, familiarity of a sister. 2) [collectively] sisterhood; [in convents] the sisterhood.

‖Schwī, V. Hott.

Schwíchtigen, *v. tr.* [little used] V. Be—.

Schwíchtiger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not much used, except in poetry] an appeaser.

Schwiebbogen, Schwibbogen, *m.* [from ſchweben] the arch-way, vaulted entrance, arcade, [of a bridge] the arch.

Schwīegel, V. Schwegel.

Schwīeger, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Schwager] Die — [old, for —mutter], mother-in-law.

Schwieger-ältern, *pl.* the father and mother-in-law, the parents of the husband or of the wife. Unſere beiderſeitigen —ältern, our respective parents in law [speaking of those of the husband and wife]. —kind, *n.* the husband of the daughter, the wife of the son; the son-in-law, the daughter-in-law. Die —kinder, the sons in law, the daughters in law, the children-in-law. —mutter, *f.* V. —; [the mother of the husband with respect to the wife or of the wife with respect to the husband]. —mütterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* as or like a mother-in-law. —mütterliche Liebe, —mütterliches Vermögen, the love, property of the mother-in-law or laws. —ſohn, *m.* the son-in-law, the daughter's husband, [by courtesy, love &c. simply] son. —tochter, *f.* the daughter-in-law, [through courtesy, love &c. simply] daughter. —vater, *m.* [obsolete Schwäher] father-in-law, wife's or husband's father. —väterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* as a father-in-law. Das —väterliche Haus, the house of the father-in-law

Schwiele, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from ſchwellen] *dim.* Schwielchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] asperity, callosity, hard swelling, knot, wart; [in horses] a swimmer; *it.* a bone-spavin; [on or near the frush] a bouillon. Dieſes Kameel hat eine große — an der Bruſt, this camel has a hard lump, knob on his chest; er bekömmt —n an den Händen vom Arbeiten, his hands are getting horny from work, the palms of his hands are growing leathery, hard from work; eine — [with surgeons], extravasation, contusion, ecchymosis, ecchymoma; eine — allmählig ablöſen [with surgeons], to remove a hard tumour by degrees, by flakes at a time; Einem —n ſchlagen [low], to beat any one black and blue, to a mummy; ein Blatt mit —n [in botany] a callous, warty leaf; —n [with miners], knots, eyes, nails [in slate]; —n [in nat. hist.], a variety of tooth on the hinge of some bivalves or conchs as in the mya or gaper &c., calus, [in the chama] gibbous projection; — or —n [with tanners], harshness, roughness.

Schwielen-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Schwielicht. —horn, *n.* 1) rough, uneven, callous horn. 2) [Trompetenſchnecke] warty, callous. whelk. —ſpindel, *f.* [in conchology] white helmet, tuberculous cassidaea.

Schwīelen, *v. intr.* V. Schwellen, Auflaufen.

Schwielicht, *adj.* and *adv.* callous, indurated, leathery. —e Blätter, callous leaves; die Samen der Bohnen haben neben dem Nabel zwei —e Punkte, the seeds of beans have near the hilum or eye two hard points.

Schwielig, *adj.* and *adv.* callous, hard. —e Haut, a hard, leathery, callous skin; *it.* a skin hard as a corn; ein Geſchwür mit —en Rändern, a callous ulcer. — werden, to indurate, to harden, to grow callous. *Fig.* —es Gewiſſen, a callous, hardened conscience.

Schwieligkeit, *f.* callosity, induration.

Schwiemſchlag, *m.* [allied to ſchwimmen] [in seamen's lang.] Im — liegen [when ships in veering are brought exactly to the wind and so appear as it were balanced and uncertain on which side to fall off], to lie in the wind's eye.

Schwíeping, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [appears allied to Schweif] 1) [in seamen's lang.] a tapering rope, a rat's tail. 2) [in centering] a strong beam, a kind of strut securing temporarily the ends of a frame, the stretcher.

Schwieping ſtopper, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] a stopper for rigging [during an action].

Schwīer, V. Schwung.

1. **Schwīerig,** *adj.* [from Schwären] ulcerated.

2. **Schwīerig,** *adj.* and *adv.* difficult, hard, [comic] difficile. —e Sache, —es Unternehmen, a difficult thing, not an easy undertaking; eine —e Frage aufwerfen, eine —e Frage ſtellen, aufgeben, to propose a difficult question, [fam.] to put or pop a poser; der —e Punkt, der —e Knoten, the difficult point, the Gordian knot; — ſeyn, to be difficult, hard to do &c.; —er Menſch [in fam. lang.], a man always starting difficulties; das ganze Land war —, the whole land was discontented.

Schwīerigkeit, *f.* 1) state of a person who raises difficulties, state of a thing hard to do, difficulty. 2) a difficult thing, a difficulty, perplexity, hardness [contrariety to easiness]. Das iſt keiner — unterworfen, that is not subject to any difficulty, there is no difficulty in that; —en erheben, in den Weg legen, to raise or start difficulties, to throw difficulties in the way; mit —en umringen, to hedge in with difficulties; alle —en bei Seite ſchaffen, to surmount, throw aside all difficulties; ohne —, ohne die geringſte —, without difficulty, without the slightest or least difficulty; große —en bei Etwas finden, to find [out] great difficulties, contrarieties in any thing; —en [Einwendungen] machen, to make, throw out, start difficulties; er macht überall —en, he makes difficulties about every thing, everywhere, [fam.] he is a very difficult gentleman; er machte —en, es zu übernehmen, he made difficulties about undertaking it.

Schwierigkeitshege, *f.* [little used] [hedging difficulties is still used provincially by the lower orders in Hampshire and Wiltshire] — iſt ſein Lieblingsweſen, the raising or starting, throwing of difficulties in the way is quite his forte.

Schwíften, *v. tr.* to appease, to calm; V. Schwichtigen.

Schwígten, *v. tr.* and *v. intr.* [in seamen's lang.] to snake or worm [a small rope round a large one]; *it.* to reeve a crow-foot, a cat-harping &c; *it.* to keckle.

Schwígting, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in seamen's lang.] [Schwigtlien] a line for snaking or worming two ropes. — der Puttingtaue, cat harpings.

Schwígtlien, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in seamen's lang.] a line for snaking, worming or bracing in two ropes, shrouds &c.

Schwígtſarwing, *f.* [*pl.* -en] a hand leech-line, a kind of spilling-line for easing the mainsail in a squall.

Schwílbe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with miners] a dead lode.

Schwímmen, [in Ice. *sweima*, allied to ſchweimen = ſchwingen to swing, that is, to move] *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. haben and ſeyn] 1) [speaking of liquids] to float, to swim. Obenauf —, to float [not to displace]; das Oel ſchwimmt auf dem Waſſer, oil floats on water [being of lighter specific gravity]; das Blut ſchwamm auf dem Boden, the blood swam upon the ground; Thränen ſchwammen in ihren Augen, her eyes were filled, bedewed with tears. 2) [to be borne up by certain fluid buoyant bodies] to swim, to float. Das Holz ſchwimmt auf dem Waſſer, wood floats, swims on water; man ſah die Trümmer des Schiffes —, the wreck of the ship was seen floating about; eine —de Inſel, —de Bäume, a floating island, floating or drifting trees; —de Brücke, a floating bridge; das Brett iſt an's Ufer geſchwommen, the plank has floated, drifted to shore; ans Ufer, über den Fluß —, und wieder zurück —, to swim to the shore, across the river and back; auf dem Rücken —, to float; in's Waſſer ſpringen, um zu —, to spring, dive or plunge into the water for swimming or bathing; unter dem Waſſer —, to swim under water, frog-fashion; — lernen, to learn to swim, to learn swimming, *it.* to learn to float; geſchwommen kommen, to swim up or to, to come swimming; [in botany] —des Blatt, —de Binſe &c., floating, swimming, natant leaf, rush &c.; *proverb.* Fiſche wollen —, a glass of brandy after fish is no bad thing; der Mond ſchwamm im reinen Blau [with poets], the moon swam in the pure azure; dieſe Speiſe ſchwimmt in der Butter, this dish is swimming in butter; in ſeinem Blute — [emphatic], to welter, to be deluged in one's blood. 3) [to be poured over with any thing] In Thränen — [in a higher style], to melt into tears; ihre Augen ſchwammen in Thränen, her eyes were suffused, deluged, charged with tears; der Boden ſchwimmt in Blut [in a higher style], the ground is deluged with blood. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Im Weine —, to have wine in superabundance, to swim in wine; in Freude, in Vergnügen —, to revel, to riot in joy, in sensuality. 4) —d [in certain cases, damp, wet or occurring in

wet places], [with miners] —des [ſumpfiges] Gebirge, boggy, marshy rock; [in hydraulics] —de Mauer [a kind of boarding or wall built up withinside of a reservoir and separated from the real wall by an interstice of a definite breadth which is filled up by clay], floating wall. Das —, swimming, natation; — auf dem Rükken, floating.

Schwimm=apparat, *m.* V. Pint. —blaſe, *f.* 1) the air-bag or vessel, the swimming bladder [of fishes]. 2) —blaſe zum Schwimmen, a bladder for swimming by &c., a swimming bladder; *it.* [with English anglers] bladder for huxing of pike. —bruch, *m.* a floating island. —feder, *f.* a fin. —fuß, *m.* a palmate foot, a webbed foot, a foot formed for swimming; Vogel mit —füßen, a palmipede or web-footed bird, a palmiped. —gürtel, *m.* a swimming-girdle or belt, a life-preserver, *it.* an air-filled hose for the arms. —haut, *f.* the web of aquatic or amphibious animals. —hoſe, *f.* V. Badehoſe. —käfer, *m.* [Drehkäfer] water-flea, gyrinus, [with children] the swimmer. —kleid, *n.* [for bathing] a swimming-dress, a cork-jacket, a scaphander, [once] hydraspis, water-buckler —krähe, *f.* [a species of pelecan closely allied to the cormorant] the booby. —kunſt, *f.* 1) the art of swimming, natation. 2) a feat in swimming. —künſtler, *m.* an expert swimmer. —neß, *n.* a drag-net, a dredge. —platz, *m.* a swimming-place; a spot good for swimming. —ſchnecke, *f.* [in nat. hist., an univalve with a semi-orbicular or semilunar aperture] nerite. Bläuliche —ſchnecke, diorchite, the testicles; geſprenkelte —ſchnecke, the red-speckled nerite; glatte —ſchnecke, the smooth nerite with compressed pillar lip; ſtumpfe —ſchnecke, the flattened yellow nerite. —ſchule, *f.* 1) a swimming-school, school of natation. 2) a swimming-place or bath. —ſchwanz, *m.* a tail fit for swimming. —ſtein, *m.* a stone floating in water, nectic quartz —thier, *n.* any animal that swims. —vogel, *m.* any bird that swims, that is webfooted, [in nat. hist.] a palmiped. —zeug, *n* apparatus for swimming, swimming-tackle.

Schwimmer, *m* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* 1) a swimmer; *it.* a floater. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) V. Schwimmkäfer: *b*) [Lerchenfalk] the hobby. *c*) [a fish] the swimming Pegasus. 3) [in botany] [a plant, of which one species with white flowers the a. distachyon has the Cape for its habitat and of which the bulbs are eaten when roasted] the aponogeton. 4) a kind of carriage. V. also Schwemmer. 5) [Hohlmünze] bracteate

Schwind, *adj.* and *adv.* [fam.] V. Geſchwind.

Schwind, *m.* [-es] V. Schwund.

Schwinde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) nettle-rash. 2) the itch-mite, the worm causing the itch, tetters, blains &c.

Schwindel, *m.* [-s, no *pl*] [allied to wenden, winden, ſchwinden = to turn, to twist] 1) giddiness, dizziness, vertigo. Er hat zu Zeiten —, iſt mit dem — behaftet, dem — ausgeſetzt, he has giddiness at times, is subject to swimmings in the head, is liable to attacks of giddiness, to fits of dizziness; ich bekam den —, wurde von einem — befallen, I had a fit of giddiness, was attacked with a swimming in the head; ohne — kann man nicht hinabſehen, it is impossible to look down without one's head turning, without turning dizzy. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Er iſt ein Narr, er hat den —, he is a fool, his head is turned, that man's brains are addled; ſo oft ihn ſein — anwandelt, as often as the mad whim, his infatuation gets hold of him 2) V. Schwinget

Schwindel=ausſicht, *f.* a dizzy sight. —beere, *f.* 1, V. Tollbeere. 2) wayfaring-tree *it.* its berry. —geiſt, *m.* 1) infatuation, quintessence of folly, of fatuity Ich weiß nicht, welch' ein —geiſt die ganze Stadt ergriff, I know not what a wild fire, what madness possessed the whole town. 2) a wild harum-scarum fellow, a giddy-pated or addle-headed person, a phantastic being; *it.* [V. under Schwindler] a wild or rash speculator. —haber, *m* 1) V Schwinget. 2) V. —korn. —hoch, *adj.* and *adv.* so high as to cause dizziness. —höhe, *f* a dizzy height. —kopf, *m.* *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] a giddy-pate, a regular March hare, a hare-brained chap, a rattle; [for a girl] a wild puss; *it.* V. Schwindelgeiſt and under Schwindler. —köpfig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] giddy, dizzy, subject to giddiness, very bilious. *Fig.* giddy-headed, addle-pated, hare brained, harum-scarum, rattle-headed. —korn, *n.* 1) white darnel. 2) roadside coriander [with hemispheric seeds]. 3) cubebs, Guinea-pepper. —kraut, *n.* 1) V. —korn 2). 2) leopard's bane, the doronicum pardalianches, [formerly] doronicum Romanum; *it.* Austrian leopard's bane —lolch, —lulch, *m* V. —korn 1). —macher, *m* [in fam. lang.] V. Schwindler. —mittel, *n.* a remedy against giddiness, [with farriers] cure for the staggers. —pulver, *n.* powder for relieving or curing giddiness. —ſucht, *f* [in medicine] vertigo. *Fig* [not much used] eccentricity, oddity. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] hare-brained rattle headed, extravagant, whimsical. —wurz, *f.* V. —korn 2).

Schwindelei, *f* 1) eccentricity, whimsicality, oddity. Das ſind —en eines jungen Menſchen, those are the freaks, the whims, the wild tricks or oats of a young man; wenn ihn ſeine —en ankommen, when his phantastic fits, his mad prankish fits lay hold of him; ſeine — kam ihm theuer zu ſtehen, his love of spree, his thoughtlessness, heedlessness cost him dear; [in commercial affairs] wild or rash speculation. 2) [Betrügerei] swindling affair, swindling trick, a swindle.

Schwindeler, [more usual, now] **Schwindler,** *m* [s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* 1) an eccentric, odd, curious, rum person, a queer creature, a hare-brained fellow, a giddy-pate, an oddity, a rattle Dieſer Kaufmann iſt ein —, der ſich den thörichtſten Unternehmungen überläßt, this merchant is a thoughtless fellow, this tradesman's wits must have gone a woolgathering, for he is always plunging into the most desperate speculations 2) [Betrüger] a swindler, sharper, thimblerigger; [among exchange-brokers] [a bull or a bear, a Greek or a Trojan who spreads false reports on change for buying or selling stock] a swindling stock-jobber.

Schwindelig, [more usual, now] **Schwindlig,** *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [in a proper and figurative sense] giddy. Ich bin —, mir wird —, I am giddy, dizzy, my head turns, my eyes dance, my brain reels, swims; ein —er Menſch, a man prone to giddiness, obnoxious to swimmings in the head. *Fig.* a giddy-pated, hare-brained fellow. 2) producing giddiness, dizzy. Eine —e Höhe, a dizzy height; ſehen Sie nicht herunter, es möchte Ihnen — werden, don't look down, it might make you giddy.

Schwindeln, [V. Schwindel] I. *v. intr.* 1) to whirl round, to turn, go or twirl round. In ſeinem Entzücken ſchwindelten Himmel und Erde um ihn, in his fit of joy Heaven and Earth danced round him. 2) to grow giddy, to get dizzy. Ich ſchwindele, mir ſchwindelt, es ſchwindelt mir auf dieſer Höhe, my head turns I grow giddy on this height; mir ſchwindelt, wenn ich daran denke, my brain reels, my head turns when I think of it. 3) *Fig.* [rather unusual] *a*) to be a madcap, to be extravagant, to be full of whims, to play the fool, [in commercial affairs] to overspeculate *b*) to start off at a tangent. II. *v. tr.* 1) to render dizzy, to turn any one's head. — de Höhe [= Höhe, die Einen ſchwindeln or ſchwindelig macht], a dizzy height. 2) [in fam. lang.] to swindle, to dupe any one. 3) [in fam. lang.] to talk, act &c. extravagantly, to rattle away. Hören Sie, was er wieder ſchwindelt? do you hear how he is rattling away, what nonsense he is chattering? do you hear how he is coming it strong?

Schwinden, [originally = to move spontaneously] *irr. v. intr.* *Fig.* 1) [verſchwinden] to disappear, to vanish Einen Verdacht — laſſen, to dismiss or drive away a suspicion; alle Furcht — laſſen, to banish, to chase away all fear; alle Hoffnung — laſſen, to renounce, lose, give up all hope; noch ließ er dieſe Hoffnung nicht —, he did not yet lose sight of this hope; eine Forderung — laſſen, to desist from, to wave to despair of enforcing a claim; die Sorgen — laſſen, to drive away, expel, shut out cares; der Wein macht alle Sorgen —, wine banishes, lulls, [fam.] sends to the right-about all cares; an einer Forderung zwanzig Thaler — laſſen, to strike off, to allow to be struck off, to abate twenty dollars from a bill or debt. 2) to pine, to pine away, to grow thin or lean, to shrivel [up] or waste away, to shrink, to wither. Eine Figur von Thon ſchwindet, wenn ſie trocken wird, a clay-figure decreases, contracts, as it becomes dry, desiccates; dieſe Figur iſt geſchwunden, this figure has diminished in size; das Holz ſchwindet, dieſe Bretter —, wood warps, these boards warp; geſchwundenes Schiff, a ship whose timber has cracked, shriveled, withered up [from drought, heat &c.]; ſeine Hand, ſein Arm ſchwindet, his hand, arm is withering; geſchwundenes Glied, a withered, shrivelled, shrunk or shrunken limb, a limb worn down by atrophy. 3) [especially = abnehmen] to decrease, to grow less, to lessen, to diminish. Die Zahl ſchwindet, the number diminishes, grows less and less, falls off, thins; er fühlt ſeine Kräfte —, he feels his strength dwindling away, ebbing away, growing feebler sinking, giving way Das —, disparition, disappearance, vanishing; *it.* shrinking shrivelling, decaying; das — eines Gliedes, the withering &c. of a limb; das — [in medicine] [emaciation of a limb produced by hectic fever], wasting away; die örtliche Abzehrung nennt man das —, partial atrophy is called aridity or aridness.

Schwind=fieber, *n.* hectic fever. —flechte, *f.* V. Schwinde 1) —grube, *f.* the sink; *it.* the pit of a necessary-house or water-closet; [with miners] a drain [in the gangs]. —ſucht, *f* consumption, phthisis, decline, [if very speedy] a galloping con-

sumption. Die —ſucht bekommen, an der —ſucht ſterben, to fall into a consumption, to die of a decline; die Lehre von der —ſucht, the doctrine of pulmonary consumption, phthisiology; [with gardeners] —ſucht der Bäume, the withering, decay, canker of trees. *Fig.* [in pop. lang. or comic] Die —ſucht im Beutel haben, to have a consumption in one's purse, an empty purse, to have a purse with Moll Flagon's mark upon it, to be hard up, low in the wind —ſuchtmittel, *n.* specific against consumption. —ſuchtmittelpulver, *n.* an antihectic-powder. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* phthisical, in a hectic fever, in a consumption. —ſüchtigkeit, *f.* disposition to consumption, consumptive disposition; *it.* state of a consumptive person or of a person in a decline. —wurz, *f.* [the great or greater] celandine, swallow-wort, tetter-wort.

Schwinderling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [with founders] [sometimes = Blaſebalg] the bellows.

Schwindler, Schwindlig, V. Schwindeler, Schwindelig.

Schwinge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) a beetle or bat [for swingling hemp before it is drawn through heckles]; [with ropemakers] a tewing-beetle [of iron]. Den Hanf mit der — ſchlagen, to tew, to tewtaw, to swingle hemp. 2) [with miners] —n, the swingle-rods, swinges of certain hydraulic machines, of drags; liegende —, horizontal swinge [of a miner's gin]; [in husbandry] a winnowing fan; mit der — ſäubern, to winnow 3) the quills [of birds], the beam-feathers [of hawks]; [with poets, for Fittig], pinion, wing. Des Adlers —n, the pinions, wings of the eagle. *Fig.* Des Geiſtes —n, the pinions of the mind, the wings of the soul, of thought. 4) V. Schaukel. 5) [with wagon-builders] the spars or rails of a rack-wagon.

Schwinge-block, *m* a block for swingling or tewing hemp on. —brett, *n.* a hemp-brake. —napf, *m.* [with pinmakers] a scouring-pot for the pins.

Schwingen-krankheit, *f.* [with falconers] a disease in the beam-feathers of hawks. —preſſe, *f.* [with stocking-weavers] the swipe.

Schwingel, *m* [-s, no *pl*] [from ſchwingen] [in botany] 1) [kleines Riedgras] fescue-grass; *it.* darnel fescue. Der niederliegende —, procumbent fescue grass [resembling the sheep's fescue] V. Schafſchwingel; der härtliche —, hard fescue-grass; der erhabene —, tall fescue-grass [resembling meadow-fescue] V. Wieſen—; der mäuſeſchwänzige —, rat's tail fescue; der ſchwimmende —, flote fescue-grass 2 V. Sommerlolch

Schwingen, [allied to wegen in bewegen, also to ſchwanken, wanken &c] *irr.* I *v. intr* [as a pendulum] to swing, to oscillate; [as a string or chord] to vibrate. —de Bewegung, an oscillating vibratory, swinging movement; —de Saite, a vibrating chord; er ſchwang an einem Seile hin und her, he swang to and fro hanging by a rope. II. *v. tr.* 1) to swing, to brandish, to lanch, to shake. Etwas in der Hand —, to swing or whirl round something in one's hand; den Arm —, to brandish, to swing one's arm; die Fahne, die Lanze —, to shake out the flag, to brandish, to poise, to shake one's lance; eine Fackel —, to shake a torch; er ſchwang ſie auf ſein Pferd, he swung her on his horse; Etwas über den Kopf, hinter ſich —, to throw, hurl something backwards over one's head; die Flügel —, to flap one's wings; Einen auf einem Seile — [ſchaukeln], to swing any one on a swing; ſich —, to swing [one's self]; *it.* to swing to, to vault, to spring; ſich auf ſein Pferd, in den Sattel —, to spring upon one's horse, to leap or vault into the saddle; ſich über einen Zaun —, to spring, to leap, to vault, to take a flying jump or leap over a hedge; ſich an einem Seile hin und her —, to swing hanging by a rope; ſich in die Luft —, to spring into the air, to take wing; dieſe Art Falken ſchwingt ſich gern zu hoch, this kind of falcon likes to soar too high, has a trick of soaring too high. *Fig.* Sich auf den Thron —, to usurp the throne [by deposing]; to seize the throne [rightfully or if vacant]. 2) [to treat by swinging] Den Flachs —, to swingle flax [previous to heckling or removing the hurds]; [with ropemakers] Hanf —, to beat the hemp with a bat or brake; das Getreide —, to winnow corn [with the fan]; das Getreide mit der Schaufel —, to screen corn with the shovel; [with pin-makers] die Nadeln —, to scour or to sift needles [clean from the bran &c.]; Nüſſe —, to shake down the wallnuts [when ripe]. 3) *reg.* [little used] V. Be—. Das —, V. Schwingung.

Schwing-feder, *f.* V. Schwungfeder. *Fig.* V. Triebfeder ‖—häringe, *pl. Fig.* [in common people's lang.] a salt-eel. —häringe bekommen, to get the salt-eel, the cat-o'-nine-tails, the cat, [peculiar to seamen] to have to kiss the gunner's daughter. —holz, *n.* a hemp-brake, a flax-brake, bat or flail. —kolbe, *f.* [in nat. hist.] [Balancierſtange] [a small stalk terminating in a round knob or head placed under the wings of dipterous insects serving to balance the insect, whence the French name *balancier*] halter, poiser. —kraft, *f.* power of oscillating, of vibrating, of springing &c., V. Schwingen —mehl, *n.* wheat-flour, fine flour, firstlings, *it* seconds. —meſſer, *n.* a dag or wand for hemp-breaking. —ſchüſſel, *f.* V. —napf under Schwinge. —ſeil, *n.* 1) a rope for a swing, the rope or cord of the swing. 2) a rope for balancing any thing, a slack-rope, a tight-rope. —ſieb, *n.* a sieve for winnowing by sifting, a screen —ſtein, *m.* [in antiquity] [Wurfſcheibe] discus, a stone quoit —ſtock, *m.* a hemp-brake, hemp-flail or stick; V. Schwinge. —uhr, *f.* V. Schwengeluhr. —wanne, *f* a fan, a winnowing-machine.

Schwinger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who shakes a swinger, a vaulter &c, V. Schwingen. — des Kornes, a winnower; *it.* [Hanf—] a swingler

Schwingung, *f.* 1) brandishing, *it.* vaulting, springing; [of a hawk] soaring 2) vibration. Ein Schwengel, welcher —en macht, a pendulum that makes oscillations; eine Saite in —, a chord in vibration, V. Schwung.

Schwingungs-bewegung, *f* oscillatory, vibratory movement or motion. —knoten, *m.* [the points where a swinging body reposes] the nodes of vibration. —punkt, *m.* V. Schwungspunkt. —zahl, *f.* number of vibrations [as of a pendulum in a certain time].

Schwipp, or **Schwipps,** [in common people's lang.] 1) [an onomatopoeia] [*indecl.*] V. Schwapp 2) *adv* Es ging — ſchwapp, it was whick-whack, the thwacks fell right and left.

‖**Schwippſtock,** *m.* [with fowlers] V. Schwefze.

‖**Schwippe,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) — eines Brunnens, the swipe or long handle of a German pump [the handle of which by its weight sinks, and thus raises the bucket from the well]. 2) V. Schweppe. 3) — einer Peitſche, the lash [whipcord on to the thong] of a whip; — an einer Angelruthe, the top-joint of a fishing-rod; [with fowlers] V. Schwefze.

‖**Schwippen,** [= wippen] *v. tr.* 1) to bend, to ply. 2) to whip 3) Eine Peitſche —, to put a lash on the whip-thong.

Schwipps, V. Schwipp.

Schwirren, [allied to ſurren, something in the same manner as Schweſter is to sister] *v. intr.* to whiz or whizz, to fizz, to hiss, to whistle. Der Pfeil flog —d durch die Luft, the arrow flew whizzing through the air; das Rebhuhn, die Taube ſchoß —d herunter, the partridge, the pigeon pitched with a whirring noise; die Lerchen, die Grillen —, larks sing or pipe, crickets chirp or chirrup; *it.* — [as the cock chafer], to buzz, [as the beetle] to hum; *it.* herum — [as the swallow], to flit about, to wheel here and there. Das — [of larks], the singing, the piping; [of crickets] the chirping, chirruping; [of cock-chafers &c.] buzzing, humming; [of pheasants, partridges &c.] the whirring; [of an arrow] whizzing, hissing, singing

Schwirrfiſch, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the garpike

Schwitze, *f* [no *pl.*] [if not in technical use, rather low or provincial] state of sweat, sweating. [with tawers] Die Häute in die — bringen, [to prepare skins for pelts by immersion in strong solutions of alum and salt or other alkaline or gallic lixivium] to heap the hides.

Schwitzeln, *v. intr.* [in fam lang., rather provincial] 1) to perspire a little. 2) to smell sweaty, to smell or stink of sweat, to smell rankish, [delicately] to have a strong odour.

Schwitzen, [V. Schweiß] I. *v. intr.* [if for men] [low] to sweat, [polite] to perspire; [for horses] to be in a roke, to reek, to sweat. Am ganzen Leibe, am Kopfe, im Geſichte —, to perspire, to sweat all over on the head, in the face; ich ſchwitze über und über, I am in a bath of perspiration, [low] I sweat like a wet blanket; an den Händen, an den Füßen —, to have damp or moist hands, feet, [low] to sweat in one's hands, feet; zum — einnehmen, to take sudorifics, diaphoretics; *it.* — [as windows at the dew-point, stones or flags when an electric cloud passes over or before rain &c.], to be moist or damp, to sweat; [in agriculture speaking of wheat or grain in the mow] to heat; [of beans in the mow] to sweat; [with tawers, speaking of skins or pelts] to sweat, to work out; [as tobacco-leaves during curing] to sweat; er will machen, daß er ſchwitzet, he wants to put himself into a perspiration. *Fig.* [in fam lang.] to toil, to drudge, to sweat. Er hat bei dieſer Arbeit, dieſem Werke tüchtig geſchwitzt, he has sweated at this job like a dray-horse II. *v. tr* 1) [to produce by sweating] Große Tropfen —, to sweat large drops; Blut —, to sweat blood. *Fig.* Blut und Waſſer — [in pop lang.], to work like a cart-horse. 2) [to make sweaty, to cause to sweat] [with tawers] Die Häute — [in die Schwitze bringen], to heap the hides; Lage von Häuten zum —, a heap of skins for sweating, steeping [in alkaline solutions &c.]. Das —, sweating, sweat. [polite] perspiring, perspiration; das — der Steine,

der Mauern, the being moist or damp of stones, the oozing, dripping of walls.

Schwitz-bad, *n.* V. Schweißbad. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] a violent exercise apt to produce copious perspiration. Der Weg dieſen Berg hinauf iſt ein wahres —bad, the toiling up, the ascent of this mountain or steep is a regular hot-bath, [low] a sweating affair, sweaty work. —**bank**, *f.* 1) a bench in a bagnio or sudatory. 2) V. —bad. —**blätterchen**, *n.* a rash-pimple, a breaking-out, a tiny boil [if on the face]. —**bogen**, *m.* V. —kaſten. —**gold**, *n.* gold that bubbles or sweats out as it were from the hoary quartz of Nagyack like the bladders on mother-of-pearl. —**kaſten**, *m.* a dry stew or stove for sweating, a sweating-cradle. Einen Kranken im —kaſten ſchwitzen laſſen, to let a patient sweat in the sweating-cradle; im —kaſten liegen, to lie in the sweating-cradle. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Dieſes Zimmer iſt ein wahrer —kaſten, this room is a perfect stove, hot-house, warm air-bath. —**latwerge**, *f.* a sudorific electuary. —**meſſer**, *n.* a sweating-knife, a sweating-rasp. —**mittel**, *n.*, —**pillen**, *pl.* V. Schweißmittel &c. —**ſilber**, *n.* [obtained from the blistered ore of Nagyak] blistered silver. —**ſtube**, *f.* a stew, a stove, a sudatory, [in a bad sense] a bagnio. Er hat Bad- und —ſtuben, he keeps baths and dry stoves. —**ſtuhl**, *m.* a chair, stool or seat in a sweating-room. —**trank**, *m.* a diaphoretic potion or mixture, any drink for exciting perspiration. —**waſſer**, *n.* rain-water while soaking, being absorbed, filtering through the capillary tubes or pores of the earth.

Schwitzig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in common people's lang.] Er iſt —, he is soon in a sweat; *it.* he is sweaty; er hat —e Füße, Hände, he has sweaty feet, hands; er hat immer —e Hände, he has always damp, clammy hands; V. Schweißig.

Schwöden, *v. tr.* [with tawers] to cleanse and work skins with lime-water [for removing the hair]. Geſchwödete Felle, skins cleansed and worked with quick-lime.

Schwöde-faß, *n.* [with tawers] lime-pit [when lined with wood]. —**grube**, *f.* [with tawers] lime-pit. —**wedel**, *m.* [with tawers] ox-tail brush [for the lime-water].

Schwören, [appears allied to Wort and to have meant primarily ſprechen to speak; moreover ſuiron is the Old Germ. for beſtätigen to confirm, to attest] *irr.* I *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to swear, to take the or an oath, to affirm on oath. Er ſchwöret bei jeder Kleinigkeit, he swears at every trifle, for the least things; hoch und theuer —, Stein und Bein — [in pop. lang.], to take a big bouncing oath, to swear by the holy poker, [if not true] to swear on the stone at Blarney; bei ſeiner Ehre —, to swear on or by one's honour; bei allen Heiligen [im Paradieſe] — [in fam. lang.], to swear by all the Saints [in Paradise]; bei allen Teufeln — [low], to swear by Satan and all his imps; ich wollte darauf —, daß &c. [in fam. lang.], I would swear, take my oath, that &c.; Einem ewige Freundſchaft, Treue —, to swear or pledge eternal friendship, to plight fidelity to any one for ever and aye, [if the idea of what is not true is conveyed] to swear friendship &c. to any one for ever and a day; er ſchwur ihm Verſchwiegenheit, [fam.] reinen Mund zu halten, he swore to him secrecy, [fam.] to be mum; Einem den Tod —, to swear, to vow any one's death; er iſt mein geſchworner Feind, he is my sworn foe, my avowed enemy; in die Herberge — [of prisoners] [old], to give one's parole, [in England at the Queen's bench &c.] to swear to keep or not to break the rules; einen Zeugen vor Gericht — laſſen, to swear a witness, to let a witness kiss the book; auf das Evangelium —, to swear by or on the gospel, on the book, [low, jocose] to take one's Bible oath; einen leiblichen, körperlichen Eid — [emphatic and in law], to take a solemn, sacred oath, to swear well and truly, solemnly; falſch —, to swear falsely, to forswear or perjure one's self, to commit perjury, to take or bear false witness; die Unterthanen, die Soldaten — laſſen, to swear the subjects, the soldiers [to allegiance]; zur Fahne —, to swear to be true to one's colours, to take the enlisting oath; geſchworener Meiſter, the sworn member of a guild or company, sworn master of a trade, union &c.; geſchworener Wundarzt, a sworn surgeon; die geſchworenen Kunſtrichter, a jury [for awarding prizes in arts, exhibitions &c.]; ein Geſchworner, a person sworn; *it.* a juryman; das Kollegium der Geſchwornen [in England, France &c.] the jurymen, the Jury, the Gentlemen of the Jury [when addressed by the Judge or pleader]. 2) [fluchen] to curse, to swear, to damn. Fluchen und —, to curse and swear; er ſchwöret, wie ein Troßbube &c., wie ein Landsknecht, he swears like a trooper, like a horse-jockey, like a fish-fag. II. *v. tr.* Etwas —, to swear any thing. V. Be—. Das —, V. Schwur.

Schwörer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [little used] 1) one who swears, takes an or the oath, a swearer. 2) a curser, an oath-taker.

‖**Schwüde**! [in Welsh *chwith* is = link] [with carters] hithaway! V. Hiſt.

‖**Schwüden**, *v. intr.* to turn to the left.

Schwül, [in Ice. *swaler* is the air; appears allied to wallen, Qualm] *adj.* and *adv.* sultry, stifling, oppressive, close. Es iſt —, äußerſt —es Wetter, it is sultry, extremely sultry weather; —e Luft, a parched air, sultry atmosphere. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Mir wird ganz — or [low] ſchwul [= angſt und bange], I am very uneasy, I am in a terrible quandary, I am in a regular funk. Syn. Schwül, Warm, Heiß. These three words are, in all their relations, exactly represented by sultry, warm, hot.

Schwüle, *f.* sultriness, closeness. *Fig.* [Angſt] [in pop. lang.] funk. In einer großen — ſeyn, to be in a great stew, to have burnt one's fingers, to have got one's foot in it, to be rumfusticated, put to one's nonplus.

Schwülen, *v. intr.* [unusual] to render close, sultry, dense.

Schwülig, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] V. Schwül.

Schwülskopf, *m.* [in nat. hist.] [grimmiſche Ziege] the African goat.

Schwülſt, *f.* [*pl.* -en] or —, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schwülſte] [from ſchwellen] 1) a swelling. Eine — des Bauches, a swelling of the belly. *Fig.* [Aufgeblaſenheit] pride, swelling of conceit. 2) [Ge—] swelling, tumour. Die — vertreiben, to dissipate or disperse the tumour; er bekam eine — an den Beinen, a swelling, tumour came on his legs, [with physicians when water causes the tumefaction] an oedema, an oedematous swelling, an anasarca made its appearance on his legs; es iſt eine — zu befürchten, a tumefaction is to be apprehended. 3) *Fig.* [not used in the *pl.*] [in style] bombast, pathos, turgidity; [fam.] seven-leagued boots, bolstering, froth. Er liebt den —, he likes the pathos, [fam.] he is fond of putting on his seven-leagued boots; die — der Gedanken, Ausdrücke, the bombast, the turgidity of the thoughts, of the expressions; es iſt viel — in ſeinem Gedichte, there is a good deal of the pathos, of the mock sublime in his poem.

Schwulſtkraut, *n.* meadow-sweet, Queen of the meadow or meadows, spiraea ulmaria.

Schwülſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in style] bombastic, pomposo, turgid, high-flown, tumid, bloated. Dieſer Schriftſteller iſt —, this author is bombastic; —e Schreibart, a pompous, turgid style; ſich —er Ausdrücke bedienen, to employ inflated expressions, [fam.] to come the pomposo, the Bombastes Furioso over any one; *it.* —er [aufgeblaſener] Menſch, a man puffed or swelled up with pride, a Bashaw, a Don, a turkey-cock, [at college] a fess chap.

Schwülſtigkeit, *f.* bombast, pomposity, turgidity. Die — ſeiner Schreibart, the bombast, pathos, the high-flown strain of his style.

Schwülſtling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [somewhat unusual] [aufgeblaſener Menſch] a man puffed up with conceit, blown out with pride, [fam.] a man who does not think small beer of himself; [in style] a man fond of using the bombast, the pathos.

Schwund, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [das Schwinden] drying up, withering, shrivelling, shrinking; [with physicians] — des Augapfels, the atrophy of the pupil; — der Thränenwarzen [the decrease of the lachrymal caruncle producing epiphora], rhyas.

Schwung, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schwünge] 1) [Schwingung] swing, play, vibration, oscillation, libration. — der Seiltänzer, swing, double leap of the rope-dancers; die Glocken in — bringen, to set the bells a-ringing, in full swing or peal; mit einem —e auf dem Pferde ſeyn, to spring into the saddle, to horse with one vault or bound; ſich einen — geben, to take a leap, jump or vault, to make a spring; in den — kommen, to commence swinging, vibrating, to come into [full] swing or play; er hob die Laſt in einem —e auf, he heaved the burthen at one jerk or swing, he raised the weight at one heave or tug. V. Schwang; die Schwünge eines Uhrſchwengels, the vibrations, oscillations of a pendulum; einen Pendel in den — bringen, to set a pendulum a-going, a-swinging, in vibration; ganzer —, the continued or composite oscillation [of a pendulum], successive vibration, [fam.] full play or swing; einfacher —, simple oscillation [one only, either backwards or forwards]. *Fig.* Seiner Seele einen — geben, to let one's mind soar, to give loose to one's genius; der — der Gedanken, der Einbildungskraft, the play, flight, soaring of the thoughts, fancy, imagination; der — des Geiſtes, the flight, the unchecked career of the mind; der — der Rede, emphasis; dieſe Verſe haben einen ſchönen —, these verses have a fine turn or strain about them; in dieſer Rede iſt kein —, there is no elevation in this speech; ſeine Thätigkeit bekam dadurch einen neuen —, his activity received a fresh spur, a new impulse, fresh vigour in consequence of that; das gab der Sache den gehörigen —, that gave the thing the suitable turn, the light or point of view

that was wanting. 2) a curved line. Dieſe Schrift hat —, this writing is quite curved, has a curve or wave in it, goes swinging as it were.

Schwung-baum, *m.* [in artillery] the limber-shaft or pole. —baumband, *n. pl.* —baumbänder, straps of the limber-shafts; [in oil-mills] the tumbling-shaft [furnished with two lifters]. —bewegung, *f.* vibratory motion, oscillation, vibration. —brett, *n.* [for harlequins &c.] a spring-board. —feder, *f.* 1) the long wing-feathers of birds, [of hawks] beam-feathers, quills. Die —federn dieſes Falken haben ihre gehörige Größe, the beam-feathers of this falcon have their proper length; ein Falke, der noch alle ſeine —federn hat, a falcon who has still all his quills perfect; dieſem Falken wachſen die —federn wieder, this hawk's quills are regrowing; dem Falken die —federn brechen, to break a hawk's quills or pinions. 2) nodding plume, feather [in a hat &c.]. —gewicht, *n.* [Pendel] [little used] pendulum. —kraft, *f.* [in physics] V. Fliehkraft. *Fig.* impulse or power that wings the soul. —linie, *f.* V. Wellenlinie. —rad, *n.* einer Maſchine, the fly, fly-wheel, *it.* regulator of a machine. —redner, *m.* [somewhat unusual] emphatic orator. —riemen, *m.* strap or thong for poising, for being poised; [with coachmakers]. —riemen der Kutſchkaſten, the main-brace of a coach. —ring, *m.* [with coachmakers] the ring of the main-brace. —ſchaufel, *f.* [in hydraulics] long-handled shovel or scoop [for bailing water, for watering the streets]. —punkt, *m.* [in physics] centre of vibration or oscillation. —ſtange, *f.* any bar, pole or rod that communicates a vibratory or see-saw movement, [with weavers] swipe. —ſtift, *m.* [with coachmakers] the verge of the balance. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of emphasis. *Fig.* —volle Schreibart, well-turned style, a style full of emphasis or energy of expression.

Schwúnghaft, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) of irregular motion. — arbeiten, to work by fits and starts. 2) *a*) *Fig.* progressing well, thriving, successful. Er betreibt ſein Geſchäft recht —, ſein Geſchäft geht recht —, he carries on his business swimmingly, his trade, business is in a very thriving way; ein —er Handel, Verkehr, a thriving, prosperous, brisk trade. *b*) — ſprechen &c., to speak &c. with elevation, with emphasis, with vivacity.

Schwüpps, V. Schwapp.

Schwür, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Schwüre] [v. ſchwören] 1) an oath. Einen — darauf ſetzen, to take an oath upon it, one's oath of it, to declare upon oath; man hat ihn nicht zum —e gelaſſen, he has not been allowed to take the oath, the oath has not been tendered to him, V. Eid, Eid—. 2) [in pop. lang. = Fluch] a curse, a damn. Gräuliche Schwüre thun, to use horrible imprecations, to let fly some dreadful curses, oaths.

Schwur-brüchig, *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly in law] perjured. —brüchig werden, to become perjured, forsworn, to break one's oath. —bühne, *f.* scaffolding or stage where the oath is administered [at English county elections, formerly] hustings. —finger, *m.* [in Germany] one of the three first fingers of the right hand raised in taking the oath, [in England formerly] the right forefinger [placed on the book]. —gericht, *n.* the jury, petty jury. Das Hoch- —gericht, the Grand Jury. —vergeſſen, *adj.* and *adv.* forgetful or unmindful of one's oath, perjured, forsworn.

Schwürig, V. Schwierig.

Schwyz, V. Schweiz.

*Scipio, *m.* [-'s, *pl.* -s or -ne] [name of several Romans] Scipio.

*Sclave, V. Sklave.

Scórdienkraut, *n.* [-es] scordium, water-germander.

Scórdienlatwerge, *f.* [formerly in pharmacies] disascordium.

*Scorpiōn, V. Skorpion.

*Scrōfeln, V. Skropheln.

*Scýlla, *f.* [-s or der -, *pl.* -s or Scyllen] [in geography, mythology] Scylla. *Proverb.* [classic] Aus der — in die Charybdis gerathen, to get from Scylla into Charybdis [fam] to fall from the frying-pan into the fire.

*Scȳthe, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [in ancient geography] a Scythian.

*Scȳthien, *n.* [-s, no *pl.*] [in ancient geography] Scythia.

*Scȳthiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Scythian. —es Lamm, the Tartarean or Scythian lamb.

*Sebáſtian, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [name of men] Sebastian.

Sebenbaum, V. Säbenbaum.

Sēbeſte, *m.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany] [σεβαζον, an Egyptian word] the dark black fruit of the cordia myxa, *it.* sebestena.

Sebeſtenbaum, *m.* the sebesten-tree, cordia myxa, *it.* sebestena; [another variety in Jamaica] the clammy-cherry, the turkey-bearing-tree.

*Secánte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in geometry or trigonometry] a secant.

‖Sèch, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to ſägen, lat. *seco*] [Pflugeiſen] the coulter.

Sech-holz, *n.* the coulter-beam, the chep. —loch, *n.* coulter-hole, tuck-hole. —ring, *m.* coulter-ring.

‖Sèchen, *v. tr.* to cut with the coulter.

1. Sèchs, [in Goth. *saihs*, Icel. *siax*, *sex*, in Persian *ses*, Lat. *sex*, Gr. Ξ, in Hebr. *schesch*] *adj.* six. Es or wir waren unſer — there were six of us, we were six; — vom Hundert, — Procent, six per cent; Strophe von Verſen, a strophe or stanza of six verses, a sextain, a six-versed stanza; Paket von — Kartenſpielen, six packs of cards; mit —en fahren, to ride in a coach and six [horses]; vor — [Uhr] or [with common people and provincial] —e ankommen, to come before six; bei meiner —! or meiner —! [low] zounds!

Sechs-achteltakt, *m.* [in music] time of six [quavers] to a bar, compound common time of six-eight. —armig, *adj.* and *adv.* six-armed; —armiges Rad, a six-spoked wheel. —äſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* six-branched. —bein, *n.* [fam.] six-legs. —beinig, *adj.* and *adv.* six-legged. Viele Inſekten ſind —beinig, many insects are hexapods or six-legged. —blattig, -blätterig, *adj.* and *adv.* six-leaved, hexaphyllous, [in botany] a hexapetalous corolla, a six-petalled corolla. —blumig, *adj.* and *adv.* six-flowered, [in botany] sexfloral. —böhmer, *m.* [formerly] a coin of Bohemia equal to six groschen or groats. —buchſtäbig, *adj.* and *adv.* six-lettered. —doppelt, *adj.* and *adv.* in six doubles or doublets. —eck, *n.* a hexagon. —eckig, *adj* and *adv.* hexagonal, six-sided, six-angled. Eine —eckige Figur, Fläche or Ebene, Citadelle, a hexagonal figure, plane or plain, citadel. —eimerig, *adj.* and *adv.* of six buckets or eimers. —eimeriges Faß, a cask or tub holding six eimers. —ender, *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] [a stag in at least his seventh year, a stag whose attire is six-branched] stag or heavyer whose palmed head or forked head has six croches, or a perfect stag with antler, sur-antler, royal, sur-royal and two croches. —fach, *adj.* and *adv.* sextuple, sixfold. Etwas —fach bezahlen, to pay any thing sextuple, six times more than it is worth, six times over; das —fache, the sextuple; die —fache Bibel, *a*) [the bible that perished with the library at Caesarea in 653] the hexapla, *b*) a polyglott bible in six languages. —fächerig, *adj.* and *adv.* six-panelled, six-celled [in botany] sexlocular. —fältig, *adj.* and *adv.* sixfold, sextuple. —fältige Frucht tragen, to bring forth fruit sixfold. —fältigen, *v. tr.* to make sixfold. Ein Gut, ſein Vermögen &c. —fältigen, [—fältig machen], to increase an estate, one's fortune &c., in a sixfold proportion, to six times the value, amount. —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* six-coloured, six-hued. —fingerig, *adj.* and *adv.* six-fingered, sexdigital. —fingerige Hand, a six-fingered hand; ein —fingeriges Kind, a child born with six fingers, a sex-digitary child. —flach, *n.* [Hexaedron] [little used] a hexaedron or hexahedron, a cube. —flächig, *adj.* and *adv.* hexaedral, cubic. —flügelig, *adj.* and *adv.* six-winged; [in botany] hexapterous. —fuß, —füßer, —füßler, *m.* a six-footed thing; *it.* a six-footed animal, a hexapod. —füßig, *adj.* and *adv.* with six feet. —füßiger Tiſch, a six-footed or six-legged table; —füßiger Vers, a hexameter, long verse, a heroic verse; die Iliade iſt in —füßigen Verſen geſchrieben, the Iliad is written in hexameters. —geſang, *m.* a song for six voices or persons. —groſchenſtück, *n.* 1) a coin of six groschen or groats 2) V. —böhmer. —größler, *m.* [formerly, a nickname] a Prussian soldier whose weekly pay was only six groschen or groats. —herr, *m.* 1) the hexarch. 2) member of the college of six. —herrſchaft, *f.* hexarchy. —herrſchaftlich, *adj.* and *adv.* hexarchical. —hundert, *adj.* six-hundred [or better divided] six hundred. —hundertel, *n.* the or a six-hundredth. —hundertſte, *adj.* sixhundredth. —jährig, *adj.* and *adv.* six-yeared, sexennial. —jährlich, *adj.* and *adv.* six-yearly, sexennial. —kantig, *adj.* and *adv.* six-cornered, six-edged, six-bordered, six-faced. —klappig, *adj.* [in botany] six-valved. —köpfig, *adj.* six-headed [with surgeons]. —köpfige Binde, a bandage with six straps, a six-headed bandage. —kreuzerſtück, *n.* [current in the states of southwestern and partly of middle Germany] a silver-coin of six kreutzers [in worth exactly equal to an English twopenny-piece]. —löthig, *adj.* and *adv.* weighing three ounces, three-ounced. —mal, *adv.* six times. —malig, *adj.* and *adv.* six-times over. —mann, *m.* V. —herr 2). —männerig, *adj.* and *adv.* having six husbands; [in botany] hexandria. Die Klaſſe der —männerigen Pflanzen, the class of the hexandria [the sixth class of Linnaeus]. —monatig, *adj.* and *adv.* six-monthed, of six months. —monatiges Kind, —monatige Reiſe, a child, journey or voyage of six months. —monatlich, *adj.* and *adv.* every six months or sixth month, half-yearly, V. Halbjährlich. —paarig, *adj.* and *adv.* six-paired, six-coupled, [in botany] —paarig gefiedertes Blatt [a variety of pinnate leaf], a six-conjugate leaf. —pfenniger, *m.*

—pfennigſtück, *n.* [in North-Germany] a half-groschen or groat. —pfünder, *m.* 1) any thing, of six pounds weight 2) [a cannon] a six-pounder. —pfündig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) of six pounds weight. —pfündiger Stein, a stone of six pounds weight. 2) —pfündige Kanone, V. —pfünder 2). —reihig, *adj.* and *adv* six-ranked, six-rowed, six-columned; [in botany] hexastic. —ruderig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) having six benches or banks of oars. 2) six-oared —ſaitig, *adj* and *adv.* six-chorded, six-stringed. —ſaitiges Tonwerkzeug, a hexachord or six-stringed musical instrument. —ſäulig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in architecture] six-pillared. Ein —ſäuliges Gebäude, a hexastyle. —ſchäftig, *adj.* and *adv.* [with weavers] of six reaches. —ſchaufler, *m.* [a sheep no longer a hoggerel that is] a three-yearling sheep. —ſchichtig, V. —reihig. —ſeitig, *adj* and *adv.* six-sided, six-faced; [speaking of gems] with six facets. —ſeitige Figur, a hexagon, a sexangular, sexangled or hexagonal figure, [rare] a hexagony; —ſeitiger Körper, a hexaedron, hexahedron, cube. —ſetzig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. ſtächig. —ſilber, *m.* a word of six syllables. —ſilbig, *adj.* and *adv.* of six syllables. —ſpaltig, *adj.* [in botany] sexfid. —ſpännig, *adj.* and *adv.* six-horsed. —ſpännig fahren, to drive, to ride in a coach and six; —ſpänniger Wagen, a carriage and six, *it.* a six horsed coach. —ſpiel, *n.* [Sextett] a piece of music six-scored, a sextett —ſprachenbibel, *f* a polyglott bible of six languages. —ſtädte, *pl.* [formerly, in geography] [in Upper Lusatia] the six cities the hexapolis. —ſtändner, *m.* [with fowlers] an old greenfinch with six white tail-feathers. —ſtimmig, *adj* and *adv.* for six voices. Ein —ſtimmiges Muſikſtück [for instruments or voices], a sextetto. —ſtrahl, *m.* [in nat. hist.] [Seeſterne] the sex-radiated star-fish or sea-star. —ſtrahlig, *adj.* and *adv.* six-rayed; [in crystallography] sex-radiated. —ſtrahliger Seeſtern, V —ſtrahl. —ſtündig, *adj.* and *adv.* six-houred. —ſtündlich, *adj.* and *adv* every six hours. —tägig, *adj.* and *adv.* six-daved, of six days. —tägiges or —tägliches Fieber, a sextan fever. —täglich, *adj* and *adv.* every six days; V. —tägig. —tauſend, six thousand. —tauſendſte, *adj* and *adv* the six thousandth. —tauſendſtel, *n.* the six thousandth. —theilig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) composed of six parts. 2) that may be divided into six parts; *it.* divided, shared, apportioned in six parts. ‖—träger, *m.* any thing requiring six carriers, porters or bearers. —weibig, *adj* having six wives, six-wived; [in botany] with six pistils. Ordnung der —weibigen Pflanzen, hexagynia. —winkelig, *adj.* and *adv.* six-cornered; *it* sexangled, sexangular hexagonal —wochen, *pl.* einer Kindbetterinn [the six weeks of] child-bed or lying in, [in England] the lying-in month, [fam.] the time a lady is in the straw, [commonly] confinement. —wochen halten, to lie in, to be put or brought to bed, to be confined. —wöchentlich, *adj.* and *adv.* every six weeks, half-quarterly. —wöchig, *adj* and *adv* of or during six weeks. —wöchnerinn, *f.* a lying in woman, [fam. and comic] the lady in the straw, the woman put to bed —zack, *m.* a thing with six points, knags, tips, croches. —zehig, *adj.* and *adv.* six toed, sex-digital, sexdigitary. —zeilig, *adj.* and *adv.* six-lined Die or eine —zeilige Strophe, a sextain; ein —zeiliges Gedicht, a hexastich, hexastichon; —zeilige Gerſte [in botany], six-rowed barley, hordeum hexastichon. —zinkig, *adj.* and *adv.* six-branched, six-forked, six-pronged, six-spiked, sexdented. —zöllig, *adj.* and *adv.* six-inched. —zungenbibel, *f.* V. Sprachenbibel.

2. Sèchs, *f.* [*pl.* -en] the number or figure of 6. Eine arabiſche — (6), an Arabian or Arabic six; eine römiſche — (VI), the Roman six.

3. Sèchſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [at cards] the six. Alle —n haben, to have the four sixes; eine — ausſpielen, to play [out] a six; zwei —n im Würfelſpiele, two sixes at throwing the dice; alle —n werfen, to throw sixes, to throw doublets &c. of six.

4. Sèchs, *n.* [*indecl.*] six. Das erſte —, je die zehnten —, the first six, the six first, every ten six.

Sèchſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [formerly] a coin worth six German pennies or pfennigs [worth about an English half-penny]. 2) a silver-coin of six kreutzers [current in South, West and some states of middle Germany] [worth two pence English]. 3) [with watchmakers] a six-toothed pinion; [with millers] a twilled wheel, cog-wheel of six teeth, *it.* a six-cogged bevelled wheel. 4) [in sportsmen's lang.] [a stag from his third to his fourth year] a stag whose attire has six croches, a stag with a crowned head.

Sechſerlei and Sèchſerlei, [*indecl.*] *adj.* and *adv.* of six sorts or kinds. — Gerichte, six [different] sorts of food, six dishes of different kinds; auf — Art, in six different ways

Sèchsling, V. Sechſer.

1. Sèchſte, *adj.* [der, die, das] the sixth. Der — Tag, am —n Tag, the sixth day, on the sixth day; das — Jahr, im —n Jahr, the sixth year on or in the sixth year; die — Woche, in der —n Woche, the sixth week, in the sixth week; das — Kapitel, the sixth chapter; er iſt in der — Klaſſe [in Sexta], he is in the sixth class or form; der — Januar the sixth of January, January the sixth; er kam am —n, den —n [des Monats, dieſes Monats], he came on the sixth [of the present month], on the sixth or inst.; Ludwig der —, Lewis the sixth.

2. Sèchſte, *f.* [*pl.* n] 1) [in music] [Serte] a sixth. Die große, kleine —, the major, minor sixth. 2) [at cards] a sequence of six, a sixième. Eine — vom Könige an, a sixième to the king; eine große —, a sixième majeure, [correctly but pedantic] a sixième major.

Sechſthalb, Sechsthalb, *adj.* five and a half. — Thaler, five dollars and a half

Sèchſtel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] the sixth, the sixth part, a sextans [in vulgar fractions] Drei — machen ein Halbes, three sixths make a half

Sechſtelkreis, *m.* the sixth part of a circle, an arch whose subtense or chord is the radius of its circle or the side of its inscribed hexagon; [in astronomy &c.] [Sextant] a sextant.

Sèchstens, *adv.* sixthly, in the sixth place

Sèchſter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in mills] a spindle and bevelled wheel of six pinions; V. Kumpf 1); *it.* V. Sechſer.

Sèchtelaſche, *f* V Seifenſiederaſche.

Sèchter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in dry-measure] six pecks.

Sèchzehn or Sechzehen, *adj.* and *adv.* [*indecl.*] sixteen.

Sechzehn-eck, *n.* a polygon of sixteen sides, a hexdecagon; *it.* a polyhedron of sixteen sides or angles. —eckig, *adj.* and *adv* polygonal or polyhedral to the number of sixteen, having sixteen angles, corners. —ender, *m.* [a stag with antler, sur-antler, royal, sur-royal and a palmed head of twelve croches or a forked head of six croches; a buck with a bur, beam, brow-antler, black-antler, advancer, palm and nine sellers] a stag with sixteen horns for his attire. —fach, —fältig, *adj.* and *adv.* sixteen fold. —füßig, *adj* and *adv.* of sixteen feet: *it.* sixteen foot or feet long. —groſchenſtück, *n* [Reichsgulden] a piece of sixteen groschen or groats, a rixflorin, rixgulden. —hundert, *n.* sixteen hundred —hundertel, *n. it.* —hundertelſte, [der, die, das] the sixteen-hundredth. —jährig, *adj.* and *adv* of sixteen years, [of animals] sixteen-year old. —jähriges Mädchen, a girl sixteen years of age, [fam.] a girl half-way in her teens. —jährlich, *adj.* and *adv.* every sixteen years —löthig, *adj.* and *adv.* weighing sixteen half-ounces, eight-ounced, half a pound avoirdupois [with goldsmiths] —löthiges Silber, silver at twelve penny-weights, the finest silver, silver of standard fineness. —mal, *adj.* and *adv.* sixteen times. —malig, *adj.* and *adv.* sixteen times over. —monatig, *adj.* and *adv.* during sixteen months. —monatlich, *adj* and *adv.* every sixteen months. —pfünder, *m.* [a cannon] a sixteen-pounder. —pfündig, *adj.* and *adv.* of sixteen pounds. —ſtündig, *adj.* and *adv.* of sixteen hours; *it.* [in composition] sixteen-hour —ſtündlich, *adj.* and *adv.* every sixteen hours. —tägig, *adj.* and *adv.* of or during sixteen days. —täglich, *adj.* and *adv.* every sixteen days; [in composition] *it.* sixteen-day. —tauſend, *adj.* and *adv.* sixteen thousand —tauſendſtel, [der, die, das] the sixteen-thousandth. —theilchen, *n.* a sixteenth. —wöchentlich, *adj.* and *adv* every sixteen weeks. —wöchig, *adj.* and *adv.* of or during sixteen weeks —zöllig, *adj.* and *adv.* sixteen-inched.

Sèchzehner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [Doppelbatzen] a coin of two batzen or six kreutzers [about twopence]; [in sportsmen's lang.] V Sechzehnender; [in arithmetic] a sixteen, the cyphers 16. 2) a member of the council of sixteen

Sechzehnerlei, Sèchzehnerlei, *adj.* [*indecl.*] and *adv.* of sixteen different sorts or kinds. — Nationen, sixteen different nations.

Sèchzehnte, [der, die, das] the sixteenth. Der — April, the sixteenth of April, April the sixteenth; den —n des Monats, the sixteenth of the month. Ludwig der —, Lewis the sixteenth, Louis XVI; zum —n, sixteenthly, in the sixteenth place

Sechzehntehalb, *adj.* [*indecl.*] fifteen and a half

Sèchzehntel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] the sixteenth, the sixteenth part; [in music] a semiquaver

Sechzehntel-form, -größe, *f.* [with bookbinders &c.] [Sedezformat] in sixteen, in sixteen mo, sedecimo. Ein Buch in —größe, a book in sixteen. —note, *f.* [in music] V. —. —pauſe, *f.* [in music] a semiquaver-rest or pause.

Sèchzehntens, *adv.* sixteenthly, in the sixteenth place.

Sèchzig, *adj.* and *adv.* sixty. In den

—en ſeyn, to be three-score old and more, to be a sexagenarian.

Sechzig-fach, —fältig, *adj.* and *adv.* sixtyfold Ich will ihm das —fache dafür geben, ihn —fach entſchädigen, I will return it him, indemnify him sixtyfold. —füßig, *adj.* and *adv.* sixty-footed, with sixty feet. —jährig, *adj.* and *adv.* sixty-yeared, sixty-years old, sexagenary. —jährlich, *adj.* and *adv.* every sixty years. —mal, *adv.* sixty times. —malig, *adj.* and *adv.* for the sixtieth time. —monatig, *adj.* and *adv.* aged during, lasting sixty months. —monattich, *adj.* and *adv.* every sixty months. —pfündig, *adj.* and *adv.* of sixty pounds. —ſtündig, *adj.* and *adv.* sixty-houred. —ſtündlich, *adj.* and *adv.* every sixty hours. —tägig, *adj.* and *adv.* aged, during sixty days, sixty days long, sixty-dayed. —täglich, *adj.* and *adv.* every sixty days. —wöchentlich, *adj.* and *adv.* every sixty weeks. —wöchig, *adj.* and *adv.* sixty-weeks old. —zöllig, *adj.* and *adv.* sixty-inched.

Séchziger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* 1) a sexagenarian, a person sixty years of age. 2) [at piquet] pique, sixty. Einen — machen, to make a pique, to count sixty; V. Neunziger. 3) [with wool-combers] a fine-toothed hand-card or stock-card. 4) a member of the council of sixty. 5) wine of the year 1760 [that is of the vintage of this year].

Sèchzigſte, *adj.* sixtieth. Das — Jahr, the sixtieth year; der — Theil, the sixtieth part, the one-sixtieth, the sexagenary or sexagesimal part.

Sechzigſtehalb, *adj.* [*indecl.*] fifty-nine and a half.

Sèchzigſtel, *n.* [-s, *pl* -] the sixtieth [part]; the sexagenary or sexagesimal part.

Sèchzigſtens, *adv.* in the sixtieth place.

*Secíren, [in anatomy] *v. tr.* and *intr.* [zerſchneiden] to dissect.

Sèckel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to Sack, and the Engl. *satchel*] [obsolete or, if used, only in the low-comic style or with low people] 1) a purse. Geld im — haben, to have money in one's purse. *Fig.* —, the treasury, the public purse, [in a bad sense] the pockets of the people or nation. 2) [in ancient Jewish hist.] shekel. Der — des Heiligthums, the shekel of the sanctuary.

Seckel-amt, *n.* [obsolete] 1) V. Schatzamt. 2) treasurership. —blume, *f.* [in botany] New-Jersey tea, ceanothus. —kraut, *n.* V. Taſchenkraut. —leben, *n.* [formerly] V. Sackleben. —meiſter, *m.* [obsolete] [Schatzmeiſter] treasurer; [at a college] bursar; [in the East Indies &c.] purse-keeper. —ſchneider, *m.* [rather unusual] a cut-purse, pickpocket, V. Beutelſchneider. —ſenf, *m.* V. —kraut.

Sèckeln, *v. tr.* [obsolete or, if used, low] to put or drop into one's purse, [fam.] to pocket [the cash]

Sècken, *m* [-s, *pl.* -] [with wire-drawers] flattish grooved or hollow wire.

Secken-eiſen, *n.* [with wire-drawers] flattened iron. —zug, *m.* [with wire-drawers] three holed plate.

Sècker, *m* [with vintners] V. Sieker.

Sèckler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [obsolete] a purser, a bursar, a purse-keeper, a treasurer. 2) [low, comic] one who empties the purse. 3) [provincial] V Säckler, Beutelmacher.

*Secret, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Abtritt] [in fam. lang.] privy, house of office, the necessary [house], [delicately] the bower, the water-closet.

Secret-dreck, *m.* [low] night-soil. —feger, *m.* a night-scavenger, a nightman. —röhre, *f.* the funnel of a privy.

*Secrēt, *adj.* and *adv.* secretly.

*Secretär, *m.* [-es, *pl* -e] 1) [old, Geheimſchreiber] secretary; *it.* [=Privatſekretär] private secretary. Geheimer — [in Germany a title, denoting a degree of rank higher than a common clerk or secretary], a privy secretary [sometimes equal to head-clerk].

*Secretariāt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) secretaryship 2) a secretary's office.

*Sèct, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [in commerce] wine of the Canaries, Canary wine, sack.

*Sècte, *f* [*pl.* n] a sect.

Sectenmacher, *m.* a sectary.

*Sectiōn, *f.* 1) [in a book &c.] section. 2) [in the army] file, section. 3) [in anatomy] — eines todten Körpers, the dissection of a dead body; *it.* a post-mortem.

*Sectirer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] sectary.

*Sèctor, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] [in mathematics, Zirkelausſchnitt] sector.

*Secularisatiōn, V Säkulariſation &c.

*Secúnda, *f* [der —, *pl.* -s] [in schools] the fifth form.

*Secundāner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a scholar of the fifth form.

*Secundánt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in a duel] a second. Er war — dabei, he was present as second, he served as second; [in seamen's lang.] a ship that keeps company, a partner, a consort; [in war] second, soldier who backs or sustains the sharp-shooter; [in music] one who plays or sings second.

*Secúnde, V. Sekunde.

Secund-flanke, *f.* [in fortification] second flank. —lieutenant, *m.* second lieutenant.

*Secundīren, *v. intr* [helfen] to second, to back; [chiefly used in the following two phrases, in a duel] to be or stand second; [in music] to play or sing as second, to accompany.

*Sedatívſalz, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Stillſalz] sedative salt.

*Sedatívſpath, *m.* [-es, *pl* -e] boracite, borat of magnesia

*Sedez, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. —buch.

Sedez-buch, *n.* [with booksellers &c.] a book in sixteen, in 16mo, in sedecimo. — format, *n* the size called sixteen.

*Sedimént, *n* [-es, *pl.* -e] sediment, V. Bodenſatz

Sedimentſtein, *m.* [in mineralogy] arenacious, agglutinated, micaceous quartz.

Sédlitzerſalz, *n.* [-es] Sedlitz-salts.

Sédlitzerwaſſer, *n* [-s] Sedlitz-water.

1 Sée, *f.* [*pl.* -en or more frequently written Seen, but always pronounced See-en] [perhaps allied to ſieden, Gr ζέω [= Meer] the sea. [in seamen's lang.] Offenbare, offene, hohe —, open, high sea or seas, the offing; in die — gehen, ſtechen, to go, put, stand out to sea; die — halten, to keep out to or at sea; die — kehren, to fish the anchor, to drag or sweep the sea for a lost anchor; die — bauen, to navigate; die — funkelt or feuert, leuchtet [at night], the sea sparkles, glistens, seems on fire, emits a phosphorescent light, is luminous; zur — reiſen, to travel or journey by sea, to take a trip, to make a voyage, to go by sea; der Handel zur —, commerce, maritime or foreign trade; die — brauſet, gehet hohl &c., the sea roars, thunders, runs high &c.; [in seamen's lang.] die — läuft kurz, lang, the sea runs, the waves run short, long; lange —, long waves, V. Schwer; die — geht Süd an, the sea runs or sets to southward; V. Muhr—, Stampf—, Stürz—, Wieder—; die atlantiſche —, the Atlantic [Ocean]; V. Nord—, Oſt—, Süd—.

2. Sée, *m.* [s, *pl.* Seee or more usual Seeen, frequently written Seen, but always pronounced See-en] [= Landſee] a lake. Der Konſtanzer — [Bodenſee], der Genfer—, der Vierwaldſtädter—, the lake of Constance, the lake of Geneva, [with poets] lake Leman, the lake of Lucerne or of the four cantons; *it* [used with the *f.* article] die caspiſche —, the Caspian sea. Syn. V. Lache.

See-aal, *m.* V. Meeraal. —ſchlange, *f.* [a species of snake-eel] the speckled eel; *it.* the spotted sea-serpent. —abgrund, *m.* the abyss of the sea. —academie, *f.* V. —ſchule. —adler, *m.* V. Meeradler. —affe, *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) sea-monster, Northern Chimaera. 2) sea-ape, siren. —alpen, *pl.* the maritime Alps. —amſel, *f.* V. Meeramſel. —ananas, *m.* 1) [a species of the aggregate madrepore] sea pine-apple. 2) V. —neſſel. —anker, *m.* [opposed to Wallanker] sea-anchor. —anwohner, *m.* V. Meeranwohner. —apfel, *m.* V. —igel —aſſel, *f* 1) sea-woodlouse aquatic oniscus 2) V. Meeraſſel 3) V. Kafermuſchel. —atlas, *m.* V. —kartenbuch. —auſter, *f.* V. Meerauſter —bad, *n.* 1) a sea-bath. 2) sea-baths, sea-bathing rooms. —bake, *f.* V. Meerbaake. —ball, *m.* the sea-urchin, sea-hedgehog [of Linnæus] the subglobular or esculent echinus 2) V. —quitte. —bär, *m.* ursine seal, sea-bear. —barbe, *f.* mullet —barſch, *m.* V. —börs. —baum, *m* the barrier of a harbour. —befehlshaber, *m.* the commander of any large number of ships [chiefly, of a fleet] admiral —beſchreiber, *m* hydrographer. —beſchreibung, *f.* hydrography. Zur —beſchreibung gehörend, hydrographic. —beſen, *m* [a species of Venus's fan] verrucose Gorgonia; *it.* arborescent alcyonium. —beutel, *m.* 1) [a species of sea cork] sea-purse, alcyonium bursa. 2) membranous ascidia 3) pudding-weed, gelatinous alcyonium. —biber, *m.* V. Meeroner. —binſe, *f.* 1) bull-rush. 2) sea-rush. 3) [Stachelkoralle] bronzed antipathes. 4) [Hornkoralle] bronzed gorgonia. —blaſe, *f.* holothuria physalis, *it.* holothuria utriculus. —blume, *f.* 1) sea-flower. 2) water-lily, nymphaea. Gelbe —blume, V. —roſe; weiße —blume, white water-lily, nymphaea alba; weiße —blume mit herzförmig ausgezahnten Blättern, the lotus of Damietta, the Egyptian water-lily, naphar Indian lotus; roſenfarbige —blume, the peltated water-lily, nymphaea nelumbo, [the true name] nelumbium speciosum, the sacred lotus. die ſchielende —blume, the changeable lotus 3) Kleine —blume, frog-bit, hydrocasis morsus ranæ. 4) [any one of the actiniae or sea nettles] sea-anemone, animal-flower. —blumenkohl, *m.* brain-stone, brain-madre ore; *it* polymorphous madrepore —bock, *m* [in nat. hist.] [Hornfiſch, Mausbacksmaul] the file-fish, balistes. —bohne, *f* 1) [a species of sea urchin] echinocyamus. 2) semi-orbicular chama. 3) umbilicus marinus, cotyledon marina androsace mathioli. 4) [Thomasbohne] Cacoons, Mafotoo wyth, mimosa scandens. 5) Rothe —blume,

the shell of the red sea-urchin [or of the common echinus with the spines fallen off through death]. 6) [animal a tethys] the donax iras, sea-bean. —boot, *n.* 1) a sea-boat. 2) [a multivalve animal, a doris] chiton, tubercular oscabrion. —börs, *m.* 1) V. Meerbörs. 2) V. Sander. —braſſen, *m.* [a fish of which one or two species in form resemble the bream, viz. the lunulated gilt-head] gilt-head. Der geſtrahlte —braſſen, the pudding-fish; der ſchwarze —braſſen, toothed gilt-head; V. Meerbraſſen. —brauch, *m.* V. —gebrauch. —breme, *m.* sea-louse, sea-woodlouse, the oniscus, entomon. —bremſe, *f.* sea-breeze, sea-bee, sea-flog, sea-oniscus; *it.* pneumonura. —brief, *m.* a ship's passport; *it.* a bill of lading. —bühne, *f.* [in hydraulics] a quay; *it.* a pier. —bulle, *m.* V. Meerochs 1). —burg, *f.* a castle seated on the margin of the sea. —butte, —bütte, *f.* V. Meerbütte. —compaß, *m.* V. —kompaß. —cadett, *m.* V. —junker. —conſul, *m.* a consul at a port &c. —conſulat, *n.* consulship at or for a port &c. —damm, *m.* a dam, a sea-dike, a sea-dam. —deckelſchnecke, *f.* sea-navel, V. —bohne 3). —deich, *m.* V. —damm. —dienſt, *m.* sea-service, the naval service. —dorf, *n.* a village on a coast, *it.* a village bordering a lake. —dorn, *m.* sea-buckthorn, hippophaë. —drache, *m.* 1) [Meerpferd] hippocamp, sea-horse pipe-fish, syngnathus, hippocampus. 2) common weaver, sting-bull, V. Stachelbrache. 3) V. —aſſe. 4) [Spinnenfiſch] gemmous or gemmeous dragonet; *it.* the sordid dragonet. Der indiſche —drache, Indian dragonet; der —drache von Amboina, the ocellate dragonet. 5) the dragon Pegasus. —draht, *m.* [a zoophyte] dichotomous sertularia. —droſſel, *f.* 1) V. Meeramſel; *it.* rock-ouzel. 2) [a species of corasse] the peacock-fish; the cook. —dung, —dünger, *m.* V. —gras 3). —ei, *n.* 1) [a variety of the bulla achatina of the size of a hen's egg found on the coast of Brazil] the sea-nut; *it.* [a variety of the ovula] the ovum. 2) [der —igel] sea-egg, sea-urchin. —eiche, *f.* V. Meereiche. —eichel, *f.* sea-acorn, acorn-shell, lepas; duck-barnacle; *it.* patella, limpet. Verſteinerte —eichel, balanite. —einhorn, *n.* [Narwal] sea-unicorn, narwal or narwhal. Das falſche —einhorn, the bastard narwhal, monodon spurius. —elephant, *m.* morse, sea-horse, sea-cow. —elſter, *f.* 1) [Peter der Taucher] the Northern diver. 2) [—taucher] puffin, perroquet auk. 3) [a species of duck] the whistler. —engel, *m.* V. Engelroche. —ente, *f.* V. —elſter 1). —erbſe, *f.* 1) the sea-pea. 2) the trapezoid cockle. —erz, *n.* V. Sumpferz. —euter, *n.* [a variety of alcyonium] sea-udder, pudding-weed. —fächer, *m.* 1) [a bird] Phaeton, red-tailed tropic bird; *it.* common tropic bird. 2) Venus' fan. —fadenwurm, *m.* [found in the entrails of certain fishes in Norway] marine hair-worm. —fahne, *f.* [a bulla] the sea-flag, radiated gondola. —fahrend, *adj.* and *adv.* navigating, seafaring, going by sea, taking a voyage or trip. —fahrer, *m.* 1) a voyager, a seafarer, sea-traveller, passenger. 2) [=—mann] navigator, sea-man, a mariner. —fahrt, *f.* sea-voyage, sea-trip, passage. —falk, *m.* the fish-hawk, osprey. —falten, *pl.* pond-weed. —faſan, *m.* 1) V. Löffelente. 2) V. Meerbutte [glatte]. —feder, *f.* 1) [a zoophyte, resembling a coralline and alcyony] pennatula, sea-pen. 2) verticillate gorgonia. —feige, *f.* 1) [an alcyony] sea-fig. 2) [a bulla] Spanish fig. —fenchel, *m.* samphire, sea-fennel. —feſt, *adj.* and *adv.* [speaking of ships] sea-worthy, tight and snug. —fichte, *f.* pinnate Gorgonia. —fiſch, *m.* a sea fish. Alle Arten —fiſche, sea-fish. —fiſchhändler, *m.* —fiſchhändlerinn, *f.* a fishmonger. —fiſcherei, *f.* sea-fishery. —flachs, *m.* [—strandlein] marine flax. —flarre, *f.* the eared Medusa. —flaſche, *f.* 1) a bottle, flask, case-bottle, &c. used at sea. 2) *a*) globe-fish, scull-fish, weather-cock, orb, toadfish, the tetrodon hispidus; *b*) the round partridge, bulla rapa. —fledermaus, *f.* [der gehörnte Froſchfiſch] the sea-bat, the American toad-fish. —floh, *m.* the flea-crab, the water-flea. —flor, *m.* cellular or reticulate millepore, sea-lace, the agaric coralline, liverwort. —flotte, *f.* V. Flotte. —flunder, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the ember-goose, imber, colymbus imber. —forelle, *f.* —fohre, *f.* sea-trout, salmo goedenii; *it.* the lake trout, salmo lacustris. —frachtbrief, *m.* bill of lading. —fräulein, *n.* V. Meerjungfrau, *it.* Syrene. —freibeuter, *m.* privateer, corsair, pirate. —friede, *m.* maritime peace, peace at sea. —froſch, *m.* V. Meerfroſch. —fuß, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] —füße und —hände haben [= ſehr gewandt or geſchickt ſeyn mit den Füßen und Händen, wie ein Matroſe den Seedienſt gewohnt ſeyn], to have sea-legs. —gall, *m.* [in nat. hist.] lapwing, the bastard-plover, pewit. —gallerte, *f.* gelatinous or knotty alcyone, pipe-weed, pudding-weed. —gang, *m.* movement or motion of the sea. —gans, *f.* V. —wolf, 1). —garnele, *f.* the white shrimp; *it.* the shrimp, cancer crangon; *it.* prawn. —gat, *n.* the channel [at the mouth of a river, harbour &c. marked by buoys]. —gebrauch, *m.* naval or maritime custom, sea-usage, sea-habits, sea-fashion. —gefahr, *f.* danger by sea, peril of the sea. —gefecht, *n.* sea-engagement, naval combat, action at sea. —gegend, *f.* V. Meergegend. —geiß, *f.* V. garnele. —gericht, *n.* maritime tribunal, [in England] the admiralty. —geruch, *m.* the smell of the sea. Einen —geruch haben, to have a sea-smell. —geſchichte, *f.* 1) history of the sea, book on maritime discovery &c. 2) naval history, account of sea-engagements. 3) sea-tale, sea-novel. —geſchmack, *m.* a sea taste, a taste or relish of or for the sea, —geſchöpf, *n.* a sea-animal, a marine animal, a creature in or belonging to the sea. —geſchrei, *n.* a sea-cry, cry of the sailors or mariners. —geſetz, *n.* naval or maritime law, sea-discipline. —geſetzbuch, *n.* naval code, book of maritime law, the articles of war on board ship or in the navy. —geſicht, *n.* Fata Morgana, Fairy Morgana, the mirage. —geſpenſt, *n.* [a species of holothuria] the phantopus, sea-phantom, sea-spectre; *it.* [a species of conus] the spectre. —gevögel, *n.* sea-fowl, sea-birds, aquatic birds. —gewürm, *n.* sea-worms, marine worms. —gott, *m.*, —göttinn, *f.* V. Meergott &c. —gras, *n.* 1) common sea-wrack or grass-wrack, zostera marina. 2) V. Meergras 1). 3) the common thrift, sea-gilliflower. || 4) marine potamogeton, sea-pondweed. 5) [the sarsaparilla Germanica of the shops] sedge-grass of the sands, sandy sedge-grass. —grashriecher, *m.* [a kind of worm found on floating sea-weed] maritime squill, [in reality] the larva of the dytiscus marginalis. —grille, *f.* 1) the embroidered cancer, sea-grasshopper, cancer homarus. 2) [Schlangenfiſch] the bearded eel or ophidium. —grind, *m.* corallite, coralloid, eschara, horn-wrack. —grün, V. Meergrün. —grund, *m.* the bottom of the sea, ground. Flacher —grund, a flat ground or bottom; klippiger —grund, shoaly, rocky bottom. —grünbel, *m.* the smooth blenny. —gukguk or —kukuk, *m.* 1) the red or cuckow gurnard or rotchet. 2) the four-horned trunk-fish or ostracion. —gurke, *f.* sea-cucumber, phosphoric pyrosoma; *it.* the mango-fish. —hafen, *m.* a port, a sea-port, a sea-haven. —hafer, *m.* 1) zizania. 2) sea lime-grass. 3) V. —halm. —häher, *m.* common roller, coracias garrula; *it.* the sea-pie, the pied oyster-catcher. —hahn, *m.* 1) the silver-fish, the zeus gallus. 2) the gurnard; *it.* V. —gukguk. 3) the elephant-fish, chimaera callorhyncus. 4) V. Lohme. —halde, *f.* 1) amphibious persicary. 2) zanichellia, marsh-pondweed. 3) potamogeton or pond-weed. —halm, *m.* [Pfeilſchnecke] the auger, bulla terebellum. —haltig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —feſt. —hand, *f.* 1) V. —fuß. 2) the sea-hand, alcyonium exos. —handel, *m.* 1) maritime, foreign trade, commerce. 2) a maritime or naval affair, any matter respecting the high-seas, naval question. —handlung, *f.* V. —handel. —handlungsgeſellſchaft, *f.*, —handlungsſocietät, *f.* a sea-company, foreign trade company. —handſchuh, *m.* bacillary sponge. —haſe, *m.* 1) sea-hare, tethys. 2) depilatory aplysia, sea-hare. —heber, *m.* V. —halm. —hecht, *m.* V. Meerhecht. —heer, *n.* [rather unusual] a sea-force, an armed fleet or squadron, a flotilla; [in history] the armada. —heher, *m.* the shag, sea-crow, pelecanus graculus. —heide, *f.*, —heidekraut, *n.* muricated madrepore. —held, *m.* a hero of the sea, a great naval commander, a naval hero. —helm, *m.* helmet-shell, mitre. —henne, *f* V. —elſter. —herr, *m.* 1) [little used] [Admiral] admiral. 2) [for Herr, Meiſter or Gebieter auf der or zur —] one who lords it on the sea. Die Engländer, dieſe —herren! the English, those sea-lords! V. —herrſcher. —herrſchaft, *f.* supremacy by sea, the sovereignty of the Ocean. —herrſchend, *adj.* and *adv.* [for Neptune] sea-ruling, sea-controlling; [for a naval power] ruling, or reigning by sea, over the sea. Dieſe —herrſchenden Städte, these cities mistresses, queens of the Ocean. —herrſcher, *m.* ruler by or at sea, over the sea. —heu, *n.* antipathes foeniculacea, sea-hay. —heuſchrecke, *f.* the spiny lobster, cancer homarus; *it.* V. —grille. —holderkraut, *n.* broad-leaved pondweed; V. —falten. —honigkuchen, *m.* alveolate or honey-combed madrepore —horn, *n.* 1) [Meer—] the whelk. 2) ceratophyte gorgonium. —hoſe, *f.* V. Waſſerhoſe. —huhn, *n.* 1) [Ohrentaucher] the small crested grebe. 2) [a pleuronectes] the sole. —hund, *m.* 1) the seal, sea-calf, phoca. Der gekappte —hund, the hooded seal; der große —hund, the great seal; *it.* the bottle-nosed seal; der grönländiſche or ſchwarzſeitige —hund, the harp-seal; der rauhe —hund or das —kalb, the rough seal, *it.* the leporine seal; der kleine geöhrte —hund, little seal; mit —hund beſchlagen, to furnish, line &c. with seal-skin. 2) [—hündchen] [a shark] the lesser spotted dog-fish, the lesser rough-hound, the morgay. Das glatte —hündchen, the smooth-hound. 3) *Fig.* a rough old tar. —hundsfang, *m.* seal-fishery. —hundsfänger, *m.* a seal-hunter. —hundsfell, *n.*, —hundshaut, *f.* seal-skin. —igel, *m.* sea-urchin, sea-hedgehog, button-fish,

echinus. —igelſtein, *m.* echinite, the fossil urchin, batrachite; [low] sea-spider, thunder-stone. —jungfrau, *f.* V. Meerweib. —junker, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] a midshipman, [fam.] a middy. —kabliau, *m.* gadus Mediterraneus. —kadett, *m.* V. —junker. —kalb, *n.* a seal, a sea-calf. —kamm, *m.* sea-comb, pectinated gorgonium, Aphrodite's comb. —kanne, *f.* V. —blume. Kleine —kanne, nymphaeoid buck-bean. —kante, *f.* V. —küſte — kappe, *f.* V. Filzmantel. —karauſche, *f.* [a species of wrasse] sea-carp; *it.* [a species of cyprinus] the crucian. —karpfen, *m.* [in lakes] common carp. —karte, *f.* sea-chart, sea-map. —kartenbuch, *n.* — kartenſammlung, *f.* sea-atlas, nautical atlas or mapbook. —kaſtanie, *f.* sea-chestnut. —katze, *f.* 1) ursine seal; V. —bär. 2) [a cephalopod] the sea-sleeve, sepia loligo; *it.* [Kuttelfiſch] cuttle-fish, ink-fish. Die kleine —katze, the chameleon, cuttle-fish: die Eyer der —katze, sea-grapes. 3) —kätzchen, *n.* V. —ſtier. —kellerwurm, *m.* V. Käfermuſchel. —kennung, *f.* 1) a knowledge of the coasts, acquaintance with the land-marks &c. 2) knowledge of the soundings, anchorage &c. —kette, *f.* chain coral. —kiel, *m.* a quill imported from Holland or Hamburg. —kirſche, *f.* V. Meerkirſche. —kiſſen, *n.* the eggs of the ray-fish. —kiſte, *f.* sea-chest, seaman's chest. —klippe, *f.* a shoal, a reef. —knopf, *m.* V. —igel; *it.* [a species of echinus] the sea-button. —knoten, *m.* or —knötchen, *n.* [a species of echinus] the sea-knot; *it.* the Gordius aquaticus, sea-knot. —koch, *m.* V. —ſchwalbe. —köcher, *m.* tubular coralline, tubularia. Der prachtvolle —köcher, magnificent tubulary; der kriechende —köcher [a white gelatinous mass found on the leaves of the water-lily], creeping tubulary. —kohl, *m.* V. Meerkohl. —kompaß, *m.* ship's compass, sea-compass. —könig, *m.* [in ancient northern history] sea-king —kolben, *m.* a species of reed. —kork, *m.* alcyony, sea-cork. —korkbaum, *m.* arborescent alcyone. —körper, *m.* marine body or substance. —krabbe, *f.* 1) sea-crab. 2) V. Kraken. —krähe, *f.* 1) V. —heher. 2) [a fish resembling the perch in shape] sea-crow, umbre, sciaena umbra; [in Italian] the ombrino. Die ſilberblaue —krähe [in Arabia], the shrieking sea-crow. —kranich, *m.* [a fish] the tobacco-pipe fish, fistularia tabacaria. —krank, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [with fresh-water sailors] sea-sick. 2) [for persons wishing to be near or on the sea] [in seamen's lang.] —kranker Schiffer, a mariner sick of land, longing to be afloat again, sea-sick. —krankheit, *f.* 1) any disease peculiar to the sea, occasioned by the proximity of the sea. 2) sea-sickness. 3) [rather unusual] hankering after the sea, [in general] longing to be afloat again. —krapp, *m.* V. Salzkraut. —kraut, *n.* V. —gras. —krebs, *m.* 1) a sea-crawfish or crayfish. 2) [Hummer] the lobster. —kreuzdorn, *m.* V. —dorn. —krieg, *m.* 1) maritime or naval war. 2) V. —kriegskunſt —krieger, *m.* a naval warrier, fighter at sea or on the seas; *it.* a marine; *it.* a man-of-war's man. Ein groſſer —krieger, a naval hero. —kriegskunſt, *f.* naval tactics, art of conducting hostile operations by sea. —krone, *f.* [a species of echinus] the sea-crown, the diadem. —kröpfer, *m.* V. —flaſche. —kröte, *f.* the toadfish, painted angler. —kuchen, *m.* [a species of echinus] sea-pancake. —kugel, *f.* 1) [a species of urchin] the sea-ball. 2) aegagropile or spherical conferva. 3) [a species of ulva] laver, navel-laver. —kuh, *f.* 1) morse, walrus, manati; *it.* sea-horse, sea-cow. 2) V. Flußpferd. —kuhſtein, *m.* bezoar-stone of the sea-cow. —kukuck, *m.* 1) the four-spined triangular trunk-fish. 2) [der rothe —hahn] the red or cuckoo-gurnard. —kunde, *f.* nautical science, hydrography, navigation, seamanship. —kunſt, *f.* navigation, seamanship. —küſte, *f.* sea-coast. An der —küſte luſtwandeln, to ramble along the sea-coast. —land, *n.* 1) a maritime country. 2) [in geography] Zealand. —länder, *m.*, —länderinn, *f.* 1) an inhabitant of a maritime country. 2) a Zealander. —laterne, *f.* V. —leuchte. —lauben, *m.* V. Alſe. —laus, *f.* 1) V. —bremſe. 2) the dorsipedal crab, the hermit. Kleine gerippte —laus, the pool-crab, cancer stagnalis; die kleinſte —laus, the atom-crab. —lausſtern, *m.* the bezoar of certain Indian serpents. —lavendel, *m.* thrift, sea-lavender, sea-gilliflower. —lerche, *f.* 1) the ringed or collared plover, sea-lark. 2) crested blenny. —leuchte, *f.* ship's lantern, light in the binacle; *it.* light of a light-house, watch-tower, semaphore, pharos &c. —leuchten, *n.* the phosphorescence of the sea. —leute, *pl.* V. —mann. —levkoje, *f.* V. —Meerlevkoje. —licht, *n.* 1) the noctilucous nereis. 2) wax-stamper, conus virgo. —lilie, *f.* 1) V. —blume. 2) lily encrinite. —linſe, *f.* V. Meerlinſe. —loch, *n.* V. —gat. —lotenklee, *m.* V. Steinklee. —löwe, *m.* [in nat. hist.]. Zottiger —löwe, ursine seal, sea-bear, sea-lion; glatter —löwe, bottle-nosed seal; *it.* little seal, [for all three among French sailors] sea-wolves. —luft, *f.* 1) sea-air, [fam.] sea-sniff. 2) a sea-breeze, breeze from the sea. —lunge, *f.* 1) V. —feige. 2) V. —haſe. —macht, *f.* 1) sea-force, sea-power, marine forces. England hat die größte —macht, England has the greatest navy. 2) a maritime state, a naval power. —mächtig, *adj.* and *adv.* powerful by sea, mighty at sea —magazin, *n.* a dock-yard, a magazine in a port for ship's stores, naval arsenal. —makrele, *f.* mackarel, sea-mackarel. —mann, *m.* 1) a seaman, a sailor, a mariner, [fam.] a tar, a jack-tar, a blue-jacket, a shipmate, son of the Ocean, heart of oak. Die —leute, the seamen, the sailors, mariners, tars. 2) V. Meermann and —menſch. —männiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* seamanlike, sailor-like, nautical, naval. —männiſche Erfahrungen, nautical, naval experience; auf gut —männiſch, in a seamanlike manner, in good nautical language or in set sea-terms. —mannſchaft, *f.* 1) the crew. 2) a nautical, hydrographic work. —mannsfuß, *m.* V. —fuß. —mannskunſt, *f.* seamanship. —mannsrock, *m.* seaman's jacket, sailor's jacket, [fam.] pea-jacket. —mannstreu, *f.* [in botany] sea-eryngo, sea-holly. —maräneke, *f.* the anchovy. —maus, *f.* 1) V. Meermaus. 2) V. —kiſſen. —meile, *f.* a sea-league, [with the English] a sea-mile, [in seamen's lang.] a knot. Dieſes Schiff legt zehn —meilen die or in der Stunde zurück, this ship is going ten knots an hour. —melkkraut, *n.* V. Milchkraut 2) —menſch, *m.* 1) [emphatic] [opposed to Landmenſch = land-lubber] a rough seaman, [comic] Old Saltwater. 2) a man of the sea; *it.* a merman, a triton. 3) V. Meerengel. —merle, *f.* [in ichthyology] [a species of wrasse] the labrus merla. —mewe, *f.* the sea-mew, black-backed gull. —miniſter, *m.* the minister of the marine, secretary of state for the marine department, [in England] first Lord of the Admiralty. —mönch, *m.* 1) the angel-fish, monk; V. Krötenhai. 2) the watering-pot, sea-torch, serpula penis; *it.* [a zoophyte] magnificent tubulary. 3) naked tube-worm. —moos, *n.* sea-moss, coralline. —mooſchnecke, *f.* the scyllaea pelagica, sea-hare; *it.* the scyllaea gomphodensis —mornell, *m.* [Strandpfeifer] the ruff and reeve; *it.* the dotterel. —murrer, *m.* father-lasher, sea-scorpion. —muſchel, *f.* sea-shell. Eßbare —muſchel, edible mussel or muscle. —muſchelwerk, *n.* 1) sea-shells. 2) shell-work. —mütze, *f.* 1) a seaman's cap. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) [a species of acorn shell] sea-cap, bell-lepas. *b*) the bell-medusa. *c*) [a variety of the holothuria utriculus] sea-cap; *it.* sea-nightcap. —nabel, *m.* V. Meernabel. —nadel, *f.* 1) the maculated whelk, brown mitre, thick tiger's tooth. 2) the needle-fish, horn-fish, pipe-fish, syngnathus acus; *it.* syngnathus typhle, the little needle fish, garfish, pipe-fish 3) hornfish, garfish, sea-needle, esox belone. —natter, *f.* 1) the little pipe-fish, syngnathus ophidion. 2) the viper-mouthed pike, esox stomias. —nebel, *m.* a fog at sea, sea-mist. —nelke, *f.* 1) V. —gras, 3). 2) mouse-ear chickweed. 3) sea-carnation, sea-pink, actinia dianthus. —nelkenſchnecke, *f.* the pearl-nautilus. —nelkenſtein, *m.* membranaceous or cellular madrepore, sea-lace; *it.* dichotomous madrepore, retepore. —neſſel, *f.* 1) sea-nettle, the medusa, sea-blubber; *it.* the animal-flower, sea-anemony, sea-marigold, sea daisy. 2) V. —haſe. 3) [Auſternelke] V. —nelke 3). —netz, *n.* 1) [species of gorgonia] sea-net, sea-lace, fan-coral. 2) filigrane serpula. —neunauge, *n.* V. Lamprete. —niere, *f.* 1) sea-kidney, reniformed amphitrite. 2) agaric-alcyony, reniformed sea-pen; *it* [a helmintholite] kidney-shaped jew's stone. —nimphe, or —nymphe, *f.* 1) V. Meernymphe. 2) V. Schiffkuttel. 3) [a molluse] the nais. —noth, *f.* danger or peril at sea, of the high seas. —nuß, *f.* 1) V. Stachelnuß. 2) sea-nut, chama antiquata. 3) Die haarige —nuß, the hairy ark, the cockle with hairy streaks. —ochs, *m.* 1) V. —kuh. 2) [supposed by some to be the bos of ancient naturalists and the manta of negro pearl-fishers, it so] the sharp-nosed skate, raia ororinchus. —offizier, *m.* 1) a naval officer, sea-officer. 2) a marine officer, an officer of the marines. —ohr, *n.* V. Meerohr. —orfe, *f.* [a variety of the gilt-head when there is a purple spot at the further angle of the coverts of the gills] lunulated gilt-head; *it.* sea-ruff. —orgel, *f.* V. Meerröhre; *it.* musical tubeporite. —otter, *f.* 1) sea-otter. —otterfell, *n.* sea-otter's skin. 2) sea-needle-fish, V. —natter. —palme, *f.* 1) [a species of lily] the star-iris. 2) [a species of gorgonium] sea-palm, sea-willow, star-stone. —palmenbaum, *m.* [an isis] the sea-palm tree. —papagei, *m.* 1) the puffin, V. —elſter. 2) parrot-fish, coryphaena psittacus, V. Meerpapagei. —paß, *m.* V. —brief. —paſtete, *f.* [a species of sea-star] the spider-clawed star-fish, arachnipodous asterias. —peitſche, *f.* sea-whip, flagelliformed or whip gorgonium. —pfau, *m.* the balearic crane [of Africa]; *it.* V. Meerpfau. —pfeife, *f.* 1) the captain's &c. whistle. 2) V. —ſchlange 2). —pferd, *n.* 1) [in mytho-

logy and Oriental tales] sea-horse, marine horse: [in nat. hist.] V. Flußpferd. 2) V. Wallroß. 3) the fulmar, the mallemucke, procellaria glacialis. Das —pferdchen, *a*) [a species of syngnathus] hippocamp, sea-horse; *it.* the flying pegasus; *b*) [in anatomy] two columns at the end of the fornix of the brain] the feet of the hippocampus. —pflanze, *f.* a marine plant, sea-plant —pflaume, *f.* 1) V.—fuget 3). 2) V. —fuget 2). —pilz, *m.* sea-mushroom, fungite madrepore. —pinſel, *m.* 1) V. Meerpinſel. 2) pentacrine helmintholite. —pocke, *f.* [a species of echinus] sea-acorn; *it.* certain shells of the genus balanus, especially the balanoid balanite. —polype, *m.* sea-polype, sea-hydra. —pomeranze, *f.* 1) [in commerce] oranges sent by sea. 2) [species of alcyony] sea-orange. —proteſt, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] affidavit of captain and crew upon the events of the voyage, as to the truth of the log-book &c. —prozeß, *m.* V. —handel 2). —pyramide, *f.* alcyonium pyramidale. —qualle, *f.* V. Qualle. —quappe, *f.* V. —ſtern —quartiermeiſter, *m* quarter master, quarteer, boatswain's mate. —quitte, *f.* sea-quince, alcyonium cydonium. —rabe, *m.* 1) the raven of Livonia 2) the cormorant. Der weiße —rabe, the gannet, pelecanus bassanus. 3) the goosander, fork-tailed merganser. 4) Der grönländiſche —rabe, the black guillemot, the Greenland guillemot. 5) the red-breasted goosander. 6) the tub-fish, sapphirine gurnard, the Adriatic gurnard. —rache, *m.* the red-breasted goosander, V. Tauchente. —rache mit dem grünen Kopfe, the merganser, goosander. —rappe, *m.* V. Meerrabe. —rath, *m.* 1) a board of judges or commissioners for maritime cases or affairs, [in England] the board of Admiralty, the Admiralty. 2) the member of such a board, maritime counsellor, [in England] one of the Lords of the Admiralty. —ratte, —ratze, *f.* 1) V. —affe. 2) the sea-fox, sea-ape, chimaera monstrosa. —räuber, *m.* a pirate, rover, corsair, buccaneer. In die Hände der —räuber fallen, to fall into the hands of pirates; das Meer von —räubern ſäubern, to sweep the seas of pirates. —räuberei, *f.* 1) piracy. —räuberei treiben, to commit piracy, to haunt, infest or scour the seas as a corsair. 2) a piratical action or deed. Den —räubereien Einhalt thun, to put a stop to the piracies. —räuberiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* piratical, buccaneering. —räuberſchiff, *n.* a pirate or piratical ship, rover. —räuberſtaat, *m.* V. Raubſtaat. —raupe, *f.* 1) sea-caterpillar, V. —maus 1). 2) hippocamp or sea-horse. —rebhuhn, *n.* [a fish] the sole, the whiff. —recht, *n* nautical jurisprudence, naval law, regulations of the navy board. —reeder, *m.* the owner of a merchant-vessel; *it.* V. Reeder. —reiher, *m.* V. Stachelkopf. —reiſe, *f.* a voyage, a trip by sea. —reiſende, *m.* a voyager, a passenger. —richter, *m.* a judge of the marine; [in England] Judge of the Admiralty court —rinde, *f.* [in nat. hist.] eschara, horn-wrack, coralloid. —rohr, *n.* V. Meerrohr. —roſe, *f.* [in botany] water-lily, water-rose, nymphaea; *it.* [in conchology] the echinanthus. —roß, *n.* V. —pferd. —röthe, *f.* [in botany] marine petty-madder or crucianella. —rüſtung, *f.* naval armament, fitting out for sea-service. —ſache, *f.* a naval affair or matter, nautical or maritime business. —ſäule, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] a semiphare, a pillar for a land-mark, watch-tower, a coast-column. —ſalz, *n.* sea-salt, bay-salt, marine salt, hydrochlorate or muriate of soda. —ſalzſäure, *f.* [old] hydrochloric or muriatic acid. —ſand, *m.* V. Meerſand. —ſandwurm, *m.* lumbricoid nereis, lumbricus marinus. —ſauer, *adj.* and *adv.* [in chemistry] V. ſalzſauer. —ſäure, *f.* [old] V. Salzſäure. —ſchädel, *m.* [a species of sea-urchin] spheroidal echinus, spatangus. —ſchaden, *m.* [in commerce] average. *a*) simple or particular average. *b*) large and common average. *c*) small average. *d*) [especially] contribution of the merchants towards their losses or payment over and above the freight together with primage accustomed. —ſchadenberechnung, *f.* [Diſpache] valuation of the average —ſchale, *f.* V.—gras. —ſcham, *f.* V.—ſcheide. —ſchaum, *m.* 1) V. Meerſchaum 4). 2) lithomarge, potter's clay of Thomson —ſchäumer, *m.* [unusual] V. —räuber. —ſcheibe, *f.* [a species of sea-hedgehog] sea-buckler. —ſcheide, *f.* ascidia. —ſchere, *f.* [a bird] the shear-bill, the black skimmer, the cut-water, sea-crow, rynchops nigra. —ſchiff, *n.* a ship [for or at sea]. —ſchiffer, *m.* a mariner, a sailor, seaman, tar. —ſchifffahrt, *f.* navigation, sea-navigation. —ſchildkröte, *f.* sea-tortoise, marine turtle, sea-turtle. Die grüne —ſchildkröte, green turtle. —ſchildkrötengras, *n.* [a kind of grass growing at the bottom of the sea fed on by sea-tortoises] turtle grass. Das Ei der —ſchildkröten, turtle's egg, [fam.] tennis-ball, five's ball. —ſchilf, *n.* 1) V. Meerſchilf. 2) V. Meergras. —ſchilling, *m.* 1) [a species of sea-urchin] echinus moneta, sea-shilling. 2) a single joint of the lily encrinite and also of the star-stone or Isis madrepora asteria &c. common in Dorsetshire near Cerne Abbas, radiated star, fossil spangle. —ſchlacht, *f.* sea-engagement or fight, action at sea, naval battle. —ſchlagbaum, *m.* V.—baum. —ſchläger, *m.* hammer headed shark, the balance-fish, squalus zygaena, V. Hammerfiſch. —ſchlagg, *m.* the auricolate medusa. —ſchlange, *f.* 1) V. Meerſchlange 1) and 2). 2) the fissurated worm-shell, serpula anguina. 3) Die rieſenhafte —ſchlange [fabulous animal], the great sea-serpent, the kraken. —ſchlängelein, *n.* 1) [an ascidia] solen, razor-sheath. 2) [in botany] the snake-gourd. —ſchloß, *n.* a castle built on or near the sea or a lake. —ſchlund, *m.* V. Meerſchlund. —ſchnecke, *f.* V. Meerſchnecke. Die —ſchnecke ohne Haus, the doris, sea-lemon. —ſchneckenklee, *m.* [lucerne with spiral legumes] medich [opposed to moontrefoil]. —ſchnepfe, *f.* V. Meerſchnepfe —ſchule, *f.* naval school or academy. Die hohe —ſchule zu Portsmouth, the naval college. —ſchüler, *m.* a student of the naval college, at a naval school; *it* a naval cadet, a midshipman. —ſchwalbe, *f.* 1) the black tern, sterna fissipes; *it* [especially] the greater tern, sea-swallow, sterna hirundo. Die kleine ſchwarze —ſchwalbe, the small brown gull. 2) the common bee-eater, merops apiaster. 3) the tub-fish, sapphirine gurnard —ſchwalm, *m.* 1) [a variety of the attelabus] black apivorous clerus. 2) the red-headed laughing-gull. —ſchwärmer, *m.* pelasgic medusa. —ſchwein, *n* 1) the squalus centrina, V. Saubund 2). 2) the Zeus aper. —ſchweinſkorpion, *m.* the smaller or porcine scorpaena. —ſeemſe, *f.* V. —binſe. —ſkorpion, *m* 1) the horrid scorpaena or sea-scorpion. 2) V. Meerſkorpion. 3) the father-lasher, cottus scorpius. —ſoldat, *m.* a marine. —ſonne, *f.* 1) [any Medusa shining in the sea as] the noctilucous medusa; [especially] the Medusa head. 2) V. Sonnenfiſch. —ſonnenblume, *f.* 1) prickly actinia, sea-marigold. 2) verrucary madrepore, sea-daisy. —ſpiegel, *m.* 1) the glassy surface of the sea, of a lake. 2) guide-book to the lakes. —ſpinne, *f.* 1) a sea-spider; *it.* the aquatic spider [found in the fresh-water lakes of Europe]. 2) maia. —ſpiegelſtein, *m.* [a helmintholite] arachnoid, the fossil of the sea-purse, spider-stone. —ſpint, —ſplint, *m.* milk-white alcyony, the albino alcyony, sea-jelly. —ſprache, *f.* naval language, nautical dialect or speech, sea-terms. In der —ſprache, in sailor's or seaman's terms; [fam.] in sea-lingo. —ſtaat, *m.* V. —macht 1) and 2). —ſtachelbärs, *m.* [a sea fish] the fifteen-spined stickleback, gasterosteus spinachia. —ſtadt, *f.* 1) maritime town or city, town on the sea-coast; *it.* [rather unusual] town on the borders of a lake. 2) [in numismatology] [upon coins] cancer. —ſtädter, *m* inhabitant of a maritime city, of a sea-town; *it.* [rather unusual] of a town at or on a lake. —ſtaude, *f* gorgonia, horn-coral, sea-shrub. —ſtein, *m.* sea-amber. —ſtern, *m.* 1) the sea-star, star-fish, asterias 2) the glacial merganser, the white nun or the smew. —ſternkraut, *n.* dysenteric or crithmoid flea-bane. —ſtichling, *m.* stickleback. Großer —ſtichling, the fifteen-spined stickleback; kleiner —ſtichling, the ten-spined stickleback; V. Stachelbärs. —ſtier, *m.* [Kofferfiſch] the horned trunk-fish or ostracion. —ſtille, *f.* a calm at sea. —ſtink, *m.* V. Stink —ſtint, *m.* 1) the smelt. 2) [Blaugrundel] the sprat. —ſtrand, *m.* the coast, the sea-beach, sea-coast, the strand of the sea, the shingle, the border or margin of the sea, the sea-side; *it* the border, strand of a lake. —ſtrandlein, *m.* V. —flachs. —ſtrecke, *f.* wide expanse of sea; *it.* V. —ſtrich. —ſtrich, *m.* part of the sea under any latitude, latitude, cruise; [if near shore] coasts. —ſtrick, *m.* spiral antipathes. —ſtrumpf, *m.* V. —nelke 3). —ſtück, *n.* a sea-piece, marine view, piece or painting. Mahler, welcher —ſtücke macht or mahlt, a marine painter. —ſturm, *m.* a storm at sea, [in seamen's lang.] [near the line] a hurricane; [on the African coasts] a tornado; [in the East] monsoon a typhoon; [in temperate latitudes] a squall, tempest, foul weather; *it.* [less usual] a storm on a lake. —taktik, *f.* naval tactics. —tamarinde, *f.* [vesicular coralline sparingly and alternately branched] sea-tamarisc, sea-tamarind. —tang, *m.* 1) V. —gras 1). 2) [Salzſamkraut] marine pond-weed or potamogeton. —tanne, *f.* 1) the mare's tail, the female horse-tail, hippuris. 2) elongated gorgonia. —taſche, *f.* V. —nelke 3). —taube, *f.* 1) the northern diver, black guillemot, colymbus grylla. 2) little auk, the Greenland dove, the small black and white diver. 3) the porcupine fish, diodon hystrix. —tauchер, *m* [a species of auk] puffin; *it.* perroquet auk. —tauſendbein, *n.* nereis, the sea fairy, sea-centipede or scolopendra. —teufel, *m.* 1) fishing frog, angler. 2) V. Flußteufel 3) V —krabbe. —thal, *n.* a valley embosoming a lake. —thier, *n.* sea-animal, marine animal. —tonne, *f.* 1) a buoy. 2) [trochus telescopium] the telescope, Indian whirligig. —torf, *m.* sea-turf, marine turf, dunny; V. Sumpftorf. —traube, *f.* 1) great shrubby horse-tail,

ephedra. 2) sea-side-grape, coccoloba. 3) [eggs of the cuttle-fish] sea-grapes. —treffen, *n.* naval action; V. —ſchlacht. —trichter, *m.* infundibuliform madrepore. —trift, *f.* sea-waifs, flotson, jetson, admiralty droits. —triftig, *adj* and *adv.* carried on or driven by the sea, sea-cast, sea-borne, floating on the sea. —trompete, *f.* 1) [buccinum] a whelk [including the helmets, borers and horse-wrinkles]. 2) the chambered vermiculus serpula polythalamia; —truppen, *pl.* men of war's men; *it.* marines; *it* troops conveyed by sea, sea-troops. —truſche, *f* [a species of gadus] the hake Die große —truſche, the ling. —tulpe, *f.* [—eichel] sea-tulip. —ufer, *n.* V. Meerufer. —uhr, *f.* a ship's chronometer. —ungeheuer, *n.* a sea-monster. —venushaar, *n.* entire, capillary tubulary, the golden haired Amphitrite —vielfuß, *m.* the molluscous nereis. —vogel, *m* sea-bird, aquatic bird. —vogt, *m.* bailiff of a lake-fishery. —volk, *n.* 1) maritime people. 2) sea-folk, the crew. V. Schiffsmannſchaft. —vorrathshaus, *n.* naval arsenal, V. —magazin —wanze, *f.* 1) the psoric oniscus. 2) V. Käfermuſchel. —warte, *f.* a watch-tower, pharos, semiphare; *it.* V. Leuchtthurm —wärts, *adv.* to seeward, out to sea. —wärts halten, to stand out for, to keep the offing —waſſer, *n.* salt-water, sea-water, brine. —wedel, *m.* [species of Gorgonia] sea-whisk, sea-fan, Venus fan. —wegerich, *m.* sea-plantain. —weide, *f.* 1) [in botany] aquatic willow, osier, sallow. 2) ancipitous gorgonia —weide, *f.* [Viehweide] pasturage on or near the coast. —wein, *m* wine of the lake of Constance. —weißfiſch, *m.* white bait, *it.* V. Braſſen. —wermuth, *m.* sea-wormwood. —weſen, *n.* the marine, naval affairs, the navy. —wild, *n.* any rapacious sea animal —windblume, *f.* sea-anemone, V —neſſel 3). —wolf, *m.* 1) the sea-wolf, wolf-fish, ravenous wolf-fish; less wolf-fish, panther wolf-fish. 2) V. —teufel 3) [a shark] *a*) the spotted dog-fish. Die Ranken des Eierſtockes des —wolfs [with anglers], Indian grass. *b*) tope. *c*) sea-fox. *d*) Der blaue —wolf, the blue-shark. *Fig.* [nickname of a rough sailor] grim or rough tar. —wort, *n.* sea-word, sea-term, nautical word, maritime term. —wörterbuch, *n.* nautical or naval dictionary. —wurf, *m.* V. —trift. —wurm, *m.* 1) sea-worm 2) V. Holzbohrer. 3) a fabulous serpent of the North seas, kracan. —wurmgehäuſe, *n.* 1) the shell of a shell-worm, of the crustacea &c. 2) sea-tube, tubulary, tubipore &c. —zebra, *n* the zebra-shark. —zeughaus, *n* a naval arsenal, a dock-yard, naval building or store house. —zypreſſe, *f.* [an antipathes] sea-cypress. —zoll, *m.* toll or duty on passing through sounds, harbour-dues, marine dock fees, pier-money. —zottenkopf, *m* V. Meduſenhaupt. —zug, *m.* a maritime, naval or nautical expedition, sea-expedition; *it.* a cruise. —zunge, *f.* [a fish] the sole. —zwiebel, *f.* sea-onion, squill.

Seele, *f* [*pl.* -n] [might be allied to See, to the Gr. ζέω, σεἰω] 1) the soul. — des Menſchen, der Thiere &c., the soul of man, of brutes &c.; der Menſch hat eine vernünftige —, man has a reasonable or rational soul; die thieriſche —, the sensitive soul; meine — freuet ſich, iſt betrübt &c. [in Scripture], my soul is rejoiced, is saddened &c.; es ſchmerzt mich in der —, my soul is afflicted, I am deeply grieved; es geht mir durch die — [in fam. lang.], it pierces me to the soul, my very soul; jetzt geht die Noth ihm an die — [in fam. lang.], he is now in the most painful state of poverty, distress or want is now goading him to the quick; eine ſtarke —, a strong soul, a powerful mind; eine ſchöne, edle —, a fine, a noble soul, an elevated mind; er hat keine —, he has no soul, no mind, no sentiment, no spirit; eine falſche, niederträchtige —, a false, vile, despicable soul or mind; ſeine — retten, to save one's soul; für ſeine — ſorgen, to care for, to watch over the safety of one's soul; meiner — [low]! upon my soul! in Jemandes — ſchwören, to swear for any one; das ſprechen Sie in meine — [in fam lang.], you speak that as if you had been studying my mind, reading my thoughts; Einem Etwas auf die — anbefehlen or binden [in fam lang.], anvertrauen, to lay any thing upon any one's conscience, to entrust something to another's conscience; Einem an die — greifen [in fam lang.], to touch or probe any one to the quick; die —n der Verſtorbenen, the souls of the departed; ſeine — iſt bei Gott, his soul is with God, in the presence of its maker; er iſt eine treue — [in fam. lang.], he is a good sort of fellow, a true faithful heart; eine niedrige — [in fam. lang.], an abject wretch, a low mind; eine feile — [emphatic], a venal, mercenary mind; dieſer Ort enthält 2000 —n, this place contains two thousand inhabitants; es war keine lebendige — zu Hauſe [in fam. lang.], there was not a living soul at home; es weiß keine — Etwas davon [in fam. lang.], not a soul knows any thing about it; ich habe keine — geſehen [in fam. lang.], I have not seen a creature, a soul; V. Mutter—. *Fig.* [that which imparts life, vigour, activity to any thing] soul. Er iſt die — der Geſellſchaft, he is the life, soul of the society; Geld iſt die — des Handels, money is the main-spring the life, the soul of trade; die Freude iſt die — eines Mahles, joy is the soul, life of a feast; Gott iſt die — der Welt, God is the soul, the pervading spirit of the world; [that which is most essential, important &c., as] Ordnung iſt die — der Geſchäfte, order is the indispensable requisite of business. 2) [the innermost part of any thing] Die — in einem Federkiele, the pith of a quill; die — der Häringe, the bladder of herrings; — eines Weber[ſchiffes, the [metallic] eye-lining of a shuttle; — an einer Weberſpule, the spindle of a weaver's spool; die — am Pferdehufe, the sole of a horse's hoof; [in artillery] the bore of a barrel, of a gun &c. 3) [in nat. hist.] [provincial] the young dace, the dar.

Seel-amt, *n.* [with catholics] office for the dead, for the departed. —aufregend, *adj* and *adv.* [with poets] soul-exciting, soul-stirring. —bad, *n.* [with catholics] 1) [formerly] a bath founded for the poor. 2) [formerly] alms for the good of one's soul, pious deed; *it.* V. —geräth. —beobachter, *m* V. Seelenbeobachter. —entzückend, *adj.* and *adv.* [with poets] ravishing, transporting the soul. —erfreuend, *adj* and *adv* [with poets] rejoicing the soul. —erquickend, *adj.* and *adv.* [with poets] refreshing the soul. —erſchütternd, [with poets] V. Seelenerſchütternd. ||—frau, *f.* V. Todtenfrau. —geräth, *n.* pious works, good deeds, legacy or bequest to the church &c. —haus, *n.* V. Armenhaus. —kenner, *m* V. Seelenkundige —los, *adj.* and *adv* V. Seelenlos. —meſſe, *f.* [with catholics] obit, dirge, mass for the dead, for the souls of the dead. —meſſenregiſter, *n.* obituary. —ſack, *m.* [Herzbeutel] [low] the pericardium. —ſorge, *f.* care of souls, watchfulness over souls, pastoral solicitude. Der Prediger hat die —ſorge auf ſich, the priest has the safety of souls committed to him. —ſorger, *m.* spiritual father; minister, pastor. —ſorgeramt, *n.*, —ſorgerſchaft, *f.* a living with cure of souls, the cure of souls, pastor's or clergyman's office. —vater, *m.* V. —ſorger.

Seelen-adel, *m.* nobility or nobleness of soul, generousness of mind. —amt, *n.* V. Seelamt. —angſt, 1) *adv.* [in fam. lang.] Mir iſt —angſt, my soul is afflicted, heavy within me, I am in mighty dread, fear or pang, greatly distressed! 2) *f.* agony or distress of mind, of the soul. —arm, *adj.* and *adv.* poverty-struck mind, poor in mind; without much life or energy. —armuth, *f.* poverty of mind, —arzenei, *f.* spiritual remedy, physic for the mind Hoffnung iſt die beſte —arzenei in allen Leiden, hope is the best remedy for the mind in all sufferings. —arzt, *m* physician of the soul, of souls, of the mind; spiritual father. —auge, *n.* 1) an eye full of soul. 2) the mind's eye, imagination. —bad, *n.* V. Seelbad. —band, *n.* bond, union between two hearts, two souls —bange, [in fam lang.] V. —angſt, *adv.* —beobachter, *m.* one who studies the nature of the soul. —blick, *m.* 1) the inward regard of the soul. 2) a look full of soul, of expression, of mind. 3) a spiritual look. —braut, *f.* [with catholics] the bride, the or a spouse of Jesus Christ; *it.* [with protestants] the church. —bräutigam, *m.* [with Romish catholics] [Jesus] the bridegroom of souls. —bund, *m.* union of souls, of hearts. —erretter, *m* saviour of souls, of the souls. —erſchütternd, *adj.* and *adv.* causing emotion to the soul, soul-stirring. —erſchütterung, *f.* emotion of the soul. —fährmann, *m.* the boatman or ferryman of Hell, of the Styx, Charon. —feind, *m.* enemy of the souls, of souls. —feſt, *n.* 1) [in the Romish church] the feast of souls, V. Allerſeelen and Seelentag 2) feast, pleasure for the soul, for a flow of soul. —folter, *f.* wrack, torture of conscience, of the soul, agony of mind. —form, *f.* nature, constitution of the soul. —forſchend, *adj.* and *adv.* psychological, psychologic. —forſcher, *m.* a psychologist. —forſchung, *f.* psychology. —freund, *m.* intimate friend, bosom-friend. —frieden, *m.* peace of soul, of the soul. —friedlich, *adj.* and *adv.* who loves the peace of the soul. —froh, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] extremely re oiced, heartily glad. —führer, *m* V. —fährmann. —gabe, *f* faculty of the soul. —gefahr, *f.* peril, danger of the soul. —genuß, *m.* enjoyment of soul, of the soul. —geſpräch, *n.* 1) soliloquy, spiritual meditation 2) reasonable or rational discourse. —gift, *n.* poison to the soul. —glück, *n.* happiness of the soul. —groß, *adj.* and *adv.* of a great or mighty soul, great of or in soul. —größe, *f.* grandeur, greatness of soul. —gut, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] good at the bottom of one's heart, of a good heart of an honest soul; *it.* extremely good. Einem —gut ſeyn [in fam lang.], to have a strong, sincere affection for any one. —güte, *f.* goodness of soul, of heart. —güter, *pl.* spiritual goods, the goods of the soul. —heil, *n.* safety, welfare of the soul. —heiterkeit, *f.* serenity of soul, of the soul, the soul's calm or cheerfulness. —

hirt, *m.* a clergyman, pastor, [good] shepherd, guide to the salvation of his flock, spiritual father. —hoheit, *f.* elevation, dignity of soul, of the soul. —holz, *n.* V. Heckenkirsche. —kampf, *m.* combat or struggle of the soul, spiritual combat or contest. —kaper, *m.* [with a tinge of the comic or of contempt] [popular] any one over-zealous in making proselytes, a hissing-hot missionary. —kaperei, *f.* [in jest or scorn] proselytism. —klang, *m.* voice, echo of the soul; *it.* a word, expression proceeding from the bottom of one's heart, —kraft, *f.* vigour, strength, faculty of the soul, force or strength of mind. Die höhern, die untern —kräfte, the superior or higher, the inferior or lower faculties of the mind. —krank, *adj.* and *adv.* soul-sick, mentally ill, ill in mind. —krankheit, *f.* disease of the soul, of the mind. —kummer, *f.* vexation of mind, trouble of the soul. —kunde, *f.* psychology. —kundig, *adj* and *adv.* knowing psychology. Der —kundige, V. —forscher. —labsal, *n.* balm for the soul, consolation to the spirit. —last, *f.* burthen to the soul, the soul's burthen. —leer, *adj.* without or wanting soul, without mind, soulless. —leere, *f.* want of soul, destitution of mind, of sentiment, of all moral feeling —lehre, *f.* [Psychologie] 1) psychology. 2) a psychological treatise. —lehrer, *m.* professor of psychology. —lehrig, *adj.* and *adv.* psychological, psychologic. —leiden, *n.* mental suffering, trouble of the soul. —licht, *n.* light of the soul, of the mind. —liebe, *f.* [opposed to sensual love] spiritual love, Platonic love or affection, passionate love, the tenderest affection. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without soul, without mind, soulless, *it.* lifeless. —loses Gemählde, a picture without life, void of expression, of soul. —lust, *f* pleasure, joy of the soul. —marter, *f.* martyrdom of the soul. V. —folter. —messe, *f.* V. Seelenmesse —mord, *m.* destruction of the soul, vital injury to the soul. —mörder, *m.* the destroyer of a soul, of the soul. —mörderisch, *adj.* and *adv.* slaying the soul. —müde, *adj.* and *adv.* of which the soul is weary. —muth, *m.* moral courage. —nahrung, *f.* nourishment, aliment, support for the mind food for the soul. —noth, *f.* deep distress, excessive anxiety, utter want, great trouble. —opfer, *n.* 1) sacrifice for the dead, for the soul or souls of the defunct. 2) sacrifice through prayer &c., spiritual sacrifice. —pein, *f.* V. —angst, —folter. —plage, *f.* plague of the soul, of the spirit, of the mind. —rausch, *m.* intoxication of the soul, inebriety of mind [from excess of joy &c.]. —register, *n.* register of the population, of births and marriages, census-book. —reich, 1) *adj.* and *adv.* spiritual. 2) *n.* the kingdom of souls, of the dead, [fam.] kingdom come. —ruhe, *f* the repose, tranquillity, peace of the soul, peace of soul. —schaden, *m.* damage done to the soul. —schatz, *m.* treasure of the soul, the soul's treasure. [with devotees] Jesus unser —schatz, Jesus the treasure of our souls. —schlaf, *m.* 1) sleep of the soul, spiritual sleep. 2) the sleep of souls [during separation from the body]. —schlummer, *m.* the slumber of the soul. V. —schlaf. —schmaus, *m.* [fam.] V. —genuß. —schmerz, *m.* grief, pain, agony of the soul. —schönheit, *f.* beauty of soul, of the soul. —schwäche, *f.* weakness of soul, of the soul. —schwung, *m.* flight of the soul, of the mind, flow of soul. —sorger, *m.* V. Seelsorger. —sorgeramt, *n.* cure, the charge of a true shepherd, of a zealous minister. —späher, *m.* examiner of the soul, investigator or searcher of souls, of hearts. —speise, *f.* V. —nahrung. —spiegel, *m.* 1) the mirror of the soul. 2) [Vorstellungskraft] imagination. —stark, *adj.* and *adv.* firm of mind, strong of soul, *it.* very strong. —stärke, *f.* force, vigour, strength of mind, of the soul. —stich, *m.* [rather affected] a wound implanted in the soul, vexation rankling or festering in the mind. —stille, *f.* V. —ruhe. —stoß, *m.* [stiff] blow, afflicting disaster for the soul. —sturm, *m.* storm, agitation of the soul, of the mind. —tag, *m.* [with catholics] [a festival on the 2d. of Novr.] all-souls. —tod, *m.* 1) death of the soul. 2) death to the soul. —tödter, *m.* destroyer of the soul, slayer of souls. —trost, *m.* spiritual consolation, comfort to the soul. —vergnügt, *adj.* and *adv.* [fam.] heartily content, thoroughly satisfied. —verkäufer, *m.* 1) seller of souls, of human flesh, a kidnapper, a slave-dealer. 2) [provincial, on the Rhine] the smallest kind of boats, commonly called Dreibord, *it.* [at Plymouth &c.] a death. —verlust, *m.* loss of the soul. —vermögen, *n.* the faculty of the soul. —verschwisterung, *f.* intimate union, connexion of two souls, of souls. —vertraut, *adj.* and *adv.* [fam.] intimate, confidential. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of soul, fire, life, vigour, activity. —volles Gesicht, Auge, a face, eye beaming or lit up with soul, full of expression. —wanderung, *f.* the migration or transmigration of souls, metempsychosis. —wanderungslehre, *f.* metempsychosis, the Pythagorean or Braminical doctrine. Anhänger der —wanderungslehre, a metempsychosist. —weckend, *adj.* and *adv.* awakening the soul. —wecker, *m.* object &c that awakes the soul. —weh, *n.* [with poets] agony of the soul, deep mental anguish; V. —schmerz. —weide, *f.* V. —nahrung. —wonne, *f.* rapture, pleasure, entrancing delight of the soul. —zustand, *m.* state of the soul, condition of mind. —zwang, *m.* constraint of the soul of mind.

Séelen, *v. intr.* [obsolete] *Proverb.* Was wohl leibet, das seelet übel, what the body savours, the soul disfavours.

Séeling, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in seamen's lang.] the bed, mark or nest of a ship [when aground or after having been high and dry on the mud].

Séelisch, *adj.* and *adv.* [modern] of the soul, referring to or concerning the soul. —e Einflüsse, Richtungen, Zustände, influences acting on the soul, the different bearings of the soul or mental agent, those different conditions in which the soul may be placed; —e Beobachtungen, psychological observations.

Sègel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [appears allied to the Lat. *sag-um* originally = cloth]. 1) a sail. Das große —, das — am großen Maste, the main-sail, mainsail; kleines — oben am Mastbaume, V. Topp—; die oberen — [Mars- und Bramsegel], the top-sails; lose —, spare sails; dreieckige or lateinische —, Lateen sails, V. Besan—, Bei—, Bram—, Fock—, Giek—, Lee—, Mars—, Ober—, Raa—, Ruthen—, Spriet—, Stag—, Stopp—, Topp—, Unter—, Vor— &c.; Art [Kunst] die —zu führen, zu wenden, um den Wind zu fassen, the art of working the sails or of sailing [by the four methods, viz. close-hauled, large, quartering and afore the wind]; die — aufspannen, [in seamen's lang.] die — setzen, — machen, to unfurl, [in seamen's lang.] to bend the sails; alle — aufspannen, to clap on all sail, to crowd sail, to sail under every stitch of canvass; mit vollen —n, with all sails standing, out, set; mit vollen —n fahren, to sail under a press of canvass; mit —n und Rudern fahren, to ride with sails and oars; die — dem Winde überlassen, to give the sails to the wind; die — nach dem Winde richten, to trim the sails; den Wind recht in die — fassen, to ply or turn to windward, to haul the wind; die — aufgeien, to clue up the sails, to haul the sails up in the brails; die — auftuchen, to fold the sails; die — beschlagen or einziehen, to furl the sails; Schiff, das alle — eingenommen hat und sich vom Winde treiben läßt, a ship under bare poles, scudding under bare poles; ein — nachlassen, to loosen a sail; den —n mehr Spiel geben, to let go or let fly the sheets; die — aus dem Winde bringen, to shiver the sails; die — an die —stange befestigen, to bind the sails to the yards; unter — gehen, to set sail, to sail, to stand out for sea; unter — seyn, to be under sail; wenig — führen, to carry little sail; auf Etwas — machen, to make sail towards or for any thing; die — stehlen einander den Wind, the sails becalm one another; die — streichen, to strike sail; die — vor Jemand streichen, to strike [in token of defeat], to lower one's flag. 2) [for a ship] sail Es ließen sich auf dem baltischen Meere hundert — sehen, a hundred sail were seen in the Baltic; eine Flotte von fünfzig —n, a fleet of fifty sail. 3) [in nat. hist.] [Flügelschnecken] Das volle, aufgeblasene —, haliotis, ear-shell; das schmale or aufgerollte lange [Besan]—, —schnecke in Ostindien, the mizzen-sail-shell; das kleine —, the little strombus.

Segel-balken, *m.* the midship-beam. —baum, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] mast of the lateen sail. —boden, *m.* floor where the sails are made, sail-loft. —ducht, *m.* middle thwart [of a boat &c.]. —fabrik, V. —macherei. —fertig, *adj.* and *adv.* ready for sea, full-rigged. Sich —fertig or —klar machen, to get ready for sea, to bend sails, to weigh anchor. —frei, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —los. —futter, *n.* [at the bottom of galley-sails] a sort of sail-lining. —garn, *n* yarn. —gewand, *n.* [with poets] V. —tuch. —gießer, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] 1) scoop, bale. 2) a scooper, one who bales. —jacht, *f.* a sailing yacht or cutter. —kahn, *m.* a sailing-boat. —klar, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —fertig. —kleid, *n.* the canvass, sail-canvass. —koje, *f.* sail-room. —kundig, *adj.* and *adv.* one who understands sailing, navigation. —kunst, *f.* art of sailing, steering, navigating. —länge, *f.* the length of a sail; [in seamen's lang.] depth, run of a sail, drop of a square-sail. —leinwand, *f.* V. —tuch. —lichter, *m.* a lighter [with a mast]. —linie, *f.* 1) line of sailing, of steering. 2) [in mathematics] [a mechanical curve] the catenary. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without sails. —loses Schiff, a ship without sails. —macher, *m.* a sail-maker. —macherei, *f.* sail-making. —machersmaat, *m.* the master-sailmaker's mate. —nachen, *m.* V. —kahn. —meister, *m.* sailing-master. —nadel, *f.* a sail-needle. —ordnung, *f.* einer Flotte, sailing-order, order of sailing. —qualle, *f.* [in nat. hist.] paper-nautilus, argonaut. —ring, *m.* ring of a sail, sail-ring, V. Euger. —schiff, *n.* vessel, ship with sails, sailing vessel or ship. —schirm,

m. awning. Den —ſchirm ausſpannen, anrichten, to hang out, to put up the awning. —ſchnecke, *f.* V. Segel [nat. hist.]. —ſchneider, *m.* V. —macher. —ſeil, *n.* V. Tau. —ſpinne, *f.* V. Kreuzſpinne. —ſpriet, *n.*, —ſtange, *f.* [Naa] yard, sail-yard. Die —ſtangen an dieſem Schiffe ſind zu kurz, the yards, yard-arms of this ship are too short; die —ſtangen richten, regieren, to brace up the yards; der Arm der —ſtange [Segelſtangenarm], the yard-arm. —ſtein, *m.* V. Polſtein. —tuch, *n.* sail-cloth, canvass for sails. —tuchmanufactur, *f.* V. —fabrik. —vogel, *m.* cabbage-butterfly. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of sails, with a good store of sails, with a complete suit and to spare of sails. —werk, *n.* eines Schiffes, the sail-work, sails of a ship. —wetter, *n.* fair weather. —wind, *m.* a fair wind or breeze. —wirkung, *f.* effect or working of the sails.

Sègelbar, *adj.* and *adv.* ready to sail, in sailing trim, sea-ready, unmoored for sailing.

Sègeler or **Segler,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one who sails, a navigator, a sailor. *Fig.* V. Schiffskuttel. 2) a vessel with sails, a sailer. Ein guter —, a good, fast sailer; ein ſchlechter —, a bad, slow sailer. 3) [in rural economy] a sheep with the rickets.

Sègeln, I. *v. intr.* to sail, to make sail, to steer. Das Schiff ſegelt, the vessel sails; nach Oſten, nach Weſten, nach einer Stadt —, to sail to the East, to the West, to a town or city; nach Norden —, to make for the North; gegen das Ufer —, to stand in for the shore, to make land, to approach the land; gegen die Fluth —, die Fluth todt —, to sail against tide, against sea; mit der Fluth —, to sail with the tide, to tide it; das Schiff iſt nach Amerika geſegelt, the ship has sailed, has set sail for America; ſie ſegelten auf der offenen See, they sail d on the high sea, on the main; in die hohe See —, to stand off, out to sea, to run out to sea; das Schiff iſt nahe bei uns, nahe an dem Felſen vorbei geſegelt, the ship has passed close by us, has grazed the rock; einem Schiffe zur Seite —, to bear up alongside to a ship, to range up alongside to a ship, to come up with a vessel; längs der Küſte hin —, to coast, to cruise along shore; geſchwind —, to crowd sail, to hang out more canvass, to clap on the sky-scrapers, to put on a press of sail; da und dorthin —, to cruise about, [fam.] to take a man of war's cruise; um ein Vorgebirg, um eine Klippe herum —, to double a cape, a reef or shoal, to weather a cape, to give a good berth to a rock or bank; hinten aus — [deinſen], to go or fall a-stern, to have or make stern-way; bei dem Winde —, to keep the wind, the weather-gage; dicht beim Winde —, to sail near or by the wind; mit halbem Winde —, to sail with a side-wind, tack-wind; gegen den Wind —, to sail against the wind, in the wind's eye, to haul the wind, to keep the ship's head to windward; dieſes Schiff ſegelt beſſer gegen den Wind, als das andere, this ship makes more head-way than the other, stems a head-sea or a head-wind better than the other; vor dem Winde —, to sail before the wind, to sail with a wind in the stern or poop; landwärts —, to stand in for shore, to make land; wir ſind auf den Grund geſegelt, we have touched ground. *Fig.* Durch die Luft —, to sail through, to cleave the air. II. *v. tr.* Ein Schiff in den Grund —, to sink a vessel, to send a ship to the bottom. Das —, sailing.

Sègen, *m.* [-s, no *pl.*] [appears allied to the Lat. *signum*, to Zeichen and to the verb zeigen] 1) [with the Romish and Greek catholics] the sign of the cross. Den — machen, to make the sign of the cross, to cross one's self &c. 2) a prayer [extemporary or prescribed]. Der — nach Tiſche, grace after meat; den — [vor Tiſche] ſprechen, to say grace [before dinner or meat], to bless the meat, V. Morgen—, Abend—. 3) [in common people's superstition and lang.] a charm, an incantation, conjuration. Den — ſprechen, to utter or mutter the charm, to speak the mystic word, the magic word, the spell. 4) a blessing, benediction. Der Prieſter gibt dem Volke den —, the priest gives [his] benediction to the people; Einem den — geben, to give any one benediction, to bestow one's blessing upon any one; empfanget den — eurer Eltern, des Herrn, receive the blessing of your parents, the benediction of the Lord; mein — begleite dich überall, my blessing accompany you every where; Einem tauſend — wünſchen, to bestow a thousand benedictions on any one, to heap blessings upon any one s head. *Fig.* *a*) protection, grace, favour &c. Gott gebe ſeinen — dazu, may God bestow his blessing on it, may it find favour in God's sight; dabei findet man Gottes —, the blessing, finger of God is there written, visible. *Proverb.* An Gottes — iſt Alles gelegen, God's blessing gained, all is obtained. *b*) [especially temporary goods, prosperity] Gott hat uns mit — überhäuft, God has loaded us with blessings, with good things. *c*) [especially advantage] Ungerechtes Gut bringt keinen —, dishonest wealth brings no health, no weal, no gain, does not prosper; der — der Felder, the blessing, abundant harvest of the plains; mit allerlei geiſtlichen — [in Scripture], with all spiritual blessings.

Segen-los, *adj.* and *adv.* unblessed, unhallowed, not prosperous. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* crowned with blessings. —reiches Jahr, an abundant year. —ſchreiber, *m.* a writer of a charm, of an amulet. —ſprechen, *n.* benediction; *it.* curing of diseases by uttering cabalistic words, charms &c. Beim —ſprechen des Prieſters, during or after the benediction of the priest; Krankheiten durch —ſprechen heilen, to cure diseases by virtue of certain words. —ſprecher, *m.* the sayer of grace, the bestower or giver of a blessing or benediction; *it*, an enchanter, conjurer, a magician. —ſpruch, *m.* benediction, blessing. —ſtunde, *f.* hour of bliss, of blessing. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —reich. —wolke, *f.* a cloud bringing, heralding a genial shower.

Segens-ernte, *f.* genial harvest. —flur, *f.* rich, fertile plain. —formel, *f.* form of benediction, the benediction, blessing or grace. —fülle, *f.* the fullness of blessing, a rich blessing. —hand, *f.* beneficent, genial, fostering hand. —kraft, *f.* the force or virtue of the blessing, benediction or grace; *it.* the power, faculty of blessing, of bestowing benediction. —kräftig, *adj.* and *adv.* full of blessing &c. —land, *n.* a land of bliss, a rich or prosperous country. —ſpruch, *m.* V. Segenſpruch. —quelle, *f.* fountain of [all] blessing, source of bliss. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Segenreich. —wunſch, *m.* the benediction, prayer breathed for any one's happiness or weal.

Sègge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Engl. *sedge*, perhaps from the Lat. *seco* to cut] [in botany] 1) V. Riedgras. 2) V. Waſſerriedgras.

Sègler, *m.* V. Segeler.

Segmént, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in mathematics] segment.

Segmentförmig, *adj.* and *adv.* segment-formed.

Sègnen, *v. tr.* 1) [bekreuzen with Romish and Greek catholics] to cross, to make the sign of the cross. Das Kind vor der Stirn —, to make the sign of the cross on the child's forehead; ſich kreuzigen und — [in fam. lang.], to cross and bless one's self. *Proverb.* Wer das Kreuz hat, ſegnet ſich, charity begins at home. 2) [in common people's superstition and lang.] to charm [with cabalistic words or signs] to conjure. Das Feuer, das Fieber —, to charm away fire, fever. 3) [to make the sign of the cross in token of farewell] [old] Die Welt — or ge—, to bless the world and die. 4) [old] to curse, to damn, to imprecate, to devote to destruction &c. Der hat Gott und den König geſegnet, he has cursed God and the King. 5) [to announce or convey God's grace by the sign of the cross, or with protestants, with words or signs of blessing to any one] to bless, to bestow benediction, to utter a benedicite. Der Prieſter ſegnet das Volk, the priest blesses the people; der ſterbende Vater ſegnet ſeine Kinder, the dying father blesses his children. *Fig.* *a*) [to wish good, to depreeate evil] Man ſchilt uns, ſo ſegnen wir [in Scripture], being reviled, we bless. *b*) to bless. Einen or Etwas —, to call down a blessing upon, to bless any one or any thing; Gott wolle unſer Unternehmen —, may God bless our undertaking; Gott hat uns reichlich geſegnet, God has heaped his blessings upon us, has largely blessed us; einen geſegneten Erfolg haben, to have a blessed, happy result; mit zeitlichen Gütern, mit Kindern geſegnet ſeyn, to be blessed with fortune, with the possessions of this world, with children; [rather biblical style] geſegneten Leibes or [in fam. lang.] in geſegneten Umſtänden ſeyn [= ſchwanger ſeyn], to be blessed in the womb, to be blessed among women, [that is] to be pregnant, to be enceinte; ein geſegnetes Land, ein geſegnetes Haus, a blessed land, house, a land or house crowned with the horn of plenty; ein von Gott geſegnetes Volk, a people blessed of, from, in the sight of God; ein Geſegneter, a blessed, holy man; Geſegneter des Herrn, a man blessed by the Lord, righteous before God; Jeſus, der Geſegnete Gottes, Jesus, the well-beloved of God, in whom God is well pleased; ſein Andenken wird geſegnet ſeyn, his memory will be blessed, hallowed. 6) [to praise, to laud] Die Hand —, die uns züchtigt, to bless the hand, to kiss the rod, that chastiseth us; ich ſegne den Augenblick, da ich &c., I bless the moment, when &c. 7) [einſegnen] to consecrate, to bless. Die geſegnete Hoſtie, the consecrated host; das geſegnete Brod im Abendmahle, the blessed bread of or at the Lord's supper. Das —, V. Segnung. Syn. Segnen, Einen einſegnen; Einem den Segen geben. Segnen [to bless] is principally distinguished from den Segen geben [to give the blessing or benediction] by this, that the former represents also the mere inward wish, the latter however expresses that wish by words or other signs. Thus the priest at the close of divine service gibt den Segen [gives the blessing &c.] to his congregation; he gives also the nuptial benediction at the altar &c.; einſegnen is to consecrate, likewise, to devote by

a blessing or by invoking the grace of God, and thence children, after having made a confession of their faith, are eingeſegnet [confirmed].

Sègner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not much used] one who blesses a person or thing, V. Segenſprecher.

Sègnung, *f.* 1) Die — der Kinder durch die Eltern, the blessing of children by their parents. 2) *Fig.* [Wohlſtand, Ueberfluß] Gott hat ſeine —en über dieſes Haus, dieſes Land ausgeſchüttet, God has poured out his blessings on this house, over or on this country.

Sèhbar, *adj.* visible, in sight.

Sèhe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [as a sense] sight. 2) the eye; *it.* the focus, the burning or brilliant point, the sight in the eye or eyes. [in sportsmen's lang.] Die —n [Augen] der Haſen, the sights, eyes of hares.

Sèhen, [perhaps allied to Schein, ſchauen] *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) [to perceive in the brain through the organ of vision] to see. In der Finſterniß kann man nicht recht ſehen, one cannot see well in the dark; die Katzen — bei Nacht, cats see by night, in the dark; deutlich, dunkel —, to see clearly or distinctly, confusedly, [if the brain is giddy or drunk] to see double; nicht gut —, gar nichts —, not to see well, not to see at all; auf einem Auge nicht — können, not to be able to see out of, with one eye; er kann ſich nicht zurecht finden, ſo wenig ſieht er, he cannot find his way well about, he sees so little, his sight is so imperfect; ich kann nicht aus den Augen — [in fam. lang., for ich bin ſo ſchläfrig], I cannot see out of my eyes [I am so sleepy], [fam.] my eyes are picking straws; ſehe ich recht, ſind Sie es? do I see right, is that you? Saul war drei Tage nicht —d [in Scripture], Saul was three days without sight; die Blinden —d machen, to make the blind see; wieder —d werden, to recover one's sight. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Aus ganz andern Augen —, to see the thing with very different eyes, in quite a different point of view; Etwas nicht — wollen, not to wish to see any thing, to shut one's eyes at any thing; mit ſehenden Augen blind ſeyn, to be blind on purpose; Geſchenke machen die —den blind, bribes make people very short-sighted. 2) to look. Durch das Fenſter, zum Fenſter hinaus —, to look through the window, out of the window; durch die Brille, durch ein Glas —, to look through spectacles, through a glass, V. Finger; von der Seite —, to look aside, sideways, askance; vor ſich hin, umher, zurück —, to look straight before one, around, back. *Fig.* Auf Etwas —, to look to any thing; ich ſehe nur auf den guten Willen, I only look to, regard the good will or intention; auf Etwas —, to look at, regard any thing to have one's eye or look on any thing; wenn Sie freilich nur darauf —, why! if you only consider that; *it.* to pay attention to, to take care or heed of, to reflect on, to inspect any thing; Aller Augen ſahen auf ihn, all eyes were fixed upon him; er kann keinem Menſchen ins Geſicht —, he can't look any body full in the face; ſehe darauf, daß Alles ordentlich gemacht wird, see that every thing is arranged properly; an ihm iſt es, darauf zu —, daß nichts fehlt, it is his province to see that nothing is wanting, that all is right; Einem in die Hände — müſſen [in pop. lang.], to be reduced to beg or receive charity from any one; nach Etwas —, to look after, to see about any thing; Einem ins Geſicht —, to look any one in the face; ſieh nach deiner Uhr, *it.* ſieh nach der Uhr, ſieh auf die Uhr, look at your watch, look [about] for your watch; nach dem Eſſen —, to see about dinner; nach dem Kranken —, to look after the invalid or patient; nach nichts —, to look after, to see about or after nothing; ich will — ob das Eiſen warm iſt, I will see if the iron is hot. 3) [erblicken] Vier Augen — mehr, als zwei, two heads are better than one; wenn man ſie ſieht, ſollte man glauben &c., to see her, one would think &c.; ich ſah es mit meinen eigenen Augen, I saw it with my [mine] own eyes; gern etwas Neues —, to like to see something new; da gibt es Etwas zu —, there is something to see there, there we shall have something to look at, a show; ſeine Freude, ſeine Luſt an Etwas — [in pop lang.], to look at, to regard or see any thing with pleasure, with delight; daran ſieht man nur ſeinen Aerger &c. [in pop. lang.], one only finds vexation &c. in seeing that; ich ſah ihn kommen, I saw him coming; ich wollte, Sie ſähen ihn reiten, I wish you could see him ride or riding; ich habe ihn aus der Kirche gehen — [instead of ge—], I saw him going or coming out of church; Etwas — laſſen = zeigen], to let any thing be seen, to shew any thing; für Geld — laſſen, to shew any thing for money, to keep an exhibition; ſeine ſchönen Kleider, ſeine Schönheit — laſſen [in fam. lang.], to shew off one's fine clothes, one's beauty; laſſen Sie mich es einmal —, come just let me see it, let me have a peep at it, show it me, now do; ſich — laſſen, to let one's self be seen, to shew one's self, to appear, [fam.] to shew one's nose; es läßt ſich ein Komet —, there is a comet to be seen; es ließ ſich ein Geiſt —, there was a ghost to be seen, one saw a ghost; ſie läßt ſich nicht mehr —, she does not shew herself any more, she is no longer visible, she keeps out of sight; ſie fängt an ſich unter den Leuten — zu laſſen, she begins to let herself be seen about in the world; er darf ſich nicht mehr vor ihm — laſſen, he no longer ventures to appear before him, he knows better than to let himself be seen by him again; die Magd ließ ſich heute noch nicht —, the maid has not yet made her appearance to-day; zu — ſeyn [ſichtbar ſeyn] [in a proper as well as figurative sense, in the latter = not to be at home], to be seen, to be visible, to appear; die Sterne ſind bei Tag nicht zu —, the stars are not to be seen, are not visible by day. *Fig.* Seine Kenntniſſe — laſſen, to render one's acquirements conspicuous, to allow one's knowledge to be seen, to shine forth; *it.* to shew off one's wealth &c., the fine gentleman, to cut a dash, *it.* to cut it fine; [in a good sense] to distinguish one's self, to render one's self conspicuous, to signalize one's self; ſiehe! see! mark! behold! lo! ſiehe, die da weiche Kleider tragen &c. [in Scripture], behold, they that wear soft clothing &c.; und ſiehe eine Stimme vom Himmel herab geſchah [in Scripture], and lo a voice from Heaven, saying; ſieh da! treffe ich Sie hier! see now! what! hey-day! is it you I find here! ſiehe da wie ſchön! see how beautiful that is! ei ſiehe, da ſind Sie ja! eh! there you are, here you are, [vulgar] well, who'd have thought of seeing you there, ei ſeht doch! was er ſich einbildet! see now! what a fine opinion he has of himself! how fine he is cutting it, look now! only look now! how fess he is coming it! *Fig.* *a*) to perceive, to see; ich ſehe, wo er hinaus will, welche Abſicht er hat, I see what he is driving at, what he is after, up to; ich ſehe, Sie wollen mich hintergehen, I see, you want to come over me; Sie ſollen —, daß &c., you shall see, that &c.; den Tod — [= ſterben] [in Scripture], to see [or taste] death, to die; ich ſah voraus, daß es ſo kommen würde, I foresaw, I saw beforehand that it would so happen, I had anticipated this; in die Zukunft —, to see, to look, to dive into futurity, to scan the future; daraus ſehe [ſchließe] ich, daß &c., from that I see, I conclude, that &c; ich ſehe aus Ihrem Briefe, I see, I infer by or from your letter; man ſieht es an ſeinem Ausſehen, Aeußern, daß er &c, one sees by his face, by his look, from his exterior, that he &c.; Gott ſieht alle Dinge, God sees all things. *b*) [to learn to know, to find out] Ich will den —, der mich daran hindert, I will see the man, who keeps me off from it, out of it. *c*) [to try, to prove] Ich will —, was in der Sache zu thun iſt, I will see, what is to be done in this business; laß —, ob &c., let us see, if &c.; — Sie, daß Sie ihn dazu bewegen, see, that you induce him to do it. 4) [to learn to know ocularly, to visit, to inspect &c.] Er hat Italien und Frankreich ge—, he has seen Italy and France II. *v. refl.* [to effect by seeing] Sich an einer Sache faſt halb blind, blind — [in fam. lang.], to pore over, to look at, to gaze at a thing till one is half-blind or quite blind; Sich an Etwas nicht ſatt — können [in fam. lang.], not to be able to gaze one's full of any thing; er hat ſich an ihrer Schönheit zum Narren ge— [in popular lang.], he has gazed on her beauty to distraction, till he has half lost his wits. III. *v. intr.* 1) [aus—] Roth, braun &c. — [speaking of a thing], to look red, brown &c.; ſauer —, to look sour or crabbed, to make up a vinegar face; wenn ihr faſtet, ſollt ihr nicht ſauer — [in Scripture], [moreover] when ye fast, be not of a sad countenance; roth — [of a person], to have a ruddy complexion, to look red, to look ruddy; ähnlich —, gleich —, to look like; ſie ſieht ihm ſehr ähnlich, she looks very much like him, resembles him greatly. *Fig.* Das ſieht ihm ähnlich, that looks like him, that is just his way, his manner, his character; *it.* that is just like him, he is quite capable of doing that, I recognize his handywork in this. 2) to look out or towards, out upon, to lie, to be situated towards. Die Fenſter — nach dem Garten, the windows look out upon, look over the garden; das Haus, mein Zimmer ſieht auf die Straße, the house, my room looks into, faces or fronts the street; das Schloß ſieht gegen Morgen, the castle looks to the east. Das —, aspect, sight, vision, seeing; das — koſtet nichts, das — hat man umſonſt [in fam. lang.], seeing costs nothing, one has one's seeing for nothing. Syn. Sehen, Anſehen, Gaffen, Angaffen, Gucken, Schielen, Blinzen. The act of directing the eyes to any object is expressed by anſehen [to look at], the ocular perception of that object by ſehen [to see]. He, who wants to ſehen [see] any thing properly, must anſehen [look at] it, and he, who anſieht any thing within the scope of his vision, supposing his sight to be perfect, will also ſehen [see] it. Anſehen without attention, is gaffen or angaffen, that is to gaze or stare stupidly, to gape at. The Gaffer [gaper, starer, gazer] has his eyes wide open, without seeing distinctly, without intellectual expression, or without being exactly conscious of what he really is seeing. Angaffen differs from gaffen in its implying the particular direction of the eyes, for the latter is simply to gape, to stare

about, but not at any one particular object, while the former is to gape at any thing. Gucken expresses a part of the meaning of ſehen, viz. that part denoting the direction of the eyes to the object, but implies besides the inquisitive approximation of the head towards the same. It is hence to peer, to peep, to look inquisitively. Schielen is to squint, and blinzen is to blink accompanied with winking, that is, to blink and wink.

Seh=achſe, *f.* V. Sehachſe. **—erfahrung**, *f.* optical experience, experience acquired by or through sight, by the use of one's eyes. **—warte**, *f.* V. Sternwarte.

Sehe=achſe, *f.* [in optics] the optical or visual axis, axis of vision. **—ader**, *f.* V. —nerve. **—art**, *f.* manner of seeing — **glas**, *n.* optical glass; *it.* perspective glass, opera-glass. **—hügel**, *m.* [in anatomy] the couches of the optic nerves [thalami nervorum opticorum]. **—kraft**, *f.* faculty of seeing. Seine —kraft hat [Noth] gelitten, his sight or vision has suffered, is impaired. **—kreis**, *m.* V. Geſichtskreis. **—kunde**, *f.* V. —kunſt 2). **—kunſt**, *f.* 1) [Sehkunſt] art of seeing, of discerning objects well. 2) the art of improving the eye-sight by means of glasses. **—kunſtwerk**, *n.* optical effect, the result of optics practically applied; [in the eye, Optik] optic. **—künſtler**, *m.* [rather unusual] optician, V. Optiker. **—linie**, *f.* [in dioptrics] the line of collimation. **—linſe**, *f.* V. Kriſtalllinſe. **—loch**, *n.* 1) the pupil [of the eye]. 2) [of an astrolabe] pinule; [in quadrants &c.] sight, the hole in the sight-vane. **—mittel**, *n.* opthalmic remedy. **—nerve**, *f.* [in anatomy] optic nerve. **—nervenhügel**, *m.* V. —hügel. **—nervenloch**, *n.* [in anatomy] [one of the three foramina in the upper pterygoid process of the sphoenoid bone for the passage of the optic] optic hole. **—punkt**, *m.* point of sight, [in optics] horopter. **—rand**, *m.* horizon. **—rohr**, *n.* telescope. **—ſphäre**, *f.* sphere, reach, extent of sight. **—ſtrahl**, *m.* [in optics] visual ray. **—weiſe**, *f.* manner of seeing things in a certain light, of judging things. **—weite**, *f.* the point of sight. the visual point. **—werkzeug**, *n.* 1) the organ of sight. 2) any perspective-glass or magnifying glass. **—winkel**, *m.* optic or visual angle. **—ziel**, *n.* V. —punkt. **—zielfläche**, *f.* surface of the visual or optical object.

Sehens=werth, *adj.* and *adv.* sight-worthy, worthy of being seen, curious. Ein —werthes Gemählde, a picture worth seeing, worth going to see; eine —werthe Sache, a thing worth seeing, a curious thing, a curiosity. **—würdig**, V. —werth. **—würdigkeit**, *f.* 1) the quality of that, which is worth seeing, sightworthiness. 2) [—würdige Sache] a thing worth seeing, a thing rare or curious, a rarity, a curiosity.

Séher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [in sportsmen's lang.] Die — des Hirſches, the eyes of the stag. 2) —, *m*, **—inn**, *f.* one who sees, a seer. *Fig.* *a*) a seer. Samuel der —, Samuel the seer; Deborah die —inn, Deborah the prophetess *b*) [not much used] [= a clear-headed person] an observer, a regarder, an attentive beholder, an inspector, a spectator.

Seher=amt, *n.* a prophet's office. duty or function. **—blick**, *m.* prophetic look, a regard into futurity. **—kunſt**, *f.* the art of foreseeing, of prophesying; *it.* astrology.

Séhne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears allied to dehnen] Die — am menſchlichen Körper, the sinew, tendon of the human body; die — an einem Bogen, the string of a bow; [in geometry] die — eines Bogens, the cord, chord, subtense of an arc; *it.* V. Sehnlinie; die Ausbreitung der —n, a tendinous expansion, aponeurosis; mit —n überziehen, umwickeln, to cover with sinews.

Sehn=ader, *f.* [in anatomy] tendon. **—linie**, *f.* [in geometry] [Sehne] the chord [of an arc], the subteuse, [when passing through the centre] the diameter; *it.* [in trigonometry] the sine.

Sehnen=knöchelchen, *n.* [in anatomy] —knöchelchen der Finger, sesamoid bone. **—kunde**, **—lehre**, *f.* aponeurology. **—ſchmiere**, *f.* [in anatomy] synovia, synovial oil, [low] the joint-oil. **—ſchnur**, *f.* [ſchnurähnliche Sehne] [in anatomy] Die —ſchnur des Vorderarms, the transversal superior fibres of the anconeus. **—ſtreif**, **—ſtreifen**, *m.* tendinous ligament.

Séhnen, [appears allied to dehnen, something in the same way as the Lat. *tendo* signifies both dehnen and ſehnen] *v. refl.* ſich nach Einem, nach Etwas —, to long to sigh after any one, after any thing; ich ſehne mich nach Ruhe, nach der Heimath, I long for repose, I sigh or pine for my home; ich ſehne mich zu den Meinigen, I sigh, I long to be with my family, my own relations once more.

Séhnen, *n.* [-s] [from the verb ſehnen] ardent, great desire, vehement wish, a longing. Mein — biſt du, thou art the fond object of my desires, in thee are concentrated the wishes of my heart, [biblical] thou art the apple of mine eye; ſein — nach dem Himmel, his hankering after home.

Séhnicht, *adj.* and *adv.* [from Sehne *f.*] tendinous, like a sinew or tendon. Das —e Häutchen, the tendinous membrane.

Séhnig, *adj.* and *adv.* [from Sehne *f.*] tendinous, full of tendons, sinewy. —es Fleiſch, sinewy meat. *Fig.* [ſtark] —e Arme, nervous, sinewy, brawny arms.

Séhnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [from the verb ſehnen] ardent, impassioned, fervent, passionately. — auf Etwas hoffen, warten, to hope, to expect any thing most sanguinely, passionately, longingly; mein —ſter Wunſch iſt, daß &c., my most fervent wish is, that &c.; ein —es Verlangen, a passionate longing, an ardent desire.

Séhnſucht, *f.* [from the verb ſehnen] eagerness, excessive desire. Mit — wünſche ich mich zu dir, I ardently desire to be with thee; ſeine — nach dem Himmel, his hankering after home, longing for home.

Sehnſuchtsvoll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of desire, eager, burning with desire, fervently wishing; *it.* desirous, languishing, longing. Einen —en Blick auf Etwas werfen, to cast a longing look upon any thing, to regard any thing with an eye full of ardent desire.

Séhnſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* full of desire, longing, ardent for possession. Er ſah ihr — nach, he looked longing after her, his eyes full of desire followed her; —er dachte ich nie an meine Kinder, I have never thought about my children with fonder desire

Séhr, [in Swed. *swar* is ſchwer and *swara* is ſehr] *adv.* very. — wenig, very little; — ſehr viel, very much, much, a great deal; — hoch, very high or tall; — gut, very good; — ſchlecht, very bad; ſie iſt — liebenswürdig, she is very amiable; ſie gefällt mir — wohl, I like her very well, she pleases me very much; er ſitzt — gut zu Pferde, he sits very well on horseback, he has a very good seat; das beweiſt, wie — er Sie liebt, that proves how much he loves you; er iſt — dafür eingenommen, he is very much taken with it, prepossessed in its favour; er iſt ſo — darüber betrübt, he is so very much, so sensibly afflicted by it; ich liebe das Land, das Landleben ſo — als die Stadt, das Stadtleben, I like the country, as well as the town, I like a country-life just as much as a town-life; ſie gefiel ihm ſo —, daß &c., she pleased him so [much], that &c.; ſo — der Eine ſich bei ihr beliebt macht, ſo — wird ihr der Andere verhaßt, so beloved as the one makes himself by her, so odious does the other become to her.

Séhungsbogen, *m.* [-s] [in astronomy] — eines Sternes [that which measures the sun's depth below the horizon, when a star, hid before by his rays, begins to appear again], the arc of vision.

Seich, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in Ice. *sijke*] 1) a small brook. 2) [very low] V. Seiche 2).

Seich=ameiſe, *f.* the red or brown ant. **—blume**, *f.* [low, for Löwenzahn] the dandelion, [low] pissabed. **—fliege**, *f.* [low] V. Kothfliege. **—kachel**, *f.* [very low]. **—topf**, *m.* [low] the chamber-pot, [fam.] the po. **—windel**, *f.* [for children] [low] an infant's clout. **—winkel**, *m.* [very low] piss-corner. **—wund**, *adj.* and *adv.* [low] [of children] sore from having lain to long in the piss.

Seiche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Seich] 1) [with miners] [at the aperture of any water-pipe or spout] stream, thread of water, piddling stream. 2) [very low, for Harn] [low] piss, urine, [fam.] pee. 3) [low, of animals] the pizzle, [with peasants] the whiss, whisk or wisp. 4) [low] V. Blutharnen.

Seichen, *v. intr.* [low] to piss, [fam.] to pee, to make water. Blut —, to piss blood; V. Stallen.

Seicher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [very low] a pisser, [fam.] a piddler, V. Piſſer.

Seichern, *v. intr.* [very low] to want to piss. Es ſeichert mich, I want to piss, [fam.] I want to pee, [with young men] I want to pump ship.

Seicht, [allied to the old ſiegen = ſinken] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) low, not high, flat. [with miners] —es Gebirge, a low mountain. 2) low, not deep, shallow. — pflügen, to plough slightly, not deep; —es Waſſer, —er Fluß, low water, shallow stream; —e Stellen in einem Fluſſe, the fords. *Fig.* —e Kenntniß or Kenntniſſe, superficial, shallow knowledge; —er Scherz, Einfall, a poor or sorry jest, shallow conceit, idea; —es Werk, slight work; —er Menſch, Kopf, a shallow man; —e Gründe, feeble, shallow reasons, slight motives; —es Wiſſen, superficial knowledge. Syn. V. Oberflächlich.

Seicht=gelehrt, *adj.* and *adv.* [modern] superficially educated, with superficial acquirements. **—gelehrte**, *m.* [modern] a pretended doctor, a pretender to learning, one superficially learned, erudite in appearance.

Seichten, *v. tr.* to lower, to make low.

Seichtheit, *f.* Die — des Waſſers nöthigte uns &c., the shallowness, lowness of the water compelled us &c. *Fig.* — eines Schriftſtellers, the dryness, aridity, uninteresting style of an author.

Seichtigkeit, *f.* V. Seichtheit.

Seichtling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [modern] a

shallow-pated fool, coxcomb, a Master Shallow.

Seide, *f.* [*pl.* -n, seldom used, except in commerce and in compound words] [perhaps allied to the Hebr. *sadin*, to the Fr. *satin*] 1) silk. Rohe —, raw silk; gekochte, verarbeitete —, boiled silk [for reeling &c.], thrown silk or dressed silk [that is doubled and twisted together for being converted into tram or organzine]; entſchälte —, silk cleansed or washed [from the gum it naturally has]; gezwirnte —, twisted silk; dreifältig gezwirnte —, twisted thread-silk of three small threads; V. Flock—, Floret—, Stepp—; ein Strang —, a skein of silk, [if doubled] a hank of silk; Wolle, ſo zart wie —, silky wool; *proverb.* and *fig.* V. under Spinnen; wilde — [the coccoon of another moth than the common silk-worm] bastard silk, silk of the atlas-moth &c.; *it.* [of certain sea-pens and the nacre-tribe] byssus, beard; *it.* [in botany] V. —nkraut; *it* virginiſche — [indiſche Rebe], Virginian silk, virgin silk, Indian periploca. 2) [—zeug] silk, silk-stuff, silk-garment. In — gekleidet ſeyn, to be clothed in silk, to be clad in a silk-raiment.

Seiden-arbeit, *f.* 1) work in silk. 2) work of silk, a silken article. —arbeiter, *m.* a silk-workman. —art, *f.* 1) kind, sort or species of silk or organzine. 2) quality of the silk. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* of the nature of silk, [with hosiers] silky. —bälglein, *n.* V. —gehäuſe. —band, *n.* a silk-band, a silk-ribbon. —baſt, *m.* any stuff resembling silk, a silk-bast, biambouns. —bau, *m.* the breeding or rearing of silk-worms. Den —bau treiben, to rear or breed silk-worms, culture of silk. —baumwolle, *f.* silk-cotton [of the silk-cotton-tree or bombax]. —baumwollenzeug, *m.* cloth or stuff made of silk and cotton. —bereiter, *m.* a silk-throwster, silk-manufacturer. —binſe, *f.* cotton-grass, eriophorum, V. Wollgras. —blaſe, *f* [in experimental philosophy] silky bladder. —blume, *f.* artificial or fancy flower of silk. —braſcher, *m.* the glossy black curlew. —kultur, *f.* V. —bau. —damaſt, *m.* silk-damask. —damaſtweber, *m.* silk-damask weaver. —dreher, *m.* a silk-twister or throwster —drucker, *m.* one who figures silks, silk-stuffs, &c. —druckerei, *f.* a workshop where figuring in silks, damask &c. is carried on. —ei, *n.* the coccoon of the silk-worm, the chrysalis or aurelia of the mulberry-moth or silk-worm. —ernte, *f.* the gathering of the coccoons of the silk-worm. —erz, *n.* [in mineralogy] [a variety of verdigris or green copper-ore of a silky lustre] fibrous malachite. —fabrik, *f.* silk-factory or manufactory, a silk-fabric. —fabrikant, *m.* a silk-manufacturer. —faden, *m.* silk-thread. —falter, *m.* the moth of the silk-worm, the mulberry-moth, phalaena mori, [commonly called] the silk-worm. —färber, *m.* a silk-dyer, a dyer in silk. —färberei, *f.* 1) silk-dying, dying in silk. 2) silk-dyer's shop or workshop. —flachs, *m.* V. —kraut. —flocke, *f.* a silk-flake. —flockig, *adj.* and *adv.* covered with silk-flakes, with silky flakes —frucht, *f.* swallow-wort, asclepias. Rieſenmäßig große — frucht, the gigantic asclepias; ſyriſche — frucht, snowy swallow-wort. —gehäuſe, *n.* V. —ei. —geiſt, *m.* [a fluid, that may be extracted from silk] spirits of silk —gewand, *n.* silk-dress, silk-garment, silk raiment. —gewirk, *n.* any silken tissue, texture, web or cloth [as silk-gauze &c.] —glanz, *m.* a silk-gloss, a silky lustre or polish. —gras, *n.* filamentous yucca. —haar, *n.* 1) a thread, small fibre, downy hair of silk. 2) *Fig.* silky hair, [if of the natural colour of silk] fine, glossy or silky flaxen-hair, [in nat. hist.] silky hair, silky or fine glossy coat. —haarig, *adj.* and *adv.* silky-haired, with silken locks, [for animals] with a silky coat, silk-haired. —hähnchen, *n.* [of the family galleruca] silky chrysomela. —hahnenfuß, *m.* glossy crow-foot. —handel, *m.* mercery, silk-trade, silk-commerce. —händler, *m.*, —händlerinn, *f.* a dealer or tradesman in silk, a silk-merchant, a mercer. —handlung, *f.* mercer's shop, shop of or for silk-articles. —haſe, *m.* the Angora rabbit. —haſengarn, *n.* the rovings or cardings of the Angora rabbit. —haſpel, *m.* [in silk-mills] silk-spindle, silk-bobbin, silk-reel, silk-roller, silk-winder. —haſplerinn, *f.* a female who by the hand imitates a spinning-jenny, a silk-girl for winding silk &c.; *it.* [for organzine] a female who spins two single threads into one, removing the slubs of the reeler. —häuschen, *n* V. —ei. —hund, *m.* a spaniel. —hut, *m.* silk-hat. —jaspis, *m.* ribbon-jasper, striped jasper, band-jasper, jaspis. —kaninchen, *n.* V. —haſe. —kante, *f.* [ſeidene Spitzen] blonde, blond-lace. —kardätſche, *f.* a silk card or comb, silk-scribble [in a carding-machine &c. for silk]. —kleid, *n.* a silk-dress. —knäuel, *m.* hank of silk. —koralline, *f.* [a zoophyte] sertularia. —kram, *m.* [obsolete] a mercer's shop. —krämer, *m.* —krämerinn, *f.* [obsolete] a mercer. —kratze, *f.* V. —kardätſche. —kraut, *n.* 1) V. Flachskraut. 2) flax-weed, purging flax, mill-mountain. —laden, *m.* a shop of or for silk-goods. —locke, *f.* a lock of silky hair, a silken lock. —mantel, *m.* a silk-cloak, [in England for King's council &c.] a silk-gown. —manufaktur, *f.* V. —fabrik. —moos, *n.* silky feather-moss or hypnum. —motte, *f.* V. —falter. —mühle, *f.* a silk-mill. —muſchel, *f.* V. Holſtermuſchel. —papier, *n.* paper made of silk, silk-paper; *it.* very fine paper, satin-paper, vellum-paper, hot-pressed paper, tissue-paper, silver-paper. —pflanze, *f.* 1) V. —frucht. 2) silk-plant, hemp-apocynum. —pfühl, *m.* a silk-bolster, silk pillow. —raſch, *m.* [in commerce] silk-plush. —raupe, *f.* 1) the silk-worm. —raupen ziehen to breed or rear, to keep silk-worms. 2) V. Spinnmilbe. —rebe, *f.* [virginiſche —] virgin silk, Virginian silk, Greek-periploca. —reeder, *m.* 1) V. —bereiter. 2) V. —mühle. —reederei, *f.* 1) silk-twisting, silk-doubling, silk-throwing [for converting the silk into tram or else organzine]. 2) V. —haspel. 3) a silk-yarn or silk-tram manufactory. —reich, *adj.* and *adv* silky. —reicher Zeug, silky stuff [as bombazine &c.]. —rock, *m.* [for men] a silk-coat, [for women] a silk-gown; *it.* a silk-petticoat, silk-skirt. —rolle, *f.* a silk-bobbin, reel, [for shalloon, gauze-ribbon &c.] silk-roller. —ſammet, -ſammt, *m.* silk-velvet [opposed to cotton-velvet] V. Sammet. —ſchmetterling, *m.* V. —falter. —ſchnur, *f.* silk-cord, silk-twist; *it.* [with silk-throwsters] tram, coarse organzine; *it.* [with English anglers] silk-gut. —ſchwanz, *m.* the silky chatterer, ampelis maynana; purple-breasted chatterer, ampelis cotinga; [der Kriegvogel] the waxen chatterer, the war-bird or pest-bird of Bohemia. Gefleckter —ſchwanz, the variegated ampelis; braſilianiſcher —ſchwanz, the pompadour chatterer; rother —ſchwanz, red chatterer, ampelis carnifex; der —ſchwanz von Cayenne, the purple-throated chatterer. —ſchweif, *m.* V. —ſchwanz. —ſpinner, *m.*, —ſpinnerinn, *f.* 1) a silk-spinner, a girl in a silk-mill; *fig.* V. —raupe; *it.* V. Spinnmilbe. 2) a merino [sheep]; *it.* Angola-sheep. —ſpinnerei, *f.* 1) [—geſpinnſt] silk-spinning. 2) any place where silk is spun, as a spinning-mill. —ſpitze, *f.* blonde, blond-lace. —ſpule, *f.* a spool for silk, V. —rolle. —ſtaar, *m.* the silky starling or stare. —ſtaude, *f.* V. —rebe. —ſtein, *m.* V. Bergflachs. —ſticker, *m.*, —ſtickerinn, *f.* a silk-embroiderer or fancy worker; —ſtickerrahmen, *m.*, —ſtickerſchiffchen, *n.* silk-frame, silk-shuttle —ſtickerei, *f.* silk-embroidery, fancy-work in silk or gauze. —ſtoff, *m.* 1) the raw-material for silk, raw silk; [if thrown] tram, organzine. 2) silk-stuff. —ſtrang, *m.* a silk-skein. —ſtrick, *m.* silk-cord, silk-string. —träger, *m.* one who wears any silk-garment, one clothed or clad in silk-raiment. —tuch, *n.* a silk-handkerchief, a silk-kerchief. —vögelchen, *n.* V. Weidenzeiſig. —waare, *f.* silk-goods, silk-wares, silk-articles, mercery. —watte, *f.* silk-wadding, silk-felt —weber, *m.* a silk-weaver. —weberſtuhl, *m.* a silk-weaver's loom, a silk-loom. —weberei, *f.* 1) a silk-weaver's trade, the business of silk-weaving. 2) [= Seidenmanufaktur] the manufacturing of silk, silk-weaving. —weich, *adj.* and *adv.* smooth or soft as silk. —weiches Haar, —weiche Locken, silky hair, silky locks. —werk, *n.* silks, silk-work. —wickler, *m.*, —wicklerinn, *f.* a silk-reeler. —winde, *f.* a roller, bobbin, reel for winding silk on. —wirker, *m.* V. —weber. —wirkerſchnur, *f.* [with rope-makers] silk-weaver's string. —wirkerſtuhl, *m.* V. —weberſtuhl. —wirkerei, *f.* V. —weberei. —wolle, *f.* 1) silky or fine wool, Angola-wool, merino-wool. 2) V. —baumwolle. —wollenbaum, *m.* [a species of silk-cotton-tree] the bombax pentandria. —wurm, *m.* silk-worm. —wurmſäure, *f.* [Raupenſäure] bombic acid. —wurmſaures Salz bombiat. —zeug, *m.* silk-stuff. —zucht, *f.* V. —bau —zwirner, *m.*, —zwirnerinn, *f.* a silk-throwster or twister, a maker of tram or organzine. —weich, *adj.* and *adv.* soft as silk, silky, satiny, velvety to the feel.

Seidel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] pint.

Seidelbaſt, *m.* [-es] the common spurge olive mezerion.

Seider, *m* [-s, *pl.* -] [a fish] the chub; appears to be also the miller's thumb, river-bullhead, cottus gobio; V. Jäſe.

Seife, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears allied to the Anglo-Sax. ſipan = einweichen, to ſype = Befeuchtung, as likewise to ſupfen, ſaufen] 1) [with miners] a buddler; *it.* buddling. V. Gold—. 2) soap, [in physics] smegma. Veneſianiſche, ſpaniſche —, Venice-soap, Venetian, Spanish or Castile-soap; ſchwarze —, Thran—, black soap, V Schmier —; —ſieden, machen or kochen, to boil, to make soap; mit — waſchen, to wash with soap, *it* to soap in; dieſer Flecken wird mit — herausgehen, this stain will come out with soap, may be soaped out; [in chemistry] ſaure —n [old], saponules acid; erdige —n, metalliſche —n [old], earthy soaps, metallic soaps.

Seifſtein, *m.* soap-stone, steatite, talcum smectis.

Seifen-aloe, *f.* [a species of water-aloe or stratiotes] the soapy water-soldier, stratiotes aloides. —apfel, *m.* soap-apple, V. —baum. —arbeit, *f.* [with miners] bud-

dling. —arbeiter, *m.* a miner or workman for the buddler. —art, *f.* nature or quality of soap; *it.* kind of soap. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* saponaceous, saponary, soapy, [in physics] smegmatic. —aſche, *f.* ashes of the sapindus or soap-berry tree. —auflöſung, *f.* solution of soap. —bach, *m.* [with miners] stream for buddling, for feeding a buddler. —bad, *n.* a bath or washing-place for silk; *it* [a warm bath prescribed in Germany with so much soap dissolved in it] soap-bath. —balſam, *m.* a soap-balsam [composed of Castile soap, alcohol, camphor and oil of rosemary]. —baum, *m.* —beerbaum, *m.* soap-berry-tree, sapindus. —beere, *f.* *f.* 1) [for shaving] a soap-pea. 2) [the berry of the sapindus saponaria] soap-berry. —beeren, saponaria nucula, baccae Bermudenses. —blaſe, *f.* a soap-bladder or bubble. —blume, *f.* the moringa, morunga nickar, fastigiated gypsophil. —brühe, *f.* V. —waſſer. —büchſe, *f.* box for a soap ball or wash-ball; soap-dish. —erde, *f.* 1) [Walkererde] fuller's earth. 2) V. Speckſtein. —form, *f.* a soap-mould. —gabel, *f.* [with miners] a toothed filtering-board for buddling. —gebirge, *n.* [with miners] alluvium, alluvial deposit; *it.* V. —ſtein. —geiſt, *m.* soap-tincture, saponaceous tincture, spirit of soap. —geſtein, *n.* [with miners] tin obtained from alluvial ore by buddling, stream-tin, wood-tin. —gold, *n.* gold obtained by washing. —graupe, *f.* tin obtained in granules or grains by washing or buddling, stream-tin. —käfer, *m.* fuller's beetle, scarabaeus fullo. —keſſel, *m.* [with soap-boilers] a soap-copper or boiler. —kraut, *n.* 1) soap-wort, bruise-wort, saponaria. Geſtrecktes or ſchweizeriſches —kraut, red soap-wort. 2) V. —blume. 3) white bonduc, grey nickar. 4) [Waſſerfroſchlöffel] water-plantain. —kugel, *f.* soap-ball, wash-ball. —läppchen, *n.* a soaped piece of linen &c. for cleaning the hands, the body. —lauge, *f.* soap-suds. —mittel, *n.* [in medicine] saponaceous remedy. —muthung, *f.* permission of working alluvial ores or alluvial soil containing ore, sand-ore or stream-ore. —nuß, *m.* V. —apfel; *it.* V. —baum. —öl, *n.* oil of soap. —pflanzen, *f. pl.* [in botany] the saponaceous plants, tribe of plants. —pflaſter, *n.* [with surgeons] soap-plaster, a saponaceous plaster. —probe, *f.* specimen of soap; [with dyers] trial of the colours in soapy water. —ſieder, *m.* —ſiederinn, *f.* soap-boiler, wife of a soap-boiler. —ſiederaſche, *f.* soap boiler's ashes. —ſiederei, *f.* 1) soap-fabric, soap-chandler's manufactory. 2) soapboiler's trade. —ſiedergeſell, *m* journeyman soap-boiler. —ſiedergewerk, *n.* —ſiederhandwerk, *n.* trade, company, guilde of soapboilers. —ſiederlauge, *f.* soap-boiler's lye, caustic lye or buck. Das Klarſte von der —ſiederlauge, the clearest soap-lees. —ſiedermeiſter, *m.* a master soap-boiler. —ſpiritus, *m.* V. —geiſt. —ſtein, *m.* 1) V. Speckſtein. 2) V. —geſtein. —ſtiefel, *m.* [with miners] boot for a miner while washing ore in a buddler, jack-boot. —tafel, *f.* cake of soap. —thon, *m.* saponaceous clay. —trögelchen *n.* [to a washing-tub &c.] soap-ledge, soap-dish, soap box. —wäſche, *f* 1) washing with soap. Eine —wäſche halten, machen, to lay up the linen to first, to soap in the dirty clothes. 2) firstings, soaped linen; linen washed with soap. —waſſer, *n* 1) soapy water, soap-suds, suds. Dieſer Zeug behält ſeine Farbe im —waſſer, this stuff keeps its colour in the wash, the colour of this stuff does not run or fade in washing. 2) [for shaving] lather. —werk, *n.* [with miners] buddler; V. —[with miners]. —wurz, *f.* —wurzel, *f.* V. —kraut. Spaniſche —wurzel, spanish nickar. —zäpfchen, *n.* suppository. —zinn, *n.* V. Flußzinn.

Seifen, *v. tr.* 1) to soap. Das — &c., soaping; [with miners] washing, buddling. 2) [with miners] to wash, to buddle the ore. Gold &c. —, to wash gold &c.

Seifenen, Seifnen, *v. tr.* [with miners] V. Seifen [with miners].

Seifener, V. Seifner.

Seifer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -]. —inn, *f.* a soaper [in]; [with miners] an ore-washer, a workman at a buddler.

Seificht, *adj.* and *adv.* soapy, saponaceous. —e mineraliſche Waſſer, saponaceous mineral waters or spas.

Seifig, *adj.* and *adv.* soapy. —e Hände, soapy hands; *it.* V. Seifenartig.

Seifner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -]. 1) V. Seifenarbeiter. 2) [in mining affairs] renter or lessee of alluvial soil where degraded ore is supposed to be.

Seige, Seihe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears allied to ſiegen in the word verſiegen, also to ſinken and ſenken] 1) filtration; [with cooks] straining, passing through a strainer, colander or sieve. 2) a strainer, a colander, a sieve, a filter; *it.* [any porous machine for percolating as] a biggin. 3) dregs, grounds, lees; [in physics] sediment, residuum, deposit, colature; [with brewers] grains; *it.* [die Trebern] grounds of malt; [of a pipe for water] sink.

Seige- or Seihe-brühe, *f.* strained broth. —faß, *n.* a strainer: any vessel with a strainer or filter. —kaſten, *m.* [in paper-mills] the vat-trepan; *it.* the size-filter, grate of the copper for the size. —korb, *m.* [with brewers] a strainer or sieve of wicker. —pfanne, *f.* a colander. —rahmen, *m.* a frame for a straining-cloth. —ſack, *m.* 1) a sack for grains. 2) a filtering-sack or bag, a jelly-bag; [with apothecaries] straining-bag, Hippocrates' sleeve. —ſchwamm, *m.* a filtering sponge. —ſtein, *m.* V. Filtrirſtein. —ſtroh, *n.* [with brewers] straw for straining the wort over. —topf, *m.* a biggin. —trichter, *m.* [with coopers] a grated funnel. —tuch, *n.* sieve, straining-cloth, a filtering-cloth, V. —ſack 2). Das —tuch an einer Preſſe, the strainer af a press. —wagen, *m.* wagon for carrying grains, also for wood or charcoal &c; *it.* a water-cart. —zeug, *n.* any straining, draining or filtering apparatus.

Seigen, Seihen, [V. Seige] *v. tr.* to filter, to strain, to defecate by percolation. Milch durch ein leinenes Tuch —, to strain milk through a linen cloth; Weine durch einen Seihſack —, to filter or strain wines through a filtering bag; Molken —, to strain whey; den Kaffee —, to strain coffee, to fine coffee by straining. Das — &c., filtration, straining; [with apothecaries] colature; die Kunſt des —s, colation. Syn. Seigen or Seihen, Sieben, Sichten. The two first are used for fluids, the two latter for dry substances; hence ſeihen or ſeigen is to strain, filter, defecate, percolate; ſieben simply means to sift with a sieve, implying the mere action of shaking the sieve with its contents, whereas ſichten means to sift &c. and thereby fine. We ſichten corn from the chaff not only by a sieve, but also by winnowing; both ſieben and ſichten mean to sift, to bolt, to searce, the latter alone embraces the idea of that fining, which is the result of such sifting, having its own independent meaning of, to fine, to winnow, to separate from the coarser part', whether a sieve be employed or not.

Seiger, [from the old ſiegen (in verſiegen) = to sink] *adj.* and *adv.* perpendicular, plumb, vertical. —e Linie, plumb-line, [in geometry] a perpendicular, perpendicular line; [in dialling, conics and perspective] a vertical line; —er Gang, [in mining] a perpendicular lode [of a heaving &c. which extends from the ninetieth degree as low as the seventy fifth].

Seiger-gerade, *adj.* and *adv.* [with miners] right down or right up [without flooking]. —gerade, *n.* perpendicular direction. —kluft, *f.* [with miners] perpendicular rent or crack. —recht, *adj.* and *adv.* [with miners] up straight, down straight, right up or down. —richte, *f.* V. —gerade. —riß, *m.* [with miners] profile of a mine. —ſchacht, *m.* [with miners] perpendicular shaft. —teufe, —tiefe, *f.* 1) [with miners] perpendicular depth. 2) cathetus.

1. Seiger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [instead of Zeiger?] [obsolete or in poetry] a time-keeper, a time-piece, clock; *it.* an hour-glass, a sand-glass. Der — zeigt und ſchlägt die Stunden, the clock shews and strikes the hours; der — läuft, the sand of the hour-glass, of the minute-glass is ebbing or running away; der — ſteht, the clock stands or does not go, the sand is out.

Seiger-gang, *m.* the movement, going of a clock or watch. —gewicht, *n.* V. Uhrgewicht. —ſchlag, *m.* V. Glockenſchlag —ſtunde, *f.* [fam.] time of day, the hour.

2. Seiger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. Seiger, *adj.*] [in seamen's lang.] Der kleine —, the hand-lead; der große —, the deep-sea lead.

3. Seiger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to ſickern &c.] [in salterns] inspector of salterns, foreman at the brine-spring.

4. Seiger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from ſeihen, ſeigen] 1) one who strains or filters, a strainer or filterer. 2) V. Sieb, Trichter. 3) [die Seige, Seihe] strainer, filter, colander, sieve.

Seiger-abtreiber, *m.* [in refining] a refiner, a workman who separates the silver remaining in the lead after the fusion either by refining or parting. —arbeit, *f.* liquation, fusion, parting. —blech, *n.* cheek, side plate of the crucible &c. —blei, *n.* lead for refining. —darndel, *m.* V. —dorn. —darrofen, *m.* [with founders] a roasting-furnace [for reducing the gangue or matrix of silver]. —dorn, *m.* 1) a matt of roasted copper [out of which the silver is to be refined or parted]. 2) —dörnlein, *n.* litharge-slag [after refining]. —gekrätz, *n.* V. —krätz. —glätte, *f.* litharge [produced by refining]. —haken, *m.* hook or crook for the scoriae and slag. —herd, *m.* the hearth of a fusing or smelting furnace; *it.* V. —hütte. —hütte, *f.* [with miners] hut, building or place for refining, for parting, for the roasting or reducing of copper. —hüttengekrätz, *n.* V. —krätz. —hüttengezäh, *n.* utensils for refining copper. —krätz, *n.* the straws or

particles that fall off in the liquation of metals. —ofen, *m.* [for refining silver and lead from the copper] fusing-furnace, smelting-furnace. —ofenbruch, *m.* the fragments or matts of an ore [in a reverberatory furnace &c.]. —pfanne, *f.* earthenware pot [holding lumps of pyrites &c. in a furnace]. —röhre, *f.* [with founders &c.] [Zugröhre] furnace chimney or flue. —roſtdorn, *m.* V. —dorn. —ſcharte, *f.* iron-plate or cheek of a furnace of eliquation. —ſchiefer, *m.* a cone, cake or lump of roasted copper. —ſchlacke, *f.* slag of copper-ore. —ſtück, *n.* piece of any roasted ore or matt. —tiegel, *m.* [with founders] pot or pan for a smelting or refining furnace. —wand, *f.* wall of a roasting furnace —zeug, *n.* 1) regulus of copper. 2) V. —büttengezäh.

Seigern, *v.tr.* [with miners] V. Abſeigern; [with metallurgists] to eliquate, to refine, to dry part, to roast copper. Das — &c., eliquation, liquation, roasting.

Seigerungsſtück, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [with refiners] V. Seigerſtück.

Seihe, Seihen, Seiher, V. Seige, Seigen, Seiger.

Seihkorb, —ſtein &c., V. Seigekorb &c.

Seil, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e, low and provincial —er] [appears allied to Zeile] rope, cord, cordage, line. Ein hänfenes —, a hempen rope; dünnes —chen, a thin line, whipcord, string; dreidrähtiges, vieldrähtiges —, a rope of three yarns or skains, of several yarns; einfaches, einmal gedrehtes —, a rope-yarn, a strand; ein — drehen, ſpinnen, to twist a rope, to spin a yarn; Hanf zu —en ſpinnen, to spin hemp into ropes; mit einem — befeſtigen, zuſammenziehen, to lash, tie or fasten with a rope or line, to cord; Wäſche auf ein — hängen, to hang out the clothes on a line; eine Laſt mit —en in die Höhe heben, to raise a weight with ropes; — im Ballhauſe, the line in a fives or tennis court; auf dem — tanzen, to dance on the tight-rope or slack-rope; [with miners] das — auflegen, auftragen, to wind up the rope with a winch; — und Kübel einwerfen, to let down the rope and bucket; zu — ſchicken, to sink or let the bucket down the shaft, to fill the bucket or tub; das — [in mechanics], the pulley; [in sportsmen's lang.] — aus! [a cry to the dog when he lags in the leash] hei, hei! hei on! [in seamen's lang.] — und Treil, [Segel, Taue &c.] rigging; V. Brunnen—, Glocken—, Narren—, Zieh—; *it.* die —e, the traces [as rope-harness]; *fig.* V. Göpelkette; zu —e bringen, ſchicken [in mining, zu Tage fördern], to bring any thing to light, to extract. *Fig.* Einem das — über den Kopf werfen [in pop. lang. for ihn berücken], to catch any one in one's snares or toils, to noose any one, to lassoo any one; in den —en der Liebe gehen [rather obsolete and in bad taste, with poets] to fall into the snares of love.

Seil-dreher, *m.* V. Seiler. —fiſcher, *m.* [little used] an angler, a troller, a fly-fisher. —fiſcherei, *f.* [little used] fishing with a rod and line, angling. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in architecture] cabled. Eine —förmig gewundene Auskehlung, a cabled fluting. —gewächs, *n.* V. Traubenſtrauch. —gurt, *m.* braces, straps, [comic] gallowses. —haken, *m.* [with miners] a hook for refastening broken chains. —händler, *m.* rope-dealer or merchant. —kraut, *n.* common club-moss. —kreuz, *n.* [in heraldry] a cabled cross. —litze, *f.* a rope-wick or match. —macher, *m.* 1) V. Seiler. 2) [in seamen's lang.] V. Segelmacher. —maſchine, *f.* [in mechanics] a funicular machine. —rad, *n.* [in mechanics] a wheel or whirl turned by a rope. —ring, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] ring-bolt, anchor-ring. —ſcheide, *f.* [with saddlers] back-band. —ſchleife, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] a sail-loop. —ſchlitten, *m.* V. Seilerſchlitten. —ſtäbe, *pl.* [in paper-mills] rope or linepegs [in the drying-room]. —tanz, *m.* dance on the tight or slack-rope —tanzen, *v. intr.* to dance on the tight-rope, on the slack-rope. Das —tanzen, rope-dancing. —tänzer, *m.*, —tänzerinn, *f.* rope-dancer; [with the Greeks] schoenobates; [with the Romans] funambulist. —tänzerkunſt, *f.* 1) art of rope-dancing. 2) [—tänzerkunſtſtück] a feat in rope-dancing. —tänzeriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* like a rope-dancer, in a rope-dancer's way or manner. —tänzerſtange, *f.* rope-dancer's balancing pole. —werk, *n.* cordage, rope-work; [in seamen's lang.] rigging, cables, shrouds, hausers &c. —werk eines Artilleriezuges, breaching of an artillery train; das —werk aufwickeln, to sheep-shank or sharpen the ropes; Verdeck von —werk, a ship's netting for the waist; laufendes —werk, running rigging.

Seile, *f.* V. Sahlweide 1).

Seilen, I. *v. tr.* 1) [= ziehen] [with rope-makers] to warp the yarns. 2) to rig with ropes &c. Ein Schiff —, to rig a ship, to furnish a ship with her rope-tackle, cables &c. 3) to cord. II. *v. intr.* [in seamen's lang.] V. Segeln.

Seiler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* ropemaker, ropemaker's wife.

Seiler-arbeit, *f.* ropemaker's work. —bahn, *f.* a rope-walk, rope-alley. —garn, *n.* ropemakers yarn. —geſchirr, *n.* ropemaker's tools, utensils. —geſell, *m.* a journeyman ropemaker. —handwerk, *n.* ropemaker's trade. —hütte, *f.* hut, shed, lodge of a ropemaker. —kamm, *m.* sail-maker's hatchel. —leier, or —lehre, *f* [a tool for keeping the yarns apart] the top. —kunſt, *f.* art of rope-making. —meiſter, *m.* a master ropemaker. —platz, *m.* V. —bahn. —rad, *n.* the rope-wheel. —ſchlitten, *m.* the rope-sledge. —ſpule, *f.* a spindle of a heaver or iron-crank [that fits in to the breast-board]. —zeug, *n.* 1) the tools or tackle of the ropemaker. 2) [in mechanics] winch-wheel, windlass-wheel.

Seilweide, *f.* V. Sahlweide.

Seim, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in Anglo-Sax. ſeim = fat] any mucilaginous or gelatinous fluid, a jelly. — von Gerſte [more usual Gerſtenſeim or Gerſtenſchleim], barley-gruel, barley-broth, barley-water; — von Zucker [Zuckerſeim], sugar-water.

Seimhonig, *m.* virgin honey; *it.* strained or white honey, [classically] sincere honey.

Seime, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Sims &c.] [dünnes Seil] [obsolete] twine, string, twist.

Seimen, [from Seim] I. *v. intr.* to be mucilaginous. Die Gerſte ſeimet gut, barley yields a great deal of mucilage. II. *v. tr.* Gerſte —, to boil barley for making barley-gruel or barley-water; den Honig —, to strain honey from the comb.

Seimicht, *adj.* and *adv.* mucilaginous.

Seimig, *adj.* and *adv.* [Seim gebend] —e Gerſte, barley very mucilaginous.

1. Sein, *personal pron.* Man ſpottet —, [or still better] —er, they make fun or game of him; ich erinnere mich — [or better] —er nicht mehr, I no longer remember him; um — [or better] —er ſelbſt willen, for the sake of himself; —er nicht mehr mächtig ſeyn, to be no longer master of himself or one's self.

2. Sein, -e [*pl.* -e] [appears allied to the verb ſeyn, to the Lat. *sum* &c.] *poss. pron.* his, its. 1) [with a substantive]. — Kind, —e Frau, —e Freundinn, —e Kinder, Aeltern, his child, wife, female friend, children, parents; er mit —er Frau und —en Kindern, he, [and] his wife and children; er —es Theils, as for him; V. —ethalben, —etwegen 2) [his own] Dieſes Haus iſt —, this house is his; dieſe Kinder ſind — or dieß ſind —e Kinder, these children are his; es iſt — und ſoll — bleiben, it is his own, and shall remain his, so; — iſt die Macht, his, to him is the power; — iſt die Schande, to him, his is the shame, the shame is his; nicht mein Vater, ſondern —er, not my father, but his. 3) [= deſſelben] Er ging mit dem Pächter auf —en Acker, he went with the farmer into his field, into the field of the latter; Alles, was dein Glück in —em Laufe aufhalten kann, every thing, that thy good fortune can check in his career. 4) [reflecting upon or used relatively to the antecedent *he* or *him*] Eine Verurtheilung wie —e war, a judgment such as his was; des Lemnius —e or die[jenige] des Lemnius, that of Lemnius; — Aufwand überſteigt des Fürſten —en or den[jenigen] des Fürſten, his expenses exceed those of the prince, the prince's. V. Seinige.

3. Sein, -e, -es [used in addressing persons of the male sex of a very low condition] your. Hat Er —e Arbeit gethan? have you finished your job?

Sein, *v. intr.* V. Seyn.

Seine, [der, die, das] 1) his; V. Sein; *it.* V. Seinige. 2) —, [-r] *f.* his; V. Sein [*pron.*].

Seiner, [ſeine, ſeines] 1) V. Sein. 2) Seiner; V. Sein 1.

Seinerlei, *adv.* of his or its kind.

Seinerſeits, *adv.* as for him, for his part, on his side, he for one.

Seinethalben, [rather fam.], —wegen, —willen, for his part, as for him, on his account; for his sake. — könnte ich vor Hunger ſterben, if it depended on him I might die for hunger; er ſagte, — könnte ich es thun, he said, that for his part, I could do it; ich habe es nur — gethan, I have only done it for his sake.

Seinige, [der, die, das] *pron.* his, its. Dies überſteigt meine Kräfte wie die —n, this exceeds my strength as it does his; Einem jeden das — or Seine, to every one his own; er hat das — or Seine, he has his, his own, his share &c.; er fordert nur das —, das Seine, he only demands his own; er hat das — gethan, he has done his duty, his part; ein Jeder thue das —, let every one do his duty, his part; die —n, die Seinen [ſeine Familie], his family, his relations; er ſorgt für die —n, die Seinen, he is solicitous for his own family, his own kindred; der General wurde von den —n [von ſeinen Leuten] verlaſſen, the general was abandoned,

deserted by his men, troops &c.; der Herr verläßt die —n nicht, God does not abandon his own, the faithful; Gott kennt die —n, God knows his own, the elect.

Seint, *adv.* [obsolete and provincial, with common people] V. Seit.

Seíſen, *v. tr.* [in seamen's lang.] to lash, to seize

Seíſing, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in seamen's lang.] a hand leech-line, gasket. Aug —, gasket with eye or loop; Kabelar —, nipper; Bauch —, bunt-casket, middle-gasket of a yard; Beſchlag —, point reef-line.

Seít, [in Anglo-Sax. ſith is late; in Icel. and Swed. *sid* is late and down; it is either allied to ſeyn = to last, or else to ſitzen] *adv.* since. — dieſer Zeit, since then, since that time, from that time forth; — dem Tage, da &c, since the day when &c.; — der Zeit, daß &c., since the time, that &c.; — ſeiner Geburt, — dieſem unglücklichen Augenblicke, since his birth, since this unfortunate moment; — geſtern, — der Erbauung Roms, since yesterday, since the building of Rome; — meines Bruders Tode, since my brother's death; — Oſtern, since easterday; — wann iſt er hier? how long has he been here? — einem Jahre kömmt er nicht mehr, iſt er todt? he has not come for a whole year, is he dead? — kurzem, a short while ago; — meines Hierſeyns or [more usual] meinem Hierſeyn, since I have been here; — Georgs II. Regierung, since the reign of George II.; — dem, daß ich Sie nicht geſehen habe, since I saw you, since I have seen you, since seeing you; haben Sie ihn — her or — dem geſehen? have you seen him since, since that, since then? Niemand hat — dem mehr davon geſprochen, nobody has spoken any more about it since; — dem er ſo viel ißt, since he has commenced eating so much; — dem ich ſie ſah, — dem denke ich immer an ſie, since I saw her, [since then] I am constantly thinking of her.

Seítdem and **Seitdèm,** *adv.* [for ſeit dem, V. under Seit] since.

Seite, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in Anglo-Sax. and Swed. *sid* = wide, broad, in Lat. *situs* is situation] 1) side. Die obere, die untere —, the upper, under side, the superior, inferior side; die rechte, die linke or unrechte, verkehrte — [eines Zeuges], the right, the wrong side [of a stuff]; Sammet, der auf beiden —n gleich ſchön iſt, velvet equally beautiful on both sides; ein Tuch auf der linken — mit Karden reinigen, to trim a stuff on the wrong side; einen Zeug auf die ſchöne or gute, auf die unrechte — legen, to lay a stuff on its good or right, on its wrong side; rechte — einer Münze, the head or impress of a coin; unrechte, verkehrte — einer Münze, the tail, arms, reverse of a coin; Etwas von or auf allen —n betrachten, to examine any thing on all sides; die — eines Blattes, eines Buches, the side, page of a leaf, of a book [blank or not]; eine — leſen &c., to read &c. a page; eine ganze —, a whole, complete, full an entire page; die erſte — eines Blattes [with printers], the recto; die umgekehrte, andere — [with printers], the verso; ein Stein, der vier Schuh auf allen —n hat, a stone measuring four feet on every side; die rechte — des Altars, the right side of the altar, the right hand side of the communion table; drehen Sie den Tiſch auf dieſe —, turn the table on this side, round this way; einen Schinken auf der guten — anſchneiden, to cut a ham on the right side, the deep side; — eines Würfels, the side, face of a die; die —n eines Berges, Hauſes, the sides of a hill, of a house; die — gegen den Hof &c., the side facing the court-yard &c.; die vordere — einer Mauer, the front side of a wall; ein Thurm von ſechs —n, a hexagonal tower, a tower of six sides; kleine, äußere — eines Körpers, der dergleichen —n mehr hat, a facet; die —n eines behauenen Steines, the sides, faces of a hewn stone; [with masons] einen Stein auf die breite, ſchmale — legen, to lay a stone on its broad, narrow or small side; einen Stein in der Mauer mit der ſchmalen — herauslegen, to lay a stone in a wall endwise, to lay a header; [in botany] die innere — der Theile einer Pflanze, the inner side, the inward or internal face of a plant; die äußere —, the outer or outward side, the external face; die Theile, wo — gegen — liegt, the parts applied face to face; [in geometry] die —n einer Figur [Umfangslinien], the sides of a figure. *Fig.* Sich von der guten or ſchönen — zeigen, to shew one's-self in one's best colours, on one's fairest side; er zeigte ſich da von einer ſchlechten —, he shewed himself there in a bad light, in an unfavourable point of view, to his disadvantage; Etwas von ſeiner guten, von der ſchlechten — betrachten, to regard any thing on its good, on its bad side, in its favourable, unfavourable bearing or aspect; man ſehe die Sache an, von welcher — man will, look at the thing on which side one will; jede Sache hat ihre gute und [ihre] ſchlimme —, every thing has its good and its bad side; there are two sides to every question; von der einen — [in einer Hinſicht] iſt er zu bedauern, on one side [in one respect] he is to be pitied; die ſchwache — in einem Rechtshandel, the weak side of a cause; Einen an der ſchwachen — faſſen, angreifen, to seize any one by his weak side, to turn any one's weak side to account; ſich auf die ſchlimme — legen [in fam. lang.], to give one's self up to vicious habits, bad courses, to turn out bad; ſich auf die faule — legen [in pop. lang.], to give one's self up to laziness, to become or grow lazy; auf Eines — ſeyn, treten, to espouse or take up any one's side, part, party, cause; Einen auf ſeine — ziehen, to draw any one to one's side, to gain any one over to one's party or cause; von meiner —, on my side, for my part, as for me; ich erwarte, was von ſeiner — geſchehen wird, I am waiting for what will be done on his side; es ſind auf der einen — ſo viel Zeugen, als auf der andern, there are as many witnesses on the one side as on the other; die Meinungen lenkten ſich auf dieſe —, the opinions inclined on or to this side; er hatte die Lacher auf ſeiner —, he had the laughers on his side; von der einen und von der andern —, on or from the one and the other side; von —n des Königs, on the part of the King [in the King's name]; von meiner —, on my part [in my name]; von —n des Vaters, von väterlicher — verwandt, allied on the part, side of the father, by the paternal side; ſie ſind von mütterlicher — mit einander verwandt, they are allied by or on the maternal side, V. Seitenverwandt. 2) [= Gegend] side, region, country, district. Die öſtliche &c. —, the eastern &c. side; V. Abend—, Mittag—, Mitternacht—, Morgen—; von der — des Gebirges, on the side of the mountains &c.; von allen —n, on or from all sides; von welcher — kömmt das Gewitter? what side does the storm come from? man kann auf allen —n dort anlanden, one can land there on all sides. 3) [faces of a body between the front one and the rear] Die —n eines Gebäudes, the sides of a building; das Hauptgebäude hat zwei Gallerien zur —, the principal building has two galleries on either side, is flanked by two galleries; die —n einer Straße, the sides of a street; die — eines Schiffes, the side of a ship; einem feindlichen Schiffe die — zukehren, to lay one's self along side the enemy's ship, to lay one's broadside to the enemy's vessel; das Schiff liegt auf der —, the ship lies on her side, on her beam-ends; ein Schiff auf die — winden, to lay a ship on her side, on her beam-ends, to keelhaul a ship; dem Winde die — bieten [aufbraſſen], to bring to; die rechte, linke —, the right, left side [of a man]; auf der — liegen, to lie on one side, on one's side; die Hände in die — ſtemmen, to put one's hands on one's sides, [fam. and popular in a quarrel &c.] to put one's arms a-kimbo; er ſtemmt vor Langeweile die Arme in die —, he puts his hands in his pockets for want of something to do; ſich vor Lachen die —n halten, to hold one's sides for laughter; auf der einen — lahm ſeyn, to be palsied on one side; Schmerzen in der — haben, to have pains in the side, to have a stitch; an der — verwundet, wounded in the side; er bekam einen fürchterlichen Stoß in die — [in fighting with small arms], he received a frightful lunge, wound in the side; er trug den Degen an der —, he wore his or a sword; Einem zur — ſtehen, ſitzen, to stand, sit by any one's side, alongside of any one; Einen von der — anſehen, [generally from contempt, also from suspicion], to look at any one from one side, from out the corner of one's eyes, askant, [also] to cast a suspecting glance, to give a suspicious look at any one; Etwas von der — zeichnen, to take a profile, a side-likeness of any thing; einen Kopf von der — mahlen, to paint a head in profile; den Feind von der — angreifen, to attack the enemy in flank; dem Feinde die — blosgeben, to expose one's flank to the enemy; dem Feinde in die — fallen, to take the enemy in flank; das Fußvolk war auf den —n durch Reiterei gedeckt, the infantry was flanked by the cavalry; auf die andere — ſchwimmen, to swim to the other side, so swim across the river &c.; zur — [daneben], aside; Einem zur — ſeyn [bei, um ihn ſeyn], to be at any one's side, near any one; Einem zur — gehen, to go to any one's side, *it.* [*fig.* = zur Hand gehen], to come up to any one's help, to stand by any one's side. *Fig.* Einem nicht von der — kommen, not to stir from any one's side, not to leave him, to be always by him; ich kam Tag und Nacht nicht von ſeiner —, I did not stir from his side day or night. 4) [a place more remote from the others] Einen auf die —, bei — ziehen, um mit ihm zu ſprechen, to take or draw any one on one side, aside, to speak with him; auf die — [ſeitwärts] gehen, to go on one side, aside; als der Fürſt erſchien, ſtellte ſich Jedermann zur —, auf die —, when the prince appeared, every one placed or ranged himself on one side; tretet auf die —! auf die — getreten! give way! ſich auf die — machen [in fam lang. for ſich ſchnell wegbegeben], to take one's self off double quick, to beat a retreat, to cut one's stick; Etwas auf die — bringen [heimlich wegſchaffen],

to put any thing aside, on one side, ont of the way; er hat ſeine beſten Sachen auf die — geſchafft, he has removed, put aside or out of the way his best things; er hat Geld bei — gelegt, he has laid money by; Etwas auf die —, bei — legen [es nicht weiter betrachten], to put any thing on one side, aside. *Fig.* Wir wollen das jetzt bei — ſetzen, we will lay, put that by now, for the present; dies bei — geſetzt, this put aside, laid by; let us pass by that, pass over that; let us skip [over] that, leave that alone; Scherz bei —! jesting aside, apart! bei —, auf die — räumen, to range on one side, to put out of the way, *it.* [*fig*] to kill, to assassinate; das iſt ſeine ſchwache —, that is his weak side, that is the weak point in his character.

Seit-ab, *adv.* [nach der Seite ab] aside, apart; [on the stage] off, exit. Er geht —ab [—wärts ab], exit. —halb, *adv.* V. —wärts. —wärts, *adv.* sidewards, on one side, aside, laterally. —wärts gehen, ſtehen, to go sideways or sidewards, to stand on one side; er ging vor lauter Verlegenheit, vor lauter Reſpekt —wärts ab, zur Thüre hinaus, he made his exit, backed out through the door sidling or sideways out of sheer embarrassment, out of pure respect; [in botany] eine Narbe, die —wärts ſitzend iſt, a lateral stigma; eine —wärts ſtehende Wurzel, a lateral root. —weges, *adv.* aside from the way, out of the way or road, aside of the road.

*) **Seiten-abriß**, *m.* profile. —abtheilung, *f.* separation aside, apart; [with printers] division into pages. —abweichung, *f.* deviation aside. —achſe, *f* [in geometry] the radius of a perpendicular line from the centre to the side of a polygon, apotheme. —ader, *f.* lateral vein. —adergang, *m.* [in anatomy] lateral sinus. —after, *m.* [in different worms] lateral anus or vent. —ähre, *f.* [in grasses] a side-ear [several small ones forming the whole ear]. —allee, *f.* side-alley. —angriff, *m.* a side-attack, flank attack. —anſicht, *f.* 1) a side-view. 2) a side-face, a profile. —aſt, *m* a side-branch. —balken, *m.* side-post, side-beam. —band, *n.* side-band; [in anatomy] lateral ligament. —bart, *m.* 1) [not much used] side-beard, whiskers. 2) [in nat. hist.] [die Fühl- or Freßſpitzen der Inſekten] the antennae, antennas. 3) [with organ-builders] the ear, slit, mouth of a pipe. —bau, *m.* V. Nebengebäude, Anbau 4). —baum, *m.* cheek of a gun-carriage [for the trunnions]. —beet, *n.* side-bed, side-parterre. —bein, *n.* side-bone, lateral bone. Die —beine des Kopfes, V. Gedankenbein. —beiſtoß, *m.* Der —beiſtoß an einem Schranke [with joiners], hinge-piece of a cupboard or wardrobe; a strip veneered on the cheek of a wardrobe to which the butt-hinges or esse-hinges are screwed on. —binde, *f.* lateral band, side-band. —blatt, [*dim.* —blättchen, *n.*] side-leaf, lateral leaf; [in botany] pinnate leaf; pinnulate leaf; [on the side of certain things] wing, leaf. —blätter, back-straps, back-flaps [of common horse-harness]. —blech, *n.* 1) side-plate, cheek-plate [of any thing]. 2) cheek-plate of a gun-carriage; *it.* the cap-square. —blick, *m.* a side-look; [of lust or false scorn] a leer; [of hatred or contempt] a look a kance. —blutader, *f.* lateral vein; [in anatomy] —blutader am Oberarme, collateral vein. —blüte, *f.* [in botany] lateral inflorescence. —brett, *n.* a lateral board, a side-plank. Die —bretter eines Bettgeſtelles, the side-boards of a German bedstead. —dach, *n.* side-roof. —damm, *m.* a side-dam, lateral dike. —drempel, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] stanchions of the port-holes. —ecke, *f.* [in geometry] lateral solid angle. —erbe, *m.*, —erbinn, *f.* collateral heir, heiress. —erbſchaft, *f.* collateral inheritance or succession. —erhöhung, *f.* side-elevation, raising or rising on one side; [in anatomy] [in the brain] collateral eminence. —feld, *n.* a side-field, field at the side. —flach, *adj.* flat-sided; [in nat. hist.] —flacher Körper, compressed body. —fläche, *f.* lateral face, side-face. Die liegenden —flächen, the adjacent faces or sides. —fleck, or —flecken, *m* 1) side-stain, side-spot. —flecke an die Schuhe ſetzen, to put side-pieces to shoes [for mending], to have one's shoes pieced. 2) [in nat. hist.] —flecken [Umberfiſch] sea-crow, one-spotted umbre. —flügel, *m.* V. —gebäude. —futter, *n.* side-lining. —gang, *m.* side alley; [in seamen's lang.] —gang eines Schiffes, quarter-gallery; [in a theatre] slips. —gaſſe, *f.* side-street, adjacent street; *it.* by-street, V. Nebengaſſe. —gebäude, *n.* 1) wing of a building, the pavillion. Haus mit einem —gebäude, a house with a wing on to it; *it.* [Nebengebäude] out-house, out-building, offices. 2) a side-building, neighbouring or adjoining tenement. —gebirge, *n.* a mountain at the side or on one side. an adjacent or adjoining mountain. —gedränge, *n.* crowd, throng at the side, on one side. —geſicht, *n.* [more usual Profil] side-face, profile. —gewehr, *n.* side-arms. —giebel, *m.* [Quergiebel] side-gable. —haar, *n.* side-hair. —haken, *m.* 1) side-hook, side-crook. 2) a side-hook for the cheeks of the trough in a crushing-mill. —hammer, *m.* [with braziers] a side-hammer [for forming the sides of coppers &c.]. —haus, *n.* the wing built to a house; *it.* out-house, side-house, adjoining, adjacent or neighbouring house. —hieb, *m.* a side-blow, a swinging blow, [with prize-fighters] a back-hander. *Fig.* a home-thrust, a sharp rap over the knuckles, a dry wipe. —hobel, *m.* [with gunsmiths] googe. —höhle, *f.* a side-den, lateral cavern. [in anatomy] Die —höhlen des Hirns, the lateral ventricles of the brain. —holz, *n* a side-wood; *it.* a wood at the side of another; [with printers] cheek; [in seamen's lang.] fishes, side-piece. —hüter, *m.* [with printers] [Cuſtos] catch-word. —kammer, *f.* contiguous or adjoining chamber, side-room. —kante, *f.* lateral edge, side-edge. —kanten-Winkel, angle of the lateral edges. —kiſſen, *n.* side-cushion [of a coach]. —kopfmuskel, *m.* [in anatomy] rectus capitis posticus minor; [with French anatomists] the atloido-occipital. —kopfweh, *n.* side-headache. —kraft, *f.* [in physics] a side-force, a lateral power. —lade, *f.* V. Beilade. —lähmung, *f.* hemiplegia. —lang, *adj.* and *adv.* of one page or more in length; page long, pages long. —lange Redeſätze, periods a page long, of a page-length. —leder, *n.* side-leather; [with shoemakers] V. —futter. —lehne, *f.* side-prop [for leaning on]; [on arm-chairs &c.] the arm; [of a staircase] balustrade, bannister. —licht, *n.* a side-light. —lier, *n.* [in salterns] side-wall, cheek-wall [enclosing the fire-hearth]. —linie, *f.* side-line, lateral line; [in landmeasure] collateral line. —locke, *f.* side-lock, side-curl, [with ladies when the curl is very fine and wiry] a whisker-curl. —mauer, *f.* side-wall, adjoining or contiguous wall. —mauer an einem Kamine, jamb of a chimney; [with founders] die —mauern eines Ofens, sides of a furnace; —mauer an einer Schleuſe, side-lining, parallel wall of a sluice. —muskel, *m.* —muskel der Luftröhre [a muscle arising from the back of the wing of the thyroid cartilage], thyreo-arytaenoideus. —naſenſchlagader, *f.* [in anatomy] lateral nasal artery. —polſter, *n.* side-bolster [of a sofa &c.]; *it.* V. —kiſſen. —punkt, *m.* [in geography] collateral point. Nordoſt, Nordweſt, Südoſt, Südweſt ſind die vier —punkte, North-east, North-west, South-east, South-west are the four collateral points. —rand, *m.* [in a book] side-margin, the margin; [in nat. hist.] [border between the end- and root-margin] lateral margin. —ring, *m.* side-ring. —ringgießbeckenmuskel, *m.* [in anatomy] crico-arytaenoideus obliquus vel lateralis [to open the glottis]. —ringſchildknorpelband, *n.* crico-thyroideus [pulls the thyroid towards the cricoid cartilage]. —rolle, *f.* [in architecture] [a kind of console] hyperthyron. —ſchiene, *f.* iron-clasp of a plough-axle. —ſchildzungenband, *n.* [in anatomy] crico-thyroideus. —ſchirm, *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] side-shelter, side-cover. —ſchirm für die Nothdurft, side-skreen as a bush &c. to do one's necessities. —ſchlag, *m.* a side-blow, side-stroke. —ſchlagader, *f.* [in anatomy] lateral artery. —ſchlägel, *m.* [with braziers] a mallet &c for the sides of a kettle &c. —ſchmerz, *m.* pain or stitch in the side, side-ache. —ſchnitt, *m.* [in lithotomy] lateral incision. —ſchritt, *m.* [in dancing] a side-step, a chassé right or left. —ſchwimmer, *m.* [Plattfiſch] flat-fish, pleuronectes. —ſegel, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] side-sail. —ſprung, *m.* [in fencing] a side-spring [instead of parrying a lunge]; [in riding] side-leap. Sein Pferd hat ſich durch einen —ſprung den Schenkel verrenkt, his horse by a side-leap has put out its shoulder, has got a shoulder-slip. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Einen —ſprung, —ſprünge machen, to edge, shift or turn off [from] the subject, to use a turn-off, to make evasions. —ſtändig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] lateral. —ſtändiger Blumenſtiel, lateral peduncle. —ſtechen, *n.* 1) a prick or stick in the side, in one's side. 2) a stitch in the side, the stitch, pleurisy. —ſtich, *m.* 1) a stick in the side; [with semstresses] a side-stitch. 2) V. —ſtechen 2). —ſtoß, *m.* 1) [Rippenſtoß] a blow on the side, in the side; [with prize-fighters] a rib-roaster; [in fencing] a side-hit, flanconnade. 2) a blow from the side, from one side, side-blow, a lateral blow. —ſtraße, *f.* by-road; *it.* V. —gaſſe. —ſtreifen, *m.* a side-stripe, ray or band, a side-streak. —ſtreifraupe, *f.* a laterally striped caterpillar. —ſtrich, *m.* 1) a side-stroke, a side-line. 2) [in geography] V. —punkt. —ſtück, *n.* a side piece or bit, a lateral piece. Die —ſtücke an einer Halfter, the cheeks of a bridle or halter; [in gunnery] die —ſtücke eines Raperts, the cheeks of a gun-carriage; [in seamen's lang.] die —ſtücke eines Kabeſtans, the whelps of a capstan; [with butchers] —ſtück von einem Ochſen, flank, side of beef; [with painters] [a picture that is the fellow or match of another] fellow, match, [French word in general

*) Those compound words or phrases formed of Seite ..... not to be found here, look for under Neben .....

use] the pendant. —ſumme, *f.* the sum of a page, the sum-total of a side [for carrying over]; *it.* the sum of a page brought over. —takel, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] winding-tackle [of the masts]. Große —takel, main winding-tackle. —talje, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] —talje der Kanonen, gun-tackle [whether train or relieving &c.]. —taſche, *f.* a side-pocket, [if out of sight] a side-fob. —theil, *n.* side-part, a lateral part or portion. —theil eines Helmes, flaps of a helmet; die —theile eines Kaſtens, Kleides, the sides of a chest or wardrobe, skirts or flaps of a dress; die —theile der Gebärmutter [in anatomy], the side-angles of the uterus; die —theile des Hinterhauptbeines [in anatomy], the condyloid parts; die —theile der Hirnſchale [in anatomy], the lateral parts of the skull; die —theile eines Kapitals [in architecture], the lateral parts of a capital. —thor, *n.*, —thür, *f.* side-gate, side-door. *Fig.* [only used —thür] a loop-hole, a back-door, a shift. Sich eine —thür offen laſſen, to leave one's self a loop-hole, a door of escape. —thurm, *m.* a side-tower. Durch zwei —thürme beſchützte Mauer, a wall flanked by or with two towers. —tiſch, *m.* table at or for the side, a side-table, [in a more especial sense] cupboard; *it.* a table smaller than another in a room &c., a little table, a side-table. —tonne, *f.* [with miners] a lateral plank of the shaft, side-plank. —vermächtniß, *n.* particular or accessory legacy. —verwandte, *m.* a collateral relation. Die —verwandten von väterlicher und mütterlicher Seite, the agnates and the cognates. —verwandtſchaft, *f.* 1) collateral relationship. 2) the collateral relationship or relations. —verwandtſchaftsleben, *n.* collateral tief. —wand, *f.* side-wall, lateral wall. Die —wände eines Dachfenſters, the cheeks of a garret-window, of a window to the attic-roof; die —wände eines Gefäßes, the sides of any vase or vessel; —wände einer Preſſe, einer Laffette, cheeks of a press, of a gun-carriage. —wandsbein, *n.* [in anatomy] the parietal bone. —weg, *m.* by-way, by-path; V. —Nebenweg. —weh, *n.* pain in the side, on one side. —wehr, *n.* 1) side-weir or dam. 2) V. —gewehr. —wendung, *f.* a turning half round, side-movement; [in fencing] a ward-off, a parry; V. —ſprung. Eine —wendung machen, to cover one's body by a parry &c. —werk, *n.* [with organ-builders] [opposed to Hauptwerk] outwork, side-work, [in fortification] —werke, the flanks. Mit —werken verſehen, to flank. —wind, *m.* a side-wind; [in geography] a lateral wind; [in seamen's lang.] a scant wind; a quarterly or quartering wind. Sich des —windes bedienen, to go near the wind, go with a side-wind, to haul to windward, to beat or ply to windward. —wunde, *f.* a side-wound. —zahl, *f* [of a book] the number of the page. —zahn, *m.* a side-tooth. Der —zahn eines Rades [Kamm], side-tooth pinion or cog. —zahnrad, *n.* [Kammrad] a wheel toothed or cogged parallelly to its axis; [with millers] a cog-wheel. —zeiger, *m.* [little used] a page-index [of a book]. —zimmer, *n.* side-room, adjacent room; *it.* V. Nebenzimmer. —zungenbein, *n.* [in anatomy] the major horn of the hyoid bone, the side of the *v* [upsilon] bone. —zungenbeinſchlagader, *f.* [in anatomy] profound lingual artery.

Seiteln, *v. intr.* [little used] to lean on one side, [if there be motion implied and that repeated] to sidle.

Seither and **Seithèr,** *adv.* since, since that time, since then; *it.* hitherto. Was wir — ſagten, what we have hitherto said.

Seitherig and **Seithèrig,** *adj.* and *adv.* posterior to a certain past time, that which has been hitherto. Ihre —en Verhältniſſe, their relations hitherto, their relative positions up to this time, from that time to the present.

Seitig, [only used in composition] V. Ein—, Drei—, Fünf— &c.

***Sekundánt,** V. Secundant.

***Sekúnde,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] a second; [in fencing] [a lunge with the knuckles upwards] second; [in thorough-bass] [an interval of a compound degree] second.

Sekunden-uhr, *f.* a watch, clock or time-piece beating seconds. —weiſer, —zeiger, *m.* [with watchmakers] 1) [Zifferblatt] the circle of any dial-plate for the seconds or the second-hand. 2) the second-hand.

***Sekundiren,** V. Secundiren.

***Séladon,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [a name used in eclogues] *Fig.* [in fam. lang., now chiefly comic] a tender swain, a man with a heart of tinder, celadon.

***Séladon,** *adj.* and *adv.* [weißlich grün] sea-green.

Seladongrün, 1) *adj.* and *adv.* sea-green. 2) *n.* sea-green.

Sèlb, [with which ich, er, are to be expressed or understood] self [used only in composition and then chiefly in popular lang.].

Selb-achte, eight of us, eight of them. Sie kamen —achte, there were eight of them who came. —ander, 1) *adv.* one's self [myself or himself] and another, we two, they two, both of us, both of them. 2) *n.* [little used] a private interview [with another]. —dritte, —fünfte, I or he &c. and two more, I, he &c. and four besides, three of us, three in all, five of us, of them, &c. —ſtändig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Selbſtſtändig. —walt, *f.* [little used and in higher style] V. Willkühr; *it.* sovereignty, autocracy. —walten, *v. intr.* to govern or control in person [without delegating one's authority], to rule any thing one's self. —walter, *m.* [little used and in higher style] a governor in person, an autocrat. —waltung, *f.* [little used and in higher style] 1) personal administration, administration in person. 2) or [still less used] —walterei, *f.* autocracy. —waltig, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used or in higher style] autocratical Der —waltige, the autocrat. —zweite, V. —ander, Selbſt &c.

Sèlbe, *pron.* [oldish] Zur —n Stunde, at or in the self-same hour; an —m Orte, on or at the self-same spot.

‖Sèlbende, V. Sahlband.

Sèlber, *adv.* [in fam. lang.] self. Er, ſie —, he himself, she herself, they themselves; Arzt, hilf dir —, physician, cure thyself; V. Selbſt.

Sèlbiger, Selbige, Selbiges, *pron.* [obsolescent or in common people's lang.] the same, this same, that same. — Mann ſagte, the same or this same man, that very man said; an ſelbigem Tage, [on] the or that same day; von — Zeit an, since that same time, from that very time up to &c., thence forwards.

Sèlbſt, [probably composed of *si* = ſich and *liba* = bleibend, V. Elf] *adj.* 1) [alone, without others &c.] self. Ich —, I myself, I alone; wir —, we ourselves; ſie —, they themselves; ich — will es thun, I myself will do it; du — biſt daran Schuld, thou thyself, thou alone art to blame; er — war da, he himself was there; ich — bin es, it is I myself; was man — nicht thun wollte, what one did not wish to do one's self; — ſollte er kommen, he himself ought to come; von —, von ſich — [or von ſich aus], of one's self, of itself, spontaneously, voluntarily; Etwas von — thun, to do any thing of one's own accord; was von — wächst, that which grows spontaneously, naturally. *Proverb.* — iſt der Mann, if you want a thing done, tell your servant to do it, if you want a thing well done, do it yourself, No. 1 looks best after No. 1. *Fig.* — backen, waſchen, to bake, wash at home. 2) [as emphatical addition] Die Sache an und für ſich—, the thing considered in itself, abstractedly considered; die Tugend iſt an ſich — liebenswürdig, findet ihren Lohn in ſich —, virtue in the abstract, of itself is amiable, finds its rewards in itself; außer ſich — ſeyn, to be out of, beside one's self; wieder zu ſich — kommen, to come back to one's self, to one's senses; in ſich — gehen, to hold converse with one's self, with one's own soul. 3) [= ſogar] — ſeiner Frau or ſeiner Frau — ſagt er es nicht, er ſagt es — ſeiner Frau nicht, even to his wife or to his wife even he does not say it, he does not tell it to his own wife [even]; nicht nur das Volk, ſondern auch — die Großen, not only the people, but even likewise the great, but even the great themselves. 4) itself, self. Gott iſt die Güte —, God is goodness itself, personified; ſie iſt die Schönheit —, she is beauty itself, the very personification of beauty; er iſt die Bosheit —, he is evil itself, the incarnation of evil, he is the very principle of evil; ſie ſind die Tugendmuſter —, they are the very patterns of virtue.

Sèlbſt, *n.* [*indecl.*] one's self, one self. Sein — mehr lieben, als Alles, to love one's own self, one self more than every thing; mein ganzes — wurde dadurch erſchüttert, my whole being was shaken, moved by it, my whole principle of life, my very soul was excited by it.

Selbſt-abtödtung, *f.* self-mortification. —achtung, *f.* esteem of one's self, self-esteem; *it.* esteem for one's self, laudable pride, self-esteem. —anklage, *f.* 1) self-accusation. *Fig.* remorse of conscience. 2) accusation in person, personal accusation. —anſicht, *f.* autopsy, personal inspection. —aufopferung, *f.* devotion, sacrifice of one's self, self-sacrifice. —befleckung, *f.* [Onanie] self pollution, masturbation, mastupration, onanism. —befriedigung, *f.* self-satisfaction, self-content. —befruchter, *m.* [in nat. hist.] any polype, [as especially] the aphrodite. —befruchtung, *f.* spontaneous fecundity, self-productive power, self-fecundation [as in polypes, hermaphroditical plants and zoophytes]. —beherrſchung, *f.* self-control, self command. Die —beherrſchung iſt ſchwer, self-control is difficult. —bekenntniß, *n* 1) confession made to one's own bosom, a self-confession. 2) a self-confession, a voluntary confession [of a criminal &c. to others]. 3) a confession of one's private thoughts, actions &c. Rouſſeau's —bekenntniſſe, Rousseau's confessions —beliebig, *adj.* and *adv.* at one's own pleasure, optional. —bemächtigung, *f.* usurpation. —bereitung, *f.* preparation, the getting up of any thing by one's self, personally. —

beſchäftigung, *f.* self-occupation, voluntary occupation, the act or art of occupying one's self. —beſchauung, *f.* 1) self-contemplation. 2) an autopsy, ocular inspection; personal survey; [of a dead body] [with surgeons] a post-mortem; [with coroners] inquest. —beſtimmung, *f.* [Spontaneität] [little used] spontaneousness. —betrachtung, *f.* contemplation in or of one's self, self-contemplation. —betrug, *m.* self-deception, a voluntary or wilful illusion. —betrüger, *m.*, —betrügerinn, *f.* one who deceives or cheats one's self, a deceiver of one's self. —beurtheilung, *f.* an examination, a judgement of one's self, self-examination, self-judgement. —bewunderung, *f.* self-admiration. —bewußtſeyn, *n.* [with metaphysicians] [einfache Vorſtellung des Ichs] consciousness, [among the followers of Leibnitz] apperception, adperception. —demüthigung, *f.* self-humiliation, voluntary abasement. —denken, *n.* personal reflection. Er iſt durch —denken dahin gelangt, he has succeeded in it by dint of reflection, by thinking for himself. —denker, *m.* one who thinks for himself, with his or in his own mind; *it.* an original thinker. —dünkel, *m.* V. 2 Dünkel. —eigen, *adj.* and *adv.* [sometimes emphatic, but usually rather formal] one's own. Sein —eigener Herr ſeyn, to be one's own master; ſeine —eigenen Kinder, one's own children. —entleibung, *f.* suicide, V. also —mord. —entſagung, *f.* self-denial, renunciation to one's self. —entſchädigung, *f.* self-reimbursement, indemnity taken or given from or by one's private authority. —entzündung, *f.* spontaneous inflammation or combustion. —erhaltung, *f.* self-preservation. —erhebung, *f.* exaltation of one's self, pride, presumption, arrogance. —erkenntniß, *f.* knowledge of one's self. —ermunterung, *f.* self-exhortation, the rousing or cheering up of one's self. —erniedrigung, *f.* self-humiliation. —errungen, *adj.* and *adv.* self-acquired, self-gained. —erwählt, *adj.* and *adv.* self-chosen. —erwählte Beſchäftigungen, voluntary occupations; —erwählter Gottesdienſt, voluntary worship. —erzieher, *m.*, —erzieherinn, *f.* a teacher of one's self. —erziehung, *f.* education of one's self. —erzogen, *adj.* and *adv.* self-taught —feind, *m.* an enemy or a hater of one's self. —frei, *adj.* and *adv.* free from or by one's own exertions; *it.* free as air, perfectly free, independent. —gebacken, *adj.* and *adv.* baked of itself; *it.* baked at home, home-baked. —gefallen, *n* 1) self-complacency. Er betrachtet ſich mit —gefallen, he regards himself with self-complacency; mit —gefallen wiederholte er dieſe Worte, with inward satisfaction or with a self-complacent air he repeated these words. 2) [Willkühr] arbitrary will, option, one's own will and pleasure. Nach —gefallen handeln, to act at the option of one's own will, as one chooses. —gefällig, *adj.* and *adv.* self-complacent. Ein —gefälliger Thor, a self-sufficient, conceited fool, an arrogant coxcomb; ſie betrachtete ſich —gefällig, she regarded herself with much inward satisfaction. —gefälligkeit, *f.* V. — gefallen. —gefühl, *n.* 1) conscience. Das wird dir dein —gefühl ſagen, your own heart, own conscience will tell you that. 2) conviction of one's own worth; [praiseworthy] trust in one's own means, strength, judgment &c. —gelehrte, *m.* [Autodidakt] a self-taught person, one who owes his learning to himself alone, [pedantic] an autodidactus. —genügſam, *adj.* and *adv.* self-sufficient, adequate in or of itself; *it.* [in a bad sense] self-sufficient, presumptuous. Ein —genügſamer Menſch, eine —genügſame Frau, a self-sufficient, an arrogant man, woman. —genuß, *m.* self-enjoyment, amusement derived from one's own resources. —geſchlagen, *adj.* and *adv.* self-wounded, self-struck. Eine —geſchlagene Wunde, a self-inflicted wound. —geſchoß, *n.* any fire-arm going off [the instant it is touched as hair-trigger-pistols &c.]. —geſetzgebend, *adj* and *adv.* [little used] prescribing to one's self, autonomical. —geſetzgeber, *m.* [little used] one who prescribes, gives laws to himself. —geſetzgebung, *f.* autonomy. Die —geſetzgebung der Vernunft, the autonomy of the reason. —geſponnen, *adj.* and *adv.* self-spun; home-spun. —geſpräch, *n.* a soliloquy; [on the stage] soliloquy, *it.* a monologue. —geſtändniß, *n.* 1) an admission made to one's self, a self-confession. 2) a spontaneous or voluntary confession of a criminal. 3) a confession [of one's actions &c.]. Rouſſeau's —geſtändniſſe, Rousseau's confessions. —getriebe, *n.* an automaton. Descartes hielt die Thiere für bloße —getriebe, Descartes considered beasts mere automata. —gewachſen, *adj.* and *adv.* self-grown, of spontaneous growth. —gewalt, *f.* 1) autocracy. 2) [—beherrſchung] self-control. —glaube, *m.* one's own opinion of one's self. —gott, *m.* a God in one's own imagination. —halter, *m.* V. —herrſcher. —haß, *m.* hatred of one's self. —haſſer, *m.*, —haſſerinn, *f.* a self-hater. —heil, *n.* V. Gauchheil. —herr, *m.* 1) [somewhat unusual] one's own master. 2) V. —herrſcher. —herrſchaft, *f.* 1) self-control, self-dominion. 2) autocracy, dominion of an autocrat. —herrſcher, *m.*, —herrſcherinn, *f.* an autocrat. Nikolaus I., —herrſcher aller Reußen, Nicolaus the first, autocrat of all the Russians. —herrſcherei, *f.* [in a bad sense] autocracy, despotic monarchy. —hülfe, *f.* help that one gives one's self, self-succour; *it.* self-redress. —kampf, *m.* a conflict with one's self, in one's own breast, an inward strife, mental conflict. —klug, *adj.* and *adv.* presumptuous, self-sufficient. —klugheit, *f.* presumption, self-sufficiency. —kur, *f.* a self-cure. —laut, *m.* [in grammar, Vokal] a vowel. —lautend, *adj.* and *adv.* —lautender Buchſtabe or ein —lauter, a vowel. —lautig, V. —lautend. —lehre, *f.* a lesson that one gives to one's self; *it.* a self-given lesson [where one is self-taught]. —lehrer, —lehrling, *m.* [der —gelehrte, Autodidakt] one self-taught. —liebe, *f.* self-love. Erlaubte —liebe, a proper self-love; übertriebene —liebe, self-love carried to excess, excessive love of self; V. Eigenliebe —liebig, *adj.* and *adv.* self-loving; *it.* V Eigenliebig —lob, *n.* self-praise. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without egoism —mißtrauen, *n.* distrust or mistrust of one's self, diffidence of one's own powers. —mord, *m.* self murder or destruction, suicide —mörder, *m*, —mörderinn, *f.* a self-murderer, the suicide, [if in sane mind] a felo de se. —mörderiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* suicidal — mörderiſche Gedanken, suicidal thoughts. —peiniger, *m.*, —peinigerinn, *f.* self-tormenter, self-afflicter. —peinigung, —plage, *f.* self-torment, self affliction, self-plague. —plager, *m.* a self-plaguer. —preis, *m.* V. —lob. —prüfer, *m.*, —prüferinn, *f.* a self-examiner, one who scrutinizes one's self or for one's self. —prüfung, *f.* self-examination, a scrutiny of one's self. —qual, *f.* V. —peinigung. —quäler, *m.*, —quälerinn, *f.* self-tormenter or afflicter. —quälerei, *f.* V. —peinigung. —rache, *f.* private vengeance, revenge had by one's own act. —rächer, *m.*, —rächerinn, *f.* a self-avenger. —recht, *n.* justice obtained by one's own act, by taking the law into one's own hands. —remuneration, *f.* self-reward, self-recompense. —retter, *m.* a saviour of one's self. —richter, *m.* a judge of one's self; *it.* [not much used] one who judges for himself; *it.* a judge in one's own cause. —rüge, *f.* reprimand that one makes one's self, to one's self. —rüger, *m.* a reprimander of one's self, a self-reprover. —ruhm, *m.* vain glory, self-applause, glory that one takes to one's self. —rühmer, *m.*, —rühmerinn, *f.* a self-extoller, a boaster. —ſchänder, *m.*, —ſchänderinn, *f.* V. Onaniſt —ſchändung, *f.* V. —beſleckung. —ſchätzung, *f.* self-estimation, self-esteem, value that one sets upon one's self. —ſchmeichler, *m.*, —ſchmeichlerinn, *f.* a self-flatterer. —ſchuld, *f.* one's own fault. —ſchuldner, *m.*, —ſchuldnerinn, *f.* debtor in one's own and private name. Sich als —ſchuldner verſchreiben, to write one's self debtor &c. —ſchuß, *m.* 1) V. —geſchoß. 2) a shot inflicted by one on one's self. —ſchwächer, *m.*, —ſchwächung, *f.* V. —ſchänder, —ſchändung. —ſieg, *m.* a victory [obtained] over one's self. —ſpott, *m.* irony or ridicule levied against one's self [by one's self]. —ſproſſend, *adj.* and *adv.* sprouting of itself, spontaneously. —ſtand, *m.* [little used] an independent state, independence. —ſtändig or ſelbſtändig, *adj.* and *adv.* independent, self-subsisting, self-existing. Gott iſt —ſtändig, God is self-existent; —ſtändiger Menſch, a man of fixed principles, of energetic, independent &c. character; *it.* a man who has an independent station in society, who has a rank of his own; *it.* an independent man; [in grammar] —ſtändige Wörter, substantives; —ſtändige Zahlen, the cardinal numbers; das —ſtändige in der Rede [das Subjekt], the subject; —ſtändige Maſchine, Bewegung, an automatous, automatical machine, motion. —ſtändigkeit, *f.* quality of self-existence, being or subsistence; *it.* having an automatous motion. —ſtändigkeit eines Menſchen, der Denkungsart, firmness, consistency, constancy of a man, of any one's mode of thinking; *it.* V. Unabhängigkeit; Recht der —ſtändigkeit, right of independence, right of subsisting for and through one's self, right of personality. —ſtreben, *n.* [das Selbſtreben] efforts or striving to attain any thing, any goal. —ſtreit, *m.* [Selbſtreit] V. —kampf. —ſucht, *f.* [Selbſucht] egoism, love of self. —ſüchtelei, *f.* [Selbſüchtelei] V. —ſucht. —ſüchtig or ſelbſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* egoistical, egoistical —ſüchtiger Menſch, an egotist, an egoist; der —ſüchtige, the egoist; —ſüchtige Handlungen, egoistical actions. —ſüchtigkeit or Selbſüchtigkeit, *f.* egoism, egotism. —ſüchtler, —ſüchtling, *m.* [Selbſüchtler, Selbſüchtling] [in a bad sense] egoist. —taufe, *f.* 1) baptism that one administers to one's self. 2) [= Nothtaufe] a private baptism [ceremonies reserved for another occasion]. —täuſchung, *f.* self-illusion. —thätig, *adj.* and *adv.* spontaneous. —thätigkeit, *f.* spontaneousness. —tödter, *m*, —tödtung, *f.* V. —mörder, —mord. —über-

windung, *f.* V. —verläugnung. —unterredung, *f.* monologue. —unterricht, *m.* self-instruction. —verächter, *m.* a self-despiser or contemner. —verachtung, *f.* self-contempt. —verdienen, *n.* gain, profit that one makes one's self. —verdienst, *m.* V. —verdienen. —verdient, *adj* and *adv.* self-gained, self-earned or acquired. —verführung, *f.* self-seduction. —vergessen, *n.*, —vergessenheit, *f.* self-forgetfulness. —vergötterung, *f.* excessive self-esteem, self-idolatry. —verläugner, *m.*, —verläugnerinn, *f.* one who renounces one's self, to one's self. —verläugnung, *f.* resignation. —vernichtung, *f.* self-annihilation, self-destruction. —versöhnung, *f.* self-reconciliation. —verstümmelung, *f.* self-mutilation. —vertheidigung, *f.* self-defence. —vertrauen, *n.* self-confidence. —vormünder, *m.*, —vormünderinn, or —vormund, *m.* one's own guardian. —vorwurf, *m.* self-reproach. —walt, —waltung, *f.* V. Selbwalt &c. —werth, *m.* personal worth, one's own value. —wille, *m.* 1) one's own will. 2) V. Eigenliebe. —willig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) V. Freiwillig. 2) V. Eigenwillig. —wirken, *n.*, —wirksamkeit, *f.* spontaneous activity. —wirkung, *f.* effect produced by one's self, spontaneous effect. —wort, *n* [little used] [in grammar] a substantive. —würger, *m.* one who hangs or strangles himself. —würgung, *f.* self-strangulation. —zahler, *m.* V. —schuldner. —zernichtung, *f.* V. —vernichtung. —zerstörung, *f.* self-destruction. —zeugniß, *n.* testimony which one's self renders, *it.* which one renders to one's self, self-testimony. —ziel, *n.* aim, object, goal proposed by one's self for self-attainment. —zögling, *m.* any one self-taught, self-instructed. —zufrieden, *adj.* and *adv.* self-content, self-satisfied; *it* [in a bad sense] self-sufficient, conceited, presumptuous. —zufriedenheit, *f.* self-content, self-satisfaction; *it.* [in a bad sense] self-sufficiency, presumption. —zünder, *m.* any body that takes fire spontaneously, a pyrophorus, V. Luftzünder. —zwang, *m.* self-restraint or constraint. —zweck, *m.* one's own peculiar or particular object, [in metaphysics] its own object, aim or end. —zwist, *m.* dispute with one's self.

Selbstelei, V. Selbstsucht.

Sèlbsteln, *v. intr.* [little used] to be egoistical.

Sèlbster, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [unusual] one's own master, an independent person.

Sèlbstheit, *f.* [little used] 1) existence, being. Meine —, my being, existence; seine — verläugnen, to deny one's self. 2) [= Selbstsucht] egoism, egotism.

Sèlbstig, *adj.* and *adv.* egoistical, egotistical. —e Menschen, egotistical people; —es Verfahren, egoistical proceeding.

Sèlbstigkeit, *f.* egoism.

Sèlbstisch, V. Selbstig.

Sèlbstler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* egoist; *it.* [fam.] one's own trumpeter.

Sèlbstling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] egoist.

***Selenít,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in mineralogy] [Mondstein, Spiegelstein] selenite, sulphat of lime.

Selenitspath, *m.* selenitic spar, earthy sulphat of barytes, ponderous earth-cawk, friable heavy spar, baroselenite.

***Selenitisch,** *adj.* and *adv.* [mondsteinig] selenitic.

***Selenium,** *n.* [-s] [in chemistry selenium.

Sélig, [the radical meaning is = possessing, as is evident from the old ending, for example in gottselig, friedselig &c.; in Goth. saljan means darbieten, in Swed. *saell* is happy] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) happy. Reichthum kann uns nicht — machen, wealth cannot make us happy; und ob ihr auch leidet um der Gerechtigkeit willen, so seyd ihr doch — [in Scripture], and if you suffer for righteousness' sake, blessed are ye; ein —er Zustand, Aufenthalt, a blessed state, sojourn. *Fig.* Er ist — [in pop. lang. = berauscht], he is happy, he has got his allowance [of liquor]; Einen — preisen, schätzen, to deem, to esteem any one happy. 2) [in a state of celestical bliss, of beatitude] blessed. — werden, to be saved; — sterben, ein —es Ende nehmen, to die in God's grace, to quit this life as a Christian ought, to have a blessed departure: — machen, to save, V. —machend; die —en Geister, die —en, the blessed spirits, the blessed; der Aufenthalt, die Wohnung der —en, the dwelling of the blessed, of the just; Gott habe ihn —, may God absolve him, asoilzie him; mein —er Vater, [fam.] mein Vater —er or —, my sainted father, [fam.] my late father, my late revered parent; meine —e Schwester or meine Schwester —, my late sister; meine —en Eltern or meine Eltern —, my late parents, [if in great grief] my sainted parents; die hoch—e Königinn, der höchst—e Kaiser, the late Queen, the late or departed Emperor; Karl Friedrich hoch—en Andenkens, Charles Frederic of happy, of glorious memory; [with roman Catholics] Einen — sprechen, to beatify any one; der Papst hat ihn — gesprochen, the Pope has beatified him. 3) [= beseligend] [with devotees] Das —e Anschauen Gottes, the beatific vision.

Selig-gesprochene, [der, die] [with roman Catholics] the person beatified, declared blessed —machend, *adj.* and *adv.* beatific. Das —machende Anschauen Gottes, the beatific vision; —machende Gnade, sanctifying grace. —macher, *m.* saviour, author of bliss or salvation. Jesus der or unser —macher, Jesus our Saviour. —machung, *f.* salvation, working out of salvation, sanctification; ein guter Christ darf der —machung durch Christus gewiß seyn, a good Christian can be sure of salvation through Christ. —sprecher, *m.* he who beatifies any one. —sprechung, *f.* beatification. —werdung, *f.* state of becoming blessed, of him who is about to be numbered with the saints, beatitude.

Séligkeit, *f.* 1) felicity, great happiness, bliss. Alle —en der Liebe genießen, to enjoy all the felicities of love; welche —, sich geliebt zu sehen! what bliss, what extatic happiness to see one's self beloved! die acht —en [der Bergpredigt] [in Scripture], the eight beatitudes [Christ's sermon on the mount]; die — des Himmels, the blessedness, beatitude, eternal happiness or bliss of Heaven. *Fig.* Einem die ewige — wünschen, to wish any one an Angel in Heaven; to wish any one dead and buried. 2) [with devotees &c.] [the absorption of our soul by God, even in this life] beatitude.

***Sélleri,** *m.* [*indecl.*] [Garten—] [garden-] celery. Wilder —, wild celery, smallage; weißer, breitblätteriger —, long or tender celery.

Selleri-blatt, *n.* a celery-leaf. —knolle, *m.* spindle-rooted celery. —salat, *m.* a celery-salad; celery in a salad. —suppe, *f.* soup with celery in it. —wurzel, *f.* celery-root; *it.* V. —knolle.

Séllmann, [= Gesellmann?] *m.* [-es, *pl.* -männer] [in sportsmen's lang.] [Leithund] a hound in a leash; *it.* a leash-hound's name [as „Rattler", „Bouncer" &c. in England].

Sélten, [derivation uncertain; perhaps allied to the Lat. *sol-us*] *adj.* and *adv.* seldom, rare, unfrequent. —er Gast, a rare guest; ein —es Tugendbeispiel, eine —e Schönheit, a rare, singular, uncommon instance of virtue, a rare beauty; eine der —sten Wirkungen der Natur, one of the rarest operations of nature; ein —es Glück, an uncommon, a rare, singular piece of good fortune; —e Bücher, rare, scarce books; ein —es Kleinod, a rare, curious, precious jewel; —es Verdienst, —e Gaben, rare, extraordinary merit, qualities; —er, sehr —er Fall, rare, singular, almost unprecedented case; so was geschieht —, nicht —, such a thing happens seldom, not seldom; ich gehe — auf's Land, I seldom go into the country; das ist nichts —es, that is nothing uncommon, extraordinary, out of the way; das ist für mich etwas or [more usual, in fam. lang., abbreviated] was —es, that is something new for me; das ist was —es, daß Sie uns einmal besuchen, it is quite a rarity for you to come and see us, you seldom pay us a visit, favour us with a call or look in now-a-days. Syn. Selten, Seltsam. Selten is an attribute of any thing that is seldom found or possessed, it implies something which always has a certain value derived from the very fact of its being uncommon, and very often it produces admiration, pride or delight; it is therefore equivalent to rare, scarce; on the other hand seltsam is an epithet, that conveys the idea of something not only uncommon but likewise unusual, that differs from what our mind conceives to be true to the laws of nature, of sound reason, of universal custom, thereby exciting always surprise, very often risibility and perhaps contempt; hence it is appositely explained by strange, odd, or the familiar word queer; both words may be sometimes explained by singular or curious; if it makes us laugh or sneer, seltsam often answers to funny, droll.

Séltenheit, *f.* 1) [of any article &c.] rarity. Dieser Zeug ist theuer wegen seiner —, this stuff is dear on account of its rarity, scarcity. 2) a rarity, an uncommon or a singular thing, a singularity, an infrequency. Es ist eine —, Rosen im Winter zu sehen, it's a rarity to see roses in winter, Ihr Besuch ist ja eine rechte —, your visit is indeed quite a rarity, it is quite an adventure now for us to have the pleasure of a pop visit from you; der — wegen, for the rarity of the thing; allerlei —en sammeln, to collect all sorts of rarities, curiosities; er ist ein großer Liebhaber von —en, he is a great amateur of scarce things.

Séltsam, *adj.* and *adv.* [old selt = saene = something seldom seen] 1) [old] V. Selten. 2) [sonderbar] strange, singular, out of the way, odd, eccentric, [fam. and low] rum, funny, curious. —e Gestalt, odd figure; —es Kleid, —e Musik, odd, queer dress, music; —e Sache, strange thing; —e Art sich zu kleiden, odd way of dressing one's self; — gekleidet, curiously dressed; es ist mir ein —er Zufall begegnet, a strange accident has befallen me; —e Meinungen, strange, odd, eccentric, paradoxical opinions; die —e Verschiedenheit der Meinungen, the surprising, odd difference or variety of opinions; ein —er Mensch, an odd man, a heteroclite; sich auf eine —e Art betragen, to behave in an odd, eccentric

manner; das ist doch — [wunderbar]! but that is strange, odd, extraordinary, wonderful! Syn. Seltsam, Unglaublich, Wunderlich, Wundersam, Wunderbar. All these words with the exception of unglaublich have reference to the object or subject itself, unglaublich [incredible] expresses our opinion or judgement upon the possibility or reality of the said object &c. Wunderlich [queer] refers merely to every action proceeding from our will or fancy, to every idea &c. that is repugnant to stern reason or sober judgement, it is therefore either singular, eccentric or whimsical. A capricious or fanciful man is wunderlich [singular, odd, whimsical], his actions are wunderlich [surprising, extraordinary], his ideas are wunderlich [eccentric, strange, fantastic]. Wundersam is wondrous, and wunderbar is wonderful. Seltsam is that which from being unusual or eccentric appears generally to be wrong or improper, it is therefore, strange, odd, queer, singular, curious. V. also Selten.

Séltsamkeit, *f.* 1) oddness, oddity, singularity. Die — der Moden, the oddity of the fashions; die — im Betragen, the queerness, eccentricity in one's conduct. 2) a rarity, curiosity, a singular thing; V. [the more usual word] Seltenheit.

***Semèster,** *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [Halbjahr] the half-year.

Sēmigallen, *n.* [-s, no *pl.*] [in geography] [in Courland] Semigallia.

***Semikōlon,** *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [in grammar] semicolon.

***Sēmilor, Similor,** *n.* [-s, no *pl.*] [alloy of zinc and copper] pinchbeck, Prince's metal, Prince Rupert's metal.

***Seminarist,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] seminarist.

***Seminārium,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* Seminarien] seminary. Ein — für junge Theologen, Schullehrer, a seminary for young divines, for teachers.

***Seminist,** *m.* [-en, *pl.*-en] [in physiology] [a maintainer of the actual union of male and female seed] seminist.

***Seminovist,** *m.* [-en, *pl.*-en] [in physiology] [a maintainer of the union of male and female seed in the ovarium] a seminovist.

***Semiologie, Semiotik,** *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in medicine] 1) [Zeichenlehre] semeiosis, semiotice, semeiology. 2) a treatise on semeiosis, on pathology.

***Semiologisch, Semiotisch,** *adj.* and *adv.* semeilogical, semiotic.

Sēmisch, V. Sämisch.

Sèmmel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in Lat. *simila* means fine wheaten flour] a roll, [old] manchet, [opposed to Milchbrod which is a roll with milk, and a sort of Uxbridge-roll or bun]. Das ist der Preis wie beim Bäcker die — [in pop. lang.], that is the price as a penny-roll is with a baker, that is a fixed, the regular price; *proverb.* es geht ab wie warme —n [sehr schnell], it has a great run, all the world and his wife buys it, is crowding to see it &c.

Semmel-ausbäcker, *m.* a peel for taking rolls out of the oven. —bäcker, *m.* a baker of rolls, of small loaves. —beute, *f.* a hutch or kneading-trough for rolls. —brei, *m.* roll-pap. —brod, *n.* rolls, small loaves. —kloß, *m.*, *dim.* —klößchen, *n.* ball, small round cake or marble of roll-bread. —koch, *n.* [with cooks] a kind of omelette made with roll-crumbs. —krume, *f.* the crumb of a roll —mehl, *n.* wheaten flour. —pastete, *f.* [with cooks] a roll transformed into a pie or patty. —rinde, *f.* the crust of a roll. —schieber, *m.* [with bakers] a peel for setting the roll-batch. —schnitte, *f.* a slice of roll, [for coffee] a sop, [for eggs] a sippet. —teig, *m.* dough for rolls. —werk, *n.* all kinds of rolls, small loaves, white buns.

Sèmpel, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [with linen-weavers] a loom for damask-cloth; V. Zampel.

Sempelschnur, *f.* the cord of such a loom.

‖Sèmse, *f.* V. Binse.

***Senāt,** *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] [in Roman hist.] senate, [now in a more general sense, for certain legislative &c. councils, assemblies or bodies] senate. Der — der freien Stadt Frankfurt, Hamburg &c, the senate of the free town of Frankfort, Hamburgh &c.; die —e Frankreichs, Großbritanniens [in higher style], the senates [chambers, parliament] of France, of Great-Britain.

Senats-beschluß, *m.*, [in Roman history] —konsult, *n.* decree of the senate.

***Senātor,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] senator. Ein polnischer — [in Polish history], a Polish senator.

***Senatōrisch,** *adj.* and *adv.* senatorial.

‡Sénd, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] or Sende, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [either from the Gr. σύνοδος or from senden] 1) [geistliches Gericht, especially Sittengericht; *it.* Synode] synod. Den — gebieten, to convoke the synod; — sitzen, to hold a synod. 2) an extraordinary messenger. 3) [for Gesandter] an envoy.

Send-brüche, *f.* fine imposed by the synod. —fall, *m.* synodal or synodical case. —fällig, *adj.* and *adv.* synodal, synodical, synodic. —gericht, *n.* V. —. —graf, *m.* special judge, judge on a special mission. —herr, *m.* [obsolete] V. —richter. —korn, *n.* syonodals or procurations in corn [not pecuniary ones]. —kosten, *pl.* [obsolete] expences of holding a synod. —pflichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* subject to the synod, to the synodal jurisdiction. —recht, *n.* 1) right of holding a synod. 2) synodal law, statutes or behests. —richter, *m.* synodal judge. —schöppe, *m.* the assessor in a synodal court of justice.

Séndbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) that which may be sent, [fam.] sendable. 2) V. Send-pflichtig.

Séndel, V. Zendel, Zindel.

Sénden, [allied to the old Sind = Reise and Weg or journey and way, to the Old Sax. sithian = to go and come] *reg.* and *irr. v. tr.* [schicken] to send. Er hat ihm einen Boten &c. gesendet or gesandt, he has sent him a messenger; Waaren an einen Ort —, to send goods to a place; einen Botschafter an einen Hof —, to send an ambassador to a court; der Gesandte, the envoy. *Fig.* [in higher style, for werfen] Eine Bombe in die Stadt —, to throw a shell into the town; Syn V. Schicken. Das —, V. Sendung.

Send-bote, *m.* messenger. —brief, *m.* letter, missive, epistle, despatch. —herr, *m.* [obsolescent] he who sends or has sent any one, any thing. —kosten, *pl.* envoy's expences. —schreiben, *n.* letter, missive, epistle, despatch. Syn. V. Schreiben. V. also —brief.

Sénder, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —inn, *f.* a sender, a dispatcher. Der — dieses Briefes &c, the sender of this letter &c.; — dieser Waaren, the sender, forwarder of these goods; [in sublime style] der — des Wurfspeers, the darter, hurler of the javelin.

Séndung, *f.* mission. Er kam von seiner — nach Wien zurück, he returned from his mission to Vienna; die — des heiligen Geistes, the sending of the Holy Ghost; [in commerce] die — der Waaren, the forwarding, consignment of goods.

Sénesbaum, [Senes, in Ital. *sena*, Arab. *senna* = spitzig] *m.* [-es, *pl.* -bäume] senna, the Egyptian cassia, the senna-plant or tree.

Senesblatt, *n.* senna-leaf. [more usual in the following word].

Sénesblätter, *pl.* senna. Ein Ballen —, a bale of senna.

Senesblätter-latwerge, *f.* an electuary of senna. —saft, *m.* an infusion of senna. —saft mit Bittersalz, a black-draught.

Sénesschötlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] pod of the senna-plant.

Sénf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in Goth. sinap, Dutch. sinep, Lat. *sinapi*] 1) [in botany &c.] mustard. Der weiße —, white mustard; der schwarze —, black or common mustard; — mahlen, to grind mustard [in a hand-mill]; süßer —, sweet mustard; — zum Rindfleische geben, to give or serve up mustard with beef. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Ein langer — von Versen, a long tirade or legend in verse; einen langen — an Etwas machen, to make a long sermon, humdrum about any thing; seinen — auch dazu geben, to shove in one's oar too, to say also one's say, *it.* to start a theme, to furnish matter for conversation. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) Großer, wilder —, charlock, corn cale; *b*) sweet-smelling candy-tuft; *c*) wilder — [Ackerrettig], field-radish, *it.* V. Hederich; *d*) [Täschelkraut] treacle-mustard, penny-cress, mithridate mustard, bastard cress; *e*) oriental sesamum, oily grain.

Senf-brühe, *f.* mustard-sauce. —büchse, *f.* mustard-pot, mustard-glass, mustard-box. —gefäß, *n.* a mustard-jar or vase. —glas, *n.* V. —büchse. —händler, *m.* a dealer in mustard, a mustard-grocer. —kanne, *f.* mustard-pot. —kännchen, *n.* V. —gefäß. —korn, *n.* mustard-grain, grain of mustard-seed. —kraut, *n* 1) [Hederich] hedge mustard. 2) meadow-cress or cuckoo-flower, the lady's smock of the meadows. 3) poor man's pepper, pepper-wort. —löffel, *m.*, *dim.* —löffelchen, *n.* mustard-spoon. —mehl, *n.* ground mustard, flour of mustard. —motte, *f.* the phalaena fuliginosa, the mustard-moth. —mühle, *f.* a mustard-mill. —näpfchen, *n.* V. —gefäß —öl, *n.* oil of mustard. —pflaster, *n.* a mustard-plaster or poultice, sinapism. —rauke, *f.* [kind of brassica] rocket. —same, *m.* mustard-seed. —schälchen, —schüsselchen, *n.* V. —gefäß. —schote, *f.* mustard-pod. [in conchology] Wilde —schote, the radish-shell. —teig, *m.* [in medicine] a sinapism [for a mustard poultice], mustard-cataplasm. —topf, *m.* mustard-pot. —tunke, *f.* V. —brühe. —weißling, *m.* the butterfly of the mustard-plant.

Sénfte, V. Sänfte.

Séngen, [probably from singen, therefore probably = to cause a certain tone or sound to be emitted] I. *v. tr.* Das Geflügel, ein Schwein &c. —, to singe poultry, to scorch a pig &c.; [with hatters] die Hüte —, to singe of the longest hairs or nap; ein Schiff —, to bream a ship, to burn the filth of a ship's bottom; — und brennen [in war], to lay waste with fire. *Fig.* Die Sonne sengt das

Laub, the sun scorches the foliage; das [von der Sonne] gesengte Gras, the scorched, parched, sun-burnt grass. II. *v. intr.* to singe, scorch, turn brown. Wollene Strümpfe — leicht auf einem heißen Ofen, woollen stockings soon singe on a hot stove.

Senge-feuer, *n.* fire for singing or scorching. —strahl, *m.* [in higher style] burning, scorching ray. —stroh, *n.* straw for lighting a fire.

Séngerig, *adj.* and *adv.* [brandicht] Es riecht —, it has a singed, scorched, parched smell; —er Geruch, a burnt, singed smell.

*Senior, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] [in foundations] the elder, senior, dean; [in cloisters] senior, elder; [in schools] senior, prefect; [students' cant] senior or head [of a certain students' association or Landsmannschaft].

*Seniorát, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] eldership, seniorship.

Sénke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with vine-dressers] 1) planting out young vines &c. Die — der Reben, planting or setting of vine-shoots. 2) [with fishermen] V. Senkgarn. 3) [with locksmiths] [Senkkolben] countersink. 4) [with surgeons] V. Senknadel.

Sénkel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) V. Senkblei; *it.* V. —faden. 2) [Nestel] stay-lace. 3) [with miners] cramp-hook; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] cramp-iron, hook.

Senkel-blech, *n.* V. Senkerblech. —faden, *m.* [of a common quadrant] plummet-line. —holz, *n.* [with founders] the pounder or bat for the sediment or ore in the buddler or washing vessel. —macher, *m.* V. Senker. —nadel, *f.* [Nestel] tag of a stay-lace, bodkin. —schnur, *f.* sounding-line, plumb-line. —stift, *m.* tag of a stay-lace, point of a boot-lace &c.

Sénken, I. *v. tr.* [sinken machen] to plunge in, to let down, to lower, to sink. Die Leiche in das Grab —, to lower the corpse into the grave; Etwas ins Wasser —, to let down, to sink or immerse any thing in the water; er senkte den Stahl in ihre Brust [with poets], he sank, buried the steel in her breast; Etwas in Vergessenheit — [in higher style], to bury, to lay any thing in oblivion; den Blick — [rather in higher style], to lower, sink one's eyes; [with poets] ein Himmlischer senkte die Fluthen, a divinity appeased the waves, made the waves subside; [in artillery] eine Kanone —, to depress, to point lower a cannon; [in heraldry] ein gesenkter Flug, der gesenkte Sparren, the wings down or shut, the chevron lowered or abased; [in war] gesenkte Batterie, sunken battery; [with miners] einen Schacht —, to sink a shaft; [with vintners, gardeners] eine Rebe, einen Zweig —, to plant or set a vine, to dibble a twig or offset; V. Ab—. *Fig.* Die Stimme, den Ton —, to lower one's voice, to sink, diminish or damp the tone. II. *v. refl.* Die Mauer, das Haus, der Boden senkt sich, the wall, the house, the ground sinks in, *it.* settles; durch diese Last hat sich der Scheuerboden gesenkt, the barn-floor has sunk under this burthen, has given way a little on account of this [superincumbent] weight; das Gebäude hat sich gesenkt, the building has sunk, subsided, slightly given way, *it.* settled. *Fig.* [in higher style] Der Schlaf senkte sich auf ihre Augenlieder, sleep fell upon, weighed down their eyelids. III. *v. intr.* [with miners] Auf einen Gang —, to sink upon a lode. Das —, sinking, lowering, letting down; [with vine-dressers] planting of vine-shoots.

Senk-blei, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] the sounding-lead. Ein —blei von 8 bis 10 Pfund schwer, the hand-lead; ein —blei von 25 bis 30 Pfund schwer, the deep-sea lead; das —blei auswerfen, to heave, cast or throw the lead; die Tiefe mit dem —blei erforschen, to sound; das —blei [with carpenters, masons] [Bleiwage] level, plumb-level. —ende, *n.* V. Senker [with gardeners]. —fäustel, *m.* [with miners] great beetle. —garn, *n.* [with fishermen] 1) a sweep-net, a trawl. 2) a hoop-net, purse-net. —grube, *f.* 1) [in domestic architecture] draining-well, waste-well, sess-pool, bog. 2) [with vine-dressers] a pit or hole for planting vines. —hamen, *m.* V. —garn 1). —hammer, *m.* [with blacksmiths] a furrowed hammer. —holz, *n.* sunk raft-wood or drift-wood. —knecht, *m.* [with vine-dressers] a plug to fasten the vine-layer or slip in the earth. —kolben, *m.* [with locksmiths] countersink, rose-countersink; [with gunsmiths] a bradawl. —korb, *m.* [with miners] a sink or colander in the working-barrel of a pump. —linie, *f.* a plumb-line, a perpendicular. —loch, *n.* V. —grube. —nadel, *f.* [Sonde] a searcher; [with surgeons] a probe. —pfahl, *m.* [with vine-dressers] a prop for a young vine. —rebe, *f.* a vine-shoot, slip or twig for planting a vineyard. —recht, *adj.* and *adv.* perpendicular, plumb Eine —rechte Linie ziehen, to draw a perpendicular; Etwas —recht stellen, to place any thing perpendicularly; die Sonne fällt daselbst —recht, the sun strikes vertically down there; —recht einfallendes Licht, a light falling perpendicularly; —recht stehende Mauer, a wall raised by the level; die —rechte Lage einer Sache, the perpendicularity of any thing; —rechte Wurzel, a taproot. Syn. Senkrecht, Aufrecht, Gerade. The meanings of these three words are exactly conveyed by perpendicular, upright, straight. —rechtkettig, V. Hochkettig. —reis, *n.* [Absenker] a layer, twig, sprig or shoot for planting out. —reuse, *f.* [with fishermen] a bow-net, wheel, kipe. —rippe, *f.* [in hydraulics] the side of a flood-dike. —schlacht, *f.* [in hydraulics] a dike formed of wattled hurdles, of fagots and brushwood &c.; V. —werk. —schnur, *f.* the line of the lead, a plumb-line. —spaten, *m.* [with makers of fountains] spade. —stock, *m.* 1) [with vine-dressers] the vine-stock furnishing the shoots and layers for new vines. 2) [with ironmongers &c.] fluted or grooved anvil. —strich, *m.* [little used] [in architecture, geometry] cathetus. —stück, *n.* piece serving for a dike of fascines. —wage, *f.* an areometer, a gauge or gage. —werk, *n.* hurdles or fagots for damming water; *it.* work of &c. —zeit, *f.* good time of year for planting out the young vines or vine-offsets.

Sénker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one who sinks or lowers any thing. *Fig.* [a lyric foot] trochee, choree. 2) [with gardeners, vine-dressers &c.] [Senkreis] a vine-shoot, twig, layer or slip [for planting or setting]. 3) [with fishermen] hoop-net, purse-net. 4) V. Reibahle.

Sénkler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) [Nestler &c.] the maker of lace-tags and points. 2) —, or —blech, *n.*, sheet-tin &c. for tags, points &c.

1. Sènne, *f.* V. Senesbaum. Unächte —, scorpion senna, bastard senna.

2. Sènne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [for Sehne] a tendon; *it.* the chord or subtense of an arc; *it.* the sine of an arc. — an einer Trommel, brace of a drum.

3. Sènne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in Old Sax. Suner is a herd] [in Switzerland] 1) a herd of kine. 2) [Sennhütte] cow-house.

Sennen-alpe, *f.* an Alp or mountain where there is a cow-house, there are cow-stables. —butter, *f.* kind of Swiss butter. —hütte, *f.* V. 3. Senne 2). —käse, *m.* kind of Swiss cheese.

4. Sènne, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] or Sènner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a Swiss cow-herd.

Sennerhütte, *f.* V. 3. Senne 2).

Sennerei, *f.* [in Switzerland] 1) a cheese-dairy. 2) keeping of cows on the Swiss Alps. 3) [= Sennhütte] cow-house or shed, a chalet for kine. 4) kine, a herd of horned cattle.

*Sensál, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Mäkler] a broker

Sénse, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Säge, Sichel] scythe or [more rarely] sithe. Die Spitze der —, the point, end of the scythe; das Auge or der Ring der —, the hoop of the scythe; die Krücke an der —, the staff or hook-staff of the scythe-handle; die — wetzen, to whet the scythe; mit der — abmähen, to mow.

Sensen-baum, *m.* [Stiel] the scythe-handle. —eisen, *n.* [with blacksmiths] rod-iron for scythe-blades. —gerüst, *n.* teeth of the scythe. —hammer, *m.* a scythe-hammer. —klang, *m.* sound of the scythe. —klinge, *f.* the scythe-blade; [in heraldry] ranchier. —mann, *m.* 1) a mower. 2) a man armed with a scythe. Die Krakauer —männer, the Cracow scythe-bearers [known, for instance, in the last Polish revolutionary war]. 3) *Fig.* [in fam. lang. or comic] death, Time or the man with his scythe as the destroyer. —schmied, *m.* a smith or ironmonger for scythes. —stein, *m.* a mower's hone or whetstone, the rubber. —tag, *m.* [in husbandry] a day of statute labour for mowing. —träger, *m.* V. —mann.

Sénte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in seamen's lang.] sheer-rails, drift-rails, ribband. Die — des Weits, the extreme breadth-line; die — der Schneidungen or des Schärfs, rising-line, floor-ribband; die —n der Verzäunung, rails of the upper-works.

*Senténz, *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) [Spruch, Ausspruch] [in law, otherwise rather obsolete] judicial sentence, judgment of a court or judge. 2) [Lehrspruch] sentence, maxim, axiom.

*Separát, *adj.* and *adv.* separate.

Separat-friede, *m.* separate peace. —vertrag, *m.* separate agreement.

*Separatísm[us], *m.* [-s, no *pl.*] [in English hist.] separatism; *it.* the doctrines and doings of a certain sect in the Lutheran church.

*Separatíst, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [a sectarian in the Lutheran church] separatist.

‡Sèpt, *f.* sept. V. Sippe.

*Sèpte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [at piquet] septième, a sequence of seven; [in music] V. Septima.

*Septémber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [the month of] september. Dies geschah im —, this took place in september.

Septètt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a musical composition of seven parts, septett.

*Sèptima, *f* seventh class of a school. [in music] — or Septime, septima, heptachord

*Septimāner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a scholar of the seventh class.

*Sèptisch, *adj* and *adv.* [in medicine] [little used] septic.

*Septuagēsima, [*indecl.*] septuagesima [sunday]. Auf [kommende] — ſind es jetzt zwölf Jahre, daß &c., next septuagesima it will be twelve years, that &c.

*Septuagínta, *pl.* the seventy [two] translators of the Bible; *it.* the Septuagint [version itself].

*Sēquenz, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [at cards &c.] a sequence.

*Sequèſter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) sequestrator. 2) sequestration. Einen — einſetzen, to establish a sequestration; — auf Etwas legen, to lay a sequestration upon any thing.

*Sequeſtratiōn, *f.* [das Sequeſtriren] sequestration.

*Sequeſtrātor, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] sequestrator.

*Sequeſtrīren, *v.tr.* to sequester, to sequestrate. Die Einkünfte ſind ſequeſtrirt, the revenues are sequestered. Das —, sequestering, sequestration.

*Seraīl, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] seraglio [the building and, incorrectly used also for the harem or the sultan's wives and female slaves].

*Sēraph, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e or Seraphim] seraph. Die —e or Seraphim, the seraphs or seraphim.

Seraphinen-kuß, *m.* [with the modern infamous sect of the Mucker] seraphic kiss [a blasphemous misnomer for certain lewd actions]. —orden, *m.* [in Sweden] the order of the seraphim.

*Seraphīniſch or Seraphiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* seraphic.

*Seráskier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in Turkey] a Seraskier.

Sèrbe, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n], Serbinn, *f.* a [male or female] Servian.

Sèrbien, V. Servien.

Sèrbiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Serviſch.

*Serenade, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Nachtmuſik, Ständchen] serenade.

*Sergeánt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [pronounce Serſchant, which see], [in the army] sergeant.

Sèrpe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Legföhre] mountain fir, pinus mugo.

*Sérpent, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [pronounce Serpang] [in music] a serpent.

Serpentbläſer, *m.* a player or blower on the serpent.

*Serpentīn, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] serpentine, nephrit; V. —ſtein. Edler —, true serpentine, jade; gemeiner —, common jade; ebener —, smooth serpentine.

Serpentin-fels, *m.* serpentine rock. —hornfels, *m.* hornblende containing fragments of serpentine. —marmor, *m.* jade. —porphyr, *m.* porphyry with a serpentine base. —ſpath, *m.* shiller spar, metalloidal diallage. —ſtein, *m.* serpentine marble or stone, V. —. —wacke, *f.* serpentine rock strewed with grains of quartz. —wurſtſtein, *m.* serpentine-brescia.

*Serpentōſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with pyrotechnists] serpent, squib. Mit —n verſetzte Rakete, a rocket scattering out serpents or squibs, a serpent-fusee.

Sèrreiche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [corrupted for Zerreiche] lanuginous oak.

*Serſchánt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in the army] sergeant, V. Sergeant.

Serſchantmajor, *m.* [in the army] sergeant major, V. also Feldwebel.

*Sèrſche, V. Sarſche.

*Sertulārie, *f.* [*pl* -n] [a zoophyte] one of the sertularia.

*Serval, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [pronounce Serrwall] [in nat. hist.] serval, mountain-cat.

*Servelātwurſt, *f.* [Fr. *cervelas*] [*pl.* -würſte] a dry German sausage.

*Servīce, *m.* [-'s, *pl.* -] [*pron.* Serrwihß, in the *gen.* Serrwihßes, and in the *pl.* Serrwihße] 1) [Tafelgeſchirr] service. Ein — von Silber [Silber—], a service of silver; silver, plate. 2) [often written Serviß] [in the army] quarters [such as pepper, salt &c. furnished to a soldier by the party on whom he is billeted]. Den — in Geld entrichten, to compound the quarters for money.

Service-geld, *n.* [a tax] composition paid in lieu of a soldier's quarters. —zettel, *m.* billet for quarters.

Sèrvien, *n.* [-s] [in geopraphy] Servia.

*Serviént, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in the Maltese order] a lay-brother.

Sèrvier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* a [male or female] Servian.

*Serviétte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a table-napkin.

Servierttenkloß, *m.* [with cooks] a pudding.

Sèrviſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Servian.

*Servitūt, *f.* [*pl.* -en] or [less usual] *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in law] right of usage, incumbence. Auf dem Hauſe laſten mehrere —en, several rights of usage are attached to the house [such as right of thoroughfare &c.].

Sèrwing, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in seamen's lang.] mat [especially a rope for serving an anchor].

*Seſam, *m.* [-s] V. —kraut.

Seſam-bein, *n.* V. Linſenbein. —kraut, *n.* sesame, sesamum, oily grain. —öl, *n.* oil of sesam.

*Sésban, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in botany] [a species of aechynomene or bastard sensitive plant] sesban.

*Sēſel, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1] — or —ſame, *m.* [Steinkümmel] seseli, cicely, meadow-saxifrage. 2) —, or —kraut, *n.*, [Roßkümmel] sermountain, siler-mountain, bastard-lovage, seseli, wild spinage, laser-wort.

Sèſſel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from ſitzen, ſaß] a seat, a chair, a settle, [if with no back] a stool, [if low without a back] a low-stool. Gebt dem Herrn einen —, give the gentleman a seat, a chair; V. Arm—, Lehn—.

Seſſel-kiſſen, *n.* a chair-cushion, seat-cushion. —macher, *m.* chair-maker. —meiſter, *m.* [with freemasons] master of a lodge. —recht, *n.* [in French hist.] the right of sitting in presence of the King or Queen. Die Herzoginnen hatten das —recht, duchesses had the privilege of being seated in the presence. —träger, *m.* [Senftentrager] a sedan-chairman.

Sèßhaft, *adj* and *adv.* [= anſäßig, chiefly in law-style] settled, settled down, fixed, domiciliated inhabiting, established at or in. Sich — an einem Orte niederlaſſen, to settle at or in a place.

*Seſſion, *f.* [for Sitzung, but now seldom used in this sense] sitting. Wir haben heute, das Kollegium hat heute —, we have, the board have to-day a sitting. *it.* [a whole series of sittings] session. — eines Conciliums, the sitting of a council; — der Landſtände, der Kammer, des Parlaments, eines Gerichtes, the session; die dießjährige — iſt beendigt, this year's session is closed.

Sèßlehen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in feudal law, any tenure except knight-service] frank-service, escuage, accidental service, sess-fee.

Sèſter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [is derived from the Lat. *sextarius*, Ital. *sestaro*] V. Simmer.

Sétbord, Settelbord, V. Setzbord.

Sèttel, V. Setzel.

Sèttgangen, *pl.* [in seamen's lang.] [boards or a flap for raising a gunwale] gunwale-flap.

Sètzbar, *adj.* and *adv.* what may be placed; [chiefly] what may be planted; [especially] composeable. Das Manuſcript iſt ſo ſchlecht geſchrieben, daß es nicht — iſt, the manuscript is so wretchedly written that it is not composeable, not readable to the compositors.

Sètze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with vine-planters] [Setzſtarr] a nursery of young vines, a new-planted vineyard.

Sètzel, *m.* [-s] covering of the dike-banks with turf.

Sètzen, [Icel. *seta*; allied to the Lat *sed-eo*, to the Gr. ἧζω] I. *v. tr.* 1) [to change the position of any body by means of a bodily movement especially of the hands] to set, to put, to place, to lay. Die Schüſſeln, das Glas auf den Tiſch — [= ſtellen], to lay the dishes, to place or put the glass on the table; einen Topf an's Feuer, die Flaſche zu den Gläſern —, to put a pot on the fire, the decanter with the glasses; das Eſſen, die Speiſen, Eßbarkeiten auf den Tiſch —, to serve up dinner, to place eatables on the table; den Leuchter aus der Hand —, to place, to put down the candlestick; den Hut auf den Kopf —, to put on one's hat, to put one's hat on; Einem Schröpfköpfe, Blutigel —, to cup any one, to put or set leeches on any one, to leech any one; V. under Fontanell, Gefängniß, 2. Meſſer; jedes Ding an ſeinen Ort —, to put every thing in its place; Etwas an ſeine alte Stelle, an den vorigen Platz —, to put something in its old place, in its former place; Einem einen Stuhl — [obsolescent, for anbieten], to give, to hand, to offer any one a chair; Einem den Stuhl vor die Thür — [*fig.*, in fam. lang.], to beg any one to favour you rather with his room than his company, to cut any one dead, to give any one the cut direct, [also] to expel, to eject any one, to bid any one leave one's room, house; Etwas an, in die Sonne, an die Luft —, to lay any thing in the sun, to expose any thing to the air; den Stuhl an den Tiſch —, to put, set the chair to or near the table; den Fuß auf Etwas —, to put or set one's foot on any thing; einen Fuß vor den andern —, to put or set one foot before the other; V. under Fuß; Pflanzen in Töpfe —, to set plants in pots, to put plants into flower-pots; Granatbäume &c. in Kaſten —, to put or set pomegranate-trees &c. in boxes [in lieu of large vases]; Truppen an's Land —, to set or put troops ashore, to disembark or land troops; Vögel in einen Käfig —, to put birds into a cage, to cage birds; er ſetzte mir die Piſtole auf die Bruſt, he placed, clapped the pistol to my breast; das Glas an den Mund — [for drinking], to set, raise, place the glass to one's mouth; die Trompete an den Mund —, to place the trumpet

to one's lips; ein Stück an das andere — [befeſtigen], to put, to fasten on one piece to the other; ein Stück Zeug an das andere — [nähen], to sew, to join, to stitch or to tack one piece of stuff to the other, [if one piece be old] to patch; Spitzen, Treſſen auf ein Kleid —, to trim a dress with lace; neue Knöpfe an ein Kleid —, to put new or fresh buttons on a dress; einen Fleck auf ein Kleid —, to patch a dress, to piece a dress; einen Lappen auf den Riß —, to put a piece over a tear, to patch or piece the rent, to mend or repair a slit with a new piece; der Wein ſetzt Hefen zu Boden, the wine deposits much sediment, is fining itself; der Steuermann ſetzte ſein Schiff auf den Strand [= ließ es ſtranden], the pilot ran his ship aground, ashore; Geld auf eine Karte —, to stake money on a card; was, wie viel haben Sie geſetzt? what, how much have you staked, ventured, betted, wagered [on a card]? auf eine Karte —, to stake, lay on a card; er hat einen Dukaten geſetzt, he has staked a ducat; er ſetzte 20 Dukaten auf eine Karte, he staked 20 ducats on a card; ein Kind auf den Schoß, auf den Tiſch, Boden —, to put, place, set a child in the lap, on the table, ground; man ſetzte ihn auf das Pferd, they put, placed him on the horse, set him on horseback. Syn. V. Legen. *Fig.* Etwas auf's Spiel —, to set any thing on the venture, on the turn up, to venture or risk any thing, [fam.] to stand one's luck, hit or miss; die äußerſten Kräfte an Etwas — [anwenden], to employ, exert all one's strength about any thing; Alles daran —, to set every engine to work, to spare no efforts towards success; ſeine Ehre, ſeinen Ruhm darein —, to set [to seek] one's honour, one's fame in it; er ſcheint Etwas darein zu —, daß er reich iſt, he appears to set, to place great importance on his being rich; Einem, ſich Etwas in den Kopf —, to put any thing into any body's head, into one's head; ſich eine Meinung in den Kopf —, to get an idea into one's head; ſich Grillen in den Kopf —, to get odd notions, whims into one's head; Einen unter die Zahl der Heiligen — [= zählen], to place, inscribe, enrol, reckon, account any one among the number of the saints, to number any one with the saints, [speaking of the Pope's act] to place any one on the calendar; Einen unter die größten Feldherrn —, to rank, set, place, number any one among the greatest generals or captains. 2) [= niederſetzen] Eine Henne — [for hatching eggs], to make a hen sit or brood, to set a hen, [if to make the hen lay eggs in one nest for the purpose of brooding &c.] to put in a nest-egg. *Fig.* Weingäſte, Biergäſte — [= Weinſchank &c. haben], to sell wine, beer on the premises; Brut — [= laichen], to spawn; ein Kind in die Welt — [in common people's lang.], to bring a child into the world, [that is] to give birth to a child. 3) [to raise by layers, by placing] Einem ein Denkmal —, to raise up, to erect a monument to any one; ein Grenzzeichen —, to place a boundary-mark; Bäume — [= pflanzen], to set, to plant trees; Kartoffeln &c. —, to dibble potatoes &c; Korn in den Boden — [in England], to drill wheat; Feuer — or [simply] — [with miners], to kindle a bonfire round or under a rock to soften it or make it give in working; eine Zeile — [with printers], to set, put up a line; der Bogen iſt geſetzt, the sheet is set, put up, compo ed, is in type. *Fig.* *a)* [einrichten] Worte in Muſik —, to set words to music; ein Lied in Töne —, auf Noten —, in Muſik —, to set a song to music, to compose an air for a song; Etwas für die Geige, für die Flöte — [if not an original melody but borrowed from another piece adapted to the piano &c. by its real author], to set or arrange any thing for the violin, flute, [if an original composition] to compose, to write any thing for the violin, flute; eine Arie höher, tiefer —, to set or transpose an air in a higher, lower key. *b)* [= beſtimmen] to appoint, to set apart. Einen Tag zu Etwas feſt —, to set a day apart, to fix a day for any thing; zum Pfande —, to put in pawn or pledge, to pledge, to pawn; ſein Wort, ſein Ehre zum Pfande —, to pledge one's word, honour; einer Sache Maß und Ziel —, to set bounds to any thing; Einen zum Vormund, zum Richter —, to appoint, name any one as guardian, judge; man kann — [= annehmen], one can suppose, take for granted; geſetzt es ſey ſo, suppose it were so, taking it for granted for the sake of argument, put the case so then, agreed it is so. 4) [to change by certain material acts into a certain condition, = verſetzen] Ein Land unter Waſſer —, [if naturally] to inundate, flood, [if by artificial means] to lay a land under water; eine Stadt in Flammen —, to set a town on fire, in flames; ein Pferd &c. in Bewegung —, to set a horse &c. in motion, a-going. *Fig.* Einen in Bewegung —, to set any one a-going, into action, to rouse up any one into activity, [fam.] to stir any one up with the long pole; Einen in den Stand, außer Stand —, Etwas zu thun, to put any one in a condition or state, out of condition of doing any thing, to enable any one to do, to disable any one from doing any thing; außer Thätigkeit —, to put out of activity, out of action, [if a public functionary] on the retired list, on half pay, on the retired allowance, to superannuate any one; Einen in Feuer — or bringen, to set any one in, to put any one into a burning passion; das ſetzte ſeine Einbildungskraft in Feuer [erhitzte ſie], that set his imagination on fire; Einen in Feuer und Flamme —, to put any one in or into a towering passion, [low] to put any one in a hissing-hot rage, into fire and fury; eine Sache wieder in den vorigen Stand —, to put or set any thing in its previous state, to re-establish, re-adjust or replace any thing; Einen über Etwas —, to set any one over any thing; Einen auf den Thron —, to set or place any one on, to raise any one to the throne; Einen in ein Amt —, to put any one in a place, to appoint any one to an office or official situation; Etwas ins Werk —, to set any thing a foot, in operation, in movement, to effectuate, bring about, execute any thing; in die Lotterie —, to put into the lottery; Einen in Freiheit, wieder in Freiheit —, to set any one at liberty, to restore any one to freedom, to release, to liberate any one, to allow any one to go at large again; Jemand in Erſtaunen, Furcht, Schrecken, in große Unruhe —, to set any one in, to put any one into a state of amazement, of fear, of terror, of great uneasiness; Einen in große Angſt, Unruhe —, to put any one into a state of great anxiety, to throw any one into great alarm; Einen in Unkoſten —, to put any one to great expence; Einen in Verlegenheit —, to put any one to inconvenience, into a state of embarrassment, [fam.] to set any one at, to put any one to one's wit's ends, to a nonplus; Einen in Schaden —, to cause, to do any one damage, injury; Etwas zurecht —, to put, set any thing to-rights; Einem den Kopf zurecht —[in fam. lang.], to bring any one to reason, [also] to order, [also] to one's senses again; ſtreitende Parteien auseinander — [rather stiff], to reconcile contending parties, [fam.] to set parties that have fallen together by the ears square again, to-rights again; eine verwickelte Sache auseinander —, to set or place an intricate affair in a clear light, in its proper point of view, to clear up a difficult piece of business. 5) [to cause any thing to settle] Die Erze — [with miners], to wash ore [before sifting it]. 6) [= beſetzen, that is einfaſſen] Einen ſteilen Teich —, to turf a [steep bank of a] dike. II. *v. refl.* ſich —. 1) [generally = ſich ſenken] to sink, to settle, to give way. Ein Gebäude ſetzt ſich, a building sinks, gives way a little, settles, finds its level; das Erdreich hat ſich geſetzt, the soil or ground has sunk, settled; die Geſchwulſt ſetzt ſich, the swelling abates, diminishes, subsides [naturally or not], is yielding [to the treatment prescribed or followed]; das Schiff ſetzt ſich auf den Grund, the ship grounds, is going or running aground, the ship's bottom is scraping; eine Flüſſigkeit ſetzt ſich, a fluid settles, fines itself, works itself clear [when heterogeneous particles whether in solution or not are deposited naturally or by art]; die Hefen — ſich, the lees, dregs, grounds fall to the bottom, are deposited, the feculence subsides, settles, is precipitated. 2) [= ſich niederlaſſen] to alight, to set one's self down, to settle. Der Vogel ſetzte ſich auf einen Aſt, the bird perched on a branch; die Rebhühner ſetzten ſich auf das Kornfeld, the partridges lighted in the corn-field; der Falke hat ſich auf die Erde geſetzt, the falcon has taken earth, has settled; die Faſanen — ſich auf die Bäume, pheasants perch on trees, [for sleeping] roost on trees; die Truppen ſetzten ſich am Fuße eines Bergwaldes, the troops took up a position, placed themselves, formed, *it.* rallied at the foot of a mountain-forest; ſich auf einen gewiſſen Theil des Körpers — [in medicine, speaking of any humour], to settle, form, gather, come to a head, declare itself in a certain part of the body; — Sie ſich, — Sie ſich neben mich, be seated, pray take a chair or seat, sit down or come and sit near me, seat yourself or yourselves near me; — Sie ſich hieher, auf dieſen Stuhl, auf den Boden &c., come and sit here, sit [down] on this chair, on the ground or floor &c.; ich will mich unten an, oben an —, I will sit at the upper end or at the head, at the lower end or foot of the table, I will sit up above, I shall sit down below or beneath [the rest]; ſich zu Tiſche, an den Spieltiſch &c. —, to sit down to table, at the gambling table &c. *Fig.* Sich an Jemandes Stelle —, to sit in any one's place, in any one's shoes; *it.* to place or suppose one's self in another's place; [in fam. or pop. lang.] ſich auf Etwas — [= darauf beharren], to stand to any thing, to stand out for any thing; ſich mit Jemandem —, to agree, to come to terms with any one, to settle an affair with any one; ſich mit ſeinen Gläubigern —, to compound, to make terms with one's creditors. 3) [with the prep. in and auf] [to exhibit or develope a certain bodily activity] Sich in Marſch —, ſich in Bewegung —, to put one's self in march, in motion or movement; ſich auf flüchtigen Fuß —, to make one's self scarce, to sheer

off, to show a clean pair of heels, to decamp, to scamper off. *Fig.* Sich ſelbſt auf den Thron —, to seat one's self on the throne, [that is] to raise one's self to the throne, to seize the vacant crown, to usurp the sceptre; ſich in Gefahr, in Unkoſten, Schaden —, to expose one's self to danger, to expence, to damage or injury; ſich in den gehörigen Stand —, to put one's self into a becoming state, in proper condition, into fitting trim; ſich mit Einem auf einen gewiſſen Fuß —, to put one's self upon a certain footing with any one. III. *v. intr.* 1) [generally to move spontaneously, to extend] Der Gang ſetzt in das Gebirge [with miners], the lode strikes, goes into the rock. 2) [with the connected idea of subsidence] *a*) [in architecture] to set, to lay [a stone, a block &c.]. *b*) [with miners] to set the batch in, to charge the furnace. *c*) [with printers] to set [the type], to compose; er ſetzt ſchnell, langſam, he composes fast, slow. *d*) [in sportsmen's lang. = gebären, V. werfen] Die Häſinn, die Hirſchkuh hat geſetzt, the doe hare has kindled, the hind has fawned or dropped. 3) [especially] Das Pferd ſetzte [that einen Satz], the horse sprang, leaped; dieſes Pferd ſetzt gut, this horse leaps well, is a good jumper. takes leaps capitally; über einen Graben —, to leap over, to clear, to take a ditch; mit dem Pferde über einen Zaun —, to take a hedge; mit einem Sprunge, in vollem Sprunge über den Graben —, to clear a ditch at one leap or bound, to take a flying leap or a full spring over the ditch; über den Bach —, to jump, leap, spring across the brook; über den Fluß —, to cross the river; mit dem Kahne über den Fluß —, to cross the river in the ferry, to ferry over the river; ans Land — [landen], to land, to disembark; an den Feind —, to charge the enemy; in, durch die Feinde —, to rush headlong, to dash among the enemy, to dash through the ranks of the enemy, to cut one's way through the opposing force. *Fig.* In Jemand — [dringen], to press any one; man ſetzte mit Fragen, Drohungen &c. in ihn, they pressed [him] with questions, threats &c. IV. *v. imp.* [in common people's lang., for geben] Es wird Händel, Schläge —, there will be disputes, lots of mischief, blows, it will come to the gentlemen of the long robe, it will come to blows or fisticuffs; es hat Schläge geſetzt, blows have been given, there has been a tussle, [comic] there has been a turn up, a skrimmage; es ſetzt hier nichts, there's nothing to be got, to be done here; was hat es geſetzt? what has taken place? [fam.] what's the row? Das —, the setting, putting &c., [with printers, musicians] setting, composition.

Setz-angel, *f.* a trimmer-hook. —**art**, *f.* manner or mode of placing, putting or planting any thing; [especially in music] composition. —**bord**, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] false gunwale, gunnel-flap, wash-board. —**brett**, *n.* [with printers] the galley. —**bühne**, *f.* [with miners] a table or stage for ore intended to be washed or for the buddler. —**compaß**, V. —**kompaß**. —**ei**, *n.* [with cooks] à poached egg. —**eiſen**, *n.* [with blacksmiths] cutter, smiting-chisel. —**erde**, *f.* [in dike-making] turf. —**faß**, *n.* [for the vitriol] settling-tub or vat. —**fäuſtel**, *m.* [with miners] sledge-mallet, about-sledge. —**fehler**, *m.* V. Setzerfehler. —**garten**, *m.* a nursery for young vines; *it.* V. Baumſchule. —**graupen**, *pl.* [with miners] rubble-ore. —**haken**, *m.* 1) [with refiners] a drawing-hook for the copper-matts. 2) [in ship-building] dog-hook, cant-hook; [with printers] V. Winkelhaken. —**hamen**, *m.* [with fishermen] a hoop-net for the bank or shore. —**hammer**, *m.* [with blacksmiths] a cutter, smiting-chisel. —**haſe**, *m.* [Satzhaſe] [in sportsmen's lang.] doe-hare, brood-hare. —**holz**, *n.* [with gardeners] 1) set, offset, shoot, slip, twig. 2) [Pflanzholz] a dibble. —**karpfen**, *m.* [a two-year old carp for pond preserves] stock-carp. —**kaſten**, *m.* [in vitriol-works] settling-vat, V. —faß; [with printers] letter-case. —**kohle**, *f.* [with charcoal-cartmen] one of those long sticks of charcoal at the side of a charcoal-cart and which keep the other sticks tight. —**kolben**, *m.* [in artillery] the-rammer. —**kompaß**, *m.* [with miners] hand-compass, miner's compass. —**kunſt**, *f.* [in music] composition; [with printers] composition. —**küpe**, *f.* [in indigo-works] the well of the water-vat whence by a cock the infusion now fermented passes into the churning vat for the final subsidence of the indigo. —**lauge**, *f.* saltpetre-lie for crystallising. —**linie**, *f.* [with printers] a rule; [with card-makers] reglet, rule. —**meißel**, *m.* [with locksmiths] driver, a chisel-hammer. —**ort**, *m.* place or spot where any thing is or is to be placed, put or planted. —**pflanze**, *f.* a plant for transplanting or setting out; *it.* V. Setzling. —**phiole**, *f.* [in chemistry] a flat-bottomed matrass. —**rebe**, *f.* [with vine-planters] a young vine or vine-slip. —**reis**, *n.* offset, slip, shoot, twig for setting or planting. ||—**ſchäfer**, *m.* [Mengeſchäfer] a shepherd when part-owner of his flock. —**ſchiff**, *n.* [with printers] the galley. ||—**ſchiffer**, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] acting captain. —**ſchlich**, *m.* [with founders] the washed and sifted ore. —**ſohle**, *f.* [Schwelle] ground-sill. —**ſtange**, *f.* [with builders] an iron-lever. —**ſtatt** or —**ſtätte**, *f.* [with vine-dressers] V. Setze. —**ſtein**, *m.* [with printers] the imposing-stone; V. —brett. —**ſtempel**, *m.* [with miners] wedge-formed hammer. —**ſtößel**, *m.* [in pyrotechnics] lading-stick, rammer. —**ſtück**, *n.* [with bakers] V. Hefenſtück. —**teich**, *m.* [Satzteich] a fish-pond, a preserve for carp &c. —**trog**, *m.* V. Hübeltrog. —**wage**, *f.* [with carpenters &c.] [Bleiwage] the level. Nach der —wage abmeſſen, to measure by the level. —**wäſche**, *f.* [with miners] washing ore for the sieve, at the buddle. —**weger**, *pl.* [in seamen's lang.] limbers, limber-holes, limber-boards. —**weide**, *f.* [Satzweide] willow-slip or offset. —**werk**, *n.* V. —graupen. —**zange**, *f.* V. Hebezange. —**zapfen**, *m.* [*dim.* —zäpfchen, *n.*] a soap-plug for the fundament. —**zeit**, *f.* time for planting, season for setting or transplanting or thinning out; [in sportsmen's lang.] time or season when the does and doe-hares drop, fawning-season, leveret-season. —**zweig**, *m.* V. —reis, Setzling.

Setzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn**, *f.* 1) [at basset and ombre] punter, [at other games] the staker. 2) [in music &c.] [more usual Ton—] composer, *it.* setter to music; [with printers] the compositor; [with miners] the man who charges the furnace, who sets the batch of ore. 3) [in artillery] [Setzkolben] rammer; [in pyrotechny] the lading-stick, cartridge-stick.

Setzer-fehler, *m.* [with printers] typographical error, an erratum, fault of composition. —**lohn**, *m.* [with printers] compositor's wages or salary. Er zahlt vom Bogen zwölf Gulden —lohn, he pays the compositor twelve florins a sheet.

Setzling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a young plant [for transplanting]; [with vine-gardeners] young vine, vine-shoot, vine-sapling; [with fishermen] [Fiſchbrut] spawn, fry.

Seuche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to ſiech] contagion, epidemic, contagious disease, [among cattle] murrain, distemper. Er hat die —, he has the contagion [that is, plague, pestilence, fever &c.]; es war eine —, es herrſchten —n in der Stadt, there was an epidemic, an influenza, there were endemics, contagious diseases in the town; catching disorders were rife in the town; V. Luſt—, Vieh—. *Fig.* Moraliſche —n, moral epidemics or endemics; die philoſophiſche —, die — ein Philoſoph zu ſeyn, the philosophical epidemic, metaphysical contagion, the rage of transcendentalism; die — des Laſters, the contagion of vice; die — in der Luft, mal-aria, miasma.

Seuchenſtoff, *m.* contagious matter, [of small pox] virus, pus, [in the atmosphere] miasma, mal-aria, principle of contagion.

Seufzen, [in low Sax. ſuften, in Dutch zuchten, Goth. ſvogjan; appears allied to the Old-Sax. ſvegan, ſvogan = tönen to resound] I. *v. intr.* to sigh. Vor Kummer, Liebe &c. —, to sigh through care, from or for love &c.; aus Herzensgrunde, in ſeinem Innern —, to sigh, to heave or fetch a deep sigh from the bottom of one's heart, to sigh internally; in einem —den Tone, in a sighing tone, sighingly; über ſeine Sünden zu Gott —, to sigh, to groan over one's sins to God; über die unglücklichen Zeiten —, to sigh over, to bewail the misfortunes of the times; nach Einem —, to sigh after any one; [with poets] der Wind ſeufzet, the wind sighs. II. *v. tr.* [with poets] to sigh forth. Er ſeufzet Liebe, he sighs [forth his] love. III. *v. refl.* [to produce by sighing] Sich zu einem Schatten — [in poetical style], to sigh one's self to a shadow, down to a ghost. Das —, sighing; er kann vor — nicht reden, he cannot speak for sighing. Syn. Seufzen, Aechzen, Stöhnen. Seufzen [sighing] is produced as well by a deep and long-drawn inspiration, as by a strong expiration. Stöhnen and Aechzen are the strong expulsion of the breath attended with a painful sound. Seufzen is moreover the more subdued expression of a mental suffering. Aechzen shews the immediate presence of a pang or throe, and Stöhnen reveals the exhausting exertion of enduring suffering. The strict censor ſeufzet [sighs] over the corruption of the times. A patient ächzt [groans, utters a groan], when racked by a pain. A man ready to sink under a burden, one mortally wounded ſtöhnt. It seems therefore that ächzen is to groan acutely, and ſtöhnen to utter low, moaning or deep groans, to groan heavily or gaspingly.

Seufzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], *dim.* —**chen**, ||—**lein**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] a sigh. —, lange — ausſtoßen, to heave, fetch, take sighs, long-drawn sighs; einen tiefen — holen, ausſtoßen, to fetch, utter a deep, profound sigh; gebrochene —, broken sighs; ein zärtlicher, verliebter —, a tender or gentle, amorous sigh; ſein Zuſtand preßte Jedem — aus, his condition extorted sighs from every one; ſeinen Schmerz in —n aushauchen, to exhale, exhaust, pass away, dissipate one's pain or grief in sighs; einen — unterdrücken, erſticken, to suppress or restrain, to stifle or smother a sigh; den letzten — ausſtoßen, to breath forth one's last sigh, to give up the ghost, [speaking serio-comically of certain ani-

mals &c.] to make one's will.

Seufzerton, *m.* sighing tone.

Sevenbaum, *m.* V. Säbenbaun, Sadebaum.

Sevenbaumstein, *m.* sabinite.

Sevennen, *pl.* [pronounce Sewennen] [in geography] the Cevennes [mountains of Languedoc].

***Seragēsima** or **Seragēsimä**, [the second Sunday before Lent or the next to Shrovesunday] sexagesima.

***Serageſimälbruch**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -brüche] sexagesimal fraction, sexagesimal.

***Serageſimälrechnung**, *f.* sexagesimal arithmetic.

***Sèrta**, *f.* [6te Klaſſe] the sixth class [in some schools the first] or form; [in music] V. Sexte.

***Sertäner**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a scholar of the sixth class.

***Sertánt**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in astronomy] [an instrument] a sextant.

***Sèrte**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in music] the or a sixth; *it.* [at piquet] a sixième, a sequence of six.

***Sertètt**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a musical composition of six parts, sextett.

Seyn, [Lat. *sum*, Gr. εἰμί; the imperf. war is allied to the Swed. *wara*, Icel. *vera* = to be, also to wer and was, and likewise to Weſen; in low Sax. weſe means I be, Lat. *es*, Gr. εἶς [εἰ] thou art, Gr. ἐσ-ομαι I shall be. The radical meaning appears to be that of motion] *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) [generally to be present, to exist] to be. Ich denke, darum bin ich, I think, therefore I am; Gott iſt von Ewigkeit her, God is [from all eternity]; Alles, was war, iſt und — wird, every thing that was, is and will be; auf der Welt —, to be in the world. 2) [to be present or at hand in any case or under any peculiar circumstance, whereby this verb assumes a variety of modifications in its meaning] Hier iſt gut —, being here is good, it is good being here, to be here; ich bin hier, I am here; hungerig, ſchläfrig, durſtig —, to be hungry, sleepy, thirsty; glücklich iſt, wer zufrieden iſt, he is happy, who is contented; das iſt nicht ſo leicht, that is not so easy; es ſind viele Leute da geweſen, many people have been there, were there, there have been many people there, there were many persons there; iſt er auch da geweſen? was he there too? has he also been there? wollen Sie auch von der Partie — [mitgehen, mitſpielen &c.]? will you be also one of the party? will you join the party? ich bin dir herzlich gut [liebe dich herzlich], I love you fervently [if said to the opposite sex, between women or in one's own circle of near relations], [between men] I have a great liking for you, [religiously] I am thine sincerely, fervently; es ſind meine Feinde, ſie ſind mir feind, they or these are my enemies, they are inimical to me; mein geweſener Freund, Diener, [comic] weiland mein Freund &c., my friend, servant that was, my former or ci-devant friend &c., [jocosely] my ex-friend &c.; es ſind zwei gute Stunden bis dahin, there are two good hours 'till then, [also] it is a two hours' or leagues' walk, drive &c. to that place; das iſt mir recht [lieb, ich bin damit zufrieden], I am satisfied with it; *it.* I am glad of it; ei, das wäre fein! [either ironically or not] oh! that would be fine! ei, das wäre! [low] ei, das wäre der Henker, der Teufel! eh! what do you say, what might that me? oh! the deuce! confound that! laſſen Sie es gut —! that's enough of it, leave off; *it.* let well alone; laß es —, leave or let it alone, let it be; und alſo ließ er es lieber —, and so he rather let it alone, he thought it better to leave it alone, [low] to let it bide; V. Laſſen; hier, da ſind ſie, here, there they are; es iſt mir blos um ihn, I am only anxious about him; V. under An, Angſt, Bange, Beſſer, Ohne, Recht, Uebel, Vor, Wohl &c.; ich bin ein ehrlicher Mann, I am an honest man; ſey kein Kind! don't be a child! V. under Geburt, Meinung, Schande, Thun, Tod, Willens &c.; dieſer Wein iſt [kömmt] aus Burgund, this wine is [out] of Burgundy, comes from &c.; das iſt meines Amtes nicht, that is not my province, duty &c.; ſey gutes Muthes [faſſe Muth]! be of good cheer, cheer up! [fam.] pluck up! ich will des Todes —, wenn ich es weiß, I wish I may die if I know it, [low] strike me dead if &c.; er iſt ganz des Teufels, he is the devil's own [of a fellow &c.], he is a [perfect] devil; [in a very bad sense] he is a limb of Satan or Satan's, *it.* he is quite out of his senses, quite desperate, furious in his actions; guter Hoffnung —, to be full of hope, to have good hope, *it.* [= ſchwanger —] to be pregnant; es iſt unſere Schuldigkeit, it is our duty, it is incumbent upon us; wir ſind des Erbietens [rather stiff], we offer ourselves; hier ſind allerlei Waaren, here are all kinds of merchandise; mit ihm iſt nicht zu ſcherzen, he is not to be jested with, he can't take a joke; *it.* he is not to be trifled with; was iſt zu thun, hier zu thun? what is to be done, what is to do here? es iſt mir blos um mich, I am only concerned about or for myself; er iſt dort niemals zu ſehen, he is never to be seen there; das iſt nicht für mich, that is not for me; Sie ſind recht daran, you are right; V. under Auf, Außer, Bei, Weit; drinnen —, zu Hauſe —, to be within, at home; noch an Etwas —, to be still at or about any thing; wie iſt es mit Ihnen? how are you? how d'ye do? [very fam.] how goes it, fares it? how wags the world with you? es iſt nicht ohne [in fam. lang.], it is not without reason, there is something in it; V. under Schein; von wenig Worten —, to be [a person &c.] of few words; er iſt ein Kaufmann, Arzt, he is a merchant, a physician; er iſt ein großer Feldherr, he is a great captain; er iſt ein Engländer, he is an Englishman; es wird nicht immer ſo —, it won't be always so; was iſt dir? [was fehlt dir?] what's the matter with you? ich weiß nicht, wie mir iſt, I don't know, what the matter is with me, what ails me; mir iſt ſo weinerlich [fam.], I feel as if I could cry, I am in a humour for weeping, [half comic] I am in a crying humour; es iſt mir ſo, als ob ich es gehört hätte, it seems to me that I have heard it; iſt es doch, als hätte ſich Alles gegen mich verbunden, it is [just] as if all the world or every thing had conspired against me; ich weiß, wie du biſt, I know your ways, [very insulting] I know you; es iſt mit den Mahlern, wie mit den Dichtern, it is with [the] painters as with [the] poets; wenn ich wie Du wäre, if I were you, in your place; dem ſey nun, wie ihm ſey, however it may be; es ſey nun, daß &c., supposing now that &c., it may be now, that &c.; wem iſt das Pfand? whose gage or pledge is this? dieſer Garten &c. iſt mein, this garden &c. is mine; dieſe Kinder ſind mein, these children are mine; ich bin ganz der Ihrige, I am entirely yours; [with poets] Zeus, dem die Gewalt iſt, Jove [Zeus] in whom is the might; wär' euch von Leinwand nur irgend Etwas entbehrlich! if you only had now a morsel of linen to spare, if there were now an old rag or so that you could give away without missing! *proverb.* was — ſoll, ſchickt ſich wohl, whatever is to be is proper, whatever is, is right, what must be, must be; das kann nicht —, that cannot be; es kann — [iſt möglich], daß &c., it may be, that &c.; wenn es — kann, if it can be; es war im Herbſt, it was in autumn; fünf Tage ſind es nun, es ſind nun fünf Tage, it is now five days; es iſt ſchon lange her, it is a long time since that occurred; laß —, daß es ſo iſt [geſetzt, es ſey ſo], ſey's denn ſo, suppose it is so, [rather impertinent] be it so, let it be so, what then? was ſoll das — [bedeuten]? what does that mean? what is the meaning of that? was ſoll es —? [was verlangt ihr?] [fam.] what do you want? what is it? was iſt für Ihre Mühe, was ſoll für Ihre Mühe —? what is it for your trouble? how much do you require for your pains? [fam. but low] what's the damage? wie wäre es, wenn Sie mitgingen? how would it be [suit you], if you were to go along with us, eh? what do you say to going with us? wenn ich es auch geſagt hätte, was wäre es denn, was wäre es denn nun mehr? even if I had said it, what then? es ſey darum! [es mag geſchehen!] well! good! be it so! da ſey Gott vor! God forbid! er wird es nicht thun, es ſey denn, daß Sie mit ihm ſprechen, he won't do it unless you speak to him, if you don't speak with him. II. *verb auxiliary.* Er iſt gekommen &c., he has or is come &c.; es ſind gute Nachrichten angekommen, good news have or are arrived; ſie ſind mit dabei geweſen, they were with us, present there at the time; er iſt gelobt worden, he has been praised. Das — [Da—], the being, existing, existence; die Urkraft unſeres —s, the principle of our being, of our existence; mein gegenwärtiges —, my actual existence.

Shawl, V. Schahl.

Sherif, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] 1) [of an English county &c.] sherif, sheriff. 2) [in Arabia] sheriffe.

Siam, *n.* [-s] [in geography] Siam.

Siamiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Siamese.

Sibérien, [better] **Sibirien**, *n.* [-s] [in geography] Siberia.

Sibérier, **Sibirier**, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —**inn**, *f.* a Siberian.

Sibériſch, [Sibiriſch] *adj.* and *adv.* Siberian.

Sibýlle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] the Sibyl. Die kumäiſche —, the Cumaean Sibyl. *Fig.* [altes Weib] [in a bad sense] old witch, old hag, old sorceress.

Sibyllenwurz, *f.* V. Kreuzenzian.

***Sibyllíniſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* Sibylline. Die —en Weiſſagungen, Verſe, Bücher, Blätter, the oracles, verses, books, leaves of the Sibyl.

Sich, *pron.* himself, herself, itself, themselves. 1) [as accusative] In — ſaugen, ziehen [speaking of sand or any porous body], to absorb, to imbibe; — täuſchen &c., to deceive one's self &c.; ſie hat — getäuſcht, hat — ſelbſt getäuſcht, she has deceived herself; man täuſcht — oft ſelbſt, one often deceives one's self, people often deceive themselves; Freund, nehme Er — in Acht, take care my friend, [threatening] take heed, beware, you fellow! 2) [in an oblique case] Sie haben — Schaden gethan, they have done themselves

injury; Etwas bei — haben, to have something about one; er hat Geld bei —, he has money about him; Jeder iſt — ſelbſt der Nächſte, man hat keinen beſſern Freund, als — ſelbſt, charity begins at home, [fam.] if No. 1 does not take care of himself, nobody else will, [low] every one for himself, God for us all, and the Devil take the hindmost; man muß ſelten von — ſprechen, a man [one] must seldom speak of himself [one's self]; ein an — unſchädliches Mittel, a remedy innocent in itself, an innocent remedy in itself; was hat das auf —? [was liegt daran?] what does it signify? what matters it? [comic, low] what sinneſies? what's that? die Sache hat wenig auf —, the thing is trifling in itself, is of no importance; die Tugend führt ihre Belohnung mit —, virtue has its reward in itself, meets with its own reward; in — halten [speaking of a book], to contain, to say, inform, to hold, [tautologically] to hold in itself.

Sichel, *f.* [*pl.*-n] [allied to ſägen, Sachs = Meſſer, to the Lat *seco*, to cut] 1) a sickle, a reaping-hook. Mit der — abſchneiden, to cut off, to reap with the sickle. *Fig.* Die — des Mondes, the new moon, the crescent; der Mond bildet eine —, the moon has tipped her horns, it is new moon, the moon forms a crescent; der Bauch or Rücken der [Mond-] —, the belly or back, the bow of the new moon; [in anatomy] die große —, the falciform process of the dura mater, the falx; die kleine —, the vermiform of the cerebellum. 2) V. Kornblume.

Sichel-artig, V. —förmig. —bein, *n.* a bow-leg, a bandy-leg. —beinig, *adj.* and *adv.* bow-legged, bandy-legged. —blume, *f.* V. Kornblume. —blutleiter, *m.* [in anatomy] the falciform sinus of the dura mater. —ente, *f.* sickle-winged Muscovy-duck. —fiſch, *m.* [appears to be] the isinglass sturgeon, acipenser huso [its tail resembling a sickle]. —fliege, *f.* V. Kameelfliege. —floſſe, *f.* 1) falciform fin. 2) [a fish with a falciformed abdominal fin] the mower, the sickle. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* falciform, falciformed, falcated, falcate, sickle-shaped. —förmiger Säbel, a falchion, a scimetar, a crooked sabre; [in anatomy] der —förmige Abergang der dicken Hirnhaut, V. —blutleiter; [in botany] —förmiges Blatt &c., falciform, crescent-shaped, lunulate leaf &c. —frohne, *f.* statute-labour for harvest. —griff, *m.* handle of a sickle, [provincial] snead or sneath. —klang, *m.* sound of the reaping-hook. —klee, *m.* moon-trefoil. —kraut, *n.* 1) moon-smallage, falciform water-parsley. 2) water-aloes. —krumm, *adj.* and *adv.* bent or crooked like a sickle. —krumme Beine, V. —bein. —merk, *n.*, —möhre, *f.* V. —kraut 1). —ſchmied, *m.* V. Senſenſchmied. —ſchnabel, *m.* 1) falciform beak. 2) the green curlew [a variety of the scolopax arquata]. —ſchnäbler, *m.* [a bird] hook-billed creeper or ox-eye. —ſchnitter, *m.* a reaper. —ſchote, *f.* 1) [in botany] falciformed pod. 2) [one of the late kinds] the sickle-pea. 3) the bastard flower-fence with falciform pods. —ſchwanz, *m.* 1) falcated tail. 2) the moon-fish. —thier, *n.* [an insect] daddy longlegs. —wagen, *m.* [in antiquity] chariot armed with scythes, hooked knives, curved blades. —zins, *m.* harvest-dues.

Sichelhaft, Sichelicht, *adj.* and *adv.* falciform, falcated, falcate, sickle-shaped, crescent-shaped, lunulate.

Sicheln, I. *v. tr.* to reap, to cut with the sickle. Klee —, to cut clover with a reap-hook. II. *v. intr.* [rather unusual] to represent any one with a sickle. Der geſichelte Mond [chiefly with poets], the new-moon, moon in her crescent. III. *v. refl.* ſich — [unusual], to represent one's self in the shape of a sickle, to appear in the form of a reaping-hook.

Sicher, *adj.* and *adv.* [in Swed. *secure*, Lat. *secur us*, which is perhaps not derived from *se*, without, and *cura*, care; perhaps also allied to the Old. Sax. ſegga = strong] 1) secure, firm, fast, sure. Die es Pferd geht —, iſt — auf den Füßen, this horse is sure of foot, is sure-footed is not a stumbler, [with horse-jockeys] this horse is not a clergyman; ein —es Pferd, a sure-footed, a safe horse; dieſer Wundarzt hat eine —e Hand, this surgeon has a sure, steady hand; er hat eine —e Stimme, —e Intonation, ſingt —, his voice, his intonation is firm, he sings firmly; er hat einen —n Stoß [at billiards], he has a dead hit, he never misses a stroke; eine Uhr, ein Glas — ſtellen, to place a time-piece, a glass securely. *Fig.* *a*) [zuverläſſig] —e Leute haben, to have sure, trustworthy people; ein —er Freund, a sure, faithful, true friend; die Wege ſind nicht —, dieſer Ort iſt nicht —, the ways are not safe, this place is not secure, is not free of danger; —es Geleit, safe-conduct, V. Geleit; ein —es Arzeneimittel, a safe medicine; ein —es Mittel, ſeinen Zweck zu erreichen, a sure means of obtaining one's object; ein —es Gefühl, a sure feeling, touch, *it.* a correct, right feeling or sentiment; einen —n Geſchmack haben, to have a sure, correct taste; ein —es Spiel haben, to have a sure hand or game; ein —es Spiel ſpielen, to play a sure game, a winning game; um — zu gehen, to act with certainty, to go sure to work, in order to be sure; eine —e Nachricht, a sure piece of intelligence, correct news; das iſt ganz —, that is quite sure; ich habe —e Beweiſe, I have sure proofs, positive or undoubted proofs; ich weiß dieſes von —er Hand, I know this from a sure hand, from good authority, [fam.] a little bird whispered this in my ear; Sie irren ſich —, you certainly, surely lie under a mistake; Sie werden ihn da — finden, you will surely find him there, [also] you will be sure to find him there; er wird — kommen, he will surely come, [also] he will be sure to come. *b*) [= verſichert] Ich bin meiner Beute —, I am sure, certain of my prey. *c*) [obsolescent or stiff = irgend ein, ein gewiſſer] Ein —er Freund, a certain friend; in —n Fällen, in certain cases. 2) [= geſichert] assured, guaranteed. Vor Krankheit iſt kein Menſch —, no man is safe, there is no one secure from disease, there is no person who is not liable to illness. *Fig.* Einen an einen —n Ort bringen, to bring any one to a safe, secure place, to a place of safety or security; der Verbrecher wurde in [eine] —e Verwahrung gebracht, the criminal was brought to a place of safety, where he might be properly secured; ein —er Ruheſitz, eine —e Zukunft, an assured, a safe retreat, future; ſich — ſtellen, to provide for one's [own] safety, to make one's self secure; vor mir ſind Sie —, you are secure from me, from me you have nothing to fear; — wohnen, to inhabit a secure, snug dwelling, to dwell in a secure, safe spot: hier ſind wir vor dem Hagel —, here we are safe, secure, sheltered from the hail; vor dem Gewitter, vor dem Musketenfeuer — ſeyn, to be secure from, safe from, sheltered from or against the storm, the fire of musketry; in dieſem Lande reiſet man —, in this country people may travel in security, safety, without risk or danger, void of apprehension; Sie können — da durchgehen, you can safely pass that way; — angelegtes Geld, Geld, das — ſteht, money placed out, invested safe, deposited in safe hands, in a safe speculation &c.; Ihr Geld iſt nicht — an dieſem Orte, your money is not safe in this place; — zu Werke gehen, to go safely, sure to work; Einen — machen, to make any one free of all anxiety or fear, to make any one feel secure, safe, [frequently in a bad sense, in order to cheat &c. him more easily] to lull any one into security; er ſchwankte anfänglich, allein die Nachricht machte ihn wieder —, he hesitated at first, but that news restored his confidence; die Dunkelheit der Nacht machte den Dieb —, aber &c., the darkness of the night made the thief feel or fancy himself safe, but &c.; er kann nun — wieder ausgehen, he can now safely venture out again; er iſt zu —, darin zu — geweſen, he has been too secure, has fancied himself too safe in that business, [fam. but low] he has been too cock-sure about it; ein —er Sünder, a hardened sinner, a sinner blind to the danger of his ways. Syn. V. Geborgen.

Sicher-maal, *n.* 1) a safety boundary-mark, any mark for safety or security, a safety-mark; V. Grenzpfahl. 2) [old] [V. Zielſcheibe] butt, target, goal. —pfahl, *m.* [in hydraulics] V. Mühlpfahl. —ſtein, *m.* [with founders] stone for bruising, crushing or pounding tin-ore. —ſtellung, *f.* placing in safety, in security. —trog, *m.* [with founders] a trough for washing the pounded ore.

Sicherheit, *f.* 1) [= Feſtigkeit] steadiness, firmness. — der Hand [for a surgeon], the steadiness of the hand. *Fig.* *a*) [Geſichertheit] safety, security. Darauf beruht die — unſeres Staates, on that depends the safety of our state; in — ſeyn, to be in safety, in security; Etwas in — bringen, ſtellen, to bring any thing into, to place any thing in a place of safety, state of security; ſich in — begeben, to repair to a place of safety, to place one's self in security, out of harm's way; die öffentliche —, the public safety or security; die — einer Wohnung, the safety or security of a dwelling; ſich gegen Etwas in — ſetzen, to shelter one's self, to place one's self in safety against any thing. *b*) [Zuverläſſigkeit] Die — einer Nachricht, the authenticity, certainty of any news; Etwas mit — behaupten, to assert something with certainty, without a doubt, positively; — einer Perſon [somewhat unusual], the probity, the tried or assured fidelity of a person; die — im Handel und Wandel [der Kredit], credit. *c*) [Sorgloſigkeit] freedom from care, security. In völliger — leben, to live in complete security, without any apprehension; mit — handeln, zu Werke gehen, to act, to go to work in or with security, with a certainty of success &c.; in unbeſonnener — leben, to live in thoughtless security, to be lulled into a belief of no impending danger &c.; die — iſt die Mutter der Gefahr [proverbially], security, blindness to possible or probable peril, is the mother of danger, is pregnant with risk; [in theology] die fleiſchliche —, false security. 2) [that which affords or yields security] precaution. Wenn er einen Handel ſchließt, nimmt er alle mögliche —, when he

concludes a bargain, he uses all possible precaution, surety; geben Sie mir die nöthige —, give me the requisite surety, security; das Unterpfand ist die beste —, a guarantee, bond, security, a pledge is the best surety or security, a surety is the best guarantee.

Sicherheits-anstalt, *f.* establishment for the public safety. —arrest, *m.* a precantionary lock up [of one suspected of an offence]. —ausschuß, *m.* [in the first French Revolution] committee of safety. —bündniß, *n.* confederation, alliance, league of mutual or common safety. —diener, *m.* an officer of peace, of the public safety. —geleite, *n.* a safe-conduct. —karte, *f.* document, ticket, permit of safety, from the police [given to a stranger or foreigner residing in a town as an assurance and guarantee to him of protection]. —nehmung, *f.* measure of safety, of security. —ort, *m.* place of safety, of security; *it.* V. Freistatt, Schutzort. —pfand, *n.* security [for money lent]. Ein anderes —pfand, reassignation; ein anderes —pfand geben, to reassign. *Fig.* guarantee. —röhre, *f.* [with chemists] a safety-tube. —schloß, *n.* a second or double padlock for additional security.

Sicherlich, *adv.* certainly, assuredly, surely, undoubtedly. Ich weiß es — [a little stiff], I know it from the highest or best authority, positively; sie kommen —, they will certainly, positively come; glauben Sie es —, rest assured of it, rely positively on it; es wird — nichts daraus, most certainly nothing will arise out of it, it will come to nothing undoubtedly.

1. Sichern, *v. tr.* to secure, assure, guarantee, preserve. Gegen die Furcht kann Niemand —, no one can guarantee, save harmless from fear; er wußte seinen Rückzug zu —, he knew how to assure, secure his retreat; dieser Sieg sichert seine Staaten, this victory preserves his states; sein Eigenthum —, to secure one's property; er ist wegen seines Geldes nicht genug gesichert, he is not sufficiently secured, rendered secure with respect to his money. Das —, V. Sicherung.

2. Sichern, [allied to seihen, sickern] *v. tr.* [with miners] Erz —, to wash ore. Das —, ore-washing.

Sicherung, *f.* 1) the securing, action of placing in security, in safety. 2) V. Sicherheit.

Sicherungs-anstalt, *f.* V. Sicherheitsanstalt. —eid, *m.* oath of assurance, of fidelity.

Sichler, *m.* 1) [not much used] a reaper. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) V. Sichelschnäbler; *b*) V. Sichelschnabel 2); *c*) [Schnepfe] curlew.

Sichling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) the shad. 2) the knife-fish, the centriscus valitasius; *it.* the shield-fish, centriscus scutatus.

Sicht, *f.* [no *pl.*] [from sehen] 1) [in commerce] sight. Drei Tage nach — belieben Sie zu zahlen, three days after sight have the goodness to pay; ein nach or auf —, auf zwei, drei Monate — zahlbarer Wechsel, a draught payable at sight, two, three months after sight; auf kurze —, at short date or sight. 2) [with hatters] — eines Faches, head. 3) [in seamen's lang.] V. Aussicht.

Sicht-brief, *m.* letter of exchange [payable] at sight. —korn, *n.* [on cannons Visier] sight. —kraut, *n.* [one of the stork-bills] herb Robert, geranium Robert. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* sightless, deprived of sight.

Sichtbar, *adj.* and *adv.* visible. Die Luft ist nicht —, the air is not visible. is invisible; die Sakramente sind —e Zeichen einer unsichtbaren Sache, the sacraments are visible signs of an invisible thing; —e Sonnenfinsterniß, a visible eclipse of the sun [to us]; der —e [scheinbare] Horizont, the sensible or visual horizon; die —e Welt [opposed to Geisterwelt], the visible world; die —e Kirche [the united members of an ecclesiastical body, opposed to the communion of the saints], the visible church. *Fig.* Ein —er [augenscheinlicher] Betrug, evident, visible, glaring imposture; eine —e Noth, an evident want, visible necessity, striking distress; — werden, to become visible, to appear.

Sichtbarkeit, *f.* visibility.

Sichtbarlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [obsolescent] visible, V. Sichtbar, *fig.*

Sichten, [allied to seihen] *v. tr.* to sift, [with the van] to winnow, [with millers = beuteln] to bolt. *Fig.* to sift, to clean [the good from the bad]. Daß er euch möchte —, wie den Weizen [in Scripture], that he may sift you, as corn is sifted in a sieve.

Sichtzeug, *n.* V. Sichterzeug.

Sichter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a sifter; *it.* a winnower; [with bakers] a baker-boy who searces or sifts the flour. 2) [in hydraulics] discharge pipe, conduit [to a pond].

Sichterzeug, *n.* [in windmills] bolter, bolting-cloth.

Sichtig, *adj.* V. Sichtbar. [in seamen's lang.] —es Wetter, clear [not hazy] weather.

Sichtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* visible. —e Spuren, visible marks, [of men or animals, when sought for, tracked or pursued] visible tracks or footmarks, [with Americans] trail; [of a ship] the wake. Es ist nicht mehr —, it's no longer visible, in sight; ich habe es mit meinen —en Augen gesehen [fam. and emphatic], I saw it, I have seen it with my own eyes, with my two eyes.

Sicilianer, Sicilier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a Sicilian.

Sicilianisch, Sizilisch, *adj.* Sicilian, of Sicily. Die —e Vesper, the Sicilian Vespers; die —e Meerenge, the straits of Messina, the Faro.

Sicilien, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in geography] Sicily. König beider —, King of the two Sicilies.

Sickblume, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Waldbocksbart] goat's beard, tragopogon.

Sickern, *v. intr.* 1) [V. Sichten, Seihen] to leak, to ooze, to sweat, to run [as water through a small opening does imperceptibly]. Es sickert Wein durch das Faß, the wine runs, oozes through the cask, this wine-cask runs, leaks; es ist Wasser aus dem Felsen gesickert, water oozed from out the rock. 2) to leak, to run. Das Faß hat gesickert, the cask has been leaking, has run. Das —, leaking, running, oozing, sweating.

Sidergrün, *n.* [-es, no *pl.* -] [in botany] [das kleine Sinngrün] small periwinkle, vinca minor.

Sie, *pron.* 1) [third person of the fem. gend. sing. numb.] she, [if a lifeless thing] it. — ist ausgegangen, she is gone out; —, ohne ihn anzusehen, fuhr fort, she, without regarding him, continued; ich sehe — nicht, I do not see her; um wieder auf — [die Frau, die Sache] zu kommen, to return to her, to it; hier ist —, here she is, here it is; man kauft — oft zu theuer, diese Freude, one often buys it too dear, this joy; [if joy be personified] she is often purchased at too dear a rate, this Joy. 2) [third p. of the *pl.*] they. *it.* those; [*accus.*] them, *it.* those. — sind es, it is they, [generally but ungrammatically] it is them, [fam. but low] that's them, those are them; was haben — gesagt? what have they said? what did they say? sind es Karl und Karoline? ja — sind es, is it Charles and Caroline? yes, it is [they, fam., them]; — und ihre Freunde, — und ihre Freundinnen, they and their friends; da sind —, there they are; ich kenne — nicht, I don't know them; — wollen nicht, aber ich will, they won't, but I will. 3) [fam., in the sing. for du or ihr as the pronoun of address to inferior persons] Hat sie es gehört, Jungfer? did you hear [it Miss, my girl? have you heard it, Maiden? [both Miss and Maiden should be seldom employed]. 4) [in polite language for ihr or Ihr and du, where — is written with a Capital S] Haben — es schon gehört, mein Herr, meine Herren? have you already heard it Sir, Gentlemen? ich werde — stets verehren, liebster Vater, I shall ever honour you, dearest father; glauben — dies nicht von mir, do not believe this of me; ich habe es für — und Ihre Frau bestimmt, I intended it for you and Mrs. A. [or whatever the husbands name may be], [rather ill-bred] for you and your Lady, [to persons who are respectable but of very interior rank to the speaker] for you and your wife; wie befinden — sich, gnädige Frau? how do you do, Madam? [to women of exalted rank the third pers. sing. may be used] I trust or I hope her Ladyship is well to-day? 5) [as excessive politeness for er or the fem. sing. nom. sie, she] Sind der Herr Präsident zu Hause? nein, — sind ausgegangen, is the President at home? no, he is gone out; oder die gnädige Frau .....? — sind ausgegangen, My Lady, Madame de, Mrs. N. [or whatever her name is] .....? she is not a home.

Sie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [*dim.* quite affected —chen, *n.*] [a she-animal, especially the female bird] the she, the female. Ein Schaf, das eine — ist [not much used], a sheep that is a she, a female sheep; der Er und die —, the he and the she, the male and female; die — brütet, the hen-bird is sitting.

Sieb, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to the Lat. *sipo*, to scatter, in *dis-sipo*] a sieve, a tamis, [with millers] a searce, a range, a bolter. Hohes —, a tambourine-sieve; mit einem —e sieben, to sift with a sieve; Weizen durch ein — laufen lassen, to sift wheat; grobes, feines —, coarse, fine sieve; Erde durch ein — laufen lassen, to sift earth or mould; das — laufen lassen [with fortune-tellers], to turn the sieve and sheers.

Sieb-arbeit, *f.* sifting-work, labour of sifting; [with chemists] cribration. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* like a sieve. —bein, *n.* [in anatomy] the cribriform or ethmoid bone, the ethmoid. —beinhöhle, *f.* ethmoidal sinus. —beinnaht, *f.* the ethmoidal suture. —beinnerve, *m.* ethmoidal nerve. —beutel, *m.* a bag or purse serving as a sieve —biene, *f.* [having a great affinity to the sand-wasp or ammophila] the turner-savage, sphex spirifex. —blatt, *n.* the sheet composed of wire or any tissue for forming the sieve. —boden, *m.* the bottom of the sieve. —faß, *n.* [with glass-blowers] cask for the cement &c. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* sieve-formed or shaped, cribriform. Das —förmige Bein, V. —bein. —hän-

ler, *m.* a dealer in sieves, a seller of sieves. —kasten, *m.* any chest fitted up with a sieve. —knochen, *m.* V. —bein. —lau-fen, *n.* [—wahrſagerei] the turning of the sieve and sheers, coscinomancy. —laufer, *m.* [with miners] the brim or waist of the sieve. —macher, *m.* a sieve-maker. —mehl, *n.* [Aftermehl] grit, pollard. —miſt, *m.* [if it has passed through] the siftings, [if not] dregs. —platte, *f.* [in anatomy] the spongy lamina of the ethmoid. —rand, *m.* rim of the sieve. —ſchiene, *f.* the hoop of the sieve. —ſetzer, *m.* [with founders &c.] workman who sifts the stamped ore. —ſtab, *m.* wood for making the hoops or splinters of sieves. —ſtaub, *m.* siftings. —tuch, *n.* [Beutel-tuch] straining or searcing cloth, bolt-cloth. —wahrſagerei, *f.* V. —laufen. —wäſche, *f.* [with miners] washing of ore in sieves. —wäſcher, *m.* workman who washes the pounded and sifted ore. —werk, *n.* sieve; machine for searcing, bolting, straining &c.; [with miners] trough for sifting ore in &c. —wespe, *f.* V. —biene.

Sieben, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to sift, to searce, to bolt, to strain. Weizen —, to sift wheat; Mehl, Pulver —, to bolt flour, to searce powder; Erbſen —, to strain pease; Milch —, to run milk through a colander; grob geſiebtes Mehl, coarse bolted flour; noch einmal —, to resift, to give a second sifting; geſiebter Sand, sifted sand; er ſiebt immer fort, he keeps on sifting. Das —, [with chemists] cribration; der Abgang beim —, siftings.

Sieben, [Lat. *sep-tem*, Gr. ἑπ-τα, Bohem. *sed-em*, Shanscrit *sapta*; perhaps allied to the Icel. *safna* = to collect, ſammeln] I. *a cardinal number*, seven. — Tage, seven days; es iſt — Uhr, it is seven o'clock; er kam mit [dem] Schlag — an, he arrived precisely at seven; die — Weiſen Griechenlands, the seven sages or wise men of Greece; alle — Jahre verändert ſich die Natur des Menſchen, the constitution of a man changes every seven years; die — [Collegium von — or das Collegium der Siebener], the college of seven; eine Regierung von —, —regierung, heptarchy; die — erſten Bücher der Bibel, the heptateuch; Tonleiter von — Tönen, heptachord; — Blumenblätter habend, aus — Blumenblättern beſtehend [in botany], heptapetalous. *Fig.* Seine — Sachen zuſammen machen [in fam. lang.], to pack up one's things, to pack up; [fam., in a bad sense] to cut one's stick, to decamp, to run away, to bolt; der — Brüder Tag [Tag der —ſchläfer], the day of the seven sleepers. II. *f.* 1) the figure seven, a seven. Eine — machen or ſchreiben, to make or write a 7. *Fig.* Eine böſe — [fam. for böſe Frau, böſes Weib], a vixen, a scold, a regular jade, a termagant. 2) a seven [at cards]. Er hat drei —, he has three sevens. III. *n.* seven, the number of seven, septenary.

Sieben-armig, *adj.* and *adv.* seven-armed. —auge, *n.* an animal with seven eyes; [in nat. hist.] the lamprey. —blatt, *n.* V. —fingerkraut. —blät-tig, —blätterig, *adj.* and *adv.* seven-leaved, heptaphyllous. —blume, *f.* [in botany] [a Cape plant] septas. —eck, *n.* [in geometry] heptagon. —eckig, *adj.* and *adv.* heptagonal, seven-angled. —fach, *adj.* and *adv.* septuple, sevenfold. —fach zuſammengelegt, seventimes folded or doubled; das —fache, the septuple. —fäl-tig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) sevenfold, septuple, seventimes as much. Die Arbeit iſt ihm — fältig bezahlt worden, he has been paid for his work seven times over; —fältig Frucht tragen, to yield fruit sevenfold. 2) consisting of seven integers, composed of seven integers, composed of seven. —farben-blume, *f.* the heart's-ease, pansy, the herb-trinity, viola tricolor. —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* seven-coloured, seven-hued. —fingerig, *adj.* and *adv.* seven-fingered. —fingerkraut, *n.* 1) finger-leaved marsh trumpet flower. 2) upright tormentil or septfoil. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* seven-formed. —füßig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) seven-footed, with seven feet. 2) seven foot high or long. —füßler, *m.* with seven feet; [with poets] a heptameter, a hexameter and one foot too much. —gebirge, *n.* 1) seven mountains, a chain or group of seven mountains. Das —gebirge Roms, the seven hills of Rome. 2) [in geography, near the town of Bonn, in Rhenish Prussia] the Siebengebirge. —gerucht, *m.* V. —gezeit, *n.* —geſtalt, *f.* a form which is seventimes in one object, a sevenfold shape; *it.* a heptagon. —geſtirn, *n.* 1) any constellation of seven stars. 2) [die Plejaden] the Pleiades, the Pleiads. —gezeit, *n.* [in botany] 1) blue melilot, sweet trefoil. 2) [Bocksborn] fenugreek. —gezeit, *f.* [with Roman Catholics] [die Stundengebete] the canonical hours. —hamkorn, —hämmerlein, *n.* V. Attermannsharniſch. —hauptig, *adj.* and *adv.* seven-headed. —häutig, *adj.* and *adv.* seven-skinned. —herr, *m.* septemvir. —herrig, *adj.* and *adv.* with, or belonging, or subject to seven masters. —herrlich, *adj.* and *adv.* septemviral. —herrſchaft, *f.* the septemvirate. —herrſchaftlich, V. —herrlich. —herrſcher, *m.* septemvir. —hügelig, *adj.* and *adv.* seven-hilled. Das —hügelige Rom, seven-hilled Rome; das —hügelige Stambul, seven-hilled Stambul. —hügelſtadt, *f.* [with poets] the seven-hilled city, the eternal city, Imperial Rome. —hundert, *adj.* seven hundred. —hundertel, *n.* the or a seven-hundredth. —hundertſte, *adj.* the seven hundredth. —jährig, *adj.* and *adv.* seven years old, seven-yeared; [for horses &c.] seven-year old; *it.* lasting seven years. —jähriges Parlament [in England], parliament of seven years' duration; ein —jähriger Kriege, a seven years' war; der —jährige Krieg [in German history], the seven years' war. —jährlich, *adj.* and *adv.* every seventh year, every seven years, septennial —jährliche Wahlen [in England], septennial [parliamentary] elections; —jährliches Parlament [in England], septennial parliament. —kantig, *adj.* and *adv.* having seven corners or angles, seven-cornered, heptagonal. —köpfig, *adj.* and *adv.* seven-headed. —mal, *adv.* seven times. —malig, *adj.* and *adv.* happening seven times, for the seventh time. —männerig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) with seven men or husbands. 2) [in botany] —männerige Pflanze, a plant with seven stamens; Klaſſe der —männerigen Pflanzen, heptandria. —monatig, *adj.* and *adv.* seven-monthed, seven months old; *it.* of seven months duration. —monatlich, *adj.* and *adv.* every seven months. —pfortig, *adj.* and *adv.* with seven gates or portals, seven-gated. —pfündig, *adj.* and *adv.* seven pounds in weight. —punkt, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the common lady-bird, seven-spotted lady-cow. —ruderig, *adj.* and *adv.* seven-oared. —ſatz, *m.* [in arithmetic] the rule of seven. —ſchläfer, *m.* 1) one of the seven sleepers. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] a great sleeper, a lye-a-bed, a sluggard. 2) [in nat. hist.] the dormouse. 3) [in botany] V. Schlafapfel 1). Das —ſchläferchen, V. Küchenſchelle. —ſchuhig, V. —füßig 2). —ſchwanz, *m.* V. Seidenſchwanz. —ſilbig, *adj.* and *adv.* of seven syllables. —ſilbler, *m.* a word of seven syllables. —ſtern, *m.* V. —geſtirn. —ſtimmig, *adj.* and *adv.* seven-voiced, for seven voices. —ſtrahl, *m.* [in nat. hist.] seven-rayed sea-star or asterias. —ſtrah-lig, *adj.* and *adv.* seven-rayed, of seven beams. —ſtrömig, *adj.* and *adv.* seven-streamed, receiving seven rivers; *it.* seven-mouthed [speaking of a river]. —ſtunden-kraut, *n.* V. —gezeit 1). —ſtündig, *adj.* and *adv.* seven-houred. —ſtündlich, *adj.* and *adv.* every seven hours, every seventh hour. —tägig, *adj.* and *adv.* seven days old, seven-dayed. Das —tägige or —tägliche Fieber, the septan fever or ague. —täglich, *adj.* and *adv.* that which happens every seven days. —tauſend, *adj.* seven thousand. —tauſendſte [der, die, das], the seven-thousandth. —tauſend-ſtel, *n.* the or a seven-thousandth. —theil, *m.* V. —tel. —theilig, *adj.* and *adv.* composed of seven portions, seven-parted or shared. —thorig, *adj.* and *adv.* seven-gated. —thürmig, *adj.* and *adv.* seven-towered. —wöchentlich, *adj.* and *adv.* every seven weeks or seventh week. —wöchig, *adj.* and *adv.* seven weeks old or long. —zehen, *adj.* V. Siebzehn. —zehig, *adj.* and *adv.* seven-toed. —zöllig, *adj.* and *adv.* seven-inched, of seven inches.

Siebenbaum, *m.* V. Säbenbaum.

Siebenbürge, [or Siebenbürge], *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n], —inn, *f.* [in geography] a Transylvanian.

Siebenbürgen, [or Siebenbürgen], *n.* [-s] [in geography] Transylvania.

Siebenbürgiſch, [or Siebenbürgiſch], *adj.* Transylvanian, of Transylvania.

Siebener, Siebner, *m* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) [in arithmetic] a seven. 2) [in Austria] a coin of seven kreutzers, a seven-kreutzer piece. 3) septemvir; one of the [board, college &c. of] seven. 4) [in botany] V. Siebenblume.

Siebener-amt, *n.* 1) septemvirate; board, college &c. of seven. 2) office of a septemvir, of the septemviri; office of the board &c. of seven. —gericht, *n.* a septemviral tribunal, a judgement-court of seven. —knecht, *m.* sergeant of the tribunal of seven.

Siebenerlei, Siebnerlei, *adj.* and *adv.* of seven sorts or kinds, of seven fashions, modes or manners. Auf — Art, in seven different ways.

Siebente, *adj.* [der, die, das] the seventh. Der — des Monats, the seventh [day] of the month; ſie iſt im —n Monate ihrer Schwangerſchaft, she is in the seventh month of her pregnancy; heute iſt der — Tag ſeiner Krankheit, to-day is the seventh day of his illness; Karl der — or Karl VII., Charles the seventh or Charles VII.; [in music] die — [Septime], the seventh; [at piquet] a septième, a sequence of seven.

Siebentehalb, *adj.* six and a half.

Siebentel, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-], **Siebentheil,** *n.* [-s, *pl.*-e] the seventh.

Siebentens, *adv.* seventhly, in the seventh place. — ſage ich, daß &c., seventhly I say, that &c.

Siebenzig, V. Siebzig.

Sieber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a sifter, a strainer, one who sifts &c. 2) V. Siebmacher.

Siebler, V. Sieber.

Siebner, V. Siebener.

Siebt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Heidesiebt.

Siebte, Siebtheil, V. Siebente, Siebentel.

Siebzehn, Siebzehen, *adj.* seventeen.

Siebzehn-eck, *n.* a figure of seventeen sides or faces and seventeen angles. —eckig, —fach, —fältig, *adj.* seventeen-angled &c., V. Sechseck, Siebeneck &c. —fuß, *m.* [in nat. hist.] banded iulus.

Siebzehner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [in Austria] a seventeen-kreutzer piece or coin. 2) member of the college of seventeen. 3) wine of 1817.

Siebzehnte, [der, die] the seventeenth. Der — November, the seventeenth of November.

Siebzehntehalb, *adj.* sixteen and a half.

Siebzehntel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] the or a seventeenth.

Siebzehntens, *adv.* seventeenthly, in the seventeenth place.

Siebzig, *adj.* [from the root sieb, V. Sieben] seventy. Die — Wochen Daniels. the seventy weeks of Daniel; die — Dolmetscher [in reality 72], the seventy interpreters [translators of the septuagint].

Siebzig-fach, —fältig, *adj.* and *adv.* seventy-fold, seventy times. —fältige Frucht tragen, to bear or yield fruit seventy-fold. —füßig, *adj.* of seventy feet.

Siebziger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) Ein —, eine —inn, a septuagenary. 2) wine of the year 1770 3) [with carders] a seventy-toothed or pronged card.

Siebzigerlei and Siebzigerlei, *adj.* and *adv.* of seventy sorts or kinds.

Siebzigste, Siebenzigste, [der, die, das] the seventieth; [formerly] [the 9th Sunday before Easter] septuagesima.

Siebzigstehalb, *adj.* sixty-nine and a half.

Siebzigstel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] the seventieth.

Siebzigstens, *adv.* seventiethly, in the seventieth place.

Siech, [allied perhaps to the Lat. *siccus*, Goth. sauhts] *adj.* and *adv.* sick, infirm, suffering. Ein —er Mensch, ein —er, a sickly person, a valetudinarian; ein —er Körper, a sickly body, a cacochymical body; das —seyn, the being sick or sickly, infirmity. Syn. V. Krank.

Siech-bett, *n.* a sick-bed. —haus, *n.* V. —enhaus. —häusler, *m.* inmate of an infirmary, the invalid, house-patient. —kobel, *m.* [low] V. —enhaus.

Siechen-haus, *n.* the infirmary, hospital for indoor-patients; [for persons with the leprosy or other cutaneous diseases] leper-house. —kammer, *f.* infirmary. —klapper, *f.* a rattle worn formerly by leprous patients when cured as a signal to the uninfected. —kraut, *n.* [in botany] sow-thistle. —mantel, *m.* a cloak used by lepers.

Siechen, *v. intr.* to be infirm, sick. Er siecht schon lange, he has been poorly, in indifferent health for a long time. Das —, V. Siechseyn.

Siechheit, *f.* infirmity, cacochymy.

Siechling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a sickly, infirm person, a valetudinarian.

Siechthum, *n.* [-es] [rather old] sickness, infirmity.

Siede, *f.* [no *pl.*] 1) [rather provincial for das Sieden] boiling, ebullition. Es ist in der —, it is boiling, in ebullition, it boils; [in husbandry] bran-mash. 2) V. Häckerling.

Sied-heiß, *adj.* and *adv.* boiling hot. —woche, *f.* [in saltpeter-works] week for boiling the brine.

Siede-bank, *f.* V. Häckerlingsbank. —bottich, *m.* —faß, *n.* [in husbandry] bucket or pail to make the bran-mash in. —grad, *m.* [in physics] boiling-pitch or degree. —haus, *n.* the saltern, house where the brine is boiled. —kasten, *m.* a bin for the chopped straw, bran &c.; *it.* V. Häckerlingsbank. —kessel, *m.* a boiler, a kettle. —knecht, *m.* a workman in a saltern. —korb, *m.* panier or basket of chopped straw, bran &c. —kunst, *f.* art of producing different salts by boiling or evaporation through heat. —lade, *f.* V. Häckerlingsbank. —ofen, *m.* [in the mint] furnace for blanching the planchets. —pfanne, *f.* a pot or pan for boiling water in, a pipkin, a saucepan, a seether; [in salterns] the brine-copper. —punkt, *m.* [in physics] term or point of ebullition, boiling-pitch. —schale, *f.* [in the mint] boiler for blanching. —schneide, *f.*, —schneider, *m.* V. Häckerlingsbank, Häckerlingsschneider.

Siedel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] or —, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from seden, sieden = to sit] 1) a seat, a form, a bench. 2) V. Truhe. 3) farm-house and farm, the farm.

Siedelhof, *m.* [Sattelhof, freier Bauerhof] a farm not liable to statute-labour on the lord of the manor's estate &c.

Siedelei, *f.* [rather quaintly] residence, abode, domicile; *it.* [chiefly] a hermit's abode, hermitage, V. Ein—.

Siedeler, V. Siedler.

Siedeln, *v. intr.* or *refl.* to settle. An einem Orte, in einem Lande —, to settle in a place, in a country.

Siedelung, *f.* [the thing, *it.* the place] establishment, V. [the more usual word] An—.

Sieden, [in Swed. *sjuda*, Hebr. *sud*, Gr. ζέω] *irr.* I. *v. intr.* to boil, [if continued said by cooks] to seethe, [if gently] to simmer. Das Wasser siedet, the water boils; —des Wasser &c., boiling water &c.; —d heiß, boiling hot; die Fische &c. —schon, the fish &c. boil already; in seinem eigenen Safte —, to boil in its own juice, gravy. *Fig.* —des Blut, blood boiling in the veins; —d vor Zorn [rather unusual], boiling with rage. II. *v. tr.* to boil. Milch &c. —, to boil milk &c.; Etwas in Wein &c. —, to stew any thing in wine &c.; Seife, Salpeter, Salz &c. —, to boil or make soap, salipeter, salt &c.; Bier —, to brew beer; Krebse, Eier —, to boil crawfish, eggs; hart, weich gesottene Eier, hard, soft-boiled eggs; einen Karpfen blau —, to stew a carp blue; gesottenes Fleisch, boiled meat; gesottene Seide, gesottenes Leder, boiled silk, leather; die Münzen weiß —, to blanch the coins or planchets; das Silber, Silberzeug weiß —, to blanch, clean by boiling silver, silver-plate; die Nadeln weiß —, to blanch pins; Eisen —, to puddle iron. Das —, boiling, ebullition; Wasser zum — hinstellen, to put water on to boil; jede Flüssigkeit geht im — ein, every fluid loses by ebullition; das erste — der Seide, the first boiling of the silk; das zweite —, the second boiling; das — der Münzen, the blanching of the planchets or blanks; das — des Zuckers, the refining of sugar. Syn. V. Kochen.

Sieder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who boils, a boiler, V. Leim—, Salz—, Salpeter—, Thran—.

Siederei, *f.* 1) [rather contemptuously, for das Sieden] action of boiling, of effecting ebullition. 2) place where boiling is carried on, where there is a boiler, V. Alaun—, Salpeter—, Salz—, Seifen —.

Siedler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* [An—] colonist; *it.* V. Ein—.

Sieg, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [supposed to be allied to sinken = the act of making any thing sink; but in the Icel. *siga* means to fight] victory, [with poets] the laurels, the bays, the palm, the trophies, the triumph. Vollständiger —, complete or signal victory; der — kam ihm theuer zu stehen, his or the victory cost him dear; den — davon tragen, to carry off the victory, to gain the battle, the day; den — über Einen &c. erhalten, to obtain the victory over any one &c.; stolz auf seine —e, proud of his victories, of the laurels he had won; die —e eines Helden singen, to sing the victories of a hero; — oder Tod! victory or death! der — ist unser, the victory or day is ours. *Fig.* Der — der Tugend über das Laster, the triumph of Virtue over Vice.

Sieg-fürst, —hand, V. Siegesfürst &c. —gewohnt, *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly in higher style] accustomed to victory, familiarized with conquest. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly in higher style] without gaining the gay, without achieving the victory. —mannskraut, —marskraut, *n.* —mannswurz, —marswurz, *f.* 1) [Schlangenlauch] plantain-leaved garlic, serpentine garlic of the Alps. 2) vervain mallow. 3) the Cardinal corn-flag. —müde, *adj.* and *adv.* tired of conquest. —muthig, *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly in higher style] eager for victory. —prahlen, *v. intr.* [rather in higher style] to boast of victory. —prangen, *v. intr.* [frequently in emphatic lang.] to triumph. —prangend, *adj.* and *adv.* triumphant, triumphal. —reich, *adj.* and. *adv.* victorious. —reich seyn, to be victorious; *Fig.* — reich Etwas beweisen, to prove any thing triumphantly. —singend, *adj.* and *adv.* jubilant. —trunken, —voll, V. Sieges-trunken, —voll. —wurz, *f.* V. —manns-wurz.

Sieges-aufzug, *m.* triumph [in a car]; [in a more general sense] any triumphal procession or public exhibition with triumphal pomp. —bild, *n.* image &c. erected in commemoration of a victory, a trophy. —bogen, *m.* triumphal arch. —denkmal, *n.* trophy. —ehre, *f.* 1) honour of the victory, of having achieved a conquest. 2) honours paid to the conqueror. —einzug, *m.* [in Roman hist.] ovation [on foot]; *it.* [in general] triumphal entry. —fahne, *f.* standard of victory. —feier, *f.* the celebration of a victory. —feierlichkeit, *f.* celebration, solemnisation of a victory. —fest, *n.* triumphal banquet, feast of triumph. —festlichkeit, *f.* V. —feierlichkeit. —fürst,

m. conqueror, victor. Christus der —fürst, Jesus Christ the conqueror. —geheng, *n.* trophy. —genosse, *m.* one who shares or who has taken part in a victory. —gepränge, *n.* triumphal pomp. —geräth, *n.* trophy, V. —raub 2) and —zeichen 2). —gerücht, *n.* rumour of a victory. —gesang, *m.* song of victory or triumph, triumphal paean; jubilation. —geschrei, *n.* cry or shout of victory, cry of joy or huzza at the news of victory. —glück, *n.* good-fortune of victory. —gott, *m.* the God of victory, Jupiter; *it.* the God of war, Mars. —göttinn, *f.* Victory. Eine Bildsäule der —göttinn, a statue of Victory. —hand, *f.* conquering, victorious hand, the conqueror's hand. —heer, *n.* victorious army. —held, *m.* conquering hero. —jubel, *m.* cry or shout of victory, V. also —geschrei. —kranz, *m.* triumphal crown, victor's chaplet. —krone, *f.* V.—kranz. —lauf, *m.* victorious career, course of victory. —lied, *n.* song of victory, of triumph, triumphal hymn, paean. —lieder anstimmen, to sing forth or chaunt victory. —lohn, *m.* reward or recompense of victory. —lorbeer, *m.* [a branch of laurel as emblem of victory] the laurel. —macht, *f.* 1) a victorious power or might. 2) victorious army or power, conquering force or forces. —mahl, *n.* 1) banquet in honour of victory or of the victor. 2) V. —zeichen. —münze, *f.* medallion, coin or medal struck to commemorate a victory. —nachricht, *f.* the news of a victory. —opfer, *n.* 1) sacrifice made to victory, that victory demands. 2) the victim of the victory. —palme, *f.* the triumphal palm. —panner, —panier, *n.* [chiefly in higher style] victorious banner. —pforte, *f.* triumphal arch, V. —bogen. —pomp, *m.*, —pracht, *f.* triumphal pomp, magnificence. —preis, *m.* the prize of victory. Den —preis davon tragen, to carry off the prize of victory; [at schools &c.] to gain the prize. —raub, *m.* 1) robbing, depriving any one of the victory. 2) booty, spoil of the victor, V. —zeichen 2). —rausch, *m.* intoxication of victory. —ruhm, *m* glory of victory, that victory gives, acquired by victory. —säule, *f.* triumphal column, column for recording a victory. —schwindel, *m.* [chiefly in higher style] extasy of victory. —spiele, *pl.* [in Greek and Roman hist.] the games in honour of victory. —stärke, *f.* power to conquer. —stein, *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) [a stone that was once believed to triumph over every disease] agate. 2) astroit. —stolz, *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly in higher style] proud of victory. —tag, *m.* day of victory. —taumel, *m.* vociferous joy at a victory; *it.* extasy produced by a victory. In ihrem —taumel kannten sie keine Grenzen, in the giddy transport of victory they knew or kept no bounds. —thor, *n.* V. —pforte. —trunken, *adj.* and *adv.* drunk, intoxicated with victory, in the delirium of victory. —voll, V. Siegreich. —waffe, *f.* victorious weapon. —wagen, *m.* triumphal car. —zeichen, *n.* 1) [Trophäe] trophy. 2) spoil or spoils of a conquered foe. —zug, *m.* 1) march, progress, course, track of a victorious army. 2) [Triumph] the triumph, triumphant entry or procession. Einen —zug halten, to hold a triumph, to make one's triumphant entry.

Siegel, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] [derived from the Lat. *sigillum*, but at all events allied to Zeichen] [*dim.* —chen, *n.*] 1) [to a watch-chain &c.] seal; [= Petschaft] a seal, [with a long handle and initials or a name only] a stamp. Obrigkeitliches —, official seal; das große —, Staats —, the great seal of state; er hat, führt einen Anker im —, he has an anchor in or to his seal; ein eigenes — haben, to have one's own seal; sein — auf Etwas drücken, to put one's seal on or to any thing; ein — stechen, to engrave a seal. 2) [Abdruck] seal, impression. Ein wächsernes — an eine Urkunde hängen, to affix, annex or suspend a seal to a document or deed; das — eines Briefes erbrechen, to break [open] the seal of a letter, to unseal a letter; ein offenes, fliegendes —, a seal that does not however seal up the letter, a flying seal; das gerichtliche —, the seal placed upon things by the police, tribunals &c.; Etwas unter — legen, to put or place any thing under seal; das — aufdrücken, beidrücken, auflegen, to seal, put on, to place the seal, to affix the seal; man fand das — bei dessen Abnahme ganz und unverletzt, the seal on its removal was found to be perfect and uninjured; das — von einer Urkunde abnehmen, to remove the seal from a document. *Fig.* Einer Sache das — aufdrücken, to affix the seal to any thing [for giving it greater legal value], *it. fig.* to give any thing the finishing stamp, to crown any thing or [Handlung] action; Brief und — über Etwas haben, to have a sealed deed, *it.* [*fig.*] [in fam. lang.] to have a decided assurance, a decisive understanding concerning any thing; Einem Brief und — über Etwas geben, to give any one letters, a bond, a written promise, concerning any thing; Einem Etwas unter dem — der Verschwiegenheit vertrauen [*fig.*], to entrust any thing to any one under the seal of secrecy; V. Gerichts—, Kanzlei—, Staats—, Stadt—.

Siegel-bank, *f.* [with cloth-manufacturers] the table on which the inspected cloths are furnished with the smaller seal. —bewahrer, *m.* keeper of the seals [in England]; minister of justice [in France]. Einen zum —bewahrer machen, [in England] to create any one Lord Keeper of the great seal, [in France] to create, name or appoint any one minister of justice. —bruch, *m.* breaking of the seal. —büchslein, *n.* V.—kapsel. —erde, *f.* bole, one of the sealed earths. —fälscher, *m.* forger of a seal. —fälschung, *f.* forgery of a seal. —gebühr, *f.* rights of the seal, fees or fee for sealing, in the seal-office, chancery &c. —geld, *n.* 1) V. —gebühr. 2) money for sealing-wax. —gräber, *m.* V. —stecher. —hammer, *m.* a hammer for striking on the seal. —kapsel, *f.* the tin-case or box for the seal [of a deed &c.] —kenntniß, —kunde, *f.* knowledge of ancient seals. —lack, *n.* sealing-wax. Eine Stange —lack, a stick of sealing-wax; mit —lack siegeln, to seal with sealing-wax. —lackfabrikant, —lackmacher, *m.* a maker of sealing-wax. —lackstange, *f.* a stick of sealing-wax. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* seal-less. —loser Brief &c., a letter &c. without a seal, an unsealed letter &c. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* having the right to use one's own seal, to use a private [also a public or an official] seal [with one's own arms &c. engraved on it]. —presse, *f.* a sealing-press. —ring, *m.* a seal-ring, a signet-ring. —stecher, *m.* seal-engraver. —stein, *m.* 1) the blue-streaked agate. 2) astroit. —stock, *m.* the block on which the seal is made by the blow of a hammer. —verwahrer, *m.* V.—bewahrer. —wachs, *n.* 1) soft wax for making the seals of documents. 2) V. —lack. —zeichen, *n.* signs in lieu of a seal [as L. S. which stands on several documents].

Siegelbar, *adj.* and *adv.* capable of being sealed, sealable.

Siegeler, Siegler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [in the chancery &c.] a sealer, affixer of the seal. 2) [unusual] V. Siegelbewahrer.

Siegeln, *v. tr.* 1) to seal. Einen Brief —, to seal a letter; eine Urkunde —, to affix, annex, suspend the seal to a document, to seal a document [after signing and before delivery]; mit Oblaten, mit Siegellack —, to seal with wafers, with seeling-wax; mit gelbem Wachse —, to seal with yellow wax; schwarz —, to seal in black, to use a black seal, V. Be—, Ver—, Zu—. 2) *Fig.* [with poets = verschließen] to seal, to seal up, to close.

Siegen, [V Sieg] *v. intr.* to conquer, to carry off the victory, to carry the day, to be victorious, to come off victor, to triumph. Sie haben über die größten Eroberer, die Römer, gesiegt, they have triumphed over the greatest conquerors the Romans; er hat über alle seine Feinde gesiegt, he has been victorious over all his enemies; die —de Partei, the conquering, victorious party; —d in die Stadt einziehen, to enter triumphantly or victoriously [into] the city. *Fig.* Ueber seine Leidenschaften, über sich selbst —, to triumph over one's passions, over one's self, to subjugate one's own passions, one's self; die Pflicht muß über die Neigung —, duty must prevail over inclination; eine —de Schöne, an all-captivating beauty; ihre —den Augen, Reize, her conquering eyes, charms.

Sieger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* conqueror, victor. — in den olympischen Spielen, victor at the Olympic games. *Fig.* Er blieb — im Streite, he remained victor of the dispute, he remained master of the field, conqueror in the argument.

Sieger-degen, *m.* sword of the conqueror, the victor's glaive. —epheu, *m.* the ivy of victory, of the victor. —haupt, *n.* the or a conqueror's head. —heer, *n.* victorious or conquering army. —krone, *f.* 1) the laurel-crown, the crown of bays, the laurel. Die —krone erwerben, to carry off the laurel-crown, to win the victory, to come off victorious. 2) V. Prachtlilie. —säule, *f.* V. Siegessäule. —schwert, *n.* sword of the conqueror, the victor's glaive. —stolz, *m.* the conqueror's pride, a victor's pride. —wunde, *f.* wound received by the conqueror.

Siegern, *v. intr.* V. Sickern.

Siegfried, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [name of men] Sigfridus.

Sieghaft, *adj.* and *adv.* [siegreich] victorious. Sein —er Einzug, his triumphant entry.

Siehdichfür, [literally, take care] *m.* name of several places in woody or mountainous districts famous [formerly] as haunts for robbers.

Siehdichum, [literally, look about] *n.* [a place, building &c.] Belvedere, Prospect-house, Prospect-row.

Siehl, *n.* V. Siel.

Siehle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Siele.

1. Sieke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [die Sie, which see]

[for animals] the female, she, bitch; [for birds] female, hen, she.

2 **Sieke**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [perhaps allied to ſiegen = ſinken] [with ironmongers &c.] an iron-ledge, an edge made of sheet-iron.

Sieken-hammer, *m.* a hammer for beating out the ledge. —**ſtock**, *m.* [with blacksmiths] anvil for making the ledge or iron cornice on.

Sieker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to ſickern, ſeihen] [the batch of grapes on the press] rope, mura, mark; *it.* a batch of fruit for the press. Einen — umſtechen, abnehmen, to cut, take away a sackfull.

Siekern, V. Sickern.

Siel, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [perhaps allied to ſeihen = to leak] sluice or drain under a dike or ditch, a ditch-drain.

Siel-acht, *f.* soil drained by a trench with a fall. —**bothe**, *m.* V. —läufer. —**deich**, *m.* a ditch with a drain, with a main-trench. —**frei**, *adj.* and *adv.* free or exempt from keeping drains in repair &c. —**geld**, *n.* money for forming road-drains, ditch-drains, canals or water-courses. —**geſchworene**, *m.* sworn clerk of the dikes. —**graben**, *m.* the trench, water-course of a dike-drain. —**graf**, *m.* [with blacksmiths] anvil for making the ledge or iron cornice on. —**koje**, *f.* the bank or quay of a dike-drain. —**kuhle**, *f.* V. —grube. —**land**, *n.* land, soil where there are drains. —**läufer**, *m.* messenger in the service of drains &c. —**meiſter**, *m.* master of the drains. —**ſache**, *f.* affair respecting drains. —**ſchatz**, *m.* V. —geld. —**ſcheidung**, *f.* damming off of two parcels of drained land or land in course of draining. —**wetterung**, *f.* V. —graben.

Siele, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears allied to Seil] 1) [with harness-makers] collar. Den Pferden die —n auflegen, to put on the horses collars; Pferd, das wohl in den —n gehet, a horse that goes freely, works well in collar, a good draught-horse. *Fig.* In den —n gehen [in common people's lang.], to work assiduously, diligently, to be always in harness, at work. 2) Die —n [with miners], the braces or straps of the wheelbarrow-men.

Sielengeſchirr, *n.* the collar; *it.* the French way of putting on the harness.

Sielenſtrang, *m.* trace to a horse's collar.

Sielen, *v. tr.* to turn off the water by an under-drain.

Siezen, *v. tr. Fam.* Einen —, to use he third person plural Sie to any one through politeness corresponding to the English you.

Sigismund, Sigmund, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [proper name] Sigismund.

***Signāl**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [Zeichen, Looſung] signal [chiefly in seamen's lang.] Ein — geben, to give or make a signal.

Signal-rakete, *f.* a signal-rocket. —**ſchuß**, *m.* —ſchüſſe thun, to fire signal-guns.

Signālement, *n.* [pronounced as the French word] [-s, *pl.* -s] description of a person.

***Signalīren**, *v. tr.* to make signals, a signal. Ein Schiff —, to make a signal, signals to a ship.

Signaliſīren, I. *v. tr.* V. Signaliren. II. *v. refl.* Sich — [bad word], to signalize one's self.

***Signatūr**, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [Unterſchrift] signature, sign, hand, subscription; [for princes] sign-manual; [formerly on the back of a letter] frank; *it.* [with printers] [the letters at the bottom of each page] signature; *it.* [with letter-founders] V. —rinne; *it.* [with alchymists and some chemists] signs or characters of the metals.

Signaturrinne, *f.* [with letter-founders] notch, nick [at the shoulders of the letters].

***Signēt**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [obsolete for Siegel] signet.

***Signīren**, *v. tr.* Eine Urkunde &c. —, to sign a document &c.

Silau, *m.* [-es] [in botany] English or common meadow-saxifrage, pencedanum silaus.

Silbe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [*dim.* Silbchen, ‖Silblein, *n.*] [from the Gr. συλλαβή, Lat. syllaba = as many letters as can be taken up by the voice and enunciated at one breath] syllable. Die vorletzte —, the penultima: drittletzte —, antepenultima; hinten angehängte —, paragogical syllable; Anhängung einer —, paragoge; ein Wort von einer —, a monosyllable; er legt einen Nachdruck auf alle —n, he lays an accent, an emphasis on all his syllables, he accentuates all his syllables. *Fig.* Er hat keine — davon verloren, he did not lose a or one syllable of it all; davon verſtehe ich keine — [gar nichts], I don't understand one syllable, one word of it; er hat mir keine — davon geſagt, he has not said to me a syllable about it; —n ſtechen, to sift each word, *it.* to criticize words, to look to the letter and not the spirit.

Silben-bau, *m.* the formation of syllables. —**fall**, *m.* rhythm. —**klauber**, *m.* a verbal critic, a harsh or petty critic, V. —ſtecher. —**kürzung**, *f.* systole, the shortening of a long syllable by poetical licence. —**länge**, *f.*, —**maß**, *n.* the length, quantity of syllables, the measure. Man kann keine lateiniſche Verſe machen, ohne das —maß zu kennen, no one can make latin verses without knowing quantity; die Lehre von dem —maße, prosody, *it.* the metre; Verſe vom nämlichen —maße, verses of the same metre. —**mäßig**, *adj.* and *adv.* conformable to the quantity. Ein Wort —mäßig ausſprechen, to pronounce a word prosodiacally, right according to prosody, to give a word in speaking its proper quantity or prosody. —**meſſung**, *f.* prosody. —**räthſel**, *n.* a charade. —**ſtecher**, *m.* an illiteral sifter of the precise literal sense, V. —klauber. —**ſtechere**i, *f.* minute, pedantic, overminute, overscrupulous investigation of words, verbal, wordy or petty criticism, an illiberal sifting of the precise literal sense. —**ſtecheriſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* overbusy with the verbal or precise literal meaning, overcaptious at syllables, about words. —**tritt**, *m.* V. —fall. —**verlängerung**, *f.* [in grammar] [of the initial syllable when vowels] augment, [in general] temporal augment, ectasis, diastole; *it.* [in music] [applied to singing] sostenuto, holding on of a note —**weiſe**, *adv.* by syllables, syllabically. —**zeit**, *f.* the quantity, prosody, V. —maß.

Silben, *v. tr.* [unusual] Die Wörter —, to articulate the words.

Silber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [unusual] an articulator of the words.

Silber, *n.* [-s] [in Old Sax. and Low Sax. ſulver, with the Tartars of the Crimaea *silvir*, in Lith. *sidabras*; probably = something bright, perhaps allied to hell] 1) silver; [with alchymists] luna. Vergoldetes —, gilded or gilt silver, silver-gilt; im Feuer vergoldetes —, silver gilt by enamelling; gediegenes or gewachſenes —, capillary, native or virgin silver; goldhaltiges —, auriferous silver; feines [reines] —, fine, pure silver; gutes, ächtes —, silver of good alloy, [in England] silver with the lion on it; geringhaltiges —, silver of base alloy; falſches —, base silver; — in Klumpen, silver in lumps, ingot-silver, massive silver; — brennen, to refine silver by heat, to roast silver; im Fluſſe ſtehendes —, silver in balneo, in bath, molten or fluid silver; das — angeben [with miners], to indicate or give the proportion of silver in lead-ore &c.; das — eilet in Spor [with miners], the silver is on the point of lightening, of being refined; das — blicket [with miners], the silver lightens, gleams; — in das Werk bringen [with miners], to pass over the silver into the lead-ore; — in den Rohſtein bringen [with miners], to bring the silver into the matt; in — arbeiten, to work in silver; — zum Verarbeiten, unworked silver, silver bullion; verarbeitetes —, wrought silver; eine Glocke von —, a silver bell; ein Gefäß mit — belegen, to silver a vase; mit — ſticken, to embroider in silver; *it.* V. Brand—, Bruch—, Halb—, Katzen—, Queck—, Stangen—; [with poets, *fig.*] das — des Hauptes, des Alters, silvery hair or locks. 2) silver-plate, silver. Er hat all ſein — verkauft, he has sold all his silver, all his plate; auf — ſpeiſen, to dine on silver, off plate. 3) [—geld] silver. In — bezahlen, to pay in silver; in allen dieſen Säcken iſt lauter —, in all these bags there is nothing but silver, silver-coins.

Silber-aal, *m.* silver-eel. —**ader**, *f.* [with miners] a vein of silver —**ähnlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling silver, silvery, argentine. —**ähnliches Metall**, a metal like silver. —**ahorn**, *m.* the scarlet maple. —**anſtrich**, *m.* a silver varnish. —**arbeit**, *f.* work in silver; plate, silver-plate. —**arbeiter**, *m.* a journeyman silversmith; a workman in silver. —**arche**, *f.* silvery ark-shell. —**art**, *f.* 1) Zinnernes auf —art zubereitetes Gefäß, pewter or Queen's metal wrought as silver. 2) kind or species of silver. —**artig**, *adj.* and *adv.* of a silver or silvery nature, silvery, argentine, argental. —**aſche**, *f.* cinder, ash of silver. —**ätzſtein**, *m.* V. Höllenſtein. —**auflöſung**, *f.* 1) solution of silver. 2) [in medicine] tincture of silver. —**auge**, *n.* 1) an eye [made] of silver. 2) *it.* a white glancing, a bright silvery eye. —**auszug**, *f.* extraction, separation parting of silver [from any ore]. —**bach**, *m.* [with poets] a limpid rivulet, a silver-brook, a bright glassy streamlet. —**band**, *n.* 1) silver-ribbon. 2) [in nat. hist.] the atherinoid herring. —**bär**, *m.* the white bear. —**barre**, *f.*, —**barren**, *m.* silver-bar, silver-ingot. —**barren**, *pl.* silver in bars, in ingots. —**bars**, —**barſch**, V. —börs. —**bart**, *m.* 1) a silvery, snowy beard. 2) [one of the lady's fingers] silver-bush, Jupiter's beard; *it.* the amorpha pubescens or American Jupiter's beard. —**baum**, *m.* 1) [in botany] *a*) the silver-tree, silvery protea. *b*) V. —pappel. 2) [in chemistry] the tree of Diana, the philosophic tree. —**belaubt**, *adj.* and *adv.* [with poets] silver-leaved, with silver-foliage. —**berg**, *m.* 1) a silver-mountain, a mountain containing veins of silver. 2) a heap, pile of silver. —**bergwerk**, *n.* silver-mine,

silver-works. —beſchlag, *m.* trimming, edging of or in silver. —beſponnen, *adj.* and *adv.* silver-spun. —bezahlung, *f.* [with founders] price given for silver at the smelting-furnaces or works. —bild, *n.* 1) a silver-image. 2) an image of a silvery colour. —blank, *adj.* and *adv.* gleaming like silver. —blatt, *n.* [*dim.* —blättchen, *n.*] 1) silver-leaf; *it.* silver-foil; *fig.* [with poets] argentine or silvery leaf. 2) [in botany] [Gänſerich] silver-weed, wild tansy, silvery potentilla; *it.* V. —blume. —blattig, —blätterig, *adj.* and *adv.* silver-leaved. —blattiger Ahorn, V. —ahorn. Silberblättteriges, foliaceous native silver. —blech, *n.* silver-foil. —blei, *n.* argentiferous lead. —blende, *f.* [in mineralogy] galena of silver. —blick, *m.* 1) [with founders] the lightning or gleam of silver. 2) [with founders] the coruscation of silver, fulguration, coruscation. Das Korn ſteht im —blicke, the grain coruscates [sign that the liquid silver is now pure and fixing]. 3) *Fig.* [in poetical style] Des Lebens —blicke, life's sunny or blissful hours or moments. —blinkend, *adj.* and *adv.* [with poets] silvery gleaming or shining. —blume, *f.* 1) an artificial flower of silver. 2) any flower of a silvery appearance; [in botany] honesty, satin-flower, moonwort. 3) [with miners] [blisters on the molten silver just before fixing] flowers of silver. —blumig, *adj.* and *adv.* silver-flowered. —bocksbart, *m.* white-flowered rush-grass. —bogen, *m.* silver-bow. —bogenſpanner, *m.* the God of the silver-bow —börs, *m.* [a fish] the argentine of Carolina. —borte, *f.* silver-galloon, silver-gimp, silver-lace. —branderz, *n.* [with miners] argentiferous bituminous schistous argil. —brätling, *m.* silver-edged agaric. —brauneiſenſtein, *m.* [with miners] argentiferous earthy brown oxyd of iron-ore. —braut, *f.*, —bräutigam, *m.* [a wife or husband who in the twenty-fifth year of their marriage repeat the ceremony or celebrate their marriage-jubilee] silver-bride, silver-bridegroom. —brenner, *m.* [with founders] roaster, refiner of silver. —brennerei, *f.* refining of silver. —brennherd, *m.* [with founders] a refining furnace or furnace-hearth for refining silver. —brennknecht, *m.* [with founders] a journeyman or workman to help the refiner. —brennofen, *m.* a refining-furnace for silver. —brocat, *m.* silver-brocade. —buche, *f.* silver-beech. —buchſtabe, *m.* a silver-letter; *it.* a letter printed on silver-leaf; *it.* a letter written with silver-white [in saucers &c.] —buckel, *f.* [in wrought or chased silver] silver-boss; [on horse-harness] silver-buckle. —bürſte, *f.* a brush for cleaning plate. —buſch, *m.* 1) a bush or shrub with silver-leaves. 2) V. —bart 2). —diener, *m.* [at court] keeper of the plate. —diſtel, *f.* [Frauendiſtel] silver-thistle. —draht, *m.* silver-wire, silver-thread. Auf Seide geſponnener —draht, silver-thread spun on silk. —drahtmühle, *f.* a mill for drawing silver-wire. —drahtzieher, *m.* a silver-wire drawer. —druck, *m* impression taken or made upon silver-characters; work printed in silver-characters. —druſe, *f.* [with miners] nidulated, reniform silver, detached rolled pieces of silver imbedded in various ores or guangues. —dukaten, *m.* a silver-ducat. —erz, *n.* silver-ore, mine-silver. Graues, graulichtes —erz, argentiferous grey copper-ore. Spreiſiges —erz, arsenical silver. —erzdach, *n.* [with miners] [Wismuthſpiegel] native bismuth. —faden, *m.* 1) silver-thread. 2) thread whipped with silver-thread. —fahlerz, *n.* [with miners] argentiferous grey copper-ore. —farbe, *f.* 1) the lustre of silver, argentine colour. 2) [for oriental tinting, poonah-painting &c.] silver-white; *it.* [a pigment] mosaic silver. —farben, —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* silver-coloured or hued, argental, argentine, silvery. —faſan, *m.* the silver-pheasant. —federerz, *n.* [with miners, in mineralogy] flaky silver-ore, sulphureted capillary antimony. —feilicht, *n.* silver-filings, silver-dust. —fiſch, *m.* 1) a silvery-scaled fish, a silvery-hued fish; [in nat. hist.] the opah or king-fish; *it.* the zeus gallus or cock-doree. 2) the Europaean argentine, argentina sphyraena. 3) the silver-fish, atherina menidia. 4) [a species of Stachelbauch or tetrodon] the oblong sun-fish. —flimmer, *m.* lustre, glance, gleam, sheen of silver. —flitter, *m.* a silver-spangle. —flotte, *f.* 1) any fleet freighted with silver. 2) [formerly] the silver fleet [name of the Spanish galleons returning from Mexico]. —flöz, *n.* stratum, bed, layer of silver-ore. —flügel, *m.* a silver-wing, a wing of silver; *it.* a wing dazzling, burnished or brilliant as silver, a silvery wing. —fluß, *m.* 1) [with founders] liquid or molten silver previous to coruscation and fixing. 2) [with poets] silvery stream, rivulet of silver. —flut, *f.* [with poets] silver wave, the silvery waves, tide or flood. —forelle, *f.* trout of Brazil. —fuchs, *m.* 1) the silvery-grey brant-fox [with coal black feet]. 2) the cinereous-silvery fox. 3) the grey or Virginian fox. —funken, *m.* a silvery spark. —fuß, *m.* a silver-foot; *it.* [with poets] a silvery, snowy foot. —füßig, *adj.* and *adv.* silver-footed. —gabe, *f.* a gift in silver, of silver. —gahre, *f.* V. —gare. —gang, *m.* [with miners] a thread or vein of silver. —gare, *f.* refining of silver. —gediegen, *adj.* and *adv.* of massive silver. —gefieder, *n.* [with poets] silvery plumage. —gehalt, *m.* contents in silver. —gehülfe, *m.* [at court] a sub-keeper of the plate. —geld, *n.* 1) silver, money of or in silver. In —geld bezahlen, to pay in silver. 2) [formerly] a tribute or tax of a thousand florins levied on the Jews at Cassel. —gelockt, *adj* and *adv.* silver-locked, silvery-haired, with silvery locks. —geräth, *n.* [collectively] the plate, the silver. —gerinne, *n.* [with miners] a gutter or conduit for watering and cooling the refined silver after its coruscation and fixing. —geſchenk, *n.* a present in silver or of plate. —geſchick, *n.* [with miners] a lode that is a leader to a live lode of silver. —geſchirr, *n.* silver-vase or vessel; *it.* V. —geräth. —geſchmeide, *n.* a silver-jewel or ornament. —geſchmückt, *adj.* and *adv.* [with poets] decked, adorned with silver. —geſpinnſt, *n.* V. —faden. —geſtickt, *adj.* and *adv.* embroidered in silver. —gewand, *n.* garment, robe of silver-cloth. —gewäſſer, *n.* [with poets] silvery, argentine, argent, crystal water, the silvery waters, the silver-waves. —gewebe, *n.* tissue or web of silver [thread]. —gewicht, *n.* the gravity, the specific gravity of silver; *it.* a weight for weighing silver, a silver-weight. —gewölk, *n.* [with poets] a silvery bank of clouds. —gilde, *f.* [in mineralogy] argentiferous earthy oxyd of iron. —glanz, *m.* 1) lustre of silver, silver sheen. *Fig.* silvery colour or hue 2) sulphuret of lead rich in silver; *it.* argentiferous vitreous copper. —glänzend, *adj.* and *adv.* brilliant as silver, silvery-shining or gleaming. —glanzerz, —glas, —glaserz, *n.* [with miners] vitreous or sulphureted silver, vitreous or sulphureted silver-ore. —glätte, *f.* litharge of silver. —glimmer, *m.* [Katzen—] argentine mica. —glocke, *f.* 1) a silver-bell. 2) a bell with a silvery tinkle. —gras, *n.* 1) white-flowered rush-grass. 2) brown rush-grass. —grau, *adj.* and *adv.* silver-grey. —graue Haare, silver-hair, silvery locks; [in botany] hoary &c. —grau, *n.* silver-grey. —gries, *m.* gravel or rubble containing silver. —groſchen, *m.* 1) a silver-groat; [formerly] any silver-coin, a silver-penny. 2) [in botany] [—blatt] honesty, moonwort. —grube, *f.* [with miners] mine or lode of silver. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Dieſes Geſchäft iſt eine —grube [more usual, Goldgrube] für ihn, this trade is a mine of silver for him. —grund, *m.* 1) silver-ground. Sammet mit einem —grunde, velvet with a silver-ground; *it.* [with painters] couch, ground, back-ground of silver. 2) *Fig.* Der —grund des Waſſers, the silvery ground of the water. —guhr, *f.* [with miners] silver-sheen, mellow tint of silver. —gulden, *m.* silver-florin or gulden. —haar, *n.* silvery, silvered, silver-grey hair. —haarig, *adj.* and *adv.* silvery-locked, silver-haired. —haber, *m.* the rough oat; *it.* grey hair-grass. —haltig, *adj.* and *adv.* containing silver, mixed with silver, argentiferous. —haltiges Blei, argentiferous lead, silvery lead-ore; ſehr —haltige, nicht ſehr —haltige Erze, Geſteine, ores, rocks rich, poor in silver. —handel, *m.* commerce, traffic in silver. —haufen, *m.* mass, *it.* heap, pile of silver [in ore, coin &c.] —haupt, *n.* silvery-haired head. —hell, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [speaking of water] silver-bright. —helle Fluten, silvery waves. 2) [of a sound] silvery. Eine —helle Stimme, a silvery, silver-toned voice. —herd, *m.* buddler for quicksilver. —hochzeit, *f.* [after a jubilee of 25 years marriage] silver-marriage. —horn, *n.* 1) a silver-horn. [with poets] Die —hörner des Mondes, the silvery horns of the moon. 2) a horn with a silvery clang. —hornerz, *n.* [in mineralogy] muriate of silver. —hund, *m.* V. — fuchs —hütte, *f.* a silver-foundry, a smelting-house for silver-ore. —käfer, *m.* 1) silver-beetle. 2) silver-weevil. —kalk, *m.* [with chemists] oxydised, calcined silver; *it.* [with miners] argentiferous concrete silver. —kammer, *f.* 1) plate-room. 2) officers of the plate-room. —kämmerer, —kämmerling, *m.* [of the plate-room] chief-butler. —kies, *m.* 1) arsenical white pyrites. 2) argentiferous pyrites. —klang, *m.* [for a trumpet or a silver-bow &c.] silver-clang; [for mellow tones resembling a silver-resonation] silver-sound. Der —klang ihrer Stimme, the silvery sound or tone, the silver-cadence of her voice. —klar, *adj.* and *adv.* clear, bright, lucid as silver. —kleid, *n* dress or robe of cloth of silver. —klippfiſch, *m.* the argentine chaetodon. —klumpen, *m.* mass, lump of silver, bullion. —könig, *m.* [with chemists] regulus of silver. —korn, *n.* [*dim.* —körnchen, *n.*] grain, seed of silver; [out of streams] grain, spangle of silver; [with chemists] the button, grain [after fixing]; [in a reverberatory furnace, that which adheres to the iron crook] bead. —kram, *m.* pedlery in silver; V. —handel. —kranz, *m.* a silver-crown or coronet. *Fig.* Die Nacht mit ihrem —kranze, the night with her silver-crowned, night crowned with stars. —kraut, *n.* 1) any herb of a silvery colour. 2) [Gänſerich]

silver-weed, wild tansy, silvery or argentine potentilla 3) [Sinau] common ladies' mantle. 4) [Hirſchwurz] eight-petaled mountain avens. —**kreide**, *f.* whitening or whiting for cleaning plate. —**kriſtalle**, *pl.* crystals of silver or of luna. —**krone**, *f.* 1) a silver-crown. 2) [in the mint] a silver-crown, a five-shilling piece; [at Genoa] a croisade. —**kuchen**, *m.* the pinea of silver [formed on the cupel after fixing]. —**kugel**, *f.* 1) a silver-bullet. 2) a silver-ball. 3) a silvery ball, a ball having a silvery lustre. —**lachs**, *m.* the white trout, V. Maiforelle. —**laden**, *m.* a silversmith's shop. —**lahn**, *m.* a blade of silver, of silver-plate, of silver-foil. —**laken**, *m.* [in commerce] common cloth of gold. —**laſur**, *f.* white-spotted or veined lazulite. —**laub**, *n.* silver-foliage. —**laute**, *f.* 1) [with poets] a silver lute. 2) a lute of a silvery tone. —**lebererz**, *n.* capillary sulphureted antimony. —**leder**, *n.* silvered leather. —**leer**, *adj.* and *adv.* without silver, non-argentic. —**leiſte**, *f.* a silver-tringle, reglet or listel; *it.* a silvery tringle or listel. —**letten**, *m.* argil mixed with silver, an amalgam of argil and silver. —**licht**, *n.* [with poets] the silver-light, silvery beam [of the moon]. —**locke**, *f.* a lock, a curl of silvery hair, of hair silvered with age or grief. —**lockig**, V. —**gelockt**. —**meer**, *n.* [with poets] the silver-sea. —**meißel**, *m.* [with assayers, founders] a chisel for detaching the cake or pinea of fixed and refined silver in the cupel. —**mine**, *f.* silver-ore. —**motte**, *f.* 1) the silver-moth, phalaena pavonia. 2) the triple-tailed sugar-mite, lepisma saccharina. —**mulm**, *m.* [with miners] black silver. —**mund**, *m.* 1) [with fish &c.] silvery mouth. 2) [in conchology] the silver-mouth screw-shell; *it.* **der grüne —mund** [die Schlangenhaut], the snake-skin, the camelopard. —**münze**, *f.* 1) silver-money or coin, silver. **In —münze bezahlen**, to pay in silver. 2) a silver-coin, a piece of silver, silver-piece. —**nadel**, *f.* a silver-pin. —**niederſchlag**, *m.* [with chemists] precipitate of silver. —**niere**, *f.* V. —**druſe**. —**page**, *m.* a court-page who guards the plate. —**papier**, *n.* silvered paper; *it.* silver-paper. —**pappel**, *f.* the white poplar. —**platte**, *f.* a plate or foil of silver. —**plättchen**, *n.* [with embroiderers] a silver-spangle; [with goldsmiths for touching] a touch-needle, an assaying-slip. —**plätter**, *m.*, —**plätterinn**, *f.* a silver-beater. —**platirer**, *m.* a silversmith, one who plates or silvers. —**probe**, *f.* 1) touching or trial of the silver [to ascertain its standard or fineness]. 2) assay of the silver-ore. —**pulver**, *n.* powdered silver, silver-powder. —**quaſt** or **quaſte**, *f.* silver-tassel. —**queckſilber**, *n.* [in mineralogy] argental mercury. —**quell**, *m.*, **quelle**, *f.* 1) [chiefly with poets] silvery, limpid source, argent fount. 2) *Fig.* a source of wealth. —**raffinerie**, *f.* V. —**hütte**. —**rauch**, *m.* [with founders] smoke, soot of silver. —**räupchen**, *n.* the silvery or argentous caterpillar. *Fig.* [with embroiderers] caterpillar. —**regen**, *m.* 1) [with fire-work-makers] rain or shower of white fire, silver-rain. 2) [in conchology] silvery cornet-shell of the Philippines. —**reich**, *adj.* and *adv.* rich in silver. —**reiher**, *m.* [a species of ardea] the great aigrette, the greater heron of America, the argil. —**rein**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) pure as silver. 2) silver-toned, sounding as clear as a silver-chime. —**ring**, *m.* a silver-ring. —**rinne**, *f* V. —**gerinne**. —**rolle**, *f.* [*dim.* —**röllchen**, *n.*] 1) a roll or rouleau of silver [money]. 2) —**röllchen**, *n.* [with chemists] a roll of a silver-foil. —**roſe**, *f.* a silver-rose, a rose of silver. —**ruf**, *m.* [with miners] ore rich in silver, rich argentiferous ore. —**ſaite**, *f.* 1) a silver-string. 2) a silvery-toned string. —**ſalbei**, *m.* silvery sage; *it.* wild clary. —**ſalpeter**, *m.* nitrate of silver. —**ſalz**, *n.* an argentate metallic salt, a metallic salt with a base of silver. —**ſand**, *m.* 1) [in mineralogy] sand mixed with silver; *it.* sand mixed with argentine mica. 2) [Streuſand] silver-sand [instead of blotting-paper]. —**ſanderz**, *n.* agglutinated arenaceous quartz, grit mixed with argentine mica, micaceous grit. —**ſchale**, *f.* silver-cup or tea-cup. —**ſchaum**, *m.* 1) silver-foam or slag. 2) silver-leaf. —**ſcheibe**, *f.* a cake of silver. *Fig.* —**ſcheibe des Mondes**, the silvery or argent disk of the moon; [comic] the green cheese. —**ſcheider**, *m.* a parter, refiner of silver. —**ſchein**, *m.* the lustre, sheen of silver; *it.* the silvery light of the moon. —**ſcheitel**, *f.* V. —**haupt**. —**ſchelle**, *f.* a silver-bell; *it.* a silvery-tinkling bell. —**ſcheere**, *f.* [with goldsmiths] a pair of scissors [for cutting silver-foil]. —**ſchiff**, *n.* a ship freighted with silver, a galleon. —**ſchimmel**, *m.* a silver-grey horse. —**ſchimmer**, *m.* glimmer of silver, an argentine or a silvery glimmer. —**ſchlacke**, *f.* V. —**ſchaum** 1), —**ſtein**. —**ſchlag**, *m.* [with poets] —**ſchlag der Nachtigall**, the silvery warbling of the nightingale. —**ſchläger**, *m.* a silver-beater. —**ſchlagloth**, *n* [with goldsmiths] silver-solder. —**ſchmelzer**, *m* smelter or founder of silver. —**ſchmied**, *m.* a silver-smith. —**ſchmiele**, *f.* Alpine rush-grass. —**ſchnee**, *m.* [with poets] argent snow. **Seines Hauptes —ſchnee**, the silvery locks of his hair. —**ſchnur**, *f.* silver-cord. —**ſchock**, *m.* three score of silver-groats. —**ſchrank**, *m.* sideboard. —**ſchreiber**, *m.* [at court] steward of the plate. —**ſchrötling**, *m.* [in the mint] silver-planchet or blank. —**ſchuppe**, *f.* a silver-scale; *it.* a scale like silver, a silvery scale. —**ſchuppig**, *adj.* and *adv.* silver-scaled; *it.* silvery-scaled. —**ſchwan**, *m.* [with poets] a swan with silvery plumage, a silver-plumaged swan. —**ſchwärze**, *f.* [with miners] black silver-ore. —**ſee**, *m.* [with poets] silver-lake. —**ſpieß**, *m.* V. —**meißel**. —**ſpinner**, *m.*, —**ſpinnerinn**, *f.* a maker or whipper of silver-thread. —**ſtab**, *m.*, —**ſtänge**, *f.* an ingot or bar of silver. —**ſtaub**, *m.* silver-dust. —**ſtein**, *m.* [with founders] litharge of silver. **Aetzender —ſtein**, V. **Höllenſtein**. —**ſticker**, *m.*, —**ſtickerinn**, *f.* embroiderer in silver. —**ſtickerei**, *f.* embroidery in silver. **Kleid mit —ſtickerei**, a dress embroidered with silver. —**ſtift**, *m.* 1) a crayon or pencil of silver [for writing on prepared skins] 2) a pencil-case of silver. —**ſtimme**, *f* [with poets] silver-voice. —**ſtoff**, *m.* silver-stuff, cloth of silver. —**ſtoffen**, *adj.* and *adv.* of silver-stuff. —**ſtrahl**, *m.* 1) lustre or sheen of silver. 2) [with poets] silvery ray [of the moon]. —**ſtreifen**, *m.* a silver-stripe or ray. —**ſtreifig**, *adj.* and *adv.* silver-striped. —**ſtrich**, *m.* [from a touchstone &c.] stroke of a pencil of silver. —**ſtrom**, *m.* a stream of molten silver; *it.* [with poets] silver-stream. —**ſtück**, *n.* 1) piece or morcel of silver; *it.* a silver-piece or coin, a piece of silver. 2) a piece of cloth of silver; [in conchology] the silver-cloth. —**ſtufe**, *f.* piece, morcel, specimen, shoad-stone of silver-ore. —**talk**, *m.* bright or luminous argentine talc. —**tanne**, *f.* [Weißtanne] the silver-fir, the yew-leaved fir. —**taucher**, *m.* [Grebe] grebe. —**teig**, *m.* silver in daste [previous to cornucation]. —**teppich**, *m.* carpet wrought with silver. —**thaler**, *m* a silver-dollar or crown-piece; [at Genoa] croisade. —**thau**, *m.* [with poets] silver-dew. —**thauerz**, *n.* native silver. —**tinctur**, *f.* tincture of silver or of luna. —**tiſch**, *m.* 1) a silver-table. 2) a table covered with silver or plate. —**ton**, *m.* [with poets] silver-tone, silvery sound. —**tönend**, *adj.* and *adv.* silver-sounding. —**trächtig**, *adj.* and *adv.* argentiferous. —**treſſe**, *f.* silver-galloon. —**troddel**, *f.* V. —**quaſte**. —**tropfen**, *m.* 1) a drop of molten silver; [with poets] silvery drop. 2) [—tinctur] silver-drops, tincture of silver or of luna. —**verwahrer**, *m.* V. —**diener**. —**vitriol**, *m.* vitriol or sulphate of silver. —**waare**, *f.* silver-ware or goods, plate, silver. —**wagen**, *m.* 1) a chariot of silver. 2) [in the mint] a wagon for conveying silver; *it.* [in princely households] a wagon for removing vessels of silver, the silver-plate. —**wäſcher**, *m.*, —**wäſcherinn**, *f.* [at court] the plate-cleaner. —**waſſer**, *n.* 1) [with poets] silvery crystal water, V. —**gewäſſer**. 2) aqua fortis. —**weide**, *f.* 1) silver-willow, silver-leaved willow; *it* the white willow. 2) [Sandweide] the sand-willow. 3) [die Mattenweide] net-work willow. 4) the creeping willow. —**weiß**, *adj.* and *adv.* silver-white, silvery-white, argent, argentine; [with dyers] silver-white. —**weiß**, *n.* 1) [with painters] shell-silver. 2) [Katzen—] white mica. 3) [Platina] platina. —**weiße**, *f.* silver-whiteness; silvery whiteness. —**welle**, *f.* [with oets] silver-wave. —**werk**, *n.* silver-work; *it.* plate, silver. —**wirker**, *m.* a weaver in cloth of silver. —**wirkerei**, *f.* 1) the art of working in silver. 2) fabric or manufactory for silver-cloth. —**wolke**, *f. dim.* —**wölkchen**, *n.* [with poets] a silvery cloud, a fleecy little cloud. —**zahn**, *m.* 1) a silver-tooth. 2) [with miners] a sprig of capillary silver [sometimes piercing its matrix]. —**zain**, *m.* ingot or bar of silver. —**zettel**, *m.* [with miners] ticket, account [of the silver extracted from the live-lode during the week]. —**zeug**, *n.* silver-plate. —**zieher**, *m.* V. **Drahtzieher**.

Sílberhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* silvery, argentine, argental, argent.

Sílberig, *adj.* and *adv.* silvery.

Sílberling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in Scripture] a shekel or penny of silver. **Er verrieth unſern Herrn um dreißig —e**, he betrayed our Lord for thirty silver-pence, for thirty pieces of silver.

Sílbern, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) of silver. —**e Gefäße Löffel &c.**, silver-vessels, spoons &c.; —**e Treſſen**, galloons of silver; [with poets] —**e Wellen**, —**es Haar &c.**, V. **Silberwelle, Silberhaar &c.** *Fig.* **Die —e Hochzeit**, V. **Silberhochzeit**; [in mythology] **das —e Zeitalter, die —e Zeit**, the silver-age. 2) [of a silvery tone] silvery.

Sílbern, I. *v. intr.* [somewhat unusual] 1) to contain or hold silver. 2) to shine like silver. II. *v. tr.* [more usual **ver—**] to silver; [with poets] [as the moon does] to silver, to shed its silvery beams on any thing.

Silen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [in mythology] Silenus.

Silene, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from the Gr. σελινον, Lat *selinum*] [in botany] [Lehmkraut] catchfly.

Silge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany] 1) marsh-parsley, selinum palustre. 2) V. **Peterſilie**.

***Silhouette**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Schattenriß]

shade, silhouette.

*Silizium, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Silizien] [in chemistry] [Kieselerdemetall] silicium.

Silizıumoxyd, *n.* silicious oxyd.

*Sillabiren, *v. tr.* to syllable.

*Sillabisch, *adj.* and *adv.* syllabical.

Sille, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Siel = Seil] [with fowlers] a tether-string [to a bird-call or decoy].

Sillen, *v tr.* [with fowlers] Den Lockvogel —, to tie or tether the decoy-bird.

*Simarūba, *m.* [-s] [in botany] simarouba.

Simaruba-holz, *n.* simarouba-wood. —rinde, *f.* simarouba-bark.

*Simeon, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [name of men] Simeon.

Simeonskraut, *n.* [in botany] marsh-mallows.

*Similōr, *n.* [-s, no *pl.*] similor, pinchbeck.

Simischleder, *n.* [-s] leather dressed with oil.

Simmer, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [perhaps allied to Saum a measure] [a measure for wheat] a bushel.

*Simonīe, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [Pfründenkram, Pfründenschacher] simony.

*Simōnisch, *adj.* and *adv.* simoniacal.

*Simpel, *adj.* simple, V. Blos, Einfach, Schlicht; *it.* V. Einfältig.

*Simplicist, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a gatherer of herbs or simples, a botanist, herbalist, simpler, simplist.

Simri, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] a bushel. V. Simmer.

Sims, *m.* or *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [V. Gesims] 1) moulding. — einer Säule über einem Kamine, cornice; — an einem Kamine, mantle-piece; — über einer Thür &c., pediment, fronton; — über einem Dachfenster, chape, top, cap. 2) [against a wall] shelf.

Sims-hobel, *m.* V. Gesimshobel. —modell, *n.* [Schablone] mould, size. —stein, *m.* stone for a moulding, mantle-piece. —werk, *n.* entablature, coping, cornice, mantle-piece. —werk an der Presse, coping.

Simsen, *v. tr.* [unusual] to put on a cornice, mantle-piece &c.

Simson, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [proper name] Simson. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Er ist ein wahrer — [of a very strong man], he is a Simson in strength.

*Simulīren, I. *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to simulate, to act or feign. 2) to dissimulate, to dissemble. II. *v. intr.* [in common people's lang.] to be in a revery, in a stew, in a brown study or stud, [low] to chew the cud or quid. Er simulirt auf Etwas, he is brooding over something, [in a bad sense] is hatching mischief.

Sīmum or Samum, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -s] samoom.

Sina, *n.* [-s, no *pl.*] [China] China.

Sina-apfel, *m.* 1) the China orange [of Europe], [low] chany orange. 2) the pale sweet China orange. 3) the mandarin-orange, citrus nobilis. 4) the dwarf-orange, kum-kat [made into sweetmeat]. —apfelbaum, *m* the orange-tree of China. —seide, *f.* China or Chinese silk, [low] chany silk.

Sinau, *m.* [-s, no *pl.*] [in botany] ladies' mantle. Fünfblätteriger —, five-leaved ladies'-mantle.

Sind or Send, [old or provincial] *adj.* sad. V. Sehnsüchtig.

Sindelbaum, *m.* [-es] spindle-tree.

Sindi, *m.* [in geography] the Indus.

Sinese, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] Chinese. Die Sinesinn, the Chinese [female].

Sineserneike, *f.* China or Chinese pink.

Sinēsisch, *adj.* and *adv.* Chinese. Auf —, Chinese fashion, after the Chinese manner.

Singbar, *adj.* and *adv.* tunable, easy to be set to music. —e Verse, Worte, tunable verses, words; ein —es Stück, an easy piece of music to sing, a pleasing air.

Singel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Lat. *scindula*, Germ. Schindel, Engl. *shingles*] [in seamen's lang.] gravel.

Singen, [the Ice. *syngia* means the whistling of the sword] *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) [generally, to give forth a clear sounding noise] Die Kugeln —, the balls whistle; die Ohren — mir, my ears sing. 2) to sing. — wie eine Nachtigall, to warble as the nightingale; [as larks] to carol, to sing; [as finches] to pipe, to chirp; [of little birds] to chirp, to chirrup, to twitter; [as grasshoppers] to sing; [as the cricket] to chirp; V. Zwitschern; mit voller, mit gedämpfter Stimme —, to sing in a loud, low key; vom Blatte weg —, to sing at sight; richtig, falsch —, to sing true or in tune, false or out of tune; durch die Nase —, to sing through the nose; nach Noten —, to sing by note; zum Klavier, zur Harfe &c. —, to sing to the piano, harp &c., to an accompaniment of the piano &c.; im Chor, am Chorpulte —, to sing or chaunt in chorus, in choir or quire, at the choristers desk. *Fig.* Dieser Prediger singt, this clergyman sings, whines; er singt im Sprechen, he sings in speaking; *it.* der Theekessel singt, the tea-kettle sings. 3) [with poets] [dichten] Einem — [ihn be—], to celebrate any one. II. *v. tr.* 1) to sing out, forth or audibly. Seine Freude —, to sing out one's joy; Einem Dank —, to sing forth or out one's thanks to any one, to thank any one in or by singing; ein Lied, eine Arie —, to sing a song, an air; Diskant, Baß —, to sing treble, base; er sang Bariton, he sang counter-tenor; aus welchem Tone wird diese Arie gesungen? what key is this song sung on? *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Ich weiß ein Liedlein davon zu —, a little bird has whispered all that in my ear; *it.* I could sing a song about that if I liked; aus einem andern Tone —, to sing on another key, to laugh on the other side of one's mouth. 2) [be—] Das Lob Gottes —, to sing the praise, to sing to the praise of God; ich singe den Helden, den Helden singt mein Lied &c., I sing the hero, my verses sing the hero &c.; *proverb.* V. unter Essen. Das —, singing, [of a psalm] chaunting; zierliches —, modulation; das — [of larks], singing, carolling. *Fig.* [of the ears] singing; ein Lied zum — in Musik setzen, to set a song to music; [in fam. lang.] da hilft kein — und Sagen, it's of no use preaching and talking there, all the fine talking in the world won't get a fair hearing, won't alter the case, I [you &c.] might preach or talk 'till doomsday but to no good, it's in vain for me [for him &c.] to speak; [with poets] V. Gesang.

Singe-amt, *n.* V. —messe. —baß, *m.* [in music] a base that is sung. —chor, *m.* or *n.* chorus, choir. —drossel, *f.* V. Gesangdrossel. —fliege, *f.* 1) buzzing-fly. 2) grasshopper. —fuge, *f.* [in music] a singing-fugue, a fugue that is sung. —gedicht, *n.* a cantata. —gedichtchen, *n.* a cantatilla. —haus, *n.* [unusual] concert-room for singing, an odeum. —kunst, *f.* art of singing. —lehrer, *m.* a singing-master, a teacher of singing. —leiter, *f.* a gamut for singing, a sol-fa book, guide to singing. —meister, *m.* 1) a great singer, a master of song, a great maestro. 2) V. —lehrer. —messe, *f.* high mass, mass that is chaunted. —mücke, *f.* V. —fliege 1). —note, *f.* a musical note. —pult, *m.* choristers' desk. —saal, *m.* [not much used] concert-room for vocal music, odeum. —saite, *f.* [in music] [Quinte] treble string [of a violin &c.]. —sang, *m.* [in a bad sense, in fam. lang.] a sing-song, humdrum. Was ist das für ein —sang, den er uns da vormacht? what caterwauling, what ballad-screeching, what hurdygurdy stuff is he dinging there into our ears? —satz, *m.* singing-part. Kurzer —satz, cavatina. —schauspiel, *n*, —schauspieler, *m.* V. —spiel &c. —schlüssel, *m.* [in music] musical key, clef for the voice. —schnake, *f.* V. —fliege 1). —schule, *f.* school of music, musical school. —schüler, *m.*, —schülerinn, *f.* 1) a pupil in singing, a learner in singing. 2) [Chorschüler] chorister-boy. —schwan, *m.* a swan that sings [before his death]. —spiel, *n.* 1) [unusual, for Oper] opera. 2) [kleines —spiel] operetta. —spieler, *m.*, —spielerinn, *f.* [unusual] opera-singer. Die erste —spielerinn, prima donna. —spielhaus, *n.* [not much used] opera-house, the opera. —stimme, *f.* 1) a musical voice. 2) the part that is cantabile. —stück, *n.* [Stück, welches gesungen wird] a piece to be sung; *it.* [Kantate] the cantata. Kleines —stück, cantatilla; großes, geistliches —stück, oratorio; *it.* V. —spiel. —stunde, *f.* the hour for singing; *it.* a singing-lesson, lesson in singing. Er hat eine —stunde, he is learning to sing, he takes a lesson in singing; er hält —stunden, he gives lessons in singing, he teaches singing. —tanz, *m.* dance accompanied by singing. —vogel, *m.* a singing-bird, a song-bird. —weise, *f.* [eines Stücks] air, modulation, mode, tune; melody, song, composition.

Singer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* [little used] 1) one who sings, a singer, [chiefly in a bad sense, for men] songster. 2) [formerly in gunnery] [Nachtigall] a 45 pounder. 3) a poet, bard.

Singerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [bad word, in fam. lang.] in a singing humour, in the vein for singing Ihm ist nicht —, he is not in tune, not in voice, not singingly inclined.

Singrün, *n.* [-s] 1) periwinkle. Kleines —, little small periwinkle. 2) V. Kreuzdorn 2).

*Singular, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [in grammar] [Einzahl] singular.

Sinken, [from the old siegen] *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [= sich niederwärts senken] to sink. Die Steine — im Wasser zu Boden, stones sink in water to the bottom; das Schiff sank, the ship sank, went down; der Nachen ist gesunken, the skiff sank, the boat has sunk, is sunk; bis an die Brust in den Morast, Koth &c. —, to sink into the bog, mire &c. up to the breast; ein Gebäude, welches sinkt, a building that sinks, gives way; aufgeschüttete Erde sinkt gewöhnlich zusammen, heaped up earth generally sinks down, becomes compressed by its

own weight; dieſer Heuhaufen iſt um zwei Schuh geſunken. this hayrick has sunk two feet; vor Schwäche zu Boden —, to sink to the ground, to fall down through weakness; in Ohnmacht —, to sink or fall into a swoon; das Feuer ſinkt, the fire sinks, falls, grows less; ſie ſank mir in die Arme, she sank into my arms; die Hände — laſſen, to let one's hands sink, drop, fall; den Kopf — laſſen, to let one's head sink; der Nebel ſinkt, the fog is sinking, falling; Einem zu Füßen —, in die Knie —, to sink or fall at any one's feet, to sink on one's knees, to kneel; die Sonne ſinkt, the sun sinks, is setting. *Fig.* *a*) Die —de Nacht, the closing night. *b*) [= gerathen] In einen tiefen Schlummer —, to sink or fall into a deep slumber; [with poets] ins Grab —, dem Tod in die Arme —, to sink into the grave, into the arms of death. *c*) [= abnehmen] Die Stimme — laſſen, to sink one's voice, to lower or subdue one's tone of voice, one's key; ein Menſch, der unter das Thier ſinkt, a man who sinks, who lets himself down below the level of the brutes; er iſt in tiefe Verachtung geſunken, he has fallen into deep contempt; ſein Einfluß ſank bald, his influence soon sank; das geſunkene Anſehen eines Amtes &c., the degraded condition of an office &c.; das Getreide ſinkt im Preiſe, wheat is sinking in price, is coming down. Das —, the sinking; — eines Bodens, des Erdreiches, the settling of a soil, of the earth; — der Stimme, des Muthes, the sinking, lowering of the voice, of the courage; das — der Staatspapiere, the sinking, falling, depreciation of the funds. II. *v. tr.* [with miners] Einen Schacht — [graben], to sink a shaft.

Sink-holz, *n.* [floating wood or raft wood as soon as it sinks] dead wood, water-logged wood. **—werk**, *n.* [in salterns] reservoir of fresh water; [with miners] V. Geſenk.

Sinker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [with miners] a workman who only sinks shafts. 2) [with gardeners] *a*) V. Senker. *b*) Die —, the offsets of a tulip.

Sinkergeſchworene, *m.* V. Sinkler.

Sinkler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with miners] the sworn surveyor of a mine-shaft.

Sinn, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Sinne or Sinnen] [allied to ſehen, V. Sinnen] 1) sense. Die fünf —e, the five senses; der — des Geſichts, Gehöres &c., the sense of sight, hearing &c.; die —e trügen, the [our] senses deceive, err, mislead; Etwas mit den —en begreifen, to conceive or comprehend any thing by the help of the senses; das fällt in die —e, that strikes the senses, is or becomes evident to the senses; in die —e fallender Gegenſtand, a sensible object, an object tangible or evident to the senses; das ſchmeichelt den —en, that flatters the senses; feiner, ſcharfer —, delicate, acute sense; wieder zu —en kommen, to come again or back to one's senses [after a swoon &c.]; die äußern —e [die fünf —e], the exterior senses; die innern —e, the interior senses; keinen — für Etwas haben, to have no sense, to be deficient of a sense for any thing, not to be susceptible of, not to be touched at something; für die Freundſchaft, Liebe hat er keinen —, he has no susceptibility for friendship, no capability for love; für die Dichtkunſt hat er keinen — [keine Anlage], he has no taste, no relish, no disposition or bias for poetry; dafür hat er keinen —, he has no sense for that, that has no interest or charms for him, that is quite out of his beat, way or sphere; der — für das Schöne und Gute, the sentiment, innate feeling for the beautiful and good. 2) *pl.* [Verſtand, Bewußtſeyn] senses. Wo hatte ich meine —e, als ich es that! where were my senses, when I did that! [fam.] my senses must have been gone a wool-gathering when I did that; bei —en ſeyn, to be in one's [right] senses; von —en kommen, to lose one's senses; von —en ſeyn, to be out of one's senses, of one's mind; V. Blöd—, Scharf—, Tief—, Wahn—. 3) [Gedanke, Wille] mind, thoughts, will. Seinen — auf Etwas richten, ſtellen, to direct, fix one's mind, one's attention to any thing; ſich Etwas in den — kommen laſſen, to reflect, ponder, ruminate upon any thing; das iſt mir nie in den — gekommen, that never came into my head, occurred to my mind, [fam.] that never struck me; das hat mir Gott in den — gegeben, that God inspired me with; anderes —es werden, to change one's mind, to change one's sentiments, to adopt fresh or altered opinions, new notions; Etwas im —e haben, to have something in one's head, to be projecting or hatching something; etwas Böſes im —e haben, to have some evil design lurking in one's brains, to be brooding over mischief; das liegt mir ſtets im —e, that is always uppermost, foremost in my thoughts, that is for ever coming into my head; auf ſeinem —e bleiben, verharren, to maintain one's opinion, to remain obstinate or dogged, to cling with pertinacity to one's own way of thinking; *it.* to be wedded to one's own opinion, to be self-conceited or opinionated; ſind Sie noch des —es? are you still of that opinion, of that way of thinking? ſie ſind Alle eines —es, they are all of one opinion, of one [sole] way of thinking, they are [all] unanimous; Jeder nach ſeinem —e, every one to his mind, to his will, to his fancy; er iſt Eines —es mit mir, he is of the same mode or way of thinking as myself, he enters into my views, sentiments; he and I think alike; *proverb.* ſo viel Köpfe, ſo viel —e, so many men, so many opinions; es geht nicht immer nach unſerm —e [Wunſche], we can't always have our own way, we can't always expect [other] people to think as we do; das iſt ein Menſch nach meinem —e [Geſchmacke], that is a man to my mind, to my liking; ich fand nichts nach meinem —e, I found nothing to my taste, to my mind; V. Eigen—, Hart—; ſich Etwas aus dem —e ſchlagen, to drive any thing out of one's head, to discard or dismiss any thing from one's thoughts, to be determined not to think of something; Einem Etwas aus dem —e reden, to talk any one out of any thing, to dissuade any one from any thing, to change the current of any one's thoughts. 4) [Sinnesart] Ein feſter, harter —, a firm, inflexible or obstinate mind; ein froher, leichter —, a gay, cheerful mind, a merry, joyous, an easy disposition, a happy temper, sprightly humour; ſein muthiger — macht, daß &c., his courageous disposition, his courage effects &c.; ein hoher —, an exalted, a lofty mind, *it.* [less usual, for Hochmuth] a haughty mind; V. Froh—, Kalt—, Leicht—; der — der Menſchheit [Humanität], humanity. 5) [Begriff, Bedeutung] Der — eines Wortes, einer Rede &c., the sense, meaning of a word, of a speech &c.; der eigentliche, uneigentliche, bildliche —, the proper or natural, figurative sense; der buchſtäbliche, myſtiſche, allegoriſche, moraliſche —, the literal, mystic, allegorical, moral sense or meaning; dieſes Wort hat einen doppelten —, this word has a double meaning; der wahre — des Geſetzes, the real sense, true meaning of the law [the quoad intentionem]; was er da ſagt, hat keinen —, what he says there, has no sense, no meaning; Dies kann mehr als einen — haben, this may have more meanings than one; im höchſten —e des Wortes, in the strictest sense, under the most rigid construction, in the fullest meaning of the word, V. Verſtand. Syn. V. Bedeutung.

Sinn-begabt, *adj.* and *adv.* endowed or gifted with sense, furnished or supplied with reason. **—bild**, *n.* allegory, emblem, device, symbol; [with painters &c.] allegory. Der Hund iſt das —bild der Treue, the dog is the emblem of fidelity; der Anker iſt das —bild der Hoffnung, the anchor is the symbol, sign of hope; jeder Ritter führte ſein eigenes —bild, each knight wore his own device; es ſind zu viele —bilder in dieſem Gemählde, there are too many allegories, personifications in this picture; geheimes —bild, symbolical figure; in —bildern vorſtellen, to figure. **—bilderdeuter, —erklärer**, *m.* an allegorist. **—bilderjäger**, *m.* V. —bildner. **—bildern**, *v. tr.* to allegorize. **—bildlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* allegorical, symbolical, emblematical. —bildliche Figur, Darſtellung, Mahlerei, allegorical, personified &c. figure, allegorical representation, picture; —bildliche Rede, allegorical speech; —bildliche Schrift, hieroglyphics; —bildlich erklären, deuten, to allegorize. **—bildner**, *m.* an allegorizer. **—dichter**, *m.* an epigrammatist. **—gedicht**, *n.* [with poets] epigram. Ein —gedicht auf Einen machen, to make or write an epigram on any one. **—gedichtlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* epigrammatic, epigrammatical. **—kraut**, *n.* V. —pflanze. **—los**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) senseless. Er fiel —los zu Boden, he fell down senseless; —loſer Zuſtand, a senseless condition, suspension of the faculties. 2) insensate, mad, senseless. — os handeln, ſprechen, to act, to speak senselessly, like a madman; —loſes Geſchwätz, poll-prating, monkey-gossip, empty talk without rhyme or reason, without either head or tail; —loſe Wörter, Ausdrücke, words, expressions void of sense, idiotical words &c.; V. Unſinnig. Syn. V. Irre. **—loſigkeit**, *f.* 1) senselessness, suspension of sense, of the faculties. 2) alienation of mind. 3) insensate or senseless action, madness. **—pflanze**, *f.* [in botany] 1) [generic name] the mimosa, sensitive plant. 2) [individual species] common sensitive plant, bashful sensitive plant, lively mimosa, cacoons or mafotoo wyth; *it.* acacia, the catechu. Unechte —pflanze [in Egypt], the bastard sensitive plant. **—rede**, *f.* [little used] sensible discourse. **—reich**, *adj.* and *adv.* sensible, talented, ingenious, V. Geiſtreich. **—rückhalt**, *m.* [on taking an oath &c.] mental reservation or restriction. **—ſchluß**, *m.* [in logic &c.] an enthymeme. **—ſchwer**, *adj.* and *adv.* difficult of comprehension, hard, difficult, [fam.] crack-jawed, *it.* full of meaning, signification. **—ſpiel**, *n.* a play of words, pun. **—ſpielen**, *v. intr.* to pun. **—ſpruch**, *m.* 1) sententious or memorable saying, remarkable expression, apophthegm. 2) V. Denkſpruch, Wahlſpruch. **—ſprüchlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* sententious, [fam.] oracularly. **—verwandt**, *adj.* and *adv.* synonymous. **—verwandte Wörter**, synonymous, *it.* synonymical words. **—verwandtſchaft**, *f.* synonymy. **—verwandtſchaftslehre**, *f.* science of synonyms; *it.* a work on synonyms. **—verwandtſchaftswörterbuch**, *n.* dictionary of synonyms. **—voll**, *adj.* and *adv.* full of sense or meaning, significative. —

werkzeug, *n.* organ of the senses, organ of sensation, sensory, sensorium.

Sinnen=all, *n.* [with poets] V. —welt —bild, *n.* a sensual image. —durſt, *m.* [little used] sensual desire, [any] lust. —genuß, *m.* sensual gratification, carnal or voluptuous pleasure, gratification of the animal senses, [fam.] titification, titivation. —glück, *n.* sensual or animal happiness. —knechtſchaft, *f.* slavery, servitude, abject or degrading thraldom of the senses. —kraft, *f.* V. Sinneskraft. —lehre, *f.* 1) knowledge or physiology of the human mind. 2) [Aeſthetik] esthetics. 3) Epicurean doctrine [in a bad sense]. —liebe, *f.* lust. —luſt, *f.* lust, carnal pleasure. Ein den —lüſten ergebener Menſch, a lustful or sensual man, a man addicted to lust, [fam.] a hog, a monkey, an ape, a baboon, a lewd wretch. —menſch, *m.* 1) a man who obeys the information of his own senses, who consults them. 2) a sensual man, an epicurean, sybarite; [chiefly, in its worst meaning] lustful man, a man of carnal appetites, giving way to concupiscence. —probe, —prüfung, *f.* scrutiny, trial, examination by means of the senses. —rauſch, *m.* the intoxication of the senses. —reich, *n.* empire of the senses. —reiz, *m.* charm, bait for the senses, an allurement. —ſchlaf, *m.* sleep, lethargy of the senses. —ſchwelger, *m.*, —ſchwelgerinn, *f.* sensual debauchee, libertine, a lewd man, a roué, a rake, [with ladies] a monster, a shocking wretch. —ſchwelgerei, *f.* intoxication of the senses, total surrender to all one's bad passions, carnal desires &c. —ſklave, *m.* slave of or to sensuality, to one's animal passions, slave to the flesh. —ſpiel, *n.* illusion, juggling of the senses; [for the eyes &c.] optical &c. deception —taumel, *m.* V. —rauſch. —täuſchung, *f.* delusion, deception of the senses; *it.* illusion of the senses. —trieb, *m.* sensual bent or appetite, lust of the flesh. —trug, *m.* delusion, deception of the senses; *it.* illusion of the senses. —wahn, *m.* V. —trug. —weide, *f.* sensual pleasure, carnal or lustful enjoyment. —welt, *f.* the sensual or Epicurean world. —weſen, *n.* a sensual being, one who is overfond of the good things of this world. —wolluſt, *f.* sensual pleasure, voluptuousness, [classically] pleasure. —zauber, *m.* enchantment of the senses, [fam.] witchery.

Sinnes=änderung, *f.* change of mind, alteration of opinion; [in theology] resipiscence, conversion. —art, *f.* character. Seine —art verläugnen, to be inconsistent, to belie one's character; Syn. V. Geſinnung. —kraft, *f.* 1) force of the sense, power of the senses. 2) [Denkkraft] faculty of thinking, of thought. —ſchwärze, *f.* [not much used] blackness, depravity of the senses, of the thoughts. —wechſel, *m.* V. —änderung.

Sinnau, *m.* V. Sinau.

Sinnen, [from ſehen, appears allied to the Lat. *sentio*] *irr.* I. *v. intr.* to meditate, reflect, think. Ueber Etwas —, to think about or over, to reflect or ruminate upon any thing; auf Etwas —, to turn one's thoughts or attention to any thing, to think upon any thing; auf Mittel und Wege —, wie man &c., to turn one's wits to &c. how &c., to try and shape out some means or contrivance to &c.; auf eine Liſt, auf etwas Böſes —, to contrive, project, devise, plot, machinate any stratagem, something bad; hin und her —, to turn and return in one's mind, to examine on all sides, to study all the bearings of a question, [fam.] to revolve all the pros and cons, to think beforehand of all that can be possibly said for and against. II. *v. tr.* Ein Gedicht —, to meditate a poem.

Sinnig, *adj.* and *adv.*, intelligent, sensible, full of intelligence or well-directed sentiment; *it.* thoughtful; *it.* well-devised, well-conceived. —er Mann, a sensible man; eine —e Jungfrau [rather affected], a thoughtful maiden; es iſt etwas —es in ſeinem Weſen, there is something of a meditative or reflective cast, a kind of thoughtfulness about him; — daſtehen, to be reflective, meditative; *it.* — [= mit Ueberlegung] handeln, to act reflectingly, with reflexion; ſeht doch, wie — [rather unusual, for bedächtig] ſie geht, see how gravely, soberly, thoughtfully she is walking; eine recht —e Verzierung, an exquisitely well-devised ornament.

Sinnigkeit, *f.* sense, reflexion. Es liegt eine große — in ſeinem Weſen, there is much display of sound discretion in his conduct; *it.* there is a great deal of meditativeness, of thoughtfulness in his nature.

Sinnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [appertaining to the senses, perceived by them &c.] belonging to the senses; *it.* sensitive, sensible. Die —en Werkzeuge, the organs of the senses; eine —e Empfindung, a perception by means of the senses; das —e Anſchauungsvermögen, the sensitive faculty; —er Begriff, an idea, a notion acquired by the senses. 2) sensual. —e Begierden, Neigungen, the sensitive, sensual appetites; —e Genüſſe, sensitive, *it.* sensual pleasures or enjoyments; —e Liebe, lust, sensitive, *it.* sensual or animal love. 3) addicted to sensuality. —er Menſch, a sensual man, a sensualist; er, ſie iſt ſehr —, he, she is very sensual, there is a good deal of the animal about her; er lebt ſehr —, he lives in a very sensual manner.

Sinnlichkeit, *f.* 1) sensitive faculty. Blos geiſtige Weſen ſind ohne alle —, only spiritual beings are entirely void of a sensitive faculty. 2) sensuality. In — verſunken ſeyn, to be plunged into sensuality; die Dinge, welche der — des Menſchen ſchmeicheln, the things, which flatter the sensuality, sensualism of man. 3) sensuality. Das ſind eines Chriſten unwürdige —en, those are sensualities, indulgences of the carnal appetite that are unworthy of a christian.

Sinōpel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in mineralogy] sinople, siliceous iron; [in heraldry &c.] sinople.

Sint, [Engl. *since*, Dan. *sint*, Swed. *sedan*] [old] [in old Engl.] sith; V. Seit.

‡Sintemahl, [= ſeit dem Mahle] *conj.* since, inasmuch as, for as much as, because. —[en] und alldieweil[en] [old law or chancery style], whereas.

Sinter, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [from ſinteru = to drip, to drop] 1) [with blacksmiths] sparks, iron-sparks [struck from the iron at the stithy]. 2) [in mineralogy] [Tropfſtein] stalactite; [with bleachers] V. —aſche.

Sinter=aſche, *f.* [with bleachers &c.] ashes of any touchwood [for bucking]. —quarz, *m.* amorphous hyaline quartz. —waſſer, *n.* [with miners] incrustating water.

Sintern, [appears to be formed from the old ſinnan = to go, with which ſenden is allied] *v. intr.* 1) to ooze, to run, to filter, to sweat, to leak, to drip. Das Waſſer ſintert durch das Geſtein, the water filters through the rock. 2) [gerinnen] to clot, to curdle, to coagulate, to thicken. Das —, filtration, dripping, *it.* coagulation &c.

*Sinus, *m.* [*pl.*- or Sinuſſe] [in trigonometry] sine [or right sine].

Sinustabellen, *pl.* tables of sines. [in seamen's lang.] Nach den — ſegeln, to sail by the sines [whether by middle latitude or great circle, rhumb &c.].

‖Sipen or Sipern, V. Sintern.

Sipmaß, *n.* [-es, *pl.*-e] a quarter of a bushel, a peck.

‡Sipp, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-en] or Sippe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears allied to the old ſiwan, Engl. *sew*, Lat. *suo* = nähen to sew or else to the Ice. *safna* to collect] [Blutsverwandte] a relation, relative. 2) the relations, [old] the sept, clan.

Sippſchaft, *f.* [now only used in comic lang. or in contempt] relationship, consanguinity, [old] sept, clanship. Er und ſeine ganze —, he and all his crew; das iſt mir eine ſchöne — [in a more general sense]! there's a precious set for you! Syn. Sippſchaft, Verwandtſchaft, Freundſchaft. All those belong to the Sippſchaft, who are connected or related to each other by blood in an ascending or descending line, as parents and children, their ancestors and posterity; they form therefore the genealogical tree. Befreundet differs from verwandt, inasmuch as the former merely represents such persons as are connections by marriage, on the other hand Verwandte can also mean relatives or relations by birth. Hence the first is consanguinity, the second relationship and the third affinity.

Sippſchaftzahl, *f.* V. Sippſchaftsgrad.

Sippſchafts=baum, *m.* V. Stammbaum. —grad, *m.* degree of relationship. —theil, *m.* the hereditary portion [sanctioned by law in those lands where primogeniture is not recognized].

Sirach, *m.* [s, no *pl.*] [a man's name] Sirach. [in Scripture] Jeſus —, Jesus the son of Sirach; das Buch —, Ecclesiasticus, [abbreviated in writing] Eccli.

*Sire, [pronounce Sihr] [for addressing monarchs, especially in France] Sire.

Sire, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in nat. hist.] V. Krätzmilbe.

*Sirēne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] Siren. *Fig.* Sie iſt eine wahre —, she is a true Siren, a regular Circe.

Sirenengeſang, *m.* song of the Sirens, Siren-song.

*Sirius, *m.* [in astronomy] V. Hundsſtern.

Sirop, Sirup, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] syrup, sirop, sirup; [with grocers &c.] treacle, melasses.

Sirop=back, *m.* V. —trog. —haltig, *adj.* and *adv.* syrupy. —handel, *m.* trade in syrups, melasses, molosses. —händler, *m.*, —händlerinn, *f.* a dealer in syrups &c. —topf, *m.* a syrup-pot, a pot for or of syrup. —trog, *m.* a trough for the syrup, for treacle.

*Sirte, Syrte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a quicksand, a shifting sand; [with poets] a syrtis, [by poetical licence] syrt.

Sirtelſchlange, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [a species of snake in Canada] sirtale.

Siſer, Siſererbſe, *f.* V. Ziſer &c.

Siſter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [a corn-measure] the sixty-third part of a load, V. Seſter.

*Sismometer, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Erdbebenmeſſer] sismometer.

Sítte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from the old ſiton, allied to ſetzen, as ἦθος is to ἔθος] [Gebrauch] custom, usage. Das iſt nicht — bei uns, that is not the usage, custom with us; jedes Volk, jedes Land hat ſeine —n, every nation has its [peculiar] customs, usages; die —n und Gebräuche eines Landes, the usages and customs, [fam.] the habits and ways of a country; es iſt — bei dieſem Volke, it is the fashion, the usual thing with this people, it is a national peculiarity with &c.; dieſe — kömmt auf, kömmt in Anſehen, kömmt ab, this custom is coming into vogue, is getting fashionable, is being introduced; is growing out of date, is getting antiquated, superannuated, rococo, is being abolished; das iſt nicht mehr —, that is no longer the custom, no longer in vogue, has ceased to be the usage; damals war es —, daß &c., at that time it was customary, usual for &c.; das wird nie — werden, that will never come into general use; die alte — wieder einführen, to restore or reinstate the old custom; das iſt ſo ſeine —, that is his way, his habit, he has adopted that mode of acting &c.; die inneren —, the manners; die innern —n werden nach den —ngeſetzen beurtheilt, während die äußern —n ſittlich gleichgültig ſeyn können, the manners are judged by the moral laws, whilst usages can morally be regarded with indifference; gute, böſe —n annehmen, to imbibe, take up, assume good, bad manners; ſanfte —n, soft manners, [fam.] gentle ways; verderbte —, depraved, corrupted manners; ſeine —n [Lebensart] ändern [for the better], to change, amend, mend one's manners, [fam.] to turn over a new leaf, [for the worse] to alter one's good behaviour. —n, Syn. V. Manieren. *Proverb.* Böſe Geſellſchaften verderben gute —n, evil communications corrupt good manners; er hat keine —n [iſt ungeſittet], he has no manners, is extremely ill-bred, [fam.] he is an unlicked cub, a perfect cub. Syn. V. Gebrauch.

Sitten-anmuth, *f.* grace of manners. —**buch,** *n.*, *dim.* —**büchlein,** *n.* book on morals, treatise on ethics, ethological work; *it.* a work on civility, on politeness, on good breeding, code of manners. [fam.] Er hat nie ein —buch geleſen, he has never read Chesterfield; *it.* a book on the customs or usages of any people, [also] on the mode of life or manners of a certain class or order of society. Ein —buch der engl. vornehmen Geſellſchaft, [a book of] notes or observations on high-life. —**darſtellung,** *f.* description of the manners &c. —**fehler,** *m.* a bad custom, vicious habit, breach or violation of good manners, of politeness, a fault in good-breeding. —**feinheit,** *f.* delicacy, refinement of manners. —**forſcher,** *m.* an inquirer into custom, investigator of usages. —**geſchichte,** *f.* history of the manners. —**geſetz,** *n.* a moral law, a law in or of ethics. Die —geſetze, the moral laws; *it.* [in England] a law of custom, of usage, a bye-law. —**lehre,** *f.* 1) lesson, rule or precept for good-breeding, for polite behaviour, for good conduct. Dieſes Buch enthält gute —lehren, this book contains salutary lessons on correct behaviour. 2) [Moral] moral doctrine, ethics. Die chriſtliche, heidniſche —lehre, the christian, pagan doctrine of morals. 3) ethological treatise. Ariſtoteles ſagt in ſeiner —lehre, Aristotle says in his ethics. —**lehrer,** *m.* a moralist. —**lehrig,** *adj.* and *adv.* ethological; moral. —**los,** *adj.* and *adv.* immoral. —loſer Menſch, an immoral man; —loſes Betragen, immoral, unprincipled conduct; —loſe Scherze, immoral jokes, indecent or indelicate witticisms. —**loſigkeit,** *f.* immorality, indecorum. —**meiſter,** *m.*, —**meiſterinn,** *f.* V. Hofmeiſter 5); *it.* —prediger. —**milde,** *f.* softness, sweetness, gentleness, calmness, placidity of manners. —**milderung,** *f.* the sobering or tempering down of the manners, culture, good-breeding. —**prediger,** *m.*, —**predigerinn,** *f.* [generally in a bad sense] a moralizer. —**predigt,** *f.* [generally in a bad sense] a moralizing sermon, lecture. Einem eine —predigt halten, to read any one a long [rigmarole of a] homily. —**regel,** *f.* rule, maxim in ethics, a moral precept. —**reich,** *n.* the empire of the morals, of morality, ethocracy. —**reinheit,** *f.* purity of the or of one's morals. —**richter,** *m.* censor. Cato der —richter, Cato the Censor; ſich zum —richter aufwerfen, to take upon one's self the office of censor. —**richteramt,** *n.* office of censor, censorship, censureship. —**richtung,** *f.* 1) direction given to any one's morals. 2) the censure. —**rohheit,** *f.* rudeness of manners, [fam.] manners of a bear. —**ſchule,** *f.* school of good-breeding, of politeness. —**ſpruch,** *m.* a moral maxim, adage or sentence, a moral saying. —**ſtrenge,** *f.* strictness of morals. —**verbeſſerung,** *f.* reform, reformation of morals. —**verderben,** *n.* or —**verderbniß,** *n.* and *f.* corruption, depravity of the morals. —**verderber,** *m.* corruptor or seducer of the morals. —**verfall,** *m.* the decline of the manners. —**verfeinerung,** *f.* civilisation of the manners. —**welt,** *f.* V. —reich. —**werk,** *n.* a work on morals, a book of ethics, V. —lehre 3). —**widrig,** *adj.* and *adv.* against good manners or morals. —**zwang,** *m.* etiquette, restraint imposed by the laws of good-breeding, [fam.] the law of the Medes and Persians.

Sittgelb, *adj.* and *adv.* [Schüttgelb] yellow of buckthorn, yellow-dye of the buckthorn.

‡Sittig, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from the Gr. ψιττακὸς, Lat. *psittacus*] parrot.

Sittig-grün, *adj.* and *adv.* parrot-green. —**karpfen,** *m.* bastard-carp.

Sittig, *adj.* and *adv.* [from Sitte] good-mannered, well-mannered, well-bred, modest, discreet, sober, quiet, gentle. Sich — betragen, to conduct one's self decorously, to behave with propriety, becomingly, modestly, seemly.

Sittigen, *v. tr.* Einen —, to civilize any one; to polish any one, to tutor any one into good-breeding, to foster or nurture the growth of good manners in any one.

Sittigkeit, *f.* gentleness of manners, modesty, gentlemanlike or ladylike behaviour; unassuming demeanour or deportment.

Sittlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) conformable to usage, in accordance with politeness; *proverb.* V. under Ländlich. 2) [=moraliſch] moral. —gut, —böſe, morally good, bad; der —e Werth eines Menſchen, einer Handlung, the moral worth of a man, of an action; die —e Würde des Menſchen, the moral dignity of man; —e Geſetze, moral laws; die —e Zurechnung und Belohnung, the moral imputation and reward; das —e Gefühl, moral feeling; ſein Betragen iſt nicht ſehr —, his conduct is not very moral, reputable, respectable. Syn. V. Geſittet.

Sittlichkeit, *f.* morality, moral character, respectability.

Sittreich, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Sittſam.

Sittſam, *adj.* and *adv.* modest; well-bred, well-mannered. Sie ſpielt die —e, ſtellt ſich — an, she is playing off the modest, [fam.] she is looking as demure as a cat, [low] she is coming it modest; ſich — kleiden, to dress becomingly, unassumingly, modestly; —e Geberden, civil, polite, courteous manners. Syn. V. Geſittet.

Sittſamkeit, *f.* modesty; civility, politeness, courtesy.

Sittvogel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -vögel] V. Blauſpecht.

Sitz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [in fam. or pop. lang. for das Sitzen] sitting. Zwei Flaſchen in Einem —e or auf Einen — ausleeren, to crack two bottles in or at one sitting; dieſer Spieler hat ſich in Einem —e arm geſpielt, this gambler has beggared himself at one sitting, at one run; vier Stunden in einem —e ſchreiben, to write four hours together, at a sitting, without a break; *it.* er hat — und Stimme im Rathe, he has a vote and seat, the right of sitting and voting at the council. 2) [in fam. or pop. lang., kind of sitting] seat. Einen guten, ſchlechten, unbequemen — haben, to have a good, bad, uncomfortable seat. 3) [place on which or where one sits] seat, place. Der — eines Stuhles, eines Seſſels, the seat of a chair, the bottom of a seat; der — eines Sattels, the seat of a saddle; — des Kutſchers, the seat of the coachman; der — eines Nachtſtuhles, Abtrittes, the seat of a close-stool, of the place; ſteinerner —, — von Raſen, a stone-seat, turf-seat, seat of turf; einen bequemen — zurecht machen, to make a seat comfortable; der Raſen war mein —, the grassy ground, the green sward was my seat; die —e in einem Wagen, the seats or places in a coach; die —e in einer Kirche, the seats, places, pews in a church; Wagen mit vier —en, ein vierſitziger Wagen, a double-bodied coach, a carriage for four inside, [with hackney-coachmen] a double-rumbler; das —chen am Kutſchenſchlage, the bracket-seat by the coach-door; ſtufenweiſe erhöhte —e in einem Schauſpielhauſe, the rows, tiers, seats in a play-house; *it.* der — [in sportsmen's lang.], [for the buck] lodge, [for the roe] bed. *Fig.* [Aufenthaltsort] seat, residence. Rom, der — der Päpſte, Rome, the seat of the Popes; das [Reichs-] Kammergericht hatte ſeinen — in Wetzlar, the [imperial] Chamber held its sittings at Wetzlar; der biſchöfliche —, der — eines Landgerichtes, the episcopal see, the seat of a country tribunal; ſeinen — an einem Orte nehmen, aufſchlagen, haben, to take up one's residence or dwelling, to settle at a place; to establish one's self at any place, to have one's dwelling, to be domiciliated at or a resident of any place; dieſe Völker hatten ihren — am Meere, these people had their dwelling, dwelt near the sea; V. Land-—, Luſt—, Ritter—, Wittwen—, Wohn—; *it.* das Gehirn iſt der — der Vernunft, the brain is the seat, abode of reason; der — einer Krankheit, des Fiebers, the seat of a disease, of the fever; der — des Aufruhres, the seat, hot-bet of the insurrection. 4) [der Hintere] the seat, the rump, [comic] the seat of honour.

Sitzen, [allied to ſetzen, to the Lat. *sedeo*, to the Gr. ἕζω] *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) [speaking of

things; to be upon any thing with the whole weight or concomitant mass of the thing] to sit. Das Schiff ſitzt feſt, [or merely] ſitzt, the ship sits fast, is stuck; der Hut ſitzt feſt auf dem Kopfe, the hat remains tight on, sits tight to the head; den Hut auf dem Kopfe — laſſen, to keep one's hat on; das Brett ſitzt feſt, the plank holds [fast], der Deckel ſitzt zu feſt, man kann ihn nicht abnehmen, the lid is on too tight, it can't be taken off; [in botany] ein —des Blatt, a sessile leaf; es ſitzt Schleim auf ſeiner Bruſt, there is a great collection of phlegm in his chest; *fig.* einen Schimpf auf ſich — laſſen [in fam. lang.], to swallow or pocket an affront, to take it quietly; dieſes Kleid ſitzt gut, wie angegoſſen, this dress sits like a glove; Ihre Haube, Perrücke ſitzt ſchief, your cap, wig sits, is on one side, is all awry; *fig.* das ſitzt ihm fremde [in fam. lang.], that feels awkward or odd to him, he does not yet feel at home in it, he does not know how to set about it, [cant] he is still very green at it. 2) [to be in a sitting posture, to have placed one's self down, opposed to ſtehen and liegen] to sit, to be seated. Bald ſitze ich &c., bald &c., sometimes I sit &c., sometimes &c.; ich habe [not so correctly: ich bin] den ganzen Morgen geſeſſen, I have been sitting all the morning; auf der Erde, auf einem Stuhle, unter dem Tiſche &c. —, to sit on the ground, on a chair, under the table &c.; am Fenſter, an einem Tiſche &c. —, to sit, to be seated at the window, at a table &c.; bei Tiſche —, to be seated or sitting at table; ich ſitze hier ſchlecht, nicht gut, I am sitting uncomfortably here; der König, auf dem Throne —d, the King sitting, seated on his throne; auf einem Pferde —, to sit, to be on horseback; er ſitzt gut, ſchön zu Pferde, he sits well, gracefully on horseback, he has a good seat; er ſaß oben an, unten an, he was sitting or seated at the upper end, at the lower end; hier läßt ſich's gut —, there is good sitting here; er ſitzt zu viel, he sits too much, leads too sedentary a life; ein Geſchäft, Gewerbe, ein Amt, wobei man viel — muß, a business, a trade, an office requiring much in-door confinement, a sedentary employment; die Hunde &c. — auf den Hinterbeinen, dogs &c. sit on their hind-legs, dogs &c. squat [on their haunches]; die Vögel ſaßen auf dem Baume, the birds sat, were sitting, were perched on the tree; auf den Eiern —, [or simply] —, to sit upon eggs, [generally] to sit, to hatch; ſtille —, to sit still; immer auf dem Lande, in der Stadt, zu Hauſe, hinter dem Ofen — [in fam. lang. for ſich befinden], to sit, [fam.] to stick always in the country, in the town, at home, behind the chimney-corner or by the fire-side; dem Mahler —, to sit for one's picture or likeness, to have one's picture drawn, [for persons of very high birth] to grant a sitting to a painter; nachdem ſie einige Minuten [dem Mahler] geſeſſen hatte or war, after sitting some minutes [to the painter]; im Gefängniſſe —, or gefangen —, [or in pop. lang., merely] —, to be in prison or gaol; er ſitzt Schulden wegen, he is in prison for debt, he has been arrested for debt, *it.* [in England] he is in a sponging-house; auf den Tod — [in pop. lang.], to be in gaol on a capital charge or crime; Einem Beichte —, to confess, *it.* [less usual] to shrive any one, V. Beichte; zu Gericht —, to hold a court of assizes, to attend the sessions, to sit in judgement, to dispense justice; im Rathe —, to sit in the council; über Etwas — [berathſchlagen], to sit in council, to deliberate over any thing; über einer Arbeit —, to be occupied with any work, to have any work in hand; —de Lebensart führen [is in reality wrong or not idiomatical], to lead a sedentary life; der —de Rath [chancery style], the assembled council, the council while sitting, *it.* the members of the council in function, whose turn it is to sit [this year]; bei —dem Rath, in [full] council assembled; zum Verkauf —, [or merely] —, to sell publicly, at a stall or booth; ſtets bei or über den Büchern —, über ſeiner Arbeit —, to be always sitting, poring over [one's] books, over one's work. *Fig. a*) [in pop. lang.] [to find one's self] Warm —, to be snug, comfortable, at one's ease, to be well off; im Ueberfluſſe, Elende —, to sit in clover, to live in garret, to be in affluence, in poverty; er ſitzt bis über die Ohren in Schulden, he is up to his ears in debt, he is over head and ears in debt; er ſitzt mir immer auf dem Halſe, he is a millstone round my neck, he sits like a night-mare, like an incubus upon me. *b*) [in common people's lang. = to leave sitting] *α*) [verlieren] Der Feind hat viele Leute vor der Feſtung — laſſen, the enemy has left, lost many men before the fortress; alles ſein Geld im Spiele — laſſen, to lose all one's money at play. *β*) [to leave behind, especially to desert, to abandon] Er iſt davon gegangen und hat ſeine Frau — laſſen or hat ſie verlaſſen, he has gone off and left his wife behind him, abandoned her; Einen — laſſen, to neglect any one, to leave him without employment; er blieb —, he remained neglected, unnoticed, without employment, [fam.] he stuck to the yellow list; ſie iſt — geblieben [at a ball], she remained sitting, was not asked to dance; *it.* she has remained an old maid, she has not had an offer, she has been passed by. 3) [in Scripture] Ein Jeglicher ſaß auf ſein Maulthier, every one sat him on his mule; alle Fürſten werden herab von ihren Stühlen —, all the princes will step down from their thrones. II. *v. refl.* [to produce any thing in one's self by dint of sitting] Sich krank, wund —, to sit one's self ill, sore, to get ill, a sloughing by too long sitting; ſich zu Pferde wund —, to fetch leather on horseback. Das —, the sitting, the being seated. Des —s müde, tired of sitting; er iſt kein Freund von langem — bei Tiſche, he is no friend to sitting long at table, to indulging at table; das beſtändige — bekömmt mir gar nicht wohl, long sitting at a time does not agree with me at all; das — der Hühner &c, wenn ſie brüten, the sitting of fowls &c. when they brood, incubation, hatching. V. Sitzung.

Sitz-anker, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] a buoy-anchor. **—arbeit**, *f.* sedentary work or employment. **—bank**, *f.* 1) form, bench, long stool. 2) [to a loom] warping-bench. 3) [in boats] thwart; *it.* seat [in the sternsheets]. **—bein**, *n.* [in anatomy] ischium, ischion. **—beinknorren**, *m.* [in anatomy] condyle of the ischium. **—beinnerve**, *m.* [in anatomy] the ischiatic nerve. **—beinſchlagader**, *f.* [in anatomy] the ischiatic artery. **—beinſtachel**, *m.* [in anatomy] ischiatic thorn or spine. **—bett**, *n.* sofa. **—fleiſch**, *n. Fig.* [in fam. and common people's lang.] —fleiſch haben, to be sedentary; er hat kein —fleiſch, he can't sit or remain still a moment, he is always in a fidget or bustle, [*proverb.*] in and out like a dog at a fair. **—gebund**, *n.* [in a peasant's cart] straw-seat, hay-seat. ‡**—geld**, *n.* 1) turnkey's fee, gate-fee. 2) fees of a provincial counsellor. 3) V. Schutzgeld. **—kaſten**, *m.* box or well of the inside seat [in a coach], [under the box of an English coach] front-boot, fore-boot, [behind] hind-boot, [also] hind-well. **—kiſſen**, *n.* cushion, chair-cushion, sofa-cushion. **—lager**, *n.* a bed that serves also for a seat, a sofa-bed, [in Turkey] the divan. **—leben**, *n.* a sedentary life. **—leder**, *n.* V. —fleiſch. **—ort**, *m.* 1) a place for sitting, place, seat. 2) [with miners] place where the miner can only work sitting, end of the gallery. Mit dem —orte fortfahren, to work on lengthwise. **—pfahl**, *m.* [with miners] miner's seat. **—polſter**, *n.* a bolster for sitting on, V. —kiſſen. **—ſtätte**, *f.* [little used] V. —ort 1). **—ſtufe**, *f.* step for sitting on. **—tag**, *m.* V. Sitzungstag. **—weile**, *f.* [rather unusual] usual time for sitting.

Sitzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* 1) [any one seated or sitting] a sitter [rather unusual, except in the following meaning]; [with miners] a workman obliged to sit to his work at the end of a gallery [from want of room to stand upright &c.]. 2) [in seamen's lang.] knee, lower futtock. Verkehrte —, the lower futtocks of the timbers fore and aft. 3) [in common people's lang. and low comic] [der Hintere] the seat, the breech, [comic and low] the bum.

Sitzerei, *f.* [fam.] manner of sitting, posture.

Sitzhaft, V. Seßhaft.

Sitzig, *adj.* and *adv.* [only used in composition] V. Ein—, Vier—, Zwei—.

Sitzling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [not much used] a sedentary man.

Sitzlingsleben, *n.* [little used] sedentary, stay-at-home life.

Sitzſam, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] sedentary.

Sitzung, *f.* Die — eines Rathes &c., the sitting of a council &c.; [in England] [of the Judges] assizes, [of two or more magistrates privately] a quorum, [openly with a chairman or recorder] sessions; — halten, to hold a sitting; der — beiwohnen, to be present, to assist at the sitting; die —en eines Gerichtshofes auf einige Zeit einſtellen, to appoint the recess [of any court until next term]; die öffentliche — der Geſellſchaft &c. der ſchönen Künſte &c., the public sitting of the Academy &c. of the Fine Arts &c.

Sitzungstag, *m.* [day on which a court &c. sits] day of sitting, a sitting. **—ſaal**, *m.*, **—zimmer**, *n.* room where the sittings of any council, board &c. are regularly held; council-room; session room.

Sizilien, V. Sicilien.

***Scabiöſe**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany] the scabious, scabiosa.

***Skálde**, V. Scalde.

***Skale**, V. Scale.

***Skálp, Skalpell, Skalpiren**, V. Scalp &c.

***Skandál**, V. Scandal.

***Skandiren**, V. Scandiren.

***Skarifizíren**, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [in surgery] V. Schröpfen.

***Skárr**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [the two or three cards which the dealer at tarrock lays before him] discard, stock.

***Skartéke**, *f.* V. Scharteke.

Skärtenkraut, *n.* V. Schartenkraut.

*Skelètt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] skeleton.

*Skenographīe, *f.* scenography.

*Skenographisch, *adj.* and *adv.* scenographic, scenographical.

*Skepticism, *m.* [-s, no *pl.*] scepticism.

*Skèptiker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a sceptic.

*Skèptisch, *adj.* and *adv.* sceptical.

*Skiagraphīe, *f.* sciagraphy.

*Skink, *m.* V. Stink, *m.*

*Skisiren, *v. refl.* [at reversis] Sich — [to avoid taking by throwing away one's weakest card], to renounce. *Fig.* [in pop. lang., = sich wegschleichen] to decamp. Er hat sich in aller Stille skisirt, he took French leave.

*Skize, [more usually written] Skizze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a sketch. Eine kolorirte —, a coloured sketch; eine mit dem Pinsel gemachte —, a sketch made with the brush. *Fig.* Diese Beschreibung ist eine bloße —, this description is a mere sketch.

Skizzenbuch, *n.* sketch-book.

*Skizīren, Skizziren, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to sketch.

Skizīrer, Skizzirer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a sketcher.

Sklāve, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en], Sklavinn, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [probably allied to λαβ-εῖν, sec. aor. inf. of λαμβάνω, to take, as *cap-tive* from *cap-io*] slave, [with the old Saxons] thrall. Eine junge Sklavinn, a young female slave; einen —n loskaufen, to ransom a slave, to purchase a slave; einem —n die Freiheit geben, to manumit a slave; die Engländer haben ihre —n in allen ihren Colonien freigelassen, the English have emancipated their slaves in all their colonies; ein freigelassener — [ein Freigelassener], a freed man or libertine, [in the English colonies] an emancipated slave; er wurde als — verkauft, he was sold for a slave. Syn. V. Knecht. *Fig.* Ein — seiner Leidenschaften, a slave to one's passions; ein — seines Amtes &c. seyn, to be the slave, the drudge of one's office &c.

Sklaven-aas, *n.* [low and in a bad sense] the carcase, carrion, vile corpse of a slave. —arbeit, *f.* work, toil of a slave, slavery; *it.* drudgery. —aufseher, *m.* [in slavers] a steward or sergeant over the slaves, a slave-inspector, [formerly in the West-Indies] an overseer —bande, 1) *pl.* a slave's bonds, irons, shackles or chains. 2) *f.* [*pl.* -n] a band of slaves. —dienst, *m.* V. Sklaverei. —eisen, *n.*, —fessel, *f.* V. —bande 1). *Fig.* [harter Zwang] fetters, servitude, bondage. —furcht, *f.* servile fear. —gefängniß, *n.* V. —zwinger. —gefecht, *n.* [chiefly with the ancient Greeks, Romans &c.] a combat between slaves. —geist, *m.* 1) spirit of slavery, a slave's spirit. 2) a slavish, servile spirit or mind. —hand, *f.* a slave's hand. Von —händen bedient werden, to be waited on by slaves. —handel, *m.* slave-trade, slave-traffick, traffick in negroes. —handelsgesellschaft, *f.* [in America] assiento-company. —händler, *m.* a slave-merchant, slave-dealer, the owner of a slaver; [in America] assientist. —haus, *n.* V. —zwinger. —herz, *n.* the heart of a slave; *it.* servile mind. —joch, *n.* the yoke [of slavery, thraldom or servitude], the yoke of bondage. —kette, *f.* the chain for a slave; *fig.* slavery. —kittel, *m.* a slave's frock or garb. Den —kittel tragen, to wear the slave's frock, to be a slave. —kleid, *n.*, —kleidung, *f.* dress, garment of a slave. —krieg, *m.* [in Roman hist.] the Gladiators' war, Spartacan or servile war. —küste, *f.* [in geography] Slave-Coast. —land, *n.* enslaved country, a land of slaves. —leben, *n.* *Fig.* Ein —leben [abhängiges Leben], a slavish life. —lied, *n.* a slave's song or ditty, song of the slaves. —mädchen, *n.* a girl-slave. —markt, *m.* slave-market. —pflug, *m.* plough dragged by slaves. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* rich in slaves. Das —reiche Rom, Rome so rich in slaves. —rock, *m.* a slave's coat, V. —kleid. —schar, *f.* a troop, crowd of slaves. —schiff, *n.* a slaver. —see, *m.* [in geography] Slave-Lake. —sinn, *m.* slavish mind, a helot's soul, base servile feeling or sentiment, vile soul. —stand, *m.* slavish condition, slavery. —werk, *n.* servile work. —zwinger, *m.* 1) house where the slaves are kept [chiefly for the night]. 2) [in Turkey &c.] slave-bazar.

Sklāven, *v. intr.* [unusual] to be a slave, a bondsman, a thrall.

Sklāvenhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* slavish, servile, slavelike. —er Zustand, slavish condition, bondage, slavery.

Sklāventhum, *n.* [-es, no *pl.*] servitude, slavery.

Sklaverei, *f.* [in a proper as well as in a figurative sense] slavery. In — gerathen, to fall into slavery, captivity; er war in — in der Türkei, he was a slave, in a state of slavery, in Turkey. *Fig.* Die Liebe ist eine —, love is a slavery, a captivity; in der — der Sünde seufzen, to sigh under the burthen of one's sins, under the yoke of one's offences.

Sklāvisch, *adj.* and *adv.* slavish; *it.* servile. —e Arbeiten, forced, slavish, servile labours; sich — fürchten, to have a servile, dastardly fear; —er Mensch, a slave; —es Volk, —e Stadt, an enslaved people, city; —es Leben, slavish life; —e Uebersetzung, slavish translation, too literal a translation; das —e in einer Uebung, the servility, slavishness of a discipline &c.; Etwas — nachahmen, to imitate any thing servilely; Einen — behandeln, to treat any one as a slave or hind, as a dog, scurvily; —er Sinn, a servile soul, base low-born mind.

Sklavōnien, *n.* [-s, no *pl.*] [in geography] Sclavonia.

Sklavōnier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a Sclavonian.

Sklavōnisch, *adj.* and *adv.* Sclavonic. Die —e Sprache, the language of the Sclavi, the Sclavonic.

*Skolopénder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in nat. hist.] centipede, scolopendra.

Skorbūt, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [V. Scharbock] the scurvy.

Skorbutfieber, *n.* scorbutic fever.

Skorbūtisch, *adj.* scorbutic, scorbutical.

Skórpfisch, V. Meerskorpion.

Skorpiōn, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] 1) [in nat. hist.] scorpion; [in astronomy] scorpion, scorpio. Der Stich des —s, the sting of the scorpion. *Fig.* V. —schnecke. 2) V. Bücher—.

Skorpion-fliege, *f.* the scorpion-fly, panorpa. —gift, —engift, *n.* poison, venom of the scorpion. —gras, *n.* V. —kraut 4). —herz, —sherz, *n.* [in astronomy] the α in Scorpia, cor Scorpio, Antares. —kraut, *n.* [in botany] 1) [Krebsblume] common caterpillar, two flowered caterpillar, furrowed caterpillar, scorpiaerus. 2) [—pfrieme] scorpion-broom, spartium scorpius. 3) [Sonnenwende] sun-flower, turnsole, heliotrope. 4) [Mausöhrchen] common mouse-ear, scorpion-grass, myosotis scorpioides. 5) [Salzkraut] common kali or saltwort, salsola kali; *it.* the shrubby kali of Sibiria. —öl, —enöl, *n.* oil of scorpion. —pfrieme, *f.* 1) V. —kraut 2). 2) [Ginster] Spanish broom; *it.* prickly broom. —schnecke, *f.* [in conchology] 1) [a helix] scorpion screw-shell. 2) [a murex] the toad's foot. —schwanz, *m.* scorpion's tail. —senne, —speltsche, *f.* scorpion-senna, coronilla emerus. —spinne, *f.* 1) the scorpion-spider. 2) V. Bücher—. —stachel, *m.* the sting of the scorpion; the scorpion's sting [in a caterpillar's tail]. —stich, —en—stich, *m.* sting of or from a scorpion. Mittel gegen den —stich, antidote against the sting of a scorpion.

Skórtenkraut, *n.* [-es] [Bergalant] mountain-fleabane.

*Skórza, *f.* [in mineralogy] scorza.

*Skorzonere, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) scorzonera, Spanish scorzonera, garden viper's grass. 2) [Natterwurz] small viper's grass. 3) [Wiesenbocksbart] common yellow goat's beard, purple goat's beard, salsafy.

Skrābe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Tauchergans] goosander, merganser.

*Skribént, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] 1) [in a bad sense] scribe, writing-back. 2) [less frequently in a good sense and obsolescent] writer, author Ein guter —, a clever writer; V. Schreiber, Schriftsteller. 3) an inferior clerk or clerk's apprentice [in public offices], a writing-clerk, a hack.

Skrībler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a scribbler, V. Schmierer.

*Skriptūren, *pl.* [Schriften, Papiere] papers, writings.

*Skrōpheln, *pl.* [V. Kropf] scrofula; [in the glands of the neck] King's evil. Mittel gegen die —, anti-scrofulous remedy.

Skrophelkraut, *n.* fig-wort, scrophularia.

*Skrophulōs, *adj.* and *adv.* scrofulous, scrophulous.

*Skrūpel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [measure of length and time] a minute. 2) [a weight] scruple. 3) *Fig.* [Bedenklichkeit] scruple.

*Skurrīl, *adj.* and *adv.* scurril, scurrilous.

*Skurrīlien, *pl.* scurrilities, scurrility.

*Skurrilität, *f.* [*pl.* -en] scurrility, scurrilousness.

Slāve, Slawe, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n], Slavinn, *f.* [in history and geography] a Sclave. Die —n, the Sclavi.

Slavōnien, Slavonisch, V. Sklavonien, Sklavonisch.

Slēe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in seamen's lang.] [used in Holland] [a kind of cradle or sledge for a ship's bottom when she is hauled ashore to be repaired &c.] a camel.

Sloop or Slūp, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -s] [in seamen's lang.] sloop.

Smálte, *f.* V. Schmalte.

Smarágd, *m.* V. Schmaragd.

Smarágden, *adj.* V. Schmaragden.

Smeíte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in seamen's lang.] V.

2. Halſe.

Smérbutte, Smergel, Smerle, V. Schmerbutte &c.

Smírnenkraut, *n.* [-es] [in botany] Alexanders, smyrnium.

Sō, I. [originally a *pron.* = der, in Swed. *sa*] 1) *pron. dem.* [= das or that] Wie —? how so? um — beſſer, so much the better. 2) *pron. rel.* [= welcher or who] [obsolete] who, that. Die Perſon, — es ſagte, the person who said so; die Bücher, — ich will, the books, that I want; die Chriſten, — auf Erden ſind, the Christians, that are living. II. *adv.* 1) [for expressing the mode or manner &c.] Es iſt — groß, als ich hier angebe, it is as great as I am marking or tracing out here; — meinte ich es nicht, I did not mean it so; — werden Sie nicht reich werden, you won't get rich so; die Andern machen es auch —, the others do it so too; die Sache verhält ſich ungefähr —, the affair is, stands pretty nearly so, so stands the affair or thereabouts, such is nearabouts the case, the affair is pretty nearly so and so; ich wußte es wohl, daß es — kommen würde, I knew well it would so turn out, it would be so; [fam.] wenn Sie mir — kommen, ſo komme ich Ihnen —, if you treat me so, I shall treat you so, I shall give you tit for tat, two can play at that, or like for like, remember, *it.* my conduct will be regulated by yours; wer wird denn — ſeyn? is that a thing for a man to do? is a man to behave &c. so? und — weiter, und — fort, and so forth; — recht, that's right, just so; — recht, mein Sohn, that's right, 'tis well, my son or boy; bald —, bald anders, sometimes so, sometimes otherwise; laß die Welt — wie ſie iſt, leave the world [such] as it is, as you find it; — wie die Rede geht, as the story goes; — wie man ſagt, as one says; —, —, das hat er geſagt! so, so, he said that, did he! machen Sie es — wie ich, do as I do; wenn ich es nun eben — machte, if I were to do, to act so now; er will es — haben, he will have it so; das verhält ſich nicht —, [fam.] the thing is not so; bei — bewandten Umſtänden, under such circumstances, things being so; —, — [= ſo ziemlich], so so; — genannt, [generally] so named, so called, so termed. 2) [for defining the degree] — und — viel, so much; — gut, wie möglich, as good as possible; für — ſchwer, — groß, — lang hätte ich es nicht gehalten, I shouldn't have taken it to be so heavy, so large, so long; es waren ihrer nicht — viele, there were not so many of them; für — viele iſt nicht Platz, there is not room for so many; — kalt iſt es noch nie geweſen, it was never yet so cold; — originell, — großmüthig, — leichtſinnig ſah ich noch Niemand, so original, so magnanimous, so frivolous I certainly never saw any one; I never saw any one so &c.; er hat — viele Vorzüge, he has so many advantages; er iſt äußerſt beredt, — daß es unmöglich iſt, ihm zu widerſtehen, he is extremely eloquent, so that, [or better] he is so eloquent, that it is impossible to withstand him; — groß, — alt &c. als ich, as tall, as old as I am, as myself; — hell wie Kriſtall, as clear as crystal; — lang als breit, as long as broad; er kann es — gut als ich thun, he can do it as well as I, as myself; — bald [als] ich kann, as soon as I can; — viel mir möglich ſeyn wird, as far as lies in my power, as depends upon me; — oft es nur geſchehen kann, as often as it can take place, as often as possible; — oft du fehlſt, wirſt du geſtraft, as often as you do wrong, you shall be punished; — wahr ich lebe! as true as I live! as true as I am standing here! — wahr ich ein ehrlicher Mann bin, as true as I am an honest man; er meint es — redlich [in fam. lang., for ſehr redlich], he means it so very fairly; ſeyn Sie — gut und ſagen Sie mir, be so good, kind as to tell me; ich bin ſchon — oft da geweſen, I have been there so often already; es iſt mir nicht — ganz angenehm [here and in the two following phrases ſo might be suppressed], it is not [so] quite agreeable, quite [so] agreeable to me, I would rather have not done it by or [also] to me; du haſt nicht — ganz unrecht, you are not so entirely, not quite so wrong; wie — manches Mal bin ich dort geweſen, how many many times, so over and over again have I been there; — ziemlich, — leidlich, so so, indifferently, pretty well, [fam.] nothing out of the way, [low] no great shakes, middling. 3) [speaking of the kind, = ſolch] —'was thue ich nie, any thing so, such a thing as that is what I never do; mit — einem Kopfe kommt er nicht weit, with such a head he will not make much progress; mit — einer Feder kann ich nicht ſchreiben, I cannot write with such a pen; mit — einem Menſchen mag ich nicht umgehen, I should not like to have any thing to do with such a man; ich bin nicht —, wie Sie denken, I am not such as you suppose, I am not what you take me for; — Etwas läßt man ſich nicht zweimal ſagen, such a thing as that one cannot allow to be said twice; ich habe längſt — Etwas gemerkt, I have had my doubts a long time about it; — ſchon [ohnehin], at all events, equally, whether or no; es wird — ſchon nicht mehr lange währen, it won't last so much longer at all events; ich ſage ihm Nichts, er iſt — ſchon böſe auf mich, I say nothing to him, he is angry with me enough already. III *conj.* 1) [for ſowohl, als auch] — Liebe, als Haß, both love and hate, love as well as hate, not only love but hate likewise. 2) [both in an antecedent or in a relative clause for wenn] [in Scripture] — ihr bleiben werdet bei meiner Rede, — ſeyd ihr meine rechten Jünger, if ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. 3) [only in the relative or secondary clause] Wenn es geſchehen kann, — ſoll es mir lieb ſeyn, if it can be done or effected, I shall be very glad of it; iſt dieſes unſere Pflicht, — folgt daraus &c., if this is our duty, why then it follows &c.; wenn ich nicht nach der Mode lebe, — lebe ich doch bequem, if I do not live after the fashion, [at least, or, why] I live comfortably. 4) [for assigning a reason = demnach] Da es einmal nicht anders ſeyn kann, — mag es geſchehen, as the thing cannot now be altered, done otherwise, why it must be done, so let it be then, [fam.] well if it must be so, why it must; da er ſelbſt kommt, — bedarf es keines Andern, as, since he is coming himself, why we don't want, why there is no need of any body else; ich wäre gern gekommen, — aber [that is unter ſolchen Umſtänden] ....., I would, should have come very readily, but so ....., but you see ....., under such circumstances however .....; damit ich es nicht vergeſſe, — will ich es aufſchreiben, that I mayn't forget it, why I will just make a note of it, take it down; — laſſet uns nun gehen, well let us go now; — fanget nun an! well, begin! come, why don't you begin? —, wollen Sie mir das nicht verſprechen? so, won't you promise me that? you won't promise it me then? —, iſt denn keine Hoffnung vorhanden? there's no hope then? [—] wie ich ihn kenne, — iſt er ein Mann, auf den man ſich verlaſſen kann, [such] as I know him to be, why he is a man to be depended upon; — höre doch, well but only hear, listen though; — bleiben Sie doch! well but do stay! 5) [to allow something, to agree to it; = wenngleich, and in the relative or secondary clause = gleichwohl] — jung ſie iſt, — iſt ſie doch verſtändiger, als &c., young as she is, she is however more reasonable than &c.; — ſehr ſie ſchrie, — ließ er ſie doch nicht los, for all her crying, it was in vain for her to scream, all her screaming was of no use, he did not let her go; iſt ſie auch nicht — ſchön, — gefällt ſie doch durch &c., whether so pretty or not, if she be not so beautiful, she charms or pleases however, notwithstanding by &c.; ſeine Freundſchaft, — werth ſie mir auch iſt &c., his friendship, dear as it is [however] to me &c.; ſein Verfahren, — hart es auch war, his procedure [all] severe as it was; — große Reichthümer er auch aufgehäuft haben mag, great wealth as he may have amassed, [all] great as the riches may be, that he has heaped up. 6) [as a sort of restriction or acquiescence] — aber mußte der Handel zu Grunde gehen, trade, such as it was, must necessarily have been ruined; — aber können wir nichts einwenden, such as it is, we cannot gainsay any thing; — aber laſſen wir es lieber gehen, such as it is, we had better leave it alone. 7) [= da] Es dauerte nur einige Minuten, — kam er, a few minutes only had elapsed, and he came; als ich aufgeſtanden war, — wollte ich &c., as soon as I got up, I wanted &c. V. Sobald, Sodann, Sofern &c.

Sobáld, *adv.* as soon as, the moment that, the instant that, immediately, directly. — ich ihn ſah, erkannte ich ihn, as soon as I saw him, I recollected him; dafür ſah ich ihn an, — ich ihn das erſte Mal ſah, I looked upon him in such a light, the first moment I set eyes on him, he struck me as being of such a character &c. at first sight; er hatte ihn nicht — geſehen, als er auf ihn zulief, he had no sooner seen him than he ran to him, no sooner did he see him &c.

Sóbefinden, *n.* [-s, no *pl.*] [bad word] the state of one's actual health.

*Sóccus, *m.* [in antiquity] the sock, soccus.

‖Sōchen, [allied to ſiech] *v. intr.* [kränklich ſeyn] to be sickly, poorly, so so, [rather low] to be rather or only middling.

‖Sōcher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [fam.] he who is poorly, only so so.

*Societät, *f.* [*pl.* -en] society.

Societätsinſeln, *pl.* [in geography] Society Isles.

*Sociniáner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in church hist.] a Socinian, [now more usually] a Unitarian.

*Sociniäniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Socinian. Die —e Lehre, the Socinian doctrine, Socinianism, Unitarianism.

*Socinianism[us], *m.* [-s] Socinianism.

Sócke, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* Söckchen, ‖Söcklein, *n.* [Lat. *soccus*, allied to Sack] 1) a sock. Ein Paar —n, a pair of socks; in —n gehen, to wear socks; auf den —n gehen, to walk about only with one's socks on, *it. fig.* [from poverty] to go without shoes;

ſich auf die —n machen [low, for fortlaufen] *fig.*, to take one's self off, to run away, to bolt. 2) [in nat. hist.] the little teal. 3) [in salterns] [Bodenſatz] the ground-layer, the sole [at the bottom of the brine-pan], *it.* pan-scale.

Sockenblume, *f.* [Biſchofshut] barren-wort, epimedium.

***Sóckel**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in architecture] socle.

1. **Sócken**, *v. tr.* to put on or wear socks, to fit out with socks.

2. **Sócken**, *v. refl.* [in salterns] V. Sogen. Sich — [in chemistry &c.], to precipitate, to fall.

3. **Sócken**, *v. intr.* and *refl.* V. Siechen.

Sócker, *m.* [s, *pl.* -] [provincial] V. Socher.

Sóckerfalk, *m.* V. Sackerfalk.

Sōcrates, *m.* [-, *pl.* -teſſe] [Athenian sage] Socrates.

Socrātiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Socratic, Socratical.

Sōd, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e or Sōder] 1) [das Sieden, der Sud] [that which has boiled or sod] a boiling, a seething. Ein — Salz, a boiling [batch] of salt. *Fig.* [low] In ſeinem —e leben, ſeyn, to live after one's own fancy, to please one's self in the choice of one's mode or style of living; die Hand mit im —e [=im Spiele] haben, to meddle in an affair, to have a finger in the pie. 2) [in medicine] Der — [das —brennen], heart-burn; der — brennt mich, I have [got] the heart-burn; der heftigſte Grad des —es, pyrosis. 3) a well.

Sod-bord, *m.* brink of a well. **—brennen**, *n.* V. — [in medicine]. **—brod**, *n.* St. John's bread, fruit of the carob-tree. **—brodbaum**, *m.* carob-tree, corol-tree, ceratonia. **—brunnen**, *m.* V. —3). **—deckel**, *m.* V. Brunnendeckel. **—diſtel**, *f.* the common carline [thistle]. **—eimer**, **—gräber**, *m.* V. Brunneneimer &c. **—kraut**, *n.* V. —diſtel. **—ruthe**, *f.* the swipe or swing-handle to the bucket of a well [in Germany]. **—ſchote**, *f.* V. —brod. **—ſtuhl**, *m.* [with brewers] a funnel. **—waſſer**, *n.* V. Brunnenwaſſer.

Sōda, *f.* V. Sode.

Sodametall, V. Sodium.

Sodánn, *adv.* [a little stiff] then, after.

Sōde or **Soda**, *f.* [from the Span. *soda*] [in chemistry] soda, [sometimes called] natron, natrum, [in commerce] barilla [obtained from kelp or not]. Weiße — [in mineralogy], native or mineral alkali, carbonate of soda, [with the ancients] nitrum; ſchwefelſaure —, Glauber's salts, sulphat of soda; *it.* V. Salzkraut.

Sode-arſenik, *m.* arseniate. **—kraut**, *n.* V. Salzkraut. **—ſalz**, *n.* V. —

Sōdium, *n.* [-s] [base of soda, discovered by Davy] sodium.

Sōdom, *n.* [-s] [in the bible] Sodom.

Sodoms-apfel, *m.* the apple of Sodom. **—ſünde**, *f.* Sodomy.

Sodomīe, *f.* V. Sodomiterei.

Sodomít, *m.* [-en, *pl* -en], **—inn**, *f.* 1) an inhabitant of Sodom. 2) a Sodomite.

Sodomiterei, *f.* Sodomy. — treiben, to commit Sodomy, buggery.

Sodomítiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) of or from Sodom. 2) Sodomitical.

Sōerſalz, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Sode.

***Sōfa**, *n.* [-'s, *pl.* -s] sofa, sopha.

Sofern, *conj.* if, in so far, in as much. V. under Fern.

†**Sóff**, *m.* [-es] 1) [not used in the *pl.*] [das Saufen] sotting, drunkenness. Den — lieben, to like getting drunk, to love a drop too much; dem — ergeben ſeyn, to be a sot, addicted to drunkenness. 2) [*pl.* -e] [Schluck] Einen — thun, to take a draught, a pull; ein Glas auf Einen —, mit Einem —e austrinken, to drink off a glass at one draught, to toss off a glass. 3) [*pl.* -e] [Geſöff] drink, beverage, drinking, stuff.

†**Söffling**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [rather unusual] a sot.

Sofórt, *adv.* [a little stiff = ſogleich] immediately, directly, forthwith.

Sōg, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [probably from ſaugen] *a*) [provincial] [das Saugen] sucking, sipping, a suck, a sip. Einen — thun, to take a sip, a suck, [fam. but low] to take a pull. *b*) [in seamen's lang.] the well [in a ship's hold]. 2) [probably from ziehen] *a*) [Kielſchwimm] a ship's wake. *b*) [das Scharf des Schiffes] rising of the ship's floor abaft.

Sog-baum, *m.* [in salterns] post for supporting the salt-barrows. **—brüſtung**, *f.* [in ship-building] the rising. **—gat**, *n.* [in ship-building] wing, end of the hold towards the rising abaft. **—pfanne**, *f.* [in salterns] the brine-pan, pan for flaking or graining the salt. **—ſpan**, *m.* [in salterns] slab of the post that receives the salt-barrows. **—ſtiel**, *m.* [in salterns] the rake-handle. **—ſtück**, *n.* V. Piekſtück.

Sogār, *adv.* even, moreover, nay. Er iſt — mein Feind, he is even, nay he is my enemy; — ſein Bruder, his brother even, aye even his brother, his very brother. V. Gar, II. *b*).

Sōgen or **Soggen**, [appears identical with ſiegen that is ſinken] *v. intr.* 1) to drip. Das Waſſer aus den Salzkörben — laſſen, to let the water drip out or drain from the salt-barrows. 2) [ſich körnen] to flake, to granulate. Das Salz ſoget, the salt is forming flakes, is crystallizing.

Sōger or **Sogger**, *m.* [-s] [in salterns] workman who attends to the flaking &c. of the salt and fishes it, *it.* to the draining in the barrows.

Sōgezeit or **Soggezeit**, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in salterns] the time of flaking, of crystallizing [with the brine, after the complete deposition of the pan-scale].

Sogleích, *adv.* at once, on the instant, on the spot, immediately, directly, presently; [formerly] anon, [with waiters] coming.

Sōhlband, *n.* V. Sahlband.

Sōhlbeere, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [ſohl perhaps from the old ſal = black, whence the Engl. *sallow*] the black currant.

Sōhlberg, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [perhaps allied to Sahl = Rand, a border] [with miners] a gangue-way, [sometimes called] a gangue or horizontal shaft.

1. **Sōhle**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [is allied to Salz, Lat. *sal*, Gr. ἅλς; originally perhaps merely = fluidity, a fluid or liquid] 1) [in sportsmen's lang. = Sohllache] bog, soil [where the boar couches]. 2) [generally] brine. Das Salz wird aus der — geſotten, salt is boiled down from brine; [in salterns] die — gehet zu Salz, the brine is going to flake, the salt is settling or setting; wilde — [die Mutterlauge], the mother-brine, bittern, bitter liquor.

Sohl-ei, *n.* egg boiled or dressed in a salt-pickle. **—faß**, *n.* [in salterns] any vessel for the brine, a salt-tub. **—kunſt**, *f.* [in salterns] any pump-work for the brine. **—lache**, *f.* V. 1. Sohle 1). **—meiſter**, *m.* [in salterns] foreman of the workmen at the drawing &c. from the boilers, at the coolers. **—rinne**, *f.* wooden pan-gutter, the brine-gutter. **—röhre**, *f.* the brine-pipe. **—ſchacht**, *m.* well or shaft of a salt-pit or salt-spring, a salt-spring. **—ſpindel**, *f.* [—wage] the brine-gauge. **—wage**, *f.* V. —ſpindel. **—wanne**, *f.* brine-bucket [for boiling the brine out of the reservoir into the pan]. **—zieher**, *m.* [in salterns] [workman who draws or pumps the brine into the pan or into the vats or coolers] drawer.

Sohlengewicht, *n.* 1) V. Sohlſpindel. 2) weight for the brine or hoppers.

2. **Sōhle**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in Goth. *suljan*, *ga-suljan* means gründen, to ground; the idea of depth as well as of extension exists in the word Sohle]. 1) [name of several things] *a*) [with surveyors of mines] the level bed, the sole of a gangway. — eines Stollens, the sole, horizontal base of a conduit. *b*) the bottom of the trough, of the buddler, the iron-plate of the trough [in stamping mills, in works for crushing ores]. *c*) [in carpentry] sole, beam, sleeper, plate, sill or sell, raising-piece, sablier, horizontal tie-beam. *d*) die — [die Unterlage] einer Treppe, eines Bildergeſtelles, sole, sill of a stair, foot or slab of a pedestal. *e*) [in seamen's lang.] lee-board. *f*) [with joiners] V. Bahn [des Hobels]. *g*) [of a gun-carriage] sole, bottom, transom. *h*) [of a plough] the foot of the chep. *i*) [with surgeons] [hollow instrument or else contrivance of splinters for binding and securing a broken limb] cradle. 2) [especially and usually the bottom of the foot both in men and certain animals] sole, [to a horse's hoof] sole. Einem Pferde die — aufreißen, to chip off, to shave off a horse's sole; die —[in sportsmen's lang. = Schale], toe, edge. 3) [to shoes, socks &c.] sole. —n von Kork, von Filz &c., cork-soles, pelt-soles; —n an die Strümpfe machen, to stitch or loop on the soles to the heels and legs of stockings; Schuhe mit einfachen, mit dopelten —n, shoes with single, with double-soles, single soled, double-soled shoes; neue —n auf die Stiefel &c. ſetzen, to new-sole a pair of boots &c. 4) [in nat. hist.] [Meerzunge] [a common fish] sole.

Sohl-diele, *f.* [in artillery] V. 2. — 1) *g*). **—hammer**, *m.* [with shoemakers] hammer for beating the soles. **—holz**, *n.* [in architecture] wood fit for sills, sleepers &c. **—leder**, *n.* sole-leather, [with the trade] butts. **—linie**, *f.* [with miners] horizontal line, level. **—löffel**, *m.* [with miners] the bowl of the borer. **—ſchiene**, *f.* [to a plough] foot, plate to the chep. **—ſtein**, *m.* [with founders] tile, square stone-slab over the air-valve, draught-hole &c. of a muffle-furnace or others. **—ſtück**, *n.* sill, sleeper, [in building] ground-sill, sablier; [of windows] sill; [in gun-carriages] transom; [with carpenters] [Platte] breast-summer or sumner, brest-summer, bressummer; [with founders] sleeper of the stamping-vat.

Sohlen-bogen, *m.* [in anatomy] plantary arch, the hollow of the foot. **—heber**, *m.* [with blacksmiths] the unsoler, extractor of a horse's sole. **—hieb**, *m.* [in Turkey &c., Baſtonnade] the bastinade, bastinado, stroke on the sole of the foot. **—holz**, *n.* cork. **—leder**, *n.* V. Sohlleder. **—macher**, *m.* a maker of cork soles, a cork-cutter who makes &c. **—muskel**, *m.* [in ana-

tomy] the plantaris. —nerve, *m.* [in anatomy] plantary nerve. —riß, *m.* [with miners] [Grundriß] ichnography, ichnographic plan. —ſchlag, *m.* V. —bieb. —ſchlagader, *f.* [in anatomy] plantary artery. —zwecke, *f.* [with shoemakers] broche or broach, peg.

3. Söhle, V. Sahlweide.

Sohlenweide, V. Sahlweide.

Söhlen, I. *v. intr.* [with founders] to fix, coagulate. II. *v. tr.* to sole. Stiefel &c. —, — laſſen, to sole boots &c., to have a pair of boots soled; wieder —, aufs neue —, to resole, to new-sole.

1. Söhlig, *adj.* and *adv.* briny, brackish.

2. Söhlig, *adj.* and *adv.* [with miners] [waagerecht] horizontal, level.

Sohn, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Söhne] *dim.* Söhnchen, ‖Söhnlein *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [derivation uncertain; probably its primitive meaning = the new-born, the born, as the Lat. *filius* from *fio*, or as *natus* is allied to *ortus*] 1) son. Sie wurde von einem —e entbunden, she was delivered, brought to bed of a son, of a boy, of a male child; iſt es ein Söhnchen or ein Töchterchen? is it a little boy or a little girl? der erſtgeborene, der einzige —, the first-born or eldest son, [the heir at law], the only son [heir]; ein nachgeborener, ehelicher, unehelicher or natürlicher —, a posthumous, legitimate, illegitimate or natural son, [with the people] a love-child, [illiberal or in law] bastard, no man's child; ein angenommener —, an adopted or adoptive son; Einen an —es Statt annehmen, to adopt any one, to breed any one up as one's own son; der verlorene —, the prodigal son; er iſt ein ganz verzogenes Söhnchen, he is quite a spoilt boy or son; — [in Welsh names son is expressed by] Ap, [illegitimate sons of English Kings &c.] Fitz; V. Bruders—, Schweſter—; Jeſus, ein — Davids, Jesus son of David; die Söhne Adams [all men], the sons of Adam; [in theology] der — Gottes, the son of God; V. Schwieger—, Stief—, Pflege—; [in sublime style] ein — der Natur &c., a child, the offspring of nature; der — der Erde, des Staubes [man], child of clay, son of the Earth, made from the dust; du — der Hölle [emphatic]! son of perdition! 2) [with vine-dressers] V. Senkrebe. 3) [in botany] Der — nach dem Vater, V. Rübenrapunzel.

Sohns-frau, *f.* [now no longer used among the better classes] the daughter-in-law, V. Schwiegertochter. —kind, *n.* [now no longer used among the better classes] V. 1. Enkel. — liebe, *f.* filial affection, [classically] piety, pious love. —ſohn, *m.* [now no longer used among the better classes] grandson, grandchild, V. 1. Enkel. —tochter, *f.* [now no longer used among the better classes] a granddaughter, grandchild, V. Enkelin.

Söhnbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [V. Söhnen] expiable, atonable.

Söhne, *f.* [no *pl.*] [Ausſöhnung] reconciliation, [fam.] peace-making, making up.

Söhnen or Sühnen, [derivation uncertain; in Goth. ſaun = Löſung and Sühne, Icc. *sannur*, true right: probably allied to the Lat. *san-us*, whole, sound, so that it may mean heilen, to make whole] *v. tr.* to reconcile, to bring about a reconciliation or peace-making; *it.* to atone, to expiate. V. Aus—, Ver—. Das —, V. Söhnung.

Söhn-altar, [Sühnaltar] *m.* altar of propitiation. —opfer, [Sühnopfer] *n.* the sacrifice of propitiation, peace-offering, expiatory, piacular or piaculous offering, expiation, atonement. Die Meſſe iſt ein — opfer, mass is an expiatory sacrifice.

Söhner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [from ſöhnen or ſühnen] reconciliator, mediator, [rare] reconciliatrix, mediatrix.

Söhnerinn, *f.* [from Sohn, Sohnstochter] [now almost only used among the lower classes] V. Schwiegertochter.

Söhnlich, [less usual] Söhnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] filial. Die —e Liebe, filial love, pious love.

Söhnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [from ſöhnen] [only used in composition] V. Ver—.

Söhnſchaft, *f.* [somewhat unusual] 1) the relation, state, quality of [a] son. 2) [Abſtammung] filiation.

Söhnung, *f.* [Söhne] reconciliation; *it.* atonement, expiation.

Söhnungsgebet, *n.* expiatory prayer, prayer of atonement.

Söje, *f.* [allied to the Fr. *soie*] thin serge.

Sökerfalk, V. Sakerfalk.

Sökrates, V. Socrates.

Sölandgans, *f.* [*pl.* -gänſe] [Icc. *sula*] Solan-goose. V. Schottengans.

Solänum, *n.* [-s] [in botany] V. Nachtſchatten.

Solariſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in astronomy] solar, solary.

Solawechſel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in commerce] sole-bill [of exchange].

Sólcher, Solche, Solches, [and abbr. or rather *adv.* Solch or Solch ein, einer, eine, eines] [from ſo and lik = like, similar] *pron.* 1) such. Ein ſolcher Menſch, such a man; ein ſolcher Fall, such a case; ſolche Menſchen machen es nicht anders, such people act no otherwise, do not act in any other manner; auf ſolche Art will ich nicht reich werden, in such a manner, after such a guise I will not enrich myself; in ſolchem Zuſtande waren damals die Dinge, in such a state were things at that time, such was then the aspect or condition of affairs; ſolcher Geſtalt [old, for auf ſolche Art], in or after such a manner; was ſoll mir ſolcher Kram? what good is such rubbish of to me? ſolchen Glauben habe ich in Iſrael nicht funden [in Scripture], I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel; Solches [ſo Vieles, ſo Großes] mußte Chriſtus leiden [in Scripture], it was necessary that Christ should suffer all these things; laſſet die Kindlein zu mir kommen und wehret ihnen nicht, denn ſolchen iſt das Himmelreich [in Scripture], suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven; einen ſolchen Menſchen kenne ich auch [fam.], I know [some] such a man too; eine ſolche Frau wünſcht er ſich, such a wife he wishes to have, [comic] he would like very well such a wife for or [comic] to himself; er iſt auch ein ſolcher [ſo Einer], he is also such a one, he belongs to that class, he is also of such a stamp &c.; ich mag keinen ſolchen, I like none such, I will have none of such a sort &c.; er hat eine ſolche Stärke, eine ſolche Schuldenlaſt, daß &c., he has such strength, such a weight of debts, that &c.; man belohne nur ſolche Handlungen, welche &c., let only such actions be rewarded, that &c. 2) [for er, ſie, es] Was das Jahr ſeiner Geburt betrifft, ſo iſt ſolches ſo gar ausgemacht nicht, what concerns the year of his birth, why such [it] is not quite so clearly ascertained. 3) Solch, as an *adv.* — ſchönes [and not —es ſchönes] Wetter, such charming, fine weather; — gräßlicher Undank, such frightful, so frightful an ingratitude; — einen Mann muß man achten, such a man is to be respected.

Sólchemnach, *adv.* V. Sonach, Folglich.

Sólchenfalls, *adv.* in such a case, in this case, in that case.

Sólchergeſtalt, *adv.* [obsolete] after such a sort, in that manner, thus.

Sólcherlei, or Solcherlei, *adv.* after such a fashion, sort, manner, mode or kind, in that sort, such sorts of, such like. Welcherlei der irdiſche iſt, — ſind auch die irdiſchen [in Scripture], as is the earthy, such are they also that are earthy; der — Thaten verübt, he who commits such kinds of deeds, acts of such a nature; — Waaren, such kinds of goods.

Sóld, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [from the Old ſellen, Swed. *saelja* = to give] pay or [old] sold [of soldiers]. In — nehmen, im —e haben, to take into pay, to have in pay; die fremden Truppen, welche in kaiſerlichem —e ſtehen, the mercenaries, who are in the pay of the Emperor; den — auszahlen, to pay, to furnish out or distribute the pay; höherer, doppelter —, high or good pay, double pay, [in the East India Company's army] double batta; der halbe —, half-pay; auf halbem —e ſtehen, to be on half-pay, *it.* to be on the retired list, [fam. and jocose] to be on the yellow staff, to be yellow captain, admiral &c.; auf halben — ſetzen, to put upon half-pay; die Offiziere auf halbem —, the officers on half-pay; der — [more usual Lohn] der Dienerſchaft, the wages of servants; der — [more usual die Beſoldung] der Beamten, salary of government officers, of official persons; um — dienen, to serve for wages. Syn. V. Gehalt. *Fig.* Der Tod iſt der Sünden —, death is the wages of sin.

Sold-dienſt, *m.* the serving for wages or hire; *it.* V. Soldatendienſt —herr, *m.* master of a mercenary, [Lohnherr] of a workman, of a day-labourer. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without pay. —los dienen, to serve without pay, *it.* to serve as a volunteer.

Soldät, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [V. Sold; from the Ital. *soldato*, although the verb is German] 1) a soldier, [comic, in England] a lobster, a red-jacket, red-coat. — werden, [in pop. lang.] unter die —en gehen, to become a soldier, to turn soldier, to enlist, to join the ranks, to embrace the military profession, the pursuit of arms, to choose the sword for a profession; —en anwerben, to recruit, to beat up for recruits, to send round a recruiting party, [where compulsory] to make levies, to enroll; ein gemeiner —, a common soldier, a private, one of the ranks; er wurde vom [gemeinen] —en zum Offizier befördert, rückte vom [gemeinen] —en zum Offizier vor, he was promoted from the ranks; er ſchwang ſich vom [gemeinen] —en durch gute Aufführung und Tapferkeit zum Offizier auf, he had a commission given to him for his good conduct and singular valour while a private; in England wird ein [gemeiner] — ſehr ſelten Offizier, in England bringt es ein [gemeiner] — ſehr ſelten zum Offizier, it is very rare in the English army for a private to reach the epaulettes, to win a pair of epaulettes; die Offiziere und —en, the officers and privates or men, [in a bad sense] the soldiery, [in any sense] the military, army, militia, yeomanry; Unteroffiziere und —en [Gemeine], rank and file; ein ſchlechter —,

a bad soldier; er iſt ein guter —, he is a good soldier, he is a military man of merit, he understands the art of war; er ſieht aus wie ein —, he looks like, as if he were a soldier, he has a soldierlike, soldierly, military air, he is a military-looking man; der letzte — im letzten Gliede, the bringer-up; alte, ausgediente —en, the veterans, [in England] the Chelsea pensioners; V. Land—, See—; —en ſpielen [among children], to play soldiers. 2) *Fig.* [in nat. hist.] [a species of turbo or wreath] the soldier, the widow.

Soldaten=artig, *adj.* and *adv.* soldierlike. **—aushub**, *m.* 1) [Rekrutirung, Konſkription] the conscription, levy, [in England] recruiting, beating up for recruits. 2) [Rekruten] the recruits, conscripts. Er gehört auch zum jüngſten —aushub [in a bad sense], he is a raw soldier, one of the awkward squad too. **—bett**, *n.* soldier's bed. **—brauch**, *m.* custom, usage, habit, manner of a soldier, of soldiers, of military men. **—brod**, *n.* soldier's bread, munition bread, [in campains] commissariat bread. **—degen**, *m.* sword of a foot-soldier; *it.* [in a more general sense] an officer's sword, a military sword. **—dienſt**, *m.* 1) military service. —dienſte nehmen, to enlist, to enter the army. 2) a soldier's function or service. **—eid**, *m.* soldier's oath. **—feind**, *m.* enemy of the soldier, of the soldiers, of a standing army, of military people, [fam., in England] an enemy of red-coats. **—fieber**, *n.* 1) [a fever to which soldiers in camps are peculiarly liable] camp-fever, gaol-fever. 2) [especially and in derision] a coward's ague, the fever of a milksop-soldier, the desire of running away from the field of battle. **—fiſch**, *m.* the wandering chaetodon. **—flinte**, *f.* musket. **—frau**, *f.* a soldier's wife. **—frei**, *adj.* and *adv* exempt from billeting and quarters. **—freund**, *m.* the soldier's friend, a friend of or to the army, [fam. in England] a person fond of red-coats. **—galgen**, *m.* [formerly] gallows of the provost-marshal, a soldier's gallows. **—gat**, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] lubber's hole. **—gefängniß**, *n.* the black-hole. **—geiſt**, *m.* warlike, enterprizing mind or disposition. **—geld**, *n.* 1) tax or subsidies for the support of the troops. 2) composition for billeting, of quartering, to be exempt from quarters. **—handwerk**, *n.* a soldier's trade, the trade of war. **—haus**, *n.* [more usual, Kaſerne] barrack, barracks; *it.* [Quartier] the quarters; [in new settlements] [Blockhaus] block-house. **—hure**, *f.* [low] a soldier's trollop, a baggage-strumpet, a whore of a regiment. **—hut**, *m.* soldier's hat; military hat. **—hütte**, *f.* the barrack, barracks. **—junge**, *m.* V. **—knecht**. **—kind**, *n.* a soldier's child. **—kleid**, *n.*, **—kleidung**, *f.* soldier's dress, [regimental] uniform [opposed to plain clothes], regimentals. **—knecht**, *m.* a soldier's boy or lad, [in its primitive but now obsolete sense] a blackguard. **—kneipe**, *f.* [in pop. lang.] soldier's pot-house. **—leben**, *n.* a soldier's life, a military life, [old] soldiership. **—leiche**, *f.* 1) a soldier's body or corpse. 2) funeral of a soldier, military funeral. **—lied**, *n.*, *dim.* **—liedchen**, ‖**—liedlein**, *n.* a soldier's song, a military song. **—luſt**, *f.* 1) a soldier's amusement, amusement for the troops. 2) desire of enlisting, of entering the army, of leading a military life, of campaigning. **—manier**, *f.* V. **—brauch**. **—mantel**, *m.* an officer's, a soldier's cloak, a military cloak; [with poets] a martial cloak. **—narr**, *m.* [in pop. lang.] a fool after soldiers, a fool fond of a sword or other bauble. Er iſt ein wahrer —narr, he is mad after the army. **—pferd**, *n.* cavalry horse, war-horse, regimental horse. **—pflicht**, *f.* 1) a soldier's duty, duty of a soldier. 2) V. **—eid**. **—preſſung**, *f.* 1) military exaction 2) conscription. **—recht**, *n.* V. Kriegsrecht. **—rock**, *m.* a soldier's coat, military coat, uniform. Den —rock anziehen [in common people's lang., for] to enlist. **—rotte**, *f.* [in a bad sense] a band, horde, troop of soldiers. **—ſäbel**, *m.* a soldier's sabre. **—ſache**, *f.* military affair, a matter concerning the soldiers. **—ſchenke**, *f.* canteen, [in general] a public-house &c. frequented chiefly or only by [common] soldiers. **—ſchritt**, *m.* a soldier's pace, walk, march. **—ſchuh**, *m.* a soldier's shoe, a shoe made according to regimental regulations; [with the ancient Romans] caliga. **—ſinn**, *m.* 1) a military or martial spirit. 2) desire of enlisting, inclination for the army, for the military profession. **—ſitte**, *f.* V. **—brauch**. **—ſpiel**, *n.* [with children] playing [at] soldiers; *it.* playing with soldiers [of painted tin], with a wooden regiment; *it.* [a game of cards] soldiers. **—ſpieß**, *m.* half-pike. **—ſprache**, *f.* military language, army-conversation. **—ſtand**, *m.* military state or condition, soldiership. Frei vom —dienſte ſeyn, to be exempt from conscription. **—ſteuer**, *f.* V. **—geld**. **—ſtrafe**, *f.* military punishment [by martial law or a court-martial]. **—ſtube**, *f.* V. Wachſtube. **—tabak**, *m.* shag-tobacco. **—teſtament**, *n.* military testament, will made on the eve or field of battle. **—tracht**, *f.* military costume, uniform. **—verordnung**, *f.* military or regimental regulation, regulation by a general order. **—weib**, *n.* soldier's wife. **—weſen**, *n.* 1) the military, the army; military things. Das —weſen iſt drückend für jedes Land, a military system, the presence of troops, a standing army is onerous for every country. 2) manners of the soldiers, [if in a bad sense] coarse violent &c. manners. **—wirth**, *m.* keeper of a public house &c. frequented by soldiers, keeper of a canteen. **—wort**, *n.* a military word, a technical expression of the army, [especially] word of command. **—zucht**, *f.* military discipline.

Soldātenhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* military, soldierlike, soldierly. Ein —es Anſehen haben, to have a military air; —e Sitten [in a bad sense], manners of a rough soldier, [in England] swaggering, burly, drunken manners [when the private is off duty &c.], [in a comic sense] stiff, pompous, cravat, disciplinarian manners, manners of a corporal.

Soldātiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* military, soldierlike, soldierly. Ein —es Ausſehen, einen —en Anſtand haben, to have a soldierlike, martial look, to have the air of a good soldier or military man; —es Weſen, bluff soldierlike manners.

Soldātſchaft, *f.* 1) the soldiers as a body; V. also Soldateska. 2) soldiership, military state or profession.

***Soldatéska**, *f.* [no *pl.*] [obsolete and now only in a bad sense] the soldiers as a body, the soldiery. Die — hauste fürchterlich in dieſer Stadt, the soldiery have committed fearful excesses in this town.

Sólden, *v. tr.* [not much used] to pay [off], to have or keep in pay [troops &c.].

Sóldener, [now always written] **Sóldner**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] and **Sóldling**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [obsolete or only now in a bad sense] a mercenary.

Sóldner=lohn, *m.* a mercenary's pay. **—ſchar**, *f.* troop, band, horde of mercenaries.

Sólder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not used] one who pays the troops.

1. **Sóle**, *f.* [in salterns] V. 1. Sohle.

2. **Sóle**, *f.* V. Sahlweide 1).

Sólenholz, *n.* [-es, no *pl.*] wood of the honey-suckle.

***Solfeggíren**, *v. intr.* [pronounced ſolfedd-ſchiren] [in music] to solfa, to solmefy, solfeggiare. Stück, Lehre zum —, a solfeggio, [generally in the *pl.* -] solfeggi. Das —, solfaing, solmization.

***Solicitánt**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [chiefly in law-style] suitor, petitioner, candidate.

***Solicitíren**, *v. intr.* [bei Jemand] um Etwas —, to solicit any thing [of or with a person]; er ſolicitirte bei dem Miniſter um ein Amt, he solicited the minister for an office.

***Solidāriſch**, *adj.* [in law] bound for the whole [as in a joint-company]. —e Verſchreibung, bond for the whole; ſich — verſchreiben, to become bound for the whole, to give a bond binding on one and on the whole, to give or sign a joint-bond.

***Solidārverhältniß**, *n.* [-ſſes, *pl.* -ſſe] [in law] liability for the whole, joint-liability.

Sóll, Sollen, *n. indecl.* [in commerce] debit. Einen Poſten in das — eintragen, to debit an item; ſoll ich dieſe Summe in das — or in das Haben einſchreiben? shall I post or enter that sum on the debit or credit side, as debtor or creditor?

Sóllen, [Goth. ſkulan, Swed. *skola*, Engl. *should*, *shall*, therefore properly the same as ſchulden; the radical meaning appears that of being bound] *v. intr.* 1) to be in duty bound, to be obliged, to be forced [by duty, the law of nature &c.], to owe. Du ſollſt nicht tödten, thou shalt not kill; ihr ſollt heilig ſeyn, you shall be sacred; wir — gut handeln, weil es die Vernunft gebietet, wir müſſen es thun, wenn wir glücklich ſeyn wollen, we ought to act, we should act right, because reason demands it, we must do so, if we wish to be happy, if we would be happy; ich ſoll morgen abreiſen, I am to start tomorrow; du ſollſt es thun, you are or ought to do it; wann ſoll er kommen? when is he to come? er ſoll noch wiederkommen [ironically], he is to come back again, we shall never see his face any more; *proverb.* wenn wir thäten, was wir ſollten, ſo thäte Gott, was wir wollten, if we did, what we should, God would do, what we would; er ſoll leſen, he is to read, let him read; Sie — ihn nicht haben, you shall not have him or it; du ſollſt es ſelbſt thun, you are to do it, you shall do it yourself, do it yourself; du hätteſt es thun — or du ſollteſt es gethan haben, you should have done it, you ought to have done it; ich hätte ſchon längſt ſchreiben — [for geſollt], I ought to have written long ago. 2) [chiefly in commerce = ſchuldig ſeyn] to be in debt [to owe money &c.]. Er ſoll mir noch hundert Thaler, he owes me a hundred dollars still; Peter — [= iſt ſchuldig], Peter is in debt, owes money. 3) [to be induced to do or to be pledged to certain things by certain circumstances] Wenn ich denn doch reden ſoll, well if I am then to speak, if I then needs must speak; wem ſoll man glauben? whom is one to believe? was ſoll man ſagen? what is one to say, what ought one to say?

Sie — es ihm nur verzeihen, you have only to forgive him; er ſollte ſich geſchämt haben, he ought to have been ashamed of himself; er ſollte ſchon hier ſeyn, he ought to have been already here; man ſollte ihn ſtrafen, he ought to be punished; man hätte ihm den Frieden anbieten —, they should have offered him peace; Sie hätten ſehen — [ich wünſche, Sie hätten geſehen], wie froh er war, you should [just] have seen how glad he was. 4) [decision of the future, almost = werden] to be. Es ſoll bald geſchehen, it is soon to be; Sie — es heute haben, you are to have it, you shall or will have it to-day; ich hoffe, dieſe Nachricht ſoll ſich nicht beſtätigen, I hope that this news is not about to be confirmed; ich hoffe, es ſoll nichts zu ſagen haben, I trust it will not be of any consequence; meine Abweſenheit ſoll nicht lange dauern, my absence won't last very long; er ſoll und darf nicht hingehen, he is not to go there, for I won't have it, I insist upon his not going there; Sie — wiſſen [against any one's will], you are to know, you shall know; ich ſoll es noch wiederbekommen [ironically], I shall have it again, come next Christmas, with a vengeance &c.; das ſoll er wohl bleiben laſſen, he had better leave that alone, *it.* let him do it if he dares, I defy him to do it, to touch it &c. 5) Etwas — [nearly = to be meant for some thing, to serve for something], to mean something, to be of use for something; was — die ſieben Lämmer [in Scripture]? what mean these seven ewe-lambs? wozu ſoll ſo viel Geld? what is the use of so much money? what's the good of &c.? what is so much money for? das ſoll für Sie [in fam. lang.], that is [intended] for you; was ſoll mir das Leben? what is life to me? what hope have I in living? was ſoll Ihnen das Haus? what is the house to you? what shall you do, what good will you do with the house? of what benefit will the house be to you? 6) [in granting = mögen] Sie — Recht haben, aber &c., you are right certainly, I admit, grant, don't dispute your being right, but &c.; Sie — ihn nicht beleidigt haben [ich will annehmen, als hätten Sie ihn nicht beleidigt &c.], of course you have not affronted him, I take it for granted you haven't offended him. 7) [to declare a possibility, likelihood, supposition &c.] Wenn es regnen ſollte, if it should rain, if it were to rain, in case it should rain; ſollte er es erfahren, if he should happen to hear of it, if he should find it out; wer hat es gethan? ſollte es wohl mein Diener ſeyn? who has done it? could it be my servant, were it my own man now? ſollte es wohl möglich ſeyn? is it possible, can it be? ich ſollte meinen Freund verrathen?! I betray my friend? [fam. but ungrammatical] me, what me [to] betray &c.; ſollte ſie dies wohl geſehen haben? if she should have seen this now? what if she should &c.? das iſt billig, ſollte ich meinen, that is reasonable now I should think; man ſollte darauf ſchwören, es ſey ſo, one would, could, might [almost] swear it was so. 8) [to shew a design or intention] Soll dies Gemählde mein Vater ſeyn, meinen Vater vorſtellen? is this picture my father, does this picture represent my father? man muß mich rufen, wann ich kommen ſoll, one must call me when I am to come, when I shall, when I must come; alle dieſe Waaren — in dieſen Sack, all these goods are for this sack, are to go into this sack; hier bin ich, was ſoll ich? here I am, what must I do, what am I to do? [impertinent] here I am, what am I for? 9) [is said of any one or thing as the Lat. *dicitur, narratur*] Der Friede ſoll geſchloſſen ſeyn, peace is said to be concluded; wie ich höre, ſoll er ſchon auf dem Wege ſeyn, as I hear, he will already be on the route; er ſoll angekommen ſeyn, he is I dare say arrived; er ſoll gelehrter ſeyn, als &c., he is said, believed to be, he passes for being, he has the reputation of being more learned than &c. Syn. V. Müſſen.

Söller, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not from the Lat. of the middle ages *solarium*, but rather allied to Schale = a board, or to Sohle = floor] 1) [old] loft, garret, attic. 2) story, V. Stockwerk. 3) [in the East] flat roof, the house-top, platform; *it.* [obsolete or now only with romance-writers or poets for Altan] the balcony.

Söllern, *v. tr.* Korn —, to house corn [in the loft or garret].

Sollicitánt, V. Solicitant.

Sollicitiren, V. Solicitiren.

***Solmiſiren,** [in music] V. Solfeggiren.

***Sólo,** *n.* [-'s, *pl.* -s or Soli] [in music] solo, *it.* a recitative, recitativo; [in dancing] solo. Ein — ſpielen, ſingen, tanzen, to play a solo, to sing a recitative or solo, to dance a solo or without partner; — [at some games], without taking; ich ſpiele —, I play without taking.

Solo-ſänger, *m.* a solo-singer. —tänzer, *m.* a solo-dancer.

***Solöcism,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] [in grammar] a solecism.

Sólothurn or **Solothúrn,** *n.* [-s] [in Switzerland] Soleure, Solothurn [the ancient Solodurum].

Sólothurner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* an inhabitant of [the town of] Solothurn, *it.* a native of [the Canton of] Solothurn.

Sólothurniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* of Solothurn, in the manner &c. of the Solothurnians.

***Somatologíe,** *f.* [Körperbaulehre, Körperbaukunde] somatology.

Sómer or **Sommer,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in seamen's lang.] strait-timber, mast-timber.

Somít, [a little stiff] V. Dadurch, Folglich.

Sómmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied perhaps to the Welsh *su* = Süd, the south] 1) summer. Es wird —, es iſt —, summer is or has began, it is summer; im —, mitten im —, im höchſten —, zu Ende des —s, in the summer, in the middle, in the heart of summer, at the end or close of the summer; *proverb.* V. Schwalbe; die Hälfte des —s, midsummer; der alten Weiber — [written often der Alteweiberſommer], the last few fine days of autumn, the last days of summer, the taking leave of summer; *it.* V. Sommerfäden; [with poets] ſie iſt nun 16 — [Jahre] alt, she is now in her sixteenth spring or summer. *Fig.* Er ſtarb im — ſeines Lebens, he died in the prime of life, in his prime. 2) V. —fäden.

Sommer-abend, *m.* 1) summer-evening, summer-eve. An einem ſchönen —abend, on a beautiful evening in summer, on a fine summer's eve. 2) [in astronomy] the place where the sun sets on the longest day. —acker, *m.* V. —feld. —adonis, *m.* [in botany, Ackerröschen] the wild pheasant's eye. —apfel, *m.* [Frühapfel] early pippin, summer-apple or pippin. —arbeit, *f.* summer-work. —aufenthalt, *m.* summer-residence, stay or sojourn during summer. —aufgang, *m.* the dawn of a summer-morning, V. —morgen. —bau, *m.* 1) building constructed during the summer. 2) [in rural economy] the culture of summer-wheat, of spring-wheat, of corn yielding early crops. 3) spring-corn. —baum, *m.* a greenhouse-tree, an exotic not yet inured to a less degree of heat than that of our summer. —bergamotte, *f.* summer-bergamot. —biber, *m.* [with furriers] undressed beaver. —bier, *n.* march-beer, beer broached in summer. —binſe, *f.* the bulbous rush. —birn, *f.* summer-pear. —blume, *f.* any summer-flower, [in botany] aestival flower. —buche, *f.* the beech. —deich, *m.* a summer-dike, a waste-dike for a summer-flood only. —dorn, *m.* 1) [a species of pear] early pear, summer-thorn. 2) V. Löwenzahn. —droſſel, *f.* 1) song-thrush, the vine-thrush, the throstle. 2) [Kirſchvogel] the golden oriole. —eiche, *f.* esculent or Italian oak, three-acorned oak. —ente, *f.* [a species of duck] golden-eye, crested duck of Louisiana. —fäden, *pl.* gossamer. —federn, *pl.* [of birds] summer-feathers, summer-plumage, *it.* [in sportsmen's lang.] dark-brown summer-bristles of boars. —feiertag, *m.* a saint's day falling in summer, a festival day in summer. —feld, *n.* a field for spring-wheat, with an early corn-crop. ||—fiſch, *m.* V. Häring. —fleck, *m.* 1) [usually] Die —flecken, a freckle, freckles. 2) [in conchology = Maſernporzellane] the freckled cowry, the trout-shell. —fleckig, *adj.* and *adv.* freckled. —flocke, *f.* gossamer. —flur, *f.* 1) plain covered with the fruits of summer. 2) field sown with spring-crops, with early crops. —freude, *f.* summer joy or pleasure. —frucht, *f.* summer-fruits, [in husbandry] spring-wheat, spring-barley &c., buck-wheat &c. —futter, *n.* summer-fodder, pasturage, herbage, [with farmers] grass. —gallfliege, *f.* the gall-fly of the oak, cynips quercus gemmae. —garten, *m.* a summer-garden. *Fig.* collection of summer-plants or flowers. —geier, *m.* V. Kuttengeier. —gemach, *n.* [with poets] summer apartments, the bower. —gerſte, *f.* spring-barley; *it.* [a species in particular] summer-barley, the wild barley of Tartary, distich-barley. —getreide, *n.* spring-wheat. —gewächs, *n.* a summer-plant, [improperly] an annual plant. —gewand, *n.* [with poets] garment of summer. —gewürm, *n.* worms of summer. —glut, *f.* sultry heat of summer. —haar, *n.* [speaking of the hair of horses &c.] summer-coat, sleek-coat, [with batters, name for the beaver killed in summer, and inferior to the white beaver] the dry or lean beaver-skin, summer-castor or beaver. —halbente, *f.* 1) V. —kricke. 2) little teal. —halbjahr, *n.* the summer half-year, the space of time between the equinoxes. —handſchuh, *m.* a summer-glove. —hanf, *m.* male-hemp. —haus, *n.* a summer house, a summer residence; *it.* a summer house, pavilion [in a garden]. —heiß, *adj.* and *adv.* hot as in summer, [polite] extremely warm. —heiter, *adj.* and *adv.* serene, clear as in summer. —herd, *m.* [with bird-catchers] a kind of hearth used in summer. —hitze, *f.* summer-heat. —holder, *m.* dwarf-elder, dane-wort. —honig, *m.* summer-honey. —hoſen, *pl.* summer-breeches, summer-trowsers. —huhn, *n.* [in feudal law] a fowl given to the Lord of the manor in the summer as part quit-rent. —hut, *m.* a summer-hat. —hütte, *f.* a summer-hut or cabin. —inſeln, *pl.* [in geography, more usual die Bermuden] the Bermudas. —käfer,

m., —kälbchen, *n.* V. Sonnenkäfer. —kartoffel, *f.* any early potato. —kelch, *m.* V. Schoßgras. —kind, *n.* 1) [in fam. lang.] a child born in summer. 2) V. Sonnenkäfer —klatſche, *f.* [with founders] a small ore stamping-machine [used in summer]. —kleid, *n.*, —kleidung, *f.* summer-dress. —knospe, *f.* a summer-bud, bud of a summer-flower. —kohl, *m.* summer-cabbage. —könig, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the crested wren. —korn, *n.* 1) summer-corn. V. —getreide. 2) V. —roggen. —kraut, *n.* V. —kohl. —kreſſe, *f.* garden-cress, [mustard and cress]. —krieke, *f.* summer-teal. —kuh, *f.* a summer milch-cow. —lachs, *m.* summer-salmon. —laden, *m.* venetian blind. —lager, *n.* a summer-camp, summer-encampment, *it.* V. Luſtlager. —latte, *f.* 1) [with woodmen] young shoot, summer-wood. 2) a stool, stolo, sucker. —laube, *f.* a bower, an arbour. —lehne, —leite, *f.* [with miners] the southern slope [of a mountain]. —levkoje, *f.* garden-rocket, dame's violet. —levkojenſtock, *m.* annual wall-flower. —lied, *n.* a song in praise of summer. —linde, *f.* V. Grastinde. —lolch, *m.* annual darnel. —lorbeer, *m.* the deciduous bay [of Virginia]; *it.* the Benjamin-tree. —luft, *f.* summer-air, balmy air. —lüftchen, *n. dim.* a gentle summer-breeze, the whispering or sighing of summer. —luſt, —luſtbarkeit, *f.* summer-amusement or diversion; *it.* —luſt, [name of] the place for such amusements. —mairan, *m.* [in botany] summer-marjoram. —mal, *n.* V. —fleck. —malve, *f.* Sicilian mallows. —mantel, *m.* 1) summer-cloak or mantle, a mantua for summer, [modern] a mantilla. 2) [in nat. hist.] transparent oyster. —monat, *m.*, [old or with poets] —mond, *m.* 1) Ein —monat, a summer-month. 2) Der —monat, June. —mondnacht, *f.* moonlit summer-night. —morgen, *m.* 1) summer-morning. 2) [in astronomy] the east. —nacht, *f.* summer-night. —nachtstraum, *m.* summer-night's dream, summer's night-dream. Shakespeare's —nachtstraum, Shakespeare's Midsummer-night's Dream. —natter, *f.* the water-viper, water rattle-snake of Carolina. —obſt, *n.* summer-fruit. —palaſt, *m.* summer-palace. —pappelroſe, *f.* V. —malve. —pflanze, *f.* summer or aestival plant. —pilz, *m.* sponge or bovine boletus. —platterbſe, *f.* the annual chickling-pea, summer-vetchling. —punkt, *m.* [in astronomy] summer-solstice. —quelle, *f.* a temporary spring only playing in summer. —rappe, *m.* a light-black horse. —regen, *m.* summer-rain. —reiſe, *f.* voyage or journey in summer, a summer-tour. —rettig, *m.* spring-radish. —rock, *m.* summer-coat, summer-gown. —rokken, —roggen, *m.* spring-rye. —roſe, *f.* 1) *dim.* —röschen, ‖—röslein, *n.* summer-rose. 2) *Fig.* the russet-apple of summer, summer-russeting. —röthel, *n.* [in nat. hist.] red-start. —rübſamen, [in common people's lang.] —rübſen, *m.* rape, colewort of summer, brassica arvensis, colza. —ſaal, *m.* saloon, hall, drawing-room for summer, used in summer. —ſaat, *f.* 1) the seed or sowing of spring-grain. 2) V. —getreide. 3) V. —rübſamen. —ſaturei, *f.* garden-savoury. —ſchlag, *m.* [in husbandry by rotation-crops] parcel of ground for spring-grain. —ſchloß, *n.* summer-chateau or castle. —ſchwüle, *f.* summer-heat, sultriness. —ſeite, *f.* [more correctly Sonnenſeite] the south-side. —ſeite eines Hauſes, the southern side or front of a house; —ſeite eines Berges, V. —lehne. —ſitz, *m.* —ſeite eines Berges, V. —lehne. —ſitz, *m.* summer-residence or seat. —ſonne, *f.* the summer-sun. —ſonnenwende, *f.* summer-solstice. —ſpinat, *m.* summer-spinach. —ſpecies, *pl.* plants that die at the approach of winter. —ſpelz, *m.* spelt, zea. —ſpinne, *f.* the flying spider. —ſproſſe, *f.* 1) V. —fleck. 2) [a species of screw-shell] the frog. —ſproſſenbraun, *adj.* and *adv.* yellowish brown. —ſproſſig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —fleckig. —ſtand, *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] the layer, couch, repair, form of game in summer. —ſtoppel, *f.* [in husbandry] the stubble of spring-corn, of early wheat. —ſtube, *f.* a summer-room. —tag, *m.* a summer's day. Die langen —tage, the long days of summer; [with poets] die langen —tage meines Lebens, the spring, promise, prime of my life. —thierchen, *n.* [in botany] 1) [Maßliebe] the Easter daisy, great daisy. 2) [Schneeglöckchen] the spring snowdrop. 3) coltsfoot. —trespe, *f.* V. —lolch. —tuch, *n.* casimir; [in general] any light woolen stuff worn for or in summer. —veilchen, *n.* summer snow-drop. —viehgras, *n.* Suffold grass. —viertel, *n.* the summer-quarter. —vogel, *m.* 1) a bird of summer. 2) [Schmetterling] butterfly. —waid, *m.* cultivated woad. —webe, *f.* V. —faden. —weide, *f.* summer-pasturage. —weizen, *m.* early wheat, spring-wheat. —wende, *f.* V. —ſonnenwende. —wendengürtel, *m.* the tropical circles. —wetter, *n.*, —witterung, *f.* summer-weather, summer-time. —wind, *m.* a summer-wind. —wohnort, *m.* summer-residence or place of sojourn. —wolle, *f.* [in husbandry] summer-wool, wool of the second shearing. —wurz, *f.* [in botany] 1) [Löwenſchwanz] leonurus, lion's tail. 2) V. Löwenzahn. —zaunkönig, *m.* V. —könig. —zeichen, *n.* [in astronomy] one of the three signs of the summer-quarter. —zeit, *f.* summer-time, summer-season. —zeug, *m.* summer-stuff. —zimmer, *n.* V. —ſtube. —zipreſſe, *f.* summer-cypress, broom-shaped goose-foot. —zwiebel, *f.* common or garden onion.

Sómmerhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* of summer, as in summer.

‖Sómmerige, *n.* [*pl.* -n] V. Sommergetreide.

Sómmerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* of summer, as in summer, like summer, summerlike. —es Wetter, summer-weather, as or like it is in summer: die —e Jahrszeit, the summer season; —e Kleider, Vergnügen, summer-clothes, amusements; die —e Zeit, V. Sommerzeit.

Sómmern, *v. intr.* 1) [Sommer werden] Es ſommert, the summer is coming, is at hand, we shall soon have summer. 2) [speaking of plants] to shoot, to form new wood.

1. Sómmern, *v. tr.* [from Sommer *m.*] 1) Vieh —, to graze cattle during summer, to keep cattle to graze, to grass in the summer; ſobald das Schaf ſich — [im Sommer ſeine Nahrung ſuchen] kann, as soon as the sheep can be turned out to grass, can find their own feed; [in husbandry] einen Acker —, to sow a field for an early crop; geſömmertes Feld, a field sown with an early wheat or crop. 2) to put out to the sun, to sun, to air. Die Betten —, to air the beds; [with gardeners] die Bäume —, to thin, to prune or to sun the trees. Das —, V. Sömmerung.

2. Sómmern, *v. intr.* [appears allied to the Fr. *sombre*, to the Span. *sombra* a shade and to dämmern] [in rural life] [= Schatten geben] to keep off the sun or the light, to yield or give shade; die Linde ſömmert am ſtärkſten, the lime-tree gives the greatest shade, overshadows the most.

1. Sómmerung, *f.* [V. 1. Sommern] [no *pl.*] Die — des Viehes, the grazing or keeping of live stock in summer; *it.* V. Sommerfutter; *it.* [in woods &c.] pruning, lopping, topping.

2. Sómmerung, *f.* [V. 2. Sommern] [with farmers] the casting of shade, keeping off the light.

Sonách and **Sónach,** *adv.* in consequence, consequently, therefore, accordingly.

***Sonáte,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in music] sonata.

Sónchenkraut, *n.* [-es] 1) V. Saudiſtel. 2) Wild —kraut, dog-cress, nipplewort, lapsana. 3) Wildes —kraut, wild lettuce, wall-prenanthes.

***Sónde,** *f.* V. Sucheiſen.

Sónder, 1) *adj.* and *adv.* [obsolete] separate, peculiar, apart; *it.* singular, V. Sonderer. 2) *prep.* [for ohne] without. —Zweifel, without doubt, doubtless; — Zahl, numberless, innumerable; — mich [quite unusual], without me; *it.* except me. Syn. V. Ohne.

Sónder-fuß, *m.* [in heraldry] champain. —gut, *n.* the son's peculiar left by the father's will. —leute, *pl.* [in feudal times] serfs not domiciled. —vermögen, *n.* V. —gut.

Sónderbar, *adj.* and *adv.* singular, strange, odd, peculiar, particular, heteroclite. —er Fall, strange case, singular accident, [fam.] funny, curious, rum, queer case &c.; das iſt —! that is odd! ſehr —e Gebräuche, very strange customs, curious habits; ſich —kleiden, gehen, reden, to dress remarkably, to walk oddly, to speak singularly, with eccentricity; ein —er Mann, eine —e Gemüthsart, singular &c. man, humour.

Sónderbarkeit, *f.* singularity, peculiarity, strangeness, oddness, oddity, eccentricity, particularity. Die — ſeines Betragens, the peculiarity &c. of his conduct; ſeine —en machen ihn lächerlich, his eccentricities render him ridiculous.

Sónderer, Sondrer, V. Beſondere; *it.* Sonder 1).

Sónderheit, *f.* 1) separation. 2) V. Sonderbarkeit.

Sónderheitlich, [obsolete] V. Sonderlich.

Sónderlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [obsolete, = beſonder, beſonders] particular, especial, peculiar. [in Scripture] Ich will jeden — verhören, I will examine each apart, in private, by themselves. 2) [= vorzüglich] Es iſt nichts —es an der Sache, there is nothing singular, extraordinary, out of the way in the business; es iſt nicht — ausgefallen, that has not turned out very remarkably, has not succeeded over well; die Sache hat keinen —en Erfolg gehabt, the thing has not had any particular success; ich habe keine —e Luſt dazu, I have no particular wish for it; er iſt nicht — beliebt, he is not excessively beloved, not very much liked, not very popular; das iſt nichts —es

[Außerordentliches], that is nothing extraordinary, nothing so very remarkable. 3) V. Sonderbar.

Sónderlichkeit, *f.* peculiarity, singularity.

Sónderling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) a strange being, a singular, eccentric man, odd, queer or curious fellow, an oddity, man of particular habits. — in Glaubenssachen, a separatist, an independent, a man who believes differently from the majority. 2) [in nat. hist.] bird with an irregular or abnormal beak. 3) [in nat. hist.] *a*) [Nachtfalter] the starry or hairy caterpillar; *b*) [in botany] [Wunderstrauch] the quisqualis of India; *c*) the naked auricula or bear's ear.

Sonderlingsmeinung, *f.* a singular, peculiar, eccentric, paradoxical opinion.

Sóndern, *v. tr.* to separate, to part, V. Ab—. Korn von der Spreu —, to part corn from the chaff; sich — [gesondert werden], to separate, to part [one's self]; sich von der Gemeinde —, to secede from the [religious] community. Das —, V. Sonderung.

Sóndern, [is the infinitive of the verb sondern, something in the same manner as in Lat. *sed* or *set* is the root of the supine in *secare* = to cut asunder, to part = sondern] *conj.* 1) [ausgenommen] [obsolete] except. 2) [after a negative phrase expressed or implied] but. Ich werde nicht sterben, — genesen, I shall not die, but or on the contrary I shall recover; er ist nicht getödtet, — nur verwundet, he is not killed, but only wounded; ich habe es nicht nur gedacht, — auch gesagt, I have not merely thought it or so, but I have also said it or so. Syn. Sondern, Aber. Sondern separates the consecutive clause from the antecedent clause of a period, when the former entirely negatives the latter. Aber, when the former only partially expresses the reverse of the latter. There is hence something very different between these two phrases: ich leugne es nicht, sondern ich zweifle nur daran; and: ich leugne es nicht, aber ich zweifle doch daran, I do not positively deny it, [on the contrary] I merely doubt it; I don't deny it, I doubt it however.

Sónders, [obsolete] V. Be—, In—.

Sónderung, *f.* separation, separating, parting.

Sonderungs-ort, *m.* [rather unusual] retreat, solitude, place of retreat, solitary dwelling, hermitage. —partikel, *f.* [in grammar] disjunctive conjunction or particle. —punkt, *m.* [in grammar] diaeresis. —wörtchen, *n.* V. —partikel. —zeichen, *n.* sign of punctuation, any stop.

***Sondiren,** *v. tr.* and *intr.* [with surgeons] to probe; [in seamen's lang.] to sound. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] to fathom, sound, probe.

Sóndrer, [obsolete] V. Sonderer, Besondere.

***Sónica,** [at Pharaon] 1) sonica. 2) [also *fig.*] V. Sogleich, Stracks.

Sónnabend, *m.* [s, *pl.* -e] saturday. Der — vor Ostern, Easter eve.

Sonnabend-fasten, *n.* fast on a saturday. —gürtel, *m.* [in botany] common mugwort. —prediger, *m.* a saturday-preacher. —predigt, *f.* a saturday-sermon.

Sónnabends, *adv.* on or of a saturday.

Sónne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] Swed. and Lat. *sol*, Dan. *soel*, Welsh or Irish *samh*, its root appears to be allied to Sommer] [in astronomy] 1) star, sun; [commonly] fixed star [Fixstern]. Man sieht eine Unzahl von —n, one sees an infinity of stars, of suns. 2) the sun [of our solar system] [with poets] the day-star, the star of day. Die aufgehende, untergehende —, the rising, setting sun; V. Aufgehen, Untergehen; die — am Mittage, the sun at noon, at mid-day, at his zenith; die — sinket, the sun sinks, is setting, is sloping, down; die — steht noch sehr hoch, the sun is still very high, is still near his meridian; [in seamen's lang.] die — reiset [the English word *riseth*, for steigt], the sun is going up, is climbing; die — steht, the sun is come to a stand, is at its zenith; die — dalet [in the English *dale* = Thal, and the D. daalen for sinkt], the sun is setting, going down; die — steht in dem und dem Zeichen des Thierkreises, the sun is in such and such a sign of the zodiac; die — scheinet angenehm, the sun shines agreeably, [fam.] it is nice basking weather; die — scheint nicht, the sun does not shine, does not shew himself, it's a cloudy day; [fam.] die — bettet unter sich, the clouds are gathering thick beneath the sun; die — schießen [in seamen's lang.], to take an altitude of the sun, the sun's altitude, V. Peilen. *Proverb.* Er ist nicht werth, daß ihn die — bescheinet, he does not deserve to have the sun shine on him; es geschieht nichts Neues unter der —, there is nothing new under the sun; es ist nichts so fein gesponnen, es kommt doch endlich an die —n, time brings every thing to light. *Fig.* Die — der Gerechtigkeit [Gott], the sun of justice; Du meine — [emphatic and overstrained, for meine Geliebte]! oh my beloved! 3) [= die Sonnenstrahlen] Die — brennt, the sun scorches; von der — verbrannt, gebräunt, [as grass] burnt up or parched by the sun, [as the face] sunburnt; an der — seyn, in der — stehen, spazieren gehen, to be, stand, to walk in the sun; [wie ein Hund, wie eine Eidechse &c.] in der — liegen, to bask [in the sun, like a dog, a lizard]; vor der — geschützt, sheltered from the sun, sun-proof; Etwas in die — setzen, stellen, to set, to place, to expose any thing in or to the sun, to air any thing in the sun, to sun any thing. [with chemists] to insolate; Läuterung, Abdünstung in der — [with chemists], digestion, evaporation by insolation; die — liegt an dieser Seite, the sun falls on this side, it is sunshine on this side; die — gleich austheilen [formerly, at tournaments &c.], [to give each of the combatants their fair portion of the sun] to divide the sun; *proverb.* er ist wie die — im Januar, he is like the sun in January, cold, [fam.] he has made a voyage to the North-pole. 4) [with poets] [der Tag] Von einer — zur andern, from one day or sun to the other. 5) Die —, der Gasthof zur —, the Sun, the Sun inn; in der — zu Mittag essen, to dine at the Sun. 6) [in nat. hist.] Die —, radiated tellina, tellina remies; *it.* [a species of sea-star] the sun.

Sonneverbrannt, *adj.* and *adv.* parched, scorched with the sun; *it.* sunburnt.

Sonnen-abendgürtel, *m.* V. Sonnabendgürtel. —adler, *m.* the golden eagle. —anbeter, *m.* fire-worshipper, one of the Magi, a Parsee, idolater of fire, heliolater. —anbruch, *m.* sunrise, point of day. —angesicht, —antlitz, *n.* [with poets] the sun's face. —aufgang, *m.* sunrise, sun-rising. —auge, *n.* 1) [with poets] the eye of day. 2) [rather Ossianic] a sun-bright, a dazzling eye. 3) [a kind of precious stone cat's eye; moon-stone, heliotrope. —ausdünstung, *f.* solar exhalation. —bahn, *f.* 1) [in astronomy] the ecliptic. 2) *Fig.* brilliant career. —ball, *m.* [in higher style] globe or orb of the sun. —baum, *m.* 1) a tree requiring much sun. 2) [in botany] tamarind-tree; *it.* acacia. —bau, *m.* 1) [modern word] the building of streets &c. in such a manner, that the front invariably faces the south [chiefly brought into use in Bavaria by the Bavarian royal architect Mr. Vorherr]. 2) [not much used] any edifice built in such a manner. —begleiter, *m.* [with poets] [Planet] planet. —beherrscher, *m.* [in mythology] the God of the sun. —bewegung, *f.* movement of the sun. —bezirk, *m.* 1) sphere of the sun's activity, of the sun's centripetal force. 2) V. Himmelsstrich. —bild, *n.* 1) image of the sun. 2) V. Farbenbild. 3) any brilliant image. —blick, *m.* 1) momentary sunbeam. Mit dem ersten —blicke, with the first rays, first glimpse of day. 2) *Fig.* sunlit, sunny look; *it.* a bright benevolent glance or look. —blume, *f.* 1) the sun-flower, Jerusalem artichoke, French honey-suckle. 2) the laciniated Rudbeckia, the dwarf American sun-flower. 3) the tetragonal polymnia. 4) Das —blümchen, the little sun-flower, V. —röschen. 5) Die unächte —blume, bastard sun-flower, helenium. —blumenöl, *n.* oil of sun-flower [seeds]. —brand, *m.* ardour, parching heat, scorching of the sun. Den —brand [der Haut] vertreiben, to remove the sun-burning from one's skin, to restore a sunburnt skin to its previous fairness. —comet, *m.* [in astronomy] heliocomet. —compaß, *m.* an analemmatic dial [which sets itself], an universal dial. —dach, *n.* any sun-awning; *it.* [before windows] a Venetian canopy; [over the decks of some vessels, at races &c.] a marquee; [to jaunting-carts, socialets &c.] tilt. —deck, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] awning. —diener, *m.* heliolater. —dienst, *m.* heliolatry, fire-worship. —durchmesser, *m.* the sun's diameter. —erleuchtet, *adj.* and *adv.* sun-lit, sunlit. —fächer, *m.* a fan-parasol. —fackel, *f.* one of the sun's faculae, a facula, bright spot on the sun's disk [opposed to maculae]. —familie, *f.* 1) [in Peru] the family of the Incas. 2) the solar system. —farbe, *f.* 1) a sun-colour. 2) a sun-burnt complexion. —feind, *m.* [in botany] [a cereus and a link between the melon-thistle and torch-thistle] the great-flowered cactus [opening at sun-set]. —fenster, *n.* window exposed to the sun, a sunny window. —ferne, *f.* distance of the sun, [in astronomy] aphelion, aphelium, aphelia. —fest, *n.* a feast in honour of the sun, [with the ancient Greeks] a hecatomb to the God of the sun. —feuer, *n.* fire of the sun, the scorching or burning rays of the sun. —finsterniß, *f.* eclipse of the sun, solar eclipse. Ganze [totale] — finsterniß, total eclipse of the sun; theilweise —finsterniß, partial eclipse of the sun. —fisch, *m.* [Meerschmid] the sun-fish. —flamme, *f.* splendour, ardour, rays of the sun. —fleck, *m.* 1) [on the sun's disk] macula, spot. Heller —fleck, V. —facket. 2) a sun-freckle, V. Sommerfleck. —fleckenlauf, *m.* revolution of the spots in the sun. —flug, *m.* [with poets] soaring flight towards the sun. *Fig.* elevated, soaring flight; *it.* Icarian flight. —folger, *m.* V. —begleiter. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* sun-formed, solar. [with surgeons] —förmige Binde, the solar bandage of Verdue. —freund, *m.*, —inn, *f.* a person fond of the sun, of a sunny cli-

mate &c. —freundinn, *f.* [in botany] heliophila. —frucht, *f.* [in botany] 1) the fruit of the tamarind tree. 2) [a tree of Vera Cruz] heliocarpus. —gebiet, *n.* solar system. —gedanke, *m.* [with poets] a sun-bright thought. —geier, *m.* the king of the vultures, vultur papa. —gelock, *n.* [with poets] auburn locks. —geſicht, *n.* V. —angeſicht. —geſpann, *n.* the quadrijugal horses of the Sun, the [team of] four horses of the Sun. —geſtalt, *f.* figure, shape of the sun. —glanz, *m.* 1) brightness, splendour, refulgence of the sun. *Fig.* sunny or sunbright clearness. 2) *Fig.* [with oculists] V. —ſchuß. —glas, *n.* a helioscope, telescope with a blackened eye-glass. —gleich, *adj.* and *adv.* equal to the sun, sun-like. —glut, *f.* the glowing heat, powerful glare of the sun. —gold, *n.* golden splendour of the sun, an auburn colour, dark-golden hue. [with poets] —gold der Wolken, golden clouds, clouds of burnished gold. —goldblume, *f.* 1) [die Rainblume] everlasting goldy-locks, cudweed, the yellow immortal. 2) cat's-foot, diaecious gnaphalium. —gott, *m.* [in mythology] the God of the sun, the Sun. Der Wagen des —gottes, the chariot of the Sun, the car of Phoebus. —günſel, *m.* V. —röschen. —gut, *n.* V. —lehen. —haar, *n.* [with poets, but somewhat unusual] auburn hair. —haus, *n.* a sunny house. —heer, *n.* [with poets] an army of suns. —heiter, —hell, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) clear as the sun, sun-bright; *it.* sunlit, shone on by the sun. 2) *Fig.* enlightened, evident, clear as light, [fam. and comic] clear as mud. —helle, *f.* 1) brightness of the sun. 2) *Fig.* irrefragable evidence. —hirſe, *f.* field-gromwell, [with peasants] field-grunsel. —hitze, *f.* heat of the sun, solar heat. —hof, *m.* halo of the sun, V. Hof. —höhe, *f.* [in astronomy] sun's altitude. —horn, *n.* [in conchology] 1) [a species of turbo] the ten-whorled wentle-trap. 2) V. Schnirkelſchnecke. —hut, *m.* 1) an umbrella-hat, a gipsy-hat, a hat or bonnet with a wide flapping rim, with a very broad brim. 2) [in nat. hist.] the umbellated sea-nettle or medusa, asterias caput medusae. —jahr, *n.* 1) [in chronology] a solar year. 2) a hot year, [fam.] a broiling-hot year. —jungfrau, *f.* [in Peru] virgin of the sun. —käfer, *m.* lady-bird, lady-cow. —klar, —klarheit, V. —hell, —helle. —koller, *m.* mettle or impatience of the horse when in the sun-shine [produced by the effect of the burning rays, the proximity of the gad fly, hornet &c.] —komet, V. —comet. —körper, *m.* the mass, solidity or body of the sun, the sun. —kram, —krämer, [unusual] V. Trödlerkram, Trödler. —kraut, *n.* [Zichorie] cichory, succory. —kreis, *m.* 1) circle round the sun, the great orb of the sun; *it.* the sun's disk. 2) V. —bahn. 3) [—ſyſtem] solar system. 4) a solar cycle. —krone, *f.* V. —blume. —kugel, *f.* globe or orb of the sun. —lauf, *m.* course, path, orbit of the sun. —lehen, *n.* [in Westphalia and Silesia] fee simple. —licht, 1) *n.* light of the sun, sun's light; *it.* the sun. 2) *adj.* and *adv.* sun-bright; *it.* sunlit, sunshiny. —linie, *f.* V. —bahn. —locke, *f.* [with poets] auburn lock, golden locks. —löffel, *m.* V. —thau 2). —los, *adj.* and *adv.* sunless. —luft, *f.* 1) sunny, genial air. 2) [in astronomy] the aether, luminous fluid, embracing the sun. —mackel, *m.* V. —flecken. —meſſer, *m.* one who measures the sun, *it.* heliometer or astrometer. —mikroskop, *n.* V. —vergrößerungsglas. —monat, *m.* [in chronology] a solar month. —nadir, *m.* [in astronomy] [the centre of the earth's shadow at a lunar eclipse] nadir of the sun. —nahe, *adj.* and *adv.* [in astronomy] [answering to the perigee of the ancients] Dieſer Wandelſtern iſt —nahe, this comet is in its perihelion or perihelium. —nähe, *f.* [formerly perigee] perihelion. —niedergang, *m.* sun-setting, sunset, sundown. —pfad, *m.* [chiefly with poets] path of the sun, Apollo's track; the ecliptic. —pfeil, *m.* [with poets] dart from Phoebus, from the God of the silver-bow, of the sun. —pferd, *n.* [in mythology] horse of the Sun. —pflanze, *f.* [die binſenförmige Klapperſchote] rush-formed rattle-wort. —pracht, *f.* effulgence, splendour, pomp of the sun. —prieſter, *m.*, —inn, *f.* priest, priestess of the sun. —quadrant, *m.* [in astronomy] any quadrant [for taking the sun's altitude]. —rand, *m.* limb of the sun, of the sun's disk. —rauch, *m.* dry or hazy mist, V. Heerrauch. —regen, *m.* rain mixed with sunshine, an April or May shower, [with country-people] heat; *it.* rain followed by sunshine. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) exposed to the sun, sunny. 2) *n.* the solar system. —reiher, *m.* the green heron. —rind, *n.* a beeve destined to the altar of the Sun, one of a hecatomb to the Sun. —ring, *m.* [formerly] astrolabe, [now] the ring, astronomical ring. —roſe, *f.*, —röschen, *n.* [in botany] the little sun-flower, dwarf-cistus. —roß, *n.* [with poets] steed of the Sun. —roth, 1) *adj.* and *adv.* red as the sun, sun-red; *it.* red, glowing from, crimsoned by the sun. 2) *n.* the redness of the sun. —ſchauer, *m.* 1) a gazer at the sun. 2) [in nat. hist.] stellated lizard. —ſcheibe, *f.* the sun's disk. —ſchein, *m.* 1) clearness, light, splendour of the sun, sunshine. Wir haben —ſchein, we have sunshine; *proverb.* auf Regen folgt —ſchein, after rain fine weather. 2) [with oculists] V. —ſchuß 2). —ſchildkröte, *f.* the geometrical land-tortoise. —ſchimmer, *m.* V. —glanz. —ſchirm, *m.* a parasol; [in heraldry] umbel. —ſchirmbaum, *m.* the umbrella-tree, magnolia nipetala. —ſchuß, *m.* 1) V. —koller. 2) [with oculists] a stroke of the sun. —ſeite, *f.* side of the sun, the sunny side. *Fig.* the favourable side. —ſpeiſe, *f.* any thing withered, scorched, parched up, dried by exposure to the sun. Die Feigenblätter, die —ſpeiſe weniger Stunden, the leaves of the fig-tree are blasted from a few hours' sun. —ſpiegel, *m.* helioscope. —ſtand, *m.* 1) the position of the sun. 2) —ſpiegelpunkt, *m.* V. —ſtillſtandspunkt. —ſtaub, *m.* [*dim.* ſtäubchen, *n.*] sun-mote. —ſtein, *m.* 1) V. —auge 3). 2) girasol. 3) St. Cuthbert's beads, trochite. —ſtern, *m.* [Fixſtern] star, fixed star. —ſtich, *m.* 1) [—brand] scorching heat of the sun. 2) [sudden illness] stroke of the sun, siriasis. —ſtillſtand, *m.* V. —wende. —ſtillſtandshöhe, *f.* solsticial elevation or altitude. —ſtillſtandspunkt, *m.* solsticial point. —ſtrahl, *m.* 1) sun-ray, sun-beam. 2) [in conchology] *a*) the purplish sun-beam, the violet tellina with four whitish zones. *b*) the radiated tellina, the rising sun. *c*) the chama thaca, the red-speckled chama the Mediterranean. 3) [die Stachelnuß] [a species of murex] the hedgehog, thorny woodcock. —ſtrahlkrabbe, *f.* [species of helix] spider-shell, the crab screw-shell, V. Tauſendbein. —ſtraße, *f.* V. —bahn. —ſtrich, *m.* a sun-streak gilding the clds of reflected sun-beams. —ſtunde, *f.* honour, a solar day, of apparent time. —ſyſtem, *n.* solar system. —tag, *m.* a sunny day, a genial day. *Fig.* Die —tage unſerer Jugend, the sunny or halcyon days of our youth, the days of our youth when all was sunshine, [in astronomy] solar day. —tempel, *m.* temple of the sun. —thal, *n.* [in higher style] a sunny valley. —thau, 1) *m.* the dew of dawn or of twilight. 2) [in botany] [Löffelkraut] sun-dew, rosella. —uhr, *f.* a dial, sun-dial. —uhrkunſt, —uhrlehre, *f.* dialing, gnomonics. —uhrvieleck, *n.* [a stone with several faces on which are projected various kinds of dials] a gnomonical polyhedron. —uhrweiſer, —uhrzeiger, *m.* [of a dial] the gnomon; *it.* V. —uhr. —umlauf, *m.* solar period [of cycles]. —untergang, *m.* sunset, sundown. —verehrer, *m.* fire-worshipper, heliolater. —verehrung, *f.* adoration of the sun, heliolatry. —vergrößerungsglas, *n.* solar microscope. —viertelkreis, *m.* solar quadrant. —vogel, *m.* phoenix. —vögelchen, *n.* V. —käfer. —wagen, *m.* [with poets] chariot of the sun, the car of Apollo. —warm, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) warm as the sun. 2) warm from the sun. —wärme, *f.* warmth of the sun. —wedel, *m.* V. —wende 3). —weg, *m.* V. —bahn. —weiſer, *m.* V. —uhrweiſer, [in conchology] [scallop with twelve rays] the ducal mantle. —weit, *adj.* and *adv.* as far off as the sun. —weite, *f.* distance of the sun. —welt, *f.* 1) all the suns, the universe of stars. 2) [—ſyſtem] solar system. —wende, *f.* [in astronomy] 1) solstice, *it.* the solsticial points. 2) tropic. 3) [in botany] wild succory or cichory. 4) heliotrope. 5) double marsh-marigold, garden marigold. 6) [with lapidaries] V. —wendeſtein, *it.* —auge 3). —wendefeuer, *n.* bonfire kindled on St. John's day. —wendegürtel, *m.* 1) tropic. 2) V. Sonnabendgürtel. —wendekreis, *m.* tropic. —wendepunkt, *m.* V. —ſtillſtandspunkt. —wendeſtein *m.* [subspecies of rhomboidal quartz] heliotrope. —wetter, *n.* sunshiny weather, sunny weather. —wirbel, *m.* 1) [—ſyſtem] solar system. 2) [in botany] *a*) V. —wende 3) 4). *b*) V. —wurzel. *c*) lamb's lettuce, corn-salad. *d*) lesser meadow-rue. *e*) cypress-spurge, poor-man's rhubarb, wart-wort. *f*) rushy gum-succory or chondrilla. 3) [in astronomy] vortex of the sun. —wirth, *m.*, —wirthinn, *f.* landlord of the Sun, the Sun land-lady. —wurz, *f.* 1) sage-tree, Jerusalem sage; narrow-leaved phlomis, lion's tail. 2) tall limodorum. —wurzel, *f.* dandelion. —zeiger, *m.* 1) [chiefly in higher style] dial, sun-dial 2) [in conchology] ostrea isognomum. —zeit, *f.* apparent time. —zeitring, *m.* V. —zirkel. —zelt, *n.* V. —deck. —zirkel, *m.* 1) V. —bahn. 2) [in chronology] solar cycle [of 28 years]. —zopf, *m.* hazy streaks during evaporation from direct solar heat.

Sónnen, I. *v. tr.* 1) to sun, to air in the sun. Kleider, Betten &c. —, to air clothes, bedding in the sun; [in chemistry] eine Subſtanz, einen Körper —, to insolate a substance, a body. 2) [with poets, for erleuchten] [rather obsolete] to illuminate. Der junge Tag ſonnt ſchon die Erde, the new-born day already lights up, kindles the earth. II. *v. refl.* Sich —, to sun one's self, to bask.

Das —, [in chemistry] insolation.

*Sonnètt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [with poets] [Klinggedicht] sonnet.

Sónnicht, *adj.* and *adv.* sunny, V. Sonnig.

Sónnig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) sunny. —er Platz, —es Zimmer, sunny place, room. 2) sun-lit, sunny. —er Tag, a sunny day. *Fig.* [with poets] —e Augenblicke, Stunden, sunny, bright, delicious moments or hours. 3) *Fig.* [leuchtend] brilliant.

Sónntag, *m.* sunday. Der — vor Faſten, the next sunday beforeLent, Quinquagesima; der erſte — nach Faſten, der befreite — [Invocavit], the sunday next before Easter; der dritte — vor Oſtern [Lätare], the fourth sunday in Lent; der fünfte — nach Faſtnacht, der ſchwarze — [Judica], Rogation-sunday; der ſechſte — vor Oſtern, V. Palm—; der erſte — nach Oſtern, first sunday after Easter; der weiße — [with Roman Catholics], Quasimodo sunday; die —e vor Weihnachten, the sundays in Advent; der vierte — vor Weihnachten, the fourth sunday in Advent; die goldenen —e [die 4 —e nach Quatember], the golden sundays, the sundays, the sundays of ordination [after the ember-weeks]; am —e, —s, on a sunday, of a, on sunday; an einem —e, on a sunday; vergangenen —, sunday last, last sunday.

Sonntags-abſchnitt, *m.* [Perikope] sunday-sermon, a sunday-lecture, [formerly] homily. —andacht, *f.* sunday-devotion, sunday's prayer, a sunday-prayer. —arbeit, —beſchäftigung, *f.* sunday-work, occupation on a sunday. —braten, *m.* [in fam. lang.] a sunday's roast, baked joint of a sunday. —buchſtabe, *m.* [in chronology] dominical letter. —eſſen, *n.* [in fam. lang.] sunday-dinner, V. —gericht. —evangelium, *n.* sunday-sermon [text from the gospel of the day]. —feier, *f.* celebration, keeping of the sunday, of the Lord's day. —gaſt, *m.* [in fam. lang.] sunday-guest. —gebet, *n.* sunday-prayer. —geburt, *f.* birth of a child on a sunday. —gericht, *n.* [in fam. lang.] sunday-dish [of food]. —geſicht, *n. Fig.* [in fam. lang.] a smiling, affable, cheerful face, [in England speaking of hypocrites] sunday-face. —gottesdienſt, *m.* divine service on the Lord's day. —hemde, *n.* [in fam. lang.] —hut, *m.* [in fam. lang.] sunday-shirt, sunday-hat. —kind, *n.* a sunday-child [especially if born on one of the four sundays of ordination] *Fig.* Er iſt ein —kind [fam.], he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth. —kleid, *n.* sunday-dress. Seine —kleider anziehen, to put on one's sunday-clothes, to wear one's best. —lection, *f.* 1) a lesson on a sunday or on sundays [in contradistinction to the usual ones on week-days]. 2) V. —abſchnitt. —lied, *n.* sunday-hymn. —mahlzeit, *f.* sunday-repast. —miene, *f.* V. —geſicht. —prediger, *m.* sunday-preacher. —predigt, *f.* sunday-sermon. Die —predigt, die —predigten halten, to preach on a sunday, on sundays. —rock, *m.* sunday-coat, sunday-gown. —ruhe, *f.* sunday-rest, repose on the sabbath. —ſpeiſe, *f.* V. —gericht. —ſtaat, *m.* one's sunday-best. Seinen —ſtaat anziehen, ſich in einen —ſtaat ſtecken, to put on one's sunday's best, to trick one's self out in one's best. —ſtück, *n.* V. —abſchnitt. —ſtunde, *f.* 1) sunday-hour. In einer der erſten —ſtunden [more usual Stunden des —s], während einer frühern —ſtunde, in one of the first hours of the sunday, during or in an early hour of sunday. 2) a lesson on a sunday. V. —lection. —tiſch, *m.* open table on a sunday, on sundays.

Sónntägig, *adj.* and *adv.* on sunday, of a sunday, on sundays.

Sónntäglich, *adj.* and *adv.* on sunday, on sundays. —er Anzug, sunday or holiday dress or clothing; der —e Gottesdienſt, sunday-service; über die —en Evangelien predigen, to preach on sunday with the text chosen from the gospel of the day. —e Betrachtungen, sunday-meditations; die —en Beſuche, sunday-visits.

Sónſt, [from ſonder, Goth. ſuns, allied to the Fr. *sans*] *adv.* 1) otherwise, else, without it or which, still. Helfen Sie mir, — bin ich verloren, help me, otherwise I am lost; thue es nicht mehr, — wirſt du beſtraft, don't do it again, if you do, you will be punished; frankiren Sie den Brief, — wird er &c., pay the postage of your letter, otherwise it &c.; without which, it &c.; in case not, it &c; wenn ich — hier bin, if nevertheless, if on the otherhand I am here; ſchweigen Sie, — gehe ich, hold your tongue or else I shall go; haben Sie — noch Etwas ihm zu ſagen &c., have you still any thing, have you any thing besides or further to tell &c. him; was könnte dies — bedeuten? what else could this mean? er hat — Etwas gegen ihn, he has still a grudge against him, he has got a bone to pick with him besides; wenn es — nichts iſt, if it is nothing more, else than that, nothing but that; es iſt — Etwas, it is something else still, besides; — nichts, nothing more or else; ich habe — nichts gehört, I haven't heard any thing else; — beſitze ich nichts, other than that I do not possess; — ſind wir alle geſund, for the rest we are all well; — überall, everywhere else; ich könnte wohl, wenn ich — wollte, I could of course, if I only would; er iſt — ein ſehr guter Menſch, independently of that, moreover he is a very good man; Sie finden dieſe Waare — nirgends, you won't find these goods anywhere else, you will find these goods nowhere else; ich habe ihn — wo geſehen, I have already seen him somewhere, I have seen him somewhere else; ich beziehe es — woher, I shall send for it elsewhere. 2) [zu anderer Zeit] — war es anders, formerly it was otherwise, [in old style] it was not so of yore; das war — der Fall, that was once, formerly the case; es findet ſich ja wohl — einmal eine Gelegenheit, no doubt there will be some opportunity, other opportunities still, some day or another, to come.

Sónſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* [rather stiff] 1) other, different. Auf —e Art, in another way; ſeine —en Eigenſchaften, his other qualities. 2) [ehemalig] former, [occasionally] quondam, [old or quaint] of yore. Meine —en Wünſche, my former wishes.

Soōd, Soog, &c. V. Sod &c.

Sophīe, *f.* [-ns, *pl.* -en] Sophia, [fam.] Sophy.

Sophienkraut, *n.* flix-weed or flux-weed, sisymbrium sophia.

*Sophísm[a], *n.* [-s, *pl.* Sophismen] [Trugſchluß] sophism.

*Sophíſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [Trugvernünftler] sophist.

Sophiſtengold, *n.* [from a fraudulent goldsmith] base gold, sophisticated gold, gold without the lion.

*Sophiſterei, *f.* 1) sophistry. 2) a sophism. — treiben, to sophisticate; einer, der — treibt, sophister; das ſind —en, [in fam. lang.] bloße or lauter —en, those are sophisms, sophistries.

*Sophíſtiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* sophistical,

*Soprān, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in music] [Oberſtimme] soprano, the treble.

Sórbapfel, *m.*, Sorbbirne, *f.* [the Lat. *sorbus* or *sorbum*, the sorb-tree] apple-shaped or oval fruit of the sorb-tree. V. also Sporapfel, Sporbirne &c.

Sorbapfelbaum, *m.* true-service, sorb-tree.

*Sorbét, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to the Lat. *sorbeo*, to the provincial ſürfeln] sherbet.

Sórbusſauer, *adj.* sorbic. —es Salz, sorbate.

Sórbusſäure, *f.* [*pl.* -n] sorbic acid.

*Sordīne, [Surdine] *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in music] [Dämpfer] sordet, sordine, sordino, damper; [for pianos] soft pedal.

*Sordūne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Pfeife] sordet; [in organs] V. Sordine.

Sōrente, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Kriechente] teal.

Sorēzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Miſtdroſſel] missel, missel-thrush, misselbird.

Sórge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to the Low-Sax. Ser = Schmerz, V. Verſehren, the Engl. *sore* = ſchmerzhaft] 1) [Beſorgniß] anxiety, care, pain, inquietude, solicitude, uneasiness, alarm. In beſtändiger Furcht und — ſeyn, to be in constant fear and alarm, [fam.] to be in a peck of trouble; dieſes Geſchäft macht mir viele —, this business occasions me much anxiety; — haben [um Jemand or um Etwas], to have anxiety, to be uneasy, to be alarmed [about any one or any thing]; ſich — machen, to give one's self pain, to vex one's self; ohne — or ohne —n leben, to live without care, without anxiety; *proverb.* not to hoe for the morrow; er ſieht aus, als ob er viele —n hätte, he looks as if he had a great deal of care, had seen much trouble, tribulation; um ihm die —n zu benehmen, to remove his cares, his chagrins; ſich der —n entſchlagen, to drive away, to banish care; nagende —n, gnawing, cankerous cares, dull cares; die —n für das Zeitliche, solicitude of worldly goods. 2) [Sorgfalt] care. Für Etwas — tragen, to take care of any thing, to tend any thing with care, to bestow care on any thing; man wird alle mögliche — dafür tragen, all possible care shall, will be taken of it, with it; die — eines Geiſtlichen in ſeinem Amte, pastoral solicitude, V. Seel—, Vor—. Syn. Sorgen, Grillen. Sorgen [cares, anxieties] may also be those uneasy occupations of our thoughts, which are well-founded, which are based on reasonable apprehensions; Grillen are only such, the subjects of which are the pure creations of a disordered imagination, as whims, chimaeras. 3) [in botany] Unnütze — [Stiefmütterchen], pansy, heart's-ease.

Sorg-liene, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] the rudder-pendents with their chains. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [ohne Sorgen or Bekümmerniſſe] careless, free of care. —los und unbekümmert, without care or trouble, careless and unconcerned; —loſe Menſchen, careless people; —loſes Leben, a life free of care, without inquietudes. 2) [nachläſſig] careless, neglectful. Ein ganz —loſer Menſch,

a very careless man, a don't-care sort of a personage; in ſeinem Hausweſen —los ſeyn, to be careless of one's household affairs; — loſe Kindererziehung, neglected, careless, superficial education. —loſigkeit, *f.* indifference, carelessness. Er iſt in Anſehung ſeines Nutzens in einer unbegreiflichen — loſigkeit, he is in a strange state of indifference, apathy with respect to his own interests; durch ſeine —loſigkeit hat er ſein Vermögen zerrüttet, by his inattention, carelessness, thoughtlessness he has shattered, vitally impaired his property, his fortune. —ſaat, *f.*, —ſame, *m.*, —weizen, *m.* African millet, great millet, Indian or Italian millet, sorgo.

‖Sorge-leute, *pl.* the funeral or mourning train, the mourners. ‖—mann, *m.* he who heads or conducts the funeral train, the undertaker. —ſeſſel, *m.*, —ſtuhl, *m.* [in fam. lang., Arm- or Lehnſtuhl] arm-chair, easy-chair.

Sorgen-brecher, *m.* a banisher or expeller of care [chiefly as a poetical term for wine]. —frei, I. *adj.* and *adv.* careless, without anxiety. Ein —freies Leben, Gemüth, a life exempt from cares, void of care, a careless character, easy mind or disposition; —frei leben, to live free from care. II. *m. indecl.* the careless, happy fellow; [fam.] Hans —frei, Jack Careless. III. *n. indecl.* [name of several places of retreat] Sans-Souci. —laſt, *f.* weight of care. Einem eine —laſt abnehmen, to relieve any one of his burthen of cares, to dissipate his anxieties. —leer, *adj.* V. —frei. —linderer, *m.* an appeaser of care, calmer or soother of anxiety. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) careless, undisturbed by care. Ein —loſer Menſch, a man without care, a careless character; —los leben, to live without care, without fretting one's self with the morrow. 2) [of things] giving no care, causing no concern, V.—frei. —macher, *m.* [in fam. lang.] a croaker. —nehmer, —räumer, *m.* V. —tilger. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* full of care, rife with trouble or perplexity. —ſeſſel, —ſtuhl, *m.* V. Sorgeſeſſel &c. —tilger, *m.* banisher of care. Der Schlaf, der —tilger, sleep, that banisher of care. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* anxious, restless, tormented with care, racked with painful apprehensions, full of care. Ein —es Leben, a life full of tribulation and care; —volle Miene, an anxious mien or look, an air expressive of care, of melancholy experience, a care-worn face. —wender, *m.* V. —tilger.

Sórgen, [V. Sorge] I. *v. intr* 1) [fürchten] to be apprehensive of, to fear. Ich ſorge, es wird zu ſpät ſeyn, I'm afraid it will be too late; er ſorgt, das Fieber werde wieder kommen, he is apprehensive of the fever's returning, he is fearful lest a relapse of the fever should occur; was — Sie? what are you fearful of, what are you afraid of? *Proverb.* V. Borgen. 2) Für Etwas — [= Sorge tragen], to take care of any thing, to be careful of any thing; — Sie dafür, take care of it, bestow care upon it; Gott ſorget für uns, God takes care of us, cares for us; dafür laſſe ich Andere —, I leave others to care about that, I leave the care of that to others, [fam.] I sha'n't bother myself about it; für das gemeine Beſte —, to watch over the commonwealth, to care for the public weal; — Sie nicht dafür, don't vex yourself about it, don't be uneasy on that score. II. *v. tr.* 1) [= beſorgen] Hilf mir mein Beſtes —, help me with your councils, assist me in my wish to do that which is best. 2) to effect by care. *Proverb.* Man ſorgt ſich eher alt, als reich, care makes many a young man grey, but brings not wealth to gild the way. Das —, apprehension, fear, anxiety, chagrin; *it.* care, object of vigilance; dies ſollte Tag und Nacht dein — ſeyn, this should be thy care by day and night.

Sórger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who cares, who takes care [chiefly used in composition], V. Seel—, Ver—.

Sórgfalt, *f.* care, application, vigilant attention. Beſondere —, especial solicitude; mütterliche —, maternal care, motherly solicitude; — bei Etwas anwenden, to bestow care upon any thing; mit — behandeln &c., to treat &c. with attention, with carefulness; wie groß war ihre —! what care she took! what attention did she not pay!

Sórgfältig, *adj.* and *adv.* careful, attentive. Eine Sache — unterſuchen, to examine a thing carefully; ſeinen Kindern eine —e Erziehung geben, to give one's children a careful education; — in der Erziehung ſeiner Kinder, careful, strict in the bringing up of one's children; ein —er Arbeiter, Sachwalter, a diligent workman, a conscientious attorney; ſie hält — auf ihre Ehre &c., she is very jealous, scrupulously careful of her fair fame &c.

Sórgfältigkeit, *f.* carefulness; *it.* careful character.

Sórggras, *n.* [-es] [in botany] loose panic.

Sórghaft, [obsolete] *adj.* and *adv.* V. Sorgenvoll; *it.* V. Sorgſam.

Sórgho, *m.*, —gras, *n.*, —ſame, *m.* V. Sorgſame.

Sórglich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [ſorgfältig] careful, attentive. Eine —e Mutter, a careful mother. 2) [beſorgt] care-worn, full of care, anxious. —e Miene, a care-worn countenance, a face expressive of much care, of many cares. 3) [less used] exciting care. Eine —e Sache, a perilous, hazardous, critical affair; —e Zeiten, difficult, ticklish times; —e Gedanken, melancholy, sad, anxious thoughts, ideas full of mournful reflexions.

Sórglichkeit, *f.* anxiety, solicitude.

Sórgniß, V. Beſorgniß.

Sórgſam, *adj.* and *adv.* careful; *it.* [rather obsolete] anxious, solicitous. — verfahren, to act carefully, attentively; —er Menſch, a careful man, V. Sorgfältig.

Sórgſamkeit, *f.* a careful, attentive, diligent character; *it.* carefulness. Man lobt ſeine — in den Geſchäften, his attention, punctuality in or to business is praised.

*Sōri or Sory, *m.* [in mineralogy] sory.

*Sōrie, *f.* [with clothiers] [ſpaniſche Lämmerwolle] merino wool, Spanish or Segovian lamb's wool.

Sórren, *v. tr.* Ein Schiff — [in seamen's lang.], to moor, belay, make fast, lash, tie, seize a ship; die Hängematten —, auf—, to lash up the hammocks. Das —, V. Sorrung.

Sorr-katt, *f.*, —pfahl, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] any mooring, bollard [in a dock-yard]. —klampe, *f.* a hollow cleat. —tau, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] a rope for seizing, lashing, belaying, a hawser, a rigger, a lashing.

Sórring, V. Sorrung.

Sórrung, *f.* lashing, seizing, belaying; *it.* V. Sorrtau. Die — or Sórring des Butluvs, shrouds for the bumpkins; die — der Luvbäume, lashing of the booms.

Sōrſalz, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Sode] soda.

Sórte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [the Fr. *sorte*] sort, kind, species. Birnen von einer guten —, pears of a good sort; allerhand —n von Waaren, all sorts of goods; wares of all kinds or descriptions; eine — Geld, a sort of money, specie; [verſchiedene] —n Geld [Geld-—n], various kinds of money, specie; [in commerce] fremde —, foreign specie, bullion.

Sortenzettel, *m.* 1) table of the relative value of coins. 2) list accompanying and enumerating the different kinds of money comprised in the rouleaus &c. sent.

Sórten, *Sortīren, *v. tr.* Waaren &c. —, to assort goods &c.; Geld —, to sort out money, to separate the different sorts of specie; die Wolle —, to sort wool [according to its fineness]; [with cloth-manufacturers] die Lumpen —, to sort the rags. Das —, V. Sortung.

Sortirkaſten, *m.* [with cloth-manufacturers] the sorting-chest, the cutting-table [for the rags].

Sórter, [more usual] Sortirer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* an assorter, a sorter.

*Sortimént, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in commerce] assortment; [with booksellers] [in contradistinction to Verlagsbücher] [a stock of books that are the copyright of others] an assortment on commission.

Sortiment-buch, *n.* [with booksellers] a book out of the stock. —handel, *m.* [with booksellers] book-trade on commission, from one's shop, with a stock. —ſtein, *m.*, —ſtück, *n.* [in commerce] the sample-stone, sample-piece, the pattern.

Sórtung, Sortirung, *f.* assorting, sorting.

Sōſiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [with miners] oozy, muddy.

Sōtel, Sottel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] copyhold, land liable to quit-rent.

Sōter, Sotter, *m.* [allied to the Engl. *sod* = Raſen] [-s, *pl.* -] [in fortification &c.] turf.

‡Sothān, Sothanig, [corrupted from ſo gethan] *adj.* and *adv.* [in chancery] 1) [ſolch, ſo] such, this. Auf —es or —iges eures Bitten, to this, such your prayer or petition. 2) [dergeſtalt] so, in such a manner. Es iſt — or —ig eingerichtet, daß &c., it is so arranged, that &c.

*Souverain, *m.* [pronounce Suwerähn] [-s, *pl.* -e] 1) — or —er Herr, Sovereign, Sovereign Lord. 2) — or —d'or [an English coin], sovereign.

*Souverainetāt, [sometimes, but badly, written Souveränität] [pronounce Suweränetäht] *f.* sovereignty.

Souverainetätsrechte, *pl.* rights of sovereignty, the royal prerogatives.

Sowōhl, *conj.* — er als ſein Bruder, he as well as his brother, both he and his brother; er nicht — als ſie, not he so much as she; ſie iſt nicht — ſchön, als artig, she is not exactly beautiful, but she is of graceful manners.

Spächerholz, *n.* [provincial] V. Schwarzholz.

Spächt, *m* [-es, *pl.* -e] [provincial] V. Spagat.

Spachtzaun, *m.* hedge of willow or osiers.

Spadelente, V. Spatelente.

Späden, *m.* V. Spaten.

*Spadille, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [at umber, Spatenaß, Schüppenaß] ace of spades, spadille.

Spägat, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in Bohem. *spogiti* means to stitch together] [Bindfaden] [provincial] twine.

Späh or [more usual] Spähe, *f.* [from spähen] spying. Die — nach Gewinn [Spekulation], speculation, [in philosophy] speculation; [in military affairs] auf — ausreiten, to ride out or start on a reconnoitring.

Spähen, [allied to the Lat. *specio*, Er. *épier* or *espier* whence espion, old = sehen to see] *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) [zu entdecken suchen] to spy, to pry into. Sein —der Blick, his inquisitive look, [more usual in a bad sense] his prying, peering look; ich suche in ihren Augen jeden Wunsch zu —, I endeavour to read, to discover in her eyes every wish; [spioniren] to spy; nach Einem —, to act the spy upon or over any one, to dog any one; nach Etwas —, to ferret out any thing; nach Gewinn —, to speculate; ein —der [more usual spekulirender] Kaufmann, a speculating capitalist in trade, a speculator; auf einen Verbrecher —, to go in quest of, to look sharp after, to track a criminal. 2) [unusual, for betrachten, untersuchen] to speculate upon, to build hypotheses upon. Das —de [das betrachtende, beschauende] Leben, the contemplative, meditative life; ein —der Vernunftforscher [more usual ein spekulativer Philosoph], a speculative philosopher. Das —, V. Spähung.

Späh-auge, *n.* a sharp, an inquisitive, a scrutinizing eye, [fam.] an eye as sharp as a needle. —biene, *f.* [a bee sent out previous to the swarming to select the most favourable spot for the new colony who takes his flight at an angle of 45° from the parent hive when on the ground] a spy-bee. —blick, *m.* a searching, prying look. —brief, *m.* [—ebrief] 1) a letter for exacting information, of enquiry. 2) a letter or writ of arrest. —geschäft, *n.* business of a spy; *it.* [in trade] speculation. —glas, *n.* spy-glass. —handel, *m.* [in commerce] trade, commerce of speculation. —lust, *f.* desire of spying, of prying into. —schiff, *n.* any vessel sent to reconnoitre, a signal-frigate, an express-boat, a look-out ship, a spy-boat. —weise, *m.* [little used] speculative philosopher. —weisheit, *f.* [little used] speculative philosophy. —winkel, *m.* a lurking-place, a peeping-corner.

Späher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) a spy, a watch, an inquisitive person; [with poets = Kundschafter] a spy, a scout. 2) [unusual] [in philosophy] a speculative philosopher.

Späher-auge, *n.*, —blick, *m.* V. Spähauge. Seinem —blicke entging dieses nicht, this did not escape his observing, watchful, penetrating eye. —tritt, *m.* step of a spy or scout, a stealthy or catlike step.

Spähung, *f.* 1) the [act of] spying, prying &c. 2) [unusual] speculation. In —en vertieft seyn, to be absorbed in speculations.

Spake, *f.* [allied to Pieke, Engl. *spike*] [*pl.* -n] [in seamen's lang., Noth—] handspeck. Die —n des Steuerrades, the handspecks of the tiller-wheel.

*Spalier, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] 1) [with gardeners] espalier. Bäume zu —en ziehen, to train trees as espaliers. 2) [in the army] line. Ein doppeltes —, a double line; Soldaten in —en aufstellen, to make the soldiers form a line line the sides of the streets &c.

Spalier-baum, *m.* an espalier-tree, a tree trained to trellis-work. —frucht, *f.*, —obst, *n.* fruit of an espalier tree, [in general] wall-fruit. —weise, *adv.* as an espalier; *it.* [in the army] in a line. —werk, *n.* trellis-work.

Spalm, *m.* [-es] [in seamen's lang., Schiffpech] asphaltes, mineral pitch, tar. Mit — theeren, to pay [a ship's bottom &c.].

Spalt, *m.* [-es, *pl* -e] or Spalte, *f.* [*pl* -n] *dim.* Spältchen, ||Spältlein, *n* [v Spalten] 1) — in einer Thür, einem Tische &c., crack, chink in a door, split or crack in a table &c.; — in einer Mauer, der Erde, crevice, fissure, rent, cranny in a wall, chasm in the earth: durch das Erdbeben bekam hier die Erde einen fürchterlichen —, the earth yawns here from the effects of the earthquake; — der Knochen [in anatomy], fissure; durch eine —e sehen, to look or peep through a chink; —en bekommen, to get cracks, to gape or chap; einen —, eine —e machen, to make a crack, crevice &c.; [in anatomy] die Glasersche —, the glenoid cavity; der — einer Feder, the slit or split of a pen; die —e zwischen den Fingern, the furcation, forkiness between the fingers; — zwischen den Klauen der Hirschläufe, the fork between the toes of a stag's foot, V. Haar—; [in nat. hist.] slit, fissure; [with gardeners] — zu einem Pfropfreise, a cleft [in cleft-grafting]; in den — pfropfen, to practise cleft-grafting, stock or slit-grafting 2) a part separated by splitting; ein — Holz, a splinter, a shingle of wood; eine —e Obst, a quarter, peg score of fruit; [with bookbinders] —en, the boards; [with printers] —e, column; ein in —en gedrucktes Buch, a book printed in columns, with columned pages. 3) [in mineralogy, certain stones used as fluxes of metals] testaceous stone, testaceous carbonate of lime.

Spalt-ader, *f.* [in wood] the grain. —alaun, *m.* scissile alum. —apfel, *m.* fragile winter-pippin. —art, *f.* woodman's axe, hatchet, bill, billhook. —bart, *m.* [not much used] 1) a forked beard. 2) the man who so wears his beard. —blume, *f.* [in botany] bastard-orpine, andrachne. —bruch, *m.* crevice, [with surgeons] longitudinal fracture [of the patella]. —feile, *f.* a key file, a blade-file. —fuß, *m.* 1) a cloven foot. 2) a cloven-footed or hoofed animal. —füßig, *adj.* and *adv.* cloven-footed or hoofed, bisulcous. Die —füßige Meerschwalbe, the sea-swallow, pratincole. —holz, *n.* cleft-wood, V. Kliebholz. —keil, *m.* a wedge for cleaving. —klinge, *f.* [Kliebeisen] cleaver. —lauch, *m.* V. Schnittlauch. —messer, *n.* [with gardeners] [Pfropfmesser] knife for cleft-grafting, grafting-knife, splitter. —neu, *adj.* and *adv.* [in pop. lang., for ganz neu] bran new, spick and span new, new as imported. —säge, *f.* hand-saw, whip-saw. —schämel, *m.* [with woodmen] cleaving-block. —schnitt, *m.* slit, nick, notch [for cleaving or splintering]. —stein, *m.* spar. —stück, *n.* split or cleft piece, splinter; [with slaters] splinter. —topf, *m.* [with gardeners] split-flowerpot [for piping wigs, for root-grafting]. —wurz, *f.* the leek. —zahn, *m.* split tooth. —zwiebel, *f.* V. Winterzwiebel.

Spältbar, *adj.* and *adv.* wedgeable, cleaveable, scissile, fissile.

Spälte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) V. Spalt. 2) [in conchology] the cleft acorn-shell, the Cornwall acorn-shell. Syn. V, Riß.

Spaltenbuchstabe, *m.* [with printers] superior letter.

Spältel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) V. Spalt 2). 2) [provincial] V. Apfelschnitt.

Spälten, [in Swed. *spjäla*, provincial spellen; appears to be allied to Beil, as also to the Lat. *pello* = to beat] I. *v. intr.* to split, give way, crack, tear. Trockenes Holz spältet leicht, dry wood soon splits, *it.* is apt to fly; die Mauer ist ge—, the wall has cracked, is rent, has gaped; gespaltene Klauen, cloven feet or hoofs, bisulcous hoofs; Thiere mit gespaltenen Klauen, cloven-footed animals, *it.* fissipeds, palmipeds; [in botany] gespaltene Wurzel, cleft or cloven, forked root; gespaltenes Blatt, cleft leaf; gespaltene Frucht, cleft or cloven fruit; gabelweise — [of branches, hairs], to split up in two, to fork; [with locksmiths] gespaltener Riegel, a forked bolt; [in heraldry] einmal gespaltener und zweimal getheilter Schild, shield parted with one and coupee with two traits. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Dieser Mensch ist gut —, this man has pretty long forks of his own. V. Reißen, Risse bekommen. II. *v. tr.* to cleave, to split. Holz, einen Stein in zwei Theile —, to cleave or split wood, to split a stone in two; Steine nach der Schichtfuge —, to fracture or splinter stones with the grain; einen Balken —, to slit a spar of wood; [with basket-makers] die Weidenruthen zum Flechten —, to split willow-wands for platting or plaiting; die Feder —, to slit the pen; ihm wurde durch einen Säbelhieb der Kopf ge—, he had his head split, laid open by a sabre-cut; die Trockenheit spaltet das Erdreich, drought chaps the earth; [with lapidaries] einen Diamant —, to cleave a diamond; [with carpenters] —, to saw with the grain, to saw down or lengthwise; [with locksmiths] das Eisen —, to slit iron; [with embroiderers] der gespaltene [gespaltete] Stich, the clove-stitch; [with poets] das Wasser, die Luft im Fluge —, to cleave, to breast the water, the air in [one's] flight; der Blitz spaltete die Wolken, the lightning cleft or cleaved, parted the waves, [high style and old] the lightning clave the welkin; das Kameelhaar — [es theilen], to slit camel-hair; die Seiten — [with printers], to compose in columns; dreimal gespaltene Seite, a page in, divided into three columns; gespaltene [gespaltete, getheilte] Bauergüter, peasants' fields divided into lots or plots, plotted poor-grounds, the strips of ground of the field-labourers; einen Lichtstrahl —, to decompose a ray of light [by passing it through a prism]; [with tanners] —, to pommel a hide against the grain. *Fig.* Das spaltet mir das Herz, that wracks my heart, [old] that cleaves or breaks my heart in twain. III. *v. refl.* sich —, to gape, to yawn, to chap, to spray, to flaw, to crack, to split, to tear &c.; die Erde spaltet sich vor Hitze, the earth gapes, cracks through heat, chaps through drought; die Mauer fängt an, sich zu —, the wall is beginning to crack, to get a zigzag; seine Haare — sich, his hair is splitting at the ends; die Karten — sich, the cards peel, break, are getting broken or split; sich in Blätter — [as stones, bones &c.], to exfoliate; manchmal spaltet sich ein Stein von selbst nach der Schichtfuge, sometimes a stone fractures spontaneously, splits naturally according to its grain or fracture; der Fluß spaltet sich in zwei Arme, the river branches off into two arms, [if near the sea] forms a

deltoid. *Fig.* Die Verſammlung ſpaltete ſich, the assembly divided, was split into two or more parties; die Meinungen ſpalteten ſich, opinions were divided; die Menge aber der Stadt ſpaltete ſich [in Scripture], and thus the whole town was divided. Das —, V. Spaltung. Syn. Spalten, Trennen. In the first place one ſpaltet [cleaves, splits, rends asunder] only solid and tough or stiff bodies; one trennt [separates or parts] fluids, and amongst the solids also such as are pliant. The seas on our globe are getrennt [separated] by the main-land, but not geſpaltet; a great and continued heat on the other hand often ſpaltet [cracks or chaps] the ground. Then again, one ſpaltet [splits] that, which was intimately connected and bound together; one trennt [separates] that, which without being intimately connected, was considered as one whole the parts of which after the separation begin to exist as independent wholes.

Spälter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a cleaver, a splitter. 2) [a tool] a cleaver, splitter. 3) — or **Spälter,** a spar, a great log, a clump or chump of wood, a rafter. 4) [a species of small grape] the black sweet-water.

Spältig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) with cracks, crevices or chinks, cracked, chinky. [with printers] Zwei—es, drei—es Werk, a two-columned, three-columned work. 2) easily cloven or split, cleaveable, wedgeable. Vier—es, ſechs—es Holz, wood splitting, to be split, that may or can be split into four, into six pieces.

Spältung, *f.* 1) division, splitting, cleaving, exfoliation, [of a diamond] cleaving. 2) *Fig.* [Uneinigkeit] division, disunion. Laſſet nicht —en unter euch ſeyn [in Scripture], and that there be no divisions among you; — [in the church], schism. Syn. Spaltung, Trennung, Zerwürfniß. Disagreements among the members of a society are only mere Spaltungen [splits, divisions, differences, disunion, schism], so long as these members do not secede, and set up a separate society of their own; the moment this takes place, a complete Trennung [separation] follows. Even among the very early christians there were several Spaltungen [differences], but these Spaltungen were no Trennungen, since they still formed one congregation, one church as before, and did not give rise to a sect. When the Spaltung [breach of concord or unanimity] is accompanied with ill-will and hostile demonstrations, so as to lead to a breach of the previous good order, it is then a Zerwürfniß [a rupture, an open rupture].

Spaltungsrecht, *n.* V. Näherrecht.

Spälze, *f.* V. Spelze.

Spän, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Späne] *dim.* Spänchen, ‖Spänlein, *n* [-s, *pl.* -] [from the old ſpanen = to divide] 1) [obsolete] disunion, strife, split, discord. 2) [with tilers] Späne [Dachſchindeln] shingles; [with shoemakers, bookbinders] small boards or slips of ash; einen — unter den Tiſch legen, to put a wedge under the leg of a table [when it is rickety or unsteady]; [with joiners] — [for filling up a split], quoin, wedge, slip, rule; [with printers] Späne, the reglets; [with cloth-manufacturers] — [= Preßſpan], board; [with carpenters &c., = Holzſpäne], chips, shavings; Wein über Späne laufen laſſen, to pass wine over shavings [for fining it]; Späne von gefälltem Holze im Walde, chips of felled wood in the forest; das Feuer mit Spänen anmachen, to light the fire with chips, with cooper-chips; V. Feil—, Hobel—, Holz—, Papier—, Säge—. *Fig.* Späne or Gedankenſpäne, ragmentary, broken or detached thoughts, isolated ideas. 3) [with foresters] the heart [of a tree]. 4) section, profile [of a ship].

Span=balg, *m.* [with organ-builders] [opposed to Faltenbalg] bellows with one fold. —bett, *n.* [= hölzernes Bettgeſtell] wooden bedstead. —brett, *n.* [with carpenters] rake for the chips or shavings. ‡—brief, *m.* writ of foreclosure, writ empowering the creditor to take possession of the debtor's estate; *it.* [writ of] execution. —erde, *f.* V. Holzerde. —farbe, *f.* log-wood dye. ‖—groſchen, *m.* fee for permission to lease chips in a forest. —hobel, *m.* [with bookbinders] plough. —holz, *n* 1) chip-wood, chips, chip-fagots 2) wood for chips. —hut, *m* a chip hat; *it* a chip-bonnet. —kohle, *f.* V. Grubenkohle. —korb, *m.* 1) a chip-basket. 2) a basket for chips. —neu, *adj.* and *adv.* [in pop. lang.] brannew —zieher, *m.* a maker of shingles, of wooden tiles; a maker of articles composed of chips, of millboard &c.

Spanferkel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [probably from the old ſpunne, ſpun = heat, in Old. Sax. ſpana] a sucking-pig. Gebratenes —, a baked or roasted sucking pig.

Spangrün, [instead of Spaniſchgrün, Spanish green] 1, *adj.* and *adv* verdigris 2) *n.* [in chemistry] [Grün—] verdigris. 3) [colour or dye] verdigris.

Späneln, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to reduce to chips or splinters, to chip.

Späen, *v. tr* [V. Spanferkel] [little used] 1) v Säugen. 2) [entwohnen] to wean.

Spänge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [*dim.* Spängchen, ‖Spängtein, *n.*] [appears to be allied to Pinne, Finne, Lat. *spina*, to the Lat *pungere* = ſtechen] 1) [Schnalle, —nhaken] clasp, buckle, hasp; [with bookbinders] clasp. 2) stud, locket, brooch [of gold, silver &c]; [in heraldry] clasp, V. Arm—. Mit einer — verſehen, clasped.

Spangen=beſetzt, *adj.* and *adv.* set, studded with clasps. —gürtel, *m.* girdle, belt furnished with clasps, adorned with studs. —haken, *m.* hook of a clasp, of a belt-clasp, V.—. —macher, *m.* V. Gürtler. —ſtein, *m.* [from the Spange-Berg in Hessia] [in nat. hist.] trochite. —zaum, *m.* bossed or studded bridle.

Spängel, *m.* V. Spange.

Spängelnadel, *f.* V. Stecknadel.

Spängeler, Spängler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in Swed. *spang* means lead] a tinman, a whitesmith.

Spänien, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in geography] Spain.

Spänier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) a Spaniard. 2) *Fig.* Der —, V. Kornkäfer.

Spänig, *adj.* and *adv.* chippy, having or holding chips; quarrelsome, litigious, fond of going to law.

***Spaniöl,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] Spanish snuff.

***Spaniolétt,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [in commerce] a kind of ratteen. 2) [with locksmiths] a sort of sliding-bolt with handle and latch peculiar to the sash-windows of Paris &c.

Spaniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Spanish. Die —en Beſitzungen, the Spanish possessions; —e Schafe, Weine, Spanish sheep or merinos, Spanish wines; die —e Sprache, the Spanish language, Spanish; —er Ernſt, Spanish gravity, seriousness of demeanour, V. also *Fig.* Grandezza; —es Weiß, —e Schminke [Wismutheryd], Spanish white; —es Schwarz [from burnt cork], Spanish black; —e Weichſelkirſche, the red and white heart cherry; —es Grün, V. Grünſpan; das —e Rohr, ratan-cane; ein —es Rohr mit goldenem Knopfe, a gold headed cane; —e Wand or bewegliche Wand, moveable screen, —er Reiter [in fortification], chevaux de frise; der —e [perhaps instead of peinlich = peinigend, more probably, as introduced or applied by the Spaniards and especially by the Spanish Inquisition] Mantel, die —en Stiefel [formerly, in law], the cloak, pain, torture of the cloak, the boot, the iron-boot [of torture]; —e Perrücke, a Spanish wig, [in England] a wig such as worn by the Judge on the Crown-side [opposed to the bob wig of the Nisi Prius Judge]; —er Tanz, Spanish dance, saraband, a pavan or pavin, [chiefly] a fandango; das —e Wachs [Siegellack], sealing-wax; [in seamen's lang.] der —e Beſen, the hog [a large brush for scrubbing the ship's bottom] V. Spliſſung; das —e Stag, standing lifts of the spritsail-yard, V. Toppenant; —er Halskragen, a Spanish collar; [in medicine] —er Kragen [disease of the prepuce], paraphimosis; —e Pocken [obsolete], the [French] pox, syphilis, the venereal disease; —e Kreide [der weiße Speckſtein], whiting; —e Erde [for cleaning gold], Spanish earth; —e Fliege, cantharis; —e Fliegen, Spanish flies, cantharides; —es Fliegenpflaſter, a blister; der —e Flieder, the lilac; —es Gras [Marien= or Bandgras, *it.* Schilfgras], tufted quitch-grass or dog-grass; *it.* reed canary-grass; [in gardens] painted Lady-grass, ladies traces; der —e Klee, V. Feigbohne; der —e Lauch [der zahme Lauch], the leek; —es Kraut, V. Spinat; —e Weide, —er Pfeffer, V. Hartriegel, Pfeffer; —es Roth [rothe Ochſenzunge], bugloss, alkanet. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Einem mit der —en Laterne nach Hauſe leuchten [rather obsolete], to belabour any one home, to send any one home with a flea in his ear, with monkey's allowance; —e [= abgemeſſene] Schritte thun, to walk with measured steps, to strut like a Spaniard, like a Spanish grandee or [in England] Scotchman; das wird ihm ſehr — [i. e. ſeltſam] vorkommen, that will appear very strange, odd to him; das ſind ihm —e Dörfer [= unerhörte Dinge], that is all greek, arabic, hebrew, gibberish to him, that is so much high-dutch to him.

Spänn, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [Ge—] set, team. 2) Der — [Riſt], the instep; [in seamen's lang.] ein — Wandtaue, a pair of shrouds; die —en [Rippen des Schiffes], the frames; der vorderſte — or Vor—, foremost frame, knuckle-timber.

Spann=ader, *f.* [in anatomy] [Sehne] nerve, sinew. —baum, *m.* [of a ribbon-loom] the breast-beam. —bett, *n.* V. Spannbett, Gurtbett. —dienſt, *m* statute-labour of cattle. —dienſter, *m.* liable to statute-labour in cattle, to have one's cattle pressed. —draht, *m.* [with shoemakers] the bar-seam. —feder, *f.* a spring for stretching or extending any thing, acting as a strain or restraint. —feſſel, *f.* [with farriers] foot-locks, clog. —flechſe, *f.* nerve. —frohne, *f.* V. —dienſt. —häftel, *n.* V. —heftel. —haken, *m.* hook for pulling, bracing, hauling taut, belaying any thing, tenter-hook. —hammer, *m.* [with goldsmiths] hammer for beating out or flattening silver-foil. —heftel, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] peg for the nets. —hoch, *adj.* a span high. —holz, *n.* [on a weaver's loom] littering; [of a saw jack] jambs, forks; [with printers] stanchions, cheeks. —joch, *n.* [with miners] traverse.

—kette, *f.* 1) [Hemmkette] drag, shoe, drag-chain; *it.* chain for putting horses to, for yoking. 2) chain used in the mensuration of wood. —kraft, *f.* elasticity. —kraftmeſſer, *m.* elaterometer. —kräftig, *adj.* and *adv.* elastic, elastical. —latte, *f.* [on floating bridges] bilge-way, cradle. —leder, *n.* leather for stretching any thing, a brace; [with shoemakers] the quarters and latchets or flaps of a pair of shoes. —leiſte, *f.* 1) [in printing-presses] the spit. 2) V. —latte. —leute, *pl.* [in feudal law] peasantry forced to attend cattle doing statute-labour. —muskel, *m.* extensor, extensor muscle. —nagel, *m.* [with joiners] brace-pin; [in wagons &c.] pole-bolt. —nagelneu, —neu, *adj.* and *adv.* [in common people's lang.] V. Span-neu. —pflock, *m.* V. —heftel. —raupe, *f.* 1) a gregarious caterpillar. 2) caterpillar moving by muscular contraction, anfractuous caterpillar. —reif, *m.* [with coopers] hoop; [of a drum] hoop. —riegel, *m.* [with carpenters] tie-beam, collar. —riemen, *m.* thong or strap for stretching or bracing any thing; [with shoemakers] V. Knierlemen; *it.* V. —ſtrick. —ring, *m.* ring for stretching any thing; [with smiths] ring of the tong-handles. —rippe, *f.* [with butchers] brisket of beef. —riß, *m.* [of a ship] vertical plan, plan of projection. —ſäckchen, *n.* [to the loom of a lace or net-weaver] satchel. —ſäge, *f.* [with joiners] a frame-saw, a tenon-saw. [with carpenters] Große —ſäge, great frame-saw. —ſchlöſſer, *pl.* foot-locks, clogs [for horses]. —ſchnur, *f.* [of a drum] brace. —ſeil, *n.* V. —ſtrick. —ſtab, *m.* V. —holz. —ſtock, *m.* a packing-stick. —ſtrick, *m.* rope for stretching, tightening &c. any thing. Einem Pferde —ſtricke anlegen, to tether a horse. —tag, *m.* [in husbandry] day of statute-labour for animals. —tau, *n.* cable for hauling taut, for belaying; rope for binding or bracing. —tau einer —ſäge, the brace-cord of a frame-saw. —tripper, *m.* [in medicine] a cordee or chordee [when produced by clap]. —winde, *f.* winch for a steel cross-bow. —wüſte, *f.* [with butchers] [opposed to Zwergwüſte] piece of the buttock or hind-quarter. —zange, *f.* cramp, pinchers, callipers [for bracing, stretching &c]. —zettel, *m.* [for messengers and errand-boys, a ticket stating their wages, entrances &c.] ticket of hire.

Spánne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Spannen] 1) a span, palm, hand-breadth. Drei —n lang, hoch &c., three spans long, high &c. *Fig.* Eine kleine — Zeit, a short space of time, a brief interval, a span; Einen um eine — kürzer machen [in pop. lang.], to make any one shorter by a head, to chop off any one's head, [fam., in the Persian style] to make any one's shadow less; — [in botany], nine inches, span; die kleine — [the length from the thumb to the tip of the outstretched little finger], the little span, seven inches; die — [in woods and forests], V. Spannkette 2). 2) V. Spannraupe.

Spannen-breit, *adj.* and *adv.* a span broad. —hoch, *adj.* and *adv.* a span high. —kreis, *m.* circle of a span. —lang, *adj.* and *adv.* a span long. *Fig.* [in the nursery-tale] Junker or Meiſter —lang, Tom Thumb. —meſſer, *m.* 1) one who measures by spans. 2) V. Spannraupe 2). —weiſe, *adv.* by spans. —weit, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) a span-wide or broad. 2) distant by a span, a span off. —weite, *f.* breadth, width, distance of a span.

Spánnen, [allied to the Lat. *pando*, to the Swed. *baenda*, *paena*, to binden, provincial binnen &c.] I. *v. tr.* 1) [=ausdehnen] to stretch, to extend. Eine Flechſe, Sehne —, to strain a tendon, sinew or nerve; ein Seil —, to stretch, to make tight or rigid a rope; [in seamen's lang.] to haul or make a rope taut, to taut a rope, V. Straff; die Saiten auf ein Tonwerkzeug —, to screw up the strings of a musical instrument; die Schnur einer Trommel —, to brace up a drum, V. Saite; Tuch in den Rahmen —, to stretch cloth upon the frame, V. Folter; einen Aſt —, to bind or tie up a branch; [with printers] die Preſſe —, to prop, stay the press; die Segel — or auf—, to unfurl, bend the sails, [in general = unter Segel gehen] to set sail; der Wind ſpannte die Segel, the wind swelled the sails; dieſe Speiſen — den Bauch, these kinds of food dilate, extend, swell the stomach; ein ſchmerzliches — am Halſe &c., a painful tension in the neck &c., a stiff neck, a rigidity in the neck &c.; es ſpannt mich in den Gliedern, I have got the cramp; die Hand — [aus —], to stretch out the hand, to span; die Ohren — or [simply] — [=ſpitzen] [in pop. lang.], to prick up the ears. *Fig.* Mit geſpannter Aufmerkſamkeit, with marked, profound attention, [in a bad sense] with strained, constrained, forced attention, V. Geſpannt; alle ſeine Kräfte — or [more usual] an—, to strain every nerve; ſein Geiſt iſt immer geſpannt, his mind is for ever full strung, intensely occupied; [if with cares &c.] his mind is always on the rack. 2) [—d meſſen] eine Entfernung &c. —, to measure a distance &c. by spans; ein Kind kann die Achte [or more usual Oktave] auf dem Klaviere nicht —, a child cannot span, reach the octave on the piano. *Fig.* Eine Forderung zu hoch —, to make an extravagant or outrageous demand; ein zu hoch geſpanntes Lob, exaggerated, hyperbolical praise. 3) [= anſpannen] Die Pferde an den Wagen —, to put to the horses, [with coachmen &c.] to clap the horses to. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Die Pferde hinter den Wagen, or hinter den Pflug —, to set or put the cart before the horse, to do any preposterous action, to act preposterously. 4) [=zuſammendrücken] Einen Bogen, eine Feder —, to bend a bow, a spring; ein Gewehr, ein Feuerrohr —, to cock a gun, V. Hahn; Etwas in den Schraubſtock —, to put any thing into a vice; den Wagen —, to secure the load of a wagon with a chain; die Pferde auf der Weide — [with tether-ropes, foot-locks], to tether horses. 5) [—d machen] [in architecture] ein Gewölbe —, to build an arch. 6) [= hemmen] Das Waſſer, einen Fluß —, to dam up water, a river. II. *v. intr.* 1) [to stretch out, to extend by stretching] So weit man — kann, as far as one can span. *Fig.* [in medicine] —de Arzneimittel, tonic remedies, tonics. 2) [= die Ohren —] *Fig.* [= aufmerkſam ſeyn] to be attentive, on the qui vive. So ſehr ich auch ſpannte, ich konnte nichts hören [in fam. lang.], all attentive as I was, I could hear nothing; die Katze ſpannt auf die Maus, the cat watches the mouse; auf eine Erbſchaft — [in common people's lang.], to be on the look out, to build on a legacy, [low] to make cock-sure of an inheritance. 3) [=zwängen, zu eng ſeyn] to wring, to straiten, to confine. Der Rock ſpannt mich, the coat cuts, galls me, goads me. Das —, V. Spannung.

Spánner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a person who bends or stretches, V. under Bogen—, Büchſen—. 2) Der — or Spänner [=Packer, Auflader], packer. 3) Der — [to a saw &c.], key; [of a cross-bow] gaffle, trigger; *it.* a spanner.

Spänner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from ſpannen = verbinden] V. An—; *it.* V. Spanner 2); *it.* [in the salterns at Halle] copartner, partner; *it.* [with miners] V. Eigenlöhner.

Spännig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Ein—, Zwei— &c. [with foresters] Ein—er Baum, a tree measured by the chain, a timber-tree.

Spánnung, *f.* 1) [with masons] [the joining of two opposite walls with an arch] bulging, jutting, arching. 2) *Fig. a*) the tension, tenseness. — der Nerven &c., tension, extension, cramp of the sinews &c.; dieſe Schärfe verurſacht eine gewaltſame — in den benachbarten Theilen, this acrid humour occasions a violent distension in the neighbouring parts; ich ſpüre eine — in den Gliedern, I have got the cramp [in my limbs]; die heftige — der Fibern, erethismus; Arzneimittel, den Muskeln &c. ihre gehörige — wieder zu geben, tonic medicines, tonics; die ganze — der Büchſen, full-cock; die halbe —, half-cock. *b*) [= Erwartung] In großer — ſeyn, to be in great expectation, in full hope; to be on the qui vive; Einen in großer — erhalten, to keep any one in expectation, on the look out, on the qui vive; mit großer — zuhören, to listen with marked attention, with all one's ears. *c*) [=Uneinigkeit] strife. Sie leben in großer —, they live in great discord together, [fam.] they live like dog and cat.

Spánt, [in seamen's lang.] V. Spann.

1. Sparen, [appears allied to the Lat. *parco*, to the German wahren] I. *v. tr.* 1) [zuſammenſparen] to lay by, to save by economy, to spare. Er ſpart jährlich tauſend Gulden, he lays by a thousand florins every year; Etwas für Morgen —, to put any thing by for the next day, *it.* to lay any thing by for a rainy day; Geld zu einer Reiſe —, to save up money for a journey. *Fig.* Einen —, ſich — [= ſchonen, but in many instances obsolete], to spare any one, to have consideration or to make allowances for any one, to take great care of one's self, to nurse one's self; Gott ſpare dich geſund [obsolete], may God keep you in health, preserve your health; ſich —, für die Zukunft —, to husband or reserve one's strength &c. for the future; der Tod hat noch Niemand geſpart [more usual, verſchont], death has never yet spared any body. 2) — or ver— [=aufſchieben] to put off. Etwas auf Morgen —, to defer any thing 'till to-morrow, to procrastinate; die Fortſetzung der Geſchichte ſpare ich bis morgen, I reserve the continuation of the story 'till to-morrow. 3) [=ſparſam brauchen] to use sparingly. Die Butter —, to spare, not to waste, not to use extravagantly the butter; der Zucker iſt dabei nicht geſpart, the sugar here has not been spared, there has been no sparing or [fam.] begrudging of sugar in it; weder Fleiß noch Mühe —, to spare neither pains nor trouble; es ſoll nichts an ihrer Erziehung geſpart werden, nothing will be spared upon her education; ſparet der Pfeile nicht [in Scripture], spare no arrows; ſein Vermögen —, to spare one's property, to husband one's estate, *it.* to nurse one's income; ſeine Kleider — or [more usual] ſchonen [= nicht abnützen], to take care of, to save one's clothes; ſpare deine Worte, spare or economize your words, be sparing of your words; du kannſt deine Bemerkungen

—, spare your reflexions, you may spare your observations, [fam.] you can keep your remarks to yourself. II. *v. intr.* [ſparſam ſeyn] to be thrifty, frugal or sparing. Er hat immer geſpart, he has always been sparing; *proverb.* wer in der Jugend ſpart, der darbt nicht im Alter, he, who spares in his youth, wants not in his old age; er ſpart zu ſehr, he lives too sparingly, he carries frugality to excess, he spares too much, he is parsimonious. Das —, sparing, thriftiness, frugality, economy, laying or putting by, saving up, [fam.] looking out for a rainy day.

Spar=anſtalt, *f.* V. —kaſſe. —beutel, *m.* a purse for one's savings. —birn, *f.* [with gardeners] a species of pear. —biſſen, *m.* a tit-bit. —brett, *n.* [with masons] hod. —bruder, *m.* [fam.] a thrifty chap, one who looks after the main chance, who is penny-wise. —büchſe, *f.* money-box, saving-box, Christmas-box. —büchſengeld, *n.* [for children] savings, hoard, [sometimes] money to lay by, to put in the savings-bank. —endchen, *n.* 1) candle-end, piece or bit of a candle. 2) [Lichtſtachel] a save-all. —faden, *m.* [in botany] European club-moss. —fiſch, *m.* [a species of gilt-head in the Mediterranean] cagarel, mendole. —geld, *n.* savings. —gut, *n.* property well husbanded or nursed. —hafen, *m.* V. —büchſe. —herd, *m.* a fire-place built for saving fuel, an economical fire-place. —kalk, *m.* asparagolite gypsum, earthy sulphat of lime; *it.* the lime of plaster of Paris &c. —kammer, *f.* any chamber for stock &c., a spare-room, a stone-room. —kaſſe, *f.* savings-bank. —küche, *f.* an economical kitchen. —kunſt, *f.* the art of saving, of good management, [fam.] the taking care of the pence and leaving the shillings to take care of themselves. —lampe, *f.* an economical lamp. —licht, *n.* 1) an economical candle, a candle that burns slowly. 2) [ſparliches Licht] a feeble, faint, twinkling, sparing light. —mittel, *n.* means of saving. —mund, *m.* [rather obsolete] a careful, saving fellow. —ofen, *m.* an economical stone or oven. —pfennig, *m.* little savings, [fam.] pence taken care of. —ſack, *m.* a bag for holding one's savings. —ſeide, *f.* [with tailors] twist [used because cheaper than silk]. —ſucht, *f.* a rage for saving, the making of economy close-fisted. —topf, *m.* V. —büchſe.

2. Spären or Spüren, [appears to be allied to the Fr. *pourri*, to the Lat. *putridus* putrid] I. *v. intr.* [ſchimmeln] to grow mouldy. Der Keller ſparet or ſpuret, the cellar smells mouldy or musty, the cellar is all fusty, mildewy, [low] the cellar is all over mothery. II. *v. tr.* [with tanners] Die Felle —, to soak the hides [previous to the handling]; *it.* to steep the skins [previous to using the gainer or mastring].

Spären, *m.* [from 2. Sparen] [-s] [Fäulniß] mould, mouldiness, mildew, [low] mothery.

Spärer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] —inn, *f.* a good economist, a sparer, a thrifty person. *Proverb.* Ein — will einen Zehrer haben, the son of a miser is generally a prodigal; covetous father, prodigal son.

Spárgel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -n] [Gr. and Lat. *asparagus*, appears to be allied to the Dutch and Low-Sax. ſport = Sproſſe a sprout, as likewise to Spark] 1) [generally a plant with sprouts] Der — mit ſcharfen Blättern, wild asparagus; der wilde — [Wieſen —], common or meadow sperage; der holländiſche or polniſche —, the Dutch or Polish asparagus. 2) [especially the cultivated asparagus of the shops] asparagus, [seldom] sperage, [low] sparrow-grass, [with gardeners] grass; V. Garten—; ein Bund or Büſchel —n, a bundle or bunch of asparagus; —n ſtechen, to cut asparagus. 3) V. Spark.

Spargel=baum, *m.* V. Faulbaum. —beere, *f.* the fruit of the garden-asparagus. —beet, *n.* a bed of asparagus, an asparagus-bed. —blattkäfer, *m.* V. —hähnchen. —bohne, *f.* the fetid kidney-bean. —brühe, *f.* sauce for asparagus; *it.* asparagus-sauce. —erbſe, *f.* red bird's-foot trefoil, red lotus. —grün, *adj.* asparagus-green. —hähnchen, *n.* [of the genus cryptocephalus] the cruciferous crioceris of the asparagus; *it.* the sparagus chrysomela. —klee, *m.* 1) V. —erbſe. 2) [a species of moon-trefoil] cultivated lucerne. —kohl, *m.* brocoli. —kraut, *n.* any plant eaten like asparagus, like hop-tops &c. —pflanze, *f.* the asparagus-plant; *it.* V. —beet. —raupe, *f.* the worm of the sparagus chrysomela. —ſalat, *m.* a salad of asparagus. —ſamen, *m.* 1) asparagus-seed. 2) the devil in a bush of the gardens, cultivated fennel-flower. —ſchote, *f.* V. —erbſe. —ſchüſſel, *f.* 1) an asparagus-dish. 2) a dish of asparagus. —ſtein, *m.* [in mineralogy] [phosphorſaure Kalkerde] phosphat of lime, apatite, V. Sparkalk. —ſtengel, *m.* the stalk of the asparagus. —ſuppe, *f.* asparagus-soup. —tunke, *f.* V. —brühe. —zange, *f.* asparagus-tongs. —zeit, *f.* time when asparagus is in season.

Spárk, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [Spergel] corn-spurrey, spergula.

Spärlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [only adequate to meeting the emergency] just enough, scanty, frugal, thrifty, bare, meagre; *it.* [gering] little, small, moderate. — leben, to live scantily, upon barely enough; Etwas — einrichten, to arrange any thing very economically, meagerly; eine —e Mahlzeit, a frugal repast, scanty cheer; das wird — [kaum] hinreichen, that will barely suffice, hardly or scarcely be enough; —e [kleine] Biſſen, small, tiny bits, sparing morcels; [insultingly] beggarly morcels.

Spärlichkeit, *f.* littleness, paltriness, niggardliness, nearness, stinginess. Er entſchuldigte die — des Eſſens, he apologized for the scantiness, humble display of the dinner.

Spárre, *f.* [in botany] [weißer Wegerich] chickweed.

‖Spárren, *v. tr.* V. Spannen.

Sparr=aſt, *m.* 1) [ſperrig gewachſener Aſt] straggling branch. 2) [in botany] [a Chinese plant] salacia. —faden, *m.* V. Sparfaden. —holz, *n.* [with foresters] rafter-wood. —latte, *f.* the rafter-lath, a tile-lath, slate-lath. —nagel, *m.* a rafter-nail, tenpenny-nail. —werk, *n.* rafter-work, the rafters.

Spárren, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [appears to be derived from ſperren] 1) [Dach—] rafter, V. Dach—, Füll—, Grath—, Kehl—, Lehr—, Wind—. Die — zwiſchen zwei Dachſtühlen, a roof-trimmer; die — auf der langen Seite eines Daches, the rafters of the lowest wall-plate, long rafters; gerundeter or gekrümmter —, arched rafter, a joist, [Halb—] hip; kleiner —, spar; [to doors] spar; [in seamen's lang.] — or die Spiere, spar; der — [in heraldry], chevron, cheveron; abgeledigter, liegender, abgeſtutzter, geflammter &c. —, chevron alaisé couchant or couched, couped or essimee, ondee or waved; verkürzter —, stay; gekrümmter —, chevron ployee or bent; mit — verſehener Pfahl, pale chevroned; ein goldener — im rothen Felde, chevron or in a field gules, chevroned with or and gules. 2) *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Einen — zu viel haben, to be not quite right in the upper story, to be a little cracked or touched.

Sparren=baum, *m.* a tree fit for rafters. —feld, *n.* [space between the rafters and laths where the tiles go] square. ‖—geld, *n.* a tax on houses, hearth-tax. —holz, *n.* V. Sparrholz. —kopf, *m.* [in architecture] modillon. Viereckiger —kopf an doriſchen Säulengeſimſen, mutule. —kreuz, *n.* [in heraldry] the chevron appointed. —latte, *f.* V. Sparrlatte. —loch, *n.* [with masons] a hole, pigeon-hole in the roof or rafters. —werk, *n.* V. Sparrwerk.

Spárrig, [apparently derived from *spargo*] *adj.* and *adv.* spread-abroad, wide-spreading, stretched out, straggling, sparse; [in botany] ragged, scurfy, squarrous. —e Blumendecke, squarrous perianth.

Spärſam, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) economical, saving, sparing. Eine —e Haushälterinn, a good house-wife, a frugal or saving housekeeper, a good manager at home; er iſt zu —, er iſt ein äußerſt —er Mann, he is too frugal, he is an excessively saving man, he is parsimonious; er iſt der —ſte Menſch, he is the most saving man, the best domestic economist; — leben, to live economically, within one's income; — mit Etwas umgehen, to husband any thing, to go savingly or sparingly about any thing; *it.* —e Mahlzeit, a frugal repast, [fam.] homely fare or repast, home-fare, home-dinner, pot-luck, [in a bad sense] a poor dinner, sorry or scurvy dinner, meagre cheer, lean repast. 2) *Fig. a*) [= allmählig, nicht ſchnell] Gute Lichter brennen —, good candles burn slowly, burn long. *b*) [ſelten] Die Linden wachſen in unſern Wäldern nur —, lime-trees are seldom met with in our forests; das Waſſer tröpfelt ſehr — hinab, the water drips very slowly, drops down at distant intervals. Syn. V. Mäßig.

Spärſamkeit, *f.* economy, frugality, thrift, good husbandry, savingness; nearness, parsimony; household, domestic management. Eine ſchmutzige —, a sordid economy; er liebt die —, he loves frugality; ſich der — befleißigen, to study economy; ſeine — iſt übertrieben, his economy is excessive, is downright stinginess, is too near.

Spárſette, *f.* V. Esparſette.

Spärt, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] V. Spargel.

Spárta, *n.* [in geography] Sparta, Lacedaemon, [now] Misitra.

Spartäner, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] —inn, *f.* a Spartan, Lacedaemonian.

Spartäniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Spartan, Lacedaemonian, Laconic.

Spartiäte, *m.* [-n, *pl.*-n] a Spartan.

Spártogras, *n.* [-es] [some species of the Pfriemengras] Deutſches —, downy feather-grass, stipa pennata; ſpaniſches —, tenacious or Spanish feather-grass; unechtes —, mossweed, lygeum.

*Spásma, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Spasmen] or Spasmus [*pl.* Spasmen] [Krampf] spasm.

*Spasmātiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* spasmatic, spasmatical.

*Spasmōdiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* spasmodic, spasmodical.

Späß and Spáß, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Späße] [*dim.* Späßchen, ‖Späßlein, *n.*] [= Poſſe] joke, joking, jest, fun, pleasantry, raillery, banter, bantering, squibbing, buffoonery, humour, broad humour. Gemeiner —, jeering, low wit or repartee; ein prächtiger —, a capital joke; es war nur ein —, it was only a joke; — treiben, to crack jokes, to banter, to jest or joke; ſie treibt manchmal Späßchen, she indulges occasionally in a joke; er macht aus Allem —, he turns every thing into jest, he makes fun of every thing; Etwas im —e ſagen, to say any thing in fun; ſeinen — mit Jemand haben [= ihn zum Beſten haben], to have one's joke with any one, to rally any one, to let off one's squib at any one, to crack one's joke at another's expence; *it.* to jest, to have one's laugh out with any one; gemeinen, niedrigen — machen, to play off a common, low, vulgar joke, to play a practical joke; aus —, zum —, in fun, for fun; ohne —, jesting apart, V. Poſſen. Syn. V. Scherz.

Spaß=becher, *m.* [Vexierbecher] a goblet with a concealed siphon in the handle; conjuring-cup, magical goblet. —glas, *n.* an anaclastic glass. —luſt, *f.* love of fun, of banter. —luſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* desirous of joking, bantering or quizzing, fond of fun. —macher, *m.*, —macherinn, *f.* [in a bad sense] buffoon, joker, jester, Merry Andrew, ape, monkey, [low] a queer one, a rum one, V. Poſſenreißer. Gemeiner — macher, a vulgar wit, a low joker, a Jack-pudding. —vogel, *m.* 1) [fam.] a wag 2) [in nat. hist.] the wreathed shrike, lanius faustus.

Späßen and Spáßen, *v. tr.* to jest, to joke, to banter, to quiz. Mit Jemand —, to jest with any one; auf eine gemeine Art —, to indulge in low or coarse humour, to act the buffoon. Das —, jesting, joking, squibbing, bantering &c.

Späßer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] a wag, quiz, [fam.] first fiddle at a convivial party, [with seamen] joker, [in a bad sense] jester, tom-fool. Gemeiner —, a buffoon, a man fond of broad farce, of low humour.

Spaßerei, *f.* [in common people's lang.] 1) [das Spaßen] joking, jesting, fun, comicality. 2) [ein Spaß] [in a bad sense] a piece of buffoonery, of vulgar witticism, a practical joke, horse-play.

Späßhaft, [ſpaßig] *adj.* and *adv.* funny, droll, facetious, ridiculous, comical. Das iſt —, that is comical; ein —er Einfall, a funny idea; eine —e Erzählung, a facetious, laughable story, [if well known but told as if new] a Joe Miller; —er Menſch, a quiz, a man fond of sly wipes; a dry wag, a wit; a buffoon, the first fiddle; ein —es Mädchen, an arch girl.

Späßhaftigkeit, *f.* waggishness, comicality, quality of a wag, of a humorous thing; buffoonery.

Späßling, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] [Spaßmacher] [fam.] a wag.

*Spáſtiſch, V. Spasmodiſch.

Spät, *m.* V. Spath.

Spät, *adj.* and *adv.* obsolete or in higher style, for Spát, which see.

Spat=brecher, *m.* the wild late pear. —eiche, *f.* the common oak. —erbſe, *f.* V. Späterbſe. —fährte, *f.* [in sportsmen's lang.] the old slot [of a stag], old view [of a buck], [if on the grass and faint, for all deer] old foiling, [in modern lang.] old trail, [for a wild boar] old track, [of an otter] old marks, [of a hare in the snow] old trace. —gang, *m.* V. Spätgang. —gerſte, *f.* V. Spätgerſte. —heu, *n.* V. Spätheu. —regen, *m.* 1) [in Scripture] [shortly before the harvest in April] rain of the late season, late in the season, the latter rain. 2) evening-rain. —roth, V. Spätroth.

Spāt, [in higher style ſpat] [perhaps allied to the Gr. σπά-ω = ziehen, to draw; also to ſpannen, V. Spath] *adj.* and *adv.* late, tardy. Zu — kommen, to come too late; *proverb.* to come a day after the fair; das kömmt zu —, that comes too late, [ironically] after meat comes mustard; ein —er Verſtand, a dull understanding, a slow, heavy, Boeotian intellect; *proverb.* beſſer —, als nie, better late than never; es iſt nun zu —, it is too late now; um eine Stunde zu — kommen, to come an hour too late, too late by an hour; ſeine Uhr geht um eine Stunde zu —, his watch goes too slow by an hour, his watch is too slow by an hour, has lost an hour; der Mond geht täglich ungefähr drei Viertelſtunden —er auf, the moon rises daily about three quarters of an hour later; bis auf, bis in die —eſten Zeiten, down to the most distant, to the latest ages [to come]; die —eſten Nachkommen, the remotest, the most distant, the latest posterity; früh und — [zu jeder Zeit], early and late; er komme früh oder —, let him come, whether he come early or late, sooner or later; zum —eſten, or —eſtens um 8 Uhr, 8 o'clock at the latest; — zu Mittag eſſen, to dine late; — zu Bette gehen, to go to bed late, to keep late hours, to sit up late; — in die Nacht hinein, bei —er Nacht, far advanced in the night; es iſt ſchon — am Tage, es iſt ſchon —, it is already far advanced, it is late; es wird —, it is getting or growing late; wir kamen erſt — in unſerem Nachtlager an, it was quite late before we got to our night-quarters; die —e Abendſonne, the setting sun; — im Jahre, late, far advanced in the year; es iſt ſchon — im Jahre, the year or the season is already very much advanced; im —en Sommer or —ſommer, in the latter part of autumn; der —e Herbſt, latter end of autumn; eine —e Ernte, a late harvest; —es Obſt, late fruit, fruit late in the season; —e Kirſchen, Birnen, backward or late cherries, pears.

Spät=abend, *m.* the latter or late part of the evening. *Fig.* Am —abend ſeiner Tage, in the evening of his days, in the wane, towards the close of his life. —apfel, *m.*, —birne, *f.* backward or late apple, pear &c. —blume, *f.* late flower, backward flower. —blüte, *f.* late flowering, late blossom. —erbſe, *f.* a late pea, pea of a late sort. —ernte, *f.* a late harvest. —erziehung, *f.* opsimathy, late education. —fährte, *f.* V. Spatfährte. —froſt, *m.* a late frost, a frost in the spring. —gang, *m.* 1) the going-out late, walk at a late hour, [also, but rather unusual] a rather tardy or procrastinated setting-out, [especially in sportsmen's lang.] the reimbushment of the stag, reharbouring of the hart at the break of day, [in modern sportsmen's lang.] returning to cover towards morning. 2) [with miners &c.] lode stretching south-west. —geborene, *m.* a descendant. —gerſte, *f.* any late barley. —glanz, *m.* [with poets] V. —roth. —herbſt, *m.* close of autumn. *Fig.* Im —herbſt ſeines, ihres Lebens, in his, her latter day, in the [latter] autumn of his, her life. —heu, *n.* after-math. —hopfen, *m.* September hops. —jahr, *n.* latter end of autumn or [American] the fall. —kirſche, *f.* backward or late cherry. —kraut, *n.* a late cabbage. —lamm, *n.* a late lamb. —licht, *n.* the setting sun, the light of the setting sun. —mahl, *n.* supper. —obſt, *n.* late fruit. —roſe, *f.* late rose. —roth, *n.* evening-red. —ſchein, *m.* light, effulgence of the setting sun. —ſommer, *m.* the latter end of autumn, [in North America] the Indian summer. —ſonne, *f.* [Abendſonne] the setting sun. —ſtern, *m.* [Abendſtern] evening star. —zahn, *m.* opsigonal tooth, [commonly] a wise-tooth; *it.* a late or backward tooth.

Spāte, *f.* [no *pl.*] [in a proper as well as in a figurative sense, but not much used] Die — des Sommers, Verſtandes &c, lateness, delay of the summer, backwardness of the understanding; von der Frühe bis in die —, from morning till evening or to night, from early 'till late.

Spätel, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [allied to Spaten] [with surgeons &c.] spatule, spatula, [low] spattle; [with wax-chandlers] [Rühr—] slice, stirrer; [with painters] [Farben—] scraping-stick or horn; [with paper-stainers] leather-scraper; [with sugar-boilers] spoon, stirrer, stirring-stick; *it.* [with sugar-bakers] slice.

Spatel=ente, *f.* 1) [Schildente] the shoveler. 2) [Löffelente] the scaup-duck. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* slice-formed, spattle-shaped. [in botany] —förmiges Blatt, spatula-shaped, spatulate leaf. —gans, *f.* V. Löffelreiher.

Spāten, *m* [-s, *pl.*-] or [less usual] Spate, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to the Ital. *spada* a sword, to the Engl. *spit* Spieß, to Spitze] spade. Schaufelförmiger —, turf-spade, spud, scoop, shovel; die Erde mit dem — umgraben, to dig or trench the earth with the spade. *Fig.* [at cards] [Schippen] spade, spades.

Spate=land, *n.* land bared of its turf by the spade. ‖—landsrecht, *n.* V. Spatenrecht.

Spaten=aß, *n.* ace of spades, [at ombre] spadille. —könig, *m.* king of spades. ‖—recht, *n.* jurisdiction over a dike. —tiefe, *f.* depth of a spade.

Spāteſtens, Spätſtens, *adv.* at the latest.

1. Späth, *m.* [-es] [perhaps from ſpannen] [with veterinary surgeons and cow-leeches] spavin, blood-spavin, bog-spavin, bone-spavin.

2. Späth, *n.* [-es, *pl.*-e] [in mineralogy] spar, spatum, V. Blei—, Feld—, Fluß—, Gips—, Kalk—, Schwer— &c. Isländiſcher —, V. Doppel—.

Spath=artig, *adv.* V. Spathig. —aſche, *f.* [with founders] ashes, cinder of spar. —druſe, *f.* [in mineralogy] group, aggregation of spar [either botryoidal, coralliform &c.] —eiſenſtein, *m.* ferriferous carbonate of lime, pearl-spar, sparry iron-ore. —erde, *f.* earthy sulphat of barytes,

ponderous earth cawk, friable heavy spar, baroselenite in an earthy loose form. —fluß, *m.* [Fluß—] fluor spar, sparry fluor. —kapelle, *f.* [with founders] coppel of spar. —kloß, *m.* sparry or marbled aëtites or eagle-stone. —kriſtalle, *pl.*, —roſe, *f.* crystallized carbonate of lime. —ſalz, *n.* selenitous salt. —ſand, *m.* arenaceous spar. Gypsartiger —ſand, gypsous arenaceous spar or sparry sand. —ſäure, *f.* [little used] fluoric acid. —ſtein, *m.* specular stone or spar, pellucid spar, rhomboidal spar, androdamas; prismatic mica.

Spāthicht, *adj.* [from 2. Spath] [in mineralogy] [dem Spathe ähnlich] sparry.

Spāthig, *adj.* [from 1. Spath] [as a horse] spavined; [in mineralogy] sparry.

***Spātium,** *n.* [pronounced Spazium] [-s, *pl.* Spatien] [with printers] [spaces used by the compositors, *it.* the distance between the letters] space.

Spātling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) provincial for Spätjahr which see. 2) [ſpät geboren; *it.* ſpät gebährend] a lamb dropped late; *it.* a ewe yeaning late; *it.* any animal born or bringing forth later than usual, as a late foal, calf &c., mare, cow &c. *Fig.* Dieſer — ſeines Geiſtes, this tardy production of his mind, this backward fruit of his mind.

Spätlings-frucht, —ſonne, *f.*, —tag, *m.*, —wetter *n.* &c., fruit, sun, day, weather late in the season, at the breaking up of autumn.

Spätz, [or Spaz] *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [Lat. *passer*, perhaps allied to ſchwatzen] [in common people's lang.] sparrow, V. Sperling.

Spatzen-ei, *n.* sparrow's egg. —eule, *f.* the little owl, strix passerina. —neſt, *n.* sparrow's nest. —ſtrauch, *m.* [in botany] struthiola. —wurz, —wurzel, *f.* master-wort, soap-wort, struthium, V. Seifenkraut. —zunge, *f.* 1) sparrow's tongue. 2) [in botany] flax-leaved stellera, stellera passerina.

Spätze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [with vine-dressers] knots in the axillae of vine-branches. 2) [*dim.* ‖Spätzlein] [with cooks] [generally in the *pl.*] mock-macaroni.

***Spazīeren, —gehen,** *v. intr.* [corrupted from the Lat. *spatior*, in fam. lang.] to walk, to take a walk, to go out for a walk, to go out a walking. Heute iſt es ſchön[es] Wetter zum —gehen, it is lovely weather to-day for taking a walk, it is beautiful walking-weather to-day, the weather to-day is delightful for taking a stroll; —reiten, to take a ride on horseback; er iſt — gefahren, he is taking a ride in a carriage, he has gone out for a drive, [if an invalid] he is taking an airing; wir ſind auf dem Waſſer [Fluſſe, See &c.] — gefahren, we have been taking a row or a sail in a boat, gone out a boating; ein Kind — führen, to take a child out [for a walk], to go out with a child, V. Luſtwandeln, Ergehen [ſich]. Das —, walking &c., walk; [for an invalid] airing.

Spazier-fahrt, *f.* [in a carriage] drive, ride, [for an invalid] airing. —fahrt auf dem Waſſer or in einem Nachen &c., row, sail, excursion, trip. —gang, *m.* 1) a walk. Einen —gang machen, thun, to take a walk; ein kurzer, langer —gang, a short, long walk. 2) [the place] walk. Es ſind hier ſchöne —gänge, there are some beautiful walks here. —meſſer, *m.* a pedometer, an odometer. —gänger, *m.*, —gängerinn, *f.* walker, pedestrian. —platz, *m.* V. —gang 2). —platz zum Fahren, drive. —reiſe, *f.* V. Luſtreiſe. —ritt, *m.* a ride on horseback. —ſtöckchen, *n.* riding-switch. —zeit, *f.* time of the walk or ride, time devoted to foot-exercise, to taking the air.

Specerei, V. Spezerei.

Spécht, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in Fr. *pic*, allied to picken] [in nat. hist.] the woodpecker, V. Baum—, Blau—, Bunt—, Grau—, Grün—, Hauben—, Mauer—, Schwarz—.

Specht-krähe, *f.* great black woodpecker, picus martius. —meiſe, *f.* nut-hatch, the potter-bird. —wurz, —wurzel, *f.* [Diptam] dittamy.

***Special,** *adj.* [chiefly used in composition] special, particular.

Special-befehl, *m.* special order. —karte, *f.* particular map &c.

***Special,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* Speciale] [in the Lutheran church, Superintendent] a superior ecclesiastic, a rural dean, a superintendent.

Speciell, *adj.* and *adv.* special, especial, particular. —er Befehl, special order; —e Maßregeln, special measures; [in fam. lang., bad phrase] —e Liebhaberei, an especial fancy [for a thing]; —e Bosheit, a peculiar act of malignity.

***Spēcies,** *f.* [Art, Gattung] species, kind. In der Naturgeſchichte wird das Genus or die Gattung wieder in — or Arten unterabgetheilt, in natural history the genus is subdivided into species; [in arithmetic] die vier—, the four first rules; —[with apothecaries &c.], species, mixture of ingredients; — zur Tinte, drugs for making ink.

Species-facti, *n.* [in law] the fact. Die — Facti angeben, to state or give the facts. —ducaten, *m.* a ducat in gold, in specie, in cash, a ducat sterling. —geld, *n.*, —gulden, —thaler, *m.* money, a florin, a dollar in cash, in specie.

***Specification,** *f.* specification.

***Specificiren,** *v. tr.* to specify.

***Specifik, Specifiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* specific, specifical. [in physics] Die —e Schwere eines Körpers, V. under Eigenthümlich; [in medicine] ein —es Mittel, Specificum, specific remedy, a specific, V. Eigenmittel.

Spèck, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [perhaps allied to pech, backen = kleben] 1) bacon, bacon-fat. Dieſes Schwein hat vier Finger hoch —, this pig has four fingers depth of bacon-fat; fein geſchnittener — zum Spicken [unknown in England], slips of bacon-fat for larding, lardons; grob geſchnittener —, large slips of bacon-fat; breit geſchnittener —, slice, rasher; einen Kapaun &c. mit — umwickeln, to do up a capon &c. in thin slices of bacon, to lard a fowl; *it.* — des Wallfiſches or vom Wallfiſch [Wallfiſchſpeck or Thran], blubber. *Fig.* [low] Er ſetzt — an, hat — auf den Rippen, he is in very good condition, [very insulting] he is as fat as a hog. 2) [in seamen's lang.] — einer Matte [aufgedrehte Kabelgarne], toppings of a mat. 3) [low] V. Dreck.

Speck-artig, V. Speckicht —bank, *f.* [in the whale-fishery] bench on which the hockies or blubber is cut up. —bauch, *m.*, [low] —wanſt, *m.* fat paunch, paunch well lined with lard. —beule, *f.* V. —geſchwulſt. —birn, *f.* the lardy pear, pound-pear. —blatt, *n.* honey-suckle. —bohne, *f.* [with gardeners] [a species of Schminkbohne] broad bean, Dutch bean, Windsor bean. —brett, *n.* cutting-board [for blubber &c.]. —brühe, *f.* a kind of sauce made with bacon. —bücking, —bückling, *m.* a red-herring. —damm, *m.* [in marshy places] raised causeway. —ente, *f.* widgeon. —faß, *n.* cask for bacon, pork-tub. ‖—fett, —feiſt, *adj.* and *adv.* bacon-fat, very fat. —floſſe, *f.* [in nat. hist.] adipose fin, spurious fin [behind the real dorsal fin]. —geſchwulſt, *f.*, —gewächs, *n.* steatoma, lipoma. —griebe, *f.* bacon-dripping, scum, kitchen-fat, graves. —guß, *m.* [in some dutch whalers] a blubber-trough. —haken, *m.* [with whalers] a hook or crook [for removing or hoisting the hockies on board, pulling the cant-piece &c.]. —hals, *m.* a very fat neck; *it.* a person, a horse [especially] with such a neck. —händler, *m.*, —händlerinn, *f.* one that keeps a pork-shop, a pork-butcher. —hauer, *m.* 1) [in whalers] one of the men who chops the blubber, whale-cutter. 2) [in nat. hist.] the ork or grampus, [with the fishermen of New-England] the killer. —haut, *f.* 1) V. —ſchwarte. 2) [in medicine] buff, buffy coat [on inflammatory blood]. —käfer, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the leather-eater, dermestes lardarius. Schwarzer —käfer, V. Gaukler [in nat. hist.]. —kammer, *f.* the bacon-room, the larder. —könig, *m.* [in whale-ships] the youngest sailor who has to stow out of the way the blubber thrown into the hold loose to drain. —kranz, *m.* [with whalers] a hoop-fence round the bung-hole of the blubber-cask. —kuchen, *m.* a lardy cake. —leib, *m.* fat body, a body full of grease. —lilie, *f.* V. —blatt. —linde, *f.* V. Graslinde. —maus, *f.* the noctule or great bat. —melde, *f.* annual mercury; *it.* vivacious mercury. —meſſer, *n.* a pork-butcher's knife or carver. †—ſau, *f.* V. —ſchwein. —ſchneider, *m.* [in whalers] head blubber-cutter, foreman of the men who cut the hockies &c. —ſchnitt, *m.*, —ſchnitte, *f.* rasher, [if with lean] streaked rasher. Hühner &c. in —ſchnitte einwickeln, to lard fowls &c. —ſchwarte, *f.* rind of bacon, [if roasted or broiled] cracknel. —ſchwein, *n.* bacon-hog, fat porker. —ſeite, *f.* side or flitch of bacon. *Proverb.* Die Wurſt nach der —ſeite werfen, to make a trifling present in hopes of receiving a greater in return. —ſporn, *m.* [for the men to stand on the whale without slipping] calker, spur. —ſtein, *m.* [in mineralogy] steatite, soapstone, common steatite; *it.* lard-stone, pagodite; Spanish chalk. —ſtrick, *m.*, —takel, *n.* [in whalers] rope for hoisting the hockies or pieces of blubber on board. —thon, *m.* unctuous clay, fat clay. —thran, *m.* train-oil. —trog, *m.* V. —guß. —wanſt, *m.* V. —bauch. —weib, *n.* V. —händlerinn. —wurm, *m.* V. —käfer.

Spèckicht, *adj.* and *adv.* lardy, lardaceous, of the nature of bacon. *Fig.* —es Blut, buffy blood.

Spèckig, *adj.* and *adv.* lardy, very fat. *Fig.* —es Brod, doughy bread.

***Spectākel,** [-s, *pl.* -] 1) *n.* [obsolete or bad word for Schauſpiel] the play; a show, spectacle. 2) *m.* [with common people, for Lärm, Geröſe] noise, uproar, hubbub, row, tumult, any disgraceful scene. Sich zum — machen, to make one's self the town-talk, disgracefully conspicuous; machen Sie kein —, don't be making any noise, a scene, [fam.] don't be kicking up a row, a dust, a bobbery.

***Speculánt,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in commerce] a speculator.

*Speculatiōn, *f.* [in commerce &c.] speculation; *it.* [in philosophy] speculation, hypothesis. —en machen, to make speculations; *it.* to indulge in speculations or hypotheses.

*Speculatīv, *adj.* and *adv.* speculative. —er Kopf, a speculative mind, a speculating head; *it.* a speculating head, a scheming mind, head or fellow; eine bloß —e Wiſſenſchaft, a purely speculative science; [in commerce] —er Kaufmann, speculating merchant or tradesman, a speculator.

*Speculīren, *v. intr.* [in commerce] to speculate. Glücklich —, to make a lucky hit, lucky hits; *it.* [in philosophy] [forſchen] to speculate.

*Spedīren, *v. tr.* [chiefly in commerce] to despatch, send, to forward.

*Spediteūr, *m.* [pronounce Speditöhr] [-s, *pl.*-e] [in commerce] consigner.

*Speditiōn, *f.* [in commerce] sending, conveyance, invoice.

Speditions-güter, *pl.* goods for forwarding, for the invoice. —koſten, —gebühren, *pl.* costs, expenses of carriage.

Speér, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] [Lat. *sparus*, allied to bohren, to the Lat. *foro*] spear, lance; [in sportsmen's lang.] pike, boar-pike, V. Spieß.

Speer-diſtel, *f.* [in botany] spear-thistle. —elſter, *f.* the grey magpie. —enſtich, *m.* [in botany] autumnal, *it.* field-gentian. —förmig, *adj.* spear-shaped or formed, [in botany] lanceolate. Halb —, halb eiförmig, or ein wenig — und mehr eiförmiges Blatt, a lanceolate-ovate leaf. —hai, *m.* the rough hound, the spear-shark. —kraut, *n.* 1) [der kleine Sumpfhahnenfuß] spear-wort, small water crow-foot, flammula. 2) [der römiſche Baldrian] garden valerian, valeriana phu. 3) adder's tongue. 4) Das blaue —kraut, blue or Greek valerian. 5) V. Löwenzahn. —meiſe, *f.* great titmouse, common tom-tit of the woods. —naſe, *f.* the raia oxyrinchus or sharp-nosed skate, V. Speichelfiſch. [Fledermausfiſch] [appears to be the squalus squalina a species of shark] the angel-fish. —reiter, *m.* [more usual now, Lancier or Lanzenreiter, Uhlane] lancer [of a cavalry regiment of lancers]. —ſchaft, *m.* the shaft of the spear or lance. —wurz, —wurzel, *f.* V. —kraut.

1. Speérer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [rather unusual] a spear-man, spear-bearer; *it.* one who spears [down] any one or thing, [in whale-ships] harpooner.

2. Speérer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [with surgeons] [Spiegel] speculum.

Spehnkopf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -köpfe] [in seamen's lang.] handspec, bar of a windlass, of a capstern, of the crab.

Speiche, *f.* [*pl.*-n] [in the Friesland dialect Spetze; allied to the Swed. *spick* = Spitze, to the Lat. *spiculum*] [originally especially something long and spiked or spit-formed] 1) [with watchmakers] — an einem Uhrrade, spoke, barret of a watch-wheel; [in anatomy] the radius; *it.* V. Schienbeinröhre. 2) [generally of a coach-wheel] spoke. Das Blatt einer —, the nave-end, broad end of a spoke; der Zapfen an einer —, the felloe-end, sharp end of a spoke; die —n in ein Rad einſetzen, to spoke a wheel; neue, friſche —n in ein Rad einſetzen, to respoke a wheel.

Speichen-blatt, *n.* blade, nave-end of a spoke. —hammer, *m.* mallet for fixing the spokes. —ring, *m.* ferrule of the nave. —zapfen, *m.* sharp end of a spoke.

Speichel, *m.* [-s, no *pl.*] [from ſpeien, Lat. *spuo*, Gr. πτύω] saliva, [low] spittle. — auswerfen, ausſpeien, to eject, spit out saliva; nüchterner —, the saliva of a man fasting; ausgeworfener —, spittle, [very low] a gob, [elegantly] expectoration; —[= Geifer] drivel, slabber, slobber, slaver, slobbering, foam; das Auswerfen des —s, spitting, [very low] gobbing, [in medicine] sputation, expectoration. *Fig.* Jemandes — lecken, to cringe and fawn upon any one, [low] to be a lickspittle to any one, [at college] to be any one's suck.

Speichel-cur, *f.* V. —kur. —drüſe, *f* [in anatomy] salivary gland. —fiſch, *m.* [so named from the mucus constantly covering its body] the angel-fish, squalus squalina, V. Geiferfiſch. —fiſtel, *f.* V. —drüſe. —fluß, *m.* flux or flow of spittle or saliva from the mouth; [in medicine] salivation, ptyalism. —gang, *m.* [in anatomy] salivary duct. —kraut, *n.* 1) hedge-nettle, stachys sylvatica. 2) common soap-wort or bruise-wort. 3) feverfew, pyrethrum. 4) Alexander's foot. —kur, *f.* [in medicine] a salivation. Einen der —kur unterwerfen, to salivate any one. —lecker, *m.* [*Fig.*] a parasite, [fam. at college &c.] a lick-spittle, a suck, a sneaking sponge. —thierchen, *n.* V. Schaumwurm. —topf, *m.* V. Speitopf. —treibend, *adj.* and *adv.* [in medicine] —treibendes Mittel, a salivating remedy, sialogogue, ptyalogogue, ptysmagogue. —wurz, *f.* V. —kraut 3).

Speicheln, *v. intr.* [little used] to secrete or eject saliva; to drivel.

Speichen, *v. tr.* Ein Rad —, to spoke a wheel, to furnish a wheel with spokes.

Speicher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not from the Lat. word of the middle ages *spicarium*, but allied to the old Bygd = Gebäude, therefore originally = Gebäude a dwelling and especially so] granary; [in trade] warehouse, storehouse.

Speicher-dieb, *m.* V. Sperling. —herr, *m.* inspector or keeper of a granary, of granaries; warehouse-keeper. —wieſel, *n.* the weasel.

Speichern, V. Aufſpeichern.

Speidel, Speitel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [low] [Keil] a wedge.

Speien, [V. Speichel] *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to spit. Der Veſuv ſpeiet Feuer, Vesuvius vomits, belches forth fire. V. Feuerſpeiend. *Fig.* Gift und Galle —, Feuer und Flammen — [in pop. lang.], to spit forth one's venom, fire and fury, to vomit forth one's gall and rage, to vent one's spleen; er hat —, Geld — müſſen [low], he has been obliged to fork out; Blut — or [elegantly] auswerfen, to spit blood; man ſpie ihm ins Geſicht, man hat ihm ins Geſicht geſpien, they spat in his face, his face has been spitten on; ſpeiet nicht auf mich, don't spit upon me. II. *v. intr.* [rather low for ſich erbrechen] to be sick, to vomit, [indelicate] to puke, [low] to spew, [from drink] to cat. Das —, spitting, [decorously] expectorating, expectoration, [in medicine] sputation; *it.* vomiting, reaching, being sick.

Spei-arzenei, *f.* V. Brechmittel. —becken, —käſtchen, —tröpfchen, *n.*, —kübel, —napf, —topf, *m.* a spitting-dish, spitting-pot. —fieber, *n.* [in medicine] sputatory fever. —fliege, *f.* V. Schmeißfliege. —gat, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] scupper-hole. —kraut, *n.* [in botany] 1) common groundsel or rag-wort. 2) bean-trefoil, anagyris; *it.* [in medicine] leaves of the bean-trefoil. —larve, *f.* [in hydraulics] the mask to the mouth or spout of a basin-fountain. —loch, *n.* 1) V. —gat. 2) —loch [more usual Krater] eines Vulkans, the crater of a volcano. —pulver, *n.* an emetic powder. —röhre, *f.* gutter-spout. —ſchlange, *f.* [in nat. hist.] V. Spritzſchlange. —täubling, *m.* [in botany] the deadly agaric, agaricus necator. —teufel, *m.* 1) V. —röhre. 2) [with makers of fire-works] [a stick or pastil of wet powder] a devil. —trank, *m.* V. Brechtrank. —vogel, *m.* [low] V. Spottvogel. —wurm, *m.* V. Schaumwurm. —wurzel, *f.* V. Brechwurz.

1. Speier, *n.* [-s] [town in Rhenish Bavaria or the Bavarian Palatinate] Speier, Spire.

2. Speier, *m.* [V. Speien] [-s, *pl.* -] — inn, *f.* 1) [rather low] a spitter. 2) [in nat. hist.] the spitting lizard.

Speierbaum, *m.* [-es] [Elſebeerbaum] the lote-tree or nettle-tree of Burgundy.

Speierlich, *adj.* [low] 1) V. Brecherlich. 2) *Fig.* Eine —e Miene machen, to make up a pitiful face.

Speierling, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] 1) [Elſebeere] the berry of the lote or nettle-tree, of the celtis. 2) — or Spierling, service or sorb-apple.

Speierlingsbaum, *m.* 1) V. Speierbaum. 2) common lote-tree or nettle-tree, the celtis. 3) [Sperberbaum] service-tree, sorb-tree, quick-tree.

Speil, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] 1) V. Speiler. 2) V. Splint [in seamen's lang.]

Speilen, [allied to Spille] *v. tr.* 1) Den Bienenſtock —, to place perches, stemples in the bee-hive. 2) V. Speilern, Auspeilern.

Speiler, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [V. Speilen] skewer. Bratwürſte mit —n am Bratſpieße befeſtigen, to skewer sausages on the spit; kleine viereckige Stücke Fleiſch an —n vor dem Feuer braten, to do cabobs, to cabob; Felle, Leinwand, Tuch mit —n ausſpannen, to stretch skins, linen with pegs, cloth on tenters, with tenter-pegs, on tenter-hooks.

Speilern, *v. tr.* [aufſpeilern] to skewer.

Speiſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [the theme very uncertain, still the Lat. *spiss-us*, the Fr. *épais*, and the Gr. πήσσω (instead of πηγ-νυμι) appears to be allied to it, and consequently its primitive or pristine meaning to have been something mixed or incorporated] 1) [certain kinds of mixtures] *a*) [with founders = a metallic mixture] metallic mixture, amalgam; [with bell-founders] bell-metal; [in assaying, obtained from ores both pebbly and cobaltic] residue, mass, lump, button [of arsenic and iron]. *b*) [usually written Speis or Speiß] [with bricklayers &c.] [= Mörtel] mortar, [if oyster or other shells be used in the mortar] Roman cement. *c*) [with miners] flawy pyrites; *it.* a certain amalgam of nickel, cobalt and iron; *it.* an amalgam of cobalt, nickel and bismuth. 2) [= Nahrung; here Speiſe might be traced back to beißen to bite] food, aliment, nourishment, victuals, provisions. Brod und Kartoffeln ſind die einfachſten —n, bread and potatoes are the simplest aliments, plainest articles of food, humblest fare; — zu ſich nehmen, to take some food, some sustenance or support, some nourishment; zur — dienen, to serve or do for food; zubereitete —, victuals, prepared food; geſunde —, wholesome food; die —n anrichten, auftragen, to serve up the dif-

ferent articles of food, the dishes, the dressed meats; eine köſtliche —, a viand; der Salm iſt keine — für einen Kranken, salmon is not a proper article of diet for a sick person; eine loſe —, a poor, wishy-washy, frothy, unsubstantial food; [with cooks] — einkaufen, to buy provisions, to go to market or a marketing, to fill the larder. Syn. Speiſe, Futter. Speiſe [food] is any thing as nourishment to man or beast; Futter [fodder] is that which is given to certain kinds of animals as food, and indeed usually after a certain preparation, in a definite measure and at a particular fixed time. V. also Koſt.

Speiſe=äderchen, *n.* V. Gekröſader. **—amt**, *n.* [at court] the King's, prince's &c. kitchen, office of the King's kitchen. **—bier**, *n.* small-beer, table-beer, table-ale. **—eichel**, *f.* sweet acorn, greek acorn, edible acorn. **—fiſch**, *m.* 1) any edible fish. 2) minnows, fry [for feeding jacks &c in ponds]. **—gang**, *m.* V. **—röhre**. **—gelb**, *adj.* and *adv.* pale orange-yellow, reddish yellow. **—geräth**, *n.* V. Küchengeräth, Tiſchgeräth. **—gewölbe**, *n.* pantry, larder, safe. **—haus**, *n.* [Koſthaus] an eating-house. In einem —hauſe eſſen, to dine at a chop-house. **—kammer**, *f.* the pantry, the buttery, the larder. **—karte**, *f.* the carte, the bill of fare. V. **—zettel**. **—keller**, *m.* a cellar. **—kobalt**, *m.* a pyrite of cobalt. Weißer, grauer —kobalt, white, grey cobalt ore, cobaltum pyriticosum, crystallinum. **—korb**, *m.* a provision-basket, a market-basket; *it.* a dinner-basket. **—köthe**, *f.* V. **—ſchrank**. **—kraut**, *n.* vegetables. **—** [more usual] **Speiß=kübel**, *m.* [with masons] hod. **—kümmel**, *m.* caraway. **—markt**, *m.* market [for victuals]. **—meiſter**, *m.* [in great houses] house-steward, caterer; [in a convent or college] manciple; *it.* V. Küchenmeiſter. **—opfer**, *n.* [in Scripture] oblation. **—ordnung**, *f.* [in medicine] regimen, diet. **—röhre**, *f.* [in anatomy] oesophagus, gullet. **—röhrengeflecht**, *n.* plexus of the oesophagus. **—röhrenmuskel**, *m.* muscle of the oesophagus. **—röhrenſchlagader**, *f.* artery of the oesophagus. **—ruhr**, *f.* [in medicine, a species of diarrhoea] lientery. **—ſaal**, *m.* any eating-room, dinner-parlour, [generally] dining-room. **—ſaal in einem Kloſter**, the refectory, [at Oxford &c.] the hall. **—ſaft**, *m.* chyle. **—ſalz**, *n.* V. Küchenſalz. **—ſchrank**, *m.* the safe. **—ſtube**, *f.* V. **—zimmer**. **—tafel**, *f.*, **—tiſch**, *m.* any table for eating on; [generally] dining-table. **—topf**, *m.* any kitchen-pot. **—tuch**, *n.* communion-cloth. **—waare**, *f.* the provisions, victuals; [comically] prog, grub, allowance. **—wärmer**, *m.* chafing-dish; a Dutch oven. **—wein**, *m.* V. Tiſchwein. **—wirth**, *m.*, **—wirthinn**, *f.* keeper of an eating-house, of a chop-house, of a cook's-shop; the landlord, landlady of a tavern, inn &c. **—zettel**, *m.* [with cooks] bill of fare; [in inns] the carte, the bill of fare. Nach dem —zettel eſſen [to order dinner from the bill of fare with the prices affixed that is placed in the coffee-room], to dine by the card. **—zimmer**, *n.* eating-room. **—zucker**, *m.* [Küchenzucker] brown sugar, moist sugar.

Speiſen, I. *v. intr.* to eat, to be taking one's meal, to be at table, to make a repast; [comic] to feed. Zu Mittag —, to dine, to take one's dinner; zu Abend, zu Nacht —, to sup, to take supper; ſie — noch, they are still at table; er ſpeiſet allein, in Geſellſchaft, he dines alone, in company or out; im Wirthshauſe —, an der Wirthstafel [table d'hôte] —, to dine at an inn, at the ordinary; die Offiziere — hier zuſammen, the officers mess here; was wollen Sie —? what will you take? an Gottes Tiſche —, to take or receive the communion, to partake of the communion. II. *v. tr.* 1) Einen —, to give any one something to eat, to feed any one, to treat any one, [comic] to give any one a blow out; die Hungrigen —, to feed the hungry; er hat ſechs Perſonen zu —, he has to dine six persons, he has six mouths to fill; Fremde, Koſtgänger —, to entertain strangers, boarders [who subscribe for a series of dinners &c.]; er ſpeiſet die Perſon für einen Gulden, he dines every one at a florin per head, he charges a florin per head for his dinner; hier ſpeiſet man, dinners served up here; [in religion] Einen —, to administer to any one the communion. 2) to nourish, to support, to provide with food. Einen Fiſchteich —, to feed a fish-pond [with minnows or any small fry for the pike &c.]; V. Ab—, Auf—, Aus—. *Fig. a)* [with millers] die Mühlſteine — [Getreide aufſchütten], to feed the hopper; *b)* Einen mit leeren Hoffnungen —, to feed any one with empty hopes; [with founders] einen Ofen —, to furnish a furnace with wood. Das —, V. Speiſung.

Speiſig, [V. Speiſe 1] *adj.* and *adv.* [in mineralogy] —e Erze, ores mixed with cobalt and arsenic; —er Bleiſtein, matt of lead proceeding from the smelting of an ore mixed with cobalt.

Speiskraut, *n.* [-es] [Flachskraut] common yellow toad-flax.

Speiſung, *f.* keep, boarding, entertainment, board. Die Summe reicht zur — ſeiner Koſtgänger hin, the sum is sufficient for the board of his regular customers, for the mere keep of his boarders [in a boarding-house]; die — [in religion], communion.

Spéllen, V. Spalten.

Spélt or **Spélz**, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [from ſpalten] spelt-wheat. V. Dinkel.

Spelt=acker, *m.* a field of spelt. **—brei**, *m.* pap, frumenty, thick milk of spelt-flour. **—brod**, *n.*, **—kuchen**, *m.* &c., bread, cake &c. of spelt-flour.

Spélze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [of wheat] chaff, husk; [in botany] glume; *it.* [of the ears] beard; [in botany] — des Kelches der Gräſer, valve, valvelet, valvule [being the leaflet, that compose the calyx and corol in grasses].

Spelze=brod, *n.* &c. V. Speltbrod &c.

Spélzerich, *m.* [-s] [in botany] [Goldſpitze, Goldeck] chrysogonum.

Spélzig, *adj.* [of bread] full of chaff; [in botany] glumaceous. Die —en Gewächſe, the glumaceous plants.

Spénde, *f.* [*pl* -n] 1) distribution of alms, giving away of food &c. 2) charity, alms, gift. 3) [in higher style] gift, present. Die —n der Natur, the gifts or bounties of nature. V. Almoſen, Gabe, Geſchenk.

‡**Spende=bier**, **—brod**, **—fleiſch**, *n.*, **—wein**, *m.* beer, bread, meat, wine &c. of charity. ‡**—herr**, *m.* almoner.

Spénden, [Gr. σπένδω = to pour out a libation to the Gods, in Lat. *spond-eo* = to wish to give] to give, to distribute, to spend. Almoſen —, to distribute alms. *Fig.* Gnaden —, to bestow, distribute titles, honours &c., V. Aus—.

Spénder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] **—inn**, *f.* [little used] distributer, dispenser, giver, bestower.

Spēnen, Spengler, V. Spänen &c.

Spèrber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [is in fact Sperb=ar = the Aar or bird of prey that pursues the sparrow, that is, the Sper=ling, in Fr. *épervier*] 1) the sparrow-hawk, [the male] the musket. 2) [in ancient artillery] falconet. 3) [with surgeons] [Habichtsbinde] a four-headed bandage.

Sperber=baum, *m.* [in botany] 1) the true service or sorb-tree. 2) V. Speierbaum. **—beere**, *f.* 1) sorb-apple, service-berry. 2) fruit of the lote-tree or nettle-tree. 3) the barberry. **—eule**, *f.* V. Falkeneule. **—kraut**, *n.* [in botany] 1) sanguisorba, burnet, great meadow pimpernel. 2) Kleines —kraut, little burnet. 3) hawk-weed, grim the collier, hieracium. **—ſphinx**, *f.* the hawk-moth. **—ſtein**, *m.* hieracite.

Spèrbern, *v. tr.* [used only in the partic. past] geſperbert, dappled or spotted with grey, speckled, grizzled, [fam.] pepper and salt.

Spèrgel, *m.* [-s] V. Spark.

Spergel=baum, *m.*, **—beere**, *f.* V. Faulbaum.

‖**Spèrk**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Sperling.

Spèrling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [perhaps allied to ſchwirren; in Ital. *sberlingare* means to chatter] sparrow; [das Männchen] cock-sparrow; [das Weibchen] hen-sparrow. V. Baum=, Rohr—, Wieſen—.

Sperling=flügel, *m.* a sparrow's wing; [in botany] [a species of moon-wort] the sparrow-winged osmund, osmunda struthiopteris. **—kraut**, *n.* the common or male pimpernel, anagallis arvensis, V. Gauchheil. **—milbe**, *f.* V. Vogelmilbe. **—s=ammer**, *f.* the sparrow-bunting. **—ſchrot**, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] small shot. **—s=ei**, *n.* a sparrow's egg. **—s=neſt**, *n.* a sparrow's nest. **—taube**, *f.* the ground-pigeon, columba passerina. **—s=topf**, *m.* a pot for sparrows, a sparrow-pot. **—wurz**, *f.* [in botany] sparrow-wort, passerina. **—s=zunge**, *f.* a sparrow's tongue; [in botany] [variety of stitchwort] stellaria passerina.

‖**Spèrr**, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Klemm.

Spèrre, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [the act of closing, of barring in or out] *a)* [= Thorſperre] gate-closing, closing of the gates. *b)* [in commerce] embargo, prohibition, interdiction, caveat; eine allgemeine — verordnen, to order a general embargo, to lay on a universal interdiction; die — eines Hafens, the blockade of a port [if by the enemy from without]; *it.* the closing of a port [if from within], V. Frucht—, Getreide—, Handels—. 2) [the condition of any thing barred] [= Straßenſperre] barricade. 3) [something that bars or stops]. *a)* [= Radſperre] drag, shoe. *b)* [with gunsmiths, watchmakers] [Sperrſtift &c.] stop, catch, click.

Spèrren, I. *v. tr.* 1) [appears closely allied to bohren, or to fahren] Die Beine auseinander —, to stretch out, to open wide the legs, V. Auf—, Aus—; [with printers] die Zeilen, Wörter —, to widen the lines, the letters of a word [by putting in more spaces]. 2) [either allied to Barre or perhaps more correctly to wahren] *a)* [= einſperren] Einen ins Gefängniß — or [more usual with one word] Einen ein—, to put any one in prison, to send any one to bridewell, *it.* to arrest any one, V. Ein—. *b)* [verſperren] Den Eingang, Durchgang —, to bar or barricade the entrance, outlet, to block up the thoroughfare; das Thor, die Thür iſt geſperrt, the gate, the door is barred to, closed, shut; man hat die Straßen, die Wege, die Zu=

gänge, die Päſſe geſperrt, the streets, the roads, the entrances, the passages are blockaded; einen Hafen —, to lock a harbour [with the chain], *it.* [by the enemy] to blockade a harbour or port; unſere Häfen ſind geſperrt, our harbours are closed [against foreign vessels]; einen Strom —, to dam up or close a river [by a stoccado, boom &c.]. *Fig.* Ein Land eine Stadt —, to close or seal hermetically a country, a city against foreign trade [to shut out foreign trade]. c) [to stop the free movement of any object] to hinder, obstruct, stop, [provincial] to let. Die Feder, welche dieſes Rad ſperrt, the spring that curbs this wheel; ein Wagenrad —, to put the trigger to a carriage-wheel, to skid or trig a wheel; man muß hier —, we must have the drag on here. *Fig.* Den Handel —, to lay an embargo on, to interdict, stop trade; durch den Krieg wird der Handel geſperrt, trade is brought by war to a stand-still. II. *v. refl.* Sich — [in fam. lang., for ſich weigern, or also for ſich widerſetzen] to set one's face against, to refuse to, to resist; ſich gewaltig —, to protest with all one's weight against being obliged to do or perform any thing, work &c.; ſich gegen Etwas —, to set one's face against any thing. *Fig.* Es ſperret ſich darin, und will nicht heraus, there is a hitch and it won't come out. Das —, V. Sperrung.

Sperr=baum, *m.* [of a gate &c.] the bar; [of a road or path] barrier; [where toll for carriages &c. is paid] turnpike, turnpike-gate. —biſtel, *f.* V. Speerdiſtel. —eiſen, *n.* 1) [with surgeons] V. Augenſpiegel, Mundſpiegel. 2) [in saw-mills] the catch [of the cog-wheel]. —feder, *f.* [with watchmakers] [in a repeater] the hour-snail; *it.* quarter-snail. —gabel, V. Hemmgabel. —geld, *n.* toll of a turnpike; [with coachmen] gate-money. —glas, *n.* mika, glimmer, V. Frauenеis. —glocke, *f.* [now almost obsolete, for closing the gates] curfew, toll; [at Oxford, comic] Old Tom, Long Tom. —haken, *m.* hook of the drag; [with joiners] window-hook; [with goldsmiths] V. —horn; [with locksmiths] V. Dieterich. —holz, *n.* 1) [with butchers] [stick for stretching out the hind legs of a slaughtered ox] stretcher, straddler. 2) [Knebel] gag. 3) V. —baum. —horn, *n.* [with silversmiths &c.] bickern, bickern for stamping or beating out on; [with carpenters] peg, pin [for placing between planks laid on each other so that they may dry]. —kegel, *m.* 1) [in mechanics] catch [of a wheel]; [in repeaters] click of the star, pallet. 2) [in seamen's lang.] V. Palle. —kette, *f.* 1) a chain for barricading, a gate-chain, a door-chain, *it.* a harbour-chain. Die —ketten vorziehen, to stretch the chains, to draw the chains to. 2) [Hemmkette] drag-chain. —klappe, *f.* [in organs] valve. —leiſte, *f.* tie-piece of the two rails of a wagon. —maß, *n.* [a miner's measure for the pieces of timber in the pits] perch, pole, rod. —maul, *n.* [low] 1) gaping mouth. 2) a gagged mouth. —meiſe, *f.* V. Speermeiſe. —rad, *n.* a cogwheel, pinion-wheel, a curb-wheel; [with watchmakers] ratchet-wheel. —riegel, *m.* bolt; *it.* bar. —ruthe, *f.* a weaver's littering, temple. —ſtab, —ſtock, *m.* V. —ruthe. —ſtange, *f.*, —ſtift, *m.* [with watchmakers] pin, detent [of the pin-wheel, detent-wheel]. —ſtrick, *m.* cord for barricading &c. —thor, *n.* gate of a city or fortified town. —trommel, *f.* drum for closing the gates. —ventil, *n.* V. —klappe. —wage, *f.* [with carters] the breeching. —weit, *adv.* [in pop. lang.] wide open. Die Thür —weit aufmachen, to put the door wide open; den Mund —weit öffnen, to open the mouth quite wide. —zahn, *m.* tooth of a pinion-wheel, of a curb-wheel, of a ratchet-wheel. —zeit, *f.* time for or of closing the gates, the gate-closing. —zeug, *n.* [with locksmiths] bunch of picklocks.

Spèrrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with surgeons] V. Spiegel.

Spèrrig, *adj.* and *adv.* —er, — gewachſener Baum, a tree with wide-spreading branches; —e Aeſte, wide-spreading, *it.* straggling branches; —e Waaren, lumbering, cumbersome goods.

Spèrrling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [provincial] V. Sperrholz 2).

Spèrrung, *f.* [of the gates] closing; [of the roads, streets &c.] barricading; [of a harbour] locking, closing, [also] the blockading; [upon trade] embargo, interdiction. Die — [Hemmung] eines Schießgewehres, the stopping of gun-lock [when at full or half cock]. *Fig.* Eine — verurſachen, to cause an embarrassment, to occasion embarrassment.

*Speſen, *pl.* [in commerce] charges, expences, costs [especially of carriage or freight].

Speſennachnahme, *f.* reimbursement, repayment.

Spétte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with metallurgists] stirrer, rake, strike.

Speyen, &c. V. Speien &c.

*Spezerei, *f.* [from the Ital. *spezierie*, from the Lat. *species*] [noun of multitude] —, — waaren, groceries, grocery; mit —en handeln, to trade or deal in groceries; nimm zu dir die beſten —en &c. [in Scripture], take thou also unto thee principal spices &c.; —en [Rauchwerk], aromatics. Syn. Spezereien, Gewürze. The first are certain products in the vegetable kingdom, which are valued for their taste or smell, which in fact are pungent or aromatic, they are hence spices, V. Spezereihändler; Gewürze are such only as are agreeable to the taste, these are condiments; V. Gewürzkrämer.

Spezerei=gewölbe, *n.* grocery warehouse, grocer's shop or store; *it.* spice-warehouse. —handel, *m.* grocer's trade in wholesale. —händler, *m.*, —händlerinn, *f.* grocer; *it.* a spice-dealer or merchant; *it.* a druggist. —kram, *m.* grocer's trade in retail. —krämer, *m.*, —krämerinn, *f.* grocer [in retail]. —kiſte, *f.* chest, box [for groceries, spices, drugs]. —lade, *f.* spice-box or chest. —laden, *m.* grocer's or spice-dealer's shop. —pfeffer, —ſtrauch, *m.* Carolina all-spice. —waare, *f.* V. Spezerei.

Spezial, Speziell, V. Speciell.

*Sphäre, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [Kugel, Weltkugel, Himmelskugel] sphere. 2) *Fig.* [no *pl.*] Das iſt über ſeine — [Einſicht, Faſſungskraft], außer ſeiner — [außer ſeinem Geſchäftskreiſe, Wirkungskreiſe], that is out of, beyond, not in his sphere; nicht in ſeiner — bleiben, not to remain in one's sphere, [fam.] to go beyond one's last.

*Sphärik, *f.* [Himmelskunde] spherics.

*Sphäriſch, [kugelförmig] *adj.* and *adv.* spheric, spherical. —e Form, spherical form, sphericity, sphericalness.

*Sphäriſtik, *f.* [in antiquity, Ballſpielkunſt] sphaeristica, tennis.

*Sphäroid, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in geometry] spheroid.

*Sphäroidiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* spheroidal. [in mineralogy] —er Diamant, spheroidal diamond [with 48 convex facets].

*Sphärokárpe, *m.* [in botany] sphaerocarpus &c.

Sphēne, *f.* [in mineralogy] [species of feldspath] nigrine titanium, sphene.

*Sphēniſch, *adj.* scalene, scalenous. —e Zahl &c., scalene number &c.

*Sphinx, *f.* [*pl.* -e] 1) [in mythology] Sphinx. 2) [in nat. hist., Abendvogel] sphinx, hawk-moth.

Sphinxarten, *pl.* the sphinxes, the sphingides.

*Sphragiſtik, *f.* V. Siegelkunde.

Spiauter, *m.* [-s] [Fr. *piautre*] 1) [Zink] zinc. 2) bell-metal, [if the tin form one third of the alloy with the copper or brass, then] speculum-metal, [if zinc and copper] pinchbeck, prince's metal, prince Rupert's metal, [tin and zinc] pewter.

*Spicanárde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Spiekenarde.

Spíck, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Spieke.

Spíckartkupfer, *n.* [-s] [with founders] copper of the scoria of red copper.

Spícken, [probably allied to picken, to the Lat. *pungo* = to prick, not directly to Speck] 1) [with cooks] [to beset a joint &c. with a row or rows of pegs of fat bacon, common in Germany, but unknown in England] Einen Haſen, Geflügel &c. —, to lard a hare, fowl &c., to interlard; mit grob geſchnittenem Speck —, to lard with coarse lardons. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Den Beutel —, to line one's purse, *it.* Gewinn machen, to make one's harvest, a good thing of it, to take care of No. 1; mit Latein geſpickte Rede &c., a speech larded, interlarded with latin. 2) [in seamen's lang.] die Leiſegel — [ſteppen], to fother, to charge a bag or basket with cinders &c. to be used in fothering. Das —, larding &c.

Spick=braten, *m.* a larded roast-joint. —damm, *m.* V. Speckdamm. —fett, 1) *n.* V. Speckfett. 2) *adj.* and *adv.* *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] very fat. —gans, *f.* V. Flickgans. —häring, *m.* red-herring. —kraut, *n.* V. —wurzel. —nadel, *f.* [with cooks] a larding-pin, a larding-skewer. —ſpeck, *m.* bacon for larding with. —wurzel, *f.* [in botany] [der römiſche Baldrian] great or garden valerian, phu.

Spícker, *m.* 1) [Bratenſpicker] larder, one who lards. 2) V. Spieker.

Spiegel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], *dim.* —chen, ‖Spiegelein, *n.* [Lat. *speculum*, but this word appears originally to have been German, and to lead back to the verb ſpähen, old ſpächen, Lat. *specio*, which meant not only ſehen but also glänzen] I. [with the meaning of smooth and shining] *a*) Der — an Mineralien, V. Eiſen— &c. *b*) Die — an einem Pfauenſchweife, the eyes of a peacock's tail. *c*) Die — am Rücken, Schwanze und den Flügeln der Falken, the spots, speckles, mails, eyes on the back, tail, wings of the falcon-tribe. *d*) [on horses] dapple. Dies Pferd bekommt —, this horse is getting dappled [through eating oak-leaves &c.]; ein Pferd, das — hat, a dappled horse. *e*) der — einer Torte [= der Zuckerguß], the sugar-glaze, ice or frost [on the crust] of a tart. *f*) Der — des Waſſers, des Meeres, the mirror of the water, of the sea. V. Oberfläche. *g*) [for seeing one's reflected image] looking-glass, [old style] look-in-glass. Großer —, large look-

ing-glass, chimney-glass; — zwiſchen zwei Fenſtern, pier-glass; ebener —, a looking-glass; rund erhabener —, a mirror; prismatiſche, pyramidaliſche, elliptiſche, paraboliſche, gemiſchte —, prismatic, pyramidal, elliptic, parabolic, mixed mirrors; ein — mit vielen Flächen, a mirror with facets, a multiplying looking-glass, V. Brenn—, Hohl—, Pfeiler—, Sack—, Taſchen—, Wand—, Waſſer—; ſich im — beſehen, in den — ſehen, to view one's self in the glass, to look in the glass; ſich vor dem — ankleiden, to dress before the glass; dieſer — ſchmeichelt, macht ſchöner, iſt nicht treu, this glass flatters, paints or embellishes, does not reflect true; glatt, glänzend wie ein —, smooth, shining as a looking-glass, as a mirror. *Fig.* Die Augen ſind der — der Seele, the eyes are the mirror of the soul or mind; ſie iſt ein — der Tugend, she is a mirror, a pattern of virtue. II. [with the simple meaning of a bright smooth surface] 1) *a*) [in architecture] a flaw, socket, eye [a flaw in a hewn stone]; *b*) [eirunder Zierath] [in architecture] oval garnish or ornament; *c*) [in fireworks] disk, slice, shield of the priming or charge; *d*) [in artillery] disk to which the hand-grenades are attached. 2) [to cannon-balls] wooden-shoe. *a*) [with shamoy-dressers] scar in a shagrin-skin; *b*) [with carpenters] bright knot; Holz, das auf dem — geſpalten iſt, wood cleft [or sawed] from the center to the circumference; *c*) [in seamen's lang.] — eines Schiffes, the stern; *it.* [das Hinterſchiff, Heck] poop, buttock, stern-frame, [that part which is bounded by the tafferel and counters]; — einer Galeere, stern-end, tail of a galley; — einer Flöte, cap of a flute; [with joiners] — einer Thür, pannel of a door; *d*) [with foresters] mark made in a timber-tree [with the wood-marker]; *e*) [with braziers, a certain ornament] mirror; *f*) [on the buttocks of the roebuck] white spot. III. [here the idea of transparency prevails] *a*) mesh, interstice [of a fishermen's net]; *b*) [with gamekeepers] a set snare or springe; *c*) [with surgeons] speculum. IV. [a shining substance] *a*) [= gediegenes Spießglas] native antimony; *b*) [with fowlers] V. Lerchen—.

Spiegel-achtelkreis, *m.* [in astronomy, navigation] [an instrument for taking altitudes] octant of reflexion. —**apfel**, *m.* [with confectioners] an ice-apple. —**artig**, V. Spiegelicht. —**becken**, *n.* [sign of the barber as the pole is in England] the barber's bason. —**beleg**, *n.* [on the back of any mirror] tinning, silvering, quicksilvering. —**beleger**, *m.* one who tins or quicksilvers looking-glasses. —**belegung**, *f.* 1) the act of tinning &c. 2) V. —beleg. —**bild**, *n.* reflected image. —**blank**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] polished, burnished, glossy as a mirror, as plate-glass. Seine Stiefel ſind immer —blank, his boots are always well-polished; dieſes Küchengeräthe iſt —blank gehalten, these kitchen-utensils are kept bright, burnished, [fam.] as clean as twopence. —**blatt**, *n.* the tin-plate, foil of any looking-glass. —**blende**, *f.* [in mineralogy] yellow transparent sulphureted zinc, [with miners] yellow black-jack, yellow blend. —**blümchen**, *n.*, —**blume**, *f.* [in botany, der ſcharfe Hahnenfuß] the buttercup. —**bog**, *m.* 1) [in seamen's lang.] the tafferel. 2) [formerly a kind of astrolabe with a reflecting sight] the mirrored Jacob's staff. —**braun**, *adj.* and *adv.* [of horses] dappled-bay. —**cabinet**, *n.* V. —zimmer. —**decke**, *f.* 1) a mirrored ceiling, a ceiling inlaid with plate-glass. 2) a ceiling with one central pannel. —**druſe**, *f.* [with miners] a faceted or polyspecular druse. —**eben**, *adj.* and *adv.* glass-smooth. —**ei**, *n.* an egg poached in melted butter. Kuchen von —eiern, V: —kuchen. —**ente**, *f.* common duck; *it.* little teal. —**erz**, *n.* [in mineralogy] specular iron-ore, crystallized oxyd of iron. —**fabrik**, *f.* V. —hütte. —**fabrikant**, *m.* V. —gießer. —**fechten**, *n.* [probably instead of Spielfechten] 1) fighting with a or with one's shadow, sciomachy. 2) shame fight, mock fight. *Fig.* false trick, imposture. —**fechter**, *m. Fig.* [little used] dissembler, hypocrite, humbug; *it.* a quack, impostor. —**fechterei**, *f.* V. —fechten. *Fig.* Das iſt eine bloße —fechterei, that is all make-believe, all gammon, mere grimace, mock-shew. —**feder**, *f.* mottled pen. —**feld**, *n.* [in a wall] pannel for a mirror, for looking or pier-glasses, a glass-pannel, mirrored pannel; *it.* inlaid frame, compartment for a chimney or pier-glass. —**fenſter**, *n.* [of a coach] the glass, plate; *it.* plate-glass window. —**fernrohr**, *n.* [—telescop] a catoptric or reflecting telescope. —**fiſch**, *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) the sun-fish, ocellate tetrodon. 2) the John Doree, Zeus faber. 3) the Zeus gallus. 4) the Opah, King-fish. 5) the Zeus sus. —**fläche**, *f.* 1) the face, surface of any mirror. 2) a surface smooth as glass. Die —fläche des Sees, die ruhige —fläche des Waſſers, the mirror-like surface of the lake, the tranquil mirror of the waters. —**flecken**, *m.* a mottle, dapple, eye, ocellate spot, ring [on the bodies of several animals]. Mit —flecken verſehen, to dapple, to mottle. —**folie**, *f.* [with the makers] foil. —**futter**, —**futteral**, *n.* case or box with a looking-glass. —**garn**, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] a net with large meshes. —**gefecht**, *n.* V. —fechten. —**gemach**, *n.* V. —zimmer. —**gewölbe**, *n.* [in architecture] a vault with a central disk. —**gießer**, *m.* glass-maker, manufacturer of looking-glasses. —**gießerei**, *f.* 1) art of making plate-glass. 2) V. —hütte. —**glas**, *n.* 1) plate-glass. 2) [of a coach] the glass, the plate. Ein —glas belegen, to silver or tin a plate-glass; Fenſter von —glas, windows with panes of plate-glass, plate-glass windows; das Blaſen des —glaſes, blowing of plate-glass. —**glatt**, *adj.* and *adv.* smooth as plate-glass, as glass. —**handel**, *m.* trade or commerce in mirrors. —**händler**, *m.* a dealer or merchant in mirrors &c, upholsterer. —**harz**, *n.* rosin, colophonia. —**hell**, *adj.* and *adv.* bright, clear as a mirror, as glass. Die —helle Fläche des Teichs, the glassy surface of the lake. —**hütte**, *f.* manufacture of plate-glass. —**karpfen**, *m.* [in nat. hist.] mottled or dappled carp. —**kaſten**, *m.* 1) a case for a looking-glass, for a shaving-glass. 2) swing-glass; *it.* glass in a dressing-case. 3) [in physics] catoptric box. —**kies**, *m.* [in mineralogy] specular pyrites. —**klar**, *adj.* and *adv.* clear as a mirror. —**knecht**, *m.* looking-glass stand. —**kobalt**, *m.* [in mineralogy] shining, green cobalt, crystalline cobalt, specular cobalt-ore. —**kuchen**, *m.* eggs poached in melted butter. —**kunſt**, *f.* 1) V. —macherkunſt. 2) V. —lehre. —**lampe**, *f.* reflecting lamp. —**lehre**, *f.* [in physics] catoptrics. —**leiſte**, *f.* rim, border of a mirror. —**leuchte**, *f.* V. —lampe. —**leuchter**, *m.* a chandelier [with reflectors]. —**macher**, *m.* a looking-glass-maker. —**macherkunſt**, *f.* the science or art of blowing mirrors, specular science. —**manufaktur**, *f.* V. —hütte. —**maß**, *n.* measure or size of any mirror; [in sportsmen's lang.] size of the meshes of a net. —**meiſe**, *f.* great titmouse or tom-tit. —**mikroskop**, *n.* V. —vergrößerungsglas. —**mühle**, *f.* V. —ſchleifmühle. —**netz**, *n.* V. —garn. —**octant**, *m.* V. —achtelkreis. —**otter**, *f.* the Canadian otter. —**otterfell**, *n.* skin of the greater otter. —**pfeiler**, *m.* [in building] pier. —**punkte**, *pl.* [in nat. hist.] [spiracles at the sides of the rings on the abdomen of insects, when they are coloured] stigmata. —**quadrant**, *m.* 1) Hadley's quadrant. 2) V. —achtelkreis. —**rahmen**, *m.* the frame of a looking-glass. —**rand**, *m.* 1) the basil or bevel-edge of a mirror &c. 2) V. —leiſte. —**rappe**, *m.* a dapple-black horse. —**rein**, *adj.* and *adv.* clean as a glass, as a mirror. —**roche**, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the spotted ray. —**ſaal**, *m.* a hall or drawing-room adorned with mirrors, mirrored or mirror-covered hall. —**ſcheibe**, *f.* a square or pane of plate-glass. —**ſchiefer**, *m.* [in mineralogy] schistous argil, speculary schist, porcelain clay. —**ſchiff**, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] a square-pooped ship. —**ſchimmel**, *m.* 1) V. Apfelſchimmel. 2) a dappled bay-horse. —**ſchleifer**, *m.* the glass-polisher. —**ſchleifmühle**, *f.* mill for polishing or grinding the glass-plates. —**ſechstelkreis**, —**ſextant**, *m.* a sextant of reflexion. —**ſpann**, [in seamen's lang.] the lower part of the fashion-pieces of the stern or counter. —**ſpath**, *m.* [in mineralogy] specular spar, pellucid spar, rhomboidal spar, androdamas; crystallized sulphate of lime; *it.* trapezian sulphate of barytes. —**ſtein**, *m.* speculary stone, mica. —**ſtützen**, *pl.* [in seamen's lang.] counter-timbers. —**tafel**, *f.* a sheet of plate-glass. —**taffet**, *m.* flowered or figured taffeta. —**teleskop**, *n.* V. —fernrohr. —**thür**, *f.* a glass-door. —**tiſch**, *m.* toilet or dressing-table. —**träger**, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the Atlas-moth, the moon-moth, the peacock-moth. —**vergrößerungsglas**, *n.* catoptric microscope, a reflecting microscope —**viertelkreis**, *m.* Hadley's quadrant. —**vogel**, *m.*, —**vögelchen**, *n* the blue titmouse. —**wagen**, *m.* 1) a carriage smooth and polished. 2) a glass-coach. 2) [little used] V. Schinderkarren. —**wahrſagerei**, *f.* catoptromancy. —**wand**, *f.* a mirrored wall. —**werk**, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] stern, counter, tafferel. —**worpen**, —**wrangen**, *pl.* [in seamen's lang.] the lower transoms. —**zeug**, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] large-meshed net. —**zimmer**, *n.* room adorned or hung with mirrors; a mirrored room.

Spiegelicht, *adj.* like a mirror or looking-glass.

Spiegelig, *adj.* and *adv.* mirrored; *it.* dappled, *it.* [in heraldry] miraillee; *it.* [in mineralogy] specular. —e Erze, shining, bright ores.

Spiegeln, I. *v. intr.* 1) to shine, glitter, glance. Ein Diamant, der ſchön ſpiegelt, a diamond, that plays beautifully; es ſpiegelt in dieſem Zimmer, every thing is bright and polished, bright and glancing in this room, [fam.] this room shines again. 2) to play with a looking-glass, to dazzle any one's eyes with a bit of looking-glass. Dieſe Kinder —, vergnügen ſich mit —, these children are playing tricks with a looking-glass. II. *v. tr.* [only used in the past part. geſpiegelt] to dapple. Ein geſpiegeltes Pferd, a dappled horse. III. *v. refl.* ſich —, to look in the glass. Sich im Waſſer —, to look at one's self in the water; der Mond ſpiegelt ſich im Waſſer, in den Fluthen, the moon images itself in the water, is repeated or reflected in the waves. *Fig.* Ihre Sanftmuth ſpiegelt ſich in ihren Augen.

her meekness, gentleness of disposition is pictured in hereyes; *it.* ſich an Einem, anEtwas —, to make any one, any thing the mirror of one's conduct, a pattern to imitate.

Spīek, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] **Spīeke,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [probably allied to the Lat. *spica*, to the Germ. Spitze] [in botany] 1) [Lavendel] lavender, spike. 2) Die gelbe, römiſche or wälſche —, Celtic nard or valerian. 3) wild cucumber, elaterium.

Spiek-firniß, *m.* varnish made of lavender-oil. —öl, —waſſer, *n.* V. Lavendelöl &c.

Spiekennarde, *f.* Indian nard, spike-nard.

Spīeker, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [allied to Spitze, Speiche] a clasp-nail, deck-nail, flat-point, ribbing-nail, rose-nail, sheathing-nail, a spike-nail.

Spieker-back, *f.* [on board ship] small open locker. —bohrer, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] a wimble, gimlet, brad-awl. —eiſen, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] calking-iron. —haut, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] sheathing. —loch, *n.* nail or plug-hole. —nagel, *m.* V. Spieker. —pinne, *f.* [with carpenters] small pin or wedge driven into the end of a tree-nail to swell it, into old nail holes for holding a fresh nail.

Spiekern, *v. tr.* [in seamen's lang.] to nail, to spike. Die Spickerhaut eines Schiffes —, to sheathe a ship's bottom with nails.

1. **Spīel,** *n.* V. Spill.

2. **Spīel,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [probably from the old ſpellen = to divide] [only used in composition] V. Kirchſpiel.

3. **Spīel,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [V. Spielen] 1) [originally = motion] play, movement. Das — der Arme, der Hände, der Augen, the play of the arms, hands, eyes; [especially of machines] das — der Pumpe [in seamen's lang.], the play of the pump; die Maſten haben — [in seamen's lang.], the masts fetch way, are not steady; das — des Perpendikels einer Uhr, the play of the pendulum to a clock; man muß dieſer Feder mehr — laſſen, this spring must have more play given it; dieſe Maſchine hat viel, wenig —, this machine has much, little play; das — [i. e. die Handhabung] der Nadel, the knack of using the needle. 2) [bodily motions or exercise for pleasure, such as springing, jumping &c.] play, game. Das — der Kinder im Graſe, im Freien, the play of children in the grass, in the open air; die olympiſchen, pythiſchen &c. —e, the Olympic, Pythian &c. games; öffentliche, feſtliche, feierliche —e, public, festive, solemn games; dem Volke —e geben, to exhibit games to the people; V. Lanzen—, Ritter—. 3) [= Schauſpiel, in a theatre] the play, V. Luſt—, Nach—, Poſſen—, Schau—, Sing—, Trauer—, Vor—, Zwiſchen— &c. *it.* the performance, the representation through performers. Er hat ein edles, zartes, rührendes —, his acting is noble, tender, affecting or touching; das ſtumme —, by-play, [also, comic] dummy. 4) [certain occupations for amusement, often defined by rules and especially with playing-cards] Ein unſchuldiges —, an innocent, a harmless game; witzige —e, Verſtandes—e, witty, intellectual games; ein — ſpielen, to play a game; das — lieben, dem —e ergeben ſeyn, to like or love play, to be addicted to play; im —e gewinnen, to win at play; das — gewinnen &c., to win &c. the game; ſich an das — ſetzen, to commence play, to begin the game, to play off or on; der Zufall des —es, the luck, run of the game; das — ſchlägt ihm ein, ſchlägt ihm nicht ein, he wins at play, does not win at play; das iſt das wahre —, that is the way to play, that's the [right] play; das iſt nicht mein —, that is not my play, game, my best play; er verſteht das —, die Regeln des —es, he knows the game, the rules of the game, V. Ball—, Billard—, Brett—, Damen—, Gänſe—, Glücks—, Karten—, Kegel—, Kinder—, Kriegs—, Kugel—, Mühlen—, Pfänder—, Schach—, Würfel— &c. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Gewonnen — haben, to have the best of it, to come off with flying colours, [fam. and low] cock-a-hoop; verloren — haben, to laugh on the wrong side of one's mouth; Einen mit in das — miſchen or ziehen, to compromise any one, to make any one a party in the business, to induce any one to have a finger in the pie, [low] to lug any one in for it; laſſen Sie mich dabei aus dem —e, don't be bringing me into the mess, don't be mixing me up in it; ſich in das — mengen, to meddle in an affair, [fam.] to have a finger in the pie, to put one's nose in; die Hand, die Hände mit im —e haben, V. under Hand; das iſt nur ein — für ihn, that is only child's play to him; er verſteht ſein —, he knows his game, what he is about, [low] he is up to snuff; er weiß ſein — geſchickt zu verbergen, he knows how to hide his play, to conceal his game, [fam.] he is a deep hand; er ſpielt ein gewagtes —, he is playing a bold game; he flies high, [cant] he is going it neck or nothing; er hat leichtes —, he has an easy game [to play], [fam.] the cards are dealt to his hand, are ready cut and dried for him, he has it all his own way; ſich aus dem —e ziehen, to back out, to draw in one's horns; Einem das — verderben, to spoil or mar any one's game for him; ſein Leben, ſeine Ehre auf's — ſetzen, to set one's life, one's honour on the stake, on the hazard of the die; er hat ſein Anſehen, ſein Vermögen aufs — geſetzt, he has staked, compromised his authority, his fortune; ſein — mit Einem, mit Etwas haben, to play with any one, at any one's expense, to use any thing wantonly, capriciously; er hatte or trieb nur ſein — mit ihr, mit ihren Gefühlen, he deceived her, trifled with her feeling; mit der Religion ſein — treiben, to jest, scoff, jeer at religion; der Menſch iſt ein — des Schickſals, man is the sport, play-thing, toy of destiny; ein — der Natur, a lusus naturae; *it.* [in a more limited sense] *a*) [what one plays with, viz. the cards] Er hat ein gutes —, he has a good hand, a good game; da liegt mein — [liegen meine Karten] auf dem Tiſche, there lies my hand upon the table; nehmen Sie mein —, ſpielen Sie mein — zu Ende, take my hand, play out my cards, my game. *b*) [the separate things necessary to certain games] Ein — Karten, a pack of cards; ein — Kegel, Kugeln &c., a set of pins, of balls, a suit of &c. *c*) [a single detached game from beginning to end] Ein — Billard machen, to play a game at billiard; ich habe drei —e gemacht, I have played three games, a long rubber. 5) [something produced by motion, and in which sense some connect it closely to such words as the Lat. *pellare* (ap-pellare) = to sound, as the Germ. bellen, or the Gr. *ψαλλειν*] the tones of an instrument played upon. Er hat ein ſchönes, prächtiges, zartes —, he has a fine, brilliant, soft touch, fingering, tone, play, V. Flöten—, Glocken—, Harfen—, Lauten—, Orgel—, Saiten—, Ton—; [in the army] das — [for die Trommel or also die Regimentsmuſik], the drum, roll of the drum, beat of drum, [also] the music of the band; das — rühren, to beat the drum; mit klingendem —e ausziehen, to march out drum beating, to or with beat of drum, [also] with or to the band playing. 6) [certain things in motion or easily set in motion]. [in sportsmen's lang.] Das — einer Elſter, the tail of a magpie; das — eines Faſans, the tail, sweep of a pheasant, [with wagon-builders] distance or play between the jaunts or felloes of a wheel.

Spiel-anſatz, *m.* [with turners] mandrel. —arbeit, *f.* easy work, [fam.] child's play. Das iſt nur eine —arbeit, that is only child's play. —art, *f.* 1) manner of playing, play, performance. Ich kenne ſeine —art, I know his play; die —art eines Schauſpielers, Tonkünſtlers, the playing, style of a player, of a musician. 2) [in nat. hist. speaking of animals, plants &c.] variety. —ball, *m.* 1) a ball, [at fives] snack, fives-ball, [with cricketers] cricket-ball. 2) *Fig.* Ein —ball des Schickſals ſeyn, to be the football of fortune. —brett, *n.* [Dambrett] draught-board, [Schachbrett] chess-board. —bruder, *m.* 1) V. —geiſt 1). 2) V. —genoß. —buch, *n.* book of games, [in England] Hoyle; *it.* a score-book for the games; *it.* boy's own book. —bude, *f.* lottery. —bühne, *f.* V. Schaubühne. —docke, *f.* doll. —doſe, *f.* musical box. —feind, *m.* an enemy of play. —freund, *m.* a friend to play, to games, to amusements, one fond of pastimes. —gebrauch, *m.* use, law of the game. —gefährte, *m.*, —gefährtinn. *f.* person on the same side, a partner, *it.* V. Geſpiele. —gehülfe, *m.* [at a gambling-table] the croupier. —geiſt, *m.* 1) a person addicted to gambling, a gambler, [in a very bad sense] a black-leg. 2) V. —ſucht. —gelag, *n.* gaming or gambling house, hell. Es iſt ein beſtändiges —gelag bei ihnen, there is always play going on in their houses, they keep a hell. —geld, *n.* gaming or gambling money; *it.* V. Nadelgeld, Taſchengeld. —genoß, *m.* V. —gefährte. —geſellſchaft, *f.* a card-playing party, club for play, for gaming; [in a bad sense] gang, crew, nest of blacklegs. In die —geſellſchaft gehen, to go to a card-party, to go to the club; —geſellſchaft halten, to give a card-party; [in less harmless meaning] to keep a club-house for play, [in the worst sense] a hell. —geſellſchafter, *m.* V. —gefährte. —geſetz, *n.* rule, law of the game. —glück, *n.* chance of the game, run of luck [in play]. —hahn, *m.* V. Birkhahn. —hänschen, *n.* [popular] a child very much addicted to play; *it.* a little wag. —haus, *n.* 1) V. Ballhaus. 2) hell, gaming or gambling-house, [in a good sense] club-house. —helfer, *m.* V. —gehülfe. —hündchen, *n.* lap-dog, pet-dog. —jacht, *f.* pleasure-yacht, a yacht. —kalender, *m.* a book of games, [in England] a Hoyle. —kamerad, *m.* V. —gefährte; *it.* V. Geſpiele. —kampf, *m.* V. Kampfſpiel. —karte, *f.* playing-card. —kartenmacher, *m.* card-maker. —kaſſe, *f.* [at gaming] bank, pool. —kätzchen, *n.* *Fig.* a playful, romping creature, a wag, [fam.] a kitten. —kegel, *m.* a nine-pin, a skittle-pin, [of a shovel-board] mark, peg. —klub, *m.* club of card-players, of gamesters. —knochen, *m.* [in anatomy] the astragal. —kragen, *pl.* [in seamen's lang.] the holes and partners of a mast. —kränzchen, *n.* 1) a little card-party. Ein —kränzchen halten, geben, to give, to arrange a little

card-party. 2) a little card-playing society; *it.* the members of such a party. —kugel, *f.* 1) a ball, a bowl. 2) V. Schnellknäulchen. —kunſt, *f.* art of playing. —leute, *pl.* V. under —mann. —luke, *f.* V. —kragen. —luſt, *f.* love of play. —luſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* desirous of playing, wishing to play. —mann, *m.* [in common people's lang., and now only of low musicians] —leute, musician, [comic] a fiddler, a tweedledum. Herumziehende —leute, street-musicians, [comic] a door-scraper; [in the army] die —leute, the [regimental] band. —marke, *f.* [at round games &c.] counter, mark, fish, marker. —matz, *m.* [in a bad sense] fiddler, cat-gut scraper, a strummer, thrummer. —muſchel, *f.* the brown or trout-spotted Chama of the Mediterranean. —narr, *m.*, —närrinn, *f.* a person music-mad. —partie, *f.* a game. Eine —partie machen, to play a game, to make up a game. —pfennig, *m.* a counter. —platz, *m.* any place for playing in as a play-ground, [at bowls] the bowling-green, [for tennis, fives, cricket] tennis or racket-court, fives-court, cricket-ground, [in antiquity] the sphaeristery. —puppe, *f.* doll. *Fig.* [in contempt] plaything. —raum, *m.* [in mechanics] the play. Die Unruhe an dieſer Uhr hat nicht —raum genug, the balance of this watch has not play enough; —[in artillery], windage; dieſe Kugel hat zu viel —raum, this ball has too much windage; —[in seamen's lang.], vent of the partners for the play of the masts. *Fig.* Man läßt der Willkühr zu viel —raum, too much vent, too much latitude is left to the [despotical] fancy. —recht, *n.* right of play. —regel, *f.* rule of the play, law of the game. —richter, *m.* V. Kampfrichter. —rotte, *f.* a nest or band of gamblers. —ſaal, *m.* gaming-room. —ſache, *f.* a play-thing, a toy. —ſachenfabrik, *f.*, *it.* —ſachenhandel, *m.* toy-trade. —fabrikant, —ſachenhändler, *m.* a toyman. —ſchuld, *f.* gambling debt. —ſchweſter, *f.* a gamestress, a she-gambler. —ſtunde, *f.* 1) hour of play. 2) hour of recreation, play-hour. —ſucht, *f.* mania or madness for play. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* infatuated with or for play or gambling. —tag, *m.* 1) day of play, for gaming. 2) day of or for diversion, play-day. 3) [in theatricals] day of the theatrical performances, play-day. —taſche, *f.* V. Gaukeltaſche. —teufel, *m.* the daemon of play. Vom —teufel beſeſſen, possessed with the daemon of play, *it.* V. —geiſt. —teller, *m.* plate for the pool, sweep-stakes. —tiſch, *m.* gaming-table. —toll, *adj.* gambling-mad. —uhr, *f.* musical clock. —verderber, *m.* a sorry player, a bungler at play, a bad hand. *Fig.* a kill-joy, [of things] a sad balk, an extinguisher of mirth or joy. —waare, *f.* V. —ſache &c. —weiſe, *adv.* in a playing manner. Den Kindern —weiſe Kenntniſſe beibringen, to impart knowledge to children in an amusing manner, whilst amusing them. —werk, *n.* 1) V. —ſache. 2) V. Spielerei. Das iſt nur ein —werk für ihn, that is only child's play for him. —wuth, *f.* rage, phrensy for play. —zeit, *f.* play-time. —zeug, *n.* V. —ſache. —zimmer, *n.* a room for play, a gaming-room; play-room, [at courts &c.] card-room.

Spielen, [the primitive meaning is to move (spontaneously), and Spielen is therefore allied to the Gr. *πάλλω*, *βάλλω* = to vibrate or brandish, to cast, also to the Germ. balgen, still consult 3. Spiel 6)] I. *v. intr.* 1) [generally to move, speaking of things] to play. Dieſe Feder ſpielt gut, this spring plays well; [with watchmakers] dieſe Unruhe ſpielt gut, this balance or pendulum goes nicely; [in hydraulics] die Waſſerkünſte haben den ganzen Tag geſpielt, the machines have been in work, in full play all day; die Zapfen des Rads — in ihrer Pfanne, the axle-pins [of the wheel] play in their sheaves or sockets; [in seamen's lang.] die Maſten — [in ihren Fiſchen], the masts play in their partners; das Schiff ſpielt vor ſeinem Anker, the ship rides at anchor; [in the army] die Kanonen, das Geſchütz — laſſen, to fire [off] the cannon, to cause the artillery to play; eine Mine — laſſen, to spring a mine; die Fahnen — [in der Luft flattern] laſſen, to shake abroad, to unfurl the flags; der Wind ſpielte mit ihren Haaren, ihren Locken [with poets], the wind played with her hair, her locks or ringlets. *Fig.* Ins Röthliche &c. —, to border on, to blend into a reddish colour; *it.* — [speaking of precious stones] to play; ſeinen Witz — laſſen, to give full play to one's wit, to be witty or brilliant. 2) [by way of pastime] to play, to amuse one's self, to sport. Dieſe Kinder — mit einander, these children are playing together; ſie ſpielt mit der Puppe, she is playing with her doll; Etwas —d verrichten, lernen, to do, to learn any thing in an amusing manner, while playing; das macht ihm gar keine Mühe, er thut es —d, that gives him no trouble, he does it as if it were an amusement; [in a bad sense] ſo muß man nicht mit den Geſetzen &c. —, the laws &c. are not to be played, trifled with thus; er ſpielt mit dem Leben der Menſchen, he plays with the lives of men; ich laſſe nicht mit mir —, I don't allow myself to be played, trifled with, I don't permit any liberties to be taken with me; mit den Worten —, to play upon a word, to make allusion or double-entendres, to pun, V. under Wortſpiel; mit Einem unter der Decke, unter dem Mäntelchen, unter dem Hütchen — [in fam. lang.], to play into one another's hands; das Schickſal ſpielet oft mit uns, fate often plays or sports with us, mocks us; die Natur ſpielet, nature is often in a fanciful mood, *it.* nature often produces her lusus, her prodigies. 3) Schach, Brett, Ball, Karten &c. —, to play at chess, at backgammon, at ball, tennis or fives, at cards &c., or to play chess, &c.; V. under Billard, Dame, Kegel, Mühle, Pfand, Würfel &c.; was für ein Spiel wollen wir —? what game shall we play at, or shall we play; er ſpielt unglücklich, he plays unlucky, the luck is always against him, he has always a run of bad luck; mit Einem, gegen Einen —, to play with, against any one; man hat ihm das — verboten, he has been forbidden to play; er kann das — nicht laſſen, he cannot leave off play; das — aufgeben, to give up play, to renounce playing or gaming; ſicher —, to play a sure game; Sie — nicht regelmäßig, you don't play according to rule; hoch, niedrig —, to play high or deep, low; falſch, betrüglich —, to play unfairly, to cheat at play; furchtſam, knauſerig —, to play a timid or cowardly game, to play sneakingly; die Partie um einen Dukaten, um Geld —, to play for a ducat a game, to play for money; laſſen Sie uns um die Zeche —, let us play for the reckoning or score; in Herz, in Rauten &c. —, to play hearts, spades &c.; Herz, Rauten &c. —, to play a heart, spade &c.; Solo —, to play without taking, to pass the trick; ein Spiel, eine Partie —, to play a game, a match; in dieſem Hauſe wird nicht mehr geſpielt, playing is no longer carried on in this house, [in the worst sense] this house has ceased to be a hell; mit der Maſſe, über die Hand — [at billiards], to play with the mace, with the cue [by forming a bridge with the hand]; V. An—, Aus—, Ver—; *it.* V. under Blinde Kuh, Taſche, Verſtecken. 4) [in the theatre] to play, to perform, to represent, act or enact a play. Den Liebhaber &c. —, to play or personate the lover, the lover's part, V. Rolle; er ſpielt nicht mehr, he doesn't play any longer, he has left the stage; heute wird nicht geſpielt, there is no performance, play to day; der Graf Eſſex wird morgen geſpielt, the Earl of Essex is to be played to morrow. *Fig.* Den Zerſtreuten &c. —, to play the absent man &c., [fam. but low] to come it the absent man &c.; den Herrn —, *a*) to play the master, despot, tyrant, to lord it, *b*) to play the fine gentlemen, [fam.] to cut it fine. 6) to play [upon an instrument]. Auf der Geige —, Klavier or auf dem Klaviere, die Orgel or auf der Orgel &c. —, to play the or on the violin, piano, organ &c.; er ſpielt allerlei Arten von Tonwerkzeugen or [more usual] er ſpielt verſchiedene Inſtrumente, he plays all sorts, on all sorts of instruments; er ſpielt aus allen Tönen, he plays in all the keys; ein Lied auf der Flöte &c. —, to play an air on the flute &c.; vom Blatte weg —, to play at sight; das Glockenſpiel — laſſen, to set the bells of a musical clock ringing, to set the bells a ringing, to chime the bells, to ring a full peal, [comic] a bob-major. II. *v. tr.* [= bewegen] 1) [at billiards] Einen Ball ins Loch —, to make a hazard, to hole the ball, to pocket a ball by a hazard &c., to play a loosing hazard, *it.* to run into a pocket; den blauen, rothen —, to play at or hit the blue, red ball, by playing one's own white ball. 2) *Fig.* Etwas in die Länge —, to dally out, to protract, to spin out or lengthen out any thing; Einem Etwas in die Hand, aus der Hand —, to conjure any thing into any one's hand, out of any one's hand.

Spieler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a player, gambler, gamester, [in a very bad sense] a blackleg. Sie iſt eine große —inn, she is a great player; er iſt ein —, ein — von Handwerk, he is a player, he is a professional gambler, a gamester professionally; ein angenehmer, unangenehmer —, an agreeable, a disagreeable player; falſcher —, falſche —inn, an unfair player, a cheat at play; furchtſamer, verzagter —, furchtſame &c. —inn, timid, nervous or overcautious, a sneaking or sniggeling player. V. Flöten—, Harfen—, Klavier—, Lauten—, Orgel—&c., *it.* Ball—, Karten—, Schach—, Taſchen—&c., *it.* Poſſen—, Schau—.

Spieler-bande, —rotte, *f.* [in a bad sense] a nest of gamblers, gang of thimblerig sharpers or swindlers, a confederacy of blacklegs.

Spielerei, *f.* 1) [in a bad sense] gaming, gambling, play. Das iſt eine unnütze —, that is a useless game; laſſen Sie dieſe —en, leave off those games. 2) plaything, toy, bauble, V. Spielſache.

‡Spielgraf, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [probably for Spillgraf] V. Erbgraf.

Spielknopf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -knöpfe] V.

Spillknopf.

Spier, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e], *dim.* **—chen,** *n.* [Swed. *spira*, allied to **Speer**] 1) [provincial, in pop. lang.] a needle, pointer, piercer. *Fig.* little, nothing. **Auch nicht ein —,** not a pin's point, not a straw. 2) [in seamen's lang.] V. **Spiere.**

Spier-apfel, *m.*, **—birn,** *f.* V. **Spierling** 1), 2). **—gras,** *n.* 1) sword-grass, bur-weed. 2) spiked float-grass, spiked water-grass, float fox-tail. **—pflanze, —staude,** *f.* [in botany] red saxifrage, common-drop-wort; *it.* meadow-sweet, Queen of the meadow; *it.* goat's-beard spiraea. **—raa,** *f.* [in seamen's lang.] main boom of a sloop-rigged or of a schooner-rigged vessel. **—schwalbe,** *f.* 1) the swift. 2) the house-swallow. 3) the white-rumped martin.

Spiere, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to **Spier**] [in seamen's lang.] boomkin, jib-boom, spar. **— zum Aussetzen des untern Theils des Segels,** boom; **die —n eines Bocks,** sheers, masts of a sheer-hulk; **die untere — des großen Leesegels,** main-sail boom; **die untere — des Fockleesegels,** fore-sail boom; **die —n zu Brandstengen,** yards to the top-masts.

Spieren-eisen, *pl.* the goose-neck of a boom, the fork of a fire-boom &c. **— ringe,** *pl.* studding-sail boom-irons.

Spiering, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to **Spier**] 1) [Stint] smelt. 2) [Sardelle] sprat, anchovy.

Spierling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to **Spier**] 1) [a fish] the clupea villosa, sparling. 2) V. **Spiering** 1), 2). 3) V. **Speierling.**

Spieß, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to **Spitze, Speer**] 1) [generally something pointed] **Die —e des Hirsches,** head of a brocket, pricket, dags or croches of a stag; *it.* [with printers] [printed mark of the letter-space] peg, cross. 2) [in the kitchen] a spit; *dim.* **—chen,** *n.* a little spit, a skewer. V. **Brat—, Licht—**; **Fleisch an den — stecken,** to spit meat, to put meat on the spit, V. **Anspießen**; **einen Braten vom —e weg essen,** to eat a piece of roasted meat from the spit or skewer, [with Anglo-Orientals] to eat cabobs; **am —e gebratene Lerchen,** roasted larks; V. **—lerche.** *Fig.* **Er schreiet, als wenn er am —e stäke** [in common people's lang.], he cries out as if he was scalded. 3) [Waffe] pike, lance; [Wurf—] javelin, dart, spear, [with the Turkish Spahis &c.] the djerrid. **Mit dem langen —e stach man, der kurze wurde geworfen,** the spear or lance was thrust, the javelin was thrown; **seinen Feind mit dem —e durchrennen, durchstoßen,** to pierce, to transfix one's foe, to run one's enemy through with the lance; **den — nach Einem werfen,** to cast, hurl the dart at any one; **ein Schwein gegen den — anlaufen lassen** [with hunters], to receive a wild boar on the pike; V. **Juden—.** Syn. **Spieß, Speer, Lanze.** The two first words [= **Spitze**] were originally the same, differ now however in this, that **Speer** is the superior word; one says the **Spieß** [pike, halberd] of a night-watchman, of an Uhlan, the **Speer** [spear] of a knight. The **Lanze** [Lat. *lancea*] is so called, either because it is lang or long, or from the French *lancer* = to throw, to dart, so that **Lanze** [lance] was in its primitive meaning tantamount to **Wurfspieß** [javelin, dart].

Spießampfer, *m.* sheep's sorrel. **— baum,** *m.* [with miners] the rounding beam or girder of a gin or winch. **—binse,** *f.* V. **Nadelbinse. — bock,** *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] a brocket, [with cooks] iron-dog or rester for the spit. **—braten,** *m.* any peace of meat roasted on a spit. **—bürger,** *m.* [formerly] a pikeman [of a town or of the civic guard], [now in a bad sense or comic] a cit, a townsman. **—bürgerlich,** *adj.* and *adv.* [in contempt or comic] in the manner of, after the [narrow] mode of thinking of a cit or townsman, anti-cosmopolitan. **—dreher,** *m.* a turnspit. **—druse,** *f.* group of needle-formed crystals. **— eisen,** *n.* iron-head of a lance, pike, halberd &c.; *it.* iron for making spears &c. **— ente,** *f.* long-tailed duck. **—ferkel,** *n.* roasted sucking-pig. **—fisch,** *m.* V. **Schwertfisch** 1). **—förmig,** *adj.* and *adv.* lance-shaped, spear-formed, [in botany] hastated, hastate, lanceolate. **—gehörn,** *n.* [in sportsmen's slang.] the croches of a brocket. **—gerte,** *f.* a switch; *it.* V. **—ruthe. —gesell,** *m.* [in a good sense, obsolete] companion in service, fellow-comrade, V. **Gefährte**; [in a bad sense] accomplice, one of the gang. **—gesellschaft,** *f.* the accomplices. **—glanz,** *m.* V. **—glas. —glas,** *n.* [**—glaserz, —glanz**] [in mineralogy, in chemistry] antimony, ore of antimony. **Rohes, gediegenes —glas,** crude, native antimony; **zubereitetes —glas,** prepared antimony; **gemeines, geschwefeltes, graues —glas,** sulphuret of antimony; **silberhaltiges** or **haarförmiges, graues —glas,** argentiferous or capillary, crude antimony, plumose antimonial ore; **vielfarbiges —glas,** iridescent antimony; **rothes —glas,** red antimonial ore; [in medicine] **schweißtreibendes —glas,** diaphoretic antimony, James' powder; **dichtes, graues —glas,** compact grey-streaked antimony; **blätteriges, graues —glas,** foliated grey-streaked antimony; **strahliges, graues —glas,** radiated sulphuret of antimony. **—glasasche,** *f.* oxyde of antimony. **—glasauszug,** *m.* [die **—glastinctur**] tincture of antimony, antimonial wine. **—glasblumen,** *pl.*, **—glasblüte,** *f.* flowers of antimony, argentine flowers of regulus of antimony, hydro-sulphuret of antimony. **—glasbutter,** *f.* butter of antimony, muriate of sublimated or muriated antimony, white antimonial ore. **—glasdruse,** *f.* acicular sulphuret of antimony. **—glaserz,** *n.* V. **—glas. Federiges —glaserz** or **—federerz,** plumose antimonial ore; **stahlderbes —glaserz,** solid antimonial ore. **—glasessig,** *m.* [with druggists] vinegar of antimony. **—glasfedererz,** *n.* V. **—glaserz. —glasglanz,** *m.* grey antimony, foliated sulphuret of antimony. **—glasglas,** *n.* [with chemists] vitreous oxyde of sulphuretted antimony. **—glaskalk,** *m.* antimonial ochre. **—glaskermes,** *m.* hydrosulphuretted antimony, mineral kermes. **—glaskönig,** *m.* regulus of antimony, pure antimony. **Eisenhaltiger —glaskönig,** martial regulus of antimony. **—glaskönigschlacke,** *f.* scoria of regulus of antimony. **—glasleber,** *f.* liver of antimony, sulphuretted oxyde of antimony. **—glasmetall,** *n.* V. **—glaskönig. —glasmittel,** *n.* [with apothecaries &c.] antimonial remedy. **— glasmohr,** *m.* antimonial aethiops. **— glasocker,** *m.* native antimonial ochre. **— glasöl,** *n.* oil of antimony. **—glasrubin,** *m.* ruby of antimony. **—glassafran,** *m.* saffron of antimony, crocus of antimony, demivitreous sulphurized oxyde of antimony. **—glassalpeter,** *m.* nitrate of antimony, ammoniated nitre. **—glassalz,** *n.* a combination of antimonic or antimonious acid with a base, antimoniate, an antimonite. **— glasschminke,** *f.* antimonial paint. **— glasschnee,** *m.* V. **—glasblumen. —glasschwefel,** *m.* sulphur of antimony. **Güldischer —glasschwefel,** yellow sulphuretted oxyde of antimony. **—glasvitriol,** *m.* vitriol of antimony. **—glasweinstein,** *m.* V. **Brechweinstein. — glasweiß,** *n.* ceruse of antimony, white oxyde of antimony by precipitation. **—glaszinnober,** *m.* cinnabar of antimony. **—gras,** *n.* 1) sword-grass, bur-weed. 2) V. **—ampfer. —haar,** *n.* bristle, the bristles, whiskers of a cat &c.; [with hatters] feather. **—hahn,** *m.* [in domestic economy] cock fit for roasting, not worth breeding from or keeping as stock. **—hecht,** *m.* V. **Pfeilhecht. —hirsch,** *m.* V. **Spießer** 2). **—kuchen,** *m.* a cake roasted on a spit. **—lerche,** *f.* 1) [in cookery] roasted lark. 2) [in nat. hist.] tit-lark, crested or copped lark. **—ruthe,** *f.* the rod. **Die — ruthen laufen,** to run the gauntlet of rods; **einen Ausreißer —ruthen jagen** or **durch die —ruthen laufen lassen,** to flog a deserter out of the regiment, to make him run the gauntlet; **das —ruthenlaufen,** running the gauntlet. **—ruthenlaufer,** *m.* soldier running, condemned to run the gauntlet. **— schaft,** *m.* the staff or shaft of a halberd &c. **—stange,** *f.* V. **—schaft. —träger,** *m.* 1) lancer, [formerly] halberdier, [in England to attend the judges on circuit] javelin-man. 2) V. **—bock. —treiber, —wender,** *m.* V. **— dreher. —weide,** *f.* [in botany] the hastated willow. **—wurm,** *m.* the great sea-wood-louse, oniscus entomon. **—wurzel,** *f.* V. **Pfahlwurzel. —zahn,** *m.* V. **Hundszahn.**

Spießen, *v. tr.* 1) to spit, to skewer. **Einen mit dem Degen —** [obsolescent], to run any one through, to pierce any one with the sword; **sich selbst —** [rather unusual], to stab one's self; **einen Verbrecher —** [now only in barbarous countries], to stake, to empale a criminal. **Das —,** empalement. 2) V. **Spitzen.**

Spießer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [unusual] one who spears. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] brocket, pricket.

Spießicht, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] pointed, tapering to a point. **—es Haar, —e Druse,** V. **Spießhaar** &c.

Spießig, *adj.* and *adv.* pointed, subulate, awl-shaped, acicular; composed of long points, of long streaks.

Spill, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] or **Spille,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to **Spuhle**] [in seamen's lang.] capstan, capstern. **Das kleine —,** the gear capstern; **das doppelte** or **große — [das Gang—],** the main capstern; **das lose —,** a crab; **das — eines Flügels,** staff of the vane; V. **Brat—e, Hinter—**; **das —, die —e drehen,** to heave at the capstan; **das Tau von der —e abnehmen,** to unrig the capstern.

Spill-baum, *m.* 1) [in seamen's lang.] bar of the crab or capstern. 2) [in nat. hist.] V. **Spindelbaum. —bett,** *n.* [in seamen's lang.] step of the capstern. **—blech, —enblech,** *n.* [in seamen's lang.] the saucer, socket of the capstern. **—dreher,** *m.* [with fishermen] man who turns the capstan to heave up the net, the coble-line. **—gaten,** *pl.* [in seamen's lang.] the bar-holes. **—hahn,** *m.* V. **Birkhahn. —haspel, —en-haspel,** *m.* *m.* the barrel of the windlass with holes for the handspikes. **—klampen,** *pl.* [in seamen's lang.] the whelps of a capstern. **—knopf,** *m.* [in seamen's lang.] wall-knot,

crowning of the stoppers. Doppelter —knopf, double wall-knot. —läufer, *m.* V. —dreher. —mage, *m.* [old] relation on the wife's or mother's side, a maternal or uxoral relative. —rund, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] the axle or tree of the rudder-wheel. —ſeite, *f.* [old] maternal relationship. —ſpacke, *f.* a handspike, bar of the capstern. —ſpur, *f.* V. —bett. —thür, *f.* door that turns on a pivot fixed in the middle.

Spille, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [in seamen's lang.] V. Spill. 2) [old] V. Spindel. 3) [in anatomy] — des Armes, radius; — des Schenkels, trochanter. 4) [in pin-manufactories, Knopfdraht] wire with a head, purl. 5) [with miners] —n des Kunſtgeſtänges, iron-bars of the drag-sweeps.

Spillen=bein, *n.* spindle-shank. —blech, *n.* V. Spillblech. —flöten, *pl.* [in organs] fusiform pipes. —holz, *n.* V. Spindelholz. —ſchneider, *m.* he who cuts the wire for the pin's head.

Spillig, V. Dünn, Gerade, Schlank, Spindelförmig.

Spilling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [with gardeners] the great yellow plum, the imperial plum, wheat-plum.

Spillingbaum, *m.* yellow plum-tree.

***Spinat,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Fr. *épinards*, Ital. *spinacci*, appears allied to the Lat. *spina*] spinach, spinage. Engliſcher —, patience; wilder —, wild spinach; eine Schüſſel —, a dish of spinage.

Spinat=gemüſe, —muß, *n.* mashed spinage. —pflanze, —ſtaude, *f.*, —ſtock, *m.* spinage-plant, head, stock of spinage. —ſame, *m.* spinage-seed.

Spind, *n.* and *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to Span, Spande &c.] 1) [Schrank] clothes-press, wardrobe. 2) V. Spint. 3) V. Splint.

Spindel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears to be derived from winden; still in No. 1. it may be allied to the Lat. *spina*, to the Germ. Pinne] 1) [name of certain things winding or turning upwards and especially of such as are lengthy] [in anatomy] V. Arm—. [in architecture] Die — einer Wendeltreppe, the newel or spindle of a winding-staircase; [with gun-founders] — des Stückbohrers, the shank or shaft of the borer; die — [in botany], stem-peduncle, *it.* midrib of a leaf; [with button-makers] spindle; [in conchology] —, V. —ſchnecke; [with rope-makers] the rock, distaff; [with pin-makers] shank of the head; [with letter-founders, Form—] male-gage; [with printers] — der Walze, pin; [in organs, —förmige Pfeife] spindle-formed pipe; [with weavers] — der Spule am Schiffchen, soul of the shuttle; [rather unusual] die — eines Thurmes, spire. 2) [a cylinder revolving on its axis; *it.* certain axes round which other things move] axis, *it.* stalk, pivot, stem; [in machines] arbor, axle; [of a watch] fusee; — der Unruhe [with watchmakers], verge of the balance; [with turners] V. Ring—, Schlag—; die — einer Schraube, einer Kelter, worm of a screw, nut of a press. 3) the spindle. An der — ſpinnen, to spin with the spindle; Garn auf die — aufwinden, von der — abwinden, to fill, empty the spindle; eine — voll [Garn], a spindle-full; eine — abhaſpeln, to reel off a spindleful; ihre — iſt ſehr verwirrt, the yarn of her spindle is out of order, all tangled; die eiſerne — an einem Spinnrade &c., the iron-axis or pivot of a spinning-wheel &c.; eine Spinnerei [Fabrik], die mit 24,000 —n arbeitet, a [spinning-] mill that works 24,000 spindles; [in mythology] die — der Parzen, the distaff of the fates.

Spindel=baum, *m.* 1) spindle-tree. Afrikaniſcher —baum, spindle-tree of the Cape; warziger —baum, warty spindle-tree. 2) [Bergahorn] the great maple, sycamore, plane or mock-plane. 3) horn-beam, wych-hazel. 4) Der ſich windende falſche —baum, bastard spindle-tree, the climbing staff-tree, celastrus scandens. —beine, *pl. Fig.* [fam. and comic] spindle-shanks. —beinig, *adj.* and *adv.* spindle-shanked. —birn, *f.* spindle-pear. —buche, *f.* V. —baum 3). —dünn, *adj.* and *adv.* spindle-formed, spindle-shaped. *Fig.* [fam.] —dünne Finger, taper-fingers. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* spindle-formed; [in botany, speaking of the peduncle &c.] fusiform. —förmige Säule, V. —ſäule; —förmiger Blumenſtiel &c., fusiform peduncle &c. —gewölbe, *n.* [in architecture] vault upon the newel, cylindrical vault. —holz, *n.* V. —baum 1), 2). —korb, *m.* basket for the spindles. —kraut, *n.* [in botany] the distaff-thistle, carthamus, cnicus. Gegittertes —kraut, the barred carthamus; gummigebendes —kraut, the gummi carthamus; niedriges —kraut, the lowly distaff-thistle. —lappen, *m.* [with watchmakers] the pallet. Das Eingreifen der —lappen in das Steigerad, escapement. —macher, *m.* a spindle-maker. —muskel, *m.* the radial muscle. —preſſe, *f.* screw-press. —raupe, *f.* fusiform caterpillar. —ſäule, *f.* spindle-formed column. —ſchnecke, *f.* [in conchology] nordiſche —ſchnecke, the tapering whelk of the North; aruaniſche —ſchnecke, the trumpet of Aru; indiſche —ſchnecke, the Indian whelk; franzöſiſche —ſchnecke, the great spindle, white distaff, tobacco-pipe; gefleckte —ſchnecke, the bastard brown mitre-shell; ſtumpfe —ſchnecke, the short spindle-shell, *it.* V. Fluß—, Zahn—. —theil, *m.* [in law] [old] maternal succession, share or inheritance. —treppe, *f.* V. Wendeltreppe. —walze, *f.* [in conchology] the fusiform volute. —welle, *f.* bobin. —wirtel, *m.* ring in which the spindle turns. —zapfen, *m.* [with watchmakers &c.] spindle or axis, pivot of the arbor, of the verge &c. —zug, *m.* [little used] parabolic spindle.

Spindelicht, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Spindelförmig.

Spinell, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in mineralogy] spinell, balass ruby.

‖Spinetſch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Spinat.

***Spinett,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [old] the couched harp, the spinet.

Spinling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Schlehdorn] the black thorn, wild plum-tree, sloe-tree.

Spinnbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that which may be spun; textile. Der Amiant iſt ein —er Stein, the asbestos is a textile stone.

Spinne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] spider, [provincial and old] cob. Die gemeine —, Haus—, Fenſter=—, the common or domestic spider, house-spider; die — im Labyrinthe [Wieſen—], labyrinth spider, field-spider; die hüpfende, komiſche —, springing, creeping spider; langbeinige —, the spinner; V. After—, Buſch—, Fenſter—, Garten—, Haus—, Keller—, Kreuz—, Mauer—, Minen—, Nacht—, Rauch—, Sack—, Sammet—, Saum—, See—, Skorpion—, Streck—, Vogel—, Waſſer—, Weg—.

Spinne=jungfer, *f.* the libellula. — webe, *f.* V. Spinnengewebe.

Spinnen=artig, *adj.* [in botany] araneous. —beſchreibung, *f.* araneology. —diſtel, *f.* [in botany] the blessed thistle. —feind, 1) *m.* —feindinn, *f.* one who has an antipathy to spiders. 2) *adj.* and *adv. Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Einem —feind ſeyn, to be a bitter enemy of any one, to have a deadly hostility against any one, [of women] to be like two cats. —fiſch, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the dragonet. Kleiner —fiſch, the sordid dragonet; indiſcher —fiſch, Indian dragonet. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* spider-formed or shaped. —förmige Seethiere, arachnides; —förmige Seegewächſe, the arachnoids. —freſſer, *m.* 1) V. Sandweſpe. 2) *Fig.* [provincial, in common people's lang.] old hunks, skin-flint. —gewebe, *n.* a cob-web. Die —gewebe wegthun, wegkehren, to destroy, sweep away or down the cobwebs. —geweb=Aloe, *f.* the cobwebbed aloe-tree of Ethiopia. —haut, *f.* the skin or case of a spider; [in anatomy] the arachnoid membrane. —kopf, *m.* 1) spider's head. 2) [in conchology] spider's head, the comb, the thorny woodcock, the porcupine. —kraut, *n.* [in botany] 1) spider-root, anthericum. Großes —kraut, lily of St. Bruno; äſtiges —kraut, branchy or African asphodel. 2) V. Jakobsblume. 3) V. Wucherblume. —krebs, *m.* the spider-crab. —neſt, —netz, *n.* V. —gewebe. —ſtecher, —ſtein, *m.* [in mineralogy] arachneolite, arachnite. —tödter, *m.* V. —freſſer. —webe, *f.* V. —gewebe. —weben=aloe, *f.* V. —geweb=Aloe. —webenartig, *adj.* [in nat. hist.] arachnoid; [in botany] cobwebbed, araneous. —webengarn, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] a partridge-net. —webenhaut, *f.* [in anatomy] V. —haut. —webenſchwamm, *m.* araneous or violet agaric, araneous amanite. —webentute, *f.* [in conchology] the spider's web cornet-shell of the Moluccas, the esplandian. —weide, *f.* the halberd-leaved-willow. —wurz, *f.* arachnite, arachneolite.

Spinnen, [appears identical with winden, provincial winnen, or else binden, prov. binnen] *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) [=binden] Heu —, to bottle or truss hay. 2) to work or produce by spinning. Seile —, to make ropes; ein gut geſponnenes Seil, a well-stranded rope; Hanf zu Seilen —, to twist or spin hemp for ropes; Tabak —, to twist tabacco; Gold —, to draw gold into wire; Flachs —, to spin flax; am Rocken or an der Spindel, am Rade —, to spin with the rock, distaff or spindle, with the wheel; fein, klar —, to spin fine, slender; grob geſponnen, coarse spun; die Spinnen, die Seidenwürmer —, spiders, silkworms spin; dieſer Flachs läßt ſich nicht gut —, this flax does not spin well. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Keine Seide bei einer Sache —, to waste one's time and labour unprofitably, to toil and catch no fish; er hat keine Seide dabei geſponnen, he has not found it a sinecure; *proverb.* V. under Sonne. 3) [= überſpinnen] [with button-makers] Einen Knopf —, to cover a button-mould with silk; geſponnene Knöpfe, silk-buttons &c.; [with pin-makers] den Knopf an einer Stecknadel —, to twist or make the head of the pin. II. *v. intr.* to spin round. Der Kreiſel ſpinnet, the top spins, the tetotum or humming-top sleeps, hums. Das —, spinning. Sie ernährt ſich mit —, she gets her bread by spinning; das — des Flachſes &c., the spinning of flax &c.; was verlangt ſie für das —, what does she ask for her spinning? das — des Tabaks,

twisting of tobacco.

Spinn=blume, *f.* autumnal colchicum. **—fliege**, *f.* hippoboscus. **—frau**, *f.* any woman who spins [especially for a livelihood]. **—geräth**, *n.* spinning apparatus. **—haken**, *m.* [in rural economy] hook for spinning string &c. with. **—haus**, *n.* 1) a poor-house for spinning in. 2) a house of correction, a bridewell, [for females] a penitentiary. **—hütte**, *f.* [for silk-worms] cabin, hut. **—jungfer**, *f.* [in nat. hist.] libellula. **—kopf**, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] 1) [Hahnpot] crow-foot of the top. 2) **—kopfor—kopfholz**, *n.*, **—kopfblock**, *m.* the dead eye of a crow-foot, with seven holes. **—lappen**, *m.* [with ropemakers] list. **—laus**, *f.* V. **— milbe.** **— magd**, *f.* any girl who spins; [in this sense now obsolete] spinster. **—mährchen**, *n.* V. **—stubenmährchen.** **—maschine**, *f.* a spinning-machine; a spinning-jenny. **—meister**, *m.*, **—meisterinn**, *f.* a foreman or overseer, a mistress or inspectress of a spinning-mill or manufactory; *it.* overseer of or in a house of correction or penitentiary. **— milbe**, *f.* the harvest tick [vulgarly believed to be the gossamer-spider]. **—mühle**, *f.* a mill for wire-drawing; *it.* [unusual] spinning-mill or manufactory. **—rad**, *n.* spinning-wheel. **—raupe**, *f.* 1) silk-worm. 2) V. **Spannraupe.** **—recht**, *adj.* [speaking of the silk-worm] ready for spinning its cocoon. **— rocken**, *m.* 1) rock, distaff. 2) a distaff full. **—rockendistel**, *f.* the woolly carthamus. **—schule**, *f.* school for spinning-girls. **—seide**, *f.* 1) spinning girl's silk, raw silk for spinning. 2) [in mineralogy] silky copper-ore. **—stube**, *f.* 1) a spinning-room. 2) [Rockenstube] circle, knot of spinning peasant girls or women [generally in winter-evenings]. **—stubenmährchen**, *n.* old woman's gossip, [in England] tale of a tub, of a cock and bull. **— stuhl**, *m.* chair for spinning in. **—warzen**, *pl.* the papilla or paps [of a spider's abdomen]. **—webe**, *f.* V. **Spinnengewebe**; *it.* V. **Spinnenwebe.** **—weib**, *n.* V. **—frau.** **— wirbel**, **—wirtel**, *m.* V. **Spindelwirtel.** **—wolle**, *f.* wool for spinning, raw wool.

Spínner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* 1) spinner, *it.* a wire-drawer, V. **Gold—, Tabak—, Woll—** &c. 2) a spinner, any spider or moth-worm that spins. 3) V. **Spinnmilbe.**

Spinnerlohn, *m.* money for spinning, earnings of a spinner.

Spinnerei, *f.* 1) [frequently used in a bad sense] spinning, the art of spinning. **Das ist eine schlechte —**, that spinning is bad. 2) a spinning-manufactory or mill.

Spinozísm, *m.* [-s, no *pl.*] Spinosism, Spinozism.

Spinozíst, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [Weltgottgläubiger] a Spinosist, a pantheist.

Spínt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in Old Sax. **spind** means fat] 1) the half-baked part of a loaf &c., the dough. 2) a peck. 3) [a land measure of 40 square rods] spint. 4) V. **Splint.**

Spínther, *m.* [-s, no *pl.*] [in mineralogy] the spinthere of Hauy.

***Spintisíren**, *v. intr.* [in common people's lang.] to ponder, to ruminate, [low] to chew the cud; *it.* to gloss; V. **Grübeln, Ausgrübeln.**

Spíntig, *adj.* and *adv.* [speaking of underbaked bread] doughy.

***Spiōn**, *m.* [-es] a spy; V. **Kundschafter, Späher, Ausspäher.**

***Spionīren**, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to spy, to play the spy, to scout, V. **Ausspähen.**

Spīr, V. **Spier.**

***Spirāl**, *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly used in composition] spiral.

Spiral=anlasser, *m.*, **—feder**, *f.* spiral spring. **—förmig**, *adj.* and *adv.* spiral-formed; [in botany] spiral. **—linie**, *f.* a spiral line, a spiral.

***Spirāle**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Spirallinie] a spiral. **Die — einer Uhr**, the main-spring of a watch.

***Spíritus**, *m.* 1) [in grammar, Hauch] breathing. **Der —lenis, der —asper** [in Greek words], the soft, rough breathing, the spiritus lenis, asper. 2) [in chemistry &c.] spirit [of wine &c.]. **Zu — distilliren**, to distil to a spirit; **das Distilliren zu —**, the distilling of any spirit. 3) *Fig.* [in fam. lang. and comic] spirit, mettle. 4) [formerly, in popular superstition] **— familiaris**, a familiar spirit, a familiar.

Spitāl, *m.* or *n.* [-es, *pl.* **Spitäler**] [obsolete] **Spíttel**, *m.* or *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] an hospital, an infirmary, [low or corruptly] spittle, spital. **Im —e sterben**, to die in the hospital; **sie werden in den Spitälern verpflegt**, they are taken care of in the hospitals; V. **Armenhaus, Kranken—, Narren—.** *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] **Wir liegen beide in Einem —e krank**, we have the same disease, both of us suffer from the same complaint, the illness of both of us is the same.

Spital=frau, *f.* 1) the dame of the hospital, governess, mistress or housekeeper of the infirmary. 2) a female inmate of an hospital or infirmary; *it.* a sister of an hospital or charity. **— kirche**, *f.* hospital church. **—leute**, [old] **Spittelleute**, *pl.* the inmates, brethren &c. of an hospital, of an infirmary &c. **—mann**, *m.* 1) master or overseer of the hospital. 2) a male inmate of an hospital or infirmary; *it.* a brother of an hospital or charity. **— meister**, *m.* governor or guardian of an hospital. **—meisterinn**, *f.* wife of the hospital-governor, of the infirmary-guardian. **—mutter**, *f.* dame, housekeeper of the hospital. **—pfleger**, *m.* V. **—meister.** **— prediger**, *m.* chaplain of the hospital. **— schaffner**, *m.* V. **—meister.** **—schiff**, *n.* hospital-ship, [in harbour] hospital-hulk. **— suppe**, *f.* hospital-soup, poor-house soup or broth. *Fig.* [in fam. lang., often comic] sky blue, water bewitched, soup meagre. **—vater, —verwalter**, *m.* V. **—meister.**

Spítt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to the Dutch **spitten** = to dig, the Engl. *spade* = Grabscheit] [in hydraulics] turf, V. **Spitten.**

Spittdamm, *m.* V. **Speckdamm.**

‡**Spíttel**, V. **Spital.**

Spítten, [V. **Spitt**] *v. tr.* to cut turf. **Sich — lassen** or **spitt halten**, to be fit for turf, good for producing turf [speaking of the ground].

Spíttung, *f.* place where turf has been cut.

Spítz, or [chiefly in pop. lang.] **Spitzig**, [allied to the Dutch **spitten** = to dig, to the Lat. *spica, spiculum* &c.] *adj.* and *adv.* pointed, peaked. **—es Kinn**, pointed chin; **ein Tau — machen** [in seamen's lang.], to taper a rope; **ich habe —e Finger, die Finger sind mir vor Kälte —**, my fingers are benumbed with, have got pins and needles through the cold; **ich kann das nicht — kriegen** [in pop. lang.], I don't see my way in that, I can't make that out at all, it's all Greek to me; **ein —es Messer ist nicht immer ein spitziges Messer**, a pointed knife is not always a sharp-pointed knife.

Spitz=ahorn, *m.* [in botany] great maple, sycamore-tree, mock-plane. **—ais**, *n.* [little used] a carbuncle. **—ambos**, *m.* a bickern. **—apfel**, *m.* a pointed apple. **—arbeiter**, *m.* a ropemaker who only makes short ropes &c. of a certain length. **—bart**, *m.* pointed or peaked beard, a goat's beard; *it.* a man with a peaked beard. **—bärtig**, *adj.* and *adv.* having a peaked beard. **—berg**, *m.* a mountain with a peaked summit, with a peak. **—berg auf Teneriffa**, peak of Teneriffe. **— bergen**, 1) *m.* [in conchology] the smooth, thick nerite with compressed clavicle. 2) *n.* [in geography] Spitzberg. **—beutel**, *m.* sack for blunting wheat or corn. **—birke**, *f.* common birch. **—blatter**, *f.* a pointed pock in the small-pox. **—bohrer**, *m.* a gimlet, a sharp-pointed auger, centre-bit. **Ein —bohrer mit einem Schraubenzieher**, an auger with a turn-screw. **—bohrerkluppe**, *f.* a mould or holder for augers &c. while being cut. **—bolzen**, *m.* pointed bolt or quarrel. **—brand**, *m.* [in agriculture] smut in wheat. **—bube**, *m.* 1) [in a bad sense, in pop. lang.] rogue, cheat, scoundrel, rascal; *it.* pickpocket. 2) [good-naturedly, in fam. lang.] young rogue. **Warte, du kleiner — bube!** let me only catch you, you young dog you! you shall see you little scamp, you little rascal you! Syn. V. **Schelm.** **—bubenbande, —bubenrotte**, *f.* band or gang of pickpockets; [in London] the swell-mob. **—bubengesicht**, *n.* a roguish, thievish, sheepstealing, hangdog-looking face. **— —bubensprache**, *f.* thieves'-latin, slang of pickpockets. **—bubenstreich**, *m.* a roguish, swindling trick; [fam. and comic] a trick of conveyance. **—bübinn**, *f.* 1) a dishonest, fraudulent, cheating woman, a female cheat. 2) [good-naturedly, in fam. lang.] a little she-rogue. **—bübisch**, *adj.* and *adv.* roguish, knavish, rascally. **—bübischer Streich**, a knavish trick; **das heißt —bübisch gehandelt**, that is what I call acting like a thief; [fam. and comic] that is robbing a hen-roost with a vengeance. **—eisen**, *n.* [with masons, sculptors] toothed chisel, rifle, ripe, point. **—ente**, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the long-tailed duck, the sea-cock. **—farn**, *m.* [in botany] prickle polypody. **—feile**, *f.* a pottance-file. **—findig**, *adj.* and *adv.* refined, sharp, quick; *it.* [=gesucht] far-fetched, subtle; *it.* [less usual and sometimes in common people's lang. = witzig, also = leicht beleidigend] witty, [also, less usual] tart, [also] poignant, pungent, sharp. **—findiger Kopf**, a shrewd head, a long-headed fellow, [fam.] a knowing fellow or one; **—findige Antwort**, a clever, sensible, witty answer, *it.* an apt repartee. **—findigkeit**, *f.* shrewdness, subtlety; *it.* sarcasm, causticity, pungency. **—findigkeit eines Schlusses**, sophism, cavil, fallacy, a piece of sophistry, chicanery. **—finne**, *f.* [in nat. hist.] chaetodon with spinous fins. **—flosse**, *f.* 1) pointed or spinous fin. 2) **—flosse** or **—flosser**, *m.* fish with pointed or spinous fins, acanthopterygian. **—flöte**, *f.* [in organs] spindle-formed pipe. **—fündig**, V. **—findig.** ‖**—gelänge**, *n.* [little used] field running out into a point. **—gerte**, *f.* V. **Spießgerte.** **—gipfel**, *m.* pointed summit or peak [of a mountain], tapering apex [of a mountain]. **—glas**, *n.* a wine-glass, a champagne-

glass. —gras, *n.* [in botany] 1) [grasses of the East or West Indies] uniola. 2) creeping panic-grass. 3) quake-grass. ‡—groſchen, *m.* a groat worth either 15 or 18 pfennigs. —haber, *m.* bearded wild oats. —hacke, *f.* [with slaters] point; [with miners] pick, mattock; [with vine-dressers &c.] pick-axe —hafer, V. —haber. —haken, *m.* [with sculptors] curved rasp. —hammer, *m.* the point; [with masons] hammer, gurlet; [with sculptors] pick. —harfe, *f.* a dital-harp. —haue, *f.* V. —hacke. —häuer, *m.* V. Lehrhäuer. —hirſch, *m.* V. Spießer 2). —horn, *n.* [in conchology] 1) Großes –horn, the great whelk. 2) pond-snail. —hund, *m.* 1) V. Spitz, *m.* 1). 2) V. Sauhund 2). —hut, *m.* 1) pointed hat, [in antiquity] apex. 2) [in commerce] a sugar-loaf. 3) [in botany] tiarella. —kappe, *f.* pointed cap, [in antiquity of the priest or flamen] apex. —kegel, *m.* pointed cone, [in conchology] the flambeau, torch [volute]. —kerze, *f.* [with waxchandlers, Altarlicht] taper for the altar. —kerzenſtiel, *m.* pointed stock or handle. —kiefer, *m.* [in nat hist.] the American gymnote, carapo. —kiſſen, *n.* [in conchology] V. —kegel. —klee, *m.* [in botany] mountain dutch-clover. —kleie, *f.* searced bran. —klette, *f.* [in botany] small burdock, spinous xanthium. —kopf, *m.* 1) pointed, peaked head. 2) a man with such a head. *Fig. a*) [as a term of abuse against Lutherans, amongst low people, in contradistinction to Kreuzkopf 2)] peaked head. *b*) a testy fellow, [in phrenology] a man obstinate and sulky. *c*) [rather unusual] V. —findiger Kopf. 3) [in nat. hist.] *a*) the amorous titmouse. *b*) the blind mole-rat. *c*) the angel-fish. *d*) mole-cricket. —köpfig, *adj.* and *adv.* with a pointed head. *Fig.* V. —findig. —lauben, *m.* [Uckelei] the bleak. —lerche, *f.* V. Grasmücke. —maul, *n.* [a fish] 1) the sharp-nosed skate. 2) the cinereous flat-tailed sea-serpent. —mäulig, *adj.* and *adv.* sharp-snouted, sharp-nosed. —maus, *f.* the shrew-mouse. —meißel, *m.* [with sculptors] the bouchard, *it.* V. —eiſen; *it.* [with gunsmiths] the carp's tongue. —morchel, *f.* the pointed merulius. —münze, *f.* [in botany] spear-mint. —muſchel, *f.* V. Bohrmuſchel. —mütterchen, *n.* V. —röhrchen. —mütze, *f.* pointed cap, sugar-loaf bonnet. —nadel, *f.* [Nadelfiſch] [a species of syngnathus] the needle-fish. —name, *m.* [in fam. lang.] a nickname. —naſe, *f.* 1) a pointed, peaked nose. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] a good nose, having a good scent. 2) a person with a peaked nose. 3) V. —, maul 1). 4) V. Silberfiſch. —naſig, *adj.* and *adv.* pointed-nosed, peaked-nosed. —nuß, *f.* aquatic nut. —ohr, *n.* pointed ear. —pfahl, *m.* [Waſſerpfahl] [in architecture] a foundation-pile or stake. —pocken, *pl.* V. Waſſerpocken. —rad, *n.* [with pinmakers] a wheel for wire-drawing. —rede, *f.* witty, piquant, lively, shrewd discourse; *it.* caustic, biting, wounding word or expression. —ring, *m.* [with pinmakers] grinding-stone. —ringſpindel, *f.* grindstone-spindle. —röhrchen, *n.* [pipe in the gunstock for receiving the worm of the ramrod] capuchine. —ruthe, *f.* V. Spießruthe. —ſäule, *f.* 1) obelisk. Die —ſäule der Cleopatra [zu Alexandrien], Cleopatra's needle [at Alexandria]. 2) [unusual] pyramid. —ſäulenartig, *adj.* and *adv.* in the form of an obelisk, obelisk-shaped; [less usual] pyramidal. —ſäulenbauchmuskel, *m.* [in anatomy] pyramidal muscle of the abdomen. —ſäulendrüſe, *f.* [in anatomy] arytenoid gland. —ſchnabel, *m.* pointed beak. —ſchnecke, *f.* glistening snail. —ſchraube, *f.* pointed screw. —ſchuh, *m.* pointed shoe, shoe with peaked toe. —ſchwanz, *m.* pointed tail; [in nat. hist.] *a*) V. —ente; *b*) silver-eel of Jamaica; *c*) [Bandfiſch] the striped cepola; *d*) the dart-bearing coryphaena. —ſpann, *n.* a unicorn-team or set of horses. —ſpännig, *adj.* and *adv.* [speaking of a stage-coach &c.] with a unicorn-team. —ſpaten, *m.* [in mineralogy] ox-tongue spar. —ſtahl, *m.* [with turners] pointed chisel or gouge. —ſtein, *m.* 1) [with pinmakers] grindstone. 2) V. —ſäule 2). —ſtöckel, *m.* [with pinmakers] nail-formed file. —ſtrichel, *n.* V. —gelänge. —truſche, *f.* eel-pout. —wegerich, *m.* [in botany] lanceolate plantain, little plane-tree. —weide, *f.* black osier. —winder, *m.* [with gunsmiths] wimble, borer. —winkel, *m.* acute angle. —winkelig, *adj.* and *adv.* acute-angled, acute-angular, [in botany] acute-angled, pyramidal. —winkelig zulaufen, to terminate in an acute angle. —wort, *n.* piquant word, pungent expression; *it.* biting, sarcastic word. —zahn, *m.* V. Hundszahn; [in sculpture, a tool] the dog's tooth. —zahn eines Hundes, sharp fang or tush of a dog. —zange, *f.* pendulum-pliers, [with borers of gun-barrels] the compass.

Spitz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) a shock, a kind of cur. 2) [in common people's lang. and students' cant] state of being muddled, cloudy, half-seas over, elevated state. Er hat einen —, ein —chen, he is rather elevated, has taken a glass too much; ſich einen — trinken, to take a drop too much, to drink one's self merry.

Spitze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Spitz, *adj.*] 1) the point [of any thing], pinnacle, spike, [in botany] apex. Dieſes Blatt läuft in eine — aus, this leaf ends in a point; die —n der Kornähren, the awns of ears of corn; der Weizen treibt ſchöne —n, the wheat strikes out fine awns; die —n der Blätter, der jungen Zweige &c., the tips of the leaves, of the young twigs &c.; die — eines Thurmes, the spire of a steeple; — eines Berges, peak of a mountain; — eines Gebäudes, Daches, sharp ridge, edge, summit of a building, of a roof; V. Finger—, Naſen—, Zehen—, Zungen—; die —n eines jungen Hirſches, the croches, dags of a brocket or pricket; die — an den Flügeln eines Vogels, the tip of a bird's wings; — am Vordertheile eines Schiffes, the upper part of the knee of the head, beak of the cutwater or prow; — eines Brückenpfeilers, starling of a bridge; — am Hufe eines Pferdes, edge of a horse's hoof; — eines Bollwerkes, the point of a bastion; V. Erd—, Land—; die — eines Meſſers, einer Nadel, eines Bohrers, point of a knife, of a needle, of a borer; eine Gabel mit drei —n, a three-pronged fork, fork of three prongs, a trident; die — eines Meſſers abbrechen, to break off the point of a knife. Syn. V. Gipfel. *Fig. a*) [the foremost] Die — eines Heeres, eines Lagers, the head of an army, of a camp; an der — ſeyn, ſtehen, to be at the head, in the van; *it.* to have the first place or rank; er führte an der — der Geiſtlichkeit das Wort, he spoke at the head of the clergy; er ſteht an der — der Geſchäfte, he is at the head of affairs; Einem die — bieten, to hold out against any one. *b*) [the sharpness] Die — eines Sinngedichtes, the acumen, pungency, causticity, poignancy of an epigram; ſein Glück, ſein Leben ſtand auf der —, his fortune, his life stood on the turn of a feather, on the very brink or verge of destruction, on the edge of fate. 2) [the property of biting any thing, of being mordent, piquant or pungent] pungency, sharpness. Dieſer Wein hat ſeine — noch nicht entwickelt, this wine has not yet developed its full flavour, its full body, its roughness. 3) [generally in the *pl.*] lace. Geklöppelte —n, bone-lace, bobbin-work; genähete —n, point-lace; gewebte —n, joining lace; brabanter, flandriſche —n, Brussels-lace; —n machen, klöppeln, to make lace, to work pillow-lace; —n ausbeſſern, to mend lace; —n waſchen, to wash lace; die Leiſte, der Kranz der —n, edging, purl of lace; mit —n beſetzen, to edge or trim with lace; —n tragen, to wear lace.

Spitzen-arbeit, *f.* working in lace, lace-work. Geklöppelte —arbeit, bobbin-work, bone-lace. —ärmel, *m.* sleeve trimmed with lace. —aufſatz, *m.* lace-head-dress, lace-cap. —band, —bändchen, *n.* edge-lace, lace-edging. —beſatz, *m.*, —beſetzung, *f.* lace-trimming. —blei, *n.* [with cloth-croppers] the first or front lead-weight. —blume, *f.* [in botany] the herb mimusop. —einfaſſung, *f.* V. —beſatz. —filett, *n.* [with bookbinders] the little irons or stamps. —flickarbeit, *f.* lace-mending. —flickerinn, *f.* a lace-mender. —garn, *n.* lace-thread. —grund, *m.* lace-ground, ground or stuff for point-lace, bobbin-net. Glatter —grund, plain bobbin-net; gemuſterter —grund, sprigged bobbin-net. —halstuch, *n.* lace-neckkerchief or cravat; *it.* lady's lace-kerchief, chemisette or scarf. —handel, *m.* the lace-trade. —handkrauſe, *f.* a lace-ruffle. —händler, *m.*, —händlerinn, *f.* lace-merchant, seller of lace, laceman, lace-milliner. —haube, *f.* lace-cap. V. also —aufſatz. —hemd, *n.* lace-shirt, shirt with a lace-frill, chitterling or ruffles; *it.* lace-chemise, chemise trimmed with lace. —kiſſen, *n.* V. Klöppelkiſſen; [in conchology] flambeau. —kleid, *n.* lace-dress, gown trimmed with lace. —klöppel, *m.* bone for making bone-lace, lace-bobbin. —klöppler, *m.*, —klöpplerinn, *f.* maker of cushion-lace, of pillow-lace. —koralle, *f.* lace-coral, Venus' fan. —kragen, *m.* lace-collar. —kram, —krämer, *m.* V. —handel, —händler. —krone, *f.* [in heraldry] pierced, radial crown. —leinwand, *f.* linen trimmed with lace, *it.* fine linen. —macher, *m.*, —macherinn, *f.* V. —klöppler. —manſchette, *f.* V. —handkrauſe. —mantel, *m.* cloak or mantlet trimmed, figured with lace, with point-lace. —model, *m.*, —muſter, *n.* lace-pattern. —mütze, *f.* V. —aufſatz, —haube. —nadel, *f.* pin for lace, lace-pin. —rock, *m.* V. —kleid. —rolle, *f.* [in conchology] the golden-netted cornet-shell, the common cloth of gold. —ſchleier, *m.* a lace-veil. —ſchürze, *f.* a lace-apron, apron trimmed with lace. —ſtich, *m.* [with milliners &c.] lace-stitch. —tuch, *n.* V. —halstuch. —werk, *n.* 1) all sorts of lace-work, of bobbin-net work. 2) V. —arbeit —wirker, *m.*, —wirkerinn, *f.* worker in lace, in point-lace, lace-maker. —zacken, *m.* purl, border, edging of lace. —zwirn, *m.* lace-thread.

Spitzen, *v. tr.* to point, to sharpen down to a point. Eine Feder, einen or ‖ein Bleiſtift —, to nib a pen, to trim a pencil; [with pinmakers] die Nadeln —, to point the pins or needles; [with millers] den Weizen —, to searce the wheat, to pass the wheat through the bolter; den Mund —, to pout; to make up a little mouth; die Ohren —, to prick up

the ears, one's ears [also *fig.*]; [in seamen's lang.] ein Tau —, V. Spitz machen. *Fig.* Die Feder wider Einen —, to point the pen against any one, to write against any one; das ist auf mich gespitzt, that is levelled at me, [fam.] that is a wipe at me, a rap over my knuckles; sich auf Etwas —, to build upon any thing, to reckon confidently upon any thing, to flatter one's self with any thing. Das —, pointing &c.

Spítzig, *adj.* and *adv.* pointed, V. Spitz. Ein —er Pfahl, —er Schnabel, —e Nase, —es Knie, pointed stake, beak, pointed or peaked nose, knee; ein —er Hut, —e Kappe, Mütze, pointed, sugar-loaf hat, cap, bonnet; ein —er Kopf, V. Spitzkopf; [in botany] —e Blätter, pointed leaves; — gezähneltes Blatt, sharp-toothed leaf; dieser Berg läuft — zu, this mountain runs up into a peak; [in geometry] —er Winkel, acute angle. *Fig.* —e Frage, sharp, delicate, touchy question, *it.* captious question, home-question, *it.* [unusual] witty question; —e Worte, eine —e Antwort, biting, bitter words, a sharp answer, a tart reply, a repartee; er antwortete ihm sehr —, he answered him very tartly; er hat eine —e Feder, he has a sarcastic pen, he is a cutting sharp critic.

Spítzigkeit, *f.* pointedness.

Spítzling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [with gardeners] V. Spitzapfel; [in botany] oat-grass; V. Trespe.

Spleíße, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Spleißen] 1) splinter [of wood]. Ein Scheit Holz in — spalten, to cleave or split a cleft of wood into splinters; *it.* [with box-makers &c.] splint, splinter, shingle, wooden tile; [of iron] flaw, scale, flake; [with sempstresses] wadding [under the lining]. 2) V. 2. Splint 2).

Spleißen, [the root is spal (in spalten) or spel (in spelten) = to divide, whence the Germ. Splitter, Engl. to *split*] *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to split, to splinter. Holz —, to split or slit wood; Federn —, to slit pens, V. Schleißen; [with refiners] to refine copper; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] V. Splissen; das — in das Gelb, the refining into the yellow; das — auf die Gare, complete purification. II. *v. refl.* sich —, V. Reißen, sich Spalten.

Spleiß-herd, *m.* [with refiners] furnace for roasting and refining copper. —meister, *m.* a refiner. —messer, *n.* knife for splintering or splitting wood. —ofen, *m.* V. —herd.

Spleißer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a cleaver, a splitter; *it.* a maker of splinters, shingles &c.

Spleißig, *adj.* and *adv.* easily cleft, easy to be split, cleaveable, [in botany] [speaking of certain roots] ropy, stringy.

Splēte or **Splétte,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with tilers] shingle.

Splēten or **Splétten,** [V. Spleißen] *v. tr.* and *intr.* to cleave, to split; *it.* to fly [into splinters, flaws].

Splétflagge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in seamen's lang.] a pendant or pennant.

Splīeße, V. Spleiße.

Splīeßen, *v. tr.* [in seamen's lang.] V. Spleißen.

Spließgangen, *pl.* [in seamen's lang.] the entrance, fore-foot of a ship.

1. Splint, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [perhaps allied to blenden, to the Lat. *splendere* = to shine] — der Bäume, alburnum, [formerly called] sap or sap-wood.

2. Splint, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) V. Splitter. 2) [allied to Splitter] forelock [of a bolt]; *it.* jag, barb [of a ray-bolt].

Splint-bolzen, *m.* a forelock-bolt; *it.* a ray-bolt. —gat, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] hole of or for a forelock-bolt.

Splínter, *m.* V. Splitter.

Splinter-nackend, *adj.* and *adv.* [from 1. Splint] V. Splitternackt. —schloß, *n.* [from 2. Splint 2)] [with locksmiths] padlock with four springs.

Splíssen, [allied to spleißen] *v. tr.* [in seamen's lang.] to splice. Zwei Taue —, to splice two ropes or cables; ein Tau —, to splice a rope, [with carpenters] to scarf.

Spliß-eisen, *n.* V. —horn. —hammer, *m.* 1) [in seamen's lang.] a splicing hammer, a fid-hammer. 2) V. Zahnhammer. —horn, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] a fid.

Splíssung, *f.* splice, splicing; *it.* [with carpenters] scarfing. Lange or spanische —, long splice; kurze or runde —, short splice; doppelte —, cunt-splice; Aug—, eye-splice; Ankertau—, cable-splice.

‖Splítten, V. Spalten, Spleißen.

Split-apfel, *m.* V. Augustapfel. —flagge, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] pendant, pennant. —hammer, *m.* a hammer with a claw, claw-hammer. —reißer, *m.* V. Spleißer.

Splítter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from the Low. Germ. splitten = spleißen] — von Holz, einem Steine, einer Bombe &c., splinter or shiver of wood, fragment or flaw of a stone, broken or exploded piece of a bomb &c.; — vom Maste &c. [rent off by a shot], splinters of a mast &c.; — von einem Knochen, splinter, scale, exfoliation of a bone; man hat ihm mehrere — aus dem Beine gezogen, several splinters have been extracted from his leg; ihre Lanzen flogen in —, their lances flew in splinters, shivered to pieces; sein Pferd hat sich einen — in den Fuß getreten, his horse has trod a splinter, stub into his foot; es ging ihm ein — unter den Nagel hinein, a splinter, prickle, sharp piece of wood &c. has run in between his nail and the quick, he has run a splinter in under his nail; *dim.* —chen, *n.* little splinter; die —chen vom Eisen [at a smithy], sparks of iron; [in gun-barrels] flaws; [of marble] scales, chips.

Splitter-holz, *n.* wood cut by splinters, splintered or split wood; [with woodmen] V. Hauholz. —nackt, *adj.* [in common people's lang.] stark-naked. —neu, *adj.* [in common people's lang.] bran-new, spick-and-span new. —richten, *v. intr.* to criticize over-minutely, to carp at trifles, to be a splitter of hairs, V. Bekritteln. —richter, *m.* an over-nice critic, carping, cavilling critic, a petty haggling critic. —zange, *f.* [with surgeons] parrot-beak, nippers.

Splítterig, *adj.* and *adv.* splintery. Gebrochener, —er Knochen, fractured bone full of splinters; [with miners] —e Bruchstücke, splintery fragments.

Splíttern, I. *v. intr.* to splinter. Dieses Holz splittert, this wood splinters; [in seamen's lang.] dieser Mast splittert, this mast shivers. II. *v. tr.* V. Zer—. [with woodmen] Einen Baum beim Fällen —, to chop a tree down [so as to leave one or more stubs]; ein gesplitterter Baum, a tree chopped down, felled with the axe; [with gardeners] eine Wurzel, einen Ast —, to splinter a root, to crack a branch by bending [binding it up afterwards].

Splítzen, V. Splissen.

***Spodumēne,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in mineralogy] spodumene [of Werner], triphane.

***Spondāisch,** *adj.* and *adv.* Der —e Vers, a spondiac verse.

Spondāus, *m.* [*pl.* Spondāen] [in prosody] a spondee.

Spónde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Bettgestell] bedstead.

Spónning, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in seamen's lang.] rabbet, a rabbet-channel.

***Spontōn,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] spontoon, half-pike.

***Sporāden,** *pl.* 1) [in geography] Sporades, sporadic isles. 2) [in astronomy] sporades, extra-constellary stars.

Sporādisch, *adj.* and *adv.* sporadic. —e Krankheit, a sporadic disease.

Spōren, [V. Sparen] *v. intr.* [schimmeln] to blight or mildew, to rot, to decay, [of linen &c.] to ironmould.

Spor-apfel, *m.* &c. V. Spierapfel &c. —fleck, *m.* a reddish spot, blight, mildew, [on linen &c.] ironmould. —kupfer, *n.* V. Spurkupfer. —stein, *m.* V. Spurstein.

Spōrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [from Sporn] a spur-maker, spurrier.

Spórgelbeere, *f.* [*pl.* -n] berry of the black alder.

Sporgelbeer-baum, —strauch, *m.* black alder, alder-buckthorn.

Spórk, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] or **Spórkel,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [on ores] dross, scum, seale, [of tin] quitter.

***Spórko,** *adv.* [in commerce] gross. Das —gewicht, gross weight. V. Brutto.

Spórn, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -en or -e, most usual *pl.* Sporen, from the Old Spor = Sporn] [allied to Speer, bohren, to the Lat. *foro* = to bore, to the Engl. *to spurn* = to kick from or away with the feet] 1) spur. Die —en anlegen or anschnallen, ablegen, abschnallen, to put on or buckle on, to put off, undo or unbuckle the spurs; einem Pferde den —, die —en geben, to give a horse the spur, to clap spurs to a horse; V. Spornen; beide —en ansetzen, zugleich geben, to clap spurs; dieses Pferd ist sehr empfindlich für den —, geht gleich auf den —, fürchtet den —, this horse is very sensible to, lively under, fearful of the spur; es ist unempfindlich gegen den —, achtet den — nicht, he is callous to the spur, does not mind the spur; den — an den Leib halten, to keep the spur to the flank. *Fig.* Dieser Mensch bedarf des —s, this man wants the spur, wants rousing up; V. Anspornen; die Ehre &c. ist ein mächtiger — zur Tugend, honour &c. is a powerful incentive to virtue; einen — or [more correctly] Sparren zu viel haben, V. under Sparren. 2) V. Eis—. 3) [something like a spur] spur [of several birds]. Ein Hahn mit —en, a cock with spurs, gablocks, gaffles, V. Afterklaue; [in botany] [elongation of the nectary] spur; mit einem —e versehene Blumenblätter, petals provided with a spur, V. —blume, Ritter—. 4) [in conchology] [a univalve] the spur. Doppelter —, the spur, the little sun; vierfacher —, the sun-spur.

Spor-ader, Sporn-ader, *f.* [in the manege] exterior thoracic vein. —leder, *n.* V. Spornleder.

Sporenstich, *m.* a goad or dig of the spur, of the spurs, *it.* spur-gall; [in botany] *a*) cruciferous gentian, *b*) hairy cross-wort.

Sporn=blume, *f.* larkspur. **—flügel**, *m.* [in nat. hist.] a spurred wing, *it.* the Chilese jacana, chestnut jacana. **Brauner —flügel**, the faithful jacana. **—förmig**, *adj.* and *adv.* spur-formed, spur-shaped; [in botany] spurred. **—füße**, *pl.* the spurred feet [of several birds]. **—gans**, *f.* spurred goose, Gambian goose, goose of the Cape of Good Hope. **—hai**, *m.* the shagree or shagrain [dog-fish]. **—halter**, *m.* V. —träger 2). **—leder**, *n.* 1) spur-leather, spur-trap. 2) V. —träger 2). **—rädchen**, *n.* rowel. **—riemen**, *m.* V. —leder 1). **—schnalle**, *f.* buckle of the spur. **—stätig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [with jockeys] resty, restiff. **—stich**, *m.* V. **Sporenstich**. **—streichs**, *adv.* [of horses, *it.* in fam. lang., *fig.* of men] at full gallop. **—streichs laufen, rennen**, to run at full speed. **—träger**, *m.* 1) V. **Reiter, Ritter.** 2) part of the bootheel for the spur to rest on or be screwed in.

Spórnen, *v. tr.* [V. **Sporn**] to spur. **Ein Pferd —**, to set spurs to a horse, to give him the spur, [in the riding-school] to spur a horse; *fig.* V. **An—**; *it.* **sich —**, to put on spurs, to wear spurs. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] **Geſtiefelt und geſpornt**, booted and spurred; *it.* [in botany] **geſpornter Kelch** &c., a spurred calix &c. **Das —**, spurring, the act of clapping spurs.

***Spórtel**, 1) *m.* [-s, *pl.* -n] 1) [provincial] basket, a pannier. 2) *f.* [*pl.* -n] [generally used in the *pl.*] the fees to the court, clerk-fees, pickings, nippings, official perquisites.

Sportel=kaſſe, *f.* the fee-fund, cash-box of the court-fees, casualties, fines &c. **—taxe**, *f.* scale of fees.

Spórteln, *v. intr.* to produce fees, pickings &c. **Solche Rechtsvorfälle — gut**, such causes, law-suits yield good pickings [to the gentlemen of the long robe].

***Sportuliren**, *v. intr.* to sign or issue an order for the payment of one's own fees, for the fees of one's court or tribunal. **Dieſer Amtmann verſteht das — gut**, this bailiff understands levying fees pretty well, knows very well how to take care of his perquisites.

Spótt, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [another form for **Spaß**] mockery, derision, jeering, scoff, bantering, quizzing, taunt, mock, quirk, gibe, jeer, raillery, jest. **Boshafter, beleidigender —**, malicious, ill-natured, offensive bantering, derision; **ein feiner —**, refined raillery, [fam.] drawing out; **bitterer und beleidigender —**, sarcasm; **verſteckter —**, irony; **ſeinen — mit Etwas, mit Einem treiben**, to have one's joke, jest at any thing, to cut one's joke at any one's expence, to turn any thing or any one into ridicule; **Etwas aus —, zum —e ſagen, thun**, to say, to do any thing out of mockery, in derision; **er iſt ein — der Leute**, he is the laughing-stock, the butt of every one, [fam.] every one considers him fair game, a daw to be pecked; **er kann den — nicht ertragen**, he can't stand ridicule, bantering, quizzing, he can't take a joke; **dem —e ausgeſetzt ſeyn**, to be exposed to laughter; **es iſt ein — und eine Schande** [in pop. lang.], it is a shame and disgrace, [low] it's a burning shame; **er wird nichts als — und Schande davon haben** [in pop. lang.], he will only reap disgrace, carry off sorrow and shame from it. *Proverb.* **Den — zum Schaden haben**, to get ridicule for one's pains; **er hat — zum Schaden**, ridicule is all the thanks he gets; **wer den Schaden hat, darf für den — nicht ſorgen**, V. under **1. Schaden 2).** Syn. V. **Hohn.**

Spott=benennung, *f.* V. **—name. —bild**, *n.* caricature. **—dichter**, *m.* satirical poet, satirist, epigrammatist. **—droſſel**, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the mocking-bird, the mimic thrush. **—gebilde**, *n.* V. **—bild. —gebot**, *n.* [in fam. lang.] a ridiculous offer, an offer or a bidding far below the value. **Ein —gebot thun**, to bid an unfair price. **—gedicht**, *n.* satire, epigram, [fam.] a squib. **—geiſt**, *m.* satirical disposition; a mocker, a turner into ridicule; a scoffer, a quiz. **—gelächter**, *n.* derisive laughter, a satirical smile; [of several persons] scoffing. **—geld**, *n.* [in fam. lang.] a ridiculously cheap price. **Ein —geld für Etwas bieten**, to bid an unfair price, far too low; **das koſtet ein — geld, ein wahres —geld**, that is ridiculously cheap, is to be had almost for nothing, is dog-cheap. V. **—preis. —laune**, *f.* irony. **—lied**, *n.* satirical song. **Ein —lied auf Einen machen**, to lampoon any one in a song. **—lob**, *n.* ironical praise, irony. **—luſt**, *f.* love of ridicule, of bantering. **—luſtig**, *adj.* and *adv.* fond of ridicule, of quizzing. **—miene**, *f.* a scornful, derisive look, a jeering air. **—name**, *m.* nick-name. **—preis**, *m.* [in fam. lang.] a ridiculously low price, a song. **Um einen — preis**, for a trifle; **er hat ſein Haus um einen —preis gekauft**, he bought his house for a song, bargain, for a mere nothing; **einen —preis um** or **für Etwas bieten**, to offer too low a price for any thing. **—rede**, *f.* mocking, satirical speech. **—ſchrift**, *f.* satire. **—ſchriftſteller**, *m.* satirist. **—ſprache**, *f.* satirical language. **—ſtändchen**, *n.* mock-music, skimmeting, marrowbones and cleavers, shovel and brush. **—ſucht**, *f.* a mania for ridicule, the monomania of turning into mockery. **—ſüchtig**, *adj.* and *adv.* addicted to scoffing, overfond of quizzing, of bantering &c. **—vogel**, *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) V. **—droſſel.** 2) [**der Finkenbeißer**] the shrike or wood-chat of Livonia. 3) V. **Grasmücke.** 4) V. **Spötter** [in nat. hist.]. 5) *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] one fond of or apt to banter, jeer; quiz. **Er iſt ein rechter —vogel**, he is a regular quiz. V. also **Spötter.** 6) [with miners] a rock, mass of ore scorified by fire but still threatening its fall for want of being properly detached. **—weiſe**, *adv.* through or out of mockery, derisively, ironically. **—wohlfeil**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] dog-cheap, dirt-cheap. **Ich habe es —wohlfeil bekommen**, I had it for next to nothing; **das iſt —wohlfeil**, that is as cheap as dirt, a mere nominal price.

Spötteléi, *f.* [in a bad sense] jeering, derision, badgering.

Spötteln, *v. intr.* to quiz, to use refined ridicule, *it.* to use gentle ridicule, [fam.] to draw out, to quiz a little.

Spótten, *v. intr.* to mock at, to scoff at, to ridicule. **Ueber Einen —**, [less usual or chiefly in higher style] **Eines —, über Etwas —**, [less usual or in higher style] **einer Sache —**, to ridicule any one, to mock at, to jeer or scoff at any one, at any thing; **fein, grob —**, to quiz in a delicate manner, to be vulgarly sarcastic; **mit der Religion** &c. **—**, to scoff at religion &c.; **über Unglückliche, der Unglücklichen —**, to rail at the unfortunate, to insult the wretched; **man hat noch ſeines Elendes, hat noch ſeiner geſpottet**, they even added insult, gibes to his misery, they even made him the butt of their [heartless or cruel] bantering; **er ſpottet der menſchlichen und göttlichen Geſetze**, he scoffs, jeers at both human and divine laws; V. **Aus—, Ver—; Gott läßt ſeiner nicht —** [in Scripture], God is not mocked. **Das —**, V. **Spötterei.** Syn. **Spotten, über Einen, Aufziehen, Einen, Aufhalten, ſich über Einen, Tadeln, Einen.** **Spotten** and **ſich aufhalten** differ in the first place from **aufziehen** in this, that one only **aufzieht** [quizzes, banters, rallies] persons, but one **ſpottet** [mocks, derides] and **ſich aufhält** [censures] also **über** things, actions and opinions: moreover, that, when it concerns individuals, a man may **ſpotten** [ridicule] **über** them and **ſich aufhalten** [animadvert] upon others even in thought, but one can only **aufziehen** [banter] them, when they are present. **Spotten** and **aufziehen** differ again from **ſich aufhalten** in this, that the two former consider the object as ridiculous, while the latter seriously expresses blame or censure.

Spötter, *m.*, **—inn**, *f.* 1) mocker, railer, jester, banterer. **Ein ſchaler —**, a scurvy, sorry jester; **dieſe bösartigen —**, these malevolent railers, these scoffers, scorners; **ſie iſt eine feine —inn**, she is a quiz. 2) [in nat. hist.] the laughing gull.

Spötterei, *f.* 1) [the action] mocking, scoffing, raillery; V. **Spott.** 2) [the act] **Ich bin dieſer —en müde**, I am sick of these gibes, mockeries.

Spöttiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) derisive, mocking, gibing, jeering, satirical, ironical. **Er iſt von Natur —**, he is naturally of a mocking disposition. 2) [**Spott enthaltend**] sneering. **Ein —es Lachen, eine —e Miene, ein —er Ton**, a mocking laugh, look, tone; **eine —e [höhniſche] Antwort**, a disdainful, derisive, scornful answer; **ſie ſah mich — an**, she looked mockingly at me; **er fragte ihn —**, he asked him jeeringly, in a bantering tone.

Spöttler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* [in a bad sense] mocker or quiz on a small scale, in a small way. **Er iſt ein eingefleiſchter —**, he is an incorrigible jeerer.

Spräche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [**das Sprechen**] language, *it.* power of speaking, speech. **Die — der Thiere**, the language of the brute creation; **er hat die — verloren**, he has lost his speech, the power of speech, the right of speech; **der Schreck benahm ihm die —**, fright deprived him of utterance, rendered him speechless; **er hat die — wieder bekommen**, he has recovered his speech again; **dieſem Bilde fehlt nichts, als die —**, this picture wants only speech, would be perfect could it only speak; **er will mit der — nicht heraus** [in fam. lang.], he will not declare, explain what he knows, he is afraid to be explicit, to be more or too explicit; **nur heraus mit der —** [in fam. lang.]! speak out then what you mean! **die Sache kam zur —, man brachte ſie zur —**, the affair formed the topic, theme of conversation, it was brought upon the carpet; **alte Schulden wieder zur — bringen**, to revive one's old claims, one's old debts, to bring forward one's dormant claims as creditor; [in law-courts] **dieſe Sache wird heute zur — [zum Vortrage bei Gericht] kommen**, this cause will be called on to-day. 2) the language, tongue. **Die deutſche, engliſche** &c. **—**, the German, English &c. language; **die morgenländiſchen —n**, the oriental languages, dialects; **die lebenden —**, the living languages; **eine todte —**, a dead language; V. **Landes—, Mutter—, Ur—**; **eine arme, reiche —**, a poor, rich or copious language; **eine rohe, gebildete —**, a rude, cultivated language; **eine wortreiche, kräftige —**, a copious, powerful or energetic language;

dieſe — iſt verdorben, ausgeartet, this language has grown corrupted, has degenerated; eine — erlernen, ſich auf eine — legen, to learn or study a language, to apply one's self to a language; er verſteht dieſe — gut, iſt ſeiner — mächtig, er ſpricht mehrere —n, he understands this language well, is a proficient in his own language, he speaks several languages; der Geiſt der —, the genius of the language; dieſe — wird in ganz Europa geſprochen, this language is spoken all over Europe. 3) [manner or mode of speaking] Er hat eine ſchwere —, ſtößt mit der — an, he has a heavy delivery or a thick utterance, he speaks with difficulty; ſie hat eine ſanfte, angenehme —, she has a soft, agreeable tone of voice; ſeine — verſtellen, verändern, to disguise, change one's voice; eine rauhe, widerliche —, a rough voice, a revolting tone of voice; er hat eine ſtarke, ſchwache, zitternde —, die — eines Kranken, he has a strong, weak, trembling voice, the voice of an invalid; welche männliche — aus einem weiblichen Munde! what a masculine voice, [also *fig.*] language out of a woman's mouth! was iſt das für eine —? dieſe — verſteht Niemand, what speaking is that, what kind of language is that? nobody understands this language; ſeine — verräth ihn, his voice, his speech, the intonation of his voice betrays him; ich habe ihn an ſeiner — erkannt, I knew him by his voice. *Fig.* [mode of expressing one's self orally or by writing] language. Sie führen da eine ſonderbare — gegen mich, you use upon my word a strange language, an extraordinary strain towards me; er hat die — ſehr geändert, er führt jetzt eine ganz andere —, he has very much altered his language, his style, he holds now quite a different language; das iſt nicht die — eines Freundes &c., that is not the language of a friend &c.; eine ſchöne, zierliche, blühende, bilderreiche —, a beautiful, adorned, flowery, figurative language; eine reine, einfache —, a pure, simple language; eine gezwungene, gekünſtelte, geſuchte —, a forced, strained, an affected, artificial, refined language; die — der gebildeten Leute, the language of refined people, of good society; V. Bücher—, Hof—, Jäger—, Kunſt—, Rechts—, Schiffer—, Schrift— &c.; die — der Liebe, der Verzweiflung, the language of love, of despair; das iſt die — der heiligen Schrift, that is the language of the scriptures, that is scriptural language; die — der Augen, the language of the eyes; die Geberden ſind eine ſtumme —, looks or signs are a dumb language, a mute language may be carried on by looks &c.

Sprach-ähnlichkeit, *f.* analogy. — **anmerkung**, *f.* V. —bemerkung. —**bau**, *m.* arangement of the words, construction of the language, syntax. —**bemerkung**, *f.* remark on the language, on some language, philological remark. —**eigenheit**, —**eigenthümlichkeit**, *f.* idiom. Deutſche, franzöſiſche, engliſche, lateiniſche, griechiſche, hebräiſche —eigenheit, a germanism, gallicism, anglicism, latinism, hellenism or greekism, a hebraism. —**en-miſchung**, *f.* mixture of languages, of tongues. —**en-verwirrung**, *f.* confusion of tongues. —**fähig**, *adj.* and *adv.* capable of speech, of uttering thoughts through words. Nur der Menſch iſt —fähig, man alone is capable of expressing himself by words, alone has the faculty of speech. —**fähigkeit**, *f.* the faculty of speech, of speaking. —**fehler**, *m.* fault in grammar, an error, incongruity. Grober —fehler, solecism. —**fenſter**, *n.* V. —gitter. —**fertig**, *adj.* and *adv.* having the gift of speech, expressing one's self well and with facility, speaking fluently [in general and also in a foreign language]; [fam. and low] having the gift of the gab, glib by nature. Er iſt ſehr —fertig, he is very eloquent, has a perfect command of words. —**fertigkeit**, *f.* fluency of speech; *it.* facility in expressing one's self well in a foreign language. —**forſcher**, *m.* etymologist. —**forſchung**, *f.* etymology. —**gebrauch**, *m.* usage of a language, the usage, custom. Der —gebrauch hat dieſen Ausdruck &c. verbannt, custom or usage has proscribed or abolished this expression &c. —**gelehrſamkeit**, *f.* philology. Er beſitzt eine große —gelehrſamkeit, he has a great knowledge of languages. —**gelehrte**, *m.* a philologist, a linguist; *it.* a grammarian. —**gemenge**, [fam.] —**gemengſel**, *n.* V. —en-miſchung. —**geſetz**, *n.* V. —regel. —**gewandt**, V. —fertig. —**gewölbe**, *n.* [in physics] acoustic vault, secret cabinet, [at St. Paul's in London] the whispering-gallery. —**gitter**, *n.* [in nunneries] the grating [in the parlour door]. —**gleichförmigkeit**, *f.* V. —ähnlichkeit. —**grübelei**, *f.* excessive minute research in language, subtility. —**grübler**, *m.* an etymologist who draws overnice distinctions or definitions, a philologist who makes overminute investigations. —**kenner**, *m.* a connaisseur in languages, a linguist. —**kenntniß**, —**kunde**, *f.* philology, the knowledge of a language, of languages. Er beſitzt große —kenntniſſe, he is a great linguist. —**kundig**, *adj.* and *adv.* knowing a language, several languages. —kundige Männer, —kundige, philologists. —**kunſt**, *f.* V. —lehre, —wiſſenſchaft. —**künſtig**, *adj.* and *adv.* grammatical. —**künſtler**, *m.* V. —gelehrte. —**künſtlich**, V. —künſtig. —**lehre**, *f.* 1) grammar. 2) a grammar. —**lehrer**, *m.* 1) a teacher of languages, master or professor of a language. 2) V. —gelehrte. —**lehrig**, *adj.* and *adv.* grammatical. —**los**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) speechless. —los, ganz —los ſtehen bleiben, to remain speechless, dumbfounded. 2) V. Stumm. —**loſigkeit**, *f.* speechlessness. —**mäßig**, V. —richtig. —**meiſter**, *m.* V. —lehrer 1). —**menger**, —**miſcher**, *m.*, —**mengerinn**, *f.* one, who interlards his native language with foreign words or idioms. —**mengerei**, —**miſcherei**, *f.* [in a bad sense] affectation of foreign words &c. in one's own language. —**organ**, *n.* V. —werkzeug. —**recht**, V. —richtig. —**regel**, *f.* grammatical rule, rule in or of grammar. —**reinheit**, —**reinigkeit**, *f.* purity of style, of language; *it.* [in a bad sense] purism. —**reiniger**, *m.* a purist. —**richtig**, *adj.* and *adv.* correct, congruous, grammatical. Ein —richtiger Redeſatz, a grammatical phrase; —richtig ſchreiben, to write correctly. —**richtigkeit**, *f.* correction. —**rohr**, *n.* a speaking-trumpet. Durch ein —rohr ſprechen, rufen, to speak, to call or hail through a speaking-trumpet. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Eines Andern —rohr ſeyn, to be the organ or mouthpiece of any one; *it.* V. Jaherr, Nachbeter. —**ſaal**, *m.* V. —gewölbe. —**ſchatz**, *m.* *Fig.* riches, treasures of a language. —**ſchnitzer**, *m.* [in fam. lang.] V. —fehler. —**ſchule**, *f.* school of languages. —**ſelig**, V. Redſelig. —**ſonderbarkeit**, *f.* a peculiarity, singularity in a or of the language; V. —eigenheit. —**trichter**, *m.* ear-trumpet. Einem durch einen —trichter in die Ohren ſchreien, to shout in any one's ears through an ear-trumpet. —**übung**, *f.* exercise in any language. —**unrichtigkeit**, *f.* V. —fehler. —**unterricht**, *m.* instruction in a language —**verbeſſerer**, *m.* reformer of any language. —**verbeſſerung**, *f.* reform of a language. —**verderber**, *m.* corruptor of language. —**verſtändig**, V. —kundig. —**werkzeug**, *n.* organ of the voice. —**widrig**, *adj.* and *adv.* incongruous, incorrect. —**wiſſenſchaft**, *f.* philology. —**zimmer**, *n.* any room devoted to conversation, a parlour.

Sprätzen, [= ſpritzen] *v. intr.* [provincial or technical] to crackle, to crack, to sparkle, to spit, [in chemistry, with founders] to scatter, to part. Das — der Silberprobe auf der Kapelle, the parting, separating of the button.

Sprätzling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [with founders] shoots [from the parted silver]. 2) [in nat. hist.] [provincial] the small grayling.

Sprèchen, [allied to **brechen** = articuliren, to articulate, to the Lat. *precari*, Swed. *wräka* = to narrate, whilst *sprecka* means to split, to divide] *irr. v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) [to utter those sounds, which constitute a language] to speak. Durch die Naſe —, to speak through the nose, with a nasal twang; leiſe, laut —, to speak gently or low, loud; engliſch, alle Sprachen —, to speak English, every language. 2) [to disclose &c. by speaking] to speak, to say. Gott ſprach, es werde Licht, God said, let there be light; Jeſus ſprach zu ſeinen Jüngern, Jesus said to his disciples; mit Leichtigkeit, Beſtimmtheit —, to speak with ease, decision; er ſprach nur im Allgemeinen davon, he only spoke of it generally, in general; das iſt wohl deutlich geſprochen, that is indeed clearly spoken; das heißt deutlich geſprochen, that is speaking out plain, that is speaking one's mind, that is not mincing the matter; kein Wort —, kein Wort davon —, not to speak a word, not to speak or say a word about it; er ſpricht von der Leber weg, he speaks frankly, the thoughts that come uppermost; gut, übel von Einem —, to speak well, ill of any one; für Einen —, to speak for any one; Wahrheit —, to speak truth; *fig.* Sie haben gut —, you speak quite at your ease; das heißt ordentlich geſprochen, that is speaking methodically; — Sie deutſch [= offen], speak out, speak plain English; in Räthſeln —, to speak in riddles; wovon — Sie? what are you speaking about? ſprach's [with epic &c. poets], he said. *Fig* Die Stummen — durch Zeichen, the dumb speak by signs; die Natur, das Blut ſpricht, nature, blood speaks; ſein Geſicht ſpricht, ſein Schweigen ſogar ſpricht, die Verzweiflung ſpricht aus ihm, his face speaks, even his silence speaks, despair speaks from him; das ſpricht für ſich, that speaks for itself; Alles ſpricht für ihn, ſeine Verdienſte — für ihn, every thing speaks in his favour, his services speak for him; dieſe Schrift ſpricht gegen ihn, this writing speaks against him. 3) [to declare or pronounce by speaking] to pronounce. Recht —, to render justice; ein Urtheil —, to deliver a judgement, to pronounce judgement, to give sentence; es iſt ſchon in dieſer Sache geſprochen [abgeurtheilt], this cause is already decided, judgement has been already delivered in this matter; Einen ins Gefängniß —, Einen frei —, to condemn any one to prison, to acquit any one. 4) [= herſagen] Den Segen, das Tiſchgebet —, to bestow one's blessing, to say grace. 5) to address.

Einen — or mit Einem —, to speak to any one, with any one; ich wünſchte Sie einen Augenblick zu —, I wished, I wish, I should like to speak with you an instant; ich habe Etwas mit dir zu —, I have something to say to you, to talk to or with you about; er iſt heute nicht zu — [nicht zugänglich], he is not to be spoken to or with to-day, he is not at home, not accessible to-day; er iſt heute nicht gut zu —, he is not in a good humour to-day; er iſt nicht gut auf Sie zu —, he is angry with you; wir werden uns — [as a threat], we will speak, we'll talk together about that, we'll have a settling about that; V. Ab—, An—, Aus—, Be—, Ein—, Ver—, Weg—, Zu—; *it.* V. Frei—, Heilig—, Los—, Selig—. Syn. V. Reden. Das —, speaking, speech.

Sprech=art, *f.* 1) discourse, manner of speaking, mode of speech. Die gemeine, vertrauliche —art, common, familiar discourse, conversation or language; die anſtändige, edle, höhere —art, sustained or lofty, noble discourse, higher language; die niedrige, pöbelhafte —art, low, vulgar mode of speaking, vulgar style, vulgarism in speech, V. Schreibart. 2) V. Mundart. —ſaal, *m.* V. Sprachſaal. —werk, *n.* 1) V. Mundwerk. 2) V. Sprachwerkzeug. —zimmer, *n.* V. Sprachzimmer.

Sprècher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a speaker, one who speaks, [scriptural] spokesman, [comic] haranguer, a holder-forth. Der — der Deputation, the speaker of the deputation; der — [Wortführer, Obmann] der Geſchwornen, the foreman of the jury; der — im Hauſe [Präſident des Hauſes] der Gemeinen [in England], the speaker of the House of Commons, V. Für—, Groß—, Hohn—, Segen— &c.

Sprēgelmeurer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in nat. hist.] the scarus.

Sprēhdroſſel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in nat. hist.] solitary thrush.

Sprēhe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in nat. hist.] V. Star.

Spreīl, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a skewer; V. Speiler, Spreißel, Spriessel.

‖Spreiße, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [from ſpreizen] wedge. 2) [from ſpreizen] V. Spreize. 3) [allied to ſprießen] splinter.

Spreißel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from ſprießen] 1) [in seamen's lang.] small or thin wainscot. 2) rail, rundle, round, step [of a ladder]; antler [of a stag]. 3) [Spreiße] splinter, chip. 4) V. Spreil.

Spreißen, [allied to ſprießen and ſpreizen, to breit] I. *v. intr.* [with gardeners] V. Sproſſen. II. *v. tr.* to stretch. V. Sproſſen.

Spreiß=feder, *f.* [with watchmakers] pendulum-spring. —haken, *m.* [with coalmen] hook [for drawing out the charcoal].

Spreīt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Spriet &c.

Spreīte, *f.* [in rural economy] drying-place, airing-ground for the hemp, flax. Der Flachs liegt in der —, auf der —, the flax is, lies in the drying-place, on the drying-ground.

Spreīten, [= breiten] *v. tr.* to spread. Den Flachs — [in rural economy], to spread the flax; [chiefly in higher style] Blumen —, to strew flowers; die Flügel —, to spread its wings [as a bird].

Spreit=ſegel, *n.* V. Sprietſegel. —weizen, *m.* V. Wunderweizen.

Spreīze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Stütze, Strebe] shore, stay, prop, supporter, stanchion, traverse; *it.* a stretcher.

Spreīzen, I. *v. tr.* 1) [= breiten] to stretch out. Die Füße auseinander —, to straddle; [with butchers] ein geſchlachtetes Kalb mit Spreißeln auseinander —, to stretch out a flayed calf with skewers. 2) [allied to protzig] [= ſtützen] Eine Mauer, ein Haus —, to shore or prop up a wall, a house; die Fäſſer im Keller — [mit Streben] to prop up, to secure the casks in the cellar; [with miners] V. Ab—. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to stretch one's self, to stretch. Sich mit den Füßen gegen die Wand —, to stretch one's self out with one's feet against the wall. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] *a*) to resist, to be headstrong. Sich — gegen Etwas, to oppose any thing, *it.* [speaking of poultry &c.] to be rumpled or ruffled, to bristle up, to stare. *b*) to be fess, to strut, to swagger, to look big, to flaunt, to shew off. Sich mit Etwas —, to brag about, to plume one's self up, to be a cock-a hoop about any thing.

Spreīzling, V. Sprāzling.

1. Spréngel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Sprengwedel, Sprenggefäß.

2. Spréngel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [appears allied to Ring, Schranke] 1) [Kirch—] diocese [of a bishop]; parish or living [of a clergyman]. 2) [Gerichtsbezirk] jurisdiction, precinct; liberties [of a chartered city].

Spréngeln, V. Sprenkeln.

1. Spréngen, [appears allied to the Lat. *spargo*, to the Gr. σπείρω] I. *v. tr.* 1) [ſtreuen] to strew, to sprinkle, to scatter. Erde auf Etwas —, to scatter earth over any thing; Salz auf das Fleiſch —, to sprinkle salt over the meat; Waſſer &c. auf Etwas —, to sprinkle, to pour, to shed water &c. over any thing; [used as *v. intr.*] in der Stube, auf der Straße &c. —, to sprinkle, to water the room, the street &c. 2) to spring, to burst, to blow up. [in artillery] Ein Bollwerk —, to blow up a bastion; ein Thor mit einer Petarde —, to burst open a gate with a petard; V. Ein— 2); er hat ſein Schiff, er hat ſich in die Luft geſprengt, he has blown up his vessel, he has blown himself up; eine Saite —, V. Ab—; die Kugel — [in billiards], to make the ball hop over the table; einen Felſen [mit Pulver] —, to spring a rock, to blow up or to blast a rock with gunpowder; den Pöbel auseinander —, to disperse the mob; das Heer war ganz auseinander geſprengt, the army was entirely dispersed, broken horse and foot. *Fig.* Die Bank — [at rouge and noir &c.], to break the bank; ſeine Bank wurde geſprengt, his bank was broken, his bank broke. 3) [to cause to spring] to leap, to jump. Sein Pferd über einen Graben —, mit ſeinem Pferde über einen Graben —, to leap one's horse over a ditch, to clear a ditch on horseback, [in sportsmen's lang.] to take a ditch flying; man hat ihn in der ganzen Stadt herum geſprengt [in pop. lang.], they made him dance or trot all over the town, they sent him on a fool's errand about the whole city; man hat ihn hierher geſprengt [in pop. lang.], they dispatched him here post-haste, [fam.] they sent him here in double-quick time. 4) [= be—] Die Gaſſe, die Stube —, to water the street, to sprinkle the room, to lay the dust in the street, in the room by watering it; [with bookbinders] die Decke, den Schnitt eines Buchs —, to marble the cover, the edge of a book. II. *v. intr.* Auf die Feinde los —, to dash forward against the enemy, to charge; er ſprengte mitten durch die Feinde, he burst through the enemy's ranks, he charged or cut his way through &c.; er iſt in vollem Laufe vorbei geſprengt, he has just dashed by at full speed; geſprengt kommen, to come at full gallop, at a pelting pace. Das —, V. Sprengung. Syn. Sprengen, Spritzen, Streuen. Streuen [to strew] is used for dry substances, Spritzen [to squirt, spurt &c.] for fluids, and ſprengen [to sprinkle, scatter] for both. One ſtreuet [strews] sand over the floor, over ink not yet dry, flowers on the way. When ſprengen is used for dry substances, it differs in this from ſtreuen, that it is thrown in an inconsiderable measure over a surface; if meat is wished to be kept sweet for a few days, one ſprenget salt &c. upon or over it, and one does this either by pinches or in any other corresponding manner, as by shaking a little from the point of a knife. Sprengen differs from ſpritzen through the violence or impulse with which the fluid body is impelled by the Spritzen.

Spreng=becher, *m.* [in conchology] the watering-pot, the sea-monk, sea-pencil. —büchſe, *f.* [in artillery] petard. —faß, *n.* V. —kanne. —feder, *f.* a spring. —gabel, *f.* [with locksmiths] forked turn-screw. —gefäß, *n.* 1) V. —kanne. 2) pot for holy-water, for the aspergil. —graben, *m.* [in fortification] mine, the chamber of the mine or fourneau, a little mine or fougade. —gräber, *m.* [in the army] miner. —gras, *n.* V. Berſtgras. —grube, *f.* V. —graben. —kanne, *f.* watering-pot. —kaſten, *m.* V. Feuerkiſte. —keſſel, *m.* V. Weihkeſſel. —kiſte, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] fire-chest, powder-chest, bomb-chest. —kolben, *m.* rose of a watering-pot. —kugel, *f.* [in gunnery] 1) a Shrapnell shell. 2) a bomb, shell, petard, grenade. —maſt, *m.* [in forests &c.] thin and scattered mast for hogs, the after-mast. —meiſter, *m.* [obsolete] a petardier, bombardier. —pinſel, *m.* [with masons] a sprinkling-brush, [with bookbinders] marbling-brush. —rakete, *f.* a Congreve rocket. —ſtück, *n.* V. —büchſe. —tonne, *f.* a fourneau-barrel, a powder-barrel. —trichter, *m.* rose to a watering-pot, to a hot-house syringe. —wage, *f.* the splinter-bar of a carriage, the spring-tree bar. —wedel, *m.* the brush for scattering the holy-water, [in antiquity] the aspergillum. Weihwaſſer mit dem —wedel umher ſprengen, to sprinkle the holy water round about with the brush; *it.* [with blacksmiths] the stithy-brush. —werk, *n.* [V. 2. Sprengen] 1) [with carpenters] assemblage of beams supported by tie-beams, struts and king-posts, a frame. 2) [with locksmiths] figured lattice-work. —wiſch, *m.* [with bakers] mop [for sprinkling the dough].

2. Spréngen, [probably allied to Ring] Einen Balken — [ihn krumm ſägen or zimmern], to arch, vault, crook or bend a beam; V. Sprengwerk.

Spréngen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [at billiards] Einen — machen, to send a ball over the table, to make the ball hop over the table. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] a hart unharboured, a buck roused, a boar reared. 3) [formerly, instrument of torture] iron-virgin for embracing the legs and arms, the executioner's daughter.

Spréngſel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) V. Sprenkel. 2) [provincial] grasshopper.

Sprẽngung, *f.* the bursting open; the sprinkling water over any thing; the blowing up.

Sprénkel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [probably from ſpringen] 1) [with fowlers] springe, snare, noose, trap. Vögel in dem — fangen, to catch birds in the springe. 2) *pl.* [bunte Flecken] speckles, mottlings, marbled or dappled spots; [on hawks] speckles, spots; [in medicine, but little used] freckles; *it.* nettle-rash. 3) V. Sprengſel 2).

Sprenkel-bȍrs, *m.* [a fish] speckled perch. —**fiſch,** *m.* opah, king-fish.

Sprénkelig, *adj.* V. Sprenkeln, Geſprenkelt. — werden [of pinks], to become or grow variegated, [of hawks] to become speckled.

Sprénkeln, [from ſprengen] *v. tr.* and *intr.* to mark, to spot, to speckle, to mottle, to dapple, to marble, to freckle. Mit verſchiedenen Farben — , to chequer, variegate, to make party-coloured; ſein ganzes Geſicht iſt geſprenkelt, his whole face is freckled; geſprenkelt or ſprenkelig, marked, spotted, speckled, mottled, marbled, freckled, variegated; grau oder weiß geſprenkelt, white-dappled, clouded, grizzled, brindled; geſprenkeltes Papier, marbled paper; geſprenkeltes Fell, speckled &c. skin; geſprenkelte Nelke, Muſchel, variegated pink, spotted shell; ein Hermelinfell — [with furriers], to spot ermine with black.

Sprénklich, V. Sprenkelig.

Spreũ, *f.* [appears to come from ſprühen = ſpreiten, old Germ. ſpreihan = to strew, to form spray] chaff. Das Korn von der — abſondern, to part or winnow the grain from the chaff; einen Bettſack mit — füllen, to fill a matress with chaff; leicht wie —, light as chaff; V. Gerſten—, Haber—, Weizen—.

Spreu-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] paleaceous, paleous, husky, chaffy. —**blättchen,** *n.* [in botany] palea [of the receptacle]. —**blume,** *f.* [in botany] achyranthes. Die klettenartige —blume, storax-leaved achyranthes; die liegende —blume, recumbent achyranthes; die zackige —blume, rough-eared achyranthes. —**boden,** *m.* a loft for chaff, a chaff-barn. —**futter,** *n.* oat-chaff fodder. —**haufen,** *m.* heap, pile of chaff. —**kammer,** *f.* a room for chaff. —**kiſſen,** *n.* a pillow of oaten chaff. —**korb,** *m.* a basket or panier for chaff. —**regen,** *m.* V. Staubregen. —**ſack,** *m.* a sack for chaff, a chaff-sack, *it.* a sack of chaff, stuffed with chaff, [on bedsteads] a chaff-bed. Er liegt auf einem —ſacke, he lies on a bed of chaff. —**ſtaub,** *m.* dust of or from chaff. —**ſtein,** *m.* [in mineralogy, der Aehrenſtein] eared asbestos. —**tragend,** *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] —tragender Fruchtboden, paleaceous or chaffy receptacle.

Spreũig, *adj.* and *adv.* chaffy, mixed with chaff.

Sprichwort, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -wörter] proverb, adage, saying, saw. Das iſt zum —e geworden, that has become a proverb, has passed into a proverbial saying, into a popular adage; zum — gewordene Redensart, proverbial expression; die Sprichwörter des Salomo, the proverbs of Solomon; Sprichwörter ſpielen, to act proverbs; man ſagt im —e &c., it is said proverbially, the proverb says &c.

Sprichwörterſpiel, *n.* acting of proverbs, V. under Sprichwort.

Sprichwörtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* proverbial. —e Redensart, proverbial mode of expression; — or ſprichwortsweiſe reden, ſich — ausdrücken, to speak, to express one's self proverbially.

Sprichwortsweiſe, *adv.* V. Sprichwörtlich.

Spriegel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [appears allied to the Engl. *sprig* = Sproſſe, to Riegel] 1) the upper part of a cradle, the head; the tilt [of a carrier's cart]. 2) awning of a cart.

Spriegel-tuch, *n.* V. Wiegentuch. —**wagen,** *m.* wagon &c. with a tilt or awning.

Spriegeln, *v. tr.* Eine Wiege, einen Wagen —, to furnish a cradle with a head or top, a cart &c. with a tilt.

Sprieß, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Spreize.

Sprießel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) V. Sproſſe. 2) V. Eisſprüßel.

Sprießen, [appears allied to the Icc. *spretta*, *sprotta* = ſpringen, in Low. Sax. ſprotten = to sprout] *irr. v. intr.* [little used] 1) to sprout, V. Sproſſen. 2) V. Spreizen.

Sprīet, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to Sproſſe, ſprießen] [provincial] fork; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] sprit. — der Boleinen, bridles of the bowlines.

Spriet-block, *m.*, —**holz,** *n.* dead eye of a crowfoot, spritsail-block, sheet-block. —**ſegel,** *n.* sprit-sail. —**tau,** *n.* spritsail-rope, V. Puttingtau. —**wurſt,** *f.* [in seamen's lang.] foot hook-staff.

Spring, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [in seamen's lang.] — der Decken, rising, sheer of the decks, *it.* spring [a general name for mooring, stopper, lashing and lanyard] — auf dem Ankertau, cable-spring. 2) [also = Quelle] source, spring.

Springen, [probably allied to rinnen or regen = to move spontaneously] *irr. v. intr.* 1) [speaking of inanimate things, to move quickly, upwards] to spring, to fly up, *it.* [of fluids] to spout up, to spirt up. Die Samenkörner des Balſamkrautes — aus ihrer Schale, the seeds of the touch-me-not burst from their capsule; der Ball iſt zu weich, er ſpringt nicht, the ball is too soft, it does not bound; die Bombe zerplatzte, es ſprang ihm ein Stück an den Kopf, the bomb burst, a piece flew against his head; das Waſſer ſpringt aus dem Felſen, the water springs from out the rock; die Waſſerkünſte — laſſen, to make the hydraulic pipes play; —de Waſſer, springing, sponting waters; die Waſſerkünſte haben den ganzen Tag geſprungen, the pipes of the hydraulic machine have been playing all day. *Fig.* Das ſpringt in die Augen, that strikes at first sight, that is manifest, self evident; ich will dieſe zehn Thaler — laſſen [in fam. lang., ausgeben, wagen], I will spend these ten dollars, I will let these ten dollars stand their chance, try their luck; ſein Haus, ſein Gut wird — müſſen, his house, estate will come to a blow up, he'll be obliged to bring his house &c. to the hammer. 2) to leap, to spring, to bound, to jump, to vault. Ueber einen Graben, über eine Mauer —, to clear a ditch, to take a wall, to leap, to bound over or across a ditch, to vault or spring over a wall; aufwärts or in die Höhe, abwärts or in die Tiefe —, to spring up, upwards or aloft, [fam.] to caper, to cut capers, to leap downwards or down, to jump off; mit gleichen Füßen —, to take a standing jump; die Treppe hinunter —, to leap down [the] stairs; durch einen Reif — [with equestrians or mountebanks], to vault or spring through a hoop; auf das Pferd, hinten auf das Pferd —, in den Sattel —, to leap upon one's horse, on horseback, to spring up behind on horseback, on the crupper, to vault into the saddle; er ſpringt zehn Fuß weit, he leaps ten feet, he takes a leap of ten feet; vor Freuden in die Höhe —, to caper for joy; aus dem Fenſter, zum Fenſter hinaus —, to leap or jump out of the window, out at the window; ins Waſſer, in den Fluß —, to leap, plunge into the water, stream; er ſprang aus der Kutſche heraus, he leaped, sprang out of the carriage; Einem an den Hals —, to throw one's self upon [any] one's neck; aus dem Kloſter — or ent—, to escape from the convent; er ſprang [better lief] was er konnte, he ran as hard as his legs would carry him, as he could lay legs to the ground; er kam herzu geſprungen, he came here running, he ran here; dieſe Kinder haben den ganzen Tag geſprungen, these children have been dancing about, been on their legs all day long; ſich müde —, to jump 'till one's tired, to be tired with jumping or running; einen Hund über einen Stock — laſſen, to make a dog jump over a stick; die Heuſchrecken, die Flöhe —, grasshoppers jump, fleas hop; dieſes Pferd ſpringt gern, this horse is not shy at a leap. Syn. V. Hüpfen. *Fig.* Die Feinde, die Beſatzung über die Klinge — laſſen, to put the enemy, the garrison to the sword; Einen über die Zunge — laſſen [in pop. lang.], to speak ill of, to vilify or slander any one; vor Zorn in die Lüfte, an die Decke — [in pop. lang.], to bound with rage, to lash one's self into a perfect hurricane of rage; vor Zorn, vor Aerger aus der Haut — or fahren wollen [rather low], to be ready to burst for rage, to be ready to dance out of one's skin for vexation, for spite; er gleicht ſeinem Vater wie aus den Augen geſprungen [more usual geſchnitten], he is as like his father as two peas, he is a true chip of the old block; er wird — [as it were davon —] müſſen, he will be obliged to turn out of that berth, he will lose that situation and no bones about it. 3) [= zer—] [speaking of wood, of brittle substances &c.] to crack, split, fly, break, rend, burst, [of the earth] yawn, gape, [of string, wire &c.] to break, snap, fly. Die Steine — vom Froſte, stones split through frost; das Tiſchblatt iſt in der Hitze geſprungen, the leaf of the table has cracked, given way from the heat; der Lauf, die Kanone ſprang, the barrel, cannon burst; es iſt eine Saite an dieſer Geige &c. geſprungen, there is a string on this fiddle snapped, gone; in Stücke —, to fly in pieces, to shiver into bits, [in gunnery, mining &c.] to explode, burst, to blow up. 4) [to copulate, speaking of certain animals] [as a stallion] to cover. Dieſer Hengſt hat noch nicht geſprungen, this stallion has not covered yet, [of bulls, goats &c.] to leap, [for a hart or buck] to go to rut, [for a roebuck] to go to tourn, [for a boar] to go to brim, [for a hare or rabbit] to go to buck, [also] to buck, [as a fox] to clicket, [as a dog] to line, [as a wolf] to go to match or make, [as an otter] to hunt. Das —, V. Sprung; das — einer Mine, the springing, blowing up, explosion of a mine, [of the water] spouting, springing up, jetting, playing, [of a ball] bounding, hopping, rebounding; *it.* [of the stallion] covering, cover.

Spring-anker, *m.* spring-anchor. —**auf,** *m.* 1) cork-tumbler. 2) [in botany] [old]

lily of the valley. —ball, *m.* bounding ball, a snack. —bank, *f.* V. —brett. —becken, *n.* V. —brunnenbecken. —bock, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the springbock. —brett, *n.* [for harlequins &c.] spring-board. —brunnen, *m.* a living fountain or well. Künſtlicher —brunnen, an artificial fountain; *it.* a jet or play of water. —brunnenbecken, *n.* basin of a fountain. —büchſe, *f.* 1) [in artillery] petard. 2) [in conchology] the bason-shell. —büchſenſchloß, *n.* spring-bolt, spring-lock. —eiſen, *n.* [with painters] V. Windeſtange. —faden, *m.* [with glass blowers, a drop of molten glass thrown into water forming] a brittle thread. —feder, *f.* a spring. *Fig.* Alle —federn in Bewegung ſetzen, to set every spring to work. —federig, *adj.* and *adv.* with a spring, with springs; *it.* [used also *fig.*] springy, elastic. —fiſch, *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) the common mullet. 2) [especially] the Carolina flying-fish. 3) skipjack, gasterosteus saltatrix. —fluth, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] 1) sudden high-tide, spring-tide. 2) [at the months of rivers] bore. —füße, *pl.* [in nat. hist.] hopping, leaping, jumping feet. —gardine, *f.* a window-blind. —garn, *n.* [with fowlers] spring-net, a springe. —glas, *n.* 1) Prince Rupert's drop, *it.* [Verrierglas] anaclastic glass. 2) V. —kolben. —gurke, *f.* V. Eſelsgurke. —hafer, *m.* a certain fee of oats paid to the owner of the stallion for covering. —hahn, *m.* 1) a cock while treading. 2) V. Heuſchrecke. —hähnchen, *n.* [in nat. hist.] altica, chrysomela. —haſe, *m.* [Erdhaſe] alagtago, jerboa. —hengſt, *m.* a stallion. —hölzer, *pl.* the jacks [of the low warp]. —horn, *n.* [in conchology] terebella. —insfeld, *m.* [in fam. lang.] a brisk spark, a lively, sprightly person. —käfer, *m.* 1) the salient beetle, V. Schnellkäfer; *it.* kangaroo-beetle. 2) V. —hähnchen. —kiſte, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] bomb-chest. —kolben, *m.* [in physics] Bologna phial. —körner, *pl.* Mexico seed, cataputia, ricinus, palma christi, castor-oil tree; *it.* seeds of the noli me tangere or common touch-me-not; *it.* seeds of common furze. —körneröl, *n.* 1) oil of ricinus, castor-oil. 2) V. Purgirkörner. —kraft, —kräftig, V. Schnellkraft &c. —kraut, *n.* [in botany] 1) the yellow touch-me-not or noli me tangere, impatiens. 2) balsamine of the gardens, garden touch-me-not. 3) poor man's rhubarb, spurge, euphorbia. —krebs, *m.* the embroidered cancer, *it.* the flea-crab. —kreſſe, *f.* [in botany] impatient lady's smock or cuckoo flower, impatient meadow-cress. —kugel, *f.* [instead of the modern balancing-pole of rope-dancers] swinging ball. —kunſt, *f.* art of leaping, jumping, vaulting, bounding. —lade, *f.* wind-pipe to the valves. —luke, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] scuttle with lid, small hatchway with cover. —maus, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the Canada jerboa. —ochs, *m.* [Zuchtochs] a bull. —pferd, *n.* 1) [with hunters] a jumper, a horse who takes a leap well. 2) V. —hengſt. —quell, *m.*, —quelle, *f.* [chiefly with poets] fountain, a spring. —ratte, *f.* V. —maus. —reif, *m.* a tumbler's or vaulter's hoop, a hoop in menageries for tigers &c. to spring through. —reiter, *m.* [little used] a vaulter, [in England] an equestrian vaulter [at Astleys &c.]. —rohr, *n.*, —röhre, *f.* [in hydraulics] [pipe of a fountain for the water to play through] jet-pipe. —ſame, *m.* 1) V. —körner. 2) V. —kraut 1). —ſamenkraut, *n.* V. —kraut 1). —ſchiff, *n.* bomb-vessel, bomb-ketch. —ſchlöſſer, *pl.* spring-locks. —ſchwanz, *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) the muscular tail [for enabling the Kangaroo &c. to take its leaps]. 2) [Pflanzenfloh] podura, spring-tail; rough spring-tail. —ſpinne, *f.* [in nat. hist.] long-legged spider, shepherd spider, harvest spider [believed erroneously to be the gossamer spider]. —ſtange, *f.* 1) balancing-pole [of rope-dancers]. 2) hunting-pole for leaping, leaping-pole. Mit einer —ſtange, mit einem —ſtocke über einen Graben ſetzen, to vault over a ditch with a leaping-pole. —ſtroppen, *pl.* [in seamen's lang.] the stirrups. —taue, *pl.* [in seamen's lang.] the springs. —wand, *f.* [with fowlers] the spring-flap of a bird net. —wanze, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the salient cimex, the springing bug. —waſſer, *n.* 1) V. —brunnen. 2) V. Quellwaſſer. —wurm, *m.* ascaris, [of horses] bott. —würmer, *pl.* ascarides. —wurzel, *f.* V. —kraut 3). —zeit, *f.* covering-time [for stallions], leaping-time [for bulls], [in seamen's lang.] time of spring-tide, of high-water.

Springer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) a springer, jumper, leaper; vaulter; a rope-dancer. Ludwig der — [in Germ. hist.], Lewis the jumper; ein — [with sportsmen], a horse that does not shy at a leap, a leaper, a hunter, a good fence-taker. 2) [at chess] the knight, the horse. 3) [in nat. hist.] *a*) the jerboa; *b*) the long-legged spider, the shepherd spider, *it.* the wall-spider; *c*) the flea-crab; *d*) the common salmon when merging from a mort to a fork-tail at the end of August; *e*) the parrot-fish, coryphaena psittacus; *f*) the goldfinny, leaping wrasse; *g*) the tunny, *it.* the dolphin.

Sprinz, *m* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from ſprenzen = ſprenkeln] 1) [male-falcon] musket, tarsel, tassel or tiercelet. 2) the sackaret, sacre, *it.* common sparrow-hawk.

Spritz, V. Spritzer.

Spritze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] *dim.* Spritzchen, ‖Spritzlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] squirt, syringe, glyster-pipe. Die — [Feuer—], fire-engine, the engine; V. Feuer—, Hand—, Kliſtier—, Ohr—, Schlauch—, Waſſer— &c.; die Röhre, der Stempel einer —, the barrel or tube, the piston of a squirt &c.

Spritzen, [allied to ſprießen, ſpreizen, breiten] I. *v. intr.* 1) to spurt or sprout up, to squirt out, to spring out, to play forth. Das Blut ſpritzte aus der Pulsader, aus der Ader, the blood spouted from the artery, squirted from the vein; der Koth iſt mir ins Geſicht geſpritzt, the dirt has squirted, splashed up in my face; meine Feder hat geſpritzt, my pen has scratched, spit, sputtered; das geſchmolzene Metall ſpritzt, wenn Feuchtigkeit hinzu tritt, molten metal flies, is scattered by the contact of moisture; *it.* [with surgeons] in eine Wunde —, to inject a wound. 2) to play [as the fire-engine]. II. *v. tr.* [= machen] to squirt, to syringe, to sputter, to splash. Einem Waſſer ins Geſicht —, to throw or sprinkle water in any one's face; Waſſer mit einer Spritze auf Etwas, nach Einem —, to squirt water out of a syringe, at any one; dieſes Pferd hat Koth in die Höhe geſpritzt, this horse has splashed up the mud; Einen mit Koth —, to bespatter, to splash any one with mud. Syn. V. Sprengen. Das —, the spirting, splashing &c., [with surgeons] injection.

Spritz-bad, *n.* the douche, jet-water-pipe [accompanying most continental baths]. —büchſe, *f.* 1) a wooden squirt. *Fig.* [low in a bad sense] Sie iſt eine kleine —büchſe, she is a little piss-bitch. 2) V. Spritze. —fiſch, *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) shooting chaetodon. 2) [Blaſefiſch] common whale or great mysticate. —gebackene, *n.* V. —kuchen. —gurke, *f.* V. Eſelsgurke. —kanne, *f.* watering-pot. —kuchen, *m.* [with cooks] a puff. —leder, *n.* [Schirmleder] the apron of a gig &c. splash-leather [instead of a splash-board]; *it.* head [of a vehicle]. —loch, *n.* V. —röhre. —mittel, *n.* [in medicine] an injection [for a stricture &c.], *it.* a clyster, V. Kliſtier. Man hat ihm —mittel verordnet, he has been ordered to use injections. —nudeln, *pl.* [with cooks] small puff-dumplings. —regen, *m.* a fine light rain, summer-heat, drizzle, Scotch mist. —röhre, *f.* V. 1) Spritze. 2) [in nat. hist.] Die —röhren am Kopfe der Wallfiſche &c., the spiracles of whales &c. —ſchlange, *f.* [in nat. hist.] [a kind of snake that spurts out its venom] the squirt-snake. —wall, *m.* 1) V. —fiſch 2). 2) [Finnfiſch] [a variety of the whale] fin-fish. —wedel, *m.* V. Sprengwedel. —wurf, *m.* [with masons] plastering by squirting, by aspersion. Eine Mauer mit dem —wurfe tünchen, to squirt the plaster over the wall. —wurm, *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) the tube-worm, sipunculus. 2) V. Spritzling. 3) spout-fish, solen, razor-sheath.

Spritzen-arbeiter, *m.* V. —mann. —bohrer, *m.* [with founders] a borer. —leute, *pl.* the firemen. —macher, *m.* a squirt-maker; *it.* a maker of fire-engines. —mann, *m.* a fireman. —meiſter, *m.* inspector of the fire-engines, *it.* inspector of the firemen, head-fireman. —rohr, *n.*, —röhre, *f.* pipe of a syringe, barrel, tube, or cylinder of a fire-engine. —röhrchen, *n.* clyster-pipe or quill, small squirt for injections. —ſtempel, —ſtock, *m.* the piston of a syringe &c.

Spritzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who squirts.

Spritzling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [in nat. hist.] tethys fimbria, sea-slug. 2) V. Spritzwurm. 3) the black sea-hare, the depilatory sea-hare. 4) [a species of trout] the lavaret, gwiniad.

‖**Spröck,** [from brechen] *adj.* and *adv.* V. Spröde, Zerbrechlich, Mürbe.

Sprockweide, *f.* [Bruchweide] the crack-willow, salix fragilis.

Spröde, [from the old Germ. brytan = to break; allied to the Engl. *proud*, Fr. *prude*] 1) *adj.* and *adv.* dry, dried, withered, seared, droughty, parched. Der Wind macht die Lippen —, the wind makes one's lips dry, chaps the lips; *it.* — [as wood], brittle; *it.* [= mürbe] friable, gritty; —s Eiſen, Silber &c., brittle, flawy iron, silver; V. Brüchig, Rothbrüchig, Kaltbrüchig. *Fig.* Einem — Worte, eine — Antwort geben [in familiar language, chiefly of women], to give any one tart or sharp words, a snubbish answer; — Miene, —s Betragen, Weſen [chiefly of girls or ladies], a countenance somewhat disdainful, rather proud, *it.* demure manner; [if of men] sharp, a cavalier behaviour; —s Mädchen, eine —, an important young lady, a fine young lady in her own opinion; *it.* a prude; eine — Schöne, a proud beauty, a prudish fair one; ſie thut —, ſtellt ſich — an, ſpielt die —, she gives herself grand or fine airs, looks mighty condescending, puts on a mighty demure look; *it.* [fam.] she looks

as if butter would not melt in her mouth. 2) *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. — 1); *it.* V. Sprödigkeit.

Spröd=erz, *n.* [in mineralogy] striated sulphurous lead. —**glaserz,** —**glanz=erz,** *n.* brittle sulphureous silver-ore. —**hufig,** *adj.* and *adv.* [with farriers] —**hufiges Pferd,** a rough-footed horse.

Sprödigkeit, *f.* brittleness, roughness or sharpness [of a thing]. *Fig.* fessness, disdain, [fam.] tossy airs, turn-up-nose ways [of a person]. **Erkünstelte** — or **Spröde,** prudery.

Spróß, *m.* [-sses, *pl.* -ssen], *dim.* **Spröß=chen, ‖Spröß=lein,** *n.* V. Sprosse.

Sproß=gewächs, *n.* plant producing suckers, stolos, off-sets, tops, shoots. —**vogel,** *m.* V. Sprosser.

Sprósse, *f.* [*pl.* -n] **der Sproß** [V. Sprießen] 1) [generally something prominent or shooting up] the rundle, round [of a ladder], traverse, spar [of a wagon-rack], ledge, strip, stub, peg [of a sloping scaffolding board &c.], lattice [to the sail of a windmill]. [in sportsmen's lang.] **Die —n eines Hirschgeweihes,** the antlers of a stag; [with glaziers] tie-pieces, traverses, arms of the munnion. 2) [something sprouted up] sprout, offset, scion, shoot [of a tree &c.]. **Eine zarte, junge —,** a twig, sprig, spray, tendril; **—n treiben,** to shoot forth new or young wood, to produce shoots or sprouts; **die jungen —n des Kohles,** the sprouts, tops of cabbage; V. Wurzel—, Schoß, Schößling; **—** [in botany], a runner [of a plant], stolo or sucker [of a tree]; V. Sommer—.

Sprósseln, *v. intr.* to sprout or germinate, to push forth or produce shoots or sprouts, to throw off or send out runners, to strike up or give out stolos or suckers. **Der Kohl sprosset wieder,** the cabbage is sprouting again, *it.* [= ausschlagen] to bud; [in botany] **—der Stengel,** a proliferous stalk, a main-stalk; **—de Blumen,** proliferous flowers. **Das —,** the pushing forth of shoots, sprouting, forming new wood, [in botany] prolification.

Sprossen=bier, *n.* spruce-beer. —**fichte,** *f.* [in botany] the spruce-fir. —**kohl,** *m.* V. Spargelkohl. —**motte,** —**schabe,** *f.* [in nat. hist.] wood-louse.

Sprósser, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Sproßvogel] 1) the male of the nightingale, the he-nightingale. 2) nightingale who warbles all night.

Spröß=ling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) shoot, sprout; V. Ableger, Schößling, Sprosse. 2) *Fig.* [sometimes with a slight meaning of contempt] **Er ist der — dieses Fürsten,** he is the offspring of this prince. 3) *Fig.* [with refiners] spud, tag, shoot [on refined silver].

Sprótt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] **Sprótte,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from sprossen] [in nat. hist.] sprat.

Sprotterz, *n.* [with miners] sulphurous lead.

Sprúch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Sprüche] *dim.* **‖Sprüch=lein,** [fam.] **Sprüch=elchen,** *n.* 1) [little used] speech, discourse; V. Aus—, Ein—, Lob—, Macht—, Ver—, Wider—, Zu—. 2) [in law-courts] pleading [obsolete in this sense]; *it.* decree, decision, judgement, sentence, award. **Eine Rechtssache zum —e einleiten, einrichten, vorbereiten,** to conduct a cause; **eine Sache zum —e bringen,** to bring a cause to judgement; **die Sache liegt zum —e, steht auf dem —e, ist —fertig** the cause lies for hearing, is come on or being pleaded, is ready for judgement or decision; **eine Sache zum gütlichen —e stellen,** to refer a cause to arbitration; **einen — in einer Sache thun,** to deliver judgement in a cause; **ich lasse es auf den richterlichen — ankommen,** I refer, surrender it to judicial decision; **es bei dem —e bewenden lassen, sich den — gefallen lassen,** to submit to, to acquiesce in the sentence of the court, verdict of the Jury, to bow with submission to the decision of the court, [in parliamentary &c. affairs] of the Speaker, President &c.; **schiedsrichterlicher —,** arbitrement, arbitration, sentence of the umpire or referee. 3) a sentence, maxim, saying, apophthegm, aphorism, gnome, axiom; V. Denk—, Lehr—, Sitten—, Wahl—; **die Sprüche des Salomo,** the proverbs of Solomon; **biblische Sprüche,** sentences from the bible, passages from the Scripture, scriptural maxims.

Spruch=buch, *n. dim.* **‖—büchlein,** [fam.] —**büchelchen,** *n.* book, manual, little work or abridgement of scriptural passages; *it.* V. —**weiser.** —**dichter,** *m.* a moral didactic poet, a gnomic or aphoristic poet. —**fähig,** *adj.* and *adv.* competent. —**fertig,** *adj.* and *adv.* [in law-courts] **Die Sache ist —fertig,** the cause is at issue, is ready for judgement, for bringing on, for trial. —**gesang,** *m.* anthem. —**mann,** *m.* arbiter, arbitrator, umpire, referee. —**register,** *n.* 1) table of passages in the bible. 2) V. —weiser. —**reich,** *adj.* and *adv.* sentencious. —**reim,** *m.* sentence &c. in rhyme. —**weise,** *adv.* by sentences, after the manner of apophthegms. —**weiser,** *m.* [a book] the Concordance [of the bible].

Sprüchlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [new-coined word] aphoristic, aphoristical. —**e Sätze,** aphoristical propositions, theses.

Sprúdel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [chiefly in medicine, = Quelle] a bubbling source, hot, warm, thermal spring. **Der Karlsbader —,** the brunnen of Carlsbad.

Sprudel=kopf, *m.* a hot-headed, hot-brained, hasty man. —**quelle,** *f.* [frequently with poets] bubbling source or spring, sparkling fountain; V. Sprudel. —**wasser,** *n.* [chiefly in medicine] V. Sprudel. —**stein,** *m.* [in mineralogy] thermal tufa.

Sprúdeln, [allied to sprießen, breit &c.] *v. intr.* 1) to boil, to bubble up, *it.* to sparkle, to be up [as wine], to be lively, brisk, to foam [as bottled ale &c.]; V. Auf—, Heraus—, Hervor—. —**de Quelle,** a bubbling source or spring; —**des Springwasser,** bubbling springwater; **der Champagner[wein] sprudelt im Glase,** the champagne sparkles in the glass. *Fig.* to be all life and motion, to be full of life; *it.* apt to be soon up. —**des Leben,** buoyant, sparkling life. —**der Kopf,** V. Sprudelkopf. 2) **Mit dem Munde —,** to bubble-bubble with the mouth. 3) to sputter, splutter, spit [in talking]. **Das —,** the bubbling, boiling up, gushing, the sparkling, the being lively, brisk, up [as wine], foaming, having a head [as a tankard of porter], spitting, sputtering, beslubbering [in speaking].

Sprúdler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a sputterer, splutterer. 2) V. Sprudelkopf.

Sprúgel, Sprúßel, V. Spriegel &c.

Sprühen, [allied to sprudeln] I. *v. tr.* and *intr.* to emit sparks, to sparkle, scintillate, coruscate [speaking of a flame]. **Die Fackel sprühet,** the torch flashes, sparkles; **der Berg sprühet Flammen,** the mountain vomits forth, eructates flames; **die Funken sprüheten aus den Fackeln,** sparks flew about from, gleamed from the torches. II. *v. impers.* [speaking of the rain] **Es sprühet,** a fine rain is falling, [fam. but low] it spits.

Sprüh=feuer, *n.* a coruscating fire, a fire that casts scintillations. —**regen,** *m.* a fine rain, [with farmers] the heat.

Sprúng, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Sprünge] 1) [das Springen] spring, jump, leap, bound, skip, [provincial] lollypop; V. Satz. **Großer, weiter, hoher —,** great leap, wide jump, high spring, [fam.] high caper; **einen —, Sprünge machen,** to take a leap, to take leaps, to jump or spring about, to dance about; **mit Einem —e,** with one bound, at one spring; V. Bocks—, Karpfen—, Katzen—, Lust—, Seiten—; **der Ball hat zwei Sprünge gemacht,** the ball has made a bound and rebound, two hops; **dieses Pferd macht lauter Sprünge,** this horse does nothing but prance, keeps on making caracoles, is exceedingly restive, only goes by fits and starts; — **eines Steines auf dem Wasser,** ducks and drakes. *Fig.* **Es ist ein starker — von hier bis dahin** [in fam. lang.], it is a good bit of ground, it is a wide step, it's a longish pull or stretch from here to there. **Die Natur thut keinen —,** Nature does nothing by fits and starts, in a hurry; [in fam. or pop. lang.] **auf dem —e stehen,** to be on the point or eve of, in the act of, to be ready or about to &c.; **Sprünge machen,** to talk rather wildly or extravagantly, to wander or skip from one's subject, to make digressions; **Einem Sprünge machen** [in fam. lang.], to give any one plenty to do, much trouble, much vexation; **krumme Sprünge machen** [in pop. lang.], to be as slippery as an eel, to turn and wind about, to turn and turn again, to employ cunning; **Einem falsche Sprünge machen** [in pop. lang.], to deal falsely with any one, to trick or delude any one; **Einem auf or hinter die Sprünge kommen** [in fam. lang.], to detect any one's tricks, to expose any one's tricks, to reveal the intrigue, to hit on the right scent, to shew up the cards [of any one]; **Einen auf die Sprünge bringen, ihm auf die Sprünge helfen** [in fam. lang.], to put any one on the right scent, to take any one behind the scenes, to put any one in train; **wieder auf die alten Sprünge kommen** [in fam. lang.], to relapse into one's old ways or courses, to fall into one's old bad habits again; **er wird keine große Sprünge machen** [in fam. lang.], he won't make any great progress with it, he won't go far. 2) [speaking of certain animals] cover, covering [of a stallion], leap, leaping [of a bull, of a ram]. **Dieser Hengst, dieser Stier hat den — gethan,** this stallion has covered, this bull has leaped; **einen Hengst zum —e lassen,** to make a stallion cover. 3) [= Riß] [in wood] chink, split, crack, crevice, fissure, [in glass, metals] flaw. — **einer Mauer, des Erdreichs,** zigzag, rent of a wall; crevice, crack, fissure, cleft of the ground; — **am Pferdehuf,** division, cleft, seam, seym of a horse's hoof; **es sind Sprünge in diesem Tafelwerk,** there are flaws, cracks in this slab, in these slabs; V. Riß, Spalte, Ritze; **Sprünge bekommen,** to crack, to split, to get fissures, clefts or flaws. 4) [as it were something sprung apart asunder] [in music] an interval [of a third or more]. 5) [something springing into another] [with weavers] pass [of the warp]; V. Ober—, Unter—, Vorder—. 6) [that which springs or helps springing] [in anatomy] V. —**bein.** 7) [in sportsmen's lang.] V. Hasen—. 8) [something

springing into] [with miners] [that part of a load which must be heaved to get at the flooking] balk. 9) [a springing fall or lower part, in seamen's lang.] drop. — eines viereckigen Stagſegels, the drop of the stay-sail.

Sprung=bein, *n.* [in anatomy] [bone of the tarsus, on which the tibia moves] astragal. **—fluth**, *f.* V. Springfluth. **—riemen**, *m.* [with jockeys] martingale. **—riemen an einem Kutſchpferde**, side-straps of a draught-horse's traces. **—weiſe**, *adv.* by bounds, by leaps. *Fig.* by fits and starts.

Sprützen, V. Spritzen.

Spúcke, *f.* [provincial or in common people's lang., for Speichel] spit, [in colleges, very low] gob.

Spúcken, *v. intr.* to spit, V. Speien, Ausſpeien.

Spuck=kaſten, **—napf**, *m.* [Speikaſten &c.] spitting-box, spitting-pot.

Spúcker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* a spitter, hawker, [very low] gobber.

Spúckig, *adj.* covered with spits, hawks or gobs.

‡**Spüden**, V. Sputen.

Spühl, V. Spul.

Spūk and **Spúck**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [appears to belong to **pochen**, in Engl. *puck* means Kobold] 1) [in fam. or pop. lang.] noise, row, uproar, [fam.] tantarara, tantamarara, shindy, dust, rumpus, blow-up; *it.* a sad piece of business, kick-up, sad doings or goings on, a scandal. **Es hat einen großen — in dieſer Familie gegeben**, a shocking expose, a melancholy mistake, a sad piece of business, has taken place in this family; **einen — machen, anrichten**, to cause scandal. 2) [Geſpenſt] a hobgoblin, sprite &c, Puck.

Spūken and **Spúcken**, [V. Spuk] I. *v. intr.* 1) V. Lärmen. 2) to walk [as ghosts]. **Man ſagt, die Verſtorbene ſpuke im Hauſe**, they say the defunct walks in the house, they say she [the dead woman] haunts the house; **der Wein ſpukt in ſeinem Kopfe**, [in pop. lang.] **ſpukt ihm im Giebel**, the wine has got into his head. II. *v. imp.* **Es ſpukt, ſpukt hier, in dieſem Hauſe, an dieſem Orte**, this house, place is haunted. *Fig.* [fam.] **Es ſpukt in ſeinem Kopfe**, he is not quite right in his upper story.

Spuk=geſchichte, *f.*, **—mährchen**, *n.* a ghost-story, a tale of the hobgoblins. **—nadel**, *f.* [with foresters] splinter [from the stem of a tree in falling]. **—ſtunde**, *f.* V. Geſpenſterſtunde.

Spukereí and **Spúk**, *f.* apparition of ghosts.

Spūle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears allied to **walzen, wölben, wälzen**, and *boll* = round as a ball or bowl; V. **Spülen**] 1) a bobbin, [with weavers] spool, [with silk-throwsters] quill, [with rope-makers] the top. **Kleine —, Spulchen**, little bobbin; **das Garn auf —n bringen**, to spool yarn. 2) V. **Feder—**.

Spul=baum, *m.* V. Spindelbaum. **—draht**, *m.* the spool-wire [round which the spool turns]. **—eiſen**, *n.* the iron spindle of the bobbin. **—frau**, *f.* a female spuller of yarn, a spooler. **—holz**, *n.* [with weavers] puppet. **—junge**, *m.* a young man or boy who spools, a spuller. **—kaſten**, *m.* [with weavers] chest or box for the bobbins. **—korb**, *m.* bobbin-basket, spool-basket. **—muskel**, *m.* V. Wurmmuskel. **—rad**, *n.* [with weavers] spool-wheel, [with silk-throwsters] silk-reel. **—rohr**, *n.* a bobbin-reed or pipe. [in botany] **Das —rohr**, reed-grass. **—röhrchen**, *n.* small reel or bobbin for silk. **—ſpindel**, *f.* [with weavers] spindle of a spool. **—ſtern**, *m.* [in conchology] serpent-star. **—winde**, *f.* V. **—rad**. **—wurm**, *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) ascaris, [gen. used in the *pl.*] ascarides. **Gemeiner —wurm**, the earth-worm of the body, the lumbric, ascaris lumbricoides. 2) the white dew-worm.

Spulenregiſter, *n.* [with velvet-weavers] oblong frame.

Spūlen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to spool, to wind on bobbins. **Geſpultes Garn**, spulled yarn; **die Seide —**, to reel [off] silk.

Spülen, [allied to **Spule**] *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to rinse, to scour. **Gläſer &c. —**, to rince glasses &c.; **das Küchengeſchirr —**, to scour, wash, clean kitchen-utensils; **die Wäſche —**, to rinse linen; **Wolle, Tuch —**, to cleanse wool, cloth; [with tanners] **Felle —**, to cleanse, scrub hides. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] **Die Kehle —**, to wet one's whistle. 2) V. **Ab—, An—, Auf—, Aus—, Be—, Weg—**.

Spül=bütte, *f.*, **—faß**, *n.* a buck-tub, wash-tub, washing-tub. **—frau**, *f.* [chiefly for the kitchen] scullion. **—gelte**, *f.* V. **—faß**. **—gießer**, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] a scoop [for dowsing the lateen-sails &c.]. **—hader**, *m.* V. **—lappen**. **—keſſel, —kübel, —kumpf**, *m.* V. **—napf**. **—lappen, —lumpen**, *m.* dishclout, a kitchen-towel. **—magd**, *f.* scullion. **—napf**, *m.* a rinsing-bowl. **—ſtande**, *f.* V. **—faß**. **—ſtein**, *m.* 1) sink [of the kitchen]. 2) gutter, drain, sewer. **—wanne**, *f.* V. **—faß**. **—waſſer**, *n.* water for rinsing, for cleaning plates, for scouring things.

Spüler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* a spooler, spuller.

Spülerinn, *f.* a woman who cleans or scours, a scullion.

Spülicht, Spülig, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Spülwaſſer.

Spúnd, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Spünde] *dim.* **Spündchen, ‖Spündlein**, *n.* 1) V. **—loch**. 2) [**—zapfen**] a bung, a stopple. **Den — auf ein Faß thun**, to put the bung in the barrel, to bung the cask. 3) plug [to fish-ponds]; [with gunners] the stopple [at the mouth of a piece of ordnance]. [with miners] **— eines Wetterſchachtes**, door, stopper, plug, register of an air-shaft, of a vent-hole; **der —** [with letter-founders], shoulder, nick, [with joiners, Nuth] rabbet; *it.* peg, spud, stub [for stopping holes in branches]; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] [allied to **Wand?**] **—e** or **Spunte**, plugs [for stopping holes in a ship].

Spund=band, *n.* [with coopers] the bung-hoop, the first hoop on the bulge. **—baum**, *m.* 1) [with foresters] tree fit for boards, slabs. 2) [of a mill] hatch, flood-gate, [with miners] side-plank [of a float or raft]. **—blech**, *n.* [in a pounding-trough] side-plate. **—bohrer**, *m.* [with coopers] a centre-bit, large auger. **—brett**, *n.*, **—diele**, *f.* [with joiners &c.] a deal fit for planking, for casing. **Ganze —diele**, whole planks, floor-planks; **halbe —diele**, half-deals or planks. **—geld**, *n.* V. Ohmgeld. **—hefen**, *pl.* yest, barm. **—hobel**, *m.* [kind of plane] plough. **—loch**, *n.* bung-hole [of a cask], plug-hole [of a fish-pond]. **—meſſer**, *n.* a cooper's adze. **—reif**, *m.* V. **—band**. **—ſäge**, *f.* [with coopers] a saw to make the bung. **—ſtück**, *n.* [with miners] V. **—baum**, [with coopers] the piece or stave where the bung goes. **—tiefe**, *f.* the depth or gauge of the bilge [of a cask]. **—zapfen**, *m.* V. Spund 2). **—ziegel**, *m.* V. Plattziegel. **—zieher**, *m.* [with coopers] pick to take out the bung.

Spünden, [V. Spund] *v. tr.* 1) [with coopers] **Ein Faß, den Wein —**, to bung a cask, the wine; **geſpündeter Wein**, new and sweet wine that has not worked; **Mehl in Fäſſer —**, to put flour into the casks. 2) [with carpenters and joiners] **Bretter —, in einander —**, to groove slabs, to groove planks together. 3) [täfeln] to inlay.

Spūr, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [appears allied to **bohren**, Lat. *foro*, also to **Sporn**] 1) [generally certain excavations &c.] [with founders] **Die — im Geſtübherde [Rinne]**, gutter, channel; [in seamen's lang.] **die — der Maſten &c.**, step of the masts &c. 2) [impression of the way] trace, track, [of an animal] track, slot, trail, footing, treading, marks, [of a hart] slot, [of a buck and all fallow-deer] view, [for all deer when the track is faint] foiling, [of a fox] print, [for wolves &c.] footing, [of an otter] marks, [of a boar] track, [of a hare] prickings, [and in snow] trace, [of men &c.] trail. **Der — folgen, nachgehen, die — verfolgen**, to hunt counter, to run the heel; [in sportsmen's lang.] **über die — hinlaufen, ohne anzuſchlagen**, to go beyond the track &c. without challenging, to run mute and make a foil or blemish [speaking of dogs]; **die —en des Wildes vertreten**, to destroy the view; **die Hunde haben die — wieder aufgefunden**, the dogs have recovered scent, have retrieved the blemish; V. **Verſchlagen**; **friſche — machen**, to hit after a blemish or running riot; **die — vom Wilde haben**, to get the scent, to be in full cry; **die — verloren haben**, to draw amiss, to have lost scent; **die — behalten**, to run without a check; **die erſte — verlaſſen und eine friſche machen**, to hunt change; **auf die — kommen**, to find the chase, to hit scent, to open; *it.* **die — eines Wagens**, the track [of a carriage], rut [of a waggon]; V. **Geleiſe**; **die — eines ſegelnden Schiffes**, the wake; **— halten, fahren, in der — bleiben**, to keep the track, in the same ruts; **halbe — fahren**, V. **Ueberhalten**. Syn. V. **Fußſtapfen**. 3) *Fig.* *a*) [especially certain mementos or signs] **Man ſieht noch die —en vom Gewitter**, the traces, effects of the storm are still visible; **die —en** [in the assaying of ores, a little metallic grain which shews that there is some small quantity of metal present], vestige; **man findet noch —en von Athen**, some vestiges, traces of Athens still exist; **die Künſte haben dort geblühet, es ſind noch —en davon übrig**, the arts once flourished there, some remains, relics of them still exist; **es findet ſich keine — [= gar nichts] davon in der Geſchichte**, not a trace, shadow of it is to be found in history. *b*) [the path that is the mode and manner followed by any thing or struck out by any one] **Einem auf die — kommen**, to discover the secret movements, the designs of any one; **einer Sache auf die — kommen**, to open on the scent of any thing, to give the view-hallow, to spoil the plot, to worm out the secret, [low] to blow the concern; **Einem auf die — helfen**, to put any one on his guard, to open any one's eyes for him, [fam.] to put any one up to a thing. *c*) [das Fahrgeleiſe] **Dieſer Wagen hat die rechte — nicht**, this carriage has not the right track.

Spur=biene, *f.* a bee serving as a scout to a young hive about to swarm; V. **Späh-biene**. **—ei**, *n.* wind-egg. **—eiſen**, *n.* [with founders] iron, knife for tracing the drain in a hearth. **—gang**, *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] beating after the prints, footings or tracks

after a fall of snow or rain. —herd, *m.* [with founders] a hearth with drain in it. —kupfer, *n.* metallic grain. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* trackless, without a trace, without a wake. —meſſer, *n.* V. —eiſen. —nagel, *m.* [with miners] guide-nail of the drag. —pferd, *n.* horse employed in beating for game. —ritt, *m.* beating for game on horseback. —roſt, *m.* rust. —ſchnee, *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] new-fallen snow good for betraying the footings and prickings of game. —ſtein, *m.* [in mineralogy] typolite, any fossil bearing impress of animal or vegetable remains. —wieſel, *n.* V. Pharaosmaus.

1. **Spüren,** *v. intr.* [not much used] 1) to keep the track, the ruts [speaking of a vehicle]. 2) V. Spüren 1).

2. **Spüren,** *v. intr.* V. Sporen *v. intr.*

Spüren, [appears rather to be allied to bohren, than to wahren, in Ice. *spiria* and the Engl. *speer* or *peer* mean forſchen and merken] I. *v. intr.* to track. Die Hunde — nach dem Wilde, the dogs track the game; dieſer Hund ſpüret gut, vortrefflich, this hound has a good scent, a capital nose; nach Einem, nach Etwas —, to hunt after any one, to be on the look out for any thing; in allen Winkeln —, to hunt in every hole and corner; V. Auf—, Aus—, Durch—, Nach—. II. *v. tr.* 1) to scent, to track, to nose, to sniff, to smell. Die Hunde — das Wild, the hounds scent, nose the game; die Katze hat eine Maus geſpürt, the cat has snuffed, smelt a mouse. *Fig.* [= merken, but less usual] to perceive, observe, remark. Einen an der Thür —, to perceive some one at the door; ich ſpüre, daß er &c., I perceive that he &c.; ich ſpüre Gaben an ihm, I see talent in him. 2) [fühlen] to feel. Hitze &c. —, to feel heat &c.; einen Erdſtoß —, to experience the shock of an earthquake. *Fig.* Seinen Zorn &c. Einen — laſſen, to make any one feel one's anger &c.; große Noth —, to experience great distress.

Spür-hengſt, *m.* V. Probehengſt. —**hund,** *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] a hound, a beagle, [for deer] stag-hound, [for foxes] fox-hound, [for the hare] harrier, [for birds &c. when out a-shooting] a pointer, *it.* a setter, [to find lost game] a retriever. Dieſer —hund ſteht gut, this pointer is well broke in, has a good scent, this boar-hound brings to bay well; —hund, der ohne anzuſchlagen der Spur nachgeht, dog who hunts mute, V. Leithund. —naſe, *f.* a nose good for scent or tracking. *Fig.* Er hat eine gute —naſe [= merkt Alles, was vorgeht], he is very penetrating. —ſchnee, *m.* V. Spurſchnee. —ſchwalbe, *f.* V. Spierſchwalbe.

Spürer, *m.* [-s] 1) [in sportsmen's lang.] V. Spürhund. 2) [Späher] [little used] scout, one who ferrets out any thing.

Spüte, *f.* [no *pl.*] [provincial] speed, haste.

Spüten, [Gr. *σπεύδειν*] *v. refl.* ſich —, to hasten, to make haste, [less usual] to speed. — Sie ſich, make haste, be quick, speed [fam.] put your best leg fore-most.

Spützen, *v. intr.* [allied to ſpeien, to the Lat. *spuo*] to spit.

Spützer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a spitter.

Squille, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in nat. hist.] [a division of the genus cancer] squill, squilla.

Squillenkrebs, *m.* the shrimp.

St! *interj.* hist! hush! mum!

Staag, V. Stag.

1. **Staär,** V. Stahr.

2. **Staär,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [is allied to ſtarr, ſtier] [with oculists] cataract, caligo. Der graue or weiße —, the cataract; der echte graue —, the true cataract; der unechte graue —, der gemiſchte —, mixed cataract; der grüne or meergrüne —, an opacity of the vitreous humour of the eye, glaucoma; der ſchwarze —, the gutta serena, amaurosis, amblyopia; der falſche, unechte or häutige —, false, membranous cataract; der harte —, hard or horny cataract; der weiche or käſichte —, soft or caseous cataract; der flüſſige —, fluid or lacteous cataract; der friſche —, recent cataract; der einfache, verwickelte —, simple, complicated cataract; der angewachſene —, adherent cataract; der reife —, the ripe cataract [the patient being totally blind]; der unreife —, unripe cataract [the blindness being partial]; den — haben, to have the cataract; Einem den — ſtechen, to couch any one, [used also, in fam. lang.] *fig.* to open another's eyes on or about any thing, to open any one's eyes for one, another's eyes for him, for her; ſich durch den — verdunkeln, to become blind by cataract; der — ſetzt bei ihm, his eyes are forming a cataract, an incipient cataract is forming in his eyes; der — [of a horse], a wall-eye. *Fig.* Den — haben, to see wrong, in a false light, to look on any thing with a false bias, to have a warped vision or judgement.

Staar-blind, *adj.* [as a person] blind from cataract, [from gutta serena &c.] stone-blind, [as a horse] wall-eyed [speaking of the eyes] afflicted with a cataract. —blindes Auge, V. —blind; der —blinde, the person whose eyes are more or less opaque through cataract. —blindheit, *f.* blindness proceeding from cataract, opacity of the eye. —brille, *f.* spectacles worn by one whose eyes have been couched. —fell, *n.* opacity of the cornea, opacity between the iris and cornea. —haken, *m.* V. —nadel. —linſe, *f.* an opaque crystalline lens. —nadel, *f.* needle for couching. —ſtechen, *n.* couching for the cataract. —ſtecher, *m.* operator or oculist who couches for the cataract.

Staät, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -en] [from ſtehen] 1) [generally the condition when something is put up or on] *Fig.* [chiefly in fam. lang.] *a*) [Aufwand] state, [Putz] decoration, state. Er macht —, großen —, he makes a figure, great parade, great shew, [fam.] he is cutting it fine, cutting a great dash; ſeinen — vermehren, to increase one's train, one's outlay in external decorations; ſie war ſehr im —e, ſie hatte ihren beſten — an, she was in galatrim, she had on her most sumptuous attire, [ironically or in derision] she had on her sunday's best; — mit Etwas machen, to make a parade of any thing; das iſt nur zum —e da, that is only there for shew; er war in völligem —e, he was in full dress, in full state. *b*) [das Prahlen] Großen — von Etwas machen, to make a great boast, vaunt, brag of or about any thing; *it.* to extol or laud any thing, [fam.] to praise any thing up to the skies; — auf Einen, auf Etwas machen, to place great reliance on any one, to found great hopes on any thing. 2) [likewise something placed out, arranged, erected &c.] *Fig.* [Land, Reich] state, estate. Die europäiſchen —en, the European states, V. Bundes—, Frei—, Handels—, Kirchen—, General—en; die —en [Länder] dieſes Fürſten, the lands, estates of this prince; dieſe Geſellſchaft bildet einen — im —e, this company constitutes a state in the state; das Wohl des —es, the welfare of the state, of the great community, the common weal, the commonwealth, the national weal. Syn. V. Land. 3) *pl.* Die —en, [in some countries = Landſtände] the States, the Estates.

Staaten-beſchreibung, *f.* political geography. —bund, *m.* confederation, union of several states, a league. —eiland, *n.* [in geography] Staten island, Richmond county. —fahne, —flagge, *f.* 1) [in Holland] the flag of Holland, the Dutch flag; *it.* [less usual] the flag of the United states, the American flag. 2) [in conchology] the striped bulla or gondola. —geſchichte, *f.* history of the states, i. e. monarchies, republics &c. —kunde, *f.* politics, policy, diplomacy, political economy. —kundige, *m.* a politician, statesman, diplomatist, diplomatic personage; *it.* a political economist, a civilian. —lehre, *f.* statistics. —lehrer, *m.* V. —kundige. —verein, *m.* V. —bund. —verſammlung, *f.* meeting, assembly of the states. —wiſſenſchaft, *f.* V. —lehre.

Staats-amt, *n.* public office, state-employment or berth. —angelegenheit, *f.* 1) a state-affair, political or public affair. 2) V. Staatsgeſchäft 2). 3) *Fig.* [in fam. lang., in jest] any matter regarding finery. —angehörige, *m.* and *f.* any citizen or subject of a state. Ein engliſcher —angehöriger, a British subject. —anweiſung, *f.* V. —papier. —aufſeher, *m.* [in ancient Rome] the censor, [with the Spartans] one of the ephori. —ausgabe, *f.* public or national expenditure. Die nöthigen Mittel für die —ausgaben bewilligen, nicht bewilligen [chiefly in the British Parliament], to vote the supplies, to stop the supplies. —bank, *f.* the national bank. Die franzöſiſche, engliſche —bank, the bank of France, of England. —beamte, —bediente, *m.* [less usual], —diener, *m.* an officer of the state, public servant, functionary or person. —bedienung, *f.* V. —amt. —bedürfniß, *n.* the wants or necessity of the state. —behörde, *f.* *a*) eine —behörde, any office, court, authority set up by the state; *b*) die —behörde, the supreme authority, the government. —bothe, *m.* courier of the state, state-messenger. —brief, *m.* a despatch [by King's messenger &c.]. —bürger, *m.*, —bürgerinn, *f.* a female citizen or subject, a citizen or subject of a state. Ein engliſcher —bürger, a British subject. —bürgerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* civic, due or belonging to a citizen of a state. —bürgerſchaft, *f.* citizenship [with regard to the state], quality of being a [British &c.] subject. —dame, *f.* lady or maid of honour, lady in waiting. —degen, *m.* a state-sword, a dress-sword, a sword of state. —diener, *m.* V. —beamte. —einkünfte, *pl.* revenues or finances of the state, public income or revenue. —einrichtung, *f.* V. —verfaſſung. —feind, *m.* enemy of the state, V. Landesverräther. —fräulein, *n.* maid of honour. —gebäude, *n.* the national structure, the state-edifice. —gebrechen, *n.* defect in the constitution of a state, national defect. —gefangene [der, die], state-prisoner. —gefängniß, *n.* state-prison. —geheimniß, *n.* secret of government, state-secret. —gelehrſamkeit, *f.* V. —wiſſenſchaft. —gelehrte, *m.* V. Staatenkundige. —genoſſe, V. —bürger. —geſchäft, *n.* 1) state-affair, state-business. *Fig.* [in fam. language, in jest] vital or important affair.

2) *Fig.* —geſchäfte, *pl.* [in fam. lang., comic] [with ladies] matters regarding finery &c. —geſchichte, *f.* history of a state. —geſetz, *n.* state-law, organic law, the law of the land. —gewalt, *f.* power of the state, the state-power, public or sovereign authority. —griff, *m.* V. —liſt. —grund, *m.* reason of state. —grundgeſetz, *n.* fundamental law of the state, of the land. —grundſatz, *m.* maxim of state, a state-maxim, [also] political principle. —gut, *n.* the property of the state, of a state. —handbuch, *n.* V. —kalender. —handel, *m.* political affair. —halt, —haushalt, *m.* V. —wirthſchaft. —kalender, *m.* state-almanack or calendar, [in England] Royal Calendar. —kanzlei, *f.* chancery of state, for affairs of state. —kanzler, *m.* the grand chancellor, chancellor of state or of the crown, [in England] the Lord High Chancellor, the Keeper of the great seal. —kaſſe, *f.* the treasure of the state, the public treasury, the public purse. —kleid, *n.* 1) state-dress, court-dress, habit of ceremony. 2) [in fam. lang.] best attire, holiday-dress, sunday or sunday's best, one's best. —klug, *adj.* and *adv.* versed in politics. Ein —kluger Mann, a political man; das —kluge Betragen dieſes Miniſters, the political conduct of this minister. —klugheit, *f.* policy, state-policy, statesmanship. —klügler, *m.* [in a bad sense] wily politician; *it.* a would-be-politician. —körper, *m.* political body. —koſten, *pl.* V. —ausgabe. —kräfte, *pl.* powers, resources of a state. —kunde, *f.* V. Staatenkunde. —kunſt, *f.* 1) art of reigning, science of government. 2) state-policy, political economy, statesmanship. —künſtler, *m.* [often ironically or in contempt] a politician, a dabbler in politics. —kutſche, *f.* state-coach. —laſten, *pl.* public imposts, state-charges, charges on the state, on the public purse. —lehre, *f.* 1) V. —wiſſenſchaft. 2) V. Staatenlehre. —lehrer, *m.* professor of political economy; *it.* V. —rechtslehrer. —liſt, *f.* political stratagem, trick of policy. —mann, *m.* a statesman. Die größten —männer, the greatest statesmen, politicians. —maxime, V. —grundſatz. —miniſter, *m.* secretary of state, minister. Der erſte —miniſter, the first minister of the crown, the premier. —oberhaupt, *n.* chief of a state, of the state. —opfer, *n.* victim for reasons of state, a state-victim. —pächter, *m.* [formerly, in France &c.] a farmer-general. —papier, *n.* 1) paper-money, [chiefly used in the *pl.*] treasury-bonds, [in England] exchequer-bonds or bills, Bank of England &c. notes. Die —papiere ſind geſtiegen, gefallen, the funds have risen, have fallen; die ſpaniſchen, die holländiſchen —papiere, the Spanish bonds or [less usual] shares, the Dutch bonds. 2) *pl.* [Urkunden] state-papers, public-documents, archives of the state. —perücke, *f.* court-wig, dress-wig. —pferd, *n.* horse of state, a state-horse. —rath, *m.* 1) [Behörde] council of state, state-council, [in England] the privy council. 2) counsellor of state, [in England] privy counsellor. —räthinn, *f.* lady of a state-counsellor. —recht, *n.* 1) das —recht, the public right or rights. 2) a right of the state, of the sovereign, a prerogative, a privilege of &c. —rechtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* based on the public right, belonging or due to the national right. —rechtslehre, *f.* science of public right, of civil rights. —rechtslehrer, *m.* a civilian. —rechtswiſſenſchaft, *f.* V. —rechtslehre. —rede, *f.* political discourse, public speech. —regel, *f.* V. —grundſatz. —reichthum, *m.* riches or wealth of a state, national wealth. —religion, *f.* state-religion, national religion, [in England] the established Church, the Church-Establishment. —ruder, *n. Fig.* the state-rudder, the helm of public affairs. Am —ruder ſitzen, das —ruder führen, to steer the helm of state, to be the pilot of the nation. —ſache, *f.* affair of state, state-affair. —ſchatz, *m.* public treasure, public treasury. —ſchein, *m.* V. —papier 1). —ſchrift, *f.* a political writing. —ſchriftſteller, *m.* writer on political economy. —ſchuld, *f.* debt of the state, public debt. Die engliſche —ſchuld, the national debt [of England]. —ſekretär, *m.* secretary of state. —ſiegel, *n.* the great seal. —ſtelle, *f.* V. —amt. —ſtreich, *m.* [—kluger Streich] stroke of policy, masterstroke of policy. —ſtube, *f.* V. —zimmer. —umänderung, —umkehrung, —umſchaffung, —umwälzung, *f.* change in the form of government, state-revolution, political revolution, revolution in the government. —unterhändler, *m.* a public negotiator, a diplomatist. —unterhandlung, *f.* a public or diplomatic negotiation. —urſache, *f.* reason of state. —veränderung, *f.* V. —umänderung. —verbeſſerung, *f.* reform of a state, reform in the government. —verbrechen, *n.* crime of state, against the state. —verbrecher, *m.* a state-criminal. —verfaſſung, *f.* the constitution, *it.* the government. —verhältniſſe, *pl.* political relations or respects. —vermögen, *n.* state-property, public effects, state-funds. —verwalter, *m.* administrator of a state. —verwaltung, *f.* administration of a state, the public administration. —verwandlung, *f.* V. —umänderung. —wagen, *m.* state-carriage, state-vehicle. —weiſe, V. —klug. —weisheit, *f.* V. —klugheit. —wirren, *pl.* political dissensions, political disturbances or feuds. —wirth, *m.* political economist, financier. —wirthſchaft, *f.* political economy, economy of the state. —wiſſenſchaft, *f.* politics, statesmanship, political economy. Die —wiſſenſchaften, the sciences requisite to a statesman, to a political economist. —wiſſenſchaftlich, *adj.* and *adv.* politic, political. —zimmer, *n.* state-room.

Stāb, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Stäbe] *dim.* Stäbchen, ‖Stäblein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to the Lat. *stip-es*, to ſteif] 1) staff, stick, wand. An einem —e gehen, ſich auf einen —ſtützen, to walk with a staff, to lean on a stick, on a walking-stick; hölzerne Stäbe, wooden staves; ein —Eiſen, a bar of iron, an iron-bar; die Stäbe eines Fächers, the sticks or blades of a fan; die Stäbe eines Gitters, the barres of a grate; die Stäbe eines eiſernen Roſtes, rods of a gridiron. 2) [in architecture &c.] — or Stäbchen, fillet [of the cornice]; — am Kapitälchen, astragal; [at the base] torus; die Stäbe, womit die untern Vertiefungen des untern Theiles eines Säulenſchaftes ausgefüllt ſind, rudenture, figure of a rope or staff wherewith the flutings of a column are filled up at the lower part; Säule mit eingeſetzten Stäben, rudentured or cabled column; der —[in artillery, Rundfries], tore. 3) [with weavers] Gebrochener —, broken staff-work [work that appears broken off and like staves mingled together]; V. under Steken, Stock, Bettel—, Hirten—, Jakobs—, Pipen—, Racketen—, Wander—, Zauber—. *Fig.* Dieſes Kind wird Ihr — [Ihre Stütze] im Alter ſeyn, this child will be your staff, your prop in old age, a support to your old age; ſeinen — weiter ſetzen [in fam. lang.], to go further, *it.* to seek one's fortune further. Syn. V. Krücke. 4) baton, staff [emblem or sign of command, *it.* the power itself]. Den — über Einen brechen, to break the staff over any one, to condemn any one to death, [in England] to put on the black cap; der — eines Pedells, the staff of a beadle, mace of a mace-bearer; an den — geloben, an den — rühren [formerly, in law], to swear before the judge, whilst touching the wand or staff; V. under Befehlshaber—, Biſchofs—, Gerichts—, Herolds—, Krumm—, Marſchalls— &c. *Fig. a)* jurisdiction, a judicial district. Dieſes Dorf ſteht unter ſeinem —e, this village is under his jurisdiction or court, is amenable to his tribunal; ich ſtehe nicht unter Ihrem —e, I am not under your guidance or command, I am not amenable; *b)* [in the army] der — eines Regiments, eines Schiffes, einer Feſtung, the staff of a regiment, of a [not an English] ship, of a fortress, V. General—. 5) [in commerce] ell, Flemish ell, [in England] yard. Ein —Tuch, an ell of cloth, V. Maß—, Viſier—. 6) [something marked out by a staff] [in commerce] Baſeler —, a kind of paper bearing the Basle mark.

Stab=einguß, *m.* [in the mint] ingot-mould [of iron]. —eiſen, *n.* iron in little bars, rod-iron. Das —eiſen abrichten, to form, to beat out the rod-iron, the bar-iron; — und Modeleiſen, sample bar-iron. —eiſenhammer, *m.* V. —hammer. —feuer, *n.* fire of the last workshop [of an iron-mill], the chafery. ‖—gericht, *n.* tribunal of which a baton is the emblem of its dignity. —gold, *n.* ingot-gold, bar-gold. —halter, *m.* 1) a macebearer to a court of law, a master-beadle, *it.* a superintendent, *it.* a verger. ‖2) an inferior judge, judge of a village. —hammer, *m.* 1) hammer to forge the iron-bars. 2) iron-mill for slitting the iron into bars. —hobel, *m.* [with joiners] rabbet-plane. —holz, *n.* [with foresters, coopers] staves; *it.* staddle. —lehen, *n.* episcopal fief. —maß, *n.* V. Stab [in commerce]. —rechenkunſt, —rechnung, *f.*, —rechnen, *n.* rabdology, rhabdology. —reißer, —ſchläger, *m.* [in forests] woodman who fells the wood for staves. —ſilber, *n.* ingot-silver, bar-silver. —ſtahl, *m.* Hungary steel. —träger, *m.* V. —halter. —wurz, *f.*, —wurzmännlein, *n.* [in botany] mugwort, southernwood, abrotanum mas. Wilde —wurz, wild mugwort. —zange, *f.* [with blacksmiths] tongs for holding the iron intended to be forged into bars. —zehente, *m.* vicarial tithes, tithes due by acres &c.

Stabs=amt, *n.*, —amtei, *f.* [provincial] bailiwick with the jurisdiction, high constableship with constablewick. —amtmann, *m.* [provincial] high constable or jurisdictional bailiff. —arzt, *m.* [in the army] surgeon mayor. —capitän, —hauptmann, —rittmeiſter, *m.* second-captain. —offizier, *m.* a staff-officer. —quartier, *n.* head-quarters. —quartiermeiſter, *m.* quartermaster [from the staff]. —ſtahl, *m.* V. Stabſtahl.

Stäbel, Stäbel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from Stab] stick [for propping flax, peas &c.], stake, prop [for vines]; *it.* hop-stick.

Stabel=erbſen, *pl.* peas that grow upon sticks. —herr, *m.* the marshal or pre-

sident of a tournament.

Stäbeln, *v. tr.* V. Stäbeln.

Stäbeln, [ſtabeln] *v. tr.* [with gardeners] Blumen —, to prop flowers; Erbſen —, to stick peas.

Stáchel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -n] *it.* —, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from ſtechen] any prickly thing, any instrument for pricking. Die Ochſen mit einem — ſtechen, to prick the oxen with a goad; die —n an den Spornen, am Sporndrädchen, points or prongs to spurs, on the rowel; der — an einer Schnalle, the tongue, prong or fork of a buckle; der — der Bienen &c., the sting of a bee &c.; die — eines Igels, Stachelſchweines, Brombeerſtrauches, der Stechpalmblätter, the thorns of a hedge-hog, quills of a porcupine, thorns of a bramble, of the leaves of the holly; —n eines Roſenſtrauches, the thorns of a rose-tree; —n der Diſteln, prickles of thistles; —n der Neſſel, stings of the nettle; —n an den Kornähren, awns to an ear of corn; mit —n beſetzt, V. Stachelig; [in anatomy] der — des Schulterbeins, des Naſenbeins &c., thorn of the shoulder-bone, of the nasal bone &c.; [in botany] in der Pflanzenlehre unterſcheidet man die —n von Dornen, prickles are distinguished from thorns in botany. *Fig.* [in Scripture] Wider den — lecken, to lick against the pricks.

Stachel-ähre, *f.* 1) bearded or awned ear of corn. 2) [a plant] fenugreek. **—aloe,** *f.* prickly aloes. **—barſch,** *m.* V. **—börs.** **—bauch,** *m.* the wolf-fish. **—beere,** *f.* 1) the gooseberry. 2) [Blattapfel] the prickly pear, Indian fig. **—beerlaus,** *f.* puceron of the gooseberry-tree. **—beerſtaude,** *f.*, **—beerſtrauch,** *m.* [in botany] the gooseberry-shrub-bush or tree. **—beutel,** *m.* chisel for pinking, fine carving of wood &c. **—biene,** *f.* the neuter or working-bee. **—birn,** *f.* [in botany] the triangular prickly pear, the torch-thistle. **—börs,** *m.* the stickleback. Der Meer—börs, the pilot-fish; der dreidornige —börs, the three-spined stickleback; der große —börs, the fifteen-spined stickleback; der hüpfende —börs, the skipjack. **—butte,** *f.* a little fish with prickly fins. **—deckel,** *m.* [in nat. hist.] the echineis. **—dolde,** *f.* sea-parsnep, bristly parsnep, echinophora. **—drache,** *m.* [a fish] the common weaver or sting-bull, trachinus draco. **—eidechſe,** *f.* [in nat. hist.] the prickly chamaeleon. **—feige,** *f.* [in botany] the Indian fig, prickly pear-tree. **—fiſch,** *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) runder —fiſch, the globe-tetrodon or sun-fish; *it.* the lineated tetragon. 2) sea-urchin. 3) V. —börs. **—floh,** *m.* the stinging nibbler, mordella aculeata. **—floſſe,** *f.* spiny, thorny or prickly fin. **—floſſer,** *m.* [in nat. hist.] acanthopterygian fish. **—flunder,** *m.* [in nat. hist.] [a species of flat-fish] the whiff, pleuronectes passer. **—frucht,** *f.* prickly, thorny fruit. **—gewächs,** *n.* a thorny plant. **—gitter,** *n.* [in nat. hist.] [a zoophyte] the reticular antipathes. **—gras,** *n.* 1) Indian grass, the cenchrus. 2) Rohrartiges —gras, reedy cinna or abola of Canada. 3) hairy rush. **—haarig,** *adj.* and *adv.* aculeate, prickly, echinate, echinated. **—hahnenfuß,** *m.* field ranunculus, hairy crowfoot. **—haſe,** *m.* [the cyclopterus lumpus] the lump-sucker. **—herz,** *n.* [in conchology] the fringed cockle. **—heu,** *n.* V. **—ähre** 2). **—hirſe,** *f.* bearded millet. **—hund,** *m.* the sea-fish, long-tailed shark, the centrina, the basking shark. **—käfer,** *m.* [in nat. hist.] the black hispa, the hispa atra; *it.* crioceris, chestnut-chafer. **—kerbel,** *m.* V. Nadelkerbel. **—kleiſche,** *f.* [the pleuronectes limanda] the dab. **—kopf,** *m.* 1) the horned blenny. 2) the horned trunk-fish. **—koralle,** *f.* [in nat. hist.] antipathes. **—krabbe,** *f.*, **—krebs,** *m.* the aculeated crab. **—kragen,** *m.* the oblong sun-fish. **—leguan,** *m.* V. **—eidechſe.** **—linie,** *f.* [in nat. hist.] bullhead, cottus, father-lasher. **—loch,** *n.* [in anatomy] spinous foramen. **—los,** *adj.* and *adv.* thornless, without prickles, spineless, prongless. **—makrele,** *f.* the scad, horse-mackarel, scomber trachurus. **—maus,** *f.* V. **—muskel.** **—meerſenf,** *m.* [in botany] sea-rocket. **—mohn,** *m.* [in botany] the prickly poppy, argemone. **—muskel,** *m.* [in anatomy] spinous muscle. **—natter,** *f.* [in nat. hist.] the rough viper. **—nuß,** *f.* [in botany] 1) die ſchwimmende —nuß, the aquatic nut, the fruit of the trapa nata, sea-chestnut, the water-caltrops. 2) V. Stechapfel 1); [in conchology] the white echinus. **—raupe,** *f.* prickly caterpillar, larva of the cassida, the umbrella-larva. **—rede,** *f.* stinging, pungent, piquant speech or [also] word or expression. **—roche,** *m.* the sting-ray, fire-flare, raia pastinaca. **—rücken,** *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) the aculeate aphrodita [found often in the belly of the cod-fish]. 2) V. —ſchwein. 3) [a fish] the thornback. **—ſau,** *f.* [in nat. hist.] the greater or rufous scorpaena or sea-scorpion. Die kleinere —ſau, the smaller or porcine scorpaena. **—ſcheide,** *f.* [in nat. hist.] 1) the sea-nettle, stinging ascidia. 2) sting-sheath [of certain insects]. **—ſchlitten,** *m.* [a small sledge for the ice worked by a spike &c. which the person holds]. **—ſchnecke,** *f.* [in conchology] the murex, purple-shell. **—ſchrift,** *f.* a caustic, biting, satirical writing, a satire. **—ſchwalbe,** *f.* V. Rauchſchwalbe. **—ſchwamm,** *m.* [in botany] hydnum, [especially] the hedgehog or erinaceous hydnum. **—ſchwanz,** *m.* 1) the aculeated file-fish or balistes. 2) [a section of the lizard-tribe between the guana and the lizard-tribe proper] condyle. **—ſchwein,** *n.* [in nat. hist.] 1) the porcupine. 2) [a murex] the thorny woodcock, the porcupine-shell. **—ſchweinfiſch,** *m.* balistes, file-fish. **—ſchweinſtein,** *m.* bezoar of the porcupine. **—ſeehund,** *m.* [a phoca] the hispid or rough seal. **—ſeekäfer,** *m.* [a doris] prickly chiton. **—ſenf,** *m.* [in botany] 1) the clubbed gold of pleasure or myagrum. 2) V. —meerſenf. **—ſpitzig,** *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] mucronate. Ein wenig —ſpitzig, mucronulate. **—ſtein,** *m.* V. Igelſtein. **—taube,** *f.* sea-urchin or echinus with triangular spines. **—thier,** *n.* V. —ſchwein. **—träger,** *m.* cassida, [improperly called] the tortoise-beetle. **—wirbel,** *m.* [in nat. hist.] [one of the infusory worms] armed brachion. **—wort,** *n.* stinging, pungent, piquant word or expression, V. —rede.

Stáchelicht, *adj.* and *adv.* thornlike, prickly-formed, resembling thorns &c. Die —en Auswüchſe einiger Gewächſe, the spiny or spinous excrescences of some plants.

Stáchelig, *adj.* and *adv.* aculeate, prickly, thorny, acanthaceous, mucronate, echinate, echinated. **—es Gewächs,** a thorny &c. plant, *it.* prickly &c. plant, *it.* hedgehogged [speaking of the hydnum]; **—e Frucht,** V. Stachelfrucht; **—e Aloe,** V. Stachelaloe; **—es Thier,** a bristling animal, an animal armed with spines &c.; **—e Muſchel,** an echinated, a thorny shell; **—er Balken** [in war], bomb-chest or barrel armed with spikes. *Fig.* stinging, bitter, caustic, V. Stachelwort, Stachelrede.

Stácheln, *v. tr.* to prick, to sting, to pierce with a thorn &c.

Stácke, *f.* V. Stake.

Stacket, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [before gardens, houses] railing [chiefly of iron], [in fortification] palisades; [across a harbour &c.] boom.

Städ, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] or **Staden,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] shore [of the sea or of an estuary]; bank [of a river]; *it.* [especially] quay, pier.

Städel, I. *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) V. Schuppen. 2) V. Scheuer. 3) V. Stall; [in commerce] magazine, warehouse, store, storehouse; [with miners] place for the roasting. II. *f.* [in salterns] Eine —, a pair of tubs [for raising the mother-liquor or bittern].

Stadelzins, *m.* rent of a magazine &c.

Städen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] quay.

Städie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in ancient history] 1) stadium, stade, furlong. 2) or **Stadium,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* Stadien] the race-course.

Stadienläufer, *m.* stadiodromus [speaking of Hercules &c.].

Städt, *f.* [*pl.* Städte] a city, *it.* town; *it.* burgh. Eine kleine —, ein Städtchen, Städtlein, a little town, a borough; ein ganz kleines Städtchen, a very little town, a small market-town; eine feſte or befeſtigte —, a fortified town, a [fortified] place; eine geſchloſſene, mit Mauern umgebene —, a walled town or city; eine offene —, a city or town without walls, an open or unfortified town; volkreiche Städte, populous cities; die heilige —, the holy city, Jerusalem; die ewige — [in higher style], the eternal city [Rome]; mitten in der —, in the middle of the town, in the heart of the city; am Ende der —, at the end of the city; er iſt in der —, he is in the city or town [not in the country, not at home], [if in London] he is in town, [to express the real city of London or Altſtadt London and not the boroughs of Westminster &c. lying around it] he is in the city; aus der —, in die —, zur or nach der — gehen, to leave or quit the town, to go to the city or town, [for London] to leave or quit Town, to go to Town [for or from the country], [if in London] to go from, to go into or to the city; V. Alt—, Berg—, Frei—, Grenz—, Handels—, Haupt—, Juden—, Land—, Neu—, Reichs—, See—, Vor—, Wald— &c. *Fig.* Die ganze — ſpricht davon, the whole town speaks of it, [for London in a mercantile point of view] the whole city is speaking of it; es geht ein Gerücht in der —, there is a report in the town, [for London] a report is rife in town, *it.* the rumour goes in the city.

Stadt-abgeordnete, *m.* 1) common-council-man. 2) delegate of a city or town; *it.* deputy of the city, of a town, [in England opposed to county-member] city-member, town-member, [for London] member for the city, for town. **—acker,** *m.* field lying within the town; *it.* a field belonging to the town, to the corporation or municipality &c. of the city, V. —gut. **—adel,** *m.* 1) nobility belonging to a city or town, the resident nobility. 2) [das Patrizíat] the patricians, the patriciate. **—adelige,** *m.* 1) a noble of the town or city. 2) a patrician. **—amt,** *n.* 1) municipal office or employment, civic function. 2) tribunal having its seat in and jurisdiction over a town or city [not a municipal one but established by and depending from the state or government]. **—amtmann,** *m.* bailiff or head-magistrate of the city or town [the

resident chief judge of a German town &c.]. —anwalt, *m.* president of the town-council; *it.* [Syndikus] recorder. —arreſt, *m.* V. —haft. —arzt, *m.* the physician of the town or city [appointed by government, called in Germany also the Phyſikus]. —bann, *m.* V. —gebiet. —bauherr, *m.* surveyor of the city-buildings. —baumeiſter, *m.* the city-architect, appointed architect of a town. —beamte, *m.* a municipal officer, the paid magistrate of a city &c. Die —beamten, the municipal officers, the municipality —befehlshaber, *m.* governor of a city, commandant of a place. —beſatzung, *f.* garrison of the city, town-garrison, garrison of the citadel. —bevollmächtigte, *m.* V. Stadtabgeordnete 2). —bewohner, *m.* inhabitant of a town &c; *it.* citizen. —bothe, *m.* town-messenger, city-messenger. —brauch, *m.* custom or usage of the towns-people, citizen-like manner or way, [of London in a bad sense] cockney-custom. —buch, *n.* a municipal register, register of the guildhall, the town-book. —bürger, *m.* citizen, freeman of a city or borough, a burgess; *it.* denizen. —chirurgus, *m.* the town-surgeon [in Germany appointed by Government]. —commandant, *m.* commandant of a place, V. —befehlshaber. —dame, *f.* a fine lady, [in contempt] a town-lady, city-lady. —diener, *m.* town-sergeant, the town-beadle. —eimer, *m.* [Feuereimer] town-bucket. —einwohner, *m.* V. —bewohner. —feld, *n.*, —flur, *f.* field belonging to the city &c., town-field, town's field; *it.* field or fields round a town &c. —feſte, —feſtung, *f.* citadel. —frau, *f.* female citizen, townswoman, V. —dame. —freiheit, *f.* liberty, franchise, privilege of a city &c. —gänſefuß, *m.* [in botany] wild tansey, goose-tansey. —gebäude, *n.* public building or edifice, town-building. —gebiet, *n.* territory of the town, the jurisdiction, precincts, liberties of a town [within the bills of mortality]. —gebrauch, *m.* V. —brauch. —gefängniß, *n.* city-bridewell, the town-prison; *it.* [in England] the county-gaol, the county-bridewell of the city or county-town. —geiger, *m.* a town-fiddler. —geld, *n.* 1) money or coin of the city or town. 2) V. —zoll. —gemeine, *f.* town or city corporation, commonalty of a borough &c. —gerechtigkeit, —gerechtſame, *f.* right, privilege of a city &c. —gericht, *n.* 1) municipal court of justice, city-tribunal. 2) V. Stadtamt 2). —gerichtsbarkeit, *f.* jurisdiction of a city, the municipality, precincts of a town &c. —gerichtsbeiſitzer, *m.* 1) assessor of a municipal court, of a town-council, of the court of aldermen, of a bench or quorum of town-magistrates. 2) assessor of a tribunal having its seat in and jurisdiction over a town or city. —gerücht, *n.* town-rumour. —geſchichte, *f.* 1) the history of a city or town. 2) town-story, tale of a town, of a town-adventure &c. —geſetz, *n.* municipal law. —geſpräch, *n.* public conversation, subject of common discourses, the town-talk. —gewicht, *n.* weight or standard-weight of the city or town. —graben, *m.* ditch of a town, of the town &c. Um den — graben gehen, to walk round the town-ditch, round the rampart-ditch of the town &c. —gut, *n.* property of the city or town, communal property, corporation property or estate. —haft, *f* confinement in town. Einem —haft geben, to give any one the rules of the city, to forbid any one's leaving the town, to confine any one in the town. —hauptmann, *m.* captain of the civic guard, of the state-bands. —haus, *n.* town-house, town council-house, guildhall. —holz, *n.* V. —wald. —jugend, *f.* the youth of the town, young people of a city &c. —jungfer, *f.* a young lady or maiden of the city, [in contempt] a city-miss, a town-miss. —kämmerei, *f.* the counting-house of the city &c. —kämmerer, *m.* receiver or collector of the city. —kanzlei, *f.* chancery of the city. —kaſſe, *f.* treasury, funds, money-box of the city &c. —keller, *m.* the cellar of the city, of the corporation, of the guildhall, the public cellar. —kind, *n.* child of the town, a native of a certain town. Ein Badener —kind, a native of Baden-Baden; ein Londoner —kind, a native of London, [comic or in contempt] a cockney. —kirche, *f.* church of the town, of a town-parish. —klatſche, *f.* *Fig.* gossip of the neighbourhood, the town-crier, scandal monger or busy-body of the city &c. —knecht, *m.* town-constable, tipstaff of the town. —kundig, *adj.* and *adv.* known all over the town, notorious. —kundig werden, to become the town-talk. —leben, *n.* town-life, city-life. —leute, *pl.* townspeople, city-folk. —lieutenant, *m.* lieutenant of the civic guard, of the state-bands, of the city-watch, of the city-patrol. —mädchen, *n.* girl, maid of the city, a town-maiden. —magiſtrat, *m.* city-magistrate. municipality. V. —obrigkeit, —rath. —mährchen, *n.* V. —geſchichte 2). —major, *m.* major of the civic guard, of the burgesses, of the city-militia, town-major; *it.* [Platzmajor] major of the garrison, of the troops in the citadel. —manier, *f.* manners of the town; urbanity. —mann, *m.* V. Städter. —mannſchaft, *f.* civic guard, town-militia; *it.* V. —beſatzung. —markt, *m.* market of a market-town or city; *it.* [Meſſe] a city-fair. —maß, *n.* measure of a town. —mauer, *f.* the walls of a town, city-wall. —meiſter, *m.* [formerly] governor of a town. —miliz, *f.* the town or city-militia, the municipal guard. —münze, *f.* 1) [Münzhaus] the city-mint. 2) V. —geld. —muſikant, *m.* musician [of an inferior sort] of the town. —neuigkeit, *f.* town-news, city-news. —obrigkeit, *f.* magistrates of the town or city, the municipality, the body of municipal officers. —offizier, *m.* officer of the city-militia, town-officer. —ordnung, *f.* regulations of a town &c.; *it.* V. —polizei. —pfarre, *f.* town-parish. —pfarrer, *m.* clergyman of the town, in a town. —pfeifer, *m.* a town-piper or fifer. —pflege, *f.* administration of the town-revenues. —pfleger, *m.* 1) V. —kämmerer. 2) V. —richter. —pflichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* under the laws of a town &c., within the town-precincts or bills of mortality; *it.* liable to pay city-dues, the corporation-taxes &c. —pflichtige Güter, estates, lands subject to city-rates. —phyſikus, *m.* V. —arzt. —polizei, *f.* town-police, city-police. —prediger, *m.* clergyman of the town, town-chaplain, chaplain to the corporation. —prieſter, *m.* priest of the town &c. —rath, *m.* magistrate or officer of a city or town; alderman, common-council-man; *it.* [collectively] court of aldermen; common-council, town-council, municipal council. —recht, *n.* 1) municipal right, privilege of corporations, chartered town-right. 2) the municipal laws, the bye-laws of a town. 3) the right, privileges of a town. —regierung, *f.*, —regiment, *n.* 1) government or management of a town. 2) V. —obrigkeit. —richter, *m.* municipal judge, city-judge, [in England] mayor; *it.* recorder, [for actions of libel &c.] the under-sheriff, [in ancient Rome] praetor; *it.* the first judge of a government tribunal established in a city or town. —ſchatz, *m.* treasure of a city, city-funds. —ſchlüſſel, *pl.* keys of the town. —ſchreiber, *m.* town-clerk. —ſchreiberei, *f.* office of the town-clerk. —ſchuld, *f.* debt of the town &c., corporation-debt. —ſchule, *f.* town-school, school of a town. —ſchüler, *m.* schoolboy of a town-school, of the school of a town. —ſchultheiß, *m.* mayor, provost, prefect of a town, high constable of a borough or bailiwick. —ſchultheißenamt, *n.* the office of mayor &c. —ſchwalbe, *f.* V. Rauchſchwalbe. —ſiegel, *n.* seal of the town, corporation-seal. —ſitte, *f.* V. —brauch. —ſoldat, *m.* soldier of the city, of the civic guard, one of the train-bands, a municipal guardsman. —ſteuer, *f.* a city-rate, a town-rate. —theil, *m.* V. —viertel. —thor, *n.* town-gate, city-gate. —thurm, *m.* tower, belfry of a town. —uhr, *f.* town-clock. —verrechner, *m.* the town-accountant. —viertel, *n.* quarter of a town. ‖ or ‡—vogt, *m.* V. —amtmann, —ſchultheiß. —vogtei, *f.* grand-bailiwick of a town. —volk, *n.* V. —leute. —wache, *f.* civic guard, city-watch, city-patrol. —wachtmeiſter, *m.* V. —major. —wage, *f.* the public scales, scales of the town &c. —wagen, *m.* carriage of the town, for the town, town-coach; *it.* a glass-coach. —währung, *f.* standard of the town-coinage. —wald, *m.* wood or forest of the town, belonging to the city, communal forest. —wall, *m.* town-ramparts, city-wall. —wappen, *n.* the city-arms. —weide, *f.* common of a town or city, a public common. —weſen, *n.* 1) interests, affairs, concerns of the town. 2) manners of the town, of the town-inhabitants. —wieſe, *f.* meadow belonging to the town, to the corporation, meadow enjoyed in common by the citizens. —wirth, *m.* [in contradistinction to a landlord in the country, in a village &c.] landlord of any town, in a town, a town-landlord. —wundarzt, *m.* a town-surgeon, the parish-surgeon in a town, surgeon to the town or city hospital. —zoll, *m.* [Octroi] city-toll.

Städter or [with others] **Stadter,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* inhabitant of a town, of a city, a citizen, [rarely used] denizen, [in a bad sense] cit, [for London] cockney. Die Sitten der —, the manners of the towns-people, of the citizens.

Städtiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* of a town, belonging to a city; *it.* citizenlike. Das —e Gebiet, V. Stadtgebiet; die —en Sitten, das —e Weſen, the city-usages, the city-ways or manners; das —e Leben, V. Stadtleben; —e Gewerbe, the town-trades or professions; —, auf eine —e Weiſe, in a citizenlike manner, like the townspeople.

***Stafétte, Staffette,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] a courier, despatch, special messenger [on horseback and generally in the pay of the post-office]. Eine — abfertigen, to despatch a courier.

***Staffage,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [pronounce Staffahſche] [in painting] the living figures in a landscape.

Stáffel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [rather provincial] [from staffen, stapfen = to step, to go] 1) Die — einer Treppe, step of a pair of stairs; die Breite der —n, the width of the stair-steps; — einer Leiter, V. Sprosse. *Fig.* [in grammar] V. Vergleichungsstufe, Stufe. 2) [in commerce] V. Stapel.

Staffel-förmig, —weise, 1) *adj.* and *adv.* step-formed, step-wise, by steps. [in war] —förmig aufmarschiren, to form in echelon. 2) *f.* Die —weise, the forming in echelon, the echelon order of march. — **holz,** *n.* [with joiners, Stellholz] rack.

Staffelei, *f.* [a painter's] easel.

Staffelei-gemählde, —stück, *n.* a picture or piece painted on the easel, an easel-piece [in contradistinction to a Wandgemählde].

Staffétte, V. Stafette.

***Staffiren,** *v. tr.* Ein Kleid, einen Hut —, to trim a dress, to dress a hat; ein Gemählde —, to enliven a picture or landscape with living figures. Das —, V. Staffirung.

Staffir-mahler, *m.* V. Staffirer 2). **—mahlerei,** *f.* tinselling; *it.* oriental painting, poonah-painting [opposed to Kunstmahlerei].

***Staffirer,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [with hosiers] trimmer, [with hatters] dresser. 2) [Staffirmahler] painter of living figures, of animated groups [in landscapes &c.]; *it.* painter and gilder.

Staffirerei, *f.* V. Staffirmahlerei.

***Staffirung,** *f.* trimming, dressing. — eines Bettumhanges, valance; [for rooms] tinselling, painting and gilding.

Stág, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Fr. *étai*, Welsh *tagn*, to stop, Ir. *stadam*; allied to stecken and to the Engl. *to stay* = stehen machen] [in seamen's lang.] stay. Loses —, preventer-stay. V. Fock—, Lauf—.

Stag-auge, *n.* eye of a stay. **—block,** *m.* block of a stay. **—fock,** *f.* fore-staysail. **—garnat,** *n.* garnet, small stay-sail, burton. **—kragen,** *m.* collar of a stay. **—segel,** *n.* staysail. **—segelstag,** *n.* staysail-stay. **—takel,** *n.* stay-tackle. **—talje,** *f.* V. —garnat. **—weise,** *adv.* das Ankertau steht —weise, the cable of the anchor is nearly close a-peck.

***Stagniren,** *v. intr.* [used in a proper as well as in a figurative sense] to stagnate [as water], to be stagnant.

***Stagnól,** *m.* [-es] [pronounce Stanjohl] [with makers of looking-glasses] tin-foil.

1. Stáhl, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Stähle] *dim.* **Stählchen,** [probably allied to Theil, to the Fr. *tailler*, to cut] [V. Muster, Probe] pattern, sample.

2. Stáhl, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Stähle] [appears allied to the Sw. *stal* = steel, to the Bohem. *stalost* = stiffness; probably allied to the Germ. stellen] 1) steel. Natürlicher or deutscher [durch Schmelzung erhaltener] —, [Guß—, Schmelz—], natural or German steel, steel by fusion; künstlicher or gebrannter — [Brenn—, Cement—], steel made by cementation, blistered steel; englischer —, English steel; roher —, raw, unwrought steel; raffinirter —, reiner —, tempered, refined, wrought steel; weicher, schlechter —, soft, bad steel, steel that is not tough; — in Stücken, steel in pieces, gads; V. Feder—, Klingen—; das Eisen in — verwandeln, zu — machen, to convert iron into steel, to make steel out of iron; den — ablöschen, härten, to temper, to harden steel; dem —e die Härte nehmen, to soften steel; von —, V. Stählern; in — arbeiten, to work in steel; in — schneiden, to engrave in or on steel. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Er ist von Eisen und —, he is as strong as a horse, he has a frame of adamant, the constitution of a rock, he has an iron-frame. 2) an instrument of steel; [instead of a whetstone] the steel; [with starchers &c.] iron; [with tawers] round steel; V. Bügel—, Feuer—, Glätt—, Wetz—; [with turners] steel-googe, steel-chisel. *Fig.* [with poets] dagger &c., steel.

Stahl-ader, *f.* [with locksmiths] vein of steel. **—arbeit,** *f.* 1) steel-work, work made of steel. 2) steel-work, working in steel. **—arbeiter,** *m.* workman in steel, **—artig,** *adj.* and *adv.* steel, steely. —artiges Eisen, iron containing much carbon, of a steely nature. **—arzenei,** *f.* [with physicians] a chalybeate or martial remedy, a medicine consisting of steel or iron. **—bad,** *n.* chalybeate bath, spring, spa or waters. —bäder gebrauchen, to take chalybeate baths. **—baum,** *m.* [in botany] fagara, iron-wood. **—blau,** *adj.* and *adv.* steel-blue. **—blech,** *n.* 1) steel-plate or sheet. 2) steel in sheets or plates. **—brennen,** *n.* the converting of iron into steel. **—brenner,** *m.* workman at a steel-furnace, blacksmith at a forge-hearth in steel-foundries. **—brunnen,** *m.* a chalybeate spring, ferruginous source. **—degen,** *m.* steel-hilted sword, sword with steel-mountings, a steel-sword. **—derb, —dicht,** *adj.* and *adv.* tough as steel. **—draht,** *m.* steel-wire. **—erz,** *n.* iron-ore for making steel. **—fabrik,** *f.* 1) steel-manufactory. 2) manufacturing of steel. **—farbe,** *f.* steel-colour. **—farben, —farbig,** *adj.* and *adv.* steel-coloured. —farbenes Metall [with chemists], chalybeate metal. **—feder,** *f.* 1) a steel-spring. 2) a steel-pen. **—flitter,** *m.* a steel-spangle. **—fressend,** *adj.* and *adv.* wearing out steel; [with miners] —fressendes Gestein, rock so hard as to spoil the toils working it. **—grau,** *adj.* and *adv.* steel-grey. **—grün,** *adj.* and *adv.* steel-green, dark green. **—hammer,** *m.* V. —fabrik 1). **—hammerschlag,** *m.* scales or chips of steel. **—hart,** *adj.* and *adv.* hard as steel. **—härte,** *f.* steely hardness or toughness, temper of steel. **—härtung,** *f.* tempering of steel. **—hütte,** *f.* V. —fabrik 1). **—kette,** *f.* a steel-chain. **—kiste,** *f.* chest of stone or brick for cementing steel. **—klumpen,** *m.* mass of steel [for carrying to the hammer]. **—knopf,** *m.* steel-button. **—knoten,** *m.* 1) [in metallurgy] a flux for tempering steel. 2) sidero-calcite, brown span, massive brown oxyd of manganese. **—kobalt,** *m.* grey cobalt-ore, crystalline cobalt. **—kraut,** *n.* 1) common rest-harrow or ononis. 2) common toad-flax or linaria. 3) vervain. **—kuchen,** *m.* square bar of steel [obtained from the hammer, still crude and coarse-grained]. **—kugel,** *f.* 1) steel-ball. 2) [in medicine] steel-pill or bolus. **—latwerge,** *f.* martial electuary. **—leuchter,** *m.* a steel-candlestick. **—mergel,** *m.* lithomarge, potter's clay of Thomson. **—mittel,** *n.* V. —arzenei. **—motte,** *f.* [in nat. hist.] [pale moth with four brown points] the steel-moth. **—nadel,** *f.* 1) [with sempstresses &c.] steel-needle. 2) [in nat. hist.] steel-needle. **—platte,** *f.* steel-plate. **—pulver,** *n.* 1) steel-powder, steel-filings. 2) chalybeate powder. **—ring,** *m.* steel-ring. **—saite,** *f.* steel-wire of a musical instrument, steel-string. **—schiefer,** *m.* a steel-spangle. **—schmied,** *m.* forger of steel. **—schnalle,** *f.* a steel-buckle. **—schneider,** *m.* engraver on steel. **—spiegel,** *m.* a steel-mirror. **—stecher,** *m.* steel-engraver, engraver on steel. Ausgezeichnete —stecher in England sind die HH. Finden, Heath &c., among the distinguished steel-engravers in England rank Messrs. Finden, Heath &c. **—stechkunst,** *f.* the art of engraving on steel. **—stein,** *m.* V. —erz. **—stich,** *m.* 1) the engraving [pictures, drawings, designs, maps &c.] on steel. 2) [an engraved picture &c.] a steel-engraving, an engraving [on steel]. **—waare,** *f.* hard ware in steel. **—wasser,** *n.* chalybeate water [artificial or natural]. V. —brunnen. **—weinstein,** *m.* [in chemistry] chalybeate tartar. **—werk,** *n.* 1) V. —arbeit. 2) V. —fabrik.

Stählen, *v. tr.* to steel. Gut gestählte Klinge, a well-tempered steel-blade. *Fig.* Den Muth —, to steel the courage. Das —, tempering steel, steeling.

Stählern, *adj.* and *adv.* steel, steely, of steel. —er Knopf, a steel button.

Stähr, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -en] V. Star.

Stähr, Stär, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a ram. **Stährlamm,** *n.* a male lamb.

Stähren, *v. intr.* [appears allied to Stier] 1) to leap [as the ram does the ewe]. 2) to be rammish, to be in heat [as the ewe].

Stáke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] or **Staken,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to Stange] V. Stakete; [with gardeners] stake, [for hops] stick, [in seamen's lang.] oar, *it.* pole, gaff, boat-hook.

Staken-brett, *n.* [with carpenters] stake-pannel. **—eisen,** *n.* stake-iron. **—zaun,** *m.* a stake-hedge.

Staket, *n.* V. Stacket.

***Stakete,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] stake, pale.

Staketenbrett, *n.* &c. V. Stakenbrett &c.

***Stalactít,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -en] [Tropfstein] [in mineralogy] stalactite.

***Stalagmít,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -en] [Warzenstein] [in mineralogy] stalagmite [embracing many varieties of stalactites].

1. Stáll, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [V. 1. Stallen] [das Stallen] Der lautere — [with veterinary surgeons, Harnfluß], staling immoderately, diabetes; *it.* the bladder of a horse.

2. Stáll, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Ställe] *dim.* **Ställchen,** *n.* 1) stable, stall. V. Gänse—, Hühner—, Kuh—, Mast—, Ochsen—, Pferde—, Schaf—, Schwein— &c. Das Vieh in den — thun, to stable or house the cattle; die sämmtlichen Ställe bei einem Gebäude, the stabling, the stables. *Proverb.* Geduldiger Schafe gehen viele in einen —, where there's a will, there's a way. 2) all the persons and horses belonging to a King's or prince's stables.

Stall-amt, *n.* 1) the office of the royal or princely stables, office of the head-groom, [in the royal household of England] office of the groom of the stables. 2) office or employment in the royal or princely stables. **—baum,** *m.* [Standbaum] partition or bar between or forming the stalls. **—beamte, —bediente,** *m.* officer of the stabling; groom. **—bube,** *m.* stable-boy. **—bürste,** *f.* V. Pferdsbürste. **—decke,** *f.* horse-cloth, stable-cloth, housing. **—die-**

ner, *m.* V. —bediente. —dienſt, *m.* 1) service, duty in the stabling. 2) the officers of the stables, the stable-servants taken together, the stud establishment. —fütterung, *f.* feeding of cattle in stalls or cotes, stabling, stalling. In ſeiner Wirthſchaft iſt die — fütterung eingeführt, his cattle is stabled, stall-fed. —gabel, *f.* stable-prong, dung-fork, the prong. —geld, *n.* stallage; *it.* money for a horse's bed &c. So und ſo viel —geld von jedem Pferde nehmen, to take so much stabling-money for each horse, to take so much per-head at the horse-stalls as stallage. —herr, *m.* [at Zurich] president of the horse-fairs or markets. —junge, *m.* V. —bube. —junker, *m.* stable-page. —kittel, *m.* stable-frock. —knecht, *m.* groom; *it.* hostler. —kraut, *n.* V. Stahlkraut 1), 2). —leute, *pl.* people or officers of the stables. —meiſter, *m.* equerry. Königlicher —meiſter, gentleman of the horse. —meiſterei, *f.* office of an equerry; *it.* dwelling or residence of the gentlemen of the horse. —miethe, *f.* 1) hire, rent of stabling. 2) V. —zins. —ochs, *m.* V. Maſtochs. —pacht, *f.* V. —miethe. —raum, *m.* V. Stallung. —rock, *m.* V. —kittel. —ſchreiber, *m.* clerk of the stables, of the stallage. —ſchüppe, *f.* stable-spade or shovel. —ſtätig, *adj.* and *adv.* [speaking of a horse] reluctant to leave the stable, lazy, shy of harness, hacknied to the stable. —zins, *m.* hire of a stable, of a stall; *it.* V. —geld.

1. **Ställen,** *v. intr.* [either allied to the Gr. στάζω = to drip, Lat. *stillo*, to drop, Sw. *stalla*, to make water, or simply from ſtellen = ſich hinſtellen] [speaking of horses and cattle and, very vulgar, of men] to stale.

2. **Ställen,** *v. tr.* [V. 2. Stall] to stable, to stall, to house. [fam.] Miteinander —, to go well in harness together, to drive their horses well together.

Ställung, *f.* [noun of multitude] 1) stabling [for horses], stalls [for cattle]. In dieſem Wirthshauſe iſt — für ſo und ſo viel Pferde, there is stabling for so many horses at this inn. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] preserve, cover, park.

Stallungszins, *m.* V. Stallmiethe; *it.* V. Stallgeld.

Stámm, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Stämme], *dim.* Stämmchen, ‖Stämmlein, *n.* [Sanscr. *stamma* = Stamm, allied to the Lat. *stemma*, the Germ. ſtemmen = feſtſtellen; probably from Stab] 1) [properly and especially something standing straight] [in botany] Der — einer Pflanze, the stem, stalk of a plant; [with Roman Catholics] der — des Kreuzes, the stem of the cross; — eines Baumes, the trunk or stem of a tree; ein ſchöner Eichen—, a fine oak-stem or trunk, a fine oak-timber; die Stämme der jungen Bäume gerade ziehen, to make the stems of the young trees grow up straight, to train the young trees up straight; der untere Theil des —es, the foot of the stem; einen Baum unten am —e abhauen, to fell a tree close with the ground, short off; die hohen Stämme beim Holzfällen ſtehen laſſen, to leave when felling wood the standard-trees, to leave the lofty timber standing; 200 Stämme fällen, to fell two hundred stems; 50 Stämme Bauholz, fifty trunks of timber for building-purposes; auf einen wilden — pfropfen, to graft on a wild stock. *Proverb.* V. under Apfel. *Fig. a*) [in genealogy, —vater] stock, stem, race, [in horse-breeding] sire. Von dem nämlichen —e herkommen, to issue or proceed from the same stock. *b*) [in grammar, —wort] root, theme, radical or primitive word, derivation. *c*) [in cards, der Stock] stock, crib; V. —karte; *it.* V. —geld. *d*) [with miners] [32nd part in the possession of a mine as property] a share. *e*) [in the army] der — eines Regimentes, shell, nucleus of a regiment. *f*) [Geſchlecht, Schlag, also Volksſtamm] stock, race, caste, family, breed. Ein ſchöner — Vieh, a fine breed of cattle; ein ſchöner — von Menſchen or [more usual] ein ſchöner Schlag Menſchen, a fine race of men; von königlichem —e ſeyn, to be of royal blood or race, to have regal ancestry; dieſer Zweig iſt aus dem königlichen —e entſproſſen, this offspring is of kingly descent. this branch springs from a royal stock; dieſe zwei Familien ſind Zweige Eines —es, these two families are branches of one tree; er iſt von einem guten —e, he is of good family, extraction or lineage, from a good family, [in fam. lang.] comes from or of a good stock; mit ihm, in ihm erlöſcht der ganze —, er iſt der letzte ſeines —es, the whole race with him becomes extinct, he is the last of his race, house, progeny or name; ſeinen — vermehren, to increase one's race; to multiply one's name; die Erbfolge nach Stämmen iſt der nach Köpfen entgegengeſetzt, the succession by stocks is opposed to that by individual persons; einen neuen — anfangen, to become the founder of a family, to be the first of a branch or race; der weibliche, männliche — eines Geſchlechtes, the female, male branch of a race or line; der — der Braminen &c., the caste of the Bramins &c.; die zwölf Stämme Israels, the twelve tribes of Israel; die Stämme in Schottland, the clans of Scotland; die Stämme der amerikaniſchen Indier, der Beduinen, the tribes of the American Indians, of the Bedouins. 2) [= Stammende] stump. Stämme roden, to root up stumps. Syn. Stamm, Abſtammung, Abkunft, Geburt. Geburt [birth] denotes one's origin from one's parents, Stamm [stock, stem, house] from the founder of one's family or line, Abſtammung [descent] one's connexion with this founder by means of one's forefathers, ancestors or parentage, and Abkunft [extraction, lineage, race] one's connexion with any progenitor, even if he should not be the most remote ancestor or founder. He who first after his birth receives a diploma of nobility, is not of noble Geburt, but his children are, though not of noble Abkunft, still less of noble Abſtammung and noble Stamm.

Stamm=aloe, *f.* tree-aloe. —ältern, *pl.* first parents. Adam und Eva ſind unſere —ältern, die —ältern des menſchlichen Geſchlechtes, Adam and Eve are our first parents, the primaeval ancestors or the parent stock of the human race; er hat berühmte —ältern, he has illustrious parents; *it.* his ancestral parents, progenitors are renowned. —austräge, *pl.* [formerly, in jurisprudence] self-elected judges or umpires of the last resort or without appeal sanctioned by usage for regulating differences amongst the members of a princely race or family of the German Empire or [now] Confederation. —baum, *m.* genealogical tree, pedigree. Einen —baum aufſetzen, verfertigen, to make out, draw up, prepare a genealogical tree; ſein —baum geht, erſtreckt ſich &c., his genealogy, descent mounts to &c. —biene, *f.* the violet-winged bee; *it.* the carpenter-bee; *it.* the common bee when found in hollow trees. —blatt, *n.* [in botany] a cauline leaf. —buch, *n.* 1) [Geſchlechtsregiſter] a book of genealogy. 2) an album. —buchblatt, *n.* an album-leaf. —buchreiter, *m.* [in fam. lang.] a man who bothers every body to write something in his album, in his common-place-book. —buchſtabe, *m.* radical, characteristic letter. —ende, *n.* stump of a tree, stub, sprunt, spud, [American] snag. —endniß, —endung, *f.* [in grammar] nominative [case]. —erbe, *m.* heir of a race or branch, lineal heir, heir at law; *it.* V. —halter. —erbſchaft, *f.* succession by branches or stocks. —es=urkunde, *f.* genealogical map, table, document, the pedigree. —es=verwandt, *adj.* and *adv.* of the same race, cognate; [in botany] congener. —faul, *adj.* and *adv.* [as a tree] hollow, rotten, unsound. —folge, *f.* generation; V. Geſchlechtsfolge. —freund, *m.* kinsman, relative, friend by consanguinity. —geld, *n.* 1) [Hauptgeld] principal, capital, [in games] stake, pool, bank. —geld ſetzen, to stake. 2) [in forests] fees allowed to the forester who points out the trees for felling. —genoß, *m.* V. —es freund. —geſtift, *n.* founding, foundation of a family. —gut, *n.* 1) hereditary, entailed or family estate, ancestral property; *it.* [antithetical to Lehngut] estate in fee simple, an alleud or allodium; —güter, die in gleicher Linie forterben, estates in tail, fees conditional; *it.* inalienable estate, fee in trust, fideicommissum. 2) V. —geld 1). —haar, *n.* stubby, hubby hair, coarse wool. —haarig, *adj.* and *adv.* scrubby-haired, stubbly-haired. —haarige Wolle, coarse stunted wool. —halter, *m.* sole scion or representative of a house, [often in fam. lang. and comic, for] the first-born son. —haus, *n.* 1) original house, principal line or main branch of a family. 2) ancestral or paternal house. —herr, *m.* 1) ancestor, founder of a family, V. Stammvater. 2) the head of a family or house, he by whom the family is to be continued. —holz, *n.* 1) stem-wood, trunk-wood. 2) [opposed to Buſchholz] timber. Hochſtämmiges —holz, lofty forest-timber. —karte, *f.* [at umber and some round games] stock-card, card staked on. —klafter, *f.* cord of stem-wood. —land, *n.* mother-country, primitive country. —lehen, *n.* family fief, entailed estate. —leiſte, *f.* range [of a German wagon]. —leiter, *f.* [in music] V. Hauptleiter. —linie, *f.* line, stem; *it.* branch. Eine neue —linie anheben, to become the founder of, to make a new branch. —locke, *f.* lock of coarse flock-wool. —lode, *f.* sucker, stolo, sprout. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* stemless, trunkless; [in botany] stalkless, acaulis, acaulous, acaulose. —moos, *n.* 1) moss on trunks of trees. 2) brittle coralline. —motte, *f.* V. Schwammmotte. —mutter, *f.* the first [known] mother of a certain race or family, thewife of the founder of a race or family; [in the most ample sense] primaeval, primitive, first mother. Unſere [i. e. der Menſchen] gemeinſame —mutter, our common mother. —nadel, *f.* [with shoemakers] closing-needle. —nennwort, *n.* primitive word, primitive. —ochs, *m.* [Zuchtochs] bull. —paar, *n.* the primitive or primogenital pair. —raupe, *f.* eared caterpillar. —regiſter, *n.* [fam.] family pedigree. —reihe, *f.* succession of lineal descendants, line or series of immediate descendants. —reis, *n.* stolo, V. —lode. Wildes —reis, sucker. —rind, *n.* V. —ochs. —ſchaft, *m.* [in

architecture] shaft of the column. —ſchwarm, *m.* der Bienen, swarm of bees for preserving the stock. —ſchwein, *n* V. Mutterſchwein. —ſilbe, *f.* radical syllable. —ſitz, *m.* paternal seat, family mansion. Dieſes Schloß, der —ſitz ſeiner Vorältern, this castle, the ancestral residence of his forefathers. —ſprache, *f.* the parent or mother-tongue, the primitive or original language. —tafel, *f.* genealogical table; *it.* genealogy. —theil, *m.* portion of the inheritance that falls to each branch the members of a family. —träger, *m.* V. Lehenträger. —vater, *m.* the father or first of a race, first father or ancestor, the founder of a family. Der und der war ſein —vater, der —vater dieſes Geſchlechts, such and such a one was his great ancestor, the progenitor, primogenitor, patriarch of this race; wer iſt ſein —vater geweſen? who was his ancestor in the first degree? —vermächtniß, *n.* estate where the entail cannot be cut off; fideicommissum. —vermögen, *n.* capital, stock. —verwandt, V. —es-verwandt. —vieh, *n.* cattle on a farm forming permanent stock and ranking as fixtures. —viole, *f.* [der gelbe Lack] the wall-flower, cheiranthus cheiri. —volk, *n.* primitive people. —wappen, *n.* the family arms. —wolle, *f.* V. —haar. —wort, *n.* [in grammar] primitive, primitive word. —wurzel, *f.* [Hauptwurzel] main root, tap-root; [in botany] cauline root. —zeit, *f.* [in grammar] radical tense [opposed to derivative tense]. —zeitwort, *n.* primitive verb, verb as theme.

Stámmeler, V. Stammler.

Stámmeln, [originally from Stamm and from ſtemmen = anhalten; allied to the Icel. *stumra*, to ſtumm] I. *v. intr.* to stammer; V. Stottern. Dieſes Kind fängt an zu —, this child is beginning to stammer; dieſer Menſch ſtammelt, this man stammers; mit —der Zunge Etwas ſagen, to say any thing with a stammering tongue; ein —der, eine —de, a stammerer. II. *v. tr.* to stammer forth or out. Sein Gebet, ſeinen Dank —, to stammer forth one's prayer, to stammer out one's thanks; eine Entſchuldigung —, to stammer out an apology or excuse. Das —, stammering. Syn Stammeln, Stottern, Lallen. Stottern implies an interruption, a break, and then a repetition of words or syllables, accompanied by a painful feeling of exertion on the part of the person so speaking. It arises either from a natural defect, or from an unfortunate habit. The word is therefore identical with our to stutter; ſtammeln and lallen merely imply an imperfect utterance, without the accompanying defects of Stottern. Thus for instance children lallen or ſtammeln, when their tongue as yet but imperfectly trained utters words only partially or incorrectly; ſtammeln is therefore almost the same as our to stammer; lallen is the stronger word of the two, expressing the higher degree, it therefore sometimes is equivalent to our verb to mutter, and in choice or poetical language may be rendered by to lisp.

Stammelſprache, *f.* stammering, a stammer.

Stámmen, *v. intr.* to spring, arise, descend, to originate, to have [its, one's &c.] origin, to be derived. Er ſtammt aus einem edlen Geſchlechte, he springs, issues from a noble race; dieſe Pflanze ſtammt urſprünglich aus Amerika, this plant is a native of, comes originally from, has its true habitat in America; [in grammar] dieſes Wort ſtammt aus dem Griechiſchen, this word is derived from the Greek, the root or theme of this word is Greek.

Stámmhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* massive, large, robust, sturdy. Ein —er junger Bauerkerl, a sturdy young peasant; ſehr — ſeyn, to be very sturdy, stout, lusty.

Stámmhaftigkeit, *f.* stourdiness, stoutness, lustiness.

Stámmicht, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Stammhaft.

Stámmig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) —es Holz, solid timber, stem-wood, log-timber. 2) *Fig.* [ſtammhaft] robust, sturdy.

Stámmigkeit, *f.* V. Stammhaftigkeit.

Stámmler, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —inn, *f.* a stammerer.

Stámmling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [rather unusual] [of persons] descendant, offspring, scion; [of plants] native; [of words] a derivative, derivate.

Stámpel, V. Stempel.

Stámpen, Stämpen, [V. Stampfen] [in fam. lang.] [with pinmakers] Die Nadeln —, to head, to stamp the pins; [with farriers] die Löcher in die Hufeiſen &c. —, to stamp or punch holes in the horse-shoes &c.

Stámper, Stämper, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [with pinmakers] boy &c. who stamps on the head of a pin, the header. 2) [with hatters] [a tool] stamper.

Stámpf, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] V. Stampfe.

Stámpfe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) stamping, braying, pounding, bruising in a mortar, crushing, [old] pestillation. Die Hirſe in die — ſchicken, to send the millet to be crushed. 2) a pestle, a stamper, pounder; [for butter] churn; *it.* a stamp, [for gravel-walks &c.] bat, beater; *it.* [Kraut—] mashing-board or stump for cabbages &c.; *it.* [in various mills] pestle, stamper; [in paper-mills] die —n, the hammers; [with miners] stamper [of a stamping-mill]. [with paviours, Stampfſchlägel] root, beetle, [also] rammer, V. Rammklotz. 3) [= Stampftrog] the trough of a stamping-mill; *it.* a mortar, a trough to pound with a pestle in.

Stámpfen, [allied to ſtapfen, to the Gr. θαμβ-έω, originally = ſtoßen, as likewise to τύπ-τω = to tup or but, to thump, to beat] *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to stamp. Mit den Füßen —, to stamp with the feet, to trample down; mit dem Fuße auf die Erde —, to stamp the ground with one's foot, to tramp; die Pferde — vor Ungeduld, horses paw the ground, stamp, prance through impatience; dieſes Pferd ſtampft den Staub, this horse tramples up the dust; zornig ſtampfte der Flußgott wider die Erde, enraged the River-God stamped against or on the earth; [in seamen's lang.] to pitch, to toss, to heave and set, to ride hard [as a ship]; aufs Gat —, to be pooped, to receive a strain in pitching, to heave or pitch aft. 2) [to treat, to work out or at by stamping] Die Nadeln —, V. Stampen; einen Löffel — [with silversmiths], to stamp, to hammer out a spoon; die Erde, das Erdreich feſt —, to ram, to beat the earth, the ground tight; die Erde zum Bauen —, to beat, to consolidate by ramming the mud-walls; geſtampfte Erde, earth rammed or stamped down tight; von geſtampfter Erde gebautes Haus, a house built of mud or earth hardened by stamping, a pisé-building. 3) [= zerſtoßen] to pound, to bray, to crush, to stamp. Etwas in einem Mörſer —, to pound or bray any thing in a mortar; Etwas klein —, to triturate or pulverize any thing by pounding; Pfeffer, Zucker &c. —, klein —, to crush, to pound pepper, sugar &c. fine; Kraut, Kartoffeln &c. —, to mash cabbages, potatoes; die Eichenrinde in Lohmühlen, den Samen in Oelmühlen, den Zeug in Papiermühlen —, to pound the oak-bark in tan-mills, to crush the seeds in oil-mills, to mash to pulp the stuff in paper-mills; [in the ordnance] die Miſchung zu dem Schießpulver —, to beat up the ingredients for gunpowder; das Getreide — [in mills where barley &c is peeled], to bruise the corn; Gerſte, Hirſe —, to peel barley, millet &c.; das Erz — [in stamping-mills], to stamp the ore. Das —, the stamping &c.

Stampf-bau, *m.* 1) building of mud or clay-walls by stamping the layers, a pisé-building. 2) mode of building in such a manner. —büchſe, *f.* a [wooden] mortar. —eiſen, *n.* iron-pestle. —erde, *f.* stamped earth or mud. Mit —erde bauen, to build mud-walls. —faß, *n.* V. —büchſe. —gang, *m.* [with millers] crushing-mill. —hammer, *m.* [with girdlers] a snarl-hammer, stamp-hammer, [with silversmiths] hammer for beating out, a catch-hammer. —haufen, *m.* [in paper-mills] batch worked by the hog of the vat. —haus, *n.* a stamping-house. —klotz, *m.* [Rammklotz] rammer; *it.* the pile-driver of a pile-engine. —loch, *n.* hole or trough in stamping-mills &c., [in oil mills] mortar. —mühle, *f.* a stamping-mill. —perle, *f.* a seed-pearl [used in medicine]. —reiten, *v. intr.* [in seamen's lang.] to pitch, heave at anchor, to ride hard [as a ship]. —ſchlägel, *m.* V. —klotz. —ſee, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] heavy sea a-head. —ſtag, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] second preventer-stay. —ſteven, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] upright stern-post. —ſtoßen, *v. intr.* [in seamen's lang.] to pitch and toss, to ride very hard, to strain and labour. —trog, *m.* a stamping-trough [in paper-mills], a mashing-trough [for cattle]. —werk, *n.* any engine or machine provided with stampers, pounders &c., as a stamping-mill, a pile-engine &c. —zucker, *m.* crushed white sugar, white powdered sugar.

Stámpfer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one who stamps &c, a stamper, a pounder; [in seamen's lang.] [a ship] a heavy pitcher, a vessel that pitches. 2) stamp, stamper, pestle, beater, pounder, [in artillery] rammer, ramrod, [with miners] rammer [for loading and stopping a mine-chamber], [with paviours] beetle, rod, rammer.

Ständ, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Stände] [from ſtehen; in Sanscrit stana is = Stand] 1) stand, act of standing; *it.* stand, place of standing. Seinen — an einem Orte haben, to have one's stand, one's place in some spot; ſeinen — verlaſſen, to leave one's place, one's stand; dieſer Tiſch hat keinen feſten —, this table has no particular place or standing-place; *it.* this table does not stand firm, is ricketty; der — des Waſſers, des Wetterglaſes, the height of the water, of the weather-glass. 2) [= feſter —, opposed to motion] — halten, to make a stand, to keep firm, to stand fast; die Feinde werden nicht — halten, the enemy will not make a stand, make head; die Scham machte, daß ich — hielt, shame kept me rooted to the spot. *Fig.* Seine Freundſchaft wird nicht — halten, his friendship will not stand long, not last long, will not

be of long standing; zu —e kommen, to take place, to come to pass, to succeed, to be brought to bear, to be effected or realized; dieſer Bau, dieſe Reiſe wird nie zu —e kommen, this building will never reach its last stage [of completion], this journey will never take place; Etwas zu —e bringen, to complete any thing; mit Etwas zu —e kommen, to succeed in any thing; Sie werden mit dieſem Vorhaben nie zu —e kommen, Sie werden das, was Sie wünſchen, nie zu —e bringen, you will never realize, accomplish this design, you will never see realized, never bring to bear that, which you wish; wer hat dieſe Heirath zu —e gebracht? who brought about this match? who brought this marriage about? endlich hat ſie es zu —e gebracht, daß er es bewilligte, at last she has managed, contrived to obtain his consent. 3) [Lage] state, condition, position, situation, seat. Dieſes Gefäß hat einen feſten —, this vessel has a firm or steady position; der Tiſch hat hier keinen guten —, the table has not got a good standing-place here, is not well placed here; Sie haben dort einen übeln, ſchlimmen —, you have a bad seat, a wretched place there; der — des Himmels, der Planeten, the seat of Heaven, the disposition of the planets. Syn. V. Lage. *Fig. a*) [especially = Lage, Verhältniß] Einen ſchweren, harten — haben, to have a difficult, hard position, to have to surmount a number of difficulties; das war ein harter —, that was a hard situation to be placed in, a painful position; dies iſt gegenwärtig der — des Streites, this is the actual state, the present condition of the dispute; ſo iſt der — der Sachen, such is the posture or face of affairs; die Sache befindet ſich noch im vorigen —e, the thing is still in its previous state, in its former condition; Etwas wieder in den vorigen — ſetzen, to set any thing up again in its former state, to re-establish any thing, to restore things to their former condition; die Sachen in ihrem —e laſſen, to leave things as they are, to leave things alone, to maintain things in their statu quo; Etwas im —e erhalten, to preserve any thing intact, in repair; ein Haus in gutem, baulichem —e erhalten, to keep a house in thorough or good repair; es iſt Alles in gutem —e, every thing is in good repair, in a good state; im —e ſeyn, Etwas zu thun, to be enabled or able, to have it in one's power to do something, *it.* [in another sense] to dare to do any thing, [also] to be in such a mood [passion, anger] as to do or perpetrate any thing; Einen in einen guten — ſetzen, to place any one in an advantageous condition or position, on a good footing; Einen in — ſetzen, Etwas zu thun, to put any one in or into a way of doing something, to render any one competent or adequate to the doing of any thing; Etwas in — ſetzen, to set or put any thing in a proper state, in condition, in readiness; ſich in — ſetzen, Jemand zu empfangen &c., to put one's self in a state, to dispose one's self, to make preparations for the reception of any one; Einen außer — ſetzen, zu ſchaden &c., to put any one out of a condition to injure &c., to put it out of the power of any one to be injurious &c.; ich bin außer —e, nicht im —e, Ihnen zu dienen, it is out of my power, not in my power to serve you; ſeine Frau iſt, befindet ſich in einem andern — [in am. lang.], his wife is in the family-way, is as ladies wish to be who love their lords; der — der Natur, the state of nature [alluding to men at their origin or as they are born]; der — der Vollkommenheit, Unvollkommenheit eines Inſekts, the state of perfection, of imperfection of an insect; [in theology] der — der Erniedrigung &c., the state of humiliation &c.; der — der Unſchuld, Sünde, the state of innocence, of sin. *b*) [especially the relations or relative state in social life] Der ledige —, the unmarried state, the state of bachelor, of spinster or old maid; eine Perſon ledigen —es, a single or unmarried person, a bachelor, an old maid; der eheloſe —, celibacy; im eheloſen —e leben, to live in celibacy; der — der Ehe, the state of marriage, the married state, marriage; in den — der [heiligen] Ehe treten, ſich in den ehelichen — begeben [rather pompous], to enter the married state, to enter the pale of wedlock, to marry, to wed, to be married; V. Wittwen—; mit ſeinem —e zufrieden ſeyn, to be contented with one's state, one's lot, one's condition; in allen Ständen gibt es ehrliche Menſchen, in all ranks, conditions there are honest men; von hohem, mittlerm, geringem, niedrigem —e ſeyn, to be of high, middle station of life, to be of lowly condition, of vile extraction; ein Mann vom höchſten, niedrigſten —e, a man of the highest, lowest rank; der adelige —, the nobility, the order of nobility, the gentry; der bürgerliche —, the tradespeople, tradesmen, middle classes, the middle station of life, the citizen-class; V. Bauer—; er iſt bürgerlichen, adeligen, höheren —es, he is of the middle, higher classes, he is a tradesman or a tradesman's son, he is a gentleman [by birth, education or profession]; der dritte — [the citizen and peasant rank], the third estate, the commons, the tiers-état, the middle classes and the lower orders or the labouring class; das ſchickt ſich nicht für meinen —, that does not become my station, my rank in life; unter ſeinem —e heirathen, to marry beneath one's self, to make an untoward marriage; ein Mädchen unter ihrem —e verheirathen, to marry a girl below her birth, to strike up a disparaging match for a girl; über ſeinen — heirathen, to marry above one's self, above one's sphere; der obrigkeitliche —, the magistracy, the bar, the long robe, the gown; der — des Soldaten, the military profession, the profession of arms, the sword, the camp; er hat den Soldaten— gegen den obrigkeitlichen — vertauſcht, he has exchanged arms for the toga, the camp for the bar; der geiſtliche, weltliche —, the clerical, secular state, the black coat, the cloth, the private station; der — eines Gelehrten, Sachwalters, Arztes &c., the rank, condition, profession of a man of letters, of an attorney, of a physician &c.; von was für einem —e iſt er? iſt er ein Rechtsgelehrter, Soldat oder Geiſtlicher? what profession, station is he of? is he of the long robe, the sword or the church? ſeinen — behaupten, to maintain one's condition, to support one's station, to keep up one's rank; Einem nach ſeinem —e begegnen, to meet, treat any one commensurately to his rank; nach ſeinem —e leben, to live according to one's station, to one's rank; Einem ſeinen — ſtreitig machen, to call any one's rank in question, to refuse to acknowledge any one's pretensions or claims to certain considerations on account of assumed rank, titles &c.; ſeinen — verändern, to change or alter one's condition, one's state; ein Menſch, der über ſeinen — gekleidet iſt, a man dressed above his station, overdressed for his place in society, [fam.] a sunday-buck, a snob on a holiday; *it.* ein Mann, eine Frau von —e, a man, a woman of quality; iſt er, ſie von —e? is he, she a person of consequence, of good standing, any body? V. Adel—, Fürſten—, Grafen—, Herren—, Kriegs—, Lehr—, Nähr—, Prieſter—, Wehr— &c. *c*) = Land—, which see. [the singular is, with a few exceptions, not used] Einer von den Ständen erhob ſich dagegen, a member of the diet rose to oppose it; der — Bern &c., the state of Bern &c. [i. e. the canton as represented in the diet of the Helvetic confederation]; die Stände des deutſchen Reiches [in German history], the Estates of the empire, the German states; die Stände zuſammenberufen, to convoke the states, [now, in a more general sense] the chambers, the deputies &c.; die Abgeordneten der Stände [in French &c. history], the deputies of the states, to the states. 4) [place on which one sits or stands] place, stand, standing. Einen guten, bequemen — haben, to have a good, comfortable place or seat; der — in der Kirche, form, seat, bench, pew in the church; er hat ſeinen — im Chore, he has his seat in the choir; der — im Chore, wo die Chorherren ſitzen, stall; der — eines Krämers [on the market-place at a fair], stall, stand; die Stände für die Pferde in einem Pferdeſtalle, the stalls for the horses in a horse-stable; *it.* stand [for shooting from at a mark, at pigeons &c.]; *it.* [in sportsmen's lang.] stand [where birds of prey unite at evening]; *it.* the repair, lair [of an animal] [of a stag] harbour, [of a buck] lodge, [of a roe] bed, [of a hare] seat, form, [of a boar] couch, [of an eagle] aery, nest; *it.* [with founders] stand [where each kind of ore is placed separately]. 5) [in sportsmen's lang.] Die Stände, Ständer der Auerhähne, Reiher, the claws, feet of heath-cocks, of herons.

Stand-baum, *m.* 1) bar for separating a stable into stalls. Ueber den —baum treten, to step across the bar or pole of the stall. 2) [with gardeners] a standard, a stand. **—bild**, *n.* [Bildſäule] statue. **—block**, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] knight or knight-head of the gears, with the sheaf. **—büchſe**, *f.* rifle for target-shooting. **—feſt**, *adj.* and *adv.* steadfast, firm, steady. **—fiſch**, *m.* fish that haunts one spot or hole. **—gebühr**, *f.*, **—geld**, *n.* stallage, standing-money, stand-money. **—hure**, *f.* [low] a whore who takes her regular stand at one spot, haunts a certain purlieu, who has paid her footing, [in London] city-barge. **—krämer**, *m.* a stall-man. **—krämerinn**, *f.* stall-woman. **—lager**, *n.* V. —quartier. **—lehre**, *f.* statics. **—linie**, *f.* [in surveying] station-line, line of station. **—ort**, *m.* standing-place. Um die ganze Fläche zu überſehen, müſſen Sie einen erhabenern — ort ſuchen, in order to overlook the whole plain you must seek a higher spot or look out, place to stand on; dieſes Gartenhaus hat hier keinen guten —ort, this garden-house has not a good site here; der —ort einer Pflanze [in botany], the habitat of a plant. **—pferd**, *n.* a relay-horse, fresh horse. **—platz**, *m.* V. —ort. **—punkt**, *m.* point of sight. *Fig.* Die Sache von dieſem —e angeſehen, the thing viewed in this light, from this point of sight; Etwas von dem —punkte der Moral, der Politik betrachten, to look at any thing, in a moral, political point of view. **—punkt**, [in surveying &c.] station. Einen —punkt faſſen, to take one's point of sight, to find out one's relative position by the sun or magnet, to take one's latitude or longitude. **—quartier**, *n.* [in the army] cantonment, separate quarters. —quartiere beziehen, to canton, to

go into cantonments; wir haben —quartiere in der Stadt, we have troops stationed, cantoned in the town. —recht, *n.* [in the army] council of war. —recht über Jemand halten, to hold, to call a court-martial over any one. —rede, *f.* harangue, public speech, [at the grave] funeral discourse or eulogy. —riß, *m.* [Aufriß] elevation. —rohr, *n.* pipe, hose of a fire-engine. —ſtern, *m.* fixed star, a star. —thier, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] animal that haunts one spot, lurks in one place. —uhr, *f.* pendulum-clock, clock on a stand or pedestal. —vogel, *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] bird frequenting one spot. —wind, *m.* constant wind; *it* trade-wind. —würdig, *adj.* and *adv.* worthy of one's state, of one's standing in society. —zeichnung, *f.* V. —riß.

Standes-adel, *m.* nobility by birth, the born gentry. —erhöhung, *f.* elevation to a higher rank, raising, promotion, [of a bishop] translation. Seit ſeiner —erhöhung, since his elevation, promotion. —frau, *f.* woman of quality, of condition. —gebühr, *f.* respect due to rank, to birth. Einen nach —gebühr empfangen, bewirthen &c., to receive, entertain any one according to his rank, with the honours, courtesy due to his station. —gemäß, V. —mäßig. —gleichheit, *f.* equality of rank, of station, of birth. —herr, *m.* 1) [more usual a Herr or Mann von Stande] a gentleman. 2) a prince formerly enjoying the right of sovereignty, but now under the suzerainete of one of the monarchs or reigning princes of the German Confederation, a mediatised prince; *it.* [provincial for Freiherr] a baron. —herrlich, *adj.* and *adv.* belonging to or referring to a mediatised prince or his rights and dominions. —herrſchaft, *f.* 1) [unusual] gentlemanship. 2) the quality of a mediatised prince; *it.* dynasty; *it.* [provincial] barony, lordship. 3) the dominions of such a mediatised prince. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* suitable, conformable to the rank, birth, standing &c. of any one. Einen —mäßigen Aufwand machen, to make an expense suitable to one's rank &c. —perſon, *f.* person of quality, of rank &c. —wappen, *n.* [opposed to Geſchlechtswappen] arms of dignity. —widrig, *adj.* and *adv.* derogatory to the rank &c., inconsistent with the station &c. of any one.

Standárte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [in the army, Reiterfahne] standard, pennon, pennant, banner, pendant, [on galley-ships] vane, triton. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] the stern [of a wolf], the brush, drag [of a fox]. 3) [in common people's lang.] Eine lange —, a long gawky pike-staff of a person, the church-steeple, lath and plaster. 4) mob-cap, cornet. 5) [in botany] white orchis.

Standarten-junker, *m.* [in the army] standard-bearer, cornet. —ſchuh, *m.* rest of the standard. —ſtange, *f.* shaft of the standard, lance of the pennon, stick or staff of the broad pendant.

Ständchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a serenade. Seiner Geliebten ein — bringen, to give a serenade to one's mistress. 2) V. Stande.

Stände, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from ſtehen], *dim.* Ständchen, *n.* [with coopers] tub, buck-tub, wash-tub.

Stände, *pl.* of Stand, which see.

Stände-eröffnung, *f.* opening of the diet, of the chambers. —haus, *n.*, or —ſaal, *m.* house, hall or assembly-room of the diet, where the chambers assemble, the pairs and deputies hold their sittings. —verhandlungen, *pl.* the debates of the diet, of the chambers. —verſammlung, *f.* assembly or assembling of the states, of the chambers; [in Germ. hist.] the diet.

Ständer, V. Ständer 2) [in seamen's lang.].

Standerſtock, *m.* V. Ständer 4).

Ständer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from ſtehen] 1) axis [of a windmill]. 2) [that which stands perfectly upright] Der — eines Taues, the standing part of a tackle; — or Stander, standing rigging; *it.* — or Stander, broad pendant [at the mast-head of a commodore]; *it.* [especially = Pfoſten, Pfeiler] post, pillar. —chen, —lein, *n.* small post, stake, V. Eck—, Haupt—, Thür—. Einen — unter einen Balken ſetzen, to put a post, a prop under a beam; [with carpenters] der —, welcher einen Querbalken trägt, stay, pillar to a cross-beam; *it.* post with a teazle-tenon; *it.* scantling in a partition; [over windows] casement-post; der — [in heraldry], triangle, the base of which has the breadth of half the shield, the giron or guiron; der — [in hydraulics, Abzugsröhre], upright waste-pipe, [in mechanics] upright post of a crane, [with locksmiths] upright rail or bar [of grate-work &c.], [in seamen's lang., Laterneiſen] iron-brace or crank supporting the poop-lanthorn, lanthorn-brace. 3) [where something else stands firm] [in seamen's lang.] Der — or Stander eines Gangſpilles, step of the capstern. 4) [a vessel standing firm] — or —ſtock, [in bee-husbandry] stock for next year's swarming; *it.* V. Stande; [in paper-mills] vat for aluming the paper; *it.* [provincial, for Fiſchhälter] fish-pond, reservoir.

Ständer-holz, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] staff of the broad pennant. —ſtock, *m.* V. Ständer 4). —werk, *n.* [with carpenters] scantling-work.

Ständern, *v. tr.* [in heraldry] Geſtändert, the shield bearing a triangle with a base equal to half the width of that shield, gironee.

Ständhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [dauerhaft] solid, enduring, massive. — bauen, to build solidly, substantially; [with miners] — brechen [speaking of ores], to lie in long continuous vein. 2) *Fig.* constant, firm, persevering. — im Unglücke ſeyn, to be steadfast in adversity; eine —e Seele zeigen, to shew a constant mind or soul; ein —er Mann, a constant &c. man; im Guten — ſeyn, to be constant, not elated in prosperity; — lieben, leiden, behaupten, läugnen, to love, suffer, maintain, deny constantly; — in ſeinen Entſchlüſſen, firm &c. in one's resolutions; ſich — widerſetzen, to oppose firmly, stoutly; —e Liebe, Treue, constant, unabated love, truth.

Ständhaftigkeit, *f.* 1) solidity. 2) *Fig.* constancy, firmness, perseverance.

Ständig, *adj.* and *adv.* [beſtändig] [little used] fixed, resolved, determined, settled, decisive. —e Gefälle, eine —e Nutzung, fixed revenues, a fixed profit.

Ständiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] 1) belonging to a state or station, appertaining to a condition. 2) [land—] Die —en Gerechtſamen, Verſammlungen, der —e Ausſchuß, the privileges, the assemblies of the states, of the chambers, the committee of the estates, of the chambers.

Ständſchaft, *f.* 1) membership of the states. 2) [die Landſtände] the states, the estates.

Ständ, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in seamen's lang. V. Katzenſtert 3).

Stánge, *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* Stängchen, ‖Stänglein, Stängelchen, *n.* [allied to Stock, Stecken, and probably also to the Fr. *tige*] rod, pole, perch. [in sportsmen's lang.] Die —n eines Hirſchgeweihes, the branches, beams, [also] the horn itself of a stag's attire; *it.* die —n, the stern [of a wolf], the brush, drag [of a fox]; *it.* [in the manege] die —n eines Pferdegebiſſes, the branches of a horse's bit; ein Pferd, das auf die —n ſetzt, a horse that gets the bit between his teeth; *it.* die — [in a gunlock], the tumbler; die —, the top of the branches of a pair of shears or scissors; die — eines Weinſtockes, stem of a vine-stock, shaft of the vine; eine — Eiſen, Gold, Silber, bar or rod of iron, bar or ingot of gold, silver; Silber &c. in —n, silver &c. in ingots; eine — Lack, Siegellack, Gerſtenzucker &c., a stick of lack, sealing-wax, barley-sugar &c.; die Fenſter ſind mit hölzernen, mit eiſernen —n verwahrt, the windows are provided with wooden, with iron bars; [in forests] —n, stands; *it.* —n, long branches or sprigs, long sprays, [in hydraulics] perches to the hatches of small locks; die —n an einer Waſſerkunſt, the sweeps of a drag; eine lange, kurze, dicke, dünne —, a long, short, thick, thin rod, wand, pole, perch; Wäſche auf eine — hängen, to hang out the linen on a pole; Nüſſe mit einer — abſchlagen, to knock down the nuts with a pole, to go out a nutting with a long stick; den Hopfen, die Bohnen, Erbſen mit —n verſehen, to stick hops, beans, pease; V. Bohnen—, Hopfen—; die — einer Fahne, eines Spießes, einer Lanze [der Schaft], the shaft of a flag, staff &c. of a pike, wood or shaft of a lance; [in gunnery] — eines Wiſchers, handle of a spunge; die — einer Windfahne, staff of a vane; die —n einer Sänfte, the poles of a sedan-chair, of a litter; — zu einem Fenſtervorhange, Bettvorhange, rod of a window-curtain, of a bed-curtain, curtain-pole of a French bed; —, auf welcher die Hühner aufſitzen, roosting-pole or perch; wenn die Hühner ſich auf die — ſetzen, when the fowls go to roost; von der — herunterfliegen, to fly down from the roost, to unroost; den Vogel [nach welchem man ſchießt] auf die — ſetzen, to fix the popinjay [to be shooted at] on the perch; die —n, Stängelchen in den Vogelbauern, the perches in the bird-cages; die — an einer Schnellwage, the yard of a steel-yard; die —n zum Abſtecken beim Feldmeſſen, pickets for land-surveying; V. Zelt—; die eiſernen —n an den Fenſtern, iron window-bars; die — an einer Sonnenuhr, gnomon, style, cock of a dial; —, womit die Flößer vom Ufer abſtoßen, long pole or boat-hook of the raftmen for shoving off from the bank. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Eine lange —, a stuffed eel-skin of a fellow, a walking steeple; *it.* Einem die — halten, to take any one's part or side, [fam.] to be any one's bottle-holder, [also] to be hey fellow well met with any one, [low] to go cheek by jole or jowl with any one; bei der — halten, bleiben [fam.], to stand one's ground, to stick or keep to the same story or thing; nicht bei der — bleiben, to change one's mind, to abandon one's resolutions, [comic] to give resolution a treat, [in a bad sense] to be a turn-coat, to turn one's coat, to rat, [also] to shuffle, dodge or double in one's answers, to prevaricate; —n im Kopfe haben, to have whims, rum fancies, caprices, magots in one's noddle.

Stangen-beſen, *m.* long-handled broom or besom. **—blei**, *n.* bar-lead. **—bohne**, *f.* the French bean, scarlet-runner, climbing bean. **—borſtwiſch**, *m.*, **—bürſte**, *f.* long hair or feather-broom, a long whisk, dutch broom. **—eiſen**, *n.* bar-iron, rod-iron; [with miners] nail [on the cross-bar of the drag]; [in sportsmen's lang.] a spring-trap. **—erbſe**, *f.* stuck pea, pea for sticking, climbing, running. **—feder**, *f.* little spring in the gun-lock. **—förmig**, *adj.* and *adv.* in bars, in rods; barred. **—gebiß**, *n.* cannon-bit, cannon-mouth; *it.* the scratch-mouth with an upset or mountain-liberty. **—gerade**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in pop. lang.] straight as a wand, as a pole or stick, [fam.] upright as a poker. **—gewehr**, *n.* any weapon with a shaft. **—gitter**, *n.* barred grate. **—gold**, *n.* bar-gold, ingot-gold. **—graupen**, *pl.* [with miners] scapiform bituminous calcariferous argil, scapolite. **—hammer**, *m.* hammer to tooth the bar of the jack. **—holz**, *n.* perches, poles, [in woods &c.] copse-wood, stands, [in sportsmen's lang.] young twigs or sprays. **—käfich**, **—käficht**, *m.* cage of iron-bars, iron-cage. **—kanaſter**, *m.* V. Rollenkanaſter. **—kohle**, *f.* lignite. **—kraut**, *n.* [Flachsſeide] dodder, monk's blard. **—kugel**, *f.* [in artillery] bar-shot. **—kunſt**, *f.* [with miners] hydraulic machine with poles or sweeps, a drag. **—kupfer**, *n.* bar-copper. **—lack**, *m.* 1) sealing-wax in sticks. 2) the golden rod, solidago virga aurea. **—laterne**, *f.* cresset, lanthorn on a pole. **—leinwand**, *f.* diaper, thin huckaback. **—leiter**, *f.* pole-ladder. **—pferch**, *m.* a pen or fold fenced by poles, stakes or paling. **—pferd**, *n.* shaft-horse, thill-horse, wheeler. **—quarz**, *m.* scapiform hyaline quartz. **—recht**, *n.* [provincial] right of selling pledged things by auction. **—rege**, *f.* [with fowlers] perch for the decoy. **—reiter**, *m.* the sledge-driver, [in artillery] conductor of an ammunition-wagon. **—ſalpeter**, *m.* saltpetre in bars, nitre in twigs. **—ſchörl**, *m.* scapiform schorl, tourmaline. **Brauner —ſchörl**, axinite; **elektriſcher —ſchörl**, green and bluish tourmaline, electric schorl, ceylon tourmaline, diaphanous borax; **weißer —ſchörl**, pycnite, shorlite, shorlous topaz. **—ſchwefel**, *m.* roll-sulphur. **—ſpath**, *m.* truncated nitre, barred spar, bacillary sulphate of barytes, stillatitious cawk. **—ſtahl**, *m.* bar-steel. **—ſtein**, *m.* V. **—ſchörl.** **—tabak**, *m.* roll-tobacco, pig-tail. **—werk**, *n.* rod-work, joining or assemblage of perches, poles, paling; [with miners] the poles, sweeps [of a drag]. **—zaum**, *m.* the curb-bridle, V. **—gebiß.** **—zaun**, *m.* rod-hurdles, pole-fence, tall paling. **—zehente**, *m.* V. Stabzehente. **—zinn**, *n.* tin in rods, in bars. **—zirkel**, *m.* beam-compasses. **—zwiebel**, *f.* the Welsh onion.

Stänge, Stängel, Stängeln, V. Stenge, Stengel &c.

Stängel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -n] the cast horns of a stag.

Stängen, *v. tr.* [little used] to furnish with poles, rods, perches.

Staniol, V. Stagnol.

Stánislaus, *m.* [proper name] Stanislaus.

Stánk, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [little used] V. Geſtank. *Proverb.* — **für Dank bekommen**, to get more kicks than halfpence, monkey's allowance.

Stänker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in common people's lang.] 1) *a*) a stinker. **Eine —inn**, a stinking or randy female. *b*) [in nat. hist. = Iltis] the pole-cat. *c*) a stinking thing. 2) [in a bad sense] a ferreter, newsmonger, a Paul Pry. **Er iſt ein —**, he thrusts his nose every where, he is a peeping Tom of Coventry, a meddling busy-body. 3) a wrangler, squabbler.

Stänkerei, *f.* [in common people's lang.] 1) [Geſtank] stink. 2) [Ausſpürerei &c.] ferreting, prying, peeping, peering, sneaking about. 3) [Zank, Streit] wrangle, squabble, shindy, row, dust. **Er fängt überall — or —en an**, he is always looking out for a row, kicking up a bobbery, picking a quarrel.

Stänkerig, *adj.* and *adv.* [ſtinkend] stinking.

Stänkern, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [in common people's lang.] 1) [= ſtinken] to stink. 2) [here it may be allied to ſtöchern, to the Dutch ſtaken] *a*) [ſchnobbern] to smell up or at, to sniffle at, to snuffle up. *Fig.* to ferret out, V. **Durch—, Herum—**. *b*) to like squabbling, to wrangle, to worry about, to kick up a shindy, to rantipole. **Er ſtänkert gern**, he likes wrangling, he is fond of rowing.

1. **Stánze**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to the Ice. *stef*, the Germ. **Stab, ſteif**] [several verses that make up a whole, generally 8] stanza, staff.

2. **Stánze**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [perhaps allied to the Lat. *tundo*, Germ. provinc. **tunfen** = ſchlagen] steel-mould, brass-stamp for embossed work.

Stanzen-bunzen, *m.* [with girdlers &c.] stamp, beater out, stamping-punch. **—hammer**, *m.* hammer for bossing, for stamping, for striking a die. **—ſtempel**, *m.* embossing-stamp, stamping-punch.

Stápel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [allied to the Lat. *stipes*, to **ſteif**] = **Pfahl**, which see. 2) [allied to No. 1] [with ship-carpenters] the stocks; *it.* the yard or dry-dock where the stocks are, the launch. **Ein Schiff auf den — ſetzen**, to put a ship on the stocks, to lay down the keel; **ein Schiff vom — laſſen** or **laufen laſſen**, to launch a ship; **das Schiff iſt ſchon vom — gelaufen**, the ship is already launched; **das Schiff liegt auf dem —**, the ship is on the stocks; *fig.* **vom — laufen** [in fam. lang.], to be finished, [of a literary work] to be published; *it.* [Werft] dock-yard, building-wharf, dry dock. 3) [probably allied to **ſtopfen**] [Haufe] heap, pile. **Ein — Holz, Thaler**, a pile of wood, dollars; **ein — Volks**, a crowd of people; **Etwas auf einen — legen, ſetzen**, to lay any thing in a heap, to pile up any thing. 4) [V. No. 3] [in commerce] staple; *it.* staple-right or law.

Stapel-block, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] block [for supporting the keel while on the stocks]. **—gerechtigkeit**, *f.* V. **—recht.** **—gut**, *n.* 1) goods liable to the staple-right, to the staple-law, staple-commodities. 2) **—güter**, *pl.* staple-goods, commodities, merchandise or ware. **—holz**, *n.* 1) V. **—block.** 2) piled wood. **—keil**, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] wedge of the stocks. **—ort**, *m.* 1) place where wood &c. is piled or heaped up. 2) a staple-place, town &c. possessing the privileges of staple. **—platz**, *m.* V. **—ort.** **Die —plätze in der Levante**, the sea-ports or trading-ports in the Levant. **—recht**, *n.* the staple-law [obsolete in England]. **Die Stadt iſt mit dem —rechte verſehen**, the town is chartered with the right of staple, it is a chartered staple-town. **—ſtadt**, *f.* a staple-town or city. **—waare**, *f.* 1) any merchandise subject to the laws of staple. 2) [principal and natural productions of a country] staple merchandise or wares.

Stápelbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) that may be piled or heaped up. 2) subject to the staple-laws. **—e Waaren, Güter**, goods, commodities, wares liable to staple-law.

Stápelbarkeit, *f.* 1) quality of that which may be piled or heaped up. 2) of that which is subject to the laws of staple.

Stápeln, I. *v. intr.* [allied to **ſtapfen**] to stride slowly. II. *v. tr.* [allied to **ſtopfen**] to pile, to heap. **Holz &c. —**, to pile wood &c., V. **Auf—**; [in seamen's lang.] **den Kiel —**, to lay down the keel [on the stocks].

Stápfe, *m.* [-ns, *pl.* -n] [old] V. **Fuß—.**

Stápfen, Stappen, *v. intr.* [in pop. lang.] 1) to step out firmly. 2) to walk slowly, with measured steps.

Stáppeln, V. Stapeln.

‖Stáppen, V. Stapfen.

1. **Stär** or **Staar, Stahr**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Lat. *sturnus*, Swed. *stare*; perhaps allied to **ſtören** = to make a noise] [in nat. hist.] the starling, the stare. **Ein Flug, Schwarm —e** or **—en**, a flight, band or battalion of starlings; **der indiſche** or **indianiſche —**, the Indian starling.

Star-grau, *adj.* starling-grey. **—heher**, *m.* V. Nußheher. **—matz**, *m.* V. **—.** *Fig.* [in fam. lang., comic] an empty-pated person, a magpie, a daw, an echo. **—meſte**, *f.* a starling-trap. **—ſtein**, *m.* 1) starling-stone, petrified palm-wood. 2) V. **—en-achat.**

Staren-achat, *m.* [in nat. hist.] ocellated agate. **—herd**, *m.* a fowler's hearth with a spring side-net for starlings. **—ſtein**, *m.* V. Starſtein.

2. **Stär**, V. Staar.

3. **Stär** or **Stär**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] half a bushel; *it.* a hundred-weight.

Stär, V. Stähr.

Stárk, [allied to **ſtarr**, to the Lat. *dur-us*] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [dick] strong, thick, sturdy, stout. **Ein —er Mann**, a strong man; **—e Mauer, Säule &c.**, a strong wall, column &c.; **ein großer —er Mann**, a tall strong man; **— von Leibe und Gliedern ſeyn**, to be of a strong constitution, to have strong limbs; **dieſes Kind hat einen ſtarken** [= aufgetriebenen] **Leib**, this child has a swoln body; **alle Tage ſtärker** [= fetter] **werden**, to grow fatter, stouter every day; **er fängt an — zu werden**, he is getting stout, is growing fat, is getting flesh; **dieſe Frau iſt ziemlich —**, this woman has embonpoint, is rather stout, plump, lusty; **ein —es** [= dickleibiges] **Pferd, ein Pferd, das — von Beinen iſt**, a stalworth or stout horse, a horse strong-built, with strong-set legs; [in sportsmen's lang.] **—es** [= großes] **Wildpret**, large game; **ein —er Hirſch**, a tall or strong stag. 2) *Fig. a*) long. **Das Maß, die Elle iſt hier ſtärker**, the measure, the ell is longer here; **eine —e Stunde, Meile**, a long or good hour, mile. *b*) firm, compact, solid, strong. **Eine —e Brücke, Mauer, —es Haus**, a strong bridge, wall, house; **—e Feſtung**, a strongly fortified place, a strong fortress; **— gebautes Schiff**, a strong-built, a stout ship; **ein —es Seil, —er** [= dichter] **Zeug &c.**, a strong rope, strong stuff &c.; **dies Tuch ſcheint ſehr —**, this cloth seems very thick, stout, strong;

—e [= ſehr geiſtige] Getränke, strong drinks; —er Wein, strong, heady wine, wine of a full body. *c*) physically strong, robust, vigorous. Ein —er Mann, a strong, hardy, vigorous man; ſeine Beine werden wieder —, his legs are getting strong again, have returning strength again; er hat eine ſehr —e Hand, Fauſt, he has a very strong hand, a powerful or mighty fist; ein —es Maulthier trägt 600 Pfund, a strong mule carries six hundred weight; das Recht des Stärkern, the right of the stronger, of brute force, of physical strength; ein —er Magen, a strong stomach, a good digestion; eine —e Natur, Geſundheit haben, to have a strong or hardy constitution, to have robust health. *d*) [possessing moral strength] —er Geiſt, a strong mind, *it.* [in another sense and in fam. lang. = Freigeiſt] a freethinker, [also] one who does not believe in ghosts; ein —es Gemüth, a strong soul, firm character or disposition; halten Sie ihn für — genug, dieſer Verſuchung zu widerſtehen? do you consider him to be morally strong or firm enough to withstand this temptation? ein —es Gedächtniß haben, to have a strong, excellent, good memory; er macht ſich zu —, ſtärker, als er iſt, he undertakes too much, he ventures beyond his strength; er macht ſich ſtärker, als er iſt [of a patient or invalid, to quiet the fears of his friends], he gives himself out to be better than he really is. *e*) [zahlreich] numerous, strong. —e Geſellſchaft, eine —e Familie haben, to have a large party, a large or great family; wie — iſt die Zahl der Gäſte? how great is the number of the guests, how many are there invited? mit —em, einem —en Gefolge reiſen, to travel with a numerous suite, a large retinue; einen —en Anhang haben, to have a large party [for one's own views &c.], a number of partizans, [in a bad political sense] to have a long tail; ſeine Partei iſt, wird ſtärker, his party is stronger, is strengthening itself, is accumulating in force; ein —es Heer, a large, numerous, great army; der Feind iſt 20,000 Mann —, iſt 20,000 Mann — ins Feld gerückt, the enemy is 20,000 strong, has marched 20,000 strong into the field; dieſes Heer iſt — an Reiterei, this army is strong in cavalry; eine —e Flotte, a strong, numerous, great fleet. *f*) [in contradistinction to what usually occurs, to the daily routine &c.] —en Aufwand machen, to make a great outlay, to spend a great deal of money; ein —es Gemählde [rather unusual], a striking picture, picture full of great effect; ein —er Beweis, a strong proof; einer der ſtärkſten Gründe, one of the strongest reasons or arguments; —e Ausgaben haben, to have great expense, heavy expenses; eine —e Portion, a large portion; —en Appetit haben, to have a strong appetite, to be very hungry; — in einer Kunſt, Wiſſenſchaft ſeyn, to be skilful, deeply versed in any art, science; er iſt — im Picket, in der Philoſophie, he is strong in piquet, in philosophy; ich kann nicht mit Ihnen ſpielen, Sie ſind zu — für mich, ſind mir zu —, I can't play with you, you are too strong for me; Sie ſind im Schachſpiele ſtärker geworden, you have got stronger at chess; er iſt ein —er Violinſpieler, he is a capital violin-player; —e [derbe] Ausdrücke, strong expressions, hard words, intense phrases; das iſt —, war ein wenig —, that is strong, was a little strong; das war ſehr — geſagt, ausgedrückt, that was speaking very plain, expressing one's self very strong; einen —en Hang zu, eine —e Leidenſchaft für Etwas haben, to have a strong hankering, a strong passion for any thing; ein —er Glaube, a strong belief; —e Hoffnung, great hope; eine —e Stimme, ein —er Ton, strong, loud voice, sound; — ſchreien, to cry loud, to bawl lustily; ein —er Donnerſchlag, a violent, loud clap of thunder; es hat — gedonnert, geblitzt, it has thundered, lighten'd excessively, terribly, the thunderclaps, the flashes have been very strong; einen —en Schlag geben, to give a strong, heavy, violent blow, a rude bang, an ugly buffet, a vigorous whack; ein —er Geruch, Geſchmack, a strong smell, taste; es riecht hier — nach Veilchen, dieſe Brühe ſchmeckt — nach Knoblauch, it smells strong of violets here, this sauce tastes strong of garlic; er hat einen —en Schlaf, he is in a sound sleep, *it.* his sleep is regularly or constantly very sound; ein ſehr —es Feuer, ein —er Froſt, eine —e Hitze, Kälte, ein —es Fieber, a very strong or great fire, a severe or rigorous frost, an intense heat, cold, a strong, [fam.] hissing-hot fever; ſtärker feuern, ein ſtärkeres Feuer machen, to make up a larger, stronger fire; es regnet, friert, windet —, it rains, freezes, blows hard; es geht ein —er Wind, there is a high wind; eine —e [= ſehr beizende] Lauge, a strong ley; —en Verdacht haben, to have a strong suspicion; — [= ſchnell] laufen, gehen, to run, walk fast; ein —er [heftiger] Regen, Rauch, a heavy or violent rain, a thick or dense smoke; eine —e Farbe, a strong dye; — färben, to give a strong dye; ſie weint ſehr — [in pop. lang.], she weeps very much, bitterly; ich zweifle — daran, I doubt it strongly, very much; ſich Etwas — einbilden, to imagine something strongly, pertinaceously; er iſt — dafür eingenommen, he is strongly prepossessed in its favour; er denkt, glaubt — daran, he thinks deeply about it, seriously believes it; man ſpricht — [viel] davon, a great deal is spoken about it; Einen — [= unverrückt] anſehen [in pop. lang.], to stare any one out of countenance, to give any one a dead stare; nimm dir es nicht ſo — zu Herzen [in pop. lang.], don't take it so strongly to heart; er nimmt ſich ſeiner — an, he takes up his cause warmly, he interests himself very much for him; ein — beſuchter Ort, a place much frequented, a very fashionable &c. place; ſehr — beſteuert ſeyn, to be heavily taxed; —e [= ranzige] Butter, rank, rancid butter.

Stark=abgezogen, *adj.* [speaking of proof-spirits] rectified. **—denker**, *m.* [rather unusual] a great, deep, strong, powerful thinker. **—fließend**, *adj.* [as a river] rapid, swift. **—geiſt**, *m.* [not much used, V. ſtarker Geiſt under Stark 2) *d*)] strong mind, fine genius; *it.* [= Freigeiſt] a freethinker. **—geiſterei**, *f.* V. Freidenkerei. **—gläubig**, *adj.* and *adv.* believing strongly or firmly, firm or unshaken in one's faith or belief. **—gliederig**, *adj.* and *adv* strong-limbed, muscular, brawny. **—leibig**, *adj.* and *adv.* corpulent; *it.* strong-bodied, robust. **—leibigkeit**, *f.* corpulence. **—muskelig**, *adj.* and *adv.* muscular, sinewy, brawny. **—muth**, *m.* manly, vigorous mind, soul, character, disposition. **—müthig**, *adj.* and *adv.* strong-minded, having a masculine or firm character, courageous, heroic. **—müthigkeit**, *f.* mental energy, moral courage, firmness of soul. **—wurz**, *f.* black hellebore.

Stärke, Stärke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [probably from Stier] [Färſe] heifer.

Stärke, *f.* [from ſtark] 1) [Dicke] thickness, solidity. — eines Baumes, thickness of a tree; — der Glieder, des Leibes, stoutness of the limbs, of the body; — einer Mauer, thickness of a wall. 2) [Menge] — eines Kriegsheeres, des Feindes, force, strength of a military body, of the enemy; der Feind war uns an — [Menge] gleich, the enemy was equal to us, a match for us in number, in numerical strength in force; bei der — ſeiner Familie kann er nicht &c, from the largeness of his family he cannot &c. *Fig. a*) [V. Stark 2) *a*)] Die — einer Entfernung, einer Meile, the full amount, width or length of a distance, the length of a mile. *b*) [V. Stark 2) *b*)] Die — eines Balkens, Hauſes, Seiles, einer Mauer, eines Tuches, the strength of a beam, of a house, rope, wall, of a piece of cloth; — des Eſſigs, Weins &c., the strength of vinegar, wine &c. *c*) [V. Stark 2) *c*)] Die — des Arms, der Fauſt, der Glieder, ſeiner Geſundheit, the strength of the limbs, of the fist, strength, hardiness of his constitution; er beſitzt eine große —, he possesses great strength, great vigour, great muscular power or force; die — eines Löwen, the strength of a lion. Syn. V. Kraft. *d*) [V. Stark 2) *d*)] Die — der Seele, des Geiſtes, der Leidenſchaften, des Gedächtniſſes, der Einbildungskraft, the strength of the soul, of the mind, of the passions, of the memory, the power or strength of the imagination; gib mir —, dieſes Unglück zu tragen, give me strength to bear this misfortune. *e*) [V. Stark 2) *e*)] Die — eines Heeres, einer Flotte, the greatness, magnitude, strength of an army, fleet. *f*) [V. Stark 2) *f*)] Die — ſeines Appetits, the heartiness or strength of his appetite; die —, welche er in der Philoſophie, in der Fechtkunſt &c. zeigt, the great skill or talent he shews in philosophy, in fencing &c.; die — einer Leidenſchaft, der Stimme, des Froſtes, des Windes &c., the depth, violence or intensity of a passion, the depth, power or compass of a voice, the intensity, strength, severity, hardness of the frost, the power, strength, force, violence of the wind &c. 3) the strong or strongest part of any thing. [in fencing] Die — des Degens, the centre or strength of the sword [from the hilt to the commencement of the small or whip-part]; die halbe —, the half-centre, half-strength; die Klinge ſeines Gegners bei ihrer — faſſen, to engage or gain the blade of one's antagonist by its strong part, towards the hilt. *Fig.* Jemandes — und Schwäche kennen, to know the strong [side] and weak side of any one. 4) [from ſtark = ſtarr, ſteif] [when made] starch. Weiße, blaue —, white, blue starch; — ſieden, to make starch; die — aus Etwas herauswaſchen, to wash the starch out of any thing.

Stärke=fabrik, *f.* a starch-manufactory. **—ſatz**, *m.* grounds [remaining in the bag after the starch has been extracted by water from the wheaten flour].

Stärken, [old] V. Erſtarken.

Stärken, *v. tr.* 1) to stiffen. [with weavers] Den Aufzug — or ſchlichten, to thicken or size the warp; *it.* die Wäſche —, to starch the linen; zu ſteif geſtärkt, starched too stiff, overstarched; das iſt garſtig, ſchön geſtärkt, that is starched muddily, as if it were smeared, that is beautifully starched. 2) *Fig.* to strengthen, to fortify, [in medicine] Den Körper —, to strengthen, fortify, corroborate, invigorate the body; kalte Bäder — die Nerven, cold baths brace &c. the nerves;

—de Mittel, tonics, *it.* cordials; alter Wein ſtärkt, old wine is a tonic, imparts or gives tone, cheers or comforts the body; er hat ſich durch ein Glas or mit einem Glaſe Wein geſtärkt, he has cheered himself up, rallied himself with a glass of wine; das ſtärkt das Geſicht, den Magen, das Gehirn, Gedächtniß, that strengthens the sight, fortifies the stomach, the brain, improves or strengthens the memory; das ſtärkt die Geſundheit, that invigorates the constitution, promotes robust health; —des Nahrungsmittel, a strengthening article of diet, a corroborative or invigorating aliment, a restorative; Einen im Guten —, to strengthen, confirm, establish any one in that which is good; den Glauben —, to strengthen, confirm &c. the faith; Einen durch Troſt —, to strengthen, to cheer up, to reassure any one by consolation; ſtärke mich, o Herr! strengthen me, oh Lord! *it.* — [with gold-beaters], to beat the moulds [on the marble slab]; [with silk-dyers] das Bad —, to add a little lemon-juice to the bath or vat. Das —, V. Stärkung.

Stärk=blau, *n.* starched blue, blued starch. —kleiſter, *m.* starch-paste. —kraut, *n.* [in botany] 1) [Löwenmaul] the greater snap-dragon, common yellow toad-flax. Das kleine —kraut, small snap-dragon. 2) [Wau] woad. 3) [Raſſelblume] catananche, Candia lion's foot. 4) cannabine. —macher, *m.*, —macherinn, *f.* starch-maker, dealer in starch. —mehl, *n.* the finest wheaten flour, the fecula of wheaten flour. Die Stärke zum Stärken der Wäſche wird aus —mehl gemacht, starch for clear-starching is made from the finest wheaten flour. —mittel, *n.* a strengthening, corroborative or fortifying remedy, a tonic, a cordial. —pulver, *n.* a tonic powder. —trank, *m.* a tonic drink; *it.* a cordial. —wäſche, *f.* linen &c. that is clear or fine starched. —waſſer, *n.* 1) starch-water, starch. 2) any water that has tonic properties, a tonic-water.

Stärkenkalb, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -kälber] [V. Starke or Stärke] [Erſtlingskalb] a cow's firstling.

Stärker, *m.*, —inn, *f.* a clear-starcher, fine-starcher.

Stärkerlohn, *m.* price or wages for clear-starching or fine-starching.

Stärkung, *f.* 1) the strengthening, fortifying of the body, imparting of tone to the system &c. Das iſt gut zur — der Nerven, that is good for strengthening, bracing, invigorating the nerves; ſein Magen iſt geſchwächt, er braucht —, his stomach is debilitated, he requires a tonic. 2) [speaking in a fig. sense] Kalte Bäder ſind eine vortreffliche — des Körpers, cold bathing is an excellent imparter of tone to the body, an excellent strengthener, external tonic, invigorator; gute Bücher ſind eine wahre — für den Geiſt, good books are a real cordial for the mind; das Gebet iſt mir hinlängliche — in meinen Leiden, prayer gives me sufficient strength, comfort to support my sufferings. 3) starching.

Stärkungs=mittel, *n.*, —trank, *m.* V. Stärkmittel &c.

*Staróſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [formerly a Polish civil officer of high rank] Starost. Die —inn, the wife of the Starost.

Staroſtei, *f.* [in Poland] the office of a Starost.

Staroſteilich, *adj.* and *adv.* belonging to the Starost. Die —e Würde, the dignity of a Starost.

Stárr, [in Swed. *stark* and *starr*; allied to ſtier] *adj.* and *adv.* [ſteif] stiff. Vor Kälte —, ganz —, stiff or rigid with cold, quite stiff, [obsolete or only in speaking of a murdered body] stark and stiff; naſſe Wäſche wird durch den Froſt —, wet linen gets stiff by the frost; ſeine Hände ſind ganz — [vor Kälte], his hands are quite stiff with cold, are perfectly benumbed; —e Haare, rigid, stiff, straight hair, hair on end; ſeine —e [= gelähmte] Zunge, his cleaving tongue, his tongue paralysed, palsied by fear &c.; — vor Schrecken, petrified, frozen, congealed with fear; da ſteht er ſteif und — [in fam. lang.], there he stands stiff and rigid, motionless, like a statue; — machen, to make stiff or rigid, to stiffen, *fig.* to congeal, to freeze, to render torpid, to benumb; Einen — anſehen, to regard one fixedly, to stare at any one; ein —er Blick, ein —es Auge, a fixed, staring look, eye; — hing er an ihren Blicken, he was motionless, his eyes fixed upon her; *fig.* —er [unbiegſamer] Sinn, stubborn mind. Syn. Starr, Steif. Steif [stiff] appropriately and properly speaking is applied to bodies that are firm, ſtarr to those which were originally fluid: and because such fluids when hardened, become brittle, they break upon attempting to bend them; thus water, when converted to ice, is said to be erſtarret, because ice easily breaks, when another direction is attempted to be given to its particles.

Starr=auge, *n.* 1) a fixed, staring eye, [in a bad sense] goggle-eye. 2) person who stares. —äugig, *adj.* and *adv.* staring-eyed. —blind, *adj.* and *adv.* stark-blind. Ein armer —blinder Alter, a poor stark-blind old man. —blindheit, *f.* utter, complete blindness, total loss of vision. —hals, *m.* [little used] a stiff-neck. *Fig.* V. —kopf. —knochen, *m.* [Schwanzbein] the os coccygis, the coccyx. —kopf, *m. Fig.* a stiff-necked fellow. Er hat einen —kopf, welcher keinen Vorſtellungen nachgibt, he has a stubborn head of his own, that yields to no remonstrances; er iſt ein —kopf, der größte —kopf [von der Welt], he is a stubborn mule, he is the most obstinate, wrong-headed fellow in the world. —köpfig, *adj.* and *adv.* wrong-headed, stubborn, stiff-necked, mulish, pig-headed, obstinate. Dieſer Knabe iſt ſehr —köpfig, this boy is very stubborn; —köpfig auf einer Lüge beſtehen, to stick or stand to a lie, to brazen a lie out, to persevere in a lie. —köpfigkeit, *f.* obstinacy, stubbornness, pig-headedness, wrong-headedness, mulishness. —krampf, *m.* [in medicine] tonic spasm, tetanus, locked jaw. —ſinn, *m.* spirit of obstinacy. Sein —ſinn läßt es nicht zu, his obstinate, stubborn mind does not permit it; Einem den —ſinn brechen, to break or cure any one of his stubbornness, of his obstinate fits, to break a stubborn mind in. —ſinnig, *adj.* and *adv.* obstinate, headstrong, stiff-necked, positive, stubborn, wrong-headed, pig-headed, mulish. —ſinnig behaupten, to maintain stubbornly. —ſucht, *f.* [in medicine] catalepsy. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* cataleptic. —todt, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] stone-dead. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* [in pop. lang.] cram-full, [low] choke-full, chock-full. Er iſt —voll [= ganz betrunken], he is dead-drunk, [low] he's as drunk as a sow.

Stárre, *f.* V. Starrheit.

Stárren, [V. Starr] *v. intr.* 1) to stiffen; *it.* to be stiff. In der Kälte — die Glieder, die Kälte macht die Glieder —, the limbs stiffen, grow benumbed with cold, cold makes the limbs stiffen; die Finger — mir vor Kälte, my fingers are quite stiff, benumbed with cold; er ſtarrte vor Kälte, Furcht, he was chilled, benumbed with cold, petrified, frozen or congealed with fear; der Arm ſtarret mir von langem Halten, my arm is quite stiff with long holding &c.; das Blut ſtarrte in meinen Adern, the blood froze, curdled in my veins; ſein Kleid ſtarret von Gold, his dress is stiff, bristles from gold; von Gold —de Kleider, dresses stiff, charged with galloon, with gold-lace; ſeine Hände haben von Schmutz geſtarrt, his hands were covered, coated with dirt; ihm ſtarrt das Haar, his hair stands on end; [with poets] das ſchon gezuckte Schwert ſtarrt in ſeiner Hand, his drawn sword remains motionless in his hand. 2) Von Etwas — [= wimmeln], to swarm, to be stuffed with any thing. 3) to stare. Auf Etwas —, nach Etwas hin —, to stare at any thing, to stare after any thing; Einen, Etwas mit —den Augen anblicken, to look at any one, any thing with staring eyes; du ſtarrſt mir mit weit offenen Augen ins Angeſicht, you stare in my face with all your eyes, with amazement; das — der Glieder, der Augen, the stiffening, rigidity, numbness of the limbs, the staring of the eyes.

Stárrig, *adj.* V. Starr; *it.* Hals—.

Stárrigkeit, *f.* [little used] stiffness, rigidity. *Fig.* V. Starrköpfigkeit.

‖Stárzen, *v. intr.* V. Starren.

Stät, [from ſtehen] *adj.* and *adv.* [feſt] fixed, firm, fast, steady, steadfast, immoveable. Sich — auf Etwas erhalten, to hold firmly on or by any thing; eine —e Wohnung haben, to have a fixed dwelling, a settled habitation; —e Augen, fixed, immoveable eyes; die Augen — auf Etwas richten, gerichtet halten, to direct one's eyes fixedly on or towards any thing, to keep them steadfastly on it. *Fig.* *a*) [fortdauernd] perpetual, continual, constant, stable, durable, lasting, fixed. In —er Bewegung ſeyn, to be in constant, incessant, perpetual motion; —er Fleiß, unremitting application, unabated industry; —er Regen, continual, incessant, constant rain; hier herrſcht ein —er Friede, a constant, an uninterrupted peace reigns here; ein —es Glück, a constant good-fortune, a stable &c. happiness; ein —er Vorſatz, a constant, firm design or purpose. *b*) unchanging, unchangeable; ein —es Herz, a constant, faithful heart.

Stäte, V. Stätte.

Stätig, [Stetig] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [feſt, unbeweglich, *fig.* ununterbrochen] fixed, firm, immoveable, fast, steadfast, steady, constant. *Fig.* continual, perpetual, V. Stät. —e [fortlaufende] Reihe, uninterrupted, progressive row; [in mathematics] —e Größe, continued quantity; eine —e Linie, a constant line, a parameter; [in physics] ein —es Ding, a continuous thing; dieſer Spiegel hat einen —en Glanz, the polish of this glass is continuous, unbroken, perfect; —es Gebet, Wohlergehen, assiduous prayer, constant or durable prosperity. 2) [speaking of horses &c. = ſtätiſch] restive.

Stätigen, *v. tr.* [ſtätig machen] to make fast or firm, to strengthen, consolidate, harden.

Stätigkeit, [Stetigkeit] *f.* 1) firmness, constancy, steadfastness, stability, durability, [in physics] perpetuity, [of space] continuity, continuousness. Die — der Theile, die physische —, the continuity of the parts, the physical continuity; das Gesetz der —, the law of continuity, of continued quantity &c. 2) [provincial] hard fagging, furking, industry, application. Er hat keine —, he has no industry, no perseverance, no bottom. 3) — eines Pferdes, restiveness of a horse.

Stätik, *f.* statics.

***Station,** *f.* 1) [in posting, travelling by post &c.] post, stage; *it.* place for changing horses, relay, stage. Auf der ersten, zweiten —, at the first, second stage; es sind von hier drei —en bis Baden, it is three stages from here to Baden; drei —en mit dem nämlichen Pferde zurücklegen, to cover three stages of ground with the same horse; *it.* [with Roman Catholics] station [on a pilgrimage]; die —en der sieben Kirchen in Rom, the stations of the seven churches in Rome; *it.* [in the army = Standort] station; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] station; seine — vor Malta nehmen, to take one's station before Malta; seine — verlassen, wieder nehmen, to quit, resume one's station; Schiff, das auf einer — liegt, a station-ship. 2) [Bedienung, Stelle] [in common people's lang.] berth, place, quarters. Eine gute — haben, to have a good situation, a snug place..

Stätisch, V. Stätig.

***Statist,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [on the theatre] mute, actor who plays a silent part, the part of mute, a supernumerary. Er ist ein —, sie ist eine —inn, he, she plays the mute, the dumby.

***Statistik,** *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) statistics. 2) book on statistics, a statistical work.

***Statistiker,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a man who devotes himself to, who studies statistics. Einer der größten —, one of the men most versed in statistics.

***Statistisch,** *adj.* and *adv.* statistic, statistical.

***Stativ,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [with land-surveyors] [Gestell] stand.

Stäts, V. Stets.

Statt, *f.* 1) [Ort, Stelle] spot, place, stand. Nirgends eine bleibende — haben, to have nowhere a fixed or permanent dwelling-place or abode; V. Stätte, Gerichts—, Hof—, Wahl—, Werk—, Wohn— &c. 2) [generally] [without article, or with zu and von, with likewise an affix of en appended to the word] Von —en gehen [= guten Fortgang haben], to succeed, prosper, turn out well, go on well, to be successful or lucky, to do, to hit; diese Unternehmung geht ihm gut von —en, this undertaking is doing well, turning out lucky, is thriving for him; zu —en kommen, to come apropos, in the nick of time, to be useful, to favor something; ein Geschenk kommt allezeit wohl zu —en, a present comes always at the or a right time, in good season, comes never amiss; seine Unerschrockenheit kam ihm trefflich zu —en, his intrepidity was of the greatest service to him, stood him well in stead; dieser Umstand kommt uns, unserm Vorhaben, das Geld kam mir zu der Reise recht gut zu —en, this circumstance is very favorable to us, highly propitious or auspicious to our design, that money came most serviceably to me for my journey; Einem mit gutem Rathe zu —en kommen [rather pompous], to assist any one, to come to any one's aid with good counsel; — finden, — haben, to take place, to happen; eine solche Freundschaft findet selten —, such a friendship rarely happens, is of rare occurrence; ohne Tugend findet kein Glück —, there is no happiness without virtue; dieser Vorschlag, Ihre Bitte kann nicht — finden, this proposition, your request cannot be entertained, admitted, received, it is impossible to acquiesce in this proposition, to accord you your petition, to grant you your request; lassen Sie meine Bitte — finden, let my prayer be heard, grant me my request; die Klage hat nicht —, findet keine —, the complaint is not valid, is not entertained; nach einem Jahre findet der Wiederkauf, die Einlösung nicht mehr —, after a year the redemption ceases, the power of redemption is forfeited, falls, merges; er läßt weder gute noch böse Worte bei sich — finden, he neither listens, hearkens to kind or angry words, he is insensible both to persuasion and correction, he is incorrigible; *proverb.* ein gutes Wort findet eine gute —, good words cost nothing, a good word is as soon said as an ill one, fair words break no bones, but foul ones many a one; den Vorstellungen, Bitten eines Andern — geben, to give way to the representations, entreaties of another; eines Andern — vertreten, to supply the place of another; er ist mir an Vaters —, he stands in lieu, place, stead of a father to me; Einen an Kindes— annehmen [to take any one in place of a child], to adopt any one; Etwas an Eides — bekräftigen, to affirm any thing on oath; — meiner, seiner, an meiner, seiner —, in stead or lieu of me, of him, in my, his stead, place; — dessen, instead of that, in lieu of that; — zu gehen, — daß er gehen sollte, blieb er, instead of going, in lieu, [rather low] in place of going, he remained, V. An—.

Stätte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] place, spot, stand [where any thing stands or has stood]. [in Scripture] Ich gehe hin, euch die — zu bereiten, I go to prepare a place for you; [chiefly in scriptural or higher style] eine heilige, geweihte —, a holy, sacred place; die — wo Carthago, Babylon &c. stand, die — C's., B's. &c., the site where once Carthage, Babylon stood, the site of C., B. &c.; keine bleibende — haben, to have no fixed dwelling-place or abode, no resting-place, no home. Syn V. Ort.

Stätte-geld, *n.* V. Standgeld. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* homeless, without a dwelling or domicile, without an abode.

Stätthaft, *adj.* and *adv.* that which may or can happen, capable of taking place, of occurring; *it.* that which may be admitted or received, admissible, receivable. Diese Entschuldigung ist nicht —, this excuse is not admissible, is inadmissible; —er Beweis, an admissible proof, evidence that may be put in; — [in law-courts &c. = gültig, rechtlich], valid, legal, legitimate, lawful, in good form, without flaw; ein —es Verfahren, a valid, legal procedure, a legitimate proceeding; man hat ihn nicht — vertheidigt, he has not been duly defended.

Stätthaftigkeit, *f.* admissibility, validity, legality, legitimacy.

Statthalter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) — eines Landes, the governor, viceroy, Lord Lieutenant, Lord High Commissioner, Governor General of a country; die —inn, the lady or wife of the governor &c.; *it.* the female governor, a vice-queen [as regent]; er wurde zum — dieser Provinz ernannt, he was made governor of this province; ein persischer —, a satrap; der — der vereinigten Provinzen [formerly in Holland] the stadtholder of the United Provinces; — einer römischen Provinz [with the ancient Romans], the prefect, proconsul. 2) [Stellvertreter] a deputy, [fam.] a sub. Der Pabst wird der — Christi genannt, the Pope is named the Vicar of Christ. 3) Der — [in Pomerania], the steward of a nobleman's estate.

Statthalterwürde, *f.* dignity of governor &c., viceroyship.

Statthalterei, *f.* governorship, viceroyship, Lord Lieutenancy, government; *it.* the district and *it.* the dwelling of the governor; V. Statthalterschaft.

Státthalterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* appertaining to a governor &c., viceregal. —es Recht, viceregal right, a governor's right.

Státthaltern, *v. intr.* [in fam. lang. and comic] to play the deputy, to come the governor, to sub it. Sancho Pansa war des —s bald müde, Sancho Panza was soon sick of his governing, of playing the governor.

Státthalterschaft, *f.* government, viceroyship, Lord Lieutenancy, Governor-Generalship. Ein Reich in —en eintheilen, to divide a kingdom into provinces; die — der ehemaligen vereinigten Provinzen, the Stadtholdership, [in Persia] the Satrapy, [in Roman hist.] prefecture, proconsulship.

Státtlich, [from Staat = state, pomp] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) magnificent, splendid, pompous, superb, grand. —e Kleider, —es Gastmahl, rich, magnificent clothes, sumptuous, splendid, luxurious banquet; —e Besuche, formal visits, visits of ceremony; Einen — bewirthen, to entertain any one sumptuously, magnificently, on a grand scale; — aufziehen, sich — kleiden, to march or walk pompously, to strut, to walk fess, to dress splendidly, very fine; —es Geschenk, a magnificent, most handsome, princely present. 2) [ansehnlich, wichtig] —es Gut, Amt, a considerable estate, a weighty or important office; —e Versprechungen, grand, mighty fine promises; —er Mann, —e Frau, a man, a woman of a fine presence, of a fine carriage, of noble air; eine —e Haltung, a portly air; das ist ein —er Mann, that is a fine large man, a man of weight, [fam. and comic] a man with a fine corporation of his own; —e Rede, Antwort, a set speech, a formal discourse, an excellent discourse, a pertinent, apt, pithy answer, a speech, an answer to the purpose; —er Redner, Prediger &c., an excellent, a skilful orator, preacher &c., [fam.] a natty speaker &c.; er hat sich — vertheidigt, he has defended himself splendidly, vigorously, with great effect. 3) [scheinbar] Unter allerlei —en Vorwänden, under all sorts of specious, plausible pretext.

Státtlichkeit, *f.* magnificence, sumptuousness, splendour, fine presence or carriage, importance.

† and ‖**Stättmeister,** V. Stadtrichter.

***Statue,** *f.* [with some pronounced Statüh] [*pl.* -n] [Bildsäule] statue. — zu Fuß, zu Pferde, a pedestrian, an equestrian statue.

Statuenmarmor, *m.* sculptor's or statuary marble.

*Statuīren, *v. tr.* 1) [behaupten] to sustain, maintain. Ein Exempel —, to make an example. 2) Etwas — [feſtſetzen &c.], to ordain, enact, institute, regulate &c. any thing. 3) Etwas — [annehmen, dulden], to admit, permit, tolerate any thing.

Statūr, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in pop. lang.] [Leibesgröße] stature, corpulence.

*Statūt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -en] statute. Die —en eines Ritterordens, einer Handwerkszunft &c., the statutes of an order of knighthood, regulations or rules of a guild, bye-laws of a corporation &c.

Statuten-buch, *n.*, —buch eines Landes, the book of common law, the common law-book of a country, book containing the bye-laws and laws of any country founded on custom. —recht, *n.* statute-right.

‖Stätzen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [ſtottern] to stutter, splutter, stammer.

Staū or Staue, *f.* [no *pl.*] [from ſtehen] 1) slack water. 2) V. under Stauen II.

Stau-deich, *m.* [in hydraulics] flood-dike, flood-bank or dam. —holz, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] wood for stowing or trimming, ballast. —kiel, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] wedge for stowing or trimming. —waſſer, *n.* water dammed up, raised or swoln by banking up.

Staúb, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [appears to spring directly from the word ſtieben, in the same way that *pulvis* seems to be allied to *pello*] 1) dust; *dim.* Stäubchen, ‖Stäublein, *n.* particle of dust, atom; V. Kohlen—, Mehl—, Waſſer— &c. Von — bedeckt, voller — ſeyn, to be covered with dust, full of dust; den — ausſchütteln, abblaſen, aus einem Kleide kehren, klopfen, bürſten, to shake out, to blow off the dust, to brush or sweep the dust from a dress, to dust a dress; der Wind treibt den — in die Höhe, the wind raises the dust; der Regen hat den — niedergeſchlagen, the rain has laid the dust; ganz weiß vom —e ſeyn, to be quite white with dust; — machen, erregen, to make, raise, kick up a dust; es macht einen ſtarken —, there is a great deal of dust, it is extremely dusty; Etwas in — verwandeln, to reduce any thing to powder or to dust, to pulverize; das Waſſer fällt auf einen Felſen und zerſchlägt ſich in —, the water falls upon a rock and dashes itself into dust [speaking for instance, of the Staubbach in Switzerland]; von edlem —e bedeckt [with poets, speaking of a warrior], covered with a noble dust. *Fig.* Sich aus dem —e machen [in pop. lang.], to bolt, to run away, to cut one's stick, to abscond, to take French leave, to make or scamper off, to take one's self off; Einem — [more usual Sand] in die Augen ſtreuen [in fam. lang.], to throw dust in any one's eyes; ſeinen Feind in den — legen, to make one's enemy bite the dust; im —e liegen, ſich im —e krümmen, to grovel in the dust, to be in the most abject state; im —e kriechen, to crawl in the dust; Einen aus dem —e erheben, hervorziehen, to raise any one from the dust, to draw any one out from his obscurity; Einen in den — treten, to tread any one into the dust, to trample upon any one. 2) [= earth but only *Fig.*] Du biſt — und wirſt wieder zu —e werden, for dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return; wir ſind nur — und Aſche, we are but dust and ashes. 3) [Stäubchen] *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] a very little, a little morsel. Ein Stäubchen Salz, Brod &c., a grain of salt, a crumb of bread &c.; er ſoll auch kein Stäubchen davon bekommen, he shan't have so much as an atom, not even a grain of it shall he have.

Staub-aftermoos, *n.* V. —moos. Die —aftermooſe werden eingetheilt in — moos or —gewebe und in Fadenmoos, the byssi are divided into byssus or tissue almost powdery and into filamentous down. — arbeit, *f.* [with upholsterers] dust-work, shearing-work; *it.* embossed papering or paper-hangings. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* like dust, dust-like, [in botany] pulverulent. Das Laub einiger Flechten iſt —artig, the frond of some lichens is pulverulent, farinaceous, mealy, hoary, powdery. —bach, *m.* a brook that falls so as to form an impalpable spray; *it.* [the celebrated waterfall in Switzerland] the Staubbach. —balg, *m.* 1) V. —beutel. 2) —balg der Moosblume, anther. —bedeckt, *adj.* and *adv.* [with poets] covered with dust, dust-bespread. —behälter, *m.*, —behältniß, *n.* V. —beutel. —beſen, *m.* a dust-broom [of bristles]. —beutel, *m.* [in botany] the anther. —blüte, *f.* the male flower [of diœcious plants]. —boden, *m.* [with millers] the mill-dust loft. —boviſt, *m.* V. —ſchwamm. —brand, *m.* mucor, mildew, corn-mildew or rubigo, smut [in wheat]. —bürſte, *f.* dusting shoe-brush, dust-brush, the hard brush. —deckel, *m.* the false case [of a watch]. —doſt, *m.* [in botany] hemp-agrimony, female bastard eupatory. —erde, *f.* dry mould, dry friable earth, dusty soil. —fach, *n.* V. —beutel. — faden, *m.* [in botany] filament. —faden-förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* staminiform. — feder, *f.* down, flue. —fege, *f.* a dust-sieve. —flechte, *f.* pulverulent, farinaceous, powdery, mealy, hoary lichen. —flügel, *m.* [in nat. hist.] farinaceous, powdery, mealy wing [of butterflies &c.]. —flügelig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in nat. hist.] lepidopterous. —flügelige Ziefer, lepidopterous insects. —flügler, *m.* [in nat. hist.] one of the lepidoptera, a lepidopter. Die Schmetterlinge ſind — flügler, the butterflies are lepidoptera, lepidopters. —gefäß, *n.* [in botany] the stamen. Theile des —gefäßes ſind der —faden, der —beutel und der Blumen—, the component parts of the stamen are the filament, the anther and the pollen. —geſchmack, *m.* [with cooks] a taste of dust, like dust. —gewächs, —gewebe, *n.* V. —moos. — haar, *n.* downy hair, soft down. —hanf, *m.* male hemp. —haut, *f.* [in botany] seed-coat, aril. —hügel, *m.* hill, mound, pile, heap, hillock of dust. —hülle, *f.* 1) any envelop or wrapper against the dust. 2) [with poets] case, shell formed of dust, clay. Unſer Körper, dieſe —hülle, our body this case of dust, this clay. —hülſe, *f.* V. — beutel. —käfer, *m.* powdery, farinaceous or pulverulent beetle. —kalk, *m.* lime slaked in the open air, crumbly slack-lime. — kamm, *m.* [with comb-makers] small-tooth comb, dandruff-comb, scurf-comb. —kapſel, *f.* 1) [with watchmakers] cap or case for the dust. 2) [in botany] V. —beutel. —kloß, *m.* V. Erdkloß. —kolbe, *f.* V. —beutel. — korn, *n. dim.* —körnchen, ‖—körnlein, *n.* grain, particle of dust, of powder. —laus, *f.* 1) a little louse. 2) [Bücherlaus] the death-watch. —lauwine, *f.* avalanche falling like dust. —lecker, *m. Fig.* a mean wretch, a cringing hound, [in colleges] a lickspittle, a suck. —mantel, *m.* 1) cloak to ward off the dust. 2) [with watchmakers] V. —deckel. —mehl, *n.* mill-dust. —moos, *n.* byssus. Das ſchwarze —moos, black-powder, the byssus antiquitatis; *it.* the blackthreaded byssus. —perle, *f.* seed-pearl. —pflanze, *f.* V. —moos. —pinſel, *m.* brush for dusting a picture, [with plasterers &c.] dust-brush. —regen, *m.* fine rain, dewy rain, [provincial] summer-heat. Kalter —regen, drizzle, mist, scotch-mist; —regen, den ein Waſſerfall verurſacht, spray of a waterfall. —regnen, *v. intr.* and *impers.* [ſtäubern]. Es —regnet, a very fine rain is falling, it rains like dew, [if cold] it drizzles. —rinde, *f.* a crust or coat of dust. —rock, *m.* [modern] a travelling-blouse, —roth, *n.*, — röthe, *f.* dust-red, bad or base madder-powder, mull-madder. —ſäckchen, ‖—ſäcklein, *n.* [with engravers] pounce-bag. —ſäge, *f.* [with comb-makers] a two-bladed cutter, [in England] circular cutter. —ſame, *m.* [in botany] seminal or fecundating dust. —ſand, *m.* fine sand. —ſchwamm, *m.* [in botany] 1) [Boviſt] lycoperdon, puck-fist, *it.* puffball. 2) the cottony, mealy agaric. — ſieb, *n.* dust-sieve for wheat. —ſpinne, *f.* common house-spider. —ſpitze, *f.* V. —beutel. —taback, *m.* tobacco in powder, [generally, in England] Scotch snuff, Irish blackguard, Welsh blackguard. —thon, *m.* potter's clay. —träger, *m.* V. —faden. —vogel, *m.* V. —flügler. —wälzer, *m.* [in nat. hist.] one of the order of scratchers or rollers in the dust, a gallinaceous bird. —weg, *m.* [in botany] [Stempel] pistil. — wirbel, *m.* whirlwind of dust. —wolke, *f.* cloud of dust; haze of dust. —zeug, *n.* V. —ſäge.

Stäúbchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] a particle of dust, an atom, a mote, V. under Staub.

Stäúben, *v. intr.* and *impers.* 1) to be dusty. Es ſtaubet gewaltig auf dieſer Landſtraße, it is terribly, horribly, frightfully dusty on this road; in den Mühlen ſtaubet es, it is dusty in mills, dust accumulates in mills. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] V. Stäuben. 3) V. Stäubern III.

Stäúben, I. *v. intr.* to make dust, [fam.] to kick up a dust. Sie ſtäubet, wenn ſie das Zimmer auskehret, she raises a dust, makes the dust fly, when she sweeps out the room; [in sportsmen's lang.] der Haſe ſtäubet, the hare throws up the dust in running; *it.* die Rebhühner — or ſtauben, the partridges cower, nestle in the sand. 2) to strew with powder, to powder. [in Scripture] Moſes zermalmete das goldene Kalb zu Pulver und ſtäubete es aufs Waſſer, Moses ground the golden calf to powder and strewed [strawed] it upon the water; Pfeffer, Zucker auf die Speiſen —, to pepper food, to strew or sprinkle sugar upon the food; *it.* [in sportsmen's lang. speaking of partridges] to dung. 3) [= beſtäuben, i. e. beſtreuen] to dust. Das Haar mit Puder —, to powder one's hair; ſich —, to powder one's self; mit gekräuſeltem und geſtäubtem Haare, with curled and powdered hair; geſtäubte Tapeten [little used], embossed or powdered paper-hangings; [with engravers] eine Zeichnung, ein Muſter — or durch—, to pounce a design. 4) to free from dust, to dust. Ein Kleid &c. —, to dust a dress &c.; V. Ab—, Aus—; das Getreide —, to winnow corn; die Betten —, to dust the feathers of feather-beds. Das —, dusting.

Stäúber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [not much used] a duster, sweeper; *it.* mattress-maker. 2) a feather-broom, hair-broom, whisk, dusting-

brush, a duster. 3) [in sportsmen's lang.] a beagle, lime-hound, harrier, [for rabbits] lurcher. Ein guter —, a good-nosed beagle &c., a beagle that yearns well.

Stäuberhund, *m.* Stäuber 3).

Stäúbern, [from Staub] I. *v. tr.* 1) [= ausstäubern] Das ganze Haus —, to sweep clean, to dust the whole house. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Ich will ihn —, daß er an mich denken soll, I'll dust him, I'll curry him, tan him, and he shan't forget me in a hurry. 2) [closely allied to stieben, stöbern] [in sportsmen's lang.] Das Wild —, to rouse, unharbour, dislodge, bolt, rear the game, make the game break or quit cover; der Stäuber stäubert das Wild aus seinem Lager, the lime-hound, terrier &c. rouses, rears &c. the game out of its lodge, bed, form, couch &c. *Fig.* Einen — [in pop. lang.], to turn or bundle any one out, to unkennel any one. II. *v. intr.* Im ganzen Hause, in allen Winkeln — [= nachsuchen] [in fam. lang.], to ferret about all over the house, to thrust one's nose into every hole and corner, V. Aus—, Durch—. III. *v. impers.* Es stäubert, it rains very fine, a fine or dewy rain is falling, [if cold] it drizzles.

Staubig, *adj.* and *adv.* dusty, powdery, [in botany] pulverulent, mealy, farinaceous. Sein Hut war ganz —, his hat was dusty all over, covered with dust; es ist —, sehr — auf der Straße &c., it is dusty, very dusty in the road or street &c.

Staubigkeit, *f.* dustiness, pulverulence.

‖**Staúch**, *adv.* [= stauchend] Das Rad, der Wagen geht —, the wheel runs, the coach goes joltingly, by shoves, jolts, jogs.

Staúch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [from stauchen = stoßen] [rather provincial] a shove, push, nudge, jog. — eines Wagens, jolt of a vehicle; — eines Mühlrades, stroke of a mill-wheel. 2) [perhaps from stauchen = abputzen] *a*) [provincial for Muff] a muff; *b*) ein — [Bündel] Flachs, a bundle of flax. 3) [perhaps from stecken] a kind of veil or calash.

Stauch-weger, *m.* [-s] [in seamen's lang.] the thick stuff and ceiling placed between the floor-heads and the clamps. — **zange**, *f.* [with blacksmiths] tongs.

‖**Staúche**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [das Stauchen] jolting, shoving, pushing, nudging.

‖**Stäúchelchen**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Stutzhandschuh] mitten, mittens.

Staúchen, [Low. Sax. stauen, Engl. *to stow*; allied to tauchen, ducken] I. *v. intr.* [stoßen] Der Wagen staucht, the vehicle jolts, ricks. II. *v. tr.* 1) [in common people's lang. and rather provincial, for hinstoßen] to shove, push, to nudge, jog. Einen an die Wand —, to push, shove any one against the wall; er stauchte ihn auf den Boden, he shoved him to the ground, [with schoolboys &c.] he polled him. 2) [= zusammenstoßen or zusammendrücken] to stow, pack. Waaren in ein Faß —, to stow, press, squeeze goods into a cask. 3) to stop by damming &c., to choke. Den Bach, das Wasser — [= anschwellen], to dam or dike up, to stem the brook, the water; *it.* [with millers] die Mühle ist gestaucht, the mill is choked, the wheels of the mill are obstructed, foul. *Fig.* [in common people's lang. or provincial] Ein gestauchter Mensch, a dumpy, squat man. 4) to stretch or spread apart. [with blacksmiths] Ein Stück Eisen —, to beat out against the grain or length, to shorten or beat square a piece of iron; [with gunsmiths] den Flintenlauf —, to work out the gunbarrel to its proper length; [with miners] eine Axt — [= ausschmieden], to forge out, to stretch an axe, a hatchet. 5) [= stoßen, stacheln] Die Ochsen —, to goad the oxen. 6) to strain, sprain. Sich die Hand —, to sprain one's hand. 7) [with cooks] V. Dämpfen. 8) [V. Stauch 2, *b*] Den Flachs, Hanf —, to do up, tie up flax, hemp in bundles, sheaves. Das —, the jolting, ricketting of a carriage &c.

Staúcher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [rather provincial] a shover, pusher, nudger, jogger. 2) [provincial] V. Stauch 2); *it.* [Staucherchen] mitten, V. Stäuchelchen. 3) [provincial] a cask for stowing or packing.

Staúde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] *dim.* **Stäudchen**, ‖**Stäudlein**, *n.* [probably from stehen] 1) [in paper-mills] rail, staddle. 2) [in botany] herbaceous shrub, a perennial plant; *it.* a frutex, shrub, bush, arbuscle, [with poets] arboret; V. Brombeer—, Hasel—, Holunder— &c. Aus einer — wird ein Baum, the shrub becomes a tree; *it.* [in common people's lang.] eine — Kraut, Salat, a head of cabbage, lettuce.

Stauden-apfel, *m.* the apple of Paradise, John apple. —**artig**, *adj.* and *adv.* shrubby, frutescent. Das Bittersüß ist eine —artige Pflanze, the bitter-sweet [dulcamara] is a frutescent plant; —artiger Stengel, a shrubby or undershrubby stalk, a frutescent stem. —**beere**, *f.* V. Heidelbeere. —**dotter**, *m.* shrubby dodder. —**förmig**, *adj.* and *adv.* shrub-formed, bush-formed. [in botany] —förmige Pflanze, an arbustive plant. —**gerste**, *f.* fertile barley. —**gewächs**, *n.* frutescent plant, V. Staude 2). —**hederich**, *m.* V. —dotter. —**hopfen**, *m.* the wild hop. —**klee**, *m.* three-leaved ptelea, shrubby trefoil. —**koralle**, *f.* isis. —**korn**, *n.* corn or rye that grows in tufts, that shoots out more than one stalk from the same root. —**melde**, *f.* 1) stinking orach, sea-purslane. 2) the Jerusalem oak —**roggen**, *m.* V. —korn. —**salat**, *m.* headed or cabbage lettuce, lettuce with a heart. —**schnapper**, *m.* [a bird] the fly-catcher, muscicapa. —**selleri**, *m.* long or large celery.

‖**Staudelbeere**, *f.* V. Heidelbeere.

Staúden, [V. Staude] *v. intr.* [not much used] to grow like a shrub, as a bush; [speaking of lettuce &c.] to grow to a head, to come to a heart, to pome. Diese Pflanze hat sehr gestaudet, this plant has grown very bushy.

Staúderich, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [Fisch-melde] many-seeded goose-grass. 2) [Strauchmelde] stinking orach, sea-purslane.

Staúdicht, *adj.* and *adv.* like a shrub or frutex, shrublike, bushlike.

Staúdig, *adj.* and *adv.* frutescent, shrubby. —es Gewächs, frutescent plant; — wachsen, to grow shrubby, bushy; —er Busch, shrubby, tufted bush.

Staúen, [V. Stauchen] I. *v. tr.* 1) Waaren —, to stow goods; V. Stauchen. 2) [in seamen's lang.] Ein Schiff —, to stow or trim [the hold of] a ship, to trench the ballast of a ship. 3) Das Wasser — [= schwellen], to dam, bed or bank up, to pen up water. II. *v. intr.* to swell [as a stream]. Das — des Wassers, the swelling, rising of the water, [in seamen's lang.], stowing, trimming, [for the ballast] trenching.

Staúer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in seamen's lang.] stower, trimmer, trencher.

1. **Staúf**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] *dim.* **Stäufchen**, ‖**Stäuflein**, *n.* [in the Swab. dialect Stopf, Icel. *staupa*, in the Lat. of the middle ages *stopa*, *stupa*, V. Stübchen and Stübich] 1) [provincial for Becher, Kelch] cup, goblet, [old] stoop. 2) [a measure] V. Stübchen.

2. **Staúf**, V. Stufe.

Staunen, [Fr. *étonner*, appears allied to stauen and to come from stehen] *v. intr.* to be astounded, to be amazed, to be astonished, to be surprised. Ueber Etwas —, to be astonished &c. at any thing; —d betrachten, to consider or regard any thing with amazement, with astonishment; —des Gesicht, face of astonishment, amazed countenance, surprised air, air of surprise; über eine Sache —, [in exalted or classical style] einer Sache —, to be astonished at any thing. Das —, amazement, astonishment, surprise; sein — war groß, his amazement was great, he was very much surprised; Einen in — versetzen, to throw any one into astonishment, into a state of astonishment, to astonish, amaze or surprise any one.

Staunenswerth, *adj.* surprising, astonishing, amazing.

Staúpe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Stäuben] 1) a rod, *it.* [Staubbesen] birch-broom. Einem Kinde die — geben, to give a child the rod, the birch; [in law-courts] Einen zur — schlagen, to flog any one, V. Staupbesen. 2) *Fig.* [Seuche] [old] contagion, epidemic, contagious disease, a catching disorder.

Staupbesen, *m.* birch-broom, a rod, the birch [for flogging juvenile culprits and for misdemeanours]. Den — bekommen, zum — verurtheilt werden, to catch the rod, to get a flogging or whipping, to be condemned to the rod or to a whipping, to be sentenced to be scourged. Einem den — geben, to give any one the rod, the birch, a taste of the rod, [if by the hands of the executioner] to give any one the rod, a public whipping or scourging.

Staupenschlag, *m.* [for criminal offenders] whipping.

Stäúpen, *v. tr.* Ein Kind —, [more usual, einem Kinde die Ruthe geben], to whip or flog a child with the rod, to give a child the rod; einen Beutelschneider —, to whip a pickpocket. Das —, whipping, flogging, [comic] fustigation.

Stäúpern, V. Stäubern.

Stäzen, [provincial] V. Stetzen.

Stèchen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) [probably allied to steigen] [in sportsmen's lang.] to break from its burrow, to quit its earth or hole. [in seamen's lang.] In See, in die See —, to bear off, take sea-room, put into the main, sheer off, to put or stand out to sea, to bear towards or to stand for the offing, to stand aloof or to the offward; das Schiff stach in die See, the vessel stood for the offing, put to sea, ran out to open sea, made sail; kaum waren wir in die See gestochen, scarcely had we stood out to sea, we had hardly quitted land; ein Schiff, welches wohl gegen den Wind sticht, a ship, that sails well against the wind, with a scant wind, when close hauled; dieses Schiff sticht besser gegen den Wind, als das andere, this ship stems the wind better than the other, hauls closer to the wind than the other; bei dem Winde —

or auf—, to sail near the wind. *Fig.* Ins Grüne, ins Rothe &c. —, to incline towards the green, red &c., to be somewhat greenish, reddish &c.; das ſticht ihm in die Augen, in die Naſe [in pop. lang.], that takes his fancy, makes his mouth water; dieſes Mädchen ſticht ihm ſtark in die Augen [in pop. lang.], this girl strikes him amazingly, is very much to his taste, [fam. rather low] this girl sets him all a-gog. 2) [allied to the Gr. στίζειν, root στιγ-ειν, to the Lat. *stigare*, in *in-stigare*, likewise to ſtecken] *a*) [speaking of pointed things] to prick, sting. Die Dornen —, thorns prick; die Neſſeln ſind voll kleiner —der Spitzen, nettles are full of little stinging prickles; ein —der Bart, a scrubby, prickly, rough beard; [in botany] —des Blatt, mucronate leaf. *Fig.* Es ſticht mich in der Seite, I have a stitch in my side; einen —den Schmerz empfinden, to feel a sharp, acute pain; die Sonne ſticht, the sun shines very hot, burns or blisters the skin; es ſticht mich in der Milz, die Milz ſticht mich, I have an inflammation of the spleen; ein —der Witz, Spott, a caustic, biting, pungent witticism, a stinging, keen raillery, a poignant, sharp, cutting joke, a caustic gibe. *b*) to stick at, to make a thrust at, to aim a sharp blow, to lunge at with a sharp tool. Er ſtach mit dem Degen, dem Dolche nach ihm, he made a pass at him with his sword, he stuck at him, aimed a stroke at him with his dagger. II. *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) [= ſtecken] [in seamen's lang.] Tau —, to run or veer a cable through the hawse-holes. 2) [to move by sticking] to prick, to pierce, to sting. Mit einer Nadel —, to prick with a needle; [with milliners &c.] Stiche thun, to make points, to do point-work; es hat mich eine Biene, eine Schlange geſtochen, a bee has stung me, a serpent has bitten, [low] stung me; da er den Arm in die Höhe hob, ſtach ihn ſein Gegner, as he raised up his arm, his adversary stuck, pinked him; ſie ſtach ihn mit einer Nadel, she pricked him with a needle; Einen in den Wanſt, Arm &c. —, to stick any one, to give any one a blow or stroke in the belly, arm &c.; ſich —, to prick one's self, to sting one's self; ſie hat ſich geſtochen, daß es blutet, she has pricked herself to the quick; er hat ſich an einem Dorne geſtochen, he has pricked himself with a thorn. *Proverb.* V. under Hauen. *Fig. a*) Silben —, to be over-fastidious in one's choice of words, to pick and choose one's words affectedly, to mind one's P's and Q's more than necessary. *β*) Dieſes Pferd ſticht der Hafer, the oats, good condition, want of work makes this horse mettlesome; *it.* [speaking of a man] [fam.] der Hafer, Kitzel ſticht ihn, good fortune spoils him, his prosperity makes him insolent, overbearing, domineering. 3) [= hineinſtechen] Einem den Dolch &c. in den Leib —, to plunge, stick, bury, drive one's dagger &c. into any one's body; er hat ihm ſeinen Degen mitten durch den Leib geſtochen, he ran or passed his sword through his body, he ran him through [the body] with his sword, [low] he spitted him; durch und durch —, to stick or pierce through, to pass through and through [with any sharp-pointed tool]; dem Pferde die Sporen in die Seite —, to stick, dig, plunge one's spurs into a horse's sides, to clap spurs to one's horse; Einem Löcher in die Ohren —, to pierce, bore any one's ears; — [with founders], to pierce or open the furnace-mouth with the poker or ranger; V. under Geck, Staar. 4) [to treat by pricking or piercing] Er ſtach ihn todt or [obsolescent] zu Tode, he stuck, stabbed him dead; Etwas zu Schanden — [in pop. lang.], to spoil any thing by pricking it, making holes in it all over. 5) [to work by sticking, to work out by sticking &c.] [with engravers] In Kupfer —, to engrave on copper; man hat ſein Bild in Kupfer geſtochen, his likeness has been engraved on copper; eine Kupferplatte, ein Petſchaft —, to engrave a copper-plate, a seal; ein Wappen in Stein —, to engrave arms upon stone; dieſer Kupferſtecher ſticht ſauber, this engraver is a good artist, engraves well. 6) [to produce by sticking] Raſen, Torf —, to cut grass-sods, turf; Wein aus dem Faſſe —, to tap wine; *it.* [formerly = turnieren] to tilt, to joust; Einen aus dem Sattel —, to unhorse any one with the shock of the lance, with a thrust or stroke of the lance; nach dem Ringe —, to run at the ring. *Fig.* [in games] —, eine Karte —, to take, to take a card; das Aß ſticht den König, the ace takes the king; mit einem Könige, mit dem Buben —, to take with a king, with the knave; er hat den König mit dem Aß geſtochen, he has taken the king with the ace: haben Sie geſtochen? did you take? mit Einem — [at playing dice], to throw for the conqueror with any one; wir haben gleich viel geworfen, wir müſſen —, er muß mit mir —, we have thrown tie and tie, we must throw again, he must throw with me again for the conqueror; *it.* mit-einander — [loſen], to draw lots, to cut lots with one another; [with scholars] —, um die Plätze —, to write a theme or task for the places; im Schreiben —, to write for the places, for the prizes, to write for the sampler-prize; im Lateiniſchen &c. —, to write verses, an essay &c., to compose for the latin prize; *it.* [in sportsmen's lang.] —, den Schneller —, to cock, to set the trigger at full cock by cocking the lock. 7) [to kill by sticking, = abſchlachten] [with butchers] Ein Schwein, einen Ochſen, ein Kalb &c. —, to stick a pig, an ox, a calf &c.

Stech-apfel, *m.* 1) thorn-apple, datura; *it.* the common thorn-apple, datura stramonium. 2) V. —palme. **—apfel-kraut**, *n.* 1) leaf of the thorn-apple, of the common thorn-apple. 2) [provincial] V. Nachtſchatten [in botany]. **—bahn**, *f.* [Turnierplatz, —platz] lists at a tournament, at a tilting-match; *it.* a tilt-yard. **—baum**, *m.* 1) V. —palme. 2) [Wachholderſtrauch] juniper. **—bart**, *m.* [in pop. lang.] rough or scrubby beard, a brush of a beard. **—beere**, *f.* mezereon. **—beutel**, *m.* [Meißel] a chisel, ripping chisel, a former. **—bolzen**, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] reef-stopper, reef or head-earring of a sail. **—buch**, *n.* [in booths at fairs &c.] a lottery-book containing blanks and prizes, a blank book, a prize-book. In das —buch ſtechen, to pick out from the blank-book. **—büttel**, *m.* [provincial] V. Stichling. **—dank**, *m.* the champion's or victor's meed at a tournament or joust, prize at a tilting-match. **—degen**, *m.* any sword for thrusting or stabbing, a small-sword, rapier. **—diſtel**, *f.* milk-thistle, ladies-thistle. **—dorn**, *m.* 1) buckthorn, rhamnus. 2) [Kreuzdorn] sea buckthorn, hippophae rhamnoides. 3) [Chriſtdorn] Christ's thorn, jujube-tree, zizyphus paliurus. 4) [Stachelbeerſtrauch] gooseberry-tree or bush. **—eiche**, *f.* V. —palme. **—eiſen**, *n.* 1) any iron or steel-piercer; [with refiners] touch-needle; [with founders] a large poker or rod [for opening &c. the mouth of a smelting-furnace]; [with jewellers] a sharp graver; [with carpenters and joiners] V. —beutel; *it.* [with wood-engravers, modellers] punch; [with card-makers] the punches. 2) [with blacksmiths, geſtochenes Eiſen] cast iron. **—fiſch**, *m.* V. Stachelfloſſer. **—fliege**, *f.* stinging fly. **—gabel**, *f.* [with fishermen] trident, fish-spear, fishing prong. Mit der —gabel fiſchen, to spear fish with the trident. —gabel [with bakers], fork for pricking the biscuit. **—geld**, *n.* V. Stecherlohn. **—gezeug**, *n.* [with joiners &c.] borers, chisels. **—ginſter**, *m.* furze, gorse, whins. **—groſchen**, *m.* [formerly] a groat paid as a duty by widows on remarrying. **—güdſe**, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] a small googe. **—hammel**, *m.* [fam.] fat sheep fit for the shambles. **—handel**, *m.* [old] V. Tauſchhandel. **—haufen**, *m.* drove or flock intended for the shambles. **—heber**, *m.* [with coopers &c.] siphon or taster for a wine-cask. **—helm**, *m.* [in tournaments] closed helm or cask-helmet with closet beaver or visor. **—holz**, *n.* [with founders] stick of the tap-hole. **—kamm**, *m.* [with pinmakers] a comb for pricking the holes of a paper of pins. **—kanne**, *f.* a gallon. **—kerndiſtel**, *f.* ladies thistle, milk-thistle. **—kiſſen**, *n.* engraver's cushion. **—klee**, *m.* medicago, medich, polymorphous lucerne. **—knie**, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] standards of the cable-bits, spurs of the bits. **—korndiſtel**, *f.* V. —kerndiſtel. **—kraut**, *n.* 1) the blessed thistle, ladies thistle. 2) the acarna. **—lanze**, *f.* jousting or tilting lance. **—laub**, *n.* V. —palme. **—leuchter**, *m.* V. Steckleuchter. **—löffel**, *m.* [in the mint] mould-spoon or sheath. **—lohn**, *m.* V. Stecherlohn. **—meſſer**, *n.* [in the mint] iron-rod for forming the silver ingot-mould. **—muſchel**, *f.* [in conchology] sea-pen, pinna marina. **—muſchelſeide**, *f.* the beard of the sea-pen, sea-silk, byssus. **—nadel**, *f.* V. Stecknadel. **—nadelried**, *n.* acicular club-rush. **—nelke**, *f.* the common or red rose campion, agrostemma coronaria. **—nuß**, *f.* V. Stachelnuß. **—palme**, *f.* the holly, the holm-tree. **—palmenbeere**, *f.* the holly-berry. **—palmenbuſch**, *m.* a holly-bush, [with peasants] christmas. **—pferd**, *n.* charger or war-horse for tilting, jousting &c. **—pfrieme**, *f.* [in botany] 1) dyer's broom. 2) birch-broom. **—pille**, *f.* [fam.] a plug of soap in lieu of a clyster, V. Stuhlzäpfchen. **—platz**, *m.* V. —bahn. **—probe**, *f.* [with miners] essay of gold-ore by scratching. **—ring**, *m.* ring for tilting at. **—roche**, *m.* V. Stachelroche. **—ſalat**, *m.* common lettuce. **—ſattel**, *m.* [at tournaments] jousting-saddle. **—ſau**, *f.* [fam.] V. —ſchwein. **—ſchaf**, *n.* [fam.] fat sheep fit for the shambles. **—ſcheibe**, *f.* [in target-shooting] bull's eye. **—ſchein**, *m.* V. —zettel. **—ſchlitten**, *m.* V. Stachelſchlitten. **—ſchwalbe**, *f.* V. Hausſchwalbe. **—ſchwanz**, *m.* [in nat. hist.] V. Stachelſchwanz. **—ſchwein**, *n.* pig ready for the knife. **—ſegel**, *n.* kind of ring-tail or driver. trapezoid sail. **—ſeide**, *f.* silk for embroidery. **—ſpiel**, *n.* [formerly] joust. **—ſtahl**, *m.* [with turners] chisel. **—ſtaude**, *f.* V. —dorn 4). **—vieh**, *n.* cattle fattened up for the market, for the shambles. **—waffe**, *f.* any pointed weapon. **—weide**, *f.* the pentandrian willow. **—werk**, *n.* [not much used] 1) any pointed tool for pricking, piercing, stabbing, etching, engraving. 2) any graven work, any engraving. **—winde**, *f.* 1) V. —palme. 2) rough smilax. **—wort**, *n.* poignant, stinging, sarcastic word or expression. **—wurm**, *m.* vine-fretter, plant-louse. **—wurzel**, *f.* 1) meum, baldmoney. 2)

field eryngo. —zettel, *m.* [—ſchein] [formerly] receipt given to a widow for the groat she pays as a tax on receiving permission to marry again. —zeug, *n.* [old] knight's harness for jousting, for fighting in the lists at a tournament. —zirkel, *m.* V. Reißzirkel.

Stèchen, *n.* [-s] 1) pricking, piercing, sticking, stinging, pointing. Das — in Kupfer, in Stein &c., [etching or] engraving in copper, [engraving] on stone. 2) the stitch [in the side]. Ein — auf der Bruſt, im Halſe fühlen, to feel a pricking pain in the chest, in the neck, V. Stich; — in der Seite haben, to have a stitch in the side. 3) [formerly] Das — mit Lanzen, tilting with spears, jousting; ein — nach dem Ringe, a career or running at the ring; einem — beiwohnen, to be present at, to assist at, to take part in a tilting match, a joust, V. Fiſcher—, Ringel—.

Stècher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [not much used] one who pricks or pierces &c., a pricker, V. Stechen. 2) [formerly] a tilter with the lance, a jouster. Ein ſcharfer, gewaltiger —, a rude, powerful jouster, tilter. 3) [with engravers] an engraver; V. Kupfer—, Petſchaft—, Silben—, Stahl—. 4) any instrument for pricking or piercing, a piercer, a dag, a pointer &c.; *a*) [formerly] a broad rapier or long sword; *b*) [with gunsmiths, der Schneller] trigger; *c*) [in domestic economy] an iron probe or nail [for examining meat, butter &c.]; *d*) [with watchmakers] the valve-wire to the flute-pipe; *e*) [in seamen's lang.] knee, lower futtock; *f*) false futtock; *g*) [with fishermen] fish-spear, trident, V. Stechgabel; *h*) [with plumbers] strike for the table-mould sand; *i*) [at continental backgammon] an ivory peg for pegging off the holes that have been won; [in England] a cribbage-board peg; *k*) [with basket-makers] a borer, brad-awl; *l*) [with hatmakers] [the batt which is laid during the basoning on the hat] the head-batt.

Stecherlohn, *m.* money paid for the engraving, the engraver's wages or salary.

Stècherling, V. Stichling.

Stèchling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in nat. hist.] [a fish] V. Stichling.

Stèckelkiel, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [with miners] V. Steckkiel.

Stèckelſchraube, *f.* [*pl.* -n] screw of the pump-barrel.

Stecken, [in Old Sax. ſtican, Engl. *stick* and Swed. *sticka*, both ſtechen and ſtecken; it is allied to ſtehen] I. **Stècken,** *reg.* and *irr. v. intr.* 1) [to be fastened, to stick in or to any thing] to stick. Der Nagel ſteckte in der Wand, die Nadel ſteckt im Vorhange, the nail stuck, was fastened in the wall, the pin is sticking in the curtain; [in Scripture] deine Pfeile — in mir, thine arrows stick fast in me; dieſer Pfahl ſteckt drei Schuh tief im Boden, this post sticks three feet deep in the ground; der Braten ſteckt am Spieße, the joint is on the spit, is spitted; ſchreien, als wenn man am Spieße ſteckte [in pop. lang.], to cry or sing out as if one were stuck, were hurt; die Kugel ſteckt tief im Fleiſche, the ball sticks or lies deep in the flesh, is lodged deep in the flesh; es iſt ihm ein Bein im Halſe — geblieben, a bone has stuck in his throat; das Waſſer iſt im Kanale — geblieben, the water has stagnated, grown stagnant in the canal; dieſer Kärrner ſteckt im Kothe, iſt im Kothe, Schlamme — geblieben, this carter is sticking in the mud, has stuck fast in the mud, in the mire; ein im Schlamme —des Pferd, a horse sunk in the mud, mired; der Schlüſſel ſteckt, the key is in, is in the door; ich habe den Schlüſſel — laſſen, I left the key in, in the door. *Fig.* In einer Rede, in der Predigt — bleiben, to stop short, to hesitate, to come to a stand, [fam.] to come to a nonplus, to a dead halt, stop or pause, to stick, to stick fast in a speech, in the sermon; der Prediger iſt zweimal — geblieben, the clergyman has been twice embarrassed in the delivery of his sermon; er blieb faſt bei jedem Worte —, he stumbled, got embarrassed, hesitated almost at every word; [in common people's lang., for ſtockt] die Sache ſteckt, the affair is entangled, has got entangled or perplexed, does not progress, is aground, is standing still; ich weiß, wo es ſteckt [in pop. lang.], I know, where the hitch is, where the intricacy lies; die Unterhandlung iſt ins — [more correct Stocken] gerathen [in pop. lang.], the negotiation has met with some perplexing obstacles, has been brought to a standstill; [in fam. lang.] in Schulden, Noth, Elend —, to get involved, to get entangled in debt, to fall into necessity, into misery; er ſteckt bis über die Ohren in Schulden, he is over head and ears in debt, he is up to his eyes in debt; Einen in der Noth, im Elende — laſſen, to leave any one struggling with distress, to abandon or desert any one plunged in misery; wenden Sie ſich nur an mich, ich werde Sie nicht — laſſen, apply to me, I'll lend you a helping hand, I'll not leave you in your hour of need, [fam.] I'll not leave you in the lurch. 2) [generally in fam. and in common people's lang., for ſich befinden] to be, to be placed or situated. Das Lineal ſteckt hinter dem Spiegel, the rule is behind the looking-glass; hinter der Thür, in einem Winkel —, to be behind the door, to be hidden or to hide in a corner; wo er nur — [ſeyn] mag? where can he be? where can he be got to? wo haſt du die ganze Zeit geſteckt? where have you been all the time? ſie — den ganzen Tag beiſammen, they are together all day long, [fam.] they are inseparables, [low] they stick to one another all day long; im Gefängniſſe —, to be, to lie in prison; immer zu Hauſe, im Wirthshauſe, hinter dem Ofen —, to be always at home, to be a stay-at-home bird, to be always at or in a public-house, to be always squatting, moping by the chimney-corner. *Fig.* Ich weiß nicht, was ihm im Kopfe ſteckt, I don't know what is, what is running in his head, what he has got, taken into his head; hier im Herzen ſteckt es, it is here in the heart, it goes to my heart; es ſteckt mir in allen Gliedern, auf der Bruſt, I have an uncomfortable feeling in all my limbs, I have an uneasy sensation, a sense of uneasiness in my chest; ſicher ſteckt Etwas dahinter, surely there is something behind, there is something depend upon it behind the curtain, there is more than meets the eye; es ſteckt Etwas dahinter, ein Betrug dahinter, there is something in the back-ground, under the rose or bush, a deception at the bottom, there is a snake in the grass; es ſteckt mehr dahinter, als man denkt, it is of greater importance, it is of more consequence than people [will] think; es ſteckt mehr hinter ihm, als Sie vermuthen, there is more in him, [also] he is of greater importance, than you imagine; ich weiß wohl, was dahinter ſteckt, I know well what is at the bottom of it all, what it's all about. II. **Stécken,** *v. tr.* 1) [generally to move or bring away to any place and usually a narrow one] to stick. Den Degen in die Scheide, wieder in die Scheide —, to put the sword into the scabbard, again into the scabbard, to put one's sword up, up again, to sheathe, resheathe the sword; den Schlüſſel ins Schlüſſelloch —, to put the key into the key-hole; die Sonde in eine Wunde —, to introduce the probe into a wound, to probe a wound; den Finger ins Waſſer —, to dip one's finger into the water; ein en Biſſen in den Mund —, to put a morsel into one's mouth; Einem Etwas in die Taſche —, to slide, slip, put, stick, shove, thrust, any thing into another's pocket; Etwas unter ſeine Papiere —, to put, place, shove any thing along with, amidst or amongst one's papers; er ſteckte ihm zwei Dukaten in die Hand, he slid two ducats into his hand; die Hand in die Taſche —, to stick or thrust one's hand into one's pocket; Geld zu ſich —, to pocket one's money, the cash; die Hand in den Buſen, den Muff —, to thrust, put, [low] to stick one's hand into one's bosom, into the muff; Etwas in einen Sack, unter den Tiſch, ins Waſſer —, to put any thing into a sack, under the table, into the water; ſeinen Kopf in or durch ein Loch —, to stick, pop, thrust one's head into or through a hole; die Köpfe zuſammen —, to lay one's heads together [for whispering or speaking apart]. *Fig.* Viel Geld in eine Sache —, to lay out much money on any thing, to employ much money about any thing; er hat faſt ſein ganzes Vermögen in ſeine Bibliothek geſteckt, he has laid out almost all his property on his library; er hat ſein ganzes Vermögen in dieſes Haus geſteckt, he has sunk his whole fortune on this house; Einen in den Sack, unter die Bank — [in common people's lang., for ihm überlegen ſeyn], to be an overmatch for any one, to excel or eclipse any one, to throw any one into the shade, into the back-ground; V. Naſe; ſich in Schulden —, in Koſten —, to get into debt, to fall into expences; ſich in fremde Händel—, to meddle with other persons affairs; Einem Etwas in die Hand or [more usual] unter der Hand — [= ihn heimlich davon benachrichtigen], to communicate any thing privily to any one, to send any one secret information of any thing, to send any one word by stealth of any thing, to tell any one any thing under the rose; man muß es ihm geſteckt haben [in common people's lang.], somebody must have told him of it, a little bird must have whispered that in his ear; ſich hinter Einen —, to get on the blind side of any one, to make a tool of any one, to gain over any one, [sometimes] to use any one as a cat's paw. 2) [ſteckend befeſtigen] Weinpfähle, Bohnenſtangen, einen Maien —, to stick or set vine-props or stakes, bean-sticks, a twig; Zeltpflöcke in die Erde —, to stick pickets in the ground; einen Verbrecher auf den Pfahl —, to empale a criminal; Bohnen, Erbſen, Zwiebeln — [= pflanzen], to stick, to dibble, to set, to plant beans, peas, onions; eine Nadel in die Tapete —, to stick a pin into the hangings; einen Nagel in die Wand —, to drive, fasten, stick a nail into the wall; das Fleiſch an den Spieß, den Köder an die Angel —, to put the meat on the spit, to spit the meat, to put, fix or fasten the bait upon the hook; ſein Kopf wurde auf einen Pfahl geſteckt, his head was stuck upon a pole; den Ring an den Finger —, to put or place the ring on the finger; das Licht auf den Leuchter —, to stick the candle into the candlestick, [fam.] to stick the light;

den Degen an die Seite —, to put, fasten, gird or buckle on one's sword; Röhren ineinander —, to stick pipes or tubes one into another; den Zapfen in's Loch —, to stick or clap the plug into the hole, to plug up the hole; die Feder hinter's Ohr —, to stick the pen behind one's ear; einen Zettel ans Fenster —, to stick a bill up at the window. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Er wird diesen Brief nicht hinter den Spiegel, an's Fenster —, he will take good care that nobody sees this letter, he won't shew this letter to the town-crier, depend upon it; *it.* sich — [speaking of game], to retire deeper into the cover; *it.* ein Ziel —, einer Sache ein Ziel —, sich, Einem ein Ziel —, to set bounds, to set bounds to any thing, [also] to propose a certain object, mark, aim or goal to one's self, to any one, to fix, confine, limit or bound one's self, any one to any thing; *it.* sich — [in fam. lang.], to get or become involved, to fall into pecuniary embarrassments. 3) [to remove by violence into a certain condition] Einen Uebelthäter in's Gefängniß, in's Loch — [in pop. lang.], to clap a culprit into prison, into the black-hole; ein Mädchen, einen jungen Menschen in's Kloster — [in pop. lang.], to force a girl into a nunnery, to pack a young man off to a cloister, to make a nun of a girl, a monk of a young man; Einen unter die Soldaten — [in pop. lang.], to make any one turn private, to compel any one to turn soldier; Soldaten unter ein anderes Regiment — [often as a sort of punishment], to draught soldiers into another regiment; ein Haus &c. in Brand —, to set fire to a house &c. 4) [= zurechtmachen] to set or put right, to stick straight. Eine Locke — [zurecht—], to trim a curl; ein Kopfzeug, eine Haube &c. —, to adjust, re-adjust a head-dress, a cap &c.

Steck=amboß, *m.* a little anvil. —**apfel**, *m.* paradise-apple, john-apple. —**ärmel**, *m.* false sleeve. —**brief**, *m.* [in law-courts] writ to arrest a runaway. Die Beschreibung eines Entwichenen in einem —briefe, description of a runaway in a writ of arrest, the hue and cry. —**erbse**, *f.* a dibbled pea; *it.* a pea for dibbling or sticking. —**feder**, *f.* [with miners] rag to the nail of a drag-sweep. —**fluß**, *m.* [in medicine, Stickfluß] suffocation, suffocating catarrh or cold. —**förster**, *m.* [obsolete or provincial] a deputy forester. —**garn**, *n.* [for catching larks, coveys &c.] fowling-net, partridge-net &c. —**haube**, *f.* [with falconers] hood. —**husten**, *m.* suffocating cough. —**kiel**, *m.* [with miners] barrel or tube applied under the pump, the sucker-tube. —**korn**, *n.* 1) grain for dibbling, dibbled corn. 2) V. Staudenkorn. —**kraut**, *n.* [Orant] wild orach. —**leiter**, *f.* [in sportsmen's lang.] side-net of a toil. —**leuchter**, *m.* spiked candlestic for sticking anywhere. —**muschel**, *f.* [Schinkenmuschel] the sea-pen, pinna marina. —**muschelwächter**, *m.* [a kind of crab or hermit-crab] the pinnophylax, satellite of the nacre-shell fish or sea-pen. —**nadel**, *f.* a pin. Kleine —nadel, a minnikin pin; ein Brief —nadeln, a paper or packet of pins. —**nadelbüchse**, *f.* a pin-case. —**nadelkissen**, *n.* a pin-cushion. —**nagel**, *m.* a peg, pin, bolt; [with miners] bolt; [for making the touch-hole in blasting] priming-wire; *it.* [when ragged] a rag-bolt. —**netz**, *n.* V. —garn. —**pille**, *f.* V. Stechpille. —**reis**, *n.* slip, cutting, offset. Der Johannisbeerstrauch, die Weiden &c. lassen sich durch —reiser fortpflanzen, the currant-tree, willows &c. may be propagated by cuttings, offsets. —**rübe**, *f.* 1) [Kohlrübe] turnip-cabbage, rape-colewort. 2) small garden-turnip. —**rübenkohl**, *m.* rape-colewort when hoed and earthed up. —**schnupfen**, *m.* a stoppage of the nose, of the head, a stuffed nose proceeding from a cold. Er hat den —schnupfen [jocose and speaking through the nose], he came down [or up] outside of the mail last night; den —schnupfen verursachen, to produce a stoppage of the nose or head, to stuff up one's nose or head. —**zaun**, *m.* V. Steckenzaun. —**zirkel**, *m.* compasses with one unfixed point, joint-compasses. —**zwiebel**, *f.* onion or bulb for planting.

Stécken, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a stick. An einem — gehen, to walk with a stick; auf einem — reiten, to ride on a stick, [in children's lang.] to ride a cock-horse; der — [in schools], ferula, cane, stick; [with bakers, girdlers, tawers] a bat; [in sportsmen's lang.] hunting-pole; [with trainers of goshawks] wand; [with plumbers] the strike for the mould; [with gardeners] stick [for beans &c.]; *it.* [dünner, schwanker —] twig, slip, rod.

Stecken=bein, *n.* [in pop. lang.] spindle-leg, grasshopper-leg. —**bohne**, *f.* V. Stengelbohne. —**bündel**, *m.* bundle or fagot of twigs or rods; [in Rom. hist., die Fasces] the fasces. —**degen**, *m.* V. Stockdegen. —**erbse**, *f.* V. Stengelerbse. —**gebund**, *n.* V. —bündel. ‡—**knecht**, *m.* [in the army] the provost's man; *it.* a gaoler's man. —**kraut**, *n.* [Gartenkraut] common fennel-giant. —**pferd**, *n.* [with children] a stick for riding a cock-horse, [called by them] a horse, a cock-horse. *Fig.* [= Liebhaberei] hobby-horse, hobby. Die Pflanzenkunde ist sein —pferd, botany is his hobby, his delight; ein Jeder hat sein —pferd, every body has his hobby, his plaything; [ill-naturedly] every fool has its bauble, every child its rattle; auf seinem —pferde reiten, to mount one's hobby, to be in one's element. —**reiter**, *m.* one who rides a stick straddlewise, one who rides a cock-horse, to Banbury-cross; *fig.* one who rides his hobby-horse. —**roß**, *n.* V. —pferd. —**schwamm**, *m.* bacillary sponge. —**streich**, *m.* stroke with a stick, cane, ferula, twig, [on the palm] a spat. —**zaun**, *m.* a railing of slight rods, a stake-fence, a thin paling.

Stèckling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Steckreis.

Stéffen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [name of men, but now only given among the inferior classes, and chiefly those in North-Germany] Stephen.

Stéft, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [with locksmiths &c.] tag, peg, pin, V. Stift.

Stĕg, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [generally something going across] Der — an einer Säge, the traverse or cross-piece of a frame-saw [to connect the cheeks]; [in architecture] middle leg of a triglyph [in a doric frieze]; [with miners] cross-piece, thwart, traverse [between which plays the sweep of the drag]; *it.* the sill or traverse on the canal; [with printers] the furniture [including gutter-sticks, reglets, side-sticks, foot-sticks, quoins]; die —e einrichten, to dress the chase; [with lute-makers] — einer Geige &c., bridge of a violin &c.; der — [in seamen's lang.], V. Feger; —e [with joiners], cross-heads or pieces, clamps, bands, strips [for a door]; der — [in paper-mills], the trepan of the vat; [with saddlers] V. Sattel=—. 2) [especially] a foot-plank or step-board [across a ditch, brook &c.]; *it.* a foot-bridge. Ueber den — gehen, to cross the plank, the foot-bridge; *it.* the landing-plank or board, the gang-board [of a ship &c.]. 3) [in fam. lang. = Fußsteig; V. Steig] foot-path, foot-way. Er kennt alle Wege und —e in diesem Gehölze, he knows all the ways and bye-ways, the paths and bye-paths, the cuts and short-cuts, of this wood; ich weiß weder Weg noch —, I know neither the road nor the path, [fam.] I don't know the ways at all, my latitude or longitude. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Auf Jemandes Wege und —e Achtung geben, to watch narrowly any one's proceedings, to keep a watchful eye on any one's ways and goings on.

Steg=kasten, *m.*, —**fach**, *n.* [with printers] the furniture-case. —**lehne**, *f.* railing or balustrade of a foot-bridge.

Stege=bereiter, *m.* [provincial] a road-inspector, overseer of the roads. —**kehrer**, *m.* [provincial] V. Steigkehrer. —**rad**, *n.* V. Steigerad. —**recht**, *n.* [provincial] V. Wegerecht. —**schaufler**, *m.* [provincial] workman who clears a path with the shovel.

Stègreif or **Stegereif**, *m.* [-es] [from steigen] 1) [Steigbügel] [old] stirrup. 2) [generally, in a figurative sense] Aus dem —e, upon the spot, off-hand; aus dem —e reden, sprechen, to discourse, speak extempore, to extemporize, to make a speech on the spur of the moment, [comic] to speak extrumpery; er hält seine Predigten aus dem —e, he preaches his sermons extemporary, without preparation or preparatory study; aus dem —e spielen, to play at sight [a piece of music]; das [dichtende or singende] Reden aus dem —e ist sehr häufig bei den Italienern, die Italiener haben vorzüglich die Gabe, aus dem —e zu dichten, improvisations are very common with or among the Italians, the Italians possess in a high degree the gift of speaking poetry extempore, are born improvisators; ein Gedicht, eine Antwort aus dem —e, an impromptu, an improvisation, an off-hand answer; aus dem —e gehaltene Rede, an extempore or extemporized, an extemporary or extemporaneous speech.

Stegreif=dichter, *m.*, —**dichterinn**, *f.* an improvisator, an improvisatrice. —**dichtung**, *f.*, —**gedicht**, *n.* an improvisation, an impromptu.

Stĕhen, [in Old Germ. and provincial stan, Gr. στῆναι (στὰν), Swed. *sta*, Dan. *staa*, Dutch staan, Sansc. sta, Lat. and Ital. *stare*, Pers. *istaden*, Span. and Port. *estar*, Fr. *être* [= seyn], Russ. *stoyn*, Boh. *stoi*. The radical sense of this word seems to have been that of motion, V. No. 3] *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) [speaking of a body, to be in an upright position or in a position corresponding to upright] [opposed to sitzen and liegen] to stand. Vor Müdigkeit auf seinen Füßen nicht — können, to be unable to stand, to keep one's legs or feet for fatigue; sich müde —, to tire one's self out by standing; wer stehet, sehe zu, daß er nicht falle, he who stands, let him take heed, lest he fall; — Sie gerade, fest, stand upright, firm; der Tisch steht fest, die Wanduhr steht hier sicher, the table stands firm, the clock stands securely here; hoch, niedrig —, to stand high, low; die Stange steht ganz gerade, die Säule steht schief, the stake or pole stands perfectly upright, the pillar stands obliquely or out of its perpendicular; am Fenster, am Wege, vor der Thür —, to stand at the window, by the way, before the door; die Mauer steht noch, the wall stands yet, is not yet pulled down &c.; das Haus, die Stadt steht noch, steht

nicht mehr, the house, the town is still standing, is still in existence, is standing no longer, has been destroyed &c.; bei Jemand, neben Einem —, to stand by, near any one; ich ſtand dabei, als &c., I was standing by or near, when &c.; Einem im Lichte —, to stand in any one's light, *fig.* to stand in any one's light, to throw any one into the shade or back-ground, to eclipse any one, to drown any one's merit; er ſteht mir immer im Wege [in a nat. and figurative sense], he is always standing in my way, is always in my way; das Korn, die Erbſen &c. — vortrefflich, the corn, peas &c. look capitally, are in a very thriving or healthy state; —des Holz, wood on the stem, standing wood; —de Feldfrüchte, standing field-fruits; Etwas —d or im — thun, to do any thing standing, whilst standing; ich ſchrieb es —d, I wrote it standing; *fig.* —des or —den Fußes [= ſogleich] [in fam. lang.], immediately, now directly, now this minute or moment, on the spot; [in heraldry] —der Löwe &c., lion &c. posé, standing, still; [with miners] —der Gang, straight or upright vein, *it.* vein bearing between due south and south-west by the miner's compass; [with printers] —de Schriften, stereotype characters; mit —der Schrift gedrucktes Werk, a stereotype or stereotyped work; die Kunſt, —de Schrift zu verfertigen, stereotype; —de Knie, V. Steifknie; —des Leik, V. Leik. *Fig. a)* [= unverletzt ſeyn] Mit ihm — wir oder fallen, we stand or fall with him; noch ſteht das königliche Haus [die königliche Familie], the royal house still exists, flourishes. *b)* Für Einen — [= bürgen], to stand bail or surety for any one; Alle — für Einen, Einer ſteht für Alle, all are responsible for one, one is answerable for all; für Einen — [= für ſeine Geſinnung bürgen], to answer, to make one's self responsible for any one's opinions or sentiments; für Etwas —, to be guarantee, to be bound for any thing, to warrant any thing; für nichts —, to be responsible, to be security or surety for nothing; für die Folgen —, to answer for the consequences; Sie — mir für die Folgen, you will be answerable, responsible to me for the consequences; ich ſtehe Ihnen dafür, daß &c., I warrant you, that &c.; ich ſtehe Ihnen gut für ſeine Aufführung, I will be answerable to you for his behaviour. 2) [opposed to spontaneous motion, to going or moving] *a)* [speaking of things] Die Mühle ſteht, the mill stands; meine Uhr iſt dieſe Nacht ſtill geſtanden, — geblieben, my watch stopped last night; —des Waſſer, standing, stagnant, dormant, dead, still water; die —den Sümpfe bei N., the stagnant marshes by N.; der Fluß ſteht [= iſt gefroren], the river is frozen over; eine Flüſſigkeit — laſſen, to let any liquid stand or rest, not to shake it up; ſein Puls ſtehet, his pulse stops, does not beat; das Blut ſtehet, the blood does not circulate; das Herz ſtehet, the heart does not beat; Etwas — laſſen [in fam. lang., for nicht anrühren], to let or leave any thing alone, to let any thing stay; [fam. and rather vulgar] to let any thing be, bide; laß das —, laß dieſes Glas, Buch &c. —, leave that alone, let it stay, let this glass remain, leave this book &c. where it is, don't meddle with it, this glass, book &c.; ich will Alles — und liegen laſſen und hinkommen, I will leave every thing untouched and come away; er war genöthigt, Haus und Hof — zu laſſen, he was compelled to abandon, give up, quit, surrender his inheritance. *b)* [speaking of animals and men] Die Pferde wollten nicht —, the horses would not stand still, were restive; nachdem ich drei Stunden hier geſtanden hatte or war, um auf ihn zu warten, after having stood, after standing here three hours, waiting for him; müßig —, to be idle, lazy, to have nothing to do, [fam.] to stand kicking one's heels about; — bleiben, ſtill —, to stand, to stop, to stand still; nun ſo ſteht, ſteht ſtill! now then stop, stand still then! stand still will ye! ich werde auf dieſem Hügel — bleiben, I shall stop, remain, rest upon this hill; bei jedem Schritte bleibt er —, he stops, stands still at every step; der Feind wollte nicht —, the enemy would not stand, would not face the advancing opponents; wofern der Feind ſteht, if the enemy stand, stand firm, meet the charge. *Fig.* Bei Etwas — bleiben, to stop, to pause at any thing, *it.* to stop or cease at any thing; *it.* [in quite a different meaning] to persist in any thing, not to flinch in a matter or one's words, to stick to any thing; er prüfte alle Plane und blieb bei dieſem —, he examined all the plans and fixed on, selected this one; wo ſind wir — geblieben, in dieſem Buche — geblieben? where did we stop, leave off in this book? fangen Sie da wieder an zu leſen, wo wir geſtern — blieben, begin again to read, where we left off yesterday; dabei blieb er nicht —, ſondern ging in der Sache weiter, he did not stop there, but went further into the matter, [also] proceeded with the matter; man muß nicht auf halbem Wege — bleiben, one must not stop half way, leave off in the middle; mitten in ſeiner Predigt, Rede — bleiben, [fam.] to stop short, come to a dead halt, come to a break up, to be put to a nonplus, [generally] to break down in the midst of one's [extempore] sermon, of one's speech; auf einer Sache — [= beſtehen], to stand out for, to insist upon any thing; Einem —, to resist any one, to stand, to hold firm against any one, to oppose any one; *it.* to render any one account, to stand and account or give an account to any one, [fam.] to give rhyme and reason, both rhyme and reason to any one; Einen — laſſen und fortgehen, to leave any one behind standing; wie ich gehe und ſtehe [wie ich da bin], just as I am, as you find me. 3) [to find one's self anywhere that is, to be; where the primitive meaning of motion is still slightly perceptible]. Schildwache —, to stand sentry, to mount guard; unſere Truppen — im Lager, im Felde, our troops are encamped, in the camp, in the field, in campaign; das Hauptquartier ſteht in der Stadt, head-quarters are in the town; das Heer ſteht an der Donau, the army is on the banks of, is by the Danube; die Heere — immer wie zuvor, the armies are always in the same position, keep in their relative positions; die Heere — in Schlachtordnung, the armies are ranged in order of battle, stand in battle-array; der Feind ſteht ſehr vortheilhaft, the enemy is posted, stands posted very advantageously, occupies an advantageous position; eine Thräne ſtand in ihrem Auge, ihre Augen ſtanden voll Thränen, a tear stood in her eye, her eyes were full of tears; in dieſem Gehölze ſtehet das Thier [in sportsmen's lang.], the animal harbours, couches, has its lair or haunt in this wood; die Pferde — im Stalle, the horses stand, are in the stable; zwanzig Pferde im Stall — haben, to have twenty horses in, standing in the stable, [also] to have a stud of twenty horses; Schweine auf der Maſt — haben, to have swine fattening on the mast in the forest; *it.* to have pigs in the sty [either for porkers or baconers]. *Fig.* [the same as ſeyn, that is to find one's self in a certain state, condition, relation that is more clearly ascertained by an indispensable adjunct] *a)* [respecting living beings] Zur Wehre —, to stand on one's guard, on one's defence; zur Buße —, to give satisfaction; bei Jemand in der Lehre, in Arbeit —, to be in apprenticeship, in service with any one, at any one's; bei wem ſteht er in Dienſten? in whose service is he? in keinem öffentlichen Amte —, to be in no public employment, to have no public capacity; die Waaren — im Hauſe, the goods are in the house; dieſes Haus ſteht noch nicht lange, this house has not been built long; ſo lange die Welt ſtehet, since the creation of the world, since the world existed; es ſtehet geſchrieben [rather scriptural], it is written, [rather low] it stands on paper; was ſtehet in der Zeitung? what's in the paper? what's the news? davon ſteht nichts im Briefe, there is nothing about it in the letter, no allusion is made to it, no mention is made of it in the letter; in dieſem Buche — lehrreiche Sachen, this book contains instructive things; die am Himmel —den Sterne &c., the stars in the sky; es ſteht ein Gewitter, ein Regenbogen am Himmel, there is a storm impending, at hand, brooding or lowering over us, there is a rainbow in the sky; unter Waſſer —, to be, to stand under water, to be flooded or swamped; das Waſſer ſteht hoch, the water stands high, at high water-mark, *it.* it is high water; *it.* hoch —, to be high in price, to be dear [as provisions]; *it.* hoch —, to be high, at or above concert-pitch [as a musical instrument]; *it.* dieſes Klavier &c. ſteht hoch, this piano is high, is tuned high, at concert-pitch, above concert-pitch; das Getreide, der Wein ſteht hoch, hoch im Preiſe, wheat, wine is dear, has risen, fetches a high price, [fam. and comic] has riz; —des Alter [rather unusual], sedate, steady age, time of life; —de Bühne, fixed theatre or stage [opposed to an itinerant one]; —des Heer, standing army; [in seamen's lang.] —des Tauwerk, standing tackle; der —de Part eines Taues, the standing butt or tag-end of a rope; —der [= feſter] Wind, a steady, full breeze; das Takel ſtehet, the tackle is foul, is hampered; *it.* die —den Hebungen eines Gutes, the fixed revenues of an estate; Geld bei Einem — haben, to have money placed out or deposited with any one, to have money [of one's own] in any one's hands; Geld in der Bank — haben, to have money in the bank; ſein Geld auf Zinſen, eine Summe auf Grundſtücken — haben, to have one's money [placed] out at interest, vested in land. 4) [to find one's self or itself, speaking of persons and things] Wie — die Sachen? how stand affairs, how stands the posture of affairs? die Sachen — gut, übel, affairs stand well, are on a bad footing or standing; wie ſteht's? wie ſteht's um Ihre Geſundheit? how are you? how d'ye do? how's your health? es ſteht Alles gut, wohl, every thing is going on well, [fam.] all right, [low] all is slap up, hang up; wie ſteht es zu Hauſe? how is all, how are all at home? [fam.] wie ſteht es mit deinem Herzen? how is it with your heart? how's your heart? wie ſteht es um meine Bücher, um meine Kleider &c. [ſind ſie bald fertig]? how are my books, clothes &c. will they soon be ready &c.? wie ſteht es um Ihre Sache? Ihren Prozeß, Ihre Zuſage, ſeine Verſorgung? how's your affair, law-suit, promise,

his establishment going on? how stands your affair &c.? how are you off relative to your affair, with respect to your law-suit, about your promise, how is he off for or about his establishment? so wie die Sachen —, as matters stand, as affairs are, as things go, upon that footing; es steht schlecht, sehr schlecht mit ihm, it stands or fares badly, very badly with him, he is poorly, very poorly off, his affairs are in a bad, very bad way or state; *it.* he is in a bad, very bad way, his health is in a bad, very bad state, [for both] he is in a bad, very bad, in a low, very low way; dieser Kaufmann, dieses Handelshaus steht gut, this merchant, this mercantile house is doing well, [fam.] is making a good thing of it; dieser Beamte stehet sich gut, this official, civil officer is well paid, has a good or snug berth of it, [more fam.] is nicely or snugly boxed, has no bad thing of it; wie — Sie mit ihm? how do you stand with him? on what standing, footing, degree of intimacy are you with him? ich stehe gut mit ihm, I am on a good or amicable footing with him; wir — ziemlich schlecht, auf einem schlechten Fuße miteinander, we stand not over-well or amicably, indifferently, on a bad footing with each other; dieses Kleid &c. steht gut, diese Ohrgehänge — Ihnen ganz vortrefflich, this dress &c. suits you, fits you, these ear-rings become you exceedingly; diese zwei Dinge — gut zusammen, these two things match, pair, agree, suit capitally; diese Farbe steht ihm nicht, nicht gut, this colour does not suit him, does not suit him well, does not suit, suit well his complexion, does not harmonize with his face, accord with his profession &c.; es stehet Ihnen sehr übel, so zu sprechen, it very ill becomes you to speak so; es stehet dahin [= ist ungewiß], that's as it may be, that remains to be seen, known &c., that is uncertain; bei einem hoch am Brette — [in pop. lang.], to stand high, to be in great favour or credit with any one; auf dem Sprunge — [in fam. lang.], to be on the eve of setting out, to be on the move; auf Eines Seite —, to stand or to be on any one's side, to be of any one's party; auf seinem Kopfe steht eine Belohnung, es steht ein Preis auf seinem Kopfe, a reward is set or fixed upon his head, a price stands on his head; es steht Todesstrafe, der Galgen &c. darauf, that is a capital offence, a hanging matter or piece of business; auf der Liste —, to stand on the list; das Haus steht auf dem Fall [provincial], the house is ready to tumble in, looks as if it would fall; gut bei Jemand —, bei Einem in Gunst, in Gnade —, to stand well with any one, to be in favour with any one, in any one's good graces; er steht ziemlich schlecht bei ihr, he is in bad odour or repute, out of favour with her, her opinion of him is by no means a favourable or flattering one, [in popular use] he is down or is in her black book; stehe ich bei Ihnen noch wie ehemals? have you always the same sentiments for me? am I still regarded by you in the same light as formerly; sich gut bei einer Sache —, to find one's account in any thing, [also] to find it worth one's while to do &c. any thing; ich stand in der Meinung, daß &c., I was of opinion, that &c.; in Zweifel, in Furcht &c. —, to be in doubt, fear &c.; er steht im Verdacht, als sollte er &c., he is, he labours under the suspicion, he is suspected of having &c.; in Gefahr —, to be in danger, peril, to run risk or hazard, to incur danger; in gutem, schlechtem Rufe —, to be of a, to enjoy a good, bad reputation, to bear or have a good or fair, bad name or fame; in einem gewissen Alter —, to be of a certain age; sie — beide in einem Alter, they are both of the same, of equal, of one and the same age; unter Jemand —, to stand or be under any one, to be subordinate to any one, to be under any one's orders, to be any one's inferior; er steht unter Niemand, he is independent, subordinate to no one, subject to no man's control; unter Eines Herrschaft &c. —, to be under any one's rule &c. *b*) [of things] Das Haus, die Hausthür stand offen, the house, the house-door stood open; mein Haus steht Ihnen immer offen, my house is always open to you; das steht bei Ihnen, nur bei Ihnen, that depends on you, only depends on you, that is as you please; das steht bei Gott, that depends on God, that is as God pleases; unsere Schicksale — in Gottes Hand, our fates are in God's hand or keeping, are at the will or disposition of God; es steht nicht in meinem Vermögen, Ihnen zu helfen, it is not in my power to help you; das steht zu wünschen &c. [rather stiff], that is desirable, to be wished &c.; *it.* zu — kommen [kosten], to cost, to amount or come to; wie hoch, wie theuer kömmt Ihnen or [with some] Sie dieses Haus zu —? what does or did this house cost you, stand you in? seine Thorheit ist ihm or [with some] ihn theuer zu — gekommen, his folly has cost, stood him dear, he has payed a dear price for his folly. II. *v. tr.* and *intr.* Einen —, to stand any one out as it were, [also] to remain standing before or opposite any one; [chiefly used in sportsmen's lang.] der Hund steht Rebhühner, Hasen, the dog points, sets partridges, hares; der Hund steht gut, the dog points, sets well; *fig.* seinen Mann —, to be any one's match, to be a man who will meet his man or who will be one's man; *it.* to be firm, to be a man of courage, to stand one's ground against any one [= Einem —, V. No. 2] Das —, standing, posture &c. [in which one is], upright posture; das lange — wird mir beschwerlich, long standing is painful to me; das —, standing, erection [of a man's yard]; fixation, freezing [of quicksilver]; das Queckſilber zum — bringen, to fix mercury or quicksilver; V. Bevor—, Dahin—.

Steh-auf, *m. dim.* —aufchen, *n.* V. Gaukelmännchen. —kragen, *m.* a standing collar. —männchen, *n.* V. Gaukelmännchen. —pult, *m.* a desk or writing-desk for standing at.

Stēher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not used] a stander.

Stēhewurzel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] dog-stones, male-orchis, satyrion.

Stèhlbar, *adj.* and *adv.* stealable, capable of being stolen, able to be stolen or purloined.

Stèhlen, [either allied to the Swed. *stjäla*, which also means verhehlen = to hide, or intimately connected with the Lat. *tollo, tuli* to take away] *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) [wegnehmen] to deprive, take away. [in seamen's lang.] Die Segel — einander den Wind, the sails overleap, becalm each other. *Fig.* Sie hat mir mein Herz gestohlen, she has robbed me of my heart, has stolen my heart. 2) [= diebisch entwenden] to steal, thieve, purloin, pilfer, [cant] to crib, prig, cabbage, rook, nim, prog, bone, [in the army] to plunder, rob, prowl thievishly in a camp &c., to maraud, pillage, depredate [speaking of stragglers, marauding soldiers, camp-followers, strippers &c.]. Gestohlene Sachen heimlich annehmen, to fence; er stiehlt gern, he has a thievish propensity, he takes delight in stealing; er stiehlt wie eine Atzel [in pop. lang.], he thieves like a magpie, he has crooked fingers, his fingers are lime-twigs; du sollst nicht — [in Scripture], thou shalt not steal; man hat ihm eine silberne Tabaksdose aus der Tasche, seine Schnallen von den Schuhen gestohlen, his pocket has been picked of a silver snuff-box, the buckles have been marched off, feloniously abstracted from his shoes; gestohlenes Gut, stolen property; *proverb.* wer ein Kalb stiehlt, stiehlt auch wohl einen Ochsen, he who will steal a penny, will steal a pound; Etwas aus einem Buche —, to extract any thing surreptitiously from a book, to commit plagiarism; einem Schriftsteller einen Gedanken —, to appropriate dishonestly any idea of an author. *Fig.* Die Zeit zu Etwas —, to steal time for any thing; wir — ihm seine Zeit, we are robbing him of his time, are wasting his time. 3) [in pop. lang., for —d bewirken] Einen arm —, to impoverish any one, to ruin any one by robbing him; sich reich —, to enrich one's self at another's expense, by plunder. II. *v. refl.* to steal, slink or sneak in, towards, off, away &c. Sich in ein Zimmer — [schleichen], to steal into a room, to glide furtively or stealthily into a room; sich aus dem Hause —, to steal out of the house; sich aus der Gesellschaft —, to withdraw silently or furtively from a party, from the company, to take French leave. Das —, stealing, theft; die Noth hat ihn zum — verleitet, want has induced him to commit theft, larceny.

Stèhler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [little used] a stealer, V. Dieb. *Proverb.* V. under Hehler.

Stèhlerisch, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] V. Diebisch.

Steif, *adj.* and *adv.* [in Old Sax. stif, Dutch styf, stevig; allied to Stab, Lat. *stip-es*] 1) [gerade] straight. [in hydraulics] —e Linie, a straight line. 2) [opposed to biegsam = pliant, bending] stiff, rigid, not limber. —e Stiefel, —es Leder, strong boots, strong or stiff leather; [in botany] —er Stengel, stiff stalk; —e Blätter, rigid leaves; —e Traube, Rispe, dense, crowded cluster or raceme, coarctate panicle; diese Wäsche ist ganz — gefroren, ist zu — gestärkt, this linen is frozen quite stiff, is starched too stiff; —e Leinwand [Steifleinwand], buckram; —es Glied, a stiff limb; *it.* a cramped limb; *it.* [vulgar] the penis when in a state of erection; einen —en Hals, Arm, —e Hände, Finger haben, to have a stiff neck, arm, stiff hands, fingers; dieses Pferd hat —e Beine, this horse has stiff legs, is foundered; ich bin vor Kälte ganz —, fühle mich ganz — in allen Gliedern, I am quite stiff with cold, feel myself stiff benumbed in my limbs all over; den Arm — halten, to hold one's arm stiff. *Fig.* Die Ohren — halten [in common people's lang. = spitzen], to prick up one's ears; *fig.* —, wie ein Stock [in pop. lang.], stiff as a poker; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] —es, segel—es Schiff, a stiff ship, a ship which carries her sails well; *it.* [with lacemakers] —e Korden, stretched cords; *it.* [with watchmakers] der —e Kloben, the potence or pottance of a watch; *it.* [with cooks &c.] —er Teig, —er Brei [= fest, derb], thick paste, thick pap; den Teig

[by the addition of more flour] — machen, to stiffen the paste. *Fig. a)* [opposed to gefällig and ungezwungen] Eine —e Verbeugung, ein —es Kompliment machen, to make a stiff, ceremonious, formal, [also] awkward, ungainly bow, to pay a lame, an awkward compliment; in ſeinem Betragen — ſeyn, to be awkward, constrained, [also] stiff, starched, ceremonious in one's manners; —er Mann, —e Frau, stiff, stiff-mannered, pedantic man, starched, prim woman; die Unterhaltung war —, the conversation was ceremonious, constrained, [also] embarrassed, awkward. —e Schreibart, a stiff, uncouth, harsh style; — überſetzen, to translate heavily, ungracefully, constrainedly; eine etwas —e Ueberſetzung, a translation rather formally executed; er hat etwas ſehr —es in ſeinem Betragen, he has something very constrained, forced, stiff, uneasy in his manners; alles —e aus der Unterhaltung verbannen, to banish all stiffness, all form and ceremony, all awkwardness and false shame from the conversation; [with painters, sculptors] —e Figur, Zeichnung, a hard figure, design; —e Schritte, stiff strokes [in engravings]. *b)* [in fam. lang. = unverwandt] Einem — in die Augen ſehen, to look at any one with a fixed gaze, to stare at any one; — auf Etwas ſehen, to look or gaze fixedly, attentively at or on any thing. *c)* [in fam. lang. = ſtandhaft &c.] — und feſt über or an Etwas, über or an den Geſetzen &c. halten, to cling pertinaciously, strenously, steadfastly to any thing, to observe the laws &c. rigorously, severely, strictly; ſich Etwas — [= feſt] vorſetzen, to make a fixed determination, to resolve firmly, seriously; ſich — und feſt einbilden [in fam. lang.], to take strongly into one's head, to imagine strongly, to have a strong idea; —er Vorſatz, —es Vertrauen, [unusual or odd] —e Liebe, firm or strict resolution, deep confidence, constant love; —er [= unbiegſamer] Sinn, —e [= unnachgiebige] Grundſätze, inflexible mind, uncompromising principles; —er Kopf, stubborn, obstinate head, V. Starr. Syn. V. Starr. *d)* [ſtark, heftig] —er Wind [in seamen's lang.], stiff breeze.

Steif=bart, *m.* 1) a stiff beard. 2) [comic] person with a stiff beard. **—bettler**, *m.*, **—bettlerinn**, *f.* sturdy beggar; *it.* a begging impostor. **—fiſch**, *m.* torpedo, cramp-fish, electric fish. **—förmlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* ceremonious, formal, stiff-mannered. **—haar**, *n.* stiff hair. **—haarig**, *adj.* and *adv.* stiff-haired. **—hals**, *m.* 1) a stiff-neck. 2) [in pop. lang.] person, animal with a stiff neck. **—kette**, *f.* [with weavers] stiff warp. **—kopf**, *m.* 1) [fam.] stiff neck, head carried stiffly. 2) person, animal carrying the head stiffly. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] a stiff-necked, stubborn fellow, a mule. **—köpfig**, *adj.* and *adv.* with a head carried stiffly. *Fig.* stiff-necked. **—köpfigkeit**, *f. Fig.* obstinacy, stubbornness, wrong-headedness. **—leinwand**, *f.* buckram. ‖ **—matz**, *m.* [—er Käſe] firm cheese, [provincial] rammel. **—mehl**, *n.* V. Stärkmehl. **—ofen**, *m.* [with hatters] 1) stove for carotting or carroting the hats. 2) stove in the basoning or felting room. **—prächtig**, *adj.* and *adv.* stiff and fine, constrainedly or awkwardly magnificent, shewy without grace or ease. **—ſchopf**, *m.* [in botany, Knotenmooſe] orthotricum. **—ſchößig**, *adj.* and *adv.* stiff-skirted. **—ſinn**, *m.*, **—ſinnig**, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Starrſinnig &c. **—ſtiefel**, *m.* any boot with stiff upper leather, as a Wellington, top or jack-boot, [but chiefly] a jack-boot.

Steife, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) Die — eines Gliedes, Zeuges &c., the stiffness of a limb, stuff &c.; — in den Gliedern, cramp, rigidity, contraction, painful tension in the limbs, [in a horse] founders; ſeine Krankheit fing mit einer — [Steifigkeit] in den Gliedern an, his disease commenced with a general contraction of the joints; dieſe — iſt die Wirkung einer Quetſchung, this contraction is the effect of a contusion; für die — [eines Pferdes] gut ſeyn, to warrant a horse free of the founders, to be not foundered; einem Hute die — geben [with hatters], to give a hat the stiffening, to dress a hat; einer Sache die — benehmen, to take out the stiffness from any thing; die — eines Schiffes [in seamen's lang.], the stiffness, stability of a ship; [with painters, sculptors] die — or das — einer Figur, der Einſchnitte, the hardness of a figure, stiffness of the cuts or strokes. *Fig.* Die — der Haltung, einer Verbeugung, the constraint, stiffness of the attitude, of a bow; es herrſcht in dieſer Ueberſetzung eine gewiſſe —, there is a certain heaviness, stiffness in this translation. 2) [the cause of stiffness] *a)* starch; *b)* [with hatters] the stiffening [either beer or glue-stiffening] for the hats; [with milliners &c.] V. Steifleinwand. 3) [with carpenters = Stütze] stay, shore; [with miners] die —, props; [in artillery] collar of a spring-tree-bar.

Steifen, *v. tr.* 1) to stiffen, to make stiff. Wäſche —, to starch, to get up linen; die Hüte — [with hatters], to stiffen, dress hats; einen Hut von neuem —, to redress a hat; Kleider &c. —, to line clothes &c. with buckram, with strengthening pieces; *it.* [= ſtärken] to starch a gown; einen Schnürleib mit Fiſchbein —, to bone stays. *Fig.* Einen in Etwas — [= beſtärken], to strengthen, fortify any one in something; das ſteifte ihn in ſeinem Vorſatze &c., that strengthened, confirmed him in his resolution &c., made him more pertinacious in or tenacious of his purpose &c. 2) [ſtützen] to stay, shore, prop. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Sich auf Einen, auf Etwas —, to feel sure that one is backed, supported by any one, to rely, repose, lean for support on any one, any thing; er ſteift ſich auf dieſe Gründe, he relies, places reliance, depends on these grounds. Das —, die Steifung [with hatters], stiffening, stiff-dressing; einem Hute die — geben, to give a hat the stiff dressing; das — [in hydraulics], stiffening with a wooden frame, capping the poles &c.

Steifer, comparat. of ſteif, which see.

Steifer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with hatters] stiffener, stiff-dresser.

Steiferblech, *n.* the hatter's bason [for basoning].

Steifheit, *f.* [Steife] stiffness, rigidity; [in medicine] contraction. *Fig.* constraint, formality, V. Steife. Alle —en meiden, to avoid every thing formal, constrained, unnatural, studied; die — an jenem Hofe, the rigid [too punctilious, overstrained cold] etiquette at that court.

Steifigkeit, *f.* [no *pl.*] V. Steife *Fig.*

Steiffel, *n.* [-s, no *pl.*] [Stärke] [in common people's lang.] starch.

Steifung, *f.* V. Das Steifen.

Steig, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [Weg] way, road, path; *it.* [Fuß—] footh-path. *Fig.* [in Scripture] Lehre mich deine —e! teach me thy ways! 2) steep way, rough road. 3) [with millers] V. Mahlgerüſte.

Steigbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] that may be climbed or mounted.

Steige, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [Treppe, Leiter] stairs, steps; *it.* ladder; [for poultry] V. Hühner— ; *it.* plank for enabling any one to pass over a wall &c, a stile. 2) steep way, sharp ascent. 3) [provincial] cage, bird-cage, coop, hen-coop. 4) [from ſteigen = aufwärts gehen] a score.

Steigen, *irr. v. intr.* [allied to the Gr. στείχειν to march] 1) [originally to march or walk] [in sportsmen's lang.] Der Bär, Biber, die Otter ſteigt, the bear, beaver, otter walks, shuffles; ſteig zu [in common people's lang.]! march! go on! 2) to climb. Auf einen Berg —, to climb a mountain or hill; in den Wagen, in eine Kutſche —, to get or step into the carriage, into a coach; auf den Tiſch, in das Fenſter —, to mount on the table, into the window; durch das Fenſter in das Zimmer —, to mount or climb up through the window into the room; ins Bett —, to get into bed; in ein Schiff, in das Schiff —, to embark, to go on board, to go up the side of a ship; über den Zaun &c. —, to step, get, go, climb over the hedge or fence &c.; die Diebe ſind vermittelſt einer Leiter über die Mauer geſtiegen, the thieves got over, scaled the wall by means of a ladder; auf einen Baum —, to climb, climb up, get into a tree; die Gemſen — auf die Felſen, the chamois climb up the rocks; zu Pferde, auf das Pferd —, to get or mount on horseback; auf ein Pferd —, to get up on a horse, on a horse's back; auf eine Leiter, Treppe —, to mount, go or get up a ladder, to go up a pair of stairs; eine Treppe hoch —, to go up one flight of stairs, to ascend to the second story; immer Treppe auf, Treppe ab —, to be always running up and down stairs; *it.* [as a *v. tr.*] er kann keine Treppe mehr —, he can no longer go up stairs, climb the stairs; vom Berge, Tiſche —, to descend or come down the mountain, to come down from, to get off the table; vom Pferde, aus der Kutſche —, to descend or get down from, to get off one's horse, to dismount, to step out of, to get down from the coach, to alight, to put foot to the ground; aus dem Bette —, to get out of bed; abwärts —, to step, go, come or get down, to descend; ins Bad —, to get into the bath; in den Keller [hinab] —, to go down into the cellar; auf das Dach, den Boden —, to get up on the roof, into the loft; auf die Kanzel, das Blutgerüſt —, to ascend the pulpit, to mount the scaffold. 3) [to raise one's self, to rise by climbing] to rise, to mount, [of many birds] to soar; die Lerche ſteigt, the lark mounts in the air, soars; der Falke ſteigt, the falcon soars, takes its flight; kein Vogel ſteigt höher als der Adler, no bird soars higher than the eagle; der Falke iſt höher geſtiegen, als der Reiher, the falcon has gained the swoop, pounce on the heron; der Falke ſtieg und ſchoß auf einmal auf das Rebhuhn, the falcon rose, and swooped suddenly on the partridge; dieſes Pferd ſteigt, ſteigt gerne [= bäumt ſich], this horse rears, prances, is apt to rear, is a bit of a rearer; eine Rakete ſteigt, a rocket darts, flies upwards, ascends; die Raketen — laſſen, to let off, to fire, to throw up the

rockets; —de Raketen, flying rockets; —de Gewächse, climbing plants; —der Löwe [in heraldry], rampant lion; das Wasser steigt, the water rises, swells; das Quecksilber steigt im Wetterglase, the mercury rises in the barometer; das Wetterglas ist gestiegen, the glass is [or has] risen: die Sonne steigt, the sun rises; der Rauch, Nebel steigt, steigt in die Luft, the smoke, mist rises, ascends, rises in the air; eine Wagschale steigt, während die andere sinkt, a scale or balance rises, while the other sinks; der Saft steigt [= tritt] in die Bäume, the sap rises into the trees; die Weindünste — in den Kopf, the vapours of the wine get into the head; der Senf steigt in die Nase, the mustard gets into the nose; das Blut ist ihm ins Gesicht gestiegen, the blood has mounted, risen, rushed into his face; ihr Busen steigt, her bosom heaves, swells; die Fische —, fishes stem the current, mount, swim against stream; Felsen — [erstrecken sich] bis in die Wolken, rocks tower into the clouds. 4) *Fig.* [zunehmen] *a*) [in one's rank, profession &c.] Er steigt schnell, he rises rapidly, he is a rising character or man; er wird bald —, he will soon rise; er ist in kurzer Zeit sehr hoch gestiegen, he has risen, been promoted, raised or advanced very high in a short time. *b*) [in number, quantity, strength] —de Fortschreitung, Progression [in geometry], ascending progression; die Waaren — im Preise, goods rise in price, get dear; die Waarenpreise — [from the merchant's point of view], the prices of goods are improving or bettering, are looking up; der Preis ist gestiegen, the price is raised or risen, has risen; den Preis — machen, to enhance the price; das Pfund Kaffee ist bis auf zwei Gulden gestiegen, the pound of coffee has risen to two florins; der Wechselkurs steigt, die Actien —, the exchange is rising, shares are looking up; das Gold steigt [against silver, which is the legal tender in Germany, France &c.], gold is rising; bei —den Jahren, with rising or increasing years, with age; sein Glück steigt, his luck increases, his good fortune or his lucky star is in the ascendant; mit —der Liebe, Leidenschaft &c., with increasing, growing love, passion &c.; mit —dem Zorne, with waxing wrath; das Fieber ist seit gestern gestiegen, his fever has increased since yesterday; er sagte mit —dem Unwillen, he said with a still livelier indignation; mit —der Kraft, —dem Ausdrucke, Tone sprechen &c., to speak &c. with kindling force or energy, with stronger or greater expression, at a higher pitch, in an elevated tone. Das —, climbing, rising, towering &c.; [over a wall] climbing, scaling, clearing; [of the falcon] soaring, towering; das — des Wassers in den Pumpen, des Quecksilbers in dem Wetterglase, the rising of the water in pumps, of the mercury in the barometer; das — des Preises einer Waare, the rising of the price of any article for sale, [cant or comic] brickdust is riz; das Korn ist im —, corn is or has risen, [cant] corn is riz; das — im Preise, Werthe, increase in the price, worth; die Actien sind, der Wechselkurs ist im —, the shares are, the exchange is on the rise; das — und Fallen der Töne &c., the elevation and depression, rising and falling of the tones &c.; das — des Wassers, the rising, swelling of the water; das — eines Pferdes, the rearing, prancing of a horse; das — einer Rakete, the flight of a rocket; [in medicine] das — der Krankheit, increase of the disease, V. Steigung.

Steig-baum, *m.* [Treppenwange] string-board of a staircase. —**bohne**, *f.* [Schminkbohne] the kidney-bean. —**bügel**, *m.* stirrup. Einem den —bügel halten, to hold the stirrup for any one; aus den —bügeln kommen, to lose the or one's stirrups; sie sind fast zwei Tage nicht aus dem —bügel gekommen [of troopers or other people when riding continuously for any pressing purpose], they kept or were obliged to keep to the saddle for nearly two successive days; mit langen, kurzen —bügeln reiten, to ride with long, short stirrups; mit sehr kurzen —bügeln reiten, to ride with very short stirrups [Turkish or fox-hunter's fashion]; der linke —bügel, the left, near or mounting stirrup. *Fig.* Der —bügel [in anatomy], the stapes; [with surgeons] stirrup-bandage; [with tilers and slaters] iron-hook, stirrup. —**bügelmuskel**, *m.* [in anatomy] stapedian muscle, the stapedius. —**bügelriemen**, *m.* V. —riemen. —**eisen**, *n.* 1) climbing-iron, grapnel, creeper. 2) [in pop. lang.] V. —bügel. —**kehrer**, *m.* workman &c. who sweeps a path in the snow; *it.* [in salterns] the sweeper of the foot-paths. —**kloben**, *m.* V. Steigeradkloben. —**leiter**, *f.* [in a library &c.] the foot-steps, the steps; *it.* [little used] V. Sturmleiter. —**rad**, *n.* V. Steigerad. —**reif**, V. Stegereif. —**riemen**, *m.* [with saddlers &c.] stirrup-leather or strap. Ein Paar —riemen mit Bügeln, stirrup-leathers when mounted with a head, chapelet; Einen mit —riemen peitschen, to give any one a strapping, a colting, the salt eel, the cat, a lathering; [formerly] dieser Soldat hat —riemen laufen müssen, this soldier has been forced to run the gauntlet. —**riemenringe**, —**riementräger**, *pl.* [with saddlers] head of the chapelet. —**röhre**, *f.* [in hydraulics] a lifting or sucking pump; *it.* the upper tube or barrel of discharge of a sucking pump. —**schaufler**, *m.* V. —kehrer. —**zeug**, *n.* instruments, machines, gear, apparatus for hoisting, lifting &c.

Steige-rad, *n.* a ratch, a ratchet-wheel; [with clock-makers] swing-wheel. —**radkloben**, *m.* [with watchmakers] potence, pottance. —**reif**, *m.* V. Stegereif. —**rohr**, *n.*, —**röhre**, *f.* [in hydraulics] V. Steigröhre; [with bell-founders] tube or duct to the case or cannon; [in the casting of cannon] vent.

1. **Steiger**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [little used] a climber, one who climbs, mounts &c. Er ist ein guter —, he is a good climber.

2. **Steiger**, *m.* [-s] a master-miner; V. Gruben—.

Steigerkräusel, *m.* a master-miner's cravat.

Steigerer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] outbidder, enhancer.

Steigerkauf, *m.* [little used] [Versteigerung] a selling or knocking down to the highest bidder, an auction.

Steigern, *v. tr.* [= steigen machen] *Fig.* 1) [erhöhen] to raise, to enhance. Er hat [durch seine gute Verwaltung] den Werth dieses Gutes sehr gesteigert, he has [by his good management &c.] greatly enhanced the value of this estate or property; *it.* er hat den Preis dieser Waare gesteigert, he demands now a higher price for this ware; Etwas zu sehr —, to raise the price of any thing too much by competition, to bid or outbid too high; er hat dieses Gemählde so gesteigert, daß &c., he has outbid so high, he has bid so high for this picture, that &c. 2) [to increase the signification, to augment the force, strength, power of any object] Den Ton — [erheben], to raise, increase, exalt, swell the tone; sich —, to raise one's voice or tone [in passion &c.]; einen Begriff —, to extend an idea; man steigert den Begriff groß, hoch, wenn man sagt größer, höher, am größten, am höchsten, the idea of great, high is extended or increased when one says greater, higher, greatest, highest; ein Wort —, to increase the signification of a word to a higher degree; man steigert die Wörter arm, reich, indem man sagt ärmer, reicher, am ärmsten, reichsten, the signification of the words poor, rich is increased to a higher degree of comparison, when we say poorer, richer, poorest, richest; besser, schlimmer sind gesteigerte Nebenwörter, better, worse are adverbs in the comparative degree. 3) [= ersteigern] [at auctions] to buy in. 4) Einen —, to make any one bid more, offer more; die Hauseigenthümer — häufig ihre Wirthsleute, house-owners often raise the rent of their lodgers or tenants; die guten Schauspieler — den Direktor [in theatricals], stars will raise their demands of salaries, make the manager come into their terms. Das —, V. Steigerung.

Steigerung, *f.* Die — der Waaren &c., enhancing, raising the price of provisions &c.; — [Versteigerung], auction; [in grammar] die — der Begriffe, Wörter, the gradation of the ideas, the increasing the signification of words by the different degrees of comparison, [in rhetoric] gradation.

Steigerungs-grad, *m.*, —**stufe**, *f.* [in grammar] degree of comparison. Der erste, zweite —grad, the comparative, superlative.

Steiglitz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [provincial] the stile of a footpath.

Steigung, *f.* [das Steigen] rising, mounting. [in architecture] Die — einer Brücke, the rising, height of a bridge; die — eines Gewölbes, the rising of a vault.

Steil, [allied to stellen = to place upright] *adj.* and *adv.* steep. —er Berg, a steep mountain; [with poets] acclivous, arduous mountain; —er Weg, —e Ufer, steep precipitous way, cliffy or [American] bluff shore, steep shelvy bank; der Fels hat mehrere sehr —e Stellen, the rock has several very steep, craggy places; diese Treppe ist zu —, these stairs are too steep; einen Berg — abgraben, to shelve a mountain or hill by digging, to cut a hill steep down; der Weg ziehet sich — hinauf, the way gets steeper as it ascends; diese Stütze steht zu —, sie muß mehr gelehnet werden, this shore stands too upright, abrupt, it must be slooped or lowered more. Syn. V. Jähe.

Steil-hobel, *m.* [with joiners] V. Harthobel. —**ohr**, *n.* 1) [unusual and provincial] a peaked or pricked-up ear. *Fig.* a proud, haughty man. 2) [in nat. hist.] the black fox or wolf. —**pfad**, *m.* [chiefly in higher style] arduous path. —**pfahl**, *m.* [in hydraulics] stake stuck or driven in upright, upright post. —**recht**, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] V. Senkrecht. —**weg**, *m.* [an acclivous, *it.* a declivous, prone or precipitous way] a steep way; [with poets] arduous way.

Steile, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) Die — eines Berges, Weges, the steepness, proneness, pre-

racemosa. —holz, *n.* petrified wood; *it.* wood hard as stone. [in nat. hist.] —hölzer, *pl.* the lithoxyles. —honig, *m.* old honey hardened in the hive. —horn, *n.* 1) petrified horn. 2) [in conchology] ammonite, cornu ammonis, snake-stone. —horst, *m.* wood in a stony country. —hose, *f.* [in conchology] the tiger, tiger's skin. —hügel, *m.* 1) hill formed by a rock. 2) hillock, pile, mound, heap of stones. —huhn, *n.* greek partridge, red partridge, tetrao rufus, [in Norfolk and Suffolk] red-legged partridge. —hummel, *f.* mason-bee. —hund, *m.* little otter. —inschrift, *f.* inscription on stone. —kalk, *m.* lime from stones. —kamm, *m.* [with miners] shore or buttress of masonry; *it.* V. —wand. —karausche, *f.* [a fish] cyprinus gibio. —kartaune, *f.* V. —stück 2). —karren, *m.* cart for stones. —kasten, *m.* a stone-chest, stone-closet; *it.* chest for putting stones in; *it.* the coffin of a mangle. —katze, *f.* the wild cat of the mountain, the cat o'mountain, [American] catamount. —kautz, *m.* V. —eule. —keil, *m.* stone-wedge, wedgeformed stone. —kenner, *m.*, —kennerinn, *f.* lithologist. —kenntniß, *f.* lithology. —kern, *m.* 1) [of plums &c.] kernel. 2) —kerne, *pl.* impressions of shells, casts. —kies, *m.* [with founders] sulphuret of iron, ferruginous pyrites. —kirsche, *f.* late morella-cherry. —kiste, *f.* stone-chest, chest of stone, chest for stones. —kitt, *m.* stone-cement, lithocolla, iron-glue. —klatsche, *f.* V. —schmätzer. —klee, *m.* gemeiner —klee, common melilot, king's or hart's clover, trifolium melilotus officinalis; blauer or wohlriechender —klee, purple trefoil, cow-clover, honey-suckle trefoil; wilder —klee, bird's-foot clover, lotus corniculatus; großer —klee, yellow medick, medicago falcata; [provincial] butter-jags. —kleepflaster, *n.* a plaster of the officinal melilot &c. —klippe, *f.* crag, rock, breakers; [on the shore] cliff. Kette von —klippen [under water], reef. —kluft, *f.* V. Felsenkluft. —knorpel, *m.* the cement of nature [as in oolite, breccia, coarse conglomerate &c.]. —kohle, *f.* coal, common coal, mineral coal, sea-coal, pit-coal; *it.* [Erdharz] cannel-coal, coal-stone, kennel-coal, bovey-coal. Die —kohlen der ersten Klasse [in England], Wall's end, Bigg's main, Walker's, Heaton-main, Willington and Hebburn-main; *it.* stone-coal, Kilkenny coal; *it.* culm [= coal used for burning lime]; die entschwefelte —kohle, coke; mit —kohlen heizen, to heat or warm with coal; —kohlen graben, brennen, to dig, burn coal; die echte —kohle, anthracite, V. Glanzkohle; die lose —kohle, rubble; *it.* V. Schieferkohle; unverbrennliche —kohle, V. Kohlenblende. —kohlenbergwerk, *n.* coal-mine, coal-work, coalery, colliery, coal-pit. —kohlendampf, *m.* coal-smoke. —kohlengebirge, *pl.* coal-mountains. —kohlengräber, *m.* a coal-miner, a collier. —kohlengrube, *f.* coal-mine, coal-pit, V. —kohlenbergwerk. —kohlengrubenarbeiter or —kohlengrubenmann, *m.* coal-miner, collier. —kohlenknopf, *m.* a jet-button. —kohlenlage, *f.* coal-bed or stratum. —kohlenmoor, *m.* earthy, spongy coal. —kohlenschacht, *m.* shaft of a coal-pit &c. —kohlenschiefer, *m.* V. Kohlenschiefer. —kohlentheer, *m.* tar, mineral tar, inspissated bitumen, Barbadoes tar. —kolik, *f.* gravelly or nephritic colic. —koralle, *f.* lithophyte. —koralline, *f.* lithophyte; *it.* lapidescent coralline. —körnig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in nat. hist.] lithospermal. —körper, *m.* petrified body, a petrifaction; *it.* a stone-body. —kost, *f.* [with miners] chest for the pounded ore. —krähe, *f.* V. —dohle. —kranke, *m.* person or patient afflicted with the stone. —kraut, *n.* [in botany] 1) alyssum, madwort, whitlow-grass; *it.* gilly-flowered nailwort. —kraut mit goldgelber Blume, rock whitlow-grass, draba aizoides. 2) V. —brech 1). 3) V. Wau. —krebs, *m.* 1) river-crawfish. 2) petrified crawfish. —kreide, *f.* hard scratchy chalk, chalky carbonate of lime. —kresse, *f.* 1) golden saxifrage, chrysosplenium. 2) naked candy-tuft, rock-cress, rocky nasturtium, the least shepherd's pouch, iberis nudicaulis. 3) mountain saxifrage, saxifraga nivalis. 4) [Heidekresse] heath-like saxifrage. 5) [a fish] saxatile gudgeon. —köpfe, *f.* [with stone-masons, paviers] slings or iron-pincers, ram's head [of a crane]. Einen Stein mit der —köpfe in die Höhe ziehen, to hoist a stone with the slings, crane-hooks. —köpfer, *m.* the man who fastens the crane-hooks to the stones &c. —krug, *m.* 1) stone-jug or pitcher. 2) jug or pitcher of stone-ware. 3) [in nat. hist.] urceolate or pitcher-shaped stony body. —kruste, *f.* stony crust, concreted carbonate of lime, V. Tropfstein. —kugel, *f.* a stone-ball; a stone-bullet; [with children] boss; stone-taw, stone-marble, stoner. —kümmel, *m.* cicely, meadow saxifrage. —kunde, *f.* V. —kenntniß. —kundig, *adj.* and *adv.* versed in lithology. Der —kundige, the lithologist. —kupfer, *n.* [with founders] shot-copper. —lage, *f.* 1) bed or layer of stones; [on French and some other continental roads] causeway. 2) [in the earth] stone-bed, stone-stratum. —lakritze, *f.* common polypody. —leberkraut, *n.* 1) lungwort lichen, hazel rag, hazel crottles, [in Herefordshire] rags. 2) common corn-spurrey, spergula arvensis. —lebermoos, *n.* common watermoss, hepatica of the fountains. —lehm, *m.* hardened clay or loam. —leim, *m.* V. —kitt. —leinwand, *f.* asbestos-cloth or linen. —lerche, *f.* the wood-lark; *it.* V. Brachlerche. —lerchenschwamm, *m.* mineral agaric. —linde, *f.* 1) the small linden-tree. 2) mock-privet, phillyrea. 3) privet. 4) [der rothe Rüster] dutch elm. —löffel, *m.* [with surgeons] the scoop [for extracting the fragments in the bladder]. —lungenkraut, *n.* V. —leberkraut. —mahlerei, *f.* 1) [the art] painting on stone; *it.* painting in mosaic. 2) V. —gemählde. —marder, *m.* [Hausmarder] pole-cat. —märgel, *m.* V. —mergel. —mark, *n.* lithomarge. Festes, zerreibliches —mark, compact, friable lithomarge; thoniges —mark, yellow bole; tartarisches —mark, Tartarian lithomarge. —maß, *n.* [in commerce, behauener —e] two loads or a last of freestone; [weicher —e] a tun. —masse, *f.* 1) mass of stone, the stone-mass. 2) a stony mass, a mass hard as stone. 3) mass of stones. —mehl, *n.* [with potters &c.] stone-powder; *it.* [with millers] mill-dust. —meißel, *m.* 1) stone-chisel; [if with points] bouchard; [when rounded] roundel; [squared and pointed] houguet; [with masons] chisel; [with miners] pick. 2) [with founders] the strike. —mergel, *m.* stony marle. Grober —mergel, smectite. —messer, *n.* [with surgeons] the cutting gorget. —metz, *m.* V. —hauer. —milbe, *f.* the rock-mite. —milch, *f.* [in botany] cypress-spurge, poor-man's rhubarb, esula minor. —mispel, *f.* [Bergquitte] dwarf-quince; *it.* the medley or bastard quince. —moos, *n.* stone-moss, rock-moss; *it.* V. —flechte. —morchel, *f.* [a fungus] the curled turban-top, helvella mitra. —mörser, *m.* a stone-mortar; *it.* [in artillery] mortar for throwing stone-balls. —mörtel, *m.* 1) lime-stone-mortar; *it.* plaster for flooring, fives-courts &c., roman-cement. 2) [Mauergelb] stone-colour. Eine Mauer mit —mörtel überziehen, to do over a wall with stone-colour. —münze, *f.* stone-medal —münze or —minze, *f.* [in botany] [Katzenmünze] cat-mint. —muschel, *f.* [in conchology] 1) [—bohrer] the date, the cylindrical muscle. 2) [Bohrmuschel] phloas. 3) V. —wurm. —nagel, *m.* a stone-nail or plug. —nager, *m.* V. —fresser; *it.* —sauger. —nelke, *f.* single-flowered-pink, little wild pink. —nessel, *f.* V. —münze [in botany]. —nuß, *f.* small hard wallnut. —obst, *n.* 1) stone-fruit. Die Pflaumen &c. gehören zu dem —obst, plums &c. belong to the stony fruits. 2) lithocarp. —öl, *n.* rock-oil, petroleum; [in chemistry] naphtha. —ofen, *m.* 1) a stove or oven of stone. 2) [with brass-founders, Abdörrofen] a reverberating furnace. —papier, *n.* [Bergkork, Bergleder] mountain cork, elastic asbest. —pappe, *f.* incombustible or fire-proof pasteboard. —pardel, *m.* [Strandpfeifer] stone-plover, ringed plover. —pech, *n.* mineral pitch, mineral mummy, [old] stone-pitch; *it.* asphalt, V. Erdpech. —peitsche, *f.* V. Bartmännchen. —peterlein, *n.* V. —pimpinelle. —pfeffer, *m.* wall-pepper, biting stone-crop. Gelinder —pfeffer, insipid stone-crop, sedum sexangulare. —pflanze, *f.* 1) [versteinte Pflanze] petrified plant, fossil plant. 2) lithophyte, lithodendron. 3) saxatile plant. 4) common wintergreen, pyrola rotundifolia. —pflaster, *n.* pavement, stone-pavement; [of a hall] stone-floor. Schachbrettförmiges, gewürfeltes or ausgelegtes —pflaster, tesselated pavement; [with the ancients] lithonstroton. —pflinz, *m.* ferriferous carbonate of lime. —picker, *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) the loche, cobitis. 2) armed bullhead, pogga, cottus cataphractus. 3) [Stachelbörs] fifteen-spined stickle-back. 4) Der große —picker [a bird], V. [großer] —schmätzer; [in conchology] [a helix] land-planorbis, the lamp. —pilz, *m.* yellow boletus. —pimpinelle, *f.* burnet-saxifrage. —pinsel, *m.* V. —bohrer [in nat. hist. *b*)]. —plage, *f.* [the disease of] the stone. —platte, *f.* a stone-plate or slab; [for paving] paving-stone, flag, slab; [with slaters] stone-tile, stone-shingle. Mit —platten belegen, to lay down slabs, to floor &c. with slabs; einen Gang mit —platten belegen, to pave a walk with flag-stones; eine Kirche, Küche &c. mit —platten belegen, to pave or floor a church, kitchen &c. with slabs of stone. —plattendach, *n.* a stone-shingle roof, roof covered with stone-tiles or squares. —pocke, *f.* V. —blatter. —polei, *m.* V. —quendel. —porzellan, *n.* V —gut. —presse, *f.* [for stone-sawing] bench-press. —pulver, *n.* 1) stone-powder, pulverised stone. 2) [with apothecaries] lithontriptic powder, a lithontriptic. —puppe, *f.* 1) [unusual] a stone-doll. 2) [in botany] common winter-cherry, halicabacum, alkekengi. —qualle, *f.* hair-button stone, porpite, porpites. —quendel, *m.* wild basil. —rabe, *m.* 1) the common raven. 2) [or —rappe, provincial] hooded crow. —ramme, *f.* [with paviers] beetle, rammer, paving-rod, paving-beetle, commander. —raute, *f.* 1) [Mauerraute] wall-rue. 2) [Rauschbeere] crow-berry, crake-berry. —regen, *m.* 1) shower of

[hail-] stones. 2) *Fig.* Sie wurden mit einem —regen empfangen, they were received, assailed, pelted with a shower of stones. —**reich**, I. *n.* the kingdom of stones; *it.* the mineral kingdom or world. II. *adj.* and *adv.* 1) abounding or rich in, full of stones. 2) *Fig.* [in fam. lang., either = rich in precious stones, or Stein used here as a mere emphatic word] Er iſt —reich, ein —reicher Mann, he is immensely rich, a man rich as Croesus, as a jew, [low] he is worth a jew's eye. —**reitling**, *m.* V. —droſſel. —**riff**, *n.* a reef, shoal of rock. —**rinde**, *f.* 1) crust of stones, stone-crust, stony crust. 2) the soft crust or culm of free-stone. Die —rinde abmachen, to remove the crust from the free-stone. —**ring**, *m.* 1) the or a stone-ring. 2) [with millers] iron-hoop [round the mill-stones]. —**ritz**, *m.*, —**ritze**, *f.* stone-crevice, crack or rent, flaw in a stone, fissure in a rock. —**roche**, *f.* the thornback, raia clavata. —**röslein**, *n.* little alpine spurge-flax or thymelaea. —**röthel**, *m.* 1) gravelly, stony ruddle. 2) V. —droſſel. 3) V. Blaukehlchen. —**röthling**, *m.* V. —droſſel. —**rotz**, *m.* the white snot of horses. —**ruß**, *m.* a black prepared from slate, slate-black. —**ſaft**, *m.* lapidific juice or matter. —**ſäge**, *f.* stone-cutter's saw. Gezahnte —ſäge, toothed stone-saw. —**ſäger**, *m.* stone-cutter. —**ſalz**, *n.* rock-salt, fossil or mineral salt, [in England called simply] salt. Faſeriges, blätteriges —ſalz, fibrous, lamellar rock-salt. —**ſalzgrube**, *f.* salt-mine. —**ſame**, *m.* 1) lithosperm, gromwell-seed [employed once as a lithagogue]. 2) [the plant] gromwell. Wilder —ſame, corn-gromwell, bastard alkanet or gromill, salfern, painting root; gewöhnlicher —ſame, common gromwell, gromill or graymill. —**ſamenſtaude**, *f.* V. —ſame 2). 3) [Beinſame] osteosperm of the shops. —**ſammeln**, *n.* collecting of stones. —**ſammler**, *m.* collector of rare stones, of gems. —**ſand**, *m.* gravel; *it.* stone-sand. —**ſarg**, *m.* stone-coffin; *it.* sarcophagus. —**ſatz**, *m.* a layer of free-stone, bed and quoin of hewn stones. —**ſauger**, *m.* [a fish] pride, lampern, mud-lamprey, petromyzon branchialis. —**ſäure**, *f.* [in chemistry] lithic acid. —**ſchaf**, *n.* sheep of the Levant, the musimon. —**ſchaft**, *m.* [with silk-weavers] tringles of the threads which form the little squares, chequers or diamonds. —**ſchale**, *f.* 1) cup, shell, saucer, scale, scoop of stone. 2) shell hard as stone. 3) [—rinde] crust of free-stone. —**ſchalig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in nat. hist.] testaceous. Die —ſchaligen Thiere, the testaceous animals, the testaceae. —**ſcheffel**, *m.* V. —maß. —**ſcheide**, *f.* 1) [in conchology] the ivory-spoon, six-footed phloas, the peloris. 2) [with miners] fissure, chasm in the rock. —**ſcheidung**, *f.* [with miners] a separation of the rock by the guang or ore-vein, transition, change in the nature or species of the rock, two balks of different species. —**ſchicht**, *m.*, —**ſchichte**, *f.* 1) bed, layer of stones. Die Höhe vieler —ſchichten in den —brüchen, the height of several stone-strata in quarries. 2) [with masons] V. —ſatz. —**ſchleife**, *f.* [with miners] stone-sledge [fo removing the crushed tin, the tin buddle]. —**ſchleifer**, *m.* a stone-polisher; a grinder or cutter of gems. —**ſchleuder**, *f.* sling, stone-sling. —**ſchlinger**, *m.* V. —freſſer. —**ſchmätzer**, *m.* a motacilla. —**ſchmerle**, *f.* V. —beißer 3). —**ſchmerzen**, *pl.* [with surgeons] the pains, agony proceeding from the stone. —**ſchnalle**, *f.* [with jewellers &c.] buckle studded or set with stones. —**ſchnapper**, *m.* V. —ſchmätzer. —**ſchnecke**, *f.* 1) petrified snail. 2) [a mollusc] triton. —**ſchneiden**, *n.* cutting of stone, of free-stone; *it.* of precious stones, of gems; *it.* engraving in or on precious stones, glyptic; [in surgery] lithotomy, cutting or operation for the stone. —**ſchneider**, *m.* 1) lapidary, engraver of precious stones. 2) [with surgeons] lithotomist, operator for the stone. —**ſchneiderei** or —**ſchneiderkunſt** or —**ſchneidekunſt**, *f.* cutting of precious stones, of gems. —**ſchneidung**, *f.* the cutting of a stone; [with miners] V. —ſcheidung. —**ſchnitt**, *m.* V. —ſchneiden. —**ſchnittmeſſer**, *n.* [with surgeons] cutting-gorget. —**ſchraube**, *f.* [for pressing the moulds in brass-works] great press. —**ſchreiber**, *m.* [at Nuernberg] registering clerk of the churchyard or cemetery. —**ſchrift**, *f.* 1) inscription on stone, on the stone. 2) [Lapidarſtyl] lapidary style, uncial letters. —**ſchrot**, *n.* stone-cuttings, filings or chips. —**ſchule**, *f.* [with gardeners] nursery of stone-fruit-trees. —**ſchuppenflechte**, *f.* [in botany] rock-lichen. —**ſchütte**, *f.* heap of stones. —**ſchwalbe**, *f.* the swift. —**ſchwamm**, *m.* 1) agaricite madrepore. 2) fungite millepore. —**ſetzer**, *m.* 1) a pavier, pavior, paver, floorer with slabs; [with masons] a stone-layer [corresponding to a bricklayer in England]. 2) [a kind of sworn or Government surveyor] the setter of boundary-stones. —**ſetzhammer**, *m.* pavier's hammer. —**ſinter**, *m.* stalactite. —**ſoda** or —**ſode**, *f.* V. —aſche. —**ſpiel**, *n.* 1) game in which men or pieces are used. 2) [in nat. hist.] any figured stone, V. Bild—. —**ſpiritus**, *m.* nephritic spirit, anti-nephritic spirit. —**ſtecher**, *m.* [in antiquity, —hauer] lithoglyph. —**ſtraße**, *f.* V. —weg. —**ſtück**, *n.* 1) piece or fragment of stone. 2) [formerly] a pederero. —**tafel**, *f.* a table or tablet of stone. —**taube**, *f.* the rock-pigeon. —**thal**, *n.* 1) a stony valley, a rock-surrounded valley. 2) [in geography] the Steinthal or Ban de la Roche [of lower Alsatia]. —**thon**, *m.* 1) indurated clay. 2) V. Alaun—. —**tinctur**, *f.* anti-nephritic tincture. —**todt**, *adj.* and *adv.* [fam.] stone-dead, [rather low] dead as mutton, as a hammer. —**topf**, *m.* stone-pot, pot of any stone-ware. —**trage**, *f.* a hand-barrow of stone. —**träger**, *m.* 1) a carrier of stones. 2) [in conchology] lithophorous trochus. —**treibend**, *adj.* and *adv.* lithontriptic, lithagogue, saxifragous, anti-nephritic. —treibende Mittel, lithontriptics. —**trog**, *m.* stone-trough. —**vergoldung**, *f.* [with gilders] leaf-gilding. —**verhärtung**, *f.* 1) stony concretion. 2) stalactite. —**vermiſchung**, *f.* mingling or mixture of stones. —**vogel**, *m.* 1) a stone-bird; *it.* a petrified bird. 2) the crying curassow or caraçoa, crax vociferans. —**wagen**, *m.* wagon, cart or truck for removing stones. —**wahrſagerei**, *f.* lithomancy. —**wall**, *m.* stone-rampart, stone-wall; [with miners] stony or rocky balk. —**walze**, *f.* stone-roller. —**wälzer**, *m.* 1) one who rolls stones, a stone. 2) [in nat hist.] *a*) [= Strandpfeifer] the ringed plover; *b*) V. Dickfuß; *c*) V. —dreher. —**wand**, *f.* 1) stone-wall; *it.* rocky wall, side or precipice; *it.* [with miners] rock. 2) V. —wall [with miners]. —**wanze**, *f.* saxatile bug. —**warze**, *f.* 1) [in nat. hist.] stalagmite, mamillary stalactite or incrustation. 2) warty star-jelly, tremella verrucosa. —**weg**, *m.* stone-way or cause-way; *it.* pavement; *it.* rocky way or road. —**wegdorn**, *m.* saxatile buckthorn. —**weh**, *n.* pain, anguish proceeding from the stone; *it.* from a gall-stone. —**weichſel**, *f.* [in botany] the rock-cherry, perfumed cherry, prunus mahaleb; *it.* [= Baum] perfumed cherry-tree. —**weide**, *f.* the sand-willow. —**wein**, *m.* [an excellent wine grown at Wuerzburg] Stein-wein. —**werfer**, *m.* 1) [with the ancient Romans] stone-slinger, V. Schleuderer. 2) V. —ſtück 2). —**werk**, *n.* [in a grotto &c.] rockwork. Springbrunnen mit —werk, fountain with rock-work; *it.* pebble-work; *it.* das —werk eines Hauſes, the masonry, stone-work of a house. —**wicke**, *f.* liquorice-vetch, milk-vetch, wild liquorice. —**wildbret**, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] mountain-game, rock-game. —**winde**, *f.* [with founders] great pully. —**wuchs**, *m.* 1) growth or formation of stones. 2) stony concretion, stony body. —**wurf**, *m.* 1) a throw, fling or cast of a stone. Einen mit —würfen tödten, to kill any one with blows or hits of a stone, to stone any one to death. 2) [the distance] a stone's throw. In der Weite eines —wurfes, eines —wurfes weit, at the distance of a stone's throw, a stone's-throw off. 3) [in hydraulics] lining or facing [a bank, shore &c.] with stones. —**wurm**, *m.* lithophagous worm. —**wurz**, —**wurzel**, *f.* 1) polypody. 2) agrimony. —**zange**, *f.* 1) [with stone-masons &c.] crane-irons or grapnels [for hoisting stones] 2) [with surgeons for lithotomy] straight forceps. —**zeiger**, *m.* [with engravers] scalper. —**zermalmend**, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —treibend. —**zermalmung**, —**zerreibung**, *f.* lithotrophy. —**zeug**, *n.* crockery. —**ziege**, *f.* V. Gemſe. —**zucker**, *m.* V. —honig. —**zunge**, *f.* [Zungen—] tongue-stone.

Steinern, Steinen, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) of stone; *it.* of stone-ware. —e Treppe, stone-staircase; —es Haus, stone-house; —er Krug, stone-pitcher, stone-jug. 2) *Fig.* —es Herz [fam. or emphatic] stony, flinty heart, heart of marble.

Steinicht, *adj.* and *adv.* stonelike, stony. Die —en Kerne des Obſtes, the stony kernels of fruit; [fam.] V. Steinig.

Steinig, *adj.* and *adv.* stony, gritty, lapideous, lapidarious; [in medicine] calculous. —es Land, —er Boden, Weg &c., stony land or soil, ground, way &c.; das —e Arabien, Arabia Petraea or The Stony; —er Sand, gravel; —e Maſſe, —e Theile, stony substance, mass, parts; die —e Materie, the lapidific or lapidescent matter.

Steinigen, *v. tr.* 1) Einen —, to stone any one, to put any one to death by lapidation; [less usual] to pelt, to knock down, kill or stun any one with a stone; man ſteinigte ehedem die Ehebrecher &c., adulterers &c. were formerly stoned; als er ihnen das vorwarf, ſteinigten ſie ihn beinahe, when he reproached them with that, they nearly stoned him. 2) [in salterns] Die Salzpfannen —, to scale the salt-pans. Das —, stoning, lapidation.

Steiniger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not much used] one who stones, who kills by stoning, stuns by throwing stones or a stone.

Steiß, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e], *dim.* —**chen**, *n.* [probably allied to the Dutch ſtuiten = to move] 1) [if said of men, chiefly comic] the rump, breech, backside, bottom. Er gab ihm eins auf den —, he gave him a slap or whack on his posteriors, he gave him a spank; der —an einem Hühnchen, the rump of a fowl, [fam. comic or low] the parson's nose, the nause, nozzle; [with falconers] — des Falken,

cipitousness, sharp acclivity or declivity of a hill or mountain, of a way. 2) an acclivity, a declivity, a steep. 3) [in seamen's lang.] —n [die Bätingſpenen], the bits, the main vertical pieces of the bits; [with fishermen] —n, the bowl-cables of a herring-net.

Steilen, *v. tr.* [little used] to make steep; *it.* to raise, to prick up, to erect.

Steilheit, *f.* steepness, V. Steile.

Stein, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e], *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* [in Old Germ. ſtain, in Old Sax. and provincial ſtan, Dutch ſteen, Ice. *steinn*, *stin-*[*r*] however is in Ice. = hart, in the Gr. στενος = contracted, bound together. It appears allied to ſtehen and in its meaning intimately so to ſtarr] 1) [as a mass] stone. Es iſt —, it is stone; *it.* it is of stone; zu — werden, to turn to stone, to petrify, to become stony, lapideous; — werdend, lapidescent; zu — machen, in — verwandeln, to petrify, to turn or change into stone, [with chemists] to lapidify; — machend, lapidific; hart wie —, hard as stone, as rock; [with founders] —, matt; — treiben, to roast the matt; V. Blei—, Kupfer—, Roh—, Stahl—; *it.* —, prepared tin-stone or tin-ore; *it.* [Horn—] horn-stone, chert, petrosilex. [in a more circumscribed meaning] *a*) [speaking of greater or smaller fragments of a stony mass] stone. Einen Acker von —en reinigen, to clear a field from the stones, to stone a field; das Haus von —en bauen, to build a house with stones, of stone; das Haus iſt von — [collectively instead of —en], the house is of stone; mit —en pflaſtern, to pitch or pave with stones, with stone; Einem einen — an den Kopf werfen, to throw a stone at any one's head; ſich mit —en werfen, to pelt one another with stones; ein roher, unbearbeiteter —, a rough, unhewn stone; —, der noch im Bruche iſt, a live stone, stone still in the quarry; den erſten — zu einem Gebäude legen, to lay the first stone, the corner-stone of a building; das Haus wurde zerſtört, es blieb kein — auf dem andern, the house was destroyed, not one stone was left upon another; [with lapidaries] ein koſtbarer, edler —[ein Edelſtein], a precious stone; das iſt ein ſchöner —[Edelſtein], that is a beautiful gem; ein Halsband von —en, a necklace of precious stones; ein Ring &c. mit —en, a ring &c. set with brilliants &c.; feine —e [Diamanten &c.], fine stones; falſche —e, böhmiſche —e, paste, Cornish or Bristol diamonds &c.; kleine —e [kleine Diamanten], small diamonds; ihr Ohrgehänge beſteht nur aus kleinen —, her ear-drops consist only of small brilliants; [in mineralogy] biegſame —e, flexible stones; elaſtiſche —e, elastic stones [as talc]; klingende —, sonorous stones; der boloniſche —, bologneſer — [species of baryte], Bononian stone, Bologna stone; täuſchender — [Spargel], apatite; Beſchreibung der —e, lithography, treatise on stones; Lehre von den —en, lithology; V. Brand—, Braun—, Bruch—, Eiſen—, Feuer—, Grenz—, Kalk—, Luft—, Marmor—, Mauer—, Pflaſter—, Speck—, Stink—, Talk—, Ziegel— &c. *Fig.* [in fam. and in emphatic lang.] Ein Herz von — haben, to have a heart of stone or flint, of marble; das möchte, könnte einen — erbarmen, jammern, that could draw tears from a rock, that could or would make a stone shed tears; es friert, daß die —e platzen [in pop. lang.], it freezes so hard that the very stones split; — und Bein ſchwören [in pop. long.], to swear by all the saints, by all that's blue, through thick and thin, to swear 'till one's black in the face; einen — auf dem Herzen haben, to have a load, a weight at one's heart; einen — vom Herzen wälzen, to discharge a load, to remove a weight from one's heart, a mountain from one's breast; da iſt mir ein großer — vom Herzen gefallen, there is a great weight off my heart, lifted off my heart, a mountain from off my breast; alle —e aus dem Wege räumen, to remove every obstacle, to clear the way; Einem —e [= Hinderniſſe] in den Weg legen, to throw obstacles or impediments in any one's way; *proverb.* mit Einem —e zwei Würfe thun, to kill two birds with one stone; ein — des Anſtoßes, a stumbling-block; *it.* piece of scandal; die Herausgabe dieſes Platzes iſt ein — des Anſtoßes, the rendering up of this place is a stumbling-block; dieſes Frauenzimmer iſt für die ganze Stadt ein — des Anſtoßes [not much used], this lady is a theme for scandal to the whole town. *b*) [stony body] a stone. Der — in den Nieren, der Harnblaſe, the stone in the kidneys, in the bladder; V. Gallen—, Krebs—, Magen—, Nieren—; *it.* — [Blaſen—], the stone; *it.* gravel; [in medicine] calculus; den — haben, am —e leiden, to have the stone, to suffer from the stone; das erzeugt den —, that breeds the stone; man hat ihm den — geſchnitten, he has been cut for the stone, he has undergone the operation for the stone, of lithotomy; ſich den — ſchneiden laſſen, to have one's self cut for the stone; am —e ſterben, to die of the stone; die Erzeugung des —es, lithiasis; *it.* —, a stony seed in fruit, stone, *it.* a fruit-stone; dieſe Birnen haben viel —e, these pears have many pips; Pfirſich, Pflaume, welche vom —e losgeht, peach not a cling-stone, plum that separates from its stone; die —e der Aprikoſen, apricot-stones, V. Kirſch— &c., —obſt; *it.* [Hagelkorn] hail-stone; es gibt, es fallen —e, there is hail, hail-stones are falling; es fielen —e ſo groß wie ein Ei, hail-stones fell as large as an egg; *it.* [sometimes, Hode] stone, one of the stones or testicles, [very low] pollux; *it.* [with alchemists] der — der Weiſen, the philosopher's stone; den — der Weiſen ſuchen, to seek the philosopher's stone. *c*) [any thing made out of stone] stone. Wer ruht unter dieſem —e [Leichen—e]? who lies, sleeps under this stone, slab, tomb-stone? V. Leichen—, Mühl—. *d*) [= Gewicht—] a stone-weight. Dieſe —e ſind nicht richtig, these stone-weights are not true. *Fig.* [in commerce] stone. Ein — Flachs, ſechs —e Talg, a stone of flax, six stones of tallow. *e*) [something formed like a stone] [with weavers = die Würfel] square, diamond [on some table-cloths, plaids &c.]; [at cards] diamond, diamond-pip. 2) [probably derived immediately from ſtehen] *a*) [at backgammon, draughts and chess] piece, man. Ich nehme die rothen —e, nehmen Sie die ſchwarzen, I take the red pieces, do you take the black; einen — rühren, ziehen, ſchlagen, to touch play, take a piece or man; einen — ſchlagen [at draughts], to take a man; einen — blaſen, to huff a man; einen — mit fünf und ſechs ſchlagen [at backgammon], to hit a man with five and six; gebundener, bloßer — [at backgammon], a man covered, a point, a blot; einen — decken, beſchützen [at chess], to cover, guard a piece; der beſte — im Schachſpiele iſt die Königinn, the best piece at chess is the queen; *fig.* [in fam. lang.] Einen guten — bei Einem im Brette haben, to be in high favour with any one, [fam.] to have the length of any one's shoe. *b*) [in paper-mills] the engine; [with pasteboard-makers] slab, stone, sole. [in conchology] Das —chen, the purple whelk, horse-wrinkle, buccinum lapillus. 3) [obsolete] a castle; *it.* a crag, [Scotch] craig, [chiefly in compositions, as Ehrenbreitſtein, Falkenſtein &c. &c.]. V. Schloß.

Stein-aas, *n.* V. —mehl 2). —abtreibend, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —treibend. —acker, *m.* a stony field or plot. —ackerweide, *f.* sand-willow. —ader, *f.* 1) vein of stone; [with quarry-men] a vein or streak of rock. 2) a vein or flaw in a stone, in precious stones, in gems. —adler, *m.* a golden eagle, falco chrysaetos. —admiral, *m.* [in conchology] the grand admiral [a conus]. —ahre, *f.* [in botany] great maple, sycamore, plane or mock-plane. —alaun, *m.* rock-alum, ice-alum. *Fig.* —alt, *adj.* and *adv.* [literally, old as a rock] [in fam. lang.] very old. —alter Mann, a man old as Methusalem. —ämmerling, *m.* the yellow-hammer. —amſel, *f.* 1) V. —droſſel. 2) [Golddroſſel] the golden oriole. —apfel, *m.* 1) a stone-apple. 2) [species of echinus] stony sea-hedgehog. —äppich, *m.* V. —eppich. —arbeit, *f.* stone-work, work in stone. —arbeiter, *m.* a workman in stone. —art, *f.* species or kind of stone; [with miners] gangue. Verſchiedene —arten, different kinds or sorts of stone, of gangue. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* stony, rocky, lapideous; [in anatomy] petrous. —artige Pflanze, V. —pflanze 1). —artigkeit, *f.* stoniness. —arzt, *m.* V. —ſchneider 2). —aſche, *f.* kelp. —äſche, *f.* V. —eſche. —aß, *n.* V. —mehl 2). —aſſel, *f.* the milliped or medical woodlouse, oniscus armadillo. —auflöſend, *adj.* and *adv.* [in medicine] lithontriptic, saxifragous. —auflöſung, *f.* dissolution of the stone. —auflöſungsmittel, *n.* a lithontriptic; V. under —auflöſend. —aufſchrift, *f.* inscription upon stone. —auſter, *f.* 1) diluvian oyster. 2) thorny, spiny oyster, asses'-hoof. —bach, *m.* rocky, pebbly brook. —baldrian, *m.* rock-valerian. —ball, *m.* a stone-ball; stone-bullet. —band, *n.* bracelet or collar set with precious stones; [with weavers] stripe of diamonds or checkers. —bank, *f.* 1) [with quarry-men &c.] stone-bed. 2) stone-bench, stone-seat. —bär, *m.* bear. —barbe, *f.*, —barben, *m.* the barbel, barbot, cyprinus barbus. —bars, *m.* saxatile perch. —bau, *m.* 1) building in or with stone. 2) a stone-building, a building of stone. —baum, *m.* common bird-cherry-tree, cluster cherry-tree. —beere, *f.* 1) V. Sandbeere. 2) [kleine —beere] the rock-bramble, cloud-berry, mountain-bramble. 3) [Preiſelbeere] trailing arbutus, bear-berry, uva ursi. 4) [ſchwarze Rauſchbeere] myrtleberry, bilberry, bleaberry. 5) the osyris, poet's cassia or rosemary; *it.* the berry of the osyris. —bein, *n.* 1) [in anatomy] stony, petrous bone. 2) [in nat. hist.] osteocolla, ossifragus, osteites, ammosteus, osteolithos, stelochite, bone-binder. —beißer, *m.* 1) grossbeak. 2) V. [großer] —ſchmätzer. 3) [fish] the bearded locke, cobitis barbata. 4) V. —ſauger. 5) [kleiner Seewolf] the less wolf-fish, anarchicas minor. —berg, *m.* pile, heap, hillock of stones; *it.* a stone-mountain; a rock, a crag. —beſchreiber, *m.* lithologist, lithographist. —beſchreibung, *f.* lithology, lithography; *it.* treatise on, description of stones. —beſchwerde, *f.* the [disease of the] stone, suffering

from the stone. An —beſchwerden leiden, to be troubled with, to suffer from the stone. —beſchwerung, *f.* 1) loading any thing with stones. 2) [little used] V. —beſchwerde. —bett, *n.* [with miners] bed for putting the iron-ore on. —bicker, *m.* V. —picker. ||—bier, *n.* [in Livonia &c.] beer brewed with red-hot stones. —bild, *n.* stone-statue. —bilz, *m.* V. —pilz. —birn, *f.* 1) stony, seedy pear. 2) [Miſpel] medlar. —blatter, *f.* the chicken-pox, varicella. —blätter, *pl.* leaves of stone, of schist. —blume, *f.* 1) antholyza. 2) [gelbes Ruhrkraut] everlasting goldy-locks, sand-cudweed. 3) [Leberblume] white liverwort or hepatica. —blüte, *f.* 1) [Viol—] the red byssus [byssus iolithus]; *it.* the purple byssus [byssus purpurea]. 2) byssus asbestos. 3) the stone-byssus [byssus saxatilis]. —bock, *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) the ibex. 2) the Caucasian goat, the steinbock; *it.* the whidaw goat. 3) [Bockkäfer or Holzbock] cerambyx cervicornis. 4) [in astronomy] capricorn goat. Der Wendekreis des —bocks, the tropic of capricorn. —bockskreis, —bockszirkel, *m.* [in astronomy] the tropic of capricorn. —böcklein, *n.* capricorn of the Alps. —boden, *m.* stony ground or soil. —bogen, *m.* 1) a stone-arch. 2) a stone-bow; *it.* a marble-bow. —bohrer, *m.* 1) [little used] one who bores rocks, drills stones. 2) [for mining and blasting] auger, borer; [with stone-masons] trepan; [with sculptors] the bouchard; [with mineralogists] scooping-iron. 3) [in nat. hist.] *a*) [Bohrmuſchel] the phloas or pholas. *b*) [—pinſel] the terebella of the rocks. *c*) [—dattel, —freſſer, —muſchel] sea-date, stone-pincer, cylindrical muscle. —bolk, *m.* [Schellfiſch] the pollack. —böller, *m.* [on board galleys] pederero, paterero. —brachſen, V. —braſſen. —brand, *m.* hardened corn-mildew, rust or smut. —braſſen, *m.* [der Goldſtrich] the gilt-head. —brauſeſtein, *m.* [in mineralogy] lithomarge, potter's clay of Thomson. —brech, *m.* [in botany] 1) saxifrage. Weißer —brech, white or granulated saxifrage; der bepunktete or getüpfelte —brech, London-pride, none-so-pretty, prince's feather. 2) Weißer —brech [die Perlen- or —hirſe], officinal gromwell, lithospermum officinale. 3) [Widerthon] great golden maiden hair or goldilocks, common hair-moss. 4) field mouse-ear chickweed. 5) Gelber or goldener —brech, chrysosplenium, golden saxifrage. 6) Kleiner or engliſcher —brech, ladies-mantle of the fields, parsleypiert, parsleypert alchemilla aphanes. 7) Kleiner —brech, small burnet saxifrage, pimpinella saxifraga. 8) gypsophila. 9) common or Lobel's catchfly, common silene. 10) Rother —brech, drop-wort, saxifraga rubra, spiraea filipendula. 11) Edler —brech, smooth rupture-wort, herniaria glabra. 12) Waſſer—brech [die Rebendolde], parsley-dropwort, oenanthe pimpinelloides. 13) [Frauenhaar] maiden-hair, adiantum. —brechartig, *adj.* and *adv.* having the nature of saxifrage, belonging to the family of the saxifrages. —brechartige Gewächſe [in botany], the saxifrages. —brechpulver, *n.* powder of the maiden-hair or adiantum aureum [formerly given as an lithontriptic]. —brechen, *n.* quarrying. —brechend, *adj.* V. —auflöſend. —brecher, *m.* a quarryman, quarrier. —brechergeſell, —brecherhandlanger, *m.* journeyman quarryman. —brecherlicht, *n.* quarryman's candle. —bruch, *m.* 1) quarry. Einen —bruch aufthun, to open a quarry. 2) [in mineralogy, verſteinte Knochen] osteolite. —brücke, *f.* a stone-bridge. —buche, *f.* [in botany] hornbeam, wych-hazel, carpinus betulus. —büchſe, *f.* 1) stone-box. 2) [formerly] V. —ſtück 2). —butte, —bütte, *f.* a stone-vat. —bütte, *f.* or butt, *m.* [a fish] the turbot. —butter, *f.* [in mineralogy] stone-butter. —cabinet, *n.* cabinet or collection of minerals, rare stones, *it.* of gems. —confekt, *n.* [in mineralogy] stalactites of Tivoli. —damm, *m.* 1) stone-dam or mole, stone-pier; [in the sea] a breakwater; [along a river] quay, pier, mole of stone. 2) [Hochweg] a stone-causeway. —dattel, *f.* V. —bohrer [in nat. hist. *a*), *c*)]. —deich, *m.* stone-dike or bank; *it.* dike or bank lined or faced with stone. —deuter, *m.* V. —wahrſager. —dohle, *f.* the redlegged crow, corvus graculus. —dorant, *m.* [in botany] saxatile snap-dragon. —doſe, *f.* stone-box, stone-snuffbox. —dreher, *m.* [a bird] sanderling, curwillet. —droſſel, *f.* [variety of the turdus torquatus] the rock-ouzel. —druck, *m.* 1) [Kunſt] lithography, lithographic printing, impression on stone or on stone-slabs. 2) [Abdruck] a lithographic print, impression, drawing &c. —drücke mit aufgeſetzten Lichtern, colored lithographs. —drucker, *m.* a lithographer. —druckerkunſt, *f.* V. —druck 1). —druckerei, *f.* 1) V. —druck 1). 2) a lithographic printing-office. —druſe, *f.* 1) [with miners] stone-group, stone-cluster. 2) [with farriers] V. —rötz. —ei, *n.* 1) pebble formed tile, slate, stone &c. buried with the boundary stones serving as a mark or testimony. 2) a stone-egg. —eiche, *f.* common oak of the continent; *it.* the English common oak, quercus robur; *it.* the evergreen oak, holm-oak, ilex. —eiſen, *n.* V. Meißel 1). —eppich, *m.* [in botany] bubon, stone-parsley. Gummitragender —eppich, chervil-leaved or gummiferous bubon; macedoniſcher —eppich, Macedonian parsley. —erde, *f* 1) gravelly earth; *it.* gritty or stony earth, earthy shingle; *it.* earth of a stony hardness. 2) [with founders] stone-earth, stone-flux, slag, castina. —erzeugung, *f.* [in medicine] lithiasis. —eſche, *f.* 1) the lofty ash-tree. 2) V. Hagebuche. —eſel, *m.* a mill-ass, a miller's donkey. —eule, *f.* great owl. —faden, *m.* [with weavers] the warp-thread of the lozenge, diamond &c. in chequered stuffs, plaids &c. —falke, *m.* stone-hawk. —fall, *m.* 1) [with miners] fall, falling down or in, slip of rock. 2) intensely hard, steely rock. —farbe, *f.* stone-colour. —farn, *m.* 1) rock or stone-fern. 2) northern wall-rue. 3) [Engelſüß] common polypody. —farnmoos, *n.* proliferous feather-moss, hypnum proliferum; *it.* wall feather-moss. —feder, *f.* 1) great golden maidenhair or goldilocks, common hairmoss. 2) V. —federgras. —federgras, *n.* downy feather-grass, stipa pennata. —fink, *m.* V. —beißer 1). —fiſch, *m.* 1) petrified fish, ichthyolite. 2) [Kabeljau] dried codfish. —flachs, *m.* stone-flax, mountain-flax, flexible asbestos, amianth. —flechte, *f.* rock-lichen, saxatile hepatica. Blaßgelbe —flechte, pale-yellow rock-lichen. —fletſche, *f.* 1) V. —picker 1). 2) whinchat. —forelle, *f.* river-trout. —form, *f.* 1) a stone-form. 2) a stone-mould. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* stone-formed, lithoid. *Fig.* —fremd, *adj.* and *adv.* [in pop. lang., perhaps = strange as unknown stones brought from foreign countries] quite or downright strange, perfectly unknown. —freſſend, *adj.* and *adv.* [in nat. hist.] lithophagous. —freſſer, *m.* 1) a stone-devourer, lithophagist. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) V. —bohrer *c*); *b*) V. —wurm. —freſſerei, *f.* lithophagy. —frucht, *f.* stone-fruit [V. —obſt]; [in botany] drupe. Falſche —frucht, false drupe. —fruchtartig, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling stone-fruit: [in botany] drupaceous. —fruchtartige Schötchen, drupaceous silicules. —fuchs, *m.* [Polfuchs, Eisfuchs, Kreuzfuchs] the arctic fox, isatis, canis lagopus, white fox, cross-fox. —fuge, *f.* [with paviers &c.] stone-joint. —gall, *m.* 1) [Mauerfalke] the kestril. 2) V. —picker 1). —galle, *f.* 1) [with miners] hard and dead [barren] rock; *it.* [in agriculture] stony barren plot or piece. 2) [with farriers] the wind-gall. —geier, *m.* the French eagle, great pygargus. —geis, *f.* V. Gemſe. —gemählde, *n.* 1) painting on stone. 2) mosaic painting or picture. —geſchirr, *n.* V. —gut. —geſchütz, *n.* V. —ſtück 2). —geſchwulſt, *f.* indurated tumour, schirrus. —gewächs, *n.* [—pflanze] lithophyte. Die Korallen ſind —gewächſe, the corals are lithophytes. —gerinne, *n.* stone-gutter. —glimmer, *m.* V. Katzenglimmer. —gries, *m.* stone-grit, gravel. —grube, *f.* 1) stone-quarry, stone-pit; [in antiquity] latomia. 2) [with quarrymen] rubbish-pit. —grün, *n.* V. Berggrün, Kupfergrün. —grund, *m.* 1) stony ground or bottom; [in seamen's lang.] rocky bottom. 2) stone-foundation, stone ground-work. —grundel, *f.* [a fish] the locke. —gundermann, *m.* [in botany] asarina, bastard ground-ivy. —günſel, *m.* 1) upright bugloss, middle consound, sicklewort, ajuga pyramidalis. 2) broad-leaved groundsel, senecio saracenicus; *it.* rag-wort, seggrum, St. James' wort. —gut, *n.* [collective] 1) stone-ware. Engliſches, franzöſiſches —gut, English, French stone-ware; Geſchirr, Töpfe von —gut, crockery, pots of stone-ware. 2) delft. Engliſches —gut, Wedgewood, Wedgewood-ware or porcelain, English china. —guten, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] of crockery, of delft, of earthen-ware, [fam. but low] of chany. Eine —gutene Taſſe, a cup of English, French &c. china. —hacke, *f.* V. —haue. —hahn, *m.* the rock or crested manakin, pipra rupicola. —haken, *m.* [with surgeons] crooked forceps [for extracting the stone]. —händler, *m.* 1) [unusual] owner of a quarry, quarry-man. 2) jeweller. —hänfling, *m.* the ring-sparrow, fringilla petronia. —hart, *adj.* and *adv.* hard as stone. Ein —hartes Herz haben, to have a stony, flinty heart. —härte, *f.* hardness of stone. *Fig.* extreme, steely hardness. —haue, *f.* stone-pick, pick-axe. —hauer, *m.* stone-cutter. —hauerkunſt, *f.* stone-cutting, art of the stone-cutter. —haufen, *m.* heap, mound of stones. Die Stadt iſt ein bloßer —haufen, the town is a more heap of stones, of rubbish, of ruins; eine Stadt in einen —haufen verwandeln, to lay a town in ashes, to destroy a town utterly. —häufung, *f.* 1) [in nat. hist.] stony concretion. 2) [in mineralogy] aggregate, aggregation. —haus, *n.* stone-house. —heber, *m.* V. Nußheber. —heide, *f.* crow-berry, black crake-berry, empetrum nigrum. —herd, *m.* stone-hearth or fire-place. —herz, *n.* 1) a stone-heart. *Fig.* stony flinty, marble heart. 2) [in conchology] a species of cardiums or cockles. —hirſe, *f.* gromwell, gromwell of the shops. Schwarze, wilde —hirſe, corn-gromwell, bastard alkanet or gromill, salfern, painting-root. —hof, *m.* paved court. —holder, —holunder, *m.* red-berried elder, sambucus

racemosa. —holz, *n.* petrified wood; *it.* wood hard as stone. [in nat. hist.] —hölzer, *pl.* the lithoxyles. —honig, *m.* old honey hardened in the hive. —horn, *n.* 1) petrified horn. 2) [in conchology] ammonite, cornu ammonis, snake-stone. —horſt, *m.* wood in a stony country. —hoſe, *f.* [in conchology] the tiger, tiger's skin. —hügel, *m.* 1) hill formed by a rock. 2) hillock, pile, mound, heap of stones. —huhn, *n.* greek partridge, red partridge, tetrao rufus, [in Norfolk and Suffolk] red-legged partridge. —hummel, *f.* mason-bee. —hund, *m.* little otter. —inſchrift, *f.* inscription on stone. —kalk, *m.* lime from stones. —kamm, *m.* [with miners] shore or buttress of masonry; *it.* V. —wand. —karauſche, *f.* [a fish] cyprinus gibio. —kartaune, *f.* V. —ſtück 2). —karren, *m.* cart for stones. —kaſten, *m.* a stone-chest, stone-closet; *it.* chest for putting stones in; *it.* the coffin of a mangle. —katze, *f.* the wild cat of the mountain, the cat o'mountain, [American] catamount. —kautz, *m.* V. —eule. —keil, *m.* stone-wedge, wedgeformed stone. —kenner, *m.*, —kennerinn, *f.* lithologist. —kenntniß, *f.* lithology. —kern, *m.* 1) [of plums &c.] kernel. 2) —kerne, *pl.* impressions of shells, casts. —kies, *m.* [with founders] sulphuret of iron, ferruginous pyrites. —kirſche, *f.* late morella-cherry. —kiſte, *f.* stone-chest, chest of stone, chest for stones. —kitt, *m.* stone-cement, lithocolla, iron-glue. —klatſche, *f.* V. —ſchmätzer. —klee, *m.* gemeiner —klee, common melilot, king's or hart's clover, trifolium melilotus officinalis; blauer or wohlriechender —klee, purple trefoil, cow-clover, honey-suckle trefoil; wilder —klee, bird's-foot clover, lotus corniculatus; großer —klee, yellow medick, medicago falcata; [provincial] butter-jags. —kleepflaſter, *n.* a plaster of the officinal melilot &c. —klippe, *f.* crag, rock, breakers; [on the shore] cliff. Kette von —klippen [under water], reef. —kluft, *f.* V. Felſenkluft. —knorpel, *m.* the cement of nature [as in oolite, breccia, coarse conglomerate &c.]. —kohle, *f.* coal, common coal, mineral coal, sea-coal, pit-coal; *it.* [Erdharz] cannel-coal, coal-stone, kennel-coal, bovey-coal. Die —kohlen der erſten Klaſſe [in England], Wall's end, Bigg's main, Walker's, Heaton-main, Willington and Hebburn-main; *it.* stone-coal, Kilkenny coal; *it.* culm [= coal used for burning lime]; die entſchwefelte —kohle, coke; mit —kohlen heizen, to heat or warm with coal; —kohlen graben, brennen, to dig, burn coal; die echte —kohle, anthracite, V. Glanzkohle; die loſe —kohle, rubble; *it.* V. Schieferkohle; unverbrennliche —kohle, V. Kohlenblende. —kohlenbergwerk, *n.* coal-mine, coal-work, coalery, colliery, coal-pit. —kohlendampf, *m.* coal-smoke. —kohlengebirge, *pl.* coal-mountains. —kohlengräber, *m.* a coal-miner, a collier. —kohlengrube, *f.* coal-mine, coal-pit, V. —kohlenbergwerk. —kohlengrubenarbeiter or —kohlengrubenmann, *m.* coal-miner, collier. —kohlenknopf, *m.* a jet-button. —kohlenlage, *f.* coal-bed or stratum. —kohlenmoor, *m.* earthy, spongy coal. —kohlenſchacht, *m.* shaft of a coal-pit &c. —kohlenſchiefer, *m.* V. Kohlenſchiefer. —kohlentheer, *m.* tar, mineral tar, inspissated bitumen, Barbadoes tar. —kolik, *f.* gravelly or nephritic colic. —koralle, *f.* lithophyte. —koralline, *f.* lithophyte; *it.* lapidescent coralline. —körnig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in nat. hist.] lithospermal. —körper, *m.* petrified body, a petrifaction; *it.* a stone-body. —koſt, *f.* [with miners] chest for the pounded ore. —krähe, *f.* V. —dohle. —kranke, *m.* person or patient afflicted with the stone. —kraut, *n.* [in botany] 1) alyssum, madwort, whitlow-grass; *it.* gilly-flowered nailwort. —kraut mit goldgelber Blume, rock whitlow-grass, draba aizoides. 2) V. —brech 1). 3) V. Wau. —krebs, *m.* 1) river-crawfish. 2) petrified crawfish. —kreide, *f.* hard scratchy chalk, chalky carbonate of lime. —kreſſe, *f.* 1) golden saxifrage, chrysosplenium. 2) naked candy-tuft, rock-cress, rocky nasturtium, the least shepherd's pouch, iberis nudicaulis. 3) mountain saxifrage, saxifraga nivalis. 4) [Heidekreſſe] heath-like saxifrage. 5) [a fish] saxatile gudgeon. —köpfe, *f.* [with stone-masons, paviers] slings or iron-pincers, ram's head [of a crane]. Einen Stein mit der —köpfe in die Höhe ziehen, to hoist a stone with the slings, crane-hooks. —köpfer, *m.* the man who fastens the crane-hooks to the stones &c. —krug, *m.* 1) stone-jug or pitcher. 2) jug or pitcher of stone-ware. 3) [in nat. hist.] urceolate or pitcher-shaped stony body. —kruſte, *f.* stony crust, concreted carbonate of lime, V. Tropfſtein. —kugel, *f.* a stone-ball; a stone-bullet; [with children] boss; stone-taw, stone-marble, stoner. —kümmel, *m.* cicely, meadow saxifrage. —kunde, *f.* V. —kenntniß. —kundig, *adj.* and *adv.* versed in lithology. Der —kundige, the lithologist. —kupfer, *n.* [with founders] shot-copper. —lage, *f.* 1) bed or layer of stones; [on French and some other continental roads] causeway. 2) [in the earth] stone-bed, stone-stratum. —lakritze, *f.* common polypody. —leberkraut, *n.* 1) lungwort lichen, hazel rag, hazel crottles, [in Herefordshire] rags. 2) common corn-spurrey, spergula arvensis. —lebermoos, *n.* common watermoss, hepatica of the fountains. —lehm, *m.* hardened clay or loam. —leim, *m.* V. —kitt. —leinwand, *f.* asbestos-cloth or linen. —lerche, *f.* the wood-lark; *it.* V. Brachlerche. —lerchenſchwamm, *m.* mineral agaric. —linde, *f.* 1) the small linden-tree. 2) mock-privet, phillyrea. 3) privet. 4) [der rothe Rüſter] dutch elm. —löffel, *m.* [with surgeons] the scoop [for extracting the fragments in the bladder]. —lungenkraut, *n.* V. —leberkraut. —mahlerei, *f.* 1) [the art] painting on stone; *it.* painting in mosaic. 2) V. —gemählde. —marder, *m.* [Hausmarder] pole-cat. —märgel, *m.* V. —mergel. —mark, *n.* lithomarge. Feſtes, zerreibliches —mark, compact, friable lithomarge; thoniges —mark, yellow bole; tartariſches —mark, Tartarian lithomarge. —maß, *n.* [in commerce, behauener —e] two loads or a last of freestone; [weicher —e] a tun. —maſſe, *f.* 1) mass of stone, the stone-mass. 2) a stony mass, a mass hard as stone. 3) mass of stones. —mehl, *n.* [with potters &c.] stone-powder; *it.* [with millers] mill-dust. —meißel, *m.* 1) stone-chisel; [if with points] bouchard; [when rounded] roundel; [squared and pointed] houguet; [with masons] chisel; [with miners] pick. 2) [with founders] the strike. —mergel, *m.* stony marle. Grober —mergel, smectite. —meſſer, *n.* [with surgeons] the cutting gorget. —metz, *m.* V. —hauer. —milbe, *f.* the rock-mite. —milch, *f.* [in botany] cypress-spurge, poor-man's rhubarb, esula minor. —miſpel, *f.* [Bergquitte] dwarf-quince; *it.* the medley or bastard quince. —moos, *n.* stone-moss, rock-moss; *it.* V. —flechte. —morchel, *f.* [a fungus] the curled turban-top, helvella mitra. —mörſer, *m.* a stone-mortar; *it.* [in artillery] mortar for throwing stone-balls. —mörtel, *m.* 1) lime-stone-mortar; *it.* plaster for flooring, fives-courts &c., roman-cement. 2) [Mauergelb] stone-colour. Eine Mauer mit —mörtel überziehen, to do over a wall with stone-colour. —münze, *f.* stone-medal —münze or —minze, *f.* [in botany] [Katzenmünze] cat-mint. —muſchel, *f.* [in conchology] 1) [—bohrer] the date, the cylindrical muscle. 2) [Bohrmuſchel] phloas. 3) V. —wurm. —nagel, *m.* a stone-nail or plug. —nager, *m.* V. —freſſer; *it.* —ſauger. —nelke, *f.* single-flowered-pink, little wild pink. —neſſel, *f.* V. —münze [in botany]. —nuß, *f.* small hard wallnut. —obſt, *n.* 1) stone-fruit. Die Pflaumen &c. gehören zu dem —obſt, plums &c. belong to the stony fruits. 2) lithocarp. —öl, *n.* rock-oil, petroleum; [in chemistry] naphtha. —ofen, *m.* 1) a stove or oven of stone. 2) [with brass-founders, Abdörrofen] a reverberating furnace. —papier, *n.* [Bergkork, Bergleder] mountain cork, elastic asbest. —pappe, *f.* incombustible or fire-proof pasteboard. —pardel, *m.* [Strandpfeifer] stone-plover, ringed plover. —pech, *n.* mineral pitch, mineral mummy, [old] stone-pitch; *it.* asphalt, V. Erdpech. —peitſche, *f.* V. Bartmännchen. —peterlein, *n.* V. —pimpinelle. —pfeffer, *m.* wall-pepper, biting stone-crop. Gelinder —pfeffer, insipid stone-crop, sedum sexangulare. —pflanze, *f.* 1) [verſteinte Pflanze] petrified plant, fossil plant. 2) lithophyte, lithodendron. 3) saxatile plant. 4) common wintergreen, pyrola rotundifolia. —pflaſter, *n.* pavement, stone-pavement; [of a hall] stone-floor. Schachbrettförmiges, gewürfeltes or ausgelegtes —pflaſter, tesselated pavement; [with the ancients] lithonstroton. —pflinz, *m.* ferriferous carbonate of lime. —picker, *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) the loche, cobitis. 2) armed bullhead, pogga, cottus cataphractus. 3) [Stachelbörs] fifteen-spined stickle-back. 4) Der große —picker [a bird], V. [großer] —ſchmätzer; [in conchology] [a helix] land-planorbis, the lamp. —pilz, *m.* yellow boletus. —pimpinelle, *f.* burnet-saxifrage. —pinſel, *m.* V. —bohrer [in nat. hist. *b*)]. —plage, *f.* [the disease of] the stone. —platte, *f.* a stone-plate or slab; [for paving] paving-stone, flag, slab; [with slaters] stone-tile, stone-shingle. Mit —platten belegen, to lay down slabs, to floor &c. with slabs; einen Gang mit —platten belegen, to pave a walk with flag-stones; eine Kirche, Küche &c. mit —platten belegen, to pave or floor a church, kitchen &c. with slabs of stone. —plattendach, *n.* a stone-shingle roof, roof covered with stone-tiles or squares. —pocke, *f.* V. —blatter. —polei, *m.* V. —quendel. —porzellan, *n.* V —gut. —preſſe, *f.* [for stone-sawing] bench-press. —pulver, *n.* 1) stone-powder, pulverised stone. 2) [with apothecaries] lithontriptic powder, a lithontriptic. —puppe, *f.* 1) [unusual] a stone-doll. 2) [in botany] common winter-cherry, halicabacum, alkekengi. —qualle, *f.* hair-button stone, porpite, porpites. —quendel, *m.* wild basil. —rabe, *m.* 1) the common raven. 2) [or —rappe, provincial] hooded crow. —ramme, *f.* [with paviers] beetle, rammer, paving-rod, paving-beetle, commander. —raute, *f.* 1) [Mauerraute] wall-rue. 2) [Rauſchbeere] crow-berry, crake-berry. —regen, *m.* 1) shower of

[hail-] stones. 2) *Fig.* Sie wurden mit einem —regen empfangen, they were received, assailed, pelted with a shower of stones. —reich, I. *n.* the kingdom of stones; *it.* the mineral kingdom or world. II. *adj.* and *adv.* 1) abounding or rich in, full of stones. 2) *Fig.* [in fam. lang., either = rich in precious stones, or Stein used here as a mere emphatic word] Er iſt —reich, ein —reicher Mann, he is immensely rich, a man rich as Croesus, as a jew, [low] he is worth a jew's eye. —reitling, *m.* V. —droſſel. —riff, *n.* a reef, shoal of rock. —rinde, *f.* 1) crust of stones, stone-crust, stony crust. 2) the soft crust or culm of free-stone. Die —rinde abmachen, to remove the crust from the free-stone. —ring, *m.* 1) the or a stone-ring. 2) [with millers] iron-hoop [round the mill-stones]. —ritz, *m.*, —ritze, *f.* stone-crevice, crack or rent, flaw in a stone, fissure in a rock. —roche, *f.* the thornback, raia clavata. —röslein, *n.* little alpine spurge-flax or thymelaea. —röthel, *m.* 1) gravelly, stony ruddle. 2) V. —droſſel. 3) V. Blaukehlchen. —röthling, *m.* V. —droſſel. —rotz, *m.* the white snot of horses. —ruß, *m.* a black prepared from slate, slate-black. —ſaft, *m.* lapidific juice or matter. —ſäge, *f.* stone-cutter's saw. Gezahnte —ſäge, toothed stone-saw. —ſäger, *m.* stone-cutter. —ſalz, *n.* rock-salt, fossil or mineral salt, [in England called simply] salt. Faſeriges, blätteriges —ſalz, fibrous, lamellar rock-salt. —ſalzgrube, *f.* salt-mine. —ſame, *m.* 1) lithosperm, gromwell-seed [employed once as a lithagogue]. 2) [the plant] gromwell. Wilder —ſame, corn-gromwell, bastard alkanet or gromill, salfern, painting root; gewöhnlicher —ſame, common gromwell, gromill or graymill. —ſamenſtaude, *f.* V. —ſame 2). 3) [Beinſame] osteosperm of the shops. —ſammeln, *n.* collecting of stones. —ſammler, *m.* collector of rare stones, of gems. —ſand, *m.* gravel; *it.* stone-sand. —ſarg, *m.* stone-coffin; *it.* sarcophagus. —ſatz, *m.* a layer of free-stone, bed and quoin of hewn stones. —ſauger, *m.* [a fish] pride, lampern, mud-lamprey, petromyzon branchialis. —ſäure, *f.* [in chemistry] lithic acid. —ſchaf, *n.* sheep of the Levant, the musimon. —ſchaft, *m.* [with silk-weavers] tringles of the threads which form the little squares, chequers or diamonds. —ſchale, *f.* 1) cup, shell, saucer, scale, scoop of stone. 2) shell hard as stone. 3) [—rinde] crust of free-stone. —ſchalig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in nat. hist.] testaceous. Die —ſchaligen Thiere, the testaceous animals, the testaceae. —ſcheffel, *m.* V. —maß. —ſcheide, *f.* 1) [in conchology] the ivory-spoon, six-footed phloas, the peloris. 2) [with miners] fissure, chasm in the rock. —ſcheidung, *f.* [with miners] a separation of the rock by the guang or ore-vein, transition, change in the nature or species of the rock, two balks of different species. —ſchicht, *m.*, —ſchichte, *f.* 1) bed, layer of stones. Die Höhe vieler —ſchichten in den —brüchen, the height of several stone-strata in quarries. 2) [with masons] V. —ſatz. —ſchleife, *f.* [with miners] stone-sledge [fo removing the crushed tin, the tin buddle]. —ſchleifer, *m.* a stone-polisher; a grinder or cutter of gems. —ſchleuder, *f.* sling, stone-sling. —ſchlinger, *m.* V. —freſſer. —ſchmätzer, *m.* a motacilla. —ſchmerle, *f.* V. —beißer 3). —ſchmerzen, *pl.* [with surgeons] the pains, agony proceeding from the stone. —ſchnalle, *f.* [with jewellers &c.] buckle studded or set with stones. —ſchnapper, *m.* V. —ſchmätzer. —ſchnecke, *f.* 1) petrified snail. 2) [a mollusc] triton. —ſchneiden, *n.* cutting of stone, of free-stone; *it.* of precious stones, of gems; *it.* engraving in or on precious stones, glyptic; [in surgery] lithotomy, cutting or operation for the stone. —ſchneider, *m.* 1) lapidary, engraver of precious stones. 2) [with surgeons] lithotomist, operator for the stone. —ſchneiderei or —ſchneiderkunſt or —ſchneidekunſt, *f.* cutting of precious stones, of gems. —ſchneidung, *f.* the cutting of a stone; [with miners] V. —ſcheidung. —ſchnitt, *m.* V. —ſchneiden. —ſchnittmeſſer, *n.* [with surgeons] cutting-gorget. —ſchraube, *f.* [for pressing the moulds in brass-works] great press. —ſchreiber, *m.* [at Nuernberg] registering clerk of the churchyard or cemetery. —ſchrift, *f.* 1) inscription on stone, on the stone. 2) [Lapidarſtyl] lapidary style, uncial letters. —ſchrot, *n.* stone-cuttings, filings or chips. —ſchule, *f.* [with gardeners] nursery of stone-fruit-trees. —ſchuppenflechte, *f.* [in botany] rock-lichen. —ſchütte, *f.* heap of stones. —ſchwalbe, *f.* the swift. —ſchwamm, *m.* 1) agaricite madrepore. 2) fungite millepore. —ſetzer, *m.* 1) a pavier, pavior, paver, floorer with slabs; [with masons] a stone-layer [corresponding to a bricklayer in England]. 2) [a kind of sworn or Government surveyor] the setter of boundary-stones. —ſetzhammer, *m.* pavier's hammer. —ſinter, *m.* stalactite. —ſoda or —ſode, *f.* V. —aſche. —ſpiel, *n.* 1) game in which men or pieces are used. 2) [in nat. hist.] any figured stone, V. Bild—. —ſpiritus, *m.* nephritic spirit, anti-nephritic spirit. —ſtecher, *m.* [in antiquity, —bauer] lithoglyph. —ſtraße, *f.* V. —weg. —ſtück, *n.* 1) piece or fragment of stone. 2) [formerly] a pederero. —tafel, *f.* a table or tablet of stone. —taube, *f.* the rock-pigeon. —thal, *n.* 1) a stony valley, a rock-surrounded valley. 2) [in geography] the Steinthal or Ban de la Roche [of lower Alsatia]. —thon, *m.* 1) indurated clay. 2) V. Alaun—. —tinctur, *f.* anti-nephritic tincture. —todt, *adj.* and *adv.* [fam.] stone-dead, [rather low] dead as mutton, as a hammer. —topf, *m.* stone-pot, pot of any stone-ware. —trage, *f.* a hand-barrow of stone. —träger, *m.* 1) a carrier of stones. 2) [in conchology] lithophorous trochus. —treibend, *adj.* and *adv.* lithontriptic, lithagogue, saxifragous, anti-nephritic. —treibende Mittel, lithontriptics. —trog, *m.* stone-trough. —vergoldung, *f.* [with gilders] leaf-gilding. —verhärtung, *f.* 1) stony concretion. 2) stalactite. —vermiſchung, *f.* mingling or mixture of stones. —vogel, *m.* 1) a stone-bird; *it.* a petrified bird. 2) the crying curassow or caraçoa, crax vociferans. —wagen, *m.* wagon, cart or truck for removing stones. —wahrſagerei, *f.* lithomancy. —wall, *m.* stone-rampart, stone-wall; [with miners] stony or rocky balk. —walze, *f.* stone-roller. —wälzer, *m.* 1) one who rolls stones, a stone. 2) [in nat hist.] *a*) [= Strandpfeifer] the ringed plover; *b*) V. Dickfuß; *c*) V. —dreher. —wand, *f.* 1) stone-wall; *it.* rocky wall, side or precipice; *it.* [with miners] rock. 2) V. —wall [with miners]. —wanze, *f.* saxatile bug. —warze, *f.* 1) [in nat. hist.] stalagmite, mamillary stalactite or incrustation. 2) warty star-jelly, tremella verrucosa. —weg, *m.* stone-way or cause-way; *it.* pavement; *it.* rocky way or road. —wegdorn, *m.* saxatile buckthorn. —weh, *n.* pain, anguish proceeding from the stone; *it.* from a gall-stone. —weichſel, *f.* [in botany] the rock-cherry, perfumed cherry, prunus mahaleb; *it.* [= Baum] perfumed cherry-tree. —weide, *f.* the sand-willow. —wein, *m.* [an excellent wine grown at Wuerzburg] Steinwein. —werfer, *m.* 1) [with the ancient Romans] stone-flinger, V. Schleuderer. 2) V. —ſtück 2). —werk, *n.* [in a grotto &c.] rockwork. Springbrunnen mit —werk, fountain with rock-work; *it.* pebble-work; *it.* das —werk eines Hauſes, the masonry, stone-work of a house. —wicke, *f.* liquorice-vetch, milk-vetch, wild liquorice. —wildbret, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] mountain-game, rock-game. —winde, *f.* [with founders] great pully. —wuchs, *m.* 1) growth or formation of stones. 2) stony concretion, stony body. —wurf, *m.* 1) a throw, fling or cast of a stone. Einen mit —würfen tödten, to kill any one with blows or hits of a stone, to stone any one to death. 2) [the distance] a stone's throw. In der Weite eines —wurfes, eines —wurfes weit, at the distance of a stone's throw, a stone's-throw off. 3) [in hydraulics] lining or facing [a bank, shore &c.] with stones. —wurm, *m.* lithophagous worm. —wurz, —wurzel, *f.* 1) polypody. 2) agrimony. —zange, *f.* 1) [with stone-masons &c.] crane-irons or grapnels [for hoisting stones] 2) [with surgeons for lithotomy] straight forceps. —zeiger, *m.* [with engravers] scalper. —zermalmend, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —treibend. —zermalmung, —zerreibung, *f.* lithotrophy. —zeug, *n.* crockery. —ziege, *f.* V. Gemſe. —zucker, *m.* V. —honig. —zunge, *f.* [Zungen—] tongue-stone.

Steinern, Steinen, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) of stone; *it.* of stone-ware. —e Treppe, stone-staircase; —es Haus, stone-house; —er Krug, stone-pitcher, stone-jug. 2) *Fig.* —es Herz [fam. or emphatic] stony, flinty heart, heart of marble.

Steinicht, *adj.* and *adv.* stonelike, stony. Die —en Kerne des Obſtes, the stony kernels of fruit; [fam.] V. Steinig.

Steinig, *adj.* and *adv.* stony, gritty, lapideous, lapidarious; [in medicine] calculous. —es Land, —er Boden, Weg &c., stony land or soil, ground, way &c.; das —e Arabien, Arabia Petraea or The Stony; —er Sand, gravel; —e Maſſe, —e Theile, stony substance, mass, parts; die —e Materie, the lapidific or lapidescent matter.

Steinigen, *v. tr.* 1) Einen —, to stone any one, to put any one to death by lapidation; [less usual] to pelt, to knock down, kill or stun any one with a stone; man ſteinigte ehedem die Ehebrecher &c., adulterers &c. were formerly stoned; als er ihnen das vorwarf, ſteinigten ſie ihn beinahe, when he reproached them with that, they nearly stoned him. 2) [in salterns] Die Salzpfannen —, to scale the salt-pans. Das —, stoning, lapidation.

Steiniger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not much used] one who stones, who kills by stoning, stuns by throwing stones or a stone.

Steiß, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e], *dim.* —chen, *n.* [probably allied to the Dutch ſtuiten = to move] 1) [if said of men, chiefly comic] the rump, breech, backside, bottom. Er gab ihm eins auf den —, he gave him a slap or whack on his posteriors, he gave him a spank; der —an einem Hühnchen, the rump of a fowl, [fam. comic or low] the parson's nose, the nause, nozzle; [with falconers] — des Falken,

the brail or pannel of the hawk; künſtlicher, falſcher — [with physicians], false bottom, a bustle. 2) [in salterns] bottom of a salt-basket or barrow.

Steiß-bein, *n.* [in anatomy] the coccyx. —**beinband**, *n.* coccygean ligament. — **beinhorn**, *n.* horn of the os coccygis. — **beinknoten**, *m.* coccygean ganglion. — **beinkrümmer**, *m.* [in anatomy] the ischio-coccygean muscle. —**beinmuskel**, *m.* the sacro-coccygean muscle. —**beinſchlagader**, *f.* [in anatomy] coccygean artery. — **druſe**, *f.* [of birds] gland of the rump. — **fiſtel**, *f.* fistula of the anus. —**floſſe**, *f.* [in nat. hist.] fin of the anus, the anal fin. — **fuß**, *m.* 1) [in birds] foot set near to the rump. 2) V. Haubentaucher.

Stèll, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [V. the usual word Geſtell] a stand, frame. [in seamen's lang.] Ein — Segel, Maſten, a set, a complete suit of sails, of masts.

Stèlle, *f.*, *dim.* **Stellchen**, *n.* 1) place, spot, position, stand. Etwas von der — bringen, to bring, remove, take any thing from its place; nicht von der — weichen, ſich nicht von der — rühren, bewegen, not to stir, move from the spot, [fam. but low] not to budge an inch; ich kann nicht von der —, kann nicht von der — kommen, I can't leave the place a moment, can't stir from the spot, can't be absent an instant; das Pferd wollte nicht von der —, the horse would not go on, wouldn't stir from the spot, wouldn't stir a peg; alle —n waren beſetzt, all the places were occupied, filled, taken; die oberſte, mittelſte, unterſte —, the first place, uppermost seat, the middle place or the place in the middle, the lowest place, the place at the end or bottom; bequeme, ſichere —, um auszuruhen, convenient or comfortable, secure place to rest in, [fam.] a snug berth; wieder auf die alte — kommen, to return to the old place; an Ort und — ſeyn, to be on the spot, [fam.] to be at head-quarters, at home; nicht zur — kommen, not to come to the place, to break or miss one's appointment, place of meeting, the rendezvous, [speaking of letters &c.] not to reach any one, not to reach any one's hands, not to come to hand; auf der — [in fam. lang. = jetzt gleich], on the spot. Syn. V. Ort. *Fig.* Es brennt die — unter ſeinen Füßen, his legs are made of quicksilver, he can't keep still, can't stay quiet in a place one moment; eine — in der Geſchichte, in der Geſchichte eines Landes finden, to find a place in history, to be named or cited in the annals of a country. 2) *Fig. a*) [Lage, Verhältniß &c.] Was würden Sie an meiner — thun? what would you do in my place, in my stead? what would you do if you were I, if you stood in my shoes? wenn ich an Ihrer — wäre, if I were in your place, if I were you; ſetzen Sie ſich an meine —, put yourself in my place; eines Andern — vertreten, verſehen, to represent [as substitute, deputy or proxy] another; er wird an meine — kommen, es an meiner — thun, he will come in my place, instead of me, in lieu of me, he will do it for me; wenn ich Ihnen an ſeiner — or in Ermanglung ſeiner dienen kann, if I can serve you in his stead; die — eines Vaters or Vater— bei Einem vertreten, to supply the place of a father to any one, to be a father to any one; er befindet ſich nicht, ſteht nicht an ſeiner —, an ſeiner rechten —, he is not in his place, in his right place; eine hohe — in der Geſellſchaft einnehmen, to have an eminent or great rank, to fill a high situation or station in society; Einen an eines Andern — ſetzen, to put any one into the place of another, to substitute any one for another, [in law-courts] to substitute or appoint any one in place of another. *b*) place, situation, office, employment, berth. Um eine — anhalten, to solicit a place, [if from the public] to canvass a place; eine bedeutende — bekleiden, to fill an important or responsible place or station; eine — im Rathe haben, to have a seat in the council; Einen in or auf eine andere — verſetzen, to displace any one, to remove any one to another place, to give any one another place or berth; eine — als Prediger, a place as preacher, a preachership, chaplaincy. *c*) [Behörde] department. Den gehörigen —n Etwas anmelden, to report any thing to the authorities. 3) passage [in a book &c.]. Die Sie betreffende — des Briefes, the part, passage of the letter concerning you; —n aus einem Buche, passages from a book; eine ſchwere —, a difficult passage; die ſchwerſten —n ausziehen, to extract the hardest or most difficult passages; bibliſche —n, passages from the bible.

Stellen-regiſter, *n.* [out of writings &c.] table of quotations. —**ſammlung**, *f.* collection of passages. —**weiſe**, *adv.* by passages, in different places, in certain parts, in some spots; [sometimes] occasionally. —weiſe ſteht das Getreide gut, here and there the wheat looks kindly, is thriving; —weiſe kommt dergleichen wohl vor, occasionally such things occur or will happen.

Stèllen, [from **ſtehen**, which see] 1) [hinſtellen &c.] to put, place, set, lay. Einen umgefallenen Stuhl wieder auf ſeine Füße —, to place an upset chair on its legs again; ein Gefäß auf den Tiſch, die Stühle an, um den Tiſch —, to put a vessel on the table, to put the chairs to, to set, arrange or place the chairs round the table; den Tiſch an die Wand, jedes Ding an ſeinen Ort —, to push or put the table against the wall, to put, to lay every thing in its place; die Bücher in das Bücherbrett —, to put or place the books on the shelf; Waſſer, einen Topf ans Feuer —, to put water on to boil, a pot on the fire; er hat ſo viel Hausgeräthe, daß er nicht weiß, wohin er es — ſoll, he has so much furniture, that he does not know where he is to place it, where he shall put it, stow it; Einen oben an, in die Mitte &c. —, to place any one at the upper end, in the middle &c.; die Truppen auf eine Anhöhe —, to post, to station troops on a height; Einen hoch —, to elevate, promote or raise any one [above others]; ein Regiment, Soldaten in Ordnung —, to range a regiment, soldiers; ein Heer in Schlachtordnung —, to array an army, to draw up an army in order of battle; ſich —, to place or put one's self, to post one's self; ſich —, in Ordnung —, to range one's self; ſich neben, hinter Jemand —, to place one's self near, behind any one; — Sie ſich hieher! place yourself here, stand over here! Einem gegenüber —, to place opposite any one; ſich hinter einen Baum —, to plant one's self behind a tree; Etwas in Sicherheit —, to put or place any thing in safety; ſich Einem in den Weg —, to put, plant, throw one's self in any one's way; ſich auf den Kopf —, to stand on one's head; und wenn du dich auf den Kopf ſtellteſt [fam.], whatever you may do or say, whatever trouble you may take, may have had; ein Pferd in den Stall —, to put a horse in the stable; wie viel Pferde kann man hier —? how many horses can be put in, stabled here? how much stable-room for horses is there here? Etwas gerade —, to put or place any thing straight. *Fig. a*) Etwas dahin — [= unentſchieden laſſen], to leave any thing undecided, not to urge this point; ich laſſe es dahin geſtellt ſeyn, I leave it as it is, I shan't decide whether it is so or not, I leave it as I found it; Einem Etwas vor Augen —, to place any thing before any one's eyes, *it.* to represent, to expose something to any one; Einen über Etwas zur Rede —, to demand from any one an explanation of, to insist upon any one's coming to an explanation about something; einen Gefangenen auf freien Fuß —, to set a prisoner at liberty, to liberate a captive; ſeine Hoffnung, ſein Herz auf Etwas —, to build one's hopes, to found one's expectation, to set one's heart upon any thing; Etwas in Zweifel —, to throw doubt on, to doubt any thing; Etwas in Abrede —, to set aside, to deny any thing; Etwas in den Hintergrund —, to set, put, throw any thing into the background. *b*) Sich —, to pretend, affect, counterfeit, act, feign, [fam.] to put on, to make believe, to sham; er ſtellt ſich, ſtellt ſich ſo, als ob er erzürnt wäre, als wenn er ſchliefe, he is pretending to be angry, to be sleeping, his passion, rage is all shamming; er ſtellte ſich, als bewundere er das, he pretended to admire that; er ſtellte ſich, als wolle er fortgehen, als merke er dieſe Stichelei nicht, he pretended to go away, he affected not to remark this teazing; er ſtellt ſich krank, he shams being ill, sick; ſich närriſch, kindiſch &c. —, to act the fool, child &c., to pretend to be foolish, childish &c.; er ſtellt ſich nur ſo, he is only pretending, he is only acting a part, shamming. 2) [to put any thing right, that is, into its proper or required position] Soldaten —, eine Truppe — [in Ordnung —], to range or draw up soldiers, to form a troop; der geſchlagene Feind ſtellte ſich wieder, the defeated enemy rallied; ein Pferd — [zuſammen nehmen] [in the riding school], to set a horse on his haunches, to gather a horse; [in seamen's lang.] die Segel —, to trim the sails; [in sportsmen's lang.] den Zeug, die Garne, Tücher —, to lay the snares, the toils; eine Falle —, to set a trap; Schlingen, Sprenkel —, to lay snares, springes; ein Gewebe —, to prepare a web; eine Uhr — [reguliren], to regulate a watch; das Geſchütz — [richten], to point, level, traverse the cannon; Etwas auf Rechnung — [ſchreiben], to set, put down, pass, book any thing to account. *Fig.* Auf Etwas —, to strive, aspire for any thing; Einem nach dem Leben —, to have a design on, to attempt any one's life. 3) [zur Stelle ſchaffen] Einen vor Gericht —, to conduct any one before the judge, to bring any one up to justice, to place any one at the bar; ſich vor Gericht —, to appear in judgement, in justice, to present one's self at the bar, to appear before the judge; ſich perſönlich —, to appear, present one's self, surrender in person; ſich auf die ergangene Ladung nicht —, to fail to answer the summons, to appear, [that is, to let judgement go by default]; ſich — [in Perſon ſich einfinden], to repair, to go or appear anywhere in person, [fam.] to be, to go anywhere one's self; ſich zur Conſcription —, to present one's self for, to submit one's self to the conscription; hundert Mann — [for active or foreign service, or as a contingent], to furnish a hundred men; einen Bürgen, Zeugen —, to give bail, to call or pro-

duce a witness; einen Andern für ſich —, to find a substitute, to provide a deputy or a locum tenens; zum Kriegsdienſt einen Andern —, to find a substitute for the army, militia &c. 4) [ſtehen machen] to stop. Das Wild — [speaking of a dog], to set the game, to bring the game to a stand, to bay; ſich — [speaking of the game], to stand, to stop, to turn to bay; den Hirſch — [beſtätigen], to mark where the stag is harboured, to single out the stag; eine Uhr —, to stop a watch; einen Dieb durch Zauberei &c. —, to arrest or fascinate a thief by enchantment &c., to charm a thief; das Blut —, to stop, stanch the blood; das Waſſer —, to stop, dam, bank up or in the water; Milch —, to curdle or turn milk; Bier —, to ferment or work beer. Syn. V. Legen. Das —, V. Stellung.

Stell-bottich, *m.* [with brewers] fermenting-vat; [with diers] settling-vat. **—dichein**, *n.* [Rendezvous] rendez-vous, meeting, place of appointment. **—ente**, *f.* V. Lockente. **—falle**, *f.* sluice-board. **—feder**, *f.* [with watchmakers] stop-spring. **—flügel**, *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] a riding or alley [cut through a forest]. **—garn**, *n.* [with fishermen] drag-net. **—gäſcht**, *m.* V. **—hefen**. **—gerinne**, *n.* V. Gerinne. **—graben**, *m.* [with fowlers] trench for setting the net-poles or stakes of an airy in. **—hefen**, *pl.* dregs, lees. **—holz**, *n.*, *dim.* **—hölzchen**, *n.* step, stand; [with millers] bridge-tree [for raising or lowering the wheels or millstone]; [with joiners] the rack [of a writing-desk &c.]. **—jagd**, *f.*, **—jagen**, *n.* sport with nets, netting for birds, game &c., bird-netting. **—keil**, *m.* [in artillery] coin or aiming wedge of a cannon. Unterer **—keil**, bolster, cushion. **—kluft**, *f.* [with miners] the under log for or of the roasting-pile. **—kolben**, *m* [in seamen's lang.] V. **—keil**. **—kunſt**, *f.* 1) [not much used] [in war] art of marshalling or arraying an army; *it.* military tactics. 2) [Buchſtabenrechnung] [old] algebra. **—leute**, *pl.* [in sportsmen's lang.] the helps. **—macher**, *m.* [Wagner] wagon-maker or builder. **—macherarbeit**, *f.* wagon-making. **—macherholz**, *n.* wood for wagon-building. **—nagel**, *m.* [in gunnery] the pole-bolt. **—ordnung**, *f.* order [in which an army is drawn up]. Schräge or ſchiefe **—ordnung**, oblique order; tiefe **—ordnung**, deep order. **—palle**, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] steps of the cheeks. **—pfahl**, *m.* propping-pole; V. **—ſtange**. **—pflock**, *m.* [with fowlers] top-peg of an airy-stick or net-pole. **—rad**, *n.* [with watchmakers] regulating-wheel, rosette-wheel, regulator; *it.* [in artillery] carriage-wheel, frame-wheel. **—ramme**, *f.* a swivel pile-driver or pile-engine. **—riegel**, *m.* levelling bolt of a gun-carriage. **—ſcheibe**, *f.* [with watchmakers] plate of the regulator, rosette. **—ſchraube**, *f.* adjusting screw. **—ſtab**, *m.* [with fowlers] the staff or pole of an airy. **—ſtange**, *f.* [in sportsmen's lang.] die **—ſtange** eines Jagdgarnes, fork, forked foot of a hunting net or toil. **—ſtatt**, *f.* good place for laying the toils, for trapping. **—vertreter**, *m.* a substitute, deputy, proxy. **—vertreter des Volkes**, eines Monarchen &c., representative of the people, of a monarch; **—vertreter eines Erben**, representative of an heir; **—vertreter eines Conſcribirten**, substitute for a conscript; der **—vertreter Chriſti**, the vicar of Christ; in meiner Abweſenheit ſollen Sie mein **—vertreter** ſeyn, during my absence you shall be my deputy; ein brittiſcher Peer kann [im Oberhauſe] durch einen **—vertreter** ſeine Stimme geben, a British peer can vote by proxy; einen **—vertreter** für ſich ſchaffen, to find, provide or procure a substitute; [with clergymen] to find some one to do duty, the duty; *it.* [speaking of things] V. Erſatz. **—vertretung**, *f.* representation, action of representing any one, of doing any other's duty, of standing proxy or being deputy for any one. ‖**—wagen**, *m.* an omnibus. **—weg**, *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] V. **—flügel**. **—zapfen**, *m.* [with watchmakers] pivot of the regulator. **—zeiger**, *m.* [with watchmakers] pointer of the regulating-plate. **—zirkel**, *m.* an artisan's compasses.

Stèller, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* 1) [not much used, except in composition] dresser, arranger, trimmer, one who regulates, ranges &c. Der — der Stadtuhren, the person appointed to regulate the town-clocks, the city-clockmaker; V. Brief—, Nach—, Schrift—, Vogel—. 2) [with clockmakers] regulator [a part of the clock-work].

Stèllig, *adj.* and *adv.* [only used in composition] V. An— &c.

Stèlling, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in seamen's lang.] stage, platform [hung by a painter, and used for trimming and caulking].

Stèllung, *f.* 1) placing, putting, setting, ranging, arranging, regulating; V. Stellen. Die — an den Pranger, exposing, putting in the pillory; die — einer Truppe in Ordnung, drawing up, forming, arranging, ranging of a troop or body of soldiers; die — des Jagdzeuges, der Garne, laying, setting of the nets, toils; die — des Geſchützes, pointing, levelling, traversing of the ordnance; die — einer Uhr, regulating of a watch &c. 2) stopping, arresting the progress of. Die — des Wildes, setting, bringing to bay, marking [while in covert or harboured] of the game. 3) disposition, arrangement, position. Die — dieſer Bücher &c., the arrangement of these books &c.; die — der Planeten, the disposition, constellation of the planets; volle —, full, close or serried line [without intervals]; die — eines [ſich ſchlagenden] Heeres &c., the battle-array of an army &c.; das Heer nahm eine vortheilhafte —, the army took up an advantageous position; der Feind wurde aus allen ſeinen —en vertrieben, the enemy was driven or dislodged from all his positions; die — dieſer Gefäße, the arrangement of these vessels; die — der Säulen, the disposition of the columns. 4) posture, attitude; [with painters] action. Gezwungene —, forced, constrained, unnatural attitude or posture; ſich in dieſer — halten, to keep one's self in this attitude &c; ſeine — verändern, to alter one's posture, to change one's attitude or position; er hat eine drollige —, he has a queer attitude &c.; die —en dieſes Tänzers ſind gefällig, the postures of this dancer are pleasing; die —en in dieſem Gemählde ſind &c., the attitudes, dispositions in this picture are &c.; [with painters] dieſe — verräth einen Flehenden, this action marks or reveals one entreating; er hat eine drohende —, he has a menacing attitude; [with dancing-masters] die erſte, zweite &c. —, the first, second &c. position; den rechten Fuß in die vierte — ſetzen, to place the right foot in the fourth position; [in architecture] die — eines Gebäudes nach Wind, Sonne &c., the exposition of a building towards the wind, sun &c., the aspect. 5) situation, station. Er hat eine ſehr unangenehme —, his situation is a very disagreeable, awkward one, he is unpleasantly situated; ſeine — in der Geſellſchaft, his position, station in society; ſeine bürgerliche, ſeine amtliche —, his station, his situation as a magistrate &c., as a subject of the kingdom &c., as a member of the community. 6) [something stopping] [with watchmakers] guard. Syn. Stellung, Stand. Stand is merely the place where the body appears to rest; Stellung indicates as well the relation of its height and the plane on which it reposes, to the whole surface of the earth, as likewise that of its sides to those things, which are contiguous. The perpendicular Stand is the most advantageous and also the most graceful Stellung for a tree, a column, a tower. Hence Stellung is situation, posture or attitude and Stand position.

Stellungskunſt, *f.* [not much used] [in war] tactics.

Stélze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to ſteil, Stiel, ſtolz &c.] 1) a stilt. Auf —n gehen, to go, walk upon stilts. *Fig.* Er geht immer auf —n, he is always on stilts, riding a high horse, in the clouds, in heroics, always indulging in bombast, in the pathos, in the Johnsonian style, he has always got his seven-leagued boots on; dieſer [ſchlechte, chiefly tragiſche] Schauſpieler geht allezeit auf —n, this [bad, tragic] player always struts about like a turkey-cock. 2) [with miners] short prop or shore. 3) V. Stelzbein 1).

Stelz-bein, *n.* 1) a wooden leg, [fam.] a timber-toe. 2) *Fig.* [in fam. lang. and chiefly comic] a man with a wooden-leg; *it.* a man with two wooden-legs, a man on stumps; [fam.] timber-toe, timber-toes, a hop [or a dot] and go one. **—fuß**, *m.* V. **—bein** 2). **—ſchuh**, *m.* [in antiquity] the buskin.

Stelzen-gang, *m.* walking on stilts. *Fig.* Er hat einen **—gang**, he walks as if he were on stilts, as if he did not know how to put his feet to the ground. **—gänger**, *m.* a person mounted on stilts, walking on stilts. **—läufer**, *m.* 1) V. **—gänger**. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) *pl.* [= Sumpfvögel] waders. *b*) himantopus, long-legged plover. **—ſchritt**, *m.* stride, step as if made upon or with stilts. *Fig.* a gigantic, huge, colossal stride.

Stélzel, *m.* [-s] [with falconers] body of the hawk.

Stélzner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. [the usual word] Stelzengänger.

Stèmmen, *v. tr.* [allied to ſtampfen = ſtoßen] 1) [drücken] Die Füße gegen or an die Wand —, to lean, press or prop one's feet against the wall; ſich mit den Händen gegen Etwas —, to lean with one's hands against any thing; den Arm, den Ellbogen auf den Tiſch —, to lean one's arm, elbow on the table; die Hände in die Seite —, to put one's hands to one's side, [fam. low] to stick one's arms a-kimbo; ſich auf, gegen Etwas —, to lean on, against something. *Fig.* Er ſtemmte ſich, ſtemmte ſich mächtig dagegen, he opposed it, opposed it strongly. 2) Etwas — [ſtützen], to support, stay, shore, prop, [fam.] to bolster up any thing. 3) [= zurückhalten] Das Waſſer — [ſtauchen], to dam or bank up, to bed up, to choke water; das Waſſer, der Fluß ſtemmet ſich hier, the water, stream swells, rises here. 4) [= machen] Löcher — [aus—], to chisel, to chisel out holes. 5) [hauen] [with foresters] Einen Baum von einander —, to lop or sever the stem of a tree into halves, quarters &c., into blocks or stems. 6) [fällen] [with foresters]

Einen Baum —, to fell, to hew or cut down a tree. Das —, V. Stemmung.

Stemm-axt, *f.* woodman's axe or hatchet. —beteI, —beutel, *m.* a flat chisel. —eiſen, *n.* [with joiners] chisel. — geſchwell, *n.* [in hydraulics] cheeks of a flood-gate. —leder, *n.* [with shoemakers] the toe-piece, the toe. —leiſte, *f.* [on certain waggons in Germany] rail-tie. —nadel, *f.* [with shoemakers] needle, awl. —ring, *m.* [with cobblers] thimble, guard.

Stèmmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [not much used] a supporter, propper, one who dams, stays, lops &c.; V. Stemmen. 2) [in seamen's lang.] the poll of the capstern.

Stèmmung, *f.* propping, shoring, staying, leaning, damming, stemming, felling, lopping, support, prop, stay.

Stèmpel, Stämpfel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], *dim.* —chen, *n.* [from ſtampfen = ſtoßen] 1) [Stampfe, Stößel] a pestle. Die — in einer Stampfmühle, Papiermühle, the stamps, stampers; V. Poch—; [with gunsmiths] burnisher; [with nailmakers, farriers] stamp; [with pinmakers] stamp, header; [with watchmakers, —eiſen] stamp; [with sugarbakers] stamper; [in commerce] stamp, mark; [with letter-founders] punch; [with foresters &c., Waldhammer] axe, marker; [in the mint = Münz—] punch, die; [with goldsmiths &c.] stamp, mark [for stamping silver &c.], [in England] the lion; [for letter-paper, Bath or Post-paper &c.] stamp, [also] [for stamping newspapers, cards, deeds, documents &c.] stamp; [with bookbinders, Vergold—] stamp; *it.* V. Flitter—, Knauf—; *it.* [in botany] — der Blumen, the pistil; [in mechanics] — einer Luftpumpe &c., piston of an air-pump &c.; [with miners] stemple. 2) [a printed sign or mark] stamp. Jede Papierfabrik hat ihren eigenen —, every paper-factory has its peculiar stamp, mark; mit einem — verſehen, to stamp, to mark or provide with a stamp, mark, effigy, impression; die Karten &c. —, to stamp cards &c.; dieſer Brief hat den — von Frankfurt, this letter has the post-mark of Frankfort, the Frankfort stamp; dieſes Silbergeſchirr hat den Pariſer —, this silver-plate has or bears the Paris stamp, mark; der — [in custom-houses, with excise-officers &c.], stamp, seal, ticket, permit, lead-seal, plumb-mark, [in England upon bulky goods, a vessel &c. when seized] the broad arrow. *Fig.* Den — der Wahrheit tragen, to bear the stamp, impress of truth.

Stèmpel-abgabe, *f.* stamp-tax, stamp-duty; *it.* fee for stamping, stamping-fees. — amt, *n.* [—kammer] stamp-office. —axt, *f.* [with foresters, Waldeiſen] wood-axe, marking-iron. —bogen, *m.* leaf, sheet of stamped paper. —bolzen, *m.* [with carpenters] a driver. —eiſen, *n.* stamping-iron, stamper, stamp, mark, marker, punch. —fäuſtel, *m.* [with miners] hammer or mallet for the stamps, for driving the stampers. —gebühr, *f.*, —geld, *n.* 1) stamp, stamp-duty. 2) stamp-duty, stamping-fees [on goods &c., in law-courts &c.]. —hammer, *m.* stamp-hammer, graver; [with engravers] mallet. —kammer, *f.* V. —amt. —lüfter, *m.* [with pinmakers] puncheon. —meiſter, *m.* comptroller, commissioner of the stamp-office. —papier, *n.* stamp-paper. —recht, *n.* V. —geld. —ſchneider, *m.* an engraver of stamps, dies, punches &c.; [in the mint] the engraver. —taxe, *f.* 1) the stamp, stamp-tax. 2) stamping-fees, fee for stamping. — waare, *f.* stamped goods.

Stèmpeler, *m.* V. Stempler.

1. **Stèmpeln,** [V. Stempel] *v. tr.* Waaren &c. —, to stamp, mark goods &c.; Karten, Papier &c. —, to stamp cards, paper &c.; eine gerichtliche Ausfertigung —, to put the stamp on or to stamp a judicial decree, document &c.; einen Neger — [in the slave-holding states or colonies], to brand a negro; Schuldverſchreibungen auf geſtempeltem Papier, notes of hand, bonds &c. on stamped paper, on stamps; Gold, Silber —, to stamp gold, silver; das Silbergeſchirr — laſſen, to have the silver-plate stamped, assayed; Zeuge &c. —, to stamp stuffs &c.; *it.* [at the custom-house] to mark, stamp, seal, plumb &c.; geſtempelte Waaren, stamped goods; *it.* [in the mint] abgenutzte Münzen —, to stamp, punch worn out coin, to mark old coin as bullion; noch einmal —, to recoin; geſtempelte Münze, coin stamped, punched, marked for bullion; geſtempelte Silberſtange, a silver-ingot stamped by the assayer. 2) *Fig. a*) to stamp. Das ſtempelt ihn zum Böſewicht, that stamps him as a villain. *b*) [not much used] Einen —, to instruct any one, to tell any one his lesson beforehand, to prime, [with students] to grind. Die Zeugen waren vorher ſchon von ihm geſtempelt, the witnesses were previously primed, suborned by him. Das —, stamping, coining &c.

2. **Stèmpeln,** *v. tr.* [from ſtampfen = ſtoßen] [with carpenters] to drive with the driver, punch. Das —, driving.

Stèmpen, V. Stämpen.

Stèmpler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not much used except in composition] one who stamps, a stamper; *it.* one who marks, a marker, sealer. Leder—, Tuch—, a leather-marker, cloth-marker.

Sténdel, *m.* [-s] [from ſtehen?] [in botany] 1) male-orchis, dog-stones, stander-grass, satyrion. 2) V. —wurz 1).

Stendelwurz, *f.* [in botany] 1) [das Knaben- or Hodenkraut] fool-stones, orchis. Gemeine —, long-spurred, red-handed, sweet-scented orchis; wohlriechende, zweiblattige —, butterfly orchis; dreiblattige —, the broad-leaved, male-handed or marsh orchis; gefleckte —, spotted or female-handed orchis; große —, the man-orchis, orchis militaris, V. Stendel 1); kleine —, fool's or dwarf orchis; *it.* die kleine —, the punctuated orchis; die kleine frühe —, early orchis, male fool-stones, salep. 2) Die nackte —, bird's nest, bird's nest twayblade, ophrys nidus avis.

Sténge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [= Stange] [in seamen's lang.] the top-mast. Die große —, große Mars—, the main top-mast, V. Bram—, Kreuz—, Vor—, Vorbram—.

Stengen-ſtag, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] top-stay. Das große —ſtag, the main-top-stay. —wand, *f.* the top-shrouds. Die große —wand, maintop-shrouds; V. Bramſtengenwand. —windreep, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] a top-rope.

Sténgel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], *dim.* —chen, || —Stengelein, *n.* [allied to Stock, ſtecken; from Stange] 1) [= kleine Stange] *a*) [in sportsmen's lang.] the horns cast by a stag. *b*) Das —chen, the perch of a bird-cage. 2) the stem, stalk [of a plant]. [in botany] pedicle, pedicel. Der — der Tulpe, the stalk of the tulip; in — aufſchießen, einen — treiben, to mount into stalk, to push forth a stalk; mit einem — verſehen, furnished with a stalk; der — [in heraldry], tigé, tigee; den — umſchließendes Blatt [in botany], an amplexicaul, stem-clasping leaf; *it.* [provincial = Halm der Gräſer] culm; — ohne Blätter, naked stem or stalk, a scape; auf dem — ſtehend, ſitzend [in botany], cauline; auf dem — ſitzendes Blatt, cauline leaf.

Stengel-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] stem-formed, stalk-formed, cauliform. —blatt, *n.* [in botany] V. Stammblatt. — blume, *f.* 1) a cauliferous flower. 2) [a tree in the West Indies] macrocnemum. — bohnen, *pl.* beans when stuck, standard beans, runners. —erbſen, *pl.* peas when stuck, climbing peas. —gewächs, *n.* V. under —tragend. —glas, *n.* [Weinglas] a wine-glass; an ale-glass; a rummer. —kalk, *m.* bacillary or scapiform lime. —kohle, *f.* scapiform coal. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* stalk-less, stemless, acaulis. —raupe, *f.* caterpillar of the stalks [of plants]. —tragend, *adj.* and *adv.* caulescent, cauliferous. — tragende Gewächſe, —gewächſe, cauliferous plants.

Sténgeln, 1. *v. intr.* [Stengel treiben] to mount into stalk, to push forth a stalk or stem; das Korn ſtengelt ſchon, the corn is already in stalk. II. *v. tr.* to stick, to prop. Bohnen, Erbſen &c. —, to stick beans, peas &c.; den Hopfen —, to stick, prop the hop; geſtengelte Blume &c., V. Stengelblume &c. Das —, sticking, propping.

Sténzel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [a proper name, unusual or only used among common people for] Stanislaus.

Stéphan, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [proper name] Stephen. *Dim.* Stephchen, *n.* Steenie.

Stephans-körner, *pl.* [in botany] 1) staves-acre, pedicularia, staphisagria. 2) [ſtinkende Schwertlilie] stinking flag, stinking gladdon or gladwyn, iris foetidissima. — kraut, *n.* enchanter's nightshade, circaea. —ſtein, *m.* white blood-stone, red-spotted chalcedony.

Stephānie, [with some pron. as in the French], [less usual] **Stephanīne,** *f.* [-ns, *pl.* -n] Stephania, Stephany.

Stèppe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [a Russian word, Heide] a steppe, a down. Die kalmuckiſchen —n, the steppes of the Calmucks; *it.* [in America, Grasſteppe, Steppenwieſe] prairie, savannah.

Steppen-bauer, —bewohner, *m.* inhabitant of a steppe; *it.* inhabitant of a prairie. —fuchs, *m.* 1) [der Wolfshund] the [canis] corsac. 2) [Schwarzohr] the [canis] karagan. —katze, *f.* wild cat-o'-mountain, wild mountain-cat. —lerche, *f.* the Tartarian lark. —wieſe, *f.* prairie, savannah. —wolf, *m.* wolf of the steppes, the white wolf; *it.* the prairie-wolf. —ziege, *f.* the beardless ibex, the saiga.

Stèppen, *v. tr.* [appears allied to ſtopfen or to ſteifen] [with semstresses &c.] Ein Kleid, eine Decke &c. —, to quilt a dress, a counterpane &c.; auf beiden Seiten —, to quilt on both sides, to double-quilt; geſteppte Schnürbruſt, a quilted pair of stays; mit Faden &c. —, to quilt with thread &c.; eine Reihe —, to make a row of back-stitches; [with shoemakers] Schuhe —, to close shoes; geſteppte Arbeit, quilted work, quilting; geſteppte Decke, counterpane, quilt; [in seamen's lang.] die Leiſegel [mit Werg] —, to

fill a bag or basket with oakum for fothering. Das —, quilting, back-stitching, closing.

Stepp-bette, *n.* [Matratze] mattress. **—decke**, *f.* a counterpane, a quilt. **—dekkenhändler, —deckenmacher**, *m.* a counterpane-seller, a quilt-maker. **—draht**, *m.* [with rope-makers, saddlers &c.] shoemaker's thread, waxed thread. **—garn**, *n.* thread for quilting, padding &c. **—nadel**, *f.* a quilting-needle, needle for padding &c. **—naht**, *f.* back-stitch, closing seam. **—ort**, *m.* [with shoemakers] an awl for closing. **—rock**, *m.* quilted petticoat. **—seide**, *f.* silk for quilting &c. **—stich**, *m.* back-stitch, closing stitch. **—zwirn**, *m.* twine for quilting, for padding.

Stèpper, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* a quilter; [with shoemakers] a closer.

Stepperei, *f.* [gesteppte Arbeit] quilting; [in a bad sense] a bungling sort of quilting. Die — an dieser Decke &c. ist sehr schön, the quilting of this counterpane &c. is very pretty.

Stèrbe, *f.* [provincial] 1) death. 2) contagion, plague, pest, catching disease.

Stèrben, [appears allied to starr and derb, and to the Engl. *to starve* (to death with cold), moreover to the Lat. *torpeo* = starren, which leads us to suppose that *torpeo* was originally *terpo*] *irr. v. intr.* to die, expire, to give up the ghost, breathe the last sigh. Alle Menschen müssen —, all men must die; er, sie ist gestorben, he, she died, [also] he, she has died; ich sterbe, ich fühle, daß ich sterbe, I am dying, I feel that I am dying; jung, alt —, to die young, old; ruhig, selig —, to die calmly or tranquilly, happily or blessedly; in Verzweiflung —, to die in despair; an der Pest, an seinen Wunden —, to die of the plague, of one's wounds: woran ist er gestorben? what did he die of? vor Alter, Gram —, to die of old age, of grief; davon, daran ist noch Niemand gestorben [in fam. lang.], nobody has ever yet died of that, through that; Hunger or Hungers —, eines natürlichen, unnatürlichen or gewaltsamen, eines schrecklichen Todes —, to die of starvation or hunger, to be starved to death with hunger, to die a natural, an unnatural or a violent death, to perish, to die a horrible or horrid death; sie sind beide einerlei Todes gestorben, they both died the same death, from the same cause, the same kind of death; des Todes — [in Scripture], to die the death; von Henkers Hand, unter Henkers Händen —, to die by the hangman's hand, under the hands of the [by the sword &c. of the] executioner; sein schönstes Pferd ist gestorben, his best horse has just died, gone the way of all flesh; über Etwas —, to die over any thing, while occupied with any thing, *it.* to die during or pending any thing; er starb über diesen Planen, whilst busy with these schemes he died; über diesen Zänkereien starb er, he died during these disputes; ich will —, wenn es nicht wahr ist [in common people's lang.], I will die, [low] strike me dead, if it is not true; auf dieses, darauf will ich leben und — [in fam. lang.], I will live and die upon this, on it; vor Ungeduld, vor langer Weile — [in fam. lang.], to die of impatience, for want of something to do, of ennui. *Fig.* *a*) to die away. **—des Feuer**, sinking fire, fire slackening, sinking, growing more and more feeble, going gradually out; mit **—dem Blicke**, mit **—der Stimme**, with a dying look, voice. *b*) [aufhören] to cease, expire, die, perish, become extinct. Sein Ruhm wird nicht —, his glory will not perish, sink into oblivion; mit ihm sind alle meine Freuden gestorben, with him all my pleasures have vanished, all my joys have disappeared, fled, have been buried. *c*) Einer Sache — [ab—], to renounce any thing utterly; der Welt —, to be dead to the world; ein **—der**, a dying person, one dying.

Sterb-krank, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Sterbenskrank. **—weh**, *n.* deadly pain, mortal agony.

Sterbe-bett, *n.* death-bed. Er hat sich auf seinem **—bette bekehrt**, he repented on his death-bed; *it.* he was converted on his death-bed. **—blick**, *m.* a dying look, look of any one dying. **—buch**, *n.* V. Todtenregister. **—casse**, *f.* V. **—kasse**. **—druse**, *f.* [old] V. Pestbeule. **—fall**, *m.* 1) death, decease. Es ereignen sich viele **—fälle**, there are a great many deaths, the mortality is great. 2) the possibility, case of death. Auf den **—fall**, im **—falle**, in case of death. 3) [in feudal times, Hauptfall] heriot of demise [due by homage or legal service]. **—flecken**, *m.* cadaverous spot. **—gebet**, *n.* 1) prayer of any one on the point of death, of a person dying. 2) prayer for the dead, for the defunct. **—gedanke**, *m.* thought of death; *it.* dying thought. Mit **—gedanken umgehen**, to think or reflect on death, to be filled with thoughts of death, of the grave. **—geld**, *n.* [in the widows' funeral club] funeral expences. **—gerüst**, *n.* the scaffold. **—gesang**, *m.* 1) a hymn or song on death. 2) hymn or chaunt at interment, funeral hymn, strain, chaunt. 3) dying-song, death-song; [with poets] dying strain [as of a swan]. **—geschichte**, *f.* history of any one's death, account of any one's last moments. **—gewand**, *n.* [chiefly in higher style] cerement. V. **—kleid**. **—glocke**, *f.* the death-bell, the bell that tolls the knell. **—gras**, *n.* V. Borstengras. **—handlohn**, *m.* [little used] V. **—lehen**. **—haupt**, *n.* [little used] V. **—fall** 3). **—haus**, *n.* house where a corpse is. In's **—haus gehen**, to repair to the house of the defunct; V. Trauerhaus. **—hemd**, *n.* shirt or shift worn by the expiring individual. **—jahr**, *n.* 1) year of any one's death. Sein **—jahr ist unbekannt**, the year he died in is not known. 2) a year of mortality. **—kasse**, *f.* a fund for the relict, survivors &c., a life-assurance, any club or fund corresponding to a life-assurance, as a widow's fund, children's or orphan's fund &c. **—kissen**, *n.* cushion or pillow of death. **—kittel**, *m.* [rather low], **—kleid**, *n.* death-clothes, burial-clothes, dress or habiliments, a shroud. **—kunst**, *f.* [rather affected] art of dying [well]. **—lager**, *n.* V. **—bett**. **—lehen**, *n.*, **—lehenswaare, —waare**, *f.* [in law] relief [due by homage or legal service]. **—lied**, *n.* 1) hymn, strain on death. 2) funeral hymn &c. 3) a dirge, death song, dying-song; [with poets] dying strain [as of a swan]. **—liste**, *f.* register or list of the dead, a bill of mortality. **—lust**, *f.* desire of death, a longing or wish to die. **—lustig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in familiar lang.] wishing to die, solicitous for death. **—monat**, *m.* 1) month in which any one died. 2) a month of mortality, unfavorable to life. **—nahe**, *adv.* near dying, on the point of death, on the brink of the tomb, [fam.] with one leg in the grave. **—register**, *n.* V. **—liste**. **—röcheln**, *n.* the rattles. ‖ or ‡ **—schilling**, *m.* a fine paid before sun-set to the lord by the survivors of a copyhold or life tenant and which ensures them the right of successorship. **—schrei**, *m.* cry of any one dying, the cry of death. **—seufzer**, *m.* sigh of any one dying, a dying or expiring sigh, last sigh. **—sohle**, *f.* [in the salt-mines of Halle] burial fee to a clergyman paid in salt or a commutation. **—stunde**, *f.*, *dim.* **—stündchen, ‖—stündlein**, *n.* the dying, the last hour, the hour or point of death, the last moment, the fatal hour. Als seine **—stunde**, sein **—stündlein herannahete**, as his last hour, last minutes approached, as he was on the eve of expiring, of giving up the ghost; in seiner **—stunde**, at the hour of his death. **—tag**, *m.* day of any one's death, the fatal day. **—ton**, *m.* 1) accent of any one dying, dying or expiring tone. 2) *Fig.* a tone insensibly fading away, a dying tone, a cadence **—vogel**, *m.* 1) bird of death, of ill omen, of fatal augury, a funeral bird. 2) [Seidenschwanz] the jay. **—willig**, *adj.* and *adv.* ready or willing to die. **—woche**, *f.* week in which any one died. **—wolle**, *f.* morling or mortling. **—zeit**, *f.* time of death; *it.* time to die. **—zettel**, *m.* V. Todtenschein. **—zimmer**, *n.* chamber where any one died, death-chamber, fatal room.

Stèrben, *n* [-s] 1) dying, death, decease, demise. An das — denken, to think on death, about dying; wenn es zum — kömmt, when one is on the eve or point of death, about to die, when it comes to dying; sich auf Leben und — miteinander verbinden, to be joined together, to bind ones-selves mutually for life and death; es ist [nur] um Lebens und **—s willen**, it is in case of death, in case of any fatal accident. 2) a mortality. Es kam ein — unter das Volk [scriptural style], a great mortality raged through or in, a fatal epidemic pervaded the people; es kam ein — unter das Vieh, a deadly murrain, a pestilential disease attacked the cattle.

Sterbens-angst, *f.* the agony of death. **—angst, —bange**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] mortally afraid. Es ist ihm **—angst** or **—bange**, he is in very great bodily and mental fear. **—krank**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] mortally ill, ill without hope or chance of recovery, sick unto death; [often, only =] very ill [without any immediate danger of death].

Stèrblich, I. *adj.* and *adv.* mortal. Der **—e**, die **—e**, the mortal, [in low American] the human; die armen **—en**, ein glücklicher **—er**, poor mortals, a lucky mortal; sie hatte nicht das Ansehen einer **—en**, she had not the air of a mortal; das **—e** [der **—e** Leib], the thing that perisheth, the mortal coil or frame, the material or perishable body. *Fig.* [vergänglich] transitory, perishable. **—e Freuden**, short-lived joys, transitory pleasures. II. *adv.* [similar to dying] mortally, desperately, plaguily. — in Jemand verliebt seyn [fam.], to be desperately, madly in love with any one.

Stèrblichkeit, *f.* 1) mortality, necessity of dying. Epikur glaubte die — der Seele, Epicurus believed in the mortality of the soul; der Sohn Gottes hat unsere — angenommen [theological style], the son of God has assumed our mortality; an seine — denken,

to think on one's mortality. 2) [rather obsolete] mortal, sublunary life. Aus dieſer — ſcheiden, to depart or quit this mortal life; Gott hat ihn aus dieſer — abgefordert, God has summoned him from this mortal life, this transitory world. 3) Die — in dieſer Stadt, in dieſem Jahre iſt groß, the mortality in this town, the mortality this year is great.

Stèrbling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [rather unusual] being subject to death, a mortal; *it.* [provincial] a puny sickly child liable to premature death. —e zeugen, to breed little dye-aways, hop-o-my-thumbs with no life in them. *Fig.* a transitory effect, a perishable thing, an ephemeral work, a nine-days wonder. 2) a sheep dead [of the rot &c.], a dead sheep. Die Wolle von —en, —ſwolle, the wool of a dead sheep, mortling.

***Stereographīe,** *f.* [in perspective] stereography.

***Stereográphiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* stereographic, stereographical.

***Stereometrīe,** *f.* [in geometry, Körpermeßkunſt] stereometry.

***Stereométriſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* stereometric, stereometrical.

***Stereotomīe,** *f.* [in geometry] stereotomy.

***Stereotȳpen,** *pl.* [with printers] stereotype characters or letters, stereotype.

***Stereotypīe,** *f.* [with printers] stereotype printing.

***Stereotypīren,** *v. tr.* to print with stereotypes. Eine ſtereotypirte Ausgabe, a stereotyped edition, an edition in stereotypes, a stereotype-edition.

Stereotȳpiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* stereotype. —e Ausgabe, a stereotype edition.

Stèrlet, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] the caviar sturgeon, acipenser ruthenus.

Stèrling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in England] sterling. Tauſend Pfund —, a thousand pounds sterling.

Stèrn, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e], *dim.* —chen, ||—lein, *n.* [in Pers. *star(a)*, *ster*, in Sansc. *tara*, *starana*, Ice. *stiarna*, Old Sax. ſteorra, ſtiorra, Lat. *astrum*, Gr. ἀστήρ; in Ice. *stirna* means to shine. Probably the idea of standing, standing out, projecting lies in the radical meaning] 1) [in its general sense something shining or peculiarly conspicuous] Der — auf der Stirne eines Pferdes, a star, blaze in a horse's forehead; dies Pferd hat einen —, this horse has a star; die —e auf den Nägeln der Finger, gift, [in popular superstition, gain, loss, honor, shame] fortune-marks on the finger-nails. 2) [commonly] star; [Geſtirn] constellation. Der Himmel iſt voller —e, the sky is full of stars; [with poets] of suns, is star-paved; feſte —e, fixed stars; veränderliche —, varying, changing stars; die —e beobachten, nach den —en ſehen, to observe the stars; die Höhe eines —es meſſen, to take the altitude of a star; ſich [auf dem Meere &c.] nach den —en richten, to steer, to shape one's course by the stars; Einen bis zu den —en erheben, to exalt or extol any one to the stars, [fam.] to puff any one up sky high; in den —en leſen, to read the stars; unter einem glücklichen —e geboren ſeyn, to be born under a lucky star or planet; ſeinem —e folgen, to follow one's destiny; die —e ſind ihm günſtig, the stars are favorable or propitious to him. *Proverb.* Er hat weder — noch Glück, nothing succeeds, turns out well with him. *Fig.* Ein — der Hoffnung, a ray of hope; poß — [with common people]! zounds! hullo! 3) [something star-formed] cross, sign of an order of knighthood; *it.* [of an English peer, especially] star. Sein — glänzte auf der Bruſt, his cross, star glittered on his breast; *it.* der — [on the plate of repeaters], star; [over the opening of the finger-board of a violin &c.] star; [with printers] —, —chen [in books], asterisk, star; dieſes —chen verweiſet auf eine Anmerkung, this asterisk refers to a note; *it.* der — [as pattern upon a bale &c.], star; ein — im Eiſe &c., a star of ice &c.; — in einem Garten, Parke, a star, a star-formed plot in a garden, park, several walks radiating; der — im Auge, the apple of the eye, the pupil; der — am Sporne, the rowel of a spur. 4) *a*) [in botany] Der — aus Alexandrien, the ornithogalum of Arabia; der — aus Bethlehem, star of Bethlehem; der gelbe —, yellow star of Bethlehem; der weiße —, the Pyrenean star of Bethlehem; *it.* der weiße — [weiße Narciſſe], the white narcissus, narcissus of the poets; das —lein, loosestrife, moneywort, herb twopence. *b*) Der —, das —chen [in conchology], the star-cowrie or porcelain-shell. 5) [here it appears allied to Sterz or, by others, it is the Old Sax. ſteor and ern the steer-place, i. e. Steuerort] [in seamen's lang.] —, the stern.

Stern-achat, *m.* starred agate. —ader, *f.* caudal vein [of horses]. —adler, *m.* great eagle, golden eagle. —anbeter, *m.* star-worshipper. —anis, *m.* the seed badian, anisum sinense or stellatum, [illicium anisatum, Linn.]. —anisöl, *n.* oil of the seed badian. —apfel, *m.* 1) [a variety of apple] the star-apple. 2) star-apple [fruit of the bully-tree of Jamaica]; *it.* the bully-tree of Jamaica, star-apple-tree, chrysophyllum cainito. —arche, *f.* [in conchology] starred ark or ark-shell. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* starlike. —asbeſt, *m.* starry or glassy asbest. —band, *n.* [in anatomy] the ciliary ligament. —bauch, *m.* [a fish] V. Blaſer 2). —baum, *m.*, [in botany] ſtinkender —baum, stinking star-tree, astronium. —beſchreibung, *f.* description of the stars. —bild, *n.* [in astronomy, Geſtirn] constellation, asterism, astrothesia, astrum or astron. —binde, *f.* [with surgeons] the star-bandage. ||—blind, [fam.] V. Starrblind. —blume, *f.*, *dim.* —blümchen, *n.* a stellate or starlike flower. [in botany] *a*) [Aſter] aster, star-wort, michaelmas-daisy. Chineſiſche, blaue —blume, China aster, blue aster, star-flower, amellus of Virgil. *b*) [Waſſer—] star-grass, water-star-wort, callitriche. *c*) Die —blume mit grasartigen Blättern, the lesser stitchwort or chickweed, stellaria graminea. *d*) [Vogelmilch] star of Bethlehem, Bethlem-star, ornithogalum. *e*) —blümchen, *n.* alpine chickweed, winter-green of the Alps, European trientalis. *f*) —blümchen, *n.* pilewort, ranunculus ficaria. *g*) Das blaue —blümchen, the star-hyacinth, hyacinth squill. *h*) Das —blümlein [Ochſenzunge], bugloss, alkanet, anchusa. —bofiſt, *m.* stellated puffball, lycoperdon stellatum. —bühne, *f.* V. [the usual word] —warte. —butzen, *m.* [in common people's lang.] V. —ſchnuppe. —deutekunſt, *f.* astrology, judiciary or judicial astrology. —deutelei, *f.* V. —deuterei. —deuten, *n.* V. —deutekunſt. —deuter, *m.*, —deuterinn, *f.* astrologer, female who dabbles in astrology. —deutertafel, *f.* a parapegm. —deuterei, *f.* 1) [chiefly in contempt] astrology. 2) astrological prediction. —deuteriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* astrological. —deutung, *f.* V. —deuterei. —diener, *m.* V. —anbeter. —dienſt, *m.* the worship or adoration of the stars, star-worship, star-idolatry. —diſtel, *f.* 1) thistle with gilliflower-leaves, stellate thistle. 2) [a centaurea] the star-thistle. —dune, *f.* V. Eiderdune. —eidechſe, *f.* stellion, little starred lizard. —e-kundig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —kundig. —en-bahn, —bahn, *f.* [with poets] 1) orbit, career of the stars, of the suns. 2) route or path of Olympus. 3) [in modern astronomy] orbit of the stars, of a star, of double &c. stars. —en-beſäet, —beſäet, *adj.* and *adv.* [with poets] star-paved, star-clustered, sown with stars. —en-beſäumet, —beſäumet, *adj.* and *adv.* [with poets] star-fringed, star-encircled. —en-bild, *n.* V. —bild. —en-bogen, *m.* [with poets] the starry vault. —en-decke, *f.* 1) table-cloth, quilt, coverlet figured with a star, of the star-pattern. 2) a ceiling painted or stencilled with a star or stars. —en-feld, *n.* starry space, azure field. —flammend, *adj.* and *adv.* [with poets] radiant with stars. —en-flimmer, —flimmer, *m.* glimmering, twinkling of the stars. —en-gefilde, *n.* V. —en-feld. —en-geflimmer, —geflimmer, *n.* [with poets] V. —en-ſtimmer. —en-gewölbe, *n*, V. —gewölbe. —en-glanz, —glanz, *m.* the lustre, brightness of the stars. —en-halle, *f.* [with poets] V. —gewölbe. —en-heer, —heer, *n.* the host, myriads, countless multitude of stars. —en-hell, —hell, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) starlight, starlit [night &c.], starry, starbright [sky]. 2) brilliant as a star, starbright. —en-helle, *f.* brightness, light of the stars. —en-himmel, —himmel, *m.* starry sky, the firmament. —en-höhe, —höhe, *f.* height, altitude of the stars; [with poets] V. —en-gewölbe. —en-kamp, *m.* [little used] V. —en-feld. —en-kranz, —kranz, *m.* crown of stars. —en-kreis, —kreis, *m.* 1) [with poets] circle of stars. 2) orbit of the stars. —en-jahr, *n.* V. —jahr. —en-krone, *f.* V. —en-kranz. —en-kunſt, *f.* V. —kunſt. —en-lauf, —lauf, *m.* course of the stars, of the constellations. —en-licht, 1) *adj.* and *adv.* V. —en-hell. 2) —en-licht, —licht, *n.* light of the stars, starlight. —en-macht, *f.* force, influence, virtue of the stars. —en-mantel, *m.* [with poets] mantle studded or gemmed with stars. —en-meer, *n.* [with poets] the ocean imaged with stars, the starlit sea. —en-nacht, —nacht, *f.* starlight or starlit night. —en-nah, *adj.* and *adv.* [with poets] bordering the stars, contiguous to the stars, reaching the stars. —en-plan, *m.* the starry plains; V. —en-feld. —en-pol, *m.* 1) [with poets] starry vault or pole. 2) celestial or heavenly pole. —en-raum, *m.* starry space. —en-reich, —reich, 1) *adj.* and *adv.* full of, covered with stars. 2) —reich, *n.* celestial globe or sphere. —en-ſaal, *m.* the starry vault, the heavens, firmament. —en-ſchaar, *f.* V. —en-heer. —en-ſchein, —ſchein, —en-ſchimmer, *m.* the glimmering, twinkling radiance of the stars. —en-ſitz, *m.* [with poets] the dwelling of the stars, the firmament. —en-ſtrahl, *m.* V. —ſtrahl. —en-te, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the starred duck. —en-voll, —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of stars. —en-volle Nacht, —en-voller Himmel, a starbright night, sky. —en-wärts, *adv.* towards the skies, the stars, heaven-

wards. —en=welt, *f.* [with poets] V. —en=reich 2). —en=zelt, —zelt, *n.* tent adorned with stars. *Fig.* V. —en=himmel, —en=gewölbe. —erweiterer, *pl.* [in anatomy] —erweiterer des Augenregenbogens, the ciliary processes or fibres of the uvea. —e=voll, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —en=voll. —falk, *m.* [in nat. hist.] star-hawk or lanner. —fall, *m.* 1) the fall of a star. 2) [—schnuppe] falling star, shoot of a falling star. —fell, *n.* [abscess between the lamellae of the cornea transparens of the eye] unguis, onyx. —feuer, *n.* [in pyrotechny] star. Mit —feuer versetzte Raketen, rockets with stars, star-rockets. —fisch, *m.* [in nat. hist.] star-fish, asterias. —flasche, *f.* [in nat. hist., Seeflasche] the sun-fish, ocellate tetrodon. —flechte, *f.* [in botany] starry lichen. —flimmer, *m.* V. —en=flimmer. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* star-formed, stellate; [in botany] verticillate, stellate, whorled. —förmiges Haar [on plants], stellate hair; —förmige Blume der Moose, discoid flower, floret-disk of the mosses; —förmig durchwachsen [in crystallography], six-rayed. —forscher, *m.* 1) V. —deuter. 2) V. —kenner. —fruchtkraut, *n.* great yellow-weed. —gang, *m.* 1) movement, course of the stars. 2) a garden-walk, a park-walk formed like a star, several walks radiating from a common centre. —gebäude, *n.* 1) [with poets] the stars, firmament. 2) [Sonnensystem] solar system. —geflimmer, *n.* V. —en=flimmer, —en=geflimmer. —gelehrte, *m.* astronomer. —gewächs, *n.* 1) stellate plant. 2) [Medusen—] Medusa's head, asterias caput Medusae. —gewölbe, *n.* the starry vault, the vault of Heaven, the firmament. —glanz, *m.* V. —en=glanz. —glas, *n.* [Fernglas] astronomical telescope. —gucker, *m.* [in common people's lang.] 1) [in contempt or comic] a star-gazer; *it.* astrologer. V. —seher. 2) *Fig.* [a horse] star-gazer. —hagelvoll, *adj.* and *adv.* [stern = starr] [very low] dead drunk; *it.* [less usual] cram-full. —hai, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the rock-shark, squalus stellaris. —hammer, *m.* hammer for stamping a star on iron, hammer with a star-die. —haufen, *m.* crowd of stars. —haus, *n.* [with poets] house round which walks radiate as a star. —heer, —hell, V. Sternenheer &c. —hiazinthe, *f.* star-hyacinth, hyacinth-squill. —himmel, *m.* &c. V. Sternenhimmel &c. —hut, *m.* [coarse or fine -] grained thimble, thimble with rough top. —jahr, *n.* sideral year. —jungfrau, *f.* [a constellation] the virgin, virgo. —karte, *f.* map of the stars, celestial map. —kartensammlung, *f.* astronomical atlas. —kegel, *m.* half of the celestial globe, coniglobe. —keil, *m.* [with locksmiths, Meißel] cold chisel. —kenner, *m.* astronomer. —kenntniß, *f.* V. —kunde. —klar, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Sternenhell. —klee, *m.* [in botany] star-headed trefoil. —koralle, *f.* star-madrepore, astroit. —kranz, *m.* V. Sternenkranz. —kraut, *n.* 1) aster, star-wort. 2) Das gelbe —kraut, yellow elecampane; *it.* meadow elecampane, inula of the meadows. 3) V. Einbeere. 4) star-grass, water-starwort. 5) [Meierkraut] yellow cross-wort. 6) [Bruchkraut] rupture-wort, herniaria. 7) field-woodroof. 8) gerardia. 9) tripteral coreopsis. 10) [wilder Krähenfuß] buck's-horn plantain, plantago coronopus. 11) V. Sinau. 12) amellus of Virgil, amellus aster. 13) [gelber Dost] nodding double-tooth, nodding beer-marigold or water-hem. —kreuz, *n.* [in heraldry] cross étoilee, star-cross. —kreuzorden, *m.* order of the star-cross. —kreuzordensdame, *f.* lady of the star-cross. —küchlein, *n.* [with apothecaries] a star-drop, medicated drop or trochisk formed like a cross. —kügelchen, *n.* [in mineralogy] trochilite. —kugel, *f.* V. Himmelskugel. —kunde, *f.* astronomy. —kundig, *adj.* and *adv.* versed or learned in astronomy; *it.* expert in astrology. —kundige, *m.* the astronomer; *it.* astrologer. —kunst, *f.* astrology. —kürbis, *m.* star water-melon. —lauf, *m.* V. Sternenlauf. —leberkraut, *n.* sweet wood-roof. —lehre, *f.* 1) V. —kunde. 2) treatise, work on astronomy, astronomical treatise. —lehrig, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] astronomical. —licht, *n.* V. —en=licht. —melone, *f.* star-melon. —molch, *m.* V. —eidechse. —moos, *n.* 1) starry moss; [especially] marshmoss, mnium; *it.* starry marshmoss, mnium cirrhatum. Goldgelbes —moos, yellow marshmoss, mnium hygrometicum. 2) star-tip, jungermannia. 3) starry thread-moss, bryum stellatum. 4) starry feathermoss, hypnum stellatum. —nacht, *f.* V. —en=nacht. —nadel, *f.* V. —spindel. —patelle, *f.* [in conchology] radiate patella or limpet, astrolepas. —pflanze, *f.* 1) stellate or star-flowered plant. Die —pflanzen, the stellate plants, the rubiaceous plants. 2) [Meierich] stitch-wort, chickweed, stellaria. —porzellanschnecke, *f.* the star-cowrie. —putze, *f.* [fam.] V. —schnuppe. —rad, *n.* [in pyrotechny] star-wheel, St. Catharine's wheel, girandol-wheel. —rakete, *f.* [in pyrotechny] star-rocket. —register, *n.* catalogue of the stars. —reich, *n.* V. —en=reich. —reiher, *m.* [Rohrdommel] the bittern. —roche, *f.* [a fish] the spotted ray. —rohr, *n.* V. —glas. —saphir, *m.* speckled sapphire. —säule, *f.*, —säulenstein, *m.* [in mineralogy] column, groups of astroids or asterias. —schanze, *f.* [in fortification] star-fort, star. —scheibe, *f.* disk of a star. —schein, *m.* V. Sternenschein. —schlag, *m.* V. —asbest. —schneuze, —schnuppe, *f.* 1) shooting, falling star. 2) [in pyrotechny] Die —schneuzen, the stars [of a Roman candle &c.]; 3) [in botany, Erdblume] star-shoot, star-jelly, star-slough, tremella nostoc. —schörl, *m.* tremolite, radiated grammatite. —schuß, *m.* a star-shoot or fall, V. —schnuppe. —schüssel, *f.* [in conchology] patella, limpet, dish-shell, acorn-shell, lepas. —schwamm, *m.* starry agaric, agaricus equestris. —schwanz, —schweif, *m.* a comet's tail. —schwertel, *m.* [in botany] ferraria. —seher, *m.* 1) [—kenner] astronomer. 2) V. —deuter. 3) [in nat. hist.] star-gazer, uranoscopus. —seherkunst or [chiefly in contempt] —seherei, *f.* astronomy, [fam.] star-gazing. —sonnenjahr, *n.* V. —jahr. —spath, *m.* fibrous carbonate of lime, fibrous grammatite. —spindel, *f.* [a species of murex] the starry spindle-shell. —stamm, *m.* [Seepalmbaum] [a species of gorgonia or isis] cinnamon madrepore. —stein, *m.* star-stone, sea-star, asterias, asteria, astroit. —steinflachs, *m.* V. —asbest. —stich, *m.* gobble-stitch. —stör, *m.* star-sturgeon, acipenser stellatus. —strahl, *m.* ray of a star, star-beam, star-ray. —strahlig, *adj.* and *adv.* radiating like a star, radiated. —stunde, *f.* sidereal hour. —sucher, *m.* [Fernrohr] telescope. —tafel, *f.* astronomical table. —tag, *m.* sidereal day. —uhr, *f.* sidereal dial. —verzeichniß, *n.* V. —register. —vogel, *m.* [bird on the Gold-Coast, its note believed by the negroes to be disastrous] star-bird. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) V. Sternenvoll. 2) [stern = starr] [low] dead drunk; *it.* [less usual] cram-full, dead-drunk. —warte, *f.* observatory. —weise, *m.* V. —kenner. —werk, *n.* V. —schanze. —wirbel, *m.* stellate verticil, vorticil or whorl. —wissenschaft, *f.* V. —kunde. —wurz, *f.* die wilde —wurz, wild amellus aster. —zeichen, *n.* [with printers] asterisk, star. —zeit, *f.* sideral time. —zelt, *n.* V. —en=zelt. —zwiebel, *f.* bulb of the star-hyacinth, the hyacinth squill.

Stèrnen, *v. tr.* to mark with a star, to furnish or adorn with stars. Der gesternte [generally gestirnte] Himmel, the starry sky; gesternte or [more usual] besternte Herren, knights decorated with orders, crosses, with an order, with a cross; [in England] peers, noblemen.

Stèrnig, *adj.* and. *adv.* starry, stellar, astral.

Stert or **Steert,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [provincial] V. Sterz.

Stert=zucker, *m.* [Steertzucker] [with grocers &c.] sugar-candy. —spannsäge, *f.* pit-saw.

Stèrz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] or **Stèrze,** *f.* [*pl.* -n], *dim.* —chen, *n.* [from sterzen = to move] 1) [of a windmill] tail; [of a plough] tail, handle; [of a coach] [provincial] pole. 2) [in fam. lang.] the tail of an animal. Der — eines Falken, the brail or pannel of a hawk, *it.* [in common people's lang. = Steiß] the back-side, bum, breech, rump.

Sterz=ente, *f.* [variety of the common wildduck] cinereous mallard. —seuche, *f.*, —wurm, *m.* [disease of kine] tail-worm.

‖Stèrzel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Sterz.

Stèt, Stètig, V. Stät, Stätig, Spornstätig.

Stèts, *adv.* always, constantly, continually, unceasingly. Sein Versprechen — halten, to keep true to one's promise, to keep one's promise faithfully; — Etwas ansehen &c., to regard &c. any thing steadfastly, steadily.

1. Steúer, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Steuern] [Abgabe] tax, levy, duty, contribution, subsidy, impost, toll, rate. Eine — anlegen, auflegen, ausschreiben, to lay on a tax, to impose a subsidy, to put on a duty; die — bezahlen, entrichten, to pay the tax &c.; die — einziehen, to collect the taxes; freiwillige, gezwungene —, voluntary contribution, compulsory impost &c.; eine — auf Wein &c. legen, to lay a duty on wine &c.; eine — von jedem Kopfe erheben, to levy a poll-tax, [in Turkey] the harradj; — [Verzehrungs—], royal aid, excise. Eine — zusammenlegen [in Scripture], to make or raise a collection, contribution; milde —, collection, subscription, gathering for people having suffered from a fire, war, epidemic &c.; *it.* [Almosen] alms, charity, charitable donation; Einen um eine — ansprechen, to solicit charity, to ask alms of any one. *Fig.* Etwas zur — der Wahrheit sagen, gestehen [in fam. lang.], to say, avow any thing out of respect for the truth, for the sake of truth.

Steuer=amt, *n.* 1) [Behörde] tax-office; [in Fr. hist., formerly] election. 2) place, berth in the tax-office. Er hat ein —amt, ein — amt erhalten, he has a situation in the tax-office, has obtained a berth in the tax-office. 3) [the building] tax-office. 4) a collection. —anlage, *f.* tax. Die —anlage bezahlen, to pay the tax, duty. —an=

ſchlag, *m.* assessment. cess of the taxes, of a tax. —beamte, *m.* [civil] officer, an official in the tax-office. —befehl, *m.* edict relative to the taxes, to a tax. —betheiligung, *f.* assessment of a tax, of the taxes. —buch, *n.* 1) book of the taxes. 2) terrier, register, list of the taxes. —caſſe, *f.* V. —kaſſe. —einnehmer, —eintreiber, *m.* collector, receiver of the taxes. —frei, *adj.* and *adv.* tax-free, free of taxes, duty-free. —freie Perſonen, Güter, persons exempt from taxes, from a tax, goods duty-free, not taxed, not liable to be taxed. —freiheit, *f.* exemption from taxes, freedom from taxes, imposts &c. —fuß, *m.* V. —anſchlag. —geld, *n.* 1) tax-money. 2) [in Saxony] good money. —kammer, *f.* [—amt] chamber of the taxes, tax-office. —kaſſe, *f.* fund, treasury of the taxes. —kaſſierer, *m.* cashier of the taxes. —korn, *n.* corn paid or distrained as a tax, in lieu of a tax. —kreis, *m.* jurisdiction, district of a treasure, of a high official in a treasury, of a counsellor to the court of aid, of a commissioner of the taxes. —lehen, *n.* fief liable to be taxed, to be levied on. —ordnung, *f.* a tax-regulation. —pflichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* subject, liable to be taxed, to pay taxes. Ein —pflichtiger, one liable to taxation or to be taxed, a rate-payer. —pflichtige, [der, die] person liable to be taxed or assessed. —pflichtigkeit, *f.* liability to be taxed or assessed. —preſſer, *m.* officer or collector for arrears of taxes. —rath, *m.* counsellor of the taxes, of the court of aids, a kind of tax-commissioner. —regiſter, *n.*, —rolle, *f.* tax-register, list of duties. —ſache, *f.* a tax-affair, matter concerning the taxes. —ſammler, *m.* tax-collector. —ſchein, *m.* receipt for taxes, for a tax. ‡—ſchock, *n.* [in Saxony] the valuation of estates or the assessment of the land-tax. —ſchreiber, *m.* clerk of the tax-office, in the tax-department. —ſtube, *f.* tax receiving-office, chamber of receits. —tag, *m.* tax-day, day on which the tax is due. —umleger, *m.* assessor of the taxes. —verwalter, *m.* administrator, comptroller of the taxes. —weſen, *n.* taxes, matters relative to or concerning the taxes. —zahler, *m.* rate-payer. —zettel, *m.* 1) a tax-ticket, bill of a tax. 2) V. —ſchein.

2. **Steúer,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. Steuern] [in seamen's lang. = das —ruder] rudder, helm. Ueber — gehen, to go a-stern, to make stern-way; Schiff, welches hart auf's — iſt, ship, that does not answer her rudder well or readily; das — umſchmeißen, überlegen, to shift the helm; wendet's — links! port the helm! das —, —ruder ergreifen, führen, to take the helm; das —, —ruder aushängen, ausnehmen, to unship the rudder. *Fig.* Am —[ruder] des Staates ſitzen, to sit at the helm of the state, at the state-rudder, to be the pilot of the state.

Steuer-baum, *m.* V. —ungsſtange. —bord, *n.* starboard. —bordwache, *f.* starboard watch. —börs, *m.* little river-perch. —brücke, *f.* rudder-step [in boats]. —ende, *n.* stern, poop, hind part, aft. —feder, *f.* [in birds] tail-feather. Große —feder, beam-feather. —flügel, *m.* [in seamen's lang., Verklicker] feather-vanes, dog-vanes. —fuß, *m.* 1) the rate at which taxes, imposts &c. are calculated and laid on. 2) [in nat. hist.] the antenna-foot [of certain crane-flies &c.]. —holz, *n.* wood for swaying, steadying any thing. —kompaß, *m.* mariner's compass, compass for steering by. —laſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Hinterlaſtig. —mall, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] model of or for a rudder. —mann, *m.* [*pl.* —männer, —leute] steersman, pilot, man or hand at the helm; *it.* [*pl.* —männer] [sometimes] mate. —mannsfedern, *pl.* V. —flügel. —mannshütte, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] poop-galley [for the steersman], poop-cage. —mannskunſt, *f.* art of conning, steering, piloting, pilotage. —mannsmaat, *m.* [in seamen's lang. = Unterſteuermann] pilot's mate. —nagel, *m.* [Vorſteckнagel] stay-pin, linch-pin. —rad, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] the wheel, the helm. —reep, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] the tiller-rope. —ruder, *n.* 1) the helm, rudder. *Fig.* V. 2. Steuer *fig.* 2) [in nat. hist.] [a species of murex] the little spindle-shell. —ſchote, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] mizzen-sheet. —talje, *f.* helm-tackle.

Steúerbar, Steuerbarkeit, V. Steuerpflichtig, Steuerpflichtigkeit.

Steúerer, [-s, *pl.* -] [little used] steerer, steersman, pilot.

1. **Steúern,** [in Old Sax. ſtyran, ſteoran, ſteyran, ſtirgan = to move or stir, to turn or guide, to lead; allied to the Germ. ſtören, V. Sterz] I. *v. tr.* [lenken] to steer. Ein Schiff —, to steer a ship. II. *v. intr.* 1) [to repair or to go any where] [in fam. lang.] to go, to steer. Auf Etwas los — [in seamen's lang.], to steer for or towards any thing; nach Norden, nach Süden —, to steer northwards, southwards. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Auf Etwas los —, to strive for, drive at any thing. 2) [to be propelled by steering] Das Schiff ſteuert gut, ſchlecht &c., the ship steers well, ill &c. Das —, the steering &c. V. Steuerung.

2. **Steúern,** [very likely from ſtauen = to make to stand, to set up; allied to ſtauchen &c.] I. *v. tr.* 1) [= ſtützen = to lean] [unusual] Sich auf Etwas —, to lean or [low] to stay one's self upon any thing. 2) *Fig.* [zuſammenbringen, = ſchießen] to contribute. Wir haben unter uns tauſend Gulden geſteuert, we have collected, contributed a thousand florins amongst us. II. *v. intr. Fig.* 1) Einer Sache — [= ihr Einhalt thun], to obviate, prevent, repress, turn aside, hinder a thing; einem Mißbrauche, dem Uebel —, to put a stop to any abuse, to an evil or nuisance; Einem —, to hinder, restrain any one [from doing &c. any thing]. 2) [Geld hergeben] Den Armen [Almoſen] —, to support the poor, to give away in charity, to give or bestow alms upon the poor. 3) [especially = Steuern entrichten] to pay the taxes, the rates. Er muß viel, wenig —, he must pay heavy, moderate taxes, his taxes, his rates and taxes are heavy, moderate; dieß Gut ſteuert nach N., this estate pays a land-tax to N. Das —, the contributing &c.; *it.* the repressing &c., repression. Syn. Steuern, Wehren [einer Sache]. The former originally equivalent to züchtigen, alludes more to the right of setting certain limits to a thing or person, the latter more to the means adopted for checking an evil. God ſteuert the [dem] sinner, that is, causes or induces him to turn aside, restrains him from the path of sin; we must wehren [check, put a stop to] the idleness of a child. V. Verwehren. Hence the former seems to be to restrain, to repress and the latter to guard against, to ward off.

Steúerung, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] steering, piloting, conning, pilotage.

Steuerungsſtange, *f.* [with miners] a rod for regulating the lifting of a column of water; *it.* the quantity of water that the machine has to raise or discharge at each stroke.

Steven, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [the same as Stab] [in seamen's lang.] V. under Hinter—, Vorder—.

Steyermark, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [in geography] Stiria.

Steyermärker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a Stirian.

Steyermärkiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Stirian.

Stibítzen, *v. tr.* [in common people's lang., for ſtehlen, mauſen] to prig, to bone, to crib, to finger, to march off with.

1. **Stich,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [sticking, pricking, puncturing] stick, puncture, stroke, thrust, prick. Einen Stich mit dem Grabſcheite thun, to make a stroke, dig with the spade; auf den — fechten, to fight with the small sword; auf Hieb und — gehen, to fall foul, to attack with cut and thrust; der — [with founders and stokers], stroke [with the strike or rake for clearing the holes or vents]. 2) [the impression produced by pricking &c.] Der — einer Biene, von einem Scorpion, the sting of a bee, from a scorpion; ein — mit einer Nadel, a prick with a needle or pin; ein — mit dem Degen &c., a thrust, stroke, stab with a sword &c.; Einem einen — geben, mehrere —e beibringen, to give any one a hit or thrust, several stabs; einen — in den Leib, in die Seite, durch die Hand bekommen, to receive a thrust or stab in one's body, side, to have one's hand run through [by a thrust or stroke]; die Wunden von —en, wounds from pointed instruments, thrust-wounds, stabs; tödtlicher —, a stab that is fatal, a deadly thrust, mortal wound from a stab. 3) *Fig.* [in fam. and still more in common people's lang.] *a*) jot, bit, inch, iota, morcel. Keinen — [= gar nicht] ſehen, not to see at all, an inch, one's own nose. *b*) stitch. —e [ſtechenden Schmerz] im Leibe, durch den ganzen Körper fühlen, to feel stitches, shooting pains, twitches in the body, through one's whole body; er hat einen —, he is rather touched, cracked; *it.* he is rather merry, has had a cup too much, has one eye wet, is rather flushed [with wine &c.]; das Bier hat einen —, the beer is rather turned, slightly turned; das gibt mir einen — ins Herz, that sends a pang to my heart, makes my heart ache; Einem einen — [= eine Stichelrede] geben, to give any one a dry wipe, a broad hint, a rap over the knuckles, a hard hit, a home thrust, a bitter or caustic speech. 3) [a puncture for the sake of fastening] [in sewing] stitch. Einen —, zwei —e thun, to make a stitch, to take two stitches; — mit der Ahle, stitch with the awl; — halten, to bear a strain, to be well or strong stitched; der Zeug, das Leder hält nicht —, the stuff, leather does not hold, the stuff &c. gives [way], comes undone, is cobbled any how, is done with slop-work, with a hot needle and a burning thread. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] — halten, to hold, to stand or hold out; ſeine Freundſchaft hält nicht —, his friendship does not hold, last, keep true; dieſe Gründe halten nicht —, these reasons have no solid foundation, don't stand the proof, won't bear investigating; er wird, ſoll mir ſchon — halten müſſen, he won't, shan't escape me. 4) [mode, manner of sticking &c.] *a*) [in sewing] Weite, enge —e machen, to make or take wide, close stitches;

V. Ketten—, Kreuz—, Platt—; der kleine or gemahlte —, the little stitch; der brabantische or französische —, the Brabant or French stitch. *b)* *it.* — [in engraving], stroke. Dieser Kupferstecher hat einen schönen, zarten —, this engraver has a fine, delicate stroke. *c)* [in sticking into one another] [in seamen's lang.] mode of tying a knot. 5) [that which is stuck, pricked or dug out] [with carpenters] —e [Kerben], notches; [in fishponds, die Fischgrube] the hole; über den — schmelzen [with founders], to run off the metal [through the vent, into the cling &c.]; V. —ofen. 6) [the quantity stuck, dug &c.] Ein — Erde, a shovelful of earth; *it.* [with founders] the metal run, the cast, the stuff. 7) [as far as is dug, stuck &c.] Einen — tief graben, to dig deep, to make a deep dig, thrust &c. 8) [that which is hatched, stroked, stuck &c.] *a)* an engraved plate, copper-plate. *b)* [der Kupferstich] engraving, print. 9) [place where one sticks in] [with butchers] sticking place. 10) [that which is stuck into another thing or part of itself, V. Stecken] [in seamen's lang., Knoten, Schlinge] knot. 11) [something stuck off = steile Stelle, or perhaps from steigen] a steepish bit or ascent, a smart tug or pull up, a breather, a winder, a blower. Das ist ein tüchtiger —, that is a tough bit of ground, a sharp pull. 12) [that which is to be stuck, scored, V. Stechen] [at cards] trick. Einen — machen, einnehmen or einthun, to make, to take in, to take up a trick; wie viel —e haben Sie? how many tricks have you? den letzten — machen, to make the last trick, *it.* the odd trick; keinen — bekommen, not to get or make a trick; er hat alle —e, keinen — gemacht, he has cleared every trick, taken all the tricks, made a slam, a capot, he has not won a trick, has made a love game of it; einen — gehen lassen, to let a trick go, slip by, to miss taking a trick; an den — kommen, to get the lead. 13) [not much used] [from stechen used in common people's lang, for tauschen] [in commerce, Tausch] exchange, barter, [fam. but rather low] chop, [low] swop, [obsolete] truck; im —, auf den — [tauschweise] handeln, to make an exchange, a chop, to deal by barter, to exchange, to chop; — um — [Waare um Waare], exchange even-handed, a mutual exchange.

Stich-art, *f.* [with carpenters] a small pick-axe, a twibil. **—balken,** *m.* [with carpenters] a tie-piece [if stretched]; a strut or brace [when strained or when butting on a block]; *it.* binding-joist [into which the trimmer of a staircase is framed]. Durch einen —balken befestigen, to tie, to bind, to joist; die —balken in einem Dache, zwischen den Dachsparren, the trimmers, trimming-joists; [with miners] brace of the tympan-lever. **—balkenträger,** *pl.* eines Fußbodens, common joists, bridging-joists, ceiling-joists. **—beere,** *f.* V. Stachelbeere. **—blatt,** *n.* 1) the guard of a sword, hilt, sword-hilt. Flaches —blatt, shell, flat guard; die Muscheln eines —blattes, shell; ein muschelförmiges —blatt, a basket-hilt. 2) *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Ich muß immer sein —blatt seyn, I must always be his guard, safeguard, he always has recourse to me, he always throws the weight [or blame] upon me, upon my shoulders, he always makes me his scape-goat, his cat's-paw; *it.* ich mag nicht das —blatt Ihres Witzes seyn, I have no desire to be the mark of your wit, to be your butt. 3) Das —blatt [at cards], best card, highest card; *it.* card kept for making the last or the odd trick [generally the best trump or the thirteenth card, a thirteener]. *Fig.* Sein letztes —blatt daran setzen, to stake one's last card, one's all, to stake one's last hopes &c. upon the venture. **—blattzapfen,** *m.* [with sword-cutlers] cross-bar of a sword-hilt. **—bohrer,** *m.* [with carpenters] auger, wimble, gimlet, centre-bit. **—brett,** *n.* [with carpenters] V. —balken 1). **—büttel,** *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) [Stichling] three-spined stickle-back. 2) [Stachelbörs] the fifteen-spined stickle-back, gasterosteus spinachia. **—eisen,** *n.* [with founders] an iron strike, stoker's rod. **—entscheid,** *m.* casting vote. **—fehler,** *m.* blemish in engraving or etching **—flecken,** *m.* [with tawers] blister, speck, flaw, maggot. **—frei,** *adj.* and *adv.* sword-proof, dagger-proof, lance-proof, spear-proof, invulnerable to sticking, stabbing or thrusting instruments. **—hahn,** *m.* spigot. **—haltig,** *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] valid, satisfactory, proof, full, of full-weight. Was kann er —haltiges anführen? what solid, valid, plausible, convincing reason can he alledge? **—haltigkeit,** *f.* validity, solidity, worth, proof, weight. **—herd,** *m.* [with founders] the bason, furnace-bason. **—holz,** *n.* [in woods &c.] spar-timber, light timber; *it.* [in reverberating furnaces] stick used by stokers as a mark where the metal runs into the bason. **—kraut,** *n.* [in botany] great leopard's-bane or wolf's-bane; V. Wohlverlei. **—mahl,** *n.* mark, scar of a stab, of a puncture &c. **—maß,** *n.* [with shoemakers, Maßstab] size, slide; [with sculptors &c.] compass. **—ofen,** *m.* [with founders] a reverberating, a refining or a blast-furnace [where the metal is run off into a bason &c.]. **—presse,** *f.* [with cloth-manufacturers] cold press. **—probe,** *f.* [with founders &c.] a specimen of any run metal, of pig-iron &c. **—rechnung,** *f.* [not much used] [in an exchange] tarif of exchange. **—riefe,** *f.* [with shoemakers] channel. **—säge,** *f.* hand-saw, pannel-saw. **—schmelzen,** *n.* [with founders] smelting by running off [into a bason, shell, case, cling &c.]. **—seite,** *f.* [with founders] the vent-side, side of the tap-hole. **—stange,** *f.* [with bell-founders] the stopple-rod, the driver. **—tag,** *m.* 1) [provincial and in law] appointed, fixed day, day set apart or fixed upon, term. Einen —tag ansetzen, anberaumen, to fix a term, to fix, determine a day. 2) [in schools] day for a match in knowledge and diligence. **—wand,** *f.* [with founders] the bridge. **—wein,** *m.* 1) sample-wine. 2) wine slightly turned, acescent wine. **—weise,** *adv.* 1) pointwise, in a punctured manner, by punctures or prickings, by points &c. 2) [not much used] by exchange or barter, by chopping, [low] by swops. **—wort,** *n.* 1) sarcasm, poignant or stinging expression, a hard hit, dry wipe, a rap over the knuckles. 2) [on the stage or with prompters] cue; *it.* [with printers] the catch-word. 3) [Lieblingswort] favourite expression, word always in one's mouth. **—wunde,** *f.* wound from any pointed instrument or weapon, a stab. **—wurz,** *f.* 1) V. Stickwurz 2). 2) V. —kraut.

2. **Stich,** *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [probably from stechen 1. = to move] [in fam. lang.] Einen im —e lassen, to leave any one in the lurch, to get on how he can, how he likes; er hat Frau und Kinder im —e gelassen, he has run away from his wife and children, left them to their fate, left them to shift for themselves; er mußte Alles im —e lassen, he was obliged to leave every thing [to its fate], to abandon every thing, [fam.] he was forced to cut and run.

Stichel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [with engravers, Grab—] burin, graver, a graving-tool, poitrel, point; *it.* [with spur-makers &c.] stamp. 2) [Vorvahl] lever, crow-bar, pick.

Stichel-gabel, *f.* [with bakers] V. Stechgabel. **—haar,** *n.* stubby, bristly hair; [of horses] rubican hair. **—härig,** *adj.* and *adv.* stubby-haired, bristly-haired; *it.* [of horses] rubican. **—naht,** *f.* [with tailors] point, pointing, stitching, run and back stitch; *it.* closing. **—name,** *m.* [Spottname] nickname. **—rede,** *f.* bitter speech, hard wipe, caustic or cutting expression, rap over the knuckles, taunt, gibe, [low] a stinger; V. Stichelei. Einem eine —rede sagen, to give any one hard wipe, a pill to swallow, a cap that fits. **—rübe,** *f.* V. Steckrübe. **—schimmel,** *m.* rubican horse. **—sprache,** *f.* caustic, severe, sarcastic discourse, language more or less unmeasured. **—witz,** *m.* piquant, biting, stinging raillery, bantering, caustic, taunting, jeering, ill-natured, cynical wit. **—wort,** *n.* V. —rede.

Stichelei, *f.* [in fam. lang. = Stichelrede] teazing, taunting, bickering, tiffing, squabbling, worrying, a rub down, dry wipe, quiz, quizzing, scoff, rap over the knuckles, a flea in one's ear, a pill to swallow. —en austheilen, to give dry wipes, broad hints &c.

Sticheln, *v. intr.* 1) [= stechen] [little used] to prick, to stick, to stitch. 2) *Fig.* [= versteckt spotten] to taunt, rub down, teaze, nig-naggle, niggle, nag, scoff, quiz. Auf Einen —, to talk at any one, to teaze or quiz any one, to be severe at another's expence; sie — beständig auf einander, they are constantly sparring at each other, edging their wit on one another, trying each other's temper, nettling one another; er hat fein auf ihn gestichelt, he has touched him up in fine style, has rubbed him down beautifully, has quizzed him capitally, he has touched him up; auf Eines Geiz &c. —, to make a pointed allusion to any one's avarice &c., to give any one a home thrust for his avarice &c.; das heißt gestichelt, that's commonly [what is] called bantering, fitting the cap on, that sounds like quizzing; er stichelt beständig, he is always saying some severe, cutting thing or another. Das —, bantering, quizzing, jeering; er kann das — nicht lassen, durchaus nicht lassen, he can't help saying ill-natured speeches, [fam.] he can't leave off his dry remarks for the life of him.

Stícherling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) V. Stichling 1), 2). 2) [kleine Grasmücke] the willow-wren, motacilla trochilus.

Stíchler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* a scoffer, a quiz, a banterer, a dry dog.

Stíchling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in nat. hist.] 1) [gelbe Bachstelze] yellow wagtail. 2) the three-spined stickle-back. 3) perch in his second year. 4) [in botany] sicyos.

1. **Sticken,** *v. tr.* and *intr.* [from stechen] to embroider, [with needlewomen] to work, to do fancy-work. Mit Garn, Wolle &c. —, to embroider with [or in] thread, wool &c.; weiß, bunt —, to embroider white or with white thread, variegated or with different coloured threads; sie stickt schön, besitzt eine große Geschicklichkeit im —, she embroiders prettily, excels in fancy-work; eine Landschaft auf Etwas —, to work a landscape on any thing; Blumen um ein Kleid —, to work flowers round a dress, to border a dress with flower-pattern; gesticktes Laubwerk, embroidered foliage, worked leaves, sprigs; er-

habene Blumen in ſeidene Stoffe &c. —, to work raised flowers on silks &c.; Neſſeltuch —, to spot, figure muslin; eine Mütze —, to embroider a cap; mit Gold geſtickte Weſte, waistcoat or vest embroidered in gold, a purfled waistcoat; geſtickte Arbeit, embroidery, fancy-work. Das —, embroidering, embroidery.

Stick-garn, *n.* thread for embroidering, for embroidery. **—gold**, *n.* gold for embroidering, for purfling, gold-thread. **—grund**, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] clayey bottom [for anchorage]. **—häkchen**, *n.* needle for embroidering, for fancy-work. **—kunſt**, *f.* V. Stickerkunſt. **—muſter**, *n.* pattern for embroidering, for figuring. **—nadel**, *f.* needle for embroidery, tambour-needle. **—rahmen**, *m.* tambour-frame. **—ſeide**, *f.* embroidering silk. **—ſilber**, *n.* silver for embroidering with, silver-thread. **—trommel**, *f.* [—rahmen] tambour-frame. **—werk**, *n.* embroidery, fancy-work. **—zeug**, *n.* 1) articles necessary for embroidering. 2) [—rahmen] tambour-frame, the frame.

2. **Sticken**, *v. tr.* [from ſtecken, ſtocken] [the more usual word is er—] to suffocate, stifle.

Stick-fieber, *n.* suffocating fever. **—fluß**, *m.* V. Steckfluß. **—gas**, *n.* V. —luft. **—huſten**, *m.* V. Steckhuſten. **—luft**, *f.* [in chemistry] carbonic acid gas, mephitic gas, nitrogen, azote, azotic gas, [obsolete] phlogisticated air, [in coal-mines &c.] choke-damp, choke. **—ſtoff**, *m.* [in chemistry] nitrogen, azote. **—ſtoffluft**, *f.* V. —luft. **—wurz, —wurzel**, *f.* [employed as a remedy against choking] [Zaunrübe] bryony, white jalap, vitis alba. Wilde —wurz, bitter-sweet, dulcamara, woody nightshade.

Sticker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* embroiderer, fancy-worker; V. Gold—, Seiden—.

Sticker-arbeit, *f.* embroidery, fancy-work. **—kunſt**, *f.* art of embroidering, embroidery, fancy-work. **—pergament**, *n.* embroiderer's parchment.

Stickerei, *f.* 1) [art of embroidering] embroidery, fancy-work. Die — verſtehen, to understand embroidery, to know how to do fancy-work. 2) [geſticktes Gebilde] an embroidery. Die — auf dieſer Weſte iſt ſchön, the embroidered figure, the worked pattern on this waistcoat is pretty; die — auf Neſſeltuch, the embroidery, figure, figuring on muslin; platte, erhabene, reiche —, flat, raised, rich embroidery; Gewänder mit koſtbaren —en, garments richly embroidered, with rich embroideries. 3) [geſtickte Sachen] embroidery, embroidered work, an embroidered picture &c. Allerlei —en, all sorts of embroidery.

Sticklien, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in seamen's lang.] six-threaded ratlin or ratline.

Stieben, [allied to ſtöbern, Staub] *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) [to move quickly] to fly, to spring. Die Funken ſtoben weit umher, the sparks flew about on all sides; *it.* aus einander —, to disperse, to break up suddenly [as a mob]; der ganze Haufen ſtob aus einander, the whole crowd dispersed immediately; *it.* [in fam. lang.] man weiß nicht, wohin er geſtoben und geflogen iſt, nobody knows what has become of him, where he has gone to. 2) [in sportsmen's lang. speaking of partridges] to dung, pepper. II. *v. impers.* Es ſtiebt [= es ſtäubt], it is dusty, there is a great deal of dust, *it.* a fine rain is falling, [if cold] it drizzles, it is drizzling, there is a Scotch mist. III. *v. tr.* [not much used] Einen Trupp Feinde aus einander —, to disperse, rout a troop of the enemy.

Stieber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [in sportsmen's lang.] V. Stäuber. 2) [in botany] [provincial] puff-ball, puff-fist. 3) V. Naſenſtüber. Einem einen — an die Naſe geben, to give any one a fillip on the nose.

Stiebern, *v. tr.* Einen — [not much used], to give any one a fillip, to fillip any one.

Stief, [in composition, opposed to echt] [derivation uncertain, several think from ſtiften = feſtſetzen, to which the Goth. ſtipeni = engrafting is allied] step [used only in composition].

Stief-ältern, *pl.* step-parents, step-father and mother, father and mother in law. **—bruder**, *m.* step-brother, half-brother. **—brüder von zwei Vätern, von zwei Müttern**, consanguineous, uterine brothers. **—freundſchaft**, *f.* alliance, relationship by marriage. **—geſchwiſter**, *pl.* step-brothers and sisters, children by or of different fathers, of different mothers. **—kind**, *n.* step-child. **—mühmchen**, *n.* [in botany] V. —mütterchen. **—mutter**, *f.* mother-in-law; [often in a bad sense] step-mother. Sie iſt eine wahre —mutter, she is a real step-mother; die Natur war ihm eine —mutter geweſen, nature had been a harsh step-mother to him, had treated him ungenially; Syn. V. under Stiefvater. **—mütterchen**, *n.* [in botany, dreifarbiges Veilchen] heart's-ease, pansy, herb trinity, love lies bleeding, love and idleness, meet me at the garden-gate, three faces under a hood, call me to you, the viola tricolor. **—mütterlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* like a mother in law; [in a bad sense] step-motherish. Einen —mütterlich behandeln, to treat any one in a step-motherish manner; das —mütterliche Glück, hostile, miserly fortune, fortune not prodigal of her gifts. **—mütterlichkeit**, *f.* quality, character of a mother-in-law. **—ſchwager**, *m.*, **—ſchwägerinn**, *f.* the husband of a half-sister, the wife of a half-brother. **—ſchweſter**, *f.* step-sister, half-sister. **—ſohn**, *m.*, **—tochter**, *f.* step-son, step-daughter. **—vater**, *m.* step-father. Syn. Stiefvater, Pflegevater, Stiefmutter, Pflegemutter. Here the original sense of ſtief was probably something not genuine [N. B. The Sax. is ſteop, from ſtepan to deprive]. These words correspond exactly to stepfather and fosterfather, stepmother and fostermother. **—väterlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* as or like a step-father. **—verwandte**, [der, die] relation, kinsman, connexion by a second marriage.

Stiefel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] *dim.* **—chen**, *n.* [allied to tief, as the Fr. *botte*, Swed. and Span. *bota* are as it were allied to Butte, Bottich] 1) [generally certain hollow bodies] [with plumbers] — einer Pumpe, barrel of a pump; [in hydraulics] — eines Druckwerkes, barrel, rising-pipe, main of a forcing-pump; ein — Bier, a black jack, a bottle, quart of beer. 2) [especially] boot. Ein Paar —, a pair of boots; ſteife —, strong boots, [comic, Kanonen] jack-boots; die — putzen, wichſen, glänzen, to clean, black, shine or polish the boots; die — anziehen, Einem die — anziehen, to draw on, to put on one's boots, any one's boots; die — auf den bloßen Füßen tragen, to wear boots without stockings or hose, next to the skin; Einem die — ausziehen, to take or pull off any one's boots; er trägt immer —, er trägt keine —, he always wears boots, goes booted, he does not wear boots; wer macht Ihnen Ihre —? who makes your boots for you? in —n und Sporen erſcheinen, to come in boots and spurs, booted and spurred; ſpaniſcher — [formerly], boot, buskin of parchment [for torture]; Einem Verbrecher die ſpaniſchen — anlegen, to put the boots on a criminal. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Seinen guten — laufen, to walk fast, at a smart pace; er arbeitet ſeinen guten —, he can work hard when he likes, he works like a dragon, like a good one, when he's put to it; ſeinen —, ſeinen guten — wegpredigen, to have a knack for preaching, to preach like fun, 'till all is blue, at a moment's notice and as long as you like; ſeinen guten — trinken, to drink like a fish, to take a good swig, a long pull, [comic] to make dry work of it. 3) [from ſteif?] [something longish] *a*) [in sportsmen's lang.] cloven-foot. *b*) [with gardeners &c.] stake, prop, stick.

Stiefel-abſatz, *m.* boot-heel. **—anzieher**, *m.* boot-hook. **—band**, *n.* 1) ribbon for binding boots. 2) ribbon for tying or lacing boots. **—bein**, *n.* V. —fuß 2). **—block**, *m.* V. —holz. **—brett**, *n.* [with shoemakers] wedge, stretcher, quoin of a boot-tree. **—bürſte**, *f.* blacking-brush. **—erbſen**, *pl.* peas either stuck or for sticking. **—förmig**, *adj.* and *adv.* boot-formed. **—fuß**, *m.* 1) V. —ſchuh. 2) good foot or handsome leg for a boot. **—fußblatt**, *n.* [with shoemakers] the upper leather of the shoe of a boot. **—futter**, *n.* boot-lining. **—geſtell**, *n.* V. —holz 1). **—haken**, *m.* boot-hook. **—holz**, *n.* 1) [—block, —leiſten] boot-tree, boot-last. Stiefel über das — holz ſpannen, to put boots on the tree. 2) [with fishermen], stake for stretching the sweep-net. **—kappe**, *f.* V. —ſtülpe. **—knecht**, *m.* the boot-jack. **—kolben**, *m.* [in hydraulics] lower pump-box with flaunch. **—leder**, *n.* boot-leather. **—leiſten**, *m.* V. —holz. **—macher**, *m.* bootmaker. **—manſchette**, *f.* a linen boot-top. **—maß**, *n.* boot-measure. **—mündung**, *f.* [in hydraulics] bore of the working barrel, of the main. **—nonne**, *f.* nun of the third order of St. Francis. **—putzer**, *m.* shoe-black; [in an inn] Boots. **—quaſt**, *m.*, **—quaſte**, *f.* tassel of a Hessian boot, of Hessians. **—riemen**, *m.* a leather-thong for tying the boot at top [used by peasants]. **—röhre**, *f.* [with plumbers] barrel, main. **—ſchaft**, *m.* the leg of a boot. **—ſchmiere**, *f.* boot-grease. **—ſchnur**, *f.* boot-lace. **—ſchuh**, *m.* shoe of the boot; the half-boot. **—ſchuſter**, *m.* V. —macher. **—ſchwärze**, *f.* blacking. **—ſohle**, *f.* the boot-sole. **—ſtrippe**, *f.* boot-strap. **—ſtrümpfe**, *pl.* 1) boot-stockings, boot-hose. 2) spatterdashes. **—ſtülpe**, *f.* boot-top [of top-boots]. **—trodel**, *f.* V. —quaſt. **—wachs**, *n.*, **—wichſe**, *f.* blacking, paste-blacking. **—wichſer**, *m.* a shoe-black; [in an inn] Boots. **—zieher**, *m.* V. —haken; *it.* V. —knecht.

Stiefeln, *v. tr.* 1) Einen — [not much used], to make boots for any one, to furnish any one with a pair of boots. Sich — [chiefly comic], to put on one's boots; geſtiefelt und geſpornt, booted and spurred; [in botany] der Strunk eines Pilzes iſt oft geſtiefelt, the stem of a mushroom has often a wrapper. 2) [V. Stiefel 3] Bohnen, Erbſen — [ſtengeln] [little used], to stick, prop beans, peas; [with fishermen] den Schleppſack —, to stretch the sweep-net with a stake. Das —, V. Stiefelung.

Stiefelung, *f.* [with vine-dressers] propping the vine.

Stieg, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Steig] way, road, path.

Stiege, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [Steige] *a*) ascent, rise, eminence, [with coachmen] pull, tug, breather. *b*) [Treppe] stairs, stair-case, steps, flight. Drei —n hoch wohnen, to live three stories high, on the third flight; enge und dunkle —, narrow and dark flight of steps. ‖2) *Fig.* [in commerce] score. Eine —, drei —n Eier &c., a score, three score of eggs &c.; eine —e Leinwand, twenty ells of linen. 3) [in conchology] [die Steige] the stairs, murex dolarium. Syn. Stiege, Treppe. Originally both words were identical, save that Treppe was the higher expression of the two. A Stiege however is now usually distinguished from a Treppe, by being narrow, and having narrower steps; the Treppe on the other hand by being broader and consisting of broader steps.

Stiegenbock, *m.* the Surinam leather-eater, dermestes scalaris.

Stiegel, *f.* [old] V. Steig, Steg.

Stieglitz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in nat. hist., Distelfink] the goldfinch, thistle-finch.

Stiel, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] *dim.* —chen, *n.* [from stehen, stellen] 1) [generally = something long] Der — am Stimmritzendeckel [in anatomy], the foot, ligament; [in architecture] die —e an einem Gebäude, the posts of a building. 2) [a lengthened part of any tool serving to hold by] handle, [old] helve, haft; —einer Axt, eines Messers, Besens &c., handle of an axe, of a knife, broom &c.; der — an einer Pfanne, the handle of a pan or skillet; der — an einem Pinsel, handle of a brush; vom —e losgehen, to come off from or out of the handle. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Einen — zu einer Axt suchen, to seek a pretext, to hunt after an excuse, a handle [for doing any thing]; der Hacke einen — finden, to find or apply a remedy, to apply a plaster to the sore, balsam or a healing ointment to the wound. *Proverb.* Den — nach der Axt werfen, to throw the handle after the hatchet, to venture the saddle after the horse. 3) [certain long parts on plants] Der — einer gepflückten Blume, stalk of a plucked flower; *it.* — einer Frucht, stalk of any fruit; der — [in botany], peduncle, fruit-stalk, [old] foot-stalk, [with Ray] pediculus; — eines Blattes, stalk of a leaf, leaf-stalk, [in botany] petiole; das —chen eines Blättchens, petiolule, partial petiole; der — [die Rippe] des Mangolds &c, chard of the beet &c.; das —chen der Federkrone, des Honiggefäßes, pedicel or pedicle of the seed-down, of the nectary. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Mit Stumpf und — ausrotten, to extirpate utterly, [fam.] to root out from the face of the earth. Syn. Stiel, Stengel. Stiel is the somewhat long and thin part of the plant, when it has a thicker or broader part above it, for instance, in a fruit, a blossom, a leaf; it is therefore a peduncle, a pedicle or pedicel, a petiole; Stengel is that part of the plant, which in trees is called Stamm or stem, and in grasses the Halm or culm. It is therefore the stalk; V. Hanfstengel &c.

Stiel=äugig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in nat. hist.] with pedunculate, peduncular, elongate eyes [as some crustacea]. —blatt, *n.* petiolate, petioled leaf. —besen, *m.* broom or besom with a handle. —dolde, *f.* 1) pedunculate umbel. 2) [herb of the Cape] hermas. —eiche, *f.* oak-tree with long fruit-stalks. —ende, *f.* 1) end of a handle. 2) end of a stalk, of a peduncle. —ende eines Blattes, base of a leaf. —koralle, *f.* stem-coralline. —loch, *n.* the eye [of a hatchet &c.]. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) without a handle. 2) stalkless, stemless, [in botany] acaulis; *it.* sessile. —e Gewächse, acaulous, acaulose &c. plants; —lose Blätter, sessile leaves. —losigkeit, *f.* state of being without a handle, of being stemless, stalkless. —macher, *m.* a handle-maker. —rippe, *f.* [in botany] die —rippe des Laubes, the midrib, [of artichokes, beet] chard. —rund, *adj.* and *adv.* round as a stalk &c., round, cylindric, columnar. —wurm, *m.* pedicellaria.

Stielen, *v. tr.* [not much used, except in the past part.] 1) to furnish or provide with a handle. Eine Axt, einen Hammer &c. —, to fit a handle on to an axe, to put a handle on a hammer &c. 2) [in botany] gestielter Theil, pedunculate, peduncular, petiolate, petioled, stalked part; gestieltes Blatt, petiolate, petioled leaf; gestielter Quirl, pedunculate whorl; gestielte Dolde, pedunculate umbel; gestielte Knospe, Drüse, pedicelled or pedicled bud, gland.

Stielicht, *adj.* and *adv.* stalky.

Stielig, *adj.* and *adv.* handled.

Stieper, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in seamen's lang., Stütze] stanchion, crutch, brace.

Stier, *adj.* and *adv.* [= starr] rigid, fixed, staring. Einen — ansehen, to look at any one with staring eyes, in a wild or haggard manner, to look bull-eyed at any one.

Stier, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* [in the Phoenic. *tor*, Hebrew. *schor*, Ice. *tyr*, Dan. *tiur*, Lat. *taur-us*, in Old Sax. styrk means an ox; Stähr or also Stier are provincial for ram; V. Starke; the Swed. *tjur* signifies also cattle generally; the radical meaning is not clear, perhaps it is Thier a beast, according to others it is stark strong, V. Stör] 1) bull. Wilder —, wild bull, wild ox [including the bison and the bonasus], [in Scotland, a peculiar kind] the cream-bull; junger —, bullock, steer; der — Apis [in ancient Egypt], the bull Apis; *it.* [in astronomy] bull, taurus. 2) [provincial] V. —hammel. 3) [in nat. hist.] *a*) Der fliegende —, the actaeon, scarabaeus actaeon; *b*) V. Hirschkäfer.

Stier=artig, *adj.* and *adv.* taurine. —fleisch, *n.* bull-beef. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* tauriform. —fresser, *m.* [epithet of Bacchus] bull-devourer, Taurophagus. —gefecht, *n.* bull-fight; [with the ancient Thessalians &c.] taurokathapsia. —hammel, *m.* a ram. —haut, *f.* bull's hide. —hirsch, *m.* cervine antelope. —hütze, —hetze, *f.* bull-bat. —jagd, *f.* bull-hunt. —kalb, *n.* bull-calf, male-calf. —leder, *n.* bull-leather; [in commerce] hide, butt or back, crop-hide. —ledern, *adj.* and *adv.* of bull-leather, of hide. —mensch, *m.* [in mythology] minotaur. —opfer, *n.* taurobolium. —schild, *m.* shield covered with a bull's hide. *Fig.* —sinn, *m.* [little used] [either from Stier *m.*] bullheadiness, a bull's stubbornness; [or, from stier *adj.* = starr], V. Starrsinn.

1. **Stieren,** *v. intr.* [stier sehen] to stare, [fam. but low] to goggle.

2. **Stieren,** I. *v. intr.* [rindern] [speaking of the cow] to be bullish, [fam.] to be randy. II. *v. tr.* [befruchten] to leap, cover. Der Bulle stieret die Kuh, the bull leaps, covers the cow.

3. **Stieren,** [provincial] V. Stören.

Stift, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [either allied to steif, Stab, or to stippen to touch or move with something pointed] 1) [generally something pointed] Der — eines abgebrochenen Zahns, jagg of a broken tooth, stump, [low] snag, stub; die —e an einer Gans, the young quills of a goose [while fledging]; — um Etwas hinauszuschlagen, tag, pin, rivet, sprig, brad, stub-nail, plug; [with armorers] rivet; einen — einschlagen, to drive in a brad, sprig, tack; das Uhrwerk &c. mit einem —e or mit —en befestigen, to fasten clock-work &c. with a pin, with pins; eine Tabaksdose mit —chen beschlagen, to stud a snuff-box; Pariser —e, long tacks; der — or Dorn in einem Schlosse, stem of a lock; der — in einem Gewinde, Gewehre, rivet, rivetting; in dem Hufe zurückgebliebener —, stub; — an einem Schnürbande, tag, lace-tag; — an den Tasten eines Klavieres, jack; *it.* der — [at backgammon, as played in Germany], peg. *Fig.* [in a bad sense, in pop. lang.] a hop-o'-mythumb, cock-sparrow, sprig, tom-thumb, mite, little monkey or ape, little imp. 2) [for drawing] crayon. Rother —, red crayon, *it.* red cedar-pencil; schwarzer — [Blei—], cedar-pencil, a pencil; ein — von Reißkohle, a charcoal-crayon; mit dem —e zeichnen, to draw with the crayon, with the pencil; den — führen, to handle the pencil &c.; mit dem —e gemachtes Bildniß, a likeness in crayons, in chalk, in pencil, a portrait drawn with the crayon, with the pencil. 3) [with the Ancients] style [for writing on wax].

Stift=blume, *f.* [in botany] albuca. —farbe, *f.* [Pastellfarbe] [with painters] pastil, pastel. —gemählde, *n.* 1) a painting or picture in crayons, a crayon-drawing. 2) Mosaisches —gemählde, mosaic picture. —knoten, *m.* [with sculptors] knot [in marble]. —loch, *n.* tag-hole, brad-hole, rivet-hole &c. —löcher, *pl.* [with printers, Punkturlöcher] the point-holes. —macher, *m.* a maker of tags, brads, studs &c. —mahlerei, *f.* 1) painting in crayons, in chalks. 2) mosaic-painting, painting in mosaic. 2) V. —gemählde. —zeichnung, *f.* a crayon-drawing, pencil-drawing.

Stift, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e or -er] [obsolete = Stiftung] 1) foundation. Ein — machen, to institute a foundation, create an endowment, to found. 2) [gestiftete Anstalt] a foundation. Ein adeliges —, a noble house; weltliches —, secular house; ein — für junge Theologen, foundation for theological students, V. Seminarium; das — Hildesheim, the bishopric of Hildesheim; V. Hoch—, Erz—; das — St. Nikolai, the collegiate church of St. Nicholas; das — [das Domkapitel] zu Naumburg, the chapter-house of Naumburg; zu einem —e gehörig, capitular; die im —e versammelten Domherren, the canons assembled in chapter [in England], [formerly] the presbyters of a collegiate church assembled, [now] the dean and chapter in council [of a cathedral]. 3) [Kammeramt] bailiwick of the dean and chapter; *it.* bailiwick formed from the estates of an ancient convent or bishopric.

Stiftbrief &c., V. Stiftsbrief.

Stifts=amt, *n.* prebend; *it.* canon's place, canonry, canonicate. —amtmann, *m.* bailiff of the dean and chapter. —bauer, *m.* peasant, tenant of a chapter. —beamte, *m.* V. —amtmann. —brief, *m.* 1) deed belonging to a chapter, chapter-deed. 2) V. Stiftungsbrief. —brod, *n.* chapter-bread. —

bürger, *m.* citizen subject to a chapter. — dame, *f.* a canoness. —dechant, *m.* dean of the chapter. —dorf, *n.* village belonging to a chapter. —frau, *f.* V. —dame. Die —frauen von Herford [in Westphalia], the canonesses of Herford. —fräulein, *n.* 1) canoness. 2) [in nat. hist., Bachſtelze] dish-washer, water-wagtail. —gebäude, *n.* building of a chapter. —gebiet, *n.* district of a chapter. —geld, *n.* 1) money belonging to a foundation, *it.* to a chapter. 2) money which a canon, canoness, prebend receives from the chapter. —gemeinde, —gemeine, *f.* commune of the cathedral. —genoß, *m* 1) member of a chapter, capitular. 2) [in England] a fellow. 3) a diocesan. —glied, *n.* V. —genoß. —gut, *n.* property of any foundation, endowment, college, chapter. *it.* —güter, *pl.* revenue of a foundation, *it.* revenue, temporalia, temporalities of a bishopric. —hauptmann, *m.* bailiff of the chapter. —hauptmannſchaft, *f.* 1) bailiwick of the chapter. 2) vidamy. —haus, *n.* 1) house belonging to a pious foundation. 2) chapter-house, house belonging to a chapter. —herr, *m.* 1) [Stifter] founder. 2) [Domherr] canon. —hütte, *f.* [in Jewish hist.] tabernacle. —jungfer, *f.* [rather obsolete] an unmarried female member or inmate of a foundation or [also] a protestant chapter; *it.* a nun, a female conventual. —kanzler, *m.* chancellor of the chapter or cathedral. —kaſſe, *f.* treasury, cash-box of the chapter. —kirche, *f.* collegiate church; *it.* [Domkirche] cathedral. —küſter, *m.* sacristan, verger of the collegiate church, of a cathedral. —mann, *m.* [—herr] canon. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* able to prove one's thirty two degrees of nobility; having a right of being admitted into a chapter, or [also] as fellow into an endowment —mitglied, *n.* V. —glied. —pfarre, *f.* curacy or living in the gift of the chapter. —pfarrer, *m.* curate, chaplain, clergyman of a collegiate church, [also] of any pious foundation. —pfründe, *f.* 1) canonicate. 2) prebend. 3) fellowship. —prediger, *m.* chaplain of a collegiate church, canon or prebendary on duty as preacher in a cathedral, or [also] at any pious foundation. —probſt, *m.* provost of a chapter. —regierung, *f.* government of a chapter. Die unter der — regierung ſtehenden Dörfer &c., villages under the sway of the chapter, in vassalage to the chapter, dependents of the chapter. —ſchule, *f.* chapter-school; *it.* [in England] school for choristers or queristers. —ſtadt, *f.* city or town under the jurisdiction of a chapter, belonging to a diocese, under the sway of a bishop. —ſtand, *m.* [still in some states of Germany, Landſtand] state of a territory subject to a chapter or bishopric. —ſtelle, *f.* 1) canon's place, canonicate; *it.* prebendary; *it.* [in England] fellowship. 2) place in the nomination or gift of the chapter. —ſtube, *f.* chapter-room. In die —ſtube gehen, to repair to the chapter-room; die in der —ſtube verſammelten Herren, the canons or chapter, the dean and chapter assembled. —tag, *m.* chapter-day. —unterthan, *m.* subject or vassal of a chapter. — verſammlung, *f.* 1) capitular assembly. 2) [in England] meeting of the fellows. —verwalter, *m.* steward of a religious house or community; *it.* of a pious foundation, a church-steward, college-steward, hospital-steward. —wohnung, *f.* dwelling, habitation within a building belonging to the chapter, V. —haus.

Stifteln, *v. tr.* 1) to mark with a point; *it.* to point, to dot. Geſtifteltes Leder, dotted, speckled leather. 2) to cut up into bits, to snip, to mince [almonds &c.].

1. Stiften, *v. tr.* [from Stift *m.*] to put on a tag. Ein Schnürband —, to put a tag on a stay-lace.

2. Stiften, *v. tr.* [allied to ſteif, Stab &c.] 1) [originally but obsolete = feſtſtellen] to place firm, to secure. *Fig.* [generally = gründlich einrichten] to found, to lay the foundation of, to ground. Seines Namens Gedächtniß —, to immortalize, perpetuate one's name, to hand down or transmit one's name to posterity; eine Kolonie, ein Reich —, to establish a colony, an empire; daher auch das erſte [Teſtament] nicht ohne Blut geſtiftet ward [in Scripture], whereupon neither the first testament was dedicated without blood; ein Feſt, einen Feiertag —, to institute a festival. 2) [= förmlich ausſetzen or beſtimmen] to bequeath, to leave by will, to will away, to settle upon, to dedicate, consecrate, canonize. Sein Vermögen zu einem Kloſter, zu Almoſen —, to bequeath one's property to a convent, for charitable purposes. 3) [generally] to effect, produce, cause, to bring to pass, to bring about. Freundſchaft mit Jemand —, to form, contract a friendship with any one; einen Vergleich —, to bring about an accommodation, to enter into or make an arrangement, to arrange; er ſucht einen Vergleich zwiſchen ihnen zu —, he is endeavouring to bring, draw or dispose them to an arrangement, to an equitable adjustment; Frieden zwiſchen zwei Mächten —, to establish, re-establish peace, effectuate a peace between two powers; einen dauernden Frieden —, to found a lasting peace; ein Bündniß —, to make an alliance; eine Heirath —, to make a marriage, a match; Gutes, Böſes —, to do, produce, cause good, evil, to be productive of good, harm; dadurch wurde viel Gutes geſtiftet, much good was created, produced by it, that has given rise to much good, elicited much that is beneficial; Feindſchaft, Uneinigkeit —, to excite, provoke, create hostility, to sow discord, to excite dissension, to cause &c. disunion; Händel —, to occasion quarrels; Hader —, to engender strife; was hat er wieder geſtiftet [= angerichtet]? [in fam. lang.] what has he done again? Sie haben da etwas Schönes geſtiftet, a pretty piece of business you have made of it there. Das —, V. Stiftung. Syn. V. Anlegen.

Stifter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* founder, institutor, establisher, donor, a foundress, [new word] institutrix. Der — eines Kloſters, Ordens &c., the founder of a monastery, order &c.; der — der olympiſchen Spiele, the institutor of the olympic games; die —inn des Ordens von der Verkündigung, the foundress of the order of the Annunciation; der — einer Religion, the founder of a religion; der — eines Aufruhrs &c., the author of an insurrection &c., ringleader; V. Friedens—, Heirathes—, Unheil—.

‖Stiftler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [often comic or in contempt] inmate or member of a foundation or seminary for theological students.

Stiftlich, Stiftiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) belonging to a [pious &c.] foundation. 2) capitular, of a chapter, pertaining to a bishopric. Die —en or ſtiftiſchen Güter &c., the estates &c. of the chapter; die —en or ſtiftiſchen Unterthanen, the subjects of the chapter, of the diocese or see.

Stiftung, *f.* 1) [das Stiften] foundation, founding, institution, establishment. Die — eines Spitals &c., the foundation of an hospital &c.; die — eines Feſtes, foundation &c. of a festival; die — einer Religion, Geſellſchaft, Gemeine, the foundation of a religion, society, community; die — der olympiſchen Spiele, institution, establishment of the olympic games. 2) [geſtiftete Sache] foundation. Milde —, charitable foundation or establishment, a charity, an hospital, a college [for widows, orphans &c.], an endowment; Summen zu milden —en, sums destined for charitable institutions; fromme —, pious foundation; die Schulen ſind nützliche —en, schools [in England chiefly, grammar-schools] are useful foundations; dieſe Kirche hat reiche —en, this church has large endowments, is richly endowed.

Stiftungs-brief, *m.* deed of foundation, founder's will. —capital, *n.* V. —kapital. —feier, *f.* commemoration of the foundation, anniversary, jubilee of a foundation. —feſt, *n* festival, feast, celebration of a foundation [on the anniversary &c.]. —gut, *n.* estate of a foundation. —jahr, *n.* year of the foundation. —kapital, *n.* capital, stock of a foundation. —tag, *m.* day of the foundation. —tag einer Academie, einer lateiniſchen Schule &c., anniversary day of an academy [this word taken in its German, French or Italian acceptation], of a grammar-school &c. —urkunde, *f.* V. —brief. —verwalter, *m.* steward of any college, hospital, of any foundation. —worte, *pl.* [at the communion] words of the consecration. —zeit, *f.* time of the foundation.

***Stil,** *m* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Schreibart, *it.* Kunſtgeſchmack] style. Schlechter, gezwungener, geſuchter, gezierter —, bad style, affected, foppish style; [with painters] heroiſcher, ländlicher — [= Darſtellung], heroic, rustic style; ein Gebäude im ſchönſten, im geſchmackvollſten, im zierlichſten —e, edifice of, in the finest, in the most tasteful, most elegant style; *it.* [in chronology, = Kalender-Berechnungsweſen] alter — [before the Gregorian epoch], old style; neuer —, new style. *Fig.* Nach dem neueſten und feinſten, vornehmſten &c. —e, ganz im [Mode-] —e, quite fashionable. Syn. V. Schreibart.

Stilbe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany] stilbe.

***Stilett,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] stiletto, stylet.

***Stiliſiren,** *v. intr.* to put to paper, to couch, pen, to embody one's thoughts. Er ſtiliſirt gut, he has a good style.

***Stiliſt,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [Schriftaufſetzer, Schriftabfaſſer] one who writes, [also] corrects &c. Er iſt ein guter —, he writes well, in good taste, he has a good style; ein eigener [= eigenthümlicher or, also, wunderlicher] —, one who adopts a peculiar style.

***Stiliſtiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* concerning the style appertaining to the style.

Still, [Stille], *adj.* and *adv.* [from ſtellen] 1) [opposed to motion] still. —e Luft, still, serene air, a calm; [with poets, *fig.*] —e [friedlich ſchöne] Tage, halcyon days; die See iſt todt —, the sea is dead calm, without a ruffle, as smooth as glass; —es Waſſer, still, standing, stagnant, dead water; das —e Meer, der —e Ocean, the Pacific

Ocean, the Pacific; — ſtehen, to stand still, quiet; [of persons, machines, a watch &c., = ſtehen bleiben] to stand still, to stop; — ſitzen, liegen, to sit, lie still, quiet, tranquilly; im Felde — liegen [of armies], to lie encamped, quiet; unterwegs — liegen, to repose on one's journey, to halt or rest at a spot or certain stage [of travelling] to sojourn; mit dem Wagen, Pferde — halten, to stop with, to stop, to pull up the coach, horse, to put up the coach for a while, to give the horse a rest; vor einem Hauſe — halten, to stop, pull up before a house; die Uhr, Sanduhr ſteht —, the watch stands still, is down, the sand-glass is run out, spent; ſich — [ruhig] erhalten, to keep [one's self] still, quiet, tranquil; halt —! keep still! *Proverb.* —e Waſſer ſind tief, silent waters run deep. *Fig.* Einem [ganz] — halten [in pop. lang.], to keep [perfectly] quiet, [quite] passive towards any one, relative to any one, to offer no resistance or opposition to any one, [fam.] to let any one have it all his own way; einem Schwätzer — halten, to let any one have all the talk to one's self, to listen with resignation [to a talker]; Gott — halten, to submit, be resigned to the will of God; bei Etwas — ſtehen [= verweilen], to stop at, linger over any thing; in der Rede — halten [= anhalten], to stop still in a speech, to make a pause, [if through embarrassment] to come to a stand-still, a full stop, a dead stand, a halt in one's speech; bei einer Sache — ſitzen, to sit still during any affair, to take no share, part or interest in any thing; hier ſteht mir der Verſtand — [in fam. lang.], this is beyond my understanding, I am quite at a stand still here. 2) [lautlos, geräuſchlos] silent, still. —es Pulver, gunpowder that makes no report, white powder; die —e Muſik, a dumb music, pantomime-concert [being a kind of game or amusement at parties, where every one pretends to play some instrument]. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Mit —er Muſik abziehen, to draw off without beat of drum, to make a silent retreat, to decamp. 3) [especially opposed to speaking] Das —e Gebet, the silent, mental prayer; das —e Gebet des Prieſters [at mass], the secret prayer of the priest; — ſchweigen, to keep silent, to be silent, to hold one's tongue; — ſchweigend Etwas thun, to do any thing in silence; V. — ſchweigend; — ſeyn, to be silent; von Etwas — ſeyn, to be silent about, concerning any thing, to pass over any thing in silence; — davon! ſey mir davon —! not a word about it, don't say any thing about it, don't speak or talk to me about it! er hieß uns — ſeyn, he told us to be quiet, enjoined us to be silent; —! hush! st! be quiet! [low] hold your jaw! —e, fein —e [= den Mund or reinen Mund gehalten]! mum's the word! be mum about it! — da! silence there! — bleiben, to remain silent, to keep silence; es iſt jetzt ganz — davon, the world no longer talks about it, it is no longer talked about, talked of, [fam.] it has dropped into oblivion, the nine days wonder is over. 4) [opposed to noisy or loud] Eine —e Meſſe, a mass unaccompanied by music, a low mass; ein —er Menſch, a silent man, one who is not a great talker; die —e Jagd, the chase without equipage, horses &c. [as shooting in a preserve &c.]; der —e Freitag [Charfreitag], Good Friday; die —e Woche [Charwoche], Passion Week. 5) [where it is still] Die —e Nacht, the quiet, still night; ein —er Ort, a quiet place; ein zu —er Ort, a dull, lifeless place, town &c. 6) [ruhig, gelaſſen] —er Menſch, a sedate, composed, steady quiet man; ein zu —er Menſch, an inanimate person; —es Gemüth, —e Gemüthsart, peaceable, meek, gentle, calm disposition; ein —es Leben führen, to lead a tranquil, quiet, calm, retired, sober life; die —en, die —en im Lande [= die Frommen], the peaceful, the peaceful ones in the land, the pious, [ironically] the saints. 7) [unbemerkt, heimlich] Das —e [= heimliche] Gericht [formerly], the secret tribunal [in German history, the Vehmgericht]; ein —er Kummer, a silent grief, an inward grief or care; er verzehret ſich in —er Liebe, he pines with a silent passion, a secret flame [love] consumes him; im —en, in secret, secretly, without noise, without making an éclat; ſich im —en freuen, grämen &c., to rejoice, grieve silently, secretly, in one's self; im —en lachen [in fam. lang.], to laugh in one's sleeve; er thut im —en viel Gutes, he does a great deal of good in secret, by stealth, under the rose.

Still=amme, *f.* [Säugamme] wet-nurse. **—beglückt**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in higher style] secretly blessed, happy in secret. **—entzückt**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in higher style] secretly enchanted, delighted in secret. **—flöte**, *f.* [with organists] soft flute-stop, dulciana. **—friedlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* calm and peaceable, serenely calm. **—gedack**, *n.* [with organ builders] stop of four feet, fourth stop. **—heiter**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in higher style] serene and tranquil, calmly serene. **—lager**, *n.* encampment. **—leben**, *n.* tranquil, quiet, calm, sedate life; *it.* the subject in a Dutch painting. **—meſſe**, *f.* low mass. **—mittel**, *n.* V. Stillungsmittel. **—ſalz**, *n.* anodyne, sedative salts. **—ſchweigen**, *v. intr.* to be quiet, to hold one's tongue, one's peace, V. — 3). **—ſchweigen**, *n.* silence. Legen Sie ihm —ſchweigen auf, enjoin him to silence, impose silence on him, command him to be silent; mit —ſchweigen übergehen, to pass over in silence; das —ſchweigen brechen, to break silence. **—ſchweigend**, *adj.* and *adv.* tacit, implied. Eine —ſchweigende Bedingung, a tacit condition; dieſes iſt —ſchweigend in dem Vertrage enthalten, this is tacitly contained in the contract. **—ſitzer**, *m.* a silent man, [fam.] a mumchance. *Fig.* a heavy, indolent man, a man devoid of activity, of enterprise, a dreamer, V. also Ofenhocker. **—ſtand**, *m.* a stand-still, inaction, suspension, discontinuation, cessation of movement, intermission, a halt, [fam.] a full-stop, a pull up. Der —ſtand der Sonne, des Waſſers &c., the standing still of the sun, stagnation of the water &c.; —ſtand eines Wandelſternes [in astronomy], station of a planet [in the zodiac]; —ſtand der Bäume, der Thiere, consistence, full growth of trees, of animals; der —ſtand in den Geſchäften, the discontinuation of affairs; die Sache leidet einen —ſtand, the affair is at a stand-still, has a hitch, remains in statu quo; der gänzliche —ſtand im Handel, im Verkehr, the total stagnation of commerce, dullness or depression of trade; —ſtand eines Maſchinenwerks, stoppage of a machinery; einen —ſtand machen, to come to a stand or halt, to pause, to halt, [fam.] to pull up, draw bit, come to an anchor; die Krankheit macht einen —ſtand, the disease is stationary, is in a state of suspension; einen —ſtand in ſeiner Arbeit machen, to suspend one's work; —ſtand [in war = Waffenſtillſtand], suspension of arms, truce, armistice. **—ſtandsalter**, *n.* consistence, age of consistence, of full growth [of trees, animals], V. —ſtand.

Stille, *f.* 1) [Schweigen] silence. Die — des Meeres, der Luft, the calm, calmness, stillness, tranquillity of the sea, air, the smoothness of the sea, atmospheric calm; tiefe —, profound tranquillity, deep stillness or calm, dead calm; die — der Nacht, des Grabes, the stillness of the night, grave; die — der Seele, der Leidenſchaften, the calmness, repose &c. of the soul, passions; in der — Etwas thun, to do any thing silently, quietly, without much noise, by stealth, under the rose, in secret; in der — Etwas abholen laſſen, to send for any thing secretly, privily; in der — ſich verheirathen, to marry or be married privately, *it.* secretly; in der — weggehen, ſo march off without beat of drum, to decamp, to take French leave; in der — weinen, to weep in secret. 2) V. Wind—; [in seamen's lang.] calm, dead calm, a lull; in — verfallen, to be becalmed.

Stillen, I. *v. intr.* [in seamen's lang. = ſtill werden] to grow or get calm, to go down, to get smooth. Das Wetter, die See ſtillet, the weather, sea is getting calm. II. *v. tr.* 1) [ſtill ſtehen machen] to stop. Das Blut —, to stop, stanch the blood; Jemandes Thränen —, to stop, dry, dry up, chase any one's tears; das Meer — [poetic style], to calm, becalm smooth, lay, hush the sea; Neptun ſtillte die tobenden Wogen, Neptune calmed, allayed the raging waves. 2) Einen — [unusual, in the proper sense, for zum Schweigen bringen], to make any one hold his tongue, to silence any one. *Fig.* Einen Aufruhr, die Unruhen —, to appease a sedition, an insurrection, to subdue riotous movements; den Durſt, ſeinen Durſt —, to quench the, one's thirst; den Hunger —, to appease, still hunger; Fleiſch ſtillt den Hunger, Eſſig den Durſt, meat allays, stops hunger, vinegar quenches thirst; ſeinen Durſt nach Reichthümern &c. —, to satisfy, subdue one's desire of wealth; Eines Verlangen, Neugierde &c. —, to content, gratify, satisfy any one's desire, curiosity &c.; den Zorn —, to appease, disarm, arrest anger; die Schmerzen —, to calm, lull, assuage pains; ein Kind —, to quiet a child; *it.* [in more usual sense] to give it the breast; eine —de Mutter, a mother when suckling, that suckles her child; die Gläubiger — [little used, = befriedigen], to quiet, satisfy, tranquillize one's creditors. Das —, V. Stillung. Syn. V. Dämpfen.

Stiller, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* [not used, except in higher style] one who calms &c., a calmer, appeaser, tranquillizer. Der Schlaf, der — alles Kummers, sleep, that calmer of, opiate for, sedative of all grief.

Stillheit, *f.* V. Stille.

Stillung, *f.* Die — des Blutes, Durſtes, stanching of the blood, quenching of the thirst; — eines Aufruhres, Aufſtandes, allaying, appeasing, suppressing of a riot, an insurrection; — des Hungers, appeasing, stopping of hunger; — eines Kindes, quieting of a child; *it.* lulling or quieting of it by giving it the breast.

Stillungsmittel, *n.* sedative remedy, an anodyne. Blutſtillendes —, remedy for stopping or quenching the blood, a styptic.

Stimmbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [with musicians] tunable. —er Ton, accordant tone; — ſeyn

mit Etwas, to be in harmony, in accord with something.

Stímmbarkeit, *f.* possibility of tuning.

Stímme, *f.* [*pl.* -n] *dim.* **Stimmchen, ‖Stimmlein,** *n.* [Goth. ſibna Lapl. ſtiubne, Anglo-Sax. ſtefen; allied to Stab, Stift, ſtupfen, therefore probably = that which strikes the organ of hearing] 1) [generally any noise, = Ton, Laut, Schall] [with poets] Die — des Donners, der Trompeten &c., the voice of the thunder, the clangor of trumpets &c.; die Violin— [with composers or musicians], the violin-gamut or compass. 2) [articulated sound by which ideas are communicated] Die menſchliche —, the human voice; ich hörte eine — vom Himmel, I heard a voice from Heaven; die — erheben, to raise, lift up, elevate the voice; die — ſinken laſſen, to sink, lower the voice; mit einhelliger — rufen, ſchreien, to call out, to shout, cry out with one voice, with one accord; Jemand an der — erkennen, to recognize any one by his voice; ſtarke, helle, feine, ſchwache, zitternde —, strong, clear, fine, weak, trembling voice; hohle und heiſere —, hollow and hoarse voice; gebrochene —, a broken voice; eine flötenähnliche —, a mellow, soft, musical voice. *Fig.* Die — der Natur verläugnen, to be deaf to, to deny the voice of nature; die — des Gewiſſens, des Blutes, der Verwandtſchaft, the voice of conscience, of blood, of relationship; eine innere — rief mir zu, an inward voice spoke to me. 3) [muſikaliſche —] a musical voice. Eine gute — haben, to have a good voice, a singing voice; keine — haben, to have no voice; die — verlieren, to lose one's voice; *it.* [in music] voice, part; die vier —n, der Diskant, der Alt, der Tenor und der Baß, the four voices, the treble, [also] soprano, the counter-tenor or alto, the tenor and the base; ein Geſang zu or für vier —n, a vocal quartett, a song for four voices; ein Konzert von vier —n und ſechs Inſtrumenten, a concert of four voices and six instruments; die erſte — [Haupt—], the first voice; V. Frauen—, Baß—, Grund—, Knaben—, Mittel—, Tenor—; die einzelne —, the solo; die geſammten —, the chorus; die erſte, zweite — ſingen, to sing the first, second, to take the treble, second; die —n vertheilen, to distribute the parts; die —n ausſchreiben, to transcribe, write out, copy the parts; V. Flöten—, Orgel—. 4) [that which together gives a certain tone or modulates it] [in organs, Regiſter, Zug] stop, register. Alle —n ziehen, to draw out all the stops; *it.* die — einer Geige [das Stimmhölzchen], sounding-post. 5) [Votum] vote, suffrage, voice. Seine — geben, to give one's vote; die —n ſammeln, to collect, poll the votes, [in England, at the East India house] to scrutinize the glasses; [in the British house of Commons] die —n zählen, to tell the votes, to count the votes; nach der Mehrheit der —n, by the plurality of votes, by the majority; ſeine — mündlich geben, to give one's vote orally, [in England] to poll; die —n waren getheilt, the votes were split; ſeine — zuerſt geben, to give one's vote the first, to vote first; ſeine — durch Einwerfung einer Kugel geben, to ballot; Einem ſeine — geben, to give any one one's vote; er bekam, hatte alle —n, he got, had all the votes; *it.* eine berathende — haben, to have a deliberative vote, a voice in the council &c.; Sitz und — im Rathe haben, to have a seat and voice in the council; Einem ſeine — nehmen, to deprive any one of his vote, to quash any one's vote or right of voting; die entſcheidende —, the casting vote.

Stimm-berechtigt, *adj.* and *adv.* having a right of suffrage, of voting, [with English electors] properly registered. —**draht,** *m.* [in organs]‖ stop-wire, rosette, valve-wire of the wind-chest. —**fähig,** *adj.* and *adv.* competent or entitled to vote; V. —berechtigt. —**gabel,** *f.* tuning-fork. —**geld,** *n.* [with musicians] tuner's salary, charge for tuning [a piano &c.]. —**geber** &c., V. Stimmengeber &c. —**hammer,** *m.* [for organs] tuning-hammer, tuner. —**holz,** *n., dim.* —**hölzchen,** *n.* sounding-post [of a violin &c.]. —**horn,** *n.* [with organ-builders] tuner [for the small pipes]. —**nerv,** *m.* [in anatomy] pneumo-gastric nerve, one of the par vagum, great sympathetic nerve. —**pfeife,** *f.* [with organists] tuning-pipe, pitch-pipe. —**recht,** *n.* right of suffrage, of voting, of vote. Das —recht haben, to have a vote, a right to vote. —**reihe,** *f.* order of the suffrages, of the votes. —**ritze,** *f.* [in anatomy] the glottis. —**ritzenband,** *n.* [in anatomy] ligament of the glottis. —**ritzendeckel,** *m.* [in anatomy] epiglottis. —**ſchlüſſel,** *m.* [for tuning pianos &c.] tuning-key. —**ſetzer,** *m.* [with lute-makers] fork for fixing the sounding-post of a violin. —**ſtock,** *m.* V. —holz. —**tag,** *m.* voting-day, [in England] poll-day.

Stimmen-buch, *n.* 1) [with musicians, Partitur] partition, score. 2) register kept of the votes given; [in England] polling-register, poll-book. —**führer,** *m.* [with musicians] leader, director of the song. —**geber,** *m.* voter. Die —geber bei Wahlen, the voters, the electors. —**gebung,** *f.* voting, [in England] polling. —**mehrheit,** *f.* majority or plurality of votes. Nach der —mehrheit, by the majority. —**minderheit,** *f.* minority of votes, the minority. —**prüfung,** *f.* V. —unterſuchung. —**ſammler,** *m.* he who collects the votes. —**ſammlung,** *f.* collecting the votes; [in England] polling; *it.* [in the British house of Commons] telling; *it.* the votes. —**ſchlüſſel,** *m.* [with musicians] the key, clef. —**ſicht,** —**ſichte,** —**unterſuchung,** *f.* [little used] the scrutiny; [in the British house of Commons] sitting of the Committee on a petition against return. —**zähler,** *m.* [in the house of Commons] the teller. —**zählung,** *f.* enumeration, counting of the votes; telling.

Stímmen, I. *v. intr.* 1) [speaking of musical instruments] to be in tune. Dieſe Geige ſtimmet nicht zum Klavier, this fiddle is not in tune, in unison with the piano; die Geigen — nicht recht, the fiddles are not in tune. *Fig.* Das ſtimmt nicht, that does not harmonize, does not do, does not chime; aller or der ganze Hausrath ſtimmt zu dem Ganzen or Uebrigen, every article of the furniture [in the house] blends, matches, is in harmony or keeping with the whole, with the general effect; wie ſtimmt das dazu? how does that agree with it? how is that in consonance with it? ſeine Reden — nicht mit &c., his speeches do not agree, tally, square with &c., respond or correspond to &c.; V. Ueberein—, Zuſammen—, *it.* Bei—, Ein—, Zu—. 2) [votiren] to vote, to give one's vote or suffrage. Es iſt noch nicht geſtimmt worden, the matter, the question has not yet been voted, put to the vote; Alle ſtimmten dahin, all the suffrages tended to &c.; über eine Sache —, to vote upon any affair or question; auf den Tod —, to vote to or for death; für or wider —, to vote for or against. Ein —der, one who votes [in any matter &c.]‖ *it.* a voter. II. *v. tr.* 1) to tune. Eine Flöte, Orgel &c. —, to tune a flute, organ &c.; die Geigen nach dem Klaviere —, to tune the violins by the piano; nach dem Operntone —, to tune up to concert-pitch; eine Geige &c. höher —, to tune a violin &c. higher; eine Saite höher —, to tune a string higher; eine Saite um einen halben Ton niedriger —, to tune a string half a tone lower. *Fig.* Sie ſind alle auf Einen Ton geſtimmt, they are all tuned alike, have been all taught their lesson, have learnt the same story; ſie — nicht, they don't agree, harmonize; die Beweisgründe — [zuſammen], die Ausſagen — [überein], the arguments harmonize, the facts as stated by the witnesses agree or harmonize; er iſt nicht gut geſtimmt, he is in a bad humour, out of tune, is ill disposed; gleichgeſtimmte Seelen, souls in unison, souls animated by kindred thoughts &c., kindred souls; zu Etwas geſtimmt [= aufgelegt] ſeyn, to be disposed, to be in tune for any thing, to be in the mood, vein, key for something; Einen —, zu Etwas —, to dispose any one, to dispose or induce any one to do any thing; V. Be—. Das —, V. Stimmung.

Stímmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [not much used] Der — eines Tonwerkzeuges, the tuner of an instrument. 2) [an instrument] tuner, key &c. Der — [die obere Röhre] an Sackpfeifen, the chanter of a bagpipe.

Stímmig, *adj.* and *adv.* [only used in compositions] V. Drei—, Ein—, Vier—, Voll—.

Stímmung, *f.* 1) pitch, tune [of a piano &c.]. Einem Tonwerkzeuge die rechte — geben, to give an instrument the just tone, to tune an instrument; die — nicht halten, not to keep tune, keep in tune. 2) *Fig.* humour, disposition, mood, temper [of a person]. Er iſt in keiner guten —, he is not in a good humour, his temper is not in its happiest mood, he is out of sorts, his spirits are out of tune; die öffentliche —, the public mind or voice, the feeling of the public; die — des Gemüths, the disposition of the mind; ich verließ ihn in einer ſehr günſtigen —, I left him in a very favourable humour, in the best of humours; ich ſah ihn in einer — zum Verzweifeln &c., I saw him in a despairing &c. mood, in a mood for despair &c., in a state of mind bordering on &c.

Stíngel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [= Stengel] [in sportsmen's lang.] the wreath [or tail of the wild boar].

Stínk, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [species of lizard] the skink.

Stínken, [allied to the Swed. *stinga* = to sting] *irr. v. intr.* 1) [in seamen's lang., = heftig toben] —der Sturm, a raging storm, great guns. 2) [low, the polite word is übel riechen] to stink. Das ſtinkt, that stinks; dieſe Blumen —, these flowers stink; —de Blumen, stinking, foetid, offensive flowers; es ſtinkt hier, there is a horrid smell, a stench here; nach Knoblauch, nach Käſe &c. —, to stink, smell of garlic, of cheese &c.; —des Fleiſch, Waſſer, stinking, putrid flesh, water; —d ſeyn, —d werden, to be stinking, to get stinking; die Rebhühner —, wurden —d [with epicures &c.], the birds are high, got high; man befürchtete, das Waſſer möchte —d werden, fears were entertained, that the water might become

putrid, foul, stagnant; einen —den Athem haben, to have a stinking, foul breath; er, ſie ſtinkt aus der Naſe, he, she has a stinking nose; [in botany] der —de Aſant, asa foetida, the ferula asafoetida; [in pyrotechny] —de Feuerlanzen, stinking fire-lances. *Fig.* [low] —de Faulheit, stinking, disgusting, abominable laziness; er iſt —d faul, he is a nasty lazy fellow, he is as lazy as a hog; —de Lüge, a monstrous lie, a big, dirty lie; —der Hochmuth, disgusting pride; ſeine Sache ſtinkt, his affair or cause is a dirty one, won't bear investigating, is very suspicious. Das —, stinking; das —dwerden, growing putrid, foul &c., putrescent; V. Geſtank.

Stink-ameiſe, *f.* stinking ant. —apfel, *m.* garlic-pear. —apfelbaum, *m.* garlic pear-tree, crataeva tapia, annona trifolia. —aſant, *m.* asa foetida, the ferula asafoetida. —baum, *m.* 1) common bird-cherry-tree, cluster cherry tree, [in Scotland] hag-berry tree. 2) stinking bean-trefoil, anagyris. 3) the black berry-bearing alder, rhamnus frangula. 4) black currant-tree. —beere, *f.* 1) any stinking berry. 2) [Vogelbeere] the mountain ash or service-tree, quicken-tree, roan-tree, sorbus aucuparia. —blume, *f.* 1) any stinking flower. 2) [in botany] *a*) the Indian pink. *b*) V. —kamille. —bock, *m.* [low] a stinking he-goat. *Fig.* a stinkard, [at schools] hircus, stinkibus, stink-toes. —bohne, *f.* couhage, cow-itch, dolichos urens. —bohnenbaum, *m.* V. —baum 2). —drüſe, *f.* [in anatomy] odorous gland. —faul, *adj.* and *adv.* [low] putrid; *fig.* disgustingly lazy. Ein —fauler Menſch, Langſchläfer, a stinkabed. —fiſch, *m.* stinking fish; *it.* the smelt. —fliege, *f.* any stinking fly; *it.* the golden eye, the stinking fly, the plant-louse lion, hemerobius. —fuchs, *m.* stifling weasel, viverra vulpecula; V. —thier 3). —gaſſe, *f.* [low] stinking street. —hahn, *m.* V. Wiedehopf. —harz, *n.* gum asafoetida; V. —aſant. —käfer, *m.* 1) the common dor or clock, the dung-beetle, scarabaeus stercorarius. 2) burn-cow, burst-cow, buprestis. —kamille, *f.* mayweed, stinking camomile, dog's fennel. —kreſſe, *f.* narrow-leaved dittander or pepperwort, wild cress, lepidium ruderale. —loch, *n.* [low] a stinking hole, a slut's hole, a dirty place, filthy corner. —naſe, *f.* [low] 1) a stinking nose. 2) [a person with such a nose] a stink-nose. —neſſel, *f.* white archangel, white dead-nettle. —ohr, *n.* [low] 1) stinking ear. 2) person with such an ear, a stink-ear. —ratz, *m.* pole-cat. —roche, *m.* the rough ray, raia rubus. —ſalm, *m.* [a fish] the Carolina whiting, sea sparrow-hawk, salmo foetens. —ſchabe, *f.* stinking moth. —ſchiefer, *m.* stinking slate, schistous marble; V. —ſtein. —ſchwamm, *m.* stinking mushroom, agaricus foetidus. —ſpath, *m.* foetid carbonate of lime, stinking spar. —ſtein, *m.* swine-stone, suillus. Der ſchwarze —ſtein, black marble. —ſtrauch, *m.* black currant-tree. —teufel, *m.* [in botany] V. Hintſch. —thier, *n.* 1) a stinking animal. 2) V. —ratz. 3) striated or striped weasel, viverra putorius; *it.* the skunk, viverra mephitis. 4) the racoon, coati. —topf, *m.* stinking pot; [in war &c.] stink-pot. —wild, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] stinking animals [such as polecats, foxes, badgers &c.]. —winde, *f.* [in botany] fetid danais. —wurz, *f.* [in botany] V. Hintſch. —zink, *m.* fetid zinc. —zinnober, *m.* fetid cinnabar.

Stínker, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —inn, *f.* [low] 1) a stinker, stinkard. 2) [in nat. hist.] the stinking beetle, the tenebrio.

Stínkig, *adj.* and *adv.* [low] stinking.

Stínklich, *adj.* and *adv.* [low] slightly stinking, smelling nasty, beginning to stink.

Stínt, [Stinz] *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] [probably from ſtinken; according to others from the Old Sax. ſtintan = ſtutzen] 1) [a fish] the smelt, sparling, sprote. 2) the little stint, salmo albula. 3) the sparling, cyprinus aphya. 4) sea-gudgeon, gobius jozo; *it.* the black goby; the rock-fish; gobius nebulosus, paganellus.

Stint-hamen, *m.* a little net, a landing-net for smelt &c. ‖—weib, *n.* a fishfag who sells smelts &c.

*Stipendiāt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [Stiftungsgenoß] [at colleges] scholar, [in Scotland] burser.

*Stipéndium, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Stipendien] [Jahrgehalt eines Stipendiaten] scholarship.

‖Stíppelform, *f.* [with dyers] mould or form for printing or stamping calico or chintz.

*Stíppelig, *adj.* and *adv.* [provincial] spotted, dappled, speckled.

*Stíppen, [allied to tupfen, tippen] *v. tr.* and *intr.* [provincial] to steep, dip, sop, drench dowse; [with dyers] to mark, stamp, print, dot, chequer.

*Stipulation, *f.* stipulation.

*Stipulíren, *v. tr.* [ausbedingen] to stipulate. Das — stipulating, stipulation.

Stírn, *f.* [*pl.* -en] or Stírne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] *dim.* Stirnchen, ‖Stirnlein, *n.* [probably allied to Stern as something prominent] 1) [generally certain projecting objects] Die — [der Gipfel] eines Berges, the brow, summit of a hill or mountain; die — [in architecture] crown or vertex [of an arch]. 2) the forehead, brow, front. Die — eines Pferdes, face, forehead of a horse; Ochs, der einen Stern auf der — hat, an ox, which has a star or blaze on its forehead; eine hohe, breite, flache —, a lofty or high, broad brow or forehead, a low forehead, a flat or depressed forehead; ſich an die — ſtoßen, to strike or bump one's forehead; die — runzeln, to knit or bend one's brow, to wrinkle one's forehead. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Hitzig vor der — ſeyn, to have a hot head of one's own; to be hasty, fiery, touchy, peppery; to take fire at the least thing, to be up in a moment; das ſieht man ihm an der — an, das ſteht ihm an der — geſchrieben, one may see that on his brow, that stands written or in fair and legible characters on his brow; die — hoch tragen, to turn up one's nose, to carry one's head high; eine freche, harte, eiſerne — haben, to have an impudent or a brazen, a hard, iron brow or face; er hatte die —, mir Dies zu ſagen, he had the brass, assurance to tell me this; Einem die — bieten, to bid any one defiance.

Stirn-ader, *f.* frontal vein. —band, *n.* 1) frontal, frontlet, [with ladies] bandeau; [with the ancient Jews] frontlet. Die Phariſäer trugen —bänder, the Pharisees wore frontlets; das —band der Könige, the diadem; das —band [with saddlers], V. —riemen. 2) [in botany] nodiflorous ethulia. —bein, *n.* [in anatomy] frontal, coronal bone. —binde, *f.* V. —band 1). —blatt, *n.* a forehead-plate; [for horses] frontal, frontstall, plate of the headstall; [formerly, for a mailed horse] head-piece, chanfrin. —blech, *n.* V. —blatt. —blutader, *f.* the frontal vein. —dreiſtigkeit, *f.* [little used] effrontery, brass. —ecke, *f.* [in anatomy] frontal angle. —feld, *n.* [in architecture] upper tympan. —fortſatz, *m.* [in anatomy] der —fortſatz des Oberkiefers, frontal process. —gegend, *f.* frontal region, region of the forehead. —geſchmeide, *n.* any ornament for the brow. —grübler, *m.* [with veterinary surgeons] the grey fly, trumpet-fly, sheep-gadfly. —haar, *n.* front-hair; [with ladies, if artificial] a front. —häkchen, *n.* [in anatomy] hook-like process of the crista galli, frontal hook. —höcker, *m.* bump in or on the forehead; [in anatomy &c.] frontal bumps. —höhle, *f.* [in anatomy] frontal sinus. —horn, *n.* horn on the forehead or brow, frontal horn. —hügel, *m.* V. —höcker. —kamm, *m.* crest of the forehead. —knebel, *m.* V. —reitel. —krankheit, *f.* [with veterinary surgeons] mad-staggers. —krauſe, *f.* tuft of hair on the forehead, foretop of a head of hair, the forelock, [fam.] the feather; [old] toupet or toupee of the forehead, of a wig, of a front. —locke, *f.* forehead-curl; [with wig-makers] temple-curl; [fam.] a love-curl. —mauer, *f.* main wall [of a refining furnace]; the foot of an arch, rein, spring. —mäuschen, *n.*, —muskel, *m.* [in anatomy] frontal muscle. —nerv, *m.* [in anatomy] frontal nerve. —rad, *n.* cog-wheel, canting-wheel. —reitel, *m.* [formerly, kind of rack to induce the criminal to confess, being a string &c. drawn round the forehead] frontal. —riegel, *m.* [in artillery] der —riegel der Laffette, chase transom-bolt. —riemen, *m.* [with saddlers] head-stall. —runzel, *f.* wrinkle on the forehead, of the brow. —runzeler, *m.* [not much used] one, who knits his brow. —ſchiene, *f.* Die —ſchiene der Laffette, head of a field-carriage &c. —ſchlagader, *f.* V. —ader. —ſchnalle, *f.* 1) [worn by ladies as an ornament] bandeau-clasp. ‖2) [from Schnellen, Schneller] fillip on the forehead. —ſchwiele, *f.* [on the brow of some amphibious animals] frontal callosity. —ſeite, *f.* the front-side, front, face [of any thing]. —ſpange, *f.* [in Jewish hist.] jewelled frontlet. —ſtück, *n.* 1) part of the frontlet; *it.* [with saddlers] head-stall, frontal. 2) [in anatomy] principal part of the frontal or coronal bone. *Fig.* 3) Das —ſtück eines Gebäudes &c., the frontispiece of a building &c. —theil, *m.* V. —ſtück. —tuch, *n.* frontlet [for horses of a mourning-coach]. —wand, *f.* fronton [of a building &c.]. —warze, *f.* a wart on the forehead. —wickel, *m.* curl-paper for the front-hair. —winkel, *m.* angle of the temple [when the hair runs up into a peak, forming high temples]. —zweig, *m.* [in anatomy] twig of the frontal nerve.

Stírnen, *v. intr.* [unusual, except with poets, for die Stirn bieten] to face. Das Heer ſtirnte gegen den Wald, the army faced the forest, was drawn up &c. facing the forest, in front of the wood.

Stírnig, V. Breit—, Hoch—.

Stöbenkraut, *n.* [-es] [in botany] 1) stoebe. 2) [a species of knapweed] centaurea stoebe.

Stöber, V. Stäuber.

Stöberig, *adj.* and *adv.* —es Wetter, rainy, snowy weather.

Stöbern, I. *v. intr.* and *impers.* 1) Es ſtöbert, it rains drizzling; [especially] it snows, it snows fine, like sleet. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] to scour. Die Koppel ſtöberte durch den Wald &c., the pack, the dogs scoured through the wood, scoured over &c. II. *v. tr.*

[aufjagen, aufſchrecken] to rouse, to scare. Die Hunde — das Wild aus dem Dickicht, the dogs drive the game out of the cover, make the game break cover. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Einen aus dem Bette —, to rouse any one out of bed.

Stöberwetter, *n.* snowy or rainy weather.

Stöbholz, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -hölzer] [with founders] plug [for a refining furnace].

Stöbling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [a species of edible mushroom].

***Stöchas** or **Stoches**, *m.*, or **—kraut,** *n.* [—blume, *f.*, —lavendel, *m.*] the French lavender, lavandula stoechas.

‖Stöcheln, [from ſtechen] *v. intr.* to prick, to keep on pricking.

Stochelſtange, *f.* [with founders] a strike [for removing the metal].

Stöcher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) V. Zahn—. 2) [the man who attends the fire of a steam-engine] stoker.

Stöchern, [from ſtechen] *v. tr.* and *intr.* [in fam. lang.] to prick. Die Ochſen —, to goad the oxen; das Feuer —, to stir, rake the fire, [with engine-stokers] to stoke the fire; in einem Haufen Sachen —, to hunt amongst a crowd of things, [fam.] to rummage, to hunt up, to turn topsy turvy; in or zwiſchen den Zähnen —, die Zähne —, to pick one's teeth; immer in der Naſe —, to be always grubbing in, always picking one's nose, [at schools] to plug.

1. **Stöck,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* Stöcke] *dim.* **Stöckchen, ‖Stöcklein,** *n.* [the individual meanings of this word are sometimes more, sometimes less allied to ſtehen, ſtechen, ſtecken] 1) [a staff for walking and several purposes] a stick, cane, ratan; [= Prügel] cudgel, stick, [provincial] single-stick, [with common Irish] shillaly or shillelah; V. Knoten—. Ein dicker, knotiger —, a thick, knotty stick; am —e, mit dem —e gehen, to walk with a stick; ſich auf ſeinen — lehnen, to lean on one's stick; Einen mit dem —e prügeln, to thrash, lick any one with the stick, to give any one the stick, the cane, a cudgelling, a caning, [in the East] to bastinade any one, to give any one the bastinado; — mit goldenem Knopfe, a gold-headed cane; V. Spazier—. Syn. **Stock, Stab, Stecken.** The two former words are in every respect the same towards each other, that the English stick and staff are. V. Hirtenſtab, Pilgerſtab, Zauberſtab, Wanderſtab, Bettelſtab, Marſchallſtab &c. Stab is thence the most exalted word of the two, but is then, especially in poetry, to be rendered very often by wand. Stecken is a small or thin Stock, and is also a lower expression, Stock being the usual term for a walking-stick; Stecken is therefore the English rod or switch. 2) *a*) [with printers] vignette, vinnet [from *vigne* = vine-stock]; *b*) [in botany] ascending caudex; *it.* — [= Stamm], stock, stalk, stem; eine Roſe am —e, a rose on the stalk; ein — Mairan, a stock or head of marjoram; die alten Stöcke ausreißen, to pull up the old stocks or stalks, the stumps or stubs; ein ſchöner —, a handsome stock, stem, a well-grown plant; der mittlere — [the part between the ascending and descending caudex], intermedial caudex, [in Scotch] breek; der abwärts ſteigende —, descending caudex; der — eines Baumes, stem, trunk, stump of a tree; die Stöcke ausroden, to root up the stumps. *c*) *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Ueber — und Stein, über — und Block laufen, jagen, to run at full speed, helter-skelter, at full chevy, to scurry along, to run at full pelt, to tear along, to run at full burst, at a slap-up pace. Syn. **Stock, Staude, Strauch, Buſch.** The Staude, the Strauch and the Buſch are woody or ligneous and send forth several stems from one common root. The Strauch however differs from Staude in this, that its numerous little stems are so twisted and distorted, that they appear entangled, and the eye is baffled, when attempting to trace them out individually. Strauch is therefore the frutex or real shrub, while Staude is more the shrub or low dwarf-tree. Now when such a Strauch is widely spread out, when it consists of numerous little stems, all of them proceeding from one root, growing in a tangle or maze, and when it at the same time has a great quantity of leaves, it is then called a Buſch or bush. A Stock is one single stem, that cannot also be woody, tor there are Nelkenſtöcke, Levkojenſtöcke as well as Roſenſtöcke, they are however not woody; hence Stock can only be rendered in English by Stock, when the stem is herbaceous. 3) [embracing the ideas of length and breadth] V. Fenſter—. 4) [conveying more the idea of bulk] Der — eines Amboßes, the stock of an anvil, der — [= Stumpf] eines Baumes, the stump; der — zum Almoſen, the poor-box; [in architecture] der — einer Säule, Bildſäule, pedestal, die, foot, stylobate, aeroter; [with hatters] Hut—, form, block; einen Hut über den — ſchlagen, to put a hat on the block; [in the mint] —, the square or die of the effigy, the dormant or under square; [with organ-builders] frame, pedestal of the pipes; [with turners] V. Docke; [with seal-engravers] stick, handle, holder; V. Schraub—, Daumen—; die Stöcke an den Schuhen [= die hölzernen Abſätze], the wooden [high] heels on shoes [V. under Stöckchenſchuhe]; der — [in fulling-mills], the wooden trough [into which the set of pestles fall]; Einen in den — legen [formerly], to put, clap any one into the stocks; — [= Rumpf] eines Hemdes, body of a shirt or shift. 5) [something as it were stuck up, that is, something built] [with builders &c.] Der — or das —werk eines Hauſes, the story of a house; er wohnt im erſten —e, er wohnt im zweiten —, he lives in or on the ground floor, [with others] on the first floor, he lives on the second floor, occupies the first story [which latter means generally the bel etage]; ſie hat den vierten — inne, she occupies or has the fourth story; Haus von zwei, drei &c. —en or Stöcken, house of two, three &c. stories, house two-stories &c. high, a two-storied &c. house; im unterſten —, on the ground floor. 6) [a mass of things stuck together, that is, of things happening to be together or consisting of constituent particles of a like nature] Ein — [with miners], block or lump of ore, a shode; liegender — [with miners], horizontal block, flat shode; ein — Vieh, stock of cattle [on a farm]; der — [at games of cards], stock; [with braziers, der Satz] set, lot, pile [pyramid of copper saucepans &c., which are of graduated sizes]. *Fig. a*) [in commerce] stock, capital; *it.* the stocks, funds; *it.* share [in any fund, company &c.]; *b*) [in the army] der — eines Regiments, regimental staff; die Rekruten in die verſchiedenen Stöcke eintheilen, to draught out the recruits into the different staffs. 7) V. Kühl—.

Stock=aar, —adler, *m.* 1) the eagle, common eagle. 2) V. —falk 1). **—amboß,** *m.* [with braziers] round anvil, stock-anvil. **—ameiſe,** *f.* the migratory ant. **—amſel,** *f.* the ring-ousel. **—arbeiter,** *m.* [an inferior kind of rope maker, who does not use a spinning-wheel] a string-twister. **—band,** *n.* riband of a walking-cane; *it.* **—bänder,** *pl.* strips of cane. Kleine —bänder, switch-strips, little cane-slips. **—beſchlag,** *m.* mountings of a walking-stick. **—beſen,** *m.* broom with a stick or handle. **—beſitzer,** *m.* [if used, only in commerce] stock-holder. **—bärs,** *m.* the common river-perch, the perch. **—degen,** *m.* a sword-stick. **—ente,** *f.* the shoveler, anas clypeata. **—erbſe,** *f.* wild or field pea. **—erz,** *n.* [with miners] lump ore, ore in masses. **—eule,** *f.* [kleine Ohreule] the little horn-owl, strix scops. **—fackel,** *f.* V. Kienfackel. **—falk,** *m.* 1) goshawk. 2) V. Sakerfalk. **—fäulung,** *f.* rotting of the grapes on the vine-stock [for making the wine sweeter]. **—feder,** *f.* end-quill, first or second quill [of a goose]. **—fiedel,** *f.* V. —geige. **—fink,** *m.* V. Hänfling. **—fiſch,** *m.* 1) [so called perhaps from its stiffness and hardness] [in commerce, getrockneter Kabeljau] dried cod, stockfish. 2) [in ichthyology] the hake, gadus merlucius. Ein Paar —fiſche, a couple of dried fish. *Fig.* [low] Er iſt ein [rechter] —fiſch, he is a regular tom-fool, a shotten herring. **—fiſchfang,** *m.* the cod-fishery. **—fiſchfänger,** *m.* cod-fisher. **—fleck,** *m.* stain or spot from damp. **—fleckig,** *adj.* and *adv.* spotted or stained from damp. **—fleckiges Holz,** mouldering or rotten wood, touchwood, spungy wood, wood that has the rot. **—flinte,** *f.* firelock. **—garbe,** *f.* [Forſtgarbe] tithe-sheaf paid to foresters on cleared land. **—geige,** *f.* [with dancing-masters] a kit. **—gerſte,** *f.* common barley of four rows; *it.* six-rowed barley. **—gut,** *n.* 1) V. Stammgut. 2) landed property when cleared [from timber]. **—hamen,** *m.* a landing-net, a casting-net with handle. **—haue,** *f.* a hoe [for clearing and thinning]. **—haus,** *n.* [rather provincial = Gefängniß] gaol, bridewell, prison. **—holz,** *n.* stump-wood. **—kiel,** *m.* V. —feder. **—kien,** *m.* fat or resinous wood of pine-stumps. **—knecht,** *m.* [rather provincial] turnkey. **—knopf,** *m.* head or knob of a cane &c. **—kohle,** *f.* small stick-charcoal. **—kraut,** *n.* [Flachskraut] linaria, common yellow toad-flax, the wild flax calves-snout. **—lack,** *m.* Venetian lac. **—laterne,** *f.* cresset. **—leiter,** *f.* a break-neck pair of stair, a stair-ladder. **—leuchter,** *m.* a candlestick. **—maus,** *f.* V. Feldmaus. **—meiſter,** *m.* [obsolescent] gaoler, keeper of a bridewell, prison-keeper. **—meiſterei,** *f.* [obsolescent] the gaoler's or keeper's house. **—meſſer,** *n.* a pruning-knife; [in mechanics] stock-shave. **—morchel,** *f.* the auricled merulius, ear-moril. **—panſter,** *m.* [in hydraulics] a fixed or stocked undershot wheel. **—pfeife,** *f.* [obsolete] German flute. **—pilz,** *m.* V. —ſchwamm. **—preſſe,** *f.* [with bookbinders] leaf-press. **—probe,** *f.* [in the mint] essay-coin, coin for specimen. **—prügel,** *m.* [chiefly used in the *pl.*] [low] whack or thwack with a stick, a caning. **—prügel geben,** to give a cudgelling, [still in several armies] to give one a caning. **—raum,** *m.* V. Neubruch. **—riemen,** *m.* V. —band. **—rinne,** *f.* gutter made by an excavated or bored tree. **—rohr,** *n.* a pipe-tube shaped like a walking stick, a walking-stick pipe. **—rolle,** *f.* [with wiredrawers] winder, axle. **—roſe,** *f.* the hollyhock, the alcea. **—rüde,** *m.* [Saurüde] a kind of beagle for yearning at the wild boar. **—ſchau,** *f.* [in forestery] survey of the felled timber. **—ſcheide,** *f.* 1) case or sheath for a cane, a case for a walking-stick. 2) a hollow stick serving as a case &c. —

ſcheider, *m.* [with miners] gallery, gang. —ſcheit, *n.* log, wood of tree-stumps or trunks. —ſchere, *f.* shears [one handle being fixed to any fulcrum]. —ſchilling, *m.* [in common people's lang. and obsolescent] 1) monkey's allowance, toko for yam, V. —ſchlag. 2) cudgelling, bastinado, caning, [with children] spanking. —ſchirm, *m.* 1) parasol or umbrella [with a long stick]. 2) a walking-stick umbrella. —ſchlag, *m.* whack or thwack of or with a stick. Einem —ſchläge geben, to give any one a cudgelling, a caning, [if as a regular punishment] [in England, for the army] flogging, [in some continental-armies] caning, [in Turkey &c., for civil offences] bastonado. —ſchlange, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the scytale or staff-snake, boa scytale. —ſchnupfen, *m.* [in pop. lang.] stoppage of the nose, a cold in one's head with a stuffed nose. Der ruſſiſche —ſchnupfen, the influenza. —ſchraube, *f.* screw of a vice. —ſchwamm, *m.* boletus [found growing on the stumps of trees or fallen timber]. —handel, *m.* stock-jobbing. —ſtachel, *m.* sharp, staked or peaked end, point, spike of a stick or cane. —s-zettel, *m.* [Actie] exchequer-bill or bond, stock, bank-stock, share. —taube, *f.* the stock-dove, wood-pigeon, common wild pigeon. —täubling, *m.* the ruddy agaric, agaricus rutilus. —uhr, *f.* house-clock. —viole, *f.* the stock gilliflower, winter-gilliflower. —wache, *f.* the watch, guard or police attached to a prison. —werk, *n.* 1) [with miners] thrackscat in vast lumps, massive ore, ore or shode in mass. 2) [in architecture] Das —werk eines Gebäudes, story, floor; unterſtes —werk, ground-floor; das erſte, das zweite —werk, the second floor, the third floor, the first story, the second story [V. under Stock 5)]; drei Zimmer neben einander in einem —werke, three rooms on a floor, on the same floor, in a suite. —winde, *f.* windlass. —zahn, *m.* molar tooth, [fam.] grinder, back-tooth; *it.* wise tooth, wisdom-tooth. —zange, *f.* [with locksmiths] small pinchers. —ziemer, *m.* V. —amſel. —zirkel, *m.* V. Stangenzirkel. —zwinge, *f.* ferrule.

2. **Stóck,** *adv.* [in certain familiar or common people's expressions, where it may be allied to dick = thick, as:]

Stock-alt, *adj.* and *adv.* very old, old as Methusalem. —blind, *adj.* and *adv.* stone-blind, blind as a beetle, as a bat, as a mole. —böhme, —engländer, —franzoſe &c., a downright, regular, perfect, thorough Bohemian, John Bull, Frenchman. —dumm, *adj.* and *adv.* very stupid, thick as a block, very thick. —dunkel, *adj.* and *adv.* dark as pitch, black as ink, as my hat. Es iſt —dunkel, it is so dark, that I can't see my own nose, my hand. —dürr, *adj.* and *adv.* [here perhaps = dürr as a stick] dry as a bone, a stick, an old board, a shotten herring; *it.* very lean. —engländer, *m.* V. under —böhme &c. —finſter, *adj.* and *adv.* pitch-dark, black as ink, as soot. —finſtere Nacht, inky night; V. —dunkel; es iſt —finſter, it's as dark as in a coal-hole. —franzos, *m.* V. under —böhme. fremd, *adj.* and *adv.* quite strange. Er iſt hier —fremd, he is a perfect, an utter or entire stranger here. —gelehrt, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang. and comic] oppressively, pedantically learned. Ein —gelehrter, a learned pedant. —glaube, *m.* [blinder Glaube] firm belief, blind faith. —gläubig, *adj.* and *adv.* having the blindest belief, faith or confidence, bigoted, wedded to one's faith &c. —jude, *m.* a regular Jew. —mäuschenſtill, *adj.* and *adv.* still as a mouse. —nackt, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] stark-naked. —narr, *m.* 1) regular fool, a perfect ass, a most consummate booby, a tom-fool, a jackass. 2) [in nat. hist.] [those blennies that have a crest] blenny, crested blenny, horned blenny &c. —pole, *m.* a regular or true Pole, a genuine native of Poland, V. under —böhme &c. —ſteif, *adj.* and *adv.* stiff as a post, as a poker. —ſtill, *adj.* and *adv.* stock-still. —ſtill ſtehen, to stand stock-still; —ſtill ſeyn, to be dumb, mute, silent as a fish. —ſtumm, *adj.* and *adv.* perfectly dumb, dumb as a door-nail. —taub, *adj.* and *adv.* deaf as a post, as a door-post.

Stöckchenſchuh, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [worn formerly by ladies, and still in some parts of the East] high-heeled shoe, French shoe.

Stöckel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [with pin-makers] barrel to the anvil; *it.* V. Spitze. 2) *n.* [diminutive for kleiner Stock] a little stick, a twig, switch.

Stöckelkiel, *m.* V. Steckelkiel.

Stöckeln, *v. tr.* [with miners] to take out of the furnace.

Stócken, [allied to Stock] I. *v. tr.* 1) [in seamen's lang.] to pall. Den Anker —, to stock the anchor; geſtocktes Ankertau, cable foul of the anchor-stock; das Ankertau iſt geſtockt, the anchor is foul; *it.* [with vine-dressers] den Wein &c. —, to stake, prop the vines &c. 2) [with cloth-manufacturers] die Tücher — [= zuſammenrollen], to roll up the cloths [into a bale]. 3) [as a verb *refl.*] ſich — [speaking of plants], to push forth a stalk, to send out stalks, [of wheat] to germinate, to stalk. II. *v. intr.* [closely allied to ſtehen] 1) to stop, to cease to circulate or flow, to become fixed or stocked, [speaking of water] to stagnate, sleep, [of the blood] to congeal, thicken, clot or clod, coagulate, curdle, not to circulate or flow; [of plants] to be stinted or stunted. Dieſe Pflanze ſtockt, iſt —d geworden, this plant does not thrive, has become stunted; ſeine Uhr fängt an zu —, his watch is going down, going to stop; die Uhr ſtockt, the clock is down, does not go; die Maſchine ſtockt, the machine stops; die Flinte ſtockt, the gun-lock nicks, clicks. *Fig.* Die Stimme ſtockt, the voice breaks off, ceases, stops short; im Reden —, to stop short in speaking, to come to a stand still, to a dead halt, to break off in the midst of one's speaking; das Geld ſtockt, money is scarce, is out of circulation, is at a discount; der Handel ſtockt, trade is dull, is at an ebb, is low, languishes, does not look up, is very bad, is paralysed, clogged; unſer Briefwechſel ſtockt, our epistolary correspondence is getting slack, is not kept up, is any thing but lively, is at a standstill; die Sache ſtockt, the affair is at a stand, sleeps, is interrupted, is put an end to for the present. 2) [*v. intr.* and *v. refl.*] [eindicken] Das Blut ſtockt, die Milch ſtockt or ſtockt ſich, the blood, milk curdles; —de Säfte, Feuchtigkeiten, stagnant humours; geſtockte Milch, curdled milk. 3) [hart, ſteif werden] to stiffen. 4) to spoil with the damp, to mildew, grow mildewy. Die Leinwand, die Bücher — an feuchten Orten, linen spoils, books grow fusty or mouldy in damp places; es ſtockt hier, it is damp here.

Stockblut, *n.* [disease of sheep, if hereditary] rickets, [accidental] blast.

Stöcken, *v. tr.* 1) to furnish with sticks &c. 2) Einen — [in den Stock legen], to put any one in the stocks; *it.* to lay any one in irons; Einen — und blöcken [obsolescent], to iron and handcuff any one, [cant] to clap the darbies on any one.

Stóckig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) spoilt by damp, mildewed, mildewy, fusty, mouldy. 2) damp, close. —er Ort, damp place. Es iſt hier —, it is damp here, [in a room] it is close, not aired here. 3) [speaking of fruit that is dry or hard instead of being racy and juicy] woolly.

Stöckiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [ſtörriſch] [speaking of a man who won't speak from being in a tiff] grumpish, sulky; [less usual, of a woman, of a girl, of a beautiful or petted boy] pouting, in the pouts. Er iſt —, he is dumpish, in the dumps, down in the mouth.

Stóckung, *f.* the act of stopping or ceasing. Die — einer Flüſſigkeit, the cessation, interruption of the course of a fluid; — des Blutes, der Säfte, the stagnation of the blood, humours; — der Galle in der Gallenblaſe, the thickening of the gall in the gall-bladder; — des Handels, der Geſchäfte &c., cessation, interruption, stagnation of trade, business &c.; — eines Briefwechſels, interruption of an epistolary correspondence; — im Reden, hesitation in speaking.

Stóff, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in the Lat. of the middle ages *estoffa*, Fr. *étoffe*; derivation uncertain, many assimilate it to Stamm] 1) [any mass of which any thing consists or is to consist] matter, material, stuff, [with chemists] substance. Die Steine beſtehen aus einem feſten —e, stones consist of a solid substance; —e zum Bauen, building materials; dieſer Küraß iſt von gutem —e, this breast-plate is of good materials; dies Silbergeſchirr iſt ſehr ſchwer, man hat den — daran nicht geſpart, this silver-plate is very heavy, they have not spared the raw material on it; [in chemistry, physics] einfache —e, simple bodies, the principles; V. Kohlen—, Licht—, Sauer—, Stick—, Wärme—, Waſſer—; *it.* V. Blitz—, Ur—; brennbarer —, V. Brenn—; luftförmiger —, gas; ſäurezeugender or ſauermachender —, V. Sauer—; waſſerzeugender —, V. Waſſer—; [in botany] ſcharfer —, acrid substance, juice; betäubender —, narcotic substance. *Fig.* Ein reicher — für den Geſchichtſchreiber &c., a rich fund or store, a rich source of materials for the historian &c.; dies iſt ein ſchöner — für den Dichter, this is a beautiful subject, field, theme for the poet; der —, die —e eines Geſprächs, the subject, the topics of a conversation; das gibt — zum Schreiben, zum Reden, that furnishes materials, gives employment for writing, speaking, [also] that will furnish matter for comment; — zum Lachen geben, to furnish food for laughter. 2) [gewirkter Zeug] a stuff Goldener, ſilberner —, gold, silver-stuff; reiche —e, rich stuffs; geblümter —, flowered stuff.

Stoff-haltig, *adj.* and *adv.* material. —haltigkeit, *f.* materiality. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) immaterial. 2) [ohne Gehalt] without substance, unsubstantial; *it.* not furnishing any matter or stuff. —loſigkeit, *f.* immateriality. —name, *m.* material name. —verwandtſchaft, *f.* [with chemists, chemiſche Affinität] affinity.

Stóffen, *adj.* and *adv.* made, composed, consisting of stuff. —es Kleid, a stuff-dress.

Stóffen, *v. tr.* Einen Hut —, to put stuff or material into a hat.

Stóffig, *adj.* and *adv.* [Stoff enthaltend] containing much material, substantial, of substance.

Stófflich, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] material, bodily. Das —e vom Geiſtigen ſcheiden, to separate the material or corporeal from the spiritual.

Stöhnen, [Gr. *στένω*; allied to tönen] *v. intr.* to groan, to heave sighs. Das —, groaning. Syn. V. Seufzen.

Stöhren, V. Stören.

***Stoicísm[us],** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] [ſtrenge Tugendlehre] stoicism.

Stōiker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a stoic.

Stōiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* stoical. —e Grundſätze, stoical maxims; —e Tugend, stoical virtue.

***Stōle,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Stola] [robe worn under the pallium by Roman ladies] stola; *it.* [an ornament worn about the neck of a catholic priest] stola, stole.

Stolgebühren, *pl.* fee for clerical or spiritual functions, for a priest's functions.

Stólle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] *dim.* Stöllchen, *n.* 1) V. Stollen, *m.* 2) slice, thin roll of bread and butter, [or simply] bread and butter; V. Butter.

Stollen-becker, *m.* a baker of rolls, french bread or buns. —träger, *m.* [with bakers] basket for setting the sponge in.

Stóllen, *v. tr.* 1) Ein Hufeiſen —, to forge or raise cramps or caulkers on a horse-shoe. 2) [with tawers] Die Häute —, to soften the pelts [with the softening-iron, with the whetstone].

Stóllen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] *dim.* Stöllchen, *n.* [from ſtellen; allied to Stuhl, Geſtell &c.] 1) [the under and thick part of several things] foot, claw, supporter, stand. V. Bett—, Tiſch—. Die — an einem Hafen or Topfe, the feet or legs of a pot; die vier — eines Kutſchenkaſtens, the four pillars or posts to the body of a coach; die — an Geländern, the balusters of a balustrade, the balustrade, banisters; die — an einem Weberſtuhle, the frame-posts of a loom; die — an den Hufeiſen, the cramps, caulkers of frost-horseshoes; ein Hufeiſen mit — verſehen, to frost or cramp a horse-shoe, V. Stollen 1); Kreuz mit — [in heraldry], a cross cramponnee; — [iu war for the shoes of a climbing party, in storming a rampart], crampoons. 2) [ein Abſatz] [with cutlers] Der — or die Stolle, stay, rest, guard of a knife *Fig.* [with the old Meiſterſänger or master-singers, = Strophe] strophe, stanza, couplet. 3) [here it appears to be allied to Dohle, ‖Duhle = a cavity] [with miners] gallery, stoll; [for carrying of water] drain, adit, vent. Einen — treiben, to work a gallery, gangway, stall, gateway; den — aufnehmen, to commence working the vent, bolt-hole &c.; den — faſſen, to line with wood a gallery &c.; den — löſen, to bore down-casts, to sink shaft-holes or ribs for lighting the galleries or hules; den — aufheben, to clear a choked or foul gangway &c.; den — belegen, to let or sublet the working of the mine on contract; den — enterben, to cause a loss to the owner of a mine or live-lode by working a gangway under his [called in French, to disinherit a gallery]; einen — verſtufen, to cease working a gallery any further, to mark the limits of a gallery.

Stoll-baum, *m.* [with miners &c.] tree good for clap-boards and staves. —beule, *f.* [with veterinary surgeons] [disease in a horse's leg] windgall; [especially] the curb. —eiſen, *n.* [with tawers] softening iron for the pelts [used as the whetstone with us]. —hafen, *m.* a pot with legs or feet, a trevet or trivet-pot. —nagel, *m.* saddle-nail. —ort, *n.* [with miners] 1) end of a gallery, gangway, hule, drain. 2) [between the stall and the shaft] the gateway; *it.* the bolt-hole. —pfahl, *m.* [with tawers] leg, horse, softening-board. —ſchwamm, *m.* V. —beule. —tiegel, *m.* crucible with squat feet.

Stollen-angabe, *f.* [with miners] the manner of heading and holing a gallery. —arbeit, *f.* [with miners] working the gangway, gateway, stall or stoll &c. [by heading, holing, raking, shovelling &c.]. —arbeiter, *m.* a miner who works or holes the gallery, rakes the gangway &c. —bau, *m.* 1) enlarging the gallery or hule [by leaving pillars called men of war, making boards and headways &c.] 2) extracting or working the live lode, heading and holing. —befahrung, *f.* [with miners] inspection of a mine. —beule, *f.* [with veterinary surgeons] gall or tumor from a blow of the caulkers. —breite, *f.* width of the gallery or hule. —firſte, *f.* roof, a gallery or gangway &c. of the hule. —flügel, *m.* branch, board, headway of the main gallery or gate-way. —gebäude, *n.* woodwork of a gallery. —gerechtigkeit, *f.* the right of having adits, drains &c. to a mine. —gerinne, *n.* drain in a gallery &c. —geſchworener, *m.* sworn inspector or overseer of the galleries, of a gallery. —geſtänge, *n.* gallery-posts over which the skip passes. —haken, *m.* [with miners] pick, prong. —halde, *f.* the hule. —hieb, *m.* 1) right of holing or excavating a gallery to such and such a length. 2) ore extracted from the gallery or removed by the gang-way. —hülfe, *f.* facilities afforded by a gallery to the working of a mine. —karren, *m.* wheelbarrow for the shoveller or raker of a gallery or gangway. —kaue, *f.* shed of a shaft, of a gangway, of the upcast or downcast shafts. —kluft, *f.* a crevice or hole for admitting daylight to the gallery. —laus, *f.* [with miners] wooden splinter, plug or stopper for repairing the wood-work of a gallery. —mundloch, *n.* [with miners] the entrance, mouth of a gallery; [when a shaft is sunk] the gateway. —neuntel, —neunte, *n.* [with miners] 1) a ninth part of the produce allowed to the worker of the live lode, or to the speculator who undertakes to work it. 2) ninth part of the clear gain put apart for the keeping of a gallery in repair &c. —recht, *n.* V. —gerechtigkeit. —röſche, *f.* [with miners] a ditch, drain or gulley at the entrance of a gallery. —ſchacht, *m.* shaft [either upcast or downcast] of a gallery. —ſchwamm, *m.* [with veterinary surgeons] V. —beule. —ſohle, *f.* ground or floor of a gallery in a mine. —ſteuer, *f.* 1) tax or toll paid to the mine-proprietor. 2) right of paying for the keeping up of a drain or canal [in a stream-work &c.]. —ſtrecke, *f.* length of a gallery or gangway; *it.* a gallery stretching far out, lengthened out. —teufe, *f.* depth of a gallery from the day-light, from the surface. —trieb, *m.* [with miners] V. —bau. —vorſteher, *m.* inspector or overseer of the mine-galleries. —wagen, *m.* a cart for bringing the timber of a gallery. —waſſer, *n.* water flowing in the drain of a gallery &c. —weiſe, *adv.* [with miners] from gallery to gallery [by the bolt-holes, boards, headways &c.]. —weiſe ein und ausfahren, to go in and out of the mine by the gangways.

Stöllner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with miners] 1) undertaker, proprietor of a mine-drain. 2) V. Stollenarbeiter.

Stólper, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [low] stumble. Einen — machen [in a real and figurative sense], to make a stumble, a trip, a false step.

Stolper-fuchs, *m.* [in fam. lang. and comic] a stumbler, V. Stolperer [of men as well as horses]. —gang, *m.* walk or gait of a stumbler, of a tripper.

Stólperer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in common people's lang.] one who frequently stumbles or is apt to stumble, a stumbler; [of a horse, in fam. lang.] a stumbler.

Stólperig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in common people's lang.] 1) stumbling, tripping, apt to stumble, liable to trip. 2) —er Weg, rough, break-neck road.

Stólpern, [appears to be allied to ſtapeln = to walk] *v. intr.* —d gehen, to stumble or trip in walking, [very fam.] to tumble up; da kommt er her geſtolpert, here he comes stumbling, blundering along; er ſtolpert bei jedem Schritte, he blunders at every step he takes; Einen — machen, to make any one stumble, to trip up any one's heels, [at foot-ball &c.] to poll; ſein Pferd iſt geſtolpert, his horse has stumbled; ein Pferd, das gern ſtolpert, a stumbler; dieſer Stein iſt Schuld, daß ich ſtolperte, this stone is the cause of my making a stumble; an, über einen Stein —, to stumble at, over a stone; *proverb.* es ſtolpert auch wohl ein gutes Pferd, a good horse sometimes stumbles, mistakes will happen in the best regulated families; [in fam. lang.] ins Zimmer herein —, to blunder into the room. *Fig.* Ueber ein Wort —, to boggle or blunder in pronouncing a word. Das —, stumbling, tripping.

Stólprian, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [in common people's lang., and comic] 1) V. Stolper. 2) a stumbler, a tripper.

Stólz, [from ſtellen = to place upright, allied to the Lat. *tollo*] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [= hoch, groß, rather poetical] —er Baum, —es Haus, —er Wuchs, a stately tree, lofty house, tall growth; —e Fluth, proud waves. 2) *Fig. a)* [= prächtig] —e Kleider, superb, splendid clothes; —er Anſtand, proud, noble, illustrious countenance. *b)* [having a certain lofty or elevated feeling] — auf Etwas ſeyn, to be proud of any thing; Ich bin — auf Ihre Freundſchaft, I am proud of your friendship; auf ſolche Kinder kann man — ſeyn, one can or may be proud of such children; die Tugend iſt — ohne Hochmuth, virtue is proud without arrogance. *c)* [übermüthig] [in a bad sense] proud, haughty, arrogant, presumptuous, self-conceited, [at colleges] fess; —e Miene, Gemüthsart, haughty mien, proud humour; —er Mann, a haughty man, [fam. and ironically] a fine fellow or gentleman, [fam.] a man who does not think small beer of himself; den —en machen, to play the fine gentleman, [slang] to come it strong, to cut it big; — ſprechen, gehen, to speak, walk haughtily; ſie iſt — auf ihre Schönheit &c., she is proud, vain of her beauty &c.; Einen — machen, to make any one proud, conceited; — werden, to get or grow proud; auf was iſt er —? what is he proud of? ſein Glück hat ihn — gemacht, his good fortune has made him arrogant, purse-proud, [low] has made him cock-a-hoop. Syn. V. Hochſinnig.

Stólz, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] 1) *a)* [in a good sense] pride, self-esteem. **Ein edler —,** a noble pride; **dem Feinde mit — entgegen gehen,** to march with pride, with generous self-confidence against the enemy; *b)* [in a bad sense] pride, arrogance, conceit, hauteur, presumption: **ſich vor — blähen,** to be puffed up with pride, with an idea of one's own importance; **er iſt von — aufgeblaſen,** he is swoln, bloated with pride; **unerträglicher —,** unsupportable arrogance, unsufferable conceit; **der — auf ſeinen Adel,** pride of high birth; **— auf Eines Reichthümer,** purse-pride, money-pride, pride of a long purse; **ein lächerlicher —,** a laughable, ridiculous pride. 2) [the object of pride] **Er iſt der — ſeines Vaterlandes,** he is the pride, boast of his country.

Stolz-kraut, *n.* V. Flachsſeide. **—ſelig,** *adj.* and *adv.* very proud, extremely haughty, full of self-conceit, self-conceited in the extreme, excessively vain, [fam.] proud or vain as a peacock.

Stólzen, [Stolziren] *v. intr.* [not much used] to be proud, haughty, vain; , V. **Brüſten, ſich. Mit Etwas —,** to be vain, to be puffed up with pride about any thing. **Das —,** ostentation.

Stólzer, [Stolzirer] *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [unusual] a man who is vanity-struck, a proud, vain, haughty, ostentatious man, [college slang] a fess one.

Stólzheit, *f.* proud or haughty character, pride, haughtiness, fine airs.

***Stomachāle,** *n.* [-, *pl.* **Stomachale** or **Stomachalien**] [in medicine] a stomachic.

Stomachaltropfen, *pl.* stomachic drops.

Stöpfel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] *dim.* **—chen,** *n.* 1) [Stöpſel, Pfropf] stopper, stopple, plug. **Hölzerner, gläſerner, papierener —,** wooden plug or bung, glass-stopper, paper stopple; **ein Kork—** or [merely] **ein —,** a cork, [if broader than long] a bung; **den — in eine Flaſche thun,** to put a cork into a bottle, to cork a bottle, *it.* to put a stopper into a decanter; **der —** [in a piece of ordnance], tompion. *Fig.* [in fam. lang., comic] a dumpy, a squat fellow, [low] a squatty; *it.* a stupe, blockhead, loggerhead, dunderhead. 2) [with butchers, **Wurſtfüllſel**] chopped or minced meat, forcemeat [for sausages &c.].

Stópfen, [allied to the Lat. *stipare*, Gr. στείβειν, also to **ſtapfen, ſtampfen**] I. *v. tr.* 1) [zuſtopfen] to stop up, to plug or bung up, to close up, to cork. **Ein Loch —,** to stop a hole; **mit Werg —,** to stop with stow; **einen Leck —,** to stop a leak, *it.* [in seamen's lang.] to calk, to pay; **eine Flaſche —,** to cork a bottle; **ſich die Ohren —,** to stop one's ears; [with sempstresses] **ein Loch in einem Kleide, Strumpfe —,** to darn a hole in a dress, stocking; **eine Naht —,** to darn, fine-draw a seam. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] **Mit dieſer Summe kann ich ein Loch —,** I can stop a gap with this sum, this money will serve as a stop-gap; **die Unkoſten —** [= **beſtreiten**], to pay the expences. 2) [hinein—] to stuff in. **Die Federn in die Betten —,** to stuff the feathers into the beds, to fill the feather-beds. 3) [to fill by stopping] **Ein Kopfkiſſen —,** to stuff a pillow, bolster; **eine Pfeife —,** to fill a pipe [with tobacco]; **den Mund voll —,** to stuff, cram one's mouth; V. **Maul**; **ſich —** [in pop. lang.], to cram, stuff, gorge, [low] to stuff one's guts; **man hat ihn ganz voll geſtopft,** they have crammed him; **Gänſe, Kapaunen —,** to cram, fatten geese, capons. 4) [aufhalten] **Die Hunde —** [in sportsmen's lang.], to stop the dogs; **ein Tau —** or **ſtoppen** [in seamen's lang.], to stopper a cable; **ſtopf** or **ſtop** [a nautical command]! stopper the cable! **einen Durchlauf, Blutlauf —,** to stop a diarrhaea, a bloody flux or hemorrhage; **dieſe Speiſe ſtopfet,** this food is very nutricious, [also] is difficult of digestion, is constipating or binding. *Fig.* **Zeit** or **Gezeit —** [in seamen's lang.], to come to anchor till the tide turns, to wait for wind and tide, to kedge. II. *v. refl.* **ſich —** [= **ſich ſacken**], to gorge, stuff, cram, to cram one's self; *it.* [if used for inanimate things as a pipe, gutter &c.] to clog, to clog up; **an den Thoren ſtopfte ſich die Menge,** the crowd became impassible, was thickly huddled together, blocked up every inch of space at the city-gates; **hier ſtopft ſich das Waſſer,** the water is dammed up, choked here. **Das —,** V. Stopfung.

Stopf-anker, *m.* V. Pflichtanker. **—arzenei,** *f.* astringent medicine, an astringent remedy, an astringent. **—farbe,** *f.* [with painters] colour for repairing a picture, stopping up defects &c. **—fiſch,** *m.* [in nat. hist.] V. Sauger 3). **—garn,** *n.* darning thread. **—haar,** *n.* wadding. **—hader,** *m.* [with miners] rag for stopping or caulking a leak in the pipe of any water-engine. **—hammer,** *m.* [in seamen's lang.] caulking-hammer. **—holz,** *n.* [with founders] plug, stopple, pin; [with saddlers] stick for wadding, stuffing-stick. **—lappen, —lumpen,** *m.* V. **—hader. —meißel,** *m.* iron wedge or chisel for stopping; [in seamen's lang.] caulking or paying iron. **—meſſer,** *n.* [with coopers] knife for stopping the seams of the staves with. **—moos,** *n.* moss for stopping the any opening. **—muskel,** *m.* [in anatomy] up obturator muscle [of the thigh]. **—nadel,** *f.* darning-needle. **—naht,** *f.* [with sempstresses] a darn. **—nudel,** *f.* [for fattening geese &c.] force-ball, forcemeat-ball. **—ſegel,** *n.* [in seamen's lang.] sail for keel-hauling and stopping a leak. **—ſtange,** *f.* [with founders] stopper, stopple. **—ſtecken,** *m.* [with saddlers] V. **—holz. —ſtich,** *m.* darning stitch. **—ſtübbe,** *f.* [with founders] cement for stopping the vent-hole or tap-hole; *it.* the tymp-stopping. **—ſtück,** *n.* [in seamen's lang.] 1) plug. 2) [the end of a plank] butt. **—takel,** *n.* [in seamen's lang.] winding-tackle of the mast of a lighter. **—tuch,** *n.* V. **—hader. —wachs,** *n.* [found at the entrance of bee-hives] bee-bread, propolis. **—waſſer,** *n.* [in seamen's lang.] counter-current. **—werg,** *n.* tow or oakum for calking. **—werk,** *n.* [with sempstresses] darning work, darn, V. **—naht. —wolle,** *f.* V. **—haar. —zange,** *f.* pinchers used by stuffers.

Stópfer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* 1) [with sempstresses] a darner; [with tailors] a finedrawer; *it* [in salterns, Lader] workman who charges the barrows. 2) *a)* [unusual] one who stops or fills [a tobacco-pipe, chiefly for another person]; *b)* [a tool for stopping or filling]. **Der —, den locker gewordenen Tabak einer Pfeife nachzuſtopfen [Pfeifen—],** tobacco-stopper, stopper for a pipe; *it.* [for forming the pipe-bowl out of the bulb] the stopper; [with plumbers] stopper, stopple, bung; [with organ-builders] valve; [in seamen's lang.] stopper; **die — vom Ankerſeile wieder losmachen,** to take off the deck-stopper.

Stopferei, *f.* 1) [in a bad sense] [das Stopfen] bunging, plugging; *it.* darning. 2) that which is stopped, corked &c. **Die — war ſchlecht,** the corking &c. was bad.

Stópfung, *f.* stoppage.

Stopine, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. **Stoppine.**

Stóppel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] or [less usual] *m.* [s, *pl.* -n] [allied to the Swed. *stufwa* = to cut off] stubble. **Seine —n behalten, verbrennen,** to keep, burn one's stubble; **die —n auf einem Felde abſchneiden,** to cut the stubble in a field; **das Vieh in die —n, auf das —feld treiben,** V. **—feld.** *Fig.* **—n,** the tender fledge-quills, the quill-points [of a bird beginning to be fledged]; *it.* [comic and popular] **die —n der [abgeſchnittenen] Barthaare,** the stumps of the beard, the scrubbing-brush.

Stoppel-acker, *m.* V. **—feld. —bart,** *m.* a scrubby beard [of a day's or two or three days growth and which wants shaving]. **—butter,** *f.* [in husbandry] butter of milch-cows turned into stubble fields. **—dach,** *n.* thatch-roof. **—feder,** *f.* little feathery stumps or quill-stumps on the skin of a plucked goose [and which are singed off]. **—feld,** *n.* stubble-field. **Das Vieh auf das —feld treiben,** to drive the cattle into the stubble-field. **—fieber,** *n.* V. **Marſchkrankheit. —gans,** *f.* stubble-goose. **—gedicht,** *n.* cento. **Die —gedichte nach Homer,** the rhapsodies of Homer. **—gras,** *n.* grass growing in corn-fields. **—heime,** *f.*, **— heimchen,** *n.* the field-cricket, gryllus campestris. **—katze,** *f.* a cat born in the autumn [opposed to one born in the spring]. **— korn,** *n.* corn sown before winter, after having ploughed in the stubble. **—maſt,** *f.* the turning of cattle in to feed on stubble-fields. **—obſt,** *n.* fruit remaining on the tree after the gathering. **—pilz,** *m.* festooned feather-moss. **— roggen,** *m.* V. **— korn. —rübe,** *f.* turnep sown after harvest in a stubble-field. **—ſchwein,** *n.* hog turned in on a stubble-field. **—ſenſe,** *f.* a scythe for stubble. **—ſichel,** *f.* a sickle for stubble. **Die —n mit der —ſichel abſchneiden,** to cut or reap the stubble with the sickle. **—vers,** *m.* cento. ‖**—vogt,** *m.* bailiff or steward over the reapers. **—vogel,** *m.* [in nat. hist.] sky-lark, V. **Feldlerche. —weide,** *f.* pasturage after harvest. **— werk,** *n.* cento.

1. **Stoppelei,** *f.* [from 1. **Stoppeln**] [das **Stoppeln**] 1) cutting stubble; *it.* leasing, gleaning. 2) *Fig.* [in literature, **Stoppelwerk**] cento.

2. ‖**Stoppelei,** *f.* [from 2. **Stoppeln**] [frequent] stumbling.

Stóppeler, V. **Stoppler.**

1. **Stóppeln,** I. *v. intr.* 1) [Aehren ſammeln] to lease, glean. 2) [in husbandry] to plough up [or in] the stubble. II. *v. tr.* **Das Obſt von den Bäumen —,** to glean or pick the fruit from the trees [fruit left by the gatherers]; **die Weintrauben —,** to glean after the vintage. *Fig.* [in a bad sense] to make a rhapsody, to rhapsodize; V. **Zuſammen—.** **Das —,** gleaning or leasing, cutting the stubble &c.

2. ‖**Stóppeln,** *v. intr.* [for **Stolpern**] to stumble. **Das —,** stumbling.

Stóppen, V **Stopfen.**

Stoppſegel, *n.* V. **Stopfſegel.**

Stópper, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in seamen's lang.] V. **Stopfer.**

***Stoppine,** *f.* [**Zündſtrick**] [in artillery]

match.

1. Stóppler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. 1. Stoppeln] 1) one who gathers or cuts stubble, *it.* gleaner, leaser [after any harvest, fruit-gathering or vintage]. 2) *Fig.* [speaking of authors] compiler; [in a bad sense] plagiarist.

2. ‖Stóppler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. 2. Stoppeln] stumbler [said of men chiefly aged ones].

Stóppling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Stoppelvogel.

Stöpsel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Stöpfel.

Stör, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in Low. Sax. stör means *strong, big*] [in nat. hist.] the sturgeon. Gemeiner —, common sturgeon.

Stör-fang, *m.* sturgeon-fishery. **—ei,** *n.* sturgeon's egg. **—rogen,** *m.* sturgeon's roe. [in commerce] Geſalzener —rogen, caviar.

***Storax,** *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] storax, styrax. — in Körnern, storax in lumps or grains; gemeiner —, storax in tears; flüſſiger —, liquidamber or liquidambar.

Storax-baum, *m.* the styrax-oozing liquidambar, the sweet gum-tree. **—honig,** *m.* liquidambar of the consistence of honey.

Stórch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Störche] [perhaps allied to the Low Sax. stör = great; V. Stör] a stork. Der — klappert, the stork clamours, clangs; der ägyptiſche —, the ibis. *Fig.* [in fam. lang., comic] Mit den Störchen im Streite liegen, to be a walking pair of compasses, a pair of tongs, to have a fine pair of long shanks or spindle-shanks of one's own.

Storch-bein, *n.* 1) a stork's leg. *Fig.* [comic] a long shank, a spindle leg. 2) [a person with lanky legs] Long-shanks. **—blume,** *f.* 1) [Kornblume] red poppy. 2) [weiße Windblume] the wood-anemone. **—neſt,** *n.* a stork's nest. **—ſchnabel,** *m.* 1) a stork's bill. 2) [in botany] cranesbill, geranium. 3) [in conchology] the snipe, the snipe-bill, murex haustellum. 4) [with builders] [Hebezeug] crane, V. Krahn. 5) *a*) [with drawing-masters &c.] the pentagraph, parallelogram; *b*) [with surgeons] crane's bill; *c*) [with farriers] long-handled pinchers. **—ſtein,** *m.* V. Donnerſtein, Fingerſtein.

Stören, [in Old Sax. ſtyran means to stir] I. *v. intr.* 1) [properly to run about for work, for a job] [pfuſchen] to botch, to make a bungling job of, to cobble up, to daub. 2) to ransack, rummage. Unter den Büchern —, to hunt or search amongst the books; man hat unter meinem Weißzeuge, in meinem Kaſten geſtört, somebody has been busy at my linen, has been ferreting in my box; in alten Papieren —, to rummage, hunt amongst old papers; er ſtört gern in Bücherſammlungen, he is a regular book-hunter, he likes poring over collections of books; was haſt Du in dieſem Zimmer zu —, herum zu —? what are you fumbling after, poking about for in this room? im Feuer—, to stir the fire, [also] to be raking in the fire [at any thing]; er ſtört immer in der Naſe, in den Zähnen, he has always got his fingers in [or up] his nose, he is always working away at his nose, [low] always plugging, he is always picking his teeth. II. *v. tr.* to disorder. *Fig.* Einen — [= unterbrechen, hindern], to interrupt, derange, [fam.] bore any one; Einen in der Arbeit, im Nachdenken, im Schlafe —, to bother, derange or hinder any one in one's work, disturb, interrupt, put out any one in a train of thought, disturb any one in one's sleep; ich werde ſpäter kommen, um Sie nicht zu —, I shall come later so as not to interrupt you, [fam.] to put you out of your way; ich hoffe, ich ſtöre nicht? I hope I don't intrude? laſſen Sie ſich nicht —, don't disturb yourself, don't let me put you to any inconvenience. *Fig.* Dieſer Zufall hat meine Freude geſtört, this incident has disturbed, troubled, damped my joy; Einen im Beſitze eines Gutes —, to disturb any one in the possession of an estate; den Frieden, die öffentliche Ruhe &c. —, to disturb, violate the peace, to break the public peace. Das —, V. Störung.

Stör-eiſen, *n.* a poker, strike, rake, **—ente,** *f.* the great wild duck. **—ſtange,** *f.* pole, boat-hook, gaff, waterman's pole. Das Waſſer mit der —ſtange aufrühren, to muddy, trouble the water with the long pole. **—ſtock,** *m.* a stick for stirring up, for thrusting about any thing.

Störefried, Störenfried, *m.* a fellow that sets people together by the ears, kill-joy, a marplot, a mischief-maker.

Störer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] **—inn,** *f.* [not much used] a searcher, ransacker. *Fig.* a disturber, an interrupter, [fam.] a bore. — der öffentlichen Ruhe, des Friedens, a breaker of the public peace, a peace-breaker, V. Stören.

Störerei, *f.* 1) [das Stören] ransacking, searching, rummaging, ferreting. 2) V. Störung.

‖Störger, V. Pfuſcher, Marktſchreier.

‖Störk, V. Storch.

Störl, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] [with farmers &c.] — eines Baumes, the stump of a tree, a stub.

Störrig, Störriſch, [allied to ſtarr] *adj.* and *adv.* [unbiegſam, hartnäckig] stubborn, headstrong, obstinate, mulish, piggish, restive, pig-headed; *it.* sulky, crabbed, queer, rum, morose, peevish, grumpy, [speaking of children] sulky, pouting, cross, spoilt; —er Menſch, Kopf, a stubborn &c. man, a surly or wrong-headed fellow, [fam.] a man who won't be led by the nose or who won't be driven; ein —er Bube, a young colt; ein —es Mädchen, [fam.] Miss Poz; —er Sinn, intractable, unmanageable, positive, wild disposition; ſein —es Weſen, the roughness, harshness, abruptness of his manners, his unpolished or rude mind.

Störrigkeit, *f.* obstinacy, rudeness, mulishness, stubbornness. — des Gemüthes, rudeness of humor or disposition, waywardness of character.

Störung, *f.* 1) [das Stören] ransacking, rummaging, ferreting, [fam.] turning topsy-turvy. 2) [the condition of being disordered] interruption, disturbance, trouble, bother. Die — im Beſitze einer Sache, interruption in the possession of any thing; der Verkäufer leiſtet Gewähr für alle — in dem Beſitze, the seller guarantees against any flaw in the title-deeds, any interruption in the possession; — in einer Arbeit, derangement, putting out, disturbing in any work; — der Gemüthsruhe, perturbation, [fam.] unhinging of the mind; ohne — der öffentlichen Ruhe, without breach of the peace.

Störungs-frei, —los, *adj.* and *adv.* free of interruption, without let or hindrance, uninterrupted, undisturbed.

Störz, V. Sturz.

Störze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from ſterzen?] [with carders] combings, topping, shivers.

Störzen, V. Sterzen.

Stöß, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Stöße] [V. Stoßen] 1) blow; hit, rap, knock; push, shove. — mit dem Fuße, a kick; er bekam einen — in die Seite, he received a punch in the side; dem —e ausweichen, to avoid the blow, shock, collision; da ſetzte es Stöße ab [in pop. lang.], there were blows enough there, blows fell there in abundance, [fam.] it was give and take, it was warm work there; Einem derbe Stöße geben, to give any one some hard blows, thumps, whacks, bangs; der — eines Körpers an einen andern, the shock, collision, brunt, percussion; *it.* [in fencing] der —, hit, stoccado, pass, stock, thrust, lunge; einen — anbringen, geben, thun, to make a pass, give a thrust, plant a hit; weit ausgeholter —, great hit; er verſetzte ihm nach einander drei Stöße, he hit him three times running, he planted three hits one after the other on him; Stöße mit dem Degen verſetzen, to hit, [also] to stab; reiner, kunſtmäßiger —, clean, fair, palpable hit; *it.* [at billiards] stroke; der entſcheidende —, the decisive or winning stroke, the game-stroke. *it.* the finishing or decisive blow, [with prizefighters] the finisher, settler; einen ſichern — haben, to make sure of the stroke, one's strokes; to have a true hand and eye; ein trockener —, Kraft—, a false stroke; *it.* einen —, einige Stöße in das Horn, in die Trompete thun, to blow a call or wind on the horn, a blast, some blast on the horn, on the trumpet. *Fig.* Seinem Herzen einen — geben, to constrain one's self with an effort; to make a painful resolve; to make a self-sacrifice in doing &c.; to offer violence to one's feelings in &c.; [also] das hat ſeinem Herzen einen harten — gegeben, that has been a severe blow to or for him, a sad stroke of affliction for him; dieſe Nachricht hat ihm einen tödtlichen — verſetzt, this news has been a death-blow to him; das hat ſeiner Ehre einen empfindlichen — gegeben, that has given a sensible blow, that has been a home-thrust to his honour; das hat ſeinem Glücke einen harten — gegeben, that has been a severe blow or shock to his fortune; das gab ihm den letzten —, that gave him the finishing stroke, the wind-up blow, the coup de grace, [slang] that was a finisher, settler, doer for him; das wird ihm den letzten — geben, that will complete his ruin, [slang] that will knock him off his pins. 2) [ſtoßende Erſchütterung] shock [of an earthquake]. Sie empfanden mehrere Stöße von dem Erdbeben, they felt several shocks of the earthquake; — eines Fuhrwerkes, jolt, jolting; der Wagen hat in einem fort Stöße gegeben, the vehicle has kept on jolting; auf dieſem Wege ſetzte es derbe Stöße ab, the jolts were very violent on this road. 3) [that against which one strikes, or against which any thing meets with resistance] Der — an einer Nabe, the head of a nave [to a wheel]. 4) [with miners] Die Stöße [= Seiten] eines Schachtes, the sides of a shaft; [with fowlers] V. —netz: *it.* der — an einem Weiberrocke, the border, hem, letting in, insertion-work of a petticoat; den — von einem Rocke abtrennen, to unpick the hem, take off the border, to take out the footing from a petticoat; *it.* der — eines Meſſers &c., the shoulder, heel, stem, prong of a knife-blade &c. 5) [Das Hineingeſtoßene = Hohle, Ende] — einer Kanone, Haubitze, the breech of a cannon, howitzer; — eines Stollens, end of a miner's gallery, [also] mere of a drift. 6) [das Herausgeſtoßene = Hervorragende] Der

— von einem Kalbe, einem Hammel, V. Kalbsſchlägel, Hammelskeule; der — [Steiß] des Federviehes, rump, [fam.] parson's nose, [provincial] nauze of poultry; *it.* der — [with plumbers], flask. 7) [etwas Zuſammengeſtoßenes, i. e Aufgehäuftes] Ein — [Haufen] Holz, Bücher, Papier &c., a heap, pile of wood, books, paper &c.; ein — Akten, bundle, file of deeds; [with paper-manufacturers] ein — Papier, ein — Filze, a post of paper, of felts *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Einen — wegſchlafen, to have one's snooze out. 8) [the condition of any thing broken off by a blow, that is, separated] [= Eisgang] the breaking up of the ice.

Stoß-aar, *m.* V. Stößer. **—axt**, *f.* [with carpenters] adze, addice, chopper. ‡ or ‖ **— bahn**, *f.* [Kegelſpiel] skittle-ground, place, path, court, square &c. for nine-pins. **—balken**, *m.* [in artillery, Querſchwelle] [a piece of timber placed at the head of the platform next to the interior slope] the heurtoir. **—block**, *m.* V. Ramme. **—bock**, *m.* 1) an old he-chamois. 2) [Mauerbrecher] the ram, battering-ram. **—bolzen**, *m.* [in artillery] breeching-bolt [to the cheek of a gun-carriage]. **—bühne**, *f.* [with miners] resting at the end of a gangway, at a turn. **—degen**, *m.* a rapier, small sword. **—eiſen**, *n.* 1) [Fechteiſen] foil. 2) [with miners] pick; [with founders] strike, rake; [with plumbers] scraper for extracting the ice out of a pump's working barrel; [with tawers &c.] paring-knife; [with dentists] driver, extractor, odontogogos; [with housewives] pestle; [with wheelwrights] pivot-plate; [with gunsmiths] stay of the ramrod. **—erde**, *f.* stamped or rammed earth. **—falk**, *m.* [Lerchenfalk] the hobby. **—feile**, *f.* [with locksmiths] sharp file, file for the wards. **—feld**, *n.* first reinforce [of a cannon]. **—fuge**, *f.* upright joint [in stone-works]. **—garn**, *n.* 1) [on ships] oakum, old rope-yarn [for sennit, mending sails &c.]. 2) [with fowlers] net for a bird of prey. **—gebet**, *n.*, *dim.* **—gebetchen**, ‖**—gebetlein**, *n.* an ejaculating prayer, a short but fervent prayer. **—geerde**, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] false relieving-tackle, stay-tackle. **—getriebe**, *n.* dynamic machine, percussion-machine. **—gewehr**, *n.* any stabbing, thrusting or pointed weapon. **—herd**, *m.* [with miners] table for buddling, a buddle. **—hobel**, *m.* a rebatting plane, a moving fillister. **—holz**, *n.* [Stößel] a wooden pestle or stamp. **—kante**, *f.* 1) [in seamen's lang., Bergholz] wale, gunwale, gunnel. 2) [with dress-makers] hem-lining, border-lining. **—kegelbahn**, *f.*, **—kegelſpiel**, *n.* [a kind of bagatelle board with pins instead of holes] a portable table for nine-pins; *it.* the set of balls and pins requisite for this bagatelle-board. **—keil**, *m.* [with shipwrights] wedge between the keel and the ways. **—klampe**, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] cleat, kevel. **—klinge**, *f.* a sharp-pointed blade [for sticking, stabbing or thrusting]. **—kolben**, *m.* 1) [at billiards] the mace. 2) [with miners] bat, beater. **—kräuel**, *m.* [with founders] iron mallet for the tymp-stopping. **—lade**, *f.* [with joiners] a plough; a rebatting plane. **—lanze**, *f.* [with fishermen] fizgig, harpoon, fish-spear. **—lappen**, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] tabling of the top-sail. **—maſchine**, *f.* V. —getriebe. **—matte**, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] mat or matting for the yards. **—maus**, *f.* [kleine Feldmaus] the short-tailed field-mouse, the short-tailed rat, mus arvalis, terrestris or campestris minor. **—meve**, *f.* skua gull, brown gull, arctic bird, Cornish gannet, larus cataractes. **—mörſer**, *m.* mortar [for a pestle]. **—naht**, *f.* [with finedrawers] finedrawing. **—netz**, *n.* [with fowlers] net for a bird of prey. **—ochs**, *m.* a vicious ox, an ox apt to gore. **—perle**, *f.* V. Samenperle. **—riegel**, *m.* [in artillery] breech transom-bolt. **—riemen**, *m.* main-brace of a coach. **—ring**, *m.* 1) ferrule on the nave. 2) [with the Tyrolese] a large iron ring [for matches at fisticuffs]. **—rinne**, *f.* [with miners &c.] mill-leat. **—ſäge**, *f.* [with carpenters] hand-saw; [with surgeons] a tenon-saw for amputations; *it.* V. Spannſäge. **—ſchale**, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] cleats of the yards-arms, fishes of the inner quarters of the yards. **—ſchaufel**, *f.* [with miners] a float-board. **—ſcheibe**, *f.* pole-plate; [in artillery] [= der Schildzapfen] shoulder-plate of the trunnions. **—ſchwelle**, *f.* V. **—balken**. **—ſeufzer**, *m.* [now often used in a comic sense] transport, ecstatic movement of the soul [preluding or accompanying a prayer]; *it.* ejaculatory prayer, V. Stoßgebet. **—ſpritze**, *f.* [Feuerſpritze] fire-engine. **—ſtange**, *f.* [with founders] a strike or rake. **—ſtock**, *m.* [in billiards] cue. **—talje**, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] rolling-tackle. **—treil**, *m.* [Drillbohrer] drill. **—trog**, *m.* chopping-trough; trough of a chopping-machine. **—vogel**, *m.* 1) a bird of prey. 2) musket-hawk, tarsel, tassel, tircelet. **—weiſe**, *adv.* by jerks, by fits and starts, by snatches, by piecemeal, unevenly, interruptedly. **—werk**, *n.* [with watchmakers] [Hemmung] escapement; [in the mint] press with a balance weight [for coins of inferior value]. **—wind**, *m.* blast or gust of wind; [with poets] a fitful gust. [in seamen's lang.] a black or white squall, puff, breeze, capful of wind. **—winkel**, *m.* [in physics] angle of incidence. **—zeug**, *n.* [with letter-founders] the dressing-stick [for the dresser to beard or barb the letters with the steel-cutter of the plough, previous to kerning].

Stößel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] pestle [of a mortar]; [in pyrotechny] ram-rod; [with button-makers] shank-driver, wire-clamp; [with masons] bat, beater; [with paviors] rod, beetle, a paving-beetle, a commander.

Stößen, [Goth. ſtautan, Icel. *steytan*, Engl. *toss*, to which the Lat. *tundo*, *tu-tud-i* belongs] *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) [to move forcibly by pushing] Einen mit dem Fuße, dem Ellbogen —, to kick any one, to nudge or jog any one; er hat mich im Vorbeigehen geſtoßen, he jostled me, shoved or pushed me, blundered against me in passing; einander —, to blunder, to bounce, to run full tilt, bolt against one another, *it.* to hustle each other; die Böcke — ſich, he-goats butt each other; ich habe mich geſtoßen, an den Kopf geſtoßen, I have hit or bruised myself, bumped or knocked my head. *Fig.* Sich an das Mundſtück — [in common people's lang. =übel anlaufen], to come off with a flea in one's ear, looking like a fool, to sneak off with one's tail between one's legs, to come off chap-fallen or crest-fallen; [in fam. lang.] die Sache ſtößt ſich noch daran, the affair still turns, hangs upon that; es ſtößt ſich noch an einer Kleinigkeit, a trifle forms still an impediment [to an arrangement &c.]; daran allein, vor Allem ſtoße ich mich [= das allein macht mich bedenklich], this only makes me come to a pause, to a stand or halt; I find this above all exceptionable or objectionable; this alone makes me entertain scruples. 2) [to drive quickly by pushing] Einen von ſich —, to reject or repulse any one, to throw any one off; Einen über den Haufen —, to throw or hurl any one down, to level or fell any one to the ground, to overthrow any one with a blow cut or stab of a sword, thrust of a lance &c.; Einen aus dem Hauſe —, to turn any one out of the house or out of doors, to expel any one from one's house; Einem den Degen durch den Leib —, to pass, thrust or run one's sword through any one's body, to run any one through [the body with one's sword]; Einem den Dolch durch die Bruſt —, to plunge, bury one's dagger in any one's bosom; einen Pfahl in die Erde —, to stick or thrust a stake into the earth; die Kugel ins Loch —, to strike the ball into the pocket, to hole or pocket the ball, to make a hazard. 3) [to make by pushing &c.] Klein —, to bruise, pound, bray, beat up; in Stücke —, to beat in pieces, to bruise; Butter —, to churn; ſich ein Loch in den Kopf —, to knock or beat a hole in one's head; to get a fracture in one's skull [by any wilful or accidental concussion]; [with miners] einen Damm —, to throw up a dike or dam, to ram earth between two rows of plank-work; eine Leiſte — [with joiners], to make a reglet, tringle or listel. 4) to treat and hence to work up by pushing, pounding &c.] Die Aſche des Teſtes —, to make a cupel [by ramming the ashes of burned bones into a mould]. 5) [klein —] Gewürz, Pfeffer —, to pound, bruise spice, pepper; geſtoßener Pfeffer, Zimmet, bruised, pounded pepper, cinnamon; zu Pulver —, to beat, bruise, reduce, beat up to powder, to pulverize, to powder, to grind, to bray, to triturate. 6) [to unite with something else] Einen Tiſch an den andern — [=rücken], to join, push, shove one table to the other; einen Aermel an ein Kleid — [=ſetzen], to join a sleeve to a dress, to put, sew a sleeve on a dress; zwei Breter an einander —, to join two boards. 7) [to fasten or fix by striking &c.] Einen Stiel in eine Axt — [= befeſtigen], to drive, jam a handle into an axe, to put on a handle to an axe; eine Klinge in ein Degengefäß —, to put or fit a blade on the sword-hilt. 8) [as it were ab—] [in music] Noten —, to play or sing staccato; ge—, or abge—! staccato! 9) [= blaſen, but chiefly or only in the following phrase] Er ſtößt ein gutes Horn, he plays, blows well on the horn, he blows the horn well, a good horn. II. *v. intr.* 1) [to do by pushing &c.] Nach Einem — mit dem Degen, to thrust, lunge at any one, to make a pass, a lunge or thrust at any one with the sword; der Ochſe ſtößt mit den Hörnern, the ox butts, tosses with the horns; ins Horn —, to blow the horn, to blow a blast, a call &c. on the horn, to wind a call on the horn, [in sportsmen's lang.] to wind the horn. 2) [to move by pushing &c.] An Etwas —, gegen einander —, to strike, [fam. but low] to thump, bolt, bump, bang, bounce, blunder, flounder against any thing, [refined] to come into violent contact; to strike, [fam.] jostle, hustle, come full tilt against each other, to clash; [in very refined or scientific lang.] to impinge against any thing, to come into collision or concussion; die Schiffe ſtießen an einander, the ships fell foul of each other, met, clashed; das Schiff ſtieß an einen Felſen, the vessel struck on a rock; das Schiff ſtößt auf den Grund, the ship grounds, touches ground, grates or ploughs with her keel; vom Lande —, to beat out to sea, to make for the offing. 3) [to move along violently towards any thing] Auf einen Haſen, auf eine Taube —, to pounce, swoop, dart on a hare, a pigeon; der Sperber ſtößt auf Rebhühner &c. [jagt ſie], the sparrow-hawk hunts, chases, preys on

partridges &c.; die Winde — an or auf das Haus, the winds beat upon, against the house, the house is very exposed to the winds; auf Jemand — [= ihm begegnen], to meet any one fortuitously, [fam.] to pop or alight upon any one, to come full butt on any one; die beiden Heere ſtießen geſtern auf einander, the two armies met, met each other, came to an engagement yesterday; zu Jemand, zu der Armee —, to join or [according to the context] rejoin any one, the army; dieſe Pflichten ſcheinen an or gegen einander zu —, these duties seem to be diametrically opposed to each other, seem to clash with each other, these appear to be conflicting duties. 4) An Etwas — [= reichen], to touch, to reach, to border on, to approach to, to abut, to end at, to join, to be contiguous to, to be in the neighbourhood or vicinity of, to be in the immediate proximity of, to bound or skirt, to run along, to form a line. Dieſer Garten ſtößt auf die Straße, this garden adjoins the street, is adjoining or adjacent to the street; dieſes Haus ſtößt an das ſeinige, this house joins his, is adjacent to his, is joined on to his; Beſitzungen, die an den Wald —, possessions, which skirt or fringe the wood, which run along the forest, which terminate at the forest; das an den Palaſt —de Haus, the house collateral with, contiguous to the palace: zwei an einander —de Zimmer, two rooms leading or going into one another, adjoining or joining each other; Deutſchland ſtößt an Frankreich, Germany is bounded by France, lies adjacent to France, is conterminous to France. Das —, pushing; das — zu Pulver, trituration; das — eines Fuhrwerkes, the jolting, ricketting of a vehicle; das — einer Flinte, the recoil, hitting of a fowling-piece or musket; das — des Bieres, fermenting, fermentation, working of beer.

Stößer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] —**inn**, *f.* 1) a beater; [in dispensaries &c.] the person who pounds, who grinds in the mortar, who brays on the slab. 2) V. Stoßvogel, Enten—, Haſen—; [in hawking, abgerichteter Falke] a hawk for the fist or for the lure, a falcon, a falcon gentle. 3) [with veterinary surgeons] a sheep that has the dunt or gid, a sturdy sheep; *it.* a sheep in the first stage of the rickets. 4) [an instrument for pounding &c.] V. Stößel. 5) [with miners] V. Stoßkolben; [in hydraulics] a rammer.

Stößig, *adj.* and *adv.* [speaking of oxen &c.] vicious, apt to toss or gore, wild; *it.* V. An—.

Stótterer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] —**inn**, *f.* a stutterer, stammerer.

Stótterig, *adj.* and *adv.* stuttering, stammering. — reden, to have an impediment in one's speech, to stutter or stammer; —e Sprache, a stuttering &c. language.

Stóttern, [from ſtoten = ſtoßen] I. *v. intr.* 1) [öfters ſtoßen] to totter, to be ricketty or crazy. Ein Rad, das ſtottert, a ricketty wheel, a wheel that jumps, that keeps on jolting. 2) [to meet with impediments in articulating words] to stutter, to stammer, to have an impediment in one's speech. Im Reden —, to stutter &c. in speaking; er, ſie ſtottert, he, she stutters &c.; ſie ſtottert immer, she is always stuttering &c., she does nothing but stutter &c. II. *v. tr.* [ſtotternd ſagen] Eine Antwort —, to stammer out, stutter forth an answer; ich? ſtotterte er, I? stammered he. Das —, stammering, stuttering. Syn. V. Stammeln.

Stotterwort, *n.* a word stammered or stuttered out.

Stöve, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Stoven] 1) [with cooks] a stew. 2) [in seamen's lang.] a kind of rope-room or sail-room where ropes &c. are tarred.

Stöven, [allied to ſtauchen] *v. tr.* 1) [with cooks, dämpfen] to stew. 2) [in seamen's lang.] Ein Tau —, to tar a rope.

Strack, [from ſtrecken, recken] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [geſtreckt, gerade] [little used] straight, right, upright, stiff, [low] bang, plump, slap out, on or ahead, bolt up or upright; —er Leib, Weg, upright, straight or stiff body, straight way. 2) *Fig.* [= ſchnell] [little and now chiefly comically used or obsolete] —es Laufs kamen wir gen Samothracien [in Scripture], we came with a straight course to Samothracia; —es Fußes hingehen, to go there or thither straight-ways, straight along; —es Weges [= ohne Umſchweife], in a straight-forward way, with rectitude, in an upright manner, [fam.] without any circumbendibus, without any doublings; — [= geradezu, ohne Umſtände] ſeyn, to be blunt, straight-forward, plain-spoken; *it.* to be prompt, off-hand.

Strackheit, *f.* [little used] straightness; *it.* rectitude, straightforwardness; *it.* promptitude.

‡**Strácklich**, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Plötzlich, Schnell; [in chancery, pünktlich, genau] punctual, exact; *it.* strictly, rigorously; — auf Etwas halten, to be punctual, exact in any thing.

‡**Strácklichkeit**, *f.* punctuality, exactitude, strictness, rigour.

Stracks, *adv.* [in fam. lang. and often used comically] 1) [gerade] straight, directly; [fam.] point-blank; [low] slap-bang. Das iſt einander — entgegen, these things are directly opposed, diametrically opposite to each other. 2) [plötzlich, ſchnell, ſogleich] directly, speedily, quickly, immediately, on the spot, [old or solemn] incontinently, straightways, straight, forthwith, anon; — kömmt er wieder, he is coming back directly. 3) [pünktlich, genau] punctually, exactly.

Sträfbar, *adj.* and *adv.* culpable, punishable, obnoxious. Sich — machen, to render one's self culpable; er iſt ſehr —, he is very culpable, his conduct is criminal, flagrant; —e Handlung, action worthy of punishment, reprehensible act; das —e einer Handlung, the culpability of an action.

Sträfbarkeit, *f.* worthiness of punishment, culpability, state of being obnoxious to pains and penalties, criminality.

Sträfe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Strafen] punishment, penalty. Das iſt eine — ſeiner Unvorſichtigkeit, that is a penalty for his improvidence; man legte ihm als Strafe auf, they imposed on him as a penalty; er iſt in die nach dem Geſetze verwirkte — gefallen, he has fallen under the pains and penalties made and provided by the law, he has incurred the penalty awarded by the law; bei —, under pain, under penalty [of &c.]; bei der darauf geſetzten —, under the penalty for that case made and provided; eine — leiden, to suffer a penalty, to undergo a punishment; Einen zur — ziehen, Einem die — anthun, to have any one up to punishment, to inflict punishment upon any one; die — lindern, mildern, to mitigate a penalty, to mitigate, alleviate, lessen, to remit part of a punishment; er wird die — [den Lohn] ſeiner Miſſethaten finden, ihn wird die — &c. treffen, he will meet the reward of his evil deeds; zur — ſoll er nicht ausgehen, as a punishment, as a penance, he shall not go out; eine leidliche, harte or ſchwere —, a supportable or endurable punishment, a punishment &c. that may be borne, a hard, heavy, severe or rigorous punishment, a severe or strict penalty; eine — Gottes [scriptural style and in common people's lang.], a judgement from or of God; bei hoher —, under grievous penalties; ein Verweis von ihr war ihm ſchon harte —, a reprimand from her was severe punishment enough for him; körperliche — or Züchtigung, corporal punishment, correction, chastisement; V. Todes—; *it.* [Geld—] fine, amercement, forfeit, [at government offices] mulct; — geben, to pay a fine; Einen in — nehmen, to punish any one with a fine; in — verfallen, in der — ſeyn, to incur a penalty or fine, to make one's self liable to a fine, to be obliged to pay a fine.

Syn. Strafe, Buße, Züchtigung. Buße is the indemnification, reparation, amends which a person who has done wrong, or who has committed an injury has to make either by reimbursement or other mode; Buße is therefore atonement; every other suffering which he has to undergo for the crime or wrong committed is the Strafe, that is, penalty or punishment; when the party that inflicts the punishment has the intention of producing the reformation of the party punished, then in that case the Strafe is a Züchtigung or chastisement. Some Strafen may be Züchtigungen at the same time. They are Strafen, as the deserved and proportionate consequences of a crime; they are Züchtigungen as the means of improvement. The Todesſtrafe or punishment of death can for this life be no Züchtigung, for in this life no reformation can be effected by it.

Straf-amt, *n.* the power, authority, office of punishing, of inflicting punishment. Das —amt der Obrigkeit, the power of punishment vested in the magistracy, public authorities; das —amt führen, to exercise or discharge penal functions; [in theology] das —amt des heiligen Geiſtes, the correctional office of the Holy Ghost. —**aufgabe**, *f.* [at schools] an imposition, [fam.] impos. —**befehl**, *m.* order for punishment, comminatory or denunciatory mandate. —**befreiung**, *f.* liberation from punishment, from the consequences of a condemnatory sentence, remission of a penalty; [= Amneſtie] full or general pardon, amnesty. —**beiſpiel**, *n.* an example, a public example [through some punishment]. Ein —beiſpiel geben, to make, give an example. —**blick**, *m.* admonitory, disapproving look; menacing, threatening look, a look of censure or reprimand; objurgatory, reprehensory look. —**buch**, *n.* fine-book, book of fines; register of mulcts, of penal seizures, of forfeits. —**büchſe**, *f.* fine-box. —**clauſel**, *f.* [in law] penal clause. —**dichter**, *m.* [more usual, Satiriker] satirical poet, satirist. —**dienſt**, *m.* beggarly, scurvy service, a place, situation or function given in punishment; *it.* [at Botany Bay] convict-service. Er iſt auf einen —dienſt verſetzt worden, he has been removed to an inferior situation, place, office &c. as a punishment. —**engel**, *m.* avenging angel; [in Shakespeare] evil genius. —**erlaſſung**, *f.* liberation from a penal sentence, remission of penalty; [= Amneſtie] an amnesty, an act of ablivion. —**erleger**, *m.* person who pays a fine, mulct or forfeit. —**erleichterung**, *f.* mitigation of a fine, of a punishment. —**fall**,

m. punishable case, case obnoxious to punishment. —fällig, *adj.* and *adv.* punishable, finable, obnoxious, liable to penalty. —fällig werden, ſeyn, to become, be liable to penalty, to pains and penalties, to forfeiture; —fällige Handlung, punishable act, action obnoxious to justice; Etwas —fälliges begehen, to commit any reprehensible, censurable, culpable act, any breach of duty. —fällig=keit, *f.* liability to penalty, to punishment, to reprimand. —fertig, *adj.* and *adv.* ready to punish. —freiheit, *f.* 1) exemption from punishment; V. —loſigkeit. 2) amnesty. —gebot, *n.* V. —befehl. —gedicht, *n.* a satirical poem, a satire. —geld, *n.* the money paid as fine, the fine, mulct, forfeit. —geld erlegen, to pay a fine; [in law-courts] niedergelegte —gelder [Succumbenzgelder], money paid into court by both parties as a deposit. —genoß, *m.* fellow-culprit; [in very heavy cases] fellow-convict, [for venial offences] fellow-sufferer or co-partner in punishment, person punished with others, sharing the penalty. —gerechtigkeit, *f.* avenging justice, justice armed with the sword. Die göttliche —gerechtigkeit, the divine vengeance or retribution. —gericht, *n.* judgement; [in theology] judgement. Das göttliche —gericht, divine judgement. —geſang, V. —gedicht. —geſetz, *n.* penal law or statute. —geſetzbuch, *n.* penal code. —gewalt, *f.* power of punishig, of inflicting chastisement. —göttinn, *f.* Goddess of Vengeance, Nemesis. Die —göttinnen, the avenging goddesses, the Furies. —hand, *f.* Die —hand Gottes, the avenging hand of God, the punishment that overtakes the guilty. —kaſſe, *f.* the till or place of deposit for fines; exchequer into which the fines are paid. —klage, *f.* an indictment on account of some penalty or fine. —kläger, *m.* [Fiskal] an attorney-general; *it.* solicitor-general. —lehre, *f.* a reprimand. —lied, *n.* V. —gedicht. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* unpunished; with impunity. Einen für —los erklären, to declare any one pardoned, absolved from punishment, included in the amnesty, in the act of grace or oblivion; —los davon kommen, to come off scot-free. —loſigkeit, *f.* impunity. Einem —loſigkeit zuſichern, to assure any one of pardon, of amnesty, to assure to any one a cancelling of all past penalties, of attainder. —mittel, *n.* punishment [as a means of effectuating any object, making an example &c.]. —ort, *m.* place of punishment. Die Hölle iſt der —ort der Böſen, Hell is the place of punishment for the wicked. —pfarre, *f.* [Pönitenz=pfarre] a living of inferior value given to a degraded clergyman, or to a priest upon whom a commission of enquiry has sat; *it.* a living with a poor stipend, a paltry living. —prediger, *m.* a preacher, declaimer [in the pulpit] against vice, against the corruptions of the age. *Fig.* a sermonizer, preacher, criticizer, censor [of morals]. —predigt, *f.* sermon, declamation against vice, depravity. *Fig.* Einem eine —predigt halten [in fam. lang.], to give any one a reprimand, a lecture; to hold a long sermon to any one; [speaking of wives to their liege lords] to give any one a curtain lecture. —recht, *n.* right of punishment, of inflicting chastisement, of laying a fine. —rede, *f.* a reprimand, a lecture; *it.* [= Satire] satirical speech or discourse. —regiſter, *n.* a register of penal cases. —richter, *m.* the judge who punishes; [in England] the crown-judge, judge on the crown-side; *it.* chairman of the quarter-sessions; *it.* a recorder. —ruthe, *f.* [with schoolmasters &c.] rod, birch; [in theology] scourge. —ſatz, *m.* [at games] forfeit. —ſchicht, *f.* [with miners] compulsory and unrequited work assigned to a workman in the mines by way of mulct. —ſchrift, *f.* [Satire] satirical writing. —tag, *m.* 1) day of justice, of punishment; [with verderers &c.] a leet held for offences of vert and venison. 2) a day of statute-labour as mulct or atonement. —übel, *n.* pain, affliction, punishment. —urtheil, *n.* penal sentence. —wort, *n.* reprimand. —würdig, *adj.* and *adv.* worthy of punishment, punishable, obnoxious to justice. —würdig ſeyn, to be worthy or deserving of punishment. —würdigkeit, *f.* worthiness of punishment, of being fined, culpability meriting castigation.

Sträfen, [allied to ſtreifen = ſtreichen, to treffen, to the It. *strappare* = to whip or scourge; properly to abuse corporally] *v. tr.* 1) to punish. Ein Kind mit der Ruthe —, to punish or chastise a child with the rod; Einen wegen eines Verbrechens &c. —, to punish any one for a crime &c.; Einen am Leibe, am Leben, an Gelde &c. —, to punish any one by inflicting corporal chastisement, by death, by a fine &c.; um hundert Gulden geſtraft werden, to be fined a hundred florins; Einen mit Gefängniß, mit Hunger &c. —, to punish any one by incarceration, by reduced allowance of food &c.; einen Fehler, ein Verbrechen —, to punish or correct a fault, to punish or avenge a crime; dies Verbrechen verdient mit dem Tode beſtraft zu werden, this crime deserves to be punished with death; Gott ſoll mich —, or ſtrafe mich Gott, wenn &c. [low], God strike me dead, may I be damned if &c. *Fig.* Sein Gewiſſen wird ihn dafür mit Vorwürfen —, his conscience will punish, scourge him for it with reproaches, he will be punished by the reproaches of his conscience. 2) [tadeln] to blame, reprove, censure. Herodes wurde vom Johannes geſtraft [in Scripture], Herod was reproved by John; V. under Lüge. Das —, punishment; castigation, chastisement, correction, infliction; [by a task] imposition, [fam.] impos; [with the rod &c.] chastisement, scourging, flogging, whipping; [with seamen and soldiers] the cat, the salt-eel, the colt; [with money] fining, fine, mulct, amercement, forfeiture, forfeit; [in a religious sense] penance.

Sträfer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] – inn, *f.* [not much used] a punisher, chastiser, corrector.

Sträff, [allied to the Swed. *straefwa* = to strain, to the Germ. ſtreben = to strive] *adj.* stiff, stretched, strained, tight. —es Seil, a tight rope, [in seamen's lang.] a taut rope; ein Seil — anziehen, to strain or draw a rope tight, [in seamen's lang.] to hawl tort or taut; Etwas — halten, to hold any thing tight; *it.* [in botany] —e Hautfrucht, inflated utricale or one-celled capsule. *Fig.* Die Ohren — halten [in common people's lang.], to lend any one one's ears, to prick up one's ears, to listen attentively; *it.* —er Geldbeutel, a well-lined or well-filled, heavy purse; *it* von Gedanken —er Stil, style fraught with ideas, a racy style; *it.* —er Mann, a stiff, rigid, severe man; —es Geſicht, crabbed, sour face; a purse-drawn face.

Straff=feder, *f.* stiff spring; [with locksmiths] the bolt-stay or bolt-toe-spring of a French stock-lock. —ſeil, *n.* a tight rope; [in seamen's lang.] a taut or tort rope.

Sträffen, [V. Straff] *v. tr.* [ſtraff machen] to make tight, to tighten, to strain, to stretch. Sich —, to become stiff, to get tight.

Sträffheit, *f.* tightness [of a rope &c.]; severity, stiffness. Die — ſeines Geſichtes, the severity, cold expression of his face.

Sträflich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [ſtrafbar] punishable, finable. —er Menſch, —es Beginnen, Thun, a man, an enterprise worthy of [condign] punishment, a criminal behaviour. 2) [tadelnswerth] blamable, reprehensible, censurable. —e Eitelkeit, unpardonable vanity.

Sträflichkeit, *f.* 1) quality of a person or thing liable to punishment; criminality. 2) reprehensibility, blamability, censurability.

Sträfling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) culprit, malefactor. 2) [Züchtling] felon, convict; *it.* inmate of a house of correction, of a bridewell.

Strahl, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -en] [allied to the Old Germ. ſträlian and the Russ. *strelite* = to shoot, from which comes streliz = an archer. The root appears to be ſtreuen] 1) [Pfeil, obsolete] an arrow; [thence something arrow-shaped] [with veterinary surgeons] the frush or frog of a horse's hoof. 2) [certain things running out in a straight line] Der — des Waſſers, the jet of the water; die —en [Speichen] eines Rades, the spokes of a wheel; [in botany] —en, the filiform proportioned peduncles, the radii or spokes [of an umbelliferous plant]. 3) [usually] [the light darting forth from luminous bodies] — des Lichtes, a ray, beam of light; die —en der Sonne &c., the rays of the sun &c.; —en ſchießen, werfen, von ſich geben, to dart, cast, emit, throw out, scatter rays; die Sonne ſchießt ihre —en herab, the sun darts down his rays; bei dem Aufgange der Sonne verbreiten ſich ihre —en über den ganzen Geſichtskreis, on the rising of the sun his rays scatter themselves, his beams radiate over the whole horizon; die —en der Edelſteine, der Augen, the rays, the beamy or sparkling lustre of precious stones, of the eyes; V. Blitz—, Donner—, Wetter—; [in physics] —en der Wärme, rays of caloric. *Fig.* Ein — der Freude, der Hoffnung, des Troſtes &c., a ray of joy, hope, consolation &c.

Strahl=ader, *f.* Die —ader des Hufes der Pferde, the vein of the frog in a horse's hoof. —en=asbeſt, *m.* fascicular asbestos. —auge, —en=auge, *n.* 1) [in higher style] [feuriges Auge] beaming, sparkling, bright, fiery eye. 2) [in higher style] having brilliant eyes; [with poets] sun-eyed, moon-eyed, bright-eyed. 3) [in nat. hist.] [a fish] bream with rayed eyes. —blende, *f* black jack, zincum pseudogalena. —blume, —en=blume, *f.* a flower with rays. —donner=ſtein, *m.* V. —keil. —dublette, *f.* [in conchology] the sun-beam, tellina virgata. Die rothe —dublette, the tulip-wedge, tellina radiata. —en=blutader, *f.* [in anatomy] the ciliary vein [of the face]. Vordere —en=blutader, the anterior ciliary vein. —en=brechend, *adj.* and *adv.* [in optics] refractive. —en=brechung, *f.* [in optics] refraction. —en=büſchel, *n.* [in optics] pencil of rays, pencil of light, optical pencil; [in physics] [Feuerbüſchel] luminous tuft. Elektriſche —enbüſchel, electric tufts. —en=förmig, *adj.* radiated, ray-formed; [in botany] radiated, rayed; spoked. —en=glanz, *m.* [a worn out, an exploded word, with poets] brilliant splendour, the sheen. —en=hell, *adj.* and *adv.* bright with rays, sparkling with beams, brilliant with light; sheeny. —en=kegel, *m.* [in physics] cone of rays of light. —en=knöt=

chen, *n.* [in anatomy] ciliary ganglion. —en=körper, *m.* radiating body; [in anatomy] the ciliary body. —en=kranz, *m.* 1) radiating, sparkling crown. —enkranz um die Häupter der Heiligen, a glory; a crown of glory, the aureola. 2) [in anatomy] the ciliar ligament [dividing the choroid membrane from the iris, appearing like a white circular ring]. —en=krone, *f.* a sparkling crown; V. —en=kranz. —en=krone auf Wappen und Denkmünzen, radiant or radial crown. —en=los, *adj.* and *adv.* rayless, beamless, without rays. —en=lose Nacht, darkling night, a night uncheered by a single ray. —en=nerv, *m.* [in anatomy] ciliary nerve. —en=pinsel, *m.* pencil of rays. — en=reich, *adj.* and *adv.* radiant with light, coruscating. —en=schein, *m.* radiating light, sheen; *it.* the glory [of a saint]. —en=schlagader, *f.* [in anatomy] the ciliary artery. —en=spalter, *m.* [in optics] prism. —en=thiere, *pl.* echinodermata. —feuer, *n.* jet of light, a blazing light, the blaze of rockets, coruscation of wheels and roman candles &c. —geschwür, *n.* frush, thrush, running thrush [of a horse's frog]. —gips, *m.* thready selenite, English talc, fibrous gypsum. —glimmer, *m.* grey-streaked mica, mica striata. —hammer, *m.* V. —keil. —hell, V. —en=hell. —keil, *m.* belemnite, V. Donnerstein. —kopf, *m.* V. Spindelkraut. —korb, *m.* [in conchology] the radiated mactra, cardium stultorum. —muschel, *f.* [in conchology] pecten. — pfeil, *m.* V. —keil. —pisse, *f.* V. Lauterfall. —quarz, *m.* fibrous quartz, amorphous hyaline quartz. —rohr, *n.* hose-pipe [of fire-engines]. —scheide, *f.* [in conchology] Die blaue —scheide, the blue tellina; die rosenrothe —scheide, the rosy wedge muscle. —schörl, *m.* 1) radiated schorl, asbestoid, common actinote. Weißer —schörl, white tremolite. 2) V. —stein 1). —spalter, *m.* V. Strahlenspalter. —stein, *m.* 1) [—schörl] ray-stone, strahlstein, actinolite. Gemeiner —stein, common actinolite; glasartiger —stein, glassy actinolite. 2) V. Fingerstein. —streich, *m.* [unusual] V. Blitz—. —venus, *f.* [in conchology] the cross-cockle, venus pectinata. —wetter, *n.* [not much used] V. Donnerwetter. —wurzel, *f.* [in nat. hist.] [fragment of] the lily encrinite.

Strähl, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [instead of Strahl, which see] 1) [provincial, with common people] comb; [for horses] currycomb. 2) [in botany] V. Venus—.

Strählbürste, *f.* a tortoise-shell or bone-comb, a comb of German shell.

Strählen, [from Strahl] [provincial] to comb. Pferde —, to curry horses; Flachs —, to comb or hackle flax. *Fig.* Sich — [in pop. lang.], to trick or rig one's self out, to bedizen one's self [as an old woman.]

Strählen, [V. Strahl 2] I. *v. intr.* to beam, radiate. —de Sonne, radiating, radiant sun; —der Glanz, beaming splendour, radiant lustre; effulgence; sheen; von Lichte —d, beaming with light; von Gold und Silber —d, glittering with gold and silver; der Demant strahlt, the diamond sparkles, plays, shines; Freude strahlte aus ihren Blicken, joy sparkled in her looks; die Tugend strahlt auch im Dunkeln, virtue shines [forth], is resplendent even in obscurity. II. *v. tr.* 1) [to spread by scattering rays] to radiate, irradiate, to beam forth. Die Sonne strahlet Wärme, the sun dispenses warmth by his beams, [scientifically] the sun radiates caloric. 2) [in the part. past gestrahlt; V. under Strahl 2)] [in bot.] Gestrahlte or strählige Blume, radiate flower. Das —, V. Strahlung.

Strählicht, *adj.* and *adv.* [strahlenähnlich] ray-like, beam-like.

Strählig, *adj.* and *adv.* radiate, beamy; [in heraldry] radiant; [in botany] radiate; [in mineralogy] striate. Eine —e Blume, a radiate flower; —er Gips, Glimmer &c., V. Strahlgips, Strahlglimmer &c.; der —e Bruch, radiate fracture.

Strählung, *f.* radiating, radiation, irradiation, irradiance. — der Gestirne, beaming, sparkling, twinkling, coruscation of the stars.

Strähn, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] or **Strähne**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [*dim.* Strähnchen, ‖Strähnlein, *n.*] [allied to Strang and streng; in Bohem. *struna* means a string] skein, hank [of any twist]. Zwei —e weißer Faden, flächsen Garn, two skeins of white thread, of [linen] thread. Seil von drei —en, a rope of three strands or twists.

Strähnhanf, *m.* undressed hemp.

Strámm, Strammen, V. Straff, Straffen.

Strámpeln, [V. Strampfen] [in pop. lang.] I. *v. intr.* [chiefly of children] to stamp with one's legs, to kick about or out. Man kann dies Kind nicht einwickeln, es strampelt beständig, it is impossible to swathe this child, it keeps on kicking about so. II. *v. tr.* Das Bett zu Schanden —, to tumble, towzle, rumple, trample the bed.

Strámpen, V. Strampfen.

Strámpfen, [= trampen, trampeln] [in pop. lang.] *v. tr.* and *intr.* to stamp, kick. Vor Ungeduld auf den Boden —, to stamp the ground with impatience. Das Bett zu Schanden —, to spoil the bed by kicking, by floundering about with one's legs, to trample the bed about.

Stránd, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [the same as Rand, with St as an augment of power, in Slav. *stran*, *strana* means the side] the sea-coast, shore, coast, sea-strand, the border of the sea; V. Gestade, Meer—, Reede. Am —e des Meeres, on the sea-coast, sea-shore; längs dem —e hin, along the shore; längs or neben dem —e hin fahren, to coast [along]; auf den — laufen, getrieben werden, to be stranded [as a ship], to run on shore; to be driven high and dry; der Steuermann setzte sein Schiff auf den —, the pilot ran his ship a-shore, a-ground. Syn. V. Gestade.

Strand=barsch, *m.* [in nat. hist.] sea-perch. —bauer, *m.* a peasant living on the coast, a sea-borderer. —bediente, *m.* [in certain parts of Prussia] a coast-guard or preventive-man who overlooks the collecting of amber. —börse, *m.* V. —barsch. —dorf, *n.* a maritime village; a hamlet of fishermen; a village on the coast. —erbse, *f.* the sea-pea, pisum maritimum. —fisch, *m.* a fish frequenting the coast, whose habitat is the shore. —fischer, *m.* fisherman of the coast. —fischerei, *f.* fishing on, or not far off the coast, fishing in a coasting-vessel. —gerechtigkeit, *f.* V. —recht. —gras, *n.* V. —haber. —gut, *n.* flotsam, jetsam, lagan or ligan, wreck. —haber, *m.* the sea lime-grass, elymus arenarius. —hähnlein, *n.* the shore sandpiper, tringa, littorea. —häring, *m.* little herring of the gulf of Bothnia. —heister, *m.* the common oyster. —herr, *m.* a lord of the manor or lord paramount with right of flotsam. —isop, *m.* [Milchkraut] the sea-milkwort, milk-tare, glaux maritima. —jäger, *m.* 1) a sportsman on the coast [for sea-fowl &c.]. 2) [in a bad sense] wrecker. 3) [in nat. hist.] the arctic gull, arctic bird, dung-hunter, larus parasiticus. —kamille, *f.* sea-camomile, anthemis maritima. —krausche, *f.* the rock-wrasse, labrus rupestris. —klee, *m.* [Seeeiche, Meereiche] oak leaved fucus, fucus vesiculosus. —knöterich, *m.* 1) red sandwort, purple chickweed, arenaria rubra. 2) the sea sandwort, arenaria peploides. — kohl, *m.* sea-kale, sea-cale, sea-colewort. —krabbe, *f.* the common crab, cancer maenas. —kraut, *n.* 1) any littoreal herb; [—lungenkraut] the bastard knot-grass, corrigiola litoralis. 2) V. Sandnelke. — kresse, *f.* sea-rocket, sea-bunias, bunias cakile. —land, *n.* tract of land on the or forming the coast; shore, coast, strand. —läufer, *m.* 1) a coast-runner, one who runs along the shore. 2) [in nat. hist.] the sand-piper. Gepunkteter —läufer, the green sandpiper; gemeiner —läufer, the common sand-piper; grüner —läufer, tringa calidris; lappländischer —läufer, the dunlin, tringa alpina. —lungenkraut, *n.* V. —kraut. —luzerne, *f.* the sea-medick, medicago marina. —melde, *f.* the grass-leaved sea-orach, atriplex littoralis; *it.* the dwarf shrubby orach, common sea-purslane; *it.* the jagged orach. —messer, *n.* [with fishermen] blubber-knife or chopper. — mondschnecke, *f.* [in conchology] the periwinkle, turbo littoreus. —mücke, *f.* brown-patched crane-fly, tipula rivosa. — muschel, *f.* any sea-shell; [in conchology] [die gemeine Backtrog-Muschel] solid mactra, cardium solidum. —nelke, *f.* the common thrift, sea-gilliflower; *it.* the common sea-thrift or sea-lavender. —ordnung, *f.* 1) V. —recht. 2) [in certain parts of Prussia] regulation for the gathering of amber. — pfeifer, *m.* the ringed plover, sea-lark, collared plover, charadrius hiaticula. — platz, *m.* 1) any place or spot on the strand or shore. 2) a stranding-place [so that the crew may be saved]. —pumpe, *f.* [in botany] the water-pimpernel, round-leaved water-pimpernel, samolus valerandi. —räuber, *m.* a wrecker, V. —jäger 2). —recht, *n.* 1) law of the coast, of a certain line of coast. 2) the right of flotson and wreck &c., of the parts between high and low water-mark. —reiter, *m.* 1) a mounted coast-guard's man, a preventive serviceman on horseback, a coast-rider. 2) [in nat. hist.] the long-legged plover, charadrius himantopus. —riedgras, *n.* arrow-headed grass, triglochin. —roggen, *m.* V. —haber. —rohr, *n.* 1) any rush growing on the shore, as the sea-rush, juncus acutus. 2) [especially] V. Sandrohr. —salz, *n.* V. Schaumsalz. —schleicher, *m.* [in conchology] triton littoreus. —schneider, *m.* [with whale-fishers] the cutter. —schnepfe, *f.* 1) [Meerhuhn] the barker, the spotted red-shank, scolopax totanus. 2) the common sandpiper. —schwalbe, *f.* V. Uferschwalbe. —schwimmer, *m.* [in conchology] the littoral nerite. —semse, *f.* [in botany] the round-rooted sea-clubrush, scirpus maritimus. —spargel, *m.* sea-asparagus. —stein, *m.* [Uferkiesel, Geschiebe] shingle. Ein Schiff mit —steinen beladen, to ballast a ship with shingle. —unterthan, *m.* subject or vassal of a lord of the manor or lord paramount who has right of flotsam &c. —verwalter, *m.* [in certain parts of Prussia] a steward or clerk for the revenue arising from amber. —vogel, *m.* any shore-bird, a sea-bird.

—vogt, *m.* a coast-inspector, tide-surveyor; *it.* a water-bailiff. —wache, *f.* the coast-guard. —wermuth, *m.* sea-wormwood. —winde, *f.* sea-bindweed or convolvulus, sea-colewort, Scottish scurvy-grass.

Stránden, *v. intr.* to strand, to run on shore or a-shore, to ground. Das Schiff strandete, wir strandeten an einer Sandbank, the ship went on shore, we grounded or struck on a sand-bank; ein gestrandetes Schiff, a stranded ship; ein gestrandetes Schiff wieder flott machen, to get a grounded vessel off; ein Wallfisch strandete, a whale was driven on shore, got embayed and was left high and dry. Das —, stranding, going or running on shore; das —vermeiden, to avoid stranding [by keeping plenty of sea-room, by giving the ship a wide berth &c.]

Stráng, [-es, *pl.* Stränge] [from strengen] 1) [Strähne] — Garn, Seide, skein, hank of thread, of silk; [in seamen's lang.] [=Ducht] strand [of a cable &c.]. 2) [=Strick] string, rope, line, cord. Mit dem —e vom Leben zum Tode bringen, to hang; Einen zum —e verurtheilen, ihm den — zuerkennen, to sentence any one to be hanged, to condemn any one to the gallows; den — verdienen, to deserve the halter, a hempen collar, the noose; bei Strafe des —es, under penalty of hanging. 3) [Zieh—, Zug—] trace, harness [of rope]. — an einer Glocke, the bell-rope, bell-pull; das Pferd hat sich in die Stränge verwickelt, the horse has entangled himself in his traces; ein Pferd aus den Strängen losmachen, to disengage a horse hampered in his harness; das Leder an den Strängen, trace-strap. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Wenn alle Stränge reißen, if the worst comes to the worst; at the most, 'tis the outside if &c.; as a last string to my [his &c.] bow, as a last resort; sie ziehen Alle an Einem —e, they are all agreed, of one mind; they all know their cue or lesson, have got their cue; they all pull together; seinen — ziehen [= das Seine thun], to do one's duty, to play one's part, to do one's share. 4) [in botany] the fox-tail hypnum; V. Fuchsschwanz 3).

Strang-geschirr, *n.* V. Seilergeschirr. —haken, *m.* [with saddlers] trace-hook. —leder, *n.* trace-leather [to save the horse from the chafing of the rope-harness]. —ring, *m.* [with saddlers] ring for the traces.

Strängeln, [more usual strangulíren] *v. tr.* to strangle.

Strängen, *v. tr.* [not much used] 1) to tie with a string. 2) to strangle.

***Strapáze,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [It. *strapazzare*; in Bohem. *trapiti* means to plague; perhaps it is allied to sterben] fatigue. Die —n des Krieges, the toils and turmoils of war; die —n der Reise, the fatigues, toils of the journey.

***Strapazíren,** *v. tr.* [bad word] 1) to fatigue, tire, [fam.] to knock up, do up. Ein Pferd —, to knock up, override or overdrive, spoil a horse; dieses Pferd strapazirt mich, this horse knocks me up, shakes me to pieces. 2) [with painters] eine Figur —, to overload, daub, murder a figure. Das —, fatigue, harassing, over-fatigue.

Strapazírkleid, *n.* a dress for hard work, for going through fatigue in, a working-dress.

Stráß, *n.* [-es, no *pl.*] [with glass-manufacturers] hard flint-glass.

Stráße, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in Old Sax. stret, straete, It. *strada*, Russ. *strata*; it is usually derived from the Lat. *strata* (sc. via), but it seems to be closely allied to treten, in Low Sax. stricken] 1) [generally] way. Geh deiner —, or deine —, go your way, be off, get away with you. 2) [the common way or road for all] the way, road, V. Heer—, Land—, Post—. Die öffentliche —, the public way or road, the high-way, the main road; das ist die große — nach B., that is the high road for or to B.; die gewöhnliche — einschlagen, to take the usual way, the customary route, the broad-beaten path; von der rechten — abkommen, to mistake one's way, to miss the way, to deviate from the right road or track; er liegt immer auf der — [in common people's lang.], he is always rambling about, always scouring the country, [speaking of a low man] he is always on the tramp; die — [in astronomy], V. Milch—; die — [in heraldry], V. —nstreife. 3) a street. Eine breite, enge —, a broad, narrow street. Ich bin heute in den —n von ganz Berlin herumgekommen, I have been scampering over, fagging or turmoiling through all the streets of Berlin to day; auf offener —, in the open street, [fam.] in the middle of the street; der untere Theil einer —, the bottom of a street; die —n reinlich halten, to keep the streets clean; sein Zimmer geht auf die —, his apartment looks into the street. 4) [Meerenge] a strait, frith. Die — bei Gibraltar &c., the straits of Gibraltar &c.; die — bei Calais, the straits of Dover, the Channel, [fam. or in sailors' lang.] the Chops.

Straßen-arbeit, *f.* road-labour, road-work. —arbeiter, *m.* a workman on the roads, on the street. —aufseher, *m.* overseer of the roads, road-surveyor. —aufsicht, *f.* overseeing, inspecting of the roads. —bau, *m.* making, laying out of a road &c.; *it.* road-making. —beleuchtung, *f.* lighting of the streets &c. —bereiter, *m.* a policeman; *it.* a patrol; *it.* a gendarme. —bettel, *m.*, —bube, *m.* &c. V. Gassenbettel, Gassenbube &c. —damm, *m.* 1) a dam or dike serving for a road or way. 2) [more usual, Kunststraße] causeway. —dieb, *m.* a foot-pad; *it.* a highwayman. —fahrer, *m.* 1) [unusual] a tramp, V. Landläufer. 2) a mariner in the Mediterranean who sails through the straits of Gibraltar. —feger, *m.*, —fegerinn, *f.* street-sweeper, sweeper of a crossing; *it.* a scavenger-man. —geleit, *n.* a safe-conduct, a passport. ‡—gericht, *n.* 1) justice formerly executed on the high-way. 2) jurisdiction over the roads. —gesindel, *n.* the street-blackguards, the mob, the snobs, the tag-rag and bob-tail. —gewühl, *n.* 1) intricacy, embarrassment of the streets. 2) [better, das Gewühl auf den Straßen] the tumult, crowd in, bustle of the street or streets. —gras, *n.* annual meadow-grass. Suffolk grass, poa annua. —hund, *m.* V. —köter. —hure, *f.* [vulgar] a street-walker, V. Gassenhure. —junge, *m.* V. Gassenjunge. —kette, *f.* a street-chain. —köter, *m.* a dog without a master, a stray dog. —laterne, *f.* a street-lamp. —mord, *m.* wilful murder on the highways. —pöbel, *m.* V. —gesindel. —raub, *m.* highway-robbery. —raub treiben, to be a highwayman, a brigand, a bandit. —räuber, *m.* a highwayman, public robber, [fam.] a knight of the post. —räuberbande, *f.* a band of robbers, a troop of brigands, of banditti. —räuberei, *f.* 1) higway-robbery. 2) robbing on the highways, V. —raub. —räuberisch, *adj.* and *adv.* like a highwayman, like a brigand. —recht, *n.* right of overseeing roads. —sänger, *m.* street-singer, ballad-monger. —säule, *f.* an itinerary column. —sperrung, *f.* barricade. —stein, *m.* a paving-stone. —streife, *f.* [in heraldry] sinister band, counter-band. —sünde, *f.* [unusual, or in law] a crime &c. concerning the roads, occasioned by the highways. —thür, *f.* a door leading into the street. —treter, *m.* V. Pflastertreter. —zoll, *m.* a duty, a toll [of a turnpike-gate &c.].

Sträßling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a kind of noxious mushroom.

Strätze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Kladde.

Sträube, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [*dim.* Sträubchen, *n.*] [appears allied to sträuben] 1) [an upright curly lock of hair on the forehead] feather, [in jest] forelock, [on the temples] love-curl. 2) the beard, roughness [of a piece of wood, of a stick]; *it.* [with miners] splinter from any iron-tool. 3) *dim.* ‖Sträublein, *n.* a fritter, pancake.

Strauben-becker, *m.* a baker who makes fritters or lardy cakes. —geiß, *f.* the Cretan sheep, ovis strepsiceros. —mehl, *n.* flour for making lardy cakes &c. —teig, *m.* dough for fritters &c.

Sträuben, *v. intr.* to bristle up, to be or to get ruffled.

Straub-fuß, *m.* [with farriers] Der —fuß or ein Pferd mit —füßen, a horse with cross-grained fetlocks. —hahn, *m.* 1) a cock who ruffles his hackles. 2) the crisped cock, the cock of Friesland. —huhn, *n.* V. —hahn 2), Braushuhn. —kopf, *m.* 1) bristling, ruffled head, head with the hair on end. 2) a man whose hair stares, is on end. 3) *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] V. Starrkopf. —rad, *n.* undershot water-wheel; wheel with floats &c. —schaf, *n.* [Steppenziege] the Scythian antelope, antelope saiga. —schnecke, *f.* 1) the strombus-shell. 2) the wreath-shell, turbo. 3) the bishop's mitre, voluta mitra episcopalis. —zeug, *n.* an undershot wheel with fittings up, with its gear.

Sträuben, [allied to the Swed. *straefwa* = sich stemmen; in Swed. *straefwa* also means rough] I. *v. tr.* to ruffle, to bristle up. Der Hahn sträubt sich die Federn am Halse, the cock ruffles his hackles; der Löwe sträubt seine Mähne, the lion bristles his mane. II. *v. refl.* sich —, to bristle up, to stand on end. Seine Haare sträubten sich vor Entsetzen, his hair bristled up, stood on end with horror. *Fig.* [sich widersetzen] to oppose, to set or hump up one's back at, to bridle up at. Sich gegen Etwas —, to strive against, to stick out against any thing, to oppose any thing; sie sträubte sich [in higher style] der or [in the usual mode of speech] gegen die Umarmung, she defended herself from being caressed, she would not allow herself to be embraced. Das —, ruffling, bristling. *Fig.* bridling up, resistance, opposition, obstinacy.

Sträubig, [V. Strauben] *adj.* and *adv.* bristling, rough, on end, ruffled, rumpled [as hair, feathers &c.]. —es Haar, bristling hair; *it.* frouzy, tangled hair, a blowze, frizzle; ein Vogel mit —en Federn, a bird with ruffled plumage; ein Pferd mit —em Haar, a horse with cross-grained hair, with a bristling coat.

Sträubig, *adj.* and *adv.* [straubig] bristling, ruffling; *fig.* kicking against, bridling up at, obstinate, positive; [low and comic] contrary, obstropolous [instead of

obstreperous.]

Sträubigkeit, *f.* the state of being ruffled, of standing on end, of bristling, of being cross-grained.

Sträuch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Sträuche and Sträucher] *dim.* ‖**Sträuchlein,** *n.* [appears allied to **ſtrecken**; therefore something grown] 1) a shrub, frutex. 2) [in botany] **Fürchterlicher — [—artige Kugelblume],** the three tooth-leaved globularia, globularia alypum, frutex terribilis. 3) a bush, thicket; V. **Buſch**; Syn. V. **Buſch**. [in sportsmen's lang.] **Den — klopfen,** to beat the bush &c. *Fig.* **Auf den — klopfen** [in fam. lang.], to beat about the bush, to pump, to feel any one's pulse

Strauch-ahorn, *m.* the common maple. **—artig,** *adj.* and *adv.* like a shrub, of a shrubby nature; [in botany] frutescent. **—artiger Stamm,** shrubby stem; **—artige Gräſer,** frutescent grasses. **—bart,** *m.* 1) a bristly beard. 2) man with a bristly beard. **—birke,** *f.* the fruticose birch. **—bündel,** *n.* V. **Faſchine**. **—dieb,** *m.* a foot-pad, cut-purse; *it.* [modern word] [in Botany Bay] a bush-ranger, a convict that has taken to the bush. **Er ſieht aus wie ein —dieb,** he looks as if he had robbed a hen-roost, stolen a sheep. **—fliege,** *f.* fly of the shrubs. **—haupt,** *n.* [in hydraulics] work made with fascines. **—herd,** *m.* [with fowlers] an airy of brush-wood. **—holz,** *n.* 1) wood of or from a shrub. 2) shrub-wood, brush-wood. 3) [**Waſſerholder**] the water-elder, guelder-rose, snowball-tree. **—hopfen,** *m.* the wild hop. **—klee,** *m.* arborescent lucern. **—läufer,** *n.* [modern word] [in Botany Bay] bush-ranger, V. *it.* **—dieb**. **—mandel,** *f.* the dwarf almond-tree. **—melde,** *f.* the shrubby orach, atraphaxis. **—weide,** *f.* the rosemary-willow. **Die kleine niedrige —weide,** the rose-willow. **—werk,** *n.* 1) fence, hurdle-work, kind of boom at the mouths of rivers; [in the army] abbatis. 2) bushes, thicket, clump of shrubs, shrubbery.

Straúcheln, [in Old. North. *strinka*, It. *sdrucciolare*; allied to **ſtreichen** = to move or be moved] *v. intr.* [in a proper and figurative sense] to stumble, trip. **Ich bin geſtrauchelt,** I have slipped, made or taken a wrong step, made a blunder, made a miss; **mein Fuß ſtrauchelt** [in Scripture], my foot slippeth; **es ſtrauchelt auch wohl zuweilen der Vorſichtigſte** [in fam. lang.], the best horse may stumble sometimes; mistakes will happen in the best regulated families; **ihre Tugend hat nahezu geſtrauchelt,** her virtue was near being lost, making a faux pas; **mit —den Tritten auf der Bahn der Tugend einhergehen,** to walk with wavering steps in the path of virtue. **Das —,** stumbling. Syn. **Straucheln, Stolpern, Ausgleiten**. One **gleitet aus** [slides] upon a smooth and slippery surface, one **ſtolpert** and **ſtrauchelt** [stumbles, trips] upon uneven ground, from not raising the foot high enough, so as to avoid the impediment; upon ice it is easy to **ausgleiten**. **Stolpern** [stumbling, tripping] is easily avoided by looking before one, and by stepping beyond that, which might be kicked against, through the lifting up of the feet high enough. **Straucheln** means generally the losing of one's equilibrium and is therefore to totter.

Straúchicht, *adj.* and *adv.* shrublike, shrubby, V. **Strauchartig**.

Straúchig, *adj.* and *adv.* covered or grown over with shrubs, shrubby, bushy.

1. Straúß, *m.* [-es, *pl.* **Sträuße** or **Sträußer**] *dim.* **Sträußchen,** *n.* [allied to the Engl. *strut* = **ſtrotzen, bauſchen**] 1) [generally, = **Büſchel**] crest, tuft [of several birds]. **Ein — Diamanten, Federn,** a cluster or bouquet of diamonds, a plume; **— von Blumen, Kirſchen** &c., a nosegay, a bunch of cherries &c.; **ein — von Nelken, Roſen,** a nosegay of pinks, roses; **ein — von Erdbeeren,** a bunch or cluster of strawberries; **einen — binden,** to make a nosegay, to tie up a bunch; **der —** [in botany], thyrsus; *it.* V. **Doldentraube**; *it.* **der —** [in former times before taverns and vintners' shops], the bush. 2) **Das Sträußlein,** [Goldhähnchen] the golden-crested wren.

Strauß-ananas, *f.* the pine-apple, bromelia ananas. **—beere,** *f.* Alpine currant, ribes alpinum. **—binderinn,** *f.* a flower-girl, nosegay-woman. **—blume,** *f.* 1) [in botany] a thyrsal, umbelliferous or racemose flower. 2) flower [in figured stuffs]. **—ente,** *f.* 1) the tufted duck, anas fuligula. 2) V. **Quakente**. **—fink,** *m.* the red-crested or crimson-crowned finch. **—gras,** *n.* agrostis, bent-grass, bent. **Schilfichtes —gras,** reed-bent, wood millet-grass, agrostis arundinacea; **braunes gefleckte —gras,** the brown bent; **kleines, braunes, kriechendes —gras,** creeping or couchy bent-grass, common couch-grass, narrow-leaved millet-grass; **kleines weißes —gras,** annual meadow-grass, Suffolk grass, poa annua. **—händler,** *m.* a flower-man; a market-gardener &c. who sells nosegays. **—meiſe,** *f.* V. **Haubenmeiſe**. **—milbe,** *f.* the mite of the currant or gooseberry-tree. **—rabe,** *m.* the crested crow. **—ſperling,** *m.* crested sparrow. **—ſteinflachs,** *m.* clustery asbestus. **—taucher,** *m.* 1) crested grebe, great crested grebe, the ear-goose, nasse. 2) V. **Tauchergans**. **—vogel,** *m.* 1) a crested bird. 2) V. **— 2)**.

Sträußermädchen, *n.* a flower-girl.

2. Straúß, *m.* [-es or -en, *pl.* -e or -en] [in nat. hist.] [Lat. *struthio*, It. *struzzo*; either allied to **1. Strauß** or else to the Low Sax. **ſtryden**, Prov. **ſtretzen** = **ſtreichen**, that is, to move along quickly] 1) [rather obsolete, **—vogel**] the ostrich. **Amerikaniſcher —**, rhea, American ostrich. 2) the sapphirine gurnard, tub-fish, trigla hirundo.

Strauß-ei, [**—en-ei**] *n.* ostrich-egg. **—feder,** *f.* [**—en-feder**] 1) ostrich-feather. **Sie hat eine ſchöne —feder auf dem Hute,** she has a beautiful ostrich-feather in her bonnet; **bunte —feder,** a tipped ostrich-feather. 2) [in botany] iresine [celosioides]; *it.* cock's comb, celosia. 3) [in conchology] V. **Biſchofsmütze**. **—federfarn,** *m.* the bird's nest or Russian osmunda, osmunda struthiopteris. **—federgras,** *n.* the soft feather-grass, stipa pennata. **—kaſuar,** *m.* the rhea, the American ostrich. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] [= **Dummkopf**] booby, goose. **—magen,** *m.* [in a proper and fig. sense] the stomach of an ostrich. **—vogel,** *m.* [rather obsolete] the ostrich.

3. Straúß, *m.* [-es, *pl.* **Sträuße**] [another form for **Streit**] [obsolete or only used comic or in romances of chivalry, for **Kampf**] quarrel, combat, tiff, breeze, skirmish, turn up, fight, brush. **Das war ein harter —,** that was a hard fight, a warm affair, a tough bout; **einen — wagen,** to hazard a blow, venture a stroke; **einen harten — beſtehen,** to have a severe shock to encounter, a strong current to make head against, a hard battle to fight.

Strèbarſch, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [in botany] calea.

Strèbe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [not much used] [V. **das Streben**] **Sich zur — ſetzen,** to oppose, resist, counteract. 2) [with carpenters] prop, shore, strut, brace. **Mit —n verſehen** or **ſtützen,** to prop, shore, to provide with struts and bridles &c.; **die —n an einem Schleuſenthore,** the sils; **die —** [with miners] place of extraction. 3) *Fig.* [**ſchräge Richtung**] oblique direction; [with architects] cant.

Strebe-balken, *m.* [with carpenters] prop, shore, buttress; dead shore. **—balken an Brückenpfeilern,** brace, spur. **—band,** *n.* [with carpenters] strut, batten, tie-beam, truss-beam. **Kleines —band,** a bridle, a tie; **die —bänder,** the bridles of the struts; *it.* the struts, the strain-ties; *it.* [with locksmiths] brace. **—bogen,** *m.* [in architecture] pier or abutment with flanks or lances, arched buttress; ponderating arch; *it.* flank or lance [with spandrel]. **—holz,** *n.* V. **—band**. **—katze,** *f.* 1) cat humping up its back. *Fig.* [in fam. lang., but not much used] a spitfire, one who bridles up, is always putting his or her back up, [low] person always shewing fight. 2) [a child's game, where each side pulls at either end of a rope for victory] oranges and lemons, [in England] French and English. **—kraft,** *f.* 1) a straining force, striving power, a strain; [in physics] tendency of one body to move to another, attractive force. V. **Anſtrebekraft, Abſtrebekraft**. 2) *Fig.* energy, vigour of mind [successfully directed or employed]. **—mauer,** *f.* spur, buttress, counter-fort, abutment, countermure. **—pfahl,** *m.* prop, shore. **—pfeiler,** *m.* a spur, buttress, pillared buttress. **—pfeiler eines Gewölbes,** the abutment of a vault; *it.* starling. **—ſtange,** *f.* [with fowlers &c.] perch, pole. **—ſtütze,** *f.* prop, stay, shore, supporter, bearer, stretcher.

Strèben, [allied to the Low Sax. **ſtriven** = to stride out; therefore generally = to move with a straining effort] *v. intr.* 1) to strain against, to tend to. **Alle Körper — nach dem Mittelpunkte hin,** all bodies have a tendency to the centre [of gravity]; **die Planeten — nach der Sonne hin,** the planets gravitate, tend towards the sun; **die nach dem Mittelpunkte —de Kraft,** the centripetal force; **Mauer, welche gegen eine andere ſtrebet,** a countermure, a counterfort, buttress. 2) *Fig.* —, to strive, strain, endeavour, aspire. **Jeder ſtrebte zu ſiegen,** each strived to win; **du ſtrebeſt reich zu werden,** thou strivest, labourest to be rich; **nach Etwas —,** to try, canvass, make an effort for any thing; **nach Ehrenſtellen, nach Reichthum —,** to strive for, aspire to honors, contend for riches; **nach der Vollkommenheit —,** to strive for, to try to attain perfection; **er ſtrebt nach hohen Dingen,** he pretends to, he is bent on obtaining great things, his views are exalted; **darnach habe ich immer geſtrebt,** all my endeavours, efforts have always been directed towards that aim or object, I was always striving for that, struggling for that, V. **Be—, Wider—**. **Das —,** tendence, tendency, drift; endeavour, effort; **das — nach Glück,** search after happiness, after fortune; **unſer beſtes —, ſein eifrigſtes — blieb fruchtlos,** our best endeavours, his most zealous efforts were in vain.

Strèber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [unusual] a candidate, suitor, solicitor, competitor, striver, contender. 2) [in nat. hist.] V. **— börs**.

Streberbörs, *m.* [a fish] the rough perch.

1. Strèbling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a body that gravitates, that has a tendency to any

thing.

2. **Strèbling,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [with gardeners] streaky baking apple.

Strèbsam, *adj.* and *adv.* constantly striving, endeavouring, assiduous, indefatigable, industrious. —er Fleiß, constant, unremitting, zealous, persevering industry; ein —es Volk, a nation constantly striving for progress or advancement [in civilisation &c.] *it.* an industrious nation; ein —er Jüngling, an aspiring youth.

Strèbsamkeit, *f.* a continual tendency, assiduity, zeal, perseverance, constancy of effort towards any object; *it.* industry, industriousness.

Strécke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from strecken] 1) stretch, extent, reach, extension, elongation. Eine — Landes, Weges, an extent of land, of way; eine gute — Weges, a good distance, stage, journey, walk, stretch, drive, ride, trot, jaunt, ramble, [with coachmen &c.] a good bit of ground; innerhalb der — von einer Meile, within the space, length of a mile; von — zu —, from length to length, from stretch to stretch; gehen Sie ein Streckchen mit, come along, go a little way with me, with us &c.; in einer —, in one stretch or length, in one stage, *fig.* [speaking of horses when travelling] without drawing rein or bit, without baiting, [in hunting] without a check or stop, in one burst; *it.* [fam.] all at once, [low] at one go; — [with miners = unterirdische Gänge], gallery, drift, passage, sub-way, [with some] a gang. 2) [a definite length] [with dike-workmen] a space of seventy-two feet long and six broad [for paving]. 3) [something stretching] [with saddlers] — or Recke, stretcher; [with tanners] V. Streckeisen.

Streckengestänge, *n.* [with miners] poles or rods stretching along the gallery.

Strécken, [the intensive form of recken, which see] 1) [ausdehnen] to stretch, extend, lengthen, elongate, draw, draw out. Den Zeug — [in sportsmen's lang.], to set the nets; das Gold, das Eisen unter dem Hammer —, to planish or beat out the gold under the hammer, to work out the iron under the forge-drawing-hammer; das Eisen zu Zainen —, to forge the iron into bars; das Gold, die Zaine —, to planish the gold, the bars; [with glass-makers] das Glas —, to roll the glass; Pergament —, to stretch parchment; Spitzen, Wäsche —, to stretch lace, linen; eine Haut auf dem Streckeisen — [with tanners], to stretch a skin on the stretching-iron; [as a *verb. refl.*] sich —, to stretch one's self, to stretch out one's arms, one's legs. *Fig.* Die Kräfte an Etwas —, to put forth one's strength on any thing, to develop all one's power; *proverb.* sich nach der Decke —, to cut one's coat according to one's cloth; der Weg streckt sich sehr in die Länge, the way stretches out to a great length, extends to a great distance, it is a very long way; ein gestrecktes Pferd, a long-backed horse; in gestrecktem Laufe, at full gallop; [in seamen's lang.] die Küste streckt sich Nord, Süd, the coast stretches [out] north, south. 2) [generally, to move by stretching] Sie [d. i. ein fleißiges Weib] strecket ihre Hand nach dem Rocken [in Scripture], she [i. e. an industrious woman] layeth her hand to the spindle; alle viere von sich — [low], to fall sprawling [so as to kick up one's heels], to fall abroad, upon all fours; die Hände gen Himmel —, to stretch or raise one's hands to heaven; das Pferd streckt die Ohren in die Höhe, the horse pricks up his ears; die Zunge heraus —, to put or hold out one's tongue, [in a bad sense] to loll out one's tongue. 3) [to lay or place by stretching] Einen zu Boden, zur Erde —, to stretch any one to the ground, to lay any one low, to bring any one down [by a shot], to fell any one, to level any one to the earth, to knock any one down [by a blow]; sich ins Gras —, to stretch one's self, to lie down on the grass; das [geschossene] Wild —, to lay the game down; das Gewehr — [in war], to lay or throw down arms, one's arms, to surrender; [in the army] streckt das Gewehr! ground arms! surrender arms! [in architecture] die Schwellen — [legen], to lay the sills. 4) [aufschlagen] Einen Webstuhl —, to put up a loom. 5) [abmessen] [with miners] —, to take the length of; das Feld —, to take the length of the future gateway [of a mine]; das — der Goldstangen &c., the planishing of gold-ingots &c.

Streck-balken, *m.* [with carpenters] a strut. Kleiner —balken, bridle; [in military bridges] the dividers; baulks, cross-beams; [on wooden bridges] the stretcher. —bank, *f.* V. Streichbank. —bein, *n.* [in fam. lang.] a straddler, [comic] a fellow that walks like a sawyer. —block, *m.* floor-timbers [of a boat]. —bug, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] a good board, a stretch. —eisen, *n.* a stretching-iron, stretcher [for hides &c.]. —fisch, *m.* a carp from one to three years old. —fuge, *f.* [with masons] horizontal joint, point of the bed. —fuß, *m.* 1) stretched foot. 2) the spider with extended legs, aranea extensa. —gestänge, *n.* V. —en-gestänge. —hammer, *m.* hammer for beating out or square; [with blacksmiths] the about sledge; *it.* the forge-hammer [for planishing]. —herd, *m.* [with founders] V. Frischherd. —lage, *f.* V. —schicht. —muskel, *m.* [in anatomy] extensor muscle. —muskel des Zeigefingers, the indicator. —ofen, *m.* [with glass-manufacturers] the casting-furnace [for plate-glass]. —rahm, —rahmen, *m.* stretching-frame [for the hides or pelts]. —raupe, *f.* the caterpillar of the elder-tree, phalaena sambucaria. —saal, *m.* [in mints] room for the frame of the laminating rollers. —schicht, *f.* [with masons] stretching course [opposed to Laufschicht or heading course]. —spinne, *f.* stretching-spider. —teich, *m.* a stock-pond. —walze, *f.* [in the mint] laminating roller. —werk, *n.* [in mints &c.] the rolling mill; *it.* the flattening machine or press for sheet-lead; *it.* the forge-hammer, the forge-drawing hammer.

Strécker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [in anatomy] the extensor [muscle]. Die — der Finger, the extensors of the fingers. 2) [in nat. hist.] V. Streckfisch. 3) [with masons] stretcher; V. Streckschicht.

Stréckling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Streckholz.

Strehn, V. Strähn.

Streich, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from streichen = to move fast] 1) [generally, motion] [with watchmakers] Die —e des Schwengels, movement, oscillation, vibration, swinging, stroke of the pendulum. 2) [Schlag, Hieb] stroke. Einem einen — geben, to give any one a blow; —e bekommen, to catch the rod, get the stick; — [on the back or head with a stick], blow, rap, [on the hand] a spat, [on the rump] spank, [with a whip or rod] lash, cut, stripe; —e mit dem Stocke, V. Stockprügel; er wird viele —e leiden [in Scripture], he [the servant] shall be beaten with many stripes; V. Backen—; den Kopf mit Einem —e abhauen, to strike off the head with or at one blow, at the first blow; [at fencing] Einem einen — beibringen, to give any one a hit; den —en des Gegners ausweichen, to parry the blows of one's adversary; falscher —, a false blow or stroke, a miss; nichtiger — [Finte], a feint. *Fig.* *a*) [Zufall] Verwünschter or [low] verfluchter —, accursed stroke! oh dire event! oh cursed mishap! [low] blasted luck! damn that turn up! *b*) [Widerwärtigkeit] Den —n des Schicksals unterliegen, to succumb to the blows of fate, to sink under one's calamities. *c*) [in fam. lang.] [a single striking event] a trick, rig, piece, act, trait, stroke. Lustiger —, farce, merry trick, piece of fun; unbesonnener, dummer —, thoughtless, stupid trick; kluger —, prudent act, [comic] piece of headwork; listige —e, cunning, crafty tricks; so machst du —e, so these are your tricks, are they; er wird einen seiner gewöhnlichen —e ausführen, he will be playing off one of his usual tricks, cutting one of his old practical jokes; Einem einen — spielen, to play any one a trick, to play off a trick, a hoax, a mad prank upon any one, to cut a practical joke at any one's expence; [in composition] V. Haupt—, Meister—, Schelm—. *d*) [provincial and with common people] Er hat einen —, he is cracked, touched, he is a bit crazy.

Streich-macher, *m.* [in fam. lang.] a player off of tricks, a practical joke-cutter, a hoaxer, [low] a joker. Ein großer —macher, ein Erz—macher, an out-and-outer for fun &c. V. Possenreißer. —mahl, *n.*, —wunde, *f.* a weal, stripe, bruise. ‡—würdig, *adj.* V. Strafwürdig.

Streiche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) V. Streichen, das. 2) [with parchment-makers] the skinner's knife, [with cloth-manufacturers] the carding-machine, [with bakers &c.] a straw-whisk, a wisp [for sprinkling the bread with water], *it.* a scovel, [with apothecaries &c.] spatula, spattle, [with tawers] V. Streicheisen. 3) [in fortification, Flanke] flank, line of defence; V. Streichlinie.

Streicheln, *v. tr.* [from streichen] Einen —, to stroke any one with the hand, to caress any one with a soothing hand, [fam.] to paw any one. Sie streichelte ihm das Kinn, she stroked his chin; ein Kind, einen Hund &c. —, to caress, fondle, pat a child, dog &c. Das —, caressing, fondling, patting, soothing with the hand, stroking with the hand, [fam.] pawing.

Streichen, [allied to strecken, recken] *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) [sich bewegen] to move, pass. Die Luft streicht durch die offenen Zimmer, the air circulates, has a free current through the open rooms; der Wind streicht gerade durch diese Straße, the wind blows exactly along this street, the wind sweeps this street; das Schiff streicht durch die Wellen, the ship cleaves, plows, breasts, cuts, rides the waves; der Fluß streicht an der Stadtmauer vorbei, the stream washes, bathes the city-walls; einen [Wind] — lassen [low], to let a fart; einen heimlich — lassen [low], to break wind without any noise, [old] to fizzle; das Geflügel streicht nach dem Geäße [in sportsmen's lang.], the [winged] game is coming out to feed, is on the feed; gewisse Vögel —, — von einem Lande ins andere, certain birds migrate, are migratory, pass from one country to another; das — der Vögel, the migration of birds, the periodical flight of

birds of passage; durch Feld und Wald —, to scour, range, scamper through field and forest; der Hirsch streicht nach dem Holze zu [in sportsmen's lang.], the stag is making for cover; im Lande herum —, to wander, ramble, rove, roam about, [comic] to peregrinate, [popular, in a bad sense] to tramp, to be on the tramp, to be rogue and vagabond; V. Durch—, Herum—; —[in sportsmen's lang.], to be in heat, in pride [as a bitch, she wolf, she-lynx, bitch-fox]; die Wölfin hat schon gestrichen, the she-wolf has already been in heat, has been lined; mit einander — [sich ablaufen], to copulate; [with fishermen] to spawn [as a spawner]. V. Leichen. 2) [sich erstrecken] to stretch. Das Gebirge streicht von Morgen gegen Abend, the mountain-chain stretches, extends from east to west; der Garten streicht an den Weg, bis an den Weg, the garden reaches to the way-side, stretches down to the road-side; [with miners] der Gang streicht, the gangue runs out; das — eines Ganges, sein —des, the course of a vein [towards one of the cardinal points]; der Gang gewinnt ein anderes —, the vein takes another direction [through a start or leap, heaving or flooking &c.], the hade starts or leaps; der Gang streicht von Morgen in Abend, von Mitternacht in Mittag, the lode [flat-lode or lode-plot] runs east to west, north to south; [in fortification] —de Linie, Streichlinie, line of enfilade; —der Winkel, work, battery in escarp; —des Feuer, rasant fire. 3) to brush across or over, to graze. Auf dem Boden —, to drag along, to sweep the ground [as clothes]; mit der Hand über das Gesicht —, to stroke or rub the face with one's hand; sie strich mit dem Kleide an die Wand, she brushed the wall with her dress; [speaking of a shot] V. 1. Streifen I. 2). Das — der Schnepfen, the flight of woodcocks in the evening from the woods into the fields; das — der Vögel, migration of birds; [sich nach der Begattung sehnen und sich wirklich begatten] [of fishes] das — der Fische, the spawning of fish; [in sportsmen's language] das — der Wölfinn &c., the being in heat of the she-wolf; *it.* das — der Wölfe &c., the living, copulation of wolves &c. 4) Ich fechte also, nicht als der in die Luft streichet [in Scripture], so fight I, not as one that beateth the air. II. *v. tr.* 1) [obsolete, except in law] to strike. Einen — [ihn schlagen], to strike any one; so euch Jemand in das Angesicht streichet [in Scripture], if any one smite you on the cheek; ein Kind —, to beat, cly, spank, spat, whip a child; mit Ruthen —, to flog, whip, scourge, to give the rod. 2) [bewegen] Einen Finger hin und her —, to snap one's fingers [at any one &c.]; das Haar aus dem Gesicht —, to move, part the hair from off one's face; den Schweiß vom Gesichte —, to wipe the perspiration off one's face; das Geld vom Tische —, to sweep, clear, wipe the money off the table; Butter auf das Brod —, to spread butter on bread, to cut [slices of] bread and butter; einem Kinde Brei in den Mund —, to put or pop thick milk into a child's mouth, to feed a child with pap; das Wasser aus den nassen Häuten — [with leather-dressers], to drain the hides or felts; Baumwolle —, to draw or double cotton; Wolle —, to scribble wool; Messing —, to hammer, flog, beat brass; den Bogen —, to rosin one's bow, to rub one's fiddlestick with resin; die Geige — [in fam. lang.], to play the violin, [often in a bad sense or comic] to fiddle, to scrape the fiddle; das Messer auf dem Steine —, to whet the knife on the whetstone; [also] on the hone, to whet, to hone the knife; ein Schermesser auf dem Leder —, to strap or strop a rasor; auf dem Stahle —, to whet, sharpen on the steel; Gold, Silber auf dem Probierstein —, to touch gold, silver with the touch-stone; das Getreide, das Salz &c. —, to strike corn, salt &c., to level corn, salt &c. [in a bushel] with the strickle; den Scheffel —, to strike or level the measure, the bushel; gestrichenes Maß, struck or strickled measure; die Felle — [with tawers], to stretch the felts [on the leg]; das Papier &c. glatt —, to rub the paper &c. smooth; [with tanners] eine Haut —, to rub a skin, to scrape a hide [with the blunt iron knife or wooden cylinder]; [with hatters] die Hüte —, to purge the hats [with the boiling of the dying]; [with coopers] die Dauben — [aushohlen], to dress the staves; die Tabackspfeifen — [glätten], to dress the pipes with curved scrapers, *it.* to polish and smooth them [with the wooden polisher]; [in sportsmen's lang.] Lerchen —, to net larks [with a trammel]. 3) [to make or produce by striking] Ziegel —, to make tiles; ein Pflaster —, to mix or work up a plaster, to spread ointment on linen &c., to make a plaster; [in common people's lang.] ein Stückchen, eine Menuet — [aufspielen], to play a short piece, a minuet [on a stringed instrument, a fiddle &c.], to scrape a minuet &c. 4) [to bring into a narrow compass by beating &c.] [in seamen's lang.] Die Segel —, [or absolutely] vor Einem —, to strike the sails, to strike before any one; ein Schiff zum — zwingen, to force a ship to strike; streich! bring to! ein Deck —, to lay a ship's deck; die Riemen — [zurückrudern], to back or break water, to hold water; streich überall! back a-stern! row stern foremost! streich Backbord &c.! larboard oars back water! back water with the larboard oars! pull to starboard &c.! streich Steuerbord! back water with the starboard oars. 5) V. Heraus—. 6) [Aus—] to strike out, cancel expunge, efface, erase, scratch off. Eine Stelle —, to efface a passage; einen Posten in einer Rechnung —, to strike out an article or item in an account; [in music] gestrichene Note, a quaver; doppelt gestrichene Note, semiquaver. 7) V. Unter—. 8) [in agriculture] [provincial] to plough up.

Streich-balken, *m.* [with pasteboard-makers] the roller. **—band**, *n.* a swifter [for encircling a boat &c. lengthways]. **—bank**, *f.* [with weavers &c.] a carding-stool or stock; a finishing cylinder. **—baum**, *m.* [with tanners] horse, stretching tree; [with weavers] cloth-beam; [in silk-looms] work-roller. **—blech**, *n.* [with locksmiths] the staple of a lock. **—blume**, *f.* 1) the sandy everlasting, gnapholium arenarium. 2) the yellow camomile, anthemis tinctoria. 3) the stinking camomile, may-weed, dog's fennel. 4) the ox-eye, buphthalmum. **—bock**, *m.* [with cotton-carders] horse. **—brett**, *n.* any board for smoothing with, for rubbing; [with cloth-manufacturers] smoothing-board; the board or paste-board of the cold press; dem Tuche mit dem —brette den Strich geben, to cold-press the cloth; das —brett [with brickmakers], scraper, strike, strickle; [in agriculture] —brett eines Pfluges, the mould-board. **—bürste**, *f.* 1) [with calico-printers] colour-brush, mordant-pencil. 2) [with velvet-weavers] size-brush. **—eisen**, *n.* any iron for streaking, stretching or smoothing; an iron, an Italian iron; [with tailors] a goose; [with hatters] the hot iron, goose; [with cloth-manufacturers] iron-plate, sleeking-iron; [with tanners, Haareisen] blunt iron-knife, scraper, paring-knife; [with tawers] paring-knife, stretching-iron; [with bookbinders] the heart-tool. **—feuer**, *n.* [with chemists and founders] a reverberatory fire or flame; [in sieges] raking or rasant fire [for scouring the defence]. **—feuerzeug**, *n.* lucifer-box. **—fisch**, *m.* fish that spawns, the spawner. **—form**, *f.* [with brickmakers &c.] mould. **—garn**, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] net, trammel [for larks, quails &c.]; [with fishermen] drag-net, drag, sein, scan; [for oysters &c.] dredge. Mit dem —garn gehen, to poach with the net, *it.* to fish with the drag or sein, [for oysters] to dredge. **—haber**, *m.* [with shoemakers] rag for rubbing the waxed thread. **—hamen**, *m.* [with fishermen] a little drag-net. **—holz**, *n.* [with founders] a sleek, polisher; [with hatters] roller; [with brickmakers] strickle; [with salters and corn-dealers] strike, strickle; [for sharpening sithes] rubber, strickle. **—hölzchen**, *n.* lucifer-match. **—hummel**, *f.* V Steinhummel. **—kalk**, *m.* [opposed to Gipskalk] common lime, quicklime. **—karpfen**, *m.* the spawn-carp. **—käse**, *m.* 1) V. Quark 1). 2) cheese mashed up with milk or beer, [if with beer] crab, mock-crab; *it.* clotted cream. **—kraut**, *n.* 1) [Wau] wöad. 2) [Stärkkraut] hemp-leaved nettle. **—kübel**, *m.* [in mills] a bushel for charging the hopper. **—lämmel**, *m.* [with glass-makers] blade, knife-blade. **—leder**, *n.* leather for polishing, shamois-leather for rubbing, buff-leather for cleaning; *it.* a strap, rasor-strap, [with cutlers &c.] a strop. **—lehm**, *m.* size. **—leiter**, *f.* a beer-ladder, dray-ladder. **—linie**, *f.* line of direction; [in fortification] line of defence, rasant line. Die einlaufende —linie [opposed to the streichende Linie], the escarp; line of defence in escarp. **—lummel**, *m.* V. Streichlämmel. **—maß**, *n.* 1) [with joiners, hölzerner Stangenzirkel] gage, mortise-gauge. 2) a stricken measure, measure [of corn] levelled with the strickle. **—meißel**, *m.* [with founders] a rake [for striking off the slag from the molten metal]. **—messer**, *n.* a spreading knife, a spatula; [with painters] pallet-slice; [with curriers] paring-knife. **—model**, *n.* V. **—maß**. **—mond**, *m.* [with tawers] V. **—eisen**. **—nadel**, *f.* [with goldsmith &c.] touch-needle. **—netz**, *n.* V. **—garn**. **—ofen**, *m.* [with founders &c.] a reverberatory furnace. **—palme**, *f.* V. Sahlweide. ‡**—pfennig**, *m.* the penny of Erfurt [nine of which are equal to 1 *d*]. **—platz**, *m.* [in fortification] second flank. **—riemen**, *m.* V. **—leder**. **—scheffel**, *m.* a bushel levelled with the strickle. **—schindel**, *f.* [in salterns] a shingle plastered over with loam. **—schuß**, *m.* V. Streifschuß. **—span**, *m.* [with wheelrights] instrument for measuring the roundness and height of felloes. **—spatel**, *f.* [with painters] a spatula, slice. **—stange**, *f.* [with builders] putlog. **—stange des Kutschengestelles**, sleeper. **—stein**, *m.* [with goldsmiths] V. Probestein; [with cutlers] V. Wetzstein. **—stock**, *m.* stick for stretching any thing, a stretcher; V. **—spatel**. **—teich**, *m.* V. Leichteich. **—thunfisch**, *m.* V. Streimthun. **—tisch**, *m.* table for stretching any thing on. **—vogel**, *m.* V. Strichvogel. **—wate**, *f.* V. **—garn**. **—wedel**, *m.* [with gilders] the fitch, a fitch-pencil; *it.* V. Streiche [with bakers &c.]. **—weger**, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] the thick stuff and ceiling placed above and below that of the floor-heads and clamps. **—wehre**, *f.* [in fortification] the flank of a bulwark; *it.* flanking, rasant battery. **—win-**

kel, *m.* [in fortification] flanking angle. Der große —winkel, the interior flanking angle. —wiſch, *m.* a whisk, rag, clout, mop, dab &c. for spreading any thing. —wolle, *f.* combed, carded, scribbled wool. —zeit, *f.* V. Strichzeit.

Streicher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* 1) [Wollkämmer] wool-comber, carder, scribbler; [with masons &c., Ziegel —] brickmaker, the moulder; [in architecture] V. An—. 2) [a tool] [with butchers] the steel; *it.* a whet-stone; [for sithes] sickle. 3) [with rope-makers] the woolder-strap [for wrapping round the laid rope &c.]. 4) [obsolete] [with dancers] minuet. 5) V. Land—. 6) [in seamen's lang.] a rubber.

1. Streif, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -en] [from ſtreifen = herumſtreifen] [not used] expedition; search; V. Streife and Streifzug.

2. Streif, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -en] or —en, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] [from ſtreifen = umſtreifen = umlegen] a fold, wrinkle [in cloth, in clothes.]

Streifärmel, *m.* tucked-up sleeve.

3. Streif, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -en] [V. Streifen, *m.*; allied to Reif, Rippe] streak, stripe, band.

Streif-apfel, *m.* [geſtreifter Apfel] a streaked apple, streaky pippin. —band, *m.* striped ribbon; [in conchology] the striated trochus. —decke, *f.* 1) a striped coverlet. 2) V. Deckfiſch. —erz, *n.* striated sulphate of lead. —eſel, *m.* a striped ass; the zebra. —farn, *m.* V. Streifenfarn. —haſe, *m.* [Kaninchen] a rabbit. —hoſe, *f.* striped breeches. —kiel, *m.* 1) [geſtreifter Kiel] streaked quill. 2) [in conchology] the zoned or banded helix. —korb, *m.* 1) striped basket 2) [in conchology] striate mactra, fool's cockle. —raupe, *f.* V. Streifenraupe. —rinde, *f.* radiated eschar or retepore. —ſchale, *f.* 1) streaked or striped saucer. 2) [in conchology] striped bowl-shell, anomia striatula. —ſchwanz, *m.* 1) streaked tail. 2) animal with a streaked or striped tail. 3) [a fish] the striate stickleback. —wurz, —wurzel, *f.* 1) the sharp-pointed dock, rumex acutus. 2) the curled dock.

Streife, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [das Streifen] scouring the country, pursuit, quest; *it.* marauding excursion, inroad; *it.* scouting. 2) [a tool] a tool for streaking, channeling, fluting; a googe, a tracer; small plough-plane.

Streifen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [*dim.* Streifchen, ‖Streiflein, *n.*] [V. 3. Streif] 1) band, strip. Ein — Papier, Zeug, a strip of paper, of any cloth or stuff; Etwas in — zerſchneiden, to cut, slit any thing into strips; ein ſchmaler — Landes, a narrow strip of land; ein — Aſche, Pulver &c., a train of ashes, powder &c. 2) a stripe, streak [on cloth, on the back of an animal &c.] Ein Zeug mit breiten, mit ſchmalen —, a stuff with broad, narrow stripes, bands; die blauen, rothen — längs dem Sahlbande hin, the blue, red border-stripes [on handkerchiefs, doilies &c.]; Pferd mit einem ſchwarzen — über den Rücken, horse with a black line, streak over his back; — einer Weiberhaube, the frill of a woman's cap; frilled lappet, [with milliners &c.] cap-strip; — an Manſchetten, the wrist-band of a shirt; the cuff of a sleeve; Jakob nahm Stäbe und ſchälete weiße — daran [in Scripture] Jacob took rods and pilled white strakes in them; eine Kuh mit —, a brinded or brindled cow; eine Katze mit —, a tabby cat; die — auf den Muſchelſchalen, Schneckenhäuschen, eines Blattes, einer Blume, the streaks or striae on shells, snail-shells, streaks of a leaf, of a flower; Blume mit —, a streaked, variegated flower; dieſe Nelke hat ſchöne —, this pink or carnation has beautiful streaks, stripes, tints; Pfirſche, Blume mit zarten —, peach, flower with streaks of bloom, with delicate tints; die — an einer Säule, the fluting, channeling of a pillar; [with stationers &c.], — im weißen Papiere von den Formdrähten, the water-mark; [in astronomy] die — des Jupiter, Saturn, the belts of Jupiter, Saturn. 3) [in botany] codon.

Streifen-farn, *m.* [Milzkraut] spleenwort, asplenium. Der ſpaniſche —farn, the mule's fern or spleenwort; der —farn mit wurzelnden Blättern, the root-leaved or rhizophyllous spleenwort. —raupe, *f.* [geſtreifte Raupe] striate caterpillar.

1. Streifen, [allied to the Gr. στρέφω to turn] I. *v. intr.* 1) to rove, to range; to scour, scurry, beat about, beat up for; to scout. Durch viele Länder —, to rove over, to ramble through many countries; durch Feld und Wald —, to range, to scour through field and forest; im Walde —, to range in the forest; gegen Räuber —, to hunt after robbers, to pursue, track robbers; der Feind ſtreift über die Gränzen, bis an die Stadtthore, the enemy makes incursions or inroads across the frontiers up to the city-gates; —de Parteien, scouting parties; *it.* marauding, foraging parties; — [in war], to make inroads, incursions, to carry on a guerilla warfare; *it.* to scout. 2) [vorbeigehen] to touch in passing. Die Kanonenkugel ſtreifte am Walle, the cannon-ball grazed, raked the rampart; die Kugel hat nur geſtreift, the ball has only grazed; ich ſtreifte an die Wand, I brushed against the wall. *Fig.* Das ſtreift ein wenig an Neid, an Mißtrauen, that borders a little on envy, on mistrust; das ſtreift an das Unzüchtige, that is not two degrees removed from the obscene. II. *v. tr.* 1) [to move by passing over] Die Kugel hat ihm das Geſicht, hat ihn im Geſichte geſtreift, ſtreifte ihm den Arm, the ball has grazed his face, the ball grazed his arm; ſich im Fallen das Bein —, to graze, hurt the skin of one's leg in falling; er hat ſich an der Wand geſtreift, he has grazed, frayed, rubbed his skin against the wall; dieſes Pferd ſtreift ſich, this horse clacks, frets his legs, kicks himself [when trotting &c.]. 2) [to move any thing by grazing] Einen Ring vom Finger —, to slip a ring off the finger; einen or ſich den Ring vom Finger — [intentionally], to take a ring from one's finger; ein Thier, die Haut von einem Thiere —, to skin or flay an animal, to strip the skin off an animal; einen Aal —, to skin an eel; Federn — [ſchleißen], to strip feathers or quills; die Beinkleider von ſich —, to take, slip off one's trowsers; die Aermel in die Höhe —, to tuck up one's sleeves; die Blätter von einem Zweige —, to strip the leaves off a branch.

Streif-bettler, *m.* a tramp, a vagabond; [in a better sense] a wandering beggar. —hieb, *m.* a grazing blow. —jagen, *n.* a fox-hunt, any hunt or coursing, any sporting [where no nets &c. are used]. —gerte, *f.* [with millers] feeder of the running mill-stone; [in gunpowder-mills] the scraper. —licht, *n.* [with painters] faint gleam of light. —maus, *f.* 1) [Ackermaus] field-mouse. 2) [Wandermaus] the wandering mouse, mus vagus. —partei, *f.* a party of scouts; *it.* a party of marauders. —recht, *n.* right of search after brigands, warrant for tracing and apprehending robbers, highwaymen &c. —reiſe, *f.* V. Streiferei. —reiter, *m.* [in the army] scout. —ritt, *m.* a foraging, marauding &c. expedition on horseback. —ſchuß, *m.* a shot that grazes the skin, a trifle, a scratch. Er hat einen —ſchuß bekommen, a ball has grazed his skin. —ſtrumpf, *m.* a tight stocking. —wache, *f.* patrol. —wunde, *f.* light or superficial wound. —wunde am Fuße eines Pferdes, a soreness on the foot of the horse [occasioned by the kicking of one of its other feet]. —zange, *f.* [with basket-makers] pinchers. —zug, *m.* a search, pursuit [after a robber &c.]; an inroad, incursion [by marauders &c.]; a military or warlike expedition. —züge thun, um Diebe aufzuſuchen, to go in search, in quest of robbers.

2. Streifen, [from 3. Streif] *v. tr.* Ein Papier, eine Wand — [mit Streifen verſehen], to stripe paper, a wall; geſtreifte Leinwand &c., striped linen &c.; geſtreifte Strümpfe, striped, ribbed stockings; geſtreift, [in botany] radiated, streaked, striated; [in conchology] striated, banded, belted, fasciated; eine geſtreifte Säule, a fluted, channeled, chamfered, furrowed pillar. Das —, the grazing [of a ball &c.]

1. Streifer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from 1. Streifen] a ranger, a scourer; [in war] a scout; *it.* [poetical style] ein — der Meere, a rover on the seas.

2. Streifer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from 2. Streifen] [in different arts] one who stripes, makes stripes, flutings, one who chamfers &c.

Streiferei, *f.* excursion trip, tour; [in the army] excursion, incursion, inroad. Nächtliche —en, nocturnal incursions, prowlings by night; die Feinde machten häufige —en, the enemies made frequent irruptions, inroads &c.; auf — ausgehen, to go out a marauding; *it.* to go out on the scout; ihre Schiffe machten —en an unſern Küſten, their ships made cruises, cruised on our coasts.

Streifig, *adj.* and *adv.* [geſtreift] striped, streaked, streaky, striate, striated, banded. —e Leinwand &c., striped linen &c.; —es Pelzwerk, striped furs; —e Muſchel, a striated shell; —e Blume, a streaked flower.

Streifling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [with gardeners] streaky pippin or codlin.

Streimfiſch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in nat. hist., Goldfiſch or —ſtrich] the gold-line, sparus salpa.

Streimling, V. Streifling.

Streimthun, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] the scomber amia.

Streinen, [allied to ſtreichen?] *v. intr.* 1) [provincial] V. Herumſtreichen. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] to run riot [speaking of sporting dogs badly broken in &c.]

Streiner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [provincial] a tramp, vagabond. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] a dog that runs riot, that gambols about, that does not beat his ground steadily, that is too wild, does not understand his business.

Streit, [-es, the *pl.* -e little used] [V. Streiten] [Kampf] combat, fight, battle, conflict, strife. Sich zum —e rüſten, to prepare for combat; wie ſind die Helden ſo gefallen im —e! how have the heroes so fallen in the fight! glorreich im —e für ſein Vaterland fallen, ſter-

ben, to fall, die gloriously on the field, in battle for one's country. *Fig.* quarrel, dispute. Ein — mit Worten, a wordy war, a war in words, a war of words, a verbal dispute, a desperate argument, a debate, a serious difference. a quarrel, contest, contention, V. Hader, Zank, Zwiſt; in — gerathen, to come to a quarrel, to fall into a dispute; — mit Jemand anfangen, to commence, pick a quarrel, to knock up a row with any one; wegen or über Etwas im —e ſeyn, to be in dispute about or concerning something; ſie haben — mit einander, they are having a dispute with each other; ſie hatten einen fürchterlichen — zuſammen, they had a frightful dispute, a dreadful kick-up, row, blow-up with one another; er hat mit Jedermann —, he is at loggerheads with everybody; einen — veranlaſſen, to give rise to, to cause, occasion a quarrel; einen — beilegen or abmachen, to settle or make up a quarrel; es entſtand ein hitziger — über dieſen Gegenſtand, a warm dispute took place, a very lively discussion arose upon this subject; nach vielem Zank und —e, after a great deal of wrangling and quarrelling, after much bickering and contention; gelehrter —, a learned contention, scientific dispute; — über Meinungen &c., a quarrel about opinions &c., a controversy; das iſt keinem —e unterworfen, liegt außer —, that is not open to controversy, is not within the sphere of controversy &c.; mündlicher oder ſchriftlicher — über eine —frage, an oral or a written disputation upon a disputed question, a disceptation; [in composition] V. Wort—, Rechts—; mit ſich ſelbſt im —e liegen, to be at variance, at issue with one's self; der — wider die Leidenſchaften, the combat, struggle against the passions; der — [Widerſpruch] der Pflichten, the conflict of duties.

Streit-abhandlung, *f.* [Disputation] disputation. **—axt**, *f.* 1) battle-axe. 2) [in mineralogy] belemnite. **—begier** or **—begierde**, *f.* desire of combat, of fighting; [in phrenology] combativeness. **—beil**, *n.* V. axt 1). **—fertig**, *adj.* and *adv.* ready to fight, ready for combat; *it.* disputatious, disputative. **—feuer**, *n.* [in pyrotechny] barrel of gerbs, chinese fire, rockets &c. **—flagge**, *f.* flag of battle, war-banner. **—frage**, *f.* the question, controversy, controverted question, the point of controversy, point at issue, state of the question. Die —frage feſtſetzen, to establish the state of the question. **—geiſt**, *m.* 1) spirit of dispute, of contention, innate passion for strife and wrangling, pugnacity, love of contradiction or altercation. 2) a quarrelsome fellow, a wrangler, brawler; a captious, litigious, punctilious fellow; a peevish person, a disputer, an argumentative, positive man. **—genoß**, *m.* 1) a comrade [in arms], fellow soldier; *it.* [seldom and high-flown] a brother officer. 2) [in law-courts] Die —genoſſen, those who are engaged or retained upon a cause, the consorts in a cause; the leaders and bottle-holders. **—geſpann**, *m.* V. —genoß. **—geſpräch**, *n.* dispute, hot argument. **—gier**, V. —begier. **—glut**, *f.* 1) high fighting mood, warlike ardour; V. also —begier 2) [sometimes, for Glut or Hitze des —es or Kampfes] ardour, heat of the battle or fight. In der höchſten —glut, at the highest pitch of the battle. **—grund**, *m.* reason, subject of a dispute, of a cause, ground of controversy. **—hahn**, *m.* 1) V. Seepfau, Kampfhahn. 2) [der Fechter] the fighting lizard, ophiomachus, lacerta calotes. **—hammel**, *m.* [fam., in a bad sense] a wrangler, bully. **—hammer**, *m.* [formerly] a battle-hammer. **—handel**, *m.* a law-suit, action, cause, litigation, controversy. **—handſchuh**, *m.* [in antiquity] cestus; [in England] boxing-glove; [formerly] a gauntlet. **—hengſt**, *m.* 1) war-horse, battle-horse. 2) [low, —ſüchtiger Menſch] wrangler, broiler, quarrelsome chap. **—huhn**, *n.* V. Seepfau. **—kolben**, *m.* [used formerly in war] mace, club. **—kopf**, *m.* [in fam. lang.] a disputer, V. —geiſt. **—kraft**, *f.* 1) [not much used] bodily strength to stand or go through a fight. 2) and *pl.* **—kräfte**, the forces, military power, armed might [of a country], contending forces or powers. **—kundig**, *adj.* and *adv.* knowing how to fight; [with pugilists] scientific; *it.* V. Kriegserfahren. **—kunſt**, *f.* 1) art of fighting, military science. 2) [Dialektik] dialectic. 3) [Mittel] stratagem, trap used in a dispute or controversy, a cavil. **—lehrer**, *m.* dialectician; *it.* a polemic; disputant, arguer, controvertist, controversialist. **—luſt**, *f.* 1) eagerness for fighting, for the fray. 2) inclination to cavil, argumentative or disputatious temper, contentiousness, quarrelsomeness, perverseness. Die Truppen brannten vor —luſt, the troops burned with impatience to engage. **—luſtig**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) in a fighting mood, eager for contest, for the fray; [comic and slang] spreeish, larkish. 2) litigious, quarrelsome, contentious, captious, pugnacious. **—müde**, *adj.* and *adv.* wearied of fighting, tired of contention, sick of combats, of war. **—müthig**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) warlike, martial, full of generous ardour, ardent, brave, chivalrous [if pushed to excess] rash. 2) inclined or prone to dispute, fiery, [fam.] ripe for a row, for a breeze. **—müthigkeit**, *f.* 1) warlike ardour, martial spirit. 2) contentiousness, quarrelsomeness. **—pferd**, *n.* V. —roß. **—plan**, *m.* [obsolescent], **—platz**, *m.* V. Kampfplatz. **—prediger**, *m.* a polemic divine. **—predigt**, *f.* [polemiſche Predigt] a controversial or polemic discourse, polemical sermon. **—predigten halten, ſchreiben**, to preach polemical sermons, to write essays in polemic divinity. **—punkt**, *m.* controverted point; *it.* controvertible point. Etwas zu einem —punkte machen, to bring any thing under controversy, to make any thing a controvertible point, to controvert. **—rede**, *f.* dispute, debate, [an oral] controversy. **—richter**, *m.* V. Friedensrichter. **—richteramt**, *n.* office of a county or city-magistrate. **—roß**, *n.* war-horse. **—ſache**, *f.* the thing in dispute, the cause of dispute; a disputed or controverted thing; the controversy, affair, difference, subject of litigation, the argument, question; [fam. and low] row; [in law V. also Prozeß] litigious case. Eine —ſache verhandeln, to debate, argue a cause, to moot. **—ſatz**, *m.* controversy, contested, disputed, mooted point, disputation, article of debate, theme for argument. **—ſchlichter**, *m.* umpire; V. Schiedsrichter. **—ſchnepfe**, *f.* V. Seepfau. **—ſchrift**, *f.* controversial writing, a polemical treatise. Gelehrte —ſchrift, dissertation, disquisition, learned argumentative treatise. **—ſucht**, *f.* 1) eagerness to fight, quarrelsomeness, pugnacity; [in phrenology] combativeness. 2) a mania for disputing, argumentative disposition, V. —luſt 2). **—ſüchtig**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) quarrelsome, apt or prone to get up, to kick up a shindy, a fight, pugnacious. 2) contentious, captious, argumentative; V. —luſtig. —ſüchtiger Menſch, a caviller, a captious fellow; —ſüchtige Gemüthsart, quarrelsome temper, spirit of opposition, a turbulent and obstreperous humour; der, die —ſüchtige, the disputer, jangler, [fam.] master, mistress, miss positive, [slang] scansnag; V. —geiſt 2). **—tag**, *m.* day of combat; *it.* [at universities] public disputation-day. **—theologie**, *f.* controversy, polemic divinity, polemical theology. **—übung**, *f.* [in schools] disputation. **—unfähig**, *adj.* and *adv.* incapable of fight or for fighting. Ueber tauſend Mann wurden —unfähig gemacht, more than a thousand combatants were disabled, put hors the combat. **—waffe**, *f.* weapon. **—wagen**, *m.* [with the ancients] war-chariot, car. **—weiſe**, *adv.* contentiously, disputatiously, litigiously, argumentatively. Eine Frage —weiſe verhandeln, to treat a question disputatiously, to debate a question.

2. **Streit**, *m.* [-es] [in botany, kleines Sinngrün] the small or little periwinkle, vinca minor.

Streitbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) fit, ready for combat, disposable for action, fighting, qualified for war. Zehntauſend Mann —e Leute, ten thousand fighting men; ein —es Volk, a warlike, fighting, martial people; —e Thiere, courageous, pugnacious animals; —er Hahn, fighting cock, game-cock. 2) [rather unusual] controvertible, disputable, contestable. Die Sache iſt noch —, the thing is still in dispute, under debate, is still controvertible.

Streitbarkeit, *f.* 1) warlike spirit or character, martial disposition or quality. pugnacity, [old] warlikeness, martialism. 2) [rather unusual] contestableness, quality of a contestable or disputable thing.

Streiten, [in Swed. *strita* = to use physical force, *strid* is strong, violent; probably allied to reiten &c.] *irr. v. intr.* to fight, combat, war, wage war. Sie ſtritten mit einander [= rauften, ſchlugen ſich], they fought together; ein Heer, das ſtreitet, an army that fights; die —den Mächte, the contending, belligerent powers; mit, gegen or wider Jemand —, to fight with, against any one; für das Vaterland —, to fight for one's country; alle ſtritten wie Löwen, all fought like lions; mit ungleichen Kräften —, to fight with unequal force, to contend against odds. *Fig.* Mit Worten —, to dispute, to debate; mit Einem —, to dispute, argue with any one; mit einander —, to dispute together, [fam.] to fall together by the ears; über bloße Worte —, to dispute about mere words, to cavil; über eine Frage, über eine Materie —, to debate or argue a question, upon a topic; man hat lange über dieſen Satz geſtritten, this proposition has been a long time debated, mooted; es wurde bei dieſer Sache heftig geſtritten, a violent contention arose on this matter, this affair was violently discussed, controverted; um einen Preis —, to dispute, to wrangle, to compete for a prize; *proverb.* V. under Bart; dafür —, daß Etwas ſey, nicht ſey, to dispute for the affirmative, negative; gern —, to like disputing, to be fond of wrangling; wider die Wahrheit —, to maintain, assert contrary to the truth; vor Gericht —, to plead, to litigate; die —den Parteien, the contending, litigating parties, the parties litigant; ſich mit Jemand —, to dispute with, contend against any one; ſie ſtritten ſich or mit einander, they fell into a dispute, they got quarrelling together, with each other, [fam.

but low] they fell to loggerheads together, fell together by the ears; gegen Vorurtheile —, to contend against prejudices; mit Hunger und Durſt —, to contend against hunger and thirst; mit dem Sturme —, to struggle, contend against the storm; die —de Kirche, the church militant; das ſtreitet wider die geſunde Vernunft, that is repugnant to, that shocks common sense, that militates against reason; —de Pflichten, conflicting duties. Das —, V. Streit. Syn. V. Kämpfen.

Streíter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —**inn,** *f.* [in war, *it.* in words] a combatant; *it.* a disputant. Ein Heer von zehntauſend —n, an army of ten thousand combatants; ein guter — Jeſu Chriſti [in Scripture], a good soldier of Jesus Christ; ein — für Wahrheit, a contender for, a champion of, [fam.] a stickler for the truth.

Streítig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [ſtreitend] contending, disputing, contesting, warring, combating, litigant. Die —en Parteien, the contending, litigating parties, the parties litigant; wir ſind darüber nicht mehr — [in fam. lang.], we are no longer at issue about it; über Etwas — werden, to be drawn into a quarrel or dispute, into altercation about any thing. 2) [causing dispute] disputable, contestable, controvertible, debatable, contentious, litigious, disputatious, quarrelsome. Die —e Sache, the contentious subject, the contested or disputable thing; ein zwiſchen ihnen — verhandelter Punkt, a point, an article debated, argued between them, a moot-point; —e Frage, —er Satz, disputable question, contestable proposition, a moot-case; —es Recht, a contentious, litigious, mooted right; dieſer Punkt iſt unter den Theologen, in den Schulen —, this point is contentious amongst divines, is disputable in the schools, is still a controverted point with divines &c.; Einem Etwas — machen, to dispute any thing with any one, to contest any one's right to a thing.

Streítigkeit, *f.* 1) quality of that, which is contestable, disputable &c. 2) dispute, difference, controversy [about opinions &c.]. Eine — beilegen, to terminate a difference, put an end to a dispute; die —en der Gottesgelehrten, the controversies of theologians.

Streítlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] contestable, disputable, contentious; V. Streitig.

Strēlitze, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [V. Strahl] [formerly a life-guardsman of the Czar] Strelitz.

Strēne, *f.*, [*pl.* -n] **Strenwerk,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in salterns] gutter.

Stréng, [**Strenge**] [appears allied to the Lat. *strenuus*, to the Gr. *στρηνής*; comes from ſtrengen = ſtrecken, and is properly = ſtrack, ſtraff] 1) [as it were geſtreckt or stretched] [rather unusual] Sein Kleid liegt —e an, his dress sits, fits tight, his dress is a tight fit. 2) [firmly connected or cemented, particularly when qualifying minerals] hard, stubborn, refractory, difficult of fusion. —es Erdreich, hard soil, ground difficult to ill. Syn. V. Hart. 3) *Fig.* *a*) [with painters, hart] hard, dry. Eine —e Farbe halten, to have a hard pencil, touch. *b*) [contracting the skin, = rauh, herbe] rough, harsh, astringent. —er Geſchmack, a rough taste; —e ſchmecken, to taste rough, to have a harsh taste; —e Kälte, a bitter cold, [low] a raw cold; —er Winter, a rigorous, severe winter; in der —ſten Kälte, im —ſten Winter, in the most intense cold, in the depth of winter. *c*) [deprived of all ease and comfort &c.] —es Leben, —er Orden, a rigid or an ascetic life, a strict or severe order. *d*) [opposed to [nachſichtsvoll] severe, rigid, austere, harsh. Syn. V. Scharf. —er Richter, a severe judge; —er Gläubiger, a merciless, rigorous creditor; —er Zähler or Zahler, an exact payer, a punctual paymaster; —er Herr, Gebieter, hard, strict master; *proverb.* —e Herren regieren nicht lange, overstrained severity works it's own cure, the string drawn too tight snaps; in —er Zucht halten, to keep under a severe discipline; die Gerechtigkeit auf das —ſte handhaben, to administer justice severely; Einen —e beſtrafen, to punish any one rigorously. *e*) [opposed to nachläſſig] —e [= harte] Arbeit, hard work; —e arbeiten, to work hard, [fam.] to fag hard; Einen —e beobachten, to observe any one narrowly, closely; —er Gehorſam, severe, rigid, absolute obedience; Etwas — [im genaueſten Verſtande] nehmen, to take any thing literally, strictly; im —ſten Verſtande, in the strictest sense, according to the letter; auf's —ſte genommen, kann man nur &c., taking it in its most literal sense one can only &c.; eine —e Tugend, —e Sitten, an austere, acerb, crabbed virtue, austere, stern manners; eine —e Sittenlehre, a rigid system of morality; —e faſten, leben, to fast, to live austerely, to practice austerities; die —en [Asceten, *it.* Rigoriſten], the ascetics, *it.* the rigorists. 4) [tapfer] brave; *it.* [Titel] V. Geſtreng.

Streng-flüſſig, *adj.* and *adv.* [with founders] tough, refractory, difficult of fusion. —**flüſſigkeit,** *f.* refractory quality. —**tabak,** *m.* bad tobacco [for cigars].

Strénge, *f.* [no *pl.*] [V. Streng] 1) Die — der Witterung, der Luft, der Kälte, the rawness, severity, the inclemency of the weather, of the air, the rigour &c. of the cold; die — eines Herrn, Richters &c., the severity, strictness, sternness of a master, judge &c.; mit — regieren, to reign with severity, to rule with a stern hand, to rule severely, inflexibly, rigidly; nach der — verfahren, to proceed according to the strict letter [of the law &c.]; mit vieler —e behandeln, to treat with much severity, with great harshness or rigour; die äußerſte — beobachten, to observe the most rigid strictness; die — der Geſetze, the rigour, severity of the laws; die — eines Verweiſes, the harshness of a reprimand; die — der Sitten, Grundſätze, the austerity of the manners, principles; — des Schickſals, hardness, cruelty, severity of fate. 2) [with common people Schnuppen] V. Schnupfen; [with veterinary surgeons] the founders.

Strénge, *m.* [-s, no *pl.*] 1) [low, except in the veterinary art] V. Schnupfen. 2) [in botany] wild angelica.

Strénge, *v. tr.* [rather unusual] to stretch, strain. *Fig.* to strain, exert. Sich —, ſeine Kräfte —, to exert one's self, to employ all one's force, to strain every nerve; den Kampf —, to fight to the last, to display the greatest valour, to employ all one's force or might.

Strénge, *f.* V. Strenge.

Strénge, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [rather unusual = Ascet] an ascetic; V. Streng. 2) [rather unusual = Rigoriſt] rigorist. 3) V. Würgbirn.

Strénſel, Strenzel, *m.* [-s, no *pl.*] V. Strengel.

Streū, *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) [das Streuen] strewing, sprinkling, aspersion. 2) [das Geſtreute] litter [of straw, leaves &c.] Stroh zur —, V. —ſtroh; Laub zur — ſammeln, to pick up leaves for [making] beds, litters &c.; die — [in sportsmen's lang.], the dry [fallen] leaves. 3) [something strewed for a couch &c.] litter, bed. Eine — machen, to make [up] a litter; macht den Ochſen eine gute —, make a good litter, strew down a good bed for the oxen; die — [in sportsmen's lang.], litter, kennel; ſechs Pferde auf der — haben [= ſechs Pferde halten], to have six horses in one's stables, to keep six horses; eine — von Stroh, für Menſchen, a litter, bed of straw, a straw-bed or couch for men; wir wollen Ihnen eben nur eine — machen [in fam. lang.], you shall just have a shake-down; auf einer, auf der — ſchlafen, to sleep on a bed of straw, on [or in] the straw. 4) the litter, bed-floor [of a stable].

Streúbelwurzel, *f.* [in botany] [Schuppenwurzel] bulbed coral-wort, bulbiferous toothwort.

Streūen, [allied to the Lat. *st-erno, stravi*, to the Gr. *στορ-έω, στορ-έννυμι*, Swed. *strö*, Old Sax. ſtreavian, ſtregian &c.] I. *v. tr.* 1) [aus—] to strew, scatter, sprinkle. Samen —, to strew, cast seed, to sow; Samen auf ein Feld &c. —, to sow broadcast; Miſt —, to strew, scatter dung; Salz, Zucker, Pfeffer &c. auf die Speiſen —, to strew, sprinkle salt, powder, pepper &c. over food; Sand in das Zimmer — [more usual das Zimmer mit Sand be—], to strew sand over the room, to sand the room, to strew the room with sand; Puder in die Haare —, to puff hair-powder over one's hair, to powder one's self; Aſche auf ſein Haupt —, to strew, cast ashes over one's head, to strew one's head with ashes; Blumen auf den Weg —, to strew flowers over the way, on or along the path; Geld unter das Volk —, to scatter, throw money amongst the people; Stroh unter das Vieh —, to strew down litter, to make a litter or bed for the cattle; die Roſe ſtreuet Gerüche umher, the rose strews, scatters fragrance around. *Fig.* [verbreiten] to sow. Den Samen des Guten —, to sow the seed of good. 2) [to make by strewing] Verzierungen auf Bäckereien —, to form ornaments on pastry with grated sugar. 3) [be—] Mit Sand —, to strew with sand; *it.* geſtreute Tapete, V. Streutapete. Das —, V. Streuung. II. *v. intr.* 1) [with farmers] to straw, to run to straw [as wheat &c.]. 2) to strew a litter. Iſt dem Viehe ſchon geſtreuet worden? has the litter been strewed or shaken down for the cattle? den Kühen —, to litter the cows. Syn. V. Sprengen.

Streu-blau, *n.* powder-blue, smalt in dowder. —**büchſe,** *f.* 1) a dredging-box, predger; [for sugar] a sugar-sifter; *it.* [Sandbüchſe] a sand-box. 2) [a tree or plant] V. Sandbüchſe 2). —**büchſenbaum,** *m.* [indiſche Nuß] [a plant or tree of the genus Hura] sandbox. —**gabel,** *f.* the dung-fork, stable-prong. —**glas,** *n.* [Glasgrieſig] glass-grit, powdered glass. —**gold,** *n.* [powdered and coloured tin in lieu of sand or blotting-paper] gold powder. ||—**gut,** *n.* [das Mankgut] land held in joint-fee or joint-tenancy. —**harke,** *f.*, —**harken,** *n.* V. —rechen. —**mehl,** *n.* [with bakers] dredging meal or flour. —**pulver,** *n.* any vulnerary powder, [formerly] diapasm. —**pulvermoos,** *n.* club-moss, wolf's claw, lycopodium clavatum. —**re-**

chen, *m.* a rake for collecting dry leaves &c., a hay-rake. 2) the raking up of dry leaves &c. —ſand, *m.* sand. —ſandbüchſe, *f.* sand-box. —ſtroh, *n.* litter, straw for litters, bed-straw; [with farmers] litter, dung. —tapete, *f.*, *it.* —werk, *n.* hangings, papering embossed [by strewed shearings, saw-dust or finely comminuted shreds]. —zucker, *m.* powdered sugar. —zuckerbüchſe, *f.* sugar-caster, sugar-sifter, sugar-dredger &c.

Streũling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] the fallen or dry leaves [gathered by poor people for litter &c.]

Streũung, *f.* the sowing, casting [of seed]; strewing, scattering [of litter &c.].

Streuungskugel, *f.* [in pyrotechny] scattering gerb of the cases; ball of a Roman candle.

Strích, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] I. [from ſtreichen = to move] 1) [the action of moving, of going &c.] Einen — durch eine Gegend thun [rather unusual in this sense], to make or take a jaunt, trip, tour, stroll, ramble, an excursion through a country; der — der Vögel in ein anderes Land, the migration of birds; — der [Flug] Vögel, flight of birds, V. Streichen; [in seamen's lang.] einen guten — halten, to leave or shew a good wake, to make good head-way [as a ship]; gleichen — halten, to share the wind with some other ship, to hold way with her without gaining or losing, to make equal head-way; das Schiff verändert ſeinen —, the ship alters its course, changes her tack. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] In einem —e [in einem fort], all at once, in one effort &c., [low] at one go. 2) [Richtung] direction. Der — des Windes, der Wolken, des Gewitters, the direction, course of the wind, of the clouds, of the storm; auf dem ganzen —e, welchen das Gewitter nahm, iſt Alles niedergeſchlagen, over the whole line or course which the storm took, every thing is beaten down. 3) [the usual direction or position of any thing] Der — des Holzes, the vein or grain of [or in] wood; [in commerce] der — eines Zeuges, the grain of any fabricated stuff; [with cloth-manufacturers] — des Tuches, the grain of the cloth; dem Tuche den — geben, to range the nap on cloth; ein Kleid, einen Hut nach dem —e bürſten, to brush a dress, a hat according to the grain; einen Sammet &c. gegen den — bürſten, to brush a velvet &c. against the grain, against the nap or pile; die Haare wider or gegen den — kämmen, to comb the hair against the grain; [den Bart nach dem —e, gegen den — ſcheren, to shave the beard with, against the grain; [with fishermen] Netze zu — ſtellen, to lay the nets with the current or stream. 4) Ein — [Flug] Lerchen &c., a flight or flock of larks &c. 5) *a*) [das Laichen] spawning. *b*) [Fiſchbrut] fry, spawn, brood. II. [from ſtreichen = to move backwards and forwards over the surface of any body]. Der — mit dem Magnete auf eine Eiſenſtange, the touching or touching of an iron-bar with the load-stone; der — mit der Tuchkratze, stroke with the teasel; ein — mit der Geige, mit dem Fiedelbogen, a sweep of the bow, a touch with the fiddlestick; ein — [Zug] mit dem Kamme, a drawing through with the comb, a touch with the comb; ein — mit dem Scheermeſſer, a stroke with the rasor; einen — mit dem Pinſel, mit der Feder thun, to give a touch of or with the pencil, a stroke or dash of the pen; V. Feder—, Pinſel—; ein — mit dem Streichholze, a scrape, stroke or blow of the strickle, *it.* with the lucifer-match; einen guten — haben, to have a good edge, to shave or cut well [as a rasor]; den — halten, to be of good alloy [as gold], *fig.* [in fam. lang.] to stand the test; der — [Fang] der Lerchen, the netting of larks; auf den — gehen, to go out a lark-catching, a lark-netting, *fig.* [comic and in common people's lang.], to be a smell-smock, to go after the girls, to look out for a piece, [very low] to go out for a stroke. 2) [the manner of making a blow, scrape &c.] Einen guten, ſchönen — haben [= ſchön, leicht geigen], to play a good fiddle, to play beautifully on the violin, to have a good bow, to excel in bowing. 3) [that which proceeds from rubbing &c.] Der — des Goldes, Silbers an Probierſteinen, the touching, touch of gold, silver on touch-stones; der — vom Pfluge [die Ackerfurche], a furrow; einen — mit der Kreide &c. machen, to make a stroke with the chalk &c.; —e mit der Feder ziehen, to draw strokes, dashes, lines with the pen; feine, dünne —e, fine, thin strokes; die —e einer Zeichnung, in einem Kupferſtiche, Stahlſtiche, the strokes of a drawing, in a copper-plate or steel-engraving; [with painters] kühne —e, bold strokes, touches full of spirit; die —e des Kompaſſes, V. Kompaß—, Wind—; einen — durch eine Schrift, durch eine Linie machen, to make a stroke or dash through a writing, through a line, V. Rechnung; [in grammar, — more usual Komma], a comma; einen — machen, to make a comma; die —e im Geſichte [= die Linien des Geſichts], the features; der — eines Zolles [the 12th part of an inch], a line; der — [with printers, Divis], a hyphen; — über einem Buchſtaben, stroke or dash over a letter; die —e auf dem Kerbholze, the notches. 4) [= Streifen] Der — auf dem Rücken &c. der Thiere, stripe on the back &c. of animals; *it.* der — um eine Haube, frill, slip, band of a cap; — am Hemde, bosom of a shirt. 5) [= Strecke] Ein — Landes, a space, extent of land, a tract, a country, district, region; es iſt noch ein guter — bis dorthin, it is still a pretty good distance, way as far as there; ein fruchtbarer —, a fertile country; V. Erd—, Himmels—; der — [in seamen's lang., = Seeſtrecke], latitude. 6) [that which is stripped, drawn or pulled] —e [Zitzen der Kühe &c.], the dugs. 7) [as much as is drawn or struck off at one time] Ein — Ziegel, a batch of bricks, of tiles. 8) —lein, *n.* [a receptacle linear and scored in the middle] stria.

Strich-bänder, *pl.* [in seamen's lang.] thick stuff which encircles the side of a lighter &c. under the gunnel. —börs, *m.* the red-banded perch. —brett, *n.*, —fiſch, *m.* V. Streichbrett &c. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* formed like a streak or stripe; [in nat. hist.] linear. —gewitter, *n* a partial storm; *it.* a scud, a passing storm. —heuſchrecke, *f.* the wandering grass-hopper, the emigrant cricket. —holz, *n.* brush-wood. —karpfen, *m.* V. Karpfenbrut. —kompaß, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] mariner's compass, the compass [in the binnacle]. —kraut, *n.* V. Wau. —naht, *f.* loop-stitch, gobble-stitch. —punkt, *m.* [more usual Semikolon] semicolon. —raupe, *f.* striated caterpillar. —regen, *m.* partial rain; *it.* passing shower; [fam.] an April shower. —ſarſche, *f.* perched serge. —ſchindel, *f.* V. Streichſchindel. —ſtein, *m.* [Baſalt] basalt. —tafel, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] loxodromic tables. —taube, *f.* V. Wandertaube. —vogel, *m.* bird of passage, a migratory bird. —volk, *n.* a nomad people. —weiſe, *adv.* by dashes, by strokes, by lines, by scrapes; *it.* [speaking of birds] by flights or flocks; *it.* [in agriculture, = ſchwadenweiſe] by swaths. Es regnet — weiſe, it rains partially, here and there; *it.* ein Land —weiſe durchziehen, to traverse a country in particular directions, in certain parts. —zaun, *m.* hurdling [for strengthening the shore]. —zeit, *f.* 1) time of migration [for a bird of passage]. 2) spawning-time or season [of fishes].

‖Strichel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —chen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in fam. lang.] small stroke or dash, little streak or stripe.

Strichelblume, *f.* 1) a streaked flower. 2) [in botany, kanariſche Glockenblume] the Canary bell-flower, canarina campanula.

Stricheln, I. *v. tr.* to streak, to mark with streaks or stripes. Etwas fein —, to mark any thing with fine lines; [in botany] geſtricheltes Blatt, streaked, lineated leaf. II. *v. intr.* to make or perform with fine or delicate strokes or touches [of the pencil &c.].

Strichling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [not much used] a rambler, wanderer; [in a bad sense] a stroller, tramp.

Strick, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [from ſtrecken or from ſtricken = to twist] 1) a rope, cord; *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* a little rope or cord, a string, whipcord; [for leading dogs] leash. Dünner —, a thin, slight cord; mit einem —e befeſtigen, ziehen, to fasten, draw with a rope; mit —en binden, to bind with ropes; einen Hund am —e führen, to lead a dog with a string, leash; *fig.* and *proverb.* V. under Reißen 2); einen Dieb mit einem —e hängen, to hang a thief with a rope; den — [den Galgen] verdienen, to deserve the halter; der Großherr ſchickte ihm den ſeidenen —, the Grand Signior sent him the [silken] bowstring. *Fig.* [in common people's lang., Galgen—] —, a hangdog, a gallows-thief, a rascal, [in Irish] the thief of the world; V. Fall—. 2) Ein — Hunde, a brace, a leash of dogs, of greyhounds.

Strick-aufgabe, *f.* [in mathematics] the funicular or catenarian problem, hypothesis. —bändig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in sportsmen's lang., speaking of greyhounds &c.] broken in to the leash, taught to go quiet in couple. —bank, *f.* bench for knitting, netting &c. on. —gras, *n.* heath matgrass, small matweed, heath-matweed, nardus stricta. —gürtel, *m.* a rope-girdle [of the Cordeliers or Minor Friars]. —hund, *m.* a dog led by a string or leash, running in a couple. —leiter, *f.* rope-ladder; [in seamen's lang.] rope-ladder; *it.* the horses or footropes of the yards. —linie, *f.* [in mathematics] funicular or catenarian curve. —maſche, *f.* mesh, *it.* snare or springe of rope or string. —maſchine, *f.* [in mechanics] any funicular machine. —mönch, *m.* a cordelier. —reiter, *m.* [Straßenbereiter] [formerly in Bavaria] a horse-patrol. —ring, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] puddening, pudding of the yards. —ſchaukel, *f.* a swing, a see-saw. —verdeck, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] a rope-deck. —walze, *f.* a fusee, barrel, spindle, axis, roller [for the rope or cord of a jack, windlass &c.]; [in a network-machine] a pirn. —werk, *n.* rope-work, cordage. —zeug, *n.* rope-harness, rope-traces [of horses].

Stricken, [Fr. *tric-oter*; allied to drücken, drehen] to knit. Strümpfe —, to knit stockings; geſtrickte Hoſen, knitted breeches; — lernen &c., to learn &c. knitting. Das —, knitting.

Strick-arbeit, *f.* 1) knitting; *it.* netting. 2) knitted work. —beutel, *m.* a work-bag or reticule [for keeping

one's knitting work in]. —brett, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] mesh-wood, a clearer [shaped like a paper-cutter and used for forming the mesh on]. —garn, *n.* knitting-thread or yarn, netting-twine. —holz, *n.* V. —brett, —ſcheide. —korb, *m.*, —körbchen, *n.* a work-basket [for knitting-needles, worsted &c.]. —kunſt, *f.* art of knitting; *it.* of netting. —lehrerinn, *f.* a mistress who teaches knitting. —maſche, *f.* mesh [of any reticulated tissue]. —maß, *n.* V. —brett. —muſter, *n.* sample or pattern to knit by. —nadel, *f.* 1) a knitting-needle. Große —nadel, a great netting-pin. 2) [in nat. hist.] V. Pfrieme. —naht, *f.* 1) seam [down the calf of a stocking]. 2) V. Strichnaht. —rock, *m.* a knitted coat. —ſack, *m.* V. —beutel. —ſcheide, *f.* case of or for knitting-needles. —ſchule, *f.* a dame's school where knitting is taught. —ſchüler, *m.*, —ſchülerinn, *f.* a scholar who learns knitting. —ſpinne, *f.* cave-spider, textorial spider. —ſtock, *m.* [große —nadel] large knitting-needle or pin. —ſtrumpf, *m.* 1) a stocking that is being knitted. 2) a knitted stocking. —ſtuhl, *m.* a stocking-loom. —ſtunde, *f.* a lesson in knitting; *it.* in netting. —zeug, *n.* 1) knitting implements. 2) knitting work.

Stricker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) [not much used] V. Seiler. 2) a knitter. 3) [in nat. hist.] *a*) the dyer's mite, acarus tinctorius or oraneoides, *it.* the acarus telarius. *b*) V. Strickſpinne. *c*) the weaver-beetle, cerambyx textor.

Strickerlohn, *m.* money for knitting.

‖**Stricket,** *f.* [-s, no *pl.*] 1) V. Strickſchule. 2) V. Strickzeug.

‖**Striefe, Striefen, Striefig,** V. Streif &c.

1. **Striegel,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from ſtreichen or ſtrecken] 1) a curry-comb. 2) [with miners &c.] the tap of the huddle; *it.* bung or plug to the vent of a pond-dam, of a pond-head.

Striegel-blech, *n.* iron for curry-combs. —haueiſen, *n.* a triangular file or quonet. —haus, *n.*, *dim.* —häuschen, *n.* [with miners] the box or safe to the pond-plug. —ſchacht, *m.* [with miners] the shaft or well of the pond-plug. —ſtaub, *m.* dust in or of a curry-comb. —zapfen, *m.* V. 1. — 2).

2. **Striegel,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from ſtreichen or ſtrecken] 1) [in botany] striga, flat or lanceolate bristle, spinescent down. 2) [a species of plants] nephelium. 3) V. 1. — 2).

Striegelicht, *adj.* and *adv.* formed like a curry-comb; [in botany] bristly, strigous, muricated.

Striegeln, *v. tr.* Ein Pferd —, to curry a horse. *Fig.* Einen — [rather low], to criticize any one unsparingly, to lash any one unmercifully [with criticism]; er, ſeine Gedichte ſind jämmerlich geſtriegelt worden, he, his poems have been taken to pieces most pitiably; die Bauern —, to torment, plague, flay the peasants, to exact or extort from the peasantry.

Striegler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who curries down. *Fig.* [rather low] one who criticizes unmercifully a severe critic.

Strieme, *f.* sometimes *m.* [*pl.* -n] *dim.* Striemchen, ‖Striemlein, *n.* [in Swed. *strima*; allied to Streif, Riemen &c.] 1) band, streak. Eine lange — am Himmel, a long streak in the sky, [with poets] a streamer in the sky; mit einem —n um den Leib [in heraldry], sanglee, streamed [as a beast]. 2) a stripe, weal or wale, a livid or black-and-blue mark, a bruise, contusion; [from a whip] lash, stripe [from a rod] stripe. Die Geiſel macht —n, the scourge leaves or makes weals, stripes; Einem —n hauen, to cover any one with bruises, with livid marks, to beat any one black and blue; voll rother —n, streaked, full of blains, flushed [as the skin]; *it.* lange —n, long strips [of stockfish], breast-slices [of a turkey &c.], long slices [of a haunch, sparerib &c.].

Striemen, *v. tr.* 1) [not much used, except in the past participle] to streak, to furnish with bands or streaks. Geſtriemt, streaked. 2) *Fig.* [not much used] Einen — [rather low], to beat any one black and blue.

Striemig, *adj.* and *adv.* bruised, covered with wales, marked with stripes, black and blue. Sein —er Rücken, his livid back, his back covered with wales, with blains from the lash; *it.* V. Streifig.

Striemling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Streifling.

Striez, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] or **Striezel,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] or *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in Ital. *striscia*, Swed. *strut*; allied to Strieme] long loaf of bread, [in England] French bread, a twist; *it.* a long cake.

Strippe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from ſtreifen] string, a pull, [in boots] boot-strap.

Strippen, *v. tr.* Stiefeln —, to put [boot-] straps to a boot.

Stripperz, *n.* or **Strippmulm,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) galena, lead-glance. 2) argentiferous striated sulphur or sulphuret of lead, blue lead-ore.

Strippſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a cat'-o'-nine-tails, the cat, the colt.

Ströbel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to ſtruppig] [Zirbelnuß] the cone of the pine, the fir-apple, pine-apple, [in botany] a strobil.

Strobel-dorn, *m.* 1) V. Artiſchocke. 2) [Golddiſtel] the golden thistle, scolymus. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* strobiliform. —kopf, *m.* [in common people's lang.] 1) a bristly head. 2) person with a bristly head. —ſtern, *m.* V. Haarſtern. —taube, *f.* the turbit.

***Ströfe, Strophe,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] strophe, [in songs] couplet, [in poems] strophe, couplet, [if of three lines] tiercet, triplet, [of 6, 8, 10 lines] a stanza [of six, eight, ten lines or verses]. Syn. Strophe, Vers. Verſe [verses] are the smallest metrical parts of a poem; a single line is therefore also called a Vers, and a Strophe in a strain or song is said to consist of so many verses. Moreover in this sense verses are distinguished by its feet, and a Vers, which consists of iambics, is termed an iambic verse or line; if of trochees, a trochaic verse or line. Hence the German Vers is a verse or line, and the Strophe [strophe] is a verse or stanza.

Ströh, *n.* [-es, no *pl.*] [Lat. *stra-men*, provinc. Strau, in Old Sax. ſtreav, ſtreov &c., hence allied to ſtreuen] 1) straw. Das — von Roggen, Weizen &c. [with thatchers], thatch, [for litters or beds] straw; langes, kurzes —, long, short straw; leeres —, threshed straw, V. Dreſchen, Futterſtroh, Rockenſtroh; ein Bund —, a bundle of straw, a truss of straw; ſo dumm wie ein Bund — [low = ſehr dumm], as stupid as an owl; ein Schock —, sixty bundles of straw; ein Haus mit — decken, to cover a house with thatch, to thatch a house; — ſchneiden, to cut or chop straw; auf — ſchlafen, to sleep on straw, in straw; mit — einpacken, ausſtopfen, to pack, pad with straw; einen Feigenbaum in — einbinden, to cover or fence a fig-tree with straw; Gläſer mit — umflechten, to plat round glasses with straw; der mit — ausſtopft, ausflicht or in — einbindet, einwickelt, a workman in straw; [in composition] V. under Bett—, Bohnen—, Streu—, Wirr—. 2) [in husbandry] Ein — Garben [= eine Tenne voll Garben], a barn full, a barnful of sheaves; ein — Bücklinge, a straw-package of red herrings.

Stroh-arbeit, *f.* work in or of straw, straw-work. —arbeiter, *m.* a workman in straw. —band, *n.* a band, swathe of straw. —band, *n.*, —bändchen, [with milliners] a straw-gauze-ribbon. —bett, *n.* straw-bed, straw-couch or pallet; *it.* V. —ſack. —binder, *m.* a straw-binder, sheaf-binder. —blume, *f.* 1) [künſtliche Blume] artificial flower of straw. 2) [in botany] *a*) [Papierblume] the annual xeranthemum, dry flower, immortal herb; *b*) [Sandruhrpflanze] the sandy everlasting or live-ever. —boden, *m.* 1) a straw-loft or barn. 2) [provincial] a door-mat of straw, a straw-mat. —brecher, *f.* machine for breaking straw. —bückling, *m.* red herring packed in straw. —bund, *m.* a bundle of straw, a truss of straw. —butter, *f.* winter-butter. —dach, *n.* a straw-roof, thatched roof. *Fig.* [chiefly in higher style, for —hütte] a thatched cottage, straw-roof, thatched roof, thatch. Unter dem —dache wohnt Tugend oft häufiger, als in Paläſten, the peasant's humble cottage more frequently harbours virtue than the proud palace. —decke, *f.* coverlet of straw; [with gardeners] a quilting or fence of straw, V. —matte. —decker, *m.* a thatcher. —deich, *m.* dike coated or lined with straw. —doſe, *f.* box ornamented with straw [of various colours]. —fackel, *f.* a lighted wisp of straw, a straw-firebrand. —farbe, *f.* a straw-colour. —farben, —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* straw-coloured. —feiten, *pl.* files in a straw-package. —feuer, *n.* a straw-fire. —fiedel, *f.* [musical staves seventeen in number chromatically or harmonically arranged and played on like a dulcimer] a wooden dulcimer. —flamme, *f.* flame of straw. *Fig.* a short-lived-flame, short-lived zeal. —flaſche, *f.* a flask [woven round with straw]. —flechte, *f.* plaited straw; straw-plait [for bonnets &c.]. —futter, *n.* 1) straw-fodder. 2) a sheath or case of straw. —gebund, *n.* V. —bund. —geflecht, *n.* plaited straw, straw-plait [for bonnets &c.]; *it.* ein Stuhl mit —geflecht, a straw-bottomed chair. —gelb, *adj.* and *adv.* a yellow like straw, a straw-colour. —halm, *m.* 1) a straw, halm, haulm, haum, culm; *dim.* —hälmchen, *n.* a slip, bit of straw. Den —halm ziehen, to draw cuts. *Fig.* and *proverb.* In der Noth greift man nach einem —halm, a drowning man will catch at a straw. 2) [in conchology] the auger, bulla terebellum. —händler, *m.*, —händlerinn, *f.* a straw-dealer. —haufen, *m.* a heap of straw. —haus, *n.* 1) a thatched house; *it.* a thatched cottage. 2) a straw-barn. —hochzeit, *f.* [in former times] that marriage by which the wife the morning after the wedding-night wore a chaplet of straw in lieu of the maiden-wreath she wore as a bride and as a token that her marriage had been consummated. —hut, *m.* 1) a straw-hat; *it.* a straw-bonnet. 2) [in conchology] the shield, yellow canoe, patella compressa. —hütte, *f.* straw-hut or cabin, a thatched cottage. —hüttchen, *n.* little straw-hut, a lowly thatched dwelling. —junker, *m.* [in a bad sense] a

raw country-squire, a booby-squire. —karde, *f.* [with cloth-manufacturers] a teasel. —kästchen, *n.* a casket ornamented or inlaid with straw, a straw-casket. —kopf, *m.* [in pop. lang. = Dummkopf] a dunce, a logger-head. —korb, *m.*, *dim.* —körbchen, *n.* a straw-basket or panier, a hand-basket of straw, a straw-pottle. —kranz, *m.* 1) [formerly] a chaplet of straw worn by wives, V. —hochzeit. 2) a straw-wreath [as a pad to the head when carrying any thing]; *it.* a swath of straw placed on a bucket of water for preventing its spilling. —lade, *f.* [with surgeons] a cradle wrapt in straw. —lager, *n.* V. —bett. —latte, *f.* lath for a thatched roof. —leckwerk, *n.* [in salterns] place where the salt is filtered and drained over straw, where the salt is fished. —lehm, *m.* any loam mixed with chopped straw to serve as mortar. —magazin, *n.* straw-magazine. —mann, *m.* 1) [Vogelscheuche] a man of straw, a straw-man, scarecrow. *Fig. a)* V. —kopf. *b)* [at whist] a dumby. 2) V. —händler. —matte, *f.* straw-mat. Einen Zimmerboden mit einer —matte belegen, to cover a room-floor with a straw-mat, with straw-matting; *it.* straw-mat [before a door, for a garden-bed &c.]; *it.* a bass [for fruit-trees &c.]; *it.* a bass, hassock [for churches]. —messer, *n.* knife for splitting straw, a straw-splitter. —mist, *m.* straw-dung. —papier, *n.* straw-paper, paper made of rice-straw &c. —pfeife, *f.* an oaten pipe; *it.* Pan's pipe. —ring, *m.* a straw-ring or collar [for carrying any thing]. —sack, *m.* straw-sack, straw-mattress. Auf einem —sacke schlafen, to sleep on a straw-sack. —schachtel, *f.* a box inlaid or covered with straw, a straw-box. —schaube, *f.* a sheaf of straw. —scheuer, —scheune, *f.* a straw-barn, straw-loft. —schneider, *m.* 1) [der Futterschneider] a straw-chopper or cutter. 2) [in nat. hist.] the shad, [at Gloucester] the twaite. —schneidestuhl, *m.* stool for chopping straw on, the chopping-block for straw-fodder. —schnur, *f.* a straw-rope. —schuh, *m.* a straw-shoe. —seihe, *f.* a straw-strainer or filter. —seil, *n.* V. —band; [in gunnery] straw-rope [for the ordnance-moulds]. —sessel, *m.* a straw-chair, straw-bottomed chair. —spalter, *m.* 1) workman who splits straws. 2) V. —messer. —sparren, *m.* spar or rafter of a thatched roof. —statt, *f.* any straw-magazine, straw-yard. —streu, *f.* 1) a litter of straw. 2) V. —lager. —stück, *n.* 1) straw-work, any piece or article made of straw, inlaid &c. with straw. 2) V. —deich. —stuhl, *m.* 1) a straw-chair, straw-bottomed chair. 2) V. —schneidestuhl. —teller, *m.* a straw-mat for dishes &c., a dinner-mat of straw. —überzug, *m.* 1) cover made of straw. 2) ornament, inlaying with straw, of straw. —waare, *f.* straw-goods or merchandize. —weide, *f.* the sweet-willow, salix pentandra. —wein, *m.* straw-wine [wine made of grapes kept on straw a certain time]. —werk, *n.* 1) V. —arbeit. 2) [Geströh] all sorts of straw [for the stable &c.]. —wisch, *m.* a wisp of straw. Einem Pferde einen —wisch an, *it.* unter den Schwanz binden, to tie a wisp of straw to a horse's tail [as a sign that he is for sale], *it.* [in Germany] under a horse's tail [to make him cock it]; —wische auf einem Acker ausstecken, to stick up locks of straw upon a field [as a sign that the owners keep the stubble for themselves]; einen —wisch an einen Baum[ast] binden, to tie a wisp of straw round the branch of a tree [to shew that no wood must be cut thereabouts, also as a sign of trespass, that the riding, path &c. is closed to the public]; einen —wisch vor ein Haus &c. stecken, to stick up a bunch of straw before a house [to shew that it is to be sold by auction]. —wittwe, *f.* [in pop. lang.] a widow for a short time, whose husband is absent for sometime, a widow bewitched. —wittwer, *m.* [in pop. lang.] a widower bewitched. —wulst, *m.* a straw-pad; V. —ring. —wurm, *m.* V. Wassermotte.

Ströhern, Ströhern, *adj.* and *adv.* [rather provincial or in common people's lang.] 1) of straw, of thatch. —es Dach, —er Hut, a thatched roof, a thatch-roof, a straw-hat or straw-bonnet. 2) *Fig.* [fam.] insipid, vapid. Das schmeckt —, that tastes insipid, that has an insipid taste; —er Witz, vapid, poor, humdrum wit.

Ströigtrohr, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [with sugar-boilers] [the squeezed rattoon or sugar-cand] cane-trash.

Ströigthütte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] hut for the cane-trash.

Strólch, *m.* [-es, or ‡-en, *pl.* -e or ‡-en] or **Strólcher,** *m.* [-s *pl.* -] [in pop. lang.] a tramp, stroller, vagabond, vagrant; *it.* [sometimes] a country-bumpkin, a lout.

Strólchen, *v. intr.* [allied to streichen, and trollen, the Engl. *to stroll*] [in pop. lang.] to tramp.

Ström, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Ströme] [appears allied to Striem; formerly Strahm and Streim meant Strahl] 1) [generally the movement of a great mass] Der — der Luft, the stream, current of air; der — des Wassers, the stream, current of water, *it.* torrent; dem —e des Wassers wehren, to resist, steam, head, turn aside the current of the water; das Meer kam wieder in seinen — [in Scripture], the sea returned to his strength; in den — kommen, gerathen, to fall in with the stream, to be carried or borne along with the stream, current or tide; vom —e fortgerissen, carried away by the stream &c.; gegen den — schwimmen [in a proper and figurative sense], to swim against the stream; gegen den — fahren, to sail or go against [the] stream, against tide, up the stream, to sail up the river [by kedging &c.], to tide up, to make the tide; den — abwärts or hinunter fahren, to sail &c., to drop or drift down or with the stream, with the tide, down the river, to go &c. downwards; das Schiff geht den — hinunter, the ship is going, falling or dropping down the stream, falling down with the stream, is tiding down, is tiding; es geht den — hinauf, it is tiding up. *Fig.* Im —e der Rede, in the hurry, torrent of the speech; der schnelle — der Zeit, the rapid stream of time; im —e der Zeit untergehen, to perish in the course or lapse of ages, in the gulf of time; der — der Leidenschaften, the tide, torrent, whirlpool, flood, vortex of passions. 2) [a great mass of moving fluid] Ströme Blutes vergießen, to shed torrents, rivers oceans, of blood; es flossen Ströme unseres Blutes auf dieser Ebene, rivers of our blood flowed on or over this plain, this plain was deluged in our blood; der Regen fiel in Strömen, the rain fell in torrents; Ströme von Thränen entstürzten ihren Augen, showers of tears fell, floods of tears poured from her eyes. *Fig.* Ein — von Worten, a flood, deluge, stream of words; ein — von Beredsamkeit, a flood, burst, tide of eloquence. 3) [something streaming] Der — im Meere, the currents in the sea, V. Strömung. 4) [commonly = großer Fluß] a great stream or river; ein reißender —, a rapid, an impetuous stream.

Strom-ab, —abwärts, *adv.* —abwärts fahren &c., to sail, go down or with the stream, to tide. —an, *adv.* [den —hinan] up the stream, against stream or tide, V. —. —anker, *m.* the sea-anchor [that lies towards the offing]; *it.* the stream-anchor; [for kedging and the smallest of all] the kedge-anchor; [if used by pilots for dropping a vessel in a stream] pilot's anchor. —anwohner, *m.* one who dwells on the banks of a stream or [great] river, on a stream or [great] river. —auf, —aufwärts, *adv.* V. —an. —bahn, *f.* the current, the deep or main body of the water, the deep part of any running water. —bett, *n.* the bed of a stream or great river; [if the deepest or navigable part of a river &c.], the channel; [in seamen's lang.] tide-way, stream of a current. —breite, *f.* breadth or width of a stream or [great] river, of a torrent. —butt, *m.* the pearl, brill, lug-aleaf, pleuronectes rhombus. —enge, *f.* narrow passage, throat or gorge of a stream, of a torrent. —fall, *m.* 1) descent, fall of a [large] river or stream. 2) cascade; *it.* [chiefly] cataract, fall. —fink, *m.* V. Sturmfink. —fisch, *m.* V. Flußfisch. —gott, *m.* V. Flußgott. —grenze, *f.* breadth, boundary, limits of a stream or [large] river. —hecht, *m.* the river-pike, common jack. —karpfen, *m.* river-carp. —karte, *f.* a river-chart; *it.* chart of all the rivers and streams of a country; a skeleton-map or chart of a country giving the rivers only [with its islands, soundings, fords &c.]. —korb, *m.* [with fishermen, Reuse] wear, weir; [in hydraulics] wear [for breaking the stream]. —länge, *f.* 1) length, extent, course of a stream. Der Rhein in seiner ganzen —länge, the Rhine in the whole extent of its course. 2) [especially] part of a river lying between the upper and the lower confluence of two tributary streams. —schnelle, *f.* 1) swiftness, rapidity of a stream. 2) place where a river has an accelerating fall. 3) [if abrupt and over ledges &c.] cascade; [in the Nile] cataract; *it.* [in America] rapid. Die —schnelle des St. Lorenzstromes, the rapids in or of the St. Lawrence. —strich, *m.* the current or stream of a river, the main stream [opposed to the stiller part and eddy]. —sturz, *m.* cataract, fall [as of the Rhine near Schaffhausen, the Niagara &c.]. —thal, *n.* valley crossed by a stream, valley through which a [large] river flows. —wasser, *n.* water of or from a stream, river-water. —weise, *adv.* like a torrent or flood. Der Regen fällt —weise herab, the rain is falling in torrents, [fam.] in buckets; das Blut floß —weise, the blood flowed in torrents; *it.* [speaking of one wounded person] the blood welled out like a stream.

***Strombít,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -en] [versteinte Schraubschnecke] strombite, fossil strombus.

Strömen, [from Strom] I. *v. intr.* to stream. Die Donau strömt von Abend gegen Morgen, the Danube flows, runs from west to east; hier strömt das Meer von Westen nach Osten, the sea runs, flows, sets here from west to east; der Regen strömte, the rain poured, the rain fell in torrents, rushed down like a cataract; Thränen strömten aus Aller Augen, tears poured out, gushed from all eyes; Thränen strömten seine Wangen herab, tears poured, chased, coursed down his cheeks; das Blut strömte aus seinen

Wunden, the blood poured, welled out of, gushed from his wounds; ein friſcher Wind ſtrömte uns entgegen, a fresh, a cool wind, a lively current of air rushed towards us, blew into our face; die Menge ſtrömte ihm entgegen, the multitude poured out to meet him. *Fig.* Vom Himmel ſtrömet Segen, — Wohlthaten auf uns, Heaven rains, showers, pours down blessings, benefits upon us, Heaven crowns, loads us with &c.; die Rede ſtrömet ihm von den Lippen, the speech flows [off-hand] from his lips, he speaks fluently; die Zeit ſtrömet unaufhaltſam dahin, time speeds, flows onwards irresistibly. II. *v. tr.* [with poets] Quellen —, to gush out, spout, pour fountains, to cause fountains to gush out; Licht —, to shed, to pour out light, floods or waves of light. Das —, the pouring, rushing, streaming forth &c., the rapid course or flow, the torrent.

Ströming, Strömling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from ſtrömen] the little herring, the streamling, clupea harengus minor.

Strömling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Ströming.

Strömung, *f.* the current. Die regelmäßigen or allgemeinen —en, the gulf or Ocean stream; die zufälligen —en, the casual or chance-currents; die verborgenen, untern —en [in der Tiefe], the under-currents, ground-currents; hier iſt eine —, there is a current here, a set of the tide &c. here.

Strónthian, or **Strontian,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in mineralogy, —erde] strontian.

Stronthianít, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -en] strontianite.

Stróntium, *n.* [-s] [Strontianerde-Metall] strontium.

***Ströphe,** *f.* V. Strofe.

Strópp, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from ſtreifen = winden? the Span. is *estrovo*] [in seamen's lang.] strap, *it.* gromet or grommet. — um einen Block, a block-strap; kleiner —, a small block-strap, a small strap; —en der Ankerboje, rigging of the buoy.

Stropp-kette, *f.* a strap-chain. — **tau,** *n.* a strap-cable.

Stróppe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Stropp] [in seamen's lang.] iron bull's eye, ring of a strap.

Stróppen, *v. tr.* [in seamen's lang.] Einen Block —, to strap a block.

Stróſſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears allied to ſtrotzen = to be raised] [with miners] a bank, a step [graduated terraces in the stoll to enable the banksmen to work one behind the other].

Stroſſen-arbeit, *f.* mining-work by banks or steps, by gobs, banking. —**bau,** *m.* mining by banks. —**bauer,** *m.* V. —häuer. —**fäuſtel,** *m.* iron-mallet for banking. —**häuer,** *m.* [with miners] a banksman. —**weiſe,** *adv.* by banks.

Strótzen, [in Low. Sax. ſtarzen, therefore allied to ſtarr = stiff] *v. intr.* to be extremely swoln out, puffed up, to be distended. Von Milch —de Euter, udders distended with milk; ſeine Adern — von Blut, his veins are swoln, turgid, gorged with blood; von Geld —der Beutel, a purse stuffed, well filled with money; der Bauch ſtrotzet ihm von vielem Eſſen, his belly is distended, bloated with eating too much, is enlarged from over-eating; die Segel — vom Winde, the sails swell, belly out with the wind, [obsolete] the sails strut &c.; von Geſundheit —, to be in robust health, in full health; er ſtrotzt von Ungeziefer, he is swarming, he swarms with vermin, he is over-run, eaten up alive with vermin. *Fig.* Von Gelehrſamkeit —d, boiling over, crammed, stuffed with learning; ſeine Predigt ſtrotzte von Bibelſtellen, his sermon was stuffed, larded with biblical passages; vor Hochmuth —, to be puffed up, elated, swoln, inflated with pride; mit Etwas — [rather pompous, for prahlen], to make a display, to cut it fine or big, to shew off with any thing; er ſtrotzet mit ſeinem Gelde, ſeiner Gelehrſamkeit [rather pompous], he is proud of his money, plumes himself on his learning, [fam.] he is fess of his money, he is purse-proud, he thinks &c. great shakes of his learning, is as big about his learning as a turkey-cock.

Strotzbauch, *m.* 1) a pot-belly, tun-belly, [fam. and usually] a paunch, corporation, portmanteau, [low] double-guts. 2) a pot-bellied or tun-bellied person or animal, [nickname for a man or woman] guts, double guts, old big belly.

Strótzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [unusual] a person swollen with self-importance, with conceit, a Don.

1. **Strúdel,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [appears allied to the Swed. *strida*, the Engl. *stride* = ſich heftig bewegen, V. Streiten, others derive it from ſtreuen] 1) a whirlpool, vortex, [in seamen's lang.] [V. Mahlſtrom] a whirlpool, race, [local] fiddle. Vom — verſchlungen werden, to be engulphed in the vortex, swallowed up or sucked in by the whirlpool. *Fig.* Der — der Vergnügungen, the whirlpool, vortex, [fam.] whirligig of pleasures, of dissipation; im — der Geſchäfte, in the vortex, tumult, distraction of affairs. 2) a fritter, pancake.

Strudel-kopf, *m.* 1) [ſtrudelnder Kopf] a hot head, a head apt to be hasty, snappish &c. 2) a hot-headed, unruly, hasty, touchy person. Ein kleiner —kopf, ein —köpfchen [of a lady, girl], a little spitfire. —**köpfig,** *adj.* and *adv.* hot-headed, hasty, touchy, unruly, fiery.

2. **Strúdel,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. 1. —] [with locksmiths] staple, holdfast, bolt-nab.

Strúdelig, *adj.* and *adv.* [from a place in the river] whirling, eddying round; *it.* boiling, simmering [as water in ebullition].

Strúdeln, [V. Strudel] *v. intr.* to boil, bubble [as hot water, as a source or spring] Das Waſſer kocht, daß es ſtrudelt, the water boils, boils hard, [fam.] boils at a full gallop; das Waſſer ſtrudelt im Meere [hat Strudel], the water whirls round in a vortex in the sea, the sea boils. *Fig.* [of persons] to boil, to fume. Das —, boiling, bubbling.

Strúffbutt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) the holibut; *it.* the flounder, V. Flunder. 2) the sparrow pleuronectes.

Strúmmel, V. Stummel.

Strúmmeln, [allied to Strumpf] *v. intr.* [with charcoal-burners] to become stubby, to grow or get stumpy. Damit die Fußſcheite nicht —, in order that the billets or sticks may not burn off into short stumps, that the sticks may be equally burnt.

Strúmpf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Strümpfe] [*dim.* Strümpfchen, ‖Strümpflein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to Rumpf] 1) [Stumpf] [in common people's lang.] — eines Baumes, the stump, stub of a tree; mit — und Stiel ausrotten, to root out and utterly destroy, to exterminate or extirpate, to sweep away from the face of the earth; man hat da weder — noch Stiel gelaſſen, not so much as a stick nor a stone has been left standing, the havoc or destruction has been complete, every thing has been utterly consumed, consigned to destruction. 2) a stocking, [old] hose. Zwirnene, ſeidene &c. Strümpfe, thread, silk &c. stockings; [in composition] V. Unter—; geſtrickte, gewebte or gewirkte Strümpfe, knitted, woven or loom stockings, [if of wool] worsted stockings; gewalkte Strümpfe, milled stockings; ein Paar Strümpfe, a pair of stockings.

Strumpf-band, *n.* 1) a garter. [in England] Der Orden vom —bande, the Order of the Garter, V. Hoſenbandorden. 2) [in nat. hist., a fish] the garter-pipe-fish, syngnathus periscelis. —**brett,** *n.* a stocking-mould. —**fabrik,** *f.* stocking-manufacture or fabric. —**fabrikant,** *m.* a stocking-manufacturer, stocking-maker or weaver, [old] hosier. —**flicker,** *m.*, —**flickerinn,** *f.* stocking-mender, stocking-darner. —**form,** *f.* 1) the form or shape of a stocking. 2) V. —brett. —**garn,** *n.* darning-thread, yarn or cotton. —**handel,** *m.* the stocking-trade, hosiery. —**händler,** *m.*, —**händlerinn,** *f.* hosier. —**handlung,** *f.* hosier's shop or business, hosiery. —**hoſe,** *f.* [formerly] hose, trunk-hose, [now] trowsers that cover the whole of the foot. —**manufaktur,** *f.* 1) [unusual] stocking-manufacture. 2) stocking-manufactory, [old] hosiery. —**ſtricker,** *m.*, —**ſtrickerinn,** *f.* stocking-knitter. —**ſtuhl,** *m.* stocking-loom. —**weber,** *m.* 1) V. —wirker. 2) [in nat. hist., der Zeiſig] the siskin; [in Sussex] the barley-bird; fringilla spinus. —**wickel,** *m.* stocking-roll [above the knee]. —**wirker,** *m.* a stocking-weaver. —**wirkerei,** *f.* 1) [art of] stocking-weaving. 2) fabric, manufactory of stocking, [old] of hose. —**wirkerſtuhl,** *m.* V. —ſtuhl. —**zwirn,** *m.* V. —garn.

‖1. **Strúmpfel,** *m.* or *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. 1. Strumpf] little stump or stub.

‖2. **Strúmpfel, Strümpflein,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. 2. Strumpf] little stocking.

Strúmpfen, [V. Strumpf 1)] *v. tr.* 1) to lop, to stump, [in heraldry] to truncate. Einen Acker —, to lot out, to parcel out a field or ground-plot. 2) [unusual, except in the past part.] to furnish or fit out with stockings. Geſtrümpft und geſchuhet, having stockings and shoes, [fam.] shod.

Strúmpfling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] stocking without a foot, spatterdashes.

Strúndling, Strándling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in botany, einblümige Wegebreite] the small litorella, grass-leaved plantain.

Strúnk, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in Lat. *trunc-us*, Engl. *strunt* a north-country word meaning tail or rump, from the Belg. *stront*; It. *stronzo*; in Old. Fr. *estron*; perhaps allied to drucken and so = something compressed] 1) Der — des Kohles, Salates, the stump of cabbage, lettuce &c.; — der Rüben &c., stump, stalk, caudex of turneps &c.; — am Laube der Palmen, an Pilzen &c. und krautartigen Farrenkräutern, the stipe; *it.* der — eines Baumes, the stump, stub of a tree. 2) *Fig.* a blockhead, [low] dunderhead, loggerhead, [comic] a blunderbuss, [fam.] a stupe.

Strunkſalat, *m.* lettuce run or shot up, without a heart.

Strúnſel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Strunze.

‖**Strúnt,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [It. *stronzo*, Fr. *étron*] a turd, a daisy, a sir-reverence.

Struntjäger, *m.* [Scheißfalk] the dung-hunter, parasitic or arctic gull, the arctic bird.

Strúnze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Strunzen] [rather low] [Zieraffe] a flaunt, a fly-away; *it.* a strumpet, trull. Eine alte —, an old hag.

Strúnzen, [allied to the provinc. **stranzen, sterzen** = to stroll about] *v. intr.* [rather low] to go a petticoat-hunting, to prowl about for a piece; *it.* [speaking of bad women] to walk the streets, to look out for a flat, to be out on the stroll.

Strúnzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [rather low] a street-lounger, a libertine, a rake. **—inn,** *f.* a street-walker, a lady of easy or uneasy virtue, a piece.

Strúpfe, Struppe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to **struppig**] [with farriers] 1) V. **Mauke.** 2) scab of a scratch or cut &c. [on a horse's foot.]

‖**Strúpfen,** I. *v. intr.* [from **sträuben**] V. Schrumpfen. II. *v. tr.* [from **streifen**; allied to the Engl. *rip*, Lat. *rapio*] to strip. Das Laub von einem Zweige —, to strip the leaves off a branch or twig.

‖**Strúpfer,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [unusual] one who strips off. 2) [provincial] a domestic instrument for rubbing and cleaning the floor of a room &c., rubber; a polisher for boards.

Strúpp, *adj.* and *adv.* unusual for **Struppig,** which see.

Strupp-bart, *m.* a bushy, scrubby beard; *it.* a man with a scrubby, bristly beard. **—haar,** *n.* bristly, staring hair; shock-hair. **—hahn,** *m.* V. Straubhahn. **—salat,** *m.* the curled dock, rumex crispus. **—taube,** *f.* the turbit.

Strúppe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [= Strippe] V. Strupfe; [with saddlers, Riemen] strap.

‖**Strúppen,** V. Strupfen.

Strúppig, *adj.* and *adv.* bristly, staring, scrubby, shaggy. **—es Haar,** shaggy hair; **—er Bart,** a scrubby, bristly beard.

‖**Strūse,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears allied to **Straße, reiten, reisen**] a barge, a river-barge, coal-barge; [on the Vistula &c.] a large flat-bottomed boat [for carrying corn &c.].

Stúbbe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] or **—n,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to **Stoppel**] **— eines gefällten Baumes,** the stub, stump of a felled tree.

Stūbchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) *dim.* of Stube, which see. 2) [provincial] two pottles, a gallon. Ein — Wein, a gallon of wine.

Stūbe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [*dim.* **Stübchen,** ‖**Stüblein,** *n.*] [in Old Sax. **stov, stowa** is a dwelling or in general any place; in Friesl. **Sto, Stev** is a dwelling; in Icel. *sto*, in Swed. *stö* = any place; therefore allied to **stehen**] 1) [any enclosed place] V. Rad—, Brunnen—, Glocken—, Feuerstübchen. 2) [the more elegant word and that applied to the rooms of the better or higher classes is Zimmer] [an apartment for dwelling or staying in] room, chamber, [in composition] V. Arbeits—, Bad—, Barbier—, Gast—, Kinder—, Raths—, Schreib—, Wach—, Wohn—. 3) [Wohn—, Wohnzimmer] a sitting-room, the parlour [a room with a German stove in it where the family generally are]. — und Kammer, parlour and chamber; treten Sie in die —, step into the parlour, into the sitting-room; das Stübchen, a little room, a snug apartment with a German stove in it; immer in der — sitzen, die — hüten, to keep one's room. Syn. **Stube, Kammer, Zimmer, Gemach, Saal, Flur.** Stuben are those parts of the house which are usually and mostly occupied, and in northern climates containing each a stove or fire-place, for warming the apartment in cold weather. A Kammer is not usually used as a sitting room, and is therefore not generally furnished with a stove, V. Schlafkammer, Kleiderkammer, Speisekammer. In superior dwelling-houses those handsome and convenient rooms, which are fitted up for one's usual occupation, are called Zimmer, and in a higher style Gemach; V. Schlafgemach. A Saal is a spacious and wide Zimmer, only intended for company. Flur is that space, which is at the entrance of a house, between the Zimmer, and which is also sometimes called the Vorsaal. Hence Stube is a sitting-room or parlour, Kammer chamber, Zimmer room, Gemach apartment, Saal drawing-room and Flur the anteroom, when not on the ground-floor, for then it is the hall.

Stuben-arrest, *m.* arrest, chamber-arrest. **—arrest haben,** to be arrested so as not to leave one's room, to be confined or under arrest in one's own room. **—baum,** *m.* V. **—holz.** **—besen,** *m.* a long-handled broom, any chamber-brush or broom [as a carpet broom &c.]. **—blume,** *f.* flower nurtured or reared in one's room. **—boden,** *m.* floor of the room. **—bursche,** *m.* [chiefly at universities] chamber-companion; a chum. **—decke,** *f.* 1) ceiling. 2) carpet. **—diele,** *f.* board or plank of the room. **—fenster,** *n.* parlour-window, chamber-window. **—fliege,** *f.* the house-fly. **—forstmann,** *m.* [*fig.*, in fam. lang.] theoretical forester. **—gelehrte,** *m.* a learned man through study alone, a man of book-learning or book-love, a theoretically learned man [without any practical knowledge of the world]. **—gemeinschaft,** *f.* the living together in the same room, [at universities] chumming. Um die —gemeinschaft zu vermeiden, to avoid chums; not to live in the same room; in —gemeinschaft treten, to take a room in common [so as to club, mess &c. together]; to chum; ihre —gemeinschaft hat aufgehört, their living together in the same room, their chumming has ceased, [in a bad sense] their pigging together has been left off. **—genoß, —gesell,** *m.* V. **—bursche.** **—gesellschaft,** *f.* 1) club of chamber-comrades, a meeting or party of chums, of chamber-fellows. 2) society &c. met in a room; company, V. also Zimmergesellschaft. **—haft,** *f.* V. **—arrest.** **—heizer,** *m.* the man who minds the fires [in the German stoves]. **—herd,** *m.* [der Kamin] the hearth, chimney, fire-place. **—hitze,** *f.* heat of the room, of a room, in a room. **—hocket,** *m.* [in common people's lang.] V. **—sitzer.** **—holz,** *n.* wood of a nave-box. **—kammer,** *f.* chamber next to the parlour. **—leben,** *n.* indoor-life; *it.* V. **—sitzerleben.** **—luft,** *f.* V. Zimmerluft. **—mädchen,** *n.*, **—magd,** *f.* chambermaid; housemaid. **—mahler,** *m.* V. Zimmermahler. **—matte,** *f.* parlour-mat. **—ofen,** *m.* a parlour-stove. **—orgel,** *f.* chamber-organ, hand-organ. **—schabe,** *f.* the cock-roach. **—schloß,** *n.* chamber-lock. **—schlüssel,** *m.* chamber-key, key of the room. **—siech,** *adj.* and *adv.* ill from staying in doors too much. **—sitzer,** *m.*, **—sitzerinn,** *f.* sedentary person, a recluse, one who keeps one's chamber. **—sitzerleben,** *n.* sedentary life. **—thier,** *n.* any pet animal [as a lap-dog, cat, bird &c.] **—thür,** *f.* the room-door, parlour-door, chamber-door. **—uhr,** *f.* watch kept in one's cabinet &c.; a chamber-clock. **—vogel,** *m.* a bird usually kept in rooms, a bird kept in one's room, a pet bird. **—wärme,** *f.* warmth of the room, of a room. **—zins,** *m.* rent of a room [to a lodger].

Stübeherd, *m.* V. Kohlengestübe.

1. **Stüber,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from **stüben** = stoßen] V. Nasen—.

2. **Stüber,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to **steif** = dick, a North-German coin] a stuber or steeber, a stiver [equal to a halfpenny].

Stüberrand, *m.* [-es, *pl.* **-ränder**] [with charcoal-burners] earth for coating the heap.

Stübich, Stübich, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to **Stube**] a packing-cask.

Stück, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] 1) stucco. 2) V. **—arbeit.** Mit — überziehen, to stucco.

Stuck-arbeit, *f.* stucco-work, stucco. **—arbeiter,** *m.* a workman in stucco.

‡**Stück,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Stück.

Stück, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [*dim.* **—chen,** ‖**—lein,** *n.*] [from **stehen** = theilen; several think they perceive the meaning of **dick** in some of the meanings of this word] 1) a morcel, a piece, a bit, a part, a fragment. In —e schlagen, hauen, schneiden, theilen &c., to beat, hew, cut, separate &c. into pieces; ein — Brod, Fleisch, Stein, Eisen, Eis, Tuch, Bindfaden &c., a piece of bread, meat, stone, iron, ice, cloth, twine &c.; ein — Landes, Feldes, a piece, plot of land, of a field; — für —, piece by piece, piecemeal, by pieces or morsels, in bits; Waaren zu zwölf Batzen — für —, goods at twelve batzen a-piece; Etwas — für — hererzählen, to tell any thing item by item, at full length, to enumerate the whole items of any thing, to detail any thing in full; die Rechnung — für — durchgehen, to go through the account item for item, article by article, regularly; ein — Weges, [in fam. lang.] ein —, a little &c. way, a slight, short &c. distance, a turn; begleiten Sie ihn ein —chen [in pop. lang.], accompany him part of the way, go a little bit of the way with him; ich ging noch ein gut — [Weges] mit [in pop. lang.], I went still a good part of the way with him &c.; der Rahmen ist aus vier —en zusammengesetzt, the frame is composed of four pieces, of four bits; eine Flöte von fünf —en, a flute of five joints, pieces &c.; [in composition] V. Brust—, Kopf—, Mittel—, Rücken—; ein — aus einer Rede, a piece, extract, passage, fragment of a speech; — einer Zeitschrift, number of a periodical; im zweiten — des sechsten Kapitels, in the second verse of the sixth chapter; die —e [i. e. Bruchstücke] Esther [in Scripture], the fragments of the book of Esther, V. Frag—. 2) [ein Einzelnes] a single article. Zwölf — Bäume, twelve trees; sechs — Gläser, six glasses; zwanzig — Bücher, twenty books; man verlangt sechs — von diesem Buche, six copies of this book are required; wie theuer das — von diesen Messern &c.? what do these knives &c. cost a-piece? sie kosten zwei Gulden das —, they cost two florins a-piece, two florins each; ein — Geld [in pop. lang.], a piece of money; man suchte ihn mit einem —e Geld zu befriedigen, they tried to appease him with a piece of money, with a bit of money, with some money; ein — von Achten [Spanish coin], a piece of eight; [in artillery] ein — Geschütz, ein — [= eine Kanone], a piece of

ordnance, a cannon; die —e laden, to load he cannons, [in composition] V. Feld=—, Kammer—, Stein—; hundert — Vieh, one hundred head of cattle; dieſe Pferde &c. koſten hundert Thaler das —, these horses &c. cost one hundred dollars a-piece, a-head, each; verſchiedene — Wild, different head of game; fünfzig — Vögel, fifty birds; die Geſellſchaft beſtand aus ſechs —en [in popular or comic lang., of men], the company consisted of six persons, members, individuals; [generally in an ironical or bad sense and in fam. lang.] ein feines, ſchönes — von einem Menſchen, ein ſchönes — von einem Weibe, ein ſchlechtes —, a fine chap, a regular jade, a piece, V. Weibs—; er iſt ein — von einem Soldaten, he is a sort, kind of soldier, humbug of a soldier; ein — von einem Gelehrten, a would-be learned man, a humbug-pretender to learning, a quack-philosopher, a sciolist. 3) [a single thing abstractedly and independently considered, therefore = a whole] Ein — [with printers, a number of lines for setting], packet, piece; ein Werkzeug, eine Säule &c. aus einem —e, an implement, a column &c. of one piece; mehrere Morgen Wieſen &c. an einem —e, several acres of meadow-land &c. all in a piece, in one piece, in one complex; ein — Tuch, ein — Leinwand, a piece of cloth, of linen; dieſer Zeug iſt ſchöner am —e, als im Muſter, this stuff is finer in the piece than in the pattern; ein — Wein [= —faß], a cask, pipe of wine. *Fig.* in einem —e fort [in fam. lang. = ununterbrochen], in one continued piece, without a break, uninterruptedly. 4) [in a more circumscribed sense] *a*) a work of art. Ein ſchönes, kunſtreiches —, a beautiful, skilful work or piece of art; *it.* a beautiful piece, production, work; ein ſchönes — der Baukunſt, a beautiful piece of architecture; ein ſehr ſchönes — Möbel, a very handsome piece of furniture; das iſt ein gutes — Arbeit [beträchtliche &c. Arbeit], that is a good piece of work, a good job, [in composition] V. Kunſt—, Meiſter—; ein — für die Bühne, a piece for the stage, a play; ein — [Theater—] aufführen, geben, ſingen, to represent, enact, act, perform, give a play, to sing an opera or a musical drama; ein — für die Flöte, das Klavier, a piece for the flute, piano; ein —chen ſpielen, to play an air, a tune; V. Singe—, Ton—; *it.* V. Familien— 2), See—, Thier—, Blumen— 2), Bruſt—, Knie—, Luſt—. *b*) [Ding, Sache] [in Scripture] Sechs —e haſſet der Herr, [these] six things doth the Lord hate; in dieſem —e muß ich ihn tadeln, in this piece of business, in this thing I must blame him, V. Punkt; von freien —en, of his own accord, of his own free will, of himself &c., spontaneously, voluntarily; [in fam. lang.] große —e auf Jemand halten, to set [a] great value or esteem on any one, to make much of any one, to make a great pet of any one, to consider any one as a great pet of one's own; die Politiker, die Fauſtkampffreunde hielten große —e auf dieſen Miniſter, dieſen Fauſtkämpfer, this minister, prize-fighter &c. was a great pet with politicians, with amateurs of the ring; ſich große —e einbilden, to think no small beer, no small shakes of one's self, to have a great opinion of one's own little person. *c*) —, or usually —chen or ‖—lein, *n.* [an action and generally in a bad sense] trick, do, turn, hoax, gammon. Man erzählt ſchlimme —chen von ihm, they tell queer stories about him, relate some bad points, traits &c. of him; Einem ein —chen ſpielen, to play any one a trick, a hoax, a nice rig, [in composition] V. Buben—, Freundſchafts—, Schelm—. 4) [that which ſtückt, that is, divides] [with miners, = Keil] a wedge.

Stück=arbeit, *f.* a piece of work, a job, work done by the piece; *it.* work given out by piece, by the job. —**arbeiter**, *m.* 1) workman by the piece, by the job, a jobber. 2) ropemaker of long ropes &c., of cables. —**beere**, *f.* [wilde Stachelbeere] wild gooseberry. —**bett**, *n.*, —**bettung**, *f.* [in fortification] the battery, platform, the platform of the battery. —**boden**, *m.* [with sugar-makers] the bottom of the cooler [where the sugar grains]; *it.* the bottom of the hogs-head [for potting]. —**bohrer**, *m.* 1) [with cannon-founders &c.] a cannon-borer. 2) [a tool] a borer, a bit, centre-bit. —**bohrerei**, *f.* cannon-boring. —**decke**, *f.* V. —kappe. —**eiſen**, *n.* [in commerce] kurzes —eiſen, hoop-iron, iron in band; ganz kleines —eiſen, nail-rods, iron in bundles, in frame. —**faß**, *n.* a cask. Ein —faß Wein, a cask of wine. —**form**, *f.* a cannon-mould. —**geräthſchaft**, *f.* furniture of a piece of ordnance. —**gerüſt**, *n.* platform of a battery, V. —bettung. —**geſtell**, *n.* carriage, gun-carriage. —**gießer**, *m.* a cannon-founder. —**gießerei**, *f.* cannon-foundery. —**gut**, *n.* 1) [in commerce] goods in bales; [in seamen's lang.] freight of a hundred weight; —güter laden, to freight. 2) bronze, metal for cannon. —**hauptmann**, *m.* [obsolete] captain of or in the artillery. —**hof**, *m.* [obsolete] park of artillery. —**hufe**, *f.* [in husbandry] the half or quarter of a hide of land. —**junker**, *m.* [rather obsolete] a cadet in the artillery. —**kammer**, *f.* 1) V. —boden. 2) the breech, chamber of a gun. —**kappe**, *f.* [in gunnery] the apron. —**karren**, *m.* V. —geſtell. —**keller**, *m.* 1) cellar for wine-pipes, for casks. 2) [in fortification] casemate. Mit einem —keller verſehen, provided with a casemate, casemated. —**kiſſen**, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] sole or bottom of a gun-carriage. —**knecht**, *m.* [rather obsolete] an artillery-driver, a train-soldier, attendant in the train of artillery. —**kohle**, *f.* fossil coal, lump-coal. —**kugel**, *f.* cannon-ball. —**faßform**, *f.* mould for a cannon-ball. —**lade**, *f.* [in artillery] cap-squares of a block-carriage. —**lader**, *m.* 1) he who loads the cannon. 2) [Setzkolben] the rammer. —**ladung**, *f.* charge of a cannon. —**meiſter**, *m.* 1) [rather obsolete] inspector, master of the ordnance. 2) V. —arbeiter. —**meſſing**, *n.* brass in blocks, block-brass. —**model**, *m.* [with cannon-founders, Formſpindel] mould, model. —**neſſel**, *f.* great stinking nettle. —**ofen**, *m.* iron-foundry. —**patrone**, *f.* cartouche, cartridge, charge. —**perle**, *f.* V. Zahlperle. —**pferd**, *n.* artillery-horse. —**pforte**, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] port, port-hole. Loſe or blinde [angemahlte] —pforten, false ports; die Füllungsplanken zwiſchen den Oeffnungen der —pforten, the intervals between the ports; Ausfütterung der —pforten, half-ports. —**pfortendeckel**, *m.*, —**pfortenklappe**, *f.* port lid. —**platz**, *m.* [in seamen's lang., Kuhl] half-deck, spar-deck, grating-deck, grating-gangway. —platz einer Galeere, the coursey. —**probe**, *f.* [with cannon-founders] proof. —**prober**, *m.* 1) he who proves a piece of ordnance. 2) the compass [for verifying the correctness &c. of the bore]. —**pulver**, *n.* gunpowder [for cannon]. —**putzer**, *m.* V. —wiſcher. —**richter**, *m.* 1) wedge or screw for pointing cannon. 2) the gunner &c. who points or levels the piece. —**richtung**, *f.* the levelling, pointing of a cannon. —**ring**, *m.* [with miners] ring, ferrule, fret of the wooden-pipes. —**ſäge**, *f.* saw of one piece or plate, rib-saw. —**ſäger**, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the red-breasted goosander, mergus serrator. —**ſchuß**, *m.* a cannon-shot. —**ſchütz**, *m.* [obsolete] an artillery-man, gunner, matross. —**ſeil**, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] breeching. —ſeil einer Segelſtange, brace, tie. —**ſetzer**, *m.* [with printers] compositor of packets, of pieces. —**ſtein**, *m.* rubbish. —**verkauf**, *m.* sale or selling by pieces, retail. —**verzeichniß**, *n.* specification, inventory, schedule, list. —**viſitirer**, *m.* [in gunnery] the searcher; *it.* V. —prober 2). —**wagen**, *m.* gun-carriage, truck, tumbril. —**wall**, *m.* V. —bett. —**wärter**, *m.* [in the ordnance] stone-keeper. —**weiſe**, *adv.* by pieces or bits, bit by bit, piece by piece, in retail, in detail, item by item, article for article. Etwas —weiſe erzählen, to relate any thing circumstantially, in detail, to detail, to enumerate the particulars of any thing, to particularize; Etwas —weiſe verzeichnen, aufführen, to specify any thing; Etwas —weiſe verkaufen, to sell any thing by retail; Etwas —weiſe vertheilen, to distribute any thing piece by piece. —**werk**, *n.* 1) work undertaken by the piece, piece-work, piecemeal-work. 2) imperfect, defective work, patch-work. *Fig.* Unſer Wiſſen iſt —werk, und unſer Weiſſagen iſt —werk [= unvollkommen] [in Scripture], for we know in part, and we prophesy in part. —**werker**, *m.* V. —arbeiter. —**winkelmaß**, *n.* [in artillery] compass [for the bore]. —**wiſcher**, *m.* spunge, maulkin, drag. —**zapfen**, *m.* tompion. —**zug**, *m.* [Artillerietrain] train of artillery.

***Stuckātor**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] the stuccoer.

***Stuckatūrarbeit**, *f.* [*pl.* -en] stucco-work, stucco.

Stückeln, *v. tr.* [from Stück] 1) [zer—] to cut up, to cut in pieces; [in the mint] to cut to a proportionate weight. 2) to patch; V. Stücken. Das —, cutting up; [in the mint] cutting to standard-weight.

Stückel=meſſer, *n.* [with chandlers] chopping-knife, chopper. —**ſchere**, *f.* [in the mint] shears. —**ſchiefer**, *m.* piece of slate. —**tafel**, *f.* [with chandlers] chopping-table or board.

Stücken, *v. tr.* 1) [zer—] to cut up, to cut in pieces, to dismember, to disjoint. 2) [with sempstresses] to patch. Das —, cutting up, carving; *it.* patching.

Stückig, *adj.* and *adv.* piecemeal, patched, fragmentary.

Stücklerinn, *f.* [in the mint] workwoman who cuts the planchets to their standard-weight.

Stücklich, *adj.* and *adv.* [unusual] piece-like, like a morcel or bit.

Stüdel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from ſtehen] [obsolete, when synonymous with Säule, Pfoſten] column, pillar, post; *it.* [with gunsmiths] curb of the nut [to an arbalet]; [with locksmiths] staple.

Studel=bau, *m.* [in hydraulics] pile-work, fascines of stakes. —**feile**, *f.* file for a staple.

Studént, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] student, college-boy, commoner. Armer — [at the university

and receiving commons &c. as a charity], sizer, [at Oxford] servitor.

Studenten-arbeit, *f.* 1) work of a student, of studious men. 2) a students' handiwork. **—blume**, *f.* 1) [Sammtblume] African or French marigold, tagetes. 2) the vervain-mallow, malva alcea. **—geſellſchaft**, *f.* society of students. **—gut**, *n.* a student's property, goods and chattels. **—hochmuth**, *m.* 1) student's pride, [at college] fessness. 2) [in botany] the white lychnis, white or red campion, red bachelor's buttons, lychnis dioica. **—jahre**, *pl.* years of study, university or college years or time. **—kleid**, *n.*, **—kleidung**, *f.* student's dress, costume, garb. **—klub**, *n.* club of students. **—kraut**, *n.* shrubby cinquefoil, potentilla fruticosa. **—leben**, *n.* life of a student, student's life. **—luſt**, **—luſtbarkeit**, *f.* diversion, amusement of a student, of students. **—manier**, *f.* manner of a student. **—nelke**, *f.* sweet William, dianthus barbatus. **—recht**, *n.* 1) scholastic right, privileges and immunities of the students. 2) V. Comment. **—röschen**, *n.* [das Einblatt] the grass of Parnassus, parnassia. **—ſchmauß**, *m.* banquet, feast, revels of students, [with students] blow-out, tuck in. **—ſtand**, *m.* condition, state of a student, [in law] scholarity. **—ſtreich**, *m.* a student's trick, handiwork, hoax &c. **—verein**, *m.* union or society of students. **—verbindung**, *f.* a society of students founded on strict national and exclusive principles often approaching to the character of a lodge or secret order. **—viole**, *f.* the yellow lupine, lupinus luteus.

Stūdien, *pl.* [V. Studium] studies. Sich den — ergeben, to give one's self up to one's studies, to study; ſeine — aufgeben, wieder vornehmen, to give up, to resume one's studies; er hat ſeine — [auf der Univerſität] vollendet, he has completed his studies [at the university].

Studien-direction, *f.* direction of studies, of the schools; board of national education [appointed by government]. **—director**, *m.* director of the schools, head of the board of national education. **—genoß**, *m.* companion in one's studies, fellow-student. **—kurs**, **—lauf**, *m.* course of study. **—rath**, *m.* 1) study-council, board of national education. 2) counsellor of the studies, member of the board of national education. **—ſchule**, *f.* college, high grammar-school, foundation. **—ſtiftung**, *f.* [Stipendium] scholarship. **—vorſteher**, *m.* V. —director. **—zeichnung**, *f.* [with painters] study. Eine —zeichnung von Raphael, a study of Raphael, of Raphael's.

***Studiren**, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to study; [with college-boys] to fag at, furk at; [at universities] to read. Bei Licht [bei Nacht] —, to lucubrate; Gottesgelehrtheit, Rechtsgelehrſamkeit or die Rechte, Arzneiwiſſenſchaft, Kameralwiſſenſchaft [the four professions in Germany] &c. —, to study divinity, the law, medicine, finance &c; ſeine Kinder — laſſen, to let one's children study, go through a course of study, [chiefly] to send them to the university, to let them study one or the other of the [in Germany] four professions; ſie haben mit einander ſtudirt, auf der Univerſität H. ſtudirt, they have studied together, have been fellow-students at the university of H.; er hat ſtudirt, gründlich ſtudirt, he has studied, has studied deeply, he has read hard; die Mahlerei &c. —, to study painting &c; er hat die Griechen ſtudirt, he has studied the Greeks, the Greek classics; auf eine Predigt —, to study a sermon. 2) Auf Etwas — [ſinnen], to meditate, ponder, ruminate over something, [fam.] to be in a brown stud over something; ein Studirter [chiefly in fam. or common people's lang.], a studied man, a deep-read man, a scholar. Das —, studying, study; er iſt zum — geſchickt, hat einen guten Kopf zum —, he is naturally prone to study, is qualified by nature for study, he has a knack, a gift for study.

Studir-lampe, *f.* lamp for study, study-lamp. **—ſtube**, *f.*, **—zimmer**, *n.* a study. **—zeit**, *f.* time for or of study, study-time.

***Stūdium**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Studien] study, lucubration. Ein anhaltendes —, a continued study, [with students] fagging, furking; geiſtliches, weltliches —, pious, profane study; das — einer Wiſſenſchaft, the study of a science.

1. Stufe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [*dim.* Stüfchen, ‖Stüflein, *n.*] [allied to the old ſtufon, whence ſtapfen = ſteigen] [Abſatz, Staffel] step. **—n** in einen Felſen hauen, to cut out steps in a rock; die —n einer Treppe, the steps of a staircase; er ſtand noch auf der erſten —, he was still standing on the first step; die —n haben ſo und ſo viel Zoll Breite, the steps have so many inches in breadth, are so many inches wide; die —n eines Altares, eines Thrones, the steps of an altar, of a throne. *Fig.* step, degree, gradation. Die —n des menſchlichen Alters, the four ages of human life; die höchſte — der Ehre erlangen, to reach the highest stage of honour, to obtain the highest degree of honour; [fam.] to climb to the top of the ladder; er iſt von einer — zur andern aufgeſtiegen, he has mounted from one step to the other; er ſteht auf einer hohen —, he stands on a high eminence, he is at a high degree of elevation; die höchſte — des Glückes, the highest pitch, stage or degree of fortune, the height or pinnacle of good fortune; dieſes kleine Amt iſt eine — zu einem wichtigern, this trifling situation is a stepping-stone to a more important one; [in grammar] die erſte or untere —, the positive degree, the positive; die zweite —, the comparative [degree]; die dritte or höchſte —, the superlative [degree]. Syn. Stufe, Staffel, Grad. Stufe and Staffel [originally identical] always allude to height or depth; one says the Staffeln or Stufen before a house, in a cellar &c. Grad means a definite quantity of any thing in scientific language. The parts of a circle are termed Grade, and a circle is divided into Grade [degrees], and not into Stufen [steps]. A thermometer, a gage &c. are similarly divided by Grade.

Stufen-bank, *f.* [with slate-quarriers] step-bank. **—breite**, *f.* die —breite einer Treppe, the breadth of the stairs. **—folge**, *f.* flight of steps. *Fig.* gradation. —folge der Farben, agreement or blending of colours, chromatic tone; —folge der Weſen, rank, classification. **—förmig**, *adj.* and *adv.* step-formed. **—gang**, *m.* step. *Fig.* gradation. Der —gang der Bildung, der Völkergeſittung, the degrees of formation, of culture; the gradual progress of civilisation. **—gleich**, *adj.* and *adv.* like a step, steplike. **—jahr**, *n.* the climacteric or climacterical year. Das einundzwanzigſte Jahr iſt ein —jahr, the twenty first year is a climacteric one; das große —jahr [das dreiundſechzigſte], the grand climacteric. **—kreuz**, *n.* [in heraldry] a cross perronee. **—leiter**, *f.* step-ladder, the steps. *Fig.* scale of degrees; the gradation. Die —leiter der Empfindungen, the gradation of sentiments; [with chemists] —leitern or Tafeln der einfachen Wahlverwandtſchaften, scales or tables of the simple affinities, of the laws of affinity. **—pfeife**, *f.* [Syrinx] Pan's pipe, pan-pipes **—pſalm**, *m.* [in Scripture] gradual psalm. **—weiſe**, *adj.* and *adv.* by steps, step by step, gradual. Einen Berg —weiſe einrichten, to make terraces up a mountain. *Fig.* *a*) —weiſe, gradual, by degrees, step by step, gradually. — weiſe gehend, gradual, going gradually; man gelangt nur —weiſe dahin, it is only arrived at by degrees, reached gradually; eine —weiſe Abnahme, a gradual decline; er iſt —weiſe dazu gelangt, he has reached it by degrees. *b*) [in heraldry] pignonee.

2. Stufe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [perhaps closely allied to τύπ-τω = to beat] [with miners] 1) notch, cut in the rock. **—n ſchlagen**, to cut notches, marks in the rock. 2) [abgeſchlagenes Stück Erz or Stein] piece of ore, of rock, shoad; [of coal] gob, slack, V. Gold— &c.

Stuf-eiſen, *n.* [with miners] iron for notching the rock &c. **—erz**, *n.* [with miners] 1) shoad, pure ore. 2) rubbly oxyd of iron. **—probe**, *f.* [with miners] essay of an ore. **—ſchlich**, *m.* [with miners] buddled shlik. **—werk**, *n.* 1) V. —erz 1). 2) [building] place for stamping the shoad.

Stufen-erz, *n.* V. Stuferz. **—ſammlung**, *f.* collection of minerals containing ores, a cabinet of ores. **—ſchacht**, *m.* [with miners] oblique or inclined shaft with steps. **—taxe**, *f.* [with miners] tax on specimens of ores.

Stūfelprobe, *f.* [with miners] V. Stufprobe.

1. Stūfen, *v. tr.* Einen Berg —, to cut out steps in, to make terraces on a mountain.

2. Stūfen, [probably allied to the Gr. τύπ-τω to beat] *v. tr.* [with miners] to cut a notch or mark in a rock, V. Ab— 2).

Stūhl, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Stühle] [from ſtehen] 1) [something standing apart] *a*) — or Stühlchen, flag-staff [of a top-gallant-mast]. *b*) [formerly, = Säule] column. 2) [something put or framed together] [in different arts, Gerüſt] [with carpenters]. Der — des Daches, der Glocken &c., V. Dach—, Glocken—; [with weavers, Weber—] loom; der — des Strumpfwirkers, V. Strumpfwirker— auf dem —e gefertigte Strümpfe, loom-stockings, woven stockings; der — der Bortenwirker zu Rundſchnüren, a loom or frame for bobbin, for watch-guards &c.; der— [in the salterns at Halle, der Haspel], winch, windlass; [in architecture] V. Säulen—. 3) [a stand for setting any thing on] [in seamen's lang.] Der — eines Flügels, in dem das Flügelſpill ſteht, stall of a vane; der — eines Maſtes, block, moor's-head, cap of a mast. 4) [generally a frame for sitting on] Der — in der Kirche, V. Kirchen—; —, Stühlchen, *n.* stool [for criminals, of repentance]; *it.* chair; Einem einen — ſetzen, to offer any one a chair, to give any one a seat, to place a chair &c. for any one; ſich auf den — ſetzen, to sit down on a chair; vom —e aufſtehen, to rise [up] from one's seat; ein gepolſterter, mit Leder &c. überzogener —, a staffed chair, a

chair covered with leather &c.; [in composition] V. Arm—, Feld—, Gebär—, Lehn—, Sorge—, Stroh—; *prov.* zwiſchen zwei Stühle niederſitzen, ſich zwiſchen zwei Stühle ſetzen, to sit down between two chairs, to grab all and lose all. *Fig.* Einem den — vor die Thür ſetzen, to give any one his dismissal, to shew any one the door; *it.* to demand abruptly one's dismissal; [speaking of servants] to give notice to quit, a short warning. 5) [an especial seat] *a*) [= Thron] Der — des Königs, the seat of the King, the throne, the chair of state; der — des Meiſters [with free-masons], the lodge of the Grand Master; V. Gerichts—, Rechts—. *Fig.* Der päpſtliche, heilige —, der — zu Rom, the papal, holy see, the see of Rome, the apostolical see; der — zu Mainz, the see of Mayence; *it.* der Meiſter vom — [formerly, with the Fehmgerichte, V. Stuhlherr] the president of the secret tribunal called the Fehme; *it.* [in freemasons' lodges] chairman. *b*) [Nacht—] close-stool, night-chair; zu —, auf den — gehen, to go to stool, to the water-closet, [fam. and usually] to go to the place, *it.* [with physicians] to have a motion. *Fig.* [= —gang] Keinen — haben, not to have a motion, to be bound or constipated, to have no evacuation of the bowels. 6) *Fig.* —, Haupt— [= Kapital], capital, principal. 7) [in astronomy] Cassiope's chair.

Stuhl-arm, *m.* arm of a chair, of a seat. **—aufſetzer**, *m.* mounter, fixer of stocking-looms &c. **—bein**, *n.* the foot &c. of a stool, leg of a chair. **—beſchlag**, *m.* furniture, trappings of a chair. **—binder**, *m.* V. —flechter. **—börs**, *m.* [corrupted, for Stuhrbörs] V. Kaulbörs. **—decke**, *f.* V. —kappe. **—erledigung**, *f.* vacancy of a chair. **—feier**, *f.*, **—feſt**, *n.* [with Roman Catholics] Petri —feier, St. Peter's day. **—flechter**, *m.*, **—flechterinn**, *f.* a chair-maker, a chair-weaver. — flechter, der alte Stühle wieder ausbeſſert, a chair-mender, chair-man. **—gang**, *m.* [Oeffnung des Leibes] a stool, motion, an evacuation; *it.* the motion, the excrements, the fecal matter. Der Kranke hat keinen —gang, the patient has no motion; freien —gang haben, to be regular [in one's bowels &c.]; die Arznei hat ihm mehrere —gänge gemacht, the medicine has given him several motions, has acted aperiently on him several times; Etwas durch den —gang von ſich geben, to evacuate any thing downwards. **—geld**, *n.* 1) [in churches] money for a seat or chair, rent of a pew. 2) capital, principal; *it.* [provincial] money paid in advance, a deposit, earnest-money, earnest-penny, an earnest. **—genoß**, *m.* 1) co-proprietor of a pew. ||2) [in law] dependant of the same, of one and the same jurisdiction. ||**—gericht**, *n.* justice, jurisdiction; *it.* V. Fehmgericht. ||**—herr**, *m.* judge; *it.* [formerly, with the Fehmgericht] president of the secret tribunal called the Fehme. **—kappe**, *f.* [Ueberzug] chair-cover. **—kiſſen**, *n.* chair-cushion. **—knie**, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] knee of a boat-rudder. **—lehne**, *f.* back of a chair. **—macher**, *m.* chairmaker. **—bohrer**, *m.* a center-bit, a gimlet. **—nagel**, *m.* a chair-nail, a chair-stud. **—pfühl**, *n.* V. —kiſſen. **—polſter**, *n.* bolster or pillow of a chair. ||**—richter**, *m.* president of a jurisdiction, a chairman of a quarter-sessions; *it.* V. —herr &c. **—ſäule**, *f.* [Dachſäule] main-rafter. **—ſchlitten**, *m.* sledge with a chair or seat on it. **—ſchloſſer**, *m.* a locksmith who constructs stocking-looms. **—ſchreiber**, *m.* 1) the renter of the chairs or pews of a church [so as to sub-let them]. ||2) V. Gerichtsſchreiber. ||3) V. Schreibmeiſter. **—ſchwelle**, *f.* [with carpenters] V. Dachſtuhlſchwelle. **—ſetzer**, *m.*, **—ſetzerinn**, *f.* the pew-keeper; [in an English Cathedral] the verger. **—ſitz**, *m.* seat of a chair, cushion of a seat &c. **—überzug**, *m.* V. —kappe. **—wand**, *f.* [in architecture] bay or trimmer of the roof. **—zapfen**, *m.*, *dim.* **—zäpfchen**, ||**—zäpfelein**, *n.* a suppository [for promoting an evacuation of the bowels]. **—zwang**, *m.* tenesmus.

Stühr, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to Stör *m.*, either from the Low Sax. ſtor = big, large, or the Swed. *stör*, a stirrer, one that stirs up the mud, the Germ. ſtören] 1) [—börs] [in nat: hist., a fish] V. Kaulbörs. 2) [in botany, Meierkraut] the least amaranth or blite.

Stük, V. Stück.

Stülpe, **Stülpe**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from ſtelpen] 1) [das darauf zu Stülpende] — auf einen Topf &c. [= loſer Deckel], the lid or cover of a pot &c. 2) [das Umgeſtülpte] — eines Hutes &c., the brim, *it.* cock of a hat &c.; — an Stiefeln, facing on a pair of boots; *it.* boot-top; V. Stulpſtiefel; die — hinaufziehen, hinunterziehen, to draw up, draw down one's boot-tops; — an Handſchuhen, the arm or gauntlet of [some] gloves, the tops of gloves.

Stülpen, *v. tr.* 1) [aufſtülpen] Einen Deckel auf einen Topf &c. —, to put a lid, fit a cover on to a pot &c.; ein Butterbrod auf das andere —, to put or lay, to double one slice of bread and butter on the other; die Perücke, einen Hut auf den Kopf —, to put, clap the wig, a hat on the head. 2) [umſtülpen] Stiefeln —, to put facings, tops to boots; einen Hut —, to turn up the brim or flaps of a hat, to cock a hat; V. Auf—. 3) V. Neigen.

Stülp-handſchuh, *m.* a gauntlet; fencing glove. **—hut**, *m.* a hat turned up, having a brim, a cocked hat. **—leder**, *n.* [with shoemakers] leather for tops, for boot-tops. **—luke**, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] bordered scuttle-cover. **—naſe**, *f.* [in pop. lang.] 1) a turn-up nose, a pug-nose, a cocked-up nose. 2) a person with a turn-up nose, with a cocked-up nose, [fam. or insulting] a pug, puggy. **—ſahling**, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] cross-tree of a scuttle, cross-bar of a round-top, of top-armour. **—ſtiefel**, *m.* boot with a facing or border; *it.* a top-boot. **—ſtrumpf**, *m.* V. Wickelſtrumpf.

Stülper, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not much used] he who turns or tucks up.

Stümm, *adj.* and *adv.* [from ſtemmen = to restrain] 1) [generally, = lautlos] —e Perſonen in einem Schauſpiele, the mutes in a play; das —e Spiel eines Schauſpielers, the mute part, by-play of an actor; ſie iſt in Geſellſchaften ſehr —, she is very silent, reserved in company; dieſer Grund machte ihn —, this reason struck him dumb, silenced him, [fam.] struck him all of a heap; vor Erſtaunen ward er —, he was struck dumb, mute with amazement, astonishment deprived him of the power of speech; die —e Schnepfe [in nat. hist.], the snipe; —e Blicke, Thränen, silent looks, tears. *Fig. a*) —e Sünden, unnatural offences or crimes. *b*) —e Feile, V. Feile. 2) [not able to utter a distinct or articulate sound] dumb. — geboren, born dumb; —er Menſch, a dumb man or person; — wie ein Fiſch, mute as a fish; — werden, to become dumb or mute, to be struck dumb. *Fig.* —e Buchſtaben, the mute letters, the mutes; das —e h [in French or English], the silent h. Syn. Stumm, Sprachlos. Stumm [dumb] is that, which utters no sound; ſprachlos [speechless] merely that which, as sometimes a man, cannot speak. Therefore all animals should not be said to be naturally ſtumm, but ſprachlos. For some, as different birds of song, utter many varied sounds or notes, and they only verſtummen [are or become dumb] under peculiar circumstances. In this sense certain animals alone, fishes for example, are completely ſtumm.

Stummſeyn, *n.* V. Stummheit.

Stummenglocke, *f.* the hand-bell of a dumb person [as a sign, that he wants something].

Stümmel, **Stümmel**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] *dim.* **—chen**, *n.* [= Stumpf] 1) end, bit. — von einem Baume, Zahne, stump or stub of a tree, stump of a tooth, V. Stumpf; ein — Licht, end of a candle, piece or bit of candle; — von einem Beine, Arme, stump of a leg, arm; [in pop. lang.] — [die Füße], the stumps, pegs, shanks. 2) a very short pipe, a sailor's pipe. 3) [in heraldry] Mit —n, lopped. 4) [in conchology] V. Stümpfchen.

Stümmeln, *v. tr.* [V. Stumpf] [ver —, which see] to maim, mutilate, cripple, lop, trunk, dock, disfigure, deface. Einen an Naſe und Ohren —, to mutilate any one about the nose and ears, to cut off any one's nose and ears; Etwas —, to mutilate &c. any thing; Bildſäulen &c. —, to mutilate, deface, disfigure statues &c.; Wörter —, to mutilate words, [fam.] to proper words pronouncely, [speaking of English words only] to clip the King's [or Queen's] English. Das —, mutilation.

Stümmeler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [unusual] a maimer, mutilater, defacer, V. Verſtümmeler.

Stümmen, *v. intr.* [not much used, = ſtumm werden] to become dumb, to be struck dumb or mute, to be silenced.

Stümmheit, *f.* dumbness, muteness; *it.* [sometimes] silence, taciturnity.

Stümpel, **Stümpel**, *m.* and *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Stummel; [with miners] head of the first gutter [to a buddle or stream-work].

Stümpeln, *v. tr.* 1) Einen Meiler — [with charcoal-burners], to fill up the voids of the furnace-beds with brush-wood. 2) [in fam. lang.] V. Stümpern.

Stümpen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [rather provincial] V. Stumpf, *m.*

Stümpen, V. Stümpern.

Stümper, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* [Low Sax. ſtumpeln is = verſtümmeln to maim] a bungler, botcher, boggler, a bad hand — in der lateiniſchen Sprache, in der Geſchichte &c., a bad latinist, a bad historian &c., a sciolist in latin, history &c.; ſie iſt noch eine —inn auf dem Klaviere, she is still a strummer, hammerer on the piano; ein — im Spiele, a novice at play, a young hand; ein — in einer Kunſt ſeyn, to be a smatterer, dabbler in any art; V. Sudler. Syn. V. Pfuſcher.

Stümperei, *f.* boggling, botching, smattering, bungling, strumming on a piano, scraping on a fiddle, [superficial knowledge of an art &c.] sciolism, smattering, [fam.] a mess, V. Pfuſcherei, Sudlerei.

Stümperhaft, **Stümpermäßig**, *adj.* and *adv.* bungled, botched, clumsy. Etwas — machen, to make or do any thing clumsily, awkwardly; —e Arbeit, bungling work,

bungling; — ſpielen, to play badly, like a novice or beginner.

Stümpern, *v. intr.* to bungle, boggle, to do clumsily, to want the knack, [fam.] to make a mess of it; dieſer Bildhauer, dieſer Mahler ſtümpert nur, this sculptor, this painter is only a bungler at his art, this painter is a mere dauber, a sign-painter; er ſtümpert auf der Geige, he scrapes the fiddle. Das —, bungling.

Stúmpf, [allied to ſtemmen = to dock; in Swed. *stufwa* = to deprive of the point; appears allied to the Gr. τύπ-τω = to beat, to thump] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [abgekürzt] —er Schwanz, a docked or stumped tail, a tail curtailed; —er Beſen, a stump of a broom, a worn-out broom or besom. 2) [deprived of the point or generally not pointed] blunt, dull. —er Degen, a blunt sword [without point or edge]; —e Waffen, blunt weapons; — machen, werden, to make, grow blunt; —e Naſe, a flat nose, a goat-nose; —er Winkel, obtuse angle; —er Sparren [in heraldry], chevron coupee; [in botany] —es Blatt, obtuse leaf; —kauende Thiere, ruminating animals, animals that chew the cud. *Fig.* Saure Früchte machen die Zähne —, sour fruits set the teeth on edge; —er Wein, dead, flat wine; —e Sinne, blunted, dull, palled senses; —er Verſtand, dull, heavy, thick understanding; Kummer und Sorgen, deßgleichen Ausſchweifungen machen den Geiſt, die Geiſteskräfte —, sorrow and cares, also excesses blunt the mind, deaden the powers of the mind, make the mind apathetical; er hat ſich durch vieles Saufen ganz — gemacht, he has made himself quite stupid from drink; er iſt alt und —, he is old and worn out, he is regularly broken down, decrepit with old age; die Augen werden —, the eyes grow dull, dim, weak; —es Pferd, a broken-down horse, a horse knocked up, done up, an old hack; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] —er Segler, a bad sailer, a log in the water, an old tub of a vessel.

Stumpf=eckig, *adj.* and *adv.* obtuse-angled. —ende, *n.* 1) blunt end. 2) [in conchology] blunted tellina. —fuß, *m.* [in pop. lang.] a club-foot. —füßig, *adj.* and *adv.* club-footed. —gaſſe, *f.* V. Sackgaſſe. —gras, *n.* apluda. —haber, *m.* the short round oat, the Devonshire oat. —horn, *n.* [in conchology] blunted whelk. —kante, *f.* blunt-edge or bevel. —kantig, *adj.* and *adv.* blunt-edged. —kegel, *m.* a blunt-cone, truncated cone. —kopf, *m.* 1) a flat head. 2) *Fig.* [Schwachkopf] a flat, a natural. — kopfraupe, *f.* flat-headed caterpillar. — köpfig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) flat-headed. 2) *Fig.* stupid, simple, soft. —köpfigkeit, *f.* stupidity. —muſchel, *f.* 1) [die Dreieckmuſchel] the wedge-shell. 2) the retuse anomia. 3) the truncated anomia. —naſe, *f.* [in fam. lang.] 1) a flat nose, a cocked-up nose. 2) a person with a flat nose or goat-nose, [fam.] a stumpy. Eine kleine —naſe, ein —näschen, a little flat-nosed tit or thing, a little shrewd-nosed thing. —naſig, *adj.* and *adv.* flat-nosed, goat-nosed. —rechnung, *f.* [in commerce] bad debts. —ſchloß, *n.* V. —muſchel 3). —ſchwanz, *m.* 1) docked tail, stump, dock. 2) a dock-tailed horse. Einen —ſchwanz reiten, to ride a dock-tail. —ſchwänzen, *v. tr.* to dock [the tail of] a horse, to curtail a dog. —ſchwänzig, *adj.* and *adv.* dock-tailed, docked, curtailed. —ſinn, *m.* stupidity. —ſinnig, *adj.* and *adv.* stupid. —ſinnigkeit, *f.* stupidity. —winkel, *m.* obtuse angle. —winkelig, *adj.* and *adv.* obtuse-angled, [in botany] obtuse-angular. —winkeliges Dreieck, an obtuse-angled triangle. —zahn, *m.* stump of a tooth.

Stúmpf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Stümpfe] *dim.* Stümpfchen, ‖Stümpflein, *n.* 1) end, morcel; V. Stummel. Ein — Licht, a bit, an end of candle, a candle-end; der — eines Baumes [V. Stummel], stump of a tree; Stümpfe or Stumpen brennen, to burn stumps, stubs; der — eines Zahnes, the stump, jag of a tooth; — von einem Arme, Beine, stump of an arm, of a leg; *it.* [in sportsmen's lang.] die Stümpfe eines Hirſches, the worn out hoofs of a stag; *it.* ein — Wolle, a sack of wool; *it.* ein — or Stümmel Geld, a little sack or bag of money. ‖2) Ein —, a hack of a knife, a blunt knife.

Stümpfchen, *n.* 1) V. Stumpf. Ein — Licht, a bit of candle, an end of a candle; ein — von einem Taue, a fag-end. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) any imperfect strombus; *b*) blunted, puff-paste chama.

Stümpfen, [V. Stumpf] I. *v. intr.* [ſtumpf werden] to get, grow or become blunt. II. *v. tr.* —, ſtümpfen [ſtumpf machen], to blunt, to dull, to deaden. Die Bäume —, to lop, truncate trees; ein Pferd —, to dock a horse; die Ohren —, to crop the ears; einen Hund —, to curtail a dog; ein Meſſer —, to blunt a knife, to take off the edge of a knife. *Fig.* Säuren — die Zähne, acids set the teeth on edge; das ſtumpfet die Augen, that weakens, dims the eyes; das Alter ſtumpfet die Sinne, old age hebetates, dulls, deadens, chills, blunts, freezes the intellects.

‖**Stúmpfen,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Stumpf.

Stúmpfheit, *f.* bluntness, dullness, [also] stupidity; *it.* state of being docked, lopped or mutilated. — der Zähne, setting the teeth on edge; die — der Sinne, des Geiſtes, dullness, heaviness, stupidity; — der Augen, dimness.

Stümpfling, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] 1) a truncated or mutilated body, a trunk. 2) a variety of pear.

‖**Stúmpler,** *m.* [in common people's lang.] V. Stümper.

Stúnde, *f.* [*pl.* -en] *dim.* Stündchen, ‖Stündlein, *n.* [probably from ſtehen] 1) [with miners] [the twenty fourth part of a circle] the hour of a miner's compass, 15°. Die —n des Ganges, the directions, bearings of the gallery; die — abſtecken, die — aus der Grube zu Tage bringen, to mark on the surface where a shaft must be sunk for getting at the lode, to mark or trace on the surface the direction or bearings of a vein, of a lode. 2) [a small division of time] Von Stund' an, from this hour, from this moment; zur —, directly, instantaneously; alle —n, zu jeder — [zu jeder Zeit] bereit ſeyn, to be ready at all hours, at all times, at a moment's notice; bis auf die —, up to this moment, up or down to this present time, to this day, to this very minute; ich weiß es die — noch nicht, I am ignorant of it up to the present time, as yet; von — zu —, von einer — zur andern, from hour to hour, from one hour to another; keine geſunde — haben [in fam. lang.], keine — geſund ſeyn, to have not a moment's good health, not to enjoy an hour's health, to be always ill; o glückliche — des Wiederſehens! oh fortunate moment of meeting again! das kann alle —n geſchehen, that can happen, that may take place at all hours, every instant; [in composition] V. Schäfer—, Sterbe—, Todes—; zur ungeſchickten —, at a wrong hour, at an ill-chosen time, out of season, unseasonably, inopportunely; in ſeiner letzten —, in his last hour, at his last moments; meine —, mein Stündlein war noch nicht gekommen [scriptural lang.], my hour was not yet come; wann ſein Stündlein [ſeine Todes—] kommen wird [scriptural lang.], when his hour, turn comes; gute, helle —n, lucid intervals [of a madman]. 3) [the twenty fourth part of a day or sixty minutes] an hour. Deutſche, franzöſiſche, engliſche —n, German, French, English hours [from midnight to midday]; Tag und — zu Etwas beſtimmen, to appoint a day and hour for any thing; Einem eine — beſtimmen, to appoint an hour for any one; auf die beſtimmte —, at the appointed hour; dieſe Uhr ſchlägt die —n, this clock strikes the hours; eine halbe —, a half-hour, half an hour; anderthalb —n, an hour and a half; ein Stündchen zuſammen plaudern, to gossip or chat an hour together; er hat keine — frei, he has not an hour to himself, at his own disposal, has not an hour he can call his own, he is not an hour disengaged; er iſt an die — gebunden, he is subject to the hour; ſeine gewiſſe, geſetzte — haben, halten, to have, keep one's fixed, appointed hour, to have one's set hours; der Poſtknecht hat — gehalten, the postboy has kept his time. 4) [a measure of length] a league. Es iſt nur eine — bis hin, it is only three miles to there; es ſind ſechs gute —n, it is six good leagues, eighteen long miles; des Tages zehn —n machen, to make, go, do ten leagues a day. 5) [Lektion] lesson [that usually lasts an hour] school-hour. Bei Jemand — nehmen, haben, to take lessons, school-lessons, *it.* private lessons of any one; in die — gehen, to go to a lesson, to the lesson; Schüler, welche ihre —e verſäumen, [fam.] ſchwänzen, shirkers, truants, michers; Einem —n geben, to give any one lessons; heute hält er keine —, he does not give any lesson to day; — in der Geſchichte &c. geben, to give lessons in history &c.; auf dem Klavier, auf der Geige — geben, to give lessons on the piano, on the violin; die — iſt aus, the lesson is over, finished; lateiniſche, franzöſiſche &c. —, Latin, French &c. lesson. 6) [—nglas which see] hour-glass. 7) [in mythology] Die —n [more usual, die Horen], the Hours.

Stunden=bericht, *m.* a bulletin [published every hour]. —bläſer, *m.* watchman [who blows the hour on his horn]. —blume, *f.* [a species of Eibiſch] the changeable rose, hibiscus mutabilis. —bote, *m.* 1) messenger who starts every hour, at certain hours. 2) [with the ancient Romans] slave who had charge of the clepsydra. —brett, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] traverse board [of the pilot]. —führerinn, *f.* [in mythology] one of the Hours. —fuß, *m.* [with clock-makers] horary foot [a third of the length of the pendulum swinging seconds]. —geber, *m.*, —geberinn, *f.* person who gives lessons, a teacher, a private teacher. —gebet, *n.* [with Roman Catholics] canonical hour. —geld, *n.* the money for, price of a lesson, for the lessons. Monatliches —geld, monthly charge for lessons, a month's lesson. —glas, *n.* [Sanduhr] hour-glass; [in seamen's lang.] the glass. Das — glas umwenden, to turn the glass. —göttinn, *f.* [in mythology] one of the Hours. —halter, *m.* V. —geber; [if the pupils come to the master, especially in a large class] master of a private school, schoolmaster. —kraut,

n. [der blaue Steinklee] the blue melilot trefoil. —kreis, *m.* [in astronomy, geography] the hour-circle. —kreuz, *n.* [in dialing] gnomonic cross. —lang, *adj.* and *adv.* of an hour, of an hour's duration, an hour long, several hours long. —langer Beſuch, an hour's visit; — lang auf Etwas warten, to wait for any thing whole hours, hour after hour. — lauf, *m.* course of the hours, of the time. —lehrer, *m.* master who charges by the lesson. —linie, *f.* [in dialing] the hour-line; *it.* [with miners] the meridian line. —marke, *f.* ticket, card of a lesson. —maß, *n.* 1) measuring time or distance by hours. 2) — maß or —meſſer, *m.* a horometer. —meſſung, *f.* horometry. —rad, *n.* [with watchmakers] the hour-wheel. —ring, *m.* the hour-circle [of a watch, clock &c.]. —rufer, *m.* watchman who calls the hours, a night-watchman, [slang] a charley. —ſand, *m.* sand of an hour-glass. —ſang, *m.* the hour-chaunt, the canonial hour [chaunted]. —ſäule, *f.* 1) [in dialing] gnomonic column. 2) [Meilenſäule] mile-stone. —ſchauer, *m.* [with the ancient Romans] V. —bote 2). —ſcheibe, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] hour-plate, hour-circle of the compass; [with miners] V. Eiſenſcheibe. —ſchlag, *m.* stroke of the hour [by the clock]. Mit dem —ſchlage kommen, to come whilst the clock is striking the hour, punctual to the hour. —ſchuh, *m.* [in astronomy] V. —fuß. —ſeiger, *m.* [obsolete or in higher style] clock, watch. —ſtab, *m.* [in dialing] [stick with a sun-dial] the gnomonic staff. —ſtaffel, *f.* the rash or ratch [to the striking part of a clock]. —tafel, *f.* 1) [in astronomy, in seamen's lang.] gnomonic table. 2) prospectus, account, list of the lessons. —uhr, *f.* 1) clock or watch that only gives or marks the hours. 2) [not used] a watch. —verkündiger, *m.* 1) an automaton or a figure that announces or strikes the hours. 2) V. —bote 2). —verzeichniß, *n.* V. —tafel 2). —weiſe, *adv.* 1) by hours. 2) by lessons. 3) by leagues. —weiſer, *m.* 1) [obsolete or in higher style] a clock, a watch. 2) V. —zeiger. 3) V. —verkündiger 1). —winkel, *m.* [in astronomy] horary angle. —zeichen, *n.* ticket, card of a lesson. —zeiger, *m.* 1) hour-hand [of a clock or watch]. 2) [Sanduhr &c.] a horometer; [in astrology] horoscope. —zettel, *m.* ticket given to the post-boy, to the guard of a mail. —zirkel, *m.* V. —kreis.

Stünden, *v. intr.* 1) [unusual] Einem —, to appoint, fix an hour for any one. 2) [in law] to give any one time, respite, grace, law, a delay.

Stündig, *adj.* and *adv.* of an hour, of an hour's duration, lasting an hour. Ein drei—er Regen, a three hours rain.

Stündlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) hourly. Die Uhr ſchlägt —, the clock strikes every hour, the hours; — einen Eßlöffel voll Arznei einnehmen, to take a table-spoonful of medicine every hour; ich erwarte ihn —, I expect him every hour. 2) [in astronomy] horary. —e Bewegung, —er Abſtand, horary movement, distance.

‖**Stúpf,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [low] a prick [of a goad, needle &c.]; *it.* a push, a thump.

Stupfeiſen, *n.* V. Stupfel 1).

‖**Stúpfel,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with common people] 1) a goad. 2) V. Granne, Stoppel.

‖**Stúpfelig,** *adj.* and *adv.* [with common people] 1) V. Blatternarbig. 2) scrubby [said of the beard].

Stúpfelrübe, V. Stoppelrübe.

Stúpfen, *v. tr.* [allied to tupfen, tippen, Low Sax. ſtippen] [rather provincial, and with common people] 1) to give any one a poke with the thumb; to thump; [also] to push [on] [with the clenched fist and outstretched thumb]. 2) Ein Pferd mit der Spießgerte —, to prick a horse with the switch; einen Ochſen —, to goad an ox.

Stúpfer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [provincial and low] 1) one who gives another a knock or push; a thumper; *it.* pricker, goader. 2) [Stoß] a thump, knock.

Stúppe, *f.* [no *pl.*] V. Werg.

Stúppwachs, *n.* [-es] [in chemistry &c.] propolis.

‖**Stúpſen,** [low] V. Stupfen.

Stúrm, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Stürme] [allied to the Old Sax. ſtyran, Engl. *stir* = ſtören, that is, move violently]. 1) [Wind—, —wind] high wind, a storm of wind, a storm, [in seamen's lang.] gale, tempest, [Orkan] hurricane. Es erhob ſich ein ſchrecklicher —, a furious storm, a terrific gale arose; der — hat ſich gelegt, aufgehört, hat ſich verdoppelt, the storm has died away, ceased, redoubled its fury; heftiger, gewaltiger, wüthender —, a violent storm or tempest, a hurricane, tornado; — auf der See, a storm &c. at sea; plötzlicher — [in seamen's lang.], a squall, a scud; [in seamen's lang.] ein ſtinkender, fliegender —, a horrible tempest; vom —e gepeitſchte Schiffe, ships tossed about, driven by the tempest; der — hat ſie auf dieſe Küſte geworfen, the storm has thrown them on this coast. *Fig.* Den — [die Gefahr] abwenden, to turn aside the storm; den — beſchwören, vorüber gehen laſſen, to conjure the storm, let the storm pass away or blow over; im —e der Leidenſchaften, in the storm of, in the wildest excitement of the passions. 2) [violent noise and movement of a throng] Mit — gelaufen kommen, to come running up with a loud noise, to rush towards &c.; und die Heerde ſtürzte ſich mit einem —e ins Meer [in Scripture], and the herd ran violently down into the sea; *it.* da ſich aber ein — erhob der Heiden und der Juden, and when there was an assault made both of the Gentiles, and also of the Jews; — läuten, to sound the tocsin, to sound or give the alarm, to ring the alarm-bell, the alarum; [in sportsmen's lang.] ein — Vögel, a flight, bevy, covey &c. of birds. 3) [in war = Angriff], assault, charge, storm; — laufen, to go, mount to the assault; eine Feſtung mit — einnehmen, erobern, to take a fortress by storm; einen — unternehmen, abſchlagen or abtreiben, to give, repulse or beat off an attack; — ſchlagen, blaſen, to beat, sound an assault, a charge, the alarm. *Fig.* Man that mehrere Stürme auf ihn, um ihn dazu zu bewegen &c., several assaults were made on him, [in quaint or comic style] he was urged with might and main, to induce &c. him to it or to do it.

Sturm-anlauf, *m.* assault, charge, storming. —band, *n.* V. Kreuzband. — balken, *m.* [in war] 1) a beam with spikes or chevaux-de-frise for defence. 2) V. —block. —block, *m.* [in war] 1) a cylinder or barrel filled with hand-grenades. 2) [in ancient hist.] —block or —bock, *m.* [Mauerbrecher] battering-ram. —brett, *n.* [in war] a board stuck with spikes, caltrops &c. —brücke, *f.* 1) [in ancient hist.] bridge of a war-tower, storming-bridge. 2) [in seamen's lang.] a sambuca. —dach, *n.* [in ancient hist.] the tortoise, testudo [of the battering-ram]. —deich, *m.* [in hydraulics] a break-water, V. Binnendeich. —drommete, *f.* [obsolete or with poets] the alarum-trumpet, trumpet that sounds the onset. —ege, *f.* portcullis. —fahne, *f.* [in ancient hist.] the banner. —faß, *n.* 1) [in war] fire-barrel. 2) V. Feuerfaß. —feſt, *adj.* and *adv.* [in a proper and figurative sense] proof against attack, secure from assault, impregnable, resisting attack. —fink, *m.* V. —vogel 2). —fiſch, *m.* 1) fish foretokening a storm. 2) [Butzkopf] the grampus, delphinus orca. 3) [Häringskönig] the surmullet. —flaſche, *f.* [formerly] a clay powder-flask [for throwing down on a storming party]. —flegel, *m.* [formerly in war] iron-flail. —flut, *f.* stormy billows. —fock, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] small fore-stay-sail. —gatter, *n.* V. Fallgatter. —geräth, *n.* V. —zeug. —glocke, *f.* [Feuerglocke, *it.* Lärmglocke] tocsin; *it.* alarum-bell, alarm-bell. —granate, *f.* a kind of grenade. —hafen, *m.* 1) [from Hafen = pot] V. —flaſche. 2) [from Hafen = port] a haven, a harbour of refuge [for ships in storms]. —haken, *m.* [with firemen] fire-hook. —haſpel, *m.* [ſpaniſcher Reiter] a cheval-defrise. —haube, *f.* 1) [obsolete] cask, helmet, beaver, grenadier's cap. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) the tortoise-beetle, helmet-beetle. *b*) Verſteinerte —haube, cassidite; *c*) [in conchology] geſtrickte —haube, the knot-listed Amboina casket, the great spiked casket, horned whelk; flache geſtrickte —haube, the decussated whelk or buccinum; geflammte —haube, the attalic vest, flaming whelk, the silver-cloth; gefiederte —haube, the feather-stamper; gefaltete —haube, the folded whelk, buccinum plicatum; rothe knotige —haube, the red casket-shell, red-helmet; knotige —haube, the lesser Persian whelk; gerippte —haube, the Polish bonnet, buccinum testiculus; kleine knotige —haube, the coffer-shell; dicklippige gefurchte —haube [der Apfel], the thick-lipped partridge-shell. —hauch, *m.* [poetical style] the blast of the storm. —heulen, *n.* howling of the storm. —hut, *m.* 1) [obsolete] V. —haube 1). 2) [in botany] [Eiſenhütlein] aconite, wolf's-bane. Blauer or gemeiner — hut, common wolf's bane, monk's hood, blue aconite or helmet-flower, libbards-bane; heilſamer —hut, wholesome aconite, anthora, antithora; giftiger —hut, purple wolf's bane, violet-coloured aconite; gelber —hut, great yellow wolf's-bane, dog's-bane. —igel, *m.* [in fortification] spiked beam, herisson. —kanne, *f.* V. —flaſche. —klüver, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] storm-jib. —kolben, *m.* [formerly] a fire-staff or fire-mace used in storming. —kranz, *m.* [formerly] a spiked hoop filled with grenades used by the besieged. —kreuz, *n.* 1) [in pyrotechnics] fire-cross. 2) [in Scotch history] the fiery cross. —krug, *m.* V. —flaſche. —kufe, *f.* V. —faß. —lauf, *m.*, —laufen, *n.* assault, storming [opposed to —ſteigen]. —läufer, *m.* one who mounts to the assault, assailant. —leiter, *f.* 1) storming or scaling ladder; *it.* V. Feuerleiter. 2) a ship's rope-ladder. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* sheltered from the storm, calm. —lücke, *f.* the breach. — marſch, *m.* [in war] march in double quick time; V. —ſchritt. —mewe, *f.* 1) the black-backed gull, the great black and white gull. 2) kleine —mewe, [kleiner ſchwarzer —vogel, —fink] stormy petrel, Mother Cary's chicken. —pfahl, *m.* palisade; [in an inclined position] a fraise.

Mit —pfählen verſehen, to palisade, to fraise. —pfeil, *m.* [formerly in war] fire-arrow, fiery dart. —pforte, *f.* dead-light of the poop. —prügel, *m.* V. —kolben. —reif, —ring, *m.* [formerly in war] fire-hoop [of wood]. —ſack, *m.* leather-sack with fuse &c. —ſchild, *m.* 1) [formerly] storming-shield. 2) [with the ancient Romans] testudo. —ſchlag, *m.* toll of the alarm-bell, sound of the tocsin. —ſchnecke, *f.* V. Regenſchnecke. —ſchritt, *m.* pace of assault, storming step. Im —ſchritte anrücken, to advance to the assault at the storm-pace. —ſchwalbe, *f.* V. —vogel. —ſegel, *n.* cross-jack sail, square-sail, a lug-sail, a storm-sail, sail of a jury-mast. —ſegler, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the grey phalarope, grey coot-footed tringa. —ſpieß, *m.* fire-lance. —ſteigen, *n.* escalade. —tartſche, *f.* V. —ſchild. —topf, *m.* V. —flaſche. —verkündiger, *m.* 1) [in poetry] harbinger of the storm. 2) —verkündiger or —vogel, *m.* 1) petrel, procellaria. Gemeiner —vogel, stormy petrel, Mother Cary's chicken, storm-bird; kapiſcher —vogel, the pintado, the white and black spotted petrel; großer —vogel, the fulmar, mallemucke. 2) [Waſſerſcherer] the shear-water, Manks petrel, Manks puffin. —walze, *f.* V. —bock. —wetter, *n.* tempestuous weather. —wind, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] squally, tempestuous wind, a gust, blast, furious gale. Jählinger —wind [in seamen's lang.], squall. —zeug, *n.* apparatus used or required by a storming party, destined for an assault.

Stürmen, [V. Sturm] I. *v. intr.* 1) [V. Sturm 1)] to rage as a storm. Es ſtürmte heftig, there was a furious storm. Hören Sie, wie es ſtürmt? do you hear what a storm it is? do you hear the tempest? [speaking of the wind] es ſtürmt, der Wind ſtürmt gewaltig, it blows a storm, a perfect hurricane, [chiefly in seamen's lang.] it is a terrible squall, a tremendous gust, it blows very hard, it blows a tempestuous gale. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Er ſtürmt und wettert den ganzen Tag in einem fort, he is all in a roar and rage the live long day, he thunders and storms continually, he blusters unceasingly. 2) to move impetuously. Die Lanze ſtürmte durch den Schild, the lance tore through the shield, pierced the buckler; an die Thür —, to storm, batter against the door; die Glocke ſtürmt or es ſtürmt, es muß irgendwo Feuer ausgekommen ſeyn, the alarm-bell tolls, the tocsin sounds, a fire must have broken out somewhere; die Schlacht ſtürmt, the fight rages. *Fig.* —de Leidenſchaften, stormy, violent, impetuous, ungovernable passions; oft hat man deßwegen in ihn geſtürmt [rather unusual], he has often been battered, badgered about it, they have been obliged to return several times to the charge to &c.; Alle ſtürmten auf ihn [more usual, auf ihn ein], all pressed, canvassed him warmly; er ſtürmt auf ſeine Geſundheit los, he [greatly] impairs his health or constitution by excesses of every sort, [also, sometimes] by exposing himself to the inclemencies of the weather. 3) [especially = ſturmlaufen] to storm, to mount to the storm or assault. Den andern Tag ſollte geſtürmt werden, the storming was fixed for, was to take place the next day. 4) [to move like a storm to any place] In das Zimmer —, to rush, bounce, blunder into the room; er ſtürmte durch das Haus, die Treppe hinauf, he tramped, racketed through the house, raced or tore up stairs helter-skelter. II. *v. tr.* 1) [—d forttreiben] [only used in scriptural lang. or in poetic style] die Wuth ſtürmte mich nach Haus, fury drove me home, I went home borne along by a phrenzy of passion, transported with rage. 2) [er—, or ſuchen zu er—] Ein Haus, Zimmer &c. —, to force, attempt, break into a house, room &c.; ein Thor wurde geſtürmt, a gate was stormed, forced, broken open; eine Feſtung, eine Stadt, ein Lager —, to storm a fortress, a town, a camp; ein —der, an assailant, V. Stürmer 1); die Feſtung wurde mit —der Hand eingenommen, the fortress was taken by storm, was stormed, was carried or taken by assault; die Bilder — [speaking of iconoclasts &c], to pull down and destroy, to break the images [in a church]. Das — des Windes, the raging of the wind; das — mit der Glocke, the tolling of the alarm-bell, sounding of the tocsin, of the fire-bell; beim — getödtet werden, to be killed at the assault, in the breach.

Stürmzeit, *f.* stormy, tempestuous weather; a storm, tempest.

Stürmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) assailant; *it.* [in composition] V. Bilder—, Himmels—. *Fig.* *a*) [in fam. lang.] a wild fellow. Ein — auf hohen Schulen [V. Renommiſt], a bully, hectoring fellow, cock of the walk, blusterer, fighting cock. *b*) [in students' lang.] a great three-cornered hat, great cocked hat. 2) [Sturmwind] a stormy wind, as a North-easter, a Southwester &c.

Stürmicht, Sturmig, *adj.* and *adv.* windy, stormy [season, day &c.]; V. Stürmiſch.

Stürmiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* stormy, tempestuous, [in seamen's lang.] squally. —es Wetter, stormy weather; —e See, stormy, raging sea; die —e Jahreszeit, the stormy season. *Fig.* Ein —er Menſch, an impetuous, a passionate, violent, turbulent man; ſein —es Weſen, his impetuous temper; —e Leidenſchaften, impetuous, violent passions.

Stürre, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [der Seeſkorpion] the father-lasher, sea-scorpion, cottus scorpius.

Stürz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Stürze] [Dutch ſtorten, allied to the Engl. *start* = aufregen, rühren, is derived from the Old Germ. ſturen in its most extended signification] 1) a fall. Bei einem —e mit dem Pferde brach er das Bein, he broke his leg by his falling with his horse; er wurde durch den — eines Pferdes or vom Pferde getödtet, he was killed by a fall from a [his] horse; der — des Waſſers, the fall of water. Der — [Einſturz] eines Gebäudes, the fall, falling in of a building; das Haus iſt dem — nahe, the house is on the eve of falling in, threatens to fall in or down; einen harten, ſchweren — thun, to have a severe fall, to receive a hard, rude tumble. *Fig.* Der — eines Miniſters &c., the fall, disgrace of a minister &c.; der — dieſes Wechſel- or Handlungshauſes zog auch den ſeinigen nach ſich, the fall or ruin of this [mercantile] house entailed also his own; ſeinem —e nahe ſeyn, to be near one's fall, downfall, overthrow &c.; *it.* [not much used] es wird noch einen heftigen — [= Streit] abſetzen, there will still be a hot debate, a warm contest. 2) [the act of moving something quickly] [not much used] Ein Glas mit Einem —e austrinken, to empty one's glass at a single draught, [fam. but low] at one swig, go, breath; Alles mit einem —e thun, to do every thing with impetuosity, with a bounce. *Fig.* Der — einer Kaſſe [in commerce], revision of a till, of one's cash-box. 3) [the falling down and the place where something falls down] Der — des Waſſers, waterfall; *it.* — [with miners] V. Stürzeort. 4) [something pitched down, that is precipitate, steep] Der — or Abſturz eines Felſens, the precipice of a rock. 5) [something pitched that is laid or piled on another] [with smiths] pair of [untinned iron] plates or slabs [lying flat together]; zu einem Haufen Bleche gehören 66 bis 68 Stürze, from 66 to 68 pairs of plates, of blooms go to a pile. 6) [certain things pitched, that is, brought to, fastened on one another] *a*) [in architecture] Der — an einem Fenſter, einer Thür, the lintel of a window, door; *it.* platband of a bay. *b*) [in artillery] — der Räder, wheel-plate or clout, straicks. *c*) [with painters] cross of the chase. *d*) [with locksmiths] V. —ſtange. *e*) Der — [Mantel] des Herdes, the mantle-piece. 7) [a thing fallen or knocked off, that is lopped off or maimed] Der — [Stümmel] eines Armes, Beines &c., stump of an arm, of a leg &c.; der — von einem Baume, the stump, stub of a tree; [in sportsmen's lang.] the single, scut [of deer]; V. Stürz-ende.

Sturz-baum, *m.* 1) [V. the more usual word Burzelbaum] a summerset, [in pop. lang.] cock-settle, a fall or tumble head over heels. 2) [at races] starting-place or post, the barrier. —bäumen, *v. intr.* [unusual] to make or turn a summerset, to cocksettle, to fall topsy-turvy. —blech, *n.* [with iron-founders] stab-plate, bloom-plate, plate of sheet-iron. —bühne, *f.* [with miners] stand for the tun or skip [where the tun is started or emptied from]. —drohend, *adj.* and *adv.* threatening ruin or downfall. —frei, *adj.* and *adv.* firm, secure, assured, free from any danger of falling in or down; *it.* out of danger of falling, of meeting with a fall. —hang, *m.* [in higher style] precipice. —hängen, *pl.* [with locksmiths] the pliant hinge-bands on both sides [of windows &c.]. —karren, *m.* V. Stürzkarren. —latte, *f.* [with masons] V. Fenſterbrett. —mewe, *f.* the skua or brown gull, cataractes, Cornish garnet. —rad, *n.* [with miners] wheel, machine for tilting or emptying the tun, sacks &c. —ſchürze, *f.* [with miners] tilting-chain. —ſtange, *f.* [with locksmiths] bar of the lintel. —verkleidung, *f.* casing, wainscoting of the lintel. —wand, *f.* — wand eines Felſens, precipitous side or wall of a rock. —weg, *m.* very steep way, [fam.] a break-neck-road &c.

Stürze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [*dim.* Stürzchen, ‖Stürzlein, *n.*] 1) [with miners] V. —ort. 2) [Deckel] lid, cover. 3) an extinguisher or damper [for charcoal]; [with bakers &c.] a brasier, a coal-pan. 4) V. Sterze.

Stürze-becher, *m.* 1) cup or goblet with a lid, with a cover. 2) [obsolete or comic, = Zecher] a hard drinker, a sot, guzzler, tippler. —ort, —platz, *m.* [with miners] discharging place [for the loaded skip &c.]

Stürzel, Stürzel, *m.* or *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [V. Sturz 7)] the stump [of any thing]; [with vine-dressers] a shoot pruned three or four eyes. Nicht treibender —, dead or dry stub of a branch [above the eye or bud]; die — von Halmen auf Fruchtäckern [Stoppeln], stubble. ‖2) [from ſtürzen = to cover] [Deckel] top of the pot &c., lid, cover.

Stürzen, [V. Sturz] I. *v. intr.* 1) [to move precipitately] Der Regen ſtürzte vom Himmel, the rain poured down, rushed down from heaven; das Blut ſtürzte aus der Wunde, aus dem Halſe, the blood squirted out of the wound, spouted from the neck; das Waſſer ſtürzt vom Felſen, the water darts, bursts, springs from the rock; in's Zimmer

—, to dart, rush, bounce, blunder into the room; wüthend ſtürzte er aus dem Hauſe, he flung himself, he dashed, rushed raving out of the house; auf ſeinen Feind —, to rush, dart, fly, spring upon one's enemy. 2) [fallen] to fall [with noise or violence &c.]. Er ſtürzte zu Boden, he fell, pitched down; er ſtürzte von einer Höhe, he fell from an eminence; in einen Abgrund —, to fall, plunge into an abyss, to tumble down an abyss; vom Pferde —, to fall of one's horse; er iſt mit dem Pferde geſtürzt, das Pferd iſt unter ihn geſtürzt, he fell with his horse, the horse fell under him; [in sportsmen's lang.] der Hirſch ſtürzet, the stag drops [from a fatal shot]. *Fig.* [in Scripture] Der Stolze ſoll —, the proud shall be abased. II. *v. tr.* 1) [to pitch or hurl down from an eminence] to cast, pitch or hurl down, to precipitate. Einen vom Thurme &c. —, to hurl any one down from a tower &c.; ſie hat ſich aus dem Fenſter geſtürzt, she threw herself out of the window; Einen, ſich in einen Abgrund —, to throw, launch, pitch any one, to throw one's self into an abyss; ſich in's Waſſer —, to throw one's self into the water. 2) [to cause to fall] to upset, capsize, overthrow, throw down, level, [at schools] to poll. Seinen Feind —, to overthrow, knock down, cast down one's enemy, [fam.] to floor, [slang] to grass one's enemy. *Fig.* Einen —, to overthrow, ruin any one; einen Miniſter —, to overthrow a minister, to bring him into discredit at court, to oust him or supplant him in the Prince's favour; dieſer Verluſt ſtürzte ihn [speaking of a merchant], this loss ruined him, did him up, broke him; ſein Hochmuth wird ihn —, his pride will ruin him, will give him a fall; ſein Tod ſtürzte uns in einen Abgrund von Elend, his death plunged us into the depth, into a sea of misery; in's Verderben —, to plunge into destruction, to cast to perdition, to ruin, to destroy. 3) [to tilt or capsize by plunging or throwing] Eine Tonne, einen Karren —, to tilt [over] a tun, a tilt-cart, tumbrel, skip &c. 4) [to empty by tilting &c.] Das Erz aus den Tonnen &c. —, to shoot the ore out of the tuns &c.; die Kaſſe —, to overhaul, inspect the till, count over the money in the till, in the cash-box, to control the accounts; die Gläſer —, to empty, drain the glasses, [fam.] to leave no heel-tap, no supernaculum; ein Glas hinunter —, to gulp down a glass, to drain a glass, [fam.] to toss off, take off a bumper, a brimmer, to take one's glass without skulking; den Wein in ſich —, hinunter —, to drink off one's wine; *it.* einen in das Waſſer gefallenen Menſchen —, to put or pop a man that has fallen into the water on his head [with the absurd view of resuscitating him by doing so]. 5) [to place on with a jerk &c.]. Die Perrücke auf den Kopf —, to clap on one's wig, to pop one's wig on; die Haube auf or über den Kopf —, to whip one's cap, one's mob-cap; Eines auf or über das Andere —, to upset, clap one upon the other; einen Deckel auf ein Gefäß —, to clap, put a lid upon a vessel. 6) [um—, that is umbiegen] Einen Vorhang — [aufſchlagen], to draw up, raise a curtain. 7) [um—, that is, to lay on the other side] Einen Weiberrock — [umkehren], to turn a petticoat; dieſer Rock iſt ſchon gewendet und geſtürzt, this coat &c. has already been turned and turned again, has been twice turned; *it.* [with cooks] geſtürzte Eier, poached eggs; das Getraide — [umſchaufeln], to shovel about the wheat. 8) [to break up, that is work up and over by throwing &c.] [in husbandry] Den Acker — or bloß —, to plough up a field, to break up a field with the plough; ein Brachfeld —, to plough up, break up a fallow-field; [with gardeners] einen Boden —, to trench a soil. III. *v. refl.* Sich —, 1) [generally to take a certain direction] [with miners] Der Gang ſtürzt ſich in's Liegende, the vein or lode leaps, starts plumb down. 2) [to move anywhere with a certain violence] Sie ſtürzte ſich in ſeine Arme, she threw herself, she rushed into his arms; ſich auf den Feind —, to throw one's self, to dart, to rush headlong on the enemy; ſich in die Gefahr —, to rush, plunge &c. into danger; [in composition] V. Herab—. Das —, 1) the breaking up [of a fallow]; *it.* the first ploughing or tillage, the ploughing up. 2) V. Sturz.

Stürz-acker, *m.* [in husbandry] new ploughed field [after lying in fallow]. —baum, *m.* V. Sturzbaum. —becher, *m.* V. Stürzebecher. —blech, *n.* [with iron-founders] plate [from the stab or bloom]. —bühne, *f.* [with miners] V. Stürzeplatz. —ende, *n.* [in hydraulics] foot, end of the fascines. —faß, *n.* [with cooks] cullender, strainer. —faßfuhre, *f.* [in commerce] carriage of coals. —furche, *f.* [little used] [with farmers] first tillage or ploughing. —gut, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] goods shot into the hold [from the ship &c., such as coals, wheat &c.]. —güter laden, to load in bulk. —haken, *m.* [with miners] chain-hook of the whimsey or the shaft-wheel [that draws up and then tilts the skip &c.] —karren, *m.* a tilt-cart, tumbrel; [with colliers &c.] a skip. —latte, *f.* [with masons] V. Fenſterbrett. —leder, *n.* [in the manege] troussequeue, crupper. —platz, —raum, *m.* [with miners] V. Stürzeplatz. —rinne, *f.* [in architecture] a reversed ogee. —ſchaufel, *f.* shovel [for stowing wheat]. —ſee, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] sea that washes overboard. Eine —ſee bekommen, to ship a sea. —ſtatt, *f.* [in sportsmen's lang.] place where the game drops. —trog, *m.* [with miners] trough [for tilting the slich into the furnace.]

Stürzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [unusual] a hurler, thrower, pitcher, tosser, caster, tilter, overthrower, upsetter, destroyer, ruiner. 2) [with miners] the barrow-man, the man who hangs on to the skip, the bankman, railman. — der Tonne, the man who tilts the tun, who shoots the ore &c. 3) [Deckel] lid, cover, top; [with tilers] [provincial] a tin-plate; *it.* [fam.] V. Stürzebecher.

Stüte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [is generally derived from the Old Germ. ſtuot = Geſtüt and this from ſtehen; the Old Engl. *stot* = a horse comes from the Sax. ſtotte = a poor horse, a hack, in Swed. the stallion is called *stod*, Old Sax. ſtod-hors. But in Swed. *stut* and Dan. Sted = Stier, in Low. Sax. Stäte = Stute, the Old Engl. is also = Stier stot, so that the derivation is not quite certain] a mare; [Mutterſtute] brood-mare. Eine — belegen laſſen, to let a mare be covered.

Stut-füllen, *n.* V. Stutenfüllen. —hengſt, *m.* [Beſchäler] a stallion for a stud, a covering stallion.

Stuten-füllen, —fohlen, *n.* foal, she-colt, filly. —hals, *m.* mare's neck. Dies Pferd hat einen —hals [= einen langen, ſpitzigen Hals], this horse has a mare's neck. —knecht, *m.* groom of a stud. —meiſter, *m.* master of the stud. —milch, *f.* mare's milk. —zitze, *f.* 1) the dug of a mare. 2) V. Morchel.

Stuterei, *f.* [Anſtalt] a stud.

Stuterei-knecht, *m.* groom of a stud. —verwalter, *m.* V. Stutenmeiſter.

Stúttgart, *n.* [-s] [the capital of the kingdom of Wirtemberg] Stuttgart.

Stúß, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from ſtußen = ſtoßen] 1) [in respect to quickness] [in common people's lang.] Auf den — [plötzlich], upon the spot, on the instant, directly, suddenly, on the spur of the moment, immediately. 2) *Fig.* [provincial and in common people's lang.] [Widerſpenſtigkeit] Er that es aus —, he did it out of obstinacy, caprice, wilfulness, 3) [from ſtußen = to dock or stump] any stumpy, short thing. Ein —, eine —büchſe, a carbine, musketoon, blunderbuss, [with the Tyrolese &c.] rifle; [in composition] V. —perrücke, —uhr; —chen, *n.* V. —handſchuh; *it.* V. —ärmel; *it.* [in domestic oeconomy] — [Gefäß], little cask, anker; *it.* a little flat-bottomed boiler or caldron. 4) [from ſtußen = to place upright] Der — eines Hutes, the fashion, form of a hat; die Federn zu — bereiten, to dress the feathers [for a plume]; V. Helm—.

Stuß-ärmel, *m.* short sleeve. —bart, *m.* 1) turned-up mustachio, [formerly called] Turkish whiskers. 2) person with such mustachios. —bock, *m.* 1) a block, stand, horse, jack; [with wig-makers &c.] a wig-block, 2) *Fig.* [with children] —bock machen, to butt, to play butt [as a goat]. —büchſe, *f.* carbine, musketoon, blunderbuss, a rifle. —degen, *m.* [formerly] a hanger. —glas, *n.* short-stemmed wine-glass; *it.* a tumbler. —haken, *m.* [with locksmiths] a door-hook. —handſchuh, *m.* mitten. —käfer, *m.* [Schildkrötenkäfer] hister. —kieme, *f.* the Chinese herring, clupea sinensis. —kopf, *m.* 1) a head with short hair, a Titus or Brutus head; [in a bad sense] a crop head; *it.* a bull-head, a bulldog-head, [also] a person with such a head, a fellow all jowl. 2) [with children] V. -bock 2). 3) *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] jealous, suspicious, distrustful mind, character, temper, *it.* obstinate, mulish head, mind or temper. 4) [in nat. hist.] the coryphaena. Blauer —kopf, the blue fish; gebänderter —kopf, the fasciolated or banded coryphaena; geſtreifter —kopf, the striped coryphaena, coryphaena pompilus; —kopf mit halben Floſſen, the hemipterous coryphaena; der gefleckte —kopf, [vulgarly called] the dolphin. —lauf, *m.* [with gunsmiths] short rifled barrel. —leiter, *f.* a double ladder, pair of steps. —ohr, *n.* 1) [geſtutztes Ohr] a cropped-ear. Pferd mit —ohren, horse with cropped ears. 2) a crop-eared horse or dog. 3) *Fig.* [in English history, a party nickname] a crop-eared or cropped-eared fellow [the Puritans or Roundhead, were so called by the king's party or Cavaliers]. —ohrig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) having cropped ears. 2) *Fig.* [as a nickname] So ein —ohriger Schelm, such a cropped-eared rascal. —perrücke, *f.* a bob-wig. —rohr, *n.* V. —büchſe. —ſäbel, *m.* cutlass. —ſchere, *f.* [with brasiers &c.] shears, [with gardeners] pruning-scissors; *it.* hedge-scissors. —ſchwanz, *m.* 1) stump-tail, docked tail. Pferd mit einem —ſchwanze, a dock-tail. 2) a curtailed dog, a dock-tailed animal, a curtail, a dock-tail. —uhr, *f.* a toilet-clock, chimney-piece clock [with watch-works instead of a pendulum &c.], a chimney time-piece.

Stütze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [*dim.* Stützchen, ‖Stützlein, *n.*] 1) prop, support, stay,

shore. Eine — an or unter eine Mauer, ein Haus ſetzen, to put a dead shore to or under a wall, a house; einem Baume eine — geben, to give a prop to a tree, to prop a tree; wenn man eine Mauer unterfängt, ſetzt man —n darunter, when one underprops a wall, one employs shores; mit —n unterfangen, to shore, prop, stay, support; dieſer Pfeiler iſt die — des ganzen Saales, this pillar is the prop of, supports the whole hall or saloon; ſchräg ſtehende —n [= Streben], dead shores; [in artillery &c.] die — der Gabelbeichſel, stay, prop; [in seamen's lang.] —n, props, shores; die —n des Spannes, der Kattſpuhren, futtocks, timbers; —n, welche den Maſtbaum halten, wenn das Schiff umgelegt wird, careening props; —n des Schiffſchnabels, knees of the head; die ſchrägen —n vom Maſtbaume, brackets, cheeks; die — [with rope-makers], post of the breast-board or tackle-board; die —n, welche man unter einen Sarg ſtellt, the joint-stools, trestles [for relieving the bearers]; [with sculptors] [pieces of unhewn stone, which remain between thin parts and which may be easily knocked off] tenons; [in botany] —n, the supports, adjuncts [of a plant or flower]; [with printers] V. Spannholz. *Fig.* Er iſt die — dieſer Familie, he is the support, stay of this family; der Herr iſt meine — [in scriptural lang.], the Lord is my stay, my salvation; die — des Staates, the support, pillar of the state. 2) [in geometry] Die — eines Winkels, eines Bogens, sine. 3) [in domestic oeconomy] a keg &c., V. Stutz 3).

Stützfaß, *n.* V. Stutz 3).

Stútzel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from Stutzen, Abſtutzen] [any thing docked, curtailed &c.] a stump &c.

Stútzen, [a kindred form of ſtoßen] I. *v. intr.* 1) [in pop. lang. = ſtoßen] to knock, hit, [of rams &c.] to butt. Die Widder, die Böcke, die Kühe &c. —, rams, goats, cows &c butt; mit den Weingläſern — [anſtoßen], to hob and nob; — [with miners], to flump, flop, fall foul of [as buckets, tubs &c.]. 2) to stand still suddenly from astonishment. Das Pferd ſtutzte, the horse stood stock-still. *Fig.* Bei dieſen Worten ſtutzte er, he was startled at these words, he was struck at these words, at these words he stood motionless or in surprise, hesitating; —, to stop short, come to a stand-still, to a dead pause [in one's speech]; [in sportsmen's lang.] dieſer Hund ſtutzt, this dog is at fault, is going to make a blemish. 3) [allied to the Dutch stuyten = prangen] [provincial and in common people's lang.] In ſchönen Kleidern —, to strut, swagger, parade about in fine clothes, to cut a swell; jetzt kann er wohl — [Staat machen], he can cut a figure or dash now, he can come it fine now; das ſtutzt [in popular lang., for das prangt], that looks showy, that's cutting it showy, that is bang up, that looks conspicuous. II. *v. tr.* 1) [ab—, = abſchneiden] to lop, dock, curtail, crop. Einem Pferde, einem Hunde den Schwanz und die Ohren —, to dock a horse's tail and clip or crop his ears, to curtail and crop a dog; einem Vogel die Flügel —, to clip a bird's wings; Einem die Haare —, to crop any one's hair; er iſt recht kurz geſtutzt, he is regularly cropped; eine Perrücke —, to crop, dock a wig; ein Tau — [in seamen's lang.], to crop a rope; [in botany] geſtutzter Kelch, calyx shorter than the tube of the corolla; einen Baum —, to top, poll a tree; ein geſtutzter Baum, a pollard; *it.* einen Baum, Aſt —, to lop a tree, branch; eine Hecke —, to clip a hedge. 2) [auf—] Einen Hut —, to cock a hat. Syn. V. Scheuen.

Stützen, I. *v. tr.* to prop, stay, shore, support, to sustain by props &c., to prop up, to shore up. Eine Mauer, ein Haus, einen Baum &c. —, to shore a wall, shore or prop a house, to prop a tree &c.; eine Mauer mit Pfeilern —, to prop a wall with pillars, buttresses; dieſer Balken iſt auf einen Stein geſtützt, this beam is propped, bears on a stone; mit Strebepfeilern —, to shore a house [with shores or dead shores]; ein Haus —, um es unten auszubeſſern &c., to prop, bear up a house [where the foundation wants repair &c.]; [in botany] geſtützter Stengel, a supported stalk, a stalk provided with supports. *Fig.* to found, ground, build, rest, base. Seine Meinung auf die Bibel — [gründen], to found one's opinion on the bible; er ſtützte ſeine Beweisführung auf &c., he supported his argument by or with &c. II. *v. reſl.* ſich —1) [= ſich auf—], to lean, to rest. Sich auf den Ellbogen, auf einen Stab —, to lean, to rest upon the elbow, on a stick; ſich mit dem Arme auf den Tiſch —, to lean, rest with one's arm upon the table; das Gewölbe ſtützt ſich auf Säulen, the vault rests, bears upon columns. *Fig.* Sich auf Etwas — [verlaſſen, *it.* berufen], to rely on something, *it.* to build upon any thing, to adduce in support of &c.; ſich auf Jemands Anſehen —, to rely, build, depend upon the authority, interest &c. of any one. 2) [in war] [= ſich lehnen, that is, to have one's support from something] Sich an einen Wald —, to form, be formed close to a wood. Das —, propping, staying, shoring; das — eines Baumes, propping up of a tree. Syn. V. Lehnen.

Stütz-balken, *m.* [Unterlage] joist, juſſer. —band, *n.* [with carpenters] jamb-strips, little jambs. —gewächſe, *pl.* [in botany] the staminatae. —holz, *n.* stay, shore, prop, V. —balken. —mauer, *f.* buttress, partition-wall, shore-wall, parapet. —punkt, *m.* point of support, fulcrum. —ſtab, *m.* stake, main-splinter [of a basket]. —ſtempel, *m.* [with miners] prop, shore [to the lining of a shaft, stoll &c.].

Stützenbull, *m.* [-s, no *pl.*] [amongst midshipmen &c.] Einen — machen, to flog or sweat the glass [so as to shirk one's watch, spite another middy &c.].

Stútzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [*dim.* —chen, ||—lein, *n.* 1) [V. Stutzen I 3)] [in fam. lang.] a dandy, beau, fop, swell, an exquisite, a lady-killer, buck, spark, blade. Den — machen or ſpielen, to play the exquisite, a buck of the first water. 2) [V. Stutzen II. 1)] [not much used] a lopper, cropper, docker, poller, pruner. 3) [Stutzperrücke] bob-wig, a bob. 4) [Stutzbüchſe] a blunderbuss, a carbine, [with the Tyrolese &c.] a rifle. 5) V. Stutzglas. 6) [with nail-smiths] nail-mould.

Stutzer-bart, *m.* beard of a dandy, a spruce beard. —hut, *m.* a dandy's hat, a dandy, buckish hat, a hat that is all the go. —kleid, *n.* a dandy's dress, a buckish, swellish, stylish dress.

Stútzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [not much used] one who props, stays, shores, supports, a propper, supporter.

Stútzig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) startled, astonished, surprised. — werden, to be startled, to be surprised; das Pferd ward —, the horse started, the horse shied and stopped, the horse stood stock-still; treiben Sie das Pferd an, es iſt — [horcht auf], drive the horse on, he is skittish; das macht mich ſehr —, that strikes me all of a heap, that sets me all abroad, that's a poser for me I don't know what to make of it, what does the man mean by such extraordinary conduct, I suspect some foul play at bottom of all this. 2) *Fig.* [sometimes, in pop. lang., = hartnäckig &c.] obstinate, mulish, V. Stutzkopf 3). Syn. V. Scheu.

Stútzigkeit, *f.* 1) [unusual] astonishment. 2) *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] obstinacy, stubbornness.

Stützſcherbe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in seamen's lang.] hook and butt.

*Stygiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [in mythology] Stygian. 2) [in chemistry] —es Waſſer, V. Scheidewaſſer.

Styl, Stylett, Styliſiren, Styliſt, V. Stil &c.

*Stylite, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [in church history, Säulenbewohner &c.] stylite.

*Stylobate, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [in architecture, Säulenſtuhl] stylobate, pedestal.

*Styloglóſſiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in anatomy] belonging to the stylo-glossus muscle.

*Stylohyoidiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in anatomy] stylohyoidean.

*Styloidiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in anatomy and botany, griffelartig, griffelförmig] styloid, styliform.

*Stylokeratohyoidiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in anatomy] stylo-cerato-hyoidean.

*Stylomaſtoigiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in anatomy] stylomastoidean.

Stylométer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Säulenmeßkünſtler] stylometer.

*Stylometrie, *f.* [Säulenmeßkunſt] stylometry.

*Stylométriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [ſäulenmeßkünſtlich] stylometrical.

*Stylopharyngiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in anatomy] stylopharyngean.

*Stymphaliden, *pl.* or ſtymphalidiſche Vögel [in mythology], stymphalides.

*Stýptiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in medicine, zuſammenziehend, *it.* blutſtillend] astringent, styptic, styptical.

*Styrax, V. Storax.

*Styx, *m.* [sometimes *pl.* -e] [in mythology] Styx.

*Suáda, or Suade, *f.* 1) [in mythology] [the Goddess of persuasion] Suada, Suadela. 2) [in fam. lang.] persuasion, fair speech; [in contempt] gift of the gab, humbug, tongue-oiliness.

*Subaltèrn, *adj.* and *adv.* subaltern. Die —en, the subalterns.

Subaltern-offizier, *m.* [in the army] a subaltern officer, a subaltern. —perſonale, *n.* the inferior clerks in government or public offices.

*Subdelegát, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a subdelegate.

*Subdelegatión, *f.* subdelegation.

*Subdelegíren, *v. tr*, to subdelegate.

*Súbdiakonus, *m.* [- *pl.* -diakone or ‡-diakoni] 1) [not used] subdeacon. 2) under-curate.

*Súbdividiren, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to subdivide.

*Subhastatiōn, *f.* [in law] a public sale or auction, subhastation.

*Subhastīren, *v. tr.* [in law] to subhastate. to sell by public auction.

*Subjèkt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [in logic, grammar] subject. 2) [pedantically used by a superior of an inferior, or, otherwise, in contempt] [Mensch] fellow, creature. Ein brauchbares —, a serviceable fellow; ein schlechtes —, a scamp, a blackguard, [comic or affected] a naughty fellow.

*Sublīm, *adj.* and *adv.* [better, erhaben] sublime. Das —e [better Erhabene] und das Schöne, the sublime and beautiful.

*Sublimāt, *n.* [-es, no *pl.*] [in chemistry] any sublimate [in a general sense].

*Sublimīren, *v. tr.* [in chemistry] to sublime, sublimate. Das —, sublimation.

Sublimir-gefäß, *n.*, —topf, *m.* a subliming vessel, a sublimatory.

*Sublunārisch, *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly used in a comic sense, for unter dem Monde or auf der Erde befindlich or vergehend, irdisch] sublunary. Die —en Dinge, the matters of this world, sublunary things.

*Subnormāllinie, *f.* [in geometry] a subnormal, a subperpendicular[line].

*Subordinatiōn, *f.* [Abhängigkeit, Gehorsam, Unterordnung, Unterwürfigkeit] subordination.

*Subordinīren, *v. tr.* [unterwerfen, unterſetzen, unterordnen] to subordinate [chiefly used in the past participle] Ein ſubordinirtes Verhältniß, a subordinate position or relation.

*Subſcribént, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a subscriber.

*Subſcribīren, *v. intr.* to subscribe. Auf ein Buch —, auf eine Zeitſchrift — [in the latter sense, more usual abonniren], to subscribe for a work, for a newspaper.

*Subſcriptiōn, *f.* subscription.

Subſcriptions-anzeige, *f.* prospectus. —preis, *m.* subscription-price. [chiefly with publishers] Der —preis dieſes Buchs iſt 6 Gulden, the price to subscribers will be 6 florins. —termin, *m.* term of the subscription.

*Subſidien, *pl.* subsidies.

Subſidien-gelder, *pl.* subsidies. —tractat, —vertrag, *m.* contract of subsidy, for subsidizing.

*Súbſtantiv[um], *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e, -tiva] [Hauptwort] substantive.

*Subſtantīviſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [hauptwörtlich] substantive, substantively.

*Subſtánz, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [das Weſen, Weſentlichſte, die Hauptkraft] substance.

*Subſtanzialität, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [Weſentlichkeit] substantiality.

*Subſtanziéll, *adj.* and *adv.* [kräftig, nahrhaft, *it.* weſentlich, dem Weſen nach] substantial.

*Subſtituīren, *v. tr.* [an die Stelle eines Andern ſetzen] to substitute. Man hat ihn ſeinem Vater ſubſtituirt, he has been put in the place, employment of his father.

*Subſtitút, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [Amtsvertreter, Zugeordneter] substitute; *it.* [in some parts of Germany, for Schreiber] clerk.

*Subſtitutiōn, *f.* substitution; *it.* nomination of a second heir.

*Subſtylārlinie, *f.* [in dialing] substylar line.

*Subtangénte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in geometry] a subtangent.

*Subtīl, *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly in fam. lang. for fein, dünn, ſpitzfindig &c.] subtile; [in a bad sense] subtle. —es Gift, subtle poison; eine —e Behandlung, a minute and careful [also] a very gentle treatment; eine —e Frage, a very delicate, [also] captious question.

*Subtiliſīren, *v. intr.* [not much used, for grübeln, klügeln] to subtilize.

*Subtilität, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [Feinheit, Grübelei] subtilty.

*Súbtraction, *f.* [in arithmetic, Abziehung] subtraction.

*Subtrahénde, *m.* [*pl.* -n] [in arithmetic] the subtrahend.

*Súbtrahiren, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [in arithmetic, abziehen] to subtract.

*Succedīren, *v. intr.* [nachfolgen] Einem — [chiefly said of princely persons], to succeed, to follow. Dieſer Fürſt ſuccedirte ſeinem Herrn Vater im Jahre &c. [chancery style], this monarch succeeded his father in the year &c.

*Succeſſiōn, *f.* [Nachfolge, Erbfolge, chiefly said of a princely one] succession.

Succeſſions-fähig, V. Erbfähig. —krieg &c., V. Erbfolgekrieg.

*Succumbénzgeld, or Sukkumben z-geld, *n.* [in law-courts] fine for a groundless appeal.

*Súccurs or Sukkurs, *m.* [-es, seldom used in the *pl.*, and then -e] [in the army] succour. — bringen, to bring succour.

Súche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [for das Suchen, seldom used, except in sportsmen's lang.] 1) searching, quest. Der Hund hat eine richtige —, the dog is well broken in for the field, goes over his ground well. 2) good scent in a sporting dog, a good nose. 3) season for stag-hunting. 4) [das Hinterjagen] preserve, cover for deer &c.

Súchen, [appears allied to the Lat. *sequor* = to go after any one, some deem it an intensitive form for ſehen] I. *v. tr.* [to go after any thing] Den Schatten —, to seek, look out for the shade; das Weite — [= entfliehen], to decamp, to make one's self scarce, to give leg-bail. *Fig.* [to endeavour to obtain something] Geld, Hülfe bei Einem —, to seek money [as a loan], to seek help; dieſe Waaren, Bücher &c. werden or ſind ſehr geſucht, these goods, books &c. are very much sought after, are in great request, demand, requisition; eine Wohnung, ein Unterkommen, ein Amt —, to seek, look out for a dwelling or lodging, an employment, a situation; einen Vorwand, Entſchuldigungen —, to seek, hunt after a pretext, excuses; ſeinen eigenen Vortheil —, to seek, consult one's own interest; ſeinen Ruhm im Kriege —, to seek one's glory in war; eines Andern Wohlfahrt —, to have another's welfare in view; Händel, Schläge —, to hunt for quarrels, to pick quarrels, to be fond of appealing to fist-law, to club-law, to like getting into hot water. II. *v. tr.* and *intr.* [to take pains to find any one or any thing] Das Verlorene —, to seek that, for that which is lost; Einen an allen Ecken or an allen Orten und Enden —, to seek, to search for any one in every hole and corner; ſuchet, ſo werdet ihr finden [in Scripture], search and ye will find; ich habe den Brief geſucht und wieder geſucht, ohne &c., I have searched and searched again for the letter, without &c.; ſuche dir Geſellſchaft von gutem Rufe, look out for associates, seek companions of good reputation; man ſucht nach ihm, ich habe überall geſucht, they are looking after him, I have searched every where; [in sportsmen's lang.] ſuch! ſuch! at him! at her! good dog! cat cat! rat rat! tallyho! *Proverb.* Man ſucht Niemand hinter der Thür, wenn man nicht ſelbſt dahinter geſteckt hat, we judge of others by ourselves; search the copper, said the maiden aunt, when her niece ran away with the footman. *Fig.* Was haſt du hier zu —? what are you looking here for? what have you got to do here? what do you want here? ich habe dort nichts zu —, I have nothing to do there, *it.* I have nothing to expect or hope for there, *it.* I have nothing to sue, to petition for there; ich weiß, was Sie darunter —, I know what you are after, what you are up to, what you are about; ich hätte Dies nicht bei or [in more fam. lang.] hinter Ihnen geſucht, I should not have thought you could do this, I was not aware of your talent that way; Etwas in einer Sache —, to take a pride in something; ſie ſucht Etwas darin, arm zu ſcheinen, she takes a pride, feels a pleasurable pride &c. in appearing to be poor; Worte —, to search for words, to be at a loss for words; ich ſuche vergeblich Worte, um &c., I am at a loss for words to &c.; die Ausdrücke — [= in ſeinen Ausdrücken geſucht ſeyn or ſich geſuchter Ausdrücke bedienen], to be nice, scrupulous, affected in one's expressions, to use choice expressions; ſeine Schreibart iſt zu geſucht, his style of writing is too affected; ein geſuchter Gedanke, a choice idea; geſuchte Narrheiten, quaint fopperies; ein geſuchtes Bild, a choice figure; geſuchte Zierrathen in einer Rede, affected, meretricious ornaments in a speech; ein —der, der —de, one who searches, looks out for, [in higher style] a searcher, a seeker; Arasmanes der —de, Arasmanes the seeker. Das —, search, investigation, perquisition, inquisition; *it.* [in chancery] [more usual, Geſuch] petition; ein — gewähren, einem — willfahren, to grant a petition.

Such-eiſen, *n.* [with surgeons] probe; [with tide-waiters, excisemen &c.] probe. —hund, *m.* any hound that runs by scent. —nadel, *f.* V. —eiſen. —ort, *m.* and *n.* [with miners] a sub-way, a drift [for exploring]. —röhre, *f.* [in astronomy] V. Sucher. [with surgeons] —röhrchen, V. —eiſen. —ſtollen, *m.* [with miners] new stoll made for discovering the ore-vein [when crossed by a dyke &c.]. —tau, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] a drag-rope.

Sucher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) [not much used] seeker, searcher; [in composition] V. Be—, Durch—, Ver—. 2) [in astronomy] [a small telescope fixed near the eye-end of the large one] the finder. Der Brennpunkt des —s, the focus [of the object-glass] of the finder; [with surgeons, Sucheiſen] a probe.

Súcht, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [allied to ſiech] 1) [generally] illness, malady, disease; [especially] a contagious disease, a contagion, distemper, pest, plague; [in cattle] murrain; [in young dogs] distemper; *it.* a chronic disease; V. [in composition] Fall—, Gelb—, Lungen—, Schwind—, Waſſer—. Die ſchwarze — [Gallen—], cholera-morbus; [fam.] the corporal, the doctor, the blue serjeant; fallende —, the falling sickness, epilepsy, fits. 2) *Fig.* [heftige Begierde or ſtarker Trieb] [an

itch, a mania, a passion. Die —, Verſe zu machen, the itch for making verses, the mania of versification; die —, Prozeſſe zu führen, the mania of going to law; die —, Denkmünzen zu ſammeln, passion, mania of collecting medals; die — nach Sinnengenuß, the passion, rage for sensual enjoyment, for carnal pleasures; er hat die — zu ſchriftſtellern, he has the mania of seeing himself in print, the mania of authorship; [in composition] V. Ehr—, Eifer—, Geld—, Herrſch—, Rach—, Ruhm—, Sehn—, Spiel—, Tadel—, Zank—.

Suchtkraut, *n.* 1) the corn-stachys. 2) galega, goat's rue.

Süchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [= krank, almost only used in compositions] sick, ill, unwell, very poorly, bad; [in composition] V. Gelb—, Lungen—, Schwind—. 2) [causing disease] infectious, contagious, morbific, catching *Fig.* [in composition] V. Ehr—, Geld—, Herrſch—, Rach—, Ruhm— &c. 3) [causing ulcers] ulcerating, suppurating, [fam.] venomous, poisonous, malignant. Die Nägel an den Fingern ſind —, scratches made with the nails produce festers, are apt to fester. 4) [healing slowly or with difficulty] —es Geſchwür, malignant, angry ulcer. 5) impeding a cure. Wollene Zeuge ſind —, woolen stuffs chafe, fret, draw wounds, are noxious to sores.

Süchtling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a chronic patient or invalid [used mostly in pity or contempt]; a poor sickly creature, [chiefly] one diseased or sickly in consequence of a debauched life.

Süd, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e or Süde] 1) [V. Sieden] boiling, boil. Das Waſſer, die Milch iſt im —e, the water, milk is on the boil, is boiling; die Milch noch ein Paar —e thun laſſen, to let the milk boil a little longer; [in artillery] — des Salpeters, boiling of the saltpetre. 2) V. Ab—. 3) Ein — Bier, a brewing of beer; ein — Seife, a boiling of soap.

Süd, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in Old Germ. ſund, Welsh *su*, in Ice. *sudr*, *sunnr* means heat; allied to ſieden; V. Sonne, Sommer] 1) the south. Der Wind iſt —, the wind is south; [in seamens lang.] — zum Oſten, south by east; — zum Weſten, south by west. 2) [Südwind] the south, the south-wind, [classically] the Auster, [in seamen's lang.] a souther.

Süd-afrika, —aſien &c., South-Africa, South-Asia &c., [or better] southern Africa &c. —afrikaner *m.* &c., a South-African &c., an inhabitant of southern Africa &c. —afrikaniſch, —aſiatiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* south-african, south-asiatic. —erde, *f.* [in mineralogy] austral sand. —gegend, *f.* —gegend des Himmels, the south; —gegend der Erde, southern region, district. —grenze, *f.* southern boundary or frontier. —indien, *n.* Southern-India; *it.* Australia, Australasia [in geography]. —indier, *m.*, —indierinn, *f.* inhabitant of austral or southern lands; an inhabitant of southern India or the southern part of the East-Indies; *it.* an Australian, Australasian. —indiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* south-indian, *it.* australian. —kante, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] southern bank, south bank of a river. —kreis, *m.* circle of the southern hemisphere; *it.* tropic of capricorn. —küſte, *f.* south coast, southern coast. —land, *n.* 1) a southern country or land. 2) [in geography, —indien] Australasia, Australia. —länder, *m.*, —länderinn, *f.* 1) inhabitant of any southern land. 2) an Australian, Australasian. —ländiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) of a southern country. 2) [in geography] australian, australasian. —licht, *n.* southern light, aurora australis. —meer, *n.* 1) a southern sea. 2) [in geography] the South Sea, the Pacific. —oſt, *m.* 1) south-east. Der Wind kommt aus —oſt or —oſten, the wind is at south-east; nach —oſten ſegeln, to sail south-east; [in seamen's lang.] — oſt zum Süden, south-east by south; —oſt zum Oſten, south east by east. 2) [—oſtwind] a south-east wind, a south-easter. —oſterſonne, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] two bells or the second bell of the forenoon watch [9 o' clock A. M.]. —öſtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* south-eastern; *it.* towards the south, south-eastwards. —oſtwind, *m.* a south-east-wind, V. —oſt 2). —pol, *m.* [in astronomy, geography] south-pole, antarctic pole. —preußen, *n.* Southern Prussia. —preußiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* belonging to Southern Prussia. —punkt, *m.* the south. —ſee, *f.* the South Sea, the Pacific, the Pacific Ocean. —ſeefahrer, *m.* navigator of the south-seas, vessel for the south seas. —ſeite, *f.* 1) the south-side, southern side. 2) V. Mittagsſeite. —ſüdoſt, *m.* 1) south-south-east. 2) [—ſüdoſtwind] a south-south-east wind, a south-south-easter. —ſüdoſtwind, *m.* V. —ſüdoſt 2). —ſüdweſt, *m.* 1) south-south-west. 2) or —ſüdweſtwind, *m.* a south-south-west wind, a south-south wester. —theil, *m.* southern part. —volk, *n.* 1) people of the south. 2) [sometimes] people of the southern or australian regions. —wall, *m.* V. —kante. —wärts, *adv.* southwards. —waſſer, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] southern current. —welt, *f.* southern world, the fifth quarter of the world, Australasia, V. —land 2). —weſt, *m.* 1) south-west. Der Wind kömmt aus —weſten, the wind is at [due] south-west; nach —weſt ſegeln, to sail south-west; [in seamen's lang.] —weſt zum Süden, sou'-west by south; —weſt zum Weſten, sou'-west by west. 2) or —weſtwind, *m.* south-west-wind, south-wester. —weſterſonne, *f.* six bells of the afternoon watch [3 o' clock P. M.]. —wind, *m.* south-wind; [classically] the Auster.

Südel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. Sudeln] [in common people's lang.] 1) filth, dirt, mess. 2) pool, puddle, splash &c., V. Pfütze; [in sportsmen's lang.] hog or soil [for a boar's couch].

Südelei, *f.* 1) daubing, botching &c. 2) daub, botch. Das iſt kein Gemählde, das iſt eine —, that is no picture, that is a daub; ich kann dieſe — unmöglich leſen, it is impossible for me to read this scrawl, scribble, jumble, smudge.

Südeler, V. Sudler.

Südelhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* dirty, foul, unclean, filthy. — ſchreiben, to write as if with a skewer, to scrawl, scribble; —e Arbeit, botch-work, boggling, jumble, daub.

Südelig, *adj.* and *adv.* [ſudelhaft, which see] — ſeyn, to be dirty, unclean, *it.* to spoil, mess, fumble, paw [as cooks, cook maids]; *it.* ſich — machen, to dirty, smudge, bedaub, begrime one's self.

Südeln, [appears allied to 1. Sohle, to the Fr. *souiller*, to the Old Sax. ſylian, to the Ital. *sogliare*, to the Engl. *soil* = Koth, to the Fr. *sale*, V. Sulen] *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) to splash or puddle about. Sie ſudelt in der Küche [in pop. lang. = wäſcht auf], she is washing, muddling in the kitchen; die Wäſcherinn hat mit der Wäſche geſudelt, the washerwoman has smudged up the things, has got up the linen any how; dieſer Koch ſudelt, ſudelt die Speiſen, this cook messes, daubs, spoils, smears every thing he sends up. 2) [to work badly, especially to write or paint wretchedly, also, to work too hurriedly] Dieſer Mahler ſudelt, this painter daubs; dieſer Schriftſteller, Lohnſchriftſteller iſt im Stande, jeden Tag drei Bogen [voll or hin] zu —, this author or writer, this hack of an author is capable of scrawling or blotting over three sheets a day; — [= ſchlecht, unreinlich ſchreiben], to scrawl, scribble; dieſe Arbeit, dieſes Werk iſt blos geſudelt, this work is only daubed, botched up, fumbled together, done any how; — [with printers], to smear, slur, pick [a sheet]; ein geſudelter Bogen, a slur, *it.* a mackle, *it.* a sheet with picks or patches on it. Das —, V. Sudelei.

Sudel-buch, *n.* [Kladde] copy-book, waste-book, exercise-book. —koch, *m.*, —köchinn, *f.* a paltry cook, a drab of a cook. —magd, *f.*, ‡—menſch, *n.* a scullion-wench, slammerkin. —mahler, *m.* a daub of a painter, a sign-painter. —wäſche, *f.* 1) linen got up slovenly, dirtily, untidily. 2) little wash of handkerchiefs, napkins &c. —wäſcherinn, *f.* washerwoman, laundress. —werk, *n.* daubing, botching.

Süden, *m.* [-s, no *pl.*] the south. Der Wind kömmt aus —, the wind blows from the south, is at south; gegen — ſchiffen, reiſen, to sail, travel to the south, southwards.

Süder, *adj.* [used for ſüdlich in certain compounds] southern.

Süder-breite, *f.* [in astronomy, geography] southern latitude, south-latitude. —kreis, *m.* antarctic circle. —kreuz, *n.* [in astronomy] the southern cross, the cross of the south. —mannland, *n.* [a province of Sweden Proper] Sudermania, Sudermannland. —pol, *m.* V. Südpol. —ſee, *f.* 1) V. Südſee. 2) *m.* [the well-known inlet of the North-Sea, in Holland] the Zuyderzee. 3) [in general] lake lying southwards, a southern lake. —ſonne, *f.* 1) [in seamen's lang.] the south [where the sun at a certain season never sets]; *it.* [with Dutch sailors] noon. 2) V. Südoſterſonne. Die —ſonne, four bells of the morning-watch [that is, 6 o' clock A. M.].

Südern, [V. Sudeln] [with founders] Den Eiſenſtein —, to wet the crude iron with muddy water.

Südler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* 1) one who dabbles in the dirt. *Fig.* Dieſer Koch iſt ein —, this cook is a bad one, this cook messes, smears every thing; er iſt kein Mahler, er iſt [nur] ein —, he is no painter, he is [only] a daub, a colour-grinder, a picture-maker, he is only fit for sign-posts; er iſt ein — [ſchreibt ſchlecht], he is a scribbler, scrawler, *it.* [iſt ein ſchlechter Schriftſteller] he is a scribbler, a hack-writer, a writer from Grub Street, a penny-a-liner, a small-beer writer, a poor scribe; der — [with printers = Lehrjunge], a slurrer, a mackler, a picker, a smearer. 2) V. Küchenjunge, Küchenmagd.

Südlich, *adj.* and *adv.* southern, austral. Ein —es Land, eine —e Gegend, a southern land, country, region; die —en Länder, the southern lands, the australian lands; die —e

Halbkugel der Erde, the southern hemisphere; die —e Breite, the southern latitude; Malta liegt uns —er, als Sizilien, Malta lies more southerly to us than Sicily; das Vorgebirge der guten Hoffnung ist der —ste Theil von Afrika, the Cape of good Hope is the southernmost, the most southerly part of Africa; die —e Abendweite [in astronomy], the occidental amplitude of a southern star; die —e Abweichung eines Sternes [in astronomy], the southern or austral aberration of a star; die —en Zeichen, der —e Thierkreis [in astronomy] the austral signs, the south side of the Zodiac; der Wind kömmt or ist —, the wind is southerly.

Süger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from saugen] 1) [unusual and provincial] V. Säugling. 2) [with organ-builders] V. Luftklappe. 3) [in seamen's lang.] hank [of a stay sail].

Sühle, *f.* [*pl* -n] or **Suhllache,** *f.* V. 1. Sohle 1).

Sühnbar, *adj.* and *adv.* expiable, expiatory.

Sühne, *f.* reconciliation, expiation. [in law] Die — versuchen, to attempt a reconciliation, to endeavour to bring about a mutual accommodation or arrangement between two contending parties.

Sühnen, V. Söhnen. Das —, expiation.

Sühn-altar, *m.* expiatory or propitiatory altar, altar of expiation, of propitiation. —**bock,** *m.* [in Jewish hist.] the scape-goat. —**geld,** *n.*, —**schilling,** *m.* [in old law] were-geld, wergeld; *it.* ransom. —**opfer,** *n.* V. Söhnopfer. —**versuch,** *m.* attempt at reconciliation [on the part of an umpire, of a judge or of a third party].

Sülache, V. Suhle.

‖Sülen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [V. Sudeln] to muddle, to mess, to daub, to smear, to do in a dirty slovenly manner, to do any-how. Sich — [= sich besudeln], to dirty, smudge, smear, begrime one's self; [in sportsmen's lang.] to wallow in the mire [as the boar].

***Súltan,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] —**inn,** *f.* 1) sultan, [sometimes] soldan; sultana, sultaness. 2) [in nat. hist., das Purpurhuhn] the purple water-hen, fulica porphyrio. 3) [in botany] Der — or die —blume, the sultan-flower, centaurea moschata.

Sultansmandel, *f.* [a sweet sort of almond] the Sultan's almond.

***Súltane,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [in Turkish hist.] [a kind of war-ship] sultana. 2) [with upholsterers &c.] ottoman 3) [in commerce] *a*) [an old Turkish coin] sultana. *b*) [a kind of raisin for desserts &c.] sultana.

Súlze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from Salz] 1) [Salzlecke] salt-lick. 2) [Salzwerk] salt-work, saltern. 3) [Gallerte] jelly. 4) corned meat. — von Kalbfleisch &c., a corned or salted bit of veal &c.; *it.* V. Preßkopf. 5) [in sportsmen's lang.] salt-lump, salt-cat.

Súlzen, *v. tr.* 1) [einsalzen] to salt, to corn. *it.* Fische, Wildbret &c. —, to cover fish, game over with jelly. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] Das Wild —, to lure the game with a salt-lump, salt-lick, salt-cat.

Sulz-fleisch, *n.* corned meat; *it.* meat done over with jelly. —**milch,** *f.* sheep's milk very thick and sour, sheep-curds. —**stube,** *f.* [in salterns] the granary or storeroom for the salt.

Sumach, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in botany] sumach, rhus.

Summarien, *pl.* [obsolete or in chancery style] summary.

***Summarisch,** *adj.* and *adv.* summary. —e Rechnung, summary account; —e Antwort, summary answer; —es Verhör [in law], short questioning, process verbal; —es Verfahren, abridged procedure, summary law; — erzählen, to relate summarily; — entscheiden, to pass summary judgement.

Súmme, *f.* [*pl.* -n] *dim.* **Súmmchen, ‖Súmmlein,** *n.* [Lat. *summa*; allied to sam, samt] sum. Zehn ist die — von 3 und 7, von 5 und 5, ten is the sum of 3 and 7, of 5 and 5; die — angeben, to give the sum; 1824 mit sich selbst vermehrt or multiplizirt gibt ein artiges Súmmchen, 1824 when squared gives a nice little sum, a pretty round sum; die — von A B und B C ist gleich A C [in geometry], the sum of A B and B C is A C; die ganze —, the sum total, the total amount, [in jest or ironically] the tottle; eine große —, a great, large sum; eine — Geldes, a sum of money; ein hübsches Súmmchen kosten, to cost a pretty round sum, no trifling sum. *Fig.* Die — des Glückes, the sum of good fortune, the height of happiness; in — or in Summa [in fam. lang.], generally, in short, in fine; [in Scripture] in — [Summa] fürchte den Herrn, in a word, fear the Lord.

1. Súmmen, I. *v. intr.* [V. Summe] [generally *refl.*] to accumulate, to mount or run up [into a sum]. II. *v. tr.* [in arithmetic, summiren] to sum. Eins zum andern —, to sum up; — Sie diese Posten noch einmal, sum up, add up these items once more. Das —, summing up, addition.

2. Súmmen, [in the dialect of Carniola *shum* means noise] I. *v. intr.* to hum [as bees, wasps], to bumble [as the bumble-bee], to buzz [as large flies]. Eine Mücke summt mir um die Ohren, a gnat is humming, is blowing his horn about my ears; die Glocken —, the bells hum, tinkle; die Ohren — ihm, his ears sing; das —de Geräusch der Stadt, the humming, buzzing noise, the hum or buzz of the town; in solchem — läßt sich kein Wort verstehen, there's no hearing a word in such a hum, in such a noise. II. *v. tr.* [—d singen] Ein Liedchen —, to hum a tune; —der Vogel, V. Summvogel 2); das — der Fliegen, the buzzing of flies; das — der Glocke, the humming of the bell; das — im Ohre, singing of [or in] the ear. Syn. Summen, Sausen. The wind and the air when quickly separated and set in motion sauset [whizzes], some insects summen [hum] in their flight. Sausen is stronger and more uniform, as it is caused by a greater mass of air, and its motion takes place in one kind of direction, summen is weaker and less uniform, as it is caused by a little creature, that alters its note, and flies about in every direction.

Summvogel, *m.* 1) [summender Vogel] any bird that hums. 2) [especially der Kolibri] the humming-bird.

1. Súmmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. 1. Summen] [unusual] one who sums up, who adds.

2. Súmmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. 2. Summen] [provincial] V. Bienenstock.

Sümmer, *n.* V. Simmer.

Summiren, V. 1. Summen.

Súmpf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Sümpfe], *dim.* **Sümpfchen, ‖Sümpflein,** *n.* [in Old Sax. swamp, Swed. *sump*, Dutch somp; appears allied to schwimmen, schwamm] 1) [in general, certain water] [with miners] sink [water collecting in the pit or shaft]. Eine Grube, ein Bergwerk zu —e treiben, zu —e gehen lassen, to ruin a mine, to let the water get the mastery in a mine. 2) a marsh, swamp, bog. In einem —e versinken, to sink into a bog; einen — austrocknen, to drain a marsh, a swamp, a fen; die pontinischen Sümpfe, the Pontine marshes; der mäotische —, the palus Maeotis, the Zabache. *Fig.* In den — der Ausschweifungen, Laster versinken, to sink into the gulf of excess, into the quagmire of vice. 3) discharging trough or basin [of the pumps]; *it.* great drain or shore of the ore-stamper; [in iron-works] tub [for tempering the steel in]; [with tile-burners] pit for kneading the clay in. 4) a dam or dike. Syn. V. Lache and Moder.

Sumpf-andorn, *m.* [in botany] the water horehound. —**baldrian,** *m.* marsh-valerian. —**beere,** *f.* 1) marsh-bilberry or whortle-berry, the great bilberry-bush, vaccinium uliginosum. 2) cranberry, moor-berry, moss-berry. —**beifuß,** *m.* field southernwood, artemisia campestris. —**binse,** *f.* the marsh club-rush, aglet-headed rush. —**birke,** *f.* the dwarf birch-tree. —**blume,** *f.* a marsh-flower. —**boden,** *m.* marshy ground, moor-soil, rotten soil. —**bohne,** *f.* garden bean, mazagan bean. —**bütte,** *f.* hod for mud. —**distel,** *f.* marsh-thistle, carduus palustris. —**dotter,** *m.*, —**dotterblume,** *f.* marsh-marigold, caltha palustris. —**dreieck,** *n.* [in botany] marsh arrow-headed grass —**eibisch,** *m.* marsh-mallow. —**eiche,** *f.* the marsh-oak. —**eidechse,** *f.* the newt, the water-eft, the evet. —**einblatt,** *n.* the grass of Parnassus, Parnassia palustris. —**ente,** *f.* a marsh-duck. —**eppich,** *m.* smallage, milk-parsley. —**erde,** *f.* marshy, rotten, spungy soil. —**erz,** *n.* marsh-ore, moor-stone. —**eschel,** *m.* clearest zaffre. —**eule,** *f.* the moor-owl. —**fadenwurm,** *m.* the marsh hair-worm, water hair-worm, seta palustris, gordius aquaticus. —**fichte,** *f.* V. —kiefer. —**flasche,** *f.*, —**flaschenbaum,** *m.* [a species of custard-apple tree] the alligator apple-tree, the cork-wood, annona palustris. —**gänsedistel,** *f.* the marsh sow-thistle. —**gegend,** *f.* marshy or swampy region, fenny district, the fens. Jene weiten —gegenden, those vast moors. —**graben,** *m.* marshy ditch. —**grube,** *f.* marshy, boggy pit. —**haber,** *m.* wild oat-grass, the marsh oat-grass. —**habichtkraut,** *n.* marsh hawk-weed. —**hahnenfuß,** *m.* 1) the lesser spear-wort, ranunculus flammula. 2) the celery-leaved crowfoot, the marsh-crowfoot. —**hase,** *m.* a hare of the fens, of the marshes. —**heide,** *f.* 1) the marsh-heath. 2) the cross-leaved heath, V. Rosmarinheide. —**heidelbeere,** *f.* V. —beere 1). —**ibisch,** *m.* V. —eibisch. —**kannenkraut,** *n.* common mare's-tail. —**kiefer,** *f.* the longest three-leaved marsh-pine, the swamp-pine. —**kiel,** *m.* [with miners] the working-barrel, the lowest barrel of a mine-pump. —**klee,** *m.* water trefoil, buck-bean. —**kohl,** *m.* the perfoliate cabbage. —**kolbe,** *f.* cat's-tail, reed-mace, typha. —**komarum,** *n.* marsh-comarum, marsh-cinquefoil, purple marsh-cinquefoil. —**korb,** *m.* [with miners] the pool-basket [for the working-barrel to stand in]. —**kraut,** *n.* bastard plantain or mud-wort, limosella aquatica. —**krebs,** *m.* pond-crawfish. —**krötengras,** *n.* marsh arrow-headed grass, triglochin palustre. —**lache,** *f.* quagmire, slough, bog, [provincial] pucksey. —**land,** *n.* marshy land, fenny country, the moors, the marshes. —**läusekraut,** *n.* marsh louse-wort, red-rattle. —**lederholz,** *n.* [marsh] leather-wood, dirca

palustris. —lerche, *f.* the marsh-lark, alauda mosellana. —loch, *n.* 1) bog, quagmire, slough. 2) [with tile-burners] V. — 2). —luft, *f.* 1) the air, climate of a marshy or fenny country, marshy air or atmosphere, air impregnated with swampy exhalations. 2) inflammable air, hydrogen gas, carbureted hydrogen. —maus, *f.* [a variety of the water-rat] the marsh-rat. —meise, *f.* the marsh or fen titmouse, the black cap; *it.* the penduline titmouse. —moor, *m.* a fen, a swampy moor. —nabelkraut, *n.* the common marsh penny-wort. —nabel, *f.* [in conchology] the marsh strombus. —otter, *f.* the little otter. —pflanze, *f.* marsh-plant. —platterbse, *f.* the marsh-lathyrus, marsh-tare, marsh chickling-vetch. —porsch, *m.* marsh-ledum, wild rosemary. —ratte, *f.* V. —maus. —rauke, *f.* water-cresses. —reiß, *m.* marsh-rice, swamp-rice. —ried, *n.* marsh club-rush, scirpus palustris. —rolle, *f.* [in conchology] Midas' ear, voluta auris Midae. —salamander, *m.* V. —eidechse. —schlamm, *m* 1) marsh-mud. 2) [with miners] schlich, mud of the buddle. —schnepfe, *f.* the snipe. —schwein, *n.* the capivard or water-dog, the capybara. —schwertel, *m.* [in botany] the water gladiole or lobelia. —seidelbast, *m.* V. —lederholz. —semse, —sende, *f.* V. —binse. —silge, *f.* marsh-selinum, milk-parsley. —spark, *m.* knotted spurrey, english marsh-saxifrage, spergula nodosa. —spinne, *f.* V. Saumspinne. —tamariske, *f.* a marsh-tamarisk. —tellmuschel, *f.* marsh-tellina. —torf, *m.* marsh-peat, fen-peat. —veilchen, *n.*, —viole, *f.* marsh-violet. —vogel, *m.* 1) a marsh-bird, fen-bird. 2) long-legged plover. —wasser, *n.* water of the fens, of the marshes, marshy water, moor-water. —weiderich, *m.* 1) marsh-epilobium. 2) tufted loose-strife, thyrsiflorous lysimachia. —weihe, *f.* 1) moor-buzzard; [in some places] the duck-hawk. 2) [Mausfalk] the buzzard, falco buteo. —werft, *n.* the sand-willow. —werk, *n.* [with tin-miners &c.] muddy tin-ore. —wicke, *f.* V. —platterbse. —wiese, *f.* a swampy meadow. —wurm, *m.* a marsh-worm; *it.* V. —fadenwurm.

Sümpfen, *v. intr.* 1) [rather unusual] to be marshy, swampy, fenny, boggy, miry. Unweit sumpfet ein See, there's a marshy lake not far off. 2) [not much used] to sink into a slough or bog, to stick fast in the mire.

Sümpficht, *adj.* and *adv.* [einem Sumpfe ähnlich] miry, marshlike, fenlike, marshy, fenny. —es Wasser, muddy water; —schmecken, to taste muddy; —e Luft, V. Sumpfluft.

Sümpfig, *adj.* and *adv.* [Sümpfe habend] marshy. —es Land, marshy, fenny, boggy land, country; —e Stelle, marshy spot.

Sümsen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [summen, which see] to hum.

Sünd, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [appears allied to See, Lat. *sal-um*, Sumpf; or it belongs to the Old sindan = to move, so that it has the meaning of Straße = a thoroughfare] [Meerenge] [in geography] [the proper name of several straits or friths] the Sound.

Sund-gau, *m.* or [with some] *n.* [in geography] Sundgau [a district, now, in the French departement of the Haut-Rhin or Upper-Rhine]. —zoll, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] toll of the Sound, paid on sailing through the Sound.

Sünde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears to belong to the Gr. σὺ-ομαι to injure, and is indeed only another form of Schande] a sin. Kleine, leichte —, a little, a venial sin; [fam.] a peccadillo; eine — begehen, thun, to commit a sin; von keiner — wissen [in Scripture], to know no sin; — wird nicht herrschen können über euch [in Scripture], for sin shall not have dominion over you. Einen einer — zeihen, to accuse any one of a sin, of a crime; Etwas für — achten, halten, to regard, deem, consider something a sin, to believe any thing to be sinful; das ist keine —, that is no sin, not a sin, not any sin; sich fremder —n theilhaftig machen, to become an accomplice in the sins of others; das ist ihm zur — gerechnet worden, that has been put down to his account as a sin; sich — or der —n fürchten [in pop. lang.], to dread committing a sin; die Vergebung der —n, the forgiveness, remission of sins; in — fallen, to fall, lapse into sin; in seinen —n beharren, to persevere, abide in one's sins; [in theology] wirkliche —, actual sin; große, tödtliche, schwere —, great, mortal, grave or grievous sin; kleine —, venial sin; die — wider den heiligen Geist, the sin against the Holy Ghost; wissentliche, vorsetzliche —, deliberate, premeditated sin; stumme —, unnatural sin, crime; [in composition] V. Begehungs—, Erb—, Gewohnheits—, Schwachheits—, Unterlassungs—; [in pop. lang.] es ist eine — und Schande, wie man mit diesen Leuten umgehet, it's a sin and a shame, it's a burning shame, how these people are treated. Syn. V. Laster.

Sünd-fluth, *f.* [either from the great flood brought about by the sins of men, or perhaps Sünd is allied here to Sund = water] deluge, the flood. *Fig.* Eine —fluth von Uebeln, a flood of evils. —opfer, *n.* V. Sühnopfer. —übel, *n.* sin, evil of sin. —wasser, *n.* [in Scripture] water of purification.

Sünden-bahn, *f.* the road of perdition. Von der —bahn eilen, to hasten from the path of destruction. —bekenntniß, *n.* confession of sins, of one's sins. —bock, *m.* 1) [in Jewish hist.] the scape-goat. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] a scape-goat. ‖2) [with muleteers] the drudge-mule [who carries the muleteer and the provisions]. —büßer, *m.* one who expiates his sins. —deckel, *m.* [in fam. lang.] a cloak [to palliate or conceal one's sins]. —erlaß, *m.*, —erlassung, *f.* remission, absolution of sins. —fall, *m.* the fall, sin. Der —fall des ersten Menschen, the fall of the first man. —frei, *adj.* and *adv.* free, exempt from sin. —geld, *n.* 1) money acquired sinfully or unjustly, the devil's money. 2) [less usual] money or fee for confession. —heer, *n.* a host, array of sins. —knecht, *m.* the slave of sin, an old sinner. —last, *f.* burthen of sin, of sins. —leben, *n.* a sinful life. —lohn, *m.* 1) the reward, just recompence, wages of sin. 2) the wages of sin, money or bribe for a sinful action. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* sinless. —loses Leben, sinless life. —löser, *m.* he, who gives or promises absolution, an absolver from sin; *it.* [sometimes] Our Saviour our Redeemer. —lust, *f.* the desire of sin, lust of sin. —maß, *n.* the measure of sins. Sein —maß ist voll, the measure of his sins is full. —opfer, *n.* V. Sühnopfer. —pfuhl, *m.* the mire, pool of sin. Sich in einem —pfuhl wälzen, to wallow in [the mire of] sin. —register, *n.* list, register of sins; *it.* [in fam. lang. = das schwarze Register] the black book, one's black book. —schlaf, *m.* the [fancied] security of sin. —schuld, *f.* fault, trespass, culpa. —sklave, *m.* V. —knecht. —sohn, *m.* son, offspring of sin. —sold, *m.* V. —lohn. —that, *f.* sinful deed, a sin. ‡—thurm, *m.* prison, dungeon for criminals. —tilger, *m.* one who effaces or blots out sins. Christus, unser —tilger, Christ, our Redeemer, Christ, who has delivered us from sin. —tilgung, *f.* blotting out, absolution of sins. —tod, *m.* 1) the death, final destruction of sin. 2) death from sin, from the fall of man, death brought into Eden by the first sin, death to which we are all doomed by sin. —trieb, *m.* 1) inclination for, hankering after sin. 2) a criminal or sinful desire, an impulse of sin. —übel, *n.* V. Sündübel. —vater, *m.* 1) the father, author of sin. 2) a great, an old, a hardened sinner; [in the Persian style] father of sinners. —vergebung, *f.* forgiveness, remission of sins. —verzeichniß, *n.* V. —register. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* sinful. —voller Mensch, a sinful man, a man laden with iniquity, full of iniquities; ein —volles Leben führen, to lead a sinful life. —weg, *m. fig.* the way, path of perdition, road to destruction. Den —weg wandeln, to travel the high road, the broad path, that leadeth to destruction.

Sünder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* a sinner. Wir sind alle arme —, we are all poor sinners, sinful creatures; ein ärgerlicher, verhärteter —, a scandalous, hardened sinner; die — bekehren, to convert the sinners, the sinful; da steht nun der — [in pop. lang.], there stands the man &c. who did it; *it.* ein armer — [zum Tode Verurtheilter], a condemned criminal, criminal in the condemned cell, [called in French] patient; — [in ecclesiastical law], a delinquent; eine arme —inn, the [female] delinquent. Syn. V. Gottloser.

Sünder-bleich, *adj.* and *adv.* [bleich wie ein armer —] pale as death. —hemde, *n., dim.* —hemdchen, *n.* the hair-cloth, shirt of sackcloth [worn by a sinner, penitent, by a condemned criminal].

Sündhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) capable of sinning, sinful, erring, [little used] peccable. Wir —e Menschen, erring mortals that we are, we sinful men. 2) *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] V. Sündlich 2).

Sündhaftigkeit, *f.* proneness, liability to sin, [little used] peccability.

Sündig, *adj.* and *adv.* prone to sin, sinfully inclined, [little used] peccable. Ich bin ein —er Mensch, I am an erring man, a sinner; ich armer —er Mensch, I poor sinful man, poor sinner that I am; die Augen des Herrn sehen herab auf ein —es Königreich [in Scripture], the eyes of the Lord look down upon a sinful kingdom; —e Hände, criminal sinful hands; ein —er [i. e. ein sündiger Mensch], an erring man, a sinner.

Sündigkeit, *f.* sinfulness.

Sündigen, I. *v. intr.* to sin. Kein Mensch ist, der nicht sündiget, no man liveth, that doeth not sin, every man sins; wider Gott or an Gott, wider Gottes Gebote —, to sin against God, against God's commandments; am Gesetz — [in Scripture], to sin against the law; hierin hat er gesündiget, in this he has sinned; schwer —, to sin heinously, grievously; die in der Gnade bestätigten Engel können nicht mehr — [in the older theology], the Angels confirmed in grace can no longer sin. *Fig.* Gegen die

Regeln der Kunst &c. — [fehlen], to sin against the rules of the art &c.; gegen den Wohlstand —, to sin against propriety. II. *v. tr.* Was habe ich gesündiget? [in scriptural style] what sin have I committed? in what have I sinned? [also] [fam.] what have I done? er hat Nichts gesündiget, he has done no harm, no ill, committed no crime, no fault, [fam.] he has done nothing.

Sündiger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [rather obsolete] a sinner.

Sündisch, *adj.* and *adv.* belonging to the Sound. — Gut, herrings coming from the Sound, Sound-herrings.

Sündlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) criminal, sinful, against the law of God. — leben, to live sinfully, to lead a criminal life; —er Lebenswandel, a life fraught with sin, a criminal life; —e Gedanken, sinful &c. thoughts; —er Gewinn, illicit gain or profit; *it.* [sündig] ein —es Volk, an iniquitous, unjust people; das —e Fleisch [in scriptural style], the sinful flesh. 2) *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] enormous, damned high. Ein —es Gebot [speaking of a merchant, dealer &c. asking price, an exorbitant price], an enormous, a devil or hell of a price; *it.* [low] very much, hellish, grievously, damnedly; das, die Wunde, der Schnitt &c. thut [mir] — weh, that or the wound, the cut smarts confoundedly.

Sündlichkeit, *f.* criminality, sinfulness, iniquity [of an action].

Süntgau, *m.* [-s] [in geography] V. Sundgau.

***Supercargo,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -s] [with merchants] a supercargo.

***Superfein,** *adj.* and *adv.* [in commercial lang.] superfine.

***Superintendént,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a superintendent [in several states of Germany, chiefly, the function and title of a higher Protestant clergyman, answering to the function and title of dean in other German states].

***Superintendentur,** *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) superintendence. 2) the office or function, *it.* the residence of a superintendent or higher Protestant clergyman.

***Superior,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] —inn, *f.* [in convents &c.] a superior.

***Superiorität,** *f.* [Ueberlegenheit] superiority.

***Superklug,** *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] presumptuous, presuming, all-sufficient. Er macht den —en, he cuts it fine, he does not think small beer of himself.

***Superlativ,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in grammar] the superlative.

***Supernaturalismus,** *m.* [-, no *pl.*] revelation, belief in revelation.

***Supernaturalist,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] believer in revealed religion.

Süppe, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [*dim.* Süppchen, ‖Süpplein, *n.*] [allied to supfen = schlürfen, to Saft, saufen] 1) [in general] any thick fluid. In die — fallen [low], to fall into the mire; *it.* die rothe — [low], the blood, [with prize-fighters &c.] the claret; schlagen, daß die rothe — danach läuft [low], to beat any one till blood is drawn, to tap the claret; V. Grund—; *it.* Einen in der — stecken lassen [low], to leave any one in the lurch. *Fig.* Spanisches Süppchen, poison, a dose by way of a quietus. 2) soup. Die — einschneiden, to chop or slice up bread for the soup or for brewis; eine — machen, anrichten, auftragen, to cook or make [a] soup, dress, serve or carry up the soup; eine fette, magere —, a meat-soup, a gravy soup; a broth, a vegetable soup, a soupe maigre; einen Löffel — essen, to take a spoonful [or so] of soup, a little soup; V. Bier—, Brod—, Erbsen—, Fleisch—, Kirsch—, Kräuter—, Kreps—, Linsen—, Mehl—, Milch—, Wasser—, Wein—. Einen auf einen Löffel — einladen [in fam. lang.], to invite any one to come and take pot-luck, to a [family] dinner; sie kann noch keine — kochen [in fam. lang.], she can't even cook a drop of soup, can't so much as dress a chop, can't boil a potato. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Sich eine [schöne] — einbrocken, to do what one will be sorry for; to do in haste what one will have to repent at leisure; *it.* Einem eine [schöne, böse] — einbrocken, to prepare a bad reception for any one, to prepare a sorry or sad mess for any one, V. under Einbrocken; [also] to play any one a practical joke, a sad hoax, to bring any one into a mess, to make any one put his foot in it; V. under Prügel—; *it.* die — ausessen müssen, to be obliged to eat humble pie; Einen die — ausessen machen or lassen, to make any one the scape-goat, cat's paw in an affair.

Suppen-esser, *m.* one who likes soup, an amateur of soup. —freund, *m.* 1) an amateur of soup, a friend to soup, one partial to soup. 2) V. Schmarotzer. —freundschaft, *f.* cupboard love. —kloß, *m.* [*dim.* —klößchen, *n.*] forced ball in soup. —koch, *m.* a cook who confines his art to soup-making, who only makes soup; [also] one who is chiefly a good hand at soup-making. —kraut, *n.* any pot-herb, any vegetable of a kitchen-garden &c.; [in botany] —kräuter, *pl.* pot-herbs. —löffel, *m.* 1) a soup-spoon. 2) the soup-ladle. —napf, *m.*, —schale, *f.* the tureen, a soup-tureen. —schüssel, *f.* a soup-bowl, a gruel-cup or basin. —teller, *m.* soup-plate. —topf, *m.* soup-pot.

Süppen, l. *v. tr.* [= supfen] Die Tunke —, to eat, lap up the sauce with the spoon. II. *v. intr.* and *tr.* to take soup, to eat something like soup, as if it were soup. Einen Teller voll —, to eat a plateful of soup.

Süpper, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [unusual] one who likes soup, who is partial to soup.

Süppig, *adj.* and *adv.* in the form of soup, like soup.

***Supplément,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] supplement.

***Supplicánt,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] —inn, *f.* [Bittschrifter] a supplicant, suppliant.

***Supplizíren,** *v. intr.* [chiefly in law] 1) [demüthig bitten] to supplicate. 2) to present a petition, a supplication, to supplicate.

***Supponíren,** *v. tr.* and *intr.* [voraussetzen &c.] to suppose.

***Súrde,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in arithmetic] [irrationale Zahl] a surd.

Súrinam, *n.* [-s, no *pl.*] [in geography] Surinam.

Süring, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) V. Sauerampfer. 2) [in botany] limonia.

‖**Súrmer,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] V. Mauerschwalbe, Thorschwalbe.

Súrren, [Lat. *su-surro* to murmur, hum] *v. intr.* to hum. Das Spinnrad surrt, the spinning-wheel hums; der Kopf surrt mir [in fam. lang.], my head buzzes, whizzes, sings, rings, tingles [with the noise &c.]. Das —, humming.

***Surrogát,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a surrogate; [with apothecaries] a succedaneum; [in domestic oeconomy] V. Ersatzmittel.

Susánne, *f.* [der — and -ns, *pl.* -n] and **Susanna** [der — and —'s, *pl.* -s] [proper or Christian name of a woman] Susan; [in the bible] Susannah, Susan.

Susannen-blume, *f.* the orchis or flower of Susan. —kraut, *n.* 1) V. Vergißmeinnicht. 2) the Hungarian speedwell, veronica teucrium.

Süschen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [diminutive of Susanne] Susan, [fam. but low] Sue, Sookey, Suky.

Süselbirn, *f.* [*pl.* -en] the jargonelle.

***Suspendíren,** *v. tr.* to suspend [an official person &c.].

***Suspensión,** *f.* suspension [from office, from clerical duty &c.].

Süß, *adj.* and *adv.* [Swed., Low Sax. and Dutch soet, in Old Sax. svaes, svaet, Lat. *suavis*, Gr. ἡδ-ύς; its radical meaning uncertain] [opposed to sauer, *it.* to bitter] 1) sweet. — schmecken, to taste sweet; —es Obst, —e Kirschen, —er Wein, sweet fruit, cherries, wine; so — wie Honig, sweet as honey; widerlich —, sweetish; säuerlich —, rather tart, acidulous, sourish-sweet; — machen, to make sweet, to sweeten, [with chemists] to edulcorate, to dulcify, V. Versüßen; — werden, to get sweet; gerne — essen, to be fond of sweets, [fam.] to have a sweet tooth; [= nicht gestanden] —e Milch, —er Rahm, sweet, fresh, new milk, cream; —es Brod [opposed to gesäuertes Brod], unleavened bread; das Fest der —en Brode, the azyma [of the Jews]; —es Wasser, sweet water [not brackish]; —e Butter, fresh butter [not salt-butter]; —er Bissen, a sweet bit. 2) *Fig. a)* [generally acting agreeably on the senses] —e Töne, sweet tones; ihr —er Athem, ihr —es Lächeln, her sweet breath, her sweet smile; — duftende Blumen, sweet-smelling, sweet-scented flowers. *b)* [agreeable to the sensations generally] Ein —er Schlaf, a sweet sleep; —e Worte, sweet words; Einem —e Worte geben, to give any one sweet, gentle, fair, bland, soft words; —e Träume, pleasant dreams, light dreams; die —este Liebe, the sweetest love; ein —es Gefühl, eine —e [angenehme] Empfindung, a sweet, a pleasant sensation, a sweet sentiment or feeling; meine —esten Wünsche, my dearest, fondest wishes; —e Thränen weinen, to weep gentle tears, assuaging or balmy tears, *it.* to shed tears of joy; es ist Etwas —es um die Freiheit, there is something sweet in freedom; eine —e Miene, ein —er Brief, —e Verse, a sweet face, letter, sweet verses; ein —er [süßlicher] Herr, ein —er, a sweet, nice man, a mimini-pimini fellow, a milk and water gentleman, a whining buck; er macht den —en, he is mighty sweet, palavering, [slang] he always draws it mild, he is an insinuating fellow; sie ist ein —es Ding [in pop. lang.], she is a sweet or nice creature, [fam.] she looks as if butter would not melt in her mouth, a prim thing or body; mein—es Mädchen! my charming, my sweet girl! my love! my darling! my charmer! *c)* [= lieb] Meine —e Mutter! my dear mother! meine kleine —e! my little dear! my little sweet!

Süß-apfel, *m.* 1) [generally] any sweet apple. 2) [especially two sorts] a sweeting; sweet apple, custard-pippin. 3) the custard-apple, sweet apple; V. Flaschenbaum. —

apfelbaum, *m.* sweet apple tree, a sweeting. —baſt, *m.* [in botany] V. Kellerhals. —branntwein, *m.* any liqueur. —briefchen, *n.* [rather unusual] a billet doux, [comic] a billet dux. —brod, *n.* 1) unleavened bread [used at the azyma &c.]. 2) —brödchen, *n.* sweet biscuit, wine-biscuit. —erde, *f.* [Glycinerde] [in mineralogy] glucine. —farn, *m.* common polypody. —flöte, *f.* [in organs] the soft flute. —herr, *m.* [*dim.* —herrchen, ‖—herrlein, *n.*] [in a bad sense] a nice man, a jessamy, an effeminate dandy. —holz, *n.* 1) [Lakritzen] liquorice, glycyrrhiza 2) the shrubby glycine, the liquorice vetch. 3) Falſches —holz, the tuberous bitter vetch, wood-peace, heath-peace, orobus tuberosus. 4) Wildes —holz, V. —farn. 5) Das wilde —holz [Waldbockshorn], the liquorice milk-vetch, wild liquorice, astragalus glyciphyllos. —holzküchlein, *n.* [with apothecaries] a liquorice lozenge or drop. —holzſaft, *m.* liquorice-juice. —holzwicke, *f.* glycine. —kirſche, *f.* a sweet cherry, a black heart. —kirſchenbaum, *m.* the black heart cherry-tree. —kläpferling, *m.* [a species of apple] sweet clapperling. —klee, *m.* hedysarum. Der bewegliche —klee, the gyrating hedysarum; gemeiner —klee, sainfoin, cock's head, the medic vetchling; amerikaniſcher —klee, the white sweet azalea, the swamp-azalea, the upright honey-suckle. —kraut, *n.* the cow-parsnep, heracleum. —maul, *n.* [in common people's lang.] a sweet tooth. —teig, *m.* [ungeſäuerter] unleavened dough. *Fig.* [in Scripture] Darum laſſet uns Oſtern halten, nicht im alten Sauerteig, auch nicht im Sauerteig der Bosheit und Schalkheit, ſondern in dem —teig der Lauterkeit und Wahrheit, therefore let us keep the feast, not with old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth. —wurzel, *f.* 1) sweet root. 2) V. —farn. 3) Indiſche —wurzel, the esculent cyperus; *it.* the sweet cyperus, English galangal.

Süßchen, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -] [affected style] 1) [Zuckerplätzchen] a lozenge, a lollypop, a kiss. 2) *Fig.* [Liebchen] darling, little sweet, [with the Irish] honey.

Süße, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) Die — des Zuckers &c., the sweetness of sugar &c. *Fig.* Die — des Schlafes &c., the sweetness of sleep; die — ihrer Liebe, ihres Athems, the sweetness of her love, of her breath; V. Süßigkeit. 2) [the *adj.* ſüß used as a *subst.*] [in old poets] sweet-heart, sweet-love, sweet one.

Süßelei, *f.* 1) [widerlich ſüßes Betragen] sweet, mawkish manners, mawkishness of manner. 2) soft, honied speech, [fam.] butter. Einem Mädchen —en vorſagen, to whisper, say soft, pretty things, to a girl, to murmur honied words in a girl's ear.

Süßeln, *v. intr.* 1) to have a sweetish taste, to taste sweetish. —des Waſſer, sweetish water. 2) to come it soft, to be mimini-pimini, to look &c. as if butter would not melt in his [her] mouth.

Süßen, I. *v. intr.* to sweeten, [low] to sugar. Feiner Zucker ſüßet beſſer, als grober, fine sugar sweetens better than coarse. II. *v. tr.* to sweeten, to make sweet, [fam. speaking of tea &c.] to sugar, [with chemists] to edulcorate, dulcify. Das — [with chemists], edulcoration.

Süßigkeit, *f.* 1) sweetness. Die — des Lebens, the sweetness, the sweets of life. 2) a sweet. Eine Biene ſog — aus dieſen Blumen, a bee sucked, rifled the sweetness, the sweets of these flowers; gerne —en eſſen, to be fond of sweets, [fam.] to have a sweet tooth. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Er iſt ganz aus — zuſammengeſetzt, he is all honey and butter, all palaver; er ſagt ihr beſtändig —en, he is constantly saying soft, sweet things to her.

Süßlich, *adj.* and *adv.* sweetish. — ſchmecken, to taste sweetish, to have a sweetish taste; —er Wein, sweetish wine. *Fig.* —er Menſch, a mimini-pimini, an affected puppy; —e Miene, an affectedly sweet countenance, a palavering face, a mighty or vastly sweet face.

Süßlichkeit, *f.* sweetishness.

Süßling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [ſüßer Herr] a sweet, fair-mouthed gentleman, a fop, a jemmy jessamy. 2) [in botany] *a*) [Brätling] milky or lactifluous agaric. *b*) [Wieſenbocksbart] yellow goat's-beard, tragopogon pratense.

Sútter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] the sea-adder, the little pipe-fish, syngnathus ophidion.

‖Sútttern, *v. intr.* V. Sickern.

Sutterkrug, *m.* long stone-pitcher.

*Sybarít, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in ancient geography] the Sybarite. *Fig.* [= Wollüſtling] sybarite.

*Sybarítiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* as a Sybarite. — leben, to live as a Sybarite.

*Syenít, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in mineralogy] sienite.

Syenitporphyr, *m.* sienite-porphyry. —ſchiefer, *m.* schistous porphyry.

*Sykománt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in antiquity, Feigen- or Feigenblattdeuter] a sycomant.

*Sykomantíe, *f.* [Feigen- or Feigenblattdeuterei] sycomancy.

*Sykomántiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [feigen- or feigenblattdeuteriſch] appertaining to sycomancy.

*Sykomóre, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [der wilde or egyptiſche Feigenbaum] [in botany] the sycamore.

*Sykophánt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [at ancient Athens, Feigenaufſeher] a sycophant. *Fig.* [Ohrenbläſer, Angeber &c.] a sycophant.

*Sykophantíe, *f.* *Fig.* [Angeberei] sycophancy.

*Sykophántiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* sycophantic.

Sylbe, *f.* V. Silbe.

*Syllabíren, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to spell.

Syllabirbuch, *n.* a primer, horn-book, an a b c book.

*Sýllabiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* syllabic, syllabical.

*Syllépſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in grammar] syllepsis.

*Syllogiſíren, *v. intr.* [folgern, ſchließen] to syllogize.

*Syllogísm, *m.* [*pl.* -en] [Vernunftſchluß] [in logic] syllogism.

*Syllogíſtik, *f.* [Vernunftlehre] syllogistics.

*Syllogíſtiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [ſchlußrecht, ſchlußmäßig, vernunftſchlüſſig] syllogistic, syllogistical.

*Sýlphe, Sylphide, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Luftgeiſt] a sylph.

*Sýlvan, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in mythology, Waldgott] Sylvanus, Silvanus.

Sylvanerz, *n.* [in mineralogy] sylvanite, silvanite.

*Sylvaner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [die Sylvanertraube] a particular kind of grape.

Sylvanít, *m.* [*pl.* -en] V. Sylvanerz.

*Symból, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Sinnbild, *it.* Glaubenszeichen, Glaubensbekenntniß] symbol.

*Symboliſatión, *f.* [Sympathie, Verwandtſchaft] sympathy, symbolization.

*Symbóliſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [ſinnbildlich] symbolic, symbolical. *it.* die —en Bücher [Normalbücher], the Symbolical Books.

*Symboliſiren, *v. tr.* [ſympathiſiren, verwandt ſeyn] to symbolize.

*Symbologíe, *f.* [in medicine, Krankheitszeichenlehre, Krankheitszeichenkunde] symbology.

*Symbológiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [krankheitszeichenlehrig, krankheitszeichenkundig] symbological.

*Sýmbolon, Symbolum, *n.* [-s, *pl.* bola] [Glaubensbekenntniß] symbol, type.

*Symmetríe, *f.* symmetry.

*Symmetríſch, *adj.* and *adv.* symmetrical. — gebaut, geordnet ſeyn, to be built, arranged symmetrically; — ordnen &c., to symmetrize.

*Sympathétiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [mitleidend] V. Sympathiſch. 2) [geheimwirkend] sympathetic, sympathetical. —e Tinte, sympathetic ink; die —e Kraft, the sympathetic virtue or power.

*Sympathíe, *f.* [Mitleidenheit, *it.* geheimwirkende Kraft] sympathy. Eine Wunde, Krankheit durch — heilen, to cure a wound, illness by sympathy, by homoeopathy.

*Sympáthiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in medicine] sympathetic. —e Nerven, sympathetic nerves.

*Sympathiſíren, *v. intr.* to sympathize.

*Symphoníe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in music] symphony.

Symphonien-ſetzer, *m.* [Symphoniſt] symphonist, composer of symphonies. — ſpieler, *m.* [or Symphoniſt] a symphonist, player of or in symphonies.

*Symptóm, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in medicine, Krankheitszeichen] symptom. Eine Krankheit nach den —en beurtheilen, to judge of a disease by the symptoms.

*Symptomátiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* symptomatic, symptomatical. —es Fieber, symptomatic fever.

*Synagóge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [jüdiſche Gemeinde; *it.* the temple where it assembles for worship] synagogue.

*Synáxis, *f.* [in church history, Andachtsverein] synaxis.

Synchronism[us], *m.* [-s or -en, *pl.* -en] synchronism.

*Synchroníſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a synchronist.

*Synchroníſtiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* synchronous, synchronical.

*Syndikat, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] office of a syndic, syndicate.

*Sýndikus, *m.* [-, *pl.* Syndiken or Syndici] syndic. Amt eines —, office of a syndic.

*Synedrium, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Synedrien] [in Jewish history] sanhedrim.

*Synékdoche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in rhetoric] syn-

ecdoche.

*Syngeneſie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany] syngenesia.

Syngenēſiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* syngenesian.

*Sýnkope, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in grammar] syncope.

*Synkopīren, *v. intr.* [in music, binden] to syncopate.

*Synkreſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [das Gerinnen, Gerinnen] syncresis.

*Synkretísm[us], *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] syncratism.

*Synkretíſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a syncratist.

*Synodāl, *adj.* and *adv.* synodal, synodic, synodical.

Synodal=beſchluß, *m.*, —verordnung, —verſammlung, *f.* synodal constitution, regulation, assembly.

*Synóde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] synod.

*Synodiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* pertaining to a synod, transacted in a synod, synodical. [in astronomy] —e Bewegung des Mondes, the synodal or synodical movement of the moon [from one new moon to the other]; —er Monat, synodal month.

*Synonȳm, *adj.* and *adv.* [gleichbedeutend] synonymous.

*Synonymīe, *f.* [*pl.* -en] synonymy &c.

*Synonȳmik, *f.* synonymy.

*Synonȳmiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* synonymous.

*Synóptiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* synoptical.

*Syntax, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in grammar, Wortfügungslehre] syntax.

*Synthēſe, *f.* [in logic &c.] synthesis.

*Synthētiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in logic] synthetic. Die —e Methode, the synthetic method.

Syrakūs, *n.* [in geography] Syracuse.

Syrakuſāner, Syrakuſer, *m.*, —inn, *f.* a Syracusan.

Syrakuſāniſch, Syrakuſiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Syracusan, of Syracuse.

Sȳrien, *n.* [-s] [in geography] Syria.

Sȳrier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* a Syrian.

*Syríngе, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [—nbaum, —nſtrauch] the common lilac, syringa vulgaris. Falſcher —nſtrauch, the syringa or mock-orange, the pipe-tree, philadelphus coronarius.

Sȳriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Syrian, of Syria.

Sȳrup, V. Sirop.

*Syſtēm, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Lehrgebäude] system. [in anatomy] Nerven—, Muskel— &c., nervous, muscular &c. system.

*Syſtemātiſch, *adj.* and *adv* systematic, systematical. In —er Ordnung, in systematical order; —es Pflanzenverzeichniß, systematical or methodical catalogue of plants.

*Szēne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Scene.

T.

T, *n.* T. Großes T, kleines t, capital T, small t.

*Tabagīe, *f.* [-, *pl.* -en] [pronounce Tabaſchih] [provincial and in common people's lang.] low ale-house or beer-shop where there is much tobacco-smoking, a smoking-room.

Tábak, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [*tabaco* the name of the tube in which the natives of Hispaniola smoked the herb cohiba] tobacco; snuff. Der wilde kleine, engliſche or türkiſche —, tabacos; — reiben, mahlen, to pound snuff; — ſpinnen, to twist tobacco; geſponnener —, twist; den — ausrippen, to rib tobacco, to free it from the ribs; ein Päckchen or Brief —, packet of tobacco; eine Rolle —, a roll of tobacco; — in Rollen, tobacco in rolls.

Tabaks=aſche, *f.* tobacco-ashes. — bau, *m.* culture of the tobacco plant. — bauer, *m.* tobacco planter. —beize, *f.* [Brühe] tobacco juice, infusion of tobacco. —beutel, *m.* tobacco-bag or pouch. — blaſe, *f.* snuff-bladder. —brühe, *f.* V. —beize. —büchſe, *f.* canister for tobacco or snuff. —collegium, *n.* V. —geſellſchaft. —dampf, *m.* tobacco-smoke. —doſe, *f.* 1) [for taking snuff] snuff-box. 2) [for smoking] tobacco-box. —dunſt, *m.* tobacco-smoke. —ernte, *f.* tobacco crop. —fabrik, *f.* tobacco manufactory. —faß, *n.* tobacco cask. —feld, *n.* tobacco field. — freund, *m.* lover of smoking, —geruch, *m.* smell of tobacco. —geſellſchaft, *f.* smoking-club. —geſtank, *m.* strong smell of tobacco, tobacco stench. — handel, *m.* tobacco trade. —händler, *m.* dealer in tobacco or snuff, tobacconist. — handſtampfe, *f.* machine for pounding or making snuff. —käſtchen, —kiſtchen, *n.* case or box for tobacco, pipes &c. —kauer, *m.* tobacco chewer. —klyſtier, *n.* clyster of tobacco smoke. —kram, *m.* retail dealing in tobacco. —krämer, *m.* tobacconist. — laden, *m.* tobacco or snuff shop. —lager, *n.* tobacco warehouse. —land, *n.* 1) tobacco country. 2) tobacco field or plantation. 3) ground or soil suited for the culture of tobacco. —macher, *m.* V. —ſpinner. — mühle, *f.* snuff-mill. —naſe, *f.* [in fam. lang.] 1) snuffy nose. 2) *Fig.* V. —ſchnupfer. —öl, *n.* oil of tobacco. —pacht, *m.* the farming of tobacco. —päckchen, *n.* packet of tobacco.. —pfeife, *f.* 1) tobacco pipe. 2) *a*) [in ichthyology] the tobacco-pipe fish, fistularia tobacaria. *b*) [in conchology] the spindle-shell, murex colus. —pfeifenbrennerei, *f.* manufactory of clay-pipes. —pfeifenbüchſe, *f.* case or box for pipes. —pfeifenform, *f.* 1) form of a pipe. 2) pipe-mould. —pfeifenkaſten, *m.* pipe-box or case. —pfeifenmeſſer, *n.* knife for polishing pipes. —pfeifenräumer, *m.* V. —räumer. —pfeifenrohr, *n.* shank of a tobacco-pipe. —pfeifenthon, *m.* pipe-clay. — pfeifenzeug, *n.* V. —büchſe. —pflanze, *f.* 1) tobacco. 2) tobacco plant. —pflanzer, *m.* V. —bauer. —pflanzung, *f.* tobacco plantation. —qualm, *m.* dense tobacco-smoke. —rappe, *f.* snuff-grater. —rauch, *m.* tobacco smoke. —raucher, *m.* smoker. —räumer, *m.* pipe-pick, instrument for cleaning pipes. —regie, *f.* administration of tobacco. —reibe, *f.* machine for pulverizing tobacco. —rohr, *n.* V. —pfeifenrohr. —röhrchenholz, *n.* the wood of the fly-honey-suckle, V. Solenholz. —rolle, *f.* roll of tobacco. —röllchen, *n.* cigar. —roller, *m.* one who rolls tobacco. —ſaft, *m.* 1) tobacco juice. 2) [in a pipe] tabacco smoke. —ſchmauch, —ſchmaucher, [in common people's lang.] V. —rauch, —raucher. —ſchnupfer, *m.* snuff-taker. —ſpinner, *m.* tobacco dresser. —ſpinnerei, *f.* 1) dressing of tobacco. 2) [the building] tobacco spinnery. —ſtampfmühle, *f.* mill for pounding snuff. —ſtange, *f.* roll or stick of tobacco. —ſtopfer, *m.* V. Pfeifenſtopfer. —ſtube, *f.* smoking-room. —verwaltung, *f.* administration of tobacco.

*Tabaſchīr, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [a sort of cane-juice] tabasheer.

*Tabellāriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* set down in tables. tabular. —es Verzeichniß, nomenclature drawn up in tables, synopsis.

*Tabélle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] table, synopsis, index. Genealogiſche —n, genealogical tables; Etwas in —n bringen, to arrange any thing in the form of a synoptic table.

*Tabernākel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] tabernacle, V. Stiftshütte.

*Tabèrne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] tavern, wine-shop.

*Tabèrner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] tavern-keeper, vintner.

*Tablét, *n.* 1) V. Tabulet. 2) V. Rollendach.

Tābſtein, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in mineralogy] [a sort of stone which may be scraped like chalk] taebstein.

*Tabulāt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] boarded or deal floor; [among boatmen] the raised part or deck at each end of small ships.

Tabulatūr, *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) [in music] tablature. 2) V. Täfelwerk.

Tabulétt, Tablet, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [for placing cups &c. on] shelf. 2) box in which pedlars carry about their wares.

Tabulettkrämer, *m.* pedlar, hawker.

*Taburétt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e], *dim.* —chen, *n.* stool, tabouret. Das Recht des — haben [formerly, at the French court], to have the privilege of the tabouret.

Táchtel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [low] V. Dachtel. — geben, to give any one a good slap, V. Backenſtreich, Ohrfeige.

*Tachygrāph, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] shorthand writer, stenographer.

*Tachygraphīe, *f.* stenography.

Tact, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [measure or time] [in music] Den — ſchlagen, führen, to beat time, to conduct the orchestra or band, [sometimes] to lead the band &c.; — halten, im —e, nach dem —e ſingen, ſpielen, to keep time, to sing, to play in time; den — nicht halten, aus dem —e kommen, not to keep time, to get out of time; nach dem —e tanzen, to dance to the measure; den — angeben, to give, to mark the time; im —e bleiben, to keep in time; in den —, wieder in den — kommen, to get into the right time again; den — geſchwinde, langſam ſchlagen, to accelerate, to retard the time; Einen aus dem —e bringen, to put any one out of time, *fig.* to discompose any one; bei ihm geht Alles nach dem —e, he is very precise, formal in all he does. 2) [quantity of time in a piece of music] Drei —e richtig ſpielen, to play three bars correctly; einen — auslaſſen, to omit, to skip a bar; ein ganzer, ein halber —, a whole or entire bar, half a bar; die Flöte pauſirt hier zwanzig —e, the flute has here twenty bars rest; dreizweitels —, dreiachtels —, three-two time, three-eight time, three minims, three quavers in a bar; dreiviertels —, three-four time; dreiſechzehntels —, three-sixteen time.

Tact=feſt, *adj.* and *adv.* steady in

keeping time; *fig.* [in fam. lang.] consistent, firm of purpose. —festigkeit, *f.* Eine große —festigkeit besitzen, to have great steadings in the time; *fig.* consistency, firmness of purpose. —führen, *n.* V. —schlag. —führer, *m.* one who beats the time at a musical performance, the conductor; [sometimes] the leader. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* in time, conformable to the measure. —mäßig spielen, tanzen, to play in time, to dance to the measure; —mäßige Bewegung, measured movement. —messer, *m.* [in music] metronome, metrometer. —note, *f.* Eine ganze, halbe —note, whole-bar note or semibreve, half a bar-note or minum. —pause, *f.* bar-rest. —schlag, *m.* beating of time. —schläger, *m.* V. —führer. —strich, *m.* bar.

*Táctik, *f.* V. Taktik.

Tádel, *m.* [-s, no *pl.*] [Sax. tael, Swed. *taelja*, to blame, to cut; seems to be allied to the Dutch todde, a piece of any thing torn off, Eng. *tatter*] 1) bodily imperfection, blemish, imperfection. *Fig.* a fault. Ihr ganzer Körper ist ohne —, ohne allen —, her whole person is without a blemish, without the least imperfection; an ihm ist kein —, he is without any fault; Niemand ist ohne —, no one is exempt from faults; Bayard, der Ritter ohne Furcht und —, Bayard, the knight without fear and without reproach. 2) [Rüge] blame, censure, reprehension. Das verdient —, keinen —, that is blamable, does not deserve blame; sich Jemandes — zuziehen, to incur any one's blame. Syn. Tadel, Mißfallen, Mißbilligung. Mißfallen [dislike or displeasure] is the reverse of Gefallen and consists in the first place of a mere feeling, for which we often can neither account to ourselves, nor assign the reasons to others; that which we tadeln [blame or censure] and mißbilligen [disapprove], the faults of which we are clearly conscious of, we can shew them, or at all events think we can. Mißfallen can be limited to the mere feeling and be kept pent up in one's own mind, but when a person tadelt and mißbilligt, he lets his opinion be known, sometimes it is true with intelligible signs, but generally with words. Lastly also irrational, nay more, even inanimate things and their effects mißfallen [displease] us, but we tadeln and mißbilligen only free actions and their effects.

Tadel=flecken, *m.* [Fehler] stain, blemish. —frei, *adj.* and *adv.* faultless, free from fault or blemish; *it.* irreproachable, blameless, exempt from blame. —gern, *m.* [in fam. lang.] critic, censurer. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —frei. —lust, *f.* love of criticising, censoriousness. —lustig, *adj.* and *adv.* fond of finding fault, of carping, prone to animadversion. —lustige Laune, Gemüthsart, criticising humour, carping disposition. —rede, *f.* censuring speech or discourse; *it.* [less usual] invective. —sucht, *f.* disposition to blame or to find fault, to carp, censoriousness. —süchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* addicted to censure, censorious. —süchtiger Mensch, censurer, critic, caviller. —swerth, *adj.* and *adv.* blamable, reprehensible. —wort, *n.* an expression or word conveying blame or reproach. —würdig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —swerth. —würdigkeit, *f.* blame, blamableness.

Tádelbar, *adj.* and *adv.* blamable, censurable. Hierin ist er —, in this he is blamable or to blame.

Tádelbarkeit, *f.* blamableness.

Tadelei, *f.* inclination to censure, captiousness. Laß deine —, a truce to your censures, your criticisms!

Tádeler, V. Tadler.

Tádelhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) faulty, blamable, censurable. 2) V. Tadelsüchtig.

Tádelhaftigkeit, *f.* blamableness.

Tádelig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Tadelhaft 1).

Tádeln, *v. tr.* [V. Tadel] to blame, to find fault with, to criticise. Gern —, to carp at; Jemandes Handlungen, Betragen —, to blame the actions, the conduct of any one; ich kann Sie darum or deßhalb nicht —, I cannot blame you for it; Verse, ein Werk —, to criticise, to censure a verse, a work; ich tadle an diesem Rocke nichts, als &c., I have no fault to find with this coat, except that &c., I have no hole to pick this coat, save &c.; er findet immer Etwas an meiner Aufführung zu —, he has always some fault to find with my conduct; ich sehe an seinen Sitten nichts zu —, I see nothing to object to in his morals; er findet an Allem Etwas zu —, he finds something to cavil at in every thing; er tadelt gern, he likes to find fault. Syn. V. Mäkeln and Spotten. Das —, the act of blaming, censuring &c., V. Tadel 2).

Tadelnswerth, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Tadelswerth.

Tádler, [-s, *pl.* -] a person who blames, a blamer, criticiser, objector, censurer. Ein unbilliger, ein steter —, a carper; sie ist eine ewige —inn, she is an eternal fault-finder.

Tafel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [*dim.* Täfelchen, ‖Täfelein, *n.*] [Lat. *tabula*, related probably to the Germ. Tapete, Teppich &c.] 1) table. Glas in —n, glass in plates or panes; eine — Spiegelglas, plate or pane of plate-glass, [if circular] a table of plate-glass; eine — Seife, square of soap; eine — von Schiefer, Marmor &c., a slab of slate, marble &c.; einen Stein in —n schneiden, to divide a stone into tablets or slabs; auf eine eherne — eingraben, to engrave on a brazen tablet; die —n des Gesetzes or Mosis, the tables of the Law or of Moses; eine —, ein Täfelchen Chocolade, a cake of chocolate; [in joinery] —n [for inlaying of floors and panelling wainscots], squares, panels; [in rural oeconomy] —n [in bee-hives, Scheiben], honey-combs; [in botany, Platten] —n, Täfelchen, leaf; *it.* —, [for writing on] tablet, pocket-book; — von Holz, Schiefer &c., a table of wood, slate &c.; Etwas an, auf die — schreiben, zeichnen, to write, to draw any thing on the board; Etwas auf der — auswischen, to rub out any thing on the board, V. Rechen—, Schiefer—, Schreib—; *it.* [of wood &c., on which something intended to be made known is written] a sign; sign-board; hier hängen vor allen Buden —n, here signs are hung out at every shop, Einen mit einer — vor der Brust an den Schandpfahl stellen [formerly], to put any one in the pillory with a written board affixed to his breast; *it.* [in anatomy] die —n des Gehirnes, tables of the brain; *it.* [in architecture] —, [empty spaces under windows, space between the pillars against a wall] panel; plinth [of a column]; [over a door] tablet; erhabene —, raised tablet; vertiefte —, sunk tablet; — [with jewellers], table [of a table-diamond &c]; *it.* [in perspective] —, [plane between the eye and the distant object represented on the ground-plane] plane of a picture; *it.* —n für die Geschichte &c., historical tables &c.; astronomische —n, astronomical tables. 2) [langer &c. Tisch] long table. Die —n in einem Wirthshause, the tables at an inn; die — decken, to lay the cloth; die — mit Speisen besetzen, to serve up the dinner. *Fig.* [= Essen, Mahlzeit] dinner, supper. Zur — gehen, kommen, to go, to come to dinner, supper; sich zur — setzen, to sit down to dinner; noch bei — sitzen, to be still at dinner, at table; von der — aufstehen, to rise from table; er hält gern lange — [sitzt gern lange zu Tische], he likes to sit long at table, [in England] [in fam. lang.] he likes to stick to the bottle, to stick to the table, to sit after dinner to his fruit and wine; zur — blasen [formerly, at courts], to announce dinner by a flourish of trumpets; zur — schellen [at inns], to ring for dinner; bei der — aufwarten, to serve at table; — halten, to keep a table; freie, offene — halten, to keep an open table, open house; vom Fürsten zur — gezogen werden, to be admitted, invited to the prince's table; es ist heute —, große — bei Hofe, there is a grand dinner-party at court today; die — bei Hofe haben, to have the privilege of dining at court, or at the king's table; die freie — bei Hofe, right to the table provided for the royal household; eine gute — führen, to keep a good table, to live well. Syn. Tafel, Tisch. The Tafel is the greater of the two, and is longer than broad, the Tisch is a smaller table and may be of any figure, save that of a rectangle or in common parlance an oblong. Tea &c. is served up on a [tea-table] Theetisch, a large dinner-party dines at a Tafel.

Tafel=apfel, *m.* apple for the table, dessert apple. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in mineralogy] tabular, lamellar, laminar. —aufsatz, *m.* 1) [Geräthe, Gefäße &c.] table service [of plate, glass &c.]. 2) plateau [for ornament]. —basalt, *m.* tabular basalt. —berg, *m.* 1) a table-mountain. 2) [at the Cape of Good-Hope] the Table Mountain. —besteck, *n* knives and forks [for table]. —bier, *n.* 1) table-beer, small-beer, *it.* [in England] porter and ale. 2) V. Nachbier. —birn, *f.* 1) dessert pear. 2) V. Herrenbirn. —blei, *n.* sheet-lead. —brod, *n.* bread for the table. —decker, *m.* [in princely or noble households] table-decker, [in England] butler, [on board ships] the steward; *it.* [in convents] der — decker, die —deckerin, steward, stewardess. —diener, *m.* 1) gentleman-waiter. 2) room into which the dishes taken from the King's table are taken. —ente, *f.* scaup [a species of wild duck]. —fähig, *adj.* and *adv.* entitled by rank or place to a seat at the table of a prince &c. —fisch, *m.* large-scaled chaetodon. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* in the form of a table. —freuden, *pl.* the pleasures of the table. —gelder, *pl.* 1) [der Hofdiener] money appointed for the servants' table at a court; *it.* die —gelder der Klostergeistlichen, table-rent of the members of a convent. 2) [eines Prinzen] appanage [of a prince]. —gemach, *n.* V. —zimmer. —geschirr, *n.* table utensils. Silbernes —geschirr, service in silver, plate. —glas, *n.* glass in plates, plate-glass. —grund, *m.* [in drawing and painting] the ground-line. —gut, *n.* estate or domain appropriated to the keeping up of a table. —indig, *m.* indigo in cakes. —kerze, *f.* wax-candle, wax-light. —knecht, *m.* 1) [obsolete] [at courts] V. —diener. 2) dumb-waiter [for standing glasses &c. on]. —kranz, *m.* table-mat. —lack, *m.* V. Schellack. —lehen, *n.* fief appropriated to the maintaining of a prince's

table. —licht, *n.* wax-light. —meister *m.* V. —schneider. —messing, *n.* brass in plates. —musik, *f.* music performed during a meal, table-music. —obst, *n.* dessert-fruit. —ring, *m.* V. —kranz. —runde, *f.* [in chivalry] the Round-Table. Die Ritter von der —runde, the knights of the Round-Table. —saal, *m.* [large] dinner-room, [if in old castles &c.] dining-hall. —scheibe, *f.* plate of glass. —schere, *f.* shears [for cutting plates of metal]. —schiefer, *m.* slate in slabs. —schneider, *m.* 1) one who cuts stone-blocks, slate-blocks &c. into tables, tablets or slabs. 2) [among tailors] foreman to a tailor's widow. —schörl, *m.* tabular shorl. —seide, *f.* [in commerce] a sort of organzine. —service, *n.* V. —aufsatz 1). —silber, *n.* silver plate [for the dinner service]. —stein, *m.* [among jewellers] tabulated diamond. —stube, *f.* V. —zimmer. —stuhl, *m.* dinner chair. —teller, *m.* dinner plate. —tuch, *n.* 1) table-cloth. 2) V. —zeug. 3) [in botany] broad-leaved marvel of Peru. —uhr, *f.* V. Standuhr. —wein, *m.* dinner wine. Fürstlicher —wein, wine for the royal table. —weise, *adv.* in tables. —zeug, *n.* table-linen. —zimmer, *n.* dining-room.

Täfeln, I. *v. intr.* [chiefly used in fam. lang.] to sit at table, to be at dinner, to sup. Er tafelt gern lange, he likes to sit long at table; die Gesellschaft tafelte noch, the party was still at table. II. *v. tr.* [among dyers] [die Zeuge] —, to wring [stuffs &c.].

Täfeln, *v. tr.* Ein Zimmer —, to wainscot, to floor a room; mit Tannenholz, Eichenholz getäfelt, wainscoted with deal, with oak; den Fußboden eines Zimmers —, to inlay the floor of a room. Das —, die Täfelung, V. Täfelwerk.

Täfel-holz, *n.* [among joiners] wainscoting. —werk, *n.* wainscot, inlaid flooring. Das —werk dieses Fußbodens ist schön, the inlaying of this floor is handsome; er verlangt zu viel für das —werk, he asks too much for the wainscoting, flooring.

Täffet, Taft, [-es, *pl.* -e] [Pers. *tafteh*] taffeta, thin silk stuff, sarsenet.

Taffet-apfel, *m.* satin-apple. —band, *n.* thin silk ribbon, sarsenet-ribbon. —kleid, *n.* taffeta-gown or dress, sarsenet gown or dress. —mantel, *m.* taffeta-mantle, sarsenet-mantle. —pflaster, *n.* plaster of taffeta. —spiegel, —streifen, *pl.* rays of taffeta. —tritt, *m.* step for forming the rays &c. of taffeta. —tuch, *n.* a neckerchief or small shawl of sarsenet. —weber, *m.* taffeta-weaver, sarsenet-weaver.

Täffeten, Taften, *adj.* and *adv.* made of taffeta, made of sarsenet.

Täg, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Goth. dags, Sax. and Dan. *dag*, Fries. dy, Lat. *dies*; in Sans. djo or djau, air, sky] 1) [= Tageshelle] day, light of day. Der — bricht an, es wird —, the day begins to break, the morning dawns; es ist schon —, noch nicht —, it is already day, it is not yet day-light; mit anbrechendem —e, at day-break, at dawn; mit Ende, am Schlusse des —es, at the decline, close of day, [if for a particular or definitive day] at the close of the day; [in fam. lang.] bis an den hellen, lichten — schlafen, to sleep till broad day-light; bei hellem, lichtem —e, in open day-light; ich habe zu frühe — gemacht, I have risen too early; es ist bei der gnädigen Frau noch nicht —, it is not yet day at her ladyship's; Etwas bei —e besehen, to see a thing by day-light; er reist nur am —e, bei —e, he travels only by day, in the day-time. *Fig.* In den — hinein [in fam. lang.], at random, thoughtlessly; er lebt, schwatzt in den — hinein, he lives from hand to mouth, he talks at random; es ist am —e, es liegt am —e, zu —e, it is evident, clear; es liegt am —e, daß &c., it is as clear as noon-day that &c.; Etwas an den — bringen, to bring to light, to lay open, to disclose; die Zeit wird es an den — bringen, time will disclose, discover it; an den — kommen, to be discovered, to become known, to come, to be brought to light; seine Unschuld ist an den — gekommen, his innocence has been acknowledged; sein Mißvergnügen, seine Gedanken &c. an den — legen, to manifest, to show one's displeasure, to express one's thoughts; das ist wie — und Nacht [verschieden], that is as different as day and night. 2) *Fig.* [in mining] surface. Erz am —e antreffen, to find, to discover ore near the surface; Erz zu —e fördern, to work a mine; zu —e ausstreichen, to reach to the surface; fünf Lachter unter —, five fathom below the surface. 3) [a determinate space of time] a day. Die langen —e im Sommer, the long summer-days; der längste, kürzeste —, the longest, shortest day; der bürgerliche —, civil day; der astronomische —, astronomical day; der natürliche —, natural day; der jüngste —, the last day, doomsday; ein schöner, heiterer —, a fine, serene day; den ganzen — arbeiten, to work the whole day; wie werden Sie ihren — zubringen, anwenden? how shall you pass, employ your day? es ist noch früh am —e, it is still early; es ist schon, noch hoch am —e, it is already, still broad daylight; der — neiget sich, the day begins to decline; am gestrigen —e, yesterday; morgenden —es [in fam. lang.], am morgenden —e, to-morrow; am folgenden —e, den andern —, den — nachher, next day, the following day, the day after; von — zu —e, von einem —e zum andern Etwas verschieben, to put off any thing from day to day, from one day to another; den — vorher, the day before, preceding; den zweiten — vorher, nachher, the day before yesterday, the day after to-morrow; einen — vorher, nachher, a day before, after; er kommt einen — um den andern, he comes every other day; — für —, every day; — und Nacht, day and night; sich einen guten — machen, to take a day's pleasure, to make a day of it, to keep a holiday; er weiß sich gute —e zu machen, he knows how to amuse, enjoy himself; er hat gute —e, he is well off, he lives at his ease; er hat heute seinen guten —, this is his cheerful day, this is one of his days when he wears sunday-smiles; *it* [of a person in an intermittent &c. fever] he is in his good humour to day, this is his good day; heute ist sein böser — [of a patient], this is his bad day; Einem einen guten — wünschen, bieten, to wish, bid any one a good morning or good day; guten —, mein Freund! good morning, good day, friend! ein Rock, ein Kleid für or auf alle —e, a coat, a dress for every day, an every-day coat, dress; er ist vor vier —en abgereist, he set out, he left four days ago; er wird vor vierzehn —en nicht zurückkommen, he will not return, be back this fortnight; in acht —en, von heute über acht —e, in a week, this day week; dieser —e, in diesen —en, in some days shortly; *it.* some of these days, one of these days; nächster —e, with the first opportunity; er war in diesen —en hier, he was here the other day, a few days ago; man sagte mir vergangener or jüngster —e, I was told lately; er kam eines —es zu mir, he called one day on me; er kam auf den bestimmten —, he came on the day fixed, appointed; — und Stunde beobachten, to observe the day and hour; der vom Gerichte bestimmte —, the term; vom heutigen —e an, from to-day; der — der Ausfertigung or Beisetzung der Unterschrift, the date; von welchem —e ist der Brief? of what date is the letter? einen Brief &c. mit Jahr und — bezeichnen, to date a letter &c.; der — der Stiftung &c., the day of the foundation &c.; am —e des heiligen Martins, Martinmas; Jahr und — [in law], year and a day, *it.* [in the laws of certain states] a year and forty-five days; wir haben uns über or seit Jahr und — nicht gesehen [in fam. lang.], we have not seen each other for an age; einen — halten [in law], to assemble, to sit; in unsern —en [= zu unsrer Zeit], in our days; in den —en der Revolution, in the days of the Revolution; in den —en der Reformation, in the time of the Reformation; in den —en König Arthurs [von der Tafelrunde], in the days of King Arthur; heut zu —e, heutiges —es, now-a-days; zu den —en Mosis, in the time of Moses; in seinen alten —en noch heirathen, to marry in one's old age; seine —e [in Frieden] beschließen, to spend the rest of one's days, *it.* to end one's life [in peace]; er beschloß seine —e in ländlicher Ruhe, he spent the rest of his days in rural retirement; er beschloß seine —e [sein Leben] in Wien, he closed his earthly career at Vienna, he died at V.; das hat seine —e verkürzt, verlängert, that has shortened, prolonged or lengthened his life, his days; [in pop. lang.] meine —e or mein —e, never in my life; das habe ich mein —e nicht gesehen, that I have never seen in all my life; das Schönste, was ich mein —e gesehen habe, the finest thing I ever saw; [in common people's lang.] es ist mein —e nicht gut, wenn man &c., it is never well to &c. 4) [in botany] — und Nacht, pellitory of the wall; *it.* pansy, heart's ease; *it.* lichter —, V. Augentrost.

Tag-amt, *n.* office or charge requiring attendance in the day. —blind, *adj.* and *adv.* owl-eyed, able to see only at night. Ein —blinder, eine —blinde, one that sees best in the night, a nyctalops. —blindheit, *f.* nyctalopy. —blume, *f.* 1) a flower that only lives a day; *it* a flower that only blows by day, a diurnal flower. 2) day-lily. —eule, *f.* the snowy owl. —falter, *m.* V. Tagefalter. —frau, *f.* [in botany] diurnal poison-berry. —gebet, *n.* prayer for the day; *it* prayer in [the course of] the day, during the day, by day. —gedanke, *m.* V. Tagesgedanke. —gehalt, *m.* daily wages. —gestirn, *n.* [poetical, die Sonne] the luminary of day, the sun. —hell, *adj.* and *adv.* light as day. —helle, *f.* V. Tageshelle. —lang, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) of one day. 2) [rather unusual] as long as the day. Ich könnte sie —lang ansehen, I could gaze on her all the day long, the live-long-day; —lange Zeit, the space of a day. —läufer, *m.* [in mining, Gang] superficial vein. —lebens, *adv.* [in familiar language] V. Zeitlebens. —lerche, *f.* the common lark. —licht, *n.* V. Tageslicht. —messe, *f.* the nine, ten or eleven o'clock mass. —pfauenauge, *n.* a species of butterfly [Vanessa Jo]. —scheu, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Lichtscheu. —schläfer, *m.* 1) [a bird] night-

raven, goat-sucker. 2) rell-mouse. 3) —ſchläferchen, *n.* pasque-flower. —ſchuß, *m.* [Morgenſchuß] morning-gun. —ſehen, *n.* hemeralopy. —täglich, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] V. Täglich. —thierchen, *n.* an ephemera, any very short-lived insect. —= und Nachtblume, *f.* V. Stiefmütterchen. —= und Nachtgleiche, *f.* V. Nachtgleiche. —traum, *m.* [rather poetical, for wacher Traum, Phantaſiebild] day-dream. —wache, *f.* day-guard, [in military affairs] the morning-watch. Die —wache ſchlagen, to beat the morning-watch; die —wache [in seamen's lang.], the morning-watch, V. Morgenwache. —weiſe, *adv.* by the day. —zahl, *f.* 1) number of days. 2) date [as containing the number of the day].

Tage=arbeit, *f.* 1) day-work. 2) [—werk] day's-work. 3) work paid by the day. —arbeiter, *m.* one who works during the day; *it.* by the day. V. —löhner. —bedarf, *m.* ration, daily allowance of provisions. —bericht, *m.* bulletin. —blatt, *n.* 1) daily paper, newspaper. Politiſche, literariſche —blätter, political, literary journals. 2) V. —bericht. —bogen, *m.* [in astronomy] diurnal arc. Der halbe —bogen, the semi-diurnal arc. —buch, *n.* journal, diary; [among merchants] day-book; *it.* [with Roman Catholics] breviary; *it.* [in science] ephemeris. —dieb, *m.*, —diebinn, *f.* [in fam. lang.] idler. —dieben, *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to be idle, to loiter. —dienſt, *m.* V. Frohndienſt. —erde, *f.* V. Dammerde 2). —erz, *n.* [in mining] ore at the surface. —fahrt, *f.* 1) V. —reiſe. 2) [in law] appointed term; *it.* postponement; V. —friſt. —falter, *m.* butterfly. —feier, *f.* the celebration of any day. —friſt, *f.* 1) term or day appointed. 2) space of a day. Die Wüſte in —friſt durchreiſen, to pass the desert in one day. —frohne, *f.* compelled service or work, day-socage. —futter, *n.* ration [of forage or fodder]. —gang, *m.* [in mining] vein at the surface. —garn, *n.* raffle-net. —gebäude, *n.* [in mining] building above ground. —gehänge, *n.* [in mining] vein just below the surface. —geld, *n.* daily stipend. Er hat keine Beſoldung, ſondern nur ein —geld, he has no salary but only a daily stipend. —kluft, *f.* V. —gehänge. —kohle, *f.* coal found at the surface. —kreis, *m.* [in astronomy and geography] diurnal-circle. —lang, *adj.* and *adv.* whole days. —leiſtung, *f.* V —ſatzung. —leuchte, *f.* 1) day-lamp. *Fig.* [with poets] V. Tagesleuchte. 2) [in botany] V. Augentroſt. —lilie, *f.* V. Tagblume. —loch, *n.* dormar-window. —lohn, *m.* wages for day-labour. Um —lohn arbeiten, to work for day-wages, by the day. —löhner, *m.* a day-labourer. —löhner miethen, to hire men by the day. —löhnerarbeit, *f.* work of a day-labourer. —löhnerbrod, *n.* workmen's-bread. —löhnerleben, *n.* life of a day-labourer. —löhnern, *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to work as a day-labourer. —luft, *f.* [in mining] air from the surface. —mahd, *f.* what is mowed in one day, the day's mowing. —marſch, *m.* day's march. Der Feind ſteht nur vier —märſche von hier, the enemy is only four days' march from here. —netz, *n.* V. —garn. —pocher, *m.* [in mining] day-stamper. —pumpe, *f.* [in mining] pump at the surface. —rechnung, *f.* daily account. —regiſter, *n.* V. —buch. —reiſe, *f.* day's journey. Kleine, große —reiſen machen, to take short, long day's journeys; eine ſtarke —reiſe, a hard day's journey. —röſche, *f.* [in mining] trench at the surface. —runde, *f.* [in military service] day's round. —ſatzung, *f.* [in Switzerland] the diet. —ſchacht, *f.* [in mining] air-shaft. —ſchicht, *f.* [in mining] day-post. —ſchichter, *m.* [in mining] day-miner. —ſchlaf, *m.* 1) [in mining] day-sleep. 2) [in ornithology] V. Tagſchläfer. 3) [in botany] V. Tagſchläferchen. —ſchläfer, *m.* 1) V. Tagſchläfer. 2) [in botany] V. Tagſchläferchen. —ſchläger, *m.* nightingale that sings by day. —ſchmetterling, *m.* V. —falter. —ſchrift, *f.* a paper or journal published every day. —ſignal, *n.* V. —zeichen. —ſtollen, *m.* [in mining] shaft leading to the surface. —vogel, *m.* 1) day-bird. 2) V. —falter. —wähler, *m.*, —wählerinn, *f.* [in Scripture] superstitious in the choice of days. —wählerei, *f.* superstition respecting days. —waſſer, *n.* [in mining] water which penetrates into a mine from the upper strata. —werk, *n.* 1) day's work, day's task, a day's job. Sein —werk verrichten, vollenden, to do, finish one's day's work. *Fig.* [scriptural style] Da nun mein —werk zu Ende iſt, my day's work now being done. 2) as much work as a man can do in one day. [in mining] Das —werk abnehmen, to measure or estimate a miner's day's-work. 3) [Feldmaß, a measure of land] as much land as a man can cultivate in a day. —werkſchicht, *f.* [in mining] batch or quantity of ore extracted at a post, holed out at a leach. —werken, *v. intr.* to work as a day-labourer. —werker, *m.* workman, labourer. —wirkung, *f.* 1) [in mining] work done by day. 2) ore lying near the surface. —wurzel, *f.* root penetrating to the surface. —zeichen, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] signal made in the day-time. —zeit, *f.* 1) V. —szeit. 2) [Zahlungsfriſt] time appointed for payment, term, instalment. Ein Gut auf —zeiten verkaufen, to sell an estate with the condition of being paid by instalments; ſeine —zeiten bezahlen, to pay one's instalments. —zeitung, *f.* daily paper. —zettel, *m.* V. —bericht. —zirkel, *m.* V. —kreis. —zug, *m.* [with surveyors of mines] measurement at the surface.

Tages=anbruch, *m.* dawn, break of day. Vor, mit —anbruch, before, at day-break, at peep of day. —angabe, *f.* date. —befehl, *m.* [in military affairs] order of the day. —fackel, *f. fig.* the luminary of day, the sun. —gedanke, *m.* day-thoughts. —glanz, *m.* splendor, brightness of day. —gott, *m.* [in poetry] the god of day, Phoebus. —helle, *f.* the light of day. —länge, *f.* 1) length of the day. 2) the space of a day. —leuchte, *f.* [with poets] the lamp of day, the sun. —licht, *n.* the day, light of the day. Das —licht wieder erblicken, to see day-light again. *Fig.* Das —licht erblicken, to be born, to see the light; wenn er ſich des —lichtes noch erfreut, if he should again see the day-light; ans —licht kommen, to come to light, to be discovered. —ordnung, *f.* order of the day. An die —ordnung kommen, to pass to the order of the day; dieſer Gegenſtand iſt, dieſe Dinge ſind an der —ordnung, this subject or matter is on the order-book, *it.* [*fig.*] these things are quite the order of the day; die Verſammlung ſchritt zur —ordnung, man rief zur —ordnung, the assembly passed to the order of the day, the order of the day was called for; auf die —ordnung ſetzen, to put on the order-book. —ſchein, *m.* light, brightness of day. —ſtunde, *f.* hour of the day. Zu jeder —ſtunde, at every hour of the day. —traum, *m.* V. Tagtraum. —weiſe, *f.* 1) manner of passing one's day. 2) tune, melody of the day. —zeit, *f.* time of the day. Zu jeder —zeit, at every hour of the day; die vier —zeiten, the four times or divisions of the day; bei früher —zeit abreiſen, to depart very early; bei guter —zeit ankommen, to arrive early, in good time; bei hoher —zeit, at noon-day; bei ſpäter —zeit, at the close of the day; um dieſe —zeit, at, about this time.

Tägen, I. *v. intr.* and *impers.* to grow light, to dawn. Es taget ſchon, it dawns already; ſobald es tagete, ſtund er auf, he rose as soon as it grew light, at day-break. *Fig.* Es fängt in ſeinem Kopfe an zu —, a light breaks in upon his mind, he begins to comprehend more clearly. II. *v tr.* and *intr.* 1) to determine, to fix a day. Einem —, Einen —, to summon a person; eine Sache —, to institute a law-suit, to take legal measures. 2) to assemble. Sie tagten auf dem Rütli [in Swiss history], they assembled on the Ruetli.

Tägig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Ein—, Zwei—, Drei—.

Tägiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] changing with the day, capricious.

Täglich, *adj.* and *adv.* daily, every day; [in astronomy] diurnal. Das iſt meine —e Arbeit, this is my daily labour; ſein —es Brod, die —e Nahrung haben, to have one's daily bread; die —e Erfahrung, daily experience; das —e Gebet, the prayer of the day, for every day; die —en Kleider, every-day clothes; das —e Fieber, the quotidian fever; er kommt — zu mir, he comes to see me every day; das ſieht man —, we see that every day; er kommt — zweimal, he comes twice a day; [in astronomy] die —e Bewegung der Erde, the diurnal motion of the earth; [in seamen's lang.] der —e Anker, the second anchor; das —e Ankertau, common cable; die —e Fluth, the usual tide.

Tägo, *m.* [-s] [in geography] the Tagus.

Täke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in veterinary art] V. Zecke.

Täkel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [probably from the Welsh taclu = to equip, to set right] 1) [in seamen's lang.] tackle, a tackle of pulleys. 2) — or —werk, rigging, cordage, tackling. Das —werk der Maſten, der Segel, the rigging of the masts, of the sails.

Takel=garn, *n.* rope-yarn. —haken, *m.* cleat. —meiſter, *m.* one who rigs a ship, rigger. —tau, *n.* V. Schiffseil. —werk, —zeug, *n.* V. — 2).

Takelei, *f.* 1) the act of rigging. 2) V. Takelwerk.

Täkeler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Takelmeiſter.

Täkeln, *v. tr.* [in seamen's lang.] Ein Schiff, einen Maſt —, to rig a ship, a mast; das Schiff iſt völlig getakelt, the ship is completely rigged.

Takt, *m.* V. Tact.

*Taktik, *f.* tactics.

*Taktiker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] tactician.

*Täktiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* tactic, tactical. Große —e Kenntniſſe, great knowledge in tactics.

*Talapoin, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [in Siam] a priest or one devoted to religion. 2) a species of monkey.

*Talär, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from the Lat. *talaris* = reaching to the feet] long trailing

gown, robe. Die Prieſter in ihren —en, the priests in their cassocks or gowns; der königliche —, the royal robes.

*Talént, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [a weight, and a coin among the ancients] a talent. 2) faculty, talent. Ein Mann von —, von großen —en, a man of talent, of great talents; er hat —, hat viel — zum Tanzen, he has some talent, considerable talents for dancing; das iſt ein angenehmes —, that is a very pleasing talent; ſein — vergraben, to bury one's talents. Syn. Talent, Kunſt. These two words are exactly represented by talent and art.

Talent=los, *adj.* and *adv.* without talents. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* accomplished, gifted. Ein —voller Kopf, a man of great talents, abilities.

Tálg or [less usual] Talk, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*, except in commerce, -e] [related to the Sax. telgan, to smear] tallow. Roher, unausgelaſſener —, tallow-keech; ausgelaſſener —, melted tallow.

Talg=artig, *adj.* and *adv.* of the nature of tallow, sebaceous. —baum, *m.* the tallow-tree. —beere, *f.* the seeds of the tallow-tree. —beerenbaum, *m.* V. —baum. —boden, *m.* tallow-cake. —brod, *n.* tallow-cake, lump of melted tallow. —buſch, *m.*, deutſcher —buſch, sweet willow, Dutch myrtle. —butte, *f.* a tallow tub. —drüſen, *pl.* the sebaceous glands. —drüſen der Augenlieder, the ciliary glands. —lampe, *f.* lamp supplied with tallow. —licht, *n.* tallow-candle. —pfanne, *f.* tallow-copper. —preſſe, *f.* tallow-press. —ſcheibe, *f.* V. —boden. —ſeihe, *f.* tallow-strainer. —ſpitze, *f.* end of dipped candles. —ſtein, *m.* V. Speckſtein. —tiene, *f.* V. —butte. —topf, *m.* a cruet. —treſter, *m.* residuum of tallow. —trichter, *m.* [amongst candle-makers] sort of funnel at the end of the mould. —trog, *m.* mould.

Tálgen, I. *v. intr.* 1) to yield tallow. Dieſer Ochs hat gut getalget, this ox has yielded, given much tallow. 2) to fat, to fatten. Dieſe Speiſen —, these dishes are fattening. II. *v. tr.* to smear with tallow. Das Haar —, to rub the hair with tallow; eine Suppe &c. —, to put fat into soup &c.

Tálgicht, *adj.* and *adv.* tallowy, resembling tallow. —e Maſſe, a sebaceous mass; — riechen, ſchmecken, to smell of, taste of tallow.

Tálgig, *adj.* and *adv.* tallowy, containing tallow, *it.* greasy, smeared with tallow. —e Finger haben, to have greasy fingers; ſich — machen, to dirt or grease one's self with tallow.

Tálisman, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from the Arab. *talsim*] a talisman.

Tálismaniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* talismanic, magical.

Tálje, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in seamen's lang.] tackle.

Taljereep, *n.* laniard.

Táljen, *v. tr.* to furnish with tackle.

Tálk, *n.* [es, *pl.*, seldom used, -e] [seems related to Talg] talc, talck.

Talk=artig, *adj.* and *adv.* like talc, talcose, talcky. —erde, *f.* talcose earth. Natürliche, reine —erde, native magnesia, pure talcose earth. —fels, *m.* laminar talc, steatite. —glimmer, *m.* laminar talc. —öl, *n.* oil of talc. —ſchiefer, *m.* indurated talc. —ſpath, *m.* magnesian spath. —ſtein, *m.* talc-stone, common laminar talc. —würfel, *m.* cubic talc.

*Tálmud, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] Talmud.

*Tálmudiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* talmudic, talmudical.

*Tálmudiſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] talmudist.

*Tamarínde, *f.* 1) or —nbaum, *m.* tamarind, tamarind-tree. 2) [the fruit] tamarind.

Tamarindenmark, *n.* the pulp or preserved seed-pods of the tamarind, tamarinds.

*Tamaríske, *f.* or —nbaum, *m.* tamarisk, a tree or shrub of the genus Tamarix.

Tamariskenholz, *n.* tamarisk wood.

*Támbour, *m.* [pronounce Tambur] [-s, *pl.* -e] a drummer.

*Tambourín, *n.* [pronounce Tamburihn or Tamburin] [-s, *pl.* -e] 1) a tamborin. 2) tambor or frame on which a particular species of embroidery is wrought.

Tambourinnadel, *f.* tambor-needle.

Támkraut, *n.* [-es] marsh pond-weed, zannichelia palustris.

Tánd, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [related to tönen, Low Sax. tantern, Fr. *dandiner*] 1) idle talk, prattle. Alter Weiber —, old women's talk, gossip. 2) *Fig.* [useless things] trifle, toy, frivolity. Das iſt —, these things are mere frivolities, trifles; der eitle — der Erde, the vanities of this world; *it.* V. Trödel; Nürnberger —, Nuremberg toy or play thing, *it.* V. Zankeiſen.

Tánde, *f.* [probably related to Zahn] [of a grapnel] a claw, hook, V. Klaue, Haken.

Tändelei, *f.* 1) useless and trifling employment, trifling, toying; dallying. 2) bauble, toy, trifle. Sich mit —en abgeben, to amuse one's self with trifles; wozu dieſe —en? what is the use of these baubles? 3) V. Trändelei.

Tändeler, Tändler, [-s, *pl.*-] —inn, *f.* trifler, dawdler, a slow and tedious person.

Tändelhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) trifling, childish. — ſeyn, to be of a trifling disposition; —er Menſch, a trifling or frivolous person. 2) V. Trändelhaft.

Tändelhaftigkeit, *f.* frivolity, frivolousness.

Tändelig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Tändelhaft.

Tändeln, [V. Tand] *v. intr.* 1) to trifle, to play, to toy; to dally. Er tändelt mit Allem, he does nothing but trifle; er tändelt gern, he is fond of trifling; mit einem Kinde —, to play with a child; er tändelt mit allen Mädchen, he jests with every girl he sees; er tändelte mit ihr, da &c., he was dallying with her, when &c. 2) to dawdle.

Tändel=kram, —markt, *m.* toys for sale; toyshop, toy-market; *it.* V. Trödelkram. —puppe, *f.* a doll. —ſchürze, *f.* short apron [for ornament only]. —werk, *n.* trifles, baubles, toys. —woche, *f.* V. Flitterwoche. —zeit, *f.* time passed in toying or trifling.

1. ‖Tándler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) dealer in second-hand or cast off clothes, keeper of a slop-shop, old clothes-man [in London], [obsolete] fripperer. 2) [sometimes] toyshop-man.

2. Tändler, *m.* V. Tändeler.

Táng, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [probably related to the Engl. *tangle*] 1) sea dog's-grass. 2) sea-wrack, fucus, sea-weed.

Tángara or Tanagra, *m.* Tangaru [a bird of Guyana].

Tángel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Eng. *tang*] acicular leaf of a pine or similar tree.

Tangel=holz, *n.* V. Nadelholz. —moos, *n.* lycopodium, wolfs-claw. —ſtreu, *f.* a litter of the leaves of the pine &c.

Tángeln, V. Dengeln.

*Tangént, *m.* [-es or -en, *pl.* -e] [of a piano-forte] jack.

*Tangénte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in geometry] tangent.

Tánne, *f.* [Dan. *denne*; appears to be related to dehnen] [—nbaum] the silver fir-tree, the yew-leaved fir. Die ſchwarze, norwegiſche — [die Fichte], the Norway spruce fir-tree, the spruce-fir, the pitch-tree, pinus abies; V. Kiefer, Föhre. Syn. Tanne, Fichte, Kiefer, Föhre. The Tanne is the abies of Linnaeus = fir, the Kiefer [pinus] pine. The Föhre is the same as Kiefer = wild pine, pine-tree, Scotch fir.

Tann=apfel, *m.* V. —zapfen. —büſchel, *n.* faggot of fir-branches. —eiche, *f.* holly, evergreen oak. —hirſch, *m.* V. Damhirſch. —picker, *m.* black woodpecker. —wild, *n.* V. Damwild. —zapfen, *m.* cone of the pine or fir-tree. Der indianiſche —zapfen, the pine-apple, ananas. —zapfenei, *n.* [in architecture] mould [notched and egg-shaped]. —zapfenmotte, *f.* moth of the pine-cone. —zapfenſtein, *m.* petrified fir-cone.

Tannen=baum, V. Tanne. —blatter, *f.* bladder containing the resin of the fir. —bock, *m.* [in entomology] capricorn-beetle, cerambix. —brett, *n.* fir-plank, deal. —elſter, *f.* V. —heher. —fink, *m.* brambling, mountain chaffinck. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* in the form of the fir. —förmiger Bärlapp, V. Tangelmoos. —gehölz, *n.* forest of fir-trees, a fir-wood. —hain, *m.* V. —gehölz. —harz, *n.* rosin of the fir-tree. —heher, *m.* V. Nußheher. —holz, *n.* 1) fir-wood, deal. 2) V. —gehölz. —käfer, *m.* 1) fir-beetle. 2) fir-weevil. 3) V. —bock. 4) fullo. —koralline, *f.* articulated coralline. —krähe, *f.* V. Nußheher. —marder, *m.* V. Baummarder. —meiſe, *f.* tomtit, fir-titmouse. —moos, *n.* moss of the fir-tree. —motte, *f.* moth of the fir. —nadel, *f.* the acicular leaf of the fir. —palme, *f.* the small wild palm-tree. —papagei, *m.* V. Kreuzſchnabel. —poſt, *f.* V. Kienpoſt. —ſauger, *m.* kermes of the fir-tree. —ſchwamm, *m.* agaric of the fir. —ſproſſe, *f.* bud of the fir. —vogel, *m.* V. Kreuzſchnabel. —wald, *m.* a fir-wood. —wanze, *f.* fir-bug. —wedel, *m.* shave-grass.

Tánnel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in botany] a species of shave-grass.

Tánnen, Tännen, *adj.* and *adv.* made of fir or deal. —e Bretter, deal boards, planks.

*Tánte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] aunt.

Tánz, *m.* 1) [-es, *pl.* Tänze] [Goth. thinſan to draw; primary sense, probably, to move] *diminut.* Tänzchen, ‖Tänzlein, *n.* dance. Einen — führen, aufführen, to lead off, to execute a dance; ſich mit — beluſtigen, to amuse one's self with dancing; machen wir ein Tänzchen zuſammen, let us get up a little dance; ein engliſcher, deutſcher —, a country-dance, an allemand; ein — mit Figuren, figured dance. *Fig.* Mit an den — müſſen, to be obliged to join in any thing; der —

[Lärm] ging von neuem an, the noise, tumult began again. 2) [= Tanzbeluſtigung] amusement of dancing; maying. Zum —e gehen [of the lower classes], to go to a ball, to a dance; einen — anſtellen, to give a ball; er geht ins Treffen, als wie wenn es zum —e ginge, he goes into the fight as if he were going to a dance, [fam.] he marshes into the field as if he were pumps; er iſt ſo luſtig, als ob es zum —e ginge, he is as merry as a grig. 3) [tune] dance. Einen — ſpielen, pfeifen, to play, whistle a dance.

Tanz-bär, *m.* dancing bear. **—beluſtigung**, *f.* [chiefly of the lower classes] amusement, diversion of dancing. Geſtern war —beluſtigung bei ihm, there was a ball at his house yesterday. **—bild**, *n.* figure of a dance. **—boden**, *m.* [with the lower classes] dancing-room. **—docke**, *f.* V. **—puppe**. **—fliege**, *f.* altica. **—gang**, *m.* turn. **—gefährte**, *m.*, **—gefährtinn**, *f.* [somewhat over-refined, the more fam. word is Tänzer and Tänzerinn] partner in a dance. **—geſellſchaft**, *f.* company met for the purpose of dancing, dancing assembly, ball. Morgen iſt —geſellſchaft bei dem und dem, to morrow there is a ball at such a one's; ich traf eine artige —geſellſchaft an, I found an agreeable dancing-party there. **—haus**, *n.* assembly-room, public ball-room. **—krankheit**, *f.* V. —ſucht 2). **—kunſt**, *f.* the art of dancing. **—künſtler**, *m.*, **—künſtlerinn**, *f.* dancer. **—lied**, *n.* dance, melody of a dance. **—luſt**, *f.* love of dancing. **—luſtig**, *adj.* and *adv.* fond of dancing. **—meiſter**, *m.* dancing-master. **—paar**, *n.* couple [at dancing]. **—pferd**, *n.* a prancing horse. **—plan, —platz**, *m.* dancing-room, V. **—ſaal**. **—puppe**, *f.* 1) a dancing puppet. 2) one who dances like a puppet. **—ſaal**, *m.* dancing-room. **—ſchritt**, *m.* dancing-step. **—ſchuh**, *m.* dancing-shoe, pump. **—ſchule**, *f.* dancing-school, dancing academy. Die —ſchule beſuchen, in die —ſchule gehen, to learn dancing, to learn to dance. **—ſchüler**, *m.*, **—ſchülerinn**, *f.* one who learns dancing. **—ſeuche**, *f.* V. —ſucht 2). **—ſpiel, —ſtück**, *n.* tune or melody of a dance. **—ſtunde**, *f.* dancing-lesson. **—ſucht**, *f.* 1) passion for dancing. 2) [—krankheit, —ſeuche] St. Vitus' dance. **—ſüchtig**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) one who is passionately fond of dancing. 2) one who has St. Vitus' dance. **—wuth**, *f.* mania, rage for dancing. **—zeichnung**, *f.* choregraphy.

Tänzeln, *v. intr.* to walk like a dancing master, to walk on one's toes, to skip along; [of horses] to prance, caper.

Tänzen, [V. Tanz] I. *v. intr.* 1) [to move quickly or with violence] Das Schiff tanzte auf den Wellen, the ship was tossed about on the waves; das Pferd tanzt, the horse prances; die Mücken —, the gnats dance in the air. 2) [usually] to dance. Im, nach dem Tacte, außer dem Tacte —, to dance to the measure, out of measure; nach der Violine &c. —, to dance to the violin &c.; auf dem Seile —, to dance on the rope. II. *v. tr.* 1) Einen Walzer &c. —, to dance a waltz &c.; ſich müde —, to tire one's self with dancing. 2) [to effect something by dancing] Er wird ſich krank —, he will make himself ill with dancing; ſeine Schuhe entzwei —, to wear out one's shoes with dancing. Das —, dancing.

Tänzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* 1) a dancer. Jeder — mit ſeiner —inn, each gentleman [i. e. dancer] with his partner; er iſt ein guter —, he is a good dancer. 2) [on the stage &c.] an opera-dancer. Eine —inn unterhalten, to keep a ballet-girl.

Tänzeriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* like a dance.

Tänzerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [low] Mir war's gar nicht —, I was not in the humour for dancing.

***Tapēt**, *n.* [V. Tapete] [in common people's lang.] Etwas auf das —, auf's — bringen, to bring a thing on the carpet, upon the tapis, to broach any thing.

Tapēte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Lat. *tapes*, related to Teppich] hangings, papering, tapestry. Seidene, lederne, papierene —n, silk, leather, paper-hangings; eine papierne, geſtreute —, papering with an intermixture of shorn wool; geſtreute —n von Leinwand or Zwillich, papering intermixed with linen &c.; eine — von Damaſt, damask-hangings; mit reichen —n behangen, hung with rich tapestry; ein Zimmer mit —n verſehen, to paper a room; eine — aufhängen, abnehmen, to put up, to take down hangings; ein Stück —, a piece of tapestry.

Tapeten-fabrik, *f.* tapestry, paper-hangings manufactory. **—handel**, *m.* tapestry, paper-hanging business. **—händler**, *m.* paper-hanger. **—macher, —wirker**, *m.* manufacturer of paper-hangings or of tapestry. **—nagel**, *m* a tack, small nail. **—papier**, *n.* paper-hangings, papering. **—thür**, *f.* folding screen.

Tapezereí, *f.* [rather obsolete] hangings, tapestry.

Tapezīeren, *v. intr.* to hang or cover [a room or wall]. Mit Damaſt, mit gemahltem Papier tapeziert, hung with damask, with [stained] paper. Das —, papering.

Tapezīerer, or [with some] **Tapezier**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* upholsterer.

Tapezierer-beutel, —hammer, *m.* upholsterer's chisel, hammer.

Täpfer, *adj.* and *adv.* [related to toben &c.] 1) [in common people's lang. = ſchnell] quick. — zugehen, to walk fast, well. 2) *Fig. a)* [generally in pop. lang. = wacker] — arbeiten, to work with zeal; — trinken, to drink well, famously; einen — abprügeln, to cudgel, beat one soundly; halte Dich —! keep firm! don't flinch! with prize-fighters &c.] keep game! keep up your pluck! *b)* [opposed to cowardly] brave, courageous. Ein —er Krieger, a brave warrior; ein —es Volk, a valiant people, nation; unſere —n, our brave fellows; der —e Obriſt, Hauptmann &c. [mode of addressing in the British Parliament &c.], the gallant colonel, captain; eine —e Vertheidigung, a courageous, brave defence; eine —e That, an heroic, valiant action; —n Widerſtand leiſten, ſich — wehren, to offer, to make a brave, noble, stout resistance, to defend one's self bravely, stoutly.

Täpferkeit, *f.* bravery, valour, courage. — beſitzen, viel, große — zeigen, to possess courage, to display much, great bravery; die — dieſer That, the bravery of this action.

Täpp, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Tappe 3) and 4).

Täppe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [related to ſtapfen = ſich bewegen] [in common people's lang.] 1) a large coarse hand, paw, V. Tatze. 2) a broad clumsy foot. 3) a pat, slap with the hand. 4) a blow with the foot, a kick.

Täppen, [V. Tappe] *v. intr.* 1) [in common people's lang.] to grope about [in the dark]. Wir gingen —d im Zimmer umher, we went groping about the room; nach dem Fenſter —d, feeling for the window; mit den Füßen —, to walk in a heavy clumsy manner, to stamp; nach Etwas —, to grasp at [with the hand]; er tappte in eine Pfütze, he put his foot into a puddle; er tappte mit der Hand in den Topf, he thrust his hand into the pot; unter Etwas —, to grasp, to seize by chance. Das —, groping. 2) [in painting] Ein getapptes Gemählde, a bungling picture.

Täppenſtein, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] V. Luchsſtein.

Täpper, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* [in common people's lang.] a fumbler, boggler.

Täppiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] awkward, clumsy.

Täpps, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from tappen] [low] 1) an awkward fellow, blockhead. 2) slight intoxication. Einen — haben, to be a little tipsy, to have drunk a glass too much.

***Tāra, Thara**, *f.* [in commerce] tare. Der Nachlaß or Abzug für die —, allowance or abatement for tare.

Tararechnung, *f.* the amount of tare.

***Tārakan**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Kakerlak 1).

***Tarānt**, *m* [-es] [in botany] Swertia vivace [a species of the gentian].

***Tarántel**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] tarantula.

Tarantel-biß, —ſtich, *m.* bite of the tarantula. **—lied**, *n.* V. Tarantelle. **—tanz, —unſinn**, *m.* V. Tanzſucht 2).

***Tarantélle**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [tune and dance] the tarantella.

***Tarīf**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in commerce] tarif, tariff. Waaren in einen — bringen, einen — darüber machen, to tarif goods, to make out a tarif.

***Tarīren**, *v. tr.* [in commerce] to ascertain, to deduct the amount of tare, to tare. Ein Faß —, to tare a barrel.

***Taróck**, *n.* [-s] or **—ſpiel**, *n.* [a game at cards] tarot. — ſpielen, to play at tarot; er ſpielt ein wenig —, he can play a little at tarot.

Tarock-karte, *f.* a tarot-card, a card checkered on the back. **—kartenmacher, —kartenhändler**, *m.* a maker of, dealer in tarot or checkered cards. **—ſpiel**, *n.* [ein Spiel —karten] a pack of tarot cards.

***Tarockīrt**, *adj.* and *adv.* [of cards] checkered.

***Tárraß**, *m.* V. Traß.

Tárſomarmor, *m.* [-s] [in mineralogy] hard Tuscan marble.

***Tártan**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [in Scotland, kind of cloth chequered with stripes of various colours] tartan-[cloth].

***Tartāne**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [a small one-masted coasting vessel] tartane.

***Tartār**, *m.* V. Tatar.

***Tártarus**, *m.* [in mythology] Tartarus, hell.

Tártſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [a sort of buckler] target.

Tártüf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a consummate hypocrite. Moliere's —, the Tartufe of M.

Tártüffel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Ital. *tartuffo*] V. Kartoffel. 2) V. Trüffel.

1. Täſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Old Engl. *dassen* = ſchlagen, Fr. *toucher*, Low Sax. daſken = dreſchen] slight blow, tap, rap.

2 **Táſche,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [related to Taſſe = something hollow, and, consequently, also round] 1) a pocket; *dim.* **Täſchchen, ‖Täſchlein,** [fam.] **Täſchel,** *n.* a little pocket, [in trowsers] fob [pocket]. **—n in ein Kleid machen,** to put pockets to a coat; **—n umbinden** [of women], to fasten, tie on pockets; **Etwas in der — bei ſich führen,** to have something in one's pocket; **Etwas in die — ſtecken, ſchieben,** to put, thrust something into one's pocket, to pocket, [of sportsmen] to bag [game]. *Fig.* **Die Hand immer in der — haben** [in fam. lang.], to be constantly called upon for money, to have one's purse always in one's hand; **die —** [of jugglers], pouch, bag; **aus der — ſpielen,** to exhibit slight-of-hand tricks. *Fig.* **Das war ein Stückchen aus der —,** that was a master-piece; *it.* **die — der Bergleute** [of leather], miner's pouch; **— auf jeder Seite des Sattels** [Satteltaſche], saddle-bags; **die —** [of silk-dyers], coarse linen-bag; **die —** [of ladies], reticule, bag. 2) [= weibliche Scham] womb. 3) [in botany = Hülſe] husk, shell. 4) **Ein Schiff mit —n verſehen,** to sheathe a ship. 5) [low = Maul] mouth, muzzle. 6) [in conchology] **Franzöſiſche —,** a species of trumpet shell.

Taſchen=buch, *n.* 1) pocket-book. 2) annual. **Die deutſchen, die engliſchen —bücher,** the German, the English annuals, keepsakes &c.; *it.* [sometimes] almanac, calendar; **—buch für Damen,** ladies' almanac. **—dach,** *n.* [in architecture] roof made sloping on one side. **—deckel,** *m.* a flap. **—dieb,** *m.* pick-pocket. **—dintenfaß,** *n.* pocket-ink-case. **—feger,** *m.* [fam. or comic] V. **—dieb. —fernglas,** *n.* pocket-telescope. **—format,** *n.* [of a book] pocket-size, pocket-edition. **Ein Horaz in —format,** a pocket-edition of Horace. **—geld,** *n.* pocket-money. **Zwei Louisd'or —geld,** two Louis-d'ors pocket-money. **—gucker,** *m.* [fam. or comic] V. **—fernglas. —kalender,** *m.* pocket-almanac. **—kamm,** *m.* pocket-comb. **—keile,** *f.* [in foundery] small ladle. **—klappe,** *f.* V. **—deckel. —kolben,** *m.* a pocket-drinking-glass. **—koralline,** *f.* amorphous coral worm. **—kraut,** *n.* 1) [Täſchelkraut] [a plant] shepherd's purse or pouch. **Breites —kraut,** thlaspi pratensis. 2) [Hahnenkamm] cockscomb. **—krebs,** *m.* [Krabbe] a sort of crab, pungar. **—kreſſe,** *f.* V. **—kraut** 1). **—kunſt,** *f.* [in hydraulics] chain-pump. **—laterne,** *f.* a portable or pocket-lantern. **—maul,** *n.* 1) [misshapen] mouth, muzzle. 2) V. **Stockente. —meſſer,** *n.* pocket-knife, clasp-knife. **—muskel,** *m.* [in anatomy] marsupial muscle. **—pfeffer,** *m.* pepper in the pod or capsule **—pufer,** *m.* [fam.] a pocket-pistol. **—räumer,** *m.* [fam.] V. **—dieb. —ſchloß,** *n.* projecting lock. **—ſpiegel,** *m.* pocket-mirror. **—ſpiel,** *n.* slight of hand, thimble-rig. **—ſpieler,** *m.*, **—ſpielerinn,** *f.* conjurer, juggler, thimble-rigger, a female juggler. *Fig.* **Ein politiſcher &c. —ſpieler,** a political-juggler or mountebank, political thimblerigger; *it.* **eine feine —ſpielerinn,** a female juggler. Syn. **Taſchenſpieler, Gaukler.** A **Taſchenſpieler** performs his feats with other things; the **Gaukler** [in Fr. *jongleur*] originally performed them principally with his body, the word now denotes sham conjurors, so that we may denominate the **Taſchenſpieler** an artist, the **Gaukler** frequently as a cheat, the latter therefore is a juggler, the former a conjuror. **—ſpielerbeutel,** *m.* pouch, bag. **—ſpielerei,** *f.* juggling, juggling trick. **—ſpielerkügelchen,** *n.* juggler's cork-ball. **—ſpielerkunſt,** *f.* the art of legerdemain, sleight of hand tricks. **—ſpielerſack,** *m.* V. **—ſpielerbeutel. —uhr,** *f.* watch. **—werk,** *n.* V. **—kunſt. —wörterbuch,** *n.* pocket-dictionary.

Täſchelkraut, *n.* [kleines] naked stalked candy-tuft, rock-cress, shepherd's cress; *it.* the vernal draba or whitlow; [langſchotiges] common wall-cress, small-podded mouse-ear, Thale's cress, arabis thalana.

Täſchleinkraut, *n.* V. **Taſchenkraut** 1).

Täſchner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] purse-maker. **Täſchner=arbeit,** *f.*, **—handwerk,** *n.* the work, trade of a pouch-maker &c.

Täß, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Fr. *tas*] 1) a heap. 2) V. **Banſe.**

Täſſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [It. *tazza*, Fr. *tasse*] *dim.* **Täßchen, ‖Täßlein,** *n.* a cup [from which tea &c. is drunk] **Trinken Sie nicht eine —?** won't you take a cup? **die obere und untere —,** a cup and saucer.

Täſſen, *v. tr.* [Fr. *en-tasser*] [corn &c.] to heap up. **Die Banſen bis oben voll —,** to pile sheaves in a barn up to the top.

Täſſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. **Taſſen**] one who heaps up.

Taſtatūr, *f.* the keys [of a piano &c.].

Täſtbar, *adj.* and *adv.* palpable.

Täſte, *f.* 1) V. **Taſten, das.** 2) key [of a piano &c.] **Eine falſche — greifen,** to strike a wrong note; [in trigonometry] V. **Tangente.**

Täſten, [Fr. *tâter* = taster, related to the Lat. *tango, tact-um,* and the Germ. **Tatze**] *v. tr.* and *intr.* to feel, to touch. **Mit der Hand auf Etwas, an Etwas —,** to feel something with the hand; **er taſtete nach einem Stein,** he felt about for a stone; **—d gehen,** to grope along; **die Hühner —,** to feel fowls [to ascertain their plumpness]; V. **An—, Be—. Das —,** touching, the touch, feeling.

Taſt=haken, *m.* cant-hook. **—ſenne,** *f.* V. **Tangente.**

Taſten=brett, *n.* the keys [of an instrument]. **—leiter,** *f.* guide. **—ſchwanz,** *m.* the extremity of the keys. **—werk,** *n.* a keyed instrument.

Täſter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [not much used] one who feels, one who gropes. 2) feelers, antennae.

Taſterzirkel, *m.* compasses, the points of which are bent inwards.

***Täſtlings,** *adv.* groping along.

Tatār or **Tartar,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] 1) a native of Tartary, a Tartar; **—inn,** *f.* a female Tartar. 2) a Tartar horse.

Tatarenhorde, *f.* a horde of Tartars.

Tatarei, *f.* Tartary. **Die krimiſche —,** the Crimea.

Tatāriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Tartar, Tartaric. **—es Pferd,** a Tartar or Tartarean horse; **das —e Lamm,** the Tartarean lamb.

Tätſche, *f.* [V. **Tatze**] [low] a paw; V. **Tappe, Tatze.**

Tätſcheln, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [from **tätſchen**] [in common people's lang.] to fondle, to coax, to wheedle.

Tätſcheler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in common people's lang.] wheedler, flatterer.

Tätſchen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [related to **taſten**] [low] to touch in an awkward, coarse manner; to grasp, to gripe, to handle roughly.

Tatuīren, *v. tr.* to tattoo. **Das —,** tattooing, tattoo.

Tätze, *f.* [related to **taſten**] *dim.* **Tätzchen, ‖Tätzlein,** *n.* paw, claw. **Ein Schlag mit der —,** a blow, slap with the paw; **die hintere —,** the hind paws. Syn. V. **Klaue.**

Tatz=bär, *m.* a bear. **—fuß,** *m.* 1) a paw. 2) an animal with paws. *Fig.* [sometimes also of persons, in pop. lang.] a person with paws like a bear's, like a shoulder of mutton.

Tatzenförmig, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling a paw.

Tau, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Swed. *tog, toga* = to draw, pull] cable, rope. **Getheertes, ungetheertes —,** tarred, untarred rope; **die -e, das —werk eines Schiffes,** the cordage of a ship, rigging; **laufendes —,** running rigging [such as braces, halliards &c.]; **ſtehendes —,** standing rigging [as the shrouds and stays]; **ein — aufſchürzen,** to shorten a rigging, [by which the ship's guns are fastened] gun-tackle, [with which any thing is held or fastened] hawser, [with which the ship is made fast at the stern] stern-fast, [for directing the sail-yards] lifts.

Tau=anker, *m.* sea-anchor. **—ende,** *n.* junk. **—länge,** *f.* V. **Kabellänge. —ring,** *m.* puddenings or puddings of the yards.

Taub, *adj.* and *adv.* [related to **ſtumpf,** the provincial **dubben** = ſtoßen, to **ſtupfen,** Gr. τυπτω, whence τυφλος = dull, stupid] 1) deaf. **Auf einem Ohre — ſeyn,** to be deaf of one ear; **— werden,** to become, to grow deaf; **ein —er,** a deaf man; **—en Ohren predigen,** to preach to the deaf; **— bei** or **für Etwas ſeyn** or **bleiben,** to be, to remain deaf to a thing. 2) deprived of sensation. **Die Hand iſt mir — geworden,** my hand is benumbed, torpid. *Fig.* **—er Schmerz,** a dull pain; **in —es Hinbrüten verſunken,** fallen into a lethargic torpidness. 3) destitute of the natural power or quality. **—e Blüten,** artificial flowers; **—e Gerſte,** V. **—gerſte** 1); **—er Hafer,** V. **—hafer; —e Nuß,** bad, hollow nut; [in mining] **—e Bergarten, —es Geſtein,** or **—e Mittel,** sterile gangs, sterile rock; **—er Schall,** dull sound; **—es Ei,** an addle egg; **—e Aehren,** badly filled or empty ears of corn; **—e Kohlen,** extinguished coals; **die —e Neſſel,** V. **—neſſel.**

Taub=feld, *n.* [in mining] a soil sterile in ore. **—fiſch,** V. **Krampffiſch. —gerſte,** *f.* 1) [in botany] aegilops. 2) field fox-tail [grass]. **—haber, —hafer,** *m.* 1) oat-grass. 2) V. **—treſpe. —kohle,** *f.* pit-coal. **—korn,** *n.* 1) tare. 2) V. **—gerſte. —kraut,** *n.* V. **—korn** 1). **—neſſel,** *f.* blind or dead nettle. **—ſchwamm,** *m.* fuzz-ball. **—ſtumm,** *adj.* and *adv.* deaf and dumb. **Die — ſtummen,** the deaf and dumb. **—ſtummenanſtalt,** *f*, **—ſtummeninſtitut,** *n.* institution for the deaf and dumb. **—ſtummenlehrer,** *m.* teacher of the deaf and dumb. **—treſpe,** *f.* darnel.

Taube, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Low Sax. **duve** &c., related to the Ang. Sax. **dyfjan** = untertauchen] 1) pigeon, dove; *dim.* **Täubchen, ‖Täublein,** *n.* little dove. **Junge —,** young pigeon; **wilde —,** wood-pigeon, stock-dove; **—n halten,** to keep pigeons; **ein Paar —n,** a couple or a pair of pigeons; **Paſtete von jungen —n,** a pigeon-pie; **der heilige Geiſt in Geſtalt einer —,** the holy Ghost in the form of a dove; **ohne Falſch wie eine —,** innocent as a dove. *Proverb.* **Er meint, die gebratenen —n ſollen ihm in den Mund fliegen,** he expects to find every thing just to his taste; **mein Täubchen!** my dove! 2) **Die Kap'ſche —** [in ornithology],

petrel or storm-bird. Das Täubchen, turtle-dove; das brütende Täubchen, sitting pigeon. 3) [in conchology] Das Täublein, pectinite.

Tauben-apfel, *m.* pigeon-apple; [rother] red pigeon-apple. —auge, *n.* pigeon's eye. *Fig.* dove's eye. —beere, *f.* dew-berry. —bohne, *f.* V. —erbſe. —dreck, V. —miſt. —ei, *n.* pigeon's egg. —einfalt, *f.* simplicity, dove-like innocence. —erbſe, *f.* 1) pigeon-pea, Indian cytisus. 2) [ſibiriſche Erbſe] Siberian acacia. —falk, *m.* 1) kite. 2) [—habicht] gerfalcon. —farbe, *f.* dove-colour. —farben, —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* dove-coloured. —farbige Seide, dove-coloured-silk. —flug, 1) *m.* flight of a pigeon. 2) [Flug Tauben] a flight of pigeons. —fuß, *m.* 1) pigeon's foot. 2) [in botany] *a*) a species of stork's-bill. *b*) bulbous ranunculus. —geier, *m.* V. —falk 2). —grindkraut, *n.* a species of scabious. —habicht, *m.* V. —falk 2). —hals, *m.* 1) dove-colour. 2) [in entomology] the hawk-moth, sphinx. —halsfarbe, —halsfarbig, V. —farbe, —farbig. —hälſig, *adj.* and *adv.* dove-necked, dove-coloured. —haus, *n.* pigeon-house, dove-cot. —herz, *n.* pigeon's heart. *Fig.* pigeon-heartedness. —kerbel, *m.* fumitory. —kobel, *n.* V. —haus. —korb, *m.* V. —neſt. —korn, *n.* V. Taubkorn. —koth, *m.* V. —miſt. —kraut, *n.* 1) V. —fuß *a*). 2) iron-wort, vervain. 3) lysimachia, water-willow. —kropf, *m.* 1) pigeon's crop. 2) [in botany] *a*) common fumitory. *b*) V. —kraut 2). *c*) cucubalus, chick-weed. *d*) V. Rapunzel. —lieb, *n.* V. —fuß 2) *b*). —liebhaber, *m.* pigeon-fancier. —loch, *n.* pigeon's cove. —miſt, *m.* pigeon's dung. —neſt, *n.* pigeon's nest, V. —loch. —orden, *m.* order of the dove. —paar, *n.* a pair of pigeons. —paſtete, *f.* pigeon-pie. —ruf, *m.* bird-cal for pigeons. —ſchlag, *m.* pigeon-house, dove-cot, columbary; V. —haus. —ſchnabel, *m.* 1) pigeon's beak 2) [in botany] pigeon-foot, crane's bill. —ſchwanz, *m.* 1) pigeon's tail 2) [in entomology] moro-sphinx. —ſinn, *m.* dove-like simplicity. —unſchuld, *f.* innocence of a dove. —vogt, —wärter, *m.* one who has the care of pigeons. —zärtlichkeit, *f.* tenderness of doves. —zehnte, *m.* tithe of pigeons. —zucht, *f.* rearing of pigeons.

Taubelmauer, *f.* [*pl.* -n] lining of a ditch, bastion &c., exterior wall.

Täuben, [unusual] V. Betäuben. *Fig.* V. Dämpfen, Unterdrücken.

Taúber, Täuber, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] cock-pigeon. *Fig.* [fam. and comic] Er thut ſo zärtlich, ſo liebeſiech, wie ein Täuber, he is as tender as a turtle-dove, the love-sick swain coos like a turtle-dove, like a male turtle.

Täúberich, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] V. Tauber.

‖Täúberling, V. Täubling.

‖Taúbert, Täubert, [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Tauber.

Taúbheit, *f.* deafness.

Täúbinn, *f.* [*pl.* -en] hen-pigeon.

Täúblein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) *dim.* of Taube, which see. 2) [in conchology] fossil pecten or scollop, pectinite.

Täúbler, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) V. Taubenvogt. 2) [in fam. lang.] a pigeon-fancier, one who feeds pigeons.

Täúbling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in botany] wild or red agaric.

Täúbner, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] V. Taubenvogt.

Taúchen, [related to ducken, tunken] I. *v. intr.* to descend or plunge into water, to dip, to dive. Dieſer Schwimmer kann gut —, this swimmer can dive well. II. *v. tr.* to immerse, to plunge, to dip, to steep, to soak. Glühendes Eiſen ins Waſſer —, to plunge hot iron into water; Brod &c. in Wein, in Brühe &c. —, to soak bread &c. in wine, gravy &c.; die Fingerſpitze ins Waſſer —, to dip the tip of the finger in water; in die Farbe — [in dying], to dip, to dye; Einen unter das Waſſer —, to plunge, to dip any one in the water; ſich —, to bathe; die Sonne taucht ſich in's Meer [poetic style], the sun sinks or laves itself in the ocean. *Fig.* Seine Hände in Blut —, to stain, imbrue one's hands in blood, V. Tunken. Das — [of iron], temper. Syn. Tauchen, Tunken. Both words are originally one and the same, only the former is the more select word of the two; tauchen has a stronger meaning, and denotes the immersion of a greater body into a more considerable fluid mass, whilst tunken is only said of small bodies, which are put into a slight quantity of fluid, and not always quite penetrated by it.

Tauch-ente, *f.* 1) dab-chick. 2) [Taucher] didapper. 3) [Sägeſchnäbler] tippet grebe. —gans, *f.*, —huhn, *n.* V. Tauchergans, Taucherhuhn. —käfer, *m.* V. Waſſerkäfer. —ſchwan, *m.* V. Rohrdommel. —ſtange, *f.* a sort of pestle to smooth hides.

Taúcher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) diver. 2) [in ornithology] plungeon, sea-diver. Gehaubter —, tippet grebe; geöhrter —, the eared-grebe; kleiner —, didapper; *it.* V. Tauchente 2).

Taucher-gans, *f.* goosander, merganser. —glocke, *f.* diving-bell. —huhn, *n.* sea-diver, colymbus. Schwarzes —huhn, black sea-diver; kleines —huhn, didapper. —kibitz, *m.* V. —gans. —könig, *m.* the king-fisher, halcyon. —kunſt, *f.* the art of diving. —meve, *f.* V. —huhn. —ſchiff, *n.* diving-ship, urinator. —taube, *f.* Greenland pigeon.

Taúcherlein, *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] Das karteſiſche —, cartesian diver.

Taüen, *v. tr.* [Goth. taujan = thun] to treat or handle, to dress skins.

Taüer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] skin-dresser.

Taüfe, *f.* [V. Taufen] 1) [in general, the act of dipping a body into any fluid] [on ship board, = das Hänſeln] ducking [of one who, for the first time, passes the Line]; *it.* [in pyrotechnics] bath [for fire-balls]. 2) baptism. Die — verrichten, to administer baptism; einem Kinde die — ertheilen, to give baptism to a child; das Kind hat die — noch nicht empfangen, the child has not yet received baptism; ein Kind zur — bringen, to bring, to present a child for baptism; ein Kind aus der — heben, to stand godfather or godmother to a child; die — der Erwachſenen, the baptism of adults, anabaptism; der Pfarrer hat heute drei —en, the clergyman has three children to christen to-day; jüngſte — [formerly], extreme unction; [of bells, ships] christening.

Tauf-amt, *n.* [of St. John] ministry of baptizing. —becken, *n.* [the fount used in baptism] baptismal font, baptistery. —brief, *m.* V. —ſchein. —brunnen, *m.* V. —ſtein. —buch, *n.* parish-register. Auszug aus dem —buche, extract from the parish-register. —bund, *m.* baptismal covenant. In ſeinem —bunde beharren, to preserve one's baptismal innocence; ſeinen —bund brechen, to violate one's baptismal vow; ſeinem —bunde abſagen, to renounce the baptismal vow; ſeinen —bund erneuern, to renew one's baptismal vows. —eſſen, *n.* V. —ſchmauß. —formel, *f.* rite of baptism. —gebrauch, *m.* baptismal usage. —gebühr, *f.*, —geld, *n.* christening fee. —gelübde, *n.* baptismal vow. —geſchenk, *n.* V. Pathengeſchenk. —geſinnte, *m.* V. Wiedertäufer. —gnade, *f.* divine mercy vouchsafed in baptism. —handlung, *f.* the ceremony of baptism, christening. In welcher Kirche wird die —handlung vor ſich gehen? in what church will the christening take place? —hemde, *n.* baptismal robe. —kanne, *f.* christening-ewer. —kind, *n.* the child baptized, or for baptism, V. Täufling. —kiſſen, *n.* christening-cushion. —kleid, *n.* christening-gown. —lied, *n.* baptismal hymn. —mahl, *n.* V. —ſchmauß. —name, *m.* christian name. —pathe, *m.* and *f.* sponsor, godfather, godmother. V. —zeuge. —pfennig, *m.* christening-present. —rede, *f.* discourse delivered at a baptism. —regiſter, *n.* V. —buch. —ſchein, *m.* certificate of baptism. —ſchilling, *m.* V. —geſchenk, —pfennig. —ſchmauß, *m.* [with common people] feast given at a christening. —ſchmuck, *m.* baptismal dress. —ſtein, *m.* 1) font, baptistery. 2) [in mineralogy, Tuffſtein] steatite, soap-stone. Basler —ſtein, tourmaline. —tag, *m.* day of christening. —tuch, *n.* cloth with which the child is covered after baptism. —tuch mit Spitzen, babe's mantle. —waſſer, *n.* baptismal water. —zettel, *m.* V. —ſchein. —zeug, *n.* christening apparel. —zeuge, *m.* sponsor, godfather, godmother. Die —zeugen, the sponsors.

Taüfen, *v. tr.* [=tauchen, Ang. Sax. depan, dyppan] 1) [to dip in a fluid] [in seamen's lang.] Einen — [= hänſeln], to duck any one; [fam. and ironical] [said of wine-dealers and winekeepers] den Wein —, to water, baptize [the] wine [to lower the strength and value of wine by watering it]. 2) to baptize. Das Kind iſt noch nicht getauft, man wird es Karl —, the child is not yet baptized, it will be christened Charles; [of an illegitimate child] auf weſſen Namen iſt dieſes Kind getauft worden? whose name has been inscribed as the father's of this child? getaufter Jude, a converted jew. 3) [obsolete] —, to give extreme unction. Das —, baptism.

Täufer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who baptizes. Johannes der —, St. John the Baptist.

Täufling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] child or person baptized, or to be baptized.

Taügen, [Ang. Sax. dugan, related to Tugend, tüchtig, dick, the primary idea being that of firm] *v. intr.* to be worth. Das Holz taugt nichts zum Bauen, this wood is worth nothing, will not do for building; dieſes Zeug taugt dazu nicht, this stuff is not fit for it; zu Etwas —, to be good, to be fit, to be of use, to do; taugt dieſe Flinte, dieſe Geige &c. noch? is this gun, this violin still good, still of any use; ſie taugt Nichts, [low] ſie taugt den Henker nicht, hat nie etwas getaugt, she's a worthless thing, she was never good for much, was always a worthless hussey; er taugt nicht zum Soldaten, he will not do for a soldier; er taugt zu Nichts, he is fit for nothing; das taugt nicht, this proceeding is not proper; dieſer Beweis taugt nicht, this proof, argument is worth nothing, this proof &c. will be of no avail, will avail nothing; wozu ſoll

das —? what is the use of that? das taugt für ihn, that will suit him. Syn. Taugen, Nutzen, Gut seyn. These three verbs exactly correspond to the three English ones, to be fit, to be useful, to be good [for something], for instance eine Arznei ist gut für [or gegen] das Fieber, a medicine is good for [or against] the fever; eine Feder taugt, taugt nicht mehr zum Schreiben, a pen is fit, no longer fit for writing with; wozu nutzt Dies! Dies nutzt zu Nichts, what is the use of this? It is of no use for any thing.

Taũgenicht, Taugenichts, *m.* [*pl.*-e] a good for nothing fellow. Ein ganzer —, a bad fellow, idle rascal, profligate.

Taũglich, *adj.* and *adv.* useful, serviceable, fit, proper. Holz, das zum Bauen — ist, wood proper for building; wozu halten Sie ihn für —? what do you think him fit for? zum Soldaten ist er nicht —, he is not fit to be a soldier; er ist zu Nichts —, he is fit for nothing, nothing can be made of him; ein —er Mann, a capable, clever man; ein zum Reiten —es Pferd, a saddle-horse; —e Mittel, suitable means; nichts —es vorbringen, to say nothing pertinent or relevant; —er Zeuge, —e Beweise, Entschuldigungen, valid witness, evidence, proofs, excuses.

Taũglichkeit, *f.* [of things] suitableness, [of persons] capability, skill.

Taũmel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. Taumeln] 1) reeling or staggering; [Schwindel] giddiness, vertigo; *it.* [Rausch] intoxication. Er hat einen —, he has a giddiness, or swimming of the head; er hat es im — gethan, he did it while intoxicated or in his intoxication. 2) [of sheep] V. Drehkrankheit. 3) *Fig.* tumult of the spirits or passions. Vom — [Glücks- — &c.] zurückkommen, to recover from one's state of excitement; im — der Lust, der Freude, in the intoxication of pleasure, in the transports of his joy; im — der Leidenschaft, in the tumult of passion, in the wildest state of excitement. 4) [in botany] V. —lolch.

Taumel-becher, *m. Fig.* [in poetical style] cup of intoxication, intoxication, giddiness. Den —becher der Wollust leeren, to plunge into voluptuous pleasures. —fisch, *m.* dolphin. —geist, *m.* spirit which causes giddiness. *Fig.* mania. Vom —geist ergriffen, hurried away by the wildness of passion. —glas, *n.* V. Tummler. —käfer, *m.* whirling-dun, water-flea. —kelch, *m.* V. —becher. —kerbel, *m.* wild chervil. —lolch, *m.* darnel. —taube, *f.* sort of pigeon, tumbler.

Taũmelig, *adj.* and *adv.* giddy, reeling, staggering. Er wird —, mir wird —, he grows giddy, I feel giddy; vom Genusse zu vielen Weines —, to reel from intoxication; — machen, to make dizzy, to stun.

Taũmeln, [Sax. tumban = to spring; Old Fr. *tumer* = *tomber* to fall, It. *tombolare*] *v. intr.* to be giddy, to reel, to stagger, to be tossed about, to tumble. Er taumelt wie ein Trunkener, he reels, staggers like a drunken man; —d gehen, to reel; in das Zimmer —, to reel, to tumble into the room; zur Erde —, to fall reeling to the earth; er taumelte von dem Schlage zu Boden, he fell stunned to the ground. *Fig.* Vor Liebe und Lust —, to be intoxicated with love and pleasure; in —den Vergnügungen die Nacht hinbringen, to pass the night in tumultuous pleasures. Das —, V. Taumel.

Taũmler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one who reels, one who is giddy. 2) [in nat. hist.[V. Taumelfisch, Taumeltaube.

Taũpel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [related probably to tauchen, or tief] [Senkgarn] a sort of square fishing-net.

Taũrich, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [rother] V. Schamapfel.

Taúrien, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in geography] Tauris.

Taús, V. Daus.

Taúsch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [V. Tauschen] act of exchanging, exchange, barter, truck. Einen — mit Jemand eingehen, treffen, to make an exchange with any one; einen schlechten — machen, to make a bad exchange; der — der Erzeugnisse, exchange, barter of productions; bei dem —e gewinnen, verlieren, to gain, lose by the exchange; ich habe da einen guten — gemacht, I have made a good bargain in exchanging this &c. with him; er bot mir sein Pferd im —e gegen dieses, he offered me his horse in exchange for this; beim —e Etwas aufgeben, to exchange in giving something to boot; der — einer Pfründe, the exchange of a benefice or living.

Tausch-handel, *m.* traffic by exchange, barter. Er hat bei diesem —handel nichts gewonnen, he has gained nothing by this barter. —händler, *m.* broker. —lust, *f.* fondness of exchanging or bartering. —lustig, *adj.* and *adv.* inclined or given to exchange or barter. —vertrag, *m.* treaty of barter. Beide Staaten haben einen —vertrag abgeschlossen, both states have concluded a treaty or compact of barter. —weise, *adv.* by barter, by exchange.

Taúschen, [Old Sax. tuusken, seems to be related to the Engl. *toss*, or else to the Fr. *toucher*, V. Täuschen] *v. tr.* and *intr.* to exchange, to barter, [in fam. language] to chop, [low] to swoop, [nearly obsolete] to truck. Sie haben ihre Pferde gegen einander getauscht, mit den Pferden getauscht, they have exchanged horses; ich möchte meinen Hut nicht gegen den seinigen —, I would not exchange my hat for his; sie haben immerfort Etwas mit einander zu tauschen, they make a regular see-saw of their things. — wir! lassen Sie uns —! let us exchange! ich möchte nicht mit ihm —, I should not like to change situations with him, I shouldn't like to change places with him, [fam.] I shouldn't like to stand in his shoes; gleich auf gleich —, to make an equal, a fair exchange. Das —, exchange, barter.

Täúschen, [probably related to the Fr. *toucher*, as in Lat. *tangere* means both to touch and to cheat, and *palpare*, to stroke and figurative to flatter] I. *v. tr.* and *intr.* to deceive, to cheat, to delude, to disappoint. Die Sinne — uns oft, our senses often deceive us; Einen in seinen Hoffnungen —, in seinen Hoffnungen getäuscht werden, to disappoint one in his hopes, to be disappointed in one's hopes; er hat meine Erwartung getäuscht, he has disappointed, fallen short of my expectations; sich durch den Schein — lassen, to allow one's self to be deceived by appearances; das Aeußere der Menschen täuscht uns oft, the exterior [of persons], the outward man will often deceive us, we are often imposed upon by a person's looks; in der Liebe getäuscht werden, to be disappointed in love; —de Rede, —de Versprechungen, flattering discourse, deceptive promises; —der Vorschlag, specious proposal; —de Aehnlichkeit, striking resemblance or likeness; —d nachahmen, to imitate in a striking manner, to imitate to the life. II. *v. refl.* sich —, to deceive one's self. Ich habe mich hierin getäuscht, I have been deceived on this point; — Sie sich nicht! do not deceive yourself, do not flatter yourself. Das —, V. Täuschung.

Taúscher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* a barterer.

Täúscher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* a deceiver, a cheat. *it.* sometimes in composition Täuscher, V. Roßtäuscher.

Tauscherei, *f.* [in fam. lang., often in contempt] bartering, barter, exchange. Das ist eine beständige, eine ewige —, that is an everlasting bartering, chopping and changing.

Täuscherei, *f.* delusion, deception. Die — der Sinne, the deception of our senses.

Täúschung, *f.* delusion, illusion; *it.* disappointment. Das alles war bloße —, eine höllische —, all this was but an illusion, a diabolical deceit; die — auf der Bühne, dramatic illusion; optische —, optical deception; die — der Sinne, the illusion, [also] the delusion of our senses; die — der Hoffnung, disappointment; traurige —en! sad disappointments.

Taúsend, *adj.* and *adv.* [Goth. taihuns hund = 10 hundred] a thousand, one thousand. — or ein — Mann, Thaler &c., a thousand men, crowns &c.; zu viel — Malen, thousands of times; — weniger eins, a thousand all but one, one less than a thousand; eins über —, a thousand and one; im Jahr [ein] — achthundert und zwölf, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve; — mal, a thousand times. *Fig.* *a*) [many] unter —en nicht Einer, not one in a thousand. *b*) [= great] Das ist eine — Lust [in fam. lang.], that's a pleasure indeed! mein, —schatz! my darling! das ist ein —schelm, that's an arrant rogue; [exclamation] —, [Low Sax. duus = the devil] the duse! der —, wie geht das so schnell, hang it, how quick you go! daß dich der —, the devil take you! 2) *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a thousand. Das erste, zweite —, the first, second thousand; das — Pfähle &c., the thousand stakes &c.; man findet sie bei —en, they are found in thousands; nach —en zählen, to count by thousands; mehrere —e, several thousands; es wurden viele —e getödtet, several thousands were killed; —e [= sehr viel] im Vermögen haben, to possess great wealth.

Tausend-armig, *adj.* and *adv.* thousand-armed. —bein, *n.* 1) millepedes, wood-louse. 2) [in seamen's lang.] a rack of blocks. —beinig, *adj.* and *adv.* having a thousand legs, thousand-legged. —blatt, *n.* 1) milfoil, yarrow. 2) prickly coralline. —blattig, —blätterig, *adj.* and *adv.* having a thousand leaves, thousand-leaved. —blumenwasser, *n.* all-flower-water. —eck, *n.* chiliagon. —eckig, *adj.* and *adv.* chiliagonal. —fach, *adj.* and *adv.* thousandfold. Einem seinen Schaden —fach ersetzen, to indemnify one a thousandfold; —fache Belohnung, a recompense a thousand times as great; er wird es euch —fach vergelten, he will amply repay you. —fältig, V. —fach. —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* of a thousand colors. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* of a thousand different forms. —fuß, *m.* milleped, scolopendra. —füßig, *adj.*

and *adv.* having a thousand feet. —güldenkraut, *n.* centaury; [kleines] the lesser centaury; [großes] common centaury. —häuptig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —köpfig. —jährig, *adj.* and *adv.* consisting of a thousand years, millenarian. Das —jährige Reich, the millennium; der an das —jährige Reich glaubt, millenarian, chiliast; —jährige Zeit, a millennium. —kern, *m.* V. —korn —knoten, *m.* knotgrass. —köpfig, *adj.* and *adv.* having a thousand heads. —korn, *n.* 1) all-spice. 2) a species of flax. 3) the lesser ranunculus. —künstler, *m.*, —künstlerinn, *f.* conjurer, sorcerer, sorceress. *Fig.* one skilled in many different things Dazu braucht man eben kein großer —künstler zu seyn, one need not be any great conjurer for that. —mal, *adv.* thousand times — mal —, a thousand thousand. —malig, *adj.* and *adv.* happening a thousand times. Auf —maliges Bitten, after a thousand entreaties. —namig, *adj.* and *adv.* myrionymal, thousand-named. —pfündig, *adj.* and *adv.* of a thousand pounds weight. —schatz, —schelm, *m.* V. under —. —schön, *n.* 1) daisy, amaranth, [Papageifeder] tricolored amaranth. 2) Das —schönchen, easter-daisy. —theil, [Tausendstel] *n.* a thousandth. —weise, *adv.* by thousands. —züngig, *adj.* and *adv.* thousand-tongued.

Taúsender, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in arithmetic] a figure containing or implying thousands.

Tausenderlei and Taúsenderlei, *adj.* and *adv.* [indeclinable] of a thousand different sorts or manners. — Pflanzen, thousand different sorts of plants; — Entschuldigungen, all kinds of excuses.

Taúsendste, *adj.* and *adv.* the thousandth. Der — Theil, the thousandth part; der — Mann, the thousandth man; [in fam. lang.] das weiß der — nicht, there is not one in a thousand who knows that; das Hundertste in das — mischen to talk at random; vom Hundertsten auf das — fallen, to confound all together, to go on without end.

Tár, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Taxus, —baum] [Lat. *taxus*] 1) yew, yew-tree. 2) V. Dachs. 3) V. Taxe.

Tartanne, *f.* fir, fir-tree.

*Taratiōn, *f.* taxation.

*Tarātor, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] taxer, appraiser.

Táxe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Low. Lat. *taxa*, Gr. τάξις order] 1) [= bestimmter Preis] assize, tax, rate. Eine — machen, to make a tax; die — der Lebensmittel bestimmen, to fix the rate or price of provisions; nach der —, according to the tax; zu hohe, niedrige —, too high, low a rate; die höchste —, the maximum; Etwas um die — erstehen, to buy, to have a thing at the up-set price. 2) [less usual = Auflage] tax, impost, duty. Etwas mit —n belegen, to lay or levy a tax or duty on something; die — bezahlen, to pay the taxes; *it.* [in law-courts &c] tax. —n und Sporteln bezahlen müssen, to be obliged to pay the taxed costs, fees.

Tax-ordnung, *f.* 1) regulation of assize, tarif. 2) schedule of taxed costs, scale of fees levied in law-courts, government-offices &c. —probe, *f.* [in mining] assay.

Táxen, Taxiren, *v. tr.* 1) to tax [bread and meat], to assize [other things]. Zu hoch —, to over-tax; man hat das Pfund Fleisch zu so und so viel taxirt, the price of meat has been fixed or rated at so much a pound; aufs höchste —, to fix at the highest rate. 2) to estimate, to value. Wie — Sie das? how do you estimate or rate that? Das —, die Taxirung, taxation, valuation, appraisement.

Taxirer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Taxator.

*Tazétte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] the yellow narcissus or daffodil.

*Tèchnisch, *adj.* and *adv.* technical. —e Wörter, technical words or terms.

*Technologīe, *f.* technology.

*Technológisch, *adj.* and *adv.* technical. —es Wörterbuch, technological dictionary.

Teértsche, *f.* V. Klüszapfen.

Teianker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Tei from ziehen, Low Sax. teen to draw] V. Gabelanker.

Teiankertau, Teitau, *n.* small bower cable.

Teiankern, *v. intr.* to moor by the head.

Teich, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from Sax. dican, to dig] pond. Einen — anlegen, graben, to make, to dig a pond; einen — ablassen, abzapfen, to drain a pond; einen — mit Fischen besetzen, to stock a pond with fish; [in Scripture] der — zu Bethesda, the pool of Bethesda, V. Fisch—. Syn. V. Lache.

Teich-binse, *f.* bulrush. —damm, *m.* pond-dam. —feder, *f.* canary-grass. —fenchel, *m.* aquatic milfoil. —fenster, *n.* opening in a pond to let off the water. —fisch, *m.* pond-fish. —fischerei, *f.* art of breeding and keeping fish in ponds. —forelle, *f.* pond-trout. —gräber, *m.* pond-digger. —horn, *n.* V. —schnecke. —karpfen, *m.* pond-carp. —kolbe, *f.*, —kolben, *m.* V. Rohrkolben. —krebs, *m.* pond craw-fish. —lilie, *f.* sweet flag, aromatic calamus. —linse, *f.* duck's weed. —meister, *m.* one who has the care of fish ponds, dike-master. —mühle, *f.* mill which receives the water from a pond. —münze, *f.* wild mint. —muschel, *f.* pond-muscle. —nuß, *f.* V. Wassernuß. —ordnung, *f.* regulation of ponds. —pacht, *m.* farming of a pond or ponds. —pflanze, *f.* pond-flower. —rechen, *n.* 1) a large rake for cleaning ponds. 2) [Gitter] pond-grate. —rinne, *f.* channel or outlet of a pond. —rohr, *n.* common reed. —schilf, *m.* pond-reed; *it.* V. —rohr. —schleuse, *f.* sluice of a pond. —schlamm, *m.* mud of a pond. —schnecke, *f.* wilk. —ständer, *m.* V. —schleuse. —wanze, *f.* pond-bug. —wasser, *n.* pond-water. —wirthschaft, *f.* management of a pond. —zapfen, *m.* lock. —zins, *m.* rent paid for a pond.

Teichel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [either from dican, V. Teich, or from ziehen, Low Sax. teehen] 1) channel, pipe. Das Wasser durch hölzerne, steinerne — leiten, to conduct water through wooden, iron pipes. 2) spout [of a house-gutter].

Teícheln, *v. intr.* [in gardening] to inoculate, to bud; to employ canals. Das —, grafting.

Teig, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [related to the Icel. *deigr* = soft, and *teyga* = to knead, Sax. thavian] 1) dough; [with sculptors, mass for modelling] loaf; [in tawing] loaf. 2) [for bread, cakes &c.] dough. — anmachen, to knead dough; Etwas mit einem —e überziehen, in — schlagen, to cover any thing with paste.

Teig-birn, *f.* an over-ripe pear. —kratze, *f.* scraper. —mahl, *n.* morphew. —messer, *n.* dough-knife. —mulde, *f.* trough, tray. —rad, —rädchen, *n.* [for indenting the edge of cakes &c.] jagging-iron. —scharre, *f.* V. —kratze. —schüssel, *f.* [among bakers] dough-board. —speise, *f.* food prepared from flour.

Teigicht, *adj.* and *adv.* dough-like. —e Birnen, over-ripe pears.

Teigig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) doughy. —es Brod, doughy bread. 2) [daubed with dough] doughy. —e Hände haben, to have doughy or sticky hands.

*Telegráph, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] telegraph. Einen —en errichten, to establish a telegraph.

*Telegraphīe, *f.* telegraphy.

*Telegráphisch, *adj.* and *adv.* telegraphic. —e Nachricht, Meldung, telegraphic intelligence, telegraphic despatch.

*Teleológ, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] teleologist.

*Teleologīe, *f.* teleology.

*Teleológisch, *adj.* and *adv.* teleologic.

*Telephīe, *f.* [in botany] wild purslain.

*Telephisch, *adj.* and *adv.* [among surgeons] telephian.

*Telesīe, *f.* [in mineralogy] sapphire, telesia.

*Teleskóp, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] telescope.

*Teleskópisch, *adj.* and *adv.* telescopic, telescopical.

Tèlle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [related to Thal] a little hollow.

Tèller, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [seems to be related to theilen, Ital. *tagliare*, Fr. *tailler*; probably = a piece] *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* 1) [in general] any thing flat and round, a plate. Der — einer Luftpumpe, plateau; —chen auf dem Kelche, chalice cover, patine; der — einer Artischoke, the choke or bottom of an artichoke; der — [der Boden der Hand], the palm of the hand; [in botany = Fruchtlager] the fruit-bed; *it.* a sort of lichen. 2) [especially] a plate. Auf porzellanenen, steingutenen, silbernen —n speisen, to dine off porcelain, wedgwood, plate; —, den — wechseln, frische — geben, to change the plates, to give fresh plates; einen — voll, einen — Suppe essen, to eat a plateful, a plate of soup; flacher —, a flat plate; tiefer —, a soup-plate; eingeschobene —, by-plate, by-dish, V. Spielteller.

Teller-apfel, *m.* flattened apple. —brett, *n.* plate-drainer. —eisen, *n.* sort of trap for wild animals. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* plate-shaped; [in botany] urceolate. —hammer, *m.* [with tinmen] flattening-hammer. —haube, *f.* V. —mütze. —huf, *m.* flat hoof. —hufig, *adj.* and *adv.* having flat hoofs. —kohl, *m.* curled mallows. —korb, *m.* plate-basket. —lecker, *m.*, —leckerinn, *f.* [in pop. lang.] lick-dish, sponger, parasite. —mütze, *f.* [of women] flat-crowned cap. —nase, *f.* flat-nose, snub-nose. —ring, *m.* V. Schüsselring. —rübe, *f.* large sort of turnip. —schlecker, *m.* [rather low] V. —lecker. —schnecke, *f.* a species of fresh-water shell. —schrank, *m.* cup-board. —s-groß, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] of the size of a plate. —spind, *n.* V. —schrank —tuch, *dim.* —tüchlein, *n.* napkin. Ein —tuch zierlich brechen, to lay a napkin elegantly. —wärmer, *m.* plate-warmer. —wirbel, *m.* the limpet.

Tèllmuschel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) tellina. Ver-

ſteinte —, tellinite. 2) — [with a stalk or stem], V. Entenmuſchel.

*Tellūr, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in mineralogy] Gediegenes —, native tellurium.

Témpe, *n.* [-s] [in ancient geography] Tempe.

Témpel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Lat. *templum*, Tempel in Low Sax. means Kammer or room; it is not improbable that Damm is related to it, so that the word Tempel may not be directly taken from the Latin] 1) a temple. Der — zu Jeruſalem, the temple of Jerusalem. 2) [with weavers] regulator.

Tempel=bau, *m.* building, construction of a temple; *it.* a religious pile. Ein großartiger —bau, a magnificent, vast pile [for purposes of worship] —diener, *m.* priest; *it.* an officer of the temple —dienſt, *m.* worship, divine service. —gewölbe, *n.* vault of a temple. —halle, *f.* portico of a temple. —haus, *n.* V. —. —herr, *m.* knight templar. —herrenorden, *m.* V. —orden. —herrentracht, *f.* costume or dress of the templars. —herriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* belonging to the templars, in the manner of a templar. —hof, *m.* 1) court of a temple. 2) the house or dwelling of the templars, the temple. —orden, *m.* the Order of the Temple or of St. John of Jerusalem. —ſchänder, *m.* one guilty of sacrilege. —ſchlaf, *m.* incubation. —weihe, *f.* consecration of a temple. —zinne, *f.* pinnacle of a temple.

*Temperamént, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] bodily constitution, temper. Mildes, ſanftes —, mild, gentle temper; unglückliches, heftiges —, unhappy, violent temper; die vier —e [das choleriſche, ſanguiniſche, phlegmatiſche und melancholiſche], the four temperaments [the bilious, sanguine, phlegmatic and melancholic]; viel — haben [in fam. lang.], disposed to sensual indulgence.

Temperamentsfehler, *m.* constitutional fault.

*Temperatūr, *f.* 1) temperature of the air. 2) [in music] temperament.

*Témperhafen, Temperofen, *m.* [from Temperiren, to temper] [in glass-houses] cooling-furnace.

*Temperiren, *v. tr.* to temper, to qualify.

Temperirpulver, *n.* [in medicine] sedative powder.

Témpler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] knight templar, V. Tempelherr.

Témpo, *n.* [-, -s, *pl.* -s or Tempi] [in music &c.] time, measure. Den Takt in 3, 4 —s ſchlagen, to beat time in 3, 4 measure; die —s eines Tanzes beobachten, to keep the measures or cadences of a dance; den Ladeſtock in 2, 3 —s herausziehen, to draw out the ramrod in twice, thrice. *Fig.* Das — beobachten [in fam. lang.], to watch one's time, to seize the favourable moment.

*Temporiſiren, *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to temporize.

*Tenākel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with printers] visorium.

*Tendénz, *f.* [*pl.* -en] tendency.

Téngeln, &c. V. Dengeln &c.

Tènne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Sax. den = couch, lair, the Eagl. *den*; probably related to Dehnen, Gr. τείνω] floor, thrashing-floor. Getreide auf der — dreſchen, to thrash corn on a thrashing-floor; die — in den Pochwerken, the floor in stamping-mills.

Tenne=gras, *n.* V. Tauſendknoten. —n=meiſter, *m.* head-thrasher. —n=patſche, *f.*, —n=ſchlägel, *m.* thrashing-floor rammer.

*Tenōr, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [in music] tenor. Der hohe, tiefe —, upper, lower tenor; — ſingen, to sing tenor; er ſingt einen ſchönen, guten —, he is a fine, good tenor-singer.

Tenor=geige, *f.* viola, tenor. —ſtimme, *f.* 1) tenor voice. Er hat eine ſchöne —ſtimme, he has a fine tenor voice. 2) [—partie] tenor part. Er übernimmt die — ſtimme, he takes the tenor part.

*Tenoriſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in music] one who has a tenor voice, a tenor. Er iſt ein guter —, he is a good tenor-singer.

Téppich, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Lat. *tapes*, Gr. ταπης, Fr. *tapis*; related to Tapete] 1) [in general] a cover, covering Der grüne — der Wieſen, the green covering of the meadows; [in gardening, = großes Raſenſtück] grass-plot. 2) a carpet, cover for a table, tapestry. Einen — auf den Boden breiten, to spread a carpet on the floor; einen Tiſch &c. mit einem — bedecken, to lay a cover over a table. *Fig.* Mit einer Perſon auf den breiten — treten [rather affected], to present one's self with another at the hymeneal altar. 3) [a fish] the st[r]omateus fiatola.

Teppich=arbeit, *f.* tapestry. —biene, *f.* bee that lives solitary and builds a carpet-like nest. —drucker, *m.* carpet-printer. —händler, *m.* carpet-dealer, upholsterer. —macher, *m.* V. —wirker. —mann, *m.* one who sells, who hawks about table-covers. —motte, *f.* carpet-moth. —nagel, *m.* tack. —ſticker, *m.*, —ſtickerinn, *f.* tapestry-worker. —weber, —wirker, *m.* carpet-manufacturer. —wirkerei, *f.* 1) art of manufacturing carpets. 2) manufactory of carpets.

Téppichen, V. Tapeziren.

Téppicher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Tapezirer.

Tèrbutte, [Scherbutte] *f.* [*pl.* -n] [a fish] turbot.

Terebrātel, *f.* [in conchology] terebratula.

*Terebratulít, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] fossil terebratula, terebratulite.

*Termīn, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) term, stated period; *it.* instalment. In vier —en zahlbar, payable in four instalments; —e geben, to grant stated terms [for paying by instalments &c.]; auf —e verkaufen, to sell with payment at times agreed on; auf den angeſetzten — erſcheinen, nicht erſcheinen, to appear, not to appear on the appointed day. 2) [= Betrag eines —s] Seine Miethe noch 2 —e ſchuldig ſeyn, to owe, to be in arrears still two quarters for one's rent.

Terminweiſe, *adv.* by instalments. — zahlen, to pay by instalments.

*Terminei, *f.* [rather obsolete or, now, chiefly comic] collecting, begging, the rounds or office of a mendicant-friar.

*Terminiren, *v. intr.* [with begging-monks] to make a gathering. Ein —der Bruder, a mendicant friar. *Fig.* [in fam. lang., chiefly comic] to get up a public [charitable] subscription.

*Terminirer or Terminarier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a mendicant monk.

*Tèrne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] combination of 3 numbers in the lottery, a terne.

*Terpentīn, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] turpentine.

Terpentin=baum, *m.* turpentine-tree. —firniß, *m.* turpentine varnish. —geiſt, *m.* spirit of turpentine. —öl, *n.* oil of turpentine.

*Terráſſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] terrace.

Terraſſenförmig, *adj.* and *adv.* in the form of a terrace, in terraces.

*Terrīne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] terrine, soup-dish.

*Territoriālgerechtigkeit, *f.*, Territorialrecht, *n.* territorial right or jurisdiction; *it.* manorial rights.

*Territōrium, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Territorien] territory.

Terroríśm, *m.* [-s] terrorism.

*Terroríſt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] terrorist.

*Tèrtia, *f.* [in schools] the third class. Er iſt noch in der —, he is still in the third class.

*Tertiān, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in music] third. Doppelter —, double thirds.

Tertianfieber, *n.* tertian fever.

*Tertiāner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a scholar of the third class or form.

*Tertiārier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a monk of the third order, of the third rule of St. Francis.

*Tèrtie, *f.* [Terz] [*pl.* -n] 1) [in music] third. Die große, kleine —, major, minor third; eine Saite auf die — ſtimmen, to tune a string to a third; dieſe Saite iſt in die — geſtimmt, this string is tuned to a third. 2) [in astronomy] sixtieth part of a second. 3) [at piquet] tierce or terce. Terz major, Terz vom König, tierce major, tierce from the king; die kleine —, tierce minor. 4) [in fencing] tierce. Stoßen Sie Terz, eine —, thrust in tierce.

Tertúllian, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [proper name] Tertullian.

Tertúllus, *m.* [*pl.* -lluſſe] [proper name] Tertullus.

Tèrz, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in music] third, V. Tertie.

Terzelót, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in falconry] tarsel, tercel, tiercel or tiercelet, the male falcon.

Terzerōl, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] pocket-pistol.

*Terzétt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] tercet, trio.

*Tèrzie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Tertie.

Teſchīne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with gunsmiths] the gun-barrel of an arquebus rifled and recovered with lead.

1. Téſt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Bohem. *testo* = Unreinigkeit] [only used as a technical word] dirt, nastiness.

Teſt=aſche, *f.* coppel or cupel ash. —korn, *n.* a grain of silver attached to the cupel. —kugel, *f.* ball for smoothing the cupel, sleeking-ball. —pfanne, —ſchüſſel, *f.* cupel-pan.

2. Téſt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [related to the Lat. *testa*, to Taſſe &c., Lat. *testa* an earthen pot] [only used as a technical word] [in chemistry] test, cupel, coppel; [Treibenapf] [among goldsmiths] cupel, refining vessel, V. —ſchüſſel.

Teſtamént, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) will, testament. Sein — machen, to make one's will; er iſt ohne — geſtorben, he died without a will, he died intestate; er iſt Erbe ſeines Bruders, weil dieſer ohne — geſtorben iſt, he is heir to his brother, as he died intestate; — in gehöriger Form, —, dem die ge=

hörige Form fehlt, a will executed in due form, an informal will; gegen das — protestiren, to appeal against the will; ein — vollstrecken, to execute a will; ein erschlichenes —, a surreptitious will; mündliches —, nuncupative will; bei der Eröffnung des —es, at the opening of the will; Anhang zu einem —e, codicil. 2) [in theology] Das alte, neue —, the old, new testament.

Testament-fälscher, *m.* falsifier, forger of a will. —macher, *m.* V. Testirer. —s-ausrichter, *m.* executor. —schreiber, *m.* one who draws up a will. —s-clausel, *f.* testamentary clause, codicil. —s-erbe, *m.*, —s-erbinn, *f.* testamentary heir, testamentary heiress. —s-eröffnung, *f.* opening of the will. —s-unterschiebung, *f.* forgery of a will. —s-verfälscher, *m.* V. —fälscher. —s-vollstrecker, —s-vollzieher, *m.* executor, V. —s-ausrichter. —weise, *adv.* by will. —zeuge, *m.* witness to a will.

Testamentārisch, Testamentisch, Testamentlich, *adj.* and *adv.* testamentary. —e Verordnung, testamentary disposition; der —e Erbe, testamentary heir; V. Alttestamentlich, Neutestamentlich.

Testaménter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Testator, Testirer.

*Testātor, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en], —inn, *f.* [in law] V. Testirer &c.

Tésteid, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from the Lat. *testimonium*] [in England] an oath against transubstantiation required from all officers, civil and military, by the test act.

*Testimoniales, *pl.* [in law, at schools &c.] testimonials, a certificate.

*Testimōnium, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -nien] [at schools &c.] testimony.

*Testīren, *v. intr.* [in law] to make one's will. Er ist gestorben, ohne zu —, he died without making a will, he died intestate.

*Testīrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* [in law] testator, testatrix.

*Téston, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [an old silver coin] tester, teston.

*Tétrachord, *n.* [pron. Tetrakord] [-es, *pl.* -e] [in music] tetrachord.

*Tetraéder, [-s, *pl.* -] or Tetraedron, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -dren] [in geometry] tetrahedron. —er Kristall, tetrahedral crystal.

*Tétragon, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] tetragon, a quadrilateral.

*Tetragonometrīe, *f.* tetragonometry.

*Tetrapodolíth, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -en] tetrapodolite.

*Tetrárch, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] tetrarch.

*Tetrarchāt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] tetrarchate.

*Tetrarchīe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] tetrarchy, tetrarchate.

Teū, V. Tei.

Teúchel, V. Teichel.

Teúfe, *f.* [for Tiefe] [*pl.* -n] [in mining] depth.

Teúfel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Low Sax. duivel, Sax. deofl, Fr. *diable*, are usually derived from the Gr. διαβολος = calumniator, but in Pers. and Turk. *dinn* and *diofs* mean evil spirits] 1) devil, demon; *dim.* —chen, ||—lein, *n.* little devil. Vom — besessen, to be possessed with the devil; dem — dienen, to serve the devil, to commit sin; sich dem — ergeben, to devote one's self to the devil; *proverb.* man darf or muß den — nicht an die Wand mahlen [er kommt ohnehin wohl], we need not invoke the devil [he will come early enough], there is no need of conjuring up his sable Majesty, he is sure to come without that. *Fig. a*) [in numerous low expressions] Er muß des —s seyn, daß er &c., the devil must be in him, to &c.; den — im Leibe haben, sich vom — reiten lassen, to be possessed with the devil, to be a devil of a man, horse &c.; sein ganzes Vermögen ist zum —, zum gegangen, his whole fortune is gone to the devil, is lost; was — soll das heißen! what the devil can this mean! das wäre der —! that would be devilish provoking! was den —! was zum — soll mir das heißen? how the devil can that help me? den — auch! hang it! a plague on it! der —! das ist nicht so leicht! hang it! it is not so easy to do! geht zum —! schert euch zum —! nun so geht ins —s Namen! go to the devil! go then, in the devil's name! der — soll dir das Licht halten! the devil may light you! hol' ihn der —! the devil take him! ich will des —s seyn! hol' mich der —, wenn &c., the devil fetch me, if &c; pfui —! for shame! ihr wißt den — davon, you understand nothing about it; ich frage den — darnach, I don't care about it, it's nothing to me; das ist der —! that's the devil! that's the difficulty! *it.* [in seamen's lang.] den — jagen [traven], to press [the bales of] cotton, wool &c. *b*) [indicating a great degree of wickedness or depravity] Er ist ein —, ein wahrer — [emphatic, in fam. lang.], he is a perfect demon, devil; das ist ein — von Kerl, von Weibe [low], that's a devil of a fellow, of a woman! dieses Kind ist ein wahres —chen, this child is a regular little devil; [in composition] V. Zank—, Ehe—. *c*) [= person, in certain expressions] [in fam. lang.] Er ist ein armer —, he is a poor devil! die arme —inn [rather unusual]! poor devil! er ist ein närrischer —, he is a comical fellow. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) [= Pavian] baboon. Der javanische, sinesische, tajovanische —, das formosische —chen, the Java baboon, pangolin, scaly lizard. *b*) [See—] devil-fish. *c*) [Spinnenfisch] a fish of the genus trigla. *d*) [in botany] Der — im Busche, fennel-flower of Crete. *e*) Das —chen [Fangheuschrecke], preying-cricket. 3) [in physics] Der kartesische —, das kartesianische —chen, the Cartesian devilkin.

Teufels-abbiß, *m.* [in botany] devil's bit, scabiosa succisa. —amt, *n.* [unusual] diabolical office or employment. —anbeter, *m.* [a sect in Asia] devil-worshipper. —antlitz, *n.* 1) diabolical, devilish, infernal, fiendish countenance. 2) [in botany] ophrys mellifera. —arbeit, *f.* 1) diabolical labour, the doing of a demon, devil's work. 2) devilish hard work. —auge, *n.* [in botany] 1) devil's-eye, pheasant's-eye. 2) V. Bilsenkraut. —bann, *m.* V. —bannerei. —banner, *m.* exorcist. —bannerei, *f.* exorcism. —bart, *m.* [in botany] anemone of the Alps. —baum, *m.* 1) poplar-leaved fig-tree. 2) pagoda fig-tree. —baumwurzel, *f.* root of the poplar-leaved fig-tree. —beere, *f.* 1) berry of the deadly nightshade, belladonna. 2) berry of the honey-suckle. 3) cornel-tree, cornel-berry. —beschwörer, *m.* V. —banner. —biß, *m.* V. —abbiß. —blume, *f.* star-flower. —bohne, *f.* seeds of the poplar-leaved fig-tree. —braten, *m.* [low] V. Höllenbrand, Höllenbraten. —braut, *f.* V. Hexe. —brücke, *f.* [in geography] devil's bridge. —brut, *f.* devil's brood. —darm, *m.* [in botany] bind-weed. —diener, *m.* minister of the devil, demonomist; *it.* V. —anbeter. —dienst, *m.* demonolatry. —dorn, *m.* harrow. —dreck, *m.* 1) assafoetida. 2) fossil tar. —farbe, *f.* indigo. —feige, *f.* argemone, thorny Mexican poppy. —finger, *m.* V. Donnerkeil, Fingerstein. —flucht, *f.* mugwort. —gespenst, *n.* demoniacal spectre, apparition. —gestank, *m.* [low] a dreadful stench. —gezücht, *n.* [low] V. —brut. —hand, *f.* [in botany] devil's hand. —inseln, *pl.* [in geography] the Bermudas. —junge, *m.* [low] a devil of a boy, deviling. —kegel, *m.* V. Fingerstein. —kerl, *m.* [low] a devil of a fellow. —kind, *n.* 1) [in theology] a hardened sinner. 2) [in common people's lang.] a thoughtless man, boy. 3) [in nat. hist.] V. Iltiß. —kirsche, *f.* 1) V. —beere 1). 2) white bryone. 3) fly honeysuckle; V. Heckenkirsche. —klaue, *f.* 1) a devil's claw. 2) [in seamen's lang.] cant-hook. 3) [in conchology] screw shell. 4) [in botany] the common club-moss, wolf's claw, lycopodium clavatum; V. Bärlapp. —klauenschnecke, *f.* a species of the strombus. —kopf, *m* [in botany] a species of the plantain. —krabbe, *f.* the main crab, cancer maja. —kunst, *f.* [in pop. lang.] 1) artifice, diabolical art, devilry. 2) V. Schwarzkunst. —lärm, *m.* [low] diabolical noise. —lehre, *f.* 1) the doctrine of the existence of the devil 2) diabolical doctrine. —list, *f.* diabolical cunning. —lust, *f.* 1) diabolical pleasure; *it.* a hellish lust. 2) [low] an exquisite pleasure, confounded nice pleasure. —meile, *f.* [low] an enormously long mile. —mensch, *m.* 1) [low] devil of a man. 2) *n.* [low] a she-devil, a termagant. —milch, *f.* [a plant] V. Eselsmilch 2). —mühe, *f.* [low] excessive trouble or toil. —nagel, *m.* [in nat. hist.] glossopetra. —natter, *f.* melanis [a species of viper]. —noth, *f.* [low] utmost difficulty, embarrassment. —pack, *n.* [low] V. —volk. —peterlein, *n.* [in botany] hemlock. —pfennig, *m.* [in mineralogy] devil's coin [a marine fossil, of the form of money]. —pferd, *n.* dragon-fly. —puppe, *f.* [in botany] winter-cherry, alkakengi. —raub, *m.* V. —flucht. —reich, *n.* the empire of the devil. —rotte, *f.* 1) a band or troop of devils, a band of imps. 2) a band of devils incarnate, of fiends in human shape; *it.* a diabolical, fiendish band. —sache, *f.* [low] a devilish thing, affair. —schlange, *f.* V. —natter. —schrift, *f.* [among printers] [grobe] two lines brevier; [kleine] brevier. —sinn, *m.* diabolical mind, disposition. —streich, *m.* [low] 1) diabolical trick, devilry. 2) [= schlauer Streich] diabolical artifice. —toll, *adj.* and *adv.* [low] mad, furious. —toll werden, to become mad, furious. —verehrer, *m.*, —verehrung, *f.* V. —diener, —dienst. —volk, *n.* [low] V. —brut. —weg, *m.* 1) devil's way; *it.* diabolical way. 2) [low] a devilish bad way. —weib, *n.* a devil of a woman. —werk, *n.* 1) devil's work. 2) diabolical work. —wirthschaft, *f.* [low] diabolical management, house-keeping. —wurz, *f.* [in botany] monk's-hood, wolfsbane. —zeug, *n.* [low] 1) devilish tricks. Allerlei —zeug anfangen, to do all sorts of diabolical tricks. 2) all sorts of things. —zitze, *f.* copper pyrites. —zwirn, *m.* 1) clematis. 2) [Flachsseide] dodder.

Teufelei, *f.* agency of the devil. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] intricate troublesome business. Dahinter steckt eine —, there is some witchcraft in it; das sind —en, these are devilish

doings; —en machen, V. Teufeln.

Teúfelhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Teufeliſch.

Teúfeliſch, Teufliſch, *adj.* and *adv.* devilish, diabolical. —e Bosheit, Freude, devilish wickedness, joy; er hat ſie — verläumdet, he has diabolically calumniated them; V. Teufelmäßig.

Teúfelmäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* devilish, diabolical. —e Handlung, diabolical action; [low] ſie iſt — häßlich, she is devilish, horridly ugly; [low] das iſt — ſchwer, heiß &c., it's devilish heavy, hot &c.

Teúfeln, *v. intr.* [rather unusual] to act like a devil, to exercise witchcraft.

Teúfen, [in mining] V. Tiefen.

Teúfliſch, V. Teufeliſch.

Teūl, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [seems to be corrupted from Theil] [in founderies] bloom, loop.

Teulhaken, *m.* bloom-hook.

Teūmgat, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in seamen's lang.] sheave-hole [in a top-mast head].

Teūte, *f.* V. Düte.

Teutōnen, *pl.* [in History] the Teutons.

Teutōniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* pertaining to the Teutons, Teutonic. —e Sprache &c., Teutonic language &c.

Teútſch, V. Deutſch.

Tèxel, *n.* [in geography] the Texel.

Tèxt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [of a writing, law &c.] 1) text. Das ſteht nicht im —e, that is not in the text [in the original &c.]; weiter im —e! go on! continue! 2) [words from the bible] Bibliſcher —, text taken from the scriptures; vorgeſchriebener, freier or freigewählter —, given, chosen text; der — war frei, war vorgeſchrieben, the text was left to his choice, was given, prescribed; über einen — predigen, to preach on a text. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Zu tief in den — kommen, to enter too far into a subject, to spin out a subject too long, to make too long-winded a concern of it; Einem den — leſen, to read any one a lecture, to reprimand any one; er hat ihm den — derb geleſen, he gave him a severe lecture, a smart reprimand; um wieder auf den or unſern — zu kommen [in fam. lang.], to return to our subject. 3) [in music] Der — zu einem Tonſtücke, einer Oper &c., the text, words, the book, libretto [of an opera &c.].

Text=mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* conformable to the text, textual. —verſtändiger, *m.* one well versed in the text of an author or work, textuist. —worte, *pl.* words of the original.

Teyanker, &c. V. Teianker &c.

1. Thal, *n.* [-es, *pl.* Thäler and, in poetry, -e] [Sax. dael, Swed. *dal*, Low Sax. dal = niedrig, low; it is probably related to theilen] valley, vale, dale. Kleines —, *dim.* Thälchen, *n.* little valley; enges, tiefes -, glen; die Thäler des Schwarzwaldes, the valleys of the Black Forest; die Thäler der Lahn, der Moſel &c., the valleys of the Lahn, of the Moselle &c.; die Thäler von Lauterbrunnen &c., the valleys of Lauterbrunnen &c. *Fig.* Ueber Berg und — laufen [in fam. lang.], to run over hill and down dale; zu — fahren [of a vessel, boat], to descend the river, to steer, sail down the river, to tide down the river [if with the current]. *Proverb.* Berg und — kommen nicht zuſammen, wohl aber die Menſchen, with God all is possible.

Thal=aús, *adv.* —aus gehen, to go out of the valley. —bach, *m.* rivulet flowing through a valley. —bewohner, *m.*, —bewohnerinn, *f.* inhabitant of a valley. Die hübſchen —bewohnerinnen, the fair maids or maidens of the valley, the comely lasses of the vale. —birne, *f.* a sort of sourish pear. —buche, *f.* beech-tree. —ein, *adv.* —ein gehen, to enter the valley. —fahrt, *f.* 1) [rather obsolete or in poetical style] [pedestrian] journey through a valley. 2) [of a vessel] descent, steering down [the river]. —fluß, *m.* river flowing through a valley. —gehänge, *n.* slope of a mountain towards the valley. —geſträuch, *n.* valley-thicket or copse. —grund, *m.* deep valley, dale, glen. —halde, *f.* V. —gehänge. —hänge, *f.* V. —gehänge. —kraut, *n.* 1) [in botany] purple-flowered euphorbium. 2) [Maiblume] lily of the valley. —leute, *pl.* inhabitants of a valley, of the valley. —lilie, *f.* lily of the valley. —ſee, *m.* lake situated in a valley. —ſtadt, *f.* town lying in a valley. —ſtrom, *m.* river, torrent flowing through a valley. ||—vogt, *m.* a bailiff set over a valley. —wärts, *adv.* —wärts gehen, to proceed towards the valley. —weg, *m.* 1) road through a valley; *it.* [of a river] direction along the valley. 2) [Fahrwaſſer] channel. —wein, *m.* wine grown in a valley or in the valleys. —wohner, *m.* V. —bewohner.

2. Thāl, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [the salt-works at Halle on the Saale] salt-works, saltern.

Thal=beamte, *m.* officer employed in the salt-works. —gericht, *n.* jurisdiction of the salt-works. —gut, *n.* ground adjoining the salt-works. —haus, *n.* tribunal of the salt-works. —leute, *pl.* salt-makers. —ordnung, *f.* regulation concerning the salt-works. —ſchöppe, *m.* assessor at the court of salt-works. —vogt, *m.* constable of the salt-works.

Thāler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [said to have been so called from Joachims-Thal, in Bohemia, where they were first coined; the word probably belongs, however, to theilen], *dim.* Thälerchen, *n.* dollar. Ganzer or harter — [Species—], dollar in specie; ein — [Reichs—], rix-dollar; ein halber —, half a dollar; franzöſiſcher —, großer —, French crown; *it.* große — [Brabanter—, Kronen—], a Brabant or crown dollar [about 4 sh. 6 d. Engl.]; ein preußiſcher —, Prussian dollar [about 3 sh. Eng.]; kleiner —, half a [French, Brabant] crown; ſich einen ſchönen — Geld verdienen, to gain or earn considerable sums; ſie beſitzt einen feinen — Geld, she has plenty of money; [jocose style] ein hundert Thälerchen, a hundred dollars.

Thalerſtück, *n.* a dollar.

Thápſie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany] thapsia, bastard turbith. Stinkende —, fetid thapsia.

Thāt, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [from thun] 1) [= acting or doing] Seine Freundſchaft mit der — beweiſen, to prove his friendship by actions or deeds; Einem mit Rath und — beiſtehen, to assist any one by word and deed; zur — ſchreiten, to take active measures; von Worten kamen ſie zur —, after words they proceeded to act; der gute Wille gilt mehr als die —, good will is worth more than the deed; er führt den Namen mit der —, he is not misnamed, he is truly named, his real name is figuratively true; Einen auf friſcher — ertappen, to take any one in the fact. *Fig.* In der — [= wirklich], indeed, in fact, in reality. 2) [a single, and generally, important action] Gute, böſe —, a good, bad action; ſein Leben war eine Reihe ſchöner —en, his life was a series of noble actions; den Lohn für ſeine —en empfangen, to receive the reward of his actions; ſich durch große —en im Kriege auszeichnen, to distinguish one's self in war by great or glorious actions, or deeds; Alexander hat ſich durch ſeine —en unſterblich gemacht, Alexander immortalized himself by his exploits; [das] Leben und [die] —en Guſtav Adolphs [Königs von Schweden], the life and heroic deeds of Gustavus Adolphus [king of Sweden]; die — [i. e. das Vergehen] läugnen, geſtehen, to deny, confess the fact [offence]; einer ſolchen — hätte ich ihn nicht für fähig gehalten, I should not have thought him capable of such an action; er iſt einer abſcheulichen — überwieſen worden, he has been convicted of a shameful offence.

That=begier, *f.* desire of signalizing one's self, of achieving great exploits. —beweis, *m.* proof afforded by the fact. Es iſt durch den —beweis erwieſen, it is proved by the fact. —en=drang, *m.* desire, longing to signalize one's self. —en=los, *adj.* and *adv.* not marked by any exploit or event. Ein —en=loſes Leben, obscure life or existence. —en=reich, *adj.* and *adv.* fruitful in achievements or events. —en=reiches Leben, Volk, a life marked by many great actions, a nation famous for its exploits; —en=reiche Tage, days fruitful in great events. —en=voll, —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —en=reich. —handlung, *f.* 1) [chiefly in law-style] an overt act, execution of a project &c. 2) V. Gewaltthätigkeit. —kundig, *adj.* and *adv.* publicly known, notorious. Die Sache iſt —kundig, the thing is notorious. —kundigkeit, *f.* notoriety. —ſache, *f.* fact, matter of fact. Das ſind keine Fabeln, das ſind —ſachen, these are no fictions, they are facts. —ſächlich, *adj.* and *adv.* founded on fact.

Thāter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* doer, actor, agent; [of a crime] perpetrator, culprit. Die — ſind verhaftet, the perpetrators have been arrested.

Thātig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) active. Die —en Eigenſchaften der Elemente, active properties of the elements; —e Hülfe, efficacious succour, aid or assistance; die —e Liebe, der —e Glaube [in theology], active charity, lively faith; der Glaube, der durch die Liebe — iſt [in Scripture], faith operating by charity; das —e Leben, Chriſtenthum, active life, faith combined with good works; die —e Liebe gegen Unglückliche, active piety; —en Antheil an einer Sache nehmen, to take an active part in a thing. 2) [= rührig &c.] Ein ſehr —er Mann, eine —e Frau, an active, bustling man, an active woman; im Guten — ſeyn, to be ready or prompt to do good; er hat ſich in dieſer Sache nicht — genug bewieſen, he has shown sufficient energy or activity in this affair; die Sache wurde nicht — betrieben, the thing was not carried on with energy; ein —es Volk, an industrious people. 3) [in grammar] active. —es Zeitwort, active verb; die —e Form, active voice; ein Zeitwort in einer —en Bedeutung gebrauchen, to use a verb in an active signification. Syn. Thätig, Betriebſam. Thätigkeit [activity] is the employment of one's strength, even without any regard to any definite object; Betriebſamkeit [industry] is that activity, which is brought into play by a certain object and in sooth only the one object of improving one's circumstances. Now children are thätig [active], but their Thätigkeit is no Betriebſamkeit. The citizens of many towns are betrieb-

ſam [industrious].

Thātigkeit, *f.* activity. Ein Mann &c. von außerordentlicher —, a man of extraordinary activity; viel — beſitzen, zeigen, to show, display much activity; Jemand in — ſetzen, to put any one into activity, [in a more special sense] to give any one an opportunity of earning his bread; eine Regierung in — ſetzen, to set or place a government in activity; einen Staatsdiener außer — ſetzen, to remove, dispense a public functionary from active service; ein Menſch ohne alle —, a man void of all energy or activity.

Thātlich, *adj.* and *adv.* founded upon fact, active, violent. —e Sünde, actual sin; ſich — an Jemand vergreifen, ihn — mißhandeln, to lay hands on any one, to ill-treat him; — verfahren, to use force; das —e Verfahren, active proceedings; V. Thätig.

Thātlichkeit, *f.* activity, violence. Von den Worten kam es zu —en, from words it came to blows; —en verüben, ſich aller —en enthalten, to commit acts of violence, to refrain from every sort of violence.

Thau, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Sax. deaw, Dan. *dugg*; related to the Gr. *δευειν* = to moisten] dew. Es war ein — gefallen, a dew had fallen.

Thau-beere, *f.* 1) dew-berry. 2) V. Heidelbeere. —**bogen**, *m.* [in physics] rainbow produced by the refraction of the sun's rays in the exhalation of the dew. —**eiſen**, *n.* [amongst well-inspectors] iron for melting the ice. —**erde**, *f.* upper soil, top-mould. —**fliege**, *f.* dew-fly. —**gras**, *n.* grass on which the dew lies. —**meſſer**, *m.* [in physics] drosometer. —**regen**, *m.* drizzling rain. —**ſaat**, *f.* sowing while the dew is on the ground. —**ſchlag**, *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] morning dew, fall of dew. —**ſchlägig**, —**ſchlächtig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in sportsmen's lang.] covered, wet with dew. —ſchlägige Nacht, night in which a heavy dew falls. —**tropfen**, *m.*, —**tröpfchen**, *n.* dew-drop. —**voll**, *adj.* covered with dew. —**waſſer**, *n.* 1) dew-water. 2) snow or ice-water. —**wetter**, *n.* thaw, thawing weather. Wir werden —wetter bekommen, we shall have a thaw; es wird —wetter geben, it will thaw; es fiel unvermuthet—wetter ein, a thaw came on unexpectedly. —**wind**, *m.* thawing wind. —**wolke**, *f.* a cloud which forebodes or produces dew. —**wurzel**, *f.* upper, horizontal root [of vines].

Thauen, *v. intr.* and *imp.* [V. Thau] 1) [to flow in thawing] Der Schnee thaut von den Dächern, the snow melts or thaws from the roofs. 2) Es thaut, es hat dieſe Nacht ſtark gethaut, the dew has been very heavy during the night; [poetic.] Thränen der Liebe thaueten auf ihre Wangen, tears of affection flowed down or bedewed her cheeks. 3) to thaw. Es thauet, es fängt an zu —, it thaws, it begins to thaw. 4) [to moisten in thawing] [poetically] Der —de Morgen, the morning dew.

Thauicht, *adj.* and *adv.* dewy; V. Thauig.

Thauig, *adj.* and *adv.* covered, wet with dew, dewy.

***Thaumatúrge**, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] Thaumaturgiſch, V. Wunderthäter, Wunderthätig.

***Theāter**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] theatre, stage.

Theater-dichter, *m.* dramatic poet, dramatist. —**held**, *m.* dramatic hero, stage-hero, a star; *it.* [in a bad sense] a strutting, ranting comedian. —**könig**, *m.* stage-king. —**prinzeſſinn**, *f.* [in a bad sense] stage-princess. —**ſchriftſteller**, *m.* dramatic author, stage-writer, play-writer. —**ſtil**, *m.* theatrical style. —**ſtreich**, *m.* dramatic effect, clap-trap [effect], striking event. —**ſtück**, *n.* dramatic piece. —**weſen**, *n.* drama, the stage. Ueber das deutſche —weſen ſchreiben, to write on the German drama.

***Theatīner**, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] —**mönch**, *m.* theatin monk. —**inn**, —**nonne**, *f.* theatin nun.

***Theatrāliſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* theatrical, [in a bad sense] stage-like. —e Genüſſe, theatrical enjoyments; —es Weſen, —e Manieren, stage-like airs, mien, manners, [exaggerated or affected] manners of an actor or actress; —e Deklamation, theatrical or dramatic declamation; das —e Tanzen, theatrical dance, ballet.

Thébais, *n.* [in geography] Thebaid.

Thebāner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn**, *f.* Theban. *Fig.* Ihr gelehrten —! ye learned Thebans!

Thebāniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Theban.

Thēben, *n.* Thebes. Aus —, of Thebes, Theban.

Thēe, *m.* [monosyllabic] [-s, *pl.* - dissyllabic] [from the Chinese *tchah* or *tha*] 1) tea. Brauner —, —buh, bohea or black tea; grüner —, green tea or hyson; — mit weißen Spitzen, pecko tea; — kochen, machen, to make tea; — trinken, to drink, to take tea. 2) [a name of certain other plants] Europäiſcher —, speedwell; weſtindiſcher —, sweet broom; karoliniſcher — or —baum, cassiana, cassena; mexikaniſcher —, tea of Paraguay.

Thee-aufguß, *m.*, —artiger Aufguß [in pharm.], infusion of the nature of tea. —**ball**, *m.* tea with dancing. —**baum**, *m.* tea-tree, tea-plant. —**blume**, *f.* 1) the flower of tea; *it.* of the tea-tree. 2) —blumen, *pl.* imperial tea. —**brett**, *n.* 1) tea-board. 2) tray. —**büchſe**, *f.* 1) tea-canister, tea-caddy. 2) tea-chest. —**buh**, *m.* V. —, brauner. —**geſellſchaft**, *f.* tea, tea-party. Zu einer —geſellſchaft einladen, to invite to tea; bei Frau or Madame N. iſt heute —geſellſchaft, there is a tea-party this evening at Mrs. N's. —**kanne**, *f.* tea-pot. —**kapſel**, *f.* V. —büchſe. —**käſtchen**, *n* V. —büchſe 2). —**keſſel**, *m.* 1) tea-kettle. 2) [in fam. lang.] a blockhead. —**köpfchen**, *n.* tea-cup, V. —taſſe. —**kraut**, *n.* 1) V. —, mexikaniſcher. 2) —kräuter, *pl.* herbs of which infusions are made. —**kuchen**, *m.* tea-cake. —**löffel**, *m.* 1) tea-spoon. 2) [in conchology] a species of bladder-shell. —**maſchine**, *f.* tea-urn. —**pulver**, *n.* tea-powder. —**ſchale**, *f.*, —**ſchälchen**, *n.* tea-dish; *it.* V. —taſſe. —**ſtaude**, *f.*, —**ſtrauch**, *m.* V. —baum. —**ſtunde**, *f.* tea-hour. —**taſſe**, *f.* tea-cup [the cup and dish are called Taſſe]. —**tiſch**, *m.* tea-table. —**topf**, *m.* tea-pot, V. —kanne. —**trinker**, *m.*, —**trinkerinn**, *f.* tea-drinker, one who is fond of tea. —**waſſer**, *n.* 1) water for making tea. 2) [in fam. lang., in a bad sense] bad weak tea, slop, cat lap.

Thēer, *m.* and *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [related to the Dan. *taer* = soft, and probably also to Zähre] tar. — brennen or ſchwelen, to make tar, to burn pitch; mineraliſcher —, V. Berg—.

Theer-aufguß, *m.* [in medicine] infusion of tar. —**brennen**, *n.* distillation of tar. —**brenner**, *m.* one who makes or burns tar, tar-burner. —**brennerei**, *f.* place or manufactory where tar is made. —**büchſe**, *f.* tar-box, grease-box. —**butte**, *f.* V. —büchſe. —**docke**, *f.* dock-yard where vessels are tarred. —**eſſenz**, *f.* essence of tar. —**finke**, *m.* [seamen's cant] tar. Ein alter, verwitterter —finke, an old weather-beaten tar. —**galle**, *f.* tar-gall. —**grube**, *f.* pit where mineral tar is dug. —**hefe**, *f.* dregs of pitch and tar. —**hütte**, *f.* V. —brennerei. —**kelle**, *f.* tar-ladle. —**keſſel**, *m.* tar-kettle. —**kraut**, *n.* 1) viscous silene. 2) campion, catch-fly. —**nelke**, *f.* V. —kraut 2). —**ofen**, *m.* tar-oven. —**pinſel**, *m.* tar-brush, *it.* V. —quaſt. —**quaſt**, *m.* tarring mop or brush. —**quelle**, *f.* spring of mineral tar. —**ſand**, *m.* viscous sand. —**ſchweler**, *m.*, —**ſchwelerei**, *f.* V. —brenner, —brennerei. —**tonne**, *f.* tar-barrel. —**trog**, *m.* tar-trough. —**waſſer**, *n.* tar-water. —**werg**, *n.* tarred tow.

Thēeren, *v. tr.* to tar; [the seams of a ship] to pitch; [a rope] to tar; *it.* [in America &c., as a punishment applied by the mob] Einen — und federn, to tar and feather any one.

Thēericht, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling tar.

Thēerig, *adj.* and *adv.* smeared with tar, containing tar, tarry. Sich — machen, —e Hände haben, to daub one's self with tar, to have tarry hands.

Theidigen, *v. tr.* [obsolete, contracted from tageding = to summon before a court of justice, and, in general, to carry on a law-suit, or address a court] V. Vertheidigen.

Theil, *m.*, in fam. lang. *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Swed. *taelja*, Gr. *δαιειν* = ſchneiden] 1) [= a part of a whole, whether of a physical or of an immaterial nature] part, portion, share, volume [of a book]; *dim.* —**chen**, *n.* particle; [in physics] molecule. Der dritte —, the third part, the third; jeder Körper läßt ſich in —e theilen, every body may be divided into parts; einen Kuchen in vier gleiche —e zerſchneiden, to cut a cake into four equal parts; man hat drei —e aus der Erbſchaft gemacht, the inheritance, property is divided into three portions or shares; der halbe —, half; dieſes Buch beſteht aus vier —en, this book consists of four parts; die vier —e der Welt, the four parts or quarters of the world; die —e des menſchlichen Körpers, the parts of the human body; die —e des Blutes, der Luft &c., the particles of the blood, the air &c.; die Krankheit hat ſich auf einen edeln —, auf den ſchwächſten — geworfen, the disease has fixed itself in a vital part, in the weakest part; die —e einer Wiſſenſchaft, einer Rede, the parts of a science, of a speech; der größte — der Menſchen denkt &c, most men think &c., the greater part of mankind thinks &c. 2) *Fig. a*) [in fam. lang. = Manche] Ein guter —, ein gut —, a good deal, much; ohne das wäre er ein gut — reicher, but for that he would have been much richer. *b*) [indicating a particular relation] Zum — hat er Recht, in some degree or measure he is right; er that es zum — aus Verzweiflung, he did it partly out of despair; eines —s, andern —s, on the one hand, on the other hand. 3) [= party] Beide —e haben Unrecht, both parties are in the wrong; beide —e hören, to hear both sides; der angreifende, der angegriffene —, the aggressive, assailed party; der klagende und der beklagte —, the plaintiff or complainant and the defendant or ac-

cused; [law style] Kläger an einem und Beklagter am andern —e, plaintiff on one part and defendant on the other. *Fig.* Ich an meinem — [rather stiff], für meinen —, for my part, as for me; Jeder thue an seinem —e, was &c., let every do on his part what &c. 4) [= share] Jedem seinen — geben, to give to each his part or share; seinen — von Etwas bekommen, zu Etwas beitragen, to have one's share of a thing, to contribute one's share to any thing; er wird seinen — bald durchgebracht haben, he will soon have run through his share. *Fig.* Er hat seinen or sein — Schläge &c. bekommen, he has got his deserts [a cudgelling]; er wird seinen or sein — [seine Strafe &c.] schon noch bekommen, he will not escape or get off unpunished, unscathed; er wollte mich necken, aber ich habe ihm seinen — gegeben, he wanted to banter me but I soon silenced him; er hat seinen — gelebt, he has lived long enough; — an Etwas haben, to share or participate in any thing; wenn dieses Geschäft Nutzen bringt, so sollen Sie — haben, if this business brings in any thing you shall have your share; haben Sie auch — an dieser Unternehmung? have you also a share in this undertaking or enterprise? ich habe einigen — daran, keinen — daran, I have some, no share in it; er hat keinen — an diesem Verbrechen &c. gehabt, he had no share, no participation in the crime &c.; an der Gnade des Fürsten — haben, to share the prince's favour; — an Etwas nehmen, to participate, to share or join in any thing; wollen Sie an dieser Unternehmung — nehmen? will you join in this undertaking? ich nehme — an Ihrer Freude, an Ihrem Unglück, großen, vielen —, I participate in your joy, I feel great concern for your misfortune; zu — werden, to fall to any one's share or lot; dieses Landgut ist mir zu — geworden, this estate has fallen, is come to me; der Himmel theilt seine Gaben willkührlich aus, dem Einen wird Verstand zu — &c., the favours of heaven are capriciously dispensed, one receives or is endowed with sense &c.; dieses Pferd ist ihm als Beute zu — geworden, this horse fell to him as his share of the booty; ihre Liebe, seine Gunst, ein großes Glück ist mir zu — geworden, I have gained her love, his favour, a great happiness has fallen to my lot. Syn. Theil, Stück, Antheil. A Theil [part] belongs to a whole, and is with all the rest, which taken together makes up the whole, similar to this whole; a Stück [piece] is one single thing, belonging to a certain higher thing. Antheil is that part or piece of any thing, over which somebody possesses a right or on which a right is assured to him. V. Antheil. 5) the 32nd part of a minute. 6) V. Teil.

Theil-begriff, *m.* partial idea. **—eisen**, *n.* [in mining] cutting-iron. **—haber**, *m.*, **—haberinn**, *f.* partner, associate; [more usual Aktionär] shareholder. Einer von den —habern bei diesem Geschäfte, dieser Unternehmung, Handelsspekulation, diesem Handelshause &c., one of the copartners, proprietors of the business, undertaking, mercantile speculation, this mercantile firm &c.; jeder der —haber [of an estate or inheritance], each of the coparceners, coheirs; er ist —haber dieses Gutes &c., he is coheir of the estate; ein —haber an dem Verbrechen, an associate, accomplice, confederate in the crime; —haber meiner Schmerzen! you, who participate in my grief! **—haken**, *m.* V. Teilhaken. **—messer**, *n.* 1) V. —eisen. 2) hanger used by chamois hunters. **—nahme**, *f.* participation, share; *it.* interest, sympathy. Ohne meine —nahme, without my participation; die —nahme an dem Verdienste Christi, the participation in the merits of Christ; die —nahme an einem Geschäfte, Kriege &c., the part or share one has in any business, in a war &c.; die —nahme an einem Verbrechen, the participation in a crime; die —nahme an Anderer Glück &c., the interest one takes in others' happiness &c.; ich bezeigte ihm meine —nahme, meine —nahme an seinem Verlust, I testified my sympathy in his loss; er spricht mit vieler — nahme davon, he speaks of it with great interest. Syn. V. Interesse. **—nahmlos**, *adj.* and *adv.* feeling no interest, unconcerned, insensible. Diese kalten — nahmlosen Menschen, those frigid indifferent beings. **—nehmend**, *adj.* and *adv.* participating, sympathizing. Ohne diesen —nehmenden Freund &c., but for this sympathizing friend; er ist sehr —nehmend gewesen, hat sich gegen mich immer sehr — nehmend gezeigt, he has always felt an interest in my concerns, has interested himself about me. **—nehmer**, *m.*, **—nehmerinn**, *f.* one who takes a part or share in any thing, a partner, an associate, [less usual = Aktionär] shareholder; ein —nehmer seiner Vergnügungen, an associate in his pleasures or diversions; die —nehmer haben sich entzweit &c., the proprietors have quarrelled; sie ist —nehmerinn an diesem Handel, guten Werke, she has a share in this business, in this good work; Freund, —nehmer meines Kummers! friend, partaker of my sorrow! ein —nehmer des Verbrechens, an associate or accomplice in the crime; ein —nehmer des Bundes, an associate, a confederate in the league; V. Theilhaber. **—nehmung**, *f.* V. —nahme. **—nehmungsschein**, *m.* [in commerce] share. **—riß**, *m.* V. Theilungsriß. **—scheibe**, *f.* [in watch-making] divider; [with gun-makers] plat-form; [in geometry] instrument for graduating or dividing a semi-circle. **—schilling**, *m.* [in law] inheritance fee. **—wehr**, *n.* [in hydraulics] discharge-dike. **—weise**, *adv.* by parts. Ein Werk —weise herausgeben, to publish a work in parts or numbers; Etwas —weise erzählen, to tell any thing at different times; Etwas —weise bezahlen, to pay any thing by instalments; —weise besitzen, to possess jointly; eine —weise Sonnenfinsterniß, partial eclipse of the sun; —weises Fortrücken, progressive movement, progression. **—zeichen**, *n.* V. Theilungszeichen. **—zirkel**, *m.* division-compasses.

Theilbar, *adj.* and *adv.* divisible. Ins Unendliche —, infinitely divisible; —e Güter, property liable to a division.

Theilbarkeit, *f.* divisibility.

Theilen, I. *v. tr.* [V. Theil] 1) to divide, to share. Jeder Körper kann getheilt werden, every body may be divided, is divisible; ein Brod in vier Theile —, to divide a loaf into four parts or portions; ungleich —, to divide unequally; eine Predigt in drei Theile —, to divide a sermon into three parts; eine ungerade Zahl kann ohne Bruch nicht in gleiche Theile getheilt werden, an uneven number cannot be divided into equal parts without a fraction; dieser Fluß theilt die Provinz, die Stadt in zwei Theile, this river divides the province, separates the town into two parts. 2) [= austheilen] Eine Summe Geldes unter Mehrere, eine Erbschaft unter die Erben —, to divide a sum of money among several, to divide an inheritance among the heirs; Etwas getheilt besitzen, to possess any thing jointly, to have joint possession; die Beute wurde getheilt, the booty was divided; [in arithmetic] 6 mit 3 —, to divide 6 by 3; 24 mit 6 getheilt gibt 4, 24 divided by 6 gives 4; die —de Zahl, the divisor; die zu —de Zahl, the dividend. 3) [= in zwei Hälften —] Einen Apfel, eine Linie &c. —, to divide an apple, a line &c. into two parts; den Gewinn mit Jemand —, to share the profits with any one; Gewinn oder Verlust mit Jemand —, to share with any one in the loss and gain; die Arbeit, die Mühe —, to share in the labour, trouble &c.; die Stimmen waren getheilt, the voices or votes were divided. *Fig.* [= Antheil nehmen an &c.] Ich theile Ihren Kummer &c., I share, participate in your grief. II. *v. refl.* 1) Sich —, to be divided, separated. Der Stamm theilt sich in eine Menge Aeste, the trunk is divided into a number of branches; der Fluß theilt sich in zwei Arme, the river divides itself into two branches or arms; hier theilt sich der Weg, here the road divides; [in botany] getheiltes Blatt, getheilte Wurzel, parted leaf, root. 2) Sich in Etwas —, to share, divide; sie theilten sich in die Beute, die Erbschaft, they shared the booty, inheritance among them. Das —, V. Theilung. Syn. Theilen, Eintheilen, Abtheilen, Zertheilen. Theilen [to part &c.] is generally to separate a whole into parts. Eintheilen [to dispose &c.] denotes, that one separates the greater whole into smaller parts of a definite regular number, or a thing of higher rank into parts of inferior rank. This may be done even solely by the thought, but should this separation be made visible at the same time by outward signs evident to the senses, it then becomes abtheilen [to part off, to divide &c]. Zertheilen [to part asunder, to disconnect, to dissever &c.] signifies, the separating the constituent parts of a whole, in such a manner that they exist as independent wholes for themselves in order more easily to be separated or subdivided as it were.

Theiler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* 1) one who shares, takes part with. 2) [in arithmetic] divisor.

Theilerei, *f.* [not much used, or chiefly in contempt] the sharing, dividing; V. Theilung.

Theilhaft, Theilhaftig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in scriptural style, otherwise pompous] partaking, sharing, participant. Sie sollen alles dessen — seyn, was er &c., you shall partake, have a share in all he &c.; eines solchen Glückes bin ich — geworden, I have had that happiness; Ihrer Gunst — zu werden, to gain, obtain your favour; des Verdienstes Christi — werden, to participate in the merits of Christ; Jemand einer Sache — machen, to make another person share in any thing; sich einer Sünde &c. — machen, to make one's self participant of a sin &c.; *it.* V. Theilbar.

Theilig, [only used in composition] V. Ein—, Zwei—, Drei— &c.

Theils, *adv.* partly. — mit baarem Gelde, — mit Wechseln, partly in money, partly in bills of exchange.

Theilsam, *adj.* and *adv.* V. [the usual words] 1) Theilbar, 2) Mittheilsam.

Theilung, *f.* 1) act of dividing, division. Die — eines Wortes [am Ende einer Zeile], the division of a word [at the end of a line]; [in anatomy] die — [einer Zahnwurzel] in zwei Zacken, bifurcation; [in arithmetic] die — der Zahlen, the division of numbers; [in heraldry]

die — eines Wappenſchildes in mehrere Theile, the quartering of a shield or of an escutcheon; [in botany] die — des Stammes in Aeſte und Zweige, the division of the trunk into branches &c. 2) [= Austheilung] Die — der Beute, eines Brodes, dividing, distribution, sharing out, sharing of the spoil, of a loaf &c.; die — einer Erbſchaft, the division of an estate or inheritance into equal shares or lots; er erhielt bei der — bloß baares Geld, he received at the division only money; die — Polens [in history], the partition of Poland; die — der Meinungen, Stimmen, the division of the votes, of opinions.

Theilungs-glied, *n.* [in logic] divisional member. —grube, *f.* drain-well of an aqueduct. —hahn, *m.* branch-cock or spout. —punkt, *m.* point of division or separation. —receß, *m.* V. Erbvergleich. —recht, *n.* right of partition or division. —riß, *m.* division of the radii. —ſtrich, *m.* line of division. —urkunde, *f.* act of partition. —vertrag, *m.* contract, treaty of partition. —zahl, *f.* [in arithmetic] the dividend. —zeichen, *n.* hyphen.

Theiß, *f.* [river in Hungary] the Theiss or Tisza.

*Theiſt, &c. V. Deiſt &c.

Thékabaum, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -bäume] teak-tree, teak.

Thékla or Thékla, *f.* [-s] [name of women] Thecla.

*Thema, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -ta] theme, composition.

Themis, *f.* [in mythology] Themis.

Thémſe, *f.* [in geography] the Thames.

Theobald, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [a name of men] Theobald, Tibald.

*Theodicee, *f.* [*pl.* -n] theodicy, metaphysical theology.

Theodor, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [a name of men] Theodore.

Theodora, [-s] and Theodore [-ns, *pl.* -en] [name of women] Theodora.

*Theogonie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] theogony.

*Theokratie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] theocracy.

*Theokratiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* theocratic, theocratical. —e Regierungsform, theocratical government.

Theolog, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] theologian, doctor of divinity; *it.* [in a more limited sense] a student of theology or divinity, [also] a young divine.

‖Theologie, *f.* theology. Doktor der — [written often Dr. Theol.], doctor of divinity, [also] D. D.; — ſtudiren, to study theology.

‖Theologiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* theologic, theologically. —er Satz, theological proposition or question; über —e Gegenſtände ſprechen, to converse on theological subjects.

Theophania, *f.* [name of women] [-s or -niens, *pl.* -nien] Theophania.

*Theophanie, *f.* theophany.

*Theophilanthrop, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] theophilanthropist.

*Theophilanthropie, *f.* theophilanthropy.

*Theophilanthropiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* theophilanthropic.

*Theorbe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] theorbo, base lute.

*Theorem, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] theorem.

*Theoretiker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] theorist.

*Theoretiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* theoretic, theoretically.

*Theorie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] theory.

*Theoriſt, *m.* V. Theoretiker.

*Theoſoph, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] theosophist.

*Theoſophie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] theosophism.

*Theoſophiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* theosophic, theosophical.

Thèr, V. Theer.

*Therapeut, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] therapeutist.

*Therapeutik or Therapie, *f.* [*pl.* -en] therapeutics.

*Therapeutiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* therapeutical.

Thèrbutt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [a fish] turbot.

*Thériak, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] theriac, treacle.

Theriaks-büchſe, *f.* theriac-box. —krämer, *m.* vender of theriac, of orvietan. —kraut, *n.* V. Baldrian. —waſſer, *n.* theriac water.

*Thèrmolampe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] thermolamp.

*Thermomèter, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] thermometer.

*Thèrmoſcop, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] thermoscope.

Thereſe, *f.* [-ns, *pl.* -n] or ‡Thereſia, [-s, *pl.* -ſien] [a name of women] Theresia, Therese.

Thereſienſtadt, *n.* [town in Bohemia] Theresianople, Theresienstadt.

Therioſopel or Maria-Therioſopel, *n.* [town in Hungaria] Theriosopel.

Thèrme, *f.* [chiefly used in the *pl.*] die —n [with the ancient Romans and, now, in medicine], thermal springs or waters, [in general] watering-place, spa; die —n Karlsbad's &c., the medicinal springs, the waters of Carlsbad &c.

Thermopylä, *n.* or [*pl.*] die Thermopylen, [in ancient geography] Thermopylae. Die Helden von —, die Helden der Thermopylen [in Grecian writings], the heroes of Thermopylae.

Theſeis, *f.* [poem] Theseid.

Theſeiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* relating to Theseus. —er Haarſchnitt, manner of wearing the hair derived from Theseus.

Theſſalien, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] Thessaly.

Theſſalier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* Thessalian.

Theſſaliſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Thessalian, of Thessaly.

Theſſalonich [Salonich], [-s] [in ancient and modern geography] Thessalonica.

Theſſalonier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] Thessalonian.

Theſſaloniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* of Thessalonica.

Theuer, *adj.* and *adv.* [Ice. *dyr*, Sax. deor, dïore, Swed. *dyrd* = Herrlichkeit. The primary idea seems to be greatness, in some parts of Sweden *dert* still implies *great*] 1) [bearing a high price] dear. Eine —e, ſehr —e Waare, a dear, expensive or costly article; — werden, to grow dear, to rise in price; — kaufen, verkaufen, to buy, to sell dear; das iſt mir zu —, that is too dear for me; ſie haben da einen ſehr —n Kauf gemacht, there you have made a very dear purchase, struck or made a very dear bargain; dieſe Nachricht wird dieſen Artikel — machen, this news will enhance the price of this article; wie — kommt es Ihnen zu ſtehen? how much does it cost you? what does it stand you in? in Paris iſt es —, — zu leben, living is dear in Paris. *Fig.* Sein Leben, [rather low] ſeine Haut — verkaufen, to sell one's life dear; dieſe Thorheit iſt ihm — zu ſtehen gekommen, he has paid dearly for his folly; das ſoll ihm — zu ſtehen kommen, that will cost him dear, he will have to pay dearly for that. [in a less extended sense] *a*) [when living is dear] —e Zeit, dearness, dearth. *b*) [= — verkaufen] Dieſer Kaufmann iſt —, —er als &c., this tradesman is dear, sells dear, dearer than &c.; Sie ſind mir zu — [in fam. lang.], you ask too much for me. *c*) [= bearing a certain price] Wie — iſt das? wie —? what does that cost? how much does it come to? 2) [= ſehr lieb] dear, beloved. —er or theurer Mann! my dear husband; [in letters] mein —er, my dear friend, [if from a wife to her husband, from a mistress to her lover] my love! meine —e! my dear, my love! —ſter Freund! —ſte Mutter! my very dear friend, [most] beloved friend! my dearest mother! Du biſt mir —er, als das Leben, you are dearer to me than life; das —e Blut Chriſti [in scriptural style], the precious blood of Christ; ich ſchwöre Ihnen hoch und —, bei Allem, was —, was mir — iſt, I swear to you by all that is sacred, all that is dear to me; [in fam. lang.] er hat mir es hoch und — verſprochen, he promised me most solemnly; einen —n Eid ſchwören, to take a solemn oath, to swear solemnly.

Theúrdank, *m.* [-es] 1) [title of a German poem where the Emperor Maximilian I. is described as the wooer of Mary of Burgundy under this name; the poem is worthless but the type and printing celebrated] the dauntless knight. 2) [amongst printers] Theuerdank characters.

Theúere, Theure, *f.* [of provisions &c.] dearness; *it.* V. Theuerung.

Theúerung, Theurung, *f.* dearness, scarcity. Eine — verurſachen, to cause a scarcity, dearth; die — war allgemein, the dearth of provisions was general; ich will keine — verurſachen, I will not occasion a scarcity, I will not buy it.

*Theúrg, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] theurgist.

Theurgie, *f.* theurgy.

Theúrgiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* theurgic, theurgical. —e Verrichtungen, theurgic operations.

Thier, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Low Sax. deert, Sax. deor, Ice. *dyr*, Gr. θήρ, D. *tieren* = to grow] [every living being] animal; [in opposition to man] 1) beast; *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* little creature, animalcule. Die unvernünftigen —e, irrational creatures, brutes; die zahmen —e, tame, domestic animals; die wilden —e, wild animals or beasts; die wilden or reißenden —e, wild, ferocious animals; vierfüßige, kriechende, gefiederte, fliegende, beidlebige, wiederkäuende —e, quadrupeds, reptiles, volatile, amphibious, ruminating animals; das Eichhörnchen iſt ein artiges —chen, the squirrel is a pretty little creature; die —chen, welche man im Samen bemerkt, spermatic animalculae; verſteintes —, zoolite. 2) [in a more limited sense] *a*) — [as serving to ride on &c.], a beast for mounting. Er ſetzte ihn auf ſein —, ſtieg wieder auf ſein —, he set him on his beast, he got again on his beast. *b*) [among sportsmen] —, female of the red deer, hind; *it.* doe. *c*) [low] Sie iſt ein garſtiges —, she is a nasty creature; das

dumme, einfältige—, the silly creature; er iſt ein grobes, dummes, unvernünftiges, wüſtes —, he is a rude, stupid beast; er iſt ein gutes —, he is a good creature. Syn. Thier, Vieh. By the word Vieh used antithetically to Thier we understand only those domestic animals, which remain with men and are fed by him for his present or future use. It is a far more comprehensive word than the English word ‚cattle' which merely implies oxen and horses; therefore V. Federvieh, Zugvieh, Maſtvieh, Schlachtvieh, Rindvieh, Schafvieh &c.; now the bee is considered to be a prudent Thier, the ant for an industrious Thier. Here again ‚animal' is not the full equivalent for Thier, for although all living things are animals in contradistinction to vegetables &c., the word cannot be used in common life for an insect, or a bird or a fish &c., but these words must be substituted for the German Thier as the context may happen to decide.

Thier-ähnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling an animal, in the manner of animals. —ähnlich leben, to live like animals, [if in great contempt] like beasts; ein —ähnlicher Zuſtand, state similar to that of animals. —anbeter, *m.* worshipper of animals. —anbetung, *f.* zoolatry. —art, *f.* species of animals. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —ähnlich. —arzeneï, *f.* medicine for a horse, or other animals. —arzeneikunde, *f.* veterinary science. —arzeneikunſt, *f.* veterinary art. —arzeneiſchule, *f.* veterinary college. —arzt, *m.* veterinary surgeon, [old] farrier. —beſchreibung, *f.* zoography. —bildſtein, *m.* zoogliphyte, zoomorphite. —diener, *m.* V. —anbeter. —dienſt, *m.* V. —anbetung. —ei, *n.* V. —keim. —fleiſch, *n.* flesh of animals. —garten, *m.* menagerie; park. —gattung, *f.* sort, species of animals. —gebild, *n.* image of an animal, animal figure. —gefecht, *n.* 1) fight of wild beasts. 2) combat between men and beasts. —gehege, *n.* V. —garten. —gemählde, *n.* painting or picture of animals. —geſchichte, *f.* zoology, zoography. —geſchlecht, *n.* race of animals. —geſtalt, *f.* 1) figure of an animal. 2) animal. —gleich, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling an animal. —hatz, *f.* bull-baiting. —haus, *n.* menagerie. —haut, *f.* skin of an animal. —heide, *f.* [in botany] sweet-broom. —hetze, *f.* 1) bull bait, [sometimes] fight of wild beasts. 2) hunt, hunting. —kalb, *n.* fawn. —kampf, *m.* V. —gefecht. —keim, *m.* embryo. —kenner, *m.* zoologist. —klaſſe, *f.* class of animals. —kopf, *m.* animal's head. —körper, *m.* 1) animal body. 2) body of an animal. —kreis, *m.* [in astronomy] zodiac. —kreislicht, *n.* zodiacal light. —kunde, *f.* zoology. —leben, *n.* animal life. —lehre, *f.* zoology. —lehrer, *m.* zoologist. —mahler, *m.* animal painter. —mahlerei, *f.* 1) art of animal painting. 2) V. —gemählde. —maſſe, *f.* mass, great bulk, number of animals [together or gathered]. —menſch, *m.* man-animal. *Fig.* [in contempt] animal; beast, beastly creature. —milch, *f.* milk of animals. —nägelein, *n.* V. Steinnelke. —name, *m.* name or denomination of an animal. —natur, *f.* animal nature. —öl, *n.* animal oil. —pflanze, *f.* zoophite. —pflanzenlehre, *f.* zoophytology. —planzenſtein, *m.* zoophytolite. —quäler, *m.* tormenter of animals. —quälerei, *f.* cruelty to animals, [chiefly] to cats, dogs &c. Ein Verein gegen —quälerei, society for preventing cruelty to animals. —reich, I. *adj.* and *adv.* abundant in animals. II. *n.* animal kingdom. —ſäure, *f.* zootic acid. —ſand, *m.* gravel formed in the body of animals. —ſäule, *f.* zoophoric column. —ſchinder, *m.* [low] 1) V. Abdecker. 2) V. —quäler. —ſeele, *f.* animal soul. —ſinn, *m.* animal sense. —ſpeiſe, *f.* 1) food for animals. 2) [Fleiſchſpeiſe] flesh, animal food. —ſprache, *f.* language of animals. —ſtein, *m.* animal stone; *it.* [verſteinertes —] zoolite. —ſtimme, *f.* voice of animals. —ſtoff, *m.* animal substance. —ſtück, *n.* V. —gemählde. —verehrer, *m.*, —verehrung, *f.* V. —anbeter, —anbetung. —wärter, *m* keeper of a menagerie. —welt, *f.* animal world. —weſen, *n.* animal character or nature. —zergliederung, *f.* zootomy.

Thierheit, *f.* animality, animal or brute state. *Fig.* In den Zuſtand der — verſunken ſeyn, im Zuſtande der — leben, to be sunk into a state of brutishness, to live like brutes.

Thieriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) relating to animals, animal. Der —e Menſch &c., animal man &c.; das —e Leben, animal life; die —e Seele, animal soul. 2) [opposed to rational, vernünftig] brute, brutal, bestial. —e Leidenſchaft, Luſt, —e Gefühle, brutal, animal passion, pleasure, sentiments; es iſt etwas —es in ſeiner Geſichtsbildung, there is something of the animal in his features. Syn. Thieriſch, Viehiſch, Brutal. Thierisch in men is every thing, that he has in common with other animals. This is not opposed to the prerogatives of his reasoning nature, and does not exclude them. That, which is opposed to them, is Viehisch. Every gratification of coarse sensuality has something thierisch [animal, of the animal] in it, but that indulgence, which by its violation of nature's laws or by its extreme excess degrades man from the rank obtained by his reason, that is viehiſch [brutish, bestial]. Brutal is an epithet for a man, his inclinations and actions, in so far as they especially stand opposed to the social, sentimental and benevolent part of his rational nature, and under the dominion of hostile passion and the coarsest sensuality. A viehiſcher [brutish or bestial] man wallows in the pool of vile pleasures, a brutaler [brutal] man gratifies them with force.

Thimberpflanze, V. Thymberpflanze.

Thimian, V. Thymian.

Thomas, *m.* [-, *pl.* -maſſe] [name of men] Thomas.

Thomas-baum, *m.* St. Thomas's tree. —bohne, *f.* a species of the acacia. —inſel, *f.* [in geography] Island of St. Thomas. —ſonntag, *m.* Low-sunday. —tag, *m.* St. Thomas's-day. —zucker, *m.* moist or brown sugar.

Thon, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Old Germ. Taben, consequently either from ziehen, Low Sax. tehen, or from dehnen] clay, *it.* potter's earth. Gefäß von, aus —, clay vase; bunter —, streaked or variegated clay.

Thon-art, *f.* sort of clay, *it.* nature or quality of clay. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* clayey. —artige Erden, Steine, clayey soils, stones. —auſter, *f.* oyster found in clayey soils. —back, *m.* or *n.* [among sugar-bakers] trough over which the forms are filled. —bank, *f.* a bed of sand, of clay. —beſchlag, *m.* coat or cover of clay. —bild, *n.* image or figure of clay. —draht, *m.* a wire used by potters for cutting the clay. —eiſenſtein, *m.* argillaceous iron-stone. —erde, *f.* 1) argillaceous earth, clay. 2) potter's earth, *it.* loam. —flieſe, *f.* earthen-ware tile or brick. —galle, *f.* argillaceous gall. —gebild, *n.* V. —bild. —gefäß, —geſchirr, *n.* clay vessel. —grube, *f.* clay-pit. —kugel, *f.* pellet made of clay; *it.* pebblestone. —mergel, *m.* clay marl. —mühle, *f.* mill for preparing clay. —porphyr, *m.* argillaceous porphyry. —ſandſtein, *m.* argillaceous sandstone. —ſchabe, *f.* V. —ſchneide. —ſchiefer, *m.* clay slate. —ſchlägel, *m.* beetle for working the clay. —ſchneide, *f.* blade or knife for cutting the clay. —ſeife, *f.* aluminous soap, soap-earth. —ſtein, *m.* clay-stone.

Thönern, *adj.* and *adv.* made of clay. —e Gefäße, Teller &c., vessels, plates &c. of clay.

Thönicht, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling clay, argillaceous.

Thönig, *adj.* and *adv.* consisting of clay, clayey. —er Boden, Acker, clayey ground, field; — kohlengeſäuerter Kalk, aluminous carbonated lime.

Thönkraut, *n.* [-es] [in botany] silver-weed, wild tansy.

1. Thör, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [Sax. dvaes, dvſig = thöricht, seems to be related to ſtören &c.] fool, simpleton. Eine Thörinn, a foolish, silly woman; er iſt ein — [wenn er das thut], he is a fool [if he does it]; den Beifall der —en verachten, to despise the approbation of fools; ich war ein rechter — es zu glauben, I was very silly to believe it.

2. Thör, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [V. Thür] gate. Zum —e hineingehen, herauskommen, to enter, to come out at the gate; ein wenig vor das — gehen, ſpazieren gehen, to take a walk round the town; die —e ſchließen, ſperren, to shut the gates; er wohnt am —e, he lives outside the gate; wir kamen an, als das — or die —e aufgemacht, geſchloſſen wurde or wurden, we arrived as the gate was or the gates were opened, shut; den Laſtern — und Thür öffnen, to open the door to vice.

Thor-angel, *f.* hinge. —band, *n.* iron-work of a door. —baum, *m.* 1) bar, bolt. 2) [Schlagbaum] turnpike. —fahrt, *f.* gate-way. —flügel, *m.* one of the doors of a gate. —gedränge, *n.* crowd at the gates. —geld, *n.* gate-money [paid for admittance after the gates are shut]. Hier bezahlt man kein —geld, no money is paid here for opening the gates. —glocke, *f.* 1) gate-bell, bell put up at a gate. 2) bell by which the closing of the gates is notified. —groſchen, *m.* V. —geld. —hüter, *m.* V. —wächter. —kette, *f.* gate-chain. —klappe, *f.* V. —pforte. —nagel, *m.* gate-nail. —pforte, *f.*, —pförtchen, *n.* little door in a gate, wicket. —pfoſten, *pl.* door-posts, jambs. —riegel, *m.* bolt or bar of a gate. —ſäulen, *pl.* V. —pfoſten. —ſchließer, *m.* V. —wärter. —ſchloß, *n.* gate-lock. —ſchluß, *m.* shutting of the gates. Beim, mit dem —ſchluſſe, at the shutting, closing of the gates. —ſchlußglocke, *f.* V. —glocke —ſchlüſſel, *m.* key of the gate. —ſchreiber, *m.* gate-clerk [an officer whose business is to examine whether those who enter the town carry contraband articles, or such as are subject to a duty]. —ſchlußdienſt, *m.* office or post of a gate-clerk. —ſchwalbe, *f.* a species of swallow. —ſchwelle, *f.* threshold of a gate. —ſperre, *f.* closing of the gates, *it.* V. —ſchluß. —ſperrgeld,

n. price of admission after the gates have been closed. —ſtube, *f.* gate-keeper's lodge. —wache, *f.* guard at a gate. 1) Die —wache haben, to keep guard at the gate. 2) [those who compose the guard] Die —wache verſtärken, to reinforce the guard at the gate. 3) guard-house at a gate. —wart, —wärter, *m.* gate-keeper. —wärterſtübchen, *n.* gate-keeper's room. —weg, *m.* gate-way. —wegangel, *f.* gate-hinge. —weit, *adj.* and *adv.* as wide as a town-gate. —weite, *f.* width proper for a gate. —zeichen, *n.*, —zettel, *m.* gate-ticket — zoll, *m.* 1) import duty, duty, *it.* V. Stadtzoll. 2) [provincial] V. Zollhaus, Zollſtube.

Thörheit, *f.* folly, foolishness, foolish action. So weit ging ſeine —, daß &c., his folly was so great, that &c.; —en begehen, to commit, to be guilty of follies. *Proverb.* Alter ſchützt vor — nicht, we commit follies at every age.

Thöricht, *adj.* and *adv.* foolish, unwise, silly. Sie ſind ſehr —, es zu glauben, you are very foolish, silly to believe it; —e Liebe, Gewohnheit, a foolish love, custom; — handeln, ſprechen, to act, to speak foolishly.

Thörinn, *f.* V. under 1. Thor.

Thörlich, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Thöricht.

Thrān, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [seems to be related to Thräne] train-oil; [among tanners] scouring [mixture of oil and lie expressed from skins]. — ſieden, brennen, to melt the fat or blubber of whales &c.

Thran-brenner, *m.*, -brennerei, *f.* V. —ſieder, —ſiederei. —eicher, *m.* gauger of train-oil casks. —faß, *n.* train-oil cask. —fiſch, *m.* blubber-fish. —geruch, *m.* smell of train-oil. —herd, *m.* fire-place for melting blubber. —hütte, *f.* V. —ſiederei. —juften, *m.* calf-skin, dressed with train-oil. —kocherei, *f.* V. —ſiederei. —lampe, *f.* lamp for burning train-oil. —ſeife, *f.* soap made with train-oil. —ſieder, *m.* blubber boiler. —ſiederei, *f.* 1) boiling or melting of blubber. 2) blubber boilery. —treſter, *m.* remains of fat melted over again.

1. Thräne, *f.* [provincial] V. Drohne.

Thränen-brut, *f.* brood of drones. — weiſer, *m.* king of the drones.

2. Thräne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [seems to be derived from rinnen] 1) [any dropping humidity] drop, *dim.* Thränchen, ‖Thränlein, *n.* little drop. —n, drops flowing from a pruned vine. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Er hat kaum ein Thränchen davon gekoſtet, he has scarcely tasted a drop. 2) [the humidity which is secreted in the eyes] tears. —n vergießen, to shed tears; mit —n in den Augen, with tears in one's [his, her &c.] eyes; die —n zurückhalten, to suppress one's tears; bis zu —n gerührt, touched, moved even to tears; —n aus den Augen ſeiner Zuhörer locken, to draw tears from the eyes of one's auditors; die —n traten ihm in die Augen, tears came into his eyes; in —n ausbrechen, to burst into tears; er fand ſie ganz in —n, ſie weinte heiße, die bitterſten —n, he found her in tears, she wept intensely, bitterly; in —n zerfließen, ſchwimmen, to melt into tears; dem Andenken ſeines Freundes —n, eine — weihen, to drop a tear to the memory of one's friend; ſich von —n nähren [with poets], to live on tears; —n entlocken, to call forth tears. Syn. Thräne, Zähre. Thräne denotes every trickling drop; Zähre only that one, which flows from the source of pain. Zähre has therefore invariably a moral cause, Thräne may have likewise a purely physical one. Moreover Zähre flows only from motives of benevolence, Thräne is also the expression of pain at pain felt by one's self. Tear is the only word in English.

Thränen-bach, *m. Fig.* [highflown word] flood of tears. —bäche liefen über ihre Wangen, torrents of tears coursed or streamed down her cheeks. —bein, *n.* lachrymal bone. —benetzt, *adj.* and *adv.* wet, bedewed with tears. —brod, *n. fig.* bread of tears, bread eaten in sorrow. —drüſe, *f.* lachrymal gland; [kleine] V. —fleiſch. — drüſengeſchwulſt, *f.* encanthis. —feuchtigkeit, *f.* lachrymal moisture. —fiſtel, *f.* lachrymal fistula. — fleiſch, *n.* lachrymal caruncle or tumor. —fluß, *m.* epiphora. —flut, *f.* [poetic.] flood of tears. Eine —flut überſtrömte, netzte ihr Geſicht, a flood of tears drowned, ran down her face or countenance. —fortſatz, *m.* lachrymal process. —gang, *m.* lachrymal conduit. —gefäß, *n.* lachrymal vessel. —geſchirr, —glas, *n.* V. —krug. —geſchwür, *n.* aegilops. —gras, *n.* Job's tears. —grube, *f.* lachrymal cavity. —guß, *m.* flood of tears. —kamm, *m.* lachrymal caruncle. —knochen, *m.* V. —bein. —krug, —krüglein, *n.* 1) lachrymatory. 2) *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Sie iſt ein wahrer — krug, she is a regular cry-baby. —leer, —los, *adj.* and *adv.* void of tears, tearless; insensible, unfeeling. Mit — leeren Augen, with tearless eyes. —naß, *adj.* and *adv.* wet with tears. —punkt, *m.* lachrymal point. —quelle, *f.* [poet.] [the eyes] the source or fountain of tears. — rinne, *f.* lachrymal canal. —ſack, *m.* lachrymary bag or vessel. —ſackblutader, *f.* vein of the lachrymary bag. —ſchlagader, *f.* lachrymal artery. —ſchwamm, *m.* a species of the mushroom. —ſtrom, *m.* [emphatic] flood of tears. Ein —ſtrom entſtürzte ihren Augen, a flood of tears gushed from her eyes. -thal, *n.* [poet.] [the earth] vale of tears. —topf, *m.* V. — krug. —tropfen, *m.* a tear. —urne, *f.* lachrymal urn, lachrymatory. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of tears. —warze, *f.* —wärzchen, *n.* lachrymal caruncle. —warzenauswachſung, *f.* encanthis. —waſſer, *n.* V. — feuchtigkeit. —weg, *m.* V. —gang. — weide, *f.* weeping willow. —weiſe, *adv.* in tears, by tears. —werth, —würdig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Beweinenswerth &c. — zweig, *m.* branch of the lachrymal artery.

Thränen, *v. intr.* 1) to weep, to shed tears. Mit —den Augen, with tears in one's eyes. 2) [as a disease] to weep, [sometimes in this sense] to cry. 3) *Fig.* [of vines] to bleed. Syn. Thränen, Weinen. Thränen is in the first place used only in speaking of the eye, from which drops flow. Weinen is also of the person, who sheds the tears. From this it is clear that Weinen is an effect and expression of mental pain, but that the Thränen of the eyes may proceed from any cause whatever, for instance, from smoke, cold, a cold, a bitter cold wind and the like. Thränen is therefore ‚to cry' and Weinen ‚to weep'.

Thränauge, *n.* [in medicine] epiphora, watery eye.

Thränicht, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling train-oil, [if from the whale] blubber. —er Geruch, Geſchmack, taste, smell of train-oil.

Thränig, *adj.* and *adv.* containing train-oil, [if from the whale] blubber. Sich — machen, to soil one's self with train-oil.

Thränig, *adj.* and *adv.* [unusual] filled with tears.

Thrōn, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from the Lat. *thronus*, Gr. θρόνος] 1) throne. Der König erhob ſich auf den —, beſtieg ſeinen —, um &c., the king ascended his throne &c.; ſich am —e, vor dem —e, am Fuße des —es niederwerfen, to throw one's self at the foot of the throne. *Fig.* Den — beſteigen, auf den — gelangen, to ascend, to come to or succeed to, the throne; ſich auf den — ſchwingen, to obtain, to get possession of the throne, [in the worst sense] to usurp the throne; vom —e ſtoßen, ſtürzen, to drive from the throne, to dethrone; einem Könige &c. auf dem —e folgen, to succeed to the throne. 2) [in Scripture, Col.] die —en [angels], thrones.

Thron-beſteigung, *f.* accession to the throne. —bewerber, *m.* pretender to or competitor for the crown. —bewerbung, *f.* pretension, claim to the crown. —erbe, *m.*, —erbinn, *f.* heir, heiress to the throne. —erledigung, *f.* interregnum. —folge, *f.* succession to the throne. —folger, *m.*, —folgerinn, *f.* successor to the throne, heir apparent. Sie iſt zur —folgerinn beſtimmt, she is destined to succeed to the throne. —glanz, *m.* splendour of the throne. —himmel, *m.* canopy. —lehen, *n.* fief of the crown. —räuber, *m.* usurper. —ſaal, *m.* hall of the throne. —ſitz, *m.* throne. —ſtufe, *f.* step of the throne. —werber, *m.* V. —bewerber.

Thūer, *m.* [-s] —inn, *f.* [unusual] doer, [used in composition] V. Groß— &c.

Thūlich, *adj.* and *adv.* feasible, practicable. Ich finde es nicht —, I do not think it feasible; wofern es — iſt, if it is practicable; in —ſter Bälde, as soon as it can be done.

Thūlichkeit, *f.* practicability. Um die — der Sache zu beweiſen, to prove that the thing is possible or practicable.

Thūmerſtein, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] thumerstone, axinite.

Thūn, [Sax. don, Old. Germ. duan, Goth. taujan = to prepare, and Low Sax. doon = to give, Gr. δίδωμι, related to θε-εῖν, i. e. τίθημι. The primary signification, therefore, was bodily movement, stretching forth of the hand, actions done by it &c.] *irr.* l. *v. tr.* 1) [to put in a certain place, or to take from a place]. Salz an die Speiſen, Zucker in den Kaffee —, to salt or season the meats or dishes, to put sugar in the coffee; man hat Waſſer in dieſen Wein gethan, they have put water into this wine; eine Sache bei Seite, auf die Seite —, to lay, to put a thing aside; — Sie Etwas davon, dazu, take away some, add some to it; Etwas von ſich —, to take off, lay aside, to dismiss; wollen ſie Ihren Mantel &c. nicht von ſich —? won't you take off your cloak? ich will dieſen Bedienten von mir —, I shall get rid of, dismiss this servant; Geld aus dem Beutel —, to take money from one's purse; Schuhe an die Füße —, to put on shoes; die Hände in die Taſchen, das Pferd in den Stall —, to put one's hands into one's pockets, the horse in the stable; ein Kind in die Schule —, to put or send a child to school; ſich zu Jemand —, to court the society of any one, to join any one [as a follower, partisan]. 2) [to cause certain sensations] Das thut mir weh, das thut wohl or [less usual] ſanft, that grieves me, that produces a pleasing sensation; der Kopf thut

mir weh, my head aches, I have a head-ache; dieſes Lob that ihm ſehr wohl, this praise was very flattering, grateful to him; dieſer Vorwurf that ihm weh, this reproach grieved, pained him; wie thut das? what sensation or effect has that? 3) [to behave towards] Einem wohl or Gutes —, to do a kindness to any one; Einem wehe — [with words &c.], to hurt any one; ich werde ihm —, wie er mir gethan, I shall treat, serve him as he has done me. 4) [to demean one's self] [chiefly in fam. lang.] Wie würde er erſt —, wenn &c., what would he do, if &c.; ängſtlich, blöde, ſehr verlegen —, to appear fluttered, timid, embarrassed; er thut ſehr bekannt, vertraut mit ihm, he affects a great familiarity with him; mit Jemand ſchön —, to coax, to wheedle any one; mit einem Mädchen ſchön —, to cajole, to caress a girl; ſie läßt ſich gern ſchön —, she likes to be cajoled; ſo alt ſie iſt, ſo thut ſie doch noch jung, old as she is she puts on an air of youthfulness; ſehr um Jemand —, to pity any one, to bewail any one; ſehr nach Etwas —, to long for a thing; gelehrt, gleichgültig —, to affect an air of learning, of indifference; er thut nur ſo, he only pretends so; ich that, als ob ich böſe wäre, ſchliefe &c., I pretended to be angry, to be asleep &c. 5) Dazu —, to take measures; wir wollen je eher, je lieber dazu —, let us set about it as soon as possible; man muß dazu —, ehe das Uebel Wurzel faßt, man muß bei Zeiten dazu —, assistance must be got before the evil takes root, timely aid must be procured, a speedy remedy is to be devised or procured; *it.* [= to do something hurtful] was habe ich denn gethan, was habe ich Ihnen gethan, daß &c., what have I done, that you &c.; ich will dir nichts —, I shall do nothing to you, fear nothing; das thut ihm nichts, that will do him no harm; das thut nichts, wenn er auch nicht kommt, it will not matter if he does not come. 6) [in fam. lang.] [= Betrag] Das Ganze thut 10 Gulden, the whole amounts to, comes to 10 florins; zwei zu zwei gerechnet, thut vier, two added to two make four. II. *v. intr.* 1) [to act] Thue wie du geſagt haſt, do as you have said; nach Jemandes Willen —, to act according to another's will; recht, übel —, to do right, wrong; Sie haben recht, übel daran gethan, you did right, wrong there; es iſt mir darum zu — [in fam. lang.], I feel interested in the affair; es iſt mir ſehr darum zu —, daß &c., I feel most anxious that &c.; ihm iſt nur um's Geld zu —, his only aim or object is money, he thinks only of getting money; es iſt mir nur um Ihre Freundſchaft zu —, I have nothing in view but your friendship; es iſt mir nicht um ihn zu —, ſondern um mein Geld, it is not on his account, but for my money, that &c.; es iſt mir nur um Sie zu —, I am concerned only on your account; wenn es nur darum zu — iſt, if that is all, if it depends only on that; es iſt um dein Wohl, um dein Glück zu —, your welfare, your happiness is concerned, is at stake; es iſt noch um einen Monat zu —, it is the question of another month, [also] one single month over, one month more, and then [we shall have] &c.; es iſt um ihn gethan, he is lost, ruined. 2) [accomplished by some certain bodily action] Einen Schritt — [used also *fig.*], einen Sprung —, einen ſchweren Fall —, einen Schluck, Zug, Trunk —, einen Schrei, Schuß —, to take a step, a spring; to have a severe fall; to take a draught, a drink; to utter a cry, to fire a shot; dieſe Arzenei hat ihm wohl gethan, this medicine has done him good; Einem zu viel —, to do wrong to any one; ich werde ihm —, wie er mir gethan hat, I shall act towards him as he has done towards me. III. *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) [to do or execute any thing] Das Verlangte —, to execute what was required; die Arbeit will gethan ſeyn, the work must be done; das iſt ſo gut als gethan, that is as good as done; ſeine Pflicht, Schuldigkeit —, to do one's duty; das Seinige, ſein Beſtes, ſein Möglichſtes —, to do one's best, all in one's power; Sünde —, to sin; gute Wünſche für Jemand —, to wish well to any one; — was recht iſt, to do what is right; Einem den Willen —, to comply with any one's wish; gute Dienſte —, to do a good service; ſich Etwas zu — getrauen, to undertake a thing, to take it upon one's self; *proverb.* geſagt, gethan, no sooner said than done; den ganzen Tag nichts —, to do nothing the whole day; immer [viel] zu — [zu arbeiten] haben, to be always busy, occupied; Einem Etwas zu — geben, to give any one something to do; ich habe zu — [in meinem Berufe], I have business to attend to; ich habe damit genug zu —, I have enough to do with it; das macht mir viel zu —, that gives me trouble enough; er hat zu — [in fam. lang. = er hat viel zu —, um ſein Brod zu verdienen], he can hardly gain a livelihood; was haſt du da zu —? what have you got to do there? ſich Etwas zu — machen [im Zimmer &c.], to occupy one's self [in one's room]; ſich mit Einem zu — machen, to trouble one's self about any one; mit Jemand zu — haben, to have to do with some one; er hat mit dieſem Mädchen zu — [in common people's lang.], he has a connexion, carries on a carnal intercourse with this girl; er hat Etwas in der Mathematik gethan [ſtudirt], he has studied mathematics a little [he has studied mathematics well]; dieſer Kaufmann thut viel [= macht viele Geſchäfte], this merchant, tradesman does a great deal of business; er thut viel in dieſem Artikel, he deals largely in this article 2) [= to effect] Wenn es ſich anders wird — laſſen, provided it can be done; ich kann nichts, nicht viel in dieſer Sache —, I can do nothing, I cannot do much in this affair; der Wille allein thut nichts, the will alone is insufficient; der Name thut's freilich nicht, the name, it is true, is of little use or importance; es iſt damit nicht gethan [ausgerichtet], that is not enough, that will not suffice; bei dieſem Handel iſt nichts zu — [= gewinnen], nothing is to be gained in this business; die Menge muß es —, it is the large amount of an article sold which must bring in the profit, *it.* it is the number which must decide; wenn dieſer Menſch, wenn der Sturm es nicht gethan hätte [es nicht verhindert hätte], but for this man, but for the storm, were it not for this man, for the storm; 100 Thaler thut's nicht, 100 dollars are not enough; Waſſer thut's freilich nicht, water, it is true, is not enough; es thut Noth [= iſt nöthig], it is necessary; es thäte Noth, man bäte ihn um Entſchuldigung, it would be necessary to offer him an apology; es thut mir leid, I am sorry, I regret.

Thun, *n.* [-s] doing, conduct, deed, action. Sein — und Weſen gefällt mir, his conduct and manners please me; man muß auf ſein — und Laſſen Acht haben, his conduct, his proceedings must be watched; Jemandes — und Laſſen tadeln, to blame the actions of any one; das iſt ein verwerfliches —, these are blameable proceedings, disreputable doings; das iſt meines —s nicht [geht mich nicht an], that is nothing to me, does not concern me; was ſoll dieſes ängſtliche —? what means this air of inquietude, of concern?

Thunfiſch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] tunny.

Thunlich, *adj.* and *adv.* feasible, practicable, V. Thulich.

Thür, *f.* [*pl.*-en] [Gr. θύρα, Pers. *der*, Bohem. dwere, in Sans. dwar = an opening, and in Angl.Sax. thyrl = a hole. It seems to be related to durch] *dim.* —chen, —‖lein, *n.* 1) a door. Die — an einem Schranke, the door of the cupboard, buffet; das —lein, [in pumps] valve; *it.* [in mining, Durchgänge auf Stollen] passages to intercept the wind; *it.* heimliche —, private, secret door; blinde —, false door; gebrochene —, broken door; die —en [Flügelthüren] eines Schrankes, the doors of a closet. 2) [of a house, room] Die — ſtand auf, war halb offen, nur angelehnt, the door was open, half open, upon the jar, [fam.] a-jar; machen Sie die — ein wenig auf, open the door a little; laſſen Sie die — ein wenig offen, leave the door a-jar; die — iſt auf, the door is not locked; die — hinter ſich, hinter Einem zumachen, to shut the door after one's self, on any one; er warf die — hinter ſich, hinter ihm zu, he slammed the door after him, in his face; er ſtand an, in der, vor der —, he stood at, in or under, before, the door; zur — hinaus, hinein gehen, to go out at, in at the door; Einen zur — hinauswerfen, to turn any one out of doors, out of the house; Einem die — vor der Naſe zuwerfen, to shut, slam the door in any one's face; bei offenen, bei verſchloſſenen—en, with open, with closed doors; von — zu — gehen, to go from door to door; ſein Brod vor den —en ſuchen, to beg his bread from door to door; [in fam. lang.] Einem die — weiſen, to show any one the door; die — ſuchen, ſich nach der — umſehen, to think of going, of retiring; die — finden, ergreifen, to steal away. *Fig.* Mit der — ins Haus fallen, to behave, to speak bluntly or unceremoniously; *proverb.* kehre vor deiner eigenen —, mind your own concerns or business; vor der — [nahe] ſeyn, to be near; ſein letztes Stündlein iſt vor der —, his time, his hour approaches, is at hand; der Feind, der Frühling, Oſtern iſt vor der —, the enemy, the spring, easter is quite near, is not far off.

Thür-angel, *f.* hinge of a door. — angeln, *v. tr. Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Einen —angeln, to place one between the hammer and the anvil. —band, *n.* that part of a hinge which hangs upon the other, the loop. —beſchlag, *m.*, —beſchläge, *n.* iron-work of a door. —einfaſſung, *f.* V. —futter. —feld, *n.* door-panel. —fenſter, *n* glass of a door. —flucht, *f.* space [for the door to move in]. —flügel, *m.* fold of a folding-door. Beide —flügel einer — öffnen, to open both halves of a folding-door. —futter, *n.* door-case [boards which cover the door-posts]. —gemählde, *n.* painting to be hung over a door. —gericht, —gerüſt, *n.* frame for a door. —geſims, *n.* cornice of a door. —geſtell, *n.* V. —gerüſt. —gewende, *n.* door-post. —giebel, *m.* pediment of a door. —griff, *m.* door-handle. —haken, *m.* V. —angel. —hammer, *m.* V. —klopfer. —hüter, *m.*, —hüterinn, *f.* 1) door-keeper, porter,

portress, [in halls of audience or courts of law] usher; *it.* [in convents] claustral monk, gate-keeper, janitor; [among nuns] the nun who looks to the turning-box. 2) [in conchology] aquatic volute. —kette, *f.* door-chain. —klinke, *f.* latch. —klopfer, *m.* knocker. —knopf, *m.* V. —griff. —loch, *n.* [in the wall] gap. —nagel, *m.* nail of a door; *it.* nail of a pump valve. —öffnung, *f.* door-space. —pfosten, *m.* door-post, supporter, jamb. —riegel, *m.* bolt for a door. —ring, *m.* door-ring. —schloß, *n.* door-lock. —schlüssel, *m.* key to a door. —schnalle, *f.* V. —klinke. —schwelle, *f.* [over the door] lintel, [under the door] threshold, sill. —spalte, *f.* chink of a door. —sparren, —ständer, *m.* door-post. —steher, *m.* V. —hüter. —stein, *m.* corner-stone. —stock, *m.* V. —pfosten. —stöcke, *pl.* [amongst miners] uprights. —strick, *m.* door-cord [with a weight]. —teppich, *m.* curtain before a door. —stück, *n.* V. —gemählde. —verkleidung, *f.* V. —futter. —vorhang, *m.* door-curtain. —wärter, V. —hüter.

Thürelröhre, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in mining] pipe with a valve.

Thüren, *v. intr.* [not much used] [a house &c.] to furnish with a door or doors.

Thürgau or **Thúrgau,** *m.* [-es] [a canton of Switzerland] Thurgau.

Thürgauer or **Thúrgauer,** *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —erinn, *f.* Thurgovian.

Thürgauisch or **Thúrgauisch,** *adj.* and *adv.* Thurgovian. Die —en Weine, die Weine des Thurgaues, the Thurgau wines, the wines of the Thurgau.

Thüringen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in geography] Thuringia.

Thüringer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* Thuringian. Der — Wald, das — Waldgebirge, the forest of Thuringia, the forest-mountain of Thuringia.

Thüringisch, *adj.* and *adv.* Thuringian.

Thúrm, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Thürme] [Gr. τύρρις, Heb. *tzur*, Syr. *tur*, related to *Tyrus*. Eng. *tor*, a tower, a high rock] tower. 1) [Kirch—] steeple; *dim.* Thürmchen, ‖ Thürmlein, *n.* turret. — mit mehreren Thürmchen, turreted, castellated tower; der babylonische —, the tower of Babel; die sieben Thürme zu Konstantinopel, the castle of the seven towers. 2) prison, dungeon. Einen in den — stecken, to put into prison. 3) [at chess] castle, rook. 4) [in conchology] a species of buccinum or whelk; V. —horn. Der — des Armenhauses, a species of volute. 5) [in botany] Das umwundene Thürmchen, das geflügelte Thürmchen, chenopodium.

Thurm-bau, *m.* the building of a tower. Der —bau von Babel, der babylonische —bau [in the history of the world], the building of the tower of Babel. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Das ist ein wahrer babylonischer —bau, that's a regular Babel. —dach, *n.* roof of a tower. —decker, *m.* tiler or slater of a tower. —eule, *f.* screech-owl. —fahne, *f.*, *dim.* —fähnchen, *n.* flag of a castle; *it.* vane or weather-cock of a tower or steeple. —falk, *m.* castrel or kestrel, stannel, windhover. —fenster, *n.* tower-window. —fisch, *m.* [in ichthyology] chub, cheven. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* in the form of a tower, turreted, spiral. —geläute, *n.* 1) set or ring of bells of a tower. 2) ringing of the bells of a tower; V. Glocken-geläute. —geschoß, *n.* floor, platform of a tower. —glocke, *f.* 1) bell of a tower. 2) [in botany] pyramidal campanula or bell-flower. —haus, *n.* house with a tower or turret; *it.* steeple-house. —herr, *m.* [formerly, at Strasburg &c.] officer appointed to inspect the prisons. —hoch, *adj.* and *adv.* of the height of a tower, very high, towering. —höhe, *f.* 1) the height, elevation of a tower. 2) considerable height, towering height. —horn, *n.* [in conchology] spiral whelk or trumpet-shell. —hüter, *m.* gaoler. —knopf, *m.* ball or knob on the top of a tower or steeple. —kohl, *m.* V. —kraut. —könig, *m.* V. Zaunkönig. —kraut, *n.* a species of arabis, turritis, [Linn.]. —kreisel, *m.* [in conchology] top-shell, trochus. —maß, *n.* [in organ-building] measure of the towers. —meister, *m.* V. —herr. —mühle, *f.* windmill placed on a conic tower. —pforte, *f.* door of a tower. —schiff, *n.* [among the ancients] ship with towers, turreted ship. —schwalbe, *f.* swift, black-martin. —senf, V. —kraut. —spitze, *f.* steeple, spire. —strafe, *f.* punishment of imprisonment. —taube, *f.* tower-pigeon. —thür, *f.* door of a tower. —träger, *m.* [a fish] sea-camel. —treppe, *f.* tower-steps. —uhr, *f.* steeple, tower, church or turret clock. —verließ, *n* subterranean dungeon of a tower. —wache, *f.* guard of a tower, tower-guard. —wächter, *m.* watch, watchman stationed on a steeple or tower, warder. —walze, *f.* [in conchology] a species of the voluta. —wärter, *m.* V. —wächter. —zinne, *f.* pinnacle, battlement of a tower.

Thürmen, I. *v. intr. it. v. refl.* sich —, to rise in the form of a tower; zum Himmel — [of waves], to tower up to the clouds. II. *v. tr.* 1) [= to pile up] Schnee, welchen der Winter gethürmt hat, snow heaped up by the winter; wo Pelion und Ossa sich —, where Pelion and Ossa tower to the skies. 2) to furnish with a tower or towers. Gethürmte Städte, towns flanked with towers.

Thürmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] watchman on a steeple or tower, warder.

Thürmig, *adj.* and *adv.* [poetic.] lofty, very high.

‖ and ‡**Thúrn,** V. Thurm.

‖ and ‡**Thúrner, Thürner,** *m.* V. Thürmer.

Thýmberpflanze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] winter-savory, pepper-hyssop.

Thýmian, *m.* [-s] thyme.

Thymianöl, *n.* oil of thyme.

Thýmseide, *f.* [in botany] dodder, lady's laces.

Thýrsus, *m.* [in mythology] thyrsus.

Tiálke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [a Dutch vessel] tialk.

Tiára, Tiáre, *f.* [*pl.* Tiaren] tiara.

Tíber, *f.* [in geography] the Tiber.

Tíck, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [V. Ticken] [in common people's lang.] 1) the touch, touching with the end of the finger or with the point of an instrument. 2) Einem Etwas zum — thun, to do any thing to egg a person on, to ridicule him, to teaze him, [low] to nignag him.

Ticken, [Goth. tekan, Fr. *toucher*, Gr. θιγω, Lat. *tango*, *te-tig-i*] I. *v. tr.* and *intr.* [in common people's lang.] to touch with the end of the finger, to prick slightly with any pointed instrument. II. *v. intr.* to tick [as a watch or clock does.]

Ticktack, Ticketack, [an onomatopoeia] [if used as a subst. *n.*] [in common people's lang.] tick-tack [of a watch, of the death-watch &c.].

Ticktácken, *v. intr.* to tick-tack, to tick.

Tief, [Old Germ. diuf, tiof, Ang. Sax. deop, related to taufen = tauchen] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [from a perpendicular distance, in opposition to high] deep, deeply. —er Graben, Fluß, deep ditch, river; — graben, in die Erde graben, to dig deep into the earth; — wurzelnder Baum, deeply rooted tree; die Pfahlwurzel geht am —sten in die Erde, the tap-root penetrates deepest into the earth; Etwas — in die Erde stecken, to plant, to fix any thing very deep in the earth; einen —en Grund legen, to lay a deep foundation; einen Graben —er machen, to deepen a ditch, to dig it deeper; —e Schüssel, —er Teller, deep dish, deep plate; die Augen liegen ihm — im Kopfe, he has hollow eyes, sunken eyes; —e Wege, deep roads; dieser Brunnen ist hundert Klafter —, this well is a hundred fathoms deep; — [i. e. for hoch] hinunter fallen, to fall from a great height; ein hundert Lachter —er Schacht [in mining], a pit, a shaft 100 fathoms deep; [in mining] —e Stollen, deep adits; das —ste, the deepest part of a mine; einen Graben sechs Fuß — machen, to dig a ditch to the depth of six feet; der Schnee liegt Knie's — or knie—, the snow lies knee-deep on the ground; das Schiff geht —, zehn Fuß —, the ship draws much water, draws ten feet of water; sich — bücken, eine —e Verbeugung machen, to bow low, to make a profound bow, reverence; seinen Hut — in die Augen drücken, setzen, to slouch one's hat, to press one's hat over the eyes; — Athem holen, to draw, to take deep breath; ein —er Seufzer, a deep sigh. Syn. V. Niedrig. 2) *Fig. a)* [in contradistinction to the clear and high] —e Farben, deep colours; ein —es Blau, Roth &c., a deep blue, red &c.; —e Trauer [= ganz schwarz], deep mourning; — trauern, to be in deep mourning; —es Dunkel, profound obscurity; —er Ton, deep, low tone; er hat eine —e Stimme, einen —en Baß, he has a low voice, a deep base; — singen, to sing low, to have a low voice; dieses Fortepiano ist für die Stimme zu —, this piano is too low for the voice; ein Tonwerkzeug —er, um einen Ton —er stimmen, to tune an instrument lower, a tone lower. *b)* [usually, in opposition to slight or inconsiderable] —er Schlaf, deep, profound sleep; — in Schulden stecken, to be deeply involved in debt; —e Stille, profound stillness; es herrschte —e Stille, a profound silence prevailed; sich — erniedrigen, to humble, to debase one's self extremely; die —ste Erniedrigung, the lowest humiliation, degradation; eine —e Demuth zeigen, to show the greatest, profoundest humility; — gebeugt, deeply afflicted; in —e Trauer versetzt, plunged into the greatest grief; — bewegt, — gerührt, deeply affected; —er Schmerz, intense pain; — verwunden, to wound severely; — beschämt, extremely ashamed; —es Mitleid fühlen, to feel great compassion; ein —es Dunkel schwebt über dieser Geschichte, a profound obscurity hangs over this affair; ein —es Geheimniß, a deep mystery. 3) [implying a considerable mass] —er Koth, deep mud; —er Schnee, deep snow. 4) [from a horizontal

distance] Das Haus iſt 24 Fuß —, the house is 24 feet deep; ein ſehr —es Haus, a deep house, having a great depth; das Zimmer iſt 15 Fuß lang und 10 Fuß —, that room is 15 feet long and 10 feet deep, is 15 feet to 10; — in den Wald, deep, far in the wood; — in die Höhle hineingehen, to penetrate far into the cave; [in military affairs] die —e und flache Stellung der Truppen, the deep and the shallow disposition of troops; — in See ſeyn, to be on the open sea; im —ſten Norden, in the extreme north. *Fig.* — in die Nacht hinein arbeiten, to work till late in the night; ſich Etwas — einprägen, — ins Gedächtniß prägen, to engrave, to impress any thing deeply in the memory; — eingewurzelte Vorurtheile, deep-rooted prejudices; eine —e Erkenntniß, Gelehrſamkeit, profound knowledge, learning; das erfordert —es Nachdenken, that requires deep reflection; — denken, to think profoundly; ein — denkender Mann, a great, deep thinker; in —en Gedanken ſeyn, ſitzen, to be pensive, absorbed in thought; dieſes Wort hat einen —en Sinn, there is a deep sense in this word; er ſah hier nicht — genug, he has not penetrated deep enough into the subject; die —e Weisheit Gottes, the profound, inscrutable wisdom of God; ein —es Gefühl, a deep, vivid feeling; er fühlt —, he has great susceptibility of feeling, has a great depth of feeling, is possessed of an intense feeling.

Tief-äugig, *adj.* and *adv.* hollow-eyed. **—blau**, *adj.* deep, dark blue. Der — blaue Himmel, the azure sky, the deep azure of the sky. **—blick**, *m. fig.* great penetration. **bohrer**, *m.* [with gilders] squarer. **—denkend**, *adj.* and *adv.* capable of profound thinking, engaged in profound thought. — denkender Kopf, profound, penetrating mind. **—denker**, *m.* profound thinker, a man of great depth of understanding or intellect. — **fiſch**, *m.* deep-water fish. **—gang**, *m.* [of a vessel] the drawing of water. Ein Schiff von ſo und ſo viel Zoll —gang, a ship that draws so many inches water. **—grubig**, *adj.* and *adv.* full of small cavities, spungious. **—gründig**, *adj.* and *adv.* deep. —gründiger Hafen, deep harbour or port. — **hammer**, *m.* [with goldsmiths] hollowing hammer; [in founderies] great hammer. ‖**—herr**, *m.* water-bailiff. — **loth**, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] deep sounding line. ‖**—ordnung**, *f.* regulations on the breaking up of the ice. **—rund**, V. Hohlrund. **—ſchäftig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in weaving] —ſchäftiger Stuhl, low warp loom; — ſchäftige Tapete, tapestry of the low warp; **—ſchauer**, *m.* [not much used] profound, penetrating mind. — **ſchüſſel**, *f.* deep-dish, soup-terrine. — **ſinn**, *m.* 1) revery, musing. Einen aus ſeinem —ſinne wecken, to rouse any one from his revery; *it.* [Trübſinn] melancholy. 2) penetration of thought. **—ſinnig**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) thoughtful, pensive; *it.* melancholy. —ſinnig ſeyn, daſitzen, to be thoughtful, to be absorbed in thought; ſie iſt ſeit einiger Zeit —ſinnig, ſie iſt ganz —ſinnig geworden, for some time past she has been very melancholy, she is grown quite melancholy. 2) of a profound, penetrating mind. Ein —ſinniger Kopf, Denker, a profound mind, deep thinker. 3) [—en Sinn habend] having a profound meaning or signification. —ſinniger Ausdruck, expression full of deep sense or meaning. —ſinnige Wahrheiten, profound truths. **—ſinnigkeit**, *f.* V. —ſinn.

Tief, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] channel [in a river &c.]. Dem —e des Fluſſes nachfahren, to steer, to keep in the channel of the river.

Tiefe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [V. Tief 1)] [of a ditch, well &c.] depth. Die — des Meeres erforſchen, to sound the depth of the sea; in die — des Meeres verſenken, to drop into the depth, the bosom of the sea; aus der — der Bruſt geholter Seufzer, deep, profound sigh; die — [of a sail], the height; eine unendliche, unermeßliche, unergründliche —, a fathomless, bottomless depth, an abyss. *Fig.* Die — göttlicher Weisheit, the depth of divine wisdom; die — ſeiner Erkenntniß &c., die — des Gefühls, the depth of his knowledge, depth, force, intensity of feeling; in dieſer — der Erniedrigung, in this extreme degree of humiliation; die — des Schlafes, der Töne, der Farben, the profoundness of sleep, lowness of tones, depth of colors; die — des menſchlichen Herzens, the depth of the human heart. 2) [V. Tief 2)] Die — des Schnees, the depth of the snow. 3) [V. Tief 4)] Die — eines Hauſes, Zimmers, Hofes, the depth of a house, room, court; in der — des Thales, in the depth of the valley. 4) [= tiefer Ort] deep place. Aus der — rufe ich Herr zu dir [in Scripture], from the deep, oh! Lord, I call to thee; in die — ſteigen, to descend into a deep place; grundloſe —, bottomless precipice or abyss; in eine — gerathen [in bathing], to get into a deep place or hole. 5) [V. Tief 4)] [in seamen's lang.] Auf die — fahren [= auf die hohe See], to go out to sea, into the open sea.

Tiefenmeſſer, *m.* 1) that which measures or sounds any thing deep. 2) [with surgeons] probe.

Tiefen, I. *v. tr.* to deepen, V. Auf—, Aus—, Ver—. II. *v. refl.* ſich — [unusual], to increase in depth. [in seamen's lang.] — [das Loth werfen], to sound, to cast the lead. Das —, deepening.

Tiefer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [unusual] that which deepens, deepener.

1. **Tiegel**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [appears to be related to Teich] *dim.* **—chen**, **—‖lein**, *n.* crucible. [with chemists] Das Gold &c. im — probieren, to try gold &c. in the crucible; *it.* [in cookery] pipkin; eiſerner —, saucepan, skillet; Brei in einem — kochen, to boil pap &c., in a skillet; [with founders] [the inner basin in furnaces] crucible, melting-pot; [with joiners, bookbinders] V. Leim—; [with glass-makers] melting pot, crucible.

Tiegel-brei, *m.*, **—muß**, *n.* pap, frumenty made in a skillet. **—probe**, *f.* [with founders &c.] trial by the crucible, [in coining] specimen of the mass for coining. — **thon**, *m.* potter's earth or clay. **—zange**, *f.* V. Schnabelzange.

2. **Tiegel**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [probably from the Lat. *tigillum*, a little rafter] [with printers] platten.

Tieger, &c. V. Tiger.

Tiendling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Kornelle, Kornellbaum.

Tiene, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [related to Tonne] long tub; *dim.* **Tienchen**, *n.* little tub; [with papermakers] rag-tub, V. Waſchbutte, Waſchzuber.

‡**Tierlier**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] the warble, song or note of the lark.

1. **Tiger**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in Pers. *tiger* = arrow] 1) tiger. Weiblicher —, tigress; der geſtreifte —, royal tiger; der geflectte —, spotted tiger; *it.* [in a more extended sense] getigertes Thier, dappled horse, spotted dog &c.; er ritt einen ſchönen —, he rode a fine dapple-gray. *Fig.* Er iſt ein — [very cruel], he is a tiger, a savage or ferocious brute. 2) Der amerikaniſche —, die amerikaniſche — katze, American tiger, jaguar. *Fig.* [modern, in London fashionable life] a tiger [kind of small groom, jockey].

Tiger-bein, *n.* 1) leg of a tiger. 2) [in conchology] Das große, dicke —bein, clou, alêne, vis à caractères; das dünne —bein, V. —nadel. **—blick**, *m.* tiger's look. *Fig.* [emphatic] the glare of a tiger, a grim look. **—blume**, *f.* China ixia. **—bohne**, *f.* speckled bean. **—decke**, *f.* [Pferdedecke] horse-cloth of tiger-skin. — **dublett**, *n.* [in conchology] a species of the chama. **—erz**, *n.* speckled ore. **—farbig**, **—fleckig**, *adj.* and *adv.* spotted, speckled. **—fuß**, *m.* 1) tiger's foot 2) [in botany] tiger's-foot. **—haut**, *f.* skin of a tiger. **—herz**, *n.* [in pop. and emphatic lang. frequently used comically] *Fig.* heart of a tiger. **—holz**, *n.* streaked wood. **—hund**, *m.* spotted dog, Dalmatian or coach dog. **—iltis**, *m.* spotted polecat. **—katze**, *f.* 1) tiger-cat, tortoise-shell cat. 2) cat-pard, cat of the mountains, [American] catamount. 3) Die wilde —katze, the wild tiger-cat of Cayenne. 4) Die amerikaniſche —katze, V. —2). 5) [sometimes, generally for] tiger. **—motte**, *f.* speckled moth. **—nadel**, *f.* [in conchology] spotted screw-shell. **—pelz**, *m.* tiger's skin. **—pferd**, *n.* 1) spotted horse. 2) [in Africa] zebra. **—porzellanſchnecke**, *f.* red voluta or tiger-shell. — **raupe**, *f.* speckled caterpillar. **—reiher**, *m.* speckled heron. **—ſchild**, *m.* [in conchology] round shield of tortoise-shell. **—ſchnecke**, *f.* V. —tute. **—ſpinne**, *f.* speckled spider. **—ſtein**, *m.* V. —erz. **—ſtute**, *f.* spotted mare. **—thier**, *n.* tiger. **—tute**, *f.* tiger-stamper. **—wanze**, *f.* pear-tree puceron. **—wecke**, *f.* [in conchology] a species of the conus. **—weibchen**, *n.* tigress. — **wolf**, *m.* 1) tiger-wolf. 2) spotted hyena. **—wuth**, *f.* [in pop. and emphatic lang.] fury of a tiger. **—zunge**, *f.* 1) tiger's tongue. 2) [in conchology] a species of the tellina.

2. **Tiger**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] or [more usual] **Tigris**, [the same root as 1. Tiger, from its swiftness] [the well-known river] Tigris.

Tigeriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* tigrine, tigrish, like a tiger. **—es Herz** [rather unusual or affected], heart of a tiger.

Tigern, *v. tr.* [chiefly used in the past part.] to adorn with spots in the manner of a tiger, to spot. Getigerte Haut, spotted skin; getigertes Pferd, spotted horse.

Tilgbar, *adj.* and *adv.* extinguishable, redeemable. **—e Schuld, Rente**, redeemable debt, annuity.

Tilgbarkeit, *f.* quality of being redeemable, redeemableness.

Tilgen, *v. tr.* [Angl. Sax. diljan, Low Sax. delgen, Lat. *deleo*, related to theilen] [of vermin] to exterminate, to destroy. Das Unkraut —, to extirpate weeds; eine Feuersbrunſt —, to extinguish a conflagration, V. Ver—. *Fig.* to annul, to abolish. Eine Schuld —, to cancel, to pay a debt, [also] to cancel a debt in an account-book; eine Rente —, to buy out a rent-charge; Herr, tilge meine Sünden [in Scripture], O Lord, blot out my offences! Das —, V. Tilgung. Syn. Tilgen, Vertilgen, Zerſtören, Ausrotten, Vernichten. The two last being exactly the same as in English,

viz: Ausrotten to extirpate, to eradicate, to root out, and Vernichten to annihilate, it will not be necessary to explain them further. We tilgen something that is disagreeable, disadvantageous &c. to us, for instance, we tilgen weeds, vermin, debts, and do so by extirpating [ausrotten], the first, and figuratively speaking the second, by paying the last; the English therefore for this is ‚to get rid of'; a person vertilgt however merely that, against which he employs violent measures, therefore one may say vertilgen weeds, vermin, but not debts, this is then ‚to exterminate'. A person zerstört merely those things which are composed of component parts, by disturbing their state of rest, by strewing them asunder and about as it were, for instance the parts of a town; time zerstört [destroys] every thing, but it does not vernichten; in a proper sense only God can do this to matter; its use therefore in both languages must be usually figurative or hyperbolical.

Tílger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [not much used] exterminator, extirpator, destroyer. *Fig.* one who annuls, abolishes &c. 2) [in ornithology] the diver.

Tílglich, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Tilgbar.

Tílglichkeit, *f.* V. Tilgbarkeit.

Tílgung, *f.* extermination, extirpation, [of a debt] cancelling, cancellation, [of an annuity] redemption.

Tilgungs-gericht, *n.* [not used] court of repeal, court of cassation. —kaſſe, *f.* fund for the extinction of any debt, sinking-fund. —ſchein, *m.* certificate of redemption. —ſtock, *m.* sinking-fund.

Tílle, [or Dille], *f.* V. Dill &c.

Tillen, *v. intr.* [in seamen's lang.] Das Schiff tillt, the ship has a very slanting keel.

Tímmerſtich, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in seamen's lang.] knot of one rope on another.

Timótheus, *m.* [*pl.* -theuſſe] [name of men] Timotheus.

Timotheusgras, *n.* cat's-tail grass, phleum.

Tímphahn, *m.* [*pl.* -es, *pl.* -hahnen] [in ornithology] the coot.

***Tinctúr,** *f.* [*pl.* -en] tincture.

Tíne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in common people's lang., abbr. for Chriſtine and for Erneſtine] [name of women] [*dim.* or endearing] Tinchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] Christine, little Chriss.

Tíngel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in seamen's lang.] wood or lath between the keel and the garboard strake.

***Tingíren,** *v. tr.* [unusual] to tinge, to dye, to wet; [in alchymy] to convert metals. —d, converting, commuting.

***Tínkal,** *m.* [-s] crude borax, tinkal, chrysocolla.

Tínte, [or Dinte] [*pl.* -n] *f.* [probably from the Mid. Lat. *tineta* = tinctura, a fluid] 1) ink. Dieſe — iſt zu blaß, zu weiß, this ink is too pale; rothe —, red ink; unſichtbare or ſympathetiſche —, invisible, sympathetic ink. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] In die — kommen, in der — ſitzen, to be embarrassed, perplexed, to get into a scrape, into a mess, kettle of fish; Einen in die — bringen, to bring any one into embarrassment, to get any one into a scrape, mess &c. 2) [in painting] tint. Starke, ſchwache —, strong, faint tint; ganze —, whole tint; halbe —, half tint, mezzotinto.

Tinten-beere, *f.* 1) fragrant-cherry; fruit of the mahalep; *it.* [Gewächs] mahalep. 2) privet berry. 3) berry, fruit of the buckthorn. —beerſtrauch, *m.* V. —beere [Gewächs]. —faß, *n.* inkstand; *it.* inkhorn [in a portable case]. —fiſch, *m.* cuttle, cuttle-fish. —flaſche, *f.* ink-bottle. —fleck, *m.* spot or blot of ink. —glas, *n.* V. —flaſche. —horn, *n.* inkhorn. —klecks, *m.* blot of ink. —kleckſer, *m.* blotter, dauber of paper. —krug, *m.* ink-pitcher. —pulver, *n.* powder for making ink. —recept, *n.* V. —vorſchrift. —ſchwarz, *adj.* and *adv.* black as ink. —ſtein, *m.* [in mineralogy] ink-stone. —thier, *n.* V. —fiſch. —vorſchrift, *f.* recipe for making good ink. —wein, *m.* [from Alicant] tent, tent-wine. —wurm, V. —fiſch.

Tínticht, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling ink. Dieſes Waſſer hat einen —en Geſchmack, this water has an inky taste.

Tíntig, *adj.* and *adv.* inky, stained with ink; —e Finger, inky fingers; Ihr Kleid iſt ganz —, your dress is quite stained with ink.

Típfſtein, *m.* [in mineralogy] V. Topfſtein.

Típp, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) V. Tüpfen. 2) [in pop. lang.] tip, point; *it.* dot. 3) V. Tick.

Típpel, *m.* V. Tüpfel.

Típpen, *n.* V. Tüpfen. Mit dem Finger an Etwas —, to touch, to feel any thing with the tip of the finger. Das —, touching with the end of the finger.

‖Típper, *m.*, — inn, *f.* one who touches with the tip of the finger.

Tiránn, *m.*, Tiranniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* &c. V. Tyrann &c.

***Tíraß,** *m.* [-ſſes, *pl.* -ſſe] [with fowlers] net for taking birds at night.

Tiraſſíren, *v. intr.* [with fowlers] to catch with a net.

***Tiſáne,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] ptisan, diet-drink.

Tíſch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Sw. *disk*, also = plate, Low Sax. diſk, Gr. δίσκος, a disk] *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* 1) a table. —, den man zuſammenlegen, ausziehen kann, a folding-table, a table which can be drawn out; — mit Schubladen, a table with drawers; den — decken, to lay the cloth; Einen unter den — trinken [in fam. lang.], to drink a person under the table. *Fig.* Einen unter den — ſtecken [in fam. lang.], to throw any one into the shade, into the background. 2) [in a more limited sense] [a table provided with eatables &c.] Der — des Herrn, the communion table; zum — des Herrn, zu Gottes —e gehen, to appear at the communion-table; zum — des Herrn gehen, to take the sacrament. *Fig.* *a*) [in a general sense] eating [especially at dinner]. Sich an den —, ſich zu —e ſetzen, to sit down to dinner; am —e, bei —e ſitzen, to be at dinner; vom —e aufſtehen, to rise from table; zu —e gehen, to go, to sit down to supper; über —e, bei —e, during the dinner or supper; nach —, kurz vor —e, after dinner, just before dinner &c.; Einen zu —e laden, bitten, to invite any one to dinner &c.; nicht zu —e kommen, not to come to dinner, to table; Einen zu —e rufen, to call any one to dinner &c.; bei Jemand zu — bleiben, to stay and take dinner with any one. *b*) food, diet. Den — bei Jemand haben, to board with any one; er hat den — bei Dem und Dem, he boards at such and such a one's; Einem den — geben, freien — geben, to give any one his board; ich habe ihm den — aufgeſagt, I have told him I shall not board any longer with him, *it.* to provide himself with board elsewhere. *c*) [manner of living] Er führt einen guten —, he keeps a good table, he lives well. Syn. V. Tafel.

Tiſch-aufſatz, *m.* V. Tafelaufſatz. —bedarf, *m.* set of things wanted at table. —bein, *n.* leg of a table. —beſteck, *n.* knife and fork. —bett, *n.* 1) [with the ancients] table-couch. 2) bedstead. —bier, *n.* V. Tafelbier. —blatt, *n.* [—platte] leaf of a table. Gebrochenes —blatt, broken table; die —blätter, the flaps of a table. —bohrer, *m.* V. Hauskäferchen. —burſche, *m.* [in pop. lang.] V. Tiſchgänger. —decke, *f.* table-cloth. —decker, *m.* table-decker, V. Tafeldecker.. —diener, *m.* servant who waits at table. —ecke, *f.* corner of a table. —freund, *m.*, —freundinn, *f.* table-friend; *it.* parasite. —fuß, *m.* V. —bein. —gänger, *m.*, —gängerinn, *f.* boarder, V. Koſtgänger; *it.* [modern word] a diner-out. —gaſt, *m.* guest. —gebet, *n.* grace before meals; *it.* after meals. —gedeck, *n.* a cover or a plate with napkin, spoon, knife and fork; table-cloth and napkins. —gefäß, *n.* table utensil. —geld, *n.* V. Koſtgeld. —gemeinſchaft, *f.* fellowship at table. Mit einem —gemeinſchaft machen, to dine in fellowship with any one. —genoß, *m.* companion at table, messmate; *it.* boarder. —genoſſenſchaft, *f.* commensality. —geräth, *n.* table utensils, service, cover. Silbernes —geräth, silver service, plate; *it.* [—zeug, —waſche] table linen. —geſang, *m.* convivial song, V. —lied. —geſchirr, *n.* table utensils. —geſell, *m.* V. —genoß. —geſellſchaft, *f.* company at table. *it.* Einem —geſellſchaft leiſten, to join any one at table. —geſpräch, *n.* conversation held at table, small talk, table talk. Luther's, Coleridge's —geſpräche [titles of books], the table-talk of Luther, of Coleridge. —geſtell, *n.* stand on which the table rests, trestle. —gewinde, *n.* hinge of a table. —glocke, *f.* dinner-bell. —hänge, *f.* table-clamp. —kante, *f.* corner of a table. —kappe, *f.* table cover. —kaſten, *m.* table drawer. —korb, *m.* basket for the table-furniture. —lade, *f.* V. —kaſten. —laken, *n.* V. —tuch. —lehen, *n.* V. Tafellehen. —lied, *n.* convivial song, canticle before or after a meal. —linie, *f.* [in astrology] thoral line [of the hand]. —löffel, *m.* table spoon. —macher, *m.* V. Tiſchler. —matte, *f.* table-mat. —meſſer, *n.* table-knife. —muskel, *m.* [in anatomy] trapezius. —nachbar, *m.* neighbour at table. —platte, *f.* V. —blatt. —rath, *m.* table-friend. —reden, *pl.* table-talk. —rücken, *n.* suspension of the pot-hanger [at any one's house]. —ſchiefer, *m.* V. Tafelſchiefer. —ſchloß, *n.* lock of a table-drawer. —ſchrank, *m.* 1) cupboard serving as a table. 2) table-cupboard, table-drawer. —ſchraube, *f.* table vice or screw, table-fastener. —ſtollen, *m.* V. —fuß. —teppich, *m.* table cover. —trank, —trunk, *m.* ordinary drink. —tuch, *n.* table cloth. Das —tuch auflegen, to lay the cloth. —unterhaltung, *f.* conversation at table. —wäſche, *f.* V. —geräth. —wein, *m.* table-wine. —zeit, *f.* meal-time, time of dinner or supper. —zeug, *n.* table-linen, service, cover. —zeugpreſſe, *f.* press for the table-linen. —zucht, *f.* politeness or good-breeding requisite at table.

‖Tíſcheln, *v. intr.* V. Tiſchen 2).

Tiſchen, *v. intr.* 1) [not much used] to prepare the table. Es iſt nicht für mich getiſcht, there is no cover, no knife and fork for me, V. Auf—. 2) [in fam. lang.] to sit at table, to feast. Er tiſcht ſehr lange, tiſcht gern, he sits long at table, he likes to be long at table.

Tiſcher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Tiſchler.

Tiſcher=diele, *f.* plank for joiner's work. —kitt, *m.* joiner's putty. —leim, *m.* joiner's glue. —verband, *m.* pieces of joinery. —zeug, *m.* joiner's tools.

Tiſchereí, *f.* V. Tiſchlerei.

Tiſchern, Tiſchlern, *v. intr.* [not much used] to work joinery.

Tiſchler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Tiſcher] joiner, V. Kunſt—. Die —inn, wife of a joiner.

Tiſchlerarbeit, *f.* joiner's work.

Tiſchlereí, *f.* 1) joinery. — treiben, V. Tiſchern. 2) joiner's work.

Tiſchlern, *v. tr.* V. Tiſchern.

*Titan, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] 1) [in mythology] Titan. 2) [in mineralogy] titanium, titan.

Titan=eiſen, *n.* titanian iron, oxidized ferriferous titanium. —erz, *n.* titanite. —kalk, *m.* oxidized acicular titanium. —ſand, *m.* oxidized ferriferous granulated titanium. —ſchörl, *m.* titanitic shorl.

Titel and Titel, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [*dim.*—chen, ‖—lein, *n.*] from the Lat. *titulus*, which is related to the Germ. deuten] 1) superscription, [of a book &c.] title. In Kupfer geſtochener —, an engraved title; *it.* heading of a section or paragraph; Sie werden es unter dem und dem — finden, you will find it under such and such a head. *Fig. a*) [indicating a civil rank] Einem den — Rath geben, beilegen, verleihen, to confer the title of counsellor on any one; er führt den — eines Grafen, he has the title of a count; Einem ſeinen rechten — geben, to give any one his proper title; *it.* to call any one by his right name, by the title or name he bears; ſich einen — kaufen, to purchase a title; ein Mann, der einen — hat, one who has a title, a man of quality. *b*) [legal ground or right] Unter welchem — genießt er dieſes Vorrechtes? by what title does he enjoy this privilege? unter dem — eines Verwandten &c., by virtue of that of a relation &c.; Etwas unter einem andern — ſuchen, to solicit something under another ground or motive. *c*) [pretext] Unter dem —, under the pretence of &c. 2) [among printers] abbreviature, dash.

Titel=bild, *n.* [of a book] frontispiece. —bildchen, *n.* vignette, head-piece. —biſchof, *m.* titular bishop. —blatt, *n.* title-page. —blättchen, *n.* [on the back of a book] title. —bogen, *m.* title, title-sheet. —buch, *n.* 1) book containing the titles of persons 2) court-calendar, [in England] the red book. —buchſtabe, *m.* capital letter, [with printers] letter with a dash over it. —fürſt, *m.* titular prince. —jagd, *f.* avidity, mania for titles. —kaiſer, —könig, *m.* titular emperor, king. —kupfer, *n.* [an engraved] frontispiece [of a book]. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without a title, untitled. —narr, *m.* one who has a mania, a ridiculous fondness for titles. —rath, *m.* titular [= nominal] counsellor. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* rich in titles, having numerous titles. —ſucht, *f.* fondness, mania for titles. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* having a mania for titles. —weiſe, *adv.* according to the title, titlewise. —weſen, *n.* titles, whatever relates to titles. Das — weſen abſchaffen, to abolish titles.

Titeln and Titeln, [Tituliren] *v. tr.* and [sometimes] *v. intr.* to address or call by a title, to title. Wie titelt man ihn? what title has he? man titelt ihn Excellenz &c., he has the title of, is titled Excellency &c., V. Be—.

*Titulärbiſchof, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -ſchöffe] V. Titelbiſchof.

*Titulatür, *f.* [*pl.*-en] [das Tituliren] title.

*Titulíren, *v. tr.* and [sometimes] *v. intr.* to title. Er titulirt gerne, he is fond of giving people their titles [when] speaking to or of them], V. Titeln.

Tituskopf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -köpfe] 1) head of Titus [as seen on coins]. 2) *Fig.* short frizzled hair à la Titus.

Tōbak, *m.* [with common people] V. Tabak.

Tōben, [related to the Gr. *δουπέω*, Low Sax. dubben, to beat or knock] *v. intr.* 1) to make a noise, to bluster, to roar; to rage. Die Winde —, the winds bluster, roar; das —de Meer, die —den Wellen, the raging sea, roaring waves or billows; der Wein tobet in den Fäſſern, the wine works in the casks; ein —der Stier, a furious bull; er ſchreit und tobt den ganzen Tag, he his always bawling and storming; vor Zorn, Unwillen —, to be furious with anger, vexation; mag er —, wie er will, let him storm as much as he likes. *Fig.* —de Leidenſchaft, vehement passion; —der Schmerz, violent, excruciating pain; es tobet mir im Kopfe, my head is splitting with pain. Das —, rage, fury, [of the waves, the sea] fury, [of the winds] violence, impetuosity. 2) [= raſen] to rave, to be delirious.

Tob=hafer, *m.* V. Töberich 1). —kraut, *n.* 1) V. Gleiße 1). 2) V. Töberich 1). —ſucht, *f.* madness, insanity.

Tōber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* noisy person, blusterer, V. Toben.

Tōberich, Tobrig, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [with miners] task of a miner. Ein — arbeiten, to work a task.

Tōberich, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in botany] 1) darnel. 2) rye-brome-grass.

Tobīas, *m.* [*pl.* Tobiaſſe]] name of men] Tobias.

Tobiasfiſch, *m.* sand-eel, sand-launce.

Tobīn, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] sort of silk stuff, sarsenet.

Töchter, *f.* [*pl.* Töchter] [Pers. *dochter*, Gr. *θυγατηρ*, related to zeugen, Gr. *τεύχω*] daughter, *dim.* Töchterchen, ‖Töchterlein, *n.* little, young daughter. *Fig.* [poet.] Freiheit und Gerechtigkeit, ihr Töchter des Himmels! freedom and justice, ye daughters of heaven!

Tochter=herz, *n.* heart of a daughter; *it.* filial heart. —kind, *n.*, —ſohn, *m.*, —tochter, *f.* daughter's child, son, daughter, grandchild &c. —kirche, *f.* a church attached to another church, chapel of ease. —land, *n.* colony. —ländiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* colonial. —liebe, *f.* filial love. —mann, *m.* daughter's husband, son-in-law. —pfarre, *f.* precinct of a chapel of ease. —recht, *n.* right of a daughter, what is due to a daughter. —ſprache, *f.* derivative language. —ſtaat, *m.* colony. —ſtadt, *f.* colonial town.

Töchter=anſtalt, *f.* V. —ſchule. —kirche, *f.* chapel of ease. —loge, *f.* filial lodge. —ſchule, *f.* boarding-school for young misses; *it.* school for young girls [chiefly of the better classes], V. Mädchenanſtalt.

Töchterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* of a daughter, daughterly, filial, filially. Wahrhaft —e Zärtlichkeit, Liebe, real filial tenderness, daughterly piety; — lieben, to love with filial attachment; ſich — betragen, to behave as a daughter ought.

Töchterſchaft, *f.* quality of daughter.

Töckel, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -] [among seamen] tackle with one pulley.

*Tockiren, *v. tr.* [in painting] to touch with the tip of the brush, to stipple.

Tōd, *m.* [-es] [Low Sax. dood, Ang. Sax. death &c., it seems related to the Gr. *θάνατος*, and consequently also to dehnen, Gr. *τείνειν*. Homer calls death *τανηλεγής*, the extender, the layer] 1) [= das Sterben] death, decease. Vom —e übereilt werden, to be surprised by death; Einen vom —e retten, to save any one's life; Einem den — geben, to kill any one; mit dem —e ringen, kämpfen, to struggle with death; er hat einen ſchweren, leichten — gehabt, he had a painful, easy death; natürlicher, gewaltſamer —, natural, violent death; [in theology] der leibliche or zeitliche, der geiſtliche or ewige —, corporal or temporal death, spiritual or eternal death; eines natürlichen &c. —es ſterben, to die a natural &c. death; den — für's Vaterland, der Ehre, des Helden, der Gerechtigkeit, der Sünder ſterben, to die for one's country, with honour, like a hero, to die the death of the righteous, of sinners; mit —e abgehen, to depart from life, to die; auf den — liegen, darnieder liegen, to be at the point of death; Einen auf den — verwunden, to wound any one mortally; er wurde auf den — geſchlagen, he was beaten to death; ſeine Krankheit iſt nicht zum —e, his illness will not prove mortal; ich bin des —es, habe den — davon, wenn er es erfährt, I am lost, I am a dead man if he hears of it; ich war vor Schrecken faſt des —es, I was almost dead with fright; ich will des —es ſeyn, wenn ich es weiß, I wish I may die if I know it. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Sich zu —e ärgern, to be extremely vexed; ſich zu —e arbeiten, trinken &c., to kill one's self with working, drinking &c.; ihr ſolltet euch zu —e ſchämen, you ought to die for shame; ſich zu —e lachen, V. Todt; in den — verliebt ſeyn, to be desperately in love; das iſt mir in den — zuwider, das haſſe ich bis auf den —, that I mortally detest, that I mortally hate. *a*) [in a more limited sense] violent death. Sich den — anthun, to destroy, to kill one's self; Einen zum —e führen, to lead any one to execution, to death; Einem den — [= —esſtrafe] zuerkennen, Einen zum —e verurtheilen, to sentence, to condemn any one to death Einem den — anthun [not much used], to put any one to death; auf den — gefangen ſitzen, to be imprisoned on a capital charge. *b*) [something destructive] — [in agriculture], blight [in corn]. 2) [in entomology] field-spider.

Tod=ähnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* death-like. —bett, *n.* death-bed. —blaß, —bleich, *adj.* and *adv.* pale as death. —erbe, *m.* V. —es-erbe. —fall, *m.* [in feudal law] right of the lord of the manor to the best article of furniture &c., when a tenant dies. —fällig, *adj.* and *adv.* subject to the exercise of the lord of the manor's right. —fehde, *f.* mortal feud, fight to death. —feind, *m.*, —feindinn, *f.* mortal, deadly enemy. —feindſchaft, *f.* mortal enmity.

—haß, *m.* deadly hatred. —kauf, *m.* [in law] purchase in perpetuity. —krank, *adj.* and *adv.* dangerously ill. —müde, *adj.* and *adv.* extremely tired. —pflichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —fällig. —ſchlag, *m.* V. Todtſchlag. —ſchwur, *m.* oath to put any one to death. —ſünde, *f.* [in theology] mortal sin. —würdig, *adj.* and *adv.* deserving of death.

Todes-ahnung, *f.* foreboding of [one's] death. —angſt, *f.* anguish, agony of death. *Fig.* anguish. In —ängſten liegen, to be in the pangs of death; einen Verbrecher —angſt ausſtehen laſſen, to cause a criminal to endure the pangs of death; *it.* in —angſt, in —ängſten ſeyn, to be in the greatest anguish of mind. —anzeige, *f.* 1) announcement of any one's death. Die Zeitung enthält mehrere —anzeigen, the paper contains several deaths. 2) ominous token or presage. —art, *f.* kind of death. —becher, *m.* mortal cup. —begängniß, *n.* [unusual] V. Leichenbegängniß —betrachtung, *f.* meditation of death, meditation, reflection on death. —betrachtungen anſtellen, to meditate on death; Young's —betrachtungen, the Night-thoughts of Young. —bild, *n.* image of death. —bläſſe, *f.* paleness of death. —block, *m.* block. —bote, *m.* one who brings the news of any one's death, or a death-warrant. —botſchaft, *f.* 1) advice, intelligence, news of any one's death. 2) intelligence &c. which causes any one's death, the warrant which pronounces any one's death. —engel, *m.* angel of death. —erbe, *m.* [poet.] heir of death, heir of the grave. —erinnerung, *f.* remembrance of death; [fam. and comic] memento mori. —fackel, *f.* funeral torch; *it.* [emblematically] torch of death. —fall, *m.* decease, death. Auf den —fall, im —falle, in case of death; Schenkung auf den —fall, donation on account of a death; einen —fall anzeigen, to announce the death or decease of any one. —feier, *f.* anniversary of a person's death. —feſt, *n.* funeral feast. —fiſch, *m.* 1) sea-devil. 2) toad-fish. —froſt, *m.* [poet.] chill of death. —furcht, *f.* fear of death. —gang, *m.* march or way towards a certain or almost certain death. [of a criminal led to execution] Auf ſeinem —gange, on his way to [the place of (his)] execution. —gedanke, *m.* idea, thought of death. Sich —gedanken machen, to imagine one's self going to die; ſich mit —gedanken beſchäftigen, to occupy one's mind with thoughts of death. —gefahr, *f.* peril of death. In —gefahr ſchweben, to be in danger of one' life; Einen aus einer —gefahr retten, to save any one's life. —geſang, *m.* dirge. —grauen, *n.* horror, dread of death. —jahr, *n.* V. Sterbejahr. —kampf, *m.* 1) agony of death, the death-struggle. Im —kampfe liegen, to be in the agonies, throes of death, in the rattles. 2) mortal combat, a combat to death; *it.* deadly struggle. —krampf, *m.* convulsions of death. —lied, *n.* V. —geſang. —loos, *n.* mortal lot of man. *it.* Das —loos ziehen, to cast lots who is to die. —nacht, *f.* 1) night of a person's death. 2) death, [poet.] the gloom, darkness of death. —noth, *f.* 1) V. —gefahr. 2) V. —angſt. —opfer, *n.* victim of death. —pein, *f.* pangs of death; agony of death. —pforte, *f.* [in figurative lang.] gate of death. —poſt, *f.* news, intelligence of any one's death. —prophet, *m.* he who predicts the death of any one. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Er iſt ein rechter —prophet, he is a regular croaker. —qual, *f.* V. —pein. —rachen, *m.* *Fig.* [in scriptural and poetic style] jaws of death. —ſchattenthal, *n.* [biblical style] the valley of the shadows of death. —ſchauer, *m.* shiver of death. —ſchlaf, *m.* 1) sleep of death. Den Todes— ſchlafen, to sleep the sleep of death. 2) [resembling death] trance. —ſchlag, *m.* mortal, deadly blow. —ſchlummer, *m.* V. —ſchlaf. —ſchmerz, *m.* pains, pangs of death, agony. —ſchrecken, *m.* 1) fear of death. 2) *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] mortal or deadly fright. —ſchwach, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] extremely weak. —ſchweiß, *m.* cold sweat of death. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] —ſchweiß ſchwitzen, to be in mortal tribulation. —ſieger, *m.* [biblical style] conqueror of death. —ſtich, *m.* mortal thrust, stab. —ſtoß, *m.* death-blow. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Dieſe Nachricht gab ihm den —ſtoß, this news was a death-blow to him. —ſtrafe, *f.* capital punishment, pain of death. Es ſtehet —ſtrafe darauf, wer &c., the penalty of death awaits him who &c.; das iſt bei —ſtrafe verboten, that is prohibited under pain of death; die —ſtrafe Einem zuerkennen, to sentence any one to death. —ſtreich, *m.* death-blow. *Fig.* death-blow. Das war der —ſtreich für ſeine Hoffnungen, this was the death-blow, final stroke to his hopes. —ſtunde, *f.* hour of death. —tag, *m.* day of any one's death; *it.* anniversary of a person's death. —thal, *n.* [with poets] vale of death. —urtheil, *n.* sentence of death. —verbrechen, *n.* capital crime. —vorbote, *m.* presage, harbinger of death. —wahl, *f.* choice of death. —weg, *m.* way, path of death. —werth, *adj.* and *adv.* deserving of death. —woche, *f.* week of any one's death, in which any one died. —wunde, *f.* mortal wound. —würdig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —werth. —zeichen, *n.* sign of death. —züge, *pl.* pangs of death. In —zügen liegen, to be at the last gasp.

Todt, *adj.* and *adv.* [instead of todet, participle of the ancient toden] 1) dead, deceased. Seit zwei Stunden iſt er —, he has been dead these two hours; ich war halb — vor Schrecken, I was half dead from fright; er iſt ganz —, he is quite dead; — oder lebendig fangen, to seize, to take dead or alive; —es Thier, dead animal; —er Menſch, ein —er, a dead person, a dead man; —er Körper, dead body; — niederfallen, to fall down dead; einen für — wegtragen, to carry any one off for dead; ſich — fallen, to be killed by a fall, to die from a fall; ſich — lachen *fig.*, to die with laughing, to split one's sides with laughing; ſich — bluten, to bleed to death; das iſt um ſich — zu ärgern [in fam. lang.], that is vexing, provoking beyond measure; *fig.* ſich — arbeiten, ſaufen [in pop. lang.], to kill one's self with working, drinking; Einen — ſchlagen, ſtechen, ſchießen, to kill any one by a blow, a stab, to shoot any one; Einen — ſchießen [a criminal], to shoot any one; Einen — hinſtrecken, to stretch any one dead on the spot; ein Pferd — jagen, to ride a horse to death. 2) *a)* [deprived of vegetable life] —er Baum, —es Holz, a dead tree, dead wood; —es Holz [which does not grow again when cut off], fir or pine-trees; —e Befriedigung [= aus todtem Holze gemachte Einfriedigung], enclosure, fence of pales; —es Fleiſch [in wounds], dead flesh. *b)* [lifeless] Ein —es Bild, an inanimate figure. 3) [without any internal worth] —e Kohlen, —e Aſche, dead coals, dead cinders; —e Erde, mouldy soil; [in mining] —es Metall, dead metal. 4) [destitute of a certain degree of motion] —es Waſſer, stagnant water; das —e Meer [in geography], the Dead Sea; — gehen [in mining, of water], to flow slowly, weakly; [in seamen's lang.] —es Waſſer, ebb-tide, ebb; der Wind iſt — geſchoſſen, the vapour has made the sea calm; der Wind, die Wellen werden — geſchneiet, geregnet, the snow, the rain has stilled the wind, the waves; die Segel — anſchlagen, to bend the sails quite flat. 5) [destitute of a certain degree of activity] —e Stadt, —er Ort, dull town, still place, [fam.] a dead or dull hole; —e Kraft, dead force; —er Glauben, dead faith; —e Erkenntniß, dead knowledge, science; [in theology] geiſtlich — ſeyn, to be spiritually dead; — in ſeinen Sünden ſeyn, to abide in one's sins; — für die Welt ſeyn, to be dead to the world; [in law] —e Hand, mortmain; Etwas an die —e Hand verkaufen, to sell any thing by way of mortmain, to sell to dead hands, or hands that cannot alienate. 6) [in contradistinction to freshness, vivacity &c.] —es Haar, dry, flaccid hair; —e Wolle, scabby wool, wool of scabby sheep; —e Farben, dull, dead colours; —e Augen, dull eyes; —es Geſicht, inanimate face, features. 7) [useless] —er Winkel [in fortification], unflanked angle; eine Zeche, einen Gang — ſchreiben [in mining], to declare a mine to be not worth working; den Strom — ſegeln [in seamen's lang.], to go against the tide; ein Schiff — laufen, — ſegeln, to outsail a vessel, to leave her behind. 8) [extinct] —e Sprache, dead language. Syn. V. Leblos.

Todtſchlag, *m.* man-slaughter. Syn. V. Meuchelmord

Todte, [-n *pl.* -n] [der] a dead or deceased person. Die Lebendigen und die —n, the quick and the dead; ich kann keinen —n ſehen, I cannot bear to see a dead person, a corpse; er wollte den —n noch einmal ſehen, he wished to see the deceased, the corpse once more; das Reich der —n, the kingdom of the dead, of death; Geſpräche im Reiche der —n [V. Todtengeſpräche], dialogues of the dead.

Todten-acker, *m.* burying-ground. —amt, *n.* [with Roman Catholics] mass [said] for the dead, requiem. —anzeige, *f.*, —anzeiger, *m.* register of the dead, necrology. —aſche, *f.* ashes of the dead. —bahre, *f.* bier. —begängniß, *n.* [little used] V. Leichenbegängniß. —bein, *n.* bone of a dead person. —beine, *pl.* 1) bones of dead persons; [also] cross-bones [as saints' relics] relics. 2) [in botany] garlic-pear-tree, crataena tapia. ||—beliebung, *f.* voluntary contribution [of a corporate trade] for the interment of its poor. —beſchau, *f.* V. —ſchau. —beſchauer, *m.* V. —ſchauer. —beſchwörer, *m.* necromancer. —beſchwörung, *f.* necromancy. —bett, *n.* death-bed. —blaß, *adj.* and. *adv.* pale as death. —bläſſe, *f.* paleness of death. —bleich, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —blaß. —bleiche, *f.* V. —bläſſe. —blume, *f.* [natural or artificial] flower with which a grave is adorned or strewed; [artificial] flower with which a corpse or the coffin in which it lies, is adorned. —buch, *n.* obituary. —erſcheinung, *f.* apparition, ghost. —eule, *f.* screech-owl, lich-owl. —fackel, —farbe, *f.* V. Leichenfackel, Leichenfarbe &c. —farben, —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* of a death-like, deadly colour. —feier, *f.* funeral festival; *it.* [in Ireland] a wake [feast]. —flagge, *f.* [on board of ships] flag put up when any person of rank

is dead on board. —fleck, *m.* 1) [on putrifying dead-bodies] death-spot. 2) [in medicine] [from stagnation of the blood] gangrene. —fleckig, *adj.* and *adv.* having gangrenous spots. —fliege, *f.* gold-head fly. —fluß, *m.* [in mythology] Styx. —frau, *f.* [in fam. lang.] V. —wäscherinn. —garten, *m.* V. —acker. —gebeine, *pl.* V. —beine. —gebet, *n.* prayer for the dead. —gefälle, *pl.* [in feudal law] escheats. —gefecht, *n.* [with the ancients] combat in honor of some one deceased. —geläute, *n.* tolling of the bell [at any one's death]; *it.* tolling of the bell [for a funeral], knell. —geleit, *n.* 1) [through another territory] escort of a funeral. 2) [to the church-yard] funeral-attendants. *it.* Einem das —geleit geben, to attend the funeral of any one. —geräth, *n.* V. Leichengeräth. —geripp, —gerippe, *n.* skeleton. —geruch, *m.* smell of dead bodies. —gerüst, *n.* V. Leichengerüst. —gesang, *m.* dirge, funeral anthem. —gesicht, *n.* death-like countenance. —gespräch, *n.* dialogue of the dead. Lucian's —gespräche, Lucian's dialogues of the dead. —gewand, *n.* V. Leichengewand. —gewölbe, *n.* vault. —glocke, *f., dim.* —glöckchen, *n.* [at a person's death] death-bell; *it.* funeral bell, knell. Die —glocke läuten, to toll the funeral bell, to toll the death-bell. —gräber, *m.* 1) grave-digger. 2) [in entomology] *a*) a species of carrion-beetle; *b*) silpha vespillo. —gruft, *f.* vault. —grün, *n.* [in botany] periwinkle. —hals, *m.* neck of a dead person. *Fig.* Den—hals lösen [formerly], to redeem one's self from the halter, to pay a fine for some capital offence. —hand, *f.* 1) hand of a dead person, cold icy hand. 2) [a kind of alcyonium] sea-hand. 3) [in feudal law] V. Todfall. —haus, *n.* 1) [chiefly in poetical style] the coffin, the tomb. 2) [V. Leichenhaus 1)] house of mourning, house of death. 3) [V. Leichenhaus 2)] house for depositing the dead before interment. —hemd, *n.* shroud, winding-sheet. —höhle, *f.* 1) cave in which a dead person reposes. 2) tomb. —hügel, *m.* V. Grabhügel. —käfer, *m.* meal-beetle. —kalt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) cold as death, icy-cold. Seine —kalte Hand, his cold, death-like hand. 2) numbed by death. —kampf, *m.* 1) V. —gefecht 2) [in popular superstitions] battle, strife of or between the dead spectre-hosts. —keller, *m.* V. —gruft. —kiste, *f.* V. Sarg. —kittel, *m.* V. —hemd. —klage, *f.* lamentation for the dead; [with the common Irish] ullalu; [with the North-American Indians] death-howl. —kleid, *n.* winding-sheet, shroud. —knochen, *m.* V. —bein. —kopf, *m.* 1) skull of a dead person, death's head. 2) [in nat. hist.] rat-tailed monkey; *it.* das —köpfchen, V. Eichhornaffe. 3) V. Schlafkrebs. 4) sea-hedgehog. 5) death's head butterfly. 6) [in conchology] das —köpfchen, V. —kopfmuschel. 7) [in botany] *a*) V. Pimpernuß 1); *b*) das —köpfel, cat's-eye. 8) [in agriculture] blight of rye. 9) [in surgery] tête-morte. —kopfbaum, *m.* V. Pimpernußbaum. —kopfmuschel, *f.* Brattenburg-penny [sort of bivalve shell in Scania]. —körper, *m.* dead body, corpse. —krampf, *m.* [in medicine] tetanus. —kranz, *m.* garland or chaplet for the dead or a coffin. —kraut, *n.* V. —grün. —kreuz, *n.* funeral cross, crucifix. —krone, *f.* V. —kranz. —krug, *m.* V. Aschenkrug. —lade, *f.* 1) V. Sarg. 2) [in ichthyology] species of trunk-fish. —lager, *n.* bed, couch of a dead person. —leuchte, *f.* funeral lanterns. —lied, *n.* funeral song or anthem; *it.* dirge. —liste, *f.* burial-book; [after a battle] list of the dead. —mahl, *n.* funeral repast. —mahl, *n.* V. —fleck. —marsch, *m.* funeral march, dead-march. —myrthe, *f.* V. —grün. —opfer, *n.* 1) sacrifice offered for the dead; [in history or, still with some barbarous nations] funeral sacrifice. 2) the victim. —orgel, *f.* gun moved upon a cart or carriage. —register, *n.* bill of mortality. —reich, *n.* kingdom of the dead, of death. —richter, *m.* judge of the dead. —salber, *m.* embalmer, one who embalms dead bodies. —salbung, *f.* embalming of a dead body. —sänger, *m.* funeral singer. —sarg, *m.* V. Sarg. —schau, *f.* inspection of a dead body; *it.* [in England] coroner's inquest. —schauer, *m.* person charged with the inspection of dead bodies; *it.* [in England] der —schauer, coroner. —schein, *m.* certificate of a person's death. —schiffer, *m.* [in mythology] boatman, ferryman of the Styx. —schlaf, *m.* 1) sleep of the dead. 2) [in medicine] dead-sleep, trance. *Fig.* In einem —schlafe liegen, to be in the profoundest, deepest sleep. —schleier, *m.* funeral veil. —schlummer, *m.* lethargy. —stätte, *f.* burying-place, burying-ground. —stein, *m.* V. Sargstein. —still, *adj.* and *adv.* still, silent as death. Die —stille Nacht, the death-like stillness of night. —stille, *f.* deepest or intense silence, stillness of death, profound silence. —stille herrschte in der Versammlung, dead silence prevailed in the assembly, in the meeting. —tag, *m.* day consecrated to the memory of the dead, anniversary of any one's death. —tanz, *m.* [in painting] dance of death. —topf, *m.* [with the ancients] sepulchral urn. —träger, *m.*, —tuch, *n.* V. Leichenträger, Leichentuch. —uhr, *f.* *Fig.* [an insect] the death-watch. —urne, *f.* V. —topf. —urtheil, *n.* judgment of death. —vogel, *m.* 1) funeral bird. *Fig.* ill-omened bird. 2) *a*) Bohemian jay. *b*) V. Mauerspecht. *c*) fly-catcher, muscicapa. *d*) Das —vögelchen, English fly-catcher. 3) death's head butterfly or moth. —wache, *f.* 1) one who watches the dead, a watch set over a dead body; *it.* [collectively] several such watches. 2) [among the Scotch Highlanders, the common Irish &c.] a wake. —wagen, *m.* V. Leichenwagen. —wäscherinn, *f.* [in fam. lang.] V. Leichenfrau. —welt, *f.* V. —reich. —zettel, *m.* list of [the] dead, bill of mortality. —zug, *m.* V. Leichenzug.

Tödten, *v. tr.* to kill. Du sollst nicht — [in Scripture], thou shalt not kill; sich selbst —, to kill, to destroy one's self; einen mit Gift, mit einem Messer, durch einen Dolchstich —, to poison any one, to kill any one by stabbing him with a knife or poniard; die Mäuse, Raupen —, to destroy mice, caterpillars; die Haare — [with skinners], to scrape off the hair. *Fig.* *a*) [to deprive of sensation, force &c.] Den Nerven eines hohlen Zahnes—, to destroy the nerve of a decayed tooth. *b*) [to deprive of motion] Queckſilber —, to fix quicksilver. *c*) [= zernichten] Die Zeit —, to kill time; sein Fleisch, seine Leidenschaft — [with ascetics], to mortify the flesh &c.; [in Scripture] der Buchstab tödtet, aber der Geist macht lebendig, the letter kills, but the spirit vivifies. Das —, V. Tödtung.

Tödtenhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* cadaverous, resembling a dead person. — riechen, aussehen, to have a cadaverous smell, look.

Tödtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [of a wound, illness &c.] fatal, mortal, deadly. —e Wunde, mortal wound; [in medicine] —er Saft, —e Pflanze, deleterious juice, plant; — verwundet, krank seyn, mortally wounded, irrecoverably ill; —e Waffen, —es Geschoß, murderous weapons, arms; der Schrecken kann — werden, fright may become fatal, may cause a person's death; das ist mir —, that is fatal, is death to me; [in figurative and fam. lang.] zwei — lange or langweilige Meilen, Stunden, two mortally, desperately long miles, hours; —e Feindschaft, —er Haß &c., mortal enmity, deadly hatred &c.; — hassen, to hate mortally.

Tödtlichkeit, *f.* quality of being fatal, deadliness.

Tödtung, *f.* [of the flesh] mortification; [of quicksilver] fixation.

Töf, Tuf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [seems to be related to the Lat. *tofus*, and the Germ. Tiefe] —stein or Tuffstein, tufa, tuf.

Tof-artig, —steinartig, *adj.* and *adv.* tufaceous. —steinartiger Ocher, tufaceous ochre. —erde, *f.* [Tuferde] tufaceous earth.

Töffel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with common people, an abbreviation for Christoph] Christopher, Kit.

Tokaier or **Tókaier,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] or —wein, *m.* Tokay, Tokay wine.

Töle, *f.* [V. 2. Dohle] [*pl.* -n] underground canal.

***Toleránt,** *adj.* and *adv.* tolerant. Die —en, the tolerant, the friends of toleration.

***Toleránz,** *f.* 1) indulgence. 2) [doctrine] toleration.

***Tolerîren,** *v. tr.* to tolerate any thing.

Tólgat, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in seamen's lang.] V. Koldergat.

Tóll, *adj.* and *adv.* [Swed. *stollig*, related to the Lat. *stolidus*, Dutch dwaalen, dolen = to wander] noisy. *Fig.* *a*) mad. — werden, to become, to grow mad; die Hunde werden —, the dogs grow mad; ein —er Hund, Mensch, a mad dog, man; [in fam. lang.] er schrie, tobte, wie wenn er — wäre, he cried, raved like a madman; *it.* [in fam. lang.] von diesem Lärm möchte man — werden, this noise is enough to drive one mad; machen Sie mir den Kopf nicht —, don't distract me, don't crack my brains; bist du — im Kopfe? are you mad, are you out of your senses? *b*) foolish. —e Personen, Handlungen, foolish persons, actions; er ist —, — geworden, he is foolish, grown foolish, silly; — reden, handeln, to talk, to act foolishly, like a fool. *c*) angry. Einen — machen, to incense, to enrage any one; darüber wurde er —, that incensed, enraged him; — auf Einen werden, to fly into a passion with any one, to rail at any one. *d*) [hot-headed] Er ist ein —er Mensch, Kopf, he is a hotbrained, hotheaded man. *e*) strange. Sich — benehmen, to behave one's self strangely, singularly; —er Einfall, —e Mode, Unternehmung, strange idea, singular fashion, extravagant, wild undertaking; das wäre —, that would be a folly indeed; Sie machen's mir zu —, you go too far. [in botany] Die —e Bilse [Tollkraut], henbane, black henbane. Syn. V. Rasend.

Toll-apfel, *m.* 1) nightshade or egg-plant. 2) love-apple. —beere, *f.*, —blatt, *n.* V. —kirsche. —docke, *f.* a species of hellebore. —dreist, *adj.* and *adv.* fool-

hardy, overdaring. —dreiſt antworten &c, to answer with overboldness. —haus, *n.* mad-house, bedlam. Er iſt im —hauſe, he is in the mad-house; ein Kandidat für's —haus, ein —hauskandidat [in fam. lang.], rife for the mad-house, one fit for a madhouse, for bedlam. —häusler, *m.* inhabitant of a mad-house, bedlamite; *it.* one who needs a strait waistcoat. —kerbel, *m.* V. Schierling. —kirſche, *f.* berry of the deadly nightshade or belladonna. —kopf, *m.* [in fam. lang.] mad, passionate fellow. Er iſt ein —kopf, hat einen —kopf, he is a madman, a hotheaded fellow, V. Toll. —köpfig, *adj.* and *adv.* passionate, hotheaded. —korn, *n.* [in commerce] seed of the jagged moon-seed. *it.* —körner, *pl.* 1) seeds of the thorn-apple. 2) darnel. —kraut, *n.* 1) V. —kirſche. 2) hemlock. 3) V. Bilſenkraut. 4) thorn-apple. —kühn, *adj.* and *adv.* foolhardy, madly adventurous, audacious. —kühner Menſch, a foolhardy person; —kühne Handlung, audacious, rash action; —kühn ſprechen, ſich der Gefahr ausſetzen, to speak daringly, audaciously, to expose one's self rashly, temerariously; der —kühne, a foolhardy person. Syn. Toll-kühn, Verwegen, Vermeſſen. He, that is vermeſſen [presumptuous] confides in an erroneous and too high an estimate of his own powers. Verwegen [rash, venturesome] and tollkühn [fool-hardy] are epithets for any individual, who ventures too much, who despises danger, because he estimates it too slightingly. Tollkühnheit [fool hardiness] is a greater degree of Verwegenheit [rashness]. The excess or extreme in both is founded on this, that the Verwegene is bound by no very high duty to expose himself to so great a danger. Vermeſſen may sometimes be rendered by ‚overweening'. —kühnheit, *f.* foolhardiness, temerity. —lilie, *f.* water-lily. —raſch, *m.* [in commerce] stuff of Arras. —rübe, *f.* white briony or jalap. —ſinn, *m.* madness. —ſinnig, *adj.* and *adv.* mad, senseless. —ſucht, *f.* V. Tollheit. —wurm, *m.* 1) worm under the tongue of dogs. 2) *Fig.* a fury.

Tölle, 1) [der, die] a madman, a mad person, a maniac, an inmate of a mad-house. 2) *f.* V. Tollheit. 3) *f.* [related to Dolde] [kleine Quaſte] tuft, puff.

Töllen, *v. intr.* 1) to make a noise, to bluster, to be guilty of extravagances. Junge Leute — gern, young people are used to make a noise, a racket, to commit follies or extravagances; laßt ſie —, let them have their sport, their fun. 2) *Fig.* [rather unusual] [deranged] to be mad, to be out of one's senses.

Tollheit, *f.* 1) madness, rage, fury, frenzy. In — gerathen, to grow, to become mad, to be seized with madness; er that es in der —, he did it in a fit of madness, of insanity, *it.* of intoxication; die — eines Menſchen, Pferdes, the madness of a man, of a horse. 2) [strangeness] Die — einer Mode, Gewohnheit, eines Einfalls, the folly, singularity, extravagance of a fashion, of a custom, of a thought. 3) [foolish expression, action] folly, extravagance, wild vagary. Was das für —en ſind! what follies, what extravagances! er hat manche —, —en in ſeiner Jugend begangen, he has been guilty of many follies in his youth; das iſt eine bloße — von ihm, that is a mere folly on his part, one of his foolish, odd actions, one of his queer doings.

Tölpatſch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [originally, an Hungarian foot-soldier] tollpatsch. 2) a kind of over-shoe made of horse-hair. 3) a clumsy fellow.

Tölpel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [related to the Engl. *dull* = ſtumpf, Finl. *tolwana*] 1) [root-end of a felled tree] stump, stock. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Ueber den — fallen [= ſich —haft betragen, to commit an absurdity, to blunder egregiously, to behave in a clumsy, in an ill-bred manner; Einen über den — ſtoßen or werfen [= Einen übertölpeln], to dupe any one. 2) [plumpe Perſon] awkward, clumsy person, a dolt, clodpole; er iſt ein grober —, ſie iſt ein ungeſchickter —, he is a great blockhead, ninny, she is an awkward simpleton. 3) [in nat. hist.] *a*) the dodo. *b*) searaven. *c*) [in botany] Das —chen, grape-cherry-tree.

Tölpeljahre, *pl.* age when one is apt to do awkward things, to commit absurdities or blunders.

Tölpelhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* clumsy, clownish, coarse. —er Menſch, —es Betragen, clumsy fellow, awkward behaviour, clumsy manners; —e Antwort, silly answer; ſich — betragen, V. Tölpeln.

Tölpelei, *f.* coarse unmannerly behaviour. Seine — iſt unbegreiflich, his awkwardness, his blundering manner is inconceivable; —en, coarse blunderings, clumsy doings.

Tölpeln, *v. intr.* to behave awkwardly, clownishly, in an ill-bred manner.

Tölpiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Tölpelhaft. Syn. V. Plump.

Tómback, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [a kind of yellow metal] pinchbeck.

Tomback-braun, *adj.* and *adv.* brown like pinchbeck. —doſe, *f.* snuff-box of pinchbeck. —ſchläger, *m.* pinchbeck-beater.

Tómbacken, *adj.* and *adv.* of pinchbeck. —e Uhr, pinchbeck-watch.

Tön, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Töne] [Angl. Sax. dyn, Lat. *sonus, tonus*, Gr. τόνος, related to the Angl. Sax. dynan, to make a noise, and with Donner, dehnen, τείνω] 1) sound; [of a voice] tone; [of a bell] tone, sound. Einen — von ſich geben, to utter a sound, [also] to resound; der — [in music], tone, note; hoher, niederer —, high, low tone; reiner, unreiner —, clear, pure tone, impure, obscure tone; ganzer, halber —, a whole, a half tone or note; eine Arie um einen halben — höher ſingen, to sing an air, a tune half a note or tone higher; harte und weiche Töne [Dur- und Molltöne], sharp tones, flat tones, major and minor keys; ein Tonwerkzeug auf den rechten — ſtimmen, to tune an instrument to the right tone or key; eine Saite um einen —, um einen halben — höher, niedriger ſtimmen, to tune a string a tone, half a tone higher, lower; auf or in einerlei — geſtimmte Geigen, violins tuned to the same tone or note; aus dem —e kommen, fallen, den — nicht halten, to get out of tune; dieſes Tonwerkzeug iſt aus dem —e, this instrument is out of tune; den — angeben, to sound A [of the violin and violoncello], to sound, to pitch the key-note; dieſer Sänger gibt den — gut an, hat den — falſch angegeben, this singer gives the key-note exactly, has given it false; den — ſinken laſſen, herunterziehen, to lower the tone. 2) [key] Dieſe Arie geht aus einem andern —e, aus dem —e A, this air or melody is sung in another key, is in the key of A; *it.* [tune of any piece] endlich kömmt er in den — [*it. fig.* er ſpricht, wie er ſprechen ſoll], at last he has got into the tune; *it.* at last he has hit the right tone; der liebliche — ihrer Stimme, the soft tones, accents of her voice, sweet melody of her voice; ſüße, zärtliche, traurige Töne [in poet. lang.], soft, tender, plaintive accents. 3) [expression, intonation of the voice] [in speaking] Den — ändern, to change the tone, intonation; Etwas in, mit einem ſpöttiſchen, klagenden —e ſagen, to say something in a mocking, ironical, in a complaining tone; immer in einem und demſelben —e reden, to speak continually in the same tone, with the same intonation. *Fig. a*) [the manner of speaking to any one] Aus einem hohen —e ſprechen, to speak in, to take a lofty tone; wie, Sie ſprechen mit mir in, aus dieſem —e? what, you dare to address me in this tone? I don't at all like to be addressed in this key? ich werde Sie aus einem andern —e ſprechen lehren, I will teach you to speak in another, in a different tone; in den — eines Predigers verfallen, to adopt the tone of a preacher. *b*) [the manner of speaking and behaving in general] Der gute — [in company], fashionable tone, fashion, the ‚bon ton'; das iſt jetzt der — der guten Geſellſchaft, that is now the fashion, the usage in good society; in dieſer Stadt &c. herrſcht ein guter, ſchlechter —, a fashionable, vulgar tone prevails in this town &c.; in der Geſellſchaft den — angeben, to give the tone to the society, to the conversation. *c*) [in painting] [proportion of the colors to each other] tone. Dieſe Landſchaft hat einen ſchönen, ſchlechten —, this landscape has a beautiful, a bad tone of colouring; ein dunkler, heller —, a dark, bright tone of colouring. 4) [in grammar and poetry, = Nachdruck] accent, emphasis. Den — auf die erſte Silbe legen, to lay the accent, emphasis, stress on the first syllable; die dritte Silbe hat den —, the accent is, falls on the third syllable. Syn. V. Schreibart.

Ton-abſtand, *m.* [in music] interval. —achte, *f.* [in music] a quaver. —angeber, *m.* one who gives the tone to society, to conversation. —art, *f.* [in music] tone, key. In welcher —art iſt dieſes Stück geſetzt? in what tone, what key is this air or piece set or composed? harte, weiche —art [Dur, Moll], major, minor key or mode. —fall, *m.* [in music] cadence. —folge, *f.* [in music] succession, series of tones, diatonic scale. Die gemiſchte —folge, chromatic scale. —geber, *m.* V. —angeber. —geräth, *n.* V. —werkzeug. —kunde, *f.* science of sounds, of music. —kundig, *adj.* and *adv.* versed in, acquainted with music. —kunſt, *f.* music, science of music. Die —kunſt verſtehen, ausüben, to unterstand, to exercise or practise music. —kunſtſchule, *f.* school of music. —künſtler, *m.*, —künſtlerinn, *f.* musician. Ein vollkommener —künſtler, a virtuoso, a scientific musician. —künſtleriſch, —künſtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* musical. Seine —künſtleriſchen Beſtrebungen, his musical effort; ſein —künſtleriſcher Ruf, hoher Ruf or Ruhm, his musical reputation, his high reputation as a virtuoso. —lehre, *f.* acoustics. —leiter, *f.* [in music] scale, diatonic scale. Nach der —leiter, diatonically; *it.* gamut; die —leiter anfangen, lernen, to begin, to learn the scale, the gamut. —loch, *n.* [of a flute] sound-hole. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* [of bodies] toneless, that emits no sound. —loſe Silben, unaccented syllables. *Fig.* Eine —loſe Stimme, a lifeless, feeble,

monotonous voice. —maß, *n.* [in music] [Tact] measure, time; *it.* [of syllables] quantity. —meiſter, *m.*, —meiſterinn, *f.* [chiefly in higher lang.] musician, virtuoso. —meſſer, *m.* [instrument for calculating the relations of tones] tonometer, monochord. —meſſung, *f.* [in grammar] prosody. —reihe, *f.* V. —folge and —leiter. —ſatz, *m.* V. —ſetzung. —ſetzer, *m.* composer, musical composer. —ſetzkunſt, —ſetzung, *f.* composition, composing. —ſilbe, *f.* accented, accentuated syllable. —ſinn, *m.* talent for music —ſpan, *m.* [in organs] cylinder. —ſpiel, *n.* music; *it.* concert. —ſpieler, *m.*, —ſpielerinn, *f.* musician, player. —ſprechung, *f.* V. —meſſung. —ſtück, *n.* piece of music. —veränderung, *f.* [in music] modulation, division. —verhalt, *m.*, —verhältniß, *n.* rhythm. —werk, *n.* musical composition. —werkzeug, *n.* musical instrument. —zeichen, *n.* 1) [in grammar] accent. Einen Buchſtaben mit dem —zeichen verſehen, to accent a letter; er weiß die —zeichen nicht zu ſetzen, he does not know how to place the accents; das Setzen der —zeichen, accentuation. 2) [in music] —zeichen [Note], note, tonic note.

Tönen, I. *v. intr.* [V. Ton] to sound; *it.* to resound. —des Erz, sounding brass; die Glocken —, the bells ring; Freude tönet durch's ganze Thal, sounds, cries of joy resound through the whole valley; eine helle, —de Stimme, a clear and resounding voice; das — der Glocken, der Trompete, the ringing, the sound of the bells, of the trumpet; ſüßes — entlockt er der Flöte, he draws charming tones from the flute. II. *v. tr. a)* [to express by sounds] Alle Thiere — ihre Empfindung, all animals express their feelings by sounds. *b)* [to celebrate by song] Meine Leier töne das Lob des Höchſten! let my lyre sing the praises of the Eternal!

***Tönica,** *f.* [no *pl.*] [in music] tonic [note or scale].

***Töniſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* [in medicine] tonic, strengthening. —e Mittel, tonic medicines, tonics.

Tönnchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Tonne.

Tónne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Ang. Sax. tunne, It. *tina* (Tiena) *tonello*; Fr. *tonne, tonneau*, related to dehnen (ausdehnen) to extend] *dim.* Tönnchen, *n.* 1) [a cask bound with iron hoops] tun, cask, barrel. Eine —, Waaren darein zu packen, tun, cask for packing goods in; eine — mit, zu Waſſer, a cask of water, a water-butt; Wein &c. in —n füllen, to put wine in casks, to barrel wine &c.; Häringe in —n oder Tönnchen packen, to barrel up herrings; Pulver in —n ſchlagen, to put powder in barrels; eine —, ein Tönnchen Häringe, Pulver, a barrel of herrings, of powder 2) [measure for certain things] tun, four hogsheads. Eine — Bier, Wein, a tun of beer, wine; [measure for corn, equal to two bushels] eine — Feldes, a piece of ground requiring two bushels of seed-corn; *it.* [in commerce and in seamen's lang.] ton; ein Schiff von 100 —n, von 100 —n Gehalt or Laſt- or Ladungsfähigkeit, a vessel of 100 tons, of 100 tons burden; eine — Goldes, a tun or barrel of gold, a sum of a 100 000 dollars. 3) [in conchology] [a species of the buccinum] telescope 4) [in hydraulics] spiral pump, Archimedes' screw.

Tonnen-band, *n.* cask-hoop. —bauch, *m.* middle of a cask. —boden, *m.* bottom of a cask or barrel. —boje, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] cask used for a buoy, buoy, beacon. —bojer, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] sort of Flemish boat. —bückling, *m.* barrelled herring, red herring. —butter, *f.* barrel-butter. —fach, *n.* [in mining] bay of joists. —fiſch, *m.* fish sent in barrels, barrelled fish. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* in the form of a tun. —gehalt, *m.* eines Schiffes, the tonnage of a vessel. Der —gehalt dieſes Schiffes iſt 100 Laſt, this ship's burden is 100 tons. —geld, *n.* [in commerce] duty paid for buoys; *it.* tonnage. —geripp, *n.* old tun-iron, old iron hoops. —gewölbe, *n.* [in architecture] semi-circular vault. —häring, *m.* barrelled herring. —hecht, *m.* pike in barrels, barrelled pike. —holz, *n.* V. Faßholz; [in mining] V. Donholz. —honig, *m.* honey in barrels. —maß, *n.* measure by tuns or casks; *it.* [a certain number of tons] tonnage. —mühle, *f.* spiral pump, Archimedes' screw. —pech, *n.* pitch, cobbler's wax. —reif, *m.* cask-hoop. —ſchnecke, *f.* [sort of buccinum] sea-tun. —ſtab, *m.* cask-staff. —ſtein, *m.*, —ſtück, *n.* [in commerce] piece of yellow or sea-amber of the second size. —weiſe, *adv.* by tuns, by barrels; *it.* in tuns or barrels. —zeichen, *n.* 1) mark on a cask or barrel. 2) cask used as a buoy.

Topās, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Sanscr. tapus signifies *fire*] topaz.

Topas-fels, *m.* [in mineralogy] rock of topaz. —fliegenvogel, *m.* topaz colibri or humming-bird. —fluß, *m.* artificial topaz; *it.* topaz-coloured crystal; pebble resembling a topaz.

Töpel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] smooth-ray. Grüner —, prickly-ray.

Töpf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Töpfe] [related to tief] *dim.* Töpfchen, *n.* 1) pot. Den — an, über das Feuer ſetzen, den — anſetzen, aufſetzen, to put the pot on the fire; das Fleiſch in den — thun, to put the meat into the pot; ein — voll Waſſer, a pot-full of water; im —e eingemacht[es Fleiſch], potted [meat]; *it.* Pflanzen in Töpfe ſetzen, aus dem —e herausnehmen, to put plants into pots, to take plants out of pots; der papiniſche — [large iron-pot with very close-fitting lid], papin-digester; V. Blumen—, Koch—, Nacht—, Ofen—. 2) [in some parts of Germany, a certain measure] pot. 3) [provincial] humming-top. 4) [in conchology] V. —ſchnecke.

Topf-art, *f.* sort of pots, of earthenware. —aſche, *f.* V. Pottaſche. —auſter, *f.* limpet, lepas, patella. —baum, *m.* 1) tree grown in a pot. 2) [in botany] Großer —baum, lecythis; *it.* kleiner —baum, the smaller lecythis. —blume, *f.* flower growing in a pot. —brett, *n.* [in kitchens] dresser, kitchen-shelves. —form, *f.* [with founders] mould. —gewächs, *n.* plant growing in a pot. —gucker, *m.* [in fam. lang.] meddler, busybody. —käſe, *m* sort of cheese kept in pots. —kuchen, *m.* bun, sort of high-raised cake, V. Aſchenkuchen. —lecker, *m.* [in pop. lang.] glutton, lick-pot. —mairan, *m.* V. Kochmairan. —markt, *m.* 1) pot-market, pot-fair. 2) sale of pots, of crockery. —naſcher, *m.* V. —lecker. —nelke, *f.* pink growing in a pot. —öhr, *n.* handle of a pot. —papier, *n.* paper for putting round pots. —pflanze, *f.* V. —gewächs. —ſchlecker, *m.* [in fam. lang.] V. —lecker. —ſchnecke, *f.* [a species of voluta] mamillated tun-shell. —ſtein, *m.* [sort of soft stone which is manufactured into pots and vessels] Como or pot-stone, steatite. Schiefriger —ſtein [—ſchiefer], 1) fissile talc. 2) V. Tuffſtein. —ſtollen, *m.* foot of a pot. —ſtürze, *f.* lid, cover of a pot.

Töpfer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) potter. Die —inn, a potter's wife. 2) [in conchology] a species of the conus.

Töpfer-arbeit, *f.* 1) potter's work, the labour of a potter. 2) potter's ware, crockery, pottery, potter's work. —erde, *f.* potter's earth. —erz, *n.* V. Bleiglanz. —gut, *n.* V. —arbeit. —handwerk, *n* potter's trade. —modell, *n.* potter's form or mould. —ofen, *m.* potter's oven. —ſcheibe, *f.* potter's wheel. —ſchurz, *m.* potter's apron. —thon, *m.* V. —erde. —waare, *f.* potter's ware, crockery. Engliſche —waare, Staffordshire pottery-ware. —werkſtätte, *f.* potter's work-shop, pottery. Die großen —werkſtätten in Staffordſhire, the Staffordshire potteries. —zeug, *n.* V. —arbeit 2).

Töpferei, *f.* 1) potter's trade 2) earthenware manufactory, pottery. Die Staffordſhirer —en, the Staffordshire potteries.

Töpfern, *v. intr.* to work in earthenware.

Töpfern, *adj.* and *adv* [improperly and not much used for irden] made of clay, earthen.

***Töpiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* [in medicine] topical.

Topograph, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] topographer.

Topographie, *f.* [*pl.* -en] topography.

Topographiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* topographical. —e Karte, topographical map.

Töpp! [related to tapfen, tappen, to touch] *interj.* [in common people's lang.] done! agreed! Wollen Sie wetten? —! will you bet? done!

Töpp, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Ang. Sax. and Swed. *topp*, related to Zopf and Zipfel] [unusual except in seamen's lang.] 1) top, summit. — eines Berges, Baumes, top, summit of a hill, top of a tree; [in seamen's lang.] [of the ship's frame &c.] head, [of a mast] head; vor — und Takel treiben, to take in all sails; der or das — einer Compaßnadel, knob in which the pivot of the needle turns. 2) [in commerce] Ein — Flachs, 40 hanks of flax. 3) lifting-wedge.

Topp-auflanger, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] top-timbers. —brennen or —feuer, *n.* [in fam. lang.] Castor and Pollux, Tyndaridae, Helena. —pardune, *f.* or —reep, *n.* back stays. —reif, *m.* main mast tackle. —ſchilling, *m.* earnest-money. —ſchlitten, *m.* ropemaker's-sledge. —ſchnecke, *f.* a species of the trumpet-shell. —ſegel, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] top sail. —ſente, *f.* gunwale rail. —ſtander, *m.* broad pendant or pennant.

Töppeh, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [Fr. *toupet*] toupee.

Toppeheiſen, *n.* toupee-iron.

Töppen, *v. tr.* 1) V. Zupfen. 2) [= topp ſagen] to agree or consent to, to say *done*. 3) [in seamen's lang.] to top a sail-yard.

Toppenánt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in seamen's lang.] lifts of a sail; small tackle.

Tórdwaſſerhuhn, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -hühner] V. Scherenſchnäbler.

Tórf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Low Lat. *turba*, It. *torba*; it seems to be related to the Old Germ. zerben = to turn] 1) [not much used] clod of green-turf. 2) turf, peat. — graben,

ſtechen, brennen, to dig or cut turf, to burn turf or peat.

Torf=artig, *adj.* and *adv.* turfy, of the nature of turf or peat. **—aſche**, *f.* turf-ashes, peat-ashes. **—bauer**, *m.* peasant who cuts and sells turf. **—binſe**, *f.* turf-rush. **—boden**, *m.* 1) soil which yields turf, turfy soil. 2) loft for keeping turf. **—brocken**, *m.* clod, lump of turf or peat. **—erde**, *f.* turfy soil. **—fahrer**, *m.* V. —bauer. **—feuer**, *n.* turf-fire. **—feuerung**, *f.* turf-fuel, turf-firing. **—fuder**, *n.* load of turf. **—gräber**, *m.* turf-digger. **—gräberei**, *f.* 1) turf-digging or cutting. 2) V. —grube. **—gras**, *n.* [in botany] andromeda. **—grube**, *f.* turf-pit or field. **—grund**, *m.* turbary, place where turf or peat is to be found or digged, peat-bog. **—hafer**, *m.* [in Holstein] second oat-crop from newly-ploughed land. **—heide**, *f.* 1) turfy heath, V. —gras. 2) marsh-heath. **—hitze**, *f.* turf-heat, heat of turf or peat-fire. **—kiſte**, *f.* turf or peat-box or chest. **—kohle**, *f.* turf or peat-coal, turf reduced to coal. **—korb**, *m.* turf or peat-basket. **—land**, *n.* turf-country, a country abounding in turf or peat. **—myrthe**, *f.* V. Myrthenheide. **—moor**, *m.* or *n.* moor where turf is dug, turf-field, peat-moor. **—moos**, *n.* alpine moss, sphagnum. **—mull**, [*m.* or *n.*] turf-dust. **—ried**, *n.* [in botany] cat's-tail grass, phleum. **—ſemſe**, *f.* V. —binſe. **—ſpaten**, *m.* turf-spade. **—ſtechen**, *n.* digging of turf. **—ſtecher**, *m.* turf-cutter, peat-borer, V. —gräber. **—ſtelle**, *f.* place where turf or peat is found. **—ſtich**, *m.* V. —ſtechen. Das Recht des —ſtichs, das —ſtichsrecht, turbary. **—ſtück**, *n.* piece, lump of turf or peat. **—träger**, *m.* turf or peat-carrier, one who carries turf or peat. **—weiderich**, *m.* marsh epilobe.

Tórfen, *v. tr.* Einen Acker —, to dung with turf and wood-ashes.

Tórkel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [provincial] V. Kelter.

Tórkeln, *v. intr.* [seems related to the Gr. τρεχω, to run] [in fam. lang.] V. Taumeln.

Tormentill, or **Tormentillwurz**, *f.* [in botany] septfoil.

Tórnholz, *n.* [-es] [in seamen's lang.] float or raft.

Torniſter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [probably from the Ital. *canestro*, breadbasket] knapsack.

Tórntau, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in seamen's lang.] guy.

Tórſche, *f.* 1) torch, taper. 2) [in gardening] radish.

Tórſchen, *m.* [-s] [probably related to the Gr. θορος] [of a plant] stem, stalk; [of cabbage] stump.

Torſchenträger, *m.* torch-bearer.

***Tórt**, *m.* [-es] [Fr. *tort*] [in common people's lang.] wrong, injury, harm. Das hat mir vielen — gethan, that has done me much injury, harm.

Tórte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Low Lat. and Ital. *torta*, Fr. *tourte*; probably from the Lat. *torrere*, to roast] 1) tart. *dim.* Törtchen, ‖Törtlein, *n.* tartlet. —n backen, to make tarts. 2) [in conchology] undulated ark.

Torten=apfel, *m.* tart-apple. **—becker**, *m.* pastry-cook. **—blech**, *n.* baking-pan, [if flat] plate for baking tarts on. **—form**, *f.* 1) form of a tart. 2) form for making tarts. **—pfanne**, *f.* baking-pan. **—teig**, *m.* tart-paste or dough.

***Tortúr**, *f.* [no *pl.*] torture, rack. *Fig.* [in fam. and common people's lang. with the *pl.* -en] Es war eine wahre — für mich, I was like, I felt as one on the rack; Einem alle —en anthun, to rack or torture and teaze any one in every way.

Tóſen, *v. intr.* [another form for ſtoßen] to rustle, to roar. Die —den Wellen, Winde, the roaring, raging waves, winds; das Meer fängt an zu —, the sea roars; der Sturm toſet durch das Thal, durch die Bäume des Waldes, the storm sweeps, rushes wildly along the valley, rages among the lofty forest-trees; es toſet [Sturm verkündend] in der Luft, a hollow sound is heard in the air [which announces a storm; das — der Winde, des Meeres, the roar of the winds, of the sea.

‖**Tóſer**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* one who conceals his designs or actions.

Toskána, *n.* [-'s] [in geography] Tuscany.

Toskáner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* Tuscan.

Toskániſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Tuscan. [in architecture] Die —e Säulenordnung, Tuscan or rustic order.

Tourmalín, **Tournier**, [pronounce Turmalin, Turnir] V. Turmalin &c.

1. **Tráb**, [Drab] *m.* [-es] [probably from treffen] [a disease in sheep] vertigo.

2. **Tráb**, *m.* [-es] [V. Traben] trot. Sich in — ſetzen, to get into a trot, to put one's horse into a trot; ſtarker, kurzer, harter —, strong, gentle, hard trot; dieſes Pferd geht einen ſanften —, this horse has an easy trot; in vollem —e, at full trot; den — gehen, to go in trot; — reiten, im —e reiten, to trot, to ride in trot; ein Pferd in den — bringen, es im —e gehen laſſen, to put one's horse into a trot, to make him trot.

Trabgänger, *m.* trotter.

Trabánt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [Swed. *drabant*, Fr. *trabant*; probably from the Ital. *trabante*, which is related to the Germ. traben] 1) [formerly at many courts] a particular and very gaily dressed life-guardsman, [if at courts not German] a German or Swiss soldier; [still at some courts] German or Swiss soldier; yeoman of the guard. 2) [in astronomy] satellite, a moon. Die —en des Jupiter, the satellites or moons of Jupiter.

Trabanten=hauptmann, *m.* captain of the yeoman-guards. **—ſpieß**, *m.* halberd, battle axe.

Träben, *v. intr.* [related to treiben, and the Lat. *repo*, to move, V. Trappen, Trotten] [used with haben and ſeyn] 1) to run, to trot. Ich bin den ganzen Tag herum getrabt, I have been running, trotting about all day. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Hoch —, to strut, to be proud. 2) [of horses] to trot. Sein Pferd — laſſen, to put one's horse into a trot; dieſes Pferd trabt hart, this horse has a hard, a rough trot; das Pferd iſt mir in drei Viertel Stunden eine ſtarke Meile getrabt, I have trotted with this horse 3 good miles in three quarters of an hour; ich mag lieber —, als Schritt reiten, I prefer trotting to walking; dieſes Pferd kann nichts als —, this horse can only go in a trot. Das —, a trot, trotting.

Träber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a person, a horse that trots, a trotter. Dieſes Pferd iſt ein guter, ein raſcher or ſcharfer, ein ſchlechter —, this horse is a good or fast, a bad or slow trotter. 2) a sheep having the vertigo.

Träber or **Trèber**, [*pl.* -] [from traben = treten, to tread] [with brewers] grains, malt-husks, [in general] husks, refuse. Den Schweinen — zu freſſen geben, to give the grains or husks to the pigs, V. Sau; [of grapes, olives &c.] husks, V. Treſter.

Träber=bier, *n.* small-beer. **—grube**, *f.* pit in which malt-husks are collected.

Trácht, *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) [thing on which a pail &c. is carried] yoke; [with saddlers] curve of the saddle-tree; [with farriers] die —en, sides of the hoof; [with builders] einem Balken hinlängliche — verſchaffen, to give a beam sufficient prop or support. 2) [space where a beam or vault is laid] span, reach. Dieſer Balken hat 24 Fuß —, this beam has a span of 24 feet; dieſer Stein hat 12 Fuß —, this stone has an extent, reach or span of 12 feet; zur — bringen [a beam &c.], to bring to bear. 3) [that which is carried] Eine — Holz, Obſt, a load of wood, of fruit; eine — Waſſer, load of water; eine — Korn [for an animal], a load of corn; eine — Schläge [in pop. lang.], a cudgelling; er hat eine tüchtige — Schläge bekommen, he has had a famous cudgelling, drubbing; eine — Speiſen, course [at dinner]; eine Mahlzeit von 2, 3 —en, a dinner, repast of 2, 3 courses. 4) [that which is borne and produced by a female animal] litter. Eine — Katzen, Hunde, a litter of kittens, of puppies. 5) [that which is borne or worn on the person] clothes, dress, costume. Er erſchien in türkiſcher, ſpaniſcher —, he appeared in a Turkish, in a Spanish dress or costume; die gewöhnliche — der Frauenzimmer, die — der oberſten Staatsbeamten, the usual dress of the women or [also] ladies, official dress, robes of the chief magistrates; neue —en [Moden] erfinden, aufbringen, to invent, to introduce new fashions. Syn. Tracht, Anzug. Anzug [dress] is the habit or garment itself; Tracht the different kind of the same according to its material and form. This for instance may be different according to the station, mode of life, nation of the individual, and is the costume in short. The rich have more than one Anzug [change], because they see much company, and like to appear everywhere differently dressed. The Tracht [attire] of widows was formerly different from the Tracht of other women. Applied to widows the English still say ‚weeds'.

Trách ten, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [from tragen, obsolete = to see] [to try to do any thing] to strive after, to endeavour to obtain, to seek, to endeavour. Sie trachteten, wie ſie ihn greifen möchten [in Scripture], they sought to lay hold on him; man muß dahin —, daß man ihn fortbringt, we must try to get him to go; Einem nach dem Leben —, to attempt [upon] any one's life, to plot one's death, [in law] to compass one's [the king's &c.] death; nach einem Amte, nach Ehrenſtellen &c. —, to aspire to, to seek to obtain a place, an official employment &c. Das —, endeavour, effort to obtain any thing.

Trách ter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [little used] candidate, aspirer; V. under 2. Dichten.

Trách tgarn, *n.* [-es] [Zuggarn] drag-net or draw-net.

Trách tig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [carrying a certain load] [in seamen's lang.] Dieſe Schiffe ſind —, these vessels have their loads, their cargoes. 2) [of animals] Eine —e Kuh, Hündinn, a cow, bitch big with young; dieſe Stute iſt —, ſeit drei Monaten —, this mare is with foal, has been 3 months with foal; — werden, to conceive, to take; die

Kuh ist — geworden, the cow has taken. 3) [ertragfähig, ertragreich] fertile, productive. Den Boden — machen, to fertilize the ground or soil, to render the ground fertile; —e Knospen, V. Tragknospen.

Trächtigkeit, *f.* [of an animal] state of being big with young; [of the soil] fertility, fruitfulness.

***Tractamént,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [in pop. lang.] [Behandlung] treatment. 2) [Schmaus &c.] feast, banquet. 3) servant's wages; *it.* [in some German states] pay, salary.

***Tractāt,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [Abhandlung] treatise; *dim.* Tractätchen, Tractätlein, *n.* little treatise, tract. Fromme, pietistische Tractätlein [often in contempt], religious, methodistical tracts. 2) [Vertrag] treaty, convention, agreement, contract. Einen — mit Jemand schließen, to conclude an agreement, to make a contract with any one. 3) [obsolescent] —e, *pl.* [Unterhandlungen] negotiations.

***Tractiren,** *v. tr.* 1) [in common people's lang. for behandeln] to treat, to behave to. Einen als Kind, wie ein Kind —, to treat any one like a child. 2) [obsolescent] [unterhandeln] to negotiate. 3) [in common people's lang. = bewirthen] to regale, to treat, to entertain, to treat to or with. Einen hoch —, to feast any one.

***Tragánt,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] tragacanth [a sort of gum].

Tragantstaude, *f.* [in botany] tragacanth.

Trāgbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) portable. Eine —e Last, a portable burden; —er Altar, —e Orgel, portable altar, portable organ, hand-organ; dieses Kleid ist nicht mehr —, this dress is no longer wearable, fit to be worn. *Fig.* [zu ertragen] to be borne, supportable. —e Steuerlast, an amount of imposts or taxes that may yet be borne. 2) [impregnate, of animals] —e Kuh, a cow with calf; *it.* [that which can become impregnate] ein Schaf ist im dritten Jahre —, a ewe has young at 3 years old. 3) [that which bears fruit; *it.* bearing fruit] fruitful, productive, *it.* prolific. —er Acker, field in culture, that yields produce, *it.* productive, fertile field; —er Baum, tree in a state to bear fruit; *it.* fruit-bearing tree.

Trāgbarkeit, *f.* portability; *it.* fertility, fruitfulness.

Trāge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [for carrying wood, stones &c.] barrow, hand-barrow. Steine auf eine — laden, to load a barrow with stones; von Maulthieren getragene —, litter carried or borne by mules, V. Bahre; *it.* yoke [for carrying pails]. 2) [of animals] litter, brood, V. Tracht 4).

Tragebahre, &c. V. Tragbahre.

Trāge, *adj.* and *adv.* [Icel. *trega* signifies to be tardy] 1) lazy, indolent, inactive. — gehen, to walk leisurely, slowly, to saunter; —r Mensch, Arbeiter, an indolent man, idle, lazy workman; — arbeiten, to work lazily, to go slowly to work; der Müßiggang macht den Körper —, idleness makes the body heavy, inactive; er ist eben so — zum Essen, als zum Arbeiten, he is as slow at his meals as he is at his work; die — Materie, eine — Masse [in physics], inert matter, an inert mass; — seyn, werden, to fall into a state of inaction; —s Gemüth, phlegm, phlegmatic temper or disposition. 3) [in nat. hist.] die — Schnecke, slug.

Trāgen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [related to the Lat. *traho*, to draw, as also most probably to reichen &c.] 1) [to support, to carry] Diese Säulen — das Gewölbe, these pillars support the vault; eine Last, Etwas auf der Schulter, auf dem Kopfe, auf dem Rücken —, to carry a load, any thing on one's shoulders, on the head, on the back; ein Kind auf den Armen, Geld bei sich, ein Buch in der Tasche, den Arm in einer Binde, einen Eimer in der Hand, Etwas mit einer, mit beiden Händen —, to carry a child in the arms, money about one, a book in one's pocket, the arm in a sling, a pail in the hand, any thing with one, with both hands; ein Fluß, der Fahrzeuge, Schiffe trägt [= fähig ist, sie zu —], a river that bears ships, is navigable for large vessels; ein Schiff trägt so viel Tonnen, a ship carries so many tons. *Fig. a)* [to hold out, to preserve] [in music] Die Stimme gut —, to sustain the voice; das — der Stimme, il portamento di voce. *b)* [to bear] Die Auflegung, Last nicht — können, not to be able to bear the load; Anderer Fehler —, to bear [up with] other's faults. *c)* [to undertake, to bear] Die Kosten, des Tages Last und Hitze, eines Andern Schuld, sein Leiden &c. —, to bear the costs, the labour and heat of the day, another's fault, one's sufferings &c. *d)* [to have] Ehre von Etwas —, to acquire honour by any thing; ein Amt, einen Namen, Gewalt —, to have an office, to be charged with an employment, to bear a name, to have, to be invested with a power, V. Lehen. *e)* [to cherish, to care for] Sorge für Einen or Etwas —, to take care of any one or any thing; Achtung, Freundschaft gegen Einen —, to feel an esteem, friendship for any one; der Gram, den sie im Herzen trägt, the grief, the affliction which she cherishes; V. Bedenken, Liebe, Verlangen. 2) [to carry from one place to another] Holz, Wasser — [herbei—], to bring wood, water &c.; sich in einer Sänfte — lassen, to have one's self carried in a sedan-chair; einen Brief &c. auf die Post —, to carry a letter to the post or post-office; Etwas feil — von Haus zu Haus, to hawk any thing about from house to house; Jemanden zu Grabe —, to carry any one to the grave; sich nach Hause — [in pop. lang. and comic], to go home; Neuigkeiten von einem Hause ins andere — [in fam. lang.], to carry about news, V. Davon—. *Fig. a)* to carry by writing down. Etwas in ein Buch, eine Summe in eine Rechnung, Jemandes Namen in die Liste —, to note down in a book, to put down a sum in a bill, a person's name in a list. *b)* to bring forth, to produce [of lifeless things] Die Erde trägt Früchte, the earth brings forth fruits; diese Aecker — reichlich Korn &c., these fields produce, yield corn in abundance; ein Baum, welcher schöne Früchte trägt, a tree that produces fine fruit. *c)* to bring in, to yield. Dieses Gut trägt viel, so und so viel, dieses Amt, diese Anstellung trägt 1000 Thaler jährlich, this estate gives a good return, yields so much, brings in a great deal, this office or place brings in a 1000 dollars a year, this situation or appointment is worth a 1000 dollars a year; das Geld muß bei ihm wenigstens 6 vom Hundert —, his money must bring him in at least 6 per cent; Zinsen —, to bear interest. 3) [to have on, or on one's person] Er trägt eigenes Haar, eine Perücke, einen runden Hut, he wears his own hair, a wig, a round hat; Schuhe, Stiefel —, to wear shoes, boots; er trug Stiefel, he wore boots, was in boots, had boots on; eine Uhr, einen Ring, einen Degen —, to carry a watch, to wear a ring, a sword; Alles, was Waffen — kann, all that can bear or carry arms; die Flinte — [to be a soldier], to carry a musket. 4) to carry in a certain manner, to hold. Den Körper gut, gerade —, to carry one's self well, straight, upright; den Kopf hoch —, to carry the head high; dies Pferd trägt den Kopf, Ihr Hund trägt die Ohren gut, this horse carries his head well, your dog carries his ears well; sich gerade, zierlich —, to hold one's self straight, to carry one's self elegantly; sie trägt sich wie eine Königinn, she carries herself like a queen; das majestätische — ihres Körpers, her majestic carriage, mien. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Den Kopf, die Nase hoch —, to carry one's self high, to be proud or haughty. II *v. refl.* 1) to be dressed in a certain manner. Sich reinlich, einfach, geschmackvoll, prächtig —, to dress neatly, simply, tastefully, splendidly; wie trägt sie sich? how does she dress; sie trägt sich immer nach der neuesten Mode, she always dresses in the newest, latest fashion. 2) [of clothes &c. with regard to their wear] Wie trägt sich dieser Zeug? how does this stuff wear? er trägt sich gut, schlecht &c., it wears well, badly &c. 3) *Fig.* Sich mit Etwas —, to be occupied with; sich mit einem Gedanken —, to cherish, to entertain an idea or thought; sich mit einer Sache —, to meditate on doing a thing, to occupy one's self with the execution of any project; man trägt sich mit einem Gerüchte, a report is in circulation, it is reported. III. *v. intr.* 1) [strong enough to bear] Der Balken trägt, das Eis trägt, trägt nicht, the beam bears, the ice bears, is not thick enough to bear. 2) to be with young. Die Stuten — eilf Monate, mares go eleven months with foal; eine —de Kuh, a cow big with calf. 3) [to reach] [of fire-arms, the sight] Diese Büchse trägt nicht bis dahin, trägt 300 Schritte, this gun or rifle does not carry so far as that, carries 300 paces; mein Gesicht, meine Augen — nicht so weit, my sight does not reach so far; so weit der Blick trägt, as far as the eye can reach or stretch; dieses Fernglas trägt sehr weit, this telescope carries a great way. 4) [to be carried] Die Segel —, the sails are filled. Syn. V. Ertragen.

Trag-altar, *m.* portable altar. —**ast,** *m.* [in gardening] fruit-branch, twig; [of a vine] shoot. —**auge,** *n.* V. —knospe. —**bahre,** *f.* hand-barrow, litter. —**balken,** *m.* [with carpenters] beam intended to support a weight, summer [of a floor]. —**band,** *n.* band or strap by which any thing is carried. Eine Sänfte mit —bändern versehen, to furnish a litter with straps; [with carpenters] spar [by which any part of a building is supported]; jamb, bracket; —bänder an ein Brett befestigen, to put brackets to a shelf; [with surgeons] truss, bandage; [with locksmiths] binding-iron. —**baum,** *m.* carrying-pole. Die —bäume an einer Sänfte, the shafts of a litter, chairman's poles; [with paper-makers] [for stamping] tree. —**bett,** *n.* portable bed, litter. —**beutel,** *m.*, —**binde,** *f.* V. —band. —**bock,** *m.* trestle, prop. —**bohrer,** *m.* borer [for piercing marble where it is too hard for the chisel]. —**buche,** *f.* beech-tree, beech. —**butte** or —**bütte,** *f.* dorser, scuttle, hod. —**eisen,** *n.* [of the gutter of a roof] supporter of a gutter or water-spout. —**esel,** *m.* pack-ass. —**haus,** *n.* V. —sack. —**hebel,** *m.* [in mechanics] lever [for lifting or carrying weights]. —**himmel,** *m.* portable canopy. —**holz,** *n.* V. —ast. —**kissen,** *n.* [of a babe] a baby's or infant's cushion. —

knoſpe, *f.* [with gardeners] fruit-bud; [on vines &c.] gem. —korb, *m.* dorser, back-basket. Ein —korb voll, a dorser-full. —kranz, —kringel, *m.* V. —ring 2). —lohn, *m.* portage, price of carriage. —orgel, *f.* portable organ, hand-organ. —pfeiler, *m.* pillar. —pfoſten, *m.* [in a wall] post. —platz, *m.* [in America] portage [between two rivers]. —reff, *n.* carrying-frame [for the back], dosser, hawker's box. —reif, *m.* hoop or ring [for holding things together]. —riegel, *m.* [of a windmill] bolt [piece of wood above the frame and supporting the case]. —riemen, *m.* 1) [of a litter] chairman's straps, V. —band. 2) [on the harness of a cart-horse] ridge-band. 3) Die —riemen [of a coach], braces. —riemenkiſſen, *n.* [of a cart-horse] pad. —ring, *m.* 1) [of a wagon with racks] loading-ring. 2) circular pad [for carrying burdens on the head]. 3) wall-hook, staple. —ſack, *m.* [of animals] matrix. —ſattel, *m.* pack-saddle. —ſäule, *f.* pillar, supporter. —ſchaf, *n.* ewe-sheep. —ſeil, *n.* rope for carrying any thing, *it.* to which any thing is attached or hung. —ſeſſel, *m.* seat or stool on which a person may be carried; [in India] palanquin; [with the ancients] litter; *it.* V. Sänfte. —ſpritze, *f.* portable fire-engine. —ſtange, *f.* pole for carrying any thing on; [with cartwrights] perch. —ſtein, *m.* supporting-stone; [of a vault] key-stone. —ſtempel, *m.* [with miners] post or puncheon. —ſtuhl, *m.* V. —ſeſſel. —ſtute, *f.* brood-mare. —ſtütze, *f.* V. Stütze. —werk, *n.* V. Trägwerk. —zeit, *f.* [of animals] time of gestation. —zweig, *m.* fruit-branch.

Träger, *m.* [-s *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) bearer, carrier, porter; *it.* [of animals] [poetical style] Der Adler, der — des Blitzes, the eagle, the bearer of the thunder-bolt. 2) [things which bear other things] Der — [of a bell], bell-wether; [of an innkeeper's sign] sign-post; [of trowsers] braces; [of a belt] hanger; [of a printing-press] press-stand or frame; [of an armed maguet] the part of the armour which supports the weight the magnet holds suspended; [in anatomy] atlas [first vertebra of the neck]; [in architecture] column, *it.* pillar, prop, *it.* corbel; [with carpenters] traverse-beam, summer [of a floor], *it.* bracket; eingehängter —, girder [of a suspension-bridge]; [with tilers] trestle; [in the manege] bit-rest [part of a horse's nether-jaw] [with seamen] [of the tiller] bar; [with turners] supporter; die — an einer Pflanze [unusual], filaments, stamens.

Träger-lohn, *m.* portage. —muskel, *m.* [in anatomy] atloid muscle. V. —. Der hintere innere Kopf- und —muskel, atloido occipital; der hintere äußere Kopf- und —muskel, atloido sub-mastoidian; der Seiten-Kopf- und —muskel, atloido sub-occipital.

Trägerei, *f.* [in pop. lang., chiefly in contempt] [bad, awkward] mode or manner of carrying, clumsy carriage, clumsy portage.

Trägheit, *f.* laziness, indolence, inactivity; [in physics] inertia. Die Kraft der —, vis inertiae; die — eines Kindes, des Eſels, the idleness of a child, of the ass; die — im Guten, indifference for the good; [of the disposition] phlegm, phlegmatic temperament. *Fig.* Die geiſtliche — [in theology], religious indifference; ich fühle eine gewiſſe —, I feel a certain indolence of body, of mind; in einem Zuſtande der Gleichgültigkeit und — leben, to live in a state of indifference and indolence.

Trägheitskraft, *f.* vis inertiae.

*Trägikomiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* tragi-comic, tragi-comical.

*Trägikomödie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] tragi-comedy

*Trägiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* tragic, tragical. Dieſer Schauſpieler iſt ſtark im —en, this actor is excellent in tragic parts, in tragedy. *Fig.* —e Begebenheit, tragical event; — enden, to end tragically, to have a tragical end.

Trägkraft, *f.* V. Trägheitskraft.

Träglich, *adj.* and *adv.* [not used] V. Erträglich.

Trägling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] idler, slug-gard.

Tragödie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] tragedy.

Tragödien-dichter, —ſchreiber, *m.* tragic poet. —ſpieler, *m.*, —ſpielerinn, *f.* tragic actor, actress, tragedian.

Trägwerk, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in mining] roof of the water-conduit in mines. Ein — ſchlagen, to cover a water-conduit with boards.

Trähn, *m.* V. Thran.

*Trainofficier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [pronounce Trähnoffizihr] [in military affairs] officer of a train-band, train-officer.

Trajän, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [proper name] Trajan.

Trajansſäule, *f.* [in Rome] Trajan's column.

Trajäniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* of Trajan.

Trällern, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [= trillern] to hum, to trill, to quaver. Ein Liedchen —, to hum an air, a tune, V. Trillern.

Trám, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Goth. trams, a tree, the primary signification seems to have been that of extension] 1) beam, rafter; [of a ladder] round or step; [with weavers] woof. 2) Der — eines Fluſſes, current.

Tram-baum, *m.* [in mining] main-beam. —ſäule, *f.* [in mining] prop, stay of the main-beam. —ſeide, *f.* wool-silk, trame-silk.

*Tramíner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] sort of grape, the Traminer vine and [also] grape; [also] the wine prepared from this grapes.

Trámpe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from trampen] 1) [with fishermen] pole [for driving the fish into the net]. 2) V. Trampel.

Trámpel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from trampen] [in common people's lang.] clumsy awkward female

Trampel-thier, *n.* camel, Bactrian camel. *Fig.* V. —. —tonne, *f.* [with skinners] fulling-vat.

Trámpeler, Trampler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* one who stamps with the feet.

Trámpeln, *v. intr.* [from trampen = ſtampfen, related to trappen, Swed. *trampa*, to tread] 1) [in pop. lang.] to beat the ground with the feet, to stamp, to trample, [of horses] to beat the ground. Er trampelt vor Zorn, he stamps with rage; der Elephant trampelte mit den Füßen auf ihm herum, the elephant trampled on him with his feet; —des Pferd, stately horse. 2) [with fishermen] to agitate the water with a pole. Das —, stamping, trampling.

Trámpen, V. Trampeln.

Trän, *m.* V. Thran.

*Tranchée, *f.* [pronounce Trangſcheh] [in fortification] trench.

Tranchee-arbeiter, *m.* pioneer. —katze, *f.* trench-cavalier [on which the cannons are placed]. —wacht, *f.* guard of the trenches.

*Tranchíren, *v. intr.* and *tr.* [pronounce Trangſchihren] [in fam. lang.] V. Vorſchneiden, Zerſchneiden [at table].

Tränbeler, Tränbler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [in pop. lang.] trifler, dawler.

Tränbeln, *v. intr.* [related to the Dutch *trant*, gait, and probably also to treten &c.] [in pop. lang.] to trifle, to dally, to dawdle. Das —, trifling, dawdling.

Tránk, *m* [-es, *pl.* Tränke] 1) drink. Der allgemeinſte — iſt das Waſſer, the most common or general drink is water; Wein und Sauerwaſſer iſt ein ſehr erfriſchender —, wine and acidulated water is a very refreshing beverage; Speiſe und —, meat and drink; mehrere Tage lang ohne Speiſe und — zubringen, to pass several days without eating or drinking. 2) [in pharmacy] —, *dim.* Tränkchen, ‖Tränklein, *n.* potion, draught. Einen — einnehmen, to take a potion or draught; [with farriers] einem kranken Pferde einen — einſchütten, to give a horse a drench, [for pigs] hogs'-wash, swill, washings.

Trank-faß, *n.* hogs'-trough. —geld, *n.* V. Trinkgeld. —kübel, *m.* V. —faß. —opfer, *n.* [with the ancients] libation. —ſteuer, *f.* tax, impost on drink. —tonne, *f.* hogs'-tub.

Tränke, *f.* [*pl.*-n] watering-place, horse-pond. Die Pferde zur — führen, das Vieh zur —, in die — treiben, to lead the horses, the cattle to water, to the watering-place; *it.* V. Tränktrog.

Tränken, *v. tr.* [V. Trinken] 1) to water, to wet, to moisten. Die Wieſen — [wäſſern], to irrigate the meadows; ein herrlicher Regen hat die Felder getränkt, a delightful rain has watered the fields; Papier —, mit Oel —, to soak paper, to steep in oil; mit Oel getränktes Papier, oiled paper; Wolle mit Oel —, to oil wool; eine Gipsform mit Oel —, to soak a plaster-of-Paris figure in oil; mit Milch getränktes Bäuſchchen, a compress soaked in milk; einen Hut mit Leim —, to saturate a hat with glue; Holz mit Leim —, to glue wood; [in chemistry] einen Körper —, to saturate. Das —, die Tränkung, the watering &c.; [in chemistry] saturation. 2) to give to drink. Ein Kind — [= ihm die Bruſt reichen], to give a child drink, to give it the breast; das Vieh, die Pferde —, to give water to the cattle, to water the horses; [in Scripture] mit Galle, mit Thränen —, to steep with gall, tears.

Tränk-gebiß, *n.* [of horses] bridle-bit. —herd, *m.* [with fowlers] floor for taking birds at their watering-place. —rinne, *f.*, —trog, *m.* watering-trough.

Tränker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [unusual] one who gives to drink; moistener.

*Tranſit, Tránſito, *m.* [in commerce] transit.

Tranſit-gut, *n.*, —handel, *m.* V. Durchgangsgut &c.

*Transparént, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a transparent picture &c. at festive illuminations.

*Transparént, *adj.* and *adv.* transparent.

*Transpórt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Fortſchaffung] transport, conveyance; [in commerce, Uebertrag] transport; [in military affairs] transport, convoy. Ein — Lebensmittel, Kriegsbedürfniſſe, Gefangener, a convoy of provisions, ammunition, prisoners.

Transport-koſten, *pl.* the expenses

of transport, of carriage. —ſchiff, *n.* [for troops] transport.

*Transporteur, *m.* [pronounce Transportöhr] [-s, *pl.* -e] 1) [in mathematics] protractor. 2) one who is charged to bring or escort a prisoner from one town &c. to another.

*Transportiren, *v. tr.* to carry [goods] to convey. Einen Gefangenen —, to bring or escort a prisoner from one place, town &c. to another.

Transſylvānien, *n.* [-s] [in geography] Transylvania, V. Siebenbürgen.

Transſylvānier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* Transylvanian, a native of Transylvania, V. Siebenbürge.

Transſylvāniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Transylvanian, belonging to Transylvania, V. Siebenbürgiſch.

1. Trápp, [from trappen] [an onomatopoeia] *interj.* pat! patter! —! —! tramp! tramp!

2. Trápp, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [probably allied to the Germ. Treppe, in Swed. *trappa*, in Dan. *trappe* = stairs] [in mineralogy] trap.

Trapp-porphyr, *m.* porphyritic basalt. —ſandſtein, *m.* trap-sandstone. —tuff, *m.* basaltic tuff, trap-tuff. —wacke, *f.* wacke, stratiform rock.

3. Trápp, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -en] [probably related to the Fr. *grappe*, and Germ. raffen] grape-stalk.

1. Tráppe, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [from trappen] 1) the bustard. 2) Großer — [Trappgans], great bustard. 3) Kleiner — [Zwerg—], little bustard.

Trappen-büchſe, *f.* long gun for shooting bustards, bustard-gun. —zwerg, *m.* V. Trappe 3).

2. Tráppe, *f.* [from trappen, tragen] 1) footstep, mark of a step or tread, trace. 2) [from trappen = treffen, to seize] [provincial] a trap.

1. Tráppel, *f.* [*pl.* -] [with paper-makers] drying-board.

2. Tráppel, *f.* V. 2. Trappe 2).

Tráppeln, V. Trappen.

Tráppen, *v. intr.* 1) [from traben] [in common people's lang.] to tread heavily in walking, to patter, to trample. Auf den Boden —, to clatter with the feet. 2) [from treffen] [in common people's lang.] to catch, to seize.

Tráppſen, V. Trappen.

Tráß, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [probably related to the Lat. *terra*, Fr. *terre* earth] [in mineralogy] pumiceous conglomerate stone, trass.

*Traſſāt, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in commerce, der Bezogene] drawee, one on whom a bill is drawn.

Tráſſel, *m.* [-s] V. Traß.

*Traſſént, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in commerce] [Bezieher] drawer.

*Traſſiren, *v. intr.* [in commerce] Auf einen —, to draw [a bill of exchange] on any one; ein traſſirter Wechſel, bill of exchange, draft. Das —, draft, drawing.

Traſſirer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Traſſent.

Trätſchen, *v. intr.* [related to rätſchen, to rattle] [in pop. lang., ſchwatzen; *it.* klatſchen] to babble, to chatter, to gossip; *it.* to blab, to report.

*Trátte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in commerce] bill of exchange, draft.

Trattenbuch, *n.* exchange-book.

Traú, *f.* [unusual, except in composition] marriage-ceremony, wedding, V. Trauung.

Trau-altar, *m.* marriage-altar. Ein Mädchen zum —altar führen, to plight one's faith at the altar, [in fashionable style] to lead her to the hymeneal altar. —brief, *m.* V. —ſchein. —gebühr, *f.*, —geld, *n.* marriage-fee. ——lied, *n.* nuptial hymn, song. —rede, *f.* address of the clergyman to the persons married. —ring, *m.* wedding-ring. —ſchein, *m.* 1) certificate of marriage, marriage-certificate. 2) [Erlaubniß zum Heirathen] marriage-licence, licence. —tiſch, *m.* table at which the marriage-benediction is pronounced.

Traúbe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [probably related to Trupp, treiben, Ang. Sax. drafe, Swed. *dreif* signify a crowd &c.] *dim.* Träubchen, ‖Träublein, *n.* 1) Eine — von Bienen [at swarming-time], cluster, bunch of bees; der Schwarm hängt ſich in die —, the swarm begins to cluster. 2) [in surgery] Träubchen, [a tumour which forms on the cornea of the eye resembling grapes] staphyloma. 3) [of a cannon] breech-knob. 4) [of berries &c.] bunch, cluster. Die —, das Träubchen am Johannisbeerſtrauche, bunch of currants; Wein—, bunch of grapes. 5) Träubchen, little bunch of grapes; —n ſchneiden, leſen, to pick, to gather grapes, to gather the vintage; —n beeren, abbeeren, to strip off the grapes from the bunch; unreife, unzeitige —n, sour grapes; der Saft, das Blut der — [in poet. style], the juice of the grape.

Trauben-abfall, *m.* [in wine-pressing] husks. —achat, *m.* agate in the form of grapes, botryoid agate. —alaun, *m.* botryoid alum. —aloe, *f.* long-leaved aloe. —apfel, *m.* pome-apple. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] grape-like, clustered, clustery. —auge, *n.* [a tumor formed in the eye by the protrusion of the uvea] staphyloma. —balg, *m.* V. —hülſe. —baum, *m.* sea-grape. —beere, *f.* 1) berry of the vine, grape; [in botany] creeping briar. 2) bilberry. —birn, *f.* Canadian medlar. —blut, *n.* [poetical] red juice of the grape. —bohrer, *m.* breast-bore. —butte, —bütte, *f.* 1) vine-dresser's dorser. 2) [for treading the grapes] vat. —eiche, *f.* holly, evergreen-oak. —erbſe, *f.* Indian cytisus, Angola pea. —erz, *n.* arsenicated lead. —farn, *m.* flowering fern. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* in the form of grapes, clustery, botryoid, botryoida]. —gamander, *m.* V. —kraut. —gebirge, *n.* mountain covered with vines, vineyard. —gehörn, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] trochings of the deer. —geländer, *n.* vine-arbour. —gott, *m.* the God of wine, Bacchus. —gurke, *f.* grape-cucumber. —hagel, *m.* grape-shot. —haut, *f.*, —häutchen, *n.* [in anatomy] uvea. Vorfall der —haut, staphylose. —hiazinthe, *f.* cluster-flowered hyacinth. —holder, *m.* elder-tree. —hügel, *m.* hill planted with vines, vine-clad hill. —hülſe, *f.* grape-skin. —käfer, *m.* staphilinus. —kamm, *m.* grape-stalk. —kern, *m.* grape-stone. —kirſche, *f.* 1) [Träubel, Träubelkirſche] grape-cherry. 2) [Vogelkirſche] black grape-cherry; *it.* —kirſche or —kirſchbaum, grape-cherry tree. —koralline, *f.* sea-grapes. —korb, *m.* grape-basket. —kranz, *m.* garlands of grapes. —kraut, *n.* 1) [Gänſefuß] goose-foot, chenopodium. 2) [—gamander] germander or English treacle. 3) [Stabwurz] meadow wormwood. 4) [Götterkraut] ambrosia. —latwerge, *f.* confection of grapes. —leſe, *f.* V. Weinleſe. —leſer, *m.*, —leſerinn, *f.* vintager. —muß, *n.* confection of grapes. —nachleſer, *m.* grape-gleaner. —nuß, *f.* nut growing in a cluster. —perücke, *f.* wig with several rows of curls behind. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* [of a vine] loaded with grapes; *it.* [of a country] abounding in grapes. —ſaft, *m.* 1) grape-juice. Unreifer —ſaft, verjuice. 2) [chiefly with poets, for wine] the juice of the grape. —ſchimmel, *m.* mouldiness. —ſirup, *m.* sirup of grapes, grape-sirup. —ſpath, *m.* grape-spar. —ſtein, *m.* botryte; botriolith. —ſtengel, —ſtiel, *m.* grape-stalk. —ſtock, *m.* vine. —ſtrauch, *m.* uvaria. —träger, *m.* four-horned monocle [an insect]. —treter, *m.* grape-treader. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of, covered with grapes. —wand, *f.* wall covered with vines, with grapes. —weizen, *m.* V. Reichweizen. —zweig, *m.* vine-branch, vine-leaves.

‖Träúbel, *m.* [-s] [V. Traube] [Büſchel] cluster of fruit or flowers.

Träubelkirſche, *f.* V. Traubenkirſche.

Traúbelerbſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] peas in bunches.

Traúbelgehörn, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] V. Traubengehörn.

Traúbelkirſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Traubenkirſche.

Traúbig, *adj.* and *adv.* furnished with grapes; *it.* V. Traubenförmig.

Traúblich, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Traubenförmig.

Traúchbohrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Traubenbohrer.

Traúen, I. *v. intr.* [the primary sense seems to have been that of fastening, V. Traut, Treu] 1) Einem —, to trust, to confide in any one; traue ſeinen Worten nicht, do not confide in, do not give faith to what he says; er iſt ein Schelm, man kann ihm nicht —, he is a rogue, there is no trusting to him, in him. *proverb.* trau, ſchau, wem! we must take care in whom we confide; auf Gott, auf ſein Glück —, to trust in God, to one's fortune, one's luck; man darf dieſer Nachricht nicht —, we must not rely too much on this news, not give implicit faith to this intelligence; ich traue dem Wetter nicht [in fam. lang.], I distrust, I have no confidence in the weather, I fear the weather will change to bad, *it.* [*fig.*] ich traue dem [guten] Wetter nicht, I don't trust [the present good] appearances; dieſem Waſſer iſt nicht zu —, there is no trusting to this water; dem Dinge iſt nicht zu — [in fam. lang. = die Sache or es iſt bedenklich], the thing is suspicious; ich traue Ihrem Worte, I rely on, I trust to your word; er trauet zu viel auf ſeinen Reichthum, he reckons, he builds too much on his wealth. II. *v. refl.* [in fam. lang. V. Getrauen, ſich,] Ich traue mich nicht, es zu thun, I doubt being able to do it, [also] I dare not do it; er traut ſich nicht, die Augen aufzuſchlagen, he does not venture to raise his eyes; ich traue mich nicht hin, weg, I cannot venture to go there, to go, V. Getrauen. III. *v. tr.* to unite in marriage, to marry. Der Prieſter, welcher ſie getrauet hat, the priest, clergyman who married them; ſich mit einer Perſon — laſſen, to marry a person; ſie ſind im Zimmer getraut worden, they were married at their own house, privately. Das —, V. Trauung.

Traúer, *f.* [V. Trauern] 1) mourning, affliction, grief. Als er ſtarb, zeigte das ganze Volk eine tiefe —, the whole nation testified the greatest grief at his death; — über Etwas empfinden, to be greatly afflicted at any thing; das Unglück ſeines Freundes hat ihn in — verſetzt, the misfortune of his friend has caused him the greatest grief; in tiefe — verſunken, plunged in affliction. 2) [= —kleider or —kleidung] mourning, mourning-dress. Für, um Jemand — anlegen, to put on, to go into mourning for any one; — tragen, in — gehen, ſich in — kleiden, to wear, to be in mourning, to dress one's self in mourning, in black; er trägt — um ſeinen Vater, he is in mourning for his father; die — ablegen, to leave off, to go out of mourning; in — gekleidet, dressed in mourning; [chiefly at courts] die tiefe, ganze, große — anlegen, to go into deep mourning; die leichte, kleine, halbe —, half mourning; die tiefe — ablegen, to put on half mourning. 3) [= —zeit] mourning. 4) [rather unusual] V. Leichengefolge.

Trauer-anſage, *f.* [chiefly at courts] notice given by the court-authorities, by the Earl Marshal &c. that the court goes into mourning. —**anſager**, *m.* V. Leichenbitter. —**baum**, *m.* [in botany] nyctanthes arbor tristis. —**begängniß**, *n.* V. Leichenbegängniß. —**bild**, *n.* emblem of mourning, of sadness; *it.* mournful image. —**binde**, *f.* band worn about the arm or round the hat for mourning, crape-band. Eine —binde um den Arm, um den Hut tragen, to wear crape round the arm, the hat; *it.* [hung up in churches] black girdle. —**birke**, *f.* V. Hängebirke. —**blick**, *m.* mournful look. —**boi**, *m.* mourning-boy or baize. —**botſchaft**, *f.* mournful, sad news, news of any one's death. —**brief**, *m.* 1) letter announcing a person's death. 2) letter of condolence. —**bühne**, *f.* V. —gerüſt, [poetical] V. Blutgerüſt. *it.* Dieſe Welt, die große —bühne, the world, that great tragic theatre, scene. —**decke**, *f.* [of a horse] mourning-housings. —**degen**, *m.* sword hung with crape, mourning-sword. —**ente**, *f.* [in nat. hist.] sea-duck. —**eſſen**, *n.* V. —mahl 1). —**fächer**, *m.* 1) mourning-fan. 2) [in nat. hist.] fan-coralworm. —**fackel**, *f.* funeral torch. —**fahne**, *f.* black flag [at a funeral]. —**fall**, *m.* fatal accident; *it.* V. Todesfall. —**feſt**, *n.* funeral-feast. —**flor**, *m.* crape worn for mourning. —**geberde**, *f.* gesture of grief. —**gedanke**, *m.* lugubrious, dismal thought. —**gedicht**, *n.* mourning, funeral poem; *it.* plaintive poem, elegy. —**gefolge**, *n.* funeral train, funeral procession, mourners, funeral. —**gefühl**, *n.* mournful feeling; sad or melancholy foreboding. —**geiſt**, *m.* melancholy mind. —**geläut**, *n.* 1) tolling of the church-bells for the death of any one, knell. 2) [—glocken] doleful, funeral bells. —**geleit**, *n.* 1) funeral attendance. 2) V. —gefolge. —**gepränge**, *n.* funeral pomp, funeral procession. —**gerüſt**, *n.* funeral decoration. —**geſang**, *m.* doleful song; *it.* [at a funeral] funeral hymn, dirge. —**geſchichte**, *f.* mournful history; sad-tale. —**geſchrei**, *n.* doleful cries, lamentations. —**geſicht**, *n.* mournful countenance. —**gewand**, *n.* V. —kleid. —**haube**, *f.* mourning-cap. —**haus**, *n.* house of mourning. —**hoſe**, *f.* mourning or black breeches. —**hut**, *m.* mourning-hat. —**jahr**, *n.* 1) fatal year. 2) year of mourning, year's mourning. Sich nach dem —jahr wieder verheirathen, to marry again after the year's mourning is out. —**käfer**, *m.* black beetle. —**kappe**, *f.* 1) crape-cape. 2) [of horses, at funerals] mourning-headstalls. —**kaſten**, *m.*, —**kiſte**, *f.* V. Sarg. —**klage**, *f.* lugubrious cry, lamentation, wailing, [with the ancients] nenia. —**klang**, *m.* doleful sound. —**kleid**, *n.*, —**kleidung**, *f.* mourning-dress, suit of mourning. —**kutſche**, *f.* mourning-coach. —**lampe**, *f.* funeral lamp. —**laut**, *m.* [poetical] doleful accent, lugubrious or mournful sound. —**leute**, *pl.* mourners [at a funeral], funeral attendants. —**lied**, *n.* V. —geſang. —**mahl**, *n.* 1) mournful repast. 2) V. Leichenmahl. 3) funeral monument. —**mähr**, *f.* [chiefly with poets or romance-writers] sad, fatal news, V. —botſchaft. —**mann**, *m.* [in pop. lang.] one in mourning, in black. —**manſchetten**, *pl.* mourning-ruffles. —**mantel**, *m.* 1) mourning-cloak, [of women] mourning-mantle or veil. 2) [in nat. hist.] [a butterfly] morio; *it.* [in botany] lion's-foot. —**marſch**, *m.* melancholy march; *it.* [at a funeral] funeral march. —**monat**, *m.* month of mourning. —**muſik**, *f.* funeral music. —**muth**, *m.* melancholy mood, disposition. —**müthig**, *adj.* and *adv.* melancholy, sad. —**nachricht**, *f.* fatal, dismal news. —**nadel**, *f.* mourning-pin. —**natter**, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the dark-brown adder. —**ordnung**, *f.* mourning-regulations, order relating to mourning. —**ort**, *m.* fatal, gloomy place. —**papier**, *n.* mourning-paper, black-edged paper. —**pferd**, *n.* mourning-horse [led after a funeral]. —**poſt**, *f.* V. —nachricht. —**recht**, *n.* [in feudal law] right of taking the best article of furniture &c., escheat. —**rede**, *f.* V. Leichenrede; *it.* funeral eulogium. —**redner**, *m.* funeral orator, one who delivers a funeral eulogium; *it.* V. Leichenredner. —**rock**, *m.* mourning-coat. —**rolle**, *f.* tragic part. —**roß**, *n.* V. —pferd. —**ſang**, *m.* V. —geſang. —**ſäule**, *f.* funeral column. —**ſchleier**, *m.* 1) mourning-veil, mantle 2) [in conchology] spider's-web. —**ſchleppe**, *f.* train of a mourning-dress. —**ſchmuck**, *m.* mourning-jewels. —**ſchnallen**, *pl.* mourning buckles. —**ſchuhe**, *pl.* mourning-shoes. —**ſpiel**, *n.* tragedy. —**ſpielartig**, *adj.* and *adv.* tragic, tragical. —**ſpieldichter**, *m.* tragic poet. —**ſpielmuſe**, *f.* tragic Muse. —**ſtimme**, *f.* doleful voice. —**ſtück**, *n.* tragic piece. —**ſtunde**, *f.* hour of mourning, of sadness. —**tag**, *m.* day of sadness; *it.* of mourning. —**ton**, *m.* doleful tone. —**tuch**, *n.* funeral cloth. Mit —tuch beſchlagen, to drape with funeral cloth. —**verſe**, *pl.* mournful, plaintive verses. —**vogel**, *m.* funeral bird; bird of ill-omen. —**voll**, *adj.* and *adv.* mournful, sorrowful. —**wagen**, *m.* funeral car; *it.* V. —kutſche. —**weib**, *n.* V. Klagefrau. —**weide**, *f.* willow, weeping-willow. —**woche**, *f.* week of mourning. —**zeichen**, *n.* mark or sign of mourning. —**zeit**, *f.* time of affliction, sorrow; *it.* time of mourning. Die —zeit der Wittwen, the mourning-time of widows; die längſte—zeit, the longest mournings. —**zeug**, *m.* stuff or cloth for mourning. —**zimmer**, *n.* chamber draped with mourning, hung with black. —**zipreſſe**, *f.* funeral cypress. —**zug**, *m.* 1) trait of sorrow, affliction; air, look of grief, melancholy. Es liegt in ſeinem Geſichte ein —zug, welcher &c., there is an air, an expression of melancholy in his countenance, which &c. 2) V. Leichenzug.

Trauern, *v. intr.* [Low Sax. troren, related to röhren, and the Old German rinwan, to cry, to wail] 1) to be mournful, sad; to mourn. Warum — Sie? why are you so sad, why do you mourn, grieve? ſie trauert um den verlorenen Geliebten, she bewails, she grieves for the loss of her lover; dieſer Vogel trauert, this bird mourns. *Fig.* Im Winter trauert die ganze Natur, all nature languishes in winter; dieſer Baum, dieſe Pflanze trauert, this tree, this plant languishes. 2) to wear mourning, to be in mourning. Um wen trauert er? whom is he in mourning for? er trauert um einen Bruder &c., he is in mourning for a brother &c.; tief, leicht —, to wear deep, full, half mourning. Das —, sadness, languor, mourning. *Proverb.* — folgt auf Lachen, after joy comes sorrow.

Traufe, *f.* [from traufen] 1) water dropping from a roof, eaves. 2) [place through which it falls] spout, pipe. Stellen Sie es unter die —, put it under the spout, [with paper-makers] [broad rim of the water-tub] gutter. 3) [place where it falls] eaves, gutter. 4) [projecting part of the roof] eaves.

Trauf-baum, *m.* boundary tree. —**bohrer**, *m.* V. Traubenbohrer. —**dach**, *n.* coping or brow of a wall. —**faß**, *n.* 1) water-butt. 2) cullender. —**haken**, *m.* lath to support tiles. —**kraut**, *n.* V. Tropfkraut. —**leiſte**, *f.* [of a window-frame] coping. —**naß**, *adj.* and *adv.* wet through, wet to the skin. —**recht**, *n.* right of eaves [the right of placing the roof in a particular direction, with reference to the rain falling from it]. —**rinne**, *f.* gutter. —**röhre**, *f.* gutter-spout. —**ſohle**, *f.* [in salt-works] brine collected in strainers. —**ſtein**, *m.* 1) gutter-stone. 2) V. Tropfſtein. —**waſſer**, *n.* rain-water, house-eaves. —**wein**, *m.* droppings. —**ziegel**, *m.* V. Dachtraufenziegel.

Träufeln, I. *v. intr.* [from triefen] to fall in small drops, to drip, to drop. Der Regen träufelt von den Bäumen, the rain drips from the trees. II. *v. tr.* to let fall in drops. *Fig.* Der Himmel träufle Troſt auf ſein verwundetes Herz, may heaven pour consolation into his broken heart. Das —, the dropping, dripping.

Träufelbutte, *f.* [in saltpetre works] lye-tub.

Traufen, *v. intr.* [from triefen] [used with haben and ſeyn] to drip, to fall in drops. *Fig.* Das ganze Land trauft [träuft] von der Güte des Herrn [in Scripture], the whole earth abounds in the goodness of the Lord. Das —, die Traufung, dropping, flowing, V. Triefen.

Träufen, *v. tr.* to let fall in drops, to drop, to pour. Balſam in eine Wunde — [in a proper as well as *fig.* sense], to drop, to pour balsam into, upon a wound. *Fig.* Morpheus, welcher Schlummer auf die Müden träuft, Morpheus, who sends down sleep on weary mortals; *it. v. intr.* V. Traufen.

Traulich, *adj.* and *adv.* [from Trauen] cordial, familiar; snug, cozy. —es Geſpräch, familiar discourse; — mit Einem umgehen, ſich — mit einander unterhalten, to be on an intimate or friendly footing, to be familiar with any one, to converse familiarly together; wir ſitzen hier ſo — beiſammen, we are here so cordial, so friendly together, so cozy; ein —es Winkelchen, Eckchen, Stübchen, a snug, cozy corner, little room.

Traulichkeit, *f.* cordiality, familiarity. Solche —en liebe ich nicht, I don't like such familiarities, such liberties.

Traūm, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Träume] [its derivation is uncertain, it seems, however, to be related to the Russ. *dremlyn*, to sleep, Fr. *dormir*, Lat. *dorm-io*, provincial trümmeln or turmeln = taumeln. Others refer it to the Celt. *drem*, an appearance] dream. Im —e reden, to talk in one's sleep, in one's dreams; er kam mir im —e vor, I thought I saw him in my dream; ich bin wie im —e, I seem to be in a dream, I hardly know whether I am dreaming or awake; ſchwere, angenehme Träume haben, to have bad, unpleasant, agreeable dreams; an, über dieſem —e erwachte er, this dream awoke him; *proverb.* V. under Schaum *Fig.* Ich glaubte, es ſey ein —, I thought it was a dream; das iſt mir nicht im —e or iſt mir im —e nicht eingefallen, I never dreamt, thought of that, that never came into my mind; das Leben iſt ein —, life is a dream; er will ſeine Träume für Wahrheiten verkaufen, he wants to pass off his fancies, his idle dreams for truth, V. Träumerei.

Traum=ausleger, *m.*, —auslegerinn, *f.* V. —deuter. —auslegung, *f.* V. —deutung. —bild, *n.* vision in a dream, vision. *Fig.* dreamlike vision, phantom, chimera, illusion. —buch, *n.* dream-book. —deuter, *m.*, —deuterinn, *f.* interpreter of dreams, oneirocritic. —deuterei, *f.* [in fam. lang.], —deutung, *f.* interpretation of dreams, oneirocracy, oneirocritics. —erfüllt, *adj.* and *adv.* full of dreams. *Fig.* full of chimeras, illusions. —gebilde, *n.* [poetical] V. —bild. —geſicht, *n.* vision in a dream. —gleich, *adj.* and *adv.* dream-like. —gott, *m.* [in Greek mythology] god of dreams, Morpheus. —horn, *n.* V. —ſchnecke. —kunſt, *f.* oneiroscopy, oneiromancy. —ſchnecke, *f.* [in conchology] mouse-shell. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of, fruitful in dreams.

Träūmen, I. *v. intr.* and *impers.* [V. Traum] to dream, to have dreams. Ich träumte, es träumte mir, daß ich geſtorben ſey, I dreamt I was dead: ich träumte von Schlachten, I dreamt of battles; ich habe die ganze Nacht geträumt, I dreamt all night; höret, was mir geträumt hat, listen to what I dreamt; es hat ihm die ganze Nacht lauter verworrenes Zeug geträumt, he has been dreaming the greatest stuff, nonsense the whole night. *Fig.* Ich glaube, du träumſt, you must be dreaming, I think; das hat dir geträumt, you must have dreamt that; er träumt von nichts, als von Bällen, Feſten, Luſtbarkeiten, he thinks of nothing but balls, festivities, amusements; das hätte ich mir nicht — laſſen, davon hat mir nichts geträumt [in fam. lang.], I should never have thought it, I never have dreamt of such a thing. II. *v. tr.* Ich will mich frei und glücklich —, I will think myself free and happy. Das —, the dreaming. *Fig.* revery, musing. In tiefes — verſunken ſeyn, to be sunk into, wrapt in deep reveries, musings, V. Träumerei.

Träūmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* dreamer, one who dreams; a visionary, an enthusiast, a dreamer. Er iſt ein —, he is a dreamer, [seldom] muser, [also] trifler; er iſt ein ewiger —, he is a perpetual dreamer; erwarten Sie nichts Vernünftiges von ihm, er iſt ein —, you must not expect any thing rational, sensible from him, he is a mere dreamer; achten Sie nicht auf ihre Reden, ſie iſt eine —inn, don't mind what she says, she is a dreamer.

Träumerei, *f.* [in fam. lang.] revery, musing. Sich in ſüßen —en wiegen, in eine ſüße — verſunken, to indulge in pleasing reveries, to be plunged in a delightful revery; ich weckte ihn aus ſeiner —, I roused him from his revery; das ſind bloße —en, these are mere fancies, dreams, chimeras, illusions.

Träūmeriſch, *adj.* and *adv. Fig.* given to dreaming, fanciful; *it.* dreamy, [idly] musing. —er Menſch, —es Gemüth, a fanciful, visionary man, a visionary mind, musing disposition; — einhergehen, to walk musingly along, plunged in thought; —es Weſen, thoughtful, musing, meditative manner, nature; —e Vorſtellungen, Hoffnungen, chimerical ideas, hopes.

‡Traūn, *adv.* [from trauen] surely, certainly, indeed, in sooth, i' faith.

Traūrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [unusual] [the usual word is der Trauernde, ein Trauernder] mourner; one who grieves, who is afflicted.

Traūrig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) mournful, sad. —er Ton, —e Stimme, —es Geſicht, Ausſehen, mournful, melancholy tone, voice, sorrowful countenance, melancholy, doleful look; ſie iſt —über den Tod ihres Bruders, she is melancholy, dejected at the death of her brother; über Etwas — werden, to be grieved, afflicted at any thing; dieſe Nachricht hat ihn ſehr — gemacht, this news has grieved, hurt him very much; Einen — anſehen, mit —er Miene Etwas ſagen, to look sadly at, on any one, to say any thing with a mournful, melancholy air; er ging — fort, he went sorrowfully away; —es Gefühl, sorrowful, sad, melancholy feeling; die —en tröſten, to console the afflicted; — bis auf den Tod, deeply, grievously afflicted; — [of plants], languishing; —ſtehen die Pflanzen &c., the plants droop, languish &c. 2) [causing sorrow] fatal, unfortunate, tragical. —e Nachricht, —er Zufall, fatal, melancholy news, accident; ein ſehr —er Anblick, eine ſehr —e Geſchichte, a very sad, a very shocking sight, scene, a very tragical event; —es Bild, dismal image; ein —es Ende nehmen, to have a tragical end, to end tragically; das ereignete ſich auf die —ſte Art von der Welt, it happened in the most tragical, dreadful manner possible; —er Ort, dismal place; —e Zeiten, grievous, evil times; das iſt —, höchſt —, that is extremely melancholy. *Fig. a)* [unpleasant] [in fam. lang.] Es iſt —, ſich ſo behandelt zu ſehen, it is annoying, vexing to see one's self so treated; das iſt ein —es [trübes] Wetter, [in fam. lang.] eine zum Verzweifeln —e Jahreszeit, this is dull, gloomy weather, a hanging, cut-throat season; —e Nothwendigkeit, painful, melancholy, dire, dread necessity; dieſes Haus hat eine —e Ausſicht, this house has a gloomy, dismal prospect, view. *b)* [poor, miserable] Ein —er Spaßmacher, ein —er Menſch, a miserable, contemptible jester, person; —er Troſt, —e Luſt, poor consolation, paltry amusement; —es Leben, dull, melancholy life.

Traūrigkeit, *f.* sadness, sorrow. Syn. V. Schmerz.

‖Träūſchen, [= rauſchen] I. *v. intr.* [of fluids] to spout out, to gush. Es träuſcht, es regnet, daß es träuſcht, it pours, it rains in torrents. II. *v. tr.* Einem Waſſer ins Geſicht —, to dash water into any one's face.

Traūt, *adj.* and *adv.* [Ital. *drudo*, a lover, Welsh *drud*, tender, beloved, probably from trauen] beloved, dear; *it.* snug, cozy. Mein —er, —eſter Freund, my dear, dearest, most intimate friend; wenn er bei ſeinem —en Mädchen iſt, when he is with his beloved [girl], his sweet-heart; ein —es Plätzchen, a snug, cozy nook.

Traūung, *f.* wedding, marriage-ceremony. Der — beiwohnen, to be present at the wedding, the nuptials, the marriage-ceremony; welcher Prieſter hat die — verrichtet? what clergyman officiated at the marriage? er führte ſie zur —, he conducted, led her to be married, [affected] to the hymeneal altar.

Trauungs=buch, *n.* marriage-register. —koſten, *pl.* marriage-fees. —rede, *f.* V. Traurede. —ſchein, *m.* V. Trauſchein. —ſchleier, *m.* wedding-veil. —tag, *m.* wedding-day.

Träve, Trawe, *f.* [from traven] [in seamen's lang.] pressing-boards, presses [for pressing a cargo of wool, hemp &c., together].

Träven, Trawen, *v. tr.* [related to traben, to tread, to press] [in seamen's lang.] to press [wools &c.].

***Traveſtie,** *f.* parody.

***Traveſtiren,** *v. tr.* to parody.

Trèber, V. Träber.

‖Trècken, *v. tr.* [related to the Lat. *traho, trac-tum*, and Germ. ſtrecken, recken] to draw, to pull, to drag. An einem Seile —, to pull at a rope; das Schiff —, to tow a ship; Eiſen —, to lengthen iron; den ledernen Riemen —, to stretch, to lengthen a leathern strap, thong. Das — [of a ship], the towing.

Treck=bank, *f.* [in coining] flattener. —eiſen, *n.* [with gold-wire drawers &c.] first drawing-plate. —gat, *n.* [in sugar-houses] stove-pipe. —junge, *m.* [in mining] boy who draws the covered wheel-barrow. —ſchüte, *f.* boat towed by horses or men. —ſeil, *n.* towing-rope, towing-line. —weg, *m.* towing-path.

1. **Trèff,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from treffen] [in common people's lang.] a smart blow. Einem einen — geben, to give any one a blow, *fig.* a hit [in conversation]. *Fig.* Einem, einer Sache vollends den — geben, to do for a person or a thing, to settle the business.

Treff=loos, *n.* V. Treffer. —ſchuß, *m.* shot that hits the mark.

2. **Trèff,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Fr. *trèfle*] [at cards] club. — ausſpielen, to play, to lead a club, clubs.

Treff=blatt, *n.*, —blätter, *pl.* a club, clubs. —bube, *m.*, —dame, *f.*, —könig, *m.*, —zehen, *f.* &c., knave, queen, king, ten of clubs &c.

Trèffen, related to the Ang. Sax. thrawan, Swed. *draepa*, to strike; to the Old Fr. *treuver* (trouver) to find, and to the Germ. ſtreben] *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [used with haben and ſeyn] to hit, to strike, to reach, to find. 1) [obsolete = to go] V. Eintreffen. 2) [to reach by a throw &c.] Nach Jemand werfen, und ihn —, to throw something after a person and hit or reach him; das Ziel —, to hit the mark, *fig.* to reach the goal, to attain one's end; Einen mit der Schleuder, mit einem Steine —, to hit any one with a sling, with a stone; von einem Schuſſe, einem Pfeile, einer Kugel getroffen, hit, struck by a shot, an arrow, a ball; er, der Schuß hat gut getroffen, his shot was well aimed, the shot has hit true; nicht alle Schüſſe —, it is not every shot that takes effect; der Schuß hat das Bein getroffen, the shot has struck the

bone; er ſchoß, traf aber nicht, he fired, but missed his aim; vom Blitze getroffen werden, to be struck by lightning; er war wie vom Donner getroffen, he seemed thunder-struck, he was quite thunder-struck; der Wundarzt hat die Ader nicht getroffen, the surgeon has missed, has not found the vein; das Gelenk — [in carving a fowl &c.], to hit the joint. *Fig. a*) to touch, to effect. Das trifft Sie [geht Sie an], that regards, concerns you; wen trifft die Schuld? whose fault is it? to whom belongs the fault? dieſer Vorwurf trifft mich nicht, this reproach does not effect, does not fall upon me, ſich getroffen fühlen, to feel one's self attacked, piqued, culpable. *b*) to fall to any one. Die Reihe wird Sie auch —, your turn will also come or come too; das Loos hat mich getroffen, the lot has fallen upon me; mich trifft alles mögliche Unglück, every misfortune happens to, falls upon me, every thing conspires against me; es traf uns das Unglück, daß &c, we had the misfortune, ill-luck to &c., ill-luck would have it that &c. *Proverb.* Untreue trifft ihren eignen Herrn, perfidy, treachery falls upon its author. *c*) to find any thing either by chance or reflection. Den rechten Weg, die rechten Mittel —, to find the right way, right, proper means; den rechten Sinn von Etwas —, to find, hit upon the right, true sense of any thing; Sie haben es getroffen, das Rechte getroffen [haben es errathen], you have hit it, guessed it; getroffen! wohlgetroffen! exactly! just so! you have just hit it! er hat das Rechte, das rechte Fleckchen, den rechten Fleck getroffen, he has hit the right nail on the head, he has hit the mark; die rechte Zeit —, to hit the right moment; — [in music], to hit the note, to sing the right notes; ſie hat eine ſchöne Stimme, aber ſie trifft nicht, she has a fine voice but she does not sing correctly. *d*) to render like. Dieſer Mahler hat das Talent, daß er trifft, this artist, painter has the talent of catching, hitting off the likeness; er hat Sie ſehr gut getroffen, he has hit your likeness exactly; Sie ſind gut getroffen, the portrait resembles you very much, is a good resemblance, likeness; dieſes Bild iſt nicht getroffen, this portrait is not like, does not resemble the original; ein auffallend gut getroffenes Bild, a striking likeness or resemblance. *e*) to complete, to conclude. Eine Heirath, Wahl —, to conclude a marriage, to make a choice; einen Vergleich, Waffenſtillſtand —, to conclude a treaty, a truce; Anſtalt zu Etwas —, to take measures, to make arrangements for something. *Fig.* [V. Treffend] In ſeiner Reiſebeſchreibung gibt er ein ſehr —des Gemählde von dieſer Stadt, in the description of his travels he gives a striking picture of this city; —der könnte ſeine Gemüthsart nicht geſchildert werden, his character could not be portrayed, depicted in a more striking manner; er las uns die —ſten Stellen vor, he read to us the most striking passages; ein —des Beiſpiel, eine —de Wahrheit, a striking example, truth; das iſt nicht —d [paßt hier nicht], that is irrelevant to the subject, that is not to the purpose; das war eine —de, ſehr —de Antwort, that was a very pertinent, suitable answer. 3) [antreffen] to find, to meet. Einen —, ihn im Bette, zu Hauſe, in Wien —, to meet a person, to find him in bed, at home, to meet him in Vienna. II. *v. intr.* Auf Etwas —, to strike against any thing [as, a rock &c.]. III. *v. refl.* ſich —, to happen. Es traf ſich, daß &c., it happened that &c.; dies trifft ſich gut, this happens luckily.

Trèffen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [unusual] fight, fray, scuffle. 2) combat, action, fight, engagement, [seldom, for] battle. In's — gehen, to begin the combat; es kam zu einem —, zu einem blutigen, hitzigen — zwiſchen beiden Heeren, it came to a sanguinary, warm engagement between the two armies; das ganze Heer kam zum —, the whole army was engaged, the action became general; dem Feinde ein — liefern, anbieten, to give, offer battle to the enemy. Syn. V. Schlacht. *Fig.* Als es zum — [zur Sache] kam, wollte er &c., when it came to the point, he wished or wanted &c. 3) [in military affairs] array, line. Das erſte, zweite, dritte —, the first, second, third line.

Trèffend, *adj.* and *adv.* striking, apt, suitable.

Trèffer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] prize [in the lottery &c.] Einen — ziehen, to draw, to gain a prize.

Trèfflebube, Treffledame, Treffkönig &c. V. Treffbube &c.

Trèfflich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [rather unusual] magnificent, splendid. —es Gebäude, magnificent building, edifice; —e Geſandtſchaft, brilliant embassy; —er Glanz, brilliant splendour. 2) [vor—] excellent. Ein —er Mann, Kopf, Verſtand, an excellent man, a distinguished genius, mind; er iſt ein —er Redner, hat ein —es Gedächtniß, he is an excellent, [fam.] famous, capital, splendid orator, he has an excellent memory; er hat uns — bewirthet, he gave us an excellent entertainment, [fam.] he regaled us famously; ſie tanzt, mahlt —, she dances, paints charmingly; er hat ſich — gehalten, he conducted himself, acquitted himself in a most superior manner; er hat mir — gefallen, he pleased me extremely; [in fam. lang.] — [= ſchön], daß Sie kommen! that's capital that you are come! er kann — zechen, he is a famous drinker, an egregious tippler, [very fam. but low] he can swig just about.

Trèfflichkeit, *f.* [of a person or thing] excellence. Die — ſeines Herzens, eines Mittels, the excellence of his heart &c.; ſelten ſind ſo viele —en in einer Perſon anzutreffen or zu finden, one seldom finds so many excellent qualities in the same person, V. Vortrefflichkeit.

Treibel, V. Triebel.

Treiben, [Ang. Sax. dryfan, Swed. *drifwa*, appears to be related to the Gr. τριβειν, to rub, and with the Germ. traben, treffen &c.] *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) [to be carried away] to push, to drive away, along. Der Schnee, Sand treibet [is carried away by the wind], the wind drives the snow, the sand; the snow, sand moves whirling along [before the, driven by wind]; die Wolken —, — ſchnell, the clouds drive rapidly along; auf dem Waſſer —, to drive, to float on the water; ein Leichnam trieb ans Ufer, kam ans Ufer getrieben, a dead body was cast, floated on shore; das Eis treibt auf dem Fluſſe, the ice floats down the river; das Schiff treibet, the ship drives, falls to leeward; wir trieben mit dem Strome, we went with the stream; das Schiff — laſſen, to let the ship fall to leeward, to let her drive; vor dem Winde —, vor Topp und Tackel — [when no sail can be carried], to drive before the wind,; vor Anker — [when the ship drags the anchor along with her], to drag the anchor; auf den Anker — [when the ship is driven on the anchor's side], to drive on the anchor; [in seamen's lang.] — [to use the main-sail alone], to lie to. 2) [to move about, of persons] Müßig herum —, to be unemployed, to go about idly, doing nothing. 3) [to begin to move] Der Anker treibt [does not keep firm], the anchor drives; [in founderies] das Silber treibt, the silver separates from the lead. 4) [to grow, of plants] to shoot. Dieſer Baum hat vergangenes Jahr ſtark getrieben, zu ſtark ins Holz getrieben, this tree shot up last year very much, shot up too much; dieſer Baum wird bald wieder —, this tree will soon shoot out again. II. *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) [to put in motion] Einen Kreiſel mit der Peitſche —, to whip, to spin a top; der Wind treibt das Schiff, the wind drives the ship along; dieſes Waſſer treibt mehrere Mühlen, this water turns many mills; ein Rad treibt das andere, one wheel turns the other; ein Keil treibt den andern, one wedge drives in the other; ſein Pferd —, to urge on his horse. *Fig.* Eine Sache —, to occupy one's self with any thing, to apply one's self to any thing; eine Handthierung, Kunſt —, to follow a trade, calling, occupation, to exercise an art, a profession; Handel, Kaufmannſchaft —, to trade, to traffic, to carry on a business, commerce; die Landwirthſchaft —, to be engaged in agriculture; eine Sprache, Wiſſenſchaft —, to apply to the study of a language, a science; in dieſer Lehranſtalt wird das Griechiſche getrieben, in this academy, school Greek is taught; *proverb.* wie man's treibt, ſo geht's, as we brew, so we must drink, as one makes one's bed, so must one lie in it; Scherz, Spott mit Etwas —, to make a jest of any thing, to ridicule any thing; Poſſen, Muthwillen —, to play pranks, tricks; ſchlechte Sachen —, to do bad things; Unzucht —, er treibt's ſchon lange mit ihr, to fornicate, he has to do with her, carries a carnal intercourse with her this long while; Hoffart — [in pop. lang.], to be grand, ostentatious; ſie — [machen] es zu arg, they go too far; ſie haben es lange genug getrieben, they have carried on this game &c. long enough; [with paper-makers] den Zeug — [auf der Form ſchütteln], to shake the form; das Pulver treibt die Kugel, the powder drives the ball 2) [gehen machen] to drive. Die Kühe auf's Feld, auf die Wieſe, Weide, zur Tränke, in den Stall —, to drive the cows into the field, to the meadow, to lead them to drink, to the stable; eine Heerde Ochſen vor ſich her —, to drive along a drove of oxen; den Hund aus der Stube, die Hühner aus dem Garten —, to drive the dog out of the room, the hens from the garden; das Vieh einen andern Weg —, to drive the cattle another road; [in sportsmen's lang.] der Rehbock treibt die Geiß [in der Brunſt], the roebuck pursues the doe; das Wild — [bei einem Treibjagen], to drive the game towards the enclosure; den Feind in die Flucht —, vor ſich her —, to put the enemy to flight, to drive the enemy before one; [in medicine] eine Arznei treibt den Schweiß [heraus], a physic, drug or medicine provokes, causes perspiration. Syn. V. Jagen. *Fig. a*) [to compel to any action] Einen zur Arbeit — [anhalten], to urge, excite any one to work; dieſe Leute thun Nichts, wenn man ſie nicht treibt, those people do nothing if they are not urged; einen Schuldner zur Bezahlung —, to press a debtor for payment; es treibt ihn, dieſe Sache zu Ende zu bringen, he is most anxious to bring this thing to a termination; die

Noth hat ihn dazu getrieben, necessity forced him to it; Einen aufs Aeußerſte —, to drive any one to extremities; Einen [bei einer Steigerung] in die Höhe —, to outbid any one. *b*) [to treat a thing in a certain manner] Eine Sache von ſich — [entfernen], to get rid of a thing; eine Sache zu weit, zu hoch —, to go too far, to carry things too far; man muß den Scherz nicht zu weit —, one must not carry a joke too far; die Standhaftigkeit &c. aufs Aeußerſte —, to carry firmness &c. to the utmost degree; eine Sache in die Höhe — [durch mehreres Bieten], to enhance the price of a thing; das Haus wurde außerordentlich in die Höhe getrieben, the house fetched an enormous price. *c*) [to force from any situation] Einen von ſeinem Amte —, to drive any one from his post, his office; Einen aus dem Pachte —, to drive out a tenant; Einen von Haus und Hof —, to drive any one from house and home. 3) [to treat in any artificial manner] Einen Reif an das Faß —, to hammer a hoop round a cask; einen Nagel in die Wand —, to drive a nail into the wall; den Teig — [= dünner rollen], to roll out the paste; [with silversmiths &c.] Silbergeſchirr —, to emboss, [with the graving-chisel] to chase; getriebenes Blech, Tafelgeſchirr, embossed, chased thin metal-plate, [silver-] plate; getriebene Arbeit, embossing, *it.* chasing; Bildwerk in Gold, Silber &c. —, to emboss in gold, silver &c.; auf Blei, Kitt —, to emboss on lead, cement; [in mining] einen Stollen — [graben], to form a gallery; Erz oder Berge —, aus der Grube — [fördern], to work a mine; [in smelting-houses] die Metalle — [ſcheiden], to refine; [with tanners] die Häute — [in die Beize legen], to soak the hides; [with gardeners] die Gewächſe &c. — [durch künſtliche Wärme], to force plants &c.; die —de Kraft [der Pflanzen], vegetative force.

Treiben, *n.* [-s] 1) floating, drifting of a body in water. Das — eines Schiffes, leeway, drifting of a ship. *Fig.* proceedings; *it.* movement, bustle. Das — dieſer Leute erregte allgemeinen Unwillen, the proceedings, actions of these people did not fail to excite general indignation; ſein — gefällt mir nicht, I don't like his conduct, his doings; *it.* das — und Drängen in großen Städten &c., the movement, bustle of great towns &c.; es iſt ein gewaltiges, großes, [in pop. lang.] arges — hier, there is great movement, activity, bustle here, every thing here is full of life and motion; *it.* [striving for endeavours] das — und Buhlen nach Beifall, the thirst, eager desire after, striving and wooing for applause. 2) [any particular action] *a*) [in sportsmen's lang.] Das —, driving of the game. *b*) [Treibjagen] battue. 3) [certain artificial actions] — des Silbers, refining of silver; — der Häute, soaking of the skins. 4) — der Gewächſe, germination. 5) [a number of tons] load; *it.* [in forges] quantity of work done at once.

Treib-anker, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] flood-anchor. —aſche, *f.* crucible-ash. —aſt, *m.* [in gardening] superfluous shoot. —beet, *n.* [in gardening] hot-bed. —blatt, *n.* harefoot, horned medic. —bogen, *m.* [with goldsmiths] bow-drill. —bolzen, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] square-bolt. —brief, *m.* [among workmen] defamatory letter. —bühne, *f.* [in hydraulics] fascine-work to direct the course of the water. —bunzen, *m.* graver, puncher. —butte, *f.* V. —faß. —eis, *n.* floating-ice. Das Schiff gerieth in's —eis, the ship got among the floating-ice; der Fluß geht mit —eis, the ice floats down the river, there is floating-ice in the river. —eiſen, *n.* [with hatmakers] stamper; [in seamen's lang.] driving-bolt. —erz, *n.* [in mining] ore extracted by machine. —farbe, *f.* [with tanners] soaking. Die Häute in die —farbe legen, to soak the hides, to put the hides in soak. —farbengrube, *f.* tan-pit. —faß, *n.* [with tanners] soaking-trough. —fäuſtel, *m.* [in mining] hammer for impressing the stamp. —garn, *n.* [with fishermen] small net. —hammer, *m.* flattening-hammer; [with gold-beaters] gold-beater's hammer; [with wheelwrights] driving-hammer; [with tinmen] hollowing-hammer; [with coopers] mallet. —haus, *n.* 1) [in founderies] refinery. 2) [in gardening] hot-house. Bäume in ein —haus bringen, to place plants &c. in a hot-house. —hausfrucht, *f.* hot-house fruit. —herd, *m.* [in founderies] refining-hearth or stove, refining. Den —herd abwärmen, to heat the crucible; —herdes Grund, foundation of a refining-stove, vessel for reducing to scoria. —herr, *m.* 1) [in mining] proprietor of a refinery. 2) [provincial] inspector of pasture-grounds. —holz, *n.* 1) wood floated ashore by the sea; drift-wood; *it.* wood floating down a river. 2) [in founderies] wood used in refining. 3) [for kitchen use] rolling-pin. 4) [in printing] V. Triebel. —hut, *m.* [in founderies] lid of a refining-furnace. —hütte, *f.* [not used] V. —haus 1). —jagd, *f.*, —jagen, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] chase where the game is driven to certain places, battue. Eine —jagd halten, to beat the woods &c. for game, to drive the game together. —kaſten, *m.* V. —beet. —keil, *m.* wedge; *it.* wedge for driving in another. —kitt, *m.* cement for embossing. —korn, *n.* [—körner] 1) [in founderies] grains of silver remaining in the hearth. 2) V. Purgierkörner, Purgierkraut. —kraut, *n.* palma Christi. —kübel, *m.* forcing-tub [for plants]. —kunſt, *f.* [in mining] machine for extracting the ore. —lauge, *f.* [in tan-houses] soaking. Die Felle in die —lauge legen, to soak the hides. —leute, *pl.* [in sportsmen's language] people employed in driving the game. —lohn, *m.* [in founderies] refining-fee. —mittel, *n.* encouragement, incentive; *it.* [in medicine] evacuant. —muskel, *m.* [in anatomy] accelerator muscle. —napf, *m.* [in refining] pan. —ofen, *m.* [in refineries] refining-stove or furnace. —pech, *n.* [with goldsmiths] mass of pitch for embossing. —pferd, *n.* V. Schießpferd. —pflicht, *f.* obligation of driving the game. —pulver, *n.* diuretic, diaphoretic or sudorific powder. —rad, *n.* 1) [in refineries] bellows-wheel. 2) watch-pinion, V. Triebrad. —reiß, *n.* shoot. —ſand, *m.* 1) V. Triebſand. 2) sand which moves a machine. —ſchacht, *m.* [in mining] shaft. —ſcheibe, *f.* [with watchmakers] cogging-disk. —ſcherben, *m.* [in mining] vessel serving to reduce to scoria. —ſchwefel, *m.* torrefied sulphur. —ſchnur, *f.* [Peitſchenſchnur] whip. —ſegel, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] driver. —ſtachel, *m.* [of drovers] goad. —ſtange, *f.* pole or rod, which moves any thing. —ſtock, *m.* [in mechanics] cog. —ſtoß, *m.* [in mining] end, extremity of a bore or mine-well. —weg, *m.* road, passage for cattle. —werk, *n.* 1) machine which moves any thing; *it.* V. Triebwerk. 2) [in founderies] lead for refining. —zeug, *n.* 1) [in sportsmen's lang.] [net for partridges] tunnel-net. 2) [what is washed ashore] wreck; *it.* filth brought or left by the waters.

Treiber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one who drives, [especially] a driver &c., V. Treiben. Der — des Viehes, der Schweine &c., cowherd, swineherd, [also] a drover; V. Eſels—, Schwein—, Vieh— &c.; [in sportsmen's lang.] die — [bei einem Treibjagen], persons that beat up the game; der — [in mining], miner who works with the help of horses. *Fig.* *a*) one who urges on. *b*) [in slave-holding states or plantations] [one who urges on the slaves to work] inspector, overseer. *c*) oppressor. 2) [any thing for driving] [with raftsmen] loosener; [with coopers] driver; [in seamen's lang.] V. Treibſegel; [with fishermen] fishing-boat. 3) refiner [of metals].

Treiberei, *f.* [in fam. lang.] 1) [das Treiben] action of driving &c. 2) V. Treibhaus.

Treibling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [with millers] pin-wheel. 2) —e, *pl.* [in the rearing of bees] bees taken from over-full hives and lodged in others.

Treideln, V. Treilen.

Treil, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [V. Treilen] V. Treckſeil.

Treilen, *v. tr.* [Dutch treylen = to draw] V. Trecken.

Treiler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] tower, one who tows.

Treiſchak, *m.* V. Treſchak.

‖Trèmel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [related to Tram] [Knüttel] cudgel.

Trèmmen, *v. tr.* [Low Sax. trimmen, to clean; probably related to räumen] to sleek, to smooth pipes. Das —, sleeking.

Tremmkopf, *m.* stopple [for forming the bole of a pipe].

Trèmmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] polisher, smoother.

Tremolíth, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in mineralogy] tremolite. Gemeiner —, granular tremolite; glasartiger —, crystallized tremolite; asbeſtartiger —talk, fibrous, asbestiform tremolite.

Trèmpel, *m.* [-s] [related to Trau] [with sappers and miners] prop, stanchion.

***Tremulánt,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] slow quaver [on the organ].

Tréndeln, V. Trändeln.

Trènnbar, *adj.* and *adv.* separable; *it.* [with sempstresses &c., = auftrennbar] that may be unseamed, ripped up.

Trènnbarkeit, *f.* separability.

Trènnen, [seems to be related to reuen, Swed. *remna*, to burst, whence probably the Fr. *trancher*, and It. *trinciare*] *v. tr.* 1) to separate [one thing from another]. Den Kopf vom Rumpfe —, to separate, to sever the head from the body; *it.* [with seamstresses] einen Aermel aus dem Kleide, den Beſatz vom Kleide —, to unsew, to unstitch the sleeve, the trimming from a dress; eine Naht —, to unstitch a seam, V. Ab—, Auf—, Zer—. 2) to divide [any whole into certain parts]. — [with joiners], to saw longways, in length; die feindlichen Glieder, eine Schlachtordnung —, to break the enemy's lines, order of battle; Perſonen —, die ſich ſchlagen, to part two combatants; ſich — [= ſcheiden voneinander], to part; wann Leib und Seele ſich —, when body and soul part, separate; getrennte Staubfäden, Staubgefäße [in botany], detached stamens, anthers; Taſſen,

Möbel —, to ill-match cups &c.; Strümpfe, ein Paar Tauben —, to unmatch stockings, pigeons; getrennte Handschuhe, odd gloves; Metalle —, to separate metals; [in music] getrennte Stufe, irregular interval. *Fig.* to annul certain agreements. Eine Ehe, ein Bündniß —, to dissolve a marriage, an alliance; diese Eheleute leben getrennt, getrennt von einander, this couple are separated, live separate; diese zwei Kaufleute haben sich getrennt, these two merchants have dissolved partnership; Eifersucht hat diese zwei Freunde getrennt [= uneinig gemacht], jealousy has set those two friends at variance; die Reformation hat die Kirche getrennt, the Reformation caused a division in the church; Etwas im Gedanken — [= abstrahiren], to separate by mental abstraction; [in law] ein Priorat von einer Pfarre, ein Lehen von einem Gute —, to disunite a priorship from a benefice or living, a fief from an estate; man hat diese beiden Aemter getrennt, those two offices have been separated; ein einverleibtes Gut durch Tausch &c. —, to disincorporate an estate by exchange &c.; [in law] eine Klage —, to refer a suit to a higher tribunal; [in grammar] eine —de Partikel, a disjunctive particle. 3) [to cause to separate] Bretter —, to loosen, to disjoin planks. Das —, separation, V. Trennung. Syn. V. Spalten.

Trenn=fall, *m.* V. Trennungsfall. —messer, *n.* ripping-knife. —punkte, *pl.* [in grammar] diaeresis. —säge, *f.* [with joiners] cutting-out saw. —wort, *n.* [in grammar] disjunctive word, a disjunctive.

Trènner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [unusual] one who separates.

Trènnlich, V. Trennbar.

Trènnung, *f.* [das Trennen] separation; [in surgery] separation. Die — des Fleisches von den Knochen, the separation of the flesh from the bones; die — zweier Aemter &c., the disunion of two offices &c.; die — einer Heirath, dissolution of a marriage; die — des Körpers und der Seele, the separation of the body and soul; nichts fällt Freunden schwerer, als —, nothing is more painful to friends than separation; Eifersucht war Schuld an der — der beiden Liebenden, jealousy caused the disunion of the two lovers; [in law] die — zweier Klagen, the disjunction of two suits. Syn. V. Spaltung.

Trennungs=fall, *m.* 1) a case, an instance of separation. 2) [in grammar] ablative case. —flächen, *pl.* [in crystallography] natural joints. —punkte, *pl.* V. Trennpunkte. —tag, *m.* day of separation. —zeichen, *n.* V. Theilungszeichen.

Trènse, *f.* [another form for Strehen = Strang] snaffle-bridle, bit. Ein Pferd auf der — reiten, to ride a horse with a snaffle.

1. Trènsen, [from Trense] *v. tr.* [in seamen's lang.] Ein Tau —, to worm, to keckle a cable.

Trensgarn, *n.* old rope-yarn for keckling.

2. Trènsen, *v. intr.* [in sportsmen's lang.] — [trenzen], to cry [as a stag].

Trènsing, *f.* [from Trense] ropes for keckling. Eine — legen, V. 1. Trensen.

Tréntеln, V. Trändeln.

Trènzen, V. 2. Trensen.

*Trepān, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in surgery] trepan.

Trepanschlüssel, *m.* trepan-key.

*Trepanīren, *v. tr.* Einen —, to trepan a person.

Trèppe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from treppen = treten] *dim.* Treppchen, ‖Trepplein, *n.* 1) stairs, staircase, flight of steps. Geheime —, private or back stairs; eine steile, sanft ansteigende —, a steep, an easy staircase; schleifende —, sloping staircase; gebrochene —, landing-place; durchbrochene —, open staircase; — vor dem Hause [Frei—], steps before a house; die — steigen, hinauf=, hinabsteigen, to go up, to go down stairs; drei, vier —n hoch wohnen, to live up three, four pair of stairs, in the third, fourth floor; wir stiegen Trepp' auf Trepp' ab, we did nothing but go up and down stairs; Einen die — hinabwerfen, to throw any one down stairs; oben, unten an der —, at the top, at the bottom of the stairs; *it.* V. Schnecken—, Wendel—. Syn. V. Stiege. 2) [something similar to steps] [in seamen's lang.] — [to the frame on which the gun-carriage rests], step; [in seamen's lang.] [of the side pieces] steps; [in anatomy] [of the ear] contours of the snail of the ear. 3) [in conchology] channelled buccinum.

Trepp=klampe, *f.* V. Treppenklampe. —lucke, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] hatchway.

Treppen=absatz, *m.* landing-place, stair-head. —backe, *f.* V. —wange. —bau, *m.* construction of a stair-case. —baum, *m.*, [—spindel] spindle of a staircase. Die —bäume [on which the stairs rest], stair-wall. —gehäuse, *n.* V. —haus. —geländer, *n.* banister, balustrade of a staircase. —haus, *n.* staircase. —kies, *m.* conglomerate sulphureous iron. —klampe, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] clinch, ladder-hook —lehne, *f.* balusters. —mauer, *f.* staircase-wall. —muschel, *f.* spiral shell. —ruhe, *f.* V. —absatz. —schacht, *m.* [in mining] shaft having steps cut in the rock. —spindel, *f.* V. —baum. —stufe, *f.* stair, step. —stütze, *f.* stair-prop or supporter. —thür, *f.* door to the stairs. —thurm, *m.* [of a winding staircase] lantern. —wange, *f.* [with carpenters] stair-spindle.

Treschák, *n.* [-es] [related to dreschen] [with common people] brelan [a game at cards].

Treschäken, I. *v. intr.* or Treschak spielen, to play at brelan. II. *v. tr. Fig.* [low and provincial] to cuff, bang, buffet any one soundly.

Trésekammer, *f.* room of the church where precious ornaments &c are preserved.

*Tresōr, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [bad word] treasury, V. Schatz, Staatskasse. 2) [Silberschrank] buffet, side-board.

Tresorschein, *m.* [in Prussia &c.] treasury-note.

Trèspe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany, Grasart] 1) rye-grass, rye-bromegrass. Die gefiederte, die sparrichte, die taube or unfruchtbare —, the cornuted, divergent-barbed, sterile rye grass; V. Acker—, Futter—. 2) [Sommerlolch] darnel. 3) [Taubhafer] wild-oats. 4) [Raden] corn-cockle.

Trespenspinner, *m.* [kind of phalaena] rye-grass moth.

Trèsse, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [related to the It. *trassare*, Old Germ. trassen, Lat. *traho*, to draw, Fr. *tresse* = plaited hair] 1) [in general] any thing plaited; [*dim.* Treßchen, ‖Treßlein, *n.*] [with peruke-makers] plaited-hair. 2) lace, galloon. Goldene &c. —, gold-lace; mit —n besetzen, to trim with lace; mit —n besetztes Kleid, mit —n eingefaßter Hut, laced coat, hat; durchbrochene —n, open lace.

Tressen=hut, *m.*, —kleid, *n.*, —mütze, —weste, *f.* laced hat, coat, cap, waistcoat.

*Tressīren, *v. tr.* [with peruke-makers] to plait hair. Das —, plaiting, weaving.

Tressir=bank, *f.* or —stock, *m.* [with peruke-makers] wig-block.

Tressirer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] plaiter, weaver of hair.

Trèster, *pl.* [Angl. Sax. dros, dirt; related to drehen, treten &c.] 1) [of berries &c.] husks, shells; [Bier—] grains; V. Oliven— 2) [usually] [of grapes] grape-skins. Den Most an den —n stehen lassen, to let the wine work, fret.

Trester=branntwein, *m.* wine-brandy. —hut, *m.* [in a fermenting-vat] hat [the form in which the grapes rise above the vat]. —kernöl, *n.* grape-stone oil. —kuchen, *m.* cake of grape-skins. —wein, *m.* [Lauer] after-wine, small wine.

Trèten, [related to schreiten, reiten, the Lat. *tero*, *trit-um* and *trud-o*; W. *trawd*, *troed*, foot; Angl. Sax. trode, track; V. Trotten] *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. seyn] [in general, to move, speaking of things] Der Saft tritt in die Bäume, the sap rises in the trees; das Wasser tritt in die Röhre, the water rises in the pipe; die Thränen traten ihm in die Augen, the tears came into his eyes; die Sonne tritt in den Widder, the sun enters aries. *Fig.* An's Licht —, to appear; Furcht trat an die Stelle der Fröhlichkeit, fear took the place of gaiety. 2) [u. w. haben] [to move, with relation to the foot] Auf Etwas —, to walk, to tread upon something; er trat mir auf den Fuß, trat unversehens auf eine Schlange, he trod on my foot, he stepped unawares on a snake; daneben — [im — fehlen], to slip, to stumble; er trat fehl und fiel hin, his foot slipped and he fell; in das Wasser, in den Koth —, to step into the water, to walk in the mud; hart, leise, sanft — [auf—], to walk, to tread heavily, lightly. 3) [to go in short steps] An das Fenster, bei Seite —, to step to the window, aside; aus dem Hause &c. —, to go out of the house &c.; in das Zimmer —, to enter the room, to walk or step into the room; vor den Spiegel —, to go up to the glass or mirror; auf die Bank, die Leiter &c. —, to get on the bench, the ladder &c.; auf die Kanzel —, to ascend the pulpit; zum Altar, an den Tisch —, to approach the altar, to advance to the table; zu Jemand — [mit ihm zu sprechen &c.], to accost any one, to goup to any one to speak to him; zusammen —, to come together; vor Einen —, to present one's self before any one; — Sie näher! come nearer! näher zum Feuer —, to approach the fire; von ferne —, to keep, to approach at a certain distance; an's Land — [steigen], to land, to step on shore; Einem unter die Augen — [kommen], to appear before any one; vor den König —, to appear before the presence [of the king]; vor Gericht —, to make one's appearance in court; in's Gewehr, unter die Waffen —, to put one's self under arms. *Fig.* Vor Gottes Richterstuhl —, to appear before the judgment-seat of God; aus den Schranken —, to exceed the just limits; von Etwas —, to remove or retire from any thing; Einem zu nahe —, to wrong any one; zu Einem —, auf Jemandes Seite — [seine Partei nehmen], to range one's self on any

one's side, to espouse his cause; an Jemandes Stelle —, to take, to supply any one's place; in Jemandes Rechte —, to enter upon the rights of any one; dazwiſchen —, in's Mittel —, to intervene, to mediate; in ein Amt —, to enter into an office or employ; in Jemandes Dienſte — [als Beamter, *it.* als Bedienter], to enter into the service of any one; bei Einem als Edelknabe in Dienſte —, to enter any one's service as page; in franzöſiſche, in fremde Kriegsdienſte —, to enter into the French, into foreign service; aus dem Dienſte —, to leave service, to quit one's place; in einen geiſtlichen Orden —, to enter into religious orders; in den Eheſtand —, to enter into marriage; zu einer Religion —, to embrace a religion; in ſein ſechstes Jahr —, in das männliche Alter —, to enter into one's sixth year, into the age of manhood. II. *v. tr.* Etwas — [= betreten] 1) to walk upon something. Roſen ſproßten aus dem Boden, den er be— hatte, roses grew, sprang up under his feet. *Fig.* Das Pflaſter —, to walk the streets, to lounge about the streets. 2) [to strike against in walking] Sie haben mich auf den Fuß ge—, you have trod on my foot; Einen, Etwas mit Füßen, unter die Füße — [also *fig.*], to trample, to tread on. 3) [to work by treading on] Den Thon —, to knead clay; die Orgel, die Bälge der Orgel —, to blow the organ; eine Glocke —, to set a bell a-ringing [with the foot]; den Takt —, to beat time [with the oot]; die Weintrauben, den Wein —, to tread grapes; [with skinners and tanners] die Felle —, to full skins; der Hahn tritt [= befruchtet] die Henne, the cock treads the hen. 4) [to put into a certain state by treading] Entzwei, in Stücke —, to break any thing with the feet; die Schuhe ſchief —, to tread the shoe on one side. 5) [to place somewhere in treading] Sich einen Dorn, einen Nagel in den Fuß —, to run a thorn, a nail into one's foot. *Fig.* [students' cant] Einen — [= Einen an die Zahlung ſeiner Schuld mahnen], to urge any one for payment.

Tret-grube, *f.* V. —platz. —**harke**, *f.* rake for setting peas &c., dibble. — **haſpel**, *m.* [in mining] wheel-capstan. — **kufe**, *f.* treading-vat [for grapes]. —**platz**, *m.* [with tile-makers] kneading-ground. — **rad**, *n.* cog-wheel. —**ſchemel**, *m.* [with weavers] crane-wheel. —**ſtätte**, —**ſtube**, *f.* [with potters] kneading-room. —**ſtock**, *m.* [with skinners] vat for cleaning the skins. — **trog**, *m.* fulling-trough. —**zuber**, *m.* V. —kufe.

Treter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn**, *f.* treader [not usual, except in the following meanings, and in composition as Nachtreter &c.]; [with clothworkers, vintagers] fuller; [with organ-players] bellows-blower; [with potters] kneader.

Treú, [allied to **trauen** and **traut**] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [true to the original] Ein —es Gemählde, eine —e Kopie, a true or faithful picture, true copy; —e Abſchrift, faithful copy; eine —e Schilderung von Etwas machen, to give a faithful picture, description of any thing; — überſetzen, erzählen, to translate, to relate faithfully; —er Geſchichtſchreiber, Mahler &c., a faithful historian, painter. 2) [exact in the application of one's powers] Ein —er Gehorſam, an exact obedience; ſeinem Berufe — folgen, to fulfil one's duties strictly, exactly. 3) [steady, firm to any thing] Seinen Pflichten, Verſprechungen, ſeiner Abſicht — bleiben, to remain true to one's duty &c., to persevere in one's intentions; ſeinen Grundſätzen — bleiben, to keep true to one's principles; ein rechtſchaffener Mann bleibt ſich ſelbſt —, an upright man always acts up to his principles; der Wahrheit — bleiben, to adhere to the truth. 4) [faithful, honest towards any one] Es — mit Einem meinen, to wish any one well, any one's good; er meint es —, he does it with a good intention; — geſinnt ſeyn, to be well-disposed; — geſinnte Truppen, troops animated with a good spirit; —er Arbeiter, assiduous workman; Einem — ſeyn, bleiben, to be, to remain faithful to any one; der Hund iſt ein —es Thier, the dog is a faithful animal; ſeinem Herrn — ſeyn, ſeinem Könige — dienen, to be faithful to one's master, to serve faithfully one's king; —er Vater, Gatte &c., affectionate father, faithful husband &c.; [in law] —er Beſitzer, rightful owner; ſich — lieben, to love truly, affectionately; —e Liebe, true love, faithful love; —er Diener, honest servant.

Treú, *f.* [for **Treue**] Auf — und Glauben Etwas annehmen, to receive, to believe any thing on the word, faith of another; bei meiner —! auf meine —! [in fam. lang.] faith! by my faith!

Treúe, *f.* 1) [V. Treu 1)] [of a person, copy, picture &c.] fidelity; [of a confession] sincerity; [of an historian] veracity. 2) [V. Treu 3)] Mit — ſeinen Vorſatz verfolgen, ſeine Pflichten erfüllen, to be true to one's purpose, to fulfil one's duties faithfully. 3) [V Treu 4)] Mit — ſein Amt verwalten, to discharge one's trust, one's office faithfully; Einen mit aller — warten und pflegen, to tend any one with the utmost care; eine unverbrüchliche —, an inviolable fidelity; die — der Unterthanen gegen ihren Landesherrn, the fidelity of the subjects to their ruler; den Eid der — leiſten, brechen, to take the oath of fidelity, to break one's oath of fidelity, of fealty; die — halten, ſeinem Fürſten die — halten, to preserve one's faith, one's fidelity to one's prince; die — der Eheleute, die eheliche —, die — in der Ehe, conjugal faith, fidelity; die — eines Dienſtboten, the fidelity, honesty of a servant.

Treu-blatt, *n.* or —**blätter**, *pl.* [in botany, Mondraute] lunary, moon-wort. — **brecher**, *m.*, —**brecherinn**, *f.* perfidious person, perjurer; [in matrimonial matters] adulterer, adulteress. —**bruch**, *m.* breach of faith, loyalty, perfidy, treachery. Das Heer zum —bruche verleiten, to corrupt the loyalty of the troops; —bruch in der Liebe, in der Ehe, the breaking of one's plighted troth, one's pledged faith, a broken vow, [in matrimony] adultery. —**brüchig**, *adj.* and *adv.* perfidious, treacherous. —brüchig ſeyn, werden, to be perfidious, to violate one's faith; der —brüchige, perfidious person, traitor; —brüchige Handlung, perfidy, perfidious act. —**brüchigkeit**, *f.* V. —loſigkeit. —**eid**, *m.* oath of fidelity. —**eifrig**, *adj.* and *adv.* zealous. —**ergeben**, *adj.* and *adv.* devoted, attached; loyal. Ihr —ergebener Freund und Diener, your very devoted friend and servant. —**geſinnung**, *f.* loyalty. —**herzig**, *adj.* and *adv.* frank, cordial, ingenuous. Einem —herzig die Hand drücken, to shake any one cordially by the hand; ſie ſagt —herzig Alles, was ſie denkt, she says frankly, candidly whatever she thinks; Einen —herzig machen, to surprise any one into a confession; —herzig ſprechen, to speak frankly, openly; —herzige Erklärung, candid declaration. —**herzigkeit**, *f.* candour, ingenuousness, frankness. Eine angenommene —herzigkeit, an assumed frankness; mit vieler —herzigkeit ſprechen, to speak with great candour, openness. — **leiſtung**, *f.* oath of fidelity and homage. —**los**, *adj.* and *adv.* faithless, perfidious, disloyal. —loſer Ehegatte, Freund, faithless spouse, perfidious friend; —loſer Vaſall, disloyal vassal. —los werden, ſeyn, to violate one's faith, to be disloyal, treacherous; — los handeln, to act perfidiously; —loſe Nation, perfidious people; der, die —loſe, a perfidious, treacherous person; —loſe Handlung, ſehr —loſes Verfahren, perfidious action, treacherous, disloyal proceeding. Syn. **Treulos**, **ungetreu**. These words have exactly the same general and relative meaning that faithless [treulos] and untrue [ungetreu] have in English. —**loſigkeit**, *f.* [of a lover] faithlessness; [of a people] perfidy; [in business] dishonorableness. Eine —loſigkeit begehen, to be guilty of a perfidious action. —**ſinn**, *m.* loyalty. —**vereint**, *adj.* and *adv* faithfully united. —vereinte Freunde, Einwohner, faithful friends, friendly inhabitants.

‖**Treügeplatz**, *m.* [allied to **trocknen**] V. Trockenplatz.

Treúheit, *f.* [V. the more usual **Treue**] fidelity.

Treúlich, *adv.* [treu] truly, faithfully. — von Etwas Gebrauch machen, to employ any thing faithfully; — Wort halten, ſein Verſprechen — erfüllen, to be true to one's word, to keep one's promise faithfully; es — mit Jemand meinen, to wish any one well; Jemand — warten und pflegen, to take the greatest care of any one.

Treüſchen, V. Träuſchen.

***Triangel**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Dreieck] [in mathematics &c.] triangle; [with Turkish music or in regimental bands] triangle.

Triangelmuſchel, *f.* [in conchology] tellina cornea.

***Triangulär**, *adj.* and *adv.* [dreieckig] triangular; [in botany] triangular.

Triangularzahl, *f.* triangular number.

***Tribuliren**, *v. tr.* [in common people's lang.] to trouble, to teaze, to vex, to bother any one. V. Aengſtigen, Quälen.

***Tribün**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in Rom. hist.] tribune.

***Tribunal**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Gericht, Gerichtshof] tribunal.

Tribunalrath, *m.* member of a higher court of law, counsellor of [a superior] tribunal.

***Tribunat**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in Roman hist.] tribuneship.

***Tribüne**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [in ancient Rome] rostrum. 2) [Rednerbühne] tribune. 3) [Gallerie, erhöhter Raum für die Zuhörer] gallery.

***Tribut**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Steuer, Schatzung] tribute. Einen — auflegen, to impose, to levy a tribute.

***Tributär**, *adj.* tributary.

Trichter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Ice. *trekt*, Swed. *tratt*; probably related to **Trog**, **Truhe**, consequently, something hollow] 1) [in general, a cavity] [in mining] — einer Mine, funnel; [of a volcano] crater; [in anatomy] [at the bottom of the 3rd cavity of the brain] funnel. 2) funnel. Die Glocke or Mündung eines —s, bell; [with founders] hole of a mould; [in mills] mill-funnel; [for making sausages] sausage-funnel; [in surgery] [for fistulas of the eye] funnel. 3) [in nat. hist.] [sort of limpet] Der griechiſche,

geſtrahlte —, Greek, canoe limpet. 4) *Fig.* [in fam. lang. and comic] Der Nürnberger —, an old invention said to have been made at Nuremberg [where the wellknown children's toys are made] by which sciences and knowledge were supposed to be imparted by means of a sort of funnel.

Trichter=baum, *m.* V. Rumpfbaum. —fiſch, *m.* sea-groundling. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* funnel-shaped, funnel-form; [in botany] infundibuliform. —förmigkeit, *f.* form of a funnel. —gras, *n.* cornucopia-grass. —nudeln, *pl.* [in cookery] funnel-macaroni. —röhrchen, *n.* [of a musket] ramrod holder. —ſchnarrwerk, *n.* [in organs] pipe-tongue. —ſchwamm, *m.* funnel-mushroom. —winde, *f.* cardinal-flower. —wurm, *m.* sand-quiver [a species of the nerite].

Trichtern, *v. tr.* to pour through a funnel, to decant. Bier in Flaſchen —, to bottle beer.

Tricktrack, *n.* [-es] [a game] backgammon. — ſpielen, to play at backgammon.

Tridént, *m.* [-s] [in geography] V. Trient.

Tridentiner, *m.*, —inn, *f.* *it.* Tridentiniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* of or belonging to Trent. Das Tridentiniſche Concilium [in German history], the council of Tridentum.

Trieb, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from treiben] 1) movement. In den — kommen, to be put into movement, motion; die Kanonenkugeln verlieren [in langen Läufen] einen Theil ihres —es, cannon-balls lose a portion of their momentum in their course; dieſer Fluß hat einen ſtarken —, this river has a rapid course; die Pflanzen kommen in den — [= ſchlagen aus], the plants shoot out; die Flinte hat einen guten — [trägt weit], the gun carries a great distance. 2) [the action carried on] Der — des Viehes, the driving of cattle to pasture; [in sportsmen's lang., Treibjagen] battue. 3) [the right of driving one's cattle through a place; *it.* of pasturing them on another's ground] right of passage; *it.* right of pasture. 4) [place through which cattle are driven; *it.* place where they are pastured] passage; *it.* pasture, pasturage. 5) [that which drives] [in mechanics] V. Triebrad. 6) [the quantity driven] Ein — Ochſen &c., a drove of oxen &c. *Fig.* *a*) [Antrieb] instinct, appetence. Die Thiere handeln nach ihrem —e, animals act according to their instincts; Etwas aus eignem — thun, to do any thing of one's own accord. *b*) [inclination] Er hat keinen — zum Studiren, he has no inclination, taste for study. *c*) [feeling] Zärtliche —e, tender sentiments. Syn. V. Hang.

Trieb=feder, *f.* spring. *Fig.* spring, motive, incitement. Stolz und Ehrſucht ſind die —federn ſeines Handelns, pride and ambition are the motives of his actions; alle —federn in Bewegung ſetzen, to set all the springs in movement. —grund, *m.* *Fig.* V. —feder *Fig.* —hammer, *m.* [of windlass-makers] indenting-hammer. —holz, *n.* wood that shoots with vigour. —körner, *pl.* V. Springkörner. —kraft, *f.* [of plants] vegetative force. —maß, *n.* [with watchmakers] compass. —rad, *n.* [of a machine] wheel that puts a machine in motion; [in a watch] pinion; [of a mill] lantern. *Fig.* V. *Fig.* —feder. —recht, *n.* right of passage; *it.* right of pasturage, V. Trift 3). —ſand, *m.* [sand driven together by the wind; *it.* driven by the water from one place to another] drifting sand; *it.* quick-sand. —ſcheibe, *f.* V. Treibſcheibe. —ſchwefel, *m.* V. [the correct word] Trippſchwefel. —ſtab, *m.* V. Triebſtock. —ſtahl, *m.* [with watch-makers] pinion-steel. —ſtecken, *m.* [tooth-work of a machine] arm. —ſtock, *m.* axle. —werk, *n.* machine. —werk zu Seidenmühlen, silk-mill machines; *it.* [in a watch] spring, V. Getriebe.

Triebel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from treiben] [with printers] shooting-stick; [with coopers] driver, mallet; [with potters] turning-staff; *it.* [on spoolwheels] winch.

Triebſam, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] [of the earth] productive, fruitful.

Triefeln, *v. intr.* [little used] to fall in drops, to drip.

Triefen, [Angl. Sax. dryvan, dropvan, Swed. *drypa*, Ice. *dropa*; related to träufeln, tropfen] *reg.* and *irr.* *v. intr.* 1) to fall in drops, to drop, to drip, to trickle, to flow. Das Waſſer trieft von den Dächern, the water drips from the roofs; der Schweiß troff ihm von der Stirne, the perspiration dropped from his forehead; die Augen — ihm, er hat —de Augen, his eyes water; die Naſe trieft ihm, er trieft aus der Naſe, es trieft ihm aus der Naſe, his nose runs; die Bäume &c. — noch, — vom Regen, the trees &c. are still dripping; —d naß ſeyn, to be dripping wet, wet to the skin. Das —, dripping, the falling by drops.

Trief=auge, *n.* 1) watery eye, blear eye. 2) [der —augen hat] a blear-eyed person. Er, ſie hat —augen, er, ſie iſt ein —auge, he, she has blear eyes, is blear-eyed. —äugig, *adj.* and *adv.* blear-eyed. —naſe, *f.* 1) snivelly nose. 2) [der eine —naſe hat] one whose nose runs; eine —naſe haben, to have a snivelly nose; eine alte —naſe [in pop. lang.], an old snivel-nose. —naſig, *adj.* and *adv.* snivelly. —naß, *adj.* and *adv.* dripping wet, wet through.

‡Triegen, V. Trügen.

Trieltrappe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Grieltrappe.

Triént, *n.* [in geography] town of Italy. V. Trident.

Trier, *n.* [-s] [town in Rhenish Prussia] Treves, Trier.

Trierer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a native or inhabitant of Trier or Treves.

Trieriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* of or belonging to Treves or Trier.

Triéſt, *n.* [-es] [town and seaport in Austria] Trieste.

Triéſter, Trieſtiner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], Trieſterinn, Trieſtinerinn, *f.* a native or inhabitant of Trieste.

‖Trieſter, V. Treſter.

Trift, *f.* [from treiben] 1) [Heerde] drove, flock. Eine — Schafe, a flock of sheep. 2) [Weg zur Weide] road or passage for driving the cattle to pasture, cattle-road. 3) [Weideplatz] pasture, pasturage; *it.* fallow ground. 4) right of pasture; *it.* [Uebertriebsrecht] right of passage [to a pasturage]. 5) [that which drives] [in mining] V. Schwengbaum.

Trift=enmeiſter, *m.* inspector of pastures. —frei, *adj.* and *adv.* free of the right of passage. —geld, *n.* toll. —gerechtigkeit, *f.*, —recht, *n.* V Trift 4). —ſchäfer, *m.* shepherd of a flock in pasture. —ſtein, *m.* passage-boundary; *it.* pasture-boundary.

Triftig, [from treiben] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [moving to and fro] [in seamen's lang.] Das Schiff iſt — [treibt], the ship drifts; —er Anker [welcher nicht einhaket], driving anchor; — von einer Reede raken, to be driven from the anchors and forced out to sea. 2) *Fig.* [= bündig] important, weighty, valid. —e Gründe, Urſachen haben mich dazu beſtimmt, weighty, urgent reasons have induced me to do it; das iſt ein —er Beweis, that is a convincing proof; —e Entſchuldigung, valid excuse.

Triftigkeit, *f.* Die — dieſer Gründe &c., the validity, solidity of these reasons &c.

*Triglýph, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] V. Dreiſchlitz.

*Trigonélle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in conchology] triangle-shell.

*Trigonometrie, *f.* 1) [Dreieckmeſſung] trigonometry. Geradlinige, ebene, ſphäriſche —, rectilineal, plane, spherical trigonometry. 2) [Buch] trigonometry, treatise on trigonometry.

*Trigonométriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* trigonometrical.

Trillen, V. Drillen.

Trill=bohrer, *m.* V. Drillbohrer. —trappe, *m.* V. Grieltrappe.

1. Triller, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from drillen = drehen] [in mechanics] lantern.

2. Triller, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [either from drillen = drehen, or else related to rollen] [in music] cadence, shake, trill, quaver. Einen — auf der Geige &c. machen, mit der Stimme ſchlagen or machen, to make a cadence, a shake on the violin &c., with the voice.

Triller=lauf, *m.* trill, trilling. Doppelter —lauf, double cadence. —kette, *f.* trill, quavering. —ſprung, *m.* [in dancing] caper.

Trillern, [V. Triller] *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to trill, to shake, to quaver; [of the song of the lark] to sing. Ein Liedchen —, to hum an air, a song. Das —, trilling, quavering. 2) to make a cadence, a shake.

Trillich, Trilling, *m.* V. Drillich, Drilling.

Trillión, *f.* [in arithmetic] trillion.

Trillionentheilchen, *n.* trillionth particle.

*Trilobít, *m.* [*pl.* -en] [a kind of petrified insect, similar to the wood-louse] trilobite.

*Trimórphiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in crystallography] [dreigeſtaltig] triform.

Trine, *f.* [-ns, *pl.* -n] *dim.* Trinchen, [proper name, with common people, abbr. for Katharine] Catherine. *Fig.* Sie iſt eine rechte dumme — [in pop. lang.], she is a regular female booby.

*Trinität, *f.* V. Dreieinigkeit.

Trinkbar, *adj.* and *adv.* drinkable, potable. Dieſer Wein iſt —, this wine is drinkable; er iſt noch nicht —, it is not yet fit for drinking; faules Waſſer — machen, to render impure water drinkable; —es Gold, potable gold [aurum potabile].

Trinkbarkeit, *f.* quality of being drinkable.

Trinken, [Swed. *dricka*, Ice. *drecka*, Low Sax. trecken, to draw] *irr.* *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) to imbibe any thing fluid. Taback — [unusual = rauchen], to drink [smoke] tobacco; die Erde trinkt den Regen, the earth absorbs the rain; [in poetical lang.] dieſe Gefilde tranken das Blut von Tauſenden, these fields have drunk the blood of thousands. 2) to imbibe any fluid by means of the throat. Einem zu — geben, to give any one something

to drink; aus einem Glaſe &c. —, to drink out of a glass &c.; Eines, auf Eines &c. Geſundheit &c. —, to drink to, to drink any one's health &c.; — Sie einmal! do drink a drop, a little! Thee, eine Taſſe Kaffee —, to drink tea, to take a cup of coffee; [in poet. lang.] ſie tranken des köſtlichſten Weines, they drank of the most delicate wine; die Pferde — laſſen, to water, to give the horses to drink; ein Ganzes —, ein volles Glas —, to drink a bumper; dieſer Wein reizt zum —, this wine tempts, seduces one to drink [more of it]; den Brunnen —, to take, to drink the waters. 3) [to be in the habit of taking wine &c. in great quantities] to drink. Ein Menſch, welcher trinkt, a man who drinks, who is given to drink; er hat getrunken [iſt betrunken], he is in liquor, is intoxicated; ſtark, gern —, to drink hard, to be given to drink; ſich das — angewöhnen, abgewöhnen, dem — ganz entſagen, to acquire a habit of drinking, to renounce drink, [modern] to become a member of a temperance-society, [in England] a teatotaller. 4) [to put any one into a certain condition by drinking] Sich von Sinnen, von Verſtande —, to drink one's self insensible; ſich toll und voll —, to drink one's self dead drunk; ſich Muth —, to drink one's self valiant, pot-valiant; Einen unter den Tiſch —, to drink any one under the table. 5) [die Muttermilch —] to suck. Einem Kinde zu — geben, to suckle a child; das Kind trinkt noch [iſt noch nicht abgewöhnt], the child sucks still, is not yet weaned.

Trink-becher, *m.* goblet, cup. —**bruder**, *m.* [in fam. lang.] 1) tippler. 2) a drinking-companion, pot-companion, V. Zechbruder. ‖—**bude**, *f.* wine-shop, pot-house, ale-house, [sometimes] gin-shop. —‖—**fahne**, *f.* [in public-houses] score [of what any one has called for]. —**feſt**, *n.* drinking-feast, symposium; *it.* bacchanal. —**gaſt**, *m.* one who frequents a public-house, a frequenter of public-houses, wine-shops &c. —**gäſte ſetzen** [provincial], to sell wine &c. by retail [to be drunk] on the premises. —**gefährte**, *m.* bottle-companion. —**gefäß**, *n.* drinking-vessel. —**gelag**, *n.* drinking-rout, drunken revel. —**geld**, *n.* [to coachmen &c.] drinking-money, drinking-fee, [to chambermaids &c. at an inn] present, gratuity; *it.* [to the servants in a private house] present, vails. —**genoß**, *m.* fellow-drinker. V. —gefährte. —**[e]gern**, *m. indecl.* or **ein Bruder Trinkegern**, one fond of the bottle; [in fam. lang.] one fond of drinking. —**geſang**, *m.* drinking-song, drinking-glee, drinking-chorus, [formerly] wassail. —**geſchirr**, *n.* drinking-vessel; [in a cage] water-glass. —**geſell**, *m.* fellow-drinker, fellow-tippler, V. —gefährte. —**geſellſchaft**, *f.* company of drinkers, drinking-club. —**glas**, *n.* drinking-glass. —**gold**, *n.* potable gold. —**halle**, *f.* [in spas] covered gallery or building with a colonnade to walk and drink the different mineral waters there. —**haus**, *n.* drinking-house, pot-house, wine-shop, [sometimes] ale-house, inn. —**horn**, *n.* [among the ancient Germans &c.] drinking-horn. —**kanne**, *f.* can, tankard. —**lied**, *n.* drinking-song, bacchanalian song. —**luſt**, *f.* desire, love of drinking. —**muskel**, *m.* [in anatomy] adductor oculi. —**ſaal**, *m.* [large] drinking-room, [formerly] wassailing-hall. —**ſchale**, *f.* drinking-cup. —**ſpruch**, *m.* toast, sentiment. —**ſtube**, *f.* drinking-room; *it.* [provincial] —**ſtube** or —**ſtübchen**, *n.* [of common councilmen &c.] refreshment-room. —**ſucht**, *f.* passion of drinking, tippling or guzzling propensity. —**ſüchtig**, *adj.* and *adv.* fond of, addicted to drink. —**topf**, *m.* drinking-pot. —**trog**, *m.* [for animals] drinking-trough. —**trögchen**, *n.* [for birds] water-glass. —**waſſer**, *n.* 1) water for drinking. 2) drinkable water, [in contradistinction to sea-water] sweet, drinking or fresh water. —**zimmer**, *n.* V. —ſaal, —ſtube.

Trínken, *n.* [-s] 1) action of drinking. 2) [Getränk] [in fam. lang.] drink, beverage. Eſſen und — haben, to have meat and drink; er vergißt das Eſſen und — darüber, he forgets to eat and drink for it. 3) [das Saufen] the habit of drinking, drink.

Trinkens-ſatt, *adj.* and *adv.* tired of drinking. —**werth**, *adj.* and *adv.* worth drinking.

Trínker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —**inn**, *f.* 1) drinker. Er iſt ein ſchlechter —, er iſt ein ſtarker —, he is a poor drinker, he is a great drinker. 2) one who is fond of drinking, drunkard.

‖**Trínkerlich**, *adv.* [in common people's lang.] Es iſt mir nicht —, I am not disposed to drink.

***Trío**, *n. indecl.* [or, sometimes, -s, *pl.* -s] [in music] trio. Ein — aufführen, to perform a trio.

***Triolétt**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in poetry] [Dreiklangsgedicht] a poem of eight verses.

Tríp, V Tripp.

Trípel, Trippel, *m.* [-s] [probably from reiben, Low Sax. wriven, riven; it is, however, usually derived from Tripoli] or —**erde**, *f.* [sort of earth] tripoly. Mit — putzen, to polish with tripoly.

Tripel-ſchiefer, *m.* polishing shist. —**ſtein**, *m* tripoly-stone.

***Trípel**, *adj.* and *adv.* [dreifach] treble, triple.

Tripel-allianz, *f.* triple alliance. —**takt**, *m.* [in music] triple time.

***Triplíren**, *v. tr.* to treble. —**d** [in crystallography], triplant.

Triplirkarten, *pl.* V. Tarockkarten.

***Tríplik**, *f.* [*pl.* -en] a sur-rejoinder.

Trípoli, Tripolis, *n.* 1) [pashalick and town in Northern Africa] Tripolis. 2) [district and town in Syria] Tripoli, [now] Trablus.

Tripólier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] native or inhabitant of [Syrian] Tripolis or Trablus.

Tripólier, *adj.* belonging to or from Tripoli or Trablus in Syria.

Tripolitäner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —**inn**, *f.* a native or inhabitant of [African] Tripolis, Tripolitan.

Tripolitäniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* of or from [African] Tripolis, Tripolitan.

1 **Tripp**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] or —**ſammet**, *m.* [in commerce] wool-velvet, plush; *it.* [a particular sort] moekadoes.

2 **Tripp**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Aſchenzieher.

Trippel, V. Tripel.

Trippeln, [related to traben, trappen] *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. haben] to tap with the foot; [in walking] to take short steps, to trip. Er trippelte vor Ungeduld, he tapped with his foot from impatience; da kömmt ſie getrippelt, here she comes tripping along; [poet.] — wie Elfen ſo leicht, to trip like a fairy, [old] to trip on the light fantastic toe. 2) [u. w ſeyn] [to walk with short steps] Sie trippelte in den Garten, she tripped along or off into the garden. Das —, tapping, tripping.

Trípper, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from triefen, Ang. Sax. dryven, to drop] [in medicine] gonorrhoea, clap. Der gutartige, bösartige —, the mild, virulent gonorrhoea; den — haben, to have the clap, to be clapped.

Trípper, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. Trippeln] [in fam. lang.] one who takes short firm-set steps; *it.* one who walks trippingly, tripper, V. Trippeln.

Trípſchwefel, *m.* [-s] [from triefen, tropfen] [in refining] [Tropfſchwefel] torrefied sulphur.

Trípteriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] [dreiflügelig] three-winged.

Tripterýgiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in nat. hist.] [dreiflоſſig] three-finned.

Triſchák, Triſchäk, V. Treſchak.

***Triſenétt**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in cookery] toasted bread with wine; [in medicine] [Gewürzmehl] stomachic powder.

***Triſétt**, *n.* [-es] or —**ſpiel**, [Dreiſiebenerſpiel] tre-sept [a game at cards].

Triſſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Fr. *trisse*] [with seamen] truss, brace.

Triſſen, *v. intr.* [in seamen's lang.] to brace the sprit-sail and the bowsprit top-sail.

***Tritèrne**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [among printers] book of three leaves.

***Tritheísm**, *m.* [-s] tritheism.

***Tritheíſt**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] tritheist, tritheite.

***Tríton**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -en] [in mythology] Triton.

Tritons-horn, *n.*, —**ſchnecke**, *f.* 1) triton. 2) V. Trompetenſchnecke.

Trítt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from treten] 1) [action of treading] step, tread; *it.* kick. Man hört hier jeden —, every step is heard here; er kann keinen — thun, ohne &c., he can't go a step without &c.; einen ſichern — haben, to walk firmly; einen falſchen — thun, to make a false step; einen ſchweren, leiſen &c. — haben, to have a heavy, light &c. step, tread; *it.* Einem einen — geben, verſetzen [with common people], to give any one a kick, to kick any one. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Auf Jemandes —e und Schritte Achtung geben, to observe the steps, the movements of any one. 2) [trace of the foot or step] print, mark, footstep. Der — von einem Pferde &c., the mark of a horse's foot; [in sportsmen's lang.] [of the stag] footing. 3) [something to step on] step. Geben Sie Acht, daß Sie nicht fallen, es ſind einige —e, welche man hinab-, hinaufſteigen muß, mind you do not fall, there are some steps to go down, to go up; der — an einem Fenſter, step; der — an einem Tiſchgeſtelle &c., bar; der oberſte — an einem Throne, vor einem Altare, foot of a throne, an altar; der — in einer Thür [Schwelle], threshold, sill; der —, [of a coach] step; [of a machine, lathe &c.] treadle. 4) [thrust with the foot] Einem einen — geben, to give any one a kick. 5) [that which treads] [unusual] the foot. 6) pace.

Tritt-brett, *n dim.* —**brettchen**, *n.* [in spinning-wheels &c.] treadle, [of an organ] pedal. —**eiſen**, *n.* [for foxes &c.] trap. —**harfe**, *f.* pedal-harp. —**holz**, *n.* V. —brett. —**rad**, *n.* V. Tretrad; *it.* Spinnrad.

Tríttling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [any thing on which the feet are put] step, footboard.

Triúmph, *m* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Feierſieg, Obſieg] triumph. — ſingen, to sing in triumph, [with the ancients] to sing Jo Paean; der

Fürſt &c. wurde im —e eingeholt, the prince &c. was conducted into the town in triumph; im —e aufgeführt werden, to be led in triumph; einen — über ſeine Feinde davon tragen [in fam. lang., in a proper as well as *fig.* sense]], to triumph over one's enemies. *Fig.* Der — der Tugend &c., the triumph of virtue &c.

Triumph=bogen, *m.* triumphal arch. —einzug, *m.* triumphal entry. —feſt, *n.* triumphal feast. —gepränge, *n.* triumphal pomp. —heer, *n.* triumphant army. —kleid, *n.* triumphal dress or robe. —krone, *f.* triumphal crown. —lied, *n.* song of triumph. —pforte, *f.* triumphal gate. —ſäule, *f.* triumphal column. —tag, *m.* day of triumph. —thor, *n.* triumphal gate or entrance. —thron, *m.* triumphal throne. —wagen, *m.* triumphal car. —zierde, *f.* triumphal ornament. —zug, *m.* triumphal procession or march.

*Triumphiren, [unusual triumphen] *v. intr.* 1) [to rejoice] to triumph. Sie triumphirt über ihre Treuloſigkeit, she triumphs in her perfidy; mit —der Miene, with a triumphant air. 2) [to obtain the victory; *it.* to go in triumph] Ueber ſeine Feinde —, to triumph over one's enemies; der —de Sieger, the triumphant victor; der —de Feldherr, the triumpher; [in theology] die —de Kirche, the triumphant church. Das —, the triumphing, triumph.

*Triúmvir, [-s, *pl.* -e or -n] and Triumvír, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [in Rom. hist.] triumvir.

*Triumvirāt, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] triumvirate.

*Triviāl, *adj.* and *adv.* trivial; trifling, inconsiderable; [chiefly] worthless, vulgar.

Trivialſchule, *f.* lower school, country school &c.

*Trivialität, *f.* trivialness.

*Trochāiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in poetry] trochaic.

*Trochäus, *m.* [*pl.* Trochäen] [in poetry] trochee.

*Trochít, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [in nat. hist.] trochite.

Trócken, *adj.* and *adv.* [provincial treu, treuge, Ang. Sax. dri, drygge, Gr. τρύγειν. The Lat. *terg-ere*, to wipe, is probably related to these. The primary idea, therefore, is that of not being wet] 1) [that is not wet] dry. —es Holz, wet wood; dieſe Kleider ſind naß, man laſſe ſie — werden, these clothes are wet, let them be dried; kein Auge blieb — [= Alle weinten], there was not a single eye dry; Etwas mit —en Augen anſehen, to see without emotion; —es Futter, dry fodder; es iſt — auf den Straßen, the streets are dry; —e Farben [Paſtellfarben], dry colours, pastels, crayons; — mahlen, to paint in crayons; die Luft iſt —, die Witterung iſt ſehr —, the air, the weather is dry; ein Schiff — legen, to haul a ship on shore; niederes Land — legen, to drain low lands; das Geſchriebene — werden laſſen, to let a writing get dry; —es or —en Fußes durch einen Bach gehen, to pass a brook dry-shod; es iſt kein —er Faden an ihm [in fam. lang.], he is wet through, wet to the skin; im —en [Trocknen] ſitzen, ſeyn, to be under cover, to be protected from the rain; *fig.* to be in easy circumstances, well off. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Er iſt noch nicht hinter den Ohren —, he is still a greenhorn. 2) [that has not a certain humidity] Eine —e Mauer, a dry wall; —er Graben, dry ditch or moat; —eVergoldung, dry gilding; [in chemistry] der —e Weg, analysis by melting; — arbeiten [in chemistry], to analyse by melting; [in mining] die Erze — pochen, to pound the ore; —er Huſten, dry cough; —e Meſſe, dry mass [at which the sacrament is administered]; —e Mahlzeit, dry meal [without any drink]; —es Vieh, dry cattle [that gives no milk]; — ſitzen [in pop. lang.], to be without any thing to drink. *Fig.* Ein —er Menſch, a dry man; —er Scherz, dry joke, a quiet jest; —e [ſcharfe] Laune, —er [derber, kräftiger] Humor, dry humour; —e Erzählung, dry narrative; —er Schriftſteller &c., dry author &c.; Einem — die Wahrheit &c. ſagen, to tell any one the plain truth &c.; Etwas — herausſagen, to say any thing bluntly; er empfing ihn ſehr —, he received him very bluntly, coolly; —e Antwort, cold, blunt answer; er beſitzt eine vortreffliche —e Komik [of an actor], there is a great deal [fund] of dry humour about him; —er Empfang, cool reception; —er Gegenſtand, sterile, arid subject; —es Gemählde, hard painting [in which the colours do not blend well]; —e Manier, dry manner or style; [in sculpture] dry, hard style. 3) [dried] —e Früchte, dried fruits. 4) [dry in appearance] [in botany] —e Blumendecke, scarious perianth. Syn. V. Hart.

Trocken=beerwein, *m.* [expressed from grapes almost dry] dry wine, Hungary wine. —bett, *n.* V. —kaſten. —boden, *m.* [for linen, also in printing-offices] drying-place [chiefly in the loft of a house]; [with pasteboard-makers] drying-room; [with cloth-makers] [for drying wool] drying-lines. Die —böden [of starch-makers], drying-loft. —brett, *n.* horse [for drying linen on]. —farbe, *f.* dry colour, crayon. —feuer, *n.* [in forges] sheet-iron fire. —gemählde, *n.* crayon-painting. —geſtell, *n.* [with candle-makers] drying-stand. —haus, *n.* [in rural oeconomy] [for wheat] drying-house; [in forges] drying-shed. —herd, *m.* drying-ground. —kammer, *f.* [with tawers] hanging-room. —käſtchen, *n.* drying-place. —kaſten, *m.* [with wax-chandlers] drying-room. —leine, *f.* V. —ſchnur. —loch, *n.* [in mining] [for blowing up the rock] charging-hole. —mahlerei, *f.* painting in crayons; *it.* a crayon-painting. —ofen, *m.* [in sugar-works] drying-room. —pflaſter, *n.* desiccative plaster. —platte, *f.* [for drying and smoothing linen] laundress'-iron. —platz, *m.* [for linen &c.] drying-ground; [for linen-cloth] drying-ground; [with tawers] hanging-room. —pochwerk, *n.* stamping or pounding-mill. —pulver, *n.* [for wounds &c.] desiccative powder. —rüben, *pl.* a sort of turnip. —ſaal, *m.* [with pasteboard-makers] drying-room. —ſchnur, *f.* drying-line. -ſchnüre, *pl.* V. Aufhängeſchnüre. —ſchrank, *m.* [with confectioners] drying-room. —ſpeicher, *m.* drying-place [in the loft of a house]. —ſtange, *f.* pole for drying any thing on; [with paper-makers] drying-line prop [in a drying-room]; drying-board; [with dyers] drying-pole. —ſtube, *f.* [in sugar-works] [—kammer] drying-room; [with certain trades] room for drying the moulds. —trommel, *f.* [with wig-makers] drying-drum. —wein, *m.* V. —beerwein.

Tróckene, *f.* [low and provincial Tröckene] 1) [no *pl.*] [Trockenheit] dryness, drought. Es war eine große — dieſes Jahr, there has been a great drought this year. 2) [*pl.* -n] [in seamen's lang.] —n [Untiefen], shoals, shallows, flats.

Tróckenheit, *f.* [of meat, wood, the air &c.] dryness. Eine — im Halſe, auf der Zunge empfinden, to feel a sensation of dryness in the throat, on the tongue; [in medicine] die — der Augen, scheroma; Etwas bis zur — verdampfen laſſen, to let any thing evaporate to dryness, siccity. *Fig.* Die — eines Menſchen, the dryness, dry humour of a person; die — einer Erzählung &c., the dryness of a tale, narrative &c.; Einem mit — begegnen, to receive, to treat any one coolly, with coldness; [in theology] die — des Gemüthes, the drought of the soul.

Trócknen, I. *v. intr.* [trocken werden] to dry, to get dry. Das [friſch] Geſchriebene — laſſen, to let a writing get dry; *it.* es hat [ſich] ſchnell getrocknet, the streets have dried very soon. II. *v. tr.* [trocken machen] to dry, to make dry. Naſſe Kleider am Feuer — laſſen, to dry wet clothes, things at the fire; Kräuter an der Luft, Sonne, im Schatten —, to dry herbs in the air, sun, shade; Wäſche, Häute, Blumenzwiebeln [an der Luft] —, to dry linen, skins, flower-bulbs in the air; die Silberkuchen —, to dry the balls of silver [after extraction from the ore]; es iſt Alles gut getrocknet, every thing is well dried; die Hände — [ab—], to wipe, to dry the hands; der Wind trocknet die Wege, the wind dries the roads; nach dem Regen trockneten ſie ſich wieder an der Sonne, after the rain was over they dried themselves in the sun; man muß dieſe Mauer erſt wieder — laſſen, this wall must be allowed to dry again first; —es Pflaſter, desiccative plaster; [in mining] eine Grube —, to drain a mine, V. Aus—. Das —, V. Trocknung.

Trócknung, *f.* 1) [das Trockenwerden] drying, desiccation. 2) [of linen, skins &c.] drying-place. 3) [das Trockenmachen] drying, draining.

‡ and ‖Tróckniß, *f.* V. Trockenheit.

Tróddel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Old Germ. Trado = fringe, tip, probably from the Old Germ. dragen, to draw] [Quaſte] bob, tassel; [on harness] knob, tuft. Die — an einem Bettthimmel, an einer Kutſche, the fringe on a tester, to a coach; Mütze mit goldener —, cap with a gold tassel; die — an einer Hutſchnur, an einem Gürtel, the fringe, open edging of a hat-band, a sash; Kutſchpferde mit —n behängen, to adorn coach-horses with tufts.

Troddel=handſchuh, *m.* a sort of woollen glove. —mütze, *f.* cap with tassels. —perücke, *f.* tie-wig. —ſchuh, *m.* a sort of lined shoe. —ſtrumpf, *m.* lined stocking.

Tródel, *m.* [-s] [seems to be allied to trödeln = to draw, consequently = something hanging down] 1) [collectively alte Geräthſchaften, Kleider &c.] old clothes, lumber, frippery. Sein Hausgeräth &c. iſt bloßer —, his furniture &c. is nothing but old lumber. 2) second-hand clothes shop, frippery, rag-fair. Ein Kleid auf dem — kaufen, to buy clothes of a salesman or fripperer, [in fam. lang.] to get a Monmouth-street fit-out.

Tródel=bude, *f.* second-hand clothes shop, slopshop, [old] fripperer's shop. —frau, *f.* female broker or slopseller. —kram, *m.* [—handel] old clothes, old rags, frippery. —leute, *pl.* keeper of slop-shops &c., [for old or second-hand furniture &c.] brokers, [old] fripperer. —mann, *m.* slopseller, dealer in old clothes, broker, [old] fripperer. —markt, *m.* V. Trödel 2). —ordnung, *f.* regulations for fripperers. —ſchnecke, *f.* [in conchology] a species of snail. —waare, *f.* old clothes,

second-hand clothes. —waaren zuſammen kaufen, to buy old-clothes. —weib, *n.* V. —frau.

Trödelei, *f.* [in fam. lang.] 1) [Trödelkram] old clothes, frippery. 2) tarrying, dawdling, trifling. V. Tändelei.

Trödeler, Trödler, *m.* [-s] —inn, *f.* [Tändler] 1) salesman, broker, slopseller, fripperer. 2) V. Tändler, Tändlerinn. 3) [in conchology] V. Trödelſchnecke.

Trödelhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) slopshop-like; *fig.* frippery. 2) dilatory, trifling, dawdling. —er Menſch, trifler, dawdler.

Trödelhaftigkeit, *f.* 1) [unusual] quality of slop, shop-things. 2) trifling, silly talk.

Trödeln, [seems to be related to the obsolete trödeln = to draw, from Trödel] *v. intr.* 1) to sell old clothes, to deal in frippery. Mit Kleidern, Möbeln &c. —, to deal in second-hand clothes, furniture &c. 2) to tarry, to dawdle, to trifle, V. Tändeln.

Trög, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Tröge] [= Truhe; Swed. *trog*, Icc. *thro*, probably related to the Fr. *trou*, or with tragen, Angl. Sax. dreogen] trough; *dim.* Trögchen, ‖Tröglein, [in fam. lang.] Trögel, Trögelchen, *n.* little trough; [Back—] kneading-trough; [for mortar] hod; [in mining] [for coals, ore] box; [in forges] [das Erz zu reinigen] washing-trough; [with engravers] [for receiving the aqua fortis] tray; [in powder-mills] trough; V. Back—, Brüh—, Lumpen—, Schleif—. Ein —, Etwas darin zu ſtampfen, pounding-trough; den Schweinen im —e zu freſſen geben, to give pigs their food in a trough, V. Fiſch—, Futter—, Schwein—, Waſſer— &c.; das Trögchen an einem Vogelkäfige, drawer of a bird-cage; ein — voll, a troughful.

Trog-baum, *m.* V. Löcherbaum. —kahn, *m.* [in pop. lang.] canoe. —ſcharre, *f.* [with bakers] scraper, grater.

‖**Trögeln,** [from Trog] *v. intr.* [low] to tipple, guzzle.

***Troglodyt,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] troglodyte.

Trōja, *n.* [-s] [in ancient geography and history] Troy.

Trojāner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a Trojan.

Trojāniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Trojan, of Troy.

Tröllblume, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from rollen] crow-foot. Weiße —, platane-leaved ranunculus.

Trölle, [Trulle] *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from trollen, to go] [in common people's lang.] illbred, awkward wench, trollop.

Tröllen, [= rollen, Fr. *troler*, to draw] I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) [obsolete] to stroll, to gad. 2) [fortwälzen] to roll. II. *v. refl.* ſich — [in common people's lang.], to take one's self off, to pack. Trolle dich! be off, pack off!

Tröllfiſch, V. Pottfiſch.

Trömm, V. Trumm.

Trömmel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [provincial Trumm, Trumme; Old Sax. drom, noise, Angl. Sax. dream, music, rejoicing. The primary sense, therefore, is something sounding. V. Maul—, Schellen—] drum. Die — ſchlagen or rühren, to beat the drum; ein Zeichen mit der — geben, to give a signal with, on the drum; der — or dem Kalbfelle folgen [in fam. lang. and comic = Soldat werden], to follow the drum, to become a soldier, to enlist, [in England] to turn lobster; *proverb.* Er bleibt bei ſeinen Worten, wie der Haſe bei der —, what he says one minute he thinks no more of the next; *proverb.* die Haſen mit der — fangen wollen, to set about catching hares with the sound of the drum; die große — [in the regimental band], great or big drum; kleine — [Kinder—], little drum [for children]; die — [in anatomy], [of the ear] tympanum, tympan. *Fig.* —, what resembles a drum [Trumm, however, seems to be the source of derivation]; [in architecture] die — einer Säule [the top of a pillar ornamented with foliage work], tambour, vase, campana; *it.* — [for kneading bricks], drum; [with confectioners] searce; [Kaffee—] coffee-roaster; [in fortification] outwork; [with watchmakers] cylinder; [with silk-weavers] tambour; [with embroiderers] tambour, embroidery-frame; an der — ſticken, to embroider with a tambour; *it.* — der Siebmacher, hoop, ring; *it.* [in sportsmen's lang., Garnſack] net-bag or pouch; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] —des Gangſpills, head of the capstan or capstern.

Trommel-baß, *m.* [in pop. lang.] monotonous bass. —bauch, *m.* [low] 1) belly extended like a drum. 2) a person having a projecting belly. —beinchen, *n.* [in anatomy] [of the ear] drum-ossicle. —blech, *n.* 1) brass for drums. 2) [in German stoves] a little hearth for warming and cooking. —boden, *m.* bottom of a drum. —brett, *n.* [in music] drumboard. —feder, *f.* [of a watch] spring of the cylinder. —fell, *n.* 1) drum-skin. 2) [in anatomy] [of the ear] membrane of the tympan. —fiſch, *m.* drum-fish. —getös, *n.* noise, sound of the drum. —haut, *f.*, —häutchen, *n.* V. —fell. —höhle, *f.* [in anatomy] [of the ear] cavity of the tympanum. —kaſten, *m.* drum-barrel. —klöppel, *m.* V. —ſchlägel. —leine, *f.* drum-cord. —rahmen, *m.* [Stickrahmen] tambour. —reife, *pl.* [of brass] drum-hoops. —riemen, *m.* V. —ſchnur. —ſaite, *f.* 1) [in anatomy] nerve of the tympan. 2) V. —ſenne. —ſchlag, *m.* 1) beat of drum. 2) roll, [das Schlagen der —] beating of the drums; mit —ſchlag [in eine Stadt &c.] einrücken, to enter [a town &c.] drums beating; Etwas mit, bei —ſchlag bekannt machen, to announce any thing with sound of drum. 3) [Art und Weiſe zu trommeln] beating, beat. Der —ſchlag der Preußen, Oeſterreicher &c., the drum-beat of the Prussians, Austrians &c. —ſchlägel, *m.* drum-stick. —ſchläger, *m.* [with soldiers] drummer. —ſchleuſe, *f.* drum-sluice. —ſchnur, *f.* or —ſchnüre, *pl.* [with which the drum is stretched] drum-string. —ſchraube, *f.* 1) drum-screw. 2) [in conchology] a species of the voluta. Rauhe —ſchraube, cerite. —ſenne, *f.* bottom-string. —ſtock, *m.* 1) V. —ſchlägel. 2) [in seamen's lang.] flag-staff. —ſtück, —ſtückchen, *n.* [in fam. lang.] tambourine, tabor. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] monotonous air or tune, hum-drum-music. —ſucht, *f.* [in medicine] tympany, tympanites, wind-dropsy. —taube, *f.* [which utters a sound resembling that of a drum] drum-pigeon.

Trommelei, *f.* [in fam. lang.] 1) din, noisy talk, prattling. 2) [bad, annoying, constant] beating of the drum.

Trömmeln, I. *v. intr.* 1) [to produce a certain tone, in general] Mit den Fingern, Fäuſten auf dem Tiſche, auf den Tiſch —, to drum on the table with the fingers, fists; wer trommelt ſo an den Fenſtern? who is it that drums, taps so at the windows? — [on a child's drum], to drum; auf dem Klavier — [in fam. lang.], to drum on, to thump the piano; er trommelt [ſpielt] den ganzen Tag auf dem Klaviere, he drums the whole day on the piano; *it.* trommle nicht ſo [= ſchlage nicht ſo ſtark] auf das Klavier! do not thump so hard on the piano! die Turteltaube trommelt, the turtle-dove drums. *Fig.* Auf Einem — [in common people's lang.], to make a butt, a tool of any one. 2) to beat the drum. [also *impers.*] Man trommelt, es trommelt, the drum beats, is beating. *Fig.* [in sportsmen's lang.] Der Haſe trommelt, the hare drums. II. *v. tr.* 1) [to produce in beating] Ein Stündchen auf dem Klavier —, to drum, thump an hour on the piano. 2) to make known by the drum. Feuerlärm —, to beat the alarm of fire on the drum; einen Marſch —, to beat a march on the drum; den Zapfenſtreich —, to beat the tattoo. Das —, the drumming, the thumping.

Trömmler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a drummer. *Fig.* [not much used] a thumper or strummer [on the pianoforte].

‡Trómpe, *f.* V. Trompete.

Trompéte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Fr. *trompette*, It. *tromba*, Swed. *trumma*, trumpet, drum, V. Trommel] [*dim.* Trompetchen, ‖Trompetlein, *n.*] 1) trumpet. Die —, auf der — blaſen, to blow, to play on the trumpet; in die — ſtoßen, die — an den Mund ſetzen, to sound the trumpet; die — gab, man gab mit der — das Zeichen zum Angriffe, the trumpet sounded the charge, the signal for attack was given by the trumpet; Einen mit Pauken und —n empfangen, to receive any one with the sound of drums and trumpets, *it.* [*fig.*, in fam. lang.] to receive any one with a very loud noise, solemnly, gloriously; [of organs] die —, das —nwerk, trumpet. 2) [something in the form of a trumpet] *a*) Die Euſtachiſche —, Eustachian tubes; *b*) V. Mutter—; *c*) [in nat. hist., Nadelfiſch] orphia.

Trompeten-baum, *m.* ambaiba, drum-tree. —bläſer, *m.* trumpeter, [in opera-bands] the man who plays the trumpet. —blume, *f.* Virginian bignonia. —ende, *n.* [in anatomy] extremity of the Fallopian tubes. —fiſch, *m.* orphia. —geſchmetter, *n.* V. —ſchmettern. —gewölbe, *n.* [in architecture] trumpet-arch. —kürbis, *m.* trumpet gourd. —macher, *m.* trumpet-maker. —muskel, *m.* [in anatomy] buccinator, trumpeter's muscle. —pfeife, *f.* [in organs] trumpet stop. —quaſt, *m.*, —quaſte, *f.* bannerol. —regiſter, *n.* V. —zug. —röhre, *f.* tube of a trumpet. —ruf, —ſchall, *m.* sound of the trumpet. Bei —ſchall bekannt machen, to make known by sound of trumpet. —ſchlundkopfmuskel, *m.* [in anatomy] salpingo-pharyngian muscle. —ſchmettern, *n.* the sounding of trumpets. —ſchnecke, *f.* trumpet-shell, whelk, buccinum. —ſchnüre, *pl.* trumpet-strings. —ſchwamm, *m.* trumpet-mushroom. —ſtich, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] dog's-leg knot. —ſtoß, *m.* blast of a trumpet. Auf den erſten —ſtoß, at the first blast of the trumpet. —ſtück, —ſtückchen, *n.* piece of music performed by the trumpet, flourish of a trumpet. —ton, *m.* sound, tone of the trumpet. Schmetternde —töne, sounding trumpets. —vogel, *m.* 1) [Knarrhahn] trumpeter, agami. 2) [Art Hornvögel] African

calao. —werk, *n.*, —zug, *m.* [of the organ] trumpet-stop.

Trompéten, I. *v. intr.* and *impers.* to trumpet, to sound, to play upon the trumpet. Man hat, es hat zum Rückzuge getrompetet, the trumpet has sounded the retreat. *Fig.* — [of cranes], to trumpet. II. *v. tr.* Ein Stückchen —, to play an air on the trumpet. Das —, the sound of the trumpet, the trumpeting.

Trompéter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [in military music] trumpeter. Man schickte einen —, die Festung aufzufordern, a trumpeter was sent to summon the place, the fortress. 2) [in nat. hist.] V. Trompetenfisch.

Trompeter-blume, *f.* V. Trompetenblume. —frau, *f.* trumpeter's wife. —gang, *m.* [round a tower &c.] trumpeter's round. —marsch, *m.* trumpet-march. —pferd, *n.* trumpeter's horse. —stück, *n.* V. Trompetenstück.

Tröpe, *f.* 1) [in geography, Wendekreis] tropic. 2) [*fig.*, turned expression, as it were] trope.

Tröpf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Tröpfe] [its derivation is uncertain; in Boh. *traup* signifies fool] [in fam. lang.] simpleton, ninny. Er ist ein einfältiger, elender —, he is a poor simpleton, a poor silly fellow, *it.* a paltry, miserable and contemptible fellow; der gute, der arme —! the poor wretch, the poor devil! ihr einfältigen Tröpfe, meint ihr &c.? you ninnies, do you think &c.?

Tröpfbar, —flüssig, *adj.* and *adv.* [of dew, steam &c.] reducible to drops.

Tröpfbarkeit, *f.* possibility of being conver ted into drops.

Tröpfeln, [from tropfen] I. *v. intr.* to fall in small drops, to drip, to trickle. Es wird regnen, es tröpfelt schon, it will come to rain, some small drops are already falling; Wassertropfen — von dem Gewölbe herab, drops of water drip from the vault; der Schweiß tröpfelte ihm von der Stirne, the perspiration ran down his forehead; Thränen tröpfelten aus ihren Augen, tears trickled, flowed from their eves. *Proverb.* V. Regnen. II. *v. tr.* to cause to fall in small drops, to drop. Hoffmännische Tropfen auf Zucker, Butter auf Fleisch —, to drop some Hoffmann's drops on sugar, to pour butter over meat; — Sie ein wenig von dieser Arzenei in das Wasser, pour a few drops of this medicine into the glass; eine Essenz in eine Wunde —, to pour an essence into a wound. Das —, the dropping, dripping.

Tröpfen, [related to triefen] I. *v. intr.* 1) to fall in drops, to drop, to drip. Das Wasser tropft vom Dache, the water drops, drips from the roof; das Blut tropfte ihm aus der Nase, the blood dropped from his nose. 2) [to let drops fall] [in fam. lang.] Die Dächer, Bäume —, the roofs, trees drip; die Nase tropft ihm beständig, his nose is always running; die Reben —, the vine weeps. II. *v. tr.* [to make drop] to drip. Speck auf den Braten —, to drip lard on the roast-meat, V. Tröpfeln. Das —, the dropping, dripping, [from the nose] snivel.

Tropf-achat, *m.* stalactiform agate. —bad, *n.* [of water] dropping-bath, shower-bath; [of medicines] embrocation. Ein —bad nehmen, gebrauchen, to take a shower-bath, to use the shower-bath. —bernstein, *m.* amber. —brett, *n.* [in kitchens] drainer. —fäßchen, *n.* vessel into which any thing is made to drip. —feuer, *n.* [with fire-workers] fire-shower. —glas, *n.* V. Glastropfen. —hahn, *m.* [in salterns] reservoir-cock. —harz, *n.* resin in drops, in the form of drops. —kasten, *m.* V. —trog. —kraut, *n.* [in botany] 1) [Glaskraut] parietary of the shops. 2) male fern. —kübel, *m.*, —kufe, *f.* tub into which any thing is allowed to drip, dripping-tub. —narzissenlilie, *f.* variegated daffodil. —nase, *f.*, —nasig, *adj.* V. Triefnase &c. —naß, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] dripping wet. — naß vom Regen, vom Schweiß, dripping from rain, with perspiration; —naß werden, to be wet to the skin. —pfanne, *f.* [in forges] experiment pan. —regen, *m.* rain falling in drops. —rinne, *f.* gutter, trench. —schwefel, *m.* sulphur that drops, V. Tropfschwefel. —stein, *m.* 1) stalactites, stalactite; [wart-like] stalagmites, stalagmite. 2) filtering-stone. —steinartig, —steinförmig, *adj.* and *adv.* stalactic, stalactitic, stalactiform. —trog, *m.* [in salterns] reservoir of graduation. —vitriol, *m.* vitriol in icicles, virgin vitriol. —wanne, *f.* [under the cock of any vessel] tap-tub. —wein, *m.* 1) droppings of wine into the tap-tub. 2) [Ausbruch] unpressed wine, wine made of the juice which oozes from unpressed grapes. —wurz, *f.* 1) saxifrage. 2) V. Rebendolde. 3) V. Wasserschwertel. 4) [Engelsüß] polypody, filicula. —zapfen, *m.* [of a reservoir] peg, cock-peg. —zinn, *n.* pure tin which drops from a tin-mine.

Tröpfen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) drop; *dim.* Tröpfchen, ‖Tröpflein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] little drop. Ein — Regen &c., a drop of rain &c.; es regnet in großen —, it rains in large, heavy drops; ein — Wein, a drop of wine; —, welche aus den frisch beschnittenen Weinreben fließen, tears; an der Nase hängender —, snivel; [in fam. lang.] ein — [a small quantity of any liquor], ich habe noch keinen — getrunken, I have not yet drunk a drop; keinen — im Glase lassen, to drink every drop, not to leave a drop. *Fig.* Das ist ein — ins Meer, that is a drop of water in the ocean. 2) *pl.* [in architecture] [globular ornaments in the Doric order] drops. 3) [in nat. hist.] tiger-shell.

Tropfenfall, *m.* dripping [at a waterfall]; [from a roof] dropping of a roof, eaves, V. Traufe.

Tröpfenhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* silly, like ninny, like a paltry, miserable, contemptible fellow.

Tröpfenhaftigkeit, *f.* silliness; a contemptible fellow's character, behaviour.

Tröpfenweise, *adv.* by drops, drop by drop.

***Trophäe, Trophée,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] trophy.

Tropikvogel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -vögel] tropic-bird, flying Phaeton.

***Tropisch,** *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [in geography] tropical. 2) *Fig.* tropical, tropological.

1. Tróß, *m.* [-sses, *pl.* -e] [Dutch troß, a bundle, Fr. *trousseau*, Swed. *tross*, baggage, Old Germ. trust, a crowd. Related to the Engl. *drudge*, and probably also to drücken = to push &c.] 1) [in slight or contempt = a number of persons] gang, crew, pack, rout, crowd, lot. Er und der ganze —, welcher ihm folgte, he and all his gang; auf einmal stürzte der ganze — in das Haus, all at once the whole crowd rushed into the house. 2) baggage, the heavy baggage [of an army]. 3) V. Tresterhut.

Troß-bube, —junge, —knecht, *m.* boy attending the baggage, soldier's boy. —pferd, *n.* baggage-horse. —wagen, *m.* baggage-wagon.

2. Tróß, *n.* [-sses, *pl.* -sse] [seems to be related to the Fr. *tresse*, plaited hair, and to drehen] [in seamen's lang.] hawser. Das eiserne —, the strong hawser.

Troßweise, *adv.* in the manner of a hawser. — geschlagenes Tauwerk, ropes laid hawserwise.

Tróssen, *v. refl.* sich, [probably related to reisen] [with miners] to absent one's self from work, to steal away; [in general, provincial and in common people's lang.] to take one's self off, to walk away in a huff.

Tröst, *m.* [-es] [seems to be related to dreist; Old Swed. *throast* signifies to be healthy] 1) [obsolete] health. *Fig.* Nicht bei —e seyn [in fam. lang. = nicht recht gescheit seyn], not to be in one's senses, to be a little cracked. 2) confidence, hope, trust, pleasure. Seinen ganzen — auf Gott stellen, to place, to put all one's trust in God; seinen — [sein Vergnügen] an Etwas haben, to find pleasure, satisfaction in any thing. 3) consolation, comfort. Der —, welchen uns die Freundschaft, die Religion gibt, the consolation arising from friendship, religion; Einem — bringen, geben, to bring, to give consolation to any one; Einem — zusprechen, to console, to speak comfort to any one. *Fig.* Er ist der — meines Alters, he is the comfort of my old age; das ist ein schlechter, leidiger —, that is but a poor comfort, consolation.

Trost-amt, *n.* [in theology] [of the Holy Ghost] office of comforter. —arm, *adj.* and *adv.* that has but little consolation, without consolation. —bedürftig, *adj.* and *adv.* requiring consolation, comfort. —bedürftigkeit, *f.* need of consolation. —begierig, *adj.* and *adv.* anxious, seeking for consolation or comfort. —brief, *m.* letter of consolation. —bringend, *adj.* and *adv.* bringing consolation, consoling, comforting. —bringer, *m.* consoler, comforter. —buch, *n.* book in which consolation is sought; *it.* consoling book, a ghostly comforter. —fähig, *adj.* and *adv.* susceptible, capable of consolation, consolable. —geber, *m.* [Tröster] consoler, comforter. —gedicht, *n.* poem of consolation. —grund, *m.* subject, ground of consolation. —gründe für kränkliche Personen &c., consolations for the sick &c. —lehre, *f.* consolatory doctrine. —lied, *n.* consoling song or hymn. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* deprived of consolation, inconsolable. Er war —los, he was quite disconsolate, broken-hearted; -loser Mensch, Zustand, disconsolate, sorrowful person, state. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Das ist ein —loser Mensch, that's a man or fellow to drive one to desperation; er ist —los langweilig, he is a confounded bore, a perfect nuisance. Syn. Trostlos, untröstlich. He is untröstlich who is not to be comforted. He is trostlos, who is deprived of consolation, whether by his grief being too violent, or by the circumstance that no adequate reasons for consolation have been given, ‚comfortless' is sometimes used in this sense, untröstlich is ‚inconsolable'. —losigkeit, *f.* disconsolateness. Einen in —losigkeit versetzen, to plunge any one into grief, affliction. —ode, *f.* consolatory ode. —psalm, *m.* consoling psalm. —quelle, *f.* source of consolation. —rede, *f.* consoling, consola-

tory speech or discourse. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* abounding in consolation and comfort, consolatory, comfortable. —ſchreiben, *n.* V. —brief. —ſchrift, *f.* book, work of consolation. —ſprecher, *m.* consolator, consoler, comforter. —ſpruch, *m.* consolatory sentence. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of consolation, comfort, consoling, V. Tröſtlich. —wort, *n.* word of consolation, of comfort.

Tröſtbar, *adj.* and *adv.* consolable.

Tröſtbarkeit, *f.* possibility &c. of consoling any one.

Tröſten, [from Troſt] *v. tr.* Einen —, to console, to comfort any one; Einen, ſich über Etwas —, to console any one, one's self on any thing; er will ſich nicht — laſſen, he refuses all consolation; ſich mit Etwas — [Troſt aus Etwas ſchöpfen], to console one's self with, in any thing; ſich mit, in Gott —, to console one's self in, with God; tröſte dich mit mir, mit meinem Beiſpiele, mit dem Gedanken, console yourself with me, with my example, with the thought that &c.; weſſen ſoll ich mich — [obsolescent]? with whom, in what can I find consolation; ein—der Strahl dringt in meine Seele, a ray of consolation, of comfort penetrates into my soul; [now, chiefly with common people] mein ſeliger Mann, tröſt' ihn Gott! my deceased husband, God comfort his soul! Das —, V. Tröſtung. Syn. V. Aufrichten.

Tröſter, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —inn, *f.* 1) consoler, comforter. Ein leidiger —, a poor, sad comforter. *Fig.* O Hoffnung, ſüße —inn im Leiden! oh! Hope, sweet comforter in misfortune. 2) *Fig.* [in Scripture] the Holy Ghost, the comforter, the paraclete. 3) Ein alter — [in fam. lang., comic, an old book, chiefly of a religious, or rather, hyperorthodoxical content], old comforter. 4) [old or comic, = rod &c. for children] the rod, ferule.

Tröſtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* consolatory, consoling. —e Predigt, Wahrheit, Nachricht, —er Gedanke, a consolatory sermon, truth &c., consoling thought; das iſt eben nicht ſehr —, that is not altogether very consoling; *it.* [= angenehm] ich habe keine —e Antwort von ihm bekommen, I have not received any satisfactory answer from him; das iſt nicht ſehr — zu hören, that is not very pleasing to hear.

Tröſtling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] sort of apple.

Tröſtung, *f.* [of the afflicted] consolation, *it.* [that which consoles] Die —en der Freundſchaft, the consolations of friendship; geiſtliche —en, spiritual consolations, consolations of religion.

Trótt, *m.* [-es] [Trab] trot. Sein Pferd in — ſetzen, im —e gehen laſſen, to put one's horse into a trot, to make him go in a trot.

Trottgänger, *m.* trotter. Dieſes Pferd iſt ein guter —gänger, this horse is a good trotter.

Trótte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Kelter.

Tróttel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Troddel.

Trótten, *n.* [related to treten, to go] 1) [traben] to trot. 2) [provincial] V. Keltern.

Trótter, *m.* trotter, V. Traber [horse].

Trótz, *m.* [-es] [V. Trotzen] 1) [= große Zuverſicht] [in Scripture] Der Herr iſt ſein —, the Lord is his trust. 2) pride, defiance, disdain. Seine Miene verräth —, his look betrays disdain; Einem — bieten, to brave, to defy any one; — ſey dir geboten! I defy you to it! — dem, — ſey dem geboten, der ſich dagegen ſetzen will, woe to him who opposes it; Einem Etwas zum —, zu — thun, to do a thing in spite of any one; dir und aller Welt zum —, in defiance of you and all the world besides; Eines — demüthigen, to lower the pride of any one; eines Kindes — [= Widerſpenſtigkeit] brechen, to overcome, to curb a child's obstinacy; die Kinder für ihren — ſtrafen, to punish children for their perverseness; der — eines Verliebten, the frowardness of a lover. 3) [das Schmollen] pouting.

Trotz-auge, *n.* proud, menacing look. —bieten, *n.* boast, threat. —geſicht, *n.* haughty, menacing countenance, look. Er hat ein —geſicht, he has a look of disdain. —kopf, *m., dim.* —köpfchen, *n.* 1) [in fam. lang.] insolent, perverse, stubborn, passionate person. Sie hat einen —kopf, she is of a pouting, capricious humour; ſie iſt ein —kopf, ein —köpfchen &c., she is a capricious, obstinate little person; dieſer Knabe hat einen —kopf, iſt ein kleiner —kopf, ein —köpfchen, this boy has an obstinate, perverse mind; ſeht doch den kleinen —kopf, look at the little obstinate thing; ſie beharrte auf ihrem —köpfchen, she persisted in her obstinacy; ſeinen —kopf aufſetzen, to persist, to be obstinate, to sulk, to pout; er iſt ein —kopf, der auf keine Gründe hört, he is an obstinate fellow, he will not listen to any reasoning. 2) [in nat. hist.] —kopf, a species of death-watch. —köpfig, *adj.* and *adv.* stubborn, obstinate, pouting. Ein —köpfiger Junge, a stubborn boy. —maul, *n.* [low] mouth expressive of haughtiness, disdain. —rede, *f.* menacing, disdainful speech. —ſtein, *m.* [with founders] [a stone which forms in the smelting of copper, and which is very difficult to smelt] copper-stone. —winkel, *m.* boudoir.

Trótz, *adv.* 1) [ungeachtet] — allen Gründen or aller Gründe, Vorſtellungen, wollte er &c., in spite of all the reasons &c. produced, he insisted on &c.; — ſeiner Mummerei erkannte ich ihn, I knew him notwithstanding his disguise; — ſeines Verſprechens, ſeines gegebenen Wortes, in spite of his promise, his pledged word; — dem, daß er &c. [stiff, for ungeachtet or obſchon], though or although he &c. 2) [ſo gut als] Er läuft — einem Läufer, ſie ſchwatzt — einer Elſter, he runs as well as a prize-runner, her chattering rivals that of a magpie.

Trótzen, [related probably to drohen, Ang. Sax. threatian, and also to trauen and Troſt] *v. intr.* 1) [to confide in] [in Scripture] Sie — auf den Gott Iſrael, they trust in the God of Israel. 2) Einem — [ihm Trotz bieten, V. Trotz 2)], to brave, defy any one; dem Tode, allen Gefahren —, to brave death, to encounter every peril; thun Sie es, um mir zu —? do you do this to brave, to defy me? ſie will es nicht thun, blos um zu —, she will not do it from pure obstinacy; ein —des [= ſchmollendes] Kind, a sulky child; mit einem — [ſchmollen], to be sulky with any one; warum —Sie mit mir? why are you sulky with me? ſie — mit einander, they are sulky with each other. *Fig.* [Einem — = mit ihm wetteifern], ſie trotzt an Reiz der Liebesgöttinn, in attractions she might rival, challenge the goddess of love. Das —, the boasting, defiance, stubbornness &c.; auf ſein Recht, ſein Anſehen, ſeinen Reichthum —, to be proud, jealous of one's right, consequence &c. Syn. V. Pochen.

Trótzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* proud, arrogant person.

Trótzig, *adj.* and *adv.* [from haughtiness] proud, arrogant; [from caprice] stubborn, obstinate, sulky. Ein —er Menſch [welcher — ausſieht, *it.* welcher — iſt], haughty, surly-looking person; *it.* haughty, insolent person; er antwortete, begegnete ihm —, he answered him, he treated him with haughtiness, with arrogance; —e Antwort, —es Betragen, haughty answer, behaviour; — ausſehen, to have a haughty, arrogant look; Einen — anſehen, to look on any one proudly, disdainfully; —er Blick, proud look; Einem ein —es Geſicht machen, to defy any one; *it.* to be sulky with any one; to look sullenly on any one; —e Worte, arrogant, [also] threatening words; — reden, to talk haughtily, arrogantly, to talk in a high strain; —er Sinn, Muth, proud mind, courage; —es Kind, perverse, obstinate, sulky child; — auf ſeinem Sinne beharren, to persist obstinately in one's opinion.

Trótziglich, V. Trotzig.

Trübe, [Low S. droven, Ang. S. drefan, Lat. *turbo*, to disturb; Goth. drobjan, to disturb] I. *adj.* and *adv.* not clear, troubled. —s Waſſer, —r Wein, troubled water, thick wine; — Luft, —r Himmel, thick air, cloudy sky; —r Tag, dull, gloomy day; das Wetter iſt —, es iſt — Witterung, the weather is overcast; der Himmel, das Wetter wird —, the sky grows cloudy, the weather becomes dull; dieſes Glas iſt —, this glass is dull; das Waſſer — machen, to disturb the water; —r Spiegel, dull mirror; — werden [of a looking-glass], to tarnish, to grow dull; —r Stein, Edelſtein, dull stone or diamond; —r Smaragd, flawy emerald; —r Opal, milky opal; — Augen haben, to have blear eyes; *it.* to have dim sight. *Fig.* dull, melancholy, gloomy. — Gedanken, —s Geſicht, gloomy thought, melancholy face; — Bilder, sad images; — ausſehen, to have a gloomy look; viele — Stunden haben, to pass many dull, sad hours. II. *n.* that which is disturbed. Das — im Bier, Wein ſich ſetzen laſſen, to let the beer, wine settle; das — in dem Gefäße laſſen, to leave the sediment, the lees in cask &c. III. *f.* 1) state of that which is dull, disturbed &c. Die — des Wetters machte, daß wir nichts ſehen konnten, the cloudiness, thickness of the weather prevented our seeing any thing; die — des Waſſers iſt dem Fiſchfange günſtig, the turbidness, muddiness of the water is favourable for fishing. 2) thick air, cloudy weather. 3) [in mining] muddy water.

Trüb-äugig, *adj.* and *adv.* blear-eyed, dim-sighted. -ſinn, *m.* melancholy, sadness, dejection. Seinen —ſinn aufheitern, vertreiben, to cheer, to dissipate his melancholy. —ſinnig, *adj.* and *adv.* melancholy, sad, dejected. —ſinnig ſeyn, to be melancholy, of a gloomy disposition; —ſinnig werden, to become, to grow melancholy; —ſinnige Gedanken, gloomy thoughts; —ſinnig herumgehen, to walk about with an air of melancholy, of gloom; er ſieht ſehr —ſinnig aus, he looks very sad, dejected. —ſinnigkeit, *f.* V. —ſinn.

‖Trübel, *f.* [no *pl.*] [Unruhe] noise, tumult, bustle, trouble.

Trüben, [V. Trübe] I. *v. intr.* and *refl.* ſich —, to grow dull, obscure &c.; der Himmel, das Wetter trübt ſich, the sky lowers, the weather becomes overcast; dieſer Wein

fängt an, ſich zu —, this wine begins to grow thick, muddy; ſich — [of a mirror], to become dull, tarnished; wenn man ein Spiegelglas anhaucht, ſo trübt es ſich, if one breathes on a mirror, it grows dull; ſchon trübt ſich ſein Auge, his eye already grows dim. *Fig.* Sein Blick trübt ſich, his look becomes troubled, sad. II. *v. tr.* to trouble, to make thick, to disturb. Der Regen hat den Fluß getrübt, the rain has made the river muddy. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Man ſollte denken, er könnte kein Waſſer —, er ſieht aus, als könnte er kein Wäſſerchen —, one would think him to be as innocent as a lamb, one would think that butter could not melt in his mouth; *it.* was trübet deinen Sinn? what subject disturbs thy mind? nichts trübe dein Glück! may nothing disturb, impair thy happiness! Das — [of the air &c.], thickness, cloudiness &c.

Trüber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who disturbs &c.

Trüblich, *adj.* and *adv.* [in common people's lang.] somewhat disturbed.

Trübſal, *f.* [*pl.* -e], or —, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] affliction, distress, adversity, misery, [in biblical style] tribulation. Vor — vergehen, to die of grief, affliction; die arme Frau hat viele — erfahren, the poor woman has experienced many sad trials; [in Scripture] daß ſie euch helfen zur Zeit eurer —, eures —es, let them deliver you in the time of your distress; die —e, welche Gott uns zuſchickt, the afflictions which God sends us; Gott prüfet ſeine Erwählten durch —e, God proves his elect by trials and afflictions.

Trübſelig, *adj.* and *adv.* sorrowful, woeful, afflicted, miserable. —er Menſch, a miserable man, unfortunate person, *it.* [in fam. lang.] a sad paltry person or fellow; —e Zeiten, calamitous times; — leben, ein —es Leben führen, to live wretchedly, to lead a miserable life; es ergehet ihm —, he is in a pitiable, deplorable situation; eine —e Miene machen, to look sorrowful; er ſagte das mit einer ſo —en [kläglichen] Stimme, he said this with so lamentable a tone, voice; —er Anblick, afflicting sight; entſchlagen Sie ſich dieſer —en [traurigen] Gedanken! banish these gloomy, these afflicting thoughts!

Trübſeligkeit, *f.* affliction, sadness. Seine — hindert ihn &c., his grief, his mournful state prevents him &c.; die — unſerer Zeiten, the grievous, calamitous times we live in.

Trúchſeß, *m.* [-ſſen, *pl.* -ſſen] [Old Germ. truy-ſaeze, probably = Trogetzer, so that Trog and Truhe would mean *dish*] 1) [formerly] server [to a prince] [an officer whose duty it is to set the meat on the table]; *it.* carver. 2) [still at some great courts] grand-master of the kitchen, V. Erz—.

Truchſeſſenamt, *n.* office, dignity of a server &c.

Trude, *f.* [in common people's lang., abbr. from Gertrude] Gertrude.

‡Trude, *f.* [V. under Drud, perhaps from the old Druids] V. Hexe.

Trüffel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [related to Traube and Truyy] truffle. Gegend, wo —n gefunden werden, truffle-plot.

Trüffel-hund, *m.* truffle-dog. —jagd, *f.* search, hunting for truffles. —jäger, —ſucher, *m.* truffle-hunter or searcher. —paſtete, *f.* pie stuffed with truffles, Perigord pie. —wachsthum, *m.* and *n.* growth of truffles.

1. Trüg, *m.* [-es] [related to the Gr. τρυξ, lees, Sw. *draegg*, and probably also with Dreck, drücken] 1) husks, skins of grapes. 2) dirt in the bee-hive.

2. Trüg, *m.* [-es] [from triegen = trügen] [Betrug] deceit, fraud, deception; *it.* [Täuſchung] illusion, fallacy. Mit — umgehen, to practise frauds, to contemplate some deception; ein — der Sinne, an illusion of the senses.

Trug-bild, *n.* phantom, illusion. —erfüllt, *adj.* and *adv.* full of fraud. —fügig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in crystallogr.] [of singular and unexpected crystallizations] paradoxical. —gemählde, *n.* [the object of which is to deceive] illusion, illusory picture. —grund, *m.* fallacious, sophistical argument. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without guile or deception. —loſer Menſch, —loſe Seele, sincere, ingenuous person, guileless mind. —ſache, *f.* deceitful, fallacious thing. —ſatz, *m.* deceptive, false proposition. —ſchluß, *m.* paralogism, sophism, fallacious conclusion. —ſinn, *m.* deceitful, guileful mind. —ſpiel, *n* deceptive game. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of deceit. —voller Menſch, deceitful, crafty man; dieſe —volle Welt, this deceitful world, this world of illusions. —vorſtellung, *f.* deceitful, false idea. —werk, *n.* deception, illusion.

Trügbar, *adj.* and *adv.* subject to be deceived, that may be deceived, imposed upon.

Trügen, triegen, [related probably to regen and Engl. *to trick*, *to truck* [Fr. *troquer*] = to exchange] *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) to deceive, to prove fallacious. Der Schein trügt, appearances are deceptive, deceitful; die Sinne — oft, our senses often deceive us. *Fig.* [=fehlen] Das kann nicht —, that cannot fail; Gottes Wort kann nicht —, the word of God is infallible. II. *v. tr.* Einen — or be—, to deceive, dupe any one; ſich —, to deceive one's self.

Trüger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [rather unusual] deceiver.

Trügerei, *f.* [Betrug] fraud, deception. [in Scripture] Die Anſchläge der Gottloſen ſind —, the designs of the wicked are full of guile.

Trügeriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* deceitful, deceptive. —e Hoffnungen, deceitful, false hopes; —er Schein, illusion, deceptive appearance; — handeln, to practise deceit, V. Trüglich.

Trughaft, V. Trüglich.

Trüglich, *adj.* and *adv.* [trügend, täuſchend] deceptive, deceitful. Der Schein, das Wetter, das Eis iſt —, appearances are deceptive, the weather, the ice is deceitful; —er Menſch, deceitful, crafty man; — handeln, to practise fraud, to act fraudulently, V. Be—.

Trüglichkeit, *f.* deceitfulness. Die — unſerer Sinne, des Glückes &c., the illusion of our senses, the deceitfulness of fortune.

‡ or ‖Trühe, *f.*, *dim.* Trühlein, *n.* [in fam. language] Trühel, *n.* [related to Trog] [Kaſten] trunk; [in mining] chest [for transporting tin ore]. Syn. V. Kaſten.

Truhenmacher, *m.* trunk-maker.

Trümeau, [pronounce as in the Fr.] pier, pier-glass.

Trúmm, *n.*, also *m.* [-es, *pl.* Trümmer] [Low Sax. droom, drum, Swed. *tram*, *trum*, a piece; related to Stumpf, V. Trumpfen] 1) [rather provincial] *dim.* Trümmchen, ‖Trümmlein, *n.* a piece. Ein Trümmchen von einem Lichte [Stumpf], end of a candle, candle's end; ein — von einem Stricke, Faden, Zeug, rope's end, needle-full of thread, remnant of a stuff; ein — Seide, Faden abſchneiden, to cut off a needle-full of silk &c. [with weavers] Das —, warp-ends. 2) [in mining] mineral vein extending in length through the rock. Trümmchen, small vein. Das — eines Ganges [ſchmaler Gang], branch of a vein; das — iſt entfallen or verdrückt worden, the lateral vein is run out; die Trümmer ſind noch in der Vierung, the lateral veins or branches are still within the boundary; — kieſen, to chose between two lateral veins. 3) *pl.* Trümmer [the pieces of any destroyed whole] fragments, ruins, wreck. Die — [of a ship], wreck, [of a house after falling in] ruins, [of an old castle] ruins, [of a broken glass] fragments; zu —n gehen, to break, to fall to pieces, in ruins. *Fig.* Alles geht zu —n [zu Grunde], all is going to wreck, to ruin. Syn. V. Ruine.

Trumm-erz, *n.* [in mining] ore in pieces, bits. —kieſen, V. — [in mining]. —ſcheit, *n.* [in music] a rude musical instrument with one or more chords.

Trúmmel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [= Trommel] cylindric sieve.

Trummelbaum, *m.* V. Tummelbaum.

Trúmmel, Trummer, [low] V. Trommel, Trommler.

Trümmer, *pl.* of Trumm, which see.

Trümmer-achat, *m.* quartz-agate breccia. —gebäude, *n.* 1) building falling in ruins. 2) building representing ruins. —haufen, *m.* heap of ruins, of rubbish. —holz, *n.* broken-off woodwork. —porphyr, *m.* porphyritic breccia. —ſtein, *m.* stone of a ruin. —ſtück, *n.* [in painting] ruin. —weiſe, *adv.* [in mining] by pieces. Das Fahlerz ſetzt oft —weiſe durch den Schiefer, gray copper often occurs in branches in shist.

Trümmern, V. Zertrümmern.

Trúmpf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Trümpfe] [V. Trumpfen] *dim.* Trümpfchen, ‖Trümpflein, *n.* [at cards] trump. Was iſt, welche Karte iſt —? what are trumps, what colour are trumps? Herz iſt —, hearts are trumps; —fordern, ſpielen, to play trumps, a trump; mit —, mit einem —e ſtechen, to trump, to take with a trump; — bekennen, zugeben, to give a trump; einen — darauf ſetzen, to trump, to put a trump on it; *fig. a)* [obsolete] to utter an oath [in confirmation &c.]; *b)* [in fam. lang.] to give a smart reply.

Trumpf-bube, *m.*, —dame, *f.*, —könig, *m.*, —ſieben, *f.* &c., knave, queen, king, seven of trumps. —farbe, *f.* colour of trumps. —frage, *f.* call for trumps.

Trúmpfen, [allied to the Swed. *trumfen*, to hew, beat, Lat. *truncare*, V. Trumm, Strumpf, Strunk] I. *v. tr.* [with carpenters] [abkürzen] to shorten, to cut off the end. Einen Balken —, to shorten a beam. II. *v. tr.* and *intr.* *Fig. a)* [at cards] to play trumps, to trump. Einen —, to trump any one's card. *b)* Einen — [in fam. lang.], to reply smartly to any one, to stop any one with a witty or sharp answer.

Trúnk, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [in pop. lang.]

action of drinking. Einen — thun, to drink a drop, a glass, [nach einer großen Erhitzung] to make one's self ill by drinking when one is overheated; die Krankheit rührt von einem —e her, his illness arises from drinking while he was overheated; sein Glas auf einen — ausleeren, to empty one's glass at one draught; zum —e gehen, zusammen [um Wein &c. zu trinken], to go and drink, to meet to drink; beim —e lustig seyn, to become merry in drinking, to grow merry over one's cups. 2) habit of drinking strong liquors. Dem —e ergeben seyn, to be addicted to drink, to drunkenness; den — lieben, to be fond of drink, of wine. 3) [drink] beverage. Limonade ist ein erfrischender —, lemonade is a refreshing drink, beverage; man kann dort keinen guten — bekommen, one cannot get any good wine &c. there; den Matrosen ihren — geben, to give out the grog to the sailors; Einem einen — reichen, to give drink to any one; ein — Wasser, Wein, a glass of water, wine &c.; Einem Etwas zum —e [ein Trinkgeld] geben, to give any one money to drink.

Trunkfrei, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Zechfrei. Einen — halten, to give any one his wine, his drink, to pay his scot.

Trúnkelbeere, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany] streaked bilberry.

Trúnken, *adj.* and *adv.* drunk, drunken, intoxicated. — seyn, to be drunk, tipsy, intoxicated; ein wenig — seyn, to be a little tipsy, [in fam. lang.] half-seas over; — werden, to become intoxicated; Einen — machen, to make any one drunk; *proverb.* —er Mund redet aus Herzensgrund, the drunkard can conceal nothing; —er Weise, in drunkenness; im —en Muthe [= in Trunkenheit, Muth is here used in the obsolete sense of the word], in a drunken mood. *Fig.* Von Liebe, von Freude &c. —, intoxicated with love, joy &c.; vor Schlaf — seyn, to be overcome with sleep; er betrachtete sie mit —en Blicken, he gazed on her with looks of rapture; in —er Freude, in the intoxication of delight.

Trúnkenbold, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] drunkard; [seldom] a drunken man.

Trúnkenheit, *f.* 1) drunkenness, intoxication. Etwas in der — thun, to do something in a state of drunkenness. Die —, in welche uns die Leidenschaften versetzen, ist &c., the intoxication of the passions is &c. 2) [Völlerei] debauch. In ekelhafter — leben, to live in revolting debauchery.

Trúpp, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Fr. *troupe, troupeau*, It. *truppa*, Lat. *turba*, Gr. τυρβη, Ang. Sax. triv, a flock. Probably related to treiben, hence = that which is driven &c.] *dim.* Trüppchen, ‖Trüpplein, [in common people's lang.] Trüppel, *n.* troop, band, flock, herd, flight. Ein — Bauern, Soldaten &c., a troop of peasants, soldiers &c.; seine Schaar in mehrere —e vertheilen, to divide his host into several troops or bands; ein — Reiter, Fußvolk, squadron, battalion; ein — Vieh, a herd of cattle; [in sportsmen's lang.] ein — [Rudel] Rothwildpret, Schwarzwildpret, a herd of fallow deer, a troop of black-game [as boars &c.]; ein — Rebhühner, a covey of partridges; ein Trüppel Bäume, a group, clump of trees.

Trúppweise, *adv.* in troops. Die wilden Gänse ziehen —, wild geese fly in flocks.

Trúppe, *f.* [V. Trupp] 1) troop, company. Eine — Schauspieler, wandernder Schauspieler [chiefly in slight], a company of players, actors, a troop of strolling players. 2) [of soldiers and in military style] Die — benahm sich gut, the troops behaved well; die —n, *pl.* [Kriegsvolk, Militär, stehendes Heer] troops; — werben, to levy troops; —n marschiren lassen, to set the troops in march.

Truppen=cordon, *m.*, —kette, *f.* cordon, line of troops. Einen —cordon ziehen, to establish a cordon of troops.

Trüppel, V. Trupp.

Trússel, Trüssel, *f.* V. Kriechente.

Trüthahn, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -hähne] [Swed. *trut*, the mouth, the bill] turkey-cock. Brasilischer —, Guinea hen, pintado; bengalischer —, horned pheasant.

Trüthenne, *f.* [*pl.* -n], Truthuhn, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -hühner] turkey-hen. Ein Truthühnchen, Truthähnchen, a young turkey; Truthühner halten, aufziehen, to keep, to rear turkeys.

‖Trútschel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] *dim.* —chen, *n.* [related to trotten] [in pop. lang.] [plumpe, fette Dirne, Mädchen, dickes Weib] plump jolly lass or woman. Eine dicke —, a very plump and fat female, a huge piece of goods; sie ist ein rechtes —chen, she is a neat buxom girl.

Trútz, *m.* [obsolete, except in the following phrases and compositions] V. Trotz. Zu Schutz und — verbunden [in fam. lang.], united for defense and attack.

Trutz=bündniß, *n.* offensive alliance. Ein —= und Schutzbündniß schließen, to conclude, to form an alliance offensive and defensive. —waffen, *pl.* offensive weapons.

*Tschako, *m.* [-'s, *pl.* -s] [soldier's cap] tchaco.

*Tuberōse, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany] 1) tuberose. 2) [gelbe] yellow lily. 3) [blaue] blue tuberose. 4) [Art Steinblumen] the masked antholyse.

Tübingen, *n.* [-s] [town in Wirtemberg] Tubingen.

*Tūbus, *m* [*pl.* -sse] tube [of a telescope]; [in a more general sense] an optic tube, a telescope [for astronomical &c. observations], V. Seherohr.

Tūch, *n.* [-es, *pl.* Tücher] [another form for Zeug, Zeuch, related to dicht, zeugen and Gr. τευχω, to make, τεῦχος, utensil] 1) a) [for shirts &c.] linen. Leinenes —, linen cloth; grobes, feines —, coarse, fine linen; Hemden von holländischem —e, Holland shirt; — machen, to make, to manufacture linen cloth; gebildetes or gemodeltes —, figured linen, diaper; glattes, dichtes —, bed linen. *b*) [*pl.* frequently in commerce Tuche] [for clothes &c.] cloth. Holländisches, englisches —, Dutch, English cloth; die Sedaner, Yorkshirer, Aachener Tücher or Tuche, the Sedan, Yorkshire, Aix-la-Chapelle cloths; dickes, wollenes —, drap; ungewalkte wollene Tücher or Tuche, unfulled cloth; — machen, to make, to manufacture cloth; eine Kutsche, ein Zimmer mit — ausschlagen, to line a coach, to drap a room with cloth. 2) —, *dim.* Tüchlein, [in common people's lang.] Tüchel, Tüchelchen, *n.* *a*) [a single piece destined for some particular use] cloth. Etwas mit einem —e zudecken, to cover something with a cloth; Etwas mit einem —e abwischen, to wipe any thing with a cloth; eine Flüssigkeit durch ein leinenes — seihen, to strain a liquid through a linen cloth; ein Bett mit weißen Tüchern [Leintüchern] bedecken, to cover a bed with white sheets, V. Altar—, Bett—, Hals—, Hand—, Lein—, Schnupf—, Teller— &c. *b*) pocket-handkerchief; *it.* neckkerchief. Sein — wurde ihm gestohlen, his pocket-handkerchief was stolen from him; sie nahm ihr — um, she put her neckkerchief, [common] shawl around her, wrapt herself in her &c. *c*) [in sportsmen's lang.] Tücher [Jagdtücher], toils. Die Tücher stellen, to lay the toils or nets. *d*) Tücher [of a windmill], sails; die Windmühlenflügel mit Tüchern beziehen, to furnish a mill with sails.

Tuch=arbeiter, *m.* V. —bereiter. — art, *f.* species, sort of cloth; *it.* manner of cloth. [with hosiers] Strümpfe nach —art zurichten, to mill stockings. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* milled. —artige Strümpfe, milled stockings. —ballen, *m.* bale of cloth. —baum, *m.* [with cloth-makers] beam, roller. —beinkleid, [chiefly in the *pl.* —er] *n.* cloth-breeches, cloth-trowsers. —bereiter, *m.* cloth-dresser. —bereitung, *f.* dressing of cloth. —blau, *n.* wash-blue. —bleiche, *f.* bleach-field, whitster's-field. —fabrik, *f.* manufacture of cloth. —fabrikant, *m.* cloth-manufacturer. —färber, *m.* cloth-dyer. —frisirer, *m.* V. —rauher. —gewölbe, *n.* V. —laden. —haken, *m.* [with dyers] pole. —halle, *f.* 1) cloth-hall, drapers'-hall. 2) [formerly, at Cologne] jurisdiction of the halls. —handel, *m.* cloth-trade. —händler, *m.* cloth-merchant, clothier, woollendraper. —handlung, *f.* 1) cloth-trade. 2) [—gewölbe] draper's-shop. —haus, *n.* 1) cloth-hall. 2) [formerly at Nuremberg] receivers'-office, chamber of taxes on corn and malt. —hose, [chiefly in the *pl.* -n] *f.* cloth-breeches, cloth-trowsers. —karde, *f.* teasel. —kaufmann, *m.* V. —händler. —kleid, *n.* cloth-dress. —knappe, *m.* clothier's journeyman. —knecht, *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] servant charged with spreading the toils. —kratze, *f.* V. Kardätsche. —kratzer, *m.* V. —rauher. —laden, *m.* 1) clothier's-shop, woollen-draper's-shop. 2) [—gewölbe] cloth-warehouse. —lager, *n.* V. —laden 2). —lappen, *pl.* [with sportsmen] toils. —macher, *m.*, —macherinn, *f.* clothier, cloth-weaver, clothier's wife. —machergewerk, *n.*, —macherinnung, *f.*, —macherzunft, *f.* drapers' company or guild. —machergeselle, *m.* clothier's-journeyman. —macherhandwerk, *n.* clothier's trade. —macher=meister, *m.* master-clothier. —spinnrad, *n.* great spinning-wheel [in cloth manufactures]. —macherstuhl, *m.* clothier's loom. —macherei, *f.* manufacture of cloth. —mantel, *m.* cloth-cloak. —manufaktur, *f.* cloth manufacture. —motte, *f.* cloth-moth. —nadel, *f.* 1) [for fastening the cloth put to dry] clothier's pin. 2) [of gold &c., for fastening a gentlemen's neckcloth, a lady's neckerchief] pin. —nopper, *m.* V. Nopper. —presse, *f.* [with clothiers] cloth-press. —rahmen, *m.* cloth-frame, tenter. —rasch, *m.* milled serge. —ratin, *m.* milled ratteen. —rauher, *m.* napper. —rock, *m.* cloth-coat. —sarsche, *f.* milled serge. —schau, *f.* inspection of cloths. —schere, *f.* cloth-shears, [with founders] shears. —scherer, *m.* cloth-shearer. —schragen, *m.* [with clothiers] frizing-frame. —schrote, *f.* list [of cloth]. —schwamm, *m.* [in botany] hastated sponge. —stempel, *m.* cloth-stamp. —stempler, *m.* cloth-marker. —waaren, *pl.* cloths. —walke, *f.*, —walker, *m.* V. Walke, Walker. —wascher, *m.* cloth cleanser or washer. —weber, *m.* cloth-weaver. —weberei, *f.* 1) cloth-weaving. 2) V. —manufaktur. —werk,

n. cloth, cloths. —weſte, *f.* cloth-waistcoat.

Tüchel, —chen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. under Tuch 2)] little pocket-handkerchief, small neckkerchief, small piece of linen.

Tüchen, *adj.* and *adv.* made of cloth; *it.* of linen. V. Tuch.

Tücherknecht, Tücherlappen &c., V. Tuchknecht &c.

Tüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* [from the Old Tucht; related to dicht, gedeihen, gediegen] 1) having great solidity. Ein —er Baum, a fine tree; ein —es Meſſer, an excellent knife; das Gebäude ruhet auf einem —en Grunde, the building stands on a firm, solid foundation; ein —er Menſch, Kerl, a strong, robust fellow; ein —er [tauglicher, ſtarker] Matroſe, an able or able-bodied seaman. *Fig.* clever, good, fit, able. Ein —er Lehrer, a clever, able tutor; ein —er Gelehrter, a sound scholar; ein zum Studium, zum Kriegsdienſt &c. —er junger Menſch, a young man suited, calculated for study, for war &c.; dieſer Menſch iſt zu Allem, zu Nichts —, this man is fit for any thing, fit for nothing; er iſt nicht —, dieſes Amt zu verwalten, he is not able to undertake this office; etwas —es gelernt haben, to have studied hard, closely; Einen — zu Etwas machen, to make any one fit for doing any thing; [in law] —, Etwas zu beſitzen, able, qualified to possess &c. 2) considerable in size. Ein —es Stück Brod &c., a large piece or hunch of bread &c. *Fig.* considerable. — arbeiten, gehen, to work well, to walk stoutly; — eſſen, trinken, to eat heartily, to drink copiously; Einen — prügeln, ausſchmälen &c., to cudgel, to drub any one soundly, to give any one a good scolding. Syn. Tüchtig, Bequem, Geſchickt [zu Etwas]. Geſchickt [skilful] is only used when speaking of living, bequem of inanimate things, and tüchtig of both. Tüchtig however is distinguished from geſchickt by this, that it is used when speaking of that, which has strength enough to accomplish much and to the purpose, without soon getting tired or unserviceable; this then, is capital, able-bodied, sound, stanch and the like. A carriage that is bequem is such a one, as runs smoothly and safely, does not jolt and is well stuffed and padded, able to bear a considerable weight without breaking down and to last long even on the most heavy roads, that is to say, it must be comfortable and solid, or in one word ‚convenient'.

Tüchtigkeit, *f.* ability, capacity, fitness; [in law] qualification. Die — dieſes Lehrers, the ability &c. of this teacher; er hat nicht die erforderliche — zu dieſer Stelle, he has not the requisite talents, abilities for this place.

Tück, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Tücke] [Tücke] [probably = Duck in the word Duckmäuſer, from tucken = tauchen. Some derive it from denken, Icel. *tycka*, consequently as = Liſt] [in common people's lang.] malice, mischievous action or trick. Einem einen — anthun, beweiſen, to play any one a malicious trick.

Tuckmäuſer, *m.* &c. V. Duckmäuſer &c.

Tücke, *f.* [V. Tuck] [*pl.* -n] 1) malice, malicious act. Ich kenne ſeine —, I know his malice, his mischievous disposition; V. Groll. 2) Dieſes Pferd hat —n, this horse has vicious tricks.

Tücke-bold, *m.* [obsolete] malicious person. —ſpiel, *n.* [obsolete] malicious trick.

Tückiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) malicious, mischievous, dissembling, shuffling. Ein —er Menſch, a malicious man; — ſeyn, handeln &c., to be malicious, to act deceitfully, treacherously; — ausſehen, to have a malicious look; ein —er Streich &c., a malicious trick, action; ein —es Pferd, a vicious horse. 2) [bearing malice] Er iſt — auf ihn, he bears him a grudge, has a grudge against him. Syn. V. under Gottlos.

1. Tüf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [probably related to 2. Tuf, as well as with Tiefe, consequently = löcheriges Zeug] [grobes Zeug] bure [a coarse kind of woollen-cloth].

2. Tüf, —ſtein, *m.* V. Tof 1).

Tügend, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [Old Germ. Tugeb, Angl. Sax. duguth, Swed. *dycht*, D. *deucht*, from taugen, to be strong; related to dicht, gedeihen &c.] 1) [power, energy] Die —en der Pflanzen &c., the virtues of plants &c.; dieſe Arznei hat die —en, das und das Uebel zu heilen, this medicine has the virtue of curing such and such a disorder. 2) the nature of a thing, as possessing every necessary property. Die — eines Pferdes &c., the good qualities of a horse &c. 3) good property. Dieſes Pferd hat viele —en, this horse has many excellent points about him; der Rheinwein hat die — &c., hock has the good quality, the advantage &c. 4) [certain moral conduct] Ein junges Herz zur — gewöhnen, to accustom a youthful mind to virtue; ein Beiſpiel der —, ein Muſter der —, an example of virtue or a virtuous mind and actions, a model, pattern of virtue; — üben, to practise virtue; die — [Keuſchheit] eines Frauenzimmers, the virtue [chastity] of a female. 5) [= a peculiar capability of moral conduct] Bürgerliche —en, die chriſtlichen, moraliſchen —en, civil virtue, christian, moral virtues. 6) [in fam. lang.] property in general. Das iſt eine ſchlimme —, that is a bad property.

Tugend-adel, *m.* the nobility of virtue, founded on virtue or valor. —arm, *adj.* and *adv.* poor in virtues, that has but few virtues. —bahn, *f.* line, course of virtue. —begabt, *adj.* and *adv.* endowed with virtue, with virtuous, good qualities. —bild, *n.* image, model of virtue. —blume, *f.* sweet maudlin, water-hemp. —bund, *m.* [in modern German history] the [secret] society of the Tugendbund. —dünkel, *m.* conceit of one's own virtues; *it.* display one makes of them. —eifer, *m.* zeal for virtue. —ermahnung, *f.* parenesis, moral discourse. —feind, *m.* enemy to virtue. —freund, *m.* friend to, lover of virtue. —gefühl, *n.* virtuous sentiment, sentiment of virtue. —geſetz, *n.* law of virtue, moral law. —held, *m.*, —heldinn, *f.* [often misused in slight] hero, heroine of virtue, a person of heroic virtue. —heuchler, *m.* hypocrite in virtue, one who pretends to be virtuous. —krämer, *m.* one who makes a display of his virtue. —krone, *f.* crown of virtue. —leben, *n.* virtuous life, life of virtue. —lehre, *f.* 1) ethics, moral philosophy; *it.* [einzelne Lehre] precept, maxim of virtue. 2) [Schrift] moral treatise. —lehrer, *m.* moralist. —lehrig, *adj.* and *adv.* moral. —liebe, *f.* love of virtue. —lohn, *m.* reward of virtue. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without virtue. —loſigkeit, *f.* want of virtue. —pfad, *m.* path of virtue. —prediger, *m.* one who preaches, who recommends virtue. —reich, I. *adj.* and *adv.* rich in virtues. II. *n.* empire of virtue. —ruf, *m.* reputation of virtue, for virtue. —ruhm, *m.* fame arising from virtue. —ſalbei, *f.* common sage. —ſchein, *m.* appearance of virtue. —ſchule, *f.* school of virtue. —ſchwätzer, *m.* one who is constantly talking of virtue. —ſieg, *m.* victory of virtue. —ſinn, *m.* V. —gefühl. —ſpiegel, *m.* [*fig.*] mirror of virtue. —ſtaat, *m.* V. —reich II. —ſtolz, *m.* pride of conscious virtue. —verein, *m.* society for the promotion of virtue. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* virtuous. —wandel, *m.* virtuous life or conduct. —weg, *m.* path, road of virtue. —zucht, *f.* virtuous instruction, virtuous discipline.

Tügendhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* virtuous; [of the female sex] virtuous, chaste. — ſeyn, leben, to be virtuous, to live virtuously; —e Handlung, virtuous action.

Tügendhaftigkeit, *f.* virtue; [of the female sex] chastity.

‡Tügendlich, —keit, V. Tugendhaft, Tugendhaftigkeit.

‡Tügendſam, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Tugendhaft.

Tülle, *f.* V. Dille.

Tülpe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Turk. *tulpan*, Pers. *tulbend* = Turban] 1) *a*) [with florists] tulip. Die frühzeitige, ſpäte, wilde or italieniſche —, the early or vernal tulip, the late or wild tulip; wohlriechende —, the fragrant tulip; [in botany] *b*) afrikaniſche —, die — vom Vorgebirge der guten Hoffnung, Cape tulip, blood-flower. *c*) die — von Gondeba, chequered fritillary. *d*) Wilde — [Frühlingsküchenſchelle], wild or vernal anemone. 2) [in conchology] *a*) [species of the conus] tulip. *b*) V. Seeeichel. *c*) [Art Stachelſchnecken] agate stamper, agate pear. *d*) [Art Papusmuſchel] tulip-mussel.

Tulpen-art, *f.* nature of the tulip; *it.* species of the tulip. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* of the nature of the tulip, resembling the tulip. —ausſtellung, *f.* tulip-show. —baum, *m.* tulip-tree; [mit Lorbeerblättern] laurel-tulip-tree, broad-leaved magnolia. —beet, *n.* bed, blow of tulips. —birn, *f.* tulip-pear. —blatt, *n.* tulip-leaf. —blume, *f.* ebony bignonia. —droſſel, *f.* [a species of the loriot or witwal] baltimore. —flor, *m.* blossoming season of tulips. —liebhaber, *m.* tulip-fancier. —liebhaberei, *f.* taste, passion for tulips. —maus, *f.* [which feeds especially on tulip-bulbs] tulip-mouse. —ſchnecke, *f.* [in conchology] V. Tulpe 2 *a*). —ſtein, *m.* [in nat. hist.] tulip-stone, pentacrinite. —ſucht, *f.* passion for tulips, tulip-mania. —zwiebel, *f.* tulip-bulb. —zwiebeln legen, ausheben, to set, to dip up tulip-bulbs.

‡Tümm, V. Dumm.

‖Tümmel, *m.* [-s] [Taumel] [in common people's lang.] 1) [ſtarker Schwindel; *it.* Rauſch] vertigo, giddiness; *it.* intoxication. Einen — haben, to be seized with a giddiness, *it.* to be intoxicated; ein Tümmelchen haben, to be tipsy; ſich ein Tümmelchen trinken, to drink one's self tipsy, to fuddle one's self. 2) V. Getümmel.

Tümmelbank, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] bench for sleeping or sitting on.

Tümmeler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in seamen's lang.] transom knees.

Tümmeln, [related to taumeln; Angl. Sax. tumban, Engl. *tumble*] I. *v. intr.* [taumeln] to totter, to waver, to reel, to stagger. II. *v. tr.* Einen — [in fam. lang.], to give any one exercise, to keep him in motion; ein Pferd auf der Reitbahn —, to work, to exercise, to

break in a horse at the riding-school; ein Pferd —, to make a horse wheel about; ſich mit Jemand —, herum—, to fight, to tustle with any one; der Soldat muß erſt recht getummelt werden, the soldier must be well drilled, exercised. III. *v. refl.* ſich — [in pop. lang.] [in order to obtain any thing], to hasten, to run; to make haste, to stir one's self. Wir haben uns tüchtig getummelt, um frühe genug anzukommen, we hurried, walked tremendously quick to get there in time; ſich mit Etwas — [= damit eilen], to hasten, to expedite any thing. Das —, haste, expedition.

Tummel-baum, *m.* [in mining] axle-tree of the windlass; [in seamens lang.] beam of the capstan. **—platz**, *m.* [in the manege] ring, riding-ground; [in schools] playing ground; *it.* [in general] place of action, of combat. Sachſen war oft der —platz benachbarter Feinde, Saxony has often been the theatre on which the neighbouring enemies have decided their quarrels. *Fig.* Sein Herz, ein —platz mit einander ſtreitender Begierden, his heart agitated with conflicting desires. **—ſattel**, *m.* [in the manege] breaking-in or jockey's-saddle. **—taube**, *f.* V. Taumeltaube.

Túmmler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one who exercises, who breaks in a horse; jockey. 2) — or **Tümmler**, [in nat. hist.] [Meerſchwein] seal, *it.* porpoise, sea-hog. 3) V. Taumeltaube. 4) **Tummler** [with weavers &c.], warp-staff.

Tümmler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Sw. *tumlare*, related to Strumpf] [obsolete] [large drinking-glass] tumbler.

Tümpel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. Dümpfel] 1) [in fam. lang.] pond, pool. 2) [in forges] hearth-pit [for receiving the fused metal].

Tümpel-ſtein, *m.* hearth-pit stone. **—ſtück**, *n.* hearth-pit.

Túmpholz, Tumpfholz, *n.* [in mining] V. Tonnenholz.

***Tumúlt**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in fam. lang.] 1) [Getümmel] tumult, noise, uproar. Es erhob ſich ein großer —, a great tumult, hubbub arose; der — [better, der Aufruhr] der Leidenſchaften, the tumult of the passions. 2) [chiefly in law, Aufruhr] tumult, riot. Einen — erregen, ſtillen, to excite, to appease a tumult, a disturbance. Syn. V. Lärm.

***Tumultuánt**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [chiefly in law] disturber of the public peace, rioter; brawler.

Tumultuāriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly in law] tumultuary, tumultuous. **—es Geſchrei, —e Verſammlung**, tumultuary cries, riotous assemblage; ſich — verſammeln, to assemble in a riotous, tumultuous manner; ein **—es Verfahren** [law-style], an irregular, an illegal proceeding[s] [on the part of the court or tribunal].

***Tumultuīren**, *v. intr.* [chiefly in law] to excite a tumult, to make a disturbance.

Tünche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Tünchen] 1) rough-casting [of a wall]. 2) [with the addition of lime] white-wash. Eine Wand mit einer — beſtreichen, ihr eine — geben, to white-wash a wall; die Mauer mit — bewerfen, to rough-cast, to plaster a wall.

Tünchen, [related to the Lat. *tingo*, to the Germ. tunken] *v. tr.* to white-wash, to plaster. Eine Wand &c. — [weißen], to white-wash a wall &c.; [mit Kalk bewerfen] to plaster, to rough-cast a wall; ein getünchtes Zimmer &c., a white-washed room &c. Das —, V. Tünchung.

Tünch-farbe, *f.* plastering-colour. **—kübel**, *m.* hod. **—pinſel**, *m.* white-washer's brush. **—ſcheibe**, *f.* white-washer's pallet. **—topf**, *m.* white-washer's pot. **—werk**, *n.* white-washing, daubing.

Tüncher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] white-washer. *Fig.* [not much used] dauber.

Tüncher-arbeit, *f.* white-washers' work. **—gerüſt**, *n.* plasterer's scaffolding.

Tüncherei, *f.* [in fam. lang.] 1) white-washing. 2) *Fig.* [of a bad painting] daubing.

Tünchung, *f.* whitewashing, rough-casting. *Fig.* Getünchte Wange, painted cheeks.

Tunéſer, Tunīſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* a native or inhabitant of Tunis [Beylick], Tunisian.

Tunéſer and **Tunēſiſch, Tunīſer, Tunīſiſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* of or from Tunis, Tunisian.

Tüngel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [Klebekraut] cleaver. 2) [Kreuzkraut] groundsel.

Túngſtein, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in mineralogy] tungsten.

Tungſtein-metall, *n.* [Wolfram-Metall] tungsten. **—ſauer**, *adj.* and *adv.* tungstenic. **—ſaure Salze**, tungstates, tungstenic salts. **—ſäure**, *f.* tungstenic acid.

Tūnis, *n.* [Beylick of and town in Northern Africa] Tunis.

Tunisblume, *f.* Indian pink, Indian rose.

Tunīſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* an inhabitant of Tunis [town].

Tunīſiſch, *adj.* of or from Tunis [town] Tunisian.

Túnke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] sauce. Eine — von Eſſig, Eiern &c., acid-sauce &c.; [with fire-workers] [in which fireballs are dipped] sauce; [with masons] whiting, size; [with chandlers] dip. Die zweite, dritte —, second, third dip.

Túnken, *v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] 1) to dip. Brod in Wein, die Feder in die Tinte —, to sop bread in wine, to dip the pen in the ink; einen Biſſen in Pfeffer, Salz —, to dip a piece of meat in the pepper, the salt, to pepper, to salt a piece of meat. 2) [with chandlers] to dip. Die Dochte zu den Lichtern zum erſten Male —, to dip the wicks for the first time; die Lichter zum zweiten &c. Male —, to dip lower; [with dyers] einen Zeug in die Farbe —, to dip a stuff; ihn zum erſten, zweiten Male in die Farbe —, to give it a single, a second dip. Syn. V. Tauchen.

Tunk-form, *f.* [with chandlers] [in which the wicks are dipped] tallow-tub. **—näpfchen**, *n.*, **—ſchale**, *f.*, **—ſchüſſelchen**, *n.* sauce-boat. **—ſchnitte**, *f.* [for dipping into soft-boiled eggs] thin slice of bread.

***Túnkins-Neſt**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -er] [as originally coming from the kingdom of Tonquin in Asia] edible bird's-nest.

Tüpfel, *m.* and *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] *dim.* **—chen, ||—lein**, *n.* tittle, dot, point. Buchſtabe mit zwei —n, letter marked with a diaeresis.

Tüpfel-farn, *m.* V. Punktfarn. Männlicher, weiblicher —farn, male, female fern. **—mahler**, *m.* [in fam. lang.] V. Kleinmahler.

Tüpfelig, *adj.* and *adv.* [getüpfelt] dotted; *it.* pinked, spotted.

Tüpfeln, [V. Tupfen] *v. tr.* to dot; *it.* to spot; [with painters &c.] to stipple. Barchent &c. —, to spot fustian; getüpfelter Kattun, spotted cotton. Das — [in painting], stippling.

Túpfen, Tüpfen, [Swed. *tippa*, related to tappen, to touch] *v. tr.* and *intr.* to touch with the point, with the end of any thing. Mit dem Finger auf Etwas —, to touch any thing with the point of the finger; eine Wunde &c. mit einem Läppchen &c. —, to cleanse a wound &c. by touching it lightly with linen; den Firniß — [with the hand &c.], to lay on the varnish; einen Stein — [with the point of the hammer], to rough-hew a stone; — [in sportsmen's lang.] to graze, to touch lightly. *Fig.* [in pop. lang. = ſticheln] to pique, to nettle. Das —, the tapping [with the varnish ball].

Tupf-ballen, *m.*, **—bällchen**, *n.* bung, plug, stopple.

Túpfſtein, *m.* V. Tof.

***Túrban**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] 1) [oriental head-dress] turban. 2) [in nat. hist.] [Art Seeeichel] fossil balanite, glandite.

***Turbinít**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [petrified top-shell] turbinite, turbite.

***Turbíth**, *m* [-es] [Wirbelkraut, Wirbelwurzel] turbith. Grauer or unechter —, gray or bastard turbith, thapsia; [in chemistry] mineraliſcher —, mineral turbith, yellow precipitate.

Türke, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [probably derived from *tor*, in several languages = a mountain] Turk. Eine Türkinn, a Turkish woman; der Türk, Großtürk [obsolete], [now der Großherr, Großſultan, der türkiſche Kaiſer], the Grand-Turk, Sultan, the Grand Seignior; die —n, the Turks, the people of Othman, the Mussulmans; ein — werden, to turn Turk or Mussulman, to take the turban. *Fig.* Er iſt ein wahrer — [in fam. lang.], he is a complete Turk.

Türkblau, I. *adj.* and *adv.* [the darkest blue colour] dark-blue. II. *n.* Turkish-blue.

Türken-blau, *n.* V. Türkblau. **—bund**, *m.* 1) turban. 2) V. **—kopf** 3) [a species of lily] mountain-lily. 4) V. Türkiſche Bund under Türkiſch. **—gebet**, *n.* prayer against the Turks. **—glaube**, *m.* Turkish faith, Mohammedanism, Mahometanism. **—karte**, *f.* card of the game of turk. **—kopf**, *m.* 1) Turk's-head. 2) [Pfeifenkopf] bowl of a Turkish pipe. 3) [in botany] pumpion, pumpkin, gourd. **—krieg**, *m.* war against or with the Turks; Turkish campaign. **—pfeife**, *f.* [for smoking] Turkish pipe. **—ſattel**, *m.* 1) Turkish saddle. 2) [in anatomy] [deepening from the sphenoid bone] Turkish saddle. **—ſpiel**, *n.* [game at cards] game of turk. **—ſteuer**, *f.* [formerly] tax for the war against the Turks. **—zug**, *m.* [formerly] expedition against the Turks.

Türkei, *f.* Turkey. Die europäiſche, aſiatiſche —, Turkey in Europe, in Asia, European, Asiatic Turkey.

Türkenthum, *n.* [-es] the Turkish nationality; *it.* Mohammedanism, Mahometanism, Mussulmanism.

Türkiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Turkish, of Turkey. Das —e Reich, der — Kaiſer, the Turkish empire, the emperor of the Turks; —er Säbel, Teppich, —es Schiff, Turkish sabre, Turkey-carpet, Turkish vessel; die —e [= mohammedaniſche] Religion, Turkish religion, Moham[m]edanism; — ſprechen, to speak Turkish, the Turkish language. —er Hund, Turkish dog; — Blau, V. Türkblau; das —e Huhn, turkey-cock; die — Gans, Siberian goose; die —e Ente, Mus-

covy duck; der —e Reiher, the great heron; die —e Taube, Turkey-pigeon; — Blut, a sort of apples; —e Bohne, —e weiße Bohne, kidney-bean, French bean; —e Fleiſchbohne [Feuerbohne], upright kidney-bean; der —e Bund [Backwerk], pastry in the form of a turban, *it.* V. Türkenbund; —es Gras, variegated couch-grass; —er Klee, V. Eſparſette; —e Kreſſe, Indian-cress; —e Pomeranze, Turkey-orange; —e Röthe [in botany], dyer's bugloss; der —e Weizen, Indian-corn, maize; das —e Lager [in conchology], olive of Panama [a species of the voluta]; —es Papier, *a*) marble-paper; *b*) [in conchology] *α*) Das —e Papier [a species of the conus], marble-paper shell, *β*) agate stamper, *γ*) das vollſtändige —e Papier, the triangular sea-helmet; [with seamstresses] die —e Naht, the Turkish stitch or seam; —es Garn, yarn dyed with madder; [in seamen's lang.] der —e Knopf, overhand knot. *Fig.* [rather obsolete] [in common people's lang.] Einen — prügeln, to thrash, to drub any one handsomely, soundly; — mit Einem umgehen, to treat any one like a Turk.

Türkiß, *m.* [-ſſes, *pl.* -e] [Ital. *turchesa* = a Turkish stone] the turquois, calaite.

Türkißblau, *adj.* and *adv.* turquois-blue.

*Turmalīn, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] tourmalin, turmalin.

*Turnamāl, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] V. Turmalin.

Türnen, [in Old Germ. turnen = to turn, Fr. *tourner*, Old Sax. turnan, probably the Swed. *torna*, Ice. *turna* = to fight, to contend, are identical with them] *v. intr.* 1) to give, *it.* [more usual] to take lessons in gymnastics. 2) V. Turnieren.

Turn-kunſt, *f.* gymnastics. Die —kunſt betreffend, gymnastic. —meiſter, *m.* director of the gymnastic exercises. —platz, *m.* place for gymnastics.

Türner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who teaches, *it.* who practises, who learns gymnastics.

Turnīer, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [formerly Turnei, in the Lat. of the middle ages *torneamentum*, V. Turnen] a tournament, [old] tourney. Ein — ausſchreiben, halten, to publish, hold a tournament.

Turnier-bahn, *f.* V. —platz. —buch, *n.* book on tournaments. —dank, *m.* prize of the tournament. —fähig, *adj.* and *adv.* admissible to a tournament. —fähiger Adel, the nobility admissible to a tournament, qualified to enter the lists. —geleit, *n.* a safe-conduct for the tournament. —genoß, *m.* a nobleman, whose ancestors have jousted at tournaments. —held, *m.* knight of distinguished prowess in the lists, a great tilter. —harniſch, *m.* knight's harness at a tournament. —helm, *m.* helmet for the tournament. —hof, *m.* court fitted up for a tournament, a tilting-court, tilt-yard. —kampf, *m.* the combat in the lists, the joust. —könig, *m.* V. —richter. —königinn, *f.* the Queen [of beauty] at a tournament [who distributes the prizes]. —kragen, *m.* [in heraldry] V. —rüſtung. —lanze, *f.* lance for jousting, tilting-lance. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) according to the laws of tournaments; *it.* like a tournament. 2) V. —fähig. —ordnung, *f.* regulation for the tournaments. —pferd, *n.* war-steed for the tournament. —platz, *m.* place or field of the tournament, the lists; *it.* jousting-place, a tilt-yard. —preis, *m.* V. —dank. —rennen, *n.* course in the lists, tilting, gentle passage of arms. —richter, *m.* arbiter, umpire of the tournament, marshal of the lists. —roß, *n.* V. —pferd. —rüſtung, *f.* armour for a tournament. —ſchild, *m.* shield for the tournament. —ſchranke, *f.* barrier of the tourney. —ſpiel, *n.* tournament, tilting-match. Die —ſpiele, jousts. —ſpieß, *m.* V. —lanze. —vogt, *m.* V. —richter. —waffen, *pl.* courteous arms. —zeug, *n.* [Pferdeharniſch] horse's armour at a tournament.

Turnīeren, *v. intr.* 1) to hold a tournament. 2) to fight at a tournament.

‖Türnipſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] the turnep, turnip.

Türnus, *m.* [no *pl.*] [in law college &c. style] turn, revolving period, V. Reihe 2).

Türtel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Lat. *tortur*, Old Sax. turtle, allied to furren] [fam.] *dim.* —chen, *n.* V. —taube.

Turtel-taube, *f.* turtle-dove, turtle, [with cooks] pigeon. —tauben eſſen, eine Platte —tauben, to eat pigeons, a dish of pigeons; *dim.* —täubchen, *n.* a little turtle-dove. Sie ſind wie —täubchen, lieben ſich wie zwei —täubchen, they are like turtle-doves, love each other like two turtle-doves. —taubengrau, *adj.* and *adv.* [with dyers] dove-colour. —taubenweibchen, *n.* the female turtle-dove.

1. Tüſch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from the Fr. *toucher*] flourish [of trumpets and kettle-drums].

2. Tüſch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Tuſche.

Tuſch-pinſel, *m.* brush for painting in Indian ink. —ſchwarz, I. *adj.* and *adv.* black as Indian ink, as lamp-black. II. *n.* Indian ink, lamp-black.

Tüſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from the Fr. *toucher* = reiben?] Indian ink. Gegrabene — [Schieferſchwarz], slate-black.

1. Tüſchen, *v. tr.* to paint or draw in Indian ink. Mit — wiſchen or tuſchen, ſchattiren, to wash, to shade in Indian ink; getuſchtes Blatt, a leaf painted, drawn over &c. with Indian ink; auf getuſchte Art, in the manner of an Indian-ink drawing or painting; eine Zeichnung, einen Riß —, to make a drawing, a sketch in Indian ink. Das —, die Tuſchung, the drawing, painting &c. in Indian ink.

2. Tüſchen, [allied to the Lat. *tacere* = to be silent, to the Old tußen = vor Leid betäubt ſchweigen, in Engl *tush*! = ſtille! to verdutzt ſeyn, and the provincial doſen or doſeln, Engl. *to doze*, in Ice. *thus* = being silent, in Fr. *taire*, *tais*] *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) [in common people's lang.] [= ſtill machen, ſtill ſeyn heißen] to enjoin silence, to hush, to silence [any one or any thing]. 2) [=vertuſchen, verſchweigen or vergeſſen machen] to hush up.

*Tütaneg, or Tutteneg, *m.* [in mineralogy] tutenag.

Tüte, Tüte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Dute] 1) cornet. 2) [in conchology] [—nſchnecke] the volute. 3) [in botany] spathe.

Tutenförmig, *adj.* and *adv.* of a cornet-shape; [in botany] spathiform, spathaceous. — zuſammengerollte Blumenblätter, spathiform petals.

*Tutél, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in law, = Vormundſchaft] tutelage, guardianship. Unter ſeiner —, under his guardianship; er hat viel —en zu verwalten, he is charged with, has to administer many guardianships, has many wards to take care of.

Tüten, [in pop. lang.] I. *v. intr.* to blow the cornet; [chiefly of rude instruments, the horns of the cowherds, swine-herds, watchmen &c.] to blow the cowherd's &c. horn. II. *v. tr.* Ein Stückchen —, to trumpet a tune, [chiefly of cowherds, watchmen &c.] to sound or blow the horn.

Tuthorn, *n.* the horn [of a cowherd, a watchman &c].

Tüter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [fam.] a cornetter, corneter; [chiefly] the cowherd, watchman &c. when blowing or sounding his horn.

*Tütie, *f.* [Ofenbruch] tutty.

‖Tütte, *f.* [for Zitze] V. Zitze.

‖Tütten, [from Tütte] *v. intr.* to suck the teat, the dug, the nipple, at the breast.

Twálch, *m.* [-es] [in botany] field bromegrass, rye-drank, bromus secalinus.

Twiel, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to Quehle, Zwehle] [in seamen's lang.] a pitch-mop.

Tyger, V. Tiger.

*Typiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [vorbildlich] typical, typic.

*Typograph, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] typographer.

*Typographie, *f.* typography.

*Typographiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* typographic, typographical.

*Typolith, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -e] typolite.

*Typometrie, *f.* typometry.

*Typométriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* typometrical.

*Typus, *m.* [*pl.* Typen] [Bild, Vorbild, Muſterbild, Muſter] type.

Tyránn, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [allied to the Lat. *tiro*, to the Old Germ. Dirn, Dirne = a female, in Ice. *thyr*, *therna*, so that tyrannus primitively meant 'a person' and subsequently 'a powerful person' [V. Zwingherr, Wütherich] a tyrant. Kleiner —, petty tyrant. *Fig.* Er iſt der — ſeiner Familie, he is a tyrant in or to his family; er iſt — in ſeinem Hauſe, he is a tyrant in his own house.

Tyranneí, *f.* tyranny. Eine ſchreckliche — ausüben, to exercise a horrible tyranny; das iſt eine —, that is a tyrannical proceeding, a piece of tyranny.

Tyránniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* tyrannical. —e Regierung, —es Geſetz, a tyrannical government, law.

*Tyranniſiren, *v. tr.* Einen, ein Volk &c. —, to tyrannize over any one, a nation &c.

*Tzácko, *m.* [-'s, *pl.* -s] V. Tſchako.

Tzſchèrper, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] with miners] V. Gruben—.

U.

Ū, *n.* [in grammar] [the letter] U. Großes U, kleines u, a great or capital U, a little u.

Ü, [ue] the ü, ue.

Übel, *adj.* and *adv.* [in Old Sax. oevel, in Ang. Sax. yfel, Dutch euvel, evel, in Hebrew *aebel* is ‚a complaint', in the Malabar dialect *iblis* = devil, in Swed. (and probably contracted) *ill*, *iller*, probably allied to the Gr. *οὐλος* = destructive, in some districts of the Rhine hüble means ‚to punish', and in Hebr. *chabal* = to ruin] 1) [bodily unwell] ill, [old] sick, [if speaking of the sensation which precedes vomiting] sick, qualmish. Mir iſt —, I am sick, I feel sick, [fam.] I feel sickish; es iſt ihr auf das Tanzen — geworden, she turned sick,

she felt sick after dancing; er iſt — auf, he is ill, unwell, not well, is indisposed, poorly, out of sorts. 2) [disagreeable of the senses] bad, ill. Ein übler Geruch &c., a bad smell &c.; das ſchmeckt, riecht, klingt —, that tastes, smells, sounds ill, bad; — klingend, — lautend, — tönend, ill-sounding, bad-sounding, dissonant; — riechend, bad-smelling, [low] stinking; das ſteht ihm —, that does not become him; er hat keine üble Geſtalt, he has not a bad figure; er hat eine üble Ausſprache &c., he has a bad, vicious or very indifferent pronunciation; — ausſehen, to look ill, unwell, *it.* ugly. 3) [= disagreeable, inconvenient, uncomfortable, troublesome &c.] bad. Ein übler Weg, a bad way; — hören, to hear badly, ill, to be hard of hearing; ich ſitze hier ſehr —, I sit here very uncomfortably; — zu Fuße ſeyn, to be a bad walker, a poor pedestrian; der Kranke hatte eine üble Nacht, the invalid had or passed a bad night. 4) [disadvantageous] Es geht ihm ſehr —, gar nicht —, it goes very badly with him, it does not go at all bad with him; die Sache iſt — gerathen, geht —, the affair has turned out ill, is going on badly; es ſteht — um uns, um unſere Sachen, we are, our affairs are in a bad way; das wird ihm ſehr — bekommen, that will turn out badly for him, it will turn out ill with him; das wird ein übles Ende nehmen, that will have a, come to a bad end; Einem — [= hart] begegnen, mitſpielen, Einen — halten, behandeln, to maltreat any one, to play any one a scurvy trick, to use, to treat any one ill; eine üble Begegnung, Behandlung, a harsh, bad treatment; — or Uebles [Schlimmes] von Einem reden, to speak ill of any one; Einem Uebles wünſchen, gönnen, Einem — wollen, to wish any one ill; —wollende, —geſinnte Menſchen, the malevolent; ill-minded, ill-meaning people; evil-disposed, ill-disposed persons; — berüchtigt, of bad reputation, in bad repute, in bad esteem, in bad odour, [if speaking of a brothel or of a harlot] of ill fame; er iſt ein [übel] berüchtigter Gauner, he is a [very] notorious swindler; — angeſehen, looked upon with an evil eye; er iſt — gelaunt, he is ill-natured, ill-tempered; Etwas — nehmen, — aufnehmen, to take any thing ill, amiss, in a bad or wrong light; er hat es äußerſt — aufgenommen, he has taken it in very high dudgeon, with a very wry face, with a very bad grace. 5) [unfitting] Das war — angebracht, that was brought in unseasonably, ill-timed, out of place, out of character, out of season; Etwas — auslegen, verſtehen, to interpret or explain, to understand any thing ill, wrong, in a perverted sense, erroneously, to misconstrue any thing; daran haben Sie ſehr — gethan, in that you have acted very mistakenly, you have done very ill, very wrong; eine üble Wahl treffen, to make a bad choice; ſein Geld — anwenden, to employ one's money badly, to put it to a bad use, to make a bad use, an ill use of one's money; üble Gewohnheit, a bad habit, an ill habit, an evil habit; Uebels [= Böſes] thun [in Scripture], to do evil. 6) [unwillingly] Er mag wohl or —wollen, er muß es thun [in fam. lang.], he must do it, whether he likes it or not. 7) [obsolete] [= ſehr, as occasionally in the Lat. *male*, that is in a bad sense] [in Scripture] viel ſchelten mich —, I have heard the slander of many.

Uebel-auf, *adv* indisposed. **—deuten**, *v. tr.* to interpret ill. Syn. V. Mißdeuten. **—klang**, **—laut**, *m.* dissonance, discord, [if through the clashing of certain syllables] cacophony. Syn. V. Mißlaut. **—ſeyn**, *n.* [Unpäßlichkeit] indisposition; *it.* bad state, bad situation of &c. Davon hängt mein Wohlſeyn or —ſeyn ab, my health or want of health, my well-doing depends upon it. **—ſtand**, *m.* 1) inconvenience, embarrassment; *it.* [Mißſtand] defect. Das iſt ein —ſtand für die ganze Nachbarſchaft, that is a nuisance for or to the whole neighbourhood. 2) [little used] bad grace, bad seat or position. **—that**, *f.* bad act, evil deed, black action. **—thäter**, *m.*, **—thäterinn**, *f.* evil-doer, ill-doer, malefactor, criminal. **—wollen**, *n.* malevolence. **—wollend**, *adj.* and *adv.* malevolent.

Übel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] ill. Er hat ein — am Fuße, an der Hand, he has a sore place on his foot, hand. Von zwei —n muß man das kleinſte wählen [*proverb.*], of two evils chuse the least; einem — abhelfen, to remedy an evil, [fam.] to mend the mischief; [in Scripture] erlöſe uns von dem —, deliver us from evil.

Übelkeit, *f.* sickness, qualmishness. Ich empfinde eine —, I feel a sickness, a nausea; die Arzenei hat mir —en verurſacht, the physic has made me sick, has turned my stomach, has disagreed with me, has upset me.

Üben, *v. tr.* [in Swed. *öfwa*, Low Sax. **öven**, Old Germ. **woben**, appears allied to **heben**, **hub**, **hob** and to the Lat. *op-us*, *op-era*] 1) [to drive about as it were, that is, to occupy one's self for the attainment of facility or knack] to exercise, to practise. Die Soldaten —, in den Waffen —, to drill soldiers, to train them to the use of arms; ſich im Fechten —, im Schießen nach der Scheibe &c., to practice fencing, target-shooting &c; ſich im Laufen &c. —, to train one's self, to keep one's self in wind for running &c., to exercise one's self in running &c.; im Kriege geübte Soldaten, soldiers used to war, well disciplined; ein geübter Fechter, Reiter, Rechner, a skilful or good fencer, good horseman or an expert rider, a good arithmetician or an able accomptant; Einen, ſich im Schreiben, Rechnen &c. —, to exercise any one, one's self in writing, in calculating &c.; in einer Kunſt, in einer Sprache geübt, practised, versed in an art, in a language. 2) [aus—] to practise, to carry out or into effect. Rache an Einem —, to take vengeance, to glut one's revenge on any one; eine Kunſt, ein Handwerk —, to practise an art, a trade.

Uebe-haus, *n.* V. Uebungshaus. **—ſatz**, *m.* V Uebungsſatz.

Über, [Goth. **ufar**, Old Germ. **obar**, **ubar**, Old Sax. **ober**, **ofer**, **ufer**, in Lat. *s-uper*, Gr. ὑπέρ, Shans. **upar**, Pers. *abar*; allied to **hob**, **hub**, **haben**, therefore primitively = **gehoben**, raised] I. *adv.* over. — und — mit Koth bedeckt, beſpritzt, covered, splashed all over with dirt; — und — naß, wet through and through, wet to the skin, quite wet. II. *prep.* 1) [with the dative] [for expressing a state of rest] *a*) above, over. Der Himmel iſt — unſerem Haupte, the sky is over our heads or head; ſeine Dienerſchaft wohnt — ihm, the rooms of his servants are over his, his servants sleep &c. over him; — ſeinem Rocke, above his coat; das Waſſer ſtand ihm zwei Schuh hoch — dem Kopfe, the water was two feet above or over his head; er hatte den Kopf — dem Waſſer, he had his head above water; ein Degen ſchwebte — ſeinem Haupte, a sword hung over his head; die Hände — dem Kopfe zuſammenſchlagen [in a literal and figurative sense], to clasp one's hands over one's head; er ſitzt immer — den Büchern, he is always poring over his books; — einem Werke ſeyn [in fam. lang.], to be about a work; — der Arbeit ſitzen, begriffen ſeyn, to be about, at one's work; ich war or ſaß — dem Schreiben, als &c., I was writing, I was busy [at] writing, when &c.; es war — or bei Tiſche, it was at table, at dinner &c.; — unſerm Plaudern vergeht die Zeit, during our chattering, whilst we are gossiping [the] time passes, time slips away, time flies; er ſchlief — dem Leſen ein, he fell asleep while he was reading, over his book &c.; — dem Studiren, dem Spiele vergißt er &c., when studying, playing he forgets &c. *b*) — dem Fluſſe [= jenſeits], over, beyond the river; er ſaß gegen mir — or gegen— von mir, he sat opposite to me, over against me. 2) [with the accusative] *a*) [generally along the surface of a body horizontal or perpendicular] — den or am ganzen Leib ſchwitzen, to sweat over the whole of the body; Thränen floſſen ihr — die Wangen, tears flowed over, along, down her cheeks; einen Schleier — das Geſicht ziehen, to draw a veil over the face; die Haare hängen ihm — das Geſicht, his hair hangs down over his face; — die Gaſſe gehen, to walk along, through, in the street, [also] to go across the street; — eine Brücke gehen, to go over a bridge; eine Reiſe —'s Meer, a voyage, a journey over the sea; — or [more usual] zu Land reiſen, to journey by land, overland, *it.* — Land, — Feld reiſen, to journey across country, into the province. *Fig.* [während] — den Sommer, den Sommer — wo ſeyn, to be somewhere during the summer, for the &c.; — die Nacht, die Nacht — ausbleiben, to stay out all night, for the night. *b*) [around or about the surface of any thing] Einen Mantel — ſeinen Rock anziehen, einen Mantel — ſich werfen, to put a cloak on over one's coat, to put on one's cloak, to throw a cloak round one [that is, one's self]. *c*) [above any object, so that the latter is beneath] Den Schirm, die Hand — den Kopf halten, to hold the umbrella, the parasol, the hand over the head; einen Keſſel — das Feuer hängen, to hang a kettle over the fire; ein Buch — das andere legen, einen Topf — den andern ſtellen, to lay or put one book over, upon the other, to place one pot over the other; — Stock und Stein, — eine Hecke ſpringen, to take the country, to jump over a hedge. *Fig.* [to designate a certain approach] Etwas — ſich ergehen laſſen, to let any thing pass over, to endure or support any thing patiently, [fam.] to take any thing coolly; — Einen herfallen, to fall upon, to attack any one; wenn ich — dich komme, when I catch you; es iſt mir Jemand — mein Geld, meine Kaſſe gekommen, somebody has been pilfering my money, been tampering with my cash-box; ich laſſe ihn — Alles gehen, I repose entirely upon him, I let him manage every thing, he is my right-hand man; Etwas —'s Herz bringen, to bring one's self to do or not to do a certain thing, to gain the victory over one's self. *d*) [to designate a certain multiplying or repetition] Ein Fehler — den andern, one fault upon another, [low] one fault a top of t'other; ein Mal [einmal] — das andere, over again, over and over again, once and again, again and again; er bekam Briefe — Briefe, he received letter upon letter; Glück — Glück, Freude — Freude! what happiness! oh joy! luck! luck! joy!

joy! *e)* [to shew a certain superiority, preference, inspection &c.] Der Jünger ist nicht — seinen Meister [in Scripture], the disciple is not above his master; — Andere zu gebieten haben, to have to rule over others, to command others; ein Aufseher — eine Fabrik, the overseer, inspector of a factory; sie hat viel Gewalt — ihren Mann, she has much power over her husband; den Sieg — seine Feinde erhalten, to gain the victory over one's enemies; das geht bei mir — Alles, that is of the chief consequence with me. *f)* [caused by &c.] Sich — Etwas ärgern, freuen, verwundern, to be vexed, to rejoice, to wonder at any thing; — Etwas bestürzt, froh, lustig, mürrisch werden, to be surprised at, rejoiced at or glad of, to be merry at, grumpish about any thing; — Etwas klagen, to complain about, of any thing. *g)* [generally with respect to &c.] — einen Spruch predigen, to preach on, upon a proverb; ein Urtheil — Etwas fällen, to pronounce a judgement upon any thing; sich — eine Sache vergleichen, to come to an agreement, to an accommodation about any thing; ein Buch — einen Gegenstand schreiben, to write a book upon a subject; pfui — den garstigen Menschen, shame on the nasty creature! oh the nasty beast! *h)* [beyond] Die Stadt liegt viele Meilen — Wien [hinaus], the town lies many miles beyond Vienna. *Fig.* [to indicate the surpassing of a certain relation or state] Er ist — das jugendliche Alter [hinaus], he is beyond, past the juvenile age; es ist schon — ein Jahr, it is already above a year, it is now more than a year; es ist schon — 50 Jahre, it is already above fifty years; es ist ein Viertel — drei, it is a quarter past three; sie streiten schon — eine Stunde, they have been quarrelling this hour, more than an hour; — die gewöhnliche Zeit, beyond, past the usual time; — hundert Gulden, more than a, above a hundred florins; — Durst trinken, to drink to excess, [comic] to drinkee for drinkee [not for dry]; — Maß essen [in fam. lang.], to eat too much; — Vermögen thun [in fam. lang.], arbeiten, to do, work beyond one's power or ability, to overdo, overwork; das geht — meine Kräfte, that is beyond my strength, my powers. *i)* [after the lapse of] Von heute — 8 Tage, this day week, a week hence, [seldom used] this day sennight; — kurz oder lang, sooner or later; — eine Weile, shortly after, a short time after; — den andern Tag, every other day, every second day. *k)* — sich [fam.], [= aufwärts] Eine Arzenei treibt — sich, a medicine operates upwards, acts as an emetic.

(*)Überäckern, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [ich —ackere, habe —ackert, zu —ackern] 1) Ein Feld —, to plough a field slightly. 2) [ich ackere —, habe —geackert, —zuackern] to plough upon or over &c. Ein Stück von des Nachbars Feld zu dem seinigen —, to plough over or up a piece of one's neighbour's land into one's own.

Überall and Ueberáll, *adv.* every where. Gott ist —, God is every where, is omnipresent; er geht — hin, he goes every where. *Proverb.* Man kann nicht — zugleich seyn, one can't be every where at once, be here and there at the same time; [in seamen's lang.] —! all hands on deck!

Überántworten, *v. tr.* [ich —antworte, habe —antwortet, zu —antworten] to deliver, render, refer, V. Uebergeben, Ueberliefern. Das —, V. Ueberantwortung.

Überántwortung, *f.* delivery, remittance.

Überárbeiten, *v. tr.* [ich —arbeite, habe —arbeitet, zu —arbeiten] 1) Ein Werk —, to work over, retouch, repolish a work. 2) Sich —, to overwork one's self, V. Abarbeiten.

Überärmel, *m.* false sleeve; [for women] cuff. Die — ausziehen, to take off one's false sleeves, one's cuffs.

Überaús, *adv.* exceedingly, uncommonly. — gelehrt, böse, extremely, very learned, bad or wicked; — groß, very great, excessively great; — hübsch, eminently handsome; sie hat — viel Verstand, she has a great deal of sense, an infinite fund of good sense; — große Kälte, very severe, excessive cold.

Überbau, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [in architecture] projecture, projection. 2) [with miners] Ueber eine Grube einen — machen, to raise a building over a mine.

Überbaúen, 1. *v. tr.* and *intr.* [ich baue —, habe —gebaut, —zubauen] to build projectures or projections. Die obern Stockwerke —, to give a projection to the upper stories. II. *v. tr.* [ich —baue, habe —bauet, zu —bauen] 1) Einen Keller —, to build over a cellar; er hat das untere Stockwerk überbaut, he has built [another floor &c.] over the ground floor. III. *v. refl.* to overbuild.

Überbehalten, *irr. v. tr.* 1) Den Hut &c. —, V. Aufbehalten. 2) [übrig behalten] to keep over, to have over.

Überbein, *n.* [with surgeons] [on the sinews] a ganglion; [on the bones] exostosis; [with veterinary surgeons] ring-bone. Doppeltes —, thorough splent, a screw.

Überbeinkleider, *pl.* [Ueberbeinkleider] V. Ueberhosen.

Überbeißen, *v. refl.* sich —, to overbite one's self, to strain one's jaw in biting.

Überbéssern, *v. tr.* V. Verbessern.

Überbett, *n.* V. Deckbett.

Überbeugen, Ueberbiegen, *v. tr.* [ich beuge or biege —, habe —gebeugt or —gebogen, —zubeugen] to bend over. Sich —, to bend over; [in botany] —gebogene Blumen, nodding, drooping or inclining flowers.

Überbevölkern, V. Uebervölkern.

Überbiegen, V. Ueberbeugen.

Überbíeten, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —biete, habe —boten, zu —bieten] 1) Einen —, to outbid any one; er hat mich beim Hauskaufe überboten, he has outbidden, he has bidden over me at the house-sale; Einen im Spiele — [at cards], to stake or bid higher than another, to revy. 2) to ask too much, to ask too high a price, to sell too dear. Er überbietet seine Waaren, he sets too high a price on his goods; — ist meine Sache nicht, overcharging is not my practice; ich habe es Ihnen nicht überboten, I have not asked you too much, charged you too dear for it.

Überbinde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with surgeons, Oberbinde] over-bandage, upper-bandage, hypodesis.

1. Überbinden, *irr. v. tr.* [ich binde —, habe —gebunden, —zubinden] to bind over, to tie on, to fasten on or upon. Warme Tücher —, to apply hot cloths; sie hatte ein Tuch übergebunden, she had bound or tied a cloth over [her bonnet &c.].

2. Überbínden, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —binde, habe —bunden, zu —binden] [little used] Eine Wunde —, to bind up a wound; Etwas mit Faden &c. —, to bind or tie up any thing with thread &c., to cord over any thing; den Taback —, to cord the tobacco.

Überblásen, *irr. v. tr.* I. [ich —blase, habe —blasen, zu —blasen] 1) Eine Flöte &c. —, to spoil a flute &c. by blowing too hard &c. in it; sich — lassen, to be apt to blow or play out of tune [speaking of an organ-pipe]; sich —, to hurt one's self, one's chest &c. by blowing too much, *it.* to play too much for one's health on any wind-instrument. 2) Eine Arie — [= durchblasen], to play a tune at one breath, from beginning to end. II. — [ich blase —], to blow over [any thing].

Überblättern, *v. tr.* 1) [ein Buch] V. Durchblättern. 2) Eine Stelle &c. —, to pass over a passage &c. in turning over the leaves, to turn beyond it.

Überblèchen, *v. tr.* [ich —bleche, habe —blecht, zu —blechen] to tin over, *it.* to plate over.

Überbleiben, *irr. v. intr.* [übrig bleiben], to remain [over and above].

Überbleibsel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [the higher word is Ueberreste] the remainder, remains, tail Die — des Mittagessens, die — von einer Pastete, the scraps or fragments of a dinner, the remains of a pasty, [at schools] the quis of a pie; die — einer Familie, eines Volkes, the remnant of a family, of a people; die traurigen — seines Glückes, the sad remnant, relics of his fortune.

Überbleien, *v. tr.* [ich —bleie, habe —bleiet, zu —bleien] to cover, to do over with lead, to lead over.

Überblick, *m.* [no *pl.*] a glance, look. *Fig.* quick and penetrating look, quickly perceiving look, all- or much-grasping look, look that quickly and deeply compasses much.

Überblícken, *v. intr.* [ich —blicke, habe —blickt, zu —blicken] Etwas —, to look over, to survey, examine cursorily, to give a look over any thing; ich habe es nur überblickt, I have only looked, skimmed over it; V. Ueberschauen, Uebersehen.

Überblühen, *v. refl.* sich —, [ich —blühe mich, habe mich —blüht, sich zu —blühen] to be too luxuriant in blossoming or flowering, to be in too great blow.

Überbot, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] an outbid, a bidding over, *it.* an overbid, an offer above the fair value.

Überbrand, *m.* [-es] over-standard-fineness of silver [above 11 penny-weights].

Überbrèchen, *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* [ich —breche, habe —brochen, zu —brechen] [with miners] Das Feld —, to work, pierce the mine to the limits, as far as it is practicable or lawful; überbrochenes Feld, mine thoroughly worked.

Überbreíten, *v. tr.* [ich —breite, habe —breitet, zu —breiten] [little used] to spread over.

Überbrénnen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —brenne,

*) All those compounds of über, which have not the accent upon the word compounded with über, have it upon the ü of über; but in those where it does not take place on this letter, über is to be pronounced as if composed of two short ones.

habe —brannt, zu —brennen] [with refiners] Das Silber &c. —, to over-refine the silver &c., to refine it beyond the usual standard.

Überbríngen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —bringe, habe —bracht, zu —bringen] to bring, carry, remit [any thing to any one]. Derjenige, welcher Ihnen diesen Brief, dieses Geld überbringt, the bearer of this letter, money, he who brings &c. to you, he, who will deliver to you this letter, remit this money to you; ich habe ihm diese Nachricht selbst überbracht, I brought, carried, conveyed &c. this news to him myself. Das —, remittance, delivery.

Überbrínger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* the bearer [of a letter, of money &c.]. [Der] — dieser Neuigkeit, the bringer of, she who brings this news.

Überbrücken, *v. tr.* [ich —brücke, habe —brückt, zu —brücken]. Einen Fluß &c. —, to throw a bridge across or over a river &c.

Überbücken, *v. tr.* V. Ueberbeugen.

Überbürde, *f.* [*pl.* seldom used -n] V. Ueberlast.

Überbürden, *v. tr.* V. Ueberladen.

Überbürzeln, *v. intr.* V. Ueberpurzeln.

Übercomplet, *adj.* and *adv.* [in military affairs] V. Ueberzählig.

Überdach, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -dächer] V. Schirmdach, Schutzdach.

Überdáchen, *v. tr.* [ich —dache, habe —dacht, zu —dachen] to roof over, to roof, V. Bedachen.

Überdas, *adv.* besides that, moreover, V. Ueberdieß.

Überdecke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] covering.

Überdécken or **Überdecken,** *v. tr.* [ich —decke or decke —] to cover over, to cover. Decken Sie Ihren Mantel über, — Sie es mit Ihrem Mantel, cover it over with your cloak. V. Bedecken; [in heraldry] eine überdeckte Figur, a figure sommé or sommee.

Überdem, *adv.* [more correctly über dem] 1) during this time. — kam er, whilst this was going on, while we were conversing &c. meanwhile &c. he came or arrived. 2) V. Ueberdieß.

Überdénken, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —denke, habe —dacht, zu —denken] Etwas —, to think over any thing; — Sie es erst wohl, — Sie es noch einmal, ehe &c., think it well over first, think it over once more, before &c.; wohl überdachter Plan, a well-digested plan. Das —, reflexion, meditation. Syn. V. Nachdenken.

Überdieß, *adv.* besides, moreover, in addition to this. Ich gab ihm das Geld und — &c., I gave him the money and besides &c.; sie ist schön und — reich, she is beautiful and, what is more, rich; — muß ich Ihnen sagen, daß &c., moreover, I must say to you, that &c.

Überdréschen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —dresche, habe —droschen, zu —dreschen] 1) Das Getreide —, to thresh the wheat any how, slovenly, to half-thresh out &c. 2) Sich — [little used], to knock one's self up by threshing, to over-thresh one's self.

Überdruck, *m.* [with printers] [Zuschuß] overprint, supernumerary sheets.

1. **Überdrucken,** *v. tr.* from Ueberdruck
2. **Überdrücken,** V. Bedrucken.

Überdruß, *m.* [-sses, no *pl.*] ennui, disgust, fatigue, taedium, a bore. — empfinden, to feel ennui, a disgust at &c.; zum — werden, V. Ekel; ich habe das bis zum —e gehört, I have heard that 'till I'm sick of it, to a satiety, I have been bored to death with hearing it so often; der — des Lebens, the taedium, weariness, loathsomeness of life; diese Arbeit verursachte ihm bald —, this work soon gave him a sickening; er, es war mir recht zum —, he, it was a regular bore to me; *proverb.* Ueberfluß macht —, too much of one thing is good for nothing.

Überdrüssig, *adj.* and *adv.* sickened, tired, bored, disgusted, sick. Ich bin dieses Menschen —, I am sick of, tired of, fagg'd out with, bored out with this fellow; sie waren seines Geredes —, they were wearied with, weary of his harangue, of his prosing; einer Arbeit —, to be sick of any work; des Lebens —, weary of life; man wird Alles —, one gets tired, sick, weary of every thing.

Überdrüssigkeit, *f.* V. Ueberdruß.

Überdüngen, *v. tr.* [ich —dünge, habe —düngt, zu —düngen] 1) to dung over, to manure over, to top-dress [a field &c.]. 2) to over-dung, to over-manure. Dieses Blumenbeet ist überdüngt worden, this flower-bed is dunged too much.

Überéck, *adv.* diagonally, transversally, V. Schräg, Schief. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] In seinem Hause geht es — [drunter und drüber], every thing goes on very queer, every thing is at sixes and sevens, [fam.] topsy turvy, higgledy-piggledy in his house.

Übereílen, *v. tr.* [ich —eile, habe —eilt, zu —eilen] 1) Einen — [= ihm zuvorkommen [little used in this literal sense], to hasten on before any one, to get a head of &c., to get the start of &c., to take the lead of &c. *Fig.* Von der Nacht, vom Tode übereilt werden, to be overtaken, surprised by the night, by death; der Tod übereilte ihn schnell, death soon overtook him. 2) Etwas —, to hurry over or through any thing; ein kluger Mann übereilt Nichts, a prudent man hurries over nothing, never does any thing in a hurry; ein übereilter Entschluß, a hurried, hasty, precipitate resolve; einen Arbeiter —, to over-hurry, to flurry, to fluster a workman; sich in, bei, mit Etwas —, to hurry one's self, to make more haste than speed in any thing; er hat sich im Reden, in seiner Antwort übereilt, he has spoken, answered in too great a hurry, he has flurried himself in his speech, answered by his over-precipitation. Das —, V. Uebereilung.

Übereílung, *f.* precipitation, over-precipitation, over-hurry, [fam.] hurry-skurry. Er hat dieses aus — gesagt, he said this in the hurry of the moment, unawares, by a slip of the tongue, [fam.] he popped this out in the heat of the moment, on the spur of &c., unadvisedly.

Überein, *adv.* [only used in composition] V. —kommen, —stimmen, —treffen &c.

Übereinander and **Übereinánder,** *adv.* one over the other, one upon another, [low] one a top of t'other. Seine Bücher lagen — auf einem Haufen, his books lay in a heap one upon another, one above the other; wir wohnen —, we live one over the other; dieses Wamms geht vorn nicht weit genug —, schlägt vorn zu weit —, this doublet does not lap over far enough, laps over too much; — setzen, legen, stellen, to set, lay, place one on the other. Das —setzen, V. —setzung.

Übereinándersetzung, *f.* superposition.

Übereínkommen, *irr. v. intr.* [ich komme —ein] 1) to be conformable to, to conform, agree, to correspond to or with, to relate to, to agree with. Diese Abschrift kommt mit der Urschrift überein, this copy agrees with, is faithful or true to the original, V. Entsprechen; seine Kleidung kommt nicht mit seinem Stande überein, his dress is not in keeping with, is not commensurate with, not suitable to his condition; sein Betragen kommt mit dem überein, was man von ihm sagt, his conduct agrees with, answers to what is said of him; der Erfolg ist nicht mit meinen Absichten übereingekommen, the result has not turned out according to my views; sie kommen in allen Stücken miteinander überein, they agree, accord in every thing, V. Uebereinstimmen. 2) Mit Einem über Etwas —, to agree, to come to an agreement with any one about or concerning any thing; sie sind miteinander übereingekommen, sich dort einzufinden or daß sie sich dort einfinden wollten, they mutually agreed to meet there; sie konnten wegen des Preises nicht mit einander —, they could not come to terms about the price, couldn't agree about the terms, V. Einig werden. Das —, V. Uebereinkunft.

Übereínkommlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] conformable, agreeable.

Übereínkunft, *f.* [no *pl.*] 1) agreement, convention. Sie haben mit einander die — getroffen, daß &c., they have made a mutual agreement, have struck up a bargain with each other, have concluded a convention together or between them, that &c.; die — halten, to keep the agreement, V. Vergleich, Vertrag; die — weltlicher Fürsten &c. mit dem Papste in Religionssachen, concordat of lay princes &c. with the Pope in religious matters. 2) V. Uebereinstimmung.

Übereínkünftlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] V. Uebereinkommlich.

Übereínstimmen, *v. intr.* [ich stimme —ein, habe —eingestimmt, —einzustimmen] —de Töne, accordant, consonant tones, concords. *Fig.* —, to accord, to be accordant with, to agree with, to be in harmony or unison with, to answer to, to correspond to or with, to sympathize with; was Sie mir da sagen, stimmt nicht mit dem überein, ist nicht —d mit dem, was Sie mir gestern sagten, what you now say to me, does not correspond to what, is not in accordance, not consonant with what you said to me yesterday; [in grammar] das Beiwort muß mit seinem Hauptworte im Geschlechte, in der Zahl &c. —, the adjective must agree with its substantive in gender, number &c.; ich stimme damit überein, I agree with it; der erste Punkt dieses Vertrages stimmt nicht mit dem vierten überein, ist nicht mit dem vierten —d, the first item or clause of this contract or [also] treaty does not correspond &c. to the fourth, there is an incongruity, a contradiction between the first and fourth clauses of this contract; Alles stimmt mit unsern Wünschen überein, every thing turns out to our wishes, as we wish; ihre Gemüthsart stimmt in allen Stücken, stimmt vollkommen überein, ist ganz —d, their tempers agree in every thing, are perfectly in unison, are quite congenial, are

perfectly, absolutely sympathetic with each other; diese, unsere Meinungen stimmen da gar nicht überein, there these our opinions clash; die Aussage dieses Zeugen stimmt nicht mit der des vorigen überein, ist nicht —d mit &c., this witness' deposition is not in agreement, does not coincide with that of the former witness; —de Aussagen, corresponding depositions; —de Gemüther, sympathetic dispositions; —d machen, to accord, reconcile &c. Das —, V. Uebereinstimmung

Übereínstimmig, Uebereinstimmend, *adj* and *adv*. V. Uebereinstimmen.

Übereínstimmung, *f*. Die — der Töne, consonance, harmony, accord, concord. *Fig.* unity, accord, consent, [old] consentaneousness. — der Neigungen, conformity of inclinations; — der Meinungen, conformity, consent, unity, accord, consentaneousness of opinions; es herrscht eine große — in der Gemüthsart, in den Gemüthern dieser Personen, there is a great conformity, compatibility of temper, of disposition between these persons; die — der Theile eines Ganzen, the harmony, correspondence, congruity of the parts of a whole; die vollkommene — der Theile eines Gebäudes, the perfect harmony, proportion in the parts of a building; [in grammar] die — des Beiwortes mit dem Hauptworte, the concord, agreement of the adjective with the substantive; [in theology] die — der Evangelisten, the concordance of the evangelists, V. Concordanz 2); zwei Stellen, Gesetze in — bringen, to accord, reconcile two passages, laws.

Übereíntreffen, *irr. v. intr.* to answer, agree, correspond. Der Erfolg traf mit der Voraussagung überein, ist mit der Voraussagung übereingetroffen, the success answered to, turned out conformable to the prediction; die Aussagen der Zeugen treffen nicht mit einander überein, the depositions, statements of the witnesses do not agree, are not reconcileable with each other; V. Uebereinkommen, Uebereinstimmen.

Übereisen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with farriers] [an addition to the hind shoe of a lame horse] crow's-bill.

Übereísen, *v. tr.* [ich —eise, habe —eiset, zu —eisen] to ice over, to ice. Der Fluß übereiset, the river is frozen over; die Straßen sind übereiset, the streets are glazed over with ice.

Überéssen, *v. refl* [ich —esse mich, habe mich —essen, zu —essen] sich —, to overeat, to eat too much. Er hat sich —, he has eaten too much.

1. **Überfahren,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —fahre, habe —fahren, zu —fahren] 1) [= leicht berühren] to pass over. Etwas mit einem nassen Schwamme —, to sponge over any thing; Einem das Gesicht mit der Hand —, to smooth or stroke the face with the hand; ein Brett mit Leimwasser —, to glue over a board. 2) to drive over, to run down. Der Kutscher hat ein Kind —, the coachman has driven over a child; er ist von einem Wagen — worden, he has been run over. 3) [in mining] Einen Gang —, to work a traverse in a vein [for testing its quality]; —e Gänge, traverse veins. 4) Einen Acker mit Mist &c. —, to cart over a field with dung &c.

2. **Überfahren,** *irr. v. intr.* and *tr.* [ich fahre —, habe —gefahren, —zufahren] to take over or across Der Schiffmann, der uns überfuhr, übergefahren hat, the waterman &c. who took us over; man fährt die Pferde, die Wagen in flachen Fahrzeugen über, horses, carriages are ferried over, carried across in barges, in flat-bottomed wherries; es war zu spät überzufahren, it was too late to cross over, to go over or across.

Ueberfahr-geld, *n.*, —**lohn,** *m.* V. Fährgeld. —**schiff,** *n.* a transport; *it.* a tender; [on rivers] a barge; *it.* a ferry-boat, a large wherry.

Überfahrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Fährmann.

Überfahrt, *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) [of a bridge, street &c.] crossing; [of a river &c.] crossing, [if the distance be wider than a ferry] passage. Bei stürmischem Wetter ist die — über diese Meerenge gefährlich, in rough weather the passage across this strait is dangerous; man macht diese — in kurzer Zeit, this passage, this trip across is made in a short time. 2) place of passage; [of a street] crossing. Bei der Stadt ist eine — über den Fluß, by the town there is a ferry over the river.

Überfall, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -fälle] [das Ueberfallen] surprise. Nächtlicher —, night-surprise, night-attack, [in war] camisade; einen nächtlichen — machen, to make a camisade; er hat sich der Stadt durch einen — bemächtigt, he has made himself master of the town by surprise; plötzlicher, unerwarteter, offenbarer —, sudden, unexpected, open attack.

Überfállen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —falle, habe —fallen, zu —fallen] Den Feind &c. —, to surprise, attack suddenly the enemy &c.; er wurde von Räubern —, Räuber überfielen ihn plötzlich, he was suddenly attacked by robbers, robbers fell on him suddenly; die Stadt ist von den Feinden — worden, the town has been surprised by the enemy; eine Provinz — und in Besitz nehmen, to invade a province; der Regen überfiel uns auf dem Wege, the rain surprised, overtook us on the way; die Nacht überfiel uns, night overtook us; der Schlaf überfällt mich, sleep is coming over me; es hat ihn ein Fieberfrost —, an aguish shivering has seized him. Das —, V. Ueberfall. Syn. **Ueberfallen, Ueberraschen, Ueberrumpeln.** Ueberraschen [to surprise] is distinguished by the concomitant idea of swiftness, and the action may take place either in an agreeable or in a disagreeable manner, überfallen [to fall upon] by the accompanying idea of something disagreeable and of violence; überrumpeln [to take unawares] which has a very close affinity to überraschen in point of meaning, gives to it the accessory idea of noise and confusion. A person uses expedition in travelling to a friend, in order to arrive sooner than was anticipated, and to increase his joy by the agreeable Ueberraschung [surprise].

Überfángen, *v. tr.* Einen — [fam.] [in a natural and figurative sense], to overtake, to catch up; V. Ueberholen.

Überfeilen, *v. tr.* [ich —feile, habe —feilt, zu —feilen] to file over. *Fig.* Er hat seine Gedichte noch einmal überfeilt, he has given another finishing touch to his poems.

Überfein, *adj.* and *adv.* over-fine, over-refined; *it.* [in commerce] superfine, very fine. —e Sitten, Gesellschaften, manners, societies too refined.

Überfeínen, Ueberfeínern, *v. tr.* [ich —feine, habe —feint, zu —feinen] to render too fine, to refine too much, to over-refine. Unser überfeintes, überfeinertes Zeitalter, our over-refined age.

Überfett, *adj.* and *adv.* too greasy; too fat, over-fat.

Überfeúern, *v. tr.* [ich —feure, habe —feuert, zu —feuern] [little used] Den Ofen &c. —, to overheat the stove &c.

Überfírnissen, *v. tr.* [ich —firnisse, habe —firnisset or —firnißt, zu —firnissen] to varnish over; V. Firnissen.

Überflèchten, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —flechte, habe —flochten, zu —flechten] Eine Flasche &c. —, to weave over a flask &c., to cover a flask &c. with basket-work; mit Bindfaden —, to cover over with thread, with twine.

1. **Überfliegen,** *irr. v. intr.* [ich fliege —, bin —geflogen] to fly over or across any thing. Das Feuer flog von einem Hause zum andern über, the fire flew across, over from one house to the other.

2. **Überfliegen,** I. *v. tr.* [ich —fliege, habe —flogen, zu —fliegen] 1) Etwas —, to fly above any thing, higher than &c.; *it.* to surpass, tower above any one in flight, in flying. Der Vogel überflog den Berg, the bird flew above the mountain; Flotten überflogen das Meer, fleets flew over or across the sea; der Luftball überflog die Wolken, the balloon soared above the clouds. *Fig.* Einen —, to surpass any one. 2) *Fig.* [with poets] Ein schönes Roth überflog ihre Wangen, a beautiful crimson, a charming blush flew across, mantled over her cheeks. II. *v. refl.* sich — [little used], to tire one's self by overflying, to overfly.

Überfließen, *irr. v. intr.* [ich fließe — &c., bin — geflossen &c.] to flow over, to overflow, V. Ueberlaufen 1). Das Glas ist zu voll, der Wein fließt über, the glass is too full, the wine flows, runs over; ihr Auge floß über von Thränen, her eyes flowed over with tears. *Fig.* Mein Herz fließt über vor Liebe &c., my heart is overflowing with love &c. Das —, flowing over, overflowing, flooding, defluxion.

Überflügeln, *v. tr.* [ich —flügle, habe —flugelt, zu —flügeln] [in war] Den Feind —, to outflank the enemy. *Fig.* Einen — [in Erlernung von Kenntnissen &c.], to surpass, to outstrip any one [in acquiring knowledge &c.]; [in fortification] das —, die Ueberflügelung einer Angriffslinie, extent of a front of attack.

Überfluß, *m.* [-sses] 1) [das Ueberfließen] [little used] the overflowing, flooding. 2) *Fig.* abundance, plenty, fulness, plenteousness, exuberance. Der — an Saft, Feuchtigkeit [in medicine], redundancy of humours, plenitude, plethora; Alles im —sse haben, to have every thing in abundance, in plenty; er hat — an Geld &c., he has plenty of money &c.; im —sse leben, sitzen, schwimmen, to live in abundance, in opulence, in the land of plenty, in clover; dieses Land hat —, einen — an Korn &c., this land abounds in corn &c., gives or yields an ample produce in corn &c.; es ist da Alles im —sse, every thing there is in abundance, in plenty; allzugroßer, unnöthiger —, superabundance, profusion, superfluity, waste, exuberance, luxuriance; ein außerordentlicher — an Speisen, a great profusion of viands or meats; wozu dieser unnöthige —? why this superfluity? why this extravagant supply &c.? der Weise verachtet den —, the sage despises what is superfluous; das Horn des —sses, the horn of plenty, the cornucopia; das ist zum —sse erklärt, bewiesen, that is abund-

antly, all-sufficiently explained, proved; ich habe bereits geantwortet, zum —ſſe will ich noch hinzuſetzen &c., I have already answered, I will further add over and above &c., I will further superabundantly add &c.; [in law-courts] der Sachwalter hat dieſes Aktenſtück nur zum —ſſe des Rechts vorgelegt, the advocate has only produced this piece for having an abundance of legal proof, authority &c. on his side; der — an Worten, redundancy, superfluity of words; [in grammar] pleonasm.

Überflüſſig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [überfließend, übervoll] [old] Ein —es Maß, an overfull measure. 2) abundant, plenteous, plentiful, exuberant, ample. —en Vorrath von Wein or an Wein haben, to have an ample supply of wine, a plentiful stock of wine; er iſt mit Allem — verſehen, he is amply supplied, furnished with every thing; es war — Wein da, there was plenty of wine there; mehr als —, superabundant, exuberant, over-abundant. 3) [unnöthig] superfluous. Dieſes Geräth, dieſe Zierathen ſind —, this furniture. these ornaments are superfluous; —e Reden, Worte, superfluous speeches, words; dieſer Ausdruck, dieſe Klauſel iſt —, this term, this clause is redundant; —es Beiwort, —e Verzierungen [in poetry &c.], redundant epithet, ornaments.

Überflüſſigkeit, *f.* superfluity; *it.* V. Ueberfluß.

Überflüten, *v. tr.* V. Ueberſtrömen.

Überfördern, [Ueberfodern] *v. tr.* and *intr.* [ich —fordere, habe —fordert, zu —fordern] to overcharge. Dieſer Kaufmann überfordert, this merchant overcharges; Einen —, to overcharge any one. Das —, the overcharge.

Überfracht, *f.* [*pl.* -en] an addition to the freight, to the weight, overfreight, overweight, overload, surcharge; dieſer Güterwagen hat 10 Centner —, this road-wagon has an overload of 10 cwt.; auf der Poſt muß man die — bezahlen, by the post one must pay the overweight.

Überfrächten, *v. tr.* V. Ueberladen.

Überfreſſen, *irr. v. refl* [ich —freſſe mich, habe mich —freſſen, zu —freſſen] ſich — [if said of men it is low], to overeat, to cram, gormandize. Dieſes Pferd hat ſich —, this horse has blown himself out with his feed, has had too great a feed; er hat ſich bei dieſer Gaſterei —, he has crammed, stuffed at this blow out, V. Uebereſſen.

Überfrieren, *irr. v. intr.* [ich —friere, bin —froren, zu —frieren] to freeze over. Der Fluß überfriert, iſt überfroren, the river is freezing over, is frozen over. Das —, congelation of the surface, freezing over.

Überfuhre, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Ueberfahrt.

1. **Überführen,** *v. tr.* 1) [ich führe —, habe —geführt, —zuführen] to carry or take over, across, to transport from one side, coast or bank to the other. Wir wurden in einer Fähre übergeführt, man führte uns in einer Fähre über, we were ferried over; V. Ueberfahren; ſie führen viele Waaren zum feſten Lande über, they carry, ship over much merchandize to the continent; Getreide [über die Grenze] —, to export wheat.

2. **Überführen,** *v. tr.* [ich —führe, habe —führt, zu —führen] 1) Einen Weg mit Kies, mit Sand —, to gravel over, to sand over a way from a cart, V. Ueberfahren. 2) Den Markt mit Getreide —, to glut the corn-market; der Markt war mit Getreide überführt, the corn-market was glutted. 3) *Fig.* Einen —, to convince, to bring over or round any one; er iſt des Diebſtahls &c. überführt, he is convicted of theft &c.; ein —der Beweisgrund, a convincing reason, [comic] a clincher; V Ueberweiſen. Syn. Ueberführen, Ueberreden, Ueberweiſen, Ueberzeugen. We may überzeugen [convince] and überreden [persuade] even ourselves of any thing, but we can only überweiſen [prove guilty] and überführen [convict] another; we can however only überzeugen by substantial proofs, we can also überreden [talk over] by the semblance of proof. We also überzeugen any one of universal truisms and natural events; but we überweiſen and überführen another only of facts, and indeed only of such, which are free acts, and of which he is himself the author, on the other hand we likewise überzeugen and überreden others of the truth or incorrectness of any thing. Lastly one person can also überzeugen and überreden some one else, that he has done something good, but one can überweiſen and überführen another only of the wrong, that he has previously done, and in short one überführt [confutes] him, when he has hitherto denied it.

Überfüllen, *v. tr.* 1) [ich fülle —, habe —gefüllt, —zufüllen] Wein &c. —, to decant wine &c. 2) [ich —fülle, habe —füllt, zu —füllen] Nehmet euch in Acht daß ihr das Faß nicht überfüllet, take care, you don't fill the cask too full, you don't overfill the cask. *Fig.* Seinen Magen, ſich mit Speiſen —, to overfill, gorge, cram one's stomach with food; [in physics] eine Leidner [Leydener] Flaſche —, to overcharge a Leyden phial or jar. Das —, V. Ueberfüllung.

Überfüllung, *f.* repletion [of the stomach], plenitude, plethora [of the fluids in the veins &c.].

Überfüttern, *v. tr.* [ich —füttere, habe —füttert, zu —füttern] to overfeed. Dieſes Pferd iſt überfüttert worden, this horse has been overfed.

Übergabe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] the delivery, rendering or giving up, the handing over, V. Auslieferung, Ueberlieferung. Die — einer Rechnung zur Abhör, the giving up or in of an account to be audited; — einer Perſon, the delivery, freeing of a person; — einer Feſtung, surrender of a fortress; wegen der — einer Feſtung unterhandeln, to treat about the surrendry of a stronghold, to capitulate; eine Stadt zur — auffordern, to summon a town to surrender; den Feind zur — zwingen, to compel, force the enemy to surrender, capitulate; der Vergleich wegen der — einer Feſtung, capitulation.

1. **Übergähren,** *irr. v. intr.* [ich gähre —, bin or habe —gegohren, —zugähren] to rise or ferment over; [as beer] to work over, to work, to throw up yeast.

2 **Übergähren,** *v. refl.* ſich, [ich —gähre mich] to ferment too much. Das —, excessive fermentation.

Übergang, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -gänge] 1) a passage. — über den Graben &c., passage across the ditch &c.; Einem den — über den Fluß ſtreitig machen, to dispute any one's passage across the river; warum will er über mein Gut gehen? dort iſt kein —, why will he go over my land? there is no path, no thoroughfare, no right of way there; hier iſt der — über dieſen Strom gefährlich, the ford of the river is dangerous here. *Fig.* Der — vom Leben zum Tode, the passage from life unto death; ein plötzlicher — vom Zorne zur Mäßigung, a sudden transition from rage to moderation; das Leben iſt nur ein —, life is but a passage; [in music] der — von einer Tonart zur andern, a transition; [with painters] die Uebergänge in der Mahlerei, shades, passages; [in rhetoric] wohl angebrachte Uebergänge, well managed transitions. 2) sudden transition, speedy passage, transientness. Es iſt nur ein — [in a natural and figurative sense], it's only a scud, a squall, a passing shower, an April shower, a short-lived storm, [fam.] a bit of a breeze.

Übergangs-gebirgsart, *f.* [in mineralogy] transition-rock. —**kalkſtein,** *m.* transition calcary rock. —**recht,** *n.* right of passage. —**thonſchiefer,** *m.* transition schist. —**trap,** *m.* [in mineralogy] ransition trap.

Übergänger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Ueberläufer.

Übergänglich, *adj.* and *adv.* [river &c.] that may be crossed in a boat &c.; *it.* fordable.

Übergättern, *v. tr.* 1) [with painters &c.] [ich —gättere] Ein Gemählde, eine Zeichnung —, to reduce a picture, a drawing by squares, to graticulate. 2) V. Uebergittern.

Übergeben, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [ich —gebe, habe —geben, zu —geben] 1) to give into the hands of another, to render, remit, surrender, give up, hand over. Ich habe ihm den Brief —, I have given him, delivered to him the letter; er übergab ihm das Geld zu eigenen Händen, he gave him the money into his own hands; — Sie dieſes Paket an ſeine Adreſſe, deliver this parcel to its address, V. Abgeben; die Regierung ſeinem Nachfolger —, to deliver up or over the government to one's successor; eine Stadt —, to deliver up, surrender a town; eine Handſchrift dem Drucke —, to send a manuscript to be printed, to turn over a manuscript to the printer; einen Geiſtlichen dem weltlichen Richter, dem weltlichen Arme —, to deliver up a priest to the secular power. II *v. refl.* Sich — [=ſich erbrechen], to vomit, to be sick, to reach. Das —, V. Uebergabe. *it.* Das — [Erbrechen], vomiting, reaching, being sick.

Übergebot, [-es, *pl.* -e] *n.* V. Ueberbot.

Übergebühr, *f.* 1) extra-duty, surcharge. 2) supererogation.

Übergebührlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] supererogatory. —e Handlungen, supererogatory actions, works.

1 **Übergehen,** *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [ich —gehe, habe —gangen, zu —gehen] to go over or across [a field &c.] Wir haben das ganze Feld übergangen, we have gone over the whole field. *Fig. a*) [durchſehen] to go over [an account]. *b*) Der Leithund hat die Fährte übergangen, the dog has crossed the scent [and made a blemish, or, without hitting it]; Etwas mit Stillſchweigen —, to pass over any thing in silence; — Sie dieſe Stelle, pass over, skip this passage; das Uebrige der Geſchichte kann man —, man erräth es, the rest of the story may be omitted, passed over, left out, suppressed, one can guess it; Einen —, to pass over or by, omit any one; *it.* to omit, forget any one in a will; ein im Teſtamente übergangenes Kind, a child pretermitted in a will; übergangen werden, to be omitted, passed over or by, forgotten, left out, V. Auslaſſen, Ueberhüpfen, Ueberſchlagen Ueberſpringen; in dieſer Arie werden viele Noten im Singen übergangen, in this air many notes are syncopated in the singing; er hat das Aderlaſſen übergangen, he has gone over, past the usual time he has himself bled. II. *v. refl.* ſich —

a) [little used] to overwalk one's self. *b*) [in sportsmen's lang.] Der Leithund übergeht ſich, the hound crosses the scent, makes a blemish. Das —, the pretermitting, pretermission of a child, the omission of a formality &c.

2. **Übergehen,** *irr. v. intr.* [ich gehe —, bin —gegangen, —zugehen] to go over, to pass, to cross. Die Brücke iſt zerbrochen, man kann nicht —, the bridge is broken, one can not go over, cross over; zum Feinde —, to go over, to desert to the enemy; der Ballaſt geht über [in seamen's lang.], the ballast rolls. *Fig.* Die Stadt iſt an den Feind übergegangen, the town has gone over, surrendered to the enemy; dieſer Gebietstheil iſt an einen andern Staat, iſt an einen andern Herrſcher übergegangen, this piece of territory, tract of land has been ceded to another state, has come under the sceptre of this monarch [by right of succession, inheritance, also by treaty &c.]; aus dieſem Leben in ein beſſeres —, to pass from this life into a better one; von der Freude zur Traurigkeit, von einem Aeußerſten zum andern —, to pass from joy to sadness, from one extreme to the other; ſeine Liebe ging bald in Eiferſucht über, his love soon changed, was soon converted into jealousy; in Fäulniß, in Verweſung —, to fall [away] into corruption, to rot, putrify; zu einer andern Religion, zur chriſtlichen, zur mohamedaniſchen &c. Religion —, to change one's religion, to embrace christianity, islamism, to become a Christian, a Moslem or Mohammedan.

Übergelehrt, *adj.* and *adv.* over-learned, too erudite, [fam.] too learned by half. Eine —e Abhandlung, a treatise containing too pompous a display of learning, showing off its learning.

Übergenug, *adv.* abundantly, plentifully, V. Ueberflüſſig.

Übergewächs, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] excrescence; *it.* V. Ueberbein.

Übergewicht, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) overweight. Dieſer Körper hat das — über jenen, this body weighs heavier than that; das — bekommen, haben, to turn the scale; [in diligences, railroad waggons &c.] der Reiſende hat 50 Pfund — frei, the traveller is allowed 50 pounds' weight of luggage. *Fig.* Das — bekommen, to turn the scale; dieſe Meinung, dieſer Rath hatte das —, this opinion, this counsel has gained the preponderance, has preponderated; er hat ein großes — in dieſer Verſammlung, he has a great preponderance in this assembly; das — dieſes Staates, Reiches, the ascendency of this state, empire; das — ſeiner Talente &c., the superiority, preponderance of his talents &c. 2) [in the mint] Das — einer Münze, the giving of a coin more than its standard or full weight.

Übergewichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] 1) [from Gewicht weight] having overweight. Eine —e Ladung, an overburden, overcharge. 2) [from Gewicht importance] overimportant.

1. **Übergießen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich gieße —, habe —gegoſſen, —zugießen] to pour over or upon; *it.* to decant, to pour over from one vessel into another; gießet die Tunke —, pour the sauce over [the meat]; man hat den Wein übergegoſſen, the wine has been bottled, bottled off, *it.* has been decanted.

2. **Übergießen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —gieße, habe —goſſen, zu gießen] 1) to water, to sprinkle over, to bedew. Er wurde mit Waſſer übergoſſen, he had water poured or dashed [all] over; ich bin vom Schweiß wie übergoſſen, I am dripping, streaming with perspiration; eine Grundmauer mit Kalk —, to cover or do over a foundation wall with lime; die Früchte, das Backwerk mit Zucker —, to candy fruits, to ice, to sugar over pastry; mit Blei, Zinn, Pech —, to do over with lead, tin, pitch, to plumb, to tin, [in seamen's lang.] to pay. 2) [with gardeners] to overwater, to water too much [plants]. Das —, V. Ueberguß.

Übergipſen, *v. tr.* [ich —gipſe, habe —gipſet, zu —gipſen] to plaister over.

Übergittern, *v. tr.* [ich —gittere, habe —gittert, zu —gittern] 1) to cover with a trellice, grating, with grate-work. Der ganze Geflügelhof iſt übergittert, the whole poultry-yard is caged or wired over. 2) V. Uebergattern.

Überglänzen, *v. tr.* 1) [ich —glänze, habe —glänzt, zu —glänzen] [little used] to render brilliant at the surface, to polish over, to shine. [with poets] Ein himmliſches Licht or Himmelsſchein überglänzte ihr Antlitz, a heavenly light or radiance lit up her, spread over her countenance. 2) to outshine. Die Sonne überglänzt die Sterne, the sun outshines the stars, eclipses the light of the stars.

Überglaſen, *v. tr.* [ich —glaſe, habe —glaſet, zu —glaſen] 1) to glaze over, to cover with glass. 2) V. Glaſiren, Glaſuren.

Überglücklich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) too happy, over-happy. 2) very happy, overjoyed.

Übergolden, *v tr.* [ich —golde, habe —goldet, zu —golden] to gild over, V. Vergolden. Die Uebergoldung, gilding.

Übergöttlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used and nonsensical] more than divine.

Übergraſen, *v. tr.* and *refl.* [ich —graſe (mich), habe (mich) —graſet, zu —graſen] to cover with grass; ſich —, to cover itself with grass, to form turf; die übergraſeten Stufen des Waſſerbeckens, the steps of the water-basin grown over with grass, carpeted with grass.

Übergreifen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) *Fig.* to encroach, V. Eingreifen. 2) [in music] V. Ueberſpringen.

Übergriff, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] encroaching, encroachment, V. Eingreifen, Eingriff.

Übergroß, *adj.* and *adv.* extremely or excessively great, over-great, over-big; *it.* over-tall, colossal, gigantic. —e Freude, extreme, excessive joy.

Übergrößern, *v. tr.* V. Vergrößern.

Übergurt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] girth passed over any thing, tied on above any thing.

Übergürten, *v. tr.* [ich —gürte, habe —gürtet, zu —gürten] [little used] to pass a girth over, to tie on a girth above any thing.

Überguß, *m.* [-ſſes, *pl.* -güſſe] 1) [Uebergießung] a pouring over. 2) layer, coating. Ein — von Zucker, Gips, Pech &c., a layer or crust of sugar, a coating of plaster, pitch &c.

Übergut, *adj.* and *adv.* over-good; *it.* extremely, remarkably good.

Überhalb, V. Oberhalb.

Überhalten, *irr. v. tr.* [ich halte —] to hold over, above.

Überhánd, *adv.* — nehmen, to take, get the upper hand; das Unkraut nicht — nehmen laſſen, not to let the weeds get the upper hand; das Feuer nahm ſchnell —, nimmt immer mehr —, the fire soon got the upper hand, is getting more and more the mastery, gaining more and more the ascendency; die Kälte nimmt —, the cold is increasing, is getting more or very intense. *Fig.* Dieſe Laſter nehmen ſehr —, these vices spread very much; dieſe Seuche hat ſehr — genommen in der Stadt, this epidemic rages in the town.

Überhang, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -hänge] 1) any thing that hangs over another thing. Der — über einen Putztiſch, the toilet-cover. 2) [in architecture] projection, projecture. Der — eines Daches, the jutting out, the prominence &c. of a roof. 3) [no *pl.*] — eines Obſtbaumes, branches extending or hanging over a wall or fence; *it.* fruit on such branches.

Ueberhangsbau, *m.* a jutty.

Überhangen, *irr. v. intr.* [ich hange —, habe —gehangen, —zuhangen] to hang over, to lean over, to incline, V. Hangen. Ueber den Strom hangende Felſen, rocks impending, hanging over the stream; dieſes Haus &c. hangt über, this house &c. leans, hangs over, hangs out of the perpendicular; die —den Theile eines Gebäudes, the projecting parts of a building, V. Vorſpringen; [in botany] — der Stengel, nodding stalk; —hangende Traube, —hangende Blumen, inclined, drooping raceme, flowers; über den Zaun —de Aeſte, V. Ueberhang 3); —de Gänge [in fortification], projecting galleries. Das — [in botany], nutation; [in seamen's lang.] das — des Vorſtevens, the rake of the stem.

1. **Überhängen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich hänge —, habe —gehängt, —zuhängen] to hang [any thing] over, to put on, upon, over, V. Hängen. Einen Keſſel —, to hang a boiler, to hook on a boiler over the fire; *proverb.* einen großen Keſſel —, to make much ado about nothing; er hing einen Mantel über, ſie hat ihren Schleier übergehängt, he threw on his cloak, she has put on her veil.

2. **Überhängen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —hänge, habe —hängt, zu —hängen] 1) to cover over, to hang over. Der Spiegel war mit Flor überhängt, the looking glass was covered over with crape; man überhing das Thier mit einer prächtigen Decke, the animal was adorned, decked out with a magnificent cloth. 2) Die Bäume waren mit Früchten überhängt, the trees were hung out, loaded with fruit.

Überhárken, *v. tr.* V. Ueberrechen.

Überhárſchen, *v. intr.* [ich —harſche, bin —harſcht, zu —harſchen] 1) to cover itself with a crust. Die Wunde iſt ſchon überharſcht, the wound is already covered with a crust. 2) V. Ueberfrieren.

Überhäufen, *v. tr.* [ich —häufe, habe —häuft, zu —häufen] to heap up. Die Speicher ſind mit Getraide überhäuft, the garners are filled with corn; die Gewölbe ſind damit überhäuft, the magazines are glutted with it; Einen mit Gütern, mit Geſchenken, mit Wohlthaten, mit Vorwürfen, mit Schelt worten —, to load any one with fortune, property, estates, presents, benefits, reproaches, insults; mit Geſchäften, mit Schulden überhäuft, overloaded, overwhelmed with business, with debts; ſich mit Arbeit —, to overburthen one's self with work; meine überhäuften Geſchäfte, my increased pressure of business, my overwhelming, multifarious affairs; V. Beladen, Ueberladen.

Überhäufung, *f.* the heaping up, the overwhelming.

Überhaúpt and [sometimes] **Überhaūpt**, *adv.* in general, generally. — zu reden, — genommen, iſt dieſes wahr, generally speaking this is true; ſowohl — , als im Einzelnen or Beſondern, as well generally as particularly; — rathe ich ihm &c., in general I advise him &c.; Etwas nur — erzählen, to relate any thing only in general terms, to relate only the principal heads of any thing [without entering into particulars]; wir waren unſerer — zehn, there were ten of us in all; Waaren — kaufen, to buy goods by wholesale, V. Bauſch.

1. **Überheben**, *irr. v. tr.* [ich hebe —, habe —gehoben, zu —heben] to lift, raise or heave over. Dieſe Laſt iſt zu ſchwer, ich kann ſie nicht —, this burthen is too heavy, I cannot lift it over or up on &c.

2. **Überhében**, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —hebe, habe —hoben, zu —heben] 1) Einen einer Sache —, to excuse any one from doing any thing, to dispense with any one's doing any thing; ich wünſchte dieſes Auftrages —hoben zu ſeyn, I could wish to have this charge, commission, dispensed with; — Sie mich dieſer Mühe, spare me this trouble. 2) Sich —, to strain one's self by heaving or lifting. 3) Sich —, to pride or plume one's self upon or about, to be proud of, vainglorious of; ſich ſeiner Geburt, ſeines Glückes —, to be vain of one's birth, of one's good fortune; man mag ihn noch ſo ſehr loben, er überhebt ſich deſſen nicht, for all he is praised so much, he is not rendered vain by it; ſich ſelbſt überhebend, overbearing. Das —, effort, heaving, straining. Das ſich — [better die Selbſtüberhebung], vain-gloriousness &c.

Überheilen, *v. intr.* to heal over, V. Ueberharſchen, Uebernarben.

Überhelfen, *v. intr.* V. Hinüberhelfen. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Einem —, V. [Einen] Entſchuldigen, Vertheidigen.

Überhenken, *v. tr.* V. Ueberhängen.

Überhín and **Überhin**, *adv.* 1) [darüber hin] [little used] over. — gehen, to go over or above; *it.* [little used] V. Vorüber; laß es —, leave that alone. 2) superficially, [too] lightly, V. Obenhin.

Überhöbeln, *v. tr.* [ich —hoble, habe —hobelt, zu —hobeln] to plane over, to plane slightly, *it.* negligently.

Überhöhen, *n.*; **Ueberhöhung**, *f.* [in fortification] command.

1. **Überholen**, *v. tr.* [ich hole —, habe —geholt, zu —holen] 1) Einen im Kahne —, to fetch one over in a boat, to come and take any one across &c.; hol über! [cry to the waterman &c.] over! 2) [V. under Holen the Engl. *to haul*] [in seamen's lang.] Die Segel —, to shift or change the sails.

2. **Überhólen**, *v. tr.* [ich —hole, habe —holt, zu —holen] to outstrip, to overtake, to fetch up, to catch. Er hat uns überholt, he has distanced us; ein Schiff im Segeln —, to outsail a ship. *Fig.* Einen —, to outstrip, surpass, get before, leave behind, distance, head any one.

Überholz, V. Oberholz.

Überhören, *v. tr.* 1) [ich —höre, habe —hört, zu —hören] not to hear through inattention; man hat davon geſprochen, wahrſcheinlich haben Sie es überhört, they spoke about it, most likely it escaped, slipped your notice, most likely you didn't hear it. 2) to hear any one say by heart. Der Lehrer hat mich überhört, hat mir mein Aufgegebenes überhört, the teacher has heard me, has heard my lesson; ſich ſeine Lektion —, to repeat, say over one's lesson.

Überhoſen, *pl.* kind of breeches worn over others.

Überhuíen, *v. tr.* [from the *interj.* Hui!] [low] V. Uebereilen.

1. **Überhüpfen**, *v. intr.* [ich hüpfe —, bin —gehüpft, —zuhüpfen] to hop or skip over. Verſuchen Sie es, überzuhüpfen, try to hop over it; er hüpfte mit einem Satze or Sprunge über [more usual, hinüber], he hopped over or across with one go, one spring or bound.

2. **Überhüpfen**, *v. tr.* [ich —hüpfe, habe —hüpft, zu —hüpfen] to skip, omit, to hop over. Einen Umſtand —, to omit a circumstance.

Überhüten, *v. tr.* [ich —hüte, habe —hütet, zu —hüten] 1) [in husbandry] Die [zu fette] Saat —, to let the too luxuriant green crops be slightly grazed, kept down or thinned by a slight grazing. 2) [little used] to keep watch over, to watch.

Überirdiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* raised above the earth, superterrestrial. Die —en Räume, the aerial spaces, [in physics] ultramundane spaces. *Fig.* —es Glück, good fortune beyond what earth can give; —e Schönheit, celestial beauty; —e Muſik, Klänge, unearthly music, heavenly sounds; —es Weſen, superior being, V. Himmliſch, Göttlich.

Überjagdbar, *adj.* and *adv.* too old to be hunted, too old for sport. Ein —er Hirſch, an old stag.

1. **Überjagen**, [ich jage —, habe —gejagt, —zujagen] I. *v. tr.* to drive or chase over or across. II. *v. intr.* to hurry over. Ein Haufen Reiter jagte über zum Feinde, a crowd of cavalry rode at full speed over to the enemy.

2. **Überjágen**, [ich —jage, habe —jagt] *v. tr.* 1) [—holen] [little used] to outstrip, to distance. 2) Ein Pferd — &c., V. Ueberreiten.

Überjährig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [little used] more than one year old. —er Wein, wine above a year old; [in fam. lang.] es iſt —, daß &c., it is more than a year since &c. 2) too old, too aged. —er Baum [with foresters], too old a tree, V. Ueberſtändig.

Überkálken, *v. tr.* [ich —kalke, habe —kalkt, zu —kalken] to cover with lime, to lime over, to whitewash.

Überkaúfen, *v. refl.* [ich —kaufe mich, habe mich —kauft, ſich zu —kaufen] [little used] Sich —, to overbuy, to buy or pay too dear, to buy at too high a price.

Überkehr, *f.* [no *pl.*] **Ueberkehren**, *n.* — des Getraides, the winnowing of corn.

Überkéhren, *v. tr.* [ich —kehre, habe —kehrt, zu —kehren] [little used] to sweep over [anyhow]; [in husbandry] Das Getraide — [in der Tenne], to sweep or whisk away the chaff from the corn.

Überkippen, I. *v. intr.* [ich kippe —, bin —gekippt, —zukippen] to topple over, to tip over. II. *v. tr.* [ich —kippe, habe —kippt, zu —kippen] to topple or tip over, to trip up, to tilt over, to capsize.

Überkítten, *v. tr.* [ich —kitte, habe —kittet, zu —kitten] to cement over, to lute over.

Überklafterig, *adj.* and *adv.* [with wood-cutters &c.] —er Baum, tree yielding more than a fathom or cord of fire-wood.

1. **Überkleben**, **Ueberkleiben**, *v. tr.* [ich klebe —, habe —geklebt, —zukleben] to glue over or upon &c., V. Aufkleben.

2. **Überkleben**, *v. tr.* [ich —klebe, habe —klebt, zu —kleben] to do over with any glutinous substance.

Überkleid, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -er] an over-garment.

Überkleiden, *v. tr.* V. Bekleiden.

Überkleiſtern, *v. tr.* 1) [ich —kleiſtere, habe —kleiſtert, zu —kleiſtern] to paste over; [with weavers] [ſchlichten] to size. 2) V. Ueberkleben 1). *Fig.* V. Verkleiſtern.

Überklug, *adj.* and *adv.* very prudent; *it.* [in a bad sense] conceited, wise in one's own conceit; *it.* presumptuous. Er macht den —en, he pretends to be very wise, he thinks he is vastly knowing. Jungfer —! Miss wiseacre!

Überknórpeln, *v. intr.* and *refl.* [with surgeons] [ich —knorpele or —knorpele mich, —knorpelt, zu —knorpeln] to cover itself with cartilage, with a cartilaginous substance. Die gebrochene Stelle iſt überknorpelt, hat ſich überknorpelt, the fracture is covered, closed round with a cartilage, the calus has formed over the fracture.

1. **Überkochen**, *v. intr.* [es kocht —, hat —gekocht, —zukochen] to boil over. Die Milch kocht über, the milk is boiling over.

2. **Überkóchen**, *v. tr.* [ich —koche, habe —kocht, zu —kochen] [with cooks &c.] to overdo, overdress, overboil &c.

1. **Überkommen**, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [ich komme —, bin —gekommen, —zukommen] to pass, to come over, V. Hinüberkommen. II. *v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] V. Empfangen, Erhalten.

2. **Überkómmen**, [ich —komme, habe —kommen, zu —kommen] [in fam. lang.] to come over, to befall. Ein Schrecken überkam mich, a fright, an anxious feeling befell, came over, suddenly seized me; vom Schrecken —, overcome by terror.

Überköthen, *v. tr.* V. Ausköthen.

Überkriechen, *irr. v. intr.* [ich krieche —, bin —gekrochen, —zukriechen] [little used] to creep or crawl over.

Überkrümeln, *v. tr.* [ich —krümele, habe —krümelt, zu —krümeln] to strew crumbs, powdered sugar, salt &c. over meat &c., V. Ueberſtreuen.

Überkrúſten, V. Bekruſten.

1. **Überladen**, *irr. v. tr.* [ich lade —, habe —geladen, —zuladen] Waaren aus einem Schiffe ins andere, von einem Wagen auf den andern —, to discharge or ship goods from one vessel into the other, to shift the luggage from one coach to another, V. Umladen.

2. **Überlāden**, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —lade, habe —laden, zu —laden] to overload, surcharge. Dieſes Pferd iſt —, this horse is too heavily laden; ſich —, den Magen —, ſich den Magen mit Speiſen —, to cram, to load the stomach, one's stomach. *Fig.* Das Volk mit Auflagen —, to load, overburthen, oppress, grind the people with taxes; mit Geſchäften, mit Schulden —, to overwhelm, bear down with business, with debts; [with painters] dieſes Gemählde iſt — mit Figuren &c., this picture is too much charged with figures &c. Das —, the repletion [of the stomach].

Überlang, *adj.* and *adv.* too long, overlong; *it.* very long.

1. **Überlangen**, *v. intr.* [ich lange —, habe —gelangt, —zulangen] [little used] to

stretch or reach out the hand over or beyond, [fam.] to make a long arm.

2. **Überlángen,** *v. tr.* [ich —lange, habe —langt, zu —langen] [little used] to surpass in length, to pass beyond. Der rechte Flügel des Feindes überlangte unsern linken, the right wing of the enemy outflanked our left.

Überlaß, *m.* [-sses, no *pl.*] [not much used] the rest remains.

1. **Überlassen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich lasse —, habe —gelassen, —zulassen] 1) to let pass, to give passage, V. Hinüberlassen. 2) V. Uebrig-lassen.

2. **Überlássen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —lasse, habe —lassen, zu —lassen] to relinquish. Einem Etwas —, to abandon, yield, leave, relinquish any thing to any one; *it.* to rely on any one; ich überlasse Ihnen die Waare zu dem und dem Preise, I leave the article with you at such and such a price; die Feinde überließen uns das Schlachtfeld &c., the enemy abandoned to us the field of battle, er hat mir seinen Platz —, he has given me up his place; seine Güter den Gläubigern —, to make over, give up, to cede, make a cession of, resign, assign, surrender one's goods to one's creditors; Einem ein Recht —, to transmit, *it.* to cede a right to any one; ein Schiff dem Sturme, dem Winde —, to abandon a ship to the storm, to the wind, to let a ship drive, scud before the storm &c; man überließ ihn seinem Schicksale, he was abandoned to his fate; — Sie ihn ganz sich selbst, abandon, leave him to himself; ich überlasse es Ihnen ganz, was Sie thun wollen, I entirely leave it to you, to your discretionary judgement; sich dem Schmerze, der Freude, den Ausschweifungen —, to give way to pain, to grief, to joy, to debaucheries; der Vorsehung, dem Zufalle —, to resign one's self to providence, abandon one's self to chance; — Sie ihm die Besorgung dieser Angelegenheit, abandon to him, confide to him the management of this affair; man hat die Sache seiner Klugheit, seinem Gutfinden, seiner Willkühr —, they have abandoned the thing to his prudence, to his discretion, to his pleasure; — Sie das mir, leave that to me; ich überlasse ihm die Ehre, den Gewinn davon, I make over, bequeath, resign to him the honour, the profit of it; man hat es seinem Urtheile —, it has been referred to his judgement; eine Handschrift dem Drucke —, to deliver a manuscript into the hands of the printer, to send it to be printed. Das —, cession, abandonment; die Ueberlassung seiner Güter an seine Kinder, the making over, settling of one's property on one's children; das —, die Ueberlassung eines Rechtes, the transmission, [also] the cession of a right. Syn. V. Ablassen.

Überlásser, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not much used] a ce er yielder.

Überlast, *f.* overburden, surcharge. *Fig.* charge. Einem zur — seyn [in fam. lang.], to be a charge, a burthen to any one.

Überlásten, *v. tr.* V 2. Ueberladen.

Überlastig, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] overladen, overfreighted, too heavily laden, [V. 2 Ueberladen]; [in seamen's lang.] —es Schiff, an overfreighted ship, a ship lying too low in the water.

Überlästig, *adj.* and *adv.* overburthensome, tiresome in the extreme, importunate. —er Besuch, an importunate, pestering, unseasonable visit; Einem — seyn, to be a nuisance to any one; —er Mensch, a bore; die —en werden gehaßt, bores are hated; er, sie ist in höchstem Grade —, he, she is in the highest degree importunate, intrusive, very much in the way.

Überlästigen, V. Belästigen, Ueberlästig seyn.

Überlästigkeit, *f.* importunity, nuisance.

Überlauf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -läufe] 1) [in seamen's lang.] V. Oberlauf, Ueberloff. 2) persecution of visits or calls, incessant calls. Er hat vielen, großen —, he is very much bored by visits, by calls; der beständige —, den ich von ihm habe, ist mir äußerst unangenehm, the constant importunities, boring, which I experience from him is extremely disagreeable to me, [fam.] he bores, pesters me to death.

1. **Überlaufen,** *irr. v. intr.* [ich laufe —] 1) to run over. Das Faß &c. ist so voll, daß es überläuft, daß der Wein überläuft, the cask &c. is so full, that it runs over, that the wine runs over, runs out; die Brunnen liefen über, the fountains ran over; die Augen liefen ihm über, his eyes filled with tears, were brim-full of tears. *Fig.* Die Galle läuft ihm über [in fam. lang.], his gall is ready to burst, his bile is running over, his blood is up, [cant] he smokes. 2) [von einer Seite zur andern —] to run over or across from one side to the other. Zum Feinde —, to go over, to desert to the enemy. Das —, the flowing or running over [of liquids, of the gall or bile &c.]; the desertion, going over to the enemy [of soldiers].

2. **Überlaufen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —laufe, habe —laufen, zu —laufen] [little used] 1) to run over, to traverse any thing. Wir liefen über die Wiese, we ran over, across the meadow. *Fig. a*) Die Laus überläuft ihm die Leber [low], he is peppery, his back is up in a minute; es überlief mich ein Schauer, ein kalter Schweiß, a shivering, a cold sweat came over me. *b*) [= flüchtig durchgehen] Eine Rechnung &c. —, to run over, to run through, to glance over a bill &c. 2) to run over, to ride or drive over, to run down. Dieses Kind ist — worden, this child has been run over, *it.* this child has been knocked down by somebody running. 3) Einen —, to bore or pester any one by repeated calls, by intrusive visits; von Bettlern — werden, to be pestered, besieged, dogged, worried by beggars; von seinen Gläubigern — werden, to be dunned by one's creditors; dieser Arzt, dieser Minister ist or wird sehr —, this physician is bored, is very much pestered or badgered [by worrying visits from patients], this minister or secretary of state is incessantly or continually besieged by supplicants &c.; öffentliche Stellen, die Gerichte —, to have always something to petition, to suit, to complain &c. at public offices, the law-courts or tribunals &c., to pester the public offices with petitions, the courts of law with suits or complaints. Das —, importunity, boring, nuisance, V. Ueberlauf. 4) Einen — [überholen], to outrun, to run down, outstrip, catch up, distance any one; der Hund überlief den Hasen, the dog outran, ran down the hare; sich —, to overrun one's self, to knock one's self up, [fam.] to get winded by running.

Überläufer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a deserter [to the enemy]; a seceder [from a sect]; an apostate, a renegade [from his religion]; a turn-coat [from his party], [fam.] a rat.

Überlaut, *adj.* and *adv.* too loud. —es Gelächter, horse-laughter; — lachen, to laugh outright, to laugh out hearty, to roar with laughter; — rufen, schreien, to call, cry at the top of one's voice, as loud as one can bawl.

Überlében, *v. tr.* [ich —lebe, habe —lebt, zu —leben] Einen, Etwas —, to outlive, survive any one. thing. *Fig.* Seinen Ruhm &c. —, to outlive one's reputation &c.; er hat sich selbst überlebt, he has outlived himself, his faculties, has fallen into dotage; ein solches Unglück würde ich nicht —, I could not survive such a misfortune; das überlebe ich nicht! that's, that will be the death of me! der, die —de, the survivor, outliver. Das —, survivorship; im —sfall, im Fall, daß einer den andern überlebt, in case of survivorship, survival, survivency, in case of one's outliving the other.

1. **Überlegen,** *v. tr.* [ich lege —, habe —gelegt, —zulegen] to lay over or upon. Ein Pflaster &c. —, to lay or put on a plaster &c., to lay a plaster &c. over &c., [fam.] to lay it on [just about]; ein Kind —, to lay it on a child, to flog it; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] das Ruder or Steuer —, überschmeißen, to shift the helm; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] — [umlegen], V. Wenden.

2. **Überlégen,** *v. tr.* [ich —lege, habe —legt, zu —legen] 1) Einen Tisch &c. mit Büchern &c. —, to cover, deck a table &c. with books &c. *Fig.* Einen mit Arbeit, mit Abgaben —, to overload, oppress any one with work, with taxes; ein Haus mit Einquartierung —, to overburthen &c. a house with billeted soldiers. 2) [erwägen] to weigh well, consider, reflect, to turn well over, to deliberate, to ruminate over &c.; man muß die Sache vorher wohl —, the thing must be well pondered on, digested beforehand; haben Sie Alles wohl überlegt? have you weighed every thing well in your mind? er überlegt Alles wohl, he considers every thing well; er ist ein Mensch, der nichts überlegt, he is a man who reflects upon nothing, [comic] who never chews the cud of reflection; ein überlegtes Verbrechen, eine überlegte That, a deliberate, cold-blooded, wilful piece of villainy, a deliberate deed.

Überlégen, *adj.* and *adv.* superior, preponderating. Er ist ein allen Andern —er Kopf, his mind is superior to all others, he has the mightiest genius; der Feind hatte eine —e Macht, the enemy had a superior force; Einem — seyn, to be superior to any one, to be any one's superior; die Feinde waren uns an Zahl, an Fußvolk &c. —, the enemy were superior to us in number, in infantry &c., the enemy had a numerical superiority over us, outnumbered us in infantry &c.

Überlégenheit, *f.* superiority. Die — seines Geistes, der feindlichen Macht, the transcendence, transcendency, supereminence of his genius, the superiority of the enemy's force; V. Uebermacht.

Überlégsam, *adj.* and *adv.* [rather unusual] V. Bedachtsam.

Überlégt, *adj.* reflective. Er ist in Allem sehr —, he is very deliberative, meditative, reflective, [fam.] cool in every thing. Das —seyn, V. Ueberlegung.

Überlégung, *f.* reflection, deliberation.

Ueberlegungskraft, *f.* V. Beurtheilungskraft.

Überlei, *adv.* [obsolete] V. Uebrig.

1. **Überleimen,** *v. tr.* V. Aufleimen 1).

2. **Überleimen**, *v. tr.* [ich —leime, habe —leimt, zu —leimen] to glue, to glue over, to do over with glue.

Überleiten, *v. tr.* [ich leite —, habe —geleitet, —zuleiten] Einen — [little used], to lead any one over or across; [in grammar] —des Zeitwort, a transitive verb, a verb transitive; *it.* a verb active.

Überlernen, *v. tr.* [ich —lerne] 1) Seine Lektion &c. —, to repeat one's lesson to one's self, to learn it by heart. 2) [little used] Einen —, to outlearn any one, to learn faster or better than any one.

Überlesen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —lese, habe —lesen, zu —lesen] to read over slightly or superficially, in haste. Noch einmal —, to read over again; er überlas den Brief nur flüchtig, he read over the letter only slightly.

Überlieferer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* the deliverer, bringer, bearer [of a letter &c.]; V. Ueberbringer.

Überliefern, *v. tr.* [ich —liefere, habe —liefert, zu —liefern] to deliver, present, remit, give, to hand or give over. Einem Waaren —, to deliver to any one goods; er hat mir Ihren Brief, das Paket &c. überliefert, he has delivered, given to me your letter, the parcel &c.; dem Feinde die Festung —, to surrender the fortress to the enemy. Das —, V. Ueberlieferung.

Überlieferung, *f.* 1) delivery, surrender, giving up, handing over. Der Verkauf wird durch die — der verkauften Sachen vollzogen, the sale is effectuated, consummated by the delivery of the things bought. 2) [Nachricht, Sage] tradition. Das sind Sachen, die wir blos durch die — wissen, those are things, which we merely know through, from, by tradition; mündliche —, oral tradition. Syn. V. Sage.

Überliegen, *irr. v. refl.* [ich —liege mich, habe mich —legen, sich zu —liegen] to spoil [as fruit &c.]. Dieses Obst hat sich überlegen, this fruit is spoilt, has been kept too long.

Überlisten, *v. tr.* [ich —liste, habe —listet, zu —listen] 1) Einen —, to trick, dupe, take in, [in pop. lang.] gammon, come over or round, do overreach, hook, sell any one. 2) [little used] to outdo in trickery, in cunning, to out-manoeuvre. Das —, a take in, overreaching, duping, deceiving.

Überloff, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] V. Oberlauf.

1. **Übermachen**, *v. tr.* [ich mache —] [little used] to put over or upon &c.

2. **Übermáchen**, *v. tr.* [ich —mache, habe —macht, zu —machen] 1) [in commerce] Einem Geld, Waaren &c. —, to make over, remit, forward, send money, goods &c. to any one; V. Ueberschicken, Uebersenden. Das —, remittance. 2) [übertreiben] to exaggerate, overdo.

Übermácher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in commerce] remitter [of money]; forwarder [of goods].

Übermacht, *f.* superiority of force, of forces, the superior force. Die — haben, to have the superiority; der — des Feindes weichen, to give way before the numerical superiority of the enemy; die Feinde hatten eine große —, the enemy had a great physical superiority; die — dieser Macht, dieses Staates auf dem festen Lande [Festlande], zur See &c., the preponderating, overpowering force of this power, of this state on the main land [on the continent], by sea &c.

Übermächtig, *adj.* and *adv.* superior in force, in forces, in power, overpowering; *it.* too powerfull, over-powerful, too mighty. Man hat diesen Staat zu — werden lassen, his state has been allowed to get too powerful, to gain too much the ascendency.

Übermählen, *v. tr.* [ich —mahle, habe —mahlt, zu —mahlen] 1) to paint over. Die Wände seines Zimmers — lassen, to have the walls of one's room painted over, painted. 2) to paint over again, to repaint, *it.* to paint up, to retouch, to finish, to give the last finishing touches to; es ist ein altes, frisch übermahltes Gemählde, it is an old picture fresh painted up; dieses Gemählde ist erst untermahlt, es ist noch nicht übermahlt, this picture is only painted rough, it is not yet finished off.

Übermánnen, *v. tr.* [ich —manne, habe —mannt, zu —mannen] to overwhelm, overpower. Von der Ueberzahl übermannt werden, to be overcome, conquered by [dint of] numbers. *Fig.* Der Schlaf übermannte ihn, sleep overcame him; V. Ueberwältigen.

Übermaß, *n.* [-es, no *pl.*] 1) over-measure, excess. 2) overplus of full or good measure. Er hat so viel als — gegeben, he has given so much as surplus measure. *Fig.* excess. Seine Nachsicht geht bis zum —, his consideration is excessive, is carried to excess; im — seiner Freude, in the excess of his joy; das — ist in allen Dingen tadelnswerth, excess is blameable in all things; er hat Alles im —e, he has every thing in excess, in superabundance; V. Ueberfluß.

Übermaße, *f.* [no *pl.*] excess. Speisen in —zu sich nehmen, to take food in to excess; in solcher — wird die Liebe zum Leben eine Leidenschaft, the love of life carried to such excess, to such an extreme becomes a passion.

Übermäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) having more than the due measure. — messen, to measure out full measure [in corn]. *Fig.* excessive, unmeasured, exorbitant. —e Größe, Dicke &c., excessive tallness, stoutness. — groß, ehrgeizig, excessively tall or great, ambitious; —e Hitze, excessive heat; —er Preis, exorbitant price; alles —e ist fehlerhaft, every thing excessive is vicious; — geizig, sparsam, excessively avaricious, frugal; — essen, trinken, to eat, drink immoderately; aus —er Liebe, out of extreme &c. love; — theuer, excessively dear; er läßt sich —e Gebühren bezahlen, he takes exorbitant fees. 2) [allzu mäßig] [little used] too measured; *it.* too temperate, too sparing, too frugal or moderate [in diet]. Syn. Uebermäßig, Uebertrieben, Ungeheuer. Size or greatness is übermäßig in so far as it exceeds the bulk of its congeners whether caused by nature or the free will; that however is übertrieben, the excessiveness of which is the effect of the will, for instance, übertriebene Güte, Großmuth, excessive goodness, magnanimity carried too far. That which is übermäßig and übertrieben in so high a degree, that it surpasses all our ideas of any thing of its kind and thence excites extreme wonder or fright and shuddering, that is ungeheuer [monstrous].

Übermäßigkeit, *f.* excess.

Übermástet, *adj.* [in seamen's lang.] —es Schiff, overmasted ship.

Übermaúern, *v. tr.* [ich —maure, habe —mauert, zu —mauern] to wall over, to wall up. Einen Keller —, to vault over a cellar.

Übermeerisch, *adj.* and *adv.* [unusual] V. Ueberseeisch.

Übermeístern, *v. tr.* 1) to exceed in mastership any one, to outdo, to excel any one. V. Uebertreffen. 2) to master, to overpower any one, V. Bemeistern.

Übermensch, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [with poets, rather unusual] V. Uebermenschliches Wesen.

Übermenschlich, *adj.* and *adv.* superhuman, more than human. —e Größe, superhuman, unnatural height; —er Muth &c., more than mortal courage &c.; das ist —, that is beyond man, beyond man's power; ein —es Wesen, a superhuman being.

Übermenschlichkeit, *f.* quality of that which surpasses humanity, which passeth human understanding, power &c.

Übermèssen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [ich —messe, habe —messen, zu —messen] to measure slightly. Mit den Augen —, to measure with the eyes. II. *v. refl.* sich —, to deceive one's self in measuring. Das —, measuring.

Übermétzen, *v. tr.* [ich —metze, habe —metzet, zu —metzen] to take too much grist. Dieser Müller übermetzt seine Mahlgäste, this miller takes too much grist from his customers.

Übermögen, *irr. v. tr.* [old] V. Uebertreffen, Ueberwinden.

Übermorgen, *adv.* the day after to morrow. Auf — verschieben, to put off 'till the day after to-morrow.

Übermorgend, *adj.* and *adv.* Der —e Tag, Besuch &c., the day after to-morrow, the visit of, on, for the day after to-morrow; das —e Fest, the festival, the fête-day that takes place the &c.

Übermósen, I. *v. tr.* [ich —mose, habe —moset, zu —mosen] 1) [little used] to cover over with moss [a summer-house &c.]. II. *v. intr.* and *refl.* —, sich —, to become or grow mossy all over.

Übermuth, *m.* [-es] 1) *a*) [not much used] extravagant or excessive joy, excess or transport of joy. *b*) wantonness. Es geschah aus purem —, it was done out of sheer wantonness. 2) [generally] arrogance, insolence, domineering, swaggering, blustering. Er that es aus —, he did it out of sheer impertinence, by way of bravado; sein — ging so weit, daß &c., his impudence was carried to such lengths, to such a pitch, that &c. *Proverb.* Gut macht —, und — thut selten gut; Gut, Muth, — stürzen Viele in Höllengluth, no pride so great as purse-pride; no pride so great as that of an upstart; set a beggar on horseback and he'll ride to the devil. Syn. Uebermuth, Stolz. In the first place there is a justifiable and noble Stolz [pride], as the consciousness of possessing real merit; there can however be no justifiable or noble Uebermuth. False Stolz [conceitedness] demands great respect and reverence from an exaggerated representation of one's own merits. This false pride or vanity arises from self-love, is fed by admiration and deserved respect, and it becomes visible by looks and gestures. Uebermuth [haughtiness &c.] arises from the contentment of all our wishes and from success in every thing we do, so that we are seduced to form too high an opinion of our powers, privileges and claims. Stolz [presumption or arrogance] is therefore humbled by contempt, Uebermuth [vain glory &c.] by non-success and misfortune.

Übermüthig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) *a*) [not much used] extremely gay, extravagantly glad, transported. *b*) wanton. 2) [generally] insolent, arrogant, proud, haughty. —er Mensch, —es Betragen, arrogant fellow, extravagant conduct, insolent &c. behaviour; Einem — begegnen, antworten, to treat, answer any one impertinently, haughtily, cavalierly &c.; die Schmeichelei macht stolz und das Glück —, flattery renders vain, and good-fortune renders proud, purse-proud &c.; — werden [in fam. lang.], to grow big with self-importance, with one's own consequence.

Übermüthigkeit, *f.* V. Uebermuth.

Übernächten, *v. intr.* [ich —nachte, habe —nachtet, zu —nachten] to pass the night, [fam.] to turn in, to quarter for the night. Auf freiem Felde, unter freiem Himmel —, to sleep in the open air, to pass the night in &c.; er hat außer dem Hause übernachtet, he has slept out, he has passed the night abroad, out of the house.

Übernachtig or Uebernächtig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [little used] V. Nächtlich. 2) lasting one night only. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] transitory, transient. —e Freuden, short-lived joys; das ist —, that is any thing but permanent. 3) remaining, standing over the night, all night; [in law] —es Pfand, security, that has remained 24 hours in the hands of the mortgagee, pawnee, indorsee &c.; —er Wein &c., wine &c. that has stood all night in a glass &c., [hence] flat wine &c.; —e Speise, cold victual &c. of the day before.

1. Übernähen, *v. tr.* [ich nähe —, habe —genähet, —zunähen] to sew over, upon, on to &c.

2. Übernähen, *v. tr.* [ich —nähe, habe —näht, zu —nähen] 1) to sew over the whole surface, all over. Ein übernähter Ball, a ball thoroughly stitched all over. 2) to run up or together, to tack, *it.* to baste, *it.* to whip.

Übernahme, *f.* [no *pl.*] the taking on one's self, enterprise. Die — eines Geschäftes, einer Arbeit, the under-taking of a business, work; — einer Erbschaft, acceptance of an inheritance, *it.* the entering upon an inheritance, [in English law] taking out letters of administration; — eines Amtes, einer Pfründe, eines Gutes, taking possession of an office, of a living, of an estate, entrance upon office, reading in, seizin; die — der Schulden der Städte auf den Staat, the taking up, the assumption of the debts of the several towns or municipal corporations by the state.

Übernaht, *f.* [*pl.* -nähte] the whip-stitch, a whip.

Übername, *m.* [*pl.* -n] 1) V. Zuname. 2) V. Ekelname, Schimpfname.

Übernárben, *v. intr.* V. Benarben, Vernarben.

Übernatürlich, *adj.* and *adv.* supernatural. Bildsäulen von —er Größe, colossal or gigantic statues, statues larger than life; —e Wirkung, Kraft, Ursache &c., supernatural effect, power, cause &c.

Übernatürlichkeit, *f.* the supernaturalness. — einer Bildsäule, colossal &c. form, size of a statue.

Übernéhmen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —nehme, habe —nommen, zu —nehmen] 1) to receive. Geld, Waaren für Einen —, to receive money, goods for, in behalf of any one, to take in trust money, goods. *Fig.* Ein Gut &c. —, to take possession of an estate &c.; ein Gut übernommen haben [in law], to be seized of an estate; den Oberbefehl —, to take the command; die Regierung —, to take, to assume the reins of government; einen Bau, ein Bauwesen —, to undertake a building; ein Amt, ein Geschäft —, to enter upon an office, to undertake a business, to take upon one's self an office &c.; er hat die Verwaltung dieses Gutes, die Leitung dieses Geschäftes übernommen, he has undertaken the management, administration of this property, the management or conducting of this business; Jemandes Schulden —, to take up any one's debts. 2) Einen — [in fam. lang.], overcharge, to fleece, to extort from; dieser Kaufmann übernimmt seine Kunden, this tradesman overcharges his customers; in diesem Gasthofe werden die Leute übernommen, in this inn people are imposed upon, are fleeced; mein Sachwalter hat mich übernommen, my lawyer has sent me in an extortionate bill, [generally] my lawyer's bill must be taxed. 3) [= befallen] to overtake. Es übernahm ihn ein Schwindel, a dizziness came over him, a fit of giddiness seized him; der Zorn hat ihn übernommen, er hat sich vom Zorne — lassen, rage overpowered him, he got or fell into a furious passion. 4) [in fam. lang. = zu sehr anstrengen] to overwork, overexert, overtax, overfatigue, do up. Ein Pferd im Reiten &c. —, to knock up, spoil, to override, overdrive, overwork a horse; sich —, sich im Essen und Trinken —, to knock or lay one's self up, to overeat and overdrink one's self, [fam.] to play the deuce with one's self by overeating and drinking; sich in der Arbeit —, to knock one's self up by work, to overwork one's self. Das —, V. Uebernahme; [in dealings] fleecing, overcharging, extortion.

Übernéhmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* receiver, [in law] seizer; *it.* undertaker [of any thing]; V. Unternehmer.

Übernúmmern, *v. tr.* to number over; V. Benummern.

Überordnen, *v. tr.* [ich ordne —, habe —geordnet, —zuordnen] Einen dem Andern —, to place, put or appoint any one over another, over the head of another, to range or rank into a higher order.

Überpfèffern, *v. tr.* [ich —pfeffere, habe —pfeffert, zu —pfeffern] 1) to pepper over, all over. 2) to pepper too much, overpepper.

Überpflánzen, *v. tr.* 1) V. Bepflanzen. 2) V. Verpflanzen.

Überpflügen, *v. tr.* [ich —pflüge, habe —pflügt, zu —pflügen] to plough over. Man hat diesen Weg überpflügt, this way has been ploughed over.

Überpíchen, *v. tr.* [ich —piche, habe —picht, zu —pichen] to pitch over; V. Verpichen.

Überpúdern, *v. tr.* to powder over.

Überpúrzeln, *v. intr.* and *refl.* sich — [ich — purzele] to cocksettle.

Überquer, *adv.* V. Ueberzwerch.

Überragen, *v. tr.* to be prominent, to surpass, V. Ragen, Hervorragen [über Etwas].

Überráschen, *v. tr.* [ich —rasche, habe —raschet, zu —raschen] Einen —, to surprise any one, to catch, to take unawares or by surprise &c., to come upon &c. unexpectedly; man überraschte ihn bei der That, he was taken, caught in the fact, act; den Feind —, to surprise the enemy; ich bin durch Ihren Besuch angenehm überrascht, I am agreeably surprised by your visit; das war eine sehr —de Neuigkeit für ihn, that was a startling, sudden, unexpected, surprising piece of news for him. Syn. V. Ueberfallen.

Überráschung, *f.* surprise.

Überräsen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* V. Berasen.

Überrèchen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [ich —reche] to rake over, *it.* slightly.

Überrèchnen, *v. tr.* [ich —rechne, habe —rechnet, zu —rechnen] Etwas —, to reckon or count over any thing, to reckon up &c.; er hat die Kosten, seine Schulden überrechnet, he has reckoned up the expences, his debts; — Sie es noch einmal, reckon it over again; *it.* sich — [little used], V. Verrechnen [sich]. Das —, die Ueberrechnung, calculation, supputation, reckoning or counting over or up.

Überréden, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [ich —rede &c.] to persuade, [fam.] to talk over or round, to come over or round [any one]. Die Redekunst ist die Kunst zu —, oratory is the art of persuading; Einen zu Etwas —, to persuade any one to do any thing; man hat ihn dazu überredet, zum Heirathen überredet, he has been talked round or over to it, talked into matrimony; ein beredter und —der Sprecher, an eloquent and persuasive speaker; V. Bereden Das —, V. Ueberredung. Syn. V. Ueberführen.

Überrédung, *f.* persuasion. Etwas auf — eines Andern thun, to do any thing at the persuasion of another.

Ueberredungs-gabe, *f.* gift of persuasion, persuasive power or talent. Er besitzt —sgabe, die Gabe der —, he possesses the gift of persuasion. —grund, *m.* persuasive reason, ground or motive of persuasion or [also] of getting persuaded. —kraft, *f.* persuasive power. —kunst, *f.* art of persuasion; *it.* [less usual] eloquence, V. Beredsamkeit.

Überrègnen, *v. tr.* V. Beregnen. [in sportsmen's lang.] Ueberregnete Fährten or Spuren des Wildes, slot, view, print, marks, tracks, trace, foiling &c. rained over, rained out.

Überreich, *adj.* and *adv.* extremely, excessively rich, over-rich, over-wealthy. *Fig.* more than one could have expected, is entitled to. Ihre Güte hat mich — belohnt, your kindness has remunerated me beyond my deserts, your bounty has been beyond my merit, you have overbountifully rewarded me.

1. Überreichen, *v. intr.* [ich reiche —, habe —gereicht, —zureichen] to reach over; V. Hinüberreichen.

2. Überreichen, *v. tr.* [ich —reiche, habe —reicht, zu —reichen] to present, [fam.] to hand or reach over. Seine Vollmacht, eine Bittschrift —, to present one's credentials, a petition; einen Brief &c. —, to present, deliver a letter &c., V. Uebergeben. Das —, presenting, presentation.

Überreichlich, *adj.* and *adv.* superabundant.

Überreif, *adj.* and *adv.* over-ripe. — werden, to become over-ripe.

Überreife, *f.* [no *pl.*] over-ripeness, too great a maturity.

1. Überreifen, [from reifen to ripen] [ich —reife] I. *v. intr.* to become too ripe, to

ripen too much. Das Obſt iſt ſchon überreifet, the fruit has already grown too ripe. II. *v. tr.* to ripen too much, to make over-ripe. Die ſtarke Hitze überreifet das Obſt, the strong heat ripens the fruit too much.

2. **Überreifen,** [from Reif hoarfrost] *v. intr.* to become or get covered with hoar-frost. Ueberreifte Bäume, trees covered with hoarfrost.

3. **Überreifen,** *v. tr.* [from Reif hoop] Fäſſer —, to hoop casks.

1. **Überreiten,** *irr. v. intr.* [ich reite —, bin —geritten, —zureiten] to ride over. Wir waren [die Brücke &c.] übergeritten [more usual, wir waren über die Brücke &c. geritten], als &c., we had ridden over [the bridge &c.], when &c.; zehn Huſaren ſind zum Feinde übergeritten, ten hussars have ridden over to the enemy.

2. **Überreiten,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —reite, habe —ritten, zu —reiten] 1) to ride over or across. 2) to ride over. Er hat ein Kind überritten, he has ridden over a child. 3) to ride down or past, to outride. Ich hatte ihn bald überritten, I had soon ridden past or beyond him, left him behind. 4) to override. Ein Pferd —, to over-ride, spoil, knock up, ride too hard a horse.

Überreiz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] too great an irritation, excessive irritation, over-irritation; [in medicine] hypererethism, irritability.

Überreizbar, *adj.* and *adv.* too excitable, irritable, too sensible or sensitive.

Überreizbarkeit, *f.* an excessive sensibility, over-irritability.

Überreizen and **Überreizen,** *v. tr.* [ich —reize, habe —reizt, zu —reizen] to over-irritate. Wenn die Nerven überreizt werden &c., when the nerves are too much irritated &c.

Überrennen, *v. tr.* [ich —renne, habe —rennt or —rannt, zu —rennen] 1) to outrun, to outstrip in running. Er hat das Ziel überrannt, he has run beyond or past the goal. 2) to run over, to upset in running.

Überreſt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] remainder, rest, overplus, remains. Der —, die —e von einem Gaſtmahle, the remains, scraps, the fragments of a repast, broken victuals; mit dem —e des Heeres fliehen, to fly with the remnants, remains of the army; die —e eines Heiligen, the relics of a saint; —e römiſcher Pracht, remains, relics, ruins of roman grandeur. *Fig.* Sie hatte noch einen — von Scham, she had still some remains, some trace of shame left; V. Reſt, Ueberbleibſel.

Überrheiner, *m.* [-s, *pl* -], —inn, *f.* a native or inhabitant of Transrhenania, of the trans- or ultra-Rhenish provinces or country, a Transrhenanian.

Überrheiniſch, [sometimes also Ueberrheiner] *adj.* and *adv.* beyond the Rhine, on the other side of the Rhine. Die —en Landſchaften, the trans-Rhenish, ultra-Rhenish provinces; —er Wein, ultra-Rhenish wine, Rhenish wine [of Rhenish Prussia, Rhenish Hessen, Rhenish Bavaria].

Überrinden, *v. tr.* [ich —rinde, habe —rindet, zu —rinden] to cover over with rind or bark, V. Berinden; *it.* V. Ueberkruſten. Ein überrindetes Häuschen, Hüttchen, a cottage, cabin or little hut barked over, covered over with bark.

Überrinnen, V. Ueberlaufen 1), Ueberfließen.

Überrock, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -röcke] a great-coat, [for women] an over-petticoat.

Überröſten, *v. intr.* [ich —roſte, —roſtet, zu —roſten] to rust over, to get rusty all over; V. Roſten.

Überrücks, *adv.* backwards, head over heels, [fam.] purling, V. Rücklings, Rückwärts, Hinter ſich.

1. **Überrumpeln,** *v. intr.* [rather low] to tumble over or backwards.

2. **Überrümpeln,** *v. tr.* [ich —rumpele] to surprise. Die Stadt iſt überrumpelt worden, the town has been, was surprised; den Feind —, to surprise the enemy; Syn. V. Ueberfallen.

Überrußen, V. Berußen.

Überſäen, *v. tr.* 1) to sow over, V. Beſäen. Noch einmal friſch —, to sow over again. 2) to oversow, to sow too thick.

Überſälzen, *v. tr.* 1) to sprinkle salt on or over, to salt over [any thing]. 2) to oversalt, V. Verſalzen.

Überſänden, *v. tr.* [little used] 1) to sprinkle sand over any thing. 2) ſich —, V. Verſanden.

Überſatt, *adj.* and *adv.* gorged. Er hat tüchtig zu Mittag gegeſſen, er iſt —, he ate very heartily at dinner, he is crammed, gorged, [low] he is chock-full. has got his bellyful. *Fig.* Ich bin dieſer Muſik &c. —, I have had enough of, I am satiated with, am sick of this music &c.

Überſättigen, *v. tr.* [ich —ſättige, habe —ſättiget, zu —ſättigen] to satiate, to gorge, [fam.] to gormandize, cram; [in chemistry] to hypersaturate. Sich —, to stuff [one's self], to cram, to feed ravenously or gluttonously. Das —, extreme repletion, excessive satiety.

Überſättigung, *f.* satiation, gorging, cramming; [in chemistry] hypersaturation.

Überſatz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -ſätze] V. Aufſatz 1); [in architecture] the attic; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] V. Stenge.

Überſauer, *adj.* and *adv.* too acid, too sharp; [in chemistry] hyperoxygenated, hyperoxygenized.

Überſäuern, *v. tr.* [ich —ſäure, habe —ſäuert, zu —ſäuern] to make too acid, to over-acidify, [in chemistry] to hyperoxygenate, hyperoxygenize.

Überſaufen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* Einen —, to get the master of any one in swilling, drinking hard. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, [ich —ſaufe mich, habe mich —ſoffen, ſich zu —ſaufen] [low, if said of men] to drink too much, to overdrink [as an animal]; *it.* to guzzle, tipple, overdrink; V. Beſaufen, Betrinken [ſich]. Dieſes Pferd hat ſich überſoffen, this horse has drunk too much; ein Pferd abhalten, daß es ſich nicht überſäuft, to prevent a horse drinking too long.

Überſchällen, *irr. v. intr.* [ich —ſchalle, habe —ſchallt, zu —ſchallen] to sound, ring, resound more than another thing. Seine Stimme überſchallte alle anderen, his voice sounded above, was heard over every other, outroared, eclipsed, overtopped, silenced, outtongued every other; das Geſchrei überſcholl die Muſik, the clamour deafened, stunned, drowned the music.

Überſchar, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [with miners] unworked portion between two contiguous mines.

Überſcharf, *adj.* and *adv.* [in a proper and figurative sense] too sharp. —e Strafe, too severe, sharp a punishment.

Überſchatten, *v. tr.* [ich —ſchatte, habe —ſchattet, zu —ſchatten] to overshadow, overshade; V. Beſchatten. Eine Wolke überſchattete ſie, a cloud overshadowed them. *Fig.* Die Kraft des Höchſten wird dich — [in Scripture], the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee.

Überſchätzen, *v. tr.* [ich —ſchätze, habe —ſchätzt, zu —ſchätzen] 1) to over-value, over-estimate, to prize too high. Sie — dieſes Gut, you over-estimate this estate; er überſchätzt ſich ſelbſt, he sets too high a value on himself. 2) [obsolescent] to over-assess, over-rate, over-tax. Er beklagt ſich, man habe ihn überſchätzt, he complains of being over-rated, overtaxed, over-assessed. Das —, V. Ueberſchätzung.

Überſchätzung, *f.* over-estimation, over-valuation, *it.* over-assessment. Eine Klage wegen — anſtellen, to appeal against an over-assessment.

Überſchauen, *v. tr.* [ich —ſchaue, habe —ſchaut, zu —ſchauen] 1) to look over, overlook. 2) Etwas —, to look down on, overlook. *Fig.* Dieſer Hügel, dieſe Veſte überſchauet das ganze Thal, this hill, this fortress overlooks the, commands a view of the whole valley; V. Ueberſehen.

Überſchäumen, *v. intr.* [ich ſchäume —, bin —geſchäumt, —zuſchäumen] to foam or froth over. Das Bier ſchäumt über, the beer works over [in the cask], foams or froths over [in the glass].

Überſcheide, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a false sheath, an over-sheath or case.

Überſchenken, *v. refl.* ſich — [in fam. lang.], to give more than one can afford, to give above or beyond one's means. Sich nicht leicht —, not to be over-liberal, over-generous.

Überſcheren, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —ſchere, habe —ſchoren, zu —ſcheren] 1) to clip [wool]; *it.* to give the first shearing [to cloth]. 2) to shave over.

1. **Überſchicken,** *v. tr.* [ich ſchicke —, habe —geſchickt, —zuſchicken] to send over, to send across or to the other side. Man ſchickte einen Trompeter zum Feinde über, a trumpeter was sent over to the enemy; das Waſſer iſt zu groß, man kann keine Waaren —, the flood, the inundation is too high, the river is too much swoln, no goods can be sent over or across, can be transported.

2. **Überſchicken,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſchicke, habe —ſchickt, zu —ſchicken] to send, forward, convey, remit. Die mir überſchickten Waaren, the goods forwarded to me; V. Schicken, Ueberſenden. Das —, die Ueberſchickung, the forwarding, sending, conveyance; [in commerce] remittance [of a sum of money].

Überſchieben, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* and *intr.* [ich ſchiebe —, habe —geſchoben, zu —ſchieben] [little used] to shove over or across. II. *v. tr.* [ich —ſchiebe, habe —ſchoben, zu —ſchieben] 1) to push too far, to overshove, overshoot. [with bakers] Den Ofen —, to put the bread into the oven; der Ofen wird doppelt überſchoben, the oven bakes two batches. III. *v. intr.* [in pop. lang.] to shove along, push along.

1. **Überſchießen,** [ich ſchieße —, habe, bin —geſchoſſen, —zuſchießen] *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) to

overshoot, shoot over or beyond [the mark, target &c.]. 2) to overshoot, pass over or beyond. [in sportsmen's lang.] Der Leithund ſchießt über, iſt übergeſchoſſen, the dog has crossed the scent, made a blemish. II. *v. tr.* 1) to shoot or throw over, beyond. 2) [with printers] Eine gewiſſe Anzahl Exemplare —, [nachſchießen, zuſchießen], to pull or work off clandestinely a certain number of copies. 3) Eine Summe Geldes —, to shoot down or across a sum of money, to count out or over a sum by shoots or throws. 4) to shoot over or beyond, to overlay. Die Ziegel, womit ein Dach gedeckt iſt, ſchießen über einander, the tiles, with which a roof is tiled, shoot over each other; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] —de Schiffsplanken, ship-planks made with clincher-work. *Fig.*—d, supernumerary, extra. Die —den Summen, the sums exceeding the demand &c., the surplus sums.

2. **Überſchießen,** [ich —ſchieße, habe —ſchoſſen, zu —ſchießen] *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [= überſchießen] 1) [in sportsmen's lang.] Der Leithund überſchießt die Fährte, hat die Fährte überſchoſſen, the dog is crossing the scent, has made a blemish, is at fault. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] Das Wild —, to miss the deer, game by shooting too high, to shoot over the &c. 3) to shoot past or beyond. Dieſe Batterie überſchießt die Stadt, this battery commands the town, plays over the town, V. Beſtreichen. II. *v. intr.* and *refl.* ſich —, to cocksettle, to tumble head over heels. Das Kind überſchoß und fiel vom Arme der Amme, the child tumbled over [forwards or, less usual, backwards] and fell from the nurse's arm

1. **Überſchiffen,** [ich ſchiffe —, bin —geſchifft, —zuſchiffen] I. *v. intr.* to pass, sail over. Nach England —, to sail over, *it.* across, to England. II. *v. tr.* Waaren, Truppen —, to ship over, transport goods, troops.

2. **Überſchiffen,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſchiffe, habe —ſchifft, zu —ſchiffen] Eine Meerenge —, to sail over, pass, cross a strait. Das —, V. Ueberfahrt.

Überſchimmeln, *v. intr.* [ich —ſchimmle, bin —ſchimmelt, zu —ſchimmeln] to grow mouldy all over; V. Schimmeln, Verſchimmeln.

Überſchlächtig, *adj.* V. Oberſchlächtig.

Überſchlag, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -ſchläge] 1) [das Ueberſchlagen] toppling or tumbling over. Der — an einer Wage, the turn of the scale. 2) [something laid or folded over, that is, round] the border, edge, hem, facing, cuff [of a garment], V. Aufſchlag, Umſchlag; *it.* a cape; *it.* a collar, [with clergymen] little collar. 3) [something laid or drawn over an object] case, covering, oil-skin for a cap &c., covering, cover [of a chair &c.]; [with surgeons] —, cataplasm, fomentation, poultice; — über die Gegend des Magens, epithema; — um den Kopf, fillet, bandage round the head. 4) [something jutting out or projecting] Der — an dem Deckel eines Koffers, the leathern flap of a trunk-lid; *it.* der —, the orle, plinth of a wall; *it.* moulding; *it.* [Randleiſte] ledge; [with carpenters] flap. 5) calculation, computation, supputation of the costs or expences, an estimate [of a building, rail-road &c.].

1. **Überſchlagen,** [ich ſchlage —, bin or habe —geſchlagen, —zuſchlagen] *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [in common people's lang.] to tumble or topple over, to fall backwards; *it.* to fall over or down on one side, to lose one's or its equilibrium or balance. Laſſet das Kind nicht —, don't let the child tumble backwards; das Pferd ſchlug mit ſeinem Reiter über or überſchlug ſich mit &c., the horse fell over, back, rolled to the ground with his rider, man and horse went down; die Wage ſchlägt über, the scale turns, [if very much] the scale kicks the beam. II. *v. tr.* 1) Ein Pflaſter &c. —, to apply a plaster &c., [fam.] to put, clap on a &c.; man hat warme Tücher übergeſchlagen, hot cloths have been applied, put on. 2) to strike over. Das Haus &c. iſt zu hoch, ich kann den Ball nicht —, the house &c. is too high, I can't knock the ball over.

2. **Überſchlägen,** [ich —ſchlage, habe or bin —ſchlagen, zu —ſchlagen] *irr.* I. *v. intr.* Mit Schimmel —, V. Ueberſchimmeln; [speaking of fluids] to grow or get warm, mild, temperate, lukewarm; dieſer Wein iſt zu kalt, laſſen Sie ihn ein wenig —, this wine is too cold, take the chill off, let it warm a little; das Waſſer ein wenig — laſſen, to take the chill off water a little, to warm water a little; dieſe Fleiſchbrühe iſt —, this broth is warmed through, is luke-warm. II. *v. tr.* [in sportsmen's lang.] 1) Einen Hund —, to cow a dog [by overbeating him]. 2) Ein Blatt —, to skip a leaf or page [in reading &c.]. 3) to compute, calculate, count over, number up or over. Er hat die Koſten dieſes Baues —, he has estimated the expences of this building; Etwas nach dem Augenmaße —, to measure &c. any thing with the eyes. III. *v. refl.* ſich —, V. 1. Ueberſchlagen. Das — der Koſten, estimation, V. Ueberſchlag.

Überſchlämmen, *v. tr.* [ich —ſchlämme, habe —ſchlämmt, zu —ſchlämmen] to cover over with mud &c., to dirty over.

1. **Überſchleichen,** *v. intr.* [ich ſchleiche—, bin —geſchlichen, —zuſchleichen] to steal, sneak over or across.

2. **Überſchleichen,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſchleiche] V. Beſchleichen.

Überſchleiern, *v. tr.* [ich —ſchleiere, habe —ſchleiert, zu —ſchleiern] to veil over, to throw a veil over, V. Verſchleiern.

1. **Überſchleifen,** *v. tr.* [from ſchleifen] [ich ſchleife —, habe —geſchleift, —zuſchleifen] to cross over or across in a sledge, [low] to sleigh it over or across; *it.* to draw over or across in a sledge.

2. **Überſchleifen,** *irr. v. tr.* [from ſchleifen] [ich —ſchleife, bin —geſchliffen, zu —ſchleifen] Den Fluß —, to slide over or across the river. *it.* [ich —ſchleife, habe —ſchliffen, zu —ſchleifen] Einen —, to knock down any one by sliding against him.

Überſchlichten, *v. tr.* [ich —ſchlichte, habe —ſchlichtet, zu —ſchlichten] to smooth over, to plane over, V. 1. Schlichten 1).

1. **Überſchlingen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —ſchlinge habe —ſchlungen, zu —ſchlingen] [with sempstresses &c.] to whip.

2. **Überſchlingen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich ſchlinge —, habe —geſchlungen, —zuſchlingen] to tie, to sling over. Seine Büchſe übergeſchlungen &c., with his rifle slung over his shoulder &c.

Überſchlücken, *v. refl.* ſich —, [ich —ſchlucke mich, habe mich —ſchluckt, ſich zu —ſchlucken] to choke one's self. Er aß ſo gierig, daß er ſich überſchluckte, he ate so greedily, that he choked himself.

1. **Überſchmeißen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich ſchmeiße —, habe —geſchmiſſen, —zuſchmeißen] [low] V. Ueberwerfen. [in seamen's lang.] Das Ruder or Steuer —, to shift the helm.

2. **Überſchmeißen,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſchmeiße, habe —ſchmiſſen, zu —ſchmeißen] [low] V. Ueberwerfen, Beſchmeißen.

Überſchmieden, *v. tr.* Ueber Etwas ſchmieden, to forge over something.

1. **Überſchmieren,** *v. tr.* [ich ſchmiere —, habe —geſchmiert, —zuſchmieren] V. Aufſchmieren.

2. **Überſchmieren,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſchmiere, habe —ſchmiert, zu —ſchmieren] to smear over, to besmear over. Einen Ofen mit Lehm —, to smear over a stove with loam; V. Beſchmieren; viel Papier — [in contempt, rather low], to smear over, daub or scribble over lots of paper.

Überſchnappen, *v. intr.* [ich ſchnappe —, bin —geſchnappt, —zuſchnappen] 1) to snap on or over. Das Schloß iſt übergeſchnappt, the lock is snapped to. *Fig.* [low] Er iſt übergeſchnappt, es hat mit ihm übergeſchnappt, he is slightly touched, rather cracked, not quite right in his upper story. 2) V. 1. Ueberſchlagen.

Überſchneien, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [—ſchneiet, zu —ſchneien] to snow over, V. Beſchneien. Ueberſchneite Felder, Felder ganz überſchneiet, fields snowed over, covered all over with snow.

Überſchnüren, *v. tr.* [ich —ſchnüre, habe —ſchnürt, zu —ſchnüren] 1) to furnish with cords, strings &c., to cord over. 2) to measure over or round with a cord &c.

Überſchrauben, *v. tr.* to overscrew, to screw too tight; *it.* to overscrew 'till the screw ceases to hold fast.

1. **Überſchreiben,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich ſchreibe —, habe —geſchrieben, —zuſchreiben] to transcribe, transfer, copy off.

2. **Überſchreiben,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —ſchreibe, habe —ſchrieben, zu —ſchreiben] 1) to write over, all over or upon. Ueberſchriebenes Blatt, a written sheet, a leaf written over, all over. 2) to write the address, to write title &c. on the back, to address, to direct, to superscribe; — Sie dieſen Brief, dieſe Depeſche, write the address on this letter, despatch; dieſer Brief iſt an Sie überſchrieben, this letter is addressed, directed to you; ein Buch auswendig —, to write or put the title of a book on its back; Briefſchaften, Aktenſtücke, Aktenpäcke —, to endorse papers, documents, bundles of deeds &c.; die Apothekerbüchſen —, to ticket, label phials &c. 3) Einem Etwas — [little used], to write over something, to send over a note &c. about something to any one.

Überſchreien, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [ich —ſchreie, habe —ſchrien, zu —ſchreien] Einen —, to outroar any one, drown any one's crying &c. by crying &c. louder; ich wurde überſchrieen, I was cried down, my voice was quite drowned by the clamour. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to cry one's self hoarse; *it.* to lose one's voice by bawling &c. too much or too loud.

1. **Überſchreiten,** *irr. v. intr.* [ich ſchreite —, bin —geſchritten, —zuſchreiten] to pace or step over or across. Er iſt übergeſchritten, he has stepped over, across.

2. **Überſchreiten,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —ſchreite, habe —ſchritten, zu —ſchreiten] to stride over or across, to clear with or at one stride. Die Grenzen, das Ziel —, to overstep the limits, the mark. *Fig.* Die Regeln des Anſtandes or der Wohlanſtändigkeit —, to overstep, transgress the rules of pro-

priety; er hat die erhaltenen Befehle überschritten, he has overstepped, stepped beyond, exceeded, gone beyond the orders he received; Sie können bis auf 1000 Gulden dazu verwenden, aber diese Summe — Sie nicht, you can go as far as a thousand florins on it, but you must not exceed this sum; das Gesetz —, to transgress, violate, to trespass beyond the pale of the law; V. Uebertreten. *it.* V. Abschreiten. Das —, stride, pace, striding, pacing; das — der Befehle &c., transgression; *it.* trespass.

1. Überschreitung, *f.* running of a verse into another line.

2 Überschreitung, *f.* V. Ueberschreiten, das.

Überschrift, *f.* [*pl.* -en] superscription, inscription. — eines Thors, eines Tempels, epigraph of a gate, temple; — eines Kapitels [in a book], title of a chapter; die —en der Kapitel in den Gesetzbüchern, rubrics in [certain old] law-books; die — eines Sinnbildes, motto of an emblem &c.; V. Aufschrift.

Überschritt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] *Fig.* V. Uebertritt.

Überschuh, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] clog, [sometimes] patten.

Überschuß, *m.* [-sses, *pl.* -schüsse] 1) [a certain lengthening] — des Mittel- or Zwischenwalles, complement of the curtain, the demi-gorge; — an Schiffen, rake [of the stern &c.] in ships; der — [with weavers], rent, blemish, hole, eye; [in architecture] jutting out, projecture, ecphora, pitty. 2) surplus, surplusage. Es ist gerade nur so viel da, als da seyn soll, es ist kein — vorhanden, there is just so much there as there ought to be, there is no surplus, no overplus whatever; der — der Einnahme über die Ausgabe, the surplus of the receipt above the expenditure; der — an der Ellenzahl, the overplus, good measure, allowance when measuring out by the ell; — einer Rechnung, surplusage of an account. 3) Der — eines Winkels, the complement of an angle.

Überschüssig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in architecture] projecting, jutting out. —es Dach, projecting roof.

Überschutt, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [with masons] coating or cope of the extrados.

1. Überschütten, *v. tr.* [ich —schütte, habe —geschüttet, —zuschütten] to shed or pour over.

2. Überschütten, *v. tr.* [ich —schütte, habe —schüttet, zu —schütten] to cover over [with earth &c.]. Etwas mit heißem Wasser &c. —, to pour hot water &c. over any thing, to cover any thing with &c., to steep any thing in hot water &c. *Fig.* V. Ueberhäufen.

Überschwang, *m.* [-s, no *pl.*] V. Ueberschwank. *Fig.* overflow.

1. Überschwängern, *v. tr.* [ich —schwängere, habe —schwängert, zu —schwängern] [in physics &c.] to impregnate too much. Die Luft ist überschwängert von schädlichen Dünsten, the air or atmosphere is charged with noxious vapours or exhalations.

2. Überschwängern, *v. tr.* [ich —schwängere, habe —schwängert, zu —schwängern] to impregnate again or to reimpregnate upon a previous impregnation [as a hare].

Überschwängerung, *f.* superfetation, epicyesis.

Überschwänglich, *adj.* and *adv.* [so the word is now almost universally written, but the correct spelling is überschwänklich] V. Ueberschwänklich.

Überschwänglichkeit, *f.* [so the word is now universally written] V. Ueberschwänklichkeit.

Überschwank, *m.* [-s, no *pl.*] 1) V. Ueberfluß. 2) V. Uebergewicht.

Überschwanken, *v. intr.* [ich schwanke —, —geschwankt, —zuschwanken] 1) to spill, to be spilled [as water &c.]. 2) [little used] to totter or to stagger over or across.

Überschwänklich, [now almost universally written] Ueberschwänglich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) superabundant, overflowing. Die —e Gnade, der —e Reichthum der Gnade [in biblical style], the superabundant grace, the superabundance or exceeding riches of grace; die —e Güte Gottes [scriptural], the infinite goodness of God; eine —e Liebe, a love beyond affections, beyond all bounds or measure, a too intense love; ich bin dafür — belohnt, I am remunerated for it beyond my highest expectations, my utmost deserts, over-liberally. 2) transcendental, too high-flowing. Das sind —e Redensarten, these phrases are too high-flown; der [wie andere Nationen es nennen] —e Sinn der Deutschen, the transcendentalism of the Germans [as other nations call it].

Überschwänklichkeit, [Ueberschwänglichkeit] *f. Fig.* — des Gefühls &c., an overflowing of feeling &c; *it.* transcendentalism.

Überschwätzen, *v. tr.* V. Beschwatzen.

Überschwelle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Oberschwelle.

Überschwellen, *irr. v. intr.* [ich schwelle —, bin —geschwollen, —zuschwellen] to swell or run over [as water].

Überschwémmen, *v. tr.* [ich —schwemme, habe —schwemmt, zu —schwemmen] to inundate, deluge, flood, submerge, drown. Der Fluß hat die Felder überschwemmt, the river has inundated, flooded the fields; überschwemmte Gegend, country laid under water, inundated, deluged &c. *Fig.* Die Gothen &c. überschwemmten Italien, the Goths &c. deluged Italy; das ganze Land ist mit Soldaten überschwemmt, the whole land is inundated, is overrun, swarms with soldiers; das Publikum ist mit schlechten Büchern überschwemmt, the public is deluged, overwhelmed with bad books. Das —, the laying under water, inundating &c.

Überschwémmung, *f.* inundation, freshes, [American] freshet, submersion, flooding, deluging.

Überschwer, *adj.* and *adv.* excessively or extremely heavy, over-heavy, too-heavy, oppressive. —e Last, oppressive burthen. *Fig.* —e Arbeit, oppressive, vexatious toil, drudgery.

1. Überschwimmen, *irr. v. intr.* [ich schwimme —, bin —geschwommen, —zuschwimmen] to swim over or across.

2. Überschwímmen, *v. tr.* [ich —schwimme, habe —schwommen, zu —schwimmen] Einen —, to outswim any one.

Überseeisch, *adj.* from beyond seas, from overseas, [old] oversea, [in a more limited sense] transatlantic. Die —en Provinzen, the provinces beyond the seas.

1. Übersegeln, *v. intr.* [ich segle —, bin —gesegelt, —zusegeln] to sail over or across. Wir segelten von Holland nach England über, we sailed over from Holland to England.

2. Überségeln, *v. tr.* [ich —segle, habe —segelt, zu —segeln] 1) Einen —, to outsail any one; die Jachten — die meisten andern Schiffe, yachts sail faster than, beat in sailing, are faster sailers than almost all other vessels. 2) Ein Meer —, to sail over, to navigate, to cruise about a sea. 3) Einen —, to sail over any one; ein Schiff —, to run down a vessel, [fam.] to walk over her. 4) to fall or run foul of. Oft gehen durch — beide Schiffe zu Grunde, both vessels, when they strike against each other, often go to the bottom.

1. Übersehen, *irr. v. intr.* [ich sehe —, habe —gesehen, —zusehen] to see over [any thing]. Die Mauer ist zu hoch, man kann nicht —, the wall is too high, one cannot see over [it].

2. Übersehen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —sehe, habe —sehen, zu —sehen] 1) Etwas —, to see any thing, to cast one's eyes over any thing. Von diesem Berge übersieht man das ganze Land, from this mountain one surveys, perceives the whole country, the whole country is viewed, can be seen from this mountain; ein Feld, eine Ebene, das, die man nicht — kann, a field, a plain that loses itself in the distance, that stretches itself farther than the eye can reach; die Menge ist nicht zu —, the multitude is not to be surveyed, numbered, not to be taken in at one view or glance. *Fig.* Sein Unglück ist nicht zu —, his misfortune is not to be imagined, contemplated, conceived; er übersieht das Ganze, den ganzen Plan, he takes in at one view the whole, he scans the whole plan. 2) to look over, to look down on. Der Größere übersieht den Kleineren, the taller looks over the shorter; *fig.* the great ones don't mind the little ones. *Fig.* *a*) [übertreffen] to surpass. Er übersieht ihn an Gelehrsamkeit weit, he far surpasses him in learning; er wird von seiner Frau weit —, he is far surpassed by his wife, his wife has much more sense than he has. *b*) to overlook. Das habe ich —, I overlooked that; Sie haben eine Zeile — [while reading], you have skipped, omitted, missed, left out a line; er ist bei dieser Beförderung — worden, he has been overlooked, passed over or by, neglected at this promotion; Jemandes Fehler —, to overlook, to connive at, to wink at another's faults; er übersieht seinen Kindern zu viel, he spoils, indulges his children, too much, he is too lenient or indulgent to his children; Fremden muß man so Etwas —, something must be allowed to, some allowance must be made, some indulgence must be allowed for strangers. 3) [durchsehen] to look over [cursorily or slightly], to run through or over &c. Die Probebogen, eine Rechnung —, to look over, to read, correct the proof-sheets, to audit or examine an account; noch einmal —, to revise. Das — [Durchsehen], revision; das — eines Fehlers &c., the overlooking of, *it.* the connivance, indulgence of, winking at a fault &c.; *it.* V. Versehen. Syn. V. Nachgeben.

Übersèher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not used] a reviser.

1. Übersenden, *reg.* and *irr. v. tr.* [ich sende —, habe —gesendet or —gesandt, —zusenden] to send over or across. Man sendete or sandte einen Herold zum Feinde über, they sent over a herald to the enemy.

2 Übersénden, *reg.* and *irr. v. tr.* [ich —sende, habe —sendet or —sandt, zu —senden] to send, remit, transmit, transfer, V. Ueberschicken. Das —, the sending over.

Übersénder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* one who sends over &c., the remitter &c.

1. Übersetzbar, *adj.* and *adv.* capable of

being passed over, of being put across, carried &c. over.

2. **Übersétzbar**, *adj.* and *adv.* translatable.

1. **Übersetzen**, [ich setze —, habe —gesetzt, —zusetzen] I. *v. intr.* 1) to leap, jump, spring or bound over, to leap &c. across, to clear [as a horse does a hedge &c.]. 2) [with miners] to traverse, cross a lode. Dieser Gang setzt über, this lode is traversed, has got a flooking. 3) to cross over, to pass. Von da setzte er nach Sicilien über, from there he crossed over to Sicily. II. *v. tr.* 1) to set, put, place over or on. Einen Topf, einen Kessel —, to put a pot, a kettle on. 2) to transport, to set or put over or across. Truppen —, to transport troops; dieser Fährmann hat mich übergesetzt, this boatman put me across, took me over, this waterman ferried or rowed me over. Das —, V. Ueberfahrt; das — in einer Fähre, ferrying across or over.

2. **Übersétzen**, *v. tr.* [ich —setze, habe —setzt, zu —setzen] 1) [in architecture] Ein Haus —, to raise a house [one or more stories]; dieses Haus ist zweimal, dreimal &c. übersetzt, this house is raised two, three &c. stories. 2) [= besetzen] Einen Tisch mit Speisen —, to cover a table with food. 3) Den Tisch mit Schüsseln —, to crowd, to overload or load, to fill up too much a table with dishes, to make a table groan; einen Garten mit Bäumen —, to crowd, to overplant or overstock a garden with trees; eine Stadt mit Soldaten —, to overfill, overrun a town with soldiers; ein Haus mit Leuten —, to cram, crowd a house with people, with lodgers, [fam.] to turn a house into a barrack; dieses Handwerk ist übersetzt, mit Meistern übersetzt, this trade is overdone, there are too many masters in this trade; [with founders] den Ofen —, to overcharge the furnace, to put too large a batch in the furnace; [with watchmakers] übersetzte Uhren, clocks with more than three wheels. 4) *Fig.* to translate, [low, old or comic] to do into another tongue. Von einer Sprache in eine andere —, to translate from one language into another, [when very free] to paraphrase; getreu —, to translate literally, closely, not free or loose. 5) *Fig.* to set too high a price on, to overvalue, overcharge, overrate. Seine Waaren —, to charge too high for one's goods, to sell one's goods too dear; seine Kunden —, to overcharge one's customers. Das —, V. Uebersetzung.

Übersétzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* the translator [of a book]. Treuer, richtiger —, faithful, exact translator; die — des Plato, the translators of Plato.

Übersétzung, *f.* [of furniture] translocation, [fam.] moving house; *it.* [of plants &c.] transplantation; *it.* [of a book] translation, version.

Uebersetzungskunst, *f.* art of translating.

Übersicht, *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) view, prospect [of a country &c.]. Dieser Thurm gewährt eine schöne — der or über die Stadt, this tower commands, gives, offers a beautiful view of the town; die Inhaltsanzeige gibt eine vollständige — von dem ganzen Werke, the table of contents gives a complete idea or view of the whole work; eine — der Ausgaben, a rough estimate, a sketch of the expences. 2) V. Aufsicht, Durchsicht.

Übersichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in pop. lang.] short-sighted, purblind.

Übersichtigkeit, *f.* [in pop. lang.] shortness of sight.

1. **Übersieden**, *irr. v. intr.* [ich siede —, habe —gesotten, —zusieden] to boil over. Der Topf siedet über, the pot is boiling over.

2. **Übersieden**, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —siede, habe —sotten, zu —sieden] to overboil.

Übersilbern, *v. tr.* V. Versilbern. Eine Denkmünze von übersilbertem Kupfer, a medal of copper silvered over, of plated copper.

Übersingen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [ich —singe, habe —sungen, zu —singen] 1) V. Durchsingen. Eine Arie &c. —, to sing over a tune &c. 2) Einen — [not used], to outsing any one, [now] to sing better than any one, *it.* to sing louder than any one. II. *v. refl.* sich —, to oversing one's self, to tire one's self with singing too much.

Übersinnen, *v. tr.* V. Ueberdenken.

Übersinnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not perceptible to the senses. Die —e Welt, the intellectual world; ein —es Wesen, a transcendental being; in der wahren Liebe ist etwas —es, there is something spiritual, something beyond mere sensuality in true love; —e Begriffe, abstract, metaphysical ideas; die Lehre vom —en, metaphysics.

Übersintern, *v. intr.* [ich —sintere, habe —sintert, zu —sintern] to exude a crust, to crust over by exudation, to incrustate by porous exudations. Das —, die Uebersinterung, incrustation.

Übersömmern, [ich —sommere, habe —sommert, zu —sommern] I. *v. tr.* [in husbandry] Das Vieh —, to feed or graze cattle for the summer. II. *v. intr.* An einem Orte —, to pass or stay the summer, to stay out or over the summer in or at a place.

1. **Überspannen**, *v. tr.* [ich spanne —, habe —gespannt, —zuspannen] to stretch over, on, out upon. Ein Tuch —, to stretch a cloth over, out upon any thing; V. Aufspannen.

2. **Überspánnen**, *v. tr* [ich —spanne, habe —spannt, zu —spannen] 1) Etwas mit der Hand —, to span, to span over or across any thing with the hand. 2) to overstretch. *Fig.* to overstretch, to stretch beyond compass, bounds or limits, to tax too far or too high, to overtax, to overtry, to overbend; den Geist —, to overtax, overtask, overwork, overstrain, rack the mind; überspannte Begriffe, extravagant, ultra, highflown ideas or notions; eine überspannte Einbildungskraft, an exalted, flighty imagination; seine Forderungen —, to make extravagant, outrageous demands. Das —, V. Ueberspannung.

Überspánnung, *f.* Die — des Geistes, the undue excitement, the over-tension of the mind.

Überspielen, *v. tr.* V. Durchspielen.

Überspinnen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —spinne, habe —sponnen, zu —spinnen] to spin over, to cover with thread. Seidene Fäden mit Gold- or Silberlahn —, to spin silk threads over with gold or silver-wire; [with button-makers] Knöpfe mit Seide &c. —, to cover buttons with silk &c.; [with lace-makers] eine Franse —, to whip [about] a fringe with silk.

Überspreiten, *v. tr.* V. Ueberbreiten.

1. **Überspréngen**, *v. tr.* [ich —sprenge, habe —sprengt, zu —sprengen] 1) V. Besprengen. 2) Ein Pferd — [little used], to tax a horse's powers, to spoil a horse.

2. **Überspréngen**, *v. tr.* to make a horse take a leap over, to put him to a fence, gate &c.

1. **Überspringen**, *irr. v. intr.* [ich springe —, bin —gesprungen, —zuspringen] 1) to leap, spring, jump, vault &c. over, to clear, [fam.] to take. *Fig.* —des Fieber, intermittent fever. 2) to spring out of its place. Uebergesprungener Nerve, a started nerve; *it.* [with watchmakers] to become displaced [as the pendulum or balance], to start, not to stop [as the striking part]; das — eines Nerven, displacement, starting of a nerve.

2. **Überspríngen**, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [ich —springe, habe —sprungen, zu —springen] 1) Einen Graben —, to jump, leap or vault over a ditch, to clear or take a ditch. *Fig.* Etwas —, to skip, omit, pass over or by any thing; immer eines —d, alternating; Sie haben eine Zeile übersprungen, you have skipped, missed a line; [in music] auf der Geige —, to shift, glide on the violin. 2) to outjump, to leap farther, to spring, vault or jump higher, to jump &c. beyond. II. *v. refl.* sich —, to overjump one's self, to tire one's self by leaping &c. too much. Das —, bounding, jumping &c; *fig.* omission, skipping; [in music] shifting.

Überspritzen, *v. tr.* V. Bespritzen.

Übersprudeln, *v. intr.* [es sprudelt —, hat —gesprudelt, —zusprudeln] to run, flow, boil, bubble, well over.

Übersprung, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -sprünge] 1) [not used] a leap, jump. 2) [in architecture] V. Vorsprung. 3) [with fowlers] V. Sprenkel.

Überständig, *adj.* and *adv.* that has stood or remained too long. —er Baum, decayed, very old, aged tree; —es Hochholz, wood of lofty growth in a state of decay; —es Getreide, overripe wheat; —e Frucht, overripe, decayed, rotten fruit; [with miners] —es Erz, rotten ore.

Überstäuben, Ueberstäuben, *v. intr.* V. Bestauben, Bestäuben.

1. **Überstéchen**, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —steche, habe —stochen, zu —stechen] 1) Einen im Kartenspiele, eine Karte —, to overtrump, outtrump any one at cards, a card. 2) [with engravers] Eine abgenutzte Platte —, to retouch, to renew a worn-out plate.

2. **Überstechen**, *irr. v. intr.* [ich steche —, bin —gestochen, —zustechen] 1) [little used] to row or paddle over, V. Ueberfahren, Uebersetzen. 2) [with sempstresses] to whip.

1. **Überstehen**, *irr. v. intr.* [ich stehe —, habe —gestanden, —zustehen] to stand over or out, to jut over or out, V. Vorstehen, Vorspringen.

2. **Überstéhen**, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —stehe, habe —standen, zu —stehen] to stand out. Er hat seine Lehrjahre, seine Dienstzeit überstanden, he has served [out] his time; sie wird diese Krankheit nicht —, she will not get the better of, survive, recover from, get over, struggle through this illness; er hat diese Krankheit, alle Noth glücklich überstanden, he has not sunk under his illness, has fortunately braved, triumphed over, stood out, surmounted every trial of adversity; sie haben den Sturm überstanden, they have weathered the storm, ridden out the gale.

Übersteigbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] capable of being stepped or got over, surmountable.

1. **Übersteigen**, *irr. v. intr.* [ich steige —, bin —gestiegen, —zusteigen] to step or get over. Die Mauer ist niedrig, man kann leicht —, the wall is low, one can easily get over.

2. **Übersteigen**, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —steige, habe —stiegen, zu —steigen] 1) Eine Mauer &c. —, to step over a wall, to get over, clear a wall &c.; einen Berg —, to cross a mountain; die Mauern einer Festung mit Sturmleitern —, to scale a fortress. *Fig.* Hindernisse, Schwierigkeiten —, to get or triumph over, to surmount obstacles, difficulties. 2) to rise or mount above, to overstep. *Fig.* to pass, surpass, exceed. Der Fluß schwoll so stark an, daß er die Kaie überstieg, the river swelled so much, that it rose above the quays; 22 Grad —, to rise above 22 degrees [as a thermometer]; diese Ausgabe übersteigt mein Vermögen, this expence goes beyond my means, is more than I can afford; die Kosten — den Nutzen, the expences exceed the profit; das übersteigt meine Kräfte, that surpasses my power, is beyond my strength, exceeds my ability. Das —, the climbing or getting over, the scaling [of a wall &c.]. Syn. Uebersteigen, Uebertreffen. Uebertreffen designates a comparison between one quality and another of the same kind, or between one, who possesses such a quality, and another, who likewise possesses it, but not in so eminent a degree. On the other hand übersteigen implies a comparison of the powers, by which any thing has to be effected, and which are not adequate for the purpose. Cato übertraf [surpassed] all his fellow-citizens in strict virtue, and his virtue übertraf [surpassed] that of all his fellow-citizens. We say however: that übersteigt [is or goes beyond, exceeds] my powers, my means, my views.

Übersteigern, *v. tr.* [ich —steigere, habe —steigert, zu —steigern] to raise. Man hat den Preis der Lebensmittel übersteigert, they have raised the price of provisions; einander — [at public sales or auctions], to outbid one another.

Übersteigerung, *f.* the raising of the price, a rise in [the price of] provisions, in the value of money, [at auctions] outbidding.

Übersteiglich, *adj.* and *adv.* surmountable, that may be climbed over or scaled.

Übersteinen, Uebersteinern, *v. tr.* [ich —steine, habe —steint, zu —steinen] to cover or overlay with stones, to pave with flags; to crust over, to incrustate.

1. **Überstellen**, *v. tr.* [ich stelle —, habe —gestellt, —zustellen] to place over or upon. Einen Kessel —, to put a kettle on [the fire].

2. **Uebersténen**, *v. tr.* [ich —stelle, habe —stellt, zu —stellen] Einen Fluß mit Netzen —, to stretch or lay nets across a stream.

Überstícken, *v. tr.* [ich —sticke, habe —stickt, zu —sticken] to embroider over, to do over with fancy-work. Eine Stickerei &c. noch einmal —, to reembroider.

Überstímmen, *v. tr.* [ich —stimme, habe —stimmt, zu —stimmen] 1) Ein Klavier —, to tune a piano too high, above concert-pitch. 2) Einen —, to outvote any one, to beat any one by a majority of votes; er ist überstimmt worden, he has been outvoted, it has been voted against him.

Überstínken, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —stinke, habe —stunken, zu —stinken] to stink worse than &c., to outstink.

Überstópfen, *v. tr.* [ich —stopfe, habe —stopft, zu —stopfen] 1) Eine Tabackspfeife —, to overfill, to fill too tight or too full a tobacco-pipe; eine Gans &c. —, to overcram, overstuff a goose. 2) Die Löcher, die dünnen Stellen in einem Zeuge —, to stop, to stop up, mend, darn holes, the thin places in a stuff.

1. **Überstoßen**, *irr. v. tr.* [ich stoße —, habe —gestoßen, —zustoßen] to push or shove over or across.

2. **Überstößen**, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —stoße, habe —stoßen, zu —stoßen] [with tawers] Die Felle —, to scrape the fells.

Überstrahlen, *v. tr.* [ich —strahle, habe —strahlt, zu —strahlen] 1) to shine over, down upon. 2) to outshine. Sein Ruhm überstrahlte den ihrigen, his fame outshone theirs.

Überstreichen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —streiche, habe —strichen, zu —streichen] to smear over, to lay on a coat or coating [of paste &c.], V. Bestreichen 1). Ein Brett mit Firniß —, to varnish a board; mit Pech —, to pitch, to do over with pitch.

1. **Überstreifen**, [from streifen] *v. tr.* and *intr.* [ich streife —, habe —gestreift, —zustreifen] to draw on or over, to draw any thing over something else. Aermel —, to draw or put on sleeves; einen frischen Ueberzug —, to put on a fresh case or covering [as a clean pillow-case &c.].

2. **Überstreifen**, [from Streifen, *m.*] *v. tr.* and *intr.* to streak [in any direction].

1. **Überstreuen**, *v. tr.* [ich streue —, habe —gestreut, —zustreuen] Zucker, Pfeffer &c. —, to strew sugar, pepper &c. over, to powder with sugar &c., to pepper.

2. **Überstreüen**, *v. tr.* [ich —streue, habe —streut, zu —streuen] to powder, to scatter any powder or dust over, to strew, V. Bestreuen.

Überstricheln, *v. tr.* [ich —strichle, habe —strichelt, zu —stricheln] to draw little lines, streaks or strokes over any thing, to dash over; *it.* to draw lines, dashes all over, to hatch or stripe all over.

Überstricken, *v tr.* [ich —stricke, habe —strickt, zu —stricken] 1) to knit or net over. 2) *Fig.* Einen —, V. Bestricken.

1. **Überströmen**, *v. intr.* [ich ströme —, bin —geströmt, —zuströmen] 1) to run or stream over, to overflow. Seine Augen strömten vor Freude über, his eyes streamed over for joy, he cried for joy; sein Mund strömte über von ihrem Lobe, he was eloquent in her praise; diese Fluren strömen vom Segen über, these plains overflow with abundance. 2) to stream, throng or crowd towards. Alle Soldaten strömten zu ihm über, all the soldiers pressed, rushed &c. towards him, passed to him.

2. **Überströmen**, *v. tr.* [ich —ströme, habe —strömt] Ein Land &c. —, to overflow, deluge, flood, inundate, submerge, lay under water a country &c. *Fig.* Er überströmte ihre Wangen mit Thränen, he deluged, bedewed her cheeks with tears. Das —, overflowing, running over, *it.* inundation, flood, deluge.

Überstrumpf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -strümpfe] an over-stocking.

1. **Überstudiren**, *v. tr.* [ich —studire] 1) Etwas —, to study over, to ponder or meditate upon, to study any thing. 2) Einen —, to surpass or eclipse any one in one's studies.

2. **Überstudiren**, *v. refl.* sich —, to overstudy, to study too much, too deep, too long. Er hat sich überstudirt [in fam. lang.], he has stupified himself by hard fagging, he has fagged himself into a dunce.

Überstülpen, *v. intr.* V. Ueberstürzen. Seine Aermel —, to tuck up, *it.* to turn up one's sleeves.

1. **Überstürzen**, [ich stürze —, habe, bin —gestürzt, —zustürzen] I. *v. tr.* Einen Deckel —, to put on a lid or cover, to put a lid &c. on; die Haube in der Eile —, to pop on, clap on, throw on, huddle on one's cap. II. *v. intr.* to tumble over or backwards, to capsize, to tilt over, to upset, overset. Das Kind ist hinten übergestürzt, the child has fallen backwards; das Gefäß stand nicht fest, es stürzte über, the vessel did not stand firm, it tilted over, pitched down.

2. **Überstürzen**, I. *v. tr.* [ich —stürze, habe —stürzt, zu —stürzen] 1) Einen, Etwas —, to upset, capsize, overset, overthrow, knock down any one or thing. 2) to dash a shade, throw a veil &c. over any thing, to cover up in a hurry. II. *v. refl.* sich —, to tumble backwards, to fall back upon the head, [in American slang] to come down with a hoist, [fam.] to come down upon one's seat of honour.

Übersüß, *adj.* and *adv.* oversweet, too sweet.

Übertánzen, I. *v. tr.* [ich —tanze, habe —tanzt, zu —tanzen] 1) Einen —, to knock any one down by dancing against him. II. *v. refl.* sich —, to overdance one's self, to dance 'till one 's tired.

Übertäuben, *v. tr.* [ich —täube, habe —täubt, zu —täuben] to deafen, stun. Dieser Lärm übertäubt uns, this noise, this din stuns us, V Betäuben. *Fig.* Die Stimme seines Gewissens —, to stifle, drown, silence, smother the voice of one's conscience.

Übertheuer, *adj.* and *adv.* overdear, too dear. Etwas — bezahlen, kaufen, to pay, buy to dear; — verkaufen, to sell too dear, too high.

Übertheúern, *v. tr.* V. Uebernehmen 2), Uebersetzen 5), Uebersteigern.

Überthören, *v. tr.* V. Bethören.

Überthun, *irr. v. tr.* V. Ueberziehen, Uebersetzen, Ueberstellen.

Überthür, *f.* [*pl.* -en] a door that falls or shuts down on like a lid [as the doors of some cellars and lofts do], trap-door, *it.* the outer or inner door of certain porches, entrance-rooms, of screens &c. [for excluding cold and draught more effectually], an extra-door, [in some rooms of English houses] the green-baize door.

Übertölpeln, *v. tr.* [ich —tölpele, habe —tölpelt, zu —tölpeln] [in common people's lang.] Einen —, to dupe, to take in, to smooth down, gammon, swindle out of, overreach any one; er hat sich — lassen, he has allowed himself to be made a fool of, to be done, to be bitten. Das —, duping, cheating.

Übertönen, *v. tr.* [ich —töne, habe —tönt, zu —tönen] to sound louder than &c.; *it.* V. Ueberschreien, Uebertäuben.

Übertrag, *m.* [-es] [in commerce &c.] 1) [no *pl.*] Der — einer Rechnung, the posting of an account; — eines Postens auf eine andere Stelle, the carrying over of an item to another place. 2) [*pl.* -träge] the sum thus carried over.

Übertragbar, *adj.* and *adv.* capable of being carried over, transmissible.

1. **Übertragen**, *irr. v. tr.* [ich trage —, habe —getragen, —zutragen] to transport, transfer, to carry over or across, to take over or across, to pass. *Fig.* a) [generally] to book, note down, insert. Eine Rechnung aus einem Buche in ein anderes —, to post

an account; einen Artikel [in das Hauptbuch] —, to post or enter an item in the ledger; einen Wechsel an einen Andern — [endossiren or indossiren], to endorse a bill of exchange. *b*) [= übersétzen] Aus einer Sprache in die andere —, to translate, [comic] to do from one language into the other.

2. **Überträgen**, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [ich —trage, habe —tragen, zu —tragen] *Fig. a*) [= abtreten &c.] Einem sein Eigenthum —, to make over, transfer one's property to another, *it.* to settle one's property on another; er übertrug mir seine Rechte auf dieses Gut, he made, assigned or signed over to me his rights on this estate; ich habe das Eigenthum dieses Hauses auf ihn —, I have made him the assignee or assign of this house; das Volk muß einige von seinen natürlichen Rechten an die Regierung —, the people must cede to the government some of their rights. *b*) [zu übernehmen geben] to consign, commit, entrust, assign, appoint. Man hat mir die Besorgung dieser Angelegenheit —, the management of this business has been assigned, entrusted to me; man übertrug ihm die Würde eines Consuls, the dignity of consul was conferred upon him. *c*) to take upon one's self, to guarantee, indemnify, defray, exonerate, save harmless. Bei der Steuer muß der Reiche den Armen —, in taxation the rich man must pay for the poor. II. *v. refl.* sich —, to overburthen or overload one's self, to carry a burthen 'till one is spent, to knock one's self up by carrying; dieser Obstbaum hat sich —, this fruit-tree has borne too much fruit. Das —, die Uebertragung, transport, transfer; *it.* assignment, consignment; *it.* transmission.

Überträger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a transferrer, transporter, consigner, assigner. [in commerce] Der — eines Wechsels, the endorser; — aus einer Sprache in die andere, V. Uebersetzer.

Übertrèffbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] surpassable, to be excelled, V. Uebertreffen.

Übertrèffen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —treffe, habe —troffen, zu —treffen] Einen, Etwas —, to surpass any one, thing, to excel, outvie, exceed, outrival, outgo, go beyond, beat, distance, outstrip &c.; dieses Werk übertrifft alle Werke des Alterthums, this work excels all works of antiquity; sie übertraf Alle an Schönheit, she surpassed all in beauty, she outrivalled, outshone all in beauty; der Erfolg hat die Erwartung übertroffen, the success has surpassed, exceeded, topped the expectation; er hat sich selbst übertroffen, he has surpassed, eclipsed himself; dieser Mahler hat seinen Meister übertroffen, this painter has gone beyond &c. his master. Syn. V. Uebersteigen.

Übertrèfflich, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Uebertreffbar.

1. **Übertreiben**, *irr. v. tr.* [ich treibe —, habe —getrieben, —zutreiben] to drive over or across. Hier darf kein Vieh übergetrieben werden, no cattle is allowed to be driven over or across here, is allowed to trespass here; [in chemistry] einen Körper —, to sublimate or sublime a body, *it.* to distil &c., V. Abziehen, Destilliren, Sublimiren.

2. **Übertreíben**, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —treibe, habe —trieben, zu —treiben] Die Pferde &c. —, to overdrive the horses &c.; einen Arbeiter —, to urge on vexatiously, overurge, harass, worry a workman. *Fig.* Etwas —, to exaggerate any thing, to carry &c. beyond all bounds, [slang] to lay it on thick, to come it strong, to out-herod Herod; die Stoiker haben die Sittenlehre übertrieben, the stoics have hyperbolized, exaggerated ethics; man muß nichts —, nie —, one must exaggerate, amplify nothing, never embellish; eine Rolle &c. —, to overact, caricature a part &c., to rave or rant in a part &c.; er übertreibt Alles, ist in Allem übertrieben, he overdoes every thing, is outré in every thing, is extravagant in every thing, is a regular high-flyer; die Berichte der Zeitungsschreiber sind gewöhnlich übertrieben, the accounts of the penny-a-line writers, of the news-mongers are generally overdrawn, overcoloured, overcharged &c.; ein —der or übertriebener Ausdruck, an exaggerated, hyperbolical, exaggeratory, heightened, adventitious expression; diese Schilderung ist übertrieben, this description is overcharged, overwrought, overdrawn, caricatured; ein übertriebenes Lob, an excessive, outrageous, exaggerated praise; übertrieben höflich, over-polite, too civil by half, excessively or ridiculously civil, mighty civil, [fam. with men] damned civil, [in seamen's lang.] bloody polite; [with painters] die Züge eines Bildes übertrieben darstellen, to charge, overcharge a picture; das Fasten —, to overfast, to mortify the flesh to excess. Das —, exaggeration, amplification, [in rhetoric] hyperbole.

Übertreíber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] *Fig.* an exaggerater, amplifier, [fam.] a dealer in the marvellous, a drawer of the long bow, an out-and-outer.

1. **Übertreten**, *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* [ich trete —, bin —getreten, —zutreten] 1) to step upon, beyond, over, across, *it.* to step or walk over, across. Das Pferd ist übergetreten, the horse has got entangled, hitched in his harness, has got his leg hitched in a trace. 2) Die Schuhe &c. —, to tread out or down one's shoes &c., to tread &c. on one side, down at the heels. 3) [= austreten] to overflow, run over, leave its bed [as a river]. 4) *Fig.* Zu Einem — [übergehen], to go over to any one, to any one's side or party, [in a bad sense] to rat, to turn one's coat; zu einer andern Religion —, to change one's religion, to turn [Catholic &c.], [in a bad sense] to become an apostate or renegade, to lapse.

2. **Übertrèten**, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —trete, habe —treten, zu —treten] Das Gesetz —, die Gebote Gottes —, to violate, transgress, break, infringe, contravene the law, to trespass against or on the law, to offend, to break God's commandments. Das —, V. Uebertretung.

Übertrèter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* transgressor, trespasser, the breaker, violator, infractor of a law &c., an offender against the law. Bei Strafe der Einsperrung &c. gegen die —, under pain of imprisonment &c. against the offenders &c.

Übertrètung, *f.* a transgression, trespass, offence, an infraction, a violation, breaking or contravention [of a law &c.]. Im Falle der —, im —sfalle, in case of transgression.

Übertrieb, *m.* [-s, no *pl.*] V. Uebertrift.

Übertrieben, *adj.* and *adv.* V. under 2. Uebertreiben. Syn. V. Uebermäßig.

Übertrift, *f.* [no *pl.*] 1) right of way for cattle across a ground. Er hat die — über meinen Acker, he has a right of drift-way over my field. 2) drift-way.

Übertrínken, *irr. v. refl.* sich — [ich — trinke mich, habe mich —trunken, sich zu — trinken], to drink too much, too deep, too hard, to overdrink, V. Betrinken.

Übertrúmpfen, *v. tr.* [at cards] [ich — trumpfe, habe —trumpft, zu —trumpfen] to overtrump. Er hat mich übertrumpft, he has taken my trump.

Übertünchen, *v. tr.* [ich —tünche, habe —tüncht, zu —tünchen] to whitewash, V. Tünchen. *Fig.* Die Wangen —, to paint [the cheeks]; *it.* die Wahrheit —, to colour the truth, to embellish.

Übertüpfeln, *v. tr.* [ich —tüpfle, habe —tüpfelt, zu —tüpfeln] to dot over. Die i —, to dot the or one's i's.

Überverfeinen, Ueberverfeinern, *v. tr.* to over-fine, over-refine, V. Ueberfeinern.

Übervölkern, *v. tr.* [ich —völkere, habe —völkert, zu —völkern] to overpeople. Ein übervölkertes Land, an overpeopled, overpopulous country.

Übervölkerung, *f.* over-population, crowded population.

Übervoll, *adj.* and *adv.* overfull. —es Maß, overfull, heaped up, good measure.

Übervollzählig, V. Ueberzählig.

Übervórtheilen, *v. tr.* [ich —vortheile, habe —vortheilt, zu —vortheilen] to profit at the expence of another, to take or exact an undue profit, to take an unfair advantage of, to overreach, defraud another, [fam.] to come the jew over any one.

Übervórtheilung, *f.* [in law] an overcharge, exaction, a fraud.

1. **Überwachsen**, *irr. v. intr.* [ich wachse —, bin —gewachsen, —zuwachsen] to grow over. Dieser Baum ist übergewachsen, this tree has grown over [the wall &c.]; seine Nägel sind übergewachsen, his nails are grown too long, want cutting.

2. **Überwáchsen**, I. *v. tr.* and *intr.* [ich —wachse, habe —wachsen, zu —wachsen] to overgrow, grow over. Das Moos überwächst Steine, Dächer &c., moss grows over stones, roofs &c.; eine mit Jasmin —e Laube, an arbour overgrown, grown over with jasmine; die Wunde überwächst mit frischem Fleische, the wound is growing or closing over with new flesh, new or young flesh is growing or forming over the wound; [with surgeons] das überflüssige Fleisch wegbeizen, womit eine Wunde überwächst, to burn away with caustic the proud flesh, that a wound is overgrown with, that clogs a wound; mit Fett —es Fleisch, flesh or meat covered with fat. II. *v. tr.* to outgrow, top, overtop, spring up above, overgrow. Das Gebüsch hat den Zaun &c. —, the bushes have overgrown, sprung up above the fence &c.; er überwuchs seinen Bruder, he outgrew his brother; die Pappeln — die meisten andern Bäume, poplars overtop most other trees, grow taller than most &c. III. *v. refl.* sich —, to grow or run up too fast, to outgrow one's strength.

Überwálken, *v. tr.* [ich —walke, habe —walkt, zu —walken] Tuch &c. —, to full, *it.* to overfull cloth &c.

1. **Überwallen**, *v. intr.* [ich walle —, bin —gewallt, —zuwallen] to well, gush, boil over. Das Wasser im Topfe, der Topf wallet über, the water boils over in the pot, the pot boils over. *Fig.* Mein Herz wallet über vor Freude, my heart overflows for joy, [fam.] is up in my mouth for joy, V. Aufwallen.

2. **Überwállen**, [ich —walle, habe —wallt zu —wallen] I. *v. tr.* [with poets] to cover with its waves. Die Flut überwallte die Giebel der Häuser, the flood boiled over,

swept, crested over the house-tops. II. *v. refl.* [with gardeners] ſich —, to cover itself over with bark or rind.

Überwältigen, *v. tr.* [V. Gewalt, Walten] [ich —wältige, habe —wältigt, zu —wältigen] to overpower, overcome, subdue, conquer, subjugate, reduce, master. Seine Feinde —, to overcome one's enemies; der Strom überwältigte ihn, the stream overpowered him. *Fig.* Sich von ſeinen Leidenſchaften — laſſen, to allow one's self to be carried away, overpowered by one's passions; der Schlaf überwältigt ihn, sleep overpowers, overcomes him; von Schmerz überwältigt, overwhelmed with grief. Das —, die Ueberwältigung, subjection, overpowering.

Überwältiger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] overpowerer, overcomer, conqueror.

Überwälzen, *v. tr.* Die Gänge in einem Garten &c. —, V. under Walzen.

1. **Überwälzen,** *v. tr.* [ich wälze —] to roll over or upon.

2. **Überwälzen,** *v. tr.* [ich —wälze] to roll.

Überwanken, *v. intr.* [ich wanke —, bin —gewankt, —zuwanken] [little used] to totter, stagger or reel over or across.

Überwärmen, *v. tr.* [ich —wärme] 1) to warm or heat the surface, the top. 2) to overwarm, overheat.

Überwärts, *adv.* 1) upwards. — ſehen, to look upwards. 2) V. Oberwärts.

Überwäſſern, *v. tr.* V. Wäſſern, Bewäſſern.

Überwäten, *v. intr.* to wade over or across, V. Durchwaten.

Überwèben, *v. tr.* [ich —webe] [little used] to weave over. Die Spinnen haben das Fenſter &c. überwebt, the spiders have spun over the window &c.

Überweiden, *v. tr.* [ich —weide] Einen Acker —, to let the cattle feed or graze over a field.

Überweiſe, *adj.* and *adv.* very wise, *it.* [in a bad sense] over-wise, wise in one's own conceit. Ein —r Menſch, ein —r, a wise-acre. V. Ueberklug.

1. **Überweiſen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich weiſe —, habe —gewieſen, —zuweiſen] [little used] Einen in das rechte Haus —, to point any one out, shew any one the right house.

2. **Überweiſen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —weiſe, habe —wieſen, zu —weiſen] 1) Etwas —, to assign any thing; einen Wechſel —, to endorse a bill; [in law-courts &c.] eine Schuld —, to assign or make over a debt. 2) to convict. Der Angeklagte iſt ſeines Verbrechens, des Diebſtahls &c. überwieſen worden, the accused has been convicted of his crime, found guilty of theft &c. Das —, V. Ueberweiſung. Syn. V. Ueberführen.

Überweiſung, *f.* 1) assignment, assignation. — eines Wechſels, endorsement of a bill; — einer Schuld, delegation, the assignment of a debt to another. 2) conviction, the finding guilty.

Überweißen, *v. tr.* [ich —weiße] to whiten over, V. Weißen.

Überwéndlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [with sempstresses &c.] Die —e Naht, Ueberwendlingsnaht, whip-stitch seam, whipped seam.

Überwéndlings or **Ueberwendlinks,** *adv.* — nähen, V. Ueberwendlich.

1. **Überwerfen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich werfe —, habe —geworfen, —zuwerfen] 1) to throw over or across, to cast or hurl beyond. Dieſer Baum iſt zu hoch, der Fluß iſt zu breit, man kann keinen Stein, mit keinem Steine —, this tree is too high, the river is too broad, it's impossible to throw a stone over it, across it. 2) [= umwerfen] Seinen Mantel —, to throw over, on one's cloak.

2. **Überwèrfen,** *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [ich —werfe, habe —worfen, zu —werfen] 1) [bewerfen] Eine Wand mit Kalk, Mörtel —, to plaster, parget, rough-cast a wall. 2) [rather unusual] Einen Baum, einen Fluß [mit einem Steine &c.] —, to throw or jerk [a stone &c.] over a tree, over or across a stream. 3) Einen im Kegelſpiele —, to tip or purl more pins than another at skittles; Einen im Würfelſpiele —, to throw higher at dice, with the dice. II. *v. refl.* ſich — [in fam. lang.], *a*) [= närriſch werden] to get crazy; ſie hat ſich überworfen, she is cracked, she has gone mad. *b*) Sich mit Einem —, to fall out with any one.

Überwerth, *m.* [-es] Er zahlt noch ſo und ſo viel für den —, he pays still so and so much for the overvalue, still such and such a sum more than the article, the thing was worth.

Überwichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) having over-weight. Ein —er Dukaten, a ducat having over-weight, a plump ducat; — ſeyn, to be of full weight, to be plump [as coins fresh from the mint]. 2) [little used] highly important.

Überwichtigkeit, *f.* the over-weight, plumpness [of a coin just struck].

Überwickeln, *v. tr.* [ich —wickle, habe —wickelt, zu —wickeln] to wrap over, all over, all round, to completely envelop, V. Bewickeln, Einwickeln, Umwickeln. Das —, die Ueberwicklung, the act of wrapping, enveloping.

Überwiegen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —wiege, habe —wogen, zu —wiegen] to weigh heavier or more than, to outweigh, to turn the scale. Das Gold überwiegt das Silber weit, gold has a much greater specific gravity than silver, gold considerably outweighs silver; ich überwiege ihn um acht Pfund, I weigh a stone heavier than he does. *Fig.* to outweigh, to weigh down, to prevail. Dieſe Betrachtung überwog alle andern, this consideration overweighed all others, preponderated over &c.; —de Gründe, all-powerful reasons; ſeine Stimme im Rathe iſt —d, he has the casting vote in the council; er hat einen —den Hang zum Spiele, he has a predominating, predominant turn, predilection for play, an overpowering inclination for gambling; das —de Organ [with phrenologists], the leading organ.

Überwínden, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —winde, habe —wunden, zu —winden] 1) to overthrow, subject, subjugate, reduce, conquer, overturn, beat. Er hat den Feind in offener Schlacht überwunden, he defeated, vanquished, overcame, beat the enemy in a pitched battle. *Fig.* Er überwand alle Hinderniſſe, he triumphed over, surmounted, set aside all obstacles; ſich ſelbſt —, to subdue one's self, to get the better of, the mastery over one's self; ſeine Leidenſchaften &c. —, to obtain the mastery or empire over one's passions &c., to quell or tame one's passions &c.; ſich von der erſten Schwierigkeit — laſſen, to let one's self be overcome by, to be scared at the first difficulty; die Ueberwundenen, the vanquished. 2) V. Ueberwickeln. Das —, V. Ueberwindung.

Überwínder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* vanquisher, overthrower, conqueror, victor. Alexander war der — der Perſer, Alexander was the subduer &c. of, the victor over the Persians; die — in den olympiſchen Spielen, the victors at or of the Olympic games.

Überwíndlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] conquerable, vincible, superable. *Fig.* vincible, surmountable, that may be quelled, tamed, humbled.

Überwíndlingsnaht, *f.* [*pl.* -nähte] V. under Ueberwendlich.

Überwíndung, *f.* subjugation, triumph, V. Sieg. Es gehört viel, eine große — dazu, um &c., a great self-restraint, a great self-denial is requisite to &c.

Überwíntern, [ich —wintere, habe —wintert, zu —wintern] I. *v. intr.* 1) to winter, to last, brave or rough the winter, to last during the winter. Dieſe Bäume — nicht im Freien, these trees do not stand the winter in the open air; dieſes Obſt überwintert nicht, this fruit does not last, keep throughout the winter, does not winter; die Truppen überwinterten in Feindesland, the troops wintered, went into winter-quarters, [old] hyemated in the enemy's country. 2) [unusual] to hibernate [as the dormouse, tortoise &c.], to become torpid for the winter. II. *v. tr.* to preserve during or throughout the winter, [in domestic oeconomy] to winter, V. Durchwintern. Die feindlichen Truppen —, to support the enemy's troops for the winter, all the winter. Das —, wintering, [old] hyemation, [unusual] [of certain animals] hibernation.

Überwírken, V. Ueberweben.

Überwitz, *m.* [-es] 1) over-wit, *it.* wit carried too far. 2) V. Aberwitz.

Überwítzig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) over-witty. 2) V. Aberwitzig.

Überwölben, *v. tr.* [ich —wölbe, habe —wölbt, zu —wölben] to vault or arch over, to throw a vault over, V. Wölben.

Überwölken, *v. tr.* to cloud over, overcloud, V. Bewölken.

Überwurf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -würfe] 1) [with masons] V. Anwurf. 2) over or outer garment, [especially] a light or loose garment thrown over or round. 3) [with surgeons] V. Pelikan.

Überwürzen, *v. tr.* [ich —würze, habe —würzt, zu —würzen] Eine Speiſe —, to overspice any meat &c.

Überzahl, *f.* [no *pl.*] an over-number, a supernumerary or an extra number; *it.* too great a number. Die — der Feinde, the overpowering number of the enemy.

Überzählen, *v. tr.* [ich —zahle, habe —zahlt, zu —zahlen] too verpay. Sie haben dieſe Waare überzahlt, you have payed too much or too dear for this article; ich gebe Euch nichts weiter, Ihr ſeyd überzahlt, I shall not give you any thing more, you are overpaid.

Überzählen, I. *v. tr.* [ich —zähle, habe —zählt, zu —zählen] 1) to count over. Ich habe das Geld zweimal überzählt, I have counted over the money twice. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to count wrong, V. Verzählen.

Überzählig, *adj.* and *adv.* supernumerary. Er iſt als —, als ein —es Glied in dieſe Geſellſchaft aufgenommen worden, he has been admitted as supernumerary, as a supernumerary member in this club; ein

—er, a supernumerary; die Regimenter ſind —, übervollzählig, the regiments have more than their full complement of men.

Überzahn, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -zähne] a tooth growing or grown wrong over another. Es iſt ihm ein — gewachſen, he has got a supercrescent, superexcrescent tooth, a snag.

Überzeitig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) V. Ueberreif. 2) [in fam. lang.] more, than is required, in time. Dieſe Stunde kommen Sie —, at this hour you will come or be there even before your or the appointed time.

Überzeítigen, [ich —zeitige, habe —zeitigt, zu —zeitigen] I. *v. tr.* to hasten the maturity of any thing, to force. *Fig.* to force, to render precocious. II. *v. intr.* 1) to overripen. 2) [unusual] to ripen too soon, to come to a forced maturity, to be precocious.

Überzeug, V. Oberzeug.

Überzeúgen, *v. tr.* [ich —zeuge, habe —zeugt, zu —zeugen] to convince, persuade. Ich habe ihn von dieſer Wahrheit überzeugt, er iſt davon überzeugt, I have convinced him of this truth, I have demonstrated, evinced, proved to him this truth, he is convinced of it; er wird ſich durch die Erfahrung davon —, he will be convinced of it, satisfied of its truth by experience; ich bin überzeugt [verſichert], daß &c., I am convinced, confident, fully persuaded, sure that &c.; er hat ſich mit eigenen Augen davon überzeugt, he has assured himself of it by personal inspection; —der Beweis, a convincing argument, demonstrative or satisfactory proof; die Geſchworenen müſſen von der Schuld eines Mannes überzeugt ſeyn, ehe ſie &c., the jury must be satisfied of the guilt of a man, before &c.; man fand unter ſeinen Schriften —de Beweiſe davon, abundant proofs of it were, the clearest evidence of it was found among his papers. Das —, V. Ueberzeugung. Syn. V. Ueberführen.

Überzeúgung, *f.* conviction, persuasion. Eine vollkommene — von den Wahrheiten der Religion haben, to have a perfect belief in the truths of religion; ich habe die gänzliche —, daß &c., I have the entire conviction, a confident persuasion, my opinion is deep-rooted, that &c.; ich habe es in der — gethan, daß &c., I did it under the firm belief that &c.

1. Überziehen, [ich ziehe —, bin, habe —gezogen, —zuziehen] *irr.* I *v. intr.* 1) to pass over. Sehen Sie dieſe Wolken —? do you see those clouds sailing, drawing, sweeping over [the hill, sea &c.]; [in sportsmen's lang.] der Hirſch iſt hier übergezogen, the stag has passed over here, has left his slot or foiling here; in ſeine neue Wohnung —, to go or remove into one's new lodgings or dwelling. 2) V. Vorüberziehen. II. *v. tr.* 1) [= überbreiten] Friſche Bettziechen —, to put on fresh pillow-cases &c.; es iſt kalt, ich habe noch einen Rock übergezogen, it is cold, I have put on an extra coat, a great coat. 2) to draw over or across. Ziehen Sie mich zu ſich über, draw me over or across to you, to your side.

2. Überziehen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [ich —ziehe, habe —zogen, zu —ziehen] 1) to cover over, to clothe, to coat. Das Bett iſt weiß or friſch überzogen worden, the bed has had clean sheets and pillow-cases put on, is covered with a white counterpane or quilt &c.; einen Stuhl mit Leder —, to cover a chair with leather; mit Wachs —, to cover or coat with wax, to wax; die Flügel einer Windmühle —, to put sails on the wings or arms, to clothe or dress the sweeps of a windmill; eine Schachtel mit Papier —, to cover, line a band-box, pill-box &c. with paper; überzogene Knöpfe, covered buttons. *Fig.* Ein Land —, mit Heeresmacht, mit Krieg —, to invade a country, to overrun a country with an armed force, to carry war into a country. 2) [= überſchreiten] [in sportsmen's lang.] Die Fährte —, to go over the right track, to miss the trail or foiling [speaking of the hunter]. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to get cloudy or dark, to become clouded over; der Himmel überzieht ſich, the sky is overcast, getting cloudy, gloomy, lowering, murky. Das —, die Ueberziehung, covering, furniture, lining.

Überzínnen, *v. tr.* [ich —zinne, habe —zinnt, zu —zinnen] to tin over, to tin, V. Verzinnen. Das —, tinning.

Überzins, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e or -en] over-interest, usurious or grinding interest.

Überzúckern, *v. tr.* [ich —zuckere, habe —zuckert, zu —zuckern] to sugar or candy over, to glaze over or to ice with sugar. Allerhand überzuckerte Körner, sugarplums: überzuckerte Mandeln, sugared, crisp almonds; eine Schachtel mit überzuckerten Sachen, a box of sweetmeats, comfits, of sugarplums, of thousands or millions, of kisses. *Fig.* Einem die Pille —, V. also Vergolden; überzuckerte Worte, honied words, [fam.] butter, palaver, blarney.

Überzug, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -züge] 1) [little used] passage, V. Uebergang. 2) coverlet, quilt, counterpane, [in England, new word from India] a palampore. Der — [über ein Federbett, über ein Kopfkiſſen &c.], the case to a plumeau or German feather-bed, a pillow-case &c., V. Zieche; ein — von Leinwand, über eine Mütze, über einen Aermel, a linen cover for saving a bonnet, a linen false-sleeve, cuff, half-sleeve or cover for a sleeve; — über einen beſchlagenen Seſſel, über einen Kutſchenhimmel &c., a case or cover for a chair, cover of an imperial &c., [for the coachman's seat] a hammer-cloth; der — eines Buches, the cover or covering of a book, V. Decke, [also] der — zur Schonung des Einbandes, a cover, a temporary cover; der — or Beſchlag eines Seſſels, the covering of a chair; der — [in botany], pubescence; [with hatters] der —, coating of beaver; ein — von Kalk, Mörtel, Lehm &c., a coating, layer of lime, mortar, loam &c.; — [with brasiers], the shell; *it.* — [for putting in clothes, cloths &c.], bag, case, cover, *it.* V. Ueberwurf; [with joiners] V. Verkleidung.

Überzwerch, *adv.* [in common people's lang.] across, crosswise, athwart, askance, awry, obliquely, transversally, diagonally. *Fig.* Einen — anſehen, to look askance, queer, rum, odd at any one, to leer at any one; er verſteht, nimmt Alles —, he views every thing in a false light, takes every thing in a wrong or perverted meaning.

Üblich, [from üben] *adj.* and *adv.* usual, common, customary, in force. Eine ſehr —e Sache, a very usual thing; das iſt bei uns ſo —, that is customary, in use or vogue, the custom with us; das iſt nicht mehr —, that is no longer in use, out of date; —es Wort, common, general word, word in common or daily use, a word used habitually; dieſes Wort iſt nicht mehr —, this word is no longer used, is obsolete. Das —e [with painters &c.], the customs &c., the costume; das —e beobachten, to observe the costume; gegen das —e verſtoßen, to neglect, violate the costume.

Üblichkeit, *f.* custom, use.

Übrig, [from über] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) remaining, left. Es iſt kein Wein mehr —, there is no more wine left; er hat uns Nichts — gelaſſen, he has left us nothing over; ſonſt iſt Nichts —, there is only that left; es iſt noch —, there is some left, to spare; hier iſt ein Thaler, geben Sie mir das —e heraus, here is a dollar, give me back the change out of it; er iſt allein von dieſer Familie —, he is the only one left of, he is the sole survivor or representant of this family; der einzige —e Erbe, the sole surviving heir; die —gebliebenen wurden in die Gefangenſchaft abgeführt, the remnant were led into captivity; heben Sie mir die —en zwei Ellen von dieſem Tuche auf, keep for me the two remaining ells of this cloth; die —bleibende Zahl, Summe, the remainder, rest, overplus; ſein —es Geld, Vermögen &c., his remaining money, the remainder of his property &c.; — haben, behalten, to be left, toremain; — laſſen, to leave; er hat mir Nichts — gelaſſen, he has left me nothing [for myself]; er hat — genug Geld, um &c., he has money enough to &c.; er iſt — groß, — ſtark dazu [fam.], he is big, strong enough and to spare [and more too] for that; Alles, was mir — geblieben iſt, all, that has been left [to] me, [also] remained for me; was bleibt mir —, als &c.? what else is there for me to do, than &c., what is left to me but &c.? ſeine —e Lebenszeit, the rest of his life; [in fam. lang.] ein —es thun, to do extra, more than is needful, for love, into the bargain; ich will ein —es [für dich] thun, I will do something for you again, once more, for the last time. 2) [V. Ander] Die —en Menſchen, die —en, other men, the rest, the others; drei ſind ſchon da, die —en werden bald kommen, three are here already, the rest will soon come; hierin irrt er ſich, im —en mag er Recht haben, in this he is wrong, what concerns the rest, as for the rest he may be right. 3) [unusual, = überflüſſig] superfluous, useless.

Übrigens, *adv.* for the rest, moreover, besides, what is more, otherwise, in other respects, however. — will ich Ihnen ſagen, besides I will tell you; er iſt eigenſinnig, — aber iſt er ein rechtſchaffener Mann, he is opinionated, otherwise an excellent man.

Übung, *f.* exercise, practice. Das lernt ſich durch lange —, that is learned by long practice; ſich in der — erhalten, to keep one's self in practice, to keep up one's knowledge, knack &c., [fam.] to keep one's hand in; ſich wieder in — bringen, ſetzen, to recover or resume one's practice; die ritterlichen —en erlernen, to learn the equestrian exercises, the exercises of a cavalier [viz. to ride, the sword-exercise &c.]; V. Kriegs—, Leibes—, Schul—, Waffen— &c; geiſtliche —en, —en der Andacht, spiritual exercises, exercises of devotion; die — der Tugend, the practice of virtue; V. Aus—; die — in einer Sache macht geſchickt, practice in any thing renders skilful; *proverb.* — macht den Meiſter, practice makes perfect; eine Sprache durch —, aus der — erlernen, to learn a language through practice, by usage, through oral communication; durch — erworbene Fertigkeit, routine, knack, habitual facility; er weiß dieſes blos aus —, he knows this mere-

ly by routine, by habit, by use; er hat eine große — in dieſem Fache, he has a great dexterity, acquired facility, knack in this business.

Uebungs-haus, *n.* [Exerzierhaus] [little used] a fencing-school, any school where military exercises are taught. —**kunſt**, *f.* [little used] gymnastics. —**lager**, *n.* encampment for exercise or field-movements, mock-skirmishes &c. —**meiſter**, *m.* V. Drillmeiſter. —**platz**, *m.* exercise-ground, [at schools] play-ground. —**ſtück**, *n.* an exercise. —ſtücke zum Ueberſetzen, exercises for translating; —ſtücke für Mahler, Bildhauer &c., studies. —**ſtunde**, —**zeit**, *f.* hour of exercise, for practice.

Úchtblume, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [provincial] 1) common meadow-saffron, autumnal colchicum. 2) vernal or Spanish saffron [bulbocodium].

Úckelei, V. Ukelei.

Úfer, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to über, to the Gr. ὑπέρ, to the Lat. *super*; probably from uf instead of auf, therefore = Rand] Das — des Meeres, the shore, coast, beach, strand, the sea-shore, sea-coast, [sometimes used] border or margin of the sea, [new but bad word] litoral or littoral; — eines Fluſſes, Teiches, bank of a river, pond, [sometimes when the river is very wide, or the lake be salt as the Caspian Sea] shore, coast, strand; hohes und ſteiles — eines Fluſſes, des Meeres, a high and steep bank of a river, the bold, bluff shore of the sea, a cliff, the cliffs; flaches, ſandiges — eines Fluſſes, Meeres, flat, sandy strand of a river, strand or beach of a sea; ſie ſaß am —, she sat upon the bank, beach, shore, by the water-side; am — hin fahren, to coast along, to coast, [if on a river] to sail &c. along or close to the bank of the river. Syn. V. Geſtade.

Ufer-aas, *n.* [Eintagsfliege] ephemera. —**bau**, *m.* 1) [*pl.* often —bauten, from a lost Sing. Baute] the facing, fortification or strengthening of the banks of rivers &c. 2) fortification of river-banks, of the coast, of marches adjacent to water. —**baukunſt**, *f.* the art of fortifying banks &c. —**bewohner**, *m.*, —**bewohnerinn**, *f.* an inhabitant of a coast, one who lives by the river-side, by the water-side, near the water. —**damm**, *m.* any mole, bank, or mound of earth or stone, raised along the sea-shore, a river &c. [V. Damm 1)]; [especially] the quay, wharf. —**eigenthümer**, *m.* proprietor of land along the river &c., of coast-land &c., of the strand or beach. —**felſen**, *m.*, —**gebirg**, *n.* rock, cliff, mountain bordering the sea, a river &c. —**grille**, *f.* V. Erdgrille. —**käfer**, *m.* the carrion-beetle or silpha of the banks. —**kibitz**, —**läufer**, *m.* the shore-sandpiper, tringa littorea. —**kieſel**, *m.* [Strandſtein] a shore-pebble. —**kieſel**, *pl.* shingle. —**kraut**, *m.* any herb whose habitat is by the water-side, any littoral herb; *it.* V. Strandkraut. —**lerche**, *f.* 1) the ringed or collar'd plover, the sea-lark, charadrius hiaticula. 2) the shore-lark, alauda alpestris. —**levkoje**, *f.* the small sea-stock, cheiranthus litoreus. —**los**, *adj.* and *adv.* without banks, shoreless. —**milbe**, *f.* the litoral acarus. —**moos**, *n.* water-hypnum. —**muſchel**, *f.* litoral shell. —**rauke**, *f.* the water-rocket, sisymbrium sylvestre. —**räumer**, *m.* the cleanser, the broad-foot, cancer depurator. —**recht**, *n.* V. Strandrecht. —**ſchlich**, *m.* alluvial deposit. —**ſchnecke**, *f.* snail of the banks. —**ſchnepfe**, *f.* the godwit, [local] yarwhelp, yarwip, scolopax aegocephala. —**ſchwalbe**, *f.* the sand-martin, shore-bird, bank-martin. —**ſtadt**, *f.* town or city on the banks of a river &c., on a coast. —**vogel**, *m.* V. Strandvogel. —**wanze**, *f.* the water-bug. —**weide**, *f.* the osier. —**wohner**, *m.*, —**wohnerinn**, *f.* [chiefly in poetic style] a dweller on the bank of a stream. Die —wohner des Rheines, the dwellers on the banks of the Rhine.

Uhlān, *m.* [*pl.* -en] [originally a kind of Tartar soldier] ulan, hulan, lancer.

Uhr, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [either allied to, or derived from the Lat. *hora*, or from the Old Swed. *yra* = to turn round] 1) a clock; [Taſchen—] a watch; [for ships &c.] chronometer; [Stand—] a house-clock, day-clock; *it.* time-piece, time-keeper; [in composition] V. Sand—, Sonnen—, Waſſer—; *it.* Flöten—, Monat—, Pendel—, Schlag—, Spiel—, Stadt—, Stunden—, Stutz—, Thurm—, Wand— &c. —, um die [ſeine] Schritte zu meſſen [modern invention], watch for measuring one's steps [it is worn in the pocket], [Payne's] pedometer; ſehen Sie nach der —, look at the clock, [your] watch &c.; die — ſteht ſtille, the clock &c. stands still, does not go, has stopped, has gone down; meine — geht zu geſchwind, läuft vor, geht zu langſam, bleibt zurück, my watch goes too fast, gains, goes too slow, loses, V. Ablaufen, Aufziehen, Richten. 2) [Stunde] hour. Um wie viel —? at what o' clock? at what hour? wie viel — iſt es? what o' clock is it? wie viel iſt es an der —? what time is it [by the clock]? es iſt ein —, fünf —, it is one o' clock, it is five; zwölf —, [Mittags] twelve o' clock, noon, midday, [Nachts] twelve at night, midnight; um halb ein —, half past twelve; es iſt ein Viertel auf fünf —, it is a quarter past four; es iſt drei Viertel auf fünf —, it is 15 minutes to five; von drei bis fünf —, from three to five; gleich um zwei —, precisely at two; um zwei — Morgens, gegen fünf — Abends, at two o' clock in the morning [or A. M.], about five in the afternoon [or P. M.]; gegen ein —, gegen elf —, about one, eleven. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Ein Mann nach der —, a man punctual as the clock, as clockwork.

Uhr-band, *n.* watch-string, watch-ribbon. —**bord**, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] a traverse-board. —**deckel**, *m.* 1) glass-case of a watch. 2) [Decke] a watch-case, case for a clock &c. —**en-kunſt**, *f.* horometry. —**feder**, *f.* watch-spring, main-spring. —**futter**, *n.* a case [of morocco &c.] for keeping a watch in. —**gehänge**, *n.* the watch-chain and seals &c. or other appendages worn with a watch. —**gehäuſe**, *n.* the watch-case; the false case; *it.* V. —futter, —kaſten. —**getriebe**, *n.* pinion of a watch. —**gewicht**, *n.* the clock-weight. —**glas**, *n.* 1) a watch-glass. 2) the glass-plate of a time-piece or clock. —**glocke**, *f.* 1) the bell of a striking clock, time-keeper &c. 2) a bell-shaped glass-cover over a clock. —**haken**, *m.* 1) a hook for hanging a watch to or on. 2) swivel of a watch-chain. —**hammer**, *m.* the hammer of a clock or repeater [as the hour-hammer, quarter-hammer &c.]. —**kaſten**, *m.* the case of an eight-day clock, of a time-piece &c. —**kaſten-hänger**, *pl.* hooks for hanging a time-piece to or on. —**kette**, *f.* 1) [the internal or external] watch-chain. 2) watch-guard. —**macher**, *m.* a watchmaker, clockmaker. —**macherbohrer**, *m.* a borer or drill for making watch-keys. —**macherkunſt**, *f.* [art of] watchmaking, clockmaking. —**platte**, *f.* the dial-plate of a watch &c. —**rad**, *n.* a watch-wheel, clock-wheel. —**röhre**, *f.* the bore of a watch-key. —**ſäckchen**, *n.* V. —taſche. —**ſchlüſſel**, *m.* watch-key. —**ſchwengel**, *m.* pendulum. —**tafel**, *f.* the face of a dial. —**taſche**, *f.* watch-pocket, fob. —**trommel**, *f.* V. Trommel [with watchmakers]. —**weiſer**, *m.* V. —zeiger. —**werk**, *n.* watch-work, clock-work; movement; wheel-work. —**zeiger**, *m.* the hour-hand, minute-hand &c. of a clock or watch, the hand of the dial-plate. —**zeit**, *f.* time as shewn by a chronometer or well regulated watch &c., [fam. in London] time by the Horse-guards, [comic in England] true time by the Shrewsbury clock.

Uhu, *m.* [-'s, *pl.* -s or -e] the great horned owl.

Ukās, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] or **Ukāſe**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] an ukase. Einen — erlaſſen, to issue or publish an ukase.

Ukelei, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [a fish] bleak.

Úckermark, *f.* [in geography] the Uckermark.

Úlm, *n.* [-s] [town in the kingdom of Wirtemberg] Ulm.

Úlmer, I. *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —**inn**, *f.* an inhabitant of Ulm. II. *adj.* of or from Ulm.

Úlmerquappe, *f.* quab, eel pout.

Úlmbaum, *m.* V. Ulme.

Úlme, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [also Ilme, Lat. *ulmus*, Fr. *orme*, allied to the Lat. *alnus*, Germ. Eller, Erle, also to the Lat. *alo* = to cause to grow] elm, elm-tree. Junge —, young elm; kleinblättrige —, small-leaved elm; breitblättrige —, the common elm.

Ulmen-laus, *f.* the aphis of the elm. —**pflanzung**, *f.*, —**wäldchen**, *n.* an elm-plantation. —**ſauger**, *m.* the kermes of the elm. —**ſchildlaus**, *f.* the coccus of the elm. —**wanze**, *f.* cimex or bug of the elm.

Úlmen, *adj.* and *adv.* of elm.

Úlrich, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [proper name] Ulric.

Ulrike, *f.* [-ns, *pl.* -n] [proper name] Ulrica.

***Ultramarīn**, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] ultra-marine.

Úm, [in Old Sax. ymbe, umbe, Welsh *am*, Gr. ἀμφί, Shanscr. abhi, which means the direction towards a place; the radical meaning is therefore no doubt that of a thing moving along and then round] I. *prep.* 1) [= motion or direction along the circumference of any object] [herum] round, around, round about, about. — die Stadt, — das Haus, rings — die Stadt herum gehen, to go round the town, the house, all round or quite round the &c.; — die Erde ſegeln, to sail round the earth; — den Tiſch herum, round the table; er faßte ihn, ſie — den Leib, he took him, her round the body, the waist; Einem — den Hals fallen, to fall about or on any one's neck; die Gegend — die Stadt herum, the country round about the town; er verſammelte ſie alle — ſich her, he collected them all round about him, all around him; er iſt beſtändig — ihn, he is always about him, [of princes] his person, with him; er hat ihn gern — ſich, he likes to have him about him, or [of princes] his person. *Fig.* a) [for fixing the time,

order &c.] — ſechs Uhr, — ſechs Uhr herum, at six, about six [o' clock]; — Weihnachten, — Oſtern, about Christmas, Easter; er kömmt immer — den andern Tag, he always comes every other day; Einer — den Andern, eins —s andere, one after the other. *b*) [that which concerns, in respect to &c.] [in fam. lang.] Ich rede, wie es mir —'s Herz iſt, I speak exactly as the thoughts come uppermost, I speak my mind; wie ſteht es — Sie, — Ihre Sache? how is it with you? how are you getting on, going on? es ſieht übel — ihn aus, it looks bad with him, his health is, his affairs are in a bad way; es thut mir leid — ihn, I am sorry for him; er thut ſehr — ſeinen Freund, he feels very much for his friend; es iſt Schade — ihn, it's a pity about him; es iſt — mich geſchehen, it is all up with me; es iſt etwas Schönes — eine Roſe, — einen eigenen Herd, there is something beautiful about a rose, about one's own fireside, in having a home of one's own; es iſt ein ſonderbares Ding — die Liebe, it's a strange thing that self-same love. *c*) [instead of von, the Swed. *om* is = of] — Etwas wiſſen, to know [all] about any thing. *d*) [= wegen] Sich — Etwas Mühe geben, kränken, betrüben, to trouble one's self, to make one's self ill, sad about any thing; ſich — Etwas ſtreiten, to dispute about any thing; — die Ehre fechten, to fight about or for the honour; Einen — Etwas bitten, anflehen, to beg, entreat any one about, for any thing; ſich — Einen verdient machen, to earn any one's good graces, to render one's self deserving of another's thanks, favour &c.; ſich — Alles bekümmern, to grieve or fret about every thing; — ſeinetwillen, for his sake, on his account; — Gottes Willen bitten, to beg for God's sake, for the love of God. *e*) [= nach, an additional expression for giving more length or emphasis] — Hilfe rufen, to cry or call out for help, to cry help; — Rache ſchreien, to cry revenge. *f*) [= für, in defining a certain price] — Lohn arbeiten, to work at any thing, to labour for hire; Etwas — baar Geld, — 10 Thaler kaufen, to buy any thing for ready money or cash, for ten dollars; — 10 Gulden geſtraft or gebüßt werden, to be fined ten florins, in the sum of &c., to the amount, [comic] tune of &c.; — Nichts und wider Nichts [in fam. lang.], [just] for nothing, for nothing at all, for nothing whatever, *it.* about nothing, *it.* uselessly, to no purpose, in vain. 2) [for marking a certain extension] — einen Kopf größer ſeyn, to be taller by a head; dies Fenſter iſt — zwei Fuß höher, this window is higher by two feet, is two feet or foot higher. *Fig.* [speaking of other relations or ratios] Er iſt — zwei Jahre jünger, als ich, he is younger than I by two years; es iſt — 20 Thaler zu theuer, it is too dear by twenty dollars; er hat ſich — einige Gulden verrechnet, he has counted wrong by some florins; Etwas — die Hälfte vermehren, to increase something by a or one half; — ſo mehr, — ſo viel mehr, the more so, by so much the more, the rather that; — ſo beſſer, so much the better. 3) [= weg, but still merely figurative] [in fam. lang.] — ſein Vermögen, — ſein Geld, — ein Auge kommen, to lose one's fortune, property, money, eye; —s Leben kommen, to lose one's life; Einen — ſein Geld bringen, to cause the loss of any one's money, any one to lose his money. II. *conj.* to, in order to, so as to, [old or low] for to. — Ihnen zu beweiſen, daß &c., to prove to you, that &c.; er iſt zu tugendhaft, — das zu thun, he is too virtuous to do that. III. *adv.* 1) V. —ſeyn, —führen. 2) [in fam. lang.] — und —, about and about, all or round about, round and round, all around, on all sides; die Stadt iſt — und — mit Waſſer —geben, the town is entirely or completely surrounded with water. 3) [= zu Boden, das Oberſte zu unterſt] [in fam. lang.] over! down! up! — mit dieſem Baum! down with this tree! 4) [herum] [in the army] Rechts —, links —! right, left about face! right, left about!

Úmackern, *v. tr.* [ich ackere —, habe —geackert, —zuackern] 1) Die Erde &c. —, to plough up the earth &c.; ein friſch —geackertes Feld, field newly ploughed up, a fresh ploughed field. 2) Einen Baum, Strauch —, to plough up, uproot with the plough a tree, shrub. Das —, ploughing [up].

Úmändern, *v. tr.* [ich ändere —, habe —geändert, —zuändern] to change, convert, to turn into, to make into. Er hat den Mantel in einen Ueberrock — laſſen, he has had the cloak made [up] into a great-coat. Das —, changing. Syn. V. Abändern.

Úmarbeiten, *v. tr.* [ich arbeite —, habe —gearbeitet, —zuarbeiten] 1) Die Erde —, to work or turn up, to turn over, work about the earth; einen Garten —, V. Umgraben; einen Weinberg —, V. Umhacken; einen Haufen Getraide —, V. Umſchaufeln, Umſtechen. 2) to work up anew, to do afresh or over again. Ein gelehrtes Werk —, to remodel, reform, to polish anew, to touch up again, to improve by alterations and additions a learned work; das verdorbene Pulver —, to restore spoiled, to glaze anew damp gunpowder; dieſes Schauſpiel iſt ganz umgearbeitet worden, this play has been entirely altered. Das —, die Umarbeitung, act of doing over again, change, changing, entire alteration.

‖**Úmären,** V. Umackern.

Umármen, *v. tr.* [ich —arme, habe —armt, zu —armen] to embrace. Einander —, to embrace one another; ſie umarmten einander unzählige Male, they embraced each other without end, over and over again, V. Umfangen, Umfaſſen, Umhalſen. Das —, die Umarmung, embracing, embrace; *it.* [in higher style for Beiſchlaf] Achilles entſprang aus den Umarmungen der Thetis und Peleus, Achilles sprang from or out of the embraces of Thetis and Peleus.

1. **Úmbauen,** *v. tr.* [ich baue —, habe —gebaut, —zubauen] Ein Haus —, to build up anew, fresh a house.

2. **Umbaúen,** *v. tr.* [ich —baue, habe —baut, zu —bauen] to build round, about. Sein Garten iſt ganz umbaut, his garden is quite built round, surrounded with buildings.

Úmbehalten, *irr. v. tr.* [ich behalte —, habe —, —zubehalten] to keep. Seinen Mantel —, to keep one's cloak round one, one's body.

1. ***Úmber,** *m.* [-s, no *pl.*] —erde, *f.* [out of Umbrien] umber.

2. ***Úmber,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -n] [from the Lat. *umbra*] — or —fiſch, *m.* the crow-fish, sea-crow, umbre, sciaena umbra; V. Schwarz—.

Úmbetten, I. *v. intr.* [ich bette —, habe —gebettet, —zubetten] to make up any one's bed, the beds elsewhere. II. *v. tr.* [not much used] Einen —, to change any one's bed, [also] bed-room.

Úmbeugen, *v. tr.* [ich beuge —, habe —gebeugt, —zubeugen] V. —biegen.

Úmbiegen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [ich biege —] to bend up or back. An dem einen Ende —gebogene Eiſenſtange, an iron-bar bent round or back at one end; umgebogener Aſt, a branch curved, crooked &c. back, a recurvous branch; ſich —, to bend back, to recurvate, to elbow; *it.* to become blunt or dull, V. —legen; dieſe Degenſpitze biegt ſich um, the point of this sword gives, curls; [in botany] umgebogener Zweig, Rand, a recurvate, reflected, reflex twig, recurved &c. edge; — gebogene Blätter, recurved, pendent &c. leaves. II. *v. intr.* to turn or bend round. Der Kutſcher bog geſchickt um die Straßenecke, the coachman turned, drove skilfully round the corner.

Umbiegſchiene, *f.* head of a gun-carriage; *it.* the clamp or cap-square at the hind end.

Úmbilden, *v. tr.* [ich bilde —, habe —gebildet, —zubilden] to reform. Er hat dieſe Einöde in einen ſchönen Garten umgebildet, he has transformed, changed, metamorphosed this desert into a beautiful garden; die Leute, welche den Staat — wollen &c., the people, who want to reform the state; er hat ſeine Sitten, ſich ganz umgebildet, he has reformed his manners, quite reformed himself, he has turned over a new leaf, he has reformed his habits; V. Umſchaffen, Umwandeln; [in grammar] die Zeitwörter —, V. Umwandeln. Das —, reform, reformation.

1. **Úmbinden,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich binde —, habe —gebunden, —zubinden] 1) Ein Tuch —, to bind or tie round a cloth, a cloth round &c.; ſich eine Schürze —, to tie an apron round one's waist &c., to put on an apron; einen Gurt &c. um den Leib —, to tie or bind a girdle &c. round one's body. 2) to rebind, to bind up again. Die Garben —, to rebind the sheaves; ein Buch —, to rebind a book; [with miners] die Eiſen —, to reforge, remake the tools; [in seamen's lang.] die Wandtaue —, to sheep-shank, shorten the shrouds.

2. **Umbínden,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —binde, habe —bunden, zu —] to bind or tie up, to bind round over &c.; to wrap.

Úmblaſen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich blaſe —, habe —geblaſen, —zublaſen] Ein Kartenhaus &c. —, to blow down a house of cards &c.; [in fam. lang.] er iſt ſo ſchwach auf den Füßen, daß ihn der Wind — könnte, he is so weak on his legs, that the wind could blow [topple] him down, puff him over.

Úmblättern, [ein Blatt &c.] V. Umſchlagen.

Úmblicken, V. Umſehen.

Úmbra, V. 1. Umber.

Úmbraſſen, *v. tr.* [in seamen's lang.] Ein Segel —, to brace a sail a-back.

Úmbrechen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich breche —, habe —gebrochen, —zubrechen] I. *v. intr.* to break down, under. Mehrere Bäume brachen von der Laſt des Schnees um, several trees broke down from or under the weight of the snow. II *v. tr.* 1) to break down, to break. Die Laſt der Früchte hat dieſen Baum umgebrochen, the weight of its fruit has broken down this tree. 2) [—

pflügen, —graben] to break up. Ein Stück Land —, to break up a plot of ground; einen Acker nach der Ernte wieder —, to fallow a field after harvest. 3) [with printers] Eine Form, einen Bogen —, to overrun a form, a sheet. Das —, the grubbing or breaking up [of pasture-ground]; fallowing [after a crop]; overrunning [of a form &c.].

Úmbringen, *irr. v. tr* [ich bringe — habe — gebracht, —zubringen] [in fam. lang.] to make away with, to slay, kill. Er brachte sich selbst um, he destroyed himself; einander —, to kill one another. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] to ruin, spoil. Einen —, to do any one up, bring him low, half-murder him; ein Kleid, ein Buch —, to spoil, ruin a dress, book.

Úmbringer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not used] a destroyer, slayer, killer, V. Mörder.

Úmbruch, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [das Umbrechen] the breaking up [of a plot of ground]; *it.* the carrying of a gallery round a dyke; *it.* a gallery or stall round a dyke &c.

Umdämmen, *v. tr.* [ich —dämme, habe —dämmt, zu —dämmen] to dam up all round, to dam round.

Úmdecken, *v. tr.* [ich decke —, habe —gedeckt, —zudecken] Ein Dach —, to mend extensively a roof; das Dach ist ganz umgedeckt und frisch belattet worden, the roof had a thorough repair; den Tisch —, to re-cover, lay out anew, cover differently the table, the dinner-table.

Úmdrehen, I. *v. tr.* [ich drehe —, habe —gedreht, —zudrehen] Den Kopf, ein Rad, eine Kugel, eine Schraube &c. —, to turn round the head, a wheel, ball, screw &c.; einer Taube &c. den Hals —, to twist round, wring the neck of a pigeon &c.; [in pop. lang.] ich werde ihm den Hals —, I'll twist his neck off for him; [in botany] eine umgedrehte Ranke, a convolute, revolute tendril. II. *v. intr.* [in seamen's lang.] to tack about, to put about, to veer. III. *v. refl.* sich —, to turn one's self round, to turn round; *it.* V. Umwenden. Die Erde dreht sich auf ihrer or um ihre Achse um, the earth revolves on its axis. Das —, V. Umdrehung.

Úmdreher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [not used] one who turns any thing round. 2) [in anatomy] the axis, the second vertebra of the neck. — des Schenkels, rotator, trochanter; der — des Auges, rotator of the eye, the oblique muscle.

Úmdrehung, *f.* [in physics] rotation [on its axis], circumvolution, revolving [of the earth on its axis].

Umdrehungs-achse, *f.* axis of rotation. —punkt, *m.* centre of rotation.

Úmdrucken, *v. tr.* [ich drucke —, habe —gedruckt, —zudrucken] [with printers] Einen Bogen —, to print a sheet differently, to reprint a sheet. Das —, reimpression.

Úmdrücken, *v. tr.* [ich drücke —, habe —gedrückt, —zudrücken] to press down, to push down.

Umdúften, *v. tr.* [ich —dufte, habe —duftet, zu —duften] to perfume or scent all around, to scatter fragrance around. Von Wohlgerüchen umduftet, wrapt in sweet odours.

Úmendbar, *adj.* and *adv* [in grammar] declinable. Die Nebenwörter sind nicht —, the adverbs are not declinable, are indeclinable, undeclined.

Úmendeform, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in grammar] declension. Dieses Hauptwort geht nach der ersten —, this substantive is of the first declension.

Úmenden, *v. tr.* [ich ende —, habe — geendet, —zuenden] [in grammar] Ein Wort —, to decline a word. Das —, declension.

Úmendlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [in grammar] V. Umendbar.

Umfáhen, [obsolete] V. Umarmen, Umfangen.

1. **Úmfahren,** *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [ich fahre —, bin, habe —gefahren, —zufahren] to drive or go round. Er fuhr zwei Stunden um, he took a round about way of two leagues, [fam.] he made a circumbendibus of a brace of leagues. II. *v. tr.* to drive over. Der Kutscher hat ein Kind umgefahren, the coachman has driven, run over a child.

2. **Umfáhren,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —fahre, habe —fahren, zu —fahren] Eine Stadt, Insel &c. —, to make the tour of a town, island &c., to drive or ride round a town, sail, row, coast round an island &c.; ein Vorgebirg —, to double a cape, V. Umschiffen, Umsegeln. Das —, the way about, the round-about way; *it.* tour, a driving round.

Úmfahrt, *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) round-about or circuitous way, a way about, [fam.] circumbendibus. [low] a fetch round. 2) a tour. Der Bischof hat die — in seinem Sprengel gehalten, the bishop has made the tour or circuit of his diocese. 3) [Lehensgebühr] fine, relief.

Úmfall, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [unusual] V. Umfallen, das.

Úmfallen, *irr. v. intr.* [ich falle —, bin — gefallen, —zufallen] 1) to fall down, upset, capsize, to topple over. Dieses Gefäß steht nicht fest, es wird —, this vessel does not stand firm, it will fall down; er fiel vor Schwäche, Erschöpfung —, he fell down from weakness, exhaustion, [with prize-fighters] he went down groggy; die zu hoch gehängten Wagen fallen gern um, wagons &c. when high-hung are very liable to upset, [fam.] to be spilled, to spill. 2) — [for sterben, said only of cattle] to perish, die. Es sind ihm zwei Ochsen umgefallen, two of his oxen have died, he has lost two of his oxen. Das —, falling, fall, upset, upsetting. *Fig.* mortality [amongst cattle].

Úmfällen, V. Fällen.

Úmfalzen, *v. tr.* [ich falze —, habe —gefalzt, —zufalzen] [with bookbinders] to fold up anew, differently, over again.

Úmfang, *m.* [-es, *pl.* (little used) -fänge] circumference, circuit [of a town]. Zwei Stunden im —e, two leagues in circumference; der — eines Landes, the circumference, extent of a country; dieser Baum, diese Säule hat zwei Schuh im —e, this tree, column has two feet in circumference, girth, span, measures two feet round, is two foot round; ein Baum von ungeheuerm —e, a tree of an immense size; das Kloster liegt im —e der Stadt, the convent lies within the compass, limits, environs of the city, within the bills of mortality; London hat einen ungeheuern —, London is of immense extent, embraces an immense area, expanse or surface, covers a vast tract; im ganzen —e des Königreiches, in the whole space of, throughout the whole compass of the kingdom; der — eines Kreises, the circumference, periphery of a circle; — der Erde, des Himmels, the contour of the earth, of the sky; der — eines Körpers or einer Figur [in geometry], perimeter, [of circular figures] circumference, periphery; Figuren von gleichem —e, isoperimetrical figures; der — einer Kugel, the periphery of a globe or ball. *Fig.* Ihre Stimme hat einen großen —, her voice has great compass; dieser Gesang überschreitet den natürlichen — der Stimme, this song exceeds the natural diapason or range of the voice; diese Wissenschaft hat einen großen —, this science is of great extent; ein Geschäft von großem —e, an affair of great magnitude, extent.

Umfangslinie, *f.* periphery.

Umfángen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —fange, habe —fangen, zu —fangen] [old] to environ, surround. Mit einer Mauer —, to surround, close round or in with a wall, to wall in; [with poets] Gefahren umfingen mich, dangers encompassed me, hedged me in, closed me in on every side; mit den Armen —, to clasp, enfold or entwine with the arms, to embrace.

Úmfärben, [ich färbe —, habe —gefärbt, —zufärben] 1) to die [opposed to to dip] Ein umgefärbter Zeug, a died [not dipped] stuff. 2) [with poets] to die or tinge around, all round.

1. **Úmfassen,** *v. tr.* [ich fasse —, habe —gefaßt, —zufassen] Einen Schmuck, einen Stein —, to reset jewelry, to give a new setting to a set of jewels, to set or enchase a stone fresh anew, differently.

2. **Umfássen,** *v. tr.* [ich —fasse, habe —faßt, zu —fassen] to embrace, clasp. Zwei Männer können diesen Baum nicht —, two men cannot clasp, span this tree; er umfaßte die Knie[e] seines Vaters, he embraced the knees of his father; mit der Hand —, to span round, to grasp; Einen am Körper, Eines Leib —, to take or seize any one round by the body; [in botany] ein —des Blatt, an amplexicaule, stem-clasping leaf. *Fig.* Der Alles —de Himmel, the sky surrounding, bounding all things; sein Geist umfaßt die höchsten Wissenschaften, his mind comprehends the deepest or sublimest sciences; sein all—der Geist, his all-grasping mind; sein Alles —der Blick, his all-seing, all-penetrating look; ein viel —der Gegenstand, an ample, extensive, copious subject. Das —, V. Umfassung.

Umfássung, *f.* enclosure [of a garden].

Umfassungsmauer, *f.* the enclosure-wall, [of prebendaries' gardens] close-wall.

Umflättern, *v. tr.* [ich —flattere, habe —flattert, zu —flattern] to flit or flutter round, around. Ihre Haare umflatterten ihren Busen, her hair waved or floated around her bosom.

1. **Úmflechten,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich flechte —, habe —geflochten, —zuflechten] to weave or plait anew, differently.

2. **Umflèchten,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —flechte, habe —flochten, zu —flechten] to weave or plait all around, all over. Eine umflochtene Flasche, a basket-worked flask; [with poets] er umflocht sie mit seinen Armen, he folded, clasped her in his arms.

Umfliegen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —fliege, habe —flogen, zu —fliegen] to fly round, around.

Umfließen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —fließe, habe —flossen, zu —fließen] to flow round, around. Der Fluß umfließt die Stadt, the river flows round the town, encircles the town; [with poets] ein heller Schimmer, eine Wolke um-

floß ihn, a bright lustre, a cloud flowed round him.

Umflúten, *v. tr.* [with poets] [ich —flute, habe —flutet, zu —fluten] to close round with its waves.

Úmformen, *v. tr.* [ich forme —, habe —geformt, —zuformen] to transform, metamorphose, *it.* to reform, V. Umbilden. Das —, transformation.

Úmfrage, *f.* [*pl.* -n] question passed round, sent around. In der Stadt — halten, ob &c, to inquire, take the opinion of the whole town, whether &c.; in einer Rathsversammlung — halten, to put to the vote in any deliberative assembly.

Úmfragen, *v. intr.* [ich frage —, habe —gefragt, —zufragen] to ask round, V. Umfrage halten.

Úmführen, *v. tr.* [ich führe —, habe —geführt, —zuführen] 1) to lead round, to take by a circuitous path or route, [fam.] to lead any one a dance. Er hat mich umgeführt, he has taken me a long way round, [fam.] such a circumbendibus, such a roundabout way. 2) [little used, for herumführen] Einen in der Stadt &c. —, to take any one round, escort or lead about the town &c.

Úmfüllen, *v. tr.* [ich fülle —, habe —gefüllt, —zufüllen] to decant, to rack off, to bottle. Das Bier ist umgefüllt worden, the beer has been racked or pumped off, casked &c., barrelled off.

Úmgang, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -gänge] 1) [—drehung] turn revolution, rotation, gyration. Das große Rad thut Einen —, während das kleine Rad drei Umgänge macht, the great wheel makes one revolution to three of the little wheel. 2) [Aufzug] [chiefly with Romish Catholics] procession. Einen feierlichen — halten, to make a solemn procession. 3) V. Umweg. 4) *Fig.* [obsolete or formal and in law-style] proceeding by which one evites any thing, task &c., excuse. — von einer Sache nehmen, not to proceed farther in any matter, to leave aside any thing, to let a matter, inquiry &c. drop; ich habe es or dessen nicht — nehmen können, I could not avoid doing it, could not find any pretext or excuse for not doing it; ich habe nicht — nehmen wollen, Ihnen zu schreiben, I have not wished to avail myself of any excuse for not writing to you. 5) *Fig.* intercourse, acquaintance, intimacy, connection, correspondence, [in a bad sense] liaison, connexion, haunting, going about. Ein vertrauter, unschuldiger, verdächtiger —, a familiar intercourse, innocent familiarity, suspicious intimacy &c.; der — mit rechtschaffenen Leuten, the frequenting of the society of, keeping company with honest people; der — mit der Welt, intercourse with the world; [viel, genauen] — mit Einem haben, pflegen, to be on intimate terms with, to cultivate the acquaintance or society of any one; sie haben starken, vielen, häufigen — mit einander, they are very intimate together, are constantly in each other's society; er ist angenehm, munter im —e, he is agreeable, cheerful or lively in society; der — mit diesem Menschen taugt nichts, the acquaintance of this man is good for nothing, keeping company, mating, consorting with this man can lead to no good; ich habe allen — mit ihm aufgehoben, abgebrochen, I' ve broken off all commerce, intercourse with this man, I have cut his acquaintance, I have cut him, [fam.] I have given him the cut direct, cut genteel &c.; mit Gelehrten — haben, to frequent the society of the learned; sie unterhalten einen schriftlichen —, they keep up a correspondence, a communication by letter, through the post. 6) [in architecture] [Gang] corridor, passage, V. Kreuzgang. Syn. Umgang, Bekanntschaft. For Bekanntschaft [acquaintance] a very slight and remote connexion, even amongst the absent, may suffice. For Umgang [intimacy or familiarity] a closer one is requisite and indeed between persons who are often in each others society, and who visit each other for enjoying the pleasure which that society mutually affords.

Umgangssprache, *f.* conversational, familiar language, every-day or common discourse.

‖Úmgänger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from 1. Umgehen] the treader of the bounds or boundaries, an officer who surveys boundaries, arranges the disputes of neighbours upon boundary-questions.

Úmgänglich, *adj.* and *adv.* sociable, affable, accessible. Ein sehr —er Mann, a very friendly, affable &c. man; er hat einen —en Charakter, he has a social &c., good-natured character, V. Gesellig.

Umgárnen, *v. tr.* [ich —garne, habe —garnt, zu —garnen] [in sportsmen's lang.] Ein Wild —, to snare a deer &c. *Fig.* to lure into [and keep in] one's nets or meshes. Diese Buhlerinn hat ihn ganz umgarnt, this coquette has completely ensnared, inveigled him; Ränke umgarnten ihn von allen Seiten, intrigues from every quarter held him in toils; V. Bestricken.

Umgaúkeln, *v. tr.* [ich —gaukle, habe —gaukelt, zu —gaukeln] [little used] Einen —, to buffoon it, play antics round any one; Irrlichter umgaukelten mich, will-of-the-wisps danced wildly, played phantastically about me.

1. Úmgeben, *irr. v. tr.* [ich gebe —] 1) Einem einen Mantel —, to wrap any one round in or with a cloak. 2) [at cards &c.] die Karten —, to deal the cards [round] again.

2. Umgében, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —gebe, habe —geben, zu —geben] to environ, surround, encircle, enclose, gird in or round. Er war von seiner Wache —, he was surrounded by his guards; er ist mit Schmeichlern —, he is environed, encompassed &c. with flatterers; mit einem Gürtel —, to gird round; eine Stadt mit Mauern, mit Gräben —, to surround &c. a town with walls, moats; eine mit Bollwerken —e Festung, a fortress fenced round &c. with bastions; die uns —de Luft, the circumambient air. *Fig.* Von Gefahren — seyn, to be environed, beset, hedged in with dangers. Das —, V. Umgebung.

Umgébung, *f.* [frequently in the *pl.*-en] the environs [of a town &c.].

Úmgehänge, *n.* V. Gehänge, Angehänge, Halsgehänge.

Umgéhbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that which may be passed round, be gone round. Dieser Garten ist —, this garden can be walked all round, one can go quite round this garden; die Festung ist wegen der Moräste nicht —, the fortress is on account of the marshes not to be passed round, the marshes prevent one's going round the, making the circuit of the fortress.

1. Úmgehen, *irr. v. intr.* [ich gehe —, bin —gegangen, —zugehen] 1) to revolve, whirl, to turn round on its axis. Das Rad geht um, the wheel revolves, whirls, [if with great velocity] spins round; [with miners] die Hütten gehen um [sind im Gange], the furnaces are in full blast. 2) to go round. Die Scharwache geht um, the patrol, watch is going the rounds, the watch patrols; ein Glas, eine Gesundheit — lassen, to send round the glass, push round or circulate the bottle, drink a toast. *Fig.* Dieses Amt geht um, this office goes by turns; ein —des Amt, an office taken by turns, an alternate or alternative office; —de Krankheiten, epidemic, contagious diseases. 3) [sich herum bewegen] Es geht in diesem Hause um [in fam. lang., for es spukt], a ghost makes its rounds, walks in this house, the house is haunted. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Mit Einem — [Umgang haben], to associate, go about, be intimate with any one, to frequent the society of any one, to keep company with &c.; ich bin lange genug mit diesem Menschen umgegangen, um &c., I have known this man long enough, I have had to do with this man long enough, to &c., *it.* I don't like my acquaintance with this individual; ich gehe sehr gerne mit ihm um, I am extremely partial to his society, fond of his company; es ist gut, angenehm mit ihm umzugehen, his society is good, his conversation amusing; er hat noch nicht gelernt mit den Leuten umzugehen, he has not yet acquired a knowledge of the world; *proverb.* sage mir, mit wem du umgehst, so will ich dir sagen, wer du bist, tell me what company you keep, and I'll tell you what you are; gut, übel mit Einem —, to treat any one well, behave ill to any one; er ist hart, unbarmherzig mit ihm umgegangen, he has treated him with severity, used him mercilessly; er weiß nicht mit dem Gewehr, mit einer Uhr umzugehen, he does not know how to handle a gun, to treat a watch; mit Flachs, Wolle &c. —, to work, deal in flax, wool &c.; er weiß gut mit solchen Sachen umzugehen, he knows well how such things ought to be treated, managed, handled; dieser Mahler weiß gut mit dem Pinsel, mit den Farben umzugehen, this painter handles the brush well, is an adept in laying on the colours, has a good touch, thoroughly understands colouring; mit Lügen, mit Betrug —, to go about lying, cheating, to go about with a lie in one's mouth, with some fraud in one's head; er geht immer mit Todesgedanken um, he is always thinking about dying, has always ideas about dying running in his head, *it.* he is always meditating, thinking upon or about death; mit großen, hohen Gedanken, Entwürfen —, to be occupied with, to be full of great, lofty thoughts, plans; mit or [less usual] auf Etwas —, to be full of something, to meditate, contemplate, contrive, revolve something, some plan or project, to form some design, to ruminate or ponder over &c., [fam. but low] to chew over any thing; er geht schon lange mit diesem Vorhaben um, he has turned over, revolved this plan a long time in his mind, he schemed, planned out this &c.; er ist lange damit umgegangen, ein Haus zu bauen, he has long had the intention of building a house; er ging mit der Ermordung dieses Fürsten um, he compassed, plotted the death of this prince; er geht mit nichts Gutem um, he has got his head full of no good, he is plotting, hatching no good; er geht mit nichts als Unglück um, he is always brooding over, dreaming of misfortune. 4) [= zurückgehen or zurückkehren] to return. Mit —der Post antworten, to answer by return of post. 5) [einen Umweg machen] to go round about, a round-about way, by a circuitous path or way; wir sind

drei Stunden umgegangen, we went nine miles out of our way.

2 **Umgéhen,** *irr. v. tr.* Ein Haus, einen Garten —, to go round, walk round, take a turn round a house, a garden; die Grenzen — [beſichtigen], to visit the boundaries, to tread the bounds; [in sportsmen's lang.] einen Haſen, Rebhühner, einen Hirſch, ein wildes Schwein, einen Fuchs —, to turn, head a hare, partridges, to harbour a hart, to mark the couch of a boar, to get the wind of a fox; [in war] den Feind —, to turn the enemy, take him in flank and rear; einen Sumpf, einen Poſten, den Berg —, to turn a marsh, a post, the hill; wir wurden vom Feinde umgangen, we were turned by the enemy. *Fig.* Das Geſetz, eine Frage —, to elude, evade the law, a question, to turn off a question, to leave a or the question untouched, to pass it over; *it.* Einen —, V. [the more usual word] Hintergehen. Das —, die Umgehung, V. Umgang. Mit Umgehung aller nähern Umſtände, with [the] setting or leaving aside [of] all particulars; mit Umgehung aller Umſtändlichkeiten, putting aside all formalities.

Úmgeld, *n.* [-s, no *pl.*] retail-duty, duty for license of retail. V. Ohmgeld, Weinſteuer, Bierſteuer.

Úmgelder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] receiver of the particular duties on wine, beer &c.

1. **Úmgießen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich gieße —, habe —gegoſſen, –zugießen] 1) to melt up [a clock, cannon]. Das —, melting up. 2) [umfüllen] to rack or barrel off, to pour off. 3) Junge Pflanzen &c. —, to drown or beat down young plants by over-watering them.

2 **Umgíeßen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —gieße, habe —goſſen, zu —gießen] to pour around, round, about.

Umgíttern, *v. tr.* [ich —gittere, habe —gittert, zu —gittern] to surround with trellice-work, to grate round.

Umglänzen, *v. tr.* [with poets] [ich —glänze, habe —glänzt, zu —glänzen] to surround with splendour, with lustre. Die Strahlen, welche ſein Haupt —, the beams, that play round his head, the glory that encircles his head.

1. **Úmgraben,** *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* [ich grabe —, habe —gegraben, —zugraben] Die Erde —, to dig up the earth; mit dem Spaten —, to dig, spade or shovel up; einen Baum —, to dig up a tree with the spade.

2. **Umgrāben,** *irr. v. tr* [ich —grabe, habe —graben, zu —graben] Einen Baum —, to dig round a tree [so as to loosen the earth]. Das —, digging round, digging or turning up all round.

1. **Úmgreifen,** *irr. v. intr.* V. Greifen [um ſich].

2. **Umgreífen,** *irr. v. tr.* to grasp, clutch [a stick &c.], V. Umſpannen, Umfaſſen, Ergreifen.

Umgrénzen, *v. tr.* [ich —grenze, habe —grenzt, zu —grenzen] to bound or limit on all sides, to place bounds all around, to circumscribe. Ein ganz von hohen Bergen umgrenztes Thal, a valley quite bounded on all sides by high mountains.

Umgrénzung, *f.* circumscription; *it.* bounding.

Úmgucken, *v. refl.* ſich — [in common people's lang.], to pry or peep, *it.* to stare or gape round, round about.

1. **Úmgürten,** *v. tr.* [ich gürte —, habe —gegürtet, —zugürten] 1) to gird on or round. Den Degen —, Einem den Degen —, to gird on one's sword, to gird a sword to any one; für Einen das Schwert —, to put on or gird on one's sword for any one, to arm one's self for any one. 2) to gird up, otherwise.

2. **Umgürten,** *v. tr.* [ich —gürte, habe —gürtet, zu —gürten] to gird up, round. Sich —, ſeine Lenden — [Scriptural style], to gird in one's body, to gird up one's loins; er war mit einer Schärpe umgürtet, he was girt round with a sash; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] ein Schiff —, to frap a ship.

Umgürtungstauwerk, *n.* the cords that encircle or tie a ship.

Úmguß, *m.* [-ſſes, *pl.* Umgüſſe] 1) melting up, remelting. 2) the thing melted or molten up, a new cast; *it.* the thing melted or cast round any thing, round a core &c.

Úmhaben, *irr. v. intr.* [ich habe —, habe —gehabt, —zuhaben] [in fam. lang.] to have on; V. Anhaben. Er hatte einen Mantel um, he had a cloak on, a cloak round him.

Úmhacken, *v. tr.* [ich hacke —, habe —gehackt, —zuhacken] Den Boden —, to break up the ground with a pick-axe, to hoe up the ground; einen Baum —, V. Umhauen.

Umhálſen, *v. tr.* [ich —halſe, habe —halſet, zu —halſen] [rather obsolete or in romances of chivalry] Einen —, to embrace any one [round the neck]; ſie umhalſeten ſich ſehr freundſchaftlich, they embraced [one another] very amicably.

Umhálſung, *f.* embracing, embrace [round the neck].

Úmhang, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -hänge] curtain. Der — eines Bettes or um ein Bett, a bed-curtain, V. Vorhang. Syn. Umhang, Vorhang, Gardine. Gardinen are the Umhänge [curtains] round beds and the Vorhänge [curtains] before windows for baffling the prying eyes of an inquisitive person &c. The cloth that hangs down before the stage in a theatre, the cloth that is hung up before beautiful pictures is a Vorhang; that which hangs round a bird-cage to keep it dark is an Umhang.

Umhangtuch, *n.* neck-kerchief, shawl.

1. **Úmhängen,** *v. tr.* [ich hänge —, habe —gehängt, —zuhängen] to hang round. Einen Mantel, ein Halstuch —, to put on a cloak, a neckkerchief; *it.* [unusual] to hang up differently, otherwise.

2. **Umhängen,** *v. tr.* [ich —hänge, habe —hängt, zu —hängen] to hang round, all around, round about. Der Altar war mit Blumenkränzen umhängt, the altar was hung round with chaplets of flowers, V. Behängen.

Úmhauen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich haue —, habe —gehauen, —zuhauen] to hew or chop down. Man hieb die Bäume —, the trees were hewn down, felled.

Úmheften, *v. tr.* [ich hefte —, habe —geheftet, —zuheften] 1) to stitch up anew, differently, to restitch. 2) to fasten round with pins &c. Ein Tuch —, to pin on a neck-kerchief.

Umhér, *adv.* [rund herum] all round, all around, right round. Rings —, all around, all about, on or from all sides; — blicken &c., to look &c. about everywhere, all round; — flattern, to flutter about; die —liegenden Dörfer, the villages lying around, the surrounding, circumjacent villages, V. Herum.

Umhín, *adv.* 1) V. Hinum. 2) *Fig.* [formal or in law-style] Nicht — können, not to be able to help, to be unable to refrain or restrain from, to keep one's self from &c.; ich habe nicht — gekonnt, ihm zu ſagen, I could not help, forbear or forego telling him.

Umhüllen, *v. tr.* [ich —hülle, habe —hüllt, zu —hüllen] to envelop, to wrap round or up, V. Einhüllen, Verhüllen.

Umhüpfen, *v. tr.* [ich —hüpfe, habe —hüpft, zu —hüpfen] to hop round, about &c.

Umjaúchzen, Umjübeln, *v. tr.* [ich —jauchze, habe —jauchzt, —jubelt, zu —jauchzen] [with poets] to hurrah, shout around. Vom Volke umjauchzet, zog er &c., amidst the shouting, acclaim of the people, he entered &c.

Úmkehr, *f.* [das —en] returning, return, turning round; *it.* V. Wiederkehr. *Fig.* Die — zum Guten, self-reformation.

Úmkehrbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that which may be turned, turned round, returned. [in logic] —er Satz, a convertible proposition.

Úmkehren, [ich kehre —, bin, habe —gekehrt, —zukehren] I. *v. intr.* to retrace one's steps, to turn back or round, to return. Plötzlich auf dem Wege wieder —, to turn back suddenly on the way; ich bin wieder umgekehrt, I have returned, I turned back, came back; beim Fahren —, zu kurz —, to turn round when driving, to turn too sharp. *Fig.* —, to return to the paths of virtue, to leave off one's evil ways, V. Bekehren, ſich. II. *v. tr.* 1) Ein Blatt, die Hand —, to turn round, turn up a leaf, the hand; eine Karte, einen Braten —, to turn up a card, meat in a frying-pan &c.; wie man eine Hand umkehrt [in fam. lang.], in the twinkling of an eye; darum kehre ich die Hand nicht um *fig.* [in fam. lang.], I shan't stir a peg about it, I wouldn't give a thankee for it; ſich —, to turn one's self, one's self round; ſich in ſeinem Bette —, to turn in bed; ſein Kleid — [wenden], to turn one's dress; die umgekehrte Seite einer Münze, the reverse of a coin; ein umgekehrtes Blatt [in botany], a resupinate leaf; der umgekehrte Stand der Blumen [in botany], the resupination of flowers; in umgekehrtem Verhältniſſe, in inverse ratio or proportion; [in mathematics] eine Größenvergleichung im umgekehrten Verhältniſſe, inverse proportion; [in logic] einen Satz —, to convert a proposition; ein umgekehrter Satz, an inverse proposition; der umgekehrte Satz, das Umgekehrte, the inverse. *Fig.* Alles — [in fam. lang.], to upset every thing, to turn every thing topsy-turvy, to set every thing at sixes and sevens; die Ordnung, die Geſetze, das Gemeinweſen, den Staat —, to destroy order, overthrow the laws, the community, commonwealth, the state; die ganze Welt — [in fam. lang.], to set the whole world on fire, in flames, to plunge the whole world into confusion; er iſt ganz umgekehrt [in fam. lang., for ganz verändert], he is quite altered, changed, quite a different man [from what he was]. 2) to sweep down. Das —, V. Umkehr. Syn. Umgekehrt, Verkehrt. Umgekehrt [reversed] is opposed to the previous posture, whether that may have been a right or a wrong one; Verkehrt [upside down, wrong side out] however is used in contradistinction to that, which is the right one. If I hold in my hand the picture of a

man in such a way, that the head is beneath, then some one can say to me, you must hold it umgekehrt, otherwise the picture stands verkehrt [upside down], that means, I must turn it round or give it a position the reverse of what it hitherto was, otherwise it has not its proper position.

Úmkehrung, *f.* [in logic] conversion, inversion [of a proposition]. [in mathematics] — der Gleichungen, conversion of equations; [in music] die — eines Akkordes, the reversing of an accord; — eines Staates, der Regierungsform, revolution of a state, of the form of government; eine gewaltige — der Dinge, a great revolution in affairs.

Úmkippen, [ich kippe —, bin, habe —gekippt, —zukippen] I. *v. intr.* to tip down or over. Der Wagen kippte —, the coach tipped or turned over, overset, upset. II. *v. tr.* to tip or tilt over. Einen Stein —, to tip or topple over a stone.

Umkláftern, *v. tr.* [ich —klaftere, habe —klaftert, zu —klaftern] Einen Baum &c. —, to embrace, clasp [with outstretched arms], a tree &c, [little used] to fathom.

Umklámmern, *v. tr.* [ich —klammere, habe —klammert, zu —klammern] to fasten or fix on with clasps. *Fig.* to clasp round, to hug. Sie umklammerte seine Kniee, she clasped or embraced his knees; er umklammerte sein Kind, he hugged his child; der Adler umklammerte seine Beute, the eagle grasped his prey.

1. Úmkleiden, *v. tr.* [ich kleide—, habe —gekleidet, —zukleiden] Ein Kind —, to dress a child in another suit, to change a child's clothes; sich —, to change one's things, [if for dinner] to dress, *it.* to put on an easy, lounging, in-door dress. Das —, [the] changing [of] one's dress.

2 Umkleiden, *v. tr.* [ich —kleide, habe —kleidet, zu —kleiden] to dress up or out. Eine Kanzel schwarz —, to dress a pulpit out with black, to hang a pulpit with black, V. Bekleiden; *it.* V. Verkleiden.

Úmkommen, *irr. v. intr.* [ich komme —, bin —gekommen, —zukommen] 1) to perish. Er ist in einem Schiffbruche, im Treffen umgekommen, he perished by shipwreck, lost his life in an action; er kam vor Hunger und Elend um, he perished from starvation and misery. 2) [in fam. lang.] to decay, to spoil.

Úmkrämpen, V. Aufkrämpen, Niederkrämpen.

Umkränzen, *v. tr.* [with poets] [ich —kränze, habe —kränzt, zu —kränzen] to crown with flowers &c. Ihr mit Rosen umkränztes Haupt, her head crowned, decked, wreathed with roses; die Siegesgöttinn hat ihn, hat seine Stirn mit Lorbern umkränzt, the goddess of victory has crowned him, crowned his brow with bays.

Úmkreis, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] circuit, circle, circumference, [in geometry] circumference, periphery, perimeter, V. Kreis, Bezirk, Umfang. Die Stadt hat or hält eine Meile im —e, the town is a mile in circumference.

Umkreisen, *v. tr.* [ich —kreise, habe —kreiset, zu —kreisen] 1) to circle or wheel round. Der Falke umkreiste das Rebhuhn, the falcon wheeled round the partridge; die Gestirne — die Erde, the stars revolve, course, circle, move in orbs [apparently] round the earth; *it.* [einschließen] to enclose, encompass, include. 2) V. Einkreisen.

Úmkrümmen, *v. tr.* [ich krümme —, habe —gekrümmt, —zukrümmen] to bend round or back, to recurve, V. Krümmen, Biegen, Umbiegen; [in botany] ein umgekrümmter Zweig &c., a recurved, bent or curved branch &c.

Úmladen, *irr. v. tr.* to load differently, over again in another manner. Der ganze Wagen mußte umgeladen werden, the whole wagon had to be unpacked and fresh packed, repacked; [in seamen's lang.] ein Schiff —, die Waaren in einem Schiffe —, to discharge a cargo out of one ship into another.

Úmlage, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) the assessment [of the taxes]. 2) [unusual or provincial] V. Umliegende Gegend under Umliegen.

Umlagern, *v tr.* [ich —lagere, habe —lagert, zu —lagern] to besiege; [with poets &c.] to camp round, lie round, enclose, beleaguer. *Fig.* to besiege, beset, assail, V. Belagern. Einen Tisch —, to throng round the table; von Schmeichlern umlagert, besieged, surrounded with flatterers.

Úmlauf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Umläufe] 1) — eines Rades, Mühlsteines, turn, whirl of a wheel, millstone; dieses Rad macht in einer Minute zehn Umläufe, this wheel makes ten turns in a minute; der — der Planeten um die Sonne, the revolution of the planets round the sun; der periodische — der Sonne, des Mondes, der Gestirne, the period of the sun, of the moon, the solar, lunar period, the periodical revolution of the stars; der — des Blutes, der Säfte in den Pflanzen, the circulation of the blood, of the sap in plants. *Fig.* — des Geldes, circulation of money; das Geld in — bringen, to bring money into circulation, *it.* [*fig.* in fam. lang., of a spendthrift] to make one's money fly; ein falsches Gerücht in — bringen, to bring a false report into circulation, to circulate a false statement; Staatspapiere in — setzen, to issue state-paper, exchequer-bills, treasury-notes &c. 2) Der —, das —schreiben, die —schrift, circular, a circular letter. 3) [with surgeons] Der —, whitlow, gathering, fester [on the finger]. 4) V. Lehensgebühr.

Úmlauf-schreiben, *n.* V. — 2). — zeit, *f.* time of a revolution, of one turn.

1. Úmlaufen, [ich laufe —, bin —gelaufen, —zulaufen] *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) to take a circuitous path, to go a roundabout way, [fam.] to make a circumbendibus. Wir sind über eine Stunde, sehr weit umgelaufen, we diverged more than a league, went round by a very long way, made a very wide circuit. 2) to turn, revolve; *it.* to circulate. Dieses Rad läuft schnell um, this wheel turns, whirls round fast, this wheel spins; das Blut läuft in den Adern um, the blood circulates in the veins. *Fig.* Es laufen verschiedene Gerüchte um, different rumours are running their rounds, are circulating about, are rife, are abroad; der Handel macht, daß das Geld schnell umläuft, trade puts money in circulation, brings money into circulation, makes money circulate; einen Zettel — lassen, to circulate a note: ein —des Schreiben, V. Umlauf 2); —de Münzen, current money, coin of the realm; wenn diese Zeit umgelaufen seyn wird, as soon as this time shall have passed away. 3) [= umspringen] [in seamen's lang.] Der Wind läuft um, läuft nach Osten, nach Süden um, the wind chops round, veers or shifts to the east, southwards. 4) [more usual herumlaufen] to run round or about. Ich mußte viel —, bis ich &c., I had to run a great deal about, before I &c. II. *v. tr.* [not much used] V. Umrennen.

2. Umlaufen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —laufe, habe —laufen, zu —laufen] to make the circuit of, to go round. Man braucht zwei Stunden, die Stadt zu —, two hours are requisite for going round the town. Das —, V. Umlauf.

Úmläufer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) vagabond, tramp; *it.* a rambler, an idler, a lounger, a gad-about. 2) [provincial] V. Umgänger. 3) [in fire-works] tourniquet.

Úmlaut, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in grammar] changeable vowel or sound. ä, ö, ü sind —e von a, o, u, ... are diphthongs formed from the changeable vowels a &c., ... are sounds changed from a &c.

1. Úmlegen, [ich lege —, habe —gelegt, —zulegen] I. *v. tr.* 1) to put or lay around or over. Einen Verband, ein Pflaster —, to put on a bandage, a plaster; Reife an einem Fasse —, to put hoops on or round a cask; sie legte ein Halstuch um, she put on a neck-kerchief a habit-shirt. 2) to lay on one side, down. Ein Schiff —, to careen a ship; der Regen hat das Korn umgelegt, the rain has laid the corn; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] das Schiff legt sich um, the ship heels, *it.* lurches, gives a lurch. 3) [umbiegen] to lay or turn round, to bend or curve; sich —, to bend one's body, to stoop, to poke, [speaking of the edge or point of a sharp instrument] to turn. Die Nadel legt sich um, the needle turns or bends at the point. 4) to turn or lay differently; [in seamen's lang.] —, to tack, *it.* to wear a ship round, *it.* to careen a ship; einen Balken, ein Stück Bauholz —, to turn a beam, to level a piece of timber; ein Steinpflaster —, to mend a pavement [thoroughly] to lay it down afresh; [with gardeners] Blumenzwiebeln —, to transplant, lay out bulbs; die Soldaten — [umquartiren], to change soldiers' quarters, to shift their quarters, to dislodge the soldiers; [in seamen's lang.] das Steuer —, V. Legen; die Segel — [= umschmacken], to change the sails. II. *v. intr.* [in seamen's lang.] to shift, chop, veer, shift &c. about or round. Das Schiff hat umgelegt, the ship has tacked. Das —, careening [of a vessel]; levelling, turning [of a piece of timber]; shifting quarters, dislodging [of troops]; assessment [of taxes].

2. Umlégen, *v. tr.* [ich —lege, habe —legt, zu —legen] to surround, environ, encompass, encircle. Der Rand der Schüssel war mit Eiern umlegt, the edge of the dish was garnished round with eggs; die Stadt ist ganz mit Truppen umlegt, the town is entirely environed &c., hedged round with troops.

Úmleiten, *v. tr.* [ich leite —] to turn or lead aside or off, to divert, to deflect. Das Wasser —, to turn aside the course of the water.

Úmlenken, *v. tr.* [ich lenke —, habe —gelenkt, —zulenken] to turn [aside or off], to cause to deviate. Rechts, links —, to turn to the right, to the left; die Pferde, den Wagen—, [also] as a *v. intr.* mit den Pferden, mit dem Wagen —, [also] *absolut.* —, to turn the horses, coach, [also] to turn with the horses, coach, [also] to turn, to turn round; der Kutscher hat zu kurz umgelenkt, the coachman has turned [round] too sharp; wenn ihr dahin gekommen seyd, so lenket rechts um, when you have come to that place, then turn to the right. *Fig.* Er hat ihn ganz umgelenkt, he has quite turned him round, gained him over, converted him.

1. Úmleuchten, *v. intr.* [ich leuchte —

to light up or round [for looking after a thing mislaid or lost &c.].

2. **Umleúchten,** *v. tr.* [ich —leuchte, habe —leuchtet, zu —leuchten] to illumine all round, round about, to encircle with light. [in Scripture] [Da] umleuchtete ihn plötzlich ein Licht vom Himmel, and suddenly there shined round about him a light from heaven.

1. **Úmliegen,** *irr. v. intr.* [ich liege –, habe —gelegen, —zuliegen] 1) to lie flat on the ground, to be stretched out on the ground; *it.* [of a ship, for being caulked] to lie on her side. 2) to lie about, to environ. Die —den Oerter, Dorfſchaften, the circumjacent, neighbouring places, the environs, the surrounding or neighbouring villages; die —de Gegend, the neighbouring district, the environs, the neighbourhood. 3) V. Herumliegen.

2. **Umlíegen,** *v. tr.* V. Umlagern.

Úmmachen, *v. tr.* [ich mache —, habe —gemacht, —zumachen] [in pop. lang.] to do over again, to do again, remake, V. Umackern, Umbrechen; *it.* V. Umthun.

Ummaúern, *v. tr.* [ich —mauere] to wall round.

1. **Úmmeſſen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich meſſe —] to measure over again, to remeasure. Man hat das Getreide umgemeſſen, the wheat has been measured over again.

2. **Umméſſen,** *irr. v. tr.* to measure round or the circumference.

Úmmodeln, *v. tr.* to remodel, V. Umbilden.

Úmmünzen, *v. tr.* [ich münze —, habe —gemünzt, —zumünzen] to coin new. Man hat die alten Thaler umgemünzt, the old dollars have been melted down and fresh struck. Das —, recoinage of bullion &c., V. Umprägen.

Umnächten, *v. tr.* [with poets] [ich —nachte, habe —nachtet, zu —nachten] to shroud in night, in darkness. Seine Augen ſind umnachtet [er iſt blind], he is deprived of his eye-sight, his eye-sight is or his eyes are shrouded or veiled in night. *Fig.* Seine Sinne ſind umnachtet [er iſt wahnſinnig], his senses are wrapt in deep night, his reason is obscured.

Umnägen, *v. tr.* [ich —nage, habe —nagt, zu —nagen] to gnaw round. Die Mäuſe haben den Käſe ganz umnagt, the mice have gnawed all round the cheese.

1. **Úmnähen,** *v. tr.* [ich nähe —, habe —genäht, —zunähen] 1) to sew over again, resew. 2) to sew or stitch round.

2. **Umnähen,** *v. tr.* [ich —nähe, habe —näht, zu —nähen] to sew all round; *it.* to hem, V. Einfaſſen.

Umnébeln, *v. tr.* [ich —nebele, habe —nebelt, zu —nebeln] to envelop or shroud in fog, in mist. [in seamen's lang.] Ein umnebeltes Land, a foggy land. *Fig.* Die Leidenſchaften — die Vernunft, passions obscure, cloud, dim, offuscate the reason. V. Benebeln; ein umnebeltes Volk, a nation plunged in intellectual darkness.

Úmnehmen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich nehme —, habe —genommen, —zunehmen] to take up round about one, to wrap or envelop one's self up in or with &c.

Úmnieten, *v. tr.* to clench, clinch, rivet, V. Nieten, Vernieten.

1. **Úmpacken,** *v. tr.* [ich packe —] to pack up over again, afresh, differently.

2. **Umpácken,** *v. tr.* [ich —packe] to pack or pack up all round.

Umpánzern, *v. tr.* V. Bepanzern.

Umpfählen, *v. tr.* [ich —pfähle, habe —pfählt, zu —pfählen] to pale round, to palisade, to stake round, to park.

1. **Úmpflanzen,** *v. tr.* [ich pflanze —] Blumen, ein Blumenbeet —, to transplant flowers, plant out a flower-bed.

2. **Umpflánzen,** *v. tr.* [ich —pflanze] to plant round. Ein mit Bäumen umpflanzter Teich, a pond planted round with trees; eine Laube mit Blumen —, to plant an arbour round with flowers, to plant flowers all round an arbour.

1. **Úmpflaſtern,** *v. tr.* [ich pflaſtere —] Eine Straße —, to repave a street, to mend a street's pavement [thoroughly].

2. **Umpfláſtern,** *v. tr.* [ich —pflaſtere, habe —pflaſtert, zu —pflaſtern] 1) [from Pflaſter, plaister] Eine Wunde —, to plaster over or round a wound; ſein ganzes Bein iſt umpflaſtert, his whole leg is covered with plaster, is plastered up. 2) [from Pflaſter, pavement] Einen Platz —, to pave round a place, square; das Haus iſt umpflaſtert, the house is paved all round.

Úmpflügen, V. Umackern, Umbrechen.

Úmprägen, *v. tr.* [ich präge —] Die Münzen —, to coin over again, recoin the pieces of money [called in], *it.* to strike again into another shape, to reform, remould, recoin. Das — der Münzen, recoinage.

Úmpurzeln, *v. intr.* [ich purzele –, bin –gepurzelt, —zupurzeln] to topple over, cock-settle over, make a somerset.

Úmquartiren, *v. tr.* [in the army] V. Umlegen 4).

Úmräumen, *v. tr.* [ich räume —] to place elsewhere or otherwise, to displace; *it.* Alles —, to put or throw every thing into confusion.

Úmreiſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) travelling about, a tour, [in Engl. law] a circuit [of the judges]. 2) [less usual] a circuitous journey.

1. **Úmreiſen,** *v. intr.* [ich reiſe —, bin —gereiſet, —zureiſen] 1) to travel round, by a roundabout or circuitous road, in an out-of-the-way manner. Auf dieſem Wege ſind wir weit umgereiſet, by this road we have travelled a great deal out of the right road, we have travelled very circuitously, have taken a very wide compass. 2) to travel about, to make a tour. Im Lande —, to travel about the country, [in England, of the judge] to go the circuit.

2. **Umreiſen,** *v. tr.* [ich —reiſe, habe —reiſet, zu —reiſen] to travel round. Die Welt —, to travel round, circumnavigate the world.

Úmreißen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich reiße —] 1) Bäume —, to pull down, uproot, throw down trees; ein Haus —, to pull down, demolish, rase a house. 2) Einen Acker —, to fallow a field, V. Umbrechen. Das —, pulling down, uprooting, demolition, rasing.

1. **Úmreiten,** [ich reite —, bin —geritten, —zureiten] *irr* I. *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to ride about, round, a round-about way, circuitously towards &c. Er verirrte [ſich] und ritt drei Stunden um, he lost his way and rode nine miles by a round-about road for nothing. II. *v. tr.* to ride over. Er hat ein Kind umgeritten, he has ridden over a child.

2. **Umreíten,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —reite, habe —ritten, zu —reiten] Einen Wald &c. —, to ride round a forest &c.

Úmrennen, *v. tr.* [ich renne —] to upset or throw down by running. Einen, ein Kind —, to run against and upset any one, and push or knock down a child.

Umríngen, *v. tr.* [ich —ringe] to surround, encompass, environ. Ein Haus mit Soldaten —, to environ &c. a house with soldiers; den Feind von allen Seiten —, to enclose, close round the enemy on all sides; einen Wald —, to surround a wood, to close up every avenue of a wood [for catching a wolf &c.]; die Diebe wurden umringt, the thieves were surrounded, hedged in. *Fig.* Von Schmeichlern umringt ſeyn, to be surrounded with flatterers. Syn. V. Umzingeln.

Úmriß, *m* [-ſſes, *pl.* -e] [with painters, sculptors] outline, contour. Der — einer Stadt, eines Werkes &c., the sketch of a town, work &c.; den — einer Figur &c. machen, zeichnen, to make, trace or draw the outline, contour of a figure &c.

Úmritt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) ride, the rounds, the circuit [that any official person takes on horseback]. Ein feierlicher —, a solemn or festive procession on horseback. 2) [little used] a circuitous ride.

1. **Úmrollen,** [ich rolle —, bin, habe —gerollt, —zurollen] I. *v. intr.* to roll or turn round, to revolve. II. *v. tr.* 1) [little used] to cause to revolve, to roll round, to roll. 2) Ein Gemählde &c. —, to roll up a picture &c. [round a roller &c.]; V. Aufrollen; [in botany] umgerolltes Blatt, revolute, convolute leaf.

2. **Umróllen,** *v. tr.* [ich —rolle, habe —rollt, zu —rollen] [little used] to roll round or up.

1. **Úmrudern,** *v. tr.* and *intr.* [ich rudere —] to upset in or by rowing against.

2. **Umrúdern,** *v. tr.* [ich —rudere] Eine Inſel &c. —, to row round an island &c.

Úmrühren, *v. tr.* [ich rühre —] to stir round or about. Korn, Brei &c. —, to stir about corn, to stir up or about thick-milk &c.

Úmſagen, V. Herumſagen.

1. **Úmſägen,** *v. tr.* [ich ſäge –] Einen Baum —, to saw down a tree.

2. **Umſägen,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſäge] to saw round.

Úmſalzen, *v. tr.* [ich ſalze —] to salt again, *it.* to salt afresh, to use a fresh brine, pickle &c.

Úmſatteln, I. *v. tr.* [ich ſattele —] Ein Pferd —, to saddle a horse afresh, with a fresh saddle; *it.* to resaddle, to saddle over again [and better]. II. *v. intr. Fig.* [in fam. lang.] —, to change sides, to rat, to turn one's coat, to be a turn-coat, a rat; *it.* [sometimes] to turn recreant, renegade, to apostatize. Er hat ſchon zweimal umgeſattelt, he has ratted twice already, he has been a black sheep twice already. Das —, 1) fresh saddling, resaddling. 2) *Fig.* ratting; *it.* [sometimes] changing one's religion, turning papist, heretic &c. [students' cant] to change one's professional studies, to turn from the study of medicine to that of jurisprudence &c., to come it another toga.

Úmſatz, *m.* [-es] [in commerce] barter, exchange [of goods]. Der — dieſer Waaren iſt ſtark, the traffic, trade in these goods is brisk, V. Abſatz. Syn. V. under Umſetzen.

Úmſatzrecht, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in trade] V. Umſchlagrecht.

Umſäúſeln, *v. tr.* [ich —ſäuſele, habe —ſäuſelt, zu —ſäuſeln] to blow softly around or round. Ein kühles Lüftchen umſäuſelte uns, a cool and gentle breeze whispered, played, rustled around us.

Umſaúſen, *v. tr.* [ich —ſauſe] 1) to howl, to roar, bray, bellow around. 2) to rattle, to tear, to come at full speed round.

Úmſchaffen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich ſchaffe —] to transform, metamorphose, change, convert, V. Umbilden, Umwandeln, Verwandeln. *Fig.* Dieſe Begebenheit ſchuf ſein Elend in Glück um, this event changed his misery into happiness; er iſt wie umgeſchaffen, he is like a new man, quite another man.

Úmſchaffung, *f.* transformation, metamorphosis.

Umſchánzen, *v. tr.* [ich —ſchanze] to retrench all around, to surround with a retrenchment. Das —, die Umſchanzung, retrenchment; *it.* circumvallation.

Úmſcharren, *v. tr.* [ich ſcharre —] to scratch up.

Umſchátten, *v. tr.* [ich —ſchatte, habe —ſchattet, zu —ſchatten] to shade or shadow around. Die Laube umſchattete uns, the arbour shaded us. *Fig.* Die Nacht des Todes umſchattete ſeine Augen, the night of death overshadowed his eyes.

Úmſchattig, *adj.* V. Kreisſchattig.

Úmſchauen, I. *v. refl.* ſich —, [ich ſchaue mich —, habe mich —geſchaut] to look around, [fam.] to look around one; *it.* to look round, back, behind, V. Umſehen ſich. II. *v. tr.* [with different trades] Einen Geſellen —, to look round for work, for a job for a journeyman.

Úmſchaufeln, *v. tr.* [ich ſchaufle —] to stir up with a shovel, to shovel up or about.

Úmſchein, *m.* [-es] [in astronomy] V. Hof 1); *it.* a glory, V. Heiligenſchein.

Umſcheínen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —ſcheine] [little used] to illumine or light up all around.

1. **Úmſcheren,** *v. tr.* [ich ſchere —] to shear or shave differently, over again, to reshear, to reshave.

2. **Umſchèren,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſchere] to shear or shave round, all round, round about.

Úmſchichten, *v. tr.* [ich ſchichte —] to lay in layers or to pile differently, afresh.

Úmſchichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* in layers, alternately, one after the other.

Úmſchießen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [ich ſchieße —] 1) to shoot down, to knock down by a shot. II. *v. intr.* [in seamen's lang.] to chop about [speaking of the wind].

1. **Úmſchiffen,** [ich ſchiffe —, bin —geſchifft, –zuſchiffen] I. *v. intr.* to sail round or about, a round-about way, circuitously, indirectly towards. II. *v. tr.* Waaren — [umladen], to ship goods out of one vessel into another, to ship afresh, to reship goods. *it.* V. Herumſchiffen.

2. **Umſchiffen,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſchiffe, habe —ſchifft, zu —ſchiffen] to sail round, circumnavigate, V. Umſegeln. Ein Vorgebirge —, to double a cape. Das —, sailing round &c., circumnavigation, [in ancient geography] periplus.

Úmſchlag, *m.* [-s] [das Umſchlagen] 1) any sudden change. Der — des Wetters, breaking-up of the weather; — des Weines, Bieres, turning of wine, beer; — des Windes, shifting, chopping of the wind. *Fig.* Ein — des Glückes, a blow, reverse of fortune; in — gerathen [rather provincial], to be or get impaired, to wither, perish, spoil; *it.* [in obstetrics] —, V. Frühgeburt 2) Der — der Waaren, V. Umſatz; [provincial, in commerce] der Kieler—, the great fair at Kiel. 3) [*pl.* -ſchläge] [something bent round, turned up] Der — [in clothes &c.], a tuck, hem, [at the throat] collar, V. Kragen, [on a hat] the cock, flap, brim, V. Krämpe; the cuff [of a coat-sleeve &c.], the band [of a gown-sleeve &c.], V. Aufſchlag; der [die umgeſchlagene Falte] — eines Zeuges &c., the fold of or in any stuff, [with cloth-shearers] a wrinkle; der — an einem Blatte Papier, an einer Karte, a fold, a dog's ear in a sheet of paper, in a card; [in fortification] — einer Mine, return of a mine; — eines Laufgrabens, return of a trench. 4) [something turned up] [at cards] the turn-up or turned up card, the trump. 5) [something wrapt round another thing] Der — eines Briefes, Paketes &c., the envelope, cover of a letter, of a parcel or packet &c.; — einer Monatſchrift, eines Buches, the cover of a monthly periodical, of a book; [with surgeons] der — um einen kranken Theil, fomentation, poultice, cataplasm round a diseased part; ein — von Honig, a honey-poultice; *it.* [in botany] V. Samendecke, Hülle. 6) [with miners] —, usury, compound interest.

Umſchlag-bohr, —bohrer, *m.* [with ship-builders] a wimble, centre-bit. **—eiſen,** *n.* [with whitesmiths] anvil for curling the rim or brim. **—s-recht,** *n.* [in commerce] the right which a town has of unloading and reloading, of unshipping and reshipping goods passing through it.

Úmſchlagen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) [umfallen] to fall backwards, tumble headlong, head over heels, to topple over, [of vehicles] to upset, capsize, to turn over, [comic] to be spilled or spilt, [of ships, vessels &c.] to overset &c., to turn over or bottom up, to give a heel or lurch over, to reel over [and not right again]; dieſe Art Fuhrwerke ſchlägt gern um, these sorts of vehicles are top-heavy, are apt to turn over [as a phaeton, tandem &c.]. 2) to change [especially for the worse], *it.* to turn, to turn off. Das Wetter, der Wind ſchlägt um, the weather changes, the wind chops, veers round, [when a thaw comes on] the weather breaks up; das — des Windes, the chopping, veering, shifting of the wind. *Fig.* Die Krankheit iſt umgeſchlagen, the disease has changed for the worse, has taken a bad turn; der Kranke iſt wieder umgeſchlagen, the patient has had a relapse; die Sache iſt umgeſchlagen, the affair has failed, broken down, fallen to the ground; der Wein, das Bier ſchlägt um, the wine, beer turns, is turning sour or off; die Milch ſchlägt um [= gerinnt], the milk turns, curdles; *it.* — [speaking of men], to turn from good into bad ways, [also] to degenerate, to grow base, mongrel. II. *v. tr.* 1) [umwerfen] to overthrow, capsize, upset, to strike, knock or throw down, [fam.] to floor. Kegel —, to tip ninepins. 2) to wrap round. Ein Tuch —, to wrap a cloth round, to envelop in a cloth; einen Reif —, to put a hoop on or round [a cask &c.]; [with surgeons] ein Pflaſter, Kräuter, warmen Wein &c. —, to apply a plaster, a herb-poultice, a fomentation of wine &c. 3) [umbiegen] Die Aermel ſeines Kleides —, to tuck up the sleeves of one's dress; ihr Kragen iſt umgeſchlagen, hat ſich umgeſchlagen, her collar has curled, shrunk up; die Spitze eines Nagels —, to clinch or clench, rivet a nail; [in botany] ein umgeſchlagenes Blatt, a convolute, *it.* revolute leaf. 4) Ein Blatt —, to turn down a leaf [in a book]; [at cards] eine Karte —, to turn up a card; was iſt umgeſchlagen? what has turned up? what was the turn-up card? what were trumps? er hat Herz &c. umgeſchlagen, he has turned up, cut hearts; [in seamen's lang.] die Segel —, to tack about, *it.* [during continued contrary winds] to chop about. 5) to strike afresh or new again. Münzen —, to strike coins over again, to recoin, V. Umprägen; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] ein umgeſchlagenes Tau, a relaid rope &c. 6) [in commerce] Waaren —, to chop, truck or barter goods; V. Abſetzen, Umſetzen, Vertauſchen.

1. **Úmſchleichen,** *irr. v. intr.* [ich ſchleiche —] V. Herumſchleichen.

2. **Umſchleíchen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —ſchleiche] to creep, crawl or glide round or about &c.

Umſchleíern, *v. tr.* [ich —ſchleiere] to veil, V. Verſchleiern.

Umſchlíeßen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —ſchließe] to surround, enclose, encompass, to gird round about; V. Umgeben. Mit den Armen —, to enclose with the arms, to clasp, embrace.

1. **Úmſchlingen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich ſchlinge —, habe —geſchlungen, —zuſchlingen] Eine Schnur um Etwas —, to pass, sling a noose round something; eine Naht —, to whip; V. Herumſchlingen.

2. **Umſchlíngen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —ſchlinge, habe —ſchlungen, zu —ſchlingen] to twine or twist round, to entwine. Der Epheu umſchlingt die Bäume, the ivy twines round trees; [with builders] einen Stein mit dem großen Aufziehſeile —, to sling up a stone. *Fig.* Mit den Armen —, to entwine or clasp with the arms, to embrace; ſie hielten einander feſt umſchlungen, they remained fast locked in each other's arms. Das —, entwining.

Úmſchmeißen, *v. tr.* [low] V. Umwerfen.

Úmſchmelzen, *v. tr.* [ich ſchmelze —] Glocken, Kanonen &c. —, to melt up, to recast bells, cannon &c.; die Münzen —, V. Umarbeiten. Das —, melting up, recasting; [of coins] recoinage, conversion of bullion or old coin into new or current coin.

1. **Úmſchmieden,** *v. tr.* [ich ſchmiede —] to forge up, reforge. Sie ſchmiedeten die Pflugſcharen in Schwerter um, they forged their ploughshares into swords.

2. **Umſchmíeden,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſchmiede] [little used] to kindle up a fire round.

Úmſchmiegen, *v. refl.* ſich —, V. Herumſchmiegen, Schmiegen, ſich um Etwas.

Umſchmíeren, *v. tr.* [ich —ſchmiere] 1) [little used] to grease round, all round. 2) to grease over again, to regrease.

Úmſchnallen, *v. tr.* [ich ſchnalle —] Einem den Degen —, to gird or buckle the sword round or on any one, to buckle the sword to any one; Ihre Schuhe ſind nicht

recht geſchnallt, Sie müſſen ſie —, your shoes are not buckled properly, you must buckle them to differently, you must buckle them over again, rebuckle them.

1. **Úmſchnüren,** *v. tr.* [ich ſchnüre —] 1) to lace or tie round, on. Er hat ſchon ſeinen Bündel umgeſchnürt, um fortzugehen, he has already tied or fastened on his bundle, for starting. 2) to lace or tie over again, differently, to relace, retie.

2. **Umſchnüren,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſchnüre] [little used] to tie round [as with cords], to lace round, all round. *Fig.* Die Schlange umſchnürte ihn, the snake coiled round him.

Umſchränken, *v. tr.* [ich —ſchränke] to bar all round, to form a circular fence, list or barrier. *Fig.* to bound, limit, circumscribe; V. Beſchränken, Einſchränken.

1. **Úmſchreiben,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich ſchreibe —, habe —geſchrieben, —zuſchreiben] to write again, over again, afresh, to rewrite. Er hat den Brief umgeſchrieben, he rewrote, he has rewritten his letter.

2. **Umſchreíben,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —ſchreibe, habe —ſchrieben, zu —ſchreiben] to write round. Eine Münze —, to write a motto, legend or inscription on a coin; ein Dreieck mit einem Kreiſe —, to describe a circle round a triangle, to circumscribe a triangle with a circle. *Fig.* Ein Wort —, to periphrase a word; das kann man nicht wörtlich überſetzen, man muß es —, that cannot be rendered literally, it must be periphrased. Das —, circumlocution, periphrase, periphrasis.

Úmſchrift, *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) the legend, inscription, motto [of a coin], the device, motto [of an order of knighthood], the motto of an allegory, price-essay &c. 2) V. Inſchrift.

Úmſchütteln, *v. tr.* [ich ſchüttele —] to shake up.

1. **Úmſchütten,** *v. tr.* [ich ſchütte —] 1) to shake down. Er hat ſein Glas [mit Wein] umgeſchüttet, he has shaken down, spilled his glass [of wine]. 2) [little used] to pour out into another vessel, to rack off, decant.

2. **Umſchütten,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſchütte] to scatter or pour round. Bäume &c. mit Erde —, to earth up trees &c.

1. **Úmſchwärmen,** *v. intr.* [ich ſchwärme —] V. Herumſchwärmen.

2. **Umſchwärmen,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſchwärme] to swarm round &c. Sie iſt von Zofen umſchwärmt, she has a swarm of waiting-women about her.

Umſchwében, *v. tr.* [with poets] [ich —ſchwebe] Einen, Etwas —, to soar, hover round any one, about any thing; ein Adler umſchwebte dieſen hohen Felſen, an eagle swept, sailed round this lofty rock; ihr Gewand umſchwebte ſie leicht, her garment floated lightly around her. *Fig.* Heitere Gedanken, Gebilde — ſeinen Geiſt, cheering thoughts, bright visions hover round, glide across his mind; ihr Geiſt umſchwebte ihn, her spirit hovered round him; von Gefahren umſchwebt [more usual, umgeben, umringt, bedräuet], environed, beset, encompassed with dangers.

Úmſchweien, *v. intr.* [in seamen's lang.] to swing round [at anchor]; [if the sails are set] to wear or ware.

Úmſchweif, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in a proper and figurative sense] round-about way, digression, diversion, Einen —, —e machen, nehmen, to make digressions, deviations, to take indirect ways, to beat about the bush; er iſt kein Mann, mit welchem man —e zu machen braucht, he is not a man, with whom one finds it requisite to take or fetch a long compass, with whom one has to come round to the point; durch —e, indirectly, circuitously, by indirect ways or means; ohne —e, without circumlocution, palaver, without turns and fetches; reden Sie ohne —e, speak without circumlocution, divarication, speak [straight] to the point.

Úmſchweifen, *v. intr.* V. Herumſchweifen.

Úmſchwenken, *v. tr.* V. Umſchweien. Sich —, V. Schwenken, ſich.

Umſchwímmen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —ſchwimme] to swim round.

Úmſchwung, *m.* [-es] revolution, rotation [of the earth &c.]. *Fig.* Der ſchnelle — ſeines Schickſals, the sudden revolution, change of his fate; der — der Verhältniſſe, the change of circumstances, altered conjunctures; ein trauriger, harter — des Glückes, a sad change, mutability, severe reverse of fortune; dieſer plötzliche — der or in den Meinungen des Volks, this sudden change in the opinions of the people or nation.

Umſchwungspunkt, *m.* centre of rotation.

1. **Úmſegeln,** [ich ſegle —, bin —geſegelt, —zuſegeln] I. *v. intr.* 1) to sail round about, devious from the straight line. 2) V. Herumſegeln. II. *v. tr.* Ein Schiff —, V. Ueberſegeln.

2. **Umſégeln,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſegele, habe —ſegelt, zu —ſegeln] to sail round. Die Welt —, to sail round, circumnavigate the world; ein Vorgebirge —, to double a cape, V. Umſchiffen.

Úmſehen, *irr.* I *v. intr.* V. Herumſehen. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, [ich ſehe mich —] 1) to look round, around, all round, round about. Er ſah ſich im ganzen Zimmer um, he looked round, all round the room; umſonſt habe ich mich überall nach ihr umgeſehen, I looked about for her every-where in vain; ſich an einem Orte —, to look about one in a place, to look out for, about at every thing worth seeing in a place, to visit the curiosities of a place. *Fig.* Er hat ſich in der Welt umgeſehen, he has looked about him in the world, made use of his eyes in the world, he has seen the world; ſich nach einem Bedienten, nach einer andern Stelle —, to look out or about for a man-servant, for another place. 2) to look round or back. Als ſie ſeine Stimme hörte, ſah ſie ſich um, when she heard his voice, she looked round, turned her head.

Úmſetzbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [in commerce] Ein —es Stück, Vermögensſtück, convertible, marketable, negociable effect; dieſe Verſchreibung iſt in baares Geld —, this bond is convertible into ready money, can be discounted, is discountable.

1. **Úmſetzen,** *v. tr.* [ich ſetze —, habe —geſetzt, —zuſetzen] 1) Einen Stein &c. —, to place a stone &c. differently, to replace &c.; Bäume —, V. Verpflanzen, Verſetzen; [with printers] eine Form —, to overrun a form; ein Steinpflaſter —, to mend a pavement [thoroughly]. 2) [um- or vertauſchen] [in commerce] Waaren, Geld, Papiere, Wechſel —, to sell, exchange, barter goods, to exchange money, to turn into cash or assign over for a consideration papers, letters of change; eine Schuldverſchreibung in baares Geld —, to convert, to dispose of a bond into, for hard cash; ſein Geld in Grundeigenthum, liegende Güter —, to invest one's money in real property. 3) —, *v. intr. it.* ſich —, *v. refl.* to chop, shift, veer, vary [as the wind]. Das —, V. Umſatz; [with printers] overrunning. Syn. Umſetzen, Tauſchen, Wechſeln. Umſatz, Tauſch, Wechſel. Tauſch [barter] is a mutual alienation of things of every kind. Umſatz [exchange] is the Tauſch of such things that are properly mercantile objects and which are parted with by one merchant to another. Wechſeln is merely the exchanging or changing one kind of coin for another and which may be done by persons who are not merchants.

2. **Umſétzen,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſetze, habe —ſetzt, zu —ſetzen] to set round, all round. Einen Platz mit Bäumen —, to set or plant trees all round a square, to plant a square round with trees; ein mit Blumen umſetztes Beet, a bed set round, bordered with flowers.

Úmſicht, *f.* 1) the prospect or view around. Die Bäume verhindern alle —, beſchränken die —, the trees shut out, hide the view on all sides. *Fig.* In dieſer Sache mit — zu Werke gehen, to go to work in this matter with circumspection, V. Vorſicht. 2) [Ausſicht] the prospect, view afforded by the environs.

Umſicht-bild, —gemählde, *n.* panorama.

Úmſichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* circumspect. Er iſt ſehr — in all' ſeinem Thun, he is very circumspect in all his doings.

Úmſichtigkeit, *f.* circumspection.

Úmſinken, *irr. v. intr.* to sink slowly, to fall down gradually. Er ſank aus Schwäche, vor Schrecken &c. um, he fell down from weakness, fright &c.

1. **Úmſitzen,** *irr. v. intr.* [ich ſitze —] V. Herumſitzen.

2. **Umſítzen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —ſitze] [little used] to sit round, to be seated round.

Umſónſt, *adv.* 1) gratis, gratuitously, for nothing, for love. Er arbeitet —, thut es —, he works gratis, does it gratis, without charge; ich habe es — bekommen, I got it for nothing &c., without paying for it; das Beſehen hat man — [in fam. lang.], the sight, seeing costs nothing. *Fig.* Dieſen Streich ſoll er mir nicht — [ungeſtraft] geſpielt haben, he shan't have played me this trick with impunity, he shan't come off scot-free for the trick he has played me. *Proverb.* — iſt der Tod, no song no supper; no pipe, no dance; no penny, no paternoster. 2) in vain, to no end or purpose, useless, profitless. Er bemühet ſich —, he strives in vain; Alles das iſt —, all that is nugatory, fruitless, bootless, V. Vergebens. 3) unintentionally, without design, undesignedly, inadvertently, without a meaning. Er hat das nicht — geſagt, he did not say that for nothing, without an object in view. Syn. Umſonſt, Unentgeldlich, Vergebens. To do any thing unentgeldlich [gratis, gratuitously] is especially said of a person, who demands and expects no remuneration, umſonſt [for nothing] however is also said of one, who merely receives no reward supposing even that he has expected it. The lawyer for the poor often works umſonſt, when he cannot obtain the fee that is his due, he works unentgeldlich, when he expects or exacts no payments. Moreover vergebens as a synonym of umſonſt has reference to the effect abstractedly considered, on the other hand umſonſt merely to

a useful effect, or to such an effect as is the profit of my exertion. I have looked for something lost vergebens [in vain], in as far as my search has not had the effect of finding it again; I have sought for it umſonſt [to no purpose], in as far as my search has been unprofitable.

1. **Úmſpannen,** *v. tr.* and *intr.* [ich ſpanne —] 1) to harness or put to over again, [also] differently. 2) to change horses, to take or have fresh horses. Auf dieſer Station wird umgeſpannt, we change [horses] at this station.

2. **Umſpánnen,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſpanne &c.] to span round; *it.* to tie round or up, to bind round. Sie iſt ſo ſchlank, daß man ſie mit beiden Händen — kann, she is so slim, so slender-waisted, that one can span her round with one's two hands; man hat den Ballen mit einem Seile umſpannt, the bale has been bound round with a cord, has been corded.

1. **Úmſpielen,** *v. intr.* Wir haben umgeſpielt, each of us has played in his turn.

2. **Umſpíelen,** *v. tr.* [with poets] to play round. Die Kinder umſpielten den Greis, the children played or sported round the old man. Sanfte Weſte — ihre Locken, soft zephyrs play around her locks.

Umſpínnen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —ſpinne] to spin round. Die Seidenraupe umſpinnt ſich ſelbſt, the silk-worm spins itself a cocoon; die Spinne hat eine Fliege umſponnen, the spider has spun all round a fly, has rolled up a fly in its web.

1. **Úmſpringen,** *irr. v. intr.* [ich ſpringe —, ich bin —geſprungen, —zuſpringen] 1) V. Herumſpringen. *Fig.* [fam.] Er weiß damit umzuſpringen [umzugehen], he knows how to set about it, he is an expert, old hand at it; man iſt übel mit ihm umgeſprungen, he has been used very ill, [low] he has been served out shamefully. 2) to chop, veer, shift [as the wind] V. Umſchlagen.

2. **Umſpríngen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —ſpringe, habe —ſprungen, zu —ſpringen] [little used] to spring, leap, bound &c. round. Das — des Windes, the chopping about, veering, varying, shifting of the wind.

Úmſtalten, *v. tr.* V. [the usual word] Umgeſtalten.

Úmſtand, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Umſtände] 1) circumstance. Ein beſonderer —, a particular or peculiar circumstance, peculiarity, particularity; alle Umſtände erwägen, to weigh all the particulars, to consider all the bearings, features of the case; die Umſtände der Zeit, des Orts, die perſönlichen Umſtände, the circumstances of the time, of the place, the personal or individual circumstances; ſich durch die Umſtände beſtimmen laſſen, to be determined by [the] circumstances; dieſer beſondere — ſeines Lebens, this particular act of or occurrence in his life; Etwas mit allen Umſtänden erzählen, V. Umſtändlich; ſich in die einzelnen Umſtände einlaſſen, to go into the separate facts, to enter into the details, to go into detail; er läßt ſich gern in die kleinſten Umſtände ein, he likes to descend into the most minute circumstances, into [the] minutiae; es entgeht ihm nicht der kleinſte —, not the most trivial fact, thing escapes him; eine Thatſache, ein Ereigniß, einen Vorfall mit allen ihren, ſeinen Umſtänden darſtellen, erzählen, to narrate a fact in all its details, in full, to give the full particulars of an event, an occurrence; nach Befinden der Umſtände, according to circumstances, as circumstances turn up. 2) [*pl.*] [Verhältniſſe eines Menſchen] circumstances, situation, condition, V. Lage; *it.* circumstances, affairs, fortune. Sich in bedenklichen Umſtänden befinden, to find one's self in critical circumstances, in a dilemma, in a ticklish situation; [speaking of an invalid] to be in a bad way, in a critical state, [fam.] to feel queer; er iſt in ſchlechten Umſtänden, he is in bad circumstances, *it.* in a bad situation; ſeine Umſtände ſind nicht die beſten, his affairs are not the most prosperous; [fam.] ſie iſt in andern Umſtänden [= ſchwanger], she is as ladies wish to be, who love their lords. 3) [*pl.*] [Weitläufigkeiten, Förmlichkeiten &c.] ceremonies, ceremony, form, ceremonial, punctilio. Machen Sie nicht ſo viele Umſtände, don't make so much ceremony; ohne Umſtände, without ceremony, [fam. and comic] without so much as by your leave; er iſt ohne Umſtände, macht nicht viel Umſtände, he does not stand much upon ceremony; er macht zu viele Umſtände, he is too formal, ceremonious by half, he is over-partial to etiquette. 4) [*pl.*] V. Umſchweif.

Umſtandswort, *n.* V. Nebenwort.

Úmſtändlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) circumstantial, detailed, minute, in detail. —e Erzählung, Beſchreibung, a detailed, an exact account, description; Etwas — erzählen, to relate any thing circumstantially, distinctly as to particulars, to particularize any thing; er weiß dieſe Sache —, he knows all the bearings, features, ins and outs, whys and wherefores, all the longs and the shorts of this affair. 2) attended with too many circumstances, too much trouble, out-of-the-way business. Das iſt mir viel zu —, lieber unterlaſſe ich es ganz, that is far too long-winded, ambagious a piece of business for me, I'd rather leave it alone altogether. 3) ceremonious, formal; punctilious, nice. Ein äußerſt —er Mann, an extremely ceremonious &c. man.

Úmſtändlichkeit, *f.* detail, minutiae; *it.* ceremony, form, V. Umſtand 3).

Úmſtauen, *v. tr.* [ich ſtaue —] [in seamen's lang.] Die Ladung eines Schiffes —, to stow a ship's cargo over again, differently. Das —, restowing.

1. **Úmſtechen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich ſteche —] 1) to thrust down by a sword-blow, by a cut or thrust of a sword. 2) [with engravers] Eine Platte —, to engrave a plate over again, afresh. 3) [to turn up by thrusting &c.] Das Getreide —, to stir up, shovel up the corn; ein Gartenbeet —, V. Umgraben.

2. **Umſtéchen,** *irr. v. tr.* to stick round.

1. **Úmſtecken,** *v. tr.* [ich ſtecke —] to stick or plant round; *it.* to stick or plant differently, to restick, reset, replant. Ein Kopfzeug —, to readjust a head-dress.

2. **Umſtécken,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſtecke] to stick or plant round. Mit Pfählen umſteckter Platz, a place stuck round with paling.

1. **Úmſtehen,** *irr. v. intr.* [ich ſtehe —] V. Herumſtehen. —d, assisting, standing by or round; die —den Perſonen, alle —den, the standers by, the bystanders, assistants.

2. **Umſtéhen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —ſtehe] [little used] Einen —, to stand by or about, to be standing round any one.

1. **Úmſtellen,** *v. tr.* [ich ſtelle —] 1) V. Herumſtellen. 2) to place differently, to arrange or put in another manner, to remove; *it.* V. Verſetzen.

2. **Umſtéllen,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſtelle] [in sportsmen's lang.] Ein Gehölz [mit Netzen &c.] —, um einen Wolf &c. zu fangen, einen Wolf —, to surround a wood [with nets &c.] for catching a wolf &c., to close round a wolf &c.; der Tiſch war mit Stühlen umſtellt, the table had chairs placed round it.

1. **Úmſticken,** *v. tr.* [ich ſticke —] to embroider around &c.

2. **Umſticken,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſticke] to embroider all round.

Úmſtimmen, *v. tr.* [ich ſtimme —] 1) to vote all round. 2) to vote over again, differently. 3) to retune. Ein Tonwerkzeug —, to tune an instrument to a different or another pitch. *Fig.* Einen —, to make any one alter, change his intention, plan, design; *it.* to make any one alter or change one's opinion; er hat ihn günſtig für dieſe Perſon umgeſtimmt, he made him think more favourably of this person.

Úmſtören, *v. tr.* [ich ſtöre —] to scatter or litter about in searching after something, papers &c., to turn every thing topsy-turvy, higgledy-piggledy.

Úmſtoßen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich ſtoße —] 1) to push down, to shove over, [at schools] to poll; to purl, throw. Er ſtieß den Topf am Feuer um, he upset the pot that was on the fire. *Fig.* Ein Lehrgebäude, die Geſetze &c. —, to overthrow a system, the laws &c.; einen Kauf, einen letzten Willen —, to annul, invalidate a bargain, a last will and testament; einen Beweis —, to destroy a proof, [also] to upset an argument; er ſtieß Alles —, was ſein Vorfahr eingeführt hatte, he abolished, revoked, cancelled, abrogated, repealed, disallowed, reversed every thing that his predecessor had done; Grundſätze, welche die bürgerliche Ordnung —, principles, which subvert all, which strike at the root of all social order. 2) V. Umſtechen 3). Das —, overthrowing, overthrow; [in law] invalidating, quashing, reversal [of a sentence &c.]; *it.* abrogation, repeal; *it.* subversion [of laws].

Úmſtößlich, *adj.* and *adv.* overthrowable; [in law] that may be overruled, set aside, cancelled, quashed, repealable, revocable, V. Umſtoßen.

Umſtrahlen, *v. tr.* [with poets] [ich —ſtrahle] to beam or shine round. Sein umſtrahltes Haupt, his radiant head, his irradiate brow.

1. **Úmſtreuen,** *v. tr.* [ich ſtreue —] V. Herumſtreuen.

2. **Umſtreúen,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſtreue] to strew round, all round, V. Streuen. Sein Lager war mit Blumen umſtreuet, his couch was strewed round with flowers; eine Schüſſel mit Zimmet —, to strew, sprinkle over the edge of a dish with cinnamon.

1. **Úmſtricken,** *v. tr.* [ich ſtricke —] to knit over again, afresh; *it.* V. Herumſtricken.

2. **Umſtrícken,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſtricke] to knit round, all round; *it.* to lay snares or nooses all round. *Fig.* to ensnare, to captivate, V. Beſtricken.

Umſtrömen, *v. tr.* [ich —ſtröme] to stream, tide, race, rush round. Der Fluß umſtrömet die Stadt, the river flows round, belts the town.

Úmſtülpen, *v. tr.* [ich ſtülpe —] 1) Einen

Topf, eine Schale —, to turn up, tip over a pot, cup. 2) V. Aufstülpen.

Úmsturz, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] the fall, tumbling in, falling in, giving way [of a house, wall &c.]. *Fig.* Der — der Religion, der Gesetze, eines Staates, the overthrow or destruction of religion, subversion of the laws, eversion, fall, ruin, annihilation of a state, extinction.

Úmstürzen, [ich stürze —] I. *v. tr.* 1) to upset, throw down, trip up [a child &c.]; to overthrow, shake down to the foundations, destroy [as an earthquake does a city &c.] *Fig.* Den Thron, die Verfassung, den Staat —, to overthrow the throne, ruin or subvert the constitution, lay prostrate, destroy, annihilate, extinguish a state. 2) to turn over, capsize, upset, trip or tip up. Einen Topf, ein Glas —, to turn up, upside down, bottom up a pot, glass. 3) [= umwfügen &c.] Einen Acker, das Brachfeld —, V. Stürzen. II. *v. intr.* [= fallen] to stumble over, to fall headlong [as a person], to fall down [as a tree], to turn over, upset, capsize [as a vehicle]. Das Pferd stürzte um, the horse went down, fell; der Thurm ist umgestürzt or eingestürzt, the tower has fallen down, *Fig.* Dieses Handlungshaus ist umgestürzt, this house or firm has broke, gone to pieces, become bankrupt; —d die Ordnung &c., overthrowing, upsetting order &c., subversive, destructive of &c. Das —, V. Umsturz.

Úmtag, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [provincial] day for inspecting the dikes, inspector's day for going the rounds.

1. **Úmtanzen,** *v. tr.* and *intr.* [ich tanze —] to upset by dancing against.

2. **Umtánzen,** *v. tr.* [ich —tanze] to dance round &c.

Úmtaufe, *f.* renewal of baptism, rebaptization; *it.* rebaptizing; [in a bad sense] anabaptizing; *it.* a new and different baptism, secession or conversion by being rebaptized.

Úmtaufen, *v. tr.* [ich taufe —] to baptize again; *it.* to give another baptismal or christen-name, christen otherwise. *Fig.* to call any thing by another name. Laster wurde mit Unrecht nun in Verirrung umgetauft, vice was now called [with wrong by a milder name] error; sich — lassen, to be rebaptized or anabaptized; *it.* to secede and turn to some other faith or sect by rebaptism. Das —, V. Umtaufe.

Úmtäufer, *m.* V. Wiedertäufer.

1. **Úmtaumeln,** *v. intr.* [ich taumele —] to stagger and fall, to reel over.

2. **Umtáumeln,** *v. tr.* [Einen, Etwas] [ich —taumele] [little used] to stagger, reel or totter round any one, any thing.

Úmtausch, *m.* V. Tausch.

Úmtauschen, *v. tr.* [ich tausche —] to chop, to exchange, V. Vertauschen.

Úmthun, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [ich thue —] [in fam. lang.] to put on or round. Seinen Mantel —, to put on one's cloak; sie that ihre Schürze um, she put on her apron. II. *v. refl. Fig. a*) [in fam. lang.] Sich —, to be stirring about, on the move; er hat sich umgethan in der Welt, unter den Menschen, he has seen a good deal of the world, has lived much with men. *b*) to strive hard. Er hat sich — müssen, his life has been a busy and laborious one; he has had to toil and moil; sich um Etwas —, to strive for any thing; er hat sich sehr um dieses Amt, hat sich lange um dieses Mädchen umgethan, he strove or tried hard for this berth, for this girl's hand.

Umthürmen, *v. tr.* [ich —thürme] to make ring-forts, martello-towers. *Fig.* Von Felsen umthürmt, surrounded by high rocks.

Umtönen, *v. tr.* [ich —töne] [with poets] to echo around, round &c.

Úmtragen, V. Herumtragen.

Úmträger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a porter, street-porter; a light porter; *it.* a hawker, pedler.

Úmtreiben, *irr. v tr.* [ich treibe —] to move, to revolve, whirl, drive round, V. Herumtreiben. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] *a*) Einen —, to harass, weary, worry, bother any one. *b*) Eine Wirthschaft —, to conduct an inn, keep a public-house; ein Gewerbe —, to carry on a trade &c.; sein Geld gut —, to turn well, to make the most of one's money. *c*) Sich —, [V. Herumtreiben, sich] to saunter or lounge about; er treibt sich den ganzen Tag auf der Straße um, he is lounging, sauntering, loitering, kicking his heels about the street all day long. *d*) Sich um Etwas —, V. Umthun.

Úmtreten, *irr. v. tr.* [ich trete —] 1) to tread or trample down, under. Seine Schuhe —, to tread down or out one's shoes. 2) V. Uebertreten, Uebergehen.

Úmtrieb, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a driving or turning round, V. Umlauf. Bei dieser Krankheit ist der — des Blutes beschleunigt, with this disease the circulation of the blood is accelerated; [with miners] ein Bergwerk in — setzen, to set a mine in work. *Fig.* Heimliche —e, secret intrigues, plots; politische —e, demagogische —e, political intrigues, plots, demagogical stratagems, machinations, a demagogue's secret agitation.

Úmtrinken, V. Herumtrinken.

Umwáchsen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich wachse —, habe —, zu —wachsen] to grow around or round. Mit Gebüsch —er Teich, a pond grown round, surrounded with a bush; das Fleisch ist mit Fett —, the meat is covered, larded with fat.

Úmwälzen, *v. tr.* [ich wälze —, habe —gewälzt, —zuwälzen] to roll round, revolve, to circumgyrate. Einen Stein, Klotz &c. —, to roll a stone, clod &c.; die Erde wälzt sich in 24 Stunden einmal um, the earth revolves once in twenty-four hours, V. Herumwälzen. *Fig.* Einen Staat —, to revolutionize a state.

Úmwälzung, *f.* turn, whirl, circumvolution, revolution. *Fig.* revolution [in a state].

Úmwandeln, [ich wandle —, bin, habe —gewandelt, —zuwandeln] I. *v. intr.* V. Herumwandeln. II. *v. tr.* [verwandeln] to change, metamorphose, transform, convert, turn. Blei &c. in Gold — [in alchymy], to transmute lead &c. into gold; [in grammar] ein Zeitwort —, to conjugate, inflect a verb. Das —, 1) change, metamorphosis, transformation; [in grammar] conjugation. 2) Einen Ort — [little used], to ramble round, V. 2. Umgehen.

1. **Úmwandern,** *v. intr.* to wander about, V. Herumwandern.

2. **Umwándern,** *v. tr.* Etwas —, to walk or wander round any thing.

Umwässern, *v. tr.* [ich —wässere] [little used] to water round or around.

Umwében, *v. tr.* [ich —webe] to weave round. Die Spinnen haben den Baum umwebt, the spiders have spun all round the tree.

Úmwechseln, *v. tr.* [ich wechsele —, habe —gewechselt, —zuwechseln] I. *v. intr.* Mit einander —, to change about alternately, to alternate, reciprocate, interchange; sie wechseln alle zwei Jahre im Amte &c. um, they succeed each other in their office by turns every two years; mit den Schuhen —, to change one's shoes alternately [now one pair, now another], [also] to change one's shoes [when they are not rights and lefts]; *it.* V. under II. II. *v. tr.* Geld —, to change, exchange money, V. Wechseln; [in agriculture] die Felder —, to farm with alternate crops. Das —, exchange [of money]; alternation [of things].

Úmweg, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in a proper and figurative sense] circuit, circuitous or roundabout way, obliquity, deviation. Einen — machen, nehmen, to make, fetch, take a compass, to take a circuitous way, an oblique path, [fam.] to make or take a circumbendibus. *Fig.* — nehmen, to make reaches, fetches, to use oblique means; durch einen —, durch —e, by a tortuous course, by tortuous, winding, indirect ways, by fetches; ohne —e, straight to the point.

1. **Úmwehen,** *v. tr.* [ich wehe —] to blow down or over, to upset or overset by blowing.

2. **Umwéhen,** *v. tr.* [ich —wehe] [with poets] to blow round. *Fig.* Umweht vom Geiste Gottes, inspired by the spirit of God.

Úmwenden, [ich wende —] I. *v. tr.* to turn, to turn round or about, to return. Wenden Sie sich gegen mich um, turn round to or towards me; ich rief ihm, er wandte sich um, I called to him, he turned round, turned himself round; sich links, rechts —, to turn to the left, right; sich in seinem Bette —, to turn [round] in one's bed; eine Karte, ein Blatt in einem Buche, den Braten —, to turn up a cart, turn down a leaf in a book, turn [round or over] meat in a frying-pan &c.; einen Teller —, to turn a plate bottom up; ein Kleid —, to turn a dress inside out, *it.* [more usual, wenden] to turn a dress [make it new by putting the outside in and the inside out]; die umgewendete Seite eines Blattes, the verso; die umgewendete Seite des Tuches, einer Münze, the wrong side of the cloth, reverse of a coin; mit umgewendeter Hand, with the back of the hand. *Fig.* [in fam. lang. = plötzlich] Wie man eine Hand umwendet, in the twinkling of an eye, [very fam.] of a bed-post; [with shoemakers] umgewendete or umgewandte Schuhe, all single-soled shoes that may be turned inside out, pumps. *Fig.* Er ist wie umgewendet, he is quite changed, altered, he is quite another man [in a good sense], he has turned over a new leaf. II. *v. intr.* Mit dem Wagen —, to turn round with the carriage; der Kutscher hat zu kurz umgewendet, the coachman has turned round too sharp; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] vor dem Winde —, V. Halsen.

Úmwerfen, [ich werfe —, habe —geworfen, —zuwerfen] *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) [= herumwerfen] Einen Mantel —, to throw or hurry on a cloak. 2) to throw down, overthrow; [speaking of coachmen] to upset, capsize, overturn, [comic] spill. Einen Tisch, ein Glas —, to upset a table, glass; der Sturmwind hat das Haus umgeworfen, hat den Baum umgeworfen [more usual niedergeworfen, umgerissen, entwurzelt], the hurricane has blown down the house, has overthrown the tree; *it.* [with woodcutters] einen Baum

—, to level, fell a tree. *Fig.* V. Umſtoßen. II. *v. intr.* 1) Der Kutſcher hat umgeworfen, hat mit dem Wagen umgeworfen, the coachman has made a capsize, an upset of it, has overturned the coach. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] to dodge, double [as the stag does]. Das —, upsetting, overthrow, capsize.

1. **Úmwickeln,** *v. tr.* [ich wickele —, habe —gewickelt, —zuwickeln] 1) V. Herumwickeln. 2) Die Seide, den Zwirn —, to wind up afresh, rewind silk, thread; ein Kind —, to swathe or swaddle a child over again and more properly; *it.* to put him on fresh swaddling-clothes, belly-band &c.

2. **Umwíckeln,** *v. tr.* [ich —wickele, habe —wickelt, zu —wickeln] to wrap up, to envelop in. Waarenballen, Gläſer, Porzellan, Bäume &c. mit Stroh —, to pack up bales of goods, glasses, china, trees &c. in straw; Etwas mit Leinwand, mit Papier —, to wrap or roll up, to do up any thing in linen, paper, to wrap linen &c. round any thing; er hat ſich die Hand mit einem Schnupftuche umwickelt, he has wrapped, bound up his hand with a pocket-handkerchief.

1. **Úmwinden,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich winde —] to wind round, about; V. Herumwinden.

2. **Umwínden,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich winde —] to wind round. Seine mit Lorbern umwundene Stirn, his brow encircled with laurels; [with poets] mit den Armen —, to wind round, entwine with the arms, to embrace.

Umwírbeln, *v. tr.* [ich —wirbele] to whirl or twirl round. Staub, Rauch, umwirbelte ihn, dust, smoke whirled round him; ſchon umwirbelten ihn die Flammen, the flames soon curled, coiled, wreathed up around him.

Umwōgen, *v. tr.* [ich —woge] [with poets] to encompass with waves.

Umwōhnen, *v. tr.* [ich —wohne] [little used, except in the present participle] to dwell around or about. Die —den Leute, die Umwohner, the surrounding inhabitants; *it.* [in geography] die Umwohner, V. Nebenwohner.

Umwölben, *v. tr.* [ich —wölbe] to vault or arch round.

Umwölken, *v. tr.* [ich —wölke] to cloud round or over. Der Himmel umwölkt ſich, iſt —wölkt, the sky is overcast. *Fig.* Der Wein umwölkt, die Weindünſte — die Beſinnung, wine obscures, the vapours of wine obscure the understanding, wine clouds the intellects; eine umwölkte Stirne, a darkened, sad, overcast, clouded brow; [with poets] welch' finſterer Gram umwölkt ſein Angeſicht! what a sombre sadness darkens his countenance!

1. **Úmwühlen,** *v. tr.* [ich wühle —] to snout about; *it.* to snout up.

2. **Umwühlen,** *v. tr.* [ich —wühle] V. Durchwühlen.

Úmzählen, *v. tr.* [ich zähle —] 1) to count over again, to recount. 2) [little used] to count round.

Úmzapfen, *v. tr.* [ich zapfe —] Bier &c. —, to tap, rack or draw off beer &c.

Umzäunen, *v. tr* [ich —zäune] to hedge or fence round, V. Einzäunen. Das —, V. Umzäunung.

Umzäunung, *f.* hedge, fence, enclosure.

1. **Úmzeichnen,** *v. tr.* [ich zeichne —] 1) to mark differently. 2) to draw differently, over again.

2. **Umzeíchnen,** *v. tr.* [ich —zeichne] to mark all round.

Úmzerren, *v. tr.* [ich zerre —]. Einen —, to pull, drag, lug any one down.

1. **Úmziehen,** *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [ich ziehe —] V. Herumziehen II.; *it.* to dislodge, to move house, to move; to move or change one's lodgings. II. *v. tr. a*) to draw or drag down. Man zog den Baum mit Seilen um, they pulled the tree down with ropes. *b*) Kleidungsſtücke —, V. Anziehen; *it.* Umwechſeln; ſich —, V. Umkleiden, ſich.

2. **Umziehen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —ziehe] 1) to draw or go round. Wir umzogen das Gebirge, we made the circuit of the mountain; die Markung — [with Romish Catholics, in processions supplicating for rain &c.], to make a procession round the boundaries of the fields, of a village &c.; die Grenzen eines Gebietes, einer Markung —, to tread the bounds. 2) Einen Wald mit Netzen, mit Tüchern —, to draw nets, toils all round a forest; ein Bett mit Vorhängen —, to put curtains or furniture to a bed, to a four-post bed &c.; der Himmel hat ſich, iſt ganz mit ſchwarzen Wolken umzogen, the sky is covered over with black clouds, is quite overcast; eine Stadt mit einem Graben —, to surround a town with a moat. *Fig.* [überziehen] to cover. [with poets] Ein finſterer Gram hat ſeine Stirn umzogen, a dark shadow of grief has settled on his brow.

Umzíngeln, *v. tr.* [ich —zingle]. Eine Feſtung, einen Haufen Truppen, ein Dorf —, to encompass or beleaguer a fortress, to surround a body of troops, to close round, surround a village; von den Feinden umzingelt ſeyn, to be surrounded, pent in by the enemy; Diebe —, to close round robbers. Syn. **Umzingeln, Umgeben, Umringen.** In the first place a person is **umgeben** [surrounded] by many others, even if the circle is not yet completely closed. When the King appears at his court he is **umgeben** by the court-dignitaries, but not **umringt** [encircled], still less **umzingelt**; for they only stand behind him and on both sides. In the next place **umgeben** is said also of a circle, that consists of inanimate things. The sun and the moon are sometimes **umgeben** by a bright circle, which is called a halo. But that, which is **umringt**, is shut in on all sides and into a perfect circle. We are enabled therefore to **umringen** [to fence in] something, that it may have no egress, and no one an ingress to the same. **Umzingeln** is to close something in more narrowly, to obstruct the egress and to be able to attack it from a short distance. **Umringen** therefore may either have a friendly or a hostile object in view, but **umzingeln** [to environ, to encompass] only a hostile one.

Úmzirk, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. [the usual words] Umkreis, Umfang.

Umzírkeln, *v. tr.* V. Einkreiſen.

Úmzug, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -züge] 1) moving house, changing lodgings, V. Auszug. 2) procession. Einen — halten, to form a procession, V. Umgang. 3) [little used] — eines Bettes, the furniture of a bed, V. Umhang, Vorhang.

Un, [in Swed. *o*, Icel. *u*, Low. Sax. *ô*, Gr. ἀ [the so called *α* privativum] or ἀν. Lat. *in*, appears to be the same word as **ohne**] [used as a prefix in compounds] un-, in-, ir-, il- &c., non-, a-, im-, dis-, de-, not, without &c., V. Unabänderlich &c. &c.

(*)**Un-abänderlich,** *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unalterable, unchangeable, invariable, immutable. 2) [in grammar] [not much used] indeclinable, undeclined. —**abänderlichkeit,** *f.* 1) unalterableness, unchangeableness, immutability, invariableness &c. 2) [in grammar] state of an aptote. —**abbildlich,** *adj.* and *adv.* irrepresentable. —**abbittlich,** *adj.* and *adv.* unpardonable, inexcusable. —abbittliche Beleidigung, irreparable injury. —**abbrüchig,** *adj.* and *adv.* [in law] not prejudicial to. —**abgebeten,** *adj.* and *adv.* unrepaired, unatoned. —**abgebildet,** *adj.* and *adv.* unrepresented. —**abgebiſſen,** *adj.* and *adv.* unbitten, not bitten off; [in botany] not obtuse, not truncate. —**abgebrochen,** *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not broken off 2) unplucked, ungathered. —abgebrochene Zahlung, payment in full, without deduction, diminution. —**abgedruckt,** *adj.* and *adv.* unprinted, not struck off. —**abgefordert,** *adj* and *adv.* unasked, undemanded; uncalled for, unrequired; unsummoned. —**abgehaaret,** *adj.* and *adv.* with the hair on. —er Haſe, a hare not skinned. —**abgehauen,** *adj.* and *adv.* unfelled, unhewn, uncut. —**abgehäutet,** *adj.* and *adv.* unskinned, not yet having cast the slough. —**abgekocht,** *adj.* and *adv.* uncooked, not done, raw. —**abgelöſcht,** *adj.* and *adv.* unextinguished, unquenched. —abgelöſchter Kalk, quick lime. —**abgemacht,** *adj.* and *adv.* undecided, undetermined, unsettled. —**abgeneigt,** *adj.* and *adv.* not indisposed towards, not disinclined. —**abgerechnet,** *adj.* and *adv.* not deducted. —abgerechnet, daß er &c., without reckoning, that he &c. —**abgeredet,** *adj.* and *adv.* unconcluded, unarranged, not deliberated upon. —**abgerichtet,** *adj.* and *adv.* not trained, not broken in, wild, unbroken. —**abgeſattelt,** *adj.* and *adv.* not unsaddled. Laſſet das Pferd —abgeſattelt, let the horse remain saddled. —**abgeſchlagen,** *adj.* and *adv.* 1) undiminished. 2) unrefused. —**abgeſchnitten,** *adj.* and *adv.* uncut, not cut off. —**abgeſchreckt,** *adj.* and *adv.* undiscouraged, not disheartened, undeterred. —**abgeſetzt,** *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [unusual] without setting down [a burthen &c.]. 2) continually. —**abgeſondert,** *adj.* and *adv.* undivided, not separated. —**abgeſpannt,** *adj.* and *adv.* Laſſet die Pferde —abgeſpannt, don't take the horses out of harness. —**abgeſponnen,** *adj.* and *adv.* not spun out or off. —**abhängig,** *adj.* and *adv.* independent. Er iſt durchaus —abhängig, he is quite independent; eine von den Geſetzen —abhängige Macht, a power independent of, above the law; ein von

(*) The compounds not introduced here, having **un** for a prefix, are partly to be found under the compounds of **nicht**, and partly require no explanation, as they only express the contrary of the radical word, viz: **Unmenſchlich**, in-human, or un-human. — The adjectives having the prefix **un**, when they begin with a short syllable, in familiar conversation have often the accent indifferently either on the radical syllable of the verb, or on the prefix, as for instance **únvermeidlich**, or **unvermeídlich**; on the other hand never in such words as these, [where the accent on the radical syllable would be false] **unlēſerlich, unlieblich**, because these syllables are long, and yet notwithstanding there are even solitary exceptions to this rule, as in **únabſehbar** or **unabſéhbar, unausſprèchlich** &c..

der Frage —abhängiger Punkt, a point independent of the question; [in English hist.] die —abhängigen [Independenten], the Independents; [in grammar] —abhängige Fürwörter, absolute pronouns. —abhängigkeit, *f.* independence. independency. —abhelflich, —abhülflich, *adj.* and *adv.* irremediable. —ablaſſend, *adj.* and *adv.* unremitting. —ablāſſig, *adj.* and *adv.* unintermitted, unremitting, unceasing. —ablāſſig arbeiten &c., to work &c. incessantly. —ablaßlich, —ablāßlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be discontinued. —ableglich, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be removed, left, abandoned. [in law] —ableg liche Gelder, moneys not demandable, not due; —ablegliche Renten or Zinſen, rents, interests not recoverable; —ableglicher Lehenzins, quit-rent that cannot be exacted. —abmeßlich, *adj.* and *adv.* immeasurable, immense; [in geometry] incommensurable. —abſehbar, *adj.* and *adv.* eine —abſehbare Ebene, an interminable plain, a plain as far as the eye can reach. —abſehbarkeit, *f.* state of being unbounded to the sight. —abſehlich, V. —abſehbar. —abſichtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unpremeditated, undesigned, unintended, unintentional. —abtragbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not payable, irrecoverable, bad [debt]. —abtreiblich, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be repelled, driven off; *it.* inevitable. —abwaſchlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [any thing as a silk] which will not wash, not of a fast colour. —abweislich, *adj.* and *adv.* not refusable. Eine —abweisliche Forderung, a demand that may not be refused, that must be paid; es iſt eine —abweisliche Forderung der Zeit, the age we live in requires this, demands this imperatively. —acht, *f.* [unusual] V. —achtſamkeit. —achtſam, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) inattentive, heedless. —achtſames Betragen, inattention. 2) unattentive, regardless. —achtſamkeit, *f.* inattention, inadvertence, disregard, heedlessness. —achtung, *f.* [unusual] V. Nichtachtung. —adel, *m.* [not much used] 1) ignobleness. 2) the classes not noble, the middle or middling classes, the lower orders, all classes under the gentry. —adelig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) that which is not noble, ignoble. 2) [formerly or provincially] not belonging to a noble. —adelige Bauern, serfs not belonging to a noble. 3) *Fig.* ignoble, ungentlemanlike, unladylike. —ähnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* dissimilar, unlike, heterogeneous. —ähnlichkeit, *f.* dissimilarity, unlikeness, dissimilitude, dissemblance. —altend, —alternd, *adj.* and *adv.* exempt from senescence, not growing old. —andacht, *f.* [unusual] the not being engaged or absorbed in devotion on the [for a certain hour &c. prescribed] devotional exercise; *it.* indevotion. —andächtig, *adj.* and *adv.* not being attentive in one's devotions or devotional exercises; *it.* indevout, irreligious. —anführbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) Eine —anführbare Stelle in einer Schrift, a passage not capable of being quoted or cited. 2) Er iſt —anführbar, he is not to be caught, led by the nose, humbugged. —angebaut, *adj.* and *adv.* [in a proper and figurative sense] uncultivated, incultivated. —angebautheit, *f.* [only in a proper sense] incultivation, inculture. —angebiſſen, *adj.* and *adv.* ungnawed. Ein —angebiſſener Apfel, an unbitten, untasted apple. —angebrochen, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not yet invaded, attacked, cut, eaten, tasted &c. 2) Eine —angebrochene Flaſche, an untasted or untouched, a whole or full bottle. —angefault, *adj.* and *adv.* not rotten, sound, whole [as teeth]. —angefeindet, *adj.* and *adv.* Von Jedermann —angefeindet, not hated by any one. —angefochten, *adj.* and *adv.* untroubled, unmolested, unattacked. Laß mich —angefochten, leave me alone, in peace, don't worry me. —angefragt, *adj.* and *adv.* unasked, without asking. —angeführt, *adj.* and *adv.* uncited, not quoted, unmentioned. Ich laſſe dieſes —angeführt, I leave this unmentioned, I leave this unremarked or uncommented on, I pass over this without comment. —angehört, *adj.* and *adv.* unheard, unlistened or unattended to. —angekleidet, *adj* and *adv.* undressed, in an undress. —angelegt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) —angelegtes Geld, money not placed out, dead capital. 2) Ein —angelegter Garten, a garden not laid out. —angemeſſen, *adj.* and *adv.* *Fig.* not analogous, not conformable, unsuitable. —angemeſſener Ausdruck, an unsuitable, improper expression; —angemeſſene Behandlung, unbecoming, indecorous treatment. —angemeſſenheit, *f.* [little used] unpropriety, unsuitableness, unbecomingness. —angenehm, *adj.* and *adv.* disagreeable, unpleasant. Das iſt mir gar nicht —angenehm, that is by no means disagreeable to me; —angenehm für das Auge, das Ohr, disagreeable, unpleasant to the eye, ear, to see, to hear; Einem —angenehme Dinge ſagen, to say unwelcome &c. things to any one; die Stadt iſt ungeſund, man wohnt dort ſehr —angenehm, the town is unhealthy, living there is very disagreeable; ich muß immer das —angenehmſte erfahren, it's always I who hear the disagreeables, the most disagreeable is always reserved for me to hear; *it.* I am destined always to experience the most disagreeable things, treatment &c., to me all the disagreeableness of a matter, event is invariably reserved; viel —angenehmes [bei einer Sache] erfahren, ausſtehen, to endure much annoyance. —angepflanzt, *adj.* and *adv.* unplanted. Ein —angepflanzter Garten, an unplanted, a naked garden. —angeprobt [more usual unanprobirt], *adj.* and *adv.* untried, not examined or proved. Er gab ihm das Kleid —angeprobt zurück, he returned him the dress without having worn it upon trial. —angerechnet, *adj.* and *adv.* not counted in. —angeredet, *adj.* and *adv.* unspoken to, unaddressed, unaccosted. Er ließ ihn —angeredet vorbeigehen, he allowed him to pass by without going up and speaking to him, without saying a word to him. —angerührt, *adj.* and *adv.* untouched. Laß das —gerührt, leave that alone. —angeſchafft, *adj.* and *adv.* unbought, not procured, unfurnished, unpurchased. Beſſer hätte er die Bedienten, die Pferde —angeſchafft gelaſſen, he would have done better not to have hired the men-servants, bought the horses. —angeſehen, *adj.* and *adv.* unseen, unregarded, unperceived. —angeſehen legte er das Geld auf den Tiſch, unseen he laid the money on the table; ein —angeſehenes Blatt, an unobserved &c. leaf; [chancery style] notwithstanding; —angeſehen ſeiner vorigen Dienſte, notwithstanding his former services; —angeſehen der Heiligkeit des Ortes, in spite of, notwithstanding the holiness of the place; —angeſehen der Perſon, without consideration of or for the person, without exception of persons. —angeſtellt, *adj.* and *adv.* unplaced, without place, without any public and salaried function. —angetaſtet, *adj.* and *adv.* untouched. Er kam —angetaſtet durch den Wald, he came through the forest untouched, unharmed, unmolested, safe; —angetaſtet laſſen, to leave untouched &c.; Eines Meinung —angetaſtet laſſen, to let any one enjoy his own opinion; die Ehre —angetaſtet laſſen, to leave the honour unassailed, unscathed. —angetrieben, *adj.* and *adv.* undriven, unurged, unimpelled. Er thut Nichts —angetrieben, he does nothing without being driven to it, without spurring. —angezogen, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) V. —angekleidet. 2) Ich blieb von ihren Reizen —angezogen, I remained unattracted by, proof against, indifferent to her charms. —angreifbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not attackable, unassailable, impregnable, inexpugnable. Die Stadt iſt —angreifbar, the town is not attackable, cannot be assailed; der Fluß machte ihn —angreifbar, the river made his position unassailable &c. —annehmbar, *adj.* and *adv.* unacceptable, not receivable. —annehmbarkeit, *f.* unacceptableness. —annehmlich, 1) [not much used] V. —annehmbar. 2) V. —angenehm. —annehmlichkeit, *f.* 1) [unusual] impossibility of accepting, unacceptableness. 2) disagreeableness, unpleasantness, offensiveness. —anſäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* not settled or domiciled, non-resident. —anſchaubar, —anſchaulich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) invisible, imperceptible. 2) not striking or perceptible to the senses, not easily to be caught by the understanding. —anſehlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be seen, to be looked upon. —anſehliches Scheuſal, a monster too terrible to behold, to be gazed upon. —anſehnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* insignificant, ill-looking, not striking, poor, paltry, mean, pitiful, trumpery. —anſehnliches Geſchenk, paltry &c. present; —anſehnliche Kleidung, shabby, mean dress; ein kleiner —anſehnlicher Menſch, a little man, a puny man or fellow. —anſehnlichkeit, *f.* want or absence of a good carriage, of a striking or dignified appearance; *it.* insignificance, insignificancy. —anſtand, *m.* [unusual] indecency, indecorum, indecorousness, unbecomingness, impropriety. —anſtändig, *adj.* and *adv.* indecent, unbecoming, not beseeming, misbecoming, improper, incongruous. —anſtändiges Betragen, indecent, *it.* indecorous behaviour; —anſtändige Geberden, Stellungen, Worte, indecent, *it.* indelicate actions, postures, words; ſeine Schriften ſind voll —anſtändiger Stellen, his writings are full of indecent passages, of obscenities; ſich ſehr —anſtändig betragen, to behave indecently, in an extremely indelicate manner; es iſt —anſtändig, ſich ſo zu kleiden, it is indelicate, *it.* indecent to dress so; —anſtändig behandelt werden, to be treated impolitely, unseemly &c. —anſtändigkeit, *f.* 1) unseemliness, indelicacy, indecency, unbecomingness, impropriety, indecorum, impoliteness, incivility. 2) an indecency, a scurrility, a piece of indecency, of obscenity &c. —anſtellig, *adj.* and *adv.* without tact, awkward, uncouth, unskilful, ungainly, unhandy, bungling, inexpert, clumsy, loutish. —anſtelligkeit, *f.* want of tact, awkwardness, unskilfulness, clumsiness, uncouthness, ungainliness. —anſtößig, *adj.* and *adv.* unrepugnant to, not revolting, not indelicate, not indecent or indecorous, unblamable, uncensurable. —anſtößigkeit, *f.* absence of indecorum, of indecency &c., irreprehensibility, unblamableness. —antaſtbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be touched or handled, not to be

meddled with, not touchable, intangible. —anziehend, *adj.* and *adv.* uninteresting. —appetitlich, *adj.* and *adv.* distasteful, not relishable, not concupiscible; *it.* loathsome, disgusting. —art, I. *f.* 1) degeneracy, degenerateness. 2) bad behaviour, bad habit, folly, trick, naughtiness, rudeness. Seine —art ablegen, to lay aside or throw off one's bad habits, one's old tricks; ſie überſieht ihren Kindern alle —arten, she overlooks all the wayward or monkey-tricks, stupidities, nonsensicalities of her children. 3) impoliteness, incivility. —arten eines Kindes, perversity, frowardness, peevishness, sulkiness of a child. II. *m.* [fam.] —artiger Menſch, a reprobate, a wicked fellow. [comic] a naughty man, [in a good-natured sense] a wretch; *it.* a naughty child, a spoilt child; kleiner –art! you little urchin! you young rogue! —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* wicked, naughty, bad, spiteful, vicious. Ein —artiges Kind, an ill-mannered, a froward, cross-grained, spoilt child; ein —artiger junger Mann, a puppy, a whelp; ein —artiges junges Mädchen, a minx, a pert, forward, bold miss; —artiges Betragen, uncivil, rude, unpolite behaviour; das iſt ſehr —artig, that is very uncivil, ungenteel; *it.* [in a milder sense] not complaisant, uncourteous; Einem ſehr —artig antworten, to answer any one very uncourteously, snappishly, crossly, [fam.] very short and sweet, to snub any one; Einem —artig begegnen, to be cross with, grumpish with any one, to disoblige any one; Sie ſind ſehr —artig, daß Sie mir dies nicht ſagten, you are very unkind, disobliging not to have told me that. [rather unusual] Ein —artiger Sommer, an ungenial, a cold or bad summer. —artigkeit, *f.* 1) perversity, frowardness, rudeness, spitefulness. 2) unpoliteness, incivility, impertinence. —athembar, *adj.* and *adv.* not respirable. —ätzbar, *adj.* and *adv.* incorrodible; *it.* not capable of being engraved or etched. —aufbringlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not furnishable, not comeatable [as money]. Dieſe Summe iſt —aufbringlich, this sum is not to be found, not to be met with, cannot be forthcoming. —aufgebauet, *adj.* and *adv.* not rebuilt or reconstructed. —aufgeboten, *adj.* and *adv.* unsummoned, uncited, not convoked. —aufgeboten fand ſich ein großes Heer zuſammen, a large army spontaneously collected, congregated without orders. —aufgedeckt, *adj.* and *adv.* undiscovered, not uncovered. Laſſet den Todten –aufgedeckt, do not uncover, expose the corpse; dieſe Schändlichkeiten blieben —aufgedeckt, these infamous doings were not brought to light. —aufgefädelt, *adj.* and *adv.* unstrung, unthreaded. —aufgefüllt, *adj.* and *adv.* unfilled. Laſſet das Faß noch –aufgefüllt, leave the cask unfilled, empty. —aufgehalten, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unrestrained, unchecked, unstopped. 2) [V. Unaufhaltſam] without delay, continually; *it.* without interval or interruption. –aufgehellt, *adj.* and *adv.* unenlightened. Das Geheimniß blieb —gehellt, the secret remained undiscovered, undetected. —aufgelegt, *adj.* and *adv.* ill-disposed, not in the vein or humour. —aufgeräumt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) disarranged, disordered, deranged. 2) *Fig.* —aufgeräumt [more usual nicht aufgeräumt] ſeyn, to be cross, out of sorts. —aufgeriſſen, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not torn open &c. 2) —aufgeriſſener Sammt, shorn velvet. —aufgeſchoben, *adj.* and *adv.* not postponed, without delay. —aufgeweckt, *adj.* and *adv.* unawakened, not awoke. Laſſen Sie das Kind doch —aufgeweckt, don't wake the child yet. —aufhaltbar, —aufhaltſam, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not to be stopped or checked, unrestrainable, impetuous. 2) [unaufhaltſam] without delay; *it.* continually, without interval or interruption. —aufheblich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not to be kept, preserved &c. 2) —aufhebliche Verbindlichkeit, an indispensable engagement. —aufhörlich, *adj.* and *adv.* incessant, unceasing, continual, perpetual, unintermitted. Ein —aufhörliches Plaudern, ceaseless, everlasting &c. chattering; es regnet —aufhörlich, it rains incessantly; es hat —aufhörlich geregnet, it has rained without once holding up; ein —aufhörlicher Schmerz, eine —aufhörliche Pein, an ever-enduring pain, torment, a constant torment; die Kirche dauert —aufhörlich fort, the Church is indefectible, is built upon a rock; die Wahrheit beſteht —aufhörlich, truth is immortal, imperishable, unfailing. —aufhörlichkeit, *f.* perpetuity, incessancy, unceasingness. —aufhörlichkeit der Kirche, indefectibility, imperishableness of the church. —auflösbar, —auflöslich, *adj.* and *adv.* indissoluble, indissolvable, insoluble. Die einfachen Beſtandtheile der Körper ſind —auflösbar, the simple component parts of bodies are insoluble; —auflösbarer Schluß, insoluble, insolvable argument; die Ehe war —auflösbar, the marriage was indissoluble; ſich —auflösbar mit einander verbinden, to unite indissolubly, inseparably; eine —auflösbare Verbindung, an indissoluble union. —auflösbarkeit, *f.* indissolubility, indissolubleness, insolubility. Die —auflösbarkeit des Silbers in Königswaſſer, eines Satzmehles in kaltem Waſſer, the indissolubility of silver in nitro-muriatic acid, of a fecula in cold water; die —auflösbarkeit der Ehe, the indissolubility of marriage; die —auflösbarkeit einer Aufgabe, the insolubility of a problem. —aufmerkſam, *adj.* and *adv.* inattentive, V. Unachtſam. —aufmerkſamkeit, *f.* inattention, inadvertence, inapplication, heedlessness. Sich —aufmerkſamkeiten gegen ſeine Obern zu Schulden kommen laſſen, to fail in the respect due to one's superiors. —aufrichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* insincere, dissembling, hypocritical, false. —aufrichtigkeit, *f.* insincerity, dissimulation. —aufſchiebbar, —aufſchieblich, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be postponed, delayed or deferred. —auftreiblich, *adj.* and *adv.* not procurable, not attainable, unattainable. —ausbildlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not perfectible, not cultivable. 2) inexpressible, unrepresentable, indescribable. —ausbleiblich, *adj.* and *adv.* unfailing, infallible. Es wird —ausbleiblich geſchehen, it will infallibly, undoubtedly happen. —ausdehnbar, *adj.* and *adv.* inductile, not extensile or extensible. —ausdenklich, *adj.* and *adv.* inconceivable, unimaginable, irrepresentable. —ausdeutbar, *adj.* and *adv.* inexplicable, unexplainable. —ausdruckbar, —ausdrucklich, *adj.* and *adv.* inexprimable, inexpressible. —ausfindbar, *adj.* and *adv.* undiscoverable. —ausforſchbar, —ausforſchlich, *adj.* and *adv.* inscrutable, impenetrable, V. —erforſchlich. —ausforſchbarkeit, *f.* inscrutability, impenetrability. —ausführbar, *adj.* and *adv.* unfeasible, impracticable. —ausführbarkeit, *f.* impracticability, infeasibility, infeasibleness. —ausführlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) V. —ausführbar. 2) [more usual, nicht ausführlich] uncircumstantial, not detailed. Eine —ausführliche Erzählung, a story not sufficiently detailed, too curtailed. —ausgearbeitet, *adj.* and *adv.* unfinished, imperfect. —ausgebacken, *adj.* and *adv.* underbaked, underdone. —ausgebauet, *adj.* and *adv.* unfinished. Das Haus blieb —ausgebauet, the house remained uncompleted, was left unfinished. —ausgebildet, *adj.* and *adv.* uncultivated. Sein Geiſt, ſein Körper iſt noch —ausgebildet, his mind is still unformed, undeveloped, unmoulded, uneducated, untutored, untrained, his body is not yet developed, come to its full perfection. —ausgebrannt, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Ausbrennen. Eine —ausgebrannte Kohle, a stick of charcoal not burnt out, a charcoal-brand, *it.* a live coal. —ausgebraten, *adj.* and *adv.* [speaking of roasted or fried meat] underdone. —ausgefegt, *adj.* and *adv.* unswept. —ausgefertigt, *adj.* and *adv.* undespatched, unsent. Der Befehl iſt noch —ausgefertigt, the order is undespatched &c. still. —ausgefiſcht, *adj.* and *adv.* not fished out, not exhausted of fish [as a pond]. —ausgeführt, *adj.* and *adv.* unexecuted, uncompleted; *it.* not detailed, compendious. Der Befehl blieb —ausgeführt, the command remained unexecuted, the order was not carried into execution; er ließ mehrere Sätze in ſeinem Buche —ausgeführt, he touched upon several points in his book only slightly, very superficially. —ausgegeben, *adj.* and *adv.* —ausgegebenes Geld verrechnen, to reckon in unexpended money, to make out a sham bill. —ausgeglichen, *adj.* and. *adv.* ein —ausgeglichener Streit, an unsettled, unarranged difference. —ausgekleidet, *adj.* and *adv.* not undressed, without undressing, with one's clothes on. —ausgekocht, *adj.* and *adv.* not done or dressed enough, underdone, [in pop. lang.] rare. —ausgeliehen, *adj.* and *adv.* unlent, not put out. —ausgeliehenes Geld, dead money. —ausgemacht, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) —ausgemachte Nüſſe, Bohnen &c., uncracked, unshelled walnuts, unhusked beans; —ausgemachte Auſtern, unopened oysters. 2) *Fig.* undecided, undetermined, uncertain. —ausgepackt, *adj.* and *adv.* without being unpacked. Laſſet den Koffer —ausgepackt, don't unpack the trunk. —ausgeplaudert, *adj.* and *adv.* not talked out. Bei ihr bleibt nichts —ausgeplaudert, with her nothing remains unrepeated, she takes good care to repeat every thing she knows. —ausgeputzt, *adj.* and *adv.* uncleaned. Das Zimmer —ausgeputzt laſſen, to leave the room dirty &c. —ausgeräumt, *adj.* and *adv.* ein —ausgeräumtes Haus, a house not yet emptied, cleared, stripped of its furniture. Ein —ausgeräumter Brunnen, a well not cleaned out, an uncleansed fountain. —ausgeſchaffen, *adj.* and *adv.* ill-done, ill-made, ill-formed. —ausgeſchloſſen, *adj.* and *adv.* unexcluded. Er iſt von der Geſellſchaft —ausgeſchloſſen, he is not excluded from, not blackballed by, not shut out from the society, club. —ausgeſchnitten, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] —ausgeſchnittene Blätter, undivided, entire leaves. —ausgeſetzt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [unusual, for nicht ausgeſetzt, not exposed, see Ausſetzen]; *it.* [speaking of a child] unexposed. 2) [—unterbrochen] uninterrupted, without intermission, unsuspended, not discontinued, unrelaxed, incessant, unceasing. —ausgeſpannt, *adj.* and *adv.* without being unharnessed, without drawing bit, without being unyoked. —ausgeſun-

gen, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not sung to the end, not sung out. 2) [of singers] Er hat eine —ausgesungene [better er hat eine nicht ausgesungene, er hat keine ausgesungene] Stimme, he has still a fresh voice, his voice is as yet not at all worn out. 3) [with poets &c.] neglected in or by song, unsung, uncelebrated. —ausgezahlt, *adj.* and *adv.* not paid out, unpaid. —auslöschbar, —auslöschlich, *adj.* and *adv.* inextinguishable, unquenchable, indelible. —auslöschbare Schrift &c., indelible writing &c.; —auslöschbares Feuer, inextinguishable fire; —auslöschbare Tinte, indelible ink; das ist mit —auslöschlichen Zügen in mein Herz eingegraben, that is engraved in my heart with characters not to be effaced; das Sakrament der Taufe drückt einen —auslöschlichen Charakter auf, the sacrament of baptism imprints a character not to be obliterated, wiped or blotted out. —auslöschbarkeit, *f.* indelibility [of a sign &c.], unquenchableness, inextinguishableness [of the greek fire &c.]. —ausmeßbar, *adj.* and *adv.* immeasurable, immensurable; *it.* incommensurable. —ausmeßbarkeit, *f.* immensurability. Die —ausmeßbarkeit zweier Größen mit einerlei Maße, the incommensurability. —ausredlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [unusual] ineffable, V. —aussprechlich. 2) inexcusable. —aussöhnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* irreconcilable, unreconcilable, implacable, inexpiable. —aussprechlich, [the accent generally on „sprech"] *adj.* and *adv.* unspeakable, ineffable, inexpressible, unutterable, inenarrable [little used]. —aussprechlichkeit, *f.* ineffableness, unspeakableness. —ausstehlich, [accent generally on „steh"] *adj.* and *adv.* insupportable, insufferable, intolerable, unsupportable. Ein —ausstehlich langweiliger Mensch, a regular bore. —ausstehlichkeit, *f.* insupportableness, intolerableness. —bändig, *adj.* and *adv.* indomitable, untamable, ungovernable, [bad word] indomptable; *it.* undisciplinable, unmanageable, untractable, unruly, not to be held in, unrestrainable. Ein —bändiges Roß, an untamable horse; er ist ganz —bändig, he is quite unmanageable; —bändiger Mensch, —bändiges Kind, an ungovernable man, an indocile, a refractory, a pertinacious &c. child; er ist wie ein —bändiges Pferd, he is a wild colt, a perfect mule. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] —bändiger [more usual unerträglicher] Hunger &c., ravenous, furious hunger &c.; —bändig saufen, to drink like a fish; —bändig lachen, laufen, to laugh ready to split one's sides, to run as hard as one's legs can carry one. —bändigkeit, *f.* unbridled, uncontrollable character, temper &c, unruliness, refractoriness, pertinacity. —barmherzig, *adj.* and *adv.* unmerciful, merciless, pitiless, inclement, unpitying. Sie wurden —barmherzig behandelt, they were treated without mercy; [fam., in common people's lang.] Er schreit —barmherzig, he cries out unmercifully, loud enough to drive any one mad. Syn. V. Hart. —barmherzigkeit, *f.* inclemency, unmercifulness, mercilessness. —bärtig, *adj.* and *adv.* unbearded, beardless. [in botany] —bärtige Pflanze, beardless plant. —bau, *m.* 1) inculture, incultivation. Ein Feld in —bau kommen lassen, to let a land lie untilled, fallow, come into fallow. 2) uncultivated earth underneath the mould. —baulich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) void of culture, uncultivated, untilled, fallow. 2) out of repair. Das Haus ist in —baulichem Stande, the house is in a sad condition, is sadly out of repair. —beachtet, *adj.* and *adv.* unobserved, unremarked. Dieses Ereigniß, dieser Vorfall ging —beachtet vorüber, this event passed unobserved, no attention was paid to this occurrence. —beamtet, *adj.* and *adv.* without office, not official, private. Ein —beamteter, —beamteten Standes, a private gentleman; —beamteter Gelehrter, a learned man who leads a private life. —beantwortet, *adj.* and *adv.* unanswered. Den Brief ließ er —beantwortet, he left the letter unreplied to, &c. —beantwortlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unanswerable, [sometimes] irrefutable. —bearbeitet, *adj.* and *adv.* unwrought, unworked, raw. —bearbeitete Seide, raw silk, floss-silk; —bearbeiteter Hanf, raw hemp; —bearbeiteter Stein, stone in the rough. *Fig.* Das Feld dieser Wissenschaft ist noch —bearbeitet, the field of this science is still quite neglected, this science is still unexplored. —bedachet, *adj.* and *adv.* roofless, without a roof to shelter, unsheltered. —bedacht, I. *adj.* and *adv.* inconsiderate, unreflecting. —bedacht handeln, to act thoughtlessly, rashly &c. II. *subst.* Der —bedacht, die —bedachtheit, inconsideration, inconsiderateness, inconsideracy, inadvertence. —bedächtig, *adj.* and *adv.* inconsiderate, indiscreet, inadvertent, thoughtless, incautious, injudicious. —bedächtige Rede, Handlung &c., thoughtless speech, action &c.; sie ist, handelt sehr —bedächtig, she is flighty &c., acts very inconsiderately. —bedächtigkeit, *f.* inconsideracy, inconsideration, inconsiderateness, indiscretion. —bedachtsam, V. —bedächtig. —bedachtsamer Mensch, ill-advised, rash, imprudent &c. man; er handelt sehr —bedachtsam, he acts very unreflectingly &c. —bedachtsamkeit, *f.* inconsiderateness &c. —bedankt, *adj.* and *adv.* without having thanked, [also] been thanked, thankless. —bedeckt, *adj.* and *adv.* uncovered. Mit —bedecktem Haupte, with uncovered head, bare-headed, with the hat off. —bedenklich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unhesitating, not irresolute, not wavering. 2) not very difficult; not critical, not suspicious, not hazardous. Das ist eine —bedenkliche Sache, that is not a very difficult, puzzling affair. —bedeutend, *adj.* and *adv.* insignificant, unimportant, inconsiderable, of no consequence, inconsequential, not influential. Ein —bedeutender Verlust, a trivial, trifling &c. loss; ein —bedeutendes Gesicht, eine —bedeutende Miene, insignificant, humdrum face, a vapid, insipid face; —bedeutende Worte &c., unmeaning, disjointed, senseless words &c.; sein Einfluß ist —bedeutend, his influence is very slight. —bedeutenheit, *f.* insignificance, insignificancy, unimportance. —bedeutsam, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) insignificant, unimportant. 2) [rather provincial] indocile. Ich bin nicht —bedeutsam, I am not above being instructed, I like to learn. —bedeutsamkeit, *f.* insignificance. Die —bedeutsamkeit seiner Gesichtsbildung, the want of expression in his features, his unmeaning features. —bedingt, —bedinglich, *adj.* and *adv.* unrestricted, absolute, unlimited, unconditional, unreserved, positive, categorical. Eine —bedingte Wahrheit, Falschheit, an absolute truth, falsehood; ein —bedingter Befehl, a positive order. —bedungen, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unstipulated, unbargained. 2) unengaged, untaken, unhired. 3) V. —bedingt. —beerbt, *adj.* and *adv.* without an heir, heirless. —befähigt, *adj.* and *adv.* incompetent, unqualified. —befahrbar, *adj.* and *adv.* —befahrbarer Weg, impracticable, unpassable, impervious way [to or for a conveyance]. —befahren, *adj.* 1) not driven over, not passed [by carriages]. Ein —befahrener Weg, a way not traversed, not regularly visited by carriages. 2) [in seamen's lang.] lubberly. —befangen, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unimplicated, uninvolved, unconstrained, unembarrassed, not preoccupied, not concerned in. 2) unprejudiced, impartial, unbiassed, sincere, frank, natural, with naiveté, ingenuous. Syn. Unbefangen, Dreist. Unbefangen is that person who in his judgments and actions is not bound or captivated by certain views or passions that is, who is free from prejudice. That person is dreist, who in his judgements and actions is free of constraint, who is not checked by fear towards others. Consequently unbefangen [unprejudiced, impartial] is never a fault, Dreistigkeit [freedom, boldness] may be one, the more so as it approaches to pertness and impudence. In those cases, where one's Unbefangenheit [coolness] arises from an absence of fear, it is still a lesser degree of freedom in judging and acting, than Dreistigkeit. —befangenheit, *f.* 1) impartiality, absence of prejudice. 2) ingenuousness, simplicity. —befleckt, *adj.* and *adv.* unsullied, unspotted, immaculate, unpolluted, unstained, unsoiled. *Fig.* Ein —beflecktes Gewissen haben, to have a spotless, clear conscience; —befleckter Lebenswandel, a pure, unsullied life; —befleckte Tugend, unblemished virtue; sie hat ihre Tugend —befleckt erhalten, she has preserved her virtue intact; eine —befleckte Jungfrau, a chaste, pure virgin; die —befleckte Empfängniß der heiligen [often written h.] Jungfrau, the immaculate conception of the Blessed Virgin; ein —befleckes Ehebett, an unsullied nuptial couch. —befolgbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be followed, imitated or copied. —beförderlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unfavourable, unpropitious, ungenial. —befördert, *adj.* and *adv.* undespatched, unforwarded, unsent [as goods]; unpromoted, unadvanced [as individuals]. —befreundet, *adj.* and *adv.* unfriended, unbefriended, friendless. —befriedigend, *adj.* and *adv.* insufficient, unsatisfactory, inadequate. —befriedigende Antwort, an unsatisfactory, lame, meager answer. —befriedigt, *adj.* and *adv.* unsatisfied, discontented. —befriedigt von dannen gehen, to go away uncontented. —befriedlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] —befriedlicher Mensch, a man hard to please, a difficult, squeamish, fastidious personage. —befugniß, *f.* [in law-matters] incompetency. Die —befugniß bezeugen, über die —befugniß erkennen lassen, to sustain, to have legally decided the incompetency &c. —befugt, *adj.* and *adv.* not entitled to, without a right to; [in law-style] illegal, incompetent. —befugter Richter, an incompetent judge; in dieser Sache wurde —befugter Weise erkannt, the case or cause has been incompetently decided; ein —befugtes Verfahren, an undue proceeding. —befugtheit, *f.* incompetency. —begabt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not gifted, not endowed [by nature]. 2) unendowed. —begangen, *adj.* and *adv.* [in a proper and figurative sense] —begangener Pfad, unfrequented, untrodden path; —begangenes Fest, uncelebrated, unkept festival. —begehrig, V. —begehrlich 2). —begehrlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) incapable of being desired, asked, claimed, required, not enforceable or demandable, not claimable. 2) [better —begehrig] unexacting, undesiring. —begehrt, *adj.* and *adv.* un-

exacted, undemanded, unasked, unsolicited. —begierig, —begierlich, *adj.* and *adv.* undesirous, unsolicitous, unanxious. —beglückend, *adj.* and *adv.* infelicitous, unpropitious, impropitious, inauspicious, improsperous. —beglückende Liebe, unhappy, ungenial, calamitous love. —beglücktheit, *f.* the infelicity, unprosperousness, improsperity. —begnüglich, —begnügsam, *adj.* and *adv.* fastidious, discontented, hard to please, difficult, over-nice. —begreifbar, —begreiflich, *adj.* and *adv.* unintelligible, inconceivable, incomprehensible, inconceptible. —begreiflicher Satz, obscure, obstruse &c. proposition; ein —begreifliches Geheimniß, mysterious, unfathomable, enigmatical &c. secret; er beträgt sich auf eine —begreifliche Weise, he conducts himself in a most extraordinary, in a very odd, in an inconceivable manner; ein —begreiflicher Mensch, a puzzling, perplexing, queer, an odd man, a man whom one cannot make out, fathom; eine —begreifliche Kühnheit, an inconceivable, incredible boldness. —begreiflichkeit, *f.* 1) incomprehensibility, incomprehensibleness, unconceivableness [of God]. 2) a mystery, an enigma. Die —begreiflichkeiten des Christenthums, the mysteries of Christianity. —begrenzbar, *adj.* and *adv.* interminable, illimitable. —begrenzt, *adj.* and *adv.* illimited, unbounded, infinite, undefined, unconfined. —begrenztes Feld, a field without boundaries; das Feld der Vernunftforschung ist —begrenzt, the field of enquiry open to the mind is unbounded, unlimited; —begrenzte Güte Gottes, infinite, boundless goodness of God. —begrenztheit, *f.* unlimitedness, unboundedness, boundlessness, infinity, infinitude. —begriffen, *adj.* and *adv.* not comprehended or understood. —begründet, *adj.* and *adv.* unfounded, groundless. —begütert, *adj.* and *adv.* without landed property, portionless, having no real property. —begüterte Familie, a family without an estate, without lands, without a settlement. —behaaret, *adj.* and *adv.* hairless [without hair on the skin] bare; *it.* [without hair on the head] bald; [in botany] glabrous, not pubescent. —behagen, *n.* uneasiness, uneasy feeling, state of uncomfortableness, V. Mißbehagen. —behaglich, *adj.* and *adv.* uncomfortable, uneasy, inconvenient, disagreeable, unpleasant. Ein —behagliches Gefühl, an uneasy feeling; es ist mir —behaglich, I feel uncomfortable. Syn. Unbehaglich, Unangenehm. In the first place unbehaglich points out generally the feeling of displeasure at our actual condition; unangenehm the feeling of displeasure or disappointment at the failure of a hope or at the absence of some wished for good. It is unangenehm [disagreeable] to us, when a letter does not come, which we have anxiously expected, but it is not unbehaglich. On the other hand a cold room in winter is very unbehaglich [uncomfortable]. Unbehaglichkeit arises moreover from a vague feeling, which we can as little analyse as its causes, but we are more clearly aware of what unangenehm is as likewise of its causes. —behaglichkeit, *f.* uneasiness, uncomfortableness, inconvenience, incommodity, incommodiousness. —behaltbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be retained or kept. —behalten, *adj.* and *adv.* unkept, unretained. —behaltene [better nicht behaltene] Waaren, goods not kept, sent back. —behältlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not retentive. —beharrlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unstable, unfirm, infirm of purpose, not persevering, irresolute. —behauen, *adj.* unhewn, unwrought, rough, [as stones]. —behauptbar, *adj.* unsustainable, indefensible, not maintainable, untenable. —behauset, *adj.* and *adv.* unhoused, houseless, homeless, not domiciled. —behäutet, *adj.* and *adv.* unskinned, skinless. —behelf, *m.* awkwardness, heaviness of the mind or body; constraint, false shame. —behelflich, *adj.* and *adv.* awkward, clumsy, loobily, constrained, heavy. —beherrschbar, —beherrschlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [in a proper and figurative sense] indomitable, untamable, unmanageable, unconquerable, unconstrainable, [unused] indomable, indomptable. —beherzigt, *adj.* and *adv.* unexamined, unconsidered, not reflected upon. —beherzt, *adj* and *adv.* void of courage, pusillanimous. —beholfen, *adj.* and *adv.* awkward, clumsy, V. —behelflich. —beholfenheit, *f.* V. —behelf. —behülflich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [rather unusual] unwilling, backward, not officious or kind. Sich —behülflich zeigen, to show one's self disinclined, not over zealous. 2) awkward, clumsy, V. —behelflich. Syn. V. Plump. —behülflichkeit, *f.* 1) disobligingness, unwillingness, backwardness, apathy. 2) awkwardness, clumsiness, V. —behelf. —behütet, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unpastured. 2) [—bewacht] unguarded, unwatched. —behutsam, *adj.* and *adv.* inconsiderate, rash, imprudent, incautious, uncircumspect, uncautious. —behutsame Rede, thoughtless, heedless speech; —behutsam sprechen, to speak unguardedly, unreflectingly &c. —behutsamkeit, *f.* 1) uncautiousness, inconsiderateness, inadvertence, thoughtlessness, inconsideracy. Mit —behutsamkeit reden, to speak without circumspection, V. —behutsam. 2) an inadvertence, a slip of the tongue. —beifällig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [rather unusual] unremembered, unrecollected. 2) unapproved, not countenancing. —bekannt, *adj* and *adv.* 1) unknown. Ein —bekannter Mensch, ein —bekannter, an unknown person, an unknown; —bekannte Länder, unknown lands; das ist mir —bekannt, that is unknown to me; es kann Ihnen nicht —bekannt seyn, daß &c., it cannot be unknown to you, that &c., you must be aware that &c.; der Vorgang ist ihm —bekannt [in law], he is ignorant, not cognizant of the fact; ein dunkles und —bekanntes Leben führen, to lead an obscure and unknown life; von dunkelm, unbekanntem Ursprung, of humble, unknown origin. 2) Der —bekannte Taucher [in nat. hist.], a species of diver very shy. —bekanntheit, *f.* In einer glücklichen —bekanntheit leben, to live in a happy obscurity. —bekanntschaft, *f.* ignorance, defect of knowledge. Aus —bekanntschaft mit der Sache muß ich &c., through ignorance of the subject I must &c.; welche —bekanntschaft mit den gewöhnlichsten Dingen! what ignorance of, what unacquaintance with the most common things! —bekehrbar, *adj.* and *adv.* inconvertible. —bekehrt, *adj.* and *adv.* unconverted. —bekehrlich, V. —bekehrbar. —bekelcht, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] [kelchlos] without a calyx. —bekleidet, *adj.* and *adv.* undressed, unclothed, unclad; *it.* [= ganz unbekleidet] naked. —beklommen, *adj.* and *adv.* unchagrined, unvexed, not oppressed [as to the heart]. Er fühlt sich —beklemmen, he feels easy. —bekreuzt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not marked with a cross, uncrossed, V. Bekreuzen. 2) not decorated with a cross, having no decoration [of an order]. —bekrieget, *adj.* and *adv.* not overrun by or with war, not warred against, where there is no war, where no fighting is going on. —bekrittelt, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] uncriticized. Einen —bekrittelt lassen, not to criticize any one. —bekümmerniß, *f.* [little used] indifference, unconcernedness. —bekümmert, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) without care or grief. Ein —bekümmertes Gemüth, a mind not oppressed with or by grief. 2) indifferent; *it.* reckless. Er ist sehr —bekümmert, he is mighty unconcerned, he takes things very cool; seyen Sie deßhalb —bekümmert, be unconcerned about it; um Menschenleben —bekümmert, reckless of human life. —bekümmertheit, *f.* V. —bekümmerniß. —bekuttet, *adj.* and *adv.* uncowled, unfrocked, ungowned. —beladen, *adj.* and *adv.* unladen, unloaded, unburthened, unfreighted. —belarvt, *adj.* and *adv.* unmasked. —belastend, *adj.* and *adv.* not burthening or loading. —belastet, *adj.* and *adv.* unloaded, V. —beladen. —belaubt, *adj.* and *adv.* leafless, stripped of its leaves, bare. —belebt, *adj.* and *adv.* inanimate, lifeless. Der —belebte Stein, the inanimate stone. *Fig.* dull, without life, vigour or spirit. Ein —belebter Mensch, a dull, heavy &c. man. —belebtheit, *f.* lifelessness, want of vivacity, of animation, dulness. —belegbar, *adj* and *adv.* [of accounts, assertions] that cannot be made good, not to be justified, not to be proved. —belehrt, *adj.* and *adv.* not taught or instructed, without instruction, uninstructed, untaught. —beleibt, *adj.* and *adv.* lean, thin, not stout or fleshy, lank. —belesen, *adj.* and *adv.* not well-read, not deep-read, not versed in reading. —belesenheit, *f.* deficiency of reading. —belieben, *n.* V. Mißbelieben. —beliebig, V. Mißbeliebig. —beliebt, *adj.* and *adv.* unloved, not beloved, unpopular. Er ist gar nicht —beliebt, he is not at all unpopular, he is not disliked. —belohnbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be rewarded or recompensed. —belohnt, *adj.* and *adv.* unrewarded, unrecompensed, unrequited. Gute Dienste nicht —belohnt lassen, not to let good services go unrewarded. —bemannt, *adj.* and *adv.* [of a ship, boat] not having its complement of men or hands, not manned, not full manned. *it.* Ein —bemanntes Schiff, a ship paid off, not in commission, ship in ordinary. —bemastet, *adj.* and *adv.* unmasted, without masts. —bemerkbar, —bemerklich, *adj.* and *adv.* unperceivable, imperceptible, unobservable. Dem Blicke —bemerklich, imperceptible, not obvious to the sight. —bemerklichkeit, *f.* imperceptibleness. —bemerkt, *adj.* and *adv.* unperceived, unremarked. —bemerkt hereintreten &c., to enter &c. unseen, unperceived; ich kann nicht —bemerkt lassen, daß &c., I cannot help remarking, that &c. —bemerktheit, *f.* In glücklicher —bemerktheit leben, to live in happy obscurity. —bemittelt, *adj.* and *adv.* without fortune, moneyless, without means. Er ist nicht —bemittelt, he is not without means, he has wherewithal for the creature-comforts, he is independent. —bemühet, *adj.* and *adv.* without trouble. —benamt, *adj.* and *adv.* unnamed, nameless, anonymous. —benannt, *adj.* and *adv.* unnamed. —benannte Verträge [in law], unnamed contracts; [in arithmetic] —benannte Zahlen, indefinite numbers. —benebelt,

adj. and *adv.* 1) without fog or mist. 2) *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] not drunk. —**beneh-men**, *n.* [stiff] misconduct. —**benehm-lich**, *adj.* and *adv.* [stiff] unmannered. —**beneidet**, *adj.* and *adv.* unenvied. Er iſt —beneidet glücklich, he is happy without being envied. —**benennbar**, —**benenn-lich**, *adj.* and *adv.* not namable. Etwas —benennbares, a non-descript. —**benom-men**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [in the mint] —benommene Schrötlinge, rough planchets. 2) *Fig.* Das bleibt dir immer —benommen [—verwehrt], that is always permitted to you, you are always free to do that. —**benöthigt**, *adj.* and *adv.* unwanted. Ich bin deſſen —benöthigt, I have not want of it, it is needless to me. —**benützt**, *adj.* and *adv.* not used, without having taken advantage of. Er ließ die Gelegenheit —benützt vorbeigehen, he let the opportunity slip through his fingers. —**bequem**, *adj.* and *adv.* incommodious, uncomfortable, inconvenient, uneasy. —bequem wohnen &c., to lodge &c. uncomfortably &c.; —bequeme Kleidung, an uncomfortable dress; —bequemer Wagen, Weg, uneasy carriage, way; es iſt mir —bequem, auszugehen, it is inconvenient, disagreeable to me to go out; zu —bequemer Zeit, at an inconvenient time; zu dieſem Gebrauche iſt dies Werkzeug —bequem, this instrument is not very fit, rather unfit, of small use, unserviceable for this purpose. —**bequemheit**, *f.* V. —bequemlichkeit. —**bequemlich**, V. —bequem. —**bequemlichkeit**, *f.* 1) inommodity, inconvenience, uncomfortableness. —bequemlichkeit einer Wohnung, Lage &c., inconvenience of a dwelling, situation &c.; wegen —bequemlichkeit der Zeit und des Ortes, through the disadvantage &c. of time and place. 2) an inconvenience. Eine ſchlechte Wohnung iſt eine große —bequemlichkeit, a bad lodging, house is a great draw-back, nuisance; die —bequemlichkeiten der Reiſe, the disagreeables of the voyage, of the journey; einige —bequemlichkeiten fühlen, to feel some uneasiness. —**berathen**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) uncounselled, unadvised. 2) [—ausgeſtattet] unportioned, undowered; *it.* [—verheirathet] unmarried, unsettled. —**beraubt**, *adj.* and *adv.* not bereaved, unbereft, unrobbed, unpillaged. —**berechbar**, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be raked. —**berechenbar**, *adj.* and *adv.* incalculable. —**berechnet**, *adj.* and *adv.* not reckoned, unreckoned, uncalculated. —**berechtigt**, *adj.* and *adv.* unauthorized, unjustified, without being entitled to. —**beredet**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not induced, uninduced, unpersuaded. Etwas —beredet thun, to do something spontaneously, voluntarily. 2) [in fam. lang.] Er kann nichts —beredet laſſen, he must cavil at every thing; es bleibt nichts von Allem —beredet, was er thut, every thing he does is spoken of, criticized, is cried out against. 3) V. —beredt. —**beredſam**, —**beredt**, *adj.* and *adv.* ineloquent, not oratorical. —**beredſamkeit**, *f.* want of eloquence. —**bereisbar**, *adj.* and *adv.* where one cannot travel, make a voyage, impassable, invious. —**bereiſet**, *adj.* and *adv.* not travelled over, unpassed, unvisited, unexplored, untrodden. —**bereit**, *adj.* and *adv.* Zu Etwas —bereit, disinclined or indisposed towards or to, unprepared for, averse to [do] any thing; *it.* unprepared, not ready. —**bereitet**, *adj.* and *adv.* unprepared. —bereitet zu einer Sache ſchreiten, to undertake an affair without having made the requisite preparation[s]; V —vorbereitet. —**bereitſchaft**, *f.* unpreparedness. —**bereitwillig**, *adj.* and *adv.* not ready, not zealous, uninclined, not eager. —**bereitwilligkeit**, *f.* want of zeal, unwillingness. —**berichtet**, *adj.* and *adv.* uninformed, unadvised. —**berichtiget**, *adj.* and *adv.* [speaking of a law-suit &c.] undecided, undetermined, unsettled, not judged; [of a fault] uncorrected, not mended; [of a debt] unpaid, unsettled, not liquidated; [of payments] not effectuated, unfulfilled, not made. —**beritten**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unridden or not ridden over. 2) [more usual, nicht zugeritten, —zugeritten] [speaking of horses] unridden, not broken in, not bestridden. 3) [of horsemen &c.] on foot, unmounted, without horses, [comic] on footback. —**berufen**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) uncalled, unsummoned, uncited. 2) without a vocation, [with methodists &c.] without a call, uncalled. —**beruhigt**, *adj.* and *adv.* not tranquillized or calmed, without repose. —**berühmt**, *adj.* and *adv.* unrenowned, uncelebrated, unknown; of no celebrity or repute. —**berührbar**, *adj.* and *adv.* intangible, intactible. —**berührt**, *adj.* and *adv.* untouched, intact. Die Paſtete blieb —berührt, the pie remained untouched. *Fig.* Ein noch —berührter Gegenſtand, a subject not yet touched [upon], not yet meddled with; Etwas —berührt laſſen, to pass over any thing in silence, unmentioned; eine —berührte Jungfrau [in higher style], a virgin, [fam.] a maid. —**beſchadet**, *adv* without prejudice to, without injuring &c., saving &c. —beſchadet ſeiner Ehre, ſeiner Rechte &c., without prejudice or detriment to his honour, his rights, privileges &c.; unſerer und des Andern Gerechtſame in jedem andern Falle —beſchadet, saving our right and that of others in every other case. —**beſchädigt**, *adj.* and *adv.* uninjured, undamaged, safe and sound, unharmed. Syn. V. Schadlos. —**beſchatzt**, *adj.* and *adv.* untaxed, duty-free, exempt from taxes, tax-free. —**beſcheid**, *m.* [old] ignorance. —**beſcheiden**, *adj.* and *adv.* immodest, indiscreet, bold. —beſcheiden ſprechen, to speak immodestly, unbecomingly; —beſcheidene Forderung, indiscreet demand. —**beſcheidenheit**, *f.* 1) immodesty, indiscretion. Er trieb ſeine —beſcheidenheit bis &c., he pushed his indiscretion so far as to &c. 2) an indiscretion, an immodest or indiscreet action, word. —**beſchlagen**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unshod [as a horse]; unclamped [as a trunk]. 2) [with carpenters] —beſchlagenes Holz, unbarked, unpeeled, unstripped wood. —**beſchnitten**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) —beſchnittenes Buch, uncut book; —beſchnittene Münze, unclipped coin. 2) [in Jewish hist.] uncircumcised. *Fig.* Ein —beſchnittener Jude [in pop. lang.], a Jew of a Christian; —beſchnittene Nation, uncircumcised nation; ein —beſchnittener, an uncircumcised; —beſchnitten am Herzen, an den Ohren, Lippen [in pop. lang.], uncircumcised as to the heart, the ears, lips. —**beſchnittenheit**, *f.* uncircumcision. —**beſcholten**, *adj.* and *adv.* of a good name, unstained character, reputation, irreproachable, blameless. Ein —beſcholtener Mann, Lebenswandel, an irreprovable character, mode of life; —beſcholten leben, to live not obnoxious to censure, to lead a blameless life. —**beſchoren**, *adj* and *adv.* unshorn, unshaven, unshaved. —**beſchränkbar**, —**beſchränklich**, *adj.* and *adv.* unlimited, unbounded, illimitable, interminable, unconfinable. —**beſchränkt**, *adj.* and *adv.* unlimited, unbounded, unconfined. —beſchränkter Raum, infinite space; —beſchränkter Herr, uncontrolled, unopposed, indisputable master, lord; ein —beſchränkter Fürſt, an absolute prince; —beſchränkte Gewalt, Monarchie &c., absolute &c. power, monarchy &c. —**beſchreibbar**, —**beſchreiblich**, *adj.* and *adv.* indescribable, inexpressible, ineffable, unutterable. —beſchreibliche Freude &c., unspeakable &c. joy &c.; —beſchreiblich viele Menſchen, an indescribable number of people; eine —beſchreiblich ſchöne Gegend, Landſchaft, a region, a scenery too beautiful to be depicted by words. —**beſchrieben**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [speaking of paper] not written on, fair, clean, new. 2) unwritten, undescribed; [comic] non-descript. —**beſchrieen**, *adj.* and *adv.* not decried, not diffamed, unslandered; *it.* [nicht beſchrieen, rather provincial] [V. Beſchreien 3)] wir wollen es —beſchrieen laſſen, we won't praise it [too much], we won't mention it [for fear, as it were, of destroying its lucky condition]. —**beſchuhet**, *adj.* and *adv.* unshod, without shoes. —**beſchützt**, *adj.* and *adv.* undefended, unguarded, unprotected. —**beſchwerlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* not burthensome, not onerous, not oppressive. —**beſchwert**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in a proper as well as figurative sense] unburdened, unloaded, unladen, [speaking of ships] without ballast, not trimmed. Ein —beſchwertes Grundſtück [in law], an estate clear or free of all lien, incumbrance, taxes &c.; reichen Sie mir —beſchwert dieſen Teller [ceremonious], hand me that plate if it is not troubling you too much; ein —beſchwertes Gewiſſen, a free conscience. —**beſeelt**, *adj.* and *adv.* inanimate. Die —beſeelte Natur, [the] inanimate nature. —**beſehen**, *adj.* and *adv.* unseen. Ich gebe —beſehen ſo viel dafür, I give so much for it without having looked at it. —**beſetzt**, *adj.* and *adv.* unbordered, untrimmed. —beſetzter Hut, brimless hat; —beſetzte Stelle, vacant, unfilled, unoccupied place; —beſetzter Platz, ungarrisoned, unoccupied place; —beſetzte Stadt, Anhöhe, a town, height not occupied; die Feinde hatten mehrere Anhöhen —beſetzt gelaſſen, the enemy had neglected to occupy, had left unoccupied several heights; —beſetzter Teich, an unstocked fish-pond. —**beſiegbar**, —**beſieglich**, *adj.* and *adv.* invincible, unconquerable. *it.* insurmountable, insuperable. Ein —beſiegliches Heer, an always triumphant army or host; —beſiegliche Hinderniſſe, Schwierigkeiten, insurmountable obstacles, invincible difficulties, V. —überwindlich. —**beſiegt**, *adj* and *adv.* unvanquished. —**beſingbar**, *adj.* and *adv.* incapable of being sung, chanted. —**beſinnen**, *n.* [unusual] want of reflexion, unthinkingness. —**beſoldet**, *adj.* and *adv.* unpaid, not paid off, without pay, without fixed salary, [sometimes] without wages or hire. —**beſonnen**, *adj.* and *adv.* giddy, thoughtless, frivolous, indiscreet. Ein —beſonnener junger Menſch, an unreflecting, unthinking, a thoughtless young man; Sie ſind ein —beſonnener Menſch, you are a hare-brained, giddy-pated sort of a personage, [very insulting] you are a loose fish; ihr Betragen iſt ſehr —beſonnen, her behaviour, conduct is one of great indiscretion, is very thoughtless, inconsiderate; —beſonnene Handlung, a rash, imprudent, an irrational action; —beſonnener Eifer, hot-headed, intemperate, indiscreet

zeal; —beſonnener Streich, a slip of the tongue, a lapsus linguae; —beſonnen handeln, reden, to act, speak inconsiderately &c. —beſonnenheit, *f.* 1) thoughtessness, inconsiderateness, unthinkingness, flightiness. Eine kleine —beſonnenheit, a slight piece of thoughtlessness; man muß ihm ſeine —beſonnenheit abgewöhnen, he must be weaned from his unreflecting ways. 2) a thoughtlessness, a rash step, a slip of the tongue, a whim. Das ſind —beſonnenheiten, welche &c., those are indiscretions, which &c. --beſonnt, *adj.* and *adv.* not sunned, not sunny, unshone upon by the sun. —beſorglich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not to be feared, of no concern, not apprehensible. 2) unconcerned, inapprehensive, careless, indifferent, imperturbed. —beſorgniß, *f.* [little used] indifference, carelessness, unconcernedness. —beſorgt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) Einen Auftrag —beſorgt laſſen, to leave a commission unexecuted, unacquitted, to neglect the discharge or fulfilling of a &c. 2) indifferent, unconcerned. Seyen Sie deswegen —beſorgt, don't be uneasy at that, don't allow that to put you out of your way; ein —beſorgtes Gemüth, a careless &c. mind, [fam.] a disposition that takes things as they come, a God-dammee disposition. —beſtand, *m.* 1) the instability, inconstancy, fickleness [of fortune, of the weather &c.], instableness, mutability &c. [of conduct &c.]; the invalidity, nullity, illegality, inefficacy [of a contract], falseness, fallacy, groundlessness, imposition [of an allegation, of a pretext &c.]. 2) inconstancy, fickleness [of a man]. —beſtändig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unstable, unsteady; *it.* inconstant, fickle, variable, mutable, changeable. —beſtändiges Wetter, changeable weather; —beſtändige Farben, colours that easily fade, fading colours; das Glück iſt —beſtändig, Fortune is fickle, unstable &c. 2) —beſtändiger Sinn, Menſch, inconstant, fickle mind, man; —beſtändig in ſeinen Entſchließungen, in ſeiner Liebe, fickle, volatile &c. in one's resolutions, in love, [or absolutely] inconstant, fickle [in love]. Syn. Unbeſtändig, Veränderlich, Wankelmüthig. Veränderlich [changeable, mutable] is an epithet for a person or thing that often and easily changes, or for any thing in general, which can be changed. Fashion is veränderlich, a man is veränderlich &c. The proportion between the sides of a triangle is called veränderlich and not unbeſtändig. The former therefore points more to the capability or susceptibility of undergoing change, and is not always a fault. Unbeſtändig implies more a defect of constancy in the state or relation once entered into, and is always a fault. For instance, an unbeſtändiger [inconstant] man, unbeſtändiges [fickle] weather. Wankelmüthig [irresolute] can naturally be only used of persons. A man is wankelmüthig, when he often changes his thoughts, his choice, his resolves before the execution of them takes place, he is unbeſtändig and veränderlich, when he often changes his will or plans, after having commenced the execution of them. The Wankelmüthige cannot direct his choice to any object with firmness, the Unbeſtändige and Veränderliche does not long remain constant to the choice he has already made; the former cannot make a beginning, the latter cannot persevere. —beſtändigkeit, *f.* inconstancy, fickleness, unsteadiness, changeableness, inconsistency [of a person], the unfixedness [of an office]. —beſtechbar, —beſtechlich, *adj.* and *adv.* incorruptible, not to be bribed. —beſtehend, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] unstable, unsteady, inconsistent; *it.* [more usual, nicht beſtehend] not existing, not [any longer] in existence. —beſteigbar, —beſteiglich, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be mounted or ascended. *Fig.* insurmountable. —beſternt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not starred, starless. 2) without a star or decoration, [in England] not a lord, a commoner. —beſtiegen, *adj.* and *adv.* unmounted, unclimbed. Der Gipfel dieſes Berges iſt noch —beſtiegen, the top of this mountain has not yet been reached, ascended, climbed. —beſtimmbar, *adj.* and *adv.* indeterminable. —beſtimmt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) indeterminate, indefinite, uncertain, vague. —beſtimmte Ausdrücke, vague expressions; in —beſtimmten Ausdrücken reden, to speak ramblingly, loosely, wide from the point, indefinably &c., *it.* to speak in vague terms, not positively; die —beſtimmte Deutung eines Wortes, the unprecise, the indefinite meaning of a word; ein —beſtimmt genommenes, gebrauchtes Wort, a word taken, used indefinitely; eine —beſtimmte [unbenannte] Zahl, indeterminate, indefinite number; [in grammar] die —beſtimmte Form, the infinitive; das —beſtimmte Geſchlechtswort, the indefinite article; die —beſtimmt vergangene Zeit, the preterit indefinite or compound of the present; [in mathematics] —beſtimmte Aufgabe, indeterminate problem. 2) undetermined, irresolute, uncertain, undecided, [fam.] shilly-shally. Ich bin desfalls noch —beſtimmt, I am still doubtful about it; es iſt noch —beſtimmt, ob &c, it is still doubtful, dubious &c., whether &c. —beſtimmtheit, *f.* indetermination, uncertainty, incertitude, doubtfulness, dubiousness, indefiniteness, indefinitude, vagueness, looseness, want of precision. —beſtochen, *adj.* and *adv.* unbribed, uncorrupted. —beſtraft, *adj.* and *adv.* unpunished, V. —geſtraft. —beſtreitbar, *adj.* incontestable, indisputable, irrefragable. —beſtreitbarkeit, *f.* incontestability, indisputableness, irrefragability. —beſtritten, *adj.* and *adv.* uncontested, undisputed. —beſtürmt, *adj.* and *adv.* ein —beſtürmtes Geſtade, a sheltered beach; die Stadt blieb —beſtürmt, the town remained unstormed, unassailed. —beſuch, *m.* [little used] der —beſuch der Kirche, neglect of attendance at divine worship, staying away from church. —beſucht, *adj.* and *adv.* unvisited, not frequented, unattended. Ein —beſuchter Ort, a solitary place. —beſungen, *adj.* and *adv.* unsung. —betagt, *adj.* and *adv.* undated. —bethört, *adj.* and *adv.* undeceived, not deluded, unbeguiled. Seine ſchönen Worte ließen ſie —bethört, his fine words did not shut her eyes to the truth &c., did not throw her off her guard, [low] did not humbug her. —bethränt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unbedewed with tears. 2) V. —beweint. —betont, *adj.* and *adv.* unaccented. —betonte Sylbe, unaccented syllable. —betrachtbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be regarded, seen, considered. —betrachtet, *adj.* and *adv.* not looked at or upon, unregarded, unseen; unconsidered. —beträchtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not momentous, inconsiderable, insignificant, trivial, unimportant. —beträchtlichkeit, *f.* inconsiderableness, insignificance, unimportance, lightness, trivialness [of a loss &c.]. —betrauert, *adj.* and *adv.* [for whose death, for which public calamity &c.] mourning has not been put on. *Fig.* unlamented, unregretted, V. —beweint. —betreten, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) untrodden. 2) *Fig.* unembarrassed, unperplexed. —betrieben, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not carried on [as a trade &c.]. 2) [where no cattle is driven on or turned in] —betriebene Wieſe, ungrazed meadow. —betriebſam, *adj.* and *adv.* without activity or industry, unindustrious, sluggish, lazy, inactive, indolent. —betriebſamkeit, *f.* sluggishness, inactivity, indolence, idleness. —betroffen, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not astonished or amazed, not unawares, not unexpected. 2) not embarrassed, not struck. —betrogen, *adj.* and *adv.* undeceived. —beugſam, V. —biegſam. —bevölkert, *adj.* and *adv.* unpeopled, thin of inhabitants —bewaffnet, *adj.* and *adv.* unarmed, [in botany] inerm, inermous. —bewahrlich, *adj.* and *adv.* that will not keep, not preservable. —bewährlich, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be averred, not verifiable. —bewahrt, *adj.* and *adv.* unguarded, unpreserved, not kept. —bewährt, *adj.* and *adv.* not proved, not warranted [by experience &c.]. —bewährter Satz, unproved, undemonstrated proposition. —bewandelt, V. —betreten 1). —bewandert, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) untrodden, unfrequented [as a path &c.], not travelled over. 2) unversed, unskilled, unacquainted. —bewegbar, —beweglich, *adj.* and *adv.* immovable, firm, unmovable. Er blieb —beweglich ſtehen wie eine Bildſäule, he stood fixed, rooted &c. like a statue; ein —bewegbarer Stern [Fixſtern], fixed star; —bewegbare or —bewegliche Feſttage, fixed festivals; —bewegliche Schriften, stereotype, stereotype letters; mit —beweglichen Schriften gedruckt, stereotyped, printed in stereotype; —bewegliches und bewegliches Vermögen, real and personal property; —bewegliche Güter, real property. *Fig.* Er blieb —beweglich bei ſeinem Entſchluſſe, he remained firm, he stuck fast, he clung or adhered pertinaciously to his resolution, he was imperturbable, unshakeable in the ground he had taken; —beweglicher Richter, inflexible judge, *it.* inexorable judge; —beweglich [in Scripture], steadfast. —bewegbarkeit, —beweglichkeit, *f.* immovability, immovableness, immobility. *Fig.* firmness, constancy, steadfastness; *it.* inflexibility. —bewegt, *adj.* and *adv.* immovable, unmoved. *Fig.* Er blieb bei ihren Thränen —bewegt, he remained inflexible, indifferent to, untouched by, inexorable to her tears. —bewehrt, *adj.* and *adv.* unarmed, defenceless. *Fig.* Das —bewehrte menſchliche Geſchlecht, feeble mortals, the frail human race. —beweibt, *adj.* and *adv.* unwived. —beweint, *adj.* and *adv.* unwept, unlamented. —beweisbar, —beweislich, *adj.* and *adv.* not provable. —bewieſen, *adj.* and *adv.* unproved. —bewirkbar, *adj.* and *adv.* infeasible, impracticable. —bewirkt, *adj.* and *adv.* unexecuted, unperformed, undone. —bewohnbar, *adj.* and *adv.* uninhabitable. —bewohnt, *adj.* and *adv.* uninhabited, untenanted —bewölkt, *adj.* and *adv.* unclouded. *Fig.* Seine —bewölkte Stirn, his unclouded, serene brow. —bewußt, I. *adj.* and *adv.* unknown. Es iſt mir nicht —bewußt, it is not unknown to me; das iſt mir —bewußt, I know nothing of it, I am not aware of it; mir —bewußt, without any knowledge; er war ſich ſeiner —bewußt, he had lost all consciousness. II. *n.* unconsciousness. —bezahlbar, *adj.* und *adv.* invaluable. *Fig.* Ein —bezahlbarer Spaß, a capital joke. —bezahlt, *adj.*

and *adv.* unpaid. —bezähmbar, *adj.* and *adv.* indomitable, untamable. —bezähmt, *adj.* and *adv.* untamed. —beziehlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not referring, unrelative, irrelative. [Ich ſage dies] —beziehlich auf ihn [rather formal], I say this without alluding to him; [in grammar] —beziehliche Fürwörter, absolute pronouns; ein —beziehlicher Begriff, absolute, unconditional, abstract idea, notion. —bezogen, *adj.* and *adv.* Eine unbezogene Wohnung, a lodging not yet removed into, not yet taken possession of; eine —bezogene Laute, an unstringed lute. —bezweifelbar, *adj.* and *adv.* indubitable, undoubted, doubtless. —bezweifelt, *adj.* and *adv.* undoubted. —bezwingbar, —bezwinglich, *adj.* and *adv.* invincible, indomitable. —bezwingbarer Muth, —bezwingbares Heer, invincible, insuperable, unconquerable, inflexible courage, an army not to be beaten; —bezwingbare Feſtung, impregnable fortress; —bezwingbares Thier, untamable animal; —bezwingbare Leidenſchaft, overwhelming, irrepressible passion; eine —bezwingbare Neigung zum Schlafe, an insurmountable, unconquerable desire of sleep. —bezwingbarkeit, *f.* invincibleness, insuperability, insuperableness, invincibility, unconquerableness. —bezwungen, *adj.* and *adv.* untamed, unsubdued, unconquered, unmastered. Sein wilder Sinn, der —bezwungen ſtets geblieben, his savage disposition which has constantly remained unbridled. —bibliſch, *adj.* and *adv.* unscriptural, not biblical. —bibliſch predigen, to preach unscripturally, heterodoxically, heretically. —bieder, *adj.* and *adv.* disloyal, perfidious, dishonest, untrue. —biederkeit, *f.* disloyalty, infidelity, improbity, dishonesty, insincerity, faithlessness. —biegbar, —biegſam, *adj.* and *adv.* unpliant, unbending, not flexible, inflexible, stiff, stubborn. —biegſames Holz, wood not limber, not lithe, tough, rigid wood; —biegſam wie eine Eiſenſtange, stiff as a rod of iron; —biegſames Gemüth, inflexible, obdurate mind; —biegſamer Menſch, inflexible, pertinacious, stubborn man; —biegſam in ſeiner Amtsthätigkeit, in ſeinen politiſchen Anſichten, uncompromising in the exercise of his public functions, in his political opinions. —biegſamkeit, *f.* inflexibility, inflexibleness, stiffness. —bild, *n.* 1) ugly, deformed figure, monstrous image, monster. 2) [with card-makers] low cards, plain cards, not picture-cards, not a court-card. —bildbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [especially *fig.*] insusceptible of cultivation, of civilisation, of amelioration, V. —bildſam. —bildbarkeit, *f.* incapability of improvement &c. —bilde, —bill, *f.* [—recht, —billigkeit, Verletzung] wrong, injustice. —bildlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [in grammar] proper, not figurative, not metaphorical. —bildlicher Ausdruck, expression taken in its original, real or proper signification. —bildſam, *adj.* and *adv.* not cultivable, improvable or mouldable, not plastic, not formative. Ein —bildſamer Menſch, indocile, unteachable man; eine —bildſame Sprache, a stubborn, ungenial, poor or barren language. —billig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unfair, unreasonable, unequitable, partial, unjust. —billiges Urtheil, Verfahren &c., unfair, illegal, unjust judgement, conduct &c.; —billiges Begehren, unreasonable, unfair, exorbitant demand; das iſt —billig, that is unfair, disingenuous, unjust; —billig urtheilen, to judge too hard, [also] unfairly, partially, illegally; äußerſt —billig richten, urtheilen, to judge extremely hard, [also] iniquitously; eine äußerſt —billige Entſcheidung, ein äußerſt —billiges Urtheil, an exceedingly unfair, unreasonable decision, an extremely hard, [also] a wicked, a flagrant, iniquitous judgement. 2) Ein —billiger Mann, an unjust, unfair man; äußerſt —billiger Richter, an unjust judge. —billigkeit, *f.* 1) injustice. Aeußerſte —billigkeit, iniquity; die —billigkeit eines Urtheiles, Richters &c., the injustice, partiality, unfairness of a judgement, of a judge 2) an injustice, an unfair act, a piece of injustice, of iniquity. —blutig, *adj.* and *adv.* —blutige Thiere, —blutiges Opfer, bloodless, unbloody sacrifice; einen —blutigen Sieg erkämpfen, to gain a bloodless victory. —brauch, *m.* 1) bad use, bad custom. 2) disuse, disuetude, obsoleteness, unfashionableness. In —brauch gerathen [—gebräuchlich werden], to fall into disuse, to become obsolete. —brauchbar, *adj.* and *adv.* unserviceable, useless. —brauchbarkeit, *f.* uselessness, unserviceableness, inutility. —bräuchlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unused, obsolete. —bräutlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not befitting or becoming a bride. —brav, *adj.* and *adv.* dishonest, disingenuous, illiberal, not frank, subdolous, uncandid; *it.* not brave, not courageous. —bravheit, *f.* disingenuousness, illiberality, want of candour; *it.* want of bravery. —brittiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* not English, not British, anti-British. —brüderlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unbrotherly, not fraternal. —bürgerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not belonging to a citizen, not civic; *it.* not plebeian. —bußfertig, *adj.* and *adv.* impenitent, obdurate. —bußfertiger Sünder, an impenitent, obdurate, a hardened sinner; —bußfertiger Sinn, —bußfertiges Leben, unrepenting, unrepentant mind, life; —bußfertig leben, ſterben, to live, die impenitently, in sin. —bußfertigkeit, *f.* unrepentance, impenitence, immortification. —chriſt, *m.* not a christian. *Fig.* a barbarian, heathen, pagan, savage, *it.* a miscreant. —chriſtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unchristian. 2) unchristian, infidel, heathenish. Auf eine —chriſtliche Art mit Jemand umgehen, to treat any one unchristianly, inhumanly, barbarously. —dank, *m.* ingratitude, unthankfulness. Einen mit —dank bezahlen, [more usual] lohnen, to repay any one with ingratitude; *proverb.* V. under Lohn. —dankbar, *adj.* and *adv.* ungrateful, unthankful, thankless, ingrate. —dankbar gegen meine Liebe, ungrateful to my love; er iſt ein —dankbarer, he is an ungrateful person; eine —dankbare Arbeit, ungrateful, unrequited labour, thankless, profitless toil; —dankbarer Stoff, ungrateful, ungenial, barren subject; ein —dankbarer [—fruchtbarer] Boden, ungrateful soil. —dankbarkeit, *f.* ingratitude, unthankfulness, thanklessness. —darſtellbar, *adj.* and *adv.* unrepresentable, irrepresentable. —dauer, *f.* [little used] instability, inconstancy, mutability. —dauerbar, —dauerhaft, —dauernd, *adj.* and *adv.* undurable. —dehnbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not extensible or extensile, inductile. —denkbar, *adj.* and *adv.* unimaginable, inconceivable, incomprehensible; *it.* V. —denklich. —denkbarkeit, *f.* incomprehensibleness, incomprehensibility, unconceivableness. —denkend, *adj.* and *adv.* unthinking, thoughtless. —denklich, *adj.* and *adv.* unimaginable, inconceivable; *it.* immemorial. Seit —denklichen Zeiten, von —denklicher Zeit her, since time immemorial; das iſt ſeit —denklicher Zeit im Brauche, that is in use from time immemorial, from time out of mind; —denklicher Beſitz, von —denklicher Zeit her, immemorial possession. —denklichkeit, *f.* state of that which is immemorial. —denkwürdig, *adj.* and *adv.* immemorable. —deutbar, *adj.* and *adv.* inexplicable, not to be interpreted. —deutlich, *adj.* and *adv.* indistinct, [in didactics] inevident. —deutlich ſprechen, to pronounce indistinctly; nur —deutlich ſehen, to see only indistinctly; —deutliche Stimmen, Begriffe, Bilder, indistinct voices, ideas, images, unclear voices, confused ideas, images; Begriffe, die der Seele —deutlich vorſchweben, notions, ideas which float indistinctly through, in, on the, which swim confusedly through the mind. Syn. V. Dunkel. —deutlichkeit, *f.* indistinctness, indistinction, imperspicuity. —deutſch, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not German, not good German. —deutſch ſprechen, ſchreiben, to speak, write bad German, to speak &c. jargon in German; dieſer Ausdruck iſt —deutſch, this expression is not German. *Fig.* V. —verſtändlich. 2) not proper, peculiar, suitable to, foreign to a German, to the Germans, not German; ein —deutſcher Sinn, —deutſche Geſinnungen, an un-german mind, un-german sentiments, predilection for foreign ideas, for nations hostile to Germany or the Germans. —dichteriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* unpoetical, unpoetic, prosaic. —dienlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unserviceable, useless. —dienliche Speiſen, unfit food; das ſcheint mir nicht —dienlich, that does not appear to me unseasonable; das iſt zu unſerm Plane ganz —dienlich, that is quite foreign, incongruous to, unsuitable to, inconsistent with our plan. —dienlichkeit, *f.* unserviceableness, inaptitude, unfitness. —dienſt, *m.* [unusual] disservice, mischief, injury. —dienſtbar, *adj.* and *adv.* exempt from onerous or compulsory duties, exempt from doing duty, [in a more especial sense, chiefly in law] from forced or statute labour, uninthralled, not liable to the forced services of a bondsman or serf. —dienſtbarkeit, *f.* immunity, exemption from onerous or compulsory duties. —dienſtfertig, —dienſthaft [not much used], —dienſtig [not used], —dienſtlich, —dienſtwillig, *adj.* and *adv.* disobliging. —dienſtfertigkeit, *f.* disobligingness. —ding, *n.* a thing of fancy, creation of the brain, a chimera; *it.* [rather unusual] V. Chaos. —duldbar, *adj.* and *adv.* intolerable, intolerant, V. —verträglich. —duldſam, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [chiefly in religious matters] intolerant. Ein —duldſamer Geiſt &c., the intolerant mind, spirit; die —duldſamen, the intolerant. 2) V. —duldbar. —duldſamkeit, *f.* [chiefly in religious matters] intolerance, intoleration. Der Geiſt der —duldſamkeit, the spirit of intolerance. —duldung, *f.* [rather unusual] intolerance, intoleration. —durcharbeitet, *adj.* and *adv.* not well worked out, not completed, incomplete. —durcharbeiteter Teig, badly kneaded dough. —durchdacht, *adj.* and *adv.* not thoroughly reflected on, not well matured, unripe, indigested, unconnected [plans &c.]. —durchdringbar, —durchdringlich, *adj.* and *adv.* impenetrable, [in physics] impermeable. Das Glas iſt für das Waſſer —durchdringlich, glass is impermeable to water; ein —durchdringlicher Körper, an impenetrable, impermeable body; —durchdringlicher Wald, impenetrable, impervious, unpassable forest. *Fig.* —durchdringliches Geheimniß, impenetrable, indiscoverable secret. —durchdringlich-

keit, *f.* impenetrability, impermeability, impertransibility, imperviousness. —durchführbar, *adj.* and *adv.* —durchführbarer Satz, unsustainable, unmaintainable proposition. 2) V. —ausführbar. —durchgänglich, *adj.* and *adv.* unpassable, impervious, invious. —durchgelesen, *adj.* and *adv.* not read through, not thoroughly perused. —durchschaubar, *adj.* and *adv.* untransparent, not diaphanous, opaque. *Fig.* V. —durchschaulich. —durchschauet, *adj.* and *adv.* unseen through, unpenetrated, unfathomed, unsounded. —durchschaulich, *adj.* and *adv.* not transpicuous, impenetrable to the eye, not to be seen through, not translucent. *Fig.* impenetrable, inscrutable, unfathomable, mysterious. —durchscheinend, *adj.* and *adv.* not shining through, not translucent. —durchscheinlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not transparent, not diaphanous, not pellucid, impervious to light. —durchschifft, *adj.* and *adv.* —durchschifftes Meer, sea not yet sailed over, unnavigated sea. —durchsehbar, *adj.* and *adv.* impenetrable to the eye or sight; *it.* that cannot be examined. —durchsichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* untransparent, not diaphanous, opaque. —durchsichtigkeit, *f.* opacity. —durchsucht, *adj.* and *adv.* Er ließ Nichts —durchsucht, kein Winkel des Hauses blieb —durchsucht, he left nothing unsearched, not a corner of the house remained unsearched. —durchwachsen, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] imperfoliate. —eben, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) uneven, unequal, rough, hilly. —ebener Boden, Weg, —ebenes Land, rough ground, bad way, hilly land. 2) *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Das ist nicht —eben, that is not bad, [fam.] that is not to be sneezed at; das ist kein —ebenes Mädchen, that girl is not amiss; er ist kein —ebener Mann, he is not by any means an inferior man; Ihr Rath ist nicht so —eben, your council is not so bad either; das käme nicht —eben, that would not come amiss. —ebenbürtig, *adj.* and *adv.* of unequal birth; —ebene, *f.* 1) V. —ebenheit. 2) [—ebene Fläche] unequal or uneven plain, unevenness, inequality. —ebenheit, *f.*, —ebenheiten, *pl.* 1) the unevenness, roughness, inequality [of a ground, way &c.]. 2) an inequality. —ebenmaß, *n.* asymmetry, disproportion. —ebenmäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* asymmetral, asymmetrical, not symmetrical, disproportionate. —echt, *adj.* and *adv.* false, spurious, ungenuine. —echter Diamant, Rubin &c., a paste-diamond, a false or Cornish diamond, a false ruby; —echte Perlen, false, sham pearls; —echtes Gold, Silber, false gold, false, German, counterfeit silver; —echtes Porzellan, counterfeit china-ware, delf; —echte Kinder, natural, illegitimate, bastard children, [low] love-children; —echter Windhund, mongrel greyhound. —echtheit, *f.* state of being counterfeit, spuriousness; *it.* illegitimacy. Diese Schriften sind der —echtheit sehr verdächtig, these documents are strongly suspected of being spurious, forged. —eckig, *adj.* and *adv.* without corners or angles, [in botany] inangular. —edel, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not noble, not of gentle blood. 2) ignoble, imperfect [metal &c.]. [with miners] Ein —edler Stein, a common, not a precious stone; —edles Erz [with miners], poor ore; —edle Gänge [in mining], dead lodes; —edles Benehmen, vulgar, mean manners; sich —edel ausdrücken, to speak meanly, vulgarly, lowly; —edle Schreibart, ignoble style. —edelherzig, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] not of a noble or generous heart. —edelsinnig, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] not noble-minded. —edelheit, *f.* —edelheiten, *pl.* [not much used] 1) ignobility, ignobleness. 2) an ignoble act. —ehe, *f.* 1) Mit seiner Frau in einer vollkommenen —ehe leben, to live with one's wife without exercising the conjugal rights. 2) concubinage, fornication; in einer —ehe leben, to live in concubinage. —ehelich, —ehlich, *adj.* and *adv.* Der —eheliche Beischlaf, illicit connexion or coition, fornication; —eheliches Kind, naturel, illegitimate child, a bastard, [low] a love-child; —eheliches [im Ehebruch erzeugtes] Kind, an adulterine; die —eheliche Geburt, bastardy. —eheling, *n.* [unusual] bastard. —ehrbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) V. —ehrerbietig. 2) indecorous, indecent, immodest. —ehrbare Handlung, unbecoming &c. action; —ehrbare Reden führen, to speak indecently, immodestly; —ehrbarer Mensch, impolite, disrespectful man; *it.* [formerly] —ehrbares Handwerk, —ehrbares Gewerbe, dishonourable, disreputable, vile trade, trades held in bad repute, V. —ehrlich. —ehrbarkeit, *f.* 1) disrespectfulness, impoliteness; *it.* indecorum, indecency, immodesty. 2) a piece of indecorum, of indelicacy, an indelicate act, an immodest word. —ehre, *f.* dishonour. Er hat mir keine —ehre gemacht, he has done me, brought on me no dishonour; —ehre von Etwas haben, to derive disgrace, ignominy &c. from any thing. —ehrenhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* dishonourable. —ehrerbietig, *adj.* and *adv.* irreverent. —ehrerbietigkeit, *f.* irreverence. —ehrfürchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* disrespectful. —ehrlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) held in bad repute, considered as dishonouring or debasing, infamous. —ehrliches Handwerk, infamous trade; Einen für —ehrlich erklären, to declare any one infamous; diese Strafe hat ihn —ehrlich gemacht, this punishment has rendered him infamous; die, welche das Gesetz für —ehrlich erklärt, those, who are declared infamous by the law. 2) dishonest. Ein —ehrlicher Spieler, a false or foul player, an unfair gambler, a blackleg; —ehrlicher Mann, a dishonourable, dishonest, worthless man. —ehrlichkeit, *f.* 1) dishonour, ignominy, infamy. 2) dishonesty. 3) an infamous act, a sham. —ehrliebend, *adj.* and *adv.* indifferent or apathetical to the sentiments of honour. —ehrwürdig, *adj.* and *adv.* not venerable, not reverend, unrespectable. —eidgenössisch, *adj.* and *adv.* not of the Swiss Confederation, not federal. —eidlich, *adj.* and *adv.* without oath, unsworn. —eifrig, *adj.* and *adv.* not zealous, zealless, impassionate. —eigen, *adj.* and *adv.* [nicht eigenthümlich] not peculiar, not proper to, not exclusively appertaining or belonging to. —eigenliebig, *adj.* and *adv.* not conceited, not egotistical. —eigennutz, *m.* disinterestedness. —eigennützig, *adj.* and *adv.* disinterested. Auf eine —eigennützige Art, in a disinterested manner. —eigennützigkeit, *f.* disinterestedness. —eigensinnig, *adj.* and *adv.* not obstinate, not contumacious, open to conviction. —eigensüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* not egotistical, disinterested, liberal. —eigenthümlich, V. —eigen. —eigentlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [in grammar] improper. —eigentliches Wort, —eigentliche Redensart, —eigentlicher Ausdruck, improper word, phrase, expression; im —eigentlichen Sinne or Verstande, improperly, not in the proper sense; ein —eigentlicher Vortheil [negativer Vortheil], a negative advantage. —eigentlichkeit, *f.* impropriety. —einbegriffen, *adj.* and *adv.* not included, not inclusive. —eingebunden, *adj.* and *adv.* unbound, in boards, in sheets. —eingedenk, *adj.* and *adv.* unmindful of. Einer Sache —eingedenk seyn, unmindful, forgetful of any thing. —eingedenken, *n.* [unusual] unmindfulness, forgetfulness, oblivion. —eingedenken eines Vergehens &c., amnesty. —eingedungen, *adj.* and *adv.* not stipulated, not bargained for. —eingeerntet, *adj.* and *adv.* not harvested, not gathered in. —eingeheizt, *adj.* and *adv.* unheated, without a fire or stove. —eingeheiztes Zimmer, room not heated, not warmed, without a fire. —eingeholt, *adj.* and *adv.* Der Fliehende blieb —eingeholt, the runaway was not overtaken. —eingeladen, *adj.* and *adv.* uninvited. Sie blieben durch seine Schuld —eingeladen, it was his fault that they were not invited. —eingenommen, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) Die Festung blieb —eingenommen, the fortress was not taken, remained untaken. 2) Die Arzenei blieb —eingenommen, the medicine remained untaken. 3) *Fig. a*) unoppressed. Mein Kopf blieb vom Weine —eingenommen, the wine did not get up into my head, my head was not affected by the wine. *b*) [ohne Vorurtheil] unprejudiced. —eingepackt, *adj.* and *adv.* unpacked. —eingesalzen, *adj.* and *adv.* unsalted, not corned; *it.* fresh. —eingesalzenes Schweinfleisch, fresh pork. —eingeschifft, *adj.* and *adv.* unshipped, not shipped, not embarked. —eingeschränkt, *adj* and *adv.* [in a proper and figurative sense] Ein —eingeschränkter Platz, unconfined place; —eingeschränkte Vollmacht, unlimited, unbounded, boundless, unrestrained, absolute power; —eingeschränkte Macht, Gewalt, unrestrained, absolute power or authority. —eingeschrieben, *adj.* and *adv.* not inscribed. Sein Name ist noch —eingeschrieben, his name is as yet uninscribed, is not yet down in the books, in the book. —eingesegnet, *adj.* and *adv.* unblessed, to whom the benediction is not yet given; *it.* [nicht konfirmirt] not confirmed. —eingetheilt, *adj.* and *adv.* undivided, unarranged, not portioned out. —eingeübt, *adj.* and *adv.* unpractised. Ein noch —eingeübter Soldat, Schauspieler, a raw soldier, an inexperienced actor, [fam. speaking of a soldier] a Johnny-Raw, one of the awkward squad, [of an actor] still a candle-snuffer. —eingeweihet, *adj.* and *adv.* not blessed, unconsecrated. In einer Wissenschaft —eingeweihet, quite a novice, a tyro in a science. —eingewurzelt, *adj.* and *adv.* that has not yet taken root, not yet struck. *Fig.* not inveterate. —einig, *adj.* and *adv.* disagreeing, at variance, disunited, in a state of dissension [as persons], discordant, dissonant [as minds]. —einig leben, to live in discord; mit Jemand über Etwas —einig werden, to fall out with any one about something; Freunde —einig machen, to part, separate friends; sie sind —einig [geworden], they have fallen out, have quarrelled; V. —eins. *Fig.* incongruous. —einigkeit, *f.*, —einigkeiten, *pl.* 1) disunion, discord, variance, disagreement, dissension. In —einigkeit leben, to live in discord, in disharmony, without unanimity; —einigkeit in einer Familie stiften, to sow dissension in a family; die Spaltungen waren eine Folge ihrer —einigkeit, the schisms were in consequence of their disunion, of their breach of concord; er hat

—einigkeit zwiſchen dieſen beiden Freunden geſtiftet, he has sown dissension between these two friends. 2) [Ausbrüche dieſer —einigkeit] Die bürgerlichen —einigkeiten, civil dissensions. Syn. V Mißhelligkeit. —eins, *adv.* In einer Sache —eins ſeyn, to be disunited, at variance about any thing, to disagree on or about a matter; mit ſich —eins ſeyn, to be at variance with one's self, to be inconsistent, V. —einig. —einſichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* without penetration or sagacity. —einſichtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [unusual] not to be seen into, unfathomable, impenetrable. —einſtimmig, *adj.* and *adv.* dissonant, discordant, unharmonious, disharmonious, incongruous, disagreeing. —einträchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* discordant, in discord, at variance, in dissension. —einträglich, *adj.* and *adv.* unprofitable, unlucrative, profitless. —eintreiblich, *adj.* and *adv.* not demandable [as a debt]. —einverleiblich, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be incorporated or embodied. —einverleibt, *adj.* and *adv.* unincorporated, unembodied. —einverſtanden, *adj.* and *adv.* not agreed. —elaſtiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* not elastic, inelastic. —elektriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* not electrical, non-electric. —empfangen, *adj.* and *adv.* unreceived. —empfangene Dinge kann man nicht zurückgeben, one cannot restore things, that have not been received. —empfänglich, *adj.* and *adv.* —empfänglich für die Liebe, insusceptible of love &c. —empfindbar, *adj.* and *adv.* imperceptible, insensible. Eine —empfindbare Kälte, an insensible, imperceptible cold. —empfindlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) insensible, apathetic. Ein —empfindliches Glied, insensible member; ein —empfindlicher Menſch, an indolent, sluggish, apathetical man; er iſt ein —empfindlicher Geſell [fam.], he is an indolent fellow; ein —empfindliches Gemüth, an indolent, a listless mind or disposition; —empfindlich bei meinen Klagen &c., indolent to my complaints &c.; —empfindlich bei meinem Kummer, not sympathising with my grief. 2) [—empfindbar] imperceptible. Syn. V. Hart. —empfindlichkeit, insensibility, indolence. —empfindſam, *adj.* and *adv.* insensible; *it.* not sentimental. —empfindſamkeit, *f.* insensibility. —empfindung, *f.* want of sentiment, of sensibility. —empfunden, *adj.* and *adv.* unfelt, that cannot be felt. —endlich, *adj.* and *adv.* infinite. Eine —endliche Zeit, an infinite, unlimited, a boundless time; das geht ins —endliche, that goes to, passes into infinitiy, *it.* [in fam. lang. of demands, exactions &c.] that knows no bounds, has no end; das —endliche, infinity, infinitude, boundlessness, immensity; die Güte Gottes iſt —endlich, the goodness of God is infinite, boundless; außer Gott gibt es nichts —endliches, there is nothing infinite save God; Gott iſt —endlich gütig, God is infinitely good; [in mathematics] eine —endliche Größe, Linie, Folge, Reihe &c., an infinite magnitude, line, series; die Theilbarkeit der Materie ins —endliche, the divisibility of matter down to infinity, the infinitesimal divisibility of matter; eine Linie ins —endliche ziehen, to produce a line ad infinitum; die mit den —endlich kleinen Größen ſich beſchäftigende Meßkunſt, infinitesimal geometry; eine —endlich kleine Größe, infinitesimal quantity; die Analyſe des —endlichen, the infinitesimal calculus; [in fam. lang.] —endlich viel Verſtand haben, to have an infinite fund of wit, an infinity of understanding; —endlich leiden, to suffer infinitely; eine —endliche Menge Menſchen, an immense number of people; ich bin Ihnen —endlich dafür verbunden, I am infinitely obliged to you. —endlichkeit, *f.* infinity, infinitude, infiniteness. Die —endlichkeit Gottes, the infinity of God. —engliſch, *adj.* and *adv.* un-english, anti-english, [fam.] not John-bullish. Eine —engliſche Geſinnung, an un-english, an anti-english sentiment or feeling; ein —engliſches Wort, ein —engliſcher Ausdruck, a word not good English, an un-english expression. —entbehrlich, *adj.* and *adv.* indispensable, of the first, of the most absolute necessity, absolutely necessary. —entbehrliche Bedürfniſſe, indispensable necessities; ſich —entbehrlich machen, to make one's self indispensable, indispensably necessary. —entbehrlichkeit, *f.* absolute need, indispensableness, indispensability, strong necessity. —entdeckbar, —entdecklich, *adj.* and *adv.* undiscoverable, impenetrable, mysterious. —entdeckt, *adj.* and *adv.* undescried, undiscovered, unespied. Dieſe bisher noch —entdeckte Inſel, this hitherto undiscovered island. —entehrt, *adj.* and *adv.* undishonoured. —entfallen, *adj.* and *adv.* unforgotten. Es iſt mir —entfallen, it has not escaped my memory. —entfliehbar, *adj.* and *adv.* inevitable. —entflohen, *adj.* and *adv.* not escaped or disappeared, not fled. —entführbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be carried away or off, unremovable. —entführt, *adj.* and *adv.* not carried away or off, unremoved. —entgeldlich, —entgeltlich, *adj.* and *adv.* for nothing, free of charge, without a recompense, gratis, gratuitous. —entgeldliche Arbeiten, voluntary labours; Einen —entgeldlich beherbergen, to let any one lodge rent-free; —entgeldlich Etwas bekommen, to have or get any thing gratis. Syn. V. Umſonſt. —enthaltſam, *adj* and *adv.* incontinent. Ein —enthaltſamer Menſch, ein —enthaltſamer, an incontinent man; an unchaste, libidinous person, a libidinist. —enthaltſamkeit, *f.* incontinence. Das Laſter der —enthaltſamkeit, the vice of incontinence. —entheiligt, *adj.* and *adv.* unprofaned. —enthüllt, *adj.* and *adv.* undiscovered, veiled. Die —enthüllte Zukunft, the undiscovered, veiled, hidden future. —entnervt, *adj.* and *adv.* not enervated. —enträthſelt, *adj.* and *adv.* undeciphered, undivined, not unravelled or unfolded. —entrinnbar, *adj.* and *adv.* inevitable. Ein —entrinnbares Verderben, an unavoidable, inevitable ruin. —entſcheidbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not decidable, not determinable. —entſcheidend, *adj.* and *adv.* indecisive, inconclusive. —entſchieden, *adj.* and *adv.* undecided. —entſchiedene Frage, undecided question, der Rechtshandel iſt —entſchieden geblieben, the law-suit has remained undecided, unsettled; ich bin noch —entſchieden [—entſchloſſen], I am still undecided, dubious. —entſchiedenheit, *f.* indecision. —entſchloſſen, *adj.* and *adv.* irresolute, undetermined, undecided. —entſchloſſener Menſch, undecided, irresolute man; —entſchloſſener Charakter, an indecisive, a wavering, fluctuating character; ſich auf eine —entſchloſſene Art äußern, to speak hesitatingly, irresolutely. —entſchloſſenheit, *f.* indecision, irresolution, indetermination. In beſtändiger —entſchloſſenheit ſeyn, to be in a constant state of indecision, of hesitation. —entſchlüſſig, —entſchlüſſigkeit, V. —entſchloſſen &c. —entſchuldbar, *adj.* and *adv.* inexcusable. —entſchuldigt, *adj.* and *adv.* unexcused. —entſchuldlich, V. —entſchuldbar. —entſetzbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not removable. —entſetzlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [little used] [from Entſetzen horror] not horrible. 2) [from entſetzen to remove] V. —entſetzbar. —entſetzt, *adj.* and *adv.* not removed, unremoved. —entſtellt, *adj.* and *adv.* undisfigured. —entweiht, *adj.* and *adv.* unprofaned, unpolluted, undefiled. —entwickelt, *adj.* and *adv.* not developed, unopened. —entwickelte Anlagen, undeveloped talents. —entwirrbar, *adj.* and *adv.* inextricable. —entwöhnbar, —entwöhnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* incorrigible. Er iſt von dieſem Fehler ſchon —entwöhnbar, this bad habit of his is now quite incurable, has already become inveterate. —erachtet, V. —geachtet. —erbarmend, *adj.* and *adv.* unmerciful, pitiless. —erbauend, *adj.* and *adv.* unedifying. *Fig.* Das iſt ziemlich —erbauend [in fam. lang.], that is not over-edifying, not very instructive. —erbauet, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) Mehrere Häuſer blieben —erbauet, several houses remained unbuilt, were not rebuilt. 2) unedified. Ich blieb durch ſeine Predigt —erbauet, I was not edified by his sermon; ich bin durch ein ſolches Betragen —erbauet, I am not edified, not made wiser by such conduct. —erbaulich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not able to be built. 2) V. —erbauend. Sein Anblick iſt mir ſehr —erbaulich, the sight of him is not over-agreeable to me, is not very inspiring to me. —erbittlich, *adj.* and *adv.* inexorable, inflexible [judge &c.]. —erbittlichkeit, *f.* inexorability, inflexibility. —erblickt, *adj.* and *adv.* unperceived, unespied, unremarked, unobserved. —erbötig, *adj.* and *adv.* unready, unwilling. Ich bin nicht —erbötig dazu, I am not against it. —erdenklich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) inconceivable, unimaginable, inimaginable. 2) V. —vordenklich. —erdichtet, *adj.* and *adv.* unfeigned, unimagined, uninvented. —erduldlich, *adj.* and *adv.* intolerable. —erfahren, *adj.* and *adv.* unexperienced, inexperienced, without experience. Ein —erfahrener Jüngling, an inexperienced youth, [fam.] a greenhorn, a raw young man; —erfahrener Feldherr, inexperienced general; in der Welt —erfahren ſeyn, to have little or no knowledge of the world; er iſt in dieſen Geſchäften noch —erfahren, he is still a novice, a tyro, he is still quite new, inexpert, unversed in this business. —erfahrenheit, *f.* want of practical knowledge, inexperience. —erfindbar, —erfindlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not inventible, undiscoverable. 2) V. —erweislich. 3) V. —begreiflich. —erfinderiſch, —erfindſam, *adj.* and *adv.* uninventive. —erfindlich, V. —erfindbar. —erforderlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unnecessary. —erfordert, *adj.* and *adv.* undemanded, unrequired, not requisite. —erforſchbar, —erforſchlich, *adj.* and *adv.* impenetrable. —erforſchbares Geheimniß, an impenetrable secret; er iſt —erforſchbar, he is not to be fathomed; Gottes Abſichten ſind —erforſchbar, the designs of God are unsearchable, inscrutable. —erforſchlichkeit, *f.* impenetrability. Die —erforſchlichkeit der Naturgeheimniſſe, the impenetrability, inscrutability of Nature's secrets. —erforſcht, *adj.* and *adv.* undiscovered, unfathomed, unsounded. Gott, der —e, God the unsearchable One, the inscrutable One. —erfragbar, —erfraglich, *adj.* and *adv.* not yielding any information, baf-

fling all inquiry, eluding all investigation. Er blieb mir —erfraglich, I could not find out his abode in spite of all my inquiries. —erfreuet, adj. and adv. unrejoiced, ungladdened. —erfreulich, adj. and adv. unjoyful, disagreeable, unpleasing. —erfreuliher Anblick, uninviting, forbidding, view. —erfüllt, adj. and adv. unaccomplished. Seine Prophezeiung blieb —erfüllt, his prophecies remained unaccomplished, unfulfilled. —erfunden, adj. and adv. not found out, uninvented, undiscovered. —ergetzbar, adj. and adv. not to be amused, too dispirited or splenetic to be diverted. —ergetzlich, adj. and adv. 1) unamusing. 2) V. —ergetzbar. —ergetzt, adj. and adv. unrejoicing, unamused, ungladdened. —ergiebig, adj. and adv. not rich, not abundant, infertile, unfruitful, unproductive, infecund, improfitable. —ergötzbar, —ergötzt, V. —ergetzbar &c. —ergreifbar, —ergreiflich, adj. and adv. not to be seized, taken, grasped. —ergriffen, adj. and adv. unseized, uncatched. *Fig.* not moved, not touched. —ergründbar, —ergründlich, adj. and adv. not to be sounded, bottomless, unfathomable. Die —ergründbare Tiefe des Meeres, the unfathomable depth, the abyss of the sea. *Fig.* —ergründlich sind die Absichten Gottes, the designs of God are unfathomable, inscrutable. —ergründet, V. —erforschlich. —ergründlich, V. —ergründbar. —ergründlichkeit, V. —erforschlichkeit. —erhadert, adj. and adv. obtained without dispute, peaceably obtained, undisputed about. —erhaltbar, —erhaltlich, adj. and adv. not savable, not preservable. —erheblich, adj. and adv. unimportant, inconsiderable, of no importance, consequence. —erheblicher Einwand, unimportant, trivial objection. —erheblichkeit, *f.* unimportance, inconsiderableness. —erheizbar, adj. and adv. incapable of being heated. Dies Zimmer ist —erheizbar, it is impossible to heat this room. —erheizt, adj. and adv. unheated. —erhellt, adj. and adv. unillumined, not lit up, not lighted, unlit. —erhörbar, adj. and adv that cannot be heard, be listened to. —erhört, adj. and adv. 1) unheard. Ein —erhörter Zufall, an unheard of accident; das ist etwas —erhörtes, that is unheard of, it's a thing unheard of; —erhört grausam &c., extremely cruel &c. 2) [= nicht erfüllt] Seine Bitte blieb —erhört, his prayer remained unheard, was not entertained, was unheeded, was unattended to; Gott läßt ein andächtiges Gebet nicht —erhört, God does not refuse to hear a fervent prayer. —erinnerlich, adj. and adv. unremembered, forgotten. Das ist mir —erinnerlich, I don't recall that to mind. —erkämpfbar, —erkämpflich, adj. and adv. Ein —erkämpfbarer Sieg, a victory not to be gained, an unobtainable victory. —erkannt, adj. and adv. unknown, [on one's travels] incognito, [fam.] incog. Ein Fürst, welcher —erkannt reiset, a prince travelling incognito; er war —erkannt in Rom, he was incog while at Rome; not recognized, unrequited [as a service]; diese Wohlthat blieb —erkannt, this benefit produced no acknowledgement, no return. —erkaufbar, adj. and adv. not to be bought, beyond price, not to be had [for money]. *Fig.* [of a person] not to be bought [over], bribed. —erkennbar, adj. and adv. 1) not to be recognized, unrecognizable. 2) [unusual] V. —erkenntlich 2). —erkenntlich, adj. and adv. 1) V. —erkennbar. 2) [nicht dankbar] ungrateful, unthankful, thankless. Ich werde nicht —erkenntlich seyn, I will not be unthankful for it; —erkenntlicher Mensch &c., an ungrateful fellow, an ingrate. —erkenntlichkeit, *f.* ungratefulness, thanklessness, unthankfulness, ingratitude. —erkenntniß, *f.* [little used] want or defect of knowledge. —erklärbar, —erklärlich, adj. and adv. inexplicable. Sein Stillschweigen ist mir —erklärbar or —erklärlich, his silence is inexplicable to me —erklärbare Stelle, unexplainable, unexplicable passage; ein —erklärbarer or —erklärlicher Mensch, indefinable man. —erklärbarkeit, *f.* inexplicableness. —erkünstelt, adj. and adv. unaffected, unfeigned, candid. —erkünstelte Freude, sincere joy. —erlaßbar, —erlaßlich, —erläßlich, adj. and adv. indispensable, irremissible. —erlaßbare Verbindlichkeit, indispensable engagement; diese Bedingung ist —erlaßbar, this condition is absolutely requisite; *it.* —erlaßbarer Fehler, inexpiable, unpardonable fault. —erlassen, adj. and adv. not dispensed with, unexempted from; *it.* unpardoned, unforgiven. —erlaublich, adj. and adv. inadmissible, not allowable. —erlaubt, adj. and adv. unpermitted, unallowed, illicit. —erlaubter Handel, illicit traffic; —erlaubter Weise Etwas thun &c., to do &c. any thing illicitly; —erlaubte Liebe &c., illicit, unlawful love. —erlernbar, adj. and adv. not to be learned, not acquirable. Eine für uns —erlernbare Sprache, a language, which we cannot learn. —erlernt, adj. and adv. unacquired, unlearned, not learned. —erloschen, adj. and adv. unextinguished, unquenched, [of colours] not deadened, unfaded, not flown. —erlöschlich, adj. and adv. [in a proper and figurative sense] unextinguishable, unquenchable, [of colours] fast, set. —erlöscht, adj. and adv. unextinguished, unquenched. —erlöset, adj. and adv. undelivered, not liberated, unsaved. —erlöslich, adj. and adv. insavable. —ermattet, adj. and adv. unfatigued, untired, lively, fresh. —ermessen, adj. and adv. immense. —ermeßlich, adj. and adv. immeasurable, immensurable, incommensurable; —ermeßliche Größe, Weite, immense &c. greatness, distance; die —ermeßliche Größe des Weltgebäudes, the immensity of the universe; der —ermeßliche Raum des Himmels, the unbounded, infinite, unlimited expanse of Heaven. *Fig.* Gottes Größe ist —ermeßlich, God's greatness is infinite; —ermeßlicher Jammer, endless complaints, *it.* immense or endless misery; —ermeßlicher Reichthum, immense wealth; —ermeßlich reich &c., immensely rich &c.; ich habe —ermeßlich viel verloren, I have lost immensely, enormously. —ermeßlichkeit, *f.* immensity. —ermüdbar, V. —ermüdlich. —ermüdet, adj. and adv. [of persons] untired, unfatigued; *it.* assiduous, indefatigable. —ermüdeter Fleiß, great assiduity. —ermüdlich, adj. and adv. indefatigable. —ermüdlicher Eifer, unwearied, never tiring, never flagging zeal; er ist —ermüdlich mit seiner Arbeit beschäftigt, he is indefatigably occupied with his work; —ermüdlicher Geist, Körper, an indefatigable mind, body; er ist —ermüdlich, he is indefatigable, he never gives up; —ermüdlich arbeiten, to work unabatedly, unremittingly &c. —ermüdlichkeit, *f.* indefatigableness, weariness. —erörtert, adj. and adv. not discussed, not mooted, undecided, undetermined, not investigated. —erquickend, —erquicklich, adj. and adv. unrefreshing, not fortifying, not corroborative. *Fig.* Eine —erquickliche Dichtung, Musik, Gegend, a dull poesy, piece of music, country or scenery; ein —erquicklicher Gedanke, an unpleasant thought, a dull thought. —erquickt, adj. and adv. unrefreshed, unrevived, unrelieved, unrecreated. —erreichbar, —erreichlich, adj. and adv. not obtainable, inattainable. Viele unserer Wünsche sind —erreichbar, many of our wishes are inattainable. —erreichlich, V. —erreichbar. —erreicht, adj. and adv. [in a proper and figurative sense] not reached, unattained. Das Ziel wird ewig —erreicht bleiben, the goal will never be reached, gained. —erringbar, adj. and adv. not obtainable, not acquirable, not procurable. —ersättigt, adj. and adv. unsatisfied, unappeased. —ersättlich, adj. and adv. insatiable, insatiate. —ersättlich seyn, to be insatiable; —ersättliche Habsucht, insatiable avarice; er hat eine —ersättliche Begierde nach Ruhm &c., he is insatiably craving after, he has an unestinguishable thirst for glory; eine —ersättliche Begierde nach Reichthümern, insatiableness, insatiety for or after riches. —erschaffen, adj. and adv. uncreated, increated, increate. Gott ist ein —erschaffenes Wesen, God is an uncreated being; der —erschaffene, the uncreated Being, the self-existent Being. —erschließbar, adj. and adv. 1) what cannot be opened [by a or the key]. 2) *Fig.* [little used] not to be proved, deduced, not deducible or consequential; *it.* inconclusive. —erschöpfbar, —erschöpflich, adj. and adv. inexhaustible, inexhaustive. —erschöpfbare Wasserquelle, —erschöpfbarer Vorrath &c., inexhaustible source, store &c.; ein —erschöpfbarer Schatz von Gelehrsamkeit, infinite &c. fund of learning, of science; ein —erschöpfbarer Stoff, inexhaustible matter; er ist —erschöpfbar über diesen Gegenstand, he is inexhaustible on this subject; seine Dichterader ist —erschöpfbar, his poetical vein is inexhaustible. —erschöpfbarkeit, *f.* inexhaustibleness. —erschöpft, adj. and adv. inexhausted, not spent. —erschrecklich, adj. and adv. [little used] not terrible. —erschreckt, adj. and adv. not daunted, not terrified, unawed. —erschrocken, adj. and adv. intrepid. —erschrockener Muth, intrepid, undaunted courage; den Feind —erschrocken angreifen, to attack the enemy fearlessly; sie gingen —erschrocken ins Treffen, they went manfully, courageously, unterrified into action. —erschrockenheit, *f.* intrepidity, fearlessness. Eine heldenmüthige —erschrockenheit, a heroic intrepidity. —erschroten, adj. and adv. [with miners] not worked. —erschütterlich, adj. and adv. [in a proper and figurative sense] unshakeable, not to be deterred, imperturbable. Eine —erschütterliche Mauer, Treue, steadfast, unshakeable wall, fidelity; der guten Sache —erschütterlich zugethan seyn, to be indissolubly, unalterably attached to the good cause. —erschütterlichkeit, *f.* 1) the solidity [of a wall &c.] 2) *Fig.* the firmness, steadiness, constancy, imperturbability [of a person]. —erschüttert, adj. and adv. unshaken, undeterred, undisturbed, imperturbed. —erschüttert bleiben, to remain firm, steadfast, resolute, dogged, unflinching. —erschwinglich, adj. and adv. exorbitant, that cannot be afforded, [also] furnished or supplied. Diese Ausgaben sind —erschwinglich für mich, I cannot afford these expences. —ersehen, adj. and adv. unseen, undiscovered, unre-

marked, unobserved, unespied, undescried. —erſehlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] unperceivable, not obvious, not discoverable. —erſehnt, *adj.* and *adv.* not longed for, not pined after, not ardently desired. —erſetzbar, —erſetzlich, *adj.* and *adv.* irreparable. —erſetzbarer Verluſt, irreparable loss; dieſer Freund iſt mir —erſetzbar, this friend can never be replaced; —erſetzbarer Schaden, irreparable, irremediable damage, damage not to be repaired. —erſetzbarkeit, *f.* irreparability, irremediableness. —erſprießlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unprofitable, profitless, useless, bootless, not advantageous. —erſtattlich, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be restituted. —erſteigbar, —erſteiglich, *adj.* and *adv.* inaccessible. —erſtiegen, *adj.* and *adv.* unclimbed, unascended, not mounted. —ertappt, *adj.* and *adv.* uncaught. —erträglich, *adj.* and *adv.* insupportable, intolerate, insufferable. —erträglicher Schmerz, intolerable, insupportable pain; Einen auf eine —erträgliche Art quälen, to torment any one intolerably, in a manner not to be borne; —erträgliche Hitze, insupportable heat; ein —erträglicher Menſch, insupportable man, [fam.] a dreadful bore; eine —erträgliche Beleidigung, intolerable injury, an injury not to be borne or endured; ſie ſingt —erträglich ſchlecht, she sings insufferably bad. —erträglichkeit, *f.* intolerableness, insupportableness, insufferableness. Die —erträglichkeit der öffentlichen Laſten, the intolerableness of the public burthens. —ertragſam, *adj.* and *adv.* yielding nothing or little, unproductive. —erwachſen, *adj.* and *adv.* Er, ſie iſt noch —erwachſen, he, she is not yet full-grown, adult. —erwähnt, *adj.* and *adv.* unmentioned. Dies blieb —erwähnt, that passed over unmentioned. —erwartet, *adj.* and *adv.* unexpected, unawares. Das kömmt mir ſehr —erwartet, that comes upon me very unawares; ein —erwarteter Anblick, unforeseen aspect; —erwarteter Fall, unforeseen, sudden case; eine —erwartete Erbſchaft, unexpected inheritance; etwas recht —erwartet Glückliches, das iſt ein ganz —erwartetes Glück, ein ganz —erwarteter Glücksfund, a godsend, this is a regular godsend; —erwartet ankommen, to arrive unexpectedly. —erweckbar, —erwecklich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) difficult to awake. *Fig.* not excitable, lethargic, apathetical, drowsy, sluggish. 2) [in religious matters] not edifying, unedifying. —erwehrbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be resisted, irresistible. —erwehrt, *adj.* and *adv.* unforbidden, unresisted. —erweichlich, *adj.* and *adv.* *Fig.* inflexible, obdurate, inexorable. —erweicht, *adj.* and *adv.* *Fig.* not softened, not melted, obdurate, stern. —erweislich, *adj.* and *adv.* what cannot be proved [by document, evidence, also by argument], not demonstrable, not provable, not verifiable. —erweislichkeit, *f.* 1) incapability of being proved or demonstrated. 2) a thing not proved, not demonstrated. —erwiedert, *adj.* and *adv.* unrestored, not rendered back, unreturned; *it.* unrejoined, unreplied to, unanswered. Seine Bemerkung blieb —erwiedert, his remark remained unanswered; ihre Neigung blieb —erwiedert, her affection was unreturned, found no return or response. —erwieſen, *adj.* and *adv.* unproved, unshown, not demonstrated. —erwogen, *adj.* and *adv.* unconsidered, unexamined, uninvestigated, undeliberated on, unweighed. —erwünſcht, *adj.* and *adv.* unwished, undesired, not advantageous, unfavourable. Das kommt ſehr —erwünſcht, that comes very unaptly, unsuitably, inappositely, that comes very or greatly amiss. —erzählbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be related, recounted, inenarrable. —erzählt, *adj.* and *adv.* unrelated, untold. —erzogen, *adj.* and *adv.* not brought up, uneducated. —erzogene Kinder, children not yet reared. —fähig, *adj.* and *adv.* incapable, unable, unskilful, unqualified, unfit, incompetent, insufficient, inhabile. Ein —fähiger Menſch, a man of no capability, no capacity, no ability, an ignoramus; —fähig ſeyn, ſein Amt zu verwalten, —fähig zu einer Anſtrengung, to be incapable of transacting business, of application; —fähig, vernünftigen Vorſtellungen Gehör zu geben, incapable of hearing reason; zu bürgerlichen Rechten —fähig ſeyn, to be incapable of enjoying civil rights; [in law] —fähig, eine Pfründe zu beſitzen, disqualified from holding a living; ſolcher Verbrechen iſt er —fähig, he is incapable of such crimes; er iſt —fähig, ſein Wort zu brechen, he is incapable of breaking his word. —fähigkeit, *f.* incapacity, incapability, incapableness, inability, unfitness, disqualification, insufficiency, unskilfulness, inhability. —fähigkeit zu den Geſchäften, incapacity for business; wegen ſeiner —fähigkeit hat man ihn entlaſſen, he has been discharged for incapacity, incompetency; [in law] die —fähigkeit der Minderjährigen, the incapability of minors; die —fähigkeit, Verbindlichkeiten einzugehen, incapability of forming engagements; die geſetzliche —fähigkeit, disqualification, legal incapability; die —fähigkeit, zu erben, disability of inheriting; dieſe Strafe &c. ſchließt die —fähigkeit in ſich, irgend eine Erbſchaft zu thun, this punishment disqualifies from inheriting. —fahrbar, *adj.* and *adv.* —fahrbare Wege, unpassable, impassable ways. —fall, *m.* mischance, mishap, misfortune, bad luck, an accident. Es iſt ihm ein —fall begegnet, he has had a mishap, met with an accident. —färbend, *adj.* and *adv.* not colouring, untinging, not dying. —farbig, *adj* and *adv.* colourless. —farbige Stoffe, Papiere, stuffs not dyed, uncoloured or unmarbled papers; —farbiges Fernrohr, achromatic telescope. —faßbar, —faßlich, *adj.* and *adv.* perplexing, puzzling, perplexed, intricate, difficult; *it.* unintelligible, incomprehensible, inconceivable, inconceptible. Das iſt mir —faßlich, that is inconceivable to me; —faßlicher Vortrag, obscure mode of utterance, *it.* mode of teaching or lecturing beyond the comprehension of the hearers; für den gemeinen Mann predigt er —faßlich, he preaches unintelligibly for the common man. —fehlbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) infallible, inerrable. Einen für —fehlbar halten, to believe any one infallible. 2) infallible, inevitable, certain. Das wird —fehlbar geſchehen, ſich ereignen, that will infallibly, unquestionably, without fail take place, happen. —fehlbarkeit, *f.* infallibility [of the Pope &c.], infallibleness, inerrability. —fein, *adj.* and *adv.* unhandsome, unbecoming, inapposite, unsuitable, improper, unrefined. —feines Benehmen, unhandsome conduct, not pretty behaviour, ungenteel manners; —feine Antwort, indelicate answer. —feindlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not hostile, not inimical, unhostile. —feinheit, *f.* 1) want of fineness, of ingenuity, of quick perception, of perceptivity; unreadiness. 2) impropriety, unhandsomeness. —fern, *adj.* and *adv.* — fern von dort ſteht ein Haus, not far from there stands a house. —fertig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unfinished; *it.* unready. 2) [law style] [leichtfertig] frivolous. —feſt, *adj.* and *adv.* unsolid; *it.* not firm [in one's purposes, opinions], morality, unstable. Die Stadt iſt —feſt, the town is unfortified. —flath, *m.* 1) filth, dirt, ordure. 2) [low] V. —fläther. —flathfiſch, *m.* [a fish] V. Schiffhalter. —fläther, *m.* [low] [—fläthige Perſon] a dirty, beastly fellow. *Fig.* a filthy, obscene, lewd man. —flätherei, *f.* filth, dirth, obscenity, ribaldry. —fläthig, *adj.* and *adv.* dirty, filthy, foul. —fläthiges Kleid [more usual, beſchmutztes Kleid], soiled dress; —fläthiger Menſch, a dirty, uncleanly fellow, *fig.* a beast, a hog; —fläthige Reden, smut. —fläthigkeit, *f.* 1) dirtiness, filthiness. 2) a beastly, bawdy act, a lewdness, a smutty speech. —fleckig, *adj.* and *adv.* unspotted, spotless, stainless. —fleiß, *m.* inapplication. Er zeigt einen beſtändigen —fleiß, he shews a constant want of application, of industry. —fleißig, *adj.* and *adv.* lazy, idle, indolent. —flüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* not flighty; [in chemistry] not volatile. —flüſſig, *adj.* and *adv.* not fluid. Das Oel wird in der Kälte —flüſſig, oil loses its fluidity, thickens through cold. —folge, *f.* [little used] inconsequence. —folgſam, *adj.* and *adv.* indocile, disobedient, refractory, contumacious. —folgſamkeit, *f.* indocility, disobedience, contumacy. —förderlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unfavourable. Er war zu meinem Glücke ganz —förderlich, he was quite uninstrumental, he did not contribute in the slightest degree to the making of my fortune. —form, 1) *f.* [—förmlichkeit] deformity, difformity. 2) *m.* [in botany] *a*) [Eckenwurm] the gonium. *b*) the shrubby bastard indigo, amorpha fruticosa. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* formless, shapeless, unformed; *it.* bulky, overgrown; *it.* [mißgeſtaltet] missbapen, unshapen, deformed. —förmige Maſſe, shapeless mass; —förmig gebildet, gebaut ſeyn, to be deformed; —förmiger Körper, deformed body. —förmigkeit, *f.* 1) deformity, difformity. Die —förmigkeit eines Körpers &c., the diflormity of a body &c. 2) [—förmliches Ding] Angeborne —förmigkeiten, deformities of birth, natural defects or blemishes. —förmlich, —förmlichkeit, V. —förmig, —förmigkeit. —frankirt, *adj.* and *adv.* [in England, formerly of letters of members of parliament] not franked, unfranked, not post paid, not prepaid [of a letter]. —franzöſiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not French. — franzöſiſche Geſinnungen, sentiments not those of a Frenchman, not natural or national for France. 2) Ein —franzöſiſcher Ausdruck, expression not French, not good French, [sometimes, also] not frenchified, an unfrenchified expression. Das iſt ein —franzöſiſcher Ausdruck, that is not French. 3) not French, disliking the French. —fräulich, *adj.* and *adv.* unfeminine, unwomanish, unwomanly; *it.* not matronal. —frei, *adj.* and *adv.* not free, unexempt. *Fig.* illiberal, servile. — freie Perſonen [with feudists], serfs; —freie Bauerngüter, unfranchised lands of the peasantry; eine —freie Geſinnung, —freier Charakter, an illiberal mode of thinking, servile sentiment, a servile character or mind. —freibürgerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not republican; antirepublican. —freiländiſch, V. —freibürgerlich. —freiwillig, *adj.* and

adv. involuntary, unwilling. Syn. V. Ungern. —freude, *f.* displeasure. —freudig, *adj.* and *adv.* without pleasure, joyless; *it.* unwilling, not cheerfully ready. —freund, I. *m.* 1) not a friend, not of friendly feelings towards another. 2) an enemy. II. *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unfriendly, inimical, ill-disposed, unkind. 2) hostile, adverse, malevolent. Sie ſind —freunde geworden, they have quarrelled, have become foes. —freundlich, *adj.* and *adv* disobliging, ungracious, uncourteous, inaffable. —freundliches Betragen, unpolite, uncivil behaviour; —freundlicher Menſch, ungracious, reserved, surly man; Einem —freundliche Dinge ſagen, to say unpleasant things to any one; Einem ein —freundliches Geſicht machen, to make a sour face at any one, to give any one a crabbed look, to look glum at any one; er hat ihn —freundlich behandelt, he has treated him very ungraciously, unhandsomely; Einem —freundlich begegnen, to disoblige, offend any one. *Fig.* —freundliche Farben, sombre, disagreeable colours; —freundliches Zimmer, sombre, gloomy, dull, murky room; —freundliches Wetter, gloomy, dull, [in fam. lang.] cut-throat weather. —freundlichkeit, *f.* 1) ſeiner Reden, the ungraciousness, incivility, uncourteousness, inaffability of his language; —freundlichkeit ſeiner Miene, the crabbedness, moroseness, ungraciousness of his mien; —freundlichkeit des Wetters, dieſer Farben &c., disagreeableness, unpleasantness of the weather, the dullness, heaviness of these colours &c.; Einen mit —freundlichkeit behandeln, to treat any one unhandsomely, disobligingly. 2) [—freundliche Aeußerungen, Handlungen] incivilities, an incivility, an act of rudeness. —freundſchaft, *f.* want of friendship. In —freundſchaft gerathen, to be at enmity, to quarrel. —freundſchaftlich, *adj.* and *adv.* inimical, unamiable, unfriendly. Er hat —freundſchaftlich an mir gehandelt, he has acted unfriendly towards me. —freundſchaftlichkeit, *f.* unfriendliness, enmity. —friede, *m.* a state or condition of not being at peace. *Fig.* discord, dissension, disunion. In —frieden leben, to live in disagreement, at variance. —friedfertig, —friedlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unpacific, unpeaceable, unpeaceful. —friedfertig mit Andern, mit einander leben, to live unharmoniously, unhappily with others, with each other. —friedlichkeit, *f.* contentiousness, quarrelsomeness. —friedſam, V. —friedfertig. —froh, *adj.* and *adv.* uncontented, discontented. —frohheit, *f.* discontentedness. Man hat ein Gefühl von —frohheit hier, one is overcome by a feeling of uncomfortableness here, one feels incomfortable here. —fröhlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not gay, cheerless. —fromm, *adj.* and *adv.* undevout, not pious, not of a religious turn of mind. —fruchtbar, *adj.* and *adv.* sterile, infertile, unfertile, infecund. —fruchtbarer Baum, unfruitful, barren tree; —fruchtbarer Boden, Acker, barren soil, unproductive &c. field; [in botany] —fruchtbare Blüte, sterile flower; —fruchtbares Ei, a wind-egg; —fruchtbare Frau, barren woman; —fruchtbares Wetter, Jahr, ungenial weather, unprolific year. *Fig.* Ein —fruchtbarer Gegenſtand, barren subject; —fruchtbare Reue, fruitless repentance; —fruchtbare Werke der Finſterniß [in Scripture], works of darkness. —fruchtbarkeit, *f.* sterility, barrenness, infecundity, unproductiveness. —fug, *m.* 1) [obsolescent] lawlessness, illegality. Mit —fug Etwas thun, to do any thing without authority, unauthorized, without justification. 2) a row, a disorder, [fam.] a shindy, dust, kick-up, a rumpus. —fug treiben, anrichten, to kick up a row, to create a disturbance; dem —fug abhelfen, ſteuern, to put an end to, to quiet the disturbance. 3) nuisance. Das iſt ein öffentlicher —fug, that is a public nuisance. —fuglich, —füglich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [rather unusual] [nicht ſchicklich] unsuitable, unbecoming, inapposite, unfitting 2) [nicht paſſend] unjust. Ein —fügliches Verlangen, an unconscionable, a preposterous demand; das iſt —füglich, that is unsuitable, incongruous. —füglichkeit, *f.* [unusual] unsuitableness, incongruity, unfitness. —fühlbar, *adj.* and *adv.* impalpable, imperceptible to the touch. —fühlbares Weſen, impalpable substance. —fühlbarkeit, *f.* impalpability. —fühlend, *adj.* and *adv.* unfeeling. —furchtſam, *adj.* and *adv.* fearless. —fürſtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unprincely. —gangbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [speaking of a road] impassable; *it.* unfrequented. 2) *Fig.* not current [as a coin]. —gangbare Wörter, unused words. —ganz, *adj.* and *adv.* unentire, not whole, imperfect. —gar, *adj.* and *adv.* underdone, raw. —gaſtfrei, —gaſtfreundlich, —gaſtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* inhospitable. —gaſtfreiheit, —gaſtfreundlichkeit, —gaſtlichkeit, *f.* inhospitality. —gattig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in pop. lang.] naughty. —gattlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unhusbandlike. —geachtet, I. *adj.* disesteemed, disregarded, contemned, unvalued. Ein —geachtetes Ding, a thing not esteemed, unappreciated; er iſt in der Welt —geachtet, he is not publicly esteemed. II. *conj.* [obgleich] although, notwithstanding, in spite of. —geachtet man es ihm verboten hatte, that er es dennoch, notwithstanding it was forbidden him, he did it for all that; aller Gefahren ungeachtet wagte er es, he ventured it in spite of, in the face of, in the teeth of all dangers; —geachtet der Dunkelheit habe ich ihn erkannt, I recognized him notwithstanding the darkness; der Heiligkeit des Orts —geachtet, notwithstanding the sanctity of the place; ſeiner Jugend —geachtet, in spite of his youth; deſſen-geachtet or deß-geachtet, nevertheless, however; alles deſſen—geachtet, in spite of all that; es geſchah doch, —geachtet ich es nicht haben wollte, it took place however, although I did not wish it. —geächtet, *adj.* and *adv.* unproscribed, not outlawed. —geadelt, *adj.* and *adv.* not ennobled. —geadert, *adj.* and *adv.* without veins, veinless. [in botany] —geaderte Blätter, leaves without apparent veins. —geahndet, [= ungeſtraft] *adj.* and *adv.* unpunished, unresented. Dieſer Fehler iſt —geahndet geblieben, this fault has remained unpunished; nichts —geahndet laſſen, to leave nothing unpunished; das wird dir nicht ſo —geahndet hingehen, you won't come off from that with impunity, you won't have done that scot-free. —geahnet, *adj.* and *adv.* unforeseen. —geändert, *adj.* and *adv.* unchanged. —gearbeitet, *adj.* and *adv.* unworked, unlaboured; *it.* unwrought. —geartet, *adj* and *adv.* [—artig] uncivil, rude, pert. —gebacken, *adj.* and *adv.* unbaked [as bread]; unfried [as fish]. —gebahnt, *adj.* and *adv.* —gebahnter Weg, unbeaten, untrodden way. —gebändigt, *adj.* and *adv.* untamed, unsubdued. —gebaut, *adj.* and *adv.* Das Haus blieb —gebaut, the house remained unbuilt; —gebaute Aecker or Felder, untilled fields; —gebautes Werk [with miners], unworked mine. —geberde, *f.* grimace; *it.* bad countenance. —geberdig, *adj.* and *adv.* Sich —geberdig machen, [an]ſtellen, to make faces, to give sour looks, to look glumpy. —gebeſſert, *adj.* and *adv.* uncorrected, unimproved. —gebeten, *adj.* and *adv.* uninvited, unasked, unsolicited. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Ein —gebetener Gaſt, an uninvited, a self-invited guest, a bore, a nuisance; er kam —gebeten, he came uninvited, of his own accord. —gebeugt, *adj.* and *adv.* [in a proper and figurative sense] Ein —gebeugter Sinn, Muth, unbending, unyielding, unsubdued mind, courage. —gebeutelt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) —gebeuteltes Mehl, unbolted flour. 2) [unusual, ohne Beutel] without a purse, one's purse. —gebildet, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unformed. [in anatomy] —gebildete Frucht, embryo. 2) *Fig.* unformed, uncultivated. Ein —gebildeter Verſtand, an uncultivated, uneducated mind; er iſt noch ſehr —gebildet, he is still very much in need of culture, there is great room for improvement in him; ein —gebildetes Volk, uncivilized, rude people. —gebirgig, *adj.* and *adv.* not mountainous. —geblattert, *adj.* and *adv.* [unusual] who has not yet had the small pox. —gebleicht, *adj.* and *adv.* —gebleichte Leinwand, unbleached linen. —gebören, *adj.* and *adv.* unborn. —geborene Frucht, foetus. —gebot, *n.* V. Mißgebot. —gebrannt, *adj.* and *adv.* —gebrannter Kaffee, unburnt coffee. —gebraten, *adj.* and *adv.* unfried, unbaked, unroasted. —gebrauch, *m.* 1) disusage, disuse. In —gebrauch kommen, to come or fall into disuse. 2) [ſchlechter Gebrauch] misusage, misuse, abuse. —gebräuchlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unused, disused, unusual, obsolete. —gebräuchliche Wörter, words not in use, obsolete words. —gebraucht, *adj.* and *adv.* unused, new, bran-new. Dieſes Meſſer iſt noch ganz —gebraucht, this knife is still quite new; dieſer Hut iſt —gebraucht, this hat has never been worn, been put on. —gebühr, *f.* unbecomingness, indecorum, impropriety. Zur —gebühr, in an improper manner; *it.* unduly; Einen zur —gebühr loben &c., to praise &c. any one improperly, unseasonably, without rhyme or reason; *it.* V. —gebührlichkeit. —gebührend, *adj.* and *adv.* unbefitting, unseemly, inapposite, inapt, incongruous. Sich —gebührend betragen, to behave inconsistently, absurdly, unsuitably. —gebührende Reden, impertinent, unbecoming, incongruous language. —gebührlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unbecoming, unsuitable, unseemly, undue. Ein —gebührliches Betragen, impertinent, impolite, rude conduct; —gebührliche Reden, unsuitable, unfitting &c. language; zur —gebührlichen Zeit, Stunde, at an indue time, at a wrong hour; eine —gebührliche Forderung, undue, illegal demand; er betrug ſich ſehr —gebührlich, auf eine ſehr —gebührliche Weiſe, he conducted himself very impertinently, insolently. —gebührlichkeit, —gebührniß, *f.* 1) —gebührlichkeit einer Rede, des Benehmens, the impropriety, unbecomingness of a speech, of conduct. 2) [—gebührliche Sache, Handlung] an impropriety, an indecorum. —gebunden, *adj.* and *adv.* unfastened, untied, unbound. Einem die Hände —gebunden laſſen, to leave any one's hands unbound, unfettered, un-

manacled, any one not hand-cuffed; —gebundenes Buch, an unbound book. *Fig.* Die —gebundene Rede, Schreibart, prose, the prosaic style; —gebunden seyn, to be free, unengaged, independent, to be one's own master; —gebundene Hände haben, to have one's hands free; ein —gebundenes Leben führen, to lead a free, dissolute, debauched, licentious, wild life. —gebundenheit, *f.* 1) state of being unbound &c; *it.* dissoluteness, libertinism, licentiousness, laxity, dissipation, liberty, licence. —gebundenheit der Zunge, intemperance of the tongue. 2) [—gebundene Aeußerung, Handlung] a free action, word. —gebürget, *adj.* and *adv.* unbailed, unguaranteed, unwarranted. —geburt, *f.* embryo. —gedach[e]t, *adj.* and *adv.* roofless, unsheltered. —gedacht, *adj.* and *adv.* unthought, unimagined. —gedanke, *m.* unreasonable thought; *it.* monstrous thought, conception or idea. —gedankt, *adj.* and *adv* unthanked. —gedeckt, *adj.* and *adv.* Der Tisch ist noch —gedeckt, the table is still uncovered, not yet laid. —gedeihen, *n.* unsuccessfulness, unprosperousness., improsperity, unhappiness. —gedeihlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not prospering, not thriving. 2) —gedeihliche Speisen, unnutricious, unnutritive food. —gedenkbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unimaginable. 2) immemorial. —gedenken, V. —eingedenken. —gedenklich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) inconceivable, unimaginable. 2) immemorial. —gediegen, adj. and *adv.* not solid; *it.* [in mineralogy] not native, not virgin. *Fig.* Seine Rede war ziemlich —gediegen, his speech was rather mawkish, tame, puny, [also] without a solid basis, superficial. —gedruckt, adj. and *adv.* unprinted. —gedrückt, adj. and *adv.* unpressed, unsqueezed. *Fig.* unoppressed, not overburthened. —gedrungen, adj. and *adv.* unforced, unpressed. —gedrungen Etwas thun, to do any thing without compulsion, voluntarily. —geduld, *f.* 1) impatience. Mit —geduld auf Etwas warten, to expect any thing impatiently; endlich übernahm ihn die —geduld, the impatient fit came over him at last, he got fidgetty at last; diese Menschen, die ihre Verweisung mit —geduld trugen, these men, who bore their exile with impatience. 2) [in botany] common yellow balsam, touch-me-not. —geduldet, adj. and *adv.* untolerated, not suffered. —geduldig, adj. and *adv.* impatient. Ein —geduldiger Mensch, impatient, hasty, testy, fidgetty man; —geduldiger Natur seyn, to be of an impatient disposition; sie wird gleich —geduldig, she soon grows impatient; Einen —geduldig machen, to put any one out of patience, out of all patience, to provoke any one; —geduldig werden, to grow or get impatient, to get or grow fidgetty; nichts macht —geduldiger, als &c, nothing puts me out more than &c.; das macht mich äußerst —geduldig, that draws, puts me out of all patience; [with poets] des Joches —geduldig, impatient of the yoke. —geduldigkeit, *f.* impatience. —geehrt, adj. and *adv.* unhonoured, not esteemed. —geendig[e]t, adj. and *adv.* unended, unfinished. —gefährdet, *adj.* and *adv.* unhazarded, not adventured, not endangered, uncompromised. —gefährlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not dangerous, not hazardous. —gefallen, *m.* and *n.* displeasure. Sein —gefallen bezeugen, to testify or shew one's displeasure; wenn du kein —gefallen daran hast, if that does not displeasure you. —gefällig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) distasteful, unpleasant, unwelcome, disagreeable. Eine —gefällige Sache, an offensive, disagreeable &c. thing; das ist mir —gefällig, that is disagreeable to me. 2) disobliging, uncompleasant. Ein —gefälliger Mensch, a disobliging, uncompleasant man; ein —gefälliges Betragen, an offensive, a disobliging conduct. 3) not delightful, unpleasant, disagreeable; *it.* [rather unusual = kein Gefallen empfindend] es ist mir —gefällig, zu ihm zu gehen, I have no desire to call on him, I don't like to go to his house. —gefälligkeit, *f.* incomplaisance, disobligingness. —gefärbt, *adj.* and *adv.* undied. —gefärbte Zeuge, undied stuffs; ein —gefärbter Hut, undied hat; —gefärbte Wangen, unpainted cheeks. *Fig.* Ein —gefärbter Freund, a sincere, genuine friend; [in Scripture] —gefärbte Liebe, love unfeigned. —gefingert, *adj.* and *adv.* unfingered; [in nat. hist.] Die —gefingerten Scheren einiger Krebse, the unchelated, unpincered hands, the hands without forcipes, the unbifid claws or arms of some crabs. —geflügelt, *adj.* and *adv.* wingless, apteral. Die Athener stellten ihre Siegesgöttinn —geflügelt vor, the Athenians represented victory without wings; die —geflügelten Insekten, the apters, the aptera. —gefochten, *adj.* and *adv.* unfought. —gefodert, *adj.* and *adv.* unrequested, undemanded, unasked, uncited. —gefodert kommen, to come unasked, uninvited, unsent for. —gefolgt, *adj.* and *adv.* not followed [by another], unaccompanied; *it.* unsucceeded, without successor. —gefordert, V. —gefodert. —gefragt, *adj.* and *adv.* unasked. Er sagte es —gefragt, he said it unasked. —gefühl, *n.* 1) want of feeling, torpor or numbness of the sense of feeling, insensibility, apathy. 2) disagreeable feeling, uncomfortable feeling. —gefühlig, *adj.* and *adv.* unfeeling. —gefühlt, *adj.* and *adv* unfelt. —gefunden, *adj.* and *adv.* unfound. —gegerbt, adj. and *adv.* —gegerbte Haut, raw hide, undressed, uncurried skin. —gegessen, adj. and *adv.* 1) uneaten, not taken [as food]. 2) not having eaten. —gegessen zu Bett gehen, to go supperless to bed, to go to bed on an empty stomach. —geglättet, adj. and *adv.* —geglättetes Papier, unglased, rough, uneven, unsmoothed paper, paper not hot-pressed. —gegliedert, adj. and *adv.* without limbs [as a doll]. *Fig.* —gegliederte Töne, inarticulate sounds. *Fig.* Ein —gegliedertes Staatswesen, an unorganised common-wealth, state. —gegönnt, adj. and *adv.* begrudged, envied. *Proverb.* —gegönntes Brod gedeiht am besten, envy is better than pity. —gegründet, adj. and *adv.* ungrounded, unfounded, unreal. Diese Nachricht ist —gegründet, ist nicht —gegründet, this news is not true, is not without foundation; ein —gegründetes Vorgeben, eine —gegründete Ausrede, an empty pretext, a shallow excuse. —gegrüßt, adj. and *adv.* unsaluted, [in fam. lang.] cut; *it.* without saluting. —gehalten, adj. and *adv.* 1) unheld, unfulfilled, unkept. —gehaltenes Versprechen, unkept promise; ich bin —gehalten [better: nicht gehalten, nicht genöthigt], es zu thun, I am not obliged, compelled to do it. 2) [—wüthig] vexed, annoyed, worried, fretful. —gehalten über Etwas werden, seyn, to grow or get angry about any thing, to get angry at &c.; er war sehr —gehalten auf mich, he was very enraged, dreadfully angry, highly incensed, extremely piqued against or at me; ein —gehaltener Mensch [unusual], irritable, irascible, spiteful man. Syn. Ungehalten, Böse, Zornig, Unwillig. The slightest degree of displeasure felt, entertained at some wrong, which another does, is expressed by böse. He, who is böse at something, allows it to be remarked by his very silence, by staying or going away, by averting his face and so on. Ungehalten expresses a higher degree. He, who is ungehalten at the conduct of another, causes his displeasure to be known by movements of disapproval and restlessness. With a person who is zornig that displeasure attains the highest degree of intensity, occasioning the most violent agitation &c. Unwille is an affection of less power, notso conspicuous, often quite concealed. Any injustice, that we suffer ourselves, can put us into Zorn. On the other hand any wrong, even when others suffer it, whether it took place long ago or not, nay every kind of wrong, as soon as it comes to our knowledge, can excite our Unwillen. —gehandelt, adj. and *adv.* unbargained for. —gehaubt, adj. and *adv.* uncrested [as birds]. —gehauen, *adj.* and *adv.* unhewed, unhewn [wood]. —geheftet, adj. and *adv.* unstitched, unsewn, in sheets [as books]. —geheißen, adj. and *adv.* 1) [was nicht befohlen ist] unasked, uncalled for. —geheißene Aufmerksamkeit, uncalled for attention. 2) [dem nicht befohlen ist] unasked, undesired, uncommanded. Etwas —geheißen thun, to do any thing without being required, ordered; er thut Nichts —geheißen, he does nothing unless he is told. —geheuchelt, *adj.* and *adv.* unfeigned, unpretended. Eine —geheuchelte Freundschaft, —geheucheltes Erstaunen, an unfeigned friendship, unfeigned surprise. —geheuer, I. *adj.* and *adv.* enormous, prodigious, monstrous, astonishing, amazing, portentous. —geheuer groß, stark, frightfully, terribly, prodigiously &c. great, strong; —geheuer dick, fett, monstrously &c. thick or big, fat; ein Thier von —geheurer Größe, an animal of prodigious size; das —geheure Meer, the mighty sea, vast ocean, [in the lang. of Shakespeare] the vasty deep; ein —geheurer Mensch, an enormous man, a colossus, a huge fellow; die —geheure Größe der Pyramiden, the tremendous, stupendous, enormous height of the pyramids; mit —geheurer Gewalt, with prodigious force; —geheuer laufen [fam.], to run tremendously &c. fast; ein —geheurer Aufwand, Geiz, an enormous, monstrous expence, avarice; eine —geheure That, a wonderful feat, a prodigy; *it.* a most flagrant deed, an atrocity; das —geheure dieses Verbrechens, the hideousness, heinousness, atrociousness &c. of this crime. Syn. V. Uebermäßig. II. *n.* [Mißgestalt, Furchtgebild] monster. Der Wallfisch, der Elephant sind —geheuer unter den Thieren, the whale, elephant are monsters among animals; er ist ein wahres —geheuer, he is a regular monster in size; [ungestaltetes, abscheuliches, Furcht &c. erregendes Ding] monster, prodigy. Dies Kind ist ein —geheuer, this child is a lusus naturae, a monstrosity, a shocking piece of deformity; Nero, Attila &c. waren —geheuer, Nero, Attila &c. were monsters. —geheurigkeit, *f.* monstrosity, monstruosity, monstruousness, enormity. —gehindert, adj. and *adv.* unhindered, unopposed, unprevented, without opposition, [fam.] nem. con. [i. e. nemine contradicente] Ich setzte meine Reise —gehindert fort, I continued my journey without any obstacle; —gehindert arbeiten können, to be able to work unimpeded, un-

shackled, without hinderance. —gehobelt, adj. and adv. unplaned, rough. *Fig.* [in pop. lang., chiefly in contempt] —gehobelte Sitten, Manieren, raw, uncouth manners; ein —gehobelter Menſch, an unpolished man. —gehofft, adj. and adv. unhoped for. unexpected. —gehopft, adj. and adv. unhopped [beer]. —gehorcht, adj. and adv. unheard, unlistened to; *it.* disobeyed. —gehörig, adj. and adv. 1) not belonging or appertinent to. Ein —gehöriges Gut [in some parts of Germany], a fee simple, a freehold. 2) [nicht geziemend] unbecoming, unseemly, undue. Ein —gehöriges Verhalten, indecorous conduct; das —gehörige, unbecomingness, unseemliness, indecorum, impropriety; zur —gehörigen Stunde, at an undue, improper hour; zur —gehörigen Zeit, auf eine —gehörige Art, at an unseasonable hour, in a wrong &c. manner. —gehörigkeit, *f.* unbecomingness, unsuitableness, impropriety &c. —gehorſam, I. adj. and adv. disobedient. Einem, gegen Einen —gehorſam ſeyn, to be disobedient, undutiful to, towards any one; das —gehorſame Betragen, the disobedient behaviour; einer einzigen —gehorſamen Handlung wegen, for one single disobedience; [in law] der —gehorſame Theil, the party in default; wegen —gehorſamen Ausbleibens verurtheilt werden, to be condemned by default, [also] through contumacy. II. *m.* disobedience. Der —gehorſam der Kinder, the disobedience, undutifulness of children; der —gehorſam gegen die Geſetze, disobedience, irreverence towards the laws; [in law] [das —gehorſame Ausbleiben] default, [also] contumacy; Einen wegen —gehorſams verurtheilen, to condemn any one by default, [also] through contumacy. —gehorſamkeit, *f.* disobedience, undutifulness. —gehört, adj. and adv. unheard. Einen —gehört verurtheilen, to condemn any one unheard; man ſchickte ihn —gehört zurück, he was sent back unheard, unlistened to. —gehudelt, adj. and adv. [in common people's lang.] not tormented, unplagued, not bothered. Laſſe mich —gehudelt, leave me alone. —gehütet, adj. and adv. unguarded, unwatched, untended. —geiſt, *m.* a wrong mind, a depraved or bad way of thinking. —geiſtig, adj. and adv. not possessed of intellectual qualities or properties; of an unrefined mind; unwitty; [in fam. lang.] not bright, without nous; *it.* [ſtoffig, grobſtoffig] substantial, material, coarse. —geiſtiger Wein, wine without any body, ungenerous, weak wine; —geiſtige Getränke, weak drinks, not strong drinks, diluent drinks; —geiſtige Genüſſe, enjoyments not for the [refined] mind, only for the body or the coarser senses, material or coarse enjoyments. —geiſtlich, adj. and adv. 1) [in contradistinction to or of the Irdiſche] mundane, earthly, unspiritual, carnal. —geiſtlich leben, ein —geiſtliches Leben führen, to live after the world's fashion, carnally; —geiſtliche Reden, profane, worldly discourse; [in Scripture] den —geiſtlichen iſt das Geſetz gegeben, the law is made for the lawless. 2) [in contradistinction to the Weltliche] Geiſtliche und —geiſtliche, ecclesiastical and laical, spiritual and temporal. —gekannt, adj. and adv. not known, unknown. Von —gekannter Herkunft, of obscure birth. —gekleidet, adj. and adv. undressed, unclothed, unclad. —gekocht, adj. and adv. undressed, uncooked, raw. —gekochte Speiſen, undressed victuals; —gekochtes Garn, —gekochte Seide, raw yarn, tow, raw silk. —gekränkt, adj. and adv. unafflicted, not mortified, unharmed, uninjured. An meinen Rechten —gekränkt, not injured, not prejudiced in, without detriment to my rights or privileges. —gekünſtelt, adj. and adv. not done with nice art [V. under the verb Künſteln], without artifice, unaffected. —gekünſtelte Verzierungen, simple ornaments. *Fig* Ein —gekünſteltes Betragen, inartificial, artless conduct, unaffected manners; —gekünſtelt reden, ſprechen, to speak naturally, simply; eine —gekünſtelte Sprache, an unaffected language, style of speaking; das —gekünſtelte Weſen dieſes Mädchens, the artlessness, simplicity of this maid. —geladen, adj. and adv. 1) unloaded, unladen, empty. 2) uninvited, unasked. —geläufig, adj. and adv. Er hat eine —geläufige Zunge, he has a heavy, thick tongue, he speaks thickly, with difficulty; dieſe Sache iſt ihm ſehr —geläufig, this thing is strange, unnatural to him, he is unskilled, unexpert in this thing. —geld, *n.* 1) [rather unusual] money screwed out of one, reluctantly given. 2) [= impost, contribution, to which one was originally not liable] an after-payment, unexpected or sudden demand, a gratuity, a fee, an extra, [in seamen's lang.] a gratuity, tonnage-allowance to the skipper. V. —koſten. 3) [incorrect] V. Umgeld. —gelegen, adj. and adv. badly situated, ill-placed. —gelegen zu einer Landung, inconvenient for landing. *Fig.* [—bequem] importunate, inconvenient, intrusive, troublesome. Er kam mir ſehr —gelegen, he came to me very unseasonably; wenn ich Ihnen nicht —gelegen komme, if I do not intrude upon you; das kommt mir —gelegen, that happens very inopportunely for me; das wäre mir —gelegen, that would not suit me. —gelegenheit, *f.* insuitableness, inconvenience, incommodity, importunity. Etwas mit eigener —gelegenheit thun, to do any thing by making a sacrifice, to put one's self out of the way in doing any thing; Einem —gelegenheit machen, to importune, derange, inconvenience, incommode any one, to intrude upon any one, to put any one out of the way, out of his way; machen Sie ſich meinetwegen keine —gelegenheit, don't make any ceremony, any extra-expence on my account. —gelegt, adj. and adv. not laid &c. [V. under Legen]. *Proverb.* Sich um —gelegte Eier bekümmern, to make much ado about nothing; to meddle with things that don't concern us. —gelehrig, —gelehrſam, adj. and adv. [speaking of children, also of animals] indocile. Einen —gelehrigen, ſehr —gelehrigen Kopf haben, to have an unteachable head, to have great indocility; ein —gelehriges Thier, an indocile animal [not so docile as the elephant, dog &c. are]. —gelehrigkeit, *f.* unteachableness, indocility. —gelehrſamkeit, *f.* 1) unteachableness, indocility. 2) illiterateness, illiteracy, want of erudition. —gelehrt, adj. and adv. 1) untaught, unexplained. Dieß blieb —gelehrt, this remained untaught, was not taught or explained. 2) untaught, uninstructed, illiterate, unlearned, not erudite. Gelehrte und —gelehrte, learned and unlearned people; eine —gelehrte Schrift, an unlearned treatise. —gelehrtheit, *f.* illiteracy, illiterateness. —geleimt, adj. and adv. unglued, unsized. —geleimtes Papier, unsized paper. —geleitet, adj. and adv. unled, unconducted, unescorted. —gelenk, adj. and adv. 1) Ein —gelenker Menſch, a heavy, ponderous, clumsy, inactive man; —gelenke Glieder haben, to have heavy limbs. *Fig.* Ein —gelenkes Weſen, Benehmen, awkward conduct, manners. 2) V. [the more usual word] —lenkſam. —gelenkheit, *f.* inactivity, sluggishness. —gelernt, adj. and adv. unlearned, unlearnt. Ich ließ dieſes —gelernt, I left this unlearned. —geleſen, adj. and adv. unread, never read; *it.* unread, unperused, not get read. Ein —geleſener Schriftſteller, an author never read, quite unread; ein ſchlechtes Buch läßt man lieber —geleſen, a bad book is better laid aside, not read. —geliebt, adj. and adv. unloved, unbeloved, disliked. Ein —geliebter Fürſt, an unpopular prince. —gelobt, adj. and adv. 1) unpraised, unapplauded. 2) unpromised. —gelockt, adj. and adv. 1) [from Lockung] unenticed, not allured. 2) [from Locke] uncurled, without curls, not curling. —gelocktes Haar, uncurled, straight hair. —gelöſcht, adj. and adv. unextinguished, not put out, not quenched. —gelöſchter Kalk, quicklime. —geloſet, adj. and adv. undrawn for [by lot]. —gelöſet, adj. and adv. not untied, not unfastened, unloosened. —gelöſetes Pfand, Wort, unredeemed pledge, unfulfilled word, unkept promise. —geltend, adj. and adv. [not much used] not current, that does not go, that is not taken; V. —gültig. —gemach, *n.* inconvenience, disagreeableness, evil, annoyance, trouble, discomfort, incommodity. Viel —gemach ausſtehen, to feel many inconveniences, disagreeableness; *it.* to have to go through or suffer many toils, much fatigue &c. [on a journey &c.]; Einem viel —gemach verurſachen, to cause any one great annoyance, uneasiness; das —gemach des Krieges, the evils, horrors, the scourge of war; das —gemach des Wetters, the injuries of the weather. —gemächlich, adj. and adv. uncomfortable, inconvenient, uneasy, ill at ease. —gemächlich wohnen, ſitzen, to dwell, sit uncomfortably; eine —gemächliche Lage, inconvenient situation; ein —gemächlicher Sitz, Platz, inconvenient, disagreeable seat, place; ein —gemächlicher Wagen, an uneasy, a jolting, shaking, rough carriage; eine —gemächliche Treppe, steep, break-neck stairs. —gemächlichkeit, *f.* [einer Wohnung &c.] 1) uncomfortableness, inconvenience, incommodity of a dwelling &c.; [—gemächliche Sache] es iſt Nichts ohne —gemächlichkeit, there is nothing without a drawback, without its pains, anxieties; eine mit vielen —gemächlichkeiten verbundene Lage, a situation coupled with many inconveniences, disadvantages. —gemacht, adj. and adv. unmade, not done, unfinished. —gemahnt, adj. and adv. uncited to pay, without waiting to be asked for payment. —gemakelt, adj. and adv. 1) unspotted, not dappled. 2) [unusual] V. Makellos. —gemäkelt, adj. and adv. not bargained for, without having bartered for it. —gemalzt, adj. and adv. unmalted. —gemangelt, adj. and adv. 1) unmangled, uncalendered. 2) not wanted, not missed. —gemäß, adj. and adv. unsuited, unsuitable, incongruous, unfitting, disproportionate, disproportionable, disproportional, not accordant, not consonant. Ein ſeinen Einkünften —gemäßer Aufwand, an expence disproportionate to one's income. —gemäßigt, adj. and adv. immoderate, excessive. Ein —gemäßigter Stolz, overweening, pride. —gemein, adj. and adv. uncommon, not

common. *Fig.* uncommon, unusual, extraordinary, out of the way, V. Selten. —gemeine Schönheit, uncommon, rare beauty; —gemeine Tapferkeit, extraordinary valour; ſich —gemein or ſehr freuen, to rejoice exceedingly; —gemein erſtaunt, erſchrocken, extremely astonished, alarmed or terrified; —gemein viel Verſtand haben, to have a great deal of understanding. —gemeldet, *adj.* and *adv.* unannounced. —gemeldet hereintreten, to enter without sending in one's name. —gemengt, *adj.* and *adv.* unmixed, unmingled. —gemeſſen, *adj.* and *adv.* unmeasured. Korn —gemeſſen verkaufen, to sell wheat without measuring it; —gemeſſenes Feld, unmeasured, unsurveyed field; —gemeſſene Weite, Höhe, unmeasured, undetermined distance, altitude. *Fig.* —gemeſſene Frohndienſte [—beſtimmte], uncertain, unfixed statute-labours; —gemeſſene [—beſchränkte] Gewalt, absolute, unlimited, boundless power; —gemeſſene Freiheit, full, complete liberty. —gemiſcht, *adj.* and *adv.* unmixed, unadulterated, undrugged. —gemißbraucht, V. —mißbraucht. —gemünzt, *adj.* and *adv.* —gemünztes Gold, Silber &c., uncoined gold, silver &c. —gemüthlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [rather unusual] Das iſt mir —gemüthlich, that is not to my liking, to my mind; *it.* hier iſt es —gemüthlich, one does not feel comfortable here. 2) not having 'soul' [Gemüth], void of feeling or heart, having no soul, without a [feeling] heart. —genamt, —genannt, *adj.* and *adv.* unnamed, anonymous; [in anatomy] innominate. Ich will —genannt bleiben, I will remain anonymous, unnamed; ein —genannter Schriftſteller, anonymous author; ein —genannter Freund, an unknown friend; [in anatomy] die —genannte Drüſe [Thränendrüſe] &c., the innominate or lachrymal gland &c.; —genannte Schlagader, the innominate artery; [fam.] das —genannte [der Wurm am Finger], witlow. —genanntheit, *f.* anonymousness. —genaſet, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [not much used] noseless, V. Naſenlos. 2) *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] not snubbed. —genau, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not punctual, not methodical, not exact. Ein —genauer Menſch, an immethodical, irregular man. 2) not over-particular in money matters, not close-fisted, not near. —genauigkeit, *f.* oversight, inaccuracy, inexactitude. Die Ueberſetzung enthält einige —genauigkeiten, the translation contains some oversights. —genehmigt, *adj.* and *adv.* not accorded, ungranted; [speaking of treaties &c.] unratified. Eine —genehmigte Ausgabe, an unauthorised expenditure. —geneigt, *adj.* and *adv.* not bent over or inclined. *Fig.* uninclined, indisposed. Dazu bin ich —geneigt, I have no inclination, no turn for it; Etwas —geneigt aufnehmen, to take something amiss, in a wrong light; Einem —geneigt ſeyn, to be ill-disposed, ill-inclined towards any one; ſie iſt ihm nicht —geneigt, she is not unfavourably disposed to him, she is prejudiced in his favour, [comic] has a sneaking regard for him. —geneigtheit, *f.* disinclination; *it.* dislike, indisposedness, indisposition. —geneſen, *adj.* and *adv.* uncured, not reestablished, not benefited. —genieſet, *adj.* and *adv.* [rather unusual] without having sneezed, without sneezing. —genießbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [less usual, —genießlich] not to be enjoyed or relished, not gustable, untastable, uneatable, undrinkable; *it.* that cannot be enjoyed or indulged in [as dancing, hunting &c.]. —genießbares Fleiſch, uneatable meat &c.; —genießbarer Wein, undrinkable wine; ein —genießbares Buch, unreadable book; er iſt heute —genießbar, he is in a bad humour, is out of sorts, he has got the spleen to day. —genießbarkeit, *f.* condition of not being relished or tasted, impossibility of enjoying &c. —genoſſen, *adj.* and *adv.* untasted, uneaten, undrunk, unenjoyed. Die Speiſen —genoſſen ſtehen laſſen, to leave the food untasted; das wird ihm nicht —genoſſen hingehen [in pop. lang.], that shall not pass over without his smarting for it, tasting punishment for it; [in sportsmen's lang.] der Hund iſt —genoſſen [ſo lange kein Wildpret geſchoſſen iſt], the dog gets no fee, reward, cannot come in for his share, for his carnage [so long as no game is shot]. —genöthigt, *adj.* and *adv.* not necessitated, unforced, uncompelled, unconstrained, unimpelled, voluntary, spontaneous. —genügend, *adj.* and *adv.* insufficient, unsatisfactory, dissatisfactory, unsatisfying. —genügſam, [less usual] —genüglich, *adj.* and *adv.* dissatisfied, over-nice, to nice by half, [fam.] grumbling; *it.* insatiable. —genügſamkeit, *f.* over-nicety, insatiableness, insatiety. —genuß, *m.* [not much used] want or absence of enjoyment, of relish. —geohrt, *adj.* and *adv.* [rather unusual] earless, without ears. —geordnet, *adj.* and *adv.* unordered, unarranged, disordered, pell-mell, [old] pall-mall. —gepaart, *adj.* and *adv.* unpaired, unmated, uncoupled; *it.* unmatched, spoiled, separated. [in botany] —gepaarte Blätter, leaves pinnate, with an odd leaf. —gepackt, *adj.* and *adv.* unpacked. Mein Koffer iſt noch —gepackt, my trunk is still unpacked, not yet packed. —geprägt, *adj.* and *adv.* [in the mint] —geprägtes Gold und Silber, unstamped, uncoined gold and silver, bullion. —geputzt, *adj.* and *adv.* uncleaned, undressed; *it.* not dressed [for court &c.], undressed, in a loose or morning dress. —gerächt, *adj.* and *adv.* unavenged, unrevenged. Es ſoll nicht —gerächt bleiben, it shall not remain unavenged; Gott läßt die Verbrechen nicht —gerächt, God does not allow crimes to remain unpunished. —gerade, *adj.* and *adv.* not straight, not direct, indirect, not rectilinear. —gerader [—ebener] Weg, uneven, rough, hilly way; —gerade Zahl [as 3, 5 &c.], odd, uneven number; wir ſind in —gerader Zahl hier, our number here is odd; gerade or —gerade ſpielen, V. under Gerade. *Fig.* [unusual] not straight-forward; *it.* one-sided, partial. —gerathen, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unsuccessful. —gerathene Früchte, fruits which have not turned out well; —gerathene Kinder, children that have not turned out well. 2) [ohne Rath] —gerathen Etwas thun, unadvised, uncounselled, unavised. —geraum, —geräumig, *adj.* and *adv.* not spacious or roomy, confined, cramped, close. —geräumiges Zimmer, a bit of a room, a poked up hole of a room; —geräumig wohnen, to live in a narrow compass, confined space, [fam.] to live where there is not room to swing a cat. —gerechet, *adj.* and *adv.* unraked; *it.* not raked up. —gerechnet, *adj.* and *adv.* unreckoned, uncounted, not reckoned in. Die Kinder, die Koſten —gerechnet, the children, expenses unincluded; dies Alles —gerechnet, all this not included, uninclusive, exclusive or independent of all this. —gerecht, *adj.* and *adv.* unjust. Eine —gerechte Sache, unjust, wrong cause; —gerecht gegen Andere, unjust, unfair towards others; auf eine —gerechte Art, —gerechter Weiſe Etwas erwerben, to acquire any thing in an unjust way, in a dishonourable manner; ein —gerechter, äußerſt —gerechter Richter, an unjust, a partial judge, an iniquitous or wicked judge; ein —gerechtes, äußerſt —gerechtes Urtheil, an unjust, iniquitous judgement; äußerſt —gerecht richten, to judge iniquitously; [in Scripture] die —gerechten [die Gottloſen], the unjust, the wicked. —gerechtigkeit, *f.* 1) injustice, [große] iniquity. Die —gerechtigkeit eines Richters, the injustice, iniquity of a judge. 2) [—gerechte Handlung] —gerechtigkeiten begehen, erdulden, to commit, suffer acts of injustice; Sie haben eine große —gerechtigkeit begangen, you have committed a great injustice, wrong. —geredet, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] Es war beſſer, wenn es —geredet blieb, it would have been better to have said nothing about it, if it had been unalluded to, untouched upon, unspoken of. —geregelt, *adj.* and *adv.* unregulated, unruled; *it.* disorderly, dissipated. Eine —geregelte Rechnung, an unsettled account; eine —geregelte Haushaltung, a badly managed household, a disorderly housekeeping; ein —geregeltes Leben, a disorderly, dissipated life. —gereimt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not rhymed, not in rhyme. —gereimtes Gedicht, poem in blank verse. 2) [albern, abgeſchmackt] absurd, nonsensical, farcical, ridiculous, unreasonable, irrational. Was er ſagt, iſt —gereimt, what he says is absurd, nonsense, all stuff; ſeine Gründe ſind —gereimt, his reasons are foolish, inconsequent; etwas —gereimtes ſagen, to say something nonsensical, silly, very simple, very green; er fällt ins —gereimte, he falls into the absurd, into nonsense; er hat Ihre Behauptung ins —gereimte geſpielt, he has reduced your assertion ad absurdum; das —gereimte dieſer Folgerung, the absurdity of this deduction; —gereimt reden, to talk absurdly, nonsensically, namby-pamby; ein —gereimter Menſch, a foolish, silly fellow, [fam.] a fellow without rhyme or reason. —gereimtheit, *f.* 1) absurdity, nonsensicality. Die —gereimtheit eines Satzes, the absurdity of a proposition. 2) [—gereimte Aeußerung, Handlung] Daraus folgt eine große —gereimtheit, a great absurdity ensues, arises from that; ein Buch voll —gereimtheiten, a book full of absurdities; *it.* inconsistency; man findet viele —gereimtheiten in ſeinem Betragen, there were many inconsistencies, incongruities, oddities in his conduct. —gereinigt, *adj.* and *adv* uncleaned, uncleansed; *it.* unrefined, unpurified. —gereiſet, *adj.* and *adv.* untravelled. —gerichtet, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) undirected, unpointed, indirect. 2) not tried, unjudged. —gerinnbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that won't turn or curdle. —gerippt, *adj.* and *adv.* unribbed, without ribs. [in botany] —gerippte Blätter, leaves without nerves. —geritten, *adj.* and *adv.* Ein —gerittenes Pferd, a horse unridden, that has never been mounted. —gern, *adv.* unwillingly, reluctantly. Ich thue dies —gern, I do this against my inclination; er ſieht es —gern, daß &c., he does not like &c.; man geſteht ſeine Fehler —gern, one does not willingly confess one's faults; ſie geſtand —gern, she admitted reluctantly; gern oder —gern [er mag wollen oder nicht], whether he will or not, will-he nill-he, willy-nilly. Syn. Ungern, Unwillig, Unfreiwillig. When a man compels himself to do any thing, that is disagreeable to another, he does it ungern and

unwillig; he simply does that unfreiwillig, to which he has been compelled by others. We often do something freiwillig [spontaneously, voluntarily] that we nevertheless do ungern [not readily] and unwillig [unwillingly]. Unwillig is distinguished from ungern by this, that we do that ungern, what is excessively disagreeable to us, but unwillig, what we detest, and with such a degree of annoyance or repugnance, as to betray it by our behaviour. When any one does any thing ungern [not cheerfully] it is disagreeable to him, even if he does not allow it to be perceptible; when he does any thing unwillig [reluctantly, with repugnance], other persons can perceive it by his looks, gestures and words. —gerochen, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unsmelt, not scented. 2) [old] V. —gerächt. —gerollt, *adj.* and *adv.* unrolled. —gerollter Tabak, unrolled tobacco; —gerollte Gerſte, unprepared barley; *it.* V. —gemangelt 1). —geronnen, *adj.* and *adv.* uncurdled. —geröſtet, *adj.* and *adv.* unroasted; *it.* unbroiled, not devil'd. —gerüchig, *adj.* and *adv.* [unusual] —gerüchige Pflanze &c., scentless, inodorous plant &c. —gerügt, *adj.* and *adv.* unblamed, uncensured, unreproved; *it.* unpunished. Sein Fehler bleibt —gerügt, his fault was not reprimanded, was passed over; dieſer Ausdruck wird nicht —gerügt bleiben, this expression will not pass unanimadverted, uncensured, unrebuked, without comment. —gerührt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) Den Brei &c. —gerührt laſſen, to leave the pap &c. unstirred; *it.* ſeine Leier blieb lange —gerührt, his lyre remained a long time untouched, unstruck, unplayed. 2) *Fig.* —gerührt Etwas ſehen &c, to see any thing unmoved, untouched, unexcited, unsoftened; bei ihren Thränen blieb er —gerührt, he remained, he was insensible to, unmoved at her tears. —gerunzelt, *adj.* and *adv.* unwrinkled. Eine heitere —gerunzelte Stirn, a clear unwrinkled brow. —gerupft, *adj.* and *adv.* unplucked. *Fig.* unplucked, unpigeoned. —gerüſtet, *adj.* and *adv.* unequipped, unprepared. Sie überfielen den —gerüſteten Feind, they fell upon the enemy who were totally unprepared, defenceless. —geſagt, *adj.* and *adv.* unsaid. Er hätte das wohl können —geſagt laſſen, he had better have left that unsaid. —geſalzen, *adj.* and *adv.* unsalted, saltless, uncorned. *Fig.* saltless insipid, mawkish. —geſalzenheit, *f.* the state of being unsalted. *Fig.* Die —geſalzenheit ſeiner Späße &c., the insipidity, the namby-pambiness of his jokes &c. —geſattelt, *adj.* and *adv.* unsaddled. Ein —geſatteltes Pferd reiten, to ride a horse bare-backed. —geſättigt, *adj.* and *adv.* unsatisfied, unglutted, not satiated. —geſättigt vom Tiſche aufſtehen, to rise from table with an appetite. —geſäuert, *adj.* and *adv.* unleavened. —geſäuerter Teig, —geſäuertes Brod, unleavened dough, bread; azyme. —geſäumt, *adj.* and *adv.* unhemmed, without a hem. —geſäumt, *adj.* and *adv.* [ohne Aufenthalt] immediate, without delay, directly, prompt, instant, at once, incontinently, speedy. —geſäumte Hilfe, prompt succour; ein —geſäumtes Verfahren, a prompt proceeding; —geſäumt abreiſen, to start immediately; gehe —geſäumt hin, go there directly, straightways. —geſchaffen, *adj.* and *adv.* uncreated. Gott der —geſchaffene, God the Increate. —geſchäftet, *adj.* and *adv.* without a shank, shaft, barrel; *it.* stalkless, stemless, unstalked, unstemmed. —geſchäftig, *adj.* and *adv.* unoccupied, at leisure, unengaged, having nothing to do. —geſchäftigkeit, *f.* idleness, leisure, inactivity, the having nothing to do. —geſchält, *adj.* and *adv.* unshelled, unshucked, unpeeled. Die Aepfel —geſchält eſſen, to eat apples unpeeled, skin and all. —geſchälte Gerſte, unprepared barley. —geſchätzt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) untaxed, unassessed. 2) unprized, unvalued, unhonoured. —geſchehen, *adj.* and *adv.* that has not happened or not taken place. Die Sache iſt noch —geſchehen, the thing is not done yet; ich will es für —geſchehen anſehen, I shall look upon it as if it had not taken place, not happened. —geſchehlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] impossible. —geſcheidet, *adj.* and *adv.* unsheathed, without a sheath. —geſcheit, *adj.* and *adv.* indiscreet, unwise, without much nous. Er iſt nicht —geſcheit, he does not want for sense; —geſcheiter Einfall, silly, simple, foolish idea; etwas —geſcheites ſagen, to say an absurdity, a piece of stupidity, a nonsensicality; das war ſehr —geſcheit geſprochen, that was spoken very unwisely, imprudently. —geſcheitheit, *f.* absurdity, imprudence. —geſcheuet, —geſcheut, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) fearless, unterrified. —geſcheut ſprechen, to speak boldly, fearlessly. 2) [in a bad sense] shameless, bold. —geſchichtet, *adj.* and *adv.* [from Schicht] not placed in layers, not piled up; [in geology] not stratified. —geſchichtet, *adj.* and *adv.* [from Geſchichte] [unusual] not historical, not historically true, not founded on history. —geſchick, *n.* 1) unskilfulness, awkwardness [V. Ungeſchicklichkeit]. 2) [in fam. lang.] unskilful man, a blunderer, bungler. 3) bad luck, V. Mißgeſchick. —geſchicklich, *adj.* and *adv.* unskilful, bungling, clumsy. —geſchicklichkeit, *f.* unskilfulness, clumsiness, inaptitude, unfitness. Seine —geſchicklichkeit iſt Schuld daran, his clumsiness, his want of address, of skill, of knack is the cause of that. —geſchickt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [= nicht geſendet] unsent. 2) unfit, useless. Weiches Holz iſt —geſchickt dazu, soft wood is improper, unfit for that; er benahm ſich nicht —geſchickt dabei, he did not act his part there unskilfully, undexterously; zu Allem —geſchickt ſeyn, to be incapable of every thing, to be fit for nothing; ein —geſchickter Menſch, a clumsy, awkward man; ſich —geſchickt anſtellen, to act, manage awkwardly, bunglingly; das war ſehr —geſchickt, that was very badly managed; ein —geſchicktes [ſchweres, plumpes] Ding [fam.], a heavy, clumsy, lumpish thing; ein —geſchicktes [dickes, ſchweres] Buch, a heavy, clumsy book. 3) [—ſchicklich] amiss, wrong, evil. [in Scripture] Dieſer aber hat nichts —geſchicktes gehandelt, but this man has done nothing amiss. —geſchieden, *adj.* and *adv.* unseparated, unparted; *it.* [in chemistry &c.] unrefined. —geſchiedene Erze, Metalle &c., unrefined metals; beide Eheleute leben von einander getrennt, aber —geſchieden, both husband and wife live separated, apart, asunder, but not divorced. —geſchlacht, *adj.* and *adv.* ungenial, barren [of a country]; *it.* uncouth [of men]. —geſchlachtes Land, barren, poor, cold, ungenial land; —geſchlachter Burſche, Menſch, an uncouth fellow; ein —geſchlachtes Volk, rude, barbarous people. —geſchlachtheit, *f.* coldness &c. [of a country]; *it.* uncouthness, intractableness, rudeness. —geſchlafen, *adj.* and *adv.* unslept. —geſchlagen, *aaj.* and *adv.* 1) unbeaten. Ein Buch —geſchlagen einbinden, to bind a book without beating, having beaten it. 2) unbeaten. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] —geſchlagen [ohne Nachtheil &c.] davon kommen, to come off with a whole skin, sound skin, unmangled. —geſchlichtet, *adj.* and *adv.* unarranged, unsettled, not established. Ihr Streit iſt noch —geſchlichtet, their difference is not yet adjusted. —geſchliffen, *adj.* and *adv.* unsharpened, unpolished, not burnished. —geſchliffenes Meſſer, unsharpened knife; —geſchliffener Marmor &c., rough, unpolished marble &c.; —geſchliffener Diamant, rough diamond. *Fig.* rough, rude, coarse, vulgar. Ein —geſchliffenes Betragen, very rude, unpolished, boorish manners; ein —geſchliffener Menſch, a very rude, a coarse, vulgar fellow, a rustic, a boor, a vulgar man; —geſchliffen antworten, to answer very impolitely, very uncivilly, boorishly; *it.* [in a good sense, of a man] ein —geſchliffener Diamant, a rough diamond. —geſchliffenheit, *f.* 1) quality of being unsharpened &c. 2) *Fig. a*) impoliteness, unpoliteness, vulgarity, rudeness. *b*) a piece of vulgarity. Einem —geſchliffenheiten ſagen, to say vulgar things to any one. —geſchloſſen, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unshut, unclosed, not shut, not closed. 2) Ein —geſchloſſenes Land, a land not shut in, not confined, not hemmed round, that has other lands running into it, unclosed land; *it.* ein —geſchloſſenes Handwerk, an open trade, a trade where the masters are not limited to a certain number. 3) Eine —geſchloſſene Rechnung, an open, unclosed accompt. —geſchmack, I. *adj.* and *adv.* [rather provincial and in common people's lang.] insipid, without taste. II. *m.* [in a proper and figurative sense] insipidity; *it.* bad taste. —geſchmälert, *adj.* and *adv.* undiminished, unimpaired, not lessened. Er erhielt ſeinen Antheil —geſchmälert, he received his portion entire, without any drawback, any deduction. —geſchmeidig, *adj.* and *adv.* not easily worked, wrought or forged. —geſchmeidiges Eiſen, brittle iron, unmalleable iron; [with smiths] [when the iron is hot and brittle] red short, [when cold and brittle] cold short. *Fig.* intractable, unwieldy, not supple or pliable. —geſchmeidiger Menſch, an unaccommodating, unmanageable man; —geſchmeidige Sprache, a language possessing little plasticity, a hard, tough, intractable language. —geſchmelzt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unmelted, undissolved, not liquified, unsmelted. 2) [with cooks] unseasoned, plain. Eine —geſchmelzte Waſſerſuppe, plain broth. —geſchminkt, *adj.* and *adv.* unpainted, unrouged. —geſchminktes Geſicht, unpainted face, face not rouged. *Fig.* Die —geſchminkte Wahrheit, the plain, simple, naked truth; ein Mann von —geſchminkter Redlichkeit, an ingenuous, a candid, an open-hearted man. —geſchnäbelt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) without a beak or rostrum [as a ship]. 2) *Fig.* [comic = ungeküſſet] unkissed, not bussed. —geſchnitten, *adj.* and *adv.* V. nder Schneiden. —geſchnittene Feder, an unmade pen, an uncut quill, a quill; —geſchnittener Sammet, shorn velvet. —geſcholten, *adj.* and *adv.* unscolded, unchided, not chid. —geſchont, *adj.* and *adv.* unspared. Niemand —geſchont laſſen, to leave no one unspared, to spare nobody. —geſchoren, *adj.* and *adv.* unshorn, unshaved, uncut, unclipped. —geſchorenes Haupthaar, uncut hair or head of hair; —geſchorener Bart, unshaved, unshaven beard; —geſchorener Sammet, uncut velvet; —geſchorenes Tuch, unclipped, uncropped cloth. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Einen —geſchoren laſſen, to leave any one alone, unbothered, unpestered. —geſchraubt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unscrewed.

Fig. unequivocal, unambiguous [speech &c.], not affected, natural [an expression &c.]. 2) [ungeneckt] not mocked. —geſchreckt, *adj.* and *adv.* unterrified, unfrightened, unscared. —geſchrieben, *adj.* and *adv.* unwritten. —geſchuppt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) —geſchuppte Fiſche, Panzer &c., scaleless, naked fishes, scaleless coats of mail &c. 2) *Fig.* [low] unelbowed, not jogged, not nudged. —geſchützt, *adj.* and *adv.* defenceless, without protection, undefended, unprotected. —geſchwächt, *adj* and *adv.* unweakened, not debilitated [as any person]; undeflowered, unravished, not violated, virgin [as a maid]. —geſchwänzt, *adj.* and *adv.* tailless. [in heraldry] Ein —geſchwänzter Löwe, a defamed lion. —geſchwiſterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unbrotherly, unsisterly. —geſchworen, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [from ſchwären] not suppurated, not gathered, not come to a head. 2) [from ſchwören] unsworn. [in pop. lang.] Es iſt —geſchworen wahr, that is true and does not require an oath; Einem —geſchworen glauben, to believe any one on his bare or simple word. —geſegnet, *adj.* and *adv.* unblessed. —geſehen, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) without having seen. 2) unseen. —geſellig, *adj.* and *adv.* insociable, unsocial, uncommunicative, misanthropical, taciturn. —geſelligkeit, *f.* unsociableness, insociality, over-reserve, taciturnity, misanthropy. —geſellſchaftlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unsociable, insociable, taciturn, too reserved. —geſetz, *n.* 1) a bad, unreasonable law. 2) [Geſetzloſigkeit] lawlessness, anarchy. —geſetzlich, *adj.* and *adv.* illegal. —geſetzlichkeit, *f.* illegality; *it.* illegal action. —geſetzmäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* illegal, unlawful, illegitimate. —geſetzmäßige Urkunde, illegal act. —geſetzmäßigkeit, *f.* illegality, unlawfulness. —geſichert, *adj.* and *adv.* unassured, not guaranteed, unwarranted, without bail or surety; V. under Sichern. —geſiegelt, *adj.* and *adv.* unsealed, open. —geſiegelter Brief, unsealed, open letter. —geſittet, *adj.* and *adv.* uncivil, unmannered, unmannerly. —geſittetes Betragen, unmannerly behaviour. —geſittetheit, *f.* V. —gezogenheit. —geſpeiſet, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) without having broken one's fast, fasting, undined. 2) Ein Gericht —geſpeiſet laſſen, to leave a dish untasted, untouched. —geſperrt, *adj.* and *adv.* V. under Sperren. —geſperrte Handwerke, trades not confined to any locality. —geſpornt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unspurred, without spurs. 2) not requiring the spur, generous [as a horse]. *Fig.* unspurred. —geſprächig, *adj.* and *adv.* inaffable, reserved, taciturn. —geſprächigkeit, *f.* taciturnity. —geſtählt, *adj.* and *adv.* unsteeled, untempered. *Fig.* not steeled against, not inured to fatigue, the inclemency of the weather &c. —geſtalt, —geſtaltet, I. *adj.* and *adv.* deformed, misshaped, misshapen, disfigured, counterfeit. —geſtalteter Körper, Kopf, deformed body, misshapen head; —geſtalteter Menſch, a deformed, an ill-favoured man; [in botany] —geſtaltete Blumenkrone, a deformed monstrous corolla. II. —geſtalt, *f.* 1) a disfigured, ill-favoured, shapeless form, a deformity. 2) a deformed thing or creature, a deformity, monstruosity. —geſtaltheit, *f.* —geſtaltheit eines Körpers, the deformity of a body; [in botany] monstrosity, monstruosity. —geſtaltſehen, *n.* [with oculists] distorted or perverted vision, obfuscation. —geſtanden, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) that has not stood, unsettled [beer]. 2) unconfessed, unadmitted [crime]. —geſtändig, *adj.* and *adv.* disavowing, unadmitting, unconfessing. —geſtärkt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unstarched. 2) unfortified, unstrengthened. —geſtempelt, *adj.* and *adv.* unstamped. —geſteuert, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not contributed. 2) unsteered. —geſtiefelt, *adj.* and *adv.* unbooted, without boots. —geſtielt, *adj.* and *adv.* without a stalk, unstemmed, [in botany] acaulous; *it.* without a handle [as a hammer]. —geſtillt, *adj.* and *adv.* unquenched [thirst]. —geſtimmt, *adj.* and *adv.* untuned. —geſtört, *adj.* and *adv.* untroubled, uninterrupted, not importuned or bored, tranquil, quiet. —geſtraft, *adj.* and *adv.* unpunished. Gott wird nichts —geſtraft laſſen, God will leave nothing unpunished; nichts vermehrt die Unordnung ſo ſehr, als wenn die Verbrechen —geſtraft bleiben, nothing increases disorder so much, as impunity for crime; das ſoll ihm nicht —geſtraft hingehen [in fam. lang.], that shall not be done with impunity by him; —geſtraft lügen &c., to lie &c. with impunity. —geſtraftheit, *f.* impunity. —geſtüm, I. *adj.* and *adv.* impetuous, stormy. Das —geſtüme Meer, the stormy sea; ein —geſtümer Wind, a violent, an impetuous wind; der Wind bläst, der Fluß läuft —geſtüm, the wind blows furiously, the river runs impetuously; —geſtümes Wetter, stormy weather; ein —geſtümer Menſch, a turbulent, violent, impetuous man; —geſtüme Gemüthsart, an impetuous, a vehement, passionate temper or character; ſie hielten den —geſtümen Angriff der Feinde auf, they sustained the impetuous charge of the enemy. II. *m.* and *n.* Der, das —geſtüm des Windes, des Angriffes, impetuosity of the wind, of an attack; der Adler ſchoß mit —geſtüm auf &c., the eagle darted with impetuosity down &c.; —geſtüm der Leidenſchaften, the impetuosity, violence, turbulence of the passions; mit —geſtüm zu Werke gehen, to go violently to work; das —geſtüm ſeines Charakters, the turbulence of his character or disposition. Syn. Ungeſtüm, Heftig, Wild. Heftig is something that generally acts with a great degree of power. It is ungeſtüm [turbulent, impetuous] in as far as it is by its self-same violence disagreeable and oppressive, or is considered injurious and dangerous. It is wild [wild] in as far as it manifests itself by disorder and irregularity. A passion is heftig, in as far as it has generally an unusual strength, ungeſtüm [raging], in as far as it is oppressive and dangerous by its violence and thus can produce injury; it is wild, in as far as it masters the reason and bursts through all barriers of rule, of order and of law. —geſucht, *adj.* and *adv.* not searched for or after, unsearched, unsought. Seine Freundſchaft wurde mir —geſucht zu Theil, his friendship was unsought on my part; ein —geſuchter Ausdruck, an artless, a natural expression. —geſuchtheit, *f.* artlessness. —geſund, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unhealthy, sickly. Ein —geſundes Kind, a sickly child; ſie iſt —geſund, she is not [quite] right in her health; —geſunde Farbe, sickly, unhealthy complexion. 2) —geſunde Luft, —geſunder Himmelsſtrich, unhealthy &c. air, climate, bad atmosphere; —geſunde Speiſen, Getränke, unwholesome food, drinks; —geſunder Ort, unhealthy spot. *Proverb.* Zu viel iſt —geſund, too much of one thing is good for nothing. Syn. V. Krank. —geſundheit, *f.* 1) sickliness, unhealthiness, bad or delicate health. 2) —geſundheit der Luft, einer Speiſe, insalubrity, unhealthiness of the air, unwholesomeness of any food. —geſündiget, *adj.* and *adv.* without sin, without having sinned. —geſungen, *adj.* and *adv.* unsung, unchanted; *it.* without song. —getauft, *adj.* and *adv.* unbaptized, unchristened. —gethan, *adj.* and *adv.* Etwas —gethan laſſen, to leave any thing undone, not done. —getheilt, *adj.* and *adv.* undivided, unshared. —getheilter Beifall, general approbation, unanimous applause; [in botany] —getheilte Blüthendecke, entire perianth; —getheilter Zweig, entire branch. —getheiltheit, *f.* state of being undivided, [in law-courts] indivision. —gethier, *n.* monster. —gethüm, *n.* monster; spectre, ghastly apparition. —getränkt, *adj.* and *adv.* without giving water [to cattle]. [in common people's lang.] Einen —getränkt gehen laſſen, to let any one go without offering him some refreshment, without asking him to take a glass of wine &c. *Fig.* [of the soil &c.] Vom Regen —getränkt, unrefreshed by the rain, not having imbibed the rain, still arid, still parched. —getrennt, *adj.* and *adv.* unseparated. —getreu, *adj.* and *adv.* faithless, unfaithful, fickle. —getreuer Liebhaber, a perjured, false, faithless &c. lover; ſeiner Gattinn —getreu ſeyn, to be false &c. to one's wife; —getreuer Freund, untrue, disloyal, faithless friend; —getreues Gedächtniß, faithless, uncertain memory. Der, die —getreue, the faithless one, perfidious one. Syn. V. Treulos. —getreulich, *adj.* and *adv.* faithlessly, unfaithfully. —getrichtert, *adj.* and *adv.* unfiltered through a funnel, not decanted. —getrocknet, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) undried. 2) unaired. —getröſtet, *adj.* and *adv.* unconsoled. —getrübt, *adj.* and *adv.* [in a proper and figurative sense] —getrübtes Waſſer, untroubled water; —getrübter Himmel, clear, serene, unclouded sky; das Auge von Thränen —getrübt, the eye undimmed, unclouded by tears; —getrübter Sinn, gay, joyous, radiant, buoyant mind. —geübt, *adj.* and *adv.* unexercised, unpractised, new, inexperienced; —geübte Soldaten, untrained, undrilled, unexercised, raw soldiers; —geübte Hand, Feder, unpractised hand, pen. —geübtheit, *f.* want of practice, of exercise, inexperience. —gewaffnet, *adj.* and *adv.* unarmed. —gewährbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not allowable or grantable, inadmissible. —gewahrſam, [unusual] V. —aufmerkſam. —gewährt, *adj.* and *adv.* not granted; *it.* not guaranteed. —gewährte Bitte, request uncomplied with, petition or prayer ungranted, unallowed. —gewalt, *f.* [rather unusual] abuse of power. —gewandt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [—gewendet] V. under Wenden. 2) heavy, not nimble. Ein —gewandtes Betragen, manners wanting naturalness; ein —gewandter Burſche, an awkward fellow. —gewaſchen, *adj.* and *adv.* unwashed. Mit —gewaſchenen Händen, with unwashed hands; —gewaſchen ausgehen, to go out unwashed. *Fig.* [low] Ein —gewaſchenes Maul haben, to have a nimble or glib tongue, [low] to be too fond of jaw; —gewaſchenes Zeug, Gerede, inconsiderate words, silly stuff, [low] scan-mag. —gewäſſert, *adj.* and *adv.* unwatered, not irrigated; [speaking of sea-fish] unsoaked, unsteeped; [of wine] unmixed, not mixed with water, undiluted; —gewäſſerte Bänder, unwatered ribands. —geweih[e]t, *adj.* and *adv.* —geweihtes Brod, unconsecrated bread; das Opfer iſt den Göttern noch —geweiht [with the Ancients], the victim is not yet consecrated, devoted to the Gods;

—geweihter Ort, profane spot; ein —geweihter, a profane person. —gewiegt, *adj.* and *adv.* uncradled. —gewinn, *m.* [not much used] detriment, damage, prejudice. —gewinnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be gained, unobtainable. —gewinnliche Festung, impregnable fortress. —gewiß, *adj.* and *adv.* uncertain, doubtful, dubious. Ein —gewisser Tritt, a tottering, insecure step; einen —gewissen Schritt gehen, to walk with an unassured, a tottering step; dies Pferd hat einen —gewissen Gang, this horse has not a sure footing, is not surefooted, is apt to stumble; die Sache ist noch sehr —gewiß, the thing is still very doubtful, uncertain; der Ausgang ist —gewiß, the event is doubtful; —gewiß seyn, to be doubtful, in doubt, irresolute, uncertain, wavering, indecided, unsettled, undetermined, to hesitate; ich bin noch —gewiß, ob &c., I am still doubtful, whether &c.; —gewisses Einkommen, —gewisse Einkünfte, uncertain revenues, casual, fortuitous income; eine —gewisse Schuld, uncertain debt; aufs —gewisse, at an uncertainty, at a venture; das Gewisse dem —gewissen vorziehen [in fam. lang., almost proverbially], to prefer what is certain to what is uncertain; [in grammar] das —gewisse Geschlecht, the neuter gender, the neuter. Syn. Ungewiß, Zweifelhaft, Unentschlossen, Verlegen. The condition, in which it is difficult to decide upon any thing, arises from the absence of reasons, which may decide the will. That makes us then ungewiß [uncertain], in as far as we do not know, whether something ought to be desired, and whether it be good or essentially necessary to desire that something: zweifelhaft [doubtful, dubious], in as much as we do not know which of two things we ought to desire, seeing that we have reasons equally cogent and potent for either side. Unentschlossenheit [irresolution] is the difficulty itself of deciding upon something, as long as we are still undecided for want of a preponderance of reasons, and this becomes Verlegenheit [embarrassment], when we positively must decide upon something, and yet cannot willingly adopt either the one or the other and make up our minds. Ungewißheit [uncertainty] makes us indifferent, Zweifelhaftigkeit [doubt] uneasy, Unentschlossenheit inactive, Verlegenheit distressed, anxious and fearful. In their highest degrees Verlegenheit becomes a dilemma causing great mental distress. — Syn. Ungewiß, Zweifelhaft [as applied to things]. As long as the understanding does not yet comprehend all the reasons that tend to demonstrate the truth of a proposition, so long is it ungewiß to that understanding, whether the said proposition be true or not; as long as the understanding has not yet sufficient reasons for rejecting a proposition, or for regarding it as false, so long is it ungewiß [not certain], whether it be false or not. But only then is a proposition zweifelhaft [doubtful], when the reasons for and against it are balanced. — gewissenhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* unconscientious. —gewissenhaft seyn, to be without a conscience, to have no conscience; eine —gewissenhafte Handlung, an unconscientious, unscrupulous action. —gewissenhaftigkeit, *f.* unconscientiousness. —gewißheit, *f.* incertainty, uncertainty, doubtfulness, incertitude. In —gewißheit seyn, to be in uncertainty; es herrscht viel —gewißheit in der Arzneiwissenschaft, there is the greatest uncertainty in the science of medicine. —gewitter, *n.* storm, tempest. Es erhob sich ein großes —gewitter, a great tempest arose. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Es entstand ein großes —gewitter im Hause, there was a regular storm in the house. Syn. Ungewitter, Gewitter, Donnerwetter. Gewitter [storm] merely denotes the phenomenon in a general sense; Donnerwetter [thunder-storm] the same phenomenon as having reference to the thunder being that which makes the strongest impression, and Ungewitter [tempest] as having reference to the terror, dread, destruction, desolation which may or really do result from it. —vogel, *m.* V. Sturmvogel. —wolke, *f.* V. Gewitterwolke. —gewitzigt, *adj.* and *adv.* not made wiser or wise by experience, [fam.] green. —gewogen, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [—gewägt] unweighed. 2) [—geneigt] ill-disposed, disinclined. —gewohnheit, *f.* want of habit, of being trained to any thing, disuse, desuetude. Die —gewohnheit, zu denken, the not being trained to a regular or logical way of thinking. Etwas aus —gewohnheit vergessen, to forget something through want of practice, through disuse. —gewöhnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unusual, rare, unaccustomed. Ein —gewöhnliches Wort, eine —gewöhnliche Redensart &c., an unusual, a rare or singular word, phraseology &c.; das ist bei ihnen Etwas —gewöhnliches, that is something unusual for them, out of the way with them; dies Wort ist —gewöhnlich geworden, this word has grown obsolete; —gewöhnliche [—gewohnte] Bewegungen empfinden, to experience some unusual, extraordinary movements; ein —gewöhnliches Verfahren, an unusual, strange, odd, extraordinary proceeding; —gewöhnliche Höflichkeit, Größe &c., extraordinary, excessive politeness, greatness &c.; —gewöhnliches Symptom, unusual symptom. —gewöhnlichkeit, *f.* the little use made of &c.; *it.* V. Seltenheit. —gewohnt, *adj.* and *adv.* unaccustomed, not used to. Der Arbeit —gewohnt, unaccustomed to work, unused to labour; einer solchen Behandlung bin ich ganz —gewohnt, to such treatment I am totally unaccustomed, I am not habituated to such treatment; das kommt ihm —gewohnt vor, he is not used to that, that is strange to him; V. —gewöhnlich. —gewünscht, *adj.* and *adv.* unwished [for], undesired. —gezählt, *adj.* and. *adv.* uncounted. Ich nehme es auch —gezählt, I take it even although I have not counted it. —gezähmt, *adj.* and *adv.* untamed, unsubdued, unbroken. —gezähmtes Pferd, horse not broken in. *Fig.* —gezähmte Begierden, unbridled, unrestrained desires, licentious desires. —gezähmtheit, *f.* state of being untamed. *Fig.* —gezähmtheit seiner Leidenschaften &c., the licentiousness, the unbridled state or nature of his passions. —gezahnt, *adj.* and *adv.* —gezahntes Rad, untoothed, uncogged wheel; [in botany] —gezahntes Blatt, unindented leaf, leaf not dentated. —geziefer, *n.* vermin. —geziemend, *adj.* and *adv.* unbecoming, unfitting, unseemly. Eine —geziemende Antwort, unbecoming, improper, impertinent answer. —geziert, *adj.* and *adv.* unornamented, simple; *it.* unaffected, without mannerism. —gezogen, *adj.* and *adv.* ill-bred, badly brought up, vulgar, unmannered. — gezogene Kinder, ill-bred children; ein —gezogener Mensch, an uncivil, ill-bred fellow, a brute; du —gezogener Bube! you little blackguard, you! ein —gezogenes Betragen, impolite behaviour, vulgarity; das war sehr —gezogen, that was very ungentlemanlike, unladylike, ill-bred. —gezogenheit, *f.* 1) want of education, impoliteness, unpoliteness, incivility, vulgarity. —gezogenheit eines Menschen, the vulgarity, impertinence, hoggishness of a man; —gezogenheit eines Scherzes &c., coarseness of a jest. 2) [—gezogene Aeußerung] a piece of vulgarity, of unmannerliness, of ill behaviour. —gezogenheiten sagen, begehen, to say vulgar things, to act like a blackguard. —gezögert, *adj.* and *adv.* undelayed, unretarded. —gezüchtigt, *adj.* and *adv.* unpunished, not chastized. —gezuckert, *adj.* and *adv.* unsugared, not powdered or strewed with sugar. —gezügelt, *adj.* and *adv.* [in a proper and figurative sense] unbridled, unreined, uncontrolled. Ein —gezügeltes Roß, unbridled horse; —gezügelte Begierden, Leidenschaften, unbridled desires, uncontrolled, unrestrained passions. —gezweifelt, *adj.* and *adv.* indubitable, undoubted, unquestionable. Eine —gezweifelte Wahrheit, a constant truth; *it.* [in theology] das —gezweifelte Gewissen, a clear, pure conscience. —gezwirnt, *adj.* and *adv.* untwisted [thread &c.]. —gezwungen, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unforced, uncompelled, unconstrained. —gezwungen Etwas thun, to do any thing without being compelled to it; —gezwungen handeln, to act without constraint. 2) unforced, natural, not constrained. Ein —gezwungener Anstand, ein —gezwungenes Benehmen, an easy air, unconstrained manners; eine —gezwungene Stellung, a natural posture; eine —gezwungene Leibesgestalt, a graceful form or shape. —gezwungenheit, *f.* unconstrainedness. *Fig.* ease, freedom. Es herrscht viel —gezwungenheit in seinem Betragen, there is a great deal of ease, of repose in his manners. — giftig, *adj.* and *adv.* not poisonous, not venomous, harmless. —glatt, *adj.* and *adv.* not smooth, unpolished, rough, uneven. —glättbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be polished. Der Sandstein ist —glättbar, the sandstone can't or won't take a polish. — glaubbar, V. —glaublich. —glaube, *m.* unbelief, incredulity; [in theology] incredulity, infidelity, unbelief. Mit dem —glauben prahlen, to boast of one's infidelity, one's irreligion. —glaubhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* incredible, V. —glaublich. —gläubig, *adj.* and *adv.* incredulous. Eine —gläubige Seele, ein —gläubiger Thomas [in fam. lang.], an unbelieving fellow, a man as hard to convince as St. Thomas himself; der, die —gläubige, the incredulous, unbelieving person; [in theology] the infidel, the unbeliever; [with the Turks] the Giaour; die —gläubigen, the infidels. —glaublich, *adj.* and *adv.* incredible. Eine —glaubliche Sache, a thing not believable, an incredible thing; sie ist —glaublich häßlich, she is incredibly ugly, her ugliness surpasses belief; es waren —glaublich viel da, an incredible number was there. Syn. V. Seltsam. — glaublichkeit, *f.* 1) incredibleness, incredibility. 2) [—glaubliche Sache] an incredible thing, an incredibility. —glaublichkeitsgrund, *m.* motive for, ground of incredibility. —glaubwürdig, *adj.* and *adv.* unworthy of belief, not credible. — gleich, *adj.* and *adv.* [nicht gerade, nicht eben] 1) unequal. Eine —gleiche [eine —gerade] Linie, a curved line; der Boden ist sehr —gleich [—eben], the ground is very uneven; diese Wege sind —gleich, these roads are uneven, are rough. *Fig.* Ein —gleicher Puls, an unequal, intermittent pulse; der Puls schlägt or geht —gleich, the pulse is irregular, beats irregularly; [in fam. lang.] Etwas —gleich [= übel] aufnehmen, to take any thing amiss, in dudgeon, in bad part; —gleich von Jemand urtheilen, to judge ill, disadvantageously of any one. 2) Dinge

von —gleicher Größe, things of unequal size; —gleiche Thiere, animals dissimilar in size; —gleiche Blättchen [in botany], interrupted leaves; zwei Brüder von —gleichen Neigungen, two brothers of different inclinations, of diverse or opposite tastes; sie sind —gleiches or —gleichen Alters, they are of disproportionate ages; —gleiche Zahlen, Winkel &c. [in geometry], unequal numbers, angles &c.; —gleiches Maß und Gewicht &c., unequal measure and weight &c.; eine —gleiche [—gerade] Zahl, number impair; —gleiche Personen, dissimilar persons, persons unlike each other; eine —gleiche Ehe, disproportionate marriage; —gleicher Kampf, unequal contest; sich mit —gleichen Kräften schlagen, to fight with unequal forces, force; *it.* ein —gleiches Betragen, a changeable, vacillating, fluctuating conduct; sie ist in ihrem Betragen sehr —gleich, she is very unequal, fickle as to her conduct; ein Mann, der sich sehr —gleich ist, von sehr —gleicher Denkungsart, a man, who is very unlike himself, of very changeable opinions, a man who is not consistent with himself, an inconsistent man; *it.*—gleich größer, besser, schöner &c., incomparably, immeasurably greater, better, handsomer &c. —gleichartig, adj. and *adv.* [heterogen] heterogeneous; [in anatomy] dissimilar. —gleichartige Theile, heterogeneous parts, [in anatomy] dissimilar parts; —gleichartige Zahlen, Größen, heterogeneous numbers, quantities. —gleichartigkeit, *f.* 1) heterogeneousness, heterogeneity, dissimilitude, dissimilarity, contrariety in parts. 2) a heterogeneity. —gleichblätterig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] heterophyllous. —gleichdauernd, *adj.* and *adv.* of dissimilar duration. —gleichdeutig, adj. and *adv.* not signifying the same, not of the same meaning. —gleichdreiseitig, [in analyse] V. —gleichseitig. —gleichfarbig, adj. and *adv.* variegated, party-coloured. —gleichförmig, *adj.* and *adv.* not conformable, not uniform, difform, dissimilar, unlike, irregular. —gleichförmige Federchen [in botany], dissimilar, difformed plumules. —gleichförmigkeit, *f.* dissimilarity, dissimilitude, inequality, diversity, disparity, unlikeness; [in algebra] asymmetry, disproportion. —gleichheit, *f.* 1) [in a proper and figurative sense] inequality. Die —gleichheit zweier Linien, der Jahreszeit, der Bewegung &c., the inequality of two lines, of the seasons, of the motion &c.; —gleichheit des Pulses, the irregularity of the pulse; die —gleichheit der Personen, der Gemüthsart, des Alters, Standes &c., the inequality, the difference in the rank of persons, the unsuitableness, disparity of disposition, the disproportion of age, inequality of condition &c.; —gleichheit zwischen Dingen, disparity, disproportion between things, [in algebra] asymmetry. 2) Die —gleichheiten eines Bodens, einer Fläche &c., the inequalities, the unevenness of the ground, of a surface &c.; —gleichheiten in der Schreibart, inequalities, incongruities, repeated incongruity in the style. —gleichhoch, *adj.* and *adv.* unequally high; [in botany] —gleichhohe Zweige, alternate branches. —gleichjährig, *adj.* and *adv.* not of the same age. —gleichklappig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] inequivalved. —gleichlaufend, [less usual] —gleichläufig, adj. and *adv.* —gleichlaufende Linien, lines not parallel. —gleichlautig, *adj.* and *adv.* not consonous, not symphonious. —gleichmäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* unsymmetrical, disproportionate. —gleichmeßbar, *adj.* and *adv.* incommensurable. —gleichnamig, *adj.* and *adv.* differently named; [in geometry] not homologous. —gleichschalig, V. —gleichklappig. —gleichschenkelig, *adj.* and *adv.* —gleichschenkeliges Dreieck, triangle not isosceles. —gleichseitig, *adj.* and *adv.* inequilateral, scalene. —gleichseitiges Dreieck, scalene triangle; die —gleichseitigen Muskeln, the scalenes, scalene muscles; ein —gleichseitiger Stengel, an inequilateral stalk. —gleichtheilend, *adj.* and *adv.* —gleichtheilende Zahl, aliquant number. —gleichwinkelig, *adj.* and *adv.* not equiangular. —gleichzeitig, *adj.* and *adv.* not contemporaneous or contemporary; *it.* not isochronal, not synchronal or synchronous. —gleiche, *f.* [—gleichheit] 1) inequality. 2) an uneven place, an unevenness, an inequality. —gliederig, —gliedig, *adj.* and *adv.* memberless, without limbs. —glimpf, *m.* want of suavity in the manners, rudeness, coarseness; *it.* insult, outrage. Einen mit —glimpf behandeln, to treat any one with asperity, roughness. —glimpflich, *adj.* and *adv.* hard, rude, rough. —glimpfliche Worte, hard, sharp words. —glück, *n.* 1) [—glückliches Verhältniß] reverse of fortune, unhappiness, unluckiness. Er hat —glück in Allem &c., he has bad luck in every thing; es ist ein —glück, daß &c., it is a misfortune, that &c.; zum —glücke geschah es, daß &c., unfortunately, unhappily, by ill luck it happened, that &c.; zum —glücke für ihn, unhappily for him; sich im —glücke befinden, to be in misfortune, adversity; so vielem —glücke erliegen, to sink beneath so many misfortunes; *proverb.* es ist kein —glück so groß, es ist ein Glück dabei, no lane is so long, that has not a turning at last, every sour has its sweet; zum größten —glücke, to crown [our &c.] bad luck, by way of adding to our &c. misfortune; mir stehet ein —glück bevor, a reverse of fortune is threatening me, I am menaced by some calamity; in —glück gerathen, to fall into misfortune; ich bedaure Sie in Ihrem —glücke, I compassionate your distress; im —glücke muß man nicht verzagen, one must never despair when unfortunate; —glück im Spiele, guignon; er ist im —glücke, he is in guignon. 2) [widriges Geschick] bad fortune, adverse fate, bad luck. Das —glück hat es so gewollt, ill luck would have it so; man kann seinem —glücke nicht entgehen, one cannot escape one's evil destiny, fly from fate; das —glück sucht mich, I am a prey to misfortune, my star is an unlucky one, I am always singled out for bad luck. Syn. Unglück, Unheil. Unheil [mischief, harm] is applicable to all kinds of evils in general. Unglück [misfortune] is any evil, in as far as it has causes, which are regarded as chance. —glückbringend, adj. and *adv.* unfortunate, fatal, sinister, pregnant with misery, doleful, dismal, funest, disastrous. —glückbringer, *m.* bringer or bearer of misfortune. —glückseher, *m.* prophet of woe, ill-omened seer, predicter of calamity, [in Scotland, popular belief] a man that has double sight. —glückselig, *adj.* and *adv.* unhappy, miserable, wretched, unfortunate. —glückseliger Mensch, unhappy man; du —glückselige, Oh unhappy woman! O thou poor wobegone! —glückseligkeit, *f.* unfortunateness. —glücksbaum, *m.* [in botany] the calamitous clerodendrum, the alternate-leaved volkamaria, the Puan Bouga. —glücksbote, *m.* messenger of bad tidings, of woe, herald of disaster, [fam.] an ill bird. —glücksbruder, *m.* V. Unglücksgefährte. —glücksei, *n.* wind-egg. —glücksfall, *m.* reverse, reverse of fortune, misfortune, sad accident. Große —glücksfälle erleiden, to suffer great misfortunes, mishaps, calamities. —glücksgefährte, —glücksgenoß, *m.* comrade or companion in misfortune, partner in adversity. —glücksgefährtinn, —glücksgenossinn, *f.* [female] companion in misfortune, partner in adversity, V. also —glücksschwester. —glücksgeschichte, *f.* 1) history, story of a misfortune. 2) [in fam. lang.] Das ist eine rechte —glücks- [more usual —glückliche] Geschichte, that is a sad affair, a sad piece of business. —glücksjahr, *n.* disastrous, calamitous year. —glückskind, *n.* a child of evil destiny. Ich bin eben ein —glückskind, I was born under an evil star, not born with a silver-spoon in my mouth. —glücksloos, *n.* unhappy lot. —glücksmährchen, *n.* [false] story, tale of misfortune. —glücksort, *m.* unhappy, ill-omened spot, calamitous &c. place. —glücksschlacht, *f.* disastrous battle. —glücksschmied, *m.* [fam.] author of a misfortune, the evil eye. —glücksschwester, *f.* 1) sister in misfortune. 2) Die —glücksschwestern [in Greek mythology], the fatal sisters. —glückssohn, *m.* son, offspring of evil destiny. —glücksstern, *m.* [in astrology] evil star, unlucky star or planet, star &c. of malign influence. —glücksstifter, *m.*, —glücksstifterinn, *f.* author, cause of misfortune. —glücksstunde, *f.* the unlucky hour. —glückstag, *m.* unlucky day. Das ist ein rechter —glückstag heute [in fam. lang.], this is quite a day of misfortunes, every thing goes wrong to-day. —glückstat, *f.* unlucky action, disastrous deed. —glücksvogel, *m.* 1) [in a proper and figurative sense] ill-omened bird, bird of bad augury, an ill bird. 2) [in nat. hist.] the rock-thrush [turdus saxatilis]. —glücksvoll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of misfortune, woeful. —glücksvorbote, *m.* precursor of misfortune. —glückswoche, *f.* unlucky week. —glückswort, *n.* disastrous, ill-omened, sinister, portentous word. —glückszeit, *f.* unlucky time. —glücklich, *adj.* and *adv.* unlucky, unhappy, unfortunate, [speaking of things] fatal, unlucky, disastrous, sinister, ill-omened, [fam.] cross-grained. Einen —glücklich machen, to render any one unhappy, [also] unfortunate, unlucky, to ruin any one; ein —glücklicher Mensch, an unlucky, luckless, unfortunate man; ein —glücklicher, eine —glückliche, an unlucky one, unhappy one; ich bin recht —glücklich! I am very wretched! —glücklich im Kriege &c., unlucky &c., unsuccessful in war; er spielt —glücklich, ist —glücklich im Spiele, he plays unlucky, with hard luck, he is unlucky at play, he has generally the run against him; ein —glückliches Zusammentreffen, an unlucky meeting, collision, rencontre; eine —glückliche Nachricht, Vorbedeutung &c., a fatal piece of news, sad tidings, ill omen, sinister presage; in einem —glücklichen Augenblicke, in a fatal moment; die Sache lief —glücklich ab, the affair ended disastrously, calamitously; —glücklicher Weise geschah es, daß &c., unluckily &c. it happened that &c.; eine —glückliche Reise, a disastrous journey or voyage; die pharsalische Schlacht hatte für diesen Freistaat —glückliche Folgen, the battle of Pharsalia had for this republic fatal consequences; eine —glückliche Hand haben [at play], to cut

lowest, [also, in a proper and figurative sense] to have a bad hand, to hold bad cards, *it.* to be unfortunate in one's undertakings &c.; —glückliche Gesichtsbildung, a sinister, ill-omened, jail-bird physiognomy, hang-dog look, cutthroat face; es liegt etwas —glückliches in seinem Gesichte, there is something sinister, forbidding in his face, *it* [—glücklich = sich —glücklich fühlend, von Mißgeschick, von trüben Erfahrungen zeugend] there is something melancholy in his countenance, something sad in his face, there is a look of sadness about him. —gnade, *f.* disgrace. Sich die —gnade Eines zuziehen, to draw down on one's self the disfavour of any one; bei Einem in —gnade seyn, to be in disfavour with any one, [in fam. lang. = ins schwarze Register bei Einem gekommen seyn] to be out of any one's good books; in —gnade fallen, to fall into disgrace, to be disgraced, out of favour; ich weiß nicht, warum er in —gnade ist, I don't know why he is in disgrace; so lange ich in —gnade war, as long as I was in disgrace; eine —gnade auf Einen werfen, to throw disgrace upon any one, to disgrace any one; sein Trotz hat ihn in —gnade gebracht, his scorn has brought him into disgrace; die —gnade der Götter, the inclemency of the Gods, V. —gunst. —gnädig, *adj.* and *adv.* not clement, not gracious. Einen —gnädigen Blick auf Einen werfen, to throw an ungracious, an indignant look upon any one; auf Jemand —gnädig seyn, to be indignant against any one; Etwas —gnädig aufnehmen, to take any thing in bad part, ungraciously. —gott, *m.* 1) A Being, that is not God. 2) false God, idol. —götter, —götterer, *m.* [obsolete] atheist. —götterei, *f.* [obsolete] atheism. —gottesfürchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* impious, irreligious. —gottesfürchtigkeit, *f.* impiety, irreligion. —göttisch, *adj.* and *adv.* [obsolete] atheistical. göttlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not divine, ungodly, not godlike. 2) [Gott mißfällig] displeasing to God, ungodly, profane. Ein —göttlicher Lebenswandel, an irreligious, ungodly life. —göttlichkeit, *f.* —göttlichkeit seines Lebenswandels, the ungodliness, impiety of his life. —grad, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —gerad. —flächig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in crystallography] impair. —gräflich, *adj.* and *adv.* not appertaining, suitable &c. to a count, to an earl. —grasig, *adj.* and *adv.* not grassy, without grass. —grätig, *adj.* and *adv.* spineless. —greifbar, —greiflich, *adj.* and *adv.* intangible, impalpable. —griechisch, *adj.* and *adv.* not Greek, not Grecian, foreign to the manners &c. of the Greeks. —großmüthig, *adj.* and *adv.* not magnanimous, not generous, illiberal. —grund, *m.* 1) [Abgrund] abyss, bottomless pit. 2) groundlessness. Den —grund einer Sache &c. zeigen, to shew the groundlessness of any thing &c.; mit —, without foundation, unsubstantial, unsolid. —gründlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) V. —ergründlich. 2) [nicht gründlich] superficial. Etwas —gründlich wissen, to know something superficially. —gültig, *adj.* and *adv.* not valid, not current, of no worth, invalid. —gültige Münze, money that is not current; —gültige Entschuldigungen, unsatisfactory, worthless, paltry, inefficacious excuses; ein —gültiges Testament, invalid testament, an illegal will, a will null and void; —gültig machen, für —gültig erklären, to render null or void, to annul, invalidate, quash; sein zweites Testament hat das erste —gültig gemacht, his second will has cancelled, invalidated the first; er bringt darauf, daß das Testament für —gültig erklärt werde, he insists upon the will being set aside, upon its nullity; —gültige Verschreibung, invalid act; auf —gültige Art, invalidly; der Mangel an gewissen Förmlichkeiten macht ein Testament —gültig, the want of certain forms renders a will illegal; —gültiger Vertrag, invalid contract, a null and void convention or treaty; diese Klausel macht Ihren Vertrag —gültig, this clause virtually annuls your contract —gültigkeit, *f.* —gültigkeit einer Heirath, eines Vertrags, invalidity, nullity, illegality of a marriage, contract; —gültigkeit eines Anspruches, Beweises, the invalidity, invalidness of a claim, proof. —gunst, *f.* disfavour, disgrace. Die —gunst Eines zuziehen, to fall into disfavour with any one, to get out of favour with &c.; die —gunst der Verhältnisse, des Schicksals, the bad turn of affairs, the unfavourableness of the circumstances or conjunctures, the unpropitiousness, hostility of fortune. —günstig, *adj.* and *adv.* unfavourable, disfavourable. Er ist mir —günstig, he is not favourable to me; ein —günstiges Urtheil, unfavourable sentence, judgement; man hat —günstig von ihr geurtheilt, she has been judged unfavourably. *Fig.* Das Glück hat ihn nicht —günstig behandelt, fortune has treated him not harsly, not unkindly; er ist —günstig von der Natur behandelt worden, he has been unfavourably treated by Dame nature, nature has not been very favourable to his outward man, he is ill-favoured; —günstige Witterung, unpropitious, unfavourable weather. —gut, *adj.* and *adv.* not good. Eine —gute Sache vertheidigen, to defend a bad cause; sein Betragen ist —gut, his conduct is not good; [in fam. lang.] nehmen Sie es nicht für —gut [nicht übel], wenn &c., don't take it ill, amiss, in bad part, if &c.; nichts für —gut [in common people's lang.]! I beg your [honour's] pardon! —güte, *f.* 1) [speaking of fruit &c.] bad quality. 2) [rather unusual] unkindness. —gütig, *adj.* and *adv.* unkind, not benevolent. Einen —gütig behandeln, to treat any one unkindly, harshly; eine —gütige Aufnahme, unkind, ungracious reception; ein —gütiges Betragen, uncharitable conduct, treatment the reverse of affable, not charitable; Etwas —gütig aufnehmen, to take any thing unkindly, in bad part; nehmen Sie es doch nicht —gütig, wenn &c., don't take it ill, in bad part, if &c. —gütigkeit, *f.* 1) unkindness, ill-will, disaffection, ungraciousness. 2) [—gütige Aeußerung, Handlung] an unkindness, an ungracious speech; discourse any thing save affable, uncharitable action. —gütlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unamiable. —haarig, *adj.* and *adv.* bald; *it.* not hairy. —haltbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) Ein —haltbarer Zeug, stuff not solid, not durable. 2) —haltbare Erze &c., mines &c. without metal or much metal; poor ores, dead lodes. 3) —haltbares Versprechen, promise not accomplishable, that cannot be kept. 4) indefensible, untenable. —haltbare Festung, indefensible fortress; —haltbarer Satz, unsustainable thesis. —haltbarkeit, *f.* undurableness [of a stuff]; *it.* impossibility of defending [a crime, fortress &c.], impossibility of sustaining or maintaining [an argument &c.], indefensibility [of &c.]. —handlich, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be well managed or handled, unhandy. —häßlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not ugly. Die —häßlichste wählen, to choose the least ill-favoured, least bad-looking one. —häuslich, *adj.* and *adv* unthrifty. Eine —häusliche Frau, an unthrifty housewife; *it.* a wife that goes always a-visiting, to balls, theatres &c., a gad-about wife. —heil, *n.* mischief, harm, hurt, detriment, injury. Einem Alles —heil anwünschen, to wish any one all sorts of harm. Syn. V. Unglück and Schaden. —heilbar, *adj.* and *adv.* incurable. —heilbare Krankheit, incurable, hopeless, irremediable disease, malady; dieser Kranke ist —heilbar, this patient is not to be saved, is incurable; ein —heilbarer Kranker, an incurable. *Fig.* Eine —heilbare Leidenschaft, an incurable passion. —heilbarkeit, *f.* uncurability, incurableness. —heilbringend, *adj.* and *adv.* harmful, hurtful, mischievous, mischief-making, V. —glückbringend. —heilig, *adj.* and *adv.* unholy, profane. Ein —heiliger Ort, profane spot. —heiligkeit, *f.* unholiness, profaneness. —heilsam, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [unusual] V. —heilbar. 2) unwholesome, not salubrious, not salutary. —heilstifter, *m.*, —heilstifterinn, *f.* mischief-maker. —heilvoll, *adj.* and *adv.* [with poets] fatal, noxious, pernicious, inauspicious. —heimisch, *adj.* and *adv.* strange, foreign, [in botany] exotic. *Fig.* not familiar, not comfortable. Man fühlt sich immer —heimisch hier, one never feels at home here. —heimlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [—bequem, lästig] Ein —heimlicher Ort, solitary, lonely, lonesome, dismal, disagreeable, insecure place; —heimliche Töne, dismal or doleful sounds; ein —heimliches Haus [in common people's lang.], a haunted house; bei diesen Worten fing ihm an —heimlich zu werden, he got uneasy, embarrassed, confused, [fam.] dumbfoundered, out of sorts at these words. 2) [nicht geheim] not secret, public. —heizbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be heated, without a fire-place, stove, chimney. —heldenhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* not heroic, not becoming &c. a hero. —hell, *adj.* and *adv.* not clear, not bright. —helles Wetter, cloudy, gloomy weather; —helles Glas, a dull, dim, cloudy glass; seine Augen werden —hell, his eyes begin to grow dim. —hemmbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be stopped, clogged or arrested. —herbstlich, *adj.* and *adv* Das ist ein —herbstliches Wetter, that is no autumnal weather, is not so pleasant as the autumnal season usually is, is rather wintry weather. —herrisch, —herrschsüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* not domineering, not imperious. —herstellbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that may not be repaired &c. [V. under Herstellen], [in chemistry] irreducible. —herstellbarer Kalk, irreducible lime. —himmlisch, *adj.* and *adv.* uncelestial, not heavenly, not divine. —hinderbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be hindered. —hinderlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not hindering, unobstructive. —hinlänglich, —hinreichend, *adj.* and *adv.* inadequate, insufficient. —hochzeitlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not bridal. Ein —hochzeitliches Kleid anhaben [scriptural style], to wear dress not bridal. —hoffbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be hoped [for]. —höfisch, *adj.* and *adv.* uncourtly, contrary to the etiquette of the court. —höflich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) uncivil, uncourteous, disobliging. —höflicher Mensch, uncivil, impudent man; —höfliches Betragen, uncourteous conduct, manners; Jemand —höflich empfangen, ihm —höflich antworten, to receive, answer any one impolitely, disobligingly, uncivilly; Einem —höflich be-

gegnen, ſich —höflich gegen Jemand benehmen, to treat any one uncivilly, rudely, to disoblige, offend any one. Syn. V. Plump. 2) *Fig.* [with miners] in a bad state, imperfect [stolls]. —höflichkeit, *f.* incivility. Es iſt eine —höflichkeit, das zu thun, it is a great impoliteness, want of courtesy, a great mark of disrespect to do that; Einem —höflichkeiten ſagen, to tell any one uncivil things, to be rude [in one's speech] to any one; —höflichkeiten begehen, to be guilty of breaches of civility, of politeness. —hold, I. *adj.* and *adv.* 1) ill-disposed, ill-affected, disaffected, unkindly. Einem —hold ſeyn, not to like, to have a dislike to any one; Einem —hold werden, to be displeased with, to dislike any one; ſie iſt ihm nicht —hold, she is not indifferent, ill-disposed towards him; mit einem ſehr —holden Lächeln, with a very ungracious smile. 2) [der Anmuth ermangelnd] ill-favoured, ill-looking, not good-looking, without charms. II. *n.* 1) [—holde Perſon] an ill-natured, a spiteful person. *it.* Du biſt ein rechter —hold, eine rechte —holdinn, you are a regular cross-grained, ill-natured fellow, you are a regular spit-fire, shrew. 2) [formerly] Der —holde [ein —freund], an enemy, *it.* [der Teufel] the enemy, the arch-fiend; [in general, ein böſer Geiſt] a daemon, a fiend; *it.* [Zauberer] wizard, sorcerer, magician; eine —holdinn [Hexe], a hag, witch, sorceress, she magician. —holdenkerze, *f.* [in botany] V. Königskerze. —holdenkraut, *n* 1) magic herb. 2) V. Königskraut. 3) [Heidenwollkraut] white mullein. 4) V. Lorbeerroſe. 5) V. Weiderich. —holdſelig, *adj.* and *adv.* without charms; *it.* ungracious. —hörbar, *adj.* and *adv.* inaudible. —hörbare Töne, imperceptible tones, sounds. —huld, *f.* ungraciousness, great unkindness; *it.* want of grace. —hütbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that one cannot watch, guard, keep or tend. —jagdbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [in sportsmen's lang.] not fit to be hunted [as too young a stag, a mangy fox &c.]. —jugendlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not juvenile, not youthful. —jungfräulich, *adj.* and *adv.* not virginal or maidenly, not girlish, unmaidenly. —kaiſerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not imperial, not becoming &c. an emperor. —kalt, *adj.* and *adv.* [unusual] not cold. —katholiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [akatholiſch] uncatholical, not catholic. —kennbar, —kennbarkeit, V. —kenntlich, —kenntlichkeit. —kenner, *m.* not a connaisseur. —kenntlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not recognisable. Er iſt ganz —kenntlich geworden, he is so changed as not to be recognised; —kenntlich machen, to destroy the possibility of recognition; eine Denkmünze ganz —kenntlich machen, to disfigure or deface a medal. —kenntlichkeit, *f.* state of a thing that is not recognisable. —ketzeriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* not heretical. —keuſch, *adj.* and *adv.* unchaste, immodest, lewd, incontinent, lustful, libidinous, lecherous. —keuſcher Menſch, Gedanke, Blick &c., a lewd man, thought, look &c.; der —keuſche, the lewd &c. person; —keuſch leben, to live unchastely, incontinently. —keuſchheit, *f.* lewdness, immodesty, unchastity, incontinence, lust, lechery, impudicity. In —keuſchheit leben, to lead a life of concupiscence, to be abandoned to carnal desires. —kindlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not childlike, not infantine, infantlike or infantile; *it.* unfilial, not filial. —kirrbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be enticed. —klagbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not indictable, not actionable. —klappig, *adj.* and *adv.* without flaps, a valve, sucker, lid, swipe &c. —klar, *adj.* and *adv.* not clear. —klares Waſſer &c, turbid water; —klare Augen, dim, dull eyes. *Fig.* Die Sache iſt noch —klar, the thing is still obscure, not evident; *it.* —klar [in seamen's lang., for verwikkelt, verſchlungen], foul; —klar laufendes Tau, foul rope; der Anker iſt —klar vom Tau auf dem Grunde, the anchor is foul. —klug, *adj.* and *adv.* imprudent. —kluger Menſch, imprudent man; eine ſehr —kluge Handlung, ein —kluger Streich, a very imprudent action, a great imprudence, an imprudent act, trick; —klug handeln, reden, to act, speak imprudently, with imprudence; das war ein wenig —klug, that was a little bit, piece of imprudence; eine —kluge Aeußerung, an indiscreet speech or expression. —klügelnd, *adj.* and *adv.* that does not subtilise. —klugheit, *f.* imprudence. —klugheiten begehen, to do imprudent things, indiscreet things, to be guilty of indiscretion. —königlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unkingly, unkinglike, not royal. —körperlich, *adj.* and *adv.* incorporal, incorporeal, unembodied, immaterial. Ein —körperliches Weſen, incorporeal being; die —körperlichen Formen, immaterial forms; Alles —körperlich anſehen or annehmen, to regard every thing [as] immaterial; auf eine —körperliche Weiſe, immaterially. —körperlichkeit, *f.* incorporality, immateriality, incorporeity, immaterialness. —körperlichkeitslehre, *f.* immaterialism. —körperlichkeitslehrer, *m.* immaterialist. —koſten, *pl.* charges, expences, costs. Er vergrößert ſich auf —koſten ſeiner Nachbarn, he aggrandizes himself at the expence of his neighbours; machen Sie ſich keine —koſten, don't put yourself to any expence, outlay. Syn. V. Koſten. —koſtenbuch, *n.* [in commerce] book of expences. —koſtenrechnung, *f.* estimate. —kräftig, *adj.* and *adv.* inefficacious [remedy], tasteless, insipid, mawkish [food], invalid, illegal [sentence &c.]. —kräftiger Beiſtand, impotent, powerless, unavailing succour; ein Urtheil —kräftig machen, to invalidate, quash a sentence; —kräftig machend, enfeebling, annulling, quashing, infirmative. Syn. V. Kraftlos. —kräftigkeit, *f.* inefficacity. —kraut, *n.* 1) a weed, noxious herb. Das —kraut ausreißen, to weed. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] an ill-weed, a worthless fellow or person; *proverb.* —kraut verdirbt nicht, ill weeds grow apace; *it.* der Stolz iſt ein —kraut, welches &c., pride is a vice, that &c. 2) [Sommerlolch] annual darnel-grass, darnel. Das —kraut vom Weizen abſondern [in a proper and figurative sense], to separate the tares from the wheat. 3) Stinkendes —kraut, occidental cassia. —krautartig, *adj.* and *adv.* like a [rank] weed. *Fig.* Dieſe Laſter ſchießen —krautartig auf, these vices grow, spread like weeds. —krautſamen, *m.* the seed of weeds. —krautig, *adj.* and *adv.* weedy. —kriegeriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* unwarlike, imbellic. Dieſe Truppen ſehen ſehr —kriegeriſch aus, these troops have not at all a martial air; —kriegeriſches Ausſehen, unwarlike look, [also] unmilitary look or appearance; —kriegeriſcher Fürſt, Staat &c., unwarlike, not a belligerant or belligerous prince, state &c. —kunde, *f.* want of knowledge, of experience, ignorance. —kundig, *adj.* and *adv.* ignorant. Einer Sprache, des Weges —kundig ſeyn, to be ignorant of a language, of the way; einer Sache nicht ganz —kundig ſeyn, to be not quite ignorant of a thing, to have some glimmering of &c. —kunſt, *f.* 1) defect, want of art. 2) false art, bad art. —künſtleriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* not answering the purposes of an artist, against the rules and beauties of art. —künſtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* without art, inartificial, artless, not artificial. —kurz, *adj.* and *adv.* [unusual] not short, uncontracted. —kürzbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be shortened or abridged, not contractible. —kurzweilig, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] not amusing, pleasant, tiresome, boring, stupid. —küßlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not worth kissing, not inviting to a kiss or kissing. Ein —küßlicher Mund, kiss-repelling lips. —landbar, *adj.* and *adv.* where one cannot land or disembark. —ländlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not rural. —lang, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] short, not long. Eine —lange Zeit, short space of time; ſich —lang aufhalten, to stop a short time. —lange, —längſt, *adv.* lately, of late, not long since, not long ago, a short time back, [if some days have elapsed, then fam.] a few days ago, the other day. —läſſig, *adj.* and *adv.* [more usual —abläſſig, —ermüdlich] —läſſig arbeiten &c., to work &c. unremittingly, without relaxation. —laßlich, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —erlaßlich. —laſtbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot sustain a burthen. —laſterhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* not vicious, without vice. —läſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* not burthensome, not onerous. —lateiniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* not Latin, bad Latin. —läugbar, *adj.* and *adv.* undeniable, incontestable. —läugbare Wahrheit, incontestable &c. truth; das iſt —läugbar bewieſen, that is proved to demonstration. —läugbarkeit, *f.* incontestability. —laune, *f.* bad humour, peevishness, ill temper. —launig, *adj.* and *adv.* bad-humoured, ill-tempered, peevish, out of sorts, cross. —laut, *adj.* and *adv.* not loud. —laute Stimme, voice not loud, a low voice. —lauter, *adj.* and *adv.* impure, not clear. *Fig.* Eine —lautere Liebe, impure love; —lautere Abſichten haben, to have interested, underhand views. —lauterkeit, *f.* impurity. —leben, *n.* disagreeable, vexatious life. —lehrbar, *adj.* and *adv.* unteachable, not to be taught. —lehrhaft, V. —lehrſam. —lehrreich, *adj.* and *adv.* uninstructive, not instructive. —lehrſam, *adj.* and *adv.* unteachable, indocile. —leiblich, V. —körperlich. —leicht, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] difficult, not easy, not facile. —leid, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] Es iſt mir nicht —leid, dies gethan zu haben, I am not sorry, vexed at having done this. —leidbar, *adj.* and *adv.* insufferable, intolerable. —leidig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] intolerant, unable to endure. Er iſt —leidiger Natur, he is of an impatient disposition or temperament, he is naturally impatient, impatient by nature. —leidigkeit, *f.* impatience. —leidlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) insupportable, intolerable. —leidlicher Schwätzer, insupportable, intolerable chatterer; ein —leidlicher Menſch, a [regular] bore. 2) V. —leidig. —leidlichkeit, *f.* 1) ſeiner Laune &c., the insupportableness, intolerableness, insufferableness of his temper &c. 2) want of patience, impatience. —leidſam, V. —leidig. —leiſtbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not performable, infeasible, impracticable. —leiſtbarer Dienſt, service that cannot be rendered. —leitbar, —lenk-

bar, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be guided. *Fig.* indocile. —leitbarkeit, *f. Fig.* indocility. —lernbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be learned. —lesbar, *adj.* and *adv.* illegible. —lesbare Handschrift, illegible handwriting, manuscript; —lesbares [schlechtes] Buch, unreadable book. —leserlich [—leslich], *adj.* and *adv.* V. —lesbar. —leserlich geschrieben, written illegibly. —leserlichkeit, *f.* seiner Handschrift &c., the illegibility of his hand-writing. —leuchtend, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] not shining, unlustrous. —leugbar, V. —läugbar. —lieb, *adj.* and *adv.* not dear. Es ist mir —lieb, dies zu hören, I am sorry to hear this; das —liebste von Allem ist mir, daß &c., the most vexatious to me of all is, that &c. —liebe, *f.* [not much used] absence of love, indifference, coldness, disaffection. —liebend, *adj.* and *adv.* unloving. —lieblich, *adj.* and *adv.* unlovely, disagreeable to the senses, not pleasing, unpleasant. —liebliche Stimme, disagreeable voice; eine —liebliche Nachricht or Neuigkeit, an unwelcome intelligence, piece of news. —lieblichkeit, *f.* 1) disagreeableness, bad grace. 2) [—liebliche Sache, Eigenschaft] a disagreeable thing, an unpleasantness, an unpleasant quality. —lieferbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be delivered, furnished. —lobebar, *adj.* and *adv.* [obsolescent] that cannot be praised, not laudable, not commendable. —lobgierig, *adj.* and *adv.* not greedy of praise. —löblich, *adj.* and *adv.* not praiseworthy, not laudable, not creditable. —lobwürdig, *adj.* and *adv.* not praiseworthy. —lockig, *adj.* and *adv.* —lockiges Haar, hair not curly, straight hair. —lohnbar, V. —belohnbar. —lohnend, *adj.* and *adv.* —lohnende Arbeit, unproductive, unprofitable work or labour. —löslich, —lösbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be unloosed or loosed. —löthbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be soldered or luted. —löthig, *adj.* and *adv.* [speaking of gold and silver] not fine. —lust, *f.* 1) displeasure. —lust empfinden, to feel displeasure. *Proverb.* Lust gebiert —lust, pleasure brings pain, no joy without annoy. 2) —lust zum Essen haben, Etwas zu kaufen, to have no inclination, a disinclination to eat, no disposition for buying any thing, to be in no humour for eating, for purchasing any thing. Syn. V. Mißvergnügen. —lustig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) in a bad humour, out of sorts, peevish, dull, sad, cross, [fam.] with the blue-devils, hipped. —lustig seyn, to be out of sorts, [fam.] to be down in the mouth, to be in a queer mood; eine —lustige Person, a peevish, sour, cross-grained, morose, ill-natured, bad-tempered person; —lustig aussehen, to look sad, queer, cross, rum; —lustige Gesellschaft, dull society, cheerless or long-faced company. 2) [in common people's lang.] disagreeable, unpleasant, disgusting. —lustiges Wetter, gloomy, dull, heavy weather, [fam.] cut-throat weather. 3) [in fam. lang., —lustig zu Etwas seyn] to be indisposed, uninclined, disinclined to any thing. —macht, *f.* 1) [Unvermögen] impotence, helplessness, weakness, feebleness, imbecility, inability. Die —macht eines Staates, the impotence, impotency of a state. 2) [obsolete] V. Ohnmacht. —mächtig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) powerless, impotent. Ein —mächtiger Feind, impotent enemy. 2) [obsolete] V. Ohnmächtig. —mädchenhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* unmaidenlike, not girlish, not maidenly. —mahl, *adv.* [in common people's lang.] mahl or —mahl spielen, to play at pitch and toss, at head or tails, at chuckfarthing. —mahlerisch, *adj.* and *adv.* unpicturesque. —manierlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unmannerly, ill-mannered. Ein —manierlicher Mensch, a vulgar &c. fellow. —manierlichkeit, *f.* unmannerliness. —mann, *m.* 1) [Verschnittener] eunuch, [comic] castrato, capon. 2) an unmanly or effeminate person; *it.* a man without vigour, energy &c. in thinking and [chiefly] acting, a weak-minded or soft person, a poor fellow, poor thing or creature; [speaking of an old man] an old woman. —mannbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not yet arrived at the age of puberty, not yet ripe, procreative or generative, not yet a man. —mannbare Jungfrau, a girl not marriageable, not nubile, [in Miltonic language] unmarriable virgin, [fam.] a girl not ripe, not come to womanhood, not yet a woman. —mannbarkeit, *f.* the state that is not that of puberty. —mannhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* effeminate, unmanly; V. —männlich. —mannheit, *f.* eunuchism. *Fig.* unmanliness. —männlich, *adj.* and *adv.* effeminate, unmanly. —männliches Betragen, effeminate, unmanly conduct; eine —männliche Stimme, Miene, an effeminate voice, a womanish, girlish, a pretty face [alluding to the male sex]. —männliche Thränen vergießen, to shed womanish tears. —männlichkeit, *f.* effeminacy, unmanliness. —maß, *n.* [—mäßigkeit] excess, intemperance. —maßgeblich, *adj.* and *adv.* without prescribing or dictating any thing, under better advice, to be taken or not. —maßgeblicher Vorschlag, proposition not imperative, not prescriptive, only provisional or general, laid down in a broad way; ich rathe —maßgeblich, I only tender my advice, I advise under correction, under favour, without wishing to give offence. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) excessive, immoderate. Sich —mäßig freuen, to rejoice immoderately, excessively, uncommonly; —mäßige Freude haben, to have or feel an immoderate, excessive joy; —mäßig essen &c., to eat to excess; ein —mäßiger Mann, Esser, Trinker, an intemperate man, eater, drinker; er ist in allen Stücken —mäßig, he is intemperate in every thing; der —mäßige, the intemperate man. 2) [obsolete] immensurable, incommensurable. 3) *Fig.* enormous, amazing, vast. Ein —mäßiges Vermögen besitzen, to possess an enormous, a colossal fortune; —mäßig gewinnen, to win enormously, prodigiously; —mäßig groß, immensely great. —mäßigkeit, *f.* 1) excess, intemperance. Die —mäßigkeit im Essen, Trinken, im Genusse der Liebe, excess in eating, in drinking, intemperance [in drinking], intemperateness in eating, drinking, in the enjoyment of love, [for the two first] gluttony, debauchery, [for the latter] debauchery, libidinousness. 2) enormity, immensity [of a thing]. —meidbar, —meidlich, *adj.* and *adv.* inevitable. —mensch, *m.* a man without humanity, a merciless wretch, a savage, a barbarian, a monster. —menschlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) —menschlicher Muth, —menschliche Geduld, superhuman courage, patience; [in common people's lang.] —menschlich groß, enormously big; —menschlich viel trinken, to drink tremendously, enormously. 2) [grausam] inhuman. Ein —menschlicher Wütherich, a brutal, inhuman, atrocious tyrant; eine —menschliche Behandlung, That, inhuman treatment, action, brutality, cruelty, barbarity; er behandelte ihn —menschlich, he treated him savagely, remorselessly. —menschlichkeit, *f.* inhumanity. Große —menschlichkeiten verüben, to indulge in great inhumanity, to be guilty of great cruelty. —merkbar, —merklich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) imperceptible, insensible. —merkliche Bewegung, imperceptible movement; auf eine —merkliche Art, imperceptibly, in an insensible manner; ein —merkbarer Abhang, an imperceptible descent; wir kamen —merkbar, we came insensibly; die Kunst war in seinem Vortrage —merkbar, art was not perceptible in his speech. 2) hard to remember, to retain [a difficult word &c.]. —merkbarkeit, *f.* imperceptibleness, insensibleness, insensibility. —merksam, *adj.* and *adv.* inattentive, unregardful. —merkwürdig, *adj.* and *adv.* not remarkable or memorable, unremarkable. —merkwürdigkeit, *f.* 1) the little interest, want of interest [afforded by an event &c.]. 2) the little remarkableness [of any thing]. —meßbar, —meßlich, *adj.* and *adv.* immensurable, incommensurable, [obsolescent] immeasurable. —meßbarkeit, *f.* immensurability, incommensurability. —metallig, *adj.* and *adv.* not metallic, not containing metal. —metallisch, *adj.* and *adv.* not metallic. —mild, *adj.* and *adv* unmild, ungentle. Einen —mild behandeln, to treat any one harshly, roughly, rudely; V. under Mild. —milde, *f.* ungentleness, unmildness, unkindness. —mißbraucht, *adj.* and *adv.* not misused, not abused. —mischbar, *adj.* and *adv.* immiscible. —mitleidend, —mitleidig, *adj.* and *adv.* pitiless, merciless, unpitying, unmerciful, impassible. —mitleidiges Herz &c, callous, hard, obdurate, unsympathizing heart &c. —mittelbar, *adj.* and *adv.* immediate, direct. Sich —mittelbar an Einen wenden, to address one's self to any one, to address any one immediately, not indirectly; —mittelbare Vollmacht, Ursache, immediate, proximate power, cause; der —mittelbare Sinn einer Stelle, the literal sense of a passage; die —mittelbare Gnade [in theology], the immediate grace; —mittelbar nachher, immediately after; [in German history] —mittelbare Reichsstände, the Immediate States of the Empire; —mittelbarer Lehensherr, —mittelbare Lehensherrschaft, immediate or direct seignior, seigniory. —mittelbarkeit, *f.* immediacy, immediateness. —mittheilbar, *adj.* and *adv.* incommunicable. —mittheilbare Nachricht, news not fitting or proper to be made known or communicated to others; —mittheilbares Recht, incommunicable right. —mittheilbarkeit, *f.* incommunicableness, incommunicability. —mittheilend, —mittheilsam, *adj.* and *adv.* incommunicating, incommunicative, close, reserved. —modisch, *adj.* and *adv.* unfashionable. —möglich, *adj.* and *adv.* impossible. —mögliches Ding, impossible thing; Dies zu thun ist mir —möglich, it is impossible for me, it's out of my power to do this; Sie verlangen das —mögliche, you demand, desire what is impossible, an impossibility; er hat das —mögliche gethan, um &c., he has done what was not possible, has made superhuman efforts, to &c.; das ist sittlich —möglich, that is morally impossible; wenn man, was —möglich ist, leben könnte, ohne zu essen, if one could live, which is impossible, without eating. —möglichkeit, *f.* 1) impos-

sibility. Sein Tod hat mich in die —mög-lichkeit verſetzt, es zu thun, his death has rendered it an impossibility for me to do it; es liegt eine —möglichkeit darin, therein lies the impossibility. 2) [—mögliche Sache] —möglichkeiten verlangen, to demand impossibilities. —mönch, *m.* [unusual] one not a monk. —mönchiſch, —mönchlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not monacal, not monkish. —mörderiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* —mörderiſche Schlacht, a battle not murderous, not bloody. —mühſam, —mühſelig, *adj.* and *adv.* unpainful, unlaborious. —mündig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [minderjährig] not of age, minor. 2) [—mannbar] not of ripe age. 3) [= klein] Ein —mündiges Kind, an unweaned baby, a baby that cannot speak yet, an infant, [in Scripture] a babe. —muße, *f.* want of leisure. —müßig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [unusual] without leisure. 2) [nicht —thätig] not at leisure, not without occupation. 3) [provincial = unruhig] Ein —müßiges Kind, —müßiger Menſch, restless, troublesome, fretful, fidgetty child, person. —muſterhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* not exemplary. —muth, *m.* bad humour, chagrin. Er hat ſeinen —muth an ihm or über ihn ausgelaſſen, he has vented his spite, discharged his ill-humour on, over him; —muths ſeyn or werden, to be vexed, annoyed, [in Scripture] to be sad, sorrowful. Syn. V. Mißmuth. —muthig, *adj.* and *adv.* ill-humoured, peevish, spiteful, cross. —muthsvoll, *adj.* and *adv.* in an ill humour, displeased at or with any thing, full of vexation. —mutter, *f.* [not much used] unnatural mother. —mütterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unmotherly. —mütterlichkeit, *f.* state of that, which is unmotherly &c. —nachahmbar, —nachahmlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [of persons and things] inimitable. —nachahmbarkeit, *f.* inimitability. —nachbarlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unneighbourly. —nachbarliches Benehmen, unneighbourly conduct. —nachbarſchaft, *f.* [not much used] bad neighbourhood. —nachbildbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be, that cannot be copied. —nachdrücklich, *adj.* and *adv.* not emphatic, not energetic, not vigorous, unimpressive. —nachfolglich, *adj.* and *adv.* incapable of being followed, not pursuable. —nachgiebig, *adj.* and *adv.* uncondescending, not deferential, unyielding, incompliant. —nachlaſſend, *adj* and *adv.* continued, uninterrupted. —nachläſſig, *adj.* and *adv.* not neglectful, not negligent. —nachläßlich, *adj.* and *adv.* irremissible, unpardonable. Bei —nachläßlicher Strafe, under penalty not to be waived. —nachſichtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not indulgent, without indulgence or remission; *it.* [in law] presently, without delay. —nachtheilig, *adj.* and *adv.* without prejudice, not prejudicial. Das ſoll ihm —nachtheilig ſeyn, that shall not be prejudicial to him; das war ihren Intereſſen —nachtheilig, that was not injurious to their interests. —nachtheiligkeit, *f.* Bei der —nachtheiligkeit meiner Rechte, without prejudice to my rights. —nahbar, *adj.* and *adv.* inaccessible. —nahe, *adj.* and *adv.* [unusual] not near. —name, *m.* 1) false name, alias. 2) [in pop. lang. = Schimpfname] nickname. —namhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* unnamed. —natur, *f.* thing contrary to nature. *Fig.* affectation, artificial mode of thinking and acting. —natürlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unnatural, not natural. Ein —natürliches Kind, eine —natürliche Mutter [= ohne Gefühl], an unnatural child, mother; eine —natürliche That, unnatural action; —natürliche Sünde, —natürliches or widernatürliches Laſter or Vergehen, unnatural crime, nameless vice or offence; —natürliche [= —gezwungene] Stellung, unnatural, forced, constrained posture; —natürliche Speiſen, food that is not natural; —natürlich eſſen, to eat more than suffices nature; —natürlich groß, unnaturally large, big &c. —natürlichkeit, *f.* quality of that which is not natural. —nebenblätterig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] without bractea, bractless. —nennbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [unausſprechlich] inexpressible, unnameable. *Fig.* —nennbare Wonne, —nennbares Vergnügen, —nennbare Empfindung, unspeakable delight, indescribable pleasure, inexpressible sensation. 2) [seldom used = nicht wohl zu nennen or erwähnen] [in a bad sense] unnameable, unmentionable. Ein —nennbarer Körpertheil, a part of the human body not fit to be mentioned in good society. —niedlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not pretty or neat, inelegant, [fam.] not natty. —noth, I. *adv.* [rather provincial, in common people's lang.] Es war —noth, es zu ſagen, it was unnecessary, needless to say it. II. *f.* [in pop. lang.] Das iſt eine große —noth, that is not in the least necessary, not at all requisite, that is a perfect piece of superfluity. —nöthig, *adj.* and *adv.* unnecessary, useless. Das ſind viele —nöthige Worte, those are unnecessary, superfluous words; es iſt —nöthig, hievon zu reden, it is unnecessary, it is not necessary to speak of it; das iſt ſehr —nöthig, that is very superfluous. —nöthigkeit, *f.* uselessness, inutility. —nütz, *adj.* and *adv.* useless, unnecessary, [with poets] fond, vain, [in Scripture] vain, idle, foolish. Das iſt hiezu —nütz [—brauchbar], that is of no use for this, is quite useless here; —nütze Arbeit, Mühe, useless labour, trouble, labour, trouble thrown away, quite idle, that is nugatory; —nütze Dinge, inutilities; ſich —nützer Weiſe quälen, to torment one's self to no purpose, to no purport, V. Vergeblich; —nützes Hoffen, Bedauern, vain hope, fond regrets; ein —nützer Bedienter, useless, unprofitable servant or domestic; ein —nützes [in common people's lang. = ein böſes] Maul, wicked, idle, good-for-nothing tongue; [in pop. lang.] ſich —nütz machen [ſich ohne Grund &c. laut machen, wider Etwas aufhalten], to make a scene, to take offence, to find fault with groundlessly, [in common people's lang.] to kick up a row for or about nothing; Einem —nütze [beleidigende] Worte geben, to say impertinent things to any one, to give any one saucy words, to be saucy or impertinent to any one. —nutzen, *m.* unprofitableness, unserviceableness; *it.* damage, loss. —nützlich, *adj.* and *adv.* useless, bootless, V. Vergeblich. [in Scripture] Den Namen Gottes —nützlich führen, to take God's name in vain. —nützlichkeit, *f.* uselessness, inutility. —ordentlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unorderly, disordered, irregular, in disorder. Es liegt bei ihm Alles —ordentlich durcheinander, every thing in his house is in confusion, is pell-mell, at sixes and sevens, higgledy-piggledy; die Haare flogen ihr —ordentlich über die Schultern herab, her hair flew wildly, hung dishevelled down her shoulders; eine —ordentliche Haushaltung, irregular, badly managed household; ſie liefen —ordentlich unter einander, they ran confusedly, tumultuously, helter-skelter, any how, without order; die Lehrſtunden —ordentlich beſuchen, to shirk one's lessons, to go and take one's lessons irregularly, immethodically; —ordentlich kommen, to come very irregularly; ein —ordentlicher Puls, an irregular, erratic pulse; der Puls geht —ordentlich, the pulse is irregular, beats irregularly; ein —ordentlich wechſelndes Fieber, erratic fever; ein —ordentlicher Menſch, ein Menſch, der ſich —ordentlich aufführt, a disorderly, *it.* immethodical man, a man of disorderly conduct; anfangen —ordentlich zu werden, to commence an irregular, disorderly course of life; —ordentlich leben, ein —ordentliches Leben führen, to live disorderly, to lead a disorderly life; —ordentliche Begierden, disorderly, vicious appetites. —ordentlichkeit, *f.* disorder, irregularity, disarray, confusion, V. —ordnung. —ordnung, *f.* 1) disorder, disarray, derangement, confusion. Meine Schriften &c. ſind in —ordnung, my writings are in confusion; es befindet ſich in ſeinem Zimmer Alles in —ordnung, every thing in his room is in confusion, in a litter, is at sixes and sevens; —ordnung in einem Hauſe anrichten, to introduce disorder, confusion into a house, to throw a house into confusion &c.; in —ordnung bringen, to bring into disorder &c., to derange; den Kopfputz &c. in —ordnung bringen, to rumple the headdress &c.; eine Uhrmaſchine &c. in —ordnung bringen, to derange the machinery or works of a watch; die Feinde in —ordnung bringen, to throw the enemy into disorder; daß man in meinem Zimmer nichts in —ordnung bringt, nothing in my room is to be littered about, to be touched, to be changed from its place; ſeine Angelegenheiten ſind in —ordnung, his affairs are deranged; in —ordnung kommen, gerathen, to get out of order, irregular, disorderly; dadurch kommt der Staat in —ordnung, by that the state gets or grows disorganized; die —ordnung in der Lebensweiſe &c., irregularity in one's mode of life. 2) [—ordentlichkeit] Die —ordnung dieſes Menſchen iſt groß, the disorderliness, irregularity of this man is great. 3) [—ordentlicher Zuſtand] Die —ordnungen abſtellen, to put an end to the disorders, to stop disorder. —ordnungſtifter, *m.*, —ordnungſtifterinn, *f.* disorganiser. —paar, *adj.* and *adv.* odd, not even, unequal. —paare Zahl, odd number; —paare Handſchuhe, odd gloves, gloves not fellows; [in anatomy] die —paare Blutader, azygus, azygos. —päpſtiſch, päpſtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not papal, not belonging to a pope. —parteiiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* impartial. —parteiiſch ſeyn, urtheilen, to be impartial, to judge impartially, with impartiality; unterſuchen wir die Sache —parteiiſch, let us discuss without bias, fairly, impartially the affair; —parteiiſcher Richter, impartial, unbiassed judge; —parteiiſches Urtheil, impartial, unbiassed judgement [of a judge or any other person]. Syn. V. Neutral. —parteilich, V. —parteiiſch. —parteilichkeit, *f.* impartiality. Mit —parteilichkeit urtheilen, to judge impartially, with impartiality. —parteiſam, [obsolete] V. —parteiiſch. —paß, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —päßlich. Syn. V. Krank. —paſſend, *adj.* and *adv.* Ein —paſſender Ausdruck, wrong, unsuitable, improper, not a pertinent expression; dieſe Stelle wäre für ihn —paſſend, this place would be unsuitable, unfitting for him. —päßlich, *adj.* and *adv.* —päßliche Anrede &c., unsuitable, badly imagined, ill-chosen, ill-advised address; —päßliche Antwort, unsuitable, misplaced answer, answer that is not pertinent, not ad

rem, improper, unbefitting. —päßlich, *adj.* and *adv.* indisposed. —päßlich ſeyn, to be poorly [only of men to avoid an improper ambiguity], unwell, indisposed [of men and ladies indistinctly]. —päßlichkeit, *f.* indisposition. Eine leichte, kleine, unbedeutende —päßlichkeit, a light indisposition. —perſönlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not personal, without personality. [in grammar] —perſönliches Zeitwort, impersonal verb; —perſönliche Fürwörter, impersonal pronouns. —perſönlichkeit, *f.* impersonality. —pflege, *f.* [not much used] carelessness. —pfleglich, *adj.* and *adv.* —pfleglich mit Etwas umgehen, to be careless about any thing, to treat any thing carelessly, to dissipate any thing. —pflicht, *f.* 1) [not much used] breach of duty, neglect of duty, undutifulness, transgression of a duty. 2) [obsolete or provincial] extraordinary charge or duty, extra-duty. —pflichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [with feudists] not liable to statute-labour, exempt from average, duty &c., not corveable. 2) obliged to extra-duty. —pflichtigkeit, *f.* exemption from forced labour, not liable to be impressed; *it.* obligation to extra-duty. —pflichtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [rather unusual] contrary to duty, undutiful. —politiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* unpolitical, impolitic. Das —politiſche ſeines Verfahrens, the impolicy of his [line of] conduct, of his proceedings. —prieſterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unpriestly; *it.* unclergymanlike. —prinzlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unprincely. —prophetiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* not prophetic, unprophetic, unprophetical. —pünktlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not punctual, inexact. —raſt, *f.* [the more usual word is —ruhe] inquietude, disquietude, restlessness, [old] unrest. —rath, *m.* 1) [rather unusual] bad advice, wrong advice. 2) [unnütze Dinge, Schmutz &c.] filth, dirt, rubbish. Den —rath wegräumen, to remove, clean up the dirt; der —rath aus der Naſe, snot; das Kind im —rathe liegen laſſen, to let a child lie in its dirt, in its own mess. 3) *Fig. a)* [in general, something bad, evil] [in fam. lang.] —rath merken or wittern, to have a suspicion, one's suspicions, [fam.] to smell a rat. *b)* [in common people's lang.] [Uneinigkeit, Verwirrung] dissension, trouble. *c)* [obsolete] [Schaden] damage, loss, mischief. *d)* [—nöthiger Ueberfluß] [in Scripture] Und was ſoll doch dieſer —rath? why was this waste? Syn. V. Schmutz and Schutt. —räthlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unadvisable, inopportune, unsuitable, inexpedient. 2) [in fam. lang.] not oeconomical. unthrifty, extravagant, prodigal, lavish. —räthlich mit Etwas umgehen, to be extravagant with, to go about unthriftily with any thing. —räthlichkeit, *f.* unadvisableness, unsuitableness, inexpediency; *it.* unthriftiness, prodigality, profusion. —rathſam, *adj* and *adv.* V. —räthlich 1). —räumlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not spacious, not roomy, confined. —recht, I. *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [der Sache, dem Zwecke &c. nicht angemeſſen] not just, not true, abnormous, against rule, irregular, inexact, incorrect, false, [obsolete] unright. —recht leſen, verſtehen, to read wrong, to understand improperly; Etwas aus dem —rechten Geſichtspunkte anſehen, to regard any thing in a wrong point of view, to look at any thing in a wrong light, in a false light; Sie ſind —recht berichtet, you are wrongly, erroneously informed; einen —rechten Weg gehen, to go a wrong way, to take the false direction; ein —rechter Schlüſſel, false key, wrong key, not the right key; das iſt der —rechte Schlüſſel, that is the wrong key, that is not the key; das liegt am —rechten Orte, that lies in the wrong place; Einen —rechten Schritt thun, to make, to take a false step, [if alluding to a lady's virtue] to make a faux pas: die Sache iſt in —rechte Hände gekommen, the thing has fallen or got into wrong hands; dieſe Abſchweifung iſt am —rechten Orte angebracht, this digression is introduced in the wrong place, is displaced, is mistimed; da bin ich an den —rechten Mann gekommen, da habe ich mich am —rechten Orte gemeldet, I have addressed myself to the wrong person, place; da bin ich —recht angekommen, I have come or gone wrong, I've made a mistake; er wird —recht ankommen, [= ſich täuſchen, *it.* Widerſtand finden], he'll go wrong, he'll make a mistake, *it.* he'll meet with his match, he'll find himself out in his man, in his bird; die Sache am —rechten Ort angreifen [= falſch behandeln], to begin a thing at the wrong end, to go or set to work preposterously; zur —rechten Stunde, Zeit, at a wrong hour, time; inopportunely, unseasonably; die Sache, eine Handlung —recht auslegen, to take the thing wrong, to explain the matter wrong; *it.* to misconstrue an action; das iſt ſo —recht nicht, that is not so bad, not so much amiss, not out of the way; das iſt der —rechte [= nicht derjenige, den ich &c. meine] that is the wrong one, the wrong man, [with constables &c.] that is the wrong bird; die —rechte Seite des Tuches, the wrong side of cloth; einen Zeug auf die —rechte Seite legen, to lay a stuff on the wrong side; [in common people's lang.] es iſt ihm Etwas in die —rechte Kehle [in die Luftröhre] gekommen, something has gone down the wrong way [with him], something has got down his windpipe. 2) [nicht recht, —gerecht] unjust. Es iſt —recht, ſo zu handeln, it is unjust, wrong to act thus; —recht handeln, to act unjustly, wrong; eine —rechte Handlung, unjust &c. action; daran thut er ſehr —recht, in that he does very wrong, ill, he acts bad; Einem —recht thun, to do any one wrong, to wrong any one; *proverb.* V. under Gedeihen; auf —rechten Wegen ſeyn [in a proper and figurative sense], to be in the wrong way, to be going wrong, *fig.* to be taking a wrong course; —rechte Wege einſchlagen [—erlaubte Mittel ergreifen], to take wrong or unjust means or ways, to go a wrong way to work; ſich —rechter Mittel bedienen, to use unfair means; ſich durch —rechte Mittel Vortheile verſchaffen, to raise the wind; das geht mit —rechten [more usual nicht mit rechten] Dingen zu [in fam. lang.], that is going on all wrong, that is all wrong; all is not right in that, there is some foul play at bottom in this, [in pop. lang.] there is some witchcraft in that, that has been bewitched, overlooked, the evil eye has been to work here. II. *n.* 1) wrong. —recht haben, to be wrong; Einem —recht geben, to lay the blame, fault on any one; er hat —recht bekommen, he was declared to have been in the wrong; — thun, to do wrong; Einem —recht thun, to do any one wrong, to do wrong to any one; er hat das größte —recht von der Welt, he is completely, utterly in the wrong, [fam.] he is altogether wrong, he is as wrong as ever he was in his life, as wrong can be; mit —recht, unjustly, wrongly, falsely, without cause; Einen mit —recht verurtheilen, to condemn any one unjustly; ein Jüngerer bekam die Stelle, er behauptet, daß ihm dadurch —recht geſchehe, a younger man got the place, he maintains that he has been wronged by it. 2) [—gerechte Handlung] wrong, injustice. Ein großes —recht begehen, to commit a great wrong, to be guilty of a great injustice. Syn. Unrecht, Beleidigung. Unrecht [wrong] denotes an action with respect to its illegality. Beleidigung [injury] with respect to the damage or in a general sense to the evil, that the injured party sustains in consequence of it. Unrecht denotes from its component parts that which is not right, and is therefore used when speaking of all unlawful acts, also of such as are opposed to duties imperatively incumbent upon us, nay it is applied to the conclusions of the understanding and therefore embraces every thing destitute of a rational foundation. —rechtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [—gerecht] unjust, wrong. —rechtliche Handlung, wrong, unjust action; —rechtlich handeln, to act wrongly, unjustly. 2) [nicht rechtſchaffen] wrong, illiberal, unfair; *it.* disloyal, false, dishonest. Sein Verfahren iſt —rechtlich, his conduct is unfair, uncandid, not open, [fam.] not above board; es iſt etwas —rechtliches in ſeinem &c., there is something unfair in his &c. —rechtlichkeit, *f.* 1) injustice; *it.* unfairness, want of candor, disingenuousness, disloyalty. 2) [—rechte Handlung] an injustice, a piece of injustice &c. —rechtlichkeiten begehen, to do unfair things, to be guilty of foul play, of underhand proceedings. —rechtmäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* illegal, unlawful, illegitimate. —rechtmäßige Verbindung, illegal, unlawful, illegitimate union, connexion; —rechtmäßig Etwas beſitzen, to possess any thing illegally, illegitimately. —rechtmäßigkeit, *f.* illegality [of a document, deed &c.]. unlawfulness [of an action &c.], illegitimacy [of a derivation &c.]. —rechtſchaffen, *adj.* and *adv.* dishonest, not upright, unfair, illiberal. —rechtſchaffenheit, *f.* dishonesty, unfairness, want of uprightness, disloyalty. —rechtthuer, *m.* [unused] 1) a wrong-doer. 2) one who wrongs. —redlich, *adj.* and *adv.* disingenuous, without probity, dishonourable, unfair, false; [gegen Treu und Glauben handelnd] disloyal, false, perjured, faithless. —redlich handeln, to act unfairly &c.; —redlicher Freund, a false, faithless, insincere &c. friend; —redlich an Einem handeln, to act disingenuously &c. towards any one. —redlichkeit, *f.* 1) improbity, dishonourableness, unfairness, disingenuousness. Die —redlichkeit ſeines Betragens, Verfahrens &c., the villainy, baseness &c. of his conduct. 2) [—redliche Handlung] a baseness, a piece of deception, a dishonourable action. —redneriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* not oratorical, not rhetorical, ineloquent. —redſelig, *adj.* and *adv.* not talkative, silent, taciturn. —regel, *f.* [not much used] inapplicable, wrong rule. —regelmäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* irregular. —regelmäßiges Gebäude, irregular building; —regelmäßig bauen, leben, to build, live irregularly; [in grammar] —regelmäßiges Zeitwort, irregular, anomalous verb; [in botany] —regelmäßiges Gewächs, anomalous plant; —regelmäßiger Blumenkelch, irregular calix; [in medicine] —regelmäßiger Puls, irregular, erratic pulse. —regelmäßigkeit, *f.* 1) irregularity [of a building, of the features &c.]. [in medicine] ametria; [in astronomy &c.] anomaly. —regelmäßigkeit des Pulſes, eines Verfahrens &c., irregularity of the pulse, a proceeding; —regelmäßigkeit eines Zeitwortes, einer Pflanze, irregularity, anomaly of a verb, plant. 2) [—regelmäßige Sache, Handlung] an irregularity, an anomaly.

—regierbar, *adj.* and *adv.* ungovernable. —regierſam, *adj.* and *adv.* hard to rule, difficult to be governed. —regſam, *adj.* and *adv.* not nimble, inactive. —reibbar, —reiblich, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be rubbed; *it.* pounded or brayed; *it.* pulverised, comminuted, rasped. —reichhaltig, *adj.* and *adv.* not rich, poor, unsubstantial, not abundant in material. —reif, *adj.* and *adv.* unripe. —reife Früchte, unripe, green &c. fruits; dieſe Melone iſt noch —reif, this melon is not yet ripe. *Fig.* unripe, immature. —reifes Geſchwür, unripe imposthume, an abscess not yet come to a head; ein —reifer Edelſtein, imperfect gem; er iſt noch —reif für die hohe Schule, he is not yet old, advanced enough for college; das —reife Alter, the unripe age, tender age or years, early youth; green years; ein —reifer Einfall, an immature, imperfect idea. —reife, —reifheit, *f* [in a proper and figurative sense] —reife des Obſtes, Alters, the unripeness, greenness, immaturity of fruit, age; —reife des Verſtandes, immaturity, unmellowed state, unripeness, greenness of the understanding. —reimbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that will not rhyme, rhymeless. *Fig.* rhymeless, irreconcileable, not accordable, dissonant. —reimig, *adj.* and *adv.* not rhymed, without rhymes, rhymeless, blank. —rein, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unclean, foul, dirty, filthy, impure. Ein —reines Glas, dirty glass; —reine Haut, dirty skin; —reine Hände haben, to have dirty &c. hands; —reines Waſſer, dirty, foul, turbid water; —reine Wäſche, foul linen, dirty clothes or linen; Etwas —rein machen, to make any thing dirty, to dirty any thing; ſich —rein machen, to make one's self dirty; *it.* to dirty one's self; das Kind hat ſich —rein gemacht, this child has dirtied itself, has had an accident; *it.* has made itself dirty, nasty, unclean, in a pickle; [in seamen's lang.] —reines Schiff, foul ship; —reiner [Anker-] Grund, foul anchorage, bottom. *Fig.* —reine Thiere [in jewish history], unclean animals; ein Menſch, der einen todten Körper anrührte, war —rein, a man, who touched a dead body, was unclean, polluted; —reine [krätzige] Schafe, scabby sheep; —reines Gold, impure gold; was die Metalle —reines bei ſich führen, the impurities, impurity contained in or by metals; ein —reiner [wolkiger] Stein, Diamant &c., an impure, cloudy gem, diamond, a diamond not of pure water; —reiner Smaragd, a spotty emerald; eine —reine Sprache, impure language, a language that is not pure; —reine Schreibart, incorrect style; —rein ſprechen, ſchreiben, to speak, write incorrectly; —reine Töne, false accords, a discord; ihre Stimme iſt —rein, her voice is not clear, fine; —reines Herzens ſeyn, to be of, to have an impure heart; —reine Gedanken, Begierden, impure, unclean, unchaste, immodest, indecent thoughts, desires; —reine Sitten, impure, indelicate, gross manners; [in Scripture] —reiner Geiſt, an unclean spirit. 2) [with miners] —reine Fäſſer, tubs for the slich-refuse. —reine, *f.* impurity. —reinheit, *f.* 1) uncleanness, uncleanliness, impurity. —reinheit der Schreibart, incorrectness of the style. 2) [Etwas —reines] filth, dirt, riff-raff. an impurity. Die —reinheiten wegſchaffen, to remove the dirt, filth. —reinigkeit, *f.* 1) impurity [of the air, water &c.]. 2) [Schmutz] filth, dirt, ordure, excrement. Etwas von —reinigkeiten ſäubern, to clean, purify any thing; das Waſſer durchſeihen und es von allen —reinigkeiten befreien, to filtrate water. *Fig.* [in theology] Die Sünde der —reinigkeit, the sin of incontinence, immodesty, unchastity. —reinlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unclean, dirty, foul, stale. —reinliches Zimmer, Bett, dirty room, bed; —reinlich ausſehen, to look dirty. 2) —reinlich ſeyn, to be dirty, uncleanly; —reinlicher Koch, dirty man-cook; —reinlich mit Etwas umgehen, to set or go about any thing dirtily, nastily. —reinlichkeit, *f.* dirtiness, uncleanliness, uncleanness, filthiness. —republikaniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* not in the way or nature of republics or republican institutions, opinions &c.; *it.* antirepublican. —rettbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be saved. Er iſt —rettbar verloren, he is lost without resource, without a chance of safety, irremediably. —richtbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] 1) not to be directed, not guidable. 2) that cannot be tried or judged. —richterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not judgelike. —richtig, *adj.* and *adv.* incorrect, inexact, incongruous, false, irregular. Ein —richtiges Verhältniß, incorrect, untrue proportion; —richtige Schreibart, incorrect style; —richtig ſchreiben, to write incorrectly; —richtiger Abſchreiber, inexact copyist; —richtiges Maß und Gewicht, false measure and false weight; —richtige Rechnung, inexact, erroneous, wrong accompt, bill; —richtig rechnen, zählen, to reckon, count wrong, badly; die Uhr geht —richtig, the watch &c. goes wrong, does not keep good or true time; das feuchte Wetter macht, daß die Uhren —richtig gehen, the damp weather makes the clocks &c. go wrong; eine —richtige Bewegung des Pulſes, an irregular beating of the pulse, an irregular, erratic pulse; —richtige Redensart, —richtiger Ausdruck, incongruous, wrong phrase, expression; —richtiger Schluß, —richtige Folgerung, false argument, erroneous, wrong deduction; —richtige Zeichnung, incongruous design; die Poſten gehen —richtig, the post [or mails] goes [go] out, comes [come] in irregularly; es iſt ihr —richtig ergangen, [in common people's lang.] she has had a miscarriage, [low] she has had a slip. —richtigkeit, *f.* 1) irregularity, inexactness, incorrectness. Die —richtigkeit eines Verhältniſſes, Maßes, einer Rechnung, the incorrectness, falseness of a proportion, measure, reckoning. 2) [—richtiger Umſtand] an inexactness, incorrectness. Die —richtigkeiten dieſer Zeichnung, the errors of this design; man hat mehrere —richtigkeiten in ſeinem Werke gefunden, several errors &c. have been found in his work; —richtigkeiten in einer Rechnung, errors in a bill. —riechbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be smelt, imperceptible to the smell, inodorous. —riſſig, *adj.* and *adv.* without splits, uncracked, unrent, not clinked, not flawy. —ritterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unknightlike, not knightly, not chivalrous, not cavalier. Sich —ritterlich zeigen, to act unworthy of one's knighthood, of one's spurs, not like a true knight. —ritzig, *adj.* and *adv.* without cracks, flaws, crevices, uncracked, unblemished. —römiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* not Roman, [also] not Romish; *it.* anti-Roman, [also] not Romish. —rückſicht, *f.* [not much used] 1) want of consideration [towards a person]. 2) inconsiderateness, inconsideracy, indiscretion. —rückſichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] 1) not acting with consideration [towards a person]. 2) inconsiderate, indiscreet, injudicious. —rügbar, *adj.* and *adv.* blameless, not censurable, not blamable. —ruhe, *f.* 1) [generally] want of [bodily] rest, agitation. Der Kranke brachte die Nacht in —ruhe zu, the invalid passed the night with great restlessness, spent or had a very restless night; das Meer war ſehr in —ruhe, the sea was very much agitated, was in a very agitated state. *Fig.* disquiet, disquietude, uneasiness, unquietness, inquietude. Einem viele —ruhe machen, to cause any one much embarrassment, uneasiness, inquietude, solicitude &c.; das machte ihm —ruhe, that gave him much concern, anxiety; in großer —ruhe ſeyn, to be in great alarm, apprehension &c.; dieſe Nachricht hat ihn in ſchreckliche —ruhe verſetzt, this news has plunged him into a dreadful state of alarm &c., [fam.] into such a quandary, such a taking on; ſeyn Sie deßwegen ohne —ruhe, be without any uneasiness &c. on that score. 2) disturbance, row, tumult, commotion, sedition, trouble. Es entſtanden —ruhen in der Stadt, several disturbances, riots took place in the town; die —ruhen ſtillen, to quell the disturbances, riots &c. 3) [with watchmakers &c.] —ruhe [Schwengel einer Uhr, *it.* Schwengrad in einer Taſchenuhr], the pendulum; *it.* the balance. 4) [in nat. hist.] *a*) [Flügelfölbchen] balance. *b*) [Abendfalter] sphinx, hawk-moth. —ruhig, *adj.* and *adv.* agitated, disturbed, unquiet, restless, uneasy, turbulent. —ruhiger Menſch, a restless man, *it.* a fidgetty man or person, *it.* a restless, turbulent man; das Meer ward —ruhig, war —ruhig, the sea grew rough, was agitated, it was a rolling, tossing sea, the sea ran high; das Kind iſt —ruhig, the child is restless, disturbed; es iſt auf der Straße ſehr —ruhig, there is a great noise, to-do, hubbub, [also] kick-up, row. disturbance in the street; ein —ruhiges Leben führen, —ruhig ſchlafen, to lead a restless, stormy life, to sleep restlessly, to have a disturbed sleep. *Fig.* Er hat ein —ruhiges Blut, einen —ruhigen Geiſt, he is of a restless temperament, humour, he has a restless mind; ich bin —ruhig, weil ich keine Nachricht von ihr erhalte, I am uneasy at not having received any intelligence of, about, *it.* from her; Einen —ruhig machen, to make or render any one uneasy, to cause any one uneasiness, inquietude; er iſt ein Menſch der leicht —ruhig wird, he is a man, who soon gets uneasy, alarmed, who is soon put out; in dieſer Gegend war es ſehr —ruhig, this country was in a very disturbed state. —rühmlich, *adj.* and *adv.* inglorious. Ein —rühmliches Leben, an inglorious, obscure life, [also] a disgraceful, shameful life. —rührbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not tangible. *Fig.* not apt to be touched, not sensible, not sympathising. —rührig, *adj.* and *adv.* not nimble, inactive, unindustrious. —ruhſtifter, *m.* a rioter, a mutineer, a mutinous or seditious fellow, an incendiary, [the chief] ringleader. —ruhſtiftung, *f.* breeding of a riot, hatching of a sedition, of disturbances, inflaming of faction. —ruhvoll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of inquietude; *it.* troublesome. —ſachdienlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unsuitable, inconvenient. —ſacht, *adj.* and *adv.* [in pop. lang.] not light, heavy. —ſacht gehen, to walk heavily; Etwas —ſacht angreifen, to handle any thing rudely. —ſagbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be said, unutterable, inenarrable, ineffable, unspeakable. —ſägbar, *adj.* and *adv.* impossible to be sawn. —ſäglich, [generally the accent on the second syllable] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [not usual] not calculated to be said, inenarrable. 2) *Fig.* inexprimable, unutterable, unspeak-

able. —ſägliche Freude &c., inexprimable, unutterable joy; —ſägliche Koſten, immense, enormous expenses, costs; ich freue mich —ſäglich, I am extremely glad. —ſäglichkeit, *f.* meiner Freude &c., my unspeakable &c. joy; —ſäglichkeit der Unkoſten, immensity of the expenses. —ſanft, *adj.* and *adv.* not soft, hard, rude, rugged, harsh. Einen —ſanft angreifen, to touch any one rudely; —ſanft ſitzen, liegen, to sit, lie hard, on a hard seat &c.; eine —ſanfte Kutſche, a rough, jolting, not an easy carriage; dies Pferd geht —ſanft, hat einen —ſanften Galopp, this horse has a rough pace, gallop; er ſagte ihm kein —ſanftes Wort, he said to him not a single hard word; —ſanfte Behandlung, hard or harsh treatment; Einen —ſanft behandeln, to treat any one rudely, roughly, harshly. —ſättig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not nourishing [food]. 2) V. [the usual word] —erſättlich. —ſatz, *m.* unreasonable, irrational thesis, proposition. —ſauber, *adj.* and *adv.* dirty, foul, unclean, slovenly, slatternly, V. —rein. —ſaubere Hände, dirty hands; —ſaubere Wäſche, dirty linen; —ſaubere Arbeit, dirty, coarse work; [in Scripture] der —ſaubere [der böſe] Geiſt, the unclean, evil spirit. —ſauberkeit, *f.* eines Zimmers, the uncleanliness, untidiness of a room; —ſauberkeit ſeiner Wäſche, dirtiness of one's linen. —ſäumig, *adj.* and *adv.* [more usual, ungeſäumt] without delay, undelayed. —ſchadhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* not damaged, uninjured, entire, whole. —ſchädlich, *adj.* and *adv.* innocent, innocuous. —ſchädliches Mittel, —ſchädlicher Trank, harmless &c. remedy, beverage; —ſchädliches Thier, harmless animal; Einen —ſchädlich machen, to make any one harmless; [in courts of law &c.] ihm und ſeinem Rechte —ſchädlich, without prejudice to him and his rights. —ſchädlichkeit, *f.* [of a remedy &c.] innocence, innocuousness, harmlessness. —ſcham, *f.* [rather unusual] want of bashfulness, of the feeling of modesty, of chasteness, of the decorum; immodesty, indecency. —ſchamhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* not bashful, not possessed of a [nice] feeling of modesty, of chasteness, of decorum. —ſchämlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) V. —ſchamhaft. 2) not shameful, not exciting shame, of which one need not be ashamed. —ſchändlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [unusual] not shameful, not disgraceful. —ſcharf, *adj.* and *adv.* not sharp, not keen. —ſcharfe Werkzeuge, blunt tools; —ſcharfer Eſſig, vinegar not sharp, not strong, vapid, flat vinegar. —ſchärfe, *f.* want of sharpness, of keenness, bluntness; *it.* vapidness. —ſchattig, *adj.* and *adv.* not shading; *it.* not shady. [in geography] Die —ſchattigen Erdwohner, the ascians, ascii. —ſchatzbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not ratable, not contributary. —ſchätzbar, *adj.* and *adv.* inestimable, inappreciable. —ſchätzbares Gut, inestimable, inappreciable, invaluable good; —ſchätzbarer Werth, inestimable value. —ſchätzbarkeit, *f.* the inestimable &c. quality. —ſchaubar, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be regarded, seen, viewed, not to be gazed at or upon; —ſcheidbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be parted, separated, inseparable. —ſcheinbar [in a proper as well as figurative sense], —ſcheinlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unapparent, without appearance, lacklustre. *Fig.* humble, obscure. Ein —ſcheinbares Gemählde, obscure, dark picture, *it.* [*fig.*] an indifferent, insignificant picture; —ſcheinbar werden, to lose its brightness, its lustre, to fade [as colours]; dieſe Farbe wird leicht —ſcheinbar, this colour soon fades, is not a fixed one, does not stand; —ſcheinbar machen, das Silber, einen Spiegel &c., to make dull, to tarnish silver, a mirror &c.; ein —ſcheinbarer Unterſchied, a slight difference; ein —ſcheinbares Ausſehen, an humble appearance, not a striking appearance. —ſcheinbarkeit, *f.* want of splendour, of lustre, of brightness, of sheen; obscurity. —ſchenkbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be given, not presentable. —ſchick, *m.* [in pop. lang.] 1) unsuitableness, unseemliness. 2) V. Ungeſchicklichkeit. 3) V. [the more usual word] —fug. —ſchickbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be sent. —ſchicklich, *adj.* and *adv.* unbecoming, unfit, unfitting, unseemly, unsuitable, indecorous. —ſchicklich ſich betragen, to behave indecently, impertinently, improperly, ungenteelly &c.; ein —ſchicklicher [—paſſender] Ausdruck, incongruous expression. —ſchicklichkeit, *f.* des Betragens &c. 1) unfitness, impropriety, indecorum, indecency. 2) an impropriety, incongruity. —ſchießbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be shot; *it.* not shootable. —ſchiffbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not navigable, unnavigable. Das Eis macht dieſes Meer —ſchiffbar, the ice renders this sea unnavigable. —ſchiffbarkeit, *f.* Bei der —ſchiffbarkeit dieſes Fluſſes, this river being innavigable. —ſchimpflich, *adj.* and *adv.* not shameful. —ſchlachtbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not fit to be slaughtered, to be killed, not ready for the knife. —ſchlachtig, *adj.* and *adv.*, V. [the more usual word] —geſchlacht. [in Scripture] Ihr ſeyd unſträflich mitten unter dem —ſchlachtigen und verkehrten Geſchlechte, you are blameless and harmless, without rebuke, in the midst of a crooked and perverse nation. —ſchlagbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [with woodcutters] not fit for felling. —ſchlüſſig, *adj.* and *adv.* irresolute, undetermined. —ſchlüſſiger Menſch, —ſchlüſſiges Gemüth, irresolute, undetermined, weak man, mind, easy man, temper; —ſchlüſſig wegen Etwas ſeyn, to be undecided, undecisive, indecisive, inconclusive, wavering about any thing; er iſt —ſchlüſſig, was er thun ſoll, he hesitates as to which side he ought to take. —ſchlüſſigkeit, *f.* irresolution, indetermination, indecision, undetermination, undeterminateness, hesitation. —ſchmackhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* insipid, mawkish. —ſchmackhaftigkeit, *f.* insipidity, insipidness, mawkishness. —ſchmeckend, *adj.* and *adv.* [unusual] 1) not able to taste. 2) V. —ſchmackhaft. —ſchmeichelhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* unflattering, not [very] flattering. Eine —ſchmeichelhafte Aufnahme, a reception little flattering, an unwelcome, an ungracious reception. —ſchmeidig, *adj.* and *adv.* not supple. *Fig.* inflexible. —ſchmelzbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be melted, infusible. —ſchmelzbare Bergarten, refractory ores. —ſchmelzbarkeit, *f.* infusibility. —ſchmerzhaft, —ſchmerzlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not painful; [with surgeons] indolent. —ſchmerzhafte Geſchwulſt, indolent tumour. —ſchmiegſam, *adj.* and *adv.* not supple, unpliant. *Fig.* inflexible. —ſchön, *adj.* and *adv.* not handsome, not beautiful, unhandsome, plain. Es iſt —ſchön von dir gehandelt, it is unhandsomely done on your part, you have not acted handsomely; ein ziemlich —ſchönes Geſicht, a plain countenance or face. —ſchöne, *f.* defect of beauty, lack of charms. —ſchöpferiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* —ſchöpferiſcher Kopf &c., uncreative, barren head &c. —ſchoßbar, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Unſteuerbar. —ſchreibbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be written. —ſchreibluſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* not in the humour or vein for writing. Er iſt allezeit —ſchreibluſtig, he is a bad or lazy letter-writer or correspondent. —ſchuld, *f.* 1) innocence. Seine —ſchuld beweiſen, to prove, establish one's innocence; dies ſagte ſie in aller —ſchuld, she said this quite innocently, with perfect simplicity; ich ging in aller —ſchuld hin, I went there in perfect innocence; ein in der —ſchuld geſprochenes Wort, a word spoken without guile, innocently. 2) [= Schuldloſigkeit] Das Alter der —ſchuld, the age of innocence; der Stand der —ſchuld [in theology], the state of innocence; die —ſchuld einer Neigung, the innocence, harmlessness of an inclination. 3) [Keuſchheit] Die —ſchuld eines Kindes, the innocence, bashfulness of a child; die —ſchuld eines Mädchens, modesty, innocence, chastity of a maid. 4) [= —ſchuldige Perſon or Perſonen] [in fam. lang.] Die —ſchuld muß viel leiden, the guiltless, innocent, *it.* innocence must suffer much. —ſchuldfreude, *f.* innocent joy, guiltless. —ſchuldgefühl, *n.* innocent feeling, the feeling of innocence. —ſchuldig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) innocent, guiltless. An einem Verbrechen —ſchuldig ſeyn, to be innocent, guiltless of a crime; ſie iſt —ſchuldig, she is innocent; ſo —ſchuldig wie das Kind im Mutterleibe ſeyn [in common people's lang.], to be as innocent, pure, spotless as a child unborn; —ſchuldiger Weiſe verurtheilt werden, to be condemned innocently; für —ſchuldig erklärt werden, to be declared innocent, not guilty; einen —ſchuldigen hinrichten, to execute an innocent person; die —ſchuldigen Kleinen [in theology], the innocents; —ſchuldiges Gemüth, —ſchuldige Seele, innocent, *it.* harmless mind, soul; ein —ſchuldiges Leben führen, to lead an innocent life; —ſchuldige Miene, air of innocence; eine —ſchuldige Liebe, innocent love, chaste love; ein —ſchuldiges Wort, innocent word; ein —ſchuldiges [keuſches] Mädchen, innocent, chaste girl. 2) [= nicht ſchädlich] Ein —ſchuldiges Arzneimittel, innocent, harmless remedy; —ſchuldige Beluſtigungen, Vergnügungen, innocent amusements, harmless pleasures or diversions. Syn. V. Schuldlos. —ſchuldliebe, *f.* innocent love. —ſchuldmiene, *f.* air of innocence, innocent air. —ſchuldmörder, *m.* assassin of innocence. —ſchuldräuber, *m.* ravisher, despoiler of [virgin] innocence, of chastity. —ſchuldreiz, *m.* charms of innocence. —ſchuldserde, *f.* land, earth inhabited by innocence, by the innocent. —ſchuldsfeſt, *n.* innocent feast. —ſchuldsgefühl, *n.* [rather unusual] the sentiment, feeling of one's innocence or being innocent. —ſchuldsherz, *n.* innocent heart. —ſchuldsheit, *f.* the majesty of innocence. —ſchuldſinn, *m.* innocent mind. —ſchuldslied, *n.* innocent song. —ſchuldsprobe, *f.* [formerly = Gottesurtheil] ordeal. —ſchuldsſtätte, *f.* the dwelling, habitation of innocence. —ſchuldsvoll, *adj.* and *adv.* quite or very innocent, guiltless. —ſchuldswelt, *f.* that world where innocence dwells. —ſchützbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be protected. —ſchwach, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] not weak or feeble. —ſchwächbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that can't be weakened, not to be enfeebled or debilitated. —ſchwäche, *f.* [not much used, and literally absence of weakness] strength, vigour, force. —ſchwärmeriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* not romantic, not eccentric, not visionary, not extravagant. —ſchweizeriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* not Swiss;

it. anti-Swiss, anti-Helvetic. —ſchwer, *adj.* and *adv.* not difficult, easy. Es iſt —ſchwer zu errathen, it is easy to guess; [in pop. lang.] wollen Sie mir es —ſchwer herreichen, will you hand that to me, if it does not trouble you too much. —ſchweſterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unsisterly. —ſchweſterliche Geſinnungen, unsisterly sentiments. —ſegelbar, *adj.* and *adv.* innavigable. —ſegen, *m.* want of prosperity; [in a country] famine, dearth, infertility; [in undertakings] misfortune, curse, malediction. Bei unrecht erworbenem Gute iſt —ſegen, ill-gotten wealth never prospers; er hat nichts als —ſegen, he has nothing but bad luck; der —ſegen [der Fluch] ruhet auf dieſem Hauſe, the curse, malediction rests upon this house. —ſehbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be seen, not to be taken in by the visual organs, V. —ſichtbar. —ſeicht, *adj.* and *adv.* not shallow, tolerably deep. —ſeitig, *adj.* and *adv.* [neutral, —parteilich] not leaning to one side or party, impartial, neutral. —ſelbſtſtändig, [—ſelbſtändig] *adj.* and *adv.* not self-subsisting, not independent. —ſelbſtſüchtig, [—ſelbſüchtig] *adj.* and *adv.* not egotistical, without egotism. —ſelig, *adj.* and *adv.* unhappy, unblissful, disastrous, unfortunate, fatal, funest. Wer die Weisheit verachtet, der iſt —ſelig [in Scripture], he who despiseth wisdom is unhappy; —ſeliger Einfall, Gedanke, —ſeliges Ereigniß, fatal idea, thought, ruinous, calamitous &c. event; —ſeliges Vorhaben, destructive, pernicious design; —ſelige Leidenſchaft, fatal &c. passion. —ſeligkeit, *f.* —ſeligkeit ſeiner Leidenſchaft, his fatal, unhappy passion. —ſelten, *adj.* and *adv.* not seldom, not rare. Man ſieht nicht —ſelten &c., one sees not unfrequently &c., we often see &c. —ſendbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be sent. —ſeßbar, —ſeßhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* not domiciled, unsettled. —ſetzbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be put or placed. —ſicher, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unsteady, shaking, [fam.] shaky. Eine —ſichere Hand haben, to have an unsteady hand [while writing &c.]. 2) uncertain, not sure, not safe, unassured. Ein —ſicherer Weg, Ort, unsafe, hazardous, dangerous, perilous road or way, place; die Räuber machen die Wege —ſicher, the robbers render the roads insecure, infest the ways; hier iſt es —ſicher, ſteht man —ſicher, it is unsafe here, one is not in security here, one has not, there is not a secure footing here; hier iſt es —ſicher zu gehen, it is not safe walking, there is not sure footing here; eine —ſichere Schuld, an unsafe, a doubtful debt; [in pop. lang.] es iſt in dieſem Hauſe —ſicher [= nicht geheuer], it's not safe in this house, 3) [= nicht zuverläſſig] uncertain, doubtful, dubious. —ſichere Nachrichten haben, to have uncertain &c. news; ein —ſicherer Beweis, an uncertain, unsure proof; es iſt —ſicher, ob er kommen wird, it is not positive, not fixed &c. whether he will come or not. —ſicherheit, *f.* uncertainty, insecurity, dubiousness, doubtfulness, incertainty, incertitude; *it.* unsteadiness. —ſichtbar, *adj.* and *adv* invisible. —ſichtbare Sonnenfinſterniß, invisible eclipse; ſich —ſichtbar machen, to render one's self invisible; *it.* [ſich ſchnell entfernen] to disappear, to decamp, to become invisible, to disappear, to vanish; er machte ſich in aller Stille —ſichtbar [or fort] aus der Geſellſchaft, he took French leave of the company; der Schuldner iſt auf einmal —ſichtbar geworden, the debtor has vanished in a twice, is all of a sudden no where to be found; dieſe Waare hat ſich —ſichtbar gemacht, this article has become very scarce or rare; [with Catholics] die —ſichtbare Kirche, the invisible church. —ſichtbarkeit, *f.* invisibility. —ſichtbarlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [—ſichtbar] invisible. —ſichtbarlichkeit, *f.* invisibility. —ſichtbarmachung, *f.* [bad word] rendering invisible, causing to vanish, to fleet away. —ſichtbarwerdung, *f.* [bad word] vanishing, disappearance. —ſingbar, *adj.* and *adv.* impossible to be sung, to be chanted. —ſinn, *m.* 1) nonsense. Es iſt —ſinn, ſo Etwas zu behaupten, it is nonsense, folly to assert any thing so; es iſt —ſinn, ſo viel Aufwand zu machen, it is an absurdity, a ridiculous thing to make such an expence; das iſt der höchſte Grad des —ſinns, that is the height of nonsense, folly: that is a perfect farce; es iſt wahrer —ſinn [= Etwas —ſinniges], was er ſpricht &c., it's absolute nonsense what he says, it's literally devoid of common sense what &c., there is no nous whatever in what he says. 2) V. Wahnſinn. —ſinnig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [= albern] stupid, foolish, idiotical, silly, simple; noncompos. Es iſt —ſinnig, ſo Etwas zu vermuthen, it is absurd, farcical, nonsensical, to suppose any thing so; —ſinnige Aeußerung, Handlung, foolish expression, action; —ſinnige Rede, silly discourse; —ſinnige Reden, stupid talk; —ſinnig ſchwatzen, to chatter trash. 2) mad, insensate, frantic, phrenetic. Ein —ſinniger Menſch, eine —ſinnige Frau, ein —ſinniger, eine —ſinnige [in a proper as well as figurative sense], a madman, a mad woman, a lunatic, a deranged person; er iſt wie —ſinnig, he is like one beside himself, like one possessed, like a bedlamite; man möchte —ſinnig darüber werden, one could go mad, stark-mad about it, it's enough to drive any one out of one's wits or senses; er lief, ſchrie, wie —ſinnig, he ran, shouted, like a madman. Syn. V. Irre. —ſinnigkeit, *f.* 1) phrensy, madness. —ſinnigkeit ſeiner Reden &c., the nonsense, folly of his talk. 2) a folly. —ſinnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not obtained by the perception of the senses, not referring to the senses, not sensual. —ſinnliche Liebe, refined, spiritual, platonic love. —ſinnlichkeit, *f.* nonsensuality. —ſitte, *f.* 1) bad custom or habit. 2) V. —ſittigkeit. —ſittig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —geſittet; *it.* [nicht ſittig] not modest. —ſittigkeit, *f.* incivility, immodesty, unpoliteness. —ſittlich, *adj.* and *adv.* uncivil, unmannerly, impolite; *it.* immoral. —ſittlicher Menſch, an immoral &c. man; —ſittliche Handlung &c., immoral action &c. —ſittlichkeit, *f.* 1) immorality. Es iſt —ſittlichkeit, ſo zu ſprechen, there is immorality in speaking so. 2) —ſittliche Aeußerung, Handlung] an immorality. —ſittſam, *adj.* and *adv.* ill-mannered, unmannerly, ill-bred, unladylike, immodest, improper, indecorous. —ſklaviſch, *adj.* and *adv.* not slavish, free. —ſöhnbar, *adj.* and *adv.* irreconcilable. —ſöhnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unfilial, not like a son. Er behandelt ſeinen Vater —ſöhnlich, he does not treat his father as a son ought, with filial reverence. —ſoldatiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* unsoldierlike, unsoldierly. —ſorge, *f.* want of taking care or cherishing, V. Sorgloſigkeit. —ſorgfältig, *adj.* and *adv.* not careful, careless. —ſorgfältigkeit, *f.* carelessness. —ſorglich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not taking care, not cherishing, V. —ſorgfältig. Er geht ſeinen Weg —ſorglich fort, he goes on his way careless about, indifferent to every thing. 2) [keine Sorge verurſachend] not disquieting, not disquietful or disquietous. —ſorgliche Geſchäfte treiben, to carry on affairs that cause not anxiety, no responsibility. —ſorglichkeit, *f.* carelessness. —ſorgſam, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not taking care, not cherishing, careless, indifferent. 2) not care-bringing, not exciting care. —ſorgſamkeit, *f.* carelessness. —ſprache, *f.* [not much used] a bad, vicious language, a jargon. —ſprechbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not speakable with, not to be spoken with, not visible, not at home. —ſpurig, *adj.* and *adv.* having no traces or tracks; *it.* leaving no trace. —ſtädtiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* not belonging to a city. —ſtädtiſche Sitten, rustic or rural manners; *it.* rude manners, manners not urbane. —ſtämmig, *adj.* and *adv.* not well knit, not thick-set. —ſtandhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* not steadfast, unsolid; [of persons] unsteady, inconstant, unstable, unstaid, unsteadfast. —ſtändig, *adj.* and *adv.* not lasting, undurable. —ſtändige [= zufällige] Gefälle, casual, accidental revenues. —ſtark, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] not strong, not robust. —ſtärke, *f.* [not much used] want of vigour or strength, weakness, feebleness, debility. —ſtät, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unsolid, unsteadfast, not fixed. 2) roving, unsettled, restless, moving to and fro. 3) inconstant, changeable, variable. —ſtät und flüchtig ſollſt du ſeyn auf der Erde [in Scripture], a fugitive and a vagabond shalt thou be in the earth; ein —ſtäter Menſch, a rambler, rover, wanderer, *it.* an inconstant, a fickle man; ein —ſtätes Leben, a roaming, vagabond life; ein —ſtäter Sinn, inconstant, unstable, fickle mind; —ſtätes Wetter, variable, changeable weather. —ſtätig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —ſtät. [in mathematics] —ſtätige Größen, discrete magnitudes; —ſtätige Proportion, discrete proportion. —ſtätigkeit, *f.* [der Dinge] inconstancy, vicissitude, instability, unsteadiness. —ſtätkraut, *n.* [in botany] [Heilblatt] common meadow-rue. —ſtätte, *f.* [provincial] a wild haunt, an unearthly spot, a place for deeds of darkness. —ſtatthaft, [less usual V. —ſtattlich] *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be granted or fulfilled, not happening, unfounded. —ſtatthafter Wunſch, vain or fond wish; —ſtatthafte Entſchuldigung, unavailing, unavailable, invalid excuse; ſein Geſuch iſt —ſtatthaft, his petition is not receivable, his prayer cannot be heard, be entertained; —ſtatthaftes Verfahren, illegal proceeding. —ſtatthaftigkeit, *f.* unsufficiency [of a reason]; inadmissibility [of evidence]; illegality [of a proceeding]. —ſtattlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not magnificent, not grand, not of a fine presence or noble air. —ſteigbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not to be climbed, not climbable, not ascendable. 2) that cannot rise in price. —ſterblich, *adj.* and *adv.* immortal, undying. Die —ſterblichen Götter, die —ſterblichen, the immortal Gods, the immortals; der —ſterbliche, the Immortal; —ſterblich machen, to render immortal, to immortalize; *it.* to perpetuate. *Fig.* [with poets] —ſterblicher Ruhm, Name, glory, name; das hat ihn —ſterblich gemacht, that has immortalized him. —ſterblichkeit, *f.* immortality. Er ſtrebt nach —ſterblichkeit, he strives for, aspires to immortality. —ſtern, *m.* evil, unlucky, malign or malignant star.

Fig. [—glück] disaster, calamity &c.; mein —ſtern wollte es, daß &c., my bad luck would have it that &c., my unlucky star, my evil destiny willed it; es iſt ein großer —ſtern für uns, it is a great misfortune for us; beim kleinſten —ſtern den Muth verlieren, to lose heart at the least mishap. —ſteuer, *f.* [unusual = läſtige Steuer] onerous tax, grinding impost, oppressive rate. —ſteuerbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not to be steered. 2) not taxable. —ſtift[s]mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* not eligible to a foundation for the nobility, not able to trace up to thirty-two or sixteen ancestors. —ſtill, *adj.* and *adv.* not still, unstill. —ſtillbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be stopped: *it.* insatiate, insatiable, unappeasable. —ſtillbarkeit, *f.* insatiability &c. —ſtille, *f.* intranquillity, noise, fuss, bustle. —ſtimmbar, *adj.* and *adv.* untunable. —ſtofflich, *adj.* and *adv.* immaterial. Das —ſtoffliche Weſen der Geiſter, the immaterial substance, the immateriality, incorporeity of spirits. —ſtörbar, adj and *adv.* not to be put out or flurried, imperturbable; [in law] incommutable. —ſtörbarer Beſitz, incommutable possession; ein —ſtörbares Gedächtniß, imperturbable memory; —ſtörbare Ruhe der Seele, imperturbability, imperturbation of the soul. —ſtörbarkeit, *f.* imperturbability; *it.* incommutability. —ſtrafbar, adj. and *adv.* not capable of punishment, not punishable. —ſträflich, adj. and *adv.* 1) not punishable. 2) [untadelhaft] irreprehensible, irreproachable, irreprovable, blameless. —ſträflich leben, ein —ſträfliches Leben führen, to live a blameless life, to live irreproachably &c. —ſträflichkeit, *f.* integrity, innocence. —ſtrebſam, adj. and *adv.* not active, not industrious, not assiduous, not persevering. —ſtreckbar, adj. and *adv.* immalleable, not extensible or ductile. —ſtreifig, adj. and *adv.* unstreaked, unstriped. —ſtreitbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unwarlike. 2) V. —beſtreitbar. —ſtreitig, *adj.* and *adv.* incontestable, indisputable. Ein —ſtreitiges Recht, indisputable, incontestable right; eine —ſtreitige Wahrheit, incontestable truth; es iſt —ſtreitig beſſer, it is indisputably, decidedly better. —ſtudirt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unlettered. —ſtudirte und ungelehrte Leute, unlettered and unlearned people. 2) [in a proper and figurative sense] unstudied, natural. Eine —ſtudirte Antwort, an ingenuous, a frank or candid answer. 3) [= ohne ſtudirt, d. h. nachgedacht zu haben] unstudied, extemporary, extemporaneous, unpremeditated. Eine Predigt —ſtudirt halten, to preach extempore; Etwas —ſtudirtes ſchreiben &c., to write &c. an impromptu. —ſühnbar, adj. and *adv.* 1) inexpiable. —ſühnbares Verbrechen, inexpiable crime. 2) irreconcilable, implacable, unappeasable. —ſündig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) sinless. 2) impeccable. —ſündigkeit, *f.* impeccability, impeccancy. —ſündlich, *adj.* and *adv.* innocent, not sinful. Kein Menſch iſt —ſündlich, no man is exempt from sin, is impeccable; —ſündlich leben, to live innocently. —ſündlichkeit, *f.* 1) innocence [of an action]. 2) V. —ſündigkeit. —ſüß, *adj.* and *adv.* not sweet. —ſymmetrie, *f.* asymmetry, disproportion. —ſymmetriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* asymmetral, asymmetrical; [in crystallography] dissimilar. —tadel, *m.* [not much used] absence of blame. Etwas mit —tadel aufnehmen, to receive any thing without censuring or carping at it. —tadelbar, *adj.* and *adv.* unblamable. —tadelhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* irreproachable, irreprehensible. —tadelhafte Aufführung, —tadelhaftes Leben, blameless &c. conduct, life; —tadelhaft leben, to live irreproachably &c.; er iſt —tadelhaft in ſeinen Sitten, he is faultless in his morals. —tadelhaftigkeit, *f.* integrity, innocence, blamelessness, faultlessness, unblamableness. —tadelig or —tadelich, V. —tadelhaft. [in Scripture] Ein Biſchof ſoll —tadelig ſeyn &c., a bishop ought to be irreproachable &c. —tapfer, *adj.* and *adv.* not brave, not valiant, not gallant. —taſtbar, *adj.* and *adv.* impalpable. —taſtbarkeit, *f.* impalpability. —tauglich, *adj.* and *adv.* [in a proper and figurative sense] unserviceable, worthless, useless. —taugliche Arbeit, worthless, trumpery work; zum Schiffbau —taugliches Holz, wood not fit for ship-timber; er iſt zu Allem —tauglich, he is good or fit for nothing. —tauglichkeit, *f.* worthlessness, unserviceableness, uselessness; *it.* unfitness, inaptitude. —teutſch, V. —deutſch. —that, *f.* abominable deed, action; misdeed. Er wurde für ſeine —thaten beſtraft, he has been punished for his misdeeds. —thätchen, *n.* [*dim.*] [in pop. lang., rather provincial] little or trivial fault, peccadillo. *Fig.* Es iſt kein —thätchen daran zu ſehen, there is not the smallest defect or blemish to be seen in it. —thätig, *adj.* and *adv.* inactive, idle, unoccupied, unemployed. Ein —thätiger Menſch, ein —thätiges Leben, an inactive man, life; das Heer blieb nicht —thätig, the army did not remain idle. —thätigkeit, *f.* inactivity, inaction, idleness, leisure. Einen aus der —thätigkeit reißen, to rouse from, to draw any one out of a state of inaction; in —thätigkeit bleiben, to remain in [a state of] inaction; ſeine —thätigkeit machte mich ungeduldig, his inactivity made me lose my patience. —theilbar, *adj.* and *adv.* indivisible. Die Sonnenſtäubchen ſind —theilbar, the motes, atoms are indivisible. —theilbarkeit, *f.* indivisibility. Die —theilbarkeit des mathematiſchen Punktes, the indivisibility of the mathematical point. —theilhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not divisible or separable. 2) not sharing or participating, having or taking no share, no part in, having no participation in. Einer Sache —theilhaft ſeyn, not to be accessary or privy to a thing. —theilhaftig, V. —theilhaft 2). —theilig, *adj.* and *adv.* having no parts. —theilnahme, *f.* want of interest in a thing, indifference. —theilnehmend, *adj.* and *adv.* taking no interest in, indifferent to. —theilnehmend ſeyn, to take no interest in any thing; —theilnehmender Mann, an apathetical man, a man indifferent to every thing; *it.* ein —theilnehmendes Gemüth, ein —theilnehmender Menſch, a mind, a man not sympathising with the joys or [chiefly] sorrows or misfortunes of another, of one's fellow-men, with no social feeling, without sympathy for others. —theilnehmung, *f.* V. —theilnahme. —thier, *n.* monster. *Fig.* [Erztaugenichts] a great brute or beast, a vicious fellow. —thieriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not partaking of the animal, not brutal. 2) [beſtialiſch] bestial, brutal, beastly. —thulich, —thunlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unfeasable, impracticable, impossible; *it.* disadvantageous; V. —rathſam. Das iſt eine —thunliche Sache, that is an impracticable thing; das iſt ſchlechterdings —thunlich, that is altogether impossible &c. —thunlichkeit, *f.* impossibility of doing any thing, impracticability; *it.* disadvantage, disadvantageousness. —tief, *adj.* and *adv.* [in a proper as well as figurative sense] not deep, not profound; [speaking of a river] shallow, low. —tiefe Stelle [in a river], V. —tiefe 2). —tiefe, *f.* 1) want of depth, of profundity. 2) [—tiefe Stelle] [in rivers] a shallow, ford. Das Schiff geht ſehr tief, es kann nicht in den —tiefen ſegeln, the ship draws a great deal of water, it cannot sail in the flats, in the shallows; es ſind rechts und links —tiefen, there are shallows &c. to the right and left; es iſt eine —tiefe in dieſem Fluſſe, there is a sandbank in this river. —tilgbar, [—tilglich] *adj.* and *adv.* inextinguishable [as a fire], not to be extirpated [as a weed], not redeemable [as a fund]. —töchterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* undaughterlike. Sie hat —töchterlich gehandelt, she has not acted as a daughter ought. —tödtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not mortal, not fatal, not deadly. 2) [unusual] V. —ſterblich. —todt, *adj.* and *adv.* [seldom used] not dead; living, alive. —tödtbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be killed. —tönend, *adj.* and *adv.* destitute of sound, void of tone, not sonorous. —trächtig, *adj.* and *adv.* [unfruchtbar] [of animals] barren, sterile, [sometimes, of the soil] barren, unfertile, sterile. —tragbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not bearable or wearable. Ein —tragbares Kleid, dress that cannot be worn. 2) [—fruchtbar] [of the soil] barren, unfertile, [sometimes, of animals] sterile, barren. —traglich, *adj.* and *adv.* unbearable, V. [the usual word] —erträglich. —treffbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be hit, not to be caught, unattainable; *it.* not to be met with. —trennbar, *adj.* and *adv.* inseparable. Der Schatten iſt vom Körper —trennbar, the shadow is inseparable from the body. —trennbarkeit, *f.* inseparability. —trennlich, V. [the usual word] —trennbar. —treu, *adj.* and *adv.* untrue, faithless, inconstant, perfidious, disloyal. —treues Gemählde, not a true picture; —treuer Bericht, a false report; —treues Gedächtniß, treacherous memory; —treues Geſinde, faithless domestics; —treuer Freund, Liebhaber, —treue Geliebte, faithless, false, disloyal friend, faithless, false lover, faithless mistress, a jilt; V. —getreu. —treue, *f.* infidelity, perfidy, faithlessness, disloyalty. —treue eines Geſchichtſchreibers, inexactitude of an historian; die —treue in einem Berichte &c., the falseness &c. of a report; die —treue des Gedächtniſſes, the treachery of the memory; die —treue einer Frau, the infidelity of a woman. *Proverb.* —treue ſchlägt ihren eigenen Herrn, the false man lays a trap or snare for himself. —treukraut, *n.* [in botany] V. Salzkraut. —treulich, V. [the more usual word] —treu. —trieglich, V. —trüglich. —trinkbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not drinkable. Das Meerwaſſer iſt —trinkbar, seawater is not fit to drink, is not drinkable. —tröſtbar, *adj.* and *adv.* inconsolable. Ueber einen Verluſt, Todesfall —tröſtbar ſeyn, to be inconsolable at or for a loss, a death; ein —tröſtbarer Menſch, a man not to be consoled, refusing all consolation. —tröſtbarkeit, *f.* inconsolableness. —tröſtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [the accent on the penultima] [—tröſtbar] inconsolable, [old] discomfortable. Er iſt —tröſtlich über ihren Verluſt, he is inconsolable at having lost her. 2) [the accent on the first syllable] [= nicht erfreulich] not pleasant, disagreeable, uncomfortable, [little used] discomfortable. Eine ſehr —tröſtliche Nachricht, a very uncomfortable news. Syn. V. Troſtlos. —trüglich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [—zweifelhaft] in-

dubitable, certain. Die Sache iſt —trüglich, the thing is undoubted, beyond a doubt; —trügliche Kennzeichen, certain marks or signs. 2) [—fehlbar] infallible. Gott iſt —trüglich, God is infallible. —trüglichkeit, *f.* infallibility, absolute certainty, unerring certitude. Die —trüglichkeit einer Regel, the infallibility of a rule; [in theology] die —trüglichkeit des Papſtes [with Romish Catholics], the infallibility of the Pope. —tüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* unfit for, not adepted to, incapable of &c.; zu den Wiſſenſchaften, zu Allem —tüchtig, inept at, having no talent for the sciences, unfit for every thing; er iſt —tüchtig zu ſeinem Amte, he is unfit, not qualified for his office; ein —tüchtiger Menſch, a man not capable of, incompetent to &c., without capacity. —tüchtigkeit, *f.* incapacity, ineptitude. Die —tüchtigkeit zu den Geſchäften, incapacity for the affairs; die —tüchtigkeit zu jeder Art ernſthafter Beſchäftigungen, incapacity, ineptitude for every kind of serious occupation. —tugend, *f.* [Fehler] vice, imperfection, defect, blemish. Viele —tugenden an ſich haben, to have many vices; er hat die —tugend, daß er ſchielt, he has the defect of squinting, a defect, in so far that he squints; *it.* [in Scripture, = Sünde] sin, offense, iniquity, prevarication. Syn. V. Laſter. —tugendhaft, ‡—tugendlich, ‡—tugendſam, *adj.* and *adv.* vicious, not virtuous. —überdacht, *adj.* and *adv.* not well or maturely considered, reflected upon; *it.* unreflecting. —überdacht handeln, to act without reflexion, thoughtlessly, rashly. —übereilt, *adj.* and *adv.* not precipitate, not hasty, cool, steady. —übereingekommen, *adj.* and *adv.* not agreed upon. —übereinſtimmend, *adj.* and *adv.* not accordant, disagreeing. —übereintreffend, *adj.* and *adv.* not corresponding, not correspondent, disagreeing, at variance with. —überführbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [little used] not to be carried over, not transportable. 2) *Fig.* not to be convinced. —überführt, *adj.* and *adv.* not convinced, unconvinced. —überlaßlich, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be given up, yielded or conceded; inalienable. —überlegt, *adj.* and *adv.* not reflected on, unreflecting, ill-advised, inconsiderate, rash. Ein —überlegter Menſch, a heedless, thoughtless, hare-brained, giddy-pated fellow; —überlegte Aeußerung, Rede, a thoughtless, rash declaration, speech; —überlegte Handlung, inconsiderate, hasty act, action; —überlegte Bitte, inconsiderate request; —überlegt handeln, to act inconsiderately, rashly, giddily. —überlegtheit, *f.* inconsiderateness, foolishness, rashness, unadvisedness. Etwas aus —überlegtheit thun, to do any thing from a want of consideration. —überleitend, *adj.* and *adv.* [in grammar] —überleitendes Ausſagewort, intransitive, neuter verb. —überſchaubar, —überſehbar, [little used] —überſehlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be surveyed by the eye, not to be scanned or taken in at one glance. —überſehbare Ebene, Fläche &c., a plain &c. losing itself or lost in the distance, an immense, a boundless plain. —überſehbarkeit, *f.* immensity [of a plain &c.]. —überſetzbar, —überſetzlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [the accent on the second syllable] not to be crossed or passed over, not to be carried over. 2) [the accent on the penultima] untranslateable. —überſetzbare Stelle, untranslateable passage; —überſetzbarer Schriftſteller, untranslateable author. —überſetzbarkeit, *f.* 1) impossibility of crossing or passing over, of being carried over. 2) impossibility of translating, untranslateableness. —überſetzt, *adj.* and *adv.* untranslated. —überſteigbar, —überſteiglich, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be ascended, not to be climbed up or over. *Fig.* insurmountable. —überſteigbare Berge, mountains not to be ascended, that cannot be crossed, impassable mountains; —überſteigliches Hinderniß, insurmountable difficulty. —überſteigbarkeit, *f.* impossibility of passing, of surmounting. —übertragbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [of accounts] not to be carried over. 2) *Fig.* untranslateable. —übertragbare Feinheiten, niceties not to be rendered into, conveyed in another language. —überträglich, adj. and *adv.* [of a right &c.] intransferable, intransmissible; *it.* [in accounts] not to be carried or brought over. —übertreffbar, —übertrefflich, adj. and *adv.* insurpassable, excellent in the highest degree. —übertreffbarkeit, *f.* impossibility of surpassing, utmost excellence. —überwindlich, adj. and *adv.* invincible. —überwindliches Heer, invincible army; —überwindlich ſeyn, to be invincible; —überwindliche Feſtung, impregnable fortress; [in English and Span. hist.] die —überwindliche Flotte, the invincible Armada. *Fig.* —überwindliche Hartnäckigkeit, invincible obstinacy; —überwindliche Hinderniſſe, insurmountable obstacles. —überwindlichkeit, *f.* the invincibility, invincibleness [of the obstacles &c.]. —überwölbt, adj. and *adv.* not vaulted over. —überzählbar, —überzählig, adj. and *adv.* 1) not to be reckoned or counted, innumerable, immense. 2) not supernumerary. —üblich, *adj.* and *adv.* unusual, not used, not in use, obsolete. —umänderbar, —umänderlich, *adj* and *adv.* not capable to be changed or altered, unchangeable, inalterable. —umendbar, —umendlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [in grammar] indeclinable, invariable. —umendbarkeit, *f.* indeclinability. —umgänglich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [the accent on the first or second syllable] [= ungeſellſchaftlich, ungeſellig] unsociable, not companionable, not open to good-fellowship, not conversable. Ein —umgänglicher Menſch, an unsocial man; er iſt nicht —umgänglich, he is not of a retiring disposition, is by no means averse to friendly intercourse. 2) [the accent on the penultima] [= unvermeidlich] indispensable, of [an] absolute necessity. Es iſt —umgänglich nothwendig, it is absolutely, indispensably necessary; eine —umgänglich nothwendige Sache, an indispensable thing; aus —umgänglicher Nothwendigkeit, out of absolute necessity; ich mußte —umgänglich abreiſen, I was absolutely &c. compelled to set off for &c. —umgänglichkeit, *f.* 1) unsociableness, insociability. 2) indispensableness, absolute necessity. —umgehauen, *adj.* and *adv.* not cut down, not hewn, unfelled. —umgehbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [the accent on the second syllable] that one cannot go round, make the circuit of. *Fig.* indispensable. —umgrenzt, *adj.* and *adv.* unbounded, unlimited. —umſchränkt, *adj.* and *adv.* unlimited, absolute, sovereign. —umſchränkte Gewalt, unlimited, absolute power, authority; ſie hat eine —umſchränkte Gewalt im Hauſe, she has supreme control, perfect mastery over, her power is absolute in the house; mit —umſchränkter Gewalt handeln, to act with absolute authority; —umſchränkt regieren, to govern absolutely, despotically; —umſchränkt befehlen, to have sovereign command; —umſchränkter Fürſt, Herr, sovereign prince, lord, an absolute master, a sovereign; er iſt —umſchränkt in ſeinem Lande, he is sovereign, absolute in his country; die Sache ſteht zwiſchen zwei —umſchränkten Mächten in Unterhandlung, the affair is in treaty between two sovereign powers, two crowned heads. —umſchränktheit, *f.* sovereignty. —umſchrieben, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not inscribed, without inscription; *it.* without circumlocution or periphrasis. 2) *Fig.* V. —begrenzt. —umſtößlich, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be overthrown. *Fig.* irreversible, incontestable. —umſtößlicher Beweis, incontestable proof; Etwas —umſtößlich beweiſen, to prove any thing incontestably; —umſtößliches Geſetz, irrevocable law; das iſt mein —umſtößlicher Wille, that is my unalterable, fixed, firm, irrevocable will. —umwerflich, *adj.* and *adv.* [the accent on the second syllable] [little used] that cannot be upset or capsized. —umwölkt, *adj.* and *adv.* unclouded, serene. —umwölkter Himmel, unclouded sky. *Fig.* —umwölkte Stirn, unclouded, serene brow; —umwölkter Sinn, cheerful disposition, buoyant mind. —umwunden, adj. and *adv.* 1) [the accent on the second or third syllable] not wrapped or wound round. 2) [the accent on the first syllable] *Fig.* not tortuous, candid, sincere, frank, ingenuous. Einem —umwunden ſeine Meinung ſagen, to tell any one one's opinion openly, without reserve. —umzäunt, *adj.* and *adv.* not fenced in. —unterbrochen, *adj.* and *adv.* uninterrupted, incessant, without interruption, discontinuation or intermission, continual, continuous, at a stretch, in one breath. Er hat ſechs Stunden —unterbrochen gewartet, he has waited six consecutive hours, whole hours; —unterbrochen erzählen, to relate uninterruptedly, without a break; er hat —unterbrochen daran fortgearbeitet, he has worked at it continually, constantly; eine —unterbrochene Reihe, an uninterrupted, unbroken series, continuate or continuative succession. —unterhaltend, *adj.* and *adv.* not amusing, unentertaining, uninteresting. —unterhaltende Erzählung, tedious, flat &c. tale or relation. —unterjocht, *adj.* and *adv.* unsubdued, free, independent. —unterläſſig, *adj.* and *adv.* —unterläſſige Arbeit, continual work; —unterläſſig arbeiten, to work incessantly, without relaxation. —unterlaßlich, *adj.* and *adv.* indispensable, that cannot be omitted. —unternehmend, —unternehmig, *adj.* and *adv.* not enterprising or speculating. —unternommen, *adj.* and *adv.* not undertaken, unattempted. —unterrichtet, *adj.* and *adv.* untaught, uninstructed; uninformed. —unterſcheidbar, —unterſcheidlich, *adj.* and *adv.* indiscernable. —unterſchieden, *adj.* and *adv.* undistinguished, without distinction. —unterthänig, *adj.* and *adv.* not subject, not submissive, unsubmitting. —unterwieſen, *adj.* and *adv.* uninstructed, not instructed, V. —unterrichtet. —unterwürfig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not subjected, unsubdued, V. —unterjocht. 2) disobedient, refractory, contumacious. —unterwürfigkeit, *f.* 1) independence. 2) insubordination. —unterzeichnet, *adj.* and *adv.* unsigned. —unterzeichneter Brief, unsigned, anonymous letter, a letter without any signature. —vaterländiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* not of or

from one's country; *it.* unworthy of one's country, of the nation. —vaterländiſche Erzeugniſſe, productions of a foreign country, not of one's own country; —vaterländiſch geſinnt, not patriotic, not patriotically inclined. —väterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unfatherly, not paternal. Sich —väterlich zeigen, to shew one's self not very fatherly inclined; das heißt —väterlich gehandelt, that is not acting like a good father, not very paternally. —verachtbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be despised. —verachtet, *adj.* and *adv.* not despised, uncontemned; *it.* without despising. Seine Würde als Beamter —verachtet, verdient er als Menſch doch nichts als Verachtung, without despising his dignity as an official, he deserves as a man nothing but contempt. —verächtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not despicable, not contemptible, [fam.] not to be sneezed at. —veraltert, *adj.* and *adv.* not grown old. —veraltet, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not aged, not old. 2) not obsolete; not superannuated; *it.* not worn out. —veränderbar, —veränderlich, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be changed; *it.* unchangeable, invariable, unalterable, incommutable. Gott iſt —veränderlich, God is unchangeable; die Geſetze der Natur ſind —veränderlich, the laws of nature are immutable; einander —veränderlich zugethan, to be unchangeably, inviolably attached to one another; —veränderliches Eigenthum, incommutable, inalienable property. —veränderlichkeit, *f.* invariability, immutability, incommutability. —verändert, *adj.* and *adv.* unaltered, unchanged. Den Zuſtand der Sachen —verändert laſſen, to leave the state of affairs unaltered; das wird —verändert bleiben, that will remain unchanged, will undergo no alteration. —verantwortlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unjustifiable, inexcusable. Ein —verantwortlicher Fehler, unpardonable fault; ein —verantwortliches Betragen, conduct not to be palliated or excused. 2) irresponsible. —verantwortlichkeit, *f.* 1) inexcusableness. 2) irresponsibility. —verarbeitet, *adj.* and *adv.* not worked, raw. —verarbeitete Stoffe, raw materials; —verarbeitetes Gold, Silber, gold, silver in lumps, ingots &c. —veräußerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* inalienable. Das Krongut iſt, die fürſtlichen Domänen ſind —veräußerlich, crownlands, the princely domains are inalienable. —veräußerlichkeit, *f.* inalienability. —veräußert, *adj.* and *adv.* not alienated. —verbeſſerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [the accent on the first syllable] not longer improvable, that cannot be bettered; perfect, excellent, accomplished. Ein —verbeſſerliches Werk, accomplished work; das iſt —verbeſſerlich, that cannot be ameliorated, be rendered more perfect. 2) [the accent on the third syllable] incapable of being corrected, amended, bettered or improved. Das iſt eine —verbeſſerliche Gewohnheit, ein —verbeſſerlicher Menſch, Sünder, Trunkenbold, that is a habit not to be corrected, this is an incorrigible man or fellow, sinner, drunkard. —verbeſſerlichkeit, *f.* 1) perfection. 2) incorrigibleness, incorrigibility. —verbeſſert, *adj.* and *adv.* unimproved, not ameliorated or bettered. —verbildet, *adj.* and *adv.* natural, ingenuous, not bred or polished the wrong way. —verbildeter Menſch, an unaffected man, a man natural in his ways &c. —verbindlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not binding. Ein —verbindliches Geſetz, a law not obligatory, not coercive, not compulsory; eine wider das Gewiſſen laufende Zuſage iſt —verbindlich, a promise, that offends the conscience, is not binding. 2) disobliging, unkind, unaccommodating. Ein —verbindliches Kompliment, a compliment not over-gracious, not very obliging; ein —verbindliches Benehmen, ungracious manners, disobliging behaviour. —verbindlichkeit, *f.* 1) want of obligation. Die —verbindlichkeit dieſes Geſetzes, Verſprechens, the unbinding quality of this law, of this promise. 2) disobligingness, unkindness, ungraciousness. —verbittlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] not to be waved or declined by an excuse, not to be deprecated. —verblendet, *adj.* and *adv.* undazzled. —verblüht, *adj.* and *adv.* unfaded, unwithered. *Fig.* [of a girl, young woman] still in the bloom, freshness of her age. —verblümt, *adj.* and *adv.* *Fig.* [geradezu] dry, plain, simple, not figurative, without ornaments. Etwas —verblümt ſagen, to say any thing bluntly, in a plain matter-of-fact manner; —verblümte Bedeutung eines Wortes, the proper sense of a word. —verborgen, *adj.* and *adv.* not hidden, unhidden, not unknown; known. —verboten, *adj.* and *adv.* unprohibited, unforbidden, lawful, permitted. Das bleibt dir —verboten, that has not been forbidden you; er lehrte —verboten, he taught without any prohibition, forbiddance or interdict. —verbrauchbar, —verbrauchlich, *adj.* and *adv.* inconsumable. —verbraucht, *adj.* and *adv.* unconsumed. —verbrennbar, —verbrennlich, *adj.* and *adv.* incombustible. —verbrennbarer Stoff, incombustible substance. —verbrennbarkeit, *f.* incombustibility. —verbrieft, *adj.* and *adv.* unconfirmed by letters. —verbrochen, *adj.* and *adv.* [with miners] —verbrochenes Feld, unworked spot. —verbrüchlich, *adj.* and *adv.* inviolable. Ein —verbrüchliches Stillſchweigen beobachten, to observe, keep a profound silence; ſein Wort —verbrüchlich halten, to keep one's word inviolably; —verbrüchliche Treue, inviolable fidelity. —verbrüchlichkeit, *f.* inviolability. —verbürgbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be guaranteed, not warranted. —verbürgbare Gerüchte, reports requiring confirmation. —verbürgt, *adj.* and *adv.* not guaranteed, not secured by bail; *it.* not authenticated, unconfirmed. —verbürgte Gerüchte, loose reports. —verdächtig, *adj.* and *adv.* unsuspected, not suspicious, [old] suspectless. —verdächtiger Zeuge, unsuspected witness. —verdächtigkeit, *f.* exemption from suspicion. —verdauet, *adj.* and *adv.* undigested. Er gibt die Speiſen roh und —verdauet von ſich, he voids the food he has taken crude and undigested; er hat —verdauete Speiſen im Magen, he has crudities in his stomach. *Fig.* —verdauete Gedanken, crude, undigested thoughts. —verdaulich, *adj.* and *adv.* indigestible, difficult or hard of digestion. —verdauliche Speiſen, indigestible articles of food; —ausgebackenes Brod iſt —verdaulich, underbaked bread is indigestible. —verdaulichkeit, *f.* indigestion, crudities. —verdaulichkeit machen, verurſachen, to cause, produce indigestion; an —verdaulichkeit leiden, to suffer from indigestion, from dyspepsy. —verdauung, *f.* apepsy. —verderblich, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be spoiled, that will not spoil; *it.* incorruptible, [in divinity] unfading, immarcessible. —verderblichkeit, *f.* incorruptibility, incorruption. —verderbt, *adj.* and *adv.* unspoiled, unspoilt; *it. fig.* [more usual, unverdorben] uncorrupted, not corrupted. —verdeutſchbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not translatable into German. —verdeutſcht, *adj.* and *adv.* not translated into German. —verdienend, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] undeserving. —verdienſt, *n.* [little used] demerit, want of merit. —verdienſtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not meritorious, [old] immeritous. Eine —verdienſtliche Handlung, illaudable, unworthy action. —verdient, *adj.* and *adv.* undeserved. —verdienter Haß, undeserved hatred; —verdienter Weiſe, in an undeserved manner. —verdorben, *adj.* and *adv.* not spoiled; *it. fig.* uncorrupted. —verdorbene Waare, goods not spoiled or damaged; ein —verdorbener Menſch, a man of pure or uncorrupted morals, a corruptless, a blameless man; die —verdorbene Natur, die —verdorbene Menſchennatur, nature in a state of purity, not vitiated or depraved, man in a state of innocence. —verdorbenheit, *f.* uncorruptedness, incorruptness, uncorruptness, integrity. Die —verdorbenheit ſeiner Sitten, the innocence, purity of his manners. —verdrießlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not peevish, not in a bad humour, not angry. —verdroſſen, *adj.* and *adv.* [—ermüdſam] unwearied, indefatigable. Mit —verdroſſener Sorgfalt, with indefatigable care; er iſt zu Allem —verdroſſen, he is indefatigable in every thing. —verdroſſenheit, *f.* indefatigableness, unweariness, indefatigation. —veredelt, *adj.* and *adv.* not ennobled. [with gardeners] —veredelte Früchte &c., fruits &c. not ameliorated, not brought to perfection. —verehelicht, *adj.* and *adv.* unmarried. Er lebt —verehelicht, he lives in a state of celibacy, of single blessedness, he leads the life of a single man, he lives as an old bachelor. —vereinbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not unitable. *Fig.* irreconcilable, incompatible, inconsistent, incoherent. Dieſe Metalle ſind —vereinbar, these metals cannot be formed into an alloy, into an amalgam, they have no affinity for each other; —vereinbare Sachen, things that cannot be allied, united; —vereinbare [ſich widerſprechende] Handlungen, Dinge, unsuitable, incongruous actions, things; [in jurisprudence] —vereinbare Pfründen, Aemter [die man nicht zu gleicher Zeit beſitzen kann], incompatible livings, official employments; dieſe beiden Nachrichten ſind —vereinbar, these two pieces of intelligence are irreconcilable, inconsistent, contradictory. —vereinbarkeit, *f.* incompatibility. —vereinbarlich, —vereinlich, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —vereinbar. —verfahren, *adj.* and *adv.* [with miners] —verfahrenes Feld, unexplored ground. —verfälſchbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be adulterated or drugged. —verfälſcht, *adj.* and *adv.* not adulterated, genuine, [speaking of wine &c.] not drugged, not made up. —verfälſchte Waare, genuine article of merchandise. —verfänglich, *adj.* and *adv.* not captious. —verfängliche Frage, question not a captious one. —verfaſſungsmäßig, V. Verfaſſungswidrig. —verfaulbar, *adj.* and *adv.* proof against, not liable to, resisting putrefaction, not putrescible. Dies macht die Häute —verfaulbar, this prevents the skins from putrefying. —verfüglich, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be bequeathed, not disposable. —verführbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not transportable. 2) proof against seduction. —verführlich, V. —verführbar.

—vergänglich, *adj.* and *adv.* imperishable, endless. Gott allein iſt —vergänglich, God alone is without beginning or end; —vergängliche Farbe, a fast, unfading, set colour; ein —vergänglicher Ruhm &c., immortal, eternal glory. —vergänglichkeit, *f.* quality of that which is imperishable or indestructible; endlessness. —vergeblich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not to be conferred on another. 2) [—verzeihlich] unpardonable. —vergeſſen, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be forgotten. Die Sache iſt mir —vergeſſen, the thing is not to be effaced from my remembrance; es ſoll mir —vergeſſen ſeyn, I will take care to remember it; Sie ſind bei mir —vergeſſen, you are not forgotten; I will not forget you. —vergeſſig, *adj.* and *adv.* [unusual] not forgetful. —vergeßlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not capable of being forgotten, unforgotten. Dieſer Auftritt wird mir —vergeßlich ſeyn, this scene will never be forgotten by me; ſeine edle That, ſein Name, ſein Andenken iſt mir —vergeßlich, his noble action will always be present to my mind, his name, his memory still lives in my heart. —vergeßlichkeit, *f.* —vergeßlichkeit dieſes Auftrittes &c., this scene &c., which can never be forgotten. —vergleichbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) incomparable. Sie iſt —vergleichbar ſchöner, she is incomparably more beautiful; von —vergleichbarer Schönheit, of an incomparable beauty. 2) not to be composed or reconciled [as a difference]. —vergleichbarkeit, *f.* incomparableness. —vergleichlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [—vergleichbar] incomparable. Eine —vergleichlich ſchöne Arbeit, incomparable work, a work beyond compare, matchless for beauty; Gott iſt —vergleichlich, God is above compare, nothing can enter into comparison with God. *it.* a) [= vortrefflich] incomparable. Ein —vergleichlicher Mann, an admirable, excellent man; ei, das iſt ja —vergleichlich! ah, that is excellent, capital! das ſchmeckt —vergleichlich, that has a capital &c. taste; der, die —vergleichliche, the incomparable man, woman, the incomparable one. b) [in nat. hist.] Die-vergleichliche [die Krontute], the cedonulli. —vergleichlichkeit, *f.* incomparableness, excellence, superiority. —vergnügen, *n.* [little used] absence of pleasure or satisfaction, discontent, displeasure. —vergnüglich, —vergnügſam, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] not pleasant, not amusing, unsatisfactory; *it.* V. —genügſam. —vergnügt, *adj.* and *adv.* badly pleased, satisfied or amused, discontented. —vergolten, *adj.* and *adv.* unrewarded, not recompensed. —vergönnt, *adj.* and *adv.* unpermitted, disallowed. —verhalten, *adj.* and *adv.* *Fig.* not kept back, not restrained. —verhaltener Grimm, open wrath. *it.* [in Scripture] Eins ſey euch —verhalten, be this not unknown to you; [in chancery] ſolches haben wir euch —verhalten laſſen wollen, such have we wished to inform you of. —verhältnißmäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* out of, without proportion, disproportionate. —verhältnißmäßig groß, klein, disproportionately, disproportionably, unsymmetrically great, small; ein —verhältnißmäßiger Preis, a disproportionate price. —verheirathet, *adj.* and *adv.* unmarried, single. —verhinderbar, —verhinderlich, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be prevented. —verhindert, *adj.* and *adv.* unhindered. —verhofft, *adj.* and *adv.* unhoped [for], not anticipated, unlooked for, not awaited, unforeseen. Ein —verhofftes Glück, an unexpected piece of good fortune, a windfall, god-send; *proverb.* —verhofft kommt oft, something unexpected often turns up; dieſe Nachricht, dieſe Erklärung kam uns ganz —verhofft, we were quite unprepared for this news, declaration; er hat —verhofft eine Erbſchaft gethan, he has unexpectedly come into property. —verhohlen, *adj.* and *adv.* not hidden, unconcealed, undisguised, open, without disguise or concealment; Etwas, ſeine Meinung, —verhohlen ſagen, thun, to say, do any thing, to speak one's mind openly. —verhört, *adj.* and *adv.* [at criminal &c. law-courts] unheard, unexamined, unquestioned. —verhüllbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be wrapt, veiled over, concealed. —verhüllt, *adj.* and *adv.* undisguised, not disguised, covered, veiled or shrouded. —verhungert, *adj.* and *adv.* not starved [to death with hunger], not dead of starvation. —verjährbar, —verjährlich, *adj.* and *adv.* imprescriptible. —verjährbares Recht, imprescriptible right. —verjährbarkeit, *f.* imprescriptibility. —verjährt, *adj.* and *adv.* not prescribed. —verirrbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be misled, turned aside, diverted; *it.* where one cannot mistake the way. —verkannt, *adj.* and *adv.* not mistaken, not misjudged. —verkäuflich, *adj.* and *adv.* unsaleable, not vendible, unmerchantable; hanging heavy, going off flat. —verkäufliches Gut, property not disposable, not saleable. *Fig.* not to be bought, bribed. Ein—verkäufliches Gewiſſen, a conscience not to be bribed. —verkauft, *adj.* and *adv.* unsold, undisposed of. Dieſe Tücher ſind —verkauft geblieben, these cloths have remained unsold, on hand. —verkennbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be mistaken. —verkennbar iſt dieſer Vorzug, this preference is not to be mistaken, there can be no mistake about this &c. —verkürzt, *adj.* and *adv.* unshortened. *Fig.* without prejudice, without let or hindrance. —verlarvt, *adj.* and *adv.* unmasked, not masked. —verläſſig, V. —zuverläſſig. —verlegen, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) —verlegene Waare, an article finding a ready sale, going off brisk, having a good demand; *it.* not impaired &c. by being kept on hand. 2) unembarrassed. Er ſah ſie —verlegen an, he looked at her without embarrassment, steadily, calmly, coolly. —verleſen, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not picked, not sorted. 2) not read over. —verletzbar, —verletzlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) inviolable. Seine Perſon iſt —verletzlich, his person is inviolable; das Völkerrecht iſt —verletzlich, the right of the people is inviolable. 2) V. —verwundbar. —verletzbarkeit, *f.* 1) inviolability. 2) V. —verwundbarkeit. —verletzt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unwounded; *it.* [unverdorben] not spoiled, not injured, uninjured, not damaged. 2) V. —verſehrt. —verletzte Sitte, inviolable usage, custom. —verliehen, *adj.* and *adv.* unlet, unhired, not hired out. [with miners] —verliehenes Feld, tract not yet let or farmed out; *it.* not granted, not conferred upon. —verlierbar, [less usual] —verlierlich, *adj.* and *adv.* imperdible, [in theology] inamissible. —verlierbarer Rechtsſtreit, imperdible law-suit; —verlierbares Spiel, certain game; [in theology] die —verlierliche Gnade, inamissible grace. —verlierbarkeit, *f.* imperdibility, inamissibleness. —verloren, *adj.* and *adv.* not lost. Das iſt —verloren, that's not lost, that's in very good hands. —verlöſchbar, —verlöſchlich, *adj.* and *adv.* inextinguishable, unquenchable. —verlöſchbarkeit, *f.* unquenchableness, unextinguishableness. —verlöſchend, *adj.* and *adv.* not going out, not becoming extinguished, quenched. —vermachbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be devised or bequeathed away, inalienable. —vermachbare Güter, inalienable estates, estates of which the entail cannot be cut off. —vermählt, *adj.* and *adv.* [higher word for unverheirathet] unmarried, single. —vermeidlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unavoidable, inevitable. Die —vermeidliche Nothwendigkeit, inevitable necessity; —vermeidliche Gefahr, inevitable danger; ſein Tod iſt —vermeidlich, his death is inevitable; das wird Ihnen —vermeidlich widerfahren, that will inevitably happen to you. —vermeidlichkeit, *f.* inevitableness, inevitability, unavoidableness. —vermeidlichkeit ſeines Todes, the absolute certainty or necessity of his death. —vermenſchlicht, *adj.* and *adv.* not humanized, not anthropomorphosed, without anthropomorphosis. —vermerkt, *adj.* and *adv.* insensible, unperceived. Die Zeit rückt —vermerkt vor, [the] time insensibly, imperceptibly steals on; ſich —vermerkt einſchleichen, to slip in unperceived, unmarked. —vermiethet, *adj.* and *adv.* unlet. —vermiethlich, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be, that won't let. —vermindert, *adj.* and *adv.* undiminished, not lessened. —vermiſchbar, *adj.* and *adv.* immiscible. —vermiſchbarkeit, *f.* immiscibility. —vermiſcht, *adj.* and *adv.* unmixed, unmingled. —vermögen, *n.* 1) inability, incapability [of doing any thing]. Sein —vermögen, Ihnen zu dienen, his inability to serve you; aus —vermögen Etwas nicht thun, not to do any thing through inability; ſein —vermögen entſchuldigt ihn, his inability, impotency excuses him; das —vermögen, zu bezahlen, insolvency. 2) Das männliche —vermögen [in medicine], impotence. V. —vermögenheit. —vermögend, *adj.* and *adv.* unable, incapable, [in poetry] impotent, powerless. Ein —vermögender Freund, a powerless friend; ich bin —vermögend, Ihnen zu dienen, I am unable to serve you, it is out of my power to &c.; —vermögend, Kinder zu zeugen, impotent; ſie hat einen —vermögenden geheirathet, she has married a man who is impotent; Einen für —vermögend [für inſolvent] erklären [in commerce], to declare any one insolvent; —vermögend zu arbeiten und ſeinen Unterhalt zu verdienen, unable to work and gain one's livelihood. —vermögenheit, *f.* [Kinder zu zeugen] impotence, impotency. —vermögig, V. [the usual word] —vermöglich 2). —vermöglich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [nicht vermögend] unable, incapable, [in medicine] impotent. 2) without property. —vermuthet, *adj.* and *adv.* unexpected, inopinate. —vermuthlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unexpected, unforeseen, sudden. —vernehmbar, —vernehmlich, *adj.* and *adv.* indistinct. Ein —vernehmlicher Laut, indistinct sound; —vernehmliche Sprache, indistinct speech, utterance, mumbling; er ſpricht ſehr —vernehmlich, he speaks very indistinctly. —vernehmbarkeit, *f.* indistinctness. —vernommen, *adj.* and *adv.* unheard, unlistened to, not understood, not comprehended. —vernunft, *f.* 1) want of reason, nonsense, stupidity, irrationality. Etwas aus —vernunft thun, to do any thing through lack of sense, from want of nous; das ganze Lehrgebäude iſt lauter —vernunft, the whole system or doctrine is a tissue of nonsense, a perfect farce; mit —vernunft handeln, to act nonsensically, irrationally. 2) a piece of nonsense, a nonsensical act, an

irrationality. —vernünftig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [speaking of beasts] irrational. Die —vernünftigen Thiere, the irrational, unreasonable brutes, brutes devoid of reason, of the reasoning faculty. 2) [of persons] irrational. —vernünftig ſeyn, handeln, to act irrationally, absurdly; —vernünftig reden, to speak nonsensically; ein —vernünftiger Schwätzer, a jabberer. —vernünftigkeit, *f.* irrationality, nonsensicality. —verpflichtet, *adj.* and *adv.* not bound by duty or oath. —verrathen, *adj.* and *adv.* unbetrayed. —verrathend, *adj.* and *adv.* not betraying. —verrätheriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* not treacherous. —verrichtet, *adj.* and *adv.* not done, unperformed, unexecuted. Das Geſchäft iſt noch —verrichtet, the affair is still unfinished, uncompleted &c.; [in fam. lang.] —verrichteter Sache abziehen, to withdraw or retire without having effected one's purpose; —verrichteter Sache zurückkommen, to come back as one went, as wise as one went. —verritzt, *adj.* and *adv.* [with miners] —verritztes Feld, ground not broken. —verrückbar, —verrücklich, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be deranged or displaced. —verrückt, *adj.* and *adv.* not deranged, not displaced. Etwas —verrückt ſtehen laſſen, to let any thing stand in its place, to let or leave any thing alone; Einen mit —verrückten Augen anſehen, to stare fixedly or hard at any one, any thing; —verrückter Gehorſam, constant, unalterable obedience; einer —verrückten Glückſeligkeit genießen, to enjoy constant, unvarying prosperity. —verſäumbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be neglected. [in law-courts] Eine —verſäumbare Friſt, term peremptory. —verſchämt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) impudent, insolent, impertinent, barefaced, shameless. Ein —verſchämter Menſch, ein —verſchämter, eine —verſchämte Dirne, eine —verſchämte, an impudent &c. fellow, a brazen strumpet, an impudent wench, a brazen-face; ein —verſchämter Lügner, an impudent, a barefaced &c. liar; ein —verſchämtes Betragen, shameless conduct; —verſchämt ſprechen, to speak impudently &c.; ein —verſchämtes Maul haben [in common people's lang.], to have a scurvy tongue [of one's own]; —verſchämte Läſterungen, impudent blasphemies. 2) [unehrbar, unkeuſch] unchaste, lewd, [low] raudy. 3) [in hohem Grade unbillig] Eine —verſchämte Bitte, Forderung, shameless &c. request, demand. —verſchämtheit, *f.* impudence, insolence, effrontery, impertinence, brass, shamelessness. Er hat die —verſchämtheit gehabt, he has had the impudence &c; Einen für ſeine —verſchämtheiten züchtigen, to chastise any one for his acts of impertinence. —verſchanzt, *adj.* and *adv.* without retrenchments. —verſchieblich, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be put off, postponed. Eine —verſchiebliche Sache, an affair, that brooks no delay. —verſchleiert, *adj.* and *adv.* [in a proper as well as figurative sense] unveiled. —verſchließbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that one cannot be close or shut. —verſchrieben, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not written on. 2) not assured or guaranteed in writing, [fam.] not in black and white. —verſchroten, *adj.* and *adv.* [with miners] V. —verbrochen. —verſchuldet, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unmerited. Ein —verſchuldetes Uebel, Unglück, undeserved ill, misfortune; —verſchuldeter Weiſe, undeservedly, innocently. 2) [ohne Schulden] not in debt, not indebted. 3) without guilt, V. —ſchuldig. —verſchüttet, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unspilled, unshed. 2) [speaking of soil &c.] not crumbled or rolled down, that has not slipped or given way. —verſchwiegen, *adj.* and *adv.* indiscreet. —verſchwiegenheit, *f.* indiscretion. —verſehen, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unprovided, unfurnished, unsupplied. 2) little used, except as *adv.*, for unvermuthet] unforeseen, unexpected; *it.* —verſehens, *adv.* [unvermuthet], unexpectedly, unawares, by surprise. —verſehens ankommen, to arrive unexpectedly. —verſehrbar, —verſehrlich, *adj.* and *adv.* proof against injury, damage &c. —verſehrbarkeit, *f.* state of being exempt from all hurt &c. —verſehrt, *adj.* and *adv.* undamaged, unspoilt, unhurt, untouched, sound. Das Siegel iſt noch —verſehrt, the seal is still whole, uninjured. —verſichert, *adj.* and *adv.* [in commerce] uninsured; *it* unassured. —verſiegbar, *adj.* and *adv.* inexhaustible. Eine —verſiegbare Quelle, inexhaustible source. *Fig.* Eine —verſiegbare Freude, inexhaustible joy. —verſiegelt, *adj.* and *adv.* unsealed, open [letter &c.]. —verſiegend, *adj.* and *adv.* not drying up, inexhausted, inexhaustive. —verſieglich, V. —verſiegbar. —verſilbert, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not silvered, unsilvered. 2) unsold, not sold. —verſöhnbar, —verſöhnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) irreconcilable, implacable. —verſöhnlicher Feind, irreconcilable enemy; —verſöhnlicher Haß &c., irreconcilable hatred &c.; —verſöhnlich entzweit, irreconcilably fallen out, separated, estranged. 2) [unſühnbar] inexpiable. —verſöhnlichkeit, *f.* irreconcilableness. —verſöhnt, *adj.* and *adv.* unreconciled, irreconciled. —verſorgbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be provided for, settled &c. —verſorgt, *adj.* and *adv.* not settled, without an establishment. Sein Sohn iſt noch —verſorgt, his son is still unprovided for, is not yet settled; er hat noch eine —verſorgte Tochter, he has still a daughter to be provided for, to marry out, to portion, [fam.] on his hands. —verſpart, *adj.* and *adv.* unreserved, not procrastinated or postponed. —verſpielt, *adj.* and *adv.* not played or gambled away. —verſprochen, *adj.* and *adv.* unpromised. Seine Tochter iſt noch —verſprochen, his daughter is not yet betrothed, affianced. —verſtand, *m.* imprudence, nonsense, stupidity. Seine ganze Aufführung verräth nichts als —verſtand, his whole conduct shews a complete want of common sense; er that es aus —verſtand, he did it not knowing, not being aware of what he was doing, through imprudence, out of folly. —verſtanden, *adj.* and *adv* not understood, not comprehended. —verſtändig, *adj.* and *adv.* [unklug] imprudent. —verſtändig ſeyn, handeln, ſprechen, to be imprudent, to act, speak imprudently; ein —verſtändiger Menſch, imprudent man; ein kleines —verſtändiges Ding, a little giddy-pated, harebrained thing, a little rattle; —verſtändiger Streich, imprudence. —verſtändigt, *adj.* and *adv.* uninformed. —verſtändlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unintelligible, not perspicuous. —verſtändliche Sprache, Stelle, crabbed, obscure, abstruse &c. language, passage; das iſt mir —verſtändlich, that is unintelligible to me, I understand nothing of all this. —verſtändlichkeit, *f.* unintelligibility, unintelligibleness. —verſtändniß, *n.* [little used] want of understanding, of intelligence. —verſtärkt, *adj.* and *adv.* not strengthened, not reinforced, unstrengthened. —verſtoßen, *adj.* and *adv.* not abandoned, not repelled or expelled. —verſucht, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unessayed, untried. —verſuchtes Mittel, unessayed &c. means; ich will nichts —verſucht laſſen, I will leave nothing untried, [fam.] I will not leave a stone unturned up. 2) V. —erfahren. —vertheidigt, *adj.* and *adv.* undefended, defenceless, without defence. —vertheilbar, *adj.* and *adv.* indivisible, undividable. —vertheilt, *adj.* and *adv.* undivided. —verthubar, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] not to be expended [entirely]. —verthulich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) V. —verthubar. 2) [in fam. lang.] not prodigal, not extravagant. —vertilgbar, —vertilglich, *adj.* and *adv.* indelible, indeleble. —vertilgt, *adj.* and *adv.* not extirpated or exterminated. —verträglich, ‡—vertragſam, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) incompatible. 2) —verträglich in der Religion &c., intolerant. —verträglichkeit, *f.* 1) incompatibility. 2) intolerance. —verwandelt, *adj.* and *adv.* unchanged, not transformed. —verwandt, —verwendet, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [from verwenden, wenden, to turn] not diverted, unturned. Einen —verwandt, mit —verwandten Augen anſehen, to gaze with steadfast eyes, steadily at any one. 2) [from verwenden, to employ] [chiefly unverwendet] unemployed, undirected. 3) [from verwandt, related] [only unverwandt] unrelated, not allied, unconnected [by kindred &c.]. —verwehrbar, —verwehrlich, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be forbidden, allowable. —verwehrt, *adj.* and *adv.* unforbidden. Das ſey Ihnen —verwehrt, I permit or allow you to do that. —verweigerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not refusable, undeniable. —verweigert, *adj.* and *adv.* not refused. —verweilt, *adj.* and *adv.* without delay, not delayed, directly, instantly, on the spot, this minute, in a moment. —verweislich, *adj.* and *adv.* irreproachable, blameless. —verwelklich, *adj.* and *adv.* unfading. Dieſe Blumen ſind —verwelklich, these flowers do not fade, wither. *Fig* [unvergänglich] permanent. Ein —verwelklicher Ruhm, an undying, immortal, ever-blooming renown; [in Scripture] das —verwelkliche Erbe im Himmel, die —verwelkliche Krone der Ehren, the incorruptible inheritance of Heaven, the uncorruptible crown of glory. —verwelklichkeit, *f.* unfadingness, incorruptibility. —verwelkt, *adj.* and *adv.* unfaded, unwithered. —verwerflich, *adj.* and *adv.* unexceptionable, unobjectionable. Ein —verwerflicher Zeuge, Beweis, unexceptionable witness, evidence, proof; —verwerfliches Zeugniß, irrefragable testimony; *it.* —verwerflicher Beweisgrund, irrefutable argument. —verwerflichkeit, *f.* unexceptionableness, irrefragability. —verweſend, *adj.* and *adv.* incorruptive. —verweſet, *adj.* and *adv.* uncorrupted. —verweslich, *adj.* and *adv.* incorruptible, uncorruptible, [in divinity] immarcessible, unfading. In Weingeiſt aufbewahrt ſind die Körper —verweslich, bodies preserved in spirits of wine are incorruptible; [in Scripture] es wird geſäet verweslich und wird auferſtehen —verweslich, it is sown in corruption, it is raised in incorruption. —verweslichkeit, *f.* incorruptibility. —verwirrt, *adj.* and *adv.* unentangled, unperplexed, disembarrassed. —verworren, *adj.* and *adv.* not entangled, not embarrassed, not confused. Sich mit etwas —verworren laſſen [rather unusual], not to meddle with any thing. —verwundbar, —verwundlich, *adj.* and *adv.* invulnerable. —verwundbarkeit, *f.* invulnerabili-

ty. —verwundet, *adj.* and *adv.* unwounded. —verwüſtet, *adj.* and *adv.* not ravaged, not desolated, not depopulated. —verwüſtlich, *adj* and *adv.* that cannot be ruined. Seine Leibesbeſchaffenheit, Kraft, ſein Körper iſt —verwüſtlich, his constitution, vigour, strength is not to be worn out, his body is as hard or firm as adamant; eine —verwüſtliche Geſundheit, a health not to be impaired or undermined, an iron-constitution. —verzagt, *adj.* and *adv.* intrepid, dauntless. Nur muthig, —verzagt! come, courage! [fam.] come! who's afraid! —verzagtheit, *f.* intrepidity. —verzärtelt, *adj.* and *adv.* not delicate, not coddled up, [fam.] not mimini-pimini. —verzeihbar, —verzeihlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unpardonable. Ein —verzeihlicher Fehler, an unpardonable, irremissible fault. —verzeihlichkeit, *f.* irremissibleness. —verzinsbar, —verzinslich, *adj.* and *adv.* bearing no interest, paying no interest, yielding no per-centage. Ein —verzinsbares Darlehen, a loan on which no interest is to be paid. —verzogen, *adj.* and *adv.* not spoiled by a bad education. —verzögerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not dilatory, not procrastinating. 2) [little used] V. —verzüglich. —verzollbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not liable to import &c. duty or duties. —verzuckert, *adj.* and *adv.* not oversugared. —verzüglich, *adj.* and *adv.* without delay, immediate, directly, instantly, on the spot, out of hand, incontinently. Er reiſet —verzüglich ab, he sets off, he is going to start immediately; —verzüglich Folge leiſten, to pay immediate attention, to obey directly; er kommt —verzüglich wieder, he is coming back directly, in an instant; das —verzügliche Recht, Verfahren, summary process, summary proceedings; [with soldiers &c. = Standrecht] drum-head court-martial &c. —vetterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not like a cousin, unworthy of &c. a cousin. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used = nicht voll] not full. —vollbracht, —vollendet, *adj.* and *adv.* unfinished, incomplete, not perfected. —vollendetes Werk, imperfect &c. work. —vollendung, *f.* imperfectness, state of imperfection. —vollführt, *adj.* and *adv.* unaccomplished, unperformed, unperpetrated, unfinished. —vollkommen, *adj.* and *adv.* defective, imperfect, deficient. —vollkommene [—vollſtändige] Sammlung, incomplete collection; der Menſch iſt ein —vollkommenes Weſen, man is an imperfect creature or being; er iſt nur —vollkommen geheilt, ſeine Geneſung iſt nur —vollkommen, he is only imperfectly cured, his cure is not a radical one, not a thorough one; ein —vollkommenes Kind [in obstetrics], moon-calf, a false conception. —vollkommenheit, *f.* imperfection, defectiveness, deficiency, defect, defectuosity. Körperliche, geiſtige —vollkommenheit, imperfection of the body, mind; die —vollkommenheit eines Gebäudes, des Menſchen &c., the imperfection of a building, of the man &c.; die —vollkommenheiten ſeiner Freunde tragen, to bear with the failings of a friend. —vollſtändig, *adj.* and *adv.* incomplete, deficient, defective, imperfect, defectuous. —vollſtändige Sammlung, incomplete collection; —vollſtändiges Werk, defective work; —vollſtändiges Buch [in which some sheets are wanting], imperfect book; ein —vollſtändiger Begriff, Beweis, incomplete idea, demonstration. —vollſtändigkeit, *f.* defectiveness, deficiency, defectuosity, imperfection. —vollſtreckt, *adj.* and *adv.* not completed, unexecuted. —vollzählig, *adj.* and *adv.* incomplete, not complete. —vollzählig machen, to render incomplete. —vollzähligkeit, *f.* incompleteness, deficiency of number. —vollzogen, V. —vollſtreckt. —vorausſehbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be foreseen, unforeseeable. —vorbehaltlich, *adj.* and *adv.* without reserve, unreserved. —vorbereitet, *adj.* and *adv.* unprepared, without preparation. —vorbeſtimmt, *adj.* and *adv.* not predestined, unpredicted, not previously planned or fixed, not concerted beforehand. —vorgeſehen, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [unvermuthet] unforeseen, unexpected. 2) not provided [for]. Ein im Voranſchlag des Staatsbedarfs [im Büdget] —vorgeſehener Poſten, eine &c. —vorgeſehene Ausgabe, an item, an expense not expected in the state-budget or estimates. —vorgreiflich, *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly in chancery &c. style] 1) [ohne Andern vorzugreifen] impartial, moderate. 2) [ohne Abbruch or Beeinträchtigung] not encroaching on, not forestalling, without prejudice to. Seine —vorgreifliche Meinung ſagen, to speak one's mind, to declare one's sentiments without pretending to forestall that or those of others. —vorherbeſtimmt, V. —vorbeſtimmt. —vorhergeſagt, *adj.* and *adv.* unpredicted. —vorhergeſehen, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unforeseen. 2) V. —vorgeſehen 2). —vorſchreiblich, *adj.* and *adv.* [in chancery] without prescribing any thing. —vorſchriftlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] without example, precedent; *it.* without precept. —vorſetzlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unpremeditated, not deliberate. Einen —vorſetzlich beleidigen, to offend any one unintentionally; —vorſetzliche Tödtung, unintentional homicide; [in law] justifiable, excusable homicide. —vorſicht, *f.* want of precaution, of circumspection. —vorſichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* incautious, inconsiderate. Junge Leute ſind —vorſichtig, young people are not circumspect, are apt to act rashly, are improvident; —vorſichtig an den Tiſch ſtoßen, to jog the table through heedlessness; —vorſichtig handeln, to act inconsiderately &c., rashly, too hastily; ein —vorſichtiger Streich, a thoughtless trick, silly act. —vorſichtigkeit, *f.* inconsiderateness, improvidence, inconsideration. Aus —vorſichtigkeit, through want of foresight, of circumspection, of reflexion; eine —vorſichtigkeit begehen, to be guilty of a want of foresight, of a piece of imprudence. —vorſtellbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) that cannot be represented or exhibited. 2) one who cannot be introduced [at court]. —vortheilhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* disadvantageous. Die Sache iſt —vortheilhaft für mich ausgefallen, the affair has turned out disadvantageously, unfavourably for me; eine —vortheilhafte Meinung von Jemand haben, to have or entertain an unfavourable opinion of any one; ein —vortheilhafter Poſten, disadvantageous post. —vortheilig, V. —vortheilhaft. —vorträglich, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] that cannot be exhibited, declaimed, enacted, recited. —vortrefflich, *adj.* and *adv.* not excellent. —vortrefflichkeit, *f.* the reverse of excellence. —vorweislich, —vorzeigbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be produced or shown, not producible, not presentable. —wachſam, *adj.* and *adv.* not vigilant, unwatchful. —wachſamkeit, *f.* invigilancy, want of vigilance. —wacker, *adj.* and *adv.* disloyal, not brave, not gallant. —wägbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be weighed, imponderable. —waglich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) that cannot be risked. 2) without risk, not dangerous. —wählbar, —wahlfähig, *adj.* and *adv.* ineligible. —wählbarkeit, *f.* ineligibility. —wahr, *adj.* and *adv.* untrue. Die Sache iſt —wahr, the thing is untrue, not true, is false; etwas —wahres glauben, to believe in an untruth; Etwas für —wahr halten, to believe any thing to be untrue. —wahrhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) untrue, false. Eine —wahrhafte Geſchichte, untrue history. 2) not veracious. —wahrhafter Geſchichtſchreiber, Zeuge, a culpably partial, a false historian, a false witness. —wahrhaftigkeit, *f.* want of truth, falsehood. —wahrheit, *f.* 1) absence or want of veracity [in an individual]. —wahrheit einer Nachricht, the falseness, falsity of a piece of news. 2) an untruth, a falsehood. Eine —wahrheit vorbringen, to utter an untruth, to advance a falsehood; eine Geſchichte voller —wahrheiten, history, *it.* a story full of untruths. —wahrnehmbar, —wahrnehmlich, *adj.* and *adv.* imperceptible. —wahrſcheinlich, *adj.* and *adv.* improbable. —wahrſcheinliche Geſchichte, improbable history, *it.* story; das —wahrſcheinlichſte iſt, daß &c., the most unlikely, incredible is, that &c. —wahrſcheinlichkeit, *f.* 1) the improbability, unlikelihood [of a fact &c.]. 2) an improbability. —wandelbar, *adj.* and *adv.* unchangeable, invariable. Die Geſetze der Natur ſind —wandelbar, the laws of nature are invariable; ſie ſind ſich or einander mit —wandelbarer Treue zugethan, they are attached to each other with unalterable constancy, they are inviolably attached to one another. —wandelbarkeit, *f.* —wandelbarkeit der göttlichen Rathſchlüſſe, immutability of the divine decrees. —wechſelbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) that cannot be changed. 2) [of a bill &c.] not negociable. —weg, *m.* 1) impracticable way. 2) false way, wrong road, V. Umweg. —wegig, V. —wegſam. —wegräumbar, *adj.* and *adv.* irremovable, not to be taken away or out. —wegſam, *adj.* and *adv.* —wegſamer Wald &c., forest &c. without any beaten track, a pathless forest &c.; —wegſame Straße, impracticable road; —wegſam machen, to render impracticable, to block up, obstruct, encumber. —wegſamkeit, *f.* the pathless or trackless state [of a forest &c.]. —wehrhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* not capable of bearing arms; defenceless. —weib, *n.* a woman without the character of her sex, a masculine creature, a Tomboy, a Tom, a virago; *it.* a bad woman, an abandoned creature. —weiblich, *adj.* and *adv.* unwomanly, unladylike. —weiblichkeit, *f.* —weiblichkeit ihrer Aufführung &c., her unwomanly, unfeminine conduct &c. —weichlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not delicate, not effeminate. —weidmänniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* unsportsmanlike. —weigerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unopposed, unrefused, without making difficulties. —weigerlichen Gehorſam leiſten, to yield or pay absolute, implicit, blind obedience. —weiſe, —weislich, *adj.* and *adv.* unwise, imprudent. Wir waren weiland —weiſe, we were once foolish; ein —weiſes Betragen, unwise, silly conduct; —weiſe handeln, to act imprudently. —weisheit, *f.* want or lack of wisdom. —weit, *adv.* [rarely used as an *adj.*] ein —weiter Weg [little used], a way or road not long, not stretching far; *it.* not distant, not far. —weit von der or —weit der Stadt, not far [off] from the town; —weit von hier, not far from here, near here.

—werth, I. *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unworthy, not worthy, V. —würdig. 2) of little worth, worthless, valueless. Der Ueberfluß dieſer Waare hat ſie —werth gemacht, a glut of this article has lowered its price. II. *m.* the worthlessness. Den —werth einer Sache darthun, to prove the worthlessness, the futility of any thing; der — der Sache liegt am Tage, the worthlessness &c. of the thing is manifest; eine Sache auf ihrem Werthe und —werthe beruhen laſſen, den Werth oder —werth einer Sache dahin geſtellt ſeyn laſſen, to let a thing rest upon its own intrinsic value, not to pronounce or decide on the real value of a thing; die Diamanten ſind wirklich im —werth, diamonds do not fetch at present their full value; der —werth eines Landgutes, the fallen value, the decrease in value, the undervalue of a landed estate. —weſen, *n.* [Unordnung] disorder, confusion; *it.* [= Unfug, Uebelſtand] a nuisance. Großes —weſen anrichten, to cause great disorder &c.; dem — weſen ſteuern, to repress disorder; dieſem —weſen muß geſteuert werden, we must put an end to, stop this nuisance. —weſentlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) immaterial, unreal, without reality. 2) unessential, immaterial, unimportant, trivial, trifling. — weſentlichkeit, *f.* the slight, little importance, inconsiderableness. —wetter, *n.* bad weather, the intemperate state of the air; *it.* dismal weather; *it.* [= Gewitter] tempest, thunder-storm, hail-storm, snow-storm &c. —wichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* not of full weight [as a coin]. *Fig.* —wichtige Sache, Nachricht, not a weighty, an unimportant, immomentous, insignificant affair, intelligence. —wichtigkeit, *f.* 1) the defective weight [of a coin]. *Fig.* the trifling importance, the insignificance [of a thing]. 2) an unimportant thing, a trifle. —widerlegbar, —widerleglich, *adj.* and *adv.* irrefutable, irrefragable. —widerlegbarer Ausſpruch, Zeuge, irrefragable, irrefutable authority, witness. —widerlegbarkeit, *f.* irrefragability. —widerredlich, V. [the usual word] —widerſprechlich. —widerruflich, *adj.* and *adv.* irrevocable. — widerrufliches Urtheil, irrevocable decree. —widerruflich entſcheiden, to decide irrevocably. —widerruflichkeit, *f.* irrevocableness, irrevocability. —widerſetzlich, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be opposed, irresistible, resistless, [old] opposeless. —widerſprechlich, *adj.* and *adv.* incontestable, uncontrovertible, indisputable. Eine — widerſprechliche Wahrheit, incontestable, undeniable truth; —widerſprechliches Zeugniß, incontestable evidence, authority; —widerſprechlicher Beweis &c., incontestable, irrefragable proof &c.; das Alles iſt —widerſprechlich wahr, all that is indisputably true. —widerſprechlichkeit, *f.* incontestability, indisputableness. —widerſtehbar, — widerſtehlich, *adj.* and *adv.* irresistible. —widerſtehbare &c. Reize, irresistible charms; ſie reißt mich —widerſtehbar &c. hin, she transports me irresistibly, beyond the power of resistance; eine —widerſtehbare &c. Luſt zu ſchlafen, an insurmountable, unconquerable desire of sleep. —widerſtehbarkeit, *f.* irresistibility, irresistibleness. —wiederbringlich, *adj.* and *adv.* irreparable, irrecoverable. Er iſt —wiederbringlich verloren, he is lost for ever, without the shadow of a chance, beyond redemption; die vergangene Zeit iſt —wiederbringlich, the past, the time passed is not to be brought back, is irremeable; ein —wiederbringlicher Verluſt, an irreparable, irremediable, irretrievable loss. —wiederkehrlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [rather unusual] 1) that will not return, irreturnable. 2) V. —wiederbringlich. — wiederruflich, *adj.* and *adv.* irrevocable. Die verlorne Zeit iſt —wiederruflich dahin, lost time is irrevocable; V. —wiederbringlich. —wiederruflichkeit, *f.* irrevocability, irrevocableness. Die —wiederruflichkeit der göttlichen Rathſchlüſſe, the irrevocability of the divine decrees. —wille, *m.* 1) [more usual Widerwillen] [little used] Ich thue das mit —willen, I do that with great regret, unwillingness or repugnance, very reluctantly, unwillingly; das ſind die Wirkungen ſeines —willens, those are the effects of his malevolence, spite, ill-will, malice. 2) [großes Mißfallen] indignation, scorn, dislike. Er hat ſich ſeinen —willen zugezogen, he has incurred his indignation, his dislike; ſeine Aufführung erregte bei Allen —willen, his conduct excited universal indignation; ich habe einen großen —willen gegen ihn gefaßt, I am exceedingly indignant at him, angry with him; ich ſehe mit —willen, daß &c., I see with indignation, that &c. —willfährig, *adj.* and *adv.* not condescending, unkind, ungracious. —willfährigkeit, *f.* want of condescendence, of condescension. —willig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) unwilling, reluctant. Er mag es willig oder —willig thun, let him do it willingly or not, whether he likes it or not. 2) [ſehr mißvergnügt] indignant, exasperated. Er iſt —willig darüber, daß &c., he is very indignant at being &c.; —willig über Etwas, über Einen werden, to get indignant at any thing, at any one; Einen —willig machen, to render any one indignant, to alienate, shock any one; ein —williges Kind, a cross child. Syn. V. Ungehalten and Ungern. —willigkeit, *f.* V. Unwille. —willkommen, *adj.* and *adv.* unwelcome. Ein —willkommener Gaſt, unwelcome guest; —willkommener, als dies, könnte mir Nichts ſeyn, nothing could be more disagreeable &c. to me, than this, nothing would come more amiss to me, than this. —willkommenſeyn, *n.* —willkommenſeyn eines Beſuchs, einer Botſchaft, the unpleasantness, unpleasingness, disagreeableness, ungratefulness of a visit, message. —willkührlich, *adj.* and *adv.* involuntary. — willkührliche Bewegung des Blutes &c., the involuntary movement of the blood &c. — winkelig, *adj.* without angles; [in botany] inangular. —wirklich, *adj.* and *adv.* unreal, not existing. —wirkſam, *adj.* and *adv.* inefficacious. —wirkſames Mittel, Arzeneimittel, inefficacious, ineffectual, inefficient, unactive, inactive means, remedy; meine Bitten blieben —wirkſam, my entreaties were of no avail, were unavailing; [in theology] —wirkſame Gnade &c., inefficacious grace &c. —wirkſamkeit, *f.* inefficacy, inefficaciousness, ineffectualness, inefficiency. —wirkſamkeit einer Arzenei, eines Mittels, the inefficacy, inactivity of a remedy, means; —wirkſamkeit der Gnade [in theology], inefficacy of grace. —wirſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] cross, nettled, V. Unwillig 2). —wirthbar, *adj.* and *adv.* inhospitable, uninhabited, dreary. Dieſe — wirthbare Küſte, this inhospitable shore, barren or desolate coast. —wirthlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [not much used] unbecoming a host or landlord. 2) [—gaſtfreundlich] inhospitable, unhospitable. 3) V. Unwirthſchaftlich. —wirthlichkeit, *f.* 1) inhospitality. 2) V. Unwirthſchaftlichkeit. —wirthſchaft, *f.* [not much used] bad housekeeping. —wirthſchaftlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not oeconomical, unthrifty, extravagant. — wirthſchaftlichkeit, *f.* want of oeconomy, of thrifty habits. —wißbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be known, beyond the sphere of our knowledge, of man's acquirements. —wiſſend, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) out of or through ignorance; unknowingly, unconsciously, V. —wiſſentlich. — wiſſend ſündigen, to sin unknowingly; Einem —wiſſend ſchaden, to injure any one unwittingly &c.; ſich —wiſſend ſtellen, to feign or plead ignorance. 2) [without a person's knowledge] [rather stiff] Mir, ihm —wiſſend iſt es geſchehen [= ohne mein, ſein Wiſſen], it has happened without my, his knowledge, unknown to me. 3) [—gelehrt] ignorant. In einer Wiſſenſchaft, in der Geſchichte &c. —wiſſend ſeyn, to be ignorant of a science, in history; er iſt in dieſen Dingen —wiſſend, he is ignorant, unversed in these matters; höchſt —wiſſend, extremely, very ignorant; ein —wiſſender Menſch, ein —wiſſender, an ignoramus. —wiſſenheit, *f.* ignorance, nescience. Die — wiſſenheit des Geſetzes, [better] im Geſetze, ignorance of, unacquaintance with the law; damit Niemand —wiſſenheit vorſchütze, ſich mit —wiſſenheit entſchuldige, in order that no one may plead ignorance; ich geſtehe meine — wiſſenheit in dieſem Punkte, I acknowledge my ignorance on this point; aus —wiſſenheit ſündigen, to sin through ignorance; — wiſſend in einer Wiſſenſchaft, ignorance in or of a science; ſeine —wiſſenheit in der Sternkunde bekennen, to acknowledge one's ignorance of, one's unacquaintance with astronomy; gänzliche, grobe, tiefe —wiſſenheit, entire or complete, gross, profound ignorance; in —wiſſenheit verſunken ſeyn, to be sunk in ignorance. —wiſſenheitsfehler, *m.* fault of or from ignorance. Sein Buch iſt voll der gröbſten —wiſſenheitsfehler, his book teems or reeks with faults denoting the most glaring ignorance. —wiſſenheitsſünde, *f.* a sin committed through ignorance, unconsciously. —wiſſenſchaftlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unscientific. —wiſſenswürdig, *adj.* and *adv.* not worth knowing. —wiſſentlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unknowing, unintentional, unconscious. —wiſſentlich Etwas thun, to do any thing out of ignorance; —wiſſentlich ſündigen, to sin unwittingly &c.; —wiſſentliche Sünde, sin committed unconsciously. —witz, *m.* want or lack of sense, of nous; witlessness. —witzig, *adj.* and *adv.* witless; *it.* unwitty. —witzige Antwort, silly answer; —witziger Scherz, insipid, sorry, stale joke, a jest without the Attic salt; —witzig ſeyn, to lack wit, to have no mind, no brains, no life. —wohl, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [nicht recht] Ihr thatet —wohl, es zu ſagen, you acted unright, wrong in saying it. 2) [ein wenig krank] indisposed, unwell, [with ladies at a particular period of the month] unwell. —wohlmeinend, *adj.* and *adv.* ill-disposed, malevolently inclined. — wohnbar, V. —bewohnbar. —würdig, *adj.* and *adv.* unworthy, [old] indign. Er iſt meiner Wohlthaten —würdig, hat ſich meiner Wohlthaten —würdig gemacht, he is unworthy of my benefits, he has rendered himself undeserving of my bounties; ſein Amt —würdig verwalten, to discharge the duties of one's office unworthily. —würdigkeit, *f.* unworthiness. Er wurde ſeiner —würdigkeit wegen ausgeſchloſſen, he was excluded for or through his unworthiness. —wurzelkeim, *m.* [in botany] false radical or radicule.

—zahl, *f.* infinite or countless number. Er hat mir eine —zahl Verbindlichkeiten or verbindliche Dinge an Sie aufgetragen, he has desired me to say a thousand civil, *it.* pretty things to you; eine —zahl Bücher kommt alljährlich heraus, an appalling number of books is published every year; eine —zahl Feinde wurde erschlagen, an immense number of the enemy were slain. —zahlbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not payable, that cannot be paid. —zahlbarer Dienst, unrequitable service; —zahlbare Summe, sum impossible to pay, to be paid. 2) not due, not payable. Dieser Wechsel ist —zahlbar, this bill is not yet due, payable. —zählbar, *adj.* and *adv.* innumerable, V. —zählig. —zählig, *adj.* and *adv.* innumerable, numberless, countless. —zählige Menge Menschen, an innumerable multitude of men; es waren —zählig viele da, countless numbers were there; [in fam. lang. = sehr viel] man hat es —zählige Mal gesehen, it has been seen hosts, lots of times, I don't know how often. —zahm, *adj.* and *adv.* not tame, untamed. —zähmbar, *adj.* and *adv.* untameable. —zähmbare Thiere, untameable animals. —zart, *adj.* and *adv.* indelicate. —zarter Ausdruck, indelicate expression; Einen —zart behandeln, to treat any one indelicately. —zartheit, *f.* indelicacy. —zärtlich, *adj.* and *adv* 1) not tender, untender. —zärtlicher Empfang, not a tender, a harsh, rude reception. 2) V. —zart. —zäumbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be bridled. *Fig.* unrestrainable, irrepressible. —zehntbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not tithable, indecimable. 2) exempt from tithes, tithe-free. —zeigbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be shown. —zeit, *f.* wrong time. Sie kommen zur —zeit, you come out of season, at a wrong time, inopportunely, unseasonably; [in Scripture] halte an, es sey zur rechten Zeit oder zur. —zeit, be instant in season, out of season. —zeitig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [zur —zeit] untimely, unseasonably, inopportune, inconvenient, out of season, ill-timed. *Fig.* Eine —zeitige Nachsicht, misplaced &c. indulgence; —zeitige Schamhaftigkeit, false shame. 2) [—reif] unripe, immature, untimely. —zeitige Birne &c., unripe pear &c.; —reife Geburt, abortion, miscarriage. —zeitigkeit, *f.* 1) unseasonableness, inopportuneness. 2) immatureness, immaturity. —zeitling, *m.* [—zeitige Leibesfrucht] an abortion. ‡—zentbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not subject to the criminal court. —zerbrechlich, *adj.* and *adv.* not fragile, not brittle, infrangible. —zerbrechlichkeit, *f.* infrangibility. —zergänglich, *adj.* and *adv.* not liquefiable, not liquescent, insoluble, not blending, immiscible. —zergliederlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] impossible to be dissected, analyzed. —zergliederliche Begriffe, ideas not resolvable, not to be tested, not to be dissected &c. —zergliedert, *adj.* and *adv.* undissected; *it.* not analyzed. —zerlegbar, —zerleglich, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be decomposed, analyzed, not decompoundable. —zerrissen, *adj.* and *adv.* untorn, not rent, not lacerated, not dilacerated. —zerrüttet, *adj.* and *adv.* untroubled, not deranged, undisturbed. —zerrüttete Gesundheit, uninterrupted, undisturbed health. —zerschneidbar, —zerschneidlich, *adj.* and *adv.* that cannot be cut up, be cut in pieces. —zersetzbar, *adj.* and *adv.* indecomposable, not decompoundable. —zersprengbar, *adj.* and *adv.* not to be split, burst or splintered, unwedgeable, not to be rent asunder, [speaking of troops] not to be broken or dispersed. Die —zersprengbaren Todespforten [with poets], the gates of death not to be forced. —zerstörbar, —zerstörlich, *adj.* and *adv.* indestructible. —zerstörbarkeit, *f.* indestructibility. —zerstreut, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) undispersed, not dissipated, unwasted. 2) *Fig.* —zerstreut seyn, not to be absent [of mind]. —zertheilbar, *adj.* and *adv.* indivisible. —zertheilbarkeit, *f.* indivisibility. —zertheilt, *adj.* and *adv.* undivided. —zertheilte Erbschaft, undivided succession; seine Güter sind gemeinschaftlich und —zertheilt geblieben, his estates have remained [in] common and undivided; sie besitzen dieses Haus —zertheilt, they possess this house in common; [in botany] —zertheilte Blätter, undivided leaves. —zertrennbar, —zertrennlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) inseparable. Sie sind —zertrennlich mit einander verbunden, they are inseparably united; die Form ist von der Materie —zertrennbar, form is inseparable from matter; —zertrennliche Verbindung, indissoluble union; —zertrennbares Gut, indivisible estate. 2) [in nat. hist.] die —zertrennlichen [a species of little East-Indian birds], the inseparables. —zertrennbarkeit, —zertrennlichkeit, *f.* indivisibility, indissolubility. —zertrennt, *adj.* and *adv.* not separated, undivided. —ziefer, *n.* vermin. V. —geziefer. —ziehbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) —ziehbare Minern, ores void of attractability, of attraction; —ziehbare Metalle, metals not ductile. 2) *Fig.* difficult to educate properly, hardly instructible. —ziemend, —ziemlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unseemly, V. Unanständig. —ziemend reden, to speak unbecomingly, indecorously. —zier, —zierde, *f.* inelegance, ungracefulness, bad grace. Die engen Thüren und die niedrigen Fenster sind eine große —zierde dieses Hauses, the narrow doors and low windows are a great disfigurement of this house. *Fig.* Das gereicht euch zur —zierde, that disfigures you, makes you quite an object, a fright. —zierlich, *adj.* and *adv.* inelegant. —zierlicher Ausdruck, inelegant expression. —zierlichkeit, *f.* inelegance. Die —zierlichkeit seiner Schreibart, the inelegance of his style. —zinsbar, *adj.* and *adv.* free or exempt from paying rent, scot &c., not tributary, tribute-free, exempt from tribute. —zinsbare Aecker, fields that pay no rent or tax. —zinsbarkeit, *f.* exemption from tribute, immunity. —zollbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [speaking of persons] tax-free, exempt from a property-tax or poll-tax. —verzollbare Waaren, goods duty-free. —zubereitet, *adj.* and *adv.* unprepared, undressed. Die Speisen sind noch —zubereitet, the meats are not yet dressed &c. —zubezweifelnd, *adj.* and *adv.* indubitable, undoubted, unquestionable. —zucht, *f.* [Unkeuschheit] unchastity, incontinence, lewdness, impurity. In —zucht leben, —zucht treiben, to live in debauchery, to give one's self up to lechery, lasciviousness &c, [speaking of girls] to go astray, to prostitute one's self, to be a piece. Die Sünde der —zucht, the sin of incontinence; mit einem Mädchen —zucht treiben, to have criminal intercourse, carnal doings with a girl. —züchter, *m.*, —züchterinn, *f.* a lecher, fornicator, a lewd female. —zuchtfreiheit, *f.* the liberty of being licentious. —zuchthaus, *n.* a brothel, a bawdy-house. —zuchtseuche, *f.* V. Lustseuche. —züchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* unchaste, lewd, immodest, bawdy, obscene. —züchtiger Mensch, lewd, lascivious man; —züchtig leben, to live licentiously, to lead a debauched life; —züchtige Geberden, Worte, Blicke, Bilder, impure, lewd, indecent gestures, dissolute or smutty words, lascivious looks, obscene pictures. —züchtigkeit, *f.* impudicity. —zufrieden, *adj.* and *adv.* unsatisfied, discontented, dissatisfied, malcontent. Mit Einem, mit Etwas —zufrieden seyn, to be dissatisfied with any one, with any thing; ein —zufriedener Mensch, a discontented man; sehr —zufrieden leben, to live very discontentedly. —zufriedenheit, *f.* discontent, dissatisfaction, unsatisfiedness. —zugangbar, [more usual] —zugänglich, *adj.* and *adv.* inaccessible. —zugänglicher Ort, inaccessible place; —zugänglicher Fürst, inaccessible prince, prince of difficult access. —zugangbarkeit, —zugänglichkeit, *f.* inaccessibility. —zugängig, V. —zugänglich. —zukömmlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] inconvenient. —zukömmlichkeit, *f.* inconvenience. —zulänglich, *adj.* and *adv.* insufficient, inadequate. —zulänglich zu Etwas, insufficient for, inadequate to any thing; dieser Beweis ist —zulänglich, this proof is insufficient, unsatisfactory. —zulänglichkeit, *f.* insufficiency, inadequateness. Die —zulänglichkeit dieser Gründe, the insufficiency &c. of these reasons. —zulässig, *adj.* and *adv.* inadmissible. —zulässiger Umstand, Beweis, inadmissible circumstance, proof. —zulässigkeit, *f.* state of being inadmissible. —zünftig, *adj.* and *adv.* not belonging to a trade-company. —zünftiges Handwerk, trade without the right of forming a company. —zureichend, *adj.* and *adv.* insufficient, not sufficing. —zusammenhaltend, *adj.* and *adv.* not holding together; *it.* [in an intransitive sense] incompact. —zusammenhang, *m.* incoherence. —zusammenhangend, *adj.* and *adv.* incoherent. —zusammenhangende Bilder, Begriffe, incoherent images, ideas; —zusammenhangender Styl, inconsistent, inconsequential style; das —zusammenhangende der Farben, Begriffe, the incoherence of the colours, ideas. —zusammenpassend, *adj.* and *adv.* not matching, not fitting together; *it.* disagreeing, not mutually sympathizing. —zusammenstimmend, *adj.* and *adv.* discordant, unharmonious. —zuständig, *adj.* and *adv.* not belonging or appertaining to. Ein —zuständiger Richter, Gerichtshof, an incompetent judge, court of law. —zuthätig, —zuthulich, *adj.* and *adv.* not insinuating &c., V. Zuthätig. —zuträglich, *adj.* and *adv.* not agreeing with, unfit, unprofitable. Das ist meiner Gesundheit —zuträglich, that does not agree with me, with the state of my health; ein —zuträglicher Handel, an unprofitable business. —zutraulich, *adj.* and *adv.* not easily confiding, unconfiding, close, reserved. —zuverachtend, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] not despicable, not to be despised, [fam.] not to be sneezed at. —zuverbessernd, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] incorrigible, V. —verbesserlich. —zuverkennend, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] what cannot be mistaken. —zuverlässig, *adj.* and *adv.* not positive, not sure, uncertain, doubtful, dubious. Ein —zuverlässiger Mann, a man not to be depended on, not to be built or reckoned on; —zuverlässiges Versprechen, insecure, vague promise; es ist viel —zuverlässiges in der

Arzneikunde, there is much uncertainty in medicine. —zuverläſſigkeit, *f.* uncertainty, incertitude doubtfulness, incertainty. —zuvernachläſſigend, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] that must not be, that ought not to be neglected. —zweckmäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* irrelevant, inapposite, not pertinent, foreign to the purpose. —zweckmäßiges Mittel, unsuitable, incongruous, unfit means. —zweideutig, *adj.* and *adv.* unequivocal, unambiguous. —zweideutiger Beweis der Freundſchaft &c., unequivocal proof of friendship &c. —zweifelhaft, [less usual] —zweifelig, *adj.* and *adv.* undoubted, unquestionable, certain, indubitable. — zweifelhaftes Recht, indubitable right; — zweifelhafte Nachrichten, certain intelligence; das iſt —zweifelhaft wahr, that is undoubtedly true. —zweifelhaftigkeit, *f.* indubitableness, indisputableness, full certainty, evidence.

*Unau, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in nat. hist.] the two-toed sloth, the unau.

Und, [in Angl. Sax. and Engl. *and*, in Old Germ. anti, enti, endi, inti, indi, unta, unte, unde, und, in Dutch en &c. The radical meaning appears to be that of, adding or joining on, to] *copulative conj.* Klein — groß, arm — reich, little and big, poor and rich; ich — du, you and I, I and you; weggehen — ſchelten, to go away scolding; ſitzen — ſchreiben [ſitzend ſchreiben or ſchreibend daſitzen], to sit and write, to be writing at one's desk; zwiſchen zwei — drei Uhr, between two and three o'clock; ich kann — will nicht, I can and will not, I neither can nor will; kein Brod — kein Geld haben, to have no bread and no money; geh, — ſage ihm, go and tell him; er kam — holte mich ab, he came and fetched me; ich habe dir viel zu ſagen. — was denn? I have much to say to you. And what, if you please? Sie ſind ſo reich. — wenn ich es nun wäre! You are so rich. And what if I were!

Ungar, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -n], —inn, *f.* 1) a Hungarian. 2) — or —wein, Hungary wine.

Ungariſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Hungarian, of Hungary. [with founders] —er Schmelzofen, V. Brillofen.

Ungarn, *n.* [-s] Hungary.

Ungefähr, I. *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [rather obsolete = unvermuthet] unexpected. Ein —er Tod, sudden death, [in England with coroners] death by the visitation of God. 2) [zufällig] fortuitous, casual, accidental, by accident. Ein —er Fall, a chance case, a case by chance, a fortuitous &c. case; durch —e Zufälle, by fortuitous cases; das iſt von — geſchehen, that has happened quite by hap-hazard; ſie befanden ſich von — da, they found themselves there, they met there quite by chance; wenn Sie — einmal daran denken ſollten, if you should happen to think of it. 3) about, near, somewhere about, hard upon, bordering on, not far off from. Das wird die —e Entfernung ſeyn, that will be the distance or there-abouts; es war — 10 Uhr, it was nearly, close upon ten o'clock, it was about ten; er hat — zwei Stunden gemacht, he has done about five miles; das war es —, was er mir ſagte, that was pretty nearly what he said to me; Etwas nur — ſagen können, to be able to say something only near the mark; — 12 Gulden, — 18 Loth, about 12 florins, about 9 ounces, 12 florins, 9 ounces nearly. II. *n.* hazard, chance, haphazard. Die Macht des —s, the might of fortune; es auf das — ankommen laſſen, to let chance take its own way, to let things take their chance; auf das —e, perchance, peradventure; das war ein bloßes —, that was a mere piece of chance, a chance-hit, a stroke of fortune.

*Uniform, *adj.* and *adv.* [better: einförmig, gleichförmig] uniform.

Uniform, *f.* [*pl.* -en] a uniform. Eine militäriſche — or [simply] eine —, a military uniform; dieſer Offizier trug ſeine —, this officer wore his regimental dress or regimentals; die — eines bürgerlichen Beamten, die Civil—, the state or official dress of a civil functionary.

*Uniformität, *f.* [better: Einförmigkeit, Gleichförmigkeit] uniformity.

*Union, *f.* [no *pl.*] union.

*Unisono, *adv.* with one voice, unisono.

*Unität, *f.* unity.

*Unitärier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] Unitarian.

*Univerſal, *adj.* and *adv.* universal.

Univerſal-erbe, *m.* universal heir. —geſchichte, *f.* universal history. — lexikon, *n.* universal dictionary. —mittel, *n.* an universal, a sovereign remedy, a panacea, catholicon. —monarch, *m.* universal monarch. —monarchie, *f.* universal monarchy. —ſonnenuhr, *f.* universal dial.

*Univerſalien, *pl.* [in logic] [Allgemeinheiten] the universals.

*Univerſaliſiren, *v. tr.* to universalise.

*Univerſalismus, *m.* [in theology] universalism.

*Univerſaliſt, *m.* [*pl.* -en] [in theology, Allbegnadigungslehrer &c.] universalist.

*Univerſalität, *f.* universality, universalness.

Univerſität, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [Hochſchule] university. Auf die — gehen, to go to the university, to college.

Univerſitäts-bibliothek, *f.* library of the university. —freund, *m.* college-friend. —jahr, *n.* year passed at the university. Seine —jahre ſind geendigt, he has kept his terms, has taken his degree, has passed his great go.

Unke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears allied to the Lat. *ang-uis* = a snake] 1) little tame snake, common ringed snake. *Fig. a*) [formerly] a familiar, any sprite of domestic habits, as Puck, Robin Goodfellow &c., any domestic goblin. *b*) [in fam. lang.] a croaker. 2) [Kreuzkröte] the calamitous toad, the portentous frog.

Uns, [in Goth. unſis, in Swed. *oss*, in Old Sax. us] *pron.* [the dat. and acc. case of wir] to us, us. 1) [with the accusative] Er täuſcht —, he deceives us. 2) [with the dative] Er ſagte —, he said to us; er ſpricht von —, he speaks of us, is speaking about or concerning us; er iſt mit —, he is with us, he is one of us.

Unſchlitt, *n.* [-es, no *pl.*] [provincial also Unget, perhaps allied to the Lat. *ungo* = to anoint] [der Talg, before it is made into candles] grease, kitchen-fat; [in the chandler's shop] tallow. Ein Schiff mit — beſtreichen, to pay a ship's bottom, a ship.

Unſchlitt-geld, *n.* money for buying fat, mutton-suet &c. —meſſer, *n.* [with chandlers] chopper. —licht, *n.* V. Talglicht.

Unſer, [allied to uns] 1) [genitive of wir] of us. Gott erbarme ſich —, God have mercy upon us; [in fam. lang.] — einer, one of us; — einer ſoll &c., one of my rank or station, one of our condition ought to &c. 2) [possessive pronoun] our, ours. — Garten, — Haus, our garden, our house; —e Gärten, Häuſer, our gardens, houses; die Hälfte —er or unſrer Einkünfte, the half of our incomes; das gehört —em or unſrem Fürſten, that belongs to our prince, that is our prince's; das iſt —, that is ours; der Sieg iſt —, — iſt der Sieg, the victory is ours; die Größe —er Stadt, the greatness of our town; Leute —es Standes, people of our condition; einer von —n Leuten [chiefly of Jews], one of our people; —e Kinder, our children; der Geiſt —er Zeit, the spirit of our times, of the age one lives in; [fam.] — Held, our hero [in the novel &c.]; [in the Lords prayer] Vater —, Our Father; das Vater—, The Lord's prayer. 3) [used at the end of the sentence] ours. Er iſt euer Freund, aber auch —er, he is your friend, but also ours, but ours too, V. Unſerige; es iſt nicht euer Haus, ſondern —es [better than unſriges], it is not your house, but ours; nicht euern Leuten habe ich es gegeben, ſondern —n, I did not give it to your people, but to ours, V. Unſerige.

Unſert-halben, —wegen, —willen, [wegen uns] for our sake, for the sake of us, for the love of us, on our account or behalf.

Unſere, [der, die, das] V. Unſerige.

Unſerige or Unſrige, [der, die, das] ours. Nicht eure Tochter, ſondern die —, not your daughter, but ours; eure Kinder und die —n, your children and ours; die —n or Unſern [= unſere Angehörigen], ours, our people, relatives &c.; er iſt von den —n, he is one of our party, race, stock &c., he is one of us, of our people, of ours; die lieben —n, our dear family; wir vertheidigen das — or Unſre, we defend our own, what is ours; wir wollen das — or Unſere [= unſere Pflicht] thun, we will do our part, our duty, what concerns or behoves us.

Unten, [in Dutch onder, in Dan., Ice., Swed, in Angl. Sax. &c. *under*; appears allied to the Goth. und = zu] I. *adv.* 1) below. — im Keller, under, underneath, down below in the cellar; — auf dem Boden des Waſſers, at the bottom of the water; — am Berge, at the base, foot, bottom of the mountain; von — an, from below or beneath; — [im untern Stock] wohnen, to live below, beneath, on the ground-floor, down below, *it.* underneath; ich habe — drei Zimmer, I have three rooms down stairs; bleiben Sie hier —, remain down here, below here, *it.* underneath here; dort —, down there, below there, *it.* under there, underneath there; er iſt da —, he is below there, *it.* under there; den Weg — nehmen, to take the way down, the downward road; — im Lande, down in the land [not in or on the mountains]; gehen Sie — durch, go through, under there; — aus der Höhle, from the bottom of the cavern; — im Topfe, below, low down in the pot; von oben bis — beſehen, to look from [the] top to [the] bottom, from head to foot; ein Haus von — bis obenauf wieder neu bauen, to rebuild a house from the

foundation; Einen von — abführen [in medicine], to purge by means of an injection; Etwas —her beſchneiden, to cut any thing from below, beneath, at the lower part; von — auf dienen, to serve from the lowest rank upwards, to serve from the rank &c. up to the highest rank &c. 2) [in or at the most distant part] below, down. Das Schloß liegt weiter — am Fluſſe, the castle lies further down the river; — am Markte, at the end of the market; —angehen, ſitzen, to be, to sit below, beneath, under; Einen —an ſetzen, to put or place any one below, at the lowest end. II. *n.* [no *pl.*] that which is below or beneath.

Únter, [V. unten] I. *adv.* 1) [= hinab] — mit ihm! down with him! 2) Mit— [= mit begriffen], inclusive; *it.* mitúnter [= manchmal], sometimes, occasionally. Es gibt mit— noch ehrliche Leute, there are still honourable or honest people amongst them; es regnete mit—, it rained sometimes, off and on, now and then, from time to time, occasionally. II. *preposition* [V. Unten; appears also to be allied to the Lat. *inter*] [opposed to über] [when answering the question wen governing the accusative, and when wem the dative] 1) under, beneath, below, underneath. —dem Tiſche ſeyn, — den Tiſch ſetzen, to be under the table, to put under the table; — dem Waſſer ſchwimmen, to swim under water: Etwas — den Mantel nehmen, — dem Mantel, — dem Arme tragen, to take any thing under one's cloak, to carry any thing under or beneath one's cloak, under one's arm; auf und — dem Bette, upon and under the bed; Etwas — dem Tiſche, Stuhle hervorziehen, to draw [out] any thing from under, from below the table, chair; — dem Tiſche durchſchlüpfen, to slip [away] under the table; Einen — den Armen faſſen, to take [hold of] any one under his arms; — ſich wirken [in medicine], to operate as an aperient; — freiem Himmel ſchlafen, to sleep in the open air, under a hedge; — Einem ſitzen, wohnen, to sit, to live or lodge under, underneath, below any one; das ganze Land ſteht — Waſſer, the whole land lies under water; — Waſſer ſetzen, to lay under water, to inundate, to flood; *proverb.* nichts Neues — der Sonne, nothing new under the sun; Einen — die Erde bringen, to inter or bury any one, *fig.* to bring any one [with sorrow &c.] to the grave, V. under Bringen; Etwas — Schloß und Riegel verwahren, to keep any thing under lock and key. *Fig.* *a)* [relative to a state of concealment] — der Hand, secretly, under the rose; ſich — der Hand erkundigen, to inform one's self privately. *b)* [pointing out a certain state of subjection or subordination] Etwas — ſeinem Verſchluſſe haben, to have any thing in one's custody, under one's care; — Eines Fahne fechten, to fight under any one's flag or banner; ſich — Eines Herrſchaft begeben, to take service under any one, to enter any one's service; — Eines Befehlen ſtehen, to be under any one's orders; — eines Andern Gewalt, Vormundſchaft ſtehen, to be in the, under the power, under the tutorage or guardianship of any one; Einen — Aufſicht haben, to have the guardianship of any one, the management of any one; — dieſem guten Könige, under this good king; — ſeinen Geſetzen &c., under his laws &c. *c)* [showing a relation less emphatic] Weit — Einem ſeyn [= ihm weit nachſtehen], to be far below, beneath any one, inferior to any one; im Wiſſen ſteht er weit — ihm, he stands far below, behind him in point of knowledge; — dieſem Preiſe kann ich es nicht laſſen, I cannot let it go under, below this price, beneath this sum; — zehn Thaler nicht, under ten dollars not, for not less than ten dollars; eine Wittwe — ſechzig Jahren, a widow under sixty years; Kinder — zehn Jahren, children under ten years [of age], not 10 years old. 2) [= angethan mit] — einer Maske in den Saal treten, to enter the room with a mask on, a room masked; — den Waffen ſeyn, to be under arms. *Fig.* [= mit] — der Maske der Freundſchaft Einen täuſchen, to deceive any one under the mask of friendship; den Tod — dem Bilde des Schlafes vorſtellen, to represent death under the image of sleep; — ſeinem Namen, under his name; V. under Schein, Vorwand; — dieſer Bedingung, under this condition; — Glockengeläute &c., amidst the ringing of bells &c.; — dem Donner der Kanonen, amidst the roar of cannon, under a salute of &c. 3) [for showing a position as it were in the midst of other objects and *fig.* a relation to other things] Mitten — ihnen, amongst, among, amidst them; — einander werfen, miſchen, to jumble together, to mix together; — Mörder gerathen, fallen, to fall amongst, amidst murderers, to fall into the hands of assassins; Brod — die Armen austheilen, to distribute, to dole out bread amongst or to the poor; Einer — uns, — ihnen, one amongst us, from among them; Einen — ſeine Diener aufnehmen, to take any one into one's service, into one's establishment; iſt keiner — uns, der &c., is there no one among us, from amidst us, out of us, who &c.; das Volk, — welchem ich bin, the people amongst or amidst whom I am; Gott iſt mitten — uns, God is in the midst of us; es herrſcht Uneinigkeit — ihnen, there is dissension, a want of unanimity amongst, between them; ſie haben — ſich die Gewohnheit &c., they have the custom among them, of &c.; — den Menſchen, amongst, with men; er iſt der älteſte — Allen, he is the oldest of all, amongst all; welch' ein Unterſchied — den Menſchen! what a difference between, amongst, in men! es iſt keine Vergleichung — dieſem und jenem anzuſtellen, there is no comparison [to be made] between this and that; er gehört nicht — diejenigen &c., he does not belong to those &c., he is not one of those &c.; — zwei Uebeln das kleinſte wählen, of or between two evils to choose the least; [in fam. lang.] — andern, amongst, with others; — andern ſieht man da, amongst, amidst other things one sees there; — die Leute kommen, to see the world; — die Soldaten gehen, to enlist, to enter the army; Etwas — die Leute bringen [= bekannt machen], to publish, make known, circulate any thing; ſo kömmt doch Geld — die Leute, by that means the money is circulated, is brought into circulation; — uns geſagt, between us, entre nous, *it.* amongst us, without going any further; — vier Augen mit Einem ſprechen, to speak with any one in private, to have a private interview with any one. III. *adj.* and *adv.* [der, die, das —e, *superl.* —ſte] 1) [= tiefer gelegen or befindlich] under, lower, nether, inferior. Das —e, —ſte Stockwerk eines Hauſes, the lower, lowest story, the ground-floor; die —n Zimmer, the rooms on the ground-floor; das —e Kleid, the nether garment; der —ſte Theil, the lowest part, the bottom; der —e Theil des Berges, der Stadt, the lower part of the mountain, of the town; die —e Stadt, the lower town; die —e Pfalz, the Lower Palatinate; das —e Italien, Lower Italy; die —e Gegend der Luft, the lower region of the air; der —e Theil des Leibes, the lower part of the body; *proverb.* das Oberſte zu —ſt kehren, to topsy-turvy, to jumble together; zu —ſt auf dem Boden [ganz unten], quite at the bottom, at the very bottom; das —e, the part underneath or beneath, the bottom; die —n Stände or Klaſſen, the inferior classes; die —n Schulen, the lower, inferior schools; die —e Gerichtsbarkeit, justice administered at inferior courts, an inferior tribunal, the lower jurisdiction; die —n Götter, the inferior deities or gods; die —n Kräfte der Seele, the inferior forces or faculties of the soul; die —e Stufe, der —e Grad [in grammar], the positive [degree]; der —ſte Diener, the inferior or lowest servant; die —n, inferiors; gütig gegen ſeine —n ſeyn, to be kind, gracious to or towards one's inferiors; [at whist &c.] der — or —e [der Bube], the knave, [at some games of cards] jack. 2) [= entfernter = more remote and thence apparently placed deeper] Der —e Theil des Tiſches, the lower part or end of the table.

(*)**Únterabgeordnete,** *m.* [*pl.* -n] subdelegate.

Únterabordnung, *f.* subdelegation.

Únterabtheilen, *v. tr.* to subdivide.

Únterabtheilung, *f.* subdivision.

Únteracht, *f.* [formerly] inferior ban; *it.* [der niederſte Grad von Acht] first degree of proscription.

Únteracker̃n, ‖Únterähren, V. Unterpflügen.

Únteradmiral, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] vice-admiral.

Únteramt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -ämter] an inferior, subordinate public place, office or function; *it.* inferior, subaltern, subordinate bailiwick.

Únteramtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* concerning the, belonging to an inferior bailiwick.

1. **Únterarbeiten,** *v. tr.* [ich arbeite —, —gearbeitet, —zuarbeiten] to place or bring under by dint of working, to work under.

2. **Únterárbeiten,** *v. tr.* [ich —arbeite, —arbeitet, zu —arbeiten] to excavate by working. Eine Mauer —, to undermine, sap a wall.

Únterarm, *m.* [-es] the lower part of the arm; *it.* the shank [between the forethigh and pastern].

Unterarmbein, *m.* shank-bone of the fore-leg.

Únterart, *f.* [*pl.* -en] an inferior species, subspecies.

Únterartiſchoke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] the Jerusalem artichoke.

Únterarzt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -ärzte] second physician, under-physician; [in the army] second regimental surgeon; [in the navy] surgeon's mate.

Únteraufſeher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] sub-inspector.

Únteraufſicht, *f.* sub-inspection.

(*) All the compounds which are omitted here, can easily be formed. Concerning the accent, the rule is the same as with über.

Únteraugenlied, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -er] lower eyelid.

Unteraugenlieds=blutader, *f.* [in anatomy] vein of the eyelids. —zweig, *m.* [in anatomy] nerve of the eyelids.

Únterbacken, *irr. v. tr.* [ich backe —, —gebacken &c.] Kartoffeln &c. —, to bake potatoes in with, to put potatoes into the bread.

Únterbalken, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [in architecture] [= Architrav] architrave. 2) [with printers] —, the winter.

Unterbalken=weger, *pl.*, —tracht, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] thick stuff [under the clamps in a ship's side].

Únterband, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -bänder] [with surgeons] under-band.

Únterbaß, *m.* [-sses] counter-bass; *it.* bass.

Únterbau, *m.* [-es, *pl* -e] subterraneous building; *it.* foundation, base; [in ancient Roman &c. architecture] substruction.

Únterbauch, *m.* [-es] the lower belly, lower part of the belly, [in anatomy] hypogastrium.

Unterbauchgegend, *f.* hypogastric region.

1. **Únterbauen,** *v. tr.* [ich baue —, —gebaut, —zubauen] to build under, beneath [any thing].

2. **Unterbáuen,** *v. tr.* [ich —baue, —gebaut] 1) Mit einem —bau verſehen, 1) to lay or furnish a foundation &c. Das —, the building any thing under. 2) Ein Bollwerk &c. —, to undermine, sap a bulwark.

Únterbaum, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -bäume] [with weavers] under-beam, front-roller.

Únterbeamte, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] any subordinate public functionary or officer, any civil subaltern; [in a more limited sense] the second, third &c. of the public and salaried functionaries of whom a tribunal or bailiwick is compos d.

Únterbediente, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] inferior domestic, second footman or domestic.

Únterbefehlshaber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] vice-commandant, [old, in the primary meaning of the It. *luogotenente*] lieutenant, [with the Arabs] kalifah.

Únterbefehlsherrſchaft, *f.* the rank and function of a vice-commandant &c., *it.* the district or place under a vice-commandant.

Únterbeherrſcher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] vice-regent, subregent, vassal prince.

Únterbehörde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] subordinate, inferior tribunal, lower court, the court below.

Únterbeinkleid, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -er] drawers.

Únterbeiſtoß, *m.* [-es] [with joiners] the under-board [of a closet-door &c.].

Únterbereiter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] an usher in a riding-school, an under-horsebreaker.

Únterbergmeiſter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] an under-master a foreman in the mines.

Únterbeſtand, *m.* V. Unterpacht.

Únterbett, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -en] under-bed.

Únterbetten, *v. tr.* [ich bette —, —gebettet, —zubetten] to put beds under. *Fig.* to put under or beneath [carpets, straw &c.].

Únterbeute, *f.* [with hivers] the lower half of a wooden bee-hive.

Únterbevollmächtigte, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] subdelegate.

Únterbibliothekar, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] sub-librarian, deputy-librarian, under-librarian.

Únterbiegen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) to bend under. Sich — [ich biege mich —], to stoop under. II. *v. tr.* to pass [any thing] under by bending, to bend under.

1. **Únterbinden,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich binde —, —gebunden, —zubinden] to bind or tie under. Ein Tuch —, to tie a cloth under.

2. **Unterbínden,** *irr v. tr.* [ich binde —, —bunden, —zubinden] Die Nabelſchnur —, to tie the navel-string. Das —, die Unterbindung [with surgeons], subligation, ligature.

Únterbiſchof, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -biſchöfe] suffragan.

Únterblaſen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich blaſe —] to blow [any thing] under.

Únterblatt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -blätter] under-leaf; *it.* [with jewellers, = Folie] foil.

Únterblei, Únterbleiſtück, *n.* V. Nadelblei.

Unterbleíben, *irr. v. intr.* [ich —bleibe, —blieben, zu —bleiben] not to be done, not to take place, to remain as it was. Die Arbeit iſt einige Zeit —blieben, the work has stopped, stood still, been discontinued or interrupted some time; das hätte wohl — können, that might very well have been left alone, not have been done. Das —, discontinuation, cessation, interruption.

Únterblinde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in seamen's lang.] the sprit-sail.

Únterboden, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -böden] 1) under floor. 2) [with button-makers] cup, blank, base. 3) [with watchmakers] lower plate.

Unterbodenknopf, *m.* [with button-makers] button with a blank or base.

Únterbornmeiſter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] an under-officer at the salt-works.

Unterbrèchen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —breche, —brochen, zu —brechen] to interrupt, discontinue, cease, arrest, stop [a work, motion &c.]. Einen in der Arbeit —, to interrupt any one in his work. Das unterbrochene Opferfeſt, the interrupted sacrifice; Einen in ſeiner Rede —, to interrupt any one in his speech, to cut any one short; der Redner unterbrach ſeine Rede, um &c., the orator interrupted himself, stopped to &c.; eine unterbrochene Arbeit wieder vornehmen, to resume a work that had been left off; die Verjährung — [in law], to interrupt the prescription; ſeine von Seufzern unterbrochene Stimme, his voice broken &c. with sighs; [in botany] eine unterbrochene Aehre, interrupted ear; unterbrochen gefiederte Blätter, leaves interruptedly pinnate. Das —, die Unterbrechung, interruption, discontinuation.

Unterbrècher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] interrupter.

Únterbreiten, *v. tr.* [ich —breite, habe —gebreitet, zu —breiten] 1) to spread below, under, beneath. Früchte auf untergebreitete Blätter legen, to lay fruit on leaves spread out beneath; man breitete ihm ein Tuch unter, a cloth was spread under him. 2) [in chancery style] to lay before for examination and sanction. Man unterbreitete dem Kaiſer dieſe Maßregel, dieſen Beſchluß, this measure, this resolution was [humbly] laid before the emperor for his decision.

1. **Únterbringen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich bringe —] [unter Dach], to lodge, to give shelter to. Der Wirth konnte nicht alle Gäſte —, the landlord had not beds enough for, could not entertain all the strangers; ein Pferd —, to stable a horse, to put a horse in or into the stable; einen Wagen —, to put a vehicle into the coach-house, under the shed; Einen als Bedienten bei einem Herrn —, to get a servant's place for any one, to procure a place in a family for a servant; ſeine Kinder gut —, to settle one's children well; einen Geſellen bei einem Meiſter —, to find work, a master for a journeyman; Geld — [= es auf Zinſen thun], to place, to invest money.

2 **Unterbríngen,** [ich —bringe &c.] V. Unterwerfen.

Únterdach, *n.* [-es, *pl* -dächer] [das untere Dach] under-roof.

Únterdamm, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -dämme] under-dike, under-dam.

Únterdechant, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] subdean. Amt, Würde eines —en, subdeanery.

Únterdeck, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in seamen's lang.] the lower gun-deck.

Únterdecke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] under-covering, under-coverlet.

Únterdecken, *v. tr.* [ich decke —, —gedeckt, —zudecken] to put under, quite at the bottom, underneath, as the undermost.

Unterdéſſen, Unterdéß, *adv.* [indeſſen] in the meantime, meanwhile, whilst this was &c. going on, during these transactions, however; *it.* until, 'till, whilst. — kam die Zeit &c., the time however came &c.; — will ich &c., in the mean time I will &c.; ich leſe —, bis er kommt, I shall read [amuse myself with reading] until he comes.

Únterdiakonat, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] subdeaconry, subdeaconship.

Únterdiakonus, *m.* sub-deacon.

Únterdienſtbote, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] any under servant.

Únterdrängen, *v. tr.* [ich dränge —, —gedrängt, —zudrängen] to thrust under or among.

Únterdrehen, *v. tr.* [ich drehe—, —gedreht, —zudrehen] to twist [any thing] under.

Únterdrempel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in seamen's lang.] [der untere Drempel] lower port-sill.

1. **Únterdrucken,** *v. tr.* [ich drucke —, —gedruckt, —zudrucken] to print under. Seinen Namen —drucken laſſen, to have one's name printed under.

2. **Unterdrúcken,** *v. tr.* [ich —drucke, —gedruckt, —zudrucken] to put some printed sheets under.

1. **Únterdrücken,** *v. tr.* [ich drücke —, —gedrückt, —zudrücken] to push or squeeze under. Das ſchwimmende Holz &c. —, to force under, to thrust down, to plunge floating wood &c.

2 **Unterdrücken,** *v. tr.* [ich —drücke, —drückt, zu —drücken] Ein Buch &c. —, to suppress, interdict a book &c.; ein Feuer —, to extinguish, put out, master a fire; ſeinen Unwillen, eine unerlaubte Neigung —, to repress, check one's aversion, an unlawful inclination; das Gewiſſen —, to stifle, harden, smother one's conscience; die Gewiſſensfreiheit — [in religious matters], to controul, to hold down, to suppress the liberty of re-

ligious conviction forcibly, with violent means; Einen —, die Armen &c. —, to oppress any one, the poor &c.; er hat Verdienste und doch — Sie ihn, he has merits, and yet you check him, keep him down; —d, oppressive. Das —, die Unterdrückung, suppression, oppression.

Unterdrücker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] oppressor.

Unterducken, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [ich ducke —, —geduckt, —zuducken] to duck or bob [down] one's head [for escaping danger &c.], [fam.] to duck, bob.

Unterdürfen, *irr. v. intr.* [ich darf —, — gedurft, —zudürfen] [fam.] to be allowed to seek shelter, [in time of a naval-action] to be allowed to go below.

Untere, [der, die, das] V. Unter III.

Unteregen, *v. tr.* [—eggen] [ich ege—, —geegt, —zuegen] Den Samen —egen, to harrow over [the seed].

Untereinander and **Untereinánder,** *adv.* 1) [= der Eine den Andern &c.] Wir —, we all, one and all of us, we one and all, amongst us; sie verstehen sich —, they understand one another; *it.* wir haben Alles — gemein, we have every thing in common amongst us. 2) [durcheinander] confusedly, pellmell, [fam.] topsy-turvy, higgledy-piggledy. Hier ist Alles —, [*it. n.*] hier ist ein —, every thing here is at sixes and sevens, is all in a maze, here is a pickle, a mess, V. under Unter, *it.* Einander.

Untereingelese, *n.* V. Unterfach 2).

Untereintheilen, *v. tr.* to subdivide.

Untereintheilung, *f.* subdivision.

Untereisen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with braziers] small anvil for making holes.

1. **Untereitern,** *v. intr.* [with haben and seyn] [— Etwas eitern] to suppurate beneath.

2 **Untereitern,** *v. tr.* [es —eitert, — eitert, zu —eitern] Der ganze Nagel ist beinahe untereitert, almost the whole of the nail has suppurated underneath, on or over the inner surface.

Untererdgeschoß, *n.* [-sses, *pl.*-sse] vault, subterranean place, cellar.

Unterfach, *n.* 1) under-shelf, bottom shelf. 2) the bottom of the warp.

Unterfächeln, *v. tr.* [ich fächle —, —gefächelt, —zufächeln] to fan [any thing] under.

Unterfactor, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [with printers] subfactor, under-foreman.

Unterfahen, [old] V. Unterfangen.

1. **Unterfahren,** [ich fahre —, —gefahren, —zufahren] *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [unter ein Obdach &c.] to drive under [for shelter &c.]. II. *v. tr.* Das Heu —, to cart the hay under [a shelter from the rain].

2. **Unterfahren,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —fahre, —fahren, zu —fahren] 1) Mit der Hand —, to slide or pass the hand under [any thing for seizing, touching it &c.]; *it.* Etwas — [unterhohlen], to burrow or scoop out any thing from beneath, by working under; [with miners] die Erze —, to work under the lode; [in architecture] [= unterbauen] to rebuild the, to put a new foundation. 2) *Fig.* [rather unusual] to cut any one short, to interrupt any one while speaking.

Unterfángen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [ich —fange, —fangen, zu —fangen] [unterhalb fassend fangen] Eine Mauer —, V. Unterfahren [in architecture]. II. *v. refl. Fig.* Sich —, to undertake, to dare, to be so bold as &c. Ich unterfange mich nicht, ihm zu widersprechen, I would not undertake, I don't venture to contradict him; ich würde mich solcher Dinge nicht —, I would not [venture to] undertake such things; er hat es sich —, he has ventured it, dared, was so bold as to do it. Das —, hardihood, audacity, enterprise; ein gefährliches —, a dangerous enterprise, V. Wagstück, Unternehmen.

Unterfaß, *n.* [-sses, *pl.* -fässer] undercask, [with miners] **Unterfässel, Unterfäßchen,** *n.* bucket, tub [for buddling].

Unterfassen, *v. tr.* [ich fasse —, —gefaßt, —zufassen] to take under [for holding up &c.]; *it.* Einen — [unter den Arm fassen], to take under the arm.

Unterfaulen, *v. intr.* [es —faulet] to rot beneath, at the under part. Dieser Balken ist ganz unterfault, this beam has got quite rotten beneath, the lower end &c. of this beam has got quite rotten.

1. **Unterfeilen,** *v. tr.* [ich feile —, —zufeilen] to mix the filings amongst things, with any thing [by filing].

2. **Unterfeilen,** *v. tr.* [ich —feile, —feilet, zu —feilen] to file under.

Unterfeldhauptmann, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-männer or -leute] [old] lieutenant-general.

Unterfeldherr, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -en] the next in command to the commander-in-chief, deputy commander-in-chief, the second in command [of an army].

Unterfläche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Grundfläche.

1. **Unterflechten,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich flechte —, —geflochten, —zuflechten] to interweave, interwreathe. Myrten unter die Rosen —, to intertwine &c. myrtles and roses.

2 **Unterfléchten,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —flechte, —flochten, zu —flechten] Mit Dornen —, to interlace, plait with thorns. *Fig.* [verbinden, vermischen] to mix, mingle.

Unterfliegen, *irr. v. intr.* [ich fliege —, —geflogen, —zufliegen] to fly under.

Unterfliehen, *irr. v. intr.* [ich fliehe —, —geflohen, —zufliehen] to fly under from, to flee under, to take refuge under.

Unterfließen, *irr. v. intr.* [es fließt —] to flow under.

Unterflößen, *v. tr.* [ich flöße —] to cause to float or flow under.

Unterflüchten, V. Unterfliehen.

Unterförster, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] sub-forester, deputy forester.

Unterförsterei, *f.* the office, *it.* dwelling-house of a sub-forester.

Unterfréssen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —fresse] Einen Balken &c. —, to gnaw, corrode a post &c. underneath; von Würmern —e Säulen, pillars cankered beneath; die Zähne sind —, the teeth are carious beneath.

Unterfügen, *v. tr.* [ich füge —] to put under, underneath.

Unterführen, *v. tr.* [ich führe —] to lead under [for shelter &c.].

Unterführer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one who leads under. 2) V. Unterbefehlshaber, Unterfeldherr.

Unterfürst, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] a subordinate prince, a prince that is vassal &c. to another.

Unterfuß, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -füße] the bottom of the foot, the sole.

Unterfutter, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [from Futter, lining] lining [of a dress]. 2) [from Futter, fodder] any thing mixed with the fodder.

1. **Unterfuttern,** *v. tr.* [ich futtere —] to line. Pelzwerk —, to line with fur; ein Kleid mit Seide —, to line a dress with silk.

2. **Unterfúttern,** *v. tr.* [ich —futtere, —futtert, zu —futtern] to put a lining underneath, beneath.

Unterfüttern, *v. tr.* [ich füttere —] Stroh —, to mix straw with the fodder.

Untergang, *m.* [-es] 1) — der Sonne, the going down, setting, sinking of the sun; bei, vor, nach — der Sonne, at, before, after sunset; mit — der Sonne ankommen, to arrive at sun-set; die Sonne neigt sich zu ihrem —e, the sun is going down, is going to set; [in astronomy] — eines Sternes, the setting of a star; [its disappearance in the sun's rays] the heliacal setting of a star. 2) [in geography] the west, occident. 3) the sinking, foundering, going down, scuttling [of a ship]. 4) *Fig.* ruin, [down-] fall, [old] perdition. Der — einer Stadt, eines Reiches, einer Familie, the destruction, decline, fall of a town, kingdom, family; das hat seinen — herbeigeführt, that was the cause or origin of his ruin. 5) [provincial = Grenzbesichtigung] the visiting of the landmarks, treading of the bounds. Einen — halten, to tread the bounds; *it.* [provincial, in law = Augenschein] personal inspection or survey; man hat befohlen, einen — zu führen, a survey has been ordered.

Untergänger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [provincial] 1) a sworn inspector of the land-marks. 2) commissary or commissioner of frontiers.

Untergänglich, *adj.* and *adv.* [provincial, in bye-law] —er Schluß, decision of the boundary-inspectors; das —e Recht, right of surveying the land-marks &c.

Untergattung, *f.* a sub-genus; *it.* [Unterart] an interior species, a sub-species.

Untergebäu, *n.* 1) V. Unterbau. 2) V. Untergeschoß.

1. **Untergeben,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich gebe —] to give any thing to be put under. *Fig.* Einen —, to give or put any one in subjection [to another], to subject any one.

2. **Untergèben,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —gebe] to delegate, to commit. Einem Lehrer seine Kinder —, to confide, entrust, subject one's children to a tutor; sich einem Herrn —, to submit [one's self] to a master; Einem — seyn, to be subordinate, subjected, subject to any one; die ihm —en Provinzen, the provinces subject to him, comprised within his government, of which he is governor; der —e eines Lehrers &c., scholar, pupil, disciple of a teacher; der —e eines Beamten, the clerk of any civil officer; über seine —en eine gute Aufsicht führen, to keep a good look-out over, to inspect well one's clerks, [fam.] one's subs; seine —en, one's inferiors. *Fig.* Sich einer Sache — [more usual unterziehen], to subject one's self to, to undertake any thing: *it.* [in chancery] der —e [der gegenwärtige] Fall, the present case.

Untergèbenheit, *f.* subordinacy, subordination, inferiority, subjection, subalternation.

Untergebieter, *m.* [-s, *pl.*] a deputy master, a sub-master.

Úntergebiß, *n.* [-ſſes, *pl.* -ſſe] the lower teeth, the teeth of the under-jaw.

1. Úntergehen, *irr. v. intr.* [ich gehe —] 1) to go down, sink [as a sea-lead]. Dieſe Inſel ging durch ein Erdbeben unter, the island was swallowed up by an earthquake; *it.* —, to set [as a star &c.]; der Mond iſt untergegangen, the moon has gone down, has set; der Stern geht in der Sonne unter, this star sets heliacally. *Fig.* Ich gehe in der Größe dieſes Mannes unter, I am lost, annihilated in the grandeur of this man. 2) to go under [another thing]. Die Vorderräder gehen an dem Wagen unter, the fore-wheels go under the carriage. 3) [gewaltſam verſinken] Das Schiff geht unter, the ship founders, sinks, scuttles. *Fig.* to perish, to succumb, to be ruined, annihilated. Man glaubte, dieſe Erde werde —, it was thought, this land &c. would be swallowed up; die Freiheit Roms ging unter Tiberius unter, the liberty of Rome expired, perished under Tiberius; dieſer Staat, die Macht dieſes Staates iſt am —, this state, the power of this state is on the eve of dissolution, on the brink of ruin, is near its fall; in Laſtern —, to be [morally and physically] ruined by vices.

2. Untergéhen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —gehe, —gegangen, zu —gehen] 1) Eine auf einem Berge befindliche Truppe —, to turn a troop posted on a hill; der Feind wurde untergangen, the enemy was turned, was taken in flank; *it.* einen hohlen Berg — [unusual], to go or pass under a hollow mountain. 2) [provincial] Das Feld, die Mark — [= beſichtigen], to tread the bounds, inspect or survey the land-marks, the boundaries. Das —, V. Untergang.

Úntergehölz, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [das Unterholz] underwood.

Úntergehörig, *adj.* and *adv.* [rather obsolete] submitted, subjected or subject to, inferior to, under any thing.

Úntergehülfe, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] an under-assistant.

Úntergeiſt, *m.* [-es] [not much used] subordinate, inferior mind.

Úntergeiſtliche, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] subordinate ecclesiastic, one of the under-clergy.

Úntergelangen, *v. intr.* [not much used] to reach a shelter, to get under out of the &c.

Untergeleiten, *v. tr.* to conduct under any thing.

Úntergeleſe, *n.* V. Unterfach 2).

Úntergemach, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -gemächer] lower room, under-apartment.

Úntergeordnet, V. Unterordnen. Der —e, the civil subaltern, the deputy, inferior, [fam.] sub.

Úntergericht, *n.* [-es *pl.*-e] a lower court, the court below, inferior tribunal, any tribunal subject to appeal.

Untergerichtsbarkeit, *f.* jurisdiction of an inferior court.

Úntergerinne, *n.* 1) canal or gutter of the buddle. 2) [with millers] the wheel-race; *it.* trough-road. 3) [in paper mills] the second trough. 4) waste ore or schlich of the buddles.

Úntergerüſt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] the lower or under-scaffold or scaffolding.

Úntergeſchoß, *n.* [-ſſes, *pl.* -ſſe] [more usual] [Erdgeſchoß] the ground-floor.

Úntergeſicht, *n.* [-es] [more usual, der untere Theil or Untertheil des Geſichts] lower part of the face.

Úntergeſims, *n.* [-ſes, *pl.* -ſe] inferior moulding.

Úntergeſpan, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in Hungary] a deputy count palatine, vice-palatine.

Úntergeſtell, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] lower part of a trestle or stand. Das — an einer Kutſche, under part of the carriage, the perch. *Fig.* [in fam. lang., comic] one's legs, the understanding.

Úntergewand, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -gewänder] lower garment, nether garment.

Úntergewehr, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [der Säbel or Pallaſch &c.] side-arms. Mit Ober- und — erſcheinen, to appear armed.

1. Úntergießen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich gieße —] to pour into, among other things.

2. Untergießen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —gieße] to mix or intermingle by pouring.

Únterglied, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -er] [in logic] [in einem Schluſſe] the minor.

Úntergott, *m.* 1) [-es, *pl.* -götter] [in mythology] inferior God. 2) [no *pl.*] [Gott der Unterwelt] the God of the lower world, of the infernal regions, infernal God.

Úntergottheit, *f.* [*pl.* -en] inferior divinity.

1. Untergraben, *irr. v. tr.* [ich grabe —] to cover over [with earth] by digging. Den Dünger —, to dig in the dung.

2. Untergráben, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —grabe, —graben, zu —graben] to undermine, to mine, to sap. Ein Haus, einen Berg —, to undermine, sap a house, a mountain; der Fluß hat die Brückenpfeiler —, the stream has undermined, sapped &c. the piles of this bridge; dieſe Feſtung kann nicht — werden, this fortress cannot be mined. *Fig.* Eines Wohlfahrt —, to sap, undermine any one's prosperity; die Grundſäulen eines Staates —, to sap the foundations of a state. Das —, sapping, mining, undermining.

Untergräber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not much used] one who undermines, a sapper, miner.

Úntergrad, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) inferior grade. 2) [in grammar] positive [degree].

Úntergreifen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich greife —] to seize, *it.* to reach, to touch under, underneath.

Úntergurt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] under-girth.

Úntergürten, *v. tr.* Einen Säbel &c. [unter den Rock] —, to gird or belt on one's sabre under or beneath [one's coat &c.].

Únterhaar, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] the hair beneath, [on the forehead of any person] widow's hair.

Únterhaben, *irr. v. tr.* [ich habe —, —gehabt, —zuhaben] 1) [unter ſich gebracht haben] [in pop. lang.] Den Gegner —, to have one's adversary under [in wrestling &c.]; *it.* [bad style] die —de Mannſchaft, the soldiers, policemen &c. under his orders. 2) [in fam. lang.] [unter den Händen haben] to have under one's hand. Was er unterhat, iſt verderbt, every thing he has under his hands, he spoils. *Fig.* Sie haben ihn unter [in pop. lang. = ſie machen ſich luſtig über ihn &c.], they are quizzing him, they have got him in hand; *it.* [in chancery] die —de Sache, the affair in hand. 3) [unter einer Sache an ſich haben] Noch einen andern Rock —, to have on another coat under, underneath, beneath.

1. Únterhacken, *v. tr.* [ich hacke —, —gehackt, —zuhacken] to chop up, to mince into or amongst other things.

2. Unterhácken, *v. tr.* [ich —hacke, —hackt, zu —hacken] to cut under.

Úntерhäkeln, Unterhaken, *v. tr.* [ich häkele — &c.] to hook [any thing] under.

Únterhalb, *adv.* underneath, beneath, below. — der Stadt, des Fluſſes, below the town, the river; — am Berge hingehen, to go along below the, at the foot of the mountain; eine Sache — faſſen, to take a thing underneath, beneath, by the lower end.

Únterhals, *m.* [-ſes, *pl.* -hälſe] [in anatomy and architecture] hypotrachelion.

Únterhalt, *m.* [-es] 1) [das Ernähren] maintenance, sustentation. 2) [= Nahrung &c.] support, sustenance, subsistence, entertainment. Für Jemandes — ſorgen, to provide for any one's support, subsistence; Einem — ſchaffen, to procure for any one a livelihood, the means of existence; to provide any one with sustenance, to give any one his keep; er erwirbt kaum den nöthigſten —, he scarcely has to live on; ſeinen Kindern den — geben, to provide for, to support, to keep, to maintain one's children; keinen — haben, to have no means of existence; ſeinen gewiſſen — haben, to have a sure or certain livelihood; ſeinen — ſuchen, to seek one's bread, one's livelihood.

Unterhalt-koſten, —s-koſten, *pl.* the expences of one's keep, of one's board. Die —koſten des Kindes tragen, to pay for the maintenance of a child. **—ſchale,** *f.* [from the verb unterhalten = to put or place under] saucer, a tureen stand, a stand, a saucer-shaped waiter or salver. **—s-mangel,** *m.* want of subsistence. **—s-mittel,** *n.* means of subsistence.

Unterhältbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) that can be kept in repair [as buildings &c.]. 2) capable of being amused.

1. Únterhalten, *irr. v. tr.* [ich halte —, —gehalten, —zuhalten] to hold under. Die Hände, die Schürze —, to hold one's hands, the apron under [so as to catch any thing]; Einem, der trinkt, die Schale —, to hold the saucer under any one drinking.

2 Unterhálten, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —halte, —halten, zu —halten] 1) to keep up, maintain. Ein Feuer —, to keep up a fire; Einen —, to maintain, support, keep any one; ſich ſelbſt —, to keep or maintain one's self; ein Heer, eine Familie —, to keep [up] &c. an army, to support &c. a family; viel Vieh zu — haben, to have much cattle to keep; ein Mädchen —, to provide for the maintenance of a girl, [chiefly in a bad sense] to keep a girl [for illicit purposes]; ein —es Mädchen, a girl in keeping, a kept mistress; ein Gebäude, die Wege —, to keep a building, the roads in repair; die Landſtraßen ſind ſchlecht —, the highways are kept in bad repair; die Freundſchaft, den Haß —, to keep up, maintain, foment, cherish friendship, to foment, nurture, keep up, maintain hatred; die Uneinigkeit in einer Familie —, to foment, keep up discord in a family; ein Geſpräch — [fortſetzen], to support, keep up, maintain a conversation. 2) Einen, die Geſellſchaft &c. —, to entertain, amuse any one; man muß ihn zu — ſuchen, one must try to amuse, to divert him; ſich —, ſich gut —, ſich mit Etwas —, to amuse one's self, to amuse one's self greatly, find great pleasure

in any thing or place, to amuse, to divert one's self with any thing; Einen mit Spiel &c. —, to amuse any one with a game &c.; ſich mit Jemand —, to converse &c. with any one; ich habe Niemand, mit dem ich mich — könnte, I have no one to amuse me; ſie — ſich durch Briefe, they amuse themselves or each other by letter, they pass their time through an epistolary correspondence; ſich von Gott, mit Gott —, to converse, to hold converse with God; er unterhält ſich gern mit Gelehrten, he likes to converse with, he is fond of the society of learned men; ſich vertraulich mit einander —, to converse familiarly with each other; ein ſehr —des Buch, a very entertaining, amusing book; eine ſehr —de Frau, a very amusing woman, a woman full of amusing and spirited talk.

1. **Únterhalter,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [der Etwas einer Sache unterhält, unusual] one who holds [any thing] under.

2. **Unterhálter,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not much used] maintainer, one who keeps up or in repair. Er iſt ihr — [in a bad sense], he is her protector [ironically], he keeps her [as his mistress].

Unterhältlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) that may be kept in repair [as buildings &c.]. 2) [provincial and in common people's lang.] [geſprächig and unterhaltend &c.] affable, talkative; *it.* capable of being amused; *it.* amusing. 3) [rather unusual] [unterhaltungsweiſe] Man ſprach — davon, it was conversationally alluded to.

Unterhältung, *f.* 1) — der Wege, eines Heeres &c., keeping up, maintenance of the roads, of an army &c.; die — eines Hauſes, the keeping up, keeping in repair, maintenance of a house; — eines Menſchen &c., maintenance, *it.* entertainment of a man &c.; die — im Geſpräche, conversation; die Gabe der — haben, to have the gift of small-talk. 2) [Zeitverkürzung] amusement. Die Bücher ſind meine —, books are my amusement, entertainment; Spiel, Tanz ſind unſere gewöhnlichen —en, playing, dancing are our common amusements; dieſe Beſchäftigung gewährt mir keine —, this occupation affords me no amusement &c. 3) conversation. Eine verliebte —, an amorous conversation, parley; die — abbrechen, to break off the conversation; der — wieder aufhelfen, to reanimate, rally the conversation; ſich in eine — einlaſſen, to enter into conversation; ein Vergnügen an der — finden, to take or find a pleasure in conversation. Syn. V. Kurzweile.

Unterhaltungs-gabe, *f.* powers of conversation, gift or knack of small-talk. —**kaſſe,** *f.* cash-box, fund for the maintenance of any thing. —**koſten,** V. Unterhaltkoſten. —**kunſt,** *f.* art of maintaining well the conversation; *it.* art or skill of amusing others. —**ton,** *m.* conversational tone. Es herrſcht dort ein ſchlechter —ton, the tone of the conversation there is bad. —**weiſe,** I. *f.* manner of supporting or keeping one's self &c. II. *adv.* in a conversational manner, conversationally.

Unterhándeln, *v. tr.* and *intr* [ich — handle] to negotiate, to enter into negociation. Mit Jemand wegen einer Sache —, to negotiate any thing, to treat with any one concerning any thing; den Frieden —, to negotiate peace, to confer about or upon peace; für den Staat —, to negotiate for the state; eine Heirath —, to negotiate a marriage; die Feſtung verlangte zu —, the fortress desired a parley, wished to capitulate.

Únterhändler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn,** *f.* [sometimes also the accent on the penultima] negociator, [in a bad sense] a go-between, intermeddler, [for illicit purposes] procurer, pimp, pander, a procuress. Der — bei einem Vergleiche, Frieden, the negociator of a treaty, of a peace; die —inn bei einer Heirath, the negociatrix of a, the bringer about of a marriage; a match-maker; *it.* [in politics] a negociator; er war der — dieſer Sache, bei dieſer Sache, he was the negociator of this affair.

Unterhándlung, *f.* negociation. Die — wurde im Lager gepflogen, the negociation took place in the camp; in — treten, ſich in — einlaſſen, to enter into a negociation, a conference; to parley; der Befehlshaber der Feſtung verlangte — zu pflegen, the governor of the fortress desired a parley; die — hat ſich zerſchlagen, the negociation is broken off; die Feſtung mußte ſich ohne — übergeben, the fortress was obliged to surrender without capitulation, at discretion; *it.* [the document to that effect] the negociation, capitulation.

Unterhandlungs-bote, *m.* messenger requesting a conference or a parley, a herald; a person bearing the white flag; a diplomatic messenger, a negociator. —**kunſt,** *f.* diplomacy, art of negociation; *it.* the art or tact of match-making. —**ſchiff,** *n.* [Parlamentärſchiff] cartel-ship, ship with a flag of truce.

Únterhängen, *v. tr.* to hang under.

Únterharz, *m.* [-es] [in geography] the Lower Hartz.

Únterharzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn,** *f.* inhabitant of the Lower Hartz.

Únterharziſch, *adj.* and *adv.* concerning the Lower Hartz.

Únterhaube, *f.* [*pl.* -n] an under-cap, a skull-cap.

Únterhauchen, I. *v. intr.* to blow under. II. *v. tr.* to blow [any thing] under.

1. **Únterhauen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich haue —] to cut or chop into or among [other things].

2. **Unterhaúen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —haue, —hauen, zu —hauen] [unterhalb, am untern Theile behauen] [with miners] to extract the ore from beneath the lode. —e Wände, undermined walls of stone.

Únterhaupt, *n.* [-es] lower part of the head.

Únterhauptmann, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -männer or -leute] [seldom used] second captain, captain-lieutenant; *it.* the first lieutenant.

Únterhaus, *n.* [-es] 1) V. Untergeſchoß. 2) [in England] the Lower House, the House of Commons.

Únterhaut, *f.* the under-skin.

Unterhaut-blutader, *f.* [in anatomy] sub-cutaneous vein.

Únterheben, *irr. v. tr.* [unter Etwas heben] to lift, raise, hoist or hold under.

Únterheerführer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [seldom used] second in command [of an army], lieutenant-general.

Únterheften, *v. tr.* [unter ein anderes Ding heften] to fasten under.

Únterhelfen, *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* [ich helfe —] to help under. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Einem —, to help any one to a berth, to get any one a situation.

Únterhelfer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [not much used] one who helps any one to procure a place. 2) [Unterdiakonus] subdeacon.

Unterhelfer-amt, *n.*, —**ſtelle,** *f.* subdeaconship, subdeaconry.

Únterhemde, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -n] under-shirt, [for a woman] under-chemise.

Unterhér, *adv.* under here. Sie kamen —, they came under here [for shelter &c.]

Únterherd, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] an under-hearth; *it.* the lower part of the hearth; [with founders] V. Stichherd.

Únterherrſchaft, *f.* 1) sub-dominion, sub-sovereignty, sub-seigniorship; deputy-governorship. 2) sub-seignior, vassal prince or princes; deputy governor. 3) [Bezirk; *it.* die untere Herrſchaft] sub-commandery, deputy-governorship; *it.* inferior or lower seigniory.

Unterhín, *adv.* under there, under along.

Únterhof, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -höfe] 1) inferior or lower court. 2) lower part of a court.

Únterhofmeiſter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] under-tutor, a private tutor under another.

Unterhöhlen, *v. tr.* [ich —höhle, —höhlet, zu —höhlen] to hollow under, to undermine. Die Kaninchen — die Erde, rabbits burrow the earth, burrow out or in the earth; einen Berg —, to make a tunnel through, to bore into a mountain; [in war] eine Stadt —, to undermine, sap a town. *Fig.* [not much used] Einen —, to cabal, plot, intrigue against any one.

Únterhölle, *f.* the bottom, depths of Hell.

Únterholz, *n.* [-es] 1) underwood. 2) [in seamen's lang.] the quick works [of a ship &c.]

Únterhoſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] drawers.

Únterirdiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* subterranean. Ein —es Gewölbe, a subterranean vault, a subterrane, [in a church] crypt; —es Feuer, subterranean fire; —e Begräbniſſe [at Rome &c.], catacombs; das —e Reich, the infernal kingdom, Tartarus; [in mythology] die —en Götter, die —en, the infernal Deities or Gods, the Divinities of Hell; die —en Geiſter, the Manes; [also] the gnomes; *it.* der —e Ofen, Herd, hypocaust.

Únterjagd, *f.* [niedere Jagd] shooting [at small game]; *it.* hare-hunting &c.

Unterjóchen, *v. tr.* Ein Land, ein Volk —, to subjugate, subdue, reduce, enslave a people, a country. *Fig.* Seine Leidenſchaften —, to subdue one's passions.

Unterjócher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who subjugates, a subduer.

Unterjóchung, *f.* subjection, subjugation, oppression.

Únterkammer, *f.* [*pl.* -n] lower chamber, under-room.

Únterkammerherr, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -en] second chamberlain, vice-chamberlain.

Únterkämpfen, *v. tr.* Einen —, to overthrow any one; [with wrestlers &c.] to floor any one.

Únterkanonier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [in the army] an under-gunner.

Únterkanzler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] vice-chancellor.

Únterkappe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] under-cap, skull-cap, coif.

Únterkarren, *v. tr.* to wheel under with a barrow.

Únterkauern, *v. intr.* and *refl.* to cower under, to squat under.

Únterkauf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -käufe] a purchase for selling again, on commission, brokerage.

Únterkäufer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [Mäkler] broker. 2) **Unterkäufer, —inn**, *f.* [Höcker &c.] a huckster, retailer.

Únterkehle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Unterkinn.

Únterkehren, *v. tr.* to sweep under.

1. **Únterkeilen**, *v. tr.* [ich keile —] to steady &c under with a wedge, with wedges.

2. **Unterkeílen**, *v. tr.* [ich —keile, —keilet, zu —keilen] to put wedges underneath, beneath.

Únterkellner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] under-butler, second butler; *it.* under-waiter, second, third &c waiter.

Únterkiefer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] lower jaw, inferior mandibule, nether jaw [of a horse].

Unterkiefer-nerve, *m.* [in anatomy] nerve of the inferior mandibule. **—rand-nerve**, *m.* maxillary nerve of the inferior mandibule. **—ſchlagader**, *f.* inferior alveolar artery. **—winkel**, *m.* [in anatomy] angle of the inferior mandibule. **—zweig**, *m.* inferior maxillary, sub-maxillary twig or branch.

Únterkieme, *f.* [*pl.* -n] inferior or lower gill.

Únterkinn, *n.* [-es] double chin, [fam.] a dew-lap.

Unterkinn-blutader, *f.* vein of the under-chin. **—lade**, *f.* lower or nether jaw. **—ſchlagader**, *f.* artery of the under chin.

Únterkiſſen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] under-cushion.

Únterkitten, *v. tr.* to plaster or cement on underneath.

Únterklaſſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] inferior or lower class or [in schools] form.

Únterkleben, *v. tr.* to stick [on] under.

Únterkleid, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -er] 1) undergarment, nether-garment. 2) Die **—er**, the under-garments [as hose &c.]. 3) [in seamen's lang.] Das — eines Segels, second or lower bonnet.

1. **Únterkleiſtern**, *v. tr.* [ich kleiſtere —] to paste under, beneath.

2. **Unterkleiſtern**, [ich —kleiſtere, —kleiſtert, zu —kleiſtern] to paste underneath, below.

Únterklettern, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [ich kletstere —] to climb under, to clamber underneath.

Únterknecht, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] V. Kleinknecht.

Únterkneten, *v. tr.* to knead together.

Únterkneter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a baker's man, an under-kneader.

Únterknöpfen, *v. tr.* [unter etwas Anderes knöpfen] to button under.

Únterknüpfen, *v. tr.* to tie under, to knot under.

Únterkoch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -köche] an undercook, [at sea] a cook's mate.

Únterkochen, *v. tr.* [Speiſe &c.] to cook together.

Únterkohlrübe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] the turnip-cabbage.

1 **Únterkommen**, *irr. v. intr.* [ich komme — &c.] to come under [a shelter &c.]. Es kamen ſo viele Flüchtlinge an, daß ſie nicht alle — konnten, so many fugitives arrived, that they could not all find house-room, a lodging. *Fig.* Dieſer Bediente kann nicht —, this servant cannot find a place; wohl —, ein gutes — finden, to find a good place, to get a snug berth; [in commerce] mit Papieren —, to find a market, a good sale, a safe investment for one's paper, one's bills. Das — [Dienſt, Verſorgung], place, berth, establishment, situation.

2. **Unterkómmen**, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —komme, —kommen, zu —kommen] [rather provincial] Etwas —, to forestall, anticipate, turn aside any thing; to prevent.

Únterkönig, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] vice-roy [more usual Vizekönig]; *it.* vassal-king.

Únterkönnen, *irr. v. intr.* [unter Etwas] [fam.] to be able to go under.

Únterkörper, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] lower, [also] under part of a body.

Únterköthig, *adj.* and *adv.* suppurating internally. — werden, to form a sack, a cyst.

1. **Únterkratzen**, *v. tr.* [ich kratze — &c.] [durch Kratzen unter Etwas bringen] to scratch amongst, together.

2. **Unterkrátzen**, *v. tr.* [ich —kratze, —kratzt, zu —kratzen] [in fam. lang.] Seinen Namen —, to scrawl or scribble one's signature, to scratch one's name under.

Únterkreuzen, *v. tr.* 1) [in seamen's lang.] to cruise under or below. 2) [mit einem Kreuze &c. unterzeichnen] to sign one's mark with a cross.

1. **Únterkriechen**, *irr. v. intr.* [ich krieche —, —gekrochen, —zukriechen] 1) to creep under. Die Katze iſt untergekrochen, the cat has crawled under, crept beneath [the cupboard &c.]. 2) [with miners] to begin the boring of a covered gallery, to work under. Der Gang kriecht unter, the lode is cast down [by a dyke].

2. **Unterkriechen**, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —krieche, —krochen, zu —kriechen]. Etwas —, to creep under; die Maulwürfe — die Erde, the moles scratch their way under the earth; [with miners] der Gang iſt —krochen, the lode is trenched on by the working of the gallery.

Únterkriegen, *v. tr.* Etwas — [in pop. lang.], 1) to get any one or any thing under, to master him or it. 2) to nab any thing.

1. **Únterkritzeln**, *v. tr.* [ich kritzle —, — gekritzelt, —zukritzeln] to scribble or scrawl under.

2 **Unterkrítzeln**, *v. tr.* [ich —kritzle, — kritzelt, zu —kritzeln] to scrawl one's name under, to sign in a scrawling hand.

Únterkrümmen, *v. tr.* to bend [any thing] under.

Únterkunft, *f.* [no *pl.*] shelter; *it.* place, berth, situation; *it.* accommodation.

Únterlade, *f.* [*pl.* -n] the under-drawer [of a chest of drawers]; *it.* [with loom-makers] bottom of the patten.

Únterladen, *irr. v. tr.* to freight or load under [a roof, other things &c.].

Únterladung, *f.* 1) a loading or freighting under. 2) [Ballaſt] ballast.

Únterlage, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) under-layer, under-bed, sub-stratum. 2) a lift, lifter, prop, strip. 3) wedge, quoin, slip [for making level]. 4) [that which is laid under any thing] [in centering] the stretcher, bracket; [also] a bridging-joist; [for barrels] beer-stand, gawn-tree; [in architecture] die —n [Lagerhölzer], sleepers, summers; eine — unter einen Balken &c. thun, to put a wedge or quoin under a post &c.; die — eines Säulenſtuhles, patten or basement of a pedestal; — unter einem Hebebaume, the fulcrum, purchase, hypomochlion; die — [die Stützbalken] unter einem Fußboden, common &c. joists; die — eines Balkens, Tiſches &c., prop, wedge of a post, table &c.; — einer Kanone, quoin, wedge for the breech of a cannon; die — eines Brückenpflaſters, bridging-joists and bed of a bridge-pavement; eine Mauer ohne — aufführen, to build up a wall without an underlayer; [in architecture] — [= Ueberſchutt], bed of lime on an arch-mould; [with sempstresses] strengthener, stiffener, lining; [with thatchers] straw-wisp; [in rural oeconomy] the bottom-plank [of a wagon]; [with founders] ground-plate; [with printers] frisket-sheet; *it.* —n, keys, wedges [for raising or depressing the cross-pieces]; *it.* die —[Folie], foil, [also] tin-plate, tin-foil; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] underlayer, thick stuff, clamp; [with tawers] the frame-skin [of vellum]; [with locksmiths] the main-bar, main-rod, the prop or brace of the lattice-work; — der Geſenke, the under-mould; [in artillery] — der Formbänke, base of the moulding-frame.

Únterlager, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] stand, prop, foot, support, base, undersetter.

Únterland, *n.* [-es, no *pl.*] lower or nether country.

Únterländer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* inhabitant of the lower or low country.

Únterländiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* belonging to the lower or low country, V. Niederländiſch.

Únterlangen, I. *v. intr.* [unter Etwas hinlangen] to reach or stretch under, to extend under. II. *v. tr.* [unter Etwas langen, hin geben] to stretch, pass under.

Únterlaß, [sometimes Unterláß] *m.* [-ſſes, no *pl.*] [not or rarely used, unless with the preposition ohne] Ohne — arbeiten [ohne aufzuhören], to work incessantly, without leaving off, without cessation or interruption; Schmerzen ohne — haben, to have continual pain.

1. **Únterlaſſen**, *irr. v. tr.* [ich laſſe —] to let under. Man ließ ihn nicht unter [das Obdach], they did not let him come under.

2 **Unterláſſen**, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —laſſe, — laſſen, zu —laſſen] 1) Etwas — [= nicht thun], to omit, neglect, fail, [biblical and law style] to forbear; ich will nicht —, es zu thun, zu kommen &c., I won't fail to do it, to come; ich kann nicht — [kann nicht umhin], zu bemerken, I cannot forbear observing, omit mentioning; ich habe nicht —, es zu ſchicken, I have not omitted, forgotten to send it; er kann das Streiten &c. nicht —, he cannot help quarrelling &c.; — Sie es ja nicht, don't forget or fail to do it; er unterließ nicht, zu thun, was er ſich vorgenommen hatte, he took care to do, he did not fail to perform what he had resolved upon; ſeine Pflicht, eine Gewohnheit, eine Sünde —, to fail in one's duty, to leave off a habit, to forsake or renounce a sin; ich will nichts —, was dazu beitragen kann, I will omit nothing that can contribute to it: das könnteſt du wohl —, you could very well leave that alone, spare that; das Eine thun und das Andere nicht — or [proverbially, more usual] laſſen, to do one and not omit, neglect, leave undone the other. 2) V. Weglaſſen. Syn. V. Ablaſſen.

Unterläßlich, *adj.* and *adv.* omissible.

Unterläſſung, *f.* omission.

Unterlaſſungs-fehler, *m.* fault of omission. —**ſünde,** *f.* sin of omission.

Únterlaſt, *f.* [Ballaſt] ballast.

Únterlauf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -läufe] [in seamen's lang.] [das untere Verdeck] lower gun-deck. Der — des Kiels zum Vorſtechen, fore-foot of the keel.

1. **Únterlaufen,** [ich laufe —, —gelaufen, —zulaufen] *irr.* I. *v. intr.* *Fig.* — or mit —, to pass along with, among the number, along with or among the rest; das mag ſo mit —, that may go along with the rest. pass with the others; es iſt ein Irrthum mit untergelaufen, an error has slipped in, found its way in; es iſt ein Mißverſtand untergelaufen, a misunderstanding has crept in. II. *v. tr.* [with miners] to push, wheel, run [rubble &c.] under.

2. **Unterlaufen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —laufe, —laufen, zu —laufen] 1) [with fencers] Einen —, Einem den Degen —, to make a pass at any one, to lunge under any one's sword; [with wrestlers] to close; [in sportsmen's lang.] den Auerhahn —, to steal in on [within range of] the heath-cock [when at roost]. 2) [unterlaufen ſeyn] Die Haut iſt mit Blut —, the skin is suffused with blood, is livid, is black and blue; ein mit Blut —es Mahl, a contusion, bruise; das — der Haut mit Blut, effusion of blood in the cutaneous vessels; enchymosis.

Únterläufer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) V. Unterbaum. 2) [in salterns] [Beiknecht] a help. 3) [rather unusual or provincial, = Schleichhändler] a smuggler, one of the contraband; *it.* a smuggling vessel, a smuggler.

Únterleder, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] under-leather; [with shoemakers] sole.

Únterleeſegel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in seamen's lang.] under-bonnet.

Únterlefze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] inferior lip or labium; [with organ-builders] the under-lip, bottom-lip.

1. **Únterlegen,** *v. tr.* [ich lege —] to lay or put under. Der Tiſch ſteht nicht feſt, man muß Etwas —, the table is ricketty, the table shakes, something must be put under; einen Span, ein Holz —, to lay a chip, to put a prop of wood under; einem Huhn Eier zum Ausbrüten —, to put eggs for a hen to hatch; dem Kranken ein Bett —, to lay or place a bed under the patient; einem Kinde friſche Windeln —, to put on a baby clean swaddling-cloths, to dress a baby; Einem friſche Pferde —, to change horses for any one, to put to fresh horses; mit untergelegten Pferden reiſen, to travel with relays, to travel post; einem Tonſtücke andere Worte —, to put new words to a piece of music. *Fig.* Einem Worte einen andern Sinn —, to give another meaning to, to put another construction on a word; einer Stelle einen bildlichen Sinn —, to give a figurative sense to a passage, to attribute an allegorical signification to a passage.

2. **Unterlégen,** *v. tr.* [ich —lege, —legt, zu —legen] 1) to lay or put under. *Fig.* Etwas bei Einem —, to forewarn any one, to put any one up, to prime any one; ein unterlegter Handel, a concerted, preconcerted affair, a business managed snugly before hand. 2) Etwas — [Etwas unter daſſelbe legen], to double any thing, to underlay; [with tailors] ein Kleid —, to put a strengthener, a stiffener to, to stiffen a dress; [with printers] die Schriften — [mit Spänen &c.], to raise the letter-press, the type, to put lifts under the type.

Unterleg-pferd, *n.* [from 1. Unterlegen] a relay-horse. —**trenſe,** *f.* [with joiners] fillet, list, listel.

Unterlégen, *adj.* and *adv.* [past part. of 2. Unterliegen, which see] *Fig.* [untergeordnet, ſchwächer] inferior.

Únterleger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [not used] one who puts or lays under. 2) [with carpenters] a block, a templet; [in seamen's lang.] [Unterlager] a lighter.

Únterlehen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] mesne-fief.

Unterlehensfall, *m.* change of vassal.

Únterlehnen, *v. tr.* to lean under.

Únterlehrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn,** *f.* an under-master, an under-teacher, an usher; [at English colleges] a tutor, an under-mistress, an under-governess.

Únterleib, *m.* [-es] the lower part of the body, the belly; [in anatomy] the abdomen.

Unterleibsſchlagader, *f.* abdominal artery.

Únterleik, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in seamen's lang.] foot-rope of a sail.

1. **Únterleimen,** *v. tr.* [ich leime —] to glue under, beneath.

2. **Unterleímen,** *v. tr.* [ich —leime, —leimet, zu —leimen] to put on glue beneath, under.

Únterleine, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in sportsmen's lang.] the under-string, under-line of the nets, toils.

Únterleintuch, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -tücher] the under-sheet of linen.

Únterleiten, *v. tr.* [unter Etwas leiten] to conduct under.

Únterlenken, *v. tr.* to direct or guide under.

1. **Únterliegen,** *irr. v. intr.* [ich liege —] to lie under. Hier iſt eine Erhöhung, es muß Etwas —, here is a rising, something must lie beneath. *Fig.* Die —den Worte, the principal or fundamental words; der —de Text, the main text; der —de Sinn, the primitive, radical, primary, fundamental meaning. 2) [not much used, = weichen, nachgeben &c.] to succumb. Oft muß der Unſchuldige —, the innocent must often succumb; wir lagen unter [instead of the usual expression, wir unterlagen] we gave in, were beaten, we knocked under.

2. **Unterliegen,** *irr. v. intr.* [ich —liege, —legen, zu —liegen] to fall down from a blow &c., to be floored. *Fig.* to succumb, to be overthrown, beaten, overpowered, vanquished. Dem Stärkern —, to yield, to give way to the stronger; er hat bei dieſer Sache — müſſen, he has been obliged to give way in this business; dem Unglück &c. —, to succumb to misfortune, to break down under misfortune; ſie unterlagen, they had, got the worst of it.

Únterlieutenant, [pronounce —leutnant] *m.* [-s, *pl.* -s or -e] sub-lieutenant, under-lieutenant.

Únterlippe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) lower or nether lip, under-lip, bottom-lip. Der eine große — hat, a blubber-lipped person, a person underhung as to the lower lip. 2) Die — [in botany], under-lip.

Unterlippennerve, *m.* [in anatomy] twig or branch or nerve of the under-lip.

Únterlöthen, *v. tr.* to solder under or beneath.

Únterluft, *f.* [no *pl.*] inferior air.

Únterm, [in pop. lang., for unter dem] under the, beneath the, underneath the. — freien Himmel, in the open air, *it.* [bivouakiren, ſchlafen, to bivouack, sleep] in the open air, under a hedge.

Untermaatbarte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in commerce] Die — des Wallfiſches, under-whiskers of the whale, small whalebone.

Untermagd, *f.* [*pl.* -mägde] under-[maid-] servant.

1. **Untermahlen,** *v. tr.* [ich mahle —, —gemahlet, —zumahlen] to paint under.

2. **Untermáhlen,** *v. tr.* [ich —mahle, —mahlet, zu —mahlen] [unterhalb mit Malerei verſehen] to paint underneath. [with painters] [= anlegen] to daub. Dieſer Kopf iſt erſt untermahlt, this head is only daubed, sketched, rough-drawn, laid in.

3. **Untermáhlen,** *v. tr.* to grind along with [other things].

Untermann, *m.* [-es] [in the army] man at the left, of the left; *it.* [at cards] [Bube] knave.

Untermarſchall, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] deputy-marshal, lieutenant-marshal.

Untermaß, *n.* [-es, no *pl.*] [Einmaß] waste, loss, tret.

Untermaße, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with miners] mass of or found under a trench.

Untermaſt, I. *f.* [no *pl.*] 1) [V. 2. Maſt] all sorts of roots, worms &c. serving as food when snouted up; *it.* V. Hirſchtrüffel. II. *m.* [*pl.* -en] [V. 1. Maſt] [der untere Theil des Maſtes] the lower part of the mast.

1. **Untermauern,** *v. tr.* [ich mauere —, —gemauert, —zumauern] to build a wall under, to wall up under.

2. **Untermaúern,** *v. tr.* [ich —mauere, —mauert, zu —mauern] [unterhalb mauern] to give a foundation, a ground work of masonry. Von neuem —, to build a new foundation.

Untermaul, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -mäuler] chin [of a horse].

Untermaus, *f.* [in anatomy] inferior muscle.

Untermeiſter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] under-master [in manufactories, at works, in trades]; [on board a ship] master's mate.

1. **Untermengen,** *v. tr.* [ich menge —] [unter etwas Anderes mengen] to intermix, intermingle.

2. **Untermèngen,** *v. tr.* [ich —menge, —menget, zu —mengen] Korn mit Roggen —, to mix corn [along] with rye, to make meslin; Mehl und Kleie untermengt, flour and bran mixed [together], meslin flour.

Untermiethmann, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -männer or -leute] under-tenant, secondary tenant.

Unterminen, Unterminiren, *v. tr.* [ich —mine, —minire] to under-mine. Eine Stadt —, to undermine a town; *it.* [in common people's lang. = untergraben] die Kaninchen haben das ganze Feld unterminirt, the rabbits have burrowed under all this field.

Untermiſchen, *v. tr.* V. Untermengen.

Den Wein mit Waſſer —, to temper or mix wine with water.

Úntermögen, *irr. v. intr.* [in pop. lang.] to want to go under [any thing].

Úntermühle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] lower mill, mill lower down.

Úntermühlſtein, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] lower or nether stone [opposed to the running stone]; [in gunpowder-mills] the bedstone [opposed to the runner].

Úntermuskel, *m.* [*pl.*-n] inferior muscle.

Úntermüſſen, *irr. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to have or to be obliged to go under.

Úntermütze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] an under-cap, a skull-cap.

Úntern, [in common people's lang., for unter den] under the. — Tiſch, under the table.

1. **Úntернageln,** *v. tr.* [ich nagle —, —genagelt, —zunageln] to nail under.

2. **Unternägeln,** *v. tr.* [ich —nagle, —nagelt, zu —nageln] to put nails underneath.

Unternägen, *v. tr.* [ich —nage] to gnaw into a cavity. Das Waſſer unternagt dieſen Felſen, the water excavates, hollows, wears away this rock.

1. **Únternähen,** *v. tr.* [ich nähe —, —genähet, —zunähen] [with tailors] to put or sew on a strengthener, a stiffener.

2. **Unternähen,** *v. tr.* [ich —nähe, —nähet, zu —nähen] to sew underneath.

‖**Únternahme,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [das Unternehmen] enterprise.

1. **Únternehmen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich nehme —, —genommen, —zunehmen] to hide under [any thing].

2. **Unternéhmen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —nehme, —nommen, zu —nehmen] *Fig.* to undertake. Eine Arbeit &c. —, to undertake a work &c.; ich unternehme es nicht, zu &c., I don't undertake, I don't take it upon myself to &c.; Sie — zu viel, you take too much upon yourself, you undertake too much, *it.* you attempt too much; ein —der Mann, an enterprising man; einen —den Geiſt haben, to have an enterprising mind. Syn. Unternehmen, Wagen, Unterſtehen, ſich, Unterfangen, ſich. What a person wagt [risks], is generally dangerous. The success of that, which any one resolves upon doing, can in the first place be uncertain, because it depends upon many contingencies, of which not one can be safely calculated upon; in this case a person wagt [ventures]; he can however also become uncertain in consequence of the difficulties that are only to be overcome by great exertion, by a great expenditure of force and money and by long perseverance, and then a person unternimmt [undertakes] something; or in consequence of difficulties either disregarded or else despised from the true or false estimation of one's own resources, and then a person unterſteht ſich [dares]. That, which a person [das, deſſen ſich eine Perſon] unterfängt [attempts &c.], is something evil connected with risk.

Unternéhmen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] enterprise, undertaking. Kühnes &c. —, a keen, hardy, bold enterprise; ein — zu Stande bringen, to bring an enterprise to bear.

Unternéhmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* an undertaker [of &c.], enterpriser.

Unternéhmig, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] [gern unternehmend] enterprising.

Unternéhmung, *f.* undertaking, enterprise; [in the army] expedition, enterprise; [upon a fortress] storming, attack. Eine kaufmänniſche —, a commercial enterprise, a speculation; eine — vereiteln, to baffle, frustrate an enterprise; die — eines Baues, the undertaking of a building.

Unternehmungsgeiſt, *m.* spirit of enterprise; *it.* an enterprising mind, fellow &c.

Únternöthigen, *v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] to force under.

Únteroberſte, *m.* [*pl.* -n] [unusual] lieutenant-colonel.

Únterobrigkeit, *f.* under-magistrate, inferior, subordinate magistrate.

Únterofenbruch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -brüche] diphrux; V. Kupferſchlacke.

Únteroffizier, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in the army] a non-commissioned officer, [in a more special sense] corporal, [seldom, = unterer Offizier, in contradistinction to Oberoffizier] subaltern.

Únterordnen, *v. tr.* to range or arrange under, to subordinate. Das Kleinere dem Größern —, to range the least under the greatest; einem Andern untergeordnet ſeyn, to be subordinate to another.

Únterordnung, *f.* subordination; *it.* [untere Ordnung] subordinancy, subordination. In —, in subordination or subordinancy, subordinately.

Únteröſterreich, [Niederöſterreich] *n.* [in geography] Lower Austria.

Únterpacht, *m.* [-es, *pl* -e] and *f.* [*pl.*-e] under-farm, sub-lease. Einen Meierhof in — nehmen, to take a farm as an undertenant, from an underletter.

Únterpächter, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-], —inn, *f.* under-farmer, sub-tenant.

Únterpacken, *v. tr.* [unter Etwas] to pack under.

Únterparlament, *n.* [-s] V. Unterhaus.

Unterpfahlen, *v. tr.* [ich —pfähle, —pfählet, zu —pfählen] to palisade underneath, below.

Únterpfalz, *f.* [no *pl.*] [in geography] the Lower Palatinate, the Palatinate of the Rhine.

Únterpfand, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -pfänder] mortgage, pledge, pawn. Ein Gut zum —e geben, to give an estate in pawn, in pledge, to impignorate, pawn, pledge any [real] property; ein Gut zum —e verſchreiben, to mortgage, hypothecate an estate; [in jurisprudence] ein ſtillſchweigendes —, secret mortgage; ein beſonderes or beſtimmtes —, special mortgage; ein allgemeines —, general mortgage; ein gerichtliches or vertragsmäßiges —, judiciary mortgage; Geld auf — or gegen ein — ausleihen, to lay or put money out on mortgage; durch ein — gedeckt ſeyn, to be mortgaged; ein Gut zum —e inne haben, to have the right of foreclosure over an estate; er hat Möbeln zum —e, he has a lien over or on that furniture; ſein — aus den Händen geben, to give up one's pledge, one's mortgage-deeds; ich ſetze meine Ehre zum —, I set my honour at stake, I pledge or stake my honour. Syn. V. Pfand.

Unterpfand-gläubiger, *m.* the mortgagee. —ſchuld, *f.* mortgage-debt, hypothecary debt. —ſchuldner, *m.* mortgager. —s-recht, *n.* right founded on a mortgage, given by a mortgage. Eine mit dem Handſiegel ausgeſtellte Verſchreibung gibt kein —srecht, a promise signed and sealed gives no right of mortgage, no plea of foreclosure; ſeinem —srechte ſchaden, to injure, derogate one's mortgage-rights; in eines Andern —srecht eintreten, to be possessed of a mortgage by subrogation; dem —srechte unterworfenes Gut, land capable of being mortgaged, susceptible of a mortgage, able to have a mortgage upon it.

Únterpfandlich, *adj.* and *adv.* mortgaged, by pledge, in pledge or pawn, pledged, pawned. Etwas — beſitzen, to possess any thing by foreclosure, as pawnee or mortgagee; —e Sicherheit, a pledge a pledged security.

Unterpfarrei, *f.* [*pl.* -en] curacy, curateship.

Únterpfarrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] curate.

Únterpfarrſtelle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] curacy, curateship.

1. **Únterpflanzen,** *v. tr.* [ich pflanze —, —gepflanzt] to plant among or amidst.

2. **Unterpflánzen,** *v. tr.* [ich —pflanze, —pflanzet, zu —pflanzen] to plant under.

1. **Únterpflügen,** *v. tr.* [ich pflüge —] to plough in or under. Den Dünger, den Samen —, to plough in the dung, the seed.

2. **Unterpflügen,** *v. tr.* [ich —pflüge, —pflüget, zu —pflügen] Ein Gewächs [under the earth, ground or soil] —, to plough through or up a plant, to cut the root of a plant with the coulter.

Úntерpräceptor, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] an usher, an under-master.

Únterpräſident, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] vice-president.

Únterprediger, *m.* [-s, *pl* -] second preacher; *it.* V. Unterpfarrer.

Únterraa, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in seamen's lang., yard-arm of a lower sail.

Únterrammeln, Unterrammen, *v. tr.* [unter Etwas] to ram or drive under.

Únterräumen, *v. tr.* [unter Etwas] to range under.

Únterrechen, *v. tr.* Den Samen &c, to rake the seed &c. in or under.

Unterréden, *v. refl.* [ich —rede] 1) ſich mit Einem —, to converse, talk with any one; ſich wegen Etwas mit Jemand —, to converse, communicate with any one upon or about any thing; ich habe mich darüber mit ihm unterredet, I have already spoken to him about it. 2) [unusual] V. Unterbrechen.

Unterrédung, *f.* conversation, interview. Eine — zwiſchen zwei Perſonen veranſtalten, to bring about an interview, an oral communication, a conversation between two persons; ſie hatten eine lange — mit einander, they had a long conversation, interview, tête-à-tête together; eine ſchriftliche —, a communication by letter. Syn Unterredung, Geſpräch, Dialog. Unterredung denotes the communication of the thoughts of several persons merely in respect to the act, Geſpräch in respect to the nature or contents, Dialog in respect to the form. The Dialoge [dialogues] of Plato are works of art, to which the philosophical composer has given the form

of Geſpräche, which from their contents belong to the philosophical Geſpräche [discourses] because the Unterredung [conversation] has for its subject investigations in philosophy.

Únterreich, *n.* [-es, no *pl.*] [die Unterwelt] the lower world, the Elysian fields, the infernal kingdom.

Únterreichen, I. *v. intr.* to reach under. II. *v. tr.* [unter Etwas reichen] to reach or stretch under.

Únterreihe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] lower rank, row or file.

Únterreißen, *irr. v. tr.* [unter Etwas] to snatch or tear under.

Únterrhein, *m.* [-es] [in geography] the Lower Rhine.

Únterrheiniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Lower-Rhenish.

Únterricht, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] tuition, instruction. Der — der Kinder, the instruction of children; für Eines — ſorgen, to have the care of any one's instruction; den — verſtehen, to understand instruction, to be au-fait at tuition; der öffentliche —, *a*) the public instruction, national education; der öffentliche — in dieſem Lande iſt ſchlecht beſtellt, iſt in einem unbefriedigenden, in einem ſchlechten Zuſtande, the school-institutions are, the national education is in a very neglected, in a very unsatisfactory, in a bad state, the state of public instruction is bad in this country; *b*) instruction; den — ſeines Lehrers benützen, to turn to a good use the instruction of one's master; öffentlichen — geben, to give public lessons; Einem — geben, ertheilen, to give any one lessons, to instruct any one; Einem — im Zeichnen &c. geben, to give any one lessons in drawing &c.; in den — gehen, to go to one's lessons, to go and take one's lessons; [in the army] — der Rekruten, drilling of recruits, [fam.] of the awkward squad.

1. **Unterríchten,** *v. tr.* 1) Einen von Etwas —, to inform any one of any thing; — Sie mich darüber, acquaint me with it, make me acquainted with it; Einen —, was er zu thun hat, to instruct any one in what he has to do, to tell any one what &c.; Einen eines Beſſern — or [more usual] belehren, to tell or teach any one better, to let him know better; ſich von Etwas — to gather information about, to make one's self acquainted with any thing. 2) to teach, instruct. Wer hat ihn unterrichtet? who taught him? Einen in einer Wiſſenſchaft, Kunſt —, to teach &c. any one in a science, an art; im Singen, Tanzen &c. —, to teach singing, dancing &c.; ſie ſind gut unterrichtet, they are well taught, instructed; er iſt ſehr unterrichtet [gelehrt], he is very well-informed, is very learned. Syn. V. Lehren.

2. **Únterrichten,** *v. tr.* [ich richte —, — gerichtet &c.] to direct under, to give a direction under any thing.

1. **Unterríchter,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Lehrer] [little used] master, instructor, teacher.

2. **Únterrichter,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [unterer Richter] the judge of an inferior tribunal, a puisne judge, an inferior judge; *it.* [for the tribunal itself] a tribunal of first-instance, a court without appeal. Der — hatte ſo entſchieden, the tribunal of the first instance, the court below, the lower court has given its decision in this manner.

Únterrichterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* coming from an inferior judge or tribunal, concerning a puisne &c. judge. Eine —e Entſcheidung, the decision, sentence of an inferior judge or tribunal.

Únterrinde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] the inner bark.

Únterrippe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] under-rib, lower rib, spurious rib.

Unterrippengegend, *f.* [in anatomy] hypochondriac region.

Únterrock, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -röcke] a petticoat, an under-petticoat.

Únterroggen, *m.* [-s, no *pl.*] spring-rye.

Únterrollen, V. Unterkugeln.

Unterrollnerve, *m.* [in anatomy] the lower pathetic, the sub-trochleator.

Únterrücken, *v. tr.* to push under.

Únterrücken, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] lower part of the back.

Únterrühren, *v. tr.* [unter Etwas] to intermix.

Únters, [in pop. lang., abbr., for unter das] under the. — Bett, under the bed.

Únterſaal, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -ſäle] drawing-room below, down stairs; [in England] a parlour.

Únterſäen, *v. tr.* to sow amidst, amongst.

Unterſägen, *v. tr.* [ich —ſage &c.] to forbid, prohibit, interdict. Es iſt mir unterſagt worden, it has been forbidden me; das iſt euch unterſagt, that is forbidden you; ich habe ihm den Eintritt in mein Haus unterſagt, I have forbidden him my house; I have closed my doors against him; Einem die Ausübung ſeines Amtes —, to prohibit any one from performing the functions of his office, to interdict any one; man hat ihm die Kanzel unterſagt, he has been stripped of his gown, [if not for ever] he has been suspended; [in chancery] die unterſagten Dinge, inhibited things; es iſt Jedermann unterſagt und verboten, every one is prohibited and forbidden. Das —, V. Unterſagung.

Unterſägung, *f.* prohibition, interdiction, interdict; *it.* embargo; [in law] inhibition.

Unterſagungsbefehl, *m.* inhibition.

Únterſaß, *m.* [-ſſes, *pl.* -ſſen] [old, = Unterthan] subject; *it.* [with feudists] [Lehensmann] vassal, under-tenant, tenant.

Únterſatz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -ſätze] 1) [Unterlage] a lift, prop, supporter, stay; [in architecture] socle, zockle, [also] pedestal, foot, stand, undersetter, die, dado; [with goldsmiths] stamp, V. Anke; [with locksmiths] Unterſätze [Docken], ledges for lifting; [with carpenters] tassels for the mantel-piece; —ſätze unter die Bettſtellen machen, to put lifts or props under the bed-posts; [with masons] [Unterſetzmauer] foundation-wall; [in England] pier with inverted arch; Haus, das auf einem gemauerten —e ruhet, house built on foundation-walls; *it.* — [for barns], an underpin. 2) [in logic] the minor.

Únterſäule, *f.* [*pl.* -n] inferior or lower column.

Únterſaum, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -ſäume] [in architecture] the cincture at bottom.

Únterſchaben, *v. tr.* to scrape any thing under &c.

Únterſchaffen, *v. tr.* to place under, to put under shelter.

Únterſchaffner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] under-steward, deputy-steward.

Únterſchale, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a saucer; [in fire-works] movable cup or base of the rocket; [with butchers] underlayer of the round; [in anatomy] [Bruſtbein] the breast-bone, sternum.

Únterſchatzmeiſter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] vice-treasurer.

Únterſchauen, *v. intr.* to look under.

Únterſchaufeln, *v. tr.* Den Miſt &c. —, to shovel the dung &c. in, to dig in the dung &c.

Únterſcheibe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) under-slice, bottom-slice [of a turnip, muffin &c.]. 2) under-pane, bottom-pane, lower window-glass.

Únterſcheid, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [old or provincial] V. Unterſchied.

Unterſcheidbar, Unterſcheidlich, *adj.* and *adv.* distinguishable, separable, discernable.

Unterſcheiden, *irr v. tr.* [ich —ſcheide, —ſchieden, zu —ſcheiden] [abſondern] to separate, part. Die Mauer unterſcheidet beide Häuſer, the wall separates both houses, it is a party-wall. *Fig. a*) [to render any thing remarkable independently of other things] to distinguish. Von einander unterſchieden ſeyn, to differ from each other, to be different; beide Brüder ſind durch ihre verſchiedene Größe unterſchieden &c., the two brothers are distinguished by their different height &c.; die Farbe unterſcheidet Gold und Silber hinlänglich, the colour sufficiently distinguishes gold from silver; beide Häuſer ſind in nichts unterſchieden, the two houses differ in no respect, are nowise different; ein —des Merkmal, characteristic or distinctive note; die —den Kennzeichen [of plants], the distinctive characters; die —den Kennzeichen des Fiebers, the diagnostics, the diagnostic signs of the fever; es kamen unterſchiedene Briefe, different letters came, V. Verſchieden. *b*) [to recognise a thing to be of another sort &c.] to discern, distinguish. Es wird ſchwerlich zwei ſo gleiche Dinge geben, daß man ſie an nichts — könnte, there can hardly be two things so alike, as not to be distinguished by something, to be recognised apart by something; die Dunkelheit macht, daß man die Gegenſtände nicht — kann, darkness prevents us from discerning &c. objects; das Wahre vom Falſchen —, to discern, distinguish, discriminate between truth and falsehood, to separate, unravel the truth from the falsehood; den Schuldigen von dem Unſchuldigen —, to distinguish, separate the guilty from the innocent; man unterſcheidet neun Redetheile, one distinguishes nine parts of speech; zwei Wörter von einander —, to distinguish two words from each other, to make a distinction between two words; das falſche Geld vom guten —, to distinguish, separate, know the false money from the good; die Zeiten — [in grammar], to distinguish the tenses. Das —, V. Unterſcheidung.

Unterſcheidung, *f.* [das Unterſcheiden] separation; *it.* distinction, discernment. Die — des Wahren vom Falſchen, the distinction, discrimination between truth and falsehood.

Unterſcheidungs-begriff, *m.* [in logic] the difference. —jahr, *n.* age of reason, of discretion. —kraft, *f.* discernment. Viel —kraft beſitzen, to have much discernment; dieſe Arbeit ſetzt —kraft voraus, this work requires discernment. —lehre, *f.* [in medicine] diagnosis. —name, *m.* distinctive name. —zeichen, *n.* distinctive character, a criterion. [in grammar] —zeichen der Redeſätze, punctuation, the signs of punctua-

tion, the stops; *it.* das —zeichen [Komma], comma. —zug, *m.* characteristic feature.

Unterscheinen, *irr. v. intr.* to shine under.

Unterschenk, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] an underbutler.

Unterschenkel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] the lower part of the thigh.

Unterscheuchen, *v. tr.* to frighten or scare under.

Unterschichten, *v. tr.* to make a layer under; to pile under.

Unterschieben, *irr. v. tr.* [ich schiebe —] to shove or thrust under. Den Wagen — [unter den Schoppen], to put the coach under the shed. *Fig.* [ich schiebe —, *it.* ich — schiebe] to substitute. Ein Testament —, to forge a will; ein Kind —, to change a child; ein untergeschobenes Kind, a supposititious or spurious child, a changeling; den Worten einen falschen Sinn —, to attribute or give a false sense to words, to pervert or twist the meaning of words.

Unterschieber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [not used] a substituter; *it.* a forger &c. 2) groove, chase, slider.

Unterschied, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [that which parts two things] [old] separation. 2) *Fig. a)* [Verschiedenheit] difference, distinction, discernment. Die für die Pflanzengattungen aufgestellten —e, the distinctions admitted for the genders of plants; es ist ein großer — zwischen Beiden, there is a great difference between the two; der — des Standes, des Alters, the difference of one's rank, age; [in arithmetic &c.] der — von 6 und 9 ist 3, the difference between 6 and 9 is 3; der — vom Größern zum Kleinern, the difference between the greater and less. *b)* [Unterscheidung] distinction. Ohne — der Personen Recht und Gerechtigkeit handhaben, to administer justice without distinction of persons, without favour; man muß nicht Alles ohne — verachten, every thing must not be despised indiscriminately; Freund und Feind ohne — behandeln, to treat friend and foe alike, without any difference; er ißt von Allem ohne —, he eats of every thing indiscriminately, without a choice or preference; einen — machen zwischen dem, was &c., to make a distinction between that, which &c.; ich mache keinen —, I make no distinction, no difference; darin liegt der —, therein lies the difference; einen — unter den Leuten machen, to make a distinction between people; man muß unter Freund und Feind einen — machen, one must make a distinction between friend and foe; zum —e von &c., by way of opposition to &c., for the sake of distinction between &c.

Unterschieden, *adj.* and *adv.* distinguished, distinct, different.

Unterschiedlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [obsolescent, sometimes used comically] [the usual word is verschieden] different, diverse. Es gibt —e Arten Getreide &c., there are various, different sorts of wheat &c.; —e Sachen, Geschäfte, different things, sundry matters, divers or diverse, multiform or multifarious affairs; Tücher von —em Preise, von —er Farbe, cloths of different prices, of diverse colours; man spricht — davon, they speak of it differently, some one way and some another; ich habe ihm noch —es zu sagen, I have still several, different things to say to him, V. Verschieden.

Unterschielen, *v. intr.* to squint under.

1. **Unterschießen,** *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [ich schieße —, —geschossen, —zuschießen] to shoot or dart under. II. *v. tr.* to shoot under. Eine Kugel —, to shoot or fire a ball under.

2. **Unterschießen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —schieße, —schossen, zu —schießen] to breach or level by firing underneath, beneath, to batter down by breaching the base.

Unterschiff, *n.* [-es] 1) the lower parts of a vessel. 2) [especially] the quick works of a ship.

Unterschiffen, *v. tr.* to sail under.

Unterschiffer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] master's mate.

Unterschild, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e or -er] 1) the shield beneath. 2) [on tortoises] the undershield or shell [opposed to carrapace or hoof], [with some naturalists] the sternum.

Unterschlächtig, *adj.* and *adv.* —es Wasserrad, undershot water-wheel; —e Mühle [with millwrights], an undershot mill [opposed to breast-mill, an overshot mill].

Unterschlag, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -schläge] 1) [provincial, for das Unterschlagen and der Unterschleif] tripping up, act of supplanting; supplantation. 2) V. Verschlag. [in seamen's lang.] Unterschläge, cheeks to the fishes of a mast.

1. **Unterschlagen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich schlage —, —geschlagen, —zuschlagen] 1) to strike, hammer or pound under. 2) [with tailors &c.] to put a strengthener or stiffener, to stiffen [with buckram &c.]. 3) [wegschlagen] to trip up, supplant; *it.* [with schoolboys] to poll. Einem ein Bein —, to trip up any one's heels. *Fig.* to supplant any one.

2. **Unterschlagen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —schlage, —schlagen, zu —schlagen] 1) Ein Kleid mit Rauchwerk — [futtern oder besetzen], to line or to trim a dress with fur. 2) Ein Zimmer — [absondern], to part off, to partition [off] a room. 3) [in a bad sense] to suppress, divert, turn aside, withhold; to purloin, embezzle. Einen Brief —, to suppress a letter; ein Testament —, to conceal a will; er hat die zu dieser Erbschaft gehörigen Stücke —, he has misapplied, has fraudulently appropriated the effects of this inheritance, he has committed a breach of trust as executor; die eingenommenen Gelder —, to embezzle the deposits, the cash received. Das —, V. Unterschlagung.

Unterschlägig, V. Unterschlächtig.

Unterschlägung, *f.* 1) [from 1. Unterschlagen] the tripping up [of the heels]. 2) [from 2. Unterschlagen] misapplication, embezzlement [of money], [old] stellionate, concealment [of a will].

1. **Unterschleichen,** *irr. v. intr.* [ich schleiche —, —geschlichen, —zuschleichen] to glide, creep or sneak under.

2. **Unterschleichen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —schleiche, —schlichen, zu —schleichen] Einen Handel —, to mar clandestinely any one's trade, to undermine any one's business.

Unterschleif, [in common people's lang. or provincial] Unterschlauf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) Einem — geben, to give harbour to, to harbour any one [viz. a thief &c.]. 2) [Entwendung] fraud, [in public offices &c.] embezzlement, malversation, [in seamen's lang.] barratry. —machen, begehen, to swindle, cheat, defraud, to be guilty of a fraud, of swindling, of a breach of trust, *it.* to defraud or cheat the revenue, to smuggle; in seinem Amte — begehen, to be guilty of embezzlement, of malversations; dieser Wein ist durch — eingebracht worden, this wine has been smuggled in, has been fraudulently passed.

1. **Unterschleifen,** *v. tr.* [ich —schleife] to smuggle, to be of the contraband, to engage in illegal traffic; verbotene Waaren —, to smuggle in, to cheat the customs.

2. **Unterschleifen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich schleife —, habe —geschliffen, —zuschleifen] Der Krone auf einem Glase den Namenszug —, to cut or grind one's initials in the bottom of a glass.

Unterschleiflich, *adj.* and *adv.* [als Unterschleif] fraudulently, clandestinely.

Unterschleppen, *v. tr.* to drag under.

Unterschlingen, *irr. v. tr.* [fam.] to gulp down, get or suck down, to bolt.

Unterschlucken, *v. tr.* to swallow, [fam.] to send down the red lane.

Unterschlürfen, *v. tr.* to sip down or up. *Fig.* Die Erde schlürft das Wasser —, the earth drinks in or up, imbibes the water.

1. **Unterschmieren,** *v. tr.* [ich schmiere —, —geschmiert, —zuschmieren] 1) to grease under, underneath. 2) *Fig.* [low] to scrawl or daub under. Seinen Namen —, to scribble one's name under.

2 **Unterschmieren,** *v. tr.* [ich —schmiere, —schmiert, zu —schmieren] Etwas —, to rub any thing underneath, beneath.

Unterschnallen, *v. tr.* to buckle underneath.

Unterschneiden, *irr. v. tr.* 1) [old] to cut among, amidst, into. 2) to kern [a letter]. Untergeschnittene Buchstaben, kerned letters, short type; das — der Buchstaben, kerning.

Unterschneidemesser, *n.* [with letter-founders] kerning-knife.

Unterschnellen, *v. tr.* to fillip under.

‖**Unterschnicken, Unterschnippen,** V. Unterschnellen.

Unterschnitt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a notch underneath.

1. **Unterschnitzen,** *v. tr.* [ich schnitze —, —geschnitzt, zu —schnitzen] to fasten on underneath by cutting.

2. **Unterschnitzen,** *v. tr.* [ich —schnitze, —schnitzt, zu —schnitzen] to carve [in wood &c.] beneath, underneath.

1. **Unterschnüren,** *v. tr.* [ich schnüre —] to tie on underneath or beneath.

2. **Unterschnüren,** *v. tr.* [—schnürt, zu —schnüren] to tie or cord under.

Unterschöpfen, *v. tr.* [ich —schöpfe] [in seamen's lang.] Die Segel — den Wind, the sails becalm each other, intercept the wind.

Unterschöpfer, *m.* [-s] [with the Valentinians] [Aeon] secondary creator, Aeon; [in the Hindoo mythology] Brahma.

Unterschrauben, *v. tr.* to screw on beneath &c.

1. **Unterschreiben,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich schreibe —, —geschrieben, —zuschreiben] to write underneath, below, beneath. Eine Erklärung —, to write an explanation under or beneath [a picture &c.]

2 **Unterschreiben,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich — schreibe, —schrieben, zu —schreiben] to subscribe. Die Einladung &c. —, to subscribe an invitation &c.; ein Testament, einen

Paß &c. —, to sign a will, passport &c.; eine Quittung, einen Vertrag —, to sign a receipt, a contract, a treaty; — Sie! sign! mit —, to countersign; ſich —, to sign one's name; ich Endesunterſchriebener bekenne &c., I the undersigned confess, do hereby declare &c; auf ein Buch &c. —, to subscribe to a book &c. *Fig.* Ihre Behauptung möchte ich nicht —, I should be sorry to subscribe to your assertion, I should not like to put my name to what you assert, I should not like to vouch for what you affirm.

1 **Unterſchreiber,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] an inferior or subordinate writer, a [second &c.] clerk, an amanuensis.

2. **Unterſchreiber,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] — einer Urkunde &c, the signer of a document &c.

Unterſchrift, *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) — unter einem Bilde, Kupferſtiche &c., inscription under or of a picture, engraving &c., an inscription of or to an image. 2) subscription, signature, sign-manual. Die — eines Befehls &c., the signature of an order &c.; ſie haben dieſen Vertrag durch ihre —, durch ihre —en gebilliget, genehmiget, they have approved of this contract by their signature, have ratified and signed this treaty; er kann dieſe Schuld nicht abläugnen, ich habe ſeine —, he cannot deny this debt, I have his signature, his written acknowledgement, [in England] his I. O U. [I owe you]; Eines — nachmachen, to forge any one's signature, name; vom Tage der — an [a dato], from date.

Unterſchub, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [rather provincial, for das Unterſchieben] Der — einer Urkunde &c., substitution, forgery of a document &c.

Unterſchule, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) an underschool [as a preparatory school]; *it.* an inferior free-school. 2) school in the lower part of the town, in the lower town.

Unterſchul-lehrer, *m.* an undermaster, an usher. —**lehrerſtelle,** *f.* place of an under-schoolmaster. —**meiſter,** *m.* V. Unterſchullehrer.

Unterſchulterblattmuskel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -n] [in anatomy] sub-scapulary-muscle.

Unterſchulterblattſchlagader, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in anatomy] sub-scapulary artery.

Unterſchuppen, *v. tr.* [unter Etwas] to shove or push under.

Unterſchüren, *v. tr.* to stir up [the fire] under [the copper &c.]; [with founders] to throw ore under the ore-stampers, to feed the buddling-trough.

Unterſchür-geld, *n.* wages or sum paid to the buddle-man per batch. —**ſtempel,** *m.* the first ore-stamper [first of the three ore-pestles].

Unterſchürer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] workman who feeds the buddle.

Unterſchuß, *m.* [-ſſes] undershot.

Unterſchüſſelchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Untertaſſe.

Unterſchütten, *v. tr.* [unter Etwas ſchütten] to pour out among or amidst, into other things.

Unterſchwären, *irr v. intr.* to suppurate under. Der Finger iſt unterſchworen, there is a gathering under the finger.

Unterſchwelle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] threshold, sill.

1. **Unterſchwellen,** *v. tr.* [from Schwelle] [ich ſchwelle —, —geſchwellt, —zuſchwellen] to put a sill under or to &c.

2. **Unterſchwéllen,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſchwelle, —ſchwellt, zu —ſchwellen] Ein Haus neu —, to put fresh thresholds, to lay down new sills to a house.

1 **Unterſchwemmen,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſchwemme, —geſchwemmt, —zuſchwemmen] to cause to swim under.

2. **Unterſchwèmmen,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſchwemme, —ſchwemmt, zu —ſchwemmen] [unterhalb ſchwemmen] to flood under. Das Schiff iſt mit Waſſer unterſchwemmt, the ship is water-logged.

Unterſegel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in seamen's lang.] under sail.

1. **Unterſegeln,** *v. intr.* [ich ſegele —, —geſegelt, —zuſegeln] [unter Etwas hinſegeln] to sail under.

2 **Unterſégeln,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſegele, —ſegelt, zu —ſegeln] Ein Schiff &c. —, to cut out, to separate a ship &c. from any thing by crowding sail, by a press of sail.

Unterſeite, *f.* [*pl.* -n] the lower side or part; the under-side, base, bottom.

Unterſenken, *v. tr.* to submerge, to sink. Einen Sarg —, to let down, to lower a coffin; ein Schiff —, to sink a ship.

Unterſetzbutte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] receiver.

1. **Unterſetzen,** *v. tr.* [ich ſetze —, —geſetzt, —zuſetzen] to set or put under. Ein Faß — [unter die Traufe], to put a rain-tub under the spout; eine Stütze — [unter Etwas], to put a shore or prop under; ein Stück Leinwand —, to put a piece of linen under, to line with a piece of linen; ſeinen Namen — [unterſchreiben], to put one's name to, to sign, to subscribe, to undersign.

2 **Unterſétzen,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſetze, —ſetzt, zu —ſetzen] Etwas mit Stützen —, to underprop, underpin any thing, to shore or prop up any thing with shores; [with charcoal-burners] das große Holz mit kleinem —, to put the little sticks under the great ones; dieſe Stelle muß mit Leinwand — werden, this part must be lined, strengthened, stiffened with lineen; ein unterſetzter [= ein ſtämmiger] Mann, a thick-set or square-built man; ein kleiner unterſetzter [= dicker, ſtarker] Menſch, Kerl, a strong-built little man, fellow, [in a bad sense] a squat fellow; ein unterſetztes Pferd, a cob.

Unterſetzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. [the usual word] Untertaſſe.

Unterſetzſcherbe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] Die — eines Blumentopfes, tile or saucer of a flower pot.

Unterſichter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with bakers] man for bolting or dressing the flour.

Unterſieben, *v. tr.* [ſiebend unter Etwas mengen] to sift among or amidst.

1. **Unterſiegeln,** *v. tr.* [ich ſiegele —, —geſiegelt, —zuſiegeln] to seal under or beneath.

2. **Unterſiegeln,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſiegele, —ſiegelt, zu —ſiegeln] Einen Vertrag —, to [sign and] seal a contract, to affix or append one's seal to a contract; mit einem obrigkeitlichen Siegel —, to seal, to append the seal. *Fig.* [= bekräftigen] to affirm. Das —, the sealing, affixing of one's seal, appending of the seal.

Unterſinken, *irr. v. intr.* to sink, to go to the bottom, to go down or under, [in seamen's lang.] to founder, to go down or to the bottom, V. Verſinken.

Unterſippſchaft, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in law] cognation in a descending line.

Unterſitz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] lower, last or lowest seat, bottom seat, under-seat.

Unterſitzen, *irr. v. intr.* to sit under or beneath.

Unterſklave, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] an under-slave.

Unterſollen, *v. intr.* [in pop. lang.] to have to go or pass under.

Unterſpähen, *v. intr.* to spy under, to look under attentively.

Unterſpannen, *v. tr.* to stretch under.

Unterſpeien, *irr. v. tr.* to spit under.

Unterſpeiſemeiſter, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] under-steward, under-messman, under-caterer.

Unterſperren, *v. tr.* [unter Etwas] to fasten under, to shut up any thing under &c.

1. **Unterſpicken,** *v. tr.* [ich ſpicke —, —geſpickt, —zuſpicken] to lard under.

2. **Unterſpícken,** *v. tr* [ich —ſpicke, —ſpickt, zu —ſpicken] [unterhalb ſpicken, *it.* beſpicken] to underlard; *it.* to interlard.

Unterſpielen, *v. tr.* to play under, to pass under [as a juggler &c.].

Unterſpreiten, *v. tr.* to spread under.

1. **Unterſpreizen,** *v. tr.* [ich ſpreize —, —geſpreizt, —zuſpreizen] V. Unterſpreiten; *it.* to put props, shores, stays under.

2. **Unterſpreizen,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſpreize, zu —ſpreizen] Ein Haus &c. —, to prop, to shore up, to underprop a house &c.; eine Höhle —, to prop, shore a cave.

1. **Unterſprengen,** [ich ſprenge —, —geſprengt, —zuſprengen] I. *v. tr.* 1) Ein Pferd — [unter die Menge ſprengen], to push or urge one's horse among or amidst, to ride in upon, to charge. 2) to cause to fall drop by drop, to drop [laudanum &c.]. II. *v. intr.* Mit dem Pferde —, to gallop or dash under.

2. **Unterſprèngen,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſprenge, —ſprenget, zu —ſprengen] 1) [unten, unterhalb beſprengen] to sprinkle under or below. 2) [hier und da beſprengen] to sprinkle, besprinkle or water here and there.

1. **Unterſpringen,** *irr. v intr.* [ich ſpringe —, —geſprungen, —zuſpringen] to spring or vault under.

2. **Unterſpríngen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —ſpringe, —ſprungen, zu —ſpringen] [hinſpringend erreichen] [in sportsmen's lang.] Den Auerhahn —, V. Unterlaufen.

1. **Unterſpritzen,** *v. tr.* [ich ſpritze —, —geſpritzt, —zuſpritzen] Waſſer —, to squirt under, [with an engine] to play or cause to play under.

2. **Unterſprítzen,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſpritze, —ſpritzt, zu —ſpritzen] [unterhalb ſpritzen] to water below, at the bottom.

Unterſprudeln, *v. intr.* [unter Einem or Etwas hin ſprudeln] to boil under, to pass under boiling or foaming.

Unterſt, V. under Untere [der, die, das].

Unterſtab, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -ſtäbe] [in the army] [in contradistinction of Oberſtab] the subalterns or inferior officers of the staff.

Unterſtadt, *f.* [*pl.* -ſtädte] lower town.

Unterſtadtbefehlshaber, *m.* deputy-governor of a town.

Unterſtallig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in seamen's lang.] —e Waare &c., goods stowed or for stowing at the bottom of the hold.

Únterſtallmeiſter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] under equery, deputy master of the horse; *it.* second &c. riding-master.

Únterſtämmen, *v. tr.* to support, prop; [in seamen's lang.] to stay, to haul home.

Únterſtampfen, *v. tr.* to pound or stamp any thing under or beneath.

Únterſtand, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] 1) [in a proper and figurative sense] state of inferiority, of subordination. 2) [provincial] shelter, place, accommodation.

Únterſtatthalter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] deputy governor or vice-governor [of a province]; sub-prefect; [of an English county] deputy Lord-Lieutenant.

Únterſtauben, *v. intr.* [es ſtaubet —, —geſtaubet, —zuſtauben] Ungeachtet es bedeckt war, hat es doch untergeſtaubet, notwithstanding its being covered, the dust has found it's way in under or underneath.

1. **Únterſtecken,** *v. tr.* [ich ſtecke —, —geſteckt, —zuſtecken] 1) Holz &c. —, to thrust or stick wood &c. under; eine Schleife [mit einer Nadel] —, to make a knot under, to fasten or tack on a loop under. 2) [untermengen] to intermix, intermingle. Soldaten —, to incorporate or draught soldiers; die Rekruten —, to cause the recruits to join the regiment or depot, to draught off the new soldiers [into their respective regiments &c.].

2. **Unterſtécken,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſtecke, —ſteckt, zu —ſtecken] to stick under; V. Beſtecken.

1. **Únterſtehen,** *irr. v. intr.* [ich ſtehe —, —geſtanden, —zuſtehen] to stand under [shelter]. Wir wurden nicht naß, wir ſtanden unter, we did not get wet, we stood under shelter, we were under cover; *it.* [unter Etwas treten] to get under shelter or cover.

Unterſtéhen, *irr. v. reſl.* [ich —ſtehe, —ſtanden, zu —ſtehen] Sich —, Etwas zu thun &c. [es übernehmen], to dare or venture to do any thing; ich unterſtehe mich, es zu Stande zu bringen, I take it on myself to bring it to bear, I mean to say that I will bring it about, succeed in it; du unterſteheſt dich, meinem Befehle zuwider zu handeln? you dare, presume, pretend to act contrary to my orders, do you? ich unterſtehe mich nicht, es euch zu ſagen, I cannot venture to tell it you, I don't dare say it to you; was unterſteheſt du dich? what have you got in or into your head? unterſtehe dich deſſen nicht, don't take that into your head, don't venture it, at that, don't take it upon yourself. Syn. V. Unternehmen.

Únterſtehlen, *irr. v. reſl.* ſich —, to steal under.

1. **Únterſteifen,** *v. tr.* [ich ſteife —, —geſteift, —zuſteifen] to prop up underneath.

2. **Unterſteifen,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſteife, —ſteift, zu —ſteifen] to put shores under, to underprop.

Únterſteigen, *irr. v. tr.* [unter Etwas] to step down under, to descend below.

Únterſteiger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with miners] deputy or second master-miner.

Únterſteinen, *v. tr.* to put stones under.

Únterſtelle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) the lower, inferior, last place. Die — am Tiſche, the lower end, the bottom of the table. 2) an inferior or secondary place, situation, office or appointment. 3) an inferior, subordinate government tribunal, administration, board &c.

1. **Únterſtellen,** *v. tr.* [ich ſtelle —, —geſtellt, —zuſtellen] to put or place under. Ein Gefäß, Faß —, to put a vessel, cask &c. under [a rain-spout &c.]; ſich —, to put one's self under [shelter or cover]; eine Stütze —, to put a shore under; einen Wagen —, to put a carriage &c. under a shed, into the coach-house; Einem ein Bein —, to trip any one up, up any one's heels. *Fig.* Etwas — [chiefly in chancery-style = behaupten, annehmen, vorgeben], to advance, start, suppose, assert, maintain any thing.

2. **Unterſtéllen,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſtelle, —ſtellet, zu —ſtellen] V. Unterſtützen. Eine unterſtellte Decke, a shored up ceiling.

Únterſtellung, *f. Fig.* supposition.

1. **Únterſtemmen,** *v. tr.* [ich ſtemme —] to prop underneath. Die Arme —, to rest both one's arms on one's hips, [fam.] to stick one's arms a-kimbo.

2. **Unterſtémmen,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſtemme, —ſtemmet, zu —ſtemmen] Eine Wand &c. —, to shore, prop a wall &c.

Unterſtemmfutter, *n.* [with shoemakers] the toe-piece, toe-lining [of a boot].

Únterſtempel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in the mint] under stamp or die.

1. **Únterſtempeln,** *v. tr.* [ich ſtempele —, —geſtempelt, —zuſtempeln] to stamp.

2. **Unterſtémpeln,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſtempele, —ſtempelt, zu —ſtempeln] [unterhalb ſtempeln] to puta stamp under.

Únterſteuermann, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -männer or -leute] under-pilot, pilot's mate; *it.* master's mate.

1. **Únterſticheln,** *v. tr.* [ich ſtichle —, —geſtichelt, —zuſticheln] to prick under, to fasten under by pricking.

2. **Unterſticheln,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſtichle, —ſtichelt, zu —ſticheln] to spoil by pricking holes.

1. **Únterſticken,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſticke, —geſtickt, —zuſticken] [unter Etwas ſticken] to embroider under. Einen Namen —, to embroider one's name under, at the bottom.

2. **Unterſticken,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſticke, —ſtickt, zu —ſticken] [unterhalb ſticken] to put an embroidery under.

Únterſtöcken, *v. tr.* [ich —ſtöcke &c.] to put sticks or stakes under.

1. **Únterſtopfen,** *v. tr.* [ich ſtopfe —, —geſtopft, —zuſtopfen] to stuff, thrust or cram under.

2. **Unterſtópfen,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſtopfe, —ſtopft, zu —ſtopfen] to stop [up] underneath.

1. **Únterſtoßen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich ſtoße —, —geſtoßen, —zuſtoßen] 1) to push under. *Fig.* V. Unterdrücken. 2) to push [in] amongst or amidst. *Fig.* V. Unterſtecken.

2. **Unterſtößen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —ſtoße, —ſtoßen, zu —ſtoßen] 1) to cut underneath; *it.* to pierce from beneath. 2) to push [any thing] underneath, to provide with any thing by pushing it in or on underneath.

Únterſtrahlen, *v. tr.* to beam under, to dart beams or rays under.

Únterſtrampeln, Unterſtrampfen, *v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] to trample [any thing] under [another thing].

Únterſtrecken, *v. tr.* to stretch under.

1. **Únterſtreichen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich ſtreiche — &c.] Kalk —, to whitewash under or beneath.

2. **Unterſtreichen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich — ſtreiche, —ſtrichen, zu —ſtreichen] Eine Stelle &c. in einem Buche —, to underline a passage, to make a stroke or line under a passage in a book; unterſtrichenes Wort, underlined word.

Únterſtreifen, *m* [in architecture] fluting at the base [of columns].

Únterſtreuen, *v. tr.* to strew under. Sand —, to strew sand under or beneath; den Pferden Stroh —, to scatter straw under, to make a litter for the horses. *Fig.* Er hat Mehreres in ſeine Rede untergeſtreuet, was &c, he has interspersed his speech with several things, which &c.

Únterſtrich, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) a line, stroke or dash underneath; *it.* [Komma] comma. 2) line drawn under any thing.

Unterſtricheln, *v. tr.* to underline, to draw fine or little strokes or dashes under any thing.

1. **Únterſtrömen,** *v. intr.* [es ſtrömet —, —geſtrömt, —zuſtrömen] to stream under.

2. **Unterſtrömen,** *v. tr.* [—ſtrömet, zu —ſtrömen] 1) Das Waſſer unterſtrömet das Ufer, the water saps the shore &c. 2) to stream amidst or into. Der Fluß war mit Blut unterſtrömet, the river was mixed, deluged, tinged, died &c. with blood.

Únterſtrumpf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -ſtrümpfe] understocking, [for silk-stockings] a gauze-stocking.

Únterſtube, *f.* [*pl.* -n] an under-room, chamber under another.

Únterſtück, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] under-piece; [with miners] the bit of a borer.

Únterſtückeln, Unterſtücken, *v. tr.* to put under in little pieces or bits.

Únterſtufe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] lower or inferior step; *it.* the lowest step, under-step, bottom-step; *fig.* lower or inferior, [also] the lowest degree; [in grammar] the positive [degree]. Auf einer — der Geſittung ſtehen, to stand on a [still] low degree of civilisation.

Únterſtuhl, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -ſtühle] 1) chair at the lower end, at the bottom [of the table]. 2) lower part, bottom-part of a chair.

Únterſtürmen, I. *v. intr.* to pass under with impetuosity. II. *v. tr.* to dash or plunge any thing under.

Únterſtürzen, I. *v. intr.* to fall under. II. *v. tr.* to pitch or tumble any thing under.

Únterſtütze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a stay, shore, prop; *it.* a prop from beneath, that is under or below.

1. **Únterſtützen,** *v. tr.* [ich ſtütze —, —geſtützt, —zuſtützen] [unter Etwas ſtützen] Einen Pfahl —, to prop or shore with a post; den Arm — [unter den Kopf], to prop the head with the arm, to lean or support the head on the arm.

2. **Unterſtützen,** *v. tr.* [ich —ſtütze, —ſtützt, zu —ſtützen] 1) to prop, underprop, shore, sustain, stay. Ein Gebäude, eine Decke —, to prop a building, a ceiling; mit Strebebalken —, to shore up; ein Gewölbe mit einem Pfeiler oder Gewölbebogen —, to prop a vault with a pillar or vaulted arch; [in botany] eine unterſtützte Wurzel, propped, fulcrated root, bulb propped by a tap-root. 2) *Fig.* Einen —, to support, aid, assist any one; einen Kranken —, to assist any one that is ill; einen Armen —, to assist, succour, relieve a poor man; Einen mit Rath und That —, to aid, assist any one with one's advice and purse; einen jungen Menſchen —, to

lend assistance, give a helping hand to a young man [with money, gratuitous lessons &c.]; — Sie meine Bitte beim Fürſten, support, back my petition with the prince; ſie iſt es, welche ihn bei Hofe unterſtützt, it is she, who keeps him up, who sustains him at court; der Miniſter unterſtützt ſie, the minister supports, favours them; Eines Abſichten — [befördern], to assist, promote, advance any one's views; fangen Sie nur an, ich will Sie nachher ſchon —, only make a beginning, I will lend you a helping hand; ſein Regiment von der Reiterei unterſtützt &c., his regiment sustained by the cavalry &c.; [with painters] die Schatten — die Lichter, the shades throw the lights into relief, bring the lights forward, give them effect, enhance their effect.

Unterſtützer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one who props or shores [a building &c.]. 2) *Fig.* one who supports, a supporter; a sustainer, stay, dillar.

Unterſtützung, *f.* 1) propping [up], shoring up, underpropping. 2) *Fig.* [Beiſtand, Hilfe] succour, relief, sustentation, support; aid, assistance. Einem — angedeihen laſſen, to render any one assistance; einem Armen eine — reichen, to give relief to a poor man; er hat — bei Hofe, he has powerful interest, protectors or partisans at court; er hat Freunde, er iſt nicht ohne —, he has friends, he is not without support.

Unterſtützungs-anſtalt, *f.* establishment or institution for assisting the poor, any charitable institution. —kaſſe, *f.* subscription-fund for the poor, a charity-fund, fund of a charity.

Unterſuchen, *v. tr.* [ich —ſuche, —ſucht, zu —ſuchen] 1) Eine Wunde mit dem Suchеiſen —, to probe a wound; der Wundarzt hat die Wunde unterſucht, the surgeon has probed the wound; [in seamen's lang.] mit dem Senkblei —, to sound, to fathom with the lead. 2) [in a general sense] to examine, investigate, explore, scrutinize, visit, inspect. Eine Rechnung —, to audit, inspect, prove an account; eine Sache genau —, to scrutinize, minutely examine, discuss an affair; ſein Betragen verdient unterſucht zu werden, his conduct must be strictly inquired into, must undergo an ordeal, must be thoroughly sifted; eine Sache gerichtlich —, to investigate any affair judicially. Syn. **Unterſuchen, Prüfen.** A person, who **unterſucht** [investigates], directs his attention to a subject not yet sufficiently known to him, in order that he may form a correct and sure judgement upon it; he dissects and analyses it. A person, who **prüft** [scrutinizes] a subject, endeavours to discover whether it is right or wrong, real or unreal, beautiful or ugly, good or bad. When one **prüft** [examines] a candidate for an office, one wishes to find out whether he is qualified for it or not.

Unterſuchung, *f.* examination, investigation, inspection, discussion. Eine — über Etwas anſtellen, Etwas der — unterwerfen, to institute an inquiry into, to set on foot an investigation of any thing, to submit any thing to an examination or scrutiny; die — einer Rechnung, the examination, auditing, proving of an accompt; philoſophiſche —en, philosophical discussions, disquisitions; gerichtliche —, judicial inquiry, legal investigation, [over the dead] inquest, [by a surgeon at the coroner's mandate] a post mortem; eine gerichtliche — anſtellen, to institute a legal inquiry, to hold a court of inquiry, *it.* to hold an inquest; die — der Papiere vornehmen, to make a search among the papers; [in law] nach geſchehener — fand man &c., the inquiry &c. being held, the search being made there was found &c.; die — eines Geſchwüres, einer Wunde, the probing, exploration of an ulcer, of a wound.

Unterſuchungs-beſcheid, *m.* [in law] a final examination. —kammer, *f.* chamber of inquiry; [in England] Grand Jury Room; *it.* the inquest-room.

Untertaſſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a saucer.

Untertauchen, I. *v. intr.* to plunge under water, to dip, immerse, dive. Er kann gut —, he dives well, he can dive well; er taucht im Waſſer unter, wie eine Ente, he dives like a duck, can dive as well as a duck; wieder von neuem —, to redive, to dive again. II. *v. tr.* Einen Biſſen in eine Brühe &c. — [more usual eintauchen], to dip, sop a bit of bread in broth &c.; Einen —, to dip, duck any one, to give any one a ducking; [in botany] untergetauchter Stengel, untergetauchtes Blatt, submerged stalk, subnatant leaf. Das —, submersion, immersion; die Taufe durch —, baptism by immersion.

Untertaumeln, *v. intr.* [unter Etwas] to totter or reel under.

Unterthan, I. *adj.* subject, subjected, submissive, submiss. Füllet die Erde und machet ſie euch — [in Scripture], and replenish the earth, and subdue it; ſich Jemand — machen [more usual, unterwerfen], to reduce any one to subjection, to subjugate any one; einem Fürſten — ſeyn, to be the subject of a prince; [in Scripture] die Weiber ſeyen — ihren Männern, als dem Herrn, wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as unto the Lord. II. *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] a subject. Der König und ſeine —en, the king and his subjects; ſie iſt eine —inn des öſterreichiſchen Kaiſerſtaats, she is a subject of the Austrian empire; alle engliſchen —en, all English, all her Britannic Majesty's subjects.

Unterthänig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [unterthan] subject, subjected, subservient, submiss, submissive, obedient. —e Bauern, serfs; Einem — ſeyn, to be subject to any one. 2) [in polite language] Ihr —er or —ſter Diener, your very or most obedient servant, your very humble servant; ich bitte —, —ſt, I most humbly beg.

Unterthänigkeit, *f.* subjection, dependence, dependance. In — bitten, to beg humbly, lowly, submissively; ich verharre in — Ew. &c. [formerly, in letters from inferiors to their superiors, now, chiefly in petitions &c. from subjects to their sovereigns], with all submission I am your &c.

Untertheil, *n.* or *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] the lower, inferior, nether part, the under-part, bottom. Der — des Körpers, the lower part of the body.

Untertheilen, *v. tr.* to subdivide. Das —, subdivision.

Unterthor, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] gate of the lower part of a terraced work or building; *it.* gate of the lower town.

Unterthun, *irr. v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] to put among, amidst, to intermix. Gewürz —, to put in spice.

Unterthür, *f.* [*pl.* -en] door below, under, beneath.

Untertreiben, *irr. v. tr.* to drive under.

1. **Untertreten,** *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [ich trete —] to step under, shelter or cover. Es war nichts da zum —, there was nothing there to get under [out of the rain &c.]. II. *v. tr.* Einen Stein in die Erde —, to tread a stone into the ground.

2. **Untertrèten,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —trete] to tread or trample under foot, to trample. *Fig.* [unterdrücken] to oppress, to tread or trample down, to supplant.

Untertrippeln, *v. intr.* to trip under.

Untertruchſeß, *m.* [-ſſen, *pl.* -ſſen] [v. under Truchſeß] under or deputy carver &c.

Untertuch, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -tücher] undercloth, under-sheet, bottom-sheet.

Untertunken, *v. tr.* [ich tunke —] 1) [in common people's lang.] to submerge, duck, to plunge under water, to dip. 2) Brod in eine Brühe — [more usual eintunken], to sop bread into a sauce &c.

Unterverdeck, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] gun-deck.

Unterverwalter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] under-steward.

Untervogt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -vögte] under-bailiff, a deputy-judge or provost, an under-sheriff; a sub-curator, sub-administrator.

Untervogtei, *f.* the office and also the dwelling-house of an under-bailiff, of a deputy-provost &c.

Untervormund, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -münder] an under-guardian, a pro-guardian, a guardian ad interim.

Untervormundſchaft, *f.* guardianship of a deputy-guardian.

1. **Unterwachſen,** *irr. v. intr.* [ich wachſe —] to grow under.

2. **Unterwáchſen,** *irr. v. intr.* [ich —wachſe, —wachſen, zu —wachſen] 1) Die Wunde iſt mit wildem Fleiſche —, the wound is grown over beneath with proud flesh. 2) das Fleiſch iſt mit Fett —, the meat or flesh is interlarded with fat, [speaking of bacon] it is streaked or streaky; das Getreide iſt mit Unkraut, mit Unkräutern —, the wheat is choked with weeds, weeds are growing in between the corn.

Unterwagen, *v. refl.* ſich, [ich wage mich —] to venture under. *it.* Ich mag mich nicht — [unter die Menge], I should not like to venture in, to risk myself amongst [the crowd].

Unterwagen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] the carriage of a coach.

Unterwald, *m.* [-es] 1) lower part, tail of a forest. 2) underwood, brushwood.

Unterwall, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -wälle] [in fortification] counter-breast-work.

Unterwälzen, *v. tr.* to roll under.

Unterwand, *m.* [-es] [in seamen's lang.] Der — eines Maſtes, the lower shrouds.

Unterwärts, *adv.* towards the lower or inferior part, towards the bottom or base, downwards. — des Berges, towards the base or foot of the mountain; mit den Kanonen — ſchießen, to fire with the cannon downwards, to fire low.

Unterwaſſer, *n.* [-s] the under-water, the water that flows below or at the bottom of any spot.

Unterweg, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] lower way, lower road.

Unterwèges, [more usual] **Unterwegs,** *adv.* 1) on the way, by the way, on the route, [while] going along, as we &c. were journeying or travelling along; — ſeyn, to

be on one's way; er war 14 Tage —, he was a fortnight on his way [hither, thither]; Einen — antreffen, to meet any one by the way, on the road. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] — laſſen, to omit, neglect. 2) [unterwegen bleiben, wegbleiben] [little used] not to take place.

Únterwehen, I. *v. intr.* Hier wehet der Wind unter, the wind blows under here. II. *v. tr.* Der Wind hat Staub hier untergewehet, the wind has blown dust under here.

Únterweibig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] hypogynous.

Únterweibigkeit, *f.* [in botany] hypogyny.

Únterweilen, *adv.* [obsolescent, for bisweilen] between whiles.

1. **Únterweiſen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich weiſe —, —gewieſen, —zuweiſen] to point out a shelter.

2 **Unterweiſen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich —weiſe, —wieſen, zu —weiſen] Einen — [lehren], to instruct, teach, explain; Einen in einer Kunſt, im Tanzen, Fechten, Reiten &c. —, to instruct any one in an art, to teach any one to, to shew any one how to dance, fence, ride &c., to teach any one an art, dancing, fencing, riding &c.; er unterweiſet ihn im Chriſtenthum, he is instructing him in the Christian Religion. Das —, tuition, instruction. Syn. V. Lehren.

Unterweiſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] instructor, teacher.

Únterwelt, *f.* 1) the lower world; [in mythology] the infernal kingdom, Tartarus, Orcus; *it.* the Elysian fields or plains. 2) [unſere Erde] sublunary world.

1. **Únterwerfen,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich werfe —] to throw &c. under.

2. **Unterwèrfen,** *irr. v. tr.* and *refl.* [ich —werfe, zu —werfen] Völker —, to subjugate, enslave, conquer, reduce to subjection, bring under one's dominion nations; ſich ein Land, ein Volk —, to enslave a country, a nation; ſich einer fremden Gewalt —, to submit to a foreign yoke; Einem unterworfen ſeyn, to be subjected or subordinate to, to be dependent on; ſich den Geſetzen —, to submit to, to yield obedience to the laws; ſich Gottes Willen —, to submit or bow, to be resigned to the will of God; ich werde mich Ihrem Urtheile —, I will submit to your decision, I will succumb to your decree; ſich dem richterlichen Ausſpruche, dem Urtheile des Richters —, to submit to a judicial sentence, not to appeal against a judge's decree, [also] to undergo condemnation; unterworfen [= ausgeſetzt] ſeyn, to be subject, liable, exposed, obnoxious to; Alles iſt der Veränderung unterworfen, every thing is subject to change; wie viel[en] Unglücksfällen iſt der Menſch[nicht] unterworfen! to how many misfortunes is man [not] exposed! dieſe Waaren ſind dem Zolle nicht unterworfen, these goods are not liable to duty, are exempt from duty. Syn. Sich [einer Sache &c.] Unterwerfen, ſich [einer Sache &c.] Unterziehen. A person in the first place unterwirft ſich [subjects himself], submits by suffering something; a person unterzieht ſich [undergoes] by doing something. We always regard that as something disagreeable or oppressive, in short as an evil, to which a will not our own constrains us; we unterziehen uns however to an agreeable business also, to an agreeable work, and we say, that we have uns unterzogen to such and such a work or business with pleasure.

Unterwèrfung, *f.* subjection, submission. — in den Willen Gottes, submission, resignation to, acquiescence in the will of God.

Únterwerk, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in fortification] lower work, under-work.

Únterweſte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] under-waistcoat.

Únterwind, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a wind that blows low, an under-current of air in the atmosphere.

1. **Únterwinden,** *irr. v. tr.* [ich winde —, —gewunden, —zuwinden] to wind under [with the hand or any instrument].

2. **Unterwínden,** *irr. v. refl.* [pompous and obsolescent] ſich —winden [ich — winde mich, —wunden, zu —winden] Sich —, Etwas zu thun &c., to make up one's mind, to venture or dare, to have the hardihood or face to do &c. any thing; wenn ich mich gegen Ew. Gnaden zu bemerken — darf, if I may be so bold as to hazard this observation to Your Grace; [in Scripture] ich habe mich unterwunden, mit dem Herrn zu reden, I have taken upon me, to speak unto the Lord.

1. **Únterwirken,** *v. tr.* [ich wirke —] to interweave, interwork. Unterwirkt, interwrought.

2 **Unterwírken,** *v. tr.* [ich —wirke, —wirkt, zu —wirken] Der Zeug iſt braun mit gelb unterwirkt, the stuff is brown interwoven or interwrought with yellow.

Unterwölben, *v. tr.* [ich —wölbe, —wölbet, zu —wölben] [unterhalb wölben] to vault or arch under. Ein Gebäude —, to make vaults or a vault under a building; die Wälle der Feſtung ſind unterwölbt, the walls of the fortress are casemated.

Únterwollen, *irr. v. intr.* [ich will —] [in pop. lang.] to want or wish to go under. Es will nicht unter, it won't go or pass under.

Únterwuchs, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] V. Unterholz.

1. **Únterwühlen,** *v. intr.* and *refl.* [ich wühle —, —gewühlet, —zuwühlen] to wallow under or beneath.

2. **Unterwühlen,** *v. tr.* [ich —wühle, —wühlet, zu —wühlen] to grub under, to undermine. Die Schweine — die Erde, hogs grub or snout the earth. *Fig.* Das Waſſer hat das Ufer unterwühlet, the water has undermined the bank; alle Grundpfeiler der Ordnung —, to sap every foundament of order.

Únterwundarzt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -ärzte] assistant-surgeon, [on board ship] surgeon's mate.

Únterwurf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -würfe] 1) throwing under. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] a boar's under-jaw.

Únterwürfig and **Unterwürfig,** *adj.* and *adv.* [ſich unterwerfend; unterthänig] submitted, subjected, dependent, dependant. Sehr — ſeyn, to be very submissive, obsequious; ein —er Sklave, humble slave; ſich Einen — machen, to subjugate, subdue, enslave any one, to reduce any one to obedience.

Únterwürfigkeit and **Unterwürfigkeit,** *f.* subjection, subjugation, submission., dependance.

Únterwürgen, *v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] [ich würge —] to swallow chokingly, with difficulty.

Únterzählen, *v. tr.* to reckon in or amongst, to count along with, into.

Únterzahn, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -zähne] an under-tooth, bottom-tooth.

1. **Únterzeichnen,** *v. tr.* [ich zeichne —] to draw under.

2. **Unterzeíchnen,** *v. tr.* [ich —zeichne, —zeichnet, zu —zeichnen] to mark or sign under, to undersign. Seinen Namen —, to sign one's name, to undersign; einen Vertrag —, to sign a treaty or contract; einen Befehl, Brief —, to sign an order, a letter, V. Unterſchreiben; auf ein Buch —, to subscribe to a book. *Fig.* to subscribe. Ich —zeichne Ihre Meinung, I subscribe to your opinion.

1. **Únterzeichner,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not used] one who draws or designs under.

2. **Unterzeíchner,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a signer; *it.* subscriber.

Unterzeíchnung, *f.* subscription, signature.

Únterzerren, *v. tr.* to drag under.

1. **Únterziehen,** *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [ich ziehe —, —gezogen, —zuziehen] to pass slowly under. II *v. tr.* 1) to draw under. Die Schildkröte ziehet Kopf und Füße unter, wenn ſie angegriffen wird, the tortoise draws in its head and feet when attacked; den Wagen —, to draw the coach under [the shed], into [the coach-house]; die Pferde —, to put the horses under shelter, into the stable. 2) [unten daran ziehen] Eine Linie —, to draw a line under, to underline; eine neue Schwelle —, to lay down a fresh sill, a new raising-piece in the room. 3) [unusual, = noch darunter anziehen] Ein Kleid —, to put on a dress under one's great-coat, [of ladies] upper garment, principal robe.

Unterziehſtrumpf, *m.* V. Unterſtrumpf.

2. **Unterzíehen,** *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) [= unterhalb beziehen] Ein Bettgeſtell mit Gurten —, to put fresh girths to a bed-stead; ein Gebäude mit einer Mauer —, to give a basement of masonry, a foundation-wall to a building, to build a wall under an edifice. 2) to divide by passing any thing under, to separate from beneath. II. *v. refl.* Sich einer Sache —, to take upon one's self, to undertake any thing. Syn. V. Unterwerfen

Únterziehung, *f.* — einer neuen Schwelle, renewing of a, the laying down a fresh sill &c.; V. Unterzug.

1. **Únterzirkeln,** *v. tr.* [ich zirkele —, —gezirkelt, —zuzirkeln] [wie abgezirkelt unter Etwas hinzeichnen, ſchreiben] to describe under with the compasses.

2. **Unterzírkeln,** *v. tr.* [ich —zirkele, —zirkelt, zu —zirkeln] Ein Bild &c. —, to describe circles round a picture with a compass or with flourishes imitating circular lines.

Únterzug, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -züge] 1) underlining; *it.* drawing every thing under; *it.* [with miners] laying fresh floor-traverses. Unterzüge, traverses or posts of a flooring or stage for clearing; *it.* [with carpenters] summer, sleeper.

Unterzugſtänder, *m.* [with carpenters] an upright, a post under a sleeper &c.

Únterzungenſchlagader, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in anatomy] sublingual artery.

Únterzweck, *m* [-es, *pl.* -e] [not much used] secondary object or aim.

Únterzwingen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to force under, to compel to pass under. 2) to get the master of [in a struggle &c.]; V. Bezwingen.

1. **Únze,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from the Lat. *uncia*]

1) [in commerce] an ounce. Eine halbe —, half an ounce, a half-ounce; eine — Gold, an ounce of gold. 2) [old] [in long measure] an inch.

Unzen=perle, *f.* [Saatperle, Lothperle, Staubperle] seed-pearl. **—weiſe**, *adj.* and *adv.* by ounces.

2. **Únze**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in nat. hist.] the ounce.

Üppig, [in Swed. *yppa* is erheben; as likewise the Lat. *super-bus* = hochmüthig] *adj.* and *adv.* luxuriant, exuberant, luxurious. Die Erbſen wachſen auf dieſem Boden zu —, the pease grow too luxuriantly in this soil; zu — wachſendes or — wucherndes Gras, rank grass. *Fig. a*) [ſchwelgeriſch] luxurious. — leben, to live luxuriously, in clover; *it.* ein —es Gaſtmahl, luxurious banquet, sumptuous repast. *b*) [wollüſtig] voluptuous, sensual man. —e Geberden, Stellungen, lascivious, wanton gestures, postures.

Üppigkeit, *f.* 1) luxury. In — leben, to live in luxury; — im Eſſen und Trinken, in der Kleidung, luxury in eating and drinking, in dress, luxury of the table, of dress; es herrſcht in dieſer Stadt eine große —, a great luxury prevails in the town; welche —! what luxury! *it.* die — des Wachsthums, the luxuriance, wantonness, superabundance of vegetation. 2) [Wolluſt] voluptuousness.

Ūr, [-es, *pl.* -e] [V. Auerochs] the Urus, Ure-ox, Owr, Owre.

Ūr, *m.* [a prefix, and appears allied to the Goth. **air** = early, to **eher**, to the Lat. *or-iri* = to rise; it signifies that which commences, that which is primitive, that which is the oldest of all, the prime].

Ur=ahn, *m.*, **—inn**, *f.* great-grandfather. Die —ahninn or —ahnfrau, great-grand-mother; der —urahn, der —ururahn, great-great-grandfather, great-great-great-grand-father. **—ahnlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* ancestral. **—alt**, *adj.* and *adv.* very ancient. Ein —alter Mann, a very old, a grandevous, decrepit man; ein —altes Städtchen, a little old, antique town; ein —altes Schloß, old castle; ein —altes Geſchlecht, very ancient family, house, race; von —alten Zeiten her, from the most remote, the earliest times. **—alter**, *n.* primitive age, earliest age, the most ancient or most remote time. **—ältermutter**, *f.* great-great-grandmother. **—ältern**, *pl.* the great-great-grandfather and mother, grandparents; *it.* [Vorfahren] ancestors, forefathers, [seldom] grand-parents; primogenitors. Seine —ältern von Noah herrechnen, to reckon, trace one's ancestry up to, down from Noah. **—alters**, *adv.* from the most ancient or primitive times. **—alterthum**, *n.* 1) the most remote, the highest antiquity. 2) antique of the earliest ages, monument of the most venerable antiquity. **—ältervater**, *m.* great-great-grandfather, great-grandfather's &c. father. **—altmutter**, *f.* **—altvater**, *m.* V. — großmutter, —großvater. **—anfang**, *m.* [der allererſte Anfang, der Urſtoff] the principle, the primordial substance. Die vier —anfänge [Elemente], the four elements. **—anfänglich**, *adj.* and *adv.* primitive, primordial, aboriginal, primary, prime, primeval, original, elemental, primogenial. Die —anfänglichen Beſtandtheile [Urſtoffe], the primitive principles, the elements; —anfängliche Gebirgsarten, primitive rocks. **—anfangs**, *adv.* from the most ancient times, from the first, from pristine ages. **—anlage**, *f.* primitive, primary, first disposition. **—bau**, *m.* 1) [alter Bau] old building. 2) [Schutt] rubbish. **—bede**, *f.* [rather obsolete] ground-tax. **—bedeutung**, *f.* primitive signification. **—begeiſterung**, *f.* highest, purest, sublimest enthusiasm. **—beginn**, V. —anfang. **—begriff**, *m.* primitive, first idea. **—beſtandtheil**, *m.* primitive, essential part. **—bewohner**, *m.* first, original, earliest inhabitant [of the soil]. Die —bewohner, the aborigines. **—bild**, *n.* 1) [Ideal] the ideal. 2) [Original] the original, type, archetype, prototype, the model. **—bildlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* suitable to, resembling the ideal, the original, archetypal. **—born**, *m.* [with poets] fountain-head, parent-spring, V. — quell. **—brief**, *m.* [—kunde] protocol, written document, document. **—bühr**, *f.* [old] V. —bede. **—deutſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* [altdeutſch] old German. Die —deutſchen, the ancient Germans. **—dichter**, *m.* [Originaldichter] original poet. **—dichtung**, *f.* original poetry or poësy. **—eigen**, *adj.* and *adv.* [originell] original. **—eigenheit**, *f.* originality. **—eigenthümlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* peculiar, belonging to, proper from the first, from the beginning, primitive, original. **—eigenthümlichkeit**, *f.* primitive or original property, peculiarity. — **—einwohner**, *m.*, **—einwohnerinn**, *f.* first, original, earliest inhabitant [of the soil]. Die —einwohner, the aborigines. **—enkel**, *m.*, **—enkelinn**, *f.* great-grandson, great-granddaughter. **—erbe**, *m.*, **—erbinn**, *f.* first heir, heir from the beginning; *it.* [in equity] principal heir, heiress. **—fall**, *m.* [in grammar, more usual Nominativ] the nominative. **—fehde**, *f.* [obsolete] oath to abstain from revenge, to keep the peace. **—fehde ſchwören**, to swear not to revenge one's self. **—feind**, *m.* 1) first, ancient, old enemy; *it.* deadly, greatest enemy, mortal foe. 2) the Fiend, the devil. **—feuer**, *n.* 1) primitive fire. 2) [Elementarfeuer] elementary fire. **—form**, *f.* first or primitive shape or form; *it.* [das Ideal] the beau ideal. **—gebirge**, *n.* primitive mountain. **—geiſt**, *m.* 1) [Gott] the first mind. 2) [originеller Geiſt] original mind, genius. **—gemenge**, **—gemiſch**, *n.* [das Chaos] chaos. **—gepräge**, *n.* prototype. **—geſang**, *m.* the first song. **—geſchichte**, *f.* history of primitive, of primeval times. **—geſtalt**, *f.* prototype, first form; *it.* [Original] the original. **—geſtein**, *n.* [chiefly in geology] primitive rock. **—gewicht**, *n.* [in the mint] archetype. **—gicht**, *f.* [obsolete, in law] the formal confession of a criminal. **—glanz**, *m.* the first beaming, ray. **—granit**, *m.* primitive granite. — **granitblock**, *m.* block of primitive granite; boulder-stone. **—grau**, V. —alt. — **großältern**, *pl.* the great-grandfather and great-grand-mother, the great-grandparents. **—großmutter**, *f.* great-grandmother. **—großmütterlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* belonging, relating &c. to a great-grandmother. **—großvater**, *m.* great-grandfather. **—großväterlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* belonging, suitable to a great-grandfather. **—grund**, *m.* 1) the primitive, first ground or soil. 2) *Fig.* first cause, primitive cause, original or prime cause; author, creator. — **hahn**, V. Auerhahn. **—keim**, *m.* the primary germ. **—kirche**, *f.* the primitive church. **—kopf**, *m.* [not much used] original head, mind, genius. **—kraft**, *f.* primitive or original force. Die —kräfte der Natur, the primitive forces of Nature. **—laut**, *m.* [in grammar] [Vokal] vowel. — **lauter**, *adj.* and *adv.* very pure. **—licht**, *n.* primogenial, primitive light. **—menſch**, *m.* 1) the first man. 2) [originеller Menſch] an original. **—mutter**, *f.* the first mother [Eve]. **—mütterlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* relative to the first mother. **—nachricht**, *f.* 1) [= —alte Nachricht] very old, stale news, [fam., in England] news that Queen Anne is dead. 2) certain, authentic news. **—name**, *m.* first name, original, primitive &c. name. — **ochs**, *m.* V. Auerochs. **—pfad**, *m.* primitive or first path, road. **—pflanze**, *f.* first plant, primitive plant. **—plötzlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* sudden, on a sudden. **—quell**, *m.* fountain-head, parent-spring. *Fig.* first source, the principle, origin, primitive source. **—rege**, *f.* 1) first moving cause, primitive motion. 2) perpetual motion. **—reger**, *m.* [erſter Urſacher] first or prime mover, the primum mobile. **—rein**, *adj.* and *adv.* very pure. **—rind**, *n.* V. Rohrdommel. — **ſage**, *f.* ancient tradition. **—ſatz**, *m.* [Axiom] axiom. **—ſchall**, *m.* primitive sound. **—ſchicht**, *f.* primitive bed, layer, primigenous stratum. **—ſchön**, *adj.* and *adv.* exquisitely beautiful, of consummate beauty. **—ſchönheit**, *f.* ideal beauty, the beau ideal. **—ſchreiber**, *m.* 1) [unusual] the first writer; *it.* the first author, the original author. 2) [not much used = ein —eigener or originеller Schriftſteller] an original author. **—ſchrift**, *f.* the original. Die —ſchrift in Händen haben, to have, possess the original. **—ſchriftenverwahrer**, *m.* [Archivar] registrar, keeper of the rolls, records &c. **—ſchriftlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* [authentiſch] authentic. —ſchriftliche Nachrichten, news from the highest authority, authentic news. **—ſchriftſteller**, [unusual] V. —ſchreiber. **—ſelbſt**, *n. indecl.* 1) [in metaphysics] the primary or primitive self; *it.* [Original] original. 2) [more usual, Originalität] originality. **—ſitz**, *m.* first seat, habitation or domicile. **—ſprache**, *f.* 1) primitive language, mother-tongue. 2) [Stamm- or Mutterſprache] an original or self-created language, a parent or radical tongue. **—ſprung**, *m.* the principle, origin. Der —ſprung eines Fluſſes, the source of a river, parent-spring of a stream; der —ſprung einer Stadt, Sprache, the origin of a city, language; der —ſprung der Welt, the origin of the world; alle Dinge haben ihren —ſprung von Gott or in Gott, all things have their origin from God, God is the principle of all things; der —ſprung ihres Unglücks, the origin, source of her misfortune; der Ort des —ſprungs [—ſprungsort], *m.* place whence any thing derives it's origin, parent-seat. **—ſprünglich**, *adj.* and *adv.* original, primitive, pristine, primary, primordial. Die Franken ſtammten —ſprünglich aus Deutſchland, the Franks were originally, primevally natives of Germany; dies Wort ſtammt —ſprünglich aus dem Deutſchen, this word comes originally from the German; eine —ſprüngliche Sprache, primitive language; das —ſprüngliche Recht, the primordial right; *it.* ein —ſprünglicher [originеller] Geiſt, Kopf, an original mind, head. **—ſprünglichkeit**, *f.* primitiveness, primariness, originalness, originality. **—ſtamm**, *m.* primitive stock, stem; *it.* primitive race. Die Kaukaſier ſind ein —ſtamm, the Caucasians are a primitive race. **—ſtand**, *m.* pristine, primeval state. **—ſtänd** or **—ſtände**, *f.* [obsolete = Erſtand,

Auferſtehung, Erſtehen] resurrection, V. Auferſtehung. Gott verleihe ihr eine fröhliche —ſtänd [often to be read on old gravestones], God grant her a happy resurrection. —ſtempel, *m.* [in the mint] archetype. —ſtier, *m.* the wild bull, V. Auerochs. —ſtoff, *m.* principle, element; first, primitive matter. —ſtofflehre, *f.* —ſtofflehrgebäude, *n.* [atomiſtiſches Syſtem] atomism. Anhänger der —ſtofflehre, atomist. —ſtoffig, *adj.* and *adv.* composed of elements. —ſtofflich, *adj.* and *adv.* elemental, resembling the elements, elementary. —ſtofftheilchen, *n.* atome. —ſtracks, *adv.* [obsolescent or comic] forthwith, directly, [fam.] in a crack, in a jiffy, V. —plötzlich. —ſtück, *n.* 1) very ancient piece. 2) [Original] original. —teufel, *m.* the first devil. —text, *m.* the first text, the original text. —theil, *m.*, *dim.* —theilchen, *n.* [Element] element, V. —ſtoff. —urältern, *pl.* [die Aeltern der —ältern] the parents of my great-grandsire or great-grandmother; *it.* [Vorältern] ancestors, forefathers, grandsires, ancestry. —urenkel, *m.* —urenkelinn, *f.* the great-great-grandson, great-great-granddaughter, the child of the great-grandson or &c. —urgroßältern, *pl.* the parents of our great-grandparents, the abavus and abavia. —urgroßmutter, *f.* the great-great-grandmother, the abavia. —urgroßvater, *m.* great-great-grandfather, the abavus. —vater, *m.* the first father or ancestor, the founder, the root; *it.* [—ahn] ancestor, forefather. —verleger, *m.* [opposed to Nachdrucker or literary pirate] the lawful or rightful editor or publisher. —vermögen, *n.* primitive power or force. —verſammlung, *f.* [Primärverſammlung] primary assembly. —volk, *n.* primitive people. —vorfahr, *m.* ancestor, forefather. —waſſer, *n.* [with alchemists] primordial water. —weisheit, *f.* primitive wisdom. —welt, *f.* primitive world. —weltlich, *adj.* and *adv.* of or from the primitive world. —weltliche Verſteinerungen, fossil remains. —weſen, *n.* 1) the first or self-existent being, the principle. Gott iſt das —weſen aller Dinge, God is the principle of all things; *it.* [die —ſtoffe or —weſen] the elements. 2) [—eigenes Weſen, Original] original. —wiſſenſchaft, *f.* primitive, first science. —wort, *n.* [Stammwort] a primitive theme, root, a radical word. —zeichen, *n.* primitive sign or mark. —zeit, *f.* primeval time, pristine or primitive times, the beginning of time. —zeitig, *adj.* and *adv.* primeval, in pristine times. —zeitlich, *adj.* and *adv.* in pristine times. —zuſtand, *m.* primitive, pristine, first state. —zweck, *m.* principal, main, first, prime object.

Üralmaus, *f.* [*pl.* -mäuſe] [in nat. hist.] Ural mouse.

***Urān,** *n.* [-es, no *pl.*] V. Uranerz.

Uran-erz, *n.* [in mineralogy] uranium. Grünes —erz, apple-green, emerald uranium; ſauerſtoffiges —erz, oxydized uranium. —glas, *n.* uran-mica. —glimmer, *m.* uran-glimmer, chalcolite. —kalk, *m.* oxydized uranium. Erdiger —kalk, pulverulent uran-ocher; verhärteter —kalk, compact uran-ocher. —ocker, *m.* uran-ocher.

***Urānia,** *f.* [-'s or -iens, no *pl.*] [in mythology and botany] Urania.

***Uranít,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in mineralogy] uranite, phosphate of uranium. Kriſtalliſirter — [—ſpath], crystallized uranite; vererdeter —, pulverulent uranite, uran-ocher, pechblend.

***Üranus,** *m.* [in astronomy] Herschel, the Georgium Sidus, Uranus.

***Úrban,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [name of men] Urban.

Ürbar, [ur = er, and bar from baren = to bear] I. *adj.* and *adv.* tillable, arable. Ein Stück Landes — machen, to break up, to put into tilth a plot of ground, [in general] to cultivate or till the soil; —es Land, arable land, fallow land broken up, put into tilth, new tillage-ground; Einer, der das Land zuerſt — macht [in America], a pioneer. Das —machen, V. —machung. II. *n.* Das — or Urbuch [Grundbuch], land-register, [old] terrier.

Urbar-macher, *m.* [not much used] he who makes land arable [by breaking it up], [in America] pioneer. —machung, *f.* fallowing, breaking up, cultivation; [in America] pioneering. —ſteuer, *f.* tax on arable land.

Ürheber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* — eines Zankes, Krieges, the author, originator of a quarrel, war &c.; der — bei einem Verbrechen, the principal in a crime or felony, [sometimes] abettor in a crime &c.; — der Religion, author of religion; — eines Staates, founder of a state; Gott iſt der — aller Dinge, God is the author of all things; er, ſie war der —, die —inn meines Glückes, he, she was the author of my good fortune.

Ürheit, *f.* V. Ureigenheit.

***Ürian,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [fam.] 1) [used with Herr always, and generally contemptuously or comically] the [worthy] Gentleman, Mr. What's-his-name, this worthy man. Was will denn der Herr — hier? What does this Mr. Nobody, Mr. Thingamy, this Mr. What-d'ye-call-him want here? 2) [chiefly comically = der Teufel] his sable Majesty, the Gentleman in black.

Úrias, *m.* [no *pl.*] [in bible history] Urias.

Uriasbrief, *m. Fig.* [in fam. lang.] perfidious letter, ensuring the destruction of the bearer.

***Urīn,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [the Lat. *urania*] urine, V. Harn. Den — laſſen, to make water.

Urin-bad, *n.* [in cloth weaving] a urine-bath, bath of urine. —becken, *n.* basin of the kidney. —beſchauer, *m.* [mostly in contempt] V. Harnbeſchauer. —blaſe, *f.* the urinary bladder, the bladder. —doktor, *m.* [mostly in contempt] V. Harnarzt. —geiſt, *m.* spirit of urine. —glas, V. Harnglas. —halter, *m.* [with surgeons] urinal. —röhrchen, *n.* [with surgeons] catheter, [if for extracting the stone] algaly. —ſalz, *n.*, —ſäure, *f.* &c., V. Harnſäure &c. —ſperrer, *m.* instrument for preventing incontinence of urine. —ſtein, *m.* the stone, calculus; *it.* gravel. —ſtoff, *m.* urea. —treibend, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Harntreibend. —wölkchen, *n.* eneorema.

***Urinīren,** *v. intr.* [chiefly in medicine] to make water.

***Urinös,** *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly in medicine] urinous, urinary.

Ürkunde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [Dokument] act, document, title-deed, record, diploma. Alte —n, old or ancient documents, deeds, title-deeds; —n und Beweiſe beibringen, to furnish title-deeds and proofs; Einer, der falſche —n macht, a forger of deeds. 2) [Zeugniß] [now, only used in chancery] Zu — deſſen or deſſen zur — or Urkund, in proof or testimony of which.

Urkunden-bewahrer, *m.* [Archivar] keeper of the rolls, records, registrar. —buch, *n.* 1) register. 2) roll-book. 3) diplomatic collection, cartulary. —forſcher, *m.* diplomatist. —gewölbe, *n.* [Archiv] the archives, registry, roll-office. —haus, *n.* the archives, office of the rolls, house of records. —kammer, *f.* V. —gewölbe — kenner, *m.* diplomatist. —kenntniß, *f.* diplomacy, diplomatic knowledge. —lehre, *f.* [Diplomatik] diplomacy. —ſaal, *m.* the archives. —ſammlung, *f.* [Archiv] the archives, cartulary; *it.* [—buch] diplomatic collection. —ſchatz, *m.* [Archiv] the archives, cartulary. —ſchrank, *m.* closet for deeds, records, a register &c. —werk, *n.* diplomatic collection, cartulary, the rolls, a register.

Ürkunden, I. *v. intr.* [bezeugen] [in chancery-style and law-courts] to prove, certify, to attest authentically. Wir — und bekennen, we declare and confess. II. *v. refl.* ſich — [not much used, = ſich herſchreiben], to be deduced or derived.

Ürkundlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly in law] 1) in proof or testimony of which. Gegenwärtiges habe ich — unterſchrieben, in testimony of which I have signed these presents. 2) authentic. Er hat es — bewieſen, he has proved it authentically.

Úrlaub, *m.* [-es] [ur = er; therefore = Erlaubniß] [little used] 1) permission. 2) leave of absence. Einem Soldaten — geben, ertheilen, to give or grant a furlow to a soldier; die Schüler haben um — gebeten, the scholars have begged for a holiday; — nehmen, to ask for, solicit, take leave; auf — ſeyn [with schoolboys &c.], to be in the holidays, [chiefly in the army] to be on leave of absence; auf — gehen, to go home for the holidays, [chiefly in the army] to go upon furlow; der — geht zu Ende, the holidays are over, [chiefly in the army] the leave of absence is expired, the term of the furlow is run out; von einem Freunde — [more usual Abſchied] nehmen, to take leave of a friend; — hinter der Thür nehmen [in fam. lang. or comic], to take French leave.

‖Úrle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears to be = Erle] 1) V. Ahorn. 2) V. Ulme.

Úrne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from the Lat. *urna*] urn; *it.* [in botany] [der Staubbeutel, die Büchſe der Mooſe] urn of the mosses.

Urnenförmig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] urceolate, pitcher-shaped.

Ürſache, *f.* [*pl.* -n] cause, principle, reason, ground, subject, motive, occasion. Gott iſt die — aller —n, God is the cause of all causes; natürliche or phyſiſche, ſittliche or moraliſche —, natural or physical, moral cause; wirkende —, efficient, active cause; mitwirkende —, partial, cooperating, coefficient cause; die Art, wie eine — wirkt, the causality, the agency of a cause; die Lehre von den —n der Dinge, etiology; die Sonne iſt die — der Wärme, the sun is the cause of warmth; was iſt die — ihres Kummers? what is the cause &c. of her grief? ſeine Krankheit war die —, daß &c, his illness was the cause of &c.; — [ſchuld] an Etwas ſeyn, to be the cause of any thing; er iſt — an ſeinem Tode, he is the cause of his death, his death must be attributed to him; ich habe —, ſo zu handeln, I have reason &c. for acting so; er hat mir — dazu gegeben, he

has given me cause for it; ich ſehe dazu keine —, I see no reason for it, no cause why it should be done; dies iſt die wahre — davon, this is the real cause, true motive, occasion of it; dies iſt —, daß ich nicht ausgehe, this is the reason of my not going out; man hat ihn nicht ohne — geſtraft, he has not been punished without grounds &c., groundlessly, wrongfully; — zu Klagen geben, to give cause for complaint; ich habe — zu zürnen, I have reason for being angry, to be angry; aus was für einer — hat er dies gethan? from what motive, what impulse has he done this? ſich einer geringen — wegen ärgern, to get angry for a trifling reason, on a slight occasion; aus welcher —? for what reason? ohne dringende —n, without urgent, pressing, cogent reasons; aus guten —n, from good reasons, for weighty and sufficient reasons, through good motives; ich hatte meine guten —n, es auszuſchlagen, I had good reasons, my reasons for refusing it; es geſchieht nichts ohne —, nothing happens without a reason, cause; Bindewort, welches eine — anzeigt, causative conjunction; es geſchah nicht Urſach deſſen, weil &c. [bad phrase, and with common people], that did not take place because &c., [low] it did not happen tho', cause why &c.; — an Einen wollen [obsolete or with common people], to wish or want to come at, get at any one; — [Veranlaſſung] zu Etwas geben, to give occasion, cause for any thing. Syn. Urſache, Grund, Princip. The Grund [reason, ground] is in the first place that which decides, the Princip that which contains the Grund. Thus the spring or the piece of lead, which moves the clock, or which does not permit it to rest but forces it to move, is called the Princip [principle] of its motion. The Urſache [cause] is the Princip of reality and by that is generally distinguished from a Princip, for there are also Principien of possibility and decision.

Urſacher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. [the usual word] Urheber, Veranlaſſer.

Urſächlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [cauſal] causal, causative. —es Bindewort, causative conjunction.

Urſächlichkeit, *f.* [Cauſalität] causality.

***Urſinie,** *f.* [*pl.*-n] [in botany] [Bärendolde] ursinia.

***Urſinus,** *m.* [name of a man] Ursinus, Orson.

***Urſula,** [low] **Urſel,** *f.* [der -, or -s] [name of women] Ursula.

***Urſulinerinn, Urſulinernonne,** *f.* [in church hist.] ursuline [nun].

Urtheil, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [ur = er, therefore = Entſcheidung] 1) judgement, judgment, opinion, decision. Sein — über eine Sache ſagen, äußern, to deliver, declare one's opinion of, to pass one's judgment upon any thing; Einen um ſein — fragen, to ask the opinion of any one, to ask any one's opinion; meinem —e nach ſollten Sie &c., in my opinion, judgment, [fam.] notion you ought &c.; unterwerfen Sie ſich meinem —e? do you submit to my judgment &c.? ſeine Schriften Jemands —e unterwerfen, to submit one's writings to the criticism or censure of any one; ſich dem —e [dem Tadel] der Leute ausſetzen, to expose one's self to the censure, criticism of people. 2) judgment, decree, sentence. Unhaltbares —, unsustainable judgment, judgment liable to a writ of error, to a reversal; ein — fällen, to deliver judgment, to give sentence; ein — über einen Verbrecher fällen, to pass sentence on a, to adjudge a criminal; Einem ſein — vorleſen, to read over to any one his sentence; er erwartet nur noch ſein — [= Verdammungs—], he now merely awaits his condemnation, [condemnatory] sentence; V. Bei—, End—. 3) [—kraft] the judgment. Syn. Urtheil, Abſchied, Spruch, Erkenntniß, Beſcheid. Abſchied in the first place is distinguished from Urtheil, Spruch and Beſcheid by this, that it is an opinion, which contains the declared will of such persons, who assemble at certain periods to deliberate upon public or national affairs and form resolutions, which obtain a legal power, as soon as they are confirmed by the head of the state [this is a vote]. Urtheile, Sprüche and Beſcheide on the other hand concern private affairs, but in such a manner, that the two first are only used for the decisions in suits of law. An Urtheil [judgement] is distinguished however in the second place from a Spruch [sentence] or an Ausſpruch, that it is the decision of a law-judge or of a college endowed with judicial authority, since on the other hand a Spruch or an Ausſpruch is also the decision of an arbitrator or the verdict of a jury. An Erkenntniß [decision] is as well the Urtheil of a court of law as the Spruch of a collective body of men versed in jurisprudence. A Beſcheid is an answer, a decree, which superiors give to a representation or inquiry, and by which the party so inquiring or representing must regulate his conduct.

Urtheil-kraft, *f.* V. Beurtheilungskraft. —ſpruch, *m.* V. —ſpruch. —ſtein, *m.* [Ballote] balloting stone or ball, ballot. —ſteller, *m.* [in chancery-style] preparer, drawer up of the sentence &c. —vermögen, *n.* V. —kraft. —voll, V. —voll.

Urtheils-buch, *n.* book for transcribing the judgments or decrees into, the records [of any court of record]; the recorda. —eröffnung, *f.* publication of judgment, of a decree. —fähig, *adj.* and *adv.* capable of judging; *it.* of passing sentence, of delivering judgment, of pronouncing a decree. —findung, *f.* [in law] decision [of a jury], finding [of its verdict]. —geiſt, *m.* passion for judging, love of deciding, of giving one's opinion. —kraft, *f.* the judgment; V. Beurtheilungskraft. —ſchöpfung, *f.* [in law] the coming to a legal decree, decision, [of a jury] the finding [of a verdict]. —ſpruch, *m.* decree, judgement, sentence. Den —ſpruch vollziehen, to execute the sentence. —tag, *m.* day of judgement. —verfaſſer, *m.* V. Urtheilſteller. —vermögen, *n.* V. —kraft. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of judgement.

Urtheilen, *v. intr.* 1) to judge, to deliver judgment, to pass sentence. Recht —, to deliver or give an equitable judgment. 2) [generally] to deliver one's opinion, to judge. Ueber Einen or über Etwas —, to judge of any one, any thing; über ein Werk —, to judge of a work, to criticize a work; ich will Andere darüber — laſſen, I will leave others to judge of it; nach ſich von Andern or über Andere —, to judge of others by one's self; ſchlecht von Einem, über Etwas —, to judge ill of any one, of any thing; Sie können am beſten von dieſer Sache —, you can best judge of, form an opinion of this thing; — [in logic], to judge, to form a judgement. Syn. Urtheilen, Beurtheilen, Richten. I urtheile [form a judgement], that something is true or false, good or bad. Richten [to judge, to decree] however is to urtheilen after such a manner, that the Urtheil has a decisive power. Concerning learned works every one can urtheilen [form a judgment] but no one dares richten [pass sentence]. He who beurtheilt [criticizes &c.] something, he affirms or denies the perfections or faults of any object.

Urtheiler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* the judge.

Urwellen, [ur = er, as *intensitivum*] [with blacksmiths &c.] Die Stäbe —, to draw the bloom. Das —, drawing of the bloom or slabs [for plate].

Urwellhammer, *m.* the drawing-hammer.

***Uſo,** *f.* [in commerce] usance. Auf zwei — bezahlen Sie an Herrn L., bezahlen Sie gegen dieſen erſten oder zweiten, dritten Wechſelbrief &c., at two months after sight or date, at double usance pay to Mr. L., pay to this first or second, third letter of exchange &c.

***Uſucaption,** *f.* [in law] usucaption.

***Uſurpation,** *f.* [Thronraub, gewaltſame Anmaßung der Herrſchgewalt] usurpation.

***Uſurpator,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] [Thronräuber] usurpator.

***Uſurpiren,** *v. tr.* [ſich Etwas widerrechtlich or gewaltſam anmaßen] to usurp.

***Utenſilien,** *pl.* [Geräthe] utensils.

***Uterus,** *m.* [in medicine] [die Gebärmutter] the womb, uterus.

***Utopien,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [geträumtes Glückſeligkeitsland, Schlaraffenland] Utopia.

Utzen, *v. tr.* [provincial and in common people's lang.] Einen —, to laugh at, to jeer, quiz or joke any one, to nig-nag any one.

V.

V, *n.* [in grammar] the V, ve.

***Vacánt, Vacanz,** V. Vakant &c.

***Vaccination,** *f.* [Kuhpockenimpfung] vaccination.

***Vacciniren,** *v. tr.* to inoculate with the cow-pox, to vaccinate.

***Vacíren,** *v. intr.* 1) to be vacant. 2) [in common people's lang. and comic] to be out of place, out of a berth, without a situation.

***Vademecum,** *n.* [-s, no *pl.* or, sometimes, Vademeken or Vademeka] vademecum.

***Vág,** *adj.* and *adv.* [leer, grundlos, unbeſtimmt] vague.

Vagabúnde, *m.* [-n, *pl.*-n] or **Vagant,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] V. Landſtreicher.

***Vakánt,** *adj.* and *adv.* [erledigt] vacant.

***Vakánz,** *f.* [*pl*, -en] 1) vacancy. Im Falle einer —, in case of a vacancy. 2) V. Ferien.

Vále! [sometimes used from the Lat., and then only fam. or comic] vale! adieu!

***Valedicíren,** *v. intr.* [obsoleseent or, sometimes, comic] Einem —, to bid adieu or farewell, to say good bye to any one, to take leave of any one.

***Valedictión,** *f.* V. Abſchiedsrede.

Valentín, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [name of men] Valentine. —s Krankheit [obsolete], the falling sickness, fits, epilepsy.

Valentíne, *f.* [-ns, *pl.*-n] [name of women] Valentine.

***Valét,** *n.* [rather old, and now chiefly used in a comic sense] adieu, one's adieus, good bye,

farewell. Einem — geben, to bid adieu to any one; *it.* to dismiss any one; der Welt — geben, to bid adieu to the world, to say good night to it.

Vale-ſchmaus, *m.* V. Abſchiedsſchmaus. —trun *m* farewell-cup, stirrup-cup.

Valtelīn, Valteliner, V. Veltelin &c.

*Valuatiōn, *f.* valuation [of a coin].

Valuationstabelle, *f.* V. Münzwürdigungstabelle.

*Valuīren, *v. tr.* [Münzen] V. Würdigen.

*Valūta, *f.* [-, *pl.* -ten] [in commerce] the value.

*Valvatiōn &c., V. Valuation &c.

*Vámpyr, [with some] Vampȳr, [by some pronounced Wampyr] *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [in nat. hist.] vampire. *Fig.* a vampire, leech; [with students] a suck. 2) V. Blutſauger.

Vandāle, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] Vandal.

Vandalen-rohheit, —wuth, *f.* vandalic barbarism, rage &c., vandalism.

Vandalísm[us], *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] vandalism.

*Vanille, *f.* [usually pronounced Wanilje] [no *pl.*] 1) [in commerce and botany] vanilla. 2) [in botany] vanilla, the vanilla-plant.

Vanillen-eſſenz, *f.* essence of vanilla. —pflanze, *f.* V. Vanille. —ſchote, *f.* [in commerce] the vanilla-pod.

*Varinas, *m.* Varinatabak, *m.* Varina-tobacco.

*Vaſáll, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -en] —inn, *f.* vassal, feudatory.

Vaſallen-eid, *m.* vassal's oath, faith and homage. —huldigung, —pflicht, *f.* homage, fealty. —ſchaft, *f.*, —ſtand, *m.* vassalage, V. Lehnbarkeit, Lehenspflicht.

*Vaſálliſch, *adj.* and *adv.* of vassal, vassaled.

*Vāſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [by many pronounced Waſe] [with sculptors, archaeologists &c.] vase.

Vāter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* Väter] [formerly also Vatter; a word occurring in many languages; probably allied to the old föden = to beget] *dim.* Väterchen, ||Väterlein, *n.* father, [sometimes] sire, [fam.] papa. — werden, to become a father; unſere Väter [Vorfahren], our fathers, forefathers; [biblical and fam.] zu ſeinen Vätern gehen, verſammelt werden, to join one's ancestry, to die, to be gathered to one's fathers. *Fig.* *a*) [a substitute for a father] Er iſt ein — der Armen, he is a father to, he is the father of the poor; die Väter [often with a tinge of the comic for die Oberen, Vorſteher] der Stadt, the fathers, elders of the town; der heilige — [= der Papſt], the Holy Father. *b*) [= Grund, Urheber &c.] — unſer der du biſt im Himmel, Our Father, which [who] art in Heaven; [in theology] Gott der —, God the Father; [in Scripture] der Teufel iſt ein — der Lügen, the Devil is the father of lies. *c*) [with miners] V. —ſchacht.

Vater-amt, *n.* a father's office or charge. —angeſicht, *n.* father's face. —angſt, *f.* anxiety of a father. —arm, *m.* father's arm. *Fig.* paternal arm or protection. —auge, *n.*, —blick, *m.* a father's, fatherly, paternal look, regard. —blut, *n.* father's blood. *Fig.* In ihm iſt kein Tropfen [von ſeinem] —blut, he has not a drop of his father's blood in him, he is not at all like his father or sire. —bruder, —s-bruder, *m.* father's brother, paternal uncle. —s-bruderfrau, *f.* wife of the paternal uncle. —brudersſohn, *m.*, —bruderstochter, *f.* cousin german on or by the father's side. — bruſt, *f.* the father's breast, paternal bosom. —burg, *f.* [die väterliche Burg] paternal castle or mansion, the castle &c. of one's fathers. —entſchluß, *m.* paternal resolution. —erbe, *n.* paternal patrimony. —erbgut, *n.* paternal inheritance. —fluch, *m.* father's curse, paternal malediction. —freude, *f.* 1) joy of a father, a father's joy, paternal joy. 2) Er wird bald —freuden genießen [= one's lady will soon give birth to a child], he will soon enjoy the delight[s] of being a father. —gut, *n.* paternal estate, V. —erbgut. —haus, *n.* father's, paternal house. —heiligkeit, *f.* the respect due to a father, the sacredness of the name of father. —herd, *m.* the paternal hearth, house, home. —herz, *n.* paternal heart, a father's heart. —hoffnung, *f.* 1) a father's hope, the hope of a father. 2) the hope of becoming a father. —huld, *f.* paternal benevolence. —hütte, *f.* the paternal hut or cabin —korn, *n.* V. Mutterkorn. —kraft, *f.* paternal vigour, vigour derived from one's father. —kuß, *m.* paternal kiss, a father's kiss. —land, *n.* native country, one's country, the land of one's birth, [with poets] land of one's sires, [new word] fatherland. Die Erde iſt unſer aller —land, the earth is our common native country; Einen aus ſeinem —lande verweiſen, to expatriate any one. —landliebend, *adj.* and *adv.* patriotic. —lands-art, *f.* customs, manners of one's country. —lands-eifer, *m.* patriotism. —lands-freund, *m.*, —lands-freundinn, *f.* patriot. —lands-geiſt, *m.* patriotism. —lands-kind, *n.* child of the country. —lands-liebe, *f.* love of [one's] country, patriotism. —lands-ſtolz, *m.* pride of [one's] country. —lands-väter, *m.* father of one's country. —länder, *m.*, —länderinn, *f.* [Patriot] patriot. —ländiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) appertaining to, concerning one's country. —ländiſche Erzeugniſſe, productions of one's country; die —ländiſche Geſchichte, history of one's country; die —ländiſchen Sitten beibehalten, to retain, preserve the manners of one's country. 2) [—landliebend] patriotic. —ländiſch geſinnt ſeyn, to be patriotically inclined; —ländiſche Geſinnungen, patriotic sentiments. —liebe, *f.* paternal love, a father's love. —linie, *f.* paternal line. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* fatherless, without a father. Eine —loſe Waiſe, a fatherless orphan; —los werden, to lose one's father. —loſigkeit, *f.* fatherless state. —macht, *f.* paternal power, authority. —milde, *f.* indulgence of a father, fatherly or paternal kindness, fatherliness. —mord, *m.* parricide. —mörder, *m.*, —mörderinn, *f.* 1) the, a parricide. 2) [modern word] —mörder [in fam. lang. and comic], one's shirt-collars, [fam.] the gills. —mörderiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* parricidal. —mörderiſche Geſinnungen, parricidal sentiments; mit —mörderiſcher Hand, with parricidal hand; *it.* [den — mordend] committing parricide, parricidal. —name, *m.* 1) father's name. 2) paternal name, patronymic. —pflicht, *f.* a father's, the paternal duty. —ruf, *m.* 1) a father's voice, the paternal voice. 2) a father's renown, paternal renown, fame. —ſage, *f.* tradition handed down from one's fathers, ancestors, family tradition. —ſchacht, *m.* [in mining] first or main shaft, skip-shaft. —ſchooß, *m.* paternal, father's bosom. —ſchweſter, *f.* paternal aunt. —ſegen, *m.* paternal blessing or benediction. —ſinn, *m.* fatherly sentiment. —ſitte, *f.* V. Väterſitte. —ſitz, *m.* paternal dwelling, seat. —ſohn, *m.*, *dim.* —ſöhnchen, *n.* V. [the usual word] Mutterſohn, Mutterſöhnchen. —ſorge, *f.* paternal care. Er trägt —ſorge für ihn, he takes the same care of him as a father would. —ſprache, *f.* V. [the usual word] Mutterſprache. —ſtadt, *f.* native town. —ſtädtiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* of, belonging to a native town. —ſtand, *m.* paternity, state, quality of a father. —ſtelle, *f.* place of a father. —ſtelle bei Jemand vertreten, to supply the place of, to be in lieu of a father to any one. —ſtimme *f.* paternal, father's voice. —theil, *m.* or *n.* paternal patrimony. —tochter, *f.* daughter petted, spoiled by her father; the father's pet or darling daughter. —ton, *m.* V. —ſtimme. —treue, *f.* the devotion, attachment of a father. —trieb, *m.* nature, sentiments, the instinct, the innate feelings of a father. —unſer, *n.* the Lord's prayer, the dominical prayer, pater noster, Our Father. Ein —unſer lang, the time requisite for saying the Pater noster. —wohnung, *f.* paternal dwelling. —wort, *n.* a father's word. —würde, *f.* dignity of a father, paternal dignity. —zorn, *m.* a father's wrath or anger, the paternal wrath. —zucht, *f.* paternal discipline.

Väter-ſitte, *f.* custom, customs of one's fathers or ancestors. —zeit, *f.* the time of one's forefathers, of one's ancestors.

Väterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [= des Vaters] paternal. Das —e Vermögen, the paternal estate; [with poets] das —e Land, country, fatherland, land of one's sires; das —e Geſetz [in Scripture], law of our fathers; nach —er Weiſe, in or after a paternal manner, fatherly; das —e Anſehen, die —e Gewalt, paternal authority, power; —e Pflichten, duties of a father, fatherly duties; die —e Liebe, paternal love, fatherly affection. 2) [= wie ein Vater] Seine Kinder — lieben, to love one's children as a father; Einen — behandeln, to treat any one fatherly, in a paternal manner; er hat aufs —ſte für mich geſorgt, he has taken all a father's care of me; eine —e Regierung, paternal government.

Vätern, *v. intr.* [not much used] 1) to resemble a father. 2) to become, be a father.

Väterſchaft, *f.* paternity, fatherhood. Seine — leugnen, to deny one's fathership, being the father.

*Vegetabīlien, *pl.* vegetables.

*Vegetabīliſch, *adj.* and *adv.* vegetal, vegetable. Die —e Kraft, vegetal or vegetative faculty, vegetability.

*Vegetatiōn, *f.* [Pflanzenleben, Pflanzentrieb, Pflanzenwuchs] vegetation.

*Vegetīren, *v. intr.* [in a proper and figurative sense] to vegetate.

Vēh, Vehde, Vehm, V. Feh &c.

*Vehīkel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) vehicle, V. Fuhrwerk. 2) *Fig.* vehicle, V. Mittel.

Veil, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from the Lat. *viola*] V. Veilchen. Weißer —, the snow-drop; fünfeckiger —, V. Venusſpiegel.

Veil-blau, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Veilchenblau. —rebe, *f.* V. Jasmin. —röschen, *n.* [Kornraden] corn-rose, common field-cockle, agrostemma, corn-violet. Wildes —röschen, wild lychnis, bachelors button,

diaecious lychnis. V. Lichtröschen. —ſaft, —ſirop, —ſtein, —wurz, —zucker, *m.* V. Veilchenſaft &c.

Veílchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) Das wohlriechende —, das blaue —, März—, the sweet violet; das dreifarbige — [Stiefmütterchen], heart's-ease, pansy, herb-trinity, viola tricolor. 2) Das weiße —, the snow-drop. 3) Das gelbe — [der gelbe Lack], common wall-flower.

Veilchen-apfel, *m.* violet-apple. —**bett,** *n* bed of violets. —**blatt,** *n.* violet leaf. —**blau,** *adj.* and *adv.* violet, violet-blue. Das —blau, the violet, a violet-blue. —**branntwein,** *m.* liqueur of violets. —**eſſig,** *m.* violet-vinegar. —**farb,** *f.* V. —blau. —**geruch,** *m.* odour, smell of violets, *it.* as of violets. —**holz,** *n.* [with joiners &c.] violet-wood. —**kranz,** *m.* garland, chaplet of violets —**moos,** *n.* red byssus. —**raſen,** *m.* turf covered with violets. —**ſaft,** —**ſirop,** *m.* syrup of violets. —**ſtein,** *m.* iolite. —**ſtrauß,** *m.* nosegay of violets. —**thal,** *n.* [with poets] valley covered with violets, violet-dale. —**voll,** *adj.* and *adv.* full of violets. —**wurz,** —**wurzel,** *f.* 1) violet-root. 2) [weiße florentiniſche Schwertlilie] Florentine iris or orris. 3) [gemeine blaue Schwertlilie] common iris or orris, the fleur-de-luce. —**zucker,** *m.* violet-preserve, violet-conserve.

Veít, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [name of men] Vitus, Guy.

Veits-bohne, *f.* 1) kidney-bean. 2) white lupine. —**tag,** *m.* St. Vitus' day. —**tanz, Sanct—tanz,** *m.* [with physicians] St. Vitus' dance. —**wurm,** *m.* umbilical worm.

***Velīn,** *n.* [-s, no *pl.*] vellum.

Velinpapier, *n.* vellum-paper.

Vélten, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [name of men] [in common people's lang., for Valentin] Valentine.

Veltenstanz, *m.* [in common people's lang.] falling sickness, epilepsy.

Venédig, *n.* [-s] [in geography] Venice.

Venédiger, or [more usual, now] **Venetianer,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn,** *f.* a native or inhabitant, one of Venice, Venetian.

Venédiſch, or [more usual, now] **Venetiāniſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* Venetian, of Venice. Der —e Meerbuſen, the gulf of Venice, the Adriatic; —e Seife, Venetian-soap; —es Waſſer, Venetian-water.

***Venériſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* venereal. Er iſt —, he is poxed; —e Krankheit, venereal disease, pox, syphilis.

***Ventil,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Klappe] valve. Die —klappe in einer Pumpe, Orgel &c., the valve in a pump, an organ &c.

***Ventilātor,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] [Luftzieher, Luftrad &c.] ventilator.

***Ventōſe,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Schröpfkopf] cupping-glass.

Vénus, *f.* 1) [in mythology] Venus. Die mediceiſche —, the Medicean Venus, the Venus of Medici. 2) [in astronomy] Venus; [in botany] — [die Fliegenfängerinn, der Fliegenſchnäpper], Venus' fly-trap, dionoea muscipula.

Venus-bart, *m.* V. Kardendiſtel. —**berg,** *m.* 1) [in anatomy] the mons Veneris, hill of Venus, V. Schamhügel. 2) [in palmistry] the knob of the root of the fore-finger, the hill of Venus. 3) [in German popular tales] a certain mountain in which the heathen deity Venus is still said to live and to try to seduce Christian knights. —**beule,** *f.* [in medicine] bubo. —**bild,** *n.* image, statue of Venus. —**blatter,** *f.* [on the face] beauty-spot, grog-blossom, bud, breaking out, [on the forehead] pimple; [old] bubukle —**blümchen,** *n.* V. —blatter. —**bruſt,** *f.* 1) bosom or breast of Venus; *it.* a very lovely bosom &c. 2) [with gardeners] [—pfirſche] Venus-peach. 3) [in conchology, a nerite] the white nipple. —**doſe,** *f.* [in conchology] the zigzag cowry. —**finger,** *m.* [in botany] common hound's-tongue. —**fliegenwedel,** *m.* [Art Hornkorallen] Venus's fan, gorgonia flabellum. —**haar,** *n.* [in botany] 1) V. Frauenhaar. 2) [ſchwarzes Frauenhaar] common maiden-hair, asplenium trichomanes. —**herz,** *n.* [in conchology] 1) Venus Dione. 2) Venus' heart, the man's heart. —**hügel,** *m.* [in anatomy] mount of Venus; V. —berg 2). —**krankheit,** *f.* [Luſtſeuche] the venereal or bad disease. —**muſchel,** *f.* Venus-shell. —**nabel,** *m.* 1) [in nat. hist.] petrified operculum, operculite; [in botany] V. Waſſernabel. 2) Venus' navel-wort. —**perle,** *f.* V. —blatter. —**pfeil,** *m.* dart [in land-snails]. —**pfirſche,** *f.* [with gardeners] Venus-peach. —**ſchacht,** *m.* 1) sea-pen, sea-monk. 2) the ham, the ostrea perna. —**ſchaft,** *m.* [a species of dentalium] the taper. —**ſchnecke,** *f.* V. Porzellanſchnecke. —**ſchuh,** *m.* [in botany] common European lady's-slipper. —**ſeuche,** *f.* V. —krankheit. —**ſiegel,** *n.* [in botany] herb-paris, true-love. —**ſpiegel,** *m.* [in botany] Venus' looking-glass, campanula hybrida. —**ſpiel,** *n.* amorous sport, love's dalliance. —**ſtein,** *m.* [in conchology] hysterolite. —**ſtern,** *m.* [the planet] Venus. —**ſtrahl,** *m.* [Nadelkörbel] Venus' comb, shepherd's needle, scandix pecten. —**taube,** *f.* 1) Venus's dove, dove that draws the car of Venus. 2) V. Schleiertaube. —**tempel,** *m.* 1) temple of Venus. 2) *Fig.* [fam. or low comic, and in contempt] a brothel, a bad house.

(*)Verábfolgen, *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —, to deliver, remit, transmit, forward, hand over any thing to any one; Etwas — laſſen, to have any thing taken away, removed, fetched. Das —, remittance, delivery.

Verábreden, *v. tr.* [eine Zuſammenkunft &c. —] to concert, plan a meeting &c. Die Ausführung einer Sache —, to plan the execution of an affair; das iſt ein verabredeter Handel, it's a preconcerted affair, a planned thing; verabredeter Maßen, in concert. Das —, V. Verabredung.

Verábredung, *f.* verbal convention, agreement. Eine — mit Jemand treffen, to concert with any one.

Verábreichen, *v. tr.* Jedem ſeinen Theil reichen, to distribute to any one his share, to share out to any one his portion.

Verábſäumen, *v. tr.* to neglect, V. Verſäumen.

Verábſcheuen, *v. tr.* Einen, Etwas —, to detest, to have a horror of, an aversion for; das Laſter, die Schmeichelei —, to detest vice, flattery; Etwas von Natur —, to abhor, loathe, abominate any thing; ich verabſcheue dies von Natur, I have a natural repugnance, an instinctive aversion for this. Das —, V. Verabſcheuung.

Verábſcheuung, *f.* detestation, aversion, horror, loathing, abomination.

Verábſcheuungswerth, Verabſcheuungswürdig, *adj.* and *adv.* detestable, abominable, loathsome, abhorred, accursed, execrable.

Verábſchieden, *v. tr.* Einen —, 1) to dismiss, turn off any one, [fam.] to send any one to the right about; Soldaten —, to disband, discharge soldiers; ſein Herr hat ihn verabſchiedet, his master has given him his dismissal, has dismissed him; der Miniſter war in Gefahr, verabſchiedet zu werden, the minister ran a risk of being dismissed; *it.* ſich bei Einem —, to take leave of any one. 2) [in law-courts] to decree, decide, give judgement. Das —, V. Verabſchiedung. Syn. V. Abdanken.

Verábſchiedung, *f.* discharge [of a soldier]; disbanding [of troops]; breaking [of a commissioned officer]; dismissal [from an office].

Verábſchoſſen, *v. tr.* [in German history, in law] to pay the emigrant's duty, a tax for permission to emigrate.

***Veraccīſen,** *v. tr.* Etwas —, to pay the excise-duty of any thing.

***Veraccordīren,** *v. tr.* Einem Etwas, Etwas mit Einem —, to bargain, stipulate, to make an agreement with any one for any thing.

Verächtbar, *adj.* and *adv.* contemptible, despicable, beneath notice.

Verächten, *v. tr.* Einen —, to despise, contemn, to hold in contempt any one; Eines Freundſchaft, Anerbieten &c. —, to disdain, scorn, slight any one's friendship, offer &c.; eine Waare — [in pop. lang.], to undervalue an article of merchandize; ein verachteter Menſch, a despised man; die Seelengröße verachtet die Rache, magnanimity disdains &c. vengeance, scorns revenge; den Tod —, to brave, face, confront death. Das —, V. Verachtung. Syn. Verachten, Verſchmähen. Verachten [to despise] means to come to the decision that something is worthless, and to confirm this decision by acts. Verſchmähen is manifested only by acts and I can only verſchmähen [spurn, disdain] that which is offered me.

Verachtens-werth, —würdig, *adj.* and *adv.* despicable, pitiful, paltry, contemptible.

Verächten, *v. tr.* Einen —, V. Aechten.

Verächter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn,** *f.* [higher word than Verächter 1)] a despiser, contemner. Ein — der Götter, a scorner, scoffer of the Gods.

Verächter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a despiser, contemner. Er iſt kein — eines guten Tiſches, he thinks not mean of a good table, makes much of good cheer [V. Koſtverächter]. 2) [Aechter] he, who outlaws or proscribes.

Verächtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [verachtungswerth] contemptible, despicable, beneath notice or contempt. Sich — machen, to render or make one's self contemptible &c.; Etwas — machen, to render any thing vile, mean, abject, groveling, paltry &c.; —er Menſch, paltry fellow, contemptible &c. man 2) [verachtend] disdainful, contemptuous, scornful. Einem — begegnen, Einen — anſehen, to treat, regard any one disdainfully; —e Behandlung, disdainful treatment; in einem —en Tone, in a scornful tone; —e Blicke

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(*)Ver was formerly used as a word of itself, but now merely as a prefix to substantives, adjectives and especially to verbs; moreover those compounds, which are not given here, may be easily translated or formed by the German scholar making use of this dictionary.

&c., looks &c. of contempt.

Verächtlichkeit, *f.* 1) contemptibleness, vileness, meanness, despicableness, paltriness, abjectness. 2) contemptuousness, disdainfulness, scornfulness; V. Verachtung.

Verächtung, *f.* 1) contempt, disdain [of any one &c.]. Mit — von Etwas reden, to speak of any thing with scorn &c.; Einem — äußern, to show any one contempt; die — der Gefahr, des Lebens, des Todes, the contempt of danger, of life, of death. 2) contempt, contemptibleness. In — gerathen, to fall into contempt.

Verachtungs-voll, Verachtung-voll, *adj.* and *adv.* disdainful, scornful, full of contempt. —**werth,** —**würdig,** *adj.* and *adv.* worthy of contempt, despicable, contemptible.

Verächzen, *v. tr.* Sein Leben &c. —, to groan away one's life &c.

Veräckern, *v. tr.* to lose or spend one's time, one's money at or in ploughing.

Verähnlichen, I. *v. intr.* to resemble closely, II. *v. tr.* to assimilate. Das —, assimilation.

Verälbern, I. *v. tr.* Seine Zeit &c. —, to trifle or fiddle away one's time &c. II. *v. intr.* to fall into dotage, to dote, [fam.] to get to be a twaddle.

Verallgemeinen, *v. tr.* Gebräuche &c. —, to generalize customs &c. Das —, generalization.

Veralten, I. *v. intr.* to grow old, out of date, to become obsolete, obsolescent, superannuated. Veraltete Wörter, Sitten, Moden &c, obsolete, antiquated words, manners, fashions &c.; ein veraltetes Uebel, an inveterate, deep-rooted evil; eine veraltete Schönheit, superannuated, faded beauty; ein veraltetes Kleid, an old, a worn out dress; die Kleider — [not much used], clothes wear out, get shabby. II. *v. tr.* to render old. Das —, growing old, wearing out.

Veränderbar, *adj.* and *adv.* susceptible of change, changeable.

Veränderlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) subject to change, changeable. Alles ist —, every thing is liable to change, is changeable, mutable; [in astronomy] —e Sterne, changeable or variable stars, V. Wandelsterne. 2) prone to change, changing, changeable, changeful, variable, mutable, V. Unbeständig, Wankelmüthig. Ein —er Mensch, eine —e Gemüthsart, a changeable, an unsteady, inconstant man, fickle disposition; — in seinen Entschließungen seyn, to be unstable, capricious, wavering &c. in one's resolves &c.; —es Wetter, changeable, unsettled weather; nichts ist —er, als das Glück, nothing is more inconstant, fluctuating, fickle than fortune. Syn. **Veränderlich, Wandelbar.** That, which can be changed into something else, is **wandelbar** changeable or mutable, and that, which can be made otherwise or can be altered, is **veränderlich** or alterable. In the first place therefore whatever can receive another nature and a different being is **wandelbar,** whereas that is **veränderlich,** which retains its nature and being, and can only become different in certain cases. In the second place there is still another difference between **wandelbar** and **veränderlich**; the latter is namely that which can easily become otherwise, **wandelbar** that, which can easily become worse, V. Unbeständig.

Veränderlichkeit, *f.* variableness, changeableness, fickleness.

Verändern, I. *v. tr.* [anders machen] to change. Eine Thür, ein Kleid &c. —, to alter a door, dress &c.; seine Wohnung —, to change one's abode, lodgings &c., *it.* [less usual] to alter, readjust one's habitation; das Theater —, to alter the theatre, to change the scenery, to shift the scenes; den Namen —, to change one's name; die Stimme —, to change, alter one's voice; seine Kleidung, seine Religion — [wechseln], to change one's dress, religion; seine Ausdrücke —, to vary, diversify one's expressions; die Sonne verändert die Farben, the sun turns &c. colours or dies. II. *v. refl.* sich —, to change, alter; *it.* to change for the worse, to turn worse, to fall off; *it.* [fam.] [sich verheirathen] to change one's name or state [as a bride], to be married; *it.* sie hat sich seit einem Jahre sehr verändert, she has, is very much changed this last year; er hat sich ganz verändert, he has quite altered; seine Gesichtsfarbe hat sich verändert, he has changed countenance, colour; der Wind hat sich seit gestern verändert, hat sich ganz verändert, the wind has changed, veered since yesterday; die Witterung hat sich verändert, the weather has changed, varied, altered; diese Farbe verändert sich, this colour turns, fades, runs &c., this is not a fast or set colour; mit einer veränderten Stimme, with an altered voice; die Zeiten, Moden — sich, times, fashions change; die Sachen haben sich verändert, affairs have changed, are altered. Das —, V. Veränderung. Syn. **Verändern, Verwandeln.** When a thing receives either modifications or another size, or when it is brought into other relations, it is then **verändert** [altered]; when it receives another being and a different nature, so that it no longer remains a thing of the same kind, but becomes a thing of a different kind, it is then **verwandelt.** A man has **sich verändert,** we left him as a boy, and we find him again as a man; Jupiter **verwandelte** [metamorphosed] himself into a bull; Christ **verwandelte** [changed] water into wine. V. also **Abändern, Wechseln, Verwechseln.**

Veränderung, *f.* [das Verändern] change, alteration, vicissitude, mutation, variation. Eine — machen, to make a change; die — lieben, to like change; die — des Wohnsitzes, change of residence; die — des Zustandes, der Lage, change of state, of condition; es wurden in der Einrichtung des Staates manche —en nöthig, several changes were found necessary in the organisation of the state; sich eine — [ein Vergnügen] machen, to give one's self a change, to go for a change; die — des Wetters, change of weather; die —en, welche in der Luft vorgehen, the mutations, variations, changes that take place in the atmosphere; [with feudists] dies Gut zahlt bei jedesmaliger — des Herrn so viel, this manor pays such and such a fine at each seizin, pays so much at each primer-seizin; die —en der Kompaßnadel [in seamen's lang.], the variations of the compass or needle; — [Mannigfaltigkeit der Personen] [with painters], the diversity of situations; [veränderte Sache] change; die vorgenommenen —en, the changes, which have been introduced, made; [in music] die —en [more usual, Variationen], the variations.

Verängenehmen, *v. tr.* [not much used] to make, render agreeable. Ihr Umgang verangenehmt mein Leben, her society charms, soothes, whiles away, beguiles my life.

Veränkern, *v. tr.* to anchor firmly, to secure by or with anchors; *it.* eine Mauer —, to secure a wall with iron-braces.

Veränlassen, *v. tr.* Etwas —, to occasion any thing, to give occasion, reason, cause, pretext for any thing, to cause any thing, to be the cause or occasion of any thing; dies veranlaßte seine Bekehrung, this brought about, gave rise to, occasioned his conversion; Einen zu Etwas —, to engage, induce any one to do &c. something; das Testament hat einen großen Rechtsstreit veranlaßt, the will has given rise or birth to a serious lawsuit; die —de [bewegende] Ursache, the occasioning, exciting cause, the main-spring, motive; dies hat das höchste Gericht veranlaßt, zu &c., this has induced, moved the supreme court to &c.

Veränlasser, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn,** *f.* occasioner; motive, reason, cause.

Veränlassung, *f.* 1) occasion, cause. Auf meine — ist dies geschehen, this has happened on account of me, I have been the cause, occasion of this taking place; ohne eine — dazu gegeben zu haben, without having given any cause, reason, grounds, pretext for it. 2) [= Anlaß zu &c.] cause, motive, subject, occasion. Dies gab — zu einem Wortwechsel, this gave rise to a dispute; an —en dazu hat es ihm nicht gefehlt, he has not wanted reasons, motives for it; die hauptsächliche or Haupt— dieser, seiner Handlung, the main-spring of this action of his.

Verännehmlichen, *v. tr.* [not much used] Etwas —, to render any thing acceptable, admissible.

Veränschaulichen, *v. tr.* Etwas —, to render any thing clear, perspicuous, lucid, to give a clear idea of &c.; to illustrate any thing.

Veränschlagen, *v. tr.* Etwas —, to value, prize, estimate any thing, V. also 2. Ueberschlagen 3).

Veränstalten, *v. tr.* Ein Fest —, to arrange a festival, a fête; Etwas zu einer Reise —, to prepare any thing, get in readiness any thing for a journey; es wird schon Alles zum Kriege veranstaltet, every thing has been already prepared for the war.

Veränstaltung, *f.* disposition, arrangement, preparation, preparative. — zu Etwas treffen, to take measures, make preparatives &c. for any thing.

Veränstalter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn,** *f.* disposer, arranger, preparer.

Veräntworten, I. *v. tr.* Etwas —, to answer for, to be amenable, answerable, accountable or responsible for any thing, to warrant or guarantee any thing; das will ich schon —, I'll take it upon myself, on my own responsibility; du wirst es zu — haben, you will have to answer for it; *it.* [rechtfertigen] to justify; er kann sein Benehmen nicht —, sein Benehmen ist nicht zu —, he cannot justify, excuse his conduct, his conduct is not to be palliated, extenuated. II. *v. refl.* sich —, to justify, defend or excuse one's self; sich vor Jemand —, to clear, justify one's self to, in the eyes of any one; sich gegen Jemand —, to vindicate one's self against any one; er kann sich nicht —, he cannot exculpate, exonerate himself; er hat sich schlecht verantwortet, he has made a lame, poor defence; *it.* [formerly, = vertheidigen] Etwas, das Evangelium &c. —, to defend any thing, the gospel &c.

Veräntwortlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [not much used] [was sich verantworten läßt] excusable, justifiable. Die Sache scheint mir

ſehr —, the thing appears to me very excusable. 2) [= der Verantwortung unterworfen] answerable, amenable, accountable, obnoxious, responsible. Dafür muß ich — ſeyn, I must be responsible, I must be bond, surety, guarantee, warranty for that; Einen — für Etwas machen, to make, render, hold any one answerable for any thing; ich bin für die Fehler eines Andern nicht —, I am not answerable for the faults of others.

Verántwortlichkeit, *f.* 1) [not much used] justifiableness. 2) responsibility.

Verántwortung, *f.* 1) [Rechenſchaft] responsibility, accountability. Auf Ihre — hin thue ich es, on your responsibility do I do it; Etwas auf ſeine — nehmen, to take any thing upon one's self, [also] to become guarantee or surety for &c.; Einen wegen Etwas zur — ziehen, to bring any one to account for any thing, to address one's self to any one for satisfaction, for an explanation concerning any thing; wenn er dies thut, wird man ihn zur — ziehen, if he does this, he will be required, called upon to answer for it, he'll be held accountable. 2) [Vertheidigung] justification, answer, vindication, apology, defense, excuse. Einen zur — zulaſſen, to allow any one to plead, to allow any one to put in his justification, to speak in his own defense, to explain, to offer an excuse, to step forth in his own vindication. Syn. V. Rechtfertigung.

Verantwortungs-rede, *f.* apologetical discourse, apology. —ſchrift, *f.* [Exception] [in law] defense, exception, apologetic essay, written defense. —weiſe, *adv.* —weiſe vor Gericht Etwas vorbringen [exzipiren], to file a bill of exceptions.

Verárbeiten, *v. tr.* 1) Einen Stoff —, to use, work any material; Holz &c. zu Etwas —, to use, employ wood &c. for any thing; den Hanf zu Seilen —, to work up, convert the hemp into ropes; verarbeitetes Eiſen, Kupfer, Silber, Gold, wrought iron, copper, silver, gold. *Fig.* to work out, to digest. Der Magen hatte dieſe Speiſen nicht verarbeitet, the stomach had not digested this food; *it.* er hat ſeinen Stoff gut verarbeitet [of the writer of a work], he has well worked out his subject or materials; ein gut verarbeiteter Plan, eine gut verarbeitete Rede, a well-digested plan, discourse. 2) to use up, work up or out. Die Bretter ſind verarbeitet, the planks are used up, have all been employed; er verarbeitet viel Wolle, Eiſen &c. in ſeiner Fabrik, he consumes much wool, iron &c. in his manufactory. Das —, die Verarbeitung, consumption, using up.

Verárgen, I. *v. intr.* and *refl.* [little used] to grow or get worse. II. *v. tr.* [übel auslegen] to take amiss, in bad part, ill. Das kann mir Niemand —, no one can blame, reproach, censure me for that, cavil at me for that, take umbrage or exceptions at my doing &c. that; ich verarge es ihm gar nicht, daß er es gethan hat, I have no grudge, no spite against him, I find no fault with him for having done that; er hat es mir verargt, daß ich &c., he is in a huff, dudgeon because I &c., at my &c.; V. Verdenken.

Verárgwohnen, *v. tr.* [unusual] Einen —, to render any one suspected, to throw the suspicion upon any one.

Verármen, *v. intr.* to grow or become poor, to be depauperated. Die Staaten — durch den Krieg, states become impoverished, are drained by war.

Verármung, *f.* [eines Landes &c.], impoverishment, depauperation [of a country &c.].

Verarrendíren, *v. tr.* [from Rente, in French *arrenter* = verpachten] [in law] V. Verpachten.

Verarreſtíren, *v. tr.* [obsolete or in law] Etwas —, to make a seizure of any thing.

Verärten, *v. intr.* [more usual ausarten] to degenerate.

Verarzeneíen, *v. tr.* Sein Geld — [fam.], to waste one's money on physic.

Veráſchen, *v. intr.* to be reduced to ashes, to crumble away into ashes.

Veráſchen, Veráſchern, *v. tr.* Etwas —, to reduce to ashes. Das —, cineration, incineration.

Veraſſecurīren, V. Verſichern.

Veräſten, I. *v. intr.* to ramify, to branch out, to shoot into branches, to branch off. II. *v. tr.* to ramify, to divide in branches. III. *v. refl.* ſich —, to ramify, to branch out or off.

Verauktionīren, *v. tr.* V. Verganten and Verſteigern.

Veräußerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* alienable, transferable.

Veräußerlichkeit, *f.* alienability.

Veräußern, *v. tr.* [verkaufen] to alienate, transfer, sell, make over, to part with. Ein Stück Landes —, to alienate &c. an estate; er hat dieſes Gut veräußert, he has disposed of this estate; Kirchengüter können nicht veräußert werden, church lands cannot be alienated, are inalienable.

Veräußerung, *f.* alienation.

Verbábbeln, I. *v. tr.* [in common people's lang.] Die Zeit &c. —, to chatter, gossip away the time. II. *v. refl.* ſich — [in common people's lang.], to lose one's time by gossipping, to stay out beyond one's time in chattering; *it.* to blab out [any thing], to make a slip of the tongue.

Verbácken, *v. tr.* 1) to use in baking. Einen Scheffel Getreide &c. —, to bake a bushel of corn &c. [at a batch]; alles Mehl zu Brod —, to bake all the flour into bread. 2) to spoil in the baking, to overbake, to bake up. Das Brod iſt —, the bread is baked up, [fam.] is baked as hard as a brickbat.

Verbáden, *v. tr.* 1) Sein Geld —, to spend one's cash upon baths. 2) Eine Stunde —, to bathe a whole hour, to spend an hour in bathing, in the bath.

Verbálken, *v. tr.* to join by posts or beams.

Verballáſten, *v. tr.* 1) Ein Schiff —, to ballast a ship. 2) to overballast.

Verbállen, *v. tr.* to divide or parcel out into bales or packages.

Verbällen, V. Verböllen.

Verbállhornen, *v. tr.* [fam.] Etwas —, to overmend, to make matters &c. worse by mending, correcting.

Verbánd, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -bände] 1) the act of binding. Der — [das Verbinden] einer Wunde, the dressing of a wound. 2) [the manner and way in which any thing is bound] union, junction. [with tilers] Der — der Dachziegel, the binding of the tiles [by course in filing]; [with masons] der — der Steine in einer Mauer, the [good] bond of the stones in a wall; [with gardeners] im —e geſetzte Bäume, trees planted in a quincunx, in the quincunx-order. *Fig.* [Vereinigung] union, alliance. Der geſellſchaftliche —, the social tie, the bond of society; *it.* society. 3) [the thing that binds a wound] [Binde] bandage, dressing. Die Abnehmung des erſten —es, the removal of the first bandage.

Verbandkäppchen, *n.* [with surgeons] compress.

Verbändern, *v. tr.* to deck or trim with ribands.

Verbángen, *v. tr.* Sein Leben &c. —, to fret away, to consume one's life [in apprehensions, anxiety, cares &c.].

Verbánnen, *v. tr.* 1) Einen Verräther &c. —, to banish, exile, proscribe, put to the ban, outlaw, transport a traitor &c.; aus einem Lande —, to banish from a country, to sentence to deportation, banishment, transportation, to expatriate; er wurde nach Sibirien verbannt, he was exiled to Siberia; er iſt aus allen Geſellſchaften verbannt, he is banished, excluded from all society, [fam.] he is universally cut, he is regularly sent to Coventry; ein Verbannter, eine Verbannte, an exile, a banished man or woman. *Fig.* Die Traurigkeit —, to banish sadness; alle Furcht —, to banish all fear. 2) [obsolete] to warn off, to prohibit, to give notice of trespass. 3) [obsolete] to consecrate, V. Weihen. 4) [verfluchen] [obsolete] to anathematize, to devote. [in Scripture] Verbannet ſeyn von Chriſto, to be accursed from Christ; ſie verbannten ſich, weder zu eſſen noch zu trinken, they bound themselves by oath and imprecation neither to eat nor to drink. Syn. Verbannen, Verweiſen, Vertreiben, Verjagen. Verweiſen takes place by commanding to withdraw, verbannen by forbidding return under a penalty, vertreiben and verjagen by force. We therefore can use verjagen [to hunt away] and vertreiben [to drive away] when speaking of animals, and vertreiben [to expel] when speaking of inanimate things; verbannen we use for persons, or even things when using a lofty style, as for instance, to banish [verbannen] cares, doubt. Flies are verjagt and vertrieben by smoke; by the imprudent use of all kinds of salves a breaking out is often vertrieben [driven in].

Verbánner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* banisher, proscriber.

Verbánnung, *f.* banishment, exile.

Verbannungs-ort, *m.* place of banishment, of exile. —urtheil, *n.* sentence of banishment. —werth, *adj.* and *adv.* worthy of banishment.

Verbánſen, *v. tr.* Korn in die Scheuer —, to house the corn.

Verbāſen, *v. intr.* [rather unusual] Sie iſt mit mir verbaſet, she is related to me, she is my [first &c.] cousin.

Verbáſten, *v. intr.* 1) to change into bast or bark. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] to fray [off the peel or fraying of a horn]. Der Hirſch verbaſtet, the stag frays his head; V. Fegen.

Verbauen, *v. tr.* 1) Die Fenſter —, to build up, close the windows. Den Eingang in den Hof —, to build up the entrance into the court-yard; Einem die Ausſicht, das Licht —, to build out the view, to shut out or intercept the light of a house by building; die Kirche iſt mit Wohnhäuſern verbauet, the church is mured in, is crowded round with dwelling-houses. 2) to use or employ for building. Holz zum —, V. Bauholz. 3) to consume, employ, use up in building. Alles Holz —, to use &c. all the timber; er hat alle Steine in ſein Haus verbauet, he

has used up all the stones upon or about his house; er hat ſich, ſein Geld verbauet, he has ruined himself in building, he has built himself poor, out of pocket, clean out. 4) [with miners] Die Zeche verbauet ſich, the mine works with a profit, the mine pays, tells. 5) [falſch, ſchlecht bauen] to build ill, badly, wrong.

Verbaúern, *v. intr.* to become clownish, to contract rustic manners, to rusticate so long that the manners become tinged with rusticity.

Verbében, *v. intr.* to resound, rumble &c. fainter and fainter.

Verbeinen, I. *v. intr.* to ossify. II. *v. tr.* Etwas — [mit Bein verzieren], to supply, furnish, trim &c. with bone.

Verbeinung, *f.* ossification.

Verbeinungspunkt, *m.* point of ossification.

Verbeißen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) Etwas — [zerbeißen], to bite away, off, through any thing, to bite any thing in pieces; verbiſſene Bäume, trees bitten short, cropped [by the cattle]. *Fig.* [fam.] Die Wörter —, to swallow half one's words, to mumble. 2) Die Schmerzen, das Lachen &c. —, to swallow one's griefs, suppress one's pains, stifle, smother one's laughter; einen Schimpf —, to swallow, pocket an affront; ſeinen Verdruß, ſeinen Zorn —, to hide, dissemble one's annoyance, to repress, contain, keep down one's anger; mit verbiſſenem Grimme, with suppressed or smothered wrath or anger. 3) Die Zähne an Etwas —, to injure one's teeth by or in biting something. II. *v. intr.* [in sportsmen's lang.] Der Auerhahn verbeißt [= hört auf zu balzen], the cock of the wood ceases to be in love, in ecstasy. III. *v. refl.* ſich — [chiefly of animals], to bite so hard as to be unable to let go, to bite so deep as to be unable to open the jaws. Der Hund hat ſich verbiſſen, the dog has made his teeth meet, they are fast locked; [in sportsmen's lang.] die Enten verbeißen ſich in das Gras, in das Rohr, wild-ducks bite tight the grass, sedge [under water in the agonies of death].

Verbeizen, *v. tr.* [in sportsmen's lang.] [= vorn abbeißen] to browse. Das Wild verbeizt den jungen Wuchs, the deer crop, browse the young plants.

Verbèllen, *v. tr.* [in sportsmen's lang.] to yearn or bay [at the boar].

Verbèngeln, *v. intr.* [low] to get vulgar, coarse, clownish, hobnailed.

Verbèrgen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) Einen, Etwas —, to hide, conceal any one, thing; Einen Dieb —, to screen, secrete, harbor &c. a thief; ſie verbarg ihr Geſicht in ihrem Tuche, she hid, buried her face in her handkerchief; ſein Geld —, to hide one's money; ſich an einem Orte verborgen halten, to lie hid in a place, to lurk about; ein verborgener Schatz, hidden treasure; ein verborgener Ort, hidden, secret place or spot, *it.* a hiding-place, concealment; der Nebel verbirgt den Feind vor uns, vor unſerm Geſichte, the fog hides the enemy from us, from our sight; das Heer hat ſeinen Marſch verborgen gehalten, the army has stolen a march; eine Batterie &c. —, to mask a battery &c.; [with sempstresses] eine verborgene Naht, verborgene Stiche, seam, stitch that does not shew; ein verborgenes [einſames] Leben, retired, secluded life; ſeine ſchwache Seite —, to conceal one's weak side; ſeinen Haß, ſeinen Kummer —, to dissemble, hide &c., swallow, stifle, smother, gulp down one's hate, one's grief; eine Abſicht —, to conceal, mask a design; V. Verhehlen; ein verborgener Fehler, hidden fault or defect, latent vice; für die verborgenen Fehler eines Pferdes ſtehen, to warrant a horse free of any latent vice; die verborgenen Wiſſenſchaften, the occult sciences; die verborgenſten Dinge kommen an den Tag, the most hidden things come to light; ſich vor Einem —, to conceal one's views, plans &c. from any one, to dissemble before any one, *it.* to hide from any one; Etwas — [verheimlichen], to secrete, repress any thing; er verbirgt es nicht, he makes no secret, no concealment of it; die Sache wird verborgen bleiben, the affair will remain secret, hushed up; dem Arzte darf man nichts —, nothing must be concealed, reserved, withheld from the physician; verborgener Weiſe, im Verborgenen, secretly, privily, privately. II. *v. refl.* 1) ſich —, to hide or conceal one's self; [of stars] to disappear, to become invisible; [of game] to go to harbour, lodge or bed, to gain or keep covert; ſich vor Jemand, ſich Einem —, to hide, to hide one's self from any one; ſich hinter der Thüre, unter der Treppe —, to hide, [in a bad sense] to lurk, behind the door, under the stair-case. 2) ſich — [= ſich — laſſen], to hide, secrete &c. one's self. Der Freude Botſchaft verbirgt ſich ſchwer, joyful news is concealed with difficulty. Syn. **Verbergen, Verſtecken, Verhehlen, Verheimlichen, Verſchweigen.** In the first place a person verbirgt [hides] for the sake of security, but the expression has been generalized, so that that is said in general to be verborgen, what is not known. We say, that the ways of Providence are verborgen [hidden] from the human understanding. That which is verſteckt, that is not intended to be seen, for instance a person verſteckt [secretes] something under his cloak, [hides or conceals] one's self behind a door &c. A person verhehlt something, by preventing it from becoming known to those, who have an interest in gaining a knowledge of it. A person verhehlt [dissembles] the truth, when he does not wish another to know it. A person however verſchweigt [passes over in silence, suppresses or omits] that, which he does not make known himself either by speech or writing. A Roman Catholic priest must verſchweigen [observe silence] concerning that which he hears in the confessional. A person verheimlicht [conceals, keeps secret] that, which it is his bounden duty to reveal.

Verbèrger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn,** *f.* hider, concealer.

Verbèrglich, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] concealable.

Verbèrgſchirm, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a screen; *it.* [in sportsmen's lang.] [Abtritt] the privy, necessary.

Verbèrgung, *f.* concealment, hiding.

Verbéſſerer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn,** *f.* reformer, reformist. [with printers] Der — der Druckfehler [more usual Korrektor], corrector or reader of the press.

Verbéſſerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* corrigible, amendable, reparable, V. Verbeſſern.

1. **Verbéſſern,** *v. tr.* Ein Gut &c. —, to improve, better an estate &c.; ſeine Umſtände —, to better one's circumstances, to ameliorate, meliorate &c. one's affairs; das wird ſeinen Handel nicht —, that will not make his case better; ſich — [= beſſer werden], to become better, to amend, to improve, [fam.] to turn over a new leaf; ein Gedicht, ein Werk —, to correct or improve a poem, work; verbeſſerte Auflage, corrected edition; es iſt viel an dieſer Rede zu —, there is much to amend, retouch in this speech; den Kalender, die Gerechtigkeitspflege —, to reform the calendar, to reform justice; ſeine Sitten —, to reform, amend, mend one's manners; ſein Leben —, to reform, amend one's life; kühle Keller — den Wein, cool cellars improve wine; der Wein verbeſſert ſich im Keller, wine improves in the or in a cellar, is all the better when kept in a &c. Syn. **Verbeſſern, Beſſern.** When a person begins to lessen the number of faults in something, he then beſſert [betters, ameliorates or improves] it; as soon as it receives the full perfection that its nature admits of, by having had those faults gradually amended, it then is verbeſſert, that is perfected or perfectionated. An author beſſert [corrects] his work in order to verbeſſern [improve] it, or by his emendations to give it that degree of perfection which may be expected from a work of that description.

2. **Vérbeſſern,** *v. tr.* [the accent on the first syllable, obsolete] to make worse instead of better.

Verbéſſerung, *f.* improving, bettering; *it.* improvement, amendment, correction, amelioration, reparation. Die — eines Gutes, des Vermögenszuſtandes, the improvement of a landed estate, amendment of affairs; — eines Werkes, correction, emendation of a work; allgemeine — im Staate, Hausweſen &c., general reform in the state, in one's household affairs &c.; dieſe Veränderung iſt eine wahre —, this alteration is a real improvement &c.

Verbeſſerungs-blatt, *n.* [with printers] 1) [more usual, Korrektur] proof-sheet, a proof. 2) [more usual, Erratenblatt] the errata, the errata-leaf. —**bogen,** *m.* V. —**blatt** 1). —**koſten,** *pl.* amelioration, the expenses of any improvement, reform &c. —**mittel,** *n.* means of correction &c.

Verbèten, *v. tr.* 1) Die Furcht &c. —, to banish or allay fear &c. through prayer. 2) Die Zeit —, to pass one's time in prayer.

Verbèttelu, *v. tr.* Die Zeit —, to pass one's time in begging.

Verbétten, *v. tr.* 1) [unrecht betten] to make a bed ill, uncomfortably. 2) to cover with beds.

Verbeúgen, *v. refl.* Sich vor Jemand —, to bow, to make a bow to any one, [fam. &c.] to make any one a [grand] salam, V. Bücken, Neigen, Verneigen.

Verbeúgung, *f.* bow, [old] reverence. Eine tiefe — machen, to make a low, profound bow.

Verbiegen, *irr. v. tr.* to bend [out of shape]. Einen Flintenlauf —, to bend a gun-barrel; eine Nadel, ein Schloß, einen Schlüſſel —, to bend or crook a needle, to force or strain a lock, to twist or bend a key; dieſe Nadel, dieſe Zange &c. hat ſich verbogen, this needle is bent, turned, these tongs are overbent, strained, ricketty.

Verbíeten, *irr. v. tr.* [unterſagen &c.] to forbid, prohibit, interdict, inhibit, proscribe. Spiel und Tanz &c. ſind hier verboten, gaming and dancing &c. are forbidden, disallowed, are not permitted here; Einem Etwas —, to forbid, proscribe any thing to any one; das Reden —, to forbid speaking, to interdict speech; er verbot ihm dieſe Geſellſchaft, he forbade him [to frequent] this society; das iſt bei Lebensſtrafe verboten, that is forbidden under pain of death; ich

verbiete dir, ihm Etwas davon zu ſchreiben, I forbid you to write, I enjoin you not to write to him any thing about it; dieſe Wieſen &c. ſind noch verboten, these meadows &c. are not yet open to the public, crossing &c. these meadows &c. still constitutes a trespass; verbotene Dinge, Waaren, Bücher, prohibited, unlicenced &c. things, books; —, Waffen zu tragen, to forbid the carrying or wearing of arms; der Arzt hat ihm den Wein verboten, the physician has ordered him to drink no wine, has debarred him the use of wine; man hat ihm die Stadt verboten, he has been ordered out of, warned &c. not to enter the city; Einem die Kanzel —, to suspend any preacher &c.; man hat den Gottesdienſt in dieſer Kirche verboten, this church is laid under an interdict; der verbotene Grad der Verwandtſchaft, the prohibited degree of kindred and affinity. Das —, prohibition, V. Verbot. Syn. Verbieten, Unterſagen. That is only unterſagt, what was before permitted; but that is verboten what was never allowed. Verbieten means therefore to forbid, and unterſagen to prohibit or to interdict.

Verbietbrief, *m.* prohibitory letter; [in law] prohibition, writ of prohibition; *it.* a caveat.

Verbieter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn**, *f.* prohibiter, forbidder, interdicter.

Verbilden, *v. tr.* to form or fashion ill, to misrepresent. *Fig.* to educate in a wrong way, to form faultily. Er iſt ein ganz verbildeter Menſch, his education has been spoiled or marred, his mind, character has, his manners have been spoiled by a vicious [faulty] or bad education.

Verbildern, *v. tr.* [allegoriſiren] to allegorize.

Verbildlichen, *v. tr.* to represent under a symbol, to symbolize; *it.* to illustrate [with engravings &c.].

Verbildung, *f.* bad formation or conformation, malformation. *Fig.* faulty or vicious formation [of the mind, character or manners].

Verbindbar, *adj.* and *adv.* capable of being joined or united, combinable, communicable.

Verbinden, *irr. v. tr.* 1) [bindend vereinigen or generally vereinigen] Den Flachs in Kloben —, to bind or tie up the flax in bundles; Bretter —, to join boards [so as to make good bond]; der Kalk und der Kitt — die Steine, lime and cement bind the stones; [with masons] Steine —, to build in bed, course or bond; ein verbundenes Mauerwerk, masonry with heading and stretching courses, or with header and stretcher bond; [in chemistry] to combine; im Weingeiſte ſind Waſſer, Oel und Salz mit einander verbunden, alcohol is a combination or compound of water, oil and salt; ein tief verbundenes Schiff [in seamen's lang.], ship with lofty dead-works or sides; ein niedrig verbundenes Schiff [in seamen's lang.], a low-sided ship; tief verbundenes Zwiſchendeck, lofty between-decks; einen Theil mit einem andern verbinden, to join one part to another; ſeinen Garten mit dem Hauſe —, to join one's garden to one's house; Zahlen, Heere —, to join, combine numbers, armies; [in botany] verbundene Blätter, connate leaves; [with painters] Gruppen, Farben mit einander —, to connect groups, to blend colours; eine Gruppe mit einander wohl verbundener Geſtalten, a group of figures tastefully connected, in good keeping. *Fig.* Die Theile einer Rede gehörig —, to connect the parts of a discourse well; Begriffe mit einander —, to combine ideas; er verbindet Deutlichkeit mit Nettigkeit, he combines clearness with neatness of expression; das Nützliche mit dem Angenehmen —, to mingle the useful with the agreeable; beide Sätze laſſen ſich nicht mit einander —, the two propositions cannot be reduced to one, cannot be joined together, have no connexion with each other; ein —des Urtheil, synthetical judgement; ein —des Bindewort [in grammar], copulative conjunction; ſich mit Jemand —, to unite or ally one's self with any one; Oeſterreich hat ſich mit uns verbunden, Austria has leagued itself, has concluded or formed a treaty, [an] alliance with us, has joined our confederation, association, has entered into our confederacy; die gegen uns verbundenen Mächte, the powers banded, allied, leagued, confederated against us, the co-allies, joint-allies, coalition, federation, the associate powers against us; die verbundenen Provinzen &c, the federate, federative, federal, confederate, united provinces; zwei Perſonen ehelich mit einander —, to join or conjoin two persons in the bond of wedlock, in marriage, in matrimony, to marry; ſie haben ſich verbunden [geheirathet], they have bound themselves, they are bound to each other for better or worse, they are now man and wife; beide Häuſer haben ſich durch eine Heirath mit einander verbunden, the two houses have allied or connected themselves by [a] marriage; ein Amt, ein Land mit einem andern —, to annex an office, a country to another, to throw two offices into one, to make two countries one by an act of union &c.; Etwas wieder —, to rejoin, reunite any thing. 2) [in its original sense = anbinden or bindend befeſtigen] *Fig.* Einen, ſich —, Etwas zu thun, Einen, ſich zu Etwas — [= dazu anheiſchig machen], to bind or tie down, to oblige, to [old or low] obligate any one, one's self to do any thing; ſich zur Bezahlung für einen Andern —, to bind one's self to payment, to become bound for any one; das Geſetz verbindet alle Menſchen [= macht alle Menſchen verbindlich], the law is binding on all men; dazu verbindet mich meine Liebe, my love constrains me to it; ich fühle mich im Gewiſſen dazu verbunden, I feel myself bound, obliged, compelled by conscience to do &c. it; Einen durch Aufmerkſamkeiten — [ſich verbindlich machen], to oblige any one by attentions; Sie werden mich ſehr —, wenn &c., you'll oblige me very much, if &c.; ich bin ihm ſehr verbunden, I am under deep obligation or obligations to him, I am very much obliged, beholden to him; ich werde Ihnen dafür verbunden ſeyn, I shall be very much or extremely obliged to you for it; ſich für Einen —, to make one's self answerable, to answer for any one, to become bound or answerable for any one. 3) [zubinden] [mit einer Binde] to tie or bind up [with a binder or band]; du ſollſt dem Ochſen &c. nicht das Maul — [in Scripture], thou shalt not muzzle the ox &c.; Einem die Augen —, to bind up any one's eyes, to blindfold, hoodwink any one; mit verbundenen Augen, blindfolded, blindfold, hoodwinked; eine Flaſche [an ihrer Oeffnung] —, to cap a bottle; ſich den Kopf —, to wrap up, muffle, hood the head; eine Wunde —, to bind up, to tie up, to put a bandage round, *it.* to dress a wound; die Verwundeten —, to dress the wounded. 4) [bindend anfertigen] Ein Faß —, to hoop a cask. 5) [zum Binden verbrauchen] to use up in binding or tying. Der Bindfaden iſt ſchon wieder verbunden, the twine is already all used up. 6) [in seamen's lang.] V. Umbinden. 7) [falſch binden] Ein Buch —, to bind [up] a book wrong, to transpose the leaves in the binding; dieſes Buch iſt ganz verbunden, this book is bound up all wrong, all false, this book is full of transpositions. Das — eines Buches, transposition of the leaves in a book; V. Verbindung. Syn. Verbinden, Verpflichten, Verbindlichkeit, Pflicht. In English bound is a stronger expression than obliged, in German verpflichtet is stronger than verbunden, and it is so used in the courts of law in both countries. A person having entered upon a new office is verpflichtet [bound] by an oath to discharge its duties with truth and loyalty, to do which he was already verbunden [morally obliged] by his acceptance of the office. The difference however between bound and obliged is not so strong as in the two German words; verpflichtet is bound by duty, and verbunden is bound or obliged by other restraints as well, and not by a sense of duty alone. Verbindlichkeit [obligation] is the moral necessity, Pflicht is the act, which is incumbent on a person bounden or bound by it to perform. One says therefore: to act in accordance with one's Verbindlichkeit, that is to fulfil one's moral obligations and to do one's Pflicht [duty].

Verbinder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not much used] he who binds &c., the binder, joiner, uniter, combiner.

Verbindlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [little used] that can be joined. 2) [verbindend, verpflichtend] obligatory. Ein —es Geſetz, ein —er Vertrag, obligatory law, treaty; das iſt für mich nicht —, that is not obliging on me, binding on me. 3) [verpflichtet] Ein Soldat iſt ſeinem Landesherrn —, the soldier is bound to his sovereign; ſich zu Etwas — machen, to bind one's self [down] to any thing; ſich Einer für den Andern — machen, to become bound for another. 4) [gefällig &c.] obliging. Einen — behandeln, to behave to, to treat any one obligingly; eine —e Aufnahme, obliging reception; ein —es Wort, obliging word; der —e, the obliging man; das —e, was man Andern ſagt, the obliging things we say to others.

Verbindlichkeit, *f.* 1) [little used] the possibility of binding, of uniting [one thing to, on or with another]; V. under Verbinden. 2) Die — eines Geſetzes &c., the obligation, the obligatory force of a law &c. 3) the obligingness. Die —, womit er es mir ſagte, the obliging manner he said it to me in. 4) [= Erkenntlichkeit] obligation, gratitude. Einem viele —en ſchuldig haben, ſeyn, to be under great obligations to any one. 5) [Pflicht &c.] obligation. Dieſe — entſpringt aus dem Naturrechte, this obligation arises out of the laws of nature, a natural right; [in jurisprudence] perſönliche, dingliche, zufällige, unbedingte, allgemeine, beſondere &c. —, personal, real, accessory, pure &c., simple, general, special obligation; mündlich eingegangene —, verbal obligation; ſich einer — überheben, to dispense with an obligation. Syn. V. under Verbinden.

Verbindung, *f.* [das Verbinden] 1) union, junction, joining, binding, connexion. Die — der Bretter &c., the joining, binding of boards; die — einer Wunde, the binding up, dressing of a wound; die — [der Verband] des Schiffes, the faying of the ship;

die — der Theile zu einem Ganzen, the connexion of the parts to one whole; die — zweier Stoffe [in chemistry], the combination of two substances; — der Metalle, the alloyage of metals; die — eines Zimmers mit einem andern, the connecting of one room with another, the communication between one room and another. *Fig.* Diese Sache steht mit jener in —, this thing stands in connexion with that; diese Wissenschaften stehen in keiner — mit einander, these sciences have no connexion with, no relation to each other; die — der Theile einer Rede, the connexion of the parts of a speech; es ist keine — zwischen diesen Begriffen, there is no connexion between these ideas; zwischen der Festung und dem Heere findet keine — statt, there is no communication between the fortress and the army; die — zu Wasser ist unterbrochen, hergestellt, the communication by water is interrupted, restored. 2) connexion, affinity, relationship [between persons], alliance, league, confederation [between powers], V. Bund, Bündniß; in eine eheliche — treten, to marry; to enter into the bonds of matrimony; die eheliche —, the marriage-knot, the connubial or nuptial tie, the bond of wedlock, conjugal union; eine — aus Neigung, an engagement of affection, a love-match; in — mit Einem stehen, to be in connexion, in relation with any one; [in animal magnetism] to be in communication with any one; eine — eingehen, abbrechen, to form, to break off or to cut a connexion; das Gefährliche seiner —en, the danger of his connexions, intimacies; verbotene [politische] geheime —en, forbidden [political] secret unions or associations; in — stehend, standing in connexion, connected, conjoined [as things].

Verbindungs-begriff, *m.* [Verbindebegriff] [in grammar] [Copula] the copula. — **gang**, *m.* secret passage [from one room to another]; [in fortification] [unterirdischer Gang &c.] gallery of communi cation, subterranean &c. passage. —**linie**, *f.* [Verbindelinie] [Communicationslinie] line of communication. — **mittel**, *n.* [Verbindemittel] means of communication, of union, of binding. —**röhre**, *f.* [Verbinderöhre] pipe or tube of communication; [in nat. hist.] siphon. —**strich**, *m.* [Verbindestrich] [in grammar] hyphen. —**thür**, —**treppe**, *f.* door, staircase of communication. —**wort**, *n.* [Verbindewort] [in grammar] copula; *it.* connective; *it.* conjunction. —**zeichen**, *n.* [Verbindezeichen] V. —strich.

Verbíssen, *past part.* or as an *adj.* V. under Verbeißen.

Verbítten, *irr. v. tr.* Sich Etwas —, 1) to beg off. Er hat es sich verbeten, he has begged to be excused from doing &c. it. 2) to pray or entreat against &c., to deprecate. Dergleichen Bemerkungen verbitte ich mir, I beg to have no similar remarks made to me in future; sich alle Beileidsbezeigungen —, to deprecate all condolence; das verbitte ich mir [in a threatening tone], don't do that again, I beg of you.

Verbítter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not much used] deprecator, averter or preventer through prayer.

Verbíttern, *v. tr.* [chiefly *Fig.*] to embitter. Unsere Freude wurde dadurch verbittert, our joy was embittered by it; Einem das Leben —, to embitter any one's life; *it.* V. Erbittern.

Verbítterung, *f.* embittering; *it.* V. Erbitterung.

Verbíttlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] that may be begged off, deprecated.

Verblâffen, V. Verbleffen.

Verblâsen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [verschnaufen] to take or fetch breath, to breathe. II. *v. tr.* 1) to blow away, off, over. Der Wind hat den Nebel —, the wind has blown away, dispersed the fog. *Fig.* [with painters] Die Farben —, to shade off, to blend the colours. 2) to separate by blowing; [with founders] to refine [by the bellows]. 3) Mehrere Stunden —, to flute &c. it away several hours. 4) Die ganze Glasmasse ist schon —, all the glass is already blown, is already used up. 5) Sich —, to blow or play out of tune [on a bugle &c.]; eine Flöte, ein Horn —, to blow a flute, horn out of tune [by blowing in them to sharp &c.]. Das —, V. Verblasenheit.

Verblâsenheit, *f.* der Farben, the airiness, lightness, light tone of the colours [in a picture].

Verblâser, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a glass-blower.

Verblâssen, *v. intr.* to turn pale.

Verblâtten, *v. tr.* to furnish with a leaf, with leaves. [with vine-dressers] Den Wein —, to strip or thin the vine of its leaves.

Verblättern, *v. tr.* to lose one's place [in a book] by turning over the leaves.

Verblauen, *v. intr.* to turn blue [as a cloth when dyed &c.].

Verblèchen, *v. tr.* to tin [a copper-kettle &c.].

Verblèffen, I. *v. intr.* [in sportsmen's lang.] to scud or scower away, to disperse [as grouse]. II. *v. refl.* sich —, to make a fault, to act unsportsmanlike [through inexperience &c.].

Verbleíben, *irr. v. intr.* [a little pompous = bleiben] to remain, to stand obstinately, firm &c. Bei seiner Meinung —, to remain wedded to, to persist or persevere in one's opinion; dabei ließ man es —, at that, with that they let the matter rest, they acquiesced in that, they stopped there; ich verbleibe Ihr sehr verbundener, ergebener &c. Diener [in letters], I remain your much obliged, your humble &c. servant; [in chancery] es hat dabei sein —, it is a settled affair, with that the affair is at an end.

Verbleíchen, *irr. v. intr.* to turn pale. Die Tinte, die Schrift ist verblichen, the ink, the writing has turned pale, light, has faded; — [speaking of colours] to fade, V. Verschießen; verblichene Farben, faded, flown, washed out colours. *Fig.* Die Rosen — auf ihrem Gesichte, the roses wither on, forsake her cheeks; des Todes — [obsolete = sterben], to die, to give up the ghost; der Verblichene [der Todte], the deceased, the defunct.

Verbleíen, *v. tr.* to cover or fit with lead, to lead. Waaren — [plombiren], to seal goods with lead; [with founders] das Erz —, to mix or alloy the ore with lead; das Erz verbleiet sich selbst, the ore contains enough lead for cupellation &c.

Verblènden, *v. tr.* 1) to dazzle. Die Sonne hat mich, hat meine Augen verblendet, the sun has dazzled me, my eyes. *Fig.* to dazzle, fascinate, obscure, warp. Die Leidenschaften — die Vernunft, unsern Verstand, passions obscure the reason, blind the understanding; sich durch Gold — lassen, to allow one's self to be dazzled, seduced by gold; durch den Glanz des Reichthums verblendet, dazzled by the splendour of riches; —de Schlüsse, dazzling, specious reasonings. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] Den Zeug —, to screen the nets &c. with foliage or boughs; [in architecture] ein Haus —, to rough-cast a building; [with miners] die Erze —, to mask the live lodes [for preventing others from finding them]; die Gänge —, to stop up with brattices, to brattice up the gangues.

Verblèndung, *f.* 1) dazzling. *Fig.* *a*) dazzling, blinding, blindness, self-delusion, fascination. Sein Eigensinn grenzt an —, his caprice borders on fascination, is almost a hallucination; welche —, sich einzubilden &c., what blindness to imagine that &c.; in seiner — ging er in die Falle, in his blindness he fell into the snare; *b*) es ist bloße —, it is mere, pure, sheer illusion, downright delusion. 2) Die — einer Mauer, roughcasting of a wall.

Verblícken, *v. intr.* [with founders] Das Silber hat verblickt, the silver has coruscated or gleamed, is reduced.

Verblínden, I. *v. intr.* to become blind. II. *v. tr.* to make or strike blind, to blind.

Verblínken, *v. intr.* to cease shining. Die Sterne —, the stars lose their lustre, disappear, go out.

Verblítzen, *v. intr.* to leave off lightening.

Verblüffen, I. *v. intr.* [schüchtern, scheu, bestürzt werden] to be put out of countenance, to be brought to a nonplus, to be disconcerted. Ganz verblüfft seyn, to be dumbfoundered. II. *v. tr.* Einen —, to disconcert, put out of countenance, snub any one.

Verblühen, *v. intr.* 1) to cease blowing [as flowers]. Die Veilchen sind, haben verblüht, violets are now out of season, have passed away. *Fig.* Schönheit verblüht sehr schnell, beauty soon withers, soon fades away; eine verblühte Schönheit, a faded, an antiquated beauty, [fam.] a hasbeen; *it.* [sterben] to perish, to die. 2) to shed its blossoms [as a tree], V. Abblühen.

Verblümeln, *v. tr.* to hide under little flowers, to conceal under flowers. *Fig.* *a*) [beschönigen] to palliate; *b*) to overload with flowery expressions.

Verblümen, *v. tr.* 1) to hide under flowers, to hide dexterously. 2) to give [any one] a broad hint, a sly hint. Einem Etwas verblümt sagen, to tell any one something covertly; verblümte Reden, covert words; verblümte [allegorische] Redensarten, figurative, allegorical expressions; verblümt reden, to speak figuratively, allegorically, allegorize.

Verblümung, *f.* [Allegorie] allegory.

Verblúten, I. *v. intr.* to lose all one's blood, too much blood. Eine Wunde — lassen, to let a wound keep on bleeding; also *tr.* [with poets] sein Leben —, to bleed one's life away. II. *v. refl.* sich —, to bleed to death, to die from loss of blood; *it.* die Wunde hat sich verblutet, the wound has stopped bleeding. *Fig.* Sich — [in fam. lang. = sich erschöpfen], to speculate too rashly, beyond one's depth, [fam.] to tempt fortune, *it.* to live too fast, [fam.] to outrun the constable; die Sache hat sich verblutet, the thing has died a natural death, the nine days wonder is over. Das —, die Verblutung, profuse bleeding, the loss of blood; an einer Verblutung sterben, to die from loss of blood.

Verbödmen, *v. tr.* [in commerce] Ein Schiff

—, to insure a ship.

Verböhlen, *v. tr.* to plank.

Verböhren, I. *v. tr.* 1) Löcher —, to bore holes wrong, badly; dieſe Löcher ſind verbohrt, these holes have been badly bored. 2) [with carpenters] Ein Gebäude —, to fasten a building with pins or treenails. II. *v. refl.* ſich — [im Bohren verſehen], to be bored wrong.

Verhöllen, *v. intr.* to swell, to get puffy.

Verhöllwerken, I. *v. tr.* Eine Stadt —, to surround with a bastion or rampart, to barricade, fortify. II. *v. refl. Fig.* ſich —, to defend, protect or secure one's self.

Verhölzen, *v. tr.* Ein Schiff &c. —, to fasten a ship &c. with bolts.

Verhörgen, *v. tr.* Geld —, to lend money; Waaren —, to give, sell goods on credit.

Verhörgen, *adj.* and *adv.* [past part. of Verbergen which see] concealed, hidden. Das —e, that which is hidden; Gott ſieht ins —e, God beholds that which is most secret.

Verhörgenheit, *f.* state of that which is hidden, secrecy. In — leben, to live in obscurity, seclusion, retirement.

Verhörten, *v. tr.* to trim with galloon.

Verhöſen, [unusual] I. *v. intr.* to become base or wicked. II. *v. tr.* to render base or wicked. III. *v. refl.* ſich —, to become base or wicked.

Verhöſern, [not much used] I. *v. tr.* to make worse. II. *v. refl.* ſich — [böſer werden], to become worse.

Verhöt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] forbiddance, prohibition, [in law-courts] inhibition. Ein — erlaſſen, ergehen laſſen, to issue a prohibition, to prohibit, forbid; das — des Zweikampfes, prohibition of duelling; — gewiſſer Waaren, prohibition of certain goods; das — der Amtsverrichtungen auf eine Zeitlang, interdiction; das — des öffentlichen Gottesdienſtes, the prohibition [to a sect &c.] of publicly performing their divine service [as, for instance, in Mahometan countries with respect to Christians], *it.* [in history or church matters] interdict. Das — eines Buches, suppression of a book.

Verbot-brief, *m.*, **—ſchreiben**, *n.* letter of inhibition.

Verhrämen, *v. tr.* to trim, edge, face with fur. Einen Pelz &c. mit Zobel —, to trim a fur-cloak &c. with sable; *it.* einen Hut &c. mit Treſſen —, to trim a hat &c. with galloon; *it.* [with engravers] eine Kupferplatte —, to border or edge a copper-plate with wax. *Fig.* Etwas — [in fam. lang. = ausſchmücken], to embellish any thing.

Verhrämung, *f.* edging, trimming, facing with &c.; *it.* a trimming. Eine — von Hermelin, a trimming of fur, a fur-trimming.

Verhränd, *m.* [-es] [not much used, V. Feuerung] firing, fire-wood.

Verhränt, *adj.* and *adv.* [past part. of Verbrennen which see] burnt.

Verhräten, I. *v. tr.* 1) Viele Butter &c. —, to roast or fry away much butter &c. 2) to roast badly, to spoil in roasting &c.; *it.* to overroast, overfry, overdo. 3) to roast up, to burn up with heat, to fry to a cinder. II. *v. intr.* Die Fiſche &c. —, wenn ſie zu lange am Feuer ſtehen, the fish &c. will spoil in frying, when left too long over the fire.

Verhraúch, *m.* [-es] [Conſumtion] — des Holzes &c., consumption of wood &c.; der — dieſer Waare iſt ſtark, the consumption of this article is great.

Verbrauch-ſache, *f.* object of consumption. **—waaren**, *pl.* articles of consumption.

Verhraúchbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that may be used up, consumable.

Verhraúchen, *v. tr.* 1) Viel Holz &c. zu Etwas —, to consume, use up, employ much wood &c. for or in any thing; dieſer Goldſchmied verbraucht viel Gold, this goldsmith makes use of a great deal of gold; es wird viel Holz verbraucht, there is a great deal of wood used; man verbraucht viel Wein, Holz &c. in dieſem Hauſe, a great deal of wine, wood is consumed in this house; er verbraucht viel Papier, he uses, uses up &c. a great deal of paper. 2) [aufbrauchen] Alles Holz iſt verbraucht, all the wood is used up, burnt up or out. *Fig.* Meine Geduld war bald verbraucht, my patience was soon exhausted, knocked up. Das —, [the] consuming, consumption.

Verhraúen, *v. tr.* Malz, Hopfen —, to consume, employ malt, hops in brewing; der ganze Vorrath von Malz iſt verbrauet, the whole stock of malt is brewed up.

Verhraúnen, *v. intr.* to turn or become brown, to turn off brown.

Verhräúnen, *v. tr.* to turn or render brown, to brown, imbrown or embrown.

Verhraúſen, *v. intr.* 1) [of the mind &c.] to cease roaring, blustering &c. 2) Den Wein &c. — laſſen, to let the wine work off. *Fig.* [speaking of persons] Er hat verbrauſet, he has sown his wild oats, the follies of his youth have blown over, V. Vertoben.

Verhrèchen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) to break in pieces. [with miners] Ein verbrochenes Feld, soil, ground that is broken, opened, *it.* that has fallen in, an encumbered mine. *Fig. a*) to break, violate. Sie haben den erſten Glauben verbrochen [in Scripture], they have broken their first faith. *b*) Etwas —, to commit a fault, a crime, [in law] to commit a misdemeanour, to be guilty of a delinquency; ich habe Nichts verbrochen, I have done no harm, no wrong; was hat ſie verbrochen? what harm has she done? what fault has she been guilty of? V. Verwirken. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] Die Fährte, den Schweiß, den Anſchuß —, to mark the footing or track [of an animal with green twigs]. II. *v. refl.* ſich — [in common people's lang., for ſich verrenken], to put out of joint, to dislocate any limb, [in pop. lang.] to put [an arm &c.] out.

Verhrèchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] crime, [in law] misdemeanour, delinquency, trespass; ein — begehen, to commit a crime, fault &c.; die auf ein — geſetzte Strafe, the penalty or punishment awarded to a crime; das — iſt ſchwer, läßt Begnadigung zu, the crime is great, the offence is grave, the case is pardonable; Einem Etwas zum — machen, to make any thing out a crime in any one, to impute it to him as a crime; man macht ihm ein — daraus, daß &c., they tax him with it as a crime, that &c. Syn. V. Laſter.

Verhrècher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* a criminal, delinquent, culprit. Zum — werden, to become [a] criminal; ſie erſchien als eine —inn, she appeared as a criminal; *it.* V. Miſſethäter.

Verhrècheriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* criminal. —e That, a crime, a criminal deed or action; —e Wünſche, criminal wishes, desires; — handeln, to act criminally; eine Frau mit —en Blicken anſehen, to regard a woman criminally; —er Mann, —es Weib, a criminal man, woman.

Verhreíten, *v. tr.* and *refl.* to spread abroad, disperse, diffuse. Einen angenehmen Geruch &c. —, to spread around, to diffuse an agreeable odour or perfume [as flowers &c.]; die Sonne verbreitet das Licht, the sun scatters, sheds &c. light; ſobald die Sonne aufgeht, — ſich ihre Strahlen über den ganzen Geſichtskreis, as soon as the sun rises, the whole horizon is irradiated by his beams. *Fig.* Eine Nachricht, ein Gerücht —, to spread abroad, divulge a piece of news, to noise abroad, promulgate, publish a rumour; die Sittenverderbniß verbreitet ſich überall hin, demoralisation is stalking through or over the land, is spreading over the land, obtains every where. Das —, V. Verbreitung. Syn. V. Ausbreiten.

Verhreíter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* a spreader abroad or about, the publisher, broacher, retailer or reporter [of news &c.]. Der — einer falſchen Lehre, the propagator, disseminator of a false doctrine.

Verhreítſam, *adj.* and *adv.* easily spread abroad or about, easily diffused.

Verhreítung, *f.* der Lichtſtrahlen, irradiation, propagation or diffusion of light; — eines Gerüchts &c., the divulging, publication of a report &c.; — eines Irrthumes, propagation of an error.

Verhrénnbar, **Verhrennlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* combustible.

Verhrénnbarkeit, *f.* — des Holzes, der Luft &c., combustibility of wood, air &c.

Verhrénnen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* to burn away, up or out, to be consumed by fire. Steine — nicht, stones are not consumed by fire; Tannenholz verbrennt ſchneller, als &c., fir burns quicker than &c., fir burns out or away faster than &c.; verbranntes [= entzündetes] Blut, inflamed, feverish blood. II. *v. tr.* 1) to burn up, to destroy by fire, to burn. Etwas zu Aſche —, to burn or reduce any thing to ashes, to burn any thing to a cinder; einen Brief —, to burn a letter, to throw a letter behind the fire; die Alten verbrannten ihre Todten, the ancients burnt their dead; eine Stadt —, to burn, to burn down, to lay in ashes a town. 2) [brennend verbrauchen] Dieſes Holz taugt nur zum —, this wood is only fit for burning, for fuel; man verbrennt hier Torf, Oel &c., peat, oil &c. is burnt here; *it.* mein Holzvorrath iſt verbrannt [with some, verbrennt], my stock of wood is all burnt out or up, my stock of fire-wood is out; viel Licht —, to burn, to burn out a great many candles. 3) [brennend verletzen] to injure by burning. Sie werden ſich —, you will burn yourself; ſich die Finger am Licht —, to burn one's fingers in the candle; ſich am heißen Brei den Mund —, to burn, scald one's mouth with the hot porridge; ſich beim Wärmen die Beine —, to scorch or burn one's legs while warming them; ſich die Hände an den Neſſeln —, to sting one's hands in the nettles. *Proverb.* Ein verbranntes Kind fürchtet das Feuer, a burnt child dreads the fire. *Fig.* Sich die Finger —, to burn one's fingers; ſich das Maul — [in common people's lang.], to get into a scrape, into hot water. 4) to injure by fire or too great a heat. Von der Sonne verbrannt, sun-

burnt; die Sonne hat ihm die Haut verbrannt, the sun has tanned his skin; die Sonne verbrennt das Gras &c., the sun scorches, burns, parches the grass &c.; die Sonne hat die bereifte Saat verbrannt, the sun has burnt up, parched the young crops; verbrannte Früchte, blighted, shrivelled fruits; der Bäcker hat das Brod verbrannt, the baker has burnt the bread; einen Braten von außen —, to scorch, to brown too much a roast; Metalle —, to burn metals [by keeping them too long at a red &c. heat]; verbranntes [with some, verbrenntes] Fleisch, burnt meat. *Fig.* Der Frost hat das Getreide verbrannt [beschädigt], the frost has nipped, touched the corn. Das —, combustion, ustion, deflagration; die Luft ist zum —, zur Verbrennung eines Körpers nothwendig, air is necessary for combustion; das — der Leichname, the burning of the dead; das — einer Urkunde, the burning of a title-deed &c.; das — zu Asche, reducing to or laying in ashes, cineration, incineration; die Verbrennung eines Planeten, the conflagration of a planet.

Verbrennens-werth, —würdig, *adj.* and *adv.* worth burning, fit for the flames.

Verbrénnlich, V. Verbrennbar.

Verbrèttern, *v. tr.* to plank, to board, to board or plank up.

Verbrīefen, *v. tr.* and *refl.* to confirm by writing, by a written deed or document; verbriefte Schulden, debts confirmed, acknowledged by a document, bond-debts; sich für Jemand —, to become security by bond for any one.

Verbrīefung, *f.* 1) obligation by writing. 2) [Urkunde] signature, obligation, bond.

Verbríngen, *v. tr.* 1) [obsolete] to carry, take, lead, V. Bringen. 2) Das Geld — [more usual, durchbringen], to squander, trifle or lavish away, to throw away one's money; die Zeit —, to pass one's time in a certain manner, [also] to squander, to trifle away, waste, lose one's time, V. Zubringen. Das —, dissipation.

Verbríng̃er, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) [obsolete] one who carries another, any thing to a place. 2) [not much used] V. Verschwender &c.

Verbröckeln, I. *v. tr.* Brod &c. —, to crumble bread &c. II. *v. refl.* sich —, to crumble; *it.* to crumble away.

Verbrócken, *v. tr.* Semmeln in die Suppe &c. —, to break or crumble up rolls into the soup &c.

Verbrōden, I. *v. intr.* [= zu Brod werden] to become bread, [not much used except in the following phrase]: Die Meinung, daß der Leib Christi im Abendmahl verbrode [in theology], the doctrine of impanation. II. *v. tr.* Etwas — [not much used], to convert, turn or change into bread. Das —, die Verbrodung des Leibes Christi im Abendmahle [in theology], impanation.

Verbrōseln, V. Verbröckeln.

Verbrücken, *v. tr.* to throw a bridge over, *it.* to join by means of a bridge.

Verbrüdern, *v. refl.* sich —, to fraternize. Sich mit Jemand —, to form a close friendship, to pledge or plight fraternity with any one; die ganze Nation verbrüderte sich, the whole nation fraternized; verbrüderte Personen [bei or in einer Verbrüderung], brothers, fellows, members [of a lodge &c.]. Das —, V. Verbrüderung.

Verbrüderung, *f.* 1) fraternisation. 2) [verbrüderte Personen] brotherhood, brethren, congregation.

Verbrühen, *v. tr.* Ein Huhn —, to scald a fowl too much; sich die Finger —, to scald one's fingers; er hat ein verbrühtes Bein, he has a scalded leg; die Blätter &c. sind wie verbrüht, the leaves &c. are as it were scalded, are shrivelled up [by the frost]; die Bienen wurden beim Verfahren verbrüht [with hivers], the bees have suffered very much from the heat during their removal; [in botany] verbrüht Kraut [Nägeleingras], umbelliferous chickweed, holosteum umbellatum.

Verbrüllen, *v. intr.* [with poets] to cease to roar or bellow. Der Donner hat verbrüllt, the thunder has ceased to bray &c.

Verbrümmen, *v. intr.* to leave off humming, jingling, tinkling [as a bell &c.].

Verbrünften, *v. intr.* [in sportsmen's lang.] to cease rutting, V. Abbrunften.

Verbrüten, *v. tr.* to hatch badly, imperfectly. Die Henne hat die Eier verbrütet, the hen has not well hatched the eggs.

Verbübeln, *v. tr.* [not much used] Sein Geld &c. —, to spend one's money like a young blackguard, to tom-fool away one's money; seine Zeit —, to fool away one's time like a scamp, like a scape-grace.

Verbüben, *v. tr.* [not much used] Sein Geld —, to squander one's money in debaucheries, in larks, in sprees.

Verbügeln, *v. tr.* 1) [with basket-makers &c.] Einen Korb &c. —, to put handles or ears on to a basket &c. 2) Die Wäsche —, to iron badly the linen.

Verbügen, I. *v. tr.* Ein Schwein — [with butchers], to stick a pig above the shoulder. II. *v. refl.* sich —, to wring or hurt one's withers [as a horse].

Verbühlen, I. *v. intr.* to indulge in an illicit connexion, intrigue or amour. Verbuhlt seyn, to be addicted to wenching, fond of the women, *it.* to be a coquet, a flirt, [also] a lascivious woman; ein verbuhltes Weib, a coquet, a jilt, a flirt, *it.* a lascivious woman, a wanton; ein verbuhltes Ansehen, wanton air, *it.* a coquettish air. Syn. V. Leichtfertig. II. *v. tr.* Sein Geld —, to spend one's money on wenches, in wenching, in profligacy, as a profligate; seine Zeit —, to squander one's time with women, in low dissipation, in low intrigues, in debauchery.

Verbühltheit, *f.* coquetry, *it.* wantonness.

Verbúnden, *adj.* and *adv.* V. [as past part.] under Verbinden.

Verbünden, *v. tr.* and *refl.* sich —, to ally, coalesce, associate, confederate, league. Sie verbündeten sich zu &c., they formed a confederacy or confederation, they concluded an alliance for &c.; mehrere Provinzen haben sich verbündet, several provinces have confederated, have leagued together, have made common cause; mehrere Fürsten haben sich gegen diese Macht verbündet, several princes have entered into a league against this power; verbündete Fürsten, Mächte, allied, confederate princes, powers; die verbündeten Staaten, Städte, Fürsten, Völker, the united &c. states, the confederate cities, the allied, federal princes, nations; die Verbündeten, the allies, confederates, federaries, [in French hist.] the leaguers. Das —, confederation, federation.

Verbündner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [not much used] person or thing that allies or confederates &c.

Verbündniß, *n.* V. [the usual word] Bündniß.

Verbürgbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that can be guaranted, bailed or warranted.

Verbürgen, *v. tr.* Etwas —, [as a verb *refl.*] sich für Etwas —, to guarantee or guaranty, warrant, bail, to answer for, to stand bail, security or surety for, to become bound for, to make one's self answerable for; das will ich —, I'll answer for that, I'll warrant that; sich für Jemand — [= sich zum Bürgen für ihn machen], to stand or be bail for any one, to give security for any one; wenn das alle seine Schulden sind, so verbürge ich mich für ihn, if those are all his debts, I'll be his surety; Einer für Alle und Alle für Einen sich —, to be answerable collectively and individually, to enter into a joint responsibility. *Fig.* Ich verbürge mich für ihn, für seine Rechtschaffenheit, I answer for him, for his honesty or integrity, V. Stehen [für Einen, für Etwas].

Verbürger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* bail, respondent, warranter, guarantee, mainpernor.

Verbürgern, I. *v. intr.* 1) to become a citizen; to be free of a town &c., to become a member of a community [town or village, that has corporate rights]; *it.* to receive the freedom of a city; to be received a member of a community [town or village, that has corporate rights]. 2) to acquire the manners of a citizen, of a cit. II. *v. tr.* to make any one a citizen, to give him the freedom of a city. An einem Orte verbürgert seyn, to be burgher of a city, to be free of a city, to be member of a community [town or village, that has corporate rights].

Verbürgung, *f.* standing bail, giving security; bailing, bail, guarantee, warranty, mainprise, assurance, surety, frank-pledge, gage.

Verbürgungs-mittel, *n.* the pledge, security, surety. —wechsel, *m.* a bond as security.

Verbürsten, *v. tr.* 1) to brush off or away. 2) [with carpenters] to make bond or to join by notches or kerfs, to dovetail.

Verbútten, *v. intr.* [from ‖Butt] to become stinted in growth, to grow stunted. Dieses Thier, dieser Baum &c. verbuttet ganz, this animal, this tree &c. is quite stunted, is quite stinted in its growth; ein ganz verbuttetes Kind, a shrimp, a dwarf of a child, a child stinted in its growth, *it.* grown quite stupid, turned off a dunce.

Verbúttern, *v. tr.* to employ in making butter. Sie hat die Milch verbuttert, she has made butter out of the milk, she has churned the cream.

Verdáchen, *v. tr.* Ein Haus &c. —, to roof, cover a house &c.

Verdácht, *m.* [-es, *pl.*, little used, -e] suspicion. Leiser, starker —, slight, great or heavy suspicion; einen — haben, hegen, to have, entertain suspicion; — schöpfen, to form a suspicion; einen — wegen Etwas auf Jemand haben, to conceive suspicion of any one concerning, to suspect any one of any thing; in dem —e stehen, gestohlen zu haben,

to rest under the suspicion of having committed a theft; er ſteht im —e der Ketzerei, he is suspected of heresy; — erregen, erwecken, to give, excite, inspire, raise, create suspicion. Syn. V. Argwohn.

Verdächtig, *adj.* and *adv.* suspicious. Ihr Stillſchweigen iſt mir —, your silence is suspicious to me; —e Reden, Handlungen, suspicious words, actions; dieſer Menſch ſieht mir — aus, this man appears to me suspicious, I have not a good opinion of this man; Einen — machen, to render or make any one suspicious; man hielt ſeine Lehren für —, his doctrine was suspected; des Diebſtahls ſehr — ſeyn, to be very strongly suspect of theft; ſich — machen, to make one's self suspected, an object of suspicion; ein —er [nicht glaubwürdiger] Schriftſteller, apocryphal author; dies Goldſtück iſt —, this piece of gold is doubtful, looks suspicious, queer.

Verdächtigen, *v. tr.* 1) [verdächtig machen] to render or make suspicious, suspected. 2) [in Verdacht haben] to have in suspicion, to suspect.

Verdächtigkeit, *f.* suspicion.

Verdächtlos, *adj.* and *adv.* [having and also causing no suspicion] not suspicious [in the latter sense] *it.* unsuspected.

Verdächtloſigkeit, *f.* absence of suspicion.

Verdämmen, *v. tr.* [dammen is allied to the Lat. *damno*, in Old Sax. deman = to judge] 1) [generally, to judge unfavourably] to condemn, blame, censure. Seinen Nächſten, ſein Benehmen —, to condemn, blame one's neighbour, his conduct; eine Lehre —, to condemn a doctrine. 2) [in a more especial sense] to condemn, to damn, [in theology] to damn. Zur Landesverweiſung verdammt, condemned to exile; Einen zum Tode —, to condemn any one to death; ewig verdammt werden [in theology], to be eternally, everlastingly damned; die verdammten Seelen, die Verdammten [in theology], the souls of the damned, the damned; bin ich denn dazu verdammt &c.? am I then condemned to &c.? [fam.] ein verdammter [abſcheulicher] Böſewicht, a damned scoundrel or rascal, an infernal villain; verdammte Grundſätze, damnable, condemnable maxims; der verdammte Geiz! execrable avarice; *it.* [als Ausruf der Verwünſchung] eine verdammte Geſchichte, ein verdammter Weg, verdammter Streich, a damned story &c., a cursed way, cursed affair; ei verdammt, daß &c., dammee! God damn! [more innocently] the deuce take it! [with Yankees] tarnation! that &c.; ich will verdammt ſeyn, wenn &c, I'll be damned, I wish I may be damned, if &c.; Gott verdamm' mich [very low]! God damn! damn my eyes! Das —, V. Verdammung. Syn. Verdammen, Verurtheilen. In the first place verurtheilen is used for persons, verdammen also for things. John Huss was verurtheilt [sentenced or condemned] to be burnt by the synod at Kostnitz, and his doctrines were verdammt [condemned or damned]. In the next place verdammen [to condemn] is simply to declare any thing to be bad and is only a stronger expression than tadeln [to censure], but verurtheilen is to condemn by a formal and solemn judicial decree.

Verdammens=werth or **—würdig,** *adj.* and *adv.* condemnable, damnable, blamable. —werthe Meinung, That, condemnable, damnable opinion, action. — würdigkeit, *f.* blame, damnableness &c.

Verdämmen, *v. tr.* to dam up.

Verdämmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] condemner, blamer; V. Verdammen.

Verdämmern, I. *v. tr.* to be lost in the twilight. II. *v. tr.* 1) [nur dunkel ſehen laſſen] to veil. 2) *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Seine Zeit, ſeine Tage, ſein Leben —, to lounge away one's time, life, to dream away one's days or life.

Verdämmlich, *adj.* and *adv.* condemnable, damnable. —e That, condemnable, damnable action; [in Scripture] es iſt nichts —es an denen, die &c., there is no condemnation for those, who &c.

Verdämmlichkeit, *f.* blame, that which is condemnable, damnable, condemnatory in any thing.

Verdämmniß, *f.* also *n.* condemnation. Der Weg der zur — führet [in Scripture], the road that leads to perdition; die — zuziehen, in die — ziehen, ſtürzen, to damn; ſich die — zuziehen, to damn one's self; [fam.] ſie ſind in gleicher —, they are equally punishable.

Verdämmung, *f.* condemnation, [in theology] damnation. Die Lehre von der —, the dogma of damnation; bei Strafe der —, under pain of damnation.

Verdammungs=ſucht, *f.* mania for condemning. —urtheil, *n.* the condemnation. Es wird ein —urtheil gegen ihn ergehen, condemnation will be pronounced upon him, he will be condemned; ein —urtheil ausſprechen, to pronounce condemnation; ſich dem —urtheile unterwerfen, to undergo condemnation. —werth, —würdig, V. Verdammenswerth &c.

Verdämmung, *f.* damming up.

Verdämpfen, I. *v. intr.* to evaporate. — laſſen, to allow to evaporate, to evaporate. II. *v. tr.* 1) [— laſſen] to evaporate. 2) [dampfend aufbrauchen] [in pop. lang.] Viel Taback —, to smoke, consume much tobacco. Das —, evaporation.

Verdämpfen, *v. tr.* 1) [to allow] to evaporate. 2) Viel Aepfel, Fleiſch —, to use many apples, much meat in stews. 3) Dieſe Fichten — [= erſticken] das dazwiſchen aufſprießende Laubholz, these pines choke, strangle the young [leaf-bearing] shrubs, the forth-coming young trees.

Verdánken, *v. tr.* 1) to acknowledge [a kindness], to be grateful or thankful for. Einem Etwas — [obsolescent, = dankbar dafür ſeyn], to be grateful or thankful to any one for any thing; *it.* Einem Etwas —, zu — haben, to owe something to any one, to be under an obligation to, to have to thank any one for any thing; ich verdanke ihm mein Leben, I owe my life to him, I am indebted to him for my life; das hat man ſeiner Güte zu —, one has to thank his goodness for that; man hat es ihm ſehr verdankt [obsolete or provincial for gedankt], one is very much obliged to him for it, he has received all the thanks in the world for it.

Verdárren, *v. tr.* Viel Malz —, to dry much malt.

Verdaúen, *v. tr.* to digest, concoct. Sein Magen verdauet nicht gut, his stomach does not digest well, he has a weak digestion, a weak stomach; dieſe Speiſen ſind leicht, ſchwer zu —, this food is easy, heavy to digest, easy, heavy of digestion; die Gurken ſind ſchwer zu —, gherkins or cucumbers are hard to digest, are very indigestible. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Eine ſolche Beſchimpfung &c. kann ich nicht —, I can't digest, stomach, swallow, brook such an affront &c.; es ſind ſchöne Sachen in dieſem Buche, aber ſie ſind nicht recht verdaut [better: verarbeitet], there are [some] fine passages in this book, but they are not well digested, matured, concocted. Das —, V. Verdauung.

Verdaúlich, *adj.* and *adv.* digestible, of easy digestion.

Verdaúlichkeit, *f.* digestive quality.

Verdaúung, *f.* digestion, concoction. Die — befördern, ſtören, to assist or aid, to disturb or prevent the digestion; die — beförderndes Mittel, digestive remedy.

Verdauungs=gang, *m.* [Verdaugang] walk for the sake of digestion. —geſchäft, *n.* [Verdaugeſchäft] the business of digestion. —kraft, *f.* [Verdaukraft] digestive force. — mittel, *n.* [Verdaumittel] digestive remedy. —ſaft, *m.* [Verdauſaft] gastric juice. — ſchwäche, *f.* [Verdauſchwäche] digestion depraved, bad, laborious digestion, [in medicine] dyspepsy. —ſtunde, *f.* [Verdauſtunde] hour of digestion. —werk, *n.* [Verdauwerk] the work of digestion, digestion. —werkzeug, *n.* [Verdauwerkzeug] organ of digestion.

Verdéck, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in seamen's lang.] deck [of a ship]. Das erſte —, the lower gun-deck; glattes —, a deck flush fore and aft; gebrochenes —, a deck open in the middle; das oberſte —, the upper deck, the deck, the quarter-deck; das unterſte —, the gun-deck; ein durchgehendes —, deck running fore and aft; falſches — [die Kuhbrücke], spare deck, the orlop; Fahrzeug mit einem —e, decked vessel, a deck-ship; Fahrzeug ohne —, an undecked or open vessel; plattes Fahrzeug ohne —, a low vessel strait-sheered and with low drifts.

Verdeckſtrick, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] [Deck von Tauen] bridge of ropes.

Verdéckbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [from the verb Verdecken 2)] that can be covered.

Verdécken, *v. tr.* 1) to cover, to veil. Den Todten —, to cover the dead; ein verdecktes Eſſen, a covered dish; [in the army] verdeckt das Gewehr unter den linken Arm! arms under the left arm! [in fortification] der verdeckte Weg, the covered way, the corridor; verdeckte Kanonen, hidden, *it.* masked cannon. *Fig.* Mit verdeckten Worten reden, to speak [in] innuendos; ſeine Bosheit, den Schalk —, to hide one's malice, villainy; iſt nun unſer Evangelium verdeckt [verborgen], ſo iſt es in denen, die verloren werden, verdeckt [in Scripture], but if our Gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are lost. 2) to cover [with a lid &c.] Eine Oeffnung —, to cover up an opening. 3) [zum Decken verbrauchen] Man hat alle Ziegeln verdeckt, the tiles have been all used up for or in the roofing. 4) to cover badly, wrong. Sie hat ganz verdeckt, she has laid the table, the dinner-cloth, the service all wrong. Das —, [in astronomy] occultation [of a star by the moon].

Verdéhnen, *v. tr.* 1) to spoil by drawing out, to extend into a misshapen figure. 2) Seine Zeit —, to lounge away one's time [stretched on a couch &c.], in indolence, to drawl out one's time, to waste or fool away one's time.

Verdénken, *irr. v. tr.* [übel auslegen] to take in bad part, to take it ill or amiss, to blame. Sie können mir es nicht —, daß, wenn &c., you cannot look upon it in a wrong light when I &c., you cannot find fault with me, that &c.; ich verdenke es ihm nicht, I don't blame him for it; ich würde es ihm nicht —, verdacht haben, wenn er &c., I should not have thought any thing about it, if he &c.

Syn. **Verdenken, Verargen, Verübeln.** When a person thinks it wrong, injudicious or foolish on the part of another, he uses **verdenken**, and indeed because he considers that the other is principally injuring himself by what he is doing. But when that other person injures others by what he is doing, then the former thinks it wrong, culpable or wicked of him to do so, this he expresses by **verargen**. A person **verdenkt** it on the part of a buyer, when he gives more for an article, than it is worth, and on the part of a seller, when he sells that article at a loss or under its fair market-value; both do not act rightly, but they only [or principally] injure themselves. A person **verargt** it of a man otherwise estimable, when he lends money to a young spendthrift, for by doing so he injures another. When a person takes any thing ill or amiss, that is, when he considers that another has acted wrong towards him, then he uses **verübeln**.

Verdèrb, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] Der — der Lebensmittel &c., waste of provisions &c.; — der Zeit, waste, loss of time; der — des Obstes &c., spoiling, corruption of fruit &c. *Fig.* Das ist eben der —, that is precisely the evil, the mischief.

Verdèrbbar, *adj.* and *adv.* capable of being spoiled, ruined &c., corruptible; V. Verderben.

Verdèrben, I. *irr. v. intr.* [zu Grunde gehen &c.] to spoil, to be spoiled, to rot, to be corrupted, to corrupt, to turn off. Das Obst, das Fleisch &c. ist verdorben, the fruit, meat &c. is spoiled, has got rotten, bad; das Bier, der Wein verdirbt [wird schal], the beer, wine is getting flat, turning off; verdorbene Waaren, damaged, spoiled, injured goods; man muß nichts — lassen, nothing must be allowed to spoil, to run to waste, to go to wrack or ruin; er läßt auf seinem Gute Alles —, he lets every thing upon his estate go to destruction, to the dogs, to decay; das Klavier ist verdorben, the piano is spoilt. *Fig.* Verdorbene Sitten, corrupted manners; die verdorbene Natur, der verdorbene Wille [in theology], corrupted nature, depraved will; ein verdorbener Kaufmann, a merchant deranged or crippled in his affairs, [fam.] done up, sewn up, a ruined merchant or tradesman, [on the exchange] a lame duck; an ihm ist ein Soldat, ein Schauspieler &c. verdorben, a good soldier, actor &c. has been lost in him, he would have made a good soldier &c.; vor Hunger &c. — [umkommen], to die of hunger. II. *irr.* and *reg. v. tr.* and *refl.* [but frequently in the participle **verdorben**] to spoil, injure, damage, ruin, deteriorate, destroy, corrupt, deprave, pervert, vitiate, disorder, to put out of order, to derange, [fam.] to do up, to do, [low] to sew up. Der Regen hat die Wege verderbt, the rain has cut up the roads; der Mehlthau hat das Gtreide verderbt, the mildew has spoiled, blighted, blasted the corn or wheat; die große Wärme verderbt das Fleisch, the great heat taints, turns, spoils the meat, won't let the meat keep; eine Uhr —, to derange, to put out of order a watch or clock; ein Kleid —, to spoil, destroy a dress; Sie haben dieses Pferd ganz verderbt, you have spoiled, done up, ruined this horse; diese Speise hat mir den Magen verderbt, this food has deranged, disordered my stomach; einen verderbten [verdorbenen] Magen haben, to have a disordered or deranged stomach; die Säfte —, to vitiate, corrupt the juices; verderbte [verdorbene] Säfte, corrupted juices or humors; sich den Geschmack —, to deprave one's taste; sie hat ihren Wuchs verderbt, she has injured, impaired her growth; seine Gesundheit durch Ausschweifungen —, to ruin, to vitally impair one's health through debauchery; sich das Gesicht —, to spoil one's eyes, one's eye-sight [through midnight-study &c.]; die Blattern haben ihr Gesicht verderbt, the small pox has marred, ruined her face; ein Wort verderbte [more usual verdarb] Alles, one word spoiled, undid all; Eines Freude —, to disturb one's joy; dies verderbte [more usual verdarb] mir den Abend, this poisoned, spoiled my whole evening; es mit Niemand —, to disoblige, offend, discontent no one; es mit Allen —, to discontent, dissatisfy every one; es mit keiner Partei —, to side with every party; womit habe ich es bei ihr verderbt? what grand mistake have I committed with her? how have I fallen under her displeasure? ich mag es nicht mit ihnen —, I should be sorry to offend them, I should not like to fall out with them; mit mir hat er es verdorben, he has made a mess of it with me, I have done with him; die Sitten —, to deprave, corrupt, pervert the manners; sich durch übermäßiges Trinken —, to drink one's self to a shadow, to a wreck, to a ghost, to death's door, to death; sein Zorn drohte sie zu —, in his rage he threatened to ruin them; Einen — [zu Grunde richten], to ruin any one; einen jungen Menschen — [morally], to ruin, corrupt, demoralize a young man; böse Beispiele — uns, bad examples corrupt us; *proverb.* böse Beispiele — gute Sitten, V. under Beispiel; [in Scripture] der Leib und Seele — mag in die Hölle, which is able to destroy both soul and body in hell; *it.* [in theology] — [= verdammen], to damn, reprove; *it.* [in Scripture] eine Sündfluth . . . . . zu — [= tödten] alles Fleisch, a flood of waters . . . . . , to destroy all flesh.

Verdèrben, *n.* [-s] — des Fleisches, corruption of the flesh, of flesh or meat; vor dem — bewahren, to preserve from corruption, from corrupting; das — der Sitten, depravity, depravement, depravation, perversity of manners; das — des menschlichen Herzens, der menschlichen Natur, the corruption of the human heart, the depravity, corruption, degeneracy of human nature; in sein — [seinen Untergang] rennen, to run to one's destruction, headlong into ruin; Einen in's — stürzen, to lead any one to destruction, to his ruin, to hurl any one into perdition; der Weg des —s [in theology], the road or way of or to perdition; die Weiber waren sein —, women were his bane.

Verdèrber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* spoiler, corrupter, ruiner. — des guten Geschmacks, der Sitten, corrupter, depraver of good taste, of morals; der — eines Handwerkes, one who undersells the trade.

Verdèrberisch, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] ruinous, corruptive, destructive, mischievous.

Verdèrblich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) corruptible, easily spoiled, prone or liable to corruption. Eine —e Waare, merchandize apt to spoil. 2) [Verderben bringend] ruinous, pernicious. Diese Sache kann für ihn leicht — werden, this thing may easily ruin him, is likely to injure him; der —e Krieg, the ruinous, destructive war; ein —er Rechtsstreit, eine —e Lehre, ein —es Beispiel, a ruinous law-suit, a pernicious doctrine, dangerous example.

Verdèrblichkeit, *f.* 1) corruptibility. 2) Die — der bösen Beispiele, the contagion, danger of bad examples.

Verdèrbniß, *f.*, also *n.* [-sses, *pl.* -sse] 1) — der Sitten, corruption, depravity, depravation of manners, of morals; das — des Menschen, the corruption, depravity of man; das — unseres Jahrhunderts, the corruption, depravation of our age; das Fleisch vor der — bewahren, to preserve meat from putrefaction, from becoming tainted. 2) any corrupted, spoiled or damaged thing; *it.* any thing that corrupts another, the immediate cause of corruption or ruin &c.

Verdèrbtheit, *f.* [der Sitten] corruption, depravation. Die — des menschlichen Herzens, the corruption, depravity of the human heart.

Verdèrbung, *f.* [der Sitten] V. Verderben 2).

Verdeúten, *v. tr.* [falsch deuten] to explain wrong, badly; *it.* to misconstrue.

Verdeútlichen, *v. tr.* to render or make clear, to explain clearly.

Verdeútschbar, [unusual] **Verdeutschlich,** *adj.* and *adv.* translatable into, that can be rendered into German.

Verdeútschen, *v. tr.* 1) to translate, render, do into German. Die Werke Homers, verdeutscht durch Voß, Homer's works translated into German by Voss. 2) [deutsch machen] to render or make German, to germanify.

Verdeútschung, *f.* 1) translation into German. 2) [verdeutschte Uebersetzung] German translation. Es gibt von Homer's Werken mehrere —en, there are several German translations or versions of Homer.

Verdíchtbar, *adj.* and *adv.* condensable.

Verdíchtbarkeit, *f.* condensability.

1. **Verdíchten,** *v. tr.* and *refl.* sich —, [from **dicht**, dense] to condense. Die Luft [durch Zusammenpressung] —, to condense the air; die härtesten Körper werden durch die Kälte verdichtet, — sich durch Kälte, the hardest bodies are condensed by cold, become condensed through cold; das Wasser läßt sich nicht —, water is not condensable.

2. **Verdíchten,** *v. tr.* [from **dichten**, to make verses] Seine Zeit —, to pass one's time in composing verses, in versification, [in a bad sense] to rhyme away one's time.

Verdíchtung, *f.* condensation [of the air &c.].

Verdíchtungspresse, *f.* or **Verdichter,** *m.* [Luftdichter, Kompressionsmaschine] condenser.

Verdícken, I. *v. tr.* to thicken, inspissate, incrassate, condensate, condense. Einen Saft —, to thicken, inspissate a syrup; verdickte Materie, thickened, condensed matter; [in medicine] das Blut, die Säfte —, to incrassate the blood, humours; —de Arznei, —des Nahrungsmittel, an incrassating medicine, aliment, an incrassative; die Dünste — die Luft, exhalations thicken, condense the atmosphere. II. *v. refl.* sich —, to grow or become thick, to thicken. Das —, V. Verdickung.

Verdíckung, *f.* — der Luft, thickening, condensation of the air; — der Säfte, des Blutes, incrassation of the humours, blood; [Verschleimung] conglutination [of the humours]; [in chemistry] inspissation.

Verdíelen, *v. tr.* to plank, to board. Den Fußboden in einem Zimmer —, to floor a room.

Verdienen, *v. tr.* 1) to earn, to gain [by work &c.]. Viel Geld —, to earn, make a great deal of money; dabei iſt nicht viel zu —, there is not much to be earned, won, got there, by that; verdientes Geld, money earned, money acquired by toil &c.; ſein Brod, ſeinen Unterhalt —, to earn one's bread, to gain one's livelihood; ich habe ſo und ſo viel daran verdient, I have earned so much upon it, you have to give me so much for my work &c.; man verdient an dieſer Arbeit kaum das Waſſer [in pop. lang.], one can hardly earn bread and cheese, blacking for one's shoes by this work; der Schneider verdient ſein Brod mit der Nadel, the tailor gets his bread with or by the needle; ich habe dieſes Geld wohl verdient, I have well earned this money. *Proverb.* Geld muß wieder Geld —, money makes money. 2) Etwas —, to deserve, merit any thing; Ehre &c. —, to be deserving of honour &c.; die verdiente Strafe leiden, to suffer a deserved, condign punishment; er hat ſeinen verdienten Lohn, he has been treated according to his merits, as he deserved; das habe ich verdient, I have deserved that; ich habe dies nicht um Sie verdient, I have not deserved this of you, at your hands; ſich um Jemand verdient machen, to deserve well of any one, at any one's hands; er hat ſich um das Vaterland verdient gemacht, he has deserved well of his country; die verdienteſten Männer &c., the most deserving, meritorious men. Das —, the earning of &c.; gain, profit; V. Verdienſt. Syn. Verdienen, Würdig ſeyn, Werth ſeyn. Verdienen [to deserve, to merit] may be used either in a good or bad sense as the English verbs also may; würdig [worthy] ought to be used in a good sense, and usually when worthy is employed in a bad sense in English, werth and not würdig should be the corresponding word in German. Moreover werth may often be translated by ‚worth', but würdig never.

Verdienſt, [with many and chiefly in the second meaning of the word also] **Verdienſt,** 1) *m.* [-es, not used in the *pl.*] earnings, gain, profit. Vielen, wenigen — dabei haben, to have, get, make much, little gain, profit, benefit by it; dies iſt mein ganzer — dabei, this is all my gains, all I have gained or got by it. 2) *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [claim on gratitude, to be rewarded] merit. Er hat das —, daß &c., he has the merit of &c.; Eines — anerkennen, to acknowledge any one's merit; ſeine geringen —e, his little merits; er rechnete ſich dies bei ſeinen Obern zum —e an, he made a merit of this with his superiors; dieſe Handlung hat in ſeinen Augen großes —, this action has great merit in his opinion, eyes; [in theology] das — des Leidens Jeſu Chriſti, the merit of the passion of Jesus Christ. *Fig.* [= deserving or meritorious persons, people of merit] Das — auszeichnen, to distinguish merit.

Verdienſt-gehalt, *m.* pension. — **os,** *adj.* and *adv.* 1) without gain or profit, profitless. —los ſeyn, to gain nothing, to be no gainer; —loſe Zeiten, times when no money is to be made; *it.* —loſe Arbeiter, workmen out of employ, mechanics &c. out of work. 2) [kein Verdienſt habend] without desert or merit. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* meritorious, deserving, full of merit. —voller Mann, man of merit; meritorious, deserving man; —volles Unternehmen, meritorious, laudable enterprise.

Verdienſtlich, Verdienſtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) profitable, gainful, money-making. —es Gewerbe, trade by which something is to be earned, got, made, won. 2) meritorious, deserving. Dieſe Handlung iſt ſehr — in meinen Augen, this action is very meritorious in my eyes; das Almoſen iſt —, charity is meritorious; um auf eine —e Art Almoſen zu geben, muß man &c., to bestow charity deservedly, one must &c.; [in theology] Chriſti —es Leiden, the merits of the passion of Jesus Christ.

Verdienſtlichkeit, Verdienſtlichkeit, *f.* meritoriousness.

Verding, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] act of taking a place or situation, agreement or contract upon taking &c. 2) [Vermiethung] hire, rent, letting out; *it.* the job, piece.

Verdingen, *reg.* and *irr. v. tr.* Ein Kind in die Koſt —, to put a child out to keep; er iſt bei dieſen Leuten in die Koſt verdungen, he is boarding with these people; einen Jungen in die Lehre —, to apprentice, to bind as apprentice a lad, young man; Einem eine Arbeit —, to give any one work by the job or piece, to give any one a job; einem Baumeiſter ein Gebäude überhaupt —, to contract for a building with an architect, with a builder; verdungene Arbeit machen, to work by the job or piece; ſich — [um Lohn zu einer Arbeit], to hire one's self out, to take a place or situation, to go into service; ſich an einen Herrn —, to engage one's self to a master, to enter the service of a master; Einem ſeine Zeit, ſeine Kräfte —, to hire out, sell one's time, one's strength to any one. Das —, V. Verdingung.

Verdinger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* one, who puts out as a boarder, who takes a place or situation, who makes conditions or terms; one who gives out by the job or piece.

Verdingung, *f.* [zu Etwas] engagement, letting out, hire; *it.* [stipulated] conditions, terms, V. Verding.

Verdolmetſchen, *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —, to interpret, translate, *it.* to explain, construe any thing to any body. Seine franzöſiſch verdolmetſchte Rede, his speech interpreted into French; Immanuel, das iſt verdolmetſchet Gott mit uns [in Scripture], Emmanuel that is to say, that is being interpreted, God with us.

Verdolmetſcher, *m.* interpreter.

Verdolmetſchung, *f.* interpretation, translation; *it.* explanation.

Verdonnern, I. *v. intr.* [with poets] to cease thundering. II. *v. tr.* Verdonnert, thunder-struck; [in common people's lang.] das iſt ein verdonnerter [ein verdammter] Streich, that's a thundering piece of business, that's a precious concern, a pretty kettle of fish; ein verdonnerter Kerl! a confounded chap, a devil of a fellow, a rum or queer fish.

Verdoppeler, V. Verdoppler.

Verdoppeln, *v. tr.* Ein Schiff —, to sheath a ship; die Wachen —, to double the guards, the watch; den Sold der Truppen —, to double the pay of the troops. *Fig.* Seine Schritte —, to accelerate one's steps, to mend one's pace, to go &c. faster, [fam.] to put one's best leg foremost; ſeine Anſtrengungen — [vermehren], to redouble one's efforts; den Widerſtand —, to redouble the resistance; ſeinen Fleiß &c. —, to redouble, increase one's industry, diligence &c.; [in grammar] —de Partikel, reduplicative particle; [in seamen's lang.] den Lauf des Schiffes —, to make a crooked wake. Das —, V. Verdoppelung.

Verdoppelung, *f.* doubling, redoubling. [in grammar] — eines Mitlauters, reduplication of a consonant; die — einer Silbe, the reduplication of a syllable; [in geometry] die — des Würfels, the duplication of the cube; [in anatomy] die — des Oberhäutchens &c., the duplicature of the cuticle &c., the duplicatures &c.; [in seamen's lang.] V. Doppelung.

Verdoppler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one who doubles, a doubler. 2) [with carders, an instrument for bending or hooking the teeth of the card] doubling-iron, doubler. 3) [in physics] [Duplikator] collector of electricity.

Verdorben, *adj.* and *adv.*, *past parr.* of Verderben, which see.

Verdorbenheit, *f.* corruption, depravity.

Verdornen, *v. tr.* [not much used] to enclose, gird, beset, hedge or fence with thorns. *Fig.* Den Weg des Lebens —, to strew the path of life with thorns.

Verdorren, I. *v. intr.* to dry up, shrivel up, desiccate, parch, wither. Das Gras, die Blumen &c. —, the grass, the flowers &c. wither; die Bäume verdorrten bis in die Wurzel, the trees withered down to the roots; verdorrte Aeſte, ein verdorrter Baum, withered or dry branches, a dead tree; eine verdorrte Hand haben, to have a withered, shrivelled, shrunk up, lean, emaciated hand. II. *v. tr.* to dry [fruit &c.]. Das —, withering or withered state.

Verdörren, V. Verdorren.

Verdrängen, *v. tr.* to displace. Ich will Sie nicht von Ihrem Platze —, I don't wish to turn you out of your place, of your seat. *Fig.* Einen vom Amte —, to displace, turn out, eject, supplant any one; ein neuer Günſtling hat ihn aus ſeinem Amte verdrängt, a new favourite has ousted him from his berth, has stepped into his shoes.

Verdränglich, *adj.* and *adv.* that can be displaced.

Verdrechſeln, *v. tr.* 1) Viel Holz &c. —, to use up much wood &c. in turning. 2) [in fam. lang.] Ein Stündchen —, to pass an hour or so in turning. 3) to spoil in turning, to turn badly [by being a novice &c. at the lathe].

Verdrehen, *v. tr.* 1) [= herumdrehen] Die Augen wie ein Beſeſſener —, to turn, twist or roll about, to roll one's eyes like a madman, [fam.] like a duck in thunder. 2) [drehend verletzen] Den Schlüſſel &c. —, to twist, bend or spoil the key &c.; ein Schloß —, to strain, overshoot, spoil a lock; ſich den Arm, den Fuß —, to strain, wrench one's arm, foot; ſie hat ſich das Handgelenk verdreht, she has strained, sprained her wrist; er hat ſich den Fuß verdreht [verrenkt], he has sprained, [provincial] ricked his foot; [fam.] Etwas verdreht [in fam. lang., for verkehrt] halten, to hold any thing the wrong side before. *Fig.* Ein Wort, den Sinn einer Rede —, to twist, force, pervert a word, to torture &c. the sense or meaning of a speech; Einem die Worte —, to put a forced construction on any one's words; das Recht —, to wrest or distort the true spirit of a law, to misinterpret a law; verdreht im Kopfe [= verrückt] ſeyn [in fam. lang.], to be not quite right in the upper story, to be cracked; ein verdrehter [= ſchiefer] Kopf, a cross-grained, queer, rum, an odd fellow, a curious chap. 2) V. Verdrechſeln.

Verdreher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a twister, wrester, perverter, misinterpreter.

Verdrèhung, *f.* 1) Die — der Augen im Kopfe, the rolling of the eyes; die — eines Muskels &c., the spraining, straining, wrenching, distorsion, contorsion of a muscle. *Fig.* Die — der Worte, malignant interpretation of, forced construction on words. 2) [in botany] Die — der Blätter, contorsion or intorsion of the leaves.

Verdreifachen, *v. tr.* to treble, to triple, to make thrice as much or as many, to make threefold or triple. Seine Ernte, eine Zahl &c. —, to treble one's income, a number; ſich —, to become threefold or triple, to treble; der Stock hat ſich ſeitdem verdreifacht, the capital has trebled since then.

Verdreifachung, *f.* trebling, tripling, a threefold augmentation or increase.

Verdréſchen, *v. tr.* 1) Alles Getreide —, to thresh out all the corn or wheat. 2) [dreſchend verbringen] Sie haben mehrere Tage verdroſchen, they have been several days at threshing [out the wheat].

‖**Verdrieß,** V. Verdruß.

Verdrießen, [in Goth. **thrintan** is = to afflict; in Swed. *tryta* = to be sad about any thing; allied to the Lat. *tristis*] *irr. v. tr.* and *impers.* to vex, grieve, afflict, mortify, discontent, trouble, fret, displease, offend, annoy, worry, nettle, touch, gall; to give affliction, to occasion mortification or chagrin [to any one]. Es verdrießt mich, die Sache verdrießt mich, that vexes me, the thing frets me; dies hat ſie verdroſſen, this has grieved, deeply mortified them; es verdrießt uns, wenn &c., it puts us out, it teazes and worries us, if &c.; es verdroß ihn, daß ihr es nicht gethan habt, he was quite huffed, nettled at your not having done it; dieſe Beſchuldigung verdroß mich am meiſten, this accusation stung, galled me most; ſich Etwas — laſſen, to allow one's self to be annoyed at, to get exasperated at any thing; mich verdreußt zu leben [in Scripture], I am weary of my life; er läßt ſich weder Mühe noch Koſten —, he spares neither pains nor expense; für ſeine Freunde muß man ſich Zeit und Mühe, ſeine Mühe nicht — laſſen, one must not begrudge one's time and trouble in the cause of one's friends; er läßt ſich nichts —, he does not allow himself to be discouraged, to be rebuffed at any thing, he is down-hearted at nothing, nothing can thwart him, can make him swerve, [fam.] he won't take no for an answer. Syn. V. Dauern.

Verdrießlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [grämlich, launiſch &c.] vexed, angry, peevish, cross, waspish; — werden, ſeyn, to get angry, to get into a bad humour, to be cross, peevish, morose, *it.* to be sad, [fam.] to be in the blues; ein —er Menſch, a fretful, an irritable man; alte Leute ſind —, old people are peevish, are easily put out, are apt to be cross; er iſt von Natur —, das —e Weſen iſt ihm angeboren, he is naturally bad-tempered, his irritable temperament is constitutional; Einen — machen, to make any one angry, spiteful, out of humour, to put any one into a bad temper; eine —e Miene, a cross look, an angry air. 2) [Verdruß erweckend] vexing, annoying, afflicting, afflictive. Eine —e Nachricht, sad, melancholy news; eine —e Geſchichte, sad affair, annoying piece of business; eine —e Arbeit, a disgusting, sickening, repulsive, an odious work; das iſt mir ſehr —, that is extremely afflicting to or for me, that causes me great concern; das lange Warten iſt mir —, my having to wait so long is very wearisome, tedious or tiresome, very vexatious; —es Wetter, sad, gloomy, dull, [fam.] cut-throat weather. Syn. **Verdrießlich, Aergerlich, Grämlich, Launiſch, Mürriſch.** Verdrießlich and ärgerlich are distinguished from the rest by this, that the motives or reasons for the former are objective, whilst those for the latter are subjective. It is usual therefore to assign the cause or motive why a person is verdrießlich and ärgerlich. An impatient person soon becomes verdrießlich, if he is kept waiting too long, and a passionate person soon becomes ärgerlich, particularly if he thinks that it has been done on purpose. Moreover those persons are said to be ärgerlich who are easily vexed about trifles; invalids for instance are generally ärgerlich. He, that complains and laments, is grämlich; he, that is mürriſch, is constantly finding fault; he, that is launiſch, is inconstant, at times pleased, at other times displeased without having just cause for being so, sometimes he is grämlich and mürriſch, sometimes cheerful and contented. Children can easily be grämlich, but not mürriſch, for they can complain but not find fault with. Spoiled children and women too delicately nurtured are launiſch. Hence it appears that verdrießlich means sore, ärgerlich indignant, touchy, testy, and also cross, peevish; grämlich = whining, fretful, launiſch capricious, fickle, and mürriſch grumbling, scolding, snappish.

Verdrießlichkeit, *f.* 1) ill-temper, ill-humour, bad humour. — eines Geſchäfts, the disagreeableness, annoyance of an affair. 2) [verdrießliche Sache] annoyance, vexation, trouble, uneasiness, grief, affliction. Ein Anlaß zu —, cause of affliction, of annoyance, source of uneasiness; in — mit Jemand gerathen, to get into a rage or passion, to fall out with any one; ſie geriethen beim Spiele in — mit einander, they took umbrage or fire at each other, they came to a quarrel while at play; um alle —en zu vermeiden, to avoid all disagreement, all sources of discontent, every thing like a catastrophe; Einem —en verurſachen, to give any one a sickening, to disgust or annoy any one, to give any one the horrors; er hat ſich —en zugezogen, he has brought down upon himself all sorts of disagreeables, he has brought a nest of hornets about his ears, he has got himself quite into hot water, he has embroiled himself in more respects than one.

Verdróſſen, *adj.* and *adv.* [V. under Verdrießen] [faul, läſſig, nachläſſig] indolent, idle, lazy. indifferent to, apathetic about, careless about, listless. Zu Allem — ſeyn, to be tired or sick, wearied or disgusted with every thing; [in Scripture] werdet nicht —, Gutes zu thun, be not weary in well doing.

Verdróſſenheit, *f.* disgust, disinclination, unwillingness, indolence, apathy, indifference, ennui, listlessness.

Verdrücken, *v. tr.* 1) Viel Papier —, to employ or consume much paper in printing, for the impression; viel Geld —, to employ much money in printing [a work &c.]. 2) [falſch drucken] to print wrong, to make a typographical error, an erratum, a fault of impression. Die Seiten eines Bogens —, to transpose the pages of a sheet; ein Wort —, to misprint, to print a word wrong, *it.* badly. 3) V. Verdrücken.

Verdrücken, *v. tr.* 1) to displace in pressing, to press out of its place. *Fig.* [improperly for unterdrücken] to suppress. 2) to press out of shape. Eine Haube —, to rumple, crush a [woman's] cap; *it.* [with miners] es hat der Gang verdruckt [verdrückt], the vein has narrowed, has run off tapering, has lost its strength.

Verdrúß, *m.* [-ſſes, no *pl.*] [from verdrießen] [Aerger, Mißvergnügen &c.] 1) displeasure, discontent, miscontent, annoyance, vexation, disquiet, uneasiness, worry, chagrin. Voller — ſeyn, to be full of trouble, of mortification &c.; Einem — erregen, verurſachen, to cause trouble, pain to any one, to give or occasion any one annoyance, affliction, to grieve or vex any one; ich habe viel — davon, I have had much vexation, worry about it, it has fretted or chafed me very much; ich thue dies mit —, I do this with reluctance or repugnance, against grain, with extreme dissatisfaction; das that er mir zum —ſſe, he did that out of spite to me, as an annoyance to me; zu Jedermanns —ſſe, in spite of, in the teeth of all the world; ſeinen — verbergen, to conceal, dissemble one's vexation &c., one's disgust. 2) [was — erregt] Einem allen — anthun, to do against any one all sorts of vexatious things, to give or cause any one every possible annoyance; *it.* —, a disagreeable piece of business; es wird einen — geben, abſetzen, there will be some unpleasantness, trouble [about it]; er hat — mit ihm gehabt, he has had a tiff, a quarrel, a fall out, an unpleasant scene with him; ich würde deßwegen nur — mit ihm bekommen, that would only give rise to disagreement, that would bring about a catastrophe, a scene between me and him. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] einen — haben [= ausgewachſen or verwachſen ſeyn], to have a hump-back, to be hump-backed, deformed, [comic] to be built contrary to act of Parliament. Syn. **Verdruß, Aerger.** Verdruß [originally the same as Plage] is merely the soreness or displeasure itself, which that causes us, which any one does; Aerger is an anger, an irritation, which works more upon the feeling itself, than upon external objects. Verdruß depresses, Aerger excites the mind. When the injustice committed by others affects us nearly, it makes us sad, when we regard it as deserving of punishment, we ärgern uns at it. Verdruß affects the mind, Aerger the gall. Hence it appears that Verdruß is vexation, Aerger annoyance, irritation. V. also Mißvergnügen.

Verdrüßlich, V. Verdrießlich.

Verdúdeln, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang., and often in contempt] Ein Stündchen &c. —, to hum, to flute &c. away an hour or so &c.

Verdúften, I. *v. intr.* 1) to evaporate. Der Geruch iſt ganz verduftet, the smell has almost quite evaporated, passed off. II. *v. tr.* [duftend verbreiten] to exhale. Die Roſe verduftet die lieblichſten Gerüche, the rose exhales the sweetest odours, breathes forth the most delightful perfume. Das —, evaporation, exhalation.

Verdúften *v. tr.* to cause or allow to evaporate, to evaporate.

Verdúlden, *v. tr.* Sein Leben &c. —, to pass through life amidst sufferings, in a state of suffering.

Verdúmmen, I. *v. intr.* to get, grow or become stupid. II. *v. tr.* to render stupid, to stupify, to dull, deaden, to make dull or heavy, [low] to take the shine out of any one; [with prize-fighters] to make groggy.

Verdúmpfen, I. *v. intr.* 1) *Fig.* Den Geiſt —, to make or render the mind dull, the intellect heavy, dark. 2) *Fig.* to become dull, deep, hollow, dead. Der Donner verdumpft, the thunder rumbles, mutters, gives a low grumble. 2) [provincial] Ein verdumpftes [dumpfig gewordenes] Zimmer, a

room that has become damp, musty; a damp, musty room. II. *v. tr.* [dumpf machen] Eine Glocke —, to muffle a bell.

Verdúnkeln, *v. tr.* to obscure, darken, to render obscure or dark. Sich —, to get obscure, to grow dark, to become gloomy, to be darkened; ein Zimmer —, to darken a room; eine Farbe — [in painting], to deepen, shade a colour; die Wolken — den Mond, das Licht, den Tag, the clouds hide, shut out the moon, obscure the light, shut out or intercept the day; der Himmel fing an, sich zu —, the sky became overcast, gloomy, grew dark; das verdunkelt mir mein Gesicht, that clouds, dims my sight. *Fig.* Den Verstand —, to obscure, darken, cloud, dim the understanding; die Schönheit der Tochter verdunkelt die der Mutter, the beauty of the daughter eclipses, throws into the shade, overshadows that of the mother; dieser Dichter verdunkelt [übertrifft] alle übrigen, this poet eclipses, outshines, transcends all the rest; alle jene großen Männer werden durch diesen Helden verdunkelt, all those great men are eclipsed, blotted out as it were from the book of fame by this hero; der Diamant verdunkelt alle übrigen Edelsteine, the diamond eclipses all other precious stones; diese Handlung hat seinen Ruhm verdunkelt, this action has tarnished his fame, has been a blot on his renown, a stain to his glory; sein Ruhm fängt an, sich zu —, his renown is beginning to grow dim, to fade, to be on the wane. Das —, V. Verdunkelung.

Verdúnkelung, *f.* [der Farben, der Sonne, der Hornhaut &c.] the deepening or shading [of colours], the darkening, obscuring [of the sun &c.], the offuscation [of the cornea &c.]. *Fig.* Auch der glänzendste Ruhm ist einer — ausgesetzt, even the most brilliant reputation is liable to be eclipsed, may suffer an eclipse.

Verdünnen, *v. tr.* 1) Ein Brett &c. —, to thin, to make thinner, to reduce in thickness a board &c.; ein Stück Holz an einem Ende —, to thin, to fine, to pare or plane down a piece of wood at one end; Einen Stein &c. —, to thin, to chip down, cut or fine down a stone &c.; die Kanonenkugeln verdünnten die Reihen der Krieger, the cannon-balls thinned the ranks of the warriors; [in architecture] eine verdünnte Säule, diminished column; [in botany] ein verdünntes Kätzchen, thinned or attenuated catkin. 2) Flüssigkeiten —, to attenuate, thin, dilute liquids or fluids; die Farbe —, to temper, dilute, wash a colour; das Blut —, to rarefy, subtilize the blood; die Säfte —, to attenuate the humours; [in medicine] —d, attenuant, thinning, rarefying, rarefactive; ein —des Arzeneimittel, an attenuant, an attenuating remedy, an epicerastic; —de Mittel, attenuating means, attenuants; die Wärme hat eine —de Kraft, heat has a rarefactive power; die Luft —, to rarefy, dilate, expand the air; sich —, to become rarefied &c. Das —, thinning, attenuation, extenuation, emaciation. 3) [with carpenters] making a feather-edge.

Verdünnern, *v. tr.* to thin, to make thinner.

Verdünnung, *f.* 1) [am Obertheile einer Säule] contracture [at the upper part of a column]. 2) rarefaction; *it.* dilution [of fluids]; subtilisation [by fire]; rarefaction, dilatation [of the air]; tempering, diluting [of colours, of the humours].

Verdünnungsmittel, *n.* [in medicine] a diluting remedy, a diluent.

Verdúnsten, *v. intr.* to evaporate, to exhale, to pass off in vapour. Die Feuchtigkeit ist verdunstet, the humidity or dampness has evaporated; der Weingeist verdunstet sehr leicht, alcohol soon evaporates; eine verdunstete Flüssigkeit, an evaporated fluid. Das —, evaporation, exhalation.

Verdúnsten, *v. tr.* Eine Flüssigkeit —, to evaporate a fluid, to cause a fluid to evaporate. Das —, V. Verdúnstung.

Verdúnstung, *f.* evaporation. Die — an freier Luft, evaporation in the open air.

Verdúpfen, *v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] to dab out.

Verdúrsten, *v. intr.* to die of thirst, to perish with or for thirst. Ich verdurste beinahe, I am almost dying with thirst; *it.* [in fam. lang., = großen Durst haben] to be very thirsty, [low] to be very dry.

Verdústerer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Dunkelmann, Obscurant] partisan, upholder of the principle of not educating the people, of letting them remain in ignorance, an enemy of national education.

Verdústern, I. *v. intr.* to become sombre, dark, to grow dark, gloomy. II. *v. tr.* to render obscure or murky, to obscure, to darken. *Fig. a)* V. Verdunkeln. *b)* to make the understanding dull, to keep in dark ignorance. Das —, obscuration, darkening.

Verdúzen, *v. tr.* 1) Einen —, to astonish, amaze, astound, disconcert, scare, bewilder any one; verduzt werden, to be bewildered, nonplused, struck all of a heap; ganz verduzt seyn, to be quite astonished, amazed, abashed, confounded, dumb-foundered. 2) [less usual] —, to dull or deaden, to make heavy or dull, to render stupid, to stupefy.

Verébenen, *v. tr.* [= eben machen] to reduce to a plain, to convert or level into a plain.

Verécken, *v. intr.* [in sportsmen's lang.] Der Hirsch hat vereckt, geht wieder hoch vereckt, the stag has put on his new attire.

Verédeln, I. *v. tr.* [in a proper and figurative sense] to ennoble, to make more noble. Obstarten, Pflanzen —, to ameliorate, to bring to perfection, to improve fruits, plants; die Schafe, Pferde &c. —, to improve the breed of sheep, of horses &c.; die Wolle —, to improve, render finer the wool; das Herz durch Lesen guter Bücher —, to elevate, exalt, ennoble the heart through the perusal of good books; veredelte Gesinnungen, exalted, illustrious, noble sentiments; die Wissenschaften — eine Sprache, the sciences ennoble, dignify a language; die Erzeugnisse eines Landes — [sie zweckmäßig or geschickt verarbeiten], to work up, to call into play or life the productions of a country; veredeltes Metall, wrought metal; [in chemistry] eine Miner —, to refine, sublime a mineral; [with alchemists] die Metalle —, to exalt the minerals. II. *v. refl.* sich —, to become ennobled, to ennoble one's self, itself, *it.* to improve, to mend, to approach perfection; [with miners] der Gang veredelt sich, the mine gets richer; die Erze — sich, the ores become, grow richer; durch fleißigen Bau — sich die Früchte, fruits, vegetable productions improve in quality by careful culture.

Verédler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* an ennobler, improver; one, who meliorates, a perfecter.

Verédlung, *f.* ennobling; *it.* improvement, amelioration, perfection [of fruits]; [in chemistry] refinement, sublimation, exaltation [of the metals]; [with alchemists] digestion, maturation.

Verégen, *v. tr.* Den ganzen Tag &c. —, to harrow all day long.

Veréhelichen, *v. tr.* Ein Mädchen —, to marry, to give or bestow in marriage a girl; sich mit einem Mädchen —, to marry, espouse a girl. Das —, the marriage.

Veréhren, *v. tr.* 1) to honour, revere, respect. Ich verehre ihn von Herzen, I honour, respect him from my heart, I entertain a profound respect or esteem for him; die Gottheit —, to revere the Divinity; ein Gott —des Volk, a godly people; seine Geliebte —, to adore, worship &c. one's mistress; die Heiligen —, to venerate the saints; *it.* einen Wechsel — [more usual, honoriren], to honour a bill. 2) Einem Etwas — [a higher word for schenken], to make a present of any thing to any one, to present him with any thing; sie verehrten ihm einen prachtvollen Degen, er verehrte ihm ein Buch, they presented, [sometimes] honoured him with a magnificent sword, he made him a present of a book, he gave him a book as a present. Das —, V. Verehrung.

Veréhrenswerth, Verehrenswürdig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Verehrungswerth &c.

Veréhrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) respecter, reverer, admirer, adorer, worshipper. Er ist ein großer — dieses Schriftstellers, he is a great admirer of this author; ein — des schönen Geschlechts, an admirer, a worshipper of the fair sex; sie hat, zählt viele — [Anbeter], she has many admirers [in her train, on her list]. 2) one who makes or bestows a present, the giver [of a gift], the donor.

Veréhrlich, *adj.* and *adv.* venerable, respectable. Hoch —e or hochzuverehrende Herren! most worthy Sirs! respected Gentlemen! your Honours! reverend Sirs! revered Sirs! your Reverences! [to Magistrates] your worships!

Veréhrung, *f.* 1) veneration, respect. Einem viele — bezeigen, to shew any one great, high, profound respect; die — der Gottheit, the worship, veneration of the Divinity. 2) [das Beschenken] act of making a keepsake, a present. 3) [rather obsolescent or a little pompous Geschenk] gift, present, reward, gratuity. Eine — bekommen, to receive a present, a gift; er hat dafür eine kleine — bekommen, he has received a slight gratuity, remuneration for it.

Verehrungs-werth, —würdig, *adj.* and *adv.* venerable, respectable. Ein — würdiger Mann, —würdige Frau, venerable, respectable man, matron; —würdige Freundinn! most esteemed or revered friend! [to an old lady] venerable friend!

Vereiden, [less usual] **Vereidigen,** *v. tr.* Einen Zeugen &c. —, to swear a witness, to administer or tender an oath to &c.; die Truppen —, to give the oath of fidelity to the troops; sich —, to bind one's self by oath. Vereidet, sworn, upon oath, [as an official] sworn in.

Vereider, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] he who swears or swears in.

Vereidung, *f.* the act of administering

an oath.

Vereigenen, *v. tr.* to give or make over to any one for his sole use and benefit, to give to any one for his own.

Vereigenschaften, *v. tr.* to qualify. Er ist dazu nicht vereigenschaftet, he is not qualified for that.

Verein, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) union, association; [among states] union, confederation, coalition. Gesellschaftlicher —, society, club; einen — schließen, to conclude a union, to form a coalition. 2) society, club, V. Gesellschaft.

Vereinbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) —e Flüsse, communicable rivers. 2) compatible [as offices, manners &c.]; alloyable [as metals]; reconcileable [as principles, parties &c.].

Vereinbaren, *v. tr.* to unite, ally. Das läßt sich —, that can be arranged, can be managed, that is compatible; sich mit Jemand —, to unite one's self to, to unite with any one. Das —, V. Vereinbarung.

Vereinbarkeit, *f.* compatibility.

Vereinbarlich, [obsolescent or pompous] V. Vereinbar.

Vereinbarung, *f.* union, reunion. Es findet keine — dieser beiden Aemter statt, these two offices cannot be thrown into one, there is no compatibility between them.

Vereinen, *v. tr.* to unite. Zwei Dinge mit einander —, to unite two things together; sich mit Jemand —, to join any one, to coalesce or confederate with any one; vereint mit einander leben, to live united or unitedly together; mit vereinten Kräften arbeiten, to work with all one's united, collected strength, with all one's might. Das —, V. Vereinigung.

Vereiner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not much used] an uniter.

Vereinfachen, *v. tr.* to simplify, to render simple. Die Staatsverwaltung —, to simplify the government. Das —, simplification.

Vereinigen, *v. tr.* to unite, join, reunite. Die Sonnenstrahlen —, to collect the sun's rays; die Sonnenstrahlen — sich in dem Brennpunkte eines Brennspiegels, the sun's rays collect, meet, are concentrated in the focus of a burning-glass; in einem Mittelpunkte —, to concentrate, centralize; zwei Häuser, Gärten &c. mit einander —, to unite, join two houses or tenements, gardens &c. together, to throw two houses &c. into one; mehrere Güter mit den seinigen —, to incorporate, unite several estates with one's own; zwei Flüsse mit einander —, to join two, to effect a junction between two rivers; beide Heere, beide Flotten vereinigten sich, the two armies, fleets combined; die vereinigte Armee or vereinigten Heere zweier Staaten, the combined army or armies of two states; die vereinigten Niederlande [in history and geography], the United Provinces; die Vereinigten Staaten [in history and in geography], the United States; verschiedene Farben mit einander —, to assort different colours with one another; Leib und Seele sind zu einem Ganzen vereinigt, body and soul are blended into one whole, form one whole. *Fig.* Seine Bitten &c. mit denen eines Andern —, to join, add one's prayers to those of another; wieder —, sich wieder —, to join again, to reunite, *it.* [= sich versöhnen] to make friends, to be reconciled, *it.* [of man and wife after a separation] to come together again; Gelehrsamkeit mit Gottesfurcht —, to unite knowledge to, to combine learning with reverence for the Deity, V. Verbinden; *it.* sich mit Jemand gegen einen Andern —, to combine, confederate, coalesce against another, V. Verbünden; die Kräfte —, to concentrate, join forces; sich über gewisse Punkte mit Jemand —, to accord, side with any one upon certain points; über diesen Punkt haben sie sich vereinigt, upon this point they have agreed, they are united, they are one; die Gläubiger konnten sich nicht mit den Schuldnern —, the creditors could not come to an arrangement with the debtors; den Bruder und die Schwester wieder mit einander —, to conciliate, reconcile, reunite the brother and sister; mehrere Meinungen, Gesetze —, to reconcile, to harmonize several opinions, laws; Stellen der heiligen Schrift mit einander —, to reconcile [passages in] the scriptures; vereinigend [with devotees], unitive Das —, V. Vereinigung.

Vereiniger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* one who joins or unites.

Vereinigung, *f.* [das Vereinigen] union, reunion. Die — zweier Flüsse, the junction, conjunction of two rivers &c.; [in anatomy] die — der Gefäße, the anastomosis of the vessels; die — der Lippen, [in anatomy] the commissure of the lips, *it.* [novel-style] the union of the lips [of two lovers]; die — der Seele mit dem Leibe, the union of the soul with the body; die — der Gemüther, the conciliation, [more usually] the reconciliation, reconciling of minds; die — der Mächte zu einem gemeinschaftlichen Zwecke, the coalition, confederation of the powers towards one common end, V. Verbindung; in — mit Andern läßt sich immer mehr bewirken, in union, combination with others more is always effected, the concurrence of forces, of agents produces always a greater effect; [in theology] die — mit Gott, the union with God, between God and man.

Vereinigungs-gang, *m.* V. Verbindungsgang. —haut, *f.* [in anatomy] the conjunctive membrane. —linie, *f.* [in fortification] line of communication. —mittel, *n.* means of junction, of union, of communication. —ort, *m.* place of meeting, of concourse, of collecting, of concentrating, of rallying, of gathering. Zum —ort bestimmten sie &c., as the place of their rendezvous they fixed &c.. —punkt, *m.* point of reunion, of combination, the rallying point. [in anatomy] Der —punkt der Sehenerven &c., commissure of the optic nerves &c.; [in physics] the focus [of a lens]. —ruf, *m.* [in the army] rallying word; *it.* [Appell] the call of a drum, tattoo. —weite, *f.* [in physics] distance or length of the focus [from the lens, burning-glass &c.]. —wort, *n.* 1) connecting word. 2) word of gathering; *it.* word of reconciliation. —zeichen, *n.* 1) signal for gathering, assembling, meeting, or collecting. 2) [with printers] sign of closing, of approach, sign for closing or serrying the letters.

Vereinlich, *adj.* and *adv.* compatible, V. Vereinbar.

Vereinlichkeit, *f.* compatibility, V. Vereinbarkeit.

Vereinsamen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to be abandoned, to live secluded, as a recluse. II. *v. tr.* to render solitary.

Vereinständniß, [bad word] V. Einverständniß.

Vereinzeln, *v. tr.* 1) to isolate, to insulate. [in grammar] Zwei neben einander stehende Selbstlauter —, to pronounce separately, to separate two vowels standing together. 2) to retail. Eine Büchersammlung, Bildersammlung &c. —, to sell in detail, in detached parts or lots a library, a collection of pictures &c.; ein Gut —, to dismember an estate; das Werk wird nicht vereinzelt, the work is not sold in detached volumes, the volumes of the work are not sold separately. 3) to separate two things that are fellows or pairs, that match, *it.* that mate or pair, to unmatch, [old] to dispart; Strümpfe, Handschuhe, Tauben —, to make odd stockings, gloves, to separate a dove from its mate, doves from their mates, a pair of doves. Das —, V. Vereinzelung.

Vereinzelung, *f.* separation, insulation, isolation.

Vereinzelungszeichen, *n.* [in grammar] diaeresis.

Vereisen, I. *v. intr.* 1) to change, to be changed into iron. 2) to change into ice, to glaciate. II. *v. tr.* to bind, to line &c. with iron.

Vereiteln, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] 1) [unusual] to become vanity-struck, to be vain, full of vanity. II. *v. tr.* 1) [not much used] to render vain. Diese Lobpreisungen vereitelten ihn, these eulogies filled him with pride, made him conceited. 2) [fruchtlos machen] to elude, to mock, to render null, nugatory, of no effect, vain; das Unternehmen, der Plan ist vereitelt, the undertaking has failed, succumbed, miscarried, the plan has come to nought, is baffled; alle meine Hoffnungen sind vereitelt, all my hopes are destroyed, annihilated, put an end to, disappointed, frustrated; — Sie mir diese Freude nicht, do not deprive or rob me of this joy, do not render this joy of mine a mockery. Das —, act of destroying, of nullifying, extinction, annihilation [of hopes &c.]; miscarriage [of an undertaking].

Vereitern, I. *v. intr.* to be or get covered with matter or pus. II. *v. intr.* and *refl.* to suppurate, to gather, to turn into pus. Das —, V. Vereiterung.

Vereiterung, *f.* suppuration.

Verekeln, I. *v. tr.* to render disgusting, to inspire with loathing, to disgust. Einem eine Speise —, to render any one's food disgusting to him. II. *v. intr.* [unused] to have a loathing of or for, to sicken at. An Etwas —, to conceive a disgust for any thing.

Verelenden, [not much used] I. *v. intr.* to fall into distress, into misery. II. *v. tr.* to throw into distress, to render miserable, *it.* [obsolete, for ins Elend = in die Verbannung schicken] to exile, banish, expatriate, to drive into exile.

Verenden, I. *v. tr.* [unusual] to bring to an end, to finish entirely, to terminate. II. *v. intr.* [generally in sportsmen's lang.] to die, [fam.] to kick up the heels, to turn up, to hop the twig or perch. Das —, the death [of the fox].

Verengeln, [not much used or comic] I. *v. intr.* to become an angel. II. *v. tr.* Einen —, to make any one an angel, [comic] to angelify.

Verengen, I. *v. tr.* to narrow, straiten, contract, to make narrow or narrower, to constrict, compress. Einen Raum, einen

Weg —, to contract a space, to narrow a way. *Fig.* Der Abſchied verengt mir das Herz, taking leave afflicts my heart, makes my heart shrink; das Erz —, to refine the ore. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to contract itself; der Fluß verengt ſich allmählig, the river contracts, narrows by degrees. Das —, V. Verengung.

Verénger, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] one who straitens &c. [in anatomy] Der — der Rachenmündung, the constrictor of the isthmus of the pharynx.

Verèngern, V. Verengen.

Verèngung, *f.* contraction, constriction, angustation. Die — der Vorhaut [in anatomy], phimosis; [in seamen's lang.] die — des Hintertheils, narrowing of the stern.

Verèrben, I. *v. tr.* 1) Einem Etwas —, to leave, bequeath any thing to any one. 2) [little used] Ein Gut —, to convey an estate in fee-farm. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to be inherited; *it.* [speaking of a disease] to be hereditary. *Fig.* to be transferred, to propagate as by inheritance or hereditarily. Das —, conveyance of an estate by way of succession.

Verèrblichen, *v. tr.* to render or make hereditary.

Verèrden, I. *v. intr.* to change, to be changed into earth. Vererdete Körper, bodies converted into earth. II. *v. tr.* to change or convert into earth. Der Roſt vererdet das Eiſen, rust converts iron into earth. Das —, reduction to, conversion into earth.

Verérzen, I. *v. intr.* to be mineralized. II. *v. tr.* to mineralize. Das —, V. Vererzung.

Verérzung, *f.* mineralisation, reduction to, conversion into metal.

Vererzungsmittel, *n.* mineralizing substance, mineraliser.

Veréſeln, [in contempt or comic] I. *v. intr.* to become an ass, a jackass. II. *v. tr.* to metamorphose or change into an ass.

Verèſſen, *v. tr.* to dissipate by eating. All' ſein Geld —, to eat up or out all one's money; ſich — [in common people's lang.], to overeat one's self.

Verèwigen, *v. tr.* to perpetuate, eternalize, eternize, immortalize. Seinen Namen &c. —, to immortalize &c. one's name; ſie hat ſich durch ihren Tod verewigt, she has immortalized herself by her death; *it.* unſere verewigten [verſtorbenen] Freunde, our deceased friends; der verewigte Herzog von N., the late duke of N.; der Verewigte, the defunct.

Verèwiger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who immortalizes &c.

Verfächeln, *v. tr.* to fan away.

Verfächen, *v. tr.* 1) [unusual] V. Verfächeln. 2) to part or divide out, to class; [in hydraulics] to line, to fit, to shore with woodwork. 3) Sich mit Jemand — [more usual abfinden], to agree, arrange with any one about terms &c.

Verfäckeln, [in fam. lang.] I. *v. intr.* to flare out or away. Das Licht iſt verfackelt, the candle has guttered down and burnt out from flaring. II. *v. tr.* Viel Licht —, to waste the candle by flaring it about, carrying it into draughts.

Verfährbar, *adj.* and *adv.* transportable.

Verfähren, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) [obsolete or in chancery] Des Todes — [ſterben], to die. 2) to act, proceed, behave; to treat, to conduct one's self. Gut, ſchlimm, ſtrenge &c. mit Jemand —, to behave well, bad towards any one, to treat any one strictly or severely &c.; er iſt in dieſer Sache als ein Mann von Ehre —, he has behaved, acted in this business like or as a man of honour; weislich, nach der Schärfe &c. —, to act wisely, to proceed rigorously, with rigour; wenn ich nun mit dir ſo — ſollte, if I should treat you, if I were to behave so to you now; wider Einen — [in law-courts], to proceed against any one; zum Urtheil — [in law-courts], to proceed to judgement; ſo und ſo in Etwas —, to proceed in any thing after such and such a fashion, so and so. Das —, proceeding, conduct, behaviour, treatment; er iſt mit ihrem — nicht zufrieden, he is not satisfied with their mode of proceeding, with their conduct; [in law] das rechtliche —, the proceeding, legal procedure. 3) [with miners] to work a mine [by sinking shafts &c.]. II. *v. tr.* 1) to remove by land-carriage. Waaren —, to remove or transport goods by land. 2) [in seamen's lang.] Das Ankertau auf dem Bratſpill —, to shift the cable on the windlass; das Ankertau in den Kluſen —, to change the service of the cable in the hawse-holes; ein Takel —, to over-haul a tackle. 3) Einen Gang — [with miners], to miss a lode; den Zoll —, to defraud the customs &c., to cheat the revenue. 4) Den Weg —, and as *v. refl.* ſich — [irre fahren], to drive the wrong way, to miss the way or road, to drive wrong, on the wrong side; beide Fuhrwerke hatten ſich in einander — [verwickelt], both vehicles had got jammed or locked in each other; *it.* [with printers] ſich —, to undershoot or overshoot the carriage. 5) Den ganzen Tag —, to drive about all day long. 6) [with miners] Seine Schicht —, to work out one's task, job or allowance. 7) [in sportsmen's lang.] Der Hirſch verfährt die Ameiſenhaufen, the stag scrapes away, destroys the ant-hills, the ants-nests. 8) Die Wege —, to cut up, injure the roads by driving; einen Acker —, to spoil or damage a field by driving over it. 9) to kill by driving over, V. [the more usual word] Ueberfahren. 10) [with miners] Ein —es Feld, an exhausted mine. Das —, V. Verfahrung.

Verfährung, *f.* 1) [unusual except in compound words] the act of proceeding &c. 2) transport by land, landcarriage.

Verfahrungsart, *f.* proceeding, course, manoeuvre; *it.* [Methode] method. **—lehre,** *f.* [Verfahrlehre] 1) science of method, methodology. 2) methodical treatise, treatise on method. **—weiſe,** *f.* [Verfahrweiſe] V. —art.

Verfälben, *v. intr.* and *refl.* to get or grow pale-yellow or fallow.

Verfáll, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] 1) decay. Der — eines Hauſes &c., the decay, the falling to decay, the decaying, dilapidation of a house &c. *Fig.* decay. Der — des römiſchen Staates, the decay, decline, fall of the Roman Empire; in — gerathen, kommen, to fall into decay, to go to wrack and ruin, to get out of repair; ſeine Handlung geräth in —, his trade is on the decline, is beginning to fall off; der — der Künſte und Wiſſenſchaften, the decline of the arts and sciences; der — ſeiner Angelegenheiten, ſeiner Geſundheit, the breaking up, ruin of his affairs, health; der — ſeiner Glücksumſtände, the loss, wreck, break up of his fortune; der — der Sitten, the corruption, depravity of good manners; der Verfall eines Gutes, the decay of an estate; ſeine Güter ſind in einem großen —, his property is in a sadly ruinous condition, in a very dilapidated state; ein Gut in — kommen laſſen, to impair, to deteriorate an estate, the value of a property. 2) [in commerce &c.] Der — eines Wechſels, the falling due of a bill of exchange; der — [Verluſt] eines Rechtes, the forfeiture, loss of a right; [in law] Der — einer Klage, nonsuit, the nonsuiting [of a suit].

Verfall-buch, *n.* [in commerce] book containing the dates at which the bills become payable. **—gut,** *n.*, **—ſache,** *f.* [Contrebande, Schwärzergut, geſchwärzte Waare] any article or thing confiscable, any smuggled or contraband thing. **—tag,** *m.* day for paying a bill of exchange, the day of payment, clearing-day. Einen auf den —tag bezahlen, to pay any one on the day that the bill becomes payable. **—waare,** *f.* merchandize liable to seizure or confiscation. **—zeit,** *f.* 1) the time, when a bill of exchange &c. becomes due, when a pledge becomes forfeited. 2) the time of decay, of dilapidation.

Verfállen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) [to fall, that is run falsely] [in seamen's lang.] Das Schiff verfällt, the ship falls off. 2) [of buildings &c.] to fall, to fall into decay, to go to ruin, to become dilapidated, to get out of repair, to become ruinous. Eine —e Burg, a castle in ruins. *Fig. a)* [= ſich verſchlimmern] to become or grow depraved, to decline, to become impaired, to fall off or away. Die Sitten &c. —, manners or morals &c. grow worse, corrupted; dieſer Kaufmann iſt —, this tradesman has failed, broke, [in England, also] has been gazetted, is in the Gazette; er, ſie verfällt an Geſtalt, Kräften &c., he, she falls off, declines as to his, her &c. form, in strength &c.; ein —es Geſicht, a face marred or impaired, the wreck of what it was, [in fam. lang.] that belongs to the has-beens; a haggard countenance; —e Züge, wan features. *b)* [= aufhören] Ein Recht verfällt, a right becomes forfeited, lapses; die Friſt iſt —, the term, grace, respite has expired; das Pfand iſt —, the pledge is forfeited, lost, the time for redeeming the pledge is past, has expired, [with feudists and generally in law] —, to become forfeit or escheated, to lapse; ein —es Vermächtniß, eine —e Erbſchaft, a lapsed legacy, inheritance; ſeine Güter ſind dem Könige —, his estates have escheated to the crown; die Klage iſt —, the suit is nonsuited through default; er hat die Klage — laſſen, he suffered the suit to fall to the ground, he let it drop. 3) [properly = fallen] *Fig. a)* [gerathen in &c.] In Sünde und Laſter —, to fall into sin and vice, into crime; in ein Uebel — [more usual in etwas Schlimmes gerathen], to experience some ill, to have something disagreeable happening to one; in die geſetzliche Strafe —, to incur lawful punishment, to be obnoxious to the penalty awarded by the law; in eine Geldſtrafe —, to get fined, to incur a fine. *b)* Auf Etwas —, to fall upon any thing; wie verfällſt du darauf? how do you touch upon that subject, how do you conceive or frame that idea? auf den wäre ich nicht —, I should not have guessed, suspected or imagined him, that of him; auf eine Meinung —, to conceive an opinion; da ſind Sie auf einen ſehr guten Gedanken, Plan —, in that or there you have hit upon a capital idea, struck out an ex-

cellent plan; auf Lächerlichkeiten —, to think of, to hit off or upon things that are ridiculous; auf etwas Schlechtes —, to think of some mischief, ill-doing, to fall upon a bad action or deed. 4) [in fencing] to lock the sword. 5) to bruise one's self in or by falling, through a fall. Er hat ſich ganz —, he has fallen and bruised himself all over; er hat ſich das Geſicht &c. —, he has injured or hurt his face &c. by a fall.

Verfällen, *v. tr.* 1) In eine Strafe — or [merely] —, to fine, to mulct, to amerce; *it.* ein Lehen —, to forfeit or escheat a fief. 2) [in chancery style] to cause to devolve by inheritance. Das von ſeinem Vater an ihn verfällte Gut, the estate fallen or come to him through his father, by the death of his father. 3) [old] Ein Mädchen —, to seduce, deflower a girl.

Verfäller, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [not much used] 1) one who fines or mulcts, a finer. 2) one who forfeits his estate, allows it to lapse or merge, to be escheated.

Verfällig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) apt to lapse &c. 2) confiscable.

Verfälſchbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that may be adulterated; falsifiable.

Verfälſchen, *v. tr.* to adulterate, to drug, to debase, to forge or counterfeit, to render spurious. Silber, Metalle, Wein, Biſam &c. —, to debase silver, metals, to adulterate wine, musk &c.; Münzen —, to debase coin; die Arzneiwaaren —, to adulterate drugs; das Datum —, to forge the date; einen Vertrag, eine Handſchrift —, to forge a contract, a handwriting; eine verfälſchte Urkunde, a forged deed; einen Text, eine Schriftſtelle —, to interpolate, corrupt, falsify a text, a passage; *it.* [with tailors] einen Rock —, to eke out a petticoat or coat by putting a false piece to it. Das —, V. Verfälſchung.

Verfälſchung, *f.* 1) adulteration [of drugs &c.]; the act of forging [title-deeds &c.]; interpolation [of a passage &c.]. 2) a counterfeit, any thing spurious, not genuine. Eine offenbare —, a notorious falsification; es ſind mehrere —en in dieſer Schrift &c., there are several interpolations, false passages in this writing &c.; die — eines Textes, einer Stelle, the corruption of a text, of a passage; es iſt eine — in dieſem Weine, mit dieſem Weine vorgegangen, this wine has been adulterated, been tampered with, been dosed up.

Verfängen, [formerly] *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [= aufhalten, feſthalten] [in seamen's lang.] Ein Tau —, to stopper a rope, a cable; die Böting —, to stay the bits. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, 1) to get caught. Der Wind hat ſich in ſeinem Mantel, im Schornſteine —, the wind has got up his cloak, down or into the chimney; ſich —, to gulp down or to swallow too much wind, to get too much wind down one's throat. *Fig.* Sich im Reden —, to catch one's self up, to contradict one's self in speaking; im Streit —e Güter, disputed or contested goods; —e Güter, goods &c. on which there is a lien [as entailed estates, heir-looms &c.]; ein Pferd verfängt ſich, a horse gets foundered. 2) [to catch &c. too violently] Die Hunde — ſich, dogs cannot let go their hold when they bite too hard, cannot unlock their jaws; der Hund hat ſich —, the dog has locked his teeth. 3) V. Unterfangen [ſich]. III. *v. intr.* [rather familiar, = wirken] to operate, to work. Die Arzenei will nicht mehr —, the medicine will work no longer, has become inoperative; bei ihm verfängt nichts, nothing is effectual with him, has any effect on him, makes any impression on him, all reasoning is thrown away on him, is with him totally inefficacious. Das — [with farriers], foundering.

Verfang-kraut, *n.* [provincial] V. Stichkraut]. —**recht,** *n.* right of reversion, right of tenancy by courtesy.

Verfängenſchaft, *f.* V. Verfangrecht.

Verfänglich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) captious, delusive, deceitful, illusive, illusory. Ein —er Schluß, eine —e Frage, ein —er Ausdruck, a juggling conclusion, an insidious or artful question, expression; auf eine —e Weiſe Etwas erlangen, to obtain any thing deceitfully, in a fraudulent manner; eine — abgefaßte Verſchreibung, an obligation drawn up with fraudulent intent; —e Handlung, a prejudicial action. 2) [in fam. lang.] suspicious. Ein —er Umſtand, a suspicious circumstance. 3) [provincial = wirkſam] effectual, efficacious, operative, V. Verfangen.

Verfänglichkeit, *f.* 1) trickery, artifice, juggling, delusion, craft, art [in a promise, of a question]. 2) a deceptive thing, a deception, an illusion.

Verfärben, I. *v. tr.* 1) to change the colour or dye, to colour or dye differently. 2) to colour or dye wrong; *it.* to spoil in [the] dying or colouring. II. *v. refl.* Sich — 1) to change colour [especially as the face does]. 2) to blush; *it.* [still more frequently] to turn pale. III. *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. ſeyn] to lose colour, to fade. 2) [u. w. haben] [in sportsmen's lang.] to shed the hair, to moult.

Verfäſern, *v. tr.* to unravel, to unweave.

Verfäſſen, *v. tr.* 1) [= verbinden] [with carpenters] Die Ständer —, to bind, tie the uprights, the posts. 2) *Fig.* Ein Gedicht, ein Buch &c. —, to compose, write a poem, book &c.; ein Tagblatt — [more usual now herausgeben, redigiren], to edit a daily paper; Etwas ſchriftlich —, to compose any thing in writing, to set any thing to paper. Das —, V. Verfaſſung.

Verfäſſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —**inn,** *f.* author. Die —inn dieſes Gedichtes &c., the author or authoress, the fair author of this poem &c.; der — [more usual now Herausgeber, Redaktor or Redakteur] eines Tagblattes, the editor of a daily newspaper, of a daypaper.

Verfäſſung, *f.* Die — eines Buches &c., the composition of a book &c.; — [more usual Herausgabe, Redaktion, Redigirung] eines Tagblattes, einer Geſetzſammlung, the editing of a daily journal, the compilation of a code of laws; — eines Staates &c., the constitution of a state, the form or system of government &c.; dieſer Staat hat noch keine —, this state has no constitution yet; eine monarchiſche, repräſentative, republikaniſche &c. —, a monarchical, representative, republican &c. government; nach der — dieſes Landes, according to the constitution of this country; unſere — [die kirchlichen und ſtaatlichen Einrichtungen] iſt bedroht, the [fundamental] institutions of our country are threatened; die — einer Geſellſchaft, the statutes, the regulations, rules or laws of a society; ihre Haushaltung iſt nicht in der beſten —, her housekeeping is not in the best state or condition, is not regulated so well as it ought to be; er traf mich in einer ſchlechten —, he found me in a bad plight, in a sad condition; — des Gemüths, the state, situation, disposition, temper of the mind; ſein Gewiſſen, ſich in eine gute — ſetzen, to put one's conscience, one's self into a good or proper state; er iſt in einer guten, ſchlechten —, he is in a good, bad state, plight, temper &c.; ich fand ihn in einer traurigen — des Gemüths, I found him in a sad state of mind, V. Faſſung; ſein Gemüth iſt nie in einerlei —, his mind is never in one state, his temper is not uniform; *it.* ſich in eine gute — ſetzen, to put one's self in a good position, posture or attitude [of defence], to take precautionary measures, to take one's measures well.

Verfaſſungs-eid, *m.* oath of fidelity to the constitution of the country, —**los,** *adj.* and *adv.* without [a] constitution. —**loſigkeit,** *f.* want of [a] constitution. —**mäßig,** *adj.* and *adv.* constitutional. —**mäßige Geſetze,** constitutional laws; die —**mäßig erwählten Mitglieder,** the members constitutionally elected. —**mäßigkeit,** *f.* the state of being constitutional. —**urkunde,** *f.* charta of the constitution, [in England] Magna Charta. —**widrig,** *adj.* and *adv.* unconstitutional, contrary or opposed to the constitution. —widrige Auflage &c., unconstitutional tax. —**widrigkeit,** *f.* the state of being unconstitutional.

Verfäſten, *v. tr.* Die Zeit —, to pass the time in fasting.

Verfaúlbar, *adj.* and *adv.* putrescible.

Verfaúlbarkeit, *f.* state of being putrescible, putrescibility.

Verfaúlen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to putrefy, to rot, to decay; [of bones &c.] to become carious. Das Holz verfault in der Näſſe, wood rots, gets rotten in humidity; in der Erde —, to rot in the earth; die Feldfrüchte verfaulten, the crops rotted. Das —, rotting, decaying, putrefaction, rottenness; *it.* caries.

Verfaúlenzen, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] Die Zeit —, to idle or squander away the time, to kill time; ſein Glück —, to neglect one's fortune by one's idleness or indolence.

Verféchten, *irr. v. tr.* Eine Sache, Meinung —, to defend, sustain a thing, an opinion; die Freiheit —, to defend, to fight for one's liberty; ſein Recht —, to defend, sustain, maintain, assert one's right; Jemandes Sache vor Gericht —, to plead any one's cause. Das —, defence, maintenance.

Verféchter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —**inn,** *f.* defender, partisan, protector, protectress. Die —inn einer Meinung, the advocate of an opinion.

Verfédern, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to moult, to mew.

Verfehlen, *v. tr.* 1) to miss. Den rechten or des rechten Weges —, to miss the right way, to go astray, to stray, to lose the or one's way; die Zeit —, to miss the time; das Ziel, ſeinen Zweck —, to miss the or one's mark, one's aim; ich habe ihn, es verfehlt, I have missed him or it; einander —, to miss one another. 2) [ermangeln] to fail. Ich verfehle nicht, Sie zu benachrichten, I do not fail to inform you.

Verfeíern, *v. tr.* Manchen Tag &c. —, to keep holyday several days &c.

Verfeílen, *v. tr.* 1) to file away, to destroy by filing, to remove with the file. 2) to file wrong, to spoil in or by filing.

Verfeínden, *v. tr.* 1) to render inimical

or hostile. Zwei Perſonen mit einander —, to make two persons enemies; ſich Jemand, mit Jemand —, to make an enemy of any one. 2) V. Anfeinden. 3) Sich —, to conceive [a] hatred, [an] enmity to any one.

Verfeínen, I. *v. tr.* to render fine, to make finer, to fine, to refine. II. *v. refl.* Sich —, to fine, to become fine, to purify, to clear, V. Verfeinern.

Verfeíner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] finer, refiner.

Verfeínern, I. *v. tr.* [especially in a figurative sense] to refine, to polish; [with chemists] to subtilize. Die Sitten —, to purify, refine the manners. II. *v. refl.* Sich —, to become more fine, to become refined, to improve in refinement; ſein Geiſt, ſeine Schreibart verfeinert ſich, his mind, his style becomes more pure; die Welt verfeinert ſich, the world is growing more refined. Das —, V. Verfeinerung.

Verfeínerung, *f.* purification, refinement, [with chemists] subtilisation.

Verfértigen, *v. tr.* 1) to make, to fabricate. Kleider, Schuhe &c. —, to make clothes, shoes &c.; eine Zeichnung, eine Bildſäule —, to make a drawing, a statue; ein Gedicht &c. — [rather said of a lower order of poetry or rhyming], to compose a poem &c.; eine Arzenei —, to prepare a medicine; [in war] einen Plan —, to construct, form a plan. 2) [in commerce] Güter, Waaren — [verſenden], to send, forward, despatch goods, merchandise, V. Abfertigen. Das —, V. Verfertigung.

Verfértiger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] fabricator, maker [of a stuff &c.]; *it.* [not much used] the author, compiler, composer [of a book, work &c.].

Verfértigung, *f.* fabrication, making [of a stuff &c.]; *it.* construction, forming, laying down [of a plan]; *it.* [not much used] composition [of a learned work].

Verféſſeln, *v. tr.* to put chains on.

Verfeúern, *v. tr.* 1) to burn up. Viel Holz, Kohlen —, to burn out much wood, charcoal. 2) [verſchießen] to fire away. Alles Pulver, alle Patronen —, to fire away all the powder, cartridges. 3) [in sportsmen's lang.] Einen Platz —, to surround a place [where there is game] with fire, with fires. Das —, the act of burning up or out; *it.* the firing away [of the powder &c.].

Verfílzen, I. *v. tr.* Die Haare —, to entangle the hair; verfilzte Haare, entangled hair, hair in a knot or tangle, all in a bush. II. *v. refl.* Die Wolle, die Haare — ſich, the wool, hair gets entangled.

Verfínſterer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Dunkelmann, Obſkurant] partisan, upholder of the principle of not educating the people, V. also Verdüſterer.

Verfínſtern, I. *v. tr.* to obscure, to darken; [in astronomy] to eclipse. Das Zimmer —, to darken the room; die Heuſchrecken verfinſterten das ganze Land, the locusts darkened all the land; der Mond verfinſtert die Sonne, the moon eclipses the sun; die Sonne wird verfinſtert, the sun is eclipsed. *Fig.* Sein Geſicht —, to look gloomy; [in Scripture] und ihr unverſtändiges Herz iſt verfinſtert, and their foolish heart was darkened; die Köpfe — wollen, to wish to benight, to darken minds. II. *v. refl.* Sich —, to grow dark or obscure, to be eclipsed; der Himmel verfinſterte ſich, the sky grew or was overcast; der Mond verfinſterte ſich, the moon was eclipsed; *it.* ſeine Augen haben ſich verfinſtert, his eyes have grown dim, have darkened. Das —, V. Verfinſterung.

Verfínſterung, *f.* obscuration, darkening, clouding; [of the sun &c.] eclipse.

Verfinſterungs-geiſt, *m.* [Obſkurantismus] the system of keeping men in ignorance, of keeping men in the dark. —mittel, *n.* means of obscuring the mind. —ſucht, *f.* the mania of keeping men in ignorance, in the dark. —verſuch, *m.* an attempt to involve men in mental darkness.

Verfírſten, *v. tr.* Ein Haus —, to cover the ridge of a house.

Verfítzen, *v. tr.* 1) to felt, to stuff with felt. *Fig.* V. Verwickeln, Verwirren. 2) to entangle, tangle [thread &c.] *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Sich —, to get embarrassed, perplexed.

Verflächen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] and *v. refl.* ſich —, to become flat. II. *v. tr.* to flatten. Das —, flattening.

Verflächen, I. *v. tr.* to flatten. II. *v. refl.* Sich —, to become or get level [speaking of a road &c.].

Verfläckern, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to burn away in flaring or flickering, to flare out. II. *v. tr.* to burn away or out by flaring, to flare out.

Verflámmen, *v. intr.* [used with ſeyn] to cease to burn with a flame.

Verflättern, I. *v. intr.* [used with ſeyn] to flit or flutter away. II. *v. refl.* Sich —, [speaking of a butterfly] to lose the bloom of its wings by flitting. III. *v. tr.* Die Blätter —, to carry off, to blow away, to scatter the leaves. *Fig.* Seine Zeit —, to fritter away one's time.

Verflèchten, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to interlace, to interwreath, to wreath, to entwine. Haare und Seide mit einander —, to plait hair and silk together, hair with silk; Baumzweige in einander —, to entwine twigs, to weave boughs; [in botany] verflochtene Zweige, interlaced, wreathed branches. *Fig.* In eine Geſchichte, in einen Handel verflochten ſeyn, to be implicated in an affair; mit einem andern Gegenſtande verflochten, connected, bound up with another subject. 2) to weave or plait wrong. 3) to weave or plait up [all the hair, straw &c.]. Das —, weaving, plaiting, wreathing, interlacing.

Verfleiſchen, *v. intr.* [used with ſeyn] to become flesh, to change into flesh, [old] to incarn. Verfleiſchte Knochen, carnified bones. Das —, V. Verfleiſchung.

Verfleiſchung, *f.* carnification. Die — [Menſchwerdung] Chriſti, the incarnation of Christ.

Verflícken, *v. tr.* Viel Zwirn, Lappen &c. —, to employ much thread, many odd ends &c. in piecing or patching; *it.* to patch in several places; ein verflicktes Kleid, a patched garment.

Verfliegen, *irr. v. intr.* [used with ſeyn] 1) to fly away. Die geiſtigen Theile — ſchnell, the spirituous parts quickly evaporate, are soon dissipated; die Kraft des Weines iſt verflogen, the strength of the wine has evaporated. *Fig.* Die Zeit verfliegt, time flies [away]; die Hitze der Soldaten — laſſen, to allow the ardour of the soldiers to cool; laſſen Sie Ihren Zorn —, let your anger cool. 2) to fly too far; *it.* to lose the way in or by flying. Der Ball iſt verflogen, the ball has flown too far, it's a lost ball; der Falk verfliegt, the falcon flies wild; verflogene Tauben, Bienen, stray pigeons, bees. *Fig.* Sich — [of a thought], to fly or soar too high; er verfliegt ſich leicht in ſeinen [philoſophiſchen] Spekulationen, he is apt to become transcendental, given to transcendentalism in his [philosophical] inquiries.

Verfließen, *irr. v. intr.* [used with ſeyn] 1) to flow away. Das Waſſer iſt verfloſſen, the water has flown away. *Fig.* Die Zeit verfließt, time flows on, flies, passes; die Friſt dieſes Wechſelbriefes iſt verfloſſen, the term, at which this bill was drawn, has expired; es ſind drei Jahrhunderte verfloſſen, ſeit &c., three centuries have elapsed, since &c.; das verfloſſene Jahr, the last or past year; nach verfloſſenen zehn Jahren, after ten [departed] years. 2) [speaking of colours] to run. Dieſe Stelle war naß, die Farbe verfließt, this spot was wet, the colour runs; auf Löſchpapier verfließt die Tinte, ink runs upon blotting-paper. *Fig.* to unite intimately, to blend. Das —, V. Verfließung.

Verfließung, *f.* lapse. Nach — eines Jahres, after the lapse, at the expiration or end of a year; die — der Friſt, the expiration of the term, of the grace, V. Verfluß.

Verflímmern, *v. intr.* to cease glimmering or shining.

Verflößen, *v. tr.* 1) to cause to flow. [with painters] Die Farben —, to distribute, to blend the colours. 2) Holz —, to float wood; ſich —, to flow and blend together.

Verflúchen, *v. tr.* 1) to curse [any one &c.]. Das Spiel, ſein Geſchick —, to curse the game, one's lot; verfluchet ſey, wer ſeinem Vater oder Mutter fluchet [in Scripture], cursed be he that setteth light by his father or mother; der Verfluchte, the cursed one, the accursed one; *it.* gehet hin, ihr Verfluchten &c., depart, ye cursed ones, ye accursed &c.; ſich — [in common people's lang., for betheuern, ſich verſchwören], to swear, to make imprecations; Petrus hub an, ſich zu — [in Scripture], Peter began to curse and to swear; ich will verflucht ſeyn, wenn &c. [low], I'll be cursed, hanged, damned, [very low] blasted, if &c.; [rather low] verflucht [=abſcheulich &c.], cursed; eine verfluchte That, a cursed action, an execrable or accursed deed; ein verfluchter Menſch, Kerl, a cursed man, fellow; das verfluchte Spiel, the cursed game, damn or rot the game; ein verfluchter Weg, an abominable, a cursed road; das iſt verflucht grob, theuer, that is devilish vulgar or shockingly coarse, cursedly or confoundedly dear; [in pop. lang.] verflucht! ſeht doch wie klug! zounds! botheration! how mighty prudent! [low] my eyes, how prudent! 2) [emphatic or fam. for verſchwören] to abjure, to forswear. Den Wein, das Spiel —, to renounce solemnly &c. wine, gaming, to vow not to touch wine, to leave off play. Das —, die Verfluchung, imprecation, malediction.

Verfluchens-werth, —würdig, *adj.* and *adv.* execrable, accursed, [low] damnable.

Verflüchtigen, I. *v. tr.* [in chemistry] to volatilize, to subtilize, to render volatile &c.; Queckſilber &c. —, to volatilize mercury &c. *Fig.* —, to cause to disappear, to dissipate. II. *v. refl.* Sich —, to pass off in fumes or vapour. Das —, volatilisation, subtilisation.

Verflúß, *m.* [-ſſes, no *pl.*] flowing away. Der — des Waſſers, the flowing away of the water; der — der Zeit iſt ſchnell, the march or flight of time is rapid; nach — zweier

Jahre, after the lapse of two years.

Verflüstern, *v. tr.* to whisper away. Die Zeit —, to pass or spend the time in whispering; den Abend —, to keep on, to be whispering all the evening.

Verflúten, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to flood or flow away. II. *v. tr.* to flood away, to carry off by flooding, to wash away.

Verfólg, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] suite, continuation, course; pursuance, progress, sequel. Im —e der Erzählung, in the course of the relation or narration; aus dem —e der Sache klar werden, to become clear in the progress of the thing, in the sequel of the affair, to brighten up towards the end of the business; in — Befehls [chancery style], pursuant to order.

Verfólgen, *v. tr.* 1) Einen, Etwas —, to pursue, to run after any one, any thing; den Feind —, to pursue, to chase the enemy; der Feind wurde von der Reiterei verfolgt, the enemy was pursued by the cavalry; ein Schiff —, to chase a ship; einen Hasen —, to course or hunt a hare; mit Steckbriefen &c. —, to issue a writ for apprehension. *Fig.* Sein Recht —, to prosecute one's right; Unglück verfolgt die Sünder [in Scripture], evil pursueth sinners; Einen —, to persecute any one; die Unschuldigen —, to persecute the innocent. 2) [= fortsetzen] Seinen Weg —, to continue [on] one's way. *Fig.* Eine Untersuchung &c. nicht weiter —, not to prosecute or pursue an investigation any further, to let it drop. Das —, V. Verfolgung. Syn. V. Nachsetzen.

Verfólger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* persecutor. Ein — der Christen, der Unschuld, a persecutor of the Christians, of innocence.

Verfólglich, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] pursuable.

Verfólgung, *f.* 1) pursuit, persecution. Die — des Wildes, des Feindes, the chase of game, of the enemy; in sportsmen's lang.] die — der rechten Fährte, chase on the right track or scent; die — Andersdenkender, the persecution of persons entertaining different opinions; die —en der Christen, the persecutions of the Christians. 2) [= Fortsetzung] continuation. Die — seines Weges, the pursuing of one's way. *Fig.* Die — einer Untersuchung, seines Rechtes an einer Sache, the prosecution of an inquiry, of one's right in a thing.

Verfolgungs-eifer, *m.* ardour to persecute or in persecuting [others for their opinions]. —geist, *m.* spirit of persecution. —sucht, *f.* rage, mania of persecution. —süchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* possessed with a mania for persecuting. —wuth, *f.* rage of persecuting.

Verfórmen, *v. tr.* 1) Etwas —, to change the form, the face of any thing. 2) to malform, misform. Die Arme dieser Bildsäule sind verformt, the arms of this statue are badly formed, misshapen.

‖**Verfórsten**, *v. tr.* Einen Baum —, to pay dues to the forester.

Verfráchten, *v. tr.* 1) to charter. Waaren —, to settle the price for the conveyance of goods, to agree about the carriage &c.; Einem ein Schiff — [vermiethen], to let, to charter out a ship to any one. 2) to pay the carriage or freight. Das —, V. Verfrachtung.

Verfráchter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] the freighter.

Verfráchtung, *f.* the freighting [of a vessel].

Verfraúen, V. Verweiben.

Verfrèmden, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] 1) to become a stranger. 2) to estrange; *it.* [in commerce] Waaren &c. —, to deliver goods &c. to strangers.

Verfrèssen, *irr. v. tr.* [low] 1) Sein Geld, sein Vermögen —, to consume, waste, squander one's money, property. 2) — seyn, to be gluttonous; er ist sehr —, he is a greedy-gut, a great gormand.

Verfrèssenheit, *f.* gluttony, gormandizing.

Verfreúnden, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to become friendly. II. *v. tr.* Zwei Personen mit einander —, to make two persons friendly together.

Verfrieden, *v. tr.* 1) to enclose, to fence in [a garden], V. Einschließen. 2) [unusual] to pacify.

Verfrieren, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] [in common people's lang.] 1) V. Erfrieren. 2) to be very sensible of cold. Verfroren seyn, to be chilly; ein verfrorenes Mädchen, a chilly girl.

Verfröhnen, *v. tr.* 1) to subject to statute-labour. 2) to do statute-labour. Es sind von dem Gute zwei Pferde verfröhnt, two horses have been pressed from off the estate.

Verfúchteln, *v. tr* [low, chiefly with military-men] Einem den Eigensinn, die Mucken &c. —, to drub the obstinacy, one's conceits out of one.

Verfügen, *v. tr.* to join, to fix, to clamp, to rabbet.

Verfügen, I. *v. tr.* to arrange, dispose, order, ordain. Es ist von den Richtern so verfügt worden, it has been so arranged, ruled, so disposed of by the judges; ich werde —, was recht ist, I shall arrange, order what is right; den Aufbruch der Truppen —, to issue marching orders to the troops; über Etwas —, to dispose of any thing; über seine Kinder, sein Vermögen &c. —, to dispose of one's children, property &c.; durch ein Testament —, to devise by will; zum Vortheile seiner Frau —, to devise, will or bequeath to the benefit of one's wife; der —de Theil des landesherrlichen Befehls, the enacting clause of an edict. II. *v. refl.* Sich [an einen Ort] —, to betake one's self, to repair [to a place]; sie verfügten sich an Ort und Stelle, they repaired to the spot; sich nach Hause —, to return home. Das —, V. Verfügung.

Verfüger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* one who disposes, disposer, arranger.

Verfüglich, *adj.* and *adv.* disposable. Eine —e Summe, a disposable sum.

Verfügung, *f.* disposition, arrangement. Eine — machen or treffen, to make a disposal; die — unter Lebenden, the disposition among the living; freiwillige —, free or voluntary disposal; letztwillige —, devise, bequest by will, testamentary disposal; die nöthigen —en treffen, to give the necessary orders.

Verführbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [of goods] transportable, V. Verführen 1). 2) *Fig.* that may be seduced &c., V. Verführen 2).

Verführen, *v. tr.* 1) Waaren &c. —, to transport, convey goods &c.; Lebensmittel aus dem Lande —, to export, to convey out of the country provisions. 2) *Fig.* to lead astray. Wir wurden von unserm Wegweiser verführt [more usual irre or falsch geführt], we were conducted wrong by our guide. *Fig.* to seduce, deceive, corrupt, suborn, debauch; Einen —, to seduce any one; sich zu Etwas — lassen, to allow one's self to be seduced to any thing; einen Menschen —, to debauch, corrupt, deprave a man; ein unschuldiges Mädchen &c. —, to seduce an innocent girl &c.; man verführte ihm seine Soldaten, they debauched his soldiers; Zeugen —, to suborn witnesses; er verführte das Volk, he misled, seduced the people. — [in fam. lang., for to persuade by representing that which is agreeable], to seduce. Man wünscht Sie auf dem Balle zu sehen, ich komme Sie zu —, mitzugehen, they want to see you at the ball, I am come to seduce you to come or go with us, I am come to abduct you; wir wollen ihn dieser Tage —, we'll seduce, persuade him, gain him over one of these days. 3) [in common people's lang.] [= machen, verursachen] Großen Lärm, großes Geschrei —, to make a great noise, great cry. Das —, V. Verführung. Syn. Verführen, Verleiten, Betrügen. One verführt the will and verleitet the understanding. When one wishes to verführen a man, one endeavours to work upon his will and to deceive by exciting certain desires; when one wishes to verleiten another to any thing, he endeavours to work on his understanding and to deceive it by specious arguments. He, that is verführt, acts therefore without reflexion, the verleitete person reflects, but his judgment has been biassed or warped. A person verführt unprotected innocence, verleitet short sighted simplicity; verführen therefore is to seduce, and verleiten to mislead, to misguide. He, who raises a hope, which he does not realize, and consequently deceives an expectation founded in full confidence on his word, he betrügt [deceives]. The Verführer [seducer] must often betrügen; he must raise hopes, which he does not intend to fulfil or can not, in order to be enabled to seduce or to lead astray [verführen].

Verführer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* seducer, suborner, debaucher, corrupter. Ein —, eine —inn der Jugend, a misleader &c., a corruptress of youth; er ist ein ausgemachter — der Frauen, he is a perfect Don Juan.

Verführerisch, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) seductive. Die —en Reize der Wollust, the seductive, seducing charms of [sensual or carnal] pleasure. 2) enticing, attractive, tempting, alluring, engaging, captivating. Dies Nachtkleid macht sie sehr —, this night-dress makes her very charming; der Ton ihrer Stimme ist —, the tone of her voice is captivating; —e Unterhaltung, a charming conversation.

Verführlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) easy of carriage, of easy transport. 2) *Fig.* easily seduced, easy to be seduced &c.

Verführung, *f.* 1) transport, conveyance, carriage [of goods]. 2) *Fig.* seduction, subornation. Sie widerstand der —, she withstood the attempt to seduce her; an der — eines Mädchens Theil haben, to have a hand, to be a party concerned in the seduction of a girl.

Verführungs-kunst, *f.* 1) art of seduction. 2) artifice. Alle —künste anwenden, to employ every artifice, every kind of trick to seduce &c., every means of seduction. —mittel, *n.* means of seduction.

Verfüllen, *v. tr.* 1) Das Bier &c. in Fässer —, to cask or barrel beer &c.; in Flaschen —, to bottle. 2) to fill by mistake,

to fill one vessel instead of another.

Verfünffachen, *v. tr.* to increase or make fivefold.

Verfüttern, *v. tr.* Viel Leinwand —, to use much linen in lining; allen Zeug —, to use up all the stuff in lining.

Verfüttern, *v. tr.* to use up as fodder; *it.* to use or employ as fodder. Das Vieh —, to overfeed the cattle; *it.* to spoil the cattle by giving them bad fodder. Das —, 1) — des Heues, the using of hay for fodder. 2) — alles Futters, the using up, consumption of the fodder.

Vergäben, *v. tr.* 1) to give away. 2) to employ, spend in alms. 3) to bequeath [by will or testament], V. Vermachen. Das —, V. Vergabung.

Vergäber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] giver, donor, V. Geber, Schenker.

Vergäbung, *f.* 1) giving away, charity. 2) gift, the charity, donation, the alms. 3) bequeathing, bequest.

Vergädern, **Vergáddern**, V. Vergattern.

Vergáffen, *v. refl.* [in pop. lang.] Sich in Etwas, an einer Sache —, to let one's self be dazzled or amazed at any thing; sich in eine Person —, to be smitten or very much captivated with any one; sie hat sich in ihn vergafft, she has fallen in love with him; sich in ein hübsches Gesicht —, to fall in love with, to be caught by a pretty face.

Vergähnen, *v. tr.* Seine Zeit —, to gape away one's time, to pass one's time in gaping.

Vergähren, *irr. v. intr.* 1) to ferment well, to cease fermenting. Der Most hat vergohren, the must has done working. 2) — or sich —, to ferment too much.

Vergállen, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to change into bile, into gall. *Fig.* Ein vergalltes Gemüth, a soured mind.

Vergällen, *v. tr.* to render bitter as gall. [with cooks] Einen Fisch —, to break [imprudently] the gall-bladder of a fish. *Fig.* Einem das Leben, eine Freude —, to embitter any one's life, joy.

Vergaloppiren, *v. refl.* Sich —, to gallop too long. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] to run too fast, to let one's tongue run too fast, to forget one's self. Sich in seinen Reden —, to gallop on or away in one's talk.

Vergáng, *m.* [rather provincial] diminution, loss, disappearance, [old] preterition. Ueber den — seiner Jugend nachdenken, to think back on the days of one's youth; Mißmuth über den unnützen — seiner Kräfte, vexation at the unprofitable waste of one's strength.

Vergángen, *past part.* [of the verb Vergehen] or *adj.* Die —e Zeit, the time that has elapsed, [in contradistinction to the present or future] the past; *it.* [in grammar] the preterit tense, the perfect, the preterit, the praeter-perfect; die unlängst —e, kaum —e or jüngst —e Zeit, the imperfect; die längst —e Zeit, the pluperfect; die einfache —e Zeit, the perfect, the preterit definite, the historical tense.

Vergángenheit, *f.* 1) the past, the state of that, which is past. 2) time past. Die — und Zukunft, the past and future.

Vergänglich, *adj.* and *adv.* transitory, perishable, frail. Alles ist —, every thing is transitory; die Schönheit ist —, beauty is not lasting, soon fades; —e Güter, goods that won't keep, perishable articles; —e Farben, colours that won't stand, that soon fade; die Freuden dieser Welt sind —, the joys of this world are of short duration.

Vergänglichkeit, *f.* 1) transitoriness, perishableness, fragility. Der — unterworfen seyn, to be liable to perish. 2) transitory life. In dieser —, in this frail life or tenement, in this mortal world or coil.

Vergánten, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to declare [from the tribunal or by a judicial decree] any one a bankrupt, to strike a docket; *it.* Einem or Einen —, to bring any one's goods to the hammer, V. Versteigern. Das —, V. Vergantung.

Vergántung, *f.* 1) the act of declaring any one a bankrupt. 2) [sale by] auction, public sale, port-sale.

Vergantungs-ausruf, *m.* proclamation for sale, notice of public sale by the town-crier. **—recht**, *n.* right of sale by auction, of open sale.

Vergárnen, *v. tr.* to take in a net, with the net, to net.

Vergárstigen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to grow ugly. II. *v. tr.* to make ugly.

Vergásten, *v. intr.* [in seamen's lang.] Die Zeit vergastet, the tide is down.

Vergátten, *v. tr.* 1) to join, V. Verbinden. 2) [sometimes] Seine Felder — [bestellen], to sow one's fields.

Vergáttern, *v. tr.* 1) [from Gatter, Gitter] to put a trellice or railing to. 2) [from the old gattern, Engl. *to gather*, sammeln, versammeln] Soldaten —, to assemble the soldiers by beat of drum, to beat the general or assembly.

Vergátterung, *f.* [the second beat of the drum before the march] the assembly. — schlagen, to beat the assembly; *it.* — [in Scottish History], the gathering [of the Clans].

Vergátthobel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with joiners] straight-block plane.

Vergaúkeln, *v. tr.* 1) V. Verfackeln. 2) Seine Zeit —, to pass one's time in buffoonery, with monkey-trick, to tom-fool away one's time.

Vergaúnern, *v. tr.* [rather unusual] Sein Leben —, to pass one's life in swindling, in diddling, in pilfering.

Vergèben, *irr. v. tr.* 1) [förmlich hergeben] to bestow, to give away, to confer, to present. Seine Tochter —, to give away one's daughter [in marriage]; ihre Hand ist noch nicht —, her hand is not yet given away; [also] she has not yet bestowed her hand; ein Amt an Jemand —, to confer an office on any one; diese Stelle ist noch nicht —, this place is not yet given away, is still vacant; die Pfarre wird vom Bischofe —, the living is in the gift of the bishop, he has the collation of or to the benefice; sein Recht — [abtreten], to cede, transfer one's right. 2) Sich Etwas [von seinem Rechte] —, to give up somewhat, to make some concession [of one's right]; ich darf meinem Nachfolger Nichts —, I cannot prejudice the, I can allow no encroachment on the rights of my successor; er vergibt seiner Würde nichts, he permits or tolerates no breach of respect; Acht geben, daß man sich Nichts vergibt, to take care not to compromise one's self, to be jealous of one's self-respect or self-esteem; er, seine Muse hätte geglaubt, sich Etwas zu —, wenn er, wenn sie diesen Gegenstand besungen hätte, he, his muse would have considered it somewhat derogatory or degrading to have celebrated this subject. 3) [verzeihen] to forgive, to pardon. Seinen Feinden &c. —, to forgive one's enemies &c.; Gott vergibt die Sünden, God forgives, remits sins; und vergib uns unsere Schulden, wie wir — &c. [in Scripture], and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive &c.; eine Beleidigung —, to pardon &c., to look over an offence; das konnte er sich nie —, he could never forgive himself for it. 4) [at games of cards] to misdeal. Die Karten —, to misdeal the cards; die Karten sind —, the cards are wrong dealt, it is a misdeal. 5) Einen or [less usual] Einem —, to poison any one; Mäuse &c. —, to poison mice &c.; sich selbst —, to poison one's self, to take poison. 6) [ausgeben] to give all, to spend. Das Geld vergibt sich, the money goes; sich —, to give all one has. 7) —, *past part.* or *adj.* *a*) [provincial = vergeblich] useless. *b*) [in architecture] Ein —er Boden, a false or second floor. Das —, pardoning [V. Vergebung]; misdealing; poisoning &c.

Vergébens, *adv.* in vain, uselessly, to no purpose. Alles Bitten war —, all entreaty was useless; — warten, to wait in vain; — bemühte er sich, mühte er sich ab, he strove, he struggled in vain; V. Vergeblich. Syn. V. Umsonst.

Vergèber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] collator [of a benefice]. Geistliche Würde, welche blos vom — ertheilt werden kann, collative dignity.

Vergèblich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [verzeihlich] pardonable. Ein sehr —er Irrthum, a very pardonable, excusable error; eine —e Sünde, a venial sin. 2) vain, useless, bootless. Sich — bemühen, to use vain, fond efforts, to strive vainly, ineffectually; —e Schritte thun, to make vain efforts; man würde diesen Schritt — thun, this step would be to no purpose, it would be of no use to take this step; —e Hoffnung, Wünsche, Sorge, Klagen, vain hope, wishes, care, complaints or regrets; —e Furcht, idle or groundless fear.

Vergèblichkeit, *f.* the uselessness, inutility [of one's efforts &c.].

Vergèbsam, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] delighting to pardon.

Vergèbsamkeit, *f.* inclination or disposition to pardon.

Vergèbung, *f.* 1) collation [of a benefice]. 2) Die — eines Rechtes, the cession or yielding up of a right; — eines Fehlers, pardon or forgiveness of a fault; — der Sünden, forgiveness or remission of sins; — seiner Sünden erhalten, to receive absolution for one's sins; um — bitten, to ask pardon; ich bitte um —, mein Herr [in polite lang.], I beg your pardon, Sir; um —! pardon me! excuse me! if you will allow or permit me! sagen Sie mir um —, weshalb &c., pray, tell me, why &c.

Vergècken, *v. tr.* Seine Zeit &c. —, to pass one's time &c. in sorry jests, in nonsensical, farcical or maudlin attempts to be witty.

Vergègenwärtigen, *v. tr.* to represent, to make present, to place before the eyes of; sich eine Sache —, to represent, figure or depict to one's self any thing.

Vergèhen, *irr.* I. *v. refl.* Sich —, *a*) [fehl gehen] to go astray, to stray; *fig.* to commit a breach of good manners, to fail. Sich gegen or wider Jemand —, sich an Einem —, to act wrong towards any one; to forget one's self before any one; habe ich

mich gegen ihn vergangen? have I done aught amiss towards him, have I failed in respect &c. towards him? sich thätlich an Einem —, to raise one's hand against any one; er hat sich mit Worten gegen sie vergangen, he has let fall some words against her, he has forgotten himself with respect to her. *b*) Sich —, to move or stretch one's legs, to give one's self some motion [after sitting a long time]. II. *v. tr.* to walk off or away [a numbness in the foot &c.]. Sich die Steifheit —, to walk away one's stiffness; die Zeit —, to pass or spend the time in walking. III. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to cease, to pass, to finish, to pass away. Die rothen Flecken auf der Haut — und kommen wieder, the red spots on the skin disappear and return; der Nebel vergeht, the fog clears up; der Schmerz vergeht, the pain goes away; der Hunger ist ihm vergangen, his hunger has passed away, has gone off; seine Wuth ist ihm bald vergangen, his rage has soon passed away; die Lust daran ist ihm vergangen, his desire for it has gone off, has ceased; seine Kräfte —, his strength diminishes, gives way, grows less, is leaving him; das Gesicht vergeht ihm, his sight fails him; mir verging Hören und Sehen [fam.], sight and hearing left me; dieses Geschlecht wird nicht — [in Scripture], this generation shall not pass away; Schönheit vergeht, beauty fades, withers, perishes, passes away; endlich vergeht Alles, all perishes at last; im Feuer —, to perish by fire; *it.* V. Zergehen; man möchte vor Aergerniß —, one could die for vexation; vor Gram —, to die of grief; die Zeit vergeht schnell, time flies quickly away, quickly flies the time; ehe ein Jahr vergangen ist, before a year has passed; vergangene Woche or in vergangener Woche, last week; vergangen [more usual jüngst, neulich] traf ich ihn &c, lately, the other day I met him &c. Das — der Zeit, the lapse of time; das —, die Vergehung gegen seine Pflicht, fault, trespass, transgression, breach of duty, excess, dereliction; ein leichtes, schweres —, a trivial, grave fault or offence; wie viele — or Vergehungen sind ihm nicht nachgesehen worden! how many offences of his have been looked over!

Vergeigen, [in fam. lang.] I. *v. tr.* Die Zeit —, to fiddle away one's time. II. *v. refl.* Sich die Grillen —, to drive away the blue devils by playing on the violin.

Vergeilen, *v. intr.* [with gardeners] to shoot up into puny slender stalks.

Vergeisten, I. *v. tr.* to spiritualize, to render spiritual. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to evaporate. Geistreiche or geistige Getränke — in einem offenen Gefäße, spirituous liquors lose their strength in an open vessel.

Vergeistern, *v. tr.* to change into spirit, to spiritualize. *Fig.* [entzücken] to charm, ravish, to render ecstatic; *it.* [in fam. lang.] to terrify, to strike aghast, all of a heap.

Vergeistigen, *v. tr.* to spiritualize. Salze, Flüssigkeiten —, to extract a spirit from salts, fluids; Wein &c. — [alkoholisiren], to alcoholize wine &c. Das —, spiritualization, alcoholization. *Fig.* to spiritualize.. Vergeistigte Züge, ein vergeistigter Ausdruck des Gesichts, a countenance expressive of the most refined and beautiful mind; ein vergeistigtes Wesen, Daseyn, spiritualized manner of being, a spiritualized existence.

Vergeizen, [u. w. seyn] I. *v. intr.* to change or turn to avarice, to become avaricious. Vergeizet seyn, to be very miserly. II. *v. tr.* to lose by over-avariciousness.

Vergelben, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to turn yellow.

Vergellen, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] [speaking of a tone or sound] to be lost by degrees, to diminish insensibly. Die Stimme ist vergellt, the voice, the sound of the voice gradually subsided, died away.

Vergelt, *m.* and *n.*[-es, *pl.* -e] [provincial, except in composition, for Vergeltung] recompense, retribution.

Vergelt-gerechtigkeit, *f.* avenging justice. —göttinn, *f.* Nemesis.

Vergelten, *irr. v. tr.* Einem, Etwas —, to recompense, remunerate, requite any one, any thing; Einem Etwas —, to remunerate any one for something. V. Belohnen; vergeltet nicht Böses mit Bösem [in Scripture], recompense to no man evil for evil; Gleiches mit Gleichem —, to return like for like, [fam.] to give tit for tat; das Gute mit Bösem —, to return or render evil for good; wieder —, to return in the like measure, to give an equivalent, to repay in the same coin, to retaliate; es soll ihm vergolten werden [as a threat]! he shall pay [smart] for it! Gott vergilt einem Jeden nach seinen Werken, God renders to every one according to his works, deserts; ich kann Ihnen Ihre Dienste nicht —, I cannot repay, recompense, reindemnify your services; ich werde seine Mühe —, I will repay his trouble, acknowledge his exertions; es ist mir schlecht vergolten worden, I have been ill requited; Gott vergelt' es Ihnen, may God recompense you for it, make it up to you again. Das —, V. Vergeltung.

Vergelter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* remunerator. Gott ist der — guter Werke, God is the recompenser, rewarder of good works; Gott sey dein —! may God be your rewarder! may God reward you! [in mythology] die —inn, Nemesis.

Vergeltung, *f.* [Belohnung] recompense, retribution, remuneration, retaliation; V. Wieder—; er hofft nur von Gott auf —, he awaits recompense only from God; zur — des uns verschafften Vergnügens, in return for the pleasure you have procured us; Einem für einen Dienst eine — geben, to give any one a recompense for a service.

Vergeltungs-recht, *n.* the right of reprisals, of retaliation, the lex talionis. — tag, *m.* the day of reprisals, of reward; [in divinity] the day of judgement.

Vergesellschaften, *v. tr.* to unite in society, to cause to enter into society. Sich mit Jemand —, to enter into society with any one, to associate with any one. *Fig.* In ihr sind Tugenden mit Reizen vergesellschaftet, in her virtues are associated to charms; das Glück mit der Klugheit vergesellschaftet, good fortune accompanied by prudence.

Vergeßbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that may be forgotten.

Vergessen, [allied to the Swed. *gaeta*, to the Ice. *gata*, to the Old Sax. gytan = to remember] *irr.* I. *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to forget. Einen Namen, eine Sprache —, to forget a name, a language; die Sache ist längst —, the thing is long forgotten, has been forgotten long ago; sie hat das Tanzen &c. —, she has forgotten dancing &c.; seine Uhr, sein Taschentuch &c. —, to forget one's watch, one's pocket-handkerchief &c; eine Person or einer Person —, to forget any one; ich habe —, Ihnen zu sagen, I forgot, I have forgotten to say to you. 2) [= nicht berücksichtigen] — Sie die Armen, der Armen nicht, forget not, don't forget the poor; sie wurde im Testament &c. —, she was forgotten in the will &c; seiner Schuldigkeit, seiner Pflicht — seyn [obsolescent], to forget one's, to be forgetful or disregardful of one's duties or duty; Gottes — seyn [obsolescent], to be forgetful, unmindful of God; eine Beleidigung —, to forget an injury; das werde ich dir zeitlebens nicht —, I shan't forget it [of you] as long as I live; er vergißt sich nicht [in fam. lang.], he doesn't forget himself, he takes care to remember number one. II. *v. refl.* 1) [to commit an indiscretion &c.] to forget one's self. Das Glück ist oft Ursache, daß man sich vergißt, prosperity is often the cause of one's forgetting one's self; haben Sie sich so weit — können? can you have so far forgotten yourself? 2) [— werden] Das vergißt sich leicht, that is easily forgotten, soon goes out of the mind, out of one's head.

Vergessen, *past part.* [of the verb Vergessen] and *adj.* 1) forgotten. 2) [more usual, vergeßlich] Ein —er Mensch, a forgetful man. Das —, [bad word] die Vergessung, forgetfulness.

Vergessenheit, *f.* 1) forgetfulness. In — kommen, gerathen, to fall into oblivion, to be forgotten; Etwas in — stellen, to forget any thing; in — seyn, to be buried in oblivion, to be forgotten. 2) [state of easily forgetting] forgetfulness.

Vergesser, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [not much used] forgetter, person with a short memory, apt to forget, V. Vergeßlich.

Vergeßhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* [vergeßlich] forgetful.

Vergeßhaftigkeit, *f.* aptness to forget, V. Vergessenheit 2).

Vergeßlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) that may or can be forgotten. Sollten mir seine Wohlthaten wohl — seyn? can his benefits ever be forgotten by me? V. Un—. 2) forgetful, oblivious. Sie sind sehr —, you are very forgetful; ein —er Mensch, a forgetful man.

Vergeßlichkeit, *f.* forgetfulness.

Vergestirnen, *v. tr.* to place among the, in the number of the stars.

Vergeuden, *v. tr.* to dissipate, to squander, to lavish. Sein Vermögen —, to squander away one's fortune; die Staatsgelder —, to consume wastefully, to dilapidate the public revenues.

Vergeuder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* dissipater, squanderer.

Vergeuderisch, *adj.* and *adv.* prodigal, extravagant, wasteful, lavish.

Vergeudung, *f.* dissipation, squandering, dilapidation.

Vergewältigen, *v. tr.* [in chancery] to use violence, to force.

Vergewältigung, *f.* 1) [in chancery] act of forcing. 2) [obsolete] violence, oppression.

Vergewerken, *v. tr.* [with miners] to distribute, to share out the parts of a mine to be worked, to find partners, to enlist miners.

Vergewissern, *v. tr.* to assure, certify, render certain, make sure. Einen Vertrag — [bestätigen], to confirm a contract; um sich seiner Person zu —, to make sure, to assure one's self of, to secure one's person; [as a verb *refl.* sich —], sich einer Sache —, to ascertain any thing. Das —, confirmation.

Vergießen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to spill, to shed.

Waſſer, Milch —, auf den Tiſch —, to spill water, milk, to spill &c. on the table; das Glas iſt zu voll, du wirſt es —, the glass is too full, you will spill it, V. Verſchütten; Thränen —, um Einen —, to shed tears, for any one; ſie vergoß heiße, bittere Thränen, she shed scalding, she wept bitter tears; es wurden Ströme Blutes vergoſſen, torrents of blood were shed; ſein Blut für Einen —, to shed one's blood for any one; unſchuldiges Blut —, to shed innocent blood. 2) [in different trades &c.] Zinn, Blei &c. —, to pour or cast tin, lead &c.; das Zinn iſt gänzlich zu Löffeln vergoſſen, the tin has been entirely used up in casting spoons. 3) [aus- or vollgießen] Mit Blei — [verſchließen], to seal with lead; ein Loch mit Wachs —, to stop [up] a hole with melted wax. 4) to pour wrong. Der Zinngießer hat dieſe Schüſſel vergoſſen, the tinman has cast these dishes wrong; ſich —, to cast badly. 5) Pflanzen &c. —, to water plants &c. too much, to give them too much water.

Vergießung, *f.* shedding, effusion [of blood]. Die — des chriſtlichen Blutes, the shedding, spilling of Christian blood; nach — ſo vielen Blutes, after the effusion &c. of so much blood; unter — bitterer Thränen, pouring out, shedding bitter tears.

Vergíften, *v. tr.* 1) Einen —, to poison any one; ſich —, to poison one's self. *Fig.* Die Unſchuld —, to poison innocence; die Unſchuld zu Tode —, to murder innocence; die Wolluſt vergiftet die Herzen, licentiousness poisons, corrupts hearts; vergiftete Lobſprüche, poisoned praises. 2) Die Speiſen, Getränke —, to poison food, drink; einen Brunnen, Dolch &c. —, to poison a well, dagger &c.; ein —der Athem, a poisonous, venomous breath; der Geſtank vergiftet die Luft, the stench infects, taints, envenoms &c. the air. *Fig.* Haß und Neid — unſer Leben, hate and envy poison, embitter our life; Einem das Leben —, to embitter any one's life. Das —, V. Vergiftung.

Vergífter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* poisoner.

Vergíftung, *f.* poisoning. Der — überwieſen werden, to be convicted of poisoning, of having administered poison.

Vergílben, V. Vergelben.

Vergírren, *v. tr.* [in a proper as well as figurative sense, of doves and of lovers] Manche Stunde —, to pass many an hour in cooing.

Vergíſchen, *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. haben] to cease boiling, foaming, frothing, yeasting. 2) [u. w. ſeyn] to boil away, to escape or run away in boiling.

Vergißmeinnicht, *n.* [*pl.* -e] [in botany] 1) [Mauſeöhrchen] forget-me-not, mouse-ear, myosotis. 2) V. Gamander.

Vergíttern, *v. tr.* to grate, to crossbar, to furnish with a trellis or lattice, to grate up.

Vergítterung, *f.* grating, trellis, trellis-work.

Verglänzen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to cease shining.

Verglásbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [verglaslich] vitrifiable, vitrificable.

Verglásbarkeit, *f.* vitrificability.

Verglāſen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to become glass, to vitrify. II. *v. tr.* to vitrify, to vitrificate. Das Feuer verglaſet Kieſelſteine, Minerale &c., fire vitrifies pebbles, minerals &c.; *it.* — [= glaſiren], to glaze. Das —, V. Verglaſung.

Verglāslich, V. Verglasbar.

Verglāſung, *f.* 1) vitrification. 2) [Glaſur] glaze.

Verglaſungsfeuer, *n.* fire of vitrification.

Verglaūben, *v. tr.* [rather unusual] Die Zeit —, to pass the time in believing.

Vergleích, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [= Vergleichung] comparison. Einen — zwiſchen zwei Dingen machen, to make a comparison between two things, to draw the parallel between &c.; zwiſchen ihm und ſeinem Bruder findet gar kein — ſtatt, there is no comparison between him and his brother; ohne —, über allen — [unvergleichlich], beyond all comparison, beyond or above [all] compare, incomparably; über allen — ſchön, incomparably, superlatively beautiful. 2) [= Vertrag] agreement, treaty, convention, arrangement, composition, accord, compact. Einen — vorſchlagen, to propose an arrangement &c.; einen — machen, ſchließen, treffen, to make, conclude or close an agreement; einen — vermitteln, unterhandeln, to mediate, to negotiate a treaty &c.; ein gütlicher —, a friendly or amicable agreement; gerichtlich beſtätigter —, contract &c. officially confirmed; eine Sache ſummariſch und durch einen gütlichen — abthun, to despatch a case summarily and by [friendly] accommodation; Etwas durch einen — abthun, erledigen, to settle, to adjust any thing by compromise; zu einem —e kommen, to come to a composition; zu einem —e bereitwillig or erbötig ſeyn, von keinem —e hören wollen, to be willing or ready for an arrangement, to be deaf to all, to turn a deaf ear to all adjustment &c.; die Sache kommt zu einem —e, the affair or cause will be settled by accord; der — enthält, daß &c., the treaty says, that &c.; it stands in the convention, that &c.; eine Stadt auf — einnehmen, to take a city by capitulation. *Proverb.* Ein magerer — iſt beſſer, als ein fetter Prozeß, agree, for the law is costly.

Vergleich-gemäß, *adj.* and *adv.* agreeable to treaty, according to contract or accord. **—mäßig**, *adj.* and *adv.* according to convention, conventional. **—s-handlung**, *f.* convention, accord, composition. **—s-mittel**, *n.* means of accommodation. **—s-punkt**, *m.* point of convention. **—s-weiſe**, *adj.* and *adv.* conventionally; *it.* comparatively, V. Vergleichungsweiſe.

Vergleíchbar, *adj.* and *adv.* comparable. Die Güter dieſer Welt ſind mit den Gütern jener Welt nicht —, the goods of this world are not comparable with or to those of the other.

Vergleíchbarkeit, *f.* comparability.

Vergleíchen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to make equal or even, to level or smooth, to make smooth or uniform, to make straight. Die Eiſenſtangen — [with blacksmiths], to beat or hammer the iron-bars square, to straighten the rods; die Unebenheiten auf einer Fläche —, to smooth, level or planish a surface, to remove the inequalities or asperities from a surface or plane; den Boden —, to make the ground even, equally flat; [with tailors] den Rand eines Rockes —, to cut the border or edge of a coat equal, to make it all like; [with tawers] die Felle —, to take off the horns, ears &c. of the skins, to dock or top the skins; den Thon — [with potters], to knead the clay; die Goldblätter — [ſortiren] [with goldbeaters], to sort the leaves. *Fig.* [ausgleichen] to make up, to arrange or adjust, to compensate or indemnify to reconcile; einen Verluſt — [erſetzen], to make up, compensate a loss, to give compensation for a loss; die Koſten eines Prozeſſes —, to compensate the costs of an action; zwei ſtreitende Parteien —, to reconcile two litigant parties. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to adjust mutual differences, to come to a mutual arrangement, adjustment or understanding; die beiden Parteien haben ſich mit einander verglichen, the two parties have come to a settlement of differences, have made an accord; ſie haben ſich gütlich mit einander verglichen, they have come to an amicable arrangement with each other; des Rechtens müde, verglichen ſie ſich, tired of law, they agreed, they made it up between themselves; man muß ſie zu — ſuchen, one must try to or and reconcile them, to bring them together again, to make them friends again; ſie werden ſich ſchon —, they will come to an understanding together well enough, [fam.] they'll chime together, they'll agree fast enough; ſich wegen des Preiſes —, to agree about, to come to terms about the price; ſich mit ſeinen Gläubigern, ſich wegen ſeiner Schulden mit Einem —, to compound with one's creditors, with any one concerning one's debts; Streitigkeiten — [beilegen], to accommodate, arrange, adjust differences; Streit, der in Güte verglichen werden kann, quarrel, that can be peaceably settled, made up in a friendly way; die Rechnung vergleicht ſich [gleicht ſich aus], the accompts or accounts agree; Einnahme und Ausgabe — ſich [gleichen ſich aus], receipt and expenditure agree, tally. *b*) [to endeavour to recognize the equality or inequality of certain objects] to compare, to confront, to confer. Ein Bild mit der Perſon ſelbſt —, to compare a portrait with the original; er darf mit den größten Männern verglichen werden, he can be compared to or with, can be put in comparison, can vie with the greatest men; die Geſchichte hat Nichts aufzuweiſen, was mit dem letzten Feldzuge verglichen werden könnte, history has nothing to offer at all comparable to the last campaign; in dieſer Kunſt iſt ihm Niemand zu —, in this art there is no one to be compared to him, he stands without a rival; je mehr ich dieſe beiden Dichter &c. vergleiche, deſto mehr &c, the more I compare these two poets &c., the more &c.; zwei Ueberſetzungen, die Zeitrechner &c. mit einander —, to compare two translations, the chronologists &c. with each other; man hat die Abſchrift mit der Urſchrift verglichen, the copy has been examined side by side with, has been collated with the original; die inventirten Stücke mit dem Inventarium — [in law], to go over the lots with the inventory; eine —de Ueberſicht der Nationalreichthümer, a comparative view of the wealth of nations; die Handelsweiſe eines Menſchen mit ſeinen Grundſätzen —, to make or institute a comparison between the acts of a man and his principles; ſich mit Höheren —, to compare one's self with one's superiors; ſich mit Einem —, to compare or assimilate one's self with or to any one, to put one's self on a level with any one; *it.* ſich — [ſich — laſſen], to be able to be compared, to be equal to, to be like; *it.* to liken; wem iſt das Reich Gottes gleich, und wem ſoll ich es — [in Scripture]? unto what is the kingdom of God like? and whereunto shall I resemble it? Das —, V. Vergleichung.

Vergleícher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* [not much used] 1) accommodator, pacificator, peace-maker. 2) comparer, institutor of a comparison.

Vergleíchlich, V. Vergleichbar.

Vergleíchung, *f.* comparison, parallel, confrontation, conference. Eine — zwiſchen zwei Perſonen or Sachen anſtellen, to make or institute a comparison between two persons or things; zwiſchen dieſen beiden Schriftſtellern findet keine — Statt, there is no comparison, similarity, resemblance, parallelism between these two writers; — von Handſchriften, a comparison of handwritings; — von Schriftſtellen, a comparison of passages; die — der Gewichte und Maße, the reduction of weights and measures; er ſchrieb eine — der berühmten Griechen und Römer, he wrote a work entitled a comparison or parallel lives of celebrated Greeks and Romans; ich verbitte mir alle —, keine —en, wenn es Ihnen beliebt! I must deprecate all comparisons, no comparisons if you please! ohne —, without comparison; in — mit, gegen &c., in comparison with &c. Syn. Vergleichung, Gleichniß. Gleichniß is distinguished from the mere Vergleichung by its depicting the object more completely, and is therefore a more extended Vergleichung. The following passage is a beautiful Vergleichung, but not a proper Gleichniß: ‚Be ye wise as serpents but harmless as doves.‘ The former word therefore is comparison, the latter a simile.

Vergleichungs-grad, *m.* [Comparativ, in grammar] degree of comparison, comparative degree. —grund, *m.* subject of comparison. —punkt, *m.* point of comparison. —ſtaffel, *f.* V. —grad. —ſtück, *n.* part of a comparison. —ſtufe, *f.* V. —grad. [in grammar] Die erſte, zweite, dritte —ſtufe [Poſitiv, Comparativ, Superlativ], the first, second, third degree of comparison, the positive, comparative, superlative. — weiſe, *adv.* comparatively. Dieſe Dinge ſind nur —weiſe gut oder ſchlecht, these things are only comparatively good or bad.

Vergleíten, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to slide, to glide away, off or on.

Vergliedern, *v. tr.* [artikuliren, organiſiren] to articulate, to organize. Das —, articulation, organization; [in anatomy] coarticulation, synarthrosis.

Verglímmen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to be extinguished or to go out by degrees. *Fig.* Der Zorn iſt verglommen, the rage has cooled down, has burnt out. 2) to burn low, with a feeble or faint flame. Das —, the gradual going or burning out, the gradual extinction [of a flame &c.].

Verglímpfen, V. Beſänftigen.

Verglühen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to cease to glow. Das geſchmolzene Eiſen — laſſen, to let the molten iron cool down. *Fig.* Mit dem Alter verglüht das Feuer der Einbildungskraft, the fire of imagination glows less and less, burns less brightly or intensely in old age; er verglüht an ſich ſelbſt, an inward fire, a secret flame consumes him.

Vergnügen, [instead of vergenügen] *v. tr.* 1) [old] V. Vergüten. 2) [more usual befriedigen] to content, satisfy, to render content, to make satisfied. Seine Gläubiger — [in law, for bezahlen], to satisfy one's creditors; mit ſeinem Stande vergnügt [more usual, zufrieden] ſeyn, to be contented with one's station; mit Wenigem vergnügt ſeyn, to be contented &c. with little; ich bin vollkommen vergnügt [more usual zufrieden], I am perfectly satisfied; Einen —, to make any one contented. 3) Das vergnügt mich, that rejoices, amuses, diverts me; das vergnügt mich von Herzen, that gives me a lively, affords me the greatest satisfaction; ſich mit Etwas —, to amuse or divert one's self with any thing, to enjoy one's self at any thing; ſich am Spiel, mit Spiel &c. —, to find amusement in play, to amuse one's self with play &c.; —d, amusing, diverting, affording amusement.

Vergnügen, *n.* [-s, no *pl.*] 1) [Freude, Zufriedenheit &c.] pleasure, satisfaction, content, contentment, delight, joy, delightfulness, delectation, gratification. — über, an Etwas haben, to feel or take pleasure in any thing, to have satisfaction in &c.; er findet — an der Bienenzucht, he finds amusement in the rearing and management of bees; — verurſachen, to afford or give pleasure &c.; meine Kinder machen mir —, my children give me content, are my delight; nichts macht ihm —, nothing affords him any pleasure, he takes no pleasure, feels no interest in any thing; ſein einziges — beſteht im Studiren, his sole pleasure consists in study; ich arbeite nur zum — daran, I only work at it for amusement, for pastime; eine Reiſe, ein Ausflug zum —, a journey, voyage, excursion, trip for pleasure, for recreation; ein blos zum — erdichtetes Mährchen, a tale invented merely for diversion; — an Eines Unterhaltung finden, to take pleasure in any one's conversation; großes — an ſeiner Hantirung, ſeinem Handwerke, Gewerbe finden, to feel great delight, to take a great interest in one's trade or profession; ich verſpreche mir ein großes — davon, I promise myself great amusement or pleasure from it; was Ihnen — macht [a familiar toast or health]! here's to you! 2) [that which creates pleasure &c.] a pleasure. Einem ein — machen, to give any one delight; ſich ein — machen, to divert one's self, to enjoy one's self; an allen — der Familie Theil nehmen, to take part in all the amusements, diversions of the family, V. Vergnügung.

Vergnüglich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [unusual] V. Vergnügſam. 2) [obsolescent] satisfactory. — bezahlen, —e Zahlung leiſten, to pay satisfactorily, to make satisfactory payment. 3) V. Vergnügend [under the verb Vergnügen]. —e Tage, happy, joyous, merry days.

Vergnüglichkeit, *f.* 1) V. Genügſamkeit. 2) [das Vergnügen] content, satisfaction, pleasure, delightfulness.

Vergnügſam, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] easily contented, soon satisfied. — ſeyn, to be of a contented disposition, to be satisfied with a little; ein —er Menſch, a frugal &c. man.

Vergnügſamkeit, *f.* [not much used] frugality, contentedness, content.

Vergnügt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) content, contented, satisfied. Er iſt —, ſie ſtellt ſich —, he is satisfied, she pretends to be satisfied; eine —e Miene, a satisfied air, contented look. 2) joyous, gay, merry. Sie fingen an, — zu werden, they began to get merry, to enjoy themselves, to make merry. 3) affording pleasure, pleasant, pleasurable, delightful, agreeable; —e Nachricht, joyful &c. news, glad tidings; ein —es Leben, an agreeable life.

Vergnügung, *f.* 1) [not much used] the act of satisfying, contenting, of affording pleasure, V. the *verb* Vergnügen. 2) [not much used] content, contentment. 3) [only used in the *pl.*] a pleasure, a diversion, an amusement, a recreation. Die ſinnlichen, geiſtigen —en, the delights, joys of the senses, of the mind; unſchuldige —en, innocent pleasures, pastimes; die —en der Stadt &c., the pleasures &c. of the town &c.; er hängt den —en nach, he is too fond of pleasure, of taking his pleasure.

Vergnügungs-reich, *adj.* and *adv.* where much pleasure is to be found or procured, full of amusement. —ſucht, *f.* immoderate or excessive fondness for pleasure, for amusements. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* immoderately fond of pleasure or amusements, too fond of gaiety.

Vergólden, *v. tr.* Ein Geſchirr, Leder, Papier &c. —, to gild a piece of plate, leather, paper &c.; falſch —, to gild with brass-leaf, with dutch gold, with aurum musivum; mit Blattgold —, to gild with gold-leaf; kalt —, to gild cold; im Feuer —, to gild by heat, by burning in; vergoldetes Geſchirr, gilt plate; ein Buch auf dem Schnitte —, to gild the edge of a book; [in botany] vergoldete Blätter, gilded leaves. *Fig.* 1) [with hatters] Den Filz —, to face the felt with beaver. 2) Die Sonne vergoldete die Berge, the sun gilded the mountains. Das —, V. Vergoldung.

Vergolde-gitter, *n.* [with gilders] gridiron. —lappen, *m.* [with bookbinders] rag, gold-rag. —meſſer, *n.* [with gilders &c.] knife. —pinſel, *m.* [with gilders] the tip; [for taking up very small bits of gold-leaf] the fitch. —ſtaffel, *f.* [with gilders] easel. —ſtein, *m.* [with gilders] agate-burnisher; the blood-stone.

Vergólder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* gilder.

Vergolderkunſt, *f.* gilding.

Vergólding, *f.* 1) [das Vergolden] [the act of] gilding. 2) gilding. Etwas mit einer — verſehen, to furnish any thing with a gilding, to gild it; die — an einer Kutſche, the gilding of or on a carriage. *Fig.* [with hatters] facing of beaver. 3) kind of gilding. Die — im Feuer, gilding by burning in, by heat; die — auf Oelgrund, oil-gilding; die — mit Quickgold, gilding with shell-gold, with gold-powder; die — mit Goldblättchen, gilding with gold-leaf; gehackte, ſchraffirte —, hatched gilding.

Vergönnen, *v. tr.* 1) to permit, grant. Es ſoll Dir vergönnt ſeyn, it shall be allowed you, conceded to you; [in chancery-style] euch iſt vergönnt, it is permitted you. 2) V. Mißgönnen.

Vergöttern, *v. tr.* to deify, to place or enrol amongst the Gods. Die Alten vergötterten ihre Helden, the Ancients deified their heroes; ein vergötterter römiſcher Kaiſer, a deified Roman Emperor. *Fig.* Einen —, to idolize, to deify any one; die öffentliche Stimme hat ihn vergöttert, the public voice has made a God of him, has pronounced his apotheosis; er vergöttert Alles, was er liebt, he worships, he adores every thing that he loves, he makes every thing he loves the object of his idolatry, he idolizes every thing he loves. Das —, V. Vergötterung.

Vergötterung, *f.* apotheosis, deification. Einen bis zur — lieben, to love any one to adoration, to idolatry.

Vergöttlichen, *v. tr.* to deify.

Vergötzen, *v. tr.* to idolize.

Vergraben, *irr. v. tr.* 1) Kartoffeln &c. —, to bury, to cover up with earth potatoes &c.; er hat ſein Geld in den Keller —, he has buried, hidden his money in the cellar; ſich — [speaking of rabbits], to burrow. *Fig.* Seine Anlagen, [in fam. lang.] ſein Pfund —, to bury one's talents, to hide one's light under a bushel; ſich in die Einſamkeit —, to bury one's self in solitude; in Büchern —, surrounded by books, [also] buried in books. 2) Einen Acker — [abgraben], to trench off a field; den Weg —, to cut off the way; ein Lager —, ſich —, to intrench a camp, one's self. 3) [rather unusual] Sich die Langeweile —, to drive away ennui, to beguile one's weary hours with digging. Das —, die Vergrabung, burying, hiding in the earth; burrowing.

Vergräber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a buryer.

Vergrämeln, *v. tr.* to render morose, peevish, vexed, to vex. Sein Leben —, to pass one's life in vexation, in constant ill-humour, to fret away one's life.

Vergrämen, I. *v. tr.* Die Nächte &c. —, to pass the nights &c. in grief, in affliction, in sorrow. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to pine with grief, to die of ennui.

Vergrämlichen, V. Vergrämeln.

Vergräſen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to be or become covered with grass. Die Gänge ſind vergraſet, the walks are grown over with grass. II. *v. tr.* Das Getraide —, to cut the crops green [for fodder].

Vergräßlichen, *v. tr.* to render horrible or more horrible.

Vergrauen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to be or become grey. Das vergrauete Alterthum, the most venerable antiquity.

Vergräulichen, *v. tr.* to render horrible, frightful.

Vergreifen, *irr. v. tr.* and *refl.* 1) [in commerce] Dieſe Waare war bald vergriffen, this article [of merchandise] was soon seized or bought up, laid hold of, was soon sold; die ganze Auflage des Buches iſt vergriffen, the whole edition of the book is sold, has found a sale, a market; dieſes Buch hat ſich vergriffen, this book has sold well even to the last copy, has sold every copy, is out of print; eine gute Waare vergreift ſich bald, a good article soon finds purchasers, soon takes, is soon bought up. 2) to sprain or injure by taking a wrong hold or grasp. Sich die Hand — or ſich —, to dislocate, sprain, strain, wrench one's hand in seizing or grasping; *it.* ſich —, to seize or grasp wrong, by mistake. 3) Sich an Einem — [Hand an ihn legen], to touch, seize or take hold of any one [through provocation, misplaced zeal &c.]. *Fig.* Sich an fremdem Eigenthume —, to lay hands on, to touch property not one's own; ſich an den öffentlichen Geldern —, to finger or touch, to embezzle the public money; ſich an den Geſetzen, an geheiligten Dingen —, to violate the laws, to profane holy things; ſich mit Worten an Jemand —, to attack any one with words. Das —, V. Vergreifung.

Vergreiflich, *adj.* and *adv.* easily attacked, assaultable, V. Vergreifen.

Vergreifung, *f.* wicked attempt, outrage, violation, profanation.

Vergrellen, *v. tr.* [provincial] Einen — [reizen], to provoke, irritate any one.

Vergriechen, *v. tr.* [not much used, and chiefly with a tinge of contempt] 1) to render or make Grecian. 2) to translate into Greek.

Vergriff, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] encroachment, trespass, outrage, assault.

Vergröben, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to become gross, coarse. II. *v. tr.* V. Vergröbern.

Vergröbern, I. *v. tr.* to render coarser. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to become coarser, grosser.

Vergrößerer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who enlarges, magnifies, amplifies, exaggerates, embellishes.

Vergrößerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* magnifiable, amplifiable.

Vergrößern, *v. tr.* [either as to number or size] to magnify, to increase, to augment, to extend. Eine Stadt, einen Garten, eine Oeffnung —, to enlarge or increase a town, widen &c. a garden, an opening; ſich —, to aggrandize ones self; *it.* to grow larger or stouter; ſein Gefolge —, to increase one's train or suite; die Hohlſpiegel — die Gegenſtände, concave mirrors magnify objects; die Stadt hat ſich durch ihren Handel ſehr vergrößert, the town has increased very much through its commerce; ich hatte ein beſchränktes Gut, aber ich habe mich ſehr vergrößert, I had a limited estate, but I have very much extended it, enlarged it; die Anzahl ſeiner Kunden vergrößert ſich, the number of his customers increases, augments. *Fig.* Die Schmerzen — ſich, the pains increase; ſeinen Aufwand —, to increase one's expenditure; die Umſtände — das Verbrechen, the circumstances aggravate the crime; —de Umſtände, aggravating circumstances; die Furcht vergrößert die Gegenſtände, fear magnifies objects; die Sachen —, to magnify, amplify the facts or circumstances; man hat die Sache ſehr vergrößert, the affair has been greatly exaggerated. Das —, V. Vergrößerung. Syn. Vergrößern, Vermehren. That, which is made larger in point of extent, that is vergrößert; a number made greater is vermehrt. When therefore the number of the parts is vermehrt, the whole is vergrößert. A family becomes vergrößert, when the number of the children becomes vermehrt. The glory of a man is vergrößert, in proportion as his merits are vermehrt. The first therefore means to extend or to enlarge, the second to increase, to multiply.

Vergrößerung, *f.* aggrandizement, enlargement, increase, augmentation, amplification. Die — eines Hauſes &c., the enlarging of a house &c.; die — eines Gegenſtandes durch einen Hohlſpiegel, the magnifying of an object through a concave mirror; — eines Vermächtniſſes, the augmentation of a legacy; — des Einkommens, augmentation &c. of revenue; —en auf einem Gute machen, to make additaments to an estate; die — des Staatsgebietes, the extension of the territory; er ward krank zur — ſeines Unglücks &c., he became ill by way of crowning his misfortune, to complete the measure of his bad fortune; die — in einer Erzählung, exaggeration.

Vergrößerungs-gier, —gierde, *f.* the lust or cupidity of aggrandizement. — **glas,** *n.* magnifying glass, microscope. — **laterne,** *f.* magic lantern. —**linſe,** *f.* magnifying lens. —**maß,** *n.*, —**meſſer,** *m.* auzometer, dynamometer. —**plan,** *m.* plan of aggrandizement, of extending one's power &c. —**ſpiegel,** *m.* concave mirror. —**verſuch,** *m.* an attempt at aggrandizement. —**zahl,** *f.* [with opticians] —**zahl der Brillen &c.,** the number, the degree of the spectacles &c.

Vergrübeln, *v. tr.* 1) Seine Zeit &c. —, to spend one's time &c. in subtleties, in over-nice distinctions. 2) to disfigure by touching up too minutely, by over-refining.

Vergründen, *v. tr.* [in the mint] to wash the sweepings or scrapings.

Vergrünen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to become or grow green. 2) to adorn or deck with verdure or foliage. Das Thor war ſchön vergrünt, the gate [arch or bar] was beautifully decked out with boughs, with festoons &c. 3) [in a proper and figurative sense] to cease being verdant. Die Wieſen und Wälder — bereits, the meadows and woods begin already to lose their verdant aspect, are already being stripped of their verdure; nie —de Fichten, evergreen pines; [with poets] mein Frühling iſt vergrünt, the springtime of my life has fled.

Vergücken, *v. refl.* [in common people's lang.] ſich —, to let one's self be dazzled; *it.* V. Vergaffen.

‡**Vergülden,** V. Vergolden.

Vergünſt, *f.* [rather pompous] permission. Mit —, with permission; *it.* under correction.

Vergünſtigen, *v. tr.* [vergönnen] to permit, grant, allow, concede. Das —, V. Vergünſtigung.

Vergünſtigung, *f.* permission, concession; [in law-courts] sufferance. Dieſe Traufe iſt keine Gerechtigkeit, es iſt nur eine — von Seiten des Eigenthümers, this gutter is no right, it's only a permission on the part of the proprietor; den Genuß eines Gutes aus —, unter dem Titel der — haben, to have the precarious usufruct of an estate, to have a precarious title to an estate.

Vergürgeln, *v. tr.* 1) Eſſig &c. —, to use or use up vinegar &c. in gargling. 2) *Fig.* [fam.] Sein Vermögen —, to guttle and guzzle away one's property.

Vergüten, *v. tr.* 1) to make good, to impart goodness to, [old] to bonify. 2) [erſetzen] to indemnify, to reimburse, to compensate, to make good or up; ich werde ihm —, was er dabei verliert, I will make him compensation for what he loses by it; die Auslage, die Koſten —, to reimburse, to repay the expenditure, the costs; Einem den verurſachten Schaden —, to repair, to make good the damage sustained, to make amends for the injury inflicted; wenn Ihnen dieſe Stelle nicht tauſend Gulden einträgt, ſo will ich Ihnen das Fehlende daran —, if this place does not bring you in a thousand florins, I'll make up to you the difference. Das —, V. Vergütung.

Vergütigen, V. Vergüten.

Vergütung, *f.* amends, indemnification, reimbursement. Wie viel bekam er zur —? how much did he get as compensation?

Verhaaren, *v. intr.* 1) to shed the hair or coat, to mue or mew, to lose hair. 2) to cease growing hair. Dieſes Thier hat verhaart, this animal has [entirely] lost its hair or coat.

Verhaarer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in nat. hist.] the sea-hare, V. Seehaſe.

Verhack, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] cut or felled wood; [in the army] abbatis, abatis. Einen — machen, to make an abatis.

Verhácken, *v. tr.* 1) to chop up. Einen geſchlachteten Ochſen —, to cut up a slaughtered ox. 2) to mince. Fleiſch zur Wurſt —, to chop up, to mince meat for sausages. 3) Einen Hund, ein Pferd —, to dock a dog, horse, [with foresters] to law or curtail a dog. 4) to cut badly or wrong, to hack. 5) Ein Lager —, to fence a camp with a breastwork of felled wood, with an abatis.

Verhädern, *v. tr.* Sein Geld —, to lose one's money by going to law.

Verháft, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [the act and the state] arrest, custody, apprehension, capture, imprisonment, durance, detention, personal restraint. Einen in — nehmen, ihn in or zum — bringen, to take any one in arrest, to bring him to arrest, to arrest, capture, imprison any one, to place him in confinement; den — einer Perſon verfügen, to order the arrest of a person, [in law] to issue a writ of arrest; im —e ſeyn, to be in, under arrest; den — wieder aufheben, to remove the arrest, the detainer; er mußte lange im — ſitzen, ehe er loskam, he was a long time a prisoner before obtaining his liberty, he only obtained his discharge after a long detention; — auf Waaren legen, to lay an arrest, embargo on goods, to distrain goods, to put in a distress on goods.

Verhaft-befehl, *m.* order of arrest, writ of arrest. **—brief,** *m.* writ of arrest, a warrant. **—nehmung,** *f.* capture, imprisonment.

Verháften, I. *v. tr.* to arrest, capture, imprison, apprehend, take up, seize, put in prison, lay under arrest. Einen Angeklagten —, to arrest a party accused; ein Verhafteter, a prisoner; Einen mit Leib und Gut — [in law], to arrest any one and distrain his goods, to secure the body and put in a distress upon the property. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [chiefly in law] Einem mit Etwas verhaftet ſeyn, to be obliged, indebted to any one for something; dies Gut iſt mit Pfandſchaften verhaftet, this estate is covered with a mortgage, is mortgaged. Das —, die Verhaftung, imprisonment, capture, arrest.

Verhägeln, I. *v. tr.* to injure, spoil or ruin by hail. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to be injured, spoiled or ruined by the hail. Obſt, Feldfrüchte ſind verhagelt, fruit, crops have been destroyed by [the] hail. *Fig.* Verhagelt [in common people's lang., speaking of the face], pitted, scarred, [fam. and comic] peppered, fallen into a pease-cart.

Verhägen, *v. tr.* to hedge in, to fence round or in, to enclose with a hedge.

Verhägern, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [not much used] to grow thin or lean, to dwindle away.

Verhäkeln, I. *v. tr.* 1) to hook on or to. 2) Viel Garn &c. —, to use much thread &c. in embroidering, bordering. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to hook one's self [(on) to any thing], to get caught by one's own hooks.

Verhäken, I. *v. tr.* 1) to clamp, to fasten, join or close with hooks &c. 2) to destroy or eradicate with a weeding-hook, with a scalp-plough. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, V. Verhäkeln.

Verhälftern, *v. refl.* ſich — [of horses], to entangle itself in the halter.

Verhällen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to die away, to be lost by degrees [speaking of sounds].

Verhält, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [rather stiff, for Verhältniß] respect, relation, regard, proportion. Der — der Sache iſt der, the case is this, stands thus.

Verhálten, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) [in sportsmen's lang.] Die Lockvögel —, to keep the decoys in a dark place; ſich — [of game], to keep snug, to cower, to keep cover, to lie close; [in a general sense] den Athem, den Harn, die Thränen —, to keep or hold one's breath, to retain or keep in one's urine, to restrain or keep back one's tears; das Blut —, to stop, stanch the blood. *Fig.* Einem ein anvertrautes Gut —, to retain a deposit, a trust; den Moſt —, to check the fermentation of the must; die Sterne — ihren Schein [in Scripture], the stars retain their light; ſeinen Zorn, ſeinen Schmerz —, to check, subdue, restrain, stifle, smother, suppress one's anger, grief; Etwas — [verſchweigen], to conceal, suppress, hide any thing; Einem nichts —, to hide nothing from any one; wir wollen Euch nicht —, wie or daß &c. [chancery style], we will not keep from you, how or that &c.; ich will euch aber nicht —, daß &c. [in Scripture], but I will not hide from you, that &c. 2) [verſchließen] Einem den Mund —, to stop any one's mouth [with one's hand]. 3) [obsolete] to treat. Einen gut —, to treat any one well. 4) to hold off. Den Zügel — [ſchießen laſſen], to slacken the reins; mit —em Zügel, with loose reins or bridle, at full gallop or speed. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, *a*) to stop or stay [behind], to be retained or detained, to linger or remain; es hat ſich in dem Winkel noch Etwas —, something has still kept in that corner; die Luft verhält ſich lange darin, the air remains long in it, long in there; —e Dünſte, Dämpfe, lingering, impeded, detained, pent up vapors, exhalations; —e Winde, pent up flatus, flatulencies. *b*) to be so and so, in such and such a state. Wie verhält ſich das Blei im Feuer? what change, alteration does the lead undergo in the fire? ſo verhält ſich die Sache, the affair stands so, such is the state, the status quo of the affair, this is how the affair is; wenn es ſich ſo verhält, if it is or be so, thus; wie verhält ſich die Sache or wie verhält es ſich mit der Sache? how stands the affair, how does the matter rest, how is the affair going on? eben ſo verhält es ſich mit der meinigen, it is just the same [case] with mine; es verhält ſich mit den Dichtern, wie mit den Mahlern, it is the same [thing] with poets as with painters. *c*) to have a [certain] ratio or proportion to. Man muß ſehen, wie ſich Beides zu einander verhält, we must see how the two things stand in respect to each other, what proportion they bear, what relation they have to each other; 6 verhält ſich zu 12, wie ſich 3 zu 6 verhält, 6 is to 12, as 3 to 6, 6 has the same ratio or proportion to 12, that 3 has to 6; die Länge verhält ſich ganz gut zur Breite, the length is in very good proportion to the breadth, corresponds quite well enough to the breadth. *d*) to behave, to conduct one's self. Sich ruhig —, to keep quiet, tranquil; ſich gut, ſchlecht &c. —, to behave well, ill &c.; ich weiß nicht, wie ich mich in dieſer Sache — ſoll, I don't know, how I ought to act, to comport or demean myself in this affair; ſich nach den Umſtänden —, to behave, to steer according to circumstances. Das —, 1) [in medicine] — des Harnes, der Winde, the retention of urine, of the flatulencies; das — des Blutes, the stanching, stopping of the blood. 2) [Benehmen, Betragen] conduct, behaviour, comportment. Sein — pflichtmäßig einrichten, to regulate one's conduct by one's duties, V. Verhaltung. Syn. Verhalten, Aufführung, Betragen, Benehmen. The Aufführung of a young man is ascertained by many of his actions. They say, for instance, the Aufführung of a young man is good or bad. Verhalten is the agreement between our active and passive conduct and the duties which we have to attend to under certain circumstances. In Betragen we consider acts in so far as they are merits or defects of the understanding and of the heart. Soldiers have ſich verhalten [conducted themselves] well, in as much as they have performed their duty, and have ſich betragen [behaved] well, in so far as that, which they have done, is a proof of their valour, the chief virtue with persons of their profession. In the one instance they have ſich verhalten [kept themselves] strict to their duty, in the other they have ſich betragen [borne or carried themselves] courageously or coolly. Benehmen is the result and sign of prudence, skill, address, pliancy, presence of mind or else of the absence of these qualities. This therefore is ‚behaviour', and consequently Aufführung means ‚conduct'.

Verhältniß, *n.* [-ſſes, *pl.* -ſſe] 1) proportion, relation, rate. Die —ſſe in den Ordnungen der Baukunſt, the proportions in the orders of architecture; die —ſſe der Theile des menſchlichen Körpers, the harmony, configuration, congruity, symmetry &c. between the parts of the human body; alle Theile des Körpers ſtehen in einem gewiſſen —ſſe mit einander, all the parts of the body bear a certain proportion to each other; das — der Länge zur Breite, the ratio, proportion of the length to the breadth, the relation or connexion between the length and breadth; die Höhe dieſes Baumes ſteht in keinem —ſſe mit or zu ſeiner Dicke, the height of this tree is out of all uniformity or keeping with, is out of all proportion to the or its thickness; nach —, in proportion to; nach — meiner Schuld, in proportion to my debt; nach —, im —ſſe zahlt er mehr, als wir, in proportion, proportionately he pays more than we; nach — ſeiner Dienſte, in proportion, in regard or respect to his services; nach dem —ſſe von 5 Gulden 30 kr. auf den Dukaten, at the rate of 5 florins and 30 kreutzers to the ducat; eine Schnelligkeit nach dem —ſſe von 10 [Zeit-] Stunden auf eine [Weg-] Stunde [speaking of railroad-travelling &c.], a speed at the rate of 10 leagues the [an, per, in the] hour, [in seamen's lang.] of ten knots an hour; zwiſchen 4 und 6 iſt das nämliche —, wie zwiſchen 8 und 12, there is the same ratio betwixt 4 and 6 as there is betwixt 8 and 12; zwei Größen, die einerlei — haben, two proportional quantities or magnitudes; die —ſſe der Töne ſind beſtimmt, the proportions, affinities of sounds are fixed; ein wechſelſeitiges —, a mutual or reciprocal relation, proportion. 2) relation, condition. Die —ſſe des Menſchen, the relations of man; die —ſſe, in welchen ich mit ihm ſtehe, the relations in which I stand to him; ſtehen Sie mit ihm in —ſſen? do you stand, are you in relation with him? in freundſchaftlichen —ſſen ſtehen, to have friendly relations, to be on a friendly footing; ſie haben ein — miteinander [in fam. lang.], there is a courtship going on between them, they are engaged to each other; er hat ein unerlaubtes, ein ſträfliches — mit, ſteht in ſtrafbaren —ſſen zu dieſer Ehefrau, he has an illicit intercourse, he is carrying on a criminal conversation with this married woman, the terms on which he stands

towards this married woman are of an illicit nature; meine —ſſe erlauben es nicht, my situation, position does not, my circumstances do not permit it; unſer — gegen Gott, our relations to, our duties, obligations towards God.

Verhältniß-antheil, *m.* quota, share, dividend. **—anzeiger**, *m.* [in arithmetic] [Exponent] exponent of a ratio. **—los**, *adj.* and *adv.* proportionless. **—mäßig**, *adj.* and *adv.* proportional, proportionate. Eine —mäßige Größe, a proportional, proportionate, proportionable quantity, magnitude, size; —mäßig einrichten, to proportion, to proportionate, to adjust proportionally &c.; Blei iſt —mäßig ſchwerer, als Zinn, lead is specifically heavier than tin. **—regel**, *f.* a or the law of proportion, [in arithmetic die Regel de tri] the rule of proportion, of three; the golden rule. **—theil**, V. —antheil. **—wort**, *n.* [in grammar] 1) [Vorwort] preposition. 2) [Nebenwort] adverb. **—zahl**, *f.* [Logarithmus] logarithm. **—zirkel**, *m.* proportional compasses.

Verhältung, *f.* [no *pl.*] 1) [in medicine] Die — des Harnes, der Winde, retention of urine, flatulency. 2) [obsolete] conduct, V. Benehmen, also Verhalten.

Verhaltungs-art, *f.* manner of conducting one's self, of behaving, line of conduct. **—befehl**, *m.* order, instruction, [in war] watch-word. Der Geſandte erwartet ſeine —befehle, um abzureiſen, the ambassador waits for his letters of recall, [if as a hostile denouncement] awaits instructions or orders from his government to demand his passport. **—lehre**, *f.* instruction. **—regel**, *f.* rule of conduct, instruction.

Verhämmern, *v. tr.* to hammer to or close.

Verhándelbar, *adj.* and *adv.* negotiable.

Verhándeln, *v. tr.* 1) einen Frieden, einen Vergleich &c. —, to negotiate, to conclude a peace, to make, form, draw up a contract &c. 2) Etwas — [verkaufen], to dispose of, to negotiate or effect the sale of, to sell, to vend, to pass any thing; dieſe Waare iſt ſchon verhandelt, this article is already sold; einen Wechſelbrief —, to negotiate, pass a bill of exchange; er hat ſeine eigene Tochter an dieſen Lüſtling verhandelt [verkuppelt], he has sold his own daughter to this debauchee. Das —, V. Verhandlung.

Verhándler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] Der — des Friedens, eines Vertrages &c., the negotiator of the peace, of a treaty &c.; — eines Wechſels, the endorser [of a letter of exchange &c.].

Verhándlung, *f.* the conclusion [of an agreement &c.]. **—en anknüpfen**, to enter into negotiation, into treaty; die —en, the negotiations, treaties, acts, V. Gerichts—; die — einer Sache, the sale, vent, disposal of any thing; — eines Wechſelbriefes, the negotiation of a bill of exchange.

Verhandlungs-papiere, —ſchriften, *pl.* the protocols, acts [of a treaty &c.].

Verhängen, *v. tr.* 1) Eine Oeffnung, ein Fenſter, das Bett &c. —, to hang [up] a curtain before an opening, a window, the bed &c.; ein Bild, einen Spiegel —, to cover a picture, a looking-glass with a curtain. 2) to hang [up] wrong, awry, awkwardly. Dieſes Gemählde iſt verhängt, this picture is not hung up in the right place. 3) to allow to hang loose. Dem Pferde den Zügel —, to give a horse the reins; mit verhängtem Zügel, with slackened reins, at full speed or gallop. 4) *Fig.* [beſchließen] to decree, ordain. Gott hat es über uns verhängt, Gott or das Schickſal hat es ſo verhängt, God has so willed it. God or Fate has so decreed, ordained it; eine Strafe über Einen —, to decree a penalty against any one; man hat die Todesſtrafe über ihn verhängt, the penalty of death has been awarded him.

Verhängniß, *n.* [-ſſes, *pl.* -ſſe] lot, destiny, fate. Ein trauriges, unglückliches —, a sad, an unhappy fate; durch ein ſonderbares —, by a strange fatality; *it.* [das Schickſal] Fate, destiny; man kann ſeinem —ſſe nicht entfliehen, one cannot escape one's fate; die [unwiderſtehliche] Macht, Gewalt des —ſſes, the [overwhelming, irresistible] power of destiny.

Verhängniß-gläubige, *m.* fatalist. **—lehre**, *f.* fatalism. Anhänger der —lehre, fatalist. **—voll**, *adj.* and *adv.* fatal. der —volle Augenblick, Tag, the fatal moment, day; die —volle Stunde, the fatal hour, hour big with fate.

Verhármen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to be attacked with grief. Sein verharmtes Geſicht, his care-worn, melancholy face.

Verhärmen, *v. tr.* Sein Leben &c. —, to pass one's life &c. in melancholy, in grief.

Verhárren, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. haben and ſeyn] An einem Orte —, to abide, to stay constantly, to remain without stirring in a place; in der Sünde, in dem Laſter —, to abide or persist in sin, to persevere in vice; auf ſeiner Behauptung —, to persist in, to cling pertinaciously to one's assertion; auf ſeiner Meinung —, to persist in one's opinion; ich habe die Ehre, mit der vollkommenſten Hochachtung zu — [in letters], I have the honour to be with the assurance of the highest consideration, with every demonstration of esteem I have the honour to be. II. *v. tr.* Die Zeit —, to pass the time in awaiting, in waiting for; ſie haben drei Tage bei mir verharret [in Scripture], because they have now been with me three days. Das —, perseverance, constancy, firmness.

Verhárrlich, Verharrlichkeit, V. Beharrlich &c.

Verhárſchen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to become hard or stiff, to harden. Die Wunde iſt verharſcht, the wound has grown stiff.

Verhärten, *v. tr.* 1) to harden. Das Feuer verhärtet den Thon, fire hardens clay; eine verhärtete Geſchwulſt, a schirrous, an indurated tumour; [with miners] ein verhärteter Gang, hard matrix or rider. *Fig.* Ein verhärtetes Herz, Gewiſſen, a hardened, seared, callous heart, conscience; er Geiz hat ihn, hat ſein Herz verhärtet, avarice has steeled him, has hardened his heart; Ein gegen den Schmerz verhärteter Menſch, a man inured to, hardened or steeled against pain. 2) [= verſtopfen] Gewiſſe Speiſen — den Leib, certain aliments constipate, bind the body. Das —, V. Verhärtung.

Verhärtung, or **Verhartung**, *f.* 1) Die — der Lunge &c., the hardening of the lungs &c.; die — eines Geſchwüres, the induration of a tumour &c. *Fig.* Die — des Herzens, the hardening of the heart. 2) an induration, a hardness, a callous place, a callosity. Die — des Leibes, the hardening of the belly; ſie hat eine — an der Bruſt bekommen, she has got a hardness, a knot in her breast; es hat ſich eine — am Halſe erzeugt, an induration has formed on the neck; der weiße Theil des Blutes geht ſehr leicht in — über, the white portion of the blood is very susceptible of induration.

Verhärtungsgeſchwulſt, *f.* a schirrus, a schirrous tumour. Die — der Augenlieder, the schirrus of the eye-lids.

Verhärzen, *v. tr.* 1) to smear over, to stop or close, to fasten with rosin, to rosin. 2) to join with rosin.

Verháſpeln, *v. tr.* 1) to use or use up in winding or reeling off; [with locksmiths] V. Verhaſpen. 2) to wind or reel off wrong. *Fig.* Sich — [in pop. lang.], to get hitched, perplexed, bothered, put out in one's speech, to make a bungle of it.

Verháſpen, *v. tr.* Eine Thür —, to put the hinges on a door; *it.* to shut a door with a hook, to hook it to.

Verháßt, *adj.* and *adv.* [from an unusual verb verhaſſen] hated, hateful, odious. Nichts iſt mir ſo —, als &c., nothing is so detestable to me, as &c.; ſich bei Jemand — machen, to render one's self odious to any one; ein —er Menſch, an odious, a hateful &c. man; er iſt ſo —, daß &c., he is so utterly hated, so abhorred, so dreadfully disliked, that &c.; der Miniſter war dieſer Partei —, the minister was obnoxious to this party; eine —e Sache, an odious thing; das Leben iſt mir —, life has become odious to me, I am weary of life; das iſt mir das —eſte bei der ganzen Sache, that is what I abhor or detest the most in the whole business; auf eine —e Art, in an odious manner, odiously.

Verhäßlichen, *v. tr.* to render or make ugly.

Verhätſcheln, V. Verzärteln.

Verhaú, V. Verhack.

Verhaúben, *v. tr.* to put on a bonnet or cap. Den Falken — [verkappen], to hood or hoodwink a hawk; [in architecture] ein gothiſches Gewölbe —, to cope a gothic vault.

Verhaúchen, *v. tr.* 1) [aushauchen] to exhale. Die Blumen — ihren Duft, the flowers exhale, breathe out their perfume; den letzten Athem —, to breathe out one's last breath, to expire; das Leben —, to breathe one's life away. 2) [not much used] Etwas —, to breathe, blow or puff away any thing.

Verhaúen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) to cut, to cut up. Einen geſchlachteten Ochſen —, to cut up, chop up a slaughtered ox. 2) to lop or dock. 3) to hew right. [with clothiers &c.] Das Tuch auf der linken Seite —, to crop the cloth on the wrong side; [with wine-dressers] den Weinſtock — [beſchneiden], to prune the vine. 4) [=aufhauen] Das Bett — [in wine-presses], to open, cup up, chop the bed of husks. 5) to block up with felled wood &c., with an abattis. Einen Wald, einen Weg —, to close up, barricade a forest, road; [with miners] die Zeche —, to encumber the mine. *Fig.* Einem den Weg — [more usual, verlegen, verſperren], to throw obstacles in any one's way. 6) to hew or chop wrong. Das Fleiſch &c. —, to carve, to cut up meat &c. badly, to hack meat &c. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to miss one's mark or aim, to lay one's self open or exposed [in fighting]. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Sich im Reden — [verſehen], to blunder in speaking, to contradict one's self, to make a hash or a mess of it.

Verhaúptmaſchen, *v. tr.* [in sportsmen's lang.] to net the larger meshes.

Verhaúſen, *v. tr.* 1) [unusual] to change

one's lodgings or residence. 2) [in pop. lang.] Sein Vermögen &c. —, to squander, to run through one's property &c.

Verhaúten, Verhäuten, I. *v. tr.* to furnish with a skin. *it.* [in seamen's lang.] Ein Schiff —, to sheath a ship. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to shed one's skin or coat, to cast one's slough. Das —, V. Verhautung.

Verhaútung, Verhäutung, *f.* the shedding of one's skin, the slough. *it.* — eines Schiffes, the sheathing of a ship.

Verhében, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) [unusual] to lift or heave to another place. 2) Die Karten — [at cards], to cut the cards wrong; [with printers] ein rohes Buch —, to lay the sheets of a book wrong, out of their turn, not in due order. II. *v. refl.* Sich — [in pop. lang.], to strain one's self by heaving, to give one's self a crick in the back by straining at a load. Das — [Verrenken], a strain, wrench, crick in the back or loins.

Verhéeren, *v. tr.* to ravage, lay waste, overrun, devastate, desolate. Ein Land, eine Stadt —, to ruin, infest &c. a country, plunder, pillage &c. a town; das Land wurde mit Feuer und Schwert verheert, the land was laid waste with fire and sword; die Heuſchrecken verheerten die Felder, the locusts ravaged, consumed the plains; das Feuer verheerte die ganze Stadt, the fire consumed, burnt down the whole city; ein —der Strom, a devastating stream or torrent; eine —de Ueberſchwemmung, a destructive inundation; die —den Streifereien der Hunnen, the devastating excursions of the Huns. Das —, V. Verheerung.

Verhéerer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —**inn,** *f.* devastator, ravager, desolator, destroyer, waster, depopulator.

Verhéerung, *f.* devastation, ravage, havoc, waste, depopulation, [by hail-storms &c.] destruction, damage, mischief, [by robbers &c.] depredation. Große —en anrichten, to make great ravages.

Verhéften, *v. tr.* 1) Eine Wunde —, to sew up a wound. 2) Ein Buch, die Bogen eines Buches —, to sew a book wrong, to sew or stitch up the sheets of a book wrong; dies Buch iſt verheftet, the leaves of this book are transposed. 3) Viel Zwirn —, to use or to use up much thread in sewing. Das — eines Buches, the transposition of the sheets or leaves.

Verhégen, V. Verhägen.

Verhéhlen, *v. tr.* to hide. Meine Augen ſehen auf alle ihre Wege, daß ſie vor mir ſich nicht — können [in Scripture], for mine eyes are upon all their ways: they are not hid from my face; — [= verbergen], geſtohlenes Gut —, to conceal a robbery, to hide a theft, to make away with, to secrete, receive stolen goods; einen Dieb &c. —, to hide, harbour a thief &c.; ſeine Plane &c. —, to hide, conceal one's plans &c., V. Verheimlichen; die Wahrheit —, to hide, suppress, dissemble or disguise the truth; er ſtand in Verbindungen mit ihr, aber er ſuchte es zu —, he stood in close relation with her, but he endeavoured to conceal it; — Sie es nicht, don't conceal it; Etwas Einem or vor Einem —, to conceal or hide any thing from any one. Das —, V. Verhehlung. Syn. V. Verbergen.

Verhéhler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] hider, concealer, suppresser, dissembler; *it.* [Hehler] receiver [of stolen goods].

Verhéhlung, *f.* concealment, hiding, suppression, dissimulation.

Verheíden, *v. intr.* [not much used] [u. w ſeyn] to become pagan or heathen. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] to become wild or savage [through want of culture].

Verheílen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to heal [up]. Die Wunde iſt verheilt, the wound has healed up. II. *v. tr.* Eine Wunde —, to heal [up] a wound.

Verheiligen, *v. tr.* to make holy, to sanctify.

Verheímlichen, *v. tr.* to hide, conceal, secrete. Einen Dieb —, to harbour &c. a thief; geſtohlenes Gut —, to hide stolen property, to receive stolen goods; Stücke einer Erbſchaft —, to conceal parts of an inheritance from others [co-heirs, public functionaries &c.], to secrete, clandestinely remove parts of an inheritance; ſeine Plane &c. —, to hide, dissemble, disguise one's plans, V. Verhehlen; ihm, vor ihm brauche ich nichts zu —, from him I need not conceal any thing, I have no secrets for him. Das —, V. Verheimlichung. Syn. V. Verbergen.

Verheímlichung, *f.* concealment, hiding, secreting. Der — überwieſen werden, to be convicted of clandestine removal, of wilful omission, of tacit connivance, of non-feasance.

Verheírathen, *v. tr.* to bestow or give in marriage. Seine Tochter —, to marry one's daughter, to bestow her hand in marriage; verheirathet ſeyn, to be married; verheirathete Kinder haben, to have married children; ſich —, ſich mit einer Perſon —, to marry, to get, to be married to, to espouse a person; wieder —, ſich wieder —, to marry again, to remarry. Das —, V. Verheirathung.

Verheírathung, *f.* marrying, marriage.

Verheißen, *irr. v. tr.* Einem Etwas —, to promise something to any one, to promise any one something; und verheißen ihnen Freiheit [in Scripture], while they promise them liberty; das —e Land, the Promised Land [Palestine]. *Fig.* [V. Verſprechen, Geloben] Die Baumblüthe verheißt ein reiches Obſtjahr, the blossom of or on the trees promises an abundant fruit-year. Das —, V. Verheißung.

Verheißer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —**inn,** *f.* [not much used] promiser.

Verheißung, *f.* promise. Viele —en machen, to make many promises.

Verheízen, *v. tr.* 1) Viel Holz —, to use up, consume, to burn up much wood in heating or warming; der Holzvorrath iſt verheizt, the stock of wood or fuel is burnt or used up. 2) to heat badly. Den Ofen —, to heat the stove badly.

Verhélfen, *irr. v. intr.* Einem zu Etwas —, to help or assist any one to [get] something; Einem zu einem Amte, einer Stelle —, to help any one to get, to procure him a place, a berth, a situation; ich will Dir gern dazu —, I will willingly contribute towards it, I will cheerfully lend a helping hand to it. Das —, die Verhelfung, assistance, help, aid.

Verhénkert, *adj.* and *adv.* [low] Das wäre ein —er Streich, that would be a hang-dog, blackguardly, beggarly trick; — böſe, devilish, confoundedly bad; das iſt — ſchlecht gemacht, that is dreadfully bad made; ein —er Weg, a rascally way; er iſt — ſtark, he is confoundedly, deucedly strong; ei —! oh the deuce! botheration! my stars and garters! [low] my eyes! oh! my wig!

Verhérben, I. *v. tr.* to make rough or harsh. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to become harsh, rough.

Verhérren, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [unusual] to become master.

Verhérrlichen, *v. tr.* Gott &c. —, to glorify God &c; Eines Namen —, to glorify any one's name; Chriſtus iſt verherrlichet worden, Christ is glorified; Gott iſt in ſeinen Heiligen verherrlichet, God is glorified in his Saints: ſich —, to glorify one's self. Das —, V. Verherrlichung.

Verhérrlicher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] glorifier.

Verhérrlichung, *f.* glorifying, glorification.

Verherrlichungsformel, *f.* [Doxologie] doxology.

Verhétzen, *v. tr.* 1) Die Schweine &c. —, to set a dog on or after the pigs &c., to hiss or back him on &c. 2) [in common people's lang.] Einen — [V. Aufhetzen], to set on, back on, incite, excite, stimulate, animate any one; Einen zu etwas Böſem, zur Rache, zur Grauſamkeit —, to incite &c. any one to, to put, goad or spur him on to any thing bad, to revenge, cruelty; er hat ihn gegen mich verhetzt, he has stirred him up, incensed him against me, let him loose on me. Das —, die Verhetzung, incitement, excitement.

Verhétzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in common people's lang.] exciter, inciter, a backer on or up, a setter on.

Verheútigen, *v. tr.* [moderniſiren] to modernize.

Verhéxen, *v. tr.* [in common people's lang.] to bewitch, to charm, to enchant. Er glaubt, er ſey verhext, he thinks he's bewitched, that he has been overlooked, looked at with the evil eye.

Verhínderer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] hinderer, preventer.

Verhínderlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) V. Hinderlich. 2) preventible. Vielleicht iſt die Sache noch —, perhaps the thing may still be prevented.

Verhíndern, *v. tr.* to prevent, to hinder. Ich kann es nicht —, I can't prevent, help it; eine Heirath —, to put a stop to, to prevent a marriage; er verhinderte mich an der Arbeit, he hindered me from working, me in my work; thun Sie es doch, wer verhindert Sie daran? but why not do it, who hinders you? Das —, V. Verhinderung.

Verhínderniß, *n.* [obsolete] V. Hinderniß.

Verhínderung, *f.* [Hinderniß] hinderance, obstacle, bar. Ich hatte —, I was prevented.

Verhítzen, *v. refl.* [in common people's lang.] V. Erhitzen, ſich.

Verhóbeln, *v. tr.* 1) to plane badly. 2) to spoil in the planing, by planing. 3) Viele Bretter —, to use or use up many planks in planing.

Verhóchdeutſchen, *v. tr.* 1) Ein Wort — [in grammar], to render a word high-German, [low] high-Dutch. 2) to translate into high-German.

Verhóffen, I. *v. intr.* 1) [in sportsmen's lang.] to be shy [speaking of game]. 2) [stronger word than hoffen, to hope] to trust. 3) [provincial, in common people's lang.] Er war ganz verhofft, he was quite surprised, astonished, brought to a stand-still. II. *v. tr.* Die Zeit &c. —, to pass the time &c. in

hoping. Das —, hope. Gegen or wider alles —, contrary to all expectation, quite unhoped for.

Verhöhnen, *v. tr.* to jeer, deride, to scoff at, to laugh to scorn. Das —, V. Verhöhnung.

Verhöhnung, *f.* mockery, derision, scoffing.

Verhöken, Verhökern, *v. tr.* to retail, to sell by retail.

Verhölen, *v. tr.* [in seamen's lang.] Ein Schiff —, to tow a ship, to take her in tow. Das —, towing.

Verhölzen, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to turn to wood, to become woody or ligneous. *Fig.* to become stiff, to stiffen.

Verhör, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] examination, inquiry, interrogatory, trial. Einen in's — nehmen, to examine, [in English &c. law-courts also = Kreuzverhör] to cross-examine any one; ein — anstellen, to institute an inquiry, to question; Einen zum — ziehen, to bring any one up for examination; er hat sich in seinem —e widersprochen, he has contradicted himself in his examination; bei dem öffentlichen —, at the public trial; das — der Zeugen, the hearing &c. of witnesses.

Verhörchen, *v. tr.* to overhear indistinctly, imperfectly.

Verhören, *v. tr.* 1) [hören] to hear. 2) to try to hear. [in sportsmen's lang.] Die Feldhühner &c. —, to listen for the call of the partridges or birds &c. 3) Einen —, to examine, interrogate, cross-examine any one; man muß ihn ein wenig darüber —, he must be examined a little concerning that; einen Beklagten, Verbrecher —, to hear a party accused, a defendant, to interrogate or question a criminal; die Parteien, die Zeugen —, to examine, to hear the witnesses; einen Zeugen nochmals —, to reexamine, rehear, to cross-examine a witness; gegeneinander —, to confront; gerichtlich —, to hear in court; er ist vorgeladen worden, um verhört zu werden, he has been summoned to an examination; *it.* einem Schüler das Gelernte — [more usual abhören], to hear a scholar [say] his lesson, what he has learned. 4) Etwas —, to hear imperfectly, to understand wrong, scarcely or not at all something that has been said, not to catch the sense of it; sich — [as a verb *refl.*], not to understand well what has been said, not to catch or hear it rightly. Syn. V. Abhören.

Verhör-gemach, *n.*, —stube, *f.*, —zimmer, *n.* council-chamber or room, trial-chamber, witness-room. —richter, *m.* [in France &c., he who has to institute the first proceedings when a crime is detected, first to examine the accused, call the witness, before the public trial begins] the examining judge, examining magistrate, police magistrate; *it.* [in general] criminal judge. —richteramt, *n.* the office of an examining magistrate. —s-protokoll, *n.* interrogatory, verbal process or process verbal, report, [in England] judge's &c. notes. —schrift, *f.* the report, notes [of the examination or hearing]. —stunde, *f.* hour for examination, trial, hearing. —tag, *m.* day for hearing &c., day of trial.

Verhörer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not much used] interrogator, examiner &c.

Verhörung, *f.* [not much used] V. Verhör.

Verhudeln, *v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] to botch, boggle, bungle [chiefly by too great haste], to do any thing badly because hurriedly. Dies ist verhudelt, this is bungled, cobbled, done any how, got up slovenly.

Verhüllbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that may be covered or veiled.

Verhüllen, *v. tr.* to cover, veil, envelop. Das Gesicht —, to cover the, one's face; den Kopf, sich mit einem Schleier —, to cover the head with a veil, to veil one's self; er verhüllte sich in seinen Mantel, he wrapped or muffled himself up in his cloak, in his mantle; ein Bild —, to cover or veil a picture. *Fig.* [= verbergen] In Dunkelheit verhüllt ist unser Schicksal, our fate is veiled, wrapped in darkness; sich mit dem Schleier der Andacht, der Frömmigkeit —, to cover one's self with the veil of devotion, of piety. Das —, V. Verhüllung.

Verhülltuch, *n.* veil, covering, muffle.

Verhüllung, *f.* [Hülle] veil. Unter dieser — hätte ich ihn nie erkannt, I should never have recognized him under this veil, in this disguise, garb, thus muffled up.

Verhülsen, *v. tr.* to furnish with a pod.

Verhundertfachen, Verhundertfältigen, *v. tr.* to increase by a hundredfold. Der Handel hat sein Vermögen verhundertfacht, trade has increased his capital a hundredfold, has centupled his fortune; die Wuth verhundertfacht die Kräfte des Körpers, rage develops the strength of the body in a centuple degree.

Verhungern, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] 1) to be perishing or starving with hunger, to be starving. Verhungert aussehen, to look half-starved, famished, [fam.] sharp-set, pinched with hunger. 2) to die of hunger, to perish from starvation. Man hat ihn — lassen, he was suffered to die from want, to die of hunger.

Verhunzen, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] [= verunstalten] to disfigure, deform, misshape. *Fig.* [= verderben] Eine Arbeit —, to botch up, daub through or over, to spoil a work. Die Sache ist gleich im Anfange verhunzt worden, the thing was spoiled, [fam.] hashed from the first.

Verhüpfen, *v. tr.* 1) Mehrere Stunden —, to pass several hours in jumping, hopping, capering &c. 2) Sich den Fuß —, to dislocate one's foot by a jump, to put it out of joint whilst hopping.

Verhuren, *v. tr.* [low] 1) Sein Vermögen &. —, to squander away one's property in whoremongering, amongst the wenches. 2) Seine Gesundheit —, to injure one's health by wenching, by over-indulgence with women &c. 3) Ein verhurter Mensch, a whoremonger; ein verhurtes Weib, a regular whore, a common strumpet or piece.

Verhüten, *v. tr.* 1) Ein Uebel, einen Schaden &c. —, to avert or prevent an evil, any damage &c. Ein Unglück —, to obviate &c. a misfortune; das wolle Gott — or Gott verhüte es! may God prevent it! may God ward it off! God forbid it! 2) [not much used] Die Schafe —, to tend the sheep badly. Das —, V. Verhütung.

Verhütung, *f.* 1) preventing, prevention &c. 2) Die — des Viehes, damage caused by cattle when badly guarded or tended.

Verhütungsmittel, *n.* a preservative.

*Verificatiōn, *f.* [Beglaubigung] verification.

*Verificīren, *v. tr.* [Beglaubigen] to verify.

Verimpfen, *v. tr.* to use for, [also] to use up in inoculation or vaccination.

Verinnigen, *v. tr.* 1) to unite intimately, strictly, closely. 2) to augment the native force of, to increase the intensity of. Das —, V. Verinnigung.

Verinnigung, *f.* intimate or close union; *it.* augmentation or increase of &c.

*Verinteressiren, *v. tr.* Eine Summe —, to pay the interest of a sum; sich — [as a verb *refl.*], to pay or yield interest, to make a good return, to be profitable or lucrative.

Verirren, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] and *v. refl.* sich —, to lose one's way, to stray, to wander, to straggle. Er verirrte im Walde, he lost his way in the forest; er ist verirrt, hat sich im Walde verirrt, he has lost his way, in the forest; ein verirrtes Schaf, a stray, strayed, lost sheep; ein verirrtes Thier [in law], an estray; *it.* [in sportsmen's lang.] —, to draw amiss, to hunt change. *Fig.* Sich in seinen Gedanken —, to ramble, to be incoherent, to wander in one's thoughts, [if from delirium] to wander in one's mind; die Geburt einer verirrten Einbildungskraft, the offspring of a wild, roving or roaming, disordered fancy; die Verirrten, die verirrten Schafe zurückführen [in a proper as well as biblically allegorical sense], to lead back those that have erred and strayed, the stragglers, the lost sheep. Das —, V. Verirrung.

Verirrung, *f.* wandering, rambling, straying, aberration, ramble. Von den —en seiner Jugend zurückkommen, to return from the wanderings, irregularities, errors of one's youth.

Verjächtern, Verjackern, *v. tr.* [in common people's lang.] Seine Lernstunden —, to spend one's hours for study or learning in riding about, in galloping about.

Verjagen, *v. tr.* to chase. Vögel, Diebe &c. —, to drive away, scare birds, thieves &c.; die Pferde — die Fliegen mit ihrem Schwanze, horses drive away the flies with their tails. Syn. V. Verbannen.

Verjährbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [in law] prescriptible.

Verjähren, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to grow old. Verjährt ist leider Redlichkeit! honesty is antiquated or superannuated, has grown out of date, out of fashion, I am sorry! *it.* — [in law], to fall into disuse, to become obsolete; diese Bewilligung ist verjährt, this concession or grant is obsolete; verjährte Schuld, a debt no longer recoverable through lapse of time, beyond the statute; eine Schuld für verjährt erklären, erkennen, to declare, recognize a debt obsolete from non-claim; die Rechte der Minderjährigen — nicht, the rights of minors do not sleep, cannot be set aside by plea of prescription; eine Vollmacht &c. — lassen, to allow a letter of attorney &c. to become null and void, to drop &c.; die Rechte der Wahrheit — nie, the rights of truth can never be cancelled by time, never pass into oblivion; verjährte Vorurtheile, inveterate prejudices. Das —, V. Verjährung.

Verjährlich, V. Verjährbar.

Verjährung, *f.* superannuation; *it.* cessation of legal validity through non-claim or distance of time; *it.* right &c. established by prescription. Der — unterworfene Rechte, rights liable to extinction or forfeiture [on the ground of being obsolete &c.]; gegen Minderjährige findet keine — Statt, the right of prescription cannot be alleged in opposition to the claim of a minor, [the right of] prescrip-

tion is not valid against minors; die Losſprechung von einer Schuld wegen — erlangen, to require the cancelling or quashing of a debt as being beyond the statute, or as having become forfeit through non-claim; die — gegen Jemand einwenden, vorſchützen, to set up the law of prescription, the statute in or as one's defence.

Verjährungsrecht, *n.* the right of prescription.

Verjämmern, *v. tr.* Sein Leben &c. —, to pass one's life &c. in groaning, in lamenting.

Verjaúchzen, Verjubeln, *v. tr.* 1) Den Tag —, to pass the day in rejoicing, in mirth, in merriment. 2) [less usual] Die Begeiſterung &c. —, to let one's enthusiasm evaporate in shouting, in mere shouts.

Verjüden, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [not much used] to turn Jew, to judaize.

Verjüngen, *v. intr.* 1) [unusual] [u. w. ſeyn] to become or grow young again. 2) to bring forth an abortion.

Verjüngen, I. *v. tr.* 1) Einen, Etwas —, to render young again, to restore to youth any one, thing. Der Frühling verjüngt die Natur, spring makes nature young again; Alles wird im Frühling verjüngt, every thing is made young or fresh again in spring; dieſe Perücke verjüngt ihn um zwanzig Jahre, this wig makes him look younger by twenty years. 2) *Fig.* to reduce in size. Eine Säule — [in architecture], to diminish a column; eine verjüngte Säule, a diminished column; verjüngte Sparren, propped spars, supported bridles, strutted rafters; eine Zeichnung, einen Maßſtab —, to reduce a design, a scale; der verjüngte Maßſtab, scale of reduction, reduced scale; Etwas nach verjüngtem Maßſtabe zeichnen, to draw something by the scale of reduction; verjüngte Probe, small assay [of ore]. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, 1) to grow young again. Im Frühlinge verjüngt ſich die Natur, in spring nature grows young again; es iſt, als ob er ſich täglich verjünge, he seems to get or grow younger every day. 2) *Fig.* Eine Säule, welche ſich verjüngt, a diminishing column. Das —, the growing or becoming young again.

Verjüngern, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] Das Kleid verjüngert ihn um 10 Jahre, the dress makes him look younger by ten years.

Verjüngfern, *v. tr.* [unusual] to restore maidenhead, virginity [to a woman].

Verjüngfräulichen, *v. tr.* Eine Frau —, to give an air of youth to a woman, to make her look like a young girl again; der Mahler hat ihr Geſicht verjungfräulicht, the painter has given her face a youthful or girlish, a virgin's look.

Verjünglingen, *v. tr.* [not much used] Einen —, to make any one young, a youth again.

Verjüngung, *f.* 1) the making or becoming young again. 2) *Fig.* [in architecture] Die — einer Säule, the diminution of a column; *it.* —, reduction.

Verjünkern, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] Sein Geld —, to spend one's money gloriously, jollily like a young squire, like a lad of spirit, like a young buck, like a Lord. Verjunkert, living and thinking like a country-squire, [also] like a haughty young nobleman.

Verkaiſern, [unusual] I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to become emperor; *it.* to be of the emperor's party, to be an imperialist. II. *v. tr.* Einen —, to make an emperor of any one; *it.* to give any one the manners of an emperor, imperial sentiments; *it.* to make any one embrace the party of the emperor, to win him over to the imperialist party.

Verkálben, *v. intr.* to calve before the time.

Verkälbern, *v. tr.* Die Zeit —, to pass the time in frisking, in sporting like a calf.

Verkálkbar, *adj.* and *adv.* calcinable.

Verkálken, *v. tr.* 1) Salpeter, Metalle &c. —, to calcine saltpetre, metals &c.; Steine —, to reduce or burn stones to lime. 2) to whitewash or to wash with lime. Das —, die Verkalkung, calcination.

Verkälten, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to become cold.

Verkälten, *v. tr.* to make cold. Ein Pferd — [with farriers, coachmen &c.], to founder a horse by letting him get a chill; ſich —, to catch a chill, to take cold. Das —, cold or chill, taking cold.

Verkämpfen, I. *v. tr.* to employ, consume in fighting. Seine Kräfte —, to exhaust one's strength by fighting. II. *v. refl.* ſich — to struggle hard or violently [ſich abkämpfen]; [in sportsmen's lang.], to entangle his horns in those of his rival [speaking of stags]. Die Hirſche hatten ſich ſo verkämpft, daß &c., the stags had got their heads so locked in each other, that &c., [comic] the stags had got so deep into chancery, that &c.

Verkánnt, *past part.* and as an *adj.* and *adv.* V. under Verkennen.

Verkáppen, *v. tr.* to cover with a cap. Den Falken —, to hoodwink the hawk; eine Mauer —, to cope a wall; ſich — [vermummen], to disguise one's self, to put on a domino, a mask, a masquerade-dress. *Fig.* Ein verkappter Schriftſteller, a writer under a feigned or borrowed name; ein verkappter Böſewicht, a masked villain. Das —, die Verkappung, disguisement, disguise, mask.

Verkárren, *v. tr.* 1) to take away in a cart, to cart. 2) Etwas —, ſich —, to cart something to a or the wrong place.

Verkárten, *v. tr.* 1) Sein Geld —, to spend in or at cards, in card-playing. 2) Seine Zeit —, to spend one's time in card-playing.

Verkäſten, *v. tr.* [with miners] Das Geſtein —, to strengthen the rock by cases or caissons of rubbish.

Verkätzeln, *v. intr.* to kitten before her time.

Verkätzen, Verkatten, *v. tr.* [in seamen's lang.] Den Anker —, to back the anchor.

Verkaúf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -käufe] sale; *it.* [Abſatz] selling. Eine Sache zum — ausſtellen, to put out a thing to sale, to put up or expose a thing for sale; einen — beſtätigen, to confirm a sale; — unter dem Werthe, mit Schaden, selling under cost-price, at a loss; gerichtlicher —, forced sale upon legal order or warrant [as for a distress], public sale by order; ein Gut &c. gerichtlich zum — anſchlagen, to decree the sale of an estate &c.; gerichtlich zum — ausgeſetztes Haus, a house put up for sale [to the highest bidder or at a certain valuation] by the decree of a court.

Verkauf-lager, *n.* assortment. — **preis**, *m.* price [of sale]. — **s-buch**, *n.* [in commerce] day-book, waste-book.

Verkaúfen, I. *v. tr.* to sell. Ein Haus, eine Stelle &c. —, to sell a house, a place &c.; er will dieſe Möbel &c. —, he wants to sell, to get rid of this furniture; Etwas an Einen —, to sell something to any one; ich habe es ihm für 50 Gulden verkauft, I have sold it to him for 50 florins; das Haus iſt zu —, the house is to be sold, is for sale; *it.* [in commerce] — [= abſetzen], to sell; dieſer Kaufmann verkauft viel, this tradesman or merchant sells on a large scale, has a good business; bald verkauft werden, to sell well or quick, to meet with a speedy or brisk sale; von dieſer Waare wird viel verkauft, a great deal of this article is sold; theuer, wohlfeil, um ein Spottgeld, mit Verluſt &c. —, to sell dear, cheap, dog-cheap or for an old song, at a loss &c.; im Ganzen or Großen —, to sell by wholesale, without breaking bulk; im Kleinen —, to sell by retail; heimlich —, to sell under the rose; Zucker, Kaffee &c. im Kleinen —, to sell sugar, coffee &c. by retail, to keep a common grocer's shop; pfundweiſe, nach der Elle, dem Gewicht, dem Hundert &c. nach —, to sell by the pound, ell, weight, hundred &c.; wieder —, to sell again, to resell; öffentlich, gerichtlich —, to sell openly or publicly, by order or by decree of the court, to sell by auction [peremptorily or otherwise]. *Fig.* Sich an Jemand —, to sell one's self to any one; ich weiß nicht, ob ich verrathen oder verkauft bin, I don't know whether I am betrayed or sold; *proverb.* man iſt da [wie] verrathen und verkauft, a person is bought and sold there. II. *v. refl.* Sich an Etwas —, to buy any thing too dear, at too heavy a price; *proverb* an guter Waare verkauft man ſich niemals, a good article is never too dear. Das —, sale, vent, vending, selling, [in law] open or public sale, auction. Syn. **Verkaufen, Verhandeln, Abſetzen, Vertreiben.** The parting with any article for a certain price is denoted by **verkaufen** and **verhandeln**. **Verhandeln** differs however from **verkaufen** in this, that it alludes to or implies a longer or shorter negotiation, in which an agreement is entered into concerning the final conditions of the contract. The act of offering on both sides is called **handeln**. Now such a **handeln** may last some time, when both sides are very intent upon increasing their own advantage, and hence **verhandeln** frequently expresses **verkaufen** together with the extraneous idea of self-advantage, and is therefore used in a contemptuous sense. **Abſetzen** is selling the goods in so far as the stock of goods is lessened by their sale; this can take place by supplying a large order from one single person; when any one disposes of a great number of them to several buyers and especially living remote from each other, then one says, he **vertreibt** them, or he carries on a large or brisk **Vertrieb** in this article. Hence **verkaufen** is to sell, **verhandeln** to bargain, **abſetzen** to dispose of, and **vertreiben** to carry on business, to do business.

Verkäufer, [Verkaufer] *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* seller, vender.

Verkäuflich, I. *adj.* and *adv.* saleable, vendible, marketable. —e Vermögensſtücke, Verſchreibungen, negotiable effects, bills; eine —e Waare, a saleable article; Alles iſt mir —, I sell every thing; eine —e Stelle, a venal place, a place or berth that may be bought or sold. *Fig.* —er Menſch, a venal, mercenary fellow, wretch. II. *adv.* Einem Etwas — überlaſſen, to let any one have any thing for its price, to sell him any thing.

Verkäuflichkeit, *f.* the saleableness, vendibleness, marketableness. Die — einer Waare, the speedy or brisk sale of an

article; die — der Aemter, the venality of the situations. *Fig.* Seine — ist erwiesen, his mercenariness &c., his mercenary disposition is proved.

Verkaúpeln, *v. tr.* [in common people's lang.] to barter, truck, exchange, [low] to swop, chop.

Verkégeln, *v. tr.* 1) Seine Zeit —, to spend one's time in playing at ninepins. 2) to lose at skittles or ninepins.

Verkéhlen, *v. tr.* [in architecture] to supply with a gorge or talon.

Verkéhr, *m.* [-s, no *pl.*] [Handel] trade, commerce, traffic. Es ist dort, in diesem Lande viel —, es ist viel — an diesem Orte, there is there, in this country much trade, there is much trade in this place. *Fig.* Ein — von Gedanken, Gesinnungen, exchange, interchange of thoughts, of sentiments; sie stehen in geistigem —, there is an intellectual traffic between them; ich habe keinen —, stehe in keinem — mit ihm, I have no relations, no intercourse, am in no sort of correspondence or connexion with him, I have no dealings or transactions with him; allen — mit Einem abbrechen, to break off all connexion with any one; der — der Waaren, trade or traffic in [with] goods; in — [Verbindungen] mit dem Auslande stehen, to be in correspondence with foreign countries; er hat mit diesem Hause &c. keinen —, he does not do any business with this house &c. Syn. V. Handel.

Verkéhren, I. *v. intr.* 1) [handeln] to trade, deal, traffic, do business, carry on trade. Er verkehrt viel, he carries on a large business, he does business in a large way, trades on a large scale; an diesem Orte wird viel verkehrt, a brisk trade is carried on in this place; *it.* mit Einem —, to have intercourse, connection, relations with any one; ich habe nichts mit ihm zu —, I have nothing to transact with him, I have no transactions with him, no dealings with him. 2) to play at backgammon. II. *v. tr.* 1) [anders kehren] to turn inside out, wrong side out, to turn upside down, topsy-turvy. Verkehrte Kehlleiste [in architecture], reversed talon; die verkehrten Auflanger [in seamen's lang.], the top-timbers; verkehrte Knie der Decke &c. [in seamen's lang.], the standards; verkehrte Sitzer [in seamen's lang.], lower futtocks of the crotchets; eine verkehrte Pumpe, forcing pump; ein Schlag mit der verkehrten Hand, a blow with the back of the hand, abackhander; die verkehrte Seite, the wrong side; verkehrt schultert das Gewehr [in the army]! port arms! *Fig.* [= verwandeln] to change. Eure Traurigkeit soll in Freude verkehret werden [in Scripture], your sorrow shall be turned into joy. 2) to turn wrong, badly, ill. Die Augen — [verdrehen], to roll, twist the eyes; ein Buch —, to turn a book upside down; Strümpfe, Handschuhe, den Rock verkehrt anziehen, to put on stockings, gloves, a coat inside or the wrong side out; Etwas verkehrt anfassen or angreifen [in a proper as well as figurative sense], legen, to take hold of, to do something preposterously, to begin a thing at the wrong end, to go the wrong way to work, to lay any thing inverted, bottom up, topsy-turvy; die verkehrte Halsgestalt des Pferdes [with horse-jockies], swelling, tight thrapple, stag-neck. *Fig.* Die Erbfolgeordnung, die Ordnung in der Zeitrechnung —, to overthrow, set aside, supersede the order of succession, invert the order of time; er hat diese Sache verkehrt angegriffen, he has taken this matter in a wrong sense, in a perverted point of view; die Ordnung der Natur — wollen, to want to upset, change, overturn the order of nature; das Recht —, to interpret wrong the law, to twist the sense of the law, to pervert the spirit of a law; er verkehrte mir die Worte im Munde, he perverted the meaning of my words ere they were half out of my mouth; he gave a sinister meaning to my words, put a misconstruction on them before I had time to complete the sentence; das Datum verkehrt angeben, to give the date wrong; er versteht Alles verkehrt, erzählt Alles verkehrt wieder, he understands every thing the reverse of its true meaning, he relates every thing again in a confused manner, he makes a jumble of every thing that he repeats; verkehrt denken, handeln, to think, act queerly, at cross-purposes, wrong-headedly, *it.* [böse] perversely, spitefully, wilfully, from a love of contradiction; ein verkehrter Mensch, a cross-grained, unruly, perverse, petulant fellow; ein verkehrtes Betragen, perverse, [low] contrary conduct; die verkehrte Welt, the world turned upside down; *it.* —, to mislead, pervert; die reizende Lust verkehrt unschuldige Herzen, concupiscence perverts guileless hearts; ein verkehrter Sinn, a perverted mind, vicious disposition. 3) V. Wegkehren. 4) Eine Nadel &c. —, to lose a needle &c. in sweeping, to sweep away a needle &c. III. *v. refl.* sich — [sich verwandeln], to change, to become changed. Euer Lachen verkehre sich in Weinen [in Scripture], let your laughter be turned to mourning. Das —, V. Verkehrung.

Verkehrvoll, *adj.* and *adv.* having much, a brisk or extensive trade.

Verkéhrt, *adj.* and *adv.* V. under Verkehren. Syn. V. Umgekehrt.

Verkehrt-brücke, *f.* &c. a bridge &c., on which one seems to descend, but in reality ascends, a heteroclite bridge &c. —denken, *n.* perverted reason or thinking, warped reasoning, unreason. —handeln, *n.* perverse, unreasonable mode of acting. —schnabel, *m.* 1) [Säbelschnäbler] the avocet or avoset, scooper, crooked-bill. 2) Der schwarze —schnabel, the black skimmer, rynchops nigra.

Verkéhrtheit, *f.* 1) perversity, perverseness, crossness. 2) a perverse action, a perverseness.

Verkehrung, *f.* 1) perversion [of manners &c.]; setting aside, superseding, inverting, inversion [of the order of succession]; [in rhetoric] [Wortversetzung] inversion; [in music] reversing. 2) inverse proposition.

Verkeifen, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] 1) Den ganzen Tag —, to keep on scolding all day long. 2) Seinen Zorn —, to give vent to one's rage by fairly scolding it out, to get calm by dint of rowing or wrangling.

Verkeilen, *v. tr.* 1) Ein Beil &c. —, to make an ax &c. tight by driving in a wedge; einen Tisch —, to steady a table by putting a wedge under it. 2) Ein Loch —, to stop a hole with a wedge, to wedge up a hole. Das —, wedging in tight, fastening, securing or steadying by a wedge, by wedges.

Verkeil-spitze, *f.* [in fortification, the line made in the ground by a pickaxe and string] trace. —spitzen, *v. tr.* [keilspitzen] to trace.

Verkeimen, *v. intr.* to be parched up or to wither while germinating or sprouting.

Verkénnbar, *adj.* and *adv.* mistakeable.

Verkénnen, *irr. v. tr.* to mistake. Ich habe ihn verkannt, I took him for another, for somebody else, *fig.* I have misjudged him, construed him amiss; den Werth einer Sache —, to mistake the value of a thing; ein verkannter Mann, a mistaken man; [in law] einen Verschwender —, to declare a spendthrift dead or a minor in the eye of the law [and appoint him a guardian]. Das —, V. Verkennung. Syn. V. Mißkennen.

Verkénnung, *f.* Die — seiner Dienste, the mistakenness of his services, his mistaken services.

Verkérben, *v. tr.* 1) to notch, score, tally. 2) to notch wrong.

Verkétten, *v. tr.* to fasten with a chain, to bind in chains, to chain up. *Fig.* to enchain, to fetter. Alles in der Natur ist eng verkettet, every thing in nature is closely linked together, forms one unbroken chain; die natürlichen Ursachen sind mit einander verkettet, natural causes are linked together, connected with each other. Das —, V. Verkettung.

Verkéttung, *f.* enchaining; *it.* the links, chains, chainwork. *Fig.* concatenation. — der Begriffe, Beweise, the chain of ideas, of proofs; durch eine — von Unglücksfällen, by a series &c. of misfortunes.

Verkettungsschluß, *m.* V. Kettenschluß.

Verkétzerer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who accuses another of being heretical, who treats him as a heretic.

Verkétzern, *v. tr.* Einen —, to treat any one as a heretic; eine Lehre —, to brand, stigmatize or charge a doctrine as heretical.

Verkétzerung, *f.* the treating any one as a heretic, the stigmatizing a doctrine as heretical.

Verketzerungssucht, *f.* zealotism.

Verkíelen, I. *v. tr.* to feather or fledge, to furnish with quills or feathers; *it.* sich — [as a verb *refl.*], to become fledged. II. *v. intr.* Das Federvieh verkielt or verkielt sich, the poultry are getting their wing-feathers, their quill-feathers.

Verkínden, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to grow childish. II. *v. tr.* to make childish.

Verkíndern, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] 1) V. Verkinden. 2) to quit or put off childhood. II. *v. tr.* 1) to render childish. 2) Die Zeit —, to spend the time childishly, childlike.

Verkítten, *v. tr.* 1) to cement, lute, to glue on. 2) to stop up with cement. Das —, cementation, lutation.

Verklägen, *v. tr.* Einen — [obsolescent or in law], to accuse, impeach, charge any one; Einen bei der Polizei, vor Gericht —, to accuse any one at the police-office, at any court of judicature, to lay one's complaint against &c., to bring one's or an action against any one; man hat ihn fälschlich verklagt, he has been wrongfully accused; der Verklagte [obsolescent or in law], the accused, the defendant. Syn. V. Anklagen.

Verkläger, Verkläger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* [unusual] V. Kläger.

Verklámmen, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to stiffen with cold. Die Hände sind mir verklammt, my hands are numbed or benumbed with cold.

Verklámmern, *v. tr.* to clamp. Balken

—, to cramp beams; [with carpenters] to dovetail. Das —, cramping; *it.* dovetailing.

Verkläppen, *v. tr.* to furnish with suckers, valves, swipes.

Verkläppern, *v. tr.* 1) to drive away by making a noise with a clapper or rattle. 2) *Fig.* [provincial and in common people's lang.] to carry off by a little at a time.

Verklären, *v. tr.* 1) to clarify, to render clear or transparent. 2) *Fig. a*) [in Scripture] to transfigure, to glorify. Welcher wird unſern nichtigen Leib —, daß er ähnlich werde ſeinem verklärten Leibe, who shall change our vile body, that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious body; nun iſt des Menſchen Sohn verkläret und Gott iſt verkläret in ihm, now is the Son of man glorified, and God is glorified in him; Chriſtus ward auf Thabor verkläret, Christ was transfigured upon [mount] Thabor; die verklärten Leiber, the glorious bodies. *b*) [in high style] to entrance or entranse, to enrapture, to throw into an ecstasy, to rap the soul. Ein verklärtes Antlitz, a face lit up with ecstatic bliss, refulgent with celestial bliss. 3) [in seamen's lang.] —, to make a report, give in a return of the average or damage. Das —, V. Verklärung.

Verklärung, *f.* 1) clarification. 2) *Fig. a*) [in Scripture] — Chriſti, transfiguration of Christ; die — der Auserwählten, the glorification of the elect. *b*) [with painters] Eine —, a transfiguration. *c*) [in high style, V. under Verklären 2) *b*] putting in a trance &c., state of being rapped, ecstasy. 3) [in commerce] Das Verklären or die —, report or return of the average.

Verkläſſen, *v. tr.* to class, classify.

Verklätſchen, *v. tr.* 1) [in fam. lang.] to blab out. 2) to spoil by blabbing out. Die Sache iſt ſchon verklatſcht, the thing is blown already, has got wind. 3) to slander, to backbite.

Verklauſeln, Verklauſulīren, *v. tr.* Einen Vertrag &c. —, to add or insert clauses, a clause to an agreement or contract.

Verklèben, *v. tr.* 1) Allen Lehm —, to use up all the loam in mud-walling. 2) to stop up with loam, clay, potter's clay. Ein Loch mit Lehm —, to fill up or close a hole with loam; einen Ofen inwendig mit Thon —, to do over the inside of a [porcelain &c.] stove with clay; eine Mauer —, to plaster [over or up] the joints of a wall; mit Stroh und Lehm —, to plaster with straw and loam, *it.* to do mudwork, to mudwork; die Riſſe an einer Thür —, to stop the chinks of a door, to paste or glue paper over the door-chinks; die Bienen — die Ritzen &c. ihrer Stöcke, bees close up the chinks &c. of their hives.

Verklécken, *v. tr.* to spill, to shed. Viel Tinte —, to blot or waste a good deal of ink on good paper, to use up much ink in idle scribbling.

Verkléckſen, *v. tr.* Viele Farbe —, to waste much colour on good canvass, to daub away the colours at a fine rate [at wretched picture-making].

Verkleíben, *v. tr.* V. Verkleben.

Verkleiden, *v. tr.* 1) to clothe, to cover, to face. Einen Pfeiler &c. mit Marmor &c. —, to cover a pillar &c. with marble &c.; eine mit Jaspis verkleidete Mauer, a wall faced, encrusted with jasper; die Sparren eines Daches mit Brettern — [ausſchlagen], to board or cover the rafters of a roof; eine Thür, ein Fenſter —, to face, wainscot, case the bay of a door, of a window; einen Schacht mit Brettern —, to line a shaft with boards; ein Schiff inwendig mit Planken —, to fix the thick stuff, to put on the ceiling; einen Graben —, to face or case a dike; ein Bollwerk mit Backſteinen —, to face or case a bastion with bricks. 2) Einen —, to disguise any one; man verkleidete ihn in ein Frauenzimmer, they dressed him up or out as a woman, in women's clothes; ſich als einen Bauern, Soldaten or in einen Bauern &c. —, to disguise one's self as a peasant, soldier, to assume the disguise of a &c.; verkleidet ſeyn, to be disguised. Das —, V. Verkleidung.

Verkleidung, *f* 1) clothing, covering. — eines Schachtes, lining of a shaft; — einer Thür, eines Fenſters, jambs of a door, window, lining, facing, casing, wainscoting to the bay of a door &c; die obere — einer Thür, lintel; die — des Walles, des Grabens, facing of the rampart, of the ditch; die äußere — eines Schiffes, the side-planks, side-planking of a ship; inwendige — eines Schiffes, the ceiling, footwaling; zweite —, sheathing, furring; bretterne — einer Windmühle, shutters; inwendige — eines Gewölbes mit Mörtel, the coating or coat of plaster to the inside of a vault. 2) disguise. Einen unter allen —en wieder erkennen, to know any one again under every disguise; ſeine — als Bauer &c, his disguise as a peasant &c., the peasant's &c. dress he had assumed.

Verkleinen, *v. tr.* to lessen, to diminish, to reduce, to make smaller. [with miners] Das Geſtübe —, to reduce the coke to dust [for filling the cavity between the first and second lining of fire-bricks]. *Fig.* Eine Sache —, V. Verkleinern.

Verkleīnèr, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [unusual] diminisher, lessener.

Verkleinerer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) lessener. 2) detracter, one who cries down, disparages or lowers the worth of any thing.

Verkleinerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* disparaging, disadvantageous. Er ſprach — davon, he spoke contemptuously, slightingly &c. of it.

Verkleinern, *v. tr.* to lessen, make less, make smaller, to decrease. Dieſe Figur muß man —, ſie iſt zu groß, this figure must be made smaller, it is too large; einen Plan, ein Gemählde — [verjüngen], to reduce a plan, a picture, *it.* —, to diminish [in appearance only]; Gläſer, welche die Gegenſtände —, glasses, which diminish objects. *Fig.* Eine Sache —, to disparage, cry down, to speak slightingly or disparagingly of any thing, [in law] to extenuate any thing; Einen —, to cry any one down, to speak disadvantageously &c. of any one; Eines Anſehen —, to disgrace, discredit, degrade any one, to cause him to lose respect. Das —, V. Verkleinerung.

Verkleinerung, *f.* diminution, lessening; [with painters &c.] reduction. Die — [Verringerung] eines Verbrechens [in law], the extenuation of a crime.

Verkleinerungs-glas, *n.* glass, lens &c. that diminishes objects. —**wort, Verkleinungswort,** *n.* [in grammar] diminutive. Männchen iſt das —wort von Mann, mannikin is the diminutive of man.

Verkleinlichen, *v. tr.* to render less, to make small, insignificant.

Verkleiſtern, *v. tr.* 1) Viel Kleiſter —, to use up much paste. 2) Ein Loch, eine Ritze —, to stop or paste up a hole, a chink or crack; die Spalten einer Thür mit Papier —, to paste paper over the crevices of a door.

Verklémmen, *v. tr.* 1) to glue on to, to cause to adhere. 2) V. Einklemmen, ſich.

Verkléttern, *v. refl.* ſich —, to climb too high, to overclimb one's self.

Verklícker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in seamen's lang.] a dog-vane.

Verklímmen, *v. refl.* ſich —, V. Verklettern, ſich.

Verklíngen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to cease gradually to resound, to clang, to sound &c.

Verklínken, *v. tr.* to clinch, rivet.

Verklírren, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to leave off clattering, to cease clinking, chinking &c.

Verklópfen, *v. tr.* 1) to strike or hit to, [low] to bang or knock to. 2) Steine — [for making roads &c.], to break stones. 3) [low] Einen —, to beat, curry any one soundly, to pommel or belabour any one well. 4) Sein Geld — [in students' &c. cant], to spend one's money in useless expences, in amusements, drinking, eating.

Verklöppeln, I. *v. tr.* to use up in lace-making. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to make a fault in lace-making.

Verklüften, I. *v. tr.* Den Dachs &c. —, to drive the badger to earth. II. *v. refl.* ſich — [speaking of the badger], to earth.

Verknállen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to disappear or to be lost &c. with a report, bang.

Verknébeln, *v. tr.* to gag.

Verknéchten, *v. tr.* to enslave, to reduce to a bondsman, serf. V. Verſklaven.

Verkneípen, *v. tr.* 1) [from kneipen, to pinch] to pinch to, to join or pull to with pinchers. 2) [from Kneipe, low tavern] [students' cant] Seine Zeit, ſein Geld —, to spend one's time, one's money in drinking, at [low] taverns, at beer-shops.

Verknéten, *v. tr.* 1) Viel Mehl —, to knead up much flour. 2) Kümmel unter den Teig —, to knead cumin-seed up with the dough. 3) Den Abend &c. — [little used], to spend the afternoon in kneading.

Verknícken, I. *v. tr.* to spoil by cracking, splitting. Verknickte Gläſer, cracked glasses. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to split, to crack.

Verknieen, *v. tr.* Eine Stunde —, to pass an hour on one's knees; die Hoſen —, to wear out one's breeches by kneeling.

Verknîſtern, *v. intr.* [in chemistry] Im Feuer —, to decrepitate; verkniſtertes Salz, decrepitated salt; Salz — laſſen, to decrepitate salt. Das —, decrepitation.

Verknîttern, *v. tr.* Papier, eine Haube &c. —, to rumple paper, to tumble &c. a cap &c.

Verknöchen, Verknöchern, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] and *v. refl.* ſich —, to ossify. *Fig.* Ein verknöchertes Herz, ein verknöcherter Sinn, ein verknöcherter Menſch, a heart become dead to the calls of humanity, grown callous; a mind grown narrow and egotistical, a flinty-hearted man. Das —, ossification.

Verknöpfen, *v. tr.* 1) to button [to]. 2) to button wrong.

Verknōten, Verknotigen, *v. tr.* to knot. *Fig. a*) to bind strongly together, to knit. *b*) [with vine-gardeners] to cut the shoots to three or five eyes.

Verknüllen, *v. tr.* Den Zeug, ein Kleid —, to rumple, tumble the stuff, a dress.

Verknüpfen, I. *v. tr.* 1) to knot. *Fig.* to tie, to unite, to join, to ally. Ein's iſt mit dem Andern unzertrennlich verknüpft, one is inseparably united, conjoined, linked to the other; durch das Eheband mit einander verknüpft ſeyn, to be tied [bound] to each other by the marriage-knot or tie; mit gewiſſen Aemtern verknüpfte Rechte und Freiheiten, rights and privileges joined, annexed to certain offices; die Zehnten aus dieſem Bezirke ſind mit der Priorei verknüpft worden, the tithes of this district have been annexed to the priory; Begriffe mit einander —, to combine ideas; was für einen Begriff — Sie mit dieſem Worte? what idea do you attach to this word. 2) to knot too tight, to join or squeeze together too hard. [in medicine] Verknüpfter Darm, knotted gut; verknüpftes Kind, a ricketty child. II. *v. refl.* ſich — [speaking of the wolf and lynx], to copulate. Das —, V. Verknüpfung.

Verknüpfung, *f.* 1) knotting. 2) *Fig. a*) connexion, chain, tie, conjunction, bond, combination. 2) [in medicine] rickets.

Verknüpfungs-urtheil, *n.* synthetic judgement. —**wort, Verknüpfwort,** *n. dim.* **Verknüpfwörtchen,** *n.* [in grammar] copula.

Verkóchen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to boil to rags. Alle Kraft iſt aus dem Fleiſch verkocht, all the gravy, juice, strength is boiled out of the meat. *Fig.* Den Zorn — laſſen, to let one's rage boil over, evaporate, subside. II. *v. tr.* Das Fleiſch —, to overboil the meat, to boil it to rags; *it.* to stew it down [for a gravy, for gravy soup].

Verkōhlen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to burn to coal, to char. II. *v. tr.* to burn to coal, to char. Verkohltes Holz, charred wood. Das —, V. Verkohlung.

Verkōhlung, *f.* carbonization, charring. Die — des Holzes, the charring of, the making charcoal of wood.

Verkóllern, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to roll away or off, to be lost in rolling. II. *v. tr.* Etwas —, to lose any thing in or by rolling.

Verkómmen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) V. [the usual word] Vorkommen. 2) [umkommen] to perish. Vor Gram —, to die of grief; vor, im Elend —, to perish, to sink through want, to die in misery. 3) [in common people's lang.] Einem —, to meet any one, to pop or stumble upon any one. 4) [little used] Mit Einem —, V. Uebereinkommen.

Verkóppeln, *v. tr.* to couple [dogs, horses].

Verkórben, *v. tr.* to muzzle.

Verkórken, *v. tr.* to cork, to furnish with cork, to put cork on or to. Eine Flaſche &c. —, to cork a bottle &c.; ein Loch —, to bung or cork up a hole.

Verkórnen, *v. refl.* ſich —, to shoot into ear, to mount into grain.

Verkörnen, *v. tr.* [verlocken] to allure.

Verkörpern, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to become body or corporeal. II. *v. tr.* 1) to give body or corporeity to. Die Schönheit —, to represent beauty under a corporeal form; [with chemists] Geiſter —, to corporify, to embody spirits. 2) to give a body to. Das —, V. Verkörperung.

Verkörperung, *f.* 1) changing or conversion into a body; [in chemistry] corporification. 2) embodied or corporeal substance.

Verkōſen, *v. tr.* Die Zeit —, to chat, to dally away the time.

Verkóſten, *v. tr.* [provincial or in common people's lang.] Etwas —, to taste [V. Koſten] any thing; *it.* allen Wein, die ganze Flaſche &c. —, to drink out or up all the wine, the whole bottle &c. in tasting.

Verkōſten, [more usual] **Verkōſtigen,** *v. tr.* to nourish, feed, board, V. Bekōſtigen.

Verkōthen, *v. tr.* to reset [in the socket].

Verkráchen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to cease or leave off thundering. Der Donner des Geſchützes iſt kaum verkracht, hardly has the roar of the cannon ceased.

Verkrállen, *v. refl.* ſich —, to dig in the claws, to fix or drive in the claws so deep as to be unable to extricate them.

Verkrāmen, *v. tr.* Etwas —, to displace, derange, disarrange something.

Verkrāmern, *v. tr.* [not much used] Die Zeit, ſein Geld —, to spend one's time, one's money in buying and retailing.

Verkrämpeln, *v. tr.* 1) Viel Wolle —, to use [up] much wool in carding. 2) Die Wolle —, to card [up] all the wool.

Verkrámpfen, *v. tr.* to clutch convulsively, spasmodically.

Verkränkeln, *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. ſeyn] to grow weak by illness. 2) [u. w. haben] Er hat die Frühlingszeit verkränkelt, he has been poorly, sickly, an invalid all the spring.

Verkránken, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to fall ill; *it.* to be worn out, to be consumed with sickness. II. *v. tr.* [u. w. haben] Sein Leben —, to be ill or sick all one's life.

Verkrátzen, *v. tr.* 1) to spoil by scratching. Einem das Geſicht —, to spoil any one's face by scratching, [fam.] to scratch any one's eyes out. 2) Ein Wort —, to scratch or scrape out a word.

Verkraúten, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to turn or change into an herb, [especially] into cabbage.

Verkreíden, *v. tr.* to chalk [all] over.

Verkríechen, *irr. v. refl.* ſich —, to creep off into a hiding-place; [in sportsmen's lang.] ſich in die Erde —, to take to earth, to earth [as foxes], to burrow [as rabbits]; die Mäuſe — ſich in die Löcher, mice hide themselves in holes; ſich in eine Höhle, in einen Winkel, in ein Verſteck —, to hide one's self in a den, to creep into a corner, to slink away into a hiding-place; der Regen verkriecht ſich in den Sand [rather unusual], the rain is absorbed by the sand. *Fig.* Er muß ſich vor ihm — [in pop. lang.], he must give way to him, [fam.] he must knuckle under to him.

Verkríegen, *v. tr.* 1) to employ, consume or spend in making war. *it.* Seinen Ruhm —, to lose one's glory in waging war. 2) Sein Leben —, to pass one's life in warfare.

Verkrítteln, *v. tr.* Die Zeit —, to spend one's time in criticizing, in finding constantly fault with.

Verkrítzeln, I. *v. tr.* 1) Viel Federn, Papier &c. —, to use up many pens, much paper &c. in scribbling or scrawling. 2) to spoil by scrawling over. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to make a mistake in scribbling or writing.

Verkrítzen, *v. tr.* to streak or stripe.

Verkröpfen, *v. tr.* [with nailers] Verkröpfte Nägel, nails too thick in the middle, squat nails.

Verkröpfung, *f.* shoulder-piece. —en an einem Dachfenſter anbringen, to put shouldering-pieces to a roof-window.

Verkrümeln, Verkrümen, *v. tr.* Brod &c. —, to crumble away bread &c. *Fig.* [not much used] Sein Geld, ſein Vermögen —, to waste one's money, one's property [by little and little]; die Geſellſchaft hat ſich verkrümelt, the society has melted away, fallen to pieces.

Verkrúmmen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to become bent or crooked.

Verkrümmen, *v. tr.* 1) to curve, bend or crook. 2) to spoil in crooking, in the bending. *Fig.* V. Verkrüppeln.

Verkrümmern, *v. tr.* to make more crooked or more bent.

Verkrüppeln, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to become bent, crooked, crippled. Ein verkrüppelter Baum, Menſch, a stunted tree, a crippled man. *Fig.* Bei einer ſolchen Erziehung muß der Geiſt —, with such an education the mind must be warped, narrowed, improperly biassed. II. *v. tr.* to cripple. Ein verkrüppelter Soldat, a crippled, disabled soldier; *it.* [with miners] einen Bau —, to commence the working of the mine in a wrong manner; *it* [with painters, sculptors] eine Figur —, to cripple a figure. *Fig.* Den Verſtand — [verbilden], to cripple the understanding.

Verkühlen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] and *v. refl.* ſich —, to cool; *it.* to get cold. Die Suppe — laſſen, to let the soup cool, get cold; das Wetter verkühlt ſich, the weather is growing cooler, [also] cold.

Verkümmeln, *v. tr. Fig.* 1) [in common people's lang.] [literally to spend one's money in cumin] Sein Geld —, to spend one's money in sugarplums, trifles. 2) [students' cant = verkaufen, verhandeln] Seine Bücher —, to sell one's books [at a low price], raise the wind on one's books.

Verkümmern, I. *v. tr.* 1) [in law] to seize, arrest, lay a distress on. Jemandes Gehalt, Einkünfte —, Einem ſeinen Gehalt, ſeine Einkünfte —, to seize or stop the salary, the income of any one; der Verkümmerte und der Verkümmerer, the party whose estate is sequestered and the sequestrator. 2) to trouble, cloud, grieve. Er hat uns unſere Freude verkümmert, he has spoilt our mirth, clouded our joy. II. *v. intr.* — or [less usual] **Verkummern,** to sink into a pitiable condition, to drop off, to perish. Er verkümmert in Noth und Elend, he languishes in distress and misery; ein verkümmertes Kind, a stinted, sickly child [in consequence of bad care, nourishment &c.]; ein verkümmerter Baum, a stunted [dwarf-like] tree [from climate, soil &c.]. Das — 1) [in law], seizing, arresting, stopping, sequestering, sequestration. 2) dropping off, perishing.

Verkünden, *v. tr.* to announce, V. Verkündigen.

Verkünder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn,** *f.* announcer, the bringer of intelligence, newsbringer, informer, [in poetry] herald, harbinger.

Verkündigen, *v. tr.* to announce, to

publish. Eine Neuigkeit —, to publish a piece of news; Etwas unter Trompetenſchall —, to proclaim something by sound of trumpet; einen Feiertag —, to announce a festival or holiday; Gottes Wort, das Evangelium —, to proclaim God's word, to preach the Gospel; die Propheten haben die Zukunft des Meſſias vorher verkündiget, the prophets foretold, predicted, announced beforehand the coming of the Messiah; wie lieblich ſind die Füße derer, die den Frieden —, die das Gute — [in Scripture], how beautiful are the feet of them that preach the Gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things; dies Alles verkündiget mir ſeinen nahen Tod, all this warns, forewarns me of his approaching death. Das —, V. Verkündigung.

Verkündiger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn**, *f.* V. Verkünder &c.

Verkündigung, *f.* 1) publication, announcement, proclamation. Die — des Evangeliums, the preaching, dispensation of the Gospel. 2) [Nachricht] news. Mariä —, the Annunciation [of the blessed Virgin Mary], [also] Annunciation-day; *it.* [with painters] picture of the Annunciation; die Orden, Ritter, Mönche, Nonnen vom Orden der —, the decoration or insignia, knights, monks, nuns of the [Order of the] Annunciation.

Verkündſchaften, *v. tr.* 1) [rather provincial, = auskundſchaften] to discover by spies, to ferret out, hunt out, get to the bottom of by secret intelligence. 2) V. Verkündigen.

Verkündſchafter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [rather provincial] spy, scout.

Verkünſteln, *v. tr.* to overrefine. Er hat ſo lange daran gekünſtelt, bis er es verkünſtelte, he has been touching it so long, that he has touched it up once too often; *it.* den Wein —, to adulterate wine. Das —, V. Verkünſtelung.

Verkünſtelung, *f.* Die — des menſchlichen Geiſtes &c., the [faulty, over-] refinement of the human mind &c.

Verkúpfern, *v. tr.* to copper. *Fig.* Eine verkupferte Naſe [in pop. lang.], a copper-nose.

Verkúppeln, *v. tr.* 1) [in fam. lang. or comic] Zur Ehe —, to marry, [fam.] to buckle to, to splice; ſich mit einer Perſon —, to marry a person. 2) to play the go-between, to pimp for. Zwei Perſonen —, to bring about an illicit commerce between two persons; ein Mädchen —, to prostitute a girl, V. Kuppeln.

Verkúrzen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [not much used] to become short, too short, shortened.

Verkúrzen, I. *v. tr.* to shorten, abridge, abbreviate. Einen Stock —, to shorten a stick; [with painters] die Theile einer Geſtalt —, to shorten the parts of a figure; verkürzter Arm, shortened, contracted arm; den Arm —, to shorten, draw in or up the arm; [in grammar] ein Wort — [abbreviren], to abbreviate, contract a word. *Fig.* Sein Leben —, to shorten, cut short one's life; und wo dieſe Tage nicht würden verkürzet [in Scripture], and except those days should be shortened; ſich die Zeit —, to shorten the time, to pass it agreeably; um ſich die Zeit zu —, for passing the time; durch Spiele &c. verkürzten wir uns manchen Abend, we passed or spent many an evening agreeably by games &c.; Einem ſeinen Lohn — [verringern], to curtail, diminish, lessen any one's wages; Einen — [übervortheilen], to take advantage of any one; es wurde Niemand dabei verkürzt, no one was a loser by it; ein Kind —, to stint a child, to spite it by giving it less to eat &c. than the others; iſt denn die Hand des Herrn verkürzt [in Scripture]? is the Lord's hand waxed short? II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to grow or become shorter. Wenn die Schatten ſich —, when the shadows grow less. Das —, V. Verkürzung.

Verkürzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] shortener, abridger; *it.* abbreviator, epitomizer.

Verkürzung, *f.* shortening, abridgement, abbreviation, contraction, curtailing, epitome. [with painters &c.] shortening, foreshortening. Eine Figur in der — vorſtellen, to represent a figure foreshortened; die — der Figuren iſt das Schwerſte in der Perſpektive, the foreshortening of figures is the most difficult thing in perspective; [in anatomy] die — der Nerven, the retraction, contraction of the nerves; — [in grammar &c.] [Abbreviatur], abbreviation, contraction. *Fig.* retrenchment, disadvantage, injury.

Verkürzungszeichen, *n.* [in grammar] mark of abbreviation.

Verkútten, *v. tr.* Einen —, to disguise any one in a monk's frock or gown. Sich —, to put on a monk's frock, to muffle one's self up in a monk's frock.

Verlachen, *v. tr.* 1) Einen, Etwas —, to laugh at any one, any thing; man hat ſeine Drohungen nur verlacht, they only laughed at his threats; er wird von Jedermann verlacht, he is laughed at by every body. 2) Die Zeit —, to pass the time in laughing; ſie haben den ganzen Abend verlacht, they laughed away or during the whole evening. Das —, derision. Syn. Verlachen, Verſpotten. A person laughs himself at that which is verlacht, he endeavours to make others laugh too at that which is verſpottet by representing it as something ridiculous. Many a person, in the bottom of his heart, verlacht [laughs at] something, which he does not venture to verſpotten [deride] publicly. V. also Belachen.

Verlácher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn**, *f.* one who laughs at, derider, mocker, quiz.

Verlácken, *v. tr.* 1) Viel Oel &c. —, to employ much oil &c. in varnishing. 2) [lackieren] to varnish. Verlackte Waaren, varnished goods, Japan ware. 3) to cover with varnish, to varnish over.

Verlácker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [more usual Lackierer] varnisher.

Verláden, *irr. v. tr.* 1) Waaren &c. —, to load goods &c. 2) to load wrong. Das —, V. Verladung.

Verládung, *f.* loading, lading.

Verladungsſchein, *m.* bill of fare, of parcels, of lading; [with seamen] bill of lading.

Verlág, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] 1) publication [of a book acquired by a publisher in paying a Honorar [fee] to the author for the copy-right], publication of a work [purchased by the publisher]; *it.* the copy-right. Den — eines Buches übernehmen, ein Buch in — nehmen [of a publisher], to acquire the copyright of a work from its author by paying him a fee for it, and then to publish it, to purchase the copy-right of a book; dieſer Schriftſteller hat ſein Buch in ſeinem eigenen —e erſcheinen laſſen [a case of rare occurrence in Germany], this author has had his work printed and published at his own expense; dieſes Buch, dieſer Kupferſtich kommt in ſeinem —e heraus, this book, engraving is published by him, issues from his printing-office, from his establishment. 2) one's publications. Dieſer Buchhändler verkauft blos ſeinen —, this bookseller sells only his [own] publications [V. under Verlagsbuchhändler]. 3) the funds, the capital. Einem Handwerker, Gewerbsmann den — vorſchießen, to advance the funds, the money required to an artisan, tradesman; der — fehlt ihm zu dieſer Unternehmung, the capital he requires for this undertaking is wanting; dieſer Handel fordert einen ſtarken —, this trade requires a great capital, a long purse.

Verlags-artikel, *m.*, —**buch,** *n.*, —**werk,** *n.* one's [a publisher's] article, book, work or publication. —**buchhändler,** *m.* a publisher, a publishing bookseller [who keeps usually no shop and does not sell by retail like the Buchhändler or bookseller. The copy-right of each publication that issues from his office is his by purchase, as he is solely a printer on his own account]. —**buchhandlung,** *f.* publishing firm. —**koſten,** *pl.* expences of printing and publishing [including the purchase-money of copy-right], the printing. —**recht,** *n.* copy-right.

Verlähmen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to become palsied or paralytic. An einem Arme —, to be palsied in one arm. Das —, palsy, paralysis.

Verlámmen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to lamb too soon, to cast the lamb. Das —, the casting of the lamb, the abortion of sheep.

Verländeln, *v. intr.* [unusual] [u. w. ſeyn] to contract countrified manners, to get countrified.

Verlánden, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to become land. 2) [unusual] to emigrate. II. *v. tr.* Einen Teich —, to drain a pond.

Verlángbar, *adj.* and *adv.* demandable.

Verlángen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [begehren, wünſchen] to desire, wish, ask, require, demand. Ich verlange ſehr nach Ihnen, I have a great desire to see you again; man verlangt ſehr, ihn zu ſehen, one wishes or they wish very much to see him; der Kranke verlangt nach einem Glaſe Wein, the patient or invalid asks, longs for a glass of wine; das Weibchen verlangt nach dem Männchen, the female desires the male; es verlangt mich or mich verlangt zu wiſſen, ob &c., I want, I should like to know, if &c.; nach Reichthum —, to crave wealth, to wish to be rich; mich verlangt ſehr nach gutem Wetter, I long, I sigh very much for fine weather; mich hat herzlich verlanget, das Oſterlamm mit euch zu eſſen [in Scripture], with desire I have desired to eat this Passover with you; er verlangt nach Ihnen, he is asking for, after you; es ſoll mich doch —, ob &c. [in fam. lang.], I am curious however to know, if &c. Geld zu Etwas —, to ask for money for something; er verlangt dieſes Buch, he requires this book; was — Sie von mir? what do you desire, require of me? what do you want from, of, with me? wie viel — Sie dafür? how much do you ask for it? es iſt ja nichts Unbilliges, was er verlangt, there is nothing unreasonable in what he asks, I see nothing unfair in what he requires; unbillige Dinge —, to desire unreasonable things, to be unreasonable in one's desires; ich verlange Gehorſam, I re-

quire, exact obedience, I insist upon being obeyed; das ſind die verlangten Sachen, those are the things asked for, required; er hat ſie zur Frau verlangt, he has made an offer to her, he has proposed for her; dazu wird mehr verlangt, als Sie leiſten können, for that more is required than you can perform. Das —, 1) [Luſt, Wunſch] desire, wish, longing. Ein — nach Etwas empfinden, haben, tragen, to feel a desire for, to have a mind for, to entertain a wish for something; Eines — ſtillen, befriedigen, to satisfy, content any one's desire; ich brannte vor —, ihn wieder zu ſehen, I burned with the desire of seeing him again; was iſt Ihr —? what is your desire, request, wish, will? what is your pleasure? nach ſeinem —, according to his or one's desire or request &c.; wie kann man ein — danach haben? how can one have any wish &c. for it? *it.* ſinnliches, fleiſchliches —, sensual, carnal desire, lust. 2) the thing desired, longed for, the object of desire, one's wish.

Verlangens-werth, —würdig, *adj.* and *adv.* worthy of being desired, desirable.

Verlängern, [less usual] Verlängen, I. *v. tr.* [in a proper and figurative sense] to lengthen, extend, make longer, to continue; [in law] to put off, extend, defer, to give further time. Eine Linie, einen Graben &c. —, to produce or extend a line, to lengthen or extend a ditch; eine Mauer, einen Tiſch —, to lengthen &c. a wall, table; ein Kleid, einen Vorhang —, to let out &c. a dress, to lenghten a curtain. *Fig.* Seine Reiſe —, to extend, prolong one's journey; das wird ſein Leben —, that will prolong his life; dies verlängert nur den Krieg, die Krankheit &c., this only prolongs the war, illness &c.; einen Rechtsſtreit —, to spin out, delay a lawsuit; den Waffenſtillſtand, die Zahlungsfriſt —, to extend &c. the truce, the time of or for payment; die Zahlungsfriſt eines Wechſels — [prolongiren], to prolong the time or date of a bill; wir verlängerten die Schritte, we quickened, lengthened our steps. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to become longer. Das —, V. Verlängerung.

Verlängerung, *f.* elongation, prolongation, lengthening; [in anatomy] production, elongation. Die häutige — des Knies, the membranous expansion of the knee; das Gekröſe iſt eine — des Bauchfelles, the epichordis is an extension, a production of the peritoneum; die — eines Kunſtgrabens, einer Mauer &c, the lengthening of a canal, of a wall &c., die — des Waffenſtillſtandes, the prolongation of the truce; die — der Friſt [in law], the extension of the delay or respite, prolongation of the time, term or grace; die — der Friſt eines zu zahlenden Wechſels, the deferring of the payment of a bill, the giving of a longer grace to a bill that has to be taken up; die — eines Wortes, the lengthening of a word; [in fortification] die — der Kurtine, the complement of the curtain; — der Geſichtslinie einer Feſtung, extension of the level of a fortress.

Verlängerungsſtück, *n.* lengthening piece [of a table, flute &c.].

Verlänglich, *adj.* and *adv.* [unusual] that may be demanded or required &c., V. Verlangen.

Verlänglich, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] able to be lengthened.

Verlängſamen, *v. tr.* [not much used] to retard, delay.

Verläppen, *v. tr.* 1) to piece, to patch. 2) Viel Tuch —, to use up much cloth in piecing or patching. 3) to save or protect by a patch &c.; [in sportsmen's lang.] V. Belappen.

Verläppern, *v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] 1) *Fig.* Waſſer —, to spill, slop water [by shaking]. *Fig.* Viel Wein —, to sip up a good deal of wine [first and last]. 2) to trifle away. Sein Geld —, to make ducks and drakes of one's money.

Verlärmen, *v. tr.* Die Zeit —, to pass the time in making a row or noise; den ganzen Tag &c. —, to make a noise all day &c. long.

Verlárven, I. *v. intr.* [v. w. ſeyn] [of insects] to be changed into the larva-state. II. *v. tr.* to mask. Das Geſicht —, to mask one's face; ſich —, to mask; eine verlarvte Geſellſchaft, ein verlarvter Aufzug, a masquerade. *Fig. a)* Verlarvtes Metall, masked metal, metal covered over with some substance; [in botany] verlarvte Blumenkrone, personate corolla. *b)* Ein verlarvter Schriftſteller, a disguised author; eine verlarvte Freundſchaft, a masked, pretended friendship. Das —, V. Verlarvung.

Verlárvung, *f.* masquerade. Einen unter ſeiner — erkennen, to recognize any one under his disguise &c.

Verläß, *m.* [-ſſes, *pl.* -ſſe] 1) [provincial, for das Verlaſſen] separation, abandonment. 2) [in law, for Nachlaß] inheritance. 3) [obsolete] treaty, agreement, accord. 4) [provincial, for Zuverläſſigkeit] certainty.

Verläſſen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) [in a general sense] to remove from any thing, to quit. Einen, Etwas —, to quit, to leave any one, thing; *it.* [im Stiche laſſen] to abandon; [in sportsmen's lang.] die Fährte — [speaking of hounds], to quit the chase; [if for another scent] to hunt change; wir verließen das feſte Land, we quitted the main land; die Stadt —, to quit or leave the town; er verließ die Provinz, um ſich den Verfolgungen zu entziehen, he quitted, deserted the province, to escape the persecutions; er verließ uns ſehr zeitig, he left us very early; ein Haus —, to leave a house [for the time, for good]; die Welt, das Leben —, to quit the world, this life; einen Stand, den Handel &c. —, to quit or relinquish a profession, to leave off trade; Vater und Mutter —, to quit father and mother; Frau und Kinder —, to desert, abandon wife and children; ſeine Geliebte —, to abandon, forsake one's mistress; Haus und Hof —, to quit house and home; die Krankheit hat ihn gänzlich —, the illness has left him for good and all; ſein Gedächtniß, ſein Geſicht verläßt ihn, his memory is forsaking him, his sight fails him, is failing him; den Weg der Tugend —, to quit the path of virtue. 2) [especially] *a)* [in law] to leave behind or after. Keine Kinder —, to leave no children; V. Hinterlaſſen; *it.* ich habe es zu Hauſe ſo —, [= befohlen], I left it so ordered at home. *b)* [in law = überlaſſen] Ein Haus an Jemand —, to leave a house to some one. *c)* to leave helpless. Von Gott und Menſchen — ſeyn, von aller Welt — ſeyn, to be forsaken of God and man, to be forsaken, deserted by all the world; Einen in der Noth —, to abandon any one in distress or need, [fam.] to leave any one in the lurch, in the ditch; ſie ſieht ſich — in der Noth, she sees herself abandoned in her extremity; Gott verläßt die nicht, die auf ihn hoffen, God does not abandon those, who put their trust in him; ein ganz —er Menſch, a friendless, a deserted man; die Aerzte haben ihn — [aufgegeben], the physicians have given him up; darum wird ein Mann ſeinen Vater und ſeine Mutter — [in Scripture], therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother. 3) Das Waſſer —, to let off the water. II. *v. refl.* Sich auf Etwas — [darauf zählen], to rely or repose upon, to confide or trust in any thing: ſich auf Jemand —, to reckon, count, build upon any one; ſich auf ſein Glück, ſeine Kräfte, ſeine Verdienſte —, to trust to one's good fortune, one's strength, one's merits or services; — Sie ſich auf mich, rely upon me; man kann ſich auf ihn —, nicht —, one can depend on him, not depend on him; ich verlaſſe mich auf Ihr Wort, I rely upon your word; ich verlaſſe mich ganz auf Sie, I place my whole reliance upon you, my whole confidence in you; man kann ſich nicht darauf —, [fam. es iſt ſich nicht darauf zu —], no reliance or dependence can be placed on it; ſich auf Träume —, to believe to have faith in dreams. Das —, V. Verlaſſung. Syn. V. Hinterlaſſen.

Verläſſenheit, *f.* [no *pl.*] the loneliness, destitution, forsakenness, deserted state, dereliction.

Verläſſenſchaft, *f.* [Nachlaß] succession, inheritance. —, wozu ſich kein Erbe meldet, a vacant or an unclaimed succession; die — eines Ordensgeiſtlichen, personal chattels of a monk.

Verläſſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* forsaker, abandoner, deserter.

Verläſſig, Verläſſigkeit, V. Zuverläſſig &c.

Verläſſigen, *v. tr.* [rather stiff] to assure. Sich —, to assure or convince one's self.

Verläßlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] that may be left or abandoned.

Verläßthum, *n.* V. Verlaſſenſchaft.

Verläſſung, *f.* [no *pl.*] abandonment, desertion, quitting, dereliction &c., V. Verlaſſen. — eines Grundſtückes zu Gunſten der Gläubiger, cession, making over of a plot of ground for the benefit of creditors.

Verläſtern, *v. tr.* Einen —, to defame, calumniate, slander, backbite any one; verläſtere Niemand! speak ill of no one! Gott —, to blaspheme God. Das —, defamation, calumny, slander, libel, backbiting; *it.* blasphemy.

Verlateinen, *v. tr.* Ein Buch &c. —, to translate a book &c. into Latin; ein Wort —, to latinize a word. Das —, translation into Latin; *it.* latinization.

Verlátſchen, *v. tr.* [low] 1) Die Schuhe &c. —, to shuffle down one's shoes &c., to spoil them by shuffling or sliding the foot. 2) *Fig.* Den Tag —, to lounge or saunter about all day long.

Verlátten, *v. tr.* to fit up with laths, to lath.

‖Verlaūb, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] V. Erlaubniß.

Verlaúern, *v. tr.* Eine Stunde —, to pass an hour in playing the spy, in lying in ambush, in watching.

Verlaūf, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] 1) Der — des Waſſers, the flow, flowing, running of water. 2) *Fig. a)* [= Umlauf] Durch den — der Zeit, by the lapse of time; nach — einiger Zeit, einiger Tage, after the lapse of some time, some days; nach — eines Jahrhunderts, vieler Jahre, at the expiration of a century, after

many years; nach — von ſechs Tagen, at the end of six days. *b*) the course, order, train. Ich will Ihnen den ganzen — der Sache erzählen, I will relate to you the whole history of the affair. 3) [Begebenheit] event, adventure.

Verlaúfen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to flow [away], to run [as water]. 2) *Fig. a*) [speaking of time] to elapse. Die Zeit verläuft bald, time passes quickly away, time flies; die Zeit, die Friſt iſt —, the time has elapsed, expired, the term or respite is over, the date &c. has fallen due; ehe das Jahr — iſt, before the year be passed, out. *b*) [at billiards] Er iſt —, he has made a losing hazard. II. *v. tr.* [u. w. haben] 1) [in pop. lang.] Einem den Weg —, to run or get in any body's way; *fig.* to hinder or prevent any one, to get in his way. 2) Eine Stunde —, to pass an hour in running. 3) Sich die Schmerzen —, to get rid of one's pains by foot-exercise, by walking or running. III. *v. refl.* ſich —, 1) to flow away, to run off [as water]; *it.* to run away [as a man]. Die Soldaten haben ſich —, the soldiers ran away, have dispersed; das Gedränge hat ſich —, the crowd has passed away; die Farben — ſich [with painters], the colours blend; ein —er Menſch, Kerl, —es Geſindel, a vagabond, a tramp, a troop of vagrants; ein —er Mönch, a monk that has doffed his cowl without leave or licence, that has unfrocked himself. 2) to stray, to run wrong or out of the right course. Sich vom rechten Wege —, to run out of, off or away from the right road, [with English jockeys] to go the wrong side of the post. Sich im Walde —, to lose one's way in the forest; ein —es Stück Vieh, an estray; ein —es Wild aufſuchen, to look for and find, to quest a head of game; [at billiards] ſich —, to hole one's self, one's own ball; *it.* [at skittles] ſich —, to send or tip out of bounds.

Verläufer, Verlaufer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [unusual] wanderer, strayer. 2) [at billiards] one who makes a losing hazard; [at ninepins] one who tips the pin out of play.

Verläugnen, *v. tr.* 1) to deny. Ein anvertrautes Gut —, to disacknowledge, to disown or deny the fact of possessing, to disclaim a trust; ſeinen Herrn —, to deny one's master, to say that he is not at home; ſich — laſſen, to be not at home, not visible [in case of a call], to desire a servant to say ‚not at home'; [at cards] eine Farbe —, not to follow suit, to revoke, to make a revoke. 2) to deny. Du wirſt mich dreimal — [in Scripture], thou shalt deny me thrice; ſeine Geburt, ſein Gewerbe —, to deny, belie one's birth, profession; ſein Vaterland —, to deny one's country; einen Verwandten —, to disown, disacknowledge, disavow, disclaim a relation; ſeine Unterſchrift —, to deny one's signature; *it.* —, to renounce; Gott, ſeinen Glauben, ſeine Religion —, to deny God, one's belief, religion; Alles — [= verlaſſen], um Chriſto nachzufolgen, to give up all and follow Christ. *Fig.* Die Natur —, to oppose, violate, to act against nature; ſeinen Charakter, Stand —, to belie one's character, one's profession; ſich ſelbſt —, to deny one's self, to practise self constraint or self denial. Das —, V. Verläugnung.

Verläugner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* denier, renouncer.

Verläugnung, *f.* denial, disavowal. [in law] — des Eigenthums, renunciation, disappropriation of property; die — ſeiner ſelbſt, self-denial; [with devotees] abnegation of one's self.

Verläúmden, V. Verleumden.

Verlaúſen, *v. intr.* [low] [u. w. ſeyn] to be lousy. Ein verlauſetes Kind, a lousy child.

Verlaút, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] report, rumor. Dem —e nach, according to the common report, by what people say, by what the world says.

Verlaútbaren, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to be divulged, to take air, to get noised abroad, to get wind. II. *v. tr.* [u. w. haben] to divulge, notify, publish.

Verlaúten, I. *v. intr.* Nichts von der Sache — laſſen, to let nothing of the matter transpire, creep out, be known, come to light, get wind; ſich — laſſen, to say, to testify, to make known. II. *v. imp* Es verlautet, it is said, bruited or noised abroad, people say, the world says, the story goes or runs; wie verlautet, as the story goes, as the world says.

Verläúten, *v. tr.* [in the popular belief] Ein Gewitter —, to drive away a thunder-storm by the ringing of church-bells.

Verlèben, I. *v. tr.* [zubringen] to pass or spend. Seine Tage im Vergnügen, im Schoße ſeiner Familie —, to spend one's days in pleasure, to pass them in the bosom of one's family; ich habe dort manchen glücklichen Tag verlebt, I have passed many a happy day there; eine unſchuldig verlebte Jugend, a youth passed or spent in innocence. II. *v. intr.* [chiefly used in the past participle] to die, to cease to live; V. Verlebt.

Verlebéndigen, *v. tr.* Er kann ſich ihn noch —, he can still figure or picture him to himself as alive. *Fig.* to animate, to vivify. Er verſteht ſeine Darſtellungen zu —, he knows how to breathe life upon, to give life, fire to his representations.

Verlèbt, *adj.* and *adv.* dead, deceased. *it.* Ein —er Mann, a broken down old man, an old man standing on the brink of the grave, [also] V. Abgelebt.

Verlèchzen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to split, crack, gape, open. 2) to perish by cracking, bursting &c. Vor Hitze —, to die of heat; in der Hitze —d, dying with, exhausted from the heat; im Elend, in der Sklaverei —, to languish, groan in misery, in slavery.

Verlèckern, *v. tr.* 1) Einen —, to tempt with niceties, to render dainty; ein verlecker-ter Menſch [in a proper and figurative sense], a dainty gentleman. 2) Sein Geld —, to spend one's money on dainties.

Verlèdern, *v. tr.* to fit up with leather, to leather. *Fig.* [low] Einen —, to curry any one [soundly]; V. also Durchledern.

Verlèfzen, *v. tr.* Die Orgelpfeifen — [labiiren], to put the lips on the organ-pipes.

Verlégen, *v. tr.* 1) to transfer, transport, translate. Die Soldaten —, to remove soldiers to fresh quarters, to another garrison &c.; die Meſſe, den Reichstag &c. an einen andern Ort —, to have the fair kept, the diet &c. held in another place; eine hohe Schule nach einem andern Orte —, to transplant a university or college. 2) to alter the time of. Einen Jahrmarkt —, to shift, postpone a fair; einen Feſttag auf einen Sonntag —, to make a saint's day fall on, to keep it on a sunday. 3) [in commerce] to furnish or supply. Ein Land mit Waaren —, to supply a country with merchandise; Schweden und Rußland — England mit Eiſen, Sweden and Russia furnish England with iron; einen Kaufmann mit Waaren —, to supply goods to a tradesman; einen Handwerker mit Arbeit —, to supply an artisan with work, to procure him work; Einen mit dem zu einer Unternehmung nöthigen Gelde —, to advance any one the funds for a speculation, capital for any undertaking; [with booksellers] ein Buch —, to [print and] publish a book, [V. under Verlag and Verlagsrecht]. 4) to misplace. Die Karten —, to arrange the cards wrong, badly. 5) to mislay. Die Handſchuhe, den Schlüſſel —, to mislay the gloves, the key; verlegte Briefſchaften, papers mislaid. 6) Einem den Weg — [verſperren] [in a proper and figurative sense], to throw obstacles or impediments in any one's way; die Raubritter verlegten im Mittelalter die Landſtraßen, the knight-robbers in the feudal times, lay in ambush, watched for prey on the high-roads. Das —, V. Verlegung.

Verlégen, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) kept lying too long, old, spoiled, faded. —e Waaren, old goods, damaged or worthless stock; —er Wein, wine kept too long, grown flat; —es Obſt, mildewed or damaged fruit. 2) [unentſchloſſen] embarrassed, perplexed, disconcerted. In der Wahl — ſeyn, to be embarrassed &c. in one's choice; man iſt hier in der Wahl —, one is here at a loss how to select; eine —e Miene, Haltung, an embarrassed, forced, awkward, puzzled countenance, air; [in fam. lang.] ich bin um Hülfe, um Geld —, I am at my wit's end for help, for money; ich bin deswegen nicht —, I am not in any concern about that, I am not apprehensive on that score; er iſt mit ſeiner Zeit —, time hangs heavy on his hands, he does not know how to pass the time, to get through the twenty four hours; er iſt mit ſeiner Perſon —, he does not know what to do with his hands and legs, he is full of false shame. Syn. V. Ungewiß.

Verlégenheit, *f.* 1) embarrassment, perplexity, [fam. and low] quandary, stew, mess, bother, pickle. Sich in einer ſeltſamen — befinden, to find one's self in a strange predicament; dies ſetzt, bringt mich in —, this puts, brings me into a dilemma; Einen aus der — reißen or ziehen, to draw any one out of his embarrassment, out of his distress; ich bin hier in einer verzweifelten — der Wahl, I am here in a sad dilemma, predicament. 2) the cause of perplexity &c., care, trouble. Sein Leichtſinn bringt mich in eine Menge —en, his frivolity brings me into a quantity of scrapes, occasions me numberless vexations.

Verléger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) [not much used] a transferrer, V. Verlegen. 2) [in commerce] the seller on commission or the retail-dealer. 3) the publisher [of a book or work and who supplies the trade only with it]. 4) [with miners] the chairman or other authorized representative of a mining-company, senior partner, active partner, procurator or proxy &c.

Verlégung, *f.* translation, removal, change of place; *it.* shifting of troops, of a fair &c.; *it.* mislaying [of one's gloves &c.].

Verlèhnen, *v. tr.* 1) [chiefly in pop. lang.] V. Verleihen. 2) to give in fee or fief.

Verlèhren, *v. tr.* Sein Leben —, to pass one's life in teaching.

Verleíbdingen, *v. tr.* [in chancery &c.] to

assign a dower, an appanage &c., to grant alimony. Das —, assignation of dower, granting of alimony &c.

Verleiden, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] to disgust. Einem das Spiel, das Tanzen —, to give any one a disgust for, a sickening of play, dancing; es ist ihm Alles verleidet, he is heartily sick of every thing.

Verleiern, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang. and mostly in contempt] Eine Stunde —, to pass an hour in thrumming a lyre, strumming or twanging a hurdy-gurdy. *Fig.* to waste one's time in humdrumming about, in dawdling, with fiddle-faddle.

Verleihen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) [verborgen] to let, to let out on hire, to lend out. Bücher, Möbeln —, to lend out books, to let furniture; Pferde, Zimmer &c. — [vermiethen], to let horses, rooms &c.; Geld auf Zinsen —, to lend money on interest. 2) Einem ein Gut —, to grant any one an estate in fee by delivery of seisin. 3) [bewilligen] to confer, grant, concede, bestow. Einem ein Amt, eine Pfründe, eine Gnadenbezeigung —, to bestow &c. an office on any one, to give any one a living, to confer a favour on him; Einem Hülfe —, to give any one assistance; Einem ein gutes Wort bei Jemand —, to put in a good word with some one for any one, to recommend any one; Einem ein Privilegium —, to accord or grant a privilege to any one; man hat ihm die Jagdgerechtigkeit in diesem Bezirke verliehen, the right of chase over this district has been conferred upon him; Gott verleihe uns Gnade, God grant us grace; Gott verleihe uns Frieden, Ihnen langes Leben, God grant us peace, you a long life; wenn uns Gott Leben und Gesundheit verleihet, if God grants us life and health; der Himmel hat ihm ein heiteres Temperament verliehen, Heaven has bestowed on him a happy disposition; kraft des ihm verliehenen Amtes, by virtue of the office conferred on him. Das —, V. Verleihung.

Verleih-buch, *n.* 1) [not much used] book for hire, for letting out. 2) [with miners] book or register of grants. **—recht,** *n* right of conferring or bestowing, collation, right of presentation, advowson. **—tag, —e-tag,** *m.* [with miners] day of making the or a grant.

Verleiher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* 1) lender, hirer, letter. 2) Der — eines Amtes, einer Pfarre, einer Pfründe, the grantor, conferrer or bestower of an office, appointer to a curacy, collator to or giver of a living.

Verleihung, *f.* Die — eines Rechtes, einer Freiheit, granting, grant, bestowal, concession of a right, of a privilege; die — einer Gerichtsbarkeit, the appointing over, nominating to a jurisdiction; die — einer Pfründe, the collation, gift, presentation, induction of or to a living; er hat bei mir um — eines guten Wortes angehalten, he has begged me to put in a good word for him, he has canvassed my interest, solicited my intercession.

Verleimen, *v. tr.* to glue up.

Verleisten, *v. tr.* to furnish with listels, cinctures, ledges &c.

Verleiten, *v. tr.* Einen —, to mislead any one, to lead him astray or wrong. *Fig.* Einen zu Etwas —, to induce, engage, persuade any one to do something; Einen zu unnöthigen Ausgaben, zu Ausschweifungen —, to lead one into unnecessary expenses, into debauches or excesses; zum Bösen —, to tempt to evil, to induce to do that which is wicked; meine Pflichten sind mir zu lieb, als daß ich mich — ließe, I value my duties too highly to allow myself to be seduced from them; Zeugen zu einer falschen Aussage —, to suborn witnesses, to hire false witnesses; sie hat sich durch ihren Mann dazu — lassen, she allowed herself to be induced to do that, to be influenced thereto by her husband; [only in a good sense] Einen zu einem Lustgange &c. — [= bereden], to induce, persuade, determine any one to take a walk &c. Das —, inducement, persuasion, improper influence, subornation, seduction. Syn. V. Verführen.

Verleiter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* inducer, persuader, seducer, enticer, tempter, temptress, suborner.

Verleitlich, *adj.* and *adv.* seducible, corruptible, persuadable, persuasible, inducible.

Verlenken, *v. tr.* 1) to misguide. 2) V. Auslenken.

Verlernen, *v. tr.* 1) [not much used] Den ganzen Tag —, to pass the whole day in learning. 2) to unlearn. Er hat Alles verlernt, was er wußte, he has forgotten every thing he knew; ich verlerne das Englische wieder, I am forgetting my English. Das —, the forgetting of any previously acquired knowledge.

Verlesen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) [aussuchen] Die Wolle —, to pick the wool. 2) [herlesen] to read out, to recite. Einen Brief &c. —, to read a letter &c. out loud, to read it aloud; das Evangelium in der Kirche —, to read aloud the gospel, [in England] the first lesson in the church; die Soldaten — [ablesen], to call over the soldiers, to read the muster-roll; [in the British Parliament] dieser Gesetzentwurf wurde heute zum zweitenmal —, this bill was read a second time to-day. II. *v. refl.* sich —, to read wrong. Das —, reading out loud, aloud; lecture; [in the British Parliament] das erste — dieses Gesetzentwurfs fand gestern statt, this bill was read a first time yesterday, the first reading of this bill took place yesterday. Das —, [in the army], muster; sich beim — einfinden, to be at the muster.

Verleser, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* one who reads aloud, out loud; a reader; *it.* a lecturer.

Verlesung, *f.* the reciting, reading aloud of &c.; [in the army, and with common soldiers also der Verles] V. Das Verlesen.

Verletzbar, Verletzlich, *adj.* and *adv.* vulnerable, damageable.

Verletzen, *v. tr.* to wound, damage, injure. Einen Baum — [beschädigen], to damage a tree; eine Bildsäule —, to spoil, injure, wound, deface a statue; Einen am Kopf, an der Hand —, to injure any one on the head, the hand; der Schlag, der Schuß hat ihm das Hirn verletzt, the blow, shot has injured his brain; die Pulsader —, to wound, prick the artery; sich —, to wound or injure one's self; *fig.* eines Andern Ehre —, ihn an seiner Ehre —, to wound, offend &c. another's honour, to injure him in his honour; es ist Niemand verletzt, no one is aggrieved, scathed; das Völkerrecht, die Gastfreundschaft —, to violate international law or the rights of man, the rights of hospitality; sein Gewissen —, to wound, sear one's conscience. Das —, V. Verletzung. Syn. **Verletzen, Beschädigen.** When these two words are used in speaking of inanimate things, they correspond exactly to two similar words in English, the former meaning ‚to injure', and the latter ‚to damage'.

Verletzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* injurer, wounder, damager.

Verletzung, *f.* wound, injury, damage. Mehrere —en am Kopfe erhalten, to receive several wounds on the head; die — eines Gemähldes &c., the injury, damage of or to a picture &c. *Fig.* Die — der Ehre, des guten Namens, injury to one's honour, one's good name; die — der Rechte der Gastfreundschaft, the violation of the laws of hospitality; die — der Privilegien &c., breach, infraction of, infringement on the privileges &c.; das ist eine offenbare — des Friedensvertrages, that is an open infraction, breach of the treaty of peace; — [in law], grievance, damage.

Verleugnen, V. Verläugnen.

Verleumden, *v. tr.* to calumniate, libel, backbite. Einen —, to calumniate any one; man hat ihn bei seinen Vorgesetzten verleumdet, his superiors have had calumnies against him instilled into their minds. Das —, V. Verleumdung. Syn. **Verleumden, Verunglimpfen, Lästern, Anschwärzen, Splitterrichten.** He, who verleumdet a person to others, relates to those others false, or at all events, unproved facts to the detriment of that person's character &c. He, who verunglimpft him, judges his qualities or actions harshly, illiberally, odiously. The highest degree of Verunglimpfen is Lästern. For one lästert that person, on whose perfectly moral and honorable actions and on whose genuine good qualities one passes a judgement degrading in the highest degree. According to this definition therefore verleumden is to backbite or to scandalize, for scandal is either false or not proved, verunglimpfen is to cry down, to detract from, to asperse, and lästern is to calumniate, to slander, to vilify. Now verleumden and verunglimpfen together constitute anschwärzen, in as far as the person so verleumdet and verunglimpft stood in good repute previously with those to whom he is now verleumdet, and in as far as the motive for such scandal was the exciting of suspicion and distrust against him. This is therefore to blacken, to libel, and especially the English word to traduce. Splitterrichten is to judge trivial, nay the most trifling faults with too much severity. It has generally for its object that of convincing others of one's own immaculate conduct and of inducing others to form a high opinion of the strictness of one's own principles. This is ‚to carp or cavil at' but is only fully rendered by the familiar expressions of ‚to pick holes' or ‚to run down'.

Verleumder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* calumniator, slanderer, detracter, libeller, defamer.

Verleumderisch, *adj.* and *adv.* backbiting, calumnious, defamatory, slanderous. **—e Worte, —e Anklage,** calumnious words, libellous accusation; **—er Weise angeklagt werden,** to be calumniously accused.

Verleumdung, *f.* calumny, defamation, detraction, slander, libel, backbiting. Eine schändliche —, a black calumny.

Verleumdungsschmied, *m.* [fam.] a backbiter.

Verliebeln, *v. tr.* 1) Den ganzen Tag —, to be making love, to make love all day long, to be flirting the whole day. 2) Sein Geld &c. —, to spend, to lose one's money &c. in, by lovemaking.

Verlieben, *v. refl.* 1) sich —, to fall in

love, to be smitten or enamoured with, to become amorous; sich in ein Mädchen —, to fall in love with a girl; sie ist in ihn verliebt, [in pop. lang.] ist närrisch in ihn verliebt, she is in love with him, is dotingly fond of him; sterblich verliebt seyn, to die for love; er ist närrisch in seine Frau verliebt [in fam. lang.], he dotes on his wife; er verliebt sich in jeden Unterrock, in jede Schürze [in pop. lang.], he falls in love with the first pretty face he sees, he is a regular smockhunter or smellsmock; sie ist in sich selbst verliebt, she is in love with herself; er ist sehr verliebt, verliebter Natur, he is very amorous, of an amorous constitution or complexion; verliebte Blicke, Gedanken, Reden, amorous looks, thoughts, speeches; verliebt seufzen, ansehen, to sigh, look amorously. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Ich habe mich ganz in diesen Garten, in dieses Kleid, in dieses Pferd verliebt, I have quite fallen in love with, I have taken a desperate liking to this garden, dress, horse; in ein Buch &c. verliebt seyn, to be quite taken up with a book &c. 2) [chiefly with the accent on the first syllable] to cease loving, to cease to love. Die Liebe verliebt sich leicht, love soon palls, soon passes or flies away. Syn. Verlieben, sich, Lieben, Vergaffen, sich, Vernarren, sich. In the first place lieben is distinguished from the other words by its signifying both a rational and sensual delight produced by the real or supposed perfections of another person; the other words on the contrary denote merely a sensual and so strong a passionate delight as in part to rob reason of her sway. Vergaffen is a Verlieben, which is solely grounded on one's admiration of a fine face. Hence lieben is to love, verlieben to fall desperately in love, and vergaffen to fall in love with a pretty face, or, with a pair of bright eyes. When one says of a person, who is verliebt [smitten], that he is vernarrt, one wishes to convey the idea that his love is silly and absurd, over which reason has no control; sich vernarren therefore is our ‚to dote'.

Verlieblichen, *v. tr.* to render charming, sweet, more charming, more sweet.

Verliebtheit, *f.* state of being in love; *it.* amorousness, lovingness.

Verliederer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [unusual and low] a rake, debauchee.

Verliederlichen, *v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] Sein Geld &c. —, to squander away one's money &c. in dissolute or profligate pursuits.

Verliedern, *v. tr.* [low] Sein Vermögen —, to squander away one's fortune in profligacy.

Verliegen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. haben and seyn] and sich —, *v. refl.* to spoil by lying too long in one place, V. [the *adj.* or *past part.*] Verlegen 2). *Fig.* [with miners] Auf der Zeche —, to work a mine at a loss. II. *v. tr.* [in seamen's lang.] Den guten Wind — [versäumen], to miss the fair breeze. III. *v. refl.* *a*) Sich —, sich an dem Gesteine — [with miners], to come to a stand, to have to stop owing to the refractory nature of the rock, of the rider. *b*) sich —, to get sluggish or dull, to lose all activity or energy through indolent habits.

Verlierbar, *adj.* and *adv.* loseable, that may be lost; [in theology] amissible.

Verlierbarkeit, *f.* [in theology] amissibility.

Verlieren, [in Old Germ. farleosan, ferliesen; Low. Sax. verlesen; Dan. *forliese* and *forlore*; formerly lieren and liesen; Goth. linsan; Old Sax. losjan; allied to los, lassen] *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [originally in respect to bodily motion or proximity] Der Besen, die Axt wird den Stiel —, the broom, the axe will come off the handle; die Bäume — ihre Blätter, the trees lose, are losing or shedding their leaves; die Sonne verlor ihren Glanz, the sun lost its splendour; den Weg —, to lose the way; die Hunde — die Fährte, the dogs are off scent, have drawn a blank, are thrown out; der Hund jagt verloren [in sportsmen's lang.], the dog is hunting wild, is off the track, counter or heel; — or verliesen [in seamen's lang.], to fall to leeward, to lose way; Einen aus den Augen, aus dem Gesichte —, to lose sight of any one; ein verlorener Zapfen [with joiners], a peg buried in the wood &c. [no longer visible]. *Fig. a*) [in a general sense, to be deprived of something] to lose. Einen Handschuh, seinen Geldbeutel —, to lose a glove, one's purse; das Verlorene wiederfinden, to find again what was lost; eine Festung nach der anderen —, to lose one fortress after another; sein Vermögen, das Gesicht, ein Auge, das Gehör, seine Gesundheit &c. —, to lose one's fortune, one's sight, an eye, one's hearing, health &c.; seine Freiheit, den Muth, das Herz, die Geduld, den Verstand —, to lose one's liberty, one's courage, all heart, one's patience, one's reason or understanding; seinen Sohn, seine Eltern —, to lose one's son, one's parents; den Kopf — [in a proper and figurative sense], to lose one's head; ich habe an ihm einen Freund verloren, I have lost a friend in him; man gibt Etwas verloren, one gives up any thing as lost, for lost; verlorene Ausstände, bad debts; [in war] verlorene Schildwache, a sentinel on the forlorn hope. *b*) [to be freed or liberated from something] Die Schmerzen, das Zahnweh, das Fieber &c. —, to lose the pains, the toothache, the fever &c. *c*) [not to win] Im Spiele —, to lose at play; er verlor bedeutend, he lost considerably; ein Spiel verloren geben, to give or throw up a game as lost, for lost; eine Schlacht, im Kriege, eine Wette, eine Rechtssache —, to lose a battle, in war, a wager, a cause; seine Sache —, to get cast or thrown in one's lawsuit. *d*) [to spend or employ to no purpose] Sein Geld, seine Mühe —, to lose one's money, one's pains or labour; alle Ermahnungen sind bei ihm verloren, all exhortations or remonstrances are lost on him, thrown away upon him; *it.* verlorener Kopf [with cannon-founders], superfluous metal [above the mould] *e*) [to neglect] Zeit —, to lose time; es ist keine Zeit zu —, there is no time to lose, no time is to be lost. *f*) [to ruin, only used in the participle past] Ich bin verloren, I am lost, a lost man; wenn er in diese Gesellschaft geräth, ist er verloren, if he falls into this company, he is lost; verloren gehen [in Scripture], to be damned. *g*) [the participle verloren is often used] *α*) [to represent something as yet not fully tried, not fixed precisely or definitively, something as merely temporary or prelusive] Verlorenes Holz, verlorene Verzimmerung [with miners], planking or lining put up for the present; Etwas verloren [= obenhin] machen, to do any thing in the rough, superficially; Etwas nur verloren zeichnen, to sketch any thing just for the moment, merely as studies or remembrances; [with tailors] verloren heften, anheften, to baste, tack, set, fix; [with land-surveyors &c.] einen verlorenen Zug thun, to take a measurement in the rough, as a simple precaution; mit verlorener Schnur vermessen lassen, to measure the subterraneous works with a string that serves the purpose well enough, as a measure of precaution, great nicety of measurement not being yet wanted; [in sportsmen's lang.] ein verlorenes Treiben, a battue for seeing if there be game in the cover, V. Heckjagen; [with cooks] verlorne Eier, boiled eggs, eggs boiled in the shell. *β*) [verloren = gradually narrowed] Ein Stück Zeug verloren zuschneiden, to slope a piece of stuff in the cutting out. II. *v. refl.* sich —, 1) [to withdraw] Die Zuschauer verloren sich nach und nach, the spectators gradually retired, disappeared, went away or off; es verlor sich einer nach dem andern, one after the other disappeared, became lost to view, was lost in the distance, dropt off; sich aus den Augen, aus dem Gesichte —, to get out of sight, to be lost in the distance, to vanish out of sight; das Wasser verliert sich in den Erdboden, the water loses itself in the soil; die Farbe verliert sich [= geht aus], the colour fades. *Fig.* Der Schmerz verliert sich, the pain dies away; sich aus dem Gedächtnisse —, to be lost to memory, to be beyond memory; diese Erfindung verliert sich ins graue Alterthum, this discovery is lost in the most remote antiquity, the origin of this discovery lies in the night of time. 2) [to lose one's way] Sich im Walde —, to lose one's self, to be lost in the forest. *Fig. a*) sich im Nachdenken, in Gedanken —, to be lost in thought, buried in reflexion. *b*) to be lost. So Etwas verliert sich leicht, any thing like that is soon lost. 3) [to pass over into something else] Die Farbe verliert sich, the colour loses itself in, becomes blended with; [with engravers] die Schnitte — sich, the cuts or lines are confounded, are lost in each other; [in botany] ein sich — der Stengel, V. under Verschwinden.

Verlierer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* loser.

Verließ, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Burgverließ] dungeon, keep.

Verlispeln, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] 1) to be lost in murmuring, in a murmur, to murmur away. 2) to cease murmuring, purling, babbling &c.

Verlöben, *v. tr.* 1) V. Geloben. [in Scripture] Das ist das Gesetz des Verlobten, and this is the law of the Nazarite; denn der Knabe soll ein Verlobter Gottes seyn, for the child shall be a Nazarite to God. 2) to promise in marriage, to betrothe, to affiance, to espouse. Einem seine Tochter —, seine Tochter mit einem Manne —, to promise one's daughter to any one, to betrothe one's daughter; sich mit einander —, to plight one's mutual faith or troth, to espouse each other; er hatte sich schon mit ihr verlobt, he was already betrothed to her; der, die Verlobte, the party affianced or betrothed, the future bridegroom or bride. Das —, V. Verlobung.

Verlöbniß, *n.* [-sses, *pl.* -sse] betrothing. Ein gültiges, ungültiges —, a valid marriage-contract, invalid or illegal betrothing; das — feiern, to celebrate the espousals.

Verlöbniß-abend, *m.* the evening of or for the espousals. —feier, *f.* the celebration of the espousals. —ring, *m.* the espousal ring. —stunde, *f.* hour of or for the espousals. —tag, *m.* day of betrothment. —zeuge, *m.* witness of or at the betrothment.

Verlobung, *f.* betrothing.

Verlobungs-abend, *m.*, —feier, *f.* &c. V. Verlöbnißabend, Verlöbnißfeier &c.

Verlöchen, *v. tr.* 1) to make a hole in or

through, to drill, to perforate. Das Eiſen —, to bore, punch, pierce the iron. 2) to shove into a hole; [with flayers] das geſtorbene Vieh —, to bury the cattle that have died.

Verlóchſteinen, *v. tr.* [with miners] Am Tage —, to fix the boundary-stones of a grant on the outer surface.

Verlócken, *v. tr.* [in a proper as well as figurative sense] to allure, entice, seduce. Tauben —, to decoy, draw &c. pigeons. Das —, V. Verlockung.

Verlócker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn,** *f.* enticer, decoyer, allurer, seducer.

Verlóckern, *v. tr.* 1) Das Erdreich &c. —, to stir, move, remove the earth &c. 2) [in pop. lang.] Sein Vermögen &c. —, to ruin one's property &c. in a silly manner.

Verlócklich, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] easily seduced, easy to be seduced, not difficult to seduce.

Verlóckung, *f.* allurement, seduction.

Verlödern, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to cease to flame, to burn up. 2) to be consumed in the flame or flames.

Verlögen, *adj.* and *adv.* [in common people's lang., for lügenhaft] lying. — ſeyn, to be addicted to lying; ein —er Menſch, a lying fellow, a liar.

Verlögenheit, *f.* [in common people's lang.] lying, falsehood.

Verlöhnen, *v. tr.* to pay, to remunerate. Es verlohnt die or [in fam. lang.] der Mühe nicht, it is not worth the trouble; es verlohnte wohl die Mühe, hinzugehen, it was well worth while to go there.

Verlören, *past part.* and *adj.* V. under Verlieren.

Verlöſchbar, *adj.* and *adv.* extinguishable.

Verlöſchen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to be extinguished, to go out. Das Licht verliſcht, the light is going out. *Fig.* Das Feuer der Leidenſchaft iſt verloſchen, the fire of passion has gone out, has become quenched; die Flamme des Lebens, das Leben verliſcht, [the flame of] life is nearly extinguished, fast ebbing away; eine verloſchene Inſchrift, an obliterated inscription. II. *v. tr.* to extinguish, to put out. [with engravers &c.] Die Lichter —, to efface, expunge the lights.

Verlöſchlich, V. Verlöſchbar.

Verlöſen, *v. tr.* to draw lots for; *it.* to raffle for; *it.* to dispose of by lottery, by raffling. Ein Haus, ein Gut, die Erbſchaftsſtücke —, to cast lots for a house, an estate, the portions of an inheritance; *it.* ein Gemählde, ein Haus, ein Gut &c. —, to dispose of a picture, house, estate &c. by a lottery or raffle. Das —, die Verloſung, lottery, raffling; die jährliche — der Staatspapiere, the yearly drawing of a certain number of bonds &c. of a state in form of a lottery.

Verlöthen, *v. tr.* 1) Blechſtücke &c. —, to solder or sodder pieces of tinned plate &c. 2) Gefäße —, to solder or sodder up vessels, to seal them up with sodder. Das —, soldering or soddering.

Verlüdern, I. *v. tr.* [low] Sein Geld &c. —, to spend one's money &c. in lewd practices. II. *v. intr.* to lead or live a lewd life.

Verlügen, *irr. v. tr.* [in people's lang.] Einen — [little used], to tell lies of any one.

Verlúmpen, I. *v. tr.* to change or convert into rags. II. *v. intr.* Verlumpt ſeyn, to be [all] in rags, in tatters.

Verlúppen, [obsolete] V. Vergiften, *it.* Verzaubern. Verluppte Pfeile, poisoned darts.

Verlúſen, *v. tr.* [in sportsmen's lang.] V. Verhören.

Verlúſt, [old or provincial Verluſt] *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) loss. Der — ſeines Vermögens, ſeiner Geſundheit, ſeines Lebens, the loss of his property, health, life; der — des Geſichts, the loss of sight; der — einer Schlacht, the loss of a battle; ſein — iſt ſehr groß, his loss is very great; bei — der Waaren, with confiscation of the goods, under pain of confiscation of &c.; bei — ſeines Rechtes, with loss of right; der — des Adels, the degradation of the nobility; bei — des Adels, with loss, degradation, forfeiture of nobility; dies hat den — ſeines Kredits bewirkt, this has occasioned the loss, brought about the ruin of his credit. 2) [Nachtheil] loss, damage, injury. Einen — leiden, to suffer a loss; im — ſeyn, to be at a loss; es iſt — [Abgang] bei dem Umſchmelzen der Münzen, there is a loss, waste at the melting down of bullion; ſein Tod iſt für uns ein großer —, his death is a heavy loss, a severe blow for us; einen großen — verurſachen, to cause a serious loss; er hat mehrere bedeutende —e erlitten, he has incurred, has met with, had several heavy losses. Syn. V. Nachtheil.

Verlüſtern, *v. tr.* [unusual] Einen —, to render any one greedy, avaricious or covetous.

Verlúſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* Einer Sache —, deprived of any thing; eines Dinges — werden, to lose any thing; ſeines Amtes, eines Lehens, der Belohnung — gehen, to lose one's office, a fief, the reward; er iſt ſeines Ranges — erklärt worden, he has been stripped of his rank, his rank has been declared forfeited; ſich ſeines Amtes &c. — machen, to lose one's berth, one's place &c.; ſich des Adels — machen, to render one's self liable to forfeiture of title, liable to attainder.

Verlúſtigen, *v. tr.* [unusual] Einen —, to divert any one; ſich —, V. Erluſtigen, ſich.

Verlutiren, *v. tr.* [with chemists] [verkitten] to lute.

Vermáchen, *v. tr.* 1) [in pop. lang.] Ein Loch —, to stop up, close a hole; einen Weg —, to stop or close up a way, to barricade a way; das Fenſter —, to shut or close up the window; alle Zugänge —, to stop [up] all the avenues; eine Röhre, welche an dem einen Ende vermacht iſt, a pipe, closed, stopped, solid at one end. 2) [in wills] to bequeath, to will, to leave. Sein Vermögen einer Kirche —, to leave one's property to a church; zum voraus —, to bequeath beforehand, to leave a legacy that must be paid first before a division of property is made.

Vermácher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn,** *f.* [unusual] 1) one who stops up, closes &c. 2) bequeather &c.

Vermächtniß, *n.* [-ſſes, *pl.* -ſſe] 1) [little used] last will and testament. Ohne — ſterben, to die intestate. 2) legacy, bequest. Ein — zu milden Stiftungen, a pious legacy, a legacy for charitable endowments; ein verfallenes, ungültiges —, a lapsed legacy; das — zum voraus, legacy that must be paid first [before the property is divided by the joint-heirs].

Vermächtniß-nahme, *f.* acceptation of a legacy. —**nehmer,** *m.*, —**nehmerinn,** *f.* legatary. Er iſt —nehmer von dem und dem, he is legatee of so and so.

Vermägern, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [in common people's lang.] to grow thin or lean, to waste in flesh, to lose flesh.

Vermählbar, *adj.* and *adv.* marriageable.

1. **Vermählen,** *v. tr.* 1) to employ, use up, use, consume in painting. Er hat viel Geld, Zeit vermahlt, he has spent much money, time in painting. 2) Den ganzen Vorrath von Farben —, to paint up one's whole stock of colours. 3) V. Ausmahlen. 4) Ein Feld —, to put boundary-stones or marks to a field.

2. **Vermählen,** *v. tr.* to grind at a mill. Weizen, Roggen —, to grind [up] wheat, rye; *it.* alles Getreide —, to grind up all the corn; ſein Vorrath Getreide iſt bereits —, his stock of corn is already ground [up].

Vermählen, *v. tr.* and *v. reſl.* ſich —, to marry [in an over affected style] to unite, join. Verlobte —, to marry betrothed people; ſeine Tochter mit Jemand —, to marry one's daughter to any one; V. Verheirathen, ſich. *Fig.* Dort liegt er dem Staube vermählt, there he lies wedded to the dust; auf ihrer Wange — ſich Schnee und Roſenglut, the snow and roses blend upon her cheek. Das —, V. Vermählung.

Vermählung, *f.* marriage, the ceremony of marriage. Die — vollziehen [of the clergyman or priest], to perform the marriage ceremony; *it.* [sometimes, for die Ehe (durch den Beiſchlaf) vollziehen] [of the married couple] to consummate the marriage.

Vermählungs-feier, *f.* the celebration of marriage. —**feſt,** *n.* marriage-feast. —**tag,** *m.* marriage-day, wedding-day, bridal day.

Vermähnen, *v. tr.* to exhort [again and again]. Das —, V. Vermahnung.

Vermähner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —**inn,** *f.* exhorter, admonisher, [in a bad sense] proser, sermonizer.

Vermähnung, *f.* exhortation, admonition.

Vermäkeln, *v. tr.* to spot.

Vermäkeln, *v. tr.* to sell.

Vermaledeien, *v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] to curse. Das —, malediction, imprecation, curse.

Vermälzen, *v. tr.* to employ, to use up in making malt, in malting.

Vermängeln, *v. tr.* Den Tag —, to pass the day in mangling.

Vermännen, *v. tr.* [with feudists] Das Lehen —, to do service for tenure; vermanntes Lehen, lapsed or escheated fee.

Vermännichfaltigen, *v. tr.* to diversify, to vary. Sich —, to be diversified, to vary.

Vermännlichen, *v. tr.* to change into a man.

Vermännſchaften, *v. tr.* to people, to supply or fill with people.

Vermänteln, V. Bemänteln.

Vermárken, *v. tr.* Ein Feld —, to set marks or boundary-marks to a field. Das —, die Vermarkung, the setting bounds or marks.

Vermáśken, *v. tr.* to mask.

Vermáśten, *v. tr.* Ein Schiff —, to mast a ship.

Vermaúern, *v. tr.* 1) Viel Kalk &c. —, to use up much lime &c. in building walls, in walling. 2) to wall in, to secure by building a wall. Einen Schatz —, to wall up a treasure, to hide it in the wall; ein Fenſter — [zumauern], to wall up a window; eine vermauerte Thür, a walled up door.

Vermaúthbar, *adj.* and *adv.* subject to pay toll, excisable, subject to a duty at the customs.

Verméhrbar, *adj.* and *adv.* multipliable, multiplicable. Jede Zahl iſt —, every number is multipliable.

Verméhrbarkeit, *f.* multipliableness.

Verméhren, I. *v. tr.* Sein Vermögen, ſeine Einkünfte &c. —, to increase, augment one's property, income &c.; ſeinen Viehſtand —, to increase one's live stock, to add to it; er hat unſere Geſellſchaft vermehrt, he has augmented our society; eine Zahl mit der andern — [multipliziren], to multiply one number with another; die vermehrte [—de] Zahl [der Multiplikator], multiplicator, multiplier; die zu —de Zahl [der Multiplikand], multiplicand; das vermehrt ſein Glück, ſeine Freude &c., that increases his happiness, his joy &c.; [with booksellers] vermehrte und verbeſſerte Ausgabe, Auflage eines Buches, enlarged and corrected [improved, amended] edition of a book. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to increase, to augment; [speaking of animals] to increase, to multiply. Die Zahl der Armen vermehrt ſich täglich, the number of the poor increases every day; ſeine Einkünfte, ſeine Reichthümer, Schulden &c. — ſich, his income, wealth increases, his debts &c. increase; ſeine Familie vermehrt ſich von Jahr zu Jahr, his family increases from year to year; meine Familie hat ſich ſehr vermehrt, my family has multiplied extremely, has become very numerous; das Unkraut vermehrt ſich ſehr ſchnell, weeds extend, spread rapidly, ill weeds grow apace; kein Thier vermehrt ſich ſo ſchnell, als die Kaninchen, no animal breeds so fast as the rabbit; die Hitze, der Schmerz vermehrt ſich, the heat, the pain increases. Das —, V. Vermehrung. Syn. V. Vergrößern.

Verméhrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* augmenter, increaser, multiplier.

Verméhrlich, V. Vermehrbar.

Verméhrtheit, *f.* the state of being increased, increased state, the augmenting or multiplying part.

Verméhrung, *f.* increase, augmentation, [in arithmetic] multiplication. Zur — ſeiner Beſoldung gab man ihm &c., by way of raising his salary they gave him &c., they raised his salary by giving him &c.

Vermehrungs-anſtalt, *f.* any establishment intended to people a colony &c., to increase its population. —trieb, *m.* V. Zeugungstrieb. —zahl, *f.* [in arithmetic] [Faktor] factor.

Vermeídbar, *adj.* and *adv.* avoidable. Ein ſolcher Fall iſt nicht —, such a case is inevitable; das Zuſammentreffen mit ihm war nicht mehr —, a meeting with him was no longer to be avoided.

Vermeíden, *irr. v. tr.* Einen, eine Geſellſchaft &c. —, to shun, avoid any one, a society &c.; dies Unglück war nicht zu —, this misfortune was not to be avoided; er vermeidet es, ihn zu ſehen, he avoids seeing him; Zweideutigkeiten —, to avoid ambiguities; Gelegenheiten zum Böſen —, to shun opportunities of doing evil. Das —, V. Vermeidung. Syn. V. Meiden.

Vermeídlich, *adj.* and *adv.* avoidable, V. Vermeidbar.

Vermeídung, *f.* avoidance. — der Gelegenheit, des Laſters, the avoiding of the opportunity, shunning of vice, fleeing from vice; bei — Unſerer Ungnade [chancery-style, in a sovereign's decrees], under pain of Our [royal &c.] displeasure.

Vermeíern, *v. tr.* Ein Gut &c. —, to farm out, to let on lease &c. an estate &c.

Vermeínen, *v. intr.* [with the exception of the past participle, emphatic or in law-style for meinen] to presume, to think, believe, suppose. Er vermeint dies beſſer zu wiſſen, als ſelbſt ein Mann vom Fache, he presumes to know this better than even a man in the profession; ich vermeine Recht zu haben or daß ich Recht habe, I opine that, conceive that I amright; der vermeinte [vermeintliche] Vater des jungen Menſchen, the putative, supposed, reputed father of the young man; der vermeinte Prinz, the pretended, supposititious prince; ſein vermeinter Freund, his pretended friend; dieſes vermeinte Glück, this imaginary happiness.

Vermeíntlich, V. under Vermeinen.

Vermeißeln, *v. tr.* 1) to use up, to employ in chiseling, in sculpturing. 2) to spoil with the chisel.

Vermélden, I. *v. tr.* [mostly pompous or in chancery style for melden] to announce, to notify, to inform, to send word or information, to impart. Sein Tod iſt mir vermeldet worden, his death has been communicated to me, they sent me an account of his death; — Sie ihm meinen Gruß, present my compliments to him, [in lofty and formal style] announce to him my salutation; wir — Euch unſern Gruß zuvor or zuvörderſt [in old letter-style of high personages], our greetings before. II. *v. intr.* [with sportsmen] Die Hunde —, the dogs challenge; wir — Euch, [in royal &c. notifications or decrees] we inform you, *it.* let it be known to you. Das —, V. Vermeldung.

Vermélder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* communicator, notifier, declarer, informer.

Vermélдung, *f.* communication, announcement, notification. Sagen Sie ihm nebſt — dieſes Unglücks meinen Gruß &c., while informing him of this misfortune present him my compliments &c.

Verméngen, *v. tr.* 1) to mix, mingle. Haber mit Gerſte —, to mix oats with barley. *Fig.* Die Begriffe — [verwechſeln], to mix up, to confuse or confound ideas; ſich in Etwas —, to mix one's self up in any matter; er iſt mit darein vermengt [verwickelt], he is mixed up in, concerned in the business too. 2) to mix wrong or badly. Das —, die Vermengung, mixture, mixtion, medley, confusion. Syn. V. Mengen.

Verménger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* mingler, mixer.

Verménglich, *adj.* and *adv.* miscible.

Verménſchen, I. *v. tr.* to render or make man, to give a human form. *Fig.* to humanize. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to become man, *fig.* humanized. Die Vermenſchung des Sohnes Gottes, the incarnation of the son of God.

Verménſchlichen, *v. tr.* 1) to represent under a human form. 2) to render humane or human, to humanize. 3) Gott —, to ascribe human motives and actions &c. to God, to anthropomorphose God. Das —, V. Vermenſchlichung.

Verménſchlicher, *m.* [-s, *pl* -] humanizer; *it.* anthropomorphite.

Verménſchlichung, *f.* the humanizing, rendering human, humanisation, anthropomorphosis.

Vermenſchlichungslehre, *f.* anthropomorphism.

Vermèrk, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in chancery] remark, observation.

Vermèrken, *v. tr.* [rather pompous or obsolescent] 1) [merken] to remark. Ich vermerkte es bald, I soon observed, perceived it; [in sportsmen's lang., but here not pompous] das Wildpret vermerkt Etwas, the game knows there's something in the wind, the game is uneasy, is alarmed; Etwas übel — [aufnehmen], to take something ill, in bad part, amiss; Etwas im Beſten —, to take any thing in good part, goodhumouredly, goodnaturedly. 2) Etwas — [= aufmerken], to note something, to put it down as a remark, to make a note of it. 3) to note or set down wrong.

Vermèßbar, *adj.* and *adv.* measurable, mensurable.

Vermèſſen, *adj.* and *adv.* rash, wild, inconsiderate. Ein —er Menſch, a rash man; *it.* an audacious man; ein —es Unternehmen, a rash undertaking; ein —er Krieger, Seefahrer [in a good sense], a bold, enterprising, adventurous, daring warrior, navigator. Syn. V. Tollkühn.

Vermèſſen, *v. tr.* 1) Tuch &c. —, to measure cloth &c.; [in architecture] eine Mauer —, to take the dimensions of a wall; [with surveyors] ein Feld, ein Gut, Land —, to measure a field, an estate, to survey land; die Markung eines Dorfes —, to take the boundary-line of a village; [with miners] am Tage —, to measure on the upper surface. 2) to measure out, to distribute. Das Land iſt ſchon alles an die Anbauer —, all the land is already allotted to the settlers. 3) —, ſich —, to measure wrong. Der Krämer, der Schneider hat ſich —, the shopkeeper, the tailor has made a mistake in the measure. 4) [obsolescent, emphatic or in common people's lang.] to promise solemnly; *it.* to protest, assure. Sich — und verſchwören, to solemnly promise and swear. 5) [often scriptural style] ſich —, to boast, vaunt, [fam.] to brag. Er vermaß ſich, es zu vollbringen, he boasted that he would complete it; er vermaß ſich einer Sache, die nicht von ihm abhing, he assumed or arrogated a power &c. over something, that did not depend on him; er ſagte aber zu etlichen, die ſich ſelbſt vermaßen &c. [in Scripture], and he spake unto certain which trusted in themselves; und vermiſſeſt dich zu ſeyn ein Leiter der Blinden [in Scripture], and art confident that thou thyself art a guide of the blind.

Vermeßbuch, *n.* [with miners] register of measurements.

Vermèſſen, *n.* [-s, no *pl.*] measurement, surveying, mensuration.

Vermeſſens-ausrufung, *f.* [with miners] demand of measurement. —ſchul-

digkeit, *f.* [with miners] the bounden duty of having one's mine measured or surveyed.

Vermèssenheit, *f.* rashness, temerity, boldness. Seine — ist ihm theuer zu stehen gekommen, his temerity [has] cost him dear; das ist eine —, that is a rash act, a rashness, a hardiness pushed too far.

Vermèssentlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [obsolete] rashly.

Vermèsser, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] measurer. — des Feldes, land-surveyor.

Vermèssung, *f.* [das Vermessen] the measuring [of a field &c.], mensuration, surveying.

Vermètzen, *v. tr.* Das Getreide —, to pay the grist-fee.

Vermīethen, *v. tr.* to let on hire, out to hire, to let. Dies Haus ist zu —, this house is to let; eine Stube an Einen —, to let any one a room; ein ganzes Haus miethen und einen Theil davon wieder an Andere —, to rent a whole house, and sublet or relet a part of it to others; Pferde —, to let out horses; ein Schiff —, to freight, to charter a ship; sich bei Jemand —, to hire one's self to any one; sich zum or als Bedienten, zur Magd, als Magd —, to hire or engage one's self out as a manservant, as a maidservant. Das —, letting, letting out; das — eines Schiffes, freighting, freight of a ship. Syn. V. Verpachten.

Vermiethzettel, *m.* a let [of a house &c. to let.].

Vermīether, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a letter, letter out, hirer out, the landlord or proprietor; [in seamen's lang.] freighter.

Vermínderer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not much used] lessener, diminisher, V. Vermindern.

Vermíndern, *v tr.* to lessen, diminish. Die Zahl der Arbeiter —, to lessen &c., to reduce, decrease the number of workmen; die Truppen —, to reduce the troops, the army; um die Hälfte —, to reduce &c. by the half; das Regiment ist um die Hälfte vermindert worden, the regiment has been reduced by one half, one battalion has been disbanded; das hat seine Einkünfte vermindert, that has lessened, impaired his income; den Lohn, die Besoldung, den Preis —, to reduce, lower the wages, the pay, the price; Eines Ansehen, Ehre —, to diminish any one's reputation, honour; das verminderte unsere Freude, that diminished our joy, threw a damp on &c.; sich —, to diminish, decrease, lessen, grow less, to be on the wane; die Zahl der Einwohner vermindert sich, the number of inhabitants is decreasing; sein Einkommen vermindert sich, his income is diminishing; die Schmerzen — sich, the pains abate, subside; [in arithmetic] eine Zahl — [more usual, subtrahiren], to subtract a number; die —de Zahl, the subtrahend; die zu —de Zahl, the minuend.

Vermínderung, *f.* lessening, diminution. Die — der Truppen, reduction of the troops.

Verminderungswort, *n.* [in grammar] a diminutive.

Vermíschen, I. *v. tr.* to mix, to mingle. Wein —, seinen Wein mit Wasser —, to mix, temper or dilute wine, one's wine with water; zwei oder mehrere Weine mit einander —, to mix two or more sorts of wine together; den Wein —, to dash, drug or dose the wine, V. Verfälschen; mit Wasser vermischte Milch, milk mixed with water, [fam.] sky blue; diese Flüssigkeiten — sich nicht mit einander, lassen sich nicht mit einander —, these fluids don't mix, won't mix or unite; Metalle — [beschicken], to alloy metals; Farben —, V. Mischen; [with clothiers] gefärbte Wolle —, to mix died wool, to mix the wools, [for mixed cloths] to scribble, to mix the wools; Haare von verschiedener Farbe — [with wigmakers], to shade the hair; verschiedene Getreidearten mit einander —, to make meslin; vermischtes Getreide, Futter &c., V. Mischgetreide, Mischfutter; Arzneistoffe —, to mix up, compound drugs; ein vermischter Körper, a mixed body, a mixture, a compound, [in chemistry] mixt body; vermischte Waaren, miscellaneous articles or goods. *Fig.* Gott hat unsere Freuden mit Leiden vermischt, God has mingled our joys with pains; vermischte Zahl, a mixed or mixt number; [in geometry] eine vermischte Linie, a mixed line; vermischte or vermischtlinige Figuren, mixed or mixtilinear figures; [in law] eine vermischte Klage, ein vermischter Rechtshandel, a mixt action; vermischte gelehrte, geschichtliche Aufsätze, vermischte Gedichte, learned, historical miscellanies, miscellaneous poems; Schriften vermischten Inhalts, writings of miscellaneous contents. II. *v. refl.* sich —, to mingle, to mix; [in scriptural style and in law] sich fleischlich —, to have carnal connexion, to copulate; sich fleischlich mit einem Weibe —, to have connexion with, carnal knowledge of a woman; sich — [speaking of animals], to couple, to pair. Das —, V. Vermischung. Syn. V. Mischen.

Vermíschung, *f.* mixture, mingling. Die fleischliche —, connexion, copulation, coition; die — verschiedener Thierarten, the mixture of different species of animals, V. Mischung.

Vermischungs-rechnung, —regel, *f.* V. Beschickungsregel.

Vermíssen, *v. tr.* 1) to miss. Ich vermisse ein Buch, I miss a book; man wird mich nicht —, I shall not be missed; nach dem Treffen wurden so und so viel Soldaten vermißt, after the battle such and such a number of soldiers were missing; er ist unter den Vermißten, he is amongst the missing. 2) Einen —, to miss any one, to feel or regret any one's absence; man hat sie gestern sehr vermißt, she was missed very much yesterday; ich vermisse meinen gestorbenen Freund gar sehr, I miss my deceased friend very much; der verstorbene Minister wird am Hofe sehr vermißt, the deceased minister is very much missed at court.

Vermítteln, *v. tr.* Einen Streit — [beilegen], to make up, accommodate a quarrel, to arrange or adjust a difference; einen Vergleich, eine Uebereinkunft —, to effect, to bring about an accommodation, an agreement; den Frieden —, to negotiate, mediate the peace; er hat eine Zusammenkunft zwischen ihnen vermittelt, he has brought about, contrived a meeting between them; Etwas zu — suchen, to interest one's self with or about something, to endeavour to accomplish or effectuate something, to contrive any thing; er hat einen Vergleich zwischen ihnen zu — gesucht, he has tried or striven to bring them to terms, to a mutual understanding; sich für Einen, für Etwas —, to interpose or mediate in any one's behalf, to intercede for any one, to interfere in behalf of something, to intervene in any thing. Das —, V. Vermittlung.

Vermíttelst, *prep.* by means of, by dint of, V. Mittelst.

Vermíttler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) mediator, mediatrix or mediatress, conciliator, intercessor, interceder. Er ist in dieser Sache — gewesen, he has been the mediator, reconciler in this business; der — des Friedens, the mediator, negotiator of the peace, V. Mittler, Mittelsperson. 2) — verbotener Zusammenkünfte, the contriver, the bringer about of stolen interviews. 3) [in theology] — or Mittler, Christus, Christ the Mediator.

Vermíttlung, *f.* intercession, [friendly] interference or intervention, interposition, interposal, mediation, intermediation. — eines Streites, adjustment, accommodation of a difference.

Vermittlungs-schreiben, *n.* act of mediation. —versuch, *m.* endeavour, trial to bring about a reconciliation, an arrangement [between two contending parties].

Vermōdern, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to rot, to putrefy. Im Grabe —, to rot in the grave; er ist schon längst vermodert, he has been rotten [= dead] long ago; ein vermoderter Zeug, a rotten stuff; das Vermoderte, the rotten part, that which is rotten, decayed. Das —, rottenness, putrefaction.

Vermöge, *prep.* by or in virtue of, by; *it.* conformably or agreeably to, in conformity with, according to. Ich thue das — meines Amtes, I do that by virtue of my or mine office; — des Urtheils, by virtue of the sentence; — der Mittel, welche ich in Händen habe, by the means I have in hand; — des empfangenen Befehls, in conformity with the order received; — der Gesetze, der Gewohnheit, according to law, to the laws, to custom; — meines Versprechens, according to my promise.

Vermögen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) to be able or enabled to, to have the power, means, capacity or capability of, to be capable of, to be in a condition to. Gott vermag Alles, was er will, God can do every thing, that he wills; er vermochte nicht zu widerstehen, he was not able, he was unable to resist, he could not resist; ich vermag nicht, ich bin nicht —d, weiter zu gehen, I have not the strength to go any further, I cannot go on; vor Freude vermochte er nicht, war er nicht —d, ein Wort vorzubringen, he could not utter a word for joy; viel bei Einem or über Einen —, to have great influence with any one, a great ascendancy or influence over any one; er vermag Alles bei dem Fürsten, bei Ihren Richtern, he has an all powerful or paramount interest with the prince, he can do every thing with your judges; sie vermochte viel über ihren Mann, she had a great hold upon her husband, her ascendency over her husband's mind was considerable; die —de Kraft, the virtual force, virtuality, efficacy. 2) [obsolescent] to have, possess. Wie viel vermag er wohl? how much do you think he really has? er ist mehr schuldig, als er vermag, he has more debts than he is worth; ein —der, [fam.] vermöglicher [= begüterter] Mann, a man of property, in good or easy circumstances, a substantial man; sehr —de or vermögliche Leute, very wealthy, very rich people, people of or with very large means. II. *v. tr.* Einen zu Etwas — [old], to induce any one, to prevail on any one to do &c. something; ich habe ihn dazu vermocht, daß er darein eingewilligt hat, I have induced him to consent to it.

Vermögen, *n.* [-s, seldom used in the *pl.*] 1) [Kraft, Macht &c.] power, means, faculty. Das

ist, das steht nicht in meinem —, das geht über mein —, that is not in my power, that is beyond, that surpasses my power; ich bitte Sie, dieses zu thun, wenn es in Ihrem — steht, I beg you to do this, if it be [is] in your power; über —, über sein — arbeiten, to work beyond one's strength, to overwork one's self; die Seele hat das —, zu wollen, the soul possesses the faculty of will, the power of willing; die verschiedenen — der Seele, the different faculties of the soul. 2) property, fortune, independence, means. Ein schönes, mittelmäßiges —, a handsome, moderate fortune; er hat —, besitzt ein großes —, [fam.] hat viel im —, ein sehr hübsches —, he has means, he is opulent or wealthy, possesses a great fortune or a large property, [fam.] has a well lined coffer; er hat kein —, ist ohne —, he has no fortune, no money, is without fortune, [fam.] he is a man of straw; ein reines [= unbelastetes, schuldenfreies] —, a clear income, a fortune free and unencumbered; das väterliche, mütterliche —, das — von väterlicher &c. Seite, the paternal, maternal fortune, the fortune on the father's &c. side; sein wirkliches, sein baares —, his real property or assets, his assets in hand or money; Einen nach seinem — schätzen, anlegen, to tax any one according to his means; er hat sein ganzes — in dieses Gut gesteckt, he has vested all his property in, he has sunk all his capital in this estate; er hat nichts mehr, keinen Heller mehr im —, he has nothing more, not another penny in the world, he has not a farthing; er hat zehntausend Thaler, eine Tonne Goldes im Vermögen, he has a capital of, he is worth ten thousand dollars, a hundred thousand dollars; sein — auf die Seite schaffen, to secrete, to make away with, to remove clandestinely one's effects or goods [as a fraudulent bankrupt]. Syn. V. Habe and Kraft.

Vermögenlos, *adj.* and *adv.* without fortune or property.

Vermögens-bestand, -betrag, *m.*, **-masse**, *f.* the amount, state, mass of property. **-stand**, *m.* V. -umstände. **-steuer**, *f.* property-tax. **-stück**, *n.* an effect, a chattel. **-umstände**, *pl.* one's means, one's circumstances. Er ist in guten -umständen, he is in good circumstances; ich kenne seine -umstände nicht, I don't know how his affairs stand. **-verhältnisse**, *pl.* one's means, V. -umstände. **-verwalter**, *m.* a steward, land-steward, curator, trustee. **-verwaltung**, *f.* stewardship, curatorship, trusteeship.

Vermögend, Vermöglich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) V. under Vermögen I. 2) Vermöglich [little used], strong, robust, vigorous. Syn. **Vermögend, Bemittelt, Wohlhabend, Begütert, Reich.** The two first denote a man, who possesses sufficient property or means to procure himself some degree of comfort. Wohlhabend expresses a greater amount of property or means. A man is wohlhabend when he has a competency and when his income enables him to procure all the comforts which his station in life and his habits can rationally desire. Begütert is stronger still than wohlhabend and is principally said of those, whose property either entirely or partly is vested in land or tenements. Reich is the highest term, and expresses a great superabundance of all temporal possessions. Vermögend is therefore substantial, bemittelt ‚of means' or ‚of some means', wohlhabend ‚well off' ‚independent' or in popular language ‚well to do', begütert ‚of real property', and reich ‚rich or wealthy'.

Vermörschen, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to soften or crumble away, to become brittle, [as bones] to become carious, spongy.

Vermösen, V. Bemosen.

Vermümmen, *v. tr.* and *refl.* to mask, to disguise; sich —, to put on a disguise, to disguise one's self, [fam.] to muffle one's self up; eine vermummte Person, a masked or disguised person. Das —, die Vermummung, masquerade, disguise.

Vermünzen, *v. tr.* Silbergefäße &c. —, to convert into coin, to coin up vessels of silver &c.; alles Gold —, to coin up all the gold; in diesem Staate wird kein Kupfer vermünzt, no copper-money is struck at the mint in this state; vermünztes Gold, Silber, coined gold, silver.

Vermüthbar, V. Muthmaßlich.

Vermüthen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to suppose, conjecture, presume, imagine, opine or think, to take for granted. Er schreibt mir nicht, ich vermuthe, er ist krank or daß er krank ist, he doesn't write to me, I suppose he is ill; es ist zu —, daß &c., it is to be presumed, that &c.; hieraus läßt sich —, daß &c., one might conjecture from this, that &c.; das habe ich gleich vermuthet, I thought so, I did, that was the very first thing that came into my head; ich vermuthe nichts Gutes davon, I augur, divine, prognosticate little good of it; zu der Zeit, da er es am wenigsten vermuthete, at the time he least supposed it, when he was least apprehensive of it; diesen Streich hätte ich [mir] nicht vermuthet, this trick I should not have expected, I was not prepared for this trick; wer hätte das vermuthet? who would, could have imagined it? ich vermuthe heute Besuch, I expect a visit to-day. Das —, V. Vermuthung. Wider alles —, contrary to all expectation; das geschah wider mein —, that happened contrary to my belief, to my persuasion, to my opinion; über alles —, beyond all belief, all expectation. Syn. **Vermuthen, Ahnen.** These two words have the same relation to each other and the same signification that ‚to suppose' and ‚to guess' have in English. V. also Muthmaßen.

Vermüthlich, *adj.* and *adv.* presumable, conjecturable, imaginable, probable, believable, apparent. -e Erbe, presumptive heir; er wird — kommen, he will apparently, most likely come; sein Rechtshandel geht schlecht, — wird er ihn verlieren, his cause is going on badly, he will to all appearance lose it. V. Wahrscheinlich.

Vermüthung, *f.* conjecture, presumption, appearance. Starke, schwache, leere —, strong, slight, vain conjecture; daraus ziehe ich die —, daß &c., from that I derive the conjecture, the inference, that &c.; worauf gründen or stützen Sie diese —? on what do you ground, found this supposition? alle —en laufen darauf hinaus, all conjectures tend that way; die — ist gegen ihn, appearance is, appearances are against him; es gibt —en, die statt eines Beweises dienen, there are presumptions that serve in lieu of proof, presumptive evidence or proof may often supply the absence of direct proof; aller — nach, to all appearance, V. Wahrscheinlichkeit.

Vermuthungsgrund, *m.* subject or ground of conjecture.

Vernachlässigen, *v. tr.* Seine Geschäfte, seine Studien, seine Freunde, seine Pflicht, sein Amt &c. —, to neglect one's affairs or business, studies, friends, duty, office &c.; er ist, seine Erziehung ist sehr vernachlässigt worden, his education has been strangely neglected; seine Gesundheit, eine Krankheit —, to take no care of one's health, to neglect a disease; dieser Schriftsteller vernachlässigt seine Schreibart, fängt an, sich zu —, this author neglects his style, is growing negligent or neglectful; eine vernachlässigte Schreibart, a neglected or negligent, careless, loose style; diese Sache darf man nicht —, this matter must not be left unregarded, be left unattended to; eine Gelegenheit —, to let slip an opportunity, V. Versäumen; sich —, seinen Anzug —, to neglect one's self, one's dress. Das —, negligence, inattention, carelessness, V. Nachlässigkeit.

Vernägeln, *v. tr.* 1) Eine Thür, ein Fenster —, to nail up a door, a window; [in war] eine Kanone —, to spike or nail a cannon; eine vernagelte Kanone wieder in brauchbaren Stand setzen, to unnail a cannon, [usually] to drill a new vent. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Er ist im Kopfe vernagelt, hat einen vernagelten Kopf, he is a narrow-minded man, he has a head filled with sawdust. 2) Ein Pferd —, to prick or lame a horse in the shoeing; dieses Pferd hinkt, weil es vernagelt worden ist, this horse limps or is lame from having been shod wrong, from a nail of his shoe; einem vernagelten Pferde die Nägel wieder herausziehen, to unshoe a horse's foot when hurt by the nailing. 3) [in seamen's lang.] Ein Schiff — [abnageln], to treenail or trenel a ship. Das —, the nailing up; *it.* the pricking of a horse's foot in the shoeing.

Vernähen, I. *v. tr.* 1) Viel Zwirn —, to use up much thread in sewing; sie hat allen ihren Faden vernäht, alle Seide ist vernäht, she has used up all her thread [in sewing], all the silk is worked up, is used. 2) V. Annähen, Zunähen. Ein vernähtes Kleid, a patched up or darned up dress. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Ein von den Pocken ganz vernähtes Gesicht, a face regularly seamed with the small pox, a face pitted all over. 3) V. Einnähen. II. *v. refl.* sich —, to sew wrong or badly.

Vernárben, I. *v. intr.* and *refl.* to be cicatrized. Die Wunde fängt an, zu —, sich zu —, the wound is beginning to heal over; eine vernarbte Wunde, a cicatrized wound. II. *v. tr.* to cicatrize. -des Mittel, a cicatrisant, an epulotic, a cicatrisive remedy. Das —, V. Vernarbung.

Vernárbung, *f.* cicatrization.

Vernárren, [in pop. lang.] I. *v. intr.* [little used] to turn foolish, to get silly. Seitdem er reich geworden ist, ist er ganz vernarrt, since he became rich, he has grown to be quite a fool; *it.* er ist in seine Frau, in sein Haus vernarrt, he dotes on his wife to excess, he is infatuated about or with his house. II. *v. tr.* Sein Geld —, to fool or tomfool away one's money. III. *v. refl.* Sich in Etwas, in eine Person —, to get or be foolishly in love with, ridiculously fond of any thing, a person. Syn. V. Verlieben.

Vernáschen, *v. tr.* 1) Sein Geld &c. —, to spend one's money &c. on dainties, on sweet things. 2) Vernascht seyn, to be dainty, to have a dainty palate, a sweet or lickerish tooth; ein vernaschter Mensch, ein vernaschtes Weib, a dainty gentleman, lady;

Einen vernascht machen, to make any one dainty.

Vernäsen, *v. tr.* [with founders] Den Blasebalg —, to keep the blowing hole clear of slag [to detach the slag from the nose of the bellows].

Vernässen, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to be wet; *it.* to spoil from being too wet.

Vernatürlichen, *v. tr.* to render natural, to naturalize; *it.* to render like nature. *Fig.* [more usual, naturalisiren] [einen Ausländer] to naturalize [an alien]. Das —, naturalization.

Vernéhmbar, Vernehmlich, *adj.* and *adv.* understandable, intelligible, distinct, clear. —reden, to speak intelligibly, clearly, distinctly.

Vernéhmbarkeit, *f.* intelligibility, distinctness.

Vernéhmen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to become aware of a thing by means of the senses, to perceive. Das Thier hat den Jäger vernommen or gemerkt [in sportsmen's lang.], the beast has got scent or sight of the hunter, has heard him, knows that he is by; *it.* —, to perceive by the hearing, to hear; ich habe nur einige Laute vernommen, I have only heard or caught some sounds; ein Tauber vernimmt selbst Kanonenschüsse nicht, a deaf person doesn't even hear the report of cannon. 2) Etwas — [erfahren], to hear or learn; euch ist gegeben, daß ihr das Geheimniß des Himmelreichs vernehmet [in Scripture], unto you it is given to know the mysteries of the kingdom of God; ich habe noch nichts davon vernommen, I haven't yet heard any thing of it; man hat so eben vernommen, daß &c., it has just been heard or ascertained, that &c.; sich — lassen [fam.], to give to understand, [fam.] to have to know; [in chancery] Einem zu — geben, to inform any one, to declare or make known to any one. 3) to discern by the ear, to distinguish, detect or recognize by hearing. In einem Singchore hören wir auch die schwächste Stimme, aber wir — sie nicht [einzeln heraus], in a chorus of voices we hear even the weakest voice, but we do not distinguish it, we do not recognize it apart; Eines Stimme —, to distinguish, recognize, know any one's voice. Syn. Vernehmen, Hören. We hear [hören] a sound, when it generally makes an impression on our organs of hearing, but we only vernehmen it, when we distinguish it, hence vernehmen in this sense is to hear distinctly. 4) [in Scripture] Keiner vernahm [verstand] des Andern Sprache, no one understood the language of the other; Jesus vernahm aber ihre Gedanken, Jesus knew their thoughts; der natürliche Mensch aber vernimmt nichts vom Geiste Gottes, the natural man however understands nothing of the spirit of God. Syn. Vernehmen, Verstehen. In order to understand a speech fully it is necessary, first, that we properly distinguish the syllables and words, of which it is composed, and secondly that we sufficiently recognize the sense of the speech by means of those words and their context. But to do this, it is further requisite that we be sufficiently acquainted with the language employed by the speaker, and with the subject he discourses upon. Hence it is evident that however distinctly a person may vernehmen [hear] or catch the words, which the speaker utters, he will be totally unable to verstehen [understand] him without previously having a knowledge of the language used, or, if in his own language, of the things forming the topics of that discourse. 5) [=erhören] [in Scripture] Herr vernimm mein Gebet, Lord hear my prayer. 6) [verhören] Einen über Etwas —, to interrogate, question any one concerning something; einen Gefangenen —, to examine a prisoner; einen Zeugen —, to hear, to examine a witness; man wird morgen die Parteien —, the parties will be heard to morrow; er ist vorgeladen, um gerichtlich vernommen zu werden, he is summoned to undergo a judicial examination, [if as a witness] to give his evidence. 7) [rather stiff] Sich mit Jemand — [verstehen], to come to an understanding with another, to a mutual understanding. Das —, 1) Dem — nach soll er todt seyn, he is generally understood or supposed to be dead, according to general belief he is dead. 2) Das — [Verständniß], intelligence. Mit Jemand in gutem — seyn or stehen, to be in good intelligence, on a good understanding with any one; sie stehen in schlechtem — mit einander, they are on bad terms with each other, there is a bad understanding between them; V. Vernehmung.

Vernehmbericht, &c. V. Vernehmungsbericht &c.

Vernéhmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not much used] interrogator, questioner, examiner, V. Vernehmen.

Vernéhmlich, V. Vernehmbar.

Vernéhmung, *f.* examination, hearing. Die — der Zeugen, the hearing of the witnesses.

Vernehmungs-bericht, [Vernehmbericht] *m.* the process verbal, the report of the examination, the judge's notes. —buch, *n.* V. —schrift. —schrift, [Vernehmschrift] *f.* [das Protokoll] the protocol, the report of the evidence, of the examination, of the trial.

Verneigen, *v. refl.* sich —, to bow, to make a bow; sich tief —, to bow low, to make a low bow. Das —, V. Verneigung.

Verneigung, *f.* 1) inclination. Die — mit dem Kopfe, inclination with the head. 2) a bow. —en rechts und links machen, to make bows right and left.

Verneinen, *v. tr.* to deny, to say no. Eine Frage —, to give a negative answer to a question; eine —de Antwort geben, to give a negative answer; ich verneine es, I deny it; ein —des Wort [Verneinungswort], a negative; [in grammar] das —de *a*, the privative alpha; ein —der Satz, a negation, a negative proposition, a negative; [in theology] das —de Prinzip, the negative principle [the evil principle, the Devil]. Das —, V. Verneinung. Syn. V. Leugnen.

Verneins-a &c., V. Verneinungs-a &c.

Verneiner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a denier, V. Verneinen; [in theology] the negative principle [the Devil].

Verneinlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [unusual] 1) deniable. 2) negatively.

Verneinung, *f.* 1) negation, denial. 2) a negative or negation.

Verneinungs-a [Verneins-a], *n.* [in Greek grammar] the or a privative alpha or *a*. —satz [Verneinsatz], *m.* a negative proposition, a negative.

Vernénnen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to name wrong, to make a mistake in the name. II. *v. refl.* sich — [in fam. lang.], to say one word for another.

Verneúen, *v. tr.* to make new, to renew, V. Erneuern.

Verneúern, *v. tr.* V. Verneuen. [with sportsmen] Den Besuch —, to renew the chase. Das —, V. Verneuerung.

Verneúerung, *f.* renewing, renewal, renovation. [in Scripture] Verändert euch durch — eures Sinnes, be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind.

Vernichtbar, *adj.* and *adv.* destroyable, that may be annihilated.

Vernichten, *v. tr.* Einen, seine Plane &c. —, to annihilate any one, his plans &c.; Gott kann die ganze Welt —, God can annihilate or destroy the whole world; eine Blume, ein Kunstwerk —, to destroy a flower, a work of art; Heere werden vernichtet, armies are destroyed; ein Gesetz —, to abrogate, abolish, repeal a law; ein Testament, eine Schenkung — [umstoßen], to cancel a will, a gift; —de Klausel, annulling clause; —der Spruch, irritant decree, decree that annuls or quashes; Eines Andern Hoffnung, Glück &c. —, to destroy another's hope, fortune &c. Das —, V. Vernichtung. Syn. V. Tilgen.

Vernichtens-werth, —würdig, *adj.* and *adv.* deserving annihilation, worthy of being destroyed, that ought to be repealed, quashed &c.

Vernichter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* he or she who annihilates, destroyer, abolisher, repealer, V. Vernichten.

Vernichtigen, *v. tr.* V. [the usual word] Vernichten.

Vernichtiger, V. Vernichter.

Vernichtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] annihilable.

Vernichtung, *f.* annihilation, destruction; [in law] annulment, repeal, abrogation. Die gänzliche — seines Glückes, the total destruction of his fortune.

Vernicken, *v. tr.* Die Zeit —, to pass one's time in or with nodding [while asleep on a chair &c.].

Verniedlichen, *v. tr.* Etwas —, to make pretty, to embellish any thing; sich —, to beautify itself, to become embellished, to be beautified, [of persons] to adonize one's self; der Mahler verniedlicht die von ihm gemahlten Personen, the painter flatters persons painted by him, those who sit to him.

Vernieten, *v. tr.* 1) to rivet. 2) to join with a rivet.

Vérniß, V. Firniß.

Vernúnft, *f.* [Urtheilskraft] reason. Er hat den Gebrauch seiner — noch nicht, he has not yet the use of his reason; das ist über, wider die —, that exceeds, that is contrary to, that is against reason; es ist gegen die gesunde —, that is against right reason, it is contrary or opposed to common sense, to plain or sound reason; das lehrt uns schon die gesunde —, common sense tells or teaches us that; der — Gehör geben, to listen to reason; bei guter — seyn, to be in one's senses; Einen zur — bringen, to bring any one to one's senses, to make him hear reason, hearken to reason; er hat viel Verstand, aber wenig —, he has great capacity or much understanding, but little judgement. Syn. Vernunft, Verstand, Urtheilskraft. The objects of the Verstand [understanding] are ideas and judgements, the objects of the Vernunft the connexion of things, the objects of the Urtheilskraft [judgement] good and bad, perfection and imperfection in things, or in general the true value of them. A clear Verstand is requisite for this, a lucid and practised Vernunft, a mature Ur-

theilskraft so as to propound this in a connected manner, aptly and profitably to those that listen. For it is impossible to impart to others lucid ideas, if one has them not one's self, and only a ripe practised Vernunft surveys the connection of a series of truths and finds the transitions from one thought to another, and a mature Beurtheilungskraft knows what is good, fitting and serviceable.

Vernunft=ähnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* analogous to reason. Etwas —ähnliches, something analogous or similar to reason. — **ähnlichkeit**, *f.* analogy or similarity to reason. —**befehl**, *m.* the command of reason, dictate of common sense. —**begabt**, *adj.* and *adv.* endowed with reason. —**begriff**, *m.* idea furnished or supplied us by reason alone. —**beweis**, *m.* proof deduced from reason, founded on reason. —**erklärung**, *f.* explanation deduced from or founded on reason. —**fähig**, *adj.* and *adv.* capable of reason. —**fähigkeit**, *f.* capability for reason, capacity of having reason. —**forscher**, *m.* philosopher. —**forschung**, *f.* philosophical research. —**gebot**, *n.* command of reason. Das unbedingte —[Pflichtgebot], imperious command or call of duty. —**gebrauch**, *m.* use of reason. —**gemäß**, *adj.* and *adv.* conformable, suitable, agreeable to reason, conformably &c. to reason. —**gesetz**, *n.* law founded on reason, given us by reason, law of reason, natural law. —**gewebe**, *n.* tissue of reason. —**glaube**, *m.* belief founded on reason, rational belief. —**grund**, *m.* motive drawn from reason. —**grundsatz**, *m.* principle founded on reason. —**klar**, *adj.* and *adv.* clear to or for the reason. —**kraft**, *f.* 1) V. —fähigkeit. 2) intellectual faculty. —**kraut**, *n.* [Gauchheil] the common pimpernel of the fields. —**kunst**, *f.* V. Denklehre. —**künstler**, *m.* logician. —**leben**, *n.* life of reason. —**lehre**, *f.* 1) [Logik] logic. 2) book or treatise on logic 3) doctrine based on, founded on, drawn from reason. —**lehrer**, *m.* logician. —**lehrig**, *adj.* and *adv.* logical. —**los**, *adj.* and *adv.* without reason, irrational. Ein —loser Mensch, a man void of reason, man with or of no common sense; —lose Reden, Handlungen, unreasonable, senseless &c. speeches, actions; ein —loses Geschöpf, an irrational creature, a brute. —**losigkeit**, *f.* want of reason, irrationality. — **mann**, *m.* [in a bad sense] a logician, a man who chops logic. —**mäßig**, *adj.* and *adv.* rational, reasonable, conformable or agreeable to reason. —mäßig handeln, to act rationally, judiciously. —**mäßigkeit**, *f.* conformity to reason, rationalness, reasonableness. —**prediger**, *m.* 1) preacher who preaches in a manner consistent with reason. 2) preacher who builds upon reason alone [not on revelation]. —**predigt**, *f.* 1) a sermon conformable to reason. 2) sermon upon reason. —**recht**, I. *adj.* and *adv.* V. —gemäß. II. *n.* Das Recht, welches auf Vernunft beruht [V. Naturrecht], natural law, the natural right, the right founded on reason [in contradistinction to the written right or law]. —**religion**, *f.* natural religion. —**satz**, *m.* intelligible thesis, thesis accessible to reason. —**schluß**, *m.* syllogism. Die absteigende Reihe von —schlüssen, episyllogism. —**schwärmer**, *m.* extravagant or eccentric reasoner. —**sittenlehre**, *f.* moral philosophy. —**spruch**, *m.* decision of reason. —**staat**, *m.* 1) state rationally governed. 2) imaginary or ideal state. —**thier**, *n.* reasoning animal [i. e. man]. —**voll**, *adj.* and *adv* very rational or reasonable. —**wahrheit**, *f.* truth founded on, taught or proved by reason. —**weise**, *m.* the or a philosopher. —**weisheit**, *f.* philosophy. —**wesen**, *n.* 1) a reasoning or rational being. 2) a creature or being of reason, an imaginary being [existing in reason alone]. —**widrig**, *adj.* and *adv.* contrary to reason. —**wissenschaft**, *f.* philosophy.

Vernünftelei, *f.* overrefined, overstrained reasoning, subtility, [if used in a very bad sense] subtlety.

Vernünfteln, *v. intr.* to subtilize, to talk, reason &c. with too much refinement, to philosophize too much. Man entfernt sich zuweilen von der Wahrheit, wenn man zu viel vernünftelt, we sometimes lose sight of truth by subtilizing; über Religionswahrheiten muß man nicht zu viel —, one must not philosophize too much upon truths of religion.

Vernünften, *v. intr.* [unusual = philosophiren] to philosophize.

Vernünfter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [unusual] philosopher.

Vernünftig, *adj.* and *adv.* rational, reasonable, sensible, judicious. Der Mensch ist ein —es Wesen, man is a rational being; die —e Seele, the rational soul; — sprechen, handeln, to speak, act rationally, sensibly; ein sehr —er Gedanke, Rath, a very sensible thought, advice; er hat eine —e Frau, he has a very sensible wife; —e Vorstellungen annehmen, to hear reason, to listen or hearken to reason; [fam.] das ist —, daß Sie kommen, you have done right or you have acted sensibly in coming, you have shewn your sense in coming; Ihr Einfall ist ganz —, your remark is quite correct, is perfectly judicious.

Vernünftigen, *v. tr.* [little used] to make reasonable or rational.

Vernünftigkeit, *f.* conformity to or with reason; *it.* reason, common sense, good sense.

Vernünftler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn**, *f.* one who ratiocinates or reasons too minutely, V. Vernünfteln.

Vernünftlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] capable of being known, appreciated or judged by reason.

Vernützen, *v. tr.* 1) [abnützen] Eine Sache —, to wear out a thing. 2) to use up. Viel Holz —, to consume, employ &c. much wood.

Vernützlichen, *v. tr.* [little used] to make useful, to turn to utility, to a useful purpose.

Veröden, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to become barren, desolate. Nach und nach verödete die Insel, by degrees the island became a desert. II. *v. tr.* [u. w. haben] to desolate, to devastate, to ruin, to turn into a desert. Ein Land —, to desolate, lay waste a country. Das —, V. Verödung.

Verōder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn**, *f.* [unusual] a desolater, devastator.

Verödung, *f.* desolation, devastation.

Veroffenbären, *v. tr.* and *v. refl.* sich —, [somewhat stiff] Ein Geheimniß —, to reveal, betray, publish, discover a secret; dies veroffenbaret, daß &c., this plainly shews that &c., this proves that &c.; es veroffenbart sich, it manifests itself, V. Offenbaren.

Veröften, Veröftern, *v. tr.* [unusual] reiterate. Seinen Besuch &c. —, to repeat one's visit &c. often. Das —, V. Verösterung.

Verösterung, *f.* [unusual] frequent repetition, reiteration.

Verösterungswort, *n.* [in grammar] a frequentative verb.

Verölen, *v. tr.* to oil.

Verördentlichen, *v. tr.* [not much used] to put in order, to regulate, to arrange.

Verördnen, *v. tr.* to order, command, ordain, prescribe. Der Arzt hat mir ein Bad verordnet, the physician has ordered me a bath; die Obrigkeit hat, die Behörden haben verordnet, daß &c., the magistracy &c. has, the authorities have ordered, that &c.; gerichtlich —, to order or decree; er hat es so in seinem Testamente verordnet, he has so ordered or devised it in his will: er hat ihm tausend Thaler in seinem Testamente verordnet [rather obsolete], he has bequeathed or left him, willed him a thousand dollars; *it.* alle Obrigkeit ist von Gott verordnet [in Scripture], the powers that be, are ordained of God; [in chancery style] Amtleute, Richter —, to appoint, nominate civil officers, judges; die zu einem Geschäfte Verordneten, the commissioners appointed for any affair; welche er aber verordnet hat, die hat er auch berufen [in Scripture], moreover, whom he did predestinate, them he also called. Das —, V. Verordnung.

Verördner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn**, *f.* ordainer, prescriber, orderer.

Verördnung, *f.* order, ordinance, prescript, mandate, precept, rule, regulation. Eine — machen, erlassen, bekannt machen, to make, issue, publish a decree; nach — des Gesetzes, according to the disposition of the law; obrigkeitliche —en, orders of the magistracy, of the legal authorities; die königlichen —en, royal commands; die kirchlichen, päpstlichen, kanonischen —en, the ecclesiastical, pontifical, canonical constitutions; bis auf weitere —, until further order; die —en des Arztes, the orders, prescriptions of the physician; [in chancery style] die — eines Richters &c., the appointment, institution of a judge &c.; — der Kommissarien, nomination of commissioners.

Verordnungsmäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* according to order.

Verpāaren, *v. tr.* to pair, to assort.

Verpáchten, *v. tr.* to farm out, to let [a messuage &c.] on lease. Einen Acker, Garten —, to let a field, garden; ich habe meine Güter um die halbe Nutzung verpachtet, I have let my estates at half the usufruct. Syn. **Verpachten, Vermiethen.** One verpachtet [lets on lease or leases out] lands, one vermiethet [lets] dwellings or lodgings. Das —, V. Verpachtung.

Verpáchter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn**, *f.* the lessor of a messuage &c.

Verpáchtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] leasable, farmable.

Verpáchtung, *f.* letting on lease, leasing land, farming out. Die — des Viehes um die Hälfte, the letting of cattle for half the profit.

Verpácken, *v. tr.* 1) Bücher &c. —, to pack up books &c.; die Waaren wohl —, to pack the goods well; Waaren nach Paris —, to pack up goods for Paris. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] sich —, to muffle one's self up. 2) to use up or to employ in packing. 3) to

put in the wrong place in packing; to pack up wrong.

Verpácker, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] a packer.

Verpáckung, *f.* 1) the act of packing up &c. 2) [Emballage] packing-cloth.

Verpalissadiren, *v. tr.* to palisade. Sich —, V. Verpfählen.

Verpánschen, *v. tr.* [low] 1) Das Waſſer in der Küche &c. —, to muddle or splash the water in the kitchen &c. 2) Den Wein —, to spoil the wine by mixing it in a dirty manner.

Verpánzern, *v. tr.* to arm with a cuirass or mail. Sich —, to put on a cuirass or mail.

Verpäpern, *v. tr.* [provincial and in common people's lang.] Die Zeit —, to chat or gossip away the time.

Verpáppen, *v. tr.* 1) Allen Kleiſter —, to use up all the paste; Mehl &c. —, to use up flour &c. in making paste. 2) Die Ritzen an der Thür —, to paste over the chinks of a door, to stop them up by pasting paper over them.

Verpáſchen, *v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] 1) Seine Zeit —, to pass one's time in playing at dice, in throwing the dice. 2) Sein Geld —, to lose one's money at dice-playing. 3) Waaren &c. —, V. II. Paſchen.

Verpáſſen, *v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] 1) [verſäumen] to lose or miss by hesitation &c. Eine Gelegenheit —, to let slip an opportunity; Einen —, to let any one, who had been expected pass without having observed him or without having waited the exact time for him, to miss him; *it.* [at games] ein Spiel —, to pass a trick. 2) Den Regen, Sturm, das Gewitter unter einem Baume —, to wait under a tree until the rain, storm is or be over.

Verpéchen, Verpichen, *v. tr.* to pitch, to tar. Eine Tonne, Flaſche —, to pitch a cask or tun, a bottle; die Nahten der Schiffe —, to pitch the seams of ships.

Verpeilen, *v. tr.* [in hydraulics] to sound with a rod or pole &c. the depth of subaqueous soil.

Verpeitſchen, *v. tr.* Einem die Luſt zu ſpielen &c. —, to whip any one's love of play &c. out of him.

Verpeizen, *v. tr.* [with miners] to plug or bung up the lower vent of the pump-barrel or of the principal pipe of a hydraulic machine.

Verpélzen, *v. tr.* [unusual] Einen —, to clothe any one with fur, to wrap any one up in furs.

Verperſönlichen, *v. tr.* Die Hoffnung, die Liebe &c. —, to personify hope, love &c.; der Dichter verperſönlicht ſeine Gedankenweſen, the poet personifies his ideas. Das —, personification, prosopopoeia.

Verpéſten, *v. tr.* Die Luft &c. —, to poison, infect the air &c. *Fig.* Der verpeſtete Hauch des über Sümpfe herwehenden Südwindes, the envenomed, poisonous breath of the south-wind charged with the miasma of swamps; die Unſchuld mit ſeinen Grundſätzen —, to taint, to poison &c. innocence with his maxims.

Verpétſchaften, *v. tr.* V. Verſiegeln.

Verpfählen, *v. tr.* Einen Garten, einen Wall &c. —, to palisade, fence, pale a garden, wall &c.; ſich — [ſich verpaliſſadiren], to intrench one's self with a palisade; Einen Weg —, to block up, obstruct a way with stakes. Das —, V. Verpfählung.

Verpfählung, *f.* [Pfahlwerk] paling, palisade, stoccade.

Verpfänden, *v. tr.* 1) [with miners] Das Zimmerwerk —, to wedge fast or securely the wood-work of a mine. 2) to pledge, to mortgage, to pawn, to impignorate, to affect. Sein Vermögen, ſein Haus, ſein Gut —, to mortgage one's property, house, estate; alle ſeine Güter ſind ſeinen Gläubigern verpfändet, all his estates are mortgaged to his creditors; ſein Vermögen und ſeine Perſon —, to pawn or pledge one's property and one's person; ein verpfändetes Haus, worauf eine Hypothek haftet, a house affected and mortgaged; Einer, dem Etwas verpfändet iſt, mortgagee; *it.* pawnee; das Verpfändete, the mortgage, the pledge; von neuem —, auf's neue —, to pledge &c. again. *Fig.* Einem ſeine Ehre, ſein Wort —, to pledge one's honour, one's word to any one. Das —, V. Verpfändung.

Verpfänder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* the mortgager; *it.* the pawner.

Verpfändung, *f.* pledge, mortgage, impignoration, affection. Der — fähiges Gut, an estate that may be affected, mortgaged; die —en ins Reine bringen, to redeem the mortgages.

Verpféffern, *v. tr.* Eine Speiſe &c. —, to pepper any food &c. too much. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Das wird ihm ſeine Luſt —, that will spoil his fun, cure his desire, settle his love for &c.; dieſe Waare iſt verpfeffert [more usual gepfeffert], this article is too dear by half.

Verpfeifen, *irr. v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] Die Zeit —, to whistle away the or one's time, [also] to pass one's time by playing on a wind-instrument; die Langweile —, to beguile one's ennui by whistling, [also] by playing on a wind-instrument.

Verpflánzen, *v. tr.* to transplant. Man hat dieſe Linden verpflanzt, these lindens have been transplanted. *Fig.* Aus Europa nach Amerika verpflanzte Familien, families transplanted from Europe to America.

Verpflánzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* 1) a transplanter. 2) [with gardeners] a dibble.

Verpflánzung, *f.* transplantation.

Verpfläſtern, *v. tr.* 1) Viel Sand, Steine &c. —, to use a great deal of sand, many stones &c. in paving. 2) [with surgeons] Viel Leinwand &c. —, to use up a great deal of linen &c. in plasters.

Verpflegen, *v. tr.* Einen Kranken &c. —, to nurse a sick person &c.; einen Armen —, to support a pauper; es werden in dieſem Hauſe über 100 Waiſen —, in this house more than a hundred orphans are supported or maintained; ein Heer —, to support an army. Das —, V. Verpflegung.

Verpflegamt, Verpflegeamt &c., *n.* V. Verpflegungsamt &c.

Verpfléger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* supporter, maintainer, nurse, V. Pflegevater, Pflegemutter. Sie iſt die —inn ihres alten Vaters, she supports her aged father; er iſt ein milder — der Armen, he is a friend and benefactor to the poor, he is a father to the poor.

Verpflégung, *f.* care bestowed on any one, support, maintenance; *it.* the nursing [of a patient &c.]. Anſtalt zur — der Armen, establishment for the support &c. of the poor, a poor-house.

Verpflegungs-amt, *n.* office for the support of the poor. **—anſtalt,** *f.* establishment for the support of the poor. **—geld,** *n.* expence of supporting or maintaining any one. **—haus,** *n.* V. —anſtalt. **—koſten,** *pl.* expences of keep, of board. **—offizier,** *m.* [in the army] an officer of the commissariate, a commissary. **—ſteuer,** *f.* [Servicegeld] tax for the subsistence of troops. **—weſen,** *n.* every thing relating to the support, maintenance, subsistence [of the poor, of troops &c.].

Verpflichten, *v. tr.* 1) to oblige. Einen durch Etwas —, to oblige any one by something; er hat mich durch dieſen Dienſt ſehr verpflichtet, he has very much obliged me by this service; ich bin ihm dafür zu großem Danke, unendlich verpflichtet, I am infinitely obliged to him for it; Einen zu Etwas —, to oblige, necessitate any one to do something; zu Etwas verflichtet ſeyn, to be obliged, [in duty] bound to do something; ſich zu Etwas —, to engage, oblige, bind one's self to any thing; eine —de Klauſel &c., a binding or coercive, an obligatory clause. 2) Einen —, to bind any one by oath. Das —, V. Verpflichtung. Syn. V. Nöthigen and Verbinden.

Verpflichtung, *f.* engagement, obligation. Eine —, —en eingehen, to enter into an engagement, into engagements; durch die Ehe legt man ſich die ſtärkſten —en auf, by marriage we impose upon ourselves the strongest engagements.

Verpflichtungsſchein, *m.* [in German history] charter of reversals.

Verpflöcken, *v. tr.* to peg, to fasten or join by or with pegs; *it.* to inclose with pegs, plugs or pickets. [with coopers] Zwei Faßdauben or Bodenſtücke mit einander —, to peg together two barrel-staves or bottom-pieces.

Verpflügen, *v. tr.* 1) Einen Graben &c. —, to plough up, to remove by ploughing a ditch &c. 2) to plough badly or wrong. 3) Sich —, to err in ploughing.

Verpfrópfen, *v. tr.* 1) to employ in grafting. 2) to graft badly or wrong. 3) Eine Flaſche —, to cork a bottle.

Verpfründen, *v. tr.* Einen —, to bestow, collate, induct any one to a living, to confer a living on any one; *it.* to put any one in an alms-house.

Verpfuſen, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang. t bad word] to reject with horror, [fam.] to cry out on a thing with fy-fy.

Verpfünden, *v. tr.* [in seamen's lang.] to pay harbour-dues.

Verpfúſchen, *v. tr.* Eine Sache —, to murder, spoil, mangle, hack any thing, to bungle it. Der Schneider hat mir mein Kleid verpfuſcht, the tailor has murdered, ruined my dress.

Verpíchen, *v. tr.* 1) V. Verpechen. 2) *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Auf Etwas verpicht ſeyn, V. Erpicht.

Verpínſeln, I. *v. tr.* [u. w. haben] 1) Etwas —, to daub over, to spoil any thing with the brush. 2) Eine Stelle &c. —, to pass the brush over a part &c., to touch a part &c. with the brush. 3) [in fam. lang., often in contempt] Die Zeit —, to pass the time in painting. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [in fam. lang.] to become a noodle, a simpleton.

Verpláckern, *v. tr.* [provincial and in common people's lang.] Viel Pulver —, to fire away a good deal of powder in skirmishing, in sharp-shooting.

Verplämpern, [in pop. lang. or comic] I. *v. tr.* Das Waſſer —, to splash the water, to make a mess with it; ſein Geld —, to fritter away one's money. II. *v. refl.* Sich mit Jemand —, to fall foolishly &c. in love with any one; ſich mit einer Frau —, to get a woman, a silly love-affair on one's hands.

Verpläppern, [in fam. lang.] I. *v. tr.* to chatter away [the time &c.]. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, 1) not to heed the time, forget an appointed hour &c. in chattering. 2) to make a blunder, a slip of the tongue in chattering; er hat ſich ein wenig verplappert, he has talked a little too fast, his tongue has a little outrun discretion.

Verplätſchern, *v. tr.* Das Waſſer —, to splash, chuck about, waste the water [in the kitchen &c.].

Verplátten, *v. intr.* and *v. refl.* to become flat.

Verplátzen, [in pop. lang.] V. Verplackern.

Verplätzen, V. Anplätzen.

Verplaúdern, I. *v. tr.* 1) Die Zeit —, to pass the time in gossiping, to chatter away the time. 2) Einem die Langweile —, to talk or chat any one out of his ennui. 3) V. Ausplaudern. II. *v. refl.* 1) not to heed the time in gossiping, chattering away, V. Verplappern, ſich. 2) ſich —, to pop out a secret, [fam.] to let the cat out [of the bag].

Verpléffen, *v. tr.* Den Hund — [in sportsmen's lang.] to intimidate or cow a dog by over-punishment.

Verplémpern, V. Verplämpern.

Verpöbeln, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] and *v. refl* [u. w. haben] to let one's self down, to get snobbish or cookish, to demean one's self.

Verpóchen, [not much used] I *v. tr.* Die Zimmerleute haben mich aus meinem Zimmer verpocht, the carpenters have driven me out of my room with their hammering. II. *v. intr.* to cease beating. Bis mein Herz — wird, until this heart of mine shall cease to beat.

Verpökeln, *v. tr.* Das Fleiſch —, to overpickle, overcorn the meat.

Verpólſtern, *v. tr.* to furnish with cushions, with bolsters, to bolster.

Verpóltern, I. *v. intr.* and *v. refl.* to be lost in the mingling, in the mixing. II. *v. tr.* 1) Etwas —, to lose something in mixing or mingling it. 2) to drive away by making a din, a noise.

Verporzellänen, *v. tr.* to overlay with porcelain.

Verprägen, *v. tr.* 1) to employ in coining. 2) to coin badly, imperfectly.

Verpránzen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to spend in luxury. 2) to lose one's brightness or the splendour.

Verpráſſeln, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to fly off in cracking or crackling. 2) Das Salz — laſſen, to let the salt crackle, to decrepitate salt.

Verpráſſen, *v. tr.* Sein Vermögen —, to waste one's property in riotous living, in excesses &c.

Verpráſſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* a person of prodigal habits.

Verprèllen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [in pop. lang.] An die Wand —, to bound against the wall, to strike the wall in the rebound; ein Glied —, to strike or bruise a limb against something, to receive a contusion, to get bruised on some limb; *it.* [in sportsmen's lang.] Ein Raubthier —, to scare a beast of prey. Das —, die Verprellung, concussion, contusion, bruise.

Verprèſſen, *v. tr.* to squeeze or press too hard.

Verpröben, *v. tr.* [verprobiren] to use up in proving, in trying, in essaying.

Verproviantiren, *v. tr.* Eine Feſtung —, to provision a fortress; ein Schiff —, to victual a ship. Das —, V. Verproviantirung.

Verproviantirung, *f.* victualling, provisioning.

Verprozèſſen, Verprozeſſiren, *v. tr.* Sein Geld —, to spend in law, in going to law.

Verprügeln, *v. tr.* to expel with the cudgel, to beat or whack away.

Verprúnken, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to spend on luxury. 2) V. Verprangen.

Verpúdern, *v. tr.* 1) to use up in powdering. 2) to powder over, to cover with powder.

Verpúffen, I. *v. intr.* [as saltpetre &c.] to detonate, [as salt] to decrepitate, to crackle, *it.* to fulminate [as any fulminating powder] Salpeter — laſſen, to detonize nitre. II. *v. tr.* 1) to detonize, to explode, to decrepitate. Verpuffter Salpeter, detonised nitrate of potash. 2) [in fam. lang] to fire away [much powder &c.] to no purpose, in idle salutes &c., V. Verplackern. 3) *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] to lose through negligence. 4) *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Sich —, to blunder, [very fam.] to make a blunderbuss; *it.* to pop something out [that should not have been said], to make a slip of the tongue, a lapsus linguae; *it.* to let the cat out of the bag, to pop out [a secret]. Das —, V. Verpuffung.

Verpúffung, *f.* detonation, decrepitation. — des Knallgoldes, fulmination or explosion of fulminating gold.

Verpúlvern, *v. tr.* to reduce to powder, to powder.

Verpúnſchen, *v. tr.* to spend in punch, in making or drinking punch.

Verpúppen, *v. intr.* and *refl.* ſich —, to change into a chrysalis. Ein verpupptes Inſekt, an insect transformed into a chrysalis. Das —, V. Verpuppung.

Verpúppung, *f.* change or transformation into a chrysalis, metamorphosis.

Verpúrpern, *v. tr.* to die purple, to empurple; *it.* to adorn with purple. Das —, V. Verpurperung.

Verpúrperung, *f.* 1) dying [in] purple. 2) — eines Gewandes, the purple, the purple ornament of a garment. 3) purple die, purple.

Verpútzen, *v. tr.* 1) [in pop. lang.] Ein Kleid —, to trick out, to bedizen, to bespangle a dress, to make it tawdry, to cover it with tinsel finery. 2) [in common people's lang.] Sein Geld —, to spend one's money on finery, to squander it on dress or shew.

Verquálmen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to spread, to pass off in thick smoke. II. *v. tr.* [u. w. haben] to evaporate.

Verquécken, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to be overrun with quickgrass.

Verquéckſilbern, *v. tr.* to mercurify. Das —, mercurification.

Verquéllen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to swell up or out [and spoil]. Die Fenſterrahmen ſind durch das naſſe Wetter ganz verquollen, the window-frames are quite puffed, quite spongy from the wet weather. 2) to close by swelling, to swell to. 3) to dry up, to cease to well.

Verquèren, *v. tr.* to put or lay across.

Verquètſchen, *v. tr.* to pinch, nip, bruise; *it.* to squash. Die Thür hat ihm den Finger verquetſcht, the door has jammed his finger.

Verquícken, *v. tr.* to amalgamate. Gold, Silber —, to amalgamate gold, silver; verquicktes Metall, an amalgamated metal, an amalgam. Das —, amalgamation; *it.* [Quickbrei] an amalgam.

Verquickwerk, *n.* workshop &c. where amalgamation is carried on.

Verráffen, *v. tr.* to make a mistake in carrying or hurrying off.

Verrähmen, *v. tr.* to frame, to enchase.

Verraînen, *v. tr.* to enclose with a border. Ein verraintes Feld, field surrounded with a border, with a bounding strip or ridge.

Verrámmeln, Verrammen, *v. tr.* 1) Eine Thür, ein Thor —, to bar a door, barricade &c. a gate; [with miners] Das Bohrloch —, to ram tight the gallery to the mine-chamber; *it.* V. Verſperren. 2) [low] Ein Bett —, to bundle up a bed any how. Das —, barricading, barricade, barring out.

Verránken, *v. refl.* ſich —, to climb with tendrils. Der Hopfen hat ſich an dieſen Baum verrankt, the hop has climbed [up] round this tree.

Verránzen, *v. tr.* 1) [provincial and low] V. Verrammeln 2). 2) Seine Zeit —, to loiter, saunter or dawdle away one's time.

Verräſen, I. [from Raſen] *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to form turf, to clothe itself with grass. Sein Grab iſt ſchon verraſet, his grave is already grown over with grass. II. [from raſen] [u. w. haben] 1) *v. intr.* to cease roaring or bellowing [as a tempest]; to cease howling [as the wind]. *Fig.* to sow or to have sown one's wild oats [as a young man]. Er hat nunmehr verraſet, he has stormed himself now fairly out, his rage is over, his anger is calmed, *it.* [of a young man] he has now sown his wild oats. 2) *v. tr.* Er hat ſeinen Zorn, ſeine Wuth verraſet, his anger, his wrath has now blown over, died away, stormed itself out.

Verráſpeln, *v. tr.* to scrape, to rasp.

Verráſſeln, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to rattle away, to rumble off, to cease its rattling &c. sound [as a carriage]; *it.* [with poets, but rather unusual in this sense] to cease roaring or howling [as the storm]. Verraſſelt ſind die Wetter alle, the storms have all died away, all blown over.

Verrāth, *m.* [-es] treason, treachery. Einen — an Jemand begehen, to act traitorously towards any one, to betray him.

Verrāthbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that may or can be betrayed.

Verrāthen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) [in fam. lang. or comic = nennen] Wiſſen Sie mir nicht einen guten Schuhmacher zu —? can't you tell me of a good schoemaker, can't you recommend me to a &c. 2) to betray, to sell. Seinen Freund, ſein Vaterland &c. —, to betray one's friend, one's country; *proverb.* er iſt — und verkauft, he is betrayed and sold, bought and sold; ein Geheimniß —, to betray

a secret; ſeine Mitſchuldigen —, to betray, render or give up one's accomplices, [in English law] to turn King's or [now] Queen's evidence, [low] to peach; ich will mich dir entdecken, du mußt mich aber nicht —, I will discover myself to you, but you must not betray me; ich will nicht gekannt ſeyn, — Sie mich nicht, I don't wish to be known, don't betray me. *Fig.* to betray, reveal. Seine Stimme verrieth ihn, his voice betrayed him; ſeine Unruhe verrieth ihn, verrieth ſein Verbrechen, his uneasiness betrayed him, his crime; dieſe Grobheit verräth Mangel an Erziehung, this coarseness betrays, shows a want of education; ſeine Schreibart verräth viele Bildung, his style displays, betrays great cultivation. 3) [little used] to guess wrong or falsely. Du haſt es —, you have made a bad or poor guess at it. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to betray one's self, [fam.] to let the cat out [of the bag]. Syn. V. Anzeigen and Offenbaren.

Verräther, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* traitor, traitress, V. Treuloſe. Einer wurde der — des Andern, one was the betrayer of the other, one betrayed the other; Judas der —, Judas the betrayer, the traitor Judas. *Fig.* Oft iſt das Auge der — des Herzens, the eye is often the betrayer, the index of the heart.

Verräther-brief, *m.* treacherous or treasonable letter. **—heer**, *n.* army or host of traitors.

Verrätherei, *f.* treason; *it.* [Treuloſigkeit] treachery, perfidy. Eine ſchwarze —, a piece of black treachery, a dark treason; er hat dieſe — entdeckt, he discovered this treachery.

Verrätheriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* treasonable, traitorous, treacherous, perfidious, V. Treulos. Ihre —en Blicke ließen mich nicht länger daran zweifeln, her [their] treacherous looks made me no longer doubt it; —e Gunſtbezeugungen, treacherous favours; ein ſehr —es Verfahren, a very treacherous proceeding; — handeln, to act perfidiously &c.; —er Weiſe, in a treacherous or disloyal manner.

Verräthlich, V. Verrathbar.

Verräthſeln, *v. tr.* to speak enigmatically, to talk in enigmas or riddles.

Verrauchen, I. *v. intr.* 1) to go off in smoke. 2) to become smoky or dingy. Alte verrauchte Häuſer, old dingy houses. 3) Die Suppe — laſſen, to let the soup cool. 4) *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Seine Hitze iſt verraucht, his ardour has cooled, has gone off in smoke; ſeinen Zorn — laſſen, to let one's rage away, cool down; eine Sache — laſſen, to let a thing die away, go off in smoke, die a natural death; die Sache iſt nun verraucht, the matter is now laid to rest, forgotten, gone to the land of Nod. II. *v. intr.* and *refl.* [verdunſten] to evaporate, to steam away, to pass off in steam or vapour; *it.* to pass off in smoke. Den Wein — laſſen, to let the wine lose its strength by exposure to the air; der Wein verraucht ſich leicht, wine soon loses its strength if left uncorked &c.; der Geiſt iſt verraucht, the spirit or strength has evaporated. III. *v. tr.* 1) to use in smoking. Roſenblätter zu Taback —, to smoke roseleaves in lieu of tobacco. 2) to smoke up or out. Allen Taback —, to smoke out all the tobacco. 3) Seine Zeit —, to pass or beguile one's time in smoking, to spend, to lay out on or in tobacco, in smoking. IV. *v. refl.* Dieſer Taback verraucht ſich leicht, this tobacco soon smokes out, burns away quickly. Das —, evaporation; [in physics] dissipation.

Verräuchern, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to become smoky or dingy. Alte verräucherte Papiere, old dingy papers. II. *v. tr.* Viel Weihrauch —, to burn [away or up] much incense; [in chemistry] —, to melt by vapour or steam, by exposure to vapours.

Verraufen, *v. tr.* 1) Einem das Haar —, to pull any one's hair out of curl, out of order. 2) [ausraufen] to tear or pull out.

Verräumen, *v. tr.* Ein Papier &c. — [= verlegen], to misplace or displace a paper in looking over those in one's desk &c; ſie hat beim Aufräumen dieſes Buch verräumt, in cleaning and putting the room to rights she has mislaid the book.

Verrauſchen, *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. ſeyn] to pass away with noise. Das Waſſer verrauſcht, the water rushes away. *Fig.* Dieſe zu ſchnell verrauſchten Jahre, these years too quickly passed away, whirled away. 2) [u. w. haben] to cease making a rushing noise.

Verrechen, *v. tr.* 1) to rake apart or loose. Miſt —, to rake out or loose the dung. 2) to rake wrong or badly.

Verrechnen, I. *v. tr.* Eine Summe —, to enter, to post, to place to account, to put down, to book a sum; es iſt mir mit verrechnet worden, it has been put down to me along with the rest; ein —des Amt, a fiscal office; ein —der Beamter, a fiscal officer, a clerk &c. in a receiving office. II. *v. refl.* to make an error in one's accompt, a false calculation, to miscalculate, to misreckon. *Fig.* to miscalculate. Wenn er ſich darauf Hoffnung macht, ſo verrechnet er ſich, if he founds his hope upon that, he is very much mistaken; ich habe mich ſehr verrechnet, I am very much out of my reckoning. Das —, V. Verrechnung.

Verrechner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] an accountant, a computant [clerk); [sometimes, also] collector.

Verrechnung, *f.* placing to account, posting, booking, specification; *it.* an error of account, a false calculation, miscalculation. Ein mit einer — verbundenes Amt, an office where accounts are kept.

Verrechten, *v. tr.* 1) [more usual now, but a worse word, verprozeſſiren] to squander or spend in litigation. 2) [unusual] to pay up one's taxes, rates.

Verrecken, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [low] [speaking of cattle] to die, [fam.] to kick the bucket. Seine Kuh iſt verreckt, his cow is dead; ein verrecktes Pferd, a dead horse, [very low] to burst. II. *v. tr.* [not much used] Etwas —, to overstretch any thing.

Verreden, I. *v. tr.* 1) V. [the usual word] Verabreden. 2) to vow to abstain from, to renounce solemnly. Ich habe das Spiel verredet, I have forsworn, abjured play. II. *v. tr.* and *refl.* 1) V. Verabreden. 2) to make a slip of the tongue. Mit Schweigen ſich verred't Niemand [*proverb.*], silence doth seldom harm, V. under Schweigen; er hat ſich verredet, his tongue has run too fast, he has said one word and meant another. Das —, renunciation; *it.* slip of the tongue, [if through ignorance] a malaprop.

Verregnen, I. *v. intr.* to leave off raining. II. *v. tr.* 1) to rain down abundance, to rain plenteously &c. Der Garten iſt ganz verregnet, the garden is quite flooded or spoiled by the rain. 2) to spoil by raining. Die Freude wurde uns verregnet, our pleasure was put a stop to by the rain.

Verreiben, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to rub well. Die Farben —, to grind or bray the colours well. 2) Alle Farben —, to grind or bray all the colours. Einen Schmutzfleck —, to rub out a spot of dirt.

Verreichen, *v. tr.* Einem eins — [rather provincial and in pop. lang. = verſetzen], to give any one or thing a blow.

Verreimen, *v. tr.* 1) to use in rhyming. 2) to make a false rhyme.

Verreiſen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to set out, to start, to leave. Nach der Schweiz —, to depart for, to travel off for Switzerland; die ganze Familie iſt verreiſet, the whole family has left, is absent, out of town, away from home, is travelling. II. *v. tr.* [u. w. haben] Sein Vermögen —, to spend one's property in travelling; er hat viel Geld verreiſet, he has spent much money on his travels. Das —, departure, setting out, starting.

Verreiſern, *v. tr.* [in sportsmen's lang.] to surround or cover with branches.

Verreißen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to derange in pulling or drawing, to wrench, to overpull. 2) [in common people's lang., for abreißen, zerreißen] Viele Kleider —, to tear, to wear out a great deal of clothes.

Verreiten, *irr. v. tr.* 1) Sein Geld —, to spend one's money in riding about on horseback; *it.* die Hoſen &c. —, to wear out one's breeches &c. in riding, to ride them &c. out. 2) Die Zeit —, to spend the time in riding, on horseback, in the saddle. 3) Sich die Schwäche im Unterleibe —, to ride off one's weakness in the abdomen. 4) Sich —, to ride astray, out of the right road, to lose one's way on horseback.

Verreizen, *v. tr.* to incite or stir up to mischief, to ill &c.

Verrenken, *v. tr.* Einem den Arm &c. —, to dislocate, luxate, to put out of joint one's arm &c.; ſich den Fuß, die Hand &c. —, to dislocate one's foot, one's hand; er hat ſich im Fallen einen Knochen verrenkt, he has dislocated a bone in falling, in falling he has forced a bone out of the socket; ſich die Hüfte —, to put out one's hip; ein verrenktes Bein, a dislocated bone; ein Pferd, welches ſich das Schulterblatt, die Köthe verrenkt hat, a shoulder-splayed or shoulder-shotten horse, a horse with a shoulder-pight, with a dislocated pastern-joint. Das —, V. Verrenkung.

Verrenkung, *f.* luxation, dislocation, diastasis, exarthrosis, exarticulation. Die — eines Knochens, the putting out of joint of a bone.

Verrennen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) Einem den Weg —, to run in any one's way; dem Feinde die Flucht, den Weg zur Flucht —, to cut off [by running or also otherwise] the enemy's flight, his retreat. 2) Den halben Tag —, to run, to be running half the day. II. *v. refl.* Sich —, to run wrong, the wrong way, in the wrong direction; to run beyond the goal or post.

Verrichten, *v. tr.* 1) [thun] to do, arrange, manage. Ich habe dort Etwas zu —, I have something to do there; ihr habt hier nichts zu —, you have no business here; viel zu — haben, to have much to do; eine Sache gehörig —, to do a thing properly; ſeine

Arbeit —, to do one's work; das Aufgetragene, ſeinen Auftrag —, to accomplish what was enjoined, to execute one's commission, deliver one's message, do one's errand; ich habe hier ein beſonderes Geſchäft zu —, I have here a special business to transact; nach verrichteter Arbeit ſchmeckt die Ruhe ſüß, when the work is done rest is sweet; ſein Amt —, to perform the functions of, to transact the business of one's office; ſein Gebet, ſeine Andacht —, to say, repeat or recite one's prayer, to perform one's devotions; ſein Tagewerk —, to do one's daily work. 2) to adjust or direct wrong. Die Kanonen, das Spritzenrohr —, to level the cannon wrong, to point the barrel of a squirt wrong; eine Uhr —, to regulate a watch wrong. 3) [in sportsmen's lang.] Den Zug —, to dress the nets, to lay them properly. Das —, V. Verrichtung.

Verríchtung, *f.* function, performance, execution. Die — dieſes Geſchäftes erfordert viel Gewandtheit, the discharging, execution, doing of this business requires much skill or dexterity; ich bin mit ſeiner — zufrieden, I am satisfied with his work, with the way in which he has acquitted himself; Einem gute — wünſchen [in pop. lang.], to wish any one [good] success, the successful accomplishment of his labours; zu den niedrigſten —en gebraucht werden, to be used for the meanest purposes, to be put to the meanest uses; die — des Magens iſt, die Speiſen zu verdauen, the function, office, use, duty, business of the stomach is to digest the food; die — [—en] der Einbildungskraft, the office, functions of the imagination; was iſt ſeine — [= Geſchäft, Gewerbe]? what is his business? what business is he of? eine — an einem Orte haben, to have business at a place; viele —en haben, to have a great deal of business, much occupation, plenty to do; eine — übernehmen, Einem eine — auftragen, to undertake an affair, the management or conduct of an affair, to intrust an affair to any one; zu wichtigen —en gebraucht werden, to be used for important affairs, for matters of high moment; die — [with founders], the casting of iron.

Verriechen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] and *v. reſl.* ſich —, to lose its odour, its perfume, its smell. Dieſe Blumen, Salben &c. ſind verrochen, haben ſich verrochen, these flowers, ointments &c. have lost their scent; dieſer Wein wird —, wird ſich —, this wine will lose its strength, will become vapid, will evaporate. Das —, evaporation.

Verriegeln, *v. tr.* 1) to join by a bolt. [in carpentry] Zwei Zimmerhölzer —, to bolt, pin two pieces of wood; [with coopers] ein Faß —, to bar the bottom clap-boards of a cask. 2) to secure with a bolt, to bolt, to bar. Ein Fenſter, eine Thür —, to bolt [to] a window, a door; das Haus war verriegelt, the house was barred and bolted, was bolted to, the house-door was bolted; von außen —, to bolt on the outside; Einen — [= einſperren], to bolt any one in; er hat ſich verriegelt, he has bolted himself in. *Fig.* Verriegelt ſeyn, im Kopfe verriegelt ſeyn, to be slow, thick, a numskull. Das —, V. Verriegelung.

Verriegelung, *f.* bolting. — einer Thür, the bolting to, the barring, barricade of a door.

Verrieſeln, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to flow or purl away.

Verrinden, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to change or turn into bark, into rind.

Verringern, *v. tr.* to lessen, to diminish, to reduce, to dwindle. Eine Zahl —, auf ſo und ſo viel —, to reduce a number, to so and so much; ſeine Ausgaben —, to retrench, diminish &c. one's expences; das verringert ſein Einkommen um Vieles, that materially impairs his income; dies hat ſein Vermögen verringert, this has made a breach in his property; das hat meine Achtung für ihn verringert, that has lessened my esteem for him; die Abgaben, die Taxen —, to lower or reduce the rates, taxes; die Münzen —, to debase the coinage; den Werth der Münzen — [= herabſetzen], to depreciate or lower &c the standard; ein Verbrechen, eine Beſchuldigung —, to extenuate a crime, an accusation; Eines Verdienſte —, to detract from, to decry any one's merits; [as a *v. reſl.*] ſich —, to diminish, decrease, to become less; ſein Anſehen, ſein Kredit hat ſich ſehr verringert, his consequence, his credit has very much decreased, has been much impaired; ſein Einkommen verringert ſich, his income is falling off in amount, is shewing a deficit, V. Verkleinern, Vermindern. Das —, V. Verringerung.

Verríngerung, *f.* reduction, lessening. — der Steuern, des Einkommens, diminution of the taxes, of income; — eines Verbrechens, extenuation of a crime.

Verrínnen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to flow away. *Fig.* Die Zeit verrinnt, time passes away, flies. Das —, flowing away.

Verríſſen, *past part.* and *adj.* V. under Verreißen.

Verritzen, *v. tr.* [with miners] Ein verritztes Feld, an opened lode.

Verröcheln, I. *v. intr.* to have the rattles, to die. II. *v. tr.* Sein Leben —, to die in the rattles.

Verróchen, *past part.* and *adj.* V. under Verriechen.

Verróllen, *v. intr.* to roll away. Nachdem der Donner verrollt war, after the thunder had rolled away. *Fig.* Jahrhunderte —, ages roll away.

Verróſten, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to rust. Das Eiſen verroſtet leicht, iron soon rusts; ſeine Waffen — laſſen, to let one's weapons, one's arms rust; ganz verroſtete Piſtolen, pistols rusted all over. *Fig.* Er iſt in ſeinem Dorfe ganz verroſtet [in fam. lang. = verbauert], he has grown quite rusty in his village; der Geiſt verroſtet im Müßiggange, the mind rusts in idleness; *proverb.* V. under Roſten. Das —, V. Verroſtung.

Verróſtung, *f.* rusting. Der — vorbeugen, to prevent rusting; *it.* rust, the rust.

Verrótten, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to rot, V. Vermodern, Verfaulen. Verrotteter Schiefer, slate in lime.

Verrúcht and [with some] **Verrücht,** *adj.* and *adv.* infamous, nefarious. Ein —er Menſch, ein —er, an infamous man, a wretch, a miscreant, Syn. V. Gottloſer; eine —e That, an infamous, atrocious, rascally action, a nefarious deed; ein —es Leben führen, to lead an infamous, abandoned life, V. Ruchlos.

Verrúchtheit and [with some] **Verrüchtheit,** *f.* infamy, nefariousness.

Verrücken, *v. tr.* to displace, disarrange, derange; *it.* to place wrong, to misplace. — Sie dieſe Stühle, Bücher nicht, don't put these chairs, books out of their places; ein Sehrohr &c. —, to derange, disturb a telescope &c.; die Grenzſteine —, to displace, transplant the boundary-stones; den Zeiger einer Uhr —, to put on or back, *it.* to derange the hand of a watch. *Fig.* Das hat meinen Plan verrückt, that has deranged my plan; laſſet euch Niemand das Ziel — [in Scripture], let no man beguile you of your reward; Einem den Verſtand, Kopf, das Gehirn —, to derange any one's understanding, head, brains; die Liebe, dieſe Nachricht &c., die Furcht hat ihm den Kopf, den Sinn verrückt, love, this news &c. has turned his head, fear has disordered his senses, disturbed his imagination; verrückt ſeyn, to be deranged, non compos; ein verrückter Menſch, ein Verrückter, a lunatic, a madman; a man with deranged intellects; [in fam. lang.] ein verrückter Einfall, Gedanke, a very eccentric, a mad idea, thought. Syn. V. Irre. Das —, V. Verrückung.

Verrücktheit, *f.* 1) Die — des Verſtandes, alienation of mind, aberration of intellect, madness, lunacy; er hat Anfälle von —, he has fits of madness; ſeine — geht ſo weit, daß &c., his mental delusion or alienation is so great, that &c. 2) an act of madness, a piece of consummate folly. —en ſagen, begehen, to utter, do mad things; das iſt eine eigentliche —, that is a regular frantic act, a downright piece of madness.

Verrückung, *f.* 1) the displacing, disarranging [of furniture &c.], derangement [of one's books]; [with surgeons] — der Knochen im Gelenke, the dislocation of bones. 2) V. Verrücktheit. *it.* a fit of madness. Er fällt öfters in —en, he is liable to fits of madness, to aberrations of intellect.

Verrüf, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] Der — einer Münze, the decrying of a coin; *it.* [in students' cant] declaration or resolution [by the or a body of students] that a person is to be universally cut or sent to Coventry, is to be scouted, that any place of resort [as a tavern &c.] is to be unfrequented, that a university-town is no longer to be visited; einen Menſchen, ein Haus, eine Stadt in — thun, to make or publish such a declaration against any one, any place.

Verrüfen, *irr. v. tr.* to decry, to cry down, to censure or condemn; [low] to blow. Ein —er Menſch, Dieb, a notorious man, thief; —es Papier, ein —er Bankſchein, paper, a bank-note no longer trusted, that is discredited; er iſt —, wie falſche Münze, he is as notorious as false money; er iſt wegen ſeiner Betrügereien —, he is notorious for his cheats, his swindling acts have given him a bad reputation; eine Münze — [abwürdigen], to decry a coin. Das —, V. Verrufung. Syn. V. Berüchtigt.

Verrüfung, *f.* the crying down, decrying [of a bank-note &c.].

Verrühren, *v. tr.* to stir up. Eier —, to beat up, to whip eggs.

Verrúnzeln, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to wrinkle; [as fruit] to shrivel. Die Birnen ſind verrunzelt, the pears are shrivelled; eine verrunzelte Haut, a wrinkled, *it.* shrivelled skin.

Verrúpfen, *v. tr.* Ein Schaf, eine Gans &c. —, to pluck the wool off a sheep, to pluck a goose &c.; eine Blume, Roſe — [in common people's lang., = entblättern], to pull

a flower, a rose to pieces; den Salat, die jungen Pflanzen —, to thin the lettuce, the young plants; *it.* Etwas —, to spoil any thing by plucking out the hair &c., by picking.

Vèrs, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from the Lat. *versus*] *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* 1) verse. Einen — nach dem Silbenmaße leſen, herſagen [ſcandiren], to scan a verse; Etwas in —e bringen, to put something into verse, to versify any thing; in —en ſchreiben, to write in verse, to write verses; —e machen, to make or compose verses, to versify; er macht gute —e, he makes good verses, he is a good verse-maker; lateiniſche, gereimte —e, Latin, rhyming verses; *it.* [as a noun collective] einen guten, fließenden — ſchreiben, to write a flowing verse, to turn a verse well; —e auf Einen machen, to make verses on any one, i. e. to write his panegyric in verse, *it.* to write or pen an epigram &c. against him. 2) [in the bible] verse. Die Kapitel der heiligen Schrift ſind in —e abgetheilt, the chapters of the bible are divided into verses; Johannis am dritten [Kapitel], im ſechsten —, [in] the third of St. John [at, in or and] the sixth verse. 3) [fam.] [Strophe] couplet, strophe, verse. Syn. V. Strophe.

Vers-art, *f.* kind or sort of verse. In welcher —art iſt das Gedicht geſchrieben? in what kind of verse is the poem composed? —bau, *m.* versification. Der —bau in dieſem Gedichte iſt leicht und richtig, the versification in this poem is easy and correct. —kunſt, —e-kunſt, *f.* the art of versification, of versifying. —künſtler, —e-künſtler, *m.* versificator, verse-maker, metrician. —machen, —e-machen, *n.* [fam.] verse-making. —macher, —e-macher, *m.* [in a bad sense] versificator. Es gibt genug —macher, aber wenige Dichter, there are plenty of verse-makers but few poets. —e-mann, *m.* V. —macher. —maß, *n.* the measure of the verses, the metre. Das fünffüßige, ſechsfüßige —maß, pentameter, hexameter; dieſes —maß paßt zu dem Gegenſtande des Gedichtes, this measure, metre agrees with the subject of the poem; das —maß angeben, nach dem —maße leſen, to scan. —meſſung, *f.* the metrical art. —weiſe, *adv.* in the manner of a verse, as a verse, *it.* in verse. Das iſt —weiſe geſchrieben, that is written verse-fashion. —wuth, *f.* rage for scribbling verses, metromania.

Verſäcken, I. *v. tr.* Korn &c. —, to sack corn &c., to put corn &c. in sacks. II. *v. refl.* ſich — [speaking of timbers &c.], to sag.

Verſäen, I. *v. tr.* 1) Einen Scheffel Roggen &c. —, to sow a bushel of rye &c. 2) Einen Weg &c. —, to sow up or over a way, path &c. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to sow wrong.

Verſagen, I. *v. tr.* 1) Einem Etwas — [= verſprechen], to promise any one something; dieſe Waaren ſind bereits verſagt, these goods are already bespoke, engaged; ſind Sie ſchon verſagt [in dancing]? are you already engaged? ich habe mich zum Mittageſſen bei ihm verſagt, I have already engaged or promised to dine with him; da ich ſchon anderwärts verſagt bin, being already engaged elsewhere; iſt Ihr Herz ſchon verſagt? is your heart already engaged? ſeine Tochter iſt bereits verſagt, his daughter is already engaged; ihre Hand iſt ſchon verſagt, her hand is already engaged. 2) [= verweigern, abſchlagen] to refuse, deny. — Sie ihm dieſe Gnade, Ihren Beiſtand nicht, don't refuse him this favour, your assistance; Einem die Gerechtigkeit —, to deny any one justice; ſie kann ihren Kindern nichts —, she cannot deny or refuse her children any thing; er verſagt uns ſeine Dienſte, he refuses us, withholds from us his services; — Sie ihm ſeine Bitte nicht, do not refuse his request; Einem einen Tanz, die Erlaubniß zu Etwas —, to excuse one's self from, to decline dancing with any one, to refuse him the permission of doing something; ich kann dieſer That meine Bewunderung nicht —, I cannot help admiring this action; ſich Etwas —, to deny or refuse one's self any thing, to deprive one's self of any thing; er verſagt ſich das Nothwendige, he does not allow himself, he begrudges to himself the necessaries of life; ein weichlicher Menſch, der ſich nichts — kann, an effeminate person, who cannot endure the least privation, who cannot stint himself in any thing; [in war] einen Flügel —, to keep a wing out of the regular alignement, to refuse it. II. *v. intr. Fig.* *a*) to miss fire. Das Gewehr verſagte ihm, es verſagte ihm das Gewehr, his gun flashed in the pan, did not go off; ſeine beiden Piſtolen verſagten, both his pistols missed fire. *b*) Die Stimme, das Wort im Munde verſagte ihr, her voice failed her, the word cleaved or clave to her mouth. *c*) [in seamen's lang.] Das Schiff verſagt, the ship does not catch the breeze well. Das —, V. Verſagung.

Verſägen, *v. tr.* 1) to saw. Holz in Bretter —, to saw up wood into boards. 2) to saw wrong.

Verſäger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a promiser, a bespeaker, an engager; *it.* a refuser, denier.

Verſägung, *f.* refusal, denial. Die — des Rechts, the denial of justice; — eines Schießgewehrs, the flashing in the pan, the missing fire of a fire-arm.

Verſälbuchſtabe, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [with printers] a capital or initial letter, a large letter, a capital.

Verſälzen, *v. tr.* 1) Viel Salz —, to use much salt in curing, salting or corning. 2) Etwas —, to oversalt any thing. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Einem ein Vergnügen —, to alloy or spoil any one's pleasure; eine Waare —, to overcharge any article; eine Freude —, to cause a joy to be dearly bought, [fam.] to make any one pay dear for his whistle.

Verſämmeln, I. *v. tr.* to assemble, to collect, to congregate, to gather together. Die Stände, die Kammern, den Rath, das Volk &c. —, to convoke the states, the chambers, to summon or convene the council, to assemble the people &c.; das Heer, die Truppen —, to assemble, combine, collect the army, the troops; die zerſprengten Schwadronen wieder —, to rally the broken squadrons; er verſammelte alle ſeine Freunde, um ſich zu berathen, he called all his friends together to deliberate; liederliches Geſindel —, to collect the mob, all the low vagabonds; hier verſammelte er ſeine Heerde, als &c., he was collecting here his flock, when &c.; hier hat die Natur alles verſammelt, was ſie Schönes hat, here nature has reunited, brought together every thing that she has of beautiful; [in Scripture] wo zwei oder drei verſammelt ſind in meinem Namen, where two or three are gathered together in my name; *it.* [in Scripture] zu ſeinen Vätern, zu ſeinem Volke verſammelt werden [i. e. to die], to be gathered to one's fathers, to one's people. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to assemble, to meet, to congregate. Der Gemeinderath hat ſich auf dem Rathhauſe verſammelt, the common council has assembled or met at the council-house, guild-hall; die Unzufriedenen verſammelten ſich auf dem Markte, the discontented assembled in the market-place; die zerſtreuten Soldaten verſammelten ſich wieder um die Fahne, the dispersed soldiers rallied to their colours. Das —, V. Verſammlung. Syn. V. Sammeln.

Verſámmlung, *f.* 1) the assembling, collecting, gathering. Die — der Heere, the collecting of the armies; — der fliehenden Truppen, rallying of the flying troops. 2) an assemblage or assembly, a collection, meeting, gathering; *it.* a mob or gang, a rising, a gathering, a flocking together [of seditious persons]; eine — berufen, entlaſſen, to convoke, dismiss an assembly, to call, break up a meeting; vor einer zahlreichen — predigen, to preach to a large congregation, to a numerous auditory; es iſt in voller — beſchloſſen worden, it has been decided in full assembly, in full senate; die — der Stände, der Geiſtlichkeit, the assembly or convention of the states, convocation of the clergy; die — der Kardinäle, the conclave, sitting of the cardinals; die — der Gläubigen, the assembly, congregation of the faithful.

Verſammlungs-haus, *n.* house of assembly, of meeting. —ort, —platz, *m.* place of meeting, [for troops] rallying-point, rendezvous, [in sportsmen's lang.] place of throwing off. —ſaal, *m.* hall of assembly, of meeting. —tag, *m.* day of assembly, meeting-day. —zeit, *f.* time of meeting.

Verſánden, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] and *v. refl.* ſich —, to get filled or covered with sand, to get sandy. Alle Quellen waren verſandet, all the sources were choked with sand; der Fluß verſandet an ſeinem Ausfluſſe immer mehr, the river is getting constantly more and more clogged or choked up with sand at its mouth, is losing itself in the sands more and more &c.; ein verſandeter Hafen, a choked up harbour; die Wieſen — oft bei einer Ueberſchwemmung, meadows are often covered with sand by an inundation. II. *v. tr.* to heap or fill with sand.

Verſándt, *past part.* V. under Verſenden.

Verſándung, *f.* collection of sand. In dieſem Fluſſe ſind —en, welche die Schifffahrt hindern, there are sands, sandbanks, quicksands in this river, which impede navigation.

Verſánften, [not much used] I. *v. intr.* to become soft, to soften. II. — or **Verſänftigen**, *v. tr.* to soften, to render soft &c.

Verſátz, *m.* [-es] 1) [*pl.* -e] the act of depositing or setting. *a*) [with tanners] the second steeping or laying in the binder; [with carpenters] — der Ständer in die Balken, the framing of the teazle-tenons &c., trussing. *b*) *Fig.* [the act of] pawning or pledging. 2) [no *pl.*] [that, by means of which something, as tin for instance, is alloyed] alloy. 3) [no *pl.*] [in medicine] Der — [die Verſetzung] der Milch, deposit of the milk, lacteous deposit; inspissation of the milk [of lying-in women]. 4) [*pl.* -e] [with locksmiths] the securer, tumbler, securing or stop spring [in locks]. 5) [no *pl.*] a pledge, pawn, gage. Seine Uhr &c. in — geben, to give one's watch &c.

in pledge, to put it in pawn; ich habe ſein Silbergeſchirr im —e, I have his silver-plate in pawn, in pledge.

Verſatzamt, *n.* [Leihhaus] a public pawnbroking establishment, a Mont de piété.

Verſäubern, *v. tr.* [with cutlers &c.] to polish or furbish up.

Verſaúen, [low] I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to get hoggish or piggish. II. *v. tr.* to make piggish, nasty, beastly or filthy. Er verſauet Alles, was er in die Hände bekömmt, he makes every thing nasty, that he touches; *it.* —, to work piggishly, filthily.

Verſaúern, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to become or get sour. Der Wein iſt verſauert, the wine has turned sour or acid. *Fig.* [fam.] Auf dieſem kleinen Dorfe verſauert er, he is rusticating, wasting his sweets, vegetating in this paltry village; ein verſauertes Gemüth, a soured temper, a crabbed mind.

Verſäúern, *v. tr.* to make too sour. Den Teig, das Brod —, to make the sponge, the bread too sour [by using too much leaven]. *Fig.* Das Unglück hat ſein Gemüth verſäuert, misfortune has soured his temper; dieſer Genuß iſt mir ſehr verſäuert [verkümmert] worden, I have bought this enjoyment or pleasure with much pain, at a very dear rate, [fam.] I have paid pretty dear for my whistle.

Verſaúfen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [low] Sein Vermögen &c. —, to waste one's property &c. in drinking, to spend one's substance &c. at the ale-house, on the bottle, on drink; to swig or tipple it all away; ſeinen Verſtand —, to besot one's intellects, to drown one's reason in drink; er hat ſeinen Verſtand im Weine verſoffen, he has besotted his mind with wine. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) [provincial] V. Erſaufen. 2) [low] Verſoffen ſeyn, to be fond of drink, of liquor, of a drop; ein verſoffener Kerl, a sot, a thirsty soul, a drunkard, toper; ein verſoffenes Weibsbild, a she-drunkard, a Moll-Flagon.

Verſäúfen, *v. tr.* [provincial] V. Erſäufen.

Verſäumen, *v. tr.* Die Mahlzeit, eine Gelegenheit, den günſtigen Zeitpunkt &c. —, to fail to attend a repast, to neglect an opportunity, to let slip the favourable moment &c; es iſt keine Zeit zu —, there is no time to lose, to be lost; es iſt noch nichts verſäumt, nothing hitherto has been lost, been omitted, every thing may yet be arranged satisfactorily; ſeine Geſchäfte —, to neglect one's affairs; die Lehrſtunden —, to shirk one's lessons; er verſäumt das Schauſpiel niemals, he never omits going to the play, he never stays away from the play; — Sie es ja nicht, ihn zu beſuchen, now pray don't forget, don't omit to visit him; er hat es verſäumt, ſich zu melden, he neglected presenting himself; [in Scripture] ich will dich nicht verlaſſen noch —, I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee. Das —, die Verſäumung, omission, negligence, neglect.

Verſäumniß, *f.* [*pl.* -ſſe] also *n.* [-ſſes, *pl.* -ſſe] 1) [das Säumen] omission, negligence. Das verurſacht viele —, that occasions a great deal of neglect; dann bereuet man die —, wenn &c., then one repents of one's negligence, when &c. 2) [that which is neglected] Wer bezahlt mir die —? who pays me for my loss of time? dabei iſt zu viel —, there is too much time lost by it, too great a loss of time by it.

Verſäuſeln, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [of the wind, of the tones of music] to murmur, to sigh away.

Verſaúſen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [of the wind] to whistle, howl away.

Verſchäben, *v. tr.* to scrape or rasp, to wear out in or by scraping &c.

Verſchächern, *v. tr.* [fam.] to sell to a Jew.

Verſchäffen, *v. tr.* 1) *irr.* [not much used] [= in etwas Schlechteres umſchaffen] to reform or re-mould to the worse, to miscreate as it were, to deteriorate, to make worse. 2) *reg.* [provincial, = durch Schaffen or Arbeiten wegbringen] to remove by working hard. Er hat ſein vieles Eſſen lange wieder verſchafft, the large repast he took, he has a long while entirely digested by working lustily. 3) *reg.* to procure, furnish. Einem die Mittel —, ſeine Abſicht zu erreichen, to furnish or provide any one with the means of attaining his object; Einem ein Amt, eine Gelegenheit —, to procure any one a berth, an opportunity; ſich Etwas —, to procure one's self something; ſich ſelbſt Recht —, to do one's self justice, to take the law into one's own hands; Einem Geld &c. —, to procure any one money &c.; Einem ein Jahrgeld —, to get &c. any one a pension. Das —, furnishing.

Verſchäffer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not much used] procurer, furnisher, provider, obtainer, getter.

Verſchäkern, *v. tr.* Die Zeit —, to jest away the time, to spend it in fun or frolic.

Verſchälen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to lose strength by evaporation, to become stale, vapid, tasteless or insipid. Der Wein iſt verſchalet, the wine is quite flat, dead, has evaporated. II. *v. tr.* [beſchalen] Meſſer &c. —, to put the scales [handles] on to knives &c. Das —, V. Verſchalung.

Verſchälung, *f.* the scales or flat handles [of knives, rasors].

Verſchällen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to sound or resound in vain. Ihre Stimme verſchallet in der Einöde ungehört, her voice sounds unheard in the wilderness; dieſes Geſchrei wird nie in meiner Seele —, I shall always hear this cry in my ear, this cry will always resound, be remembered in my soul. *Fig.* Er iſt verſchollen [in law], he has disappeared [is dead in the eye of the law, no knowledge of the existence of the party being before the court]; er iſt ſchon ſeit 30 Jahren verſchollen, he disappeared 30 years ago; ein Verſchollener, a man that has disappeared entirely, a man presumed by the law to be dead through want of tidings as to his existence &c.; in verſchollenen Jahrhunderten, in ages scarcely yet remembered; ſelbſt die Sage davon iſt verſchollen, even tradition no longer knows any thing to tell about it; *it.* verſchollen [in a bad sense, sometimes = verrufen], notorious, infamous.

Verſchämlichkeit, *f.* V. Verſchämtheit.

Verſchämt, *adj.* and *adv.* ashamed, shamefaced, bashful, confused. Das arme —e Mädchen konnte kein Wort hervorbringen, the poor shamefaced girl could not utter a word; ſie war —, ſah ſehr — aus, she was ashamed, looked very much ashamed, very bashful; ſie thut ſehr —, she is mighty demure, [ironically] vastly modest, she is mockmodest; — antworten, to answer confusedly, sheepishly; er war zu —, um ein Almoſen anzuſprechen, he was too much ashamed, too timid to ask for charity; ein —er Armer, a person, who does not beg openly, *it.* who feels ashamed to ask for charity; *it.* V. Schüchtern, Blöde. Syn. Verſchämt, Schamhaft. That person is said to be verſchämt, in whom a fine feeling or a kind of fear displays itself of possibly incurring the unfavourable opinion of others in any respect. That person is said to be ſchamhaft, in whom that feeling is excited with respect to any thing, that violates modesty and decency. He, that is ſchamhaft blushes, when immodest language is held in his presence. Hence it seems that the latter is ‚modest' and the former ‚bashful', wherefore unverſchämt is the opposite to bashful implying the absence of that delicacy, or of that fear lest an unfavourable opinion might be created, this corresponds to ‚impudent'.

Verſchämtheit, *f.* bashfulness, shamefacedness, V. Schüchternheit.

Verſchänden, *v. tr.* 1) to disfigure, deform, mar, maim. Dieſer Baum wurde durch das Beſchneiden verſchändet, this tree was disfigured, spoiled by the carving on it. 2) [more usual, ſchänden] to violate, ravish.

Verſchändlichen, *v. tr.* [little used] V. Verunſtalten, Verderben.

Verſchänzen, I. *v. tr.* Ein Lager, einen Berg —, to fortify with lines, to intrench a camp, a mountain or hill; ein wohl verſchanztes Lager, a well intrenched camp; [in seamen's lang.] das Schiff —, to put up the boarding-nets, to barricade a ship by netting, hammocks &c. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to fortify or intrench one's self. Das —, V. Verſchanzung.

Verſchánzung *f.* [in war] intrenchment, the lines, [in seamen's lang.] putting up the boarding-nets &c. —en anlegen, to make intrenchments, to throw up lines of defence; die —en ſtürmen, erſteigen, to storm the intrenchments, the lines; — im Rücken, intrenchment in the rear.

Verſchanzungs-krieg, *m.* war of intrenchments. —kunſt, *f.* the art of throwing up intrenchments &c., hercotectonics.

Verſchärfen, *v. tr.* Die Strafen &c. —, to aggravate the penalties &c.; *it.* [with dyers] die Blaukúpe — [to stir up, to pour into quick lime], to sharpen the blue-stone vat, to put in the sharps. *Fig.* [as a *v. refl.*] ſich — [speaking of the mind], to get sharp, knowing, acute &c.

Verſchárren, *v. tr.* 1) to spoil by scratching. Die Hühner haben dieſe Beete verſcharret, the hens have scratched up these parterres or beds. 2) [einſcharren] to bury by scratching. Sein Geld —, to bury one's money; der Hund verſcharrt ſeine Knochen, the dog buries his bones; Etwas in den Sand —, to bury something in the sand; ſich in die Erde —, to burrow [as foxes do]; einen Todten —, to scrape a dead body into a hole, into the earth.

Verſchátten, *v. tr.* 1) [ſchattieren] to shade. 2) [in a proper and figurative sense] to put in, beneath or under the shade or shadow, to shade. Das —, V. Verſchattung.

Verſcháttung, *f.* shading, shadowing, shade.

Verſchätzen, *v. tr.* 1) Etwas — [verſteuern], to pay the tax upon, duty of any thing; er verſchätzt jährlich 10.000 Gulden, he pays taxes yearly to the amount of 10.000 florins; er hat ſein Vermögen verſchätzt, he has paid his property-tax. 2) to tax wrong, to make

a false valuation or estimate. Das —, payment of the tax, of taxes; *it.* false valuation, wrong estimate.

Verſchaufeln, *v. tr.* 1) Etwas —, to shovel in something, to bury it with the shovel or spade. 2) to shovel out, here and there [manure &c.].

Verſchaukeln, *v. tr.* to drive away by swinging. Die Zeit —, to pass the time in swinging.

Verſchäumen, *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. haben] to cease foaming, yeasting, throwing up scum, frothing. 2) [u. w. ſeyn] to evaporate in foam. Der Geiſt des Champagners verſchäumt, iſt verſchäumt, the strength of champagne is lost as the beads burst, has sparkled away.

Verſcheiden, *irr. v. intr.* to expire, die, to give up the ghost, to breathe one's last; er iſt ſo eben verſchieden, he has just expired, gone; aus der Welt — [obsolete], to depart this life; im Herrn — [scriptural style], to die in the Lord. Das —, decease, death; er war ſchon im —, als ich kam, he was already in the throes of death, he was breathing his last, when I came.

Verſcheinen, *irr. v. intr.* [not much used] to cease shining. Sonne und Mond werden —, sun and moon will cease to shine, to give forth their light.

Verſcheißen, *v. tr.* [very low] to beshit; *it.* to bemire by shitting over or on.

Verſchenken, *v. tr.* 1) Etwas —, to give away any thing, to make a present or gift of &c.; er hat Alles verſchenkt, he has given away every thing; er, ſie verſchenkt nicht leicht Etwas, he, she does not readily give any thing away. 2) Wein, Bier — [=ausſchenken], to retail wine, beer, to sell wine &c. by the bottle &c.; in dieſer Schenke wird viel Wein verſchenkt, at this vintner's house a great deal of wine is sold by draught. Das —, die Verſchenkung, V. Schenkung.

Verſchèrben, *v. tr.* [from die Scherbe scarf] [in seamen's lang.] to scarf.

Verſchèren, *irr. v. tr.* 1) Einem die Haare, den Bart &c. —, to cut any one's hair, beard &c.; den Kopf —, to shave the head, to clip the hair of it close. 2) to cut, shear or shave wrong. [with cloth-croppers &c.] Das Tuch —, to crop the cloth unequally.

Verſchèrzen, *v. tr.* 1) Die Zeit —, to spend the time in joking, with jests. 2) Die Langeweile —, to drive away ennui with joking, with fun, with jests. 3) to lose foolishly, through one's own fault. Er hat ſein Glück verſcherzt, durch ſeine Unbeſonnenheit verſcherzt, he has marred his fortune, his own luck, has ruined his happiness by his own silly conduct, [fam., rather low] he has just cut his own throat; Eines Gnade, Gunſt —, to forfeit any one's good graces, favour; ſeine Seligkeit —, to neglect one's, to be unmindful of one's salvation. Das —, V. Verſcherzung.

Verſchèrzung, *f.* letting slip, losing through one's own fault. — einer Gelegenheit, loss of an opportunity.

Verſcheuchen, *v. tr.* to frighten away, to scare. Das Wild, die Vögel —, to scare the game, the birds; die Tauben —, to frighten away the pigeons from their cot, to make them shy; die Kunden —, to frighten away one's customers [by overcharging them], to startle them. *Fig.* Der Wein verſcheucht die Sorgen, wine banishes, puts to flight care.

Verſchicken, *v. tr.* Waaren —, to send, forward, transmit goods; ich habe meinen Bedienten verſchickt, I have sent my servant out; er iſt, er war in Staatsangelegenheiten nach Paris verſchickt worden, he has been sent, he has had a mission to Paris on, in state-affairs. Das —, V. Verſchickung.

Verſchickung, *f.* sending, forwarding, transmission [of goods &c.]; sending out [of a servant].

Verſchieben, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) to push out of place, to derange. Er hat den Tiſch ein wenig verſchoben, he has moved or shoved the table a little out of its place; das hat ihr Halstuch, ihren Hut verſchoben, that has deranged, disordered her neckkerchief, her bonnet; Ihr Halstuch iſt verſchoben, your neckkerchief is on one side, is not even or straight; das iſt verſchoben, hat ſich verſchoben [= ſiehet ſchief], that is on one side, awry, not straight; *it.* — [with miners], to break the run of the vein, to heave; *it.* [with watchmakers] die Walze an einer Spieluhr —, to push the barrel of a musical clock. *Fig.* Mein ganzer Plan iſt mir verſchoben, my whole plan is deranged. 2) [verſchoben = verwachſen] ill-shapen, misgrown, badly made. Ein kleiner verſchobener Kerl, a little stump of a fellow, a little humpty-dumty. 3) *Fig.* Eine Sache — [aufſchieben], to put off, to retard, to delay, to postpone, to defer an affair; auf einen andern Tag —, to put off to another day, [in courts of law &c.] to adjourn; ſeine Abreiſe iſt auf Morgen, bis Morgen, um einige Tage verſchoben worden, his departure is postponed 'till to morrow, for some days; verſchiebe deine Beſſerung nicht! don't put off your reformation! er verſpricht, mich zu bezahlen, er verſchiebt es aber immer von Tag zu Tag, von einem Tag zum andern, he promises to pay me, always puts it off however from day to day; dieſe Sache läßt ſich nicht —, this affair admits of no delay, must not be deferred, will not bear procrastination. II. *v. refl.* 1) Sich —, to unravel. Dieſe Zeuge — ſich leicht, these stuffs soon fray out; verſchobene Gaze, frayed [out] gauze. 2) Sich — [at ninepins], to make a bad throw, to bowl wide, to miss. Das —, V. Verſchiebung.

Verſchieblich, *adj.* and *adv.* that may be deferred or postponed.

Verſchiebung, *f.* 1) disarrangement, derangement, displacing. 2) [Aufſchub] delay, postponement, procrastination, putting off; 3) [with watchmakers] the tricker [of a repeater &c.].

1. **Verſchieden,** *past part.* of Verſcheiden, which see.

2. **Verſchieden,** *adj.* and *adv.* 1) different, diverse, various. Von Etwas — ſeyn, to be different from something; die Menſchen ſind an Körper und Gemüth ſehr —, men are very different both in body and mind; die Gebräuche dieſer Völker ſind ſo —, daß &c.; the usages of these nations are so different, so distinct from each other, that &c.; unſere Meinungen ſind —, wir ſind —er Meinung, our opinions differ, are not the same, we are of different opinions; worin ſind ſie von einander —? in what are they dissimilar, in what do they differ or vary from each other? ſie ſind in Einem Punkte —, in one point, in one respect they are different; das ſind ſehr —e Dinge, those are very different things; beide Wörter haben einen ganz —en Sinn, both words have quite a different signification; ſie ſprechen beide ſehr — davon, they speak both very differently about it; [in botany] —, varied [receptacle]. 2) [mehrerlei] several, different. Man hat es —, auf —e Art erklärt, it has been explained differently, in several ways; an —en Orten und zu —en Zeiten, in or at different places and times; ich habe mit —en [mehreren] Perſonen davon geſprochen, I have spoken about it to or with different, several persons; —e Artikel [old or comic, unterſchiedliche], sundry articles; ich habe —es [allerlei] mit Ihnen zu ſprechen, I have several &c. things to speak of with you; man ſpricht —es davon, it is differently, variously spoken of; —e Urſachen, sundry, various &c. reasons. Syn. V. Mannichfaltig.

Verſchieden-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* of different kinds, disparate, dissimilar, heterogeneous. Das ſind ganz —artige Dinge, those are very different things; zwei ſo —artige Gemüther, two such opposite characters. **—artigkeit,** *f.* heterogeneousness. **—farbig,** *adj.* and *adv.* divers-coloured, variegated, diversified. **—förmig,** *adj.* and *adv.* difform, dissimilar, of different forms, different-formed.

Verſchiedenheit, *f.* [Mannigfaltigkeit] diversity, dissimilitude, difference, variety; *it.* [Unterſchied] difference, distinctness. Dieſe — von Blumen, this variety of flowers; die — des Geſchlechtes, der Perſonen, Gegenſtände, des Geſchmackes, the difference of sex, of persons, objects, taste; die — ihrer Beſchäftigungen, Meinungen, the difference of their occupations, opinions; welch' eine Menge —en faßt dieſes Wort! what a variety of meanings does this word not contain or embrace! Syn. **Verſchiedenheit, Unterſchied.** Verſchiedenheit is in the things themselves, and by it man makes an Unterſchied between them; unless things were verſchieden [different] they could not be unterſchieden [distinguished]. Hence Verſchiedenheit is difference and Unterſchied distinction.

Verſchiedentlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [fam.] 1) V. Verſchiedlich. 2) [chiefly in commerce] in more than one way, in different ways. Sie können dieſe Waaren — haben, you can have these goods of what quantity or quality you like, you have a selection in these goods. 3) [obsolescent] more than once, several or many times. Ich habe ihn — geſprochen, I have spoken to him hosts of times, lots of times, very often; ich ſagte es ihm —, I told him so repeatedly.

Verſchiedlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [in commerce or obsolescent, for verſchieden] different, diverse or divers. Er führt —e Waaren, he deals in sundry goods or articles; ich habe Ihnen —es zu ſagen, I have several things to say to you; man ſpricht — davon, it is differently spoken of.

Verſchienen, *v. tr.* to furnish with bands, with rails. Ein Rad —, to rim a wheel.

Verſchieß, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [from the verb Verſchießen] [with painters] Der — der Farben, the degradation of the colours.

Verſchießen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] *Fig.* 1) [speaking of colours] to fade, to lose colour, to grow or become dull. Helle, glänzende Farben — leicht, bright, showy colours are soon dimmed, soon fade; dieſe Zeuge, Tücher — nicht, these stuffs, cloths don't fly, the die of these stuffs, cloths is fast, true, firm or fixed, doesn't run; dieſer Regenſchirm, Taffet &c. iſt verſchoſſen, this umbrella, taffeta &c. is faded; eine verſchoſſene Farbe, a faded colour or hue; verſchoſſene Blumen,

faded flowers; [with painters] die Farben allmählich — laſſen or brechen, to degrade the colours. Das — der Farben, eines Zeuges, the fading of colours, of a stuff; [with painters] — der Farben, degradation of colours. 2) [in rural economy] to fly to the wrong hive. II. *v. tr.* 1) Alle Kugeln —, to shoot or fire away all the balls. Sie hatten all' ihr Pulver &c. verſchoſſen, they had fired away, spent all their powder &c.; alle Pfeile —, to shoot all the arrows; *it.* viel Geld —, to spend much money on shooting or firing; *it.* [in target or butt-shooting] ſie haben 100 Thaler verſchoſſen, they have spent a hundred dollars at the rifle-match. 2) to shoot [i. e. to arrange or set] wrong; [with printers] eine Schriftſeite —, to derange, transpose a page. 3) [with painters] Die Farben, Gegenſtände —, to degrade the colours, objects. 4) [with miners] Das Gezimmer —, to buttress with planks the sides or tops of a gallery. III. *v. refl.* ſich —, 1) [in sportsmen's lang.] to run wild [speaking of game-dogs]. 2) [with weavers] to shoot the shuttle wrong. 3) to shoot away all the powder, all one's ammunition. 4) to shoot wide [of the mark], to miss. Er hat ſich verſchoſſen, he has missed, his shot flew or went wide, didn't hit or tell. 5) to shoot one's prescribed number of shots. Er hat ſich verſchoſſen, he has shot [his turn for shooting at the mark &c. is over]. 6) *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] to fall in love at first sight. Er hat ſich verſchoſſen, iſt verſchoſſen [commonly angeſchoſſen], he is smitten; ſich in ein Mädchen —, to fall in love with a girl.

Verſchiffen, *v. tr.* Waaren —, to transport goods by water, to ship goods; es wird viel Wein, Korn &c. von dort verſchifft, much wine, corn &c. is shipped from there, V. Ausführen. Das —, sending or transporting by water, by water-carriage, shipping, V. Ausfuhr.

Verſchildern, *v. tr.* [rather unusual] Einen, Etwas —, to depict or sketch wrong, to misrepresent any one, thing.

Verſchilfen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to be or to get covered with reeds. II. *v. tr.* [with coopers and glaziers] to reed, to furnish with reed.

Verſchimmeln, *v. tr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to get musty, to grow mouldy. Verſchimmeltes Brod, mouldy or mildewy bread. Das —, mildew, mould, mustiness.

Verſchimmern, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to cease shining or gleaming; *it.* to lose brightness or lustre. Das Sternenlicht verſchimmert beim Anbruch des Tages, the light of the stars burns out, disappears at break of day.

Verſchimpfen, *v. tr.* [fam.] 1) [verunſtalten] to disfigure, deform, mar. 2) V. Beſchimpfen.

Verſchindeln, *v. tr.* to shingle [a roof &c.].

Verſchiß, *m.* [-ſſes, no *pl.*] [low, from the low verb verſcheißen] [student's cant] Einen [Mit-] Studenten in — thun, to declare a [fellow] student no longer worth the company of the other students, to send him to Coventry, to post him as a blackguard, to cut him universally, V. Verruf.

Verſchlächten, *v. tr.* to slaughter. Viel Vieh —, to kill much meat; der Fleiſcher hat alle ſeine Ochſen ſchon verſchlachtet, the butcher has already killed, felled all his neat cattle.

Verſchlacken, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn]; *it.* ſich —, to scorify, to be reduced to dross or scoria. Verſchlacktes Eiſen, scorified iron. II. *v. tr.* to scorify, to reduce to scoria or slag. Das —, scorification.

Verſchläfen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to sleep away. Er hat ſein halbes Leben —, he has dozed away, slept out half his life. 2) Eine Gelegenheit &c. —, to neglect, *it.* to let slip or to lose an opportunity &c. by sleeping; er hat den günſtigen Zeitpunkt —, he has missed the favourable moment by being asleep; when the favourable moment was there, he was asleep all the while; die Morgenſtunden —, to sleep away [all] the morning, the best part of the morning,; er verſchläft oft die Schule, he often shirks or misses school by lying a-bed; die Predigt —, to sleep out the sermon, *it.* to pass the time the sermon lasts in sleep; ich hätte es bald —, beinahe hätte ich die gehörige Zeit —, I was very near outsleeping, oversleeping the proper time. 3) to forget by sleeping, to sleep off. 4) — ſeyn, to be of a sleepy nature; er iſt ſehr —, ein —er Menſch, he is a very sleepy, dozy, drowsy fellow, he is a great sleeper.

Verſchläfenheit, *f.* sleepiness, propensity for slumber. Seine — ging ſo weit, daß &c., his love of sleep was carried to such an excess, that &c.

Verſchläffen, I. *v. intr.* to become relaxed, loose. Ihre Brüſte —, her breasts are getting flabby. II. *v. tr.* to render flaccid or lax. Um dem — vorzubeugen, to avoid flaccidity, flabbiness.

Verſchlag, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -ſchläge] 1) wooden partition, partition-work, wood-work, boarding. Einen — machen, to put up, to make a partition; hinter einem —e ſtecken, to be hid, to lurk behind a screen of boards, a wainscoting &c.; der — im Schiffsraume, the water-boards, a bulk-head; der — vor einer Thüre, portal; dieſe Zimmer ſind nur durch Verſchläge von einander abgeſondert, these rooms are only separated from each other by partitions, by a boarding. 2) [in commerce] packing-chest. 3) [in salterns] essay or trial with the brine. 4) [in gunnery] V. Vorſchlag.

Verſchlägen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) Ein Zimmer &c. —, to partition, to part off, to board off a room &c. 2) Alle Nägel —, to use up all the nails; er hat viel Nägel in dieſen Fußboden —, he has driven a lot of nails into this flooring. 3) Fäſſer, Kiſten — [= zunageln], to nail up casks, chests; einen Ort mit Brettern —, to board up a place. 4) [in salterns] die Pfannen — [= ausbeſſern], to mend the pans. 5) to spoil by striking, to dint or maul. Feuerſteine —, to wear out flints; [with miners] die Eiſen —, to blunt, to wear out the tools; [in sportsmen's lang.] einen Hund —, to cow a dog by overbeating him, by too severe punishment. *Fig.* Die Zähne — [in pop. lang.], to set one's teeth on edge. 6) Die Sohle —, to make an essay or trial of the brine, to gauge it. 7) Einen Ball —, to strike a ball out of bounds, to make a lost ball. 8) to strike on wrong. Ein Pferd —, to shoe a horse wrong [so as to prick or lame him]. 9) to strike out of the right path or direction. [in seamen's lang.] Vom Winde, Sturme — werden, to be blown out of the course or track, to be carried or driven away by the wind, storm; wir wurden, unſer Schiff wurde an die Küſte von Afrika —, we were thrown, our ship was tossed on to or towards the coast of Africa; der Sturm verſchlug die Schiffe, the storm dispersed, scattered the ships; die Strömungen — ein Schiff, the currents make a ship drift; ein —es, von ſeiner Fahrt —es Schiff, a ship driven from its course. 10) [verfehlen] to miss. Den rechten Weg —, to miss the right way, to strike off from or out of the right path. 11) Etwas in einem Buche —, to lose the page, the passage, one's place in a book. 12) [in the mint] Eine Münze —, to depreciate, to decry a coin or coinage. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, 1) to miss, to fall short of, to go wide of the mark. Der Schuß hat ſich —, the shot missed. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] Das Wild hat ſich —, the game has taken to flight, dashed off, scudded away; die Hunde haben ſich —, haben die Spur — [verloren], the dogs have struck off from the right scent, have made a blemish, have hunted change. 3) [in sportsmen's lang.] to entangle one's self. Das Wild verſchlägt ſich in den Zeug, the game strikes into the toils. 4) to strike asunder. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Dieſer Kaufmann hat ſich die Kunden —, this tradesman has driven away, frightened away, lost his customers; ſich ein großes Glück, eine gute Heirath —, to miss a great piece of good fortune, a good marriage [through one's own folly, rashness &c.]. III. *v. intr.* 1) [in sportsmen's lang.] Der Birkhahn verſchlägt, the heath-cock ceases to call; *it.* der Hirſch hat —, the stag has frayed. 2) to take the chill off. Das Waſſer — laſſen, to let the water get luke-warm. 3) Sein Pferd verſchlägt, hat —, his horse is getting foundered, chest-foundered, has foundered; ſatteln Sie das Pferd nicht ſogleich ab, es möchte ſonſt —, don't take the saddle off the horse yet, he might else take cold; ein —es Pferd, a foundered horse. 4) [in fam. lang. = anſchlagen] to be effective or operative. Die Arzenei will nichts —, the medicine won't operate, won't work; es verſchlägt nichts, kein Mittel mehr bei dem Kranken, nothing, no remedy takes any longer effect on the patient; ſelbſt ſein Bitten konnte nichts —, even his entreaties could effect nothing, availed nothing; das kann Alles nichts — [helfen], all that is of no use, of no avail, is perfectly bootless, ineffective. 5) [in fam. lang.] Es verſchlägt viel, nicht viel, there is a great difference, not much difference; *it.* es verſchlägt viel, it matters much; das verſchlägt nichts, that matters nothing, that is of no consequence, that signifies nothing. Das — der Zähne, the setting on edge of the teeth. 6) [in fam. lang. = ſchaden] to affect. Es verſchlägt mir nichts, das kann mir nichts —, that does not concern or affect me, doesn't touch me, is a matter of indifference to me, [if speaking of fate] that does not hit me; was verſchlägt Ihnen das? what does that concern you? how does that affect you? [if impertinently] what's that to you? was verſchlägt es Ihnen, wenn &c., what does it matter to you, what harm does it do to you, if &c.

Verſchlag-hammer, *m.* [with braziers &c.] a catch-hammer. —ſchatzen, *v. tr.* [fam.] to pay for the right of coinage. —ſohle, *f.* brine used for gauging.

Verſchlägen, *adj.* and *adv.* crafty, sly, knowing, cunning, deep, wary, subtle. Das iſt ein —er Menſch, Kopf, Burſche, that is a sly fellow, a knowing hand, a deep chap; dieſer Anführer iſt ein —er Kopf, —er als &c., this leader, chief is a wily personage, is more crafty than &c.; einen —en Kopf haben [in fam. lang.], to have a long head of one's own, a deep head, [very fam. and low] to be up to snuff, to know what's what — antworten, eine —e Antwort geben, to an-

swer adroitly, shrewdly, to give a shrewd answer; —e Erwiederungen, smart replies, repartees.

Verſchlägenheit, *f.* craftiness, wiliness, deepness, knowingness, subtlety. Er beſitzt viel —, there is a great deal of slyness about him; nichts kommt ſeiner — gleich, nothing can equal his cunning; die — dieſer Antwort, the shrewdness, depth of this answer.

Verſchläger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in salterns] officer who gauges or tests the brine.

Verſchlámmen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to get filled with mud, with slime; [as pipes, harbours &c.] to get choked up. Dieſer Hafen verſchlammt nach und nach, this harbour is gradually filling up, choking up; einen verſchlammten Teich ausbringen, to clear a foul or choked up pond. Das — eines Fluſſes, Hafens, the filling up, choking of a river, of a harbour.

Verſchlämmen, V. Verſchlemmen.

Verſchlampámpen, Verſchlampen, *v. tr.* [in common people's lang.] Sein Geld, Vermögen —, to waste one's money, to spend one's property on feasting, in carousals, in dissipation, in revelry, [low] to go the whole hog with one's money &c.

Verſchläppen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [in common people's lang.] V. Verſchlaffen.

Verſchläúdern, V. Verſchleudern.

Verſchléchten, Verſchlechtern, I. *v. tr.* to deteriorate, to render or make worse, to impair. Das hat ſeine Lage um Vieles verſchlechtert, that has made his situation much worse. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to grow worse, to become worse. Die Waaren — ſich alle Tage, the goods are getting to be of a worse quality every day; es verſchlechtert ſich Alles, every thing is declining in value or worth, in excellence &c., is getting worse. Das —, deterioration.

Verſchlécken, *v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] Sein Vermögen &c. —, to spend one's fortune &c. in dainties, on delicacies.

Verſchleíchen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] and *v. refl.* ſich —, 1) [fortſchleichen] to creep off, to sneak off. Der Aal iſt verſchlichen, the eel has slipped away; die erſchreckten Thiere verſchlichen ſich in ihre Höhlen, the alarmed, frightened animals crept or crawled away, slunk to their holes, to their dens; das Waſſer verſchleicht ſich in die Erde, the water trickles into the earth; ſie hatten ſich in das Gebüſch verſchlichen [= verborgen], they had glided into, concealed themselves in the thicket. *Fig.* Wie langſam verſchleicht die Zeit! how slowly the time drawls on, trails along, passes! 2) [vergehen] Die Butter — laſſen, to melt butter at, on or by a slow fire, at a gentle heat, to oil butter.

Verſchleíern, *v. tr.* to veil. Eine verſchleierte Dame, a veiled lady, a lady with her veil down. *Fig.* Seine Liebe mit or unter der Hülle der Freundſchaft —, to conceal one's love under the veil of friendship; eine Erzählung —, to wrap up [well] a story, a [smutty] tale &c.

1. Verſchleífen, *v. tr.* 1) to transport on a sledge; *it.* to remove &c. to the wrong place. *Fig.* [in fam. lang. = verſchleppen] to carry off secretly, to embezzle, to remove clandestinely. Die Magd hat wenigſtens 5 Pfund Kaffee &c. verſchleift, the maid has marched off with, has purloined, has cribbed five pounds of coffee &c. at the very least. 2) to spin out. Einen Prozeß —, to lengthen out, prolong, delay a law-suit. 3) Eine Sache, einen Rechtshandel —, to change the venue unfairly, to lay the declaration or to declare vexatiously in another place.

2. Verſchleífen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) Eine Degenklinge &c. —, to whet or sharpen a sword-blade &c. too much, to spoil by whetting &c. 2) to spoil by trailing or draggling. Ihr Schleppkleid iſt ganz verſchliffen, her train is all bedraggled.

Verſchleímen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] and *v. refl.* ſich —, to become slimy, full of mucus, of viscous matter; [speaking of pipes, harbours &c.] to get filled or choked up. Seine Zunge iſt ſehr verſchleimt, his tongue is heavily charged, much furred, has a thick coat on it; ein verſchleimter Magen, a stomach overcharged with mucus; wenn ſich die Bruſt verſchleimt, when the breast is oppressed with phlegm; bei der fallenden Sucht verſchleimt ſich das Gehirn, in epilepsy the brain is clogged; verſchleimtes Blut, viscous, pituitous, ropy, buffy, slimy blood; eine verſchleimte Röhre, a choked, stuffed, foul pipe. II. *v. tr.* to fill, load with slime, phlegm or mucus, with viscous matter; *it.* to choke up [a pipe]. Das verſchleimt die Zunge, das Blut, that furs or coats the tongue, makes the blood thick or buffy; die Leber, die Drüſen —, to clog, to obstruct the liver, the glands. Das —, V. Verſchleimung.

Verſchleímung, *f.* furring, coating, charging [of the tongue]; obstruction, clogging [of the liver, glands, bowels]; conglutination [of the blood].

Verſchleíß, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] sale, V. Verkauf.

Verſchleißen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] *it. v. refl.* ſich —, [little used] to wear out. Ein verſchliſſenes Kleid, a worn out, a shabby or threadbare dress; *it.* —, to ravel out, to come unwoven, to unravel [as linen]. II. *v. tr.* 1) Ein Kleid —, to wear out a dress; Leinwand &c. —, to fray or unravel linen &c. 2) to sell [goods]. Das —, V. Verſchleißung.

Verſchleißung, *f.* selling, sale [on commission &c.].

1. Verſchlèmmen, *v. tr.* [from 1. Schlemmen] to fill with mud, dirt or slime. Der Fluß verſchlemmte die Wieſen, the river covered the meadows with slime; die Gräben ſind verſchlemmt, the ditches are filled with mud &c.; einen verſchlemmten Kanal reinigen, to clear, to drag a canal; ſich —, V. Schlemmen. Das —, V. Verſchlemmung.

2. Verſchlèmmen, *v. tr.* [from 2. Schlemmen] Sein Vermögen &c. —, to spend one's property &c. in guzzling, in debauchery; die Zeit —, to waste one's time in guzzling, in sensual excesses.

Verſchlèmmung, *f.* the choking [up] of a river &c.

Verſchléndern, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] Die Zeit —, to idle away one's time in sauntering or gadding about.

Verſchlénkern, *v. tr.* to sling away, to brandish and throw, to whirl and toss, to jerk.

Verſchlèppen, *v. tr.* 1) to carry to the wrong place; *it.* to march off with, to purloin, to carry off clandestinely, to secrete. Er hat ſeinem Herrn viel verſchleppt, he has made away with a great deal of his master's property. 2) Viele Kleider — [not much used], to wear out lots of clothes by draggling &c.

Verſchleúderer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* squanderer, spendthrift, V. Verſchwender.

Verſchleúdern, *v. tr.* 1) Einen Stein —, to sling a stone, to throw a stone with a sling; *it.* alle Steine —, to hurl &c. all the stones with the sling. 2) *Fig.* Sein Geld, ſein Vermögen, die Staatsgelder —, to throw away one's money, property, to squander the public money; untreue Beamte haben die Staatsgelder verſchleudert, dishonest men in office have wasted the monies of the state; dieſer Kaufmann verſchleudert ſeine Waaren, this tradesman is forcing his goods at a ruinous price, is selling them at a dead loss; er hat ſein Glück verſchleudert, he has thrown away, destroyed his good fortune; die Zeit —, to throw away one's time. Das —, V. Verſchleuderung.

Verſchleúderung, *f.* throwing away, dissipation [of one's property]; dilapidation, squandering [of the public revenue]. Es iſt keine Sparſamkeit bei ihm, es iſt eine wahre —, it is no economy with him, it is downright prodigality, extravagance; die — der Waaren, the selling of goods under cost-price, at a dead loss, [fam.] the giving of them away.

Verſchlícken, V. Verſchlammen.

Verſchließbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that may be shut or closed.

Verſchließen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to shut, to close, to shut or close to. Die Thür, das Thor —, to lock the door, the gate; *it.* [zumachen] to shut the door, to close the gate; das Zimmer, das Haus iſt verſchloſſen, the room, the house is locked, is shut, shut up; eine doppelt verſchloſſene Thür, a double-locked door; bei verſchloſſenen Thüren, with closed doors; ein verſchloſſener Ort, a closed place; verſchloſſen [in botany], shut, closed; einen Hafen —, to close a port, [if with a chain] to put the boom up; alle Häfen ſind ihnen verſchloſſen, all the harbours are closed to them; die Schweißlöcher — ſich, the pores of the skin get stopped up; ein verſchloſſener Leib [in medicine], constipated bowels; einen verſchloſſenen Leib haben, to be bound, costive, constipated; *it.* [in Scripture] to have a closed womb, to be barren. *Fig.* Durch ſeinen Stolz verſchließt er ſich den Zutritt in dieſer Geſellſchaft, he closes against himself the entrance into this society by his pride; ſein Herz dem Kummer, ſein Ohr der Verläumdung, vor der Verläumdung —, to shut one's heart against grief, one's ear against calumny, to exclude grief from one's heart, calumny from one's ear; Einem ſein Herz —, to hide one's heart, the thoughts of one's heart from any one, [also] to close up one's heart, to steel it against any one; ſein Herz hat ſich allen ſeinen Freunden verſchloſſen, his heart has closed itself against all his friends; ein verſchloſſener Menſch, a taciturn, close uncommunicative man; er iſt ſehr verſchloſſen, he is very close, very reserved, [fam.] does not let his left hand know what his right hand does; ſein verſchloſſenes Weſen, ſeine verſchloſſene Gemüthsart iſt Schuld &c., his uncommunicative disposition is the cause &c. 2) [einſchließen] to shut up, to lock up. Sein Geld, ſeine Kleider —, to lock up one's money, one's clothes; Kleider in einen Schrank, Papiere in eine Schublade —, to put one's clothes into a wardrobe, to lock up one's papers in a drawer; bei ihm iſt immer Alles verſchloſſen, every thing at his house is [kept] under lock and key; Ei-

nen, ſich —, to lock any one in, to shut one's self in; er hat ſich in ſein Kabinet, in ſeinem Kabinette verſchloſſen, he has shut himself up in his closet; — Sie dieſe Papiere wieder in das Kabinet, lock these papers up again in the closet; ſich in ein Kloſter —, to immure one's self in a convent, [fam.] to mew one's self up in a cloister. *Fig.* Seine Empfindungen, ſeinen Kummer in ſich —, to keep one's sensations, one's grief locked up in one's own bosom; ſich in ſich ſelbſt —, to be wrapped up in one's self. 3) Waaren —, to vend, to sell goods. Das —, V. Verſchließung.

Verſchließmuskel, *m.* [in anatomy] [either the external or internal] obturator muscle.

Verſchließer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from 3. Verſchließen] vender, seller.

Verſchließung, *f.* 1) the [act of] shutting, closing. Bei — der Thore, at the shutting or closing of the gates; *it.* das Gelübde der — [more usual, Clauſur] ablegen, to take the vow of the cloister; *it.* die — der Schweißlöcher, the stoppage of the pores. 2) [with locksmiths] the bolt of a lock. Ein Schloß mit einer —, mit 2, 3 —en, a lock with one bolt, with 2, 3 bolts. 3) — einer Waare, selling, sale, vent of a commodity.

Verſchlímmen, I. *v. tr.* Sein Schickſal &c. — [little used], to render one's fate &c. bad. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn]; *it.* ſich —, to become bad.

Verſchlímmern, I. *v. tr.* to render or make worse, to impair, to deteriorate. Das verſchlimmert nur das Uebel, die Sache, that only makes the evil, the matter worse; dieſer Verluſt hat ſeinen Zuſtand verſchlimmert, this loss has made his condition worse; wer dem Andern ſein Gut verſchlimmert, iſt ſchuldig, den Schaden zu erſetzen, he, who injures, damages the property of another, is bound to repair the loss, the damage. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to become or get worse, impaired. Der Kranke, das Uebel verſchlimmert ſich von Tag zu Tag, the patient, the evil gets worse every day. Das —, die Verſchlimmerung, deterioration.

Verſchlíngen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to intertwine or intertwist, to interweave, to intermingle, to interwreathe, to interlace; to intertangle. Baumzweige mit einander —, to interweave, to weave together branches of trees; verſchlungene Baumzweige, branches of trees entwined or twisted together, interwoven; der Faden hat ſich verſchlungen, the thread has got entangled, tangled; mit verſchlungenen Armen daſitzen, to sit with folded arms. *Fig.* —, to unite closely or intimately, to bind strictly. 2) [verſchlucken] to swallow up, to engulf, [fam. and low] to tuck in, to bolt, to gobble up Dieſe Stadt wurde durch ein Erdbeben verſchlungen, this town was swallowed up by an earthquake; das Meer hat viele Schiffe, Reichthümer verſchlungen, the sea has engulfed, closed over many ships, much wealth; ſie wurden von den Fluten, von dem Meere verſchlungen, they were swallowed up by the waves, the sea; ein Fiſch verſchlang Jonas, a fish swallowed Jonas; die Krokodille — zuweilen Menſchen, crocodiles sometimes swallow, devour men; mehrere Flaſchen Wein und eine Hammelskeule —, to swallow, [comic] to send down the red lane several bottles of wine and a leg of mutton; die Biſſen —, ohne ſie zu kauen, to bolt one's morsels or food. *Fig.* Sein väterliches Erbgut in kurzer Zeit —, to squander one's paternal inheritance in a short time; der Mächtige verſchlingt den Schwachen, the powerful swallows up the weak; dieſer Richter hat ſchon das Vermögen von mehreren Familien verſchlungen, this judge has already involved several families in ruin, made them beggars; Einen, Etwas mit den Augen —, to devour any one, any thing with the eyes; er verſchlang das Buch, he devoured the book; er verſchlang jedes Wort, das ſie ſagte, he drank in every word she uttered; *it.* [with poets] den Tag verſchlingt die fürchterlichſte Nacht, the most frightful night obscures, entombs, engulfs, dethrones the day. 3) [by swallowing as it were to crush] Ein Wort, eine Silbe —, to swallow a word, a syllable. Das —, V. Verſchlingung. Syn. Verſchlingen, Verzehren. A thing disappears either gradually, while its finest parts are being dissolved, and then it is verzehrt [consumed], or else the whole body disappears at once, without being dissolved as to its component parts, and then it is verſchlungen [swallowed up]. Water verſchlingt, fire verzehrt. V. also Schlingen.

Verſchlínger, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] —inn, *f.* [not much used] swallower.

Verſchlíngung, *f.* 1) Die — des Weinſtockes um einen Baum, the wreathing, entwining of the vine round a tree, [if to the elm] the marriage of the vine; — der Baumzweige, interwreathing or interweaving, intertexture of branches; die —en eines Namenszuges, knots, chains, links, wreaths of one's initials. 2) swallowing up, absorption, deglutition.

Verſchlóß, *n.* [-ſſes, *pl.* -ſſe] [unusual or provincial] an enclosure, a close.

Verſchlóſſen, *adj.* and *adv. past part.* of Verſchließen, which see.

Verſchlóſſenheit, *f.* Die — eines Menſchen, taciturnity.

Verſchlóßen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to leave off hailing. 2) to be spoiled or damaged by hail. Die Feldfrüchte ſind, das Getreide iſt verſchloßt, the crops are, wheat is cut up by the hail.

Verſchlúcken, I. *v. tr.* 1) Einen Biſſen, eine Pille &c. —, to swallow a morsel, a pill; der Hecht verſchluckte einen Karpfen, the pike swallowed a carp; — [in chemistry], to absorb; die Erde verſchluckt das Waſſer, the earth absorbs the water; die Laugenſalze — die Säuren, alkalies absorb [neutralize] acids; eine Silbe, ein Wort —, to swallow, to mouth a syllable, a word. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Eine Beſchimpfung —, to swallow an affront; das Weinen, den Schmerz —, to suppress, restrain, check one's tears, to smother, subdue &c. one's grief or pain. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to swallow the wrong way. Das —, absorption; [in medicine] — das feſter, flüſſiger Dinge, the deglutition of solids, of liquids. Syn. V. Schlingen.

Verſchlúmmern, *v. tr.* 1) to pass in sleep, to slumber away. 2) to neglect or lose by or while slumbering. Sein Glück —, to let one's good fortune escape, to neglect it by sleeping; ſeinen Kummer —, to sleep off one's sorrow.

Verſchlüpfen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] and *v. refl.* ſich —, to glide or creep away. Die Schlange verſchlüpft in eine Spalte, the snake crept away into a crevice; das Waſſer verſchlüpft ſich in die Erde, the water insinuates itself, trickles away into the earth; wir wollen uns —, let us steal or march off, let us hide ourselves.

Verſchlürfen, *v. tr.* to suck up or down, V. Schlürfen.

Verſchlúß, *m.* [-ſſes, no *pl.*] 1) the act of shutting &c., V. Verſchließung. 2) place where any thing is locked up &c., ward. Etwas in —, unter ſeinem —ſſe haben, to have any thing under lock and key. 3) sale. Dieſer Kaufmann hat —, viel —, einen ſtarken — in Tüchern &c., this merchant has a good sale for his cloths &c.

Verſchmáchten, I. *v. intr.* to languish, to die of inanition, to droop. Vor Hunger, vor Durſt —, to be starving, to be perishing from, with or for thirst; ich verſchmachte vor Hitze, I am suffocated, I am fainting with the heat; im Elende, im Gefängniſſe —, to pine in misery, to languish in captivity, to rot in jail; vor Liebe, [less usual] vor Furcht —, to pine with love, to be dying with fear. II. *v. tr.* Sein Leben —, in Trauer —, to pine away, to drag on one's life, to live or exist on in grief, to turmoil on through life. Das —, languor, pining, exhaustion.

Verſchmähen, *v. tr.* to disdain, to despise. Sie — mich, — meine Freundſchaft, you contemn me, my friendship; er hat dieſes Anerbieten, mein Geſchenk verſchmäht, he spurned this offer, my present; den Reichthum — [verachten], to hold riches in contempt. Das —, V. Verſchmähung. Syn. Verſchmähen, Ausſchlagen, Etwas, Bedanken, ſich, für Etwas. He, who simply declares, that he will not accept something offered to him, ſchlägt aus [rejects] it; he, who does that with contempt, verſchmäht [spurns] it; and he, who does it with the feeling of being bound by duty to recognize gratefully the mere offer, bedankt ſich [declines it with thanks]. V. also Verachten.

Verſchmähung, *f.* disdain, contempt.

Verſchmälern, *v. tr.* to make narrower, to narrow, to shrink. *Fig.* V. Vermindern. Das —, narrowing.

Verſchmaúchen, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] 1) to consume or spend in smoking, to smoke out. Er verſchmaucht viel Tabak, verſchmaucht jährlich eine beträchtliche Summe, he smokes out or up much tobacco, he spends a handsome sum every year in smoking. 2) to pass in smoking Ein Stündchen —, to beguile or spend a short hour in blowing a cloud.

Verſchmauſen, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] 1) Sein Geld —, to spend one's money in good cheer, on the good things of this world, in feasting, in spreads, in blow-outs. 2) to spend at the table, in feasting &c.

Verſchmeißen, [low] V. Verwerfen.

Verſchmélzen, I. *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to smelt. Wie Wachs am Feuer verſchmilzt, as wax melts on fire, V. Schmelzen. *Fig.* to melt, to be blended. Dieſe verſchiedenen Gefühle verſchmolzen in das Gefühl der reinſten Wonne, these different feelings melted, commingled into one feeling of the purest bliss. II. *reg.* and *irr. v. tr.* 1) Alles Blei —, to melt, smelt, cast or fuse all the lead. 2) to melt up with, together. Gold mit Kupfer —, to melt gold with copper; [in the mint] die Münzen —, to melt up the coins; [with painters] die Farben —, to melt the colours or tints; die Farben or Tinten in einander —, to blend the colours or tints; man verſchmelzt die dunkeln Stellen mit den hellen, the dark spots are worked up, softened down, neutralized with the bright ones; gut verſchmolzene Farben, well-blended colours;

die metalliſchen Farben an einer Schmelzarbeit —, to spread the enamel equally all over. *Fig.* [in music] Die Töne —, to blend the tones. Das —, V. Verſchmelzung.

Verſchmélzung, *f.* the melting, smelting [of metals]; [with painters] gradation, blending, softening, neutralizing [of the tints &c.].

Verſchmèrzen, *v. tr.* Einen Verluſt &c. —, to console one's self for a loss &c; das iſt leicht zu —, ich habe es bereits verſchmerzt, that [pain, grief, vexation &c.] is easy to forget, is easily got over, I have already consoled myself for it; ich kann dieſe Beleidigung, dieſe Ungerechtigkeit nicht —, I cannot digest, stomach, brook this insult, can't endure this injustice; *it.* ein Uebel —, to endure, to support patiently an evil.

Verſchmieden, *v. tr.* 1) to forge. Stangeneiſen —, to forge iron into bars. 2) to consume in forging; viel Eiſen —, to forge a great deal of iron. 3) Die Glieder einer Kette —, to forge [on to each other] the links of a chain.

Verſchmieren, *v. tr.* 1) to use up in smearing, in greasing, in anointing, in rubbing. Sie hat allen Lehm, alle Butter verſchmiert, she has used up all the loam, butter; viel Papier —, to besmear, bescribble, bedawb a great deal of paper. 2) *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Viel Geld —, to spend large sums in bribery. 3) to smear over, to stop up with loam or with fat earth. Die Ritzen mit Kalk &c. —, to fill up the crevices with lime &c.; den Ofen —, to mend the stove with clay &c.; mit Lehm verſchmiertes Loch, a hole stopped or plugged with loam. *Fig.* [with miners] Die Gänge —, to hide the gangues by smearing them over with clay &c.; [with millers] die Mühlſteine — ſich, the millstones clog. Das —, bedawbing, dawbing, scribbling.

Verſchmierer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who stops up with clay &c., dawber, scribbler.

Verſchmitzt, *adj.* and *adv.* subtle, sly, cunning, crafty, knowing, deep, shrewd. Ein —er Menſch, Kopf, a sly blade, knowing fellow, deep chap, long head; dieſes Kind iſt —, this child is artful, it's a Flibbertigibbet; eine —e Dirne, an artful, young woman or female, a sly puss; ein —er Einfall, a shrewd idea; auf eine —e Art, in an artful manner.

Verſchmitztheit, *f* subtleness, slyness, shrewdness.

Verſchmören, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to be stifled or smothered with heat, [as plants] to be parched or shriveled up, to wither. Auf dieſer Ebene verſchmorte ich beinahe [in fam. lang.], on this plain I was very nearly broiled alive, stewed to death. II. *v. tr.* to stifle or smother with heat, to parch.

Verſchmutzen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to get dirty, so dirty. Weiße Stoffe — gleich, white stuffs soon soil, catch the dirt. II. *v. tr.* to dirty, to soil. Wo hat er ſeinen Mantel ſo verſchmutzt? where did he [contrive to] make his cloak so dirty?

Verſchnállen, *v. tr.* 1) to buckle to or on. 2) to buckle wrong.

Verſchnáppen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to snap off or to at a wrong time. Das Schloß iſt verſchnappt, the lock has snapped to. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] to contradict one's self, to betray one's self by one's words. Man verſchnappt ſich leicht, wenn man die Wahrheit nicht ſagt, one is very apt to tell two tales, to forget what one said before, when one does not speak the truth; er hat ſich verſchnappt, he has made a slip of the tongue; er verſchnappt ſich öfters, his tongue often runs too fast.

Verſchnáppſen, *v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] Viel Geld —, to spend a good deal of money in whets of brandy, in glasses of shnaps &c.

Verſchnárchen, I. *v. intr.* to leave of snoring. II. *v. tr.* to pass or spend in snoring. Die Zeit, eine ganze Stunde —, to pass the time, a whole hour in snoring.

Verſchnaúben, Verſchnaufen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to fetch or gather breath. Die Pferde — laſſen, to let the horses get their wind, to give them breathing time; ich muß ein wenig verſchnaufen [in pop. lang.], I must fetch my breath a little, take breath &c. II. *v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] Er hat ſeinen Zorn verſchnauft, he has snorted off or away his rage, while snorting or puffing he has grown calm again.

Verſchneiden, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to cut, carve, dissect. Wollen Sie nicht dieſen Kuchen, dieſe Paſtete, dieſen Kapaun —? won't you cut this cake, this pie, won't you cut up this capon? V. Zerlegen; Leinwand, Papier —, to cut up linen, paper; [in commerce] Zeuge &c. —, to cut and sell by the ell stuffs &c. *Fig.* Den Wein — [= miſchen], to mix the wine. 2) to use up in cutting. Viel Tuch zu einem Kleide —, to cut up much cloth for a dress; eine Rolle Knaſter —, to cut up a roll of canaster. 3) to cut off. Die Nägel, Haare —, to pare the nails, to cut hair; das Haar ein wenig —, to trim, to thin the hair; einen Baum, die Aeſte eines Baumes —, to lop, prune a tree, the branches of a tree; den Weinſtock or die Reben —, to dress the vine[s]; einem Vogel die Flügel —, to clip a bird's wings; V. Beſchneiden; — [with goldsmiths &c.], to smooth the roughs. 4) to cut wrong. Er hat das Kleid verſchnitten, he has spoiled, murdered the dress in the cutting out. 5) Ein Schwein, einen Stier, einen Menſchen —, to castrate a hog, bull, man; man hat ihn verſchnitten, he has been castrated, emasculated, evirated, made a eunuch of; ein Pferd —, to cut or geld a horse; ein verſchnittenes Pferd, a gelding; ein verſchnittener Menſch, ein Verſchnittener, a eunuch, [comic] a castrato, a capon. Das —, [of trees] lopping, pruning, [of the vine] dressing; emasculation, castration, gelding; *it.* eviration.

Verſchneien, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to be covered with snow. Alle Wege ſind verſchneiet, all the roads are snowed up or over.

Verſchnèllen, *v. refl.* ſich — [in common people's lang.], V. Verſchnappen.

Verſchnípfeln, Verſchnippeln, Verſchnippern, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] to snip up; *it.* to spoil by snipping.

Verſchnítt, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] V. [das] Verſchneiden. Wurſt zum — liegen haben, to sell German sausage by retail.

Verſchnítten, *past part.* of Verſchneiden, which see.

Verſchnítzeln, V. Verſchnippeln.

Verſchnúpfen, I. *v. tr.* Viel Taback &c. —, to use or take a great deal of snuff &c., to snuff a great deal, to be a great snuff-taker; viel Geld —, to spend much money on snuff. II. *v. impers.* [in common people's lang.] Das verſchnupfte ihn, es verſchnupfte ihn, that huffed him, [low] that made him smoke; der Teufel! das verſchnupft! the devil! that's annoying! [in pop. lang.] that's plaguy work! III. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] Verſchnupft ſeyn, to have a cold.

Verſchnüren, *v. tr.* 1) Etwas —, to put on strings &c. to any thing; [with tailors] die Knopflöcher —, to stitch or overcast the button-holes with camel's thread. 2) Einem den Hals —, to bowstring any one, to strangle him with a cord. 3) [with miners] Ein Feld —, to measure a plot with a cord; eine Zeche — laſſen, to measure the works of a mine by the cord. Das — [with miners], measuring by the cord.

Verſchóben, *past part.* of Verſchieben, which see.

Verſchócken, *v. tr.* [obsolete] Ein Gut, ſein Haus —, to pay the taxes, rates on one's estate, house.

Verſchóllen, *past part.* of Verſchallen, which see.

Verſchónen, *v. tr.* to spare. Einen, Etwas or Jemandes, einer Sache —, to spare any one, thing; man verſchonte der Weiber und Kinder, they spared the women and children; der Tod verſchont Niemand, death spares no one; der Feind verſchonte weder Alter noch Geſchlecht, the enemy spared neither age nor sex; der Sieger hat die Stadt verſchont, the victor spared the town; das Feuer, die Zeit hat dieſe Denkmäler verſchont, the fire, time has spared, left untouched, respected these monuments; er läſtert ſo gern, daß er ſeine Freunde ſelbſt nicht verſchont, he is so fond of slander, that he doesn't even spare his friends; Einen mit der Mühe, mit der Strafe —, to spare or save any one the trouble, to dispense with or to remit a punishment; Einen, ein Dorf mit der Einquartierung —, to exempt any one, a village from billeting or quartering the troops; ich bitte Sie, mich mit dieſem Auftrage zu —, I beg you to spare me this, to excuse me this commission, to dispense with my executing it; — Sie mich mit ſolchen Reden, spare me such expressions. Das —, V. Verſchonung. Syn. V. Schonen.

Verſchönen, *v. tr.* [chiefly used in higher style] Sie verſchönte ſeine Tage, she was the light of his days; Unſchuld verſchönte ihre Züge, innocence beautified her features, V. Verſchönern.

Verſchöner, Verſchönerer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* embellisher, adorner, beautifier, setter off. Die Künſte, die —innen des Lebens, the arts, those beautifiers of life.

Verſchönern, I. *v. tr.* to embellish, to beautify, to render more beautiful, to adorn; *it.* to decorate. Ein Haus, einen Garten, ein Werk —, to embellish, adorn a house, garden, work; die Freude verſchönerte ihre Wangen, joy lit up, mantled her cheeks; die Stadt iſt durch mehrere Paläſte verſchönert worden, the town has been adorned &c. with several palaces; eine Erzählung, Geſchichte —, to dress up or out, to embellish an anecdote, a story. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to embellish or adorn one's self, to become more beautiful. Dieſe Stadt hat ſich ſehr verſchönert, this town has singularly improved in its aspect, has been very much beautified &c. Das —, V. Verſchönerung.

Verſchönerung, *f.* embellishment; *it.* beautifying. Dieſer Kanal, dieſer öffentliche Garten dient der Stadt zu einer großen —,

this canal, this public garden is a great embellishment to the town; verſchiedene —en an Etwas anbringen, to annex or introduce several embellishments to any thing.

Verſchönlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [unusual] that may be embellished &c., susceptible of embellishment.

Verſchönung, *f.* exemption, dispensation. Um — bitten, to beg to be exempted from, to be excused; er bat den General um die — der Stadt, he begged the general to spare the town.

1. **Verſchóſſen**, *v. tr.* 1) [obsolete] Ein Gut, ſein Haus &c. —, to pay the taxes, rates on one's estate, house &c., to pay scot and lot.

2. **Verſchóſſen**, *v. tr.* [with miners] Den obern Theil, die Seiten eines Ganges &c. —, to buttress or line with planks the tops, the sides of a gallery or gangway &c.

3. **Verſchóſſen**, *past part.* of Verſchießen, which see.

Verſchrägen, *v. tr.* to furnish with trestles.

Verſchrägen, *v. tr.* to slope, to put slanting or slantwise; *it.* to palisade with cross-bars, with stakes fixed crosswise.

Verſchrämen, *v. tr.* Einen Gang &c. — [with miners], to cut bolt-holes, notches to a gallery, drift &c.; verſchrämtes Feld, field or space cleared of rock.

Verſchrámmen, *v. tr.* to spoil or disfigure by scratches &c.

Verſchränken, *v. tr.* 1) Die Arme, Beine &c. —, to fold one's arms, cross one's legs &c.; mit verſchränkten Armen da ſtehen, to stand with folded arms; Baumzweige in einander —, to weave, wreathe, interlace boughs; verſchränkte Buchſtaben, interwreathed, entwined letters; verſchränkter Namenszug, one's initials in a flourish; verſchränkter Namenszug der Verliebten, love's cipher, the names or initials of two lovers formed into a true lover's knot. 2) to set up barriers, lists &c.; *it.* to barricade, fence, enclose. Das —, V. Verſchränkung.

Verſchränkung, *f.* crossing [of the legs], folding or crossing [of the arms]; wreathing, intertexture, entwining [of boughs]. Eine — von Hecken, an enclosure of hedges.

Verſchraúben, *reg.* and *irr. v. tr.* 1) to screw to, on, fast, down, V. Zuſchrauben. 2) to screw wrong. Eine Schraube —, to screw in or on a screw wrong; [in artillery] das Zündloch —, to screw up the vent [for reboring a better one]. *Fig.* Einen —, ihm den Kopf — [verdrehen], to turn any one's head; ein verſchrobener Menſch, Kopf, a queer, rum fellow, an extraordinary mind; er verſchraubt ſeine Gedanken ſo, daß man nichts davon verſteht, he twists about, distorts his ideas so, that nothing of them can be made out; eine verſchraubte, verſchrobene Periode, a confused, an intricate period; verſchraubt antworten, to answer ambiguously; verſchrobene Verhältniſſe, perplexing, embarrassing, disagreeable relations.

Verſchrécken, I. *v. tr.* to frighten or scare away. Er hat die Tauben verſchreckt, he has startled &c. the pigeons. II. *v. intr.* [in common people's lang.] V. Erſchrecken.

Verſchreíben, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to consume in writing. Viel Tinte, Federn —, to use much ink, many pens in writing. 2) to write wrong. Dieſes Wort, dieſe Zeile iſt verſchrieben, this word, line is written wrong; *it.* ſich —, to make a fault, an oversight &c. in writing, to make a slip of the pen; ich habe mich verſchrieben, I have written this word &c. wrong. 3) Einem Etwas —, to assure something to any one by or in writing; Einem eine Summe Geldes, ein Haus &c. —, to assure to any one a sum of money, a house &c.; *it.* —, to give a bond, to make over in writing; zur Verſicherung der Schuld hat er ſein ganzes Vermögen verſchrieben, he has assigned his whole property as security for the debt; er hat mir ſein Landgut verſchrieben, he has made over, mortgaged, secured to me his landed estate; ſich —, ſich eigenhändig —, to bind one's self in writing, under one's own hand; er hat ſich mir verſchrieben, he has given me his bond; ſich, ſeine Seele dem Teufel — [formerly, in popular superstition], to sell one's self, one's soul to the devil; ſich für Jemand —, to sign one's self as security for any one, to indorse any bill, bond or deed for another. 4) Waaren &c. —, to bespeak, order goods &c.; das Buch iſt bereits von Leipzig verſchrieben, the book has been already written for to, been ordered from Leipsic; einen Bedienten, Hofmeiſter —, to write and engage a servant, a tutor. 5) to prescribe. Er hat ihm ein Brechmittel verſchrieben, he prescribed, ordered him a vomit. Das —, V. Verſchreibung.

Verſchreibe-geld, *n.* [with miners] money or rent paid quarterly as token of fee-farm &c. [stipulated for in the livery of seisin], the quarterage. —tag, *m.* [with miners] V. Leihetag. —zettel, *m.* [with miners] livery of seisin.

Verſchreíber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) one who gives a bond &c. 2) one who orders or bespeaks goods, the orderer.

Verſchreíbung, *f.* 1) order [for goods]; prescription [of a physician]; pledging, mortgaging, assignation [of property]. 2) any promissory note, a note of hand, a bond, written promise or assurance, [fam.] an I. O. U. [I owe you]; an obligation; a lien. Er hat mir eine — hierüber gegeben, he has given me his note of hand about or upon it.

Verſchreíen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to cry down, decry, defame, discredit, to bring into disrepute or ill fame, to disparage, asperse, traduce. Einen Kaufmann aus Neid —, to throw a slur on a tradesman through envy; er iſt allgemein, in der ganzen Stadt verſchrien, he is universally decried, the whole town gives him a bad name; ein verſchrieener Menſch, ein ſehr verſchrieenes Buch, a man of ill repute, with a bad character, a book very ill spoken of; er verſchreit die Werke dieſes Schriftſtellers bei jeder Gelegenheit, he decries, vilifies the works of this author whenever he has the opportunity. 2) Den Entleibten — [formerly, when the murderer could not be detected], to try the corpse. 3) Ein Kind — [verhexen] [in popular superstition], to bewitch, overlook, spirit a child. Das —, defamation, vilification; *it.* bewitching, bewitchment.

Verſchreíer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] defamer, vilifier, backbiter.

Verſchrien, *past part.* of Verſchreien, which see. Syn. V. Berüchtigt.

Verſchrienheit, *f.* bad reputation, bad character.

Verſchróben, *Fig. past part.* of Verſchrauben, which see.

Verſchróbenheit, *f. Fig.* Die — des Verſtandes, der Gedanken, Ausdrücke, the intricacy, perplexity, confusion of the understanding, thoughts, expressions; ſeine — iſt von der Art, daß &c., his ambiguous or confused mode of expressing himself, his distorted or perverted imagination is such, that &c.

Verſchröpfen, *v. tr.* Das Getreide &c. —, to crop the blades of corn &c. wrong, injudiciously.

Verſchröten, *v. tr.* 1) to use up, to employ in grating, rasping &c. Man hat viel Malz — or verſchrotet, a great deal of malt has been ground up, mashed up. 2) [with miners] —e Waſſer, waters led or carried off by drains, by burrows; —es Feld, plot or field pierced by gangways, drifts, by the gateway &c.

Verſchrúmpeln [in common people's lang.], **Verſchrumpfen**, *v. intr.* [fam.] to wrinkle, to shrink, to shrivel, V. Einſchrumpeln.

Verſchúb, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] delay, postponement, procrastination, putting off, V. Aufſchub.

Verſchüchtern, I. *v. tr.* to frighten, to intimidate. Dieſer Knabe iſt ſogleich or leicht verſchüchtert, this boy is easily daunted, is soon browbeaten; ſie iſt durch ihre bisherigen Erfahrungen verſchüchtert, she has been rendered more circumspect, more cautious by experience. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to get frightened, to be timid or fearful.

Verſchúlden, I. *v. tr.* 1) to encumber with debt. Er hat ſein Haus ſtark verſchuldet, he has heavily mortgaged his house, raised a heavy sum on it; er iſt verſchuldet, ſehr verſchuldet, he is in debt, very much or heavily in debt; ein verſchuldeter Mann, eine verſchuldete Familie, verſchuldete Güter, a man, family in debt, estates charged or covered with debts, with liens on them. 2) [in a bad sense] Etwas —, to [richly] deserve or merit, to render one's self fully deserving of, to draw down upon one's self, to incur any thing; ſie haben dieſes Elend ſelbſt verſchuldet, they have themselves occasioned or caused this misery, they are themselves the authors of their own calamity; verſchuldetes Unglück, a deserved or merited misfortune; was habe ich verſchuldet? what have I deserved? what misconduct or wrong have I been guilty of? what have I done? ich habe nichts verſchuldet, I have not deserved any blame, I've done nothing amiss; das hat er an ſeinem Vater verſchuldet, in that he has acted improperly towards his father, has not behaved right to his father, *it.* he has not behaved right to his father, *it.* he has richly deserved that for his conduct towards his father; ich habe nichts gegen ihn verſchuldet, I have nothing to accuse myself of with respect to him; was habe ich bei Ihnen verſchuldet? what harm have I done to you? in what have I offended you? *it.* das habe ich nicht um Sie verſchuldet [verdient], I have not deserved that from you, from your hands. 3) [old, for vergelten] Etwas, eine Wohlthat &c. —, to recompence any thing, a benefit &c.; *it.* ich will es wieder — [in pop. lang.], I shall return it again in kind, I shall be grateful for it. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to render one's self culpable. Durch Verhehlen des Diebſtahls verſchuldet man ſich eben ſo ſehr, als &c., by concealing a theft one renders one's self just as criminal, as &c.; ſich an or wider Jemand —, to act wrong towards any one;

er hat ſich ſchwer an mir verſchuldet, durch Undank an mir verſchuldet, he has grievously offended me, wronged me, he has proved himself ungrateful to me; womit habe ich mich verſchuldet? in what have I displeased, offended? what have I been guilty of? Das —, fault, culpability, blame, *it.* misconduct, demerit. *it.* [obsolete] gratitude, acknowledgement. Das iſt ohne mein — geſchehen, that happened without my participation, from no fault of mine; er iſt ohne ſein — unglücklich, he is unfortunate from no misconduct of his, without deserving it.

Verſchúldigen, [old] V. Verſchulden 3).

Verſchúldung, *f.* V. Verſchulden, das.

‖Verſchúppen, *v. tr.* 1) to shovel along, to scoop away. 2) to shovel in, to bury with the shovel.

Verſchüren, *v. tr.* to spoil by stirring. Er hat das Feuer verſchürt, he has stirred or raked the fire out.

Verſchürzen, *v. tr.* 1) to tie with a knot, to knot. Zwei Schnüre mit einander —, to tie two strings in a knot. 2) to tie wrong, to get into a hard knot.

Verſchüſtern, I. *v. tr.* to use in shoemaking; *it.* to spoil by cobbling. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] *Fig.* [provincial and in common people's lang.] to get out at heel, down at heels, to want mending. Er verſchuſtert immer mehr, he is getting out at elbows more and more, his affairs want mending or cobbling up more and more every day. III. *v. refl.* ſich —, *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Sich an Etwas —, to bungle or boggle at any thing.

Verſchütteln, I. *v. tr.* to lose, *it.* to derange in shaking. II. *v. refl.* ſich — [in common people's lang., for ſich ſchütteln], to shake one's self [repeatedly or violently].

Verſchütten, *v tr.* 1) Waſſer, Wein &c. —, to spill water, wine &c.; nehmen Sie ſich in Acht, daß Sie nichts —, take care you don't spill any thing; wer hat Oel in dem Zimmer verſchüttet? who has been spilling oil over the room? die Leibesfrucht — [in common people's lang.], to have a miscarriage, an abortion; *proverb.* das Kind mit dem Bade —, to throw away the good with the bad; [in pop. lang.] es or den Brei bei Jemand —, to lose any one's good graces, to get out of his good books. 2) [bedecken] Von einer Schneelawine verſchüttet werden, to be buried under or by an avalanche; die Erde verſchüttete die Arbeiter, the earth fell down on, fell in upon, buried the workmen; [with miners] ein verſchütteter Gang, a rotten, crumbly, dangerous gallery. 3) to encumber, to cover with rubbish. Die Trümmer vom Hauſe haben die Straße verſchüttet, the ruins of the house have blocked the street; einen Graben, Brunnen — [zuſchütten], to fill up with rubbish a ditch, fountain. Das —, V. Verſchüttung.

Verſchüttung, *f.* encumbrance; *it.* spilling, shedding; *it.* [in pop. lang.] miscarriage.

Verſchwägern, *v. tr.* to ally by marriage. Sie ſind keine Blutsverwandte, ſondern blos verſchwägert, they are not relations by blood, but by marriage, they are not relations, merely connexions; ſich mit Jemand —, to form relationship with any one, to ally one's self by marriage to any one. Das —, alliance [by marriage].

Verſchwären, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to ulcerate, V. Schwären.

Verſchwärmen, I. *v. intr.* and *refl.* ſich —, 1) to swarm off or away. 2) [speaking of bees] to cease swarming. II. *v. tr. Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Den Tag —, to spend the day in cheerfulness, in festivity, *it.* in revelry, in excesses, in hunting after one's pleasures.

Verſchwärzen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to get or become black, to blacken. [with common people, chiefly Jews] Das du verſchwarzeſt! the deuce take you! d'rat or d'rot thee or ye! *it.* confound the fool, the jackanapes, the jackass!

Verſchwärzen, *v. tr.* to black or blacken. Wäſche —, to dirty the linen. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] V. Anſchwärzen.

Verſchwätzen, I. *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] 1) Die Zeit —, to chat away the time. 2) V. Ausſchwatzen. 3) Einen — or [with common people or provincial] verſchwätzen, to backbite any one; man hat mich bei ihm verſchwatzt, somebody has given him a bad opinion of me, said something to him against me. 4) [rather unusual] Sich den Kopf —, to chatter one's self half crazy. II. *v. refl.* ſich — [in fam. lang.], to pop or blurt out in chattering.

Verſchwében, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to sweep or soar away.

Verſchweigen, *irr. v. tr.* Etwas —, to keep any thing secret; er kann nichts —, he can be silent at no time, he can keep nothing secret, be silent about nothing, can keep no counsel; ein Geheimniß —, to keep a secret; Einem Etwas —, to hide or conceal any thing from any one; er hat Ihnen das Hauptſächlichſte verſchwiegen, he has suppressed, kept hidden from you the principal thing; er kann ſein Glück nicht —, he can't forbear mentioning his, can't help talking of his good fortune; die Sache wird, kann nicht verſchwiegen bleiben, the matter will not remain a secret, cannot be concealed, hushed up; dieſem Freunde verſchweige ich nichts, from this friend I conceal nothing, I have no secrets from him; ſeinen Stand —, to conceal one's situation, one's quality; dieſen Umſtand hat er weislich verſchwiegen, this circumstance he wisely passed over in silence, he wisely suppressed, he acted wisely in not alluding to it. *Past part.* and *adj.* V. Verſchwiegen. Das —, V. Verſchweigung. Syn. V. Verbergen.

Verſchweigung, *f.* the keeping secret. [in law] Die —, the concealment, omission [of a circumstance], the suppression [of evidence]; betrügliche —, fraudulent omission [in a deed]; ſträfliche — [in cases of felony &c.], misprision.

Verſchweinen, [in common people's lang.] I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to become hoggishly or piggishly dirty. II. *v. tr.* to dirty like a pig. Er verſchweint Alles, was ihm in die Hände kömmt, he makes every thing beastly that comes into his hands, every thing he touches he makes disgustingly nasty.

Verſchwélgen, *v. tr.* Sein Vermögen —, to squander one's property in debauchery; die Zeit —, to riot or revel away one's time. Das —, V. Verſchwelgung.

Verſchwélger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* one who dissipates.

Verſchwélgung, *f.* dissipation [of one's property].

1 Verſchwéllen, *v. tr.* Ein Ständerwerk, ein Haus neu —, to put a new sill to a row of pillars, new sills to a house; ein verſchwellter Dachſtuhl, a ridge bearing on a sill. Das —, the putting &c.

2. Verſchwèllen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to swell out, to puff. Das Auge iſt ſo verſchwollen, daß &c., the eye is so swoln, that &c. II. *v. tr.* Eine Badewanne —, to make a bathing-tub swell in the water. Das —, swelling.

Verſchwémmen, *v tr.* 1) [little used] to carry off in a flood. Der ausgetretene Fluß hat mehrere Häuſer verſchwemmt, the inundation [of the river] has swept away several houses. 2) Mit Schlamm &c. —, to cover with mud &c. [a meadow &c.], V. Ueberſchwemmen. 3) [with painters] Die Farben —, to blend, to wash the colours. 4) to stop up, choke up, encumber with flooding &c. Ein verſchwemmter Hafen, a harbour choked up by the inundation.

Verſchwénden, *v. tr.* [to cause to disappear]. Sein Vermögen &c. —, to lavish away, squander, dissipate one's property &c.; eines Andern Gut —, to dilapidate another's estate; die Speiſen, den Wein —, to lavish, to bestow in profusion food, wine; er verſchwendet das Geld im Spiele, mit Spielen, Thorheiten &c., he squanders his money in play, in gaming, in foolish pranks &c.; ſein Leben, ſeine Geſundheit, ſeine Kräfte —, to be prodigal or lavish of one's life, one's health, one's strength; ſeine Zeit —, to squander away, to waste one's time; ſeine Wohlthaten an einen Undankbaren —, to throw away, to lavish one's benefits on an ingrate, to misemploy or misdirect one's bounties on &c.; alle Ermahnungen &c. ſind bei ihm, an ihm nur verſchwendet, all exhortations &c. are lost on him, only thrown away upon him. Das —, V. Verſchwendung.

Verſchwénder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* prodigal, lavisher, squanderer. Dieſer Verſchwender ſeines Vermögens, ſeiner Zeit &c., this destroyer, waster of his property, time &c.; *it.* —, an extravagant person, a person of expensive habits; er iſt ein —, großer —, ſie iſt eine —inn, he is a spendthrift, a great lover of profusion, she is an extravagant person; [in law] Einen [gerichtlich] für einen — erklären, to declare any one a spendthrift.

Verſchwénderiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* prodigal, extravagant, profuse, lavish. — mit Etwas umgehen, to go about any thing prodigally, to be lavish of any thing; — ſeyn, leben, to be extravagant, to live extravagantly; ein ſehr —er Menſch, eine ſehr —e Frau, a very extravagant man, woman, a man, woman of expensive habits; ein —es Gaſtmahl, a sumptuous banquet, a plentiful repast; ein —es Leben führen to lead an extravagant life; Kuchen und Wein wurden —, in —em Maße ausgetheilt, cakes and wine were distributed in profusion; — in Worten, Verſprechungen, prodigal of words, lavish of promises.

Verſchwéndung, *f.* 1) prodigality, lavishness; *it.* the dissipation [of property]; the dilapidation [of national property &c.]. Einen Hang zur — haben, to have a taste for profusion, to be naturally fond of extravagance. 2) a piece of extravagance, a profusion, dilapidation, a silly expense. Solche —en machen ein Land arm, such dilapidations, such extravagant expenses, such lavish appointments make a country poor.

Verſchwendungs-hang, *m.* prodigal propensity, lavish propensities. —ſucht, *f.* passion for profusion, inordinate love of extravagance, prodigality. —ſüchtig, *adj.*

and *adv.* prodigal, extravagant.

Verſchwèſtern, V. Verſchwiſtern.

Verſchwiegen, *adj.* and *adv.* [as a *past part.* V. under Verſchweigen] secret, discreet, close. Ein Freund muß — ſeyn, a friend must be chary of his trust; eine —e Frau, a discreet woman; man kann ihm Alles anvertrauen, er iſt ſehr —, he may be trusted with every thing, he is very circumspect, prudent, cautious, he is not apt to blab.

Verſchwiegenheit, *f.* discretion. Ich rechne auf Ihre —, I reckon upon your prudence; die — iſt eine große Tugend, the art of keeping silence, of keeping a secret is a great virtue.

Verſchwielen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to become callous. Verſchwielte Hände, callous hands; ſeine verſchwielten Hände bezeugen ſeine Arbeitſamkeit, his hard or horny hands prove his laborious habits.

Verſchwimmen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to mingle or mix in swimming, while floating &c.; *it. fig.* [with painters] to be blended by gradation &c. 2) *Fig.* —, to be lost or rendered indistinct by insensible movements, to swim, float or glide insensibly away. Damit die mannichfaltigen Gegenſtände nicht vor unſern Augen —, in order that the various objects may not be dissolved away, may not fade away from before our eyes. 3) *Fig.* [as it were zerfließen] Sie verſchwammen in [or ſchwammen in einem Meer von] Glückſeligkeit, they swam, floated in bliss.

Verſchwinden, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to disappear, to vanish, to fade from the sight, to be lost to the view. Er verſchwand wie ein Blitz, he disappeared, he was off, like a flash [of lightning], he made his exit in an inconceivably quick manner; das Geſpenſt iſt vor unſern Augen verſchwunden, the ghost vanished from our sight; man drängte ihn um die Bezahlung, da verſchwand er, he was pressed for payment and then he disappeared, became invisible; er verſchwand aus der Stadt, iſt plötzlich verſchwunden, he disappeared from the town, has suddenly disappeared; ich hatte Handſchuhe, ſie ſind verſchwunden, I had a pair of gloves, they have made their disappearance, they have marched off; ein —der Stengel [in botany], a stalk disappearing in its branches, lost in its ramifications; ein —der Ring [in fungi], fugacious ring; ſein Vermögen war in kurzer Zeit verſchwunden, his property in a short time was all gone; die Herrlichkeit der Welt verſchwindet, the glory of the world melts aways; Liebe, Hoffnung, Furcht, Alles iſt verſchwunden, love, hope, fear, all has fled; das machte unſere Hoffnungen —, that put to flight our hopes; ein —der Geſchmack, a short-lived taste, an evanescent taste. Das —, disappearance. Sein plötzliches — ſetzte Jedermann in Unruhe, his sudden disappearance alarmed every one; das — eines Kometen, the disappearance of a comet; das — der Kräfte, the breaking up, destruction of the powers or bodily strength, the fleeting of one's powers.

Verſchwiſtern, *v. tr.* to render or make brothers and sisters. Mehrere Perſonen mit einander —, to establish amongst many persons a brotherly and sisterly affection; ſich mit einer Perſon —, to enter into brotherly and sisterly relations with a person; alle Menſchen ſind verſchwiſtert, all men are brethren, all human beings are brothers and sisters. *Fig.* —, to unite, to join intimately; meine Seele ſehnet ſich nach einer verſchwiſterten Seele, my soul sighs for a kindred or congenial soul; verſchwiſterte Seelen, Tugenden, sympathetic souls, blended virtues.

Verſchwitzen, I. *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. ſeyn] to pass off in sweat or perspiration, to transpire. Alle Säfte ſind verſchwitzt, all the juices have exuded or transuded, passed off by the pores, have evaporated, are dissipated by transudation. 2) [u. w. haben] to cease perspiring or sweating. II. *v. tr.* 1) to lose by transpiration. Viele Säfte —, to transpire juices in abundance; die Luſtſeuche —, to expel or cure the venereal disease by sweating. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Das habe ich ſchon längſt wieder verſchwitzt, that has gone out at the other ear long ago; er hat Alles verſchwitzt, was er wußte, every thing that he knew has left his fingers' ends, he has forgotten all he ever knew, V. Ausſchwitzen. 2) Ein Kleid &c. —, to spoil, stain, rot a dress &c. with perspiration; das Hemd iſt ganz verſchwitzt, the shirt is ringing wet, is wet through from or with perspiration; er verſchwitzt alle Tage ein Hemd, he perspires so copiously, that he requires a clean shirt every day.

Verſchwören, *irr. v. tr.* 1) [in fam. lang.] Etwas —, to abjure, to forswear, solemnly to renounce any thing; er hat es verſchworen, jemals wieder dieſes Haus zu betreten, he has sworn never to cross this threshold, to enter this house again; das Verſemachen &c. —, to abjure rhyming &c.; er hat den Wein, das Trinken, das Spielen verſchworen, he has forsworn wine, drinking, gambling; *it.* [little used] V. Abſchwören. 2) [in pop. lang.] ſich —, to swear, to declare on oath, to affirm by an oath or by oaths; er hat ſich verſchworen, hoch und theuer verſchworen, he has sworn, sworn solemnly; er verſchwur ſich, nie wieder zu kommen, he took an oath that he would never come again. 3) Sich [mit Jemand] —, to conspire, to enter into a conspiracy or plot [with any one]; Cinna verſchwor ſich gegen Auguſt, Catilina verſchwor ſich [mit mehreren jungen Römern] gegen die Republik, Cinna conspired, plotted against Augustus, Catiline entered into a conspiracy [with several young Romans] against the republic; ſie haben ſich zu ſeinem Verderben mit einander verſchworen, they have vowed amongst themselves his destruction; man erfuhr, daß man ſich in dieſer Stadt verſchwöre, it was learnt that there was a plot, a conspiracy forming or brewing in this town; die Verſchwornen, the conspirators. *Fig.* Alles ſcheint ſich wider mich, zu meinem Unglücke verſchworen zu haben, every thing seems to have conspired against me, to my mischance; ſo viele zu ſeinem Untergange verſchworene Feinde, so many enemies sworn to his overthrow. Das —, V. Verſchwörung.

Verſchwörer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] conspirer; *it.* conspirator.

Verſchwörung, *f.* plot, conspiracy. Eine — anſtiften, anzetteln, to lay or hatch a plot, form a conspiracy; ihre —en ſind entdeckt worden, their plots, their treasonable designs have been detected. Syn. V. Meuterei.

Verſchwunden, *past part.* V. under Verſchwinden.

Verſechsfachen, *v. tr.* to render sixfold or sextuple.

Verſegeln, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to sail away. Das Schiff iſt verſegelt, the ship is out of sight, has lost sight of land, the last speck of her has vanished. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to sail wrong, to lose one's reckoning, one's course, to fall to leeward, to make drift-way; wir haben uns verſegelt, wir ſind verſegelt, we have sailed out of our course.

1. Verſehen, [here ver means something spurious or false] *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) Eine Gelegenheit &c. —, to miss, neglect, let slip an opportunity. 2) Etwas — [= verfehlen], to do any thing by mistake, by an oversight, to err; *proverb.* — iſt auch verſpielt, he who makes a mistake loses, is playing a losing game; worin hat er es —? in what has he been deficient? wer in ſeinem Amte Etwas verſieht, muß &c., he who fails in the duties of his office, must &c.; er hat etwas Schweres, Wichtiges —, he has committed a grave error, a serious mistake or fault: er hat es bei ihm —, he has acted wrong, he has not acted right towards him; wodurch habe ich es bei Ihnen —? in what can I have displeased you? ich habe es darin —, daß ich zu nachſichtig war, I have erred in this, that I was too indulgent; *proverb.* der Klügſte verſieht es bisweilen, verſieht es auch wohl, the wisest or best man may sometimes fall; mistakes will happen in the best regulated families; the best horse may stumble sometimes. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, 1) to make a mistake. Ich habe mich —, und eine Karte für die andere verworfen, I have made a mistake and thrown out one card for another; Sie haben ſich —, wägen Sie, meſſen Sie noch einmal, you have made a mistake, weigh, measure it over again; ich habe mich in der Rechnung —, I have made an error in the casting up, in the computation; ſich gröblich —, to make a coarse blunder, a gross mistake. 2) Sich an Etwas — [in pop. lang., speaking of pregnant women], to have a shock from; dieſe Frau hat ſich an einem Affen —, this woman has taken fright at, looked too long at an ape. Das — [in calculating &c.], error, mistake, blunder, oversight; [in behaviour &c.] error, fault, false step. Ein — machen, begehen, to make an error, commit an oversight; er hat es aus — gethan, he did it through misconception, unintentionally or not wilfully; ſolche — beweiſen, daß &c., such blunders prove, that &c.; es iſt ein — [= Verſtoß] in der Rechnung vorgegangen, there is an error, miscalculation in the calculation, in the account. Syn. V. Irrthum.

2. Verſehen, [here ver has an intensive power] *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) Einen mit Etwas — [verſorgen], to supply, furnish, provide any one with any thing; man hat ihn mit Allem —, was er braucht, they have supplied him with every thing, that he wants; er iſt mit Weißzeug, mit Geld zu ſeiner Reiſe wohl —, he is well fitted out with linen and supplied with money for his voyage or journey; dieſer Kaufmann verſieht mein Haus mit Wein &c., this merchant supplies &c. my house with wine &c.; eine Feſtung, ein Schiff mit Lebensmitteln —, to provision, victual, store a fortress, ship, to stock a fortress, ship with provisions; ein Heer mit Getreide, mit Lebensmitteln —, to furnish an army with corn, with provisions; eine Feſtung mit Kriegsbedürfniſſen —, to furnish a fortress with ammunition; ein Zimmer mit Geräthe —, to furnish a room; ein Bett mit Vorhängen —, to put curtains to a bed, to fix or hang them to a bed; eine Meierei mit Vieh —,

to live-stock a farm; Küche und Keller ſind wohl —, kitchen and cellar are well stocked, amply provided; ein Beſteck mit allen dazu gehörigen Stücken —, to fit up a case of instruments; ein Magazin, einen Laden mit allerlei Waaren —, to stock a magazine, a shop with all sorts of goods; dieſer Kaufmann iſt gut mit Waaren —, this tradesman has a good assortment of goods; einen Teich mit Fiſchen, ein Taubenhaus mit Tauben —, to stock a fish-pond, a dove-cot; ein Rad mit Speichen —, to put spokes to a wheel, to spoke a wheel; ſich mit Etwas —, to supply or provide one's self with any thing; er hat ſich mit guten Päſſen —, he has furnished himself with good passports; ſich mit Kleidern, Weißzeug &c. —, to fit one's self out with clothes, linen &c.; ſich mit Pferden auf die Reiſe, mit einem guten Mantel gegen die Kälte —, to furnish one's self with horses for the journey, with a good cloak against the cold; ſich auf den Winter —, ſich mit Brennholz &c. —, to lay in a stock for the winter, a stock of fire-wood &c.; ich bin mit dem Nöthigen, mit Allem —, I am furnished, stocked with the needful, with every thing; der Menſch iſt mit Augen zum Sehen —, man is provided, furnished with eyes for seeing; *it.* einen Kranken — [provincial], to administer the sacrament to a sick person; [in seamen's lang.] das Takelwerk —, to overhaul the rigging or tackle, to sarve the ropes; die Nahten —, to examine the seams [so as to pay them where necessary]. 2) Ein Amt — [= verwalten], to fill an office; was für ein Amt verſieht er? what office does he hold? er verſieht ſein Amt gut, übel, he discharges the duties of his office well, he fills it ill; eines Andern Stelle, Amtsgeſchäfte —, to fill the place, to perform the official duties of another [as locum tenens]; während ſeiner Abweſenheit werde ich ſeine Geſchäfte, das Geſchäft für ihn —, during his absence I shall transact his business; den Gottesdienſt —, to perform divine service, to do duty; eine Pfarre —, to act as curate to a living; [in fam. lang. = beſorgen] das Haus, den Stall —, to manage the house, to manage, to take care of the stable; *it.* [in law] Etwas — [= verfügen], to regulate, order, arrange any thing; es iſt in den Geſetzen, Rechten ſo —, it is so ordered, provided by the law, in equity. II. *v. tr.* and *refl.* Sich einer Sache — [usually somewhat pompous], to look to or for a thing [with hope, confidence, reliance &c.], to trust; ich hatte mich ſeiner nicht —, I did not expect him; wer hätte ſich auch ſo Etwas von ihm —? who would have expected that of or from him, looked to that from him? das hätte ich mir von ihm nicht —, I should not have thought, believed, expected that of him; ich hätte mich or mir eher des Himmels Einſturz —, als &c. [in fam. lang.], I should sooner or as soon have expected the sky to fall, than or as &c.; ich verſehe mich von Eurem Treuſinn, daß &c., I trust, that your loyalty will &c.; ſich zu einer Sache des Beſten —, to hope [any thing] for the best, to have a good opinion of any thing; ich verſehe mich nichts Gutes, nichts Gutes von ihm, I expect no, I promise myself no good, no good from him; ich verſah mich deſſen gar nicht, I was not prepared for it, I did not think it at all likely to happen, I didn't expect it in the least; ehe ich mir es verſah, war er verſchwunden, before I expected it, dreamed of it, he had disappeared. Das —, die Verſehung, filling [of an office], transacting, discharge [of its duties]; das — mit Lebensmitteln, provisioning, victualling, storing, stocking.

Verſéher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* [not much used] discharger [of certain functions], provider, supplier, purveyor, V. Verſehen.

Verſéhrbar, *adj.* and *adv.* capable of being wounded or hurt; *it.* of being seared or withered.

Verſéhrbarkeit, *f.* capability or possibility of being wounded.

Verſéhren, [in Low Sax. still ſeren, ſerigen; in Old Sax. ſar is 'pain'; allied to ſehr; Engl. *sear, sore*; Lat. *surio*; Gr. σείρω, σειρέω; Isl. *säri*; Swed. *sarar, sar*] *v. tr.* Etwas, Einen, ſich — [in most instances more usual verletzen], to hurt any one, one's self, to wither, [old or poetical] to sear; ſich die Hand &c. —, to hurt one's hand &c; die Flamme hat ihm einige Haare verſehrt, the flame has singed off a few hairs for him; die glühende Hitze hat die Knospen verſehrt, scorching heat has withered the buds; es iſt nichts daran verſehrt worden, it has not been injured, damaged, hurt, nothing about it has suffered. *Fig.* [unusual] V. Beleidigen.

Verſéhrlich, *adj.* and *adv.* V. [the usual word] Verſehrbar.

Verſeichten, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to become low, shallow [as a stream &c.].

Verſeifen, *v. tr.* 1) to soap all over. 2) to use up in soaping.

Verſeigen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] V. Verſiegen. II. *v. tr.* [with miners] to cut a gutter or trench in a drain or burrow.

‖Verſeihen, V. Verſiegen.

Verſeilen, *v. tr.* to furnish with cords or ropes, to rig.

Verſeiſen, *v. tr.* [in seamen's lang.] Die Kabelaring —, to heave in the voyol.

Verſelei, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [fam., in a bad sense] 1) verse-making, rhyming. 2) doggerel.

Verſeler, Verſler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* [fam., in a bad sense] rhymer, rhymester, poetaster, a small beer or milk and water poet.

Verſeln, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [fam., in a bad sense] to berhyme, to make verses or rhymes. Er hat hier Etwas geverſelt, he has scrawled some doggerel here. Das —, berhyming, versification. Er kann das — nicht laſſen, he can't leave verse-making alone, he can't give up that propensity of his to scribble verses.

Verſéltenen, *v. tr.* [unusual] to render rare or seldom.

Verſénden, *reg.* and *irr. v. tr.* to send [off or on], forward, dispatch [goods &c.]; [in commerce] to consign. Das —, V. Verſendung.

Verſénder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] forwarder, dispatcher; [in commerce] consigner.

Verſéndung, *f.* forwarding, despatch, sending off, expediting [of goods &c.]; [in commerce] consignment. Die — fand nicht ſtatt, the parcel &c. was not made up, was not forwarded, the forwarding [of &c.] did not take place; es ſind mehrere —en nach Leipzig gemacht worden, several parcels &c. have been made up and sent to Leipsic.

Verſendungs-gebühr, *f.* [usually in the *pl.*] dues, charges for forwarding goods. **—geſchäft,** *n.* business of a booking-office. Er gibt ſich mit —geſchäften ab, his business is that of forwarding goods, that of a carrier &c. **—güter,** *pl.* goods for carriage, for transport &c.

Verſéngen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to be singed. Wollene Stoffe — leicht an einem erhitzten Ofen, woollens are apt to singe on a hot stove. II. *v. tr.* to singe: [as the sun] to parch. Sich die Haare am Lichte —, to singe one's hair with the candle; Sie werden das Tuch —, wenn Sie es zu nahe an das Feuer halten, you will singe the cloth, if you hold it too near the fire; die Wäſche beim Bügeln —, to singe the linen in the ironing; die Sonne hat die Blätter, das ganze Feld verſengt, the sun has parched up the leaves, the whole field; eine verſengte Aehre, verſengte Früchte, a parched ear of corn, parched fruits; es riecht nach Verſengtem, there is a smell of something burning or singing.

Verſénken, *v. tr.* 1) to submerge, to sink, to plunge into the water &c. Ein Schiff —, to sink a ship, to cause her to founder, to scuttle her; Kanonen in einen Moraſt, in einem Moraſte —, to sink cannon into, in a morass; die Gewalt der Wellen verſenkte das Schiff, the fury of the waves sank the ship, swallowed her up, closed over her; dieſes Dorf wurde von einem Erdbeben in den Abgrund verſenkt, this village was swallowed up, ingulfed by an earthquake; in die Tiefe des Meeres —, to plunge to the bottom of the sea; eine Leiche, einen Sarg —, to let down a corpse, a coffin into the grave; ich fand den Kranken ganz in Kiſſen verſenkt, I found the patient buried in cushions; den Kopf einer Schraube, eines Nagels —, to sink, to drive in the head of a screw, of a nail; Schraube mit verſenktem Kopfe, a sunk screw; [in heraldry] eine verſenkte Roſe &c., a sunken rose &c.; verſenktes Schloß, a fallen in, ruined castle; [with masons] verſenkter Kalk, dissolved lime preserved in pits. *Fig.* absorbed in &c., plunged in &c. In namenloſen Schmerz verſenkt, plunged or sunk into inexpressible grief; in tiefe Gedanken verſenkt, sunk in deep thought, plunged into deep reveries; ſich in Gedanken, in Betrachtungen, in die Tiefen der [philoſophiſchen] Spekulation —, to wrap one's self up in thought, to give one's self entirely up to meditations, to plunge into the depths of philosophical speculations or metaphysics. 2) to make deep or hollow. [with opticians] Ein Glas —, to grind a glass concave. Das —, V. Verſenkung.

Verſenk-bohrer, *m.* [with locksmiths &c.] countersunk-bit; *it.* a drill. **—bolzen,** *m.* a driving-bolt, a driver.

Verſénker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who submerges &c., a sinker.

Verſénkung, *f.* sinking, submersion.

Verſeſſen, *past part.* V. under Verſitzen.

Verſétzbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that may be removed or shifted to another place or spot, [chiefly] that may be transplanted. Junge —e Bäume, young trees fit for transplanting.

Verſétzbarkeit, *f.* capability or possibility of being transplanted.

Verſétzen, I. *v. tr.* 1) [originally = ſetzen, zurechtſetzen] [with masons] Die Steine —, to lay the stones; verſetzte [gefaßte] Edelſteine, set or enchased gems. 2) to place somewhere. *Fig.* Einen in ſchlechte Umſtände —, to place any one in a sad condition, into a false position, to put him into a sorry plight; ein Mädchen in andere Umſtände — [in pop. lang. = ſchwängern], to get a girl with child; Einen ins Elend, in die größte Noth —, to reduce any one to misery, to extreme want, to the

last necessity; dieſe Nachricht verſetzte ihn in Schrecken, Furcht, große Freude &c., this news threw him into a state of terror, caused him fear, great joy &c.; Einen in eine ärgerliche Verlegenheitswahl —, to bring or put any one into a sad dilemma; das verſetzt mich in die Nothwendigkeit, Ihnen zu ſagen &c., that puts me to the necessity of telling you &c. 3) to deposit as a security or pledge, to pledge, to pawn. Seine Kleider &c. —, to pledge or pawn one's clothes &c.; ſeine Uhr iſt für 10 Thaler verſetzt, his watch is pledged &c. for ten dollars, [in cant lang.] his watch is up the spout, is at my uncle's for ten dollars; etwas Verſetztes wieder einlöſen, to redeem a pledge, [in pop. lang.] to take a thing out of pledge; Etwas von neuem —, to pledge or pawn any thing a second time. 4) [beibringen] Einem einen Schlag, Stich — [in fam. lang.], to give any one a blow, a thrust with a sword &c.; er hat ihm einige Hiebe, eine tüchtige Ohrfeige verſetzt, he gave him some blows, a violent box in the ear; [in common people's lang.] ich habe ihm eins verſetzt, ein Tüchtiges verſetzt, I gave it him, I gave him a remembrancer, [with schoolboys] I gave him such a whack, such a cly, such a buckhorse 5) [as it were to set against] to answer, to reply, to rejoin. Auf alle dieſe Vorwürfe verſetzte er Folgendes &c., to all these reproaches he replied as follows &c.; er verſetzte darauf, es ſey ihm unmöglich, upon that he replied, it was impossible for him; ich werde es thun, verſetzte er, I will do it, he rejoined, replied he; ja, verſetzte der Andere, yes, answered the other. 6) [to put into another place] to displace. Die Stühle, den Tiſch —, to displace the chairs, to remove the table; die Wörter eines Verſes, die Silben, Buchſtaben eines Wortes —, to transpose the words of a verse, the syllables, letters of a word; einen Baum — [verpflanzen], to transplant a tree; dieſe Pflanzen müſſen alle Jahre verſetzt werden, these plants must be transplanted every year; [in seamen's lang.] den Anker —, to reweigh the anchor; verſetzte Berge, heaps of rubble deposited on the floors above the galleries of the mine; er verſetzet Berge, ehe ſie es innen werden [in Scripture], which removeth mountains, and they know not. *Fig.* Einen Beamten —, to remove any civil officer to another station; er wurde als Hauptmann zu einem andern Regimente verſetzt, he was named, made captain in another regiment; die öffentlichen Beamten werden dort öfters verſetzt, the public officers there are often removed or shifted, liable to change of station; einen Schüler in eine höhere Klaſſe —, to promote a scholar [to a higher class or form]; Einen unter die Heiligen —, to put or place, to register any one among the saints; in den Himmel verſetzt werden, to be raised, transported to Heaven; er verſetzte [more usual verlegte] den Sitz des Reiches von Rom nach Konſtantinopel [in History], he changed the seat of Empire from Rome to Constantinople; um über dieſen Mann richtig zu urtheilen, müſſen wir uns in die Zeit und an den Ort —, wo er lebte, in order to judge rightly of this man we must shift ourselves to the time and to the place, in which he lived; in ein beſſeres Leben verſetzt werden, to be removed, summoned, called to a better life; — Sie ſich in meine Stelle or Umſtände, put yourself in my place or situation, in my circumstances. 7) [to bar &c. by setting] Eine Thür mit Brettern, Holz &c. —, to bar, barricade, fasten up a door with boards, wood &c.; ſie verſetzten den Eingang mit Fäſſern, Steinen &c., they blocked up, barricaded the entrance with casks, stones &c. *Fig.* Die Hitze, der Geſtank verſetzte mir den Athem, the heat, stench stopped my breath, took it away. 8) [=vermiſchen] Das Gold mit Silber, mit Kupfer — or miſchen, to alloy the gold with silver, with copper; die Farben — [with painters], to mix the colours; eine Rakete, Schwärmrakete — [with firework-makers], to charge a serpent, a sky-rocket; ein Arzneimittel mit einem andern —, to mix up, to compound one drug with another; *it.* — [with wax-chandlers], to melt and knead the wax, to crisp it. 9) [to use up by setting] [with printers] Alle Schriften —, to set all the fount, fund or stock, t empty the case [to compose until the case is out]. 10) to set in a wrong place, to misplace. Die Stühle, Bäume —, to derange, disarrange, place wrong the chairs, to plant or set the trees wrong; die Grenzſteine —, to alter [clandestinely and feloniously] the boundary-stones, [if lawfully or by order of the authority, but then more usual anders ſetzen] to remove or shift the boundary-stones; [with printers] ſich —, Wörter, Buchſtaben, Zeilen —, to be transposed, to transpose words, letters, lines; dieſe Zeile iſt verſetzt, this line is transposed. 11) [verrenken] Ein Glied —, to dislocate a limb; ſein Arm verſetzte ſich, wurde verſetzt, his arm was put out of joint. II. *v. intr.* [in sportsmen's lang.] to cast [as a she-animal]. Die Hirſchkuh, Häſinn &c. hat verſetzt, the hind has thrown a dead calf, a castling, the doe-hare has had an abortion, has thrown a dead leveret. III. *v. refl.* ſich —, *a*) [to set or fix itself any where] Die Winde — ſich in den Gedärmen, the windy flatus, the flatulencies gather, collect in the intestines. *b*) [to set or fix itself any where else, elsewhere] Der Strom verſetzt ſich, the stream changes its bed, forms a new bed; der Krankheitsſtoff hat ſich verſetzt, the morbid matter has shifted its seat, has changed its place, has flown to another part. *c*) [to curdle in a diseased manner] Die Milch in der Bruſt verſetzt ſich, the milk in the breast curdles, forms a knot. *d*) [= ſich verſtopfen] Der Blaſebalg verſetzt ſich, the bellows are choked, foul, stopped up. *e*) [to set or fix one's self deep, that is, to bury one's self by digging] Der Dachs verſetzt ſich, the badger burrows, earths. Das —, V. Verſetzung. Syn. V. Antworten.

Verſetz-amt, V. Verſatzamt. —grube, *f.* [with tanners] the binder-pit. —ſchwärmer, *m.* a small squib.

Verſétzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* displacer, transposer, transplanter, shifter.

Verſétzung, *f.* 1) pawning, pledging. — einer Uhr &c., pledging of a watch &c. 2) displacing, removal, transposition. — der Grenzſteine, fraudulent shifting of the boundary-stones, [if lawfully done, =Andersſetzung] removal, shifting of them; — der Buchſtaben, metathesis, [if the sense be changed] an anagram; *it.* permutation, combination; — der Wörter [for the sake of emphasis] inversion; die — eines Krankheitsſtoffes, metastasis; — der Bäume, Pflanzen, transplantation of trees, plants. *Fig.* Die — eines Gerichts in eine andere Stadt, the translation, removal of a court of justice to another town; die — eines Biſchofes, Pfarrers, the translation of a bishop, the removal of a clergyman to another cure; die — der Civilbeamten, the changing of the civil officers; bei der Armee, in dem Heere ſind viele —en vorgenommen worden, in the army many exchanges [amongst the officers] have taken place. 3) alloy [of metals], mixing [of colours]. 4) the curdling [of the milk in the breast]. 5) transposition [of words &c. in printing]. 6) the casting, abortion [of the hind or doe-hare]. 7) the mixture for filling and charging rockets &c.

Verſetzungsregel, *f.* rule for the alloy, for alloying.

Verſicherer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in commerce] assurer, insurer.

Verſichern, I. *v. tr.* 1) [to make as it were sure or to wish to make sure by a certain protestation] to assure. Er verſichert, er habe Nichts von der Sache gewußt, daß er Nichts von der Sache gewußt habe, he gives the assurance, he solemnly or deliberately declares, he distinctly avers, he protests that he knew nothing of the matter; er verſicherte ihm die Wahrheit dieſer Geſchichte, verſicherte ihn von ſeiner unwandelbaren Freundſchaft, he assured him of the truth of this story or history, of his unalterable or immutable friendship; Einem Etwas —, to assure any one of any thing; können Sie mich, mir —, daß ſich die Sache ſo verhält? can you assure me, certify to me, make me certain that the thing is so? ja, ich verſichere Sie, yes, I assure you; ich verſichere es Ihnen, I assure you of it; — Sie ihn meiner Dankbarkeit, assure him of my gratitude, declare to him how grateful I am; ſeyn Sie verſichert, daß ich es thun werde, be or rest assured I shall do it. 2) [to save harmless or to make sure by means of certain payments] to insure. Ein Schiff —, — laſſen [aſſekuriren], to insure a ship, to have a ship insured; verſicherte Waaren, insured goods; der Verſicherer und der Verſicherte, the insurer, underwriter or assurer and the insured or assured; ſein Haus iſt mit 10,000 Thalern in der Brandkaſſe verſichert, his house is insured in the fire-office for 10,000 dollars; *it.* eine Schuld —, to give security or guarantee for a debt; eine Summe Geldes auf Etwas —, to deposit a sum of money upon any thing; einen Jahrgehalt auf ein Kammergut &c. —, to assign or secure an annuity on a domain &c. II. *v. refl.* 1) Sich einer Sache —, to assure, convince one's self of any thing; einer Sache verſichert ſeyn, to be assured of a thing; ich bin verſichert, halte mich verſichert, daß Sie es nicht gethan hätten, I am certain, sure, persuaded, fully convinced you would not have done it; ich bin deſſen, davon verſichert, I am certain &c. of it. 2) Sich einer Sache — [bemächtigen] [in a proper and figurative sense], to make sure of, to secure to one's self any thing, to be certain or sure of any thing, to seize upon any thing; ſich der Möbeln eines Schuldners —, to seize or distrain the furniture of a debtor; ſich einer Erbſchaft vorläufig —, to secure to one's self an inheritance [before the death of the actual possessor]; ſich einer Perſon —, to secure, to arrest a person, to take him up. *Fig.* Wenn die Sache gelingen ſoll, ſo muß man ſich vor Allem des Miniſters —, if the thing is to succeed, the minister must be first of all made sure of, gained over; ſich des Beifalls des Publikums —, to assure, insure, secure to one's self the approbation of the public. 3) [in sportsmen's lang.] Das Wild verſichert ſich des Zeuges, the game is trying to escape from the toils, seeking an outlet or escape from the nets. Das —, V. Verſicherung. Syn. Verſichern, Sicherheit geben, Sicherheit ſtellen. Verſichern takes place even by mere words, whether the danger, which

some one apprehends, be a pure error, in other respects a harmless one, or whether it be a loss of one's property. Now an Insurance office **verſichert** [insures] ships, buildings, estates &c., **verſichert** [insures or assures] lives. **Sicherheit geben** and **ſtellen** take place in the first place by removing the apprehension, that some one will not act up to his obligations, and either can take place by several modes of proceeding. **Sicherheit ſtellen** by the more formal word **ſtellen** is distinguished from **Sicherheit geben**, in as much as it takes place before legal authorities. This is therefore to give or find bail; the other is the same as in English ‚to give security'.

Verſicherung, *f.* 1) Die — einer Thatſache &c., the assurance of a fact &c.; man kann ihm trotz aller ſeiner —en nicht glauben, he cannot be believed in spite of all his protestations; die Sache wird gehen, ich gebe Ihnen meine — darüber, it or the thing will do, I give you my word for it, my assurance of it; das ſind keine leeren —en, they are not idle or vain assurances, asseverations; [in letters] empfangen Sie die — or [less usual] die —en meiner vollkommenſten Hochachtung, womit ich die Ehre habe, zu ſeyn &c., receive the assurance of my highest consideration, with which I have the honour to be &c. 2) [in commerce] insurance. Die — eines Schiffes, Hauſes &c., the insurance of a ship, house &c.; die — einer Ladung beſorgen laſſen, to have a cargo insured, to effect a policy of insurance on a cargo; wenn man Geld ausleiht, will man — or Sicherheit haben, when money is lent out, security is required; leihen Sie es ihm, er wird Ihnen eine gute — geben, lend it him, he will give you ample security.

Verſicherungs-agent, *m.* agent of an insurance-company. **—anſtalt**, *f.* [in commerce] an insurance-office [as the Phoenix, Eagle &c.]. **—geld**, *n.* the praemium [of insurance]. **—geſellſchaft**, *f.* insurance-company; the underwriters. **—kammer**, *f.* the room where insurances or assurances are effected &c., the office. **—kapital**, *n.* stock of insurances. **—prämie**, *f.* V. —geld. **—preis**, *m.* the praemium [of insurance]. **—ſchein**, *m.* 1) bond; *it.* mortgage deed; *it.* written acknowledgement of a debt; *it.* written security for one. 2) policy of insurance. **—ſchrift**, *f.* a certificate; *it.* a warrant. **—ſchuß**, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] shot or salute fired in token of not sailing under false colours. **—werth**, I. *m.* V. —preis. II. and **—würdig**, *adj.* worth insuring.

Verſichtbaren, *v. tr.* to render visible. *Fig.* [sometimes] to illustrate.

Verſickern, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to cease leaking. 2) to leak out. Das —, leaking, leakage.

Verſieben, *v. tr.* 1) Alles Mehl, Korn &c. —, to bolt, to searce all the flour, to sift all the corn &c. 2) Die Spur —, to sift [something] over the track or trail [so as to hide it from pursuers].

Verſiebenfachen, *v. tr.* to make or increase sevenfold.

Verſiechen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to languish, to linger on in a state of languor.

Verſieden, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to boil away or down; *it.* [u. w. haben] to cease boiling. II. *v. tr.* to boil up, to use in boiling. Die Sohle —, to boil the brine, to give it the boiling; alles Waſſer, alle Lauge —, to boil [up or out] all the water, lie. *it.* — [in am. lang.], to overboil. Der Fiſch iſt verſotten, the fish is boiled too much, boiled to rags, is overdressed, overdone.

Verſiegbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that may be dried up.

Verſiegeler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not much used] a sealer, one who seals or seals up.

Verſiegeln, *v. tr.* 1) Einen Brief, ein Paket —, to seal up, to seal a letter, parcel; einen Brief mit Siegellack or ſpaniſch Wachs, mit einer Oblate &c. verſiegeln, to seal a letter with sealing-wax, to wafer [a letter] &c.; ſobald er todt war, ging der Richter hin, bei ihm zu —, ſeine Verlaſſenſchaft &c. zu —, as soon as he was dead, the judge went to seal up his things, his effects &c.; eine Flaſche hermetiſch — [verpichen], to close, to seal up a flask or bottle hermetically; eine Glasröhre —, to solder up a glass-tube. *Fig.* Damit ihr verſiegelt [verwahret] ſeyd auf den Tag der Erlöſung [in Scripture], whereby ye are sealed unto the day of redemption. 2) [beſiegeln] to seal, to affix or append a seal to. Einen Vertrag, ein Teſtament —, to seal a contract, a will. Das —, V. Verſiegelung.

Verſiegelung, *f.* sealing. Zur — ſchreiten, to proceed to the sealing [of the goods of an intestate &c.].

Verſiegen, [allied to verſinken] I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to dry up, to become or grow dry. Eine Quelle, welche niemals verſiegt, a source that never dries up; die große Hitze machte die Bäche —, the great heat has caused the brooks to dry up, has dried them up; die Milch im Euter, in der Bruſt iſt verſiegt, the milk in the udder, breast is dried up; eine verſiegte Bruſt, a dried up, a dry breast; eine verſiegte Kuh, a dry cow; meine Thränen werden nie —, my tears will never dry up, will never cease to flow. *Fig.* [aufhören, vergehen] to cease, to pass away, to flow by. II. *v. tr.* [— machen] [little used] to dry up. Das —, drying up. Syn. **Verſiegen, Vertrocknen, Verdorren.** Vertrocknen is not only used when speaking of water, but of any moisture, and even of things, which lose their moisture. This is then ‚to dry up'. Verdorren only of things, which together with the moisture lose the nourishing juices, without which their life cannot be supported, and this is to wither up. Verſiegen merely denotes the diminution of the depth and the total disappearance of the moisture in any reservoir. A source, a stream verſiegt [dries up, fails, becomes empty or shallow].

Verſilberer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not much used] a silverer. *Fig.* money-maker; one who turns or converts into money, V. Verſilbern; *it.* [provincial] a sale-agent.

Verſilbern, *v. tr.* 1) Ein Gefäß, einen Rahmen &c. —, to silver over, to silver a vessel, frame &c.; verſilberte Knöpfe, silvered buttons, plate-buttons; [in botany] verſilberte Blätter, silvery leaves. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Die Pille — [vergolden], to gild the pill; Einem die Hände —, to grease the hand for, to bribe any one. 2) *Fig.* to turn or convert into money, to make money of. Etwas —, to sell, to realize &c. any thing; ſeine Geräthſchaften —, to make money of one's furniture; Schuldſcheine, Wechſel —, to get cash for, to realize bonds, bills. Das —, V. Verſilberung.

Verſilberung, *f.* silvering. Die — von Etwas abmachen, to take off the silvering from any thing; die — verlieren, to lose the or its silvering.

Verſingen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) Die Zeit —, to pass or spend the time in singing. 2) Die Sorgen —, to sing away care, one's cares; wenn Phyllis dir den ſchwarzen Gram verſingt, when Phyllis sings thy gloomy cares away; *it.* [in fam. lang.] die Mahlzeit —, to be singing and thus forget one's dinner, supper &c., to be singing during the time one ought to be taking one's repast.

Verſinken, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to sink, to sink or to be sent to the bottom, to be submerged, [in seamen's lang.] to founder; in den Abgrund —, to sink into the abyss; das Schiff verſank, iſt bei dem Hafen verſunken, the ship went down, has or is sunk near the harbour; das Schiff iſt mit Mann und Maus verſunken, the ship went down with every soul on board, the ship sank and all hands were lost; der Nachen verſank, the skiff sank; im Schlamme, Sande —, to sink in the mud, sand; er verſank im Fluſſe, he sank in the river; eine durch ein Erdbeben verſunkene Stadt, a city swallowed up by an earthquake. *Fig.* In tiefen Schlaf, in tiefe Gedanken, in tiefes Nachdenken —, to sink into deep or profound sleep, thought, musing or reflection; in ſüße Träumereien verſunken, sunk into, absorbed or plunged in sweet reveries; in ſeinem Schmerze verſunken, plunged in grief; in Ausſchweifungen verſunkener Menſch, a man plunged into excess, sunk in or into debauchery; in Elend, Unglück verſunken ſeyn, to be steeped in misery, misfortune; in das Studiren ganz verſunken ſeyn, to be absorbed in study; er iſt ganz in Gott verſunken, he is lost in the contemplation of God, he is wholly devoted to the study of the divine essence, he is absorbed in the Divinity; dieſer Menſch, die Sittlichkeit dieſes Menſchen verſinkt immer mehr, this man sinks, the morals of this man keep sinking deeper and deeper, lower and lower. Das —, sinking. — der Sitten, depravity. Syn. **Verſinken, Vertiefen, ſich. — Verſunken, Vertieft.** A man is **vertieft**, when his feelings, his powers of summoning up the past or of anticipating the future are for the time obscured or diminished by too great an exertion of the mind; **verſunken** when they are so by strong depressing passion. In grief, affliction, pain a man is **verſunken**. Now as a man is **verſunken** in pain, so is he **vertieft** in reflections, considerations, investigations. **Verſunken** is therefore ‚sunk', hence depressed, the other ‚lost or absorbed'.

Verſinnbilden, *v. tr.* [little used] to symbolize, to emblematize. Das —, symbolization, emblemizing.

Verſinnen, *v. refl.* ſich — [little used], to be lost in thought.

Verſinnlichen, I. *v. tr.* 1) to render sensible or perceptible, to represent under some form or emblem, to illustrate. Um Ihnen dieſen Begriff, dieſe Wahrheit &c. zu —, in order to render this idea, truth &c. comprehensible to you; dieſe Erzählungen ſind mit Bildern, Kupferſtichen verſinnlicht, these stories are illustrated by pictures, with engravings. 2) Einen — [ſinnlich machen] [little used], to sensualize. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to become sensual, a sensualist. Das —, representation under some form or emblem.

Verſintern, V. Verſickern; *it.* V. Ueberſintern.

Verſitzen, *irr.* I. *v. tr* 1) Die Zeit —, to let the time pass by in sitting, to lose it by sitting idle or still. 2) Die Gelegenheit —, to let the opportunity slip by sitting; den

Gerichtstag — [in law], to miss court-day, to fail in one's attendance at court. 3) Eine Schuld, Geldſtrafe — [= abſitzen, which see], to expiate a debt, a mulct by undergoing incarceration. 4) Ein Ei, einen Vogel —, to crush or squash an egg, to kill a bird by sitting on it. 5) *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Auf Etwas verſeſſen ſeyn [erpicht ſeyn], to be glued, attached to, to be mad for, to be passionately fond of something. II. *v. refl.* ſich — [in fam. lang.], to injure one's health by oversitting, by leading too sedentary a life; *it.* to become unfit for an active life, for mingling in society by leading too retired a life, by studious or scholastic habits.

Verſklāven, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [little used] to become a slave. II. *v. tr.* to make a slave, V. Verknechten.

Verſöler, V. Verſeler.

Verſohlen, *v. tr.* Schuhe —, to sole, to resole shoes, V. Beſohlen.

Verſöhnbar, *adj.* and *adv.* expiable; *it.* reconcilable. —es Verbrechen, expiable crime; dieſe beiden Familien ſind nicht —, these two families are not to be reconciled.

Verſöhnen, *v. tr.* 1) [not much used] Seine Sünden, Vergehungen —, to expiate one's sins, one's offences. 2) Einen —, to reconcile or conciliate any one; zwei Perſonen mit einander —, to reconcile two persons, to effect a reconciliation between two persons; dieſe zwei Eheleute haben ſich wieder verſöhnt, this married couple have made it up again, have made friends again; Eines Zorn — [= tilgen], to appease, turn aside any one's anger; [in theology] Jeſus Chriſtus hat uns mit Gott verſöhnet, Jesus Christ has reconciled us with God. Das —, V. Verſöhnung. Syn. Verſöhnen, Ausſöhnen, Sich wieder Vertragen. Sich wieder vertragen with a person merely means to restore unanimity between that person and one's self. Verſöhnen and ausſöhnen, to forgive the injuries occasioned by him, and to wish to live no longer in enmity with him. Sich vertragen therefore only puts away disunion, and thence it is said of all persons, who live in harmony, that they ſich vertragen [are friendly together], that they agree well together. Those persons consequently vertragen ſich [agree together again], who were merely separated by differences of opinion. They who ſich verſöhnen [become reconciled to each other], had insulted each other, lived in hostility, hated each other and mutually endeavoured to be revenged. But persons who had lived in friendship with each other must be ausgeſöhnt [made friends again, must make it up again].

Verſöhn-becher, —feſt &c., V. Verſöhnungsbecher &c.

Verſöhner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* reconciler, conciliator. [in theology] Der — [Chriſtus], the reconciler, propitiator, i. e. the Redeemer.

Verſöhnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) V. Verſöhnbar. 2) [commonly] pacific, of a forgiving or conciliatory nature. Ein Chriſt ſoll — ſeyn, a christian ought to be prompt to forgive injuries; ein —es Herz haben, to have a forgiving, a good-natured heart.

Verſöhnlichkeit, *f.* reconcilableness.

Verſöhnung, *f.* Die — der Sünden, eines Verbrechens &c. [not much used], the expiation of sins, of a crime &c.; — zweier Perſonen, reconciliation of two persons; er hat an unſerer — gearbeitet, he has endeavoured to bring about a reconciliation between us; eine verſtellte —, a feigned or pretended reconciliation.

Verſöhnungs-becher, *m.* cup of reconciliation. —bock, *m.* [in Jewish history] the scape-goat, V. Sühnbock, Sündenbock. — feſt, *n.* feast of reconciliation. Heute feiern ſie ihr —feſt, to day they celebrate their feast of reconciliation; *it.* [in Jewish hist.] feast of expiation. —opfer, *n.* expiatory sacrifice, V. Sühnopfer. —tag, *m.* day of reconciliation; *it.* [in Jewish hist.] day of propitiation. —tod, *m.* expiatory death. Der —tod Chriſti, the expiatory death of Christ. — werk, *n.* expiatory work. Das —werk Jeſu Chriſti, the work of redemption of Jesus Christ.

Verſörgen, *v. tr.* Einen mit Etwas — [verſehen], to provide, to supply, to furnish any one with something; er iſt mit allem Nöthigen verſorgt, he is supplied with every thing needful; das Heer mit Lebensmitteln —, to provide the army with provisions; eine Feſtung mit friſchen Truppen, Lebensmitteln &c. —, to throw or march fresh troops into a fortress, to provision a fortress, to supply it with provisions &c.; Einen mit Büchern —, to furnish any one with books; ſich mit Holz auf den Winter —, to lay in a stock of wood for the winter; dieſer Kaufmann verſorgt uns, unſer Haus mit Zucker, Kaffee &c., this merchant supplies us, our house with sugar, coffee &c.; mit gutem Geſinde verſorgt ſeyn, to be provided with, to have good servants; eine Zeche — [with miners], to supply a mine with every thing needful; das Geſchütz — [in artillery], to furnish ammunition, rounds to the gunners; einen Armen —, to support or maintain a pauper; er hat ſechs Kinder zu —, he has six children to support, to provide for, *it.* he has six children to provide for, to settle in life; er hat alle ſeine Kinder verſorgt, gut verſorgt, he has provided for, settled all his children, established them all in the world; dieſes Mädchen iſt gut verſorgt, this girl is well settled, well placed out in the world; er iſt noch nicht verſorgt, he is not yet provided for. Das —, V. Verſorgung.

Verſörger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) provider, supplier, furnisher, purveyor. Er iſt ein —, ſie iſt eine —inn der Armen, he is a father, a guardian, she is a mother to the poor; die armen Kinder haben ihren [einzigen] — verloren, these poor children have lost their sole support, only stay; Gott iſt unſer Aller —, God is our common Father, it is God who supplies all our necessities. 2) [with miners] deputy overseer of the mines, under foreman.

Verſörgung, *f.* 1) the furnishing [of a house with wood, victuals and the like]; support, maintenance [of a pauper]; establishment, settling, provision [of or for children]. Die — eines jungen Menſchen übernehmen, to take upon one's self the care of providing for a young man, to see to his settlement, to his being established in the world; ſie denkt ſchon an die — ihrer Töchter, she is thinking already of some establishment for, of how she can settle her daughters, of how she can get them comfortably settled in life, get them husbands, get them off her hands. 2) an establishment, a situation, place. Eine gute — haben, to have a good place, a comfortable or snug berth, a nice situation; noch keine — haben [of single people], to have or keep no establishment as yet, not yet to be settled in life, to be married and settled.

Verſorgungs-anſtalt, *f.*, 1) and — haus, *n.* any eleemosynary establishment or charitable institution, any asylum, any foundation or college for the gratuitous education and support of young people. 2) assurance-company, life-insurance-company.

Verſörten, Verſortiren, *v. tr.* 1) V. Sorten. 2) [in fam. lang.] to stock [a shop &c.]. Einen, ſich mit friſcher Waare —, to furnish any one with an assortment of, to lay in a stock of fresh goods.

Verſótten, *past part.*, V. Verſieden.

Verſpälten, *v. tr.* Alles Holz —, to cleave up all the wood.

Verſpännen, *v. tr.* 1) to overstretch, to strain too tight. 2) to hurt by stretching &c. 3) Die Pferde —, to harness the horses on wrong, to put them to wrong.

Verſparen, *v. tr.* 1) V. [the more usual word] Sparen. 2) [in fam. lang., = verſchieben] to reserve, to defer, to postpone. Ich will es —, bis ich zu Ihnen komme, I shall put it off, until I come to you; Etwas auf eine andere Zeit —, to postpone, *it.* to procrastinate any thing; ich hatte es lange verſpart, mit ihm zu ſprechen, I had deferred a long time speaking with him.

Verſpäßen and **Verſpäßen,** *v. tr.* 1) Die Zeit —, to joke away the time, to spend it in jesting, in making fun. 2) Die üble Laune —, to joke away one's bad temper, to get rid of one's sour temper by joking.

Verſpäten, I. *v. tr.* 1) Seine Abreiſe &c. —, to delay, to put off, to postpone one's departure &c., *it.* [less usual] to be too late in one's departure; du haſt den Tod nur verſpätet, you have only delayed &c. death; ſeine Heirath um einige Monate —, to put off one's marriage for some months; dieſer Geſchichtſchreiber verſpätet die Grundlegung der Stadt Tyrus bis auf Nebucadnezars Regierung, this historian puts or assigns the foundation of the city of Tyre back to the reign of Nebuchadnezzar. 2) Einen —, to stop, delay any one; dieſer Umſtand hat uns verſpätet, this circumstance has made us late, after our time. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to arrive or come too late, to be too late, [fam.] to come a day after the fair. Wir hatten uns ein wenig verſpätet, we were a little too late; beſchleunigen Sie Ihre Abreiſe, ſonſt werden Sie ſich —, hasten your departure, else you'll be too late, you'll be after time; ſich bis in die Nacht —, to be benighted; eine verſpätete Blume, a backward, late flower. Das —, V. Verſpätung.

Verſpätung, *f.* delay, retardation, retardment. Das war an der — der Sache, unſerer Abreiſe Schuld, that was the occasion of the delay in the matter, in our setting out.

Verſpeien, *irr. v. tr.* 1) Einen &c. —, to bespit any one &c., to spit on or at any one &c.; *fig.* to spit upon, to despise any one &c. Sie werden ihn verſpotten und — [in Scripture], they shall mock him and shall spit upon him; *it.* er hat das Zimmer, den Boden des Zimmers verſpieen, he has spit about the room, over the floor of the room; [very low] he has gobbed about &c. 2) [in common people's lang.] Seine Kleider —, to vomit, to be sick, [very low] to spew over, to bespew one's clothes.

Verſpeilern, *v. tr.* [fam.] 1) Holz —, to whittle up wood into skewers. 2) Würſte —, to skewer sausages, [if for roasting and cut-

ting up into slices as sometimes in England] to make cabobs of them.

Verſpeiſen, *v. tr.* Viel Fleiſch &c. —, to eat [up] much meat &c.; *it.* [as a landlord] to consume much &c.; ein Theil des Obſtes wird verſpeiſet, der andere verkauft, a part of the fruit is kept for home-use, home-consumption, the other is sold; alles Fleiſch, Obſt —, to eat up, consume all the meat, fruit.

Verſpénden, *v. tr.* Geld, Almoſen &c. —, to distribute, to dispense, to give out money, alms &c., V. Ausſpenden; ein Fürſt, welcher Geſchenke, große Geſchenke verſpendet, a prince who makes presents, bestows or makes great largesses or grants, a liberal, very liberal prince.

Verſpèrren, *v. tr.* 1) Eine Thür &c. —, to bar, bolt, secure a door; die Straßen, Wege, den Paß —, to barricade, to block up the streets, ways, the passage; eine Gaſſe durch hingeworfenen Schutt —, to encumber a lane, to impede &c. the thoroughfare with rubbish; Einem den Weg — [verrennen], to throw obstacles in any one's way. 2) to shut or lock up, to bar or fasten in. Das —, V. Verſperrung.

Verſpèrrung, *f.* barricading, barricade [of a street]; *it.* encumbering, encumbrance [of a street, alley &c.].

Verſpícken, *v. tr.* 1) [with cooks] to lard. 2) Allen Speck —, to use up all the bacon in larding [i. e. skewering little strips of it into the backs of hares &c. before roasting].

Verſpíekern, *v. tr.* Ein Schiff — [in seamen's lang.], to bolt the timbers of a ship.

Verſpíelen, I. *v. intr.* to lose at play. gaming or gambling. Wer hat verſpielt? who has lost, been unlucky? beſtändig —, to play constantly with bad luck, to have always a run of ill luck at play; *proverb.* V. under Verſehen. *Fig.* to come off a loser, to lose. II. *v. tr.* Seine Zeit —, to play away one's time, to pass or spend it in play; ſein Geld —, to play away one's money, to lose it at play; es bei Einem verſpielt haben [in pop. lang.], to have lost one's good graces, one's favour; to have made a bad impression on any one. 3) Die Langeweile —, to beguile ennui, the taedium or dullness [of a place &c.] with playing; wir wollen uns die Grillen —, let us banish the blues, the vapours with a game at something. Das —, loss at play.

Verſpíeler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] the unlucky player, the loser.

Verſpíllen, V. Verſplittern, Verſchleudern, Verſchwenden.

Verſpínnen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) Allen Flachs, alle Wolle —, to spin up all the flax, wool. 2) to spin to, together. *Fig.* Das Gewebe, worein er ſeine Liſt verſponnen hatte, the web, into which he had spun his stratagem. Das —, the spinning up, the using up at or in spinning.

Verſpleißen, *v. tr.* V. Verſpalten; *it.* [speaking of clothes] V. Verſchleißen. *Fig.* Ein Gut —, to dismember, to part, portion or lot out an estate.

Verſplíttern, *v. tr.* 1) to splinter. 2) *Fig.* Sein Geld —, to fritter away one's money; die Zeit —, to fritter or trifle away one's time; ich habe dabei Geld und Zeit verſplittert, I have trifled away money and time at it. Das —, trifling or frittering away [of one's money &c.].

Verſpóren, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to rot, to iron mould, V. Sporen.

Verſpótten, *v. tr.* Einen —, to jeer, deride any one, to make fun or game of &c., to turn any one into ridicule or derision, into contempt, to make any one a laughing-stock, a butt, [sometimes, in a better sense] to quiz any one, to draw him &c. out; er wird in allen Geſellſchaften verſpottet, he is laughed at, quizzed in all societies; Moliere hat die Scheinheiligen verſpottet, Moliere has held up [canting] hypocrites to ridicule, has ridiculed them; Eines Schwäche, Meinung &c. —, to make game of any one's foible, opinion &c.; Andere wegen ihrer Geſtalt —, to mock others, to scoff at them on account of their personal appearance. Das —, V. Verſpottung. Syn. V. Verlachen.

Verſpótter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* jeerer, jester, mocker, derider, scorner.

Verſpóttern, *v. tr.* [unusual] to quiz, V. Verſpotten.

Verſpóttung, *f.* mockery, derision, scoffing, jeering, flouting; *it.* ridicule. Die — der Religion zeigt, daß &c., the ridicule of religion, the turning of it into ridicule shews, that &c.

Verſprèchen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) Einem Etwas —, to promise any one something, to promise any thing to some one; es wurde ihm eine Belohnung für dieſen Dienſt verſprochen, a reward was promised him for this service; verſprich mir, daß du es nicht wieder thun willſt, promise me you will never do it again, give me your or a promise never to do it again; er hat in ſeines Bruders Namen verſprochen, he has promised in his brother's name, [in law] he has stipulated in &c.; er hat ihr die Ehe verſprochen, he has promised her, has made her a promise of marriage; *proverb.* — macht zum Schuldner, was man verſpricht, muß man halten, abide by your promise; Einem ſeine Tochter zur Ehe —, to promise one's daughter in marriage to any one; ſie iſt ſchon verſprochen, mit dem und dem verſprochen, she is already engaged, engaged to such and such a one; ſind Sie auf dieſen Abend ſchon verſprochen [verſagt]? are you already engaged for this evening? ich habe mich dieſen Abend an Herrn N. verſprochen, I am engaged [to spend] this evening at Mr. N's; ſich —, ſich mit einer Perſon — or verloben, to be engaged, espoused, betrothed, to plight one's faith or troth to a person, to be affianced to a person; er hatte ſich ſchon mit ihr verſprochen, he was already engaged to her. *Fig.* Der Anſchein verſpricht viel Gutes, the appearance promises much, appearances are favourable; die [Feld-] Früchte verſprechen eine reiche Ernte, the crops &c. promise an abundant harvest, vintage &c.; ſeine Fähigkeiten — etwas ganz Vorzügliches, his capabilities promise something superexcellent; dieſer junge Menſch verſpricht viel, this is a young man of much or of great promise; das iſt ein viel —der junger Menſch, that is a very promising young man; ein viel —des Aeußere[s], a very promising, prepossessing exterior; ſeine Miene verſpricht mehr, als an ihm iſt, his looks promise more than there is really in him; ſich viel von Jemand —, to expect much of, to promise one's self much from any one; ich verſpreche mir das von Ihrer Güte, I promise myself that from your kindness, I rely upon your goodness, your bounty to procure &c. me that; ich verſpreche mir wenig von dieſer Verzögerung, I expect little, I have little hope from this delay, this delay is not very promising for me. 2) [in fam. lang.] Ein Stündchen —, to chat away an hour or so, V. Verplaudern, Verſchwatzen 3) Ein Wort —, to pronounce a word wrong, to mispronounce it; *it.* as a *v. refl.* ſich —, to make a slip of the tongue; [fam.] ich habe mich verſprochen, I have made a lapsus linguae. *Proverb.* Verſpricht ſich doch der Prediger auf der Kanzel, Homer sometimes nods; the best horse will sometimes stumble. Das —, promise; ſchriftliches, mündliches —, written, verbal promise; ein — geben, to give or make a promise; ich habe ſein —, I have his promise; ſein — halten, erfüllen, to keep, fulfil one's promise; ſein — brechen, to break one's promise.

Verſprèchung, *f.* 1) the act of promising. Die — eines Amtes, Beſuches &c., the promise of a place, of a visit &c.; die —[der Verſpruch, die Verlobung] zweier Liebenden, the espousals, betrothal of two lovers. 2) [a given] promise. Leere —en, empty, vain, idle promises; er machte mir viele —en, he made me many promises; große —en thun, to make huge, mighty fine promises; ſie willigte ein unter — der Ehe, she consented under promise of marriage.

Verſprechungseid, *m.* promise on oath.

Verſpreizen, *v. tr.* V. Verbreiten. [with miners] Die Gänge —, to buttress, to shore the galleries, the gateway and drifts &c.

Verſpréngen, *v. tr.* 1) Felſen &c. —, to spring, to blast rocks &c.; *it.* [at billiards] einen Ball —, to send a ball over the table; *it.* — [= zerſtreuen], to scatter, disperse; den Feind, eine Schaar —, to disperse the enemy, a crowd; ein verſprengtes Corps, a body separated, cut off from the main corps. 2) to consume by springing &c. Alles Waſſer —, to sprinkle away, scatter or throw about, spill all the water.

Verſpriegeln, *v. tr.* Etwas —, to provide with awnings, with tilts; [with miners] to fill up with stuff [i. e. wood] the flaws between the hollows; der Stollen hat ſich verſpriegelt, the stoll has got full of the stuff [that is, by the falling in of the timbers &c.].

Verſpringen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* and *refl.* 1) Sich den Fuß &c. —, to dislocate, wrench, sprain one's foot. 2) Die Zeit vertanzen und —, to dance and caper away the time, to spend it in dancing and hopping about. 3) Sich den Appetit —, to put one's self in a sort of fever by jumping and so lose one's appetite. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to leave off springing, leaping &c. 2) to leap here and there, [if as a cow] to frisk about. III. *v. refl* ſich —, to lose one's way while jumping, vaulting &c.; gebt Achtung, daß ſich der Junge nicht verſpringt, take care the boy does not get out of sight with his running about.

Verſpritzen, *v. tr.* 1) to squirt, to play here and there. 2) Alles Waſſer —, to squirt up, play out all the water; das Feuer iſt noch nicht gelöſcht und alles Waſſer bereits verſpritzt, the fire is not yet put out and all the water already used up by the engines. *Fig.* Sein Blut —, to shed one's blood. Das —, *Fig.* V. Vergießung.

Verſpróchen, *past part.* V. under Verſprechen.

Verſprúch, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] 1) [provincial, = das Verſprechen, which see under the verb Verſprechen] promise. 2) [in fam. lang. = Verlöbniß] betrothal. Sie hält heute —, she is to be affianced, betrothed to day.

Verſprüdeln, I. *v. tr.* to spill, shed or throw in bubbling, in boiling. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. haben and ſeyn] to cease boiling or bubbling.

Verſpülen, *v. tr.* Alles Garn —, to reel all the yarn.

Verſpülen, *v. tr.* Den Weg —, to wash, flood the way [with water].

Verſpünden, *v. tr.* Ein Faß —, to bung up a cask, V. Spünden; *it.* eine Wand mit Brettern —, to line a wall with boards or planks, to wainscot it.

Verſpüren, *v. tr.* [V. Spüren] to feel, trace. Ich verſpüre keine Wirkung von der Arzenei, I perceive, feel no effects from the medicine; ich verſpüre Liebe, Rachſucht in mir, I feel love, vengeance.

Verſtäben, *v. tr.* [in architecture &c.] to furnish with astragals, with rudentures. Eine verſtäbte Cannelirung, a cabled fluting; eine [unten] verſtäbte Säule, a column with cabled flutes [as a doric column]; eine ausgekehlte und verſtäbte Säule, a fluted and batooned column. Das —, V. Verſtäbung.

Verſtäbung, *f.* rudenture, cabling. [in artillery] Die —en [an den Boden, Brüchen, und am Kopfe der Kanonen], the mouldings [as the cascable-astragal &c., the breech-mouldings, the muzzle-mouldings]; die vordere —, the chace-astragal, second reinforce ring; die — des Mundſtücks einer Kanone, the muzzle-astragal.

Verſtählen, *v. tr.* Eine Axt, ein Meſſer, einen Meißel &c. —, to harden or convert into steel the iron part of an axe, knife, chisel; eine verſtählte Klinge, a steeled or tempered blade.

Verſtámpfen, *v. tr.* 1) Zucker, Pfeffer &c. —, to crush, pound sugar, pepper &c. 2) to spoil by crushing, pounding &c. Die Beete mit den Füßen —, to trample [down, upon or over] the beds or parterres, to spoil them by walking over them; das Gras —, to trample or tread down the grass.

Verſtánd, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] 1) understanding, intelligence, mind, capacity, sense, wit; intellect. Die Seele hat drei Kräfte, den —, das Gedächtniß und den Willen, the soul has three powers, the understanding, the memory and the will; man ſchreibt den Thieren auch — zu, understanding, intelligence is also assigned to the brutes; der menſchliche —, the human understanding, mind; der geſunde —, good sense, plain or common sense, sound sense; viel, wenig — haben, to have much mind, little understanding, to have a great, a little mind; er hat viel —, aber keine Beurtheilungskraft, he has much wit, capacity, plenty of sense, but no judgment; er hat —, er hat keinen —, he has sense &c., he has no mind; er hat bloß natürlichen —, he has merely native sense, natural intelligence; ein Mann von —, von großem, geringem —e, a man of sense, of great, little capacity or [fam.] nous; ein Mann von gutem —e, a man of good sense, whose intellects are good, [fam.] with plenty of nous; ſeinen — anbauen, ausbilden, to cultivate, adorn one's mind; das geht über meinen — [in fam. lang.], that is beyond my comprehension, that's a cut beyond or above me; Etwas mit —e leſen, machen, einrichten, to read, do, arrange something sensibly; ohne — reden, to speak senselessly, nonsensically, nonsense; *proverb.* er hat mehr Glück, als —, he has more luck than brains, [or as an Englishman would say] he makes true the saying that fortune favours fools, or that fools have the best luck; er wird anders denken, wenn er erſt zu —e gekommen ſeyn wird, he'll think differently when he comes to years of discretion. 2) [= Beſinnung] Seinen — verlieren, von —e kommen, to lose one's senses, one's mind; er iſt nicht wohl bei —e, he is not in his senses, in his right mind; bei gutem, geſundem —e ſeyn, to be perfectly in one's senses, to be of sane mind; der Kranke blieb bis auf den letzten Augenblick bei —e, behielt ſeinen — bis an ſeinen Tod, the patient remained sensible to the last moment, preserved his senses, his full consciousness up to his death; wieder zu —e kommen, to recover one's senses, to come again to one's senses, *it.* to recover consciousness, to come to one's self again, to come to [after a swoon &c.]. 3) [Sinn] sense. Es iſt kein — in dieſer Rede, there is no sense in this speech; in dieſem Buche iſt kein —, there is no sense, no judgment in this book; der richtige, unrichtige —, the true or genuine, the false, wrong or spurious sense; ein Wort in einem andern —e nehmen, to take a word in another sense, signification, meaning, acception; in weiterem, engerem —, in a more enlarged or ample, in a stricter or more circumscribed sense; in vorzüglichem —e, emphatically, by way of excellence, in [its] principal, special or especial meaning; in dieſem Worte iſt kein —, there is no sense, no meaning in this word. Syn. V. Vernunft and Bedeutung.

Verſtand-los, *adj.* and *adv.* without sense or common sense, of no judgment, senseless. —loſer Menſch, a man of no judgement; —los ſprechen, to speak irrationally, without rhyme or reason, senselessly; eine —loſe Rede, a senseless speech, a piece of jargon; ich legte es —los [more usual unbedacht, ohne Ueberlegung] hieher, I laid it here without thinking, thoughtlessly, unreflectingly. —reich, —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* intellectual, full of sense, sensible.

Verſtandes-begriff, *m.* [in logic] idea. [in philosophy] Die reinen —begriffe, pure ideas, pure abstract ideas. —held, *m.* 1) superior genius. 2) a man vain of his talents, fond of shewing off his mental prowess. —kraft, *f.* intellectual faculty. Im Schlafe, im Sturme der Leidenſchaft hören die —kräfte auf, zu wirken, in sleep, in the whirlwind of passion the intellectual faculties are suspended. —kaſten, *m.* [in common people's lang. and comic] the casket of the mind, the tablets of the mind, the head. —menſch, *m.* a cold calculating man, a man who acts from reflection [sometimes with the ellipse of ‚and not from the heart'. — ſchärfe, *f.* subtility or subtlety of mind, acuteness or acumen, penetration, sagacity, perspicacity. —ſchwäche, *f.* weakness of mind, of the intellects. —verwirrung, *f.* mental confusion; *it.* aberration of mind or intellect. —weſen, *n.* 1) intellectual or rational being. Gott iſt ein reines —weſen, God is a pure intellectual being. 2) V. —menſch.

Verſtändig, *adj.* and *adv.* intelligent; *it.* intellectual, judicious, sensible. —e Thiere, intelligent animals; der Menſch iſt ein —es Weſen, man is a rational being; ein —er, ſehr —er Mann, a rational, very rational or judicious man; ein der Sache —er Mann, a man versed, expert in an affair, fully competent to judge &c. of a thing; — urtheilen, ſprechen, to judge, speak intelligently, sensibly; ein —es Wort ſprechen, to speak a sensible word, *it.* to speak sensibly, intelligently, to the purpose; das —e Alter, the age of discretion. Syn. V. Klug.

Verſtändigkeit, *f.* intelligence.

Verſtändigen, *v. tr.* 1) Einen —, to inform, enlighten, illumine any one, to cause any one to comprehend; er hat die Sache mißverſtanden, man muß ihn hierüber —, he has misunderstood the matter, he must be set right about it, it must be cleared up, be explained to him; — wir uns! laſſen Sie ſich erſt —, ehe Sie ſich zu Etwas entſchließen, let us understand each other! let your mind be fully acquainted with the details, make yourself complete master of the pros and cons, before you decide on any thing; *it.* ſich [über Etwas] —, to agree on a thing; ſie verſtändigten ſich zuletzt darüber, they at last came to an agreement regarding this matter. 2) [in chancery] to make known, to notify, to avert. Dero Meinung uns zu —, in order to acquaint us with your opinion. 3) V. Verſtändlichen. Das —, enlightening, explanation, clearing up, setting right; *it.* notification, information.

Verſtändlich, *adj.* and *adv.* intelligible. Laut und — ſprechen, to speak loud and intelligibly; eine —e Ausſprache, Rede, a distinct, clear &c. pronunciation, a perspicuous, an intelligible speech; dieſe Stelle iſt nicht —, this passage is not to be understood, is unintelligible; ſich — ausdrücken, to express one's self intelligibly; — leſen, ſchreiben, to read, write intelligibly; dieſer Schriftſteller iſt nicht ſehr —, this author is not very clear &c.; ich will Ihnen die Sache — machen, I will make the matter clear, intelligible to you; das iſt allgemein —, that is clear &c. to or for every body; allgemein — predigen, to preach for the many and not for the select few, to preach in plain popular language; eine allgemein —e Art zu reden, a popular manner or style of speaking; das iſt mir nicht —, that is not comprehensible &c., that is incomprehensible for or to me. Syn. V. Deutlich.

Verſtändlichen, *v. tr.* to render intelligible or comprehensible, to explain. Das —, V. Verſtändlichung.

Verſtändlichkeit, *f.* comprehensibleness, intelligibleness, intelligibility, perspicuity, perspicuousness, clearness. Was mir an dieſem Schriftſteller am meiſten gefällt, iſt die —, what I like most in this author is his clearness, is the distinctness of his expressions, his unambiguous style.

Verſtändlichung, *f.* explanation. Zur — des Gedichtes &c., for furthering or facilitating the making out of the poem &c.

Verſtändniß, *n.* [-ſſes, *pl.* -ſſe] 1) [Verſtand] [old] understanding, mind, intelligence. Einem das — öffnen, to cause light, a gleam of light to burst upon any one's mind. 2) [= das Verſtehen] Einem das — einer Schrift, eines Gedichts &c. eröffnen, erſchließen, erleichtern, to lay open the meaning, tendency of a writing [work, book] to any one, to facilitate the comprehending of a work, the making out of a

poem &c., to give any one a clew or key to its meaning. 3) intelligence or understanding with another or with others; [in law] collusion. Ein —, ein geheimes — mit Jemand haben, unterhalten, to have, to keep up or to maintain an understanding, a secret intelligence or correspondence with any one, [in law] to be in collusion [whether apparent or secret] with any one, to collude with &c.; es findet ein —, ein heimliches — zwiſchen ihnen ſtatt, there is an understanding, a secret understanding between them; ſeine —ſſe mit dem Feinde ſind entdeckt worden, his intrigues with the enemy have been discovered, his traitorous correspondence with the enemy has been &c.; dieſer Verkauf iſt nur zum Scheine, es iſt ein heimliches — dabei, this is only a mock-sale, there is collusion in it; dieſer Urtheilsſpruch iſt nach einem heimlichen —ſſe gefällt worden, this judgment has been delivered collusorily; V. Liebes—. 4) [= Vernehmen] In gutem, in einem guten — mit einander leben, to live on a good understanding, on a friendly footing, in good intelligence with each other.

Verſtärken, I. *v. tr.* to strengthen, fortify, reinforce, to make stronger. Eine Säule, einen Wall, eine Mauer —, to strengthen a column, a rampart, a wall; die Feſtungswerke —, to augment, enlarge, strengthen the fortifications; eine Achſe —, to strengthen an axle, to reinforce it; eine Kanone mit verſtärktem Bodenſtücke, a reinforced or fortified cannon; die Beſatzung, das Heer —, to reinforce the garrison, army; die Arbeiter —, to increase the workmen, to put on more hands; das Heer iſt durch 10,000 Mann verſtärkt worden, the army has been reinforced by 10,000 men; ihre Vereinigung hat ſein Heer um den vierten Theil verſtärkt, their junction has strengthened his army by a fourth; ſeine Seemacht —, to increase, augment one's naval force; [with painters] die Farben or Tinten —, to give more body to the colours or tints; Schatten und Licht —, to give more fulness, depth or richness to, to throw forward the shade and light; eine Figur, die Theile einer Figur —, to throw into greater relief a figure, to give more boldness to the parts of a figure; [in music] den Ton —, to swell the sound, to give greater fulness, depth, richness to a tone; [in chemistry] die Säuren, Flüſſigkeiten —, to concentrate acids, liquids; [in grammar] —de Partikeln, augmentative particles. *Fig.* Heftige Leidenſchaften — die Krankheiten des Körpers, violent passions feed, increase, aggravate the diseases of the body. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to strengthen, fortify one's self. Der Feind verſtärkt ſich täglich, the enemy reinforces himself, is collecting fresh forces or powers every day; der Wind verſtärkt ſich, the wind is blowing fresher, stronger, is rising strong, increases. Das —, V. Verſtärkung.

Verſtärkung, *f.* strengthening, reinforcing. [in artillery] Die erſte, zweite — an einer Kanone, the first, second reinforce of a cannon; die — am Hahne des Flintenſchloſſes, the support at the cock of a gunlock; [in chemistry] die — durch die Verdünſtung, durch das Gefrieren, concentration by evaporation, by congelation; — [in the army], reinforcement or reenforcement; dem Heere eine —, anſehnliche —en zuſchicken, to send to the army a reinforcement, considerable reinforcements; — [in rhetoric = Steigerung], climax.

Verſtärkungs-flaſche, *f.* [Leydener or Kleiſt'ſche Flaſche] the Leyden or electrical phial, the Leyden jar. —ſoldaten, —truppen, *pl.* reinforcement[s]. —wort, *n.* an augmentative [word], V. Verſtärken [in grammar].

Verſtárren, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to grow or become stiff or stark, to stiffen, V. Erſtarren. *Fig.* Ein verſtarrtes Herz, a hardened, steeled heart. Das —, V. Verſtarrung.

Verſtárrung, *f.* stiffness, numbness.

Verſtátten, *v. tr.* Einem Etwas — [V. Geſtatten], to grant, permit, allow any thing to any one. Das —, permission.

Verſtäuben, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to fly away like dust, as or in dust, V. Verſtieben.

Verſtäuben, I. *v. tr.* to cause to fly away like dust, V. Verſtieben. Viel Puder —, to use up a great deal of hair-powder. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, V. Verſtauben.

Verſtäubern, Verſtöbern, *v. tr.* 1) V. Verſtäuben. 2) Den Weg —, to snow over or up the way. 3) Hühner, Tauben &c. —, to start fowls, pigeons by ferreting.

Verſtäuchen, *v. tr.* Eine Feder &c. —, to spoil, bend, crush a pen &c. by pushing it against something; er hat ſich die Fauſt verſtaucht, he has injured his fist by a blow, [low] he has smashed his fist; ſich die Hand, den Fuß —, to sprain, wrench one's hand, foot. Das —, V. Verſtauchung.

Verſtáuchung, *f.* sprain, strain, wrench. Das iſt eine bloße —, that is only a sprain.

Verſtèchen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) [with needlewomen] Die Löcher in einem Strumpfe, Hemde &c. —, to mend, darn a stocking, shirt &c. 2) [at cards] Sich —, alle ſeine Trümpfe —, to play out, to throw away all one's trumps. 3) [in seamen's lang.] Das Ankertau —, to change the keckling of a cable, *it.* to surge it. 4) [unusual] V. Vertauſchen. 5) Den Wein — [V. Verſchneiden], to mix, to make up the wine.

Verſtèck, *m.* and *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) the act of hiding. — or —ens ſpielen, to play at hide and seek, at hoop or whoop; [in war &c.] die Truppen, Kriegsſchiffe machten einen —, the troops, the ships of war put themselves in ambuscade, formed an ambuscade. 2) the hiding-place. Hinter einem —e auflauern, to lurk, to lie in wait behind a hiding-place, a place of concealment.

Verſtècken, I. *v. tr.* 1) to consume by or in sticking. Alle Bohnen &c. —, to plant or set all the beans; alle Nadeln —, to stick, use up all the pins. *Fig.* [provincial or in common people's lang.] Sein Geld — [verbrauchen], to spend one's money; ſich —, to spend beyond one's means, to live beyond one's income, *it.* to get into debt, [fam.] to outrun the constable. 2) [= zuſtecken] Die Stallthür — [in pop. lang.], to shut the stable-door [by means of a peg]; einen Weg —, to block up a way with poles, branches &c., *it.* with wisps of straw; bei der fallenden Sucht verſteckt [= verſchleimt] ſich das Gehirn, in epilepsy the brain gets clogged; er iſt verſteckt in der Naſe, his nose is stopped up. 3) [verbergen] to hide, conceal. Sein Geld —, to hide one's money; Etwas hinter den Spiegel, unter die Treppe —, to hide something behind the glass, under the stairs; ſich hinter einen Strauch, Baum —, to hide [one's self] behind a bush, tree; — or —s ſpielen, V. under Verſteck; Etwas —, to hide something from any one; der Mond iſt hinter Wolken verſteckt, the moon is hidden behind clouds; [with painters] Etwas —, to veil any thing. *Fig.* Ein verſteckter Menſch, a close, deep man; verſteckt handeln, to go deeply to work, to hide one's game, [also] to go to work in the dark; ſein verſtecktes Weſen macht ihn mir verdächtig, his sly ways, his deep look makes me suspect him; darin liegt ein verſteckter Vorwurf, an indirect reproach lies concealed in that; verſteckte Worte, Reden, covered, hidden words, speeches; auf eine verſteckte Art zu verſtehen geben, to give to understand in an indirect manner. II. *v. refl.* ſich — 1) [provincial or in common people's lang.] to spend all one's cash, all the ready, to leave one's self with an empty purse, [low] to get into a mess, into a nice pickle. 2) [provincial or in common people's lang.] Sich für einen —, to stand bail, to become security for any one. 3) [in fam. lang. = verbergen] to hide one's self. Sich vor Einem —, to hide one's self from any one. Syn. V. Verbergen.

Verſteck-lehne, —liene, *f.* [in artillery] the linch-pin. —ſpiel, *n.* [with children] hide and seek. —winkel, *m.* hiding-place.

Verſtèckt, *past part.* of Verſtecken, which see. Syn. Verſteckt, Verſchloſſen. He, that is verſchloſſen, is merely circumspect in the communication of his thoughts and sentiments, fearful lest his ingenuousness might be used improperly; he however, who is conscious of entertaining certain sentiments, which he foresees would not be approved of if known, he is verſteckt. The cautious and prudent man is verſchloſſen [reserved], the sly man is verſteckt [close]; the former does not choose to have his opinions banded about or employed by others, the latter does not choose to let his real sentiments be known.

Verſteckthombiſch, *adj.* [in mineralogy] rhombiferous.

Verſtècktheit, *f.* deepness, reservedness, closeness [of character]. Seine — ging ſo weit, his dissimulation went so far.

Verſtéhbar, *adj.* and *adv.* comprehensible, intelligible.

1. Verſtéhen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) to hear, to catch. Er ſpricht undeutlich, man hat Mühe, ihn zu —, he speaks indistinctly, one has a difficulty in catching, in making out what he says. 2) to understand, to comprehend. Ich verſtehe, was er ſagen will, I understand what he means; er verſteht den geringſten Wink, he understands the slightest sign [made to him]; Sie haben mich falſch, unrecht verſtanden, you have understood me wrong, you have misunderstood me; den Sinn einer Rede —, to understand the meaning of a speech; nun verſtehe ich es, Sie &c., now I understand it, you &c.; Scherz, Spaß —, to take a joke, a jest in good part; dieſer Menſch verſteht keinen Spaß, this man can't take a joke; er wollte ihn necken, aber dieſer verſtand es unrecht [in fam. lang.], he wanted to banter him, but this one took it amiss, in dudgeon; Sie ſollen gehorchen, — Sie mich? [as a threat] you are to obey, do you understand me? Etwas zu — geben, to give or cause any thing to be understood, to intimate, to signify; er gab ziemlich zu —, daß &c., he gave it pretty clearly to be understood, that &c.; er hat es nicht ausdrücklich geſagt, aber er hat es mir zu — gegeben, he did not say it in direct words, but he left me to understand it. 2)

Etwas ſo oder anders —, to understand [i. e. explain, interpret &c.] any thing this way or that, so or otherwise; das verſtehe ich eben darunter, that is exactly what I understand by it, that is just or exactly what I mean; dieſe Summe iſt nicht mit darunter verſtanden, this sum is not included or comprised in it. 3) to know from having learned, to have knowledge of; eine Sprache, Kunſt, Wiſſenſchaft —, to know a language, an art, a science; er verſteht franzöſiſch, engliſch, das Franzöſiſche, Engliſche, he knows, he is acquainted with, he understandsFrench, English, the French language, the English language; die Heilkunſt, das Recht —, to know medicine, jurisprudence; er verſteht dieſes Spiel gut, he knows this game well; ich verſtehe nichts von der Sache, I know nothing of the matter, I understand nothing about it, [also] I am not skilled in it, in this business or work; das Tanzen &c. —, to know dancing &c., to know how to dance &c. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, 1) to be easily understood, to explain itself, to be easy of comprehension. Das verſteht ſich, verſteht ſich von ſelbſt, that is a matter of course, of course it is so. 2) Sich mit Einem —, ſich mit Jemand über Etwas —, to have an understanding with any one, to be agreed, to have come to an understanding with any one about something; darüber — ſie ſich ſchon lange, on that they have been agreed a long time; wir — uns, we understand each other, we are agreed; ſich gut mit einander —, to agree well together. 3) Sich auf Etwas —, to understand any thing thoroughly, to be intimately acquainted with it; to have skill in, to be a judge of any thing, [very fam.] to be up to it; er verſteht ſich beſſer darauf, als ich, he is better acquainted with that, than I am, [very fam.] he is more up to it, better up to the thing, than I; er verſteht das Hofleben, he is aufait with court-life, he is quite at home in the life led at courts; er verſteht die Geſchäfte, he has business at his fingers' ends, he is in his element when transacting business; ſich auf Frauenzimmer, auf Pferde, Gemählde, Edelſteine &c. —, to have a thorough knowledge of women, to know the sex, to be connoisseur in horses, pictures, precious stones &c., [cant] to be a dab, a dabster in women &c., [sometimes] to be an adept at or in &c.; er verſteht ſich darauf, ein Lager zu ſchlagen, he knows how to pitch a camp. *Proverb.* Er verſteht ſich darauf, wie ein Blinder auf die Farben, he knows as much about it as the man in the moon. Syn. V. Vernehmen.

2. **Verſtéhen**, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to spend in standing. Eine Stunde &c. —, to pass an hour &c. in standing. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to suffer injury by standing. [with jockeys &c.] Ein verſtandenes Pferd, a horse off his training for want of air and exercise; ſein Pferd iſt verſtanden, his horse has stood, has been kept too long in the stable. 2) [more usual, = abſtehen] to have stood too long [as wine &c.] without being drunk, to have got flat by standing too long in the glass &c. 3) [rather provincial] to be forfeited by remaining or standing unredeemed or unclaimed. Das Pfand iſt verſtanden, hat ſich verſtanden, the pledge is forfeited, is lost; verſtandene Pfänder verkaufen, to sell unredeemed pledges.

Verſteifen, I. *v. tr.* [in a proper and figurative sense] to make stiff, to stiffen. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to become or grow stiff, to stiffen. Seine Hand iſt verſteift, his hand is stiffened, is benumbed, dead.

1. **Verſteigen**, *irr. v. refl.* ſich —, to lose one's way in or through climbing, *it.* to climb so high as to be at a loss how to get down again. Wir hatten uns auf den Felſen verſtiegen, we climbed up the rocks too high. *Fig.* Sich —, to get or soar too high; ſich in Ausdrücken —, to soar too high in one's style, to use inflated language, to be bombastic; eine verſtiegene Rede, a pompous, high-flown speech; dieſer Redner verſteigt ſich ſo hoch, daß man ihn aus den Augen verliert, this orator soars so high, that we lose sight of him; dieſer Schriftſteller verſteigt ſich, this author walks upon stilts, is too fond of his seven-leagued boots; ſich in Fragen —, to ask questions that nobody can well answer, questions of too sublime or exalted a nature; ſich im Nachdenken, in ſeinen Gedanken —, to get lost, absorbed in reflection, in meditation, in one's thoughts; ſich in Unternehmungen —, to go beyond one's depth in any enterprise, to undertake too much, more than one can perform; — Sie ſich nicht zu hoch, zu weit, don't attempt too much, don't fly at such high game, don't soar too high; ſo hoch, ſo weit verſteige ich mich nicht, so high, so Icarian a flight I don't mean to take, I don't intend climbing or soaring so high; er hat ſich in dieſer Kunſt, Wiſſenſchaft nicht weit verſtiegen [ironically], he has not dived deep into this art, he has not explored this science so very far.

2 **Verſteigen**, *v. tr.* [provincial] V. Verſteigern.

Verſteigerer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who sells by auction or has sold by auction; [if he sells professionally for others = Auktionator] auctioneer.

Verſteigern, *v. tr.* Bücher, Möbeln, ein Haus —, to sell books, furniture, a house by auction, to the highest bidder, by public sale. to bring them to the hammer; man hat ihm alle ſeine Grundſtücke — laſſen, all his grounds have been sold by a decree of court, by an order of the court. Das —, V. Verſteigerung.

Verſteigerung, *f.* auction, port-sale, public sale, sale by lots. Die — bei der brennenden Kerze [formerly], sale by an inch of candle; ich habe dieſen Tiſch, dieſe Bücher &c. in einer — gekauft, I bought this table, these books &c. at an auction; er läuft in alle —en, he attends all the auctions, all the [public] sales; eine — ausrufen, to cry an auction.

Verſteigerungs-buch, *n.* 1) catalogue of an auction. 2) book forming a lot or part of a lot at an auction either sold or to be sold. —**protokoll**, *n.* record made, register kept at an auction. —**ſache**, *f.* a lot at an auction. —**ſtube**, *f.* auction-room. —**termin**, *m.* fixed time or term on which the auction is to take place.

Verſteinen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to turn or change into stone, to petrify. Verſteinte Körper, Pflanzen, petrified bodies, plants, fossil plants. II. *v. tr.* 1) to petrify, to change or turn into stone; [in chemistry] to lapidify. Verſteinte Metalle, lapidified metals. *Fig.* Die Tapferſten ſelbſt verſteinte die fürchterliche Kunde, this dreadful intelligence petrified even the bravest, V. Verſteinern. 2) to furnish with boundary-stones, with mere-stones. Einen Acker, einen Weinberg —, to mark off a field, a vineyard. Das —, V. Verſteinung.

Verſteinern, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] and *v. refl.* ſich —, to become petrified. Das Holz verſteinert, verſteinert ſich in dieſem Boden, wood petrifies in this soil; verſteinerte Knochen, Fiſche, Muſcheln, petrified bones, fish, shells. *Fig.* Ein verſteinerter [verſtockter, verhärteter] Sünder, a hardened sinner; wie er — wird, wenn er erfahren wird &c., how horrified, how thunderstruck, how petrified he will be, when he hears &c. II. *v. tr.* to petrify, [in chemistry] to lapidify. Es gibt Waſſer, welche Alles, was man hineinwirft, —, there are waters, which petrify every thing thrown in; eine verſteinernde Quelle, a petrifying spring; [in chemistry] ein —der Saft, a lapidific juice. *Fig.* Er war ganz verſteinert [erſtarrt] bei dieſer Nachricht, he was regularly petrified, frozen, chilled to death at this news; [less usual of agreeable things or sensations] die Freude hatte mich verſteinert, joy had deprived me of all motion. Das —, V. Verſteinerung.

Verſteinerung, *f.* 1) petrifaction, petrification; [in chemistry] lapidification. 2) a petrifaction. Er hat ſehr ſeltene —en, he has some very rare petrifactions, V. Verſteinung.

Verſteinung, *f.* 1) petrifaction, petrification; *it.* the formation of stones, petrescence; *it.* the lapidification [of metals]. 2) Die — eines Feldes, Gutes, the setting boundary-stones to a field, to an estate.

Verſtellen, *v. tr.* 1) to displace, to derange. Die Stühle, Bücher &c. —, to place the chairs, books &c. wrong, not to put them in their right places; er hat mir alle meine Bücher verſtellt, he has put all my books out of their right places, he has misplaced, disarranged them. 2) [to place or arrange differently, in order to make one's self or a thing not recognizable] Seine Handſchrift —, to disguise one's handwriting; ein falſcher Bart verſtellt einen Menſchen ſehr, a false beard disguises a man uncommonly; er legte ein Pflaſter auf das Auge, um ſich zu —, he put a patch over his eye for the purpose of disguising himself; ſeine Stimme —, to disguise, change one's voice; *it.* verſtellter Weiſe, as a feint, in a dissembling manner, pretendedly; verſtellter Weiſe zornig thun, fröhlich ſeyn, to pretend to be angry, glad; eine verſtellte Zärtlichkeit, a pretended, an assumed, a feigned tenderness; eine verſtellte Krankheit, a sham or feigned sickness; ein verſtellter Marſch, a false march; ein verſtellter Charakter, an assumed character; ein verſtellter Menſch, a dissembler. 3) to divide and distribute, to place in sundry spots. Die Vorſpannspferde ſind von zwei bis drei Meilen verſtellt, relays of horses are placed at every two or three miles, they change horses at posts from two to three miles. 4) to place badly, in bad order. Die Bücher —, to arrange or place the books ill, without regard to classification, unmethodically, any how; dieſe Säulen ſind verſtellt, these columns are badly distributed, untastefully &c. arranged. *Fig.* Seinen Magen — [unusual = in Unordnung bringen, ſtören, verderben], to derange or disorder one's stomach. 5) Eine Thür, den Weg — [= verſperren], to barricade a door, the way. 6) to disfigure, to distort. Er hat Zuckungen gehabt, welche ihm das ganze Geſicht verſtellt haben, he has had convulsions, which have

distorted his whole face; die Art, wie ſie ſich kleidet, verſtellt ſie ſehr, her mode of dressing disguises her very much, does not at all set her off to advantage. Das —, V. Verſtellung. Syn. Verſtellen, Verunſtalten, Entſtellen. Verſtellen merely denotes, that a man by an alteration of his figure has become difficult to be recognized, without deciding, whether he has become uglier in consequence of this alteration. Verunſtalten denotes that his figure or shape has lost more or less of its beauty and perfection. Entſtellen expresses both these ideas together; he, who is entſtellt, is uglier and less perfect as to his form, and in consequence of this impairment has become so changed as not to be recognized. Every kind of mutilation verunſtaltet [impairs] a man, but it does not follow that it verſtellt [disguises] him and entſtellt [disfigures] him, if it does not at the same time render it impossible or very difficult for people to recognize him. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to feign, dissemble, counterfeit. Der Höfling verſtellt ſich auf tauſenderlei Art, the courtier disguises himself in a thousand ways, puts on a thousand different shapes &c.; man kann ſich nicht lange —, one cannot dissemble long; er weiß ſich trefflich zu —, er iſt ein Meiſter in der Kunſt ſich zu —, he knows capitally how to counterfeit, he is a master in the art of dissembling, of dissimulation; *it.* ſich in Etwas —, to disguise or metamorphose one's self into any thing; der Satan verſtellt ſich in einen Engel des Lichts [in Scripture], Satan himself is transformed into an angel of light. Syn. Verſtellen, ſich, Stellen, ſich. Sich verſtellen is not to allow one's real opinions to be known; ſich ſtellen is to endeavour to palm off upon another as one's opinions those which are not so in reality; the first is therefore to dissemble and the second to feign, to simulate; the antithesis between them is fully shewn by the following latin line: ‚Quod non es simulas, dissimulasque quod es', ‚Thou feignest to be what thou art not, and thou dissemblest what thou art.' „Du ſtellſt dich (das zu ſeyn, was du nicht biſt), und du verſtellſt dich (das zu ſeyn, was du biſt).

Verſtèllung, *f.* derangement, disarrangement. *Fig.* dissimulation, pretence, feint, disguising. Die Wahrheit wird trotz aller — erkannt, [the] truth is recognized in spite of all concealment, of all disguise; ohne — reden, to speak without reserve or disguise; das Alles iſt lauter —, all that is sheer pretence, [fam. rather low] that is all regular sham, mere humbug; that is all a hum.

Verſtellungskunſt, *f.* the art of dissembling, dissimulation. Sich der — bedienen, to resort to dissimulation; er hat es in der — weit gebracht, he has made great progress in the art of feigning, of dissembling.

Verſtèmpeln, *v. tr.* 1) to use up in stamping. 2) to stamp, stamp all over.

Verſtéppen, *v. tr.* to use up [silk &c.] in quilting.

Verſtèrben, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [obsolete = ſterben, except in the *past part.* as an *adj.*] to die, [old] to decease. Unſer verſtorbener Freund, mein verſtorbener Vater, our late friend, my late father; die letztverſtorbene Kaiſerinn, the late empress; der, die Verſtorbene, the deceased, the defunct; die Kinder des Verſtorbenen, the children of the deceased; Gott für die Verſtorbenen bitten, to pray God for the departed, for the souls of the departed, of the dead. Das —, the decease the death.

1. Verſteúern, [from ſteuern = to guide or steer] *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] and *v. refl.* ſich — [in seamen's lang.], to steer wrong. Das Schiff iſt verſteuert, wir haben uns verſteuert, the ship has been steered, we have steered out of the right course.

2. Verſteúern, [from Steuer = a duty, tax] *v. tr.* Sein Haus, ein Gut —, to pay the taxes, rates on a house, an estate; ein Gut, das nicht verſteuert werden darf, an estate, that cannot be taxed or rated; Waaren —, V. Verzollen. Das —, payment or discharge of taxes, of rates.

Verſticken, *v. tr.* to use up in embroidering, in embroidery.

Verſtieben, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to fly off in dust. In den Mühlen verſtiebt viel Mehl, a great deal of flour is lost or wasted as dust in mills. *Fig.* —, to be dissipated like dust; Alles verſtiebt, was dem Staube entſproß, every thing returns to dust, that sprang from dust. II. *v. tr.* to cause to fly away as or in dust, V. Verſtäuben.

Verſtielen, *v. tr.* Eine Axt, einen Hammer &c. —, to put a handle on, to helve an axe, a hammer &c.

1. Verſtiften, *v. tr.* [from 1. Stiften] to furnish with tags, with tacks, with pins or points.

2. Verſtiften, *v. tr.* [from 2. Stiften] [obsolete = vermachen] to bequeathe, to leave as a legacy, to will.

Verſtimmen, I. *v. tr.* Ein Klavier, eine Geige &c. —, to put out of tune, to untune, to mistune a piano, a violin &c.; ein verſtimmtes Tonwerkzeug, an instrument out of tune. *Fig.* Einen —, to put any one out of humour, out of tune; dieſer Scherz &c. hat ihn verſtimmt, this joke &c. has made him angry. II *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] and *v. refl.* ſich —, to get out of tune. Dieſe Harfe &c. verſtimmt leicht, this harp soon gets out of tune, doesn't keep long in tune. *Fig.* Er iſt verſtimmt, wird durch die geringſte Kleinigkeit verſtimmt, he is out of sorts, is put out of temper at the least trifle.

Verſtinken, *irr. v. intr.* 1) [in pop. lang.] to cease stinking. 2) [in common people's lang.] [u. w. ſeyn] to be spoiled by reason of stinking. Dieſes Fleiſch iſt verſtunken, this meat is too high, smells too high, is all stinking; verſtunkene Eier, rotten eggs.

Verſtöbern, V. Verſtäubern.

Verſtöcken, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to get or be spoiled by damp, to get mildewed. 2) *Fig.* to harden, to grow hardened, to become insensible or callous. Gegen alle Vorſtellungen verſtockt ſeyn, to be insensible, deaf to all remonstrance; ein verſtockter Menſch, a hardened, callous man; ein verſtockter Sünder, a hardened, an obdurate sinner; ein verſtocktes Herz haben, to have a hardened, callous, an unfeeling heart; [in Scripture] denn das Herz dieſes Volks iſt verſtockt, for the heart of this people is waxed gross; *it.* [in Scripture] ſondern ihre Sinne ſind verſtockt, but their minds were blinded. II. *v. tr.* to harden, to make callous. Dieſe Mißhandlungen haben ihn ganz verſtockt, these acts of harsh treatment have quite hardened him; der Geiz hat ſein Herz verſtockt, avarice has hardened, steeled his heart. Das —, die Verſtockung, hardening.

Verſtócktheit, *f.* hardness, obduracy, callousness. Die — eines Sünders, des Herzens, the reckless indifference of a sinner, hardness &c. of heart; *it.* — eines Menſchen, the insensibility of a man.

Verſtöhlen, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) thievish. Er iſt ſo —, wie eine Dohle, he is as thievish as a daw. 2) [heimlich] stealthy, furtive. —e Liebe, secret love-intrigues, furtive amours; ein —er Blick, a furtive look, a stealthy or stolen glance; Einen —, [in common people's lang.] —s anblicken, to regard any one stealthily, by stealth, from the corner of one's eye; —, —er Weiſe ſich herein, hinausſchleichen, to creep out, in by stealth, on the sly; ſich — [aus einer Geſellſchaft] davon machen, to take French leave; —er Weiſe einander beſuchen, to visit each other by stealth, to have stolen interviews.

Verſtöhnen, *v. tr.* Die ganze Nacht —, to pass the whole night in groaning, in moaning, in sighing.

Verſtöhren, V. Verſtören.

Verſtóllen, *v. tr.* [with miners] Ein Bergwerk &c. —, to make gateway and stoll &c. in a mine; verſtolltes Feld, field or plot pierced with drifts, galleries and the like.

Verſtólpern, *v. intr.* and *refl.* ſich —, [fam.] to stumble, [very fam.] to tumble up. *Fig.* Sich — [in common people's lang.], to blunder. Da hat er ſich ſehr verſtolpert, there he has made a regular blunder.

Verſtólzen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [unusual] to become quite proud. II *v. tr.* [not much used] to make quite proud, to inflate with pride; *it.* viel Geld —, to spend much money on pompous display.

Verſtöpfeln, *v. tr.* Ein Loch —, to stop [up] a hole; eine Flaſche &c. —, V. Verſtöpfeln.

Verſtópfen, I. *v. tr.* Ein Loch, eine Flaſche &c. —, to stop [up] a hole, to cork a bottle &c.; Einem den Mund —, daß er nicht ſchreien kann, to stop any one's mouth, so that he cannot cry, to gag any one; ſich die Ohren —, mit Baumwolle —, to stop one's ears, to stuff or stop them with cotton; Etwas mit Werg —, to stop or plug up with tow; die Ritzen eines Faſſes —, to stop up, to make water-tight or air-tight the chinks of a cask; die Ritzen an einer Thür, einem Fenſter —, to stop up [with paper &c.] the chinks or shakes of a door, window; die Unreinigkeiten haben dieſen Ablauf, dieſe Röhre, dieſen Kanal verſtopft, impurities have stopped [up], closed this vent, this pipe, this canal or channel; eine Quelle —, to choke up a spring; ſein Pfeifenrohr, dieſe Spritze iſt verſtopft, the tube of his pipe, this squirt is stopped up; eine verſtopfte Waſſerröhre, ein verſtopfter Kanal, an obstructed, a choked, a stopped up water-pipe, canal; die Mispeln, Quitten — den Leib, medlars, quinces bind the body, are constipating, constipate; einen verſtopften Leib haben, verſtopft ſeyn, to have constipated bowels, to be constipated, costive, bound; das verſtopft die Milz, die Leber, that is an obstruent to the spleen, liver; dadurch können die Gefäße verſtopft werden, the vessels may be obstructed by that; das verſtopft die monatliche Reinigung, that stops the menses, suppresses the menstrual discharge; die Gefäße, Gänge im Körper —d, obstruent, obstructive, oppilative; den Leib —d, constipating, binding; verſtopft, in der Naſe verſtopft ſeyn, to have a stuffed nose, a stoppage of the head. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to become stopped or closed up. Der Leck hat ſich von ſelbſt verſtopft, the leak has stopped of itself; wenn Vollblütigkeit da iſt, — ſich die Adern, when fulness of blood is present the veins become gorged; die Schweißlöcher ha-

den ſich verſtopft, the pores of the skin have closed. Das —, V. Verſtopfung.

Verſtópfung, *f.* 1) the stopping up [of cracks, chinks &c.]. 2) stopping, stoppage; oppilation, obstruction. Dieſe Röhren ſind durch die — geborſten, these pipes have burst from being stopped up; er leidet an einer — der Gefäße, der Leber, der Milz, he suffers from an obstruction of the vessels, of the liver, spleen; die — der Schweißlöcher, the oppilation, closing up of the pores; die — heben, to remove the obstructions or oppilations [of the vessels]; dieſes Mittel iſt vortrefflich, um die — der Milz zu heben, this is an excellent deobstruent or deoppilant for the spleen; dieſe Pflanze hebt die —, this plant is deoppilative, deobstruent; die — der Naſe, stoppage of the nose, in the head, [fam.] a cold; die — der monatlichen Reinigung, suppression of the menstrual discharge, stoppage of the menses; *it.* —, constipation, costiveness; dieſe Speiſen verurſachen —, —en, these articles of food are indigestive, produce costiveness, cause obstipations; er leidet häufig an —en, he frequently suffers from costiveness, from obstructions.

Verſtöpfeln, *v. tr.* Eine Flaſche &c. —, to cork a bottle &c.

Verſtören, *v. tr.* 1) Einen über Etwas —, to disturb, trouble, derange any one about or concerning any thing; die Diebe wurden durch die Herbeikunft mehrerer Perſonen verſtört, the thieves were disturbed by the coming up of several persons. *Fig.* Verſtört ausſehen, to look disturbed, alarmed, [rather low] bothered or flustered; ich fand ſie ganz verſtört, I found her quite disturbed, agitated, bewildered, in consternation; er kam mit einem verſtörten Geſichte &c., he came with a troubled countenance &c. 2) to disorder, to trouble, V. Stören. 3) [little used] V. Zerſtören. Das —, V. Verſtörung.

Verſtörer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a disturber, troubler. 2) [in Scripture] V. Zerſtörer.

Verſtörung, *f.* trouble, perturbation. — lag in ſeinem Geſichte, trouble, disquiet, uneasiness was visible in his countenance.

Verſtoß, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [Verſehen] fault, error, mistake. Einen — begehen, to make an error, a blunder, a slip. Es iſt ein — gegen die gute Lebensart, wenn man &c., it is a breach of decorum, when one &c.; ein — in der Rechnung, an error in the reckoning, a miscalculation; ein — im Schreiben, a slip of the pen. 2) [with grooms &c.] Den — haben, bekommen [speaking of horses], to refuse [his, her, their] food or feed, to be off [his &c.] feed.

Verſtoßen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) *Fig.* to blunder, to err. Gegen or wider die Regeln, gegen die Wohlanſtändigkeit —, to violate the rules, decorum; dieſer Mahler hat gegen die Verhältniſſe, gegen das Koſtüm —, this painter has failed to keep the proportions, has neglected or violated the costume; gegen die Sprachlehre, gegen den geſunden Menſchenverſtand —, to make a fault or mistake in grammar, to run or act counter to common sense. 2) [fam. speaking of beer] to cease working, to work off. II. *v. tr.* 1) to displace, to derange. Das Pferd hat eine Ader —, the horse has started a vein. 2) [as it were to push on or forth] *a*) [not much used] to sell through necessity. Er kam in den Fall, ſeine Bücher zu —, he was compelled to part with his books, to make a sacrifice of them. *b*) Jemand —, to repulse, to cut [dead &c.] any one; Einen aus der Geſellſchaft —, to expel, reject, discard any one from the society, [if in a general sense] to banish any one from or out of society, [fam. in England] to send any one to Coventry; aus dem Rathe —, to expel, dismiss any one from the council; einen Liebhaber —, to discard, reject a lover, [very contemptuous] to dismiss a lover; einen Bedienten —, to dismiss, to turn away a servant; Einen vom Throne —, to dethrone any one; Einen vom Amte —, to discharge, dismiss any one from office; aus dem Beſitze —, to dispossess, [in law] to disseize; *it.* ſeine Frau —, to repudiate one's wife; einen Sohn —, to disinherit, to cast off one's son; ſeine Tochter in ein Kloſter —, to shut one's daughter up in a convent, to force her to take the veil; ein von Gott —er Sünder, a sinner rejected of God, a reprobate sinner; alle Mittel, allen Rath — [more usual zurückſtoßen, verwerfen], to repulse, repel, reject all remedies, advice. 3) to use by pounding &c. Pfeffer, Zucker &c. —, to pound [up] pepper, sugar &c. 4) to wear out by pushing, rubbing the end &c. of a thing. Ein Meſſer &c. —, to blunt a knife &c.; dieſer Aermel iſt ganz —, this sleeve is quite worn out, threadbare. III. *v. refl.* ſich —, 1) to thrust wrong, to make a wrong thrust. 2) to blunder, to err, to make a blunder, to commit an error. Sie haben ſich in der Rechnung —, you have made an error in the calculation, in the summing up. Das —, V. Verſtoßung.

Verſtößung, *f.* the repudiation [of a wife], casting off, disinherison [of a son], V. Verſtoß.

Verſtrahlen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to cease shining, beaming. Sein Glanz iſt verſtrahlt, his [its] splendour is eclipsed, has disappeared. II. *v. tr.* 1) Sein Licht —, to beam forth, to shed or pour its light; wenn die Sonne ihr wohlthätiges Licht verſtrahlt, when the sun pours forth, scatters abroad its beneficent light. 2) to exhaust by beaming forth. Noch hat die Sonne ihr Licht nicht verſtrahlt, the sun has not yet failed to pour forth its light.

Verſtrámpfeln, Verſtrampfen, *v. tr.* [in common people's lang.] to disorder by trampling.

Verſtránden, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [in seamen's lang.] [ſtranden] to be stranded. Das Schiff muß irgendwo verſtrandet ſeyn, the ship must be stranded somewhere.

Verſtrécken, *v. intr.* [speaking of the stag] to renew his attire, [of the attire] to bud again, to start.

Verſtreichen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to elapse. Unſere Tage — unvermerkt, our days glide away unobserved; es ſind ſeitdem viele Jahre verſtrichen, since then many years have passed away; in dieſen Beſchäftigungen verſtrich ihm die Jugendzeit, his youth was spent or passed in these occupations; der Termin iſt verſtrichen, the term has expired, elapsed. II. *v. tr.* 1) to use in spreading, in plastering over. Viel Salbe, Pflaſter —, to spread up much salve, plaster; viel Butter —, to spread up a great deal of butter [in cutting bread and butter]. 2) Eine Mauer —, mit Mörtel —, to rough-cast, to parget or render a wall, to plaster a wall, to do it over with parget, pargetting, plaster; die Fugen mit Lehm —, to fill up the joints with loam; mit Mörtel verſtrichene Fugen, joints filled up with mortar; ein Faß mit Pech —, to pitch a cask; die Dachziegel mit Mörtel or Speis —, to make the tiles or slates even to the walls with ruille; den Ofen —, to plaster or fill up [with blackened loam &c.] the chinks or flaws of the stove. Das — der Zeit, the lapse of time.

Verſtreichung, *f.* the expiration [of a term], the pargetting, rough-casting, plastering [of a wall].

Verſtreiten, *irr. v. tr.* 1) Sein Geld —, to spend one's money in going to law. 2) [obsolescent] to defend, sustain, maintain any thing. 3) ſich — [in fam. lang.], to dispute, to wrangle very eagerly or a long while.

Verſtreuen, *v. tr.* 1) Blätter &c. —, to strew [about], disperse, scatter leaves &c.; man fand mehrere Geldſtücke auf dem Wege verſtreuet, several coins were found strewed about, scattered on the road; wie Spreu, die der Wind verſtreuet [in Scripture], like chaff, which the wind driveth away; er wird dich wieder verſammeln aus allen Völkern, dahin er dich verſtreuet hat [in Scripture], he will return and gather thee from all the nations whither the Lord thy God has scattered thee. 2) [verbreiten] to spread abroad, to pour forth. Die Blumen, welche der Lenz verſtreuet, the flowers, which the spring sheds. 3) to consume in spreading or strewing. Alles Stroh —, to strew up all the straw [for the cattle &c.], to litter or shake it all down; viel Sand &c. —, to strew, sprinkle much sand. 4) to use up in sanding. Das —, strewing, scattering, dispersion.

Verſtricheln, *v. tr.* to cover with stripes, with streaks, with little bands.

Verſtrichen, *past part.* of Verſtreichen, which see.

Verſtricken, *v. tr.* and *refl.* I. [from Strick] 1) to tie to a cord or rope; *it.* [both in a proper and figurative sense] to entangle, to ensnare. Der Löwe verſtrickte ſich in die Netze, the lion entangled himself in the nets; das Pferd hat ſich verſtrickt, the horse has hampered, hitched himself. *Fig.* Sie ſuchte mich zu —, in ihre Netze zu —, she tried to entangle me, to catch me in her nets; eine Kokette verſtrickt ſich in ihren eigenen Netzen, a coquet gets caught in her own snares, in her own trap; in gefährliche Unternehmungen verſtrickt ſeyn, to be involved in dangerous undertakings; er iſt in einen ſchlimmen Handel verſtrickt worden, he has got implicated, mixed up in a bad business; in Liebe verſtrickt ſeyn [with poets], to be ensnared, captivated with love, to be caught in Cupid's net; ſich durch die Liebe nicht — laſſen, not to let one's self be captivated, be allured into the toils of love; die Verſchwörer ſuchten ihn zu —, the conspirators tried to draw him in, to inveigle him; da könnte der Schlaueſte verſtrickt werden, the cleverest fellow could be taken in by that. 2) to bind with cords. *Fig. a*) to unite strictly, closely, intimately. *b*) [unusual] ſich — [= ſich verſchwören], to conspire, to plot. 3) [obsolete or in law] [konfiniren, einbannen] *a*) to restrain within limits, to confine [i. e. to oblige any one to keep or reside within a certain place or district]. Einen Landläufer —, to restrict a vagabond to certain limits [as his parish &c.]. *b*) to arrest, to seize. II. [from ſtricken] 1) to knit together or on to. *Fig.* to interlace. Sich —, to be interlaced; [in botany] verſtrickte Zweige, interlaced, wreathed branches. 2) to use in knitting, [also] to use up in knitting. Sie verſtrickt Baumwolle, Wolle &c., she knits with cotton, worsted &c.; ſie hat alles Garn ver-

ſtrickt, she has knitted up all the thread. 3) to spend in knitting. Den ganzen Morgen —, to be knitting away all the morning. 4) to knit wrong. Das iſt verſtrickt, that is knitted wrong; ſich —, to make a mistake in one's knitting. Das —, V. Verſtrickung.

Verſtrickung, *f.* snare, toil, net; *it.* [in botany] interlacing, wreathing; [in law] arrest, seizure, *it.* [Einbannung] confining. Die —en der Liebe, Sünde &c., the toils, snares, bonds, chains of love, of sins &c.

Verſtrömen, I. *v. tr.* 1) to stream forth, to pour forth in streams. Heiße Thränen —, to weep scalding or hot and profuse tears, to shed a torrent of tears. 2) to cause to stream or flood. Welche Gewäſſer — die Flüſſe in die See! what masses of waters do the rivers disembogue! *Fig.* Sein Blut —, für das Vaterland —, to shed one's blood for one's country; das Leben zugleich mit dem Blute —, to pour or well forth life together with one's blood. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to flood, to stream, to well forth, to flow in torrents, like a torrent; *it.* to cease streaming &c. Schon iſt der Regen verſtrömt, the heavy rain is already over; in's Meer —, to disembogue. *Fig.* Jahrhunderte — vor dem Ewigen, wie ein Tag, centuries pass away like a day in the presence of the Eternal. Das —, the streaming away, the lapse.

Verſtróſſen, *v. tr.* [with miners] Einen Stollen, Schacht —, to work a stoll or stall, a shaft by steps or shambles; verſtroßtes Feld, the country or lode-plot worked by shambles; verſtroßter Bergbau, mining carried on by shambles. Das —, working of a mine by shambles.

Verſtrúdeln, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to boil away, to whirl on or off; *it.* to cease boiling, whirling.

Verſtückeln, V. Zerſtückeln.

Verſtudíren, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] Sein Vermögen &c. —, to spend one's money in study; er hat viel Geld verſtudirt, he has spent much money in study, [low] on his learning; ſeinen Verſtand —, to go mad with studying too much, from over-study, to get addlepated from fagging too hard.

Verſtúfen, *v. tr.* [with miners] Das Geſtein —, to notch the rock [so as to know how the work advances]; einen Stollen —, to notch or mark a stoll. Das —, the notching of a rock &c.

Verſtümmeln, *v. tr.* 1) to mutilate, maim, cripple, dock. Einen an Naſe und Ohren —, to cut off or split any one's nose, crop his ears, to mutilate them; eine Bildſäule —, to mutilate, deface a statue; ein verſtümmelter Körper, eine verſtümmelte Säule, Bildſäule, a mutilated or maimed body, injured &c. column, defaced &c. statue; einen Baum —, to lop, mangle, mutilate a tree; [in botany] verſtümmelte Blätter, Wurzeln, mutilated, imperfect leaves, roots; ein Buch, eine Rede —, to castrate a book, mangle a speech; er hat dieſe Stelle verſtümmelt, he has massacred, clipped, mangled, murdered this passage; verſtümmelter Gedanke, a mutilated, crippled thought. 2) [especially = entmannen] to castrate, emasculate, geld. Origenes verſtümmelte ſich ſelbſt, Origenes deprived himself of virility; [in botany] verſtümmelte Blumen, mutilated, barren flowers. Das —, V. Verſtümmelung.

Verſtümmelung, *f.* mutilation; *it.* castration.

Verſtúmmen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to become mute; *it.* to remain mute, to be struck dumb, to be unable to answer. Bei dem Anblicke ſeines Vaters verſtummte er, at the sight of his father he was struck dumb; vor Scham —, to remain speechless from confusion; dieſer Vorwurf machte ihn —, this reproach reduced him to silence, left him not a word to say for himself, dumbfoundered him. II. *v. tr.* [with poets] to render mute. Syn. V. Schweigen. Das —, V. Verſtummung.

Verſtúmmung, *f.* loss of speech, dumbfoundering, sudden silence; [in medicine] aphony.

Verſtümpern, [rather provincial] Verſtümpeln, *v. tr.* to boggle and mangle, to murder or massacre by boggling or botching. Er verſtümpert Alles, was er macht, he murders every thing he does; verſtümpertes Kleid, a dress wretchedly made, boggled up, cabbaged to death.

Verſtúmpfen, [little used] I. *v. tr.* to blunt. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to get blunt.

Verſtúnden, *v. tr.* [little used] to put off to another hour.

Verſtürmen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to cease storming, raging. Die Wetter ſind verſtürmt, the storms have blown over. 2) [unusual] V. Hinſtürmen, Stürmen. II. *v. tr.* to disperse, to drive away. Die Schiffe ſind verſtürmt worden, the ships have been dispersed, [also] driven from their course, by the storm.

Verſtürzen, *v. tr.* [with miners] Einen Schacht —, to fill up a shaft with rubble; einen Gang —, to cover up, to hide a gallery with rubbish.

Verſtützen, *v. tr.* Die Haare —, to crop the hair, V. Stutzen; einem Pferde die Ohren, den Schweif —, to crop the ears, to dock the tail of a horse.

Verſúch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [das Verſuchen] essay, trial, [in physics] experiment. Einen — machen, mit Etwas anſtellen, to make an essay, a trial with, to make an attempt at any thing, [in physics] to make an experiment or experiments upon, to experiment upon, [in contempt, of a would-be-practical philosopher] to experimentalize; er hat einen — bei mir gemacht, ob er mich nicht dazu bereden konnte or könnte, he has made a trial with me, an attempt with me, to see whether he could persuade me into or not; ich werde einen — mit dieſem Bedienten machen, I shall make a trial of this servant, I shall give him a trial; das iſt ſein erſter —, that is his first attempt; es kömmt auf einen — an, a trial must be made of it, an attempt must be made at it; wenn Sie an der Wirkung dieſes einfachen Mittels zweifeln, ſo können Sie einen — damit anſtellen, if you doubt the efficacy of this simple remedy, you can give it a trial, you can put it to the proof, you can see how it works; —e mit dem Magnete über die Schwerkraft der Luft anſtellen, to institute or make experiments with the magnet on the gravity of the air; ein — [eine Abhandlung] über die Sittenlehre, —e über Muſik, Mahlerei &c., an essay on morals, essays on music, painting &c.; Montaigne's —e, Montaigne's essays.

Verſuch-anſteller, *m.* [not much used] an essayer, a trier; an experimentalist. — **bohrer,** *m* [with miners] the scooping-iron [for boring, for making a groove, an essay-hatch &c.]. —**frage,** *f.* captious question, cross-question. —**jahr,** *n.* V. Probejahr. —**loch,** *n.* [with miners] essay-bore or hatch. —**luſt,** *f.* desire for making essays, for putting to the test, for experimentalizing. —**luſtig,** *adj.* and *adv.* fond of making trials or experiments. —**ort,** *m.* [with miners] V. Suchort. —**weiſe,** —**s-weiſe,** *adv.* after the manner of an essay, trialwise, experimentally.

Verſúchen, I. *v. tr.* 1) to try, to attempt, to essay. Ich will —, ob ich es machen kann, I will see if I can do it, I will try and do it, I will endeavour or attempt to do it, I will make an attempt or a trial at it; man muß die Sache —, the thing must be tried, be attempted, essayed; ich habe es verſucht, ihm ſeinen Irrthum zu benehmen, I have endeavoured, sought to convince him of his error; ich will —, zu gehen, wieder aufzuſtehen, I will try to walk, to stand up again; ich weiß nicht, ob ich es kann, ich habe es noch nicht verſucht, I don't know if I can, I have not yet tried; die Sache iſt zu ſchwer, ich mag ſie nicht —, the thing is too difficult, I should not like to attempt it; ich habe allerlei Mittel verſucht, I have tried all kinds of remedies, all sorts of ways [to effect it &c.]; ſein Heil, ſein Glück —, to seek one's fortune, to try and make it; ſein Glück im Kriege —, to seek one's fortune in war; ſein Glück anderwärts —, to seek [one's] fortune elsewhere; ſeine Kräfte —, to try, essay one's powers, one's strength; es mit Einem —, to try any one, to give any one a [fair] trial; nehmen Sie ihn in Ihre Dienſte, — Sie es mit ihm einige Monate, take him into your service, try him for a few months; eine Arzenei an Jemand —, to try a remedy on any one, to make an experiment on any one with a medicine. 2) [= unterſuchen] Die Münzen —, to essay the coinage. *Fig.* [= auf die Probe ſtellen] to put to the proof, to the trial. Eines Treue, einen Freund —, to try or probe any one's fidelity, to try or prove a friend; Gott —, to tempt God, [also] to expect miracles from him in one's behalf; Gott verſucht uns [prüfet uns], God tries us, scrutinizes us; der Teufel verſucht die Menſchen, the devil tempts man, mankind; ein Jeder wird von ſeiner eigenen böſen Luſt verſucht [scriptural style], every one is tempted by his own concupiscence; ſich zu Etwas verſucht fühlen, to feel one's self tempted, drawn on to any thing, to do any thing; ich fühlte mich ſehr verſucht, ihm derb zu antworten, I felt myself very much tempted to give him a sharp answer. 3) Etwas — [= koſten], to try, to taste, to feel &c.; — Sie dieſen Wein, von dieſem Weine, try this wine, taste of this wine; die Brühen —, to taste the sauces, to see how they taste; wollen Sie nicht dieſen Taback, von dieſem Taback —? won't you try this tobacco, snuff, won't you taste this snuff, [if to a chewer of tobacco] won't you taste this tobacco? II. *v. refl.* Sich an, in Etwas —, to make a trial in or at any thing; mehrere Kupferſtecher verſuchten ſich an dieſem Gemählde, several engravers made a trial at this picture; er hat ſich im Mahlen, Zeichnen &c. umſonſt verſucht, he has tried his hand, [comic but low] his fist, at painting, at drawing &c. to no purpose; [in fam. lang.] er hat ſich Etwas verſucht, in der Welt verſucht, he has gained experience, has learned to know the world, he has seen life; ein verſuchter, ſehr verſuchter Mann, an experienced man, a man of great expe-

rience, with a great knowledge of the world. Syn. V. Kundig. Das —, the tasting, trying [of wine &c.], V. Verſuchung.

Verſucher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* 1) [not much used] one who tries &c., V. Verſuchen. 2) tempter, temptress. Die Tugend &c. findet —, virtue &c. finds tempters, meets with tempters; *it.* der — [i. e. der Teufel], the Tempter.

Verſüchung, *f.* temptation. Die —en des Fleiſches [scriptural style], the temptations of the flesh; *it.* any inducement; ich fühlte eine große, lebhafte, ſtarke —, dies zu thun, I felt a great, strong inducement, felt greatly induced to do this; er gerieth in —, war in großer —, es ihm zu ſagen, he was tempted, powerfully or strongly tempted, he had a strong desire to tell him so; gerathen Sie bei dieſem ſchönen Wetter nicht in —, ſpazieren zu gehen? don't you feel a temptation to take a walk [in] this charming weather? ich hatte Mühe, der — zu widerſtehen, von dieſen Früchten zu eſſen, I had difficulty in withstanding, it was effort for me to withstand the temptation of eating some of this fruit; der — unterliegen, to yield, succumb to the temptation; der — Raum geben, to give way to, to yield to, to be unable to resist [the] temptation; und führe uns nicht in — [in Scripture], and lead us not into temptation; die — zum Böſen, the temptation to evil.

Verſudeln, *v. tr.* Viel Papier &c. —, to blot over, to bespatter, to daub, besmear, spoil much paper &c.; viele Farben —, to use up, a great deal of colour in daubing. Das —, daubing, bungling, cobbling.

Verſühnen, V. Verſöhnen.

Verſümmen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to cease humming. Bis die Glocken —, until the chiming, singing of the church-bells ceases to be heard.

Verſümpfen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to become marshy or boggy, to turn into a marsh, quagmire &c. Die ganze Gegend iſt verſumpft, the whole district is a swamp.

Verſümpfen, *v. tr.* 1) to render marshy, to turn into a marsh &c. 2) *Fig.* [formerly, in theology] In Gott verſümpft, absorbed, lost in the Divinity, in the contemplation of God.

Verſümſen, *v. intr.* [fam.] [u. w. ſeyn] to to cease humming [of bees, beetles &c.].

Verſündigen, *v. refl.* ſich —, to sin. Ich habe mich ſchwer verſündiget, an Gott und Menſchen verſündiget, I have grievously sinned, sinned [both] against God and man; womit habe ich mich verſündiget, daß es mir ſo unglücklich geht? in what have I sinned, that such ill fortune should attend me, should dog my footsteps? ſich an unſchuldigem Blut — [in Scripture], to sin against innocent blood; *it.* V. Verſchulden. Das —, V. Verſündigung.

Verſündigung, *f.* sinning, sin. Das iſt eine — an unſerem Nebenmenſchen, that is a sin against our neighbour.

Verſünken, *past part.* of Verſinken, which see.

Verſünkenheit, *f.* the state of being sunk, the lowness. Die — des Handels, des öffentlichen Wohlſtandes, the stagnation or prostration, the deep depression of trade, the deplorable state of the public weal; die — der Sitten, the corruption of manners, the demoralization; die — dieſes Menſchen geht ſo weit, daß &c., the immorality, the depravity, corruption of this man is so great, that &c.

Verſüßeln, *v. tr.* to make sweetish.

Verſüßen, I. *v. tr.* [in a proper and figurative sense] to sweeten; [in chemistry] to edulcorate, to dulcify. Die Zitronenſäure mit Zucker —, to sweeten lemon-juice with sugar; die ſcharfen Säfte, das ſcharfe Blut — [in medicine], to soften, temper, neutralize the acrid juices, the acidity of the blood; mineraliſche Säuren mit Weingeiſt —, to dulcify mineral acids with alcohol; einen Abſud, Aufguß &c. —, to edulcorate a decoction, an infusion &c.; verſüßter Salpetergeiſt, dulcified spirit of nitre; V. Abſüßen. *Fig.* Das verſüßet mir meinen Schmerz, mein Elend &c., that mollifies, softens, allays, assuages, mitigates my pain, soothes my grief &c.; Einem das Leben —, to sweeten any one's life, to render it [more] agreeable, sweet to any one. 2) [Verſüßen] to oversweeten. Den Kaffee, Wein —, to make the coffee, wine too sweet. Das —, sweetening; [in chemistry] edulcoration, dulcification.

Vertäfeln, V. Täfeln.

Vertägen, I. *v. tr.* [in law] to adjourn. Eine Frage, einen Gegenſtand —, to adjourn a question, to put off a subject; die Stände, die Kammern, das Parlament &c. —, to adjourn the states, the chambers &c., [in England] to prorogue Parliament; die Rathsverſammlung &c. hat ſich vertagt, the council &c. has adjourned. II. *v. intr.* to fail to appear on the appointed day. Das —, V. Vertagung.

Vertäger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [unusual] adjourner

Vertägung, *f.* the adjournment [of a question &c.].

Vertändeln, *v. tr.* 1) Die Zeit &c. —, to trifle, toy, [also] to dally away the time &c.; er hat ſein Glück vertändelt, he has allowed his good-fortune to escape by his folly. 2) Sein Geld —, to trifle away one's money. 3) [in pop. lang.] Sich —, to get one's self into a dilemma by making rash promises &c. Das —, the trifling away of one's time &c.; *it.* [in pop. lang.] V. Verplämpern.

Vertänzen, *v. tr.* 1) to spend in dancing. Die Nacht —, to dance all night. 2) to neglect for or through dancing. Er hat die Mahlzeit vertanzt, he has staid away from his dinner for the sake of dancing. 3) to injure by dancing. Seine Geſundheit —, to dance one's self out of good health, into bad health. 4) Sein Leid —, ſich die üble Laune —, to dance off one's suffering, to dance one's self out of one's ill humour; ſich den Schnupfen —, to cure one's cold by dancing.

Vertäppen, V. Vertrappeln.

Vertäſten, *v. refl.* ſich —, to handle wrong, clumsily, to make a mistake in handling or feeling.

Vertaümeln, I. *v. tr.* 1) Seine Zeit &c. —, to spend one's time &c. in the tumult of pleasure, in giddy pleasures, in roystering, in larking and the like. 2) Sein Vermögen —, to squander away one's property in carousing, in debauchery, in sensual pleasures, in the intoxication of pleasure. II. *v. refl.* ſich — [with poets], to pass away in the delirium of pleasure. So vertaumelt ſich der ſchönſte Theil unſeres Lebens, so whirls away our brightest share of life.

Vertaúſchbar, *adj.* and *adv.* exchangeable.

Vertaúſchen, *v. tr.* to exchange, barter, change, [low] to chop, swop, truck. Waaren, Länder —, to exchange goods, lands; ein Wort mit dem andern —, to take or use one word for another; ſein altes Tafelgeſchirr gegen neues, ſein Pferd gegen ein Gemählde —, to exchange one's old plate for new, one's horse for a picture; eine geiſtliche Pfründe —, to permute, exchange a living; *Fig.* Das irdiſche Leben mit dem ewigen —, to exchange this terrestrial life with the life everlasting. Das —, V. Vertauſchung.

Vertaúſcher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] exchanger, barterer.

Vertaúſchung, *f.* exchange, a barter, [low] a swop, a chop, a truck. — einer Pfründe, permutation, exchange of a living.

Vertaúſendfachen, Vertauſendfältigen, *v. tr.* to augment, increase or multiply a thousand times, by thousands, Durch die Kupferſtecherei wird ein Bild vertauſendfältigt, by the art of engraving a picture is multiplied thousands of times.

Vertéppichen, *v. tr.* [unusual] to carpet, V. [the usual word] Tapezieren.

Verteúen, *v. tr.* Ein Schiff — [in seamen's lang.], to moor a ship [by the head, across, along, water-shot].

Verteúfelt, *adj.* and *adv.* [low] diabolical, devilish, infernal. Das iſt ein —er Menſch, Kerl, that is a devil of a fellow; ein —es Weib, a devil of a woman, a she-devil [incarnate]; eine —e Lüge, an infernal, a damned or damnable lie; — lügen, to lie devilishly, like the devil, diabolically; — böſe werden, to be devilish angry; ein —er Weg, a rascally, damnable road; ein —er Handel, a devil of an affair, a cursed piece of business; *it.* — heiß, ſchwer &c., devilish or devilishly hot, heavy &c.; es iſt ihm — bange, he is monstrously, damnably afraid; ſie hat einen —en Stolz, ſie iſt — häßlich, she has a devilish lot of pride, she has a damnable pride of her own, she is most confoundedly ugly.

Verteúning, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] dead works, upper works, hanches.

Verteútſchen, V. Verdeutſchen.

Verth'eeren, *v. tr.* to tar.

Vertheidigen, [V. Theidigen] *v. tr.* and *refl.* to defend. Sich ſelbſt —, to defend one's self; ſein Vaterland, ſeine Ehre —, to defend one's country, one's honour; ſein Leben gegen Räuber —, to defend one's life against robbers; die Beſatzung hat ſich tapfer, hat die Feſtung tapfer vertheidigt, the garrison has defended itself gallantly, has bravely defended the fortress; dieſe Batterie nocence; einen Satz —, to defend, maintain a thesis; einen Beklagten —, to plead or, to defend an accused person. Das —, vertheidigt den Eingang &c., this battery defends [or commands] the entrance &c.; Eines Unſchuld —, to defend any one's in- V. Vertheidigung. Syn. Vertheidigen, Schützen. When a person renders an attack or assault harmless by a counter-attack or by force, by keeping the assailant off and by disabling him from committing injury, then that person vertheidigt [defends]; when a person endeavours without resorting to force to render an attack harmless by merely preventing its effect, then that person ſchützt [protects]. Schützen [the same as decken] is thence used also for warding off dangers and injury that can result from purely physical active causes, for instance ſich ſchützen [to protect one's self from the rain.

Vertheidiger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* defender. — des Vaterlandes, Glaubens &c., defender of one's country, of the faith or of one's belief &c.; der — der Unschuld [with poets], the champion of innocence; Sie haben an ihr eine gute —inn, you have a good defender in her; den — eines mit Unrecht verrufenen Menschen machen, to become the defender, the vindicator, justificator, justifier of, the apologizer for a man cried down, spoken ill of; der gerichtlich aufgestellte — eines Angeklagten, the counsel of or for the accused appointed by the court, [if a permanent office] the [official] defender of a party accused, the prisoner's &c. advocate, V. Anwalt.

Vertheidigung, *f.* 1) Die — des Vaterlandes, der Unschuld &c., the defence of one's country, of innocence &c.; man hat ihm die — dieses Platzes anvertraut, he has been entrusted with the defence of this place; *it.* [in war] die — des Festungsgrabens, the defence of the ditch. 2) justification, defence, apology. Seine — niederschreiben, to write one's defence &c.; seine — vor Gericht einreichen, übergeben, to hand in, to submit one's defence to the court.

Vertheidigungs-anstalt, *f.* preparation of or for defence. —anstalten treffen, to make defensive operations, to take measures for defence. —ausschuß, *m.* committee of defence. —bündniß, *n.* defensive alliance, league. —grund, *m.* reason for defence, for one's justification, justificative or justificatory reason. —krieg, *m* defensive war. —kunde, *f.* [in theology] the apologetic art. —kunst, *f.* 1) art of defending, of defending one's self, of self-defence, [in war] art of defence. 2) [Schutzredekunst] V. —kunde. —lehre, *f.* V. —kunde. —linie, *f.* [in fortification] line of defence. Einbohrende, streichende —linie, fichant or razant defence. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* defenceless. Der — lose Zustand einer Festung, the defenceless state of a fortress. —mittel, *n.* [in a proper as well as figurative sense] means of defence, means of justification. —muth, *m.* courage to defend, for defending [another, one's self &c.]. —rede, *f.* a vindicatory, justificatory speech, an apologetic discourse, an apology, [in law] a or the defence, speech for the defendant. —schrift, *f.* written vindication, apologetic writing, written apology, [in law] written defence, V. — 2). —stand, *m.* state of defence. Die Festung ist im —stande, the fortress is in a state of defence, fit to stand a siege; außer dem —stande seyn, to be incapable of making a defence, of holding out. —vertrag, *m.* defensive treaty. —waffe, *f.* weapon of defence. —weise, *adv.* in a defensive manner. Sich —weise verhalten, to keep [one's self] on the defensive; —weise zu Werke gehen, to go to work on the defensive; den Krieg nur —weise führen, to confine one's self to the defensive, to carry on the war on the defensive; er sagte dieses —weise, he said this in self-defence, *it.* in defence [of another &c.]. —werk, *n.* [in fortification] defensive fortification, work of defence.

Vertheilbar, *adj.* and *adv.* divisible, that may be distributed.

Vertheilbarkeit, *f.* divisibility, divisibleness, capable of distribution.

Vertheilen, I. *v. tr.* 1) to distribute, share out, apportion. Eine Erbschaft, die Beute —, unter Mehrere —, to divide, share, allot an inheritance, the booty, to distribute &c. amongst many; eine Summe Geldes unter die Armen —, to distribute, to give or share out, to dispense a sum of money amongst, to parcel or apportion it out amongst the poor; eine Summe unter diejenigen —, welche Anspruch darauf haben, to divide a sum amongst the claimants; die Truppen in verschiedene Quartiere —, in die umliegenden Dörfer —, to distribute the troops into different quarters, to canton or cantoon them, to quarter them in the surrounding villages; diese Kosten sind auf Alle vertheilt worden, these expences have been divided amongst all; die Einnehmer in die Provinzen, die Prozesse unter die Richter —, to distribute the receivers or collectors amongst the provinces, the causes amongst the judges; die Last —, to distribute, share, divide the burden; die Gegenstände, Lichter gehörig — [with painters], to distribute well the objects, the lights; sich — [as a verb *refl.*], to be distributed, divided &c., to divide &c. itself; diese Quelle vertheilt sich in alle Stadtviertel, this source is distributed to all quarters of the town. 2) [the accent on the first syllable] to distribute &c. ill, share out or apportion erroneously. II. *v. refl.* sich —, to forget one's self, to leave one's self out in sharing, to keep nothing for one's self; — Sie sich nicht! don't forget yourself, your own share, think or take care of number one! Syn. V. Austheilen. Das —, V. Vertheilung.

Vertheiler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* distributer, sharer, divider.

Vertheilung, *f.* division, distribution, sharing [of booty, prises &c.]. Die — der Truppen, Auflagen &c., the distributing of the troops, taxes &c.; die — der Truppen in ihre Quartiere, the cantonment, quartering of the troops; [with painters] die — der Lichter, the distribution of the lights.

Vertheúern, *v. tr.* to make dear, to raise the price of. Dies vertheuerte das Holz, this made wood dear. Das —, V. Vertheuerung.

Vertheúerung, *f.* raising of or enhancing the price, the making dear. Die — der Lebensmittel verhindern, to prevent the rise of provisions.

Verthíeren, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] [speaking of persons] to become brutalized, to brutalize. II. *v. tr.* 1) to brutalize. Diese Lebensart verthiert den Menschen, this kind of life brutalizes man, lowers or degrades him to a brute. 2) to animalize. Das —, the brutalization; *it.* the animalization.

Verthüer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* an extravagant person, a squanderer, V. Verschwender.

Verthüisch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in common people's lang.] extravagant, of expensive habits. Er, sie ist sehr —, he, she is very extravagant.

Verthülich, *adj.* and *adv.* [in pop. lang.] that may be expended, [fam.] soon laid out, that soon goes.

Verthün, *irr. v. tr.* 1) [in pop. lang.] [verbrauchen] to use up, to consume, to employ. Die Maurer haben allen Kalk verthan, the masons have used up all the lime; die Butter ist verthan, the butter is all gone, used up, gone. 2) [in fam. lang., = verschwenden] to squander, lavish. Er hat sein ganzes Vermögen verthan, he has squandered away, spent all his property; er verthut viel Geld, he spends a great deal of money, he is very extravagant. 3) [provincial, in commerce, = verkaufen] Waaren —, to get rid of, to sell goods. Das —, squandering, dissipation.

***Vertical,** *adj.* and *adv.* [scheitelrecht] vertical.

Verticalsonnenuhr, *f.* vertical dial.

Vertiefen, I. *v. tr.* to deepen, to make deep or deeper. Einen Graben, Brunnen —, to deepen a ditch, to sink a well lower, to make or dig them deeper; das Flußbett, einen Hafen —, to deepen the bed of a river, a harbour; eine Schüssel, einen Teller —, to hollow [out] a dish, plate; [with sculptors] to deepen [with the bouchard &c.]; vertiefte Arbeit [opposed to relief], sunk work; [in botany] vertieftes Blatt, pitted or lacunose leaf; [with painters] —, to deepen the shadows, to make the clair-obscure well understood. II. *v. refl.* Sich in einen Wald —, to go or plunge deeper into a forest; in einem Walde vertieft [with poets], immersed in a wood. *Fig.* Sich in seine Gedanken —, in das Studium der Mathematik &c. —, to sink deeper into thought, to become absorbed in thought, all-engrossed by one's thoughts, to plunge or dive deeper into, to enter deeper into the study of the mathematics &c.; in Geschäften, in Sorgen vertieft, immersed in business, in cares; ganz in Betrachtungen vertieft, entirely absorbed, immersed, drowned, sunk, plunged in reflexion, in deep musing; in Sünden, Schulden vertieft seyn, to be sunk in sin, deep in debt. Syn. V. Versinken. Das —, V. Vertiefung.

Vertiefstempel, *m.* [with girdlers &c.] stamp.

Vertiefung, *f.* 1) [das Vertiefen] hollowing, deepening. 2) hollow, cavity, pit, excavation. Das Austreten des Flusses hat da eine — in die Erde, mehrere —en in den Weg gemacht, the flooding of the river has made a channel or hollow in the earth, several cavities in the road, has ploughed up the road in several places; die — der Krippe, eines Kessels, the depth of the crib, of a kettle; es sind —en im Pflaster, there are pits, holes &c. in the pavement; die — eines Brunnens, the cavity of a well; eine — in einem Flusse, a hole in a river; die —en am Schädel &c., the cavities of the skull &c.; [in architecture] die — in einer Wand, Mauer, the cavity in a wall, a niche, the bay and revels; die — [in perspective], the degradation, deepening of objects; *it.* the background; die — einer Theaterverzierung, the deepening of any theatrical scenery; in der — dieser Schaubühne, dieses Gemähldes sieht man &c., in the rear, back of this stage, in the back-ground of this picture we see &c.; [with painters] —, dark spot, depth [especially in the folds of a garment].

Vertílgen, *v. tr.* to exterminate, destroy, eradicate. Er drohte ihn und sein ganzes Geschlecht zu —, he threatened to annihilate him and his whole race; das Ungeziefer, Unkraut —, to destroy, exterminate vermin, extirpate, eradicate weeds, V. Ausrotten; eine Handschrift, Schuldverschreibung &c. —, to destroy a writing, bond &c. *Fig.* Das Andenken an Etwas —, aus dem Gedächtnisse —, to efface, blot out, destroy, extinguish the remembrance of any thing, to blot it out from the memory; er hat diesen Schandfleck durch die edelsten Thaten vertilgt, he has wiped away, effaced this disgrace by the noblest deeds. Syn. V. Tilgen. Das —, V. Vertilgung.

Vertílger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* exterminator, annihilator, destroyer, extirpator. Herkules, der — der Ungeheuer, Hercules the destroyer &c. of monsters.

Vertílgung, *f.* annihilation, extermination, extirpation, eradication, destruction.

Vertílgungskrieg, *m.* war of extermination.

Vertöben, I. *v. intr.* to cease raging, storming, making a noise. Der Sturm hat vertobt, the storm has ceased; wenn dieser junge Mensch vertobt haben wird, when this young man shall have grown steady, shall have sown his wild oats. II. *v. tr.* Die Zeit —, to pass the time in raging, in storming; eine ganze Stunde —, to storm away a whole hour.

Vertóllen, I. *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. seyn] to go mad. Da möchte man —, that's enough to make a man go mad, to drive him mad. 2) [u. w. haben] to cease playing the fool, the madman, V. Vertoben. II. *v. tr.* 1) to spend or pass in playing the fool or madman, in making a row or rumpus. Wir vertollten, die Kinder vertollten den ganzen Nachmittag, we spent the whole afternoon in merry-making, in all kinds of foolish things, the children were playing, running, fighting &c. all the afternoon; sein Geld —, to fool away one's money.

Vertölpern, [in pop. lang.] I. *v. intr.* to become a simpleton, a numskull, [low] to get cut for the simples. II. *v. tr.* to lose by or through one's stupidity, for want of brains.

Vertönen, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to cease sounding or resounding. Der Knall vertönte über dem Walde, the report expired beyond the wood; kaum hatte ihre Stimme vertönt, scarcely had her voice ceased; das Geräusch des Tages war vertönt, the busy hum of day was hushed. Das —, V. Verhallen.

Vertösen, *v. intr.* to cease roaring.

Vertrāben, *v. tr.* [fam.] to dispel by trotting, to trot off or away [a stiffness in the legs &c].

Vertrákt, *adj.* and *adv.* [in common people's lang.] curious, queer, funny, rum. Der —e Mensch, Kerl! the queer fellow, curious chap! die —e Schindmähre [low]! the rascally hack! das ist eine —e Geschichte, that is a rum story, that's a queer piece of business; es ist doch —, daß er nicht kommt, it's a great bore though, a great nuisance though, that he does not come; ei —, wenn ich nur fort wäre! bother, botheration, hang it, if I were only off, if I was not here.

Vertráktheit, *f.* queerness, curiousness, oddness; *it.* disagreeableness, nuisance [of a thing].

Vertrāg, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -träge] contract, agreement, compact, treaty, convention, accord. Einen — mit Jemand, über Etwas machen, to make a contract &c. with any one, about something; einen — [=Vergleich] machen, to enter into, to come to an arrangement; das ist wider den —, wider unsern —, that is contrary to the agreement, against our contract &c.; es bestehet ein — zwischen ihnen, there exists, there is an agreement between them; das steht nicht in seinem —e, that does not stand in his contract; sich durch einen — anheischig machen, to make one's self bound, to bind one's self by a contract, by a deed of covenant, to covenant; einen — aufsetzen, entwerfen, to draw up or out a contract; beide Mächte haben mit ihm einen — geschlossen, both powers have concluded a treaty with him; einen — halten, brechen, einem —e zuwider handeln, to keep [to], to break or violate a contract &c., to act contrary to an agreement; ein — nach strengen Rechten, a valid agreement; ein abschließender [schließlicher, Schluß-] —, a definitive accord, treaty; ein heimlicher —, a secret compact; ein —, welcher bestimmt, daß die Sache durch Schiedsrichter ausgemacht werden soll, a compromise; die einen — schließenden Theile, the contracting parties; — über die gegenseitige Auslieferung der Ausreißer [in war], cartel.

Vertrag-buch, *n.* [Vermeßbuch] register of contracts, of covenants, of bargains and sales &c. **—mäßig** or **—s-mäßig,** *adj.* and *adv.* according or agreeably to the contract, convention, treaty &c.; *it.* conventional, stipulated. Die Stadt —mäßig übergeben, to surrender the city on the terms stipulated [in the capitulation]; der —mäßige Werth, the conventional value; der —mäßige Erbe, the stipulated heir; eine —mäßig eingegangene Verpflichtung, a conventional engagement; das —mäßige Contingent stellen, to furnish the stipulated contingent [i. e. number of troops, of auxiliaries]. **—mäßigkeit,** *f.* conformity to the contract, the treaty &c. **—s-punkt,** *m.* article of the treaty, convention &c. **—widrig** or **—s-widrig,** *adj.* and *adv.* contrary to the treaty, contract &c. —widrig handeln, to act against, in contravention to the treaty &c. **—widrigkeit,** *f.* opposition or contravention to the treaty &c.

Vertrāgen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) to carry to the wrong place, to a place no longer recollected; ich habe das Buch &c. —, I have carried the book to some place or another, I forget where, to some place that I forget; Sie haben mir dieses Buch —, you have mislaid this book for me; die Katzen — ihre Jungen, cats carry their kittens to secret places; diese Vögel — verschiedene Dinge, these birds carry away and hide, they steal different things. 2) [in pop. lang.] to carry elsewhere. Sie werden mir doch nicht das Geld — wollen? you won't take your money elsewhere I hope [by buying at another shop]? 3) [abtragen] to wear out. Ich will dieses Kleid vollends —, I mean to wear out this coat completely, I intend wearing it completely out. 4) Etwas — [in pop. lang., =ertragen], to support, endure, suffer, undergo something. Hunger und Durst, Hitze und Kälte —, to endure &c. hunger and thirst, heat and cold; er ist sehr zärtlich, er kann nichts —, he is very delicate, he cannot endure any thing; mein Magen kann diese Speise nicht —, my stomach cannot digest, take this food; er kann den Wein nicht —, he cannot take wine; er kann den Wein gut —, he can take wine very well, wine agrees with him; dieser Wein kann das Wasser — [in this and the following two phrases ertragen is not used], this wine admits of being tempered, will bear mixing with water; dieser Wein verträgt kein Wasser, this wine will not stand water, is too weak for mixing with water; dieser Mensch kann nicht viel —, this man cannot stand much, can't take any thing in good part, soon loses his temper; die Eigenheiten seiner Frau —, to put up with, to submit to, to bear with, to endure the caprices of one's wife; die Schwachheiten seines Nebenmenschen — lernen, to learn to tolerate the foibles of one's fellow-men, of one's neighbour; sein geringes Vermögen verträgt solche Ausgaben nicht, his moderate fortune cannot stand, afford such expenses; um im Frieden zu leben, muß man die Narren — können, to live in peace we must learn to tolerate fools. 5) [obsolete or in law = ausgleichen] Einen Streit —, to make up, adjust a quarrel &c. 6) [obsolete] to reconcile. Zwei Personen —, to make two persons friends again. II. *v. refl.* sich —, 1) to agree. Sie — sich gut, schlecht, they agree well, ill; sie können sich nicht —, they can't bear, endure each other; sich mit seinem Nachbar gut —, to live on good terms with one's neighbour; er ist so wunderlich, daß sich Niemand mit ihm —, daß er sich mit Niemand — kann, he is so eccentric, that no one can bear with him, that he can't agree with any one; beide Eheleute — sich, both the man and wife have a perfect mutual understanding, they are a happy couple; sie haben sich immer wie Brüder —, they have always agreed like brothers; *proverb.* sie — sich wie Hunde und Katzen, they agree like dog and cat. 2) sich —, to agree, to be compatible. Diese Speisen — sich nicht mit einander, these articles of food disagree together; was sie da sagen, verträgt sich nicht mit dem, was &c., what you say there, doesn't agree with what &c.; diese Farben — sich gut mit einander, these colours agree well together, contrast or harmonize well with each other. 3) Sich mit Jemand —, to make [it] up with, to become reconciled with any one; die Parteien haben sich —, the parties have adjusted their differences, have come to a friendly understanding. III. *v. intr.* [little used] to contract. Mit dem Feinde —, to capitulate with the enemy. Syn. V. Ertragen and Versöhnen. Das —, V. Vertrag.

Vertrāglich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) tractable, sociable, good-natured, easy, accommodating, bearable or endurable, affable. — seyn, eine —e Gemüthsart haben, to be sociable, affable, to have a friendly or conciliatory disposition; — mit einander leben, to live amicably, harmoniously, cheerfully with each other. 2) compatible. Wahre Freiheit ist mit Gesetzlosigkeit nicht —, true freedom is not compatible or consistent, is incompatible with lawlessness or anarchy.

Vertrāglichkeit, *f.* 1) tractableness, tractability; sociableness. 2) compatibility, compatibleness, consistency.

Vertrāgsam, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Verträglich.

Vertrāgsamkeit, *f.* V. Verträglichkeit.

Verträllern, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] Seine Zeit —, to pass or spend one's time in humming [passages out of an opera &c.]; die Sorgen —, to hum away one's cares.

Vertráppeln, Vertrappen, *v. tr.* [in common people's lang.] to spoil by tramping, by walking clumsily.

Vertraúen, I. *v. intr.* Einem —, to trust [to] any one, to confide in, to repose confidence in any one; vertraue keinem Freunde, den du nicht erprobt hast, trust no untried friend; er vertrauet Gott allein, vertrauet allein auf Gott, he puts his trust in God alone, he trusts only to God; derjenige, auf welchen ich vertrauet habe, hat mich verrathen, he, in whom I placed my confidence, has betrayed me, seinem Glücke —, to trust

to one's fortune; ich vertraue ſeinen Einſichten, I confide in his views; ich vertraue, Gott werde zulaſſen &c., I trust, God will permit &c. II. *v. tr.* Einem Etwas — [anvertrauen], to entrust or confide something to any one; dieſem Menſchen wollte ich meine Ehre &c. nicht —, I would not entrust my honour &c. to this man; ſich Einem —, to trust or confide in any one, *it.* [= anvertrauen] to communicate a secret, to open one's heart to any one; dieſem Arzte möchte ich mich nicht —, I would not commit or entrust my fate to this, put myself into the hands of this physician; Einem ein Geheimniß —, to confide a secret to any one, to entrust any one with it; — Sie mir Ihren Kummer, confide your grief to me, impart to me the secret of your grief; ich möchte Ihnen ein paar Worte —, I wish to say a few words to you in confidence, in secret; er hat mir ſein Vorhaben vertrauet, he has imparted to me his design; ſich Einem —, to unbosom one's self to any one, to disclose one's mind to any one; der Erde den Samen —, to commit, entrust the seed to the earth. Syn. Vertrauen, Trauen, Verlaſſen, ſich. These words signify the expectation we form of the power and will of another. We trauen [trust him], when we simply apprehend no evil at his hands, we vertrauen [confide in] him, when we expect good at his hands. As we can only expect good from God, and since it is utterly impossible, that he can wish any thing evil, it would be too feeble an expression to say we trauen [trust] him, we must vertrauen [confide in] him. The expectation, that lies at the root of these ideas, may have different degrees of certainty; the highest of which is expressed by ſich verlaſſen [to rely upon] some one or something.

Vertraúen, *n.* [-s, no *pl.*] 1) confidence, trust. Sein — auf Jemand, auf Etwas ſetzen, to put one's confidence in any one, any thing; — zu Einem, zu Etwas haben, faſſen, to have, to take or gain confidence in any one, thing; Einem ſein — ſchenken, to bestow one's confidence upon any one; er beſitzt mein —, he possesses, has, enjoys my confidence; ſein — auf den Reichthum ſetzen, to put one's confidence, to set one's trust in riches; ich habe kein — zu dieſem Menſchen, zu ſeinen Verſprechungen, I have no confidence, no faith in this man, in his promises; ein Kaufmann hat — bei Andern nöthig, for a merchant confidence on the part of others is essential. 2) [hope in the silence &c. of another] confidence. Ich ſage Ihnen dieſes im —, I tell you this in confidence; das iſt mir im —, nicht von Amtswegen geſchrieben worden, that has been written to me confidentially, not officially; Einem Etwas im — ſagen, to say something to any one in confidence, under the seal of secrecy; eine im — gemachte Eröffnung, a confidential overture; im — auf ſeine Verſchwiegenheit habe ich &c., in full reliance upon, confiding in his discretion I have &c.; er ſagte es ihr im —, he told it her in confidence; im — geſagt, between us, let it go no further. 3) [Vernehmen] Das gute — erhalten, to keep up the good understanding. Syn. Vertrauen, Zutrauen. The word Zutrauen refers to any thing that concerns us, whether good, bad or indifferent. Vertrauen only to what is good. Vertrauen is a certain hope, Zutrauen can also be a certain fear and anxiety. One vertraut [confides in, trusts] somebody's promises; one traut zu [opines, believes] of many, that they, in spite of all assurances, only intend to deceive.

Vertrauen-voll, —s-voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of confidence, of trust.

Vertraúer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* [unusual] confider, truster.

Vertraúern, *v. tr.* 1) Seine Tage &c. —, to pass one's days &c. in sorrow, to mourn away one's &c.; ſie vertrauert ihr Leben in einem Kloſter, she mourns out her life, she drags on a sad existence in a convent. 2) Einen —, to be in, to wear mourning for any one, V. Trauern.

Verträúfeln, Verträufen, *v. tr.* 1) to distil. 2) to consume in distilling.

Vertraufen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to cease distilling, dropping.

Verträufen, V. Verträufeln; *it.* V. Vertraufen.

Vertraúlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) confiding, confident, familiar, intimate, confidential. — mit Jemand umgehen, ſprechen, to live, speak familiarly with any one; ein —es Geſpräch, a familiar conversation; —e Briefe, familiar, confidential letters; in der —en Schreibart, in the familiar style; in einem —en Geſpräche mit einander begriffen ſeyn, to be engaged in familiar conversation with each other; er iſt ſehr —, thut ſehr —, he is very familiar, acts or behaves very familiarly; das heißt ſehr — ſeyn, allzu — ſeyn, that is what one would call being very familiar, that's being over-familiar; ich lebe mit ihm auf einem ſehr —en Fuße, I live with him on a very confidential, intimate footing; er lebt in dieſem Hauſe in ſehr —en Verhältniſſen, he lives in this house on the most intimate terms; er wird gleich allzu —, he is apt to be over-familiar, he encroaches on any licence or familiarity accorded to him, [*proverb.*, generally used] he is a man &c. that will take an inch where you give him an ell; ich kann das allzu —e Weſen nicht leiden, I can't put up with this excessive familiarity; eine —e Eröffnung, a confidential overture; ich fragte ihn —, ob &c., I asked him confidentially whether &c.; [in a bad sense] ſie ſind zu — mit einander [between persons of opposite sexes], they are too intimate with each other; einen allzu —en Umgang mit einem Frauenzimmer haben, to have too familiar or close an intercourse with a female, V. Vertraut; *it.* [in sportsmen's lang.] der Hirſch geht —, the stag pastures with assurance, without shyness. 2) inspiring or imparting confidence. Unter dem ſchattigen Dache meiner —en Ulmen, under the shady cover of my elms the confidants of my pains &c., mute sympathizers with my griefs &c.

Vertraúlichkeit, *f.* 1) familiarity, intimacy. Das reifere Alter hebt die — der Jugendjahre auf, a maturer age dispels the familiarity of one's youth; die — in der Schreibart, the familiarity of style. 2) a [piece of] familiarity. Sich gewiſſe —en herausnehmen, to take certain familiarities; unziemliche —en, indecent familiarities or liberties; er nahm or erlaubte ſich [unziemliche] —en mit dieſem Mädchen, he took liberties with this girl; das iſt eine —, welche hier nicht an ihrem Platze iſt, that is a familiarity, which is here out of place.

Verträúmen, *v. tr.* 1) to pass in dreaming, to dream out or away. *Fig.* Dieſer Menſch hat ſein Leben verträumt, this man has dreamed away his life, has passed his life in dreaming. 2) to miss or to let slip by or while dreaming. Sein Glück —, to let one's good fortune escape, to let it slip by dreaming.

Vertraút, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [= vertraulich, which see] familiar, intimate. Ein —er Umgang, a familiar intercourse; — mit Jemand umgehen, to act, behave &c. familiarly to or with any one; mit Jemand ſehr — thun, to assume a familiar air with any one; ſie ſind ſehr — mit einander, they are very intimate together; auf einem —en Fuße mit Jemand leben, to live on a familiar, on an intimate footing with any one; dieſe zwei Frauen leben auf dem —eſten Fuße mit einander, these two women live on the most confidential &c. footing together; mit dem Geiſte einer Sprache — ſeyn, to be familiar, intimate, quite conversant, quite at home with the genius of a language; er iſt mit dieſen Wiſſenſchaften ſehr —, he is very familiar with these sciences, he has them at his fingers' ends; mit einer Sprache, einem Schriftſteller — werden, ſich mit einer Sprache &c. — machen, to be, to make one's self conversant with a language, an author; er iſt mit dem Schmerze — geworden, he has grown familiar with pain. 2) possessing the confidence of another, founded on that confidence. Ein —er Freund, a confidential, familiar, an intimate friend; einer ſeiner —eſten Freunde, one of his most trusted &c. friends; — mit Einem ſprechen, to speak confidently, confidingly, in confidence with any one; er ließ ihm durch einen —en Mann ſagen, he sent him word by a trustworthy, confidential man, by a man who could be trusted; der, die —e, the confidant; er iſt ſein —er, ſie iſt ſeine —e, he, she is his confidant; dieſer Schauſpieler ſpielt die —en, this actor plays the confidants; der —e des Fürſten, the confidant of the prince; dieſer Miniſter läßt ſich von ſeinen —en beherrſchen, this minister allows himself to be governed by his confidants; *it.* [sometimes] die —en, V. Verlobten, die.

Vertraútheit, *f.* familiarity, intimacy.

Vertreíben, *irr. v. tr.* 1) [wegtreiben] to drive away, to expel, to chase away. Die Diebe &c. —, to scare &c. the thieves &c.; den Feind aus einem Poſten —, to drive the enemy from a post, a position, to dislodge the enemy; Einen aus ſeinem Hauſe, von Haus und Hof —, to drive or turn any one out of one's house, out of house and home, to turn any one out of door, to expel any one from his home; Einen aus ſeinem Bette, ſeiner Wohnung, ſeinem Gute —, to drive any one out of one's bed, dwelling, to put any one out of one's estate, [if unlawfully] to disseize any one; ein Vertriebener, a banished man, an exile; Einen von ſeinem Platze —, to drive or expel any one from one's place; Vögel — [= wegjagen], to drive or scare away birds; Vögel aus dem Neſte —, to make birds quit their nest[s], leave the nest; die Katzen haben die Tauben aus dem Taubenhauſe vertrieben, the cats have driven away [for good and all] the doves from the dove-cot or pigeon-house; der Wind vertreibt den Regen, das Gewölke &c., the wind drives away the rain, dispels the clouds &c.; das Schiff wird vertrieben [in seamen's lang.], the ship scuds. *Fig.* Gewalt mit Gewalt —, to repel or repulse force with or by force; die Krankheit —, to expel the disease; dies Mittel vertreibt das Fieber, this remedy expels fever, is an expellent of fever, is a febrifuge. this is an anti-febrile remedy; Einem den Rauſch —, to remove any one's intoxication, to make any one sober; dieſer Syrop vertreibt die

Heiserkeit, den Schnupfen, this syrup removes hoarseness, a cold; er hat sich die Heiserkeit, den Schnupfen vertrieben, he has got rid of his hoarseness, of his cold; dieses Mittel hat ihm die Geschwulst, die Geschwulst am Arm vertrieben, this remedy has dispersed the tumour for him, has dispersed the tumour on his arm; sich die Grillen, die Langweile —, to drive away one's odd fancies, the blue devils, one's ennui; dies Spiel hat ihr die Langweile vertrieben, this game has restored her vivacity, has chased away the tedium she felt; sich die Zeit mit Musik, mit Singen —, to pass the time with music, with singing; er hat sich die Zeit recht gut, ganz angenehm vertrieben, he has diverted himself quite well or pleasantly, amused himself to his heart's content; womit wollen wir uns die Zeit —? what shall we pass the time with? what shall we amuse ourselves with? 2) [verkaufen] to get rid of, to sell. Waaren — [= absetzen] to vend wares; dieser Kaufmann vertreibt nicht viel, this merchant does not sell much, is not in a large way of business. 3) to distribute properly. [with painters] Die Farben —, to blend the colours; die Farben in diesem Gemählde sind sehr schön vertrieben, the colours in this picture are very well distributed; die Lichter auf einem Gemählde —, to shade down, to soften the lights of a picture; die Umrisse —, to soften the outlines. Syn. V. Verbannen, also Verkaufen. Das —, V. Vertreibung.

Vertreibpinsel, *m.* [with painters] brush for softening, for blending.

Vertreiber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* expeller, the driver away or out.

Vertreibung, *f.* expulsion [of the invaders &c.]; dislodgement [of the enemy's troops &c.]. [with painters] Die — der Farben, der Umrisse, the blending of the colours, the softening of the contours.

Vertréten, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) Die Blumenbeete &c. —, to spoil the flower-beds by treading over them, to tread [all] over the &c.; etliches wurde — [in Scripture], some was trodden under foot; das Gras —, to tread down the grass. *Fig.* Die Kinderschuhe — or austreten [in fam. lang.], to get out of leading-strings, [as a *proverb.*] V. under Kinderschuhe. 2) Einem den Weg — [= versperren], to stand [threateningly or forbiddingly] in any one's way, to put or throw one's self in any one's way for stopping him. 3) *Fig.* Einen —, Eines Stelle —, to tread in any one's shoes, to represent any one, to fill the place of another, to act as his deputy or substitute; sein Amtsgenosse vertrat ihn während seiner Krankheit, his colleague acted for him, transacted the official duties for him during his illness; in dieser Versammlung wird das Volk nicht —, the people are not represented in this assembly; Etwas —, to do something in the place, in lieu of another thing; die —de Staatsgewalt, the representative authority, power or government; —de Monarchie, representative monarchy; Vaterstelle bei einem —, to supply the place of a father to any one; Jemand bei einem Andern —, to intercede for any one with another, to defend any one, to take his part with another; Jemand vor Gericht —, to plead for any one, to plead his cause. 4) to strain or injure one's self by treading. Sich den Fuß —, to sprain one's foot. II. *v. refl.* [in pop. lang.] sich —, to sprain one's foot, to rick it.

Vertréter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* any one's representant, substitute or deputy. — des Volks, representative of the people, delegate, a deputy, V. Volks—.

Vertretung, *f.* 1) sprain, rick [of the foot]. 2) doing duty as a substitute or deputy. 3) [Fürsprache] intercession. 4) Die — des Volks, the representation of the people.

Vertretungsrecht, *n.* right of representation.

Vertrieb, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] vent. — der Waaren, sale of commodities &c.; dieser Kaufmann hat vielen —, this merchant or tradesman carries on an extensive business, is carrying on a brisk trade; er hat einen großen — in Seidenwaaren, he does a great business in the silk-line, he sells a great many silks.

Vertrieben, *past. part.* and *adj.* V. Vertreiben.

Vertriefen, V. Vertraufen.

Vertrillern, *v. tr.* to pass or spend in humming.

Vertrinken, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to spend in drinking. Sein Geld —, to spend one's money on drink, to drink one's self out of one's pelf. 2) to injure or deteriorate by drinking. Sich die Grillen &c. —, to drown the blue devils &c. in drink; seinen Verstand —, to drink one's self out of one's senses, to become a sot through drink. 3) to spend or pass in drinking; *it.* to remain or to sit drinking. Den Abend —, to be drinking, to carouse all the evening; die Mahlzeit —, to keep drinking all the time during dinner.

Vertrippeln, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to trip away.

Vertrócknen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] 1) to dry up. Das Wasser vertrocknet bei großer Hitze, the water dries up from great heat; die Quelle ist vertrocknet, the source is dried up; dieser Brunnen vertrocknet nicht, this well or spring is never dry; seine Thränen vertrockneten bald, his tears soon dried up; vertrocknete Brüste, dried up or dry breasts. 2) [verdorren] to wither. Das Gras ist vertrocknet, the grass is parched or dried up; ein vertrockneter Baum, a withered, a sapless tree. II. *v. tr.* to dry up, to wither, to parch. Syn. V. Versiegen. Das —, V. Vertrocknung.

Vertrócknung, *f.* the drying up. — der Lunge, consumption of the lung or lungs.

Vertrödeln, *v. tr.* 1) to sell to old clothesmen, to brokers &c. [in a bad sense] Bücher, Kleider —, to sell books, clothes. 2) to idle away [one's time &c.].

Vertrómmeln, *v. tr.* 1) Die Zeit —, to pass or spend one's time in drumming, in tattooing. 2) to expel by beat of drum. Die Ratten —, to drive away the rats by drumming.

Vertrompéten, *v. tr.* 1) to pass or spend [time &c.] with trumpeting. Den Morgen —, to trumpet away all the morning. 2) to expel or drive away with a blast of the trumpet, by trumpeting.

Vertröpfeln, V. Verträufeln.

Vertrópfen, *v. intr.* [u. w. haben and seyn] to cease dropping. Die Wäsche &c. — lassen, to let the water run or drain from the clothes &c., to hang or put them out to dry.

Vertrösten, *v. tr.* to calm, console, tranquillize [any one]. Einen auf Etwas —, to console any one about something, to give him reason to hope for &c.; seine Gläubiger von einem Monate zum andern —, to put off, to amuse one's creditors from month to month; er hat mich von einer Zeit zur andern vertröstet, he has put me off continually; sich auf Etwas —, to hope [for] something; ich habe mich darüber vertröstet [in pop. lang.], I have consoled myself about it, I think no longer of it, I have given it up.

Vertröstlich, *adj.* and *adv.* consolable.

Vertrúmpfen, *v. tr.* Alle seine Trümpfe —, to play out all one's trumps; sich —, to play out all one's trumps.

Vertúmmeln, *v. tr.* 1) Manchen Tag zu Pferde —, to spend many a day in galloping, cantering &c. about, in knocking up horses. 2) Die Sachen —, to tumble about the things [and so not know where to lay one's hand on the thing wanted].

Vertúnken, *v. tr.* to use up in steeping, in dipping.

Vertüpfeln, Vertüpfen, *v. tr.* to make bad tags or points.

1. Vertúschen, *v. tr.* [from Tusche *f.* and 1. Tuschen] 1) Viele Tusche —, to use up a great deal of Indian ink; viel Geld —, to lay out a great deal of money on Indian ink. 2) Eine Zeichnung —, to smear or daub a drawing [by laying on the colour wrong &c.].

2. Vertúschen, *v. tr.* [in common people's lang.] [as it were zutuschen] to hush up, to hide, conceal. Gestohlenes Gut —, to conceal or secrete stolen property; eine Sache, eine böse That —, to hide a thing, a bad action. Das —, suppression, concealment.

Vertúscher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] hider, concealer.

Verübeln, *v. tr.* to take amiss, ill, in bad part. Einem Etwas —, to take amiss of any one; er hat es ihr verübelt, daß sie es ihm nicht sagte or gesagt habe &c., he took it ill of her, that she had not told &c. it him. Syn. V. Verdenken.

Verüben, *v. tr.* to commit, to do, to practise. Einen Mord, eine Schandthat —, to commit a murder, an atrocity, to be guilty of any shameful transaction; ein Verbrechen —, to commit a crime, [in law] to perpetrate a crime; viel Böses —, to do much evil or harm; Grausamkeiten —, to commit, practise cruelties.

Verüber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* the committer, doer. Der — dieser Schandthat, the perpetrator, author &c of this flagrant deed.

Verübung, *f.* the committing, perpetrating [of a crime].

Verúmständlichen, *v. tr.* to detail.

Verúndeutschen, *v. tr.* 1) Einen Satz —, to give a turn, a period that is not [good] German. 2) to translate badly into German.

Verúnedeln, *v. tr.* to render ignoble, to degrade. *Fig.* [with miners] Der Gang verunedelt sich, the lode is running poor. Das —, loss, diminution, degradation.

Verúnehren, *v. tr.* to dishonour, to prostitute, pollute. Einen heiligen Ort —, to profane a holy place; er verunehrt seine Familie, he dishonours, defames, is a disgrace to his own family. Das —, dishonour.

Verúneinigen, *v. tr.* to disunite, to cause dissension between, to breed a quarrel be-

tween. Zwei Personen —, to make two persons fall out, to sow discord between them; sich —, to quarrel, to fall out, to become disunited. Das —, V. Verumeinigung.

Verúneinigung, *f.* falling out, disunion, discord, dissension.

Verúnflätigen, *v. tr.* to dirty, to soil. Das Kind hat sich verunflätigt, the child has dirtied itself, has had an accident.

Verúnfrieden, *v. tr.* to disunite, to cause to fall out, to make discontented. Sich mit Jemand —, to quarrel with any one.

Verúnglimpfen, *v. tr.* Einen —, to abuse, to insult, to outrage any one; *it.* to scandalize any one, to injure any one's reputation. Syn. V. Verleumden.

Verúnglimpfer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] insulter, scandalizer, abuser.

Verúnglücken, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] 1) to fail, to come to naught, [low] to go to pot. Das Unternehmen ist verunglückt, the undertaking has failed, has turned out a failure, has miscarried. *Fig.* Ein verunglückter Scherz, a joke that has failed in its effect, that has not been taken. 2) to have some accident, to perish. Er ist verunglückt, he has had an accident [broken a leg &c.]; der Verunglückte, the unfortunate individual; ein durch Ueberschwemmung, Brand &c. Verunglückter, a sufferer from inundations, a conflagration &c.; den Verunglückten beistehen, to succour the unfortunate; im Wasser, auf der See —, to be drowned, to perish at sea, [if a ship] to be lost, shipwrecked. Syn. V. Mißrathen. Das —, V. Verunglückung.

Verúnglückung, *f.* [the having had an] accident; reverse.

Verunglückungsfall, *m.* case of failure. Im —e, in case of failure, of non-success.

Verúngnaden, [not much used] I. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to fall into disfavour or disgrace, out of favour. II. *v. tr.* Einen —, to disgrace any one.

Verúngültigen, *v. tr.* [not much used] to annul, quash, cancel, invalidate.

Verúnheiligen, *v. tr.* to profane, to desecrate.

Verúnreinigen, *v. tr.* to dirty, to soil. Das Wasser —, to dirty, trouble the water. Die Luft —, to infect, corrupt, taint the air; einen Tempel —, to pollute, profane a temple; sich —, to make one's self dirty, to dirty or begrime one's self; sich — [by self-stupration], to pollute or contaminate one's self; diejenigen, welche Todte berührten, waren verunreinigt [in ancient history], they, who touched dead bodies, were polluted, defiled. Das —, V. Verunreinigung.

Verúnreiniger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] dirtier, soiler, polluter, defiler.

Verúnreinigung, *f.* dirtying, contamination, pollution. Die — der Luft, the infection, tainting of the atmosphere; die gesetzliche —, legal contamination.

Verúnrichtigen, *v. tr.* [unusual] to render inexact.

Verúnruhigen, V. [the usual word] Beunruhigen.

Verúnsichern, *v. tr.* to render insecure, unsafe.

Verúnsichtbaren, *v. tr.* to render invisible.

Verúnstalten, *v. tr.* to disfigure, to deform, to render ugly, misshapen. Die Art, wie sie sich kleidet, verunstaltet sie, her mode of dressing disfigures her, spoils her shape; die Schnürbrüste haben ihren Wuchs verunstaltet, stays have injured her growth; durch die Blattern ganz verunstaltet seyn, to be quite disfigured by the small pox; ein ganz verunstalteter Mensch, a perfect cripple, a man all misshapen; diese zwei Gebäude — die ganze Straße, these two buildings spoil the whole street. Syn. V. Verstellen.

Verúnsterblichen, *v. tr.* to immortalize.

Verúntiefen, *v. tr.* to render shallow or low. Der Hafen wird durch den Sand immer mehr veruntieft, the harbour is continually being made shallower by the sand.

Verúntreuen, *v. tr.* to embezzle, to peculate, to commit a breach of trust. Er hat die eingenommenen Gelder veruntreuet, he has been guilty of peculation, he has embezzled the receipts; das Gesinde soll seiner Herrschaft Nichts —, the servant shall not rob his master; die öffentlichen Gelder —, to embezzle or finger the public money, to peculate. Das —, V. Veruntreuung.

Verúntreuer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] peculator, embezzler, depredator.

Verúntreuung, *f.* peculation, depredation, a breach of trust.

Verúnwilligen, *v. tr.* [not much used] to make angry, to put out of temper. Sich mit Jemand —, to get angry with any one.

Verúnwürdigen, *v. tr.* [not much used] Einen —, to treat any one unworthily, unhandsomely.

Verúnzieren, *v. tr.* to strip of ornament, of grace. Diese Kleidung verunziert sie, this dress makes her ungraceful, does not become her, disfigures her; dieser Thurm verunziert die Kirche, this tower disfigures the church.

Verúrsachen, *v. tr.* to cause, occasion, produce, to give rise to or occasion to. Diese Krankheit verursacht mir große Schmerzen, this illness causes me great pain; Schaden, Freude —, to cause &c. damage, to give &c. joy; Einem Verdruß —, to occasion vexation to any one, to vex any one; die verdorbene Luft hat viele Krankheiten verursacht, the vitiated air has brought about, has engendered &c. many diseases, has occasioned much sickness; Durst —, to excite, provoke, induce &c. thirst; [in chancery] zu Etwas verursacht [= veranlaßt] seyn, to be induced to any thing.

Verúrsacher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* the producer, occasioner, author, cause.

Verúrtheilen, *v. tr.* to condemn. Jemand zum Tode, zur Galeerenstrafe, zum Zuchthaus, zur Tretmühle &c. —, to condemn, sentence any one to death, to the gallies, to the penitentiary, house of correction, bridewell, to the treadmill &c.; Einen zur Gefangenschaft, zu einer Geldbuße —, to condemn any one to imprisonment, to sentence &c. to a fine; in die Kosten verurtheilt werden, seyn, to be condemned to pay the costs; die Kinder des Verurtheilten, the children of the condemned [person]. Syn. V. Verdammen. Das —, V. Verurtheilung.

Verúrtheiler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] condemner.

Verúrtheilung, *f.* condemnation. — zur gefänglichen Haft, sentence &c. to arrest and imprisonment; — wegen ungehorsamen Ausbleibens [in law], condemnation &c. for contempt of court, for or by default, [in England, in certain cases] outlawry.

Vervíehen, [the better word is verthieren] I. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to brutify, to become a beast, a brute. II. *v. tr.* to brutify.

Vervíelen, *v. tr.* 1) to augment, to multiply. 2) sich —, to multiply, to increase.

Vervielfachen, *v. tr.* to make numerous or manifold, to multiply. Sich —, to multiply.

Vervielfältigen, *v. tr.* 1) to multiply. Eine Zahl —, to multiply a number; dieser Spiegel vervielfältiget die Gegenstände, this mirror multiplies objects; zwei gegen einander überhangende Spiegel — einen Gegenstand ins Unendliche, two mirrors hanging opposite to each other repeat or reflect an object without end. 2) Sich —, to multiply [itself]. Das —, die Vervielfältigung, multiplication.

Vervíerfachen, *v. tr.* 1) to quadruplicate, to make quadruple or fourfold. 2) Sich —, to become fourfold; sein Vermögen hat sich vervierfacht, his fortune has become four times as great.

Vervóllkommlich, *adj.* and *adv.* capable of being perfected, perfectible.

Vervóllkommlichkeit, *f.* capability of &c., perfectibility.

Vervóllkommnen, *v. tr.* and *refl.* to perfect, to perfectionate. Die Künste haben sich sehr vervollkommnet, the arts have become very much perfected; sich zu — suchen, to endeavour to reach perfection. Das —, V. Vervollkommnung.

Vervóllkommner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] perfecter.

Vervóllkommnern, *v. tr.* to make more perfect, to perfect.

Vervóllkommnung, *f.* perfecting, perfection.

Vervóllständigen, *v. tr.* to complete.

Vervóllständiger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] completer.

Vervóllzähligen, *v. tr.* to complete [the number of].

Vervórtheilen, *v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] Einen —, to defraud, trick, deceive any one, V. Uebervortheilen. Das —, V. Vervortheilung.

Vervórtheilung, *f.* fraud, deceit, trick Die — um mehr als die Hälfte des Werthes, fraud to more than half the amount of the value.

Verwáchen, I. *v. tr.* Die Nacht —, to pass the night in vigil, in watching, to sit up &c. all night watching. II. *v. refl.* [in fam. lang.] Sie hat sich bei diesem kranken Kinde ganz verwacht, she has worn herself out with staying up nursing this sick child.

Verwáchsen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* and *v. refl.* sich —, 1) to grow over [as wounds &c.], to disappear, to fill up [as scars &c.]. Die Wunde, die Narbe verwächst, the wound is healing up or over, the scar is going away; ihre Blatternarben sind fast ganz —, [*it. v. tr.*] sie hat ihre Blatternarben fast ganz —, her pock-marks are almost quite gone, she has her pock-marks almost entirely filled up; dieser Weg ist —, mit Gras —, this way is grown over with grass; mit Dornen —er Acker, field overgrown with thorns; der Teich ist ganz —, mit Rohr —, the pond is overgrown [with moss &c.], is grown over or is covered with reeds. 2) to grow to or together, V. Zuwachsen, Zusammenwachsen. Die Ränder einer Schnittwunde — bald, the lips of a

cut soon grow together again; dieſe Bäume verwuchſen in einander, these trees grew into each other; dicht —es Gebüſch, a thick entangled thicket; [in anatomy] ein —es Blutgefäß, an obliterated vessel; [in botany] —e Staubfäden, Staubbeutel, Blätter, connate filaments, anthers, leaves. 3) to grow misshapen, deformed. Er iſt vorn und hinten — [buckelig], he is deformed both before and behind; ein ganz —er Menſch, a man whose conformation is quite wrong, quite perverted or distorted, a perfect cripple; ein —es Kind, a rickety child. II. *v. tr.* Die Kleider —, ſeine Kleider —, to grow out of one's clothes, to outgrow them. III. *v. refl.* ſich — [speaking of corn], to shoot up thin and wan, to etiolate. Das —, [in anatomy] coalescence; [in agriculture] the etiolation [of corn]; [with surgeons] das —ſeyn, the imperforation [of the fundament &c.].

Verwägen, *v. tr.* [little used] to venture, to risk, to hazard. Sein Vermögen &c. —, to stake one's property &c.

Verwägen, *reg.* and *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to weigh, V. Wägen, Abwägen, Zuwägen. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to weigh wrong.

Verwähr, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] In — geben, in — haben, V. in Verwahrung geben &c. under Verwahrung.

Verwähren, *v. tr.* to secure from loss, from theft &c., to keep. An einem verſchloſſenen Orte, unter dem Schloſſe —, to keep in a locked up place, under lock and key; V. Einſchließen, Verſchließen; er verwahrt ſeine Sachen ſorgfältig, he locks up all his things carefully; Einem Geld zu — geben, to give any one money to keep in trust; ein niedergelegtes Gut treulich —, to keep or guard faithfully any deposit or trust; eine Stadt mit Mauern, einen Garten mit einem Zaune —, to surround, enclose, defend, secure, protect a town with walls, a garden with a hedge; dieſe Thür iſt nicht wohl verwahrt [verſchloſſen], this door is not properly secured; einen Gefangenen enge —, to confine a prisoner strictly, to keep him in close confinement; man muß ihn noch enger —, he must be more strictly guarded, more closely confined; ſich gegen den Regen, gegen die Kälte, vor der Kälte —, to protect or secure one's self against the rain, cold; das Oel verwahrt Eiſen vor dem Roſte, oil preserves iron from rust; Fleiſch vor dem Faulen —, to preserve meat from being tainted; [in commerce] gut verwahrte Waaren, goods properly packed or secured, *it.* goods in good or fine condition, well kept; ſich —, ſein Recht, ſeine Gerechtſame — [in law], to protest, to defend one's self, to save one's self harmless, to maintain one's right, to make reclamation, to defend one's privileges; *it.* ſich — [rather unusual], to beware of, to take care not [to do any thing &c.]; verwahret euch, das ihr nicht ..... verführet werdet [in Scripture], beware, lest ye ..... fall from your steadfastness, V. Hüten, ſich, Vorſehen, ſich. Syn. V. Bewahren. Das —, V. Verwahrung.

Verwahr-arzenei, *f.* preservative or conservative medicine, a preservative. —geld, —gut, *n.* a deposit. —kaſſe, *f.* [Depoſitenkaſſe] fund, office or bank for deposits; [sometimes] a savings bank. —mittel, *n.* a preservative remedy, a preservative, a preventive, a prophylactic. —mittel gegen die Peſt &c, a preservative against the plague &c., any anticontagious remedy.

Verwährer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* keeper, guardian. — eines anvertrauten Gutes, a depositary, a trustee.

Verwährlich, I. *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] capable of being kept safe or secure, of being guarded. II. *adv.* Etwas — bei Einem niederlegen, to deposit any thing with any one in trust, to give it to him to keep for one, V. Hinterlegen.

Verwahrloſen, *v. tr.* to neglect, to spoil, to damage, to allow to spoil through carelessness or inadvertence. Er iſt in ſeiner Jugend ſehr verwahrloſt worden, he has been very much neglected in his youth, his education has been very indifferently attended to, he has been left to run wild in his youth; ein Kind —, to neglect a child, to nurse it badly; ein Kind ſo —, daß es zum Krüppel wird, to neglect a child so shamefully, that it becomes or grows crippled; ſeine Geſundheit, ſein Herz, ſeinen Verſtand —, to neglect one's health, one's heart, one's understanding; das Feuer —, to neglect the fire. Das —, V. Verwahrloſung.

Verwahrloſung, *f.* negligence, inattention, inadvertence; der Brand iſt durch — des Feuers ausgegangen or ausgebrochen, the conflagration has ensued or arisen through neglect of the fire [in the kitchen &c.].

‖Verwährſam, *m.* V. Verwahrung and Gewahrſam.

Verwährung, *f.* keeping, taking care of, custody, guardianship, V. Verwahren. In — geben, to give into the custody of, to hand over for safe keeping; Etwas in ſeiner — haben, to have something in one's custody, under one's care; nehmen Sie dieſes Geld in —, take this money into your keeping, under your care, keep this money for me; Alles iſt in guter, in ſicherer —, every thing is in good preservation, has been well kept, guarded, is under lock and key; Einen in — bringen laſſen, to cause any one to be arrested, to send him to prison, to have any one arrested or taken up; [in law] — ſeiner Rechte, defence of one's rights, protestation, reclamation; mit — meines Rechtes &c., with reservation of my right &c.; eine — einlegen, to enter a protest.

Verwahrungsarzenei &c., V. Verwahrarzenei &c.

Verwaiſen, I. *v. tr.* [unusual] Ein Kind —, to make a child an orphan. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to become an orphan. Ein Kind verwaiſet, wenn ſeine Eltern ſterben, a child becomes an orphan, when its parents die; er iſt ſehr frühe verwaiſet, he was an orphan at a very early age; verwaister Knabe, verwaistes Mädchen, an orphan boy, orphan girl. *Fig.* Ein verwaistes Haus, eine verwaiste Familie, verwaiste Eltern, a deserted, an abandoned house, family, bereaved or [poetical] bereft parents; verwaistes Land, a country in which the throne has become vacant for want of a throne-heir or from its legitimate ruler being debarred the exercise of his prerogatives.

Verwálten, *v. tr.* to administer, to manage. Die Finanzen, ein Gut —, to administer, manage, regulate, superintend the finances, an estate; Jemandes Vermögen —, to manage, to have a control over, to have the management or guardianship of, to nurse any one's property; er hat die öffentlichen Angelegenheiten verwaltet, he has superintended the public affairs; Eines Geſchäfte —, to manage any other person's business; einen Staat, das Reich —, to govern, rule a state, the kingdom; ein Amt —, to carry on, to perform the duties of an office; das Hausweſen —, to keep house; ein gut verwaltetes Land, a well-governed land; das Abendmahl —, V. Reichen; —d, administrative; —de Behörde, Stelle, administrative body, office. Das —, V. Verwaltung.

Verwálter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* any administrator or director; administratrix; [sometimes in a general sense] an attorney, a proxy. — eines [Land-] Gutes &c., the steward of an estate &c.; [in composition] V. Amts—, Gerichts—, Haus—, Kaſſen—, Poſt—, Proviant—, Reichs—, Spital—, Staats—; der — einer Wirthſchaft, eines Landgutes, a farm-bailiff, a land-steward; dieſe Handelsgeſellſchaft hat ihn zu ihrem — ernannt, this trading company has appointed him their manager, director, agent; der — des Hausweſens, der Einkünfte eines vornehmen Herrn, the house-steward, [the latter branch is, in England, generally managed by an attorney or] the estate-steward, land-steward, country-steward; der gerichtlich ernannte — einer ſtreitigen Sache [in chancery], sequestrator; [in common law] official assignee, any assign appointed by the court, any official trustee, curator, comptroller &c.

Verwáltung, *f.* administration, management, superintendence, stewardship, comptrol. Die — des Vermögens eines Minderjährigen, die — der Finanzen, the executorship of, wardship or guardianship over a minor's estate, the administration of the funds, of the exchequer; man hat ihm dieſe —, die — darüber übertragen, this management, the management of that has been committed or entrusted to him; ſeine — umfaßt mehrere Millionen, the capital he has to direct, the business &c. he has to manage is several millions in value; die — eines Amtes, the discharge of any official duty or duties; Rechenſchaft von ſeiner — ablegen, to give an account of one's stewardship; eine Erbſchaft, Güter in — geben, to give an inheritance, estates into the hands of trustees, of a trustee, of commissioners, of a master in chancery &c.; die — der erledigten Pfründen, the sequestration, the management or provision of vacant livings; die — einer ſtreitigen Sache, [voluntary or necessary] sequestration; *it.* die — [des Staats], the administration, the government; die — hatte von der Oppoſition heftige Angriffe zu erleiden, the administration, the government had to suffer violent attacks from the opposition.

Verwaltungs-beamten, *pl.* administrative officers, functionaries. —fach, *n.*, —kreis, —zweig, *m.* administrative branch, branch of management, department. —kammer, —verſammlung, *f.* administrative body, assembly. —rath, *m.* 1) council of administration; the managing directors [of a joint-stock company, bank &c.]. 2) counsellor of administration. —weſen, *n.*, —ſachen, *pl.* administration, affairs concerning management. Er verſteht nichts vom —weſen, hat keine Einſicht in —ſachen, he understands nothing of oeconomics, of domestic &c. oeconomy, of how affairs are managed, he has no notions of business, of affairs. —zweig, *m.* V. —fach.

Verwándelbar, *adj.* and *adv.* transmutable, commutable; *it.* convertible; V. Umſetzbar.

Verwándelbarkeit, *f.* the transmutability [of metals &c.].

Verwándeln, *v. tr.* 1) to change, to

convert, to transmute, to transform, to metamorphose. Sich —, to be changed, converted &c.; Waſſer in Wein —, to turn water into wine; Loth's Weib wurde in eine Salzſäule verwandelt, Lot's wife was changed into a pillar of salt; Latona verwandelte Bauern in Fröſche, Latona changed peasants into frogs; Narciſſus wurde in eine Blume verwandelt, Narcissus was changed into a flower; Proteus verwandelte ſich auf tauſenderlei Arten, Proteus metamorphosed, changed himself into a thousand shapes; ſie werden verwandelt wie ein Kleid, wenn du ſie — wirſt [in Scripture], as a vesture shalt thou change them, and they shall be changed; Metalle in Gold —, to change, transmute metals into gold; der Schauplatz verwandelt ſich in einen Garten [in theatres], the stage changes into a garden; die Raupen — ſich in Puppen, caterpillars are transformed, changed &c. into nymphs; die Stadt wurde in einen Aſchenhaufen verwandelt, the town was reduced to [a heap of] ashes; ein guter Magen verwandelt Alles in gute Nahrung, a good stomach converts every thing into proper nourishment, into wholesome chyle; Alles, was er zu ſich nimmt, verwandelt ſich in Galle, every thing he takes, changes to bile; die Metalle in Kalke —, to calcine or oxydate metals; in Glas —, to vitrify; in Knochen —, to ossify; in der Meſſe wird das Brod in den Leib &c. Chriſti verwandelt [with Roman Catholics], at the mass the bread is transubstantiated, is changed into the body &c. of Christ; eure Leiden ſollen in Freude verwandelt werden, your griefs or woes shall be changed into joy; eine Strafe in eine andere — [in law], to commute a punishment; die Galeerenſtrafe iſt in [die] Verbannung verwandelt worden, the sentence to the galleys has been commuted, changed into [that of] banishment; [in algebra] eine Gleichung —, to transform an equation. 2) [umſetzen] Sie hat ihren Schmuck in Geld verwandelt, she has converted her jewels into money; eine Handſchrift, einen Wechſel in Geld — [in commerce], to convert, change a note of hand, a bill into money, to realize a promissory note &c.; ſeine Güter in Geld —, to convert one's estates into hard cash; einen Schuldbrief in eine Leibrente —, to convert an obligation into an annuity. Syn. V. Verändern. Das —, V. Verwandlung.

Verwándler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* [little used] changer, transmuter, transformer, metamorphoser.

Verwándlung, *f.* change, conversion, transmutation, transformation, *it.* [in mythology] metamorphosis. Die — des Schauplatzes, the change, shifting of the scene; die — der Metalle, des Kupfers in Gold, the transmutation of metals, the conversion of copper into gold; die — eines organiſchen Körpers in ein Mineral, the conversion, change of an organic body into a mineral; die — der Ziefer, the transformation of insects; die fabelhaften —en, the fabulous transformations, metamorphoses; Ovids —en, Ovid's metamorphoses; die — einer Strafe in eine andere, the commutation of a punishment; die — in Kalk, in Glas, in Aſche, in Knochen, calcination, oxydation or oxidizement, vitrification, cineration or incineration, ossification; die — in einen Spiritus, spiritualization; — der Gleichungen [in algebra], transformation of equations; — einer Figur in eine andere [in geometry], the transmutation, [but better the] transformation of a figure; — in kleinere Theile [in geometry &c.], reduction; die — der Münzen [in the mint], the conversion, altering, changing of the coin; die — des Brodes &c. beim Abendmahle [in theology], transubstantiation; die — eines Schuldbriefes in einen Rentenvertrag, conversion of a bond into a rent-charge.

Verwandlungshülſe, *f.* [in nat. hist.] chrysalis, nymph, coccoon or cocoon.

Verwándruthen, *v. tr.* [with miners] Einen Schacht —, to line a shaft, to line it with posts.

Verwándt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [in a general sense, having similar qualities] allied, affined, congenerous, kindred. Die Dichtkunſt und die Mahlerei ſind mit einander —, poetry and painting are congenial, are related to each other, are sisters; unſere Herzen ſind ſich —, our hearts are congenial; ſie ſind —e Geiſter, they are kindred minds; —e Wörter, synonymous words, synonyms; eine —e Bedeutung, a similar, correlative meaning; dieſe zwei Wörter ſind mit einander ſehr —, these two words are closely allied to each other, there is a great affinity between these two words. 2) [especially] related. Der, die —e, the relation, relative; die —en, Jemands —e, one's relations, [Angehörige] friends; —er von väterlicher, von mütterlicher Seite, paternal, maternal relation, kinsman by the father's, mother's side; die —en vom männlichen Stamme, the agnates; die nächſten und angeſehenſten —en, the nearest blood-relations; er iſt mit mir —, wir ſind —, nahe —, im dritten Grade —, he is related to me, we are related, nearly related, related in the third degree; er iſt mein nächſter —er, he is my nearest relative, my next of kin; die Heirath zwiſchen ihnen findet nicht ſtatt, weil ſie zu nahe mit einander — ſind, their marriage cannot take place, as they stand within the forbidden degree of kindred or affinity; wie ſind Sie mit ihm —? how are you related to him? er hat keine —en, he has no relations, [fam.] no kith nor kin; ſie ſind entfernte —e, they are distant relatives; wir ſind keine [Bluts-]—e, wir ſind blos verſchwägert, we are not relations [by blood], we are only connected or connections; er hat reiche, vornehme —e, arme, unbedeutende —e, he has rich, high relations, poor, humble relatives, he is highly, lowly related; ſeine —e haben ihn zurückgeholt, his relations, friends have taken him back; in Adam, von Adam her ſind wir alle — [in fam. lang.], we are all relations through Adam, we all come from Adam; [fam. and comic] er iſt mir mit 100 Thalern —, he is a hundred dollars in my debt, the connexion or link between us is a hundred dollars that he owes me.

Verwándtſchaft, *f.* 1) [V. Verwandt 1)] [in chemistry] Die chemiſche — [der Körper], chemical affinity, elective attraction; die Geſetze der —, the laws of affinity; zuſammenhäufende —, affinity of aggregation, aggregate affinity; einfache, doppelte, mehrfache —, simple, double, compound affinity; aneignende —, intermediate affinity; ruhende —, quiescent affinity, V. Wahl—; die — der Wörter, the affinity of words, [in grammar] synonymy. *Fig.* Es findet eine große — zwiſchen ihnen, zwiſchen ihren Gemüthern Statt, there is a great similarity between them, a great similarity of mind, great congeniality of mind between them; die — der Charaktere, the similarity of characters; — zwiſchen zwei Wiſſenſchaften, the connection between two sciences. 2) relationship, affinity. Sie ſtehen in —, es findet — zwiſchen ihnen Statt, there is [a] relationship between them; die Grade der —, the degrees of relationship, die Nähe der —, the proximity of relationship; die — zwiſchen Perſonen, die von denſelben Aeltern abſtammen, cognation, V. Blut—; die — durch Heirath, V. Schwägerſchaft; die — vom männlichen Stamme her, agnation; mit Einem in — treten, to enter into relationship with, to become connected with any one through marriage; er iſt durch dieſe Heirath mit mir in — getreten, he has become connected with me by this marriage; [in pop. lang.] er iſt in eine gute, reiche, vornehme — getreten, he has formed a good, rich, high connexion; er hat ſeine Tochter in eine gute — gebracht, he has married his daughter into a good family. 3) [in common people's lang.] one's relations, relatives. Er hat ſeiner ganzen — ein Eſſen gegeben, he has given a dinner to all his kindred, kin; man berief die — zuſammen, the whole of the relations were summoned together. Syn. V. Sippſchaft.

Verwandtſchafts-grad, *m.* degree of kindred or affinity. **—kraft**, *f.* [in chemistry] force of affinity. **—mittel**, *n.* [in chemistry] an intermediate. **—tafel**, *f.* [in chemistry] table of affinity.

Verwándtſchaftlich, *adj.* and *adv.* kindred. —e Geſinnungen, kindred, congenial sentiments; die —en Verbindungen, Verhältniſſe, unions between relatives, kindred relations; der —e Umgang, intercourse between relations; — denken, handeln, to think, to act as a good relation.

Verwárnen, [obsolete or in law] to admonish, [also] to forbid to do, V. Warnen.

Verwáſchen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to wash up, to use up in washing 2) to wash out [stains &c.]. 3) [with painters] Die Farben — [treiben], to wash, blend the colours. 4) [with diers] to weaken the dies too much. 5) to wear out with washing, to wash threadbare, to wash to rags or threads. 6) *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] V. Verſchwätzen. 7) [with miners] Den Schlamm [auf dem Planenherde] — [= reinigen], to wash the slich; das — der Erze, the washing of the ores.

Verwäſſern, *v. tr.* to water too much, to dilute too much, to make too thin, too weak, too poor by adding too much water; Sie gießen zu viel Waſſer in Ihren Wein, Sie — ihn, you are pouring too much water into your wine, you are making it too weak; verwäſſertes Fleiſch verliert allen Saft, meat soaked or steeped too long loses all its gravy. *Fig.* Er verwäſſert ſeine Gedanken durch eine Flut von Worten, he drowns, deluges his thoughts with a flood of words; verwäſſerte Schreibart, a milk and water or a milksop style, too diffuse a style, V. Wäſſerig.

Verwèben, *reg.* and *irr. v. tr.* 1) Garn &c. —, to use up yarn &c. in weaving; nur Wolle —, to weave only with wool; alles Garn iſt ſchon verwebt, all the yarn is already woven [in, up]. 2) to weave in or into. Blumen in Etwas —, to weave flowers into any thing; in einander — [in a proper and figurative sense], to interweave, to interlace, to interwreathe; in einander verwebte Zweige, interwreathed, interwoven branches.

Verwèchſelbar, *adj.* changeable, convertible. [in logic] —e Ausdrücke, convertible terms.

Verwèchſeln, *v. tr.* 1) Ein Stück Geld, einen Dukaten gegen Silbergeld &c. — [umor auswechſeln], to change a piece of money, a ducat for or into silver &c.; wir haben unſere Hüte verwechſelt [through mistake] we

have changed hats, [in a less usual sense = vertauscht], we have exchanged, [low] chopped hats, made an exchange of hats; die Kleider, die Wäsche —, V. Wechseln; [in logic] zwei Ausdrücke, die sich — lassen, two terms that may be converted, two convertible terms. 2) to confound. Die Wörter, die Begriffe —, to confound words, ideas; Sie — Dinge, die sehr verschieden sind, you confound things, which are very different; Sie haben diesen Schriftsteller mit einem andern verwechselt, you have confounded this author with another; — Sie meine Sache ja nicht mit der seinigen, don't be confounding my affair with his; Sie — mich mit einem Andern, you take or mistake me for another; Handschuhe, Strümpfe, welche zusammen gehören, —, to put up gloves, stockings in wrong pairs. Das — [of money], change, [of hats &c.] changing [through mistake], *it.* [in less usual sense] exchange, barter, [low] chop.

Verwẽgen, *adj.* and *adv.* rash, daring, venturous. Ein —er Mensch, a rash man; er ist mehr —, als tapfer, he is more rash, more fool-hardy than brave; eine —e That, a rash, a venturous deed or action; ein —er Soldat, a daring soldier; das ist ein —er Satz, eine —e Behauptung, that is a rash proposition, assertion; es ist —, sich so in die Gefahr zu stürzen, it is rash to rush so into danger; der —e handelt ohne Ueberlegung, the rash man acts without reflexion; sich — unter die Feinde stürzen, to rush rashly, headlong amongst the enemy; — sprechen, urtheilen, to speak, judge rashly, inconsiderately. Syn. V. Tollkühn.

Verwẽgenheit, *f.* rashness, temerity, venturousness, [old] hazardry. Es liegt viel — in dieser That, there is a great deal of rashness, of daring boldness in this action; welche —! what rashness!

Verwẽgern, [old or provincial] V. Verweigern.

Verwẽhen, I. *v. intr.* to cease blowing. Die Winde —, the winds are hushed, lulled, laid. *Fig.* Die Ermahnungen — bei ihm, wie der Schall in der Luft verweht, exhortations are lost upon him, as sound in the air. II. *v. tr.* 1) to disperse or dissipate with blowing, to blow away. Wie Spreu, die der Wind verweht, like chaff blown or carried away by the wind. 2) [in seamen's lang.] Das Schiff ist verwehet, the ship is blown out of her course, she scuds. 3) Mit Etwas —, to blow any thing over another thing, to cover with something through blowing; der Wind hat die Wege mit Schnee, mit Sand verweht, the wind has blown the snow, sand over the ways; die Spur, die Fährte ist verweht, the track, the scent is cold, is blown away, has disappeared.

Verwẽhren, *v. tr.* to hinder, to prevent. Dem Feinde den Uebergang über den Fluß —, to oppose the passage of the enemy across the river; man verwehrte ihm den Eintritt, den Zutritt, the entrance, admission was refused, denied him; das wolle Gott —! God forbid!

Verweíben, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] [little used] to become womanish, effeminate. II. *v. tr.* 1) to effeminate. 2) [unusual, or sometimes, comic] Einen —, to provide any one with a wife, to wive any one.

1. Verweichen, I. *v. intr.* to become too soft or flaccid from remaining too long in the water or any other liquid, [in pop. lang.] to become sodden. II. *v. tr.* to steep too long, [in pop. lang.] to make sodden.

2. Verweíchen, *irr. v. intr.* [V. Weichen] [only figurative and of time] V. Verweichen. [unusual] to draw off into a distance.

Verweíchlichen, I. *v. tr.* to soften, to render effeminate. Das Wohlleben verweichlicht die Menschen, luxury enervates man; ein verweichlichtes Volk, an effeminate people. II. *v. intr.* to grow or become effeminate, soft, delicate, weak.

Verweífen, V. Verhaspeln.

Verweígern, *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —, to refuse any one something; er hat mir seine Hülfe verweigert, he has refused me, has declined giving me his assistance; Einem ein Geldanlehen —, to refuse any one a loan; Einem eine Gunst —, to refuse any one a favour; man hat ihm alle Gerechtigkeit verweigert, he has been refused, denied all justice. Syn. V. Abschlagen. Das —, V. Verweigerung.

Verweígerung, *f.* refusal, denial. Was er Ihnen gesagt hat, ist eine höfliche —, what he has said to you is a civil denial, a polite refusal; die — der Gerechtigkeit, the denial of justice; im —sfalle, in case of refusal, of denial.

Verweílen, I. *v. intr.* and *v. refl.* sich —, to tarry, to stay, to abide, to remain. Sie —, Sie — sich zu lange bei dieser Arbeit, you stay too long over or at this work; er hat sich lange unter Weges verweilt, he has tarried, loitered [too] long upon the road, by the way; es wird sich lange — [rather unusual], bis seine Wunde heilt, it will be a long time, a long time will have to elapse, before his wound heals; wir wollten nur eine Stunde bei ihm —, we had intended, we wanted to stop, to stay only an hour at his house; sein Blick verweilte bei jeder Blume, his look dwelt, paused upon each flower; verweilet nicht zu lange, don't stop, stay too long; sich bei Nebendingen, bei Kleinigkeiten —, to dally, trifle with indifferent matters, with things of no moment. II. *v. tr.* Einen — [aufhalten], to delay any one; das Urtheil —, to postpone, to put off, to suspend judgement. Das —, delay.

Verweínen, I. *v. tr.* 1) to spend in weeping. Die ganze Nacht —, to pass the whole night in tears; sie hat den Lenz ihrer Jahre verweint, she has wept all the springtime of her life. 2) Seinen Schmerz, Kummer —, to soften, assuage or moderate one's pain, grief with tears, [in pop. lang.] to ease one's pain &c. with a hearty fit of crying. 3) to spoil by crying. Sich die Augen —, to make one's eyes all red or sore with weeping, [fam.] to cry one's eyes out; sie hatte ganz verweinte Augen, she had eyes quite bloodshot from crying; das Geschriebene —, to blot the writing with [one's] tears; ihr Brief war ganz verweint, her letter was blotted, bedewed with [her] tears. II. *v. refl.* sich —, V. Ausweinen, sich.

Verweís, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] reprimand, censure, lecture, scolding, reproof, set down, rating, reprehension, warning, broad hint. Gelinder, derber, ernster —, a mild, severe, serious reprimand; —e geben, bekommen, to give, administer or read lectures, to receive reproofs &c.; das verdient einen —, einen starken —, that deserves a reprimand, a strong setting down; er theilt gar gern —e aus, he is very or mighty fond of reading people lectures, of giving people settings down, of censuring others; ich werde ihm einen — darüber geben, I shall give him a setting down about that, I shall give or read him a lecture about it; er hat einen tüchtigen — bekommen, he has had a nice rap over the knuckles, a pretty snubbing, he has been rattled off finely; öffentlicher obrigkeitlicher —, public [official] reprimand, admonition or animadversion; — an einen Geistlichen, a monition.

Verweísen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) Einen —, to refer any one [to another]; von dem Einen zum Andern —, to refer from one to the other; Einen an ein anderes Gericht —, to refer any one to another tribunal; statt aller Antwort hat er mich an seine Frau &c. verwiesen, instead of any answer he has referred me to his wife &c.; ich verweise den Leser auf das, was &c., I refer the reader to what &c.; er verwies mich mit meiner Bezahlung auf Weihnachten, he put me off with my payment, he put off paying me 'till Christmas; des beständigen —s müde, hat er &c., sick, tired of the constant putting off, he has &c. 2) [verbannen] to banish, exile, expatriate. Einen des Landes, aus dem Lande —, to banish any one [from] the land, to send him &c. out of the country; er ist an den und den Ort, nach Sibirien &c., auf eine wüste Insel verwiesen worden, he has been exiled to such and such a place, to Siberia &c., to a desolate island; Einen aus seinem Vaterlande —, to expatriate &c. any one; ein Verwiesener, der Verwiesene, an exile, the banished. 3) Einem Etwas —, to point out to any one his fault &c., to reprimand, reprove, censure, lecture him for it, about it; ich habe ihm das, seinen Fehler stark verwiesen, I have strongly reprimanded him for it, for his fault; Einem Etwas sanft —, to take any one gently to task, to reprove any one mildly about something. Das —, V. Verweisung. Syn. Verweisen, Vorhalten, Vorwerfen, Vorrücken, Aufmutzen. We accuse or charge any one with a fault, in the first place, when it is still uncertain whether he has committed it or not, in order that he may be enabled to justify himself or excuse himself or merely acknowledge it. This act is expressed by vorhalten. We admonish, lecture or rebuke him for it, because we punish him by testifying to him our displeasure, with the view of effecting an amelioration of conduct in him. This is verweisen. We reproach him with it or to use a homely expression, we throw it in his teeth, in his face, when we mention it with the view of annoying him. This is vorwerfen. Vorrücken is only a stronger expression, implying that one enters more into the details of the matter. This is to upbraid him with it. Aufmutzen is distinguished from Vorwerfen by the subordinate idea, that one magnifies the blame of the erring party by giving greater importance to a mere peccadillo than it really has, that is, to be too sharp upon, to rate. V. also Verbannen.

Verweíslich, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] reprehensible.

Verweísung, *f.* 1) reference, postponement, putting off. 2) banishment, exile, expatriation. 3) V. Verweis.

Verweißen, *v. tr.* 1) Viel Kalk —, to use up much lime in whitewashing. 2) Eine Wand —, to whitewash a wall, *it.* [if badly done] to smear or daub it over with whitewash.

Verwélken, I. *v. intr.* to fade, to wither. Das Gras ist verwelkt, the grass is parched up &c.; verwelkte Rose, Blumen, withered rose, faded flowers; eine —de Blumenscheide [in botany], a marcescent spathe; eine verwelkte

Haut haben, to have a withered, shrivelled skin. *Fig.* Ihre Schönheit verwelkt, her beauty is fading, is on the wane. II. *v. tr.* [unusual] to wither. Das —, fading, withering.

Verwélklich, *adj.* and *adv.* liable to fade. Alle Blumen ſind —, all flowers are frail, perishable; die —e und leicht zerfallende Roſe, the rose which soon dies and so easily loses its leaves. *Fig.* Die größte Schönheit iſt —, the greatest beauty soon fades.

Verwéltlichen, *v tr.* [new word] 1) to make worldly. Sich —, to become a man of the world, to grow ‚mundane'. 2) Geiſtliche Güter — [ſäkulariſiren], to secularize ecclesiastical property, spiritual appropriations; verweltlichtes Kloſter, secularized convent. Das —, secularization.

Verwénden, *reg.* and *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) to turn aside or away. Den Blick von einem Gegenſtande —, to turn aside &c. one's look from an object; ſie verwendete or verwandte kein Auge von ihm, she did not turn her eyes from him for a [single] moment; kaum hatte ich den Rücken verwendet or verwandt, als &c., no sooner had I turned my back, than &c.; mit verwendetem Geſichte, with averted face, gaze, look, V. Abwenden, Umwenden. 2) [anwenden] to employ, apply, devote, put, spend, to lay out. Sein Einkommen zu Almoſen —, to employ, spend one's income in charity; zu den Staatsbedürfniſſen —, to employ, devote, convert to the necessities of the state; alle ſeine Beredſamkeit für Etwas —, to employ, display, use, to put forth all one's eloquence for something; er verwendete alle Sorgfalt auf dieſes Werk, he bestowed every care upon this work; er hat viel Zeit darauf verwendet, he has employed much time about it, he has devoted or given up much time to it; Geld auf Pferde —, to lay out money on horses; er verwendet viel auf Kleider, he lays out a great deal on clothes; eine Summe zum Bauen —, to set aside or apart, to make use of a sum for building; er hat dieſe Summe in ſeinen Nutzen verwendet, he has applied this sum to his use; ein Theil ſeines Einkommens wird zur Befriedigung ſeiner Gläubiger verwendet, a part of his income is set apart for the payment of his creditors; wieder, aufs neue zu Etwas —, to employ again, anew for, to reemploy for something. II. *v. refl.* Sich für Einen, für Etwas —, to intercede, interpose, to use one's good offices, one's influence or interest for any one, thing. [fam.] to back any one, any thing; ich habe mich verwendet, ihm Geld zu verſchaffen, I have used my endeavours, I have endeavoured, I have exerted myself to procure him money; er hat ſich bei dem Miniſter für ihn verwendet, er hat ſich für ſeine Begnadigung verwendet, he has interceded with the minister for him, he has interceded for his pardon. Das —, V. Verwendung.

Verwéndung, *f.* employment, application [of a certain sum &c.]. Die —en zum Unterhalte eines Hauſes, Gutes &c. [in law], the expenses for keeping in repair a house, for keeping an estate &c. in good condition, [old] house-bote &c.; man erſetzt dem Miethmanne nur die nützlichen —en [in law], the tenant is only indemnified for any useful outlay; die — zu Gunſten einer Perſon, intercession; die — für eine Sache, die man zu Stande bringen will, interference in behalf of, the taking up of the thing, the interposition or mediation for a thing, which one wishes to bring to pass; ich verdanke das ſeiner —, I owe that to his interest, influence, mediation &c.

Verwèrfen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [speaking of cattle] to yean &c. prematurely, to cast. Die Stute hat verworfen, the mare has had a castling, has foaled too soon. II. *v. tr.* 1) [wegwerfen] to reject, [at cards] to throw out, to discard: haben Sie ſchon verworfen, have you thrown out already? 2) Der Stein, den die Bauleute verworfen hatten [in Scripture], the stone, which the builders refused; eine Münze —, to reject, refuse a piece of money [for light weight &c.]; eine Meinung, einen Vorſchlag —, to reject an opinion, a proposition; man hat ſeine Anerbietungen verworfen, his offers, proposals have been rejected; Zeugen, einen Richter — [in law], to challenge witnesses, a judge [purcause], to except against them; eine Einwendung als ungültig — [in law], to overrule an objection; eine Urkunde als falſch — [in law], to reject or throw aside a deed as spurious, to cancel a title-deed in consequence of its being spurious; Gott verwirft den Frommen nicht [in Scripture], God does not reject the upright man; Gott hat den Saul wegen ſeines Ungehorſams verworfen [in Scripture], God has reproved Saul for his disobedience; die Kirche verwirft dieſe Lehre, the church repudiates, rejects this doctrine, condemns, censures &c.; ein verworfener [ſehr laſterhafter] Menſch, ein Verworfener, an abandoned fellow, a rascal, an outcast, a wretch, a depraved wretch, a miscreant; eine verworfene Geſichtsbildung, an abject physiognomy, a villainous countenance, a cut-throat or hang-gallows face; der verworfenſte Böſewicht, the most infamous scoundrel, the most consummate villain; ſie iſt eine verworfene Perſon, ein verworfenes Weib, eine Verworfene, she is a thoroughly depraved person, a person loaded with crime, [also] she is an abandoned woman, she is a cast-away, she is a prostitute, strumpet; ein Wort, einen Ausdruck —, to reject, condemn a word, an expression [as faulty]. 3) [unter einander werfen, which see] to huddle together, to toss together any how, to throw on pell-mell, to throw topsy-turvy, to derange; *it.* —, to throw here and there, to toss or chuck about, to disperse, scatter; *it.* V. Verlegen. Das Feuer —, to rake out the fire. 4) to use up or to consume by throwing. Wir hatten alle unſere Steine, Bomben verworfen, wir hatten uns ganz verworfen, we had spent all our supply of stones, we had thrown them all away, had fired away, had thrown all our shells, we had thrown, had fired away all our &c. 5) to throw wrong. Die Kugel — [at skittles], to miss [tipping] the pins. 6) to hurt by throwing. Sich den Arm —, to dislocate, wrench one's arm by a throw or hurl. 7) Eine Mauer &c. —, to rough-cast, parget a wall &c., V. Bewerfen; *it.* einen Riß, ein Loch — [zuwerfen], to stop up a crack or shake, a hole. III. *v. refl.* ſich —, 1) [speaking of wood] V. Werfen, ſich. 2) to throw short or wide [of the mark], to throw wrong. Er hat ſich beim Geldzählen verworfen, he has made a mistake in throwing the money on the counter, in ringing the tale; — [at cards], to throw out or to discard wrong; ſich —, [at nine-pins] to bowl bad, to tip unskilfully, to play bad. Das —, the casting [of an animal]; rejection, cancelling [of a document]; challenging, challenge of, exception to [a judge, witness]; refusal [to take a coin]; reprobation [of a sinner].

Verwèrflich, *adj.* and *adv.* rejectable. Eine —e Münze, a coin that may be refused [from its being of light weight &c.]; dieſe Entſchuldigung, dieſer Vorſchlag iſt nicht —, this excuse, this proposal is not to be rejected; ein —er Richter, —e Zeugen, an exceptionable judge, exceptionable witnesses; dieſes Zeugniß iſt —, this evidence is exceptionable; —er Grundſatz, —e Lehre, That, an exceptionable, a damnable or condemnable maxim, doctrine, action; —e Waare, merchandise that may be refused.

Verwèrflichkeit, *f.* state of that which is rejectable &c.

Verwérthen, *v. tr.* Etwas —, to turn any thing into money, into hard cash, to realize it.

Verwéſen, I. *v. intr.* to rot, to putrefy, to be corrupted. Der Leichnam war ſchon halb verweſet, the corpse was already half rotten; im Grabe —, to rot in the grave; verweſeter Dünger, putrefied, stinking dunghill. II. *v. tr.* Ein Amt —, V. under Verſehen, Verwalten. Das —, V. Verweſung.

Verwéſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] administrator, V. Verwalter; *it.* vicar, V. Amts—, Reichs—.

Verwéslich, *adj.* and *adv.* corruptible, putrescible. Der —e Körper, the corruptible body; [in Scripture] der Körper iſt geſäet —, und wird auferſtehen un—, the body is sown in corruption, it is raised in incorruption; das —e wird nicht erben das Un—e, corruption doth not inherit incorruption.

Verwéslichkeit, *f.* corruptibility.

Verwéſung, *f.* 1) rottenness, putrefaction. 2) — eines Amtes, V. under Verſehung, Verwaltung.

Verwétten, *v. tr.* 1) [in pop. lang. = wetten] to bet, to wager. 2) to lose by betting. Er hat viel Geld verwettet, he has lost much money by bets, in wagers.

Verwéttern, [in common people's language] [literally, to be spoilt or destroyed by bad weather, a thunder-storm &c.] V. Zerſchmettern, Zerbrechen.

Verwéttert, *adj.* and *adv.* [in common people's lang.] Er iſt ein —er [verwünſchter, verteufelter] Kerl, he is a devil of a fellow, a confounded sea-cock; eine —e Sache, a bothering affair, a regular bother; ſie hat einen —en Hochmuthsteufel im Kopfe, she is a proud devil I take it, she has the devil and all of pride in her composition.

Verwíchen, *adj.* and *adv.* [*past part.* of Verweichen, which see] last, past. —en Montag, last monday; —es Jahr, im —en Jahre, last year; — [in fam. lang. = unlängſt, neulich] hatte ich einen Traum &c., the other day, lately, a short time ago or back I had a dream &c.

Verwíchſen, *v. tr.* 1) to use up in waxing. Alles Wachs &c. —, to use all the wax &c. 2) to stop up with wax [a crevice &c.]. 3) Einen — [in common people's lang. = prügeln], to give any one a thrashing, a rubbing down with an oak-towel, to lather him well.

Verwíckeln, I. *v. tr.* 1) [auf- or abwickeln] Faden —, to wind off or up thread; Etwas in Papier — [= einwickeln], to wrap up any thing in paper. 2) [verwirren] to entangle, to tangle, to ravel, to get into a knot, a tangle, a maze. Verwickelte Haare, tangled

hair; sich in Schlingen, Netzen —, to get entangled, hampered in snares, nets; die Füße in Etwas —, to catch, hitch or hamper one's feet in any thing. *Fig.* Eine Sache verwickelt machen, to embarrass, perplex any thing, to make it embarrassed, perplexed, intricate, confused; er ist mit in diese Anklage, in dieses Verbrechen verwickelt, he is implicated, involved in this accusation, crime; dieses hat mich in einen Rechtshandel verwickelt, this has involved me in, plunged or drawn me into a lawsuit; ein sehr verwickelter Handel, eine verwickelte Rechtssache, a very intricate, puzzling affair, case; verwickelte Schreibart, perplexed, confused &c. style; verwickelte Sätze, Redesätze, complicated, obscure &c. phrases, periods; ein verwickelter Gegenstand, a complex subject; diese Frage ist sehr verwickelt, ist mit einer Menge anderer Fragen verwickelt, this question is very confused, is mixed up with a number of other questions; der Stoff dieses Schauspieles ist zu verwickelt, the plot of this play, its subject is too intricate; ein sehr verwickeltes Schauspiel, a play with a well-laid plot, with a deep plot; verwickelte Krankheit, a complicated disease; [in crystallography] verwickelt gefugt, complex. II. *v. refl.* sich —, to entangle or hamper one's self. Sich mit den Füßen in Etwas —, to hitch or catch one's feet in any thing; dieses Pferd hat sich mit den Füßen in die Stränge verwickelt, this horse has got his feet hampered, caught in the traces. Das —, V. Verwicklung.

Verwicklung, *f.* entanglement, tangle [of a skain of thread &c.], embarrassment, perplexity, intricacy, complication [of things], implication [of a person in a plot &c.]. Es ist eine — in diesem Satze, there is a confusion, a perplexity, a complexedness in this phrase; die — in diesem Lustspiele ist schön, the intrigue of this comedy is good; die — einer Krankheit, eines Verbrechens, the complication of a disease, crime.

Verwiesen, *past part.* and *adj.* V. under Verweisen.

Verwilden, V. Verwildern.

Verwildern, I. *v. tr.* to render or make wild, savage. Dieses Laster verwildert den Menschen, this vice uncivilizes man, degrades him from a civilized being, brutalizes man; [in sportsmen's lang.] einen Bärenfang, eine Wolfsgrube —, to cover a bear's trap, a wolf's pitfall with branches. II. *v. intr.* to become or grow wild, savage, brutal, to degenerate, [speaking of fields &c.] to run wild, to get out of tilth. Diese Rebenpflanzung, dieser Garten ist verwildert, this vine-plantation, this garden has run wild; dieser Baum verwildert, this tree has run, is running to wood; er läßt sein Landgut ganz —, he is letting his lands become a wilderness, go to rack and ruin; dieses Pferd ist ganz verwildert, weil es lange nicht geritten wurde, this horse is quite unmanageable, wild from not having been ridden for a long time; einen jungen Menschen ganz — lassen, to let a young man run loose, to neglect his education entirely; die jungen Leute — im Müßiggange, young people fall into bad habits from or through idleness; ein verwilderter Knabe, a wild colt of a boy, an unmanageable boy, a young savage. Das —, degeneracy, uncultivated state, wildness.

Verwilligen, *v. tr.* to grant, V. Bewilligen.

Verwimmern, I. *v. tr.* Sein Leben —, to pass one's life in lamenting. II. *v. intr.* to grow interlaced. Die Wurzel dieses Baumes ist verwimmert, the roots of this tree are intertwined, are knitted together.

Verwinden, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to interlace, to intertwine or intertwist. 2) *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Seine Krankheit, einen Verlust, einen Verdruß —, to get over an illness, a loss, a vexation; er wird es so bald nicht —, he won't get over it so quickly, won't recover from it quite so soon.

Verwinseln, V. Verwimmern I.

Verwirken, *v. tr.* 1) [with bakers] Alles Mehl —, to knead up all the flour. 2) [obsolete = begehen] to commit. Ein Laster —, to commit a crime; was habe ich verwirkt? what [harm] have I done? 3) Etwas —, to forfeit any thing; er hat Leib und Gut verwirkt, he has forfeited body and estate [by a bill of attainder &c.]: ein Lehen —, to forfeit a fief; er hat das Leben verwirkt, he has forfeited his life, he has deserved death. 4) Eine Strafe — [obsolete = verdienen], to incur a punishment or penalty. Das —, die Verwirkung [with feudists &c.], forfeiture, felony [causing attaint].

Verwirklichen, *v. tr.* to realize. Sich —, to be realized, to come to pass; wenn unsere Hoffnungen sich — werden, verwirklicht seyn werden, when our hopes are confirmed, shall have been realized, verified. Das —, V. Verwirklichung.

Verwirklichung, *f.* realization.

Verwirren, *reg.* and *irr. v. tr.* and *refl.* to confound, to disorder, to embroil, to confuse, to throw into disorder, into confusion, to put in disorder &c., to derange. Garn, Strähne —, to tangle thread, skains, to get them into a knot, into a bunch, maze; die Spindel ist verwirrt, the spindle is entangled, the thread on it is knotted; da ist alles verwirrt unter einander, every thing there is in confusion, in disorder; die Haare sind so verwirrt or verworren, daß &c., the hair is so tangled, is in such a bush, that &c; die Fäden haben sich verwirrt, the threads have got entangled. *Fig.* Verwirrtes or verworrenes Erz [[in mineralogy], branchy, mazy ore; eine verworrene Krystallisation [in mineralogy], a confused crystallization; den Staat —, to embarrass, involve the state; eine Sache, einen Rechtshandel —, to embarrass an affair, a cause; ein sehr verwirrter or verworrener Handel, a very perplexed, intricate business; verwirrte or verworrene Haushaltung, disordered, unmethodical, irregular housekeeping or domestic management; er verwirrt Alles, he embroils every thing, puts every thing at sixes and sevens; da geht es sehr verwirrt zu, there it is going on very confusedly; ein verwirrtes Geschrei, Getöse, a confused cry, din; verwirrte, verworrene Begriffe, confused, disordered ideas; verworrene Schreibart, confused, indistinct style; ein verwirrter, verworrener Kopf, a confused, disordered, blundering head; Einen —, verwirrt machen, to confuse any one, to make any one confused, to put any one out, [fam.] to bother any one, *it.* to confuse any one, to make him confused, to put him &c. out of countenance, to disconcert him: die Liebe hat ihm den Kopf verwirrt, er ist verwirrt, er ist verwirrt im Kopfe, love has turned his head, disordered his mind, confused or unsettled his intellects, he is confused; he is disordered in his mind, he is deranged; er verwirrt sich leicht, he soon gets perplexed, soon loses the thread of his ideas; sich in seiner Rede —, to get embarrassed, to be nonplused in one's speech, to lose the thread of one's discourse, to get put out, to flounder in one's speech; er spricht verwirrt, he speaks disjointedly, confusedly, *it.* he speaks distractedly, he raves, he is delirious; mit verwirrten Blicken, with wild looks; er war ganz verwirrt, als er sich auf der That ertappt sah, he was quite confused or confounded, was literally overwhelmed with confusion, when he saw himself caught in the act; er sieht ganz verwirrt aus, hat einen verwirrten Blick, he looks quite distracted, confused, he has a confused, an awkward look. Das —, V. Verwirrung.

Verwirrung, *f.* confusion. In seinem Zimmer ist Alles in —, every thing is in confusion, in disorder, [fam.] in a mess, litter, at sixes and sevens, higgledy-piggledy in his room; — des Geistes, embarrassment, confusion, perplexity of mind, *it.* derangement of intellect, mental derangement; — von Geschäften, embarrassment of affairs; er hat Alles in —, [fam.] in eine schöne — gebracht, he has brought, thrown every thing into disorder, confusion, [fam.] into a pretty pickle, V. Unordnung; es herrscht — in seiner Schreibart, there is much intricacy, want of clearness or method, much indistinctness in his style; die — der Sprachen [in Scripture], the confusion of tongues; Einen in — bringen, to make any one confused, to perplex, embarrass any one, V. also under Verwirren, Einen; er war in großer —, er konnte seine — nicht verbergen, he was in great confusion, he could not hide his confusion; in — gerathen, to get confused; die Eifersucht hat viel — in diesem Hause angerichtet, jealousy has caused a great deal of trouble in this house; er hat den ganzen Staat in die größte — gebracht, he has thrown the whole state into utter confusion; nach allen diesen —en erfolgte wieder Ordnung, order succeeded all these troubles, commotions; Sie hätten mir diese —en ersparen können, you might or could have spared me these embarrassments.

Verwirthschaften, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] Sein Vermögen &c. —, to squander away one's property &c. by mismanagement, by extravagance. V. Verschwenden, Verthun.

Verwischbar, *adj* and *adv.* that may be effaced or expunged.

Verwischen, I. *v. tr.* [auswischen, auslöschen] to efface; *it.* [verlöschen] to obliterate. [with painters] Die Farben —, V. Vertreiben; diese Schriftzüge sind fast ganz verwischt, these characters are almost entirely effaced; eine von der Zeit verwischte Inschrift, an inscription obliterated by time. *Fig.* Die Zeit hat ihre Schönheit verwischt, time has effaced her beauty; das ist aus meinem Gedächtnisse verwischt, that is blotted out of, effaced from my memory. II. *v. refl.* [in mineralogy] Die Kanten der Kristalle — sich, the edges of crystals become obliterated.

Verwitterbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [in chemistry] efflorescent.

1. Verwittern, *v. intr.* [literally, to be injured by the influence of the weather, Wetter or Witterung] [in chemistry &c.] to effloresce. Verwitterte Steine, Muscheln, decomposed or degraded stones, calcined or crumbling shells; verwitterte Erze, ores fallen into efflorescence; verwitterter Kalk, lime decomposed by the atmosphere [hence de-

graded]; —de Salze, efflorescent salts. Das —, efflorescence. *Fig.* weather-beaten; *it.* toil-worn, haggard. Matrosen, Jägersleute &c. sehen häufig verwittert aus, sailors, foresters, game-keepers &c. frequently have a weather-beaten appearance; ein altes verwittertes Gesicht, an old haggard face; eine verwitterte Gestalt, a toil-worn figure or shape.

2. **Verwittern,** *v. tr.* [from Witterung = scent] [in sportsmen's lang.] to supply with scent. Eine Falle, ein Eisen —, to bait a trap, a gin.

Verwittibt, [obsolete or in law] Verwitwet, V. under Verwitwen.

Verwitwen, I. *v. intr.* to become a widow. Sie ist verwitwet, she is a widow; die verwitwete or [obsolete] verwittibte Grāfinn, the dowager Countess; bei der verwitweten Frau L., at the house of Mrs. L., widow, at the widow Mrs. L's. II. *v. tr.* to render or make a widow, to widow.

1. **Verwōgen,** *v. intr.* [from Woge, wave [speaking of the tide &c.] to cease; to be lost in waves, in undulations.

2. **Verwōgen,** *past part.* of Verwāgen, which see.

3. **Verwōgen,** *adj.* and *adv.* [= verwegen] [chiefly with poets] daring, bold, venturous.

Verwōhnen, *v. tr.* and *refl.* to allow or suffer bad habits or tricks to be acquired. Man muß die Kinder nicht —, one must not spoil children; ein verwöhntes Kind, a spoiled child; Einen durch leckerhafte Speisen &c. —, to pamper any one, to coddle him up with dainty bits &c.; sich —, to get a bad habit, bad habits, bad tricks.

Verwōhntheit, *f.* bad habit. Es gehört eine große — dazu, um &c., one must be very much spoiled, pampered, to &c.

Verwōhnung, *f.* pampering, spoiling.

Verwölfen, *v. intr.* to cub or whelp prematurely, to cast.

Verwórfen, *adj.* and *past part.* abject, depraved, abandoned, V. under Verwerfen.

Verwórfenheit, *f.* abjectness, depravity, rascality, scoundrelism, baseness, corruption. Seine — geht so weit, his depravity is so great.

Verwórren, *past part.* of Verwirren, which see.

Verwórrenheit, *f.* confusion, entanglement, V. Verwirrung.

Verwühlen, *v. tr.* to spoil by raking about, rummaging, fumbling &c.; *it.* V. Durchwühlen, Umwühlen.

Verwúndbar, *adj.* and *adv.* vulnerable. Dieses Thier ist nur am Bauche —, this animal is only vulnerable in the belly. *Fig.* Das ist die —ste Stelle seines Herzens, that is the most vulnerable spot in his heart.

Verwúndbarkeit, *f.* vulnerability.

Verwúnden, *v. tr.* Einen —, to wound [unusual] to vulnerate any one; einander gegenseitig —, to [mutually] wound each other; er ist am Kopfe verwundet, he is wounded on or in the head; leicht, tödtlich verwundet, slightly, mortally wounded; ein Verwundeter, a wounded man; die Verwundeten verpflegen, to succour, to attend to, to nurse the wounded; sich —, to wound one's self; er hat sich mit einem Messer am Finger verwundet, he has wounded himself in the finger with a knife; dieser Baum ist verwundet [beschädigt], this tree is injured; [in sportsmen's lang.] der Hirsch verwundet or kränzet, V. Kränzen 3); [with miners] verwundetes [verritztes] Feld, lode or plot already worked on. *Fig.* Die Liebe verwundet die Herzen, love wounds hearts. Das —, die Verwundung, wounding, wound, V. Wunde.

Verwúndern, I. *v. refl.* sich —, to wonder, to be surprised or astonished at; er verwunderte sich sehr, war sehr verwundert, daß &c., he was [very] much amazed, he wondered very much, that &c.; der Weise verwundert sich über nichts, the wise man is astonished at nothing; sich über eine Neuigkeit —, to be surprised at a piece of news; darüber wird er sich sehr —, he will be very much surprised at that; ich war über die Thaten dieses Helden verwundert, I was amazed, astounded &c. at the feats of this hero; er sah mich verwundert or —d [as a *v. intr.*] an, he eyed me with astonishment, amazement; darüber darf man sich nicht —, one need not be surprised at that; es ist nicht zu — [as a *v. intr.*], daß &c., it is not to be wondered at, that &c. II. *v. tr.* to astonish. Das verwundert mich sehr, that surprises me very much, that amazes or astonishes me; wie kann Sie dieses noch —? how can this any longer surprise you? V. Wundern. Das —, V. Verwunderung.

Verwúnderung, *f.* astonishment, surprise, amazement. Einen in — setzen, to set any one in astonishment, to cause any one surprise; das hat mich sehr in —, in große — gesetzt, that has surprised me very much, has thrown me into great surprise; zur großen — aller Welt, to the great surprise of all the world; vor — außer sich seyn, to be out of one's self for surprise, to be taken quite aback with amazement; er sah mit —, wie &c., he saw with surprise, how &c.; ich bezeigte ihm meine — darüber, I testified, signified to him my surprise at it.

Verwunderungs-voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of astonishment &c. —zeichen, *n.* [Ausrufungszeichen] [in grammar] note of admiration.

Verwúndlich, V. [the usual word] Verwundbar.

Verwúndung, *f.* wounding, [unusual] vulneration, wound, V. under Verwunden.

Verwúnschen, *v. tr.* 1) [in fam. lang., = wegwünschen] to wish any one away, off. Wenn ich ihn nur auf hundert Meilen von mir — könnte! I only wish he was a hundred miles off! 2) [verfluchen] to curse, [low] to damn, [very low] to blast. Er verwünscht sein Daseyn, sich selbst, he curses his existence, himself; ich verwünschte den Tag, da &c., I cursed the day, when &c.; das verwünschte Spiel! cursed, accursed, damned game or [also] gambling! das ist ein verwünschter Weg, that is a cursed or an execrable way, a rascally road. 3) [in fam. lang.] to enchant. Ein verwünschtes [in common people's lang. verwunschenes] Schloß, an enchanted castle; eine verwünschte [in common people's lang. verwunschene] Prinzessinn, an enchanted princess. Das —, V. Verwünschung.

Verwúnschung, *f.* curse, malediction, imprecation, execration. Tausend —en gegen Einen ausstoßen, to utter a thousand execrations against any one.

Verwürfeln, *v. tr.* 1) to spend in throwing the dice. Den ganzen Tag —, to spend the whole day in trolling the dice. 2) to lose at dice, at hazard. Er hat viel verwürfelt, he has lost a good deal by the dice-box.

‡**Verwürken,** V. Verwirken.

Verwürzen, *v. tr.* Die Speisen —, to overspice, to season too highly the food; diese Brühe ist verwürzt, this sauce is seasoned too high.

Verwūstbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that may be devastated or ravaged.

Verwūsten, *v. tr.* 1) to devastate, to ravage, to desolate, to lay waste. Die Feinde haben das ganze Land verwüstet, the enemy has laid waste the whole country: von den wilden Schweinen verwüstetes Ackerfeld, a cultivated field laid waste by the wild hogs; der Hagel hat diese Gegend verwüstet, the hail has ravaged this district, V. Verheeren; verwüstetes Land, Schloß, verwüstete Stadt, a ravaged country, *it.* [less usual] a desert [country], a sacked or deserted castle, a deserted or desolate town; ein —der Strom, ein —des Heer, a devastating torrent, army. *Fig.* Diese Leidenschaft verwüstet die Seele in einem hohen Grade, this passion makes the greatest ravages in the heart. 2) [provincial, = verderben, besudeln] to spoil. Seine Kleider —, to spoil, to diddle one's clothes; viel Papier —, to waste a great deal of paper. Das —, V. Verwüstung.

Verwūster, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* devastator, ravager, desolator. Die Spanier, diese — der neuen Welt, the Spaniards, these desolators of the new world.

Verwūstlich, V. Verwüstbar.

Verwūstung, *f.* ravaging, ravage, devastation, desolation; der Feind, der Hagel &c. hat große —en angerichtet, the enemy, the hail &c. has caused great destruction, injury, damage, V. Verheerung.

Verzāgen, *v. intr.* to get or be dejected, disheartened, discouraged, dispirited, to lose courage or heart, to give way to despair, to despair. Der Weise verzagt bei widrigen Schicksalen nicht, the sage does not succumb to adversity; das Unglück macht schwache Seelen verzagt, misfortune makes weak minds dejected, desponding, makes them despond, droop, faint; verzagt zu Werke gehen, to go to work dispiritedly, with a faint heart; an seiner Rettung —, to despair of one's safety; an sich selbst —, to lose one's self-confidence, to lose confidence in one's self; ein verzagter [furchtsamer] Mensch, a timid, fearful, a mighty cautious man, *it.* [= feiger Mensch] a coward, poltroon, a white-livered fellow. Das —, dejection, discouragement, depression, dispiritedness. Syn. Verzagen, Verzweifeln. A person void of hope can abandon himself to fear and lose all courage for undertaking any thing whatever; then he verzaget [desponds]; or, the hopelessness he feels may so disorder his senses that he braves extremity, rushes headlong into the most imminent dangers, abandons himself to the greatest evils and even renounces his life; then he verzweifelt [despairs]. The timid man verzagt, when he has had a reverse or has lost some throws at hazard, he no longer ventures to run the slightest risk; the headstrong and unreflecting man sets in his Verzweiflung [despair] his last stake, and when he has also lost this, puts an end to his existence.

Verzāgtheit, *f.* 1) timidity, fearfulness. 2) cowardice, poltroonery.

Verzählen, I. *v. refl.* sich —, to count

wrong. Ich habe mich verzählt, I have made an error in the reckoning, a miscalculation. II. *v. tr.* [low and provincial] V. Erzählen.

Verzähnen, I. *v. tr.* [with mechanics] to indent; *it.* [zähneln] to tooth. Ein verzahntes Rad, a cog-wheel, a cogged wheel; [with carpenters] Stücke Holz —, to dovetail. II. *v. intr.* to finish teething. Dieses Kind hat noch nicht verzahnt, this child has not yet cut all its teeth, V. Abzahnen.

Verzähnung, *f.* indentation, tooth-work, jagging; [with carpenters] dovetailing; [with watchmakers] the teeth-work, the catches; [with masons] a quoin or a rustic quoin.

Verzänken, *v. tr.* Die Zeit —, to pass the time in scolding, in grumbling at.

Verzäpfen, *v. tr.* 1) [with carpenters &c.] Ein Stück Holz —, to mortise any stick of timber. 2) Wein, Bier —, to sell wine, beer by draught; er hat heute ein ganzes Faß verzapft, he has sold to day a whole cask, he has drawn to day a whole barrel. Das —, V. Verzapfung.

Verzäpfung, *f.* 1) [with carpenters] mortising, joining by mortise and tenon. 2) the selling or sale by draught, by retail.

Verzäppeln, *v. refl.* sich —, [little used] [in common people's lang.] to worry one's self in doing any thing, to struggle.

Verzärteln, *v. tr.* [verhätscheln] Einen —, to coddle any one up; man muß die Kinder nicht —, children must not be made too delicate; ein verzärteltes Kind, a child too delicately brought up, a spoiled child; sich —, seine Kinder —, to over-indulge one's self, one's children; Sie — sich zu sehr, you take too much care of yourself, you coddle too much; ein verzärtelter Körper, a body weakened, made effeminate, too delicate; ein verzärtelter Wollüstling, a pampered or an effeminate voluptuary. *Fig.* Das Glück hat ihn verzärtelt, er ist durch das Glück verzärtelt, fortune has spoiled him, he is spoilt by fortune. Das —, V. Verzärtelung.

Verzärtelung, *f.* making much of, coddling, effeminacy, softness, delicacy. Es ist eine zu große —, wenn man &c., it is too great an indulgence, when one &c.

Verzaúberer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [chiefly, in common people's lang.] enchanter, metamorphoser. V. Zauberer.

Verzaúbern, *v. tr.* 1) to change or to metamorphose by enchantment; *it.* [in fam. lang., = bezaubern] to enchant, to bewitch. In einen Drachen verzaubert, changed into a dragon; eine verzauberte Prinzessinn, an enchanted princess. Das —, die Verzauberung, enchantment. 2) V. Wegzaubern.

Verzäunen, *v. tr.* 1) [= einzäunen] to hedge, to enclose with a hedge or fence 2) Eine Wiese, einen Acker — [= versperren], to stop up a way across a meadow, a field with a fence; ein verzäunter Weg, a way stopped up with a fence. Das —, V. Verzäunung.

Verzäunung, *f.* enclosure.

Verzéchen, *v. tr.* 1) Sein Geld —, to spend one's money on drink, in drink; er verzecht sein halbes Einkommen, he spends half his income at the ale-house, wine-shop. 2) Die Zeit —, to pass or spend one's time in drinking, in tippling.

Verzéhnfachen, *v. tr.* Eine Zahl, sein Vermögen —, to increase a number, one's fortune tenfold; sein Einkommen hat sich verzehnfacht, his income has increased tenfold.

Verzéhnfältigen, V. Verzehnfachen.

Verzéhnten, or **Verzehnden,** *v. tr.* 1) Etwas —, to pay the tithe or tithes [on any one]; er hat sein Obst noch nicht verzehntet, he has not yet paid his fruit-tithes. 2) to levy tithe, V. Zehnten. 3) [decimiren] to decimate. Dieses Regiment ist verzehntet worden, this regiment has been decimated; man hat die Aufrührer verzehntet, the rebels have been decimated. Das —, 1) payment of the tithes, of tithe. 2) the levying of tithe. 3) decimation [of mutineers &c.].

Verzéhren, *v. tr.* 1) [in a general sense aufzehren, that is, to annihilate, to destroy] to consume, to devour, to eat up. Der Rost verzehrt das Eisen, rust consumes iron; vom Feuer, von den Flammen verzehrt werden, to be consumed by the fire, flames; das Opfer wurde gänzlich vom Feuer verzehrt, the victim was entirely consumed by the fire; [with surgeons &c.] ein [die überflüssigen Säfte, das faule Fleisch] —des Mittel, a consumptive remedy, an escharotic; der Kummer, diese Krankheit verzehrt ihn, grief, this disease is consuming him, is wasting him away, is preying on his vitals; das Feuer, die heftige Leidenschaft, welche ihn verzehrt, the fire, the violent passion, that consumes him; die Zeit verzehrt Alles, time preys upon, devours, swallows up, destroys all things; er hat ein —des Feuer in seinen Eingeweiden, he has a consuming, wasting fire in his vitals; er verzehrt sich durch Kummer, he is pining [away] with grief. 2) to eat, devour, consume; *it.* to spend, to dissipate. Sie kommen zu spät zum Essen, wir haben schon Alles verzehrt, you come too late for dinner, we have already eaten every thing up, we have already cleared the board, the trenchers; Alles, was im Lande wächst, wird auch darin verzehrt, every thing, that the land produces, is also consumed there; alle Lebensmittel waren verzehrt, all the provisions were eaten up; die hervorbringende und die —de Klasse, the cultivators or producers and the consumers; er hat sein Erbgut verzehrt, he has eaten up, consumed, spent, run through his patrimony; er hat täglich einen Thaler zu —, he has a dollar a day to spend; fragt den Wirth, was wir verzehrt haben, ask the landlord what we have demolished, what is pay, what our bill is. Syn. V. Verschlingen. Das —, V. Verzehrung.

Verzéhrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* consumer. Die Anbauer und —, the cultivators or producers and consumers; die Zeit ist die —inn aller Dinge, time is the consumer, devourer, the swallower up, the destroyer of all things. *Proverb.* Ein Sparer will einen — haben, the son of a miser is a spendthrift.

Verzéhrung, *f.* consumption [of provisions &c., *it.* by fire]. Die — eines Opfers, the burning of a victim.

Verzeíchnen, I. *v. tr.* 1) [aufzeichnen] to note down, to put down or to couch in writing, to make a memorandum of, to register. *it.* Einzeln, stückweise —, to take an inventory of, to specify, to insert in a schedule, to make out the or a list of, catalogue of, to take a catalogue of, to particularize the items of; man hat sämmtliches Hausgeräthe verzeichnet, they have taken an inventory of all the furniture; dieses Stück &c. ist nicht in dem Kontrakte verzeichnet, this article is not specified in the contract; Etwas stückweise verzeichnet übergeben, to hand in a specification, to file the schedule or declaration. 2) to design wrong. Diese Figuren sind verzeichnet, these figures are drawn, traced &c. wrong. II. *v. refl.* sich —, to design or draw wrong. Das —, V. Verzeichnung.

Verzeíchniß, *n.* [-sses, *pl.* -sse] list, draught, inventory. Das — der überschickten Waaren, list, bill, specification of forwarded goods, a docket, an invoice; dieses Buch steht nicht in meinem —sse, this book is not in my list, V. Liste; ein — seines Vermögens eingeben, to give in a declaration, to furnish a detailed account of one's property; ein — der zu ersetzenden Schaden und Zinsen, a draught, declaration of the damages and interests; die monatlichen —sse über die Ein- und Ausfuhren, the official returns of the imports and exports; das — des Hausrathes, der Güter, inventory, catalogue of the furniture, of the estates; ein — machen, entwerfen, to make, to draw up or out a list, schedule &c.; man hat ein — von diesen Büchern &c. gemacht, a catalogue of these books &c. has been made out; in das — einschreiben, eintragen, aufnehmen, to put, insert, note down in the inventory &c.; von dem —sse ausstreichen, to erase from the schedule; ein — schließen, to close an inventory; das — der Schiffsmannschaft, list, muster of the crew, of the ship's company; das — der neuen Bücher, the catalogue of the newly published books, of the newest publications; das — der durch den Papst verbotenen Bücher, the list of books anathematized by the pope, the index, the expurgatory index; das — der in einem Buche enthaltenen Sachen, the table of contents, the index; das — der Druckfehler, the errata; [in commerce] das — der Waarenpreise, tarif; [with feudists] das — der Lehenstücke, enumeration of the portions of the fief.

Verzeíchnung, *f.* specification, V. Verzeichniß; *it.* incorrect drawing, error of design.

Verzeíhbar, V. Verzeihlich.

Verzeíhen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to pardon. Einander gegenseitig —, to pardon or forgive mutually, to grant mutual forgiveness; Gott verzeiht uns unsere Sünden, God pardons, forgives us our sins; — Sie ihm diesen Fehler, pardon or forgive him this fault; ich verzeihe Ihnen, verzeihe es Ihnen von ganzem Herzen, I forgive you, I forgive you for it with all my heart; das ist nicht zu —, that is not to be forgiven, it is unpardonable; diese Thorheit werde ich mir nie —, I shall never forgive myself for this folly; Gott verzeihe es mir! may God forgive me for it! [also] ich glaube, verzeih' mir's Gott, sie wird närrisch [in fam. lang.], I think, God forgive me, that she is getting quite a fool; — Sie meiner Freimüthigkeit, forgive or excuse my freedom; — Sie, wenn ich Sie störe, excuse me if or should I interrupt you, if I intrude upon you; — Sie, ich habe es nicht gethan, excuse me, I beg your pardon, I didn't do it; er ist abgereiset? — Sie or Sie —, er ist noch hier, he has left? excuse me or I beg pardon, he is still here; verzeihe mir die verborgenen Fehler [in Scripture], cleanse thou me from secret faults. Das —, V. Verzeihung. 2) Sich eines Dinges — [obsolete or pompous], V. Verzicht thun [auf Etwas].

Verzeíhlich, *adj.* and *adv.* that may be forgiven, pardonable, remissible. Vor der Obrigkeit —, pardonable by course of law; ein —er Fehler, an excusable or a venial

fault, a peccadillo; nichts iſt —er, als &c., nothing is more excusable, than &c.

Verzeíhlichkeit, *f.* pardonableness, excusableness.

Verzeíhung, *f.* pardon, forgiveness. Einem — angedeihen, widerfahren laſſen, to grant any one pardon, to accord any one forgiveness; die — der Beleidigungen, eines Fehlers, der Sünden, the forgiveness of injuries, of a fault, the forgiveness, remission of sins; Einen um — bitten, bei Einem um — bitten, to beg forgiveness of any one, to beg any one's pardon; ich bitte Sie deßhalb tauſendmal um —, I beg you a thousand pardons, I beg you ten thousand pardons for it, I ask your forgiveness of it a thousand times; ich bitte um — [in polite lang.], I beg [your] pardon; um —, mein Herr, pardon me, Sir.

Verzeihungswürdig, *adj.* and *adv.* worthy of forgiveness, of pardon, of being forgiven &c.

Verzèrren, *v. tr.* to distort. Den Mund —, im Reden —, to distort the mouth, to make grimaces, to grin while speaking; das Geſicht —, to distort the face, [fam.] to make [ugly] faces, to make up an ugly, to make a wry face; ein verzerrtes Geſicht, a distorted face, *it.* an ugly face, a grimace; ein verzerrtes Bild, V. Zerrbild; einen Zeug —, to pull a stuff out of shape, to take the dress out of it, to stretch it; verzerrter Flor, frayed crape; [with surgeons] ein verzerrtes Auge, a blood-streaked, a blighted eye. Das —, V. Verzerrung.

Verzèrrung, *f.* contorsion, distortion. Wenn man die —en ſieht, welche ſie macht, ſollte man glauben, ſie ſey beſeſſen, to see the twistings and twinings, the wriggles and twists, the grimaces, the wry faces, the grinnings and twitchings, the distortions she makes, one would think she is or was bewitched, possessed; die — des Mundes, the distortion, twisting of the mouth; die — der Fäden eines Zeuges, the fraying of a stuff; [with surgeons] die — [Umſtülpung] der Augenlieder, the reversion of the eyelids, ectropium or ectrope.

Verzétteln, *v. tr.* 1) [chiefly in fam. lang.] to scatter, to let fall or to drop about, to strew or throw about. Beim Einfahren des Heues wird manches verzettelt, in housing the hay &c. a great deal is dropped on the way, as the cart &c. goes along; verzettelt dieſe Papiere nicht, don't drop any of these papers; mache die Hand feſt zu, ſonſt verzettelſt du, was du darin haſt, shut your hand close or tight, else you will be dropping [about] what you have in it; Kleidungsſtücke, Wäſche &c. —, to drop clothes, linen &c. [while carrying them]. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Er hat viel Geld verzettelt, he has squandered away a great deal of money; V. Verſplittern, Zerſtreuen. 2) — [with weavers], to use thread in stretching or fixing the warp. Er hat alles Garn verzettelt, he has used up the yarn in stretching &c. the warp. Das —, scattering, dropping; *it.* squandering.

Verzícht, *m.* renunciation, desistance. Der — auf ein Recht &c., renunciation of a right &c., desisting from the prosecution of a right &c.; — auf Etwas thun or leiſten, to make or to deliver in a renunciation of something, to renounce something, to desist from any thing; förmlich auf fernere Anſprüche — thun, to renounce formally all further claims or pretensions; er hat auf die Erbſchaft — gethan, he has withdrawn his claim to the inheritance or succession; den — beſchwören, to renounce by an oath, upon oath; den gethanen — brechen, to retract the renouncement already made, V. —leiſtung; — auf Etwas thun, to renounce, to give up, to abandon; ich thue — auf dieſe Unternehmung, Ehre &c., I renounce this undertaking, honour &c., I deprecate this honour, V. Entſagen.

Verzícht-brief, *m.* act or deed of renunciation. —eid, *m.* oath of renunciation. —leiſtung, *f.* renunciation, renouncement. Mündliche, ſchriftliche, eidliche —leiſtung, verbal, written renunciation, renunciation on or by oath; ſeine —leiſtung iſt nicht in gehöriger Form &c., his renunciation is not in due or proper form &c.

Verzíchten, *v. tr.* [= Verzicht thun, which see] Auf Etwas —, to renounce any thing, to desist from any thing; darauf habe ich verzichtet, I have given it up, have withdrawn all claim to it.

Verzíehen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) [verdrehen, verzerren] to twist, to distort. Er lachte nicht, er verzog nur den Mund zum Lachen, he did not laugh, he only twisted up or pursed up his mouth for laughing; er verzog ſpöttiſch den Mund, he twisted up sarcastically or sneeringly his mouth. 2) to intertwine, to interlace. Ein verzogener [verſchlungener] Name, a or one's cipher or cypher. 3) [at draughts &c.] Einen Stein —, ſich —, to play the wrong man, piece. 4) Ein Kind —, to educate a child improperly, to pet him injudiciously, to spoil him; ein verzogenes Kind, a spoilt child. 5) to lose or forfeit by change of residence. Sein Bürgerrecht —, to forfeit one's right of burgess, one's freedom of the city by changing one's abode; er hat ſchon viel Geld verzogen, he has already spent a great deal of money in [repeatedly] removing to a fresh abode, house, in frequently changing his lodgings. 6) [with gardeners] V. Verrupfen. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, 1) [= ſich zertheilen] to be lost, dissipated. Der Nebel, das Gewitter hat ſich verzogen, the fog has dispersed, cleared up, the storm has blown off, passed away; die Wolken — ſich, the clouds break away; [with surgeons] die Geſchwulſt verzieht ſich, the tumour disperses. 2) to get out of the proper place. Das Kleid hat ſich verzogen, the dress has got out of shape; dieſe Bretter haben ſich verzogen, these boards have started, sprung, sunk. 3) to drag or drawl on, to creep along, to be tiresome or tedious, V. Verzögern, ſich. Es verzieht ſich, es verzieht mit der Sache, die Sache verzieht ſich, the affair crawls or creeps on, is being spun out. III. *v. intr.* [verweilen] to wait, stay, stop. — Sie noch ein wenig, stay a little longer; ich kann nicht länger —, I can't stay any longer; Das —, the distortion [of the mouth]; bad education [of children]; loss or forfeiture [of one's rights as a citizen &c. by change of residence]. Syn. Verziehen, Zögern. Zögern is always regarded as something improper, verziehen may or may not be according to the circumstances of the case. Zögern is something disagreeable and often draws down a censure on the person who zögert; verziehen may often be of use; it is often desirable that a person verziehe [should wait], but never that he zögere [should linger, loiter, delay].

Verzíelen, *v. intr.* to aim wrong. Das war verzielt, he, you, we &c. took a wrong aim.

Verzíeren, *v. tr.* to adorn, decorate, deck, beautify. Eine Kirche, einen Altar —, to adorn, to deck out a church, an altar; ein Gebäude äußerlich —, to decorate &c. a building; die Schaubühne war prächtig verziert, the stage was sumptuously decorated; ein Kleid mit Bändern &c. —, to trim a dress with ribbons; er hat ſeine Wohnung ſchön verziert, he has tastefully beautified, nicely fitted up his house, his rooms; dieſes Täfelwerk iſt zu leer, man ſollte es ein wenig — laſſen, this wainscoting is too naked, too plain, it ought to be ornamented a little. *Fig.* Seine Sprache, ſeine Rede —, to embellish, ornament one's language, speech; ſeine Schreibart iſt zu ſehr verziert, his style is too full of ornament, too flowery. Das —, V. Verzierung.

Verzíerer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [little used] decorator, beautifier.

Verzíerung, *f.* decoration, ornament, embellishment. Die — einer Schaubühne, the decoration of a theatre; kleine, niedliche —en, little, pretty ornaments; —en an Frauenzimmerkleidern, trimmings; —en um Vorſchriften, flourishes round texts in copyslips &c. Syn. V. Putz.

Verzierungsmahler, *m.* decorator, ornamental painter.

Verzíffern, *v. tr.* 1) V. [the more usual word] Beziffern. 2) to write in cipher, to cipher. Eine geheime Nachricht —, to cipher a secret piece of intelligence.

Verzímmern, *v. tr.* 1) to use up [stuff] for the carcass of a building. Man hat zu dieſem Gebäude viel Holz verzimmert, a great deal of timber has been worked up for this building. 2) Ein Gebäude —, to fit up a building with planks, sashes, casements &c.; V. Auszimmern; [with miners] einen Schacht —, to line a shaft. 3) Ein Schiff —, to refit, repair, calk a ship. Das —, fitting up with rough work, *it.* with joinery; [with miners] lining, buttressing, planking; [in seamen's lang.] repairing, calking.

Verzínken, V. Verzapfen [with carpenters].

Verzínnen, *v. tr.* Gebiſſe, Sporen, Nägel &c. —, to tin [over] bits, spurs, nails &c.; das Blei im Feuer —, to whiten the lead in the fire; die Stecknadeln —, to blanch pins; das kupferne Küchengeräthe &c. wird verzinnt, the copper utensils &c. are being tinned; verzinnte Kaſſerolen, tinned saucepans; verzinntes Eiſenblech, tinned iron-plate. Das —, tinning; *it.* blanching [of iron-plate &c.] *it.* V. Verzinnung.

Verzinn-kolben, *m* soldering-iron. —krug, *m.*, —kruke, *f.* the pot for tinning or blanching.

Verzínner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] the blancher, tinman.

Verzínnung, *f.* tin-coating. Dieſe — iſt zu leicht, zu dünne, this tinning, this coat or layer of tin is too thin.

Verzínſen, I. *v. tr.* Eine Schuld —, to pay the interest of a debt; er verzinſet dieſe Summe mit fünf vom Hundert, he pays interest of five per cent on this sum; er hat dieſe Schuld noch nicht verzinſet, he has not yet paid interest on, the interest of this debt. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to pay interest, [in more general sense] to yield a [reasonable] profit. Bei dieſem Anleihen verzinſet ſich das Hundert mit zehn, this loan pays or bears interest of or at ten per cent. Das —, die Verzinſung, payment of interest.

Verzínslich, *adj.* and *adv.* Geld — austhun, to put out money at interest; —es Anlehen, loan bearing interest.

Verzögerer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [little used] a postponer, delayer.

Verzögerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) liking to put off, fond of creating delay &c., dilatory, tardy, V. Verzögern. 2) dilatory. [in law] Eine —e Einrede, dilatory [in contradistinction to peremptory] exception.

Verzögern, *v. tr.* to delay, to retard, to spin out, to put off. Dieſes verzögerte die Ankunft der Hülfstruppen, this retarded the arrival of the auxiliary troops; ſeine Heirath wurde um einige Tage verzögert, his marriage was put off, delayed for a few days; das hat die Entſcheidung meines Proceſſes verzögert, that has delayed the decision of my suit; dieſe Sache verzögert ſich außerordentlich, this thing spins out, drawls along, is being delayed, spun out uncommonly. Syn. V. Aufſchieben. Das —, V. Verzögerung.

Verzögerung, *f.* delay, retardation. Die Sache leidet keine —, the affair admits of, brooks no delay, V. Aufſchub.

Verzóllen, *v. tr.* Waaren &c. —, to pay the toll, duties, customs on goods &c.; Vieh —, to pay the toll &c. on cattle; dieſe Waare muß verzollt werden, this article must have the duty paid on it, must be paid duty for. Das —, die Verzollung, payment of toll &c.

Verzücken, *v. tr.* 1) to twitch or move convulsively. Die Glieder &c. —, to have convulsions, convulsive movements, twitchings, fits in the limbs &c. 2) *Fig.* V. Verzücken, Entzücken.

Verzücken, *v. tr.* to delight, to ecstasy, V. Entzücken. Ein Verzückter, an ecstatic or a delirious person. Das —, V. Verzuckung.

Verzúckern, *v. tr.* 1) Speiſe &c —, to powder with sugar, to sugar food &c., V. Zuckern, Ueberzuckern. *Fig.* Verzuckerte Worte, honied words, [fam., rather low] butter, blarney. 2) to oversugar, to sweeten too much with sugar. Dieſes Getränk iſt verzuckert, this drink is made too sweet.

Verzúckung, *f.* convulsion, fit; V. Zuckung. *Fig.* V. Verzückung.

Verzückung, *f.* ecstasy, ravishment. [in medicine] In einer — ſeyn, to be in an ecstasy, in a delirium.

Verzúg, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] delay, procrastination, putting off. Ohne — abreiſen, to set off, to start without delay, immediately; das iſt Schuld an dem —e dieſer Sache, that is the cause of the delay in this business; ohne weitern —, without further delay, without any more putting off; ohne allen —, V. Unverzüglich.

Verzüglich, *adj.* and *adv.* [= verzögerlich] 1) [in pop. lang. and rather provincial] tardy, of procrastinating habits, dilatory. 2) [in law] dilatory. —e Einreden, Schutzreden, Ausflüchte, dilatory exceptions, pleadings or parols, evasions.

Verzúpfen, *v. tr.* to ravel out, to fray out, to unravel [patches of silk &c.]. Man hat alle Flecke zu Leinwandſchabſel verzupft, all the rags have been pulled out, scraped up into lint, V. Auszupfen.

Verzweifeln, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn and haben] to despair, to despond. Der Chriſt verzweifelt nie, the Christian never despairs; die Aerzte — an ſeiner Geneſung, the physicians despair of his recovery, give him up or over; er iſt or hat an der Barmherzigkeit Gottes, an ſeiner Seligkeit verzweifelt, he has despaired of the mercy of God, of his salvation; er verzweifelte, die Sache zu Stande zu bringen, he despaired of bringing the matter to a conclusion; er thut wie verzweifelt über den Tod ſeines Sohnes, he is in perfect despair at the loss of his son; [in fam. lang.] das iſt zum —, darüber möchte man —, that is dispiriting, a man might well despair about that; wie ein Verzweifelter fechten, to fight like a devil, like a desperate man, with the courage of desperation, like a desperado: ſich wie ein Verzweifelter [Raſender] anſtellen, geberden, to act like one distracted; ſich verzweifelt wehren, ſchlagen, to defend one's self, to fight with desperation, desperately; ein verzweifelter Handel, eine verzweifelt ſchlimme Sache, a desperate business, affair; er iſt verzweifelt [zum —] verliebt, he is desperately in love. Syn. V. Verzagen. Das —, V. Verzweiflung.

Verzweifler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* despairer; [in a bad or quaint sense] desperado. Dieſe — an einem glücklichen Ausgange dieſes Krieges, those or they who despair of the favourable issue of this war.

Verzweiflung, *f.* despair, desperation, hopelessness. In — gerathen, ſeyn, zur — gebracht werden, to fall into, to be in, to be reduced or brought to despair; dieſe Nachricht hat ihn in — verſetzt, geſtürzt, this news [has] put him in, plunged or thrown him into despair; er iſt in ſolcher —, daß er an ſich ſelbſt Hand legen will, he is in such despair, at such a state or pitch of desperation, that he will lay violent hands on himself; ſein Schickſal bringt mich zur —, ganz zur —, his fate makes me despair, makes me wild, drives me to distraction.

Verzweiflungsvoll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of despair, of desperation, desperate.

Verzweigen, *v. refl.* ſich —, to ramify, to branch off.

Verzweigung, *f.* ramification.

Verzwèrgen, *v. intr.* to become, to turn out a dwarf. *Fig.* to grow stunted or stinted, V. Verkrüppeln.

Verzwícken, *v. tr.* 1) [with gardeners] Den Weinſtock —, to nip off the tendrils of a vine. *Fig.* Verzwickt [in fam. lang., = ſeltſam &c.], strange, odd, queer; das ſieht verzwickt aus, that looks queer; ein verzwickter Menſch, a curious, an odd, [also] an over-affected fellow; ſie iſt eine verzwickte alte Jungfer, she is a prim old maid. 2) Die Nägel —, to clinch the nails into the wood. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Das iſt eine verzwickte [ſchwierige, mißliche] Sache, das iſt ja verzwickt, that is a tough, knotty, difficult, puzzling, ticklish affair; verzwickt reden, to speak flowery nonsense, unintelligibly; to lisp. 3) Eine Axt &c. —, to wedge in tight the handle of an axe &c.; V. Verkeilen.

Verzwiefachen, V. Verdoppeln.

***Vésper,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from the Lat. *vespera* = evening] 1) evening. Zur — eſſen, to take one's vesper-bread, to make a kind of repast, to take a German tiffin about 4 or 5 o'clock, between the dinner of 12 or 1 o'clock and the supper at 8, 9 or 10 o'clock, to take a collation [between &c.]. 2) [Nachmittagsgottesdienſt] vespers. In die — gehen, — halten, to attend vespers; er iſt in der —, he is at vespers, at the evening or afternoon service. 3) [in History] Die ſizilianiſche —, the Sicilian Vespers.

Vesper-brod, *n.* vesper bread, [between 4 or 5 o'clock] collation, [old] bever, V. zur — eſſen under — 1). Gebt dieſen Kindern ihr —brod, gebt ihnen Obſt zum —brod, give these children their slice of bread and butter &c., give them fruit with their bread for their evening meal. —glocke, *f.* vesper-bell. Man läutet die —glocke, it is ringing vespers, the vesper-bell is going. —koſt, *f.*, —mahl, *n.* V. —brod. —prediger, *m.*, —predigt, *f.* V. Nachmittagsprediger &c. —ſchnitte, *f.* slice of bread for one's evening meal [between dinner and supper]. —zeit, *f.* the evening, vesper time; [with Roman Catholics] vespers, V. — 1).

Véspern, *v. intr.* to take one's afternoon-meal, one's evening meal [between dinner and supper], to make a collation, a tiffin [as it were at four or five o'clock].

Veſt, Veſte, Veſtung, V. Feſt &c.

Veſúv, *m.* [-es] [Mount] Vesuvius.

Veſuvián, *m.* [in mineralogy] [a mineral found in lava, formerly confounded with hyacinth] vesuvian.

***Veterán,** *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [of civil functionaries, and chiefly of old soldiers or sailors] veteran. Ein — im Dienſte, a public functionary, an officer of long standing in the public service; —en, veteran soldiers, sailors; die —en des engliſchen Landheeres, the Chelsea in and out-pensioners.

***Veterinär,** *adj.* and *adv.* [zur Thierarzneikunde gehörig] [chiefly used in compound words] veterinary.

Veterinärſchule, *f.* veterinary school.

Véttel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [probably from the Lat. *vetula*] 1) [in a bad sense, insulting as applied to females] Eine alte —, an old hag; eine liederliche —, a dirty baggage or bitch, a lewd bitch, a nasty or low trollop; — [with ladies the reproachful term is] chit. 2) [in conchology] *a*) the venus meretrix, the harlot venus; *b*) the chama rugosa, wrinkled clams.

Vétter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -n] [according to some from Vater, as the Lat. *patruus* is from *pater*; perhaps however more likely allied to the old vetten = to unite; in English *to wed* = heirathen] 1) [in a general sense] relation, relative, cousin. Er iſt mein —, wir ſind —n, he is my cousin, we are cousins or relations; ein weitläufiger, ein naher —, a distant, near relative or cousin; leibliche — [Geſchwiſterkinder], cousins german, first cousins; —n im dritten, vierten &c. Grade, third, fourth &c. cousins, [comic, in England] Scotch cousins; woher ſind Sie —n? on what side are you cousins? ſich — nennen [in fam. lang. or comic ſich vettern], to call each other cousin, cousins; ich weiß nicht, wie ſie verwandt ſind, aber ſie nennen ſich — [ſie vettern ſich], I don't know how they are related, but they call each other cousin, they call themselves cousins. 2) uncle, V. Oheim. 3) [Geſchwiſterkind] cousin german, first cousin.

Vettergunſt, *f.* nepotism.

Vétterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* like or as a cousin. Er behandelt mich —, he treats me as a cousin; —e Geſinnungen, sentiments of a cousin, of a kinsman.

Véttern, *v. tr.* ſich or einander — [fam. or comic = ſich Vetter or Vettern nennen], to call each other or one another cousin, to call themselves cousins, V. under Vetter.

Vétterſchaft, *f.* 1) relationship of cousin. Woher kommt ihre —? whence comes their relationship, how are they related as cousins? 2) all one's cousins, all one's family relations, all one's kindred. Er lud die ganze — ein, he invited all his kindred.

***Vexiren,** *v. tr.* 1) [in common people's lang.]

Einen —, to banter, quiz, *it.* to tease or vex any one. 2) [obsolete = bedrücken] to oppress, to harass, to treat vexatiously.

Vexir=becher, *m.* V. Spaßbecher. — glas, *n.* V. Springglas —ring, *m.* ring with a secret spring. —ſpiegel, *m.* conjuring mirror. —gurke, *f.* wild cucumber, elastic momordica. —pulver, *n.* hellebore.

Vexirerei, *f.* [in common people's lang.] 1) bantering, quizzing, *it.* teasing, vexing. 2) vexation, harassing.

*Vezier, *m.* [Vizier, Weſſier] [-s, *pl.* -e] vizier. Der Groß —, the Grand-Vizier.

Vezierswürde, *f.* the dignity of vizier, V. Vizierat.

Vezierāt, *n.* the viziership, the rank or dignity of vizier.

*Vicār, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [Vicarius] [in the Protestant church] [a clergyman's assistant appointed by the clergyman] a curate; [in some cases] vicar; *it.* [in German history] vicar; *it.* [as a title of the Pope] vicar.

*Vicariāt, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] vicariate.

*Vice, [meaning Stellvertreter or stellvertretend] vice ...., deputy .... [only used in compositions, as]

Vice=admiral, *m.* vice-admiral. — dom, *m.* [formerly] V. Vitzdom. —kanzler, *m.* vice-chancellor. —könig, *m.* vice-roy. — präſident, *m.* vice-president.

*Victuālien, *pl.* [Lebensmittel, Mundvorrath] provisions, victuals.

*Vidimiren, *v. tr.* [beurkunden] to certify an act, to enrol, to place on the record; *it.* [chiefly] to legalize.

Vieh, *n.* [-es] [*pl.* -e unusual, or low -er] [allied to the Lat. *pecus*. Low Sax. Vie, Old Sax. feon, fea, Gr. πῶϋ = a flock or herd; perhaps to be derived from the verbs feo, Gr. φύω] 1) any dumb animal, any animal devoid of reason; a brute, beast; *it.* the beasts [of the field]. V. Feder—, Haus—, Horn—, Laſt—, Maſt—, Rind—, Schaf—, Schlacht—, Zucht—, Zug—. [emphatic, but rather low] Er hat nicht mehr Vernunft, als ein —, er iſt ein wahres —, he has no more sense or reason than an animal, than a brute, he is a perfect or regular animal, a perfect brute or beast; die Vernunft unterſcheidet den Menſchen vom —e, reason distinguishes man from the brute; das dumme — [opprobrious appellation]! stupid brute or beast! zum —e werden, ſich zum —e machen, to become or grow brutalized, to brutalize, to brutalize one's self; die Trunkenheit macht den Menſchen zum —e, drunkenness brutalizes man; dieſe —e or [very vulgar] —er von Menſchen glauben &c., these brutes or beasts of men, these animals believe &c. 2) [as a noun of multitude] cattle. Das — hüten, füttern, to keep or tend, feed the cattle; das große —, large cattle as oxen, horses &c.; das kleine —, the sheep, pigs &c.; ein Stück —, a head of cattle; allerlei — halten, to keep cattle of every kind; er iſt reich an —, he is rich in live stock [that is, in herds, droves, flocks &c.] Syn. V. Thier

Vieh=arzenei, *f.* medicine for cattle. —arzeneibuch, *n.* book on veterinary medicine. —arzeneikunde, —arzeneikunſt, *f.* veterinary medicine, science, art. —arzeneiſchule, *f.* veterinary school or college. —arzneilich, *adj.* and *adv.* veterinary. —arzneiliches Gewächs, plant used in veterinary medicine; der —arzneiliche Gebrauch dieſer Pflanze, the veterinary use of this plant. —arzt, *m.* veterinary surgeon, farrier, horse-doctor, cow-leech. —bremſe, *f.* gad-fly, breese. —dieb, *m.* a cattle-stealer; [in England] horse-stealer, sheep-stealer. [in Scotch hist.] levier of black mail. — diebſtahl, *m.* V. —raub. —diſtel, *f.* [in botany] the marian thistle, carduus marianus. —dumm, *adj.* and *adv.* [low] stupid as a beast. —dummheit, *f.* [low] brutal stupidity. —fall, *m.* V. —ſterben. —fliege, *f.* V. —bremſe. —frohne, *f.* average or service of tenant's cattle. —futter, *n.* fodder. Ein gutes —futter, good fodder. —glöckchen, *n.*, —glocke, *f.* V. —ſchelle. —gras, *n.* 1) grass good for pasture, for hay. 2) [Riſpengras] meadow-grass, poa. —handel, *m.* trade in cattle. —händler, *m.* dealer in cattle, grazier, drover. —haus, *n.* V. —ſtall. —hirt, *m.* herdsman, cow-keeper. — hirtinn, *f.* woman who keeps cattle. — hof, *m.* 1) the stable-yard, farm-yard. 2) a farm-yard for breeding cattle. 3) V. — markt. —hut, *f.* keeping or tending of cattle. —hutung, *f.* V. —weide. —knecht, *m.* servant for the farm-yard. —krankheit, *f.* disease to which cattle or animals are liable; *it.* V. —ſeuche. —kraut, *n.* 1) V. —gras 1). 2) officinal speedwell. —magd, *f.* servant-girl in the farm-yard, dairy-maid. —marder, *m.* V. Baummarder, Feldmarder. —markt, *m* cattle market; *it.* cattle-fair. —mäßig, [low] V. Viehiſch. *Fig.* —mäßig arbeiten müſſen, to be obliged to work like a horse. —maſt, *f.* 1) fattening of cattle [with maſt, oil-cake &c.]. 2) maſt, fodder &c. for fattening cattle. —mäſter, *m.* any one who fattens cattle for sale &c.; a grazier. —meiſter, *m.* a farmer's chief herdsman, a cattle-bailiff. —pacht, *m.* and *f.*, —pachtung, *f.* lease of cattle, of live stock. Die —pacht um die halbe Nutzung, a lease of cattle for half the profits. —pachter, *m.* farmer, dairyman who rents cattle. —peſt, *f.* V. —ſeuche. — pocke, *f.* V. Kuhpocke, Schafpocke. —raub, *m.* stealing of cattle, horse-stealing, sheep-stealing &c. —räuber, *m.* a robber of cattle, V. —dieb. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* rich in cattle, in herds and flocks. —ſchade, *m.* 1) loss of cattle. 2) injury, damage caused by cattle. —ſchatz, *m.* [obsolete] V. —ſteuer. —ſchelle, *f.* bell for cattle [as for bellwethers, as a sheep-bell]. —ſchlachter, —ſchlächter, *m.* butcher. —ſchwemme, *f.* V. Schwemme 2). —ſeuche, *f.* murrain. — ſtall, *m.* cattle-stall, stable for kine &c. — ſtamm, *m.* race of cattle. —ſterben, *n.* mortality amongst cattle, beasts, animals. — ſteuer, *f.* duty, tax on cattle, on live-stock, on animals; *it.* V. —zoll 1). —theriak, *m.* [in medicine] diatessaron. —trank, *m.* drink for sick animals. —tränke, *f.* a watering-place for cattle, a pond, horse-pond. —treiber, *m.* drover —trieb, *m.*, —trift, *f.* 1) [in common law] right of pasture. Dieſer Wald iſt für den — trieb verboten, cattle are not allowed to graze, droves of pigs are not allowed to seek mast in this forest. 2) Die —trift, der —weg, drift-way. —weide, *f.* pasture, pasturage. —zehnte, *m.* tithe on live-stock. —zoll, *m.* 1) toll on cattle, on live-stock. 2) [provincial = —zollſtätte] the toll-house [where the import or export duty on cattle must be paid]. —zucht, *f.* breeding or rearing of cattle. —zucht haben, ſich auf die —zucht legen, to breed or to be a breeder or rearer of cattle; dieſes Gut iſt zur —zucht geſchickt, this estate is good for cattle-breeding, has good or rich pasture-ground, meadow-land, grazing land.

Viehhaft, [low] V. Viehiſch.

Viehheit, *f.* brutality, brutish nature, bestiality.

Viehiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in a proper and figurative sense] brutish, brutal, bestial, beastly. Eine —e Wuth, a brutal fury or frenzy; ein —er Menſch, a brutal man, a beast, a brute; —e Leidenſchaft, brute-passion, brutal, beastly passion; — leben, to live like a brute or beast; — werden, to become brutalized or bestialized, to brutalize. Syn. V. Thieriſch.

Viel, [allied to fülle and voll, to the Gr. πολύς and to the Lat. *plus*] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [of numerical number] much, many. — or —es Geld, — or —e Leute, much money, many people, [fam.] a great deal of money, lots of money, a great many people, quantities or lots of people; er ißt —, he eats much, a great deal, heartily; der —e Wein, den er trank, the quantity of wine he drank; die —en Reiſen, die er machte, the numerous journeys he took; an —en Orten, in many places; ein Land, das von —en Flüſſen durchſchnitten iſt, a land, that is intersected by numerous streams; — [instead of —e] ſolche Bäume, many such trees; es ſind unſer — or —e, es kamen ihrer — or —e, there are many of us, many of them came; es waren von beiden Theilen gleich —, there was an equal number on both sides; —e Worte machen, to be prolix, to talk a great deal; unter den —en Fehlern, welche &c., amongst the many, numerous faults, which &c.; durch —es Geld, Bitten hat er es dahin gebracht &c., by dint of money, of entreaty, through much money, entreaty he has succeeded in &c.; durch —es Schreien, by much crying, by dint of crying; meine —en Geſchäfte, my many, numerous, multifarious occupations; er hat — geſehen, geleſen &c., er weiß —, he has seen a great deal, has read &c. much, he knows a great deal; wie —! what a deal, quantity, number! wie — ſind unſer? how many are we? ſo —, so many; er hat ſo — Bücher, daß &c., he has so many books, that &c.; er hat ſo — und noch drüber, he has so much, so many and more too; wir alle, ſo — wir unſer ſind, we all, as many as we are; man muß nicht ſo — reden, one must not talk so much; zu —, too much; er hat zu — gegeſſen, getrunken, he has eaten, drunk too much; das iſt zu —, that is too much; thut weg, was zu — iſt, remove what is too much, what is superabundant; *proverb.* beſſer zu —, als zu wenig, better too much than too little, store is no sore; [— as a *subst.* is obsolete, as for instance] — Waſſers, Viehes, much water, cattle. Viele, Syn. V. Manche. 2) [having a relation to intensive strength, = bedeutend] Das iſt —, das heißt — für ſein Alter, that is much, that is [doing &c.] much for his age; es wird — ſeyn, wenn er Ihnen antwortet, it will be much if he answers you; es iſt — von ihm, daß er &c., it is much from him, it is a great deal for him, that &c.; das iſt mir gleich —, that is indifferent, immaterial, all the same to me; es iſt gleich — [ironically], ich bekümmere mich —, was er dazu ſagt, it is immaterial to me what, I trouble myself a great deal about what he says to it; er iſt — älter, reicher, als ich, he is much older, richer than I: es hätte nicht — gefehlt, ſo wäre er in's Waſſer gefallen, ſo hätte er eine Ohrfeige bekommen, he was almost all but falling into the water, getting a box on the ear; was ſäumen, warten wir noch — [= lange]? why do we delay, shall

we wait any longer; Etwas oft und — [= vielmahl] ſagen, to say something repeatedly; ich bin eben ſo —, als er, I am just as good [of as much consequence, of as good a condition, rank, standing] as he is; arbeitet, ſo — ihr könnt, work as much as you can; um ſo — mehr, beſſer, klüger &c., [by] so much the more, the better, the more prudent &c.; — lieber, — ärger, — geringer &c., much rather, worse, less &c.; das iſt zu —, that is too much [I can't stand it any longer]; das iſt ihm nicht zu —, that is not too much [too difficult, too great a trouble, sacrifice &c.] for him; *proverb.* was zu — iſt, iſt zu —, that which is too much is too much, too much of one thing is good for nothing, enough is as good as a feast. Syn. V. Mehr.

Viel-arm, *m.* [in nat. hist.] [Polyp] polype, hydra, polypus. **—armig**, *adj.* and *adv.* having or with many arms. Ein —armiges Thier, an animal with many arms. **—artig**, *adj.* and *adv.* of many kinds, sorts, qualities. **—äſtig**, *adj.* and *adv.* branchy, ramous or ramose. [in botany] Eine —äſtige Riſpe, a multiflorous or many-flowered panicle. **—äugig**, *adj.* and *adv.* multocular. **—bedeutend**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) very significative. 2) very influential. **—blattig, —blätterig**, *adj* and *adv.* [in botany] many-leaved, polypetalous; *it.* polyphyllous. —blätterige Blumen, polypetalous flowers; —blätterige Blumenkrone, polypetalous corolla; —blätteriger Kelch, —blätterige Hülle, polyphyllous calix, involucrum. **—blumig**, *adj.* and *adv.* polyanthes or many-flowered, multiflorous. Die —blumige Aurikel, the polyanthus; — blumiger Stiel, —blumiges Grasährchen, — blumige Scheide, multiflorous peduncle, spikelet, spathe. **—brüderig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] polyadelphous. Eine —brüderige Pflanze, a polyadelph; die Klaſſe der — brüderigen Pflanzen, polyadelphia. **—brüſtig**, *adj.* and *adv.* many-breasted. **—bündelig**, V. —brüderig. **—deutig**, *adj.* and *adv.* having many significations. *Fig.* liable to be construed or interpreted in many different ways. Eine —deutige Aeußerung, an expression full of meaning, [also] an ambiguous expression. **—eck**, *n.* polygon. Regelmäßiges, unregelmäßiges —eck, regular, irregular polygon. **—eckig**, *adj.* and *adv.* polygonal. —eckige Figur, polygonal, many-cornered figure, a polygon; [in botany] —eckiger Stengel, multangular stalk or stem. **—ehe**, *f.* polygamy. **—ehig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly in botany] polygamous. Die Klaſſe der —ehigen Pflanzen, polygamia. **—endig**, *adj.* and *adv.* having many ends or points, [chiefly in sportsmen's lang.] —endiger Hirſch, stag with many antlers or horns. **—eſſen**, *n.* polyphagy. **—eſſend**, *adj.* and *adv.* polyphagous, gluttonous. **—fach**, *adj.* and *adv.* manifold, multiplied, multiple, various, V. —fältig. Sein —faches Wiſſen, his multifarious knowledge; [in mathematics] —fache Größe, a polynomial or multinomial quantity; —faches Verhältniß, multiple ratio or proportion; dreißig iſt ein —faches von drei, thirty is a multiple of three. **—fächerig**, *adj.* and *adv.* having many compartments. [in botany] —fächerige Frucht, Kapſel, many-celled, multilocular fruit, capsule. **—fachheit**, *f.* manifoldness, multiplicity, variety, variousness, V. —fältigkeit. **—fältig**, *adj.* and *adv.* in quantity, in abundance, abundantly; *it.* multiplied, reiterated, iterated. —fältige Frucht bringen, to bring forth or to yield fruit in abundance; die —fältigen Wohlthaten, welche Gott den Menſchen erweiſet, the manifold blessings, which God bestows on man; durch —fältiges Bitten, by repeated entreaty. **—fältigkeit**, *f.* multiplicity, diversity, variety. Die —fältigkeit der Namen, Gegenſtände &c., the multiplicity of names, objects &c., V. Mannigfaltigkeit. **—farbig**, *adj.* and *adv.* many-coloured, many-hued. Der —farbige Schweif des Pfaues, der —farbige Pfauenſchweif, the party-coloured tail of the peacock. **—farbigkeit**, *f.* variety or diversity of colours. **—feldig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in heraldry] —feldiger Schild, a shield having more than four quarters. **—fingerig**, *adj.* and *adv.* many-fingered, polydactylous. **—flach**, *n.* [in geometry] polyhedron. **—flächig**, *adj.* and *adv.* polyhedrous. **—floſſer**, *m.* [in nat. hist.] a polypter. **—flügelig**, *adj.* and *adv.* many-winged. [in botany] —flügeliger Same, polypterous seed. **—förmig**, *adj.* and *adv.* many-formed, multiform; [in anatomy] polymorphous. **—förmigkeit**, *f.* multiformity. **—fraß**, *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) the glutton. 2) V. Kropfgans. 3) V. Speckkäfer. 4) slate-coloured cantharis. 5) [in a bad sense, in common people's lang.] a glutton, gormandizer, [low] guttler, stuff-guts. Er iſt ein garſtiger —fraß, he is a dirty gluttonous fellow; ſie iſt ein dicker —fraß, she is a gross feeder. **—fräßig**, V. Gefräßig. **—frucht**, *f.* [a plant] polycarpon. **—fuß**, *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) iulus, [one or two of the species sometimes called] milleped. 2) Der flache —fuß, centipede, scolopendra. 3) V. —arm. **—fußſchnecke**, *f.* [a species of rock or trumpet shell] the murex erinaceus, sea-spider. **—füßig**, *adj.* and *adv.* many-footed, having many feet. **—gebärend**, *adj.* and *adv.* —gebärendes Thier, multiparous animal. **—geliebt**, *adj.* and *adv.* much loved, dearly loved, beloved. Seine —geliebte Frau, his dearly beloved wife; unſer —geliebter Herrſcher, dieſer —geliebte Fürſt, our beloved sovereign, this very popular prince. **—geltend**, V. —gültig. **—geſchwiſter**, *pl.* [in botany] polyadelphia. **—geſtaltig**, V. —förmig. **—gliederig**, *adj.* and *adv.* many-membered; [in algebra] V. —fach. **—götterei**, *f.* polytheism. **—götterer**, *m.* polytheist. **—griffelich**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] surmounted with many styles. **—gültig**, *adj.* and *adv.* influential. —gültiger Mann, a man of consequence, of interest, of influence, an influential man; eine —gültige Fürbitte, a powerful intercession. **—gültigkeit**, *f.* great influence, credit or interest; *it.* [of things] great value. **—gut**, *n.* [in botany] 1) white thorn. 2) V. Bergeppich. **—haarig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in nat. hist.] —haarige Mücke, the many-haired or polypilose fly. **—halmig**, *adj.* and *adv.* many-stalked, many-reeded &c. **—händig**, *adj.* and *adv.* many-handed. **—häutig**, *adj.* and *adv.* having many skins. **—herrſchaft**, *f.* polygarchy or polyarchy, polycrasy. **—herz**, *n.* [a plant] polycardia. **—jährig**, *adj.* and *adv.* of many years. Eine —jährige Erfahrung hat mich gelehrt, daß &c., an experience of many years has taught me, that &c.; eine —jährige Freundſchaft, a friendship of many years standing; ein — jähriger Krieg, ſeine —jährigen Dienſte, a long war, his long services. **—kantig**, *adj.* and *adv.* many-sided, multangular; *it.* many-cornered, V. —eckig. **—kappig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] many-valved, multivalve. **—kapſelig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] —kapſelige Frucht, multicapsular fruit; —kapſelige Pflanze, multicapsular plant; die Klaſſe der —kapſeligen Pflanzen, multiangia. **—kernig**, *adj.* and *adv.* having many seeds, pips, stones. [in botany] —kerniger Stein, —kernige Frucht, polypyrrenous stone, fruit. **—knotig**, *adj.* and *adv.* having many knots. **—köpfig**, *adj.* and *adv.* many-headed, polycephalous. Das —köpfige Thier in der Offenbarung, the many-headed beast in the Revelations; eine —köpfige Bildſäule, a many-headed statue; —köpfige Wurzel, a many-headed root. **—körnig**, *adj.* and *adv.* having many grains. —körnige Aehre, full-grained, full ear; [in anatomy] —körnige Drüſen, conglomerate glands; [in botany] V. —kernig. **—lappig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] multilobate. —lappige Blätter, multilobate leaves; —lappiger Same, polycotyledonous seed. **—löcherig**, *adj.* and *adv.* multicavous. **—mahl**, [—mahls or —mal] *adv.* manytimes, many times, often, V. Oft. Ich danke Ihnen —mahl, I thank you kindly, sincerely, a thousand times. **—mahlig**, *adj.* and *adv.* reiterated, repeated. Durch — mahlige Verſuche gelang es ihm, by continued, continual &c. trials he succeeded in it. **—männerei**, [the accent either on the first or on the last syllable] *f.* [in botany] polyandria; *it.* [in certain parts of India] polyandry, communion of husbands. Die der —männerei ergeben ſind, unter denen —männerei herrſcht, polyandrists. **—männerig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] polyandrian. Die Klaſſe der —männerigen Pflanzen, polyandria; eine —männerige Pflanze, a polyander. **—mehr**, [the accent either on the first or on the last syllable] *adv.* the rather, on the contrary. Sie lachen und ſollten —mehr weinen, you laugh you who ought rather to weep. **—namig**, *adj.* and *adv.* many-named, multinominal, multinominous, [in algebra] multinomial, V. —fach, —theilig. **—nützig**, *adj.* and *adv.* —nütziges Mittel [in medicine], polychrest. **—orig**, *adj.* and *adv* [speaking of a clock &c.] polycameratic. **—räderig**, *adj.* and *adv.* composed of, with or having many wheels. **—redend**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in higher style] multiloquous. **—reder**, *m.* [not much used] a great talker, a loquacious person, V. Schwätzer. **—rederei**, *f.* [not much used] polylogy. **—ruderig**, *adj.* and *adv.* many-oared. —ruderiges Fahrzeug, a multireme. **—ſagend**, *adj.* and *adv.* expressive. Ein —ſagender Ausdruck, a very expressive term, a deep-meaning expression. **—ſaitig**, *adj.* and *adv.* many-stringed. —ſaitiges Tonwerkzeug, a polychord. **—ſamig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] polyspermous, many-seeded. **—ſäulig**, *adj.* and *adv.* having many columns. Ein —ſäuliges Gebäude, a polystyle. **—ſchalig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in conchology] —ſchalige Muſchel, a multivalve. **—ſchotig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] multisiliquous. Die Familie der —ſchotigen Gewächſe, the multisiliquae. **—ſchreiber**, *m.* multifarious writer; [in a bad sense] a great scribbler. **—ſchreiberei**, *f.* polygraphy; *it.* multifarious writing; [in a bad sense —ſchreiben] scribbling. **—ſehend**, *adj.* and *adv.* far-seeing. **—ſeitig**, *adj.* and *adv.* multilateral. —ſeitige Figur, multilateral figure; —ſeitiger Körper, polyedrical, polyhedrous figure, a polyhedron; [in botany] —ſeitiger Stengel, polygonous stalk; [with watchmakers] V. —ortig. *Fig.* —ſeitige Kenntniſſe, ein —ſeitig gebildeter Mann, varied acquirements, a man of general knowledge, a multiscious man; —ſeitig geſchnitten [with lapidaries], cut into facets. **—ſichtig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in physics] —ſichtiges Glas, [if the object be diminished] a polyoptrum, [if not] polyscope, a multiply-

ing glass. —ſilbig, *adj.* and *adv.* polysyllabic, polysyllabical. Ein —ſilbiges Wort, ein —ſilbiger, a polysyllable. —ſinnig, V. —deutig. —ſpaltig, *adj.* and *adv.* having many clefts, fissures. [in botany] Ein —ſpaltiges Blatt, eine —ſpaltige Blumenkrone, a many-cleft, multifid, multifidous leaf, corolla; —ſpaltige Nebenblätter &c., multifid bracteae &c. —ſpitzig, *adj.* and *adv.* having many points. —ſprachig, *adj.* and *adv.* polyglot. —ſprachiges Wörterbuch, —ſprachige Bibel, a polyglot dictionary, bible. —ſtängelig, —ſtengelig, —ſtielig, *adj.* and *adv.* many-stalked, multicaulous. —ſtängelige Pflanze, a many-stalked plant. —ſtimmig, *adj.* and *adv.* Ein —ſtimmiges Geſchrei, the cries of many persons; [in music] —ſtimmiges Tonſtück, a piece of music for several voices, a choral piece, a glee. —ſtrahl, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the many-rayed asterias. —thätig, *adj.* and *adv.* very active, very expeditious. —theilig, *adj.* and *adv.* composed of many parts. [in botany] —theilige Blüthendecke, multipartite perianth; —theilige Blätter, multipartite or many-parted leaves; [in mathematics] —theilige Größe, a multinomial or polynomial quantity. —tönig, *adj.* and *adv.* multisonous, many-sounding, [in ancient music] polyphthongue. —vermögend, *adj.* and *adv.* powerful, influential. —weiber, *m.* a polygamist. Die Mahomedaner ſind —, the Mahometans are polygamists. —weiberei, [the accent either on the first or on the last syllable] *f.* polygamy, plurality of wives. —weibig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] polygynian. Die Ordnung der —weibigen Pflanzen, polygynia. —winkelig, *adj.* and *adv.* multangular, many-angled; *it.* having many corners. —wiſſen, *n.* polymathy. —wiſſend, *adj.* and *adv.* knowing much, multiscious. —wiſſer, *m.* polymathist, a man of extensive knowledge, [in a bad sense] one who shows off his multifarious knowledge. —wiſſenheit, *f. it.* [in a bad sense] —wiſſerei, [the accent either on the first or on the last syllable] *f.* polymathy; *it.* sciolism. —zahl, *f.* the plural. —zahn, *m.* [a fish] polyodon. —zähnig, *adj.* and *adv.* many-toothed. —zopf, *m.* [in nat. hist.] polycacnimos. —züngig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) many-tongued. *Fig.* Der —züngige Ruf, fame with a hundred tongues. 2) many-languaged, polyglot, V. —ſprachig, —züngler, *m.* the American mock-bird. —zweigig, *adj.* and *adv.* having many branches, V. —äſtig.

Vielerlei and **Vielerlei**, *adj.* and *adv.* of many kinds, sorts, species, manners, qualities, multifarious. Strauß von — Blumen, nosegay of various, diverse, of different sorts of flowers; — Kenntniſſe, varied, general acquirements; auf — Art, in many ways, in many different manners; er hat — in der Welt erfahren, he has seen the world [that is, he has gained experience by studying the world], *it.* he has had many adventures in the world.

Vielheit, *f.* quantity, [little used] muchness. —der Namen, Gegenſtände &c., multiplicity, diversity of names, objects &c.; — der Rathsverſammlungen in einem Staate, polysynody. Syn. V. Menge.

Vielleicht, I. *adv.* perhaps. Wird das geſchehen? —! — auch nicht, will that happen? perhaps! [and] perhaps not. II. *n.* [in fam. lang.] Die Sache beruht noch auf einem —, the matter depends still on a perhaps; ich mag es nicht auf ein — hin wagen, I don't mean to venture it on a perhaps.

Vier, [Goth. fidoor or fidur, Old Sax. feother, Swed. *fyra*] 1) [a cardinal number] four. — Jahre &c, four years &c.; mit — Pferden, mit —en fahren, to travel with four horses, in a coach or carriage and four, *it.* [fam., mit —en kutſchieren] [when a coachman drives], to drive four in hand; wir ſind unſer — or [in pop. lang.] —e, wir ſind zu —, we are four; um halb — Uhr, at half past three [o'clock]; die — Zeiten [Quatember], the four ember-weeks or days; alle —e von ſich ſtrecken [speaking of animals], to stretch out the four legs; *it.* [*Fig.*, low] to die, to kick the bucket, [speaking of persons] to stretch out all fours, to lie stretched along; auf allen —en gehen, to go on all fours; von —en Einen, out of four one, one from four; zu — or —en, je — und — gehen, to go by fours, by four or by fours at a time, to go four and four; ein Geſang von —, zu — Stimmen, a quatuor, [usually called] a quartet, V. —ſtimmig; ſie ſahen einander unter — Augen, they had a tête-à-tête, a private interview together; es geſchah unter — Augen, that took place with only two persons present, a third party was not present when that happened; ich will es ihm unter — Augen ſagen, I will tell it him when nobody is present, when no one else is by; *proverb.* — Augen ſehen mehr, als zwei, two heads are better than one; in — Theile getheilt, divided into four parts, into four, [in heraldry] quartered, quarterly; — Könige, — Damen [at piquet], four or quatorze Kings, Queens. 2) Die —, der —er, a four, the cipher or figure four; *it.* [on cards, dice &c.] a four. Setzen Sie eine —, zwei —er, play a four, two fours; er hat mit einer — geſtochen, he has trumped with a four; einen —er werfen, to throw a four; alle — werfen, to throw all fours.

Vier-ähren, —arten, *v. tr.* [in agriculture] Einen Acker —ähren, to give the fourth dressing, ploughing to a field. —äugig, *adj.* and *adv.* four-eyed. —bahnig, *adj.* and *adv.* with or of four breadths. —beinig, *adj.* and *adv.* having four legs. Ein —beiniger Stuhl, a four-legged stool, V. —füßig. —blatt, *n.* V. Einbeere. —blattig, blätterig, *adj.* and *adv.* —blätteriger Schirm, Unterrock, four-leaved or quadrivalved screen, petticoat of four breadths; —blätteriger Klee, four-leaved clover; [in botany] —blätterige Blumenkrone, tetrapetalous corolla; —blätteriger Kelch &c., tetraphyllous, quadriphyllous calix &c. —blumig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] —blumiger Stiel, quadriflorous peduncle. —bohrig, *adj.* [in hydraulics] —bohrige Röhre, a pipe of four inches and a half in diameter. —bund, *m.* —bündniß, *n.* confederation of four states, quadruple alliance. —ding, *n.* quarter of a pound. V. also —ling 3). —draht, *m.* [in commerce] linsey-woolsey. —drahtig, *adj.* and *adv.* —drahtiges Seil, four- stranded rope or cord; — drahtiger Sammet, velvet of four hairs; —drahtige Strümpfe, four-threaded stockings. —eck, *n.* 1) quadrangle, quadrilateral figure, a square. Gleichſeitiges und rechtwinkeliges or vollkommenes —eck [Quadrat], a [geometrical or perfect] square; ungleichſeitiges —eck mit zwei gleichläufigen Seiten, a trapezium; —eck wo, keine Seite mit der andern gleichläufig iſt, trapezoid; langes, rechtwinkliges —eck, rectangle; gleichläufiges —eck, parallelogram; ſchiefwinkliges —eck [Rautenviereck], rhombus, rhomb; —eck von Zahlen, magic, square; ein verſchobenes —eck [mit zwei langen und zwei kurzen Seiten, wovon je zwei ſich gleich ſind, rhomboid; eine Figur ins —eck bringen, to square a figure; Truppen ins —eck ſtellen [a military term, = Quarré formiren], to form troops in or into square. 2) [in nat. hist.] Das glatte or ſtachelloſe —eck, the smooth ostracion or trunk-fish. 3) [Glattbütte] the flounder. 4) [in seamen's lang.] Das —eck der Ankerruthe, the square of an anchor [to which the stock is fixed]. —ecken, *v. tr.* V. —eckig machen &c. —eckig, *adj.* and *adv.* square, quadrangular. Ein —eckiger Tiſch, a square table; ein —eckiger Platz, eine —eckige Figur, a square place, figure, a square, V. —eck; —eckige Glasſcheibe, a square pane; Etwas —eckig ſchneiden, to cut any thing square; —eckig machen, behauen, beſchneiden, to square, to make, hew, cut square, V. Abvieren. —eckſchanze, *f.* V. Schreckſchanze. —erlei, *adj. indecl.* and *adv.* of four kinds, sorts, species, modes, ways, qualities. —erlei Tuch, four sorts or kinds of cloth; —erlei Sprachen, four different languages; eine Speiſe auf —erlei Art zubereiten, to dress any article of food in four different ways. —fach, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) in four. 2) fourfold, quadruple. —fach legen, to fold in four; —fach vermehren, to increase fourfold, to quadruplicate; acht iſt das —fache von zwei, eight is the quadruple of two; Etwas —fach erſetzen, das —fache erſtatten, to replace or restore fourfold; [in botany] —fache Blätter, quaternous leaves; —fach wechſelnd, gleichflächig, bibisalternate. —fächerig, *adj.* [in botany] quadrilocular. —fältig, V. —fach. —fältigen, *v. tr.* to quadruplicate. —fingerig, *adj.* and *adv.* four-fingered. —flach, *n.* [in geometry] tetrahedron. —flächig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in geometry and in botany] tetrahedral. —flügelig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) four-winged. 2) [in botany] —flügeliger Same, tetrapterous seed. —fürſt, *m.* [in antiquity] tetrarch. —fürſtenthum, *n.* tetrarchate, tetrarchy. —füßer, *m.* [in nat. hist.] quadruped. —füßig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) four-footed, quadruped, quadrupedal. Die —füßigen Thiere, the four-footed animals, quadrupeds, V. —händig. 2) four feet or foot long, an ell in length. Ein —füßiger Stab &c., a stick or staff &c. four feet long, an ell-staff. —füßler, V. —füßer. —gädig, V. —ſtöckig. —geſang, *m.* a quatuor, V. —ſtimmig. —geſpann, *n.* team of four horses, oxen, [in antiquity] quadriga. —geſtrichen, *adj.* and *adv.* [in music] four-tailed. —geſtrichene Note, a double demisemiquaver; *it.* das —geſtrichene F, Fa or F of the sixth octave; dieſes Klavier geht bis ins —geſtrichene F, this is a six-octaved piano, this is a piano of six octaves. —getheilt, V. —theilig. —gliederig, —gliedig, *adj.* and *adv.* of four members &c., V. Glied. [in algebra] Eine —gliederige or —namige Größe, quadrinomial quantity. —groſchenſtück, *n.* a piece of four groschen [= a fourpenny piece]. —händig, *adj* four-handed. [in nat. hist.] Die —händigen Thiere, the quadrumanous animals; [in music] —händiges Tonſtück, a piece for four hands, a duet on the piano or on two pianos. —hangig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in architecture] Ein —hangiges Dach, a hipped roof. —herr, *m.* quatuorvir; *it.* [in antiquity] tetrarch. —

herrenamt, *n.* quatuorvirate. —herrſchaft, *f.* quatuorvirate; *it.* [in antiquity] tetrarchate or tetrarchy. —herrſcher, *m.* V. —fürſt, —herr. —hörnig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) four-horned. 2) [in nat. hist.] Der —hörnige Knorrhahn [der Seebulle, Meerochs], the four-horned bullhead, cottus quadricornis. —hundert, *adj.* and *adv.* four hundred. —hundertel, *n.* the four-hundredth [part]. —hundertmahl, *adv.* four hundred times. —hundertzunge, *f.* [in nat. hist.] V. Vielzüngler. —jahr, *n* space of four years, [in Scotch law] quadriennium, [in antiquity] olympiad. —jährig, *adj.* and *adv.* of four years. Dieſer Ochs iſt —jährig, this ox is four years old; —jähriger Wein, four year old wine; —jähriges wildes Schwein, wild hog four years old; —jähriger Hirſch, staggard; —jährige Pflanze, —jähriges Amt, quadrennial or quadriennial plant, office; —jähriges Feſt, quadriennial festival. —kante, V. —eck. Die Segel —kant braſſen [in seamen's lang.], to brace the sails square. —kantig, *adj.* and *adv.* quadrangular, tetragonal, V. —eckig. [in botany] —kantiges Blatt, a tetragonous or four-cornered leaf. —kapſelig, *adj.* [in botany] quadricapsular. —kernig, —körnig, *adj.* and *adv.* tetrapyrrenous. —klappig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] four-valved, quadrivalved. —klauig, *adj.* [in nat. hist.] four-clawed, four-toed, quadrisulcate, quadrungular. —läufer, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] tackle with two double blocks, a twofold tackle. —ling, *m.* 1) [rather provincial, for Viertelpfund] a quarter of a pound. Ein —ling Butter, a quarter of a pound of butter; ein halber —ling, half a quarter of a pound, two ounces; anderthalb —ling, a quarter of a pound and a half. 2) [measure for corn] quart. Drei —ling Hafer &c., three quarts of oats &c. 3) [formerly] a coin of four fenins or mites. 4) [in botany] [Maſtkraut] pearl- wort, sagina. —mächtig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] tetradynamic, tetradynamian. Die Klaſſe der —mächtigen Blumen, tetradynamia. —mahl, *adv.* four times. —mahl ſo viel, four times as much. —mark, *f.* boundary mark of four territories. —monatig, *adj.* and *adv.* of four months. Ein —monatiges Kind, a child four months old. —monatlich, *adj.* and *adv.* happening every four months or fourth month. —nächtig, *adj.* and *adv.* of four nights. —namig, V. —gliederig. —paß, *m.* [with several trades] embrasures. —pfenniger, *m.*, —pfennigſtück, *n.* a piece or coin of four pfennigs. —pfünder, *m.* [in artillery] a four-pounder. —pfündig, *adj.* and *adv.* of four pounds. Ein —pfündiges Brod, a four-pound loaf; —pfündige Kanone; V. —pfünder. —räderig, *adj.* and *adv.* four-wheeled. —rippig, *adj.* and *adv.* four-ribbed, [in botany] quadrinervose, four-nerved. —ruderig, *adj.* and *adv.* —ruderiges Schiff, vessel with four benches of oars, a quadrireme. —ſaitig, *adj.* and *adv.* four-stringed. —ſaitige Leier, a four-stringed lyre, a tetrachord. —ſamig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] —ſamige Pflanze, a tetraspermous plant. —ſang, V. —geſang. —ſäulig, *adj.* and *adv.* of or with four columns. [in architecture] —ſäuliger Tempel, a tetrastyle. —ſchäftig, *adj.* and *adv.* [with weavers] —ſchäftiger Stuhl, a loom with four treadles. —ſchaufler, *m.* [in rural oeconomy] a sheep in its third year. —ſchrötig, *adj.* and *adv.* [with woodmen &c.] —ſchrötiger Baum, tree from which four posts can be made. *Fig.* Ein —ſchrötiger Menſch [in fam. lang.], a square-built man, a thick-set man; *it.* a man of coarse manners. —ſeitig, *adj.* and *adv.* four-sided, quadrilateral. —ſeitige Figur, quadrilateral figure, V. —eck; [in botany] —ſeitiger Stengel, four-cornered or tetragonous stem. —ſilbig, *adj.* and *adv.* tetrasyllabic, quadrisyllabic. —ſilbiges Wort, ein —ſilber, a word of four syllables. —ſitzig, *adj.* and *adv.* —ſitzige Bank, bench with four seats, large enough for four; —ſitziger Wagen, coach holding four people, double-bodied coach. —ſpaltig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] four-cleft, quadrifid. —ſpaltige Blumenkrone, quadrifid corolla; [with printers] in or with four columns; die Seiten, Blattſeiten ſind —ſpaltig gedruckt, the pages are printed in four columns. —ſpänner, *m.* one who has a team of four horses, oxen. —ſpännig, *adj.* and *adv.* —ſpänniger Wagen, coach drawn by four horses, [in antiquity] V. —geſpann; —ſpännig fahren, to go, ride in a coach and four; *it.* [fam., — ſpännig kutſchiren] to drive four in hand. —ſpiel, *n.* [a game] quadrille, [a piece of music] a quartet, V. —geſang. —ſpitzig, *adj.* and *adv.* four-pointed. —ſtachelig, *adj.* and *adv.* with four prickles, four-thorned. [in nat. hist.] Das —ſtachelige Dreieck, V. Seekuckuck 1). —ſtimmig, *adj.* and *adv.* for four voices. —ſtimmiger Geſang, —ſtimmiges Tonſtück, a quatuor, [usually] a quartet. —ſtockig, ‖—ſtöckig, *adj.* and *adv.* with four stories. Ein Haus —ſtöckig bauen, to build a four-storied house. —ſtündig, *adj.* and *adv.* of four hours. —tägig, *adj.* and *adv.* of four days. —täglich, *adj.* and *adv.* happening every four days or fourth day. Das —tägliche [—tägige is incorrect] Fieber, —tagsfieber, quartan ague. —taúſend, *adj.* four thousand. —taúſendſte, *adj.* the four thousandth. —theil, V. Viertel. —theilen, *v. tr.* to divide or cut into four parts, in four. [formerly] Einen Verbrecher —theilen, to quarter a criminal, *it.* to have him pulled asunder by four horses; er, ſein Körper iſt geviertheilt worden, he, his body has been quartered; —theilen [in heraldry], to quarter. Das —, V. —theilung. —theilung, *f.* 1) the quartering, cutting or tearing into four quarters [of a criminal]. 2) [in heraldry] [little used] quartering of a shield. —theilig, *adj.* and *adv.* divided into, composed of four parts. [in mathematics] —theilige Größe, V. —gliederig; [in heraldry] —theiliger Schild, quartered shield; [in botany] —theiliger Kelch, —theilige Blätter, quadripartite calix, leaves; —theiliger Griffel, a quadrifid pistil, V. —ſpaltig. —undzwanzig, *adj.* four and twenty, twenty four. —undzwanziger, *m.* a coin of twenty four kreutzers [worth 8 d.] —verein, V. —bund. —vers, *m.* quatrain. —vierteltakt, *m.* [in music] common time of four crotchets. —weg, *m.* V. Kreuzweg. —weibig, *adj.* [in botany] tetragynian. Die Klaſſe der —weibigen Pflanzen, tetragynia. —winkelig, *adj.* and *adv.* quadrangular. —zackig, *adj.* and *adv.* four-branched, four-pronged. —zackige Gabel, four-pronged fork. —zähnig, *adj.* and *adv.* four-toothed. [in botany] —zähnige Blütendecke, quadridentate perianth. —zehen, —zehn, *adj.* fourteen. —zehn hundert, —zehn tauſend, fourteenhundred, fourteen thousand; von heute in —zehn Tagen, über —zehn Tage, this day fortnight, a fortnight hence; eine Friſt von —zehn Tagen, a term, grace &c. of fourteen days. —zehig, *adj.* and *adv.* four-toed, [in nat. hist.] quadrungular, quadrisulcate, tetradactylous. —zehn, [pronounce Virzehn] V. —zehen. —zehnfach, —zehnfältig, *adj.* and *adv.* fourteenfold, fourteen times. —zehnlöthig, *adj.* and *adv.* of seven ounces. [with goldsmiths] —löthiges Silber, silver of ten pence and twelve grains fineness. —zehntägig, *adj.* and *adv.* of fourteen days; *it.* lasting a fortnight. —zehnte, *adj.* fourteenth. Das —zehnte Jahr ſeiner Regierung, the fourteenth year of his reign; Ludwig der —zehnte [Ludwig XIV], Lewis the fourteenth [Louis or Lewis XIV]. —zehn[t]halb, *adj.* thirteen and a half. —zehntel, *n.* a fourteenth [part]. —zehntens, *adv.* in the fourteenth place. —zeilig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) of four lines, four lined. —zeiliger Vers, V. —vers. 2) —zeilige Gerſte, square barley. —zeiten, *pl.* ember-weeks or days, V. Quatember. —zinkig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —zackig. —zöllig, *adj* and *adv.* four-inched.

1. Vieren, *v. tr.* Eine Figur —, to square a figure; ein Stück Holz —, to make square, to square a piece of wood; [in heraldry] ein Schild —, to quarter a shield; [in mathematics] eine Zahl — [quadriren], to square a number; gevierte Zahl, a squared number, a square. Das —, V. Vierung.

2. Vieren, *v. tr.* [Fr. *virer*, allied to the Lat. *gyrare* = to turn] Ein Tau, die Schoten — [nachlaſſen], to veer out, to veer a rope, sheet.

Vierer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) V. Vier 2). 2) V. Vierpfennigſtück.

Vierte, *adj.* fourth. Der — Theil, the fourth part; er wohnt im —n Stocke, he lives in or on the fourth story; im —n Grade verwandt, related in the fourth degree [quater cousins]; um die — Stunde, at the fourth hour; Heinrich der —, Henry the fourth; er iſt ſelb— gekommen [provincial or in common people's lang.], he has come, he came with three others; das — Buch Moſis, the book of Numbers; den —n Theil an Etwas haben, to have the fourth part or share of any thing; er iſt in der —n Klaſſe, he is in the fourth class, part or form; der — Mai, the fourth of May, May the fourth; [in music] die —, the sub-dominant [= fa]; die — [more usual Quarte] [in fencing], quarte.

Viertehalb, Vierthalb, *adj.* [*indecl.*] three and a half. — Gulden, Ellen, three florins, ells and a half.

Viertel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) the or a fourth [part], a quarter. Einen Apfel in vier — zerſchneiden, to cut an apple into four quarters; vier — machen ein Ganzes, four quarters make a whole, four fourths make an integer, a unit; drei — davon abrechnen, to deduct three fourths from it; er hat ein — von der Erbſchaft bekommen, he has received one fourth of the inheritance; er hat ein —, drei — an dieſer Unternehmung, he has one fourth, three fourths in this undertaking; eine Elle und ein halbes —, an ell and half a quarter, and a half-quarter; ein — Band, Tuch, a quarter of an ell of ribbon, of cloth; es iſt ein — auf vier Uhr, it is a quarter past three; drei — auf fünf Uhr, a quarter to five [o'clock]; es iſt ein —, drei — vorbei, it is a quarter, three quarters past; ein — Kuchen, a quarter of a cake; ein — Huhn, Gans, ein — von einem Kalbe [ein Kalbs—], a quarter of a fowl, goose, veal, [in composition] V. under Ham-

mels—, Hinter—, Vorder—; ein — [— Morgen] Weinberg, Wiesen &c., a quarter of an acre of vineyard, of meadow-land &c.; ein — [—sscheffel] Haber, a peck of oats, V. Vierling; einen Bogen Papier in — brechen, to fold a sheet in quarto; ein — Wein, Bier &c., a quarter-cask of wine, a dozen of wine, beer &c.; ein — [—hundert] Federn, a quarter of a hundred of quills; der Mond ist im ersten, im letzten —, the moon is in the or her first, last quarter; [in music] ein — [eine —note], a crotchet. 2) [= Stadt—] Die Stadt ist in zehn — getheilt, the town is divided into ten quarters, wards.

Viertel-ader, *f.* [in anatomy] V. Leberader. **—anker**, *m.* quarter of a cask [of wine &c.]. **—bauer**, *m.* [provincial] small farmer or peasant, who has only the fourth share in a plough. **—bogen**, *m.* quarter of a leaf. **—duplirt**, V. —gedoppelt. **—elle**, *f.* quarter of an ell. Eine —elle Band, a quarter of an ell of ribbon. **—form**, **—größe**, *f.* [with printers] quarto. Ein Buch in — form [more usual, in Quart], a book in quarto, a quarto [book]. **—gedoppelt**, *adj.* [in crystallography] subquadruple. **—gut**, *n.* V. —hufe. **—herr**, V. —meister. **—hufe**, *f.* [provincial] fourth of a plough. **—hufner**, *m.* [provincial] V. —bauer. **—hundert**, *n.* quarter of a hundred. Ein halbes —hundert, half a quarter of a hundred. **—jahr**, *n.* a quarter, three months. Drei —jahr, three quarters of a year; fünf —jahr, a year and a quarter; sieben —jahr, a year and three quarters; ein — jahr seines Lohnes, a quarter of his wages. **—jahrsgehalt**, *m.*, **—jahrsgeld**, *n.* quarter's wages, salary. **—jahrstag**, *m.* quarter-day. **—jahrsweise**, *adv.* by quarters, quarterly. **—jährig**, [the accent on the first syllable or on penultima] *adj.* and *adv.* of a quarter's duration &c., lasting &c. three months. Ein —jähriges Kind, a child three months old, of three months. **—jährlich**, [the accent on the first syllable or on penultima] *adj.* and *adv.* happening quarterly, every three months. Ein —jährlicher Sold, a quarter's pay; Einen —jährlich bezahlen, to pay any one quarterly; die —jährlichen Zahlungen, the quarterly payments. **—kartaune**, *f.* [in artillery] a twelve-pounder. **—knecht**, *m.* [old or provincial] the bailiff, tip-staff of the quarter [in a town]. **—kreis**, *m.* quadrant. **—meile**, *f.* quarter of a mile. **—meister**, [old or provincial] *m.* inspector of a quarter, the alderman of a ward. **—metze**, *f.* quarter of a three-bushel measure. **—note**, *f.* crotchet. **—pause**, *f.* [in music] crotchet-rest. **—pfund**, *n.* quarter of a pound, V. Vierling. **—pfündig**, *adj.* and *adv.* of a quarter of a pound. **—schlag**, *m.* V. —note. **—schwenkung**, *f.* V. —wendung. **—s-glied**, *n.* quarter-rank. Mit —s-glied aufmarschiren, to defile in quarter-rank. **—s-herr**, **—s-knecht**, **—s-meister**, *m.* V. —herr &c. **—stab**, *m.* [in architecture] astragal. **—ton**, *m.* quarter tone. **—s-strich**, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] quarter-point or rhumb, a quarter-wind. **—stunde** or **—stünde**, *f.* quarter of an hour. Drei —stunden, three quarters of an hour. **—stündig**, [the accent on the first syllable or on penultima] *adj.* and *adv.* of a quarter of an hour, of fifteen minutes duration. **—stündlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* happening every or each quarter of an hour. Diese Uhr schlägt —stündlich, this clock strikes the quarters. **—s-ziegel**, *m.* quarter of a tile. **—takt**, *m.* [in music] fourth of a bar. **—tonne**, *f.* quarter-cask. **—wendung**, *f.* [in the army] quarter-wheel. **—zentner**, *m.* quarter of a hundred-weight.

Vierteln, I. *v. tr.* [old] V. Viertheilen. II. *v. intr.* 1) [with clockmakers] Diese Uhr viertelt, this clock strikes the quarters. 2) V. Ausgeben III.

Viertens, *adv.* in the fourth place, fourthly.

Viertschein, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in astronomy] quartile, V. Geviert [in astronomy].

Vierung, *f.* squaring. Die — des Zirkels, the squaring, quadrature of the circle; *it.* die —, V. Viereck; *it.* [with miners] the square space constituting the legal breadth of a mine.

Vierzig, *adj.* forty. — Tage, forty days; etwa —, etliche —, somewhere about forty, forty or so; es waren ihrer —, there were forty of them, they were forty; er ist schon in die —, he is already past forty.

Vierzig-jährig, *adj.* and *adv.* of forty years. **—stündig**, *adj.* and *adv.* of forty hours. **—tägig**, *adj.* and *adv.* of forty days. Die —tägige Fasten vor Ostern, lent, quarantain.

Vierziger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* 1) a person forty years old. 2) number of the council of forty, of a society of forty persons.

Vierzigste, *adj.* fortieth. Er starb in seinem —n Jahre, he died in his fortieth year.

Vierzigstel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] a fortieth.

Vierzigstens, *adv.* in the fortieth place.

***Vigilánt**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [little used or pompous] vigilant, V. Wachsam. 2) [comic and with common people] lively, active.

***Vigilie**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) eve, vigil. Die — vor dem Andreastage &c., St. Andrew's &c. eve. 2) —n [Seelenmessen], masses for the dead.

***Vignètte**, [pronounce Winjette] *f.* [*pl.* -n] vignette.

Vigogne, [pronounce Wigonje] [*pl.* -n] 1) *n.* [Schaafkameel] the vicuna, camelus vicugna. 2) — or **—nwolle**, *f.* [in commerce] vigone.

Vikār, V. Vicar.

***Villa**, [pronounce Willa] [*pl.* Villen] villa, country-seat.

Vincenz, [des —, old -ens, *pl.* -e] **Vincentius**, *m.* [man's name] Vincent.

***Vindication**, *f.* [chiefly in law] claim.

Vindicationsklage, *f.* action of trover.

***Vindicīren**, *v. tr.* [chiefly in law] V. Ansprechen, Zurückfordern.

***Viole**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Veilchen] violet. Gelbe —, V. Veilchen; wälsche —, common wall-flower.

Violen-apfel, **Violett-apfel**, *m.* violet-apple. **—blau**, *adj.* violet-blue, violet. **—braun**, *adj.* violet-brown. **—farben**, **—farbig**, *adj.* violet-coloured, violet-hued. **—rebe**, *f.* jasmine. **—reiher**, **Violett-reiher**, *m.* [Krabbenfresser] the squacco-heron. **—schwamm**, **Violett-schwamm**, *m.* violet agaric. **—stein**, *m.* V. Veilchenstein. **—wurzel**, V. Veilchenwurzel.

***Violètt**, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Violenblau.

Violett-apfel &c., V. Violenapfel &c.

***Violine**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Geige] 1) a violin. 2) [for Violinist] Die erste — [in music], the first violin, the first fiddle, the violin, the leader. 3) [in seamen's lang.] cheeks of the bowsprit.

Violin-bogen, *m.* bow for the violin, fiddlestick. **—duett**, *n.* duet for the violin, piece of music for two violins. **—noten**, *pl.* notes for the violin. **—quartett**, *n.* quatuor for the violin, piece of music for two violins, viol and violoncello. **—schlüssel**, *m.* key of or for the violin. **—spieler**, *m.* V. Violinist. **—stimme**, *f.* part for the violin. **—virtuose**, *m.*, **—virtuosinn**, *f.* a prime violinist, a virtuoso on the violin.

***Violinist**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] violinist.

***Violón**, *n.* [große Baßgeige, Contrabaß, in It. *violono*] base-viol.

***Violoncèll**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Violoncello] [pronounce Wiolontschell, with some Violonschell] violoncello.

***Violoncellist**, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] violoncello-player.

***Víper**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] viper.

Viper-biß, *m.* bite of a or the viper. **—fett**, *n.* fat of the viper. **—gift**, *n.* poison or venom of the viper. **—gras**, *n.* [Natterkraut] viper's grass, scorzonera. **—natter**, *f.* black viper, dipsas. **—pulver**, *n.* viper-powder. **—salz**, *n.* viper-salt. **—wespe**, *f.* [in nat. hist.] cotton-fly. **—wurz**, **—wurzel**, *f.* 1) V. —gras. 2) [Natterwurz] bistort, bistorta.

Virgīl, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [the poet] Virgil. Die —e sind selten, poets like Virgil, Virgils are rare.

Virgīnien, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in geography] Virginia.

Virginientaback, *m.* Virginian tobacco.

Virgīnier, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -]. **—inn**, *f.* Virginian.

Virgīnisch, *adj.* and *adv.* Virginian.

***Virtuōse**, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] or **Virtuos**, [-en, *pl.* -en], **Virtuosinn**, *f.* virtuoso. Er ist ein —, sie ist eine Virtuosinn, he, she is a virtuoso.

***Virtuosität**, *f.* excellence, mastery in a skill or art, [chiefly] in the musical art.

***Viscerāl**, [only used in composition] *adj.* and *adv.* [in medicine] visceral.

Visceral-arzenei, *f.* medicine for the bowels. **—elixir**, **—klistier** *n.* &c., elixir clyster &c. for the bowels.

***Visīr** or **Visier**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) the visor. Das — aufheben, aufschlagen, to raise the visor; das — niederlassen, to let down, to lower the visor; die Lanze am — zerbrechen, to break or splinter the lance on the visor. 2) [with gunmakers &c.] the sight.

***Visīren**, *v. tr.* 1) [ohmen, eichen] to gage or gauge. 2) [zielen, with shooters] to aim, to take the aim. 3) Einen Paß —, to put the official visa to a passport; Einem einen or den Paß nach Wien, Berlin &c. —, to put &c. for Vienna, Berlin &c. 4) [in surveying] to take the level.

Visir-eisen, *n.* [with gunners] the searcher. **—gebühr**, *f.* V. Eichgebühr. **—graupen**, *pl.* [in mineralogy] common tinstone, brown tinstone. **—kette**, *f.* [with surveyors] measuring-chain, surveyor's chain. **—korn**, *n.* [on guns &c.] the sight. **—linie**, *f.* [in gunnery] line of sight. **—maß**, *n.* gauge-

measure. —ring, *m.* V. —ruthe. —ruthe, *f.*, —ſtab, *m.* gage or gauge. —ſchuß, *m.* [in gunnery] shot fired high, at a high range, *it.* at a right level or point-blank range, fired point-blank.

*Viſitatiōn, *f.* [Beſichtigung von Amtswegen] visitation. Die — in einem Kirchſprengel, in einem Spitale &c. vornehmen, to make the visitation of a diocese, the inspection of an hospital &c.; — in einem Hauſe, wo Etwas verſteckt &c. ſeyn ſoll, a search; — einer Schule, visitation, inspection of a school; — der Gewehre, inspection of the arms; das Recht der — [Beſichtigung] ſowohl als der Durchſuchung [von Schiffen] [in modern History], the right of visitation as well, as of search [of vessels].

*Viſitātor, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -en] visiter or visitor, examiner. — der Zölle, Poſten, inspector of the tolls, posts; *it.* visitor [of dioceses &c.]; der General—, the visitor general.

*Viſite, [with some pronounced Viſihte] *f.* [*pl.* -n] visit. —n annehmen, to receive visits.

Viſitenkarte, *f.* visiting-card, a card.

*Viſitiren, *v. tr.* Die Küſten, Zeughäuſer, einen Sprengel, eine Schule, ein Spital &c. —, to inspect the coasts, arsenals, to visit a diocese, a school, to inspect or visit an hospital &c.; die Mauthbedienten haben ſeinen Wagen viſitirt, the custom-house officers have searched his carriage; eine Wunde —, to probe a wound.

Viſitireiſen, *n.* [with surgeons] [Sucheiſen] a probe, [with gunners] a searcher.

*Viſpern, [with common people] V. Wiſpern.

Vitriol, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] vitriol, copperas, [in chemistry] sulphate, V. Blei—, Eiſen—, Kupfer—, Queckſilber—, Silber—, Zink— &c. Natürlicher, gediegener or gewachſener —, native vitriol; grüner —, green vitriol, vitriol of iron, martial vitriol, sulphate of iron; blauer —, sulphate of copper, V. Kupfer—; weißer —, white vitriol, sulphate of zinc; — ſieden, to make vitriol.

Vitriol-äther, *m.* [in chemistry] vitriolic aether. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* vitriolic. —blumen, *pl.* native capillary vitriol, flowers of vitriol. —erde, *f.* vitriolic or vitriolated earth. —erz, *n.* vitriolic ore. —geiſt, *m.* [in chemistry] spirit of vitriol, diluted sulphuric acid. Verſüßter —geiſt, dulcified or sweet spirit of vitriol. —haltig, *adj.* and *adv.* —haltiges Waſſer, vitriolic, vitriolated water &c.; dieſe Erde iſt —haltig, this earth is vitriolated. —hütte, *f.* building where vitriol is made. —kern, *m.* flowers of vitriol. —kies, *m.* vitriolic pyrites. —klein, *n.* finest vitriolic ore; *it.* the deposit from a solution of vitriolated earth. —kryſtall, *m.* crystal of vitriol. —lauge, *f.* vitriolic lie —meiſter, *m.* the master of any manufactory &c. of vitriol. —öl, *n.* [in chemistry] oil of vitriol, concentrated sulphuric acid, V. Schwefelſäure. —pulver, *n.* colcothar. —ſalz, *n.* salt of vitriol. Flüchtiges —ſalz, volatile salt of vitriol. —ſauer, *adj.* and *adv.* sulphuric. —ſauere Salze, sulphates. —ſäure, *f.* vitriolic or sulphuric acid, V. Schwefelſäure. —ſchmant, *m.* sediment or dregs of a vitriolic solution. —ſieden, *n.* making, preparation of vitriol. —ſieder, *m.* maker or manufacturer of vitriol. —ſiederei, *f.* 1) V. —ſieden. 2) V. —hütte. —ſtein, *m.* [Atramentſtein] [if red] calcitis, [if grey] sory, [if black] melanteria, [if yellow] misy, [for them all generally] vitriolum atramentarium. —waſſer, *n.* vitriolic, vitriolate or vitriolated water. —werk, *n.* V. —hütte. —zapfen, *pl.* [in mineralogy] stalactite of sulphate of zinc, of copper, of iron [especially of the last].

Vitriōlig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Vitriolhaltig.

Vitriōliſch, *adj.* and *adv.* vitriolic; [in chemistry] sulphuric.

Vitrioliſīren, *v. tr.* to make vitriolic, sulphuric, to vitriolize.

Vitrioliſīrung, *f.* vitriolization; [in chemistry] sulphatization.

*Ví[t]zdom, [Vicedom, Vitzthum] *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Lat. *vice-dominus*] [obsolete] 1) vice-regent, 2) the vidam.

*Vizīr &c., V. Vezier &c.

*Vlieſe, Vließ, V. Flieſe, Fließ.

*Vocāl, I. *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [—buchſtabe] vowel. II. *adj.* vocal [only used in compound words, as]

Vocal-conzert, *n.* vocal concert. — muſik, *f.* vocal music.

*Vocatiōn, *f.* vocation, V. Ruf, Beruf, Berufung.

*Vócativ, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [in grammar] [Ruf-Fall] vocative [case].

*Vocīren, *v. tr.* Einen — [chiefly to a living or a chair at a university], to call any one [to what becomes then his vocation or calling], to call.

Vócke, *f.* [a bird] V. 2. Focke.

Vögel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* Vögel] [allied to wegen in be wegen, to wog] 1) [originally doubtless something moving about quickly, thence in fam. lang. very often used for a nimble fellow] Der — iſt gefangen, the bird is caught; er iſt ein loſer —, ein durchtriebener —, he is an old bird, a crafty or regular old bird; warte, du kleiner —, wait you young Flibbertygibbet, you young scamp you. 2) [commonly] a bird. Kleiner —, Vögelchen, Vögelein, *n.* little bird; [in composition] V. Land—, Raub—, Sing—, See—, Strand—, Strich—, Stuben—, Sumpf—, Wald—, Waſſer—, Zug— &c., verſteinerter —, ornitholite; ein — im Flug, a bird on the wing; Vögel ſchießen, to shoot birds; die Naturgeſchichte der Vögel, ornithology; er iſt wie der — auf dem Zweige [in fam. lang.], he is like the bird upon the branch or spray; nach dem — ſchießen, to shoot at the popinjay, shaw-fowl; *proverb.* einem jeden — gefällt ſein Neſt am beſten, every bird likes its own nest the best; home is home be it ever so homely. 3) [in sportsmen's lang.] [Falke] the falcon, hawk, [in English ‚bird' invariably means a partridge]. 4) [in nat. hist.] butterfly, papilio. 5) [in conchology] Das Vögelchen, Vögelein, the mytilus birundo, the swallow muscle. 6) [in the egg] V. Hahnentritt.

Vogel-abdruck, *m.* ornithotypolite. —auge, *n.* 1) a bird's eye. 2) [in botany] bird's eye primrose. —bauer, *m.* [Käfig] bird-cage; *it.* V. —haus. —beerbaum, *m.* service, sorb. —beere, *f.* [in botany] 1) mountain-service, mountain-ash, quicken-tree, quick-beam, roan-tree. 2) [Elſebeere] service-berry, fruit of the sorb-tree; *it.* V. —beerbaum. 3) fly-honeysuckle. —beize, *f.* [in sportsmen's lang.] hawking, falconry. —därme, *pl.* [in conchology] intestinal worm-shell. —deuter, *m.* augur. —deuterei, *f.* ornithomancy. —dunſt, *m.* small shot. —erbſe, *f.* V. —wicke. —falk, V. Sperber. —fang, *m.* 1) fowling, bird-catching. 2) V. —heerd. —fänger, *m.* fowler, bird-catcher. —flinte, *f.* fowling-piece. —flöte, *f.* flageolet. —flug, *m.* 1) the flight of birds. Wahrſagung aus dem —flug [with the ancient Romans], augury, auguration. 2) [Zugvögel] a flight of birds. —frei, *adj.* and *adv.* *Fig.* 1) outlawed. Man hat ihn für —frei erklärt, er iſt —frei gemacht, he has been proclaimed an outlaw, has been outlawed. 2) [seldom used and always with a stress on the word Vogel, instead of „wie ein Vogel"] free as air, as a bird. —fuß, *m.* 1) a bird's foot. 2) [in botany] Der —fuß or —fußkraut *n.* [Hülſenpflanze], bird's foot, ornithopus. 3) [in conchology] Der —fuß [Pelikanfuß], the Pelican's or Cormorant's foot, strombus pes pelicani. —futter, *n.* food for the birds, bird-meat. —garn, *n.* a bird-net, birds-net. —geſang, *m.* 1) song of birds, warbling. 2) [in organs] flageolet, bird-stop, [with some called] the nightingale. —geier, *m.* crested vulture. —geſchlecht, *n.* race or genus of birds. —geſchrei, *n.* cry or scream of birds. Wahrſagung aus dem —geſchrei [with the ancient Romans], augury, auguration. —gras, *n.* common knot-grass. —handel, *m.* bird-trade, bird-catcher's trade. —händler, *m.* bird-dealer or seller; bird-catcher by trade. —haube, *f.* V. Falkenhaube. —haus, *n.* aviary. Ein im Freien ſtehendes —haus, an aviary covered only by net-work. —hecke, *f.* 1) [Heckzeit] laying, incubation or hatching-time, the breeding-season. 2) an aviary for it. —heerd, *m.* [with fowlers] the floor or ground of the toils, the decoy-space. —heu, *n.* V. —wicke. —hirſe, *f.* V. Steinhirſe. —hütte, *f.* 1) V. —haus. 2) V. Vogterhütte. —jagd, *f.* bird-shooting; [in England] partridge-shooting, pheasant-shooting &c. —käfig, *m.* bird-cage, cage. —kenner, *m.* ornithologist. —kien, *m.* resin of or from the tops of pines, of firs. —kirſch[en]baum, *m.* 1) the Cornish bird cherry-tree; *it.* small-fruited cherry-tree, the merry. 2) common bird-cherry-tree, cluster cherry-tree. 3) V. —beerbaum. —kirſche, *f.* 1) Die rothe wilde —kirſche, the Cornish bird-cherry. 2) Schwarze —kirſche, *a*) common bird-cherry; *b*) the merry, merries. 3) V. —beere 3). 4) Afrikaniſche —kirſche, the berry of the argan or iron-wood. —klaue, *f.* 1) claw, talon [in falconry] pounce of a bird. 2) [in botany] V. —fuß. —kloben, *m.*, —kluppe, *f.* the flur or perch of the bird-catcher. —knöterich, *m.* V. —gras. —kopf, *m.* 1) a bird's head. 2) [in botany] sparrow-wort. —kralle, *f.* claw, talon of a bird. —krankheit, *f.* disease of birds. —kraut, *n.* [in botany] 1) Gemeines —kraut, common chickweed; großes —kraut, aquatic mouse-ear [chickweed]; großes rauhes —kraut, common mouse-ear; kleines —kraut, least chickweed, thyme-leaved sandwort; kleinſtes —kraut, common or spring whitlow-grass. 2) common groundsel. 3) common pimpernel. 4) yellow star of Bethlehem. —kunde, *f.* ornithology. —kundige, V. —kenner. —laus, *f.* louse infesting birds. —lausfliege, *f.* [in nat. hist.] avicular hippobosca. —leicht, *adj.* and *adv.* [sometimes also used *fig.*] light as a bird, as a feather. —leim, *m.* 1) bird-lime. Mit —leim beſtreichen, to smear with birdlime, to lime [twigs &c.]. 2) [in botany] the white

misseltoe. —markt, *m.* bird-market. —meier, *m.* [in botany] gemeiner —meier, V. —kraut 1); großer —meier, greater stitchwort; blauer —meier, procumbent speedwell. —milbe, *f.* the mite of sparrows, tick of the bat. —milch, *f.* [in botany] the star of Bethlehem, ornithogalum. Gemeine or doldenförmige —milch, the umbellated star of Bethlehem; gelbe —milch, the Arabian star of Bethlehem; überhängende —milch, the Neapolitan star of Bethlehem; pyramidenförmige —milch, pyramidal star of Bethlehem; pyrenäische —milch, Pyrenean star of Bethlehem. —mist, *m.* bird-dung. —näpfchen, *n.* little glass or cup for a cage, [if of wood] the seeddrawer. —nest, *n.* 1) any bird's nest. Indisches eßbares —nest, Indian, edible bird-nest or bird's-nest. 2) [in botany] *a*) mountain spignel, stone-parsley, athamanta libanotis; *b*) the bird's nest spleenwort; *c*) bird's-nest ophrys; *d*) the bird's nest, the wild carrot. —orgel, *f.*, —örgelchen, *n.* a bird-organ. —pfeffer, *m.* [in botany] 1) small-fruited capsicum, bird-pepper. 2) the pimento-myrtle, allspice. —pfeife, *f.* a bird-call, V. Lockpfeife. —pfote, *f.* 1) the foot, claw of a bird. 2) [in botany] V. —fuß 2). —recht, *n.* [in falconry] the reward. —riemen, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the gourd-worm or fluke of birds. —rohr, *n.* 1) a rifle for pigeon-shooting &c. 2) [Blaserohr] a pea-shooter. —sang, V. —gesang. —schau, *f.* [in ancient hist.] augury, auspice. —schauer, *m.* an augur, an auspex. —scheu, —scheuche, *f.* a scare-crow. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Sie ist eine wahre —scheuche, she is a regular scarecrow. —schießen, *n.* [a sport] the shooting at the popinjay, shawfowl, [in England] pigeon-shooting, trap-shooting. Ein —schießen halten [an amusement most prominently in use in Thuringia &c.], to shoot at the popinjay [as formerly in Scotland], at the shawfowl. —schlag, *m.* a bird-trap. —schlinge, *f.* a snare, springe, noose for birds. —schnell, *adj.* and *adv.* swift as a bird. —schrecke, *f.* V. —scheu. —schrot, *m.* V. —dunst. —seide, *f.* [in botany] common yellow toad-flax. —speise, *f.* V. —futter. —spieß, *m.* a bird-spit. —spinne, *f.* the bird-catching or avicular spider. —sporn, *m.* a bird's spur. —spöttel, *m.* V. Goldamsel; *it.* Spottdrossel. —stange, *f.* 1) perch for the popinjay. 2) the flur, *it.* pole or perch of the bird-catcher. 3) perch, roost of a cage. —stein, *m.* ornitholite. —stellen, *n.* [der —fang] bird-catching, fowling. —steller, *m.* bird-catcher, fowler. —stern, *m.* [in botany] the Arabian star of Bethlehem. —stimme, *f.* voice, song, chirp of birds; [with bird-fanciers, the first sound of song-birds is called] chirp, [the second] call, [the third] recording. —strich, *m.* passage, migration of birds; *it.* the migratory season. —tod, *m.* [in botany] common hemlock. —tröglein, *n.* little trough, seed-drawer to bird-cages, V. —näpfchen. —wahrsager &c., V. —deuter &c. —wand, *f.* [with fowlers] skirt, side of the net. —wärter, *m.* fowler, bird-catcher. —werk, Vögelwerk, *n.* ornithological work, a work on birds. —wicke, *f.* many-flowered vetch. Große —wicke, the tufted vetch; gelbe —wicke [Wiesenplatterbse], the chickling-pea or lathyrus of the meadows; *it.* [der gehörnte Schotenklee] yellow bird's foot trefoil; bunte —wicke [bunte Kronwicke], variegated coronilla; kleine —wicke [zottige Linse], the hairy tare; kleine glatte —wicke, smooth tare. —wildbret, *n.* small game. —wurz, *f.* [in botany] V. —nest *c*). —zucht, *f.* breeding, rearing of birds. —zug, *m.* the migratory flight, migration, passage of birds. —zunge, *f.* 1) a bird's tongue. 2) [in botany] the ashkey. 3) [in mineralogy] Versteinte —zunge, glossolite, glossopetra, ornithoglossa. 4) [with gunners] the ladle; [with locksmiths] bird's-tongue file.

Vögelbeschreibung, *f.* V. Vogelwerk.

‡Vögeler, V. Vogler.

Vogésen, *pl.* [in geography] Die —, das vogesische or Wasgau-Gebirge, the Vosges or Voges [mountains in Alsace and Rhenish Bavaria].

Vögler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] fowler, bird-catcher. Heinrich der — [in German history], Henry the Fowler.

Vogler-hütte, *f.* cabin or hut of a fowler. —pfeife, *f.* [Lockpfeife] bird-call. —zeug, *n.* bird-catcher's apparatus.

Vögt and Vógt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Vögte] [usually derived from the Lat. *advocatus*, moreover the Goth. Fath and the Old Sax. Wäta = leader of armies or duke are probably allied to Vogt] 1) [Vormund] [obsolete] guardian. 2) [formerly] the patron, protector of a convent, advocate or avowee. 3) [Gerichts—] the Grand or High-Bailiff, the Recorder of a place, a syndic. [in composition] V. Gerichts—, Kasten—, Kloster—, Ober—, Schirm—. 4) the warden, superintendant, steward, castellan or constable of a castle &c., the steward of a house, the overseer of any thing, [if a low office] the keeper; V. Haus—, Burg—, Schloß—. 5) the head-bailiff, the bailiff on an estate. 6) [Verwalter] administrator, steward, trustee, curator, overseer, church-warden &c, V. Armen—, Bettel—, Feld—, Groß—, Land—, Reichs—, Stadt—.

Vogt-dienst, *m.* [provincial or obsolete] guardianship, wardenship, bailiwick, advocateship, a trustee's office, a keepership, stewardship &c. —ding, —gericht, *n.* [provincial or obsolete] jurisdiction of an avowee or church-advocate, [in England] office of the church-steward. —geld, *n.* [obsolete] fee or fees of the avowee. —haber, *m.* [provincial] right of avenage possessed by or due to the avowee. —herr, *m.* V. Vogt 2). —junker, *m.* [obsolete or provincial] V. Landjunker, Gutsherr. —kind, *n.* [obsolete = Pflegekind] the ward. —lehen, *n.* [in feudal law] the fief of an avowee. —pfennig, *m.* [obsolete] V. —geld. —recht, *n.* [obsolete or in law] the rights of an advocate or patron. —schatz, —schilling, *m.*, —steuer, *f.*, —zins, *m.* [provincial or obsolete] V. —geld.

Vögtbar and Vógtbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [obsolete or in law, = mündig] of age, major.

Vögtbarkeit and Vógtbarkeit, *f.* majority [in law].

Vogtei, *f.* 1) grand-bailiwick, bailiwick, jurisdiction or administration of a provost, the provostship. 2) [obsolete, = Vormundschaft] guardianship, wardenship. 3) the dwelling of a provost &c., of the steward, of the keeper &c.

Vogtei-gebühr, *f.*, —geld, *n.* &c. V. Vogtgebühr &c. —schreiber, *m.* the clerk to a or to the bailiwick.

Vogteilich, *adj.* and *adv.* belonging to the dignity, to the authority of an advocate or avowee, grand-bailiff, recorder &c.; *it.* within the jurisdiction of an avowee &c. —e Gerichtsbarkeit, jurisdiction of an advowee &c.; —e Güter, the estates of an advocate, advowson &c., V. Vogt 2).

Vogteilichkeit, *f.* 1) stewardship, keepership &c. 2) jurisdiction of a syndic, recorder, provost &c.

Volk, *n.* [-es, if Volk = nation, then *pl.* Völker, otherwise no *pl.*, except in Kriegsvolk, Kriegsvölker and some other compound words] *dim.* Völkchen, ||Völklein, *n.* [Lat. *vulg-us*, Lett. *pulks*, allied to voll, Fülle &c.] 1) [in a gen. sense a certain number forming one aggregate, viz.] Ein — Rebhühner, a covey of birds [i. e. partridges]. 2) [old] V. Gesinde. 3) [generally a mass of men] Es ist viel — in London, Wien &c., there are a great many people in London, Vienna &c.; alles — aus der Stadt lief zusammen, all the people in the town, every body in the city thronged together; eine Menge —es, a crowd of people, a crowd, throng, multitude; sich durch das — durchdrängen, to make one's way through the crowd, to pierce the crowd; — [fam. and in contempt for Leute], das ist ein dummes —, they are silly people, silly folks; es war lauter gemeines — da, there were only common people, the or some snobs there; mit solchem —e lasse ich mich nicht ein, I do not mix or associate, I have nothing to do with such people; [ironically] ihr seyd ein schönes Völkchen, you are pretty people. 4) [Völkerschaft] people, nation. Das jüdische or israelitische —, the Jewish people or nation, the people of Israel; das französische —, die deutschen Völker, the French, the Germans, the nations of Germany; ein kleines —, Völkchen, Völklein, a small nation; die morgenländischen, abendländischen, mittäglichen or südlichen, die mitternächtlichen or nordischen Völker, the eastern, western, southern, northern nations, the nations of the east, west, south, north; die asiatischen Völker, the asiatic tribes, races; ein mächtiges —, a mighty people, a powerful nation; die gebildeten Völker, civilized nations or countries; ein rohes, ungebildetes, wildes —, a rude, uncivilized, wild people. 5) [the middle and inferior classes] the people. Das — und der Adel, the people and the nobility, *it.* [in England] Lords and Commons; das gemeine —, the common people, the lower orders. 6) [rather obsolete = Truppen, Soldaten, Mannschaft] [people is sometimes used in this sense] Unter das — gehen, to enter or join the ranks, to enlist; viel — auf den Beinen haben, to have a considerable standing army, to have many troops in pay, on foot; die französischen, österreichischen &c. Völker, the French, Austrian &c. troops, the French, Austrians &c. [that is the troops of those nations], V. Kriegs—. 7) [= Kinder] Ihr kleines —! you little folks! das muntere Völkchen, the joyous little troop or band. Syn. V. Nation.

Volk-arm, *adj.* and *adv.* poor in people. —armes Land, thinly peopled or inhabited country; —arme Stadt, thinly inhabited town. —beherrscher, *m.* V. Völkerbeherrscher. —gefällig, *adj.* and *adv.* [rather unusual] acceptible to the people, popular. —gefälligkeit, *f.* popularity. —leer, *adj.* and *adv.* deserted, desert. —leeres Land, —leere Stadt, a desert, a deserted town. V. —arm. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* [intelligible to the people] popular. —mäßige Rede, Wahrheit, popular speech, truth. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* thickly peopled or inhabited, populous. Eine —reiche Stadt, a populous town. —schaft, *f.* V. Völkerschaft.

Völker-beherrscher, —fürst, *m.* [chiefly in higher style] ruler of the people, the sovereign, the prince, monarch, sovereign or reigning prince. —geschichte, *f.* history

of nations. —kenntniß, *f.* knowledge of nations. —kunde, *f.* ethnography; [in a more general sense, sometimes] statistics. —recht, *n.* the right of nations, international right or law. Das allgemeine or natürliche —recht, the universal or national right of nations; das willkührliche, hervorgebrachte —recht, the arbitrary or positive right of nations. —rechtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* relating to the rights of nations. Die —rechtlichen Verhältniſſe, the relations of nations founded on international law, on the law of nations. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* populous. Das einſt ſo —reiche Italien, Italy once so thickly inhabited, once so populous. —ſeerecht, *n.* international law on the high seas, V. Seerecht. —ſtaat, *m.* a state composed of several races of people, of several tribes. —verein, *m.* 1) an assemblage of different tribes. 2) alliance, league, union, confederacy of several nations. —wanderung, *f.* migration of tribes, of any tribe. Die —wanderungen von Aſien nach Europa, the migrations of hordes &c. from Asia to Europe.

Volks=aberglaube, *m.* superstition of the people, popular or vulgar belief. —abgeordnete, *m.* deputy, delegate of the people. —anführer, *m.* a leader of the people, a demagogue. —angelegenheit, *f.* national, public affair, a matter regarding the people or their interests. —aufruhr, —aufſtand, *m.* popular sedition, a rising of the people. —bewegung, *f.* a national movement; *it.* a riot, a local disturbance. —blatt, *n.* a popular paper, a journal for the people. —brauch, *m.* V. —gebrauch. —brod, *n.* [old] V. Geſindebrod. —buch, *n.* a popular book, book written in a popular style, in popular language. —dichter, *m.* a popular poet; *it.* a national poet. —dichtung, *f.* popular poetry; *it* national poetry; *it.* V. —gedicht. —feind, *m.* an enemy of or to the people, an anti-liberal. —feindlich, *adj.* and *adv.* inimical or hostile to the people, anti-popular, anti-liberal. —feindliche Geſinnungen, anti-popular sentiments. —feſt, *n.* public, national festival, public holiday. —freund, *m.* a friend of or to the people; a popular man; a liberal. —freundlich, *adj.* and *adv.* friendly or favourable to the people, popular. Seine freundlichen Geſinnungen, his popular or liberal sentiments. —führer, *m.* V. —anführer. —gebrauch, *m.* popular, national usage, the national custom. —gedicht, *n.* popular poem; *it.* national poem. —geiſt, *m.* national or public mind, the feeling of the nation. —geſang, *m.* popular, *it.* national song. —geſellſchaft, *f.* popular, national society; *it.* the people, the nation. —glaube, *m.* popular, vulgar, common belief. —gunſt, *f.* the favour of the nation, popular or national feeling. —haß, *m.* public hatred; *it.* national hatred. —haufe, *m.* a crowd of the people; the populace, the mob. —herrſchaft, *f.* democracy; popular, democratic [form of] government. —herrſchaftlich, *adj.* and *adv.* democratical, democratic. —herrſcher, *m.* ruler of the people, sovereign, sovereign prince. —irrthum, *m.* popular or vulgar error. —klaſſe, *f.* the class of the people. —koſt, *f.* [old] V. Geſindekoſt. —lehrer, *m.* teacher of the people; [comic] the schoolmaster. —liebe, *f.* love of the people, popularity; *it.* love for the people, of one's country, patriotism. —lied, *n.* popular, national song; *it.* a ballad. —mährchen, *n.* popular story, a nursery tale. —meinung, *f.* popular or public opinion. —menge, *f.* 1) population. 2) a crowd of people, an assembled multitude, V. —haufe. —name, *m.* name of a people; [in grammar] ethnic noun. —rath, *m.* national council or assembly, a senate, parliament, house of commons. —recht, *n* V. Völkerrecht —rede, *f.* a public speech, a speech held to the people, delivered on the hustings. —redner, *m.* a popular speaker, a public speaker or orator. —regierung, *f.* V. —herrſchaft. —religion, *f.* popular religion; *it.* the national religion, the religion of the state, the state-religion. —ſache, *f.* the cause of the people; *it.* a national affair. —ſage, *f.* popular, national tradition. —ſchluß, *m.* decree, resolve of the people; [in Roman hist.] plebiscitum. —ſchrift, *f.* V. —buch. —ſchule, *f.* a school for the children of the lower classes; *it.* a grammar-school, a free school; *it.* [in general] a public school. Der Zuſtand, die Einrichtung der —ſchulen in dieſem Lande iſt lobenswerth, the state, the organisation of the public schools in this country is praiseworthy. —ſchullehrer, *m.* master, teacher of or at a free school &c. —ſchulweſen, *n.* national education. Das —ſchulweſen in dieſem Lande iſt noch ſehr vernachläſſigt, national education is still sadly neglected in this country. —ſitte, *f.* V. —gebrauch. —ſpiel, *n.* popular, national game. —ſprache, *f.* 1) the national language. 2) popular language. —ſtellvertreter, *m.* V. —vertreter. —ſtimme, *f.* the voice of the people. —ſtimmung, *f.* disposition of the people, public feeling. —thum, *n.* popularity; *it.* nationality. —thümlich, *adj.* and *adv.* popular; *it.* national. —thümlichkeit, *f.* V. —thum. —tracht, *f.* national costume or dress, [in a more limited sense] the costume or dress of the lower orders, chiefly the peasantry, in a certain province or district. —unruhen, *pl.* disturbances, troubles, risings amongst the people. —verführer, *m.* seducer of the people, [fam. and comic] a wolf in sheep's clothing. —verſammlung, *f.* national assembly. —vertreter, *m.* representative, delegate of the people; [in Roman hist.] tribune of the people. —wahn, *m.* popular madness, error, delusion. —wanderung, *f.* V. Völkerwanderung. —wille, *f.* the national will, the will of the people, of the nation. —wuth, *f.* popular phrenzy, the fury of the populace. —zeitung, *f.* a popular newspaper; *it.* a national gazette.

Völkerſchaft, *f.* 1) a tribe, a nation consisting of small tribes. 2) small nation, a tribe. Die griechiſchen —en, the Grecian states; die teutſchen —en, the German tribes, the nations of Germany.

Völkerſchaftlich, *adj.* and *adv.* national.

Vóll, [in Goth. fulls, Gr. πλέος, Lat. *plenus*, allied to viel, Fülle] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) full, filled with. Ein Faß — Wein, a cask full of wine, filled with wine; ein —es Glas, eine —e Flaſche, a full glass, a bumper, a full bottle; ein ganz —es Glas austrinken, to toss off a bumper, to empty a full glass at one draught; dieſes Gefäß, dieſer Sack &c. iſt ſo —, daß &c., this vessel, sack &c. is so full, that &c.; ganz —, quite full, full as it will hold, brim-full; ein Korb — Früchte, a basket or hamper [full] of fruit; eine Börſe — Dukaten, a purse full of, lined or stored with ducats; ein Arm —, eine Hand —, an armful, handful, *it.* an armfull, a hand-full; ein Keſſel —, a kettleful or kettle-full; eine Butte —, a butt-full, a cask-full; ein Korb, ein Körbchen —, a panier full, a basket full or basketful; ein Krug —, a jug-full; ſein Kornboden iſt — Getreide, ſein Keller — Wein, his barn is full of corn, his cellar full of, stocked with wine; — Staub, Schweiß &c., all over dust, all in a perspiration &c.; ein Garten — Obſt, a garden full of, stocked with fruit; ein Feld — Dornen, a field full of, overrun or covered with thorns; mit —en Händen geben, to give by hand-fulls, largely, abundantly; der Saal war — Menſchen, the room was full of, filled with people; er hat den Bauch, den Magen —, he has his belly full or his belly-full, his stomach full; wieder — machen, to refill; — werden, to become full, to fill; wieder — werden, to become full again; ein —es Maß, a full measure; das Maß — machen, to give full measure, *it.* [*fig.*] to fill or heap up one's measure [of bad deeds &c.]; die Hoſen — machen [in common people's lang.], to dirty one's breeches; eine —e Aehre, a full ear; er iſt — Weins [rather obsolete or biblical], he is full of wine; er iſt — [low], he has had his whack, his allowance, has as much as he can carry [of liquor], [less usual] he is crammed, gorged [with food]; ſich — ſaufen [low], to drink one's fill, one's whack; mit —en Segeln, with or under full sail; — und bei [in seamen's lang.]! full and close! aus —em Halſe lachen, ſchreien, to laugh heartily, 'till one's sides ache, to cry or scream at the pitch of one's voice; er iſt — Schlaf or [less usual] Schlafes, he is heavy, drunk with sleep, very sleepy; er iſt — von ſich [in fam. lang.], he is full of himself, mightily taken up with himself, [fam.] he does not think small beer of himself; ſein Maß iſt —, er hat ſein Maß — gemacht, his measure is full, he has heaped up the measure of his [iniquity &c.]; er hat den Kopf — Anſchläge, he has his head full of plans; er iſt ganz — von dieſer Begebenheit, he is quite full of this event; er iſt — Verſtand, — Liſt, — witziger Einfälle, he is full of sense, of cunning, of witty speeches, of jeux d'esprit; — Entzücken, — Begeiſterung, full of ecstasy, of enthusiasm; — Anmuth, full of grace; die heilige Jungfrau —er Gnaden [with Roman Catholics], the Blessed Virgin full of grace; ſein Herz iſt zu —, als daß er ſprechen könnte, his heart is too full to speak; Einem die Ohren — ſchreien, to stun any one's ears; das Leben iſt — Elend, life is full of misery; dieſes Buch iſt — Gelehrſamkeit, — Fehler, this book is full of erudition, of faults. 2) [vollſtändig] full, just, complete. Dieſe Münze hat ihr —es Gewicht, this coin is of full weight, is plump; einen Dukaten für — annehmen, to take a ducat at its full value; der Mond iſt —, the moon is full, at the full; die —e Summe bezahlen, to pay the sum in full, the full or whole sum; die Summe — or —zählig machen, to make the sum complete; in —em Rathe, in full council, with all the members present, all of them being present; das Heer iſt im —en Marſche, the army is in full march; in —em Trabe, Galopp[e], at full trot, gallop; er hat —e Macht und Gewalt, he has full power and authority; ein —er Tag, ein —es Jahr, an entire day, year; wir haben noch acht —e Tage, ehe &c., we have yet or still eight whole or full days, before &c.; er iſt —e dreißig Jahre alt, he his full thirty; ich laſſe ihm —e Gerechtigkeit widerfahren, I do or render him full justice; er hat mir —e Genüge gethan or geleiſtet, he has rendered or given me full, entire, complete satisfaction; er kann das mit —em Rechte thun, he can

do that with perfect right, he has a or the full right to do it; er iſt bei —em Verſtande geblieben, he remained in the full possession of his faculties; ich laſſe Ihnen —e Freiheit, I give, yield you entire, perfect, full liberty; dieſer Baum ſteht in —er Blüte, this tree stands in full blossom; — Geld [in seamen's lang.], full allowance [of provisions, grog &c.]; [at billiards] einen Ball —, zu — nehmen, to take a ball full, too full. 3) [rund, rundlich] —e Wangen or Backen, —e Waden, Arme haben, to have full or round cheeks, fleshy or fat calves, round, fleshy or thick arms; ſie hat einen —en Buſen, she has a full, deep, large bosom; ein —es or [in fam. lang.] völliges Geſicht, a full face; ein —er Bug [rund und bauchig] [in seamen's lang.], a bold, bluff bow; ein — gebautes Schiff [opposed to sharp], a full ship, a full-bottomed or round-built ship.

Voll-ähnig, *adj.* and *adv.* full-eared. — **auf** and **—aúf**, *adv.* [also] *n.* in abundance, abundantly, full enough, fully or quite enough. Er hat Alles —auf, he has every thing in plenty, a sufficiency of every thing; —auf zu thun haben, to have plenty to do, enough on one's hands; es war Eſſen und Trinken —auf da, there was eating and drinking, meat and drink there in abundance; bei allem —auf an Glücksgütern iſt er doch nicht glücklich, with ample means, with a fortune fully adequate to all his wants, he is nevertheless not happy. **—bäckig**, V. —wangig. **—blut**, **—blutpferd**, *n.* thorough-bred horse. **—blütig**, *adj.* and *adv.* full-blooded, of a full habit, plethoric. Die —blütigen ſind &c., the plethoric are &c. **—blütigkeit**, *f.* fullness of habit, plethora. **—brüſtig**, *adj.* and *adv.* full-breasted, deep-bosomed, with a full bust; *it.* with large or swaggy breasts, V. Großbrüſtig. **—bürtig**, *adj.* and *adv.* of the same issue, bed or marriage, of the same parents, [in law] german. —bürtige or leibliche Brüder, Schweſtern, brothers, sisters german. **—bürtigkeit**, *f.* relationship between brothers and sisters of one and the same bed. **—buſig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly in higher style] full-bosomed or deep-bosomed. V. —brüſtig. — **farbig**, V. Dunkel. **—genuß**, *m.* full, complete, entire enjoyment. **—geſicht**, *n.* full face. *it.* Ein Kopf im —geſichte [on coins], a head in front view. **—gewalt**, *f.* full power. **—griff**, *m.* [in music] complete, perfect accord. **—gültig**, *adj.* and *adv.* of full value, fully worth; *it.* perfectly valid. Münze für —gültig annehmen, to take a coin at its full [nominal] value; —gültige Entſchuldigung, an excuse perfectly valid; [in theology] das —gültige Verdienſt Chriſti, the merit of Christ fully justificative, which fully justifies us. **—haarig**, *adj.* and *adv.* with thick hair, with a thick head of hair; *it.* hairy, shaggy. [with clothiers] —haariges Tuch, cloth with a rich nap. **—haltig**, *adj.* and *adv.* of good alloy [as silver &c.], fine, standard. *Fig.* —haltige Sprache, rich, copious language, V. Reichhaltig, Ganz, Gänzlich. **—härig**, V. —haarig. **—handig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in seamen's lang.] —handiges Wetter, weather requiring all hands on deck. **—häring**, *m.* full herring [not shotten &c.]. **—herzig**, *adj.* and *adv.* full of feeling, of heart, of soul. Eine —herzige Liebe, a heartfelt, deep and sincere love; ein —herziges Vertrauen, an entire, a perfect confidence. **—huf**, *m.* 1) contracted hoof. 2) V. Hufzwang. **—hufig**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) —hufiges Pferd, horse with contracted hoof, V. —huf. 2) hoof-bound, V. Hufzwängig. — **hüfner**, *m.* [provincial] peasant or small farmer possessing as much land as one plough can till in the year. **—jährig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in law] major. **—jährigkeit**, *f.* majority. **—jährigmachung**, *f.* emancipation. **—kantig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [with carpenters &c.] —kantiges Holz, squared timber or stuff, wood shot to a straight edge, wood with a shot [opposed to bevel]. **—klang**, *m.* [in music] perfect concord or accord, full chord. **—körnig**, *adj.* and *adv.* full-grained. Sehr —körnige Aehre, very full-grained, full ear. **—leibig**, *adj.* and *adv.* fat, stout, corpulent, having much embonpoint. **—leibigkeit**, *f.* stoutness, fatness, corpulence, embonpoint, [fam. and comic] corporation; *it.* V. Feiſtigkeit. **—licht**, *n.* V. —mond. — **macht**, *f.* power, full power, full authorization, [fam.] carte blanche; *it.* a letter of attorney, procuration. —macht geben, ertheilen, to give power, full power, [also] a letter of attorney; er hat —macht, iſt mit einer —macht verſehen, er hat —macht von ſeinem Herrn, he has full authority &c., is provided with a letter of attorney, with full warrant, has full power from his master, is delegated by his master; die Geſandten theilen einander gegenſeitig ihre —machten mit, haben ihre —machten vorgelegt, the ambassadors mutually communicate their full powers, have exhibited their full powers; eine allgemeine, beſondere —macht, a general, special authorization, procuration; unentgeldliche —macht, gratuitous procuration; er hat —macht, den Frieden, wegen des Friedens zu unterhandeln, he has full powers for negociating a peace; ſehr ausgedehnte —macht, very ample powers; ſeine —macht iſt erloſchen, veraltet or verjährt, his procuration has expired, is obsolete; ſeine —macht zurücknehmen, to revoke one's letter of attorney. **—machtsblatt**, *n.* carte-blanche. **—machtsbrief**, *m.* V. —macht. **—meier**, *m.* [provincial] farmer who possesses as much land as requires one plough. **—mond**, *m.* full moon. Es iſt —mond, wir haben —mond, it is, we have full moon, the moon is at full. **—mondgeſicht**, *n.* *Fig.* [in fam. lang. or comic] full-mooned, full-orbed face. Es iſt ein —mondgeſicht, er, ſie hat ein —mondgeſicht, it's a face like the full moon, he, she has a face round as the moon. — **mondnacht**, *f.* night lit by the full moon. **—mondſchein**, *m.* V. —licht, —mond. **—mondzeit**, *f.* time of [the] full moon. **—mündig**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) full-mouthed, thick-mouthed. 2) [in law] V. —jährig. **—mündigkeit**, *f.* [in law] V. —jährigkeit. **—pfündig**, *adj.* and *adv.* of full or due weight; *it.* of a pound-weight. **—ſaftig**, *adj.* and *adv.* full of juice. **—ſaftige Frucht**, fruit full of juice, a melting or juicy fruit; —ſaftiger Baum, a tree full of sap; —ſaftiger Mann, Körper, —ſaftige Perſon, a man, body, person in good or high condition. **—ſaftigkeit**, *f.* abundance of juice, of sap, of humours, of gravy. **—ſäufer**, *m.* hard drinker. **—ſäuferei**, *f.* tippling, drunkenness. **—ſchein**, *m.* V. —mond. **—ſpänner**, *m.* [provincial] V. —hüfner. **—ſtändig**, *adj.* and *adv.* complete, perfect. Ein —ſtändiger Anzug, a full suit; —ſtändiges Wörterbuch, a complete dictionary; die —ſtändigen Werke Leſſings, Schillers &c., the complete works of Lessing, Schiller &c.; —ſtändige Rüſtung, full or complete armour or mail, panoply; —ſtändiger Sieg, complete &c. victory; —ſtändiger Begriff [in logic], an adequate or perfect idea; der —ſtändige Gegenſtand einer Wiſſenſchaft, the adequate object of a science; —ſtändige Frucht &c. [in botany], complete fruit; —ſtändig machen, to make perfect or complete, to complete, to perfect, to integrate. Syn. V. Ganz. — **ſtändigkeit**, *f.* the completeness, entireness, integrity. Die —ſtändigkeit des Ganzen, the integrity of the whole. **—ſtändigmachend**, *adj.* and *adv.* integrant. —ſtändigmachende Theile, integrant parts. **—ſtändigmachung**, *f.* integration, completion, completement. **—ſtimmig**, *adj.* and *adv.* —ſtimmiger Accord, perfect concord or accord, full chord; — ſtimmiges Tonſtück, —ſtimmige Muſik, symphony, concert. **—ſtimmigkeit**, *f.* perfect harmony. **—tönig**, *adj.* and *adv.* V. — ſtimmig. —tönige Stimme, full-toned, sonorous voice; —tönige Sprache, sonorous language; —tönige Reime, rich rhymes. — **wangig**, *adj.* and *adv.* full-cheeked, blubber-cheeked. —wangiges Geſicht, Mädchen, chubby face, chubby-faced girl. **—wichtig**, *adj.* and *adv.* of full weight. —wichtiger Dukaten, a ducat that is plump [not abraded, clipped, sweated, punched &c.]; dieſes Goldſtück iſt nicht —wichtig, this gold-piece is not of full weight. *Fig.* —wichtige Gründe, weighty considerations, powerful motives; —wichtige Entſchuldigung, valid, satisfactory excuse. **—wichtigkeit**, *f.* full weight. **—zählig**, *adj.* and *adv.* complete. —zähliges Regiment, complete regiment, regiment with its full complement of men, effective regiment. Der Rath war —zählig beiſammen, the whole council was assembled; das Heer, eine Summe —zählig machen, to complete the army, a sum; das Heer &c. — zählig erhalten, to keep or maintain the army &c. up to the standard. **—zähligkeit**, *f.* completeness. **—zähligmachung**, *f.* completement, complement. **—zähnig**, *adj.* and *adv.* having all one's teeth. **—zapf**, *m.* [not much used, except in comic style, = Trunkenbold] a drunkard. **—zeitig**, *adj.* and *adv.* fully ripe. **—zeitigkeit**, *f.* full or perfect maturity.

Vollbríngen, *irr. v. tr.* to finish, to perfect, to complete, to accomplish, to consummate, to discharge, to fulfil, to achieve, V. Vollenden, Vollführen, Vollziehen. Ein Werk, ein Geſchäft, einen Auftrag —, to perform a work, any task or job, to execute a commission; nach vollbrachter That, after the deed was completed, [if a crime] perpetrated, after the fact or act; Gott vollbrachte das Werk der Schöpfung in ſechs Tagen, God completed the work of the creation in six days; Jeſus ſprach, es iſt vollbracht [in Scripture]! Jesus said, it is finished! Das —, V. Vollbringung.

Vollbrínger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* finisher, completer, executor, fulfiller.

Vollbríngung, *f.* accomplishment, completion, fulfilment, execution, consummation.

Völle, *f.* [no *pl.*] [provincial or in common people's lang.] V. Vollheit, Fülle.

Vollénden, *v. tr.* to finish, complete, terminate; *it.* to make perfect, to perfect, to fulfil. Eine Arbeit —, to complete, execute, finish a work; ein vollendetes [= vollkommenes] Werk, a work that is perfected, brought to perfection, a perfect work; das Vollendete, die ſchöne vollendete Arbeit an dieſer Bildſäule, the finish, the beautiful finish of this statue; ehe der Lauf dieſes Planeten vollendet iſt, before the revolution of this planet shall be com-

pleted; die Erziehung wird durch den Umgang mit der Welt vollendet, education is completed, finished by intercourse with the world; Jesus vollendete durch seinen Tod das Werk der Erlösung, Jesus finished by his death the work of [the] redemption; sein Leben, seinen Lauf —, to finish, to terminate one's life, one's career; [as a *verb intr.*] er hat vollendet, he has ended his career, his earthly career; der Vollendete [= Verstorbene], the defunct, the deceased; nach vollendeter Arbeit schläft man ruhig, after one's work is over one sleeps quietly, sleep is sweet after the day's work; ein vollendeter Weiser, Staatsmann, a thoroughly wise man, an accomplished statesman; ein vollendeter Bösewicht, a thorough scoundrel, a perfect villain, a consummate or regular rascal. Das —, V. Vollendung.

Vollénder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* finisher, completer. [in theology] Der Anfänger und — unseres Glaubens, the author and consummator of our faith.

Vóllends, [also, but less usual, vollénds] *adv.* entirely, completely, quite, fully. — ausreden, schreiben &c., to finish speaking, writing &c.; der Mahler wird mich heute — ausmahlen, the painter will finish my picture or likeness to day; das wird ihn — zu Grunde richten, that will utterly ruin him; ihm — den Rest geben [in pop. lang.], to settle him; Einen — niederhauen, niederstechen, niederschießen, to finish or despatch any one, to give any one the coup de grace, [fam. but low] to settle his hash; der Umgang mit der Welt bildete ihn — aus, intercourse with the world gave him a complete finish, the last finish; durch seine Ausschweifungen hat er sich, seine Gesundheit — zu Grunde gerichtet, by his excesses he has totally, irrevocably destroyed his health; [in pop. lang.] ich werde bald — fertig seyn, I shall soon have done; wenn er — auch noch dieses erführe &c., if he happened still to learn this &c.

Volléndung, *f.* finishing, completion, execution, consummation; *it.* perfection. Es fehlt nur noch ein Prachtthor zur gänzlichen — dieser Kirche, only a portal is wanting to the perfection, to the entire finish of this church; es gehören noch sechs Monate dazu, um dieses Gebäude zu seiner — zu bringen, six months are still requisite to bring this building to a state of completion, to an end.

Völlerei, *f.* intemperance, low excess in eating and drinking; in — leben, sich der — ergeben, to live a life of gormandizing and guzzling, to be addicted to gross excess in the pleasures of the table.

Vollführen, *v. tr.* to finish, to complete, to perfect, to fulfil, V. Vollenden; *it.* to execute, to realize, to effect or effectuate, V. Ausführen.

Völlheit, *f.* 1) fullness, plenitude, V. Fülle. 2) gluttony and intemperance, V. Trunkenheit, Völlerei.

Völlig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [ganz, vollständig] full, entire, complete, total. Ein —er Scheffel, a whole bushel; die —e Summe, the whole sum, the sum total, the total; diese Münze hat ihr —es Gewicht, this coin has its full weight; eine —e Stunde, a whole, full hour; ein —er Narr, a regular fool, [comic] a whole fool and nothing but a fool; —er Ablaß, plenary indulgence; er ist — gesund, wieder — hergestellt, he is perfectly well, in a perfect state of health, perfectly restored or recovered; es ist noch — ein Jahr, noch ein —es Jahr bis dahin, it is still a whole year, a full year to then; eine —e Gleichheit der Rechte, a perfect equality of rights; ich bin hierin — Ihrer Meinung, I am entirely of your opinion in this; —e Freiheit haben, geben, to have, give full, perfect, entire liberty; in —em Staate erscheinen, to appear in full state; die —e Größe, the right size; — von Etwas überzeugt seyn, to be fully &c. convinced of any thing; er ist — zu Grunde gerichtet, he is utterly, totally ruined; [in grammar] die — vergangene Zeit, the preterite, the perfect tense, the historical tense, the preterite definite. 2) [of considerable roundness &c.] [in pop. lang. and rather provincial] Die Wasser sind —, the waters are risen, swollen; das Kleid ist zu —, the dress is too full, too large; ein —es Gesicht, a full, round face; diese Frau ist zu —, this woman is too fat, too corpulent, too bulky.

Völligkeit, *f.* V. Vollleibigkeit.

Vóllkommen, [also vollkómmen] *adj.* and *adv.* perfect, accomplished, complete. Ein —er Hofmann, a perfect, an accomplished courtier; eine —e Schönheit, a perfect beauty; ein —es Werk, a perfect work; ein ganz —er Mann, a very accomplished man; es gibt keine —e Tugend, kein —es Glück auf Erden, there is no perfect virtue, happiness on earth; eine —e Weisheit, a consummate wisdom; darum sollt ihr — seyn, gleichwie euer himmlischer Vater — ist [in Scripture], be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect; er befindet sich — wohl, he is quite, perfectly, uncommonly well; er spielt, singt — schön, he plays, sings remarkably, perfectly well; ich bin — zufrieden, I am perfectly satisfied, fully, entirely contented; ein —er Sieg, eine —e Rüstung, V. under Vollständig; —, —er machen, to make perfect, more perfect, to perfect, perfectionate; das —ste, was es gibt, the most perfect existing, that there is; er hat eine —e Kenntniß von dieser Sache &c., he has a perfect knowledge of, an intimate acquaintance with this thing &c.; er hat —e Gewalt damit zu schalten, he has full power to dispose of it; ich habe —e Freiheit, es zu thun, I have full, an entire liberty to do it; ich bin — davon überzeugt, I am fully, entirely, thoroughly, perfectly convinced of it; Sie haben — Recht, you are quite right; er hat sich deswegen — gerechtfertigt, he has fully &c. justified himself in respect to that; [in arithmetic] eine —e Zahl, a perfect number; eine —e Geviertzahl, a perfect square; [in botany] eine —e Blume, Frucht, V. under Vollständig. Syn. V. Ganz.

Vóllkommenheit, *f.* 1) [no *pl.*] perfection. Nach der — streben, to aspire to perfection; es bis zur — zu bringen suchen, to strive to bring it to perfection; er näherte sich der —, he approached perfection; ein Werk zur — bringen, to bring a work to perfection; in ihrer ganzen — aufbewahrte Blumen, Früchte, flowers, fruits preserved in their full integrity, in their perfect state. 2) [*pl.* -en] a perfection. Die —en Gottes, the perfections of God; die göttlichen —en, the divine perfections; sie besitzt alle Arten von —en, she possesses every kind of perfection, every perfect attribute, all sorts of accomplishments.

Vollkómmentlich, *adv.* V. Vollkommen.

Vollstrécken, *v. tr.* to execute, to effectuate, V. Vollziehen.

Vollzíehen, *irr. v. tr.* to execute, to effect or effectuate, to put in effect or into execution, to accomplish. Einen Beschluß —, to execute a decree, to carry a sentence into execution, to perform or carry out a resolution; man vollzog das Urtheil auf der Stelle, the sentence was executed on the spot; ich habe Ihre Befehle vollzogen, I have executed your commands, performed your orders; um diesen Vertrag, diesen letzten Willen zu —, to execute this contract, this will; die —de Gewalt im Staate, the executive power in the state, the executive; sein Gelübde —, to accomplish or fulfil one's vow; der Vertrag konnte nicht vollzogen werden, the contract could not be executed, carried out; die Ehe, die Heirath —, to consummate marriage, to perform the consummation of a marriage. Das —, V. Vollziehung.

Vollzíeher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* executor, executrix. Der — eines letzten Willens, the executor of a will; ich will der — Ihrer Befehle seyn, I will be the executor of your commands; sie, als getreue —inn der Befehle ihres Mannes, she, as the faithful executrix of her husband's commands

Vollzíehung, *f.* Die — eines Befehles, the execution of an injunction or command; einen Beschluß, ein Urtheil in — or Vollzug setzen, zur — bringen, to carry [out] a decree, a sentence into execution; zur — schreiten, to proceed to the execution; die — der Ehe, the consummation of the marriage; die unterlassene — eines Vertrages, the non-execution of a treaty.

Vollziehungs-gewalt, —**macht,** *f.* the executive power, the executive. — **rath,** *m.* the executive council.

Vollzúg, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] V. Vollziehung.

***Volontär,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [pronounced Wolontähr] [in the army] volunteer.

***Vólte,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [pronounced Wollte] 1) [in the manege] volt or volte. Ein Pferd auf die — nehmen, zu den —n abrichten, die —n machen lassen, to break in a horse to the volte, to make him go through the volte; eine halbe —, a demivolte. 2) [at cards] sleight of hand. Die — schlagen, to make the pass.

***Voltigíren,** *v. intr.* [pronounced Woltischiren] to vault [on or over a horse].

Voltigir-meister, *m.* master of a troop who perform equestrian feats [as at Astley's, Franconi's, de Bach's &c.]. —**pferd,** *n.* wooden-horse used for vaulting over [by merry-andrews &c.].

***Voltigírer,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [pronounced Woltischirer] vaulter.

***Vomíren,** *v. tr.* [sich erbrechen] to vomit. Das —, vomiting.

***Vomitív,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Brechmittel] a vomit.

Vón, [in Old Germ. vona, in Low Sax. van, Dan. *fra*, Swed. *fram* and *fra*. According to some it may have proceeded from *af* = ab [off] and *ana*. The radical idea is that of going out of, of issuing out of something] *praep.* 1) [for shewing the point, from which something proceeds, arises &c.] Ich komme — Haus, — der Stadt, I come from home, from the town; das Licht kommt — oben, the light comes from above; der Thau kommt — dem or vom Himmel, the dew comes from the sky; — dem Dache or vom Dache fallen, to fall [down] from the roof; — dem or vom Rhein bis an das Meer, from the Rhine to the sea;

— der Seite her, from the side of; — ferne Etwas ſehen, hören, to see, hear any thing from a distance, from afar, from far off; — allen Seiten umringt werden, to be surrounded or begirt on all sides; vom Kopfe bis zu den Füßen, from head to foot; — hier an, da an, — hier an bis dahin, from here, from there, from here to there; — Thür zu Thür, from door to door. *Fig. a)* [used at the beginning to point out time] — zwei bis drei Uhr, from two to three [o'clock]; — Alters, — alten Zeiten her, for this long time, for a long time back; — Kindheit an, — nun an, — Stund' an, from childhood, from now, from this hour or this time present; — dieſem Augenblicke an, from this moment, instant; — einer Stunde zur andern, from hour to hour, every hour; vom Morgen bis [zum] Abend, from morning to or 'till evening. *b)* [for pointing out descent, origin &c.] Er iſt — hier, — Paris, he is from or of this place, from or of Paris; ein Kaufmann — Hamburg, a merchant of or from Hamburg; der Freiherr — Berlichingen &c, [also] Herr — Schmidt, die Freiherren, Herren — Zedlitz &c, [also] die Herren — Fiſcher, the Baron von [de or even of] Berlichingen &c., [also] Mr. von [or de] Schmidt, the Baron of Zedlitz, [also] Messieurs von [or de] Fischer; der Kaiſer — Rußland, the Emperor of Russia; der König — Preußen, die Königinn -England, der Großherzog — Baden, the King of Prussia, the Queen of England, the Grand Duke of Baden. *c)* [relation to the whole, of which something is a part] Die Federn — einem Pfauen, the feathers of a peacock; das Fett — einem Hammel, die Bruſt — einem Ochſen, die Wolle — einem Schaafe, the fat or suet of a sheep, the breast of an ox, the wool of a sheep; er aß — ſeinem Biſſen, und trank — ſeinem Becher [in Scripture], it did eat of his own meat, and drank of his own cup; viel — ſeinen Sachen mitnehmen, to take many of one's things with one; einer — den Beſten, one of the best; der gelehrteſte — Allen, the most learned of all; keiner — uns, viele — uns, not one or none of us, many of us; die Wand — dem Hauſe [instead of des Hauſes], the wall of the house; dieſe Provinz — Frankreich [instead of Frankreichs], this province of France. *d)* [for pointing the matter of which any thing is composed &c.] Ein Rock — Seide, eine Krone — Gold, a coat of silk, crown of gold, a silk-coat, a golden crown; ein Haus — Stein, — Holz, ein Trank — Kräutern, Kaffee — Eicheln, a stone-house, wooden house, a drink [made from or] of herbs, acorn-coffee; der Spiegel iſt — Glas, die Schnur — Wolle &c., the mirror is of glass, the cord of wool &c.; Allee — Kirſchbäumen, Säule — Marmor, alley of cherry-trees, column of marble. *e)* [for pointing out a certain measure] Ein Kind — acht Tagen, a child of eight days; ein Pack — 100 Pfund, a pack or parcel of a hundred pound weight; ein Faß — 600 Maß, a cask of 600 measures [300 gallons]; eine Summe — 100 Gulden, a sum of one hundred florins; eine Bibliothek — 10,000 Bänden, a library of 10.000 volumes. *f)* [to denote a cause] Müde — or vom Stehen, Seufzen, tired from or with standing, sighing; krank — der Hitze, — vielem Arbeiten, ill from the heat, from much work; er iſt — Natur ſo, he is so by or from nature, he is naturally, constitutionally so; — Würmern gefreſſen, — der Hitze verzehrt werden, to be eaten up by or with worms, to be consumed by or with the heat; vom Winde umgeriſſen werden, to be overturned by the wind; ein Gedicht — Schiller, — mir, a poem by Schiller, by me, of Schiller's, of mine; Söhne — einem Vater, sons of or by one and the same father; — Einem geſehen, gelobt &c. werden, to be seen, praised &c. by any one; — Einem Etwas lernen, to learn any thing of any one; — wem haſt du es gehört? of or from whom did you hear it? whom did you hear it of or from? was willſt du — mir? what do you want from or with me, do you require of or from me? das war ein Fehler —mir, — meinem Sohne &c., that was a fault of mine, of my son &c.; es iſt nicht recht — ihm, it is not right of him; — Rechtswegen, [in law-courts, at the end of sentences or decisions, and then frequently written V. R. W.] so or thus done or judged according to law, [also] by course of justice, rightly. [in fam. lang.] Er muß bezahlen und das — Rechtswegen, he must pay, and that with all right, of full right. *g)* [to point out the quality of any object] Ein Prinz — Geblüte, ein Mann — Stande, Einer — Adel a prince of the blood, man of station, one of noble extraction, of the class of nobles, of the nobility, a nobleman; Kleid — heller Farbe, dress of a light colour; ein Deutſcher — Geburt, a German by birth; ein Mann — großem Verſtande, großen Reichthümern &c., a man of great understanding, riches &c.; ein Ring — großem Werthe, a ring of great value; ein Mädchen — fröhlichem Sinne, a maiden of a cheerful disposition; eine Sache — Folgen, an affair of consequence; ein Teufel — einem Weibe, ein Schurke — einem Bedienten &c. [in pop. lang.], a devil of a woman, a rascal of a servant &c.; ſie iſt klein — Perſon, ſchön — Geſtalt [instead of — kleiner Perſon &c.], she is small of or in person, beautiful of or in shape, [better] her person is small, her shape beautiful. *h)* [to shew the way and manner] Einen — Perſon kennen, to know any one by sight; Einen — ganzem Herzen lieben, to love any one with all one's heart, from the bottom of one's heart; — Herzen gern, most willingly; — Neuem, — vorn anfangen, to begin anew, from the beginning; — ungefähr, by accident, by chance. *i)* [to express a relation] Die Fabel — dem or vom Fuchſe, the fable of or about the fox; die Lehre — der Taufe, — Chriſtus, the doctrine of baptism, of Christianity, of Christ; man redet — dir, people are speaking of you; Predigt vom Tode, sermon upon death; viel Rühmens — Etwas machen, greatly to extol any thing, to make much ado, a great fuss or vapouring about any thing; — Etwas überführt, überzeugt ſeyn, to be persuaded, convinced of any thing; ein Beweis — Güte, a proof of goodness; was — Menſchen, — Pferden da war, what of people, what quantities of horses there were; Vorrath — Wein, Frucht &c., stock of wine, fruit &c. 2) [for pointing out a separation, division] — Einem gehen, to go [away] from any one. *Fig.* Frei — Sünden, Schulden &c., free from sin, of debt &c.; erlöſe uns — dem Uebel [in the Lord's Prayer], deliver us from evil; — Sinnen kommen, to lose one's senses, one's consciousness; — ſeinem Vorhaben abſtehen, to desist from one's intention; — der Arbeit ruhen, to rest from work; geneſen — der Krankheit, recovered from sickness; — ſeinem Schrecken, — ſeinem Erſtaunen wieder zu ſich kommen, to recover from one's fright, from one's astonishment.

Voneinander, asunder, separate, apart, in two, in twain, V. Entzwei. — bringen, legen, machen, trennen, to separate, to sunder, V. Auseinander; — brechen, to break asunder, in twain; — gehen, to part, separate, to come undone; — ſägen, ſchneiden, to saw, cut asunder, in two; *it.* to slice into pieces, up.

Vonheit, *f.* [little used] [Adel] the nobility, [comic] the Dons. Auf ſeine — ſtolz ſeyn, to be proud of one's title of *von*, to be vain of one's rank as a nobleman.

Vonnöthen, *adv.* [rather pompous = nöthig] necessary. Etwas — haben, to want any thing; er hat ſchon, was ihm — iſt, he already has what is needful to or for him.

Vor and Vór, *praep.* [allied to für] I. Vór and [less frequently] Vör [with the dative] 1) [for denoting a proximity] — Einem ſtehen, to stand before any one; — Einem niederfallen, to fall down before any one; — dem Tiſche ſitzen, to sit before or at the table; es iſt eine Wolke — der Sonne, there is a cloud before the sun; — Einem Etwas thun, to do something before any one, in his presence; er that es — meinen Augen, he did it before my eyes; den Hut — Einem abnehmen, to take off one's hat before, to any one. *Fig. a)* [to express certain relations to another or to something else] — Einem fliehen, ſich — Einem fürchten, verbergen, to fly or flee [from] before any one, to be afraid of, to hide one's self from any one; Geheimniſſe — Einem haben, to have secrets from any one; Ruhe — Etwas haben, to have rest from any thing; Einen Abſcheu — Etwas haben, to have a horror of, an antipathy for something; — Sünden bewahren, to keep or guard from sin; ſich — dem Winde, — der Kälte verwahren, to screen one's self from the wind, defend one's self from the cold. *b)* [= wegen] — Kälte, — Angſt zittern, to shiver with cold, to tremble for cold, to shake with dread, to tremble from fear; — Freude weinen, to weep for joy; — langer Weile gähnen, to gape from or with ennui; ſich — Lachen nicht faſſen, not to restrain or keep one's self from laughing, not to keep one's countenance for laughing. 2) [for denoting something situated in front of any thing] — der Thür, dem Hauſe ſtehen, to stand before the door, the house; die Heere — ſich her treiben, to drive the armies before one; Einem — Wind ſeyn [in seamen's lang.], to have the weather gage of any one; — der Hand [*fig.* and in fam. lang. = vorerſt], first of all, before all, now, directly. *Fig. a)* [earlier than &c.] — Tag aufſtehen, to rise before daylight, before the sun; drei Tage — ſeinem Tode, three days before his death; — mir war dies nie der Fall, this was never the case before me; — dieſem, before this, formerly. *b)* [to show an addition] Tag — Tag, day for day, every day, daily; Etwas Scene — Scene leſen, to read something scene by or for scene. *c)* [to denote a preference] Den Vorrang — Einem haben, to take precedence of any one; — Allem wollen wir dieſes thun, before every thing else let us do this; er hat manchen Vortheil — mir voraus, he has several advantages over me. II. Vór and Vör [with the accusative] 1) [generally to denote a motion away from any thing] — Einen treten, — Jemands Augen kommen, to step before any one, to come before any one's eyes; Einen — den Richter führen, to bring any one before the judge; — die Säue werfen, to throw or cast before the swine; — Anker gehen &c., to drop, cast &c. anchor. 2) [to point out a motion with respect to the front side of a thing]

— den Spiegel treten, to step before the glass; ſich — die Thür ſetzen, — das Thor ſtellen, to seat one's self before the door, to place one's self before the gate. *Fig.* — ſich gehen, to happen, to take place, to occur. III. Vōr, *adv.* [fam.] 1) [vorwärts] Laßt mich —, gehe —, let me pass on, let me get in front, get on, [with the Americans and the vulgar in England] go ahead, push on; tretet —, step forward, V. Hervor. 2) [zuvor] before, formerly. [in fam. lang.] — wie nach, nach wie —, always, as usual, as ever; er lebte — wie nach, he lived always the same, the same as ever; — war er reich, he was once, formerly, once on a time rich; *proverb.* — gethan und nachbedacht, hat Manchen in groß Leid gebracht, he that repents, either was or is a fool. IV. Vōr, *n.* [*indecl.*] rank, place before any one or thing. *Fig.* [in fam. lang. = der Vorzug, das *Prä] Er hat das —, he has the preference, the precedence, V. Vorzug.

(*)Vor-ab, I. *conj.* [zumahl] above all, especially. II. *adv.* 1) [fam.] [vorn ab] cut, broken off &c. in front. 2) V. —aus, —her. —abend, *m.* the evening before; *it.* eve [of a saint's day]; *it.* [with Roman Catholics] vigil. Der —abend vor dem Feſte, the eve of the festival. —achtbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [obsolete or in chancery style] preferable; *it.* [a title] very honorable, respectable; [in England for deans] the very Reverend; [for Bishops] the Right Reverend; [for members of the Privy Council] the Right Honorable; [for some members of the nobility] the Honorable. —achten, *v. tr.* to prefer. —ächzen, *v. intr.* and *tr.* Einem —ächzen, to sigh before any one [else sighs]; *it.* to sigh before, in the presence of any one; Einem Etwas —ächzen, to sigh about, to lament any thing in the presence of another. —acker, *m.* front-field. —acker an einem Wege, field by the way, by the road-side. —ackern, *v. tr.* 1) Einem —ackern, to plough before any one [to shew or teach him the way]. 2) to plough a-head of any one. 3) to plough beforehand. —ahn, *m.* ancestor. Die —en, ancestors, forefathers. —ahnen, *v. tr.* and *impers.* to mark or remark beforehand, to presage, to foreknow, to have a presentiment, a foreboding of. Es ahnt mir —, daß &c., I have a foreboding, that &c. —ahnung, *f.* presentiment. —alpe, *f.* [in geography] one of the lower Alps. Die —alpen, the lower or little Alps. —alpiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) appertaining to the little Alps, forealpine. 2) [cisalpiniſch] cisalpine. Die —alpiſchen Länder, Völker &c., the cisalpine countries, nations &c. —alte, *m.* and *f.* any ancient, any one who lived in former times, in times of yore; an ancestor. Die —alten, the ancestors, forefathers. —ältерlich, *adj.* and *adv.* ancestral. —ältern, *pl.* ancestors, forefathers. —angedeutet, *adj.* and *adv.* beforementioned, before-cited, alluded to before or above, aforesaid. —angeln, *v. intr.* to angle before any one [for teaching him]. —anmerken, *v. tr.* to remark before any one, in his presence, *it.* before, higher up, previously. —anmerkung, *f.* previous, former, foregoing note, remark, observation. —anſtalt, *f.* preparative, preparation. —antwort, *f.* 1) answer made before-hand, anticipated answer. 2) preliminary answer. —antworten, *v. intr.* to answer before another has finished speaking, to answer prematurely, out of order, to interrupt any one. —anzeige, *f.* advertisement &c. made before; *it.* preliminary announcement. —arbeit, *f.* work that precedes, the preparatives for; [in chemistry &c.] preparation. —arbeiten, I. *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) Einem —arbeiten, to work before any one [for shewing him the right way]. 2) to outstrip or surpass in working, to work ahead of. 3) Etwas —arbeiten, to make the preparatives, to prepare the needful; ich habe ſchon viel —gearbeitet, I have already worked up a great deal, disposed of a great deal of the work, got a great deal of it under; ich habe mir viel auf morgen —gearbeitet, I have already worked up, got on with my task for tomorrow. II. *v. refl.* ſich —arbeiten [in a proper and figurative sense], to work one's self up, one's way up, to the head or top, through the crowd, out of the throng. Sich aus dem Schutte —arbeiten, to work one's self out or clear of the rubbish. —arbeiter, *m.* 1) a faster workman than another; *it.* a workman who shews a learner practically. 2) one who works the way smooth, who clears the path, who gets the chief part of the work under; [in America, in new settlements] pioneer. —arm, *m.* fore-arm. —ärmel, *m.* false sleeve. —ärnte, V. —ernte. —arten, *v. tr.* Einen Acker —arten, to give the third ploughing to a field. —ätzen, *v. tr.* 1) Einem —ätzen, to etch before any one [for teaching him]. 2) to etch; *it.* to prepare the plate &c. with aqua fortis. —auf, *adv.* [equivalent to voran] before, on before, at the head, first. —babbeln, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] Einem Etwas —babbeln, to gossip or chatter away any thing before any one, as an example to any one; *it.* to gossip or chatter [away] to any one [for the sake of amusing him]. —backen, *irr. v. intr.* Einem —backen, to bake before any one [for shewing him the way or method]. —bahnen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* Einem [den Weg] —bahnen, to pave or clear the way for any one. —bank, *f.* a front-bench. —bau, *m.* V. Vordergebäude. —bauen, *v. tr.* 1) to build out. Den erſten Stock —bauen, to build out the first story, to make it project. 2) to build before, to intercept the view by building. 3) *Fig.* Einer Krankheit, einem Uebel —bauen, to obviate, prevent, preclude a disease, a misfortune. Das —, V. Vorbauung. —bauer, *m.* [not much used] 1) one who intercepts another's prospect, his window-light by building. 2) *Fig.* one who obviates or prevents. —bauung, *f.* precaution. —bauungsmittel, *n.* preservative, precautionary measure, safeguard, defensive. Lehre von den —bauungsmitteln [in medicine], diasostics. —bedacht, *m.* prudence, circumspection, [chiefly in law] premeditation. Mit —bedacht handeln, Etwas thun, to act, to do something with premeditation, with or in cold blood; ohne —bedacht handeln, to act without premeditation, unpremeditatedly, inconsiderately. —bedächtig, *adj.* and *adv.* prudent, circumspect, cautious, wary, prepense. —bedächtiger Menſch, a prudent, reflecting, calculating man; —bedächtiges Verfahren, a premeditated proceeding. —bedächtlich, *adv.* [little used] prudently, in a premeditated manner, on set purpose, designedly. —bedenken, *irr. v. tr.* to reflect on, to consider before, to premeditate. —bedeuten, *v. tr.* to foretell, presage, forebode, prognosticate. Das bedeutet nichts Gutes —, that augurs nothing good. —bedeutung, *f.* augury, foreboding, prognostic, omen. Eine böſe, gute —bedeutung, a bad, good omen; ich halte dies für eine gute —bedeutung, ziehe daraus eine gute —bedeutung, I look upon this as a good omen, I derive a good omen from that; das iſt eine —bedeutung ſeines Todes, that is a foretoken, precursor, harbinger of his death. —beding, *m.* condition made before-hand, a preliminary condition. Mit dem —bedinge ſichere ich mich, daß &c., I secure myself before hand with the condition, that &c. —bedingung, *f.* V. —beding. —begehren, *v. tr.* 1) to demand in advance. 2) to desire or wish to be before, at the head. —begriff, *m.* preliminary notion. —behalt, *m.* reserve, reservation, exception. Etwas ohne —behalt verſprechen, to promise any thing without reserve; mit, unter dem —behalte, daß &c., with the reservation, that or of &c.; mit —behalt meiner Rechte, without prejudice to my rights, save and except my rights, my rights foreprized; mit dem —behalte, es wieder zu verlangen, wenn &c., with the reserved stipulation of redemanding it, if &c.; mit —behalt des Titels, with the exception of the title; der geiſtliche —behalt [in German hist. the right reserved by the Catholics at the peace of Westphalia, that any catholic priest on turning protestant should be stripped of his gown and living], the ecclesiastical reservation; der —behalt in Gedanken, mental reservation or restriction. —behalten, *irr. v. tr.* 1) [vorenthalten] to detain, retain, to keep back. 2) Sich Etwas —behalten, to reserve any thing to one's self; ich konnte geſtern nicht bei ihm zu Mittag eſſen, ich behielt mir aber dieſe Ehre auf nächſten Sonntag —, I could not dine with him yesterday, I reserved however this honour for next sunday; ich behalte mir —, nächſtens mehr davon zu reden, I refrain from speaking more of it till the next time; bei dem Vergleiche behielt er ſich dieſes Recht —, in the contract he reserved this right; er hat ſein Gut verpachtet, ſich aber die Jagd auf demſelben —behalten, he has let his estate, kept for himself however the right of sporting over it; den Ausſpruch des Todesurtheils hat ſich der König —behalten, the King has reserved to himself the sentence of death; ich behalte mir —, Aenderungen darin zu machen, I retain the right of making alterations in it. Das —, V. Vorbehaltung. —behaltung, *f.* reserve, reservation, V. —behalt. —behältlich, *adv.* with the reservation of, excepting. —bekommen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to get, to have before one, before one's eyes, [low and fam.] to have before one's nose. 2) to have on in front. Sie hat eine Schürze —bekommen, she has a pinbefore or pinafore, an apron on. 3) Etwas zum Lernen —bekommen, to have something to learn. 4) to have points given. Ich habe zwanzig von ihm —bekommen, he gives, has given me twenty. 5) to get out. Ich kann es nicht —bekommen [hervorbekommen], I cannot get, pull, drag it out. —bellen, *v. intr.* Einem —bellen, to bark or bay before any one, to shew him how; [in a bad sense] Etwas, eine Rede, ſeine Predigt &c —bellen, to bark or howl out any thing, a discourse, one's sermon &c. before another. —bemächtigen, *v. refl.* [not much used] ſich einer Sache —bemächtigen, to seize any thing beforehand, *it.* before the rest. —bemeldet, —benannt, *adj.* and *adv.* [in chancery-style] aforesaid. —berathen, *reg.* and *irr. v. tr.*

*) The words not found here in their alphabetical order are to be looked for towards the end of this letter.

and *refl.* to deliberate before-hand. —**bereegt**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in chancery-style] previously discussed, animadverted, mentioned; touched on before, higher up, further back. —**bereiten**, *v. tr.* and *refl.* to prepare, to dispose. **Die Erze —bereiten** [with miners], to dress the ore for the smelting; **es ist Alles zu seinem Empfange —bereitet**, every thing is prepared for his reception; **darauf war ich nicht —bereitet**, I was not prepared for that, I did not expect it; **Einen zum Tode —bereiten**, to prepare any one for death; **die Kinder zum heiligen Abendmahle —bereiten**, to prepare children for the holy communion; **—bereitende Kenntnisse**, preparatory, preliminary acquirements, knowledge; **—bereitendes Arzneimittel**, preparatory remedy; **sich zu Etwas —bereiten**, to prepare one's self for any thing; **sich zu einer Reise —bereiten**, to make preparations for a journey; **sich auf die Unterrichtsstunden —bereiten**, to prepare one's self for, to prepare one's lessons; **es bereitet sich ein Sturm —**, a storm is gathering, [with poets] brewing. —**bereiter**, *m.* preparer, disposer. —**bereitschaft**, *f.* [not much used] preparation. —**bereitung**, *f.* preparation; *it.* preparative. **Unser Leben soll eine —bereitung zum Tode** or **auf den Tod seyn**, our life ought to be a preparation for death; **die —bereitung zum Abendmahle**, preparation for the communion; **in die —bereitung zur Beichte gehen**, to prepare one's self for the confession; **die —bereitungen zum Kriege, zu einem Gastmahle**, preparations or preparatives for a war, a banquet. —**bereitungskenntniß**, *f.* preparatory knowledge. —**bereitungsklasse**, *f.* [in schools] first or elementary class or form [preparatory for the higher or grammar-school instruction]. —**bereitungsmittel**, *n.* [in medicine] a preparative [remedy]. —**bereitungssatz**, *m.* [in mathematics] preparatory proposition. —**bereitungsschule**, *f.* preparatory, primary school, [for girls] a dame-school. —**bereitungsstunde**, *f.* preparatory lesson. —**bereitungsunterricht**, *m.* preparatory lessons, elementary instruction. —**bereitungswissenschaft**, *f.* preparatory science, knowledge. —**berg**, *m.* a mountain jutting out, the prominent base, foot, spur of a mountain. —**bericht**, *m.* **Der —bericht einer Schrift &c.**, the preliminary discourse, the introduction, the prefatory statement of a writing &c. —**berichten**, *v. tr.* 1) to inform [first or before others]. 2) to make or write a preface. —**berühren**, *v. tr.* **Etwas —berühren**, to touch upon something before, to mention it further back. —**berührt**, —**besagt**, [chiefly in chancery-style] *adj.* and *adv.* above-mentioned, V. —benannt. —**bescheid** or —**beschied**, *m.* [in law] 1) [—ladung] summons, subpoena, citation. 2) preliminary answer. —**bescheiden**, *irr. v. tr.* [in law] 1) [—laden] to summon, to subpoena, to cite. 2) to give a provisory or conditional answer. —**beschließen**, *irr. v. tr.* to decree or settle before-hand. —**beschluß**, *m.* preliminary decree. —**besetzen**, *v. tr.* to preoccupy. —**besitzen**, *irr. v. tr.* to possess before another. —**besitzer**, *m.* previous or the late possessor. —**bestellen**, *v. tr.* to bespeak [first or before others]. —**besteller**, *m.* one who bespeaks &c. —**bestimmen**, V. Vorherbestimmen. —**bestimmung**, *f.* V. Vorherbestimmung. —**bestimmungsglaube** &c. V. Vorherbestimmungsglaube &c. —**betagen**, *v. tr.* [not much used] [antedatiren, vordatiren] to date back, to antedate. —**beten**, *v. tr.* and *intr.* **Einem —beten**, to pray before any one, to instruct him how to pray, how to recite the prayer; **einem Kranken —beten**, to pray at the bedside of a sick person; **Einem ein Gebet —beten**, to recite a prayer to any one [to make him repeat it or pray too]. *Fig.* [fam.] **Einem immer nur eins und dasselbe —beten**, to be always harping on one string. —**beter**, *m.*, —**beterinn**, *f.* one who prays &c., V. —beten. —**beterei**, and —**beterei**, *f.* [in a bad sense] the rage for praying &c., V. —beten. —**betrachten**, *v. tr.* to consider before-hand. —**betrachtung**, *f.* previous reflexion, consideration beforehand. —**betteln**, *v. intr.* to beg before another [to shew him how to whine, to look piteously &c.]. —**beugen**, *v. tr.* and *refl.* to bend forwards. **Den Kopf —beugen**, to bend forward, to bow the head; **die —beugenden Muskeln der Armspindel**, the pronator muscles, the pronators. *Fig.* **Einer Krankheit, einem Uebel —beugen**, to obviate, to prevent a malady, an evil, a misfortune; **sich —beugen**, to bend forwards, *fig.* to preserve against, to obviate or prevent by anticipation. **Das —**, V. Vorbeugung. —**beuger**, *m.* [in anatomy] pronator [muscle]. —**beugung**, *f.* a bending forwards, a forward inclination. —**beugungsmittel**, *n.* a preservative [remedy]. —**beweisen**, *irr. v. tr.* **Einem Etwas —beweisen**, to prove, demonstrate something to any one. —**bewußt**, *m.* [provincial or in law] V. —wissen. —**bieten**, *irr. v. tr.* [in law] [citiren] to summon, to cite. —**bild**, *n.* example, model, pattern; *it.* the original [for copying]. **Wir haben an den Kunstwerken der Alten treffliche —bilder zur Nachahmung**, we have excellent models in the works of art of the ancients. *Fig.* **Christus hat uns ein —bild gelassen**, Christ has left, set us an example; **sich Etwas zum —bild nehmen, machen**, to make any thing for an example, to take it as an example; **sich Jemand zum —bilde nehmen**, to take any one as an example, as a model; **die Opferung Isaaks war ein —bild der Opferung Christi**, the sacrifice of Isaac was a type of that of Christ. Syn. V. Muster. —**bilden**, *v. tr.* to model. **Ein Brustbild aus Gips, Wachs —bilden**, to model a bust in plaster of Paris, in wax. *Fig. a*) to figure, to represent under some emblem or figure. *b*) to typify. **Die Opferung des Osterlammes bildete die Opferung Christi am Kreuzesstamme —**, the sacrifice of the pascal lamb typified that of Christ on the cross; **die eherne Schlange bildete Christum am Kreuze —**, the brazen serpent typified Christ upon the cross. *c*) to instruct, to educate, to school. **Das —**, V. Vorbildung. —**bilder**, *m.* modeller. —**bildlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) figurative, typical, emblematical, representative. **Viele Feierlichkeiten des alten Bundes waren —bildlich**, many ceremonies of the old covenant were typical. 2) capable of being represented, figured &c. —**bildslehre**, *f.* [in theology] typology. —**bildung**, *f.* 1) representation. 2) [—bild] model, emblem, type. 3) shooling, instruction, education. **Er hat eine gute —bildung genossen**, he has been well educated for that profession, has been well schooled for that employment, art &c. —**binden**, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [anbinden] to fasten the lines of the toils to trees. **Eine Schürze —binden**, to put or fasten on an apron, a pinafore. II. *v. intr.* **Einem —binden**, to tie before any one to put him in the way of it; [in husbandry] **Einem —binden**, *a*) to bind the sheaves before any one the first [for shewing another]; *b*) to bind sheaves faster than another. —**binder**, *m.*, —**binderinn**, *f.* one who ties or binds on before; *it.* one who binds the sheaves the first &c., V. —binden. —**bitte**, *f.* 1) a deprecation, a prayer to avert any thing. 2) V. Fürbitte. —**bitten**, *irr. v. intr.* 1) to pray against, to deprecate. 2) [in fam. lang.] to beg to come forward. —**bitter**, *m.*, —**bitterinn**, *f.* a deprecator. —**blänken**, *v. tr.* and *intr.* **Einem [Etwas] —blänken**, to polish, furbish, burnish [any thing] before any one to shew him how. —**blasen**, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* **Einem —blasen**, to blow upon the horn, to play on a wind-instrument to shew the learner how he ought to lip, to tongue &c. II. *v. tr.* **Einem Etwas auf der Flöte, auf dem Horne, auf der Trompete —blasen**, to play something on the flute, horn, trumpet before or to any one; **er hat mir ein Stückchen —geblasen**, he has played me a tune, an air on the flute &c. —**blättern**, *v. intr.* to shew any one how to turn, [also] fold the leaves. —**bleiben**, *irr. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to remain before. —**blick**, *m.* a look or peep into futurity, foresight. —**blicken**, *v. intr.* to scan or con the future. —**blitzen**, *v. intr.* to lighten across, athwart. —**blöcken**, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to bleat before the rest. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] to sing bleatingly. 2) [in a proper as well as figurative sense] to bleat, to baa before any one. —**bohren**, *v. intr.* 1) to bore first with a small gimlet &c. 2) **Einem —bohren**, to bore before any one to shew any one how to do it; *it.* to bore faster. —**bohrer**, *m.* 1) one, who shews how to bore. 2) [with carpenters] an auger. —**bot**, *n.* [provincial and in law] [—ladung] summons, subpoena. —**bote**, *m.* messenger, precursor, forerunner. **Die Schwalben sind die —boten des Frühlings**, the swallows are the harbingers of spring, heralds of the spring. *Fig.* **Die —boten einer Krankheit, des Todes**, the signs, presages, precursors &c. of a disease, of death; **die —boten des Fiebers**, the prevenient signs or symptoms of the fever; **diese Uneinigkeiten sind —boten eines Bürgerkrieges**, these differences, dissensions are the fore-runners of a civil-war. —**bötinn**, *f.* the fore-runner. —**bramraa**, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] the fore-top-gallant-yard. —**bramsegel**, *n.* fore-top-gallant-sail. —**bramstenge**, *f.* fore-top-gallant-mast. —**bramstengenstag**, *m.* and *n.* stay of the fore-top-gallant-mast. —**bramstengenstagsegel**, V. —bramsegel. —**braten**, I. *v. tr.* to roast before-hand. II. *v. tr.* and *intr.* **Einem [Etwas] —braten**, to roast or fry [any thing] before any one to teach him the way. —**brausen**, *v. intr.* to issue with noise. —**brechen**, *irr. v. intr.* to break forth. —**breiten**, *v. tr.* to stretch [out] before any one, before one's self. —**brennen**, *v. tr.* **Einem ein Zeichen —brennen**, to brand any one in the forehead. —**bringen**, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to bring out before any one, to place before his eyes. 2) *Fig.* to bring out or forth, to utter. **Kein Wort —bringen können**, to be unable to bring or get out a word; **er wußte nichts zu seiner Entschuldigung —zubringen**, he did not know what to say for an excuse, what excuse to offer; **was haben Sie —zubringen?** what have you to say, to propose, to proffer, to advance? **er brachte seine Beweise, seine Klage —**, he produced his proofs, stated

the cause of his complaint, stated his case as plaintiff; Sie bringen da etwas ſchwer zu Beweiſendes —, you advance something there difficult to be proved. 3) *Fig.* [in gunnery] Ein Geſchütz —bringen, to mount a piece in battery. Das —bringen, proposition, statement, exposition. —bröckeln, —brocken, *v. tr.* to throw morsels, crumbs, little bits before any one or thing. —bruch, *m.* [rather provincial] a bursting forth, a break out, an [impetuous] eruption. —brüllen, —brummen, —brummeln, *v. tr.* to low, bellow, hum before any one. Er brummte uns ein Liedchen —, he hummed us an air. —bruſt, *f.* [with butchers] V. Vorderbruſt. —buchſtaben, —buchſtabiren, *v. tr.* and *intr.* Einem Kinde [Etwas, die Wörter] —buchſtabiren, to shew the letters to a child, to teach it [to read or know its letters, to make it spell]. —bücken, *v. reſl.* ſich —bücken, to incline or bend forwards. —bug, V. Vorderbug. —bühne, *f.* [Vorderbühne] the front of the stage, the front-scene; proscenium. —burg, *f.* a little castle in front of a larger one; *it.* castle standing out before, in front. —dach, *n.* front-roof, projecting roof. *it.* Das —dach [an] einer Kutſche, the fore-roof of a coach. —damm, *m.* dam before another, advanced dam. —dämmen, *v. tr.* to secure by a dam, by a dike. —dämmern, *v. intr.* to come forth from the twilight, from the gloom; *it.* to begin to appear, to steal upon the sight. —dampfen, I. *v. intr.* to steam or smoke forth. II. *v. tr. Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Einem —dampfen, Etwas —dampfen, to smoke [with a pipe] before any one, something near him. —dank, *m.* thanks in advance, before they are due. —danken, *v. intr.* to thank before-hand, prematurely. —daſeyn, V. Vorherdaſeyn. —decke, *f.* covering, veil. Die Wolken ſind ſeine —decke [in Scripture], thick clouds are a covering to him. —decken, *v. tr.* 1) to cover in front, to veil. 2) Einen Tiſch &c. —decken, to lay a table &c. before any one to teach him the way. —deich, *m.* V. —damm. —deichen, V. —dämmen. —dem, *adv.* formerly, of yore, once on a time. —denken, *irr. v. intr.* 1) Einem —denken, to think before any one; *it.* to think deeper than another. 2) to teach any one to think well. —denker, *m.* one who thinks for the rest, better than the rest. —deſſen, *adv.* [obsolete] formerly. —deuten, *v. tr.* 1) V. —bedeuten. 2) to explain the future. —deuter, *m.* one, who explains the future. —deutung, *f.* 1) explanation of a future thing. 2) V. —bedeutung. —dichten, I. *v. intr.* to precede in poetry; *it.* to give models of or in poetry. II. *v. tr. Fig.* Einem Etwas —dichten, to tell any one a falsehood. —dolmetſchen, *v. tr.* 1) Etwas —dolmetſchen, to interpret any thing. 2) to interpret before any one for the purpose of instructing him. —donnern, *v. tr. Fig.* [in fam. lang.] to thunder out [any thing]. —drängen, *v. tr.* and *reſl.* to push or press forwards. Sich —drängen, to cleave the crowd, the press; to push or press forward. —drechſeln, *v. intr.* Einem —drechſeln, to shew any one how to turn [on a lathe]. —drehen, *v. tr.* 1) to turn any thing before any thing else. Den Wirbel an einem Fenſter —drehen, to turn the bolt of a German window before the frame. 2) to turn to view. Die beſte Seite —drehen, to turn the best side round in front, to shew it; *it. fig.* to shew one's self off on one's best side, to one's advantage. 3) V. —drechſeln. —dreſchen, *v. intr.* 1) Einem —dreſchen, to shew any one how to thrash corn. 2) to thrash corn at the head of the others, to be the first thrasher. —dreſcher, *m.* the first thrasher. —dringen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to press forwards with violence, to force one's way onwards, [in war] to gain ground. Der Feind drang bis zur Hauptſtadt —, the enemy penetrated, advanced up to the capital. 2) *Fig.* Sein —dringender Geiſt, his penetrating, piercing, *it.* aspiring mind. —dringlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [in a bad sense] constantly striving to get before others [in a crowd, at a show &c.]. *Fig.* pert, inquisitive. 2) [in a good sense] *Fig.* Ein —dringlicher Geiſt, a penetrating, piercing mind. —druck, *m.* 1) must of the first pressing. 2) [with printers] [Original] original. —drucken, I. *v. intr.* 1) to print before any one for shewing him the way it is done. 2) to print first, the first. II. *v. tr.* to print before. —drücken, *v. tr.* 1) to press on, onwards, forwards. 2) Ein Siegel —drücken, to affix or appose a seal. —druſch, *m.* [provincial or in common people's lang.] 1) the shewing of the way to thrash corn. 2) that which has been thrashed before hand, or in shewing any one how to use the flail. —dudeln, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang., chiefly in contempt] Einem ein Stückchen —dudeln, to play any one an air on the bagpipe, [in general on any wind-instrument] on the flute &c. —duften, *v. intr.* to exhale a more powerful odour, to surpass in fragrance, in smell. —dürfen, [in fam. lang.] V. Vorandürfen. —ebbe, *f.* commencement of the flux, rise of the tide. —egen, —eggen, *v. intr.* 1) to harrow first, the first, to go over the field with the harrow before the others. 2) Einem —eggen, to shew any one how to harrow. 3) to harrow faster than another. —eid, *m.* [in law] oath of probity. —eile, *f.* overhaste, hurry. —eilen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to hurry or hasten on, forward. Einem —eilen, to be beforehand with any one, to get the start of any one. *Fig.* to outstrip any one. —eilig, *adj.* and *adv.* over-hastily, hurriedly, precipitately. Er iſt ſo —eilig, he is so hasty, [fam.] he is too quick by half; —eilige Antwort, precipitate answer. —eiligkeit, *f.* precipitation, hurry, flurry. —eingenommenheit, *f.* prepossession, prejudice. —einnehmen, *irr. v. tr.* [in a proper as well as figurative sense] to prepossess, to preoccupy. Für Etwas —eingenommen ſeyn, to be prejudiced, prepossessed in favour of, to be taken with any thing. —empfang, *m.* 1) anticipation. 2) that which is taken up in advance, the advance. —empfangen, *irr. v. tr.* to anticipate, V. Vorausempfangen. —empfinden, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to anticipate [a sensation to come]. 2) Dieſer Reiſebeſchreiber empfindet bei ſeinen Naturſchilderungen den Leſern zu viel —, this tourist, in his descriptions of scenery, anticipates the sensations and spoils the enjoyment of the reader by putting in too many fine sentiments of his own. —empfindung, *f.* presentiment. —ende, *n.* 1) [in husbandry] the end of a field skirting pasture-ground. 2) V. —haupt. —enthalten, *irr. v. tr.* to detain, to retain or withhold unjustly. Er hat ihm ſeinen Lohn —enthalten, he has kept back his wages, kept him out of his wages; fremdes Gut —enthalten, to detain the property of another. Das —, detention, unjust retention. —entwerfen, *irr. v. tr.* to sketch. —entwurf, *m.* [Skizze] sketch. Einen —entwurf zu Etwas machen, to take or make a sketch of any thing. —erbe, I. *m.* the chief of the heirs general; [if favoured by will] residuary legatee. II. *n.* largest or most valuable portion of an inheritance. —erben, *v. tr.* to inherit more than one's joint heirs or co-heirs. —erfinden, *irr. v. tr.* to invent the first, before the rest. —erhalten, *irr. v. tr.* to receive in advance. —erinnern, *v. tr.* to write an introduction, a preamble &c., to make previous mention of any thing. —erinnerung, *f.* introduction, introductory or preliminary discourse, preamble, prospectus. —erkennen, *irr. v. tr.* to recognize previously. —erklären, *v. tr.* 1) to declare beforehand. 2) to explain, to interpret to any one, in any one's presence. —erklärung, *f.* 1) action of declaring beforehand. 2) declaration; *it.* preliminary explanation &c. —ernte, *f.* first harvest. —ernten, *v. tr.* to anticipate the harvest. —errathen, *irr. v. tr.* to divine or guess beforehand. —erſehen, *irr. v. tr.* to predestine. —érſt, [seldom vörerſt] *adv.* in the first place, before all, before every thing. —erſt muß man dies thun, this must be done first of all. —erwägen, *irr. v. tr.* to consider beforehand. —erwählen, *v. tr.* to pre-elect; to predestine. —erwählung, *f.* preliminary choice; *it.* [—herbeſtimmung] predestination. —erwähnen, *v. tr.* to mention beforehand, the first, before any one. Die —erwähnten Perſonen, the before or above-mentioned persons. —erzählen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* Einem Etwas —erzählen, to relate any thing before, *it.* to any one, in the presence of any one. —eſelshaupt, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] cap of the foresail. —eſſen, I. *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) Einem —eſſen, to shew any one how he ought to eat [by eating before him]. 2) to eat the fastest. 3) *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] —gegeſſenes Brod, the calf eaten in the cow's belly. II. *n.* [with cooks] the first course. —fabeln, *v. tr.* to recite fables. —fahr, *m.*, —inn, *f.* or —fahrer, predecessor. Mein —fahr in der Ehe, the first or late husband of my wife; die —fahren [—ältern], ancestors, forefathers. —fahren, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to ride or drive on before, to go before in any vehicle. Er fuhr —, die andern alle nach, he drove or rode on first, all the rest followed. 2) to drive up to the door, to the street-door. Den Kutſcher, die Kutſche —fahren laſſen, to tell the coachman to drive up to the door; es iſt ein Gefährt —gefahren, a carriage [of some sort] has driven up to, has stopped at our door, house. 3) Einem —fahren, to outdrive, to overtake and drive past any one. —fall, *m.* 1) fall forwards, a precipitous fall or descent. [in medicine] Der —fall der Bärmutter, der —fall, the falling or prolapse of the womb; der —fall des Augenliedes, der Hornhaut, des Augapfels, V. Augenlieder—fall, Hornhaut—fall, Augapfel—fall; der —fall des Augenſternes [projection of the cornea in the form of a tumour], staphyloma, staphylosis; der —fall der Kryſtallinſe, fall or projection of the crystalline lens; der —fall der Regenbogenhaut, ptosis. 2) the thing itself, which falls, [with watchmakers] detend; *it.* [Stellung] the guard [to the fusee]. 3) *Fig.* [Zufall] accident, event, case, affair; *it.* occurrence, conjuncture. Das iſt ein eigener, beſonderer — fall, that is a singular case, strange affair &c.; in allen —fällen

des Lebens, in all the incidents of life, V. —gang. Syn. V. Abenteuer. —fallen, *irr. v. intr.* 1) to fall down before something, near it. 2) to fall forwards. Den —gefallenen Theil wieder an seinen Ort bringen, to replace the part fallen out. 3) [= sich zutragen] to happen, take place, to come to pass, to fall out, to befall, to occur. Was ist wieder —gefallen? what has happened again? ist nichts Neues —gefallen? has nothing new taken place, turned up? bei —fallender Gelegenheit, at the first opportunity. —fallenheit, *f.* [—fall] event. —fang, *m.* anticipated prize, capture. —fangen, *irr. v. tr.* to foreseize. —fassen, I. *v. intr.* to hold before. II. *v. tr. Fig.* Eine Meinung —fassen, to take up an opinion [too hastily]; —gefaßte Meinung, opinion formed too readily, a prepossession, prejudice. —fasten, *v. intr.* to fast beforehand. —fasten, *pl.* shrove-tide. —fastensonntag, *m.* quinquagesima, the next sunday before Lent. —fechten, *irr. v. intr.* 1) Einem —fechten, to fence before any one for teaching him, to shew him how to fence. 2) to fence better than another. 3) to fight in the foremost or first ranks, in the van, in the onset or onslaught. —fechter, *m.* 1) one who shews another how to fence. 2) *Fig.* first combatant, champion, leader. —feier, *f.* preceding or antecedent festival, festival of the day before. —fenster, *n.* the front-window [of a double-window]. —fest, *n.* V. —feier. —fiedeln, [in common people's lang.] V. —geigen. —finden, *irr. v. tr.* [a little pompous, = finden] to find a person or thing at a place before. Ich fand ihn schon —, als ich ankam, I found him already there, when I arrived; hat sich nichts mehr von seinen Sachen —gefunden? has nothing more been found of his effects? —finger, *m.* the fore-finger, V. Zeigefinger. —fischen, *v. intr.* 1) to fish first in any water, before another does. 2) to fish before any one for teaching him the art. —flammen, *v. intr.* to flame forth, out. —flattern, V. —anflattern. —flechten, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to interlace, to plait, to fret. 2) to form trellice-work, a grating before any opening. —fleck, *m.* front-patch. —fliegen, V. —an- or —ausfliegen. —fließen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] 1) to flow out, forth. 2) to flow before any one, any one's eyes. —flöße, *f.* right of floating one's wood down the stream before the others. —flöten, *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —flöten, to play any thing to any one on the flute; *it. fig.* [of singing-birds, the nightingale] to warble, to sing most sweetly [before any one]. —flüstern, *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —flüstern, to whisper something to any one. —flut, *f.* the young flood [just before the quarter flood of the flux]. —fodern or —fordern, *v. tr.* Einen —fordern, to summon &c. the parties. Das —fordern, citation, summoning, summons. —folter, *f.* [formerly] preparatory question or torture —forder, [obsolete] V. —vorder. —form, *f.* model, protoplast. —formen, *v. tr.* [modelliren] to model. —former, *m.* [unusual] modeller. —frage, *f.* 1) [—läufige] preliminary or leading question. 2) an incidental or casual question. —fressen, V. —essen. —freude, *f.* joy beforehand, anticipatory or anticipated joy. —friede, *m.* [—läufiger] preliminary peace. —friedenspunkt, *m.* preliminary article of peace. —früh, *adj.* and *adv.* too soon, too early, oversoon. —frühling, *m.* the early spring, the days that usher in the spring. —fühlen, *v. tr.* to have a presentiment of, to feel or perceive beforehand, to forebode. Eine Freude —fühlen, to anticipate a joy. Das —fühlen, presentiment, foreboding. —führbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that may be introduced, presentable. —führen, *v. tr.* 1) to lead before any one. 2) to conduct into the presence of. Man hat den Verbrecher —geführt, the criminal has been had up, he has been placed at the bar, has been brought up before the magistrate &c.; sich ein Pferd —führen lassen, to have a horse brought out and tried in one's presence; führt mir mein Reitpferd —, bring me out my saddle-horse, my hunter or roadster &c. *Fig.* Die Einbildungskraft führt der Seele ein Bild nach dem andern —, [the] imagination presents, conjures up to the soul one image after another. —fund, *m.* [unusual] [Inventarium] inventory. —fundstück, *n.* any moveable, lot &c. of or in an inventory. —fuß, *m.* 1) V. Vorderfuß. 2) *Fig.* [in seamen's lang.] Den —fuß haben [= ein Schiff todt gesegelt haben], to forereach or outsail a ship, to beat her hollow or dead. —gabe, *f.* 1) [at many games] the points or number given [to the weaker player], the advantage, [at tennis] bisk. 2) that, which one proposes, alleges, advances. 3) a choice present, a select gift. 4) [rather provincial instead of das Vorgeben] assertion. Seiner —gabe nach, according to his declaration, assertion or asseveration, allegation. —gackern, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to cry or hiss like a goose before any one. —gang, *m.* 1) [—tritt, —rang] precedence, right of priority. Sich um den —gang streiten, to dispute the place of superior rank. 2) [modern word] antecedent. Seine —gänge versprechen nicht viel, his previous actions, life don't promise much. 3) [Muster, Beispiel] pattern, example. Nach seinem —gang, from, by, after, in imitation of, following his example. 4) [in distilling brandy, the —lauf] the oil of wine, that first comes over, the feints. 5) [Ereigniß] event, incident. Den —gang der Sache, den —gang näher or im Einzelnen erzählen, to give the history of the matter, the thread of the story, to give the details of the fact, of the occurrence. 6) [in architecture] corridor. —gängeln, *v. tr.* Einen —gängeln, to lead any one by, with or in leading-strings. —gänger, *m.* 1) [not much used] one who walks before. Judas war ein —gänger derer, die Jesum fingen [in Scripture], Judas went before them, that took Jesus. 2) *Fig.* —gänger, example, muster, pattern, guide, leader, model. Sie war ihre —inn in der Tugend, she was her guide to virtue, she [has] set her an example of virtue; *it.* —gänger, predecessor; das Beispiel seines —gängers nachahmen, to follow the example, to tread in the footsteps of one's predecessor. 3) [with whale-fishermen] foreganger; [in seamen's lang.] —gänger or —läufer des Ankertaues, the bend or clinch of the cable; — der Loglien, the wake or track of the log-line. —gängersrecht, *n.* [Präcedenzrecht] the right of priority, of precedence. —gängig, *adj.* and *adv.* [—läufig] precedent, antecedent, preliminary, provisional, anterior. —es Urtheil, preparatory judgement or sentence. —gaukeln, *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —gaukeln, to play juggling tricks before any one. *Fig.* to juggle any one. —gebären, *v. tr.* 1) to bring forth prematurely, to miscarry. 2) to be delivered before another. 3) to have one's first child, to be brought to bed of one's first child, to be put to bed for the first time. —gebäude, V. Vordergebäude. —geben, *irr. v. tr.* 1) [at many games &c.] to give points &c., [at tennis] to give bisk. Wie viel geben Sie mir —? how much, how many do or will you give me? Einem auf hundert Schritte zehn —geben, to give any one ten paces or steps out of a hundred. 2) Einem eine Schürze —geben, to give any one an apron; dem Vieh sein Futter —geben, to give the cattle its fodder *Fig.* [in Scripture] Darum daß sie mein Gesetz verlassen, das ich ihnen —gegeben habe, because they have forsaken my law, which I set before them. 3) Einem Etwas —geben, to set any one a task, to give him a lesson, something to learn. 4) [behaupten but frequently in the bad sense of ‚falsely'] to assert, allege, declare, pretend. Er gab —, er sey ihm nichts schuldig, he gave out, he maintained &c., that he owed him nothing; seine —gegebene Bescheidenheit, his pretended, sham, mock modesty; so wie er —gab, as he asserted, averred, by what he says; *it.* eine Krankheit —geben, to sham, feign an illness, [in beggars' cant] to sham Abram; — [in law], to allege falsely, to use as a pretext, to plead unfairly. Das —, 1) [at games] the points given, the advantage. 2) [Vorwand] pretext, sham plea. Seinem —geben nach, according to his allegation, assertion; alle diese —geben helfen nichts, all these assertions, pretexts are of no avail. —gebirge, *n.* 1) the hill, eminence, headland at the foot or base of a mountain, of a mountain-chain. 2) promontory, cape, land-cape, headland. Das grüne —gebirge [in geography], Cape de Verd; [in seamen's lang.] zwischen zwei —gebirgen seyn, to be embayed, landlocked. 3) [in anatomy] the promontory [in the cavity of the tympanum]. 4) [in conchology] Das —gebirge der guten Hoffnung [Landkartenporzellane], the promontory hoof-shell or nerite. —gebirgen, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] [with poets] —gebirgte Gestade, shores abounding in, crowned with headlands. —geblich, *adj.* and *adv* [frequently, but not invariably used in a bad sense] as averred, as asserted. Ein —gebliches Recht, a pretended right; diese —geblichen Philosophen, these self-called, would-be philosophers. —geboren, *past part.* and as an *adj.* [V. under Vorgebären] born before any one, born first, elder born. —gebot, *n.* 1) first or preliminary order, injunction. 2) V. —forderung. —geburt, *f.* 1) preceding or anterior birth. 2) child born before another. —gedacht, *past part.* and as an *adj.* and *adv.*, [see under —denken] 1) thought on before, before acting. 2) forementioned, V. —benannt. —gedanke, *m.* [—läufiger] first thought. —gefaßt, V. under —fassen. —gefecht, *n.* skirmish; *it.* V. —treffen. —gefühl, *n.* anticipation, [chiefly] presentiment, foreboding, misgiving. Das dunkle —gefühl seines Schicksals, the vague or secret presentiment of his fate. —gehen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] 1) to go on, onwards, forward or forwards. Geh —! get out! *Fig. a*) [—ragen] to come beyond or out, to peep out, to be visible. Das Futter des Kleides, ihr Unterrock geht —, the lining of the dress, her petticoat shews; das Haar geht unter seiner Perrücke —, the hair shews under, peeps from out his wig; das Dach geht einen Schuh vor der Mauer —, the roof projects a foot beyond the wall. *b*) [in law] to proceed. 2) to outgo, to outwalk, to outstrip. *Fig.* to surpass, to outdo, to excel. Einem an Gelehrsamkeit —gehen, to excel any one in learning; Einem im Alter —gehen, to surpass any one in age; Er geht ihm im Dienstalter —, he is his superior in the

years of his public employment, of his service. 3) Die Uhr geht —, the watch gains, goes too fast. 4) V. —angehen. 5) [ſich zutragen] to take place. Was iſt denn hier —gegangen? what has been then going on here? es iſt nichts Neues —gegangen, nothing new has turned up, transpired, happened; ich kann nicht ſagen, was in mir —ging, als &c., I cannot express what was going on in my mind, what I felt, what was taking place within me, when &c.; damit iſt Etwas, iſt eine Veränderung —gegangen, something, some change or another has happened to it; während dieſes —ging, whilst this was going on. 6) to set or give an example, to shew the way. Andern mit gutem Beiſpiele —gehen [—angehen], to set a good example to others. —geigen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) Einem —geigen, to shew any one how to play the fiddle. 2) [often in contempt] Einem ein Stückchen —geigen, to play a tune on the violin to any one. —geiger, *m.* 1) [not much used] one, who shews any one how to play the violin. 2) [in an orchestre] first violin, first fiddle, leader. —geiß, *f.* [provincial] goat or chamois, who is the leader. —geld, *n.* [provincial] V. Näherrecht. —gelege, *n.* [in hydraulics] gutter, jack-rafter. —geleit, *n.* prior right of escorting. —geleiten, *v. tr.* to lead or conduct any one on or forward; to precede, to escort. —gemach, *n.* anteroom, antechamber. —gemählde, *n.* [more usual Skizze] sketch. —gemeldet, *adj.* and *adv.* above-mentioned, aforesaid. —genannt, V. under —nennen. —genießen, *irr. v. tr.* to enjoy beforehand, to anticipate an enjoyment. —genuß, *m.* anticipated enjoyment. —gerathen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [in fam. lang.] to get, to come before, to present itself by chance. —gericht, *n.* 1) [from 1. Gericht] [with cooks] a side-dish, V. —eſſen. Nach der Suppe trägt man die —gerichte auf, after soup the side-dishes, the entrées are served up. 2) [from 2 Gericht] [in law] V. —gängiges Urtheil under —gängig. —geſang, *m.* [das —ſingen] the act of preluding with the voice, of striking up. —geſchehen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to happen before, previously. —geſchichte, *f.* 1) previous, prior, former history. 2) that which happened before. —geſchmack, V. —ſchmack. —geſchwader, *n.* the squadron ahead, the first squadron. —geſetzte, *m.* a superior, one placed over or before another; *it.* prefect. Seinen —geſetzten gehorchen, to obey one's superiors. —geſperr, *n.* [with locksmiths] the shoulder, lock-security; *it.* the cap [to locks]. —geſpräch, *n.* preliminary discourse, introductory conversation, the previous, foregoing dialogue. —geſtalten, *v. tr.* to form before any one, in any one's presence. *Fig.* to represent, to image forth to the mind. —geſterig, [more usual] —geſtrig, *adj.* the day before yesterday's. Der —geſtrige Tag, the day before yesterday. —geſtern, *adv.* the day before yesterday. Das iſt von —geſtern her, that took place &c. the day before yesterday. —geſümpf, *n.* [with miners] first bore in a gallery. —gewächs, *n.* [Stopfwachs] bee-bread, propolis. —gewicht, *n.* V. Uebergewicht. —gewinn, *m.* gain or profit made beforehand. —gewinnen, *irr. v. tr.* to win or gain beforehand. —gewöhnen, *v. tr.* to accustom to beforehand, to train. —giebel, *m.* the frontispiece, front [of a building]. —gieren, *v. intr.* [unusual] to desire or covet beforehand, to look first of all with greedy eyes upon. —gießen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to pour in front, before. 2) to cause to flow, to spout, to run, to pour out. —glänzen, *v. intr.* 1) to shine forth. 2) to shine more brightly. Der Demant glänzt vor den übrigen Steinen —, the diamond outshines, eclipses other gems. *Fig.* Andern mit Wiſſenſchaften —glänzen, to outshine others with respect to one's scientific attainments; an Schönheit glänzt ſie ihren Geſpielinnen —, in beauty she outshines her companions. —glotzen, *v. intr.* [in common people's lang.] to look upon with gloating or goggling eyes, to goggle at [bent forward or bending one's eyes forward]. —glühen, *v. intr.* to glow first, before something else, to glow brighter or more intensely than other glowing objects. —graben, *irr. v tr.* and *intr* 1) to dig, grub before any one else. 2) Einem —graben, to shew any one how to dig. 3) to dig faster than the rest. —graben, *m.* a ditch sunk before something, a front-ditch; [in fortification] the outer moat, the ditch of the counterscarp next to the country, at the foot of the glacis. —greifen, *irr. v. intr.* 1) [vornhin greifen] to touch, seize in front or before something. Das Pferd greift —, the horse stretches out, takes great lengths or paces. 2) to seize the first, before others. *Fig.* Einem —greifen, to trespass upon any one, to usurp or invade; Einem in ſeinem Amte —greifen, to encroach or intrench upon another's office, on his official duties; das Recht, Einem in einer Sache —zugreifen, the right of prevention; *it.* ich will Ihnen nicht —greifen, I shall do nothing without previously consulting you, without your knowledge or concurrence, I will not forestall you. 3) [in sportsmen's lang.] V. Uebereilen. 4) to beat through a wood for rousing the stag. Den Leithund —greifen laſſen, to let the hound recover scent, retrieve his blemish. —greiflich, *adj.* and *adv.* by anticipation, by prevention, anticipatory. —griff, *m.* [in law] prevention, anticipation, V. —greifen. —grund, *m.* V. —dergrund. —grunzen, I. *v. intr.* to grunt the loudest, to grunt before any one, in order that he may hear. II. *v. tr.* [low, in contempt] Ein Stück —grunzen, to grunt out a tune, an air. —gucken, [in fam. lang.] *v. intr.* to peep out or forth. Ihr Hemde, Ihr Unterrock guckt —, your shirt, your petticoat shews. —gunſt, *f.* predilection, favour, preference. —gurgeln, *v. tr.* [= —ſingen] [in fam. lang., in contempt] Einem Etwas —, to sing, pipe an air to any one. —gürten, *v. tr.* Etwas —gürten, to gird on in front. —haar, *n.* front-hair. —haben, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to have before one. Eine Schürze —haben, to have on an apron. 2) *Fig. a*) [in fam. lang.] Einen —haben, to have any one up [for examination, giving him a lecture &c.]. *b*) Etwas —haben, to have any thing in contemplation, to intend, to design; eine Reiſe —haben, to have a journey in view, in one's head, to intend taking a journey; etwas Böſes —haben, to hatch, to be brooding or brewing mischief, to have mischief in one's head, man weiß noch nicht, was ſie —haben, it is not known yet, what their design, project, plan &c. is; er hat große Dinge —, he has great plans, projects in his head, in embryo; darf man nicht wiſſen, was Sie mit ihm —haben, may not one know what your intentions are with respect to him, to it, what you purpose doing with him, to it. *c*) [in fam. lang.] Etwas —haben, to have something o do. Das —haben, project, design, plan, intention; ein —haben billigen, to approve of a design; ſein —haben ausführen, to execute one's design, to carry one's plan &c. into effect; [rather pompous] ich bin [des] —habens [= ich habe vor], es zu thun, I have a great mind to do it, I intend doing it. —hacken, *v. tr.* 1) Einem —hacken, to hack, to use the hoe before any one for the sake of instructing him. 2) to hack, dig &c. before another does. —häkeln, *v. tr.* to fasten in front, before with little hooks. —haken, *v. tr.* to hook on in front, before. —halle, *f.* porch; [sometimes] entrance-hall. —halt, *m.* 1) the act of stopping before something; [in music] a note prolonged, that must be played long, be accented before another. 2) *Fig. a*) [not much used, = —wand] pretext. *b*) [= Stütze] countenance, support. *c*) [= —ſtellung] representation, remonstrance. Einem einen —halt über ein Vergehen machen, to remonstrate with any one on account of a fault. —halten, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) V. —enthalten. 2) to hold before. Einem ein Buch, einen Spiegel, ein Stück Geld —halten, to hold [up] a book, a looking-glass, a piece of money before any one, to present, to hold up or out a piece of money to any one; die Hand —halten, to hold one's hand before one's face, to hide one's face with, to bury one's face in one's hand; den Schild —halten, to hold one's shield before one, to cover one's self with one's buckler; [in sportsmen's lang.] dem wilden Schweine den Spieß —halten, to present the pike to the wild boar; das Schießgewehr im Zielen —halten or mit demſelben —halten, to take aim with a gun or musket. *Fig. a*) [in a proper and figurative sense] to hold out or forth for acceptance. *b*) [—ſtellen] to represent. Einem die Wahrheit, ſeine Pflicht —halten, to tell any one the truth, to point or hold out to him his duty; Einem ein Vergehen —halten, to shew any one his [her] fault, to reproach any one with it; er hat mir es genug —gehalten, he has preached to me, lectured me enough about it, V. —werfen, —rücken. II. *v. intr.* [dauern] to last, to hold out. Dieſer Vorrath wird nicht lange —halten, this store will not hold out long. Syn. V. Verweiſen. —haltung, *f.* V. —halten, das; [Vorſtellung] representation, remonstrance; *it.* reproach, reproof. —hand, *f.* 1) [Vorderhand] wrist, carpus. 2) the right hand or side, the place of honour, [at games] the elder hand. Er hat die —hand, he is elder hand; he has the lead. 3) [in the manege] the fore-hand of a horse. —hánden, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [gegenwärtig &c.] at hand, existing, present, actual. Es iſt noch ein großer Vorrath, etwas Geld —handen, there is still a great store, a considerable surplus of stock, some money [in hand]; der —handene Vorrath, the actual stock; Alles, was dort —handen iſt, every thing, which is there; die —handenen Möbeln, the actual furniture; es waren wenig Liebhaber dazu —handen, few amateurs, purchasers were present [there]; ſein Bruder iſt nicht mehr —handen [in pop. lang.], his brother is no more, is no longer living; denn es iſt —handen [= offenbar, liegt auf der Hand], daß Herodes das Kindlein ſuche, daſſelbe umzubringen [in Scripture], for Herod will seek the young child to destroy him. 2) [near] at hand. Es iſt Gefahr, Noth —handen, danger, necessity is at hand, the danger is imminent, the necessity is urgent or pressing. —hang, *m.* curtain. Die —hänge vor dem Bette, dem Fenſter, the curtains, drapery before the bed, window, the bed-curtains, window-curtains; die —hänge des Bettes aufziehen,

zuziehen, to open or draw, to draw to or to close the bed-curtains; der —hang auf or vorne an der Schaubühne, the curtain on the stage; der —hang im Hintergrunde der Schaubühne, the drop-scene, drop; den —hang aufziehen, fallen laſſen, to draw up or raise, to let down or drop the curtain; der —hang wird aufgezogen or geht auf, fällt, the curtain rises, falls; der —hang vor dem Tabernakel [in Jewish History], the veil of the tabernacle. *Fig.* Einen —hang über eine Sache ziehen, to change or drop the subject. Syn. V. Umhang. —hangring, *m.* curtain-ring. —hangſtab, *m.*, —hangſtange, *f.* curtain-pole, curtain-rod. —hangen, *irr. v. intr.* 1) to hang before something. Es hat ein Tuch —gehangen, a cloth hung up before. 2) to hang out or forwards, to project, to impend. Der Felſen hangt —, the rock juts out, hangs imminent. 3) to hang out, to shew. Das Futter hangt — [in clothes &c.], the lining shews. —hängen, *v. tr.* to hang up or to suspend before, in front. Ein Kreuzchen an das Halsband —hängen, to hang a cross to the collar; ein Schloß —hängen, to put on, affix a padlock [to the door]. —hängeſchloß, *n.* padlock. Ein —hängeſchloß an eine Thür legen, ſie mit einem —hängeſchloß verſchließen, to put a padlock on a door, to fasten it with a padlock. —häring, *m.* V. Grashäring. —harken, I. *v. intr.* Einem — harken, to show any one how to dig with, to use the rake; *it.* to work with it faster. II. *v. tr.* to put in front, before with the pickaxe. —haſchen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to seize beforehand. —hauen, *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* to shew any one how to hew or cut; *it.* to hew first. [with carpenters &c.] Ein Loch — hauen, to chisel or mortise a hole; —gehauenes Loch, hole chiselled out, mortised. —haupt, *n.* 1) V. Vorderhaupt. 2) [in husbandry] the balks or bands at the ends of a field. —haus, *n.* 1) [Vorderhaus] the front of the house, the front part of it; [with miners] entrance to the building of a gin-engine, of a whimsey. 2) [Hausflur] entrance of a house, vestibule. —haut, *f.* [in anatomy] fore-skin, prepuce, [in a female] the prepuce of the clitoris; [in nat. hist.] the operculum of some shell-worms. —hautband, *n.* [in anatomy] filellum, froenum, bridle. —hautenge, *f.* phimosis. —heben, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to lift up, to put or place before. 2) to raise up. —heften, *v. tr.* 1) to tack, affix, pin before. Eine Nadel —heften, to fasten, to put in a pin in front of one's clothes; den Titel — das Buch heften, to sew in the title-page of the book. 2) Einem —heften, to shew how to fasten or pin on, [if books] to shew how to stitch books. —helfen, *irr. v. intr.* Einem —helfen, to help any one to the front, to come before; *it.* [hervorhelfen] to help any one to get out. —hemde, *n.* habit-shirt [for ladies], false bosom [for gentlemen], chemisette [for both]. —herbſt, *m.* 1) the days, which usher in the autumn; *it.* the beginning, the first days of autumn. 2) [rather provincial] an especial, earlier or previous gathering of grapes preceding the general vintage. —herd, *m.* the front-hearth; *it.* the front of the hearth; [with founders] receiving-bason, the receiver, sump. —herrſchen, *v. intr.* to predominate. — herrſchende Macht, predominant, prevalent, ascendent, preponderating power; —herrſchende Krankheit, prevalent, disease. *Fig.* Der —herrſchende Geſchmack, the prevalent taste; die Klugheit herrſcht in allen ſeinen Handlungen —, prudence prevails, predominates in all his actions. —herrſcher, *m.* [unusual] he, who predominates &c. —heucheln, *v. tr.* to sham before any one, to play the hypocrite to any one, to dupe by one's hypocrisy, one's canting look. Treue &c —heucheln, to pretend fidelity &c.; ſchöne Gefühle —heucheln, to feign, to simulate fine feelings —heulen, *v. tr.* [in common people's lang.] Einem Etwas —heulen, to come and whine about something to any one, to bore any one with one's whimpering and snivelling. *Fig.* to sing in a whining, lackadaisical tone, [fam. but low] as if he could not help it. —hieb, *m.* 1) a forward blow, a straight blow. 2) [with locksmiths] blow for mortising, for chiselling out a hole. —himmel, *m.* [with Roman Catholics, the place where children are supposed to go, who have not been baptized] limbo or limbus. —hin, I. Vorhin, *adv. of place*, before. Gehe —hin vor dem Volke [in Scripture], go on before the people. II. Vorhin, *adv. of time.* 1) [vorher] before. 2) [vor Kurzem] just now, [old] whilere. Ich habe es erſt —hin noch geſehen, I only saw it just now, a short time or a little while ago. —hinnig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in chancery style] of before, former, quondam. Der —hinnige Graf, the ci-devant count, [in old lang.] he, who was whilom earl; V. —vorherig. —hof, *m.* 1) front-court, entrance, front-yard, [in ancient church hist.] narthex, atrium. 2) [—haus] hall, vestibule, porch. —hof eines Tempels, pronaos, porch of a temple; porch, parvis [of a chapel &c.]; [in anatomy] —hof des Irrganges im Ohre, the vestibule; die —höfe des Herzens, the ventricles. —hofsgang, *m.* [in anatomy] the scalae or steps in the cochlea, of the vestibule. —hofsloch, *n.* [in anatomy] the oval window or round hole of the vestibule. —hofsnerv, *m.* [in anatomy] the great, middle or little twig of the seventh pair of nerves branching throughout the vestibule. —höhle, *f.* the part before a cave, cavern &c.; a cave &c. before something. — höker, *m.* V. —käufer. —holen, *v. tr.* 1) [in fam. lang. = hervorholen] to fetch out. Er holte Alles —, womit er glaubte, uns Vergnügen zu machen, he brought out every thing, that he thought would afford us pleasure 2) [in seamen's lang.] Die Mars- und Bramſchoten —holen, to flat in forward. —holer, *m.* 1) [unusual] he, who fetches out. 2) [in seamen's lang.] —holer des Topreeps, girt-line, pendent of the stay-tackle. —holz, *n.* entrance of a wood, a copse, a grove in front of a wood —hören, I. *v. tr.* Man hört ihre Stimme unter allen —, her voice is heard clearly above the rest. II. *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to go and hear, and see Ich will einmal —hören, ob ſie fertig ſind, I'll just go and see, if they are ready. —hügel, *m.* 1) foot, base, eminence at the foot of a mountain, a secondary mountain.. 2) a hill standing out, projecting. [American] spur. —hüllen, *v. tr.* to cover up before something. —huſten, *v. intr.* to cough before any one. —hut, *f.* 1) [in husbandry] right of first pasturage, of grazing first. 2) [in war] the vanguard. —hüten, to keep guard, watch &c before something. —hütte, *f* first hut or cabin, hut in advance of the rest. —inſel, *f.* the entrance, commencement of an island; *it* island before another, the first one. —jagd, *f.* V. —jagen, das —jagen, I. *v. intr.* 1) [vorwärts] to run on, onwards, forwards, on before. 2) to drive or ride past quickly, to gallop, trot, ride by at a round pace. 3) to drive, ride &c. quickly before any one, in any one's presence. 4) to outrun, to distance, to outstrip any one. 5) to hunt or sport over ground first, before another [has the right of doing the same]. II. *v. tr.* 1) [hervorjagen] to drive out, to hunt forth. 2) to drive on, on before, forwards, to chase before any one. Die Hirſche, Sauen —jagen, to drive the deer, the swine to any place. Das —, 1) the act of driving, hunting on &c.; *it.* the right of sporting first over a manor &c. 2) a preparatory chase [for the grand one]. — jahr, *n.* V. Frühjahr. —jährig. *adj.* and *adv.* last year's, of last year. Seine —jährige Reiſe, his journey of last year; das —jährige Leipziger Bücherverzeichniß, the last year's Leipzig catalogue of books; der —jährige Schnee, the last year's snow; —jährige Feigen, figs a year old. —jammern, *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —jammern, to bore or worry any one with one's complaining, one's complaints. —jauchzen, *v. intr.* Einem —jauchzen, to hurrah, shout as if for joy before any one, to set him the example, to give the hip hip. —jubel, *m.* cry of joy beforehand, anticipated joy. —jubeln, V. —jauchzen. —kalben, *v. intr.* 1) to calve first, before [another cow does]. 2) to calve too soon, to cast the calf, to give a castling. — kälbern, *v. intr. Fig.* [in common people's lang.] to play the calf, to frisk it before any one. —kammer, *f.* 1) front chamber, first chamber; *it.* anteroom, antichamber. 2) [in anatomy] Die —kammer des Herzens, the auricles of the heart. —kampf, *m.* first or previous combat, struggle. —kämpfen, *v. intr.* 1) to fight before any one. 2) to fight in the first ranks, in front, in the van. 3) to fight in order to show another how to do it. —kämpfer, *m.* one who fights in the first ranks. *Fig.* champion. —kauen, *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —kauen, to chew any thing for any one [viz. for a little child &c.]. *Fig.* [in pop. lang. or comic] to put the right words in any body's mouth for him, to make sense of what he means or meant to say. Man muß ihm Alles —kauen, he is obliged to be helped out with his words. —kauf, *m.* 1) purchase made first, before another. 2) —kauf, —kaufsrecht, *n.* right of buying first; preference at the market. Die Verletzung des —kaufsrechts [in old English law], forefang. —kaufen, *v. tr.* 1) to buy first, before another. 2) to buy for selling again. —käufer, *m.*, —käuferinn, *f.* 1) one, who purchases first, the first or earliest purchaser. 2) any chapman. —kaufereí, *f.* [in a bad sense] forestalling, V. —kauf. —kehren, *v. tr.* 1) to turn outside. Die rauhe Seite —kehren, to turn the rough side out 2) *Fig.* to take precautionary measures Das Nöthige —kehren, to take the necessary steps; Mittel —kehren, to resort to preventive measures. 3) to sweep forwards, on, forth. Das —kehren, the turning outside &c. —kehrung, *f.* 1) V. Vorkehren, das. 2) measure, arrangement, disposition, requisite step, preparative. — kehrungen gegen Etwas treffen, to take measures, proper steps to prevent or obviate something; —kehrungen zum Kriege treffen, to make preparations for war. —kehrungsmittel, *n.* any preventive or preservative. —keil, *m.* stretcher. —keimen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to germinate, to sprout [forth]. —kenntniß, *f.* preliminary or preparatory knowledge; prenotion, foreknowledge. —kerben, *v. intr.* 1) to shew any one how to notch, how to tally. 2) to notch or score in advance. 3) to score up, to mark with notches. —ketten, *v. tr.* to chain up before

any thing. —keuchen, I. *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —keuchen, to tell any one something panting, with great expenditure of breath. II. *v. intr.* to blow and pant on ahead. —kind, *n.* child of the first marriage, by a former husband or wife. —kippen, I. *v. intr.* to trip up forwards. II. *v. tr.* to poll, to cause to trip forwards. —kirche, *f.* the porch, parvis. —kitten, *v. tr.* 1) to fasten on with cement before any thing, in front. 2) to cement before any one, in his presence. —klage, *f.* anticipatory complaint. Mit der —klage kommen, to put in a plaint in advance; [in jurisprudence, Konventionsklage] prevention. —klagen, *v. intr.* 1) to complain to any one. 2) V. —klage. —klammern, *v. tr.* to fasten with cramps before any thing. —klang, *m* sound which goes, which is heard before, [also] louder than another. —klatschen, *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) to shew any one how to clap. 2) *Fig.* to chatter away, to clack away to any one. —kleben, *v. tr.* Papier &c. —kleben, to paste paper &c. before, over any hole &c. —klecken, —kleckſen, *v. tr.* 1) to blot, to make blots before something. 2) to produce a scrawl, a daub. —klettern, *v. intr.* 1) to show any one how to climb. 2) to climb on before, the first. 3) to go on climbing, to climb on. V. Voranklettern and Voranklimmen. —klimmen, V. Voranklettern. —klimpern, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang., in contempt] Einem Etwas auf dem Klavier &c. —klimpern, to jingle, strum or thrum a tune to any one on the harpsichord &c. —klingen, *irr. v. intr.* to resound or ring louder, stronger than &c. —klöppeln, *v. intr.* to shew any one how to make bone-lace. —klug, *adj.* and *adv.* indiscreet, curious, inquisitive, prying. Ein —kluger, Meister —klug, a wise-acre. —klügeln, *v. intr.* to try to impose upon by sophistry, by specious and subtle arguments. —knien, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] 1) to kneel in front. 2) to kneel by way of example. —knöpfen, *v. tr.* to button in front [one's coat &c.]. —knüpfen, *v. tr.* to knot in front, before one. —kollern, I. *v. intr.* 1) to roll on, out. 2) to roll before any one. II. *v. tr.* to roll on or out. —kommen, *irr. v. intr.* 1) to come from out, from amongst, forth. Komm' doch —! come out, do! 2) to come or get on, forwards. Man konnte in dem Gedränge nicht —kommen, there was no getting on in the crowd. 3) to be admitted, to obtain an interview. Er ſuchte Gehör, konnte aber nicht —kommen, he requested an audience, couldn't however obtain it; er konnte bei dem Miniſter nicht —kommen, he could not obtain an audience from the minister; ſie ſind —gekommen, they have been admitted. 4) [in fam. lang. = to come as it were before the eyes] Er ißt Alles, was ihm —kommt, he eats every thing, that comes before him, that is set before him; iſt Ihnen mein Buch nicht —gekommen? has my book not fallen in your way? have you seen my book any where? 5) *Fig. a*) [to be employed] to occur. Dieſes Wort kommt oft —, this word often occurs, is often met with, employed; dieſes Wort, dieſe Wendung kommt in ſeinen Schriften, in dem täglichen Geſpräche oft —, this word, this turn is common in his writings, is constantly to be heard in every day talk. *b*) [to be treated on, discussed &c.] Was kam heute in der Sitzung, in der Predigt —? what came on for discussion in to day's sitting, what did the sermon particularly allude to, touch upon? es kam die Frage —, the question was started, mooted. *c*) [ſich ergeben, ſich ereignen] to happen, to turn up. Die —kommenden Geſchäfte, the usual run of business, the ordinary occupations; kleine Geſchäfte, die immer wieder or von Neuem —kommen, affairs of small moment, which are constantly recurring; das, dieſer Fall kömmt oft —, that, this case often happens; ſich den —kommenden Fällen gemäß betragen, to behave according to circumstances, as events turn up; es iſt ihnen nichts Merkwürdiges —gekommen, nothing remarkable happened, occurred to them. *d*) [ſcheinen] to appear, seem. Er kömmt mir nicht ganz unbekannt —, he appears to be, it seems to me that he is, not quite unknown to me, I think I know him; es kömmt mir —, als hätte ich mich rufen hören, it seems as if I heard somebody calling me; das kömmt mir wunderlich or [in pop. lang.] ſpaniſch —, that strikes me as strange; ich weiß gar nicht, wie Sie mir heute —kommen, I don't know what to make of you today. 6) [zuvorkommen] to outstrip, outrun, outwalk, pass, to take the lead. Er iſt ihm im Laufe —gekommen, he [has] outwalked him, he outran, has outrun him. *Fig.* [as to time] Einem —kommen, to be beforehand with, to get the start of, to anticipate any one. 7) [vorbeugen] to obviate, to prevent. Einer Krankheit &c. —kommen, to prevent an illness &c. —kommenheit, *f.* V. —fall. —können, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to be able to come forth or out. 2) to be able to come on, forwards, to advance. —kopf, *m.* [Vorderkopf] sinciput. —koſt, *f.* side-dish, entrée, V. —eſſen. —koſten, *v. tr.* 1) to taste before, for any one. 2) to taste before-hand. —koſter, *m.* one who tastes before. —krähzen, —krähen, *v. tr.* to crow before any one. *Fig.* [fam. or comic] to cry before any one with a hoarse voice. —kramen, *v. tr.* 1) to arrange by or in drawing out of &c. 2) to arrange in front. —kratzen, *v. tr.* to scratch forth or out. —kreis, *m.* front-circle. —kriechen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to creep forth. —krieg, *m.* preceding or last war. —kriegen, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] 1) [hervorkriegen] to get out, to cause to come forth. 2) to fall into one's hands. Wenn ich ihn einmal —kriege, if ever I catch him. —kritzeln, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] 1) to scrawl in front. 2) to scrawl out or forth a copy, a design. —kugeln, V. —rollen. —kunde, *f.* knowledge [which one has] of a future thing, [one's] foreknowledge. —kundig, *adj.* and *adv.* having a foreknowledge of. —künſteln, *v. tr.* to shew one's art or [if in a bad sense] would-be art to any one *Fig.* Einem Reue &c. —künſteln, to feign repentance before any one; —gekünſtelte Empfindungen, feigned, pretended, hypocritical sentiments. —küſſen, *v. tr.* to kiss [the] first, beforehand. —kutſchen, [in fam. lang.] —kutſchieren, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to drive on before, on in front. 2) to drive past, [with coachmen] to give the go-by. —lächeln, I. *v. intr.* to smile to any one. II. *v. tr.* to shew by smiling. —lachen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to laugh before or to any one. 2) to laugh first. —laden, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to load or lade in front. 2) [citiren] to summon, to cite, to subpoena. Zum zweiten Mahle —laden, to issue a second summons or citation; die Partei peremptoriſch —laden, to issue a peremptory writ. —ladung, *f.* 1) Die —ladung einer Flinte &c, the wadding of a gun &c.; er hat ihm die —ladung in den Leib geſchoſſen, he [has] shot the wadding into his body. 2) [Citation] summons; [for witnesses] subpoena; [in England, in civil law, or before a spiritual court] citation. Die wiederholte gerichtliche —ladung, the second writ of summons; die peremptoriſche —ladung, the peremptory writ; die erſte ſchriftliche —ladung, the optional writ; —ladung durch einen Gerichtsdiener, a special summons. —ladungsſchreiben, *n.* a writ of summons. —lage, *f.* 1) [provincial = das Vorgelegte] that which is laid before any one. Von Seiten der Regierung geſchahen mehrere —lagen an die Stände, several bills, papers &c. were presented from, laid before by the government to the states or chambers. 2) [rather provincial] relay, change [of horses]. 3) any stay [as a stone, piece of wood] for keeping a coach, barrel &c. steady on a slope; [in chemistry der Recipient] receiver, recipient, bolt-head; kugelförmige gläſerne —lage mit einem kurzen Halſe, balloon. —lager, *n.* [in the army] the front or head of the camp. —lagern, *v. refl.* ſich —lagern, to pitch one's camp before any thing. —lallen, *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —lallen, to stutter out something to any one. —lammen, *v. intr.* to lamb before [the others do &c.]; *it.* to cast [and not drop] the lamb, to have a castling [speaking of ewes]. —land, *n.* 1) foremost land, fore land. 2) [in hydraulics] —land eines Deiches, outside of a dike. 3) [in geography] Die öſterreichiſchen —lande [formerly], Austrian Swabia and the Brisgaw. —landtag, *m.* [in Poland, formerly] diet for electing the deputies to the general diet. —langen, *v. tr.* 1) to pull out, to draw forth. Etwas aus dem Schranke —langen, to take something out of the wardrobe or closet. 2) to stretch [out] before any thing. 3) [vorreichen] to reach out, to extend. Die Schnur langt bis zu mir —, the string reaches up to me. —längſt, *adv.* a long time or while ago. —lappen, *v. tr.* to put a piece or patch in front. —laß, *m.* 1) [Federſpiel] lure. Den Falken an den —laß gewöhnen, to train the hawk to the lure; *it.* [in sportsmen's lang.] dem Hühnerhunde einen —laß geben, to train a setter to the lure. 2) Der —laß, wine of the first running or runnings; junger Wein vom —laſſe, young wine of the first must; Champagner vom —laſſe, champagne of the first juice. —laſſen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) [hervorlaſſen] Einen aus ſeinem Winkel &c. —laſſen, to let any one [come] out of one's corner &c. 2) to let pass on or by. 3) to let any one enter, to give him admittance, to admit him. Er ſuchte Gehör beim Fürſten, man hat ihn aber nicht —gelaſſen, he solicited an audience of the prince, he was however not admitted. Das —laſſen, admission. —laſt, *f.* V. Vorderlaſt. —laſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in seamen's lang.] laden at the prow. —laube, *f.* arbour in front of something; *it.* [before a cottage &c.] porch, veranda; *it.* the entrance of the arbour. —lauf, *m.* 1) previous, first, last course or race; *it.* race &c. before, in front of &c. 2) V. —laß 2), [with distillers &c.] first runnings, mother-liquor. —laufen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) [hervorlaufen] to run on, to or towards. 2) to run first, on before. Einem —laufen, to run before, up to, towards any one. 3) to shew any one how to run. 4) to outrun. II. *v. tr.* [with miners] Erz, Kohlen &c. —laufen, to convey ore, coals &c. before the smelting-furnace. —laufer, —läufer, *m.* 1) precursor, forerunner or runner. Aurora, die —läuferinn der Sonne, Aurora the harbinger of the Sun; Johannes, der —läufer Chriſti, John the forerunner of Christ; die Propheten

waren die —läufer Christi, the prophets were the heralds, messengers of Christ; dahin der —läufer für uns eingegangen, Jesus [in Scripture], whither the forerunner is for us entered, even Jesus. 2) [with miners] workman who carries the mine or ore to the smelting-house. 3) Der —läufer [with fowlers = Lockvogel] decoy bird, flur-bird. —läufig, *adj.* and *adv.* provisional, temporary, preliminary, previous. —läufige Bedingungen, preliminary conditions; eine —läufige Frage, a preliminary or leading question; die —läufige Frage [in parliamentary debates], the previous question; hier haben Sie —läufig einen Theil davon, here is a part of it for the present; —läufig muß man sehen, ob &c., first of all, [fam.] first and foremost we have to see, whether &c.; ein —läufiges Urtheil, a provisional, preparatory decree &c.; —läufig in einer Sache erkennen, ein —läufiges Urtheil ergehen lassen, to judge with a proviso, in a provisory manner; eine —läufig entschiedene Frage, a prejudged question, provisionally judged. —lauschen, *v. intr.* to spy [out], to watch in front of; *it.* to bend or stretch one's self forth listening, to peep forth listening. —laut, I. *adj.* and *adv.* 1) noisy, too loud. In einer Gesellschaft — laut werden, to be too forward in any company, [fam.] to wish to play the first fiddle; ein —lauter Mensch, a pert fellow; *it.* [less usual] a man fond of hearing himself talk. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] Der Hund ist —laut, the hound gives tongue too soon, challenges wrong, babbles, [if too busy where the scent is good] bawls. II. *m.* first sound, predominant sound. —lauten, *v. intr.* [speaking of a syllable &c.] to sound stronger than. — läuten, *v. intr.* Einem —läuten, to sound before, for any one; to ring for any one [a servant &c.]. —legbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) that may be laid before, produced or exhibited. 2) that may be proposed, propounded, offered. —legbare Frage, an admissible [not an objectionable] question. —legefäßchen, *n* [with distillers] worm-tub. —legekelle, *f.* ladle. —legelöffel, *m.* gravy-spoon. —legemesser, *n.* carving-knife. —legen, *v. tr.* 1) to put, lay or place before, in front. Einen Stein —legen, to put a stone before, [if before a wheel] to scatch; ein Schloß —legen, to put on a padlock; *it.* frische Pferde —legen [= vor- or anspannen], to put to fresh horses, to put fresh horses to; frisch —gelegte Pferde, relay horses; [with cutlers] Stahl —legen, to edge tools with steel. 2) to lay before any one in a direction from one's self. Einem seine Waaren —legen, to display, to lay out on the counter &c. one's goods to or for any one; er ließ sich die Originalurkunden —legen, he caused the original deeds to be produced before him; bei Tische —legen, to help, serve, carve at table, to do the honours of the table; legen Sie Ihrer Nachbarinn zuerst —, help your fair neighbour first, help the lady at your side first; soll ich Ihnen von dieser Pastete —legen? shall I help you to some of, shall I send you a little of this pie? den Pferden Heu —legen [aufstecken], to give the horses hay, to shake down, rack down hay for them. *Fig.* Seine Gründe, eine Frage —legen, to offer, explain, submit one's reasons, to propose a question; seine Beweise vor Gericht —legen, to exhibit, state one's proofs to the court. Das — legen, representation, exhibition, communication, exposition, proposition. —legenetz, *n.* seine or net of a weir. —leger, *m.*, —legerinn, *f.* he or she, who presides at table, who does the honours, the carver, helper. —legeschloß, *n.* padlock. —legewerk, *n.* [with watchmakers] wheel-work &c. beneath the. the arbor and tubes of the dial-plate. —legewerkmacher, *m.* maker of the parts belonging to the dial-plate. —lehnen, *v. tr.* and *refl.* to lean before something. Sich —lehnen, to lean on, against [the door &c.]; *it.* to lean or head forward. —lehre, *f.* preliminary lesson. —lehren, *v. tr.* to teach, to show by teaching. —leib, V. Vorderleib. —leiern, *v. tr.* Einem —leiern, to play on the hurdy-gurdy, [also, in a more general sense and in contempt] badly or tiringly on some other musical instrument to any one. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Er leiert mir immer das Nämliche —, he is always harping to me on the same string, singing me the same strain, it is always Monsieur Tonson with him. —leihen, *v. tr.* V. [the usual word] Darleihen. —leik, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] head-rope of a sail. — leimen, *v. tr.* to glue before, on to, against any thing. —leiten, —lenken, *v. tr.* to conduct, guide on, forwards, *it.* before [any one or any thing]. —lenz, *m* V. —frühling. —lernen, *v. tr.* to learn beforehand. — lesbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that may be read out, readable. —lese, *f.* 1) commencement of the grape-harvest. 2) right of gathering in one's grapes before other wine-growers. —lesen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to gather in the harvest; *it.* to gather in the grapes first, V. Lesen. 2) read to any one [out of a book &c.]. Einem einen Brief &c. —lesen, to read any one a letter &c.; noch einmal —lesen, to read over again; den Zeugen ihre Aussage noch einmal —lesen, to read over a second time to the witnesses their deposition. —leser, *m.*, — leserinn, *f.* reader; *it.* [unusual] lecturer. —lesung, *f.* 1) reading, delivery. Die — lesung eines Briefes &c., the reading [out aloud] of a letter &c.; abermalige —lesung, the second reading. 2) [at schools] lesson. Oeffentliche —lesungen halten, to give public lectures; eine —lesung über eine Pflanze, über einen Leichnam halten, to lecture on a flower, a dead body; er hält —lesungen über die Arzneiwissenschaft, er hält botanische, anatomische —lesungen, he gives lectures on medicine, he delivers botanical, anatomical lectures; er läßt seine —lesungen über die Philosophie drucken, he has his lectures on philosophy printed. —letzt, *adj.* and *adv.* last but one, penultimate. Die — letzte Silbe, the penultimate; die —letzte Zeile, the last line but one; in meinem —letzten Briefe, in my letter before the last. — leuchten, *v. intr.* 1) Einem [mit einer Leuchte &c.] —leuchten, to light any one. 2) *Fig.* to serve as an example to any one. 3) to shine brighter. Der Mond leuchtet vor den andern Gestirnen —, the moon shines brighter than the other luminaries of the night. — leuchter, *m.* 1) one who lights another [as a link-boy &c.]. 2) *Fig.* example, model. —lieb, V. Fürlieb. —liebe, *f.* predilection. Eine —liebe für Einen, für or zu Etwas haben, to have a predilection for any one, any thing. —lieben, *v. tr.* [not much used] Einen, Etwas —lieben, to have a predilection for any one, thing, to like any one, thing more or better. —liegen, *irr. v. intr.* to lie before, in front of. Es liegt ein Stein —, there is a stone before, against [the door, wheel &c.]; es liegt ein Schloß —, there is a padlock on; [in sportsmen's lang.] der Dachshund liegt —, hat —gelegen, the terrier is yearning at the earth; die —liegenden Werke [in fortification], the advanced works, outworks; die —liegenden Reichskreise &c. [in geography, formerly], the outer Circles of the Empire; —liegende Gänge [with miners], veins not yet laid open by the galleries. *Fig.* Es liegt ein Hinderniß —, there is an obstacle in the way; das —liegende Hinderniß heben, to remove the obstacle; die Beweise hierfür liegen —, the proofs of it are, the evidence for that is before us, them; das —liegende, the thing in question. —lippe, *f.* exterior, outer, fore-lip. —lispeln, *v. tr.* to whisper or murmur to any one. —loben, *v. tr.* 1) to praise before or to. 2) to praise that others may also praise, to take the lead in praising or extolling. —locken, V. Hervorlocken. —lodern, V. —flammen. —los, *m.* [in falconry] V. —laß. —löthen, *v. tr.* to solder or sodder on, in front, to. —luchsen [low], —lugen [fam. and provincial], *v. tr.* to peep forth. —lüge, *f.* anticipatory lie. —lügen, *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —lügen, to lie to any one, to tell any one lies, stories. —lust, *f.* 1) anticipated joy, pleasure, joy, pleasure felt beforehand. 2) extreme, excessive joy, pleasure.. — machen, *v. tr.* 1) [in fam. lang.] Einem Etwas —machen, to shew any one how to make something; *it.* Einem Possen — machen, to play antics before any one, to make a tom-fool of one's self in another's presence; er macht Ihnen nur Etwas —, he is only making you believe something, he is only playing a part before you; Einem einen blauen Dunst —machen, to tell any one a cock and bull story, something like a whale or any other small fish. 2) to fasten in front. Ein Brett —machen, to put up a board before; eine Schürze —machen, to put or fasten on an apron; einen Zaun —machen, to put up a hedge or fence; einen Vorhang —machen, to put up a curtain. —magen, *m.* the crop [of certain birds]. —mähen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to mow first, in front, to be the first mower. 2) Einem —mähen, to shew any one how to mow. 3) to mow faster. —mäher, *m.* first mower. —mahlen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to shew how to paint. Einem Kinde die Buchstaben —mahlen, to shew a child how to mark out, write its letters. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Etwas recht schön — mahlen [schildern], to shew any thing off to advantage; er mahlte ihm einen Himmel voll Lust —, he depicted to him an actual Mahomet's paradise; er mahlte sich allerlei Herrlichkeiten dort —, he fancied he should meet with all sorts of pleasant things there. —mangeln, *v. tr.* and *intr.* Einem —mangeln, to shew any one how to mangle. —mann, *m.* 1) foreman [of the jury]; *it.* [in war] soldier or man of the first or front rank; *it.* of a rank before, in the fore-rank; *it.* [with players] elder hand, he who has the lead. *it.* Der —mann in einem Boote, the strokesman. 2) [in seamen's lang.] vessel in front, ahead. 3) V. —gänger. —mars, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] foretop. —marsleesegel, *n.* foretop studding-sail. —maß, *n.* standard-measure. —mast, I. *m.* V. Fockmast. II. *f.* the first fattening. —mauer, *f.* front-wall; *it.* [in fortification] bastion. *Fig.* rampart, bulwark. Diese Festung ist die —mauer des Landes, this fortress is the bulwark, barrier, key of the country. *Fig.* Die Schamhaftigkeit ist eine starke —mauer der Unschuld, modesty is a powerful safeguard to

innocence. —mauern, *v. tr.* to wall before, in front of. —meckern, I. *v. tr.* to bleat to any one. II. *v. intr. Fig.* [fam. and comic] to sing bleatingly. —meißeln, *v. tr.* 1) to work first [of all] with the chisel. 2) Einem —meißeln, to shew any one how to chisel. —mengen, *v. tr.* 1) to mingle or mix before any one. 2) to mingle or mix beforehand. —merken, *v. tr.* 1) to remark beforehand, to note down. 2) to have a presentiment of, a misgiving or foreboding of; to perceive beforehand. 3) to mark in front, in the face. —merkung, *f.* 1) remarking beforehand, noting down. 2) [not much used] presentiment. —meſſen, *irr. v. tr.* to measure before, in the presence of. —miſchen, V. —mengen. —mittag, *m.* forenoon, morning. Am —mittage, dieſen —mittag, in the forenoon, this morning; den ganzen —mittag arbeiten, to work all the morning. —mittägig, *adj.* and *adv.* in or of the forenoon or morning. Die —mittägigen Stunden, the morning hours; der —mittägige Gottesdienſt, the morning service. —mittäglich, *adj.* and *adv.* during the morning or forenoon. Alle Beſuche —mittäglich machen, to pay all one's visits of a morning, in or during the &c. —mittags, *adv.* before noon, morning. —mittagsgottesdienſt, *m.* morning service. —mittagsprediger, *m.* morning preacher. —mittagspredigt, *f.* morning sermon. —mittagsſchule, *f.* morning school. —mittagsſtunde, *f.* 1) hour in or of the morning, any hour before noon. 2) morning lesson. —mittagswache, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] a watch from 8 A. M. to noon [in English service the morning watch is from 4 to 8 A. M. and is then relieved]. —mittagszeit, *f.* time of the morning, of the forenoon. —mitternacht, *f.* time before midnight. —mitternächtig, *adj.* and *adv.* Die —mitternächtigen Stunden, the hours before midnight. —mitternächtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) happening before midnight. 2) like the time before midnight. —modeln, *v. tr.* and *intr.* Einem —modeln, to shew any one how to model. —mögen, *irr. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to wish to pass, to go before, on before. —morden, *v. tr.* to murder or massacre the first [so as to encourage the rest to murder &c. also]. —mund, *m.* [Mund is perhaps here equivalent to Schutz = protection, the name it bears in the old Sax. and Swed.] guardian, [in law] prochain amy, [less usual = Pfleger] curator, trustee. Einen zum —mund ſeiner Kinder ernennen, to appoint any one the guardian of one's children; Einem einen —mund ſetzen, to appoint a guardian to any one, to set a guardian over any one. —mündер, *m.*, —mündерinn, *f.* guardian. Die Mutter iſt die natürliche —mündерinn ihrer Kinder, the mother is the natural guardian of her children. —mündersamt, *n.* 1) office of guardian. 2) V. —mundſchaftsamt. —mündersbeſtellung, *f.* appointment of a guardian, *it.* of a master in chancery to a ward. —mündерſtube, *f.* V. —mundſchaftsſtube. —mundlich, *adj.* and *adv.* appertaining to a guardian. Die —mundliche Würde, the office of a guardian; —mundliche Sorge für Jemand tragen, to be a guardian to, to fulfil the duties of a guardian for any one. —mundſchaft, *f.* guardianship. Eine —mundſchaft übernehmen, to undertake a guardianship; eine —mundſchaft niederlegen, to resign a guardianship; Rechenſchaft von ſeiner —mundſchaft ablegen, to give in an account of one's guardianship. —mundſchaftsamt, *n.* [Pupillenamt] an official council or tribunal similar to that of the masters in chancery in England. —mundſchaftangelegenheit, *f.* an affair concerning the guardianship. —mundſchaftlich, *adj.* and *adv.* concerning a guardianship. —mundſchaftſache, *f.* an affair of guardianship. —mundſchaftsgeld, *n.* estate of the ward held in trust. —mundſchaftsrechnung, *f.* account of the ward's estate. —mundſchaftsrechnung ablegen, to give in an account of one's guardianship. —mundſchaftsſtube, *f.* 1) V. —mundſchaftsamt. 2) room where the board of guardians, where the masters in chancery meet. —mundſchaftsweſen, *n.* the affairs of guardianship, *it.* of the board of trustees for minors. —münzen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to coin before any one. 2) to coin in advance. 3) to show any one how to coin. —murmeln, *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —murmeln, to murmer, mumble, mutter something to any one. —müſſen, *irr. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] 1) to be obliged to go forth, to go out. 2) to be obliged to go in front, on, to the front. 3) to be obliged to appear before any one. —mutter, *f.* [little used] ancestress, female ancestor. —nachricht, *f.* preliminary news, first news, previous intelligence. —nächtig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) going before or preceding the night. 2) of the last or previous night. Die —nächtige Zuſammenkunft, the interview of last night, last night's interview; [in sportsmen's lang.] —nächtige Fährte des Hirſches, the overnight view or foiling, the cold scent of a stag. —nagel, *m.* pole-nail, thill-nail. —nageln, *v. tr.* to nail against. Ein Brett —nageln, to nail a board against, in front of, on to the front of. —nähen, *v. tr.* 1) Einem —nähen, to shew any one how to sew. 2) to sew faster, quicker [than another]. —nahme, I. *f.* capture or prise in advance, V. —nehmen. II. —nahme, —name, *m.* [Taufname] Christian name, [with the ancient Romans] the praenomen or nomen. —nehmen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to put on, to take before one, one's self; eine Schürze —nehmen, to put on an apron. 2) *Fig. a*) to undertake. Etwas Nützliches —nehmen, to undertake something useful; eine wichtige Arbeit —nehmen, to undertake an important work; er wird es —nehmen, he will undertake it, set to work it; Etwas zuerſt —nehmen, to begin with something, to take up something first; noch einmal —nehmen, to resume. *b*) Sich Etwas —nehmen, to propose something to one's self, to form a plan or design, to intend; ich habe es mir feſt —genommen, I have quite made up my mind to it; ſich eine Reiſe —nehmen, to think of making a journey, of taking a voyage. *c*) to undertake in reality. Eine Reiſe —nehmen, to make a journey; man hat dies zuerſt —genommen, this was begun with, they commenced with this; eine Sache wieder —nehmen, to recommence, resume a thing. 3) [in fam. lang.] Jemand —nehmen, to have any one up, to examine him; *it.* to take any one up, to take him to task, to reprove him. Das —, undertaking; *it.* [Entſchluß, Beſchluß] resolution; *it.* [Abſicht] plan, design, intention; von ſeinem —nehmen abſtehen, to desist from one's design; ſein —nehmen ausführen, to execute one's intention. —neigen, *v. tr.* and *refl.* to incline, to bend forwards. Sich —neigen, to bow. —neigung, *f.* 1) inclination, bending forwards. 2) *Fig.* [—liebe] inclination, predilection. Er behandelt ihn immer mit großer, mit ſichtbarer —neigung, he treats him constantly with great, with marked favour. —nennen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to name to any one. Ich will ſie Ihnen alle —nennen, I will name them all to you. 2) to name in order that the other may name after, to teach any one how to name. 3) [only used in the past participle] —genannt, the above-named, above-mentioned. —nennwort, *n.* [in grammar, Pronomen] pronoun. —nieten, *v. tr.* to rivet in front. —nörgeln, *v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] Einem Etwas —nörgeln, to squabble, [low] nig-naggle with any one about something. —nöthigen, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] to compel to get on, to compel to go or step before or to precede, [also] to go or come out. —nummer, *f.* the preceding, former, previous number. —nützen, *v. tr.* to use before the time. —oberbramſegel, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] the foretop-gallant royal sail. —ofen, *m.* the front, outside of the smelting-furnace; [with bakers] the mouth, door of the oven. —ordnen, *v. tr.* 1) to range further on, more forwards. 2) to range before, in front of. 3) to range before, sooner. —orgel, *f.* V. Poſitiv. —orgeln, *v. tr.* 1) Einem —orgeln [chiefly with a tinge of contempt], to play on the organ before or to any one; er hat uns Etwas —georgelt, he has played to us on the organ. 2) *Fig.* [in contempt] V. —leiern. —pappen, *v. tr.* Ein Papier &c. —pappen, to paste a piece of paper &c. against, over any thing —paſſen, I. *v. intr.* 1) to fit on to, into. Dies Glas paßt nicht —, this glass does not fit into [this telescope &c.]. 2) [in common people's lang.] to be fit for a forward position, for a place at the head, to take the lead. Er paßt nicht —, we can't make him the leader, the spokesman &c. II. *v. tr.* to fit to, on to. —pauken, *v. intr.* 1) to go, to march in front playing the kettle-drum. 2) to teach any one how to play the kettle-drum. —peitſchen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to whip out or forth. 2) to show any one how to crack or handle the whip. —pfahl, *m.* 1) a front-stake, a pale. 2) crow-bar, pick. —pfeifen, *irr. v. tr.* to whistle to. Einem Vogel —pfeifen, to whistle to a bird, to teach a bird to whistle or pipe a tune; er hat uns Etwas —gepfiffen, he has whistled to us; *it. fig.* [in a bad sense] he has played [badly] to us on the flute &c. —pflanzen, *v. tr.* 1) to plant in front. Wenn ſie die Speere &c. —pflanzen, when they level their spears &c. 2) to plant before, in front of something. 3) to plant before another, sooner than another. —pflicht, *f.* 1) previous duty, first obligation, principal duty. 2) [in seamen's lang.] fore-deck. —pflügen, V. —ackern. —pinſeln, *v. tr.* 1) to daub before any thing. 2) [often with a tinge of contempt or denoting anger on the part of the person teaching] Einem —pinſeln, to shew any one how to handle the brush, how to paint. 3) *Fig.* [in fam. lang., for Vorwinſeln] to whine or blubber out any thing [to any one or in the presence of any one]. —plappern, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] Einem Etwas —plappern, to chat to, with any one; nachdem er uns eine Stunde lang —geplappert hatte, after having chatted to us an hour. —plärren, *v. tr.* [low] to cry out. —platz, *m.* vestibule [of a house]; porch, parvis, gateway [of a church]. —plaudern, *v. tr.* 1) V. —plappern. [fam.] Er kann euch genug —plaudern, he can talk to you nineteen to the

dozen; einem Mädchen von Liebe —plaudern, to flirt with a girl; er hat dir nur Etwas —geplaudert, he has only been chattering [his] nonsense to you. 2) Einem —plaudern, to chat or gossip away, to talk away and so induce another to do the same, to shew any one how to converse in small talk. —pommern, *n.* [in geography] Citerior Pomerania. —poſaunen, *v. tr.* [often in contempt] Etwas —poſaunen, to play any thing on the sackbut to &c. —poſſekel, *m.* [with braziers] the forehammer. —poſten, *m.* [in war] forepost, advanced post, outpost. —predigen, *v. tr.* to preach before or to any one. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Er hat ihm ein Langes und Breites —gepredigt, he has preached him such a sermon, has read him such a lecture; er kommt alle Augenblicke, uns Etwas —zupredigen, he comes and preaches to us every moment. —preiſen, *irr. v. tr.* to extol or laud to &c. any one. —preſſen, *v. tr.* 1) to press forth or out, to express. 2) to press forwards. —prüfen, *v. tr.* 1) to try something [first of all]. 2) Einen —prüfen, to examine any one previously. —prüfung, *f.* 1) essay, essay or trial made beforehand. 2) a previous examination. —quellen, V. Hervorquellen. —ragen, *v. intr.* to project, V. Hervorragen. —ragung, *f.* projection, jutting-out. —rammeln, —rammen, *v. tr.* Pfähle &c. —rammeln, to ram piles &c. in front. —rang, *m.* first or superior rank. Den —rang haben, to have the first rank; den —rang vor Einem haben, to have the priority, the precedence of any one. —raum, *m.* space before any thing. Der [eingeſchloſſene] —raum vor or an einem Hauſe [in England], the area. —räumen, *v. tr.* 1) to range in front. 2) to bring out or to light in rummaging. —rechen, V. —harken. —rechnen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to reckon or count before, to any one. Er hat ihm alle ſeine Ausgaben —gerechnet, he has enumerated to him the items of his expences, has reckoned up to him his &c. 2) Einem —rechnen, to teach or shew any one how to reckon. —recht, *n.* 1) prerogative. 2) right of purchasing first, of having the first offer, of preemption. —rede, *f.* 1) preliminary discourse, speech, conference &c.; [to a play] prologue, protasis. *proverb.* —rede verhütet Nachrede, a word before is worth two behind. 2) preamble. Eine lange —rede machen, to make a long preamble; die —rede in einem Buche, the introduction in a book, preface, advice to the reader, proem. Syn. Vorrede, Vorbericht. It is expected that a Vorbericht [advice to the Reader] should be short, that a Vorrede [preface] should be longer. In the Vorbericht therefore only certain circumstances are commonly mentioned, which may be useful for the reader to know. In a Vorrede this is done not only more diffusely, but even the object and utility of the book, of the manner how the reader ought to use it, of the importance of the subject matter &c. are mentioned. In English an Introduction is usually somewhat longer than a Preface; Vorbericht [preamble] may therefore be safely rendered by ‚Preface' and Vorrede by ‚Introduction'. —reden, I. *v. intr.* 1) to speak before any one. 2) Einem —reden, to teach any one to speak. II. *v. tr.* 1) Einem Etwas —reden, to say something to any one. 2) to talk over. Laß dir nichts von ihm —reden, don't let yourself be talked over, be hummed by him 3) [not much used] to write a preface, V. —rede. Darüber habe ich nichts —zureden, I have no prefatory, introductory, proemial remarks to make upon it, I have nothing to say about it beforehand, the thing &c. will speak for itself. —reder, *m.* [not much used] 1) who talks over, [fam.] who hums, who crams, humbugs. 2) author of a preface; *it.* one, who speaks the prologue or the argument, the protatic. —reiben, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to shew any one how to rub, bray &c. 2) [vorausreiben] Die Farben —reiben, to grind the colours beforehand. 3) *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Einem Etwas —reiben, to poke any thing in one's face. —reiber, *m.* handle to a door or window. —reichen, I. *v. tr.* 1) to reach or extend forwards. 2) to stretch before any one, to reach to. 3) Einem Etwas —reichen, to reach any thing to any one from behind. II. *v. intr.* [hervorſtehen] to stand out, to but out, to project. —reif, *adj.* and *adv.* premature, precocious. —reifen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to ripen before the time. —reihe, *f.* front row, first rank. —reihen, *m.* first set of a dance. Den —reihen haben, to lead off the dance, to open the ball. —reimen, I. *v. tr.* to rhyme to any one. Er hat uns allerlei Unterhaltendes —gereimt, he gave us sundry amusing rhymes or rhymed effusions. II. *v. intr.* Einem —reimen, to teach any one versification. —reiſen, V. Voranreiſen. —reißen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to tear forth, out. 2) to drag or haul on, forwards. 3) [with milliners &c.] to tear a little as a mark or guide for another to tear entirely. 4) [from reißen to design &c.] *a*) to sketch out, to trace the outline. [with carpenters] Das Holz —reißen, to trace or score the wood. *b*) Einem —reißen, to shew any one how to trace out &c. —reißer, *m.* a plummet or pencil for workmen; *it.* an iron-tracer, a point; *it.* a gardener's dibble. —reiten, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) Einem —reiten, to ride before any one to teach him the manner of keeping a good seat &c. 2) V. Voranreiten. 3) to ride on, on in front, on ahead. II. *v. tr.* Einem ein Pferd —reiten, to ride a horse backwards and forwards before any one, to shew off his paces &c. *Fig.* [low] Einem Etwas —reiten, to display any thing to any one, to place it before him for inspection, approbation &c. —reiter, *m.* horseman in front; *it.* outrider, [if on the carriage-horse] postillion. —reitknie, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] knee of the head. —reitſattel, *m.* [with saddlers] front-saddle, a postboy's saddle. —reiz, *m.* charm, [also] tickling felt beforehand. —rennen, V. Voranrennen. —rheiniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [formerly, in geography and in German history] on this side of the Rhine, cisrhenish. Die —rheiniſchen Länder, the lands on this side of the Rhine. —richten, *v. tr.* 1) to advance. Die Uhr —richten, to put on the watch, clock. 2) [zurüſten] to prepare, to make ready. [with miners] Den Bau —richten, to make preparation for working a mine; den Schmelzofen aufs neue —richten, to prepare the smelting furnace for a fresh batch. 3) to forejudge, to judge prematurely. —richtung, *f.* 1) preparation; [in physics &c.] apparatus; *it.* a preparative. 2) scaffolding. 3) mechanism; [in chemistry the Vorlage] balloon or ballon. —riechen, *irr. v. intr.* to have a stronger smell, [in a bad sense and low] to outstink. —riegeln, *v. tr.* Die Thür —riegeln, to bolt the door. —riß, *m.* a sketch beforehand, a rough sketch or outline. —ritt, *m.* 1) riding out on horseback to meet or escort any one back; *it.* to ride on ahead of, on before. 2) [with feudists] right or duty of marshalling in or escorting. —rollen, V. Vorwärtsrollen. —rücken, I. *v. intr.* to advance, to come forwards. Rücken Sie ein wenig mit dem Stuhle —, come a little nearer with your chair, bring or edge your chair a little nearer; der Feind iſt —gerückt, the enemy has advanced, has made a forward movement; die Truppen —rücken laſſen, to cause the troops to advance, to push them on; [with painters] to stand out, to approach; Weiß rückt mit dem Braunen —, the white and red carry off. II. *v. tr.* 1) to push forward, to advance. Rücken Sie Ihren Stuhl ein wenig —, bring your chair a little nearer, forwards. 2) *Fig.* Einem Etwas —rücken [—werfen], to reproach any one with; Einem ſeine Fehler &c., die empfangenen Wohlthaten —rücken, to reproach any one with or for his faults &c., to remind him reproachfully of benefits received, [fam.] to throw them in his teeth. Syn. V. Verweiſen. Das —rücken, die —rückung, 1) advancement. 2) *Fig.* reproach. 3) [in astronomy] Die —rückung eines Wandelſternes, the emersion of a planet; das —rücken der Nachtgleichen, the precession, recession or retrocession of the equinoxes, *it.* the retrograde movement of the equinoctial points. —ruderer, *m.* strokesman. —rudern, *v. intr.* [u. w. haben and ſeyn] to row in front, ahead. Sie ſind ihnen weit —gerudert, they have greatly distanced them in rowing. —rufen, *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) Einen —rufen, to call any one up, forwards, to the front. Einen Schauſpieler —rufen [= herausrufen, as a mark of approbation], to call for an actor. 2) Einem —rufen, *a*) to cry before, out to, to any one; *b*) to shew any one how he ought to cry. —rühmen, *v. tr.* to extol, laud, to praise up to any one. Man rühmte uns ihre Schönheit, viel von ihrer Schönheit —, her beauty was talked up, very highly spoken of to us. —rüſten, *v. tr.* [vorher rüſten] to prepare, to equip. Das —rüſten, die —rüſtung, 1) preparation, equipment. 2) a preparative. —rütteln, *v. tr.* to shake forth, forwards. —ſaal, *m., dim.* —ſälchen, *n.* anteroom, antechamber. —ſabbat, *m.* eve of the sabbath. —ſäen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to sow on before, in front. 2) Einem —ſäen, to shew any one how to sow, how to throw broadcast. —ſagen, *v. tr.* 1) Einem Etwas —ſagen, to say something to any one, to tell any one something; ſie ſagten ſich viel Schönes —, they said a great many pretty things to each other; er ſagt allen Frauenzimmern viel ſchöne Sachen —, he pays every woman many soft compliments; V. —machen; Einem Etwas —ſagen, to dictate something to any one; das —geſagte, the dictation, the matter dictated. 2) to prime any one, to teach him his lesson, to put him up to what to say; [in the theatre] einem Schauſpieler —ſagen [more usual einhelfen, ſouffliren], to prompt an actor. 3) [vorherſagen] to foretell, to predict, to prophesy. —ſager, *m.* [in a theatre, more usual Einhelfer, Souffleur] prompter. —ſammeln, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to collect, to make a collection first, before the other. 2) to collect, to gather, to hoard up [for future use or necessity]. —ſammler, *m.* one who collects first, the first collector of the two &c. —ſang, *m.* [not much used] 1) leading off in the song, act of beginning the tune. 2) preceding or previous song. 3) V. —

ſängeramt. —ſänger, *m.*, —ſängerinn, *f.* singer [who leads off in singing], [in a cathedral] the precentor, [also] the clerk. —ſängeramt, *n.*, —ſängerwürde, *f.* office, rank of precentor. —ſatz, *m.* 1) act of setting before; [in grammar] prosthesis. 2) [with miners] rise, [if of slack] gob. Den —ſatz in einem Stollen ſtehen laſſen, to let the sperns, inequalities of ground remain in a stall or stoll. 3) V. Vorderſatz. 4) plan, design, resolution, purpose. Einen —ſatz faſſen, to form a plan &c.; ſeinen —ſatz ändern, to change one's intention &c.; er that es mit —ſatz, he did it on purpose; es war nicht mein —ſatz, Sie zu beleidigen, it was not my intention to offend you. —ſatzpapier, *n.* V. —ſetzpapier. —ſaum, *m.* the outer or outside hem. —ſchaffen, V. —anſchaffen. —ſchallen, *v. intr.* to sound or resound stronger. —ſchanze, *f.* advance fortress; redoubt. —ſchanzen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to throw up a redoubt before any thing. 2) *Fig.* [rather unusual] Der Argliſt —ſchanzen, to guard against stratagem. —ſchauen, *v. intr.* to look forth, forward, V. —ſehen. —ſchein, *m.* the state of being visible [only used in the following and similar phrases]. Zum —ſchein kommen, to appear, to come to light; zum —ſchein bringen, to produce; to bring to light; er fiel ins Waſſer und kam nicht wieder zum —ſchein, he fell into the water and did not rise again, and was never seen afterwards; er lief davon und kam nie wieder zum —ſchein, he ran away and never made his appearance again. —ſcheinen, *irr. v intr* 1) [hervorſcheinen] to shine forth. 2) to outshine. 3) Einem —ſcheinen, V. *fig.* —leuchten. —ſchicht, *f.* first layer or stratum. —ſchicken, *v. tr.* 1) to send on, to the front, forwards. 2) to send to any one's house, to send home. —ſchieben, *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) Den Tiſch &c. —ſchieben, to shove or push the table on, forwards; weiter —ſchieben, to shove further on. 2) to shove before. Den Wagen —ſchieben, to push the carriage up to the door; den Riegel —ſchieben, to slip or slide the bolt; den Schloßriegel —ſchieben und zurückziehen, to move or turn backwards and forwards the bolt of a lock; [in the army] Poſten, Vorpoſten, eine Patrouille &c —ſchieben, to push on posts, outposts, a patrol &c. 3) Einem —ſchieben, to shew any one how to push or shove. —ſchieber, *m.* 1) [not much used] one, who pushes on, on ahead, before. 2) [in the manege] Die —ſchieber, the corner teeth. 3) a slide, sash [to a box &c.]; [with locksmiths the —ſchieberiegel] the slide bolt; [in architecture] anchor. —ſchielen, *v. intr.* to squint at from the front, from before; *it.* to look askant, peeringly, to glance at from behind. —ſchießen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to shoot up or forth. Dieſe Blume iſt ſo —geſchoſſen, daß &c., this flower has so shot up, that &c. 2) to shoot on, forwards, onwards. Das Waſſer ſchießt mit Macht —, the water dashes forth, shoots out. 3) [= weit vorragen] [in architecture] to project, to shoot out. 4) to fall headlong before. [with miners] Das Gebirge ſchießt —, the rock tumbles, shoots, slips. 5) to shoot before any one, to shew him how to shoot. 6) to shoot or fire first. 7) to shoot nearest or nearer the mark. II. *v. tr.* 1) to shoot forward. Den Riegel —ſchießen, to shoot or slip the bolt. 2) to set before something. [with tailors] Einen Saum —ſchießen, to make a hem to a dress. 3) Einem Geld —ſchießen, to pay or count money by throwing it down on the counter &c. *Fig.* [leihen] to lend; to advance money to any one. Er hat die Koſten zu dieſem Baue —geſchoſſen, he has advanced the money for this building; —geſchoſſenes Geld, money advanced, paid in advance for any one; a disbursement &c.; Einem einen Theil ſeines Gehaltes —ſchießen, to advance any one a part of his salary. —ſchiff, *n.* the fore-part of the ship, prow, head. —ſchiffen, *v. intr.* 1) to sail or steer on, onwards, ahead. 2) to forereach, to outsail. —ſchilderei, *f.* Die —ſchilderei einer Thatſache &c., the representation, description of a fact &c. —ſchlachten, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) Vieh —ſchlachten, to slaughter or kill cattle before any one. 2) to kill first, before another does. 3) Einem —ſchlachten, to shew any one how to kill. —ſchlag, *m.* 1) the act of striking first, the first blow. Den —ſchlag führen [with thrashers], to give the stroke, to thrash first. 2) something struck in front upon any thing; [in artillery] wadding, wad; [with founders] flux; [with brick-burners] first layer of lime; [with miners] iron-stay before the stemples; [with bookbinders] templet. 3) something striking before; [with watchmakers] warning; [in music] a grace or diatonic note, appoggiatura. 4) *Fig.* proposition. Etwas in —ſchlag bringen, to propose something; Einem einen —ſchlag machen, thun, to make any one a proposition, a proposal; einen —ſchlag annehmen, to accept an offer, a proposal; dieſen —ſchlag laſſe ich mir gefallen, I am satisfied with this offer; das iſt ein —ſchlag, den ich Ihnen thue, that is an offer I make to you; bei einer Berathſchlagung Etwas in —ſchlag bringen, to bring forward or make a motion at a council, in a legislative assembly &c., to move; alle —ſchläge von der Hand weiſen, to reject all proposals; es iſt etwas Anderes im —ſchlage, there is something else upon the carpet; nach meinem —ſchlage, according to my advice, my counsel; zu dieſem Amte war er im —ſchlage, he was proposed for this office; der Miniſter hat ihn dem König in —ſchlag gebracht, the minister has named, proposed him to the King. —ſchlagen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. ſeyn] [in common people's lang.] to fall before or prone with violence. 2) [u. w. haben] *a*) to lean on one side, to incline. Die Wage ſchlägt —, the balance kicks a little. *b*) to move on, forwards. [in sportsmen's lang.] Der Hund ſchlägt —, the hound recovers scent. *c*) to make by beating forwards. *α*) [in sportsmen's lang.] to unearth the badger in front [of the dog]. *β*) [with land-measurers &c.] to measure the contents of any field or shaft in toises. *d*) to strike forward &c. too soon. [in sportsmen's lang.] Der Hund ſchlägt —, the dog babbles, *it.* bawls. *e*) to strike for others to hear; [with miners] to strike or give the signal for work. *f*) to strike out as it were over something. *α*) [= —ſchmecken] to predominate. Das Salz, der Knoblauch ſchlägt —, there is too much salt, garlic in &c. *β*) [speaking of weeds] to grow quicker than &c. II. *v. tr.* 1) to strike forwards, on. Den Ball —ſchlagen, to strike the ball on. 2) [herausſchlagen = herausſtrecken] to thrust or strike out. [in heraldry] Der Löwe ſchlägt die Zunge —, the lion shews his tongue; Löwe mit —geſchlagener Zunge, lion langued. 3) to strike first, to give the first blow. 4) Einem den Takt —ſchlagen, to beat time to or for any one. 5) Eine Note —ſchlagen, to play a grace note, an apoggiatura. 6) to fasten to or on by striking, to strike on. Ein Brett —ſchlagen, to nail on or up a board before [an opening &c.]; Pfähle, Pflöcke —ſchlagen, to drive stakes, pegs in front of; [in gunnery] Heu, Raſen —ſchlagen, to use hay, turf for wadding; [with founders] dem Erze ſeinen Zuſatz —ſchlagen, to add the flux to the mine or ore. 7) to make previously by striking. Ein Loch —ſchlagen, to chisel out a hole; *it.* to mortise a hole. 8) to bind to something beforehand. Die Garben, das Getreide —ſchlagen, to strike or flog the sheaves, the ears of corn slightly. 9) *Fig.* to lay out as it were before something, to demand or ask too much, to overcharge. Er ſchlägt nichts —, he never asks more than the fair price; ich ſchlage Ihnen nichts —, I don't ask you a higher price than usual, I do not charge you at more than the market price, than the price current; Sie ſchlagen —, you are too dear. 10) to propose, to bring upon the carpet. Ein Mittel gegen eine Krankheit —ſchlagen, to propose a remedy for a disease; Einem eine Heirath —ſchlagen, to propose a marriage, a match to any one; ein Spiel —ſchlagen, to propose a game; einen Vergleich —ſchlagen, to propose an arrangement; Einen zu einem Amte —ſchlagen, to propose, nominate, name any one for an office; Einen zu einer Pfarre, zu einer Pfründe —ſchlagen, to present any one with a curacy, any one to a living. —ſchläger, *m.* blacksmith who with a hand-hammer marks the spots for the blow of the sledge or forge-hammer. —ſchläglich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) proposable. Eine —ſchlägliche Partie, a match that may be proposed. 2) in the manner of a proposition. —ſchlagfaß, —ſchlaggefäß, *n.* [in artillery] chape. —ſchlaghammer, *m.* [with blacksmiths] fore-hammer. —ſchlagzieher, *m.* [with gunners] the worm. —ſchleichen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] and *v. refl.* ſich —ſchleichen, to creep forwards, *it.* before. —ſchleifen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to whet or sharpen before any one, *it.* [a knife &c.] to show any one how to whet &c. —ſchleifen, —ſchleppen, *v. tr.* to drag before, on before. —ſchließen, *irr. v. tr.* to conclude beforehand. —ſchlingen, *irr. v. tr.* Einen Knoten —ſchlingen, to make a knot before something. —ſchlummer, *m.* the first sleep or nap. —ſchluß, *m.* conclusion come to beforehand. —ſchmack, *m.* [in fam. lang.] 1) peculiar, predominant taste. 2) *Fig.* foretaste, antepast. Einen —ſchmack von Etwas bekommen, haben, to have a foretaste of any thing; das iſt ein —ſchmack des Friedens, that is a foretaste of peace; ein —ſchmack des Himmels, an antepast of Heaven. —ſchmecken, I. *v. intr.* to have a predominant taste. Der Pfeffer ſchmeckt an dieſer Brühe —, there is too much pepper in this sauce. II *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] Etwas —ſchmecken, to enjoy in anticipation, beforehand. *Fig.* to foretaste, to have a prescience of, a presentiment of. —ſchmied, *m.* a blacksmith's help. —ſchnallen, *v. tr.* to buckle to before, in front of. —ſchneideeiſen, *n.* a cleaver. —ſchneidemeſſer, *n.* carver, carving-knife. —ſchneiden, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) to cut or carve first; [with a scythe] to mow first. 2) Einem —ſchneiden, to cut, carve before any one, to shew any one how to carve. 3) *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Einem Geſichter —ſchneiden, to make faces at any one; *it.* to make faces, distort one's features before any one, to amuse him. 4) to cut or carve before, sooner than. II. *v. tr.* [ver-

ſchneiden] to cut up. Die Speiſen —ſchneiden, to carve [the food], to do the honours of the table. —ſchneider, *m.* 1) V. —ſchnitter. 2) carver at table, he who does the honours of the table, [at courts] carver. —ſchneideramt, *n.* office of carver — ſchnell, *adj.* and *adv.* precipitate, hasty. —ſchnell mit dem Munde ſeyn, to be hurried in speaking, to have a glib or nimble tongue; —ſchnell urtheilen, to judge hastily, rashly; er iſt nicht ſelten ein wenig —ſchnell, he is not seldom a little indiscreet, he is occasionally too quick in his remarks. —ſchnelle, *f.* precipitation, indiscretion, hastiness. —ſchnitt, *m.* 1) act of cutting up, of carving. 2) right of first mowing. —ſchnitter, *m.* first mower. —ſchnur, *f.* [Schmitze] the lash of a thong or whip. —ſchoppen, *m.* shed in front of any thing. —ſchoß, *m.* V. Vermögensteuer. —ſchreiben, *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) Einem Schüler —ſchreiben, to shew a schoolboy how to write; ihm Buchſtaben —ſchreiben, to shew him how to form his letters; das —geſchriebene nachſchreiben, to copy the text. *Fig.* Etwas —ſchreiben, to prescribe, to order something; Einem —ſchreiben, was er thun ſoll, to dictate &c. what he shall do; die Bedingungen der Uebergabe —ſchreiben, to dictate the articles of the capitulation; ich laſſe mir nichts —ſchreiben, I don't allow myself to be dictated to in any thing; was hat Ihnen der Arzt —geſchrieben [more usual, verſchrieben]? what has the physician prescribed for you? 2) to write before something. Dem Buche ſeinen Namen —ſchreiben, to write one's name at the beginning of the book; den Nullen eine Eins —ſchreiben, to put a one before the noughts. Das —ſchreiben, 1) [with physicians] [more usual das Verſchreiben] prescription. 2) V. —ſchrift. —ſchreien, *irr. v. tr* and *intr.* 1) Einem —ſchreien, Einem Etwas —ſchreien, to shout before any one [in order to make him shout too] to cry out something to any one [that he may repeat the cry]. 2) to cry [out] louder; to outcry. —ſchreiten, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to step or walk on in front; *fig.* to make progress, to progress; [chiefly in law-style] to proceed. Dieſer Bau iſt ſchon weit —geſchritten, this building is already far advanced, is already in a very forward state; [chiefly in law-style] man muß nun in der Sache weiter —ſchreiten, one must now proceed further in this affair, case; man ſchritt unverzüglich gegen ihn —, legal proceedings were instituted against him without delay. 2) Einem —ſchreiten, *a*) to walk before any one, to shew any one how to walk. *b*) to outwalk. —ſchrift, *f.* 1) [for writing-pupils] copy-slip, text, sample. Der Schreibmeiſter hat uns neue —ſchriften gegeben, the writing-master has given us fresh texts, fresh slips; eine —ſchrift kaufen, to buy a copy-slip, a copy-book with engraved texts in it. 2) precept, order, instruction. Nach der —ſchrift verfahren, to act according to one's [written] instructions; er hat die erhaltenen —ſchriften genau befolgt, he has acted strictly up to the precepts, *it.* to the orders given him; das iſt wider die —ſchrift des Arztes, that is against the doctor's orders; [in the army] —ſchrift zum Marſch, the route; —ſchrift für den Dienſt, the instructions. —ſchriftlich, —ſchriftmäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* according to the instructions, to one's &c. —ſchritt, *m.* a forward step, a step in advance. *Fig.* Große —ſchritte in den Wiſſenſchaften thun or machen, to make great progress in the sciences; den erſten —ſchritt thun, to take the first step, to make the first advance or advances. —ſchub, *m.* 1) [unusual or provincial] the act pushing or shoving in front, on or before. 2) first bowl or tip [at skittles]. Den —ſchub haben, to have first bowl, first go-off; [at billiards] to [have strung for and] have the lead. 3) *Fig.* [chiefly in fam. lang.] Jemanden —ſchub, einen mächtigen, allen —ſchub thun, leiſten, to yield any one succour, [fam.] to give any one a lift, a helping hand, to afford or give a powerful, every support to any one; ohne ſeinen —ſchub hätte ich es niemals durchgeſetzt, without his aid, assistance, help I should never have got through with it; er hat es durch meinen —ſchub erhalten, he [has] obtained it through my interference, my mediation. —ſchuh, *m.* [with shoemakers] [Ueberblatt] upper leather. —ſchuhen, *v. tr.* Stiefel —ſchuhen, to galash, to [new] front boots. —ſchule, *f.* school, means of instructing, forming to, inuring to. Es iſt dies eine vortreffliche —ſchule der Bildung, Geſittung, this is an excellent means of bringing about, this leads to the perfection in manners &c., to civilisation; eine —ſchule des Kriegs, an inuring to war. —ſchulmeiſtern, *v tr.* [fam. and comic] Einem Etwas —ſchulmeiſtern, to teach any one something. —ſchürze, *f.* apron. —ſchürzen, *v. tr.* to make an apron of, to tie on as an apron, as a pinafore. —ſchuß, *m.* 1) the act of advancing money. Im —ſchuſſe bei Einem ſeyn, to have advanced money to any one, to have paid him beforehand more or less. 2) first shot. Den —ſchuß thun, haben, to fire or shoot first, to have the first shot. 3) [that which one shoots down on the counter &c., that is, gives out or pays in advance] advance. Einem einen —ſchuß thun or machen, to make any one an advance, to advance money to any one; er hat große —ſchüſſe erhalten, he has received considerable payments in advance; [with printers] ein Buch auf —ſchuß drucken, to print a book by subscription. 4) that which shoots forth *a*) [with millers] [Schwingmehl] firsts. *b*) [V. —laß, —lauf] the mother-juice, first juice or runnings [of grapes from the press]. *c*) [with clothiers] V. Mantel. —ſchußſchein, *m.* [with printers] receipt of [the] subscription. —ſchußweiſe, *adv.* in advance, by way of advance; *it.* by subscription. Sich —ſchußweiſe Geld geben laſſen, to obtain money as an advance. —ſchutt, *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] feed for game in winter, winter-food. —ſchütten, *v. tr.* to spill, shed or pour out before any thing. Dem Viehe Futter, den Pferden Haber —ſchütten, to shake down fodder for the cattle, to give oats to the horses. —ſchützen, *v. tr.* 1) to hold or put before any thing for defending it, to guard from. 2) *Fig.* Etwas —ſchützen, to assign or plead any thing as an excuse, to use a pretense, to feign; er ſchützte eine Krankheit, eine Reiſe —, he feigned or shammed illness, he pretended to be going on a journey; er hat ſein Alter —geſchützt, he has pleaded age as an excuse: ſeine Unwiſſenheit —ſchützen, to feign, pretend, alledge ignorance. Das —ſchützen, pretext, excuse, come-off, sham. —ſchwarm, *m.* [with bee-masters] virgin-swarm. —ſchwatzen, V. —plaudern. —ſchweben, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to sweep, to hover, to flit, to be before the eyes. Stets ſchwebt mir ihr Bild —, her image is always before my [mind's] eyes, ever before me, ever present; es ſchwebt mir —, I have a dim, faint, confused idea of it; ein gleiches Schickſal ſchwebt ihm —, he foresees a similar fate, thinks himself foredoomed by a similar fate, *it.* a similar fate hovers over him, threatens him. —ſchwimmen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to swim faster than another; to swim before any one, to show him how. —ſchwören, *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) Einem Etwas —ſchwören, to swear something to any one; er ſchwor ihr viel von Liebe und Treue —, he swore to her both love and fidelity. 2) Einem —ſchwören, to swear before any one so that he may do the same. —ſegel, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] foresail. —ſegeln, *v. intr.* to sail before any one, to show him how to sail. *it.* Einem Schiffe —ſegeln, to outsail a ship. —ſehbar, *adj* and *adv.* that may be foreseen. —ſehen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) to foresee. 2) to provide for. II. *v. intr.* [not much used] to make provision for. Den Bedürfniſſen des Staats vorſehen, to make provision for the wants of the state, V. under 1. Vorſehung [chancery style]. III. *v. refl.* ſich —ſehen, to take care, to be on one's guard. —geſehen! take care! [low] ware! [with sedan-chairmen &c.] by're leave! ſeht euch —, take care, mind what you are about, have your eyes about you; beware; er hat ſich —geſehen, he has taken precautionary measures, he has put himself on his guard; *it.* he has laid in a store of provisions &c.; ſehet euch — vor dem Sauerteige der Phariſäer [in Scripture], beware of the leaven of the Pharisees. —ſehung, *f.* 1) [—ſicht] precaution, foresight. [in chancery-style] Wegen einer Sache —ſehung thun, to make provision on account of any thing, to dispose of or provide for something. 2) [in theology] Die —ſehung Gottes, the Providence of God; ſein Vertrauen auf die —ſehung ſetzen, to place one's faith in Providence. —ſeite, *f.* V. Vorderſeite. —ſeitentakel, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] fore-tackle, winding-tackle of the foremast. —ſenden, V. Voranſenden. —ſetzbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that may be placed before. —ſetzblech, *n.* [with miners and founders] strainer, grating to the trough of the loob. —ſetzdeckel, *m.* the lid [in sulphur works]. —ſetze, *f.* any thing placed before any object. —ſetzen, I. *v. tr.* 1) to set or put forwards. Den Stuhl weiter —ſetzen, to place the chair further or higher up, to bring it nearer; ſich —ſetzen, to put one's self forward, in the front ground. 2) to set or put before any thing, to prepose. Einen Stein &c. —ſetzen, to put a stone &c. before, to lay it at &c.; den Stuhl —ſetzen, to place the chair before, at or against [the door &c.]; ſeinen Namen, eine Vorrede dem Buche —ſetzen, to put one's name, a preface at the beginning of, to prefix one's name &c. to the book; einem Worte eine Silbe —ſetzen, to prefix a syllable to a word. *Fig.* Einen einer Sache —ſetzen, to place, set or appoint any one over a thing, at the head of it; Einen dem Heere, der Flotte —ſetzen [obsolescent], to appoint any one to the command of the army, of the fleet; man hat ihn dem ganzen Lande —geſetzt [obsolescent], he has been appointed prefect, governor of the whole country; der —geſetzte, the person set in authority over, one's lawful superior. 3) [= hinſetzen] to present. Einem Speiſen, Einem zu eſſen —ſetzen, to set, place or lay before any one food, something to eat. 4) V. —ziehen. 5) Sich Etwas —ſetzen [—nehmen], to propose to one's self something, to intend something. II. *v. intr* [at cards] to play a higher card. *it.* Hoch —ſetzen or ſtechen, to trump high. Das —ſetzen, V. —ſetzung. —ſetzer, *m.* 1) [not

much used] one who sets before &c. 2) [with hatters] Die —ſetzer, the hurdle and basket. —ſetzfenſter, *n.* the outside window of a double one. —ſetzlich, *adj.* and *adv.* premeditated, deliberate. on purpose, [rather low] on set purpose. Er hat es —ſetzlich gethan, he did it wilfully, designedly, in cold blood &c.; eine —ſetzliche Bosheit, an express malice, a malice prepense. —ſetzpapier, *n.* [with bookbinders] the blank sheet at either end of a book. —ſetzſilbe, *f.* [in grammar] a prepositive particle, a prefix. —ſetztopf, *m.* [in saltpetre-works] the receiver —ſetzung, *f.* [in grammar] Die —ſetzung eines Buchſtabens oder einer Silbe [zu Anfang eines Wortes], prosthesis or prothesis; *it.* [in hydraulics] facing [of any work]. —ſetzwand, *f.* a screen; [with founders] the stone-cap of a refining-furnace [moveable, so that the test at the bottom may be made anew]. —ſetzwort, *n.* annex; *it.* V. —wort. —ſeufzen, *v. tr.* to sigh before, at any one. —ſeyn, *irr. v. intr.* [u.w. ſeyn] [in fam. lang.] 1) to be on before, on ahead of, in front of; *it.* before something. Er war ſchon weit —, he was already far in advance. *Fig.* Er iſt ſeinem Bruder weit —, he is far before his brother; es war mir —, it seemed so to me, I thought as much, I had a presentiment of it; da ſey Gott —! God forbid it! 2) to be discussed. Dieſe Sache war heute —, this affair was on to-day, was or came before the house &c., was treated of to day. 3) to appear [as a witness &c.], to be examined, [in England] to be at the bar, in the box. —ſicht, *f.* [das —ſehen] foresight, precaution. circumspection, prudence. Mit —ſicht zu Werke gehen, to go to work with precaution; —ſicht brauchen, to use precaution; die —ſicht Gottes, die göttliche —ſicht, the Providence of God, Divine Providence. —ſichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* circumspect, prudent, cautious. —ſichtig handeln, reden, to act, speak circumspectly, with precaution. —ſichtigkeit, *f.* 1) precaution, circumspection, foresight. 2) a precaution. —ſichtsmaßregel, *f.* measure of precaution, precautionary measure. —ſichtsmittel, *n.* means suggested by circumspection, adopted by foresight. —regel, *f.* rule of circumspection. —ſilbe, *f.* [in grammar] prosthesis. —ſilben, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to spell; *it.* Einem —ſilben, to spell before any one to show him how. —ſingen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to sing to, before any one. Er ſang uns ein Lied —, he sang us an air. 2) Einem —ſingen, to teach any one singing by singing first [for the pupil to imitate]. 3) [in a church] to lead off [as the precentor]. —ſinger, *m.* V. —ſänger. —ſinken, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to sink forwards. —ſinn, *m.* the preceding sense, the sense of something previous, the previous meaning. —ſitz, *m.* the presidency, the right of presiding, of taking or holding the chair. Den —ſitz haben, to have or fill the chair; den —ſitz [= Oberſitz] bei Tiſche haben, to have the head-place, upper seat at table. —ſitzen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn and haben] [präſidiren] to preside. In einem Gerichte —ſitzen, to sit on the bench as judge, as first judge, [also] as chairman or first magistrate, *it.* [in England also] to be senior magistrate or judge of a quorum, on a circuit; der Biſchof, der Abgeordnete, Volksvertreter &c., welcher der Verſammlung —geſeſſen hat, the bishop, the deputy, member of Parliament who presided at the sittings, who filled or took the chair at the meeting; der —ſitzende Rath, Richter &c., the president of a council, the senior judge &c. —ſitzer, *m.* president, chairman. —ſitzeramt, *n.* presidency, office of a president; *it.* chairmanship, the chair. —ſitzerplatz, *m.*, —ſitzerſtelle, *f.* place of a president, the presidency; *it.* the chair, the bench. —ſitzerwürde, *f.* dignity of a president, of the chairman; presidency &c. —ſitzſtreit, *m.* dispute respecting the presidency, the presidentship, the chairmanship. —ſollen, *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to have, to be bound by duty &c. to pass before, on before. —ſommer, *m.* the last days of spring, the days that usher in the summer; *it.* the beginning of summer. —ſorge, *f.* 1) precaution, foresight. *Proverb.* —ſorge iſt beſſer als Nachſorge, one stitch in time saves nine; it's of no use locking the stable-door after the steed is stolen, V. under Nachſorge. 2) [Fürſorge] care, provision. —ſorge für Jemand tragen, to take care of, to provide for any one. —ſorgen, *v. intr.* 1) to use precaution 2) to take care of, to bestow care upon, to provide for. —ſorger, *m.*, —ſorgerinn, *f.* 1) one who uses precaution. 2) one who takes care of. —ſorglich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) by way of precaution, in case of need. 2) provisory. —ſpähen, *v. intr.* to spy out after something, to stretch or strain the neck forwards when playing the spy or scout, when eaves-dropping. —ſpann, *m.* 1) one or more horses put to those already at a carriage or waggon [on bad roads, ascensions and the like] in order to facilitate to the last-named their work, extra or additional horses; *it.* [der friſche —ſpann, new horses put to] relay. —ſpann nehmen, fordern, to take, to ask for additional, [also] for fresh horses. 2) [in seamen's lang.] V. Vorderſpann. —ſpanndienſt, *m.* service of attending to the relays. —ſpannen, I. *v. tr.* 1) to put to in front. Die Pferde —ſpannen, to put to the horses; *it.* es muß ein Pferd —geſpannt werden, an additional horse must [for a certain distance or line of bad or hilly way] be procured. 2) Ein Tuch —ſpannen, to stretch or spread out a cloth before something. II. *v. intr.* to furnish additional horses, *it.* relays. Den Reiſenden —ſpannen, to keep additional horses, *it.* fresh post-horses for travellers. —ſpanner, *m.* man, who keeps additional, *it.* post-horses. —ſpannpferd, *n.* additional horse, *it.* fresh horse for the change of horses, relay-horse. —ſpannquittung, *f.* V. Vorſpannſchein. —ſpannrechnung, *f.* bill for additional horses, *it.* for the relays furnished. —ſpannſchein, *m.* receipt for the additional horses, *it.* for the relays furnished. —ſpannvergütung, *f.* reimbursement for the additional horses, *it.* for the relays furnished. —ſpannweſen, *n.* every thing connected with changing &c. horses, with the relays &c. —ſparen, *v. tr.* to reserve, spare, lay by &c. for the future. —ſpeiſe, *f.* [with cooks] an entrée, a side-dish. —ſpeiſen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to eat before dinner &c., [fam.] to spoil one's dinner &c. —ſpiegeln, *v. tr. Fig.* Einem Etwas —ſpiegeln, to impose something upon any one by false appearances, by illusion; er hat ihm Freundſchaft —geſpiegelt, he pretended, feigned friendship for him. Das —ſpiegeln, V. —ſpiegelung. —ſpiegelung, *f.* 1) deceit, delusion. 2) illusion, false appearance. Bei or unter dieſer —ſpiegelung ſeiner Freundſchaft, under this mask, shew of friendship. —ſpiel, *n.* 1) [in music] prelude. *Fig.* Das —ſpiel der Ereigniſſe &c., the prelude of events &c. 2) [on the German stage] a farce, interlude or any short piece, which precedes the chief play of three or more acts [so as to occupy together the same time as one piece of five acts], [also] an introductory piece to the chief-play. —ſpielen, *v. tr.* 1) Einem Etwas —ſpielen, to play any thing to, before any one; ſie hat uns eine Arie auf dem Klavier —geſpielt, she has played us a tune on the piano. 2) to shew any one how to play. 3) to have the lead at play, to be elder hand; [in an orchestre] to be the leader. 4) [präludiren] to prelude. —ſpieler, *m.* first player, [if at cards] elder hand. —ſpitzen, *v. tr.* to point in front. —ſpornen, *v. tr.* to spur on. —ſprache, *f.* V. Fürſprache. —ſprang, *m.* [provincial] V. —ſprung. —ſprechen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) to speak louder or higher than another. Dieſe Orgelpfeife ſpricht —, this organ-pipe speaks too loud, drowns the rest. 2) Bei Einem —ſprechen, to visit any one; ſie haben bei uns —geſprochen, they [have] called upon us. II. *v. tr.* 1) Einem —ſprechen, to shew any one how to pronounce &c., to pronounce &c. for him first; ich will dir dieſe Worte —ſprechen, ſprich du ſie nach, I will pronounce these words for you, do you pronounce them after. 2) V. Fürſprechen. —ſprecher, *m.* [not much used] 1) one who speaks louder than the rest, who sets himself up their organ. 2) V. Fürſprecher. 1. —ſprengen, I. *v. tr.* [from 1. Sprengen, to sprinkle] to pour out, to spread before something. II. *v. intr.* [from 1. Sprengen, to leap] [u. w. ſeyn] to ride, to gallop on before [on horseback]. 2. —ſprengen, *v. tr.* [from 2. Sprengen, to arch] [in architecture] Ein —geſprengter Bogen, a projecting arch, one of a corbel-table. —ſprießen, V. —ſproſſen. —ſpringen, *irr. v. intr.* 1) [u. w. haben] Einem —ſpringen, to leap or vault before any one, to shew any one how to leap &c. 2) [u. w. ſeyn] to leap, to run on in front; *it.* to leap [the] first. 3) to spring forth, [especially in a figurative sense, of water] to spout forth. Ein —ſpringender Quell, a source or spring that plays, a fountain; [in architecture] der —ſpringende Theil eines Hauſes, the projecting part of a house, jutty; —ſpringende Ecken, salient angles; ein —ſpringendes Dach, a shed-roof, pent-roof; dies Karnieß ſpringt nicht genug —, this cornice does not project enough. —ſpringer, *m.* [not much used] one who springs, jumps, vaults before any one. —ſproſſen, *v. intr.* [hervorſproſſen] to sprout forth. —ſpruch, *m.* 1) [rather provincial, = das Vorſprechen] visit or call. 2) [unusual] V. Fürſprache. —ſprung, *m.* 1) a leaping or jumping forwards. 2) [in walking, going &c.] advance, start. Er hat einen —ſprung von vier Tagen, von zwölf Stunden vor uns voraus, he is four days in advance of us, has the start of us by twelve hours or [also] leagues; einen —ſprung gewinnen, to take or win the lead. *Fig.* any advantage over another. Einen —ſprung vor Jemand haben, to have an advantage over any one, to have outstripped or surpassed any one. 3) [certain things advancing, that is, coming forth or out the first] *a*) [in husbandry] [no *pl.*] bold, plump, full-bodied grain or corn; *it.* that grain which is soonest thrashed out of the ear, as thin-skinned varieties, the pill-beam &c. *b*) first runnings, V. —lauf. 4) [something stretching or jutting out, something prominent] [in architecture] Der —ſprung vor einem Hauſe, jutty, V. under —ſpringen 3); der —ſprung eines Da-

ches, the projection of a roof; ein Kragſtein mit einem —ſprunge, console with projecture; dies Karnieß hat zu viel —ſprung, this cornice has too much projecture; der —ſprung eines Kamins, the mantle-piece. —ſpuk, —ſpuken, [in pop. lang.] V. —bedeutung, —bedeuten. —ſpüren, *v. tr.* to feel beforehand, to have a presentiment of, a foreboding of. —ſtadt, *f.* suburb. Stadt und —ſtadt or —ſtädte, town and suburbs; in der —ſtadt wohnen, to dwell in the outskirts of the town. —ſtädter, *m.*, —ſtädterinn, *f.* a suburbian. —ſtagſegel, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] forestaysail. —ſtammeln, *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —ſtammeln, to stammer out something to any one. —ſtand, *m.* 1) something prominent; [with gunsmiths] guard of the pan. 2) [Vorſteher] chief, director, head [of any establishment]; warden, provost, *it.* headmaster. 3) the collective chiefs, the direction, the directors, directory, board of directors, the committee [of a club &c.]; [of an English college] warden and fellows. 4) [in law] personal appearance before the court. Einen —ſtand haben, to appear personally, to be brought up to judgement. 5) [in law-courts] the act of hearing the parties. Einen —ſtand haben, to sit, to have to sit. 6) [in law] deposit as security. —ſtander, *m.* [with woodmen &c.] any store-tree, pollard, standel. —ſtecheiſen, *n.* forelock, *it.* key of a bolt, V. Vorſtecknagel. —ſtechen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) to stick out. Ein Balken, Ziegel ſticht —, a beam juts out, a tile laps over, over-hangs, forms an eave. 2) to appear first, to be conspicuous, to predominate Das Gelbe ſticht —, the yellow strikes, catches, engages the eye, carries off. *Fig.* Der Eigennutz ſticht bei ſeinen Handlungen merklich —, self-interest is plainly all-apparent in his actions. 3) Einem —ſtechen, to shew any one how to make eyelet-holes &c. II. *v. tr.* Ein Loch —ſtechen [absolutely = ſtechen], to pierce a hole, to pierce first of all. Das —ſtechen, die —ſtechung, 1) act of pricking or piercing beforehand. 2) [in architecture] jutty. Zwei Körper in eine gleiche —ſtechung bringen, to give the same projection to two bodies. —ſtecher, *m.* punch; [with gunsmiths] prickpunch; *it.* [for ruling parchment &c.] pricker, wheel-pricker. —ſtechort, *m.* [for making peg-holes in the heels] awl, brad-awl. —ſteckärmel, *pl.* cuffs, false sleeves, wristbands. —ſteckblume, *f.* flower stuck in the breast, worn in the bosom. —ſtecken, *v. tr.* 1) to stick before or on to any thing. Einen Nagel am Ende der Achſe eines Wagens —ſtecken, to put in the linch-pin; man hat die Pflöcke vor das Haus —geſteckt, stakes have been planted before the house; ſich eine Blume —ſtecken, to stick a flower in one's breast, to put it in one's button-hole &c.; —ſtecken [with rope-makers], to stick the bolt into the spinning-wheel. *Fig.* Sich ein Ziel —ſtecken, to set up an aim, a goal for one's self, to propose to one's self an object, to form a design. 2) to stick or poke out. Den Kopf —ſtecken, to advance the head. 3) [with milliners] to shew any one how to dress a lady's cap. —ſtecker, *m.* 1) one who fastens or sticks any thing on before &c. 2) the cheek-pin of a plough; [in artillery] transom-bolt; [with carpenters] [Querbalken] transom, [also] a dog-nail; [in seamens lang.] [Palle] pawl of the capstan. —ſtecklatz, *m.* V. Bruſtlatz. —ſtecklätzchen, *n.* [of children] pinafore. —ſtecklien, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] axle-pin. —ſtecklocke, *f.* lock or ringlet for fastening on in front. —ſtecklünſe, *f.* linch-pin. —ſtecknadel, *f.* brooch. —ſtecknagel, *m.* key of a round bolt, forelock, bolt-pin. Der —ſtecknagel [in a plough], the cheek-pin. —ſteckpflock, *m.* peg or stake for planting before any thing; [with watchmakers] stud. —ſteckring, *m.* keeper [of a wedding-ring], guard. —ſteckroſe, *f.* rose worn in the bosom. —ſteckſilbe, *f.* V. [the usual word] Vorſetzſilbe. —ſteckſtiftchen, *n.* [with watchmakers] V. —ſtecknagel. —ſtehehund, *m.* pointer; *it.* [sometimes] setter. V. Vorſteher 1), Hühnerhund, Wachtelhund. —ſtehen, *irr. v. intr.* 1) [hervorſtehen] to stand or jut out, to be prominent, to project; [in architecture] to be salient, to project; [with bricklayers &c.] to form an eave, to lap over, to form a quoin; in einem Gliede Soldaten darf kein Mann —ſtehen, in a rank of soldiers no man must stand further out than another; das Haus ſteht zu weit —, the house stands too forward, juts out too much; dieſer Altan ſteht zu weit —, this balcony or terrace overhangs too much; das Futter ſteht — [with tailors], the lining shews at the edges. *Fig.* to excel, to be eminent. 2) to stand before something. —ſtehender Hund, V. Vorſtehehund and Vorſteher 1); das —ſtehende Titelkupfer, the frontispiece-engraving; die Marsſegel ſtehen —, the top-sails are trimmed sharp; die —ſtehende Seite, the preceding page; —ſtehendes hat er ſelbſt geſchrieben, the foregoing was written by himself. *Fig.* *a*) Einem Dinge —ſtehen, to superintend, administer, regulate, govern any thing, to preside over it; einem Amte —ſtehen, to fill an office, to discharge the functions of it; er hat ſeinem Amte wohl —geſtanden, he has performed the duties of his office with credit; dem Hausweſen —ſtehen, to manage the household, to keep house; ſie hat dem Hausweſen wohl —geſtanden, she has kept house well; einer Schule —ſtehen, to direct, to superintend a school, [if for one's own emolument] to keep a school. *b*) [fam. = ahnen] Es ſteht mir —, I have a misgiving, my heart or something tells me. *c*) [fam. = bevorſtehen] Es ſtehet mir Etwas —, something is impending over me, is about to befall me. 3) [u. w. ſeyn and haben] [in law] to appear before the court, at the bar, in court. —ſteher, *m.* 1) [he who stands before something] [in sportsmen's lang.] pointer, *it.* [sometimes] a setter, V. Vorſtehehund. *Fig.* [he who stands in authority over any thing, viz.] administrator, director. —ſteher eines Kloſters, the superior of a convent; —ſteher eines Spitales, governor, master, acting manager or trustee of an hospital; —ſteher einer lateiniſchen Schule, the principal, regent, rector, warden, provost of a latin or grammar school, [in England also] the head master; —ſteher in Seminarien, the president, superior, director. 2) [something projecting] [in anatomy] prostate gland. —ſteheramt, *n.* the office of [a] director, [an] administrator, the government, administration, direction, presidentship; [in a latin school] principality, regency, rectorship, [in England] wardenship, mastership. —ſteherdrüſe, *f.* V. —ſteher 2). —ſteherdrüſenrücker, *m.* [in anatomy] compressor muscle of the prostate. —ſteherdrüſenſaft, *m.* the prostatic liquor. —ſteherſchaft, *f.* V. Vorſteheramt. —ſtehlen, *irr. v. refl.* ſich —ſtehlen, to steal on in or to the front. —ſteigen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to mount or climb forwards, *it.* before something. —ſteiger, *m.* one who mounts first. —ſtellbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) that may be represented. 2) [less usual] he that may, is fit to be presented or introduced. —ſtellen, *v. tr.* 1) to place or put forwards, in front, in advance, *it.* before, in front of. Einen Stuhl —ſtellen, to place or put a chair before [the door &c.], against [it &c.]; eine Uhr —ſtellen [—rücken], to put on a watch or clock. 2) [to place thither or from one's self before another] to present Einen —ſtellen, to present any one; einen Fremden ſeinen Freunden —ſtellen, to introduce a stranger to one's friends; er wurde [bei] dem Könige —geſtellt, he was presented to the king; ſich bei Hofe —ſtellen laſſen, to get presented at court. *Fig.* Einen zu einem Amte —ſtellen, to appoint any one to an office, to present any one to a place; das Recht, Einen zu einem Amte —zuſtellen, the right of presentation, of nomination, of appointment; Einen zum Muſter —ſtellen, to bring forward, to produce or offer any one as an example. 3) [to make visible or apparent] *a*) Etwas mit dem Pinſel, mit dem Bleiſtifte —ſtellen, to represent, delineate any thing with the brush pencil; dies Gemählde ſtellt einen Schiffbruch vor, this picture represents a shipwreck. *b*) to enact the part of, to typify &c. Man ſtellt auf der Bühne oft ganz andere Menſchen —, als ſie ſind, men are often represented on the stage very different from what they are; er will etwas Großes —ſtellen [in fam. lang.], he gives himself airs of importance, he plays the man of consequence, the fine gentleman; Jemandes Perſon —ſtellen, to represent any one, to stand for or to be proxy for any one; er ſtellt den Wirth —, he enacts the host, performs the part of landlord; dieſer runde Stein ſtellt das Brod —, this round stone personates the bread; die Perſon eines Liebhabers or den Liebhaber —ſtellen, to take, play or act the lover, the lover's part. *c*) [more usual now aufführen] ein Schauſpiel —ſtellen, to enact or act a play. *d*) Einem den Nutzen &c. von Etwas —ſtellen, to represent, point out, shew, demonstrate to any one the use &c. of something; Einem ſein Unrecht —ſtellen, to shew any one his error; eine Sache unrichtig —ſtellen [auseinander ſetzen], to demonstrate, explain a thing wrong; es wurde ihm —geſtellt, wie viel er verlieren würde, it was shewn to him, how much he would lose; ich kann mir leicht —ſtellen, wie groß ihre Freude geweſen ſeyn mag, I can easily picture to myself, imagine, how great her joy may have heen; ſtellen Sie ſich —! fancy, imagine, figure or picture to yourself, conceive! das habe ich mir wohl —geſtellt, that I was fully prepared for, I fully expected that; das kann ich mir nicht —ſtellen, I cannot conceive it, that I cannot image, I have no conception of that. Das —, V. —ſtellung. —ſteller, *m.* representer, exhibiter. —ſtellig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] Einem Etwas —ſtellig machen, to demonstrate, shew, exhibit, represent something to, to make something evident to any one. —ſtellung, *f.* 1) [das —ſtellen] representation. Die —ſtellung eines Beamten &c., the appointment or nomination of a civil officer &c., the presentation, giving, offer of a berth to a civil &c.; —ſtellung einer Perſon bei Hofe, the presentation of a person at court; die —ſtellung eines Luſtſpiels, the enactment, playing, performance, acting &c. of a comedy; die —ſtellung des Glückes ihrer Kinder macht ſie glücklich, the idea of, the belief in her children's happiness makes her happy. 2) [a play acted or to be acted] [with actors &c.] play. In die —ſtellung gehen, to go to the play; die erſte, zweite —ſtellung, the

first, second representation, performance, time of acting. 3) perception. idea. Sich eine —ſtellung von Etwas machen, to form an idea, a conception of something; deutliche —ſtellung, distinct idea. comprehension &c.; von Gott kann man ſich keine —ſtellung machen, no man can form any idea of God; in der —ſtellung [Einbildung] glücklich ſeyn, to be happy in idea, in [one's own] imagination; das geht über alle —ſtellung, that surpasses all conception; —ſtellungen [Begriffe] haben, to have ideas, notions. 4) [Ermahnung, Einwurf &c.] representation. remonstrance, expostulation. Erlauben Sie, daß ich Ihnen dagegen meine —ſtellungen mache, permit me to remonstrance with you against it; man hörte auf ſeine —ſtellungen, his remonstrances were listened to; ſeinen Obern —ſtellungen machen, to remonstrate with one's superiors; ſeiner eigenen —ſtellung nach, according to his own shewing, version, exposition [in this petition &c.]; ſeine —ſtellung iſt unbeantwortet geblieben, his expostulation, protest remained unanswered. —ſtellungsart, *f.* manner of representing to one's self. —ſtellungsfähigkeit, —ſtellungskraft, *f.* faculty of representing to one's self, of perception, the imagination. —ſtellungspredigt, *f.* [with clergymen] sermon preached by a clergyman at his reading in, on his presentation. —ſtellungsrecht, *n.* right of appointment, of nomination, of presentation. —ſtellungsvermögen, *n.* V. —ſtellungskraft. —ſtellungsweiſe, *f.* manner or mode of representing or picturing to one's self. —ſtemmen, *v. tr.* to stay or shore up in front. Eine Stütze —ſtemmen, to put up a stay before. —ſtenge, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] fore-topmast. —ſtengenſtag, *n.* foretop-stay. —ſtengenſtagſegel, *n.* foretop-staysail. —ſtengenwand, *f.* shrouds of the fore topmast. —ſterben, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to die before an other, to die first. —ſteven, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] prow, head. —ſtich, *m.* [with tailors] previous stitch; *it.* [with founders] first hole, cap-hole. —ſtichnaht, *f.* [with tailors] under and over stitch, double-stitch. —ſtimmen, *v. intr.* 1) to vote or poll first. 2) Einem ein Tonwerkzeug —ſtimmen, to tune an instrument before or for any one, in order that he may see how it is done. —ſtinken, *irr. v. intr.* [low] to outstink. —ſtolpern, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to stumble along. —ſtopfen, *v. tr.* to stop [up] the entrance of. —ſtoß, *m.* 1) a forward shove or push. 2) a projection; [in building] jutty, projection; [with tilers, the uncovered part of a slate or tile on a roof] the lap, flap; [with tailors] braiding or edging of a coat, [with chemists] beak of an alembic [connected to the bolt-head]. 3) V. Stopfwachs. —ſtoßen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) to push on, to shove forwards. Etwas mit dem Fuße —ſtoßen, to kick something on. 2) to push or shove before any thing, V. Anſtoßen. II. *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. ſeyn] [in architecture] to jut out, to overhang, to project. 2) [u. w. haben] [with tailors] —ſtoßen or [as a *v. tr.*] einen Saum —ſtoßen, to braid, to edge. —ſtottern, *v. tr.* to stutter out or forth. —ſtrahlen, V. Hervorſtrahlen. —ſtreben, *v. intr.* [in a proper as well as figurative sense] to strive to advance, to endeavour to get on or forwards, to strive or struggle on or forwards. —ſtrecken, *v. tr.* 1) to stretch forth, out. Die Hand, die Zunge —ſtrecken, to extend the hand, shew the tongue. 2) to stretch before, in front of. 3) Einem Geld, die Koſten &c. —ſtrecken, to advance any one money, to pay the expences in advance. —ſtrecker, *m.* [unusual] one, who advances a sum &c. —ſtreichen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to stretch forwards by stroking. 2) Ein Wort, eine Stelle —ſtreichen, to mark a word, a passage by placing a stroke before it; die —geſtrichene Stelle, the marked passage. 3) [chiefly in contempt or comic] Einem Etwas auf der Geige —ſtreichen, to play or [in a bad sense] to scrape a tune on the fiddle to any one. —ſtreifen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [in an excursion] to ramble on. —ſtreiten, *irr. v. intr.* to go first to the fight. —ſtreiter, *m.* first combatant. *Fig.* champion. —ſtreuen, *v. tr.* Den Hühnern &c Futter —ſtreuen, to throw, strew or scatter food to the poultry &c. —ſtrich, *m.* 1) [provincial = das —ſtreichen] the [act of] marking a passage by placing a stroke before it. 2) a stroke or dash before a word. 3) [with locksmiths] front ward of a key. —ſtricheln, *v. tr.* to make fine strokes before any thing. —ſtricken, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) Einem —ſtricken, to shew any one how to knit. 2) V. Anſtricken. —ſtrömen, V. Hervorſtrömen. —ſtube, *f.* the first chamber or room; *it.* a front-room, room &c. in front. —ſtück, *n.* a piece in front, of the front. [in seamen's lang.] Die —ſtücke auf den Schiffen, the bow-chasers. —ſtückeln, *v. tr.* to reduce to small pieces or bits before any thing. —ſtufe, *f.* a step before, in front of something, a front-step; *it.* the first step. —ſtürmen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to rush forth with impetuosity, to storm or thunder on. Die in den Höhlen verhaltenen Winde ſtürmten nun —, the winds pent up in the caves rushed forth; der Hinterhalt ſtürmte — und &c., the ambuscade sallied forth, dashed out and &c. —ſtürzen, V. Hervorſtürzen. —ſtützen, *v. tr.* to shore up in front of, before or against. —ſuche, *f.* [in sportsmen's lang.] draw. —ſuchen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* V. Hervorſuchen; [in sportsmen's lang.] to draw, *it.* to beat over the ground. —ſud, *m.* [in salterns] first boiling. —ſumpf, *m.* [with miners] a drain-pond, drain-sump. —ſündflutlich, *adj.* and *adv.* antediluvian. Die —ſündflutlichen Thiere, antediluvian animals. —ſüßeln, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang. and comic] to simper out. Einer Schönen Zärtlichkeiten —ſüßeln, to say soft pretty nothings to a fair one. —tadeln, *v. tr.* [not much used] to blame or censure in presence of any one. —tanz, *m.* 1) [das —tanzen] the opening of the ball, the leading off of the dance. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Das war nur der —tanz, that was only the first step, the introduction to &c. 2) the first dance. —tanzen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to lead off [the dance], to open the dance or ball. 2) Einem —tanzen, to shew any one how to dance. 3) to dance on before, past any one. —tänzer, *m.* 1) the dancing-master, who gives lessons in a ball room. 2) —tänzer, *m.*, —tänzerinn, *f.* one, who leads off the dance, who opens the ball. —theil *m.* 1) V. Vordertheil. 2) the part received in advance. —thier, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] the leader of a herd or troop. —thun, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to put [on] before. Eine Schürze —thun, to put on an apron; die Vorhänge —thun, to hang up, *it.* draw to, to close the curtains; den Riegel —thun, to slide or slip to the bolt, to bolt. 2) to do beforehand. *Proverb.* V. under —gethan 3) Einem Etwas —thun, to shew any one how to do something; ſich —thun, V. Hervorthun. —thür, *f.* first door of a double door. —tiegel, *m.* [with founders] the sump. —ton, *m.* clear or sonorous tone. —tönen, I. *v. intr.* to sound louder than. II. *v. tr.* to cause to resound, to be heard before or by any one. —trab, *m.* [in the army] the advanced guard, vanguard. —traben, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to trot on before. —traber, *m.* one who trots on before. —trag, *m.* 1) narration, recital, verbal explanation. Der —trag der Religionswahrheiten, the explanation, exposition of the thruths of religion; den —trag übernehmen, to undertake the task of reporting, detailing the account, [fam.] to take upon one's self the part of spokesman; er hat den —trag beim Fürſten, he has to report to the prince, to make the statement to the prince; eine Sache in —trag bringen, to bring a matter under deliberation, to propose it for discussion; bei einer Berathſchlagung etwas in —trag bringen, to bring forward a motion during any deliberation; den —trag thun, to speak, to move; dieſer Rath hat den —trag in meiner Sache, this counsellor has to give in his opinion, has to report on my case. 2) [in rhetoric] elocution, enunciation, pronunciation, diction, action, delivery, utterance. Ein edler, einfacher, erhabener, verwickelter, kraftloſer &c. —trag, a noble, simple, sublime, embarrassed, powerless &c. delivery &c.; dieſer Redner hat keine Würde in ſeinem —trage, this speaker has no dignity in his enunciation; er hat einen leichten, angenehmen &c. —trag im Sprechen, he has an easy, agreeable &c. delivery; dieſer Prediger hat einen ſchönen —trag, this preacher has a beautiful delivery. 3) discourse; *it.* lecture. Einen —trag halten, to deliver a speech. 4) the contents of a discourse. Der —trag einer Predigt [Hauptinhalt], the theme, subject of a sermon. —tragart, —tragsart, *f.* V. —trag 2). —tragsart eines Lehrers, the manner, method of a teacher. —tragbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that may be proposed. —tragen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to carry before any one or thing. Sich eine Laterne —tragen laſſen, to have a lantern carried before one, on before. 2) to carry forwards. Trag' es dem Vater —, carry it to my father in the front room. 3) Einem Etwas —tragen, to shew any one how to carry any thing. 4) to put or place before any one. 5) [as it were to carry and so place before any one] *Fig.* to propose or propound, to expose or expound, to deliver; [in music] to recite, to execute. Er weiß ſeine Sache gut —zutragen, he knows well how to plead his own cause, how to state his case, he speaks well, expresses himself well; eine Sache deutlich, rührend &c. —tragen, to relate a thing clearly, affectingly &c.; er trug ihm die Sache ausführlich —, he expounded to him the case at length; die Art, wie er ſeine Gedanken —trägt, the manner, in which he enunciates his thoughts; er hat ihm ſeine Noth —getragen, he has explained to him his, told him of his wants, stated, laid before him his distress or distressed condition; eine Sache im Rathe —tragen, to report on a, *it.* to propose or move a thing in council; ſeine Meinung, eine Meinung zuerſt —tragen, to deliver one's opinion, to declare first an opinion; man muß dies dem Könige —tragen, this must be referred to the King; als dieſe Meinung —getragen war, when this opinion was stated, propounded; ſich —tragen laſſen, to cause to be referred to one's self; aus den Akten —tragen, to draw up a report, to report on a law-case; ein Tonſtück ſchön —tragen, to recite well a piece of [vocal] music,

to execute well a piece of [instrumental] music; er hat ſein Solo ſehr gut —getragen, he has very well recited, *it.* executed his solo. —träger, *m.* 1) one who bears or carries on before. Der —träger des Zepters [at several pageants], mace-bearer. 2) [unusual] one, who carries any thing before any one; who makes a report, a recital, a proposition or motion. —tragkunſt, —tragskunſt, —tragekunſt, *f.* 1) [Referirkunſt] the art of making or giving a relation, of reporting on a case [of a judge in higher courts of justice]; recital. 2) [Declamation] declamation. —träglich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) V. —tragbar. 2) [unusual] V. Zuträglich. —tragsweiſe, *f* V. —tragsart. —trefflich, *adj.* and *adv.* excellent, exquisite, capital, delicious. —trefflicher Wein, excellent &c. wine; ein —trefflicher Mann, an excellent man; das iſt ja —trefflich! that is capital! ein —trefflicher Geſang, a capital &c. song; ein —treffliches Werk, an excellent work; ich habe ſein Buch geleſen, es iſt ganz —trefflich, I have read his book, it is perfect, superb; —trefflich ſingen, tanzen, to sing, dance splendidly, admirably; er verſteht ſein Handwerk ganz —trefflich, he thoroughly understands his business; [in pop. lang.] —trefflich laufen, ſaufen, to run, drink in style, [low] just about. —trefflichkeit, *f.* 1) excellence. 2) an excellence, an excellent quality, thing. —treiben, *irr. v. tr* 1) to drive on, forwards, along. 2) to drive before any one. Sich das Vieh —treiben laſſen, damit man es in Augenſchein nehme, to have the cattle driven up to one, by or past one, for the purpose of inspecting them. 3) to shew any one how to drive. Einem den Kreiſel —treiben, to whip any one's top for him. —treiber, *m.* he, who drives on, forwards, on in front, before. —treppe, *f.* 1) the first staircase, little stairs or a short flight of steps before a greater one. 2) [in conchology] *a*) Die echte —treppe, the stair-case; *b*) V. Stiege 3). —treten, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to step forward or before, V. Hervortreten. 2) [hervorragen] to project. Sein Haus tritt vor den übrigen —, his house juts out beyond the others. 3) Einem —treten, to march or walk gravely or slowly before any one, to precede any one. II *v. tr.* [rather unusual] Etwas —treten, to push any thing on or forward or before by giving it a kick. —treter, *m.* 1) precursor. 2) V. —gänger. —trieb, V. —but —trift. —trillern, *v. tr.* Einem ein Liedchen —trillern, to hum, *it.* [of a lady] to warble an air to any one. —trinken, *irr v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) to drink [the] first. Er hat mir —getrunken, he has drunk, he drank before me. 2) Einem —trinken, to pledge any one to drink by drinking first. Er trank ihm ein Glas voll, einen Schoppen Wein — [this Vortrinken is a well known bad custom among the students at German universities], he pledged him in a bumper, challenged him to drink a swill, a pint of wine [at one draught]. —trinker, *m.* one, who drinks first, *it.* who challenges to drink by drinking first. —tritt, *m.* precedence, rank. Einem den —tritt laſſen, to let any one have the precedence, to yield the first place to any one; den —tritt vor Jemand haben [in chancery style], to have a rank superior to another. —trommeln, —trompeten, *v. intr.* Einem —trommeln, —trompeten, to teach or shew any one how to beat the drum, to blow the trumpet. —trunk, *m.* 1) the first drink. An wem iſt der —trunk? who has the first drink? whose turn is it to drink first? who has the pledge? 2) [Getränk] beverage, a light [dinner] wine. —trupp, *m.* 1) first troop, advanced troop. 2) Die —truppen [der —trab], the advance or advanced guard. —tuch, *n.* [Schürze] apron; *it.* pinafore or pinbefore. —tuch der Barbiere, barber's towel or napkin —tüchlein, *n.* [for children] bib, flap. —üben, *v. tr.* and *refl.* ſich —üben, to exercise any thing, one's self previously, beforehand. —übung, *f.* preliminary exercise. —urtheil, *n.* 1) [in law] fore-judgement, preliminary, previous decree, sentence. 2) prejudice, prepossession, preoccupation. Viele —urtheile hegen, to be filled with prejudices; ſich von ſeinen —urtheilen frei machen, to cast off one's prejudices; er hat eine Menge —urtheile, he is full of prejudices. —urtheil[s]frei, —urtheil[s]los, *adj.* and *adv.* unprejudiced. —urtheil[s]voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of prejudice. —urtheilen, *v. intr.* 1) [in law] to fore-judge, to give a previous, preliminary decree, sentence. 2) to prejudge. Da ich mit der Sache noch nicht bekannt bin, ſo will ich nicht —urtheilen, as I am not yet acquainted with the case, I will not form a hasty judgement. —väter, *pl.* forefathers, V. —ältern. —verkündigen, *v. tr.* to announce beforehand. —vermachen, *v. tr.* to bequeath beforehand. Einem Etwas vermachen, to leave any one something to be made over to him before the other legatees share. —vermächtniß, *n.* a legacy first paid by special bequest. —vernünfteln, *v tr.* to shew by ratiocination, to demonstrate by [subtle] reasoning. —verſuchen, *v. tr.* to taste beforehand; *it.* [in a more special sense] to taste the wine. —verſucher, *m.* [unusual, = Credenzer] the King's or Court Taster, the cupbearer. —vertheilen, *v. tr.* to divide or distribute beforehand. —verwandte, *m.* the ascendants. —verwandtſchaft, *f.* relationship in an ascending line; *it.* the ascendants. —vieh, *n.* [in husbandry] shepherd's perquisite in keeping a certain number of sheep for himself on the master's grounds. —vinkenet, *n.* [in seamen's lang] a tarpaulin. —vorig, *adj.* and *adv.* [—vorletzt] the last but two. Die —vorige Unterrichtsſtunde, the last lesson but two. —vorletzt, *adj.* and *adv.* Vor dem —letzten befindlich, happening or being before the last but two, V. —vorig; [in grammar] die —vorletzte Silbe, the antepenult. —wache, *f.* 1) preliminary watch. 2) advance or advanced guard, V. —poſten. —wachs, *n.* V. Stopfwachs. —wachſen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) V. Hervorwachſen. 2) to grow before, in front of any thing. 3) to outgrow. —wagen, *v. refl.* ſich —wagen, to venture forth or out. —wägen, *v. tr.* to weigh before any one. —wählen, *v. tr.* 1) to choose first, before the rest. 2) to choose in preference. —wall, *m.* outer wall; first rampart. —walten, *v. intr.* 1) [with poets] to have greater power than another, to avail more. 2) to prevail. Nachſicht —walten laſſen, to allow indulgence to prevail; hier waltet kein Zweifel —, there is no doubt existing here. —walzen, *v. intr.* to waltz first, to lead off the waltz. —wand, I. *m.* a pretext. Ein kahler —wand, a sorry pretext, a lame excuse; unter dem —wande der Freundſchaft, der Andacht &c., under the pretext, mask, colour of friendship, of devotion &c; unter dem —wande, als wäre er ein Anverwandter, under the assumed title of a relation. II *f.* [—mauer] front wall or facing, outer wall; [with miners] front wall of a blast-furnace; [with foresters] the front or entrance of the wood, *it* the edge or skirt of the wood; *it.* [in sportsmen's lang.] first wall, skirt, flap of a net. —wänden, *v. tr.* [with founders] to rebuild the stone-pile of a blast-furnace. —warten, *v. intr* [rather obsolete, in jurisprudence] Einem —warten, to lie in wait for any one. —wärts, *adv.* forwards. Weiter —wärts, further on; —wärts gehen, to go forwards; er geht rückwärts anſtatt —wärts, he is going backwards instead of forwards; *fig.* es geht mit ihm rückwärts ſtatt —wärts, his affairs go worse instead of better, *it.* he makes in learning, knowledge, acquirements steps backwards instead of forwards; das will weder —wärts noch rückwärts, that will neither move forwards nor backwards; den Feind —wärts angreifen, to attack the enemy in front. —wärtsdreher, *m* [in anatomy] Der runde —wärtsdreher, round pronator; der viereckige —wärtsdreher, the square pronator. —wärtsſtreben, *n.* a striving to advance. —wärtsſtreben eines Körpers, tendency of a body to advance. —wärtszieher, *m.* [in anatomy] the anterior muscle of the ear. —weben, *reg.* and *irr. v. tr.* 1) to weave before any thing. 2) Strümpfe —weben, to weave new foots to the stockings. 3) Einem —weben, to shew any one how to weave. —weg, *adv.* —weg gehen, to go out [by] the front way; Etwas —weg genießen, to enjoy any thing beforehand, to anticipate enjoyment; Einem Etwas —weg nehmen, to snatch any thing just before another, in his presence, whilst he himself stretches out his hand after it, to take from before any one, [fam.] from beneath any one's nose; Etwas —weg nehmen [anticipiren], to anticipate any thing. Das —weg nehmen, anticipation. —wehr, *f.* advanced-bulwark or rampart, V. —wall. —wehren, *v. intr.* to guard against beforehand; er hat dem Uebel —gewehrt, he has guarded against, turned aside the evil. —weinen, *v. tr.* to weep before any one. Einem ſein Unglück —weinen, to lament with tears one's misfortune to any one. —weis, *m.* [Reiſepaß] passport, V. Ausweis. —weiſen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) Etwas —weiſen [—zeigen], to produce, shew, present any thing; ſeinen Paß —weiſen, to present or deliver one's passport; weiſen Sie Ihre Hände —, shew, let us or me see your hands. 2) Einen —weiſen, to send any one, to direct any one further on. Das —weiſen, die —weiſung, representation, exhibition; die —weiſung der Urkunden, the production or producing of the documents or deeds. —weiſer, *m.* a presenter of any thing. Der —weiſer eines Wechſels, the bearer of a letter of exchange. —weislich, *adj.* and *adv.* presentable. —welt, *f.* former world, antiquity, former times. Die Geſchichte der —welt, the history of former ages, of olden times. —weltlich, *adj.* and *adv.* in the time of our ancestors, in former or olden times, of yore. —wenden, *irr. v. tr.* to turn forth, out. *Fig.* to alledge, to plead as an excuse; to use as a pretext, to pretend or feign, to sham. Er wandte eine Reiſe &c. —, he pleaded in excuse a journey &c.; V. —wand. —werfen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to throw forth, forward. 2) to throw before or to. Dem Hunde einen Knochen —werfen, to throw a bone to the dog; den wilden Thieren —geworfen werden [in Romish hist.], to be thrown to the wild beasts. *Fig.* Einem eine Frage —werfen [more usual vorlegen], to put a

question to any one; *it.* Einem Etwas —werfen [—halten], to throw or cast any thing in one's teeth; er warf ihm seine Undankbarkeit, seine Armuth —, he reproached him with his ingratitude, his poverty; sie haben einander nichts —zuwerfen, they have nothing to reproach each other with, no recriminations to make, one is as good as the other. 3) Einem —werfen, to shew any one how to throw or cast. Syn. V. Verweisen. —werk, *n.* [in fortification] 1) advanced work, outwork. Die —werke der Festung, the outworks. 2) [provincial] a small farm. —werksacker, *m.* field belonging to a small farm. —werksbesitzer, *m.* proprietor of a small farm. —werksgesinde, *n.* the servants on a small farm. —werksknecht, *m.* man-servant, labourer on a small farm. —werksmagd, *f.* maid on a small farm. —werkspferd, *n.* horse of a small farm. —werksvieh, *n.* the cattle of a small farm. —weser, *m.* [unusual] a person, who lived in former times. Unsere —weser, our predecessors, V. —fahr, —gänger. —wiegen, *v. intr.* to weigh heavier or more than &c., to outweigh. *Fig.* to outweigh, to preponderate. Sein —wiegender Einfluß, his weightier credit or influence, his prevailing influence. —wimmern, *v. tr.* Einem sein Unglück &c. —wimmern, to relate weepingly one's misfortune &c. to any one; *it.* to lament one's misfortune &c. before any one [so as to touch or move him]. —wind, *m.* [in seamen's lang. =Rückenwind] poop-wind. —winken, *v. intr.* Einem —winken, to sign to any one to come forwards. —winseln, V. —wimmern. —winter, *m.* the time preceding winter, the last days of autumn; *it.* the beginning of winter. —wirken, I. *v. tr.* [with weavers] V. —weben. II. *v. intr.* to operate, act or work beforehand; *it.* to have a greater effect, to work &c. more [effectually than &c.]. —wissen, *irr. v. tr.* to foreknow, to have prescience of. Ich habe es —gewußt, I knew it beforehand. Das —wissen, knowledge that one has of any thing, previous knowledge; es ist mit meinem —wissen geschehen, it took place with my knowledge; ohne mein —wissen, without my knowledge, unknown to me. —wissenschaft, *f.* 1) V. —wissen. 2) preparatory knowledge. —wittern, *v. tr.* to smell or scent out beforehand. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Etwas —wittern, eine —witterung von Etwas haben, to have a foreboding, misgiving, presentiment of any thing. —witz, *m.* 1) curiosity, inquisitiveness, prying disposition. *Proverb.* Was deines Amtes nicht ist, da laß deinen —witz, don't meddle with things, which don't concern you. Syn. V. Neubegierde. 2) [in fam. lang.] an inquisitive person, a pry. —witzig, *adj.* and *adv.* inquisitive, curious, prying, indiscreet. Ein —witziger Junge, an overinquisitive boy; —witzig seyn, to be too curious by half; er fragte mich —witzig, ob ich &c., he asked me pumpingly, whether I &c. Syn. V. Naseweis. —witzigkeit, *f.* inquisitiveness, curiosity, indiscretion. —wollen, *irr. v. intr.* to wish to advance, to pass on. —wort, *n.* 1) preamble, [short] preface, preliminary, previous or introductory notice. Einem Aufsatze, einem Werke ein —wort voranschicken, to say a few words at the head of a memoir, an article, to preface a statement with a few words, to head a memoir with a brief statement. 2) the first word. Ihm gebührt das —wort, the first word is his due, he has the right of speaking first. 3) [in grammar = Verhältnißwort] preposition; *it.* V. Fürwort. —wurf, *m.* 1) act of throwing before. 2) that which is thrown before; [in sportsmen's lang.] bait, lure for wild beasts. 3) *Fig. a)* object, subject [in painting &c.] theme [in disputations &c.], V. Gegenstand. *b)* a reproach. Einem bittere —würfe machen, to make any one bitter reproaches; ich habe mir deßhalb keine —würfe zu machen, I have nothing to reproach myself with on that account. —wurfsfrei, —wurfslos, *adj.* and *adv.* free from reproach, irreproachable, reproachless. —wurfsvoll, *adj.* and *adv.* reproachful. —zählen, *v. tr.* to count or reckon before any one. Einem sein Geld —zählen, to count out one's money for any one; das Geld ist in Gegenwart der Notarien gezählt und ihm —gezählt worden, the money was counted in presence of the notaries and out to him; er hat uns alle Personen der Gesellschaft —gezählt, he has enumerated, named to us every person in or of the society. —zahn, *m.* front tooth, foretooth. —zaubern, *v. tr.* [hervorzaubern] [in a proper and figurative sense] to conjure up. Sich selige, goldene Zeiten —zaubern, to conjure up, to picture to one's self times of bliss, golden ages, Utopian times. —zeichen, *n.* [Anzeichen] indication, [chiefly] augury, omen, presage, prognostic. Das ist ein böses —zeichen, that is a bad omen &c. —zeichenmeißel, *m.* [from Zeichnen to draw &c.] [with gunsmiths] point. —zeichnen, *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —zeichnen, to draw, to trace out something before any one, to shew any one how to draw something; [with locksmiths] —zeichnen, to mortise a hole; [in music] to note down the clef; [with embroiderers] mit Stichen —zeichnen, to trace [a pattern]. Das —zeichnen, V. —zeichnung. —zeichner, *m.* one who designs or traces. —zeichnung, *f.* 1) design, outline. 2) pattern of a design; [with embroiderers] trace; [in music] clef or cliff. —zeigbar, *adj.* and *adv.* ostensible, presentable, producible. —zeige, *f.* [not much used] act of representing &c.; [in law] production, exhibition, representation. —zeigen, *v. tr.* to shew, to display; [in law] to produce, to represent, to exhibit. Seine Arbeit —zeigen, to shew one's work; einen Brief —zeigen, to present a letter; seine Vollmacht —zeigen, to present one's credentials, to produce one's power of attorney; die Originaldokumente —zeigen, to produce one's or the title-deeds; Merkwürdigkeiten, fremde Thiere —zeigen, to exhibit curiosities, to show wild beasts; zeigen Sie einmal —! just let us see, let me see, shew me! —zeiger, *m.* 1) —zeigerinn, *f.* one who shews something, a presenter. Der —zeiger eines Wechsels, the bearer of a letter of exchange. 2) [with gunsmiths] V. —stecher. —zeit, *f.* time past, times of yore, antiquity. In der grauen —zeit, in the most venerable or remote antiquity. —zeiten, [properly vor Zeiten] *adv.* [ehemals] formerly, anciently, in former times, in times of yore, in times past, gone by. —zeitig, *adj.* and *adv.* premature, V. Frühreif. —zeitlich, *adj.* and *adv.* belonging to ancient times, to antiquity, to former times. —zergliederer, *m.* [more usual Prosektor] anatomical professor, professor of anatomy. —zergliedern, *v. tr.* to dissect before students, to give anatomical demonstrations. —ziehen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] 1) to go before any person, any thing. 2) to go on before, in front. 3) to remove to a front room, to the front. II. *v. tr.* 1) [hervorziehen] to draw forth or out. Etwas unter dem Kasten &c. —ziehen, to draw any thing from under or beneath the wardrobe &c. 2) to draw before, to the front of. Die Straßenketten —ziehen, to draw the chains across the streets [to prevent thoroughfare]; den Vorhang —ziehen, to draw to, to close the curtain. 3) *Fig.* to prefer. Ich ziehe ihn den Uebrigen —, I like him better than the others; das Nützliche dem Schönen —ziehen, to prefer the useful to the beautiful; ein rühmlicher Tod ist einem schimpflichen Leben —zuziehen, a glorious death is preferable to an inglorious life. —zimmer, *n.* antechamber. —zucht, *f.* [in husbandry, the Mutterstock] parent stock, main stock. —zug, *m.* [in the army] 1) [more usual —trab] advance or advanced guard. 2) the preference. Ich gebe ihm den —zug, I give him the preference; sie hat bei mir den —zug vor den Andern, I prefer her to the others; sein Amt gibt ihm einen —zug vor denselben, his office gives him an advantage, a superiority over them. 3) that which insures preference; *it.* a preferable quality, an excellence. Sie hat große —züge vor ihren Schwestern, she has great advantages over her sisters; sie hat den —zug vor ihren Freundinnen, she bears away the palm from her friends, she surpasses them; dieser Wein hat den —zug vor den andern, this wine is preferable, superior to the rest; das Landleben hat in gewissen Hinsichten —züge vor dem Stadtleben, a country-life in certain respects has advantages which a town-life has not; die —züge, welche ihm die Natur verliehen hat, the advantages, which nature has endowed him with; Beredsamkeit ist ein großer —zug, eloquence is a great advantage, is a gift. 4) [Vorrecht, *it.* Vorrang] prerogative; *it.* pre-eminence; [with respect to time] priority; [in an inheritance] prior right, nearer claim; [in games] the lead, elder hand. Der Adel hat immer noch viele —züge vor dem Bürgerstande, the nobility still possesses many privileges unenjoyed by the citizens. 5) [in commerce] V. Waschwolle. —züglich, [and fam. or emphatic the accent on the penultima] *adj.* and *adv.* preferable, meritorious, pre-eminent, superior. Ein sehr —züglicher Mann, a very superior man; er ist ein —züglicher Reiter, he is an excellent, a capital horseman, a beautiful or splendid rider; eine —zügliche Gelehrsamkeit, an eminent or a distinguished learning or erudition; sie besitzt —zügliche Eigenschaften, she possesses eminent, superior qualities; die Liebe zum Nächsten ist die —züglichste Tugend des Christen, the love of one's neighbour is the most eminent, the pre-eminent virtue of a Christian; ein —züglicher Wein, an excellent or exquisite, a good wine; ich schätze, liebe diesen Mann —züglich, I esteem, like this man especially; er verdient deßwegen —züglich unsere Achtung, he especially deserves on that account our esteem; man muß —züglich bemerken, daß &c., one must especially, principally, particularly remark, that &c. —züglichkeit, *f.* 1) superiority, pre-eminence. —züglichkeit seiner Talente, the superiority &c. of his talents. 2) a superior quality, an excellence. —zugspreis, *m.* price of superiority. —zugsrecht, *n.* right of preference. —zugsweise, *adv.* by preference, preferably, by privilege, especially. Er wird —zugsweise so genannt, he is called thus ‚par excellence'; 101

dieſe Seite ſeines Benehmens iſt —zugsweiſe [insbeſondere] der Bewunderung würdig, this part of his conduct is especially worthy of admiration.

Voran, *adv.* before, on, onwards, at the head, the first. Nur —! immer —! only on! on on! go fast! [fam.] keep moving! [low or American] go ahead!

(*)**Voran-begeben**, *irr. v. refl.* ſich —begeben, to put one's self at the head, to repair in front. —**bewegen**, *v. refl.* ſich —bewegen, to put one's self in motion the first, before the rest, at the head of the others. —**binden**, *irr. v. tr.* to tie on before, in front. —**bleiben**, *irr. v. intr.* to remain before, in advance, at the head, first. —**drängen**, *irr. v. tr.* Etwas, and *refl.* ſich —drängen, to push any thing, one's self on, in front, to penetrate through to the front, to force one's or its way onwards. —**dürfen**, *irr. v. intr.* [fam.] to be permitted to pass on, to go forwards. —**eilen**, *v. intr.* to hasten on before. —**fahren**, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to drive, to ride, to sail or to row on before. —**gehen**, *irr. v. intr.* to go before, to take the lead. Gehen Sie —, go on before, first, at the head, lead on; Einem —gehen, to pass before any one, to go on before him; in jenes Leben —gehen, to die before another, to precede him to the grave. *Fig.* to have the preference, the precedence. Das geht —, that takes the lead, goes before; *it.* that goes on, speeds, thrives well. —**gehören**, *v. intr.* Dieſe Sache gehört —, this thing ought to be put or placed first, before the other. —**heften**, *v. tr.* to fasten, to pin on before. —**helfen**, *irr. v. intr.* Einem —helfen, to help any one on. —**ketten**, *v. tr.* to fasten on in front with chains, to chain on before. —**kommen**, *irr. v. intr.* to come first, to arrive before the rest, at the head of the rest; *it.* to come sooner, to take the lead. *Fig.* to prosper, to thrive. Er kommt — in der Welt, he makes his way, gets on in the world. —**kutſchen**, —**kutſchiren**, *v. intr.* to drive on before. —**laſſen**, *irr. v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] to allow to pass on before. —**laufen**, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to run before, to run on before. —**leuchten**, *v. tr.* to light the way before, in front. —**machen**, I. *v. intr.* [in common people's lang.] [often with the accent on the first syllable] to speed one's self. II. *v. refl.* ſich —machen [in pop. lang.], to put one's self in front, first. —**mögen**, *irr. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to wish to go before, in front. Er möchte gern —, aber &c., he would like very well to put himself fore-most, but &c. —**müſſen**, *irr. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to be obliged to go before. —**reiſen**, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to travel at the head of, on before, first. —**reiten**, *irr. v. intr.* to ride on before, in front, to the van, at the head of. —**rennen**, *irr v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to run before, on before. —**ſchicken**, *v. tr.* to send on, on before. Einem Buche eine Vorrede &c. —ſchicken, to put a preface &c. at the head, in the beginning of a book. —**ſchreiten**, *irr. v. intr.* to march before, on before. —**ſchwimmen**, *irr. v. intr.* to swim before [any one for shewing or teaching another how to swim]; *it.* to swim on before, first. —**ſegeln**, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to sail before, on before, in the van, at the head of. *Fig.* [fam. and comic] to march on, to go before. —**ſenden**, *irr. v. tr.* to send on before. —**ſetzen**, *v. tr.* and *refl.* to put [one's name &c.] before. —**ſeyn**, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to be before, on before, to have the lead. —**ſitzen**, *irr. v. intr.* to sit before, higher, to have the first seat, a higher seat, a seat nearer the president or chairman, to have the seat of honour. —**tanzen**, *v. intr.* to dance before, on before. *Fig.* [fam. or comic] to lead off the dance, to open the dance.

Voraus, I. *adv. of place*, in advance, beforehand. Mehrere Tagereiſen vor einem — ſeyn or haben, to be several days' journey in advance of any one, to have the start of any one by several days; — gehen, to go in advance, to take the lead; ich ließ ſie — gehen, I allowed them to get ahead, to have the start, to go off or on first. *Fig.* *a*) [for signifying an advantage] Vor einem Andern viel — haben, to have much advantage over, to have much the advantage of, the start of any one; Einem Etwas zum — [or Voraus] vermachen, to leave any one an extra legacy, an extraordinary bequest. *b*) [the accent mostly long and on the first syllable] [for denoting a former period of time] in advance, before-hand, in anticipation. Etwas — thun, to do any thing in advance, previously; Geld zum — haben, to have money in advance; ſich im — freuen, to rejoice in anticipation, in expectation; Etwas zum — in Beſitz nehmen, to take possession of any thing in anticipation; einen Dienſt zum — leiſten, to render a service in anticipation; ſeinen Gehalt zum — beziehen, to draw one's salary before it is due; zum — abziehen, wegnehmen, to deduct beforehand; —, im —, zum — bezahlen, to pay in advance, before hand, to advance, [with booksellers &c.] to subscribe. II. *n. indecl.* 1) [the accent long and on the first syllable] legacy, legal portion of an estate paid in advance and as a privilege, for instance, to the eldest son, to the nobility, and likewise by agreement. Das — der Wittwen und Kinder, the thirds, the claims of widows and children. 2) advance, advantage. Sich ein — nehmen, to emancipate one's self.

(*)**Voraus-bedenken**, *irr. v. tr.* to reflect beforehand. [in law] Einen —bedenken [in a will], to leave any one a legacy to be paid him before the other legatees and free of all drawback. —**bedingen**, *irr. v. tr.* to stipulate before-hand. Sich Etwas —bedingen, to reserve to one's self any thing, to make a proviso for any thing; er hat ſich den Garten des Verſtorbenen —bedungen, he reserved to himself by anticipation the garden of the deceased. —**begeben**, *irr. v. refl.* ſich —begeben, to start first, to precede first on a journey. —**behalten**, *irr. v. tr.* to keep in advance, by anticipation. —**beſtellen**, *v. tr.* 1) to send [any one] on before, on ahead. 2) to order [any thing] beforehand, to bespeak [any thing]. —**beſtimmen**, V. Vorherbeſtimmen. —**bezahlen**, *v. tr.* to pay in advance, to advance. Man hat ihn auf zwei Monate — bezahlt, he has been paid two months in advance; für ein Buch —bezahlen, to subscribe [and pay in advance] for or to a book. —**bezahler**, *m.* subscriber [paying in advance]. —**bezahlung**, *f.* advance, payment in advance; [with booksellers &c.] subscription [and paying in advance]. —**blick**, *m.* look scanning the future, diving into the future, foresight. —**blicken**, *v. intr.* to foresee. —**brauſen**, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to pass on before with a rushing noise. —**denken**, I. *irr. v. intr.* to scan the future, to depict the future to the mind by the power of thought, by forethought. II. *v. tr.* Sich Etwas —denken, to anticipate [any thing]. —**deuten**, *v. tr.* to explain anterior to the event. —**drängen**, *irr. v. tr.* and *refl.* to push on. Sich —drängen, to force one's way on through the crowd. —**dringen**, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to cleave the crowd so as to get in front. —**dürfen**, [in fam. lang.] V. Vordürfen. —**empfangen**, *irr. v. tr.* to receive in advance. Seinen Gehalt —empfangen, to take up one's pay, one's salary before it is due. Das —empfangen, receiving in advance. —**empfinden**, *irr. v. tr.* to presage, to have a foreboding of. Das —empfinden, presentiment. —**entſcheiden**, *irr. v. tr.* to prejudge. —**erben**, *v. tr.* to be legatee with the privilege of immediate usufruct. —**erhalten**, *irr. v. tr.* V. —empfangen. —**fahren**, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to drive past, ahead of, [low] to catch up and give the go-by. II. *v. tr.* Seine Möbel —fahren, to send on one's furniture before. —**fahrt**, *f.* a drive, an excursion in which the others are left behind, are outstripped. —**flattern**, *v. intr.*, —**fliegen**, *irr. v. intr.* to flutter or flit, to fly before, in front of. —**fliehen**, *irr. v. intr.*, —**flüchten**, *v. tr.* and *refl.* ſich —flüchten, to outstrip the rest in flight, to run away the fastest. —**fühlen**, *v. tr.* to have a presentiment of, a misgiving of, a fore-boding of. *it.* Eine Freude, einen Schmerz —fühlen, to anticipate a joy, a grief, to feel a joy &c. by anticipation. —**führen**, *v. tr.* to lead on before, the first. —**geben**, *irr. v. tr.* to advance, to give in advance; [at games = vorgeben] to give points. —**gehen**, *irr. v. intr.* to go on before. Ich will immer —gehen, ihr könnet folgen, I will always keep on ahead, you can follow; er ließ uns —gehen, he allowed us to get on ahead, before. —**genießen**, *irr. v. tr.* to enjoy before hand, by anticipation. Ich genieße das Vergnügen dieſer Reiſe ſchon —, I already enjoy the pleasure of this journey in prospect. —**haben**, *irr. v. tr.* Geld &c. —haben, to have money &c. in advance; eine Tagreiſe vor Einem —haben, to be a day's journey ahead of any one; er will Etwas —haben [in fam. lang.], he wishes to have something preferably to the rest. —**helfen**, *irr. v. tr.* to help on before. —**hinken**, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to hobble on before. —**jagen**, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to gallop or scour on ahead. II. *v. tr.* to hunt on before. —**keuchen**, *v. intr.* to pant on before. —**kommen**, *irr. v. intr.* to come the first, before the rest, on before. —**können**, *irr. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to be able to take the lead, [fam.] to give any one the go-by. —**kriechen**, *irr. v. intr.* to creep on before, ahead. —**laſſen**, *irr. v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] to allow any one to pass on before. —**laufen**, *irr. v. intr.* to run on before, ahead. —**liefern**, *v. tr.* to deliver in advance, beforehand. —**machen**, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.]

(*) The adverb **voran** is used with various verbs [which cannot all be introduced] without changing their radical meaning; the prefix may be rendered by before, in front, on, at the head of &c., or even with ‚to cause to precede'.

(*) The verbs compounded with **voraus** are generally translated by ‚in advance, beforehand', and offer no difficulty.

to do or make before hand, in advance. —merken, *v. tr.* to remark or observe before hand. —mögen, *irr. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to wish to pass on before, to want to take the lead. —müſſen, *irr. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to be obliged to take the lead. —nahme, *f.* Die —nahme ſeiner Beſoldung &c., anticipation of one's pay, the taking of it &c. up before it is due. —nehmen, *irr. v. tr.* to take up in advance or beforehand, to anticipate, to forestall. —pilgern, *v. intr.* to wend on before as a pilgrim. —raſen, *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] *Fig.* to rage on before, on in front. —reiſen, *v. intr.* to travel on before. —reiten, *irr. v. intr.* to ride on before [on horseback]; *it.* to ride past, [fam.] to give the go-by; [with jockeys] to pass. —rennen, *irr. v. intr.* to run on before, to outstrip in running, [with jockeys] to pass. —rücken, *v. intr.* to advance. —rudern, *v. intr.* to take the lead in rowing. —ſage, *f.* prediction, prophesy. —ſagen, *v. tr.* to predict, to foretell. —ſagung, *f.* prediction, prophesy. —ſchauen, V. —ſehen. —ſchicken, *v. tr.* to send on before. Einen Boten —ſchicken, um ſich melden zu laſſen, to send on a messenger to announce one's arrival or approach. *Fig.* Den Plan zu einem Werke —ſchicken, to publish, *it.* to preface the plan of a work. —ſchießen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to shoot before, beforehand, first. 2) *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] to dart on before, to shoot ahead. 3) [in seamen's lang.] to outsail, to shoot past a vessel. Das —ſchießen des Vorſtevens, the rake of the stern. —ſchiffen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to outsail, to sail faster. —ſchleichen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to creep on before, on ahead. —ſchleifen, *v. tr.* to trail on before, to take or send on before with a sledge. —ſchließen, *irr. v. tr.* to conclude beforehand. —ſchlüpfen, *v. intr.* to glide before, on ahead. —ſchreiten, *irr. v. intr.* to march, to stride on before, on ahead. —ſchwimmen, *irr. v. intr.* to swim on ahead, the first; *it.* to outswim. —ſegeln, *v. intr.* to sail before, in front; *it.* to sail on before, on ahead. *Fig.* [fam. and comic] to move on [with pompous airs] before. —ſehen, *irr. v. tr.* to foresee. Ich ſah dieſen Vorfall, ſeinen Fall —, I foresaw this event, his fall. —ſenden, V. —ſchicken. —ſetzen, *v. tr.* 1) to set before. Den rechten Fuß vor den linken &c. —ſetzen, to put the right foot before the left &c., foremost. 2) *Fig.* Etwas —ſetzen, to suppose or presuppose; ich ſetze —, daß dies ſo ſey, I presuppose, presurmise, presume this to be the case; —geſetzt, daß es ſich ſo verhält, supposing [that] it is so, supposing it to be the case; Sie ſetzen das —, worüber geſtritten wird, you are presupposing, what forms the subject of discussion, of debate, you are begging the question; die wahre Freundſchaft ſetzt gegenſeitige Verdienſte —, true friendship supposes reciprocal services. —ſetzung, *f. Fig.* supposition, presupposition. Das ſind —ſetzungen, die man nicht annehmen kann, those are suppositions, which are not admissible. —ſeyn, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to be before, on before. Er iſt —, he is on ahead. —ſicht, *f.* 1) foresight. 2) V. Vorſicht. —ſichtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* with foresight; *it.* as may or might be foreseen. Die —ſichtlichen Folgen, the consequences that may be easily foreseen, expected; er wird —ſichtlich ſeine Stelle niederlegen, we may expect him to resign his post; die —ſichtlichen Ausfälle in den Staatseinnahmen, the prospective deficiencies in the public revenue. —ſollen, *v. intr.* [in familiar language] to have to take the lead. —ſprengen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to gallop on ahead, on before. —ſpringen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to run on before, on ahead. —ſtehen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn and haben] to stand before, at the head, first. —ſtehlen, *irr. v. refl. Fig.* ſich —ſtehlen [in fam. lang.], to steal on before. —ſtreben, *v. intr.* to strive to distance, to leave behind. *Fig.* to strive to surpass. —ſtrecken, *v. tr.* and *v. refl.* ſich —, to stretch before, out before [one's self]. —ſtürmen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to pass on before, in front with impetuosity. —ſtürzen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to rush headlong on before, onwards. —tanzen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to dance on before, on ahead. *Fig.* V. Vortanzen. —tragen, *irr. v. tr.* to carry in advance, beforehand; *it.* to carry before, on before, on ahead. —treiben, *irr. v. tr.* to drive or chase before. —treten, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to step before. —verkündigen, *v. tr.* to announce beforehand, to herald. —verkündiger, *m.* one who announces beforehand. [with poets] Ein —verkündiger des Unglücks &c., a harbinger of misfortune, prophet of ill. —vermachen, *v. tr.* to bequeath a legacy to be paid first, before the other legatees, before the residuary legatee, V. —bedenken 2). —wagen, *v. refl.* ſich —wagen, to venture on before, in front. —wandeln, —wandern, *v. intr.* to walk, to wander on before. —werfen, *irr. v. tr.* to throw before one's self. —wiſſen, *irr. v. tr.* to fore-know. Das —wiſſen, foreknowledge, prescience. —wittern, *v. tr.* to scent. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] to perceive beforehand. —wogen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to roll one's waves on before, on ahead. *Fig.* to crowd on before. —wollen, *irr. v. intr.* to wish or want to pass by, to take or win the lead. —zahlen, *v. tr.* to pay in advance, V. —bezahlen. —zahler, *m.* [Pränumerant] subscriber [paying in advance]. —ziehen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to pass on before, on in front. II. *v. tr.* to drag or draw on something after one.

Vorbei, *adv.* past, by. Bei or neben Jemand —gehen, to go past any one; [in the army] —! or Runde —! pass! pass grand rounds! all's well!

(*)**Vorbei-beben**, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to pass by trembling. —begeben, *irr. v. refl.* ſich —, to pass by, near &c., along side of &c. —blicken, *v. intr.* to look at in passing. —bringen, *irr. v. tr.* to carry past. Ich ſah die Möbel —bringen, I saw the furniture being carried past, brought by. —eilen, *v. intr.* to hasten by or past. —fahren, *irr.* I *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to pass quickly by or past. Die Lanze fuhr dicht bei ihm —, the spear glanced past him; er fuhr ſchnell bei mir —, he passed or brushed quickly past me; wir fuhren [zu Wagen] an einem Walde —, we drove past a wood. II. *v. tr.* Etwas —fahren, to drive past any thing, to ride past it [in any vehicle]. —fahrt, *f.* the passage by or near. —feuern, I. *v. tr.* and *intr.* [—ſchießen] to shoot past. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [provincial or in common people's lang.] to rush or brush past or by, to run past in fiery speed. —flattern, *v. intr.* to flutter past. —fliegen, —fließen, *irr. v. intr* to fly, to flow &c. past, by. —flüchten, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to flee past &c. —flug, *m.* the flight past, by or near, the passage. *Fig.* Etwas im —fluge erwähnen, to mention any thing in passing [by], incidentally, by the way, by the bye. —gang, *m.* passage. Im —gange, by the way, by the bye, in passing. —gehen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to pass by, to go past or by. Ich bin an dem Hauſe —gegangen, I went past the house; der —gehende, the passer by, [on a tomb-stone] reader, stranger; wieder —gehen, to repass; *it.* V. Fehlgehen. *Fig.* [= vergehen] Eine Gelegenheit —gehen laſſen, to let an opportunity go by, slip past; dieſe Zeit iſt glücklich —gegangen, this time is or has luckily passed over. II. *v. tr. Fig.* Einen, Etwas —gehen, to pass by; to pass over, to neglect any one, any thing. Die ordentliche Obrigkeit —gehen [in law], to change the venue, to put in foreign plea; ein im Teſtamente —gegangenes [more usual, übergangenes] Kind [in law], a child not mentioned in the will, a pretermitted child; eine Sache mit Stillſchweigen —gehen [more usual, übergehen], to pass over or by a thing in silence; im —gehen bei Jemand einſprechen, geſchwind einſprechen, to pay any one a visit, [fam.] a pop visit in passing by; im —gehen Etwas bemerken, to remark any thing in passing by. —gehung, *f.* [in law] [of a child, in a will] pretermission. —geleiten, *v. tr.* Einen —geleiten, to lead or conduct any one past, by, along side of. —gleiten, *irr. v. intr.* to slip or glide past, by. —greifen, *irr. v. intr.* [fehlgreifen] to fail in seizing, to miss one's grasp. —hauen, *irr. v. intr.* to hack, to hew or chop past. Er hieb ihm am Geſichte —, he cut past his face, his blow or cut just missed, grazed his face, glanced past it. —helfen, *irr. v. intr.* Einem —helfen, to help any one past or by. —jagen, I. *v. intr.* 1) to ride or gallop past, by. II. *v. tr.* to hunt or drive hurriedly past. —kehren, *v. intr.* to sweep past, by. —kommen, *irr. v. intr.* to come past, by. Man kömmt bei einer Stadt —, one comes, goes, has to come past a town, one passes near a town. —können, *irr. v. intr.* to be able to pass. —lärmen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to pass by with a noise or din. —laſſen, *irr. v. tr.* to let pass, to allow to pass. *Fig.* Die Gelegenheit —laſſen, to let the opportunity pass by, slip by. —laufen, *irr. v. intr.* to run past. —marſch, *m.* the passage. —mögen, *irr. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to wish to go past, to want to pass. —müſſen, *irr. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to be forced or compelled to go past, to be obliged to pass. —raſen, *v. intr. Fig.* to rage past or by. —rauſchen, *v. intr.* to pass by with a rushing noise Die Wellen rauſchten —, the waves dashed or rushed past. —reiſe, *f.* the passage. Bei meiner —reiſe bei or an dieſem Orte, in passing near this place. —reiſen, *v. intr.* also *v. tr.* to travel past. Reiſen Sie mich nicht — [in fam. lang.], don't travel past my house, place of residence, don't pass my house, place of residence on your journey without coming to see me. —reiten, *irr. v. intr.* to ride past, to pass by on horseback. Es ritten eben mehrere Reiter —, several men on horseback just rode by; an einem Wirthshauſe —reiten, to ride past an inn [without turning in].

(*) The adverb **vorbei** is used with different verbs, without changing their radical meaning, and is mostly translated by past, alongside, near, this way, on this side, by, or even with, to pass by, to go past' &c.

—rennen, *irr. v. intr.* to run or race past; *it.* to run on the wrong side of the post. —rinnen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to run or trickle past. —rollen, I. *v. tr.* to roll past. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to roll past or by. —ſchaffen, *v. tr.* to carry, move, do any thing past. —ſchieben, *irr. v. tr.* to shove past. Die Kugel bei den Kegeln —ſchieben, to bowl past the pins, to miss one's tip; er hat —geſchoben, he has missed. —ſchießen, *irr. v. intr.* 1) to shoot past, wide of the mark, to miss one's shot. Bei dem Ziele —ſchießen, to shoot past the mark, to miss one's aim. 2) [in fam. lang., = —eilen] to shoot past, to dart by, [fam.] to pass by like a shot. —ſchiffen, *v. intr.* to sail past. Bei or an einem Vorgebirge, ein Vorgebirg —ſchiffen, to double a cape. —ſchlagen, *irr. v. intr.* 1) to hit past, to strike wide, to miss one's blow. 2) to drive past with blows, to strike past. —ſchlüpfen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to glide past, by. *Fig.* Unmerklich ſchlüpfte or glitt ſo die Frühlingszeit —, so passed or glided away unheeded the spring-season. —ſegeln, *v. intr.* to sail past, V. —ſchiffen. *Fig.* [fam. and comic] to move past in pompous manner, to strike by. —ſeyn, *irr. v. intr.* to be past or by, to have passed, gone by. Er iſt ſchon —, he has already passed. *Fig.* Bald iſt ein Jahr —, a year is soon over, soon passes away; die Zeit, der Tag iſt —, the time, the day is spent, has passed; die Sache iſt —, the affair is over, is past and gone; — iſt — [in fam. lang.], what is done is done, the past can never be recalled; die Schmerzen ſind —, the pains have passed, ceased; es iſt mit ihm — or es iſt — mit ihm or aus [in fam. lang.], it is all over with him, all up with him, [if speaking of an old rake and the like, then fam.] he has had his day. —ſollen, *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to have to go past or by. —ſtechen, *irr. v. intr.* to miss one's thrust. —ſtehlen, *irr. v. refl.* ſich —ſtehlen, to steal, slink, sneak past, along. —wagen, *v. refl.* ſich —wagen, to venture past, by. —weiſen, *irr. v. tr.* to point out the road which passes by, near, along. —werfen, *irr. v. tr.* to hurl or throw past, to miss one's cast, one's throw. —winken, *v. intr.* Einem —winken, to wink or sign to any one to come past. —zeigen, V. —weiſen. —ziehen, *irr. v. intr.* 1) to pass. Das Heer zog an der Stadt —, the army passed the town, marched past the town; die Gewitterwolke zog neben dem Thurm —, the thunder-cloud passed near the tower. 2) to draw or drag past, by. —zielen, *v. intr.* to aim on one side, to miss one's aim.

Vórder, *adj.* [der, die, das —e, —ſte] front, anterior. Der —e Theil des Hauſes, the front part of the house; die —n Zimmer, the front rooms; der —e Theil des Kopfes, des Leibes, the front part of the head, sinciput, the front [of the body]; der —ſte, the most forward, the furthest in advance, the first; die —ſten wurden von den Hinterſten gedrängt, verdrängt, those in front were squeezed, urged on, were pushed aside by those in the rear.

Vorder-achſe, *f.* front-axle, fore-axle. —arm, *m.* 1) fore-arm. 2) front or upper part of a bird's wing. —armlänge, *f.* cubit. —bäckchen, *n.* [with printers] the front, face of the wedge. —baum, *m.* the front tree. —backe, *f.* the forepart of the cheek. —blatt, *n.* shoulderblade of a quadruped, the fore-quarter. —bruſt, *f.* the front part of the breast or chest; *it.* the front part of the shoulder [of an ox]. —bug, *m.* V. —blatt. —bühne, *f.* the front of the stage, V. Vorbühne. —bündchen, *n.* mounting, ferrule to the top of a knife-handle, fork-handle. —caſtell, V. —kaſtell. —dach, *n.* front-roof, front of the roof. —deck, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] foredeck. —eiſen, *n.* front-shoe, shoe on the fore-leg of a horse. —fach, *n.* front tablet. —faden, *m.* [with weavers &c.] front-thread. —flagge, *f.* the front flag; *it.* flag on the bowsprit. —fleck, *m.* [with shoemakers] new half soles. —flügel, *m.* front wing [of four-winged insects]. —fuß, *m.* the front foot, fore-foot. Der linke —fuß eines Pferdes, the near fore-foot or leg of a horse; der rechte —fuß, the off fore-foot or leg. —gang, *m.* front-corridor or gallery. —gebäude, *n.* the front-building. —gebirge, *n.* 1) a mountain in front. 2) the front of a mountain. —gefecht, *n.* 1) anterior or previous fight. 2) fight in the front lines of an army, between the vanguards or vans. —gegend, *f.* the commencement, entrance, beginning of a country. —gehäſe, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] the fore-part of a hare. —geſchirr, *n.* breast-harness [of a horse]. —geſchwader, *n.* squadron in front, van of the squadron. —geſtell, *n.* front-wheels, fore-wheels. —getümmel, *n.* the tumult or bustle which precedes, which takes place before. —glas, *n.* any front glass; [with opticians] [Objectivglas] the objective glass. —glied, *n.* the first or foremost rank; *it.* the first member, fore limb; [in arithmetic] the first member, the antecedent term; [in logic] the antecedent, the first proposition, a premise, V. —ſatz. —graben, *m.* front ditch; [in fortification] the outer fosse or moat. —grund, *m.* 1) the fore-ground of a picture. 2) the front of the stage, V. Vorbühne. —haar, *n.* front hair. —hand, *f.* the fore-hand, [in anatomy] the wrist, carpus; *it.* V. Vorband. —haupt, *n.* 1) front part of the head, sinciput. 2) the head in front, the foremost head. —hauptbein, *n.* [in anatomy] parietal bone. Die —hauptbeine, the parietal bones. —hauptſchlagader, *f.* sinciputal artery. —haus, *n.* the face, façade, front of the house. —heer, *n.* the head, front of the army, the van, vanguard. —herd, *m.* [in metallurgy] [Vortiegel] the receiver. —hof, *m.* front-court or yard, the front of the court or yard. —kammer, *f.* front-room, anteroom; *it.* room in the front part of a house &c., a front room. —kaſtell, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] Das —kaſtell eines Schiffes, the forecastle of a ship. Das — und Hinterkaſtell, the fore-castle and quarter-deck. —keule, *f.* the fore-quarter [of a quadruped]. —kies, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] rake foremost. —kopf, V. —haupt. —laſt, *f.* the burthen in front. —lauf, *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] the front or fore leg [of deer], the spring [of a wild hog]. —leder, *n.* the front-leather. —leib, *m.* the front, the fore-part of the body. —locke, *f.* front-curl. —luke, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] front-hatchway. —mann, *m.* 1) [in the army] front-rank man [of a file]. 2) *Fig.* [Vorgänger] predecessor. —maſt, *m.* foremast. —mauer, *f.* front-wall. —muskel, *m.* [in anatomy] anterior muscle. Der lange or gerade große —muskel, the long or great straight anterior. —naht, *f.* front-seam. —pferd, *n.* fore-horse, leader. —pforte, front-gate. —pfote, *f.* fore-paw. —rad, *n.* fore-wheel, front-wheel. [in artillery] Die —räder, the little wheels. —raſt, *f.* front-catch [in a lock], front-securer, front-spring. —reihe, *f.* first rank, front-rank. —reitknie, *f.* V. Vorreitknie. —rhein, *m.* [in geography] the Further Rhine [from the head of the valley of Disentis]. —rheiniſch, V. Vorrheiniſch. —ried, *n.* 1) [from Ried 1)] commencement or entrance of the marsh. 2) [from Ried 2)] [with weavers] front reed or comb. —riegel, *m.* front bolt. —rücken, *m.* the breast-bone, sternum; [in birds] the space between the wings; [in insects] corselet, thorax. —ſatz, *m.* [in grammar] Der —ſatz eines Redeſatzes, the first member of a period; [in logic] the first proposition of an enthymeme, the antecedent; *it.* a premise; die —ſätze in einem Schluſſe, premises. —ſchaft, *m.* 1) front or fore part of the stalk. 2) [with gunsmiths &c.] *a*) the shaft or stock of a crossbow. *b*) the butt of a firelock. *c*) the shaft of the stock, the part of the shaft furthest from the butt 3) [with weavers] front card-fillet. —ſchanze, *f.* advanced line, first line [in fortification]. —ſchenkel, *m.* fore-leg. Der linke —ſchenkel eines Pferdes, the near fore-leg; Pferd mit kurzen —ſchenkeln [in the manege], a brassicourt or brachicourt horse. —ſchiff, *n.* 1) the first ship, the leading ship. 2) the forepart of a ship. —ſchinken, *m.* a spring or hand of pork. —ſchlägel, *m.* [with butchers] V. —viertel. —ſchnitt, *m.* [with book-binders] the gutter of a book. —ſchuh, *m.* [das Oberleder &c.] upper leather of a shoe. —ſegel, *n.* fore-sail. —ſeite, *f.* front side, the front. —ſeite eines Gebäudes, the forefront, frontis-piece, front, face, facade of a building; die —ſeite einer Mauer, the face of a wall; die —ſeiten des Schiffes, the bows, loof of the ship; die —ſeite einer Münze [Bildſeite], the effigy, face, obverse of a coin. —ſitz, *m.* front-seat, front inside of a coach [by some called der Rückſitz, the back-seat, because the back is towards the horses]. Den —ſitz einer Kutſche wegnehmen laſſen, to have a coach or carriage cut down to a chariot or calash; Kutſche ohne —ſitz, a chariot, calash or caleche. —ſpann, *m.* [in ship-building] the fore-body of a ship [before the dead-flat]. —ſprung, *m.* [with weavers] the upper shoot or weft. —ſtab, *m.* the muzzle-astragal [of a cannon]. —ſtänder, *m.*, —ſtande, *f.* front-post in a paper-mill frame where the hind part of the swing moves. —ſtelle, *f.* front place, first place. —ſteven, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] stem. —ſtich, *m.* [with tailors &c.] stitch, running or basting stitch; [with saddlers &c.] simple stitch. —ſtrich, *m.* front-streak. —ſtube, *f.*, —ſtübchen, *n.* front-room; *it.* anteroom. —ſtück, *n.* front-piece. —ſtudel, *m.* [with locksmiths] the top-hook of a spring-lock. —tau, *n.* fore-cable. —theil, *m.* or *n.* the forepart, front or anterior part. —theil eines Schiffes, forepart, prow, stem, head of a ship; das —theil nach dem Lande zu richten, to steer towards land, to turn the prow towards land; das —theil nach der offenen See hinrichten, to make for the offing, to turn the prow out to sea; der —theil eines Wagens, the shaft-bar; —theil eines Schuttkarrens, the neck of a dung-cart; —theil eines behauenen Steines, the face, surface of a hewn stone; —theil des Körpers, Kopfes &c., the front of the body, head &c.; —theil eines Pferdes, the fore-hand of a horse; —theil eines Hauſes, V. —ſeite. —thor, *n.* front-gate. —thür, *f.* front-door. —treffen, *n.* first line of a battle-array. —verdeck, *n.* V. —deck. —viertel, *n.* [with butchers] fore-quarter. —viertel eines Hammels, a fore-quarter of mutton; —viertel, woran der Bug fehlt,

breast of mutton [without the shoulder]; [in sportsmen's lang.] V. —keule. —wage, *f.* fore spring-tree-bar; *it.* spring-tree-bar. —ring, *m.* ring of the spring-tree-bar. —wagen, fore-wheels and axle-tree; *it.* shaft-bar, V. —theil. —wand, *f.* front of a wall. [with printers] —wand des Kegels, face of the wedge. —wunde, *f.* any wound in front, in the front. —zahn, *m.* front-tooth. —zahn eines Pferdes, a front-horse-tooth [opposed to a tusk], gatherer, fore-tooth. —zange, *f.* [with joiners] the great screw of the bench. —zeug, *n.* V. —geschirr. —zimmer, *n.* front-room, front apartment.

Vórderſt, V. Vorder; *it.* [in chancery-style] V. Zuvörderſt.

Vorher, *adv.* I. Vorhèr, [voraus] on before, in front; *it.* beforehand, in advance. Er lief —, he ran on before; ich ſage es —, I say it beforehand. II. Vörher, [opposed to nachher] before; *it.* previously, anteriorly. Bald geht die ſchöne Zeit zu Ende, — wollen wir ſie aber noch genießen, the fine weather will soon be over, before it does however let us still enjoy it; ein Jahr — [and vorhèr], a year before; eine — gemachte Schuld, a debt contracted previously; wie ich — geſagt habe, as I said before; lange — [or vorhèr], ehe ich Sie kannte, long before I knew you; — konnte ich es nicht wiſſen, I could not know it before; ſowohl — als nachher, as well before as after, both before and after.

Vorhèr-bedenken, *irr. v. tr.* to premeditate, to consider or reflect beforehand. Eine lange —bedachte Handlung, a long premeditated action. —beſtimmen, *v. tr.* to predetermine or predeterminate, to settle beforehand, [in theology &c.] to predestine, to predestinate. Der Menſch kann ſein Schickſal nicht —beſtimmen, man cannot predetermine his lot. —beſtimmend, *adj.* predeterminative. —beſtimmung, *f.* [Prädestination] predestination, predetermination. —beſtimmungsglaube, *m.* belief in predestination. —beſtimmungsgläubige, *m.* predestinarian. Die Türken ſind unbedingte —beſtimmungsgläubige, the Turks are absolute predestinarians. —beſtimmungslehre, *f.* predestinarianism. —daſeyn, *n.* pre-existence. —eilen, —fahren &c, V. Vorauseilen &c. —empfinden, *irr. v. tr.* to feel beforehand, to anticipate a sensation, to have a presentiment of. —erkennen, *irr. v. tr.* to recognize beforehand. —gehen, *irr. v. intr.* to go before, in front, at the head of, to precede, to forego; *it.* to go faster than. *Fig.* Die —gehenden Worte, Seiten, the preceding, foregoing words, pages; im —gehenden iſt ſchon davon die Rede geweſen, the topic has already been discussed, been touched upon previously, further back, above; die —gehenden Umſtände erwägen, to consider the preceding circumstances; ohne —gegangene Warnung, without previous notice or warning, V. Vorangehen &c. —kommen, *irr. v. intr.* to come before. —laufen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to run before, on before, in front. —merken, *v. tr.* to remark beforehand, to presage, to augur, to predict, to have prescience or antepast of. —nehmen, V. Vorausnehmen &c. —ſage, *f.* prediction, prognostic, presage, foretelling. —ſagen, V. Vorausſagen. Ich will Ihnen —ſagen was daraus entſtehen wird, I will tell you beforehand what will be the consequence of it. Das —ſagen, prediction, foretelling. —ſchauen, *v. tr.*, —ſehen, *irr. v. tr.* to foresee, [in popular superstitious belief] to foresee [events to come], [in Scotland] to have the gift of second sight. Das war —zuſehen, that was to be foreseen, might have been expected, V. Vorausſehen. —ſehung, *f.* foresight, prevision. Die Gabe der —ſehung [in Scotland], the gift of second sight. —ſenden, *irr. v. tr.* to send on before. —verkündigen, *v. tr.* to predict, to foreshew, to prognosticate. Die Witterung —verkündigen, to foretell, predict the weather. Das —verkündigen, V. —verkündigung. —verkündigung, *f* prediction, prognostic. —verkündigung der Witterung, prognostication of the weather. —wiſſen, *irr. v. intr.* to foreknow, to have prescience of. Das —wiſſen, prescience, foreknowledge.

Vörherig, *adj.* and *adv.* [vorig] preceding, antecedent, anterior, previous, foregoing, last. Bei ſeinem —en Beſuche, at his last visit; meine —e Vermuthung trifft ein, my previous conjecture, my conjecture the other day turns out to be true; der —e Graf von L., the ci-devant, former count de L.; die —en Adeligen, the former nobles.

Vörig, *adj.* preceding, antecedent. Der —e Zuſtand, the previous, former, old state of things; der —e Wein war beſſer, the other wine was better; er berief ſich auf ein —es Urtheil, he appealed to a precedent; ſeine —e Geſundheit wieder erlangen, to recover one's former, pristine health; der —e Beſitzer, the ancient &c. possessor; die —en, the last [before], *it.* [unusual, = Vorfahren], predecessors, forefathers, ancestors; das —e Jahr, im —en Jahre, last year; —en Sommer, —en Monat, last summer, last month.

Vörmalig, *adj.* and *adv.* former, preceding, anterior. Die —en Wunder, the miracles of old, V. Ehemalig, Vorherig.

Vörmals, *adv.* formerly, once on a time, of old. Nicodemus, der — bei der Nacht zu Jeſu gekommen war [in Scripture], Nicodemus, which at the first came to Jesus by night. Syn. Vormals, Vor Zeiten, Ehemals, Vor dieſem, Vor Alters, Weiland. The most remote and venerable antiquity is denoted by Vor Alters [in ancient times]. Vor Alters [in the early ages, times of yore, in olden times] men reached a more advanced age than now. Vor Zeiten [in former times] does not designate so remote a period, nevertheless it is distinguished from vormals and ehemals, by its pointing out an intermediate time of several ages, as vormals and ehemals may signify a time past in the same generation or age. One says then: In former times [vor Zeiten] the nobles of Europe lived in their castles, and in a constant state of feud. When vormals and ehemals are used of a period of time that is past, the former denotes a comparison with the present. This then is ‚formerly'. Vor dieſem [before now, ere now, before this] denotes quite an indefinite past time, which may have formed part of the life-time of the speaker or may have been before his time. Weiland [heretofore] is in common life obsolete, it is still used in the chancery style and is equivalent in meaning to ehemals, V. Ehemals.

Vórn, [instead of voren; provincial vornen and vorne] *adv. of place*, before. — und hinten, before and behind, [in seamen's lang.] fore and aft; — im Hauſe, — heraus wohnen, to reside in the front [part] of the house; — ſteht eine Linde, a linden tree stands in front; ein Pferd — beſchlagen, to shoe a horse before; das Pferd iſt — ſehr ſchwach, the horse is very weak on its front legs, on its fore quarters; dieſes Pferd iſt — verwundet, this horse is wounded in the front; von — ſieht es [das Pferd] gut aus, it looks well in the fore-hand; — ſitzen, to sit in front; — an ſitzen, gehen, to sit, go or walk in front; von —, von —en, in the front; von — angreifen, to attack in front; er kam — herein, he came in the front way, by the front-entrance &c.; von — anfangen, to begin from or with the front, *fig.* to begin with the beginning, at the commencement, from the starting-point; wieder von — anfangen, to recommence anew, afresh; — abbeißen, abbrechen, anheften &c., to bite off from the front part, to break off, to pin on &c. in front, before; von — [in music]! da capo! repeat! nach — zu gehen, to go to the front; — in einem Buche, at the beginning of a book; ein Buch von — bis hinten leſen, to read a book from beginning to end; von — und hinten, in the front and rear, from before and behind. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Er iſt überall hinten und —, he is here, there and everywhere, his nose is everywhere; er will überall — daran ſeyn, he likes to thrust himself forward upon all occasions; mit ihm muß man immer von — anfangen, with him one has always to go over the same thing [story, ground] again.

Vórne, V. Vorn.

Vörnehm, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [vorzüglich] principal, main, especial. Sein —ſter Zweck, his principal object; das —ſte bei der Sache iſt &c., the chief point in the thing is &c. 2) [according to station] principal. Ein —er Mann, a man of quality, of rank, of distinction, of importance; von —em Stande, of high rank; ein —er Herr, a nobleman, a gentleman of rank, [in a more limited sense] any princely personage, [even] a sovereign; *proverb.* mit —en Herren iſt nicht gut Kirſchen eſſen, V. under Kirſchen; — thun to assume haughty manners, an air of haughtiness, to play the fine gentleman; die —ſten Leute in der Stadt, the chief, principal inhabitants of the town, the citizens of the higher classes; the notables; der —ſte in der Geſellſchaft, the most influential person in the society; ein —er des Raths [in some towns], senator.

Vornehmthun, *n.* imposing appearance [chiefly used in a bad sense], haughtiness. Sie iſt das — gewohnt, she is accustomed to play the fine lady; ſein — iſt nur lächerlich, his assuming haughty manners, his cutting it fine is only ridiculous, cannot but excite laughter.

Vörnehmheit, Vornehmigkeit [this latter word chiefly in the bad sense of Vornehmthun], *f.* 1) the importance, superiority of [any person or thing]. 2) V. Vornehmthun.

Vörnehmlich, I. *adj.* and *adv.* [obsolete = vorzüglich] principal. II. *adv.* principally, particularly, especially, above all.

Vorrath, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -räthe] store, stock, provision. — an Lebensmitteln haben, to have a stock or store of provisions; große Vorräthe von Getreide &c., great stores of corn &c.; ich habe noch einen hinlänglichen — von Wein &c., I have still a sufficient stock of wine &c.; der — an Lebensmitteln und Kriegsbedürfniſſen, the store of provisions and ammunition; der wirkliche —, the real stock, stock in hand, [in military affairs] the effective stock; mit einem —e von Lebensmitteln verſehen, to provision, to stock, to store; ſich einen — von Etwas anſchaffen, to lay in a stock &c; ich habe — genug davon, I have a sufficient supply of it; Etwas

im — haben, to have something in store, in reserve.

Vorraths-aufseher, *m.* keeper of a magazine, of a store. —gewölbe, [Vorrathgewölbe] *n.* V. —kammer. —haus, [Vorrathhaus] *n.* store-house, magazine. —kammer, [Vorrathkammer] *f.* [in husbandry &c.] store-room; *it.* V. Speisekammer. —kammer eines Lieferanten, purveyor's store. —meister, [Vorrathmeister = Proviantmeister] *m.* commissary of stores, *it.* of provisions. —schleuße, *f.* a lock [on a canal or barge-river]. —schrank, [Vorrathschrank] *m.* [with cooks] the safe, [sometimes] pantry. —stube, [Vorrathstube] *f.* V. —kammer. —verwalter, *m.* any store-keeper, any commissary of stores.

Vorräthig, *adj.* and *adv.* [im Vorrath] in abundance, ready. Das —e Mehl, Korn, store of flour, corn; alles Nöthige — haben, to have a store or stock of every thing needful, to be well stocked with necessaries; es ist nichts mehr —, there is no more stock in hand; ich habe immer noch Etwas auf den Nothfall —, I have always something in store, in stock for a rainy day; [in the army] —, V. Ueberzählig.

Vórtheil, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [Nutzen] advantage, profit, interest, gain, benefit, utility, [fam.] main chance. Etwas mit — verkaufen, to sell any thing with profit, to advantage; keinen — bei einem Geschäfte haben, to have no advantage, no interest in any thing; auf seinen — sehen, seinen — suchen, to look to the main chance, [fam.] to number one, to seek one's profit; das gereicht ihm zu großem —, he derives great advantage from it; — aus einer Sache ziehen, to derive advantage from a thing; sich gut auf seinen — verstehen [in fam. lang.], to understand one's own advantage, interest, [fam.] to know how to take care of one's self, of number one, [very fam.] to know on which side one's bread is buttered; den — über Einen haben, to have the advantage of any one; sich im —e befinden, to have the advantage, to find one's self on the winning side, [fam.] on the right side of the post, in the right box; es ist Alles zu seinem —e ausgeschlagen, every thing has turned up to his advantage, in his favour, has turned up trumps with him; dem Feinde den — abgewinnen, to obtain an advantage over the enemy, to get the advantage of &c.; Einen mit — angreifen, to attack any one at an advantage, with the odds in one's favour; er hatte den — der Stellung, he had the advantage of position; [in seamen's lang.] den — des Windes haben, to have the weather-gage; den — des Windes verlieren [to fall to leeward, to be outmanoeuvred &c. and thereby], to have the lee-gage. 2) [in fam. lang.] advantageous mode of handling, knack, gift. Er hat so seine eigenen —e, he has his own peculiar method, he possesses secrets peculiar to himself [in this art &c.]; Etwas mit einem gewissen —e thun, to do any thing with a certain dexterity, address, knack, skill; es gehört zu Allem ein —, there is a way to set about every thing; den — noch nicht haben, kennen, still to want practice, experience, to be not yet sufficiently versed in any thing, in the routine of a thing; not yet to have one's fingers in play, not yet to be up to the trick of the thing. 3) [= Vorzug] preference. Sich zu seinem —e vor Jemand &c. auszeichnen, to distinguish one's self from another &c. by one's superior acquirements &c., in a manner advantageous to one's self; sich zu seinem — verändert haben, to have become another and a better man.

Vórtheilen, *v. intr.* [unusual] 1) to be advantageous or profitable, to benefit. 2) to be interested or mercenary, self-interested, to seek one's own advantage. 3) to derive advantage.

Vórtheilhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) advantageous, profitable. — verkaufen, to sell advantageously, profitably, to advantage, with a profit; —es Unternehmen, —e Bedingung, profitable undertaking, advantageous condition; eine —e Stellung haben, nehmen, to have, to take up an advantageous position; sie haben ihn zu einer ihnen —en Zeit, in einer ihnen —en Lage angegriffen, they [have] attacked him at a time, in a position advantageous to themselves; — von Jemand sprechen, to speak advantageously of any one; sie ist — gekleidet, she is dressed to advantage, set off by her dress. 2) [not good and unusual] interested, self-interested.

Vórtheilig, *adj.* and *adv.* [unusual] 1) V. Vortheilhaft. 2) interested, mercenary.

Vórtheilisch, [bad word] V. Vortheilig 2).

Vórthel, Vortheln, [provincial or old] V. Vortheil, Vortheilen.

Vorüber, I. *adv. of place*, beyond, past, by. Vor Einem — gehen, to go past, by, near any one; das Gewitter zieht —, the storm is blowing over, is passing away. II. *adv. of time*, over. Unsere Leiden gehen —, our sufferings are passing away, will soon terminate; dieser unglückliche Tag ist nun —, this unfortunate day is now past, gone by, V. Vorbei.

(*)Vorüber-begeben, *v. refl.* sich — begeben, to pass [over or away]. —dürfen, *irr. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to be allowed to go by, to pass. —eilen, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to hasten past or by. —fahren, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to drive or ride by [in a vehicle] —fliegen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to fly past or by. Er flog uns —, he flew past us. —fließen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to flow past or by. Der —fließende Strom, the stream flowing past. *Fig.* Wie schnell fließt ein Tag —! how soon a day passes over! glides away! —flug, *m.* the passage, flight [of birds]. —führen, *v. tr.* to lead past, by. Er führte das Heer vor der Festung —, he led the army past the fortress. —gang, *m.* 1) the act of going past, of walking by &c., the passage. 2) a thing of short duration. Das ist nur ein —gang, that is only a transitory event, the creature of a moment, an ephemeral thing. —gehen, *irr. v. intr.* 1) to go past. Vor dem Hause &c. —gehen, to go past, to walk by the house; die aber —gingen, lästerten ihn [in Scripture], they, that passed by, railed on him. *Fig.* Die —gehenden, the passers by; ein —gehender Schmerz, a transitory, evanescent pain; ein so —gehendes Glück, a piece of good fortune so transitory, so short-lived. 2) Einen —gehen [= Einen übergehen], to pass over or by, to neglect or forget any one. —geleiten, *v. tr.* to conduct past. —gleiten, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to glide past, by. —kommen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to come past or by. Hier werden sie —kommen, they will come past, will pass this way. —können, *irr. v. intr.* to be able to pass. —lassen, *irr. v. tr.* to let pass. —mögen, *irr. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to wish to pass. —müssen, *irr. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to be obliged to pass. —reise, *f.* [Durchreise] passage. Bei meiner —reise an D., on my passing, journey near D. —reisen, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to travel past or by. —reiten, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to ride past or by [on horseback]. —schreiten, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to step past or by. —schwimmen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to swim past or by. —seyn, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to be past or over. Er ist schon —, he is already past; das Gewitter ist —, the storm is over; eine Stunde ist bald —, an hour is soon spent, over; der Schmerz &c. ist —, the pain &c. has ceased. —sollen, *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to have to pass. —sprengen, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to gallop past or by. —strömen, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to stream past or by. *Fig.* Man sah unzählige Menschen —strömen, countless human beings were seen streaming along, past. —tanzen, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to dance past, by. —tragen, *irr. v. tr.* to carry past or by. —treiben, *irr. v. tr.* to drive past, over against. —wagen, V. Vorbeiwagen. —wandeln, [in higher style] *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to roam past or by. —wandern, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to wander past or by. —wollen, *irr. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to want or desire to pass. —ziehen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to draw over, to pass [over or away]. Das Gewitter zog ihm —, the storm passed over by him; als das Heer — zog, as the army drew past, passed near, at the passage of the army. *Fig.* [speaking of time] to pass, to ebb away. Die Stunden zogen vor mir —, the hours slowly passed away, they hung heavy on my hands. II. *v. tr.* to draw past or by. —zischen, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to hiss or whiz past or by.

*Votiren, *v. intr.* [= stimmen] to vote Das —, voting.

*Votivbild, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -er] [Gelübdegeschenk] votive offering.

*Votivtafel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] votive tablet.

*Votum, *n.* [-s, *pl.* Vota and Voten] 1) vote. 2) [more usual, Gelübde] vow.

*Vozīren, *v. tr.* Einen —, to call any one, to appoint any one, V. Berufen 1) *Fig. a*)

Vozīrung, *f.* vocation.

*Vulgāta, *f.* the Vulgate [bible].

*Vúlgo, *adv.* vulgo

*Vulkan, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] 1) Vulcan. 2) [Feuerberg] volcano.

Vulkan-blende, *f.* crystallized amphibole. —glas, *n.* clustering quartz. —schörl, *m.* volcanic shorl, leucite, basaltine. —s-feste, *pl.* [in antiquity] Vulcanalia. —wacke, *f.* volcanic productions.

*Vulkánisch, *adj.* and *adv.* volcanic. —er Schörl, V. Vulkanschörl; —e Erzeugnisse or Produkte, volcanic productions.

*Vulpinit, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [Kieselgips] vulpinite.

(*) The adverb vorüber is joined to different verbs, nearly in the sense of vorbei; only a few are given here, which will suffice to point out the mode of translating the others.

W.

W, *n.* the W.

Waadt, *f.* [-, no *pl.* -] Waadtland, *n.* [-es, no *pl.*] [in geography] the land of Vaud [a canton of Switzerland].

Waadtländer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.*

an inhabitant of the land of Vaud, a Vaudois.

Waadtländiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* of or from the canton or land of Vaud.

Waage, V. Wage.

Waare, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Mongol. *barre*, appears to be allied to **währen**, to **wahr** and **war**, and therefore to be equivalent to something Vorhandenes or present, to a thing, an object; moreover in Icel. the verb *verja* means to sell] ware or wares, merchandise; [in compositions] V. Arzenei—, Eiſen—, Eß—, Material—, Krämer—, Pelz—, Stahl— &c. **Grüne** — [with cooks], pot herbs, *it.* greens; **ſchöne, gute, ſchlechte** —, beautiful, good, bad articles; **verbotene** —n, forbidden articles; *it.* [= Schleich—n] smuggled goods; **mit verbotenen** —n **handeln**, to deal in smuggled articles, to smuggle; **kleine, kurze** —, hard-ware, V. Kram—, Ellen— &c.; **wollene, baumwollene, ſeidene** —, woollen goods, cotton goods, silk goods, woollens, cottons, silks; **er verkauft ſeine** — **gut, weiß ſeine** — **gut anzubringen**, he sells his wares well, knows well how to vend his goods, to bring them to a good market. *Proverb.* **Jeder Krämer lobt ſeine** —, no man cries stinking fish; **gute** — **rühmt ſich ſelbſt**, a good thing is soon snatched up, pleasing ware is half sold, good wine needs no bush; **gute Worte verkaufen böſe** —, fair words make fools fain, [comic] soft sodder sells the clock.

Waaren=anſchlag, *m.* valuation upon wares, of the goods. —**fälſcher**, *m.* one who adulterates or falsifies goods. —**gewölbe**, —**haus**, *n.* 1) a shop, [American] store, magazine. 2) a magazine, warehouse. —**kenntniß**, —**kunde**, *f* knowledge of wares **Ein Kaufmann muß** —**kenntniß beſitzen**, a merchant must possess a knowledge of the article he deals in. —**kiſte**, *f.* chest of goods. —**lager**, *n.* 1) warehouse, store. 2) stock in trade. **Dieſer Kaufmann hat ſein** —**lager verkauft und die Handlung aufgegeben**, this tradesman has sold his stock and given up trade, has sold off and retired from business. —**preis**, *m.* price, current price of goods. —**rechnung**, *f.* [Faktur] invoice. —**rechnungsbuch**, *n.* invoice-book. —**ſchau**, *f.* examination, inspection of goods. —**ſteuer**, *f.* duty on goods, on any commodity, on provisions &c. —**tauſch**, *m.* barter. —**verfälſcher**, V. Fälſcher. —**verſender**, *m.* factor, commission-agent. —**verzeichniß**, *n.* 1) list of goods, of articles for sale. 2) an invoice, [in seamen's lang.] bill of lading, of freight, invoice. 3) tariff. —**zoll**, *m.* custom-house duty. V. Zoll.

Wäbe, *f.* [*pl* -n] [from **weben** = verfertigen] [**Honig**—] honey-comb.

Wách, [allied to the Old Sax. **veagan** = wegen, that is to **bewegen** = to stir, to the Lat. *vigere*, to **wacker**, to **Queck** in **Queckſilber** = quicksilver &c.] *adj.* and *adv.* [not asleep] awake. **Er iſt noch** —, he is still awake; **ſind Sie ſchon** —? are you awake already? — **ſeyn**, — **bleiben**, to be, to remain or keep awake, V. Aufwachen.

(*)**Wach=aufzug**, *m.* [Wachtparade] guard-parade. —**bett**, *n.* 1) a nurse's bed. 2) camp-bed, wooden couch in a guard-house. —**bettchen**, *n.* settee for a nurse. —**feuer**, *n.* watch-fire. —**frau**, *f.* a nurse. **Einem Kranken eine** —**frau zugeben**, to give a nurse to a patient. —**frei**, *adj.* and *adv.* free or exempt from standing or mounting guard, from keeping watch, from watch and ward. —**freiheit**, *f.* exemption from guard-duty. —**geld**, *n.* 1) a nurse's wages. 2) fee for the person, who watches a dead body. 3) watchman's wages or pay. 4) right of watch and ward, watch-penny. 5) a substitute's money for watching or guarding. —**groſchen**, *m* V. —**geld** 4) and 5). —**glas**, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] the sand-glass, the glass. —**habend**, *adj.* on duty. **Der** —**habende Offizier**, the officer on duty. —**halter**, *m.* 1) V. Wächter. 2) [in nat. hist.] the monitor-lizard. —**haus**, *n.* 1) guard-house. 2) watch-house. —**häuschen**, *n.* 1) watch-box. 2) the sentry-box; *it.* V. also **Schilderhaus** —**hund**, *m.* watch-dog, V. Hofhund; *it.* V. Bullenbeißer. —**lohn**, *m.* V. —**geld**. —**meiſter**, *m.* [in the cavalry] sergeant-major. —**ordnung**, *f.* V. —**rolle**. —**parade**, *f.* parade of the guard or for guard-mounting. —**poſten**, *m.* 1) post; sentinel. 2) the guard-house. —**pritſche**, *f.* wooden couch, bed in a guard-house. —**rolle**, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] watch-bill. —**ſchau**, *f.* 1) rounds [by the town-major], visitation [by captains, subalterns &c.]. 2) V. [the usual word] —**parade**. —**ſchiff**, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] guard-ship, [on rivers] the ship used as a station by the preventive service or coast-guard, by custom-house officers. —**ſtube**, *f.* room in a guard-house or round-house, the guard-room. —**ſucht**, *f.* [in medicine = Schlafloſigkeit] watchfulness, wakefulness. —**ſüchtig**, *adj.* insomnious. —**tafel**, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] [Logtafel] the log-board. —**thurm**, *m.* watch-tower, V. Warte. —**zeit**, *f.* time for guard, for watch, for watch and ward, [in seamen's lang.] watch.

Wáche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] or **Wacht**, *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) [the act and also duty of keeping guard] guard, watch, ward; [in seamen's lang.] watch, [also] spell; *it.* [Schild—] sentry, sentinel; *it.* [in a sick-room] a man-nurse, a nurse. **Die** — **haben, auf der** — **ſeyn**, to be on guard, on duty; — **halten, ſtehen, thun**, to keep guard, [in seamen's lang.] to keep watch; **gute, ſchlechte** — **halten**, to keep good, bad guard, good, bad watch, a good, bad look-out; **auf die** — **ziehen**, to go upon guard. *it.* to mount guard; **von der** — **kommen, abkommen, abziehen**, to come off guard or duty; **ein Offizier, der** — **thun, auf die** — **ziehen muß**, an officer on duty under arms, on guard; **der Offizier von der** —, officer of the guard; *it.* **einem Fieberkranken, einem Irren eine** — [**einen Wächter**] **geben**, to set a watch or guard over a person having a brain fever, to set a keeper over a madman; **die** — **halten**, to nurse, to sit up with [a patient]. 2) [person or persons keeping guard &c.] the guard, the watch. **Die** — **ausſtellen**, to set the guard, the watch; **die** — **verſtärken**, to double or strengthen the guard; **die** — **ablöſen**, to relieve guard; **die** — **aufführen, abführen**, to mount guard, to come off guard; **die aufziehende, die abziehende** —, the relief, the relieved; **die** — **hat heute Nacht mehrere Diebe aufgefangen**, the patrol, police, night-watch has taken several thieves to night; [in composition] V **Bürger**—, **Ehren**—, **Feld**—, **Grenz**—, **Haupt**—, **Leib**—, **Schar**—, **Schild**—, **Thor**— &c. 3) [Wachhaus] the guard-house, *it.* round-house, watch-house. **Man hat ihn auf die** — **gebracht, geſetzt**, he has been brought to, put in the watch-house. 4) [Wachzeit] time for guard, for going upon duty, [in seamen's lang.] watch, time of the watch. **Die erſte** —, the first watch. [in compositions] V. **Backbords**—, **Hunde**—, **Morgen**—, **Nachmittags**—, **Plattfuß**—, **Steuerbords**—, **Tag**—, **Vormittags**—.

Wächen, [V. Wach] *v. intr.* 1) to watch, to guard. **Ich habe die ganze Nacht gewacht**, I have been up, sat up, been sitting up all night: **einem Kranken, bei einem Kranken** —, to sit up with, to nurse a patient; **ich mag** — **oder ſchlafen**, whether I stay awake or sleep. **Das** —, watching; **das viele, lange, öftere** — **ſchadet der Geſundheit**, much, long, frequent watching or sitting up injures the health. *Fig.* **Ueber Etwas** —, to watch over any thing; **ſorgfältig über Etwas** —, to watch carefully over any thing; **über das Wohl des Staates** —, to watch over the welfare or safety of the state; **über Einen** —, to watch [over] any one. 2) [in seamen's lang.] **Eine Bank, welche wacht**, a bank that lies high and dry; **die Boje wacht** the buoy floats in sight.

Wächer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [unusual] one who wakes; *it.* a watcher. 2) [in seamen's lang.] *a*) watch of the forecastle. *b*) a night-streamer. 3) [Kompaßhäuschen] binnacle.

Wachhólder, [Wacholder] *m.* [-s] [from **wach** = alive or quick and **Holder**, which see, provincial Queckholder] [in botany] **Kleiner** — or —**buſch**, —**ſtrauch**, —**ſtaude**, juniper-tree; **großer** — or —**baum**, the brown-berried juniper-tree.

Wachholder=beere, *f.* juniper-berry—**beeren eſſen**, to eat the berries of the juniper—**branntwein**, *m.* hollands; *it.* gin. —**droſſel**, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the fieldfare. —**flechte**, *f.* lichen of the juniper-tree. —**gummi**, *n.*, —**harz**, *n.* sandarach, pounce. —**holz**, *n.* juniper-wood. —**latwerge**, *f.*, —**ſaft**, *m.* electuary, rob of the juniper. —**motte**, *f.* the moth of the juniper. —**öl**, *n.* oil of juniper. —**rauch**, *m.* smoke or perfume of juniper **Einen** —**rauch machen**, to burn juniper for incense. —**ſaft**, *m.* juice of juniper; *it.* V. —**latwerge**. —**vogel**, *m.* V. —**droſſel**. —**wanze**, *f.* [in nat. hist.] bug of the juniper. —**waſſer**, *n.* V. —**branntwein**. —**wein**, *m.* juniper-wine.

Wächs, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to **weich**, Old Sax. **vac**] 1) wax. **Rohes** —, raw or unbleached wax: **gelbes, weißes** —, yellow, white wax, V Jungfern— ; — **zum Wichſen**, wax for polishing, V. Wichſe; **Etwas mit** — **überziehen, tränken**, to coat with wax, to cere; **in** — **arbeiten, ein Bild von** — **machen**, to work in wax, to make an image of wax; **in** — **pouſſiren** or **boſſiren**, to mould or model in wax. 2) [—lichter] **Nichts als** — **brennen**, to burn nothing but wax. 3) **Spaniſches** — [**Siegel**—], sealing-wax; [in composition] V. **Haar**—, **Schuh**—.

Wachs=abdruck, *m.* impression in wax. —**achat**, *m.* [in mineralogy] yellow agate-quartz, the cerachates. —**ähnlich**, —**artig**, *adj.* and *adv.* wax-like, waxy, ceruminous. [in anatomy] **Die** —**ähnliche Ohrenfeuchtigkeit**, the ceruminous humour of the ears, V. Ohrenſchmalz. —**apfel**, *m.* apple of wax. —**bank**, *f.* 1) [with wax-chandlers] bench or stool for the wax 2) V. —**bank** under **Wachſen**. —**baum**, *m.* [in botany] 1) **Virginiſcher** —**baum** or —**ſtrauch**, the common candleberry myrtle, wax-myrtle, bayberry; **niederländiſcher** —**baum**, sweet gale or willow, bog-gale, dutch-myrtle; **äthiopi=**

(*) The following compounds partly belong to **wachen** and partly to **Wache**.

ſcher —baum, the wax-myrtle of Ethiopia; eichenblattiger —baum, oak-leaved wax-myrtle. 2) [Schwarzpappel] black poplar. —beule, —drüſe, *f.* Wachsbeule under Wachſen. —bild, *n.* image, figure in or of wax, a waxen image &c., an image &c. of waxwork. —bildner, *m.* a modeller or moulder in wax. —bildnerei, *f.* modelling in wax. —birn, *f.* 1) a pear of wax. 2) [with gardeners] the wax-pear, yellow-pear. —bleiche, *f.* place for the bleaching or blanching of wax. —bleichen, *n.* the bleaching or blanching of wax. —bleicher, *m.* a bleacher of wax. —bleicherei, *f.* 1) V. —bleiche. 2) V. —bleichen. —blume, *f.* 1) a flower of or in wax. 2) [in botany] *a*) the honey-wort. *b*) V. Kamille. —boden, *m.* wax-cake. —boſſeler, —boſſirer, *m.* V. —bildner. —butter, *f.* V. —öl. —druſe, *f.* [in mineralogy] ore resembling wax, V. —achat. —drüſe, *f.* V. —beule; [in anatomy] sebaceous gland, ceraceous gland. —fabrik, *f.* wax-chandry. —fackel, *f.* wax-torch, great wax-taper. —farbe, *f.* 1) a wax-colour, colour of wax. 2) colour employed in encaustics. —farben, —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* wax-coloured, of a waxen or waxy colour. —figur, *f.* wax-figure. —figurenkabinett, *n.* cabinet of wax-figures, waxwork. —fiſch, *m.* V. Kaulbarſch. —flecken, *m.* wax-spot, mark or stain. —form, *f.* 1) a wax-mould, a mould for modelling in wax. 2) a wax-mould, waxen mould. —former, *m.* V. —bildner. —gefäß, *n.* 1) V. Wachsgefäß under Wachſen. 2) V. —kaſten. —gelb, *adj.* and *adv.* yellow as wax. —gepräge, *n.* V. —abdruck. —geſicht, *n.* 1) a wax-face. Puppe mit einem —geſichte, doll with a wax-face. 2) *Fig.* [often in contempt] a wax-like face, like a doll's. —glanz, *m.* [in mineralogy] lustre of wax. —haarſalbe, *f.* wax-pomatum, cerate for the hair. —handel, *m.* wax-trade. —händler, *m.*, —händlerinn, *f.* a wax-chandler, wax-dealer. —haut, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the cere. —hut, *m.* waxed hat, glazed hat. —kammer, *f.* 1) room for wax, for wax-candles, tapers &c. 2) V. Wachskammer under Wachſen. —kaſten, *m.* V. Wachskaſten under Wachſen. —kerze, *f.* V. —licht, [in churches] taper. —kerzler, *m.* V. —lichtgießer. —keule, *f.* the dregs of wax after the second pressing. —klumpen, *m.* lump of wax; *it.* V. —boden. —krämer, *m.* V. —händler. —kirſche, *f.* 1) a cherry of or in wax 2) [with gardeners] wax-coloured cherry, white heart. —körnlein, *n.* wax-grain, wax-pellet. —kuchen, *m.* drained and pressed honey-comb, a wax-cake. —kümmel, *m.* caraway. —künſtler, *m.* V. —bildner. —lampe, *f.* lamp for burning wax-lights in. —lappen, *m.* [Bohnlappen] rubber. —larve, *f.* mask of wax, of cered cloth or cere-cloth. —leinwand, *f.* cere-cloth. —licht, *n.* 1) wax-light; V. —kerze. 2) [in conchology] the wax-stamper, conus virgo. —lichtgießer, —lichtzieher, *m.* wax-chandler. —mahlerei, *f.* [Enkauſtik] encaustic painting, encaustics. —mehl, *n.* [Samenſtaub der Blumen] pollen. —milbe, *f.* wax-mite. —modell, *n.* wax-model. —modellirer, *m.* V. —bildner. —motte, *f.* [Bienenfalter] the hive-moth, the phalaena melonella. —obſt, *n.* wax-fruit, fruit made of wax. —öl, *n.* oil of wax, ceroleum. —opal, *m.* [in mineralogy] opaline resinite quartz. —papier, *n.* waxed paper. —perle, *f.* a pearl of wax. —pflaſter, *n.* [with surgeons] wax-plaster, cerate. —pflaume, *f.* a plum [made] of wax. —pflichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* [formerly] liable to cerage, to cerarium, to gavel-wax. —pommade, *f.* wax-ointment, cerate. —pouſſierer, *m.* 1) [unusual] a wax-chandler. 2) a modeller or moulder in wax, V. —bildner. —puppe, *f.* wax-doll. —röhrchen, *n.* [with surgeons] bougie or bougee. —röschen, *n.* V. —blume [in botany]. —ſalbe, *f.* wax-salve, cerate. —ſcheibe, *f.* [in hives] comb, honey-comb. —ſchere, V. —ſtockſchere. —ſchläger, *m.* [with wax-chandlers] wax-beater. —ſchmelze, *f.* melting-house for wax. —ſchnabel, *m.* [a species of loxia] the wax-bill, senegallus striatus. —ſeife, *f.* soap of wax. —ſeihe, *f.* a strainer or sieve for molten wax. —ſonde, *f.* V. —röhrchen. —ſtein, *m.* [with miners] V. Raſenſtein. —ſtock, *m.* a taper-twist, a twisted or coiled taper. Eine Rolle —ſtock, a taper-twist; einen —ſtock ziehen, to draw out a taper. —ſtockſchachtel, *f.* taper-box. —ſtockſcheere, *f.* taper-holder. —ſtockzug, *m.* drawing-plate for tapers. —tafel, *f.* 1) V. —boden, —kuchen, —ſcheibe. 2) —tafel, —täfelchen, *n.* [in antiquity] waxed tablet, tablet covered with wax. —taffet, *m.* waxed taffeta. —träber, *pl.* [with wax-chandlers] the remains of the molten wax. —traube, *f.* a grape [made] of wax. —trog, *m.* V. —kaſten. —tuch, *n.* waxed cloth, oil-cloth, V. —leinwand. —tuchfabrik, *f.* manufactory of waxed cloths, for waxing. —tuchhut, *m.* hat of waxed cloth, with a cover of waxed cloth, of oil-cloth. —tuchtapeten, *pl.* tapestry of waxed cloth. —zelle, *f.* [Honigzelle] wax-cell, waxen cell. —zieher, *m.* a wax-drawer, wax-chandler. —zins, *m.* [formerly] rent or gavel in wax. —zinſig, V. —pflichtig.

Wächſam, *adj.* and *adv.* watchful, vigilant, alert, [comic] awake. Ein —er Hund, a vigilant dog; dieſer Krankenwärter, dieſe Krankenwärterinn iſt ſehr —, this attendant, this man-nurse, this nurse is very watchful; —e Soldaten, vigilant soldiers, soldiers on the alert. *Fig.* Man wird ihn nicht ſo leicht überfallen, er iſt immer —, he will not be surprised so easily, he is always vigilant, on his guard, awake; ſehr — auf ſeinen Vortheil ſeyn, to be wide awake to, quite alive to one's own interest; ein —es Auge auf Etwas, auf Einen haben, to have a watchful eye on any thing, any one.

Wächſamkeit, *f.* watchfulness, vigilance, alertness.

Wächsbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [from the verb Wachſen] [little used] able to grow, vegetative. Dieſer Baum iſt dürre, es iſt nichts —es mehr an ihm, this tree is withered, there is no longer any thing vegetative, vegetive in it.

Wächſen, [in Old Sax. wearan, Swed. wäxa, Icel. waxa, Lat. *augeo*, perf. *auxi*, Gr. ἀέζω, αὐξάνω; appears to be allied to bewegen; the radical meaning is that of extension] *irr. v. intr.* 1) [= ſich ausdehnen = to extend] In die Höhe —, to grow up; in die Dicke —, to increase in bulk, to enlarge; die Steine —, stones grow [by juxtaposition]; der Mond wächst [nimmt zu], the moon waxes. *Fig.* Das Heer wuchs mit jedem Tage, the army increased, augmented every day; die Zahl der Mißvergnügten wuchs, the number of the discontented increased; ſein Unmuth &c. wächst, his ill humour &c. increases. 2) [to extend in height or length] to grow. Der Fluß wächst, the river, stream increases, swells; dieſer Baum wächst ſehr ſchnell, this tree grows very fast, is of quick growth; die Thiere — bis in ein gewiſſes Alter, animals grow to a certain age; die Eichen — langſam, oaks grow slowly, are of slow growth; dieſer junge Menſch iſt ſehr ge—, this young man has or is very much grown; ſich den Bart, die Haare — laſſen, to let one's beard, one's hair grow; das Vermögen der Pflanzen, zu —, vegetative or vegetating faculty, vegetability; Gott ſprach zu ihnen: wachſet und mehret euch [in Scripture], God spake to them: increase and multiply; dieſe Pflanze wächst in das Kraut, this plant grows, runs to leaf; dieſer Baum wächst in das Holz, this tree runs to wood; dieſer Baum iſt ganz gerade ge—, this tree has grown perfectly straight; ein krumm ge—er Menſch, Baum, a man, tree grown crooked, distorted in growth; ſie iſt ſchön ge—, she is well made, of a beautiful shape, is well grown; er iſt übel ge—, he is ill made, ill grown; über Einen hinaus — [speaking of persons], to outgrow any one; über Etwas hinaus — [speaking of plants], to overtop, to outgrow any thing. *Fig.* Sie kann ihren Sohn nicht mehr bändigen, er iſt ihr über den Kopf ge—, she can no longer manage her son, he has grown too big a boy; einer Sache ge— ſeyn, to be capable of performing &c. a thing, to be fully competent for &c., to &c.; dieſer Mann iſt ſeiner Frau nicht ge—, this man is no match, *it.* is not man enough for his wife; er ſtrebt nach einem Amte, dem er nicht ge— iſt, he is soliciting an office, for which he is not competent; ſie ſind einander ge—, they are a match for each other, they are of equal strength, courage, knowledge, cunning &c.; das Geld iſt ihm nicht an das Herz ge—, gold is not the idol of his heart. 3) [to be raised *up*, produced &c.] Es wächst [gibt, gedeiht] kein Korn in dieſem Lande, no corn grows in this country; dieſes Heu iſt auf meinen Wieſen ge—, this hay is grown on or off my meadows; auf dieſem Boden wächst gutes Getreide, an dieſem Abhange wächst guter Wein, good wheat grows, is grown on this soil, good wine on this slope; dieſe Pflanze wächst [findet ſich] auf den Bergen, this plant grows, has its habitat on mountains. Das —, growth, increase, augmentation, vegetation; der Mond iſt im —, the moon is waxing, is filling her horns; V. Wachsthum, Wuchs.

Wachs-bank, *f.* [with maltsters] [Keimkammer] floor of the malt-house, sprouting-room; [in saltpetre-works &c.] tub of crystallization. —beule, —drüſe, *f.* [with surgeons] large inguinal boil caused by too quick a growth. —gefäß, *n.* V. —kaſten. —kammer, *f.* room for sets, slips, provines &c. to strike in and grow. —kaſten, *m.* [in saltpetre-works &c.] tub or vat of crystallization. —platz, *m.* [with maltsters] V. —bank. —trog, *m.* V. —kaſten. —vermögen, *n.* [—thumsvermögen] capability of growth, faculty of growth; [in plants] vegetative faculty, vegetability.

Wächſern, *adj.* and *adv.* waxen. Ein —es Bild, a waxen image; eine —e Naſe haben, to have a wax-nose. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Einem eine —e Naſe drehen or andrehen, to impose upon any one's credibility or gullibility, to make him swallow a whale or some other small fish; die Gerechtigkeit hat eine —e Naſe, justice is what the lawyer's

choose to make it.

Wáchsſicht, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Wachsähnlich.

Wáchsthum, *m.* or *n.* [-es, no *pl.*] growth, increase. Dieſer Baum, dieſer Mann hat ſein völliges — erreicht, this tree, this man has attained its, his full growth; das Alter des höchſten —es, the period of full growth; das — der Pflanzen, the growth of plants, vegetation. *Fig.* — eines Staates, aggrandizement, rise, increase of a state.

Wachsthumsvermögen, *n.* V. Wachsvermögen.

Wácht, *f.* V. Wache.

Wacht-glas, —haus, —meiſter, —rolle, —ſchiff, —thurm &c., V. Wachglas, Wachhaus &c.

Wáchtel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in Fr. *caille*, Ital. *quaglia*, in the Lat. of the middle ages *quacara*, from wacken = quaken, that is, to quack] [in nat. hist.] 1) the quail; *dim.* ||**Wächtelein,** *n.* a young quail. —n fangen or ſtreichen, to catch quails; der Schlag der —, the call or note of the quail; die — ſchlägt, ſie kreiſcht, ehe ſie ſchlägt, the quail calls, she crows before she calls. 2) [provincial, for Dohle] the jack-daw.

Wachtel-falk, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the lanner. **—fang,** *m.* catching of quails. **—fänger,** *m.* quail-catcher. **—garn,** *n.* quail-net. **—geſchrei,** *n.* the note or call of the quail. **—hund,** *m.* a pointer. Spaniſcher —hund, spanish pointer; engliſcher —hund, english pointer. **—käfig,** *m.* cage or coop for quails. **—könig,** *m.* [Wieſenralle] land-rail, corn-crake, land-hen, draker-hen. **—lerche,** *f.* Italian lark. **—netz,** *n.* V. —garn. **—pfeife,** *f.* quail-pipe, a call for quails. **—ruf,** *m.* 1) V. —ſchlag. 2) V. —pfeife. **—ſchlag,** *m.* 1) the call or note of the quail. 2) V. —käfig. **—ſtreichen,** *n.*, **—ſtrich,** *m.* 1) V. —zug. 2) [—fang] quail-catching with nets. Auf den —ſtrich gehen, to go out a quail-catching. **—weizen,** *m.* 1) [Ackerweizen] purple cow-wheat, melampyrum arvense. 2) [Saudiſtel] common sow-thistle, sonchus oleraceus. **—zug,** *m.* migration of the quail.

Wächter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* 1) one who watches for or over any one or any thing, he that keeps watch; a keeper; a mute or wait by a dead body, at a lichwake; [in a sick-room] attendant, a man-nurse, a nurse; keeper [in a mad-house or of a lunatic]; [Nacht—] watchman, watch; the nurse; [in compositions] V. Kranken—, Nacht—, Schar—, Thurm—. [in seamen's lang.] Der — im Maſtkorbe, top-man. *Fig.* Der — ſeiner Ehre, die —inn ihrer Tugend, the watchful defender of his honour, the vigilant guardian of her virtue, [*fig.* and comic] her duenna. 2) [in nat. hist.] the greater shrike or butcher-bird; [provincial] the skreek, mattagess, adder-bird. 3) [with miners] warning-hammer, warner [in some hydraulic machines].

Wächter-geld, *n.* V. Wachgeld. **—horn,** *n.* watchman's horn; [old] ward-corn. **—ruf, —ſchrei,** *m.* call or cry of the watchman.

Wächtſam, *adj.* and *adv.* [provincial and in common people's lang.] V. Wachſam.

1. **Wácke,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] wacka, wacke, wacky, V. Grau—.

Wacken-gebirge, *n.* mountain of wacky. **—kobalt,** *m.* amorphous grey cobalt-ore. **—ſtein,** *m.* V. Wacke.

2. **Wácke,** V. Wake.

Wáckelhaft, V. Wackelig.

Wáckelhaftigkeit, *f.* state of being loose, rickety, tottering &c., looseness, V. Wackeln.

Wáckelig, *adj.* and *adv.* shaky, rickety, loose, tottering. Dieſer Tiſch iſt —, this table is rickety; —er Stuhl, Zahn a shaky chair, loose tooth; —es Hufeiſen, loose horseshoe; einen —en Kopf haben, to have a shaking, palsied head; dieſer Greis iſt — auf den Füßen, this old man totters on or with the legs, is feeble on the legs; [in common people's lang.] ein —er Gang, a tottering gait.

Wáckeln, [Engl. *to wag* or *waggle*, Lat. *vacillo*; from wagen = bewegen to move] *v. intr.* to wag, waggle, wabble; [more elegantly] to shake, to totter, *it.* to be loose [as a horse-shoe]. Dieſer Tiſch, Zahn wackelt, this table shakes, this tooth is loose; im Gehen —, to totter, to waddle; ein —der Gang, Schritt, a tottering step, waddling pace; mit dem Kopfe, mit den Füßen —, to shake with the head, feet, to wag the head, feet; der Kopf wackelt ihm, er hat einen —den Kopf, his head shakes, wags, he has a palsied head, [comic] a mandarin's head; es wackelt ein Eiſen an dieſem Pferde, one of this horse's shoes is loose; an Etwas —, to shake against, to jog any thing. *Proverb.* Nicht Alles, was wackelt, fällt um, every thing that shakes does not upset. *Fig.* —, [in common people's lang.], to totter, to vacillate, to waver; ſein Glück wackelt, his good fortune is tottering, wavering. Das —, shaking, wavering, vacillation.

Wackel-kopf, *m.* [fam. and comic] 1) a shaking or shaky, a palsied head. 2) a man whose head reels, waggles, totters. **—köpfig,** *adj.* and *adv.* having a shaking head. **—ſterz,** *m.* [provincial] the white wagtail, motacilla alba.

Wácker, [from wach] 1) [rather obsolete = munter] active, vigilant, lively. Seyd allezeit --- und betet [in Scripture], watch ye therefore, and pray always. 2) *Fig. a*) [rechtſchaffen, *it.* tapfer] honest, *it.* gallant, brave. Ein —er Mann, eine —e Frau, a good, an honest man, woman; er hat ſich — gehalten, he has behaved well, decorously, *it.* gallantly, bravely. *b*) [fam. = bedeutend] — arbeiten &c., to work &c. hard, with a will; er hat ſeine Rolle — geſpielt, he [has] played his part capitally; — freſſen und ſaufen [low], to eat and drink heartily, [low] to tuck in and swig away; er kann — zechen [in pop. lang.], he can take his whack, his allowance; einen — abprügeln [in common people's lang.], to give any one a regular hiding or caning, V. Tüchtig.

Wácker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in seamen's lang.] V. Wacher 2).

Wáckig, *adj.* [from 1. Wacke] containing or consisting of wacke.

Wáckler, V. Quackler.

Wäd, *m.* [-es] [a species of the ore of manganese] wad or wadd.

Wäde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [probably from waden, waten = gehen, but not so that it denotes the Geher = walker, but that which juts out, that projects. In the lang. of the Camacans (Brasil) *wade* a foot] the calf [of the leg]. *dim.* **Wädchen,** ||**Wädlein,** *n.* little calf, [a girl's] neatly shaped calf. Er hat ſehr dünne —n, gar keine —n, he has very slender calves, has no calves at all, [comic but low] his calves are gone to grass; ſtarke, dicke —n haben, to have strong, stout or lusty calves, [comic but low] to have a proper or heavy understanding; er hat eine Wunde an der —, he has a wound in the calf [of his leg]; [in the manege] die Hülfe mit der —, aid with the calf; dem Pferde die —n geben, to make the horse feel your calves; [in anatomy] zu den —n gehörig, sural.

Waden-ader, —blutader, *f.* [in anatomy] sural or tibial vein, the suralis. **—bein,** *n.* perone, fibula. **—beinmuskel,** *m.* peronaeus. **—beinſchlagader,** *f.* V. —ſchlagader. **—muskel,** *m.* sural muscle. Der innere —muskel, the solearis, tibio-calcanian muscle; die großen —muskeln, the gastrocnemii. **—nerve,** *m.* sural nerve. **—ſchlagader,** *f.* tibial artery. **—ſtecher,** *m.* [in nat. hist.] stomoxys.

1. ||**Wädel,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -n] nice little calf [of females].

2. ||**Wädel,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [instead of Wedel] the tail.

Wadelbirn, *f.* jargonelle.

Wäden, Wadſack, V. Waten &c.

Wáffe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears to be allied to weben = bewegen; perhaps to the Lat. *vapulo*; others connect it with the Goth. bivaibam = to surround, to clothe or invest, and to the Ice. *wepa* = a dress] 1) [originally any tool] Die —n der Hutmacher, Kammmacher &c., the tools, implements of hatters, comb-makers &c. 2) any instrument of offence or defence. Die Hörner ſind die —n des Ochſen, horns are the weapons, arms of the ox; die —n, womit die Natur die Thiere verſehen hat, the arms, with which nature has furnished animals. 3) [particularly the artificial instruments for fighting &c. with] weapon, arm. Eine — zum Angriffe &c., a weapon of offence &c.; verbotene —n tragen, to carry unlawful arms; die Bürger dürfen keine —n tragen, citizens are not allowed to wear arms, to carry arms. *Fig.* Ihre —n waren Thränen, her arms or weapons were tears; Faſten und Gebet ſind die beſten —n eines Chriſten gegen Verſuchungen, fasting and prayer are the best arms for a Christian against temptation. *Fig.* Sie geben ihm die —n gegen Sie ſelbſt in die Hände, you are putting arms into his hand against yourself. 4) [more especially the weapons of soldiers] Einen mit —n verſehen, Einem die —n anlegen, to furnish any one with arms, to arm him, to put on his arms for him; die —n anlegen, ergreifen, zu den —n greifen, to arm, to take up arms, to fly to arms; zu den —n! to arms! unter den —n ſtehen, ſeyn, to be under arms; die —n führen, handhaben, to handle one's arms; die Soldaten in den —n üben, to drill the soldiers in handling their arms, in sword-exercise &c., to exercise the troops; die —n tragen, to carry or bear arms, *it.* to follow or carry arms [as a profession]; Truppen von verſchiedenen —n or —ngattungen, troops of different arms [i. e. infantry, cavalry, artillery &c.]. *Fig.* Er iſt für die —n geboren, he was born to be a soldier. Syn. **Waffen, Gewehr, Rüſtung, Geſchütz, Stück, Geſchoß.** Waffen, Gewehr and Rüſtung are first all such instruments of war, as the warrior carries at or on his body; Geſchütz [artillery ordnance] such as follow the army and are drawn by animals, as cannon. The word Waffen [weapons] denotes in its most extended sense every thing that can be used for attack, for defence and pro-

tection; hence even the limbs of animals are so called, which they use for attack or defence, as horns, teeth, claws &c. In the more limited sense we understand by **Waffen** [arms] the artificial portable instruments, which the warrior uses as well for attack and defence as for protection. Under the word **Rüſtung** we understand all the usual artificial **Waffen** of the warrior as well for attack as for protection, and in this sense accoutrements or equipments is the nearest word in English to express it, but it often only conveys the idea of mail, helmet, harness, armlets and greaves, and then it means ‚armour'. **Gewehre** are distinguished from **Waffen** by comprehending only instruments of attack and not weapons of defence. The proper military term therefore for **Gewehre** is ‚arms of offence'. The word **Stück** is used for single cannons; this is ‚piece'; they are called **drei, ſechs, zwölfpfündige Stücke**, that is three-pounders, six-pounders, twelve-pounders. The word **Geſchoß** is now as a military term obsolete, but it is still used by poets, perhaps ‚bolts' is the best poetical word to represent it.

Waffen=bruder, *m.* brother, companion in arms, [in the army] brother-officer. **—brüderſchaft**, *f.* fraternity of arms. **—fabrik**, *f.* a manufactory of arms. **—fähig**, *adj.* and *adv.* able to bear or carry arms. **Hier iſt ſo und ſo viel —fähige Mannſchaft**, here are so many men fit to bear arms. **—freund**, *m.*, **—gefährte**, *m.* V. —bruder. **—geklirr**, *n.* the rattling, jingling, clashing of arms. **—genoß**, *m.* comrade in arms, V. —bruder. **—genoſſenſchaft**, *f.* V. —brüderſchaft. **—geräuſch**, **—getöſe**, *n.* the din of arms. **—gerüſt, geſtell**, *n.* stand for arms. **—glück**, *n.* fortune of war or arms. **Das —glück iſt veränderlich**, fortune at arms is fickle; arms beat one day and lose the next. **—haken**, *m.* hook for a weapon. **—haus**, *n.* V. Zeughaus. **—hemd**, *n.* coat of mail, V. —rock. **—herold**, *m.* the herald, the king at arms. **—kammer**, *f.* V. Rüſtkammer. **—klang**, *m.* the clang of arms, V. —geklirr. **—kleid**, V. —rock. **—kunſt**, *f.* the art of war, military tactics; *it.* the art of wielding or handling one's weapons. **—los**, *adj.* and *adv.* without arms or weapons, armless, defenceless. **—luſt**, *f.* love of arms, passion for arms; warlike desire. **—ort, —platz**, *m.* 1) [in war] the parade ground, [on the Continent often the principal square in a town]. 2) [= feſter Platz, feſte Stadt, Feſtung] fortress, fortified town. **—putzer**, *m.* armorer. **—recht**, *n.* right of arms, of war, [fam.] club-law. **—rock**, *m.* coat of mail; *it.* [in higher style, for **Uniform**] uniform, soldier's &c. coat. **—ruf**, *m* roll-call. **—ruhe**, *f.* V. —ſtillſtand. **—rüſtung**, *f.* armour. **—ſalbe**, *f.* [in popular superstitious belief] weapon-salve. **—ſchau**, *f.* review. **—ſchmied**, *m.* weapon-smith, armorer. **Das Gewerbe, die Kunſt des —ſchmiedes**, the trade, craft of an armorer. **—ſchmiede**, *f.* an armorer's smithy or workshop. **—ſchmuck**, *m.* 1) ornament to armour, V. Helmſchmuck. 2) [in higher style] **Im —ſchmucke**, in full armour, in all one's, in one's best accoutrements. **—ſchrank**, *m.* closet for arms. **—ſpiel**, *n.* exercise in or of arms [chiefly as a game or pastime] tournament &c.; *it.* [in higher style] war, warring. **—ſtillſtand**, *m.* armistice, truce, suspension of arms or of hostilities. **Einen —ſtillſtand ſchließen, den —ſtillſtand brechen**, to conclude an armistice, to break the truce; **der —ſtillſtand iſt zu Ende, iſt abgelaufen**, the truce &c. is or has expired. **—tanz**, *m.* war-dance, sword-dance, [in antiquity] pyrrhic dance. *Fig.* [in higher style] war, warring. **—that**, *f.* exploit, feat, military achievement. **—tragen**, *n.* the carrying or wearing of arms. **Das —tragen iſt den gemeinen Bürgern verboten**, carrying arms is prohibited to simple citizens. **—träger**, *m.* [formerly] armor-bearer, esquire. **—übung**, *f.* exercise or practice in arms. **—wache**, *f.* [in chivalry and knight-errantry] watching of the arms.

Wäffel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to **Webe**] waffle. **—n backen**, to bake waffles.

Waffel=bäcker, *m.* a baker of waffles. **—eiſen**, *n.* 1) waffle-irons. 2) [in conchology] the honeycomb-cockle, the checkered Venus. **—kuchen**, *m.* waffle. **—ſtein**, *m.* cellular madrepore. **—teig**, *m.* dough for waffles.

Wäffnen, *v. tr.* [be—] to arm, to equip with arms. **Man waffnete ihn vom Kopfe bis zu den Füßen**, they armed him from head to foot, they armed him cap à pè, cap à piè, they clothed or clad him in complete armour; **ſich —**, to arm one's self, to arm; **er hat ſich mit Panzer, Helm, Schwert und Lanze gewaffnet**, he [has] armed himself with cuirass, helmet, sword and lance; **Einen mit gewaffneter Hand angreifen**, to attack any one with armed hand, with arms in the hand. *Fig.* **Sich mit Geduld —**, to arm one's self with patience. **Das —**, V. Waffnung.

Wäffnung, *f.* arming.

Wägbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that may or can be weighed, ponderable.

Wägbarkeit, *f.* ponderability.

1. **Wäge**, *f.* [from **wagen** = to venture] [little used] risk, venture. **Wenn dich die — ſchreckt, wenn dir vor der — bangt**, if the risk frightens you, if you are afraid to run the hazard.

2. **Wäge**, *f.* [from the Old **wagen** to move] 1) [no *pl.*] [**Gleichgewicht**, which see] equilibrium, balance, poise. **Etwas in der — halten**, to keep any thing in equilibrium, to balance or poise any thing; **ſich in der — halten**, to keep one's or the equilibrium, to poise one's self; **einander die — halten**, to balance or poise each other, to counterbalance, to countervail each other; **dieſe zwei Gewichte halten einander die —**, these two weights form a counter-balance or counterpoise to each other. *Fig.* **Einem die — halten**, to equal any one, to have equiponderance or equipollence with another; **dieſe Mächte haben einander lange die — gehalten**, these powers have long been an equipoise to each other, have long preserved the equilibrium or balance between each other; **ſeine guten Eigenſchaften hielten ſeinen Fehlern die —**, his good qualities counterbalanced his defects, V. Aufwiegen. 2) [*pl.* -n] a pair of scales, a balance; [in composition] V. under **Fleiſch—, Gold—, Güter—, Heu—, Juſtir—, Probe—**; [for weighing fluids] areometer; guage or gauge, waterpoise; **hydroſtatiſche —**, hydrostatic balance; **die —** [with surveyors], the level, V. under **Blei—, Setz—, Waſſer—**; **die — der Markſcheider** [with miners], the miner's level; **die gemeine** or **neuere [gleicharmige] —**, the common pair of scales, the common balance, the scales; **die römiſche [ungleicharmige] —, Schnell—**, the Roman balance, the steel-yard; **eine richtige —**, a true balance; **dieſe — iſt falſch**, this balance is false, not true; **die — ſteht im Gleichgewichte**, the balance is poised; **Etwas auf die —, in die — legen**, to put something on the balance, into the scales; **auf der — wiegen**, to weigh in or with the scales. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] **Alle Worte, alle ſeine Worte auf die — legen**, to weigh every word, all one's words, to ponder well one's words. 3) [in astronomy] **Die —, das Zeichen der —**, the balance, the sign of libra, of the scales; **die Sonne tritt in die —, in das Zeichen der —**, the sun enters libra, the sign of libra. 4) V. **—haus**. 5) [with cart-wrights] **Die — an einer Deichſel**, spring-treebar. 6) [in commerce, with smiths] **Eine — Eiſen**, a load or weigh of iron from 44 to 155 pounds.

Wag=amt, *n.* the office of a custom-house where any import is weighed for ascertaining the duty. **—haus** &c., V. Wagehaus &c.

Wage=balken, *m.* beam, arms or arm of the balance, scale-beam. **Die Haken** or **Häkchen am —balken**, the beam-hooks; [with cartwrights] hooks of the spring-tree-bar; **die Hörner des —balkens**, the horns of the beam. **—bret**, *n.* board or scale of the balance. **—fiſch**, *m.* V. Hammerfiſch. **—geld**, *n.* right of weighing. **—halter**, *m.* stay, stand, holder &c. of the balance. **—haus**, *n.* the custom-house where imports are weighed, the weighing-house. **—herr**, *m.* an inspector of the customs, of the weighing-house or weigh-house. **—kloben**, *m.* cheeks; *it.* handle of a balance. **—knecht**, *m.* a custom-house waiter in the weigh-house. **—kunſt**, *f.* craft of the balance-maker, V. Wägekunſt. **—macher**, *m.* balance-maker, scale-maker. **—meiſter**, *m.* V. Wageherr. **—nagel**, *m.* pole-bolt, V. 2. Wage 5). **—ordnung**, *f.* regulation for the customs, for the public balance. **—recht**, *adj.* and *adv.* [horizontal] horizontal, level. **Eine —rechte Fläche, Linie**, a horizontal plane, line; **Etwas —recht ſtellen**, to place any thing horizontally; **zwei Dinge in eine —rechte Linie** or **Fläche bringen**, to bring two things to a level; **der Hof liegt mit dem Garten nicht in einer und derſelben —rechten Fläche**, the court-yard is not on a level with the garden; **es iſt keine —rechte Fläche richtiger, als die des Waſſers**, no level is truer than that of water. **—ſchale**, *f.* the balance-scale, the scale. **—ſcheit**, *n.* [with masons] either of the three rules of the level. **—ſchnur**, *f.* string or cord of the balance. **—ſchreiber**, *m.* clerk at the weigh-house, of the public balance. **—ſtange**, *f.* 1) V. —balken. 2) [in nat. hist. = Schwingkolbe] the poiser, balance. **—ſtein**, *m.* [Gewichtſtein] stone or weight of a balance. **—zettel**, *m.* ticket of the weight; *it.* the weigh-bill. **—zunge**, *f.* tongue, cock, needle of the balance.

Wägeler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from **Wägen, Abwägen**, to ponder, balance] [in fam. lang., = Zauderer] [fam.] a shilly-shally fellow, a doubter, scrupler, [usually] a fellow who never knows his own mind for two minutes together.

Wägeln, *v. intr.* [in fam. lang., = zaudern] to stand shilly-shally, to dally, to hesitate. **Das —**, hesitating, dallying, standing off and on.

Wägen, [originally = **bewegen, ſich bewegen** to move] I. *v. tr.* [to expose to the danger of loss] to venture, to risk, to hazard, to adventure. **Sein Leben —**, to risk &c. one's life; **er wagt ſein ganzes Vermögen im**

Spiele, he risks, stakes his whole fortune at play; eine Schlacht —, to venture &c. a battle; eine Summe an Etwas —, to risk a sum on something; einen Schritt, einen Vorschlag —, to venture a proceeding, a proposal; Alles, das Aeußerste —, to risk every thing, to venture all, to set all upon the venture, [fam.] to go it neck or nothing. II. *v. tr.* and *intr.* [to do something through the mere probability of success] Sie —, wenn Sie das thun, you run, you will run a risk by doing that; die Sache ist sehr gewagt, es ist ein gewagter Handel, the thing is very hazardous, it is a venturous, [fam.] ticklish piece of business; man muß es —, es muß gewagt seyn, it must be risked, must be ventured upon; *proverb.* — gewinnt, — verliert, nothing venture, nothing have; *proverb.* frisch gewagt ist halb gewonnen, fortune favours the bold; a bold face is half the battle; faint heart never won fair lady; es ist gewagt, the die is cast, the Rubicon is passed; er hat es gewagt, ihm zu widersprechen, he [has] ventured, dared to contradict him; Niemand wagt es, ihm zu sagen &c., nobody dares say or tell it to him; ich will es —, ihm diesen Vorschlag zu thun, I will venture to make him this proposition; eine Bitte, eine Vermuthung —, to hazard a prayer, a conjecture; einen Ausdruck, eine Redensart —, to hazard an expression, a peculiar expression; ein gewagter Ausdruck, an expression employed at a venture, a bold expression, *it.* rather an unusual, a somewhat strange expression. Das —, risking, hazard, risk; das — ist oft gefährlich, venturousness is often dangerous. III. *v. refl.* sich —, to run risk, to expose one's self, to venture. Man muß sich nicht so —, one must not be so venturesome; sich auf die See —, to expose one's self to sea, to venture out to sea; sich auf das Eis, in das Wasser —, to venture on or upon the ice, into the water; sich an Einen — [in fam. lang.], to venture to attack any one; sich an Etwas —, to venture to undertake any thing, to run the risk of any thing. Syn. V. Unternehmen.

Wage=hals, *m.* a rash madman, one who goes at neck or nothing, a foolhardy fellow; [with sportsmen] a dasher, a hunter who wears a dasher. —halsig, *adj.* and *adv.* foolhardy, break-neck, hazardous. — halsiger Mensch, a rash, venturous man; — halsige Unternehmung, a venturesome, [fam.] ticklish undertaking; das war sehr —halsig gehandelt, that was acting very rashly, that was very rashly done. —satz, *m.* [Hypothese] hypothesis. —spiel, *n.* [Hasardspiel] game of hazard, blind hookey. —stück, *n.* a bold stroke, a hazardous enterprise.

Wägen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* die — or Wägen] [allied to wegen in bewegen] 1) [in general, = Fuhrwerk, large or common vehicle] a wagon or waggon, wain, van, a conveyance; *it.* [Kutsche] coach, carriage; *dim.* Wägelchen, ‖Wägelein, *n.* a small wagon or vehicle, *it.* little coach, a little coach, a small carriage, a chaise, a trap; [in composition] V. Bauer—, Block—, Ernte—, Fracht—, Heu—, Last—, Leiter—, Mist—, Munitions—, Pack—, Post—, Proviant—, Reise—, Roll—, Rüst—, Schnell—, Sonnen—, Staats—, Trauer—, Triumph—. Auf einem —, in einem — fahren, to ride upon, in a carriage &c.; ein zweiräderiger —, a cart, [with the ancients] car, chariot, [also] biga; der — der Venus [in the ancient mythology], the car of Venus; ein vierräderiger —, a four-wheeled wagon, coach &c.; den — anspannen, bespannen, die Pferde an den — spannen, to put to, to put the horses to, to put to the horses, to put them to the carriage &c; auf dem —, im — führen, fortführen, to carry or take, to carry away in or by the wagon &c., to cart; ein — Holz, voll Holz &c., a wagon-load, a cart-load, a load of wood &c.; er hat den —, mit dem — umgeworfen, he has overturned, capsized the wagon &c., upset the coach &c.; *proverb.* V. under Rad and Spannen. 2) [in astronomy] —, Himmels—, the Bear; der große —, the great bear, Charles' wain, the wagoner; der kleine —, the little bear.

Wagen=achse, *f.* the axle-tree, axle of a wagon, of any carriage. —bauer, *m.* V. —macher. —baum, *m.* the beam. —brücke, *f.* [in war] float, barge, floating bridge, water-deck. —burg, *f.* [chiefly in old warfare] barricade or sconce of wagons; [in antiqnity] carrago. Eine —burg um eine Stadt schlagen [in old warfare], to blockade a town. —decke, *f.* tilt. Eine —decke über einen Wagen ausspannen, to put on the tilt; *it.* to draw the leather-covering or awning over a carriage. —deichsel, *f.* the pole, range, beam. —flechte, *f.* tilt. —fracht, *f.* [for goods] wagonage, cartage; [less usual] the fare [of a person]. —frohne, *f.* average with wagons, with working cattle, [in old law] averrare —führer, *m.* the wagoner, carter, *it.* the driver; [with the Ancients] auriga, charioteer. —geleise, *n.* the track of any carriage. —geschirr, *n.* the furniture, fittings up, harness. —gestell, *n.* the train or frame of any carriage, the wheel and axle-tree. —gestirn, *n.* [in astronomy] the Bear. —haus, *n.* the wain-house, cart-house, cart-shed; *it.* the coach-house. —haus der Miethkutscher, the yard, coach-yard of hackney-coachmen &c.; Wagen in das —haus stellen, to put up, to house the wagons &c. —kasten, *m.* boot; [with cart-wrights &c.] body, trunk of the wagon &c., the buck of a cart. —kelle, *f.* [Schoßkelle] hind-boot, *it.* well. —kette, *f.* chain of a wagon &c.; *it.* the cope-chain, pole-chain; *it.* V. Hemmkette. —knecht, *m.* carter, carter-boy, [to hackney-coaches] waterman; *it.* a coachman's help, stable-boy; *it.* [in the army] artilleryman. —korb, *m.* V. —flechte. —lader, *m.* the loader, packer. —leise, *n.* V. —geleise. —leiter, *f.* the rack, [provincial] the stowres and slots of a wagon. —leitersperre, *f.* cross-rail of the rack. —lenker, *m.* [in higher style] driver, charioteer; [comic] jehu. —macher, *m.* 1) a wagon-maker, a cartwright. 2) V. Wagemacher. —meister, *m.* master of the King's or Prince's equipages; [if to the army] a baggage-master. —nagel, *m.* 1) [Deichselnagel] a pole-peg, a peg for the traces. 2) [Schließnagel] the pole-bolt, pin of the cross-bar, of the splinter-bar. —pferd, *n.* any draught-horse, wagon-horse, cart-horse, *it.* coach-horse. —rad, *n.* wagon-wheel, coach-wheel. —remise, *f.* coach-house, V. —haus. —rennen, *n.* chariot-race. —roß, *n.* [in higher style] coach-horse, a carriage steed. —salbe, *f.* V. —schmiere. ‖—schauer, *m.* V. —schoppen. —schmiere, *f.* wheel-grease, antitrition-grease; *it.* gome. Es sind Flecken von —schmiere an Ihrem Mantel, there are spots of cart-grease on your cloak. —schoppen, *m.* wagon-shed, cart-shed. —schrot, *n.* [with woodmen] timber for cartwrights. —sitz, *m.* seat in a wagon &c., a wagon-seat, cart-seat, coach-seat. —sperre, *f.* [Radsperre] the drag, skid or sked. —spur, *f.* [if slight] track, [if deep] rut. —sterne, *pl.* V. Wagen [in astron.]. —sterz, *m.* tail of a wagon. —theil, *m.* [in heraldry] canton. —ther, *n.* V. —schmiere. —tuch, *n.* V. —decke. —winde, *f.* the coach-jack, ‖nape or neap.

Wägen, *reg.* and *irr. v. tr.* [= wiegen; allied to wegen in be-wegen] 1) Waaren &c. —, to weigh goods &c.; auf der Wage —, to weigh in or on the scales, in or by the balance; dieses ist richtig gewägt [gewogen], this is weighed right; er wägte or wog diesen Stein auf der Hand, he poised, weighed this stone in his hand, V. Abwägen, 2. Wiegen. 2) [little used] to level, to take the level. Das —, weighing, *it.* levelling.

Wägmeister, *m.* [with miners and founders] the master-weigher, head-weigher.

Wäge=geld &c., V. Wagegeld &c. — kunst, *f.* art of weighing; [in physics] statics. Wasser—kunst, hydrostatics, [in mechanics] V. Abwägekunst. —lehre, *f.* [in physics] statics. —stein, *m.* V. Gewichtstein.

Wäger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in a weigh-house] the weigher; [in seamen's lang.] V. Weger.

Wäglich, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] 1) [gewagt] hazardous. Ein —es Unternehmen, rather a bold undertaking, a ticklish enterprise. 2) that may be risked. —e Sache, a thing that may be ventured upon; die Sache ist —, one can risk the thing. 3) V. Verwegen, Wagehalsig.

Wäglichkeit, *f.* risk.

Wägner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a cartwright, a wheelwright.

Wagner=arbeit, *f.* cartwright's or wheelwright's work. —holz, *n.* wood for cartwrights —zunft, *f.* company of cartwrights.

Wägniß, *n.* [-sses, *pl.* -sse] a bold stroke, a hazardous enterprise, a bold undertaking, V. Wagestück.

Wahl, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [V. Wählen] 1) choice, selection, option, [provincial] meathe. — zwischen zwei Dingen, alternative; eine gute — treffen, to make a good choice; Sie haben die —, die — darunter, you have the choice, take which you please; das steht zu Ihrer — [in pop. lang.], that depends on, that is at or for your choice, your option; man hat ihm die — gelassen, frei gestellt, the choice has been left to him, left open to him; ich lasse Ihnen die — unter diesen beiden Sachen, I give you the choice, the option &c. between these two things; ich überlasse das Ihrer —, I leave that to your choice &c; die — in einer Sache einem Andern überlassen, to leave the choice in, the choosing of a thing to another. 2) [Erwählung] election. Die — eines Kaisers, Papstes &c., the election of an Emperor, of a Pope &c.; die — eines Abgeordneten, [in England] eines Unterhausmitglieds, the election of a deputy [to the Chambers or States], [in England] the return of a member to Parliament; eine — vornehmen, bestätigen, to make, to confirm an election, return; einer — beiwohnen, to take part in, to assist at an election; die — durch verschlossene Zettel, durch geheime Stimmgebung, election by folded billets, by dropping them into the glasses, by ballot, [in canon law] scrutiny; die — durch Kugeln, balloting by balls, the ballot.

Wahl=abt, *m.* elective abbot. —akt, *m.* electionary act, election, V. —handlung.

—ältern, *pl.* adoptive parents. —amt, *n.* elective office. —anziehung, *f.* V. —verwandtſchaft. —ausſchreiben, *n.* a writ. —beanſtandung, *f.* objection to the validity of an election. —bedingung, *f.* condition or stipulation of election. Die —bedingungen bei der deutſchen Kaiſer—, die kaiſerliche —bedingung or —capitulation [in German history], the capitulation of the Emperor of Germany. —beherrſchung, *f.* undue influence [exercised] on the elections. —berechtigt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) entitled to vote, having the right of electing 2) entitled to or capable of being elected, V. —fähig. —bericht, *m.* return. —beſtechung, *f.* bribery at an election or elections. —bewerber, *m.* candidate. —biſchof, *m.* elective bishop. —candidat, *m.* V. —bewerber. —capitulation, *f.* V. —bedingung. —cenſus, *m* amount of property one must possess, or of taxes one must pay, in order to claim or have the right of election [elective franchise], or [also] to be eligible as a deputy &c. —commiſſär, *m.* a public functionary charged by government to superintend an election or the elections; *it.* returning officer. —erbe, *m.* heir by will, [in Scotland] by provision or destination. —erzbiſchof, *m.* elective archbishop. —fähig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) eligible. Vermöge ſeiner Geburt iſt er —fähig, he is eligible by his birth; die —fähigen, the persons, who are eligible. 2) [little used] having a vote [as a freeholder &c.]. —fähigkeit, *f.* 1) eligibility. 2) right of suffrage, of voting, of electing. Die aktive und paſſive —fähigkeit, the right of voting [at an election] and the capability of being elected. —feld, *n.* field where an election is made, field of the hustings, for going to poll. —folge, *f.* succession by election. —förmlichkeiten, *pl.* formalities prescribed for elections, rules to be observed at elections. —freiheit, *f.* liberty of election, of voting. —fürſt, *m.* 1) [Kurfürſt] [in German history] elector, V. Kurfürſt. 2) an elective prince. —fürſtenthum, *n.* elective principality. —gerechtigkeit, *f.* V. —recht. —geſchäft, *n.* V. —handlung —geſetz, *n.* law of election. —gültigkeit, *f.* validity of an election. —handlung, *f.* act of electing. Die —handlung vornehmen, to make the election. —herr, *m.* [in German history] elector. —kaiſer, *m.* elective Emperor. —kaiſerthum, *n.* elective empire. —kaſten, *m.* ballot-box. —kind, *n.* adopted child, adoptive child. —könig, *m.* elective King. —königreich, *n.* elective kingdom or monarchy. —körperſchaft, *f.* elective body. —kugel, *f.* ballot. —mann, *m.* elector, voter; [in some constitutional states of Germany] one who is chosen by the great bulk of those having a right to vote, and empowered by them to elect a deputy to the chambers. —mutter, *f.* adoptive mother. —ort, *m.* place of election, of the poll, the hustings. —pfründe, *f.* elective benefice or living. —platz, *m.* V. —ort. —protokoll, *n.* minutes or register kept of or at an election, polling-register. —rath, *m.* 1) council, body of electors. 2) member of elective council. 3) sitting of the electors, meeting of any elective council. Einen —rath halten, to meet for proceeding to election [as the dean and chapter on receipt of a conge d'elire &c.]. —recht, *n.* right of election, of recording or giving one's vote, of voting, the [elective] franchise. Sein —recht verlieren, ſeines —rechts verluſtig erklärt werden, to be disfranchised, to be declared disqualified as a voter. —regiſter, *n.* polling-register. —reich, *n.* elective kingdom, monarchy, empire. —ſaal, *m.* V. —zimmer. —ſchluß, *m.* resolution come to at an election. —ſohn, *m.* adoptive son. —ſpruch, *m.* device, motto, favourite expression or sentence. Wenig und mit Frieden, das iſt mein —ſpruch, little and in peace, that is my maxim; handle gegen Andere, wie du dir wünſcheſt, daß Andere gegen dich handeln, or *proverb.* was du nicht willſt, daß dir geſchieht [geſchicht], das thu' auch einem Andern nicht, iſt mein —ſpruch, do as you would be done by, that is my motto; Alles für Gott, König und Vaterland iſt ihr —ſpruch, all for God, one's King and one's country is their device. —ſtadt, *f.* town or city having the right of election, the franchise; *it.* town or city where an election is made. Frankfurt am Main war die —ſtadt des römiſchen Reichs, Frankfort on the Maine was where the Emperor of Germany was elected. —ſtatt, —ſtätte, *f.* V. —ort. —ſtein, *m.* V. [the usual word] —kugel. —ſtimme, *f.* a vote. —ſtimmenſammlung, *f.* 1) electioneering. 2) scrutiny. —ſtreitigkeiten, *pl.* dissensions for elections. —tag, *m.* day of election. —tochter, *f.* adoptive daughter. —tüchtig, V. —fähig. —umtriebe, *pl.* tricks, objectionable stratagems, undue means employed to bring about or ensure the election of a certain person. —unfähig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) incapable of being elected, ineligible. 2) [little used] —unfähig werden, to lose one's right of election, to become disfranchised, disqualified from voting. —unfähigkeit, *f.* 1) ineligibility. 2) [little used] incapability of electing. —ungültigkeit, *f.* invalidity of election. —vater, *m.* adoptive father. —verlegenheit, *f.* perplexity or embarrassment in the choice, selection or election. Ich bin da in einer großen —verlegenheit, I am here in a sad dilemma. —verſammlung, *f.* meeting of the electors, electoral assembly; *it.* [= Wählerſchaft] the constituency. —verwandtſchaft, *f.* [in chemistry] elective affinity or attraction. *it. Fig.* Göthe's —verwandtſchaften [a book], Goethe's Elective Affinities. —verzeichniß, *n.* V. —regiſter. —vorſtand, *m.* V. —commiſſär. —zettel, *m.* written vote, ballot. Die —zettel zählen, to count the votes. —zeuge, *m.* scrutineer, [at an election in England] returning-officer, [in the house of Commons] teller. —zimmer, *n.* chamber or room where an election is made, election-room, [for the Pope] conclave.

Wählen, [allied to **wollen**, and to the Lat. *velle*, which originally must have denoted a moving backwards and forwards] *v. tr.* 1) to choose, to select, to make choice of. Hier ſind verſchiedene Zeuge, Sie dürfen nur —, — Sie einen, here are different stuffs, you have only to choose, choose one; das Beſte —, to choose, to select or take the best; unter ſo vielen Dingen iſt es ſchwer zu —, man weiß nicht, was man — ſoll, amongst so many things it is difficult to choose, one does not know, what one ought to choose; von dieſen beiden Aemtern hat er dasjenige gewählt, welches &c., of these two situations, offices, functions he has chosen that one, which &c.; wollen Sie es, oder wollen Sie nicht? — Sie, will you [have it], or won't you? choose, take your choice; lieber den Tod, als die Schande —, to choose death rather than shame, to prefer death to infamy. 2) to elect. Einen zum Könige —, to elect any one King; er wurde zum Konſul gewählt, he was elected Consul [in Roman history], *it.* he was selected for the office of consul [for France &c., at Naples &c.]; durch das Loos, durch Stimmenmehrheit —, to elect by lot, by the majority of votes; durch Kugelung —, to elect by ballot. Das —, V. Wahl.

Wähler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* chooser, [for an office, representative &c.] elector, voter, V. Wahlmann; [with Romanists] vocal. Einer meiner — [of a member of Parliament, of a deputy to the chambers], one of my constituents.

Wählerſchaft, *f.* 1) [not much used] state or quality of an elector, voter. 2) the body of electors, constituency [of a member of Parliament, of a deputy to the chambers].

Wählfeld, *n.*, [more usual] **Wahlplatz,** *m.*, **Wahlſtatt,** *f.* [in war = Walplatz, from the Old Wal = battle] field of battle, [for a duel] place of meeting.

Wähn, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [V. Wähnen. Some give it the same origin as Wahn, *adj.*] 1) [obsolete] opinion, persuasion; *it.* presumption, conjecture. Falſcher, irriger —, false, erroneous opinion. 2) error. Ein ſüßer —, a sweet error or delusion; Einen — hegen, to be in error; ich ſtand in dem —e, als ob &c., I had the [erroneous] persuasion or conviction, as if &c.; Einem ſeinen — benehmen, to disabuse any one of one's error.

Wahn-begriff, *m.* false idea. —bild, *n.* chimera, illusion. —burt, *f.* [provincial = unächte Geburt] bastardy, [comic or provincial] misfortune. —bürtig, *adj.* bastard, natural, illegitimate. —ehre, *f.* false honour. —gedanke, *m.* false idea. —gebilde, *n.* [in higher style] chimera, illusion; fantom. —glaube, *m.* false or vain belief. —gut, *n.* imaginary property, [comic] estate in Yorkshire, in the moon. —hirn, *n.* empty pate. —hoffnung, *f.* vain or fond hope. —kauf, *m.* purchase null and void, an invalid purchase. —korn, *n* fantom corn, empty grain. —macht, V. [provincial] Ohnmacht. —maß, *n.* false measure. —muth, *m.* 1) V. Muthloſigkeit. 2) V. Mißmuth. 3) V. —ſinn. —müthig, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] 1) V. Muthlos. 2) V. Mißmüthig. 3) V. —ſinnig. —ſchluß, *m.* V. Trugſchluß. —ſinn, *m.* madness, raving, delirium, light-headedness, alienation of mind, phrensy. Seine Narrheit hat ſich in —ſinn verwandelt, his idiocy has changed to lunacy, to madness; er iſt in —ſinn verfallen, he has become a maniac, he has gone mad, raving mad. *Fig.* Es wäre —ſinn, ſo Etwas zu glauben, it would be madness, downright folly to believe that. —ſinnig, *adj.* and *adv.* mad, maniacal, brain-sick, frantic, phrenetic. —ſinnig ſeyn, to be mad; —ſinnig werden, to go mad; ein —ſinniger Menſch, ein —ſinniger, eine —ſinnige, a madman, a madwoman, a maniac. *Fig.* Ein —ſinniges Betragen, Gerede, a mad behaviour, speech. V. —witzig; Syn. V. Irre. —ſtolz, *adj.* presumptuous. —ſucht, *f.* V. [the usual word] —ſinn. —ſüchtig, V. —ſinnig. —tugend, *f.* false or mock virtue, chimerical or imaginary virtue. —weiſe, *m.* sophist, false philosopher. —weisheit, *f.* sophistry. —witz, *m.* delirium, aberration of mind, V.

—ſinn. —witzig, *adj.* and *adv.* brainsick, lunatic. V. —ſinnig. Der —witzige iſt gewöhnlich geſprächig, der —ſinnige kann ſtill, ruhig &c. ſeyn, the lunatic is generally talkative, the maniac can be still, calm &c.; V. Aberwitzig; Syn. V. Irre.

Wähn, *adj.* and *adv.* [appears to be the same as the Lat. *vanus*; allied to the Old Sax. vanjan, to the Engl. *to wane* = abnehmen, to the Old Northman. vano = vain, empty] 1) [leer] Das Faß iſt —, the cask is not quite full. 2) [abgeſtanden] Der Wein iſt —, riecht —, the wine is flat, smells insipid, vapid.

Wahn-bett, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] empty harbour, lodge or bed. —ecke, —kante, *f.* [with carpenters] dull edge, bad bevel. Dieſer Balken hat —kanten, this beam is within or without square; der Zimmermann zeichnet das Holz auf der —kante, the carpenter moulds his wood according to its compass, by its under or standing bevelling. —kantig, *adj.* and *adv.* dull-edged. —kantiges Holz, wood not bevelled true; ein —kantiger Balken, a beam that is within or without square, with wood-wants at the edge. —ſauer, *adj.* and *adv.* sharp, tart, hard [as beer &c].

Wähnen, [appears to be allied to the Gr. αἰνέω = to say, V. Erwähnen, and to be derived from the Old wahen, that is related to the Lat. *fa ri, va-tes*, to the Gr. φημί] *v. intr.* 1) [glauben, meinen, which see] to believe, to think. 2) to think wrong, to imagine erroneously. Ihr ſollt nicht —, daß &c., you are not to suppose, that &c.; er wähnt, er ſey im Himmel, he [fondly] thinks he is in Heaven.

Wähnhaft, Wähnlich, *adj.* [little used, falſch] false, fond.

‖Wähnzen, *v. intr.* [from the *adj.* Wahn] to be sharp or sour [as wine].

1. Währ, *adv.* [from wahren = to see, V. Gewahren] [not used, except in some compounds: Gewahr werden, Wahrnehmen, which see].

2. Währ, [Lat. *verus*; is the same as war, Lat. *er-am*, and appears to be allied to the Goth. vair, to the Lat. *vir* = a man in a good sense, V. Währen] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [opposed to ſcheinbar] true; *it.* [—haft, echt] real, genuine, veritable. Der —e Gott, the true God; ein —er Freund, a true or real friend; die —en Weiſen, the true philosophers, the really or truly wise; das iſt der —e Grund, die —e Urſache &c, that is the true motive, the real &c. cause &c.; ein —er Feldherr, Redner, a real &c. general, orator; er iſt das —e Ebenbild ſeines Vaters, he is the true &c. image of his father; der —e Name einer Pflanze, the true name of a plant; die —e Religion, der —e Glaube, the true religion, faith; der —e König wurde von dem Afterkönige verjagt, the true or real King was expelled by the mock-king, by the usurper; das —e vom Falſchen unterſcheiden, to distinguish between truth and falsehood, between what is true and what is false; das iſt das —e, that is the truth; Sie haben das —e getroffen, you have hit the mark, [fam.] the right nail on the head, you have guessed, struck on the truth; iſt das —? es iſt mehr als zu —, nur allzu —, is that true? it is more than too true, is only too true; es iſt kein Wort davon —, es iſt kein —es Wort darin, not a word of it is true, there is not a word of truth in it; es iſt nichts —es an der Sache, there is not a syllable of truth in the matter; er ſpricht kein —es Wort, nie ein —es Wort, he never speaks the truth, a word of truth; dieſe Nachricht hat ſich — befunden, this intelligence has turned out true, has been confirmed; eine —e Geſchichte, a true history or story; ein —er Bericht, a true report or relation; ich ſtehe Ihnen dafür, daß dieſes — iſt, I guarantee to you the truth of this; dieſer Satz iſt —, this proposition is true; [fam. and emphatic] ſo — ich lebe, ſo —, als ich hier ſtehe, ſo — Gott lebt, ſo — die Sonne am Himmel ſteht, as true as I live, as true as I stand here, as true as God's in Heaven, as true as the sun is in the sky; ſo — mir Gott helfe! it is true by God! . . so help me God! er ſpricht nicht immer —, he does not always speak the truth; Etwas — machen, to demonstrate any thing; ſagen Sie, was — iſt, ſprechen Sie — mit mir, tell the truth, tell me the truth; Sie haben das geſagt, iſt es —? you have said that, is it true? Sie reden ſehr —, wenn Sie ſagen, daß &c., you speak very or most truly, when you say, that &c.; ich halte es für —, I consider it true, I look upon it as true, real, sincere, genuine; nicht — [in fam. lang.]? iſt es nicht —? is it not? doesn't it, he, she, don't we, you, they, didn't I, he, she, we, you, they? es iſt —, ich bin Ihnen dieſe Summe ſchuldig, aber &c., it is true, I owe you this sum, but &c.; das bleibt ewig —, that remains eternally true, that is an immortal truth; das iſt vollkommen —, that is perfectly true; es iſt —, ich habe ihn geſchlagen, aber &c., it is true I struck him, but &c.; er hat das Sprichwort — gemacht, das Sprichwort iſt an ihm — geworden, daß &c., he has made the saying true, the adage has been made true by him, that &c.; er iſt ein —er Affe, Löwe, Herkules [in fam. lang.], he is a regular ape or monkey, lion, Hercules. *Proverb.* Es iſt nicht gut Alles ſagen, was — iſt, truth is not at all times to be spoken. 2) [paſſend] Das iſt der —e [= rechte] Platz für dieſes Gemählde, that is the true, proper, best place for this picture; das ſind Bänder von der —en Farbe, those are ribands of the true colour.

Währen, *v. tr.* 1) [unusual] [gewahr werden] to be aware of, to perceive. 2) [bewahren] to preserve, to take care of. Seine Rechte, Jemandes Gerechtſame —, to maintain or defend one's rights or privileges, to preserve or guard any one's rights. 3) [in commerce] to warrant, to guarantee; ſich — [rather obsolete, ſich hüten], to take care, to beware; wahre dich! take care! [old or low] ware! *Proverb.* Hand muß Hand —, one hand must help the other.

Währen, [in Swed. *wara*; in Ice. *vera* = to be; allied to the Lat. *er-am* = I was, V. 2. Wahr] *v. intr.* [fortdauern] to last. Hienieden währet nichts ewig, nothing lasts for ever here below; ihre Freundſchaft hat nicht lange gewährt, their friendship has not continued, did not last long; es kann noch viele Jahre —, ehe &c., it may still last many years, before &c.; es hat lange gewährt, bis er gekommen iſt, it was a long time before he came; es währte nicht lange, ſo ging der Krieg an, it was not long before war broke out; es wird mit ihm nicht mehr lange — [in fam. lang.], he will not last [live] much longer, it will soon be over with him, *it.* it will not last much longer with him, [fam.] he won't keep his head above water much longer; die noch —den Unruhen, the troubles which still continue; eine ewig —de Glückſeligkeit, ewig —de Qualen, an everlasting bliss, everlasting torments, V. Dauernd, Während, Immerwährend.

Während, I. *prep.* during. — des Winters, during the winter; — ſeines ganzen Lebens, during his whole life. II. *conj.* — ſie verſammelt waren, while or whilst they were assembled; — er ſo ſprach, whilst he was so speaking, while speaking thus.

Währgeld, *n.* [-es, no *pl.*] [formerly] were-geld, were-gelt, weregild.

Währhaft, [obsolete or obsolescent Währhaftig] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [in der That, wirklich] in truth, indeed, truly, really, V. Wahr. Sie iſt — ſchön, she is indeed beautiful; er iſt ein — großer Mann, he is truly, really a great man; Jeſus Chriſtus iſt — or —ig auferſtanden, Jesus Christ is truly or verily risen from the dead 2) true. Ein —er or —iger Mann, a man that speaks the truth, a sincere, veracious or ingenuous man; er iſt — or —ig in ſeinen Reden, in ſeinen Verſprechungen, he is veracious in what he says, he is true or faithful to his word; eine —e or —ige Erzählung, ein —er Bericht, a true relation, recital; V. Wahrlich.

Währhaft, V. [the usual word] Dauerhaft.

Wahrháftig, *adv.* [chiefly as an exclamation or in emphasis] truly, indeed, verily, in sooth. Das iſt — ſehr ſonderbar, that is very strange indeed; — [doubtingly or ironically]? you don't say so?

Währhaftigkeit, [in some instances, emphatically, Wahrháftigkeit] *f.* veracity, truth. Die — Gottes, the truth of God; die — dieſes Geſchichtſchreibers, the truth of this historian; man beſtreitet die — dieſer Erzählung, the truth of this story is contested.

Währheit, *f.* 1) [no *pl.*] [the agreement of that which is manifold with respect to one object] Die — Gottes, the truth of God; Gott iſt die Quelle aller —, God is the source of all truth; die logiſche — [antithetical to Irrthum = error], the logical truth; die — eines Satzes, Ausſpruches, Urtheils, the truth of a proposition, of a sentence, of a judgment. 2) [no *pl.*] [the true quality of the thing, thence antithetical to Lüge = falsehood] Die — reden, verletzen, geſtehen, to speak, to violate, to admit the truth; die reine — reden, to speak the whole or naked truth, nothing but the truth; die — aus Jemand herausbringen, to get or wring the truth out of any one; von der — abweichen, to depart from the truth; Etwas mit — ſagen können, to be able to say any thing with truth; der — zu nahe treten, to trespass or infringe upon the truth; hinter die — kommen, to trace out, to follow up, to discover the truth; in — [as an exclamation]! in sooth! indeed! really! aye indeed! Einem die — ſagen [in fam. lang.], to tell any one of his fault or faults [not to flatter him &c.]; ich habe ihm die — derb geſagt, I told him the truth without ceremony, I told him what I thought of his conduct without mincing the matter. 3) [no *pl.*] [Wahrhaftigkeit] Die — lieben, to love truth, veracity. 4) [*pl.* -en] [something true, a certain truth] Eine wichtige, allgemein anerkannte, anſchauliche, handgreifliche —, an important truth, a universally recognized truth, a truism, a self-evident or sensible, palpable truth; die —en der Religion, the truths of religion; Irrthümer für —en ausgeben, to disseminate errors for truths; ſein Blut für die — vergießen, to shed one's blood for the truth; ein Zeuge, ein Märty-

rer der —, a witness of or to, a martyr to the truth.

Wahrheits-eifer, *m.* zeal for the truth. **—forſcher**, *m.* searcher after truth. **—feind**, *m.* enemy of or to the truth. **—freund**, *m.* friend of or to truth. **—liebe**, *f.* love of truth, veracity. **—liebend**, *adj.* and *adv.* loving the truth, veracious. **Ein —liebender Mann**, a man of veracity. **—ſcheu**, *adj.* and *adv.* fearful or afraid of the truth. **—widrig**, *adj.* and *adv.* contrary to [the] truth.

Währlich, [more usual] **Wáhrlich**, *adv.* [wahr, gewiß] truly, really, in truth, in sooth, indeed. **Ich bin — unſchuldig**, indeed I am innocent; **das iſt — verdrießlich**, that is really, positively vexatious; **ja —!** yes indeed! yes assuredly! [provincial and vulgar] yes sure!

Währloſigkeit, *f.* [little used] V. **Nachläſſigkeit, Unachtſamkeit, Verwahrloſung.**

Währmann, [little used] V. **Gewährmann.**

Währnehmbar, *adj.* and *adv.* perceivable, perceptible, sensible, visible **Nicht —**, unperceivable, imperceptible, invisible.

Währnehmbarkeit, *f.* perceptibility, visibility.

Währnehmen, [V. 1. Wahr] *irr. v. tr.* to perceive, to remark, to observe [either with the eye or understanding]. **Ich nahm ihn gleich von ferne wahr**, I perceived him immediately from a distance. *Fig. a)* [bemerken] **Ich habe oft wahrgenommen, daß &c.**, I have often remarked, observed, that &c. *b)* to mind, to be observant of. **Die Zeit, die Gelegenheit —**, [a little pompous] **der Zeit, der Gelegenheit —**, to catch the favourable moment, to heed the time, to seize the opportunity. *c)* [obsolete] to take care of, to be careful of, to preserve. Syn. V. **Beobachten** and **Inne werden. Das —**, V. **Wahrnehmung.**

Währnehmung, *f.* perception, *it.* observation, remark.

Wahrnehmungsvermögen, *n.* faculty of perception.

Währſagen, *v. tr.* **Etwas —**, to divine, predict, foretell any thing; **Einem Etwas —**, to predict something to any one; *it.* [weiſſagen] to tell any one's fortune; **die Kunſt zu —**, the art of divination; **ſich — laſſen**, to have one's fortune told, one's horoscope drawn; **dieſe Zigeunerinn hat mir wahrgeſagt**, this gipsy has told my fortune, has been telling me my fortune; **aus dem Fluge** [with the Ancients], **aus dem Geſchrei der Vögel, —**, to augur from the flight, cry or chattering of birds; **aus der Karte —**, to foretell by or with the cards; **—d**, fatidical, prophetic; **der —de Dreifuß zu Delphi**, the prophetic tripod at Delphos. **Das —**, V. **Wahrſagung.**

Wahrſage-geiſt, *m.*, **—kunſt**, *f.* V. **Wahrſagergeiſt** &c.

Währſager, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a divinator, diviner; [fam.] fortune-teller, the cunning man, the conjurer; [in Scotland] seer; [in antiquity] seer, soothsayer, [from the flight &c. of birds] augur, orniscopist; [by points &c.] geomancer; [by the lines of the hand] chiromancer, palmister; [from the features &c. of the face] metoposcopist; [in antiquity, from the entrails of beasts] extispex, augur, *it.* aruspex, aruspice; [from the stars] astrologer; [from dreams] oneirocritic, interpreter of dreams. **Die —inn**, the divineress, prophetess, female fortune-teller; **zum — gehen**, to go to the cunning man, to the conjuror &c.; **an die —, an die —innen glauben**, to believe in fortune-tellers.

Wahrſager-buch, *n.* book on fortune-telling, on divination, on dreams &c. **— geiſt**, *m.* spirit of divination; [in Scotland] gift of second sight. **Er hat einen —geiſt**, he has a prophetic power or mind. **—kunſt**, *f.* art of soothsaying, of divination; divination, V. **Wahrſagerei.** **—ſtab**, *m.* the divining-rod; *it.* [in antiquity] the augural staff or wand.

Währſagerei and [chiefly in contempt] **Wahrſagerei**, *f.* divination, soothsaying; [fam.] fortune-telling; [from the lines of the hand] chiromancy, palmistry; [from the flight &c. of birds] ornithomancy, orniscopics; [from the lines &c. of the face] metoposcopy, *it.* physiognomy; [from the entrails of beasts and birds] augury, aruspicy, extispicy; [by walking round in a ring] gyromancy; [by ventriloquism] gastromancy; [by a bason of water] lecanomancy; [by fountain-water] pegomancy; [by water in general] hydromancy; [by a person's name] onomatomancy; [by the letters of the name] onomatechny; [by fire] pyromancy; [from the nails of an unpolluted boy] onychomancy; [by means of cocks] alectryomancy; [from the liver] hepatoscopy; [from laurel-branches] daphnomancy; [from fig-leaves] sycomancy; [from the stars &c.] astrology; [from the air] aeromancy; [through mice] myomancy; [from meal] alphitomancy; [from the navel] omphalomancy; [from frankincense] libanomancy; [by an enchanted ring] dactyliomancy; [from the amnion] amniomancy; [by serpents] ophiomancy; [by keys] clidomancy; [by a sieve] coscinomancy; [from the mirror] catoptromancy; [by rods] rhabdomancy; [by the melting of wax over a vessel of water] ceromancy; [by numbers] arithmancy; [by raising the dead] necromancy, sciomancy, psychomancy.

Währſageriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* divinatory. **—e Künſte**, soothsaying artifices, tricks of fortune-tellers.

Währſagung, *f.* divination, soothsaying, fortune-telling. **An —en glauben**, to believe in fortune-telling, in cards &c., in fortune-tellers, V. **Wahrſagerei.**

Währſchaft, V. **Gewährſchaft.**

Währſchau, *f.* V. **Wahrſchauung.**

Währſchauen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) [vorherſehen] to foresee; [in Scotland] to see with second sight. 2) [warnen] to warn. **Das —**, V. **Wahrſchauung.**

Währſchauung, *f.* prediction; *it.* warning.

Währſcheinlich, *adj.* and *adv.* probable, likely, probably. **Das iſt nicht —, die Sache iſt ziemlich —**, that is not likely, the thing is probable enough; **eine —e Meinung**, a probable &c. opinion; **es iſt —, daß es geſchehen wird**, it is likely to happen, it is not improbable, that it will happen; **das ſind blos —e Gründe**, those are merely probable, [also] plausible reasons; **ein —er Vorwand**, a plausible pretext; **es iſt nicht —, daß er das gethan hat**, it is not likely that he did it; **— wird er ſeinen Rechtshandel verlieren**, in all likelihood he will lose his cause; **— wird er bald ankommen**, probably he will soon arrive.

Währſcheinlichkeit, *f.* probability, likelihood, [also] plausibility. **Das iſt gegen die —**, that is contrary to probability; **es iſt gar keine —, daß dieſes geſchehen wird**, there is no likelihood at all of this happening; **was Sie ſagen, hat keine —**, what you say has no probability in it; **die Lehre** or **Meinung von der —**, the doctrine of, or opinion on probability.

Währung, *f.* [from the verb **währen**] **Die — ihrer Rechte**, the guarding, preserving, maintenance, defence of their rights or privileges.

Währung, *f.* 1) [from **währen**] the value or sterling value of money. **In Hamburger — bezahlen**, to pay in Hamburg money, with Hamburg coin; **hundert Gulden Wiener —**, a hundred florins of Vienna money, after the Vienna standard. 2) V. **Gewährleiſtung.** 3) V. **Dauer.**

Währwolf, [**Währ** is probably the Old Sax. **ver**, Lat. *vir* = a man, therefore = **Menſchwolf** = man-wolf; perhaps also in its first word from the same root as war in warlock] a werewolf. *Fig.* hobgoblin of a fellow. **Man ſchreckt die Kinder mit dem —e**, children are frightened with old boguy, with the bugaboo; [in pop. lang.] **er iſt ein wahrer —**, he is a regular hobgoblin; **er frißt wie ein —**, he eats like an ogre, like a goul.

Währzeichen, *n.* the sign, mark, V. **Zeichen, Kennzeichen**; *it.* distinguishing feature, curiosity, lion [of a place].

Waibel, V. **Webel.**

Waid, *m.* [-es] [perhaps the same as the Old Sax. **weod**, Engl. *weed* = **Kraut**] [**das —kraut**] woad, weld, would. **Falſcher —**, viper's bugloss, the cat's tail; **wilder —**, the perfoliate soapwort; **mit — färben**, to dye with woad.

Waid-aſche, *f.* woad-ashes. **—ball**, *m.* [with dyers] ball of woad. **—bau**, *m.* culture or growth of woad. **—bauer**, *m.* grower of woad. **—bereitung**, *f.* fabrication or preparation of woad. **—blau**, *n.* woad-blue. **—blume**, *f.* 1) the flower of woad. 2) [with dyers] the froth of woad. **— farbe**, *f.* the woad-dye, V. **—blau. —färber**, *m.* a dier in woad. **—färberei**, *f.* dyeing in woad. **—handel**, *m.* trade in woad. **—händler**, *m.* dealer in woad. **— kraut**, *n.* V. **—. —kuchen**, *m.* woad-cake. **—kugel**, *f.* V. **—ball. —küpe**, *f.* the woad-vat. **—mühle**, *f.* woad-mill. **— pflanze**, *f.* the woad-plant, V. **—.**

1. Waiſe, *m.* and usually [even if speaking of orphan-boys] *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears to be allied to the Lat. *vid* in vid-uus; in Sansc. *witsh* = to separate] *dim.* **Waischen, Waislein**, *n.* orphan. **Eine —, zur — werden**, to become, to be left an orphan; **eine vaterloſe, mutterloſe —**, a fatherless, motherless orphan.

Waiſen-amt, *n.* V. **—gericht. —anſtalt**, *f.* V. **—haus. —geld**, *n.* money of the orphans, of the wards. **—gericht**, *n.* the court for the protection &c. of orphans, [in England] room of the masters in chancery, [in the city of London] court of orphans; V. also **Pupillenrath** 1) and **Vormundſchaftsamt. — gut**, *n.* estate of the orphans. **—haus**, *n.* charity, alms-house or hospital for orphans, orphan asylum, [in London] Christ's hospital. **—kind**, *n.* orphan-child. **—kirche**, *f.* church or chapel for the orphans. **—knabe**, *m.* an orphan-boy, [in London] blue-coat boy. **—mädchen**, *n.* an orphan-girl. **— mutter**, *f.* the dame in an alms-house &c. for orphans. **—rath**, *m.* 1) the council for orphans or wards. 2) a counsellor for orphans &c., [in England] a master in chancery. **—richter**, *m.* 1) a judge in any court for orphans. 2) [in several parts of Germany] a

deputy sworn appraiser. —ſchule, *f.* orphan-school, [in London] blue-coat school. —ſchüler, *m.* scholar at an orphan-school, [in London] blue-coat boy. —ſchullehrer, *m.* master or teacher at an orphan-school. —ſtand, *m.* state or condition of an orphan, orphanage or orphanism, orphaned state. —vater, *m.* guardian or overseer in any orphan-charity.

2. Waiſe, *f.* 1) [in mineralogy] common opal. 2) [in nat. hist.] the minnow, the pink.

1. Wäke, V. Wacke.

2. Wäke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [probably allied to the Swed. and Icel. *wak*, *wank* = an opening] [with fishermen] 1) a drag-net. 2) a vent-hole in the ice.

3. Wäke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in commerce] [Hammelfell] sheepskin.

Wáld, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Wälder] [In Low Sax. Woold, in Old Sax. weald, wald, wold; in Swed. *wed* is a tree and a forest; some derive it from walten = to be powerful] 1) [generally certain things projecting in a mass] Ein — von Haaren, a thick head of hair; — [with woodmen], branch-work; dieſer Baum hat einen ſchönen —, this tree has a beautiful set of branches. 2) [usually] wood, forest. *dim.* Wäldchen, ‖Wäldlein, *n.* a little wood, a grove, a clump of trees. Hundert Morgen —, a hundred acres of wood, of woodland: ein hoher —, ein — von hochſtämmigen Bäumen, a lofty wood, a forest of lofty trees, of timber-trees, [in landscape-gardening, an einem Abhange, on a slope] a hanging wood; junger —, den man heget, a young wood kept for growth and [also] ornament, for a shew, for vert or verd, for open vert; einen — fällen, to fell or clear a wood; Wege durch einen — hauen, to cut ridings or roads through a wood; [in composition] V. Luſt—, Buchen—, Birken—, Eichen—, Tannen— &c. *Proverb.* Wie man in den — hinein ruft, ſo ſchallt es wieder heraus, one Yate [gate] for another, good fellow. Syn. V. Holz.

Waldacker, *m.* 1) field in a wood or forest. 2) V. —morgen. —affe, *m.* pygmy, simia sylvanus; *it.* the wood-baboon, the man of the wood, simia sylvatica. —ameiſe, *f.* [die große Ameiſe] the red ant or pismire. —ammer, —ämmerling, *m.* the yellow-hammer. —amt, *n.* V. Forſtamt. —amtmann, *m.* [provincial] ranger, warden, [of woods or forests]; *it.* the verderor or verderer. —anborn, *m.* honey-suckle. —anemone, *f.* [in botany] the wood-anemone. —apfel, *m.* V. Holzapfel. —axen, *v. tr.* [with woodmen] to mark, V Anſchalmen. —axt, *f.* 1) woodman's axe. 2) V. —eiſen. —bach, *m.* rivulet or brook in a wood &c.; [Wildbach] torrent. —bart, *m.* V. —bocksbart. —bauer, *m.* 1) peasant or swain of a forest, in a woodland district. 2) V. Holzbauer. —baum, *m.* forest-tree. —beere, *f.* 1) any wood-berry. 2) V. Heidelbeere. —benedictskraut, *n.* water-avens. —bereiter, *m.* [provincial] mounted woodward, walker, forester or keeper. —berg, *m.* wooded or forest-clad hill, mount. V. —gebirge. —beſichtigung, *f.* V. —ſchau. —beute, *f.* [with hivers] hollow tree containing honey. —bewohner, *m.* inhabitant of a wood, dweller in a forest, [old] forester. Die —bewohner [with poets], the inhabitants of the forests or woods [viz., birds, beasts of the forest]. —biene, *f.* wild bee. —bienenkraut, *n.* V. —meliſſe. —bienenrecht, *n.* [in law] right of taking wild honey. —bienenzucht, *f.* rearing of wild bees. —bingelkraut, *n.* [in botany] dog's mercury, dog-mercury. —binſe, *f.* wood-clubrush, millet cyperus-grass, scirpus sylvaticus. —birn, *f.* V. Holzbirn. —blume, *f.* 1) wood-flower, forest-flower. 2) mountain arnica. —bock, *m.* 1) wild or wood goat. 2) the wood-antelope, bush-buck; *it.* Grimms —bock, the Guinea antelope. —bocksbart, *m.* [in botany] goat's beard. —brand, *m.* fire or conflagration in a wood, of a forest. —bruder, *m.* hermit of a wood, of the forest. —bürger, *m.* V. [the more usual word] —bewohner. —buße, *f.* V. —ſtrafe. —diſtel, *f.* 1) [in botany] wood-thistle. 2) [Stechpalme] holly. 3) [Mannstreu] field-eryngo. —dorf, *n.* village in a wood or forest. —doſten, *m.* [in botany] wild marjoram. —droſſel, *f.* the redwing, swine-pipe, wind-thrush, turdus iliacus. —dunkel, *n.* darkness of a wood, gloom of the forest. —eber, *m.* the wild boar. —eiche, *f.* oak with long pedicel. —eidechſe, *f.* wood-lizard. —einſiedler, *m.* V. —bruder. —ein, *adv.* [the accent on the last syllable] into the wood. —ein gehen, to enter the wood. —eiſen, *n.* woodman's hammer. —eiſenbewahrer, *m.* [provincial] the keeper of the marking-hammer. —engelwurz, *f.* wild angelica. —eppich, *m.* V. Epheu. —erdbeere, *f.* wood-strawberry, wild strawberry. —erve, *f.* the wood-vetch. —eſche, *f.* the great maple or bastard sycomore, [commonly but erroneously called] the sycomore or sycamore. —eſel, *m.* the wild ass, onager, onagra. —eule, *f.* [in nat. hist.] Die graue —eule, the aluco owl; die kleine —eule, the little owl, strix passerina. —farn, *m.*, —farnkraut, *n.* [in botany] common fern; *it.* V. Adlerkraut. —fenchel, *m.* wood-fennel. —fichte, *f.* the wild pine, the pine-tree, the Scotch fir; *it.* the pinaster or cluster pine-tree. —fingerhut, *m.* yellow foxglove or digitalis. —fink, *m.* 1) V. Buchfink. 2) fringilla petronia, wood-finch. —flachs, *m.* common yellow toad-flax, wild flax calf-snout. —flechte, *f.* wood or tree lichen. —fleiſchblume, *f.* blue cow-wheat, melampyrum nemorosum; *it.* the wood cow-wheat [melampyrum sylvaticum]. —fliege, *f.* forest-fly. —floh, *m.* wood spring-tail or podura. —forelle, *f.* trout in forest-brooks &c. —frevel, *m.* breach of forest-law, injury to or waste of vert or venison. —frevler, *m.* offender against a forest-law. —gänſediſtel, *f.*, —gänſekohl, *m.* V. —ſalat. —garten, *m.* garden in a wood or forest. —gärtner, *m.* 1) gardener, who cultivates in a wood &c. 2) [in nat hist.] V. Borkenkäfer. —gebirge, *n.* mountain clothed or covered with wood; range of high woody or wooded hills, chain of forest-clad mountains. —gedinge, *n.* [provincial] meeting of the foresters for arranging the sale of wood. —geflügel, *n.* birds of the forests, of the woods. —geier, *m.* the buzzard, falco buteo. —geiß, *f.* wild goat. —geißbart, *m.* V. —bocksbart. —geiſt, *m.* 1) the wood-daemon. 2) [in natural history] the Malbrouk, simia faunus —genoß, *m.* co-proprietor of a wood; *it.* [in higher style] co-inhabitant, fellow-inhabitant of a wood, dweller [with others] in a wood or forest. —geräumte, *n.* woodland broken up for tilth; [in America] clearing; [in law] novale. —gerecht, V. Forſtgerecht. —gericht, *n.* [in England] a wood-mote, court of attachment, sweyne-mote &c.; V. Forſtamt. —geſang, *m.* strain of the woods, forest-strain, warbling or woodnotes of the songsters of the groves. —geſchrei, *n.* cry of the chace in a wood or cover. —geſell, *m.* 1) [with poets] inhabitant of a wood, dweller in a forest, V. —genoß, *it.* V. —mann 1) 2) V. —mann 2). —geſetz, *n.* forest-law. —gewächs, *n.* any woodland-plant. —gilge, *f.* [provincial] V. —lilie. —glocke, —glockenblume, *f.*, —glöckchen, —glöcklein, *n.* [in botany] 1) pyramidal bell-flower. —glocke mit Neſſelblättern, the great bell-flower, throat-wort, Canterbury-bells; *it.* —glocke mit Pfirſchenblättern, peach-leaved bell-flower. 2) the purple fox-glove. —gott, *m.*, —gottheit, *f.* 1) [in mythology] God or divinity of the woods, Faun, Satyr, Silvanus, any sylvan deity, Pan &c. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) ribbed-nose baboon, maimon; *b*) the fox-tailed monkey. —göttinn, *f.* 1) [in mythology] Napaea, *it.* V. —nymphe. 2) [in botany] —göttinn or —göttinnkraut, *n.* the mountain Dryas. —götze, *m.* 1) idol [worshipped] in a grove. 2) V. Waldgott 1). —graf, *m.* [old or provincial] 1) wood-reeve, V. Holzgraf 2) V. Wildgraf. —gras, *n.* [in botany] 1) the small prickly carex. 2) hairy wood-rush. 3) the single-flowered wood melic-grass, *it.* the ciliated melic-grass. 4) heath hair-grass, aira flexuosa. —grasmücke, *f.* bog-rush warbler, reed-nightingale, motacilla schoenobaenus. —grille, *f.* the field-cricket. —grün, *n.* 1) [with poets] the forest-green, the green abodes or shades of a wood or forest. 2) [in mineralogy] porphyraceous breccia. —günſel, *m.* meadow or common bugle, ajuga reptans. —haar, *n.* heath hair-grass. —häher, *m.* 1) the jay. 2) [Neuntödter] the greater shrike or butcher-bird. —hahn, *m.* V. Auerhahn. —hahnenfuß, *m.* 1) celery-leaved crowfoot, marsh-crowfoot. 2) the wood anemone. —hammer, *m.* V. —eiſen. —henne, *f.* V. —huhn. —herd, *m.* the floor of a fowler's nets in a wood. —herr, *m* 1) proprietor of a wood. 2) [provincial] verderer, ranger. 3) [in nat. hist.] V. —häher 2). —hirſch, *m.* V. Anhirſch. —hirſe, *f.* 1) [—kuhweizen] wood cow-wheat. 2) officinal gromwell, *it.* meadow-gromwell. 3) —hirſe or —hirſengras, *n. a*) millet-grass, milium effusum; *b*) fine bent-grass, agrostis capillaris. —hirte, *m.* a herdsman of the forest or wood. —höhe, *f.* wooded eminence. —holder, —holunder, *m.* red-berried elder. —honig, *m.* wild honey, tree-honey. —hopfen, *m.* 1) wild hop. 2) the perforated St. John's wort. —horn, *n.* 1) hunting-horn, bugle[-horn]. Das —horn blaſen, to wind the horn. 2) [in conchology] the horny snail, the great river cheese shell. Geflügeltes —horn, the snail of the groves. —hornbläſer, —horniſt, *m.* winder of a horn, a horner, [in a band, in the orchestra] horn-player, [in the army] bugle. —hügel, *m.* woody or wooded hill. —huhn, *n.* the common partridge; *it.* V. Auerhenne. —hühnchen, *n.* [in botany] mountain centaury, blue bottle. —hummel, *f.* humble-bee of the woods. —hüter, *m.* a keeper, a woodward; [obsolete] lespegend. —käfer, *m.* V. Hirſchkäfer. —kannenkraut, *n.* wood-horsetail. —kapelle, *f.* chapel in a wood or forest. —kapper, *f.* the wild caper. —katze, *f.* the wild cat. —kauz, *m.* 1) V. —eule. 2) V. Schleiereule. —kerbel, *m* V. Nadelkerbel. —kicher, *f.* [in botany] 1) the wild lathyrus or narrow-leaved everlasting pea. 2) Hohe,

ſtaudige —kicher, black bitter-vetch, orobus niger; *it.* [rothe —wicke] spring bitter-vetch. —kirſche, *f.* the merry. —kirſchenbaum, *m.* the common wild cherry-tree, the black cherry or the merry tree, mazzard. —klafter, *f.* a fathom of wood made up in the forest &c. —kleekraut, *n.* V. —benedictskraut. —klette, *f.* enchanter's nightshade. —knecht, *m.* V. —hüter. —knoblauch, *m.* ramsons, bear's garlic. —kohl, *m.* 1) [Feldkohl] field-cabbage; *it.* the coleseed, crambe. 2) [Thurmkraut] tower-mustard. —kraut, *n.* 1) any forest-plant, any herb growing in woods. 2) great ladies bedstraw, wild bastard madder. —kreſſe, *f.* wild cress, the arabis thalana, *it.* the lepidium iberis, bushy pepperwort. —kropfgans, *f.* wood-pelecan. —krötengras, *n.* V. —gras 2). —küchenſchelle, *f.* spring-anemone. —kuhweizen, V. —hirſe 1). —kümmel, *m.* [Quendel] mother of thyme, wild thyme. —land, *n.* woodland. —lattig, *m.* V. —ſalat. —lauch, *m.* carinated garlic. —läuſekraut, *n.* heath-lousewort, red rattle. —leben, *n.* life of or in the greenwood, in the woods. Ein fröhliches —leben führen, to lead a merry forest-life. —lehen, *n.* forest or wood granted in fief. —leite, *f.* [in sportsmen's lang.] the skirt or edge of the wood. —lerche, *f.* 1) V. Heidelerche. 2) the lesser crested lark, the wood-lark. —leute, *pl.* inhabitants of a wood, dwellers in a forest, [old] foresters. —lilie, *f.* 1) common woodbine, honeysuckle; *it.* the Italian honeysuckle. 2) [Diptam] dittany of Crete or Candia. —linde, *f.* V. Steinlinde. —löchel, *m.* V. —binſe. —luſt, *f.* [in poetry] the pleasure, pleasing sensations the greenwood inspires. —malve, *f.* common mallow. —mangold, *m.* one-flowered pyrola or winter-green. Staudiger —mangold, umbelliferous pyrola. —mann, *m.* 1) a man of the woods, a savage. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] a hound, name for any male hound or hunting-dog. —männchen, *n.* 1) [in fairy-tales &c.] the wood-dwarf, the little man of the woods. 2) [in botany] V. —meiſter. —marder, *m.* the pine-martin, mustela martes. —maſt, *f.* mast [of the forest &c.]. —maus, *f.* 1) field mouse, bean-mouse 2) V. Haſelmaus, Siebenſchläfer. —meier, *m.* [in botany] wood-loosestrife or pimpernel. —meiſe, *f.* V. Tannenmeiſe. —meiſter, *m.* 1) master of the forests, a ranger. 2) [in fairy-tales] V. —männchen 1). 3) [in botany] *a*) woodroof. Der wahre or wohlriechende —meiſter, sweet-scented woodroof; der rothe —meiſter, narrow-leaved woodroof; der ſechsblattige —meiſter, six-leaved woodroof. *b*) Der große —meiſter, comfrey, symphytum officinale. *c*) V. Biſamkraut, Labkraut. —melde, *f.* [in botany] spreading orach. —meliſſe, *f.* balm-leaved archangel, bastard balm. —menſch, *m.* 1) V. —mann 1). 2) [in natural history] wild man of the woods, orang-outang. —meſſer, *m.* a measurer or surveyor of timber. —miethe, *f.* V. —zins. —milbe, *f.* wood-tick, seed tick, sea-tick, water-tick, acarus americanus. —miſt, *m.* compost of leaves and moss. —mohn, *m.* alpine sow-thistle. —moos, *n.* wood-moss. —morgen, *m.* a forest-acre, an acre of woodland. —motte, *f.* the gipsey-moth. —muſik, *f.* music [made] in a wood; *it.* [with poets] wood-note. —mutterkraut, *n.* V. —meliſſe. —nachtſchatten, *m.* belladonna, wood-nightshade, V. Tollbeere. —nelke, *f.* sweet William. —neſſel, *f.* 1) the wood-stachys or hedge-nettle. 2) Gelbe —neſſel, yellow archangel or dead-nettle, galeopsis galeobdolon. 3) V. —meliſſe. —nieswurzel, *f.* long-leaved helleborine or arethusa. —nützung, *f.* 1) use of a wood, for firewood &c., bote. 2) V. —recht. —nymphe, *f.* [in mythology] wood-nymph, dryas or dryad, hamadryas. —ochs, —ochſe, *m.* the bison; *it.* the urus, ure-ox, wild bull. —ochſenzunge, *f.* [in botany] common lungwort, bugloss-cowslip, sage of Jerusalem. —ordnung, *f.* V. Forſtordnung. —pappel, *f.* common wood-mallow. —pelikan, *m.* V. —kropfgans. —pferd, *n.* wild horse. —pimpernelle, *f.* V. —weiderich. —polei, *m.* [in botany] wild basil. —rabe, *m.* the hermit crow, wood-crow. —rapunzel, *f.* 1) rampion, round-headed rampion, phyteuma spicata. 2) round-leaved bell-flower, hare-bells, heath bell-flower. —ratte, —ratze, *f.* field-mouse, bean-mouse. Große —ratte, brown rat, norway rat; amerikaniſche —ratte, the olive cavy, cavia acuchy. —rauch, *m.* 1) odoriferous gum found in the hillocks of the red ant. 2) [Biſamkraut] tuberous moschatel, musk-crowfoot, adoxa moschatellina. —rauke, *f.* [in botany] water-rocket. —raupe, *f.* wood-caterpillar. —raupenvogel, *m.* pine lappit moth —rebe, *f.* 1) virgin's bower, bind-with, clematis. Brennende —rebe, sweet-scented virgin's bower, creeping climber; die —rebe mit ungetheilten Blättern, clematis integrifolia; die gemeine —rebe, common virgin's bower, traveller's joy; blaue —rebe, clematis viticella; aufrechte —rebe, erect clematis. 2) V. —lilie 1). 3) upright, climbing or slender birthwort, aristolochia clematitis. 4) Amerikaniſche —rebe, climbing staff-tree, celastrus scandens. 5) wayfaring tree, pliant mealy-tree, viburnum lentana. —recht, *n.* right of custom or usage in forests or woods. Das —recht in einem Forſte haben, to possess right of usage, right of gathering chat-wood &c. in a forest; *it.* —recht, forestage, V. Forſtrecht. —rechten, *v. tr.* [with carpenters] Einen Stamm Bauholz —rechten, to rough-hew a tree; ein ganzer gewaldrechter Baum mit ſeinem Stamm- und Zopfende, a whole stick of timber. —regal, *n.* V. Forſtgerechtigkeit. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* rich in woods or timber, thickly wooded. Ein —reiches Land, ein —land, a well-wooded country, a woodland. —reiter, *m.* [provincial] V. —bereiter. —riegel, *m.* honesty, moon-wort, satin-flower. —rietgras, *n.* V. —riſpe. —rinde, *f.* fly-honeysuckle. —riſpe, *f.* [in botany] wood meadow-grass, poa nemoralis. —rodel, *m.* V. —läuſekraut. —rohr, *n.* wood club-rush; *it.* the purple melic-grass. —röschen, *n.* V. —anemone. —roßneſſel, V. —neſſel 1). —roßwicke, *f.* V. —wicke 4). —röthlein, *n.* V. Rothkehlchen. —rübe, *f* [provincial] sow-bread, cyclamen. —ruhrpflanze, *f.* the everlasting or cotton-weed of the woods. —ruthe, *f.* rod or perch for wood-measure. —ſache, *f.* V. Forſtſache. —ſalat, *m.* ivy-leaved wild lettuce, wall-lettuce. —ſalbei, *f.* spotted-stalked bohemian sage. —ſänger, *m.* 1) [in nat. hist.] the white throat, motacilla sylvia. 2) *Fig.* [with poets] songster of the woods or groves. —ſcabioſe, *f.* the devil's bit. —ſchabe, *f.* cockroach; ‖the mill-beetle. —ſchaden, *m.* injury or damage to woods, in a forest &c.; *it.* V. —frevel. —ſcharlei, *m.* meadow-sage or clary. —ſchau, *f.* [with foresters] examination, inspection. —ſchelle, *f.* purple fox-glove or digitalis; *it.* yellow fox-glove. —ſchilf, *m.* 1) reed of the woods. 2) V. —binſe. —ſchlange, *f.* [in nat. hist.] 1) [Baumſchlange] any serpent of the woods, in a forest. 2) the coluber scytha. —ſchmergel, *m.* goldilocks, sweet wood-crowfoot. —ſchnecke, *f.* 1) Die ſchwarze —ſchnecke, the black slug of the woods. 2) the hedge-snail, girdled snail, helix nemoralis. —ſchnepfe, *f.* the woodcock. —ſchreiber, *m.* V. Forſtſchreiber. —ſchritt, *m.* measuring pace of a wood-surveyor. —ſchütze, *m.* V. —hüter. —ſchwamm, *m.* agaric of the woods. —ſchwein, *n.* wild hog. —ſee, *m.* lake in a wood, of a forest. —ſeil, *n.* the cord of a wood-surveyor. —ſemſe, —ſenſe, *f.* V. —binſe. —ſiedler, *m.* hermit [in a wood]. —ſpargel, *m.* sharp-leaved or wild asparagus. —ſperling, *m.* tree-sparrow, wood-sparrow. —ſtadt, *f.* a forest-town. Die vier —ſtädte in der Schweiz [in German and Swiss History], the four forest-towns in Switzerland. —ſtädter, *adj.* —ſtädter See [in geography], lake of Lucerne. —ſtein, *m.* 1) boundary-stone of a wood or forest. 2) [Frauenglas] mirror-glass, specular stone or gypsum. —ſtrafe, *f.* penalty for injury to vert or venison, for breach of forest-charter or law. —ſtraußgras, *n.* buddles-wood millet-grass, wood bent-grass. —ſtreu, *f.* litter of strewed or fallen leaves. —ſtroh, *n.* [in botany] 1) yellow ladies bed-straw. 2) great ladies bed-straw, wild bastard-madder. —ſtrom, *m.* stream or torrent rising in a wood, springing forth or flowing from a forest. —taube, *f.* stock-dove, wood-pigeon, common wild pigeon, ring-dove. —teich, *m.* pond in a wood &c. —tenne, *f.* V. —herd. —teufel, *m.* 1) [in mythology] V. —gott, —geiſt. 2) [in nat. hist.] beelzebub, the preacher monkey. —thal, —thälchen, *n.* 1) wooded or woody valley, vale, glen. 2) [less usual] dell or glen in a forest. —thier, *n.* 1) any animal of the woods, a wild beast. 2) the greater dark-brown chamois. —treſpe, *f.* tall brome-grass. —veilchen, *n.* the hairy violet. —verbrechen, —vergehen, *n.* [in law] minovery or manovery; V. —frevel. —verbrecher, *m.* V. —frevler. —viehgras, *n.* V. —riſpe. —vogel, *m.* any bird of the woods, any forest bird, a bird that is a denizen of the woods. —wachtelweizen, *m.* V. —hirſe 1). —wanze, *f.* bug of the berries. —wärts, *adv.* towards the forest. —waſſer, *n.* water of the woods; *it.* V. —ſee, —teich, —ſtrom. —weg, *m.* road or way passing through or near a wood; *it.* a riding, a lane through a forest, V. Schneiße. Einen —weg hauen, to cut a riding. —weide, *f.* mast, pasture in a forest. —weiderich, *m.* [in botany] wood loosestrife or pimpernel. —weizen, *m.* Blauer —weizen, blue cow-wheat. —wicke, *f.* 1) common wood-vetch. Die große —wicke, the bush-vetch. 2) große blaue —wicke, the tufted vetch. 3) tuberous bitter-vetch, wood-pease, heath-pease. 4) Rothe —wicke, spring bitter-vetch. —wieſe, *f.* lawn; lea. —wieſel, *n.* ferret. —windblume, *f.* 1) V. —anemone. 2) V. —veilchen. —winde, *f.* 1) V. —lilie. 2) V. —rinde. 3) V. Waſſerholder. 4) V. —meiſter 3). —wirthſchaft, *f.* V. Forſtwirthſchaft.

—wurz, *f.* toothwort, lathraea squamaria; *it.* lathraea amblatum. —zeichen, *n.* [with foresters] mark [with the wood hammer]. —zeisig, *m.* golden-crested wren. —ziege, *f.* wild goat. —zins, *m.* woodgeld. —zipreſſenmoos, *n.* flat lycopodium. —zwiebel, *f.* V. —lauch.

Waldénſer, I. *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [in history and geography] a Vaudois [of Piedmont]. Die —, the waldenses. II. *adj.* Waldensian, appertaining to a Vaudois [of Piedmont].

Wáldicht, I. *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] like a wood or forest. II. —, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Gehölz, Gebüſch.

Wáldig, *adj.* and *adv.* woody. —es Gebirge, woody mountain; dieſes Land iſt ſehr —, this land is very woody; —e Abhänge, woody slopes or sides.

Waldine, *f.* [der — or —ns, *pl.* -n] [name given by sportsmen to a bitch that runs in a leam or leash, to a bitch-greyhound] Dido, Betsy &c. &c.

Wáldung, *f.* wood. Große —, great wood, forest; ein Gut, das ſchöne — hat, an estate well wooded; tauſend Morgen —, a thousand acres of wood; dieſes Land iſt reich an —en, this country is well wooded, has many woods. V. Wald.

Walegang, *m.* [allied to 2. Wall, to Wiele] [-s] [in seamen's lang.] gang-way.

Wálen, [allied to wallen, wellen] [in seamen's lang.] to yaw. Das Schiff walet, the ship yaws; die Kompaßnadel walet or wallet, the compass is disturbed.

Wáles, [mostly pronounced as the English pronounce it Uehls], *n.* —er, *subst.* and *adj.* V. Wallis, Walliſer 1).

Wálger, Wälger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from walgen, walgern = to roll] [Stopfnudel] fowl-stuffing.

Walgerholz, *n.* rolling-ping; [with wax-chandlers] a roller.

Wálgern, Wälgern, Wällern, *v. tr.* Teig &c. —, to roll dough &c. [with the hands &c.].

Wálgvogel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -vögel] [provincial] the dodo, monk's swan.

Wálke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [das Walken] fulling. Dem Tuche die — geben, to give the cloth its fulling. 2) V. Walkmühle; [with tawers] a fulling-batch. Eine — von 60 Bünden, a batch for fulling of sixty bundles [= 240 skins]. 3) V. Walkholz. 4) V. Walktafel.

Wálken, [allied to wallen, walgen = to roll] to full, to mill, to felt, to walk. Strümpfe — und auf Tuchart zurichten, to mill stockings; [with hatters] einen Hut —, to felt, bason or work a hat; Häute — [with curriers], to trample or tramp the skins; dieſer Zeug muß ſtark gewalkt werden, this stuff must be strongly fulled or milled; ungewalktes Tuch, cloth not felted, light or open cloth. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Einen — [= derb prügeln], to mill any one, to give him a sound cudgelling. Das — der Tücher, Strümpfe, Hüte, the fulling, milling or walking of cloths, milling of stockings, felting of hats; beim —, im — eingehen, to shrink or close in the milling; [with curriers] das — der Felle, the trampling or tramping of the skins; das trockene, das naſſe —, dry, wet fulling.

Walk-arbeit, *f.* 1) V. Walke. 2) milled cloth or cloth for the fullery. —bank, *f.* V. —tafel. —erde, *f.* V. Walkererde. —faß, *n* vessel in the fulling-mill. —gebäude, *n.* V. —mühle. —haare, *pl.* the waste hair in the trough. —hammer, *m.* the beater. —holz, *n.* [with hatters] the felting-stick, the roller. —kammer, *f.* the fullery; *it.* the felting or basoning-room. —keſſel, *m.* copper for basoning, felting &c. —mühle, *f.* fulling-mill, a walkmill. —müller, *m.* V. Walker; *it.* owner of a fullery. —raſch, *m.* milled shalloon. —rippe, *f.* plait, wrinkle, false fold. —ſtock, *m.* V. —holz —tafel, *f.* [with hatters] table for felting or basoning on. —trog, *m.* the fulling-trough. —werk, V. —mühle.

Wálker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a fuller, walker. 2) [in nat. hist.] the fuller-beetle.

Walker-diſtel, *f.* [in botany] the fuller's thistle or teasel. —erde, *f.*, —thon, *m.* fuller's earth. Einen Zeug mit —erde überſtreichen, to do over a stuff with fuller's earth. —lohn, *m.* fullage. So und ſo viel —lohn, so much fullage, for the fullage. —rochen, V. Stachelrochen.

1. **Wáll,** *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [from wallen] a boil or boiling; [with some workmen] wallop, walloping. Das Waſſer einen — thun laſſen, to give the water a boil, a boil up; über die Spargeln darf man nur einen — gehen laſſen, asparagus requires only a gentle boil up, a slight simmer.

2. **Wáll,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* Wälle] [Lat. *vallum*, allied to Wulſt, to wellen, wälzen, wölben] 1) [Damm] dam, dike, mound. 2) [Hochweg] causeway. 3) a pile or heap. Ein — Torf, a pile of peat: [thence = the number of four score] zehn — Eier, eight hundred eggs. 4) [in fortification] wall, rampart. Einen — aufwerfen, niederreißen, to throw up a rampart, to raise a wall, to pull down a rampart &c.; den — beſteigen, to mount [upon] the rampart, *it.* to scale the wall or walls; eine Stadt mit Wällen umgeben, befeſtigen, to encompass or surround a city with walls, to fortify a town with ramparts, with walls; die Wälle abtragen, to demolish, level the walls. 5) [in seamen's lang.] coast, shore, land; *it.* [Anfurt, Anländе] landing. An den — fahren, to make land; das Schiff kommt an den —, the ship is coming in.

Wall-anker, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] the shore-anchor. —arbeit, *f.* work on the ramparts. —arbeiter, *m.* a workman on the ramparts. —auftritt, *m.*, —bank, *f.* [at the bottom of a parapet] banquette. —bekleidung, *f.* facing of the or a rampart. ‖—brechе, *f.* [in agriculture] V. Walze. —bruch, *m.* breach. —büchſe, *f.* rifle for the rampart. —diſtel, *f.* star-thistle, centaurea calcitrapa. —flinte, *f.* V. —büchſe. —gang, *m.* [in fortification] the rampart-walk. —gräber, *m.* V. —arbeiter. —granate, *f.* grenade for a rampart. —gucker, *m.* V. Kriegsfernglas. —kammer, *f.* V. —keller. —katze, *f.* [in fortification] double bastion, cavalier. —keller, *m.* 1) casemate. 2) cascan. —kugel, *f.* [in war] slug. —laffette, *f.* [in artillery] garrison-carriage. —lampe, *f.* [in war] parapet-lamp. —meiſter, *m.* inspector of the rampart. —plan, *m.* the plane or flat space on a rampart. —roß, *n.* [from 2. Wall = coast] the morse. Die Jagd, der Fang des —roſſes, the chase, fishery of the morse; indiſches —roß, Indian walrus. —ſame, *m.* flixweed, sisymbrium sophia. —ſcheit, *n.* [in fortification] a batten of or for the talus. —ſchild, *n.* [in fortification] ravelin. —ſchlägel, *m.* a bat for beating hard the mound-earth. —ſetzer, *m.* beater of the rampart-earth. —ſtein, *m.* 1) [in botany] V. Beinheil. 2) [in metallurgy] the dam-stone of a blast furnace &c. —ſtroh, *n.* V. Labkraut. —wurz, *f.* [—wurzel] —wurzmännlein, *n.* 1) [Beinwell] comfrey. 2) [Lungenkraut] common lungwort, sage of Jerusalem. —wind, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] land-breeze, [at night] land-turn.

Wállach, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -en] [came originally from *wallachia*] a gelding. Er reitet einen —en, he rides a gelding; ein Zug von ſechs —en, a team of six geldings.

Walláche, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n], —chinn, *f.* [in geography] a Wallachian.

Wallachei, *f.* [in geography] Wallachia, Walachia.

Wállachen, *v. tr.* Ein Pferd, einen Hengſt — [verſchneiden], to geld, to cut a horse; dieſes Pferd iſt wallacht worden, this horse, has been gelded; ein wallachtes Pferd, V. Wallach; ein wallachter engliſcher Paßgänger, an English [gelded] nag.

Wállacher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] horse-gelder.

Wállachiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Wallachian Walachian.

Wälle, *f.* [with founders] point in the bing of a blast furnace, on which the slag flows.

Wällen, [allied to Welle, wälzen, to the Lat. *volvo*, to the Gr. ἑλ-ω, that is εἰλέω &c.] *v. intr.* 1) to wave, to undulate, to curl like a wave; *it.* to boil. Die Flamme wallet, the flame waves; man ſieht den Rauch empor—, one sees the smoke curling upwards, wreathing aloft; das Meer wallet, the sea rolls in waves, boils; die —den Fluten, the curling waves or billows; die —de Saat, die —den Fluren, the waving crop or harvest, plains; ihr Haar wallte im Winde, her hair streamed, floated in the wind; [in medicine] ein —der Puls, an undulatory pulse; ihr —der Buſen, her palpitating, heaving bosom. *Fig.* Das Herz wallet mir vor Freude, my heart leaps for joy, is palpitating with joy. Das —, the boiling [of the blood]; the welling [of a spring]; ebullition, boiling [of any fluid]; the undulation [of light &c.], V. Wallung. 2) [with po t.] — [wandeln], to go, to wend. So lange er noch auf Erden or im Leib wallete [scriptural style], as long as he still wandered, was a pilgrim upon earth, in this mortal coil. Syn. V. Gehen.

Wall-bruder, *m.* V. Pilger. —ſtab, *m.* [Wanderſtab] pilgrim's staff. —ſtein, *m.* [in mineralogy] V. Tropfſtein. —tag, *m.* [aller Apoſtel Tag] day of all the apostles; [provincial] the house-warming.

Wällen, [from wallen] *v. tr.* Fleiſch, Kartoffeln —, to boil meat, potatoes; gewällte Kartoffeln, boiled potatoes, potatoes dressed with their skins on, in their jackets.

Wáller, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [with poets, a higher word than Pilger] V. Wanderer, Pilger, Wallfahrter.

Wällerfiſch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [with some Wels] [in nat. hist.] the sheat-fish, silurus glanis.

Wällfahren, Wällfahrer, V. Wallfahrten, Wallfahrter.

Wällfahrt, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [Wall = strange, foreign, V. Wälſch] a pilgrimage. Sich auf einer — befinden, to be on a pilgrimage; er

hat eine — nach Rom, nach dem heiligen Grabe gethan, he has made a pilgrimage to Rome, to the Holy Sepulchre.

Wallfahrts-kapelle, —kirche, *f.* chapel to which pilgrims resort. **—ort,** *m.* place of pilgrimage. **Loretto, einer der berühmteſten —örter,** Loretto, one of the most famous places of pilgrimage.

Wállfahrten, *v. intr.* to make a pilgrimage, to go on a pilgrimage, to pilgrimize. **Er iſt zweimal nach Jeruſalem gewallfahrtet,** he has twice made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. **Das —,** pilgrimizing.

Wállfahrter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* pilgrim, palmer.

Wállfiſch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in Lat. *balaena*, Gr. *φάλ αινα*, the Old **bal** or **wall** = great; some derive it from **well** = Springbrunnen on account of his blowers or spout-holes, others from **wael** or uvala = an abyss, and others from *βαλλειν* = to throw] 1) the whale. **Junger —,** young whale; **der gemeine or grönländiſche —,** the common or Greenland whale; **der ochſenäugige or langſchnauzige —,** V. Finnfiſch; **der amerikaniſche —,** V. Pflockfiſch; *it.* V. Knotenfiſch, Nordkaper, Eisfiſch; **—e fangen,** to catch whales. 2) [in astronomy] the whale, cetus.

Wallfiſch-ähnlich, —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* cetaceous. **Die —artigen Thiere,** the cetaceous animals or fishes. **—aſſel,** *f.* [in nat. hist.] the louse of the whale, oniscus ceti. **—barte,** *f.* beard of the whale, whalebone. **—bein,** *n.* whalebone, bone of the whale. **—benſel,** *m.* V. —ruthe. **—fahrer,** *m.* whale-fisher. **—fang,** *m.* whale-fishery. **Auf den —fang ausgehen,** to go out on the whale-fishery. **—floſſe,** *f.*, **—feder,** *f.* a whale's fin. **—knochen,** *m.* V. —bein. **—koth,** *m.* excrement of the whale. *Fig.* jet. **—laich,** *m.* seed or sperm of the whale. **—laus,** *f.* 1) the whale-tick, the phalangium of the whale. 2) the chiton of the whale, chiton asellus. 3) V. —aſſel. 4) V. —pocke. **—lien,** *f.* [in seamen's lang.] a whale-line. **—pinſel,** *m.* V. —ruthe. **—pocke,** *f.* the whale-acorn-shell, lepas diadema, *it.* balaenaris. **—rippe,** *f.* rib of the whale. **—ruthe,** *f.* whale's pizzle. **—ſpeck,** *m.* whale's blubber. **—thran,** *m.* whale-oil, train-oil. **—tödter,** *m.* [Nordkaper] the grampus, [especially] the sword-grampus.

Wállhund, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [the Old **Wall** or **bal** = great, V. Wallfiſch] V. Menſchenhai.

Wállis, *n.* [-, *pl.* -] [Walliſerland] 1) [the British principality of] Wales. **Der Prinz von —,** the prince of Wales; **die beiden —,** North and South Wales, V. Wales. 2) [in Switzerland] Wallis, the Valais. **Die beiden —,** the Upper and the Lower Valais.

Walliſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* 1) [in Great Britain], a welshman, welshwoman. **Die —,** the Welsh, V. Waleſer. 2) [in Switzerland] an inhabitant of [the Canton of] Wallis, V. Wallis.

Wállkatze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [probably from **wall** = great, V. Wallfiſch] the father-lasher, cottus scorpius.

Wállnuß, *f.* [*pl.* -nüſſe] [**wal** = strange, foreign, V. Wälſch] **Die gemeine or wälſche —,** the walnut; **ſchwarze —,** the black walnut; **größte —,** the large walnut; **die weiße nordamerikaniſche —,** white hickory or walnut-tree.

Wallnußbaum, *m.* walnut-tree, V. Wallnuß.

Wallön, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [from **Wälſch, Wälſcher,** Welch, Lat. *Belgus*] Walloon.

Wallöniſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Walloon.

Wállrath, *m.* [-es] [**wall** = Wallfiſch and **Rath** is allied perhaps to the Old Celt. *rhit* = seed] spermaceti, cetin.

Wallrath-fiſch, *m.* [Pottfiſch] the spermaceti-whale. **—licht,** *n.* spermaceti-candle. **—pflaſter,** *n.* spermaceti ointment. **—tonne,** *f.* cask for the spermaceti.

Wállung, *f.* [das Wallen] boiling; *it.* ebullition. **Das Meer geräth in —,** the sea is beginning to run high, to yeast; [in medicine] **eine — im Geblüte,** effervescence of the blood; **die — der Säfte,** orgasm; **er iſt zu ſtark gegangen, das hat ihm eine — verurſacht,** he has walked too fast, that has produced excitement in him; **ſein Puls iſt in —,** his pulse is excited, accelerated. *Fig.* **In große — [Gemüthsbewegung] gerathen,** to experience great emotion, to be deeply moved, deeply agitated, greatly excited.

Wálm, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [appears to belong to **wölben**] [in architecture] the hip, pitch of a roof.

Walm-dach, *n.* a lean-to, shed-roof, pent-roof, [if circular] revolved roof. **—gewölbe,** *n.* V. Kloſtergewölbe. **—ſparren,** *m.* hip-rafter. **—ſtein, —ziegel,** *m.* tile for such a roof.

Wálmen, *v. tr.* [in architecture] **Ein Dach —,** to slope a roof, to give it a hip.

Wālplatz, V. Wahlplatz.

Walpúrgis, *f.* [-, no *pl.*, or at all events, *indecl.*] and **Wálpurg,** [-, *pl.* -e], [proper name] Walpurgis.

Walpurgis-abend, *m.* eve of St. Walpurgis. **—feſt,** *n.*, **—tag,** *m.* festival or day of St. Walpurgis. **—kraut,** *n.* moon-wort, osmunda lunaria. **—mai,** *m.* [little used] V. Waldrinde. **—nacht,** *f.* night of St. Walpurgis' eve; witches-sabbath. **—tag,** *m.* day of St. Walpurgis. **—zins,** *m.* interest &c. falling or fallen due on St. Walpurgis' day.

Wāls, *m.* [a fish] V. Wels.

Wälſch, [in Swed. *wal*, in Old Sax. **vealh** = foreign, strange] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) foreign. **—er Hahn,** the turkey cock; **—es Huhn, —e Henne,** turkey, turkey-hen; **die —e Nuß** [Wallnuß], walnut. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] **Das kommt mir — [ſeltſam] vor,** that seems strange to me. 2) [old or provincial = franzöſiſch] French. **Die —e Schweiz,** French Switzerland, the land of Vaud; **— Neuburg,** Neuchâtel; **das —e Flandern,** French Flanders. 3) [old or provincial = italieniſch] Italian. **— reden,** to speak Italian; **die —e Sprache,** the Italian language; **—er Wein,** Italian wine; **die —e Practik** [in arithmetic], [the Italian method of book-keeping] double entry.

Wälſch-korn, *n.* V. Mais. **—kraut,** *n.* V. Wirſing [weißer]. **—land,** *n.* [old or in the historic style] Italy.

Wälſchen, *v. intr.* [in pop. lang.] to jabber, to talk gibberish. **Sie haben lange mit einander gewälſcht,** they talked their jargon together a long while.

Wälten, [allied to **wollen, wallen,** to the Lat. *velle*] *v. intr.* [chiefly in higher style = wirken, handeln] to act, to govern, to rule, V. Regieren, Herrſchen. *it.* **Mit Etwas —,** to dispose of any thing; **Einen — laſſen,** to let any one act [for himself]; V. under Schalten; [obsolescent or provincial] **walte es Gott, walt's Gott, das walte Gott!** God grant it please God! Syn. V. Schalten.

Wálther, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [proper name] Walter.

Wáltrappe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [a kind of horse-cloth] housing, caparison.

Wálze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from **wallen** = to move] 1) [in geometry, Rundſäule] cylinder. **Gerade, ſchiefe —,** right, oblique cylinder. 2) [in mechanics &c., Rolle] roller, roll. **Die Gänge in einem Garten mit einer — ebnen,** to smooth the walks in a garden with a roller, to roll them; **mit der — über ein gepflügtes Feld hinfahren,** to go over a ploughed field with the roller; **Laſten auf hölzernen —n fortrollen,** to roll or move along burthens on wooden rollers; **—, die auf Zapfen geht,** an endless roller, a caster; **die — [with wax-chandlers],** roll, roll-stick; *it.* **die —,** the barrel [of a watch, hand-organ &c.]; *it.* **— des Holländers** [in paper-mills], the beating-roller. 3) [in botany] column, cylinder. **Eine vollkommene, unvollkommene —,** a perfect, an imperfect column.

Walzen-förmig, *adj.* and *adv.*, cylindric, cylindrical, cylindriform, [in botany] cylindric, cylindraceous, columnar. **—förmige Sonnenuhr,** cylindriform dial; [in botany] **—förmige Wurzeln, Aehren &c.,** cylindrical roots, ears &c. **—gerüſt,** *n.* frame of a roller. **—gurten,** *pl.* [with printers] the cylinder-tapes for securing the sheets; *it.* roller-tapes of a ruling-machine; *it.* the leather-girths to the double wheel of the spit [in an improved wood-press]. **—käfer,** *m.* [in nat. hist.] cylindric beetle. **—linie,** *f.* helix. **—rad,** *n.* cylindrical wheel. **—rund,** V. —förmig. **—ſcheide,** *f.* [in conchology] the rustic ascidia. **—ſcheit,** *n.* round log. **—ſchlange,** *f.* [der Zweikopf] the scytale snake or boa. **—ſchnecke,** *f.* volute, mitre, wreath, rhomb-shell. **Eine verſteinerte — ſchnecke,** a volutite. **—ſpath,** *m.* calcareous spar. **—ſpindel,** *f.* [to a wooden printing-press] spit of the double wheel. **—ſtein,** *m.* entrochite, trochite. **—tute,** *f.* V. —ſchnecke.

Wálzen, I. *v. tr.* **Ein gepflügtes Feld, die Gänge in einem Garten &c. —,** to roll a ploughed field, the walks in a garden &c.; [in agriculture] **den Haber —,** to roll the oats; [with bakers &c.] **den Teig — [rollen],** to roll out, to roll the dough or paste. II. *v. intr.* to waltz. **Das —,** 1) rolling. 2) waltzing. **Man kann das — nicht lange aushalten,** one soon gets waltzed off one's legs.

Walz-holz, *n.* [with glass-blowers] roller. **—rad,** *n.* a caster, a double-wheel, a dead pulley. **—werk,** *n.* rolling machine or mill, *it.* laminating rollers. **—zapfen,** *m.* [with locksmiths &c.] a round spike, horn or bickern for forging the pin of the cover-plate &c. on.

Wälzen, *v. tr.* to roll. **Einen Stein fort—,** to roll along a stone; **ſie wälzten ſich auf dem Graſe herum,** they rolled about on the grass; **ſich im Kothe —,** to wallow in mire; **ſich in ſeinem Blute —,** to welter in one's blood. *Fig.* **Er hat ſich in allen Laſtern herumgewälzt,** he has wallowed in every vice; **die Schuld von ſich —, auf einen Andern —,** to turn off the blame from one's self, to turn or throw the blame upon another. **Das —,** rolling.

Wälz-hammer, *m.* [with smiths] hammer for locking-wheels. **—ſtein,** *m.* V.

Kalkspath.

Wälzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [little used] any one who rolls, a roller. 2) —, —inn, *f.* a waltzer. 3) a waltz. Einen — tanzen, to waltz; einen — componiren, to compose a waltz.

Wälzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [with brick-makers] the barrow-man. 2) V. Ballen—. 3) [with builders] block that can only be removed by rollers. *Fig.* a ponderous tome or volume, a huge or thundering folio. 4) [in nat. hist.] volvox.

Wámme, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Wampe] 1) Die — eines Ochsen &c., the dewlap of an ox &c.; — des Hirsches, breast, flap of the stag; [with skinners] — der Felle, belly, paunch, V. Feh—; die — ausstechen, to rip up the belly. 2) [Bauch] belly, paunch. 3) [with butchers = Geschlinge] tripe; *it.* —, suet.

Wámmer, *f.* [*pl.* -n] knot [in wood].

Wámms, *n.* [-es, *pl.* Wämmser] [either from the Lat. word of the middle ages *bombasium*, or allied to Wanst = belly] doublet. Kurzes —, Wämmschen, ‖Wämmslein, *n.* jerkin, *it.* jacket, sleeve-waistcoat, [with women] short bedgown, *it.* corset, V. Leibchen; ledernes — ohne Aermel, buff-jerkin, leather waistcoat without sleeves; im bloßen —e seyn, gehen, to be, to go about in one's doublet; ein flanellenes Wämmschen auf dem bloßen Leibe tragen, to wear a flannel-waistcoat next the skin, to wear an under-flannel-waistcoat; [in common people's lang.] Einem das — ausklopfen, Einem ‖—e [= Schläge] geben, to dust or tan any one's jacket for him, to give it him in style, V. Wammsen. *Fig.* Einem Hosen und — ausziehen [in pop. lang.], to strip any one to the skin, *it.* of his last maravedi or farthing.

Wamms-macher, —schneider, *m.* doublet-maker. **—schneiderei,** *f.* doublet-making.

Wámmsen, *v. tr.* [low] Einen — [= prügeln], to tan or dust any one's jacket or hide, to give him a sound thrashing.

Wámpe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) V. Wamme 1). 2) the flank; [in anatomy] the ilia. Einen in die —, in die —n stoßen, to strike any one in the flank, flanks. 3) [Unterleib] abdomen. 4) [Schmeerbauch] [in common people's lang.] paunch. Sich die — füttern, füllen, to stuff one's guts, to lay in a good foundation.

1. Wánd, *f.* [*pl.* Wände] [probably from wenden = to direct or guide] 1) [in its general meaning certain things erected or raised by nature or art] Die hölzernen Wände eines Gebäudes, the carcass of a building; die Wände einer Kutsche, the pannels of a coach; die Wände einer Schaubühne, the side-scenes; von Bäumen und Gesträuchen gezogene grüne —, a live hedge, green wall, V. Hecke; die — eines Berges, the slope, steep side of a mountain, V. Berg—, Fels—; die Wände einer Presse, the cheeks of a press; die Wände eines Gefäßes, the inner walls or sides of any vessel; [in anatomy] — [Magen—], wall, coat of the stomach; [in artillery] die Wände eines Munitionswagens, the cheeks of a tumbril; [in sportsmen's lang.] Wände, the skirts, flaps, lappets, walls of a net, wings of a tunnel-net: die Wände [Rippenstücke] eines Hirsches, Rehes, the ribs of a stag &c., of venison; — [with miners], wall, rock, side; [in coal-mines] man of war, [if impeding further progress] jam or jamb, dyke; den Einsturz der Wände verhüten, to prevent the falling in of the walls [by the spern &c.]; die — hat den Bergmann gefangen [verschüttet], the slack has buried the miner; die — eines Schachtes, sides of a shaft; *it.* eine — [einen Stein] zersetzen, zerstufen, to break, to degrade a stone, a piece of rock, the spern; [in the manege] die — am Pferdehufe, quarter, wall of a horse's hoof; neue —, new quarter; Pferd mit allzu engen Wänden, a hoof-bound horse; [in seamen's lang.] —, shrouds; die große —, main-shrouds; die — anlegen, to fix the shrouds on the mast-head; die — ansetzen, to set up the shrouds; V. Besan—, Fock—, Mars— &c. 2) [usually] the wall [of any building]; eine hölzerne, bretterne —, a wooden, boarded partition; steinerne, gemauerte —, partition-wall of stone, of masonry; [in composition] V. Hinter—, Lehm—, Mittel—, Scheide—, Seiten—, spanische —, Vorder—; sich an die — lehnen, to lean against the wall; mit dem Kopfe wider die —, an die — rennen, to run one's head, to run full butt against the wall. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Er will immer mit dem Kopfe durch die —, he always wants to run full tilt at every thing, to carry his point by brute force; es ärgert ihn die Fliege an der —, he quarrels with his own shadow, the least thing puts him out of temper.

Wand-bank, *f.* bench fastened to the wall. **—bein,** *n.* [in anatomy] parietal bone. **—bekleidung,** *f.* 1) [with joiners] wainscoting, V. Getäfel, Täfelwerk. 2) [Tapete] hangings. **—bude,** *f.* stall, booth. **—fest,** *adj.* and *adv.* fast to the wall. **—fester Spiegel,** pier-glass; mirror let into the wall. **—flechte,** *f.* common yellow wall-lichen. **—fliege,** *f.* wall-fly. **—haken,** *m.* any wall-hook. **—huken,** *m.* [in seamen's lang.] hook-line. **—kalender,** *m.* sheet-almanach. **—kamin,** *n.* backed chimney. **—kirche,** *f.* church without pillars. **—klampe,** *f.* [in seamen's lang.] shroud-cleat. **—klote,** *f.* [in seamen's lang.] shroud-truck. **—knopf, —knoten,** *m.* [in seamen's lang.] double wall-knot, shroud-knot. **—kraut,** *n.* pellitory of the wall, wall wort. **—laus,** *f.* [Wanze] house-bug. **—läusekraut,** *n.* stinking iris, gladdon. **—leuchter,** *m.* sconce; [with lights or arms] lustre; [the plate on it] the sconce-plate. **—moos,** *n.* 1) wall-hypnum. 2) V. —flechte. **—pfeiler,** *m.* [in architecture] engaged or square pillar, pier, piedroit; *it.* semipilaster. **—rahmen,** *m.* [with clothiers &c.] a tenter. **—ring,** *m.* V. Ringnagel. **—ruthe,** *f.* [with miners] any scantling or joist for lining shafts. **—säule,** *f.* engaged, *it.* inserted column; [with a semi-pilaster on each side of it] flanked column. **—schmied,** *m.* [an insect] the death-watch. **—schopper,** *m.* [Mauerspecht] the wall-creeper, spider-catcher. **—schrank,** *m.* closet let into a wall; *it.* closet [usually] placed against a wall. **—schraube,** *f.* any wall-peg or hook with a screw. **—stropp,** *m.* [in seamen's lang.] selvage. ‖**—stuz,** *m.* V. **—uhr. —tau,** *n.* [in seamen's lang.] swifter. Die —taue einer Galeere, shrouds of a galley. **—teppich,** *m.* tapestry, hangings, arras. **—uhr,** *f.* any clock against a wall, house-clock &c.

2. Wánd, *n.* [-es, no *pl.*] [allied to Watt, Fr. *ouatte* = cloth, dress] [provincial] V. Gewand.

Wand-bereiter, *m.* [instead of Gewand-Bereiter] shearer, cropper; V. Tuchscherer. **—schneider,** *m.* V. Gewandschneider.

Wándel, *m.* [-s, no *pl.*] 1) [Veränderung] change. Gott ist ohne —, God is unchangeable. 2) [old] defect, vice, blemish. Ohne —, without blemish. 3) [das Gehen] going, walk. [in sportsmen's lang.] Das Wild hat hier seinen —, the game takes its way here, haunts this spot, V. Wechsel. 4) *Fig.* [Lebens—] conduct, life, V. Lebens—. Sein — ist untadelhaft, his conduct is irreproachable. 5) [Tausch, Verkehr, which see] [chiefly used in the following phrases] Im Handel und —, in the commerce of life; der Handel und — ist sehr lebhaft in diesem Lande, trade is very brisk in this country.

Wandel-baum, *m.* red-berried elder. **—bild,** *n.* V. Trugbild. **—gang,** *m.* 1) V. Spaziergang. 2) V. Lustgang. **—geist,** *m.* ghost that walks. **—glück,** *n.* inconstancy of fortune; *it.* fickle fortune. **—kragen,** *m.* V. Spielkragen. **—kraut,** *n.* common bladder-campion, spatling poppy. **—stein,** *m.* V. Grenzstein. **—stern,** *m.* planet. **—thurm,** *m.* [in ancient war] helepolis. **—weise,** *f.* [in grammar] the mood or mode [of a verb]. Bestimmte or ungebundene, unbestimmte or gebundene, wünschende, gebietende, abgezogene —weise, the indicative, subjunctive, conjunctive, optative, imperative, infinitive, the indicative &c. mood. **—zeit,** *f.* [in grammar] tense.

Wándelbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [wandelhaft] changeable, variable, mutable, inconstant, fickle, V. Veränderlich, Unbeständig. In dieser Welt ist Alles —, every thing in this world is prone to change; das —e Glück, inconstant, fickle fortune; ein —er Sinn, a versatile, fickle mind. 2) [gangbar] pervious, accessible. 3) [not much used, = fehlerhaft, schadhaft] Das Schloß ist — geworden, the lock has got out of order; dieses Gebäude wird — [baufällig], this building is getting out of repair, is falling to decay; diese Uhr wird —, this watch is getting out of order, wants regulating. Syn. V. Veränderlich.

Wándelbarkeit, *f.* changeableness, mutability, instability, inconstancy, fickleness, V. Unbeständigkeit, Veränderlichkeit.

Wándeln, [allied to wandern] I. *v. intr.* [u. w. haben and seyn] [gehen] 1) to wend, to go, to walk, [in composition, V. Lust—]. Stehe auf und wandle [in Scripture], arise and walk; *it.* V. Wandern; *it.* [as a *v. tr.*] einen Weg —, to go a way; diesen Weg bin ich noch nicht gewandelt, I have not yet been or gone this way. 2) [in nat. hist.] Das —de Blatt, the camel-cricket, praying cricket, leaf-fly, spanish horse, mantis. 3) *Fig.* Unsträflich —, to conduct one's self irreproachably, to walk in the path of godliness or virtue; mit Gott, vor Gott —, die Wege Gottes —, to walk before God, to follow the ways of God. II. *v. tr.* 1) [verändern] to change. Das Glück wandelt den Sinn, fortune changes the mind; seine Liebe in Haß —, to change one's love into hatred; sich —, to change, *it.* to vary, to be variable. 2) [little used, = täuschen] to change or exchange. 3) [in law] V. Abwandeln I. 2), Ersetzen, Ersatz leisten. Syn. V. Gehen. Das —, walk, going; *it.* variation; [in theology] die Wandlung [Verwandlung] beim Abendmahle, transubstantiation; [in law] V. Zurückgabe.

Wánderer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* a traveller, a traveller on foot, an itinerant traveller; [sometimes in higher style] pilgrim.

Wándering, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] [Lauf-

planke] gangway [from the quarter-deck to the forecastle].

Wándern, [in Swed. *andra*, Ital. *andare*; in Old Sax. vandrian = to wander about] I. *v. intr.* to go, to travel. Zu Fuß —, to go on foot, to walk, [in pop. but low lang.] to go on footback, to tramp; wir sind den ganzen Tag gewandert, we have been walking, strolling on our legs all day; aus der Stadt —, to go out of the town; V. Aus—; in die Fremde —, to travel abroad, into foreign parts; durch ein Land —, to travel through a country; er ist brav in der Welt herum gewandert, he has seen a great deal of the world, he has travelled a great deal; er wandert beständig herum, he is constantly wandering, roaming, roving, rambling about, [low in this sense] he is always prowling about; eine —de Schauspielergesellschaft, a company or troop of strolling players, a strolling company. II. *v. tr.* Seine Straße —, to pass on, to go one's way; —, in die Fremde — [speaking of journeymen], to travel [which they must do before they can become masters]; dieser Gesell &c. ist or hat gewandert, this journeyman &c. has travelled, has made his tour; er hat drei Jahre auf sein Handwerk — müssen, he has been obliged to travel three years for perfecting himself in his trade or craft. *Fig.* [fam. and comic] Sein Geräth wandert, seine Kleider — zu den Juden, he sells, sold his furniture, clothes to the Jews. Syn. V. Gehen. Das —, V. Wanderung.

Wander-biene, *f.* [in nat. hist.] nomada, wandering bee. **—buch,** *n.* a police-book for a travelling journeyman, in which his name, conduct &c. is written, and which serves as a passport from station to station. **—bündel,** *m.* wallet, travelling bundle, pack. **—drossel,** *f.* the migratory thrush. **—falke,** *m.* the peregrine falcon. **—flecken,** *m.* flying stain or evanescent spot [in the face]. **—geld, —geräth,** *n.* V. Reisegeld &c. **—geselle,** *m.* journeyman on his travels. **—hut,** *m.* V. Reisehut. **—jahre,** *pl.* those years, which journeymen are compelled to spend in travel. Er hat seine —jahre or seine Wanderschaft beendigt, he has finished his travels [as a journeyman]. *Fig.* Wilhelm Meisters —jahre, von Göthe, the Travelling Years [the travelling-years, as it were of a journeyman for perfecting himself in his trade] of Wilhelm Meister, by Goethe. **—kleid, —lust** &c., V. Reisekleid &c. **—leben,** *n.* travelling life, nomadic life, erratic life. **—maus, —ratte,** *f.* [in nat. hist.] the Norway rat. **—raupe,** *f.* the processionary caterpillar, palmer-worm. **—sack,** *m.* V. —bündel. **—smann,** *m.* [in fam. or pop. lang.] a traveller, [chiefly] an itinerant traveller; V. Wanderer. **—spieren,** *pl.* [in seamen's lang.] life-rails. **—stab,** *m.* a traveller's staff. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Den —stab ergreifen, to make a journey on foot, a pedestrian tour; *it.* to emigrate; den —stab weiter setzen, to continue one's way. **—taube,** *f.* the migratory or passenger pigeon. **—zeit,** *f.* Die —zeit der Gesellen, the time when journeymen, upon ceasing to be apprentices, have to travel.

Wánderschaft, *f.* journey: *it.* the tour or travels of a journeyman. Auf die — gehen, to go on one's travels; auf der — seyn, to be on one's travels; von der — kommen, to return from one's travels, V. Wanderjahre. *Fig.* Er hat seine — auf Erden geendigt, he has finished his pilgrimage on earth, his earthly career.

Wánderung, *f.* journey, wandering; *it.* the tour or travels of a journeyman; *it.* pilgrimage, peregrination. Auf seinen —en in der Schweiz, on his travels, rambles or excursions in Switzerland; er ist von seinen langen —en zurückgekommen, he has returned from his long wanderings; [in composition] V. Aus—, Seelen—.

Wánge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears to be the same word as the Swed. *wägg* = Wand or wall; Icel. *vange*, Arab. *wedschnet*; allied to (the English *van* = wing, Lat. *vannus*) Wanne] 1) [certain lateral parts] Die —n einer Presse, einer Drehbank, the cheeks of a press, lathe; [in seamen's lang.] die —, fishes; einen Mastbaum mit —n versehen, befestigen, to fish a mast; [with miners] —n [perhaps instead of Schwingen], wings or vans above on the poles of a hydraulic engine; [in seamen's lang.] cheek or after-piece of a rudder; [with joiners] face of a plane. 2) the cheek. Einem die —n streicheln, to caress or stroke any one's cheeks; auf die — küssen, to kiss the cheek; rothe —n haben, to have red cheeks; die Thränen flossen ihr über die —n, flossen über ihre —n herab, the tears flowed down her cheeks; die Scham röthete ihre —n, shame tinged or mantled her cheeks.

Wangen-bein, *n.* V. Jochbein. **—eisen,** *n.* iron-bands of the wings [above the poles of a hydraulic engine]. **—fortsatz,** *m.* [in anatomy] zygomatic apophysis. **—grübchen,** *n.* dimple. **—hobel,** *m.* V. Gesimshobel. **—muskel,** *m.* [in anatomy] the zygomatic muscle. **—nerv,** *m.* zygomatic nerve. **—scheibe,** *f.* [in domestic oeconomy] honeycomb from the sides of the hive.

Wánke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [instead of Wange] [with cloth-workers] bur, tassel.

Wánkelbar, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Wankelmüthig.

Wánkeln, [from wanken] *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] [rather provincial or in common people's lang.] to waver, to stagger, to totter &c., V. Wanken.

Wankel-laune, *f.* unevenness of temper, fickle temper or disposition. **—muth,** *m.* changeableness of mind, fickleness as to one's mind, inconstancy. **—müthig,** *adj.* and *adv.* changeable, uncertain, versatile, capricious. Ein —müthiger Sinn, Charakter, a versatile mind, character; er ist äußerst —müthig in seinen Entschließungen, he is extremely irresolute, indecisive, wavering in his resolutions; V. Veränderlich, Wandelbar; Syn. V. Unbeständig. **—müthigkeit,** *f.* inconstancy, V. —muth. **—sinn,** *m.* inconstancy, indecision, V. —muth.

Wánken, [allied to winken, schwanken] *v. intr.* to shake, tremble, totter, stagger, vibrate. Die Erde bebte so stark, daß die Häuser wankten, zu — anfingen, the earth heaved so violently, that the houses shook, began shaking; er wankt, er ist im Begriffe, zu fallen, he staggers, he reels, he is on the point of falling; dieser Tisch steht nicht fest, er wankt, this table does not stand firm, it shakes, it is ricketty, [low] it wabbles; ein —der Gang, a tottering walk; im Gehen —, mit —den Tritten gehen, to totter in walking, to walk with tottering steps; *it.* [u. w. seyn] er wankte vom Bette an das Fenster, he tottered from the bed to the window; betrunken war er nach Hause gewankt, he staggered or reeled home drunk; V. Schwanken, Wackeln; der linke Flügel unseres Heeres fing an zu —, the left wing of our army began to waver. *Fig.* Ich werde weder — noch weichen [in fam. lang.], I shall not yield an inch; er wankt in seinem Glauben, sein Glaube wankt, he wavers in his belief, his faith wavers; sein Muth fing an zu —, his courage began to cool; er wankt beständig in seinen Entschließungen, he vacillates constantly in his resolutions, he is always irresolute, full of indecision; in der Rede, in seinen Antworten —, to hesitate, [also] to ramble in one's discourse; der Sieg, sein Glück fing an zu —, the victory, his fortune began to tremble in the scale, to turn; ein —der Thron, a tottering throne. Das —, shaking, tottering, staggering, vacillation; das — der Erdachse, des Mondes &c., nutation, libration of the axis of the earth, libration of the moon &c., V. Schwanken.

Wánn, [is allied to the Lat. *quando*, to the Germ. wen, to wenn] *adv.* when. — werden Sie kommen? when will [or shall] you come? ich weiß nicht — und wie [fam.], I neither know when nor how; es sey, — es wolle, whenever it may, at any time whatever; seit — ist er hier? how long has he been here? [fam.] dann und —, now and then, V. Wenn.

Wánne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Lat. *vannus*; appears to be allied to Wanst, Pfanne &c., to the Lat. *venter*, and to mean something hollow] 1) [Futter—, Schwing—] van, fan, fanners. 2) tub; *it.* V. Bade—. Kleine —, Wännchen, ‖Wännlein, little or small tub.

Wannen-macher, *m.* a maker of vans or fanners; *it.* a cooper. **—macherarbeit,** *f.* work of such a maker &c.

Wánnen, *v. tr.* to winnow [corn &c.], V. Schwingen.

Wánnenweher, Wannenweiher, *m.*, **Wannenweihe,** *f.* [from the verb wannen, as related to the Old Sax. fann, a fan, to Wind, wind, = to blow, to fan] kestrel, stone-gall, stannel, windhover.

Wánnen, *adv.* [obsolete or in higher style] [wo, woher] where? Von —? whence? [improperly but common] from whence? V. Woher.

Wánst, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Wänste] [allied to Wanne, to the Lat. *venter*] [in common people's lang., and comic] the paunch, belly, abdomen. Ein großer, dicker —, a great, big or fat belly; seinen — füllen, to stuff one's guts.

Wánstig, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] paunch-bellied.

Wánze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [instead of Wandse = wall-louse] the bug, cimiss, [in composition] V. Baum—, Bett—, Fliegen—, Nadel—, Pfützen—, Teich—, Wald—, Wasser— &c. Dieses Bett ist voll —n, this bed is full of bugs.

Wanzen-brut, *f.* a hatch, swarm or brood of bugs. **—dille,** *f.* V. Koriander. **—gesicht,** *n.* [in botany] the tick-seed sunflower, coreopsis. **—kraut,** *n.* [in botany] 1) bug-bane, fetid cimicifuga. 2) common herb-christopher, actaea spicata. 3) V. Porsch &c. 4) male fern. 5) purple archangel or dead nettle. 6) stinking iris, gladdon. **—melisse,** *f.* [in botany] bastard balm, balm-leaved archangel. **—mittel,** *n.* any remedy against bugs. **—nest,** *n.* nest of bugs. **—same,** *m.* [in botany] tick-seed, corispermum. **—tod,** *m.* [in pop. lang.] V. —mittel. **—tödter,** *m.* V. —kraut 1). **—wurz,** *f.* V. —kraut 4).

Wánzeit, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] tide and half-tide.

Wánzicht, *adj.* and *adv.* like bugs, bug-

gish. —er Geruch, a buggish or buggy smell; —er Wein [*fig.*, in pop. lang.], stinking wine; das riecht —, that smells buggy.

Wánzig, *adj.* and *adv.* full of bugs, buggy. —es Bett, a buggy bed.

Wáppen, [Wapen] *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [the same as Waffen] arms, escutcheon. Das — eines Fürsten &c., the arms of a prince &c.; ein echtes, regelmäßiges —, true and legitimate, regular arms; ein unechtes —, false arms; erheirathetes —, arms of alliance; abweichendes —, arms falsely blazoned or marshalled; das ist mein —, those are my arms; ein — mit den gehörigen Farben ausmahlen, to blazon arms [with the proper tinctures]; er führt einen Löwen in seinem —, he bears a lion on his arms; sie führen einerlei —, they bear the same arms, coat of arms; sein — mahlen lassen, to have one's arms painted; ein — auf eine Kutsche mahlen lassen, to have one's arms painted on a carriage; auf den alten Grabmählern findet man die — vieler berühmten Familien, the arms of many illustrious families are found on old monuments; in den — kommen sieben Farben vor, seven armorial colours, seven tinctures are used in blazon, [in composition] V. Anspruchs—, Geschlechts—, Gemeinde—, Gnaden—, Reichs—, Stadt— &c.

Wappen=ausleger, *m.* V. —kundige. —balken, *m.* [in heraldry] fesse. —bild, *n.* figure. —buch, *n.* a book containing armorial bearings; *it.* a book on or of heraldry. —decke, *f.* pavilion, mantling of cloth of gold. —farben, *pl.* the armorial colours, the tinctures. —feld, *n.* [in heraldry] escutcheon-field, the field, quarter. —halter, *m.* tenant, [also] supporter, V. Schildhalter. —helm, *m.* helmet. —herold, *m.* a herald. —kenner, *m.* V. —kundige. —könig, *m.* king at arms; *it.* V. —herold. —kunde, *f.* blazon, blazonry, armory, heraldry. —kundige, *m.* armorist, herald, blazoner. —kunst, *f.* V. —kunde. —künstler, *m.* V. —kundige. —mahler, *m.* blazoner; *it.* heraldic painter. —mantel, *m.* mantle, mantling; *it.* V. —decke. —meister, *m.* V. —herold, —könig. —säule, *f.* heraldic column. —schau, *f.* [formerly, at tournaments &c.] inspection, examination of the arms. —schild, *n.* [in heraldry] the shield; scutcheon. —schneider, *m*, —stecher, *m.* heraldic engraver. —spiegel, *m.* V. Spiegel [in seamen's lang.]. —spruch, *m.* the motto, word or saying, the device or devise. —stück, *n.* a part of the field; *it.* a charge, [in the *pl.*] the charges; *it.* the parts of arms. —träger, *m.* V. —halter. —verständige, *m.* V. —kundige. —werk, *n.* V. —buch. —zelt, *n.* V. —decke. —zierde, *f.* [in heraldry] accompaniment.

Wáppnen, [wapnen] [obsolete or in higher style = waffnen] *v. tr.* and *refl.* to arm. Als nun Abraham hörte, ..., wappnete er seine Knechte [in Scripture], and when Abram heard, ..., he armed his trained servants. *Fig.* Sich gegen Etwas —, to guard against any thing.

Wär, [allied to wahr, to the Lat. *verus*, to the Lat. *eram*] [the *imperf.* of seyn] I was, he, she or it was.

Wárd, [the *imperf.* of werden, another form for wurde and chiefly used in a higher or more emphatic style] I, he, she or it was [as an auxiliary verb], became &c., V. Werden.

Wardéin, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in the Lat. of the middle ages *guardianus*, is derived from it, not perhaps immediately, but from the Old werden, warden = to value] [in the mint &c.] the assay-master, [in England the chief person, and who receives the bullion] the warden, [in composition] V. Berg—, Münz—; *it.* — [in England], warden. Der — der fünf Häfen, the warden of the Cinque Ports.

Wardieren, [warden, würdern] [V. Wardein] [in the mint &c.] to assay. Das Gold &c., die Minern —, to assay the gold &c., the ores or mines, V. Proben, Probieren. Das —, assaying, assay.

Wárf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [with weavers] 1) [Eintrag] woof. 2) [Kette] warp.

‖Wárgel, *f.* 1) or —holz, *n.* V. Rollholz, Mangholz. 2) —, V. Stopfnudel.

‖Wárgeln, *v. tr.* to roll, V. Wälzen.

Wárgendistel, V. Feldscharte.

Wárl, Wárrel, *m.* [-s, *pl* -] [allied to Quirl] [in seamen's lang.] swivel.

Warlblock, *m.* swivel-block.

Wárlich, *adv.* and [chiefly] *interj.* verily, V. Wahrlich.

Wárlo, *m.* [Reservegut] [in seamen's lang.] reserve [as a spare-sail &c.].

Wárm, [in Old Lat. *form-us*, Gr. θερμός; some derive it from wahren = to protect, according to which we have here arranged the meanings] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [giving warmth] —e Kleider, ein —er Zeug, warm clothes, a warm stuff; sich — kleiden, to clothe one's self warm; — thun [with founders], to increase the blast, to augment the fire; sich — betten, — sitzen, to sleep warm, to sit warm. 2) [made warm, brought to a certain degree of warmth] —e Tücher auflegen, to lay on warm cloths, to apply hot cloths; —es Wasser, warm water; —e Speisen, [fam.] Warmes, warm or hot food; eine —e Brühe zu sich nehmen, to take some warm broth; —er [gewärmter] Wein, —es Bier, —bier, warmed wine, warmed beer, warm or hot beer; ein —es Bad, a warm bath; —e Bäder, warm baths, thermal waters or springs; eine gute —e Stube, a good warm, a snug well-warmed room; es ist sehr — in dieser Stube, it is very warm in this room; — essen, trinken, die Speisen, das Getränk — zu sich nehmen, to eat warm or hot victuals, to take warm liquids; den Kaffee — trinken, to drink coffee [while] hot or warm; haltet diese Speise am Feuer —, keep this food warm or hot by the fire; — machen, to make warm, to warm, V. Erwärmen; — werden, to become, grow or get warm, to warm; der Ofen wird —, ist —, the stove is getting warm, is warm; das Bad ist —, the bath is warm; wieder — machen, to warm [up] again, over again, to warm up. 3) [containing warmth] Die Luft fängt an —, wärmer zu werden, the air is getting warm, warmer; die Sonne scheint —, sehr —, the sun shines warm, very warm. 4) [feeling &c. warmth] Ich bin —, mir ist —, ich habe —, I am warm; sich — gehen, arbeiten, to walk one's self, work one's self warm. *Fig.* Ein —er Freund, a warm friend; er ist — in der Freundschaft, he is warm in his friendships; eine —e Liebe, a warm, an ardent love; [in fam. lang.] Einem — machen, to make it warm work for any one; man hat uns da — gemacht, da ging es — zu, they gave us a warm reception there, it was a warm or brisk affair there; ich schreibe Ihnen diese Neuigkeiten noch ganz —, I write you this news all fresh, just as it arrives &c.; der Kopf wird ihm gleich —, his blood boils up in a moment, his temper is very warm; Einem den Kopf — machen, to put any one into a passion, into a heat. Syn. V. Schwül.

Warm=bad, *n.* thermal waters, warm or hot spring. —bier, *n.* or —es Bier, hot or warm beer, [in England with some gin in it] purl, [if with eggs beaten up in it] flip. —blütig, *adj.* and *adv.* warm-blooded. Die Säugethiere sind —blütige Thiere, the mammalia are warm-blooded animals. — brunnen, *m.* hot spring.

Wärme, *f.* [V. Warm] warmth, heat. Die — der Sonne, des Feuers, the heat &c. of the sun, of the fire; die thierische natürliche —, animal, natural heat; viel natürliche — besitzend, of a warm temperament; — haben, empfinden, to be warm, to feel warm; [in physics] die eigenthümliche [spezifische] —, the specific heat; — und Kälte ertragen können, to be able to support heat and cold. *Fig.* Die — der Schreibart, the warmth of the style; mit — sprechen, schreiben, to speak, write with warmth; er nimmt sich seiner Freunde mit — an, he espouses warmly or zealously the cause of his friends; es ist viel — und Leben in dem Vortrage dieses Schriftstellers, in den Arbeiten dieses Mahlers, there is a great deal of warmth and animation in the compositions of this writer, in the works of this painter.

Wärme=grad, *m.* the degree of heat; *it.* the temperature. Der gewöhnliche —grad der Luft, the usual temperature of the air. —leitend, *adj.* and *adv.* [in physics] conducting caloric. —leitender Körper, ein — leiter, a conductor of caloric. —maß, *n.* 1) V. —grad. 2) V. —messer. —materie, *f.* V. —stoff —messer, *m.* a thermometer, [for measuring the specific heat of any body] calorimeter. —sammler, *m.* [in physics] condenser or collector of caloric. —stoff, *m.* caloric. —stoffempfänglichkeit, —stofffähigkeit, *f.* Die —stoffempfänglichkeit eines Körpers, the capacity of any body for caloric; die —stoffempfänglichkeit der Körper ist verschieden, the capacity of bodies for caloric is different. —stoffempfänglichkeitenmesser, V. —messer. —zeiger, *m.* a thermoscope.

Wärmen, [V. Warm] *v. tr.* to warm, to heat. Wieder —, to warm or heat again, over again, to warm up; das Bett, Betttücher, Wasser —, to warm the bed, bed-clothes, to heat water; seine Hände —, to warm one's hands; — Sie sich [am Ofen, Feuer &c.], warm yourself [at the stove, fire &c.]; sich in der Sonne —, to warm one's self, to bask in the sun; gewärmte Speisen, hot or warm victuals; ein Zimmer —, to warm or heat a room; dieser Ofen wärmt gut, this stove heats well; *proverb* sich bei fremdem Feuer — [in fam. lang.], to make use of another, of another man's purse &c.; [with surgeons] to foment a wound; [with smiths] das Eisen — [glühen], to heat the iron; den Stahl —, to heat the steel [for tempering]; Ziegelsteine —, to give the tiles a second burning; *it.* an der Sonne —, to warm in the sun; — [with chemists], to insolate. Das —, V. Wärmung.

Wärm=becken, *n.* warming-pan, V. Bettwärmer; *it.* [with cooks] heater, hot plate or dish [for a haunch &c.]. —esse, *f.* [with smiths] chafery for copper. —feuer, *n.* a chamber-fire, fire in a grate or chamber-stove. —flasche, *f.* V. Bettflasche. —kasten, *m.* [with bookbinders] heater; *it.* —kasten or —kästchen, *n.* a foot-stove. — korb, *m.* a basket for airing linen. — lampe, *f.* [die Thermolampe] thermolamp.

—ofen, *m.* 1) baking-oven for pasteboard, papier maché. 2) [with silver-gilders] stove. 3) a stove for keeping cooked food hot. — pfanne, *f.* 1) V. Kohlenpfanne. 2) V. Bettwärmer; [in salterns] the copper, boiler [for bay-salt]. —ſtoff, *m.* V. Wärmeſtoff. —ſtube, *f.* V. —zimmer. —tuch, *n.* hot cloth, hot flannel &c. [for a patient]. —zange, *f.* [with smiths] shingling tongs, the tongs. —zeiger, *m.* V. Wärmemeſſer. —zimmer, *n.* [in continental theatres] a green room with a fire in it for the public [answering somewhat to the English saloon]; [in a convent] warming-place.

Wärmeland, Wármeland, *n.* [in geography] Waermeland [province of Sweden].

Wärmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [little used] one who warms or heats; a warmer, heater. 2) V. Bettwärmer.

Wärmung, *f.* warming, heating; [in physics] calefaction; [with surgeons] fomentation; [with chemists] insolation.

Wárnen, [from wahren, called in Swed. *wärna*] *v. tr.* Einen —, to warn any one; ich warne Sie als Freund, I warn, caution, advise you as a friend; er iſt hinlänglich gewarnt worden, he has been sufficiently warned, put on his guard; ich habe Sie nun einmal gewarnt, nun ſind Sie gewarnt, I have warned you once, you are now warned; Einen vor einer Gefahr —, to warn any one of a danger; thun Sie das nicht mehr, ich warne Sie, don't do that again, I give you fair warning, I advise you not to do that again; Einen in der Stille amtlich or gerichtlich —, to admonish any one privately and officially. Das —, V. Warnung. Syn. Warnen, Einen, Abrathen, Einem Warnen [the act of warning] may take place through the medium of any sign, abrathen [the act of dissuading] only through that of words. Passengers are put on their guard by certain Warnungszeichen or signs of warning, when a roof is being fresh tiled &c. in a street. A person warnt [warns] another only of a danger or misfortune, he räth ab [dissuades] him from something, when he represents to him generally the reasons, why he ought not to do something.

Wárnung, *f.* warning. Dieſer Vorfall iſt eine gute —, kann zur — dienen, this accident is a good warning, may serve as a warning; das iſt eine gute — für ihn, that is a good warning for him; laſſen Sie ſich dieſes zur — dienen, let this be a warning, a remembrance to you; wenn Sie der — nicht folgen, wird es Ihnen übel bekommen, if you don't attend to this warning, it will fare ill with you.

Wárſchau, *n.* [-s] [in geography] Warsaw.

Wárte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) keep, watch-tower. 2) [with an alarm-bell] belfry; [on the coast] phare, pharos, semiphare, beacon, martello-tower; [in astronomy] observatory; [in old fortification] barbican. Von dieſer — hat man eine ſchöne Ausſicht, there is a beautiful view from this watch-tower; es iſt immer Jemand auf der —, there is always some one on the barbican &c. 3) [Wache] [little used] watch, guard.

Wärtel, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [formerly] V. Gries—, Kampf—.

Wárten, [from wahren = to see] I. *v. intr.* to wait. Auf Einen, auf Etwas —, [seldom and obsolete] Eines, einer Sache —, to wait for any one, something, a thing; er ſoll bis um ein Uhr —, he is or [if speaking to a servant] you are to wait 'till one o'clock; man wartet auf Sie, one is, people are waiting for you; nur darauf wartet man noch, that is all they or we are yet waiting for; mit Etwas —, to put off any thing; — Sie mit Ihrer Abreiſe, bis es ſchönes Wetter iſt, put off your departure, until it is fine weather; man hat mich — laſſen, they kept me waiting, I was kept waiting, [fam.] dancing attendance; er hat lange auf ſich — laſſen, he has kept people waiting; Einen vor der Thür — laſſen, to let any one wait, to keep any one waiting at the door; auf ein Amt, auf eine Erbſchaft —, to wait for a place, an inheritance; auf Briefe —, to expect letters; da könnte ich, man, er &c. lange — [in fam. lang], there I, people, he &c. may wait, might wait; da können Sie lange — [in fam. lang.], you may wait long enough for that; warte! wenn ich dich erwiſche [in fam. lang.], wait till I catch you, that's all! just let me get hold of you! die Strafe wartet auf dich, wartet deiner, punishment awaits you; welches Schickſal wartet meiner noch? what fate still awaits me? for what fate am I reserved? *proverb.* lange — or langes — verdrießt, wer — muß, dem wird die Zeit lang, long waiting tires, having to wait long makes the time run heavy; *proverb.* wer — kann, erlebt Alles, he who can wait, lives to see most things; *it.* auf Etwas —, to expect something; darauf habe ich lange gewartet, I have expected that a long time. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Einem auf den Dienſt —, V. under Lauern. Das —, waiting, expectation. Ein langes —, a long waiting; nach vergeblichem —, after waiting in vain; ich bin des —s müde, I am tired of waiting. II. *v. tr.* to nurse, to attend or wait upon. Eines or einen Kranken —, to nurse a sick person; Kinder —, to nurse children; ein Pferd —, to dress a horse; ein gut gewartetes Pferd, a well dressed horse; dieſe Pflanze will wohl gewartet ſeyn, this plant must be carefully nurtured; ſeines Amtes, ſeines Berufes —, to discharge the functions of one's office well, to discharge or do one's duty. Das —, V. Wartung. Syn. Warten, Abwarten, Erwarten. The main idea conveyed by Warten [to wait] is that of remaining in the same situation, in one place, in one position without requiring any secondary idea to complete its full meaning. I have gewartet [waited] here more than an hour, merely says: I can no longer remain inactive, I must resolve upon something. Abwarten [await] is distinguished from warten by the preponderating secondary idea of continuing the Warten [act of waiting] until the result of that thing is obtained, which is to put an end to the Warten. Finally erwarten [to expect] is distinguished from both by the prominent accessory idea of something about to happen. According to the nature of this something is the erwarten either agreeable or disagreeable. V. also Harren.

Wart-baum, *m.* [with masons when building] pole hung out [as a warning to passengers]. —frau, *f.* a nurse. —geld, *n.* Das — geld eines Wärters, the wages of a man-nurse, money for nursing; —geld eines Kutſchers &c., den wir aufhalten, remuneration for a coachman's &c. loss of time: dieſer Beamte ſteht auf —geld, hat 600 Gulden — geld, this civil officer is waiting for a vacancy or appointment, has a salary of 600 florins provisionally. —magd, *f.* a nurse, [if for children = Kindsmagd, Kinderwärterinn] nursemaid. —thurm, *m.* V. Warte 2).

Warte-frau, —geld, V. Wartfrau &c. —ſaal, *m.*, —ſtube, *f.*, —zimmer, *n.* [Vorzimmer] waiting-room, anteroom, antechamber.

Wärter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a man-nurse, a male attendant on a sick person, [of a madman] keeper. —inn, *f.* a nurse. Er iſt krank, er muß einen —, eine —inn haben, he is ill, he must have some man to nurse him, must have a nurse; [in composition] V. Gefangen—, Kranken—, Kinder—inn, Thor—, Thür—.

Wártung, *f.* Die — eines Kranken, der Kinder, the nursing of a patient, of the children; die — der Pferde, the dressing of horses; gute — haben, to have good nursing, to be well taken care of; dieſe Kinder haben ſchlechte —, these children are badly nursed, are ill cared for.

Warúm? [sometimes laying the stress on the first syllable] [instead of um was = weßwegen = on what account] I. *adv.* [as a question] why? — hat er es gethan? why has he done it? why did he do it? — nicht? why not? — denn? why then? wherefore then? — das? und — das? why that? and why so pray? — bleiben Sie nicht hier? why don't you stay here? — ſagt er das? why does he say that? — ſorgt ihr nicht für eure Sachen? why don't you mind your affairs? II. *a relat. pron.* wherefore, why. Er ging fort, ohne zu ſagen —, he went out, away &c. without saying why, without assigning any reason for so doing; es iſt kein Grund vorhanden, ich ſehe nicht ein, —, — ich, er &c. es nicht thun ſollte, there is no reason, I don't see, why I, why he &c. should not do it. III. *n.* [in fam. lang.] the why, the wherefore. Er iſt fort, das — weiß Niemand, he is off, nobody knows the reason why, nobody knows the why and the wherefore.

Wärwolf, V. Währwolf.

Wärze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Fr. *verr-ue* and *porr-eau*, Lat. *verr-uca*, Old Sax. wear, perhaps allied to an old wor (empor) = high] wart. Er hat —n im Geſichte &c., he has warts in his face &c.; ſeine Hände ſind voll —n, his hands are covered with warts; eine — abſchneiden, ausrotten, to cut off, extirpate a wart; dieſes Pferd hat —n an den Füßen, this horse has corns on his feet, spavins on his legs; die — an der Bruſt, nipple [of men and women], [of women only] teat, pap; kleine —, Wärzchen, ||Wärzlein, little wart; die kleinen Wärzchen auf der Haut, auf der Zunge, little pimples on the skin, tongue; — [in anatomy], papillae. [in botany] warts, papillae; einige Wurzeln ſind mit —n bedeckt, gewiſſe Wurzeln haben —n, some roots are covered with tubercles; [in pyrotechny] die — am Fuße eines Raketenſtockes, the button, knob at the foot of a rocketstick.

Warzen-aloe, *f.* [in botany] the warted aloe. —backe, *f.* [in conchology] any of the volutes that are papillary at the tip, forming the division called melon, viz. the Ethiopian crown, the melon tun &c. —bucket, *m.* the papillose doris. —dotter, *m.* the white nipple nerite. —eichel, *f.* [in conchology] warty balanite. —flechte, *f.* pitted warty lichen. —flunder, *m.* [a fish] the rough flounder. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* warty, mammillary, mammiform, papillary, verrucose. [in anatomy] Die —förmigen Erhöhungen der Gehirnhöhlen, the mammillary eminences of the ventricles of the brain. — fortſatz, *m.* [in anatomy] papillary tubercle [of the liver]. —freſſer, *m.* [die —freſſende Heuſchrecke] the verrucivorous cricket. — käfer, *m.* the cantharis. —kopf, *m.* stargazer, uranoscopus. —kraut, *n.* [in botany] 1) caterpillar. 2) lampsana, warty succory-

hawkweed. 3) european heliotrope. 4) the common marigold or calendula. 5) V. Porſch. —kreis, *m.* V. —ring. —kürbis, *m.* [in botany] the warted gourd. —maul, *n.* 1) [low] mouth all warty. 2) V. Blutegel. —melone, *f.* cantalupe. —mittel, *n.* remedy against warts, [with silly people] charm against warts. —ring, *m.* areola of the nipple. —rippe, *f.* the Cornwall heart-cockle with rugged girdles, Venus verrucosa. —ſcheide, *f.* nippled ascidia. —ſchnecke, *f.* 1) verrucose murex. 2) the papilla helix. —ſchnirkel, *m* [in conchology] the mammillary helix. —ſchwanz, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the papillose balistes. —ſtein, *m.* [in mineralogy] 1) mammiform stone, wart stone [part of the echinite]. 2) mammiform stalactite or stalagmite, *it.* matite, nipple-stone. —ſtern, *m.* [in nat. hist.] papillary sea-star. —zahn, *m.* mammiform tooth. Thiere mit —zähnen, animals with mammiform teeth. —zirkel, *m.* V. —ring.

Wärzig, *adj.* and *adv.* full of warts, warty, [in anatomy and botany] papillary, mammillary, verrucose. —e Hände, warty hands; [in anatomy] das —e Zungenhäutchen, the papillary membrane; [in botany] —e Wurzel, papillary root; —e Pflanzen, Blätter, verrucose, warty plants, leaves.

Wās and **Wás,** [allied to wer, war] I. *interrog. pron. indecl.* what. — iſt ſchöner, als &c., what is more beautiful than &c.; — ſagt er? what does he say? — iſt das? what is that? — iſt Ihnen? — fehlt Ihnen? what's the matter with you? — gibt's? what is going on? [fam.] what's the row? — iſt zu thun? what's to be done? von — iſt die Rede? what's the matter? what is the subject of discussion? an — denken Sie? what are you thinking about, of or on? mit — beſchäftigt er ſich? what does he occupy himself with? für — hältſt du mich? what do you take me for? — iſt das für ein Menſch? what man is that? who is he? — für ein Thier iſt dieſes? what [kind of] animal is this? — für Wetter iſt es? what kind or sort of weather is it? — für Bäume? what trees [i. e. what sort, genus &c. of trees]? — für Bäume! what trees [i. e. what magnificent &c. trees]! — nützt mich das? what's the good of that to me? — das für ein läſtiger Menſch iſt! what a bore that fellow is! —! [wie!] ihr unterſteht euch &c.? what! you dare &c.? what! do you dare &c.? — für eine Unverſchämtheit! what brass! what impudence! — [warum] lachſt du? what are you laughing at? why do you laugh? — quälen Sie mich ſo? why do you bother, worry me so? *it.* [absolutely] —? what? what did you say? ei —, laßt mich in Ruhe! what! can't you let me alone! come, let me alone, can't ye? ach —, heirathen! eh what, I marry! II. *relative pronoun.* 1) Das iſt Alles, — ich habe, that is all, that I have; es ſey, — es wolle, whatever it be; ich wollte lieber ich weiß nicht — thun [fam.], I would rather do I don't know what; — auch daraus entſtehen mag, whatever may happen in consequence, may result from it; — für Gründe, — für gute Gründe man ihm auch anführen mag, whatever reasons, good reasons may be assigned to him; Sie mögen ſagen, — Sie wollen, you may say whatever you like, [that is] whatever you may say, [also] it is in vain for you to talk; — Sie mir ſagen, iſt gewiß, that, which you say is certain, what you say is certain; — das Schlimmſte iſt, iſt, [better style: das Schlimmſte aber iſt,] daß &c., that, which is the worst, is, that &c.; — mich betrifft, for my part, as for me, as far as I am concerned; wenn Sie wüßten, — für ein Vergnügen es iſt &c., if you did but know, what a pleasure it is &c.; [in fam. lang.] ſie läuft — ſie kann, she runs as fast as she can; Sie glauben nicht, — ſie ſchön ſingen kann, you don't know how beautifully she sings. 2) [in fam. lang., for Etwas] something, [low] summet. Ich habe dir — zu ſagen, I have something to tell you, to say to you; ich merke —, I observe something; merkſt du —? do you remark any thing? haben Sie — Neues gehört? have you heard any news, any thing new? 3) [in fam. lang., for wie] — ich dir ſage, er kommt, just as I tell you, he is coming, he is coming I assure you. III. *n.* Ein unbekanntes —, ein ich weiß nicht —, a something I don't know what; Niemand weiß das Wie und — [in fam. lang.], nobody knows the why and the wherefore.

Wäſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) washing, wash. [with miners] — der Erze &c., the washing, buddling of ores &c.; eine — halten, anſtellen, to have a wash; eine — haben, an der — ſeyn, to have or to be having a wash, to be at the wash; das Leinengeräth in die — geben, in die — thun, to give the linen, the things or dirty clothes for the wash, *it.* to send them to the wash; dieſes Kleid iſt in der —, this dress is in the wash, [if one does not wash at home] is at the wash; die — koſtet ſo und ſo viel, the washing costs so much; dieſer Flecken geht nicht anders heraus, als in mehreren —n, this stain will not be got out but by several washings. 2) [Weißzeug] the linen. Weiße, reine, friſche —, clean linen, clean things; ſchwarze, beſchmutzte —, foul linen, dirty things; Hemden &c. zur ſchwarzen — thun, to put shirts &c. with the dirty or soiled things; grobe, feine, ſchöne —, coarse, fine, beautiful linen; — ohne Spitzen, smooth linen; — machen, verfertigen, nähen, to make up linen &c. garments; friſche — anziehen, to put on clean linen or things; er zieht alle Tage weiße — an, wechſelt die — alle Tage, he puts on clean undergarments, he changes his body-garments every day; er hält viel auf ſchöne —, he is fond of fine linen; [in composition] V. Bett—, Kinder—, Leib—, Tiſch— &c. 3) [with miners = Waſchhaus] the buddle, *it.* the wreck; [in England] the building containing the loob, sump or pit, the buddle and the wreck; [sometimes] the stream-works, launder-house, laundry.

Wäſch-buch, *n.* 1) list, inventory of linen, of the house-linen. 2) V. —zettel. —geld, *n.* money for the washing. —kammer, *f.* 1) wash-house, washing-room. 2) laundry-room. —kaſten, *m.* wardrobe, closet or press for linen. —korb, *m.* a basket for linen; [for soiled linen] the buck-basket. —leine, *f.* clothes-line. —mange, *f.*, —rolle, *f.* mangle, calender. —ſchrank, *m.* V. —kaſten. —ſeil, *n.* V. —leine. —verzeichniß, *n.*, —zettel, *m.* list of the soiled linen, the wash-list; [if the prices be affixed to it] wash-bill. Hat die Wäſcherinn den —zettel? has the washerwoman got the list [of the things]?

1. Wäſchen, [appears to be the same word as wiſchen, allied to the Fr. *gouache, gâche, gâchis,* to Waſſer] *irr. v.tr.* and *intr.* 1) to wash. Die Hände —, ſich —, to wash one's hands, to wash [one's self]; gebt Waſſer zum —, zum Hände —, give me some water for washing, to wash my hands; ſie wuſch ihm die Füße, she washed his feet; Wäſche zum — geben, to give clothes to be washed; das Leinengeräth iſt noch nicht ge—, the linen is not yet washed: ſie wäſcht mir, she washes for me; man wäſcht Ihnen, your washing is done or found for you; mit Seife —, to wash with soap, [with washerwomen] to soap in; morgen werden wir —, to morrow we shall wash; die Wäſche aus dem erſten Waſſer, aus dem Gröbſten —, to soap the linen into scald, into the second water; das Geſchirr — [with scullions &c.], to wash the kitchen-utensils, to wash up the plates and dishes, the cups and saucers &c., V. Spülen; die Schrift — [with printers], to wash the type [rincing it afterwards at the rincing-trough]; die gepochten Erze — [with miners], to wash, *it.* to lue or tramble the stamped ores; die Tücher &c nach dem Färben — [with dyers], to wash [out the] cloths &c. after dveing; ſich den Hals —, *it.* ſich die Kehle, die Gurgel —, to wash one's neck, [also] throat, *it.* to gargle one's throat, *it* [*fig.*, in common people's lang.] to wet one's whistle; *proverb.* eine Hand wäſcht die andere, one hand washes the other; do a kindness, receive a kindness; *proverb.* V. under Mohr; ich waſche meine Hände in Unſchuld [rather proverbial], I wash my hands of it; das gemahlene Gold —, den Goldteig — [with gilders], to wash the ground gold, the gold paste. *Fig.* Einem den Kopf — [in fam. lang. and comic], to read any one a sharp lecture, to give him a good set down; das hat ſich gewaſchen [in common people's lang.], that is capital, good, [vulgar] that's the ticket, that's your sort, that's the go. 2) [to wash as it were properly, V. Verwiſchen] [with painters] Eine Zeichnung —, to wash a drawing, to lave a design; gewaſchene Zeichnung, a washed drawing; gewaſchenes Blatt, a print in imitation of a washed drawing, a print washed. Das —, act of washing, the washing, [old or comic] lavation; the washing, wash [of linen &c.]; das — [with Romanists], the washing [of the feet at the altar], [if of the feet of twelve poor people] the mandatum; [of the fingers at mass] lavabo; das — [of ores and metals], washing, buddling, luing, the lavation; [in various trades and arts] washing; [with painters] washing; [in chemistry] the lotion [of any medicine].

Waſch-amber, *m.* [in mineralogy] prepared amber, common yellow amber. — bank, *f.* washing stool or bench. —bär, *m.* 1) [in nat. hist.] racoon, coati. 2) *Fig.* [in fam. people's lang. and comic] a person fond of or performing frequent ablutions. Die Engländer ſind rechte —bären, the English are regular ablutionists. —becken, *n* 1) washing-bason, wash-hand-bason. —becken einer Sacriſtei, the laver in the sacristy, ewer in the vestry. 2) [in nat. hist. the Rieſenmuſchel] the giant clam or chama. —beſen, *m.* [with miners] a launder-besom. —blaſe, *f.* V. —keſſel. —bläuel, *m.* [in Germany] a beater or mallet for washing clothes. — bühne, *f.* [with miners] launder-table —bütte, —butte, *f.* vat for washing the grounds in. —eiſen, *n.* [with miners] crude iron from buddled iron-ore. —erde, *f.* V. Walkererde. —erz, *n.* [with miners] ore or mine for the buddle; *it.* the washed or lued ore. —faß, *n.* wash-tub, buck-tub. —fell, *n.* V. —leder. —frau, *f.* washer-woman, laundress. —gefäß, *n.* V —faß. —geld, *n.* money for washing, for the wash. —gelte, *f.* V. —faß. —geräth, *n.* 1) linen. 2) articles for getting up linen, for laundry. —geſchworene, *m.* [with miners] V. — ſteiger. —gold,

gold-dust, [with metallurgists] the flour. — handſchuhe, *pl.* gloves that may be washed. —haus, *n.* a wash-house, laundry. —herd, *m.* [with miners] the sump or loob, floor of the buddle. —holz, *n.* V. —bläuel. —junge, *m.* [with miners] boy at the buddle or wreck. —keſſel, *m.* copper. —kiſte, *f.* V. —küſte. —klammer, *f.*, —klämmchen, *n.* clothes-peg. —klöpfel, *m.* V. —bläuel. —korb, *m.* 1) a basket for washing horse-hair, wool &c. in. 2) clothes-basket, buck-basket. —kraut, *n.* V. Seifenkraut. —krücke, *f.* V. —küſte —kübel, *m.* buck-tub, V. —faß. —kufe, *f.* V. —bütte. —kupfer, *n.* [with miners] copper from buddled or washed ore. —küſte, *f.* [with miners] the rake for buddling. —lappen, *m.* dish-clout. —lauge, *f.* the lie. —leder, *n.* wash-leather. —ledern, *adj.* of wash-leather. —lohn, *m.* V. —geld. —magd, *f.* char-woman. —manier, *f.* [with drawing-masters &c.] washing [of pencil-drawings]. —maſchine, *f.* a washing-machine. —meiſter, *m.* [at courts] master of the laundry. —mühle, *f.* [with miners] mill for buddling. —pinſel, *m.* [with artists] pencil for washing or laying designs. —plan, *m.* V. —herd. —platz, *m.* washing-place, lavatory [if near the kitchen] wash-house. —probe, *f.* [with miners] assay of or with buddled ore. —ſcheidebank, *f.* [with miners] the buddle, buddling-vessel; *it.* the wreck. —ſchürze, *f.* washerwoman's apron. —ſchwamm, *m.* spunge. —ſeife, *f.* soap, [especially] soft or yellow soap, [in England for the washing-stand] brown soap, Windsor-soap. —ſilber, *n.* [Silberkuchen] silver-amalgam [for distilling and then heating in a crucible &c.]. —ſteiger, *m.* [with miners] foreman of the laundry. —ſtein, *m.* 1) stone-slab. 2) [with miners] V. —eiſen. —thon, V. Walkerthon. —tiſch, *m.* washing-table, washing-stand. —trog, *m.* a washing-trough; [with miners] the trough [leading to the loob]; [with printers] the rincing-trough; [in paper-mills] mill-trough [for the pulp before conversion to thick and slab]; *it.* the vat-trough, settler. —wanne, *f.* V. —faß. —waſſer, *n.* water for washing [such as soft or rain-water]; *it.* a cosmetic, a wash for the skin; *it.* [with cooks &c. Spülwaſſer] water for washing up, for rincing. Bringt —waſſer, bring some water to wash in or with. —weib, *n.* V. —frau. —werk, *n.* 1) launder buddle, stream-work. 2) V. —erz. —wolle, *f.* wool soaped and washed. —zeug, *n.* V. —geräth 1). —zinn, *n.* stream-tin. —zuber, *m.* V. —bütte.

2. **Wäſchen,** [in old Germ. *wâsgan*, Sanse. *wad*; appears to be the same as ſchwatzen, as the Lat. *suad-eo*] *v. intr.* [in pop. lang.] to chatter, gossip. Das —, gossip, [with the higher orders] small talk.

Waſchmaul, *n.* [in common people's lang.] gossip, chatterbox, old washerwoman.

Wäſchen, V. 1. Waſchen.

1. **Wäſcher, Wäſcher,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] —inn, *f.* a man-washer; a laundress; a washerwoman; *it.* [with miners] buddler, V. Aufwäſcherinn, Erz—, Gold—, Silber—.

Waſcher-lohn, *m.* money for washing.

2. **Wäſcher, Wäſcher,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [in common people's lang.] a gossip, V. Waſchen 2).

1. **Waſcherei, Wäſcherei,** *f.* 1) [in a bad sense] bad washing, smudging, mudding. Eine elende —, a wretched smudge or wash. 2) a place for washing, lavatory, washing-establishment.

2. **Waſcherei, Wäſcherei,** *f.* [in common people's lang. = Klatſcherei, Schwätzerei] gossip, [low] scan-mag.

Wäſchhaft, V. Schwatzhaft, Plauderhaft.

Wäſen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [another form for Raſen, Fr. *gazon*; appears to be derived from the old waſen = wachſen = to grow, as Raſen, from rieſen, some ally it to the Gr. ἄσις, and at all events hold it connected with the Gr. ὄασις] 1) [mostly in common people's lang., with gardeners &c. instead of Raſen] turf, sward. Mit — belegen, to lay down turf or sward, to turf; — ſtechen, to cut or pare turf. 2) [Schindanger] lay-stall. ‖3) [Reisbündel] fagot.

Waſen-bank, *f.* bank of turf. ‖—binder, *m.* fagot-maker. ‖—holz, *n.* fagot-wood. —meiſter, *m.* V. Abdecker. —meiſterei, *f.* V. Abdeckerei. —ſtück, *n.* [with gardeners] grass-plat or plot, lawn, green; [if to an inn] the bowling-green. —wall, *m.* rampart covered with turf.

Wásgau, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [mountain-chain in Alsace and Rhenish Bavaria] the Vosges.

Wäſig, *adj.* and *adv.* turfy.

Wáſſer, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in Low. Sax. and Engl. *water*, Swed. *wate*, Gr. ὕδωρ; probably from waten = to wade, as the Lat. *aqua* belongs to *ago*, Woge to bewegen, and as the Lat. *vad-um* = sea is likewise derived from *vado* = to go] 1) water. Helles, gutes, trinkbares —, clear, good, drinkable water; hartes —, hard water; wildes —, natural water [not canal or pipe-water], [in contradistinction to mineral-water] extraneous water; mineraliſche —, mineral waters; ſüßes, friſches, ſtehendes, fließendes —, sweet or fresh, stagnant, running water, [in compositions] V. Bach—, Brunnen—, Ciſternen—, Fluß—, Meer—, Pfützen—, Quell—, Regen—, Salz—, Sauer—, Schnee—, Sumpf—, Tag—, Weih—; er trinkt nichts als —, he drinks nothing but water, he is a water-drinker, [in England in contempt] a tea [or tee-]-totaller; Sie haben zu viel — unter dieſen Wein gethan, es iſt ja faſt lauter —, you have put too much water to this wine, you have tempered this wine too much, why it's water bewitched; Jemand bei — und Brod, auf — und Brod ſetzen [in law, as a punishment], to put any one on bread and water; zu — und Brod verurtheilt ſeyn, to be sentenced to bread and water; dieſe Stiefel halten kein —, these boots are impervious to wet, are water-proof; Etwas in — kochen, to boil or cook any thing in water; zu — werden, to turn to water, to melt [as snow &c.], *it.* to turn to water, to become too serous, too watery; *proverb.* es wird noch viel — verlaufen, bis dieſes geſchieht, the stream [of time] will run a long time, before this happens; *proverb.* V. under Still. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Zu — werden, to be ruined, to go off in smoke; dieſe Sache iſt zu — geworden, this thing has all ended in smoke; Einem Etwas zu — machen, to make any one's projects miscarry, to throw cold water on them; *proverb.* — in das Meer, in den Rhein &c. tragen, to carry coals to Newcastle; *proverb.* das — auf ſeine Mühle leiten, to bring grist to one's mill; V. under Fiſch, Fiſchen, Mühle, Reichen, Trüben, Verdienen. 2) a body of water, a collection of waters, the water or waters; *it.* an expanse of water. Ein breites, tiefes, ſchiffbares —, a broad, deep, navigable piece of water; ein fiſchreiches —, a piece of water [as a pond &c.] well stocked with fish, full of fish; am —, at the water's edge or side, at the water-edge, water-side; kleines —, Wäſſerchen, ‖Wäſſerlein, a sheet of water, a streamlet, rivulet, garden-lake, park-lake &c.; über dem —, jenſeits des —s, over or across the water; ſich in's — werfen, to throw one's self into the water; dieſer Pudel geht gut in's —, this poodle takes the water well, is a good water-dog; *fig.* [low] ſie geht gern in's —, she is not particularly chaste, she is a loose fish; ein Schiff &c. in's — laſſen, to launch a ship &c.; das — ging ihm bis an den Hals, the water came up to his neck; das — iſt hoch, niedrig, the water is deep or high, low or shallow; ein Land unter — ſetzen, to lay a land under water; die Mühle ſteht unter —, the mill-race runs over, the mill is swamped, the mill-leat is choked; unter dem — wieder hervor kommen, to come up [again] to the surface; zu — und zu Lande, by sea and land; [in seamen's lang.] ablaufendes —, V. Ebbe; auflaufendes, ſteigendes or wachſendes —, V. Flut; hohl —, heavy sea; zwiſchen Wind und —, between wind and water; Schiff, das viel — zieht, a ship, that draws much water; Schiff, das viel — fallen läßt, vessel with a pink stern, that does not make good steerage-way; — ſchlagen, to bale or pump water [i. e. bilge-water]. 3) any prepared water. Wohlriechendes —, any perfumed or scented water [as lavender-water &c.]; abgezogene, gebrannte —, distilled, strong waters, liqueurs or spirits; Köllniſch —, eau de Cologne; ungariſches —, Hungary-water; zuſammenziehendes, blutſtillendes —, a styptic [water], dutch drops &c.; herzſtärkendes —, a cordial; [in composition] V. Aetz—, Augen—, Gold—, Kalk—, Kirſchen—, Königs—, Lavendel—, Lebens—, Magen—, Pomeranzenblüt—, Roſen—, Scheide—, Wund—, Zimmt— &c. 4) [certain fluids secreted in the body] Die Augen ſtehen ihm voll —, his eyes are full of tears; das — [der Schweiß] läuft ihm über das Geſicht herunter, the perspiration runs or streams down his face; der Mund wird ihm voll —, das — läuft ihm in den Mund, im Munde zuſammen [in a proper as well as figurative sense], his mouth waters; als man ihn öffnete, fand man die Bruſt voll —, when he was opened, his chest was found full of water; die Blaſenpflaſter ziehen Blaſen voll klaren —s, blisters draw bladders full of clear water; ſein — laſſen, abſchlagen [in fam. lang.], to make water, [low] to pump ship; er hat dem Arzt ſein — gezeigt, he shewed his water to the physician; ſie wird bald gebähren, das — [Kinds—] iſt ihr angebrochen, angegangen, the child will soon be delivered, her water has broke. 5) *Fig.* [a lustre like that of water] Das — der Edelſteine, the water of gems; dieſe Perlen haben ein ſchönes —, these pearls have a, are of a fine water; das — [der Glanz] des Mohres, des Camelottes, the water of mohair, of camlet; dieſer Mohr hat ein ſchönes —, this moreen is well watered.

Waſſer-aal, *m.*, —älchen, *n.* [in nat. hist.] 1) the lacustral nereis. 2) lacustral nais, nais with proboscis. —ablaß, *m.*, —ableitung, *f.* letting off, drainage of water, of the waters, *it.* the turning aside of water [into another channel]. —abſchlag, *m.* [in

hydraulics] discharge, the waste-pipe or canal, a watercourse or watergang &c. —abwä=gen, *n.* the taking of the level of the water. —ader, *f.* 1) a seam or vein of water [in the earth]. Ganz dünne, feine —ader, a thread of water. 2) [in anatomy] —ader, lymphatic vessel. —aderbruch, *m.* [with surgeons] hydrocirsocele. —ahorn, *m.* [Hirſchholder] water-elder, guelder-rose, viburnum opulus. —alber, *m.* [Masholder] common or lesser maple. —aloe, *f.* [in botany] water-aloe, fresh-water soldier. —ampfer, *m.* water-dock, rumex aquaticus. —amſel, *f.* 1) [Regenpfeifer] the plover. 2) V. —ſtar. —amt, *n.* office, board or superintendence of the waters, of the water-works. —andorn, *m* [in botany] water-horehound. Brauner —andorn, marsh stachys, clown's all-heal. —apfel, —apfelbaum, *m.* water-apple, alligator apple-tree, the cork-wood. —arche, *f.* a waste-channel or water-course. arm, *adj.* and *adv.* poor in water. —arum, *n.* European calla, marsh-calla. —aſſel, *f.* [in nat. hist.] water-oniscus. —aſt, *m.* V. —ſchoß. —auge, *n.* [with surgeons] 1) hydrophthalmic eye. 2) [Augenwaſſerſucht] hydrophthalmy. —bach, *m.* brook, streamlet, [scriptural] water-course. —back, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] manger. —bad, *n.* a water bath [either hot or cold]. *Fig.* baptism. —baldrian, *m.* [in botany] Kleiner —baldrian, marsh-valerian; großer —baldrian, officinal valerian. —balſam, *m.* V. —münze. —bängen, *m.* V. —heil. —baſilie, *f.* aquatic basil or ocymum. —bathengel, *m.* water-germander. —bau, *m.* 1) any building in or on the water. 2) Der —bau, die —baukunſt, hydraulics; hydraulic science or architecture. —baukünſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* [hydrauliſch] hydraulic. —baukünſtige Schriften, Maſchinen, hydraulic writings, works on hydraulics, hydraulic machines. —baukünſtler, —baumeiſter, *m.* a hydraulic architect. —baum, *m.* water-tupelo, the Virginian water tupelo-tree; *it.* the Ogeche lime-tree. —becken, *n.* 1) V. Waſchbecken. 2) the bason of a fountain. —beere, *f.* [in botany] 1) [Vogelkirſche] merry, bird-cherry; *it.* bird cherry-tree. 2) [Sumpfbeere] marsh-bilberry or whortle-berry. 3) V. —ahorn. 4) marsh-comarum, purple marsh-cinquefoil. —beerſtaude, *f.* V. —ahorn. —behälter, *m.* 1) reservoir. 2) V. —becken 2). 3) [Ciſterne] cistern. 4) [in salterns] the ship [for the brine]. —beißer, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the black skimmer, cut-water, sea-crow, rynchops nigra. —benedictenkraut, *n.* water-avens, geum rivale. —beſchädigt, *adj.* and *adv.* injured or damaged by water. —beſchreiber, *m.* hydrographer. —beſchreibung, *f.* hydrography. —beſen, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the brachion or wheel-worm of Baker. —betonie, *f.* [in botany] water-figwort. —bett, *n.* the bed [of a river]; *it.* the race [of a mill]. —bewohner, *m.* 1) V. —thier. 2) [formerly, in popular superstition] V. —geiſt. —biene, *f.* V. Drohne. —bienenſchwarm, *m.* [in pyrotechny] case of water-rockets &c. —bild, *n.* image [represented] in the water. —birke, *f.* common birch-tree, betula alba. —birn, *f.* [with gardeners] great mouth-water pear. Lange Herbſt—birn, Hastings pear, green chisel-pear. —blaſe, *f.* 1) bubble on [the] water. 2) bladder, blister, vesicle [on the human body]; [in medicine] hydatis. Die —bläschen an den Augenliedern, hydatis, aquula. 3) V. Ofenblaſe. 4) the dipper-pinnace, bulla hydatis; *it.* the pearl-bubble, bulla fontinalis. —blaſer, *m.* [in nat. hist.] a whale [in general]; [especially] the balaena physalus, V. Finnfiſch; [with some] the spermaceti-whale —blatt, *n.* [in botany] water-leaf, hydrophyllum. —blatter, *f.* 1) V. —blaſe 2). 2) Die —blattern or —pocken, the chicken-pox; [in medicine] varicella. —blau, *adj.* and *adv.* sea-blue. —blei, *n.* [in mineralogy] molybdenum. —bleierz, *n.* common molybdenum, molybdenite, sulphuret of or sulphurized molybdena. Glimmerndes —bleierz, carburet of iron. —bleiglanz, *m.* V. —bleierz. —bleikalk, *m.* calx of molybdena. —bleikönig, *m.*, —bleimetall, *n.* regulus of molybdena. —bleiocker, *m.* ochreous molybdenum. —bleiſauer, *adj.* and *adv.* having molybdic acid for its base. —bleiſaures Salz, molybdate; —bleiſaures Blei, Eiſen &c., molybdate of lead, of iron &c. —bleiſäure, *f.* molybdic acid. —bleiſilber, *n.* molybdic silver. —blume, *f.* 1) any aquatic flower. 2) [in botany] *a*) V. —lilie 1); *b*) floating byssus —blut, *n.*, —blüte, *f.* 1) V. —pfeffer. 2) V. —linſe 1). —bogen, *m* [in hydraulics] water-arch. —bohne, *f.* the Egyptian arum. —bord, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] wash-board. —brahmen, *m.* V. —pfriemen. —braunwurz, *f.* water-betony, water-figwort. —braut, *f.* V. —hoſe. —brei, *m* pap. —brenner, *m.* a distiller. —brodwurzel, *f.* [in botany] eatable arum, Indian kale. —bruch, *m.* [with surgeons] hydrocele. —bruchartig, *adj.* and *adv.* hydrocelic, hydroceloid. —brudel, *m.* [Sprudel] spray; *it.* V. Prudel. —brunnen, *m.* well. —buche, *f.* American plane-tree, large button-wood. —bühne, *f.* [with miners] drain, water-burrow. —bunge, *f.* V. Bachbunge 1). —bürſche, *f.* V. —jagd 2). —burzelkraut, *n.* blinks, water-chickweed, montia fontana. —butte, *f.* water-tub carried at the back by water-carriers. —cur, *f.* the water-cure, water-diet; *it.* [= Kaltwaſſercur] the cold water-cure, hydropathy. Die —cur gebrauchen, to drink water, to take the waters; *it.* [die Kaltwaſſercur gebrauchen] to have recourse to the cold-water-cure, to hydropathy [especially after Priessnitz' system]. —damm, *m.* 1) dike, dam. Steinerner —damm längs dem Ufer eines Fluſſes hin, a river-quay or mole of stone, a water-gage. 2) [Schleuſe] water-shut. —dampf, *m.* steam, vapour of water. —darm, *m.* V. —fadenwurm. —dicht, *adj.* and *adv.* water-tight. Dieſer Damm iſt —dicht, this dam is impervious to the water, effectually excludes the water. Dieſe Zeuge, Schuhe ſind —dicht, these stuffs, shoes are waterproof; dieſes Tuch iſt nicht—dicht, this cloth is not waterproof, lets in the water. —dichte, *f.* impermeability. —diſtel, *f.* [in botany] the pale-flowered cnicus, water-thistle. —docke, *f.* V. —jungfer 1). —doktor, *m.* [sometimes with a tinge of contempt] hydropath, water-doctor. —doſt, *m.* 1) common eupatorium, hemp-agrimony. 2) V. —hanf 1). —drache, *m.* [—hoſe] water-spout. —drachenwurz, *f.* V. —arum. —dreiblatt, *n.* the common buck-bean, marsh-trefoil, marsh-clover, bog-bean. —droſſel, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the water-ouzel [of Latham]. —druck, *m.* [in physics] pressure of water, hydrostatic pressure. —drucklehre, *f.* V. —kraftlehre. —dunſt, *m.* V. —dampf. —dürrwurz, *f.* 1) V. —hanf. 2) marsh-ragwort or cineraria. —ebene, *f.* 1) surface of the water. 2) a horizontal or level surface. —eibiſch, *m.* [in botany] water-mallow. —eidechſe, *f.* [in nat. hist.] water-salamander, lacerta aquatica. —eimer, *m.* bucket, pail. —eiſen, *n.* [in mineralogy] siderite; *it.* hydrosiderum, cold short iron. —engelwurz, *f.* meadow-angelica. —enzian, *m.* [in botany] water-gentian. —epheu, *m.* trisulcous lemna, aquatic hederula. —eppich, *m.* 1) smallage, apium graveolens. 2) [—merk] great water-parsnep; *it.* creeping water-parsnep. 3) celery-leaved or marsh-crowfoot. —erz, *n.* ore of oxyde of iron. —erzeugung, *f.* formation of water. —eule, *f.* V. —motte. —euphorbie, *f.* sea-spurge. —faden, *m.* [in botany] 1) conferva Der kugelförmige, kupfergrüne, beidlebige, blaſenartige, gegitterte, haarfeine, kettenförmige, korallenartige, zweitheilige, gallertartige —faden, globular, sea-green, amphibious, bubbled cotton, cancellate, thread or marsh-thread, catenate, coralline, dichotomous or bristle, frog-spawn conferva; der geballte, ſchwarze, netzförmige —faden, the green cluster, polymorphous, reticulated conferva; der beſenartige —faden, brush-conferva; der herumtreibende —faden, sea-wool conferva. 2) [in nat. hist.] —faden, —fadenwurm, *m.* hair-worm, water hair-worm, gordius aquaticus. —fahrt, *f.* a sail or a row in a boat, a boating-trip or excursion. —fall, *m.* [with millers] the fall [of the water], the mill-fall. 2) water-fall, cascade [if very high and large] cataract. Ein gelind abſchüſſiger —fall, a cascade with a gentle descent or slope; ſtaffelförmiger —fall, cascade with steplike descents; der —fall von Tivoli, the Cascade of Tivoli; die —fälle des St. Lorenzſtromes, the cascades of the St. Lawrence; der —fall des Rheins [der Rheinfall], the cataract of the Rhine, the great fall of the Rhine [near Schaffhausen]; der —fall [die Fälle] des Niagara, der Niagara—fall, the falls of Niagara, the Niagara-Fall; die —fälle des Nil, the cataracts of the Nile. 3) [in law] right paid for by the miller for the use of the water. —fallkraut, *n.* [Rubrataut] meadow-inula, middle flea-bane. —fang, *m.* V. —kaſten. —farb, —farben, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —farbig. —farbe, *f.* 1) the colour of water. 2) [with painters] a water-colour. Mit —farbe mahlen, to paint in or with water-colours; mit —farbe gemahltes Stück, a painting or picture in water-colours, [old] water-work. —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* of the colour of water. —farn, *m.* [in botany] 1) hydropterite. 2) osmunda royal, flowering fern, water-fern, [in Scotland] royal brachens. —faß, *n.* 1) water-cask or tub. 2) V. —bienenſchwarm. —feder, *f.* 1) V. —aloe. 2) V. —veilchen 1). 3) [Rohr] common reed, common reed-grass, arundo phragmites. —federgras, *n.* V. —feder 3). —fenchel, *m.* 1) water-phellandrium, fine-leaved water-hemlock. 2) V. —veilchen 1). 3) V. —tauſendblatt. 4) V. —aloe. 5) V. —hahnenfuß. 6) V. —ſchlauch [in botany]. —ferklein, *n.* [Sumpfſchwein] V. —ſchwein 1). —feſt, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —dicht. [in seamen's lang.] —feſtes Schiff, water-tight ship, V. Steif [in seamen's lang.]. —feuer, *n.* [in pyrotechny] aquatic fire, any water-firework; *it.* Greek fire, wild fire. —feuerrad, *n.* water-fire-wheel. —feuerwerk, *n.* a water-firework. —filz, *m.* V. —faden. —fläche, *f.* the surface of the water. —flächlich, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —paß *adj.* —flachs, *m.* V. —garbe. —flaſche, *f.* water-bottle, water-flask. —flechte, *f.* aquatic lichen. —fleck, *m.* spot or stain of

water. —flieder, *m.* V. —holunder. —fliege, *f.* 1) any water-fly. 2) V. —motte. —floh, *m.* 1) the tailed water-flea, the monoculus pulex. 2) [Seefloh] the flea-crab, cancer pulex. 3) [Schwimmkäfer] water-flea, whirling dun, gyrinus. 4) [Springſchwanz] black water spring-tail or podura. —flöhkraut, *n.* amphibious persicaria. —flüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —ſcheu. —flut, *f.* inundation, flood, torrent, deluge; V. Flut, Sündflut. —fracht, *f.* freight. —frau, *f.* an ondine, water-nymph, V. Nixe, Undine, Waſſernymphe. —frohne, *f.* statute-labour on dikes, moles &c. —froſch, *m.* Der braune —froſch, the common frog; der grüne —froſch, edible frog. —froſchlöffel, *m.* V. —wegerich. —fuchsſchwanz, *m.* flote fox-tail grass, alopecurus geniculatus. —führer, *m.* man who brings about or who drives a water-cart. —fünffingerkraut, *n.* marsh-comarum, purple marsh-cinquefoil, V. Siebenfingerkraut. —furche, *f.* [in agriculture] furrow made by a miner-plough or mole-plough, water-trench, main-drain, catch-drain. —furt, *f.* ford. Durch die —furt ſetzen, to cross the ford. —galgant, *m* [runder wilder] round-rooted sea-club-rush. —galgantgras, *n.* the naked sedge-grass or carex. —galle, *f.* 1) [a cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water] water-gall, bog, quagmire. 2) V. Regengalle. 3) V. Gerſtenkorn [with surgeons]. —gallig, *adj.* and *adv.* boggy, marshy. —galliger Acker, boggy field. —gang, *m.* 1) canal or conduit for water, a feeder, adit; *it.* a watergang. —gang einer Mühle, the leat of a mill; [in seamen's lang.] water-way. 2) [in anatomy] der Fallopiſche —gang, the Fallopian aqueduct; die —gänge des Auges, die Nuckiſchen —gänge, the aqueous canals, the ducts of Nuck; der Sylviſche —gang, the aqueduct of Silvius. —garbe, *f.* [in botany] 1) yarrow. 2) V. —ſchlauch. 3) V. —tauſendblatt. 4) [—garbenkraut] V. —veilchen. 5) [in hydraulics] a gerb or spout of water. —garn, *n.* V. —tauſendblatt. —gauchheil, *n.* [in botany] 1) water-speedwell. 2) [Bachbunge] brook-lime, veronica beccabunga. —gefahr, *f.* peril by water. In —gefahr ſeyn, to be in danger from the water. —gefäß, *n.* 1) any vessel for water. 2) [in anatomy] lymphatic vessel. —geflügel, *n.* aquatic birds. Das wilde —geflügel, water-fowl. —geiſt, *m.* a watersprite, an ondin, [Scotch] kelpie; [a female] ondine, ondina, undine, undina. Ein böſer —geiſt, water-fiend. —geld, *n.* [with miners] money for water —gelte, *f.* bucket, pail. —gerechtigkeit, *f.* right over a piece of water, right of fishing &c. —gericht, *n.* a court for cases relative to water or water-works. —gerinne, *n.* [Gerinne] gutter, canal; *it.* water-course. —gerippe, *n.* V. —faden 1). —geſchirr, *n.* V. —gefäß. —geſchöpf, *n.* 1) V. —thier. 2) [Flußgott, Meergott] V. —geiſt. —geſchwulſt, *f.* [with surgeons] oedema; *it.* hydrosarca, anasarca. —gevögel, *n.* V. —geflügel. —gewächs, *n.* aquatic plant. —gewand, *n.* [with painters] transparent drapery. —gewicht, *n.* weight of water. —gewürm, *n.* aquatic worms. —glanz, *m.* lustre or sheen of the water. —glas, *n.* a glass for water. —gleich, V. —paß *adj.* —gleiche, *f.* horizontal or level plain. —göpel, *m.* [with miners] a water-wheel, water-whinsey. —gott, *m.*, —gottheit, *f.* water-god, water-divinity, V. Flußgott, Meergott. —graben, *m.* a waste or drain-ditch; *it.* a water-ditch, wet-ditch, wet moat, fosse filled with water; [in husbandry] a wydraught. Kleiner —graben zum Wäſſern der Wieſen &c., feeder, catch; [in fortification] —graben in der Mitte eines trockenen Grabens, cunette or cuvette. —graf, *m.* [provincial] assessor of a tribunal over the waters or water-works. —gras, *n* 1) any aquatic grass 2) [in botany] *a*) V. —ſchmiele; *b*) V. —fuchsſchwanz; *c*) [Rohrgras] wood or branched reed-grass, the feather-top, arundo calamogrostis. —grille, *f.* balm-cricket. —grindwurz, *f.* V. —ampfer. —grotte, *f.* grotto near or [also] under the water; *it.* a grotto with a cascade. —grube, *f.* 1) [Ciſterne] cistern. 2) furrow ploughed up by the rain, a fret, a water-fret. —guß, *m.* 1) V. Regenguß. 2) V. Gußſtein 1). —haarmoos, *n.* V. —faden [in botany]. —hafen, *m* water-pot, water-jug; *it.* V. Ofenblaſe. —hafer, *m.* [in botany] water-zizania. —hahnenfuß, *m.* —hähnlein, *n.* [in botany] water-crowfoot. —haltend, V. —dicht. —halter, *m.* [with miners] man who works the drains or sumps. —hälter, *m.* V. —behälter. —hammer, *m.* [in physics] water-hammer. —händlein, *n.*, —händleinwurz, *f.* [in botany] male-handed orchis. —händler, *m.*, —händlerinn, *f.* dealer in, seller of mineral waters. —hanf, *m.* [in botany] 1) water-hemp, water-hemp agrimony, bur-marigold, trifid bident. 2) common eupatorium or hemp-agrimony, dutch agrimony, water-hemp. —hart, *adj.* and *adv.* [speaking of the ground &c.] hard, firm; [with potters] dry. Dieſe thönernen Gefäße ſind —hart, these clay-vessels are dry. —haſe, *m.* V. —ſchwein 1). —haut, *f.* [Schafhäutchen] amnios, amnion, galea. —hederich, *m.* V. —rettig. —heil, *n.* brook-lime, veronica beccabunga. —heilkunde, *f.* hydropathy. —heilkünſtler, *m.* [chiefly comic or in contempt] hydropathist. Prießnitz, der große —heilkünſtler, P., the great hydropathist. —hell, *adj.* and *adv.* clear as water, limpid, pellucid. —helle, *f.* clearness of water. —helmkraut, *n.* V. —ſchlauch. —henne, *f.* 1) V. —huhn. 2) [Seefloh] flea-crab, cancer-pulex —herr, *m.* proprietor or tenant at law of any piece of water, the owner of a river &c. —hirſe, *f.* V. —ſchmiele. —höhe, *f.* height or depth of the water; [Waſſerlinie 1)] water-line; [in seamen's lang.] V. —zug. —holder, —holunder, *m.* 1) water-elder, guelder-rose, viburnum opulus. 2) V. Miſtel. —holz, *n.* V. —ſchoß. —honig, *m* V. Meth. —hoſe, *f.* [in meteorology] water-spout. —hufe, *f.* [provincial] extent of water equal to a hide of land. —huhn, *n.* [in nat. hist.] Gemeines —huhn, water-hen, coot; graues —huhn, knot, tringa canutus; rothes —huhn, green sand-piper: ſchwarzes —huhn, the greater coot. —hühnchen, *n.* [das kleine] V. —ralle [große]; *it.* the snipe; *it.* [Heerſchnepfe] the jack-snipe. —hühnlein, *n* the chestnut-jacana, spur-winged water-hen; *it.* [Heerſchnepfe] snipe. —hülſe, *f.* V. —alber. —hund, *m.* 1) any water-dog; a water-spaniel &c. Der große or ungariſche —hund, V. Pudel. 2) [with miners] pump for an over-shot-waterwheel —igel, *m.* V. Seeigel. —ilge, *f.* V. —lilie 1). —jagd, *f.* 1) chase where the game takes the water. 2) sport with wild fowl, with water-fowl; the shooting &c. of water-fowl. —jungfer, *f.* 1) [in nat. hist.] dragon-fly, libellula. 2) V Nixe, —nymphe. —käfer, *m.* 1) aquatic beetle. 2) [Ruderwanze] V. —wanze 1). —kanne, *f.* water-can. —karte, *f.* hydrographic chart. —kaſtanie, *f.* V. —nuß, Stachelnuß. —kaſten, *m.* 1) [Ciſterne] cistern, tank. 2) reservoir, V. —behälter. 3) [in salterns] the ship. 4) [Senkgrube, Senkloch] sess-pool, cess-pool. —kegel, *m.* 1) [in pyrotechny] fire-ball for the water, dolphin 2) [in hydraulics] water-obelisk. —kelle, *f.* V. Schöpfkelle. —kerzen, *pl.* [in hydraulics] water-tapers, shoots of water in one line. —keſſel, *m.* a kettle or caldron; [for the tea table &c.] tea-kettle, fire-urn. —kicher, *f.* marsh chick-ling vetch, marsh-tare or lathyrus. —kies, *m.* 1) [Miſſpickel] arsenical pyrites, mispickel. 2) hepatic pyrites. 3) shingle. —kirſche, *f.* [Weißkirſche] white-heart. —klampe, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] cleat for casks. —klee, *m.* V. —dreiblatt. —klette, *f.* [Peſtilenzwurz] butter-bur, tussilago petasites. —kluft, *f.* [with miners] fissure filled with water. —knecht, *m.* [with miners] man who pumps off the sump-water. —knoblauch, *m.* water-germander, true scordium. —knopf, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] V. Schildknopf. —kolbe, *f.* [Rohrkolbe] cat's tail, reed mace, typha. —könig, *m.* [in the ancient mythology] king of the waters, Neptune. —kopf, *m.* [with surgeons] hydrocephalus. —koralle, *f.* coral, seacoral. —kraft, *f.* force of the water. —kraftlehre, *f.* [in physics] hydrodynamics. —krampfaderbruch, *m.* V. —aderbruch. —kraut, *n.* 1) any aquatic herb. 2) [in botany] *a*) pond-weed, water-caltrops, potamogeton; *b*) V. Samenkraut 2). —krebs, *m.* V. Flußkrebs, Seekrebs. —kreſſe, *f.* [in botany] 1) water-cress, water-cresses. 2) V. —rettig. —kreuel, *m.* [in botany] elatine. —kriſtall, *m.* V. Bergkriſtall. —kropf, *m.* [with farmers &c.] watery tumor [from wet fodder or feed]. —kröte, *f.* aquatic toad. —krötengras, *n.* slender spiked cock's foot panic-grass. —krug, *m.* water-jug. Großer —krug, water-pitcher. —kübel, *m.* V. —gelte. —kugel, *f.* [in pyrotechny] fire-pot for the water. —kügelchen, *n.* water-globule. —kuh, *f.* V. Seekuh 2). —kunde, *f.* 1) V. —lehre. 2) hydrography. —kunſt, *f.* 1) [Hydraulik] hydraulics. 2) —kunſt or —kunſtſtück, —kunſtwerk, *n.* hydraulic machine or engine. 3) fountain. Die —künſte ſpielen or ſpringen laſſen, to let the water-works play. —künſtler, *m.* one who understands hydraulics. —künſtlich, *adj.* hydraulic. —kürbis, *m.* V. —melone —lache, *f.* V. 2. Lache —lack, *m.* [in botany] broad leaved pond-weed. —land, *n.* land abounding in water —länge, *f.* V. —ſchlange —lanze, *f.* [in hydraulics = Waſſerſtrahl] shoot of water. —laub, *n.* [in architecture] water-leaves. —lauch, *m.* 1) V. Lachenknoblauch. 2) [Wieſenlauch, —knoblauch] purple-striped or oleraceous garlic. —lauf, *m.* 1) course of the water; [Strömung] current. 2) [with miners] any water-duct, drain. —laufer, —läufer, *m.* 1) [in nat. hist.] *a*) water-rail, velvet-runner; *b*) [a species of fly] the petronella. 2) [with miners] a poor lode. —laus, *f.* V. —wanze. —leberkraut, *n.* V. —hahnenfuß. —leer, *adj.* and *adv.* without water. —lefzen, *pl.* [in anatomy] the nymphs. —le[g]ger, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] water-cask. V. Legger. —lehre, *f.* hydrology. —leim, *m.* V. Vogelleim. —leite, *f.* canal. —leitekunſt, *f.* V. —leitungskunſt. —leitung, *f.* 1) aqueduct, canal. 2) [in anatomy] V. —gang. —leitungsbrücke, *f.* bridge for an aqueduct. —leitungskunſt, *f.* [the science of] hydraulics,

the hydraulic science. —leitungsrecht, *n.* 1) right of turning the water off to one's own lands &c. 2) V. Traufrecht. —leitungsröhre, *f.* pipe of conveyance, a conduit-pipe. —leuchter, *m.* [in hydraulics] fountain with branching pipes. —lieger, V. —legger. —lieſch, *m.* flowering rush, water-gladiole, butomus. —lilie, *f.* 1) [—ſchwertel] yellow iris or water-flag, water flower-de-luce, water-sedge. 2) [Seeblume] water-lily, water-rose, nymphaea. —limone, *f.* water-lemon, passiflora laurifolia. —linie, *f.* 1) water-mark, V. Fluthöhe. 2) water-line [on a ship]. —linſe, *f.* [in botany] 1) duck's weed or meat, lemna. Große —linſe, frog-bit, hydrocharis. 2) [Frühlingsſtern] vernal star-headed chickweed, vernal star-wort, waterwort, callitriche verna. —lippen, V. —lefzen. —loch, *n.* 1) hole filled with water. 2) [Senkloch] sess-pool, sink; [through a wall] drain. —lobe, *f.* V. —ſchoß. —los, V. —leer. —loſe, —loſung, *f.* [Abzucht] drain, discharge, drainage. —lotte, *f.* [with miners] adit, gutter. —mahlerei, *f.* [with painters] painting in water-colours. —mangel, *m.* scarcity of water, drought. —mangold, *m.* V. —ampfer. —mann, *m.* 1) [in astronomy] waterman, aquarius. 2) [formerly, in popular superstitious belief] an ondin, [Scotch] kelpie. —männchen, *n.* 1) V. —jungfer 1). 2) V. —tulpe. 3) water-sprite, kelpie. —marke, *f.* 1) V. —zeichen [in paper]. 2) water-mark; *it.* waterline, V. —linie. —märzkraut, *n.* V. —benedictkraut. —maſchine, *f.* hydraulic machine or engine. —maß, *n.* a water-gauge or gage. —maus, *f.* water-rat, mus amphibius. Kleine —maus, V. —ſpitzmaus. —meerrettig, *m.* V. —rettig. —melone, *f.* water-melon. —mengelwurz, *f.* V. —ampfer. —menſch, *m.* 1) V. —mann 2). 2) *Fig.* [fam. and comic] a person extremely partial to water, either for frequent bathing and ablutions, or for drinking copiously; a follower or partisan of hydropathy. —merk, *n.* 1) [in botany] *a*) Knotiger —merk, creeping water-parsnep; —merk mit breiten Blättern, great water-parsnep; *b*) —merk or ſtarkriechender Eppich, smallage, apium graveolens. 2) [in seamen's lang.] V. —linie 2). —merle, *f.* V. —ſtar. —meſſer, *m.* a hydrometer. —meßkunſt, *f.* hydrometry. —milbe, *f.* 1) scarlet water-mite. 2) V. —ſpinne. —minze, *f.* V. —münze. —mohn, *m.*, —möhre, *f.* white nymphaea. —molch, *m.* water-newt or lizard; *it.* lake-newt. —mönch, *m.* [in hydraulics] bung, hatch. —moos, *n.* 1) water-moss, V. Meerlinſe. 2) [—faden] conferva. —morelle, *f.* V. —merk. —mörſer, *m.* [in pyrotechny] water-mortar. —moſt, *m.* [Lauer] must of the second runnings [from the wine-press]. —motte, *f.* [in nat. hist.] spring-fly, summer-fly, water-fly, cod-bait, stone-bait, phryganea. —mücke, *f.* 1) water-gnat. 2) [Teichwanze] lacustral bug. —mühle, *f.* water-mill. —müller, *m.* water-miller. —münze, *f.* water-calamint, water-mint. —murmelthier, *n.* V. Biberratte. —muß, *n.* V. —brei. —nabel, *m.* [—nabelkraut] common marsh-pennywort. —nabelbruch, *m.* [with surgeons] hydromphale. —nachtigall, *f.* [Blaukehlchen] the blue-throated warbler. —naſe, *f.* [in architecture] V. Wetterſchenkel. —natter, *f.* ägyptiſche —natter, the coluber or snake situla. —natterwurz, *f.* V. —arum. —nelke, *f.* V. —veilchen 1). —nept, *m.* V. —münze. —nix, *m.*, —nixe, *f.* V. Nix, Nixe. —noth, *f.* 1) distress, calamity caused by inundations, by a land-flood. In —noth gerathen, to be exposed to peril from the rising waters. 2) V. —mangel. —nöthig, *adj.* and *adv.* [with miners] —nöthige Zeche, 1) mine almost swamped. 2) a mine requiring extraneous water to set its machines in play. —nuß, *f.* floating water-caltrops, V. Stachelnuß 1). —nymphe, *f.* 1) [in mythology] water-nymph, Naiad. 2) [in nat. hist.] V. —jungfer 1). —ochs, *m.* 1) hippopotamus, water-elephant, sea-horse, river-horse. 2) [Rohrdommel] the bittern. —opal, *m.* [in mineralogy] aqueous opal, hydrophane. —ordnung, *f.* regulation or order for the water-works &c. —orgel, *f.* 1) hydraulic organ. 2) [in conchology] the tooth-shell, dentalium. —otter, *f.* 1) V. —ſchlange. 2) V. Fiſchotter. —paß, I. *adj.* and *adv.* horizontal, level with the water, V. Wagerecht. II. *m.* 1) narrow canal between cliffs or reefs. 2) V. —wage. 3) [in nat. hist.] V. Hammerfiſch. —paſtinak, *m.* V. —merk [mit breiten Blättern]. —perle, *f.* false pearl. —peterlein, *n.*, —peterſilie, *f.* V. —paſtinak. —pfahl, *m.* water-pile, stake in the water. —pfau, *m.* 1) [Pfaureiher] Balearic crane, crowned heron. 2) V. —jungfer 1). —pfeffer, *m.* [in botany] 1) water-pepper, biting persicaria. 2) [Schlangenkraut] European or marsh-calla. 3) waterwort, elatine hydropiper. —pfennig, *m.* [old and provincial] V. —geld. —pferd, *n.* 1) [in mythology &c.] sea-horse. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) [Flußpferd] hippopotamus; *b*) V. Wallroß; *c*) V. Seepferd, Meerpferdchen. —pferdegöpel, *m.* [with miners] a water-wheel worked by horse-power. —pflanze, *f.* aquatic plant. —pflaume, *f.* water-plum. —pfriemen, *m.* [in botany] awlwort, subularia. —pfuhl, *m.*, —pfütze, *f.* a pool, V. Pfuhl, Pfütze. —pimpinelle, *f.* water-samolus, water-pimpernel. —platz, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] watering-place. —pocke, *f.* V. —blatter 2). —polei, *m.* [in botany] 1) moneywort, creeping loosestrife, herb twopence. 2) V. —münze. —portulack, *m.* [in botany] water-purslane. —preſſe, *f.* [in paper-mills] press. —probe, *f.* 1) [formerly] water-ordeal, [old] water-dome. 2) assay by [means of] water. Die —probe der Metalle, the assay of metals by taking their specific gravity. —prophet, *m.* 1) a dealer in hydromancy. 2) *Fig.* [in a bad sense] a water-doctor. —prophezeiung, *f.* 1) hydromancy. 2) *Fig.* [in a bad sense] uromancy. —pumpe, *f.* common or any pump for water. —puppe, *f.* V. —jungfer. —pyramide, *f.* V. —kegel [in hydraulics]. —quelle, *f.* water-source, spring. —rabe, *m.* 1) the shag, sea-crow, pelicanus graculus. 2) [Seerabe] the cormorant. 3) the Indian hornbill, buceros hydrocorax. —rackete, *f.* [in pyrotechnics] water-rocket. —rad, *n.* [in hydraulics] any water-wheel [as a mill-wheel]; *it.* a wheel for raising water [as a Chinese wheel]; [in pyrotechny] aquatic girandole. —ralle, *f.* [in nat. hist.] Große —ralle, water-rail, velvet-runner, bilcock, brook-ouzel; kleine —ralle, spotted gallinule, small spotted water-hen, girardin. —ranke, *f.* [with gardeners] water-shoot. —ratte, —ratze, *f.* 1) water-rat. 2) musk-rat, sorex moschatus. —rauke, *f.* 1) V. —rettig. 2) water-rocket. —raum, *m.* 1) space filled with water. 2) [in seamen's lang.] hold for the water-casks. —rebe, *f.* sucker from a water-shoot. —rebhuhn, *n.* woodcock. —recht, I. *adj.* and *adv.* V. Wagerecht. II. *n.* V. —leitungsrecht. —reich, I. *adj.* and *adv.* rich in water. —reiche Gegend, Quelle, a well-watered country, an abundant source. II. *n.* the watery kingdom. —reif, *m.* hoar-frost. —reis, *n.* V. —ſchoß. —reiſe, *f.* a journey by water; a voyage. —rettig, *m.* 1) water-radish. 2) V. —hanf 2). —rhabarber, *m.* V. —ampfer. —riedgras, *n.* 1) acute carex or sedge. 2) V. —viehgras. —riemen, *m.* [Tang] grass-wrack, zostera. —rieſe, *m.* *Fig.* sea-giant, a leviathan of the deep. —rinne, *f.* 1) gutter on a roof; *it.* a rain-spout. 2) V. —furche. —riſpe, *f.* V. —viehgras. —riß, *m.* ravine, gorge, V. —ſchlucht; *it.* a river-fret. —ritze, *f.* 1) chink or flaw through which the water oozes. 2) [in seamen's lang.] V. Leck. —rohr, *n.* V. —feder 3). —röhre, *f.* water-pipe, tube or canal, water-conduit. —roſe, *f.* V. —lilie 2). —roß, *n.* V. —pferd. —roßſchwanz, *m.* [in botany] [great] river horse-tail; *it.* marsh horse-tail. —rübe, *f.* the white turnip-radish. —rüſter, *f.* [in botany] the wych-elm. —ſäbler, *m.* the avoset, avosetta recurvirostra. —ſack, *m.* 1) [with surgeons] a watery or hydropic cyst. 2) [in hydraulics] interval between the wheel-flotes. 3) [with miners] mass of water, sump. 4) the lower part of a tobacco-pipe. —ſäge, *f.* V. —aloe. —ſalamander, *m.* V. —molch. —ſalat, *m.* 1) great duckweed or pondweed, pistia stratiotes. 2) [Bachbunge] brook-lime, V. —heil. —ſammlung, *f.* 1) collection or mass of waters. 2) the collecting of water into one spot. —ſand, *m.* river-sand, quick-sand. —ſandſtein, *m.* V. Filtrierſtein. —ſaphir, *m.* [in mineralogy] water-sapphire, bluish-white telesia. —ſäule, *f.* 1) [in physics] column of water. 2) V. —hoſe. —ſchabe, *f.* V. —motte. —ſchacht, *m.* [with miners] a drain-shaft, an adit. —ſchaden, *m.* injury or damage caused by water or [especially] by inundations. —ſchadhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* spoiled by [the] water; [in commerce] damaged. —ſchaftheu, *n.* common chara, stinking water-horsetail. —ſchar, *f.* [with poets] the inhabitants or denizens of the waters, the finny tribe. —ſchatz, *m.* provision of water. —ſchaufel, *f.* 1) a scoop, boat-scoop. 2) float-board, ladle. —ſchaufelmaus, *f.* the paradoxical frog. —ſchaut, *m.* water-bailiff. —ſcheide, *f.* 1) place or spot on a mountain-range where [the sources of] two or more streams or rivers branch off or descend in different directions. 2) V. Meſſerheft [in nat. hist.]. —ſcheidung, *f.* 1) act of separating, parting, turning aside the waters. 2) dam or any work that parts &c. the water. 3) part or spot where two or more rivers branch off; *it.* V. —ſcheide 1). —ſchenkel, *m.* V. Wetterſchenkel. —ſcherer, *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) the shear-water, Manks petrel or puffin, procellaria puffinus. 2) V. —beißer. —ſcheu, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) fearful of water, having a dread of it. 2) afflicted with hydrophobia. Ein —ſcheuer, eine —ſcheue, a person afflicted with hydrophobia. 3) *Fig.* [in fam. lang. and comic] not very fond of water, but of wine and the like; *it.* having a dread of swimming or getting into the water. Er iſt —ſcheu, he never drinks water, he has a horror of the pure liquid. —ſcheu, *f.* hydrophobia. —ſchieber, *m.* [Schleuſe] water-shut. —ſchierling, *m.* 1) water-hemlock or cicuta. 2) [Roßfenchel] water-phellandrium, fine-leaved water-

hemlock. —ſchiff, *n.* 1) [unusual] any ship, a vessel. 2) [in seamen's lang., das Kameel] the camel. —ſchildkröte, *f.* river-tortoise, sea-tortoise, turtle [opposed to land-tortoise]. —ſchlacht, *f.* 1) V. Seeſchlacht. 2) [in hydraulics] dike along the bank. —ſchlamm, *m.* 1) mud, slime. 2) [Bachwaſſerfaden] river-conferva. —ſchlange, *f.* [in nat. hist.] 1) water-snake, ringed snake, coluber natrix. 2) V. —aal 2). 3) [in astronomy] hydra 4) [in seamen's lang.] the water-hose. —ſchlangenkraut, *n.* V. —arum. —ſchlauch, *m.* 1) a water-skin, black-jack 2) [in botany] hooded milfoil, utricularia; *it.* hydrangea. —ſchlehe, *f.* [in botany] smooth bean-tree of America. —ſchlinge, *f.* [in botany] the common bird-cherry-tree. —ſchloß, *n.* 1) castle built in the water, by the water's edge. 2) [in hydraulics] castle containing reservoirs. —ſchlotte, *f.* [great] river horse-tail. —ſchlucht, *f.* ravine, gorge. —ſchlund, *m.* gulf, abyss. —ſchmetterling, *m.* V. —motte. —ſchmiele, *f.* water hair-grass, sweet-tasted water-aira. —ſchnecke, *f.* 1) any water-snail. 2) [in conchology] the lake snail. Die kleine bedeckte —ſchnecke, the olive-snail; große lebendig gebärende —ſchnecke, the viviparous snail. 3) [in hydraulics] V. —ſchraube. —ſchneider, *m.* V. —beißer. —ſchnepfe, *f.* [in nat. hist.] 1) the snipe, V. Heerſchnepfe. 2) [Mittelſchnepfe] jack-snipe. 3) [kleine Pfuhlſchnepfe] lesser godwit, stone-plover. 4) [Sandpfeifer] common sand-piper, tringa hypoleucus. —ſchöpfe, *f.* bucket, pail; *it.* [in kitchens] a copper-bowl or great ladle [for filling water out of a pail]. —ſchöpfer, *m.* 1) one who bales out &c. water. 2) a scoop, bowl, bowl-dish. —ſchoß, *m.* [with gardeners] water-shoot. —ſchoten, *pl.* [in seamen's lang.] sheets of the lower bonnets. —ſchott, *m.* V. —ſchuß 2). —ſchraube, *f.* Archimedes' screw. —ſchreier, *m.* [Kropfgans] the pelican. —ſchuß, *m.* 1) V. —ſchoß. 2) [in seamen's lang.] Ein Schiff auf —ſchuß or —ſchott verteien, to moor a ship watershot. —ſchwalbe, *f.* V. Uferſchwalbe. —ſchwamm, *m.* V. —ſchlamm 2). —ſchwanz, *m.* [in botany] mare's tail, female horse-tail. —ſchwarm, *m.* [in pyrotechny] fire-case. —ſchwärmer, *m.* [in pyrotechny] water-serpent, water-squib, dolphin. —ſchwein, *n.* [in nat. hist.] 1) thick-nosed tapir, water-hog, V. Sumpfſchwein. 2) [Tapir] tapir. —ſchwere, *f.* [specific] gravity of water. —ſchwertel, *m.*, —ſchwertlilie, *f.* V. —lilie 1). —ſchwimmer, *m.* 1) swimmer. 2) [Kammzwecke] [the smallest kind of] tack. —ſegel, *n.* [in seame'ns lang.] water sail. —ſeige, *f.* 1) [with bakers] wire-sieve, water-sieve. 2) [with miners] soil or ground of an adit, of a water-adit. —ſeite, *f.* waterside, water-edge. —ſenf, *m.* V. —rettig 1). Falſcher —ſenf, hedge-mustard, erysimum officinale. —ſerpentoſe, *f.* V. —ſchwärmer. —ſichel, *f.* V. —aloe. —ſkorpion, *m.* water-scorpion, nepa. —ſnoth, *f.* [in common people's lang.] V. —noth. —ſpeier, *m.* spout of a gutter, a Gorgon-head &c. to a fountain. —ſpiegel, *m.* mirror of the water, placid surface of the water. —ſpiel, *n.* 1) play of water. 2) play executed on the water, by means of the water. 3) [—kunſt] hydraulics. —ſpinne, *f.* 1) water-spider. 2) hydrachna or hydrachne. —ſpitzmaus, *f.* the water-shrew, sorex fodiens. —ſpringer, *m.* one who dives from a height for money &c. —ſpritze, *f.* squirt, syringe; garden-engine, V. Feuerſpritze. —ſpritzer, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the sand-gaper. —ſprudel, *m.* the foam and spray of a fountain. —ſtadt, *f.* 1) town or city built on or near the water. 2) [not much used] a watering-place. —ſtag, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] bob-stay. —ſtand, *m.* depth of the water [in a river &c.]. *it.* Der —ſtand [dieſes Fluſſes, des Rheines &c.] war ſeit Jahren nicht ſo hoch, als dieſes Jahr, the height of the river [the Rhine &c.] has not been so great, for many years back, as this year. —ſtänder, *m.* a water-tub, rain-water tub. —ſtandlehre, *f.* hydrostatics. —ſtandszeichen, *n.* water-mark [post &c. on which the rise of the river is graduated]. ſtar, *m.* the water-ouzel. —ſtein, *m.* 1) boundary-stone to or of a river. 2) [Gußſtein] sink, stone-sink. 3) V. Filtrirſtein. 4) [with cooks &c.] stony crust in kettles &c., concrete carbonate of lime. —ſteinbrech, *m.* water-drop-wort, wild parsley. —ſtelze, *f.* the water-wagtail, V. Bachſtelze. Schwarze —ſtelze, water-rail, velvet-runner, brook-ouzel. —ſtern, *m.* [in botany] 1) the callitriche. Der Frühlings —ſtern, vernal starheaded chickweed, vernal starwort; der Herbſt —ſtern, autumnal starwort. 2) Der —ſtern, das —ſternkraut, nodding bident, V. —hanf. 3) V. Seeſtern. —ſteuer, *f.* V. —geld. —ſtiefel, *pl.* jack-boots, fisherman's boots. —ſtoff, *m.* [in chemistry] hydrogen. Geſchwefelter —ſtoff, sulphurated or sulphuretted hydrogen, hydrothionic or hydrosulphuric acid. —ſtoffgas, *n.* hydrogen gas, inflammable air. —ſtoffhaltig, *adj.* hydrogenated, hydrogenized. —ſtollen, *m.* [with miners] a stoll for draining. —ſtrahl, *m.* a jet, a plume or feather of water. —ſtrauch, *m.* 1) [little used] aquatic shrub. 2) [in botany] *a*) hydrangea; *b*) aquilicia, Indian staphylea. —ſtrecke, *f.* [with miners] canal, duct of the waters of an adit, watercourse. —ſtreif, *m.*, —ſtreife, —ſtrieme, *f.* [with bakers] doughy part in bread, in a loaf. —ſtreifig, —ſtriemig, *adj.* [with bakers] doughy, lumpy [bread]. —ſtrom, *m.* 1) torrent. 2) current or stream of water —ſtrudel, *m.* eddy [of water], whirlpool. —ſtube, *f.* [in hydraulics] reservoir of distribution, the feeder, V. Brunnenſtube. —ſtück, *n.* [with gardeners] piece of water. —ſturz, *m.* [great] fall [of water], cataract. —ſucht, *f.* [in medicine] hydropsy, dropsy; V. Bauch—ſucht, Bruſt—ſucht, Hirn—ſucht, Kopf—ſucht, Leib—ſucht. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* dropsical. Ein —ſüchtiger, eine —ſüchtige, a dropsical man, woman; —ſüchtig ſeyn, to be dropsical, to have the dropsy. —ſuchtmittel, *n.* remedy against dropsy, a hydragogue, hydrotic. —ſuppe, *f.* water-soup. —tännel, *m.* V. —ſchwanz. —taucher, *m.* V. Taucher. —taufe, *f.* baptism with water. —tauſendblatt, *n.* water-milfoil, myriophyllum. —teufel, *m.* V. —huhn [das ſchwarze]. —theilchen, *n.* [in physics] a molecule of water. —thier, *n.* aquatic animal. —thurm, *m.* V. —ſchloß 2). —tiefe, *f.* 1) depth of the water. 2) [in seamen's lang.] the draught of water, the gage. —tölpel, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the lesser gannet, the fisher pelican. —tonne, *f.* 1) water-cask. 2) [in seamen's lang.] buoy, V. Bake. —topf, *m.* water-pot, water-jug or mug. —tracht, *f.* 1) a load of water 2) [in seamen's lang.] V. —tiefe. —träger, *m.*, —trägerinn, *f.* 1) water-carrier. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) V. Drohne. *b*) V. —ſchreier. Gehörnter —träger, the horned screamer, palamedea cornuta. —treibend, *adj.* and *adv.* [in medicine] hydrotic. —treibende Mittel, hydragogues, hydrotics. —trenſe, *f.* a snaffle for a horse when taken out to a watering-place; slabbering-bit or snaffle. —treten, *n.* art of treading the water. —treter, *m.* 1) a treader of the water. 2) [in nat. hist.] the water-rail. —trichter, *m.* [in nat. hist.] [a species of hydra] the funnel —trinker, *m.*, —trinkerinn, *f.* a water-drinker. —tritt, *m.* V. Wegetritt. —trog, *m.* water-trough. —tröglein, *n.* the trough in a bird-cage. —trommel, *f.* [with miners] the drum-ventilator. —trompete, *f.* V. —hoſe. —tropfen, *m.* 1) drop of water. 2) [in conchology] the great leopard, cypraea tigris; *it.* the great turtle-leopard. Guineiſcher —tropfen, the stercorary cypraea or cowry. —trüffel, *m.* V. Stachelnuß 1). —tulpe, *f.* white nymphaea, water-lily, water-rose. —tümpel, *m.* V. —pfütze. —uhr, *f.* clepsydra. —urtheil, *n.* V. —probe 1). —veilchen, *n.* [in botany] 1) water-violet or milfoil, hottonia palustris. 2) [Blumenbinſe] flowering rush, water-gladiole. 3) [Schotenweiderich] large-flowered willow-herb, codlings and cream. —viehgras, *n.* water meadow-grass, great water reed-grass, water-poa. —vielfraß, *m.* V. —ſchreier. —viole, *f.* V. —veilchen. —vogel, *m.* aquatic bird. —vorrath, *m.* provision of or in water; [in seamen's lang.] supply of water [on board]. —wage, *f.* [in physics] 1) water-level. Mit der —wage abwägen, nach der —wage abmeſſen, richten, to measure with the level, to take the level. 2) areometer, water-poise, gauge. —wägekunſt, *f.* art of determining or taking the level; *it.* hydrostatics. —wägen, *n.* taking the level. —wäger, *m.* he, who takes the level. —wägung, *f.* V. —wägen. —wahrſager, *m.* V. —prophet. —wahrſagung, *f.* V. —prophezeiung. —wanze, *f.* 1) the water-bug, notonecta. 2) water-scorpion, nepa. —warte, *f.* 1) [Wegewarte] wild endive or succory. 2) [in seamen's lang.] V. Warte. —watte, *f.* V. —faden. —wechſel, *m.* meeting of two seas, of high tide and back-water &c. —wegerich, *m.* Gemeiner —wegerich, greater water-plantain; ſpitziger, kleiner —wegerich, lesser water-plantain. —wehr, *n.* V. Wehr [hydr.]. —weib, *n.* 1) ondine, undine; [Scotch] [female] kelpie, V. Nixe. 2) [—trägerinn] a woman who carries water. —weide, *f.* the osier, salix viminalis. —weiderich, *m.* tufted loosestrife, water-willow. —welle, *f.* wave. Eine große überſtürzende —welle, a sea [in seamen's lang., V. Sturzſee, Sturzwelle]. —werk, *n.* 1) V. —kunſt. 2) V. Springbrunnen. —wicke, *f.* V. —licher. —wieſel, *n.* V. Sumpfotter. —wirbel, *m.* 1) eddy, V. —ſtrudel. 2) V. —hoſe. —woge, *f.* wave, billow. —wolf, *m.* 1) [Hecht] jack, pike. 2) [Regenvogel] curlew. —wundkraut, *n.* 1) nodding bident, V. —ſternkraut. 2) [Wanzengeſicht] tick-seed sun-flower, coreopsis. —wurm, *m.* 1) aquatic worm. 2) V. —motte. Vielfüßiger —wurm, scolopendra. 3) pride [of the Isis], blind lamprey. —wurzel, *f.* V. Tagewurzel, Thauwurzel. —wütherich, *m.* V. —ſchierling 1). —zauberer, *m.* [formerly] dealer in hydromancy. —zauberkunſt, *f.* [formerly] hydromancy. —zaum, *m.* [in the manege, Tränkgebiß] slabbering-bit, mastigadour. —zehrkraut, *n.* V. —betonie. —zeichen, *n.* 1) water-mark [on a river-bank]. 2) water-mark [in paper]. —zeiſt, *m.* [provincial] V. —maus. —zeugend, *adj.* and *adv.* producing water. Der —zeugende Stoff, V. —ſtoff. —zinke, *f.* stinking hornwort, ceratophyllum demersum. —zoll, *m.* 1)

[in hydraulics] a plume of water issuing from a bore of one inch. 2) toll on any navigable stream &c. —zuber, *m.* water-tub. —zug, *m.* 1) current, drift, course of the water. 2) [in seamen's lang.] Der —zug eines Schiffes, the draught, gage of a ship, V. ——tracht 2). —zypergras, *n.* 1) fox-grass. Kleines —zypergras, naked carex, carex leporina. 2) small or diaecious carex.

Wäſſericht, *adj.* and *adv.* aqueous, waterish, watery. —e Feuchtigkeit, aqueous or serous humour, serosity; —e Feuchtigkeiten, [with veterinary surgeons] watery humours, the waters; [in anatomy] die —e Feuchtigkeit des Auges, the aqueous or hydatoid humour of the eye, hydatoids; —er Saft, watery juice, V. Wäſſerig.

Wäſſerig, *adj.* and *adv.* aqueous, waterish, watery, [in medicine] serous. —er Ort, —es Land, wet place, waterish land; —e [ſumpfige] Ländereien, fens; —er Wein, —es Bier, weak, thin wine, beer, [low] rot-gut, [for the latter] swipes; —e Früchte, watery fruits; [in medicine] —es Blut, serous blood; der —e Theil des Blutes, the serosity or serum of the blood; —e Geſchwulſt, aqueous or watery tumour; Einem den Mund nach Etwas — machen [in a proper and figurative sense, in fam. lang.], to make any one's mouth water for any thing. *Fig.* —e Schreibart, milk and water style, small beer style, [in England] style of a lake-poet; — ſchreiben, to write vapidly, lackadaisically, without fire or force.

Wäſſerigkeit, *f.* aqueousness, waterishness, [in medicine] serosity.

Wäſſerling and **Wäſſerling,** [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Waſſerbirn.

Wäſſern, I. *v. tr.* 1) Die Wieſen &c. —, to water, to irrigate the meads &c.; die Wäſche &c. —, to wet, soak, steep the linen &c.; ſeinen Wein —, to add water to, to temper or dilute one's wine; den Laberdan —, to soak the salt cod; gewäſſerter Stockfiſch, dried cod softened by soaking; ein Stück Pökelfleiſch —, to lay a piece of corned beef in soak; ein Faß — [= einqueſſen], to rinse out, to soak a cask; [in seamen's lang.] ein Schiff — [in dry docks], to flood the hold of a ship to see if she will hold water; [with clothiers] das Tuch —, to wet the cloth; [with tawers] eine Haut — [= einweichen], to lay a skin in the binder &c., to handle a skin, to lay it in soak. 2) [with manufacturers] Einen Zeug —, to water, to tabby a stuff; gewäſſerte Bänder, watered ribbons; gewäſſerter Camelott, watered camlet; groß, klein gewäſſerter Mohr, large, small-watered moreen. II. *v. intr.* 1) Der Mund wäſſert ihm [in fam. lang.], his mouth waters. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] to water, to piss [as deer &c.]. Das —, V. Wäſſerung.

Wäſſerung, *f.* watering; *it.* steeping, soaking; *it.* irrigation.

Wäſſerungsgraben, *m.* a ditch for irrigation, a feeder.

Wäßlauch, *m.* [-es] [in botany] the common leek.

1. **Wäte** or **Wätte,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in Fr. *ouatte*; Wad was formerly cloth] 1) wadding. Mit — unterlegen or futtern, to line with wadding, to wad. 2) [with fishermen = a Zugnetz] trammel. 3) [in botany] laver, ulva. Die Darm—, gut-laver, sea-chitterling.

Wat-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* like wadding. —ſack, *m.* knapsack, V. Mantelſack, Reiſeſack, Schnappſack

Watenkraut, *n.* [in botany] 1) the Syrian swallow-wort, asclepias syriaca. 2) V. Wate 3).

2. **Wate,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from waten] 1) shallows, shoal water, shoals, low water, ford. 2) —n [in seamen's lang.], flats, low banks of sand and clay.

Waten-fahrer, *m.* a barge, smack. —fahrt, *f.* passage over the flats.

Waten, [Lat. *vado*, Gr. *βαδ-ίζω*] *v. intr.* Im Waſſer —, to wade in the water; im Kothe —, to dabble in the dirt; wir ſind durch den Fluß gewatet, we waded through the river. V. Durch—.

Wätſcheln, [from waten = to go or walk] *v intr.* [in fam. lang and comic] to waddle. Einen —den Gang haben, to have a waddling or toddling walk.

Wätt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] laver, ulva, V. 1. Wate 3).

Wätte, —nfahrer &c., V. 2. Wate, —nfahrer &c.

Wattiren, *v. tr.* to wad. Wattirter Unterrock, wadded, quilted petticoat.

Waú, *m.* [-es] [appears to be allied to Waid] [in botany] dyer's weed, yellow weed, wild woad, reseda luteola.

Waukũpe, *f.* [with dyers] vat for a bath of dyer's weed.

Waú, *adv.* [in seamen's lang.] Der Wind iſt —, the wind is down, still, at calm; there is not a capful of wind.

Wauwaú, I. *an onomatopoeia*, [imitating the barking of dogs] bow-wow. II. *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [provincial] bugbear, V. Popanz, Geſpenſt.

Wèbe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [obsolete, from weben = to lift up] Er webete eine — [in Scripture], he waved it for a wave-offering. 2) [rather provincial = das Weben] the act of weaving. 3) [with weavers] a web of sixty ells.

Wèbel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [old, from weben = to move] V. Weibel, Gerichtsdiener; *it.* V. Feldwebel.

Wèben, [allied to ſchweben, to the Lat. *viv-o* = to live, originally merely ‚to move'; in Old Sax. wefel is a Käfer = weevil, and vibba = Wurm = grub] *reg.* and *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) [bewegen] [old] to shake, to wave about, to stir. 2) [old] to wave as a wave-offering, V. Webe 1). 3) [to make by moving or waving] to weave. Leinwand, Tuch, Spitzen &c. —, to weave linen, cloth, lace &c.; das iſt ſchlecht gewebt, gewoben, that is badly woven; *it.* Strümpfe — [= wirken], to weave stockings; gewobene Strümpfe, woven stockings. *Fig.* [with poets] Ein Weib, aus Roſenglut und Lilienſchnee gewoben, a woman moulded from the bloom of roses and the snow of lilies; die Frauen, welche Roſen in unſer Leben —, women, who strew roses on or in our path of life. II. *v. intr* 1) [ſich bewegen] to move, to wave. Es lebt und webt Alles an ihm, he is full of life; in ihm [in Gott] leben, — und ſind wir [in Scripture], in him we live and move, and have our being; er ließ — den Oſtwind unter dem Himmel [in Scripture], he caused an east-wind to blow in the Heaven. 2) [in seamen's lang.] — [die Webeleinen an die Wände ſchlagen], to fix the ratlines or ratlings on to the shrouds. Das —, 1) movement, waving. 2) [the art of] weaving, V. Webe 2), weaving, texture.

Web-ſchiff, —ſtuhl, —zettel, V. Weberſchiff &c.

Webe-leinen, —lienen, —lingen, *pl.* [in seamen's lang.] ratlines, ratlins, ratlings or rattlings [to the shrouds or puttocks].

Weber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) a weaver. Die —inn, the weaver's wife, [also] a female weaver; V. Band—, Damaſt—, Lein—, Seiden—, Strumpf—, Zeug—. 2) [a species of goat-beetle] the weaver, cerambyx textor.

Weber-arbeit, *f.* weaver's work, tissue, texture. Schöne —arbeit, beautiful tissue. —baum, *m.* the warp-staff, the yarn-beam, back-beam; *it.* warp-roller; *it.* the cloth-beam. —blatt, *n.* slay, slea or reed. —diſtel, *f.* V. —karde. —einſchlag, —eintrag, *m.* the woof. —fiſchlein, *n.* the bleak, cyprinus alburnus. —gaden, *m.* V. —ſtube. —geſell, *m.* journeyman-weaver. —handwerk, *n.* weaver's trade or craft, weaving. —kamm, *m.* 1) V. —blatt. 2) [Geſchirrkamm] the frame bearing on the shuttle-race, the comb; *it.* the toothed driver. —kammmacher, *m.* comb-maker. —karde, *f.* teasle or teazle, teasel, fuller's thistle. —kleiſter, *m.* weaver's paste or starch. —knappe, *m.* V. —geſell. —knecht, *m.* 1) V. —geſell. 2) [in nat. hist.] the long-legged spider, the shepherd-spider, phalangium opilio. —knopf, *m.* [Quappe] tadpole. —knoten, *m.* weaver's knot. —kunſt, *f.* art of weaving, the weaver's craft. —lade, *f.* 1) funds or cash-box of the company of weavers. 2) the batten or batton of the loom; *it.* the lay. —meiſter, *m.* a master-weaver. —neſt, *n.* bore, tangle, flaw, skip. —ſchämel, *m.* V. —tritt. —ſcheere, *f.* weaver's shears. —ſchiff, *n.* shuttle. —ſchlichte, *f.* V. —kleiſter. —ſchütze, *f.* V. —ſchiff. —ſpule, *f.* 1) spool, bobin or bobbin. 2) [in conchology] the weaver's shuttle, bulla volva. —ſtube, *f.* weaver's work-room. —ſtuhl, *m.* the [weaving-] loom. —tritt, *m.* treadle or treddle. —zettel, *m.* [Aufzug] the warp.

Weberei, *f.* 1) [no *pl.*] weaving. Die — verſtehen, treiben, to understand weaving, to carry on weaving as a trade; das iſt eine ſchöne — [ironically, in contempt], that's a fine [i. e. bungling] piece of weaving, poor weaver's work, a fine tissue, that is. 2) [Gewebe] web, tissue, texture. Eine ſchöne —, a beautiful web; künſtliche —en, tissues skilfully produced, highly ingenious.

Wèchſel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from wegen, that is bewegen = to move] 1) *Fig.* — der Dinge &c., change, vicissitude of things &c.; die Tugend iſt dem — des Glücks nicht unterworfen, virtue is not subject to the mutability, inconstancy of fortune; der — menſchlicher Dinge, the vicissitudes in human affairs; er hat in ſeinem Leben manchen — erfahren, he has known many a change, [fam.] many ups and downs in his life; was für ein ſchrecklicher —! what a terrible change! what a frightful reverse! die Leidenſchaften in ihrem —, the passions in their fits; der — der Zeiten, der Jahreszeiten, the change of the times, of the seasons; der — des Mondes, the change, the phases of the moon; der — des Wetters, der Witterung, der Temperatur, the change of weather, of temperature; [with miners] der — der Wetter, change of the currents or draughts of air. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] *a*) place where the stag feeds, the walk or feed. *b*) [where he comes out of his harbour] the haunt, passage, rising. Hier hat der Hirſch ſeinen —, this is the haunt of the stag. *c*) [place where the hunted stag is wont to repair to] shift. Friſche Hunde an die — ſtellen, to place relays of hounds at the repairs, to keep fresh dogs at the hayes in the cover to be in

readiness for the stag when he dodges &c. 3) [Tausch] exchange, barter, truck, [low] chop, swop. Einen — mit Einem treffen, to make an exchange with any one; der — der Briefe [more usual Briefwechsel], interchange of letters, [epistolary] correspondence; der — der Worte, Blicke, the exchange of words, of looks or glances; [in composition] V. Brief—, Geld—, Wort—. 4) —[—brief], letter or bill of exchange, a bill, draught. Mit —n bezahlen, to pay with bills; einen — ausstellen to draw, to give a bill; Geld auf — leihen, to lend or advance money on a bill; Einem Geld durch — übermachen, to make a remittance to any one by a bill, to assign a bill to any one; einen offenen — [Creditbrief] haben, to have a letter of credit; einen — auf Jemand ziehen [ausstellen], to draw a bill on any one; einen — annehmen, acceptiren, to accept a bill; einen — abweisen, protestiren, to cause a bill to be noted or protested, to refuse to accept it, to protest it; einen — übertragen, indossiren, giriren, to endorse or indorse a bill; ein —, der an den Inhaber or Ueberbringer zahlbar ist, a bill or check payable to the holder or bearer; sein Vermögen besteht meistens in —n, —briefen, his property principally consists of bills; *it.* —, remittance, money; er hat zu bezahlen versprochen, sobald er seinen —, frische — erhalten haben würde, he has promised to pay, as soon as he receives his remittance, fresh remittances. 5) [that which is placed in exchange for something else] [with miners] — der Zimmerung, change, renewal of the woodwork; — einziehen, to renew the woodwork. 6] [place where one reposes] [with miners] coe, resting-place, plank for resting on [in ascending or descending]. 7) [certain things touching each other, or a thing in as far as it touches another thing] [with watchmakers] wheels turned by arbors [for moving the hands]; [in sportsmen's lang.] joining of the toils; [with miners] dyke; *it.* the joint or joining. Der — der Fahrten [with miners], the scarf of two shaft-ladders; [in hydraulics] pipe-joint, *it.* a smaller pipe for joining two greater pipes, a joint-pipe; [with carpenters] joint [of two jaunts]. Syn. V. under Umsetzen.

(*)**Wechsel-amt**, *n.* V. —gericht. —**bank**, *f.* 1) [—tisch, —tafel] the counter, table of a money-changer, of a banker; *it.* the banking-room or house, the banker's chambers &c., the bank. 2) bank, *it.* place of exchange, the exchange. Auf die —bank gehen, to go to the bank, to 'Change [in this phrase more usual, auf die Börse gehen], *it.* to the money-changer's. —**beklagte**, *m.* person accused in default of payment of a bill, of exchange or one's promissory note, *it.* for forging or presenting a false bill of exchange &c. —**beziehung**, *f.* the cashing of a letter of exchange, of a check &c., the drawing for its amount at a bank. —**brief**, *m.* [V. — 4)] letter or bill of exchange. —**buch**, *n.* [in commerce] a check-book; *it.* bill-book, [in England of two kinds] bills receivable book, and, bills payable book. —**bürge**, *m.* [in commerce] indorser. —**bürgschaft**, *f.* indorsement. —**curs**, *m.* the exchange, the course or rate of exchange. Der —curs ist gestiegen, the exchange is higher, has risen; Geld nach dem —curse aufnehmen, to take up money according to the rate of exchange. —**dukaten**, *m.* a ducat of exchange, a bank-bill or note for a ducat. —**fall**, *m.* a case of exchange. —**forderung**, *f.* demand arising from a bill, founded or grounded on a bill. —**frist**, *f.* [in commerce the Respecttage] days of grace; *it.* V. Uso. —**geber**, *m.* the drawer. —**geld**, *n.* 1) money given or received at the bank, bank-money. 2) money for changing, to be changed. 3) [Auf—, Aufgeld] agio, exchange. —**gericht**, *n.* court for trying matters relative to banking business, to notaries &c., a bank-tribunal. —**geschäft**, *n.* [in commerce] banking, banking-business. Das — geschäft ist ein Handel mit Geld, banking is a trade with or of money; —geschäfte treiben, die —geschäfte wohl verstehen, to carry on a banking-business, to bank, to understand banking well. —**handel**, *m.* 1) bill-brokerage. 2) V. —geschäft. —**händler**, *m.* 1) V. Bankier, Wechselherr. 2) an exchange-broker, a bill-broker, a cambist, a dealer in bills of exchange. —**handlung**, *f.* 1) V. —handel 2). 2) V. —haus 2). —**haus**, *n.* 1) [not much used] the house of a money-changer. 2) banking house, bank. Dieses —haus hat seine Zahlungen eingestellt, this bank, [when the fact has previously been known that it is a bank, then simply] this firm, this house has stopped payment. —**herr**, *m.* banker. —**kauf**, *m.* purchase of one or more bills of exchange. —**kläger**, *m.* prosecutor or plaintiff in a case relative to a bill &c. —**kunde**, *f.* knowledge of affairs relative to exchange. —**kundig**, *adj.* and *adv.* versed in the banking-business, in bill-brokerage, in matters of exchange, in arbitration or comparison of exchange. —**mäkelei**, *f.* [in a bad sense] doing business in dry exchange, disreputable traffic with bills. —**mäkler**, *m.* an exchange-broker, bill-broker, [if in a bad sense] a low or jobbing bill-broker. —**ordnung**, *f.* regulation concerning exchange. —**platz**, *m.* place of exchange. Hamburg, einer der bedeutendsten —plätze, Hamburg, one of the most considerable places of exchange. —**prozeß**, *m.* a lawsuit or cause relative to a bill, to any banking operation. —**rechnung**, *f.* banker's account. —**recht**, *n.* 1) right of exchange, laws regulating matters [relative to bills] of exchange, banking-affairs &c. 2) privilege accorded to letters of exchange. —**reiterei**, *f.* [in commerce, in a bad sense] doing business on the bill-system. —reiterei treiben, to carry it on [for some time] by drawing fictitious bills, by giving bills at different dates. —**richter**, *m.* judge of a bank-tribunal. —**sache**, *f.* any banking-affair, any exchange-business. In —sachen, in matters of exchange. —**schuld**, *f.* debt founded on a bill of exchange, debt claimed by any one in quality of drawee, assignee, payee &c. —**sendung**, *f.* [Rimesse] remittance. —**sensal**, *m.* V. —mäkler [in a good sense]. —**stand**, *m.* [little used] state of exchange, V. —curs. —**tafel**, [—bank] table or counter in a money-changer's office, in a banking room. —**thaler**, *m.* a bank-dollar. —**tisch**, *m.* V. —tafel. —**zahlung**, *f.* payment in letters of exchange with bills, *it.* in bank-money, cashing a bill.

Wèchselbar, *adj.* and *adv.* changeable, that may be confounded, that may be taken for something else —e Begriffe, V. Wechselbegriffe; *it.* [auswechselbar as it were] V. Vertauschbar.

Wèchseln, I. *v. intr.* 1) [sich verändern] to change, to alter. Es wechselt Alles in der Welt, every thing changes in the world, this is a world of change; es wechselt mit uns wunderlich, it changes with us passing strangely, we meet with, we undergo strange changes; die Schönheit des —den Jahres, the beauties of the changing year; der Wind wechselt [drehet sich], the wind changes, veers, chops; so oft der Mond wechselt, as often as the moon changes, with every change of the moon; eine —de Farbe, a changing or shot colour; —de Laune, changing, changeable humour. 2) [abwechseln] to change, to alternate, to follow or succeed each other; dieses Amt wechselt, this office alternates, is filled by turns; ein —des Amt, an alternating office; wie Kummer und Lust — in liebender Brust [poetical], as grief and pleasure alternately prevail in amorous breast, V. Ab—; *it.* —de [more usual wechselseitige] Liebe, mutual, reciprocal love. 3) to change the place or locality. Die Scenen —, to shift the scenes; die Wetter — [with miners], the currents of air circulate regularly; [in sportsmen's lang.] hier wechselt der Hirsch, this is the stag's haunt [when he quits his harbour or lodge to feed]; *it.* —, to dodge, to double [as a stag]; der Hirsch wechselt und nimmt seinen Weg zurück, the stag dodges and doubles; in andere Forste —, to make for other glades or covers. 4) [little used] to bank. Man wechselt von Leipzig nach Amsterdam, the bankers of Leipsic and Amsterdam have correspondents in either place, bank with each other. II. *v. tr.* 1) [to take one thing of the same kind in lieu of another] to change. Die Kleider, den Rock &c. —, to change one's clothes, to shift a coat; mit der Wäsche —, to change one's linen, to put on fresh linen, [for this and the previous phrase, simply] to shift; die Pferde —, to change horses; die Pferde werden hier gewechselt, there is a relay-station here; den Herrn —, to change one's master; seinen Platz, seinen Stand —, to change one's place, to shift one's stand; die Zähne —, to cut one's new teeth; die Farbe —, to change colour [in one's face]. 2) [to give and receive the same] to change, to exchange, to barter, [low or fam.] to chop, swop, [old] to truck; die Plätze —, to change places; lassen Sie uns die Pferde, die Hüte —, let us change horses, hats with each other; Briefe mit Jemand —, to exchange letters, to correspond with any one; die Ringe —, to exchange rings [when plighting troth or at the nuptial ceremony]; Worte mit Jemand —, to exchange words, to converse with any one, *it.* to bandy words, to dispute with any one; ohne viel Worte zu —, without making a long harangue, [fam.] without much palaver, [comic] without chopping much logic; Schriften gegen einander —, to write one against the other; Schriften — [at law-pleading], to put in declaration, plea, rejoinder &c., to reply or rejoin; Blicke —, to exchange looks, glances; Kugeln —, *fig.* to exchange shots; nachdem sie Kugeln gewechselt hatten, after having exchanged shots. 3) [aus- or einwechseln] Geld, ein Goldstück —, to change, [also] to exchange money, a gold-piece; — Sie mir, — Sie mir diese Thaler, give me change, give me change for these dollars, [also] change these dollars for me. Syn. V. Umsetzen. Das —, V. Wechselung.

Wechsel-amt, *n.* alternating office, alternate employment. —**balg**, *m.* [formerly in popular superstitious belief] oaf; a changeling. Man sagt, dieses Kind sey ein Wechselbalg, people say this child is

(*) The compounds not met with here, are to be found under the verb Wechseln.

a changeling. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.], a little imp [as to manners or features]. Der kleine —balg ſchreit den ganzen Tag, the little brat or whelp squalls all day long; der häßliche or garſtige kleine —balg! the little ugly wretch! the little cub! —begriff, *m.* [in logic] identical idea, notion. —beziehung, *f.* V. —bezug. —bezug, *m.* reciprocal or mutual relation, correlativeness, a co[r]relation. —blatt, *n.* [in botany] 1) alternate leaf. 2) allophyllus. Das —blatt mit dreizähligen Blättern, the ternate allophyllus; das —blatt aus Ceylon, the allophyllus of Ceylon. —blick, *m.* mutual look or glance. —bock, *m.* [with miners] madrier or batt on which the sweeps are scarfed. —bund, *m.* mutual alliance. —chor, *m.* alternate chorus or choir. —fall, *m.* 1) an alternate fall or descent. 2) an alternant case. 3) an alternative. —farbe, *f.* changing or shot colour. —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* changing as to colour. —farbiger Taffet, shot taffeta. —farbigkeit, *f.* quality of that which is changing or shot. —feld, *n.* [in husbandry] field sown with alternate crops, with rotation of crops. —fieber, *n.* an intermittent [fever]. —furche, *f.* [in husbandry] furrow of the head-land, butt. —gelenk, *n.* [in anatomy] the ball-and-socket joint, ginglymus. —geſang, *m.* alternate song; [with the ancients] strophy and antistrophy. —geſpräch, *n.* alternate discourse, mutual conversation. —geſtalt, *f.* changeable shape. Proteus' —geſtalt, the changes of Proteus. —glück, *n.* fickle, inconstant fortune. Ein Ball des —glückes, sport of fortune; das —glück der Waffen erfahren, to experience the fortune of war, the fate of battle, the inconstancy of arms. —gruß, *m.* mutual, reciprocal salute or salutation. —herrſchaft, *f.* alternate reign, rule, sway. —jahr, *n.* V. Stufenjahr. —kind, *n.* V. —balg. —klotz, *m.* [with charcoal-burners] clumps placed round the kiln. —knöterich, *m.* [in botany] amphibious persicaria. —kundig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in sportsmen's lang.] knowing the haunts of the stag. —lauf, *m.* 1) alternate course. 2) changeable, inconstant course. —licht, *n.* 1) a changing light. 2) [with miners] extra light or lamp. —liebe, *f.* 1) [not much used] fickle love. 2) [—ſeitige Liebe] mutual love, reciprocal love. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* changeless, unchanging, unchangeable, unalterable, invariable, immutable. —loſigkeit, *f.* unchangeableness, unalterableness, invariableness, immutability. —pfarre, *f.* living conferred in rotation by several collators. —pferche, *f.* [with small farmers] alternate folding or penning on each others grounds [for preserving the manure and thereby ensuring corn-land and grass-land each year]. —pferd, *n.* fresh horse, relay-horse. —pferde beſtellen, to order or bespeak fresh horses. —pflicht, *f.* reciprocal duty, mutual obligation, reciprocity. —piſtolen, *pl.* [with gunsmiths] a [perfect] pair of pistols. —rede, *f.* 1) [Gegenrede] reply, rejoinder. 2) [quaint for —geſpräch] alternate discourse or converse, dialogue. —reich, I *adj.* full of changes, vicissitudes. Ein —reiches Leben, a life full of variety, full of vicissitudes, [if implying change of fortune] of ups and downs. II. *n.* alternate kingdom or dominion, alternate sway [as day and night]. —reime, *pl.* alternate, interchanging rhymes. —ſatz, *m.* [in logic] alternate proposition. —ſchenkung, *f.* mutual gift or present. —ſchlag, *m.* the alternate cadence [of rhymes]. —ſchluß, *m.* [in logic Dilemma] dilemma. —ſchrift, *f.* [chiefly at law-pleadings] reply, rejoinder. Ich las ihre —ſchriften, I read their statements, their disputes on both sides, their polemic essays. —ſeitig, *adj.* and *adv.* mutual, reciprocal. Ein —ſeitiges Verſprechen, a mutual promise; —ſeitige Pflichten, mutual, reciprocal duties; —ſeitiger Haß &c., mutual hatred; ſich —ſeitig lieben, to love each other, to love one another in return; —ſeitige Beziehung, reciprocal relation, correlation. —ſeitigkeit, *f.* reciprocity, reciprocalness, alternateness. —ſpiel, *n.* alternate play. —ſpiel des Schmerzes und der Freude, alternate sway, influence of grief and joy. —ſtreit, *m.* mutual dispute. Im —ſtreit ſo vieler Hinderniſſe, in the conflicting opposition of so many counteragents, in the clash of so many obstacles. —ſtunde, *f.* [with miners] an alternate hour [one of those hours on a miner's compass which mark the quarters of a semicircle and the kinds of flat lodes bearing to a cardinal point]. —s-weiſe, V. —weiſe. —tanz, *m.* alternate dance. —tauſch, *m.* [mutual] exchange, barter. —thier, *n.* [little used for beidlebiges Thier] an amphibious animal. —verhältniß, *n.* 1) reciprocal relation. Eheleute ſtehen im —verhältniſſe miteinander, man and wife stand in a reciprocal relation, are in correlative state to each other. 2) [in mathematics] reciprocal proportion. —vers, *m.* V. —reim. —vertrag, *m.* a mutual agreement, convention or treaty, a contract in duplicate. —weiſe, I. *adv.* 1) or —s-weiſe, [gegenſeitig] mutually, reciprocally. Sich —weiſe helfen, to help each other in return, in turn. 2) alternately, interchangeably, by turns. —weiſe bei einem Kranken wachen, to sit up with, to nurse a patient by turns; Furcht und Hoffnung —weiſe empfindend, now agitated by fear and now by hope; ein Stück Land —weiſe bauen, to alternate a piece of ground [by breaking it up one year, laying it down the next]. II. *f.* [not much used] Die —weiſe, the alternate way, the alternative. —weizen, *m.* [Wunderweizen] many-eared wheat, triticum compositum. —werk, *n.* V. Wechſel [with watchmakers]. —wind, *m.* changeable or shifting wind. —winkel, *m.* [in geometry] alternate angle. —wirkung, *f.* reciprocal effect, action. —wirthſchaft, *f.* [with farmers that mode of tillth called] cropping and laying. —wort, *n.* 1) [not much used] reply. 2) [in grammar for Mittelwort, but little used] participle. —wörtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] as a participle, participial. —zahn, *m.* [Milchzahn] milk-tooth. —zange, *f.* pinchers or pincers for wire-drawing. —zuſtand, *m.* correlative or reciprocal state, reciprocity.

Wèchſelung, *f.* 1) [not much used] change, changing. 2) — [in seamen's lang.], scarfing.

Wèchsler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [little used] a changer of money. 2) [Wechſelherr] a banker; *it.* a money-changer.

Wechsler-buch, *n.*, **—tafel,** *f.* &c., V. Wechſelbuch &c.

Wéck, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [provincial der —en, s-, *pl.* -] [allied to Eck, Ecke? originally = Keil = a wedge] 1) a plat of butter pointed at both ends. 2) [= Semmel] a roll [of white bread]. 3) [in heraldry] fusil. Er führt drei rothe —en im ſilbernen Felde, he beareth argent three fusils gules; mit —en beſetzt, fusilly.

Wecken-bäcker, *m.* a baker of white bread [somewhat corresponding to French-baker in England]. **—mehl,** *n.* [V. Weck 2)] 1) flour for white bread, for rolls [like the English seconds]. 2) powder of a roll dried and rasped or pounded. Rippchen mit —mehl beſtreuen, to strew or dredge cutlets with fine bread-crumbs.

Wécken, [from wegen, bewegen] *v. tr.* Einen —, to wake, to waken, to awake any one; ich laſſe mich um vier Uhr —, I have myself called, woke at four o'clock; *proverb.* wecke den ſchlafenden Löwen nicht, rouse not the sleeping lion. *Fig.* Das weckt den Muth, that stirs up, rouses the courage. Das —, the waking, wakening, awaking.

Weck-glocke, *f.* alarum-bell, alarm-bell. **—hahn,** *m.* the early cock. **—ſtunde,** *f.* hour of waking. **—uhr,** *f.* an alarum-clock. **—werk,** *n.* the alarum-work or works.

Wécker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) waker, wakener, awaker. 2) [in a clock] the alarum. Den — auf 4 Uhr ſtellen, to set the alarum to four o'clock; *it.* die — [with smiths &c.], the count-hammer [to a water-wheel]; *it.* —, the warning-bell [to shew when the mill-hopper is empty]; *it.* [in sportsmen's lang. Wachtelpfeife], quail-pipe, quail-call.

Wédel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to wehen], *dim.* —chen, ‖**Wedelein,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) the scut; *it.* the tip or tuft of a dog's tail. 2) [in botany] the fan [of ferns]; *it.* a leafy branch, a branch of foliage, a bough. 3) [in different arts &c.] V. Feuer—, Fliegen—, Löſch—, Spreng—.

Wedel-förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* fan-shaped, flabelliform. **—ſchwamm,** *m.* fan-shaped sponge. **—ſchwanz,** *m.* [in nat. hist.] V. Bachſtelze.

Wédeln, I. *v. intr.* to fan, to flirt. Mit dem Schwanze —, to wag [with] the tail [as a dog]. II. *v. tr.* Die Fliegen — [little used], to whisk or flick away the flies

Wéder, [Old Sax. hvaether; appears to be sprung from hva, allied to was, welches and to the prefix thar] *conj.* neither; [poetically and in high style sometimes] nor. — ſchön noch häßlich, neither handsome nor ugly; — er noch ich, neither he nor I; — Gold noch Silber, neither gold nor silver; — Vorſtellungen noch Bitten konnten &c, neither remonstrances nor prayers could &c.

Wéfel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from weben] 1) [with weavers, provincial for Eintrag] woof, weft. 2) [Wabe der Bienen] honey-comb.

Wefelſpule, *f.* [with weavers] the pirn, weft-pirn.

Wéfeln, *v. intr.* [speaking of bees] to build, form or make the comb.

Wèg, [probably from wegen = bewegen] 1) [in its general sense to denote a movement, but only *fig.*] Vom Blatte — ſpielen [to play off or away from the notes without hesitation], to play at sight; ſchlecht —, ſchlicht — [in fam. lang. = ohne Umſtände], without ceremony, quite short, without ado, [fam.] short and sweet, [low] slap bang, right off; nennen Sie mich nur ſchlecht — N, call me simply N., gerade —, flatly, roundly, plainly; er läugnet es gerade —, he denies it flatly, outright; man muß ihr ſeinen Tod nicht [in fam. lang.] gerade — ſagen, one must not tell her of his death point-blank; friſch —, cheerily, gaily, with a will; friſch —! come, be alive! be smart! sharp's the word my lads! keep moving! in einem —, hinter einander —, in one burst or breath, without interruption or pause, [low] in one go; er hat in einem — zehn Briefe geſchrieben, eine ganze Stunde geſprochen, he wrote ten letters one after the other, at one sitting, he spoke

a whole hour without a break; zwei Stunden — arbeiten, to work away two hours; fünf Jahre in einem —, five consecutive years; hinter einander — essen, arbeiten, to eat away, to work away. 2) [entfernt] away, off. Das Haus liegt weit — von der Straße, the house lies far away, far off from the street. 3) [especially as a summons or desire that something become remote, be removed] — da! away there! make way there! room there! [old] avaunt! [old] avoynt! — von hier! away from here! get away! —, aus meinen or mir aus den Augen! [get] out of my sight! — mit ihm! away with him! — mit dem Redner! down with the speaker! chair him! throw a chair at his head! — mit dem da! away with that! take that away! — mit der Hand! take your hand away! Kopf —! mind heads! die Finger —! mind fingers! *Fig.* — mit dem Vorschlag! away, down, off with the motion! — or hinweg mit diesen Gedanken, away with these thoughts.

(*)**Weg-arbeiten**, *v. tr.* to remove by labour. Das Wasser hatte einen Theil der Mauer —gearbeitet, the water had worked away, fretted or carried away a piece of the wall; [fam.] gestern arbeitete ich ein gutes Stück —, yesterday I worked away, I fagged hard. —**ätzen**, *v. tr.* to etch away. Der Höllenstein ätzt das Fleisch —, caustic eats away or into, corrodes the flesh; das faule Fleisch —ätzen, to cauterize the sloughing, the proud flesh. —**bannen**, *v. tr.* to exorcise. Die bösen Geister —bannen [V. Bannen], to lay &c. evil spirits. —**begeben**, *irr. v. refl.* sich —begeben, to absent one's self, to retire, to withdraw, to depart. Er hat sich um 7 Uhr —begeben, he withdrew, retired at seven o'clock; er will sich von hier —begeben, he intends removing from here. —**begehren**, *v. intr.* to want or long to go away or to be allowed to depart, to ask leave to quit, to go away [from any place]. —**beißen**, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to bite away or off. 2) Einen —beißen, to drive any one away by biting. *Fig.* [in fam. lang., = verdrängen] to oust, supplant any one. —**beizen**, V. —ätzen. —**bekommen**, *irr. v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] V. —kriegen. —**berufen**, *irr. v. tr.* to call away, off. —**beten**, *v. tr.* Den bösen Geist, eine Krankheit &c. —beten, to expel the evil spirit, to charm away an illness &c. by praying. —**betten**, *v. tr.* to remove or change one's bed; *it.* to sleep singly. Sie hat sich von ihrem Manne —gebettet, she has ceased sleeping with her husband, she has had a separate bed made up for herself, or, she has had her bed put in another room. —**beugen**, *v. tr.* to remove by bending. —**bewegen**, *v. tr.* to move away. Der Kahn kann sich da nicht —bewegen, the canoe can't stir, move from there. —**biegen**, *irr. v. tr.* to remove by bending. —**binden**, *irr. v. tr.* to remove by binding. Ein Gewächs, eine Warze &c. —binden, to destroy an excrescence, a wart by tying it; den einen Ochsen von dem andern —binden, to unbind, unyoke one ox from the other. —**blasen**, *irr. v. tr.* to blow away or off. Den Staub von Etwas —blasen, to blow away the dust from any thing. —**bleiben**, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to stay away. Alle kamen, kein einziger blieb —, all came, not one remained away; bleiben Sie —, stay away, *it.* keep off; das Röhrwasser blieb — or aus, the water of the fountains, the pipes ceased to flow; das Fieber ist —geblieben, the ague-fit, the fever has not returned; dieses Wort kann —bleiben, this word may be left out; hier ist ein Wort —geblieben, a word has been left out here. —**bleichen**, I. *v. intr.* 1) *irr.* [u. w. seyn] [from bleich pale] [chiefly with poets] to become or grow pale and thin, to pine away. 2) *reg.* [u. w. haben] [from bleichen to bleach] Wir haben rüstig or frisch drauf los —gebleicht, we have been bleaching [linen] actively, have been very busy at bleaching. II. *v. tr.* Die Flecken —bleichen, to remove the stains by bleaching. —**blicken**, I. *v. intr.* to look away or off Gern blickt man von solchen Greuelauftritten —, we willingly turn [our regards] away from such scenes of horror; ich konnte seinen Blick nicht aushalten, und blickte —, I could not sustain his look, and looked away. II. *v. tr.* [unusual or quaint] Einen —blicken, to drive any one away by one's looks or by looking steadfastly, fiercely &c. upon any one. —**blühen**, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to fade away. *Fig.* Wie ihre Schönheit —blühet! how her beauty wanes! —**brechen**, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) to break away or off. Ein Stück von einer Mauer, von einem Steine —brechen, to break a piece off, from off a wall, a stone; ein Stück von einem Zahne —brechen, to break a piece off a tooth. 2) to vomit off. Viele Galle von sich —brechen, to throw off or up much bile. II. *v. intr.* Es brach Etwas davon —, something of that broke off or away. —**brennen**, I. *v. intr. irr.* [u. w. seyn] to burn up or away. II. *v. tr. reg.* and *irr.* Die Stoppeln, eine Warze —brennen, to burn [up], [with farmers] to burn-beat or to denshire the stubble, to burn off or away a wart; der Feind hat das Dorf —gebrannt, the enemy has burned [down] the village. —**bringen**, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to bring away, *it.* to carry away. Die Gefangenen —bringen, to remove, *it.* to transport the prisoners; man konnte nichts —bringen, nothing could be brought away; er ist nicht von hier, nicht aus dem Zimmer —zubringen, he is not to be moved from here, there is no getting him out of the room; bringt den Angeklagten von den Gerichtsschranken —, remove the prisoner from the bar. 2) [= vertilgen] to get out. Dieser Flecken ist nicht —zubringen, this stain cannot be got out; mit Citronensaft bringt man die Dintenflecken —, ink-stains are got out, removed with lemon-juice. —**bücken**, *v. refl.* sich —, to move away by stooping, to bend sidewards; sich von der Seite, wo der Schlag herkommt, —bücken, to duck away from the side, where the blow is coming. —**bügeln**, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to iron out. Die Falten —bügeln, to iron out the folds; *it.* wir haben heute ein gutes Stück, fleißig —gebügelt, we have been very busy at ironing. —**büchsen**, [in common people's lang.], —**bürschen**, *v. tr.* [= schießen] to shoot up. Alles Wild —büchsen, to shoot up all the game. —**bürsten**, *v. tr.* Den Staub, die Federn —bürsten, to brush away the dust, the feathers or flue; *it.* die Haare vom Hute —bürsten, to brush away the nap of the hat, to brush off the nap of the hat. —**capern**, V. —kapern. —**dämmen**, *v. tr.* Das Wasser —dämmen, to dam off, up the water. —**dampfen**, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to steam away or off, to evaporate. II. *v. tr.* —**dampfen**, —**dämpfen**, V. Verdampfen. —**decken**, *v. tr.* to lay the cloth or table elsewhere. —**denken**, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* Etwas —denken, sich Etwas —denken, to picture or depict to one's self something to be absent, to fancy something [to be] away; denken Sie den Begriff von dem Worte —, so &c., if you conceive this meaning of the word to be not existing, why &c.; *it.* —denken [little used], to abstract in thought. II. *v. refl.* Sich von einem Orte —denken, to imagine or fancy one's self away from a place, one's self absent. —**deuteln**, —**deuten**, *v. tr.* Den wahren Sinn einer Schriftstelle —deuteln wollen, to wish to explain away the true sense of a passage, V. —erklären. —**dorren**, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to dry away or off. Die Warze ist —gedorrt, the wart has dried away or up. —**drängen**, *v. tr.* Einen —drängen, to squeeze, push or press any one away, V. Verdrängen. —**drehen**, *v. tr.* to turn away. Sein Gesicht —drehen [—wenden], to turn away, aside one's face; sich von Etwas —drehen, to turn away or off from something. —**drücken**, *v. tr.* to press or squeeze away. Einen von seinem Platze —drücken [in pop. lang.], to squeeze any one out of his place. —**dunsten**, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to steam away, to pass off in vapour, V. Verdunsten. —**dünsten** [Verdünsten], *v. tr.* to evaporate. —**dürfen**, *irr. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to dare or venture to go away, [also] to be permitted or allowed to go away, to leave. Ich darf jetzt nicht —, I dare not go away, leave at present, [also] I am not allowed, I am forbidden to move from here, to go away. —**eilen**, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to hasten away. Warum eilen Sie so —? why do you hasten away so? *Fig.* Ueber Etwas —eilen, to hasten over, to pass quickly over any thing. —**eitern**, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to go away in suppurating, to come to a head and dry up. —**erklären**, *v. tr.* to explain away. Er sucht den Sinn dieses Wortes —zuerklären, he tries to explain away the meaning of this word. —**essen**, *irr. v. tr.* [Alles] —essen, to eat up or away [every thing]. *it* Etwas vom Feuer —essen, to eat any thing quite hot; einen Braten vom Spieße —essen, to eat a roast from the [very] spit. —**fahren**, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] 1) to move fast. Mit der Hand über Etwas —fahren, to glide or pass the hand over something. 2) to move away or off quickly; [by means of a vehicle] to drive away or off; [in a boat &c.] to sail or row away, off; wir fuhren um 5 Uhr —, we started at five o'clock; über eine Klippe —fahren, to pass over a reef; über einen Strudel —fahren, to pass or cross a whirlpool, a race. II. *v. tr.* [u. w. haben] to carry away, to transport [in any vehicle, by water]. Den Schutt —fahren, to cart and remove the rubbish. —**fahrt**, *f.* V. Abfahrt. —**fallen**, *irr. v. intr.* [u w. seyn] 1) to fall off or away. Der Mörtel fiel von der Wand —, the mortar fell off the wall, fell away from the wall; an diesem Balken können noch drei Zoll —fallen, three inches may still come off this beam. 2) *Fig.* [unterbleiben] to be omitted, to cease. Diese Anmerkung hätte —fallen können, this remark could have been left out; von diesen Beispielen kann keines —fallen, not one of these examples can be passed over, skipped; das fällt nun —, fällt von [sich] selbst —, that falls now to the ground, that ceases now to exist; dieser Artikel fällt —, this article is now a dead letter, becomes null and void. —**fangen**, *irr. v. tr.* to catch or take [away from]. Seinem Nachbar die Tauben —

(*) The compounds of weg not introduced here may easily be formed from analogy by the student himself.

fangen, to catch the pigeons of one's neighbour. —faulen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to rot away or off. —feilen, *v. tr.* to file away or off. —fiſchen, *v. tr.* to take away by fishing. Man hat alle Fiſche aus dieſem Teiche —gefiſcht, all the fish has been taken out of this pond. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Einem Etwas vor dem Munde, vor der Naſe —fiſchen, to take any thing away from under or beneath one's nose; Einem ein Amt &c. vor der Naſe —fiſchen, to chouse or diddle any one out of a situation &c.; ein Anderer hat ihm die Braut vor dem Munde —gefiſcht, another has marched off with the bride. —flattern, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to flutter off or away. Der Vogel iſt —geflattert, the bird flitted away, is flown. —fliegen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to fly away or off. Der Vogel flog —, the bird flew away; ſein Hut flog —, his hat flew off, was blown &c. off. —fliehen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to flee away. Von einem Orte —fliehen, to flee from a place. —fließen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to flow away or off. —flößen, *v. tr.* to float away. Holz &c. —flößen, to float wood &c. down; der Strom hat das Ufer —geflößt, the stream has fretted away the bank. —flüchten, I *v. tr.* and *refl.* ſich —, to save by flight. Er hat ſeine Familie vor dem Feinde —geflüchtet, he has saved his family from the enemy by flight; ſich —, to save one's self by flight II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to flee to a place of safety, to find safety by flight. —fluten, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to stream or flood away. Das ausgetretene Waſſer flutete bald wieder —, the flood soon retired. II. *v. tr.* to carry off or away by the stream or current. Alles wurde —geflutet, every thing was carried away by the flood or torrent. —freſſen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to eat away or up. Die Raupen haben allen Kohl —gefreſſen, the caterpillars have eaten up all the cabbage; *it.* [speaking of men, in common people's lang.] ſie haben den Andern Alles —gefreſſen, they have gobbled up every thing and left nothing for the others, they have made a clean board of it for the rest. 2) *Fig.* [speaking of fire] to lick or burn up, to consume. Feuer vom Himmel fraß ſie —, fire from Heaven consumed them; der Krebs hat ihm die Naſe —gefreſſen, the cancer has eaten away his nose; das Scheidewaſſer hat zu viel vom Kupfer —gefreſſen, the aqua fortis has bitten too deep into the copper. —fretzen, V. Fretzen. —fuchteln, *v. tr.* [rather low, in military lang.] to drive away at the point of the sword. —führen, *v. tr.* 1) to lead away or off. Ein Kind bei der Hand —führen, to lead a child away with the hand; man führe ihn — von hier, ins Gefängniß, let him be conducted, led or taken away from here, to prison. 2) to carry off or away in a vehicle. Den Schutt —führen, to cart or wheel away the rubbish, V. Fortführen. —führung, *f.* carrying away or off, transport. —gabeln, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] to fork away or off, to remove with a fork. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] V. —fiſchen. —gähren, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to ferment away [and depart]. Die fremdartigen Stoffe gähren aus dem Weine, dem Biere —, foreign substances are expelled from wine, from beer by fermentation. —gang, *m.* departure. Er ſagte mir bei ſeinem —gange, he said to me on or at [his] going away. —geben, *irr. v. tr.* Etwas —geben, to give away any thing. Sie gibt nicht gern Etwas —, she does not like giving any thing away; er hat Alles —gegeben, was er hatte, he has given away all he had; Sie wollen Ihre Pferde —geben? you want to give your horses away? ein Kind —geben, to put a child out to a boarding-school; eine Tochter —geben [in fam. lang.], to marry a daughter. —gehen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to go away or off. Ich gehe nicht eher —, als bis &c., I don't go away before &c.; geh —! gehen Sie —! go away! be off! be gone! *it. fig.* [sometimes with the expletive mir after geh' or gehen] [in fam. lang.] you don't say so? you are not serious? you don't speak in earnest? be off with your cock-and-bull stories! laſſen Sie uns —gehen! let us go, be off! er iſt auf eine halbe Stunde —gegangen, he has gone away, has been absent half an hour; von ſeiner Stelle, von ſeinem Sitze —gehen, to quit or leave one's place, one's seat; von der hohen Schule —gehen, to quit the University; gehet nicht —, bis ich wieder komme &c., don't go away until I return &c.; wann ſind Sie —gegangen? when did you leave? Einen —gehen heißen, to bid any one go away, be gone, V. Fortgehen. 2) [fam.] to be sold, to go off. Dieſe Waaren gehen ſchnell — or ab, these goods go off quickly, find or have a quick sale. 3) to be effaced, to go away. Die Flecke ſind —gegangen, the stains have disappeared, have been got out, V. Ausgehen. Syn. V. Abgehen. Das —gehen, the going away or off, the departure; beim —gehen der Richter, beim —gehen aus der Kirche, at the breaking up of the court, at the departure of the judges, at or upon the coming out of church; er ſagte mir beim —gehen, he said to me on or at [his] going away. —geißeln, *v. tr.* to whip off, to flog or scourge away. —geleiten, *v. tr.* to accompany [any one towards, as far as &c.], to conduct, to escort any one away, out of, from a place. —gewöhnen, *v. tr.* and *v. refl.* ſich —, to disaccustom from coming or going anywhere. Die Tauben vom Taubenſchlage —gewöhnen, to scare or estrange the pigeons from the dove-cot; ſich von einem Orte —gewöhnen, to give up going or resorting to any place. —gießen, *irr. v. tr.* to pour away, to spill. Wer hat das Waſſer —gegoſſen? who has spilled the water? —gleiten, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to glide away. Vom Ziele —gleiten, to glide away, to turn aside from the mark. *Fig.* Ueber Etwas —gleiten, to glide over any thing. Er glitt über dieſen unangenehmen Gegenſtand geſchickt —, he glided dexterously over this unpleasant subject, he skilfully forebore alluding to it. —graben, *irr. v. tr.* [fam.] 1) to dig away. Man hat ein Stück vom Wege —gegraben, a part of the road has been dug away. 2) to bury elsewhere, to dig up and bury in another place. —grapſen, *v. tr.* [low] to pounce off with, to grapple and bolt with, to sweep off. —gucken, *v. intr.* [fam.] V. —ſehen. —guß, *m.* 1) act of pouring away, of spilling. 2) slop from spilling, that which is poured away. —haben, *irr. v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] 1) to have received or obtained. Seinen Lohn —haben, to have received one's wages; er hatte eine Ohrfeige —, von ihr —, ehe er es ſich verſah [low], he got or had a box on the ear, from her, before he was aware of it; er hat ein's — [low], he has got it, [low] he has put his foot in it. *Fig. a*) Etwas —haben, to have got hold of, to have comprehended any thing; er braucht Etwas nur einmal geſehen zu haben, ſo hat er es —, he only needs seeing any thing once, he has got it, got the knack of it, got hold of it [immediately]; ich merke ſchon, Sie haben es —, I see already you have got hold of it, you have hit it, hit it off, hit upon it; er darf nur ein Wort mit Jemand[en] reden, ſo hat er den ganzen Menſchen —, he only has to speak one word with any one, he knows what the man is directly. *b*) Er hat es bei mir —, he is out of my good books. 2) to have removed. Ich habe den Stein —, I have got the stone away, off, out; ich habe den Ueberläſtigen —, I have got rid of this bore. —halten, *irr. v. tr.* to hold away, off. Die Hand, den Kopf —halten, to hold the, [also] one's hand, head away. —hängen, *v. tr.* to hang away, to suspend elsewhere. —haſchen, *v. tr.* to take away by stealth, to seize secretly. Die Fliegen —haſchen, to catch the flies. *Fig.* Ein Amt, einen Vortheil, eine Gunſt —haſchen, to wriggle into any office, into an advantage, a favour. —hauchen, I. *v. tr.* to blow or breathe off or away. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to pass away like a breath. —hauen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to cut or hew away, off. Er hat ihm einen Finger, den Arm —gehauen, he has cut off one of his fingers, cut off his arm. 2) Einen [mit der Peitſche &c.] —hauen, to whip, lash &c. any one away or off, to drive him off or away with cuts from a horsewhip &c., [fam.] to horsewhip him off &c. —heben, *irr. v. tr.* to [lift and] carry away. [biblical style] Hebe dich — von mir, Satan! get thee behind me Satan! avaunt, Satan! —helfen, *irr. v. intr.* [fam.] Einem — helfen, to help any one away or off. Einem vom Militär —helfen, to help any one to get out of the army. —hetzen, *v. tr.* to hunt away, to turn or drive away [by setting the dogs on any one]. —hinken, *v. intr.* to hobble away, V. Forthinken. —hobeln, *v. tr.* to plane away or down. —holen, *v. tr.* to fetch away, to carry away or off. Die Katze hat den Braten —geholt, the cat has carried off the roast meat, has marched off with it; man hat ihn aus dem Gefängniſſe —geholt, he has been fetched out of, has been brought from prison. —hüpfen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to hop away or off. *Fig.* Geſchwind, leicht über Etwas —hüpfen, to skip over any thing. —huſten, *v. tr.* 1) [aushuſten] to cough away, out, up, off. Blut —huſten, to spit blood. 2) [forthuſten] to cough away, on. Eine Feder, den Staub —huſten, to cough a feather, the dust away. —jagen, *v. tr.* to drive or chase away. Die Hühner &c. —jagen, to drive away the fowls &c.; er iſt aus ſeiner Heimath —gejagt worden, he has been [ignominiously] driven from his home, from his country; er iſt von der Hochſchule, vom Militärregiment —gejagt worden, he has been expelled from the university, has been dismissed from the army, has been drummed out of the regiment; er hat ſeine Bediente —gejagt, he has turned away his servants. —kapern, *v. tr.* [fam.] Ein Schiff —kapern, to capture a ship [after a chace]. *Fig.* [fam. and comic] Etwas —kapern, to carry something off dexterously; *it.* V. —fiſchen; er wußte den Brief —zukapern, he managed to get hold of the letter. —karren, *v. tr.* Schutt &c. —karren, to cart away rubbish &c. —kaufen, *v. tr.* to buy up. Er hat Alles —gekauft, he has bought up every thing; ich wollte das Haus kaufen, er hat es mir —gekauft, I wanted to buy the house, he bought it over my head; [at cards] Alles —kaufen, to buy up all the stock. —kehren,

v. tr. and *refl.* 1) Das Geſicht, ſich &c. —kehren, to turn one's face, one's self away. 2) to sweep away. Den Unrath —kehren, to sweep away the dirt. —klettern, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to climb away, off, out of reach &c. —kommen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to come away. Ich bin geſtern nicht —gekommen, von hier —gekommen, I didn't go out yesterday, move from here, [also] get off or away from here; er wird bald von hier —kommen, he will soon go away from here, soon leave or quit this place; ich kann nicht von ihm —kommen, I cannot leave him. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Er wird ſchlecht, übel —kommen, he will get badly, ill out of it, he will come off badly; er iſt gut —gekommen, he has come or got out of it well, he has come off with flying colours; ich bin bei der Sache, im Spiele noch gut —gekommen, I came still well out of the matter, the game; mit der bloßen Furcht —kommen, to come off with the mere fright [but with a whole skin], to have a good fright and that's all. 2) [ſich verlieren] to be mislaid. Das iſt mir unter den Händen —gekommen, I have mislaid it somewhere; es iſt ein Windhund —gekommen, a greyhound has strayed away, is missing; meine Uhr iſt mir —gekommen, my watch is missing, has been walked off with, has been taken out of my pocket. —können, *irr. v. intr.* [fam.] to be able to quit or leave. Ich kann hier nicht —, I can't move from here; ich hätte ihn begleitet, aber ich konnte nicht —, I would have accompanied him, but I couldn't get away, couldn't manage to leave; Alles iſt zu ſeiner Abreiſe bereit, aber er kann noch nicht —, every thing is prepared for his departure, but he cannot leave yet. —koſen, *v. tr.* to drive away in or by caressing. Einem die Sorgen —koſen, to banish one's cares by caressing him. —kratzen, *v. tr.* 1) to scratch away or off. Einen Dintenfleck —kratzen, to scratch out an ink-blot. 2) to drive away by scratching. —kriechen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to creep or crawl away, off. —kriegen, *v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] to get away. Er hat dabei einen Stoß —gekriegt, he got a blow by it. *Fig.* Ich kann das nicht —kriegen, I can't make that out, get that into my head, [very fam.] I can't make head or tail of it. —krümmen, *v. tr.* to remove by bending, by crookening. *Fig.* Sich —krümmen, to retire in bending, in ducking. —kugeln, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to roll away, off. II. *v. tr.* to roll or bowl away, off. —künſteln, *v. tr. Fig.* to remove, to dissipate &c. by sophistry, by being over-minute, V. Künſteln. —küſſen, *v. tr.* to kiss away, off. Einem die Thränen —küſſen, to kiss away or off any one's tears. *Fig.* Die üble Laune —küſſen, to kiss any one out of one's bad humour. —lächeln, *v. tr.* to expel by or with smiles, to smile away. Sie lächelte den Gram von ſeiner Stirne —, she smoothed his brow with her smiles, she smiled away grief from his brow. —lachen, *v. tr.* to laugh away, V. —lächeln. —laſſen, *irr. v tr.* 1) [in fam. lang.] to allow to depart, to let go. Man ließ mich nicht —, they didn't let me go; er will dieſen Bedienten nicht —laſſen, he won't let this servant leave; *it.* [speaking of things, of goods &c.] anders als für zehn Thaler kann ich die Elle nicht —laſſen, I cannot let it go under ten dollars the ell, I can't afford to let the ell go at less than ten dollars. 2) to pass over or by, to omit. Dieſen Zänker wollen wir bei dieſer Luſtbarkeit —laſſen, let us not admit this quarrelsome fellow to this party of pleasure, let us leave him out of this &c.; laſſen wir dieſen Punkt —! let us pass over or by this point, let us leave this point out! was zur Sache gehört, darf nicht —gelaſſen werden, that, which belongs to the matter in hand, may or must not be left out; ein Wort —laſſen, to omit, leave out a word [in writing]. —laſſung, *f.* omission, leaving out. Mit —laſſung alles Ueberflüſſigen, with the omission of every thing superfluous. —laufen, *irr* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to run off, [also] away. Ich ſagte ihm, er ſollte mich hier erwarten, er iſt aber —gelaufen, I told him to wait for me here, but he has gone away, has marched off; ſein Bedienter iſt ihm —gelaufen, his servant has run away from him; er iſt von ſeinem Regimente —gelaufen, he has run away, deserted from his regiment; [with sportsmen] weit —laufen [speaking of the stag], to burst away. 2) to run away [as fluids], V. Verlaufen, Ablaufen. Das —laufen, running away, desertion. II. *v. tr.* 1) V. III Ablaufen 1). 2) [with miners] to carry away in a wheelbarrow. —läugnen, *v. tr.* [läuganen] to deny, to disown. Er hat Alles —geläugnet, he [has] denied every thing. —läuten, *v. tr.* to drive away by ringing or tolling. Das Gewitter —läuten wollen, to wish to drive, to imagine to be able of driving away the storm by ringing the bells. —lecken, *v. tr.* to lick away or off. —legen, *v. tr.* to lay aside, apart. Lege das Meſſer —! put that or the knife down! ſeinen Hut —[ab] legen, to take off one's hat. —leihen, *irr. v. tr.* to lend away. Er leihet alle ſeine Sachen —, he lends all his things away, V. Ausleihen. —leiten, *v. tr.* Das Waſſer —, to turn aside, off the water, V. Ableiten. —lenken, V. Ablenken. —leſen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to gather up, to collect. 2) [in fam. lang.] to read off, off-hand. Er lieſt das Hebräiſche — wie das Deutſche, he reads off Hebrew as he does German; Etwas hinter einander —leſen, to read any thing off [without stopping &c.]. 3) to remove by culling, to cull out. Das Unkraut vom Salate —leſen, to pick out the weeds from the salad, to clean or pick the salad. —leuchten, *v. tr.* to light any one [down stairs &c.]. —locken, *v. tr.* to entice away. Einem die Tauben —locken, to entice away any one's pigeons; ſie wußte ihn von ſeinem Zufluchtsorte —zulocken, she knew how to coax him out or away from his asylum; Einem die Kunden —locken, to entice away any one's customers. —löſchen, I. *v. tr.* Etwas von der Tafel, eine Null &c. —löſchen, to wipe out, to sponge out any thing from the slate, to rub out a nought &c. II. *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [with poets] to be extinguished, V. Auslöſchen. —lügen, *v. tr.* Eine Thatſache —lügen, to deny, disown a fact brazenly. —machen, I. *v. tr.* 1) to remove. Einen Fleck, Unreinigkeiten —machen, to take out a stain, to take away the filth. 2) Ein Gemählde von der Wand —machen [in fam. lang.], to take away, down a picture from the wall. II. *v. refl.* ſich —machen [in pop. lang. = ſich entfernen], to withdraw, to retire, to absent one's self; *it.* to bolt, to decamp, to cut one's stick, V. Fortmachen, ſich. —mähen, *v tr.* Das Gras &c. —mähen, to mow away, down the grass &c. —meſſen, *irr. v. tr.* to measure off, to remove by measuring. Man hat von dieſem Haufen Korn drei Scheffel —gemeſſen, three bushels have been measured out of this heap and taken away. —mögen, *irr. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to wish to go away or off, to want to leave or quit. Ich möchte gern von dieſer Stelle —, I should like very much to leave this place, to be away from this place. —müſſen, *irr. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] 1) to be obliged to go away, to be forced to leave or quit. Ich mochte ſagen, was ich wollte, ich mußte —, it was all one what I said, I was obliged to leave. 2) to be obliged to be removed. Dieſer Aſt, dieſer Zaun muß —, this branch must be taken off, this fence must be removed; das Bein muß —, this leg must come off. —nahme, *f.* the taking away. Die —nahme einer Feſtung, the taking, capture of a fortress; die —nahme der Zufuhr[en], the capture of the convoys; die gerichtliche —nahme, confiscation; bei Strafe der —nahme der Waaren, on pain of confiscation of the goods. —nehmen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to take away. Das Tiſchtuch vom Tiſche —nehmen, to take away or off the table-cloth, to remove the cloth; der Wind hat ihm ſeinen Hut —genommen, the wind has taken, blown off his hat; der Hund hat ein Stück Brod vom Tiſche —genommen, the dog has taken a piece of bread off the table; einem Kinde ein Meſſer —nehmen, to take a knife away from a child. 2) to take away by force or superior power. Einen zum Soldatenſtande —nehmen, to carry any one off for a soldier; verbotene Waaren —nehmen, to seize, to confiscate forbidden articles; die Waare kann —genommen werden, the article is liable to confiscation; Etwas gerichtlich —nehmen, to seize any thing by distress or distraint; die Gerichtsdiener haben ihm ſeine Möbeln —genommen, the [sheriff's &c.] officers, the bailiffs have laid hands on his furniture; die Räuber haben ihm all ſein Geld —genommen, the robbers have plundered him of all his money; eine Stadt, Feſtung, Provinz —nehmen, to take a city or town, a fortress, a province; ſie nahmen uns dieſe Inſel —, wieder —, they took this island from us, again from us, retook it from us; in Gefahr, außer Gefahr ſeyn, —genommen zu werden, to be in danger, out of danger of being taken. 3) [as it were beſetzen = to occupy] Viel Raum —nehmen, to take up a great deal of room; das Haus nimmt einen großen Theil des Raumes —, the house takes up a great deal of the space. *Fig.* Das nimmt mir viel Zeit —, that takes up a great deal of my time. 4) [vertilgen] Die Seife nimmt die Flecken —, the soap takes out the stains. Das —nehmen, V. —nahme. —neigen, *v. tr.* to bow off, bend off. Sich —neigen, to bow one's self off, to incline one's self sidewards. —nöthigen, *v. tr.* to compel or constrain to retire. —packen, I. *v. tr.* to pack elsewhere after unpacking. Packt den Koffer vorn von der Kutſche —, take the trunk off the front or fore-part of the coach; *it.* to stow away [on board ship]. II. *v. refl.* ſich —packen [in common people's lang.], to pack off. Packe dich —, Schlingel! pack off, you ragamuffin! —peitſchen, *v. tr.* to whip away or off. —pfeifen, *irr. v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] 1) Ein Liedchen —pfeifen, to whistle [away] a tune. 2) to drive away by whistling, to whistle away. —pflücken, *v. tr.* Alle Blumen &c. —pflücken, to pluck away, to gather all the flowers. —pflügen, *v. tr.* 1) to plough away, to remove by ploughing. 2) V. Abpflügen. —picken, *v. tr.* to pick away. —predigen, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] Einem ſeine Irrthümer —predigen, to preach [any] one's errors out of one; er wollte mir dieſen Glauben —predigen, he

wanted to preach me out of this belief; Niemand ſoll mir meinen Glauben —predigen, nobody shall preach me out of my religion. —prügeln, *v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] to cane or thrash away or off. —putzen, *v. tr.* 1) to clean away or off. Den Schmutz von dem Leuchter, den Koth von den Schuhen —putzen, to clean away the dirt from the candlestick, to clean the dirt off the shoes. 2) [low] Einen —putzen, to pop any one off, to shoot him dead; *it.* Etwas —putzen, to nab or bone, to prig any thing. —raffen, *v. tr.* to hurry or carry off. Die Peſt, der Tod raffte viele Leute —, the plague, death carried off many people. —rapſen, *v. tr.* [low] V. —grapſen. —raſen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to storm or rage off, to retire in a rage, in a fury. —rauchen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to smoke away or out, to pass off in smoke. II. *v. tr.* to smoke away or out. Er hat meinen Kanaſter —geraucht, he has smoked out my canaster. —räumen, *v. tr.* to remove, to take away, to put aside, to put on one side or out of the way. Den Schutt —räumen, to clear away the rubbish; räume deine Bücher da —! clear or take away your books there! *Fig.* Einen heimlich —räumen [= tödten], to make away with any one privately, to put him out of the way; *it.* die Hinderniſſe, Schwierigkeiten —räumen, to put away, to remove obstacles, difficulties. —räumung, *f.* removal [of rubbish]; smoothing, setting aside, overcoming [of difficulties]. —reiben, *irr. v. tr.* Den Roſt &c. —reiben, to rub away or off the rust &c. —reichen, I. *v. tr.* to give or hand to another. Er reichte die Schüſſel —, he handed the dish, he passed it on to another. II. *v. intr.* Ueber Etwas —reichen, to extend beyond any thing, to be greater, longer than something else, [old] to overtop it. —reiſe, *f.* V. Abreiſe. —reiſen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [abreiſen, verreiſen, which see] to set out, to start, to travel off. —reißen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to tear away or off. Ein Brett &c. —reißen, to rip off a plank &c.; eine Mauer —reißen, to pull down, to demolish a wall; das Waſſer hat das Ufer, ganze Häuſer, der Wind große Bäume —geriſſen, the water has carried or swept away the bank, entire houses, the wind has torn up, levelled great trees. 2) to carry away with force. Er riß mir das Buch &c. unter dem Arme —, he snatched the book &c. away from under my arm; ich wollte gerade zugreifen, als er mir es —riß, I was just on the point of taking hold of it, when he snatched it away from me. —reiten, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to ride away or off [on horseback]. Er iſt eben —geritten, he has just ridden off; wann wollen wir —reiten? when shall we start, mount? —reuten, V. Ausreuten. —richten, *v. tr.* Etwas —richten, to give something another direction, to guide something away from, off from. —ritt, *m.* departure [on horseback]. —rollen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to roll away. Die Kugel rollt auf einer ſchiefen Fläche —, the ball rolls away, off, down on an inclined plane; die Kutſchen rollen über das Pflaſter —, the carriages roll away, along over the pavement; der Wagen rollte —, the carriage rolled off; über Etwas —rollen, to roll [along] over something. II. *v. tr.* to roll away or off. Rollet dieſe Fäſſer dort —! roll those casks there away, off! —roſten, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to rust away, to be eaten up or consumed with rust. Der Name iſt —geroſtet, the name is quite obliterated by rust, by the rust. —rucken, [more usual] —rücken, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to step back; *it.* to make way. Rücken Sie gefälligſt ein wenig —! step forward or backward a little if you please! nun ſo rückt —! now make way! give place! er wollte nicht von ſeiner Stelle —rücken, he wouldn't stir from his place; vom Feuer —rücken, to go further back or away from the fire. II. *v. tr.* to remove, to put away. Wer hat den Tiſch, das Glas —gerückt? who has moved or put away the table, put or taken away the glass? rücken Sie das Licht weiter —! put the light further off! den Topf vom Feuer —rücken, to take the pot off the fire. —rudern, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to row away or off. Vom Ufer —rudern, to row [off] from the shore. II. *v. tr.* Den Kahn vom Ufer —rudern, to row the canoe [off] from the shore. —rufen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) Einen —rufen, to call any one away, off; er iſt aus der Geſellſchaft —gerufen worden, he has been, he was called out from the company. *Fig.* [in higher style] als der Tod ihn —rief, when death called him away, summoned him. 2) [zurückrufen] to call back, to recall. —ſäbeln, *v. tr.* to carry with a blow of the sabre, with the sabre, sabre in hand. —ſaufen, *irr. v. tr.* to drink up [of cattle &c.]; [low, of men] to drink or swig up. Er ſäuft den Wein wie Waſſer —, he swigs or tosses off the wine like water; er hat den Andern Alles —geſoffen, he has drunk every thing up and left none for the rest. —ſaugen, *irr. v. tr.* to suck away or up. Das Kind hat alle böſe Säfte —geſogen, the child has sucked or drained out all the bad humours. —ſchaben, *v. tr.* to scrape away, off, out. —ſchaffen, *v. tr.* to take or carry away, to do away, to remove, to transport. Den Schutt —ſchaffen, to carry away, to remove the rubbish; die Verwundeten vom Schlachtfelde —ſchaffen, to carry off, to remove the wounded from the field of battle; alles unnütze Geräth —ſchaffen, to get rid, to make a clearance of all the useless furniture, of all the lumber; einen Schmutzflecken —ſchaffen, to get out a spot of dirt; einen Bedienten —ſchaffen [fortſchicken], to get rid of, to dismiss a servant; einen Menſchen —ſchaffen, to get rid of a man, *it.* to make away with a man; [in algebra] die Brüche, eine unbekannte Größe aus einer Gleichung —ſchaffen, to cause fractions to vanish, to cause an unknown quantity of an equation to vanish, to eliminate it. —ſchaffung, *f.* the removal [of rubbish]; [in algebra] elimination [of vanishing fractions]. —ſchauen, *v. intr.* V. —ſehen. —ſcheiden, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to depart. Von der Erde —ſcheiden [mostly in higher style], to depart this life, to quit this world. II. *v. tr.* to part, to separate, V. Scheiden. —ſchenken, *v. tr.* [verſchenken, which see] to give away. —ſcheren, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to shave away, *it.* to clip away. Sich den Bart —ſcheren laſſen, to get shaved; den Schafen die Wolle —ſcheren, to shear the sheep. II. *v. refl. Fig.* [low] to sheer off. —ſcherzen, *v. tr.* Die Sorgen &c. —ſcherzen, to drive away cares &c. with a jest, with jests, with jokes, to jest them away, to joke them away. —ſcheuchen, V. Verſcheuchen. —ſcheuern, V. Abſcheuern. —ſchicken, *v. tr.* to send away. Einen Brief auf der Poſt —ſchicken, to send off a letter by the post; Waaren —ſchicken, to send off, to forward goods; ich habe meinen Bedienten —geſchickt, I have sent my servant out [V. Verſchicken]; I have turned him off or away. —ſchieben, *irr. v. tr.* to push away, off. Einen Kaſten —ſchieben, to push a chest away, to another side or place; Etwas von ſich —ſchieben, to push something away [from one's self]. *Fig.* Er ſucht Alles von ſich —zuſchieben [in fam. lang. = abzulehnen], he tries to shove every thing off his own shoulders. —ſchießen, [u. w. ſeyn] *irr.* I. *v. intr.* to depart suddenly, to bolt off. Er ſchoß wie der Blitz —, he shot off like lightning. II. *v. tr.* 1) to shoot away or off. Die Kugel ſchoß ein Stück von der Mauer —, the ball shot or took off a part of the wall; Einen —ſchießen [fam.], to shoot any one [dead]; alles Wild —ſchießen, to shoot all the game. 2) Eine Kugel —ſchießen [more usual abſchießen], to shoot off a ball. —ſchiffen, [u. w. ſeyn] I. *v. intr.* to sail away or off. II. *v. tr.* to ship. —ſchlagen, *irr. v. tr.* to beat or strike away or off. Er ſchlug den Ball, ein Stück von dieſem Steine —, he struck the ball away, he knocked off a bit of this stone; den Feind von einer Feſtung —ſchlagen, to thrash or beat off the enemy from a place; einer Bildſäule &c. den Kopf —ſchlagen, to beat or knock off the head of a statue &c.; Einem den Kopf —ſchlagen [more usual abſchlagen], to decapitate [to strike off the head of] any one. —ſchleichen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to steal off, to sneak away. Er ſchlich —, ſchlich ſich von der Geſellſchaft —, he slunk off, he stole away from the company. 1. —ſchleifen, *irr. v. tr.* to grind away [on the grindstone]. Die Spitze, den Roſt von einem Meſſer —ſchleifen, to grind down the point, to grind the rust off, out of a knife; die Scharten —ſchleifen, to grind down or away the notches. 2. —ſchleifen, *v. tr.* to transport on a sledge. Waaren —ſchleifen, to transport goods by or on a sledge; Einen bei den Haaren —ſchleifen, to drag any one away or off by the hair of his head. —ſchlenkern, *v. tr.* to shake off, away, V. Abſchlenkern. —ſchleppen, *v. tr.* to drag off, to trail away, to carry or take away, off. Man hat den todten Körper bereits —geſchleppt, the dead body has been already carried off, taken away; ſie haben ihn wider ſeinen Willen mit ſich —geſchleppt, they carried him off along with them against his will, they dragged him away whether he would or no, by main force; die Feinde haben Alles —geſchleppt, the enemy have carried off every thing, V. Fortſchleppen. —ſchleudern, *v. tr.* 1) to sling away, to throw or hurl with a swing; *it. fig.* to hurl or throw, to dash away. Einen Stein —ſchleudern, to hurl or cast a stone; *fig.* ſie wollte ihn umarmen, aber er ſchleuderte ſie von ſich —, she wanted to embrace him, but he dashed her [away] from him, he hurled her away. 2) *Fig.* V. Verſchleudern. —ſchlingen, V. Verſchlingen. —ſchlüpfen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to slip away or off. Ehe man ſich's verſah, war ſie —geſchlüpft, before one was aware of it, she had slipped away, she was off. *Fig.* Ueber Etwas —ſchlüpfen, to glide over any thing. —ſchlürfen, *v. tr.* to absorb, to skim off or away. Den Rahm von der Milch —ſchlürfen, to skim the cream; die Erde ſchlürft die Feuchtigkeiten —, the earth absorbs the damps. —ſchmeißen, *v. tr.* [low] to knock away or off, V. —werfen. —ſchmelzen, I. *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to melt away. Der Schnee fängt an —zu ſchmelzen, the snow is beginning to melt away; es iſt ein Stück von dieſem Löffel am

Feuer —geſchmolzen, a piece has melted off from this spoon in the fire. II. *reg. v. tr.* to melt off, to separate by fusion, V. Abſchmelzen; *it.* to melt down or up. Man hat viel Silber, alles Silber —geſchmelzt, they have melted up a great deal of silver, all the silver. —ſchnappen, *v. tr.* 1) to snap up. Der Hund ſchnappte den Biſſen —, the dog snapped up the morsel. 2) *Fig.* [rather low or comic] to snap up, to carry off quickly or by surprise. Einem Etwas vor der Naſe —ſchnappen, to snatch away something from any one before his nose: er hat ihm ſeine Börſe —geſchnappt, he cribbed his purse; er wollte ſich retten, aber die Häſcher ſchnappten ihn —, he wanted to escape, but the constables grabbed or nabbed him. —ſchnarchen, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang. or comic] to drive away by snoring. —ſchnäuzen, *v. tr.* to snuff away or off. Die Lichtſchnuppe —ſchnäuzen, to snuff the candle; Blut —ſchnäuzen, to bleed at the nose when blowing it. —ſchneiden, *irr. v. tr.* to cut away or off. Schneiden Sie ein Stück davon —! cut a piece off it! die überflüſſigen Aeſte an einem Baume —ſchneiden, to lop or prune away the superfluous branches of a tree; das unnöthige Holz am Fuße des Weinſtockes —ſchneiden, to dress a vine at the stump, to cut away the stolos or suckers of a vine. —ſchneidung, *f.* the cutting off or away; [with surgeons] apocope, aphaeresis. —ſchnellen, *v. tr.* to cast, to throw or fling away or off, to cause to fly or bound off. Die Seekrebſe ſchnellen ihre verletzten Scheren von ſelbſt —, crabs throw off spontaneously their injured claws. —ſchnitt, *m.* V. —ſchneidung. —ſchrecken, *v. tr.* to frighten or scare away, off. Die Vögel —ſchrecken, to scare [away] the birds. —ſchreien, *irr. v. tr.* to drive away by crying, screaming or shouting. —ſchreiten, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to march or stride away, to stalk away. Ueber das Haupt ſeines Feindes —ſchreiten, to march over the head of one's enemy. —ſchrumpfen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to shrivel away and fall off, to wither off. —ſchütteln, *v. tr.* to shake off, away. —ſchütten, *v. tr.* to spill. Schüttet das Waſſer —, throw the water away; den Unrath —ſchütten, to empty &c. away the filth. —ſchwären, *irr. v. intr.* to suppurate and disappear, to come to a head and dry up. —ſchwärmen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [speaking of bees] to swarm away, off. Die Bienen ſind —geſchwärmt, the bees have swarmed. —ſchwärzen, *v. tr.* to blacken over, to cause to disappear by blacking or blackening. —ſchweben, *v. intr.* V. Fortſchweben. —ſchwefeln, *v. tr.* Die Flecken —ſchwefeln, to blanch or bleach, to remove the stains with sulphur. —ſchwemmen, *v. tr.* to sweep away with the current. Der Strom hat die Brücke, das Waſſer hat den Grund am Fuße der Mauer —geſchwemmt, the stream has swept away the bridge, the water has fretted away the ground at the base of the wall; das Meer ſchwemmt immer Etwas von dem Ufer —, the sea is constantly carrying off some part of the shore, is always encroaching on some part of the coast; den Staub, den Unrath von dem Fußwege, dem Pflaſter —ſchwemmen [in cleaning the streets], to clean the pavement by deluging it with water; —geſchwemmtes Holz, wood flooded and carried off by the stream. —ſchwimmen, V. Fortſchwimmen. —ſchwinden, *irr. v. intr.* 1) [= verſchwinden, which see] to disappear. 2) to decrease, V. Schwinden 3). —ſchwingen, *irr. v. tr.* and *v. refl.* ſich —, to swing off or away. Sich —ſchwingen, to swing one's self off or away, to dart away, off. —ſchwitzen, V. Ausſchwitzen. —ſegeln, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [abſegeln] to sail away, off. Die Flotte iſt ſchon —geſegelt, the fleet has already sailed. —ſegnen, *v. tr.* [with common people] to charm away. Das Feuer, eine Krankheit —ſegnen, to put out a fire by incantation, to charm away an illness. —ſehen, *irr. v. intr.* Von einem Dinge &c. —ſehen, to look away, off from a thing &c.; er ſah —, he looked away. *Fig.* Wenn ich auch von meinem eigenen Vortheile —ſehe, setting aside, putting out of the question my own interest, without looking to my own advantage. —ſehnen, *v. refl.* ſich —ſehnen, to long to depart. Ich ſehne mich ſchon lange —, von hier —, I have long wished to leave, to quit this place. —ſenden, V. —ſchicken. —ſengen, *v. tr.* to singe away, off. —ſetzen, I. *v. tr.* [u. w. haben] 1) to set aside, on one side, apart. Setzen Sie dieſen Stuhl —, put this chair away; ein Kind —ſetzen [more usual ausſetzen], to expose a child. *Fig.* [in seamen's lang.] Ein Schiff —ſetzen, to run a ship ashore, against a rock on purpose. 2) *Fig.* Er glaubt, ſein Rang ſetze ihn über dieſe Verbindlichkeit —, he thinks his rank enables him to dispense with this obligation. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] Ueber einen Graben, eine Schranke &c. —ſetzen, to clear a, to leap &c. over or across a ditch, barrier &c. III. *v. refl.* 1) to change one's seat, to place one's self, to seat one's self farther away. Er ſetzte ſich von ihm —, he took another seat, removed from him. 2) Sich über Andere —ſetzen, to set one's self above, to put one's self over others; *it.* ſich über Etwas —ſetzen, to place one's self above, to be above any thing; ſich über das Urtheil der Welt —ſetzen, to set one's self above the, [in a bad sense] to brave the judgement of the world; darüber ſetze ich mich —, I set myself above that, I treat that with contempt, with indifference. —ſetzung, *f.* Die —ſetzung eines Tiſches, Kindes, the displacing of a table, exposure of a child. —ſeyn, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [in fam. lang.] 1) to be away, absent. Er iſt bereits viele Jahre —, von hier —, von Hauſe —, he has been absent now many years, from here, from home; er iſt —, he is off. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Die arme Frau iſt —, ganz —, the poor woman is out of her senses, mind, is quite light-headed or delirious, quite so-so; vor Freude, vor Schrecken &c. —ſeyn, to be beside one's self for joy, for terror &c., to be frightened out of one's wits for terror &c.; bei dem Anblick dieſer Schönheit war er —, ganz —, at the sight of this beauty he was transported, was quite beside himself. 2) [= vergangen, verloren ſeyn] Die Gelegenheit iſt —, the opportunity has gone by, is past; die Furcht, die Krankheit iſt —, the fear, the illness is over, at an end, past; ich bin — [= verloren], I am lost, it is all over or up with me; meine Uhr, mein Geld iſt —, my watch, my money has made its disappearance, has vanished. 3) Ueber Etwas —ſeyn, to be above or beyond any thing; über ſolche Bedenklichkeiten iſt er ſchon längſt —, he has been long above such scruples, such scruples have long ceased to have any weight with him; er iſt über das Urtheil des Publikums —, he is above the, he troubles himself, cares very little about the opinion of the world; über dieſe Thorheit bin ich —, I am above this folly; über dergleichen Verſuchungen bin ich —, such seductions, temptations have lost their influence with me, I am now beyond attempts, temptations &c. of this sort. —ſingen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] Die Sorgen —ſingen, to sing away cares; ſie hat mir allen Gram —geſungen, she has sung away all my grief. II. *v. intr.* Vom Blatte —ſingen, to sing at sight, by note; hinter einander —ſingen, to sing off. —ſollen, *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to be obliged to go away, to depart, V. —müſſen. Ihr ſollt —, — von hier, you are to go away, you must go away from here. —ſpeien, *irr. v. tr.* to spit, *it.* to vomit away, up, off, out. Die gegeſſenen Speiſen wieder —ſpeien, to vomit up the contents of the stomach, to throw up one's dinner &c. —ſpielen, I. *v. tr.* to remove by playing. Sie hat ihm die Sorgen —geſpielt, she has played [on a musical instrument] away all his cares. Einen Ball vom Loche —ſpielen [at billiards], to play a ball away from the pocket; eine Kugel vom Ziele —ſpielen [at ninepins], to bowl wide of the mark. II. *v. intr.* Vom Blatte —ſpielen, to play at sight, by note. —ſpötteln, —ſpotten, *v. tr.* Er ſpottete, ſpöttelte ihn —, he drove him off by his jeers; die Sorgen —ſpötteln, to banish cares by dint of laughing at them; Einem eine Gewohnheit &c. —ſpötteln, to laugh any one out of a habit &c.; ihr ſollt mir dieſen Glauben nicht —ſpötteln, you shall not ridicule, jeer, banter me out of this belief. —ſprechen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) Einem Etwas —ſprechen, to order any one to get rid of something; *it.* to cause something to be taken away. Man hat ihm ſeinen Hund, die Dungſtätte vor ſeinem Hauſe —geſprochen, he was ordered to get rid of his dog, to have the dung-heap before his house taken away. 2) Seine Angſt, ſeinen Kummer von dem Herzen —ſprechen, to soothe one's anxiety by talking, to unburthen one's heart by speaking freely; das Fieber —ſprechen [with common people], to charm away the fever [by blessing &c.] II. *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] Frei vom Herzen, von der Leber —ſprechen, to speak from one's heart, to speak one's mind, to speak out. —ſprengen, I. *v. tr.* to blow up. Ein Stück von einem Felſen durch Pulver —ſprengen, to spring a piece of a rock with gunpowder. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to gallop off, away. —ſpringen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to break, fly off. Es iſt ein Stückchen von dieſem Glaſe —geſprungen, a little piece of this glass has broken or cracked off; es iſt Etwas von der Wand —geſprungen, something has broken off from the wall. 2) to run away, to leap or jump off or away. Bei dieſem Anblicke ſprang er ſchnell —, at this sight he sprang away, he ran away, V. Abſpringen. *Fig.* Ueber eine Sache —ſpringen, to glide over a subject, to treat it superficially or slightly; *it.* to skip over it, to omit it entirely, to pass it over in silence. —ſpritzen, *v. tr.* 1) to squirt away. Er nahm den Mund voll Waſſer, und ſpritzte es weit —, he filled his mouth full of water, and squirted it far away. 2) to squirt off, to remove by squirting, by playing with an engine, with a fire-engine. —ſpülen, *v. tr.* to wash off, to dash off with water. Den Schmutz von den Wagenrädern —ſpülen, to wash off the dirt from the wheels of the carriage; der Fluß hat einen Theil des Ufers —geſpült, the river has washed off a part of the bank; das Waſſer hat den Grund am Fuße der Mauer, die Regengüſſe haben die Erde am Fuße dieſer Bäume —geſpült,

the water has fretted away the ground at the base of the wall, the torrents of rain have laid bare the roots of these trees. —ſtarren, *v. intr.* to stare or gaze away, off. —ſtauben, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to go off, to be dissipated or lost in dust. —ſtechen, *irr. v. tr.* to carry off or away by sticking. *it.* Den Ring —ſtechen [in running at the ring], to carry or bear off the ring. —ſtecken, *v. tr.* to stick or plant elsewhere. Ein verbotenes Buch —ſtecken [verſtecken], to secrete a prohibited or an interdicted book. —ſtehlen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to steal away. Einem Geld &c. —ſtehlen, to steal money &c. from any one, to rob any one of money &c., V. Stehlen II. *v. refl.* ſich —ſtehlen, to steal away, off. Er ſtahl ſich aus der Geſellſchaft —, he stole away or out from the company, he took French leave. —ſtellen, *v. tr.* and *v. refl.* ſich —, to place elsewhere, apart. Stellen Sie dieſen Stuhl —, put this chair away; ſich —ſtellen, to change one's place, to place one's self elsewhere, to step or stand aside. —ſterben, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to die away or off. Dieſe Freunde ſind mir [Einer nach dem Andern] —geſtorben, these friends of mine have died off [one by one], have dropped off into their graves. —ſteuern, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to steer away or off, V. —ſegeln. —ſtibitzen, *v. tr.* [in common people's lang.] to grab or nab, to crib, to bone, to walk off with, to prig, to hook. —ſtoßen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to push away or off, to repel or repulse. Einen mit dem Arme, Etwas mit dem Fuße —ſtoßen, to push any one [away] with the [one's] arm, something with one's foot; er ſtieß ihn von ſeinem Platze —, he pushed him from his, shoved or elbowed him out of his place; er wollte ſie umarmen, ſie ſtieß ihn aber —, he wanted to embrace her, she pushed him however away; [at billiards] einen Ball —ſtoßen, to shove a ball [with the cue &c.]. 2) to separate by pushing, to push off. Eine Kante von einem Tiſche —ſtoßen, to plane away or off the edge of a table; einen Fuß von einem Tiſche —ſtoßen, to break, kick, knock off the foot of a table. —ſtreichen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to stroke or smooth away or off. Die Haare von der Stirn —ſtreichen, to part off the hair from the forehead with one's hand or [less usual] with a brush; das Geld —ſtreichen [einſtreichen], to sweep up and pocket the cash; ein Wort, eine Zeile —ſtreichen [ausſtreichen], to efface, strike out a word, a line; einen Punkt im Vertrage —ſtreichen, to strike out, expunge an article in the contract. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to pass over or away [as a bird of passage]. Die Schnepfen ſind —geſtrichen, the woodcocks have passed over [in their flight]. —ſtreifen, I. *v. tr.* to strip or slip. Die Blätter von einem Zweige —ſtreifen, to strip the leaves from a branch. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to skim away, along. Wie ein Vogel, der über das, dem Waſſer —ſtreift, like a bird, that skims along over the surface, that skims the surface of the water. —ſtreiten, *irr. v. tr.* Einen —ſtreiten to drive any one away by disputing or contending; Einem Etwas —ſtreiten, to contest or dispute something with any one; er ſtreitet Einem die ſonnenklare Wahrheit —, he argues [away] against the most evident truth with one; kein Menſch ſoll mir dieſe Ueberzeugung —ſtreiten, no man shall argue me out of this conviction; Einem Geld —ſtreiten, to dispute or wrangle about money with any one. —ſtricheln, *v. tr.* to strike out with lines, with dashes, to dash or cross out. —ſtrömen, 1) V. —fließen. 2) V. —ſchwemmen. —tadeln, *v. tr.* to remove by censuring or blaming. Du wirſt dieſe Fehler nicht —tadeln, you won't correct these faults by finding fault with them [merely]. —tändeln, *v tr.* Einem die Sorgen —tändeln, to drive away cares by gentle sport or dalliance. —tanzen, *v. tr.* to dance away, off [the gout &c.]. Er hat ſich die Sorgen —getanzt, he has danced away his cares. —thun, *irr. v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] to put away, off, aside, on one side, apart, to set aside. Thut das —! take that away! remove that! wer hat das Buch vom Tiſche —gethan? who has taken the book off the table? er will ſeinen Sohn aus dieſem Koſthauſe, von dieſem Menſchen —thun, he intends removing his son, taking his son away from this boarding-school, from this man; ich werde dieſen Bedienten —thun [fortſchicken], I shall discharge this servant; er hat alle ſeine Hunde —gethan [—gegeben], he has got rid of, given away, sold all his dogs. —trachten, *v. intr.* to try to get away, to try to leave. —tragen, *irr. v. tr.* to carry off, away. —treiben, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* Das Vieh, die Fliegen —treiben, to drive away the cattle, the flies; den Feind —treiben, to drive away, chase the enemy, V. Vertreiben; *it.* Einem ſein Vieh —treiben [= ſtehlen], to drive off, to steal any one's cattle. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to drive or scud [before the wind], to drift [with the waves]. —treten, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to step aside, off, away. II. *v. tr.* to tread aside, off, away. Die Erde von Etwas —treten, to tread the earth off something; die Abſätze —treten, to tread down, away the heels. —trinken, *irr. v tr.* 1) to drink up, off. Er hat mir meinen Wein —getrunken, he has drunk up my wine. 2) to drive away by drinking. Eine Krankheit —trinken, to cure a disease by drinking; ſeine Sinne —trinken, to drink away one's senses. —trocknen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to dry up. II. *v. tr.* to dry up, away. Die Thränen —trocknen, to dry up one's tears. —verlangen, *v. intr.* to wish or desire to leave, to go away. —vernünfteln, *v. tr.* to take away, to remove by dint of specious argument. Er ſoll mir dieſen Glauben nicht —vernünfteln, he shall not reason me out of this belief with his sophistry. —wagen, *v. refl.* ſich —wagen, to venture to stay away, to dare to absent one's self. Ich wage mich nicht von hier —, I dare not venture away from here, I dare not quit this place. —wandern, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to wander away. Aus ſeinem Vaterlande —wandern, to go into exile, to quit one's native land, to emigrate [on foot]. —wanken, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to totter or stagger away, off. —wärts, *adv.* [not much used] towards a distant or opposite place. Er wandte ſich —wärts, he turned [his steps] away. —waſchen, *v. tr.* to wash away, off. Den Schmutz —waſchen, to wash out or off the dirt; den Schmutz von den Fenſtern —waſchen, to clean the windows; ſich den Schmutz vom Geſichte —waſchen, to wash one's face; der Fluß hat hier viel Erde —gewaſchen, the river has washed or fretted away much earth here. —wehen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to blow away, over [as the wind itself]. II. *v. tr.* to blow or waft away, off. Der Wind hat ihm den Hut —geweht, the wind has blown his hat off, has blown off his hat. —weiden, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] Einem Andern das Gras —weiden, to graze upon [and so consume] the grass of another person. —weinen, *v. tr.* Sein Leben —weinen [in higher style], to weep away, out one's life. —weiſen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) Einen —weiſen, von ſich —weiſen, to tell any one, *it.* to sign to any one to withdraw. 2) Einen —weiſen [abweiſen], to dismiss any one; Einen aus der Geſellſchaft &c. —weiſen, to eject or turn out any one from the company &c.; aus dem Lande —weiſen, to order out of the country; ich wurde von dieſem Hauſe, [welches das unrechte war], —gewieſen, I was told in this house, that I had taken it for another; I was directed to another house or I was told to inquire elsewhere in this house [which was not the right one]. —wenden, *reg.* and *irr. v. tr.* and *v. refl.* ſich —, to turn away, aside. Die Augen &c. —wenden, to turn away the eyes &c.; mit —gewandtem, —gewendetem Geſichte, with averted face; ſich —wenden, to turn away from; er wandte, wendete ſich von ihr —, he turned away from her; V. Abwenden; ſich —wenden, den Fuß —wenden [in a sustained style], to turn away, to turn one's steps aside, to depart. —werfen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to throw or cast away, [if useless] to throw &c. away, to reject. Einen Stein, das Gewehr —werfen, to throw [away] a stone, to throw down one's arms; [at play] Karten —werfen, to throw out cards, to discard; haben Sie ſchon —geworfen? have you thrown out already? einen König &c. —werfen, to throw out a king &c.; alle neun Karten —werfen [at ombre by three], to take in a chemise blanche; wo ſind meine —geworfenen Karten? where are the cards I threw out, where's my throw out? dieſes Geld iſt ſo gut als —geworfen, this money is as good as thrown away, as if it were chucked into the kennel. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Er wirft nichts —, he throws nothing away; er hat meine Vorſchläge weit —geworfen, he has rejected point-blank my proposals; nichts iſt ihm recht, er wirft Alles —, nothing is right for him, he rejects every thing; ſich —werfen [as a *v. refl.*], to degrade one's self, to prostitute or abandon one's self. 2) Einen Buchſtaben, eine Silbe —werfen [—laſſen], to throw out, to cut off, to retrench a letter, a syllable; dieſer Buchſtabe wird —geworfen, this letter suffers elision, apocope, is cut off. Das —werfen, the throwing away, out, &c. —werfung, *f.* the throwing away [of any thing]; the throwing out, the discarding [of cards]; the elision, apocope [of a letter &c.]. —werfungszeichen, —werfzeichen, *n.* [the figure] apostrophe. —wetzen, V. Auswetzen. —winken, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to sign, to nod or wink to any one to withdraw. Er winkte —, winkte ihm, ihn —, he made a signal to retire, he signed, he beckoned to him to retire. —wiſchen, I. *v. tr.* to wipe away or off with a dish-clout &c. Einem die Thränen —wiſchen, to wipe away any one's tears. *Fig.* —gewiſcht iſt das Andenken daran, the memory of that is effaced, expunged, wiped out, obliterated. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [in fam. lang. = wegſchlüpfen] to slip away, off. *Fig.* Ueber Etwas —wiſchen, to glide over any thing, to allude to it slightly. —witzeln, *v. tr.* to remove by witticisms. Ich laſſe mir dieſe Meinung nicht —witzeln, I don't allow myself to be divested of this opinion by mere effusions of wit; welche die Religion —witzeln wollen, who wish to destroy religion by witty argument, with the ridicule of wit. —wollen, *irr. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to wish or want to go away, to leave, to depart. Er will von dieſer Stelle —, he wishes, he wants

to leave this place. —wünſchen, *v. tr.* Einen, Etwas —wünſchen, to wish any one, any thing away, at a distance; dieſe Fehler ſind —zuwünſchen, if these faults were not there, it would be desirable; wir ſollten Alle die Wiederkehr des Kriegs —wünſchen, we all should deprecate the return of war; man hat ihn —gewünſcht, they wished, that he was not there, [very fam.] they wished him at Jericho; ſich —wünſchen [as a *v. refl.*], to wish one's self away, to wish to be off or away, to be elsewhere. —wurf, *m.* 1) the throwing away, rejection, V. —werfen, das 2) the refuse. —zaubern, *v. tr.* to charm away, to conjure away. *Fig.* Er hat meinen Schmerz —gezaubert, durch ſeine angenehme Unterhaltung —gezaubert, he has charmed away my pain, by his agreeable conversation. —zehren, *v. tr.* 1) to eat up, to consume, to devour. Aller Mundvorrath war —gezehrt, all the provisions were eaten up, V. Aufzehren, Verzehren. 2) *Fig. v. refl.* ſich —zehren, to waste or pine away, V. Verzehren, ſich 1). —zeigen, *v. tr.* [provincial] V. —weiſen. —zerren, *v. tr.* to drag or trail away. Einen —zerren, to drag any one away, off; er hat ihr das Halstuch —gezerrt, he [has] pulled the kerchief off her neck. —ziehen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to withdraw, to remove, to draw off. Die —ziehenden Wolken, the retiring clouds; der ganze Haufen zog hierauf —, the whole crowd upon this dispersed, retired, went their way; das Gewitter iſt —gezogen, hat ſich —gezogen, the storm has passed away, gone off; —ziehende Vögel, V. Zugvögel. 2) to change one's dwelling, residence, place. Er wohnt nicht mehr in dieſem Hauſe, er iſt —gezogen, he doesn't live any longer in this house, he has moved; dieſe Familie wird von hier —ziehen, this family is going to reside, to settle in another town &c., in another country, is going to emigrate, to quit the country. II. *v. tr.* to draw away or off, to withdraw. Er hat mir das Betttuch unter dem Leibe —gezogen, he has taken or drawn the sheet from under me; Einen unter dem Pferde —[or hervor]ziehen, to draw any one [out] from under or beneath the horse; die Hand, den Fuß —ziehen, to withdraw, to draw away one's hand, foot; Einen von dem Abgrunde —ziehen, to draw any one away from the precipice; den Vorhang —ziehen, to draw [back] the curtain; Einen von, aus einem Orte —ziehen, to draw any one away from, out of a spot. *Fig.* Einen von einer Partei —ziehen, to draw any one over from, away from a party, [fam.] to make any one rat; ſich —ziehen [as a *v. refl.*], to withdraw, to retire. Das Heer zog ſich aus dieſer Stellung —, the army retired from, left this position. Das —ziehen, V. —zug. —zielen, *v. intr.* to aim away, off from, elsewhere, at something else. —ziſchen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to depart or go off hissing, to hiss off. Der Pfeil ziſcht —, the arrow whizzes off, away. II. *v. tr.* to hiss off. —zug, *m.* departure. Er ſagte bei ſeinem —zuge zu mir &c., at or on starting, at or on his setting out he said to me &c.; der —zug aus einem Hauſe, the removal from a house, the change of abode, the moving; vor ſeinem —zuge nach Amerika, before his departure, leaving for, before his passage, emigrating to America; [in sportsmen's lang.] der —zug der Schnepfen &c., the passage, migration of woodcocks &c.

Weg, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Lat. *via*; from the old verb wegen = bewegen to move] 1) [in the first place a certain space, on which something is accustomed to move or to be moved] way, passage. Die erſten —e [in medicine], the first passages, the primae viae; unterirdiſche Dünſte bahnen ſich uns unbekannte —e, subterranean vapours form passages for themselves unknown to us. 2) [commonly the space, on which we go from one part of the earth to another] way, road, route, *it.* passage. Hohler — [more usual Hohl—], hollow way or passage; geſchlagener —, a paved way, *it.* a mac[k]adamized way; ſchlimme —e, bad roads; verdorbener, ausgefahrener —, a rotten or broken, a worn out or cut up road; ein — ins Feld, Holz, a way or path into the field, a way, lane to the wood, V. Feld—, Holz—; der — nach Wien, the way or road, the highway or route to Vienna; der — von Karlsruhe nach Baſel, the road &c. from Carlsruhe to Basil; der appiſche, flaminiſche —, the Appian, Flaminian way; der öffentliche —, the public road, the highway, high road; dieſer — geht, führt nach B, this way or road goes, leads to B.; einen — durch's Holz, durch den Wald hauen, to cut a road or riding through the wood, forest; hier geht kein — durch, there is no thoroughfare here; einen — nehmen, einſchlagen, to take a way, to strike into a path; den — nach dem Walde, nach B. einſchlagen, to take the road &c. to the forest, to B.; über den — laufen, fahren, to run, to drive over or across the way, to cross the way; Einem den — weiſen, to shew any one the way or road, to point it out to any one; er hat ſeinen — durch B. genommen, he has taken his way, his route through B.; ſich auf den — machen begeben, to get on one's way; auf dem rechten, unrechten —e ſeyn, to be on or in the right, wrong way or road; den rechten — verfehlen, vom rechten —e abkommen, to miss the or one's way, to come out of one's way; Einen vom rechten —e abbringen [in a proper as well as figurative sense], to lead any one astray; Einen wieder auf den rechten — bringen [in a proper as well as figurative sense], to put any one in the right way again; ſeinen — fortſetzen, verfolgen, to continue one's way, to keep on one's way, to follow up one's way; es liegt, iſt mir zu weit aus dem —e, it lies, it is too far out of my way; es liegt, iſt Ihnen auf dem —e, es liegt auf ihrem —e, it lies, is on your way, in your road; Einem aus dem —e gehen, to go out of one's way for any one, to make way for, to give place to any one; aus dem —e! geht aus dem —e! out of the way! get out of the way! ich will denſelben — reiſen, machen, reiten, fahren, I mean to travel, to go, to ride, to drive the same way or road, by the same &c.; ruhig ſeines —es gehen, to go peaceably or quietly on one's way, to continue one's way &c.; geh' deiner —e! [fam.] go thy ways! get thee gone! gerades —es von B. nach D. reiſen, to travel straightways, to journey straight or direct from B. to D.; ein Stück —es [in fam. lang.], a part or bit of the way; wir haben ſchon ein gut Stück —es zurückgelegt [fam.], we have already passed over a good bit of ground, we have already made good progress, good way; er begleitete mich ein Stückchen —es [fam.], he accompanied me a short part of the way, a little way; eine Meile, Stunde —es, a [German] mile, league in length, a mile &c. to go, to travel over; unter —es, auf dem —e, by or on the way, on the road, while going or travelling along; wir ſind ſchon zwei Stunden auf dem —e, we have been travelling now these two hours, we started two hours ago; unter —es bleiben, to stop by the way, on the road; ſich unter —es irgendwo aufhalten, to stop somewhere on the road, whilst on one's journey; es iſt ein kleiner — bis dahin, it is only a short way or distance to that place; unter —es ſagte er zu mir &c., on the road &c. he said to me &c., V. Unterweges; auf halbem —e [auf der Hälfte des —es], half way; auf halbem —e wieder umkehren, to return when half way on one's journey, to go only half way; Einem Glück auf den — wünſchen, to wish any one a good journey; Glück auf den —! a good journey to you! aller —e[n] [in pop. lang. = allenthalben], every where; *it.* [provincial = immer] always. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Einem Etwas in den — legen, Einem in den — treten, to lay or throw any thing in any one's way, to get in any one's way, *it.* to offend any one; auf halbem —e ſtehen bleiben, to stick half way, to do any thing by halves; er hat Talente, er wird ſeinen — [= ſein Glück] machen, he has talents, he will make his way, he will get on in the world; er iſt auf gutem —e, he is going on swimmingly, well, he is progressing, gaining ground; die Sache iſt auf gutem —e, the affair is going on smoothly or favourably, is making way; das bahnt uns den — dazu [= hilft dazu], that smooths the way for us, [fam.] that gives us a lift, helps us over the stile; er ſteht mir, iſt mir überall, immer im —e, he is standing, he is every-where, for ever in my way; das ſteht, iſt, liegt mir im —e, that stands, is, lies in my way, that is an obstacle or impediment for me; es iſt mir Etwas in den — gekommen, an obstacle has sprung up in my path, a difficulty has occurred [for me]; Einem aus dem —e gehen, to go out of any one's way, to avoid any one; er iſt ein überläſtiger Menſch, dem ich aus dem —e gehe, ſo gut ich kann, he is a bore, whom I cut by getting out of the way as well as I can; er wird mir ſchon noch in den — kommen [in pop. lang., a threat], I shall come across him one of these days; er geht ihm in nichts aus dem —e [fam.], he yields to him, is inferior to him in no respect; auf dem —e [or auf dem Punkte] ſeyn, Etwas zu thun, to be on the point, on the eve of doing something, to be going to do something; es iſt eine Krankheit bei ihm auf dem —e, he is threatened with an illness, on the eve of being attacked by one; im —e [= zerſtreut herum] liegen laſſen, to let lie about; er läßt Alles im —e liegen [hebt nichts auf], he lets every thing lie about [in a litter], [low] he never clears away the mess, the muddle; den — aller Welt, alles Fleiſches gehen [in biblical style], to go the way of all flesh, to go to that bourn, whence no traveller returns; das kann unter —e or [more usual] —es bleiben [fam. = unterbleiben], that can be dispensed with, that may be left alone, there is no occasion for doing that; das wird er wohl unter —e[s] laſſen [fam.], he'll take very or pretty good care not to do that, [usual and ironically] he'll do that in a hurry; Etwas zu —e bringen, to bring any thing to bear, to bring it about, to accomplish or effect it; es hat damit gute —e, ſeine guten —e [also], there is no occasion for, no need of being in a hurry, it is going on quite fast enough, *it.* what does it signify? it's no matter, it is of no consequence, I don't trouble myself about it; mit dem Sohne hat es gute —e [fam.], den will ich verſorgen, as for the son, don't be alarmed, there

is no occasion to be anxious about the son, I will take care of him, provide for him; in alle —e [obsolete or provincial = allerdings, *it.* in jeder Hinsicht], to be sure, surely, doubtless, *it.* in every respect; keines —es [= gar nicht], no ways, no wise, by no means, not at all; den — der Tugend gehen, von dem —e der Tugend abweichen [with religious people], to walk in the path of virtue, to turn aside or to stray from the path of virtue; auf dem —e des Verderbens, zum Verderben, zur Verdammniß seyn [with religious people], to be on the road to ruin, to destruction, to damnation; Herr, lehre mich deine —e [in Scripture], Lord, teach me thy ways; befiehl dem Herrn deine —e [in Scripture], commit thy way unto the Lord; der — in den Himmel, the road to Heaven, [emphatic] the narrow path, the strait way; Sie schlagen nicht den rechten — ein, um Ihre Absicht zu erreichen, you do not go the right way, do not take the right, best, suitable means, to attain your object; das ist der kürzeste, beste —, that is the shortest, best way; der —, den er einschlägt, the way [which] he takes; die —e Gottes sind unerforschlich, unbegreiflich [with religious people], the ways of God are inscrutable, incomprehensible; die —e des Menschen [biblical style], the ways of man; er weiß Mittel und —e, die Sache zu bewerkstelligen, he knows the ways and means of effecting that thing, of putting that in execution; er weiß Mittel und —e, he knows how to go to work; sich krummer —e bedienen, to go a crooked, round about way to work, to use indirect or underhand means; auf diesem —e wird es Ihnen nicht gelingen, you won't succeed this way, this is not the way for you to succeed by; man hat einen — gefunden, diese Waaren anzubringen, a channel, a vent [market] has been found for these goods, a way has been found for getting rid of them; auf welchem —e [= auf welche Art] wollen Sie es ihm schicken? what way, in what way, how, by what means will you send it to him? der — der Post ist der sicherste, the post-conveyance is the safest, the surest way is by the post, is that of the post; der nasse — [in chemistry], the humid way; der trockene — [in chemistry], the dry way; die Scheidung auf nassem, trockenem —e [in chemistry], humid, dry departure; auf allerlei —en zu Etwas gelangen, to attain any thing by different ways, means; man geht den sichersten —, wenn man den rechten — geht, the surest path to tread is the straight one, [proverbial] honesty is the best policy; durch den —, auf dem —e Rechtens [in law], by means of right, of justice; der — der Gewalt, the employment of force; violence. Syn. V. Mittel.

Weg-enge, *f.* defile. —geld &c., V. Wegegeld &c. —inspektor, *m.* V. Wegeaufseher. —spinne, *f.* a sort of spiders. —staub, *m.* dust of the road, roads or way. —stein, *m.* &c., V. Wegestein &c. —steuer, *f.* V. Wegesteuer. —wärts, *adv.* towards the road or way. —weiser, *m.*, —weiserinn, *f.* 1) [a person] a shewer of the way, a conductor, a guide. Wir nahmen einen —weiser über die Gebirge, we took a guide with us across the mountains; ein kleines Mädchen war unsere —weiserinn, a little girl was our guide. 2) [certain things] *a*) [a book &c.] a guide-book, a guide, a handbook for travellers, an itinerary; a topographic chart &c.; —weiser durch die Schweiz, Guide through Switzerland, a Swiss guide-book; —weiser im Felde der Geschichte &c., guide to history &c.; [not much used] —weiser für Seefahrer, hydrographic chart. *b*) hand-post, sign-post. —weiser an die Kreuzwege setzen, to set up sign-posts at the cross-ways. *c*) [with surgeons] conductor, director. 3) [in seamen's lang.] *a*) [Verklicker] vane, dog-vane. *b*) [Tausendbein] rack or range of blocks. *c*) rope, stay with travellers and seizing-trucks, serving as a rack. 4) [in nat. hist.] *a*) [= Fangheuschrecke] the praying or camel cricket, mantis. *b*) [in conchology] Einfacher —weiser, unicorn wreath, turbo terebra, V. Trommelschraube. —zehrung, *f.* relief given to a poor passenger, viaticum. —zeiger, *m.* V. —weiser.

Wege-amt, *n.* office of a road-inspector &c. —aufseher, *m.* overseer of the roads, road-inspector. —bau, *m.* 1) construction, making, *it.* mending of roads. 2) or —bauamt, board of roads &c., of road-trustees or commissioners, [in France] department of the bridges and causeways. ‖—bereiter, *m.* 1) a gendarme, a mounted policeman of the patrol. 2) V. —aufseher. —blatt, *n.*, —breit, *m.* and *n.* [in botany] plantain. Staudiges —blatt or Wegerich, shrubby plantain; der große —breit or Wegerich, das —blatt, the waybread, great plantain; wälscher —breit [Wohlverlei], mountain-arnica. —distel, *f.* 1) the welted or grey welted thistle. Die kleine —distel, the curled thistle, the thistle upon thistle; die gemeine —distel, the spear-thistle. 2) —distel or die weiße —distel, the Ladies' thistle, milk or white thistle. 3) centaurea of Phrygia. —dorn, *m.* 1) the purging buckthorn. 2) wild gooseberry-tree. —dornbeere, *f.* 1) buckthorn-berry. 2) V. —dorn 1). —geld, *n.* toll for or levied on roads, turnpike-toll, gate-money, [with English coachmen] pikes, gates; *it.* a rate or tax for repair of roads. —geld bezahlen, to pay toll, gate-money, [low] to pay [the] pikes, to tip to the pike-man. —gras, *n.* 1) [—tritt] knot-grass, polygonum aviculare. 2) [Sandnelke] common thrift, sea-gilliflower. Kleines or polnisches —gras, orchard or rough grass, dactylis glomerata. —haspel, *m.* a turnstile. —haus, *n.* the toll-house, gate-house, turnpike-house. Beim —haus anhalten, to stop at the turnpike &c. —kraut, *n.* our lady's bedstraw. —kümmel, *m.* caraway. —lagerer, *m.* [formerly] robber-knight lying in wait on or infesting the highways, freebooter on the high-roads, highwayman. —lagern, *v. intr.* to lie in wait on the highways and byeways as [formerly] a knight-robber, a freebooter &c., to go on the road as a highwayman. —lagerung, *f.* [obsolete] Auf —lagerung ausgehen, to go out upon the road as a highwayman or footpad. —lerche, *f.* [Haubenlerche] crested lark, cotswold lark. —leuchte, *f.* reflector of a street-lamp. —messer, *m.* 1) [Schrittzähler] odometer, pedometer. 2) an itinerary measure, a road-measure. —recht, *adj.* — rechter und stegerechter Jäger [with huntsmen], a huntsman who knows all the ins and outs, all the beats &c. —säule, *f.* any itinerary column, road-column, a pillar at a cross-way. —scheide, *f.* a cross-way, the fork or branching of a road. —scheu, *adj.* and *adv.* [of horses] skittish or shy when approaching a cross-way or the part where the road branches off. ‖—schlinge, *f.* [in botany] wayfaring-tree. —schnecke, *f.* [die Erdschnecke, nackte Schnecke] slug. —senf, *m.* 1) [Hederich] [common] hedge-mustard. 2) [Ackersenf] charlock, wild mustard. 3) [Sophienkraut] flixweed, sisymbrium sophia. 4) [weißes Schildbesenkraut] hoary madwort, alyssum incanum. —stein, *m.* a boundary-stone, mere-stone; *it.* [in England] *a*) a parish-stone; *b*) mile-stone. —strecke, *f.* extent or length of the way or road. —steuer, *f.* 1) [from Steuer = duty] road-toll, turnpike-toll. 2) [from steuern, die Richtung geben, to steer, to give the direction?] [provincial] Er hat die —steuer kaum, nicht mehr, he is scarcely, not able to get on upon his way or march for weariness, exhaustion. 3) [little used] V. Wegzehrung. —tritt, *m.* 1) [—gras] knot-grass, polygonum aviculare. 2) Kleiner —tritt [dauernder Knauel], orchard or rough grass; *it.* [Bruchkraut] rupture-wort, herniaria glabra. 3) [Sandnelke] common thrift, sea-gilliflower. —walle, *f.* [Sterndistel] star-thistle. —warte, *f.* [in botany] endive. Wilde —warte, wild endive or succory; große und hohe —warte [Gartencichorie], garden-succory; gelbe —warte, *a*) [Mauerhabichtskraut] wall-hawkweed, French or golden lungwort; *b*) [a species of the Bitterkraut, the Wurmblume] the hawkweed-succory, yellow succory, picris hieracioides. —winde, *f.* V. Ackerwinde. —zoll, *m.* [—geld, which see] toll, gate-toll.

Wegen, [from the old verb wegen = bewegen to move] *prep.* on account of, for, by reason of. — Schulden or Schulden — gefangen sitzen, to be arrested for debt; er wird — seiner guten Eigenschaften geachtet, he is esteemed for his good qualities; — einer Sache sehr besorgt seyn, to be very anxious about a thing; ihrer Jahre — könnte sie &c., on account, [also] in regard of, with respect to her age she could &c.; um —, von — seiner guten Aufführung [improperly or in chancery-style for —], on account of, in respect to his good conduct; grüßen Sie ihn von meinet— [pompous], salute him for me, on my account; — eurer, — seiner, euret—, seinet— werde ich &c., for your sake, for his sake, on your, his account I shall &c.; — Etwas mit Einem sprechen, to speak to any one about, concerning, respecting something; sich seines Alters &c. — entschuldigen, to excuse one's self on account of one's age &c., to plead one's age in [or, as an] excuse; — des Preises or des Preises — einig werden, to agree about the price, to be agreed touching the price.

Weger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in seamen's lang.] planks &c. for ceiling, the thick stuff.

Wegerich, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [in botany] V. Wegebreit.

Wegeringen, *pl.* [in seamen's lang.] ceiling, foot-walling.

1. Wegern, [old or provincial] V. Weigern.

2. Wegern, *v. tr.* [in seamen's lang.] to fix the planks and thick stuff of a ship's ceiling to the timbers. Das —, ceiling, foot-walling.

Wegsam, *adj.* and *adv.* [fahrbar &c.] —e Gegend, a country that may be traversed in consequence of its having good or tolerable roads; ein —er Wald, a forest with well-beaten tracks, with good ridings; durch diese Gebirge mag es nicht gar — seyn, these mountains are hardly passable or accessible for want of good roads or paths, V. Unwegsam.

Weh and Wehe! I. *interj.* 1) oh! ah! [sometimes] ow! [old] ay! — mir! ay me! — mir Unglücklichen! woe is me! o —! oh dear! au — [with common people]! oh dear, oh gracious me! [low] dearee mee! o —,

welch ein Schmerz! oh oh, what a pain or shoot, what a pang! ach und — ſchreien, to cry out, [fam.] to squeak. 2) [as a threat &c.] — dem, der &c., woe to him, that &c.; — dir, euch! woe betide thee, you! — dir, wenn du es thuſt &c., woe to thee, if thou doest it; — den Gottloſen! woe to the impious! — über euch und eure Kinder, woe to you and to your children! II. *adv.* — thun, to hurt, to pain; der Kopf thut ihm —, his head aches; es thut mir —, it hurts, pains me; er war völlig geſund und es that ihm kein Finger — [fam.], he was in perfect health, and he had not an ache even in his little finger; das Brennen einer Wunde thut — er, als &c., the firing of a wound hurts more, than &c.; hier thut mir der Fuß am —ſten, my foot aches most, pains or hurts me most here; Einem — thun [in a proper and figurative sense], to hurt or pain any one; drücken Sie mich nicht ſo, Sie thun mir —, don't squeeze me so, you hurt me; dieſer Verdacht thut mir ſehr —, this suspicion afflicts, grieves, distresses me very much; du haſt ihm mit dieſem Vorwurfe — gethan, you have hurt him very much by this reproach; man muß Niemand — thun, one ought not to offend any one; was mir am —ſten thut, iſt &c., what pains me most, is &c.; es thut mir in der Seele — [fam.], nicht &c., it grieves me to the soul, not &c.; ſich —[e] thun [in fam. lang. = ſich verletzen], to hurt one's self; dieſe Frau hat ſich —e gethan, ſo —e gethan, daß &c., this woman has hurt herself, so hurt herself, that &c.; er hat ſich im Kreuz —e gethan [hat ſich das Kreuz verrenkt], he has hurt himself in the loins, he has sprained the small of his back; ſeinem Munde —e thun [in pop. lang.], to deprive one's self of something fit to eat, to pinch one's self; ſie werden einander nicht —e thun [in pop. lang., in a proper and figurative sense], they won't hurt one another; dem Fleiſche —e thun [in pop. lang., for ſich kaſteien], to mortify the flesh; *it.* es iſt mir —e, wird mir —e [= übel], I feel ill, faint, [if with a disposition to vomit] I feel sick, [low] qualmish; es iſt mir ſo — ums Herz [in fam. lang.], I feel such a sinking about the heart. III. *n.* 1) [-es, *pl.* but only in poetry -e] or Wehe, *n.* [-s] pain, woe. Das — über Jemand &c. ausrufen, to cry out woe or disaster on any one &c.; [with poets] noch höre ich ihre —e hallen, their wailing cries still echo in my ears. 2) [mostly in higher style] Das — or die — [*pl.* -n], pain, ache, pang; *it.* [Unglück] misfortune. Er will mein Glück, und mehrt doch nur mein —, he wishes to insure me good fortune and yet he only increases my misfortune; noch großes — ſtand ihm bevor, great misfortune was still in store for him; dein Wohl und —e liegt mir am Herzen, your well-doing and ill-doing concern me deeply. I take great interest in your welfare; die —en des Krieges, the calamities of [or concomitant on] war, the miseries of war. 3) [only used in the *pl.*] Die —en, a pain in or of childbirth, a throe. Die —en kommen, the pains are coming; ſie bekommt, hat —en, she has her pains coming on; leichte, ſtarke —en haben, to have easy, strong pains; wilde —en, false pains [that do not make the child present], V. Nachwehen; *it.* V. Bauch—, Hals—, Heim—, Kopf—, Magen— &c. Syn. Weh, Leid [thun]. Weh expresses a more intense and Leid a less intense disagreeable sensation. Moreover the evil, that causes us Leid, is an absent one, that, which causes us Weh, is a present one. Bodily pain is a sensation, and hence we say, that an injury to our body gives us Weh [pain]. It causes us however Leid [sorrow], when we have committed a fault, and when a misfortune has befallen our friend: the former is something passed, the latter concerns another. V. also Schmerz.

Weh-ausruf, *m.* 1) lamentation. 2) [less usual] imprecation. —frau, *f.* [old or with common people = die Hebamme] midwife, [Scotch] howdy. —gefühl, *n.* [with poets] feeling of grief, [also] of pain. —geheul, *n.* [with poets] a howl of grief or woe, a loud wail. —gekreiſch, *n.* scream of agony. —klage, *f.* lamentation, wailing. Man hört nichts, als —klagen, nought save wailings are heard; —klagen hören laſſen, to lament, to bewail, to bemoan. Syn. V. Jammer. —klagen, I. *v. intr.* to bewail, to lament, to bemoan. Ueber Etwas —klagen, to bewail any thing, to wail over it; er —klagt über Alles, he complains of, he is dissatisfied with every thing. II. *v. tr.* [with poets] Einen —klagen, ſein Geſchick —klagen, to bewail or deplore any one, one's fate. Das —klagen, wailing, bewailing; man hört nichts, als Weinen und —klagen, one hears nothing but crying and bewailing, but weeping and lamentation. — klager, *m* [not much used] lamenter. Ein ewiger —klager, a querulous person. — leidig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [of parts of the body] painful, tender, smarting. 2) [rather provincial] [of a person who cries out at the least thing] tender, querulous, [fam.] cry-babyish. —muth, *f.* grief, sorrow, sadness, mournfulness. Ich konnte mich der —muth nicht erwehren, I could not help being touched, affected; mit —muth vernahm ich, daß &c., I learned with sorrow, that &c.; mein Herz ſchmolz in ſüße —muth, a sweet or pleasing sadness stole over my heart. —muthsvoll, [—muthvoll] *adj.* and *adv.* sorrowful. Ihre —muthsvolle Thränen, her bitter tears, her tears expressive of deep grief; er ſchüttelte —muthsvoll ſein Haupt, he shook his head very mournfully, in a melancholy manner. —müthig, *adj.* and *adv.* lamentable, grievous, afflicting; *it.* afflicted, touched, affected, moved, grieved. Tief —müthig ſeyn, werden, to be deeply moved; —müthig ſtanden Alle um den Sarg, full of grief they all stood round the coffin; —müthig flehen, to supplicate or entreat weepingly, in a lamentable tone, in melancholy or mournful accents; ein —müthiges Gefühl, eine — müthige Erinnerung, —müthige Klagen, a sorrowful feeling, a sad remembrance, lamentable or piteous complaints; mit —müthiger Stimme, with a mournful voice. — müthigkeit, *f.* V. —muth. —mutter, *f.* V. —frau. —ſtand, *m.* [Weheſtand] sorrowful or mournful state.

Wehen, [allied to the Gr. ἄημι, as likewise to wagen, that is bewegen = to move] *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [of the wind] to blow. Der Nordwind wehet, es wehet ein ſehr ſtarker Wind, the north-wind blows or is blowing, a strong gale of wind is blowing. Das —, the blowing; das ſanfte — der Zephire, the gentle breathing, whispering of the Zephyrs.

Wehling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in seamen's lang.] V. Wiele.

1. Wehr, *f.* [*pl.* -en] *it.* Wehre, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Wahren, Wehren] 1) defence or defense, resistance. Sich zur — ſetzen, ſtellen, to put one's self on one's guard, on the defensive, in an attitude of defence, to offer resistance, V. Gegen—, Noth—. 2) a defensive weapon, a weapon of defence; *it.* any weapon. Mit — und Waffen erſcheinen, to appear fully armed, equipped or accoutred; ihre noch blutigen —en, their arms still bloody, V. Gewehr, Waffe. 3) [in sportsmen's lang.] Eine lebendige —, a ring or enclosure formed by the beaters up of game [at a battue &c.].

Wehr-anſtalt, *f.* defensive armament, preparation for defence. —bündniß, *n.* a defensive alliance. —eiſen, *n.* [with miners] iron-guard to the pole of a hydraulic engine; [in furnaces] guard or fend-plate [in the rake-hole]. —gehänge, —gehenk, *n.* shoulder-belt; *it.* girdle, baldric, belt, waist-belt, sword-belt. —geld, *n.* [formerly] weregeld or wergeld. —geräth, *n.* any instrument of or for defence, any defensive weapon or machine. —gerüſt, —geſtell, *n.* stand or rack for arms. —krieg, —kunſt, V. Vertheidigungskrieg &c. —linie, *f.* [in fortification] line of defence. Die ſtreichende —linie, the razant or grazing line; die bohrende — linie, the fichant line. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* defenceless, without arms. Das —loſe Volk, the defenceless people, *it.* the unarmed people; die Gefangenen —los machen, to disarm the prisoners; —loſer Ort, defenceless place. *Fig.* Die Weiber, —loſe [= ſchwache] Geſchöpfe, women, weak, feeble creatures; [in botany] —loſer Stengel &c., unarmed, inerm, inermous stalk &c.; —loſer Staubbeutel, nutic anther. —loſigkeit, *f.* state of being unarmed, defencelessness. —mittel, *n.* 1) means of defence. 2) a preservative, a preventive. —ſalbe, *f.* V. Waffenſalbe. —ſchanze, *f.* line, retrenchment. —ſchau, *f.* V. Waffenſchau. — ſchmied, *m.* V. Waffenſchmied. — ſchrift, *f.* [in law] V. Vertheidigungsſchrift. —ſtachel, *m.* the sting [of certain insects]. —ſtand, *m.* military state or life, that class or order, to which the defence of the state is entrusted, the military profession. Die drei Stände, der Lehrſtand, der Nährſtand und der —ſtand, the three classes, the learned, the peasantry and the soldiers. —ſtempel, *m.* [with miners] roller [over which the rope runs in curved shafts]; *it.* [Leitſtempel] the conducting piston or wood of a sweep. —vieh, *n.* 1) [with feudists] V. Stammvieh. 2) sheep kept as stock over the winter. —waffe, *f.* defensive weapon. —wolf, *m.* V. Wärwolf. —zahn, *m.* [usually in the *pl.* -zähne] the tusks [of a wild hog]. —zins, *m.* [provincial] V. Rutſcherzins. —zoll, *m.* [provincial] toll or duty levied at the frontiers.

2. Wehr, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [probably allied to währ in Gewähr, perhaps equivalent to 'assured possession'] [with miners] a measure of fourteen fathoms.

Wehrzug, *m.* the third and final measuring or measurement of a mine [when the two first differ].

3. Wehr, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from wehren, wahren] [Damm] wear, weir. Ein — durch einen Fluß ziehen, bauen, to raise, construct, build a weir through a river; den Fluß durch ein — aufhalten, to dam up the river by a weir, V. Aal—, Fiſch—, Mühl—; *it.* ein — an Aeckern und Wieſen [Verzäunung], hedge, fence, enclosure; *it.* [in fortification] V. 3 Bär.

Wehr-baum, *m.* 1) [Schlagbaum] turnpike, gate, bar. 2) V. under 3. Wehr. — damm, *m.* the dam [in front] of a weir; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] mole, pier. —gatter, *n.* railing or lattice-work of a wear. —waſſer, *n.* water that overflows the wear.

Wèhre, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. 1. Wehr.

Wèhren, [Goth. warjan Old Sax. weran, Icel. *verja*, Swed. *värja*, originally = ſchützen = to protect; perhaps allied to be-wegen] I. *v. refl.* ſich —, [ſich vertheidigen], to defend one's self; ſich gegen Räuber —, to defend one's self against robbers; ſie haben ſich tapfer gewehrt, they have defended themselves bravely, they have made a valiant, brave defence; ſich ſeiner Haut — [in pop. lang.], to fight for a whole skin, to defend one's life; ſich mit Händen und Füßen — [in fam. lang.], to fight tooth and nail; ſich einer Sache — [obsolescent], to oppose or resist any thing. II. *v. tr.* and *intr.* to stop, hinder, check, prevent. Einem —, to stop any one [from continuing his work &c.]; wer mag ihm —, wenn er es thun will? who can prevent him, if he will do it? er läßt ſich nicht —, he allows nothing to check, thwart &c. him, he is not to be daunted &c. from his purpose; Einem Etwas —, to forbid any one [to do, eat &c.] something, to forbid something to any one; wer kann ihm das Reden —? who can hinder him from talking? who can prevent his speaking? dem Feuer, dem Waſſer —, to arrest, check the progress of the flames, water, to master the fire, to restrain the water; einem Uebel —, to ward off an evil; der Krankheit, Fäulniß —, to resist the disease, corruption; dem Aergerniſſe, Laſter, ſeinen Leidenſchaften, Begierden —, to oppose one's self to, to repel scandal, vice, to control or repress one's passions, to keep one's desires in subjection; der jedes Unglück von mir gewehret hat [biblical style], who has shielded, protected, preserved, warded off every danger from me; *it.* V. Ver—, Verweigern. Syn. V. Steuern. Das —, warding off, defence, preventing, forbidding &c.

Wehrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [little used] hinderer, preventer, opposer; *it.* defender, resister, combatant.

Wèhrhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) capable of defending one's self, able to defend &c. Die ganze —e Bevölkerung, Mannſchaft, the whole male population able to carry or bear arms, all the combatants, the whole of the troops fit for fight, in fighting trim; —er Ritter [formerly], knight skilful in the use of arms; Einen — machen, to arm any one; —er Mann, a courageous or resolute man, a man who is fully capable of defending himself, of making a stout resistance; [in sportsmen's lang.] —es Schwein, wild boar in his third or fourth year. 2) capable of carrying arms. Einen Edelknaben — machen [formerly], to give a sword to a page, to take him into the field; [in sportsmen's lang.] einen Lehrling — machen, to raise a youngster who has been learning his duties as an apprentice to the condition of a master gamekeeper or hunter.

Wehrhaftigkeit, *f.* capability of wearing or carrying arms, of self-defence.

Wèhſe, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [in mineralogy] girasol.

Weib, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -er] *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* [in Old Sax. and Swed. *wif*, Engl. *wife*, Dutch *wyf*; derivation uncertain, perhaps from the Goth. vaibjan = to bind, so that it meant originally either a bond-woman, or a bound woman, Lat. *conjux* from *conjungo*, or a veiled woman, that is having the head bound round with a veil] 1) [Frau is now mostly the more polite or refined word for Weib] any woman; [obsolete] wife; [in law] feme. Der Mann und das —, the man and the woman; den —ern nachlaufen [in fam. lang.], to run after the women, [low] to be a smell-smock; Geſchmack an den —ern finden, to like women, to be fond of the sex, to take pleasure in female society. *Fig.* Er iſt ein —, ein altes —, he is a woman or a Molly, an old woman. 2) [= Gattin, which, and Frau, is now the more polite word] wife; [in law] feme couvert. Mann und —, man and wife; er und ſein —, he and his wife; ſeine Tochter zum —e geben, to give or bestow one's daughter in marriage; hübſches —chen, pretty little woman, creature; [fam.] liebes —! mein beſtes —chen! dear wife! *it.* sweetheart! my dear! my love! [comic] my duck! my duckadoo! [the husband says also in a good sense when in a loving mood] du garſtiges —chen! du böſes —chen! you hussey you! my little wench! das treuloſe — hat ihn verlaſſen, the wretch of a woman, the faithless jade has abandoned him; die —er des Großherrn, the wives of the Grand Seignior; [in nat. hist.] das —chen eines Thieres, the female, *it.* she, hen; das Männchen und das —chen, the male and female, *it.* the cock and hen, *it.* the dog and bitch, the he and she; das —chen des Elephanten &c., the female elephant &c.; iſt dieſer Vogel ein Männchen oder —chen? is this bird a cock or a hen, a he or a she? es iſt ein —chen, it is a hen, a hen-bird; [in botany] das —chen vom Hanf, the female hemp. 3) [in nat. hist.] *a*) Das alte —, V. Langſchnabel 2); *b*) das alte —, old wife, file-fish, balistes vetula; *c*) [Meerſchleie] old wife, ancient wrasse, labrus tinca; *d*) — mit Zähnen [Käfer-, Regen-, Sturmſchnecke], the cockchafer, helix scarabaeus; *e*) armes —chen [Bettelweib], the zebra rhomb, voluta paupercula; *f*) das alte gerunzelte —, the hairy ear, murex anus.

Weib-los, *adj.* and *adv.* wifeless. Ein —loſer Mann, a single man, a bachelor, an unmarried man. —**mann,** *m.* 1) [Hermaphrodit] hermaphrodite. 2) V. Weibling. —**männerig,** *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] gynandrian. Die —männerigen Pflanzen, die —männerige Klaſſe, the gynandrian plants, gynanders, gynandria. —**ſüchtig,** *adj.* and *adv.* V. Weiberſüchtig.

Weiber-adel, *m.* maternal nobility, nobility on the side of the mother. —**anmuth,** *f.* the amability or loveliness of women, V. Frauenanmuth. —**arbeit,** *f.* woman's work, work or occupation for women; *it.* woman's work, work performed or made by a woman, by women. Das Sticken und andere —arbeiten, embroidery and other feminine occupations. —**art,** *f.* manner of women. Das iſt ſo —art, that is the custom, habit of, that is the way with women. —**aufſeher,** *m.* [in the East] intendant or overseer of the harem. —**bruſt,** *f.* the teat, nipple [of women]; *it.* the breast, bosom. —**feind,** *m.* a woman-hater, misogynist. —**feindſchaft,** *f.* 1) misogyny. 2) hatred of women, between women, woman's or women's hatred. —**freund,** *m.* [in fam. lang.] friend to women, lover of the sex. Er war ein großer —freund, he was very partial to, fond of, a great advocate for the sex. —**freundſchaft,** *f.* [not much used] 1) love of or for women. 2) the love of or between women, woman's or women's love. —**geheul,** *n.* loud or violent wailings, lamentations of women, howl of pain or woe of women. —**geklatſche,** *n.* gossip, chatter of women, woman's prattle. —**gelüſt,** *n.* longing of a woman, when pregnant &c., [with medical men] malacia, pica. —**geſchlecht,** *n.* the fair sex, the sex, [comic] the feminine gender. —**geſchrei,** *n.* crying, screaming, squalling of women. —**geſchwätz,** *n.* woman's gossip or prate, [low] scan-mag. Das Alles iſt bloßes —geſchwätz, all that is mere petticoat gossip. —**geſicht,** *n.* female or feminine face, countenance of a woman. *Fig.* Er hat ein —geſicht, ein hübſches —geſichtchen, he has a pretty face, he has a beautiful woman's face, he is a pretty man. —**gezänk,** *n.* quarrel, dispute, wrangling of women. —**gierig,** *adj.* and *adv.* lustful after women, [low] goatish. —**glück,** *n.* good fortune with respect to women, happiness in marriage; *it.* luck with women, success in one's intrigues or amours. —**gucker,** *m.* [in pop. lang.] an ogler of women. —**gunſt,** *f* the favour, affection, good graces of [the] women. —**gürtel,** *m.* zone, woman's girdle. —**haar,** *n.* woman's hair, women's hair. —**halstuch,** *n.* a woman's neckkerchief or neck-shawl. —**hand,** *f.* 1) a woman's hand. 2) a woman's handwriting or hand. Er hat eine —hand, his handwriting or hand is like a woman's. —**handſchrift,** *f.* V. —hand 2). —**handſchuhe,** *pl.* woman's or women's gloves. —**haß,** *m.* 1) hatred of or for women, misogyny. 2) hatred of, between or amongst women, women's or a woman's hatred. —**haſſer,** *m.* V. —feind. —**haube,** *f.* a woman's cap. —**haus,** *n.* house of or for the women; [with the ancient Greeks] gynaeceum; [with the Turks] harem, [sometimes in this sense Serail] seraglio. —**hemde,** *n.* a chemise, [rather vulgar] shift. —**herrſchaft,** *f.* power exercised by women, woman's rule, gynarchy. Als die —herrſchaft [weibliche Thronfolge] in England eingeführt wurde, when the sovereignty of women, when gynecocracy or gynaecocracy, when the female right of succession was introduced into England; [fam. and comic] —herrſchaft, petticoat government. —**herz,** *n.* a woman's heart, heart of a woman, of woman. —**hof,** *m.* 1) court of women. 2) court where women govern, where a woman reigns. —**huld,** *f.* V. —gunſt. —**hut,** *m.* a [woman's] bonnet, *it.* [if for riding in] a woman's hat. —**jacke,** *f.* a woman's jacket or vest, a corset. —**jupe,** *f.* a petticoat, a woman's petticoat. —**kappe,** *f.* a woman's cap, [against the rain] hood. —**kenntniß,** *f.* knowledge of women. —**kleid,** *n.* woman's dress. [if for riding in] a habit. Dieſer Schneider verfertigt —kleider, this tailor makes women's dresses; er hatte, zog —kleider an, he had on a woman's dress, he disguised himself as a woman. —**knecht,** *m.* *Fig.* a lady's man, a dangler, [comic] a squire of dames. —**kram,** *m.* [in fam. lang., often in contempt] woman's chattels; woman's rags, lumber. —**krankheit,** *f.* disease of or attacking women, peculiar to the sex, a woman's disease. —**kraut,** *n.* [in botany] V. 1. Beifuß. —**krieg,** 1) *m.* war of, amongst, between women. 2) war against women. —**kunſt,** *f.* woman's art or skill; *it.* the address, finesse, cleverness, tact of women, of woman. —**laune,** *f.* caprice, humour of women. —**lehen,** *n.* V. Kunkellehen. —**liebe,** *f.* 1) [the better word is Frauenliebe] a woman's love, the love of women. 2) love of or for women. —**liſt,** *f.* craft, cunning, trick, finesse, stratagem of a woman, of women. *Proverb.* —liſt geht über

alle Liſt, nothing equals the cunning of a woman. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without women, wifeless. —luſt, *f.* 1) [not much used, the better word is Frauenluſt] recreation, amusement, pleasure of or for women. 2) [little used] V. —geluſt. —macht, *f.* might, empire of women, woman's power. —mähre, *f.*, —mährchen, *n.* an old woman's or wife's tale. —mangel, *m.* scarcity of women. —mann, *m.* 1) V. —knecht. 2) an easy or good-natured husband, [in a bad sense] a Jerry Sneak. —mantel, *m.* a woman's cloak. —milch, *f.* a woman's milk. —mord, *m.* 1) massacre of women. 2) murder of one's wife, [in English law] petty treason on the part of the husband. —mörder, *m.* 1) murderer, slayer of women. 2) murderer of one's wife. —mütze, *f.* V. —haube. —name, *m.* female name. —narr, *m.* [in common people's lang.] a fool after or about women. —neſſel, *f.* [die weiße Taubneſſel] white dead-nettle, white archangel. —orden, *m.* 1) [the better word is Frauenorden, Damenorden] order for women; *it.* female monastic order. 2) [in pop. lang. and comic, for —ſtand] state of a married woman. In den —orden treten, to enter into the married state, to get married. —palaſt, *m.* palace of or for the women, for a woman; [V. Weiberhaus, with the Turks] a seraglio. —plage, *f.* 1) plague, torment of women. 2) torture, torment for women. —putz, *m.* female [gay or rich] dress, finery, [sometimes] female ornament. —rache, *f.* woman's vengeance, revenge of women. —rank, *m.* [old in the sing., now only used in the *pl.* -ränke] female intrigue[s]. —rath, *m.* 1) female council, council of women. 2) female advice or counsel. —raub, *m.* carrying off or abduction of a woman, [sometimes in this sense] ravishment. —räuber, *m.* one guilty of or charged with the abduction of a female, [sometimes in this sense] a ravisher. —recht, *n.* privilege or right of women. —regiment, *n.* [chiefly comic] petticoat-government, V. —herrſchaft. —reich, I. *adj.* and *adv.* abounding in women. Ein —reicher morgenländiſcher Fürſt, an eastern prince having many women [wives and concubines]. II. *n.* gynecocracy, *it.* gynaeocracy. *Fig.* woman's rule or empire. —rock, *m.* a woman's gown, [especially] the skirt, [old] coat. —röckchen, *n.* petticoat. —rolle, *f.* [on the stage] female part or character. Eine —rolle ſpielen, to play or take a female part. —ſache, *f.* a woman's affair. Sich in —ſachen miſchen, to meddle with things concerning women, with women's affairs, [fam.] to turn Molly, to be Molly. —ſage, *f.* a rumour, a piece of gossip &c. bruited about by or amongst the women. —ſattel, *m.* a woman's saddle. —ſchänder, *m.* violator of women, ravisher. —ſchändung, *f.* rape. —ſcheu, I. *adj.* and *adv.* afraid of women, bashful. II. *f.* [—ſcheue] antipathy to, repugnance towards women. —ſchinder, *m.* [very low] a brutal husband, a brute, a tyrant to or over one's wife, a Turk. —ſchmuck, *m.* a woman's ornament, [also] ornaments or trinkets, jewelry. —ſchneider, *m.* [the better and more usual word is Frauenſchneider] woman's tailor. —ſchönheit, *f.* [the better word is Frauenſchönheit] female beauty. —ſchrift, *f.* woman's writing, hand. —ſchuh, *m.* woman's shoe. —ſchule, *f.* woman's school, school of or for women. *Fig.* the school of women. Er iſt noch nicht in der —ſchule geweſen, he has not yet been to the school of women, he has had no experience in women hitherto; *it.* he has not yet been polished [in his manners] by women. —ſchürze, *f.* a woman's apron. —ſinn, *m.* the humour, disposition, temper, genius of women, a woman's mind. —ſklave, *m.* *Fig.* [in contempt] the slave of women. —ſtamm, *m.* [in genealogy] female line or stock. —ſtand, *m.* woman's state, condition of women. —ſtiefel, *m.* a woman's boot. —ſtimme, *f.* a woman's, a female voice; [in music Discant] treble. Die tiefe —ſtimme [Alt], countertenor. —ſtreit, *m.* quarrel, dispute of or amongst women. —ſtrumpf, *m.* a woman's stocking. —ſucht, *f.* a mania, a passion for or after women. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* mad for or after women, [low] goatish, randy. Der —ſüchtige [fam.], the old goat, the lecher. —tand, *m.* women's baubles, trinkets, nicknacks. —theil, *m.* V. Weibstheil. —thräne, *f.* a woman's tear. —tracht, *f.* woman's garb, dress, costume. Er entfloh in —tracht, he escaped in woman's clothes, disguised as a woman. —treue, *f.* 1) fidelity or truth of women. 2) [in geography] [a ruined castle on a hill at Weinsberg in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, well-known by an act of female devotion, said to have taken place during the reign of the German Emperor Konrad] the Weibertreue. —trug, *m.* artifice, deceit of woman, of women. —verächter, *m.* a scorner of women. —wächter, *m.* [in the East] the guard of the women, [more especially] an eunuch. —weiſe, *f.* 1) V. —art. 2) V. —zeit. —werk, *n.* [in a proper as well as figurative sense] woman's work. —witz, *m.* woman's wit. —wohnung, *f.* the woman's lodging; [with the ancient Greeks] gynaeceum; [with the Turks] harem. —zank, *m.* V. —ſtreit. —zeit, *f.* [in fam. lang.] gynaecia, menses, [with women] the time of or for being unwell, [with men, comic] red letter days. —zier, —zierde, *f.* a woman's ornament. —zimmer, *n.* female apartment, the women's room. Die —zimmer [with the old Greeks], gynaeceum; [with the Turks] harem. —zirkel, *m.* [the better word is Frauenzirkel] circle, society of women. —zorn, *m.* woman's anger. —zwinger, *m.* [with the Turks] harem, [sometimes, in a more extended sense Serail] seraglio.

Weibes-ſchönheit, —ſinn &c., [the better words are Frauenſchönheit, Frauenſinn &c.] V. Weiberſchönheit &c. —ſohn, *m.* [unusual, except in poetry] the son of a woman; [with the Irish] mother's son. Kein —ſohn ſah ihn je zittern, no one born of woman, no mortal ever saw him tremble.

Weibs-bild, *n.* [low] any low woman, a common woman. Ein liederliches —bild, a bad woman, a common strumpet; dummes —bild, stupid woman. —bruder, *m.* [with common people] the woman's brother. —geſicht, *n.* [with common people] a woman's face; *it.* [in a bad sense, of a man] a milksop, a pretty face. —geſtalt, *f.* [in common people's lang.] 1) female figure, female shape, form. Das Geſpenſt erſchien ihm in —geſtalt, the ghost appeared to him under the form of a woman. 2) a female. Ich erblickte einige —geſtalten, I perceived, I caught sight of some females, some shes. —kleid, *n.* [with common people] V. Weiberkleid. —leute, *pl.* [low] women. Mit —leuten zu thun haben, to go with women. —menſch, *n.* [low] V. —ſtück. —mord, *m.* [in common people's lang.] murder of one's wife, of a woman. —mörder, *m.* [in common people's lang.] murderer of a woman, *it.* of one's wife. —perſon, *f.* [in common people's lang., also in law-style] a woman, [especially] a low or common woman. —pflicht, *f.* female duty, duty of a woman. —ſchneider, —ſchuſter, *m.* V. [the more usual words] Weiberſchneider, Weiberſchuſter [and the more polite words] Frauenſchneider, Frauenſchuſter. —ſchweſter, *f.* [in common people's lang.] the wife's sister. —ſtück, *n.* [low and in a bad sense] a baggage, trollop, [if a whore] piece. Das iſt ein ganzes —ſtück, that is a regular woman every inch of her, a regular gossip, *it.* a huge piece of goods. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Weiberſüchtig. —theil, *m.* or *n.* [in common people's lang., also in law-style] portion of the wife, the wife's succession or inheritance, [in English law] the wife's thirds. —volk, *n.* [collectively, low] the women, the shes. Dem —volke nachlaufen [in contempt], to run after the women, to be a smellsmock.

Weibbar, *adj.* and *adv.* marriageable, [usually in a comic sense if used at all] nubile. Die —en Junggeſellen, the marriageable youths or young men.

Weibel, *m.* [old or provincial] V. Webel.

Weiben, *v. intr.* [little used] to wive.

Weiberhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* [mostly in contempt] womanish, effeminate. —e Klagen, womanish complaints; —e Kleinmüthigkeit, womanish pusillanimity; V. Weibiſch.

Weiberling, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [in fam. lang.] V. Weibling.

Weibern, *v. intr.* [in fam. lang. or comic] to long for, to want a woman.

Weibheit, *f.* [not much used] female nature, quality of woman, womanhead, womanhood.

Weibiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in a bad sense] womanish, effeminate, emasculate. Ein —er Mann, ein —es Herz, an effeminate man, a womanish heart; ein —es Geſicht haben, to have an effeminate face; —e Manieren, ein —es Weſen, effeminate manners, air or way; er hat etwas —es an ſich, there is something effeminate about him; die Kaſtraten haben eine —e Stimme, eunuchs have a voice like that of women; — machen, to make effeminate, to womanize, to effeminate; — werden, to become effeminate; Capua's Wollüſte machten die Soldaten —, the pleasures of Capua rendered the soldiers effeminate; — klagen, to lament, to complain like a woman; ſich — betragen, to behave like a woman.

Weiblich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) female, feminine, womanly. Der —e Körper, the female body; das —e Geſchlecht, the fair or female sex, the sex; die —en Schamtheile, the female privy parts, the private parts of a woman; das gefühlvolle —e Herz, the sensitive or feeling heart of woman; —er Liebreiz, —e Zartheit, grace, delicacy of woman, peculiar to woman; ein Weib, welches nichts —es an ſich hat, a woman, that has nothing feminine about her, that has none of the qualities of her sex; die —en Tugenden, the female, feminine virtues; die —e Stimme, the female voice; *it.* [in music] the treble; —e Schwächen, foibles or weaknesses of woman; —e Rechte, rights of woman; —e Beſchäftigungen, female occupations; —er Putz, —e Kleidung, female finery, ornament, attire, dress; [in grammar] das —e Geſchlecht, the feminine gender; Mutter, Stunde &c. ſind —en Geſchlechtes, mother, hour &c. are of the feminine gender, are feminine; —e Endung, the feminine termination [of a word];

ein Wort — machen, to make a word feminine; [in poetics] —er Reim [speaking of two rhyme-syllables], feminine rhyme; Bindung, Windung, Gehen, Wehen ſind —e Reime, binding, winding, going, blowing are feminine rhymes; [in genealogy] die —e Linie, the female line. 2) [speaking of animals and plants] female. Ein —er Zeiſig ein Zeiſig —en Geſchlechtes, a hen-canary; eine —e Pflanze, Blume, a female plant, flower; die —en Theile der Pflanzen, the female parts or organs of plants.

Weiblichkeit, *f.* 1) the nature, quality of woman, womanhood. Ein Weib ohne —, a woman having no feminine qualities, having none of the softer qualities of her sex; er wollte ihr ihre — zum Vorwurf machen, he wanted to reproach her for or with being a woman, for having a woman's nature. *Fig.* womanishness, effeminacy. Der Verfaſſer hat einige —en gerügt, the author has censured some of the foibles or defects of women; in dem Romane dieſer Schriftſtellerinn laufen zu viele —en mit unter, in the novel of this authoress we meet with too many of those sentiments &c. which are peculiar to her sex. 2) [little used] a woman's private parts, the pudenda.

Weibling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in fam. lang.] an effeminate man, a milksop, a Jessamy, a pretty man; *it.* a man ruled by women, tied to his wife's apron-strings.

Weich, [in Old Sax. wac, Swed. *wek*, from weichen = to yield; V. Schwach] *adj.* and *adv.* [opposed to hart = hard] soft, tender, weak. — wie Wachs, soft as wax; —es Brod, soft bread, the crumb-part; —er Käſe, soft cheese; —e Federn, soft [downy] feathers; ein —es Bett, Kiſſen, a soft bed, cushion; — ſitzen, liegen, to sit, lie upon a soft seat, couch &c.; eine —e Hand, a soft, smooth hand; das macht die Haut —, that makes the skin soft, that softens the skin; —es Fleiſch, tender meat; dieſer Fiſch hat ein —es Fleiſch, this fish is not firm when dressed; dieſes Fleiſch iſt ſehr —, [fam.] — wie Butter, this meat is very tender, is as soft as butter [that is melts almost in the mouth]; man hat dieſes Fleiſch gar zu — gekocht, the meat has been cooked or boiled to rags, been done to death; das Fleiſch, die Erbſen &c. ſind nicht — gekocht, the meat, pease &c. have not been boiled till they were done; —e Birnen, pears tender and juicy; *it.* ripe or mellow pears; —e or —geſottene Eier, boiled eggs; Eier — ſieden, to boil eggs; dieſes Gemüſe muß — geſotten ſeyn, this vegetable must be well boiled [so as to eat tender]; Etwas — machen, to soften any thing [by maceration or steeping], *it.* [with physicians] to mollify; das — machen [with druggists], malaxation; Wachs — machen, to soften wax; man klopft das Fleiſch, um es — zu machen, meat is beaten [by ignorant cooks] to make it tender; — werden, to become soft, to get tender; [of leather] to soften; [of fruit] to become ripe, mellow; ins —e treten, fallen [in pop. lang. and comic], to step, fall into the mud, dirt, [low, speaking of filth] to put one's foot in it; —es Holz, soft wood; die Pappel, Tanne &c. ſind —e Holzarten, the poplar, fir &c. are soft woods; —es Eiſen, soft iron; das Blei und das Zinn ſind die —ſten Metalle, lead and tin are the softest metals; —e Schlacken, soft and melting scoriae; —e Steine, soft stones; —es [biegſames] Haar, soft, silky hair; —es Getreide, oats [as opposed to rye &c.]. *Fig. a*) [speaking of certain things having a milder quality] —es Waſſer, soft water; —e Speiſe, tender, light food; —es Wetter, rainy, wet weather; —e [rührende] Töne, soft, tender accents, mellow sounds; [in music] —e Töne [= Molltöne], minor tones; die —e Tonart [Moll], the minor mode; die —e diatoniſche Leiter, the flat diatonic scale; [with painters] — mahlen, to paint tenderly, with tenderness; ein —er Pinſel, —e Pinſelſtriche, a soft pencil, soft touches; *it.* ein —er [matter, ſanfter] Glanz, a soft light, gentle radiance; [in grammar] —e Buchſtaben, the soft letters [as b, d, g, l &c. opposed to the hard ones p, t, k &c.]; dieſe Buchſtaben werden — ausgeſprochen, these letters are pronounced soft; er hat eine —e Ausſprache, he has a soft, delicate pronunciation. *b*) soft, feeble, pliant, yielding. Das Mutterherz iſt —, the heart of a mother is easily moved; ein —es Herz haben, to have a tender, gentle, sensitive, feeling heart; es wird mir ſo — ums Herz [in fam. lang.], I feel my heart quite touched, affected, [fam.] my heart's all of a twitter, my heart feels quite queer; — werden, to become touched, to be moved, affected; er wurde bei dieſem Anblicke —, he was moved, touched at this sight; [in fam. lang.] ſich — finden [ſich erweichen] laſſen, to be touched, moved, affected, to let one's self be softened, to relent; Einen — machen [rühren], to move, touch, affect any one. *c*) soft, gentle. Jene —en Seelen, welche keiner Bitte widerſtehen können, those tender souls, that cannot withstand entreaty. *d*) [ſchwach] weak. Ein —er Mann, a weak, weak-minded man. *e*) [in fam. lang. = weichlich] Sich — ſeyn, to coddle one's self up, to be over-delicate; er iſt ſich allzu —, he is too anxious about his health, he nurses himself too much.

Weich-beule, *f.* [with veterinary surgeons] windgall. —bottich, *n.* [with maltsters] the cistern; [with dyers] steep-vat, steep-bath. —erz, *n.* sulphuret of silver, of lead. —faß, *n.* any tun or cask for steeping or soaking in. —faſten, *f.* [corrupted from Weihfaſten, which see]. —federig, *adj.* and *adv.* soft-feathered, soft-plumed, downy. —fiſch, *m.* 1) dried cod. 2) fish having soft scales. —flügeler, *m.* [in nat. hist.] scarabee with soft elytra. —geſchaffen, *adj.* and *adv.* —geſchaffene Seelen, kind, feeling, sympathizing, compassionate souls. —gewächs, *n.* V. —erz. —haarig, *adj.* and *adv.* smooth-haired, soft-haired; [in botany] pubescent. —häutig, *adj.* and *adv.* soft-skinned; [in nat. hist.] malacodermous. —herzig, *adj.* and *adv.* kind-hearted, tender, feeling, gentle-hearted; *it.* [gerührt] moved, touched, affected. Er iſt ſehr —herzig, ein ſehr —herziger Menſch, he is of a very feeling disposition, a very kind-hearted man; er wurde —herzig, he was moved, softened. —herzigkeit, *f.* kind-heartedness; *it.* relenting disposition; *it.* sensibility of heart; *it.* [less usual] commiseration, relenting, compassion. Ich kenne ſeine —herzigkeit, I know the sensibility of his disposition, I know what a feeling heart he has; ſeine —herzigkeit ließ ihn nicht weiter reden, his emotion deprived him of further utterance. —hufig, *adj.* and *adv.* Ein —hufiges Pferd, a tender-hoofed horse. —kraut, *n.* [in botany] mollugo. —krautartige Pflanzen, the mollugines. —kübel, *m.* tub or bucket for soaking or steeping in, [in paper-mills] pulp-vat. —kufe, *f.* V. —bottich. —küpe, *f.* [with dyers] blue vat. —lockig, V. —haarig. —mäulig, *adj.* and *adv.* —mäuliges Pferd, tender-mouthed, soft-mouthed horse. —müthig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] easily moved or touched, of a kind disposition, having a feeling heart, V. —herzig. —müthigkeit, *f.* V. —herzigkeit. —pflaſter, *n.* [erweichendes] an emollient or a mallactic plaster, a poultice, malagma. —ſchalig, *adj.* and *adv.* soft-scaled. —ſchalige Fiſche, soft-scaled fishes; die Eier der Amphibien ſind —ſchalig, the eggs of amphibious animals are soft-shelled, have soft shells. —ſchwamm, *m.* pulvinate agaric. —ſchwanz, *m.* [Kahlſchwanz, Krebskrabbe] parasite crab. —ſtachelig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] muricated. —ſtein, *m.* 1) V. Kalkſtein. 2) V. under Weichen. —ſtock, *m.* V. —bottich. —trog, *m.* [with printers] V. Formentrog. —zuber, *m.* V. —bottich; [with tripe-makers &c.] copper, caldron.

Weichbild, [Weich is probably the Goth. veihs, the old Germ. wih, Lat. *vicus*, and the old Bild = Recht; the termination weig = Stätte or site; others derive it from Weihbild (geweihtes Bild), because in former times in Germany the confines of the territory of a town were usually marked by consecrated images or crosses] *n.* [-es] the site or liberties of a town, the precincts of a city.

Weichbild-geld, *n.* interest of the corporation-fund. —gericht, *n.* municipal jurisdiction, the jurisdiction of a corporation extending over the liberties or all that part within the bills of mortality. —recht, *n.* municipal right.

Weiche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [Weichheit] softness. Die Härte und — der Körper, the hardness and softness of bodies; die — eines Bettes, Sitzes, ihrer Hand, the softness of a bed, of a seat, of her hand. 2) the flank [of animals], groin [of men], [in anatomy] the hypochondria. Er erhielt einen Schuß in die —, wurde in der — verwundet, he received a shot in the groin, was wounded in the groin. 3) [provincial for gezupfte Leinwand] lint. 4) [no *pl.*] steeping, soaking. Die Wäſche aus der — waſchen, to take the linen out of the firsting and dab it into the seconding, to give the linen the second wash.

Weichen-band, *n.* [in anatomy] Fallopian ligament. —bruch, *m.* V. Leiſtenbruch. —drüſe, *f.* [in anatomy] inguinal gland.

1. Weichen, I. *v. intr.* 1) to become soft, to soften. Dieſe Birnen — erſt bis gegen Weihnachten, these pears do not get mellow till about Christmas. 2) to soak, to soften. Das Leder im Waſſer — laſſen, to let the leather soften in water, to steep leather; der Stockfiſch liegt ſchon im Waſſer und weichet, the dried codfish is lying in soak, has already been put to soak; Brod in Milch — laſſen, to steep bread in milk; V. Weich werden. II. *v. tr.* to make soft, to soften. Das Leder, die Wäſche —, to steep, to soak leather, linen; Brod in Wein —, to sop bread in wine, V. Einweichen. Das —, softening &c.

2. Weichen, [in Swed. *wäga*, Low. Sax. weken; is the same as wegen in bewegen] *irr. v. intr.* Die Luft weicht leicht jeder Bewegung, the air easily yields to every motion; das Waſſer wich mit einigem Widerſtande, the water yielded with some resistance; das Gewölbe iſt gewichen, the vault has given way, has sunk, has settled; —, von der Stelle —, to yield, to give way, to stir from the place, to move away, to retire;

was ich ihm auch sagen mochte, er wich nicht von der Stelle, it was of no use my talking to him, he did not stir, [very fam.] he didn't budge an inch; keinen Fuß breit —, not to yield a foot, an inch; diese Soldaten — niemals, these soldiers never give way, never shrink or flinch; das Bataillon fing an zu —, the battalion began to waver; den Feind zum — bringen, to break the enemy; *it.* der Soldat darf nicht aus dem Gliede —, the soldier is not allowed or permitted to break or quit the ranks; aus dem Wege — [Platz machen], to break, make or give way, to give place; von dem Wege —, to get out of the way; von Einem —, to quit or leave any one, to desert any one. *Fig.* Alles weicht der Liebe, every thing yields to love; die Nacht weicht dem Tage, night yields to day; Einem an Verdiensten &c. —, to yield to any one in merit &c.; sie weicht ihrer Schwester in Nichts, she yields to her sister in nothing, is not inferior to her sister in any thing.

Weichstein, *m.* 1) upright curb-stone [at the corners of houses]. 2) V. under Weich.

Weichheit, *f.* softness, mellowness Die — eines Bratens, Gemüses &c., the tenderness of a roasted joint, of a vegetable &c.; die — der Töne, ihrer Stimme, the softness &c. of the tones, of her voice; die — der Farben in einem Gemählde, the softness of the colours in a picture; die — des Fleisches [with painters], the softness of the flesh; die — des Pinsels, der Umrisse, the softness, delicacy of the pencil, of the outlines; die — des Gemüthes, the sensibility, tenderness of the soul.

Weichlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [in fam. lang.] rather soft, somewhat tender, [fam.] softish, tenderish. Es fühlt sich — an, it feels rather soft; *it.* —es [fam. = welkes] Fleisch, flabby, flaccid flesh. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] —e Speisen, insipid, tasteless food; das schmeckt so —, that tastes so insipid. 2) *Fig.* [with painters] feeble, lifeless. — mahlen, to paint without fire, without life; eine —e Manier, a weak or soft manner 3) *Fig.* [especially of a man's mind or body] soft, weak. Ein —er Mensch, a weak man; er kann keine Beschwerlichkeiten ertragen, er ist zu —, zu — erzogen, he cannot endure any hardships, he is too delicate, has been brought up too effeminately; eine —e Erziehung, —e Sitten, an enfeebling or enervating education, effeminate manners; ein —es Leben führen, im —en Müßiggange leben, to lead an indolent life, to live in enervating idleness; seine Schönheit hat nichts —es, there is nothing effeminate, pappy in his beauty; —e Soldaten, effeminate soldiers; Capua's Wollüste machten die Soldaten —, the pleasures of Capua enervated the soldiers; —e, üppige Lebensart, an effeminate, luxurious kind of life, a life passed in effeminacy and luxury; einen —en Körper haben, to have a delicate frame; *it.* [in fam. lang.] sie ist äußerst — [= schwächlich], she is extremely delicate, of a very weak constitution; die jungen Puthühner sind sehr —e Thiere, young turkies are very difficult to rear, are very delicate; eine —e Pflanze, a tender plant.

Weichlichkeit, *f.* softness, delicacy. Die — der Sybariten, the effeminacy of Sybarites; die — des Körpers, der Sitten, the delicacy of the body, of the manners; die Kinder mit allzugroßer — erziehen, to bring up children with too much delicacy; die —, die in seinem Charakter liegt, the effeminacy, that exists in his character; eine weibische —, eine frauenartige —, an effeminate weakness, a womanly softness; aus — im Bette liegen bleiben, to lie in bed through enervating indulgence; *it.* [with painters] die — des Fleisches, the softness of the flesh; die — in den Gewändern, the softness of the drapery. V. Weichheit.

Weichling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) a delicate, an effeminate man, [fam.] a milk-sop, a Jessamy. Er ist ein —, he is a weak coddled-up creature; ein großer —, ein üppiger —, a sybarite. 2) [in botany] mollugo, V. Weichkraut &c.

1. Weichsel, *f.* [in geography Pol. *visla*] the Vistula.

Weichsel-fisch, *m.* a fish of or out of the Vistula. —mündung, *f.*, —ufer, *n.* mouth, bank of the Vistula. —zoll, *m.* toll on the Vistula.

2. Weichsel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from weich, soft, tender?] [—kirsche] agriot-cherry. —n zum Einmachen, agriots for preserving.

Weichsel-kirschbaum, *m.* agriot-cherry-tree, mazzard-tree. —wein, *m.* cherry-wine.

Weichselzopf, *m.* [-es] [also Wichtelzopf; derivation uncertain, some derive it from the Weichsel, as this disease is prevalent in those countries through which this river flows, and Zopf is then the intricate hair] the plica Polonica.

Weid, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [pronounce Waid] [in botany] V. Waid.

Weid-acker &c., [from the verb weiden and a compound of 1. Weide] V. Weideacker. —darm, *m.* [from the verb weiden and a compound of 1. Weide] V. Mastdarm.

1. Weide, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [pronounce Waide] 1) V. [das] Weiden. 2) [—platz] pasturage, pasture-ground, grazing-place, walk for grazing animals 3) pasture, feed. Fette —n, fat, rich pastures; eine große —, a large pasture; das Vieh auf die — treiben, to drive the cattle to pasture; ein Pferd, Ochsen &c. auf die — thun, to turn out a horse to grass, to turn oxen &c. into or on grass-land; das Vieh geht auf die —, kommt von der —, the cattle is going to, is coming from pasture; jedes Thier geht seiner — nach, every animal is seeking its food; jenes Thier geht seiner — nach, that animal is going to its grazing-place; Schaafe &c. finden dort vortreffliche —, sheep &c. find excellent feeding there; zur — gehen, to go to grass, to go and graze; der Hirsch ist auf der —, geht auf die —, the stag is at feed, is going to feed; die — im Walde, mast, feeding, V. Gemein—. 4) [in sportsmen's lang.] the undigested grass in the stomach of a ruminating animal, the feed. *Fig.* Das ist —, eine rechte — für mein Herz, eine angenehme — für meine Augen, that delights my heart, that is a feast for my eyes, [fam.] that is indeed pabulum for &c., V. Augen—, Seelen—. 5) that which has been grazed = the food or fodder of cattle. [with veterinary surgeons] Der Kuh &c. ist die — gebrochen, the cow &c. stales blood, has the red water, V. —bruch.

Weide-messer, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] 1) the tongue of the stag. 2) V. under 2. Weide. —nahrung, *f.* V. —enahrung. —sack, *m.* paunch, V. Wanst, Magen.

Weide-acker, *m.* grazing-field, pasture-ground, grass land or field. —darm, *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] great gut [of the stag]. —fisch, *m.* any herbivorous fish. —freiheit, *f.* right of pasture, of grazing. —gang, *m.* 1) a pasture-walk. 2) V. —recht. —gans, *f.* a goose on a common, a green goose. —geld, *n.* 1) grass or grazing money. 2) V. —lohn. —genoß, *m.* one who has a joint right of pasture, of common. —gras, *n.* pasture-grass. —land, *n.* 1) pasture-land, grass-land. 2) land rich in meads &c., a grazing country or district, pasture-land, grass-land. —lohn, *m.* wages of the grazier, of the herdsman or shepherd. —nahrung, *f.* pasture. —ochs, *m.* grass or grazing ox. —pferd, *n.* horse at grass. —platz, *m.* [place of] pasture. Der —platz des Hasen, relief [where the hare feeds in the evening]. —recht, *n.* 1) right of pasture, of feed, of walk. 2) right vested in a pasture. —stein, *m.* boundary stone to pasture-land, to grass-land, to a common. —vieh, *n.* grazing cattle. —wald, *m.* wood on or belonging to grass-land.

2, Weide, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in Old Germ. weiden is 'to catch', Ice. *veida* = to hunt and fish, that is, to sport] [obsolete] V. Jagd.

Weid-gerecht, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) skilled in the chace or chase, in field-sports. 2) [of dogs] broken in. —geschrei, *n.* V. Jagdgeschrei. —gesell, *m.* a huntsman, whipper in, *it.* keeper. —haufen, *m.* the assembled hunters, the field. —knecht, *m.* a huntsman, keeper, whipper in. —leute, *pl.* the huntsmen, V. —mann. —mann, *m.* hunter, huntsman, sportsman. —manns Heil! [the salutation of hunters] welcome! good sport! well met! *Fig.* Einem einen —mann setzen [formerly, in popular superstition], to bewitch or overlook any one [so as to make his gun miss fire &c.]. —mannssprache, *f.* the language of hunters or of venery, terms of the chace. In der —mannssprache sagt man &c., the sporting term is &c., in sportsmen's language they say &c. —männisch, *adj.* and *adv.* like a hunter, sportsmanlike. —männische Redensart, sportsman's or hunting term; —männisch sprechen, to speak like a sportsman; auf gut —männisch, after the manner or fashion of sportsmen. —mannschaft, *f.* the field [of sportsmen]. —messer, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] 1) hanger, huntsman's knife. Wegen dieses Fehlers hat er das —messer bekommen, he has had some spanks from the hanger for this fault. 2) V. under 1. Weide. —recht, *n.* V. Jägerrecht. —sack, *m.* V. —tasche. —spieß, *m.* V. Jagdspieß. —sprache, *f.* V. —mannssprache. —sprosse, *f.* [in sportsmen's lang.] antler. —spruch, *m.* sporting term or expression. *Fig.* [fam. = Wahlspruch, Kernspruch] Das ist sein —spruch, that is his favourite expression. —tasche, *f.* [Jagdtasche] game-bag. —werk, *n.* 1) [Jägerei] venery. 2) [Jagd] chace, sport. Dem — werk obliegen, to be devoted to field-sports, to be fond of shooting and hunting. 3) [Wildpret] game. Es gibt hier wenig — werk, there is not much game or sport here; das hohe, niedere —werk, large, small game. —werken, *v. intr.* to sport, to hunt and shoot. —wort, *n.* hunting or sporting term.

3. Weide, [no *pl.*] [in Swed. *qwed* and the Anglo Sax. cvith = Bauch] [obsolete] V. Eingeweide.

Weidloch, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] the vent or anus of beasts of the chace or forest.

Weide-bruch, *m.* 1) V. Darmbruch. 2) [das Blutharnen des Hornviehes, das Weidebrechen] the red-water, blood-staling of the cow. —wund, *adj.* and *adv.* [in sports-

men's lang.] wounded or shot in the intestines. —wunde, *f.* wound or shot in the intestines.

4. **Weide,** [in some parts of Germany Weide] *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany] 1) the withy, willow; [Korb—] osier, ozier. Die graue —, sallow; gemeine or große, weiße, zähe —, the white willow; geohrte —, V. Salbei—; babylonische —[Trauer—], weeping willow; meergrüne —, the glaucous willow; wohlriechende —, V. Lorbeer—; *it.* V. Bach—, Band—, Bruch—, Korb—, Matten—, Palm—, Pfirsich—, Rosen—, Rosmarin—, Sahl—, Sand—. 2) Wilde or spanische —, V. Hartriegel 1). 3) V. Schotenweiderich.

Weiden-art, *f.* species of willow. —asche, *f.* willow-ashes. —bach, *m.* brook fringed or lined with willows &c. —band, *n.* withy-band; [with coopers] withy-hoop. —bast, *m.* willow-bark, withy-peel. —baum, *m.* 1) willow or withy-tree, V. 4. Weide. 2) —bäumchen, *n.* [Zwergweide] the dwarf-willow. —blatt, *n.* willow-leaf. —blätterstein, *m.* stone bearing the impress of willow-leaves. —bohrer, *m.* 1) cossus, larva of the goat-moth. 2) the willow-weevil. —bruch, *m.* V. —moor. —busch, *m.* osier-bush. —dorn, *m.* sea-buckthorn, sallow-thorn, hippophae rhamnoides. —drossel, *f.* the greater reed-sparrow, reed-thrush, turdus arundinaceus. —eiche, *f.* willow-leaved oak-tree, quercus phellos. —erde, *f.* earth in rotten willows. —flöte, *f.* [—pfeife] a whistle made of willow-bark. —gebüsch, *n.* willow-bed, osier bed or plot; clumps or tufts of withies. —geckerlein, *n.* V. —zeisig. —gerte, *f.* a withy-twig, a switch; *it.* [in lieu of a riding whip] a withy-switch. —gesträuch, *n.* V. —gebüsch. —hahn, *m* —hähnchen, *n.* 1) V. —käfer 1) 2) elater of the willows. —holz, *n.* wood of the willow &c. —hopfen, *m.* wild hop. —horst, *m.* V. —plan. —käfer, *m.* 1) V. Maikäfer. 2) the weevil of the willows. —kätzchen, *n.* willow-catkin. —kohle, *f.* willow-charcoal. —kopf, *m.* willow-head. —korb, *m.* basket of osier or withy. —kraut, *n.* 1) common or purple willow-herb, purple-spiked loose-strife, lythrum salicaria. 2) Gelbes —kraut, common or yellow loose-strife, willow-herb, lysimachia vulgaris. —laub, *n.* foliage or leaves of the willow. —laubwespe, *f.* the tenthredo or saw-fly of the willow. —laus, *f.* willow-louse, willow-aphis or puceron. —meise, *f.* the penduline titmouse. —milbe, *f.* willow-mite, acarus salicinus. —moor, *m.* marsh planted over with willows &c. —motte, *f.* goat-moth, willow-moth. —mücke, *f.* sedge-bird, lesser reed sparrow, motacilla salicaria. —nutzung, *f.* the right of cutting willows &c. for one's own use, willow-bote. —palme, *f.* a willow-catkin. —paten, *n.* planting, transplanting of willows. —pfeife, *f.* V. —flöte. —pflanzung, *f.* plantation of willows, withy-bed. —plan, —platz, *m.* willow-bed, withy-bed. —raupe, *f.* the caterpillar of the goat-moth. —reiße, *f.* [a tool] an osier-splitter. —rose, *f.* rose or gall on the rose-willow &c. —röslein, *n.* rose-bay, willow-herb. —rüsselkäfer, *m.* V. —käfer 2). —ruthe, *f.* willow-rod, willow-wand. —sauger, *m.* kermes of the willow. —schild, *n.*, —schildlaus, *f.* the coccus of the willow. —schnitt, *m.* V. —nutzung. —schößling, *m.* shoot or sprout of an osier, fresh or new willow-twig. —schwamm, *m.* the sweet-smelling boletus. —spatz, —sperling, *m.* 1) [Baumsperling] mountain or tree-sparrow, fringilla montana. 2) [Rohrsperling] the reed-sparrow, reed-bunting, emberiza schoeniclus. —spinner, *m.* the white satin-moth. —stamm, *m.* stem or trunk of the willow &c. —strauch, *m.* willow-tuft, willow-clump. —trieb, *m.* V. —schößling. —vogel, *m.* 1) the golden oriole, oriolus galbula. 2) V. —spinner. —zeisig, *m.* willow-wren, motacilla trochilus; *it.* V. —mücke.

Weidelwerk, *n.* [from 2. Weide] V. Weidwerk.

Weiden, *adj.* and *adv.* of willow, of withy. Eine —e Gerte, ein —er Korb, a withy-switch, an osier-basket; —es Holz, willow-wood.

1. **Weiden,** I. *v. intr.* 1) to graze, to feed, to pasture. Das Vieh weidet auf dem Felde, the cattle is grazing in the field; —de Heerden, grazing herds; die Heerde hat in diesem Walde geweidet, the herd has been grazing in this wood; die Hirsche haben hier geweidet, the stags have grazed here; [in heraldry] ein — der Stier, a grazing ox, an ox paissant. 2) [in quaint or in poetical style] to pasture, to cause one's flock to graze. Der junge Hirt, welcher auf diesem Gebirge weidet, the young herdsman, who feeds or tends his cattle on this mountain. II. *v. tr.* Das Vieh, die Heerde —, to graze, to pasture cattle, the herd; Jakob weidete [hütete auf der Weide] die Schafe Laban's, Jacob grazed Laban's sheep; die Schafe Christi — [in theology], to feed the flock of Christ. *Fig.* [also as a *v. refl.* sich —] Einen, sich mit leeren Hoffnungen —, to feed any one, one's self with fond hopes; seine Augen an Etwas —, to feast one's eyes with something, [low and in a bad sense] to glut one's eyes; wie sich ihre Augen an meiner Verlegenheit weideten! how her eyes feasted, gloated on my confusion, on my embarrassment; sich an einem Anblicke —, to gaze one's full at any sight. Das —, grazing, pasturing.

2. **Weiden,** [V. 3. Weide] [in sportsmen's lang. = ausweiden] Einen Dachs —, to gut, to eviscerate a badger.

Weiderich, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in botany] 1) [Weiderröslein, Weidenröslein] willow-herb, epilobium. Der — mit schmalen Blättern, rose-bay willow-herb; der — mit rauhen Blättern, large-flower'd willow-herb, [fam.] codlings and cream; der braune or rothe —, the common or purple willow-herb, purple-spiked loose-strife; der braune — mit Ysopblättern, hyssop-leaved loose-strife, grass-poly; gelber —, yellow loose-strife; *it.* [Nachtkerze] the broad-leaved tree-primrose, the onagra, onothera or oenothera biennis; gemeiner gelber — [Wasser—], the tufted loose-strife. 2) male speedwell, fluellin, veronica officinalis. 3) [Weidenzeisig, Weidenmücke] sedge-bird, lesser reed-sparrow, motacilla salicaria.

Weiderichröslein, *n.* V. Weiderich 1).

1. **Weidicht,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] willow-bed, osier-bed.

2. **Weidicht,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [rather provincial] V. Weideplatz.

Weidlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [allied to the Swed. *hwat, wat,* in Old Sax. hvaet = hurtig, lebhaft; perhaps the Fr. *vite*] 1) [in fam. lang. and comic, obsolete as *adj.*] sound, capital, regular. — arbeiten, to work with a will, like a good one; — zechen, to drink hard, deep, one's whack; Einen — abprügeln, to cudgel or drub any one soundly, to give any one a regular thrashing or caning; — schreien, to cry [out] or shout lustily. 2) [obsolete] brave, valiant; *it.* very rich, powerful. [Boas] der war ein —er Mann [in Scripture], [Boas] a mighty man of wealth; [Kis] ein —er Mann [in Scripture], [Kis] a mighty man of power.

1. **Weidling,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in botany] 1) edible agaric or mushroom. 2) — [—sapfel] V. Schämapfel.

2. **Weidling,** *m.* [perhaps from 4. Weide] [provincial] a little skiff.

Weife, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from weifen] 1) [Haspel] reel, windle. 2) [Sägengatter] the saw-frame. 3) [in conchology = gedrehte Arche] the distorted ark, the twisted lighter muscle, arca tortuosa.

Weifeln, *v. tr.* [from weifen] [provincial] to twiddle, to twirl. Die Mütze, den Hut —, to twirl one's cap, hat.

Weifen, *v. tr.* [allied to weben = bewegen] Garn —, to wind or reel yarn, V. Haspeln.

Weifer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* a winder or reeler [of yarn].

Weigern, [obsolete wegern] [probably allied to wegen that is bewegen, as it were abwinken] I. *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —, to refuse something to any one, to refuse any one something, V. [the more usual word] Ver—. II. *v. refl.* sich —, to refuse, to hesitate. Er weigerte sich, es zu thun, he refused to do it, he would not do it; ich will mich nicht länger —, I shall no longer hesitate; sich einer Sache —, to hesitate about any thing, to refuse to do any thing; ich weigere mich dessen nicht, I do not refuse it, hesitate about it, I do not scruple at it; *it.* darum wegere [weigere] dich der Züchtigung des Allmächtigen nicht [in Scripture], despise not thou the chastening of the Almighty. Das —, V. Weigerung.

Weigerung, *f.* 1) refusal. Seine — verdroß mich, his refusal vexed me. 2) [in architecture] the greatest depth to which the pile can be driven into the earth.

Weigerungsfall, *m.* case of refusal or denial. Im —e, in case of denial, of rebuff, supposing it is refused.

1. **Weihe,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Weihung] consecration. Die — verrichten, to consecrate, to give or bestow the benediction; die — or Weihung eines Bischofs, the consecration of a bishop; die — or Weihung eines Priesters, eines jungen Theologen, the ordination of a priest, of a young divine; die — ertheilen, to confer [the], to admit into orders; die — nehmen, to take orders; die — verrichten, to give, confer orders; die vier untern —n, the four minor orders. *Fig.* Mit — und Salbung sprechen, to speak energetically and with unction; die — des Dichters, the enthusiasm of the poet, poetical or the poet's inspiration.

2. **Weihe,** *m.* and *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from wehen] [Hühnergeier] the kite. Die gemeine —, the common kite; die Königs—, the royal kite; die rostige —, the moor-buzzard.

‖**Weihel,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) V. Weihwedel. 2) fillet, veil [of nuns].

‖**Weihen,** *v. intr.* 1) to take the veil. 2) to wrap one's self up in one's veil, scarf &c.

Weihen, [in Old Germ. wihan appears to have merely signified machen, as is apparent

from erwihan = to make complete, so in Gr. and Lat. ἱερεύειν and *facere* are both used for 'to sacrifice' that is, to perform sacred rites] *v. tr.* 1) [widmen] to devote, to consecrate, to dedicate, to vow. Sein Leben &c. dem Vaterlande —, to devote, to consecrate, to offer up one's life &c. to one's country; ſeine Zeit der Erziehung der Kinder, ſeiner Kinder —, to devote one's time to the education of children, of one's [own] children; dieſe Einſamkeit iſt der Trauer geweihet, this solitude is consecrated to grief; Einem eine Schrift — [zueignen], to dedicate a work to any one; er hat ſein Leben Gott geweihet, he has consecrated his life to God; Kodrus weihete ſich dem Tode, Codrus devoted himself to death; ſeine Kinder der Kirche, ſich Gott, dem Dienſte Gottes —, to bring up one's children to or for the church, to devote one's self to God, to the service of God. 2) to sanctify as it were. Die Frömmigkeit weihet alle anderen Tugenden, piety throws additional lustre over all the other virtues. 3) [= ein—] Eine Kirche &c. —, to consecrate, dedicate a church &c.; ein geweihter Ort, a consecrated place, a sacred, hallowed or holy spot; Brod, Wein &c. —, to bless bread, wine &c.; geweihtes Waſſer, holy water; eine geweihte Hoſtie, a consecrated host or wafer, a host; *it.* [speaking of persons] eine Nonne —, to give the benediction to a nun; einen Biſchof, Prieſter, Geiſtlichen, jungen Gottesgelehrten —, to consecrate a bishop, to ordain a priest, a clergyman, young divine, to confer orders upon a priest, a clergyman, young divine; er wurde zum Biſchof, Prieſter geweihet, he was consecrated as a bishop, ordained as a priest or clergyman, admitted into [holy] orders; [in antiquity] zum Gotte —, to deify, to grant apotheosis or deification; *it.* Einen zum Lehrer der Gottesgelehrtheit — [more usual kreiren, machen], to confer on any one the degree of doctor in divinity, to create any one doctor in or of divinity, a D. D. Das —, V. Weihe.

Weih-altar, *m.* holy or consecrated altar. **—baum**, *m.* V. Zuckerbaum. **—bild**, *n.* votive offering. Die Kirche hängt voll von **—bildern**, the church is quite hung with votive offerings. **—biſchof**, *m.* [with Roman Catholics] an assistant bishop, suffragan, vice-bishop. **—brod**, *n.* blessed bread; *it.* the consecrated wafer, the host. **—brunnen**, *m.* V. [the usual word] **—keſſel.** **—faſten**, *pl.* [with the Romists] the ember-weeks. **—gabe**, *f.* 1) offering. Eine **—gabe** der Freundſchaft, friendship's offering. 2) a consecrated gift. **—gebet**, *n.* prayer for the benediction of any thing. **—gelübde**, *n.* 1) vow. 2) a votive offering. **—gemählde**, *n.* votive picture. **—geſang**, *m.* song or chant relating to benediction; *it.* a hymn. **—geſchenk**, *n.* V. **—gabe.** **—kelch**, *m.* [with Roman Catholics] the chalice. **—keſſel**, *m.* holy water-pot or font. **—lied**, *n.* V. **—geſang.** **—meſſe**, *f.* [with Romists] mass of benediction, at consecration. **—nacht**, *f.* [usually **—nachten**, *pl.*] 1) Christmas. Den Kindern an **—nachten** Geſchenke machen, to make children Christmas-gifts, to give them presents at Christmas; um, gegen **—en**, at, towards or about Christmas; *proverb.* grüne or warme **—en**, weiße or kalte Oſtern, a warm Christmas, a cold Easter. 2) [**—nachtsgeſchenk**] Christmas-box. **—nachtlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* of Christmas. Die **—nachtlichen** Geſchenke, Christmas gifts, or boxes. **—nachtsabend**, *m.* 1) Christmaseve. 2) [less usual and better der Abend des Weihnachtstags] the evening of Christmas-day. **—nachtsapfel**, *m.* apples as or for a Christmas present to children. **—nachtsbirn**, *f.* a kind of winter-pear. **—nachtsfeier**, *f.* celebration or keeping of Christmas. **—nachtsfeiertag**, *m.* Christmas-day, the festival of Christ. **—nachtsfeſt**, *n.* the festival of Christ. **—nachtsfreude**, *f.* pleasures of Christmas. **—nachtsgabe**, *f.* Christmas present, Christmas gift. V. **—nachtsgeſchenk.** **—nachtsgeld**, *n.* offering. **—nachtsgeſang**, *m.* canticle or song of or for Christmas. **—nachtsgeſchenk**, *n.* Christmas present, Christmas gift, *it.* [in money alone and not as a token of love or affection &c.] a Christmas-box. **—nachtsgottesdienſt**, *m.* divine service on Christmas-eve, *it.* on Christmas-day. **—nachtshuhn**, *n.* [in feudal law] fowl due by tenure &c. at Christmas. **—nachtslied**, *n.* canticle at Christmas, Christmas-hymn, Christmas-carol. **—nachtslieder ſingen**, to sing Christmas-carols. **—nachtsmarkt**, *m.* 1) the exhibition, for sale, of articles usually required or employed for Christmas-presents to children, which takes place [in Germany] on the usual market-place of a town, Christmas-fair. 2) or **—nachtsmeſſe**, *f.* fair held just before Christmas, held at Christmas-time or [old] Christmas-tide. **—nachtsmette**, *f.* matins of Christmas. **—nachtsmorgen**, *m.* morning of Christmas-day. **—nachtspredigt**, *f.* sermon on Christmas-day, on the nativity of Jesus Christ. **—nachtsquartal**, *n.* Christmas-quarter. **—nachtsroſe**, *f.* Christmas-rose, black hellebore. **—nachtstag**, *m.* V. **—nachtsfeiertag.** **—nachtswoche**, *f.* Christmas-week. **—nachtszeit**, *f.* Christmas-time, [old] Christmas-tide. **—quaſt**, *m.* [obsolete] V. **—wedel.** **—rauch**, *m.* 1) [during mass] smoke of incense. 2) incense. Arabiſcher or männlicher **—rauch**, Arabian frankincense; weißer geringerer **—rauch**, white frankincense; wilder **—rauch**, frankincense of Thuringia; **—rauch verbrennen**, den **—rauch weihen**, to burn incense, to bless the incense. *Fig.* Einem **—rauch ſtreuen, opfern**, to strew or scatter incense to any one, to burn it before him, to offer it up to him. **—rauchbaum**, *m* V. **—rauchkiefer.** **—rauchbüchſe**, *f.* incense-box or vase. **—rauchdampf**, *m.* the smoke or steam of incense. **—rauchfaß**, *n.* [with Roman Catholics] censer. **—rauchfichte** *f.* V. **—rauchkiefer.** **—rauchholder**, *m.* V. **—rauchſtrauch.** **—rauchkäſtchen**, *n.* incense-casket or box. **—rauchkiefer**, *f.* the frankincense pine-tree, the Virginian swamp-pine, the torch-pine. **—rauchkörner**, *pl.* olibanum, frankincense, manna thuris. **—rauchkraut**, *n.* the common asarabacca, asarum europaeum. **—rauchrinde**, *f.* a kind of aromatic bark. **—rauchſtaude**, *f.*, **—rauchſtrauch**, *m.* juniper. **—rauchvogel**, *m.* [Pfingſtvogel, Kirſchvogel] the oriole, golden oriole, golden thrush, the witwall, oriolus galbula. **—rauchwachholder**, *m.* V. **—rauchſtrauch.** **—rauchwurz**, *f.* V. Rosmarin. **—ſalz**, *n.* [with Roman Catholics] consecrated or holy salt. **—ſchrift**, *f.* the dedication [of a book]; *it.* a dedicatory writing or book. **—ſprengel**, *m.* V. **—wedel.** **—tafel**, *f.* [Votivtafel] votive tablet. **—teller**, *m.* [in Romish churches] the paten. **—waſſer**, *n.* holy water. Mit **—waſſer beſprengen**, to sprinkle with holy water. **—wedel**, *m.* [with Romists] the sprinkle.

1. Weiher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* [from **Weihen**, to consecrate] consecrator, devoter, dedicator, blesser, V. Weihen.

2. Weiher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Engl. *vivary*, from the Lat. *vivarium*] [Teich] pond, fish-pond, store-pond. Syn. V. Lache.

Weiher-ampfer, *m.* V. Waſſerampfer. **—andorn**, *m.* water-hoarhound, lycopus europaeus. **—binſe**, *f.* Große **—binſe**, tall club-rush or bull-rush; kleine **—binſe**, marsh club-rush, aglet-headed rush; kleinſte **—binſe**, needle upright club-rush. **—blätter**, *pl.* broad-leaved pondweed. **—damm**, *m.* dam or bank of a pond. **—fiſch**, *m.* a pond-fish. **—fuß**, *m.* the creeping crowfoot, ranunculus repens. **—kolbe**, *f.* cat's-tail, reed-mace, typha. **—nuß**, *f.* floating water-caltrops, trapa natans. **—peterlein**, *n.* V. Waſſerpeterlein. **—ried**, **—rohr**, *n.* common reed-grass, arundo phragmites. **—waſſer**, *n.* pond-water.

Weihmuthfichte, Weihmuthkiefer, *f.* the pine of Lord Weymouth, the New England or white pine, pinus strobus.

Weihung, *f.* V. Weihe.

Weil, [old **weilen**, from the verb **weilen**, therefore = während] I. *adv.* 1) [während, indem] [old or in common people's lang.] while, whilst, [old] whiles; eſſet davon, — es warm iſt, eat [some of] it, while it is hot; — man noch jung iſt, macht man ſich gern luſtig, whilst one is still young, one likes to take one's pleasure. 2) [rather poetic] whilst, as long as, so long as. — ich athme, will ich dafür danken, whilst I breathe, I will give thanks for it, I will be grateful for it as long as I live. II. *conj.* since, because, seeing that, inasmuch as [often to be translated by the nominative case absolute]. — Sie krank ſind, ſo bleiben wir hier, since you are ill, we will stop here; — ich krank bin, ſo werde ich nicht ausgehen, ich werde nicht ausgehen, — ich krank bin, being ill, as I am ill, I shan't go out, I shall not go out, because I am ill; — ſich die Sache ſo verhält, since the affair is so, the thing being so or such; ich will es thun, — Sie es wollen, I will do it, because you wish it; das kommt daher, — Sie zu nachſichtig ſind, the reason of that is, because you are over-indulgent, that proceeds from your being too indulgent; das macht, — er mich haßt, that is because he hates me; er iſt krank, — er zu viel gegeſſen hat, he is sick from having over-eaten himself, he is ill, because he has eaten too much.

Weiland, [from **weilen**; at the (then) time (being), i. e. in a or in the time past, in its time] [obsolescent or, now, often comic] I. *adv.* formerly, of yore, once, of old, [obsolete] whilom, whilere. — war es anders, formerly it was different, it used to be otherwise; es war — ein König, welcher &c. [in the style of fairy-tales &c.], once upon a time, in days of old, in times of yore there was a king, who &c.; er war — ein angeſehener Mann, he was formerly, once a man of consideration, there was a time when he was held in much consideration; Herr B, — Profeſſor zu M., Mr. B., formerly professor at M., quondam professor, ex-professor at M. II. *adj. indecl.* [vormahlig] former, quondam. Die — Adeligen, the former nobles; er iſt ein — Adeliger, he is one of the former nobility, of the ex-nobility, he is an ex-noble; [ironically] die — Republik Venedig, the ex-republic of Venice; *it.* [in chancery style speaking of people defunct] late; — König Friedrich, König Georg, the late King Frederick, George [if one reign has intervened between his and the

actual reign] King F., King G. of blessed and glorious memory, [or simply] King F., King G. Syn. V. Vormals.

Weile, *f.* [no *pl.* [from weilen] [*dim.* in fam. lang Weilchen, *n.*] 1) a while. Sich die nöthige — zu Etwas nehmen, to take the necessary time for any thing; es ist schon eine ziemliche —, daß er fort ist, it is now some time, rather a long while, since he left; über eine kleine —, nach einer kurzen —, in einer —, in a little time, after a short time, ere long, yet a little while; Alles währt nur eine —, every thing lasts but for a time; es kann noch eine — dauern, it may still last some while, some time; wohin geht sie bei nächtlicher —? where does she go to in the night-time? ich mußte eine gute — warten, I was forced to wait a good while; ruhen Sie ein Weilchen aus, warten Sie nur ein kleines Weilchen [in fam. lang.], rest a little while, wait just a little while, only wait a little; *proverb.* gut Ding will — haben, Rome was not built in a day, nothing good is done in a hurry; *proverb.* eile mit —! hasten slowly! slow and sure! more haste the less speed! zu rechter — [= Zeit], in the nick of time, in due season, seasonably, opportunely; es hat gute — [in fam. lang.], it can wait a while, no hurry; mittler —, [obsolescent] unter —n [= während der Zeit], meanwhile, in the mean time, in the interim; V. Alle—. 2) [Muße] leisure. Ich habe weder Zeit noch — dazu, I have neither time nor leisure for it; habet ihr Lust und —? if you have inclination and leisure? in der — [= in den Feierstunden] arbeiten [with miners], to work over the regular time, extra, in the hours of rest; die lange —, tedium, ennui, [fam.] the dulls; lange — haben, to be or feel dull, tired with nothing, to find the time long, to feel it hang heavy on one's hands; er hat immer lange —, he is always in the dulls, is always haunted with ennui; vor lieber langer — sich nicht zu lassen wissen [in fam. lang.], vor langer — sterben, to be eaten up with spleen, to die of or with ennui, to have a regular fit of the blues and the dulls; es wird mir darüber Zeit und — lang [in fam. lang.], das macht mir lange —, that tires me, makes me dull as a post, that is a horrid dull bore; man kann das ohne lange — nicht anhören, it's impossible to listen to that without experiencing ennui; Einem die lange — vertreiben, to chase away any one's ennui, to dispel or divert any one's melancholy, listlessness or apathy; sie spielen, um sich die lange — zu vertreiben, they play to kill time, just to have something to do; wir sind nicht für die lange — hier [in fam. lang.], we are not here to kill time, to dance on our heels.

Weilen, [Goth. hveilan, Swed. *hwila* = ruhen] I. *v. intr.* [ver—, *it.* zögern] to tarry, to stay or stop, *it.* to loiter, [old] to while. Wo möget ihr —, meine Freunde? where are you staying, whereabouts have you got to, my friends? wir dürfen hier nicht —, we must not stop here; die Sache ist dringend, was — [zögern] wir? the matter is urgent, why do we delay? II. *v. tr.* [= aufhalten] [little used] to stop, detain. Daß nichts dich weile! let nothing detain you, keep you [on the road &c.]! ich habe mich dort angenehm geweilet [rather quaint], I have whiled away a pleasant time of it there.

Weil-arbeit, *f.* [with miners] extra-work [over and above the regular work]. —ort, *m.* stopping, tarrying or halting place, place of sojourn. —zeit, *f.* time of sojourn, of one's stay.

1. **Weiler,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [from the verb weilen] delayer, stopper.

2. **Weiler,** *m.* or *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [is derived from the Lat. *villar is, n.* -e] hamlet.

Wein, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Lat. *vinum*, Gr. οἶνος. Hebr. *jain*, in Brittany *guin*] 1) wine. Junger, neuer, alter, süßer, herber, saurer —, young, new, old, sweet, rough, sour wine; leichter, schwacher —, light, weak wine; schwerer [= starker] —, strong wine, wine of a full body, *it.* [= zäher —] oily wine, ropy wine; diese —e werden leicht schwer, these wines are apt to get oily; gesottener —, wine inspissated by boiling down and then stummed; weißer —, white wine; rother —, farbiger —, red wine; bleichrother [französischer] —, claret; zweijähriger, dreijähriger —, two-year-old, three-year-old wine; Dreiundachtziger or 83r, Elfer or 11r, Vierunddreißiger or 34r [Wein], the renowned [Rhenish &c.] wine of the year 1783, 1811, 1834; diesjähriger, heuriger —, wine of this year; abgezogener, auf Flaschen gezogener —, wine racked off, in bottle, bottled off; ungegohrener, gespündeter —, new sweet white wine or must that has not worked; zu sehr geschwefelter —, wine too much sulphurated [in the cask]; anstößig gewordener —, wine mended and stummed by putting rape, that is whole grapes into the cask; mit Hobelspänen geklärter —, wine fined with chips; umgestandener —, turned, flat, dead wine; —, der in den Kopf steigt [= feuriger, starker —], heady wine; —, der nach dem Boden schmeckt, einen Erdgeschmack hat, wine of an earthy taste; —, der nach dem Fasse schmeckt, wine, that tastes of the cask; schaler, verrochener —, insipid, flat wine, wine that has lost its strength &c. by exposure to the air; den — in das Faß thun, to cask or barrel wine, to put it into pipes &c.; dem —e ergeben seyn, to be addicted to wine, to wine-bibbing, to be fond of one's glass; zu —e gehen, to go to the wine-house, to the vintner's, [if in London] to the shades; er kann den — vertragen, he can stand a good deal of wine, a good skinfull of wine, he is a one, two, three &c. bottle man; der — macht ihn lustig, traurig, händelsüchtig, he is merry or good-natured, mournful, quarrelsome or cross in his cups; der — macht beredt, löset die Zunge, wine opens the heart, thaws the tongue, oils the hinges of the tongue; sich in —, mit — betrinken, to get drunk upon wine; französischer, ungarischer —, [Franz—, Ungar—], rheinländischer —, [more usual Rhein—], French, Hungary wine, Rhenish wine [in England sometimes = Hochheimer] Hock. 2) [collective noun] wine, vine. — bauen, to plant vines, to raise or grow wine; der — setzt gut an, the vines thrive, the vine thrives; der — erfriert leicht, the vine soon freezes; haben Sie Ihren — schon gelesen? have you gathered your grapes yet, have you finished your vintage yet? [in composition] V. Apfel—, Birn—, Holunder—, Kirsch—, Johannisbeer—, Obst— &c.

Wein-accise, *f.* an excise on wine. —apfel, *m.* [Weinling] a good cider-apple. —arm, *adj.* and *adv.* producing or growing little wine, not viny. —ärnte, V. —ernte. —art, *f.* kind or sort of wine. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* vinous, winy. —ausrufer, *m.* [provincial] V. —rufer. —bank, *f.* [in fam. lang.] bench in a wine-house, the wine-bench. Den ganzen Tag, alle Tage auf der —bank sitzen, to spend one's whole day at the vintner's, to be a regular wine-house guest. —bann, *m.* exclusive right or licence to retail wine. —bau, *m.* culture of the vine. Den —bau treiben, to cultivate the vine, to grow or raise wine; diese Gegenden haben vielen —bau, on these districts a good deal of wine is grown, these are wine-growing districts or countries. —bauer, *m.* 1) a wine-grower, a cultivator of vineyards. 2) V. —gärtner. —becher, *m.* wine-cup, wine-goblet. —beerbutte, *f.* V. —butte. —beerhülse, *f.* grape-skin. —beerkern, *m.* grape-stone. —beerkuchen, *m.* 1) cake or dross of [pressed] grape-skins or hulls. 2) a cake or open tart of grapes. —beermuß, *n.* inspissated grape-must. —berg, *m.* vineyard. Neu angelegter —berg, new planted vineyard; er besitzt mehrere —berge, he owns several vineyards. *Fig.* Den —berg beschneiden, to prune or dress the vines; den —berg lesen, to gather in the vintage or wine-harvest. —bergbirn, *f.* a pear grown in vineyards. —berggrille, *f.* V. Feldgrille. —berghüter, *m.* person who guards a vineyard, the keeper of the vineyard. —bergschnecke, *f.* the edible vine-snail, helix pomatia. ‖—bergseil, *n.* measure of sixty four ells in Bohemia. —birn, *f.* juicy wine-pear, the franc-real of summer. —blatt, *n.* 1) vine-leaf. 2) [Bergahorn] the great maple, bastard sycamore. —blume, *f.* 1) [Nachtkerze] the broad-leaved tree-primrose. 2) [Rebendolde] water-dropwort, wild parsley, oenanthe. 3) [rother Steinbrech] drop-wort, spiraea filipendula. —blüte, *f.* 1) vine-blossom. 2) season when the vine blows. —bohrer, *m.* borer, auger. —branntwein, *m.* [real] brandy. —brod, *n.* a wine-sop. —brühe, *f.* a wine-sauce. —brunnen, *m.* [Weinspringbrunnen, Weinquelle] [formerly, at regal banquets, great popular entertainments and the like] a wine-fountain. —butte, *f.* a dorser for carrying the grapes of the vintage in. —drossel, *f.* 1) the red-wing, swine-pipe, wind-thrush. 2) the thrush, song-thrush, mavis, throstle, V. Gesangdrossel. 3) *Fig.* [in common people's lang. and comic] a woman fond of the wine-bottle, a Moll Flagon, a Moll Thompson. —dunst, *m.* the fumes of wine. Die —dünste benebeln den Kopf, the fumes of wine mount into the head, darken the understanding. —ernte, *f.* wine-harvest, vintage; *it.* vintage-time, vintage. Wir haben eine reiche, volle, halbe —ernte, we have a rich, full, we have half a vintage; in der —ernte, during the vintage. —essig, *m.* wine-vinegar. —essigbrauer &c., V. Essigbrauer &c. —essighefen, *pl.* lees of vinegar. —fächser, *m.* vine-shoot or scion. —fahne, *f.* a flag planted as a sign at or on wine-houses. —falter, *m.* a species of papilio of the vines. —farbe, *f.* wine-colour. —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* wine-coloured. —farbiger Rothfuchs, claret-coloured roan. —faß, *n.* 1) cask or pipe of wine. *Fig.* [in pop. lang. or comic] a great toper, a wine-bibber. 2) [in conchology] the spotted tun, the ribbed partridge-shell of Ceylon, buccinum dolium. —feld, *n.* field planted with vines. —flasche, *f.* a wine-bottle, [if holding Rhenish wine] wine-flask; *it.* a bottle of wine. Die —flasche steht bei ihm immer auf dem Tische, the bottle is always standing near him on the table. *Fig.* [not much used, comic] a wine-bibber, a friend to the bottle, one fond of cracking a bottle. —flecken, *m.* a wine-stain. —frohne, *f.* [in feudal law]

statute-duty, feudal-service due at vintage. —fuhre, *f.* load of wine. —führer, *m.* the wagoner or driver of a load of wine. —füller, *m.* one who casks or barrels wine; *it.* who racks it off into bottles, one who bottles it. —gabel, *f.*, —gäbelein, *n.* tendril of the vine. —gaden, *m.* [provincial] V. —keller 2). —gährung, *f.* 1) fermentation or working of the wine. 2) vinous fermentation. —garten, *m.* a garden planted with vines, a vineyard. —gärtner, *m.* a vine-dresser, the gardener of a vineyard; [in general = Weinbauer, Winzer] wine-grower, vintner. —gäſcht, *m.* the head, foam, mantling of wine. —gaſt, *m.* customer for wine, guest at a vintner's. —gebind, *n.* [rather provincial] V. —faß [in the proper sense]. —gebirge, *n.* mountain planted with vines, hills laid out into vineyards. —gefäß, *n.* any wine-vessel. —gegend, *f.* wine-[growing] country, wine-district. —geiſt, *m.* 1) spirit or strength of the wine. 2) spirits or spirit of wine. Gereinigter, abgezogener —geiſt, rectified spirits of wine, alcohol. —geiſtfirniß, *m.* spirit-[of-wine] varnish. —gelag, *n.* wine-drinking bout; *it.* company of wine-bibbers, a jovial party or crew met to wine together. —geländer, *n.* trellis to the vines. —gelb, *n. it. adj.* and *adv.* [a] pale reddish yellow, [a] vinous yellow [colour]. —geld, *n.* 1) money for [buying] wine. 2) money [paid, received] for the wine. 3) wine-tax, wine-duty. —gelehrt, *adj.* and *adv.* [fam. and comic] skilled in wine, in wines. Die —gelehrten Männer, the connaisseurs in wine, the judges of what wine is. —geruch, *m.* the smell of wine; *it.* [der beſondere —geruch, die Blume] the nosegay, the fragrance or perfume, [with some] the nare of wine. —geſchirr, *n.* any vessel for putting wine in. —geſchmack, *m.* vinous taste or flavour. Dieſer Apfel hat einen —geſchmack, this apple has a winy taste. —geſenk, *n.* V. Geſenk [with vine-dressers]. —geſetz, *n.* [provincial = —pflanzung] a plantation of vines. —gierig, *adj.* and *adv.* greedy of wine. —glas, *n.* a wine-glass. —gott, *m.* the God of wine, Bacchus. —grau, *n. it.*, *adj.* and *adv.* [a] vinous grey [colour]. —grün, I. *adj.* and *adv.* 1) vine-leaf green. 2) [with coopers speaking of casks] [wine-] seasoned. *Fig.* [fam. and comic] Eriſt —grün, he is a staunch toper, he is as seasoned as a wine-butt. II. *n.* 1) a vine-leaf colour. 2) [in botany] *a*) [Wintergrün] the small periwinkle. *b*) [Bärlapp] common club-moss, wolf's claw, lycopodium clavatum. 3) [Waldbingelkraut] dog's mercury. —gülte, *f.* rent or rent-charge payable in wine, [in law] vinagium. —hacke, *f.* a hoe for vine-dressing. —handel, *m.* wine-trade. Einen —handel treiben, to carry on trade in wine, to do business as a wine-merchant. —händler, *m.* a wine-merchant. —handlung, *f.* wine-store; *it.* the house of a wine-merchant. Die —handlung des Hrn N., the house of Mr. N. the &c.; hier iſt ſeine —handlung, here is where he sells his wines; er beſitzt eine große —handlung, he has a large stock of wine. —hänfling, *m.* the linnet, fringilla cannabina. —haſſer, *m.* one who has forsworn wine [as a water-drinker, a tea-totaller &c.]; a hater of wine [as a true mussulman &c.]. —haue, *f.* V. —hacke. —haus, *n.* a wine-house, wine-tavern, vintry. Ins —haus gehen, to go to the wine-house, to the vintner's, to the inn. —heber, *m.* [an instrument] siphon. —hefen, *pl.* lees of wine, orgal. —hefenaſche, *f.* clavellated ashes, scobs; *it.* [Waidaſche] kali. —hefenbranntwein, *m.* brandy [run off] from the dregs of wine. —hefengeiſt, *m.* spirit obtained from orgal, Rhenish brandy. —hefengrau, *adj.* and *adv.* grey like the dregs of wine, orgal-grey. —herr, *m.* [provincial] an officer who inspects wine-cellars. an exciseman. —hitze, *f.* heat caused by wine. —höhe, *f.* a height planted with vines. —holz, *n.* wood of the vine. —hügel, *m.* hill planted with vines. —hülſe, *f.* grape-skin, hull of the grape. —hüter, *m.* V. Weinbergshüter. —jahr, *n.* a wine-year. Dieſes Jahr verſpricht ein gutes —jahr zu werden, this year promises to be a good wine-year. —käfer, *m.* the fuller-beetle, scarabaeus fullo. —kaltſchale, *f.* [sometimes] cold bishop or cold negus, poured over and imbibed by a sop, by toast; [sometimes] sangaree-toast; a cold wine-sop. —kanne, *f.* a pot or can of wine. —karren, *m.* a cart for transporting wine. —kärrner, *m.* man who drives a wine-cart. —kauf, *m.* 1) purchase of wine. 2) [Leihkauf] [rather provincial] wine drunk by the parties as ratification of the bargain just made, [hence] *fig.* the final conclusion or ratification of a contract, at the striking of a bargain. —käufer, *m.* a purchaser or buyer of wine. —kaufleute, *pl.* 1) [little used] wine merchants, V. —händler. 2) [provincial] the witnesses to a bargain ratified by drinking wine. —kaufmann, *m.* [little used] V. —händler. —keller, *m.* 1) a wine-cellar. 2) a cellar where wine is sold by retail, [in London] the shades. —kellner, *m.* [little used] V. Kellner, Kellermeiſter. —kelter, *f.* wine-press, V. Kelter. —kenner, *m.* a good judge of wine, [if by profession] a wine-taster. —kenntniß, *f.* a good knowledge of wines. —kern, V. —beerkern. —kirſche, *f.* agriot, black cherry. —knoſpe, *f.* vine-bud. —knoſpenkäfer, *m.* buprestis of the wine. —koſter, *m.* a taster of wine; *it.* V. —kenner. —krankheit, *f.* the painter's colic. —kranz, *m.* a chaplet hung out before a wine-house for a sign or bush, [formerly] ivy-bush. —kraut, *n.* 1) any herb good for flavouring or colouring wine. 2) [in botany] *a*) [Wieſenwindblume] meadow-anemone; *it.* [Küchenſchelle] the pasque flower, anemone pulsatilla. *b*) V. —grün II. 2) *b*). —krug, *m.* a wine-jug, flagon or pitcher. —kufe, *f.* wine-keg, wine-barrel. —kühler, *m.* a wine-cooler. —küfer, —küper, *m.* [Küfer] cooper. —laden, *m.* [not much used] a wine-shop. —lägel, *m.* [little used or provincial] wine-barrel. —lager, *n.* 1) gauntree, stilling. 2) stock of wine, wine-stock. Er hat ein großes —lager, he has a large stock of wine; dieſer —händler hat das beſte —lager in der Stadt, this wine-merchant has the best stock of wine, the best-stocked cellars in the town. —land, *n.* a wine-country; *it.* a land favourable to the growth of wine, a wine-land. —länder, *m.* an inhabitant of a wine-[growing] country. —latte, *f.* trellis-lath for vines. —laub, *n.* 1) foliage of the vine. 2) V. —blatt 2). —laube, *f.* a vine-arbour; *it.* [or —laubengang] an avenue, an arcade, a veranda &c. formed of vines. —laubkranz, *m.* chaplet of vine-leaves. —laubſtab, *m.* thyrsus. —lauch, *m.* crow-garlic, allium vineale. —laune, *f.* cheerful or merry mood [from the enjoyment of wine]. In heiterer —laune, in a cheerful good humour caused by one's bottle; in ſeiner —laune, in his cups. —leite, *f.* [provincial] hillock or eminence planted with vines. —leiter, *f.* dray-ladder. —lerche, *f.* the crested lark. —leſe, *f.* [the act and season] the vintage. —leſe halten, to gather in the vintage; in der —leſe, during the vintage. —leſer, *m.*, —leſerinn, *f.* vintager. —lied, *n.* a bacchanalian song; *it.* a drinking song. —mährte, *f.* [provincial] V. —kaltſchale. —mäkler, *m.* wine-broker, wine-agent. —mangel, *m.* scarcity of wine. —markt, *m.* wine-market or fair. —maß, *n.* a measure for or of wine; [in England a particular kind of measure for wine, milk &c.] wine-measure. —meiſter, *m.* 1) [provincial = Winzer] vintner. 2) [at courts &c.] the grand cellar-master, grand cellarman or butler. —meſſer, I. *m.* 1) one who measures or gauges wine. 2) a wine-gauge, an oinometer. II. *n.* [with vine-dressers] V. Rebenmeſſer. —meth, *m.* wine-mead. —miſcher, *m.* V. —verfälſcher. —mißwachs, *m.* 1) failure in the wine-growth or wine-crop. 2) [—mißjahr] year in which the vintage has failed. —monat, *m.* the wine-month, vintage-month; [in Germany] October. —moſt, *m.* must. —motte, *f.* the vine-sphinx. —mücke, *f.* wine-fly, V. Eſſigmücke. —muß, *n.* V. —beermuß. —muſter, *n.* wine-sample. —muth, *m.* 1) V. —laune. 2) bottle-valour. —mutter, *f.* wine-lees, wine-dregs. —niederlage, *f.* 1) wine-store; [in London &c.] wine-dock. 2) [in chemistry] tartareous acidulum. —öl, *n.* [in chemistry] sulphuric ether. —palme, *f.* the vine-palm, fan-palm, borrassus flabelliformis. —pfahl, *m.* vine-stake, vine-prop, vine-pole. Mit —pfählen verſehen, to stick or stake vines. —pfirſche, *f.* a vinous peach. —pflaume, *f.* green gage. —preis, *m.* the price or prices of the new wine, *it.* of wines in store. —preisliſte, *f.*, —preiszettel, *m.* an account of the wine-prices. —preſſe, *f.* wine-press. —preſſer, *m.* a wine-presser. —probe, *f.* 1) V. —muſter. 2) proving or proof wine; *it.* the test employed for testing the wine. Die Farbe hält die —probe aus, the colour [of the wine] stands the test. —prober, —prüfer, *m.* one who tests wine, who employs tests or chemical reagents; [if with the tongue] a wine-taster. —probierbohrer, *m.* a gimlet or broach. —quelle, *f.* 1) a [fabulous] wine-source. 2) V. —[ſpring-] brunnen. —ranke, *f.* [leafy] vine-branch. —raupe, *f.* caterpillar of the vine. —rauſch, *m.* intoxication of or from wine. —raute, *f.* V. Gartenraute. —rebe, *f.* 1) vine-shoot; *it.* the vine-stock, the vine; [if with leaves] vine-branch. Ein Büſchel abgeſchnittener —reben mit den Trauben, a bundle of clustering vine-branches. 2) [in botany] Die weiße —rebe [weiße Zaunrübe], white bryony, [provincial] wild hops, wild nep, white wine. —rebenaſche, *f.* ashes of vine-twigs. —rebenſchwarz, *adj.* and *adv.* vine-black. —rechnung, *f.* 1) a wine-bill. 2) an account of the wine-prices. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* rich or abounding in wine. —reiches Land, —reicher Keller, a rich wine-country, a land abounding in wine, a cellar well stocked with wine; dieſe Trauben ſind ſehr —reich, these grapes are very juicy, very rich and fine. —reis, *n.* vine-twig, vine-shoot, vine-scion. —römer, *m.* [—glas, Römerglas, usually Römer] a wine-rummer. —roſe, *f.* eglantine-rose, rosa eglanteria, [sometimes called] the yellow rose; *it.* [Heideroſe] the common eglantine or dog-rose

it. —roſenſtrauch, *m.* the dog-rose-tree, [often in gardens] the sweet-briar, eglantine. —roth, I. *n.* [—farbe] wine-red. II. *adj.* and *adv.* [—farbig] [in a proper as well as figurative sense] wine-red, claret-coloured, ruby, vinous. Ein —rothes Geſicht, a rubicund face, a ruby &c. face [of inveterate drinkers]. —rufer, *m.* [provincial] a crier who announces or proclaims a sale of wine. —ruthe, *f.* a vine-rod. —ſauer, *adj.* and *adv.* vinous. —ſaure Aepfel, Birnen &c, vinous apples, pears &c.; —ſaures Eiſen [in chemistry], tartrite of iron; ein —ſaurer Geſchmack, a vinous or winy taste. —ſäuerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* rather vinous or winy, tartish. —ſäuerling, *m.* V. —apfel. —ſäufer, *m.* a wine-bibber. —ſäure, *f.* 1) acidity of wine. 2) V. —ſteinſäure. —ſchale, *f.* a wine-cup. —ſchank, *m.* 1) retail of wine. Einen —ſchank haben, to keep a wine-shop; einen —ſchank anlegen, to set up a wine-tavern, to turn vintner, to keep a wine-tap. 2) —ſchank or —ſchankrecht, *n.* right of retailing wine, of selling it by draught. —ſchankſteuer, *f.* duty or tax for vintner's licence. —ſchätzer, *m.* a valuer or appraiser of wine [as the wine-taster is]. —ſchaum, *m.* the foam, froth of wine, [if serving as a test of its goodness] the bead-proof. —ſchenk, *m.*, —ſchenkinn, *f.* one who keeps a wine-tap &c., a vintner. —ſchenke, *f.* a public-house or tap where wine is sold, a vintry. —ſcheu, *adj.* and *adv.* averse to wine, loathing wine, abstaining from wine. —ſchiff, *n.* ship laden with wine. —ſchlag, *m.* V. Einſchlag 6). —ſchlauch, *m.* a wine-skin; *it.* a skin of wine. *Fig.* [fam. and comic] a wine-skin, wine-bibber. —ſchlehe, *f.* [Berberisſtrauch] the berberry or barberry. —ſchmack, *m.* [provincial] V. —geſchmack. —ſchröter, *m.* 1) a wine-merchant's dray man or cellar-man. 2) [in nat. hist.] V. Hirſchſchröter. —ſchuld, *f.* debt for wine, [especially] the wine-score. —ſchwärmer, *m.* the Elpenor sphinx. —ſegen, *m.* abundant vintage. —ſetzling, *m.* vine-set, provine. —ſtab, *m.* 1) vine-prop. 2) [sometimes] [in Greek &c. mythology] thyrsus, V. Bacchusſtab. —ſtadt, *f.* town or city abounding in vineyards. —ſtecher, *m.* 1) a broach or gimlet [for broaching wine]. 2) [in nat. hist. Rebenſtecher] the vine-fretter. 3) [provincial] V. —ſticher 1). —ſtein, *m.* tartar. Dieſe Weine ſetzen nicht viel —ſtein an, these wines do not deposit much tartar; auflöslicher, wieder hergeſtellter, vitrioliſirter —ſtein, soluble, regenerated, vitriolated tartar; verſteinerter —ſtein, tartarum; gereinigter —ſtein, V. —ſteinrahm; mit —ſtein ſättigen, to tartarize; *it.* —ſtein an den Zähnen, the tartar on the teeth. —ſteinartig, *adj.* and *adv.* tartareous, tartarous, tartaric. —ſteinauflöſung, *f.* 1) solution of the tartar. 2) solution of tartar. —ſteinerde, *f.* foliated earth of tartar. —ſteingeiſt, *m.* spirit of tartar. —ſteinkriſtall, I. *m.* a crystal of tartar. II. *n.* [in chemistry] acidulous tartrite or tartrate of potash. —ſteinöl, *n.* oil of tartar. —ſteinprobe, *f.* 1) specimen or sample of tartar. 2) trial, proof, test with tartar. —ſteinpulver, *n.* powdered cream of tartar. —ſteinrahm, *m.* supertartrate of potash, cream of tartar. —ſteinſalz, *n.* 1) salt of tartar, carbonate of potash. An der Luft gefloſſenes —ſteinſalz, *abs.* —ſteinſalzfeuchtigkeit, oil of tartar by deliquescence. 2) Saures —ſteinſalz [—ſteinrahm], acidulous tartrite of potash, cream of tartar; mit —ſteinſalz reinigen, to tartarize. —ſteinſauer, *adj.* and *adv.* [in chemistry] tartarous, *it.* tartaric. —ſteinſaures Blei, —ſteinſaurer Ammoniak, Arſenik, Spießglanz &c., saturnine tartar [tartrite of lead]; tartarous sal ammoniac [tartrite of ammoniac]; tartrite of arsenic; tartar emetic, stibiated tartar [tartrite of antimony]. —ſteinſäure, *f.* tartarous or tartaric acid. Brenzlichte or brandigte —ſteinſäure, pyro-tartarous or pyro-tartaric acid. —ſteuer, *f.* wine-duty; *it.* [Ohmgeld] assize of wine. —ſticher, *m.* 1) [provincial] [Viſitator] the exciseman; *it.* valuer or appraiser of [chiefly new] wine 2) [in nat. hist.] V. —ſtecher. —ſtock, *m.* vine-stock, vine. Wilder —ſtock, wild vine; ein krummgewachſener —ſtock, a twisted or gnarled vine; das ſchadet dem —ſtock, that hurts the vine. —ſucht, *f.* passion for wine. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.*, ardently longing for wine, mad for wine. —ſuppe, *f.* a wine-soup, [in England] bishop, cold negus, [if with Madeira or London particular] sangaree. —taufer, *m.* [fam. and comic] one who dilutes or tempers his wine, [in a bad sense, of wine-merchants, vintners, wine-tavern-keepers &c.] one who baptizes [i. e. adulterates] his wine. —taumel, *m.* giddiness from wine. —todt, *adj.* and *adv.* dead drunk from wine. —tonne, *f.* a wine-tun, cask or pipe. —träber, *pl.* the pressed grape-skins [of the vintage]. —traube, *f.* 1) bunch of grapes, raceme, cluster of grapes. 2) [in conchology] Die —traube [a trochus], the bunch of grapes. —traubenkamm, *m.* V. Traubenkamm. —traubenſyrup, *m.* syrup of grapes. —treſter, *pl.* V. —träber. —trinker, *m.*, —trinkerinn, *f.* a wine-drinker. —trotte, *f.* V. —preſſe. —trunken, *adj.* and *adv.* drunk with or from wine. —tunke, *f.* a wine-sauce. —verfälſcher, *m.* one who adulterates wine. —verfälſchung, *f.* adulteration of wine. —viſirer, *m.* that excise-officer &c. who gauges wine. —viſitator, *m.* V. —ſticher 1). —vorrath, *m.* stock or store of wine. —wachs, *m.* wine-growth. Dieſes Land hat guten —wachs, this land grows good wine; es iſt viel —wachs in dieſem Lande, auf dieſem Bodenſtrich, much wine is grown in this country, raised on this land, soil. —wage, *f.* wine-gauge, vinometer. —wagen, *m.* a wagon laden with wine. —wetter, *n.* genial weather for the vines. —wirth, *m.*, —wirthinn, *f.* landlord, landlady of a wine-tavern. —wurz, *f.* [Nelkenwurz] common avens, herb bennet. —zahn, *m.* *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] a wine-tooth [like the Engl. sugar-tooth]. Sich den —zahn ausſchlagen, to give up drinking wine. —zapfer, *m.* V. —ſchenk. —zeche, *f.* wine-score. —zecher, *m.*, —zecherinn, *f.* wine-drinker, wine-bibber. —zehnte, *m.* tithe or tithes on the vintage. —zeichen, *n.* the sign of a wine-tavern &c., a bush or the like stuck out. —zieher, *m.* [Stechheber] an instrument for tasting wine. —zins, *m.* rent in wine. —zober, *m.* a grape-tub. —zoll, *m.* a toll or entrance-duty on wine. —zuber, V. —zober.

Weinen, [in Goth. quainon is 'to lament', Icc. *kveina* = to whine or complain, so that, if weinen be identical, it originally meant klagen = to complain, if there was not an older meaning 'of shedding moisture', that is 'of shedding tears'] I. *v. intr.* 1) to weep, to cry. to shed tears. Bitterlich —, to weep bitterly, V. — II.; über Etwas, über den Verluſt einer Sache, über einen Vorfall —, to weep at something, about the loss of a thing, at or over an event; worüber — Sie? what are you crying about or for? über Jemandes Tod —, to weep at any one's death; um Etwas, nach Etwas —, to cry about, after any thing; das Kind weinte nach der Mutter, the child was crying for or after its mother; vor Rührung, aus Mitleiden —, to weep from emotion, from compassion; weinet über euch! weep for yourselves! ſie trat —d herein, man fand ſie bitterlich —d, she came in weeping, she was found crying bitterly. 2) [in a general sense] to shed tears. Sein Auge weint, his eye weeps; mit —den Augen, with weeping, streaming eyes; *fig.* [with vintners] der Weinſtock weint, the vine weeps. II. *v. tr.* 1) [in fam. lang.] Bittere, heiße Thränen —, to weep or shed bitter, scalding tears; man möchte Blut, blutige Thränen —, one should weep blood, bloody tears for that. 2) [with poets] Einen — [= beweinen], to bewail, deplore, bemoan any one. 3) to effect by weeping. Ich möchte mich blind —, I could weep myself blind, [fam.] I could cry my eyes out. Das —, weeping, crying; wer könnte ſich des —s enthalten? who could abstain from, could restrain himself from weeping, from tears? ich konnte mich des —s nicht enthalten, I couldn't help crying, I could not check my tears. Syn. V. Thränen.

Weinenswerth, V. Beweinenswerth.

Weiner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [little used] weeper, crier.

Weinerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] crying, whining, whimpering. —es Geſicht, —e Miene, a cry-baby face, a whimpering look; mit, in einem —en Tone ſprechen, to speak in a whining, lachrymose, lackadaisical tone; ich fand ihn in einer ſehr —en Stimmung, I found him in a very crying mood, in a rather lachrymose humour; mir iſt ſo —, I've half a mind to cry; mir iſt nur gar nicht —, I don't feel at all disposed to cry. *Fig.* —er Brief, a lamentable, distressing letter; —es Schauſpiel, a distressing, melting, pitiable sight; —es Luſtſpiel, a tragic comedy.

Weinerlichkeit, *f.* [in fam. lang.] sadness, weeping or crying look, lachrymose humour [of any one], the pitiableness [of a thing]. Die — ſeiner Stimme, the mournfulness of his tone, the lamentable tone of his voice.

Weinerling, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [new word] V. Weiner.

Weinhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* relating to, of the nature of wine, winy, vinous, V. Weinicht.

Weinicht, *adj.* and *adv.* vinous, winy, having the taste or smell of wine. —er Geſchmack, Geruch, winy taste, smell; die Erdbeeren ſind —, strawberries have a flavour of wine; die —e Gährung, V. Weingährung.

Weinig, *adj.* and *adv.* containing, yielding wine, winy.

Weinling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) V. Weinapfel, Weinbirn, Weinpflaume. 2) [provincial for Berberisbeere] the barberry, the fruit of the berberry-tree.

Weis, [belongs to weiſe] *adv.* [in common people's lang.] Einem Etwas — machen, to make any one believe something, [fam.] to cram or hum any one with something; er wollte mir das — machen, he wanted to make

me swallow that; ich laſſe mir nichts — machen, I am not to be done, to be flammed; machen Sie das einem Andern —, tell that cock-and-bull story to others, [slang] it won't go down! no go! do you think black is the white of my eye? ich habe ihm — gemacht, ſie ſey krank, I made him believe she was ill; *it.* [little used] Etwas — werden, to perceive something, to smell a rat, to be up to snuff. Syn. Weis machen, Einem Etwas, Aufbinden. He, who aufbindet something upon any one, that is, gulls, hoaxes, tricks, does any one, is never actuated by a friendly feeling towards the party deceived, but regards him as a gull, a dupe &c.; he who makes something look fair and smooth [weis macht] to any one, that is, tells him a white lie, or gives a plausible appearance to any thing, may be actuated by friendly feelings towards the party deceived, or in a good sense have kept the person in the dark, in ignorance.

Weiſe, [from weiſen] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) wise. — ſeyn, handeln, to be wise, to act wisely; —r Rath, Ausſpruch, wise advice, sentence; Alles — anordnen, to regulate every thing wisely; ein —r Mann, ein —r, a wise man, a sage, [in a bad sense] a wiseacre; der — iſt Herr ſeiner Leidenſchaften, the wise man is master of his passions; die ſieben–n Griechenlands [in Greek history], the seven wise men of Greece; die drei —n aus Morgenland [in Scripture], the three Kings of the East, the three Magi; der Stein der —n, the philosopher's stone. 2) [in pop. lang.] Ein —r Mann, eine — Frau [Wahrſager, Wahrſagerinn], a cunning man, woman, a fortune-teller. Syn. V. Klug.

Weiſenſtein, *m.* [little used, instead of der Stein der Weiſen] the philosopher's stone.

Weiſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from weiſen; properly the march or advance of something] manner, fashion, way, guise, wise. Auf einerlei Art und — gebildet, formed in or after one and the same manner; auf vielerlei — Etwas machen, to do or make something different ways; auf allerlei, mancherlei —, in or afters all kinds of ways, in many modes, in several manners; gleicher —, auf gleiche —, in the same way; auf die gewöhnliche —, in the usual way, in the customary manner; er, ſie iſt lediger — geſtorben [in fam. lang.], he, she died single [that is, a bachelor, a maid]; auf dieſe, auf ſolche — geht es nicht, in this manner, after such a manner it does not go, does not proceed, [also] it will not do, [also] this way, such a mode is not right; man muß es auf [eine] andere — verſuchen, one must try it another way, otherwise, after another fashion; ich will auf keine — davon ſprechen hören, I won't hear it spoken of in any shape whatever; er ſoll es auf keine — haben, in nowise shall he have it; ich ſchätze mich auf alle — glücklich, I consider myself lucky [in] every way; ungerechter, thörichter, heimlicher —, unjustly or injustly, foolishly, secretly; das iſt aus or außer der —, that is extraordinary, this is out of the way, out of the common way, this is not the way or manner at all; Jedermann hat ſeine eigene —, every one has his own way, his peculiar way; nach ſeiner — leben, handeln, to live, act after one's own fashion, one's own way; jedes Land hat ſeine — [= Gebräuche], every country has its own customs, ways; das iſt ſo ſeine —, that is his way, his method, his fashion; Jeder in or nach ſeiner —, every man in his humour; ſich in Jemandes — ſchicken, ſich nach ſeiner — richten, to conform to any one's peculiar habits, to fall or chime in with any one's ways; er kömmt gleich wieder in ſeine alte —, he soon returns to his old habits; er hat eine gute —, zu lehren, his mode of tuition, his method of instruction is good; [in grammar] — [= Modus], mood, mode; die anzeigende, bedingte or gebundene, die gebietende, die ungewiſſe or unbeſtimmte —, the indicative, the subjunctive or [sometimes] conjunctive, the imperative, the infinitive [mood]; [in music] — [= Geſang —], melody, air, song; ich kenne die — dieſes Liedchens nicht, I don't know the air of this song; eine ſchöne —, a beautiful melody; dieſe —n gefallen mir, these melodies please me; das iſt nicht die — dieſes Liedes, es muß nach der — von ... geſungen werden, that is not the tune of this song, it must be sung after the air of ...; *it.* — [= Lied], a song, an air. [in compositions] V. Bitt —, Faß —, Haufen —, Kreuz —, Scherz —, Stufen — &c. Syn. V. Art.

Weiſel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from weiſen = to lead] [Mutterbiene] the queen-bee.

Weiſel-gefängniß, *n.* prison for the queen-bee [in the bee-hive]. —haus, *n.* the cell of the queen-bee, royal cell. — los, *adj.* and *adv.* without a queen-bee.

Weiſen, [is allied to the Fr. *guider* = to lead or guide, and to the Lat. *videre, visere,* to the Gr. ἰδειν = to see, as likewise to wittern] *irr. v. tr.* 1) [mostly in fam. lang. = zeigen] Einem Etwas —, to point out, to shew something to any one; — Sie mir Ihre Uhr, Ihren Garten &c., shew me your watch, your garden &c.; — Sie einmal her, shew it me, let me see it; mit dem Finger —, auf Etwas —, to point out with the finger, to point to something. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Mit den Fingern, mit Fingern auf Einen —, to point at any one with the finger [in scorn or derision]; Einem die Thür — [= Einen wegweiſen, fortjagen], to shew any one the door; Einem die Zähne —, to shew any one one's teeth; *it.* [= darthun] das wird ſich —, that remains to be seen; ich will ihm —, mit wem er zu thun hat, I will shew him whom he has to deal with; man wird's euch —, you will see that you will be forced to it. 2) [in fam. lang.] to treat any one by shewing, that is, by instructing. Er läßt ſich —, nicht — [belehren], he listens to, he won't listen to reason; Einen zurecht—, to shew any one [the] right [way], *it.* to put any one right, *it.* to put any one down, to reprimand any one; ich hatte mich verirrt, ein Bauer wies mich zurecht, wieder zurecht, I had lost my way, a peasant shewed me the right road or path, put or shewed me right again; er hatte ſich geirrt, ich habe ihn zurecht gewieſen, he had made a mistake, I pointed out to him what was right; er hat ſich ſchlecht benommen, man wird ihn deßhalb zurecht —, he has conducted himself improperly, he will be reprimanded for it. 3) to direct to a particular spot. Die Truppen in ihre Standörter —, to send the troops to or into their quarters, *it.* to assign quarters to the troops, to assign them their quarters; er braucht Geld, ich habe ihn an Sie gewieſen, he wants money, I have addressed, referred, directed him to you; er hat mich an dieſen Sachwalter gewieſen, he has referred me to this attorney; als ich ihn um die Urſache fragte, wies er mich an ſeine Frau, when I asked him for the reason he referred me to, he handed me over to his wife; man wies ihn an den Richter, he was referred to the judge, V. Ver —. 4) [fortweiſen] Ein Anerbieten von ſich —, to waive, decline, reject an offer; er wies dieſes Geſchäft von ſich, he declined this business; Einen aus dem Hauſe, aus der Stadt &c. —, to bid any one leave another's house, to order any one out of the town &c. Syn. Weiſen, Zeigen. Zeigen merely denotes the action by which some one makes any thing remarkable to some one else, Weiſen at the same time the instruction, which the other receives by this action. A person zeigt [points out] something, by singling it out from amongst many things, or by the movement of the finger, the hand and so on. A person weiſet [shews] any thing to another, by letting him see it, in order that he may acquire a knowledge of it. When a person teaches another, that what he has done is wrong, then he verweiſet him, that is, shews him his error. To the teaching of that, which any one has to do, belongs also commanding. One weiſet [shews] another the door, when one commands him to go out, one zeigt it [points it out] to him, who cannot find it, by causing it to fall in a line with his sight.

Weiſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one who shews &c., a shewer. 2) *a*) V. Weiſel; *b*) [in nat. hist.] the horned broad-lip, ploughs, frogs, strombus auris dianae. 3) the hand of a watch or dial-plate; [in astronomy] the pointers [of the great bear]; [with card-makers &c. an instrument that gives the direction to the cutting-tool] guide.

Weiſer-draht, *m.* [with pipe-potters] the wire, tube-wire. —haus, *n.* V. Weiſelhaus. —los, V. Weiſellos. —werk, *n.* [under the dial-plate] wheelwork of the hands.

Weisheit, *f.* 1) [in fam. lang. ironically = das Wiſſen] knowledge. Seine — auskramen, to shew off one's knowledge, to make a parade of one's learning; iſt das deine ganze —? is that all you know? 2) wisdom. Die göttliche, menſchliche —, divine, human wisdom; die — Salomo's, the wisdom of Solomon; die Göttin der — [Minerva], the Goddess of Wisdom; das Weltall iſt mit unendlicher — angeordnet, the Universe is arranged with infinite wisdom; [in Scripture] das Buch der —, [the apocryphal book of] Wisdom; die Bücher der —, the books of Wisdom. 3) [Welt—] philosophy. Das Studium der —, the study of philosophy; Einen — lehren, to teach any one philosophy.

Weisheit- [or **Weisheits-**]**dünkel,** *m.* blind presumption of or in one's own learning or [also] wisdom. —feind, *m.* an enemy of or to wisdom or [also] to philosophy. —forſcher, *m.* a searcher after wisdom, a philosopher. —forſchung, *f.* philosophy. —freund, *m.* a friend of or to wisdom, to philosophy. —gürtel, *m.* [with physicians] a belt imbued with itch-ointment. —kram, *m.* [in fam. lang.] sham learning, false knowledge. —krämer, *m.* [in fam. lang.] a learned boaster, a vain or conceited pedant; a wiseacre. —lehre, *f.* philosophy. —lehrer, *m.* philosopher. — lehrig, *adj.* and *adv.* philosophical. — narr, *m.* [in fam. lang.] a learned fool. —prediger, *m.* [in fam. lang.] a preacher of wisdom, one who preaches wisdom. — quell, *m.* source or fountain of knowledge. —ſpruch, *m.* sentence or speech of wisdom, apothegm or apophthegm. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of wisdom. —zahn, *m.* *Fig.* [in

fam. lang.] wise tooth. Er hat die —zähne noch nicht bekommen, he has not cut his wise teeth yet.

Weislich, *adj.* and *adv.* [= prudently, discreetly, *it.* = craftily, with art or stratagem] wisely. — handeln, Alles — anordnen, to act wisely, to arrange every thing wisely; das hat er — verschwiegen, that he has wisely passed over in silence, kept undivulged.

1. Weiß, [in Swed. *hwit*, Old Sax. hvite, hvit; probably together with wissen, weisen, *videre* &c. of one and the same descent, originally therefore = that which is very apparent to the eyes] *adj.* and *adv.* white. —er Faden, —e Seide, white thread, white silk; — wie Schnee, white as snow; — gekleidet gehen, to be dressed in white, to have on a white dress; *fig.* der —e Leithund [in sportsmen's lang. = der Schnee], the snow; — machen, to make white, to whiten, to blanch or bleach; das —machen, dealbation; — werden, to become or turn white, to whiten; — anstreichen, färben, to paint, to colour white, in white, V. Weißen, Tünchen; — sieden, to boil white, *it.* to blanch by boiling; Etwas —es, something white; bräunlich —, whity brown; das —e im Ei, the white of an egg; das —e im Auge, the white of the eye; sie haben einander das —e im Auge gezeigt [*fig.*, in fam. lang.], they came against each other nose to nose, they gazed glaringly, defyingly at each other; der —e Fleck am Fuße eines Pferdes, white-foot, white stocking; *it.* das —e am Wilde [*fig.* [in sportsmen's lang.] = das Fett], the white, the grease of venison or deer, the fat [of other game]; —es Papier, white, blank paper; —es Glas, white glass; eine —e Hütte, a glass-house where only white glass is made; —e Mönche, —e Brüder, the white monks, brethren [the Cistertians and Premonstrants], *it.* [in English history = Carmeliter, Jakobiner] the Whitefriars; —e Frauen, the white nuns [of the order of St. Magdalen]; —es Tischtuch, —e Wäsche, [fine] white, [also] clean table-cloth, linen; —e Wäsche anziehen, to put on fresh or clean linen; geben Sie mir ein —es Hemd, give me a clean shirt; —es Mehl, white meal, fine flour, [with millers &c.] firsts; halb —es Mehl, seconds, [or even] thirds; —er Wein, white wine; —e Glut [with smiths], the white heat; —es Eisen [with smiths], white iron; —es [in seamen's lang. = ungetheertes] Tau, white cordage; die —e Woche, the week after Easter, the week of quasimodo; der —e Sonntag, low sunday, Quasimodo sunday; das —e Meer [in geography], the White Sea; [in nat. hist.] —e Nieswurz, white hellebore; —e Baumflechte, white lichen on trees.

Weiß-armig, *adj.* and *adv.* white-armed. Diese —armigen Mädchen, these white-armed girls. —**arsch**, *m.* [in natural history, but low] 1) the ovis ammon, the Siberian goat, argali, mouflon. 2) V. Springbock. —**auge**, *n.* [in nat. hist.] 1) the black earth-beetle with white eyes, carabus leucophthalmus. 2) the white-eyed balm-cricket or cicada. 3) white-spotted phalaena. 4) white-eyed parrakeet. 5) white-spotted cowrie, cypraea erosa. —**back**, *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) [Lerchenfalk] the merlin. 2) [See-Elster] the puffin, [in Cornwall] the pope. 3) [Eisente] the long-tailed duck. —**backen**, I. *adj.* and *adv.* [fam.] —backenes Brod, white bread. II. *n.* 1) the baking of white bread, of rolls, of French rolls. 2) [provincial] the right of baking such bread when the turn comes. —**bäcker**, *m.* a baker of white bread, of rolls. —**bäckerei**, *f.* V. II. —backen 1). —**bäckig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [fam.] white-cheeked. —**band**, *n.* [in nat. hist.] a species of the perch-kind. —**barsch**, *m.* the whiting, perca alburnus. —**bart**, *m.* 1) a white beard. 2) [in fam. lang.] a person with a white beard. 3) [in nat. hist.] *a*) [a variety of the lowands or simia silliens] the ouanderou; *b*) old man's beard, geropogon. —**bauch**, *m.* 1) [low] one with a white belly. 2) [in nat. hist.] white-bellied duck. —**bauchig**, *adj.* and *adv.* white-bellied. —**baum**, *m.* 1) V. —pappel. 2) [Maserle] the common or lesser maple. 3) [das —holz] cajeput, aromatic melaleuca. —**beinholz**, *n.* [in botany] privet. —**bier**, *n.* pale beer. —**bierbrauer**, *m.* a brewer of pale beer [and not of brown]. —**bierhefen**, *pl.* the grains of air-dried malt. —**binder**, *m.* 1) [= Kleinbinder, Rothbinder] cooper. 2) [provincial = Tüncher] whitewasher, house-painter. —**birke**, *f.* common or white birch-tree. —**birn**, *f.* blanket-pear. —**blatt**, *n.* [in botany] whiteleaf, argophyllum. —**blättrig**, *adj.* and *adv.* white-leaved. —**blau**, I. *adj.* and *adv.* whitish blue. II. *n.* [a species of cataract] glaucoma. —**bläulich**, *adj.* and *adv.* bluish inclining to white, pale-bluish. —**blech**, *n.* tinned iron-plate, white iron. —**blechschmied**, *m.* a kind of whitesmith. —**blei**, *n.* 1) white-lead. 2) molybdic acid combined with sulphur. —**bleierz**, *n.* white-lead ore, carbonate of lead, plumbum spatosum. —**blütig**, *adj.* and *adv.* white-blooded. —**börs**, V. —barsch. —**brod**, *n.* white bread; [in seamen's lang.] white tommy. —**brüstchen**, *n.* V. —kehlchen. —**buben**, *pl.* Die —buben [in modern Irish history], the Whiteboys. —**buche**, —**buchen**, V. Hagebuche &c. —**busig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [with poets] white-bosomed. —**dach**, *n.* [in conchology] the white chiton. —**döbel**, *m.* [a river-fish] the cyprinus dobula while young; *it.* a young chub. —**dorn**, *m.* white-thorn, V. Hagedorn. —**dornvogel**, *m.* V. Weißling 5). —**drossel**, *f.* 1) V. Weindrossel. 2) V. Gesangdrossel. —**eiche**, *f.* the chestnut-leaved oak-tree. —**eller**, *m.* —**erle**, *f.* the silver-leaved alder. —**erz**, *n.* Queen's metal. —**espe**, *f.* V. —pappel. —**farbig**, *adj.* and *adv.* white-coloured, white. —**federig**, *adj.* and *adv.* white-feathered, having white plumage. —**fellchen**, *n.* [Gangfisch] a species of trout in the Swiss lakes called needle-fish, albelen &c according to the age and —fellchen in the seventh year. —**fichte**, *f.* V. —tanne. —**fink**, *m.* the white chaffinch. —**fisch**, *m.* 1) [Ukelei] the bleak. 2) [Bleihe] cyprinus latus. 3) [Döbel] a variety of the chub, cyprinus dobula. 4) [Plötze] the red-eye, the rud, cyprinus erythrophthalmus. 5) [Lauben] the dace. 6) [die Nase] cyprinus nasus. 7) [Orfe] finscale, cyprinus orfus. 8) the white dolphin. 9) the lavaret salmon. 10) the lesser whale, physeter catodon. 11) [Pottfisch] spermaceti whale. 12) Allerlei —fische, all sorts of little fishes, fry. —**fleckig**, *adj.* and *adv.* white-spotted. —**flosser**, *m.* [in nat. hist.] a fish with white fins, [especially] the cyprinus grislagine. —**fohre**, *f.* white trout, gray. —**föhre**, *f.* silver fir, white fir. —**fuchs**, *m.* a light red-coloured horse, a light sorrel. —**fuß**, *m.* any white-footed animal; *it.* [with jockies] whitefoot, white-stocking. —**füßig**, *adj.* and *adv.* white-footed, [with jockies] trammelled, cross-trammelled, white all four. —**gallerte**, *f.* [with cooks] blancmanger, [usually pronounced and written] blemonge. —**gar**, *adj.* and *adv.* tawed. Die Felle —gar machen, to taw the pelts. —**geflügelt**, *adj.* and *adv.* white-winged. —geflügelte Seegans, the white-winged antarctic goose, the bustard-goose. —**gelb**, *adj.* and *adv.* pale yellow, [of the hair] flaxen, [with jockies] cream-coloured. —**gelblich**, *adj.* and *adv.* whitish yellow, V. —gelb. —**gerber**, *m.* tawer. —**gerberhandwerk**, *n.* tawing. —**gerberteig**, *m.* [with tawers] the paste. —**gerberwaare**, *f.* pelts, tawed skins. —**gerberei**, *f.* the tawer's house, the tawing place or yard. —**geschwänzet**, *adj.* and *adv.* white-tailed. [in nat. hist.] Der —geschwänzte Adler, the cinereous or white-tailed eagle, falco albicilla; die —geschwänzte Bachstelze, the wheat ear, white-tail, the fallow-smith. —**getüpfelt**, *adj.* and *adv.* white-dotted, white-spotted, white-speckled. —**glas**, *n.* white glass. —**glocke**, *f.* [Zaunwiede] great bindweed, convolvulus of the hedges. —**glühend**, *adj.* [with smiths] at a white heat. Das Eisen —glühend machen, to bring the iron to a white heat, to make it white hot. —**glühhitze**, *f.* a heat for bringing to a white heat; *it.* a white heat. —**gold**, —**golderz**, *n.* [Platina] platina. —**grau**, *adj.* and *adv.* white gray, light gray, pale gray. —**graulich**, *adj.* and *adv.* pale-greyish. ‡or‖ —**groschen**, *m.* [a coin] white-groat. —**grün**, *adj.* and *adv.* pale-green. —**grünlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* pale-greenish. —**gültigerz**, [with some] —**gültigerz**, *n.* white silver-ore. —**haarig**, *adj.* and *adv.* white-haired, silver-haired, with white locks; *it.* [sometimes] flaxen-haired. —**hafer**, *m.* the white oat. —**halsig**, *adj.* and *adv.* white-necked. —**händig**, *adj.* and *adv.* with or having white hands, white-handed. —**harz**, *n.* white resin. —**holz**, *n.* 1) [—es Holz] white wood. 2) V. —baum. 3) [Tulpenbaum] the whitewood-tree, liriodendron. 4) [Tulpenblume] whitewood-tree, bignonia leucoxylon. —**huhn**, *n.* white partridge. —**jöckelaut**, *n.* [in mineralogy] V. Galitzenstein. —**kalk**, *m.* lime for bleaching with. —**kehlchen**, *n.* 1) stone-chat, moor-titling. 2) V. —schwanz 1). —**kies**, *m.* white or arsenical pyrites —**kirsche**, *f.* white-heart [cherry]. —**klar**, *adj.* and *adv.* clear white. —klarer Bernstein, clear-white amber. —**kobolt**, *m.* grey cobalt. —**koch**, *m.* [provincial] a sort of meat-poulterer, a cook who sells meat prepared for cooking. —**kohl**, *m.* white cabbage. —**kopf**, *m.* 1) *a*) a white head. *b*) a white-headed person. *c*) a flaxen-headed person, [chiefly] boy. Du kleiner —kopf! you little white-pated boy or fellow! 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) [Fischadler] cinereous or white-tailed eagle; *it.* the white-headed eagle. *b*) white-headed sparrow. *c*) white-headed finch. *d*) white-headed pigeon, a variety of the jacobine. *e*) [kirre Meerschwalbe] the noddy. *f*) the white snake, coluber candidus. —**köpfig**, *adj.* and *adv.* white-headed; *it.* flaxen-headed. Ein —köpfiger Alter, an old white-headed man; ein —köpfiger Junge, a flaxen-haired boy. —**kram**, *m.* [provincial, = Leinwandhandel] trade of a linen draper. —**krämer**, *m.* [provincial] linen-draper, pedler [for linen alone]. —**kraut**, *n.* V. —kohl. —**kübel**, *m.* bucket for [holding the] whitewash. —**kümmel**, *m.* caraway. —**kupfer**, *n.* 1) [—kupfererz] white copper, white copper-ore. 2) copper rendered white by a mixture of

arsenic and tartar. —kupfererz, *n.* V. —kupfer 1). —lachs, *m.* the salmon in the autumn. —lackwerk, *n* white varnish on wood. —lauben, *m.* [Mehlbeerbaum] the white beam-tree, the Cumberland hawthorn, the red chess-apple, crataegus aria. —leder, *n.* 1) white leather. 2) [in botany] [Stiftblume] the bastard star of Bethlehem, the albuca. —loth, *n.* [with girdlers] white soft solder. —mehl, *n.* fine flour. —nackig, *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly in poetry] having the nape of the neck white, white-necked. —nagelschmied, *m.* a nailmaker or smith who makes tin-tacks. —nase, *f.* [in nat. hist.] white-nosed ape. —nasig, *adj.* and *adv.* white-nosed. —pappel, *f.* the white poplar. ‡ or ‖—pfennig, *m.* silver penny or pfennig. —pinsel, *m.* brush for whitening, whitewashing, bleaching &c. —reußen, *n.* V. Weißrußland. —ringel, *m.* the white amphisbaena. —röhrlein, *n.* [in botany] [Heckenkirsche] flyhoneysuckle. —roth, *adj.* and *adv.* whitish red; [with jockies] cream-coloured. —rußland, *n.* [in geography] White Russia, V. —reußen. —schimmel, *m.* white horse. —schlinge, *f.* [Schlingbaum] wayfaring-tree. —schnabel, *m.* white-billed woodpecker. —schnäbelig, *adj.* and *adv.* white-billed. —schuppig, *adj.* and *adv.* white-scaled. —schwamm, *m.* [Weißling] St. George's agaric. —schwanz, *m.* 1) [—kehlchen] wheatear, white-tail, fallow-smith. 2) the [ring-tailed or black] eagle. 3) white-tailed choetodon. —seiden, *adj.* of white silk. —sieden, I. *v. tr.* [in the mint] to blanch by boiling. II. *n.* [der —sud] blanching by boiling [the planchets or blanks]. Das —sieden des Silbergeschirres, der Nadeln, Münzstücke, the boiling of plate, needles, blanks [so as to blanch them]. —siedeofen, *m.* [in the mint] kiln for drying the boiled blanks or planchets. —silbererz, *n.* antimonial, arsenical silver-ore. —silvanerz, *n.* V. Gelberz. —specht, *m* the greater spotted woodpecker or witwall. —spießglanzerz, *n.* oxide of antimony. —sprenkelig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —getüpfelt. —stämmig, *adj.* and *adv.* white-stemmed. Die —stämmigen Tannen, Birken, the white-trunked fir-trees, the firs with their white trunks, the white-stemmed birch-trees. —stängelig, —stielig, *adj.* and *adv.* white-stalked. —stein, *m.* whitestone. —stirn, *f.* [Pfeifente] the widgeon, whewer, whim. —stirnig, *adj.* and *adv.* white-fronted, having a white forehead. —stuck, *m.* [with masons] white stucco. —sud, *m.* V. —sieden II. Den Münzplatten den —sud geben, to give the planchets the boiling, to blanch them; [with pinmakers] der —sud, the blanching stuff. —sudkessel, *m.* [in the mint] the copper, blanching-copper. —tanne, *f.* the silver fir-tree, the yew-leaved fir. —vitriol, *m.* white vitriol. —warm, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —glühend. —wasser, *n.* [with surgeons] goulard-water. —werden, *n.* the becoming white, the turning white [of one's hair &c.]. —wollig, *adj.* and *adv.* with, of, having white wool. —wurz, *f.* Solomon's seal or seals, convallaria polygonatum. —zahnig, *adj.* and *adv.* with or having white teeth, white-toothed. —zeug, *n.* linen. —zeughändler, *m.*, —zeughändlerinn, *f.* linendraper. —zeugkammer, *f.* room or cabinet for keeping linen in. —zeugladen, *m.* linendraper's shop.

2. **Weiß**, *n.* [-es] 1) white. Ein reines, blendendes, schmutziges —, a clear, dazzling, a dirty or dingy white, [also = beschmutztes —] a smudged white. 2) any white [paint or colour]. —auflegen, to paint [one's cheeks] white, to use white [instead of or as well as rouge]; spanisches —, Spanish white.

Weissagen, [from weise and sagen, in English *wiseacre* means especially a fortune-teller, a weather-prophet; according to others from weise and the affix agen, in Old Germ. wizakon] to predict, foretell, prophesy. Die Erzväter haben seine Ankunft geweissaget, the patriarchs foretold his coming; die Alten weissageten aus dem Fluge der Vögel &c., the ancients drew auguries, presages from the flight of birds &c.; der —de Flug der Vögel, die —den Eichen des Waldes bei Dodona, the fatidical, prophetic flight of birds, the prophetic &c. oaks in the wood of Dodona. *Fig.* [verkünden] to presage, to forebode. Diese Worte, seine Blicke — [uns] nichts Gutes, Unglück, these words, his looks augur us nothing good, forebode misfortune. Das —, V. Weissagung.

Weissager, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* prophet, prophetess.

Weissagerei, *f.* [in a bad sense] sorry prophesying; fortune-telling.

Weissagung, *f.* 1) prophecy. Die Gabe der — haben, to have the gift of prophecy. 2) prophecy. Der Sinn dieser —, the sense of this prophecy; die —en gingen in Erfüllung, the prophecies were fulfilled.

Weissagungsgabe, *f.* gift of prophecy.

Weiße, I. *n.* [*pl.* -n] 1) white. Das sticht ins —, that borders upon white, approaches a white. 2) something white. Das — im Ei, the white of or in an egg; das — in der Scheibe, the white in the shooting-butt; ins — treffen, to hit the white [of a target]; *it.* [in sportsmen's lang.] das —, grease, fat of venison; auf's — nehmen, to be in grease V. 1. and 2. Weiß. II. *f.* [no *pl.*] whiteness. Die — des Schnee's, der Lilien, ihres Busens, the whiteness of the snow, of lilies, of her bosom; von blendender —, of dazzling whiteness. III. *m.* or *f.* [*pl.* -n] a white man, a white woman. Er ist der Sohn eines —n und einer Schwarzen, eines Schwarzen und einer —n, he is the son of a white man and a black woman, of a black [man] and a white woman; die —n und die Schwarzen, the whites and the blacks; *it.* [*fig.* in modern Spanish history] the blancos and the negros.

Weißen, *v. tr.* to whiten; *it.* [tünchen] to whitewash; *it.* [with sugar-bakers] to smear the forms with loam, to earth the sugar.

Weißenburg, Weissenburg, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [literally: white castle, white borough] [in geography, name of several towns] Weissenburg.

Weißer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Tüncher.

Weißlich, *adj.* and *adv.* whitish. —e Farbe, whitish colour; —blau, —gelb &c., whitish blue, yellow &c.; —rother Rubin, spinelle ruby.

Weißling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) the little black and white duck, the spirit. 2) [in ichthyology] *a*) [Weißfisch] the bleak; *b*) the whiting, gadus merlangus. 3) [in conchology] [Venusbrust] the white nipple nerite. 4) the winter butterfly, hawthorn-butterfly 5) white-speckled pippin. 6) V. Weißschwamm. 7) [Feigenfresser] the epicurean warbler.

Weißnen, *v. tr.* [provincial] V. Weißen [Tünchen].

Weisung, *f.* 1) reference, pointing out. 2) instruction, order. Ich habe ihm die — gegeben, sich &c., I have given him the order, to &c.; er erhielt die —, sich zu entfernen, abzureisen, he received an intimation to withdraw, to set out; [in law] V. Bescheid. 3) a reprimand, lecture, a taking to task, a set down. Es ist ihm eine — darüber zu ertheilen, he must be reprimanded for it. 4) V. An—.

Weit, [in Swed. *wid*; perhaps allied to the Fr. *vide* = empty, Old Fr. *woide*, Lat. *viduus* = separated, and to the old iduo = to separate] 1) [in a general sense for denoting a greater or less distance] Wie — ist es nach Wien? how far is it to Vienna? wie — steht der Tisch von der Wand, how far does the table stand from the wall; zehn Stunden — von hier, ten leagues, 30 [English] miles from here; er wohnt zehn Schritte — von hier, he lives ten steps off; es ist von hier nicht —er nach B. als nach D., eben so — nach B. als or wie nach D., it is not farther or further from here, it is from here just as far to B as to D.; vier Schuh — von der Wand, four feet from the wall; er kann kaum zwanzig Schritte — gehen, he can scarcely walk twenty steps; es kann noch keine Stunde — seyn, it can't be now a league, 3 [English] miles off; —er vorwärts, —er zurück, further forwards, further back; —er hin, further on. 2) [for denoting a considerable extent or distance] Sehr — von hier, very far from here, very far off, far away from here; es ist zu —, it is too far; wir stehen, sitzen zu — aus einander, we stand, sit too far apart; — von einander gesetzte Bäume, trees planted wide asunder; Ihre Zeilen stehen zu — von einander, your lines stand too far apart, are too wide asunder; die Zeilen stehen nicht — genug von einander [with printers], the lines have not spaces enough between; — gehen, sehen, tragen, werfen, to walk or go, to see, carry, throw far; diese Flinte schießt —, sein Gesicht reicht —, sehr —, this gun shoots far, has a wide range, his sight extends far, very far; er sieht nicht —, sein Blick reicht nicht — *fig.*, he does not see far before him, his mind is not very penetrating; sich — wegbegeben, to go far away; einen —en Weg zu machen haben, to have a great or long way to go; ich habe noch — bis nach Hause, I have still a long way before I get home; dieser Weg ist —er, als jener, er ist der —este von allen, this way is longer, further than that, it is the longest or furthest of all; mein Weg ist der —este, my way is the furthest, longest; eine —e Reise machen, to take a long, distant journey; er macht nicht gern —e Reisen, he does not like going long journeys; einen —en Umweg machen, nehmen, to take, make or fetch a wide circuit; V. Weite; von —en or [more usual] von —em zusehen, hören &c, to look, hear &c. from afar; — her, from afar; er kommt — her, he comes from a great way off, from far off; — hin, far away, to a great distance; er schleuderte den Stein — hin, he whirled the stone far away; —entfernt, far removed, [in fam. lang.] far from; seine Eroberungen — verbreiten, to extend one's conquests far [and wide]; — von der Stadt, far from the town; — und breit [fam.], far and wide; sich — und breit ausdehnen [fam.], to extend far and wide; — und breit herrschte tiefe Stille [fam.], far and wide reigned profound silence; eine — ausgebreitete Gegend, a widely extended region or country; sein Ruhm ist — ausgebreitet, his fame is spread far abroad, is widely spread or dif-

fused; ſein Anſehen, ſeine Macht erſtreckt ſich ſehr —, his authority, his power extends very far, is of great extent; Sie wollen mich in zwei Jahren bezahlen, das heißt mich — hinausziehen, you intend paying, you engage to pay me in two years, that's what I call putting me off a long time; der Sommer iſt noch —, summer is still far away, far off; die Zeit iſt nicht mehr —, nicht mehr — entfernt, the time is no longer far off, very remote; erſt zwei Uhr! es muß [in fam. lang.] —er ſeyn, only two o'clock! it must be later, must be more; es iſt nicht mehr — bis zur Vollendung des Werkes, the completion of the work is no longer remote, is drawing near; *proverb.* V. under Schuß; das iſt ein — ausſehender Handel [in fam. lang.], that is a very long-winded affair, that affair does not look as if it would be soon concluded, it may last a long time; Etwas — herholen, das iſt — her geholt [in fam. lang.] *fig.*, to fetch any thing from afar, this is far-fetched, V. under Herholen; [ſehr] — gehende Maßregeln, *fig.*, sweeping measures; das iſt nicht — her [fam.], that is not worth much, [in pop. lang.] that's no great shakes; er iſt nicht — her [in pop. lang.] *fig.*, he is not a man of much merit, [also] of good family, [in pop. lang.] he is no great shakes, not much of a conjuror, [also] he is not a gentleman born; ſie ſind noch — von einander [in fam. lang.] *fig.*, they are still quite at variance; ich ſehe ihn von —em kommen [in fam. lang.] *fig.*, I see what he is working after, what he is up to, what he has got in the wind, what he is going to say; ich ſehe ſchon von —em wie es kommen wird, I foresee what is going to happen; ich habe ſchon Etwas von —em [or dunkel] davon gehört, I have heard something or another, something not very clear about it; es iſt noch — hin, bis dies geſchieht, it will be a long while yet, before this happens; ſo — will ich es nicht kommen laſſen, I shall not let it come so far as that; iſt es ſo — mit ihm gekommen [generally alluding to some misfortune]? is it or has it come to that pitch or pass with him, has it come so far as that with him? die Sache iſt ſchon zu — gekommen, the affair has already gone too far, to too great lengths; ehe man ſo — kömmt, before one gets so far as that, goes to such lengths; iſt die Sache noch nicht —er gediehen? has not the affair got on further yet, made greater progress yet? es kam ſo —, daß er mir drohte, it came to such lengths, it went so far as that, that he threatened me; das geht —, die Sache geht ſehr —, that is going far, pushing matters far, the affair is being pushed very far; Etwas zu — treiben, in der Sache zu — gehen, to carry or push something too far, to go too far in the matter; ſo — darfſt du dich nicht vergeſſen, to such a pitch as that you dare not forget yourself; wie — haſt du ihn durch dieſe Gründe gebracht? how far have you persuaded him by these reasons? ich weiß nicht, wie — er [in der Sache] gehen wird, I don't know, how far he means to go [in the matter]; ſo — haben Sie recht, in ſo — [auf dieſen Punkt] ſind wir einig, so far you are right, so far we are agreed; ſo — iſt mir's gelungen, so far have I succeeded, up to this point I have been successful; in ſo — er ein Menſch iſt, liebe ich ihn, habe ich ihn gern, in so far as he is a human being, I love or like him; ſo — Sie es für gut finden, in as far as you approve of it; —er geht es nicht, any further it does not go, the matter can go no further; hier heißt es: „nicht —er!" here it is: 'no further!' 'thus far but no farther!' mit dieſem Mittel komme ich —er, by this means, by this expedient I get on further; ich bin mit allen meinen Bemühungen nicht —er gekommen, with all my efforts I have not got on any further, have not advanced another step; er iſt in ſeinen Studien — gekommen, he has got on a great way, he has made great progress in his studies; ſo — iſt man gekommen, ich bin noch nicht ſo — gekommen, so far has one come, I am not yet so far; ich werde nicht — mit dieſer Summe kommen, I shall not get on far with this sum, this sum won't get me on far; wir ſind ſchon — im Jahre, we are already far advanced in the year, the year is already far advanced; er hat es —er gebracht, als ſein Bruder, he has got further or more on, [also] got on better, than his brother; ich würde es —er gebracht haben, wenn &c., I should have got further on with it, if &c., V. under Bringen; ſeine Klage —er or [pompous] —ern Orts gelangen laſſen, to carry one's complaint on further, elsewhere, to another court, to a higher place; das geht zu —, that is going too far, pushing matters too far, [fam.] that is rather too much of a good thing, *it.* that is not to be borne any further, that is no longer endurable, there is no going on with this; das geht mir zu —, that is going too far for me, [viz. that is going beyond all bounds], *it.* that is beyond my powers of apprehension, [fam.] that is a cut beyond me; er iſt — größer, reicher &c., als ich, he is much taller, much or far richer &c. than I; er hat — mehr Verſtand, als die Andern, he has far more sense than the others; Einen — übertreffen, to surpass any one [by] much, considerably, greatly, by far, [in pop. lang.] to beat any one hollow; — anders ſprechen, als man denkt, to speak far differently from what one's mind is, far beyond what one thinks; ich ziehe ihn ſeinem Bruder — vor, I prefer him to his brother by far, I far prefer him to his brother; das iſt etwas — Schöneres, that is something far more beautiful; — gefehlt, far from, so far from; — gefehlt, daß er den rechten Sinn getroffen habe or hätte [rather pompous], he is far from having hit upon the true sense; Sie halten ihn für reich? — gefehlt, you take him to be rich? far from it, there you are quite out, quite wrong; — gefehlt, daß ich ſo Etwas geſagt hätte [rather pompous], behauptete ich im Gegentheil &c., so far from having said any thing of the sort, I maintained on the contrary &c.; *it.* bei —em or [less usual] bei —en, by far, by much; die Erde iſt bei —em größer, als der Mond, iſt bei —em nicht ſo groß, als die Sonne, the earth is far greater than the moon, is not so great by far or [better] is not near so large as the sun; das iſt bei —em mehr, als ich dachte or gedacht habe, that is much more, far more, more by far, than I thought; er iſt bei —em nicht ſo gelehrt, als der Andere, he is not near so learned as the other; das rührt mich bei —em nicht ſo, als &c., that does not affect me so much by far, as &c.; in wie — [or in-wie fern, which see under Fern], how far, to what extent; ich will nicht entſcheiden, in wie — das wahr ſey, I will not decide as to how far that may be true. 3) [opposed to eng = narrow] wide, broad, large, ample. Ein —es Kleid, a large dress; dieſer Schuh iſt —er, als der andere, this shoe is wider, broader than the other; dieſer Hut iſt mir zu —, ſein Kopf iſt zu —, this hat is too wide for me, his head is too large a size; —e Stiefeln, wide boots; ein Glas, das eine zu —e Oeffnung hat, a glass with too wide or large a mouth or bowl; ein Kleid —er machen, to make a dress wider, to widen it, to increase it in width or breadth; eine Röhre, ein Gefäß —er machen, to widen or enlarge a pipe, vessel, V. Erweitern; —er werden, to become broader, to get wider, to widen out; geſtrickte Sachen laſſen ſich ſehr — ausdehnen, knitted things stretch, give very much; das Fenſter ſtand — offen, the window stood wide open; die Thüre — aufmachen, to open the door quite wide, to set it wide open; ein zwei Fuß —es Gefäß, a vessel two feet wide, in width; —e Höhle, a wide, spacious, large cavern; —e Ebene, wide, broad, long, extended, large plain; das —e Meer, the wide, vast sea; in die —e Welt gehen, in der —en Welt umherirren, to go into, to wander about in the wide world; ein —er Zwiſchenraum, a wide, distant, great, long interval; —er Kamm, broad-toothed, coarse-toothed comb; —es Loch, wide hole; ein Loch —er machen, to widen a hole; —es Sieb, large or roomy sieve, *it.* a coarse sieve; ein —es [in pop. lang.] Maul, a wide mouth, mouth like a Cheshire cat's; einen —en Magen haben [fam. and comic] [in a proper as well as figurative sense], to have a capacious stomach; ein —es Gewiſſen haben *fig.*, to have a wide conscience; ein —er Begriff, a vague idea; dieſer Begriff iſt zu —, this idea is too general, too vague; die —ere Bedeutung, der —ere Verſtand eines Wortes, the more extended signification, the more enlarged or general meaning of a word; dieſes Wort bedeutet in —erem, im —eſten Verſtande &c., this word signifies in a more extended, in its least circumscribed meaning &c., in its most ample sense &c.; Etwas im —en Verſtande nehmen, to take any thing in its widest signification; ein —er Stoff, Gegenſtand, an ample, extensive subject, abundant matter. 4) —er, [for denoting a continuation, an increase] further or farther, further on. Man muß dieſe Hecke —er fortführen, this hedge must be carried further on; ſie gingen, reiſeten —er, they went on further, they travelled further. *Fig.* —er leſen, ſchreiben, to read, write further; nur —er! well! geben Sie mir Zeit, —er darüber nachzudenken, give me further time to reflect upon it; er verſprach uns, dem Knaben —er zu helfen, he promised us to help the boy further, to continue his care of the boy, to do more for him, *it.* to get him on quicker [in its studies]; ich kann in der Sache nichts —er thun, I can do nothing further, nothing more in the business, in this case, affair, matter; ich will nichts —er mit ihm zu thun, zu ſchaffen haben, I will have nothing further to do with him; das hilft zu —er nichts, that does not mend or help the matter at all; ein anderes Mal wollen wir —er darüber ſprechen, another time we will speak further, more at large about it; ich habe nichts —er zu ſagen, zu thun, I have nothing further to say, to do; was wollen Sie —er? what do you wish for further? what more do you desire? what more would you have? hören Sie —er, nur —er! hear further, only hear on further! und wie ging es —er? and how did it go on after that? and then? —er [ferner, überdieß], further, moreover, besides this; ich kann nicht —er, I can go on no further, can't proceed any longer; es braucht nichts —er, als &c., nothing further is wanting, than &c.; wenn es —er nichts iſt, if it's nothing further or more than that, if that is all; eine Sache bis auf —er ausſetzen, to put any thing off to another time;

bis auf —er [= auf Wiederſehen]! good bye for the present! good bye till we meet again! auf or bis auf —ern Befehl warten, to wait for further orders; bis auf —ern Befehl, until further orders; man hat keine —ere or —ern Nachrichten erhalten, no further [later] news has been received; er hat mir —er nichts gemeldet, he informed me of nothing further, more; —ere Erklärungen verlangen, to demand or require further explanations; ohne [irgend] —ere Schwierigkeit, without [any] further difficulty; ohne —eres [fam.], ohne —ere Umſtände, without any thing further, without more ado, without further ceremony; zeige mir ohne —eres den Weg! shew me the way without any more nonsense, on the spot, without delay; ich ſagte ihm ohne —eres, ſchickte ihn ohne —eres fort, I told him without mincing the matter, I sent him off without saying by your leave or license; er wurde ohne —ere Umſtände erſchoſſen, he was shot without form or trial; was —er daraus werden ſoll, weiß ich nicht, what is to be the upshot of it all, how it is to turn out, I don't know; wir brauchen einander —er [= künftig noch], we have still need of each other, we stand further in need of each other; *it.* und ſo —er [usually printed or written with the mere initials u. ſ. w.], and so on, and so forth, and so with the rest, et caetera, &c.

Weit-auge, *n.* [in conchology] the Guinea brown-spotted cowrie, cypraea stercoraria. —äugig, *adj.* and *adv.* large-eyed; *it.* staring; [very fam.] with all one's eyes. —äugig ſchaute er mich an, he stared at me. —ausſehend, *adj.* and *adv.* vast, wide-stretching. Das iſt ein —ausſehender Handel, that is a long-winded affair, that affair looks as if it would never end. —bauchig, —bäuchig, *adj.* and *adv.* large-bellied, big-bellied. —bauchiger Krug &c., a bellying, capacious, pot-bellied pitcher &c. —beinig, *adj.* and *adv.* with legs standing far apart, wide-legged. —berühmt, *adj.* and *adv.* widely renowned, very celebrated or famous, far-famed. Dieſe Thaten haben ihn —berühmt gemacht, these deeds have made him renowned far and near. —bewundert, *adj.* and *adv.* admired everywhere. —blumig, *adj.* [in botany] wide-flowered, laxiflorous. —her, *adv.* from afar, very far, V. under Weit and Her. —hin, *adv.* far off or away, to a distance. —läufig, [in pop. lang. —läuftig] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) roomy, spacious, extensive; *it.* wide apart, wide set, wide or far asunder. Ein —läufiges Reich, a vast empire; der Park, der Garten iſt ſehr —läufig, the park, garden is very large; —läufig geſetzte Bäume, wide-set, widely set or planted trees; dieſe Bäume ſtehen zu —läufig, these trees stand too far apart, at too great intervals from each other; Sie ſchreiben zu —läufig, you write too wide, too scrawling. *Fig.* Er iſt —läufig mit mir verwandt, wir ſind —läufig mit einander verwandt, he is distantly related to me, we are remotely related to each other, connected with each other in a distant degree; wir ſind verwandt, aber —läufig, we are related, but distantly so; [fam.] ein —läufiger Verwandter, Vetter, a distant relation, cousin, [comic] a fortieth cousin, a Scotch cousin. 2) [umſtändlich] Ein —läufiger Bericht, a diffuse, a very detailed or full relation; ich habe ihm —läufig darüber geſchrieben, I have written to him concerning that at full, at full length; er hat das ſehr —läufig erklärt, he has explained that very fully, most amply; einen Artikel etwas —läufig abhandeln, to discuss an article somewhat at length; es wäre zu —läufig, Ihnen die Sache umſtändlich zu erzählen, it would be too long, too tedious to relate the affair to you in detail; dieſer Schriftſteller iſt zu —läufig, ſchreibt zu —läufig, this author is too prolix or verbose, writes too diffusely. V. —ſchweifig; ſehr —läufig ſeyn [in fam. lang. = viele Umſtände machen], to be very ceremonious. —läufigkeit, *f.* [fam. —läuftigkeit], 1) Die —läufigkeit eines Parkes, Reiches &c., the vast extent of a park, of a kingdom &c.; dieſer Schriftſteller, Redner iſt von einer unerträglichen —läufigkeit, the prolixity of this author, orator is insupportable, his diffusiveness or verbosity is unbearable. 2) [with a *pl.*] Machen Sie nicht, keine ſolche —läufigkeiten, don't make so much ceremony; die Sache wird —läufigkeiten verurſachen, the affair will have serious consequences; die Sache iſt mit vielen —läufigkeiten verbunden, the affair is full of difficulties, is much hampered. —maſchig, *adj.* and *adv.* with great meshes. —maul, *n.* [in common people's lang.] 1) a wide or great mouth. 2) a person or animal with &c. —mäulig, *adj.* and *adv.* wide-mouthed, great-mouthed. —mund, —münder, —munder, *m.* [in conchology] the mulberry, buccinum patulum. —ſäulig, *adj.* and *adv.* wide-columned. [in architecture] —ſäuliges Gebäude, a diastyle, areostyle. —ſchauend, *adj.* and *adv.* [in a proper as well as figurative sense] far-gazing, far-seeing; [with poets] auf —ſchauender Höhe, on a height commanding a wide prospect. —ſchichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* vast. —ſchichtiges Gebäude, vast, very spacious edifice. *Fig.* —ſchichtiger Plan, vast, very extensive, far-aiming plan. —ſchichtigkeit, *f.* Die —ſchichtigkeit eines Gebäudes, the vast extent or size of an edifice. *Fig.* Die —ſchichtigkeit ſeiner Plane, the extensiveness of his plans. —ſchiff, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] V. Schmacke. —ſchweifig, *adj.* and *adv.* diffuse, prolix, verbose, redundant. —ſchweifige Rede, Schreibart, prolix speech, style; —ſchweifig reden, ſchreiben, to speak, write diffusely; Etwas zu —ſchweifig behandeln, to treat any thing with too much prolixity. —ſchweifigkeit, *f.* 1) diffusiveness, prolixity. 2) a tiresome or tedious tale &c., a prolixity. Welche —ſchweifigkeiten! what prolixity! [fam.] what a long yarn! what a long-spun story about nothing! —ſehend, *adj.* and *adv.* [in a proper as well as figurative sense] far-seeing. —ſichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) far-seeing, seeing far, *it.* far-sighted. 2) long-sighted [opposed to short-sighted]. Alte Leute ſind öfters —ſichtig, old people are often long-sighted; der, die —ſichtige, the long-sighted person, [with physicians] a presbyte. —ſichtigkeit, *f.* 1) far-sightedness, having a good or long sight. 2) long-sightedness, presbyopia, presbytia. —ſpurig, *adj.* and *adv.* wide-tracked, having a wide train [as a wagon]. —ſtellig, *adj.* and *adv.* —ſtelliges Pferd, horse whose hind legs stand wide apart. —ſtern, *m.* spotted madrepore. —umfaſſend, *adj.* and *adv.* extensive, comprehensive. Eine —umfaſſende Gelehrſamkeit, —umfaſſende Plane, a very extensive knowledge, comprehensive or vast plans; —umfaſſende [und durchgreifende] Maßregeln, sweeping measures. —umſchattend, *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly in higher style] far-shadowing. Unter einem —umſchattenden Oelbaume, under an olivetree casting a long shade. —zahnig, *adj.* and *adv.* having wide teeth. —zahniger Kamm, a coarse-toothed, large-toothed comb.

Weit, *n.* [-es] [in seamen's lang. = Breite] Das — eines Schiffes, the breadth of a ship; das Schiff mißt 25 Fuß in's —, the vessel measures 25 feet beam.

1. **Weite,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [Entfernung] distance. Die — eines Ortes von dem andern, the distance of one place from the other; ihre Häuſer ſtehen in gleicher — von dem Fluß, their houses stand at a similar distance from the river; in großer — von der Stadt, at a great distance or remoteness from the town; die — zwiſchen den Schultern, the width or breadth between the shoulders; die — eines Weges, the length of a way; die — meſſen, to measure the distance, to take the length &c.; [in gunnery] die — des Schuſſes, Wurfes, the range of the shot, the complement of its amplitude, V. Schuß—; die — des Bombenwurfes meſſen, to measure the amplitude or range of the bomb's flight; — [in seamen's lang.], knot per hour; geſegelte —, knots sailed over [per hour], distance passed over in a given time; [in astronomy] die — eines Sternes, the amplitude of a star; ſüdliche, nördliche —, southern, northern amplitude, V. Abend—, Morgen—; [in geometry] die — der krummen Linie, the amplitude of the curve. 2) [Ferne] distance. Er ſieht gut in die —, he sees well at a distance, he has long or good sight; die unermeßlichen —n, the immeasurable distances, immensity. 3) width, breadth, largeness [of a cloak, gown &c.]. Die — eines Gefäßes, the capacity, size of a vessel; — eines Gebäudes, the extent, size, largeness of a building; den Aermeln mehr — geben, to widen the, to give greater width to the sleeves; die — der Mündung des Geſchützes, the calibre or caliber of ordnance; die — einer Oeffnung, the width of an opening; [with miners] —n or Weitungen, wrought hollows, cavities whence the ore has been already extracted.

2. **Weite,** *n.* [-n, no *pl.*] open space. Das — ſuchen, to gain the country, to make one's escape; eine Sache ins — ſpielen, to spin or drawl out a thing, to protract it; das geht ins — [in fam. lang.], that goes beyond all bounds.

Weiten-meſſung, *f.* the measurement of distances, the art of measuring remote objects. —zirkel, *m.* [in astronomy] circle of amplitude.

Weiten, *v. tr.* [weit machen] to widen, to enlarge. Sich — [as a *v. refl.*], to widen; die Kleider — ſich beim Gebrauch, clothes widen, give, stretch in the wearing, clothes wear larger.

Weiter, comparative of **Weit,** which see [especially Nr. 4.].

Weiterſender, *m.* [in commerce] forwarder, agent.

Weitere, *n.* [-n, no *pl.*] Das —, the rest, remainder, the following; das — wollen wir or wird ſich finden, the rest we will arrange, the rest will come of itself; das — morgen, the remainder, what follows to morrow, V. — under Weit.

Weitern, V. Erweitern.

Weiterung, *f.* 1) enlargement, letting out as to width &c., extension, dilatation, V. Er—. 2) [chiefly in chancery style and in the *pl.*] —en further doings, dealings, proceedings. Ohne ſonſtige or fernere —en, without any other or further minutiae; das wird zu —en führen, that will lead to ulterior [procrastinating] proceedings.

Weítung, *f.* 1) widening, enlargement, V. Erweiterung, Weiterung 1). 2) [in a coach-house &c.] rounding off, room to turn in; *it.* room under a staircase [so as to get to the cellar-stairs]. Die — eines Wagenſchuppens, the room in a coach-shed for turning in. 3) [with miners] excavation, hollow, V. Weite.

Weíxel, V. 2. Weichſel.

Weizen, *m.* [-s] [is allied to weiß] 1) wheat [in England, almost invariably] corn. Vielähriger, tauſendfältiger — [Wunder—], many-eared wheat; der polniſche or Lothringer —, Polish wheat, V. Sommer—, Winter—; der engliſche, rauhe —, cone or bearded wheat. 2) Türkiſcher —, Turkish corn, maize. 3) [das haarige Perlgras] ciliated melic-grass. 4) [in composition] V. Buch—, Kuh—, Krull—.

Weizen-acker, *m.* 1) wheat-field. 2) a good corn-field, a field fit for growing wheat. —ähnlich, V. —artig. —ähre, *f.* ear of wheat. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* of the nature of wheat; [in botany] frumentaceous. —artige Pflanzen, the frumentaceous plants. —bau, *m.* culture of wheat. —bier, *n.* beer or porter made from wheat. —boden, *m.* a good ground or soil for wheat, wheat-ground or soil. —brei, *m.* wheat-pap, thick-milk. —brod, *n.* wheaten bread. Zwei —brode, two loaves of wheaten bread. —ernte, *f.* wheat-harvest. —eſſig, *m.* vinegar obtained from wheat. —feld, *n.* V. —acker. —garbe, *f.* wheat-sheaf. —gras, *n.* 1) [Quecke] common wheat grass, quick-grass, dog's grass, couch-grass. 2) [Zittertreſve] spiked brome-grass. —graupe, *f.* [prepared] pearl-wheat. —gries, *m.* wheat-grits or groats. —halm, *m.* wheat-stalk, wheat-culm. —haufen, *m.* heap of wheat. —kleie, *f.* wheat-bran. —korn, *n.* wheat-corn, wheat-grain, [in England both Weizen and Weizenkorn are usually understood under the word] corn. —land, *n.* wheat-land, [in England] corn-land [is almost invariably used in this sense]; *it.* V. —acker. —malz, malt prepared from wheat. —mehl, *n.* meal of wheat, wheat-flour, wheaten flour. —motte, *f.* phalaena or moth of wheat, white-headed corn-moth. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* rich or abounding in wheat. —ſaat, *f.* 1) the sowing of wheat. 2) season for sowing wheat. 3) wheat-crop. Die —ſaat ſteht ſchön, the young wheat is looking nicely, the wheat-crops are in good condition. 4) [—feld] wheat-field. —ſchröpfe, *f.* [with farmers] the cropping or cutting of young wheat [as a green crop &c.]. —ſchrot, *f.* wheat-groats. —ſpreu, *f.* chaff of wheat. —ſtroh, *n.* wheat-straw, wheaten straw. —ſuppe, *f.* frumenty, furmety.

Wélch, [in old Sax. hvilc, Goth. hveleiks, Swed. *hwilken*, is compounded of the old wa, whence comes was and wer, and of lich = like] [welcher, welche, welches] I. *rel. pron.* who, which, that. Derjenige, —er mich gerettet hat, —em ich ſchreibe, —en ich liebe, von —em ich Alles habe, was &c., he, who saved me, to whom I write, whom I love, from whom I have every thing, that &c.; die Perſon, —e es geſagt hat, —er man es vorwirft, —e mich verfolgt, von —er die Rede iſt, the person, that or who said it, that is reproached with it, who persecutes me, of whom the question is; das Glück, von —em ich Alles erwarte, fortune, from which I expect every thing; eine Bedingung, ohne —e er es nicht thun will, a condition, without which he will not do it; die Unglücklichen, unter —en er ſich befindet, the unfortunate persons, amongst whom he is; das Haus, aus —em er eben ausgeht, the house, out of which he is just going; das Haus, aus —em er herſtammt, the house [i. e. family, line] out of which he springs, descends. II. *interrog. pron.* 1) *a*) which, what. —er Mann, —e Frau wäre im Stande, das zu thun? what man, what woman would be able to do that? —er von dieſen Knaben hat es geſagt? which of these boys said it? —e von dieſen Blumen, —es von dieſen Büchern wollen Sie? which of these flowers, of these books will you have? hier iſt rother und weißer Wein, von —em wollen Sie? here is red and white wine, [of] which will you take? einer von ihren Brüdern war dabei, welcher? one of her brothers was present, which? —em von beiden gehört dieſes? von —em von beiden ſprechen Sie? to which of the two does this belong? which of the two are you speaking of? —em Menſchen, —er Perſon kann ich nun ferner trauen? in what man, person can I henceforth confide. *b*) [without gender or number, when the word follows, on which the question turns] what, which; —es iſt ſein rechter Name? —es iſt die ſchönſte Blume? —es ſind die Kennzeichen davon? what is his right name? which is the most beautiful flower? what are the characteristic marks of it? —es gefällt dir am beſten? which pleases you the most? 2) [in relative or dependent clauses] Ich weiß nicht, in —em Zuſtande er ſich jetzt befinden mag, I don't know, what state he may be now in; man weiß, auf —e Art er ſich bereichert hat, people know, in what manner he has made his money; er ißt Obſt, aber ich weiß nicht —es er liebt or [pleonastic] was für —es er liebt, he eats fruit, but I don't know what kind or sort he likes. 3) [in exclamation] —er Unfall! —e Größe! —es Schickſal! what an accident! what a size! what a fate! mit —er Begeiſterung ſprach er! with what enthusiasm did he [not] speak! [if the word ein or an adjective follows, then — is indeclinable] — ein Mann! — eine Pein, — großer Mann! — göttliche Vorſicht! what a man! what a torment! what a great man! what providence! — [i. e. — ein] Glück, wenn mir die Sache gelingt! what good luck, if I succeed in the business! 4) [fam. instead of einiges &c.] Er hat neue Bücher, wollen Sie —e kaufen, leſen? he has new books, will you buy, read any? wenn Sie mir —e geben wollen, if you will give me some; haben Sie Geld? ich habe —es, have you any money? I have some; von dieſen Früchten waren —e ſauer, —e ſüß, amongst these fruits some were sour, some sweet, some of these fruits were sour, others sweet.

Welchergeſtalt, *conjunct.* [obsolete or in chancery style] how; *it.* according to which.

Welcherlei, *adj. indecl.* [mostly obsolete] how. Denn mit — Gericht ihr richtet, werdet ihr gerichtet werden [in Scripture], for with what judgement ye judge, ye shall be judged; — Dinge! what different things, what a variety of things! und — rühmen ſie ſich? and what do they boast of? — Entſchuldigungen er auch vorbringen mag, whatever excuses he may offer.

Wélgern, **Welger**, V. Wälgern, Wälger.

Wèlk, [Old Germ. welh; perhaps from welken, wallen; tantamount to runzelig = wrinkled] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) withered, faded. Dieſe Früchte werden beim Reifen —, these fruits become shrivelled or wrinkled in the ripening; ein —er Apfel, a shrivelled apple; *it.* [= ſchlapp] —es Fleiſch, eine —e Haut, flabby flesh, a flaccid skin; —e Brüſte, flabby breasts; —es Euter, a swagging or flaggy udder; —e Blätter, Blumen, faded leaves, flowers; dieſes Gras iſt —, this grass is withered, is parched up; — machen, — werden, to wither, to fade; die Sonnenhitze macht die Blumen —, the sun's heat parches [up] the flowers. *Fig.* Ihre —e Schönheit, her faded beauty. 2) [little used or provincial] dried. —es Obſt, —e Trauben, Rüben, Zwetſchgen &c., dried fruit, dried grapes [that is, raisins], dried turnips, plums &c.

Wèlken, [V. Welk] I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [= welk werden] to fade, to wither. Eine —de Roſe, a fading rose; Früchte, welche beim Reifen —, fruits, that wither up, that shrivel up while ripening; [in botany] —der Griffel, —de Blütendecke, a marcescent style, perianth. *Fig.* Die Schönheit welkt bald, beauty soon fades; die Frau fängt an zu —, this woman is beginning to fade. II. *v. tr.* 1) [chiefly in higher style = welk machen] to cause to fade, to wither. Die Hitze welkt die Blumen, the heat withers, parches up the flowers. *Fig.* Der Kummer welkte ihre Schönheit, grief made her beauty fade. 2) Obſt — [not much used, = dörren], to dry fruit; gewelkte Pflaumen, Aepfel, dried plums [that is, prunes], dried apples.

Welk-boden, *m.* [with maltsters] the drying-floor. —ofen, *m.* an oven for drying fruit &c. in; [with brewers] V. Malzdarre.

Wèlkheit, *f.* 1) the withering, fading, shrivelling. 2) Die — [Schlappheit] des Fleiſches, the flaccidity, flabbiness of the flesh.

1. Wèlle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from wellen, wallen] 1) wave, billow, [in seamen's lang.] comb, surge, sea. *Dim.* Wellchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] little wave, ripple, curl. Die —n des Meeres, the waves, billows of the sea; der Wind macht —n auf dem Fluſſe, the wind makes waves, ripples on the river; das Meer ſchlägt —n, wirft —n, the sea dashes, forms waves; von den —n verſchlungen werden, in den —n ſein Grab finden, to be swallowed up by the waves, to find one's grave in the waves; die —n brechen ſich [or branden] an den Felſen, the waves break, dash against the rocks, the surge lashes the rocks; es kam eine —, welche das Schiff bedeckte, a wave or sea swept the ship, the vessel shipped a heavy sea; die krauſen und weiß ſchäumenden —n, the fleecy billows, crests or combs, the curling and foaming waves; das Meer wirft ſchäumende —n, the sea boils, is getting yeasty; [with poets for water in general, chiefly in the *pl.*] wave; die Sonne taucht ſich in die —n, the sun sinks into the waves; auf den —n dahin ſchweben, to float [away] upon the waves, the waters. *Fig.* Die —n der Zeit, the waves of time. Syn. Welle, Woge, Brandung. A Welle is a less elevation of the water, a Woge, so likewise a Brandung is a more considerable one. There are therefore Wellen on every sheet of water, in the smallest rivulets, on the sea; Wogen only on the sea and on large rivers, and Brandungen only at sea. A Brandung is a foaming and raging number of Wellen on steep coasts or sunken rocks in the sea. The latter therefore is surge, but over sunken rocks 'breakers'. Woge is billow and Welle a wave.

Wellen-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* wave-like; *it.* undulating, undulatory. —e Bewegungen, undulatory movements. —bad, *n.* river-bath, sea-bath. —barſch, —bärs, *m.* the croker, perca undu-

lata. —bewegung, *f.* undulatory movement, undulation. —bruch, *m.* surge. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) wave-formed; waving; undulating, undulatory, undulary, vibratory; [in heraldry] wavy, undee, ondee; [in botany] undulate, undulated, undated. Die —förmige Linie, V. —linie; ſich —förmig bewegen, to undulate, to wave, to vibrate; [with painters] —förmige Umriſſe, wavy outlines [of the human (woman's) form] round and gracious contour; —förmige Bewegung, V. —bewegung; [in botany] —förmiges Blatt, undated or undulate leaf. 2) V. under 2. Welle —haft, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —förmig. —horn, *n.* the waved whelk or buccinum. —kreis, *m.* circular undulation. —linie, *f.* 1) waving or wavy line; [with painters and poets] the line of beauty. Die —linien ihrer Geſtalt, ihres Wuchſes, the full and gracious contour of her shape or form. 2) V. under 2. Welle. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* [of the sea, of lakes or great rivers] waveless. [in common lang.] calm, unruffled, smooth. —meer, *n* [with poets] the billowy sea, the billows [of the main]. —ſchlag, *m.* dashing of the waves, surge, [if of a great river] wave, billow; *it.* the shock of a wave, a sea [that is shipped or that strikes the ship]. Das Baden im Meere, in großen Flüſſen iſt ſehr geſund wegen des —ſchlags, bathing in the sea, in great rivers is very wholesome on account of the constant motion of the waves. —ſchlagend, *adj.* and *adv.* forming waves or billows, wavy, billowy, yeasty. —ſchnitt, *m.* [in heraldry] partition undee. —ſpiel, *n.* [with poets] play or gambols of the waves. —ſtein, *m.* undulated or wavy stone. —ſtrichraupe, *f.* wave-striped or waved caterpillar. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* wavy, billowy. Ein —volles Meer, a billowy, high, heavy sea. —werfend, *adj.* and *adv.* throwing or tossing up waves, V. —ſchlagend.

Wellſand, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] V. Treibſand 1) and Triebſand.

2. Wèlle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from wellen, walten] [Walze] rundle, arbor, spindle, axis, cylinder, tympan, roller, shaft, beam. Die — eines Mühlrades, Uhrrades &c., the arbor of a wheel to a mill, to a watch &c.; die —n an der Spinnmühle, auf welcher die Schneckenräder laufen, the cylinders, rollers; — [with wire-drawers, spinners of twist &c.] bobbin, spindle; auf die — ziehen, to wind on the bobbin; [with organ-makers] die — in einer kleinen Orgel, einem Glockenſpiele, the arbor, barrel; [in seamen's lang.] die — des Gangſpills, barrel of the windlass, barrel or compound barrel of the capstan.

Well-bank, *f.* the bed of an arbor, the spindle-block, the bench or prop of a roller &c.; [with potters] the stool, lathe-bench. —baum, *m.* 1) tree fit for making a beam or an arbor. 2) beam, shaft, arbor. Der —baum an einer Mühle, the arbor or tree of a mill. —daumen, *m.* spoke or cog on an arbor, axle-wheel, stave of a tympan. —ring, *m.* iron ferrule or band of an arbor &c. —ſame, *m.* V. Wallſame. —ſtein, *m.* cylindrical stone, cylinder; *it.* roller. —zapfen, *m.* pivot, head, pole, pin, axle-end.

Wellen-brett, *n.* V. —rahmen. —daumen, *m.* [with miners] cog or spoke of an arbor. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* cylindrical. —fuß, *m.* [with smiths] tooth or cog of the arbor. —holz, *n.* wood fit for making wheel-axles, rundles &c; *it.* V. under 3. Welle. —kamm, *m.* V. —fuß. —linie, *f.* spiral line, a spiral; *it.* V. Wellenlinie 1) under 1. Welle. —rahmen, *m.* [with organ-builders] frame of the spindles. —ring, *m.* the ferrule of an axle-pivot, of a rundle-head. —ſchnecke, *f.* 1) [Kegelſchnecke] the cone. 2) the small rough whelk. —tritt, *m.* [in looms] beam. —werk, *n.* [with organ-builders] the spindles of the valve-levers, V. —rahmen.

3. Wèlle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from wellen, walten which here is equivalent to zuſammenballen] [Reisbündel] fagot or faggot, bundle of sticks; —n binden, to bind up, to make fagots.

Wellen-band, *n.* the fagot-with, fagot-band. —binden, —machen, *n.* fagot-making, fagoting. —binder, *m.* fagot-maker. —holz, *n.* fagot-wood [either as or for fagots]. —macher, *m.* V. —binder. ‖—ſchreiber, *m.* a clerk who superintends &c. the making and sale of fagots, the fagot-wood.

1. Wèllen, *v. intr.* [with poets, = Wellen bilden, ſchlagen, werfen] to form, throw up waves, to wave, to undulate.

2. Wèllen, 1) V. Wällen. 2) to weld, V. Schweißen.

Wèller, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] 1) [with smiths] V. Schweißer. 2) [with tobacco-pipe makers] the roll [which becomes the tube to the bowl].

‖Wèllerer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who pargets or coats with a plaster of loam &c. mixed with straw, who makes mud-walls.

Wèllern, *v. tr.* [rather provincial] to plaster or parget with loam or mud mixed with straw. Eine Wand —, to plaster over a wall with mud; *it.* to build a mud-wall; das Haus, die Wand iſt nur gewellert, the house, wall consists only of mud, it is a mud-house, a mud-wall; ſie bauen mit geringen Koſten, ſie — nur, they build at a trifling expence, for they use only mud and straw for materials. Das —, plastering or building with mud &c.

Weller-arbeit, *f.* [gewellerte] any work in building or plastering done with or composed of mud, loam &c. and straw. —decke, *f.* a mud-ceiling. —mauer, *f.* a mud-wall. —ſtock, *m.* a lath for mud-plastering on. —wand, *f.* a mud-wall.

Wèllig, *adj.* and *adv.* wavy, V. Wellenartig, Wellenförmig.

Wèlling, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in seamen's lang.] wale of equal breadth.

WélS, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [appears to be allied to Wall in Wallfiſch] [Wallerfiſch] the sheat-fish, silurus.

Wélſch, V. Wälſch.

Wélt, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in Old Sax. voruld, veruld, Swed. and Dutch *werld*, Old Germ. weralt, weroit, is derived from währen and the termination alt; according to others from wer Old Germ. for Mann, and alt, in Old Northm. *oeld* = age. Others suppose it to be a derivative from a verb allied to quirlen (Engl. *to whirl*), querlen, wallen] 1) [die Erde] the world, the earth. Die vier Theile, die vier Enden der —, the four quarters, the four ends of the world; ſeitdem die — ſteht, since the world was; bis an der — Ende, to the end of the world; die — umſegeln, eine Reiſe um die — machen, to sail round, to circumnavigate the world, the globe; [in compositions] V. Ober—, Unter—. 2) *Fig.* [no *pl.*] *a*) that which lives on the earth. Auf die — kommen, to come into the world; ein Kind zur — bringen, zur — gebären, to bring a child into the world; von der —, aus der — ſcheiden, to quit the world, to die; die jetzige, heutige —, the world of to-day, our [modern] age or times, [fam.] the world we live in; ein Mann aus or von der alten —, a man of the old school; ſo geht es in der —, such is the way of the world; ſich mit Ehren durch die — bringen [in fam. lang.], to get on in the world honourably: ſich in die — ſchicken, ſich der — gleichſtellen, to conform to the world, to accommodate one's self to the age one lives in; die — kennen, to have a knowledge of the world, to know life, [fam.] to have seen the world; ich kenne die —, I know the world; in die — treten, to come out [as a young lady at the first ball &c.], [of a young man] to enter life, to embark in life, *it.* to embark in the world as a public character &c.; das kann alle — wiſſen, all the world may know [of] that [for aught I care &c.]; er iſt in den Augen aller — ein Schurke, he is a scoundrel in the eyes of the world, of every body; Etwas vor den Augen der — verbergen, to conceal any thing from the [knowledge of the] world; was ſagt man in der —? what does the world say? was wird die — dazu ſagen? what will the world say to that? ſcheuen Sie ſich nicht vor dem, was die — dazu ſagen wird? are you not afraid of what people will say about it? das iſt aller —, der ganzen — bekannt, that is known to the whole world, [fam.] all the world and his wife know that; die Augen der — auf ſich ziehen, to draw upon one's self the eyes of the world; [in compositions] V. Nach—, Vor—; in alle — gehen [in fam. lang.], to leave one's home or native land, to emigrate &c. [without informing one's friends whither], [fam.] to cut one's stick, to cut and run; ſich aus der — zurückziehen, aus der — in die Einſamkeit fliehen, to retire from the [busy) world, to fly from the world into solitude; die — verlaſſen, um in ein Kloſter zu gehen, to quit the world and go into a convent; wieder in die — zurückkehren, to return to the world [out of one's seclusion]. *b*) [in some expressions by way of emphasis] [in fam. lang.] Nichts in der — macht ihm ſo viel Vergnügen, nothing in the world gives him so much pleasure; ich möchte um aller — willen, um Alles in der — willen nicht, daß &c., I would not for all the world, that &c.; das geſchieht in der — nicht, in aller — nicht, that won't do at all, [with the Irish or comic] that won't do at all at all, by no manner of means; ich begreife in aller — nicht [= gar nicht], was man &c, I don't at all understand what one &c; unſere Sache iſt auf dem beſten Wege von der —, our affair is going on the best way in the world, as well as can be; der beſte Menſch von der —, the best fellow in the world; womit kann ich Ihnen dienen? mit nichts auf der —, with what can I serve you? with nothing in the world; um aller — Reichthum, for all the wealth in the world; *it.* [as an exclamation of astonishment] wie in aller — konnten Sie &c.? how in the world's name could you &c? was in aller — ſoll das bedeuten? what the deuce does that mean? *c*) [people of a certain class] Die junge —, all young people, the youth; die große, vornehme —, great, high people; die ſchöne, feine —, the beau monde, the ton, the fashion, people of fashion, [in Vienna] the cream [of society], [formerly] the quality, [cant and comic] the exclusives; er wird nicht zu der feinen — gerechnet [fam. and comic], he is one of the nobodies; die ganze vornehme —,

all the people of distinction; die gelehrte —, the learned world, the republic of letters, the literati; er hat in der gelehrten — einen großen Ruf, he has a great reputation amongst the learned. *d*) common life, the world [as opposed to a monastic life]. Das Leben in der —, civil, secular life, life of a layman; *it.* [in contradistinction of the heavenly or other world's life] this life, the life of this world. *e*) worldly people. Die böſe, arge —, the base, depraved world; die blinde —, the blind, short-sighted world. *f*) joys of the world. Die — lieben, der — anhangen, to love the world, to be attached to the world; der — abſterben, to renounce the world. *g*) good breeding. Er hat —, keine —, he has good breeding, no breeding, no manners; dieſer junge Mann hat ſehr viel —, this young man has much worldly tact, much knowledge of the world, much good breeding. 3) a portion or division of the world. Die alte —, die neue —, the old, the new world; beide —en, both hemispheres. 4) any heavenly body. Der Himmel mit ſeinen unzähligen —en, the sky with its countless worlds, orbs; die Mehrheit der —en, the plurality of worlds. *Fig.* In eine andere, beſſere — übergehen, to pass into another, into a better world, [in composition] V. Sternen—. 5) all created things, the world, the universe. Die Schöpfung der —, the creation of the world; die große —, the great world, the universe, macrocosm; die kleine —, die — im Kleinen [der Menſch], the little world, the world of man, microcosm. Syn. V. Höflichkeit.

Welt-achſe, *f.* axis of the world, the world's axis. **—all**, *n.* [with poets] the universe, all creation. **—alter**, *n.* 1) the world's age. 2) an age of the world, one of its ages. Die vier —alter, the four ages of the world; das goldene —alter, the golden age. **—angel**, *f.* V. —pol. **—anſchauung**, **—anſicht**, *f.* manner of viewing the world. Eine großartige, umfaſſende, tiefe, philoſophiſche —anſchauung beſitzen, to have enlarged views of the world, to view and judge the world or life on a grand scale, as a great mind does, to have scrutinized life in all its bearings, to have deeply speculated on the world or human affairs. **—apfel**, *m.* [old and fam.] [Reichsapfel] the imperial globe. **—art**, *f.* V. —brauch. **—auge**, *n.* 1) [in higher style] the eye of the world, of God. 2) [in higher style] the eye of the world, of day, the world's eye, the sun. 3) hydrophane. **—ball**, *m.* [Erdkugel] terrestrial globe. **—bau**, *m.* 1) construction, constitution, structure, disposition of the world. 2) [das —gebäude] the system of the world, the universe. Die Lehre von dem —bau, cosmology. **—begebenheit**, *f.* an event affecting the world, the whole world. Dieſe Staatsumwälzungen und andere —begebenheiten, these revolutions and other events exercising an influence on the world. **—begier**, **—begierde**, *f.* taste for, love of the world. **—beherrſcher**, *m.* 1) V. Weltenherrſcher. 2) [with poets &c., also in Eastern style] sovereign or monarch of the world, Lord of the Earth [as a great king]. **—bekannt**, *adj.* and *adv.* public, notorious, generally known. Das iſt —bekannt, eine —bekannte Wahrheit, that is of universal notoriety, is a truth known to every body, to all the world. **—beobachtung**, *f.* contemplation of the world. **—bereiſer**, *m.* traveller over the world; great traveller. **—berühmt**, *adj.* and *adv.* universally or highly renowned, very famous, far-famed. Ein —berühmter Mann, —berühmte Thaten, a very celebrated man, famous deeds; ſich —berühmt machen, to make one's self famous in the world. **—berühmtheit**, *f.* great, universal celebrity. **—beſchreiber**, *m.* a cosmographer. **—beſchreibung**, *f.* cosmography; *it.* a cosmographic description or work. Zur —beſchreibung gehörig, cosmographical. **—bezwinger**, *m.* [with poets] vanquisher, conqueror, tamer of the world, of the universe. **—bildung**, *f.* 1) the formation of the world. Die —bildung betreffend, cosmoplastic. 2) formation [of manners] by the world or society, good breeding and knowledge of the world. **—brand**, *m.* V. —enbrand. **—brauch**, *m.* the custom, usage of the world. Das iſt ſo der —brauch [in fam. lang.], that is the custom of the world, thus the world goes, such is life. **—bühne**, *f.* [in higher style] the world's stage, the theatre of the world. **—bürger**, *m.*, **—bürgerinn**, *f.* a cosmopolite, cosmopolitan, a citizen of the world. Er betrachtet jedes Land als ſein Vaterland, er iſt ein —bürger, he considers every country as his native country, he is a cosmopolitan. **—bürgerlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* —bürgerlich denken, handeln, to think, act as or like a cosmopolite; —bürgerliche Geſinnungen, Handlungen, sentiments, actions of a cosmopolite. **—bürgerſchaft**, *f.* state of being a cosmopolite. **—bürgerſinn**, *m.* the mind, sentiments of a cosmopolite. **—bürgerthum**, *n.* cosmopolitism. **—dame**, *f.* [in a good as well as, sometimes, bad sense] a woman of the world. Sie iſt eine vollkommene —dame, she possesses all the good manners and graces of a lady moving in the best [highest] society, she is a perfect lady, a thoroughbred or real gentlewoman. **—dank**, *m. Fig.* [= ſchnöder Dank, Undank] the world's thanks, no thanks at all. **—dauer**, *f.* duration of the world. **—denkmahl**, *n.* durable, perpetual, eternal monument. **—diener**, *m.* a worldly-minded man, a man who is a slave to the world, to its mundane pleasures. **—ehre**, *f* glory of the world, worldly glory. **—eitelkeit**, *f.* earthly vanity; *it.* worldly vanity. **—ende**, *n.* 1) an end of the world. Von einem —ende zum andern, from one end of the world to the other, from one extremity of the globe to the other. 2) the end, the final end of the world. **—entſtehung**, *f.* formation of the world, of the universe. Die Lehre von der —entſtehung, cosmogony. **—erfahren**, *adj.* and *adv.* versed in the world. Ein —erfahrener Mann, a man who knows the world, who knows life, [fam.] who has seen the world. **—erfahrung**, *f.* knowledge of the world. Ein Mann von vieler —erfahrung, a man having much knowledge of the world, well acquainted with human nature, well versed in the ways of the world. **—erhalter**, *m.* [in higher style] preserver of the world, of the universe. **—erhaltung**, *f.* preservation of the world &c. **—erleuchtung**, *f.* 1) [with poets] illumination of the world. 2) enlightened state of the human mind. **—eroberer**, *m.* conqueror of the world, great conqueror. **—eroberung**, *f.* conquest of the world. **—erſchaffer**, *m.* V. —ſchöpfer. **—erſchaffung**, *f.* V. —ſchöpfung. **—feind**, *m.* an enemy or a hater of the world, a misanthrope. **—freude**, *f.* 1) love of the world, worldly pleasure, earthly vanity. 2) a worldly pleasure or joy. **—freund**, *m.* 1) a friend of or to the world, a cosmopolite. 2) a man fond of worldly or temporal pleasures. **—ganze**, *n.* V. —all. **—gebäude**, *n.* the universe, the system of the world. **—gebieter**, *m.* [with poets] V. —enherrſcher. **—gebrauch**, *m.* 1) V. —brauch. 2) V. —erfahrung. Mit einem Anſtrich von Höflichkeit und —gebrauch, with an air, a colouring of courtesy and worldly knowledge, [also] knowledge of the world. **—gedränge**, *n.* [in higher style] tumult or turmoil of the world. **—gegend**, *f.* 1) [Himmelsgegend] region of the world. Die vier —gegenden, the four regions of the world. 2) region of the earth. In welcher —gegend lebt dieſes Thier? in what country or land does this animal live? where is its habitat? **—geiſt**, *m.* 1) [—ſeele] soul of the world, the universal vivifying principle; [in alchymy] archeus or archaeus. 2) spirit of the world, of the age. 3) worldly spirit. **—geiſtliche**, *m.* [with Roman Catholics] secular ecclesiastic. **—geiſtlichkeit**, *f.* the secular ecclesiastics or clergy. **—gemählde**, *n.* a view of the world. **—gepränge**, *n.* worldly pomp. **—geprieſen**, *adj.* and *adv.* generally praised, universally celebrated. Jene —geprieſenen Weiſen, those sages whose fame belongs to the world. **—geräuſch**, *n.* the noise or bustle of the world, the world's turmoil. Fern vom —geräuſch, far from the noisy haunts of man. **—gericht**, *n.* universal judgement, the final judgement. **—gerichtstag**, *m.* day of judgement. **—geſchäfte**, **—händel**, *pl.* the affairs of the world. **—geſchichte**, *f.* 1) history of the world. 2) [a work] universal history. Schröckh's, Schloſſer's, Becker's &c. [allgemeine] —geſchichte, the history of the world by Schroeckh, Schlosser, Becker &c., Schlosser's, Becker's &c. universal history. **—geſchöpf**, *n.* 1) being or creature of this world, a terrestrial being &c. 2) a worldly creature, a worldling. **—geſinnt**, *adj.* and *adv.* worldly, worldly-minded. **—getümmel**, *n.* turmoil of the world, this mortal coil. **—glück**, *n.* earthly, temporal, transitory happiness. Er hat viel —glück, he meets with a great deal of success in his enterprises. **—gürtel**, *m.* [Erdgürtel] zone. **—gut**, *n.* earthly good, possession or estate, temporal, terrestrial good &c. Die —güter verachten, to despise the goods, the possessions of this world. **—handel**, *m.* 1) a worldly affair or business. Sich in die —händel miſchen, to mingle in the affairs of the world. 2) commerce of the world, over the whole world. Dieſe Macht führt den —handel, this power carries on, has the trade of the world. **—herr**, *m.* 1) [unusual] V. —enherr. 2) master, ruler of the world. Die Römer, ehemals die —herren, the Romans, formerly the masters of the world. **—herrſchaft**, *f.* empire, domination of the world. **—herrſcher**, *m.* 1) V. —enherrſcher. 2) V. —herr 2). **—karte**, *f.* 1) map of the world. 2) V. Himmelskarte. **—kenntniß**, *f.* knowledge of the world. —kenntniß verſchafft man ſich in der —, im Umgange mit Menſchen, a knowledge of the world is acquired in the world, by intercourse with mankind; ein Mann, der viel —kenntniß hat, a man who has much knowledge of the world, who knows the world well. **—kind**, *n.* a worldly person, a worldly-minded personage or creature. **—klug**, *adj.* and *adv.* prudent, wise, skilful in the affairs of the world, political, politic. Ein ſehr —kluger Mann, a very political man; er iſt zu —klug, um &c., he is

too political, to &c.; ſein Benehmen war ſehr —klug, his conduct was very political; er handelt —klug in allen Dingen, he acts politically in every thing; er wird Ihnen nicht ſagen, wie er denkt, das iſt [in fam. lang. as a subst.] ein —kluger, he will not tell you, what he thinks, he is too much of a politician, he is too knowing or wary; die —klugen, the wise men of the age, [fam., in a bad sense] the knowing ones, the long heads. —klugheit, *f.* experience in the affairs of the world, policy. Er beſitzt viel —klugheit, he has much political tact; dieſe erbärmliche —klugheit! this miserable worldly cunning! —könig, *m.* [unusual] 1) V. —en-könig. 2) and —königinn, *f.* [with poets &c., in Eastern style] king, queen of the world. —körper, *m.* celestial body, world, globe. —kreis, *m.* 1) [Erdkreis] the earth, globe. 2) [—all] the universe. —kugel, *f.* V. Erdkugel. —kunde, *f.* 1) cosmology. 2) knowledge of events that have taken place in the world. —kundig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) versed in the knowledge of the events of this world. 2) V. —bekannt. —kunſt, *f.* art of conducting one's self in the world. —lauf, *m.* way of the world. Das iſt ſo der —lauf, that is the way of the world, thus the world goes, such is the world. —leben, *n.* 1) life passed in [the midst of] the world. 2) worldly life. —lehre, *f.* [doctrine or work] cosmology. Zur —lehre gehörig, cosmological. —leute, *pl.* worldly or worldly-minded people; *it.* people of the world, who mix with the world. —licht, *n.* the light of the world, the sun. —liebe, *f.* love of or for the world. —lied, *n.* a secular song. —luſt, *f.* earthly pleasure. —macht, *f.* 1) power or might of this world. 2) worldly power; *it.* secular power. —mann, *m.* 1) man of the world. 2) worldling, a worldly or worldly-minded man. —meer, *n.* 1) ocean, the sea, the great sea. Zum —meer gehörig, oceanic, ocean. 2) Das atlantiſche, indiſche —meer, the Atlantic [ocean], the Indian sea. —menſch, *m.* [—kind] worldly man. —meſſer, *m.* cosmolabe, pantacosm. —narr, *m.* [in contempt] a fool after the world, a man who gives to it more importance than it is really worth. —ordnung, *f.* system, order, arrangement, disposition of the world. —ort, *m.* [with miners = —gegend] cardinal point of the world. Die vier —örter, the four cardinal points. —plan, *m.* V. —ordnung —pol, *m.* pole of the world. Nördlicher, ſüdlicher —pol, north-pole or arctic pole, south-pole or antarctic pole. —pracht, *f.* 1) V. —enpracht. 2) worldly magnificence, V. —gepränge. —prieſter, *m.* a secular priest. —regierer, *m.* moderator, governor of the world, God. —regierung, *f.* government of the world. Gottes —regierung tadeln, to blame God's government of the world. —reich, *n.* empire of the world. Die Römer bildeten das größte —reich, the Romans formed the greatest kingdom in the world. —reiſende, *m.* traveller over the world. Humboldt, der große —reiſende, Humboldt, that great traveller. —richter, *m.* V. —en-richter. —rund, *n.* V. Erdenrund. —ſache, *f.* an affair of the world, an earthly, a mundane affair. —ſchaffend, *adj.* world-creating. —ſchauplatz, *m.* theatre of the world, the world's scene or stage. —ſcheu, *adj.* and *adv.* of recluse habits, isolated, solitary; misanthropical. —ſchöpfer, *m.* creator of the world. —ſchöpfung, *f.* creation of the world. —ſeele, *f.* soul, animating principle of the world, V. Weltgeiſt 1). —ſinn, *m.* 1) worldly, mundane mind. 2) the mind of a man &c. of the world, of the busy or active world. —ſitte, *f.* usage, practice, custom of the world. —ſorge, *f.* mundane care. —ſorgen, cares of this world. —ſtrich, *m.* [in fam. lang.] V. Erdſtrich. —ſucht, *f.* 1) worldliness. 2) *Fig.* contagion, corruption of this world. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) worldly-minded. 2) infected with the contagion of the world. —ſyſtem, *n.* system of the world, V. —ordnung. —tafel, *f.* map of the world. —theil, *m.* part of the world. Die fünf —theile, the five parts or divisions of the world. —ton, *m.* the prevailing tone of the world. Den —ton kennen, to know the world. —umgang, *m.* intercourse of or with the world. —umſegler, *m.* circumnavigator of the globe. Drake, Cook und andere berühmte —umſegler, Drake, Cook and other renowned circumnavigators of the globe. —umſeglung, *f.* circumnavigation of the globe. —untergang, *m.* ruin, end, destruction of the world. —vater, *m.* father of the world. —verbeſſerer, *m.* [in fam. lang., often with a tinge of contempt] reformer of the world. —verbeſſerung, *f.* reformation of the world —verhältniß, *n.* relation towards, bearing to the world. —verkehr, V. —umgang. —verläugnung, *f.* renunciation of the world. —verwüſter, *m.* devastator, ravager of the world. Attila, Dſchingiskhan, und andere —verwüſter, Attila, Zingis[Khan] and other ravagers &c. of the world. —volk, *n* [fam. = die —leute] worldly folk, people of the world, every day folk. —weiſe, *f.* V. —ſitte. —weiſe, *adj.* and *adv.*, *it. subst.* 1) V. —klug. 2) philosophic, philosophical. Dieſer —weiſe König, this philosophical king, this philosopher-king; der, die —weiſe, ein —weiſer, eine —weiſe, the philosopher; Ariſtoteles, der —weiſe, Aristotle the philosopher; ſie iſt eine —weiſe, she is a philosopher, a philosophical woman. —weisheit, *f.* 1) V. —klugheit 2) philosophy. —weſen, *n.* 1) the creative or plastic Being of the world. 2) the actions of men, of mankind. —wunder, *n.* wonder of the world. Die ſieben —wunder [in antiquity], the seven wonders of the world. —zerſtörer, *m.* the destroyer of the world. —zerſtörung, *f.* the destruction of the world. —zirkel, *m.* V. Himmelszirkel.

Welten-all &c., V. Weltall &c. —brand, *m.* [in higher style] conflagration of the universe. —herr, *m.* the [supreme] master or lord of the universe, God. —herrſcher, *m.* [in higher style] the [supreme] ruler of the universe, creation or world, God. —könig, *m.* [in higher style] King of creation, God. —pracht, *f.* the glorious magnificence of the creation, of nature, of the heavenly bodies &c. —richter, *m.* [in higher style] the [supreme] judge of the world, God.

Wéltlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [opposed to kirchlich and geiſtlich] secular, lay, laic, laical. Der —e Arm, die —e Obrigkeit, the secular arm, lay authority; ein —er Fürſt, a secular prince; der —e Stand, the secular state; von —em Stande ſeyn, to be a layman, a laic; die —e Gerichtsbarkeit, das —e Gericht, the secular jurisdiction, lay court; einen Geiſtlichen dem —en Gericht übergeben, to deliver an ecclesiastic to a lay court; —es Regiment, —e Regierungsform, political government; —es Kleid, —e Güter, a lay dress, lay property; ein Bisthum, eine Abtei, Kloſter &c. — machen [= aufheben, more usual ſäkulariſiren], to secularize a bishopric, an abbey, a monastery; die —en Schriftſteller, die —e Geſchichte, the profane authors, profane history; ein —er, a layman, a laic; die Geiſtlichen und die —en, the clergy and the laity. 2) mundane, worldly. —e Angelegenheiten, secular, mundane affairs; —es Lied, secular song. 3) [ſinnlich] worldly. —e Freuden, Geſinnungen, worldly pleasures, sentiments; — geſinnt, worldly-minded, worldly; — geſinnte Leute, worldly people; ein ganz —es und keineswegs chriſtliches Leben, an entirely worldly and by no means a christian life; ein —es Leben führen, to lead a worldly life; das —e lieben, an dem —en hangen, to love the, to be attached to the world. 4) [more usual modiſch] Eine ſehr —e Kleidung, eine — gekleidete Frau, a very stylish dress, a fashionably dressed woman.

Weltlichmachung, *f.* [more usual Aufhebung, Säkulariſation] eines Kloſters &c., the secularization of a convent &c.

Wéltlichen, *v. tr.* Ein Kloſter, Stift &c. — [unusual, for weltlich machen, ſäkulariſiren], to secularize a convent, foundation &c. Das —, secularization.

Wéltlichkeit, *f.* 1) state of being secular or lay. 2) secular or lay jurisdiction. 3) secular state. Die Geiſtlichkeit und —, the clergy and laity. 4) secularity, worldliness, worldly-mindedness.

Wéltling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] worldling, V. Weltkind, Weltmann.

Wélzen, V. Wälzen.

Wem? [*dat. case* of Wer?] to whom? whom . . . to? [in pop. lang.] who . . to? Von —? from whom? whom . . . from? [in pop. lang.] who . . . from? von — ſpricht er? of whom is he speaking? whom is he speaking of or about? — ſchreiben Sie? to whom are you writing? [in pop. lang.] who [instead of whom] are you writing to?

Wen? [*accus. case* of Wer?] whom? — ſuchen Sie? whom seek you? whom do you seek? whom are you looking for?

1. **Wénde,** *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [in history, and then usually called with the Roman translation Vandale] a Vandal. Die Gothen und —n [Vandalen], the Goths and Vandals; *it.* [in geography, one of the remnants of this people, still existing in Lusatia &c., and invariably called Wenden] a Vandal.

2 **Wénde,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) V. Wenden [das]. 2) the state of turning, of being turned. Die — der Sonne [more usual, Sonnen—], the solstice. 3) [—punkt] vertical point. 4) [provincial] half an acre [in lower Germany].

Wéndel, [instead of Wende, from a verb as it were „Wendeln" = Wenden, Winden, and only to be found in composition]

Wendel-baum, *m.* axle-tree, winch, arbor; *it* bray-tree; [in a wind-mill] windshaft; [with carpenters] newel. —boden, *m.* [with plasterers] mud-floor, floor of loam &c. and straw. —bohrer, *m.* [Bruſtbohrer] centrebit. —gewölbe, *n.* turning vault. —ſchnecke, *f.* [in conchology] *a*) wentle-trap; *b*) V. —treppe 2). —ſteig, *m.* winding and ascending path. —ſtein, *m.* upper or running mill-stone. —ſtieg, V. —ſteig. —ſtiege, *f.*

V. —treppe 1). —ſtütze, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the columella [of most of the univalves]. —treppe, *f.* 1) spiral staircase or stairs. 2) [in conchology] the staircase-shell, spinnet-shell, perspective trochus. Die ächte —treppe, the royal staircase; unächte or gemeine —treppe, the barred wreath, turbo clathrus.

Wénden, *n.* [-s] [in geography] 1) [formerly] Vandalia, Wenden [a duchy in Further Pomerania]. 2) *pl.* of Wende, which see.

Wénden, [allied to winden] *reg.* and *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) [with the direction or mode expressed] Das Geſicht nach Etwas, von Etwas —, to turn one's face towards, away from any thing; Einem den Rücken —, to turn one's back to, upon any one; er wandte kein Auge von ihr, he did not turn his eye from off her; das Steuer —, to shift the helm; den Vordertheil des Schiffes gegen Norden —, to veer the cape towards the north; das Schiff auf die rechte, linke Seite —, to veer to starboard, to larboard or port; das Schiff nach einem andern Windſtriche —, to tack or put about, to change the ship's course; durch den Wind —, to sail beyond the chief point of the wind, [also] to tack; eine Deichſel auf die Seite —, to turn a coach-pole or wagon-pole aside, out of the way; einen Zeug auf die andere Seite —, to turn a stuff upon the other side; das Pferd bald auf die rechte, bald auf die linke Seite —, to turn a horse sometimes to the right, sometimes to the left; Gott möge es zum Beſten —! may God cause it to turn out for the best; ſich hin und her —, to turn hither and thither; ich weiß nicht, wohin ich mich — ſoll, I don't know which way I am to turn; ſich von Einem, ſich zur Rechten, Linken —, to turn [away] from any one, to the right, to the left; am Ende dieſer Straße — Sie ſich links, at the end of this street turn to the left; ſich gegen die Feſtung —, to turn towards the fortress; ſeine Schritte —, to turn one's steps. *Fig.* Sich von Einem —, to turn from any one, to forsake or abandon any one; ſein Herz von Einem —, to turn away one's heart from any one, to withdraw one's affection from any one; ſein Gemüth, alle ſeine Gedanken auf Etwas —, to turn or direct one's mind, all one's thoughts to any thing; ſein Herz zu Gott —, to turn one's heart to God; ihr Herz hat ſich von mir gewandt, she has ceased to love me; ſich zu Einem —, to go over to any one's side or party, to turn sides; beſondern Fleiß auf Etwas —, to bestow great pains upon something; ſeine Zeit, alle ſeine Kräfte auf Etwas —, to bestow or employ all one's time upon, to devote one's whole energy upon something; er wendet ſeine ganze Zeit aufs Studiren, he gives up his whole time to study; ſein ganzes Vermögen auf Etwas —, to expend, to lay out one's whole fortune upon something; ſein Geld an Waaren —, to lay out, to expend one's money in or on goods; viel auf ſeine Kinder, auf Kleider —, to spend, expend much upon one's children, in or on clothes; ſich an Jemand —, to address one's self, to have recourse to any one; er wandte ſich ſehr höflich an mich [redete mich ſehr höflich an], he addressed me very politely; ein Unbekannter wandte ſich an mich, um mich zu fragen &c., an unknown person applied to me, to inform himself, to ask me &c.; wenn Sie Geld wollen, ſo — Sie ſich an ihn, if you want money, apply or go to him; ſich an Jemand mit einer Bitte —, to make to any one a request &c.; ich wendete mich mit meiner Bitte an ſeinen Vater, an den König, I presented my request to his father, I offered [up] or transmitted my petition to the King; ſich mit ſeiner Klage an den König —, to carry one's complaint or grief to the King. 2) to turn or direct differently. Ein Schiff —, to veer, to turn about a ship; ein Pferd —, to turn a horse [round]; der Wind hat ſich gewendet, the wind has veered, shifted round, has veered and hauled, has chopped; der Elephant, das Krokodill kann ſich nur mit Mühe —, the elephant, the crocodile can only turn round with difficulty; ſich ſchnell —, to turn quickly round, to wheel round; den rechten Flügel des Feindes — [more usual umgehen], to turn the right wing of the enemy; den Braten, den Bratſpieß —, to turn the roast, the spit; das Getreide —, to turn the corn [in or on the field when wet]; die Sonne ſcheint ſich an den Wendepunkten zu —, the sun appears to turn at the solsticial points; ein Kleid —, to turn a dress; ein gewendetes Kleid, a turned dress; einen Acker —, to plough a field for the second time, to give it the second tilth; ein Gartenbeet —, to dig or turn up a bed in a garden. *Fig. a*) [abwenden] to turn aside or off, to ward off, to avert. Ein Unglück —, to ward off, to prevent a misfortune; Gott wende es! God forbid it! *b*) to turn into another form or shape. Das Glück hat ſich gewendet, the luck has changed, has turned. II. *v. intr.* and *v. refl.* ſich —, to turn. Das Ende des Ackers, wo die Pferde — müſſen, the end of the field, where the horses must turn; mit dem Wagen —, to turn [with] the coach &c.; der Kutſcher wollte —, und warf uns um, the coachman wanted to turn, and capsized us. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Sich drehen und —, um &c., to make all sorts of shifts, in order to &c., to have recourse to every expedient, [in order] to &c. Syn. V. Lenken. Das —, V. Wendung. Es iſt nicht Platz genug zum —, there is not room enough to turn in, for turning, for turning in; [in seamen's lang.] V. Wendung.

Wendgeſicht, *n.* [Profil] [unusual] profile.

Wende-bank, *f.* V. Zapfenbank. —eiſen, *n.* [with smiths] V. —ſtange. —fahrt, *f.* second ploughing or tilth [of a field]. —graben, *m.* [with vine-dressers] ditch, furrow for the provines. —haken, *m.* hook for lifting, of a crane &c. —hals, *m.* [a bird] the wryneck, yunx. —kreis, *m.* [in astronomy] tropic. Der nördliche —kreis, der —kreis des Steinbocks, the tropic of Capricorn; der ſüdliche —kreis, der —kreis des Krebſes, the tropic of Cancer; zwiſchen den —kreiſen, between the Tropics. —pflug, *m.* the double or two-furrow swing and wheel-plough. —punkt, *m.* 1) vertical point. [in astronomy] —punkt der Sonne, solsticial point; *it.* V. Pol. 2) *Fig.* crisis, turn, critical turn. —ring, *m.* V. —haken. —rohr, *n.* moveable tube [of a fire-engine &c.]. —ſäule, *f.* upright [of a sluice-gate]. —ſchämel, *m.* [with wheelwrights] bed or stool of the foreguard. —ſchatten, *m.* [with painters] circular or round shade, shade for rounding off. Die —ſchatten dieſer Umriſſe ſind zu trocken, the dark roundings of these outlines are too dry, too hard. —ſchaufel, *f.* shovel for winnowing. —ſpindel, *f.* [with glovers] smoothing-stick for the seams. —ſtange, *f.* [with iron-forgers] handle of the shingle; [in seamen's lang.] whip-staff. —ſtecken, —ſtock, *m.* [with glovers] the stretcher. —zirkel, *m.* V. —kreis.

Wénder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [unusual] one who turns. 2) any instrument for turning round, for causing to turn; [in anatomy = Schenkeldreher] rotator, trochanter.

Wenderſtütze, *f.* [in conchology] columella.

1. **Wéndiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* [V. Wende, *m.*] [in geography] Vandalic.

2. **Wéndiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* [from wenden, to turn] [with joiners] — werden [ſich werfen], to warp, to shrink, to give.

Wéndlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [from wenden, to turn] [little used] turnable.

Wéndung, *f.* 1) turn. Eine — machen, to make a turn, to turn; die — eines Schiffes, the turning, veering of a ship; eine — [mit dem Schiffe] machen, to make a manoeuvre [with the ship]; der Kutſcher hat die — zu kurz genommen, the coachman has taken too sharp a turn; [in fencing] eine — machen, to shift one's place, to vault or spring aside. *Fig.* Die — in einer Sache, the turn in an affair; der Sache eine andere — geben, to give another turn to the affair; der glückliche Ausgang dieſer Sache hängt von der — ab, welche man ihr geben wird, the successful issue of this matter depends on the turn given to it; die Sache hat eine andere, gute, ſchlimme — genommen, bekommen, the affair has taken another, a good, a bad turn; ſeine Angelegenheiten nehmen eine günſtigere —, his affairs are taking a more favourable turn; einer Frage, der Unterhaltung eine andere — geben, to turn off a question, the conversation; ſie weiß den Sachen, ſie weiß Allem, was ſie ſagt, die angenehmſte — zu geben, she knows how to give the most agreeable turn to things, to every thing she says; der Gedanke iſt nicht neu, aber die —, the thought is not new, but the turn [is]; wie reich iſt dieſer Schriftſteller an neuen —en! how rich this author is in his turns, in his phraseology! how beautifully he clothes or moulds his ideas! dieſe Redensart hat eine dunkle, ſonderbare, glückliche, falſche or unregelmäßige —, this phrase is obscurely, strangely, happily, falsely or irregularly turned, worded. 2) [place where one turns] turn, turning. Bei der — der Straße &c., at the turning, corner of the street &c. 3) winding, turn, circuit, sinuosity. Die —en des Fluſſes, the windings, doublings, elbows, meanderings of the river; der Fluß macht hier angenehme —en, the river makes agreeable meanders, mazes here; [in fortification] — der Laufgräben, return of the trenches; [with painters] —en, the roundings, turnings.

Wénig, [is derived from the Old Germ. wenac = kläglich; others connect it with wan, that is wahn, with the Lat. *van-us* = empty; see and compare the Engl. *to wane* and *want*] *adj.* and *adv.* [small in quantity or quality] little, few. —er, less, [sometimes] lesser, fewer; am —ſten, least, fewest; — Geld, — Freunde haben, to have little money, few friends; er hat — Freunde mehr, he has few friends left; das iſt ſehr —, that is very little, trifling; —er werden, to become, grow or get less, to diminish; ein — trinken, to drink a little; ein klein — eſſen &c., to eat &c. a little, a few mouthfuls; warten Sie nur ein klein —, wait just a minute or two, only a very little; in —en Tagen, in a few days; vor —en Stunden, a few hours ago; —e Menſchen wollen &c., few men wish &c.;

die —en Verdienste, die er hat, the little merit he has; ihr —es Vermögen, das —e Vermögen, welches sie hat, her little fortune, the trifling or slender fortune she has; meine —en Bücher, einige —e Einwohner, my few books, my slender stock of books, some few inhabitants; es waren unserer nur —e, we were few in number, there were but a few of us; sie hat —er Verstand, als er, she has less understanding than he; er zeigt die —ste Aufmerksamkeit, he shews or pays the least attention; das hat mir die —sten Kosten verursacht, hat mich am —sten gekostet, that has put me to the least expense, has cost me least; das kostet mich —stens, aller—stens tausend Thaler, that stands me in at least a thousand dollars; ich habe den —sten Theil daran, I have the least, smallest share in that; ich begnüge mich mit —em, I am contented with a little, with a bare pittance; ich habe nur — or ein —es dazu beigetragen, I have only contributed to it a little; er lebt von dem —en, das er hat, he lives off the little he has, off the pittance he possesses, of a small independance; ich will mein —es dazu beitragen, I will contribute to it what little I can, my mite; es ist nur ein —es, it is but a trifle, only a trifle; das Urtheil mehrer oder —erer verständiger Männer genügt mir, the judgment of a few sensible people, of a certain number of sensible persons is sufficient for me; ein — Wein, a little wine; mit ein — Wasser dazu, with a little water to it; — geben, to give little; ein Thaler —er ein Groschen, ein Gulden —er sechs Kreuzer, a dollar all but a groat, a florin all but six kreutzers; das ist nur die Hälfte —er, that is only half less, one half less; das ist —er, als nichts, that is less than nothing; das —ere, that which is wanting, is missing, which fails; er hat das —ste, am —sten gefordert, he has demanded the least, he has asked less than the rest; das —ste, was Sie thun können, ist &c., the least you can do, is &c.; einer Sache — [= nicht sehr] kundig seyn, to be slightly, not very deeply versed in a thing; man achtet ihn —, he is little esteemed; der Sache zu viel oder zu — thun [fam.], to do too much or too little in a thing, to overdo or underdo the thing; ich erschrak nicht —, I was not a little scared; ich bin zu — Kenner, um &c., I am too little [slight, poor] a judge, a connoisseur, to &c.; ein — zu viel, a little too much; das ist ein — zu viel, zu stark, zu arg [in fam. lang., = sehr arg &c.], that is too bad, that is a little too strong; er ist zwar gelehrt, darum ist er aber nicht —er einfältig, he is certainly learned, but not the less on that account a simpleton; sagen Sie mir ein — or doch, was an der Sache ist [fam.], just tell me a little what it's all about; ich bin zu — [in fam. lang., = zu gering] dazu [fam.], I am too humble, too unworthy, too obscure &c. for that, that is beyond me or my powers; er ist so — geizig, daß er &c., so little is he avaricious, that he &c.; es fehlte —, so hätte er ihn getödtet, he was all but killing him, he was within an ace, within a hair's breadth of killing him; ich verlange es eben so —, als Sie, I desire it, [also] lay claim to it quite as little as yourself; du hast eben so — Theil daran, als ich, you have as small a share in it as I have; sehr geschickt und nicht —er gut, very clever and no [or not] less good; je —er er weiß, desto mehr glaubt er, er sey berechtigt, dürfe &c., the less he knows, the more he thinks himself entitled, allowed to &c., or he is entitled, allowed to &c.; je mehr sie verlangt, desto —er bekommt sie, the more she demands, the less she receives, the less she will get; er konnte kaum stehen, viel —er [also] gehen, he could barely stand, much less walk; ich habe nichts —er vermuthet, als das, I should have expected any thing rather [or sooner] than that &c.; —er [als das] habe ich nicht erwartet, I did not expect less, reckon upon less than that; um so viel —er hätten Sie es thun sollen, by so much the less ought you to have done it; *it* Sie werden doch —stens or zum —sten die Hälfte geben? you will give the half at least, at all events, though? —stens, zum —sten müssen Sie gestehen, daß &c., at least you must admit, that &c.; Sie hätten es zum —sten sagen sollen, you should have at least said so, at all events you ought to have said it; er ist sehr jung und nichts desto —er sehr klug, he is very young, and nevertheless very prudent; der —stnehmende, the lowest contractor; eine Arbeit dem —stnehmenden geben, zuschlagen, to give, adjudge a work to the party whose terms are cheapest. Syn. V. Klein.

Wénigkeit, *f.* 1) [little used] the smallness, the little quantity. [in pop. lang.] Es ist eine — [eine Kleinigkeit], it is a trifle. 2) *Fig.* [fam. and comic] Meine —, my humble self.

Wénn, [another form of wann] *conj.* 1) [dann, wann &c.] when. — man jung ist, when [or while] one is young; sey folgsam, — man dich &c., be docile, when you are &c.; — ich dich sehe, so freue ich mich, ich freue mich, — ich &c., when I see you I am glad, I am delighted, when I see you; — man recht thut, kann man &c, in or by doing right, one can &c.; — man so lebt, wie er, by living as he does. 2) [a condition] if. — es Ihnen möglich ist, if it is [or be] possible for you; — es geschehen kann, so thue dieses, if it be possible or feasible, do it; ich thue es, — es geschehen kann, if it be possible, I shall do it; — ich es wüßte, so würde ich es Ihnen sagen, if I knew it, I would tell it you; — mein Bruder nicht wäre, so wäre ich &c, if it were not for, were it not for my brother, I should be &c.; — er etwa nicht zu Hause wäre, if he should not happen to be at home; — er es nicht thut, if he does not do it; — ich es nun thäte, was könnte er sagen? if I were, or, were I to do it now, what could he say? — wir nun annähmen, es sey so, supposing it to be so, it is so, or, suppose it is so; laßt das seyn, — nicht, so werde ich &c, leave that alone, or, leave off, if you don't, I shall &c.; — anders [= wofern], in so far as, provided that; — man anders nicht närrisch ist, so &c., unless one is foolish, &c; *it.* [in questions] wie, — er nun doch käme? what, if he were to come now? *it.* [optatively] — doch diese Zeit da wäre! if this time were only come! oh that this time were come! ach, — ich doch das nicht gethan hätte! ah, if I only had not done that! — ich nur wüßte, wer &c., if I did but know, who &c.; *it.* [in fam. lang.] — das Wenn und Aber nicht wäre &c, if there were no ifs and buts, [very fam.] if ifs and ands, were pots and pans. 3) *a*) — auch, — gleich, — schon, even if, although; — ich es auch wollte, thun wollte, so &c., even if I did want it, even if I were to do it, and were I even to do it, &c.; — er schon nicht reich ist, so ist er doch freigebig, although, notwithstanding that, albeit he is not rich, he is nevertheless generous; — gleich Jedermann gegen mich wäre, even if every one, were all the world against me; — er gleich jung ist, so hat er &c., all young as he is, he has &c. *b*) als —, wie —, [in common people's lang.] als wie —, as if; er ist so stolz, als — er der beste Schauspieler wäre, he is as proud, as if he were the best actor; sie jammert, wie — Alles verloren wäre, she laments as if every thing or all were lost. *c*) — nur [vorausgesetzt, daß], provided that, V. under Nur; — aber, but if.

1. **Wénzel**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [a proper name] Veneslaus, Wenceslaus.

2. **Wénzel**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [perhaps from wenden] 1) [here perhaps and under 2) the words may originate in the Germans' having turned the frequently occurring christian name of „Wenzel" or 'Wenceslaus', of their Slavian neighbours, the Bohemians &c., into opprobrious epithets] [at cards = Bube] knave, jack; [in composition] V. Scher—. *Proverb.* Unter den Tisch mit den —n! the farce is over! let down the curtain! 2) [fam.] V. Lause—. 3) [in nat. hist.] red-wing, swine-pipe, wind-thrush.

Wèr, [Goth. hvas, Engl. *who*, Old Germ. huer, Old Sax. hwa, Lat. *quis*] 1) *interrog. pron.* who? — hat es gesagt, es gethan? who said it, did it? weß or wessen ist das Bild? whose likeness is that? wem gehört das Haus? whose house is it? to whom does the house belong? wen hat er gesehen? whom did he see? von wem habt ihr es? of or from whom do you have it? — ist er, — sind diese Leute? who is he? who are these people? — da? who's there? who goes there? — hätte das geglaubt? who would have believed that? ich werde erfahren, — er ist, — sie sind, I shall inquire, who he is, who they are; ich weiß nicht, wem er ähnlich sehen sollte, I don't know whom he looks like; es ist gleich viel, wen er bringt, it is all one, whom he brings. 2) *relat. pron.* [for welcher] Gebt's, wem ihr wollt, give it to whom you like; *it.* [for some uncertain person] he who; — schuldig ist, muß bezahlen, he, who is in debt, must pay; — die Tugend liebt, he, who loves virtue; wem das Glück lacht, he, on whom fortune smiles; es mag kommen, — da will, whoever likes to come, may, let come who will; es mag kommen — da will or — auch kommen mag or kommt, ich bin nicht zu Hause [of a master not willing to receive visitors, telling his servant], whoever should come, 'I am not at home', whoever should call say, I am not at home; — es auch seyn mag, es sey, — es wolle, whoever it may be; — er auch seyn mag, er sey, — er wolle, whoever he may be, be he who he may; man soll von Niemand Böses reden, — es auch sey, one ought to speak ill of no one, whoever it [may] be. 3) [in fam. lang., = Jemand] Es ist — da, there is somebody, some one there; ist — da? is any body there? ich höre wen rufen, I hear somebody calling.

Wérben, [in Goth. hvairban is to turn, in Old Germ. hwerban = to turn, to travel; V. Erwerben, Gewerbe] *irr* I. *v. intr.* to canvass, to solicit, to ask or sue for, to seek after. Um ein Amt, um einen Dienst —, to canvass for a situation, to make interest for a service; um ein Mädchen, um die Hand eines Frauenzimmers —, to make an offer of marriage to a girl, to aspire to the hand of a lady; für einen Andern —, to demand in marriage for another; er hat für seinen Sohn um die Hand meiner Tochter geworben, he has asked the hand of my daughter for his son; um Eines Gunst —, to court any one's good graces, V. Be—, sich. II. *v. tr.* and *intr.* Soldaten —, to enlist soldiers; mit Gewalt,

Liſt —, to enlist by force, cunning; mit Liſt —, to crimp; neue Truppen —, to recruit, to raise recruits; es wird in dem ganzen Lande geworben, ſtark geworben, troops are being levied, they are very busy at recruiting over all the country; man hat aufgehört, zu —, the recruiting is over; man wird nur Leute von fünf Fuß —, only people of five feet are taken into the service; er hat durch ſeine Kniffe hundert Mann geworben, he has got a hundred recruits by his tricks; neu geworbener Soldat, a recruit, a young or newly enlisted soldier; die neu geworbenen Soldaten, the recruits. *Fig* Er ſucht Anhänger, ſie ſucht Bewunderer zu —, he is trying to raise supporters, she is flirting for admirers, for beaux, she is setting her cap at the men. Das —, V. Werbung.

Werbe-frei, *adj.* exempt from conscription, from doing military duty, from serving [in the militia &c.]. **—geld**, *n.* 1) money for the expenses of recruiting, for the recruiting department. 2) [Handgeld] the bounty [for enlisting]. **—hauptmann**, *m.* the recruiting-captain. **—haus**, *n.* house of the recruiting-officer. **—kaſſe**, *f.* the [money-] chest of the recruiting department. **—kreis**, *m.* the canton or district taken by a recruiting party. **—liſte**, *f.* list of recruits. **—offizier**, *m.* recruiting-officer. **—patent**, *n.* commission or licence for recruiting. **—platz**, *m.* place of recruiting or enlisting. **—ſchein**, *m.* certificate of enlistment; *it.* [in England] certificate exacted from the recruit [respecting his good character]. **—trommel**, *f.* drum for beating up recruits. **—unteroffizier**, *m.* recruiting-sergeant.

Werber, *m.* [-s, *pl* -] 1) canvasser, wooer, V. Be—, Braut—, Frei—. 2) [in the army] recruiter, recruiting-officer. Zu einem — gehen, to go and enlist [for a soldier]; *it.* — [with cunning], a crimp.

Werberhandwerk, *n.* the trade of a recruiting-sergeant; *it.* the trade of a crimp, crimping.

Werbung, *f.* Die — um ein Amt, ein Mädchen, the canvassing, the making interest for an office, the making of an offer to or for a girl; wie ſteht es um Ihre —? how has your offer [of marriage] been received? die — der Soldaten, the raising, levying, recruiting, enlisting of soldiers; dieſer Offizier iſt, liegt hier auf —, this officer is, is quartered here for recruiting; auf — gehen, to go recruiting; er iſt auf der — glücklich geweſen, he has been fortunate on his recruiting expedition; die gewaltſamen —en ſind verboten, compulsory enlisting is forbidden.

Werden, [allied to the Sanscr. vridh, as likewise to the Gr. ῥοδ-εειν which is the active to it; perhaps from the old varan = to be, währen (compare Nr. 5) or allied to fahren = to move, as werden is still used provincially for reiſen = to travel] *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) [to arise, to be produced] to be. Und Gott ſprach: es werde Licht, und es ward Licht [in Scripture], and God said: let there be light, and there was light; und Gott ſprach: es — Lichter &c. [in Scripture], and God said: let there be lights &c.; es wird bald Abend, Nacht, Morgen —, it will soon be evening, night, morning; nicht lange, ſo wird es wieder Winter, ere long it will be winter again; wie ward ich? whence do I exist? whence am I? die Sache iſt noch im —, the thing is but in existence, is still in infancy, has only just commenced; das römiſche Reich war noch erſt im —, als &c., the Roman Empire was but just in being, when &c.; es wird Lärm in der Stadt, there is an alarm in the town; es wird wieder Krieg —, there will be war again; es wird bald Friede —, there will soon be peace, we shall soon have peace; des Guten ward mehr, als des Böſen [in a lofty style], the good surpassed, outbalanced the evil. 2) to become. Sein Sohn ward or wurde König, iſt König geworden, his son became King; er ſollte ein Kaufmann —, lieber aber wollte er ein Arzt —, he was to be a merchant, he preferred however being a physician; ein Soldat, Chriſt, Mönch &c. —, to become or turn soldier, christian, monk &c.; Amtmann, Statthalter —, to become to be appointed or made &c. head magistrate, viceroy or governor; er iſt General, Kammerherr geworden, he has been made a general, a lord, groom or gentleman of the chamber, a chamberlain; Edelmann —, to become a nobleman, to be raised to the peerage; Graf —, to be created an earl, a count; wir wurden bald Freunde, we soon became friends; aus einem reichen Manne wurde er ein Bettler, zum Bettler, from being a rich man he became a beggar; ſie ward im erſten Jahre ihrer Ehe Wittwe, she became a widow in the first year of her marriage; zu Stein —, to turn to stone, to be petrified; zu nichts —, zu Staub, zu Waſſer —, to be reduced to nothing, to be turned or to turn into dust, into or to water; meine Hoffnungen ſind zu Waſſer geworden, my hopes have been crushed in the bud, have vanished; dadurch wird ſein Plan zu Nichts —, by or through that his plan will fall to the ground, will be annihilated, V. under Waſſer; ich weiß nicht, was aus dem Allem noch — ſoll, I don't know, what is to come [out] of all this; was wird aus Ihren Verſprechungen —? what will become of your promises? was wird aus mir —? wie wird es noch mit mir —? what will become of me? was iſt aus ihm geworden? what has become of him? es wird Etwas aus ihm —, something can be made of him; es wird nie Etwas aus dir —, wenn du nicht fleißig biſt, you will never come to any thing, become any thing, if you are not industrious; daraus wird nichts, nothing will come of that; that will come to nothing, *it.* [*fig.*] I shall not do it, I shall not comply with your wish, you will not have your way; aus allen ſeinen Unternehmungen wird nichts —, all his enterprises will end in smoke, nothing will come of all his speculations; aus dem Nebel ward endlich Regen, the fog at length turned to rain; aus den Pflanzen — Bäume, aus den Kindern — Leute, plants become trees, children become men and women; der Kranke wird ſchwerlich wieder geſund —, the patient will hardly get well again; die Sache wird, anſtatt beſſer zu —, immer ſchlimmer, the thing is getting worse and worse, instead of [getting] better; klüger —, to become more prudent, to get, to be wiser; durch Schaden klug —, to get wise by experience, V. under Schaden; größer, dicker, weiter, kürzer &c. —, to get, to become, to grow taller, stouter, larger, shorter &c.; Einem gut, feind —, to become friendly, hostile to, to contract friendship, enmity for any one; es wird noch Alles gut — [or gehen], all will turn out well; dieſe Arbeit wird mir zuwider, this work is getting to be repugnant, irksome to me; ich glaubte nicht, daß mir dieſe Arbeit ſo ſchwer — würde, I did not think this work would turn out so difficult for me; einer Sache gewiß —, to become certain or sure of a thing; es iſt wahr geworden [= eingetroffen], it has turned out true; einer Sache los —, to get rid of a thing; er möchte ſeines Weibes, Bedienten los —, he would like to get rid of his wife, servant; es wird mir leicht —, ihn zu überreden, it will be easy for me to persuade him; [used impersonally] es wird mir immer wahrſcheinlicher, daß er todt iſt, it becomes more and more probable in my opinion, that he is dead; es wird mir ſo gut nicht —, I am not so well off [as others are], it won't turn out so well for me, V. under Angſt, Anſichtig, Blaß, Beſſer, Bürge, Habhaft, Inne, Kindiſch, Klug, Krank, Lang, Meiſter, Paar, Roth, Sauer, Sprichwort, Uebel &c. 3) [zu Theil werden] Dem Finder ſoll ein großer Lohn —, the finder shall have a great reward, shall be most handsomely rewarded; was recht iſt, ſoll euch —, you shall have what is right, you shall have your due, what is due to you; justice shall be meted out to you; [in a more emphatic or in a higher style] was wird mir dafür? what am I to have, to get for it? what am I to be the better for it? ein ſchreckliches Loos iſt ihm geworden, he has met with a dreadful fate, his lot has been terrible; eines Andern —, to become another's, the wife of another; mir ward ein Traum, I had or dreamed a dream. 4) [ſich ereignen] Wie ward es denn weiter? what happened further? what came next? what took place after or afterwards? hören Sie nur, wie es ward, only listen how it happened, just hear now how it took place. 5) [währen, dauern] Es wird nicht lange — [or dauern], ſo hat er ſein Vermögen durchgebracht, it won't be long first, it won't last long, before he will have run through his property; es wird nicht mehr lange mit mir —, it won't last long with me, it will soon be all over with me, I'm a dead man. 6) [auxiliary of the passive voice] Ich werde gelobt, getadelt, fortgeſchickt, gemacht &c., I am praised, blamed, dismissed, made &c.; wir — aus dem Gaſthauſe geſpeiſt, our dinners are sent to us from the inn; ſie wird ganz von ihm erhalten, [in a bad sense] unterhalten, she is entirely supported by him, [in a bad sense, as a mistress] kept by him alone; er wird täglich mehr geachtet, he is esteemed more and more every day; er wurde allgemein bedauert, he was universally regretted; lieber geliebt, als gehaßt —, [it is] better [to] be loved than hated; er wäre König geworden, würde König geworden ſeyn, wenn &c., he would have been king, if &c.; er wird jetzt gekrönt, he is being crowned, they are crowning him at this moment, *it.* he is going to be crowned, he will be crowned shortly; er wird morgen gekrönt —, he will be crowned to-morrow; ich bin deßwegen gelobt worden, I have been praised for it; er iſt mißkannt worden, he has been taken for another, wrongly judged, misjudged; ſeine Worte ſind mißdeutet worden, his words have been misinterpreted, misconstrued, been wrongly explained. 7) [with respect to the future] Er wird kommen, he will come; wir — ihn heute nicht mehr ſehen, we shall see him no more to day; das wird ihm gefallen, that will please him, he will like that. 8) [the imperfect of the subjunctive, with respect to uncertainty, impossibility &c.] Würden Sie dies wohl thun? would you really do this? ich würde kommen, wenn ich könnte, I would come if I could.

Werdendorn, *m.* [-es] [in botany] [provin-

cial] sea-buckthorn.

Wèrder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from **wehren**; it is = Erhöhung, as **werth** for instance in (the name of the town of) Donauwerth &c.] 1) place raised up along a river. 2) an island or islet on a river. 3) a dam, causeway or bank between two arms of a river. **Der Danziger —** [in geography], the causeway of Dantzig, *it.* the district of Dantzig.

Wèrf, *m.* and *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [V. Werft] [in hydraulics] pier, mole, head, causeway.

Wèrfen, [Goth. **vairpan**, Old Sax. **vearpan**, **vurpan** &c., in the Lat. of the middle ages *guerpire*; in old Northm. *verpa* means to lay eggs] *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) to cast, to throw. **Einen Stein in das Waſſer, über ein Haus —**, to throw a stone into the water, to throw, whirl, jerk a stone over a house; **Etwas ins Feuer —**, to throw something into the fire; **den Ball auf den Boden —**, to throw a ball upon the ground [to make it bound]; **Etwas von ſich, auf die Seite —**, to throw any thing away, aside, on one side; **Etwas zum Fenſter hinaus —**, to throw, chuck, toss any thing out of the window; **ein Tuch über, auf Etwas —**, to throw a cloth over, upon any thing; **Einem Etwas vor die Füße —**, to throw something before or at any one's feet; **Einem Etwas in den Weg** — [in a proper and figurative sense], to throw something in any one's way; **Wurfſpieße —**, to launch, hurl, dart, throw javelins; **Bomben, Granaten —**, to throw bombs, grenades; [in seamen's lang.] **den Anker** — [auswerfen], to cast or drop anchor, to come to anchor; **das Netz** — or **auswerfen** [with fishermen], to cast or throw the net; **den Falken** — [with falconers], to cast off the falcon, to dismiss her from the fist; **Einem Etwas nach dem Kopfe, an den Kopf —**, to throw or hurl something at any one's head; **er warf ihm das Glas an den Kopf**, he threw the glass at his head; **Einen mit Koth —**, to bespatter any one with mud; **mit Steinen nach Einem —**, to throw or fling stones at any one, to pelt any one with stones; **ſich** or **einander mit Steinen, Schneeballen &c. —**, to pelt one another with stones, snowballs &c. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] **Mit Scheltworten, mit lateiniſchen Brocken um ſich —**, to fire a volley of abuse, to sputter out scraps of Latin; **mit loſen Worten um ſich —**, to abuse right and left; **er wirft mit Lügnern, Schurken um ſich**, he treats every body as so many liars, calls people a pack of scoundrels. 2) to do or effect by throwing. **Das Los —**, to cast or throw lots; **und über mein Gewand haben ſie das Los geworfen** [in Scripture], and upon my vesture did they cast lots; *fig.* **das Los iſt geworfen**, the die is cast; **viele Augen, zwölf Augen —**, to throw many points, twelve points [with three dice], to throw high, sixes [with two dice]; **man hat ihm ein Loch in den Kopf, ein Auge aus dem Kopfe geworfen**, he has had a hole knocked in his head, an eye knocked out by a throw [by a stone &c.]; **er iſt todt geworfen worden**, he has been killed from the blow of a stone &c., *it.* he has been stoned to death; **Einen** [ſtoßend] **zu Boden —**, to hurl, throw or pitch any one to ground, [with wrestlers &c.] to fling, purl, [with the fist alone] grass or floor any one; **Etwas über den Haufen —**, to overthrow any thing; **die Reiterei griff den Feind an und warf ihn über den Haufen**, the cavalry charged and overthrew the enemy. *Fig.* **Die Geſetze, die Religion über den Haufen** — [in fam. lang.], to upset, to overthrow the laws, religion, [fam.] to knock them on the head, to throw them overboard; **den Feind —** [in war], to beat the enemy; **die Falten, die Gewänder gut, ſchlecht —** [with painters], to throw, arrange, dispose the folds, to cast the drapery well, ill; **ein wohlgeworfenes Gewand**, a drapery well cast; **dies Gewand wirft falſche Falten**, this drapery forms false folds. 3) [to perform certain actions with violence or rapidity] **Die Kleider von ſich —**, to throw off one's clothes; **einen Mantel um ſich —, ſeinen Mantel über ſich —**, to throw one's cloak around one, to throw on one's cloak; **ſich Einem in die Arme** — [in a proper and figurative sense], to throw one's self into the arms of any one, [*fig.*] on any one's protection; **ſich Einem um den Hals —**, to fall upon any one's neck; **ſich Einem zu Füßen —, ſich vor ihm auf die Knie —**, to throw one's self at any one's feet, to throw one's self upon one's knees before any one; **ſich auf das Bett, auf einen Stuhl —**, to throw one's self upon the bed, on a chair; **ſich unter einen Baum in das Gras —**, to throw one's self upon the grass under a tree; **ſich in den Wagen, auf das Pferd —**, to throw or fling one's self into the coach, to throw one's self on horseback; **die Truppen haben ſich in die Feſtung geworfen**, the troops have thrown themselves into the fortress; **eine Beſatzung, Lebensmittel in eine Feſtung —**, to throw a garrison, provisions into a fortress; **Einen ins Gefängniß —**, to throw any one into prison; **der Feind warf ſich auf unſern linken Flügel**, the enemy threw itself, fell on our left wing; **ſich auf ſeinen Gegner —**, to fall upon one's antagonist; **den Kopf in die Höhe —**, to throw or toss [up] one's head; **ſich auf einen Theil** — [in medicine = ſich dort abſetzen], to fly, to settle in a part; **das hat ſich auf einen edeln Theil geworfen** [in medicine], that has flown to a vital part; **den Kopf, die Naſe in die Höhe —**, to toss, [low] to cock up one's head, one's nose; *it* **ſeine Blicke auf Jemand** — [or **richten**], to cast or direct one's looks on, to look at any one; **ſeine Augen auf Einen, auf Etwas —**, to turn or cast one's eyes on any one, thing. [also used *fig.*] **Ich habe** [für dieſes Geſchäft, dieſe Sendung &c.] **meine Augen auf Sie geworfen**, I have or had you in view, have been thinking of you [for this business, this mission]; **er hat ein Auge auf ſie geworfen**, he has set his mind on her; **ſie hat ein Auge auf ihn geworfen**, she has taken a liking to, a fancy for him; [without implying violence &c.] **Verdacht, einen Verdacht auf Jemand —**, to have, form, entertain [a] suspicion of any one; **Liebe, Haß &c. auf Einen —**, to conceive love, hatred &c. for any one; **ſeinen ganzen Haß &c. auf einen Gegenſtand —**, to concentrate one's whole hatred &c. on an object; **das wirft kein gutes Licht auf ihn**, that does not put or shew him in a good light. 4) [speaking of animals, = hervorbringen] **Viele Junge —**, to bring forth many young ones; **die Katze hat vier Junge geworfen**, the cat has had, has made three young ones; **dieſe Stute wirft ſchöne Füllen**, this mare drops handsome foals; **vor der Zeit —** [= verwerfen], [to bring forth young ones prematurely] to cast [young]; *it.* [speaking of plants] **Zweige —** [or **treiben**], to put forth branches, shoots. II. *v. refl.* **ſich —**, to warp, to give [as wood]. **Das grüne Holz wirft ſich mehr, als das trockene**, unseasoned wood warps more than that which is seasoned; **dieſe Dielen, Bretter haben ſich geworfen**, these deals, boards have warped, shrunk. III. *v. intr.* 1) [to dung as the hawk] to mute, to cast. 2) to bring forth young, to litter; [as hares] to kindle; [as ewes] to lamb, to drop, to yean; [as does] to fawn; [as cows] to drop, to calve; [as she-goats] to kid; [as cats] to kitten; [as she-wolves] to whelp or cub; [as sows] to farrow; [as mares] to foal; [as bitches] to whelp. **Das —, V. Wurf.**

Werf-eiſen, *n.* [with fishermen a kind of Dreizack] an eel spear, trout-spear, fish-spear. **—pfeil**, *m.* V. **Wurfpfeil**. **—zeug**, *n.* V. **Wurfzeug**.

1. **Wèrft**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in Old Sax. **hvarf** = shore or wharf; in Low Sax. **warf, werf** = hill; it appears to differ from **Werder** merely in the ending] wharf; *it.* dock; stocks; *it.* careening wharf or place. **Ein Schiff auf das — bringen, vom —e nehmen**, to put a vessel on the stocks, to take her out of dock.

2. **Wèrft**, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] or **Wèrfte**, *f.* [from **werfen**] [*pl.* -n] [Aufzug, Kette which see] warp. **Eine — aufziehen**, to warp.

Werftbrüche, *pl.* [geriſſene Fäden] flaws in the warp.

Werften-geſtell, *n*, **—hänge**, *f.* airing &c horse for the warp. **—zähler**, *m.* person who counts the threads of the warp.

1. **Wèrfte**, *f* [*pl.* -n] 1) [with weavers] V. 2. **Werft**. 2) [Kornrolle] a corn-sieve having feet.

2. **Wèrfte**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [provincial] V. **Weide, Saalweide**.

Werft-käfer, *m.* chrysomela of the common sallow. **—ſtrauch**, *m.* red osier. **—weide**, *f.* the common or black sallow, salix capraea.

Wèrg, *n.* [-es, no *pl.*] [properly **Werrich** from **werren**] tow, [in seamen's lang.] oakum. **Hänfenes, flächſenes —**, tow of hemp, of flax; **Etwas mit — verſtopfen**, to stop up any thing with tow; [in seamen's lang.] to calk.

Werg-garn, *n.* yarn of tow. **—leinwand**, *f.* tow-cloth.

Wèrgen, *adj.* and *adv.* [made &c.] of tow. **—es Garn, —e Leinwand**, yarn of tow, tow-cloth.

Wèrk, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] *dim.* **—chen, ‖—lein**, *n* [in Gr. ἔργ-ον; from **wirken** = to make] 1) [something worked, that is, made or produced] work. **Das geringſte — der Natur iſt vollkommener, als alle —e der Kunſt**, the least work of nature is more perfect than all the works of art; **Himmel und Erde ſind das — Gottes**, heaven and earth are the work, handywork of God; **die —e der Kunſt**, the works of art; **—e der Mahlerei &c.**, works of painting &c.; **zuſammengeſetztes, künſtliches —**, composite, artificial work; **das iſt ihrer Hände —**, that is the work of her hands; **—e des Geiſtes** [= geiſtige Hervorbringungen, Schriften], works, labours, productions of the mind; **das iſt nicht ſein —**, that is not his work, not of his doing or making; **mein Glück iſt Ihr —**, my happiness &c. is your work, of your doing; **man muß unterſcheiden, was — der Natur, und — der Kunſt iſt**, one must make a distinction between what is the work, effect, result &c. of nature, and what is that of art, between what is a natural and artificial production. — [in a more limited sense], *a*) [something built] **Das ganze — ſteht auf Pfählen &c.**, the whole building, edifice, structure rests on piles &c.; **ein feſtes —** [Feſtungs—], a strong work, a fortification; **die feindlichen —e zerſtören**, to

destroy the works of the enemy; [in composition] V. Außen—, Horn—, Kron— &c., *it.* V. Berg—, Eisen—, Hammer— &c.; *it.* [in seamen's lang.] V. under Lebendig. *b*) [usually artificial machines &c.] Diese Uhr &c. ist ein vortreffliches —, this watch &c. is a capital work; das — dieser Uhr ist noch gut, the works of this watch is still good; [in composition] V. Fuhr—, Kunst—, Mühl—, Orgel—, Räder—, Uhr—, *it.* V. Flecht—, Feuer—, Schnitz— &c. *c*) [a writing of some importance &c.] work. Ein sehr gelehrtes —, a very learned work; sein erstes — war das beste, his first work was the best; Schiller's, Göthe's —e, die hinterlassenen —e Friedrich's II., Schiller's, Goethe's works, the works of S., G., the posthumous works of Frederic the second; Wieland's, Kant's, Fielding's, Robertson's &c. sämmtliche —e, Wieland's, Kant's, Fielding's, Robertson's &c. complete works, all the works, the works in full of W. &c.; ein — über die Handlung, die Baukunst, a work upon trade, architecture; seine —e sind noch nicht gedruckt, his works are not yet printed; ein —chen über die Musik, a little work upon music. *d*) [a collection of engravings, prints, maps] work. Er besitzt das ganze — von Albrecht Dürer, he possesses the whole work or prints of A. Durer; [in composition] V. Kupfer—. *e*) [the whole quantity of salt obtained from one boiling] batch. *f*) [with founders] the mixture obtained by melting or smelting the metal. *g*) [with glass-blowers] the frit. *h*) [in paper-mills] the stuff. 2) [That, Handlung] work. Böse —e, bad works; gute —e thun, to do good works; ein gutes, christliches — thun, verrichten, to do a good or pious, christian work or deed; —e der Gottseligkeit, Demuth &c., works of piety, of humility &c.; ein heiliges, verdienstliches —, a holy, meritorious deed or work; ein — der Barmherzigkeit, a work of charity or mercy; —e des Fleisches, der Finsterniß [in Scripture], works of the flesh, of darkness, *it.* —e des Fleisches, carnal acts, copulation; ein Jeder wird nach seinen —en gerichtet werden, every one will be judged according to his works; die —e Gottes, the works of God; das — der Schöpfung, Heiligung &c., the work of creation, of sanctification &c.; ein — der göttlichen Allmacht, a work of the divine omnipotence; ein christliches — vorhaben, to intend doing a work of piety, of charity, *it.* [in fam. lang., especially] to be about to take the communion. 3) [a labour either begun or to be begun] work, task, job; [in salterns] the boiling. Das große — [with alchymists], the great work, the discovery of the philosopher's stone; an dem großen —e arbeiten [with alchymists], to seek after the philosopher's stone; das — vollenden, to finish the work; das — unvollendet liegen lassen, to let the work lie unfinished; die Hand an's —, die letzte Hand an das — legen, to set to work, to put the finishing hand to the work; lassen Sie uns nun zum —e schreiten, let us now proceed to work, to business, to the matter in hand; das ist nicht eines Menschen —, that is not one man's work, is not a work for one man; das ist mein — nicht, that is not my work, my mode of setting or going to work, is not my manner of proceeding; wie muß ich dabei zu —e gehen? how am I to set to work about it? Sie gehen sehr rasch zu —e, you go very quickly to work; so geht man nicht zu —e, that is not the way to go on, to go to work; Sie müssen anders dabei zu —e gehen, you must go to work, must act differently. 4) [Wirklichkeit] Etwas in's — stellen, richten, setzen, to set any thing on foot; to execute, effect, accomplish any thing. 5) [in pop. lang.] Das ist ein eigenes —, that is a particular, singular thing; viel —s [viel Aufhebens] von or aus Etwas machen, to make much ado, a great foss or rumpus about any thing; wenig —s von or aus Etwas machen, to make little noise about, to attach but slight importance to any thing. Syn. V. Arbeit and Schrift.

Werk-arbeit, *f.* V. Mauerarbeit. — **bank**, *f.* a workman's bench, a shop-board. —**behältniß**, *n.* [in glass-houses] Das — behältniß eines Streichofens, the laboratory of a reverberating furnace. —**biene**, *f.* V. Arbeitsbiene. —**blei**, *n.* 1) lead of liquation. 2) a lead-plate. —**brett**, *n.* a cutting-board, work-board. —**bütte**, *f.* 1) [in paper-mills] the vat; *it.* the feeder, feeding-cistern, stuff-cistern. 2) [with farriers] butteris. —**geräth**, *n.* tool, instrument, utensil, V. —zeug. — **gold**, *n.* jeweller's gold. —**hammer**, *m.* a hand-hammer. —**haus**, *n.* V. Arbeitshaus. —**heilig**, *adj.* and *adv.* building one's sanctity on outward works of piety. Die —heiligen, persons who build their sanctity &c. —**heiligkeit**, *f.* a sanctity founded upon works; *it.* a false confidence in the merit of outward works. —**hof**, *m.* [Zimmerhof] timber-yard. —**holz**, *n.* 1) timber. 2) [with founders] wood for fuel, for feeding the furnace. —**kunst**, *f.* [Mechanik] mechanics. —**künstler**, *m.* [Mechaniker] a mechanic, mechanician. —**laden**, *m.* 1) a shop, work-shop. 2) shop where different works, tools &c. are to be found. —**leder**, *n.* [Schmalleder] leather, sheep-skin for binding &c. —**leute**, *pl.* [V. —mann] workmen, working people, work-people. —**loch**, *n.* mouth of the glass-blower's furnace. —**los**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) without work, out of work, *it.* unemployed. 2) —loser Glaube, faith without works, dead faith. —**mann**, *m.* workman; artificer, artisan, [modern] mechanic. —**meister**, *m.* 1) a master-builder, building-surveyor, master-mason; *it.* master of the works; *it.* a kind of overseer in timber-yards. 2) [at Lubeck] the receiver. 3) inspector of a fabric, the overseer. 4) [in various trades] head-workman or journeyman, the foreman. —**messer**, *n.* [with shoemakers &c.] cutting or paring knife, the cutter. —**ofen**, *m.* the glassblower's [reverberating] furnace. —**pfleger**, *m.* [with miners] a shareholder. —**probe**, *f.* [with founders] specimen of the metal. —**ruthe**, *f.* 1) [with cloth-manufacturers] rod. 2) a rule or measure, a measuring rod or pole. —**satz**, *m.* [with carpenters] [Zulage] the framing of the carcase [on the ground-plot]. — **scherben**, *m.* [with potters] the pot for wetting the hands. —**schuh**, *m.* the common foot [of the carpenter's rule &c.]. —**schule**, *f.* V. Arbeitsschule; [in a more limited sense, Gewerbschule, Handwerksschule] school for apprentices or young artisans or mechanics. —**silber**, *n.* 1) silver extracted from the lead or lead-ore. 2) silver for or as bullion; *it.* jeweller's silver. —**sohle**, *f.* [in salterns, brine enough for one boiling] a lead-walling. —**staffel**, *f.* [with wax-chandlers] seat, step. —**statt**, —**stätte**, *f.* work-shop. Der Meister ist in der — stätte, the master is in the workshop, work-shed; [of a painter] the painting-room, work-room; [of a sculptor] the studio; [of a chemist &c.] laboratory; *it.* V. —tisch. *Fig.* any manufactory or factory, any working-place, any place where something is produced. Er besuchte die vornehmsten —stätten [Groß—stätten] Englands, he visited the principal manufactories of England; die geheime — stätte der Natur, Nature's secret laboratory. —**stätter**, *m.* [provincial = Kupferschmied] brasier. —**stein**, *m.* V. —stück. —**stelle**, *f.* —stätte. —**stellig**, *adj.* and *adv.* Etwas, einen Entwurf —stellig machen, to set any thing, a plan on foot, a-going, a-float, to execute, effect, V. Bewerkstelligen. —**stoff**, *m.* the material. —**stube**, *f.* 1) work-room. 2) [in iron-foundries] room where the plate or slab-plate is cut. —**stück**, *n.* [with stone-masons] block of free-stone. Ein —stück zersägen, to saw up a stone-block [into slabs, flags &c.]. —**stuhl**, *m.* [a weaver's &c.] loom; [with chandlers] stage [for drying candles]. — **tag**, *m.* work-day, working-day. —**täglich**, *adj.* and *adv.* of a work-day. — tägliche Geschäfte, occupations of working-days. —**thätig**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) active. Ein —thätiger Eifer, an active zeal. —thätige Nächstenliebe, active charity. 2) [—stellig] Etwas —thätig machen, to execute, accomplish any thing, to put any thing in activity, in action. —**thätigkeit**, *f.* 1) activity. 2) [less usual = Verwirklichung] execution, action, realisation. —**tisch**, *m.* a work-table; [—bank] a bench, work-bench; *it.* the cutting-board or cutting-table [of saddlers, shoemakers &c.]; *it.* [with chandlers] the stool for the candle and tools. —**verständig**, *adj.* and *adv.* expert, versed or skilful in any art or workmanship. Der —verständige, the connaisseur, the artist; es auf den Ausspruch der —verständigen ankommen lassen, to refer it to the verdict [or jury] of persons competent to decide, to the decision of experienced judges. —**zange**, *f.* [with gold-beaters] pincers. —**zeug**, *n.* tool, instrument. Sägen, Hobel sind —zeuge der Tischler, sind sehr brauchbare —zeuge, saws, planes are tools for joiners, are very useful tools; sämmtliche —zeuge der Tischler &c., the set of tools, the implements of joiners &c.; —zeug [in common life], traps, tackle; ich habe mein —zeug [Handwerkszeug] nicht bei mir, I have not got my tools with me; mathematisches, chirurgisches &c. —zeug, mathematical, surgical &c. instrument; —zeuge der Sinne, the organs of the senses; das —zeug des Gesichts, Gehörs &c., the organ of sight, hearing &c.; die —zeuge der Empfindungen, the organs of the sensations. *Fig.* [a person or a thing] instrument, tool, organ. Der und der war das —zeug seiner Rache, such and such a one was the instrument of his vengeance; ich sollte seiner Leidenschaft zum —zeug dienen, I was to be the instrument of his passion; er machte ihn zum —zeug seiner Ränke, he made him the tool of his artifices, intrigues. Syn. V. Mittel.

Wèrkeltag, *m.* [in fam. lang.] work-day, working-day. V. Werktag.

Werkeltagsmensch, *m.* V. Alltagsmensch.

Wèrken, [old] V. Arbeiten.

Wérmuth, *m.* [-es] [in Old Sax. wermod, Engl. *wormwood* = Wurmkraut] [in botany] 1) [—kraut] wormwood, [in Yorkshire &c.] mugwort, mingwort. Portugiesischer —, tree-wormwood; — aus Judäa [Wurmkraut], wormseed, artemisia judaica; pontischer, edler or römischer —, roman wormwood; *proverb.* bitterer, als —, more bitter than wormwood, than gall; [in composition] V. Eis—, See—. 2) [unechtes Mutterkraut] bastard feverfew, parthenium.

Wermuth-becher, *m.* *Fig* cup of bitterness. Den —becher leeren, to swallow or

drink the cup of bitterness. —bier, *n.* purl. —bitter, *adj.* and *adv.* bitter as wormwood. —bittere, *f.* the bitterness or bitter of wormwood. —busch, *m.* tree-wormwood. —eule, *f.* the phalaena of the wormwood. —extract, *m.* extract of wormwood. —kraut, *n.* V. —. —laus, *f.* the aphis of the wormwood. —öl, *n.* oil of wormwood. —saft, *m.* juice of wormwood. —salz, *n.* salt of wormwood. —speise, *f.* food bitter as wormwood. —trank, *m.* a drink or infusion of wormwood, a wormwood-tea or potion. —wasser, *n.* a liquor made of wormwood. —wein, *m.* wine of wormwood.

Wérner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [a man's name] Werner.

‖**Wérre,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Erdgrille.

‖**Wérrig,** *n.* [-es, no *pl.*] V. Werg.

‖**Wérse,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany] purging buckthorn.

Wersen-beere, *f.*, —strauch, *m.* V. Werse.

‖**Wérsig,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] V. Wirsing.

Wérst, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [a Russian mile] a verst [= 6 furlongs].

Wérstenbeere, *f.* V. Wersenbeere.

Wérth, [allied to werden, währen, wahr; means primitively that which a thing has become or is becoming; then, having a definite claim to the valuation of others, in comparison with something else; with others: Old Sax. weorth, wurth, wyrth, W. gwerth, Lat. *virtus* (from the root of *vir-eo*)] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [answering to the question wie viel, how much?] worth. Dieses Gut ist tausend Thaler —, this estate is worth a thousand dollars [is valued at that sum, will fetch that sum in the market]; das ist keinen Kreuzer —, ist des Aufhebens nicht —, that is not worth a brass farthing, not worth the picking up; eine goldene Kette, hundert Thaler —, a gold chain worth a hundred dollars; ein zehn Thaler —er Ring, a ring worth ten crowns; wie viel ist dieses —? what is this worth? what's the worth or value of this? das ist viel, wenig, nichts —, that is worth much, little, nothing; es ist eins so viel —, als das andere, one is worth as much as the other; ein gutes Gewissen ist mehr —, als &c., a good conscience is worth more, than &c.; Silber ist weniger —, als Gold &c., silver is of less value, is less valuable than gold; [in commerce] er mag 100,000 Thaler — seyn [= ein Vermögen von 100 000 Thalern besitzen], he may be worth 100,000 dollars. 2) [answering to the question wessen, of what? = würdig] worthy, worth. Er ist Ihres Vertrauens —, he is worthy of your confidence; er ist, sein Anerbieten ist aller Ehre [in fam. lang. aller Ehren] —, he is, his offer is worthy of all honour, he is a very worthy man, his offer is very generous, very liberal; er ist des Todes —, he is worthy of death; ich bin dieser Wohlthat nicht —, I am not deserving of this benefit; er ist es —, he is worthy of it, he deserves it; der Mühe — seyn, to be worth the pains or trouble; es ist nicht der Mühe —, der Rede —, it is not worth while, not worth speaking about; es ist wohl der Mühe —, that is well worth the trouble, [ironically] it is very profitable no doubt; es ist nicht der Mühe —, hinzugehen, it is not worth while going there; er wäre —, daß er gehängt würde, he ought to be hanged, he deserves a halter; *proverb.* er ist nicht —, daß ihn die Sonne bescheint, the sun ought not to shine on such a fellow. Syn. V. Verdienen. 3) [geachtet, lieb, theuer] Mein —er Freund, my dear, esteemed friend; meine —esten Zuhörer! my very dear auditors! [in England when addressing an auditory of both sexes] Ladies and Gentlemen! er ist mir sehr —, —er, als &c., he is very dear to me, more valued than, dearer than &c.; die Ehre ist mir —er, als das Leben, honour is dearer, more precious to me, than life; die —esten Gegenstände meines Herzens, the dearest objects of my heart; Etwas — halten, schätzen, to hold something dear, to esteem, prize or value something; ich halte ihn sehr —, I have a very high opinion of, a very great esteem for him; [in fam. lang.] Einen lieb und — halten, to love and esteem any one.

Werth-achtung, *f.* esteem, estimation. —ersatz, *m.* compensation, equivalent, equipollent. —haltig, *adj.* and *adv.* of value. —haltung, *f.* V. —schätzung. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* worthless; valueless. —schätzen, *v. tr.* to esteem, estimate. Mein —geschätzter Freund! my esteemed, estimable friend! —schätzung, *f.* esteem. Er hat meine ganze —schätzung, he has my entire esteem. —setzung, *f.* taxing, valuation, estimation, appraising.

Wérth, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] worth, value, price. Schmuck von großem —e, jewelry of great value; ein Gut, 20,000 Thaler an —, an estate, twenty thousand dollars in worth; in seinen Speichern hat er den — von tausend Thalern in Korn, in his granaries he has corn to the value or amount of a thousand dollars; den — von hundert Gulden niederlegen, to deposit the value of a hundred florins; den — für Etwas empfangen, to receive the value for, the amount of any thing; — empfangen [in bills of exchange = den Werth or Betrag habe ich empfangen], value received; ich habe ihm den — dafür bezahlt, I have paid him the amount or worth of it; der innere — des Goldes und Silbers, the intrinsic value, standard price or fineness of gold and silver; der äußere — der Dinge, the extrinsic value of things; der — einer Note, eines Ausdrucks, the value of a note, of a term; den — bar, in Waaren empfangen [in commerce], to receive the amount in ready money, in goods; Etwas über den — bezahlen, kaufen, verkaufen, to pay any thing beyond the value, to buy, sell any thing over the value or fair price; der gleiche —, the same price &c., the equivalent; ich gab ihm den gleichen — von dem, was er mir geliehen hat, I gave him an equivalent for what he lent me; gleichen — habend, having the same value, equivalent; diese beiden Ausdrücke haben gleichen —, den nämlichen —, these two expressions are tantamount to each other, are equivalent or equipollent; dies hat für mich viel —, einen großen —, this has much value for me, is of great worth to me; das ist eine Sache von geringem —e, that is a thing of little worth, moment; einer Sache einen hohen, geringen — beilegen, to attach a high, little value to a thing; ich lege einen hohen — auf seine Freundschaft, I rate or estimate his friendship at a high price; das Geld, als Geld, hat für mich keinen —, money, as money, has no, is of no value in my eyes; Dinge, deren — von der Laune abhängt, things, the value of which depends on caprice, on fancy; er ist ein Mann, dessen — man nicht kennt, he is a man, whose worth is not appreciated; ich lasse jeden in, bei seinem —e, I undervalue no person; der sittliche — eines Menschen, einer Handlung, the moral worth of a man, of an action; eine gute Handlung verliert ihren —, wenn man sie aus Eigennutz gethan hat, a good action loses its [intrinsic] value, when proceeding from self-interest; ich lasse diese Neuigkeit auf ihrem —e oder Un—e beruhen, I do not pretend to decide upon the authenticity of this news, I give you it as I heard it, I let this news rest upon its own merits. Syn. Werth, Preis, Gehalt. The judgment arrived at concerning the goodness of things is their Werth [worth]. The Preis [price] is that, especially in money, which is considered equal to the Werth of any thing. The Preis of things can rise or fall, without their innerer Werth [real value] being increased or lessened. The Gehalt is the real value of the nobler metals and of the coins struck from them Gold and silver for instance are alloyed with base metal, the less therefore they contain of alloy, by so much the higher, the more they contain of it, by so much the lower is their Gehalt, that is standard.

Wérthen, I. *v. tr.* Eine Sache — [more usual schätzen, abschätzen, taxiren], to tax, value, appraise a thing. II. *v. refl. Fig.* [only in higher style] sich —, to esteem one's self, to consider one's self worthy of &c.; der Ritter, dessen Seele solcher That sich — durfte, the knight whose soul could esteem itself worthy of such an action.

Wésen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [is the infinitive of the old verb once used for the verb now in use, viz. seyn, and to which was, war, the old Lat. *esum* instead of *sum*, *esse*, *eram* and the Gr. ἐσ-ομαι, belong] 1) [originally = Bewegung, motion] — [das Seyn, Daseyn], existence.. Einem Dinge das — geben, to give existence, being to a thing; [in fam. lang. = Treiben, Geräusch &c.] was ist das für ein —? what a noise, row, bother, kick-up, bobbery are you making there? er macht nicht viel — or —s, he does not make much fuss, give much trouble, does not stand upon too much ceremony, *it.* he does not cut much of a figure; wenn du mir des —s zu viel machst, so &c., if you make too much ceremony; das ist ein närrisches —, that is a silly piece of behaviour, that is silly conduct, *it.* these are funny doings; es ist noch immer das alte —, it is always the same thing, the old story; viel —s [= viel Aufhebens] von einem Dinge machen, to make a great fuss about any thing; man macht von seinen Verdiensten gar zu viel —s, a great deal too much importance is attached to his services; die Sache verdient nicht, daß man so viel — deßhalb macht, the thing does not deserve so much notice being bestowed upon it. 2) [das Wesentliche] the essence, the essential, the substance. Das — des Menschen besteht darin, daß er ein vernünftiges Geschöpf ist, the essentiality of man consists in this, that he is a rational creature; dies ist das — der Sache, this is the [fam.] quintessence, the cream of the matter; das — und das Zufällige eines Dinges, the essential and the accidental of a thing; das — der Dinge ist ewig, the essence of things is eternal; die Dinge sind nur durch ihr — verschieden, things are only different by their essences; das göttliche —, das — Gottes, the divine essence, the essence of God; das gehört zum — der Sache, that is the very quintessence of the matter; die Einheit des —s, the unity, identity of essence, of substance, [in theology] consubstantiality; die

Einheit des —s des Sohnes mit dem Vater, the consubstantiality of the Son with the Father; in Einheit des —s, consubstantially. 3) the reality. Das — nicht vom Scheine unterſcheiden können, not to be able to distinguish the reality from appearances. 4) [the idea of all those things of one kind which belong to each other as a whole] department; [in composition] V. Forſt—, Fuhr—, Haus—, Kriegs—, Jagd—, Poſt—. 5) weal, wealth, welfare, state &c. Das gemeine —, the common weal, the commonwealth; das gemeine — einrichten, to organize the state; zum Beſten des gemeinen —s beitragen, to contribute to the public good; der Stadt gemeines — in Acht nehmen [rather obsolete], dem gemeinen — vorſtehen, to administer well the affairs of the town, to take good care of its interests; das gelehrte — [rather obsolete], the republic or commonwealth of letters, the learned world. 6) [the way and manner in which any thing is made or regulated] condition, state. Etwas in ſeinem —, ein Haus in baulichem — halten, to maintain something in its proper state, in the same state, to keep a building in a state of thorough repair, in a habitable or tenantable state. 7) air, manners, exterior, behaviour. Sie hat ein ſehr einnehmendes —, ihr ganzes — iſt einnehmend, she has a very captivating exterior, her manners are extremely taking; ein gezwungenes, gekünſteltes —, a forced mannerism, artificial or affected manners; ein ungezwungenes —, a natural manner, easy, unconstrained manners; ein Menſch von ſtillem, ſittſamem —, a man of gentle, unassuming manners; ſie hat etwas Edles in ihrem —, she has a noble look, an aristocratic air, the carriage or manners of a gentlewoman; das traurige —, welches man in der Liebe annimmt [rather obsolete or pompous], the air of sadness, the melancholy look, that love assumes; ſein ungezogenes —, his disobliging manners, his rude, impolite behaviour; ihr — gefällt mir, her manner, her behaviour pleases me; ich laſſe jedem ſein —, I let every one act or behave as he likes, after his own fashion, [fam.] it's liberty-hall with me. 8) [something present, actual or existing] being, substance. Geiſtiges, körperliches —, spiritual, corporeal being, substance; der Menſch iſt ein vernünftiges —, man is a reasonable being; Gott, das vollkommenſte —, God, the most perfect being; das höchſte —, the sovereign, supreme, highest being, God; in der Reihe der —, in the category of beings; alle Körper ſind vergängliche —, all bodies are perishable beings, substances; —, die in die Sinne fallen, die nicht in die Sinne fallen, sensible or intelligible, insensible or unintelligible beings; das böſe — [old or in common people's lang. = die Epilepſie, die fallende Sucht], the falling sickness, epilepsy. 9) [in a general sense, a thing, a mass of body &c.] substance. Klebriges, ſteinigtes &c. —, a clammy, stony &c. substance; in dem Tiegel blieb ein hartes — zurück, a hard substance remained behind in the crucible; das brennbare — [obsolete], V. Brennſtoff.

Weſen-einheit, *f.* [in theology] consubstantiality. **—kette**, *f.* V. **—reihe**. **—lehre**, *f.* 1) ontology. 2) a treatise on ontology. **—leiter**, *f.* *Fig.* rank, classification of beings. **—los**, *adj.* and *adv.* vain, unsubstantial, empty or idle, unreal, bodiless, without consistence. **—loſe Schatten**, ein **—loſes Schreckbild**, idle shadows, a vain phantom. **—loſigkeit**, *f.* the nonexistence, unreality, chimaera. **—loſigkeiten**, mere shadows. **—reich**, *n.* world, kingdom, empire of beings. **—reihe**, *f.* series of beings.

Weſenheit, *f.* 1) [with philosophers] entity. Nicht alle —en der Philoſophen ſind wahre or vorhandene Weſen, not all the entities of philosophers are real or actual beings. 2) [Wirklichkeit, antithetical to Schein] reality. Bald überzeugte uns das Auge von der — jener Träume, our eyes soon convinced us of the reality of those dreams. 3) [das Weſen] essence, substance.

Weſenlich, V. [the usual word] Weſentlich.

Weſentlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [vorhanden, wirklich, opposed to ſcheinbar, erdichtet] real, substantial, actual. Dinge, welche — vorhanden ſind, things, which really, actually are present, exist; das iſt ein bloßer Traum und nichts —es, that is a mere dream and nothing real. 2) essential, substantial. Der —e Inhalt eines Briefes, einer Rede, the essential contents, the substance of a letter, speech; er hat aus dieſem Buche das —ſte ausgezogen, he has extracted the most essential parts of this book; ich will Ihnen das —ſte davon mittheilen, I will tell you the substance, [fam.] the cream of it; mehrere —e Umſtände vergeſſen, to forget several essential, all-important particulars; er hat mich — verpflichtet, mir —e [= wichtige] Dienſte geleiſtet, he has essentially obliged me, rendered me real or essential services; [in chemistry] —e Oele, Salze, essential oils, salts. 3) essential, substantial, solid, absolute, elemental. Der —e Theil eines Dinges, the essential part of a thing; die Bewegung iſt zum Leben — nothwendig, motion is absolutely necessary for life; Gott iſt — gut, God is essentially good; es iſt dem Menſchen —, es iſt eine —e Eigenſchaft des Menſchen, vernünftig zu ſeyn, it is essential to man, it is an essential quality of man, to be rational or sensible; die Theilbarkeit iſt eine —e Eigenſchaft des Raumes, divisibility is a constitutive property of space; eine —e Bedingung, an essential, a vital condition; der —e Geiſt, die —en Salze in den Metallen, Mineralien, Pflanzen [in chemistry], the elementary or vital principle in metals, minerals, plants; es iſt ſehr —, daß Sie mit ihm ſprechen, it is very essential, it is fundamentally requisite for you to speak with him.

Weſentlichkeit, *f.* 1) essentiality. 2) essence, substance.

Weſer, *f.* [in geography] the [river] Weser.

Weſpe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Lat. *vespa*, Gr. *σφήξ*, Fr. *guespe*, *guépe*, Dan. *hyeps*; perhaps allied to **weben** or to **wiſpern**] the wasp.

Weſpen-bein, *n.* [in anatomy] V. Keilbein. **—falk**, *m.* the honey-buzzard. **—fliege**, *f.* wasp-fly. **—freſſer**, *m.* V. Bienenfreſſer. **—neſt**, *n.* wasp's nest. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] In ein —neſt ſtechen or ſtören, to bring a wasp's nest about one's ears. **—ſtich**, *m.* sting from, the sting of a wasp.

Weß, Weſſen, [*gen.* case of **Wer, Was**] whose? of whom? *it.* of what? — iſt dieſes or dieß Bild [in higher style or emphatic, else old]? whose likeness [picture] is this? — erfreueſt du dich [in higher style or emphatic, else old]? what are you rejoicing at, about?

Weßhalb, [fam. weſſenthalben], **Weßwegen** [fam. weſſentwegen], wherefore, on what account, for what reason, why. — ſind Sie fortgegangen? why did you leave? — ſind Sie unzufrieden? why are you dissatisfied? ich weiß nicht, — niemand kommt, I don't know why nobody comes, V. Warum.

Weſt, *m.* [-es] [perhaps allied to the Old Sax. **weſte** = the Germ. **wüſt** = waste; the idea is perhaps that of falling, of being desolate, the place where the sun falls and night begins; the Lat. *vesper* is perhaps the same; others derive it from **wehen** = to blow, because winds from the west are the most violent] 1) [*pl.* -e] west-wind, westerly wind, V. Weſtwind; [chiefly with poets] zephyr. Ein ſanfter —, ſanfte —e ſäuſelten in den Blättern der Bäume, a soft west-wind, gentle zephyrs whispered through the leaves of the trees; [in compositions] V. Nordweſt-[wind], Südweſt[wind]. 2) [no *pl.*] west, occident. [in seamen's lang.] — zum Norden, — zum Süden, west by north, west by south. V. Weſten 2).

Weſt-afrika, *n.* Western Africa, the West of Africa. **—afrikaner**, *m.*, **—afrikanerinn**, *f.* a western African. **—afrikaniſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* of Western Africa. **—aſien, —europa**, *n.* Western Asia, Europe, the West of Asia &c. **—fäle**, *m.*, **—fälinn**, *f.* [—fälinger, —fälingerinn] [in geography] a Westphalian. **—fälen**, *n.* Westphalia. **—fäliſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* of or from Westphalia, Westphalian. Der —fäliſche Friede [in German History], the Westphalian peace; —fäliſcher Schinken, Westphalian ham. **—franke**, *m.* [in History] a West-Franconian. **—franken**, *n.* [in geography, formerly] West-Franconia. **—friesland**, *n.* West Friesland. **—frieſe, —friesländer**, *m.* an inhabitant of West-Friesland. **—gegend**, *f.* a western or westerly country, region. **—gelispel**, *n.* [affected, with poets] the whispering, the soft murmuring of the zephyrs. **—gewölk**, *n.* a bank of clouds in the west. **—gothe**, *m.* [in History] a West Goth, a Visigoth. **—gothland**, *n.* [in geography] West-Gothland [province in Sweden]. **—grenze**, *f.* western frontier or boundary. **—hauch**, *m.* [with poets] breath, sigh of the zephyr. **—indianer**, *m.*, **—indianerinn**, *f.* an Indian or aboriginal inhabitant of some western part of America; an Indian of the West; a West Indian. **—indien**, *n.* the West Indies. **—indienfahrer**, *m.* 1) West-India captain. 2) [a vessel] a west-indiaman. **—indier**, *m.*, **—inn**, *f.* 1) V. **—indianer**; [chiefly] an Indian or aboriginal inhabitant of the West-Indies. 2) a European or Creole inhabitant of the West-Indies, [chiefly of the British Colonies] a West-Indian. **—indiſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* West-Indian. **—indiſche Waaren** &c., West-Indian goods &c. **—kante**, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] the western bank, shore or coast. **—küſte**, *f.* west or western coast. **—land**, *n.* a land to the west, the west. **—länder**, *m.* **—länderinn**, *f.* inhabitant of a western country, of the west. Die **—länder**, the inhabitants of the west. **—ländiſch**, *adj.* and *adv.* of western countries. **—mannland**, [Weſtermannland] *n.* [in geography] Westmania or Westmanland [province of Sweden]. **—meer**, *n.* western sea. **—nord**, *m.* 1) north-west. Der Wind kommt aus —nord, the wind comes from the north-west, is a north-wester. 2) [—nordwind] a north-west wind, a north-wester. **—nördlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* north-western. Die —nördlichen Provinzen, the north-western provinces. **—nordſpitze**, *f.* cape of the north-

west. —nordweſt, *m.* *a*) west-north-west. *b*) a west-north-wester. —phale &c., V. —fale &c. —preußen, *n.* [in geography] West Prussia. —preußiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* of West Prussia. —punkt, *m.* west or occidental point. —reich, *n.* [in History] V. Weſterreich. —ſee, *f.* western sea. —ſeite, *f.* west or western side. —ſüd, *m* 1) south-west. 2) [—ſüdwind] a south-west wind, a south-wester. —ſüdlich, *adj.* and *adv.* south western. —ſüdweſt, *m.* 1) west-south-west. 2) a west-south-west wind, a west-south-wester. —theil, *m.* western part. —volk, *n.* people of the west, a western people. —wärts, *adv.* westward, westwardly. —wärts fahren, ſchiffen, ſegeln, to travel, to sail westwardly; ſich —wärts halten, wenden, to keep, to turn to the west. —welt, *f.* western part of the world; *it.* the western world [countries and nations of Europe] as opposed to the East, the western people. —wohner, *m.*, —wohnerinn, *f.* inhabitant of the west.

Wèſte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Lat. *vestis* from the verb vestio, Gr. ἑσθής, Goth. vaſtja; in Goth. vaſjan is to clothe, Engl. *vest*. The Gr. ἑσθής belongs to the verb ἕννυμι. In Sanse. vaſ = to cover and Wad, Wat are allied to it] [*dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.*] a vest, [now usually] a waistcoat. Eine — mit Schößen, a waistcoat with flaps; kurze — ohne Schöße, a waistcoat.

Weſten-futter, *n.* waistcoat-lining. —knopf, —kragen, *m.* waistcoat-button, waistcoat-collar. —taſche, *f.* a waistcoat-pocket.

Wèſten, *m.* [V. Weſt] [-s, no *pl.*] 1) [point in the sky where the sun sets], the west. Im — ſteigt ein Gewitter auf, a storm is brewing in the west. 2) [western region of or in the sky, *it.* on the earth] the west, occident. Der Wind kömmt aus —, die Wolken ziehen nach —, the wind blows, comes from the west, the clouds are sailing towards the west; von Oſten nach —, from east to west; die Magnetnadel weicht von Norden gegen — ab, the magnetic needle declines from the north towards the west; nach — zu, towards the west, westward; im — und im Oſten Krieg führen, to wage war in the west and in the east; die Bewohner, Völker des —s, the inhabitants, nations of the West [chiefly of Europe, as opposed to those of the East].

Wèſterhemd, *n.* [*dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.*] [either from the old Germ. wiſter = white, or from the provincial Weſter = baptism] 1) a white or fine shirt or chemise; *it.* a baptismal robe, frock or gown. 2) [in anatomy] [Helm] caul.

Wèſterkleid, Weſterwat, *n.*, V. Weſterhemd.

Wèſter, *adj.* [= weſtlich, but not used except in certain compounds, as]

Weſter-mannland, V. Weſtmannland. —reich, *n.* [in History] Austrasia. —ſonne, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] four bells of the afternoon-watch [6 o'clock P. M.].

Wèſtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) westerly, western. Das —e Europa, die —en Länder, Western Europe, the western countries; die —e Küſte, the western coast; — ſegeln, ſteuern, to sail, steer west; die —e Länge [in geography], the west longitude; Frankreich liegt — von Deutſchland, France lies west, to the west of Germany. 2) west, from the west. Der Wind iſt, kömmt —, the wind is west, is at west, comes from the west.

Weſtphäle &c., V. Weſtfale &c. [under the compounds of Weſt].

Wétt, [appears to be allied to the Old Sax. vaddian = to agree, and to the Goth. vithan = to bind] *adv.* 1) [in fam. lang.] Etwas — machen [= vergelten, erwiedern], to make any thing quits, to return like for like, tit for tat; er hat mich betrogen, aber ich werde es ſchon — machen, he has cheated me, but I'll be even with him, I'll pay him off [in the same coin]; ich werde ſuchen, dieſe Gefälligkeit — zu machen, I will endeavour to requite this complaisance, to return this favour; ſie haben es einander — gemacht, they have paid each other off [nicely], [very fam.] it has been a Rowland for an Oliver with them; nun ſind wir —, now we are quit or quits. 2) [with miners] Sich — bauen [to renounce one's share in a mine through want of capital], to exhaust one's means; er hat ſich — gebaut, he has sunk his funds, he has overspeculated &c.

Wett-ſchlagen, *v. tr.* [in law] to compensate the one with the other, to strike the balance, to set off. —ſchlagung, *f.* [in law] compensation. Die —ſchlagung findet nur ſtatt, wenn Beider Forderungen unbeſtritten ſind, the set-off is only allowed when the claims of both parties are not disputed.

1. **Wétte**, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Wett] wager, bet. Eine — machen, eingehen, to make a bet, to lay a wager; er hat eine — gegen mich eingegangen, he has taken a bet with me, he has made or laid a wager with me; man iſt eine große — eingegangen, a great stake or wager has been laid; die — gilt, the bet holds or is good; it is a fair bet; I take the wager; done; gilt es eine —? will you bet? Einem eine — anbieten, to offer any one a bet; die — gewinnen, verlieren, bezahlen, to win, lose, pay the bet; die — gilt tauſend Gulden, the bet is [for] a thousand florins. *Fig.* [= wetteifernd, as it were] Um die —, in die — Etwas thun, to outdo each other in performing something; ſie lernen, arbeiten in die —, verläſtern einander, [low] freſſen, [low] ſaufen, laufen &c. um die —, they excel one another in learning, working, slandering, eating, drinking, running &c.; er ſchrie mit ihm in die —, he cried out with him to see who could cry the loudest.

Wett-eifer, *m.* emulation. —eifer um einen Preis &c., contention, opposition for a prize &c.; es herrſcht unter ihnen ein edler, lobenswerther —eifer, a noble, a laudable rivalry or rivalship exists between them; das weckt, erregt —eifer, that awakens, excites emulation; durch —eifer wurden die Künſte blühend, the sciences flourished by means of emulation. —eiferer, *m.* emulator. —eifern, *v. intr.* to rival, to emulate, to vie. Sie haben ſtets mit einander gewetteifert, they have constantly rivalled, vied with each other, striven to emulate each other; ſie —eifern mit einander im Studiren &c., they rival each other, they are rivals in study &c.; mit Einem in Höflichkeitsbezeigungen — eifern, not to allow one's self to be outdone in politeness; er iſt nicht gemacht, mit Ihnen zu —eifern, he is not capable of contending with you; in gewiſſen Stücken —eifert er mit Titian, in certain pieces he disputes the palm with Titian. Das —eifern, V. —eifer. —freſſen, *irr. v. intr.* [low] to outdo each other in eating, gobbling. —gehen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to walk for a wager. —geſang, *m.* a singing-match. Im —geſang den Preis davon tragen, to gain the prize for singing, to carry off the prize of song. —kampf, *m.* combat, struggle, V. —ſtreit; *it.* any match, [chiefly] a prize-fight, a wrestling or fighting match. —kämpfen, *v. intr.* [not much used] Mit Einem —kämpfen, to contend with, to strive for victory with any one; mit den Tapferſten —kämpfen, to contend with the bravest. —kämpfer, *m.* wrestler, prize-fighter, [in antiquity] athlete; *it.* combatant, champion, rival, antagonist. —lauf, *m.* course, a racing match, running match, a pedestrian match, an equestrian match; Niemand kam ihm im — laufe gleich, no one equalled him in speed of foot, in the foot-race, in running; der —lauf der Roſſe, horse-racing, horse-race, races. —laufen, *v. intr.* Mit Einem —laufen, to run with or against any one for a wager, for the prize. Das —laufen, V. —lauf. —laufer, —läufer, *m.* a prize-runner, a pedestrian who runs a foot-race. —laufpreis, *m.* prize of the course or race. —reiten, *irr. v. intr.* 1) to ride or race one's horse against another's; to ride a trotting-match; to ride a steeple-chase. 2) to run on the race-course; to ride a match. —rennen, *irr. v. intr.* V. —laufen. Wollen Sie Ihr Pferd mit dem meinigen —rennen laſſen? will you run your horse against mine? will you let your horse run against mine? Das —rennen, running for a match, racing for a wager, for the sweep-stakes, handicap &c; *it.* foot-racing, foot-match, pedestrian race; ein —rennen halten, to get up a race, a running-match; beim —rennen den Preis gewinnen, to win the prize, to sweep the stakes, to gain the heat at running. —renner, *m.* 1) V. —laufer. 2) a race-horse, a racer, *it.* a courser. Ein engliſcher —renner, an English racer. V. —ritt. —ritt, *m.* a race, horse-race; a trotting-match; a steeple-chase. Sie machten einen —ritt, they raced or ran [their horses] together, they set off at full chevy to see which of their horses was fleetest or stanchest, which had the most bottom. —ſaufen, *irr. v. intr.* [low] to outdrink one another. —ſingen, *irr. v. intr.* to excel each other in singing. Mit Einem —ſingen, to sing against any one. —ſpiel, *n.* game for a match, [usually] a match. —ſpielen, *v. intr.* to play for a wager or match, for the prize. —ſpieler, *m.* one who plays for a wager, opponent. —ſtreit, *m.* combat, contention for any prize [as a prize-fight &c.]. *Fig.* Es entſtand ein edler —ſtreit zwiſchen ihnen, a noble combat or strife, rivalry or rivalship arose between them; der —ſtreit der Ehre und Liebe, Ehre und Liebe im —ſtreite, the conflict between honour and love, honour and love at conflict, in contention; ſich in einen —ſtreit mit Jemand einlaſſen, to enter the lists with any one, to throw down the gauntlet to, to pick or take up the gauntlet or [old] gage of any one. —ſtreiten, *irr. v. intr.* to dispute, contend, combat. Nachdem ſie lange miteinander — geſtritten hatten, wer unter ihnen &c., after having contended a long time with each other, which of them &c. —werben, *irr. v. intr.* to stand in competition for, to oppose, [if of two or more rivals for the favour or hand of a lady] to woo as rivals. Das —werben, competition, opposition; the rival wooing. —werber, *m.* rival, antagonist, opponent, rival-candidate.

2. **Wétte,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to waden] [provincial, for Schwemme] watering-place, ford. Ein Pferd in die — reiten, to ride a horse into the ford.

Wétten, I. *v. intr.* to wager, to bet, [old or poetic] to gage. Wollen wir —? shall we bet? ich wette, ſo hoch Sie wollen, I'll bet as high as you like; ich wette, daß er kömmt, kommen wird, I'll lay a wager that he comes, will come; ich wollte —, daß die Sache nicht ſtattfindet, I'd bet, that the thing does not take place; ich wette, daß ich es in zwei Minuten thue, I bet, I'll bet, that I do it in two minutes; mit Einem, gegen Einen —, to bet with, against any one. II. *v. tr.* to wager, to bet; was, wieviel wollen Sie —? what, how much will you bet? ich wette zwei Dukaten gegen einen, I bet two ducats to one; ich wollte zwei gegen eins —, I would bet two to one; ich wollte meinen Kopf —, daß er es thut, I would lay, stake or [old] gage my head, that he does it. Das —, V. Wette.

1. **Wétter,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* [from the verb wetten] a better, one who lays a wager.

2. **Wètter,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from wehen] 1) [= Luft air, with miners] *pl.* air, draught, currents. Die — ziehen, the draughts circulate, the air passes, moves along; die — bleiben nicht in einem Zuge, the air does not remain in one current; die — wechſeln, the currents of air change; friſche — in die Grube bringen, to bring fresh air into the mine, into the drifts; böſe, faule —, noxious exhalations, choke-damp. 2) [die Witterung] [no *pl.*] weather, temperature, state of the atmosphere or air. Das — ändert ſich, wir werden anderes — bekommen, the weather changes, we shall have a change of weather; das — beobachten, to observe the weather, to make meteorological observations; das Barometer zeigt das —, die Veränderung des —s an, verkündiget das —, the barometer shews the weather, the alteration of the weather, foretells the weather; wenn dieſes — anhält, if this weather lasts, keeps or holds on, continues; das — iſt trübe, hellt ſich auf, it is cloudy weather, it is clearing up; was iſt für —? what sort of weather is it? how is the weather? es iſt ſchönes, übles, ſchlechtes —, it is beautiful or fine, bad weather; beſtändiges, veränderliches —, constant or durable, changeable weather; wir hatten ſehr ſchönes —, we had very beautiful weather; ſtürmiſches, heiteres &c. —, stormy, serene &c. weather; bei ſchlechtem — abreiſen &c., to set out on a journey &c. in bad weather; bei dieſem — gehe ich nicht aus, I don't go out in this weather; ſchöneres — wünſchen, to wish for finer weather; das — heitert, hellt ſich wieder auf, the weather is clearing up again; ſchweres — [in seamen's lang.], dirty, foul weather. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Um ſchön — bitten, to beg pardon. 3) [Gewitter] storm, tempest, thunder-storm. Es zieht ſich ein — zuſammen, there is a storm gathering, brewing; es erhob ſich ein fürchterliches —, a frightful tempest arose; das — iſt über dieſe Gegend ausgebrochen, the storm has broken loose, has raged over this district; das — wird bald ausbrechen, the storm will soon burst; das — [= der Blitz] hat eingeſchlagen, in einen Baum geſchlagen, a thunderbolt has fallen, the lightning has struck a tree; vom — erſchlagen werden, to be struck by lightning; V. under Abkühlen; daß dich das — [low]! plague or the deuce take you! [very low] blast you! blast your eyes! *Fig.* [Gefahr, Unglück] Es zieht ſich ein — zuſammen, über ſeinem Kopfe zuſammen, there is a storm brewing, mischief is on foot, is a-foot, a tempest is collecting over his head; man weiß nicht, wo das — ausbrechen wird, one does not know where the storm will burst; ſich in das — der Schlacht ſtürzen [with poets], to burst into the tempest of the fight, to rush into the storm of the onslaught; Einem alle — auf den Hals wünſchen [low], to curse any one with might and main; wegen einer Kleinigkeit, um nichts ein — anfangen, machen [in common people's lang.], to storm, to make a row about a trifle, for nothing. Syn. Wetter, Witterung. Witterung denotes those changeable circumstances, which commonly change according to the difference of climates and seasons, the Wetter those, which change under the same climate and during the same season of the year; or Witterung signifies the nature of the atmosphere during a longer period of time, Wetter during a shorter. The Germans say, it is beautiful Wetter [weather], when the sun shines, and it is not rainy or windy; on the other hand the Witterung [climate or weather] is by so much the more severe in a country the further it lies to the north. They say moreover: to day it is beautiful Wetter [weather], but, this spring, this summer &c. we have had beautiful Witterung. In English weather has both significations and climate or season can seldom be substituted for it in translating Witterung.

Wetter=ableiter, *m.* conductor, lightning-rod. **—ableitung,** *f.* the carrying or conducting off of the electric fluid. **—bach,** *m.* [with poets] torrent, mountain-brook formed by the tempest. **—baum,** *m.* [in fam. lang.] tree-formed cloud. **—beobachter,** *m.* one who observes the phenomena of the weather, a meteorologist. **—beobachtung,** *f.* meteorology, meteorological observation. **—bläſer,** *m.* [with miners] the ventilator of a mine. **—brett,** *n.* a board placed over windows like a tiny penthouse. **—dach,** *n.* a penthouse, shed, veranda. **—dächelchen,** *n.* coping. **—eilung,** *f.* [fam.] a storm of short duration, [low] a spurt, fag-end, tail of a storm. **—fahne,** *f., dim.* **—fähnchen, —fähnlein,** *n.* 1) vane or fane, weathercock, [in seamen's lang.] vane; *it.* a weather-flag [hoisted in ports when boats can no longer take persons in safety &c.]. *it.* [in heraldry] Mit einer —fahne, girouettee. **—fang,** *m.* [with miners] passage for ventilation, an air-drift. **—fiſch,** *m.* [Schlammbeißer] the missgurn, cobitis fossilis. **—froſch,** V. Laubfroſch. **—galle,** *f.* [in seamen's lang.] an ox-eye. **—gebet,** *n.* prayer against lightning and tempest, *it.* during a storm. **—geläut,** *n.* [formerly or still performed by superstitious people] ringing of bells during a storm [to scare the demons of the storm, to drive away the thunder-clouds]. **—gewölk,** *n.* [with poets] storm-cloud, thunder-clouds. **—glas,** *n.* [in general] a weather-glass, [chiefly] a barometer; *it.* [less usual] a thermometer. **—glocke,** *f.* bell rung in a tempest. **—grundel,** *m.* V. **—fiſch.** **—hahn,** *m.* 1) weather-cock. Wohin ſteht, ſieht der —hahn? which way does the weathercock turn, look? *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Er iſt ein —hahn, he is a weather-cock, a turn-coat. 2) [in botany, der Sauerklee] wood-sorrel, three-leaved sorrel. **—haufen,** *m.* [with farmers] hay-cock, hay-mow. Das Heu in —haufen ſetzen, to make wind-rows. **—häuschen,** *n.* 1) a hygrometer, hygroscope [with a little figure who issues from his cell to announce rain]. 2) a weather-hut. **—hut,** *m.* 1) V. Regenhut. 2) V. —fang. **—hütlein,** *n.* a little shed or wind-screen, a penthouse, [low] pentice. **—hütte,** *f.* [—häuschen] a little cabin or hut [for shelter against the inclemencies of the weather], a weather-hut. **—junge,** *m.* [in pop. lang. = verwetterter Junge, but mostly in good sense] a young curmudgeon or rip, a young flibertigibbet; 's iſt ein —junge, he is a deuced clever, high-spirited, wild youngster. **—kaſten,** *m.* [with miners] ventilator. **—keil,** V. Donnerkeil. **—kerl,** *m.* [low] a deuced clever, daring, useful fellow, [in a bad sense] rapscallion, rip, son of a bitch. **—kluft,** *f.* V. Eiskluft. **—klüftig,** V. Eisklüftig. **—kühlung,** *f.* cooling of the air, of the temperature. **—kunde,** *f.* meteorology. **—kundig,** *adj.* and *adv.* versed or skilled in meteorology; [ironically] weather-wise. Die —kundigen, the meteorologists. **—laune,** *f.* humour depending on the state of the weather, that rises and falls with the barometer. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] very fickle temper or humour. **—launiſch,** *adj.* and *adv.* excitable in temper or disposition from the changes of the weather. [in sportsmen's lang.] —launiſcher Hund, a dog whose temper is influenced by the state of the weather. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Ein — launiſcher Menſch, a fickle, changeable, an inconstant man; er iſt ſehr —launiſch, he is very changeable, uncertain, V. —wendiſch. **—läuten,** *n.* V. —geläut. **—leiter,** V. —ableiter. **—leuchten,** *v. intr. impers.* [blitzen]. Es —leuchtet, it lightens; es hat die ganze Nacht ge—leuchtet, it has been lightening [and thundering] all night, there have been flashes of lightning all night; *it.* [chiefly or especially] to lighten [without thunder]; es —leuchtet, it lightens, there is an electric coruscation; [with poets] der —leuchtende Glanz von hundert bloßen Schwerten, the flashing gleam or sheen of a hundred naked swords. Das —leuchten, the lightning [with or especially without thunder]. **—licht, —lichter,** *pl.* [in seamen's lang.] Helena, Helen's fire, [if more than one] Castor and Pollux, [with common sailors] Jack with a lanthorn. **—lied,** *n.* canticle for a storm, to be sung during tempests. **—loch,** *n.* 1) [provincial, in common people's lang.] that part or opening in the mountains through which the thunderstorms are usually seen coming on. 2) [with miners] hole whence fresh air issues, the bolt-hole. **—loſung,** *f.* 1) [with miners] circulation of air in the mines. 2) V. —maſchine. **—lotte, —lutte,** *f.* [with miners] an air-tube, air-conduit, a drift of boards. **—männchen,** *n.* anemoscope. **—maſchine,** *f.* [with miners] any ventilating machine, ventilator. **—nacht,** *f.* stormy night. **—prophet,** *m.*, **—prophetinn,** *f.* [fam. and comic] a weather-prophet. **—prophezeiung,** *f.* [often with a tinge of contempt] prediction of the weather. **—rad,** *n.* [with miners] a ventilating wheel, a ventilator. **—regen,** *m.* tempestuous rain, thunder-shower, V. Gewitterregen. **—roſe,** *f.* 1) [Roſenpappel] vervain-mallow. 2) **—röslein,** *n.* [a species of Eibiſch] the African bladder-hibiscus. **—ſatz,** *m.* [with miners] an air-pump. **—ſauger,** *m.* [with miners] a machine for ventilating by means of a fire-chest. **—ſäule,** *f.* [Waſſerhoſe] waterspout. **—ſchacht,** *m.* air-shaft to a mine. **—ſchaden,** *m.* destruction or damage from a storm.

—ſcheibe, *f.* [with Roman Catholics, in pop. belief] a little shrine filled with sacred images for preserving a house from lightning. —ſcheide, *f.* 1) point or spot where the tempests divide. 2) the separation or repulsion of thunder-clouds, of clouds positively and negatively charged. 3) district over which a storm has burst. —ſcheidung, *f.* 1) [die Blitze] flashes of lightning. 2) V. —ſcheide. —ſchenkel, *m.* [in architecture] window-drip. —ſchießen, *n.* firing at a tempest to disperse it. —ſchirm, *m.* 1) a screen or shelter against cold or rain. 2) a portable conductor [against lightning]. —ſchlag, *m.* 1) [Donnerſchlag] a thunder-clap, a thunder-bolt, an electric explosion when it strikes any object; *it.* a violent storm accompanied with hail and rain. 2) [Hagelſchlag] hail-storm; *it.* [especially] the injury caused by it. Wir hatten dieſes Jahr —ſchlag, we suffered from hail this year. —ſchnelle, *f.* quickness of the lightning's glimpse, of the or a flash. —ſegen, *m.* [in pop. belief] charm against tempest. —ſeite, *f.* the weather-side [of a building], the exposed side; [in seamen's lang., of a ship] V. Loff or Luv. —ſtange, *f.* V. —ableiter. —ſtein, *m.* [Donnerkeil] belemnite, thunderbolt, thunderstone, arrow-stone; *it.* echinite. —ſtrahl, *m.* flash of lightning, the thunder-bolt. —ſtrecke, *f.* [with miners] air-drift, air-way, air-way rib. —ſtrich, *m.* direction of a storm. —ſtrick, *m.* funicular hygrometer. —thür, *f.* [with miners] gate or door to an air-way, to a bolt-hole. —trommel, *f.* V. —rad. —veränderung, *f.* change of weather. —vogel, *m.* [Regenvogel] the curlew. —wechſel, *m.* 1) variation of the weather, change in the weather, in the temperature. 2) [with miners] draught, a current of air. —wendiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) depending on the weather, on its changes. —wendiſche Waſſer, Quellen, Bäche &c., waters, springs, brooks &c. which swell or sink, according as a greater or less quantity of rain falls. 2) V. —launiſch. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] —wendiſcher Menſch, a fickle, an inconstant man, a man who does not know his own mind two days together; des Glückes —wendiſche Launen, the capricious fancies or freaks of fortune. 3) [in common people's lang.] —wendiſches Haar, staring hair, feather [on the coat of a horse or ox]. —wirbel, *m.* V. —ſäule. —wolke, *f.* V. Gewitterwolke. —wurm, *m.* V. Kellerafſel. —zeichen, *n.* sign, prognostic of the weather. —zeiger, *m.* any instrument for indicating changes in the weather, weather-gage; *it.* V. —männchen. —zotte, *f.* green or cluster-byssus. —zug, *m.* [with miners] V. —loſung, —wechſel 2).

Wètterau, *f.* [in geography] Wetteravia.

Wèttern, *v. intr. impers.* [in pop. lang.] Es wettert, es wettert ſehr ſtark, there is a storm, a furious storm; *it.* it lightens, it lightens fast [and thunders]; [with poets] und Stürme wetterten über uns, and storms burst, raged over us. *Fig.* [rather low] to storm, to rave. Er iſt aufgebracht, er flucht und wettert, he is in a rage, he curses and storms.

Wétzen, [in Old Sax. hvat, hvaet = sharp, quick, hvetja = to whet on, to incite; perhaps allied to wedeln, fiedeln &c. = to rub] I. *v. tr.* to whet, to sharpen. Der Vogel wetzt ſeinen Schnabel, the bird is whetting its beak; ein Meſſer —, to whet, sharpen a knife; auf einem Wetzſteine &c. —, to sharpen on a whetstone; eine Axt, eine Senſe —, to whet an axe, a scythe. *Fig.* Das Meſſer auf Jemand — [in pop. lang.], to prepare one's self for a fight with any one, [because knives are often used by the lower orders, hence proverbial for] to have a bone to pick with any one; den Zahn — [in pop. lang.], to prepare to eat in downright earnest [by smacking one's mouth as the eatables are presented; *it.* [= ſchärfen] den Verſtand —, to sharpen one's wits; *it.* [affected, with poets for reizen] Alles, was den Gaumen zum Trinken wetzt, every thing, that incites the palate to drink. Syn. V. Schärfen. II. *v. intr.* [in pop. lang.] Auf dem Pflaſter mit dem Säbel —, to let one's sabre dangle and clatter along the pavement. Das —, sharpening, whetting, setting.

Wetz-ſchiefer, *m.* novacular schistous argil of Hauy; novaculite of Kirwan, razor-stone, turkey-hone, coticular shist, whet-slate. —ſtahl, *m.* a [whet-] steel. —ſtein, *m.* a whetstone; [feiner —ſtein] a hone. —ſtein zum Schärfen der Senſen, a mower's rubber or whetstone. —ſteinkraut, *n.* [in botany] rest-harrow, petty-whin. —ſteinſchiefer, *m.* whetstone-slate, whet-slate. —ſteinwacke, *f.* micaceous schistous argil.

Wétzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] sharpener, whetter.

Wibbeln, V. Wiebeln.

Wichſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Wichſen] 1) a wax-paste. — für den Boden [Boden—], wax for polishing; — für die Stiefel or Schuhe [Stiefel- or Schuh—], blacking; — für den Bart [Bartwichſe] [for stiffening and, usually, blackening], wax-paste. 2) *Fig.* [low = Prügel] — austheilen, kriegen, to give any one a dressing, a tanning, a hiding, to get a leathering, a caning, a horse-whipping.

Wichſen, [is generally derived from Wachs, otherwise it might together with the following word be traced from wegen, that is bewegen, meaning here 'to rub strongly', as wackeln] *v. tr.* 1) to wax, to cere. Den Knebelbart —, to stiffen one's mustachios with wax; Schuhe, Stiefel —, to clean shoes, boots; den Fußboden —, to rub and polish the floor with wax; Leinwand, einen Faden —, to wax linen, a thread; gewichste Leinwand, waxed or cered linen. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Sie ſind ja heute recht gewichst [= aufgeputzt], why you are decked out to day in style, regularly rigged out, tricked up. 2) [low] Einen —, derb — [= prügeln &c.], to leather, thrash, curry any one, to give him a sound dressing, V. Ab—, Aus—.

Wichslappen, *m.* [with curriers &c.] a cloth or rag for greasing or blacking leather.

Wicht, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [is allied to wachſen = to grow, therefore originally in its general sense = a man, a human creature, a wight] [*dim.* —chen, ||—lein, [in pop. lang.] —el, *n.*] 1) [in a quaint, half-comic and mostly in a bad sense] Ein armer —, a poor fellow or creature; mich treuherzigen — konnte ſie leicht betrügen, me poor credulous dupe, me faithful swain she could easily jilt; wer biſt du, kleiner —? who are you, you little wretch, tom-thumb or hop o'my thumb, you little sprig or cock-sparrow? o flieht, ihr armen —e! oh fly, poor things! [in a bad sense alone] ein feiger —, white-livered fellow, a dastard; er iſt ein ärmlicher, erbärmlicher —, he is a poor, pitiful jack-straw, oaf; was will denn das —chen? what does the little thingamy, the little whipper-snapper, the little scrag-a-mutton want? 2) [in composition] V. Böſe—.

Wichtelzopf, V. Weichſelzopf.

Wichtig, [from wiegen] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [of just weight] Ein —er Dukaten, a plump ducat, a ducat of true weight; dieſer Thaler iſt nicht —, this dollar is under weight, has been sweated, clipped &c. 2) [= ſchwer] weighty, heavy. *Fig.* weighty, important. Ein —er Mann, a man of consequence, of importance; er gibt ſich ein —es Anſehen, he assumes an important air, he puts on the airs of a man of consequence; eine —e Miene machen, to put on a big look; —e Sache, —es Geſchäft, a weighty affair, business; —e Beweggründe, weighty reasons; eines der —ſten Aemter, one of the most considerable, influential offices; ich habe Ihnen etwas —es, eine ſehr —e Nachricht mitzutheilen, I have something important, a very important piece of news to impart, to communicate, to break to you; das iſt mir —, das —ſte, that is important, the most important to me, *it.* for me. Syn. V. Intereſſant and under Schwere.

Wichtigkeit, *f.* 1) Die — einer Münze, the full, just weight of a coin. 2) [= Schwere] weightiness, heaviness, weight, ponderousness. *Fig.* Ein Mann, eine Sache von —, a man, a thing of weight, of importance, of consequence; das iſt für mich eine Sache von der äußerſten —, that is for me a matter of the deepest importance; die Sache iſt von keiner —, the affair is of no consequence, of no consideration or moment; es iſt von keiner —, ob &c., it matters not, whether &c.; es iſt von ſehr großer —, daß wir ihn auf unſere Seite bringen, it is of very great importance, that we bring him over to our side; Sie legen zu viel — darauf, you attach too much weight to it, you lay too much importance on it. 3) [in pop. lang.] a piece of importance. Es iſt eine —, it is a weighty matter, a thing of consequence; es ſind keine —en, those are not things of moment, of any grave import.

Wicke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Lat. *vicia*, Gr. *βικον*; in some manner allied to biegen, wickeln is to roll up] 1) the vetch. —n bauen, to grow or raise vetches; —n füttern, to feed one's cattle on or with vetches; zahme —[Futter—], the common vetch or tare; V. Hecken—, Vogel—, Zaun—. 2) [name of other plants] Gelbe — [Wieſenplatterbſe], meadow lathyrus or vetchling, tare-everlasting; ſpaniſche or türkiſche —, the Tangier lathyrus or pea; *it.* V. Erve; die afrikaniſche —, V. Giftbohne; die türkiſche — [weiße, *it.* gelbe Feigenbohne], the white, *it.* yellow lupine.

Wick-futter, *n.* 1) fodder consisting of vetches alone, vetch-fodder. 2) fodder mixed with vetches. —ſtroh, *n.* vetch-straw, vetchy straw.

Wicken-brod, *n.* vetch-bread. —bund, *n.* bundle of vetches. —gemenge, *n.* V. Wickfutter 2). —klee, *m.* cultivated hedysarum, sainfoin, cock's head, medic vetchling. —laus, *f.* aphis or puceron of the vetch. —ſchabe, *f.* phalaena of the vetch. —ſchrot, *m.* vetch-grits. —ſtein, *m.* orobite. —ſtroh, *n.* vetch-straw.

Wickel, *m.* and *n.* [-s] 1) [in a general sense, certain things rolled together] Ein — Flachs, a distaffful of flax; ein — Hanf [with rope-makers], a handful of hemp; [in commerce] ein — Tabak, a roll of tobacco; ein — Wolle, a roll, bundle or lump of [washed] wool, *it.* a bunch of wool. 2) [in pop. lang. = Perrücke], a wig. 3) the roll of a stocking

[as formerly worn]. 4) a paper or card for winding thread on; *it.* a curl-paper, hair-paper, [if of leather] papillotte.

Wickelei, V. Wicklerei.

Wickeln, [allied to be-wegen, wiegen, biegen &c.] *v. tr.* 1) to roll, to roll up. Die Strümpfe —, to roll down one's stockings [as was formerly the fashion]; Zwirn, Seide —, to wind up or off thread, silk [on a card &c.]; Garn auf eine Rolle &c. —, to wind yarn on a roller &c.; die Seide auf Spulen —, to unreel, to wind silk on to spools; einen Wachsstock —, to twist up a wax-taper; die Haare —, to put one's hair in paper, to curl one's hair, *it.* to twist or curl up one's hair flat to the head and there fasten it with a hair-pin, V. Auf—; ein Läppchen um den Finger —, to wrap, fold, twist a rag round one's finger. 2) [= einwickeln] Etwas in ein Papier &c. —, to wrap [up], envelop something in a piece of paper &c.; ein Kind —, to swathe, swaddle a child. 3) to unwrap, to unroll, to roll out. Geld, Karten &c. aus dem Papiere —, to undo a roll or rouleau of money, to undo or open a pack of cards, to take cards &c. out of the cover of paper; einen Pack Wäsche auseinander —, to open, untie, undo a bundle of linen. *Fig.* Sich aus einer Sache — [rather unusual = ziehen], to extricate or disentangle one's self from, to get or back out of an affair; er hat sich aus ihren Schlingen gewickelt, he has got loose from, worked himself out of their toils, V. Aus—, Heraus—. Das —, the rolling up or down [of stockings], the winding up or off &c.

Wickel-band, *n.* a riband for tying &c.; *it.* [usually] the roller [for new-born children], the swathe, swathing-band. —blatt, *n.* [with tobacconists &c.] wrapping-leaf, outer leaf. —blume, *f.* selago. —flechte, *f.* officinal stringy lichen, hairy tree-moss. —frau, *f.* [in fam. lang.] woman who dresses the baby, the nurse. —haspel, *m.* [Garnwinde] yarn-windle, reel. —kind, *n.* 1) [in fam. lang.] child in swaddling-clothes, a baby in arms. 2) [in conchology] the bee-hive, turbo uva. —moos, *n.* V. —flechte. —natter, *f.* the coiling viper, coluber plicatilis. —puppe, *f.* 1) [in fam. lang.] baby in long clothes. 2) a doll representing such a baby; —raupe, *f.* [Blattwickler] leaf-rolling caterpillar. —schnur, *f.* V. —band. —schwanz, *m.* a prehensile tail. Affe mit einem —schwanze, monkey with a prehensile tail; V. Meerkatze; *it.* any animal with such a tail. —strumpf, *m.* rolled, turned down stocking [as formerly worn]. —tuch, *n.* cloth for a wrapper; *it.* a baby's flannel- roller or band. —zeug, *n.* [fam.] stuff for swathing-bands, for wrappers.

Wickler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one who wraps or folds up, a wrapper, roller &c., V. Wickeln. *Fig.* [rather unusual] chicaner. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) V. Wickelraupe; *b*) V. Wickelnatter.

Wicklerei, *f.* 1) [usually in contempt] V. Wickeln [das]. 2) *Fig.* [= Verwicklerei as it were] [rather unusual] chicanery.

Widder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [perhaps allied to the Sanscr. *pitr*, Lat. = *pater*, Vater, father, that is a begetter, Osset *fid* (father) and *fito* (ram); in Engl. *wether* = ein geschnittener Widder, Pers. *pader*, *fader*. Cannot come from wider as some would have it derived] a ram. Der cyprische, wilde —, the Siberian goat, argali, mufflon, musmon, ovis ammon; der peruanische —, the lama; [in astronomy] der —, the ram, aries; die Sonne tritt bald in den —, in das Zeichen des —s, the sun will soon enter the Ram. the sign of the ram; [in hydraulics] hydraulischer — [= Wasserschraube], Archimedes' screw.

Widder-fell, *n.* ram's skin or fell. Das goldene —fell [das goldene Vließ], the golden fleece. —haupt, *n.*, —kopf, *m.* ram's head; [with horses] V. Ramskopf; [in architecture] ram's head. —horn, *n.* 1) a ram's horn. 2) [in fortification] —hörner, ram's horns, tenailles. 3) [in nat. hist. Ammonshorn] horn of Ammon, ammonite. 4) V. Posthorn [in conchology]. —kampf, *m.* combat of or between rams. —kopf, *m.* V. —haupt. —punkt, *m.* [in astronomy] V. Frühlingspunkt.

Wide, V. Wiede.

Wider, [Goth. vithra, Old Sax. vither, Old Germ. widar. According to some is considered to be derived from the root wi, vi = to go, (Old Northm. *via* = to go about) and from the ending tar or dar, that is there or thither. According to the sense it is exactly equivalent to the Lat. *iterum*, thus it has the same affinity with wieder as the Engl. *against* has with *again*] I. *prep.* against. — den Strom schwimmen, to swim against, up the stream. *Fig.* — meinen Willen, against my will; sich — eine Sache, — Jemand erklären, to declare one's self against a thing, some one; ist Gott für uns, wer mag — uns seyn? if God be for us, who will [venture to] be against us? das ist — die Natur, — Recht und Billigkeit, that is contrary to nature, against right and reason; das ist — seine Natur, that is against his nature; — einander laufende Sätze, Meinungen, contradictory theses, contraries, opposite or countercurrent opinions; [fam.] das geht [Einem] — den Mann, that goes against a man, that is not to be stomached. II. *n.* [in fam. lang.] the against. Das Für und das — einer Sache wissen, erwägen, to know, to consider the for and against of a thing. Syn. V Gegen.

Wider-bellern, —bellen, *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] [ich belfere, belle —] to contradict. —beller, *m.*, —bellerinn, *f.* [fam.] one who contradicts saucily, malapertly, [of a female] a shrew. —christ, *m.* [in the New Testament, in theology &c.] the antichrist; *it.* an antichrist, antichristian. —christlich, *adj.* and *adv.* antichristian. —christenthum, *n.* antichristianism, antichristianity. —druck, *m.* [Gegendruck] [in a proper as well as figurative sense] 1) reaction, counter-pressure. 2) [with printers] retiration; *it.* [in rolling-press printing = Gegenabdruck] counter-proof. —drücken, *v. tr.* [ich drücke —, —gedrückt, —zudrücken] to press or squeeze against, to re-act. —fahren, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] [es —fährt, ist —fahren, zu —fahren] to happen, to occur. Es ist ihm ein Unglück —fahren, a misfortune has happened to him, has befallen him; es —fährt Manchem mehr Ehre, als er verdient, there falls to the lot of many a man more honour, than he deserves; Einem Recht, Jedem sein Recht —fahren lassen, to mete out justice to every one, to give to every one his due; V. under Gerechtigkeit. Syn. Widerfahren, Begegnen. That which widerfährt [happens, occurs] to any one may be something agreeable or disagreeable; in the bad sense it may be rendered by 'to befall'; that which begegnet [turns up for, happens to] any one are usually agreeable changes or events. There widerfährt us, that is, there falls to our lot much good and bad fortune in this life, there widerfährt [falls to the lot of] many a one more honour, than he deserves. When one says however that nothing has begegnet [happened] to us on our journey, this means, that nothing disagreeable has turned up, no accident occurred &c. —fährte, *f.* [in sportsmen's lang. = Hinterfährte] counter foil, track or scent [when the hounds run counter]. —gänge, *pl.* [with miners] back-galleries. —haken, *m.* 1) barb. —haken einer Angel, eines Pfeils &c., barb of a fish-hook, arrow &c.; [of plants] beard, barb, glochis. 2) [in botany] argentine-leaved ancistrum. —hakig, *adj.* and *adv.* hooked, barbed. —halt, *m.* 1) [more usual —stand] resistance, opposition. Ihr Herz hatte keinen —halt [rather pompous], her heart was not inflexible, could not resist or withstand. 2) [in a proper as well as figurative sense] prop, support. Keinen —halt haben, to have no stay, no shore, no fulcre &c.; dieser Pfeiler, diese Stütze dient dieser Mauer zum —halt, this pillar, this shore serves this wall as a buttress, is a counterfort to this wall. *Fig.* Er hat einen mächtigen —halt an ihm, he has a powerful support in him. —halten, *irr. v. intr.* [ich halte —, —gehalten, —zuhalten] [in a proper as well as figurative sense] to hold against, to resist; *it.* [fam.] to last, to stay. Wenn auf der einen Seite Nägel in die Thüre eingeschlagen werden, muß man auf der andern —halten, when nails are being driven into a door on the one side, the other must be checked, steadied, supported, propped; er wird nicht lange —halten können, he will not be able to withstand, resist, hold out long; das ist eine leichte Speise, die nicht lange —hält [fam.], that is very light food, that does not stay long in the stomach, that does not last long, that is not very staying. —halter, *m.* 1) the shaft-hook, thill-hook. 2) fulcrum of a lever. —haltig, *adj.* and *adv.* resisting, opposing. [fam.] —haltige Speisen, staying meats, meats that stay the stomach. —horst, V. —rist. —kampf, *m.* a combat against &c. struggle. —kämpfen, *v. intr.* [ich —kämpfe, habe —gekämpft, —zukämpfen] to combat or contend against. —klage, *f.* [in law] V. Gegenklage. —kläger, *m.* V. Gegenkläger. —kreuz, *n.* [in heraldry] croslet. —lage, *f.* 1) [in architecture] counterfort, buttress, rein, springing-wall. Die —lagen widerstehen dem Druck eines Gewölbes or Bogens, the counterforts, abutments or shores withstand the thrust of a vault or arch; die erste —lage eines Gewölbbogens, the crossing; die Biegung, der Anfang eines Gewölbes vom Obersteine der —lage an, the spring [at the impost of the pier], the foot of the arch; —lage [Strebepfeiler, Gewölbpfeiler], arched buttress, arch-butment, flying buttress; die —lage einer Brücke &c., abutment, butment; *it.* die —lage [with miners], hollow serving as a base to the foot of a vault. 2) [in law = Gegenvermächtniß] marriage-settlement. —lager, *n.* V. —lage 1). —läger, *m.* [with miners] a workman, who digs the foundation of a butment. —laufen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] [ich laufe —] to run against; [in speaking of the hare] to wind, to double. Das —laufen des Hasen, winding, doubling. —legbar, *adj.* and *adv.* refutable, confutable, disprovable. —legbarkeit, *f.* capability of refutation, of being refuted. 1. —legen, *v. tr.* [ich lege —, —gelegt, —zulegen] to lay against any thing. 2. —legen, *v. tr.* [ich —lege, habe —legt, zu —legen] to refute, disprove, to belie; [in law] to contradict, to confute, to gainsay. Mit Gründen —legen, to refute with reasons, to confute, to disprove; einen Beweis, Satz —

legen, to disprove, refute, confute an argument, a proposition; ein Buch, einen Schriftsteller —legen, to refute, gainsay a book, an author; seine Handlungen —legen seine Worte, his actions belie his words; die Erfahrung —legt es, experience disproves it; bei diesem Prozesse ist nur ein Aktenstück zu —legen, in this cause there is only one piece [of written evidence] to rebut. —lēger, *m.*, —lēgerinn, *f.* a refuter, confuter, disprover. Der —leger dieses Buches, the refuter of this book. —lēglich, —lēglichkeit, V. —legbar, —legbarkeit. —lēgung, *f.* refutation, confutation, disproof, disproving; [in law] contradiction, objections, rebutter. Die —legung eines Beweises, Buches, the refutation of a proof, of a book; das ist keiner —legung werth, that is not worth [the] gainsaying; die —legung ist mit viel Geist geschrieben, the answer [= refutation] is written with much ingenuity; [in law] er hat noch keine —legung beigebracht, he has not yet put in a rebutter, has not yet offered counter-evidence. —lēgungsschrift, *f.* a [written] refutation; [in law] rebutment, disproof. Die —legungsschrift der ersten, der weitern gegnerischen Beweisschrift, the disproof, the countervailing allegation contained in the answer, rejoinder, rebutter &c. —natürlich, *adj.* and *adv.* contrary to nature, [old] counter-natural. Vatermord ist ein —natürliches Verbrechen, parricide is an unnatural crime; ein —natürliches Verbrechen, —natürliche Unzucht [in law], a crime against nature, an unnatural crime or offence, a nameless crime; diese Schilderung ist —natürlich, this description is not true to nature, is not natural. —natürlichkeit, *f.* 1) contrariety to nature. Er war von der —natürlichkeit einer solchen Handlung empört, he revolted at the unnaturalness of such an action. 2) an unnatural thing. Ein Mensch, der an solchen —natürlichkeiten Gefallen findet, a man, who takes pleasure in such unnatural things or acts. —papst, *m.* [fam.] V. Gegenpapst. —part, *m.* V. Gegenpart. Einem —part halten, to contradict any one pertly, V. —sprechen. —prall, *m.* a rebound, resilience, bound. —prall der Strahlen, repercussion, reflection; er wurde durch den —prall der Kugel verwundet, he was wounded by the rebound, resulting of the ball; der —prall der Sonnenstrahlen, the reflection of the sunbeams. —rathen, *irr. v. tr.* [ich —rathe, habe —rathen, zu —rathen] to dissuade, [old] to discounsel. Einem Etwas —rathen, to dissuade any one from something; er that es ungeachtet alles —rathens, he did it notwithstanding all [the] advice to the contrary. —räther, *m.* a dissuader. —rechtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* unjust, disloyal, illegal; [old] unlawful, unright, unrightful; [in law] unjust, violent, arbitrary, illegal, wrongful. —rechtliche Handlung, an unfair act, an unhandsome action; alles —rechtliche ist mir verhaßt, I hate every thing illiberal, disingenuous, base; —rechtliches Verfahren, an unjust, illicit proceeding; —rechtliches Urtheil, a wrong, an unfair, an arbitrary sentence; Einen —rechtlich verurtheilen, to condemn illegally; schimpfliche und —rechtliche Verhaftung, injurious and violent imprisonment. —rechtlichkeit, *f.* 1) illegality, disloyalty. Um ihn von der —rechtlichkeit dieser Handlung zu überzeugen, in order to convince him of the unfairness, unhandsomeness &c. of this action. 2) an illegal, illicit, a wrongful thing or act. Er hat sich mehrere —rechtlichkeiten zu Schulden kommen lassen, he has allowed himself to be guilty of several pieces of injustice. —rede, *f.* contradiction, opposition, reply, answer. Seine Meinung wurde ohne —rede angenommen, his opinion was received unanimously, without a dissenting voice; dagegen findet keine —rede statt, to that there is no reply, no opposition, no dissent; keine —rede! no reply! er ist ohne —rede [= zuverlässig] ein ehrlicher Mann, he is without dispute or question, unquestionably, undoubtedly an honourable man. —rist, *m.* withers. Dieses Pferd ist am —riste gedrückt, this horse is wrung in the withers, is wither-wrung. —rūf, *m.* recall, retractation, revocation, disavowal, denial, palinode, palinody. Einen —ruf thun, to make a disavowal &c.; [fam.] to eat one's words; man hat ihn genöthigt, einen —ruf zu thun, einen öffentlichen —ruf seiner Irrthümer zu thun, he has been forced to make an apology, a recantation, a public renunciation of his errors, V. —rufung. —rūfen, *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* [ich —rufe, habe —rufen, zu —rufen] to recall, revoke, retract, withdraw, unsay, disavow, disclaim, renounce, recant, [fam.] to eat one's words. Einen Befehl, eine Schenkung —rufen, to revoke an order, to countermand, to revoke or cancel a donation; man zwang ihn, seine Meinung öffentlich zu —rufen, he was compelled to retract his opinion publicly; seine Gelübde, sein Versprechen, sein Wort —rufen [zurücknehmen], to take back, to withdraw one's promise, one's word, *it.* to recall, to renounce or disclaim one's word; die Zeugen haben ihre Aussage —rufen, the witnesses have retracted their opinions; öffentlich —rufen müssen, to be obliged publicly to recant, to disclaim. Das —, V. —rufung. —ruflich, *adj.* and *adv.* revocable. —ruflichkeit, *f.* revocability. —rufung, *f.* revocation, disavowal, retractation. Die —rufung eines Testamentes &c., the revocation of a will &c.; Clausel, welche eine —rufung enthält, a clause that revokes. —sacher, *m.*, —sacherinn, *f.* adversary, antagonist, opponent, enemy. Er war stets mein —sacher, sie war stets meine —sacherinn, he, she was always my adversary &c.; [in Scripture] daß meine —sacher [Feinde] sich nicht freuen, that mine enemies might not rejoice; —sacher [in law], opponent, the adverse or opposite party, [in Scripture] the arch-foe, the devil; denn euer —sacher, der Teufel, gehet umher &c., because your adversary, the devil, walketh about. Syn. Widersacher, Gegner, Feind. Whoever contradicts even merely the opinions and sentiments of another, and acts in opposition to his acts, this is the Gegner [rival or opponent] of that other; he, who endeavours at the same time to injure his opponent, is his Widersacher [adversary or antagonist], and, if he does this out of hatred, his Feind [enemy or foe]. The Jesuits were the Gegner [opponents] of the Jansenists, in as far as they contradicted their opinions, their Widersacher [adversaries], in as far as they strove to injure them everywhere, and their Feinde [enemies], in as far as they did this out of hate. —satz, *m.* 1) [—setzung] [little used] opposition. 2) antithesis, contrast. —schall, —schein, V. Wiederschall &c. —schlagen, *irr. v. intr.* to strike against. —see, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] the surf. —sétzen, *v. refl.* sich —setzen [ich —setze mich, habe mich —setzt, mich zu —setzen], to set one's self against, to oppose, resist. Sich einem Beschlusse —setzen, to oppose a decree; er hat sich stets meinen Planen, Vorschlägen —setzt, he has constantly opposed my plans, objected to my propositions, endeavoured to thwart or contravene my &c.; sich Einem tapfer —setzen, to resist, to oppose any one manfully; sich dem Feinde —setzen, to resist the enemy; sich der Obrigkeit —setzen, to resist the authorities, to rebel or revolt against them. Das —setzen, opposition, resistance; da hilft kein —setzen [in fam. lang.], here no resistance is availing. —sétzlich, —sétzlichkeit, *f.* V. —spänstig, —spänstigkeit. —sinn, *m.* [no *pl.*] 1) [little used] a contrarious mind, cross-grained disposition, spirit of contradiction. 2) opposite meaning, countersense. Erklärt man die Worte so, so entsteht ein —sinn, if the words are explained so, why then a contradiction, an inconsistency, a self-contradiction arises; dieser Redesatz schließt einen —sinn in sich, this period is self-contradictory; ein scheinbarer —sinn [Schein—sinn], a paradox. 3) nonsense, absurdity. Das ist gänzlicher —sinn, that is downright nonsense. —sinnig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [little used] Ein —sinniger Mensch, Kopf, a self-willed, cross-grained, perverse person, [in common people's lang.] a contrāry person. 2) contrary to the real sense. Eine Rede —sinnig verstehen, erklären, to understand, explain a speech erroneously, to misunderstand, misconstrue or misexplain a speech. 3) [contrary to the current or common opinion] [scheinbar —sinnig] paradoxical. [Scheinbar] —sinnige Sätze behaupten, to maintain paradoxes. 4) nonsensical, absurd. Ein —sinniger Mensch, ein —sinniges Betragen, an absurd man, behaviour; —sinnige Frage, Antwort, silly question, answer; er fing die Sache —sinnig an, he began the thing preposterously; sie kleidet sich —sinnig, she dresses ridiculously. 5) *Fig.* [little used] across the grain. Einen Zeug —sinnig zuschneiden, to cut a stuff across, crosswise; *it.* [with miners] —sinnige Gänge, shifting lodes; —sinnig fallende Gänge, lodes dipping towards the heart of the mountain; —sinnige Lage, reversed position. —sinnigkeit, *f.* V. —sinn 2) and 3). Eine —sinnigkeit im Ausdrucke, a self-contradiction in the expression; welche —sinnigkeit! what [an] absurdity! —spänstig, [—spenstig] *adj.* and *adv.* restive, unruly, obstinate, cross-grained, perverse, refractory, unmanageable, disobedient, wilful, wrong-headed, obstreperous, stubborn, stiff-necked. —spänstig seyn, handeln, to be perverse, to act wilfully &c.; das macht ihn nur noch —spänstiger, that only makes him [the] more stubborn; ein —spänstiger Mensch, a mulish, pig-headed fellow; sich —spänstig gegen die Befehle der Obern zeigen, to be contumacious, rebellious or mutinous to the orders of the authorities or one's superiors; den —spänstigen machen, to ride the high horse, to be in one's tantrums; —spänstiges Kind, a stubborn child, [with the lower orders] a contrāry child; wenn man die Kinder so behandelt, werden sie —spänstig, when children are so treated, they get sullen or sulky, they become indocile; Jagdhunde, welche —spänstig werden, wenn man sie schlägt, hounds, that get sullen when punished; sein —spänstiges Betragen, his wrong-headedness, his obstinacy, his perverseness. —spänstigkeit, [—spenstigkeit] *f.* 1) obstinacy, contrariousness, perverseness, sullenness. Große —spänstigkeit zeigen, to shew great perversity, untractableness &c. 2) disobedience, resistance, contumacy. Keine —spänstigkeit! keine —spänstigkeiten! no disobedience! die —spänstigkeiten der Unterthanen strafen, to punish the disobedience of one's subjects. —spiel, *n.* [Gegen-

theil] the contrary, the opposite. Seine Schweſter hält gerade das —ſpiel in ihrer Aufführung, his sister's conduct is quite the reverse of his; er iſt das gerade —ſpiel von ſeinem Bruder, he is the exact antithesis to his brother. —ſpitze, *f.* V. —haken. —ſprèchen, *irr. v. intr.* [ich —ſpreche, habe —ſprochen, zu —ſprechen] 1) Einem —ſprechen, to contradict any one, [fam.] to take any one up short; einem Satze, einer Nachricht —ſprechen, to contradict a proposition, a piece of intelligence; [incorrectly but often in chancery style with the accusative case] eine Sache, eine Nachricht, eine Behauptung —ſprechen, to contradict a thing, a piece of news, an assertion, to give a counter-statement to some intelligence; er —ſpricht ihr in Allem, was ſie ſagt, he contradicts her in every thing she says; ich will Ihnen hierin nicht —ſprechen, I will not gainsay &c. you in this; große Herren laſſen ſich nicht gerne —ſprechen, great men are not fond of being contradicted, of having what they affirm disputed; es hat ſich niemand gefunden, der ihm —ſprochen hätte, nobody has been found, has come forward to contradict him; er —ſpricht gern, he likes to contradict, he is fond of contradiction, [fam.] he is a mighty contradictory person. *Fig.* Man —ſpricht ſich leicht, wenn man nicht bei der Wahrheit bleibt, one is apt to contradict one's self, when one does not stick to the truth; er hat ſich in ſeinen Antworten —ſprochen [of a witness], he has prevaricated in his answers; Sie —ſprechen ſich ſelbſt, you contradict yourself, you belie your own words; dieſer Schriftſteller —ſpricht ſich an mehreren Stellen, this author is guilty of self-contradiction in several passages; dieſer Satz —ſpricht dem andern, this proposition contradicts the other; beide Sätze —ſprechen einander, —ſprechen ſich ſelbſt, both propositions contradict each other, neutralize each other; —ſprechende Sätze, contradictory propositions; das —ſpricht ſich, that implies, contains a contradiction; ſeine Handlungen —ſprechen ſeinen Worten, his acts belie his words; wahre Tugend —ſpricht ſich nie, true virtue is never at variance with itself, never swerves; es iſt etwas —ſprechendes in dem, was er ſagt, there is something contradictory in what he says; auf eine —ſprechende Art, contradictorily, in a contradictory manner. 2) [with the accent or stress laid rather on the first syllable widerſprechen] Einer Sache —ſprechen [little used], to oppose a thing, to be adverse or opposed to a thing; einer Sache öffentlich —ſprechen, to protest publicly against a thing. Das —ſprèchen, die —ſprèchung, contradiction, V. —ſpruch. —ſprècher, *m.*, —ſprècherinn, *f.* a contradicter. Sie iſt eine —ſprecherinn, eine ewige —ſprecherinn, she is fond of contradiction, she is of a wayward disposition; she contradicts perpetually. —ſprècheriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in common people's lang.] fond of contradiction, contrāry. —ſprèchlich, *adj.* and *adv.* that may be contradicted. —ſprèchungsſucht, *f.* the spirit or love of contradiction. —ſpruch, *m.* 1) contradiction. Keinen —ſpruch leiden, ertragen können, not to be able to endure, to bear the slightest contradiction, the least thwarting; ſeine Meinung, ſein Antrag iſt ohne —ſpruch angenommen worden, his opinion has been taken, his opinion, his proposition, his motion was adopted without contradiction, [commonly] . . . . . nem. con. [i. e. nemine contradicente]; ſeine Behauptung hat keinen —ſpruch gefunden, his assertion has met with no contradiction, no reply, no counter-statement; das leidet keinen —ſpruch, that is not to be contradicted, not to be gainsaid; nach manchem —ſpruche iſt dieſer Geſetzesvorſchlag durchgegangen, after a great deal of debate this bill passed; ohne —ſpruch [zuverläſſig], without contradiction; er iſt ohne —ſpruch der größte Feldherr ſeiner Zeit, he is unquestionably, indisputably the greatest captain of his age. 2) contrariety, contradictoriness. Dieſer Satz enthält einen —ſpruch, this proposition contains a contradiction, an antilogy; dieſer Satz ſteht mit dem erſten in —ſpruch, this proposition is at variance with the first; in —ſpruch gerathen, to fall into contradictions; ſich in —ſprüche verwickeln, to be involved in contradictions, [of a witness] to prevaricate; ein Menſch, der mit ſich ſelbſt im —ſpruche iſt or ſteht, in —ſpruch geräth, a man [who is] at variance with himself, becomes at variance with himself; es iſt ein —ſpruch, ein auffallender —ſpruch zwiſchen dieſen beiden Beſchlüſſen, there is a contrariety, a striking contradiction between these two resolutions; den [ſcheinbaren] —ſpruch zweier Stellen vereinigen, to reconcile the [seeming] contradiction of two passages; viele —ſprüche, die wir in der ſittlichen Welt antreffen, many incongruities, which we meet with in the moral world; der —ſpruch der Geſetze, gerichtlicher Entſcheidungen, Urtheile, the contradictoriness of laws, of [judicial] decisions, sentences, decrees; der —ſpruch der Pflichten, the conflict of duties; [in grammar] der —ſpruch im Beiſatze or der Beilegung, the contradiction in the terms. 3) [Gegenerklärung] protestation. Ich las ſeinen —ſpruch in den öffentlichen Blättern, I read his protest, his contradiction, his counter-statement in the public papers. —ſpruchsgeiſt, *m.* spirit of contradiction, contradictious disposition. Sein —ſpruchsgeiſt macht den Umgang mit ihm ſehr unangenehm, his love of contradiction makes intercourse with him very disagreeable; *it.* er iſt ein —ſpruchsgeiſt, he is a lover of a contradiction, of dispute, he is a wrangler. —ſpruchsteufel, *m.* [in fam. lang.] the demon or mania of contradiction. —ſtand, *m.* resistance, opposition. Deiche erbauen, um dem Waſſer —ſtand zu leiſten, to build dikes to stem the water; in harte Steine iſt ſchwer zu graben, wegen des —ſtandes des Stoffes, it is difficult to engrave on hard stones from the resistance of the material; dem Feinde —ſtand leiſten, nur ſchwachen —ſtand leiſten, to resist the enemy, to offer only a feeble resistance to the enemy, V. —ſtehen; nach tapferm —ſtande ergab ſich die Feſtung, the fortress surrendered after a stout resistance; der —ſtand der Luft, the resistance, force of the air; wenn Sie dies vorſchlagen, ſo werden Sie viel —ſtand finden, if you propose this, you will meet with much resistance, you will have to encounter much opposition. —ſtandslinie, *f.* [in fortification] the line of resistance. —ſtēhen, *irr. v. intr.* [ich —ſtehe] 1) to resist, to oppose, to withstand. Ein harter Körper —ſteht dem Stoße ſtärker, als ein anderer, a hard body resists the shock stronger, than another; dem Feinde muthig —ſtehen, to resist the enemy courageously; [in physics] —ſtehender Mittelraum, resistant medium, the atmosphere. *Fig.* Mein Herz kann ihr nicht —ſtehen, my heart can not resist her; wer könnte ihren Bitten —ſtehen? who could withstand her entreaties? wenn das Glück unſern Unternehmungen —ſteht, ſo &c, if fortune opposes our, is adverse to our undertakings, &c. 2) to be repugnant to, to cause loathing, to go against. Dieſe Speiſe, der Wein —ſteht ihm, this food, wine is nauseous to him; die Arzneimittel —ſtehen ihm, physic is what he can't bear to take, he has antipathy to medicines. Das —ſtehen, V. —ſtand. —ſtēhlich, *adj.* and *adv.* resistible. —ſtēhlichkeit, *f.* resistibleness, resistance. —ſtoß, *m.* 1) counter-blow, counter-shock. 2) [in botany] *a*) [Streifenfarn, Widerthon &c.] polytrichous doradilla; *b*) [Marienröschen] the white or dioecious lychnis; *c*) [Seelavendel] thrift, sea-lavender, seagilliflower; *d*) weißer —ſtoß [weißer Behen], common bladder campion, the spatling poppy. —ſtrèben, *v. intr.* [ich —ſtrebe, habe —ſtrebt, zu —ſtreben] to strive against. Einem, dem Geiſte Gottes —ſtreben, to resist or oppose any one, the Spirit of God; den Naturgeſetzen —ſtrebt man umſonſt, the laws of Nature are opposed in vain; —ſtrebende Dinge in Uebereinſtimmung bringen, to reconcile adverse things. Das —ſtreben, resistance, opposition; da half kein —ſtreben, no resistance availed there, all opposition was useless. —ſtrèblich, *adj.* and *adv.* that may be striven against, resistible, opposable. —ſtreit, *m.* [—ſpruch, which see] Der —ſtreit der Pflichten, Kräfte, the conflict of duties, antagonism of forces; im —ſtreite ſeyn, liegen, ſich befinden, to be at variance, in opposition, in contradiction; dieſe zwei Geſetze ſcheinen ſich zu widerſprechen, es iſt ſchwer dieſen —ſtreit zu heben, these two laws appear to be contradictory, it is difficult to reconcile this anomaly, this antinomy. —ſtreiten, *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* [ich —ſtreite, habe —ſtritten, zu —ſtreiten] Einer or [less usual] eine Meinung —ſtreiten [ſie beſtreiten], to contend against, to combat, to impugn, to dispute, to question an opinion; das, dem läßt ſich nicht —ſtreiten, that is incontestable, indisputable; ich will Ihnen nicht —ſtreiten, I won't dispute, argue, contend with you. Das —ſtreiten, contestation, contention. —ſtreiter, *m.*, —ſtreiterinn, *f.* impugner, disputer. —ſtrom, *m.* counter-current, reflux, backwater; *it.* [Waſſerwirbel] eddy, whirlpool. —ſtütze, *f.* stay, shore, buttress, V. Stütze. —ſtützen, *v. intr.* [ich ſtütze —] to bear against, to shore. —thon, *m.* [in botany] *a*) V. —ſtoß [in botany *a*)]. *b*) Weißer —thon [Zaunrübe], white bryony. *c*) Der große, weiße —thon, grass-leaved anthericum; der kleinblumige, weiße —thon, branchy anthericum or spiderwort. *d*) Der güldene or gegliederte —thon [Haarmoos], common polytrichum, great golden maiden-hair, goldilocks, hair-moss. —wärtig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [little used] contrary, adverse. Es trat ein —wärtiger Umſtand ein, der die Sache ſcheitern machte, an adverse circumstance occurred, that caused the affair to miscarry; Einem —wärtig [pompous or obsolete = hinderlich] ſeyn, to be in the way of any one. 2) disagreeable. —wärtige Sache, Stimme, disagreeable thing, voice; —wärtige Speiſe, —wärtiger Geſchmack, disgusting, offensive, loathsome or nauseous food, taste; —wärtige Miene, Geſichtsbildung, repulsive countenance, face; —wärtiges Benehmen, —wärtige Haltung, disagreeable, repellent behaviour, carriage; —wärtige Gemüthsart, crabbed humour; —wärtige [= harte] Farben [with painters], hard, harsh colours; von —wärtigem Anſehen, of a forbidding appearance; ein —wärtiger Menſch, a disagreeable man; eine

sehr —wärtige Frau, a very ungracious woman; V. Widrig. —wärtigkeit, *f.* 1) Die —wärtigkeit einer Person, Sache, the disagreeableness of a person, thing; —wärtigkeit einer Gemüthsart, the crabbedness of the humour. 2) adversity, reverse. Die Geduld in —wärtigkeiten, patience under adversities; große —wärtigkeiten erleiden, to suffer great reverses. —wille, *m.* repugnance, aversion. Mit —willen in Etwas willigen, to consent to any thing with repugnance, with great reluctance; Etwas mit —willen thun, to do any thing against one's will, against the grain, with regret; seinen —willen überwinden, to overcome one's aversion, to conquer one's repugnance; Einen —willen gegen Jemand fassen, to take a dislike, an aversion to any one; er hat einen —willen gegen das Heirathen, gegen diese Frau, he has an antipathy to marriage, to this woman; er hat einen [natürlichen] —willen gegen diese Speisen, he has a loathing against, an abhorrence or a distaste for this food; Jemandes —willen auf sich laden, to excite any one's dislike, hate; seinen —willen [or sein Mißvergnügen] bezeigen, to express or shew one's dislike, one's discontent. —willig, *adj.* and *adv.* with a bad grace, against one's will. Er that es murrend und —willig, he did it grumblingly and with repugnance; dieser lange und —willig verhaltene Haß, this hatred long and reluctantly restrained. —wind, *m.* adverse, contrary wind, [in seamen's lang.] a head-wind. —wort, *n.* [unusual] refutation, reply.

Widerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* repugnant, repulsive. —er Geschmack, Geruch, disagreeable, offensive taste, smell; das schmeckt, riecht —, that tastes, smells nasty, offensively; — süß, clawing; —süße Speise, clawing or distasteful food; ein —er Anblick, a disgusting sight, an offensive sight, a shocking sight; —e Gesichtsbildung, uninteresting, mawkish, forbidding, repulsive countenance; ihre Stimme ist mir sehr —, her voice is very disagreeable to me; —er Mensch, an ungracious, a disagreeable fellow; V. Widerwärtig; diese Arznei ist — zu nehmen, this physic is nasty.

Widerlichkeit, *f.* distastefulness, disgustingness, loathsomeness.

Widern, *v. intr.* to inspire disgust, to create aversion. Alles, was ihm widert, suche ich zu entfernen, I endeavour to remove every thing offensive or distasteful to him; diese Speise widert mir, this food I don't like, I have a repugnance for; ich kann Ihnen nicht sagen, wie der Ort mir widert, I cannot tell you, how odious this place is to me. Das —, V. Widerwille.

Widmen, [from Wihthum and this from weihen] *v. tr.* to consecrate, to devote, to dedicate. Sich, sein Leben, seine Zeit der Erziehung seiner Kinder, den Wissenschaften —, to devote one's self, one's life, one's time to the education of one's children, to the sciences; er widmet sich der Handlung, he is intended for trade, he follows the commercial line, he devotes himself to commercial pursuits; er hat seine Kinder dem Dienste des Vaterlandes gewidmet, he has devoted his children to the service of his country; sich Gott, dem Dienste Gottes —, to devote one's self to God, to the service of God; seine Eltern hatten ihn der Kirche, dem Dienste des Altars gewidmet, his parents had intended him for the church; sein ganzes Leben war Gott, dem Wohl des Staates gewidmet, his whole life was consecrated to God, to the weal of the state; diese der Andacht, der Freundschaft gewidmete Stunde, this hour consecrated to devotion, to friendship; ein Grundstück, eine Summe Geldes zum Unterhalte der Armen —, to destine a piece of ground, a sum of money to the support of the poor; Jemanden seine Zeit —, to give up one's time to any one; Einem ein Buch — [zueignen], to dedicate a book to any one. Das —, V. Widmung.

Widmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [little used] dedicator [of a book], V. Widmen.

Widmung, *f.* devotion, destination; *it.* dedication [of a book].

Widmungs-brief, *m.*, —schreiben, *n.*, —schrift, *f.* dedication, dedicatory epistle.

Widrig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [entgegengesetzt] contrary, adverse; —er Wind, adverse wind; wir hatten —en Wind, we had the wind in our face, in our teeth, [in seamen's lang.] we had a contrary wind, the wind right ahead. 2) *Fig. a)* [entgegengesetzt] opposite, contrary, different. Eine —e Meinung haben, to have a contrary opinion; — gesinnt seyn, to be adversely inclined; ich fand ihn gegen uns — gesinnt, I found him ill disposed, unfavourably disposed, hostilely inclined towards us; —en Falls, im —en Falle, if not, otherwise, in the contrary case, in default of which; bessern Sie sich, —en Falls werde ich &c., reform, otherwise I shall &c. *b)* [ungünstig] Das —e Geschick, adverse fortune, adversity; —e Schicksale, hostile fates. *c)* [unangenehm, widerwärtig] disagreeable, revolting, disgusting. Das erregt eine —e Empfindung, that excites a disagreeable sensation; —er Geruch, —es Gesicht, a nasty or offensive smell, a disagreeable, an unprepossessing face; ein —er Anblick, a shocking sight; das schmeckt —, that tastes nasty, that has a nauseous taste, V. Widerlich Widerwärtig.

Widrigens, *adv.* [widrigen Falls] if not, otherwise, without which, in failure or default of which, in the contrary case.

Widrigkeit, *f.* 1) contrariety. Die — des Windes nöthigte uns dazu, the adverse state, the unfavourableness of the wind compelled us to it; die — der Meinungen, the conflicting state of opinions; die — der Ereignisse, the conflicting nature of the events. 2) an adverse event. Alle —en entfernen, to remove all obstacles, all disagreeables; die —en [Widerwärtigkeiten] im menschlichen Leben, the adversities, reverses, obstacles in human life.

Wie, [Lat. *qui*, Goth. hve, old Germ. huio, wio, Old Sax. hva, allied to wer] I. *adv.* 1) [in questions, in exclamations] how. — heißt er? how is he called? what is his name? — heißt das? how is that called? what is the name of that? — ist sein Name? what is his name? — geht es Ihnen, — befinden Sie sich? how are you? how is it, how goes it with you? how do you do? how is your health? — ist es gemacht? how is it made? — kommt es, daß &c.? how comes it, that &c.? — wird es ihm ergehen? how will it fare with him? — würde es um uns stehen? how would it be with us? where should we be? — soll ich es anfangen? how shall I set about it? —? — sagten Sie? how? how did you say? — bald [= wann] will er abreisen? how soon [= when] will he set out? — bald, in — viel Zeit kommen Sie dort an? how soon, in what time will you get there? — alt sind Sie? how old are you? — hoch spielen Sie die Partie? what are [the] stakes? how high do you bet or play the game? V. under Hoch, Stehen, Theuer; — lange ist es, daß er abgereist ist? how long is it, since he set out? — lange schläft er? how long has he been sleeping? — lange haben Sie gespielt? how long have you been playing? how long did you play? — lange [= seit wann] sind Sie hier? how long have you been here? — oft? how often? how many times? sehr oft, — oft denn? very often, how often then? — stark war die Gesellschaft? what was the number of the company? how many persons were there at the party? — viel kostet das? how much does that cost? what does that cost? für — viel Personen? for how many persons? der —vielste ist er in seiner Klasse? how high is he up in his class? der —vielste Band fehlt? what or which volume is missing? den —vielsten [Tag des Monats] haben wir? what is the day of the month? — weit sind Sie gegangen? how far have you been? how far did you go? — weit sind Sie in diesem Buche gekommen? how far are you got, have you read in this book? — weit ist es von hier nach B.? how far is it from here to B.? *it.* [as exclamation] — bald ist es um uns geschehen! how soon it is all over with us! how frail is the life of man! — leicht kann man irren! how easy is it [or it is] to err! — weit ist es noch [bis] dahin [speaking of a place]! how far, what a [long] way it is to there, to that place! — lange ist es [noch] bis dahin [speaking of time]! how long, what a long time it is [still] till then! — sehr habe ich mich getäuscht! how much have I been mistaken! — viel Gutes thut er nicht! what good does he not do! how much good he does! — ungerecht sind nicht die Menschen! how unjust men are! — mächtig ist Gott! how mighty is God! — prächtig ist dieser Palast! how magnificent is this palace! — schön ist das! how beautiful that is! — glücklich ist sie! how happy she is! — mächtig muß der [nicht] seyn, der die Welt erschaffen hat! how mighty must he [not] be, who [has] created the world! — wenig, — viel weniger braucht man, um glücklich zu seyn! how little, how much less is required to be happy! — viel Vergnügen machen Sie mir doch! how much pleasure you confer on me! *it.* [= — sehr] aber — erschrak er, als er &c.! but how terrified he was, when he &c.! ach, — freue ich mich! — freue ich mich nicht! ah, how glad or how rejoiced I am! o, — betrügen Sie sich! oh, how you deceive yourself! *it.* — [for expressing reproach, doubt], —? hätte ich mich geirrt? how? what? have I then been deceiving myself? —? haben Sie mir es nicht versprochen? how? did you not promise it to me? —, wenn er dennoch käme? how, if he were to come after all? — so? — denn? — denn das? how so? how then? — anders [= allerdings]? how else? to be sure, of course! 2) [not interrogatively in dependent periods] how; in what manner or way. Ich denke daran, — die Sache zu machen ist, I am thinking how the thing is to be done; ich sehe wohl, — das kommen, ausgehen wird, I see clearly, how that will go, end; er war verschwunden, ich weiß nicht —, he disappeared, I don't know how; ich weiß nicht, — ich es machen soll, I don't know how I am to do it; begreifen Sie, — er das

gethan hat? do you understand, how he did that? dem ſey, — ihm wolle, be that as it may, however that may be; du weißt es, — ich dich liebe, you know how I love you; *it.* [as a *subst.* Wie] [in fam. lang.] auf das — kommt es an, the how is the question. II. *conj. a*) [for denoting a similarity, a comparison] as, like. Sie gleichen einander — zwei Tropfen Waſſer, they resemble each other as two drops of water, they are as like each other as two peas; es iſt einer — der andere, the one is like the other; es iſt — gewöhnlich, it is as usual; er trinkt den Wein — Waſſer, he drinks wine like water; er iſt — unſinnig, he is like a madman, as one demented; ſie lag — todt da, she lay there as if she were dead; ein Mann — er, a man like him, a man such as he is; — ein Löwe, ſo — ein Löwe, der ſich auf ſeine Beute ſtürzt, like a lion, as a lion springing on his prey; ich werde zu ihm gehen, ſo — Sie mich ſehen [in fam. lang.], I shall go to him, such as just as you see me, just as I am; ich nehme die Sache ſo — ſie iſt, I take the thing [just] as it is; er hat ſich — ein Schurke betragen, he has behaved like or as a scoundrel; — es ſich für einen Mann gehört, as becomes a man; ich höre ein Geräuſch, — wenn der Wind &c., I hear a noise, as if the wind &c.; ſie liebt nichts — ihn, she loves nothing like him, she loves him above every thing; nichts ergötzt ihn [mehr or ſo ſehr] — ein Abenteuer, nothing delights him more than an adventure; ich habe nicht ſo viel Muße — or als Sie, I have not so much leisure as you; er iſt nicht ſo groß, — or [in fam. lang.] als — ich, he is not so tall as I am. *b*) [for denoting a relation] — man ſagt, ſo iſt er &c., by or from what one says or they say, according to what one says or they say, he is &c.; Sie ſind wieder hergeſtellt, — ich ſehe, you are recovered I see. *c*) [als, da] as, when. — er zu Pferde ſtieg, ſagte man ihm &c., as he was getting on horseback, one said to him &c., they informed him &c., he was told &c.; er kam an, — ich abreiste, he arrived as I was setting out; ſo — [or ſobald] er angekommen war, as soon as he arrived or had arrived. *d*) — auch [= gleicherweiſe], as also, as likewise; er mit ſeinen Brüdern, — auch ſeine Frau &c., he and his brothers, as likewise his wife &c. *e*) — . . . . . auch [= wenn auch noch ſo], however, as; — gelehrt [or ſo gelehrt] er auch ſeyn mag, ſo wird er &c., learned as he is, however learned he may be, he will &c.; — ſchwer es mir auch ankommt, difficult as it is for me, whatever it costs, may cost me.

‖**Wiebeln, Wibbeln,** *v. intr.* [in common people's lang. = wimmeln] Es wiebelt Alles vor Ungeziefer, every thing is swarming, crawling with vermin.

Wiede, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [provincial for Weide] willow, osier. 2) [provincial] a bundle of rods or twigs, [especially of the willow] withy-band. Reisbüſchel mit —n binden, to bind [up] fagots with withy-bands; —n drehen, to twist withy-bands. 3) [Lana—] carriage-beam, range. 4) [provincial] V. Wau, *m.*

Wiede-baum, *m.* [provincial] V. Traubenkirſchen- or Vogelbeerbaum, *it.* Faul- and Schlinzbaum. —**hopf,** *m.* [in nat. hist.] the hoopoe. —**hopfkraut,** *n.* [provincial] sain-foin. —**kraut,** *n.* [provincial] great bind-weed.

Wieder, [originally = wider] *adv.* 1) [von Neuem] again, anew, once more, another time. Er hat — angefangen, he has begun again, he has recommenced; er verlangt — [= noch einmal] zu trinken, he asks for drink again, once more; thut das nicht —, don't do that again; kommt ein andermal —, come again another time; Etwas — lernen, to learn something again, over again, afresh, anew; — einſchlafen, to fall asleep again; er ſchläft ſchon —, he is asleep again; es regnet ſchon —, it is raining again; Etwas — verkaufen, to sell something again; ich bin ſchon — hier, I am again here, here I am back again; ich ſah ihn nicht, nie —, I saw him no more, I never saw him again, afterwards; Etwas — in den vorigen Stand ſetzen, to put something into its previous state again, to restore it to its former condition. 2) Ich laſſe ihn — grüßen, pray present my compliments to him in return; er hat mir Obſt geſchickt, ich muß ihm — Etwas dafür ſchicken, he has sent me some fruit, I must send him something for it in return.

(*)**Wieder-abdruck,** *m.* reimpression. —**abdrucken,** *v. tr.* to reprint. —**abfallen,** *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to fall again. *Fig.* [in religion] to relapse. Ein —abgefallener, a relapse. —**abfeuern,** *v. tr.* to fire off again. —**abjagen,** *v. tr.* to retake, to recapture. Den Feinden die Beute — abjagen, to recover &c. the booty from the enemy. —**abjagung,** *f.* recapture, recovery, deliverance. —**abjagungsrecht,** *n.* [in law] right of recapture, of trover. —**ablaufen,** *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to run or flow off again, to retire [as water]. —**abſagen,** *v. tr.* and *intr.* to countermand, to deprecate. —**abtheilen,** *v. tr.* and *intr.* to subdivide. —**abtreten,** *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to cede anew, again. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to retire; [in law] to retrocede. —**achten,** *v. tr.* to esteem in return. —**äffen,** *v. tr.* to baffle in return. —**anbinden,** *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to tie up again, to retie. II. *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to renew one's quarrel with any one. *it.* [rather low] Er hat mit ihr — angebunden, he has renewed his intercourse, connexion with her, he has taken to her again. —**anfangen,** *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* to begin anew or again, to recommence. —**anfaſſen,** *v. tr.* to handle again. —**angehen,** *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [—anfangen] to recommence; *it.* [ſich erneuern] to be renewed. Das Treffen iſt —angegangen, the fight has begun again; das Feuer, welches man für gelöſcht hielt, ging — an, the fire, believed to have been extinguished, broke out again. —**angewöhnen,** *v. refl.* ſich — angewöhnen, to reaccustom one's self, to habituate one's self anew. —**angreifen,** *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* to handle again. *it.* Den Feind —angreifen, to reattack the enemy. —**anlegen,** *v. tr.* [V. Anlegen] to refasten &c. *it.* Sein Geld, eine Summe —anlegen, to place out one's money, a sum of money again. —**anmachen,** *v. tr.* to refasten, to reattach, *it.* to relight [the fire]. —**anſtellen,** *v. tr.* to replace, to reinstall, to reemploy. Der Miniſter hat ihn —angeſtellt, the minister has reappointed him to a situation, has restored his situation to him. —**aufbrechen,** *irr.* I. *v. tr.* Einen Brief, Koffer —aufbrechen, to reopen a letter, to break open a box again. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to break open or out afresh [of a wound &c.]. —**auferſtehen,** *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to come to life again. —**auferſtehung,** *f.* resurrection. —**auffinden,** *irr. v. tr.* to find out again, to refind. —**aufgehen,** *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to open again. —**aufheben,** *irr. v. tr.* to raise or lift again. *Fig.* to quash, to cancel, to annul, to abolish, to repeal [a law]. —**aufkommen,** *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to recover [from an illness]. —**aufleben,** *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to revive. —**auflegen,** *v. tr.* to lay on again, to reapply; *it.* [if a book] to reprint. —**aufmuntern,** *v. tr.* to reanimate, to reencourage, to rally. —**aufnehmen,** *irr. v. tr.* to receive again, back again. — zu Gnaden aufgenommen werden, to be taken into favour again; *it.* to reassume. —**aufſtehen,** *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to stand up again. —**ausbeſſern,** *v. tr.* to repair. —**ausbeſſerung,** *f.* reparation. —**ausbrechen,** *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to break out again or anew, to be renewed. —**ausbruch,** *m.* Der —ausbruch des Krieges, der Feindſeligkeiten, the breaking out again of the war, of hostilities; nach dem —ausbruch, after the renewal of the war, hostilities having recommenced. —**ausſöhnen,** *v. tr.* and *refl.* to reconcile. Sie ſöhnten ſich — aus, a reconciliation between them took place. —**ausſöhnung,** *f.* reconciliation. —**bauen,** *v. tr.* to rebuild, to reconstruct. —**bedenken,** *irr. v. tr.* and *refl.* to think again on something, to reconsider any thing; ſich —bedenken, ehe man &c., to think twice, before one &c. —**befähigen,** *v. tr.* and *refl.* [in law] to make competent again, to requalify, [in law] to rehabilitate. —**befähigung,** *f.* rehabilitation. —**begehren,** *v. tr.* to redemand, to resolicit, to request again, to demand back. —**beißen,** *irr. v. tr.* to bite afresh or again, *it.* in return, against. —**beklagte,** *m.* [in law] the party accused in reconvention. —**bekommen,** *irr. v. tr.* to get again, to recover. —**belangte,** [in law] V. —beklagte. —**beleben,** *v. tr.* to reanimate, to revivify, to resuscitate. —**belebung,** *f.* revivification. —**bemächtigen,** *v. refl.* ſich einer Sache —bemächtigen, to regain possession of a thing, to repossess one's self of a thing. —**beruhigen,** *v. tr.* and *refl.* to reassure, to recompose. —**beſänftigen,** *v. tr.* and *refl.* to resoften, to reappease. —**beſänftigung,** *f.* the appeasing again. —**beſetzen,** *v. tr.* to reoccupy. *it.* Eine Stelle —beſetzen, to fill up a vacant place, to refill a place. —**beſinnen,** *irr. v. refl.* ſich —beſinnen, to recollect one's self. —**beſitz,** *m.* repossession. In den —beſitz, zum —beſitze einer Sache kommen, to come into the repossession of a thing; das Verlangen nach dem —beſitze des Hauſes, the desire of having the house back again. —**beſitzen,** *irr. v. tr.* to repossess, to have back or again. —**bevölkern,** *v. tr.* and *refl.* ſich —bevölkern, to repeople. —**bezahlen,** *v. tr.* [zurückbezahlen] to repay, to pay back or again, to reimburse. —**bezahlung,** *f.* repayment, reimbursement. —**beziehen,** *irr. v. tr.* to recover &c., [also] to remount &c. *it.* Ein Haus —beziehen, to reinhabit a house. —**bitten,** *irr. v. tr.* to pray again, to reinvite, to request anew; *it.* [fam.] to invite in return,

(*) The compounds of Wieder not given here are translated by looking out the simple word, and adding to it again &c., as above, or frequently by prefixing the syllable *re*, as abſchreiben, to copy, wiederabſchreiben, to recopy. When the root of the compound happens to be monosyllabic or dissyllabic, the accent falls upon wieder, but when it is polysyllabic, it then preserves its original intonation.

in one's turn. —blitzen, *v. intr.* to reflect the flashes of lightning. —borgen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to borrow again, over again, anew; *it.* to lend in return. —brauchen, *v. tr.* to use again, a second time. —bringen, *irr. v. tr.* to bring back, again. —bringer, *m.* he, who brings back or again. —bringlich, *adj.* and *adv.* reparable, recoverable. —bringung, *f.* [in theology] Die —bringung aller Dinge, the reestablishment, restoration of all things. —dienen, *v. intr.* to render a service in return, to serve in return. Wenn ich Ihnen —dienen kann, if I can be of any service to you in return. —donnern, *v. intr.* to thunder back, to echo the thunder. Es —donnert, there is the echo of the thunder. —einbringen, *irr. v. tr.* to repair, to recompense, to reindemnify; *it.* to repay [the outlay]. —einbringung, *f.* [with surgeons] the reduction [of a fracture &c.]. Die —einbringung vornehmen, to effect the reduction. —einführen, *v. tr.* to reintroduce, to reestablish, to renew. —einlenken, *v. tr.* and *intr.* In den Weg —einlenken, to turn again into, to return to the road; *it. fig.* to resume a milder behaviour, to grow more orderly; *it.* [in speaking] to return or revert to the subject, from one's digression. —einlösen, *v. tr.* to redeem, to take out of pledge &c. —einlösung, *f.* 1) redemption. 2) —einlösung, —einlösungsrecht, *n.* V.—kaufsrecht. —einnehmen, *irr. v. tr.* to take in again, to retake, to recapture. —einnahme, —einnehmung, *f.* recapture [of a town &c.]. —einreißen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [u. w. haben] to demolish. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] [of a bad practice &c.] to creep in again, to be introduced again. —einrichten, *v. tr.* and *refl.* [with surgeons] to set [a limb], to reduce [a fracture]. *Fig.* to reestablish, to reorganize. —einrichtung, *f.* setting, reduction. *Fig.* reestablishing, reorganization. —einschiffen, *v. tr.* and *refl.* to reembark, to reship. Sich —einschiffen, to reembark, to go on board again. —einsetzen, *v. tr.* and *refl.* to replace, to reseat, to restore, to reintegrate, to reestablish, to reinstate. Einen in sein Amt, in alle seine Rechte —einsetzen, to restore any one his office, to reestablish him in all his rights. —einsetzung, *f.* reinstatement, restoration, reintegration, restitution, rehabilitation. Die —einsetzung in sein Amt, in seine Rechte, restoration to one's office, reestablishment in one's rights. —einstecken, *v. tr.* [in the pocket] to repocket; [into a scabbard] to resheath; *it* [into prison] to reimprison, to remand. —einstellen, *v. tr.* to replace; *it. v. refl.* sich —einstellen, to return. —einweihen, *v. tr.* to consecrate, bless or dedicate anew. —einweihung, *f.* reconciliation [of a desecrated church]. —ergreifen, *irr. v. tr.* to reseize, to retake. —ergreifung, *f.* retaking. Die —ergreifung der Klage [in law-courts], renewal, resumption of a plaint or suit. —erhalten, *irr. v. tr.* to reobtain, to recover, to get back. —erholen, *v. tr.* and *refl.* sich —erholen, to recover, to regain [one's health &c.]. —erinnern, *v. tr.* and *refl.* sich —erinnern, to recollect, to remember, to recall to mind. —erinnerung, *f.* recollection, reminiscence, remembrance. —erkennen, *irr. v. tr.* and *refl.* to recognize, to know again. Das —erkennen, die —erkennung, recognition. —erlangen, *v. tr.* to reobtain, to reacquire, to recover. —erlangung, *f.* recovery, reacquisition. —erobern, *v. tr.* to reconquer, to conquer back. —eroberung, *f.* reconquest. —erscheinen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to reappear. —erscheinung, *f.* reappearance, reapparition. —ersetzen, —erstatten, *v. tr.* to restore, to redintegrate. —ersetzung, —erstattung, *f.* restitution, restoration, redintegration. —erzählen, *v. tr.* to relate again, to retell; *it.* [nacherzählen] to repeat. —erzeugen, *v. tr.* and *refl.* to reproduce. Sich —erzeugen, to multiply, to increase; dieses Kraut erzeugt sich immer —, this herb does not cease to spread, to increase. —erzeugung, *f.* reproduction. —erzeugungskraft, *f.* power of reproduction, reproductive power. —fährte, *f.* [in sportsmen's lang.] return by the same track [of game], V. Nachfährte, Rückfährte, Hinterfährte. —finden, *irr. v. tr.* and *refl.* to find [again]. *Fig.* to recover. Er fand seine Fassung bald —, he soon recovered, regained his self-control, his composure. —flug, *m.* return [of birds of passage]. —fluß, *m.* reflux. —fodern, *v. tr.* to redemand, to sue for back. —foderung, *f.* the demanding back, [in law] recovery. —fortgehen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to go away or forth again, to retire, to return [to where one came from, back again]. —gabe, *f.* giving back, surrender, reddition, restoration, restitution. —gang, *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] return [of game]; *it.* flight back; V. Wechsel 2). —gebären, *irr. v. tr.* to give a new birth, to cause to be reborn; to regenerate. Die —geborenen, the regenerated. —geben, *irr. v. tr.* to return, to restore, to give back, to render back. *Fig.* [übersetzen] to render, to translate. Er hat diese Stelle sehr richtig, sehr treu —gegeben, he has rendered this passage very correctly, very faithfully. —geblich, *adj.* and *adv.* that ought to be returned, [in law] returnable. —geboren, V. under —gebären. —gebung, *f.* the returning, giving back, V. —gabe. —geburt, *f.* *Fig.* rebirth, new birth, renascency. Seit der —geburt der Wissenschaften, since the regeneracy, revival of the sciences; [in theology] —geburt, regeneration. —gelangen, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to arrive again, to get back to, to attain again. —gelangung, *f.* Die —gelangung auf den Thron, restoration to, reestablishment upon the throne; nach seiner —gelangung [zum Throne, zur Macht &c.], after his restoration, his reaccession [to the throne, to power &c.]. —genesen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to recover, to get well again, to be convalescent. Der, die —genesende, the convalescent; der, die —genesene, one having entirely recovered his health, the party cured. —genesung, *f.* convalescence, recovery, cure. —gewinnen, *irr. v. tr.* to regain. —glanz, V. Abglanz. —glänzen, *v. intr.* to reflect. Die Sonnenstrahlen, welche auf der Oberfläche des Wassers —glänzen, the sunbeams reflected from the surface of the water. —grüßen, *v. tr.* to return the salute. —gutmachen, *v. tr.* to repair, to renovate, *it. fig.* to repair, to make up, to make amends, to atone [for an injury done]. —gutwerden, *irr. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] 1) to be renewed or renovated, to be repaired. 2) *Fig.* to get mild, good, kind &c. again. —haben, *irr. v. tr.* to have again or back. —hall, *m.* resound. —hallen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to give back the sound, to resound, to re-echo, V. —schallen &c. —hassen, *v. tr.* to hate in return, reciprocally, mutually. —hauen, *reg.* and *irr. v. tr.* to cut or chop in return, to return a cut or cuts. —heimsuchen, *v. tr.* to return the visit. —herstellen, *v. tr.* and *refl.* to restore, to reestablish, to replace; [in chemistry] to regenerate, to redintegrate, to renovate. —hersteller, *m.* regenerator, restorer. —herstellung, *f.* reestablishment, restoration, restitution. —herstellungszeichen, *n.* sign that restores an effaced word &c. Setzen Sie etliche Punkte unter das Wort, als —herstellungszeichen, put, make some dots under the word as a sign that it is to be kept, that the dash through it is invalid. —hervorbringen, *irr. v. tr.* and *refl.* to reproduce. —hervorbringung, *f.* reproduction; [in chemistry] palingenesia. —hinaufgehen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to reascend, to remount. —hineingehen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to return [in or into], to reenter. 1. —holen, *v. tr.* [ich hole —, —geholt, —zuholen] to fetch again or back. 2. —hōlen, *v. tr.* and *refl.* [ich —hole, —holt, zu —holen] to repeat, to resay, to reiterate. Ich habe es Ihnen gesagt und —hole es Ihnen, I have said or told it to you and I say or tell it you again; er —holt das Nämliche zehnmal, he repeats the same thing ten times over; Etwas bis zum Ekel —holen, to repeat, to say over something till one is sick of hearing it; am Ende jeder Strophe wird der letzte Vers —holt, at the end of each strophe the last verse is repeated; dieses Echo —holt die Töne zweimal, this echo repeats the tones twice; einen Takt —holen [in music], to repeat a bar; —holen Sie diese Handlung nie! never repeat this action! einen Befehl, ein Verbot —holen, to reiterate an order, a prohibition; eine Arznei, die Aderlässe —holen, to repeat or continue a medicine, the bleeding; seine Lektion —holen, to repeat one's lesson; mit seinen Schülern die öffentlichen Vorlesungen &c. —holen [at German Universities &c.], to cause one's scholars to repeat and to expound to them the substance of the [previous] lectures &c. [given either publicly or in class, and at which they have assisted —holte Befehle, repeated, reiterated orders; auf sein —holtes Bitten, at his repeated request; den Inhalt einer Rede, einer Denkschrift, eines Aufsatzes —holen, to sum up the contents of a speech, to recapitulate a memorial, an article; das Gesagte im Wesentlichen, kurz zusammengefaßt —holen, to recapitulate or repeat in a few words that which is already said, [of a presiding judge, at the assizes] to sum up; eine Uhr, welche —holt, a repeater, *it.* a clock that strikes; diese Wanduhr —holt die Stunden &c., this time-piece strikes the hours &c.; dieser Schriftsteller —holt sich, this author borrows his own ideas, is guilty of repetition. —hōler, *m.*, —hōlerinn, *f.* a repeater; *it.* a master or usher who hears his pupils say their lessons. —holung, *f.* 1) [Wiederholung] V. 1. —holen. Nach geschehener —holung seines Pferdes &c. [rather stiff], after having gone and fetched [back] his horse &c. 2) [Wiederhōlung] repetition, reiteration, recapitulation, summing up. Die langweilige —holung gleichbedeutender Wörter in einer Rede &c., the tiresome repetition of words of similar import in a speech &c.; die —holung eines Befehls, the repetition of an order; die —holungen in einer Rede &c. vermeiden, to avoid tautology; in diesem Stücke sind zu viele —holungen, there are too many things over again in this piece; er gab eine kurze —holung des Gesagten, he gave a short recapitulation, a brief summary

of what he had said. —holungsſtunde, *f.* hour for repeating; [at schools] hour for going up, for hearing class. —holungszeichen, —holzeichen, *n.* sign of repetition; [in music] a repeat. —holwerk, *n.* [little used] V. Repetirwerk. —kauen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [—käuen] to chew again; *it.* to ruminate, to chew the cud. Die Ochſen, die Schafe käuen —, oxen, sheep ruminate; die —kauenden Thiere käuen das — [= noch einmal], was ſie ſchon gekauet haben, ruminating animals chew over again, what they have already chewed. *Fig.* Einen Gedanken —kauen, to ruminate over a thought. *Fig.* [in fam. lang., in contempt] to chew over a thought. Hundertmal Geſagtes —käuen, to repeat [and bore with] something already said a hundred times. Das —kauen, die —kauung, rumination. —kauf, *m.* 1) repurchase, buying in. Der —kauf ſeines Hauſes, the buying in of one's house. 2) [in law] —kauf or —kaufsrecht, *n.* right of purchasing back. Er hat ſein Landgut &c. auf —kaufsrecht verkauft, he has sold his estate &c. with the stipulation of repurchase; in den Beſitz eines Grundſtückes vermöge des —kaufsrechtes wieder eintreten, to become seized again by virtue of the right of repurchase. —kaufen, *v. tr.* to buy in or back, to repurchase; [in law] to repurchase, to redeem. Er hat als Verwandter das Recht, dieſes Gut —zukaufen, as one of kin he has the right to reclaim or redeem this estate, to purchase it back. —käufer, *m.*, —käuferinn, *f.* repurchaser, [in law] redeemer. —käuflich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) redeemable, that may be purchased back. Ein in drei Jahren —käufliches Gut, an estate recoverable by purchase in three years. 2) Etwas —käuflich veräußern, to sell any thing with the power of redemption; Etwas —käuflich an ſich bringen, to acquire any thing by virtue of the right of repurchase. —kaufsklage, *f.* suit or action of redemption. —kehr, *f.* 1) return. —kehr der Geſtirne, a revolution of the heavenly bodies; die —kehr [in sportsmen's lang. = Wiedergang], return. 2) [with carpenters] junction, meeting [of two roofs]; [with weavers] extremity, return. —kehren, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to return; *it.* [—vorkommen] to return, to be repeated. Das —kehren, V. —kehrung. —kehrung, *f.* return, V. —kehr. —kehrungspunkt, *m.* —kehrungspunkt in einer krummen Linie, return-point in a curve. —kehrzweig, *m.* [in anatomy] twig of the vague nerve. —klage, *f.* [Gegenklage] counter-suit, reconvention. —klagen, *v. intr.* to bring a reconvention. —kläger, *m.*, —klägerinn, *f.* plaintiff in reconvention. —klang, *m.* echo, [old] resound; *it.* [Reſonanz] resonance. —klingen, *irr. v. intr.* to resound, to re-echo. —kommen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to come again, to return, V. Zurückkommen. —kriegen, *v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] to get back, to re-obtain, V. —bekommen. —kunft, *f.* return. —lebendigmachen, *v. tr.* to revive, to revivify, to resuscitate. —lebendigmachung, *f.* revivification. —leſen, *irr. v. tr.* to read again, to reperuse. —leſung, *f.* reperusal. —löſen, V. —einlöſen. —löſung, *f.* releasement; *it.* redemption. —löſungsrecht, *n.* right of redemption, V. —kaufsrecht. —machen, *v. tr.* to do again, to do over again, to remake. —murmeln, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to repeat murmuring, to murmur back. —nahme, *f.* recapture, retaking. —nähern, *v. tr.* and *refl.* to reapproach. —nehmen, *irr. v. tr.* to retake. —niederlegen, *v. tr.* and *refl.* to lay down again. —niederſetzen, *v. tr.* and *refl.* ſich —niederſetzen, to sit down again, to reseat one's self. —öffnen, *v. tr.* and *refl.* to reopen. —ſagen, *v. tr.* to resay, to report, to repeat. Er ſagt immer die nämliche Sache — [= —holt ſie immer], he is always saying the same thing over again; er hat Alles, was man ihm anvertraut hatte, —geſagt [= ausgeplaudert], he has repeated, divulged, blabbed every thing that was told him in confidence. Das —ſagen, the reports. —ſammeln, *v. tr.* and *refl.* to collect again, to recollect, to reassemble. —ſchaffen, *v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] to get again, to find again. Du haſt meine Uhr verloren, du mußt ſie mir —ſchaffen, you have lost my watch, you must find it again for me, you must get it found again for me. —ſchall, *m.* echo, [old] resound. Nur der —ſchall antwortete meinem Rufen, only echo answered my cry. —ſchallen, *v. intr.* to resound, to echo, to re-echo. Eine —ſchallende Stimme, an echoing voice; ein —ſchallender Geſang, a resounding song; die Töne ſchallen hier ſtark —, the tones resound loudly here; das Gewölbe, die Felſen ſchallen —, the vault, the rocks resound. —ſchein, *m.* reflection. Dieſe Lichtmaſſe brachte einen wunderbaren —ſchein hervor, this mass of light produced a wonderful reflection; der —ſchein entfernter Blitze, the reflection of distant flashes of lightning; der —ſchein in dieſem Gemählde iſt gut gemacht, the reflection in this picture is well painted; der —ſchein des Waſſers, the reflection of the water; einen —ſchein machen, to make a reflection, to reflect. —ſcheinen, *irr. v. intr.* to be reflected. Der Mond, die Sonne ſcheinen im Waſſer —, the moon, sun are reflected, imaged, repeated in the water; —ſcheinende Blitze, reflected lightnings. —ſchelten, *irr. v. tr.* to scold or rate in return; *it.* to abuse, to call names in return. —ſchenken, *v. tr.* to give again, to give back, to give in return, to return. —ſchicken, I. *v. tr.* to send back. II. *v. intr.* to send again, anew, repeatedly. —ſchimpfen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to scold, to call names, to slang in return. —ſchlag, *m.* redoubled blow; *it.* a blow in return, a counter-blow, counter-hit. —ſchlagen, *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* to hit or strike back, in return, again. —ſchmelzen, *irr. v. tr.* to remelt, to melt over again. —ſchreiben, *irr. v. tr.* to write again, to rewrite. —ſee, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] reflux, ebb. —ſehen, *irr. v. tr.* to see again. Auf —ſehen, 'till we meet again. Gott befohlen, bis auf —ſehen! good bye, for the present, 'till we see each other again! —ſetzen, *v. tr.* and *refl.* to replace, to reseat. Sich —ſetzen, to sit down again; [in war] to rally. —ſprung, *m.* bound, rebound, result; [at billiards] double; [at tennis] bound, hop. Durch —ſprung, by doubling, by a double, by a bound; —ſprung [in sportsm. lang.], doubling. —ſtärken, *v. tr.* and *refl.* to re-invigorate, to restrengthen. —ſtoß, *m.* return-blow, counter-blow, counter-hit, *it.* V. Widerſtoß. —ſtoßen, *irr. v. tr.* to thrust back, to repulse. —ſtrahl, *m.* reflected or reverberated ray. —ſtrahlen, I. *v. intr.* to be reflected. Die Sonne ſtrahlet auf dem Waſſer —, the sun is reflected on the water. II. *v. tr.* to reflect, to reverberate, to image back. Das Waſſer ſtrahlet die Sonne —, the water reflects the sun. —ſtrich, *m.* return [of birds of passage]. —ſtrom, *m.* V. Widerſtrom. —ſuchen, *v. tr.* to seek [for] again. —taufe, *f.* rebaptism. —taufen, *v. tr.* to rebaptize. —täufer, *m.* an anabaptist, [abbr. for anabaptist] a baptist. —täuferlehre, *f.* anabaptism. —thon, *m.* V. Widerthon. —thun, *irr. v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] to do [over] again. Er hat es —gethan, he committed the same fault &c. again, over again. —tönen, V. —ſchallen. —umkehren, *v. tr.* and *intr.* and *refl.* to turn round or about again, to return. —verändern, *v. tr.* and *refl.* to change again. —vereinigen, *v. tr.* and *refl.* to reunite, to rejoin. —vereinigung, *f.* reunion. —vergelten, *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* to recompense, to requite, *it.* [old] to retribute. Es ſoll dir —vergolten werden, you shall be recompensed or remunerated for it, *it.* [as a threat] you shall pay [dearly] for it, you shall have like for like, V. Vergelten. —vergelter, *m.* remunerator, recompenser; requiter, retributer. —vergeltung, *f.* recompense, remuneration; *it.* retribution, retaliation, [fam.] tit for tat, like for like; *it.* reprisals. An eine —vergeltung in einer andern Welt glauben, to believe in a future reward in another world. —vergeltungsmaßnahmen, —vergeltungsmaßregeln, *pl.* reprisals. —vergeltungsrecht, *n.* the right or law of retaliation. Sich des —geltungsrechtes bedienen, to take the law into one's own hands, to use the right of retaliation, to retaliate, *it.* to use reprisals. —vergleichen, *irr. v. tr.* and *refl.* 1) to compare [over] again. 2) *Fig.* to reconcile, to readjust, V. Vergleichen. —vergleichung, *f.* 1) the comparing [over] again. 2) readjustment, reconciliation. —verheirathen, *v. tr.* and *refl.* to remarry. —verkauf, *m.* resale; sub-sale. —verkaufen, *v. tr.* to resell, to sell again. —verſöhnen, *v tr.* and *refl.* to reconcile, to readjust. —verſöhnung, *f.* reconciliation, readjustment. —vertreiben, *irr. v. tr.* to drive away again, to re-expel. —vorbeigehen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to go by or past again, to repass. —wachs, V. —wuchs. —wachſen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to grow again. —wägen, —wiegen, *irr. v. tr.* to weigh again. —wechſel, *m.* [in commerce] re-exchange, V. Rückwechſel. —wegnehmen, *irr. v. tr.* to take away again, to resume. —wegnahme, *f.* retaking. —werden, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to become again; [by transmigration] to enter into a new or fresh existence, life, to re-enter existence [but a different one]. —wollen, *irr. v. tr.* to wish [to have] again. —wuchs, *m.* the second growth. —zahlen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to pay back, to reimburse, to repay; *it.* to pay again, anew, to repay. —zählen, *v. tr.* to reckon again, to recount. —zeit, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] time of tide or ebb; *it.* the tide or ebb. —zug, *m.* return [of birds of passage]. —zurück, *adv.* back again. [with miners] —zurück anſetzen, to resume the work of a gallery &c. —zuſammenſetzen, *v. tr.* to put or set together again, to recompose. —zuſammenſetzung, *f.* recomposition.

Wiederum, *adv.* again, anew, afresh, once more.

Wiege, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from an old verb wegen = bewegen to move, the Engl. *to wag*] 1) cradle [for children]. Das Kind in die — legen, to lay or put the child in the

cradle; noch in der — liegen, to be still [lying] in the cradle; von der — an, from the cradle, from [earliest] childhood upwards, from the dawn of infancy; das iſt mir ſchon in der — vorgeſungen worden [in fam. lang.], that's an old nursery tale; das iſt ihm nicht bei der — vorgeſungen worden [in fam. lang.], he never dreamt of that, of such a thing. *Fig.* Einen Aufruhr in der — erſticken, to stifle an insurrection in its or the birth; dort liegen die Künſte noch in der —, there the arts are still in their infancy; Griechenland war die — der Künſte, Greece was the cradle of the arts. 2) [with butchers] Die — or das —meſſer, cleaver, cleaving-knife; *it.* an engraver's file.

Wiegen=angebinde, *n.* present to a child in the cradle; *it.* birthday-gift. —**band**, *n.* cradle-string. —**bogen**, *m.* V. —**ſpriegel**. —**brett**, *n.* rocker, cradle-rocker. —**feier**, *f.* keeping of one's birthday. —**feſt**, *n.* feast on one's birthday, birthday-festival. [in higher style] Das —feſt feiern, begehen, to keep one's birthday. —**fuß**, *m.* foot of the cradle. —**geld**, *n.* present to the nurse on the birth of a child, to the monthly nurse. —**geſang**, *m.* lullaby, V. —**lied**. —**geſchenk**, *n.* V. —**angebinde**. —**kind**, *n.* child or infant in the cradle, V. also Wickelkind. —**korb**, *m.* cradle-basket. —**lied**, —**liedchen**, *n.* lullaby. —**mädchen**, *n.* girl who rocks the cradle. —**pferd**, *n.* [Schaukelpferd] rocking-horse. —**ſpriegel**, *m.* head of the cradle. —**tuch**, *n.* cradle-sheet or coverlet.

1. **Wiegen**, *v. tr.* [= wegen in bewegen] 1) [generally to move gently to and fro] Ein Kind in ſeinen Armen —, auf den Knieen — [or ſchaukeln], to rock a child in one's arms, to rock, to dandle it on the or one's knees; ſich — [as a *v. refl.*], to rock one's self, to rock; *it.* — [with poets], to rock; bunte Blumen wiegten ſich an dem Rande der Quelle, chequered flowers waved at the brink of the spring; der liſpelnde Weſt, der ſich auf den Zweigen wiegt, the lisping zephyr waving on the boughs; das Schiff wiegt ſich auf den Wellen, the ship rocks on the waves; ſich hin und her —, to rock one's self backwards and forwards; ein Schiff —, to make a ship rock [by running all together on one side &c.]. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] In allen Sachen gewickelt und gewiegt [= erfahren, geſchickt] ſeyn, to be skilled in every thing. 2) [to move to and fro in the cradle] Ein Kind —, in den Schlaf —, to rock a child, to rock to sleep or asleep. *Fig.* Sich in, mit ſüßen Hoffnungen — [= ſchmeicheln], to lull one's self with sweet hopes. 3) [with butchers &c.] Fleiſch, Kräuter —, to chop meat, herbs [with a cleaver or chopper]. 4) [with engravers] Die Platte —, to file down the plate.

Wiegeſtuhl, *m.* [Schaukelſtuhl] rocking-chair [in the United States].

2. **Wiegen**, [= wägen, which see] *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to weigh. Ich habe dieſen Dukaten gewogen, er iſt zu leicht, I have weighed this ducat, it is too light; — Sie ihn noch einmal, weigh it again. II. *v. intr.* to weigh. Wie viel, wie ſchwer wiegt das? how much, what, how heavy does that weigh? es wiegt hundert Pfund, it weighs a hundred pounds; das Gold wiegt viel ſchwerer, als das Silber von gleich großer Maſſe, gold weighs much heavier than silver of the same volume. Das —, weighing.

Wieger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn**, *f.* 1) a person who rocks [a child], [unusual] rocker. 2) V. Wiegenbrett.

Wiehern, [Old Germ. **hveigon**, Swed. *gnägga*, Dan. *guegge*, Old Sax. **hneggia**, **hnägen**. The radical idea may in a general sense have been ſchreien, rufen] I. *v. intr.* to neigh. Dieſer Hengſt wiehert nach der Stute, this stallion is neighing after or for the mare; das — der Pferde, the neighing of [the] horses. *Fig.* [in contempt] Mit —der Stimme, with a neighing voice; ein —des Gelächter, a horse-laugh, [if in great contempt] a snort of a laugh. II. *v. tr.* [speaking of men, in contempt] Zoten —, to talk smut with horse-laughter.

Wieke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from the Goth. **vigan** = bewegen, here = to pull to shreds like lint?] [with surgeons] lint, [of hemp] tow; *it.* a dossil; *it.* [a plug of lint for the hole made by a trephine] sindon.

Wiele, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from the same root as Wall, Engl. *wall*, in Lat. *vallus* is a stake or post] [in seamen's lang.] fender.

Wieltroß, *m.* piece of rope made by the wheel.

Wien, *n.* [-s] 1) [in geography] Vienna [the capital of Austria]. 2) [in older geography and history] Vienna [Vienne, town in France].

Wienach, *adv.* [rather pompous] for what reason, on what grounds, why, wherefore. — meinen Sie denn, daß &c.? what makes you think then, that &c.

Wiener, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], 1) —**inn**, *f.* an inhabitant of [the Austrian metropole] Vienna, a Viennese. 2) Ein —, —wagen, a carriage of, from, made at Vienna or Vienna-fashion.

Wieneriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* of or from Vienna, after the fashion of Vienna or the Viennese.

||Wieschen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [*dim.* of Luiſe, which by people of the low class is often pronounced Lowiſe] [little] Louisa, Lucy.

Wieſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [according to some is allied to the Goth. **gavasjan** = to clothe, so that it would be identical with Waſen; but it is better derived from the Old Sax. **waes** = wet, to the old Engl. *wos*, *woose* = ooze, so that it is allied to Waſſer] *dim.* **Wieschen**, **||Wieslein**, *n.* a meadow; a savannah, prairie. Eine — abmähen, to mow a meadow; das Grün, [in higher style] der [grüne] Schmelz, der —n, the green, verdure of the meadows, the enamel of the meads; künſtliche —n, artificial meadows; trockene —, a dry meadow [that cannot be irrigated, hence] a green field, V. under Einſchürig, Zwiſchenſchürig; eine — im Walde [Wald—], a lawn, a lea, a glade; [*proverb.* and fam.] das iſt Waſſer auf ſeine — [more usual Mühle], that is water, grist to his mill.

Wies=baum, *m.* V. Heubaum. —**wachs**, *m.* V. Wieſewachs.

Wieſewachs, *m.* herbage. Dieſes Gut hat vielen, ſchönen —, this estate has some fine meadow-land, fine meadow-crops.

Wieſen=afterkäfer, *m.* [Zwitterkäfer] oil-beetle, meloe proscarabaeus. —**ammer**, *f.* the foolish bunting, emberiza cia. —**ampfer**, *m.* common sorrel, rumex acetosa. —**andorn**, *m.* water-horehound, Europaean lycopus. —**anis**, *m.* the berry-bearing aralia or angelica. —**bach**, *m.* meadow-brook. —**bathengel**, *m.* wild germander, veronica chamaedris. —**bau**, *m.* culture, improvement of meadows. —**bertram**, *m.* common sneezewort, goose-tongue, bastard pellitory. —**betonie**, *f.* the betony, wood-betony. —**blume**, *f.* 1) any meadow-flower. 2) [in botany] marsh-marigold, caltha palustris. —**bocksbart**, *m.* meadow-sweet, queen of the meadows. —**dingel**, *m.* 1) [wildes —kraut] bird's nest ophrys, orchis. 2) [wilde Nieswurz] wild hellebore. —**diſtel**, *f.* 1) [dreiblätterige Diſtel] the English soft or gentle thistle. 2) V. —kohl. —**dragun**, *m.* V. —bertram. —**ehrenpreis**, *m.* V. —bathengel. Kleiner —ehrenpreis, upright-spiked male-speedwell. —**engelwurz**, *f.* wild angelica. —**erz**, *n.* [Roſenerz, Sumpferz] meadow-ore, siderite of Bergmann. —**feld**, *n.* any green field. —**fench**, *m.* V. —lieſchgras. —**flachs**, *m.* 1) [—lein] purging flax, mill-mountain. 2) [Wollgras] common cotton-grass. —**fluß**, *m.* meadow-river, meadow-stream. —**fuchsſchwanz**, *m.* meadow-foxtail. —**gaffel**, —**garafel**, *m.* the water-avens. —**gauchblume**, *f.* V. —kreſſe. —**geld**, *n.* [Pfenniggras] moneywort, creeping loosestrife, herb twopence. —**gerſte**, *f.* meadow-barley. —**glocke**, *f.*, —**glöckchen**, *n.* meadow-campanula. —**gras**, *n.* 1) grass of the meadows, meadow-grass. 2) herbage, green fodder [of grass]. 3) Gemeines —gras [—viehgras], smooth-stalked meadow-grass, great meadow-grass, poa pratensis; jähriges —gras, annual meadow-grass, Suffolk-grass; ſtraußtragendes —gras, rough-stalked or common meadow-grass. —**grün**, *n.* the green or verdure of the meadows, the meadow-green. —**grund**, *m.* 1) meadow-ground, meadow-land. 2) meadows in a vale, meadow-dale. —**haber**, *m.* tall oat-grass. Der bleiche or falſche —haber, meadow oat-grass. —**habichtskraut**, *n.* meadow-hawkweed. —**hahnenfuß**, *m.* creeping crowfoot. —**hobel**, *m.* [for removing mole-hills] mole-plough. —**hopfen**, *m.* wild hop. —**hummel**, *f* meadow humble-bee. —**kicher**, *f.* V. —platterbſe. —**klapper**, *f.* [in botany] yellow rattle, cock's-comb, rhinanthus crista galli. —**klee**, *m.* meadow-clover. Rother or brauner —klee, purple trefoil, honeysuckle-clover; weißer —klee, creeping white trefoil, Dutch clover; gelber —klee, hop-trefoil. —**knabenkraut**, *n.* [kleines] dwarf-orchis. —**knarrer**, *m.* V. —ſchnarre. —**knopf**, *m.* great burnet, burnet-saxifrage, meadow-sanguisorba. —**kohl**, *m.* [gemeine Kratzdiſtel] pale-flowered cnicus or water-thistle. —**königinn**, *f.* V. —bocksbart. —**kraut**, *n.* 1) any meadow-herb; *it.* V. —knopf. 2) [Sandnelke] common thrift, sea-gilliflower. 3) —kräutlein, the common or meadow bugle, sicklewort, middle consound. —**kreſſe**, *f.* meadow-cress or cardamine, common ladies smock. —**kuhweizen**, V. —wachtelweizen. —**kukkuck**, *m.* Rother —kukkuck, male-handed orchis. —**kümmel**, *m.* the caraway, carum carvi. —**larve**, *f.* larva of the grass-phalaena. —**lattig**, *m.* dandelion. —**lauch**, *m.* angular-stalked garlic. —**läufer**, *m.* [Wachtelkönig] land-rail. —**lein**, *m.* V. —flachs 1). —**lerche**, *f.* the tit-lark. —**lieſchgras**, *n.* meadow cat's-tail grass, Timothy grass. **||—mahd**, *f.* mowing [of a meadow &c.]. —**mangold**, *m.* the common buck-bean or marsh-trefoil, bog-bean. —**mohn**, *m.* corn-poppy, corn-rose, red-poppy. —**monat**, *m.* [the prairial of the first French revolutionists = Heumonat] June. —**mücke**, *f.* meadow crane-fly. —**nelke**, *f.* the maiden pink. —**nieswurz**, *f.* meadow-hellebore. —**pfad**, *m.* a meadow-path. —**pflanze**, *f.* meadow-plant. —**pflug**, *m.* a plough for breaking up meadow-land. —**pim=**

pernelle, *f.* V. —knopf. —plan, *m.* a prairie, a meadow-flat; [with poets] lea, lawn. Die Feen tanzen allnächtlich auf dem —plan, the fairies hold their nightly revels or dances on the lea. —platterbse, *f.* meadow-lathyrus or vetchling, bastard-vetchling, tare-everlasting. —quelle, *f.* meadow-spring, meadow-fountain. —ralle, *f.* V. Wachtelkönig. —ranke, *f.* meadow-cress. Kleine, gelbe —ranke, water-rocket. —raute, *f.* 1) Gelbe —raute, common meadow-rue; kleine —raute, small meadow-rue; —raute mit Ukeleiblättern, feathered columbine, thalictrum aquilegifolium. 2) yellow germander. —rebhuhn, *n.* the ptarmigan. —rispe, *f.* meadow-grass or poa. —rodel, *m.* [Hahnenkamm] marsh-lousewort, red-rattle, pedicularis palustris. —röthe, *f.* cross-wort, northern madder, galium boreale. —safran, *m.* V. Herbstzeitlose. —salbei, *f.* meadow-sage or clary. —sauerampfer, V. —ampfer. —scharte, *f.* V. Färberscharte. —schilf, *n.* branched or wood reed-grass, the feather-top, arundo calamogrostis. —schleppe, *f.* V. —hobel. —schmetterling, *m.* meadow-butterfly. —schmiele, *f.* purple melic-grass. —schnarre, *f.* V. —läufer. —schrecke, *f.* V. Heuschrecke. —schwalbe, *f.* the glareola. —schwamm, *m.* edible amanite or agaric, edible mushroom. —schwertel, *m.* the blue or Siberian iris; [with some] the blue flower-de-luce or German iris. —schwingel, *m.* [in botany] tall fescue-grass. —segge, *f.* [vieljähriges Riedgras] elongated carex. —spargel, *m.* wild asparagus. —sperling, *m.* V. —lerche. —spinne, *f.* field-spider, aranea labyrinthica. —stein, *m.* V. —erz. —steinbrech, *m.* meadow-saxifrage. —thal, *n.* valley covered with meadows. —thälchen, *n.* little vale, glen covered with herbage, a meadow-dale. —thau, *m.* meadow-dew. —viehgras, *n.* V. —gras 3). —vogel, *m.* 1) any meadow-bird. 2) [in entomology] V. —schmetterling. —vogt, *m.* [provincial] a meadow-bailiff. —wachtelweizen, *m.* meadow cow-wheat, melampyrum pratense. —wanze, *f.* meadow-bug or cimex. —wasser, *n.* meadow-water, water of the meadows. —wedel, *m.* V. —bocksbart. —windblume, *f.* [Feldwindblume] meadow-anemone. —winde, *f.* meadow-bindweed. —wolle, *f.* 1) [Wollgras] common cotton-grass. 2) the common or childing cudweed. 3) the mountain-everlasting or cud-weed, cat's foot, dioecious gnaphalium. —zehnte, *m.* hay-tithe. —zeitlose, *f.* V. Herbstzeitlose. —zins, *m.* rent of a meadow or of meadowland. —zittergras, *n.* the middle quaking grass, cow-quakes, ladies hair, briza media.

Wiesel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in Fr. *fisseau*, Swed. *wesla*, Old Sax. wesle] [*dim.* —chen, *n.*] [in nat. hist.] the weasel. Das wilde or weiße — [Frettchen], the ferret; das große — [Hermelin], the ermine, [also] the stoat; das stinkende — [Iltis], the polecat, fitchet; das sibirische —, the Siberian weasel. *it.* das ägyptische —, V. Pharaonsratze.

Wiesel-beere, *f.* [wilde Vogelkirsche] common wild cherry, black cherry, the merry or mazzard. —eichhorn, *n.* the palm-squirrel.

Wievielste, [der, die, das] the quantity or amount, the rank, place or date, V. Wie.

Wiewohl, or **Wiewol**, *conj.* although, though, [sometimes] tho'. — er noch sehr jung ist, although he is still very young, V. Wie.

Wild, [is said to be allied to Wald and appears to have originally signified strong, not tame, not civilized &c.] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [opposed to veredelt, to zahm &c.] wild. —e Pflanzen, Bäume &c., wild plants, trees &c.; —er Oelbaum, the wild olive, the oleaster; dort wachsen die Pomeranzenbäume —, the orange-trees grow there wild, in the plains, without culture; — Baumstämme, wild stocks; ein —er Wald, a wild forest; eine —e Gegend, Landschaft, Lage, Natur, a wild country, scenery, situation, nature; —e Thiere, wild animals; eine —e Ente, Katze &c., a wild duck, wild cat &c.; ein —es Thier zähmen, to tame a wild animal; *it.* die —en [= reißenden] Thiere, the wild or savage beasts; es gibt kein —eres Thier, als den Tiger, there is not a more ferocious or savage animal, than the tiger; —e Menschen, Wilde, wild men, savages; die —en in Amerika, the savages in America, the wild Indians; —e Völkerschaften, wild races of men; ein —er, eine —e, a savage, a female savage; die alten Deutschen waren ursprünglich —e, the old Germans were originally savages; *it.* —es Geflügel, feathered game, birds of the chase, wild fowl &c.; —e Fische, fish in rivers or lakes [not in store-ponds]; die —e Fischerei, fishing in rivers, in lakes &c.; *it.* —es Wasser, any natural stream or lake &c.; ein —es [= natürliches, mineriſches] Bad, a natural warm bath; *it.* ein —er [= unangebauter] Boden, an uncultivated, a virgin soil; —e Erde, untilled earth; —es Gestein [with miners], dead or barren rock, [also] refractory and poor stone; *it.* —e Lauge, raw lee of vitriol; *it.* —es Fleisch, proud flesh; *it.* —e Blattern, V. Wasserblattern. 2) [opposed to civilized, mannered, polished &c.] Ein —er Mensch, a rude, ferocious, surly man; ein —es Leben führen, lo lead or live a wild life; ein —es [= rohes] Vergnügen, Geschrei, a coarse, brutal pleasure, *it.* a boisterous, tumultuous pleasure; *it.* wild cries. 3) passionate, angry. — werden [in common people's lang. = zornig werden], to become wild with anger, furious; er ist gewaltig — auf mich [in common people's lang.], he is furiously angry with me, dreadfully enraged against me; ein —es Auge, Aussehen, eine —e Miene, ein —er Blick, a wild eye, appearance or look, countenance, look or regard; a haggard eye &c.; eine —e [= trotzige] Gemüthsart, a savage, a bulldog disposition; — und verstört aussehen, to look wild and harassed; seine Augen waren — und zerstört, his eyes were haggard and disturbed; ein — blickender Mann, a man who looks wild, a man with a wild-looking eye; —e Begierden, Leidenschaften, wild, impetuous desires, passions. 4) [too lively, unrestrained, too bold] Ein —er = sehr lebhafter] Knabe, an uproarious, obstreperous, wild boy, [if, but seldom, in a good sense] a very high-spirited boy; die —e Jugend, wild, impetuous youth; seyd nicht so —, ihr Kinder! don't be so noisy you children! ein —es [unbändiges] Pferd, unmanageable, very mettlesome horse; ein Thier, ein Pferd — machen, to make an animal, a horse wild, shy. Syn. V. Ungestüm.

Wild-bad, *n.* 1) [mineriſches] mineral or warm bath. Das —bad Gastein, the thermal springs of Gastein [in Salzburg]. 2) [a well-known watering-place in Wirtemberg] Wildbad. — dost, *m.* [in botany] wild basil, clinopodium vulgare. —elster, *f.* the greater shrike or butcher-bird. —erz, *n.* a species of gold-ore of the Hartz. —fang, *m.* 1) a wild horse tamed or broken in, *it.* an unmanageable horse; [in falconry] a haggard hawk manned; *it.* [with gardeners] V. Wildling. 2) *Fig. a*) [formerly] a bastard without any settlement and unowned. *b*) [in fam. lang.] a goosecap, fly-away, a wild, a hare-brained young man, [also] a rake, a scape-grace. Er, sie ist ein —fang, he, she is a mad goosecap, she is a romp; *it.* [less usual] he is a rake, she is a flirt. —flachs, *m.* V. Wiesenflachs. —fremd, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] quite strange. Ein —fremder Mensch, a perfect stranger; ich war dort —fremd, I was wholly unknown there, I didn't know a soul there. —garbe, *f.* [rother Steinbrech] drop-wort, spiraea filipendula. —gras, *n.* meadow fox-tail grass. —haber, *m.* 1) [Taubhaber] wild oat-grass, wild oats, bearded oat-grass, haver. 2) [Winterloch] perennial darnel. —holz, *n.* [Genster] common dyer's genista or broom, dyer's greenwood, wood-waxen. —huhn, *n.* 1) V. Rebhuhn. ||2) [Schneehuhn] white game, ptarmigan. —katze, *f.* the wild cat. —katzenstaude, *f.* [Sahlweide] the common or black sallow. —korn, *n.* wall barley-grass, way-bennet; ||squirrel-tailed grass. —kürbiß, *m.* bitter apple, coloquintida, bitter cucumber or gourd. —marder, *m.* the pine-martin, mustela martes. ||—maun, *m.* wild poppy, V. Feldmohn. —maunsgras, *n.* rough panic-grass. —maunskraut, *n.* anemone of the Alps. —obst, *n.* wild fruit. —röthe, *f.* [in botany] cross-wort, northern madder or galium. —taube, *f.* stock-dove, woodcover, wood or wild pigeon.

Wild, *n.* [-es] [collective noun] 1) [generally] wild animals. Die Gegend wimmelt von —, the country swarms with wild animals. 2) animals for sport or chase, game. Edles —, game; rothes —, red game; venison; schwarzes —, black game, the wild boar; das hohe —, large game, venison and wild boar; das kleine —, small game, hares &c., birds or winged game; das — bestätigen or stellen [in sportsmen's lang.], to harbour or mark the game; das — aufsuchen, aufspüren, to quest, to beat up, to track the game; — heimlich schießen, to shoot game as a poacher; ein Stück, sechs Stück —, a head, six heads of game [deer], three brace of game [birds, hares &c.]; *it* [speaking of one head of game] ein — auftreiben, to rouse, spring, start a head of game. 3) [in sportsmen's lang.] [die Hirschkuh, das Thier] the hind.

Wild-acker, *m.* field for the game in a park or preserve. —bahn, *f.* 1) a riding. 2) [Gehege] preserve; [for rabbits] warren. 3) that part of the road which the third horse covers, when three horses run abreast. Pferd, welches auf der —bahn geht, the third horse. 4) V. —bann 2). —bann, *m.* 1) right of chace. Hoher —bann, right of high chace; die —bahn haben, to have the right of chace, to be qualified. 2) [in fam. lang. = —bahn] a preserve, game-preserve. —bannsherr, *m.* lord of the manor, who has right of chace. —baum, *m.* young pines felled for the game to browse on the bark. —braten, *m.* roasted venison or game. —bret, *n.* [collective noun] 1) [eatable] game. Es ist viel —bret in diesem Walde, there is a great deal of game in this forest. 2) [flesh or meat] venison, game. Ich habe ihm —bret geschickt, I have sent him

some venison, some game; dieſes Fleiſch ſchmeckt wie —bret, this meat tastes like venison; [in sportsmen's lang.] das kurze — bret, the doucets. —bretbraten, V. — braten. —bretbrühe, *f.* black sauce. — —bretgeſchmack, *m.* taste of venison, game-flavour or relish. —brethändler, *m.* game-seller, game-vender, game-poulterer. —bretpaſtete, *f.* a venison-pasty. ‖—beube, *f.* V. —diebſtahl. —dieb, *m.* poacher. —dieberei, *f.*, —diebſtahl, *m.* poaching. —eſſer, *m.* eater of venison. —fahre, —fahrt, *f.* V. —bahn 1). — fang, *m.* [little used] sport, chase. —fleiſch, *n.* venison. —forſt, *m.* forest where there is game. —fraß, *m.* V. —ſchaden. —fuhre, *f.* 1) V. —bahn 1) 2). 2) balk between two fields. —gans, *f.* wild goose, solan. — garn, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] small game-net. —garten, *m.* park, [old] deer-field, V. Thiergarten. —gefälle, *pl.* revenue arising from the chace, from venison. — gehäge, —gehege, *n.* park, preserve; [for rabbits] warren. —geruch, *m.* smell or scent of game. Einen —geruch haben, to have a game-smell. —graf, *m.*, —grä- finn, *f.* [formerly] the Wildgrave, the Wild-gravine, V. Raugraf &c. —haut, *f.* skin of a deer; *it.* [in sportsmen's lang.] skin for giving the hounds their reward on. —häuten, *adj.* and *adv.* of deer-skin. —hirt, *m.* a keeper to prevent damage from game. —hü- ter, *m.* 1) V. —hirt 2) [chiefly] a gamekeeper. —jagd, *f.* the chace, sport. —kalb, *n.* fawn; [of the hart or stag] calf. —knecht, *m.* under-keeper. —leder, *n.* deer-skin, buck-skin. —meiſter, *m.* head-keeper. —mei- ſterei, *f.* the office, *it.* the house, [also] the beat of a head-keeper. —netz, *n.* V. — garn. —pret, V. —bret. —recht, *n.* the reward [of hounds or falcons], the quarry. Den Hunden das —recht geben, to give the dogs their reward. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* rich or abounding in game. —ruf, *m.* 1) cry or call of the game. 2) a sportsman's call [or pipe]. —rufbreher, *m.* a turner in horn. —rufhorn, *n.* V. —ruf 2). — ſchaden, *m.* damage done by game. — ſchreiber, *m.* clerk who keeps account of the game. —ſchuppen, *m.* shed for the game. —ſchur, *f.* [evidently comes from the Polish *wilezura* = skin of a wolf] fur-pelisse. —ſchütze, *m.* 1) a shooter, a shot. 2) a poacher, V. —dieb. —ſproſſen, *pl.* [in sportsmen's lang.] antlers. —ſpur, *f.* track of game, V. Fährte. —ſtand, *m.* 1) place where game is, covert. 2) [all] the game in a forest, park or preserve. Einen großen —ſtand haben, to have a great quan-tity of game. —trage, *f.* hand-barrow for removing game. ‖—vogt, *m.* V. —hirt. —wage, *f.* scales for weighing the game, the venison. —weg, *m.* V. —bahn 1). — werk, *n.* [all sorts of] game. —zaun, *m.* fence or enclosure for game of a park.

Wilde, [der, die] the savage, V. under Wild *adj.* 1).

Wildenzen, *v. intr.* [in fam. lang., rather provincial] 1) to taste or smell of game, like game. Das wildenzet zu ſtark, that has too strong a taste or smell of game. 2) to taste or smell high [as game kept too long]. Dieſer junge Haſe fängt an zu —, this leveret is getting high.

Wilderer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [rather provincial] poacher, V. Wilddieb, Wildſchütze 2).

Wildern, I. *v. intr.* 1) [little used] to become wild or savage, more wild &c. 2) [provincial] to poach. 3) V. Wildenzen. II. *v. tr.* [unusual] to render wild or savage, more wild &c.. [unusual] to savage.

Wildheit, *f.* 1) the savage state, savage-ness; *it.* die — des Tigers &c., the ferocity, savageness of the tiger &c.; die — der alten Deutſchen, the wildness &c. of the ancient Germans; die — dieſer Indianer, the ferocity of these Indians; die — des Gemüthes, the ferocity of the temper; die — des Ortes ſchreckte mich ab, the wildness, the wild or savage aspect of the place deterred me. 2) a ferocious or barbarous action, a cruelty.

Wildling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) a wild fruit-stock; [if a crab-stock] wildling. 2) [in fam. lang.] uncultivated, unpolished man, a rough diamond; [less usual, in a very bad sense] a rude, savage, brutal man, a brute.

Wildniß, *f.* [*pl.* -ſſe] desert, wild place. In einer — leben, to live in a wilderness. *Fig.* Dieſer Garten, dieſer Weinberg iſt eine wahre —, this garden, vineyard is a perfect wilderness. Syn. V. Einöde.

‖**Wildpern,** V. Wildenzen.

Wilhelm, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] 1) [a name of men] William; *dim.* —chen, *n.* Bill, Billy. 2) [in botany] *a*) the sweet William. *b*) Der wohlriechende —, winged-leaved ipomoea.

Wilhelmine, *f.* [-ns, *pl.* -n] [a name of women] Wilhelmina; *dim.* Wilhelmin- chen, *n.* Minna.

Wille, *m.* [-ns, *pl.* -n] [from wollen] 1) the will. Die drei Kräfte der Seele, Ver-ſtand, Gedächtniß und —, the three powers of the soul, understanding, memory and will; der freie —, the free will; Gott hat den Menſchen einen freien —n gegeben, God has given man a free will; der bloße —, the simple or mere will; ein ſchwacher —, a vacillating or weak will. 2) [in particular instances] *a*) [Vorſatz, Abſicht] will, intention. Es war mein —, es zu thun, it was my intention, my design or purpose to do it; nach meinem —n ſollte es geſchehen, es war mein —, daß es geſchehen ſollte, it was my will, that it should take place; mit meinem —n ſoll das nie ge-ſchehen [in fam. lang.], that shall never take place with my will, with my consent; er that es ohne meinen —n, he did it against my will, contrary to my wishes, without my consent; es geſchieht nichts ohne Gottes —n, nothing takes place without God's permission or will; —ns ſeyn, Etwas zu thun, to be willing to do something; ich war —ns, es zu kaufen, I was willing to buy it; ich habe es nicht mit —n gethan [in fam. lang.], I did not do it intentionally, on purpose; es iſt wi-der, gegen meinen —n, [in fam. lang.] ohne mein Wiſſen und —n geſchehen, it was done against my will, without my knowledge and sanction; mit dem guten —n fürlieb neh-men, den guten —n für die That nehmen [in fam. lang.], to take the will for the deed, to be satisfied with the good intention. *b*) [inclination, partiality] Etwas wider —n, gegen ſeinen —n thun, to do something against one's liking, unwillingly, reluctantly; Etwas aus freiem —n thun, to do some-thing spontaneously, of one's own free will, of one's own accord; jeder Mann hat ſeinen freien —n, every man has a will of his own; *proverb.* V. under Himmelreich; Einem zu —n ſeyn, leben, ihm ſeinen —n thun [in fam. lang.], to be at another's beck or orders, to do his will, his will and pleasure; ſie iſt ihm zu —n geweſen [*fig.* in common people's lang.], she has abandoned herself to him, to his carnal desires, she has given herself up to him; ſich nach eines Andern —n bequemen, richten, to conform to the will of another; wie viel verlangen Sie von mir? was Ihr guter — iſt [in fam. lang.], how much do you ask from me? what you may be pleased to give; ich ſtelle das in Ihren —n, I leave that to you, to your option; es iſt mit bei-derſeitigem gutem —n geſchehen, it was done with mutual good will; er hat viel guten —n, iſt voll guten —ns, he is all willingness, is full of willingness, readiness to do this &c., *it.* he has much good intention, is full of good intentions; ein Frauenzimmer zu ſeinem — haben, bringen [*fig.* in common people's lang.], to have one's will of a woman, to bring her to consent; er hat ſeinen —n, he has his way; nun, er ſoll ſeinen —n haben, well, he shall have his way, his own way, let him have his way; Alles zu ſeinem —n haben, to have every thing to one's own way, every thing to one's wish; die Sache geht nach —n, the thing goes on as well as can be desired, succeeds entirely; mit allem —n [= ſehr gern], right or most willingly, with all my heart; er be-ſteht auf ſeinem —n, he insists on having his way; ich will meinen —n haben, I will have my way, it shall be as I will; du haſt darin ganz deinen —n, that depends entirely upon yourself, you are to do in that what you please; iſt es Ihr —? is it your will, your pleasure, your wish? daran geſchieht unſer — [in chancery style], such is our pleasure, our good pleasure, our will and pleasure; der letzte — eines Menſchen, the last will [and testament] of a man; ſeinen letzten —n zu Papier bringen, to write or make one's will; Etwas in ſeinem letzten —n verordnen, to order something in one's will; Jemandes letz-ten —n vollziehen, to execute any one's will; den letzten —n eröffnen, bekannt machen, to open, to publish or read a will. *c*) [rather pompous or in chancery-style, for Einwilligung] Seinen —n zu Etwas geben, to give one's consent to any thing. 3) Um —n [= wegen], for, on account of, for the sake of; ich thue es um ſeiner Schweſter —n, I do it for his sister's sake; ich liebe ſie um ihrer Schönheit —n, I love her for her beauty; thue es um deines eigenen Vortheils —n, do it for the sake of your own interest; die Tugend iſt ſchätzbar um ihrer ſelbſt —n, virtue is precious in itself; gebt den Armen um Gottes —n, give to the poor for the love of God; um Gottes —n, thun Sie das nicht! for the love of God, for God's sake don't do that! um des Himmels —n! Heavens! deinet —n, ihret —n, meinet —n, V. Deinethalben &c.; um deß—n [rather pompous], therefore, where-fore.

Willen-los, *adj.* and *adv.* without will. Die —loſe Natur, nature having no will; ein —loſer Menſch, man without any fixedness or steadiness of purpose. —loſig-keit, *f.* want, absence of will.

Willens-beſtimmung, *f.* volition. —erklärung, *f.* [in law] declaratory act. —freiheit, *f.* freedom of will, free will. —kraft, *f.* 1) [—vermögen] the faculty or power of willing. 2) the force of will. — meinung, *f.* the will. [in chancery] Daran geſchiehet unſere allergnädigſte —meinung, for such is our most gracious will and pleasure. —vermögen, *n.* V. —kraft 1).

Willentlich, *adv.* [mit Willen] [little used] willingly. — thaten wir es nicht, we did not do it willingly, spontaneously, inten-tionally.

Willfahren, *v. intr.* Einem in Etwas —, to concede to any one in something, to

concede something to any one; ich kann Ihnen hierin, in dem, was Sie von mir verlangen, nicht —, I cannot gratify you in this, I cannot accord, accede or agree to what you ask from me; I cannot acquiesce in, I cannot comply with what you desire of me; man hat ihm in diesem Punkte willfahrt [not gewillfahrt], this point has been yielded to him, allowed him, given up to him; einem Begehren, Gesuche —, to yield to a request, to a requisition; Einem in seiner Bitte —, to yield to any one's request, to grant any one his prayer &c. Das —, acquiescence, compliance, consent.

Willfahrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* [unusual] a conceder to &c., one who concedes to or acquiesces in.

Willfährig, [sometimes emphatically willfährig] *adj.* and *adv.* [gern willfahrend] —er Mensch, an obliging, a complaisant man, a man ready to do a kind act or a good turn, [in pop. lang.] a good neighbour, a kind-hearted man; er ist äußerst —, he is always ready to oblige, to be serviceable or useful; Einem in Etwas — seyn, V. Willfahren; er erzeigt sich immer sehr — gegen mich, he always shews himself very friendly-disposed towards me, always very prompt to do me a service.

Willfährigkeit, [sometimes, emphatically, Willfährigkeit] *f.* 1) complaisance, obligingness, promptitude or readiness to oblige. Er bot mir seine Dienste mit vieler — an, he offered me his services with much readiness or alacrity. 2) a service, a kind act, a good turn, a friendly office. Durch —en gewinnt er alle Herzen, by friendly or neighbourly acts he wins all hearts, by his zeal to oblige he wins &c.

Willig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) Etwas — [= aus freiem Willen] thun, to do any thing willingly, freely, spontaneously, of one's own accord. 2) willing, prompt, ready [to oblige]. Ein —er Mensch, a willing, friendly man; sich zu Etwas — finden lassen, zeigen, to be ready, to shew one's self willing to do something; er ließ sich zu allem Guten, zu allem Schlechten — finden, he showed himself disposed to do, ready, willing for every good, for every thing bad; ich war dazu — und bereit, I was willing and ready to do it; aus —em Herzen, with a willing heart, heartily, most readily; den Tod — erdulden, — sterben, to suffer death willingly, [also] with composure, with resignation, to die calmly; den Tod — anstatt der Schande erdulden, to prefer death to ignominy; *it.* —es [= lenksames] Pferd, a docile, quiet, willing, generous horse. 3) [with miners] —e [= leichtflüssige] Erze, very fusible ores. Syn. V. Gern.

Willigen, I. *v. intr.* In Etwas, in ein Verlangen &c. —, to consent or agree to something, to acquiesce in a desire &c.; der Vater willigt nicht in diese Heirath, the father does not consent, does not give his consent to this marriage. II. *v. tr.* Etwas — [unusual], V. Be—. Das —, consent, acquiescence.

Willigkeit, *f.* willingness, readiness to oblige &c., good will.

Williglich, *adv.* V. Willig.

Willkómm, [instead of Willkommen! in addressing or saluting] *interj.* [be] welcome!

Willkomm, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) a welcoming. Ein freundlicher —, a friendly reception. 2) [formerly in most states of Germany, in criminal law] Der — und Abschied, a certain number of blows or whippings given [as complementary] to a convicted felon upon his entering and leaving prison

Willkomm-becher, *m.* cup of welcome. **—lied**, *n.* song of welcome. **—mahl**, *n.* repast of welcome. **—schuß**, *m.* salute, salvo. **—trunk**, **—wein**, *m.* drink or wine of welcome.

Willkómmen, *adj.* and *adv.* [speaking of persons] welcome. Er ist in jeder Gesellschaft —, he is welcome in every society; ein solches Geschenk ist immer —, such a present is always welcome, acceptable; dieses Geld war mir sehr —, this money was very welcome to me, was very seasonable for me, came to me in the very nick of time; er ist mir stets —, Sie sind mir ein —er Gast, he is always welcome to me, you are a welcome guest to me, I am always happy to see you at my house; das wird ihm eine sehr —e Nachricht seyn, that will be a very welcome piece of intelligence to him; seyn Sie —! seyn Sie mir —! welcome! I am glad you are come! – auf dem Lande! welcome to the country! Einen — heißen [= bewillkommen], to welcome any one.

Willkommen, *m.* [-s, rarely used in the *pl.* -] [also der Willkomm] 1) [Aufnahme] reception, welcome Das ist ein sehr frostiger, sehr freudiger —, that is a very cold, very friendly welcome; [fam.] eins zum — trinken, to drink a welcome to any one, to drink to any one in welcome. 2) [in fam. lang.] repast, feast, drink of welcome. Seinen — bezahlen, to pay one's repast of welcome; den — trinken, to drink the welcome of any one. 3) V. Willkomm 2). 4) V. Willkommbecher.

Willkühr, **Willkür**, *f.* 1) will, disposition, discretion. Das steht in Ihrer —, ich lasse es in Ihre — gestellt seyn, that is at your discretion, I leave that to your disposition; handeln Sie nach Ihrer —, act as you think proper, as you please, as you think best; ich gebe Ihnen dieses Geld &c, um damit nach — zu schalten, I give you this money &c. to do as you like with; das wird nicht in seiner — stehen, that will not depend on him; that will not be at his option, at his disposal, in his power. 2) will and pleasure. Nach — handeln, to act in an arbitrary manner; da wo die — herrscht, muß das Recht schweigen, there justice must be silent where caprice reigns; rohe, grausame —, [rude, cruel] despotism, tyranny.

Willkührlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) spontaneous, voluntary. Die Thiere haben eine —e Bewegung, animals have a spontaneous movement; eine Bewegung, welche — geschieht, a movement, that takes place spontaneously. 2) arbitrary. —e Strafen, Handlungen, arbitrary punishments, actions; man kann es so oder so machen, das ist —, die Sache ist —, it can be made or done so or so, that is optional, the thing is optional; — angenommener Satz, a hypothesis, a hypothetical proposition, a gratuitous supposition. 3) absolute, arbitrary, at one's will and pleasure. Eine Sache — verändern, to change a thing in an arbitrary manner; ein —es Verfahren, eine —e Gewalt, an arbitrary proceeding, power; — [= despotisch] herrschen, to reign absolutely, arbitrarily, despotically.

Willkührlichkeit, *f.* 1) Die — der Bewegung bei den Thieren, the spontaneousness, voluntariness of motion in animals; die — im Verfahren, des Verfahrens, the spontaneousness &c. in a, of the proceeding. 2) arbitrary, absolute, despotic act, arbitrariness. Solche —en sollten &c., such arbitrary, [also] despotic acts should &c.

Wimmeln, [Swed. *wimla*, Icc. *wamla*, the intensive form of **weben**, V. Wiebeln, or from an old verb **wimen**] *v. intr.* to swarm. Die Maden, welche in diesem Käse —, the maggots, that swarm in this cheese; eine —de Menge, a crowd or host of people; die Straßen — von Menschen, the streets swarm, are filled with men; das wimmelt von Raupen, that is swarming with caterpillars. *Fig.* Das Werk wimmelt von Fehlern, the work swarms, is filled with faults. Das —, swarming.

‖Wimmer, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from an old verb **wimen**? V. Wimmeln] 1) a hardness, callosity. Die —n im Holze, the knots in wood; [with miners] —n im Gestein, hard parts in rock. 2) V. Maser.

Wimmervogel, *m.* death's head sphinx.

1. **‖Wimmerig**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [from **Wimmer** *f.*] full of hard parts, of callosities, of knots; —es Gestein, Holz, rock having hard spots in it, knotty wood. 2) V. Maserig.

2. **‖Wimmerig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in common people's lang.] querulous, lamentose, whining. Es ist ihm so — zu Muthe, he is in rather a lacrymose, whining mood.

Wimmern, [is related to **weinen**, as **schimmern** to **scheinen**] I. *v. intr.* to whimper, to cry. Der Kranke wimmert erbärmlich, the patient cries, weeps, groans pitiably; ein —der Kranker, —der Ton, a crying, sobbing patient, a whimpering, lamentable, dolorous, lacrymose tone. II. *v. tr.* Einem sein Leid — [vor—], to whimper or snivel out one's grief to any one. Das —, whimpering, lamentation.

Wimpel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] also *f.* [-, *pl.* -] [Fr. *guimpe*, in the Lat. of the middle ages, *guimpa*, *guimpla* = Hülle] 1) [in seamen's lang.] [a small flag with a swallow's tail] pendant pennant, pennon, streamer; *it.* ensign, flag. Ein Schiff mit seinen —n, a ship with its pennons; den — fliegen lassen, to hoist the flag 2) [in botany] linconia.

Wimpel-gast, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] man who hoists the pennon, quarter-master of a signal-officer. **—holz**, *n.*, **—stange**, *f.* V. **—stock**. **—scheide**, *f.* the sheath or case of a pennon. **—stock**, *m.* the stock or staff of the pennon, of the vane.

Wimpeln, *v. intr.* to wave as a pennon, to stream.

Wimper, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [old Germ. **wintpra** or **wintpraa** = Windbraue] eyelash.

Wimper-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] ciliate, ciliated. —artige Blumenkrone, Blätter, ciliate corolla, ciliate leaves. **—flechte**, *f.* ciliated lichen.

Wimperig, *adj.* and *adv.* fringed with eyelashes. [in botany] —es Blatt, ciliated leaf.

Wimpern, I. *v. intr.* [unusual] Mit den Augen —, or [by itself] —, to wink [often, with the eyes]. V. Blinzeln. II. *v. tr.* [in botany] Gewimperter Kelch &c., a ciliated or ciliate calix, V. Wimperig. Das —, winking.

Wimpfelfisch, *m.* V. Spinnenfisch.

Wind, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Lat. *vent-us*, Fr. *vent*, Celtic *gwynt*; from **wehen**] wind, breeze. Starker, schwacher, frischer —, strong or high, slight or gentle fresh wind; es wehet, es gehet ein —, ein starker —, a wind is

blowing, there is a strong wind; es entſteht, erhebt ſich ein —, a wind is rising, is getting or springing up; der — kommt aus Abend, von Morgen, the wind comes from the west, blows from the east; der — hat ſich gelegt, the wind has lulled, ceased, gone down; der — hat ſich gedreht, geändert, the wind has changed, turned, veered, chopped about; —, einen — machen, to make a wind [with a fan &c.]; in dem —e liegen, to be exposed to the wind [as trees &c.]; [in seamen's lang.] guten, günſtigen — haben, to have a good, fair wind; mit widrigem —e ſegeln, to sail with a contrary, foul or an adverse wind; mit halbem —e ſegeln, to sail with, on a side-wind or quarter-wind; der — wird günſtiger, the wind is getting fair; den — gegen ſich haben to have a head-wind, the wind right ahead, dead in one's teeth; den — faſt ganz gegen ſich haben, to be too near the wind; von einem guten —e einen ſchlechten machen, to lie to; einem Schiffe den — abſchneiden, abkneifen, abgewinnen, to get the wind, the weather-gage of a ship; einem Schiffe im —e liegen, vor — ſeyn, to be on the weather-gage, to be windward of a ship; an den — gehen, to go in the wind's eye, *it.* to sail or ply to windward, to go near the wind; auf dem —, gegen den —, to windward; bei dem —e liegen, to be on a scant or side-wind; bei dem —e halten, to sail on a scant wind, to tack, to laveer; dicht beim —e ſegeln, to sail close to the wind, V. under Segeln; das Schiff bei dem —e ſchmeißen [= es beidrehen], to bring to; in den — drehen, to make a ship spring her luff, to luff round, to luff a-lee; ober dem —e, above the wind; unter dem —e [in Lee], a-lee, to leeward, under the lee; vor dem —e halten, V. Abhalten; vor dem —e ſegeln, den — vor ſich haben, vollen — haben, to sail before the wind, to have the wind right aft, astern; mit vollem —e ſegeln, to sail with flowing sheets; vor dem —e wenden [= halſen], to veer, to box about; ſich unter dem —e befinden, to be to leeward, a-lee, under the lee; das Schiff nach dem —e drehen or wenden, to haul the wind again; to bring the ship to the wind, after yawing to leeward; die Segel aus dem —e ſetzen, bringen, to shiver the sails; die Segel nach dem —e richten, to set the sails to the wind; die Segel ſeitwärts gegen den — richten, to trim the sails; den —, die Höhe des —es gewinnen, to gain the wind; den Vortheil des —es haben, to gain the wind, to get the weather-gage, *it.* to fall to leeward; über den — kommen, to gain the wind; den — haben, über dem —e ſeyn, to have the wind, the weather-gage; ſich oberhalb des —es halten, to keep the weather-gage, to keep close to the wind; vom —e getrieben werden, to be driven at the mercy of the wind, to scud before the wind, under bare poles. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Etwas in den — ſchlagen, to throw any thing to the winds, to despise any thing; er ſchlägt Alles in den —, he laughs at every thing, he sets every thing at naught; in den — bauen, to build castles in the air; in den — reden, to speak to the winds, to a sign-post, V. under Mantel; — machen, to boast, to brag, *it.* to cut it fine, to cut a dash; es iſt lauter — [Unwahrheit], was er ſagt, it is all smoke, gammon, humbug, what he says. 2) scent. [in sportsmen's lang.] Der Hund hat —, hat Etwas in —, the dog has got scent, has something in the wind; das Wildbret hat den Jäger &c. in den — bekommen, the game has got wind or scent of the hunter &c. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] — von Etwas bekommen, to get scent of any thing, private intelligence of any thing. 3) [in medicine &c.] wind, flatulence. Die Hülſenfrüchte machen, verurſachen —e, pulse causes flatulence; [in common people's lang.] einen — laſſen, ſtreichen laſſen, to break wind, to let a fart, to fart. 4) V. —hund.

Wind-ähre, *f.* V. —halm 1). **—ball**, *m.* 1) [more usual Luftball] a balloon. 2) a football. **—baum**, *m.* [Spillbaum] bar of the capstern. **—beſchreibung**, *f.* anemography. **—beutel**, *m. Fig.* 1) [in fam. lang.] brag, braggart, braggadocio, boaster, big talker. 2) a kind of puff-paste. 3) the bull-frog. **—beutelei**, *f. Fig.* [in fam. lang.] 1) bossting, bragging, swaggering. Seine —beutelei iſt bekannt, his bragging is known. 2) a brag, a rhodomontade, boast. Ich mag dieſe —beuteleien nicht mehr anhören, I don't wish to hear these idle vaunts any longer. **—beuteln**, *v. intr. Fig.* [in fam. lang.] to brag, to talk big. Er —beutelt zuweilen, he talks big now and then, he brags occasionally; er —beutelte da etwas her, he talked a little big, he vapoured a little. Das —beuteln, V. —beutelei 1). **—blaſe**, *f.*, **—bläschen**, *n.* air-tumour, tympanite. **—blatter**, *f.* [usually *pl.*] the chicken-pox. **—blume**, *f.* wind-flower, anemone. Weiße, ſchwärzliche, wilde —blume, the wood-anemone, the meadow anemone, the wild anemone. **—bruch**, *m.* 1) windfallen wood, windfall. 2) [in medicine] ventose hernia, pneumatocele, false hernia. **—brüchig**, *adj.* and *adv.* —brüchiges Holz, windfallen wood. **—büchſe**, *f.* an air-gun. **—darm**, *m.* [in anatomy] the colon. **—dorn**, *m.* [in medicine] arthrocace, spina ventosa. **—drache**, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] squall, gust, blast. **—dürr**, *adj.* and *adv.* air-dried. **—ei**, *n.* wind-egg. **—eiſen**, *n.* [Fenſtereiſen] V. —ruthe [in windows]. **—es-wirbel**, *m.* V. —wirbel. **—fächer**, *m.* a fan. **—fackel**, *f.* torch that will burn in the wind. **—fahne**, *f.* a flag serving as a weathercock, a vane. **—fall**, *m.* 1) [—bruch] windfallen wood, windfall. 2) [in seamen's lang.] gust, blast, squall. **—fang**, *m.* 1) [with miners] V. Wetterfang. 2) [with clockmakers] fly, regulator. 3) [in seamen's lang.] ventilator, wind-sail. 4) [with joiners] wind-screen. 5) Die —fänge an den Blaſebälgen, the vents or valves of the bellows. 6) [in pop. lang.] —fang, any place where the wind is caught, as the corner of a street &c. 7) *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] V. —flügel 3). **—fanggetriebe**, *n.* [with clockmakers] wheelwork of the fly. **—fangrad**, *n.* a fly-wheel. **—faß**, *n.* [with miners] air-cask. **—feder**, *f.* 1) [in seamen's lang.] a pilot's feather [for shewing which way the wind is]. 2) —feder an einem Strohdache, edge of a thatched roof. **—fege**, *f.* a winnow, a fan or van. **—flagge**, *f.* a vane, a weather-flag. **—flechte**, *f.* ventose lichen. **—flügel**, *m.* 1) V. —mühlflügel. 2) [with clockmakers] wing of the fly or flier. 3) *Fig.* [fam.] a thoughtless, giddy-pated fellow. **—galle**, *f.* 1) V. Wettergalle. 2) [with farriers] windgall. **—geſchwulſt**, *f.* pneumatosis, emphysema. —geſchwulſt am Nabel, pneumatomphocele. **—geſchwulſtartig**, *adj.* and *adv.* emphysematous. **—glocke**, *f.*, *dim.* **—glöckchen**, ‖**—glöcklein**, *n.* field-convolvulus, small bindweed. **—göpel**, *m.* [with miners] a winch, gin or winding engine moved by the wind. **—gott**, *m.* God of the winds, Aeolus. **—griff**, *m.* [rather quaint = Fehlgriff] taking hold wrong, *it.* mistake. **—haber**, *m.* the wild oat-grass, wild oats, haver. **—halm**, 1) [—ähre] field-agrostis, silky bent-grass, corn-bent, fair panicled corn-grass. 2) [Ackerriedgras] turfy hair-grass, great corn-grass, [provincial] hassock, rough-caps, bull's faces, aira caespitosa. **—hälter**, *m.* a ventiduct. **—harfe**, *f.* [Aeolsharfe] aeolian harp. **—hauch**, *m.* breath of wind, puff of wind. **—haufen**, *m.* cock, mow, rick. Das Heu in —haufen ſetzen, to set the hay in cocks, in mows. **—hetze**, *f.* [in sportsmen's lang.] coursing. **—hetzen**, *v. intr.* [in sportsmen's lang.] to course. **—hetzer**, *m.* a courser, sportsman who courses [hares]. **—hobenbruch**, *m.* V. —bruch. **—hoſe**, *f.* V. —keſſel. **—hund**, *m.* the greyhound. Kleiner or junger —hund, a young greyhound, a greyhound-puppy. **—hündinn**, *f.* a bitch-greyhound. Mit —hunden jagen, to course [hares]. V. —hetzen. **—inſtrument**, *n.* [in music] wind-instrument. **—kammer**, *f.* chamber or chest in which a constant current of air is kept up by the fall of water; a tromp. **—kanal**, *m.* [with organ-builders] V. —röhre. **—kaſten**, *m.* 1) [in organs] wind-chest. 2) [with miners] V. Wetterkaſten. **—keſſel**, *m.* wind-hose [in fire-engines]. **—klappe**, *f.* a wind-valve. **—kolik**, *f.* windy colic. **—kopper**, *m.* a horse that gnaws the manger, a crib-biter. **—kraut**, *n.* 1) rough-leaved phlomis. 2) [Küchenſchelle] the pasqueflower. **—kugel**, *f.* 1) [in physics &c.] V. Dampfkugel 1). 2) [in medicine] V. Stuhlzäpfchen. **—kunſt**, *f.* hydraulic machine moved by the wind. **—lade**, *f.* 1) [with miners] ventilator. 2) [in organs] the sound-board; *it.* the portvent. **—lähne**, *f.* [provincial] V. Lauwine. **—latte**, *f.* cross-lath [of the roof] **—leicht**, *adj.* and *adv.* light as the wind, light as air. *Fig.* windy. **—leine**, *f.* [usually *pl.* die —leinen] [with fowlers &c.] strings that hold the toils. **—licht**, *n.* torch that will burn in the wind, V. —fackel. **—loch**, *n.* 1) air-hole, breathing-hole, vent-hole, vent, spiracle, loover; [in organs] mouth. 2) hole from which a subterraneous wind sometimes issues. **—lotte**, *f.* [with miners] V. Wetterlotte. **—machen**, *n.* [in fam. lang.] V. —macherei. **—macher**, *m.* [in fam. lang.] 1) one who fans, who makes a wind. 2) any instrument for making a wind as a fan, a punkah &c.; V. —fächer, Luftzieher. 3) *Fig.* a brag, braggart, V. —beutel, [also] projector, raiser of bubbles. **—macherei**, *f.* [in fam. lang.] ostentation, cutting it fine or big, puffing, V. —beutelei; [also] the making of windy projects. *it* —macherei zu ſträflichen Zwecken, zur Erreichung von unerlaubten Vortheilen, raising the wind; buchhändleriſche, literariſche —machereien, publishers' puffs, literary puffs. **—malz**, *n.* air-dried malt. **—maſchine**, *f.* machine for forming a current of air as a tromp &c., V. Wettermaſchine. **—meſſer**, *m.* an anemometer. **—meßkunſt**, **—meſſung**, *f.* anemometry. **—monat**, *m.* [in the first French revolution] November, Ventose. **—mühle**, *f.* a windmill. **—mühlflügel**, *m.* sail of a windmill. **—mühlgehäuſe**, *n.* cage, frame of a windmill. **—mühlrad**, *n.* wheel of a windmill. **—müller**, *m.* miller [of a windmill]. **—ofen**, *m.* 1) a wind-furnace; [Zugofen] a reverberating furnace. 2) [with miners &c.] *a*) a ventilating furnace; *b*) mouth of the hearth in a blast-furnace. **—pfeife**, *f.* [with founders] air-pipe. **—pfropf**, *m.* [to cannon on board ship] tamkin, tampion. **—piſtole**, *f.* an air-

pistol. —pocke, *f.* V.—blatter. —pulver, *n.* [in medicine] carminative powder. —rad, *n.* 1) a wheel turned by the wind. *it.* —rädchen, *n.* little wheel in windmills. 2) Das —rädchen [in window panes], ventilator. —raum, *m.* [Spielraum] play; [in artillery] windage. —reep, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] top-rope. —rehe, I. *adj.* and *adv.* [of a horse] foundered from having swallowed wind. II. *f.* a foundering caused by swallowing too much wind. —riß, *m.* 1) fissure or crack [in a tree] caused by the wind, a wind-shock. 2) [with woodmen &c.] V. —bruch. —rohr, *n.* V. —büchse. —röhre, *f.* pipe, nose, nozzle of a pair of bellows; [in organs] port-vent. —rose, *f.* 1) [in seamen's lang.] card or face of a sea compass. Die 32 Striche der —rose, the 32 points of the compass. 2) [in botany] *a*) wild anemone; *b*) —röslein, —röschen, anemone, wind-flower; *it.* wild anemone; *c*) ledum. —ruthe, *f.* main rod of a sail in a windmill; [in windows] window-rod, curtain-rod. —sack, *m.* *Fig.* [low and little used] a flatulent person or fellow. —samenkraut, *n.* aretotis, bear's ear. —s-braut, *f.* [a storm brewing or rather, as it were, brewed] a squall; a gust, a blast; a whirlwind. —schacht, *m.* [with miners] air-shaft. —schaden, *m.* damage caused by the wind. —schauer, *m.* 1) a gust, a sudden blast. 2) a wind-shed [for stone-cutters &c.]; [with charcoal-burners] a wall to screen the pile. —scheider, *m.* [with miners] machine for ventilating. —scheu, *adj.* and *adv.* [rather unusual] afraid of the wind. —schief, *adj.* and *adv.* warped by the wind [as wood &c.]. *Fig.* [rather unusual] —schiefe Frage, a question badly turned, badly put or worded. —schirm, *m.* wind-screen; [with gardeners] straw-mat &c. to shelter from the wind; *it.* V. —schauer 2). —schlag, *m.* V. —bruch 1). —schlauch, *m.* skin blown up with wind. *Fig.* [low and little used] a flatulent person or fellow. —schnell, *adj.* and *adv.* quick or swift as the wind. —schnelle, *f.* swiftness of the wind. *Fig.* Mit —schnelle, with the swiftness of the wind. —schöpfer, *m.* V. —fang. —schützer, *pl.* [in iron-foundéries] the wall-screens [of a furnace]. —schoppen, *m.* V. —schauer 2). —seite, *f.* 1) side or quarter of the wind. 2) [with founders] —seite eines Treibofens, side of a blast-furnace opposite to the tewel. —siech, V. —süchtig. —sparren, *m.* V. —latte. —spiel, *n.* V. —hund. —stein, *m.* [in blast-furnaces] the stone-rest of the tewel. —still, *adj.* and *adv.* calm. Es ist ganz —still, it is quite calm, there is not a breath of wind, a breeze stirring; —stilles Wetter, calm weather; —stiller Hafen, snug port, secure haven. *Fig.* —still, calm; —stille or sturmstille Tage, halcyon days. —stille, *f.* a calm. In diesen Meeren treten große —stillen ein, long calms ensue in these seas; —stille haben, to have a calm, to be becalmed. *Fig.* —stille, the calm. —stock, *m.* 1) an air-gun in a stick. 2) [in organs] cover of the pipes. —stoß, *m.* a blast, a gust. —stößel, *m.* mould-stick for rockets. —strebe, *f.* a stay or prop against the wind. —strich, *m.* 1) current of the wind. 2) [Compaßstrich] rhumb-line, point of the compass. Die Insel lag uns in dem und dem —striche, the island lay for us in such and such a rhumb; die Fahrt nach einem andern —striche nehmen, to change one's course. —strick, *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] dog-leash. —stück, *n.* V. —stein. —sturm, *m.* storm or tempest of wind, a heavy squall. —sturz, *m.* V. —sbraut. —sucht, *f.* [in medicine] tympanite. Die —sucht der Mutter, tympanite of the womb; [with veterinary surgeons] V. Kröte. —süchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in medicine] oedematous. —treibend, *adj.* and *adv.* [in medicine] carminative. —trocken, *adj.* and *adv.* dried by the wind, wind-dried, air-dried. —trommel, *f.* [with miners] V. Wettertrommel. —viering, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] a ship's quarter. —vieringstütze, *f.* futtock to the lower part of the fashion-pieces of the stern. —vogel, *m.* 1) [Wettervogel, Doppelschnepfe] curlew. 2) [Kappentaucher] the wind-bird, hooded merganser, round-crested duck. 3) [in falconry] a hawk, that breasts the wind well. —wage, *f.* barosanometer, a wind-gage. —wagen, *m.* a carriage with sails. —wärts, *adv.* windward. [in seamen's lang.] —wärtse Zeit, a weatherly tide. —wasser, *n.* [in medicine] carminative water. —wasserbruch, *m.* hydrophisocele, hydropneumatocele, wind-dropsy. —wassersucht, *f.* tympanite dropsy. —wehe, *f.* snow-drift. —weihe, *f.* [in nat. hist.] kestrel, stone-gall, stannel, windhover. —weiser, *m.* an anemoscope. —winkel, *m.* angle of the currents of air [at the centre of the compass-card]. —wirbel, *m.* whirlwind, V. —s-braut. —wurf, *m.* [in woods &c.] V. —bruch. —wurzel, *f.* [fam.] V. Wetterbaum. —zeiger, *m.* V. —weiser; *it.* V. —feder 1). —ziehe, *f.* engine for trimming [the mill-sails] to the wind. —zirkel, *m.* [provincial] the merlin, V. Lerchenfalk and Schmerle. —zubringer, *m.* [with miners] ventilator. —zug, *m.* 1) [Zugwind] draught, current of air. 2) [in architecture] a ventiduct, ventilator. —zunge, *f.* tongue of an organ-pipe.

1. **Winde,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from 2. winden, to turn, to wind (up), to lift] 1) [instrument for winding] [Garn—] reel, winder, yarn-windle, spindle, bobbin; *it.* V. Draht—. 2) engine for lifting. *a*) winch, windlass, winding engine; *b*) [in seamen's lang.] capstern, windlass; *c*) [Wagen—] jack, rack; [in compositions] V. Baum—, Hebe—, Schiffs—, Schrauben—, Wagen—.

Winde-baum, *m.* tree or arbor of the capstern &c.; cheek or upright of a crane or winch &c.; [with miners] [—haspel] V. Haspelbaum. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* reel-formed, spindle-shaped. —hals, *m.* V. Wendehals. —n-macher, *m.* maker of reels &c. —n-förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* rack-formed. —rad, *n.* wheel of a winch &c. —stange, *f.* lever.

2. **Winde,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from 2 winden II., to wind, to wind round] [in nat. hist.] convolvulus, bindweed. Große, weiße —, great bindweed; kleine —, small bindweed, field-convolvulus; dreifarbige —, tricolor convolvulus; syrische —, scammony bindweed; kriechende —, creeping bindweed; trichterförmige —, quamoclit, ipomaea.

Winde-glöckchen, *n.* small bindweed, field-convolvulus. —kraut, *n.* great bindweed. —n-harz, *n.* scammony. —n-schwärmer, —n-vogel, *m.* sphinx of the convolvulus.

Windel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from 2. winden, umwinden] swaddling-clothes, wrapper; *it.* napkin for an infant. Einem Kinde frische —n unterlegen, to change a child's napkin, linen; die —n trocknen, to dry the napkins &c.; in — wickeln, V. [the verb] Windeln; ein Kind in —n, a child in long clothes; das Kind hat in die —n gemacht [fam.], the child has dirtied its napkin.

Windel-band, *n.* swathe-band, wrapper, V. Wickelband. —kind, *n.* V. Wickelkind. —schnur, *f.* string of swaddling-clothes &c. —tuch, *n.* V. —.

Windelboden, *m.* [-s, *pl* -böden] [from winden, wenden] V. Wendelboden.

Windelbohrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from winden, wenden] 1) wimble. 2) [in conchology] [a species of serpula] the lumbrical worm-shell.

Windeln, *v. tr.* Ein Kind —, to swathe, to dress an infant.

Windeltreppe, *f.* [*pl.*-n] [from winden, wenden] V. Wendeltreppe.

1. **Winden,** [from Wind] *v. intr.* 1) [windig seyn] to be windy, to blow. Es windet, es hat die ganze Nacht gewindet, it is windy, it has blown all night. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] to scent. Das wilde Schwein windet, hat auf allen Seiten herum gewindet, ehe es aus seinem Lager ging, the wild hog scents, has snuffed the air all round, before it left its couch.

2. **Winden,** *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [Fr. *guinder*, allied to wenden] 1) to twist to and fro. Die Hände —, to wring the hands. 2) [to treat by twisting] Nasse Wäsche —, to wring wet linen. Die Wäsche auseinander —, to wring out linen; Garn — [= ab—], to wind off, reel yarn; zusammen —, to wind up [silk, thread &c.]; Einem Etwas aus den Händen —, to wrest something out of any one's hands; er wand ihm den Stock aus der Hand, he wrested, forced, twisted the stick out of his hand; Kränze —, Blumen in Kränze — [= flechten], to weave or wreathe chaplets, flowers into chaplets. 3) [to produce something by twisting or twining] Garn auf ein Knäuel —, to wind thread into a skein or hank; ein Läppchen um den Finger —, to wind, twist or wrap a rag round the finger; — [with mechanics], to wind up, to hoist or raise by a winch &c; Steine mit einem Krahn in die Höhe —, to raise stones with a crane; einen umgefallenen Wagen in die Höhe —, to raise a capsized coach with a windlass, with a rack &c.; Baumklötze aus der Erde —, to wrench or root up stumps of trees with the Berne machine &c.; gewundene Säule, a torse; gewundener Gerstenzucker, twisted barley-sugar. *Fig.* Einem ein Geheimniß aus der Brust, aus dem Herzen — [rather quaint], to extract, to wind out, to extort a secret from the breast, the heart of another. II. *v. refl.* sich —, to wind, to coil, to twist, to crankle, to crinkle. Sein Haupt, um welches sich der Lorbeer wand, his head, round which the laurel wound; sich —, to turn, to wriggle; auch der kleinste Wurm windet sich, wenn er getreten wird, even the smallest worm will turn, when trodden on; sich durch eine kleine Oeffnung —, to wriggle [one's self, itself] through a small aperture; ein Fußpfad, ein Bach windet sich hier durch das Thal, a foot-path, a brook winds here through the valley; die Schlange hatte sich um sein Bein gewunden, the snake had coiled [itself] round his leg; der Epheu windet sich um die Bäume, the ivy twines round, entwines itself round the trees; [in botany] —der Stengel, climbing stalk; rechts, links —d, turning right and left. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Sie mögen sich — [or — und drehen], wie Sie wollen, das dient zu nichts, you may turn and

turn again, you may shift and turn, you may creep, shuffle as much as you like, it's all of no use. Das —, V. Windung.

Winder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [not much used] one who winds, reels [yarn &c.]. 2) [for fireworks] rolling-stick, mould-stick, V. Rollstock.

Winderblatt, *n.* [-s] [from winden, rollen] drehen] cartridge-paper.

1. **Windig,** *adj.* and *adv.* [from Wind] windy. Ein —er Himmelsstrich, eine —e Jahreszeit, a windy climate, season; es ist —, sehr —es Wetter, it is windy, very windy weather; —es Haus, house exposed to the wind, not sheltered or snug. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] empty, vain, [old in this sense] flatulent, windy. Ein —er Mensch [Windbeutel], a big talker, a brag, a boaster, *it.* an empty, fickle, flighty fellow; ein —es Unternehmen, a rash, visionary enterprise, a wildgoose speculation; es sieht — aus, it looks all very queer, affairs are bad; es sieht mit der Sache noch sehr — aus, the thing is still very dubious, uncertain; eine —e Freude, Hoffnung, a vain, an empty joy, a vain, an empty, a visionary or delusive hope.

2. **Windig,** *adj.* and *adv.* [from 2. Winden] winding, spiral. —e Bäume, trees with spiral fibres, with spiral tubes or air-vessels; —es Brett, board with spiral fibres; Uhr mit —er Feder, watch with spiral spring.

Windigkeit, *f.* 1) windy state or quality. Die — der Jahreszeit, eines Himmelsstrichs, the windiness of the season, of the climate. 2) [blähende Eigenschaft] windiness, flatulency. 3) flightiness; vanity, emptiness, [old] flatulency; *it.* bad state of an affair, uncertainty.

Windsor, *n.* [-s, *pl.* - or -e] [town in England] Windsor. Der Palast zu —, Windsor Castle; zwei solcher —[e] finden Sie in ganz Europa nicht [admiringly], you would look in vain for a second Windsor-Castle throughout all Europe.

Windsor-birn, *f.* Windsor-pear. — **bohne,** *f.* [the broad] Windsor-bean, V. Saubohne. —**seife,** *f.* Windsor soap.

Windung, *f.* 1) [state of being twisted &c.] twisting, winding, twist, wrench; [in anatomy and botany] torsion. 2) [the act of] winding up, of heaving or raising with a winch &c. 3) winding, wind, coil, crankle, crinkle, sinuosity. Die —en eines Baches &c., the windings, meanders, mazes of a rivulet &c.; welche Krümmungen und —en in der Bewegung, what turnings and twistings, what curves and twinings in the movement. 4) a winding line or surface. Die —en der Schneckenlinie am jonischen Kapital, the circumvolutions of the Ionic volute; eine einzige — einer Schneckenlinie, a spire, a wreath, a coil, a single turn of a spiral; die —en der Walzenschnecken, the spires of the volutes; die —en der Fasern, the coils, spires &c. of the spiral vessels; die —en einer Schraube, eines Schneckenhauses, the turns [of the thread] of a screw, of any screw-shell, wreath &c.; die —en einer Uhrfeder, the coils of a watch-spring.

Wink, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] sign; [with the eyes] wink. Einem einen — geben, to make a sign to, to give a hint by signs to any one; geben Sie ihm einen —, daß er bleiben soll, make him a sign to stay; sie gab ihm einen — mit der Hand, mit den Augen, er solle gehen, she gave him a sign with her hand, she gave him a wink to go; Einem mit den Augen einen — geben [in common people's lang.], to tip any one the or a wink; Einem einen — von der Seite geben, to give any one a wink from the corner of one's eye; haben Sie den — verstanden? did you understand the sign? did you take the hint? er gehorcht auf den —, auf den geringsten —, he obeys on the instant, he takes the hint, the least hint; man gehorcht ihm auf den —, his very nod is obeyed; er ist auf den ersten — bereit, abzureisen, he is ready to start at the shortest notice; auf den — bedient werden, to be waited upon by a waiter, footman &c. who thoroughly understands his duty. *Fig.* Sein öfteres Gähnen war für mich ein —, fortzugehen, his repeated yawning was a hint, a broad hint for me to take my leave; das Buch enthält mehrere nützliche —e, the book contains several useful hints or ideas; Jemanden einen — geben, to give any one a hint [a secret hint of what is going on].

Winkel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from winken = to incline] [*dim.* —chen, *n.*] 1) [in geometry] angle. Rechter —, right angle, rectangle; spitzer, spitziger —, acute angle; stumpfer —, obtuse angle; vermischter —, mixtilinear or mixed angle; schiefer —, oblique angle; eingehender or einwärts gehender, ausgehender or auswärts gehender — [in fortification], a re-entering, a salient angle; der äußere, innere —, the external, internal angle; krummliniger, gradliniger —, curvilineal, rectilineal angle; [in fortification] abnehmender —, angle of the foss, V. Bollwerks —, Schulter—, Streich—. 2) [Ecke] corner. Seinen Stock in den — or in die [more polite word] Ecke stellen, to put one's stick [up] in the corner; man hat in diesem — ein Kabinet, einen Schrank angebracht, a closet, a wardrobe has been put in this corner; diese Mauer macht einen —, this wall makes a bend, a turn; Einen in einen — or in eine [more polite word] Ecke treiben, to drive any one [up] into a corner; die — der Augen, des Mundes [Augen—, Mund—], the corners of the eyes, of the mouth; [in heraldry] — eines Kreuzes or andern Schildstückes, canton; er führt ein goldenes Kreuz mit einem Sterne in jedem — desselben, he bears a cross or and a star in each canton; der rechte, linke —, the canton dexter, sinister. 3) [secret place] corner, hole, hiding-place, nook. Sich in einen — verstecken, to hide one's self in a corner; in allen —n des Hauses suchen, to search every hole and corner of the house, to ransack every corner of the house; wer weiß, in welchem — der Erde er lebt, who knows in what corner, in what nook of the earth he is living? in einem elenden —, in einem — der Stadt wohnen, to live in a miserable hole, in a purlieu of the town; sich im — [= heimlich] trauen lassen [in common people's lang.], to get married privately, clandestinely; das ist nicht im — geschehen [in pop. lang.], that was not done in a corner, in secret, under the rose, under a bushel. *Fig.* Die — [the more polite or higher word is: die Tiefen] des menschlichen Herzens, the recesses, depths, folds of the human heart. 4) [provincial = Krambude] stall, booth. 5) [provincial = Werkstätte] workshop, shop.

Winkel-advokat, *m.* [in contempt] a hole and corner lawyer, a pettifogger. — **band,** *n.* [with locksmiths &c.] square band [to window-frames &c.]. —**beständig,** *adj.* and *adv.* [in crystallography &c.] persistent; —beständiger kohlengesäuerter Kalk, persistent carbonate of lime. —**bogen,** *m.* [in geometry] arc of an angle. —**brauen,** *n.* illicit brewing. —**dach,** *n.* [in architecture] square or flat roof. —**deich,** *m.* V. Schenkeldeich. —**drucker,** *m.* a printer not a master. —**druckerei,** *f.* clandestine printing office. —**ecke,** *f.* [in heraldry] canton. —**ehe,** *f.* 1) [in contempt] a hole and corner marriage, a trumped up marriage [differing from heimliche Ehe which is merely a secret marriage]; [sometimes, in law] a clandestine, secret, private marriage. 2) [less usual] a sham marriage, a marriage not [to be] consummated. —**eisen,** *n.* V. —haken, —maß. —**fasser,** *m.* [with locksmiths = —passer] sliding square; [with carpenters &c. = Schmiege] bevel. —**förmig,** *adj.* and *adv.* angular-shaped. —**gasse,** *f.* 1) [not much used] street full of lanes. 2) a remote or distant lane. —**gerade,** *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] V. —recht. —**geschwindigkeit,** *f.* [in physics] the velocity of the inclined planes forming angles with each other. —**haken,** *m.* 1) [with carpenters &c.] joint-hook; [with printers] composing-stick; [with letter-founders] justifier. 2) [in nat. hist. the tenter-hook, ostrea isognomum. —**hebel,** *m.* joint or rectangular lever. —**heirath,** *f.* [in contempt] a trumped up marriage; [sometimes, in law = heimliche Heirath] a clandestine, private or secret marriage. —**hochzeit,** *f.* [in contempt] 1) secret or clandestine nuptials. 2) [in pop. lang.] nuptials without any of the usual festive doings, [if, though rarely, in a less contemptuous sense] nuptials strictly private. Es war eine rechte —hochzeit, it was a poor paltry thing of a wedding, a hole and corner marriage affair. —**holz,** *n.* 1) square [of wood]. 2) *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] —hölzer suchen, to resort to shifts, turn-offs; to shuffle. —**hure,** *f.* [low] whore in private keeping, a private piece. — **klammer,** *f.* bent clamp. —**knie,** *n.* [in seamen's lang.] bent knee. —**kreuz,** *n.* 1) cross at right angles. 2) [with miners] —kreuz der Gänge, gangues crossing each other at right angles. —**linie,** *f.* a diagonal [line]. —**maß,** *n* a square. Bewegliches —maß, V. —fasser; nach dem —maß bearbeiten, einrichten, to trim or dress by the square. — **meister,** *m.* master in any trade not yet allowed to work publicly. —**messe,** *f.* [with Romists] private, secret mass. —**messer,** *m.* [in mathematics] 1) goniometer; [for all kinds of angles] pantometer; [for angles on the earth's surface] graphometer, V. —fasser, —haken, —maß; *it.* an astrolabe. 2) [a particular goniometer] semicircle or semicircular scale with leg and [if for crystals] with nippers. —**messung,** *f.* [in mathematics] goniometry. —**münze,** *f.* 1) false, forged money, base coin. 2) forgery of base coin. —**münzer,** *m* a coiner, forger of base coin. —**naht,** *f.* [in anatomy] lambdoid suture. —**passer,** V. —fasser. —**prediger,** *m.* hedge-parson, hedge-priest. —**predigt,** *f.* secret sermon. —**presse,** *f.* 1) V. —druckerei. 2) private press. —**pulsader,** *f.* angular artery [at the temple]. —**rath,** *m.* [in contempt] secret council, council held secretly. —**rathgeber,** *m.* [—consulent] a counsellor, attorney &c. not permitted to practice but who does so clandestinely; a Fleet attorney. — **recht,** *adj.* and *adv.* right-angled, rectangular. —recht schneiden, behauen, sägen, to cut, hew, saw at right angles. —**richter,** *m.*

judge who decrees clandestinely. —rolle, *f.* bobbin of a shop. —ſcheibe, *f.* [—meſſer] astrolabe. —ſchenke, *f.* a public house not licenced where wine &c. is illicitly sold. —ſchule, *f.* school kept without a licence; *it.* [in Ireland] hedge-school. —ſchulmeiſter, *m.* private and unauthorized schoolmaster; *it.* a hedge-schoolmaster. —ſpiel, *n.* [a child's game] puss in the corner. —ſpinne, *f.* spider which spins in a corner. —ſtändig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] axillary. —ſtändiger Blumenſtiel, axillary peduncle; —ſtändiges Blatt, sub-axillary leaf. —ſtütze, *f.* [chiefly in contempt] *Fig.* secret [and mostly illicit or blameable] support. —tadel, *m.* 1) secret censure or reproof. 2) slandering censure, calumnious fault-finding. —treppe, *f* back-staircase, back-stairs. —verlobung, *f.* —verlöbniß, *n.* [chiefly in contempt] secret betrothal. —verſammlung, *f.* [in contempt] secret conventicle or meeting. —weiſer, *m.* a kind of levelling staff. —werk, *n.* [in fortification] reduet. —zange, *f.* [with smiths] V. Schnabelzange. —zirkel, *m.* compasses for taking angles, hair-compasses. —zug, *m.* [usually in the *pl.* —züge] *Fig.* shifts, evasions, turn-offs, turns-off, subterfuges, pretexts, quibbles. — züge machen, to quibble, to turn off, to shuffle.

Winkelicht, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Winkelförmig.

Winkelig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) having an angle, angular, angled. Ein —es Eiſen &c., a piece of iron &c. bent to an angle, V. Recht—, Spitz—, Stumpf—. 2) angular, full of angles or corners, V. Eckig; —es Haus, house very irregularly built; —e Stadt, a town full of blind-alleys, of holes and corners.

Winken, [allied to beſwegen, wiegen] I. *v. intr.* 1) [blinzeln] to wink, to blink. 2) to sign, to make or give a sign. Mit der Hand, dem Finger, Kopfe, den Augen —, to make a sign with the hand, finger, head, to wink; er hat ihm mit den Augen gewinkt, he winked to him; er winkte ihm bedeutungsvoll, he beckoned to him significantly; er darf nur —, ſo geſchieht, was er will, he has only to make a sign and what he wishes is accomplished; Einem —, to sign to any one; er winkte ihm, fortzugehen, he motioned him, made a sign to him to go off. II. *v. tr.* to make a sign, to cause &c. by a sign. Er winkte ihm Stillſchweigen, he made a sign to him to be silent; er winkte ihn zu ſich, he signed to him to come to him. Das —, V. Wink; ſein — iſt mein Gebot, a sign from him is an order for me.

Winker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) [not much used] a winker, the maker of a sign, signer. 2) [in nat. hist.] the calling crab, screech-crab, sand-crab.

Winne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in mills] roller.

Winſeler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* one who whines, a whiner, V. Winſeln.

Winſelig, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] whining, plaintive.

Winſeln, [from weinen] *v. intr.* to whine. Vor Schmerz —, to whine for or from pain; —der Hund, a whining dog; —de Stimme, whining voice. Das —, whining, V. Gewinſel.

Winſel-affe, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the sai [ape], white-breasted sai, the weeper. —ſtimme, *f.* a whining, plaintive voice.

Winſpel, V. Wispel.

Winter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to wehen and Wind] 1) the winter. Es wird —, der — tritt ein, winter approaches, is coming on; im —, mitten im —, im härteſten —, in winter, in the middle of winter, in the hardest winter; den — über, during the winter; [with poets] er zählte ſechzig —, ſechzig — waren ſchon über ſeinem Haupte hingezogen, he numbered sixty winters, sixty winters had already passed over his head [he was 60 years old]. 2) cold, raw weather like that of winter. Wenn der — um unſere Wohnung ſtürmt, when [the] winter howls about our dwelling. *Fig.* Der — des menſchlichen Alters, Lebens [i. e. das Greiſenalter], the winter of age, of life.

Winter-abend, *m.* 1) winter-evening, winter's evening. Die langen —abende, the long winter-evenings. 2) [in astronomy] the west of winter. —acker, *m.* field for winter-crops. —ammer, *f.* the black bunting, the snow-bird, emberiza hyemalis. —anzug, *m.* V. —kleidung. —apfel, *m.* a winter-apple. —arbeit, *f.* work for or in winter. —aufenthalt, *m.* 1) winter stay or residence; wintering. 2) winter-residence, abode or dwelling; winter-quarters. —aufgang, *m.* V. — morgen [in astronomy]. —bahn, *f.* 1) good skating or sliding place. 2) [in North-America, in Russia &c.] road made peculiarly passable by the frosts or frozen snows of the winter. —beere, *f.* [in botany] 1) winter-berry, prinos. Wirtelförmige —beere, the deciduous winter-berry; die glatte — beere, the evergreen winter-berry, the Indian tea. 2) [Sumpfbeere] the cranberry. —beule, *f.* V. Froſtbeule. —birne, *f.* a winter-pear, *it.* winter-citron. Die königliche — birne, the royal winter-pear, jargonelle; ungariſche —birne, a variety of the dry martin. —blume, *f.* 1) any winter-flower. 2) [in botany] *a*) [der Knopfamaranth] the globe-amaranth or gomphrena; *b*) —blümchen, *n.* [die Sandruhrpflanze] the sandy-everlasting, the live-ever, gnaphalium arenarium; *c*) [die Rainblume] the common shrubby everlasting, cassidony. —bramſegel, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] small topsail for winter or stormy weather. —brunſt, *f.* [in sportsmen's lang.] rutting in winter-time. —butter, *f.* winter-butter. —droſſel, *f.* the red-wing, swine-pipe, wind-thrush. —eiche, *f.* the winter-oak. —ente, *f.* 1) the long-tailed duck, the swallow-tailed sheldrake; *it.* the sharp-tailed duck, the havelda. 2) the smew, the white nun, the lough diver. — fälbel, *m.* winter-furbelow. —fällig, *adj.* and *adv.* always lean in winter [speaking of kine]. —feld, *n.* a winter-field. Das —feld, the fields sown with winter-crops. —feldzug, *m.* winter-campaign. —fenſter, *n.* V. Vorfenſter. —feſte, *pl.* [in antiquity] the Brumalia [in honor of Bacchus]. —fink, *m.* V. Schneefink. — flur, *f.* 1) [in poetical style] the plains, the country in its winter-dress. Die mit Schnee bedeckten —fluren, the fields covered with snow. 2) V. —feld. —frucht, *f.* 1) any winter-crop. 2) V. —obſt. —futter, *n.* winter-forage, winter-fodder. —garten, *m.* a winter-garden. —gegend, *f.* wintry district or land. *it.* Dieſe froſtige und ſtarre —gegend, this frosty and frozen wintry region. —gerſte, *f.* winter-barley. —geſellſchaft, *f.* winter-society. —getreide, *n.* V. —frucht 1). —gewächs, *n.* a winter-plant, a perennial; *it.* a brumal or hybernal plant. —grün, *n.* [in botany] 1) winter-green, pyrola. 2) [Sinngrün] periwinkle. 3) V. Epheu. 4) [Waldbingelkraut] dog's mercury. —haar, *n.* winter-coat [of animals]. —haber, *m.* winter-oats. —halbente, *f.* the garganey, [provincial] the summer teal, anas querquedula. —halbjahr, *n.* winter half-year. —handſchuhe, *pl.* winter-gloves, *it.* mittens. —hanf, *m.* V. 2. Fimmel. —hart, *adj.* and *adv.* [with gardeners] —harte Aeſte, hardy branches [that will stand a hard frost]. —haus, *n.* 1) winter-house. 2) hot-house or green-house. —holz, *n.* firewood, fuel for winter. —kälte, *f.* the cold of winter. —kannenkraut, *n.* rough horse-tail, shave-grass, Dutch rushes. —kleid, *n.* winter-dress. —kleidung, *f.* winter-clothing. —kohl, *m.* winter-cabbage. —korn, *n.* V. —getreide. —krähe, *f.* V. Nebelkrähe. —kraut, *n.* the white cabbage. —kreſſe, *f.* winter-cresses, rocket, erysimum barbarea. —kriecke, *f.* V. —halbente. —kuh, *f.* milch-cow in winter. —lager, *n.* winter-bed, winter-layer; *it.* [in the army] winter-camp; *it.* V. —quartier. —lauch, *m.* V. —zwiebel. —lehne, *f.* V. —ſeite. Die — lehne eines Berges, the northern slope or side of a mountain. —leite, *f.* [little used or provincial] V. —ſeite. —lerche, *f.* 1) the shore-lark, alauda alpestris. 2) V. Goldammer. —levkoje, *f.* the winter or stock gillyflower, bloody warrior. —lied, *n.* song upon winter, in praise of winter; *it.* song for winter. —linde, *f.* [Steinlinde] the smaller-leaved linden-tree. —loch, *m.* perennial darnel, ray-grass. —luft, *f.* air of winter, wintry air; [= Froſtluft] frosty, cold, piercing air. —luſt, —luſtbarkeit, *f.* pleasure, amusement or diversion of winter, in winter, V. —vergnügen, —zeitvertreib. —mährchen, *n.* winter-tale, Christmas tale. —mairan, *m.* winter sweet marjoram. —mangold, *m.* round-leaved pyrola. —mantel, *m.* winter-cloak. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* conformable to winter. —mäßige Kälte, winter-cold; — mäßiger Anzug, winter-garment. —meliſſe, *f.* winter-melissa. —melone, *f.* late melon. —meve, *f.* the tarrock, larus tridactylus. —monat, *m.* [month of] November. *it.* Die drei —monate, the three winter-months. —morgen, *m.* 1) a winter-morning, a winter's morning. 2) [in astronomy] east of winter. —nacht, *f.* winter-night, wintry night. —nahrung, *f.* winter-food. —obſt, *n.* fruit for or in winter. —palaſt, *m.* winter-palace. — pflanze, *f.* 1) V. —gewächs. 2) V. — grün 1). —punkt, *m.* [in astronomy] the winter-solstice, the solstitial point of winter. —quartal, *n.* the winter-quarter [-term]. —quartier, *n.* winter-quarters. Die — quartiere beziehen, nehmen, to go into winter-quarters; das Heer iſt in die —quartiere gerückt, the army has gone into winter-quarters; die Truppen in das —quartier legen, bringen, to put, bring the troops into winter-quarters; während ihres —quartiers, during their winter-quarters. —rapunzel, *f.* corn-valerian or lamb's lettuce, corn-salad. —raupe, *f.* winter-caterpillar. —regen, *m.* rain of winter. —reiſe, *f.* winter-journey. —rettig, *m.* [the black, *it.* the great black] winter-radish. —rock, *m.* winter-coat, gown or frock. —roggen, *m.* winter-rye. —roſe, *f.* 1) winter-rose, monthly rose. 2) [Sammetroſe] velvet-rose. —rübſame, *m.* and [in common people's lang.] —

rübſen, *m.* the navew or French turnep. —ſaat, *f.* 1) the autumnal sowing. 2) the winter crop or crops. —ſalat, *m.* [herbs for] a salad in winter. —ſaturei, *f.* winter-savory. —ſchein, *m.* [in astronomy] new moon in november. —ſchlaf, *m.* winter-sleep, hibernation. —ſchlag, *m.* [in agriculture] plots or parcels sown with winter crops, then with summer ones, remaining fallow every third year. —ſchlageiche, *f.* V. —eiche. —ſchnee, *m.* winter-snow. —ſeite, *f.* the northern side or aspect [of a house, mountain &c.]. —ſonne, *f.* sun [as] in winter, winter's sun, a wintry sun. —ſonnenwende, *f.* hyemal or winter solstice; V. —punkt. —ſpelz, *m.* winter-spelt. —ſperling, *m.* V. Winterling. —ſpinat, *m.* winter-spinage. —ſtand, *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] winter-lodge, hibernacle [of large game]. —ſtaub, *m.* winter-dust. —ſtaude, *f.* [glatte, kanadiſche] the cassioberry-bush, the South-Sea tea. —ſtoppel, *m.* and *f.* [in husbandry] winter-stubble. Das Vieh auf die —ſtoppel treiben, to turn the cattle out to shack. —ſtube, *f.* winter-room. —ſturm, *m.* storm in winter, wintry storm, blast, tempest. —tag, *m.* winter-day, winter's day. An einem ſehr kalten —tage, on a very cold wintry day. —trespe, *f.* V. —lolch. —tuch, *n.* cloth for winter. —veilchen, *n.*, —viole, *f.* dame's violet, garden-rocket. —vergnügen, *n.* and [less usual in the *sing.* or chiefly in the *pl.*] —vergnügung, *f.* amusement of winter, in winter. Die —vergnügungen in Paris, Wien &c., the winter-pleasures, the amusements of the winter-season at Paris, Vienna &c.; V. —luſt and —luſtbarkeit. —vogel, *m.* winter-bird. —vorrath, *m.* winter-provision. —waid, *m.* woad sown in autumn. —weizen, *m.* winter-wheat. —wende, *f.* V. Sonnenwende. —wendekreis, —wendezirkel, *m.* tropic of capricorn. —wetter, *n.* wintry weather. —wicke, *f.* the broad-leaved lathyrus, everlasting pea. —wohnung, *f.* winter-dwelling or habitation. —wolfwurzel, *f.* winter-hellebore or aconite. —wolle, *f.* [in husbandry] wool of the first shearing. —zeichen, *n.* [in astronomy] one of the winter-signs. —zeit, *f.* winter-time, winter-season. Zur —zeit, in winter, in the winter-time. —zeitvertreib, *m.* diversion of winter, in winter. —zeug, *m.* any winter-stuff [for raiment]. —zimmer, *n.* V. —ſtube. —zwiebel, *f.* 1) [Spaltzwiebel] winter-onion. 2) [Hohllauch] Welsh onion, leek. 3) [Schnittlauch] chives.

Winterhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* like winter, wint[e]ry. — angekleidet ſeyn, to be dressed as in winter; —es Wetter, wintry weather.

Wintericht, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang., = winteriſch] as in winter, wintry, winterish, V. Winterhaft.

Winterig, *adj.* and *adv.* having the cold of winter, wintery, hyemal, brumal. —es Wetter, wintry weather.

Winterlich, *adj.* and *adv.* like winter. —e Kälte, —es Wetter, wintry cold, weather; —e Arbeiten, Vergnügungen, hyemal or winter-occupations, amusements; —e Geſellſchaft, winter-society.

Winterling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Schneeammer] snow-bunting.

Wintern, I. *v. intr.* 1) Es wintert ſchon, it is winter already; der —de Sturm, the wintry storm. 2) [über—] to pass or spend the winter, to winter; to hyemate; to hibernate. II. *v. tr.* to keep during winter, to winter, V. Aus—, Durch—, Ueber—. Das —, V. Winterung.

Wintersrinde, [Winter's Rinde] *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany] the bark of the Wintera, Winter's bark.

Winterung, *f.* 1) [little used] Die — der Thiere und Gewächſe, the keeping during the winter, the wintering of animals and plants. 2) [little used] [das Wintergetreide] Die — ſteht ſchön, the winter-crops are thriving. 3) [with gardeners] greenhouse. Die Gewächſe in die — bringen, to bring or take the plants into the greenhouse.

Winz, Wienz, *m.* [-, *pl.* -e] [V. Hinz 2)] [provincial, or comic and in common people's lang.] tom-cat, ‖gib-cat.

Winzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [instead of Weinzieher?] a vine-dresser; *it.* [Traubenleſer] a vintager.

Winzer-geſang, *m.*, —lied, *n.* a vine-dresser's or vintager's song. —hacke, *f.* hoe for vineyards. —meſſer, *n.* a vine-dresser's knife.

Winzig, *adj.* and *adv.* [allied to wenig] [in pop. lang., in comic style] very little; *it.* very small, tiny. — eſſen, to eat very little; ein —es Ding, Männchen, a tiny thing, a manikin, a hop o' my thumb. Syn. V. Klein.

Winzigkeit, *f.* littleness, smallness; *it.* tininess.

Wipfel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to weben = ſich bewegen to wave] *dim.* —chen, *n.* the summit, top [of trees]. Wie die vom Winde ſchwankenden — der Bäume, as the waving tops of the trees; der — [with foresters], the part where the branches are, tuft, head. *Fig.* [rather unusual, = Gipfel] summit, top.

Wipfel-bruch, *m.* V. Gipfelbruch. —dürr, *adj.* and *adv.* dry or withered at the top. Ein —dürrer Baum, a tree dead &c. at the top. —ende, *n.* tip of the tree-top, end of the wood. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* well branched.

Wipfeln, *v. tr.* Einen Baum —, to lop off the top of a tree, to top a tree, V. Kappen, Köpfen.

Wipfen, V. Wippen.

Wipfler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [not much used] one, who tops a tree. 2) a topped tree [for the sake of bees].

Wippe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Wippen] 1) the state of being off the balance, of being ready to fall. Das Glas ſteht auf der —, the glass is going or ready to fall. 2) [old and in law] estrapade. Einem Verbrecher die — zuerkennen, to sentence a criminal to the estrapade; er hat dreimal die — ausgeſtanden, he has undergone the estrapade three times; Einem die — geben, to give any one a bumping &c. 3) [formerly] Die Kippe und —, the clipping [and debasing] of coin [chiefly resorted to in the 30 Years War]. 4) [an instrument that has a whipping motion] *a*) seat of a swing; *b*) [for raising weights] crane; *c*) [in seamen's lang.] girt-rope, guy; girt-line and single block; *d*) [with pinmakers] the header, heading-machine; *e*) [Wagebalken] tumbler [of a loom &c.]; *f*) swipe, swepe, swape; *g*) V. Wippgalgen; *h*) trigger of a cross-bow; *i*) Die — der Bohrbank zu Raketen, tree of a rocket-lathe or bench; *k*) [with turners] the pliable pole [for the string or catgut-cord]. 5) any cart that may be tilted [as dung-carts &c.]; [with colliers] a skipper.

Wippen-band, *n.* an osier-band, a with. —bohrer, *m.* a kind of borer for touch-holes or vents. —ſäule, *f.* [with pin-makers] post or upright of the heading-machine.

Wippen, [the intensive form of weben; with some also = wägen] I. *v. intr.* to turn as a balance, to tip. II. *v. tr.* 1) Ein Faß — [kippen], to tip a cask. 2) [old and in law] [V. Wippe 2)] Einen Verbrecher — [to let a criminal fall down suddenly from a kind of gallows called a Schnellgalgen], to give a criminal the estrapade, [also] to duck an offender [being shut up in a chest], [in seamen's lang. = kielholen] to duck him from the yard-arm; *it.* Einen — [with English schoolboys], to bump. 3) ſich — [= ſchaukeln], to swing [one's self]. Das —, the estrapade &c., V. Wippe 2); *it.* das [Kippen und] —, V. Wippe 3).

Wipp-galgen, *m.* [—maſchine] the estrapade. —ſeil, *n.* rope for tying to the estrapade.

Wipper, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one who gives the estrapade. 2) Kipper und —, V. under Kippe [and Wippe 3)].

Wipperei, *f.* V. Kipperei 1).

Wir, [old Swed. *wir*, new Swed. and old Fries. *wi*, Ice. *vier*, Goth. veis, Anglo-Sax. ve; is allied to wer and Weſen] *pron. pers.* we. — leſen, we read; — alle, — ſelbſt, we all, all of us, we ourselves; — ſind es, die es haben, it is we, who have it; —, die — glaubten &c., we, who believed &c.; wer ſagte das? —, who said that? we; — haben es geſagt, we said it; [in chancery-style] [invariably written Wir] — Friedrich von Gottes Gnaden König von Preußen &c., We, Frederic by the Grace of God King of Prussia &c.

Wirbel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to werben, werfen, wirren, to the Lat. *ver-tere*, V. Wirtel] [*dim.* —chen, *n.*] 1) a whirling motion, a whirl. Hier macht das Waſſer einen —, hier dreht ſich das Waſſer im —, the water makes an eddy here, here the water turns in an eddy; *it.* —, giddiness, vertigo. *Fig.* Sich in einem — von Geſchäften befinden, to find one's self in a vortex of affairs; *it.* der — der Leidenſchaften, Vergnügungen, the vortex of passions, of pleasures. 2) [a whirling thing]. Waſſer —, a whirlpool; es iſt hier ein —, den die Schiffe vermeiden, there is a whirlpool or eddy here, which ships avoid; — [Strudel] im Meere, a whirlpool; ein — vom Wind, von Staub [more usual] [—wind, Staub—], an eddy of wind, a whirlwind, a whirlwind of dust; der Wind treibt den Staub in —n empor, the wind raises the dust in whirlwinds, in wreaths; der Rauch ſteigt in —n in die Höhe, the smoke mounts [up] in curls, in wreaths; der — [in the Cartesian system], vortex; der — der Sonne, des Jupiters, the vortex of the sun, of Jupiter. 3) [something as it were whorled or curled] — auf der Stirn der Pferde &c., feather; der — [Scheitel] auf dem Kopfe [des Menſchen], the crest of the [human] head; von der [Fuß-] Sohle [an] bis zum —, from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head; vom — bis zur Sohle, from head to foot, from top to toe; der —[Kamm] der Auſtern, the pecten or comb of oysters. 4) [certain things, which move round their axis or a fixed point] swivel, and the like. Der — an dem Hahne eines Faſſes, the key of a tap, spigot or cock; — einer Geige, peg or screw of a fiddle; — eines Klaviers, peg, screw. 5) [generally certain objects, which turn in a certain cavity] [in anatomy] — des Rückgrates, vertebra;

der — an den Gelenken, enarthrosis. 6) [certain things which are turned] [in mechanics] [Kurbel] crank. Der — [Kloben] an einem Gewinde, sheave of a block. 7) [certain things turned round] Der — an Orgelpfeifen, stopper, plug in organ-pipes. 8) [that, by means of which something is turned, moved] [in seamen's lang.] —, um das Bramsegel über sich zusammen zu ziehen, top-block; — einer Segelstange, cleat. 9) [in military affairs] roll, drum-roll. Einen — schlagen, to beat a roll.

Wirbel-ader, *f.* V. —schlagader. —**balken**, *m.* V. —stock. —**band**, *n.* vertebral ligament. —**bandschlagader**, *f.* V. —schlagader. —**beere**, *f.* [in botany] the American callicarpa. —**bein**, *n.* [in botany] vertebra, spondylus, back-bone. Die —beine des Halses &c., the vertebrae of the neck; das zwölfte —bein des Rückgrates, the connecting vertebra [of the false and true ones]. —**blutader**, *f.* vertebral vein. —**dost**, *m.* [in botany] wild basil, common clinopodium. —**förmig**, *adj.* and *adv.* in turning, whirling; *it.* spindle-formed. Die Haare vorn an der Stirn der Antilope kräuseln sich —förmig, the hair on the forehead of the antilope curls in a whorl, forms a feather. —**gang**, *m.* [in anatomy] vertebral or rachidian canal. —**gegend**, *f.* region of the crown of the head, of the vertex. —**geist**, *m. Fig.* [from Wirbel 1) or the verb Wirbeln] [fam.] a hare-brained fellow, a marplot, busy-body. —**gelenk**, *n.* swivel [of a chain]. —**horn**, *n.* [in conchology] 1) the stair-case, spinnet, perspective trochus. 2) the bottle-whelk, helix volvulus. —**kasten**, *m.* Der —kasten einer Geige, the hollow of the neck of a violin —**knochen**, *m.* V. —bein. —**kopf**, *m.* 1) head of the peg or screw [of a violin &c.]. 2) *Fig.* [fam.] V. —geist. —**kraut**, *n.* [in botany] 1) V. —dost. 2) milk-vetch, astragalus. 3) Das purpurrothe —kraut, mountain anthyllis. —**punkt**, *m.* V. Scheitelpunkt. —**rauch**, *m* wreathing or curling smoke. —**säule**, *f.* Die —säule des Rückgrates, the vertebral column; Thiere, welche eine —säule haben, vertebrated animals. —**scheibe**, *f.* [in conchology] the vortex snail or helix. —**schlagader**, *f.* vertebral artery. —**schnecke**, *f* V. —horn —**schnirkel**, *m.* turrilite. —**stock**, *m.* the sound-board [of a piano &c.]. —**sturm**, *m.* a tornado, a hurricane, a violent storm. —**sucht**, *f.* [provincial for Schwindel] dizziness, giddiness; *it.* [die Drehkrankheit] the staggers. —**tanz**, *m.* any dance in which one turns rapidly round. *Fig.* [poetical] Mächtig reißet uns die Zeit in ihren —tanz, time raps us on in his whirling dance. —**wind**, *m.* whirlwind. —**wurm**, *m.* the vorticella. —**wurzel**, *f.* V. —kraut.

Wirbelhaft, Wirbelicht, *adj.* and *adv.* like an eddy, a whirlpool &c., whirling, whorling. *Fig.* [provincial and in common people's lang.] Es wird mir dabei, davon ganz wirbelicht, my head turns, swims at it, from it, I feel quite puzzled and confused there, in it.

Wirbelig, *adj.* and *adv.* where there is an eddy, a whirlpool &c, vortical; *it* whirling. Das Haar auf der Stirn des Pferdes ist —, the hair on the forehead of the horse is feathery.

Wirbeln, I. *v. intr.* and *refl.* sich —, to turn, to whirl. Der Wind wirbelt, das Wasser wirbelt sich, the wind, the water eddies; —de Bewegung [in physics], a vortical motion. *Fig.* Sie wirbelte wie ein Kreisel um ihn herum, she spun round him like a top or whirligig; *it.* es wirbelt mir im Kopfe, der Kopf wirbelt mir [in fam. lang.], my head turns, swims; I am dizzy, giddy; *fig.* I am bothered, puzzled. II. *v. intr.* 1) to cause dizziness. Der Wein wirbelt mir im Kopfe, the wine gets up into, mounts to my head, is making me giddy. 2) to roll, to sound in a rolling, quavering, trilling manner. Ein —der Ton, a roulade, a shake, a quaver; der —de Gesang der Nachtigall, the warbling of the nightingale; man hört die Trommeln —, one hears the drums roll, beat. 3) to produce a rolling &c. sound. Auf der Trommel —, to roll, to beat on the drum; *it.* —, to trill [as some birds]; die Lerche wirbelt in den Lüften, wirbelt ihr Lied, the lark carols in the air, carols forth her lay; die Nachtigall wirbelt, the nightingale warbles. III. *v. tr.* 1) to cause to whirl, to whirl. 2) to cause to roll, to trill &c. Das Zeichen zum Rückmarsch —, to beat a retreat [on the drum]. Das —, the eddying, whirling [of the water &c.]; the roulade, trilling, quavering, shaking, rolling [of sounds &c.].

1. **Wirkbar**, *adj.* and *adv.* [from wirken to effect] possible to be done or effected, practicable, feasible, [old] effectible.

2. **Wirkbar**, *adj.* [from wirken, ‖werken, to work = bearbeiten, and, here, behauen, umhauen, fällen] [with foresters &c.] —e Bäume, trees at their full growth, full-grown trees.

Wirkbarkeit, *f.* feasibility

Wirken, [Swed. *yrka*, Goth. vaurkjan, Low Sax. werken, allied to the Gr. ἔργον = a work] I. *v. intr.* to develope a force or activity, to produce a change in any thing; to effect, to work, to operate. Gott wirket in Allem, God acts on every thing; diese Arzenei wirket stark, this medicine operates powerfully; das Mittel hat nicht gewirkt, the remedy has been inoperative; schnell —des Arzneimittel, an active remedy; schnell und heftig —des Arzneimittel, a drastic remedy; der Wein wirkt auf den Körper und den Geist, wine acts on the body and the mind; das Feuer wirkt auf alle Metalle, fire acts on all metals; die himmlischen Körper — auf die irdischen, heavenly bodies have an influence upon earthly ones; meine Bitten &c. haben bei ihm nichts gewirkt, haben nicht auf ihn, auf sein Herz gewirkt, my prayers &c. have effected nothing with him have not touched him, his heart; diese Ermahnung, dieser Schritt hat auf ihn gewirkt, this admonition had, this step produced its [or the desired] effect upon him; —de Ursache, an efficient cause; [in theology] —de Gnade, —de Kraft der Gnade, efficacious grace, the efficacy of grace; [in grammar] die —de Bedeutung eines Wortes, the active signification of a word. II. *v. tr.* 1) [hervorbringen] to effect, to effectuate, to produce. Er hat sein Möglichstes gethan, aber nichts gewirkt, he has done his best, but accomplished nothing; Wunder —, to work miracles or wonders; Gutes, Böses — [= thun], to work, to do good, evil; ich kann wenig —, I can do little, I am of little influence, I have little avail; Gott wirket das Wollen und Vollbringen, God produces the will and the execution; ich habe doch so viel gewirkt, daß er hinging, I prevailed upon him to go there, I effected so much however as to induce him to go there; das —de, the efficient cause, that which effects, the agent. 2) [bearbeiten] [with bakers] Den Teig —, to work the dough; den Huf des Pferdes —, aus—, to pare the hoof of a horse; [in salterns] das Salz — [= sieden], to boil the salt. Das —, 1) the working, acting &c. Sein — in der Sache der Menschheit, his acts, his active zeal, his labours, his efforts in the cause of humanity; sein segenreiches —, his labours attended with the most beneficial consequences or effects; sein ganzes Leben und —, all his life and acts. 2) V. Wirkung.

Wirk-art, *f.* V. Wirkungsart. —**band**, *n.* [with weavers] working-band. —**bret**, *n.* [with bakers] kneading-board. —**eisen**, *n.* [with farriers] butteris, buttrice. —**eisen der Gerber**, tawer's paring-knife. —**form**, *f.* [in grammar] the active form or voice. —**haus**, *n.* [unusual] manufactory, factory. —**hausbesitzer**, *m.* [unusual] proprietor of a factory. —**kraft**, *f.* V. Wirkungskraft. *Fig.* vigour, energy. —**kräftig**, *adj.* and *adv.* able to effect any thing, to act on any thing; virtual. *Fig.* vigorous, energetic. —**kreis**, *m.* V. Wirkungskreis. —**meister**, *m.* 1) a master-weaver. 2) [Oberbäckerknecht] baker's foreman. —**messer**, *n.* V. —eisen. —**mittel**, *n.* means, expedient, remedy. Die besten —mittel anwenden, to employ the most efficient, the most efficacious means, remedies. —**mulde**, *f.* [with bakers] kneading-trough. —**schnur**, *f.* string of the working-band [of a loom]. —**stuhl**, *m.* loom. —**tisch**, *m.*, —**tafel**, *f.* [with bakers] kneading-board, dough-board. —**trog**, *m.* V. —mulde. —**ursache**, *f.* efficient cause. —**wort**, *n.* [little used] a verb active.

Wirker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn**, *f.* 1) worker, agent, cause, V. Wirken; *it.* [with bakers] kneader, setter of the sponge; [in salterns] workman who attends to the boiling. 2) V. Weber, Borten—, Strumpf—.

Wirkerstuhl, *m.* V. Wirkstuhl.

Wirkerei, *f.* 1) [the act and art of] weaving; [often in contempt] bungling weaving. 2) [Gewebe] [little used] tissue, texture, web; [if in contempt] badly made tissue &c.

Wirklich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) actual, effective, real, positive. — werden, to be realized or effected, to come to pass; es ist nicht blos möglich, es ist —, it is not merely possible, it is real, the thing is, it exists; Etwas — machen, to realize, to effect any thing; ein —es Ding, a real thing; das ist nichts Eingebildetes, sondern etwas —es, that is nothing imaginary, but something real; die —e Zahlung, the actual, effective payment; er hat — in baarem Gelde bezahlt, he has actually paid in ready money; das Geld ist ihm — ausbezahlt worden, the money has been really paid to him; ein Heer von 30,000 Mann — vorhandener Leute, an army of thirty thousand effective men; der —e Bestand seines Heeres ist &c., the effective strength of his army is &c.; der —e Vorrath von Lebensmitteln, der sich in den Vorrathshäusern befindet, the actual store of provisions in the magazines; —er Schaden, Nutzen, real damage, profit; das ist — gut, that is really good; die —en [wahren] Güter, the real estate[s], *it fig.* [in a biblical sense, in contradistinction to eingebildete, irdische or vergängliche] the true [imperishable] goods; die —e Gegenwart des Leibes Christi [in theology], the real presence of the body of Christ; —e Sünde [in theology], actual sin; —er Hofrath &c., Hauptmann &c., [not merely titular but] actual aulic counsellor &c., captain &c. on service, attached; das sind keine Fabeln, das ist — wahr, geschehen, those are no fables, it is all really true, it all really happened; ich

bin ihm — recht gut, I really like him very much; —? really? indeed? 2) [rather provincial = gegenwärtig] actual. Der —e König, the actual king; die —e Regierung, the present government; ich habe — kein Geld, I have no money at present, at this moment. 3) V. [the usual word] 1. Wirkbar. Das — machen, die —machung, the realizing, realization.

Wirklichkeit, *f.* 1) existence, reality, effect. Von der Möglichkeit einer Sache darf man nicht auf die —, nicht gleich auf ihre — schließen, one is not to take the reality of a thing as granted because of its mere possibility; wir nehmen oft den Schein für die —, we often take the shadow for the substance, appearance for reality; eine Einbildung, ein Traum ohne —, a fancy, a dream without reality; zur — bringen, to realize, to effect. 2) a reality. O würde doch das zur —! oh would that were only true, real! das sind —en, those are realities.

Wirksam, *adj.* and *adv.* active, efficacious, powerful, [old] effectual. —e Arznei, potent, powerful medicine; diese Arznei ist sehr —, this medicine is very operative, powerful in its operation; das wird ein —es Mittel seyn, ihn zu bessern, that will be an efficacious remedy for correcting him; unter allen Elementen ist das Feuer das —ste, fire is the most active of all the elements; der —e Glaube [in theology], active faith; — machen, to make active or efficacious, to render active; ein —er [little used, for thätiger] Mensch, an active, energetic man.

Wirksamkeit, *f.* activity, efficacy, efficaciousness. Die — eines Mittels, einer Arzenei, the efficiency of any means, the efficacy of a remedy, of a medicine; die — des Feuers, der Salze &c., the activity of the fire, of the salts &c.; die — der Gnade, the efficacy of grace; seine Rede war von großer —, his speech made great impression, a powerful effect.

Wirkung, *f.* 1) the working. Die — des Teiges, the working or kneading of the dough. 2) the effecting or producing. Die — eines Wunders, the working of a miracle. 3) [chiefly, power that effects or produces] action, operation, effect. Die — des Feuers auf das Holz, der Sonne auf die Gewächse, the action of the fire upon the wood, of the sun on the plants; das Feuer verglaset durch seine heftige — die Metalle, fire vitrifies metals by its violent action; die — und Gegen—, action and reaction; die —en der Natur, [in theology] der Gnade, the operations, effects of nature, of grace; aus der — schließt man auf die Ursache, the cause is judged of by the effect. 4) [any change in as far as it proceeds from any other thing] Die Arzenei hat — gethan, hat eine vortreffliche — gehabt, the medicine has taken effect, has operated most satisfactorily; das wird eine schlimme — thun, hervorbringen, that will produce, have a bad effect; diese Rede hat eine große — auf die Gemüther gehabt, this speech has had a great effect, has made a great impression upon people's minds; meine Bitten blieben ohne —, my prayers produced no effect, were ineffectual, inefficacious; übernatürliche —en, supernatural effects; dieses Gemählde macht eine schöne —, this picture makes a striking effect.

Wirkungs-art, *f.* mode of operation, of acting. Die —art ihrer Laune &c., the manner in which her humour &c. works, acts upon. —fähig, *adj.* and *adv.* capable of operating, of acting, of producing an effect. Sie sind zu nichts —fähig, they are not effective in the least. —kraft, *f.* efficacy, virtue, action, virtuality. Dieses Kraut hat eine besondere —kraft, this herb has a peculiar virtue; der Grundsatz von der kleinsten —kraft, the principle of the least action. —kräftig, V. Wirkkräftig. —kreis, *m.* [in a proper and figurative sense] sphere of activity, of agency. Wenn ein Jeder in seinem —kreise so viel Gutes thut, als &c., if every one does as much good according to his means as &c. —linie, *f.* [with miners] line of explosion. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without effect, ineffective, inefficacious. —lose Mittel, inoperative, inactive &c. remedies.

Wirre, *f.* [Verwirrung, Wirrung] confusion, perplexity; *it.* disturbed state; [chiefly in the *pl.*] —n, disturbances, revolutionary movements.

Wirren, [Swed. *wira*, Lat. *gyrare* = to move in a circle] *v. tr.* 1) In einander — [ver—], to entangle, to tangle; die Haare —, to entangle the hair. 2) Etwas auseinander — [ent—], to disentangle, to unravel something; die Haare, Garn aus einander —, to disentangle the hair, thread. Das —, V. Wirrung.

Wirr-bund, *n.* [*dim.* —bündchen, ‖—bündel, *n.*] a bottle or bundle of [damaged] entangled straw. —garn, *n.* tangled thread, a bunch of thread in a maze. —geist, *m.* a marplot, a busybody; *it.* [V. Wirre *f.*] a revolutionist. —knäuel, *m.* entangled bunch, tangled skein. —kopf, *m.* [fam.] a confused head. —köpfig, *adj.* and *adv.* [fam.] confused, perplexed, bothered. —köpfigkeit, *f.* [fam.] confusion or perplexity of mind, [fam.] botheration. —reis, *n.* [with gardeners] dead scion. —seide, *f.* worst sort of sewing silk. —stroh, *n.* damaged straw.

Wirrsal, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] confusion, perplexity, entanglement; *it.* an entangled, a confused or perplexed thing, a confusion. Welches — in der Sprache! what confusion in the language! solche —e aufzulösen ist schwer, to unravel such perplexities, such a mizmaze is difficult.

Wirrung, *f.* confusion, entanglement, perplexity, tangle; *it.* an entangled thing, a confusion, V. Verwirrung; *it.* disturbance, revolutionary movement, [fam.] rumpus.

Wirrwarr, *m.* [-s] [in fam. lang.] 1) disorder, confusion, bother, botheration. Es ist darin zu viel —, there is too much confusion in it; was er sagt oder schreibt, ist bloßer —, what he says or writes is all trash, stuff balderdash, fustian; er machte über diese Stelle einen trefflichen —, he made a nice mess, a pretty hodge-podge of this passage [by his attempt at elucidation]. 2) a labyrinth, a mizmaze.

‖**Wirsching,** ‖**Wirsich, Wirsekohl,** V. Wirsing [weißer].

Wirsing, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -] [from wirren = kräuseln] [krausiger Kohl] borecole. Dicker —, green thick cabbage; *it.* white expanded cabbage; —, weißer —, Savoy-cabbage, savoys.

Wirtel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to Wirbel, to the Lat. *vert-ere*] a thick ring at the bottom of a spindle.

Wirtel-beere, *f.* the deciduous winterberry or prinos. —bein, *n.* [Sprungbein] astragalus. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* formed like a spindle ring; [in botany] verticillate, whorled. —förmige Blätter &c., whorled leaves &c. —kraut, *n.* the rotala [verticillaris].

Wirth, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e], —inn, *f.* [Swed. *würd*, from the old wer, Goth. vair (= Lat. *vir*, a man). Others wish to derive it from wahren, warten = to take care of, to wait upon] 1) [Haus—, Land—] a landlord. Sein Vermögen als ein guter — verwalten, to manage one's property as a good husband or oeconomist; seine Frau ist eine vortreffliche —inn, his wife is an excellent housewife, manager. 2) [a person who entertains another hospitably] landlord, host. Er ist der angenehmste — von der Welt, he is the most agreeable host in the world, he presides more agreeably at his own table &c. than any man in the world; die Tochter machte in Abwesenheit der Mutter die —inn, the daughter played the hostess, presided, did the honours in the absence of the mother; *it.* landlord or landlady [to a tenant or lodger]; mein —, meine —inn ist sehr gefällig gegen mich, my landlord, landlady is very obliging towards me. 3) [Gast—] landlord, host, innkeeper, publican. Die —inn, landlady, hostess. Der — vom Goldnen Löwen, zum Rothen Hause &c., the landlord of the Golden Lion, of the Red House, &c. *Proverb.* V. under Rechnung 2); *it.* [in composition] V. Bier—, Gast—, Schenk—, Speise—. 4) [rather provincial] the landlord, proprietor &c. [of an establishment, especially in the country]. Das Dorf hat nur zwanzig —e, the village has only twenty house-proprietors, householders.

Wirths-haus, *n.* [Gasthof is the higher thing and word] inn; *it.* [Schenke] public house, tavern, pot-house. In welchem — hause werden Sie einkehren? what inn will you put up at? Im —haus zum Goldenen Adler, zum Weißen Rosse, at the [inn of the] Golden Eagle, at the White Horse; die — häuser fleißig besuchen, to frequent taverns, pot-houses. Syn. V. Gasthof. —junge, *m.* [formerly] waiter, V. Kellner, Aufwärter; [now only used for] a waiter-boy, potboy. —kreide, *f.* [comic] making out a woodcock bill. —magd, *f.* [formerly] chambermaid, barmaid; [now only used for] an inferior female servant at an inn, a barmaid at a common beershop &c. —stall, *m.* inn-stable. —stube, *f.* common room [in an inn or public-house], traveller's room, coffee-room. —tafel, *f.*, —tisch, *m.* ordinary, table d'hote. —wein, *m.* wine of an inn, of a vintry &c.

Wirthbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly in higher style, = wohnbar, bewohnt] habitable, offering an asylum, a place of repose, a shade &c. —e Linden, linden-trees offering an asylum, a resting spot.

Wirthbarkeit, *f.* habitableness.

Wirthen, I. *v. tr.* [little used] V. Be—. II. *v. intr.* [in pop. lang] to keep an inn, [also and chiefly] a public house, tavern &c., to be a landlord.

Wirthlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) oeconomical, frugal, thrifty. Ein —er Mann, an oeconomical man; — seyn, to be oeconomical; — leben, to live oeconomically. 2) [little used] —e Kenntnisse &c, knowledge &c. in domestic oeconomy, in keeping house &c. 3) V. Gastfreundlich.

Wirthlichkeit, *f.* 1) [domestic] oeconomy, frugality, housewifery. 2) V. Gastfreundlichkeit.

Wirthschaft, *f.* 1) management, administration, oeconomy [domestic, rural, political &c.]. Man führt in dem Forste eine

ſchlechte —, the management of this forest is bad; die — in den Finanzen iſt ſchlecht, the finances are badly administered; ſie führt die — im Hauſe, ſie ſteht der — vor, she keeps house. *Fig.* [ironically] Das iſt eine ſaubere —! there's an administration &c. for you! Sie haben da eine ſchöne — angerichtet, you have made a nice mess, a pretty pickle of it; dieſe Buben haben eine ſchöne — im Garten angerichtet, these boys have been making a pretty mess of it in the garden, have been turning it into a bear-garden. 2) domestic oeconomy, housewifery, keeping house. Die — verſtehen, lernen, to know, to learn how to keep house; er führt die — ſelbſt, he keeps house himself. 3) [Land—] rural oeconomy. Die — gut verſtehen, gute — führen, to understand husbandry well, to be a good rural oeconomist, a good farmer. 4) [das Hausweſen] household, [domestic] establishment. Er hat ſeine eigene —, he has his own household; ſie haben gemeinſchaftliche —, they form one household or family, make one establishment together, keep house in common. 5) a domestic establishment, [especially] rural establishment, a farm. Eine — kaufen, to buy a farm 6) business of a landlord or innkeeper, direction or management of an inn &c., of a public-house &c. — treiben, to keep an inn, a public house &c. 7) [the whole establishment of an inn] inn, hotel; *it.* tavern, public-house. Die — verpachten, to let one's inn, one's public-house, tavern &c.

Wirthſchafts-amt, *n.* stewardship, management of a farm, of a landed estate. —**beamte**, *m.* the steward, director of a farm &c., [old] bailiff. —**gebäude**, *n.* any agricultural building, any building on a farm. Die —gebäude bei dem Haupthauſe, outhouses. —**kenntniſſe**, *pl.* knowledge of rural &c. oeconomy, of good management. —**kunſt**, *f.* oeconomy, husbandry, housewifery. —**regel**, *f.* rule of oeconomy.

Wirthſchaften, *v. intr.* 1) [to conduct with management certain occupations] Mit einem Walde, mit den Staatseinkünften übel —, to administer a forest, the revenues of a state badly; er hat mit den Einkünften dieſes Gutes nicht gut gewirthſchaftet, he has not managed, oeconomized well the income of this estate. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Uebel —, to make a mess, a pickle of it; die Feinde haben ſchrecklich gewirthſchaftet, the enemy has committed frightful ravages; der Hagel, das Wild hat, die Schweine haben auf den Feldern übel gewirthſchaftet, the hail has, the game, the pigs have been very destructive, have made sad mischief in the fields. 2) [Haushalten] to keep house. Er hat noch nicht lange angefangen, zu —, he has not yet long commenced keeping house; gut, ſchlecht —, to manage one's affairs well, badly; ſie verſteht zu —, she knows how to keep house; wenn er beſſer gewirthſchaftet hätte, if he had managed his [household &c.] affairs better. 3) to keep a farm. Er pachtete ein Gut, wo er durch vernünftiges — ein beträchtliches Vermögen erwarb, he leased an estate, where he acquired by his prudent farming, by his knowledge of his business, by good management a handsome competency. Das —, management, oeconomy, administration.

Wirthſchafter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn**, *f.* 1) V. Haushälter 3) and Wirth 1). Er iſt ein guter —, ſie iſt eine ſchlechte —inn, he is a good manager, oeconomist, she is a bad manager, oeconomist. 2) [V. Haushälter 2) and Haushälterinn 2)] manager for another person, as a steward, a bailiff, a housekeeper. Er hat einen —, eine —inn bei ſich, welcher, welche Alles beſorgt, he keeps a man of business, a housekeeper, who manages every thing.

Wirthſchaftlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [haushältig] oeconomical, prudent, careful, thrifty, managing. Ein —er Mann, eine —e Frau, an oeconomical man, woman; — ſeyn, leben, verfahren, to be thrifty, to live oeconomically; mit Etwas — umgehen, to husband a thing well; der —e iſt darauf bedacht, daß &c., the oeconomical man takes care, that &c. 2) relating to the good management of property &c., to oeconomy. —e Kenntniſſe, Grundſätze, knowledge, principles of oeconomy; ein Gut — verwalten, to farm an estate properly, scientifically. 3) oeconomical [especially belonging to husbandry]. —e Einrichtungen, farming, oeconomical arrangements; die —en Gebäude, V. Wirthſchaftsgebäude.

Wirthſchaftlichkeit, *f.* oeconomy, wise, prudent or husbandlike administration of &c., housewifery.

Wiſch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from wiſchen] 1) clout, dishclout; [in compositions] V. Borſt—, Feder—, Kehr—, Stroh—. 2) wisp [of straw or hay]. 3) *Fig.* [in a bad sense] scrawl, scribble, spoiled or waste paper; *it.* a sorry or scurvy pamphlet. Ich leſe ſolche —e nicht, I don't read such trash.

Wiſchen, [allied to waſchen = to move fast, and to haſchen, huſchen] I. *v. intr.* 1) [in a general sense to touch any thing] Wiſche nicht daran, don't be touching that. 2) [to move as it were touching or whisking] [in fam. lang.] to slip. Er iſt mir unter den Händen davon gewiſcht, he slipped out of my hands; das iſt ſo glatt, daß es mir aus der Hand wiſchte, that is so slippery, that it slipped out of my hand; ehe ich mir es verſah, wiſchte ſie in das Haus, before I was aware of it, she slipped into the house; V. Durch—, Ent—, Fort—. II. *v. tr.* 1) [to touch as it were rubbing or brushing] to wipe. [in common people's lang. and comic] Sich die Naſe —, to fall on one's nose. 2) [to clean by rubbing] to sweep, brush or rub with a whisk, to whisk. Den Mund, die Naſe, den Hintern —, to wipe the mouth, nose, bum; [in common people's lang.] er mag ſich nur das Maul —, let him lick his chops if he will, he won't get it. *Fig.* — [in pop. lang.], to row, to rub down, to reprimand. 3) [to remove by touching] to rub, to wipe down or off, to whisk off or away. Den Staub mit einem Tuche vom Tiſche —, to rub the dust off the table with a cloth, to dust the table; — Sie ſich den Schweiß von der Stirne, wipe the perspiration off your forehead; ſich den Schlaf aus den Augen —, to rub one's eyes on awaking. 4) to tint or shade with chalks by dabbing with rubbers. Eine gewiſchte Zeichnung, a drawing in which the colours [chalks] have been dabbed on.

Wiſch-fang, *m.* [with fowlers] bunch of ears as a bait for finches. —**gold**, *n* [with goldbeaters] gold-leaf. —**hader**, *m.* V. —lappen. —**kolben**, *m.* V. Wiſcher [in gunnery]. —**lappen**, *m.* dish-clout, clout. —**papier**, *n.* paper for rubbing or wiping. —**tuch**, —**tüchlein**, *n.* [in pop. lang., for Taſchentuch] snuff-rag, rag, vandaliwipe. —**waſch**, *m.* [in fam. lang, in contempt] jabber, gallimatia.

Wiſcher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one who rubs with a clout, V. Wiſchen. 2) [a thing] clout, wiper, rubber; [in gunnery] the sponge [of the rammer], *it.* [Krätzer] the worm; [with cardmakers] piece of felt for soaping; [with draughtsmen] a rubber for dabbing on chalks in powder, for shading with them. 3) *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] a reprimand, [cant] a jobation, a rowing, a rubbing down. Einem einen — geben, to give any one a good set down, a good scolding; er hat einen derben or tüchtigen — bekommen, he has been severely reprimanded, was seriously rebuked, he has had a good rap over the knuckles, he has been hauled over the coals.

Wismuth, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in an older form mithan and weſemot, Dan. *bismut*] bismuth. Gewachſener or gediegener —, native bismuth; taubenhalſiger —, iridised native bismuth.

Wismuth-aſche, *f.* oxide of bismuth. —**auflöſung**, *f.* a solution of bismuth. —**beſchlag**, *m.* V. —aſche. —**blumen**, *pl.* —**blüte**, *f.* pulverulent oxide of bismuth. —**butter**, *f.* [in chemistry] oxigenated muriate of bismuth. —**erz**, *n.* bismuth ore, sulphuret of bismuth. —**glanz**, *m.* galena of bismuth. —**glas**, *n.* vitreous oxide of bismuth. —**graupen**, *pl.* seeds or pearls of bismuth. —**kalk**, *m.* V. —aſche. —**könig**, *m.* [in chemistry] regulus of bismuth. —**korn**, *n.* [with founders] grain of bismuth. —**kriſtalle**, *pl.* crystals, nitrate of bismuth. —**mulm**, *m.* V. —aſche. —**niederſchlag**, *m.* magistery of bismuth. —**ocher**, *m.* V. —aſche. —**rauch**, *m.* smoke of bismuth. —**ſalmiakblumen**, *pl.* muriate of bismuth. —**ſanderz**, *n.* native gritty bismuth. —**ſpiegel**, *m.* native bismuth. —**ſtufe**, *f.* [with miners] piece, specimen of bismuth. —**vitriol**, *m.* vitriol, sulphate of bismuth. —**weiß**, *n.* magistery of bismuth, pearl-white. —**würfel**, *m.* V. —ſpiegel.

Wismuthen, *v. tr.* to solder with bismuth.

1. Wiſpel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [derivation uncertain, according to some from Weiheſchefel, which in some places denotes 'a great measure'] [in several parts of Germany] a measure for corn of twenty-four bushels.

2. ‖Wiſpel, *f.* V. Weſpe *f.*

3. ‖Wiſpel, *f.* V. Miſpel *f.*

Wiſpeler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn**, *f.* [from the verb wiſpeln] a whisperer.

Wiſpeln, Wiſpern, [appears to be an intensive form of wehen, and allied to fiſpern] *v. tr.* and *intr.* to whisper. Das —, whispering.

Wißbar, *adj.* and *adv.* knowable. Wer iſt, der da alle —e Dinge weiß? who is the man, that knows every thing possible to be known? der Inbegriff alles —en, the summary, abridgement of all human knowledge.

Wißbegier, Wißbegierde, *f.* love of knowledge, of information, curiosity, inquisitiveness [in a good sense]. Von einer lobenswürdigen — getrieben, urged, stimulated by a laudable wish to learn; viele, große — haben, beſitzen, to have, to possess much, great desire for information, thirst for knowledge; — [if in a bad sense], idle curiosity, prying curiosity, inquisitiveness; von einer ſträflichen — getrieben, impelled, instigated by an unlawful or undue wish to know, thirsting after forbidden knowledge. Syn. V. Neubegierde.

Wißbegierig, *adj.* and *adv.* curious, desirous of learning, laudably inquisitive. —er Menſch, a man fond of information; ſie iſt äußerſt —, she is extremely eager to learn, *it* [in a bad sense] she is extremely curious, inquisitive, prying.

Wiſſen, [Goth. vitan, Icc. *vita*, Low Sax. weten; allied to the Lat. *vid-ere* = to see, Gr. *ἰδ-εῖν*, as likewise to wittern] *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) [to have a representation, a knowledge of any thing] to know, to be aware of. Nicht —, not to know, to be ignorant of; ich weiß den Weg gut, I know the way well; ich weiß aus Erfahrung, wie viel &c., I know by experience, how much &c.; das — die Kinder auf den Straßen [in fam. lang. or proverb.], the children in the street know that, all the world and his wife know it, every tom-fool knows that; er will Alles —, he wants, pretends to know every thing; ich weiß nicht, was ich thun ſoll, I don't know, what I shall do, what to do, I am at a loss what to do; das iſt mehr, als ich weiß, that is more than I know; keinen Rath or ſich keinen Rath — [in fam. lang.], [in common people's lang.] ſich in ſeinem Leibe or ſeinem Leben keinen Rath — [= ſich nicht zu helfen —], not to know which way to turn, where to poke one's head; ich weiß es gewiß, beſtimmt, zuverläſſig, I know it for certain, positively; ich weiß gar wohl, daß &c., I know very well, full well, right well, that &c.; *proverb.* was man nicht weiß, macht Einem nicht heiß, a slice off a cut loaf is never missed; what one does not know, causes no woe; [Shakespeare's] I smelt not Cassio's kisses on her lips; er hat von Allem, was vorging, nichts gewußt, he knew nothing of what was going on; ich weiß ſo wenig davon, als ein Kind im Mutterleibe [in pop. lang.], I know as little of it as a child unborn; ich weiß von nichts, I know nothing of it, about it; eine Liebe, die nichts von Eigennutz und Eiferſucht weiß, a love, equally a stranger to interestedness and jealousy; ich weiß es von ihm ſelbſt, I have it from himself, from his own lips; V. under Hand; nichts mehr von ſich ſelbſt —, to lose or to have lost one's consciousness; er wußte nichts von Allem, was um ihn vorging, he was quite unconscious of every thing [going on] around him; woher weißt du es? whence do you know it? how came you to know that? um Etwas —, to be acquainted with any thing, to know about any thing; er weiß um das Geheimniß, um den ganzen Handel, he knows the secret, he is [fully] aware of the whole intrigue; er ſagte es mir nicht, wohl —d, daß ich &c., he did not say it to me, knowing well, fully conscious, that &c. 2) [in a more limited sense] *a*) [to have learned] Seine Aufgabe —, to know one's lesson; — Sie Ihre Rolle ſchon? do you know your part already? er wußte ſeine Rede ſehr gut, he knew his speech very well; er weiß ſehr viel, gar nichts, wenig, he knows a great deal, nothing at all, little. *b*) [to be convinced of] Sich ſicher, unſchuldig —, to know one's self [to be] safe, innocent; wenn ich nur dich glücklich weiß, if I could only know, if I only knew you to be happy; willſt du mich ruhig —, ſo mußt du &c, if you wish me to be tranquil, you must &c.; man könnte glauben, es ſey mir, [in fam. lang.] wer weiß was, daran gelegen, one could fancy it concerned me very nearly; [in fam. lang.], ſie hat ich weiß nicht was, Angenehmes [= ſie hat etwas, ſchwer or nicht zu Beſchreibendes or Auszudrückendes, Angenehmes an ſich, eine gewiſſe, nicht auszuſprechende or zu ſchildernde Anmuth], there is something extremely agreeable about her, there is an agreeableness about her, that I cannot express; daß ich nicht wüßte [in fam lang.], not that I know of; iſt er ſchon hier? daß ich nicht wüßte [in fam. lang.], ſo viel ich weiß, nicht, meines Wiſſens nicht, is he already here? not that I am aware of, that I know of, as far as my knowledge goes, not; to the best of my knowledge. not; was gibt es Neues? nichts, daß ich wüßte [in fam. lang.], what's the news? nothing, that I know of; ſo viel ich weiß, iſt er nicht da, er war nicht da, ſo viel ich weiß, to the best of my knowledge or belief, he is not there; he was not there, I am pretty sure of. *c*) [to have heard or learnt by report &c.] Geld bei Jemand — [in fam. lang.], to know that some one has money; weißt du was Neues? do you know of any thing new? *d*) [erfahren] Etwas zu — thun, to give to know, to have to know, to inform [any one of any thing]; Einem Etwas — laſſen, to let any one know something, to give him to understand something; nichts von ſich — laſſen [in fam. lang.], to give no intelligence of one's self; Sie müſſen —, daß man mich nicht ungeſtraft beleidigt, you must know, that I am not to be insulted with impunity; wiſſe or du ſollſt —, daß &c., know, you must know, that &c. *e*) [to rely upon something] Sollte wohl Gefahr dabei ſeyn? man kann nicht —, can it be attended with any danger? would any danger result from that? it is impossible to know, to say, it is possible, very likely; die Frage iſt, zu —, ob &c., it remains to be seen, whether &c.; es ſteht zu — [pompous = es iſt die Frage], it remains to be seen, that is the question; es ſteht zu —, ob er es wagen wird, it remains to be seen, whether he will venture. *f*) [kennen] Ich wüßte Niemand, der dieſer Meinung wäre, der dieſes Geſchäft übernähme, I know [of] nobody, I am acquainted with no one, who is of this opinion, who would undertake that business; weißt du was [in fam. lang.]? nun wollen wir die Unkoſten theilen, do you know what? I tell you what, we will share the expenses. *g*) [to know how or when to make a remark] Er weiß über Alles Etwas, he knows something about every thing, he has something to say [for himself] on every subject; *it.* [= an Allem Etwas zu tadeln or auszuſetzen haben] he finds fault with every thing, carps at every thing. *h*) Sich viel mit Etwas — [in fam. lang.], to be proud of, [cant] fess about, to be conceited about any thing, [fam.] not to think small beer of one's &c. *i*) [to have capacity for, to know the ways and means to &c.] Ich werde mich zu vertheidigen —, I shall know how to defend myself; er weiß die Sache zu drehen und zu wenden, wie er will, he knows how to twist and turn the affair, as he likes; er wußte der Sache ein ſolches Anſehen, eine ſolche Wendung zu geben, daß &c., he contrived to give the matter such an aspect, such a turn, that &c; er wußte ſich vortrefflich aus der Schlinge zu ziehen, wußte ohne Schaden, ohne Koſten davon zu kommen, he contrived to get off in capital style, he managed [things so as] to get off unscathed, scot-free, unhurt, to retire or come off without any costs or expenses; er wußte ſeine Sache ſo geſchickt zu machen, daß &c., he knew how to manage the affair so cleverly, that &c.; er weiß weder aus noch ein [in fam. lang.], weiß ſich nicht zu helfen, he does not know how to extricate himself, where to put his head; er weiß zu leben, he knows life, the world; ich weiß [= ich vermag] mich deſſen nicht zu erinnern, I cannot remember it, call it to mind.

Wiſſen, *n.* [-s] 1) the knowing, knowledge. Das — iſt nicht genug, man muß auch darnach thun, knowing is not sufficient, one must act up to it; es iſt ohne mein — geſchehen, it happened without my knowledge, unknown to me; mit meinem — [und Willen] hat er es nicht gethan, what he did, he did without my knowledge [privity or permission]; meines —s hat er es nicht gethan, as far as I know he did not do it, I am not aware of his having executed that command, *it* to my knowledge he is not guilty of that act; nach meinem beſten —, [in fam. lang or proverbially] nach meinem beſten — und Gewiſſen, to the best of my knowledge, of my belief; vor den Augen und mit — der ganzen Welt, before the eyes and with the knowledge of every one, in the face of the world; er hat es mit — und Willen gethan, he did it knowingly and deliberately, in cold blood, [if of a criminal act] with malice and forethought, with malice prepense; er ſpricht wider ſein beſſeres —, he speaks against his real conviction, his better sense; he knows better than what he says; wider beſſeres — und Gewiſſen Etwas thun, to do something against one's better judgment and conscience; meines —s iſt er noch nicht angekommen, to my knowledge he is not yet arrived. 2) knowledge, one's acquirements. Sein — iſt gering, his knowledge is small; der große Umfang ſeines gelehrten —s, the vast extent of his learning; das menſchliche — iſt ſehr beſchränkt, human knowledge is very limited; unſer — iſt [nur] Stückwerk [in Scripture], V. under Stückwerk 2), [in fam. lang.] our knowledge is but fragmentary, all we know is only in part; — und Wiſſenſchaft, knowledge and science.

Wiſſens-luſt, *f.* V. Wißbegierde. — **werth, —würdig,** *adj.* and *adv.* worth knowing, worthy of being known. Eine Menge —werther Dinge iſt dem Menſchen unbekannt, a number of things worthy of being known are unknown to man. **—würdigkeit,** *f.* worthiness of being known; *it.* a thing worth knowing.

Wiſſenſchaft, *f* 1) [obsolescent or in chancery style] a knowledge — von Etwas haben, to have a knowledge of something; ich habe davon gar keine —, I have no knowledge whatever of it; Etwas zu Jemandes — bringen, to bring something to any one's knowledge, to cause it to reach his ears, to meet his eyes; dieſe Verordnung iſt [gehörig] zu Jedermann's — gebracht worden, this ordinance has been published [in due form], has been duly promulgated. 2) [obsolete or quaint] knowledge, erudition. Ein Mann von vieler, großer —, a man of much, of great or large knowledge, of deep erudition. 3) a science. Die Feldmeßkunſt iſt eine wahre —, land-surveying is a real science, a real branch of knowledge; die verſchiedenen Fächer der —en, the different branches of the sciences; die — von den natürlichen Dingen, the science of natural things; die — der Sprachen, V. Sprachkunde; — der Bilder, iconography; — der Kunſtwörter, knowledge of technical words, of technology; — der Seefahrt, navigation; ſich den —en ergeben, to devote one's self to the

sciences; auf was für eine — hat er ſich gelegt? what branch of science has he applied himself to? die — des Ueberſinnlichen, metaphysics; die ſchönen —en, the belles lettres [poetry, eloquence &c.]; [in composition] V. Schul—; die —en blühten unter ſeiner Regierung, the sciences flourished under his reign; die Akademie der —en zu Berlin, the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. 4) theory.

Wiſſenſchafts-eifer, *m.* zeal for the sciences, for the cause of science. **—kunde**, *f.* introduction to the sciences. **—lehre**, *f.* theory of the sciences. **—weſen**, *n.* literature.

Wiſſenſchaftlich, *adj.* and *adv.* scientific, scientifical. Ein —es Werk, eine —e Frage, a scientific work, question; Etwas — ordnen, eine Materie — behandeln, to arrange something, to treat or handle a subject scientifically.

Wiſſentlich, *adj.* and *adv.* knowing, with knowledge, with full consciousness. — ſündigen, betrügen, to sin, to cheat knowingly, wilfully; er that es nicht aus Unachtſamkeit, ſondern — und vorſetzlich, he did not do it through inattention, but knowingly and advisedly, but wilfully and deliberately.

Wiſſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -]. **—inn**, *f.* [little used] a connoisseur, a judge [of any thing]. Ich bedaure ihn, wenn er ſich eine —inn zur Gattinn wählt, I pity him, if he intends taking a learned lady, a blue-stocking for his wife; [in composition V. Viel—.

Wißmuth, V. Wismuth.

Witfrau, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [obsolescent or in common people's lang.] V. Witwe. Eine arme —, a poor widow.

Witherit, *m.* [-s] [in mineralogy] Witherite, rhomboidal baryte, Haüy's carbonate of baryte.

Witib, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [obsolete or in law-style] V. Witwe.

Witſch, [from (ent-)wiſchen] [in common people's lang.] crack. — fiel es mir aus den Händen, crack it fell out of my hands.

Witſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to Wicke, a vetch] [in botany] 1) African broom, aspalathus. Gelbe, indiſche, dornige —, yellow, Indian, thorny aspalathus. 2) [Färberblume] dyer's greenwood, wood-waxen. 3) V. Beſenkraut.

Witterhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* [provincial and in common people's lang.] V. Gewitterhaft.

1 **Wittern**, [from Wetter] *v. intr.* 1) [in pop. lang. and rather provincial] to be of a particular kind of weather. Es wittert nun den ganzen Monat ſo, we have had, it has been this [kind of] weather all the month. 2) [rather provincial = donnern] to thunder. Es wittert, hat dieſe Nacht gewittert, it thunders, has thundered to-night. 3) [provincial] Es wittert durch das Dach, it rains, snows through the roof.

2 **Wittern**, [probably closely allied to the Lat. *vid-ere*, to wiſſen, which originally meant 'to see'] I. *v. tr.* [in sportsmen's lang.] to have scent of, to scent; *it.* [durch den Geruch erkennen, V. 1 Winden 2)] to scent for, to smell at, to follow scent. Sobald die Hunde das Wild gewittert hatten, as soon as the dogs had got or taken scent of the game; das Wild witterte den Jäger, the game smelt, got wind of, perceived by scent the hunter; die Raben — ein Aas, ravens scent a carcase; die Spur des Wildes —, to scent out the track of the game. *Fig.* Etwas — [in common people's lang.], to scent a thing, to have an instinctive knowledge of it, to suspect it, to have a presentiment of it; der Schiffer ſieht nach Luft und Wind, und [in seamen's lang.] wittert Sturm und Regen, the sailor observes the air and wind, and foresees storm and rain by instinct; ſobald er die Thaler dieſer Witwe gewittert hatte [low], bewarb er ſich um ſie, as soon as he got scent of this widow's dollars, he courted her; er witterte es [rather low], he got scent of it; ſich — laſſen, to cause to be dimly known, to be instinctively found out; die Mäuſe laſſen ſich dieſes Jahr nicht ſo häufig —, the mice don't let their presence be known so frequently this year. II. *v. refl.* ſich — [speaking of bees], to come out into the sun. Das —, V. Witterung. Syn. Wittern, Riechen. Wittern is distinguished from riechen by this, that riechen [to smell] merely denotes the impression on the olfactory nerves themselves; wittern [to scent] however at the same time to discover something or, generally, to recognize something from this smell. The dog wittert [scents] the hare, and game wittert [perceives by the smell] the sportsman, it riecht [smells] something and by that smells [out] the approach of the sportsman.

1. **Witterung**, *f.* [no *pl.*] 1) the weather, the state of the weather. Eine ungeſunde, heiße —, an unhealthy state of the air or atmosphere, a hot temperature; wir haben ſo veränderliche —, daß &c., we have such changeable weather, that &c., V. Wetter. 2) [with miners] the damp; *it.* the heat, the subterraneous heat. Die — bringt die Erze zur Zeitigung, the internal heat of the earth matures the ores. Syn. V. Wetter.

Witterungs-beobachter, *m.* meteorologist **—beobachtungen**, *pl.* meteorological observations. **—blume**, *f.* meteoric flower [the opening of which depends on the dry or humid state of the air]. **—kalender**, *m.* meteorologic calendar. **—kunde**, **—lehre**, *f.* meteorology. **—kundig**, *adj.* and *adv.* skilful in fore-seeing the changes or state of the weather, weather-wise. **—kundige**, *m* meteorologist.

2. **Witterung**, *f.* [no *pl.*] 1) scent. Der Hund hat — vom Haſen [wittert ihn], the dog has scent of the hare; die — bekommen, to get scent, to hit the scent. dieſer Hund hat eine gute — [einen guten Geruch], this dog has a good scent, a good nose. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] — [= Wind] von Etwas haben, to get scent of any thing, to smell a rat. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] bait, lure [for beasts].

Wittfrau, *f.*, [*pl.* -en], **Wittmann**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -männer] [old or in common people's lang.] V Witfrau or Witwe, Witwer.

Witthum, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in law] dower. Zu ihrem —e wurden ihr dieſe Einkünfte ausgeſetzt, these revenues were set apart for her dower.

Witwe, *f* [*pl.* -n] [in Sanscr. vidhava, Old Sax. vidva, viduve, Lat. *vidua*; the root *vid* signifies 'to separate', as in the Lat. *divid-o*] 1) a widow. — werden, zur — werden, to become a widow; der Krieg macht viele —n, war makes many widows. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) [die Paradiesammer] the widow bunting. *b*) the Spanish duck, anas viduata. *c*) [in botany] Die fürſtliche — im Trauerflor [die traurige Schwertlilie], the chalcedonian iris.

Witwen-blume, *f.* field or corn scabious; [especially] the sweet scabious. **—gebühr**, *f.* the widow's right [to her thirds &c.]. **—gehalt**, *n.* 1) dower, jointure. 2) [paid by the state] widow's pension. **—geld**, *n.* 1) money of the widows. 2) V. —gehalt. **—geräth**, *n.* [in law] the widow's perquisites [the best dress, the mourning ring &c.]; [in England] the widow's thirds; [in London] widow's chamber. **—haus**, *n.* house for widows, a kind of widows' college. **—jahr**, *n.* the year of widowhood. **—kaſſe**, *f.* widows' fund. **—kaſten**, *m.* [rather obsolete] widows' poor-box or subscription-box. **—kind**, *n.* 1) a posthumous child. 2) a widow's child by another man [after the death of her husband]. **—leben**, *n.* widow's life. Des —lebens überdrüßig, sick of a widow's life, [comic] like a widow bewitched. **—recht**, *n.* the right of a widow to receive the whole or a part of her late husband's salary during the first year. **—ſchleier**, *m.* widow's veil. **—ſitz**, *m.* 1) domicile or residence of a widow [of the higher ranks]. 2) [provincial] the widows' seat or pew. **—ſtand**, *m.* widowhood, state of widowhood. Im — ſtande bleiben, to remain in the widowed state. **—ſtuhl**, *m.* 1) [old or in law] V. —ſitz 1). 2) V. —ſitz 2). 3) [old, in law] Den or ſeinen —ſtuhl verrücken, [of a widow] to remarry.

Witwenhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* widowlike, suitable to, becoming a widow.

Witwenſchaft, *f.* [no *pl.*] widowhood. Sie iſt in ihrer — glücklich, she is happy as a widow.

Witwer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a widower. — werden, to become a widower.

Witwer-leben, *n.* a widower's life. **—ſtand**, *m.* state of being a widower. Im —ſtand bleiben, to remain a widower.

Witwerhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] like a, suitable to a, becoming a widower.

Witwerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [unusual] like, as a widower.

Witwerſchaft, *f.* [no *pl.*] V. Witwerſtand.

Witz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from wiſſen] 1) [old for Verſtand] [little used] sense. Den — verlieren, to lose one's wits. 2) [usually] wit. Dieſer Menſch hat, beſitzt viel —, iſt voll —, this man has, possesses much wit, is full of wit, is very witty. 3) [in fam. lang.] a witticism, a witty thing. Beißender —, sarcastic, caustic wit; es iſt viel falſcher — in dieſem Werke, there is a great deal of false wit, of tinsel wit in this work; *it.* — [in common people's lang., and chiefly students' cant] jest, joke. **—e reißen**, to crack jokes; ein ſchlechter —, a bad jest; *it.* [students' cant] a stupid practical joke.

Witz-arm, *adj.* and *adv.* having little wit **—bold**, *m.* [in fam. lang.] a good story-teller, a wit. Er iſt ein gewaltiger —bold, he is a mighty jester, a mighty great wit. **—funken**, *m.* flash of wit. **—jagd**, *f.* [in fam. lang.] the affectation of wit, the hunting after wit. **—jäger**, *m.* a would-be wit, a man that would be witty [if he could], a wit-snapper. **—leer**, **—los**, *adj.* and *adv.* witless. **—reich**, *adj.* and *adv.* full of wit. **—reißer**, *m.* [low and students' cant] wit-cracker, a joker.

Witzelei, *f.* 1) affected or forced wittiness. 2) witticism, wit. Mit —en iſt es nicht ausgerichtet, it is not settled, got rid of by witty speeches.

Wítzeln, *v. intr.* to strive or pretend to be witty, to be vastly witty. **Er witzelt über Alles,** he affects to be witty at every thing; **über Etwas, über Einen —,** to treat any thing, to make any one the butt of one's sallies, to be witty at another's expense. **Das —,** V. **Witzelei.**

Wítzen, *v. intr.* [unusual] to say witty things, to be witty.

Witzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [unusual] a wit.

Witzig, *adj.* and *adv.* witty. **—er Menſch, Kopf** a witty man, fellow; **ein —er Gedanke, Einfall,** a witty thought, idea; **dieſes Werk iſt voll —er Gedanken,** this work is full of witty remarks; **er bringt lauter —e Einfälle vor,** he utters nothing but witty remarks; **das war eine ſehr —e Antwort,** that was a very witty answer, a clever repartee; **Etwas —es ſagen,** to say something witty; **dies iſt einer unſerer —ſten Schriftſteller,** this is one of our wittiest, of our most witty authors. Syn. **Witzig, Sinnreich, Sinnvoll.** That, which is **witzig,** is the work of the **Witz** [wit], or that, which pleases by the discovery of an unexpected similarity or dissimilarity; in addition to this that, which is **ſinnreich** [sensible, intellectual], requires a high degree of sagacity; that, which is **ſinnvoll** [ingenious], contains a deep meaning, we discover in it under an unostentatious expression a host of true, new, important and interesting thoughts, which by their clothing reveal much wit and shrewdness.

Witzigen, [from **witzen**] *v. tr.* **Einen —,** to render any one more circumspect, more prudent, more cautious [for the future]; **das Unglück, die Erfahrung hat ihn gewitziget,** misfortune, experience has made him wiser, has been a good lesson to him; **er iſt durch das Unglück gewitzigt worden,** he has been taught [as useful lesson] by misfortune; **ich werde mich dem nie wieder ausſetzen, ich bin gewitzigt worden,** I shall never expose myself to that again, I have learnt that to my cost, I have bought my experience dear; **dieſer Unfall ſoll mich auf immer —,** this accident shall be my monitor; **er iſt noch ziemlich einfältig, aber durch den Umgang mit der Welt wird er gewitzigt werden,** he is rather green, rather simple at present, but experience of the world will open his eyes, will make him sharp. **Das —,** V. **Witzigung.**

Witzigkeit, *f.* [not much used] wittiness, wit

Witzigung, *f.* example, lesson, warning, means of instruction. **Das ſoll mir zur — dienen,** that shall be a lesson to me, a warning for me.

Witzler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.*, **Witzling,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a would-be wit; a coxcomb of a wit. **Jene Witzlinge, welche keinen Menſchenverſtand haben,** those pretenders to wit, those apes of wit void of human understanding, of common sense.

Wō, *adv.* [Fr. *où*, Lat. *ubi*, Swed. *hwar*, Low Sax. **waar, wor**; allied to **wer, was, wie**] 1) [adverb of place] **Ich habe es — [irgend—] gefunden,** I found it somewhere; **— er auch ſeyn mag,** wherever he may be; **— iſt er?** where is he? **— kommen Sie her?** where do you come from? whence do you come? **ich weiß nicht —,** I don't know where; **— denn?** where then? **er weiß nicht, — er ihn finden ſoll,** he does not know where to find him. 2) [relatively] **Der Ort, — ich ihn fand,** the place where, in which I found him; **da, — er iſt, möchte ich nicht ſeyn,** there, where he is, I should not like to be; **er wohnt in eben dem Hauſe, — ich wohne,** he lives in the very same house, where I live, or that I do; **ich weiß nicht, — wir ſtehen geblieben ſind,** I don't know where we left off. *Fig. a)* [adverb of time] **Das geſchah zu einer Zeit, — man &c.,** that happened at a time, when one &c. in which one &c.; **die Zeit kommt, — wir glücklich ſeyn werden,** the time will come, when we shall be happy; **es geſchah, — ich es am wenigſten dachte,** it took place, when I thought it least likely *b) conj.* — [wenn] **ich nicht irre, — mir recht iſt,** if I do not err, make a mistake; — **nicht,** if not, without which, otherwise; **thut, was ich euch ſage, — nicht, ſo wird es euch gereuen,** do what I tell you, if not, you will repent it.

Woaús, *adv.* out of which, out of or from where. *Proverb.* **Nicht wo ein noch** or **und — wiſſen,** to be quite at a loss, at a standstill, to be brought to one's last shift, not to know where to turn.

Wobei, *pron. rel.* I. **Wobeí,** by which. **Das Haus, —** [better **bei** or **an welchem**] **er vorüber ging,** the house, by which he passed. *Fig.* **Das war ſein Vorſchlag, —** [or **bei dem** or **bei welchem**] **man es bewenden ließ,** that was his proposition, in which one or they acquiesced; **halten Sie ſich an das Arzeneimittel, —** [or **bei dem** or **bei welchem**] **Sie ſich am beſten befinden,** keep to that medicine, by which you find yourself most relieved, which you find agrees with you best; **eine Sache, —** [or **bei der** or **bei welcher**] **ich betheiligt bin,** a thing, in which I am interested; **— noch zu bemerken iſt, daß &c.,** in which there is still to be observed, that &c. II. **Wōbei,** [interrogatively = **bei welchem &c., bei was**] **— lag es?** by what, near what was it lying? **— ſind wir ſtehen geblieben?** where did we leave off, at what passage did we &c.? **— muß man anfangen?** where, at what part must one begin?

Wóche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in old Sax. **vucu, vuca, vic,** Low Sax. **week,** Bohem. *wec*, Russ. *wecka*, Pol. *wick*; perhaps allied to **wegen** = **ſich bewegen,** so at least the Lat. *vic-es* points to *vigeo*. In the Slavian dialects *Veca, Week, Wike* = a space of time, in the Goth. **wiko** = row, order] 1) week. **Eine ganze —,** a whole, an entire week; **die vergangene, die künftige** or **nächſte —,** last, the past, next, the coming week; **zu Ende der —,** at the end of the week; **in einer —, in Zeit einer —,** in a week, in a week's time; **er war in einer einzigen — damit fertig,** he got through it, he was ready with it in a week; **ſie kommen die —, in der — zweimal zuſammen,** they meet twice a week, in the week; [von] **heute über eine —** [more usual **über acht Tage**], this day sennight, this day week; [von] **heute über zwei —n** [more usual **über vierzehn Tage**], this day fortnight; [von] **heute über drei —n,** this day three weeks; **die heilige —,** passion week; [in composition] V. **Char—, Oſter—;** **die — iſt an mir, es iſt meine —,** it is my week [to do duty &c.]; **er tritt die — an, ſeine — fängt an,** he enters on his week, on his turn for a week, it is his week; **ſeine — iſt aus, iſt zu Ende,** his week is out, up, over; **er hat den Dienſt eine — um die andere,** his turn for service, to do duty is every other or second week; **er verweiſt mich von einer — zur andern,** he puts me off from week to week, from one week to the other. 2) *pl.* **Die —n. Die ſechs —n** [**das —nbett**], childbed, [fam.] time a lady is in the straw; **während ſie in den —n war** or **lag,** whilst she was lay in childbed; **ſie hielt ihre —n in der Stadt,** she went to town, to lie in there, she lay in, she was put to bed in the town; **in die —n kommen,** to lie in, to be put to bed; **ſie iſt vor der Zeit in die —n gekommen,** she was put to bed, confined before her time, she miscarried; **aus den —n kommen, gehen,** to leave childbed, [in England &c.] to be churched; **in den —n ſterben,** to die in childbed.

Wochen-arbeit, *f.* labour of a week, the week's work. **Das iſt für vier Mann — arbeit,** that is a week's work for four men. **—beſuch,** *m.* visit to a woman in childbed. **—bett,** *n.* 1) bed of a woman in confinement. 2) V. **Woche** 2) *pl.* and **Kindbett. In das —bett kommen,** to lie in, to be confined, to be put to bed; **das —bett halten,** to be confined, to be lying in. **—blatt,** *n.* 1) weekly paper or gazette. 2) a weekly advertiser. **Eine Anzeige in das —blatt ſetzen laſſen,** to insert an advertisement in the weekly advertizer. **—fieber,** *n.* puerperal fever. **—geld,** *n.* 1) weekly money. **Hier iſt euer —geld,** here is your week's money; **dieſer Knabe bekömmt ein kleines —geld von ſeinem Vater,** this boy receives a little wocket-money, [if at school] battelings, every peek from his father. 2) V. **—lohn. — geſell,** *m.* journeyman by the week. **— kind,** *n.* newborn child, the young stranger, the baby. **—kleid,** *n.* [**Werktagskleid**] working-day dress, every day dress. **—lang,** *adj.* and *adv.* a week long, of a week's duration. **—lohn,** *m.* week's wages. **Der Arbeiter hat ſeinen —lohn empfangen,** the workman has received his week's wages. **—markt,** *m.* market held weekly or even oftener. **—prediger,** *m.* clergyman who preaches on a week-day. **—predigt,** *f.* sermon on a week-day [not Sunday]. **—rechnung,** *f.* weekly account. **—ſchrift,** *f.* weekly periodical. **—ſchriftſteller,** *m.*, [if in a bad sense] **—ſchriftler,** *m.* author, editor of a weekly paper, a journalist, [in a bad sense] an editor of a paltry or despicable weekly periodical, a newspaper-scribe. **— ſtube,** *f.* room of confinement, the lying-in room. **—tag,** *m.* 1) day of the week. 2) [**Werktag**] a week-day, a working day. **— täglich,** V. **Werktäglich. —weiſe,** *adv.* by weeks, weekly. **—weiſe arbeiten, bezahlt werden,** to work, to be paid by the week. **—zehrung,** *f.* 1) [in pop. lang.] expenses, outgoings of the week. 2) [not much used] V. **—geld** 1). **—zeitung,** *f.* weekly newspaper, V. **—blatt** 1). **—zettel,** *m.* a memorandum of things to be done in the space or course of a week, a weekly ticket, bill or list. **Der —zettel der Schauſpieler** [usually called, **das Repertoir** or **Repertorium**], the weekly cast [of performances], [also] list of plays for the week, a weekly play-bill. **— zimmer,** *n.* V. **—ſtube.**

Wöchentlich, *adj.* and *adv.* by the week, weekly, hebdomadal, hebdomadary. **Einen — bezahlen,** to pay any one weekly; **—e Zeitungen, Nachrichten,** weekly newspapers, news; **in unſern —en Zuſammenkünften,** in our weekly meetings.

Wöchner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* 1) a person who does duty for his week [in rotation]; [in the church] hebdomadary. 2) **Die —inn** [= **Kindbetterinn**], a lying-in woman.

‖**Wöcken,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. **Rocken, Spinnrocken.**

Wockenſtube, *f.* a watch-room.

Wodúrch, 1) [relatively] by, from or through which by means of which. Das, — er ſich am meiſten empfohlen hat, that, by [means of] which he has most recommended himself; das Thor, — [better durch das or durch welches] er [hin]ausgehen wollte, the gate, through which, out of which he wanted to go; der Fluß, — [better durch den or durch welchen] wir mußten, the river, we were obliged to go through, to ford, to cross; das Mittel, — wir es bewirkt haben, the means, by which we have effected it. 2) [interrogatively] — ſoll ich mich aus der Sache ziehen? by what, how, by means of what shall I get out of the affair? — gedenken Sie es zu bewerkſtelligen? in what manner, by what mode do you think to effect it?

Woein, [relatively] into which [place &c.]. *Proverb.* V. under Woaus

Wofern, *conj.* if, provided that, in case that, on the supposition that, in as far as, in as much as. — kein Hinderniß vorkömmt, in as much as no obstacle occurs; — kein widriges Ereigniß dazwiſchen kömmt, provided that no contrary event intervenes; man hat für Alles geſorgt, — er nicht zurückkommen ſollte, care has been had for every thing, in case he should not return, in the event of his not returning; — Sie es nicht thun, ſo werden Sie geſtraft werden, if you do not do it, you will be punished.

Wofür, 1) [relatively] for what or which, wherefore, why. Er iſt das nicht, — [or für was] er angeſehen ſeyn will, he is not, what he wishes to be considered, is not that, for what he &c.; das iſt ein Dienſt, — [or für welchen or für den] Sie bezahlt worden ſind, that is a service, for which you have been paid; das ſind Gefälligkeiten, — [or für welche or für die] ich Ihnen ſehr verbunden bin, those are kindnesses, for which I am very much obliged to you. 2) [interrogatively] [für wen, für was] — halten Sie mich? for what do you take me? what do you take me for? — ſehen Sie mich an? what are you looking at me for? why do you look at me? — thun Sie das? why are you doing that? — ſoll das gut ſeyn? what is the good [use] of that?

Wōge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from wegen = bewegen] a billow, a surge, a [great] wave. Die —n des Meeres, the billows of the sea; er wurde von den —n verſchlungen, he was swallowed up by or in the waves. Syn. V. Welle.

Wogen-förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Wellenförmig. —weiſe, *adv.* by waves, by billows, like waves.

Wogegen, 1) Wogēgen [relatively] against what; *it.* against which; *it.* in exchange for which, in lieu or in place of which. Das iſt ein Grund, — [or gegen welchen or gegen den] ich einzuwenden habe, daß &c., that is a reason, against which I have to object, that &c.; das ſind Sachen, — [or gegen welche or gegen die] viel zu ſagen iſt, those are things, against which much is to be said; — er ihm ſein Pferd gab, for which, in exchange for which he gave him his horse. 2) Wōgegen [interrogatively = gegen was], — haben Sie es eingetauſcht? for what did you exchange it? — wohnt er? in what spot or part, whereabouts does he live?

Wōgen, [from Woge] *v. intr.* 1) to wave, to surge, to curl as a billow. Das —de Meer, the waving, billowy sea; die —den Saaten, the waving crops, fields of corn; die Fahnen wogten, the banners waved; ihr —der Buſen, her heaving bosom; V. Wallen. 2) [chiefly in higher style] to ride or heave on the waves. Sie wogten auf der offenen See, they sailed on the open sea; ſich —, to let one's self be borne by the waves; [with poets] die Nymphen wogten ſich in den kryſtallenen Fluten, the nymphs were buoyed upon the crystal flood.

Wōgig, Wogicht, *adj.* and *adv* [wogend] 1) [little used] waving, billowy. Das —e Meer, the billowy, tossing sea. 2) [in botany] sinuous.

Woher, Wohēr and Wōher 1) [relatively] from where, whence, [vulgarly] from whence. Seht nach, — der Wind kömmt, see where the wind comes from; see, which way the wind blows; ich will Ihnen ſagen, — ich das weiß, I will tell you, where I have that from, how I happen to know that; nun begreife ich, — es kömmt, daß &c., now I understand, whence or how it comes, that &c. 2) [interrogatively] — kommt er? where does he come from? — wiſſen Sie es? how do you know that? — iſt das gekommen? where did that come from?

Wohín, [an welchen Ort] 1) [relatively] whither, to where Das Land, — [or in welches or in das] ich euch ſende, the country, to which I send you; ich weiß nicht, — er dieſes Buch gelegt hat, I don't know, where, in what place he has put this book; — ich meine Blicke auch wenden mag, whithersoever, wherever, whichever way I turn my eyes; er geht, ohne zu wiſſen —, he is going, without knowing whither, where to; ich werde Ihnen folgen, — Sie immer wollen, I will follow you, wherever you wish; irgend —, to some place [or other], somewhere; er iſt — or irgend — gegangen, he has gone somewhere. *Fig.* Man ſieht ſchon, — dieſes Alles abzielt, one sees well, what all this tends to. 2) [interrogatively] — gehen Sie? where are you going [to]? whither are you going? — führt der Weg? which way, to what place &c. does the road lead?

Wōhinaus, 1) [relatively] out at what place, *it* to what place. *Fig.* — das führen ſoll, weiß ich nicht, to what end that will lead or come to, I don't know. 2) [interrogatively] which way [out]?

Wōhinein, 1) [relatively] into what place. — Sie das ſchieben wollen, überlaſſe ich Ihnen, to, into whatever place &c. you shove, insert this, I leave to you. 2) [interrogatively] — führt der Weg, führen Sie mich? where's the way [leading] into this place, where's the entrance? where are you taking me into?

Wohínter, 1) [relatively] [little used] behind which, in the rear of which Der Baum, — [better: hinter welchen or hinter den] er ſich verſteckt hatte, the tree, behind which he had hidden himself. 2) [interrogatively] — ſoll ich mich denn verſtecken, behind what shall I hide myself?

Wōhl, [Goth. vaila, Old Sax. vel, Old Germ. wola, wel; allied to wollen, Lat. velle, volo, to the old Gr. βόλ ομαι] *adv.* 1) [at ease both bodily and mentally] well. Er befindet ſich —, he is well; es iſt ihm —, er iſt — auf, he is well, in good health; es iſt ihr nicht —, she is not well; ſie iſt nicht — auf, ſie iſt nicht gar —, she is not well; — auf ſeyn, to be merry, in good humour, in high spirits, well disposed; — ausſehen [= geſund], to look well, healthy; man kann ſich nicht —er befinden, als er, one cannot be in better health than he is; mir iſt ſo —, am —ſten, wenn ich allein bin, I am or feel so comfortable, so well, most comfortable, when I am alone; das thut mir —, this is agreeable to me, pleasant to me; die Wärme thut ſehr —, the warmth is very agreeable; wie — thut die Ruhe nach der Arbeit! how agreeable is rest after labour! ihm iſt nun — [= er iſt im Himmel], he is now well off in Heaven! leben Sie —! good bye! farewell! adieu! 2) [agreeable to the feelings or the senses] Das ſchmeckt —, this tastes well; dieſe Blume riecht —, this flower smells well; dieſes gefällt mir ſehr —, I like this very much; haben Sie — geſchlafen? ziemlich —, ganz —, did you sleep well? pretty well, quite well. 3) [in accordance with the nature of the thing, or the object in view] Wie — war das gethan! how well this was done! you did well to act so! miſchet die Sachen — untereinander, mix the ingredients well together; laſſen Sie es — [= hinlänglich] ſieden, let it be boiled sufficiently; ich weiß es nur allzu —, I know it but too well; überlegen Sie es —, consider it well, reflect upon it well; er meint es — mit mir, er will mir —, his intentions are good with me, he wishes me well; das Glück will ihm —, fortune is favourable to him; er ſieht nicht —, he does not see well, he is short-, near-sighted; Etwas — in Acht nehmen, to pay great attention to something; ich bin ſehr — mit ihm zufrieden, I am very well satisfied with him; — ihm! daß er dieſes nicht erlebt hat, it is well for him that he has not lived to see this! — mir, daß ich das gethan habe, it is well that I have done this, I congratulate myself in having done this; — dem, welcher &c., happy is he, who &c. 4) [charitable, benevolent] — thun, to do good; den Armen — thun, to be good to the poor. 5) [to signify or to give any one to understand a certain approbation, consent &c.] Nun —, thun Sie das, well, do it; iſt es ſo recht? —, ganz —, is it right so? right, quite right, very well; ja —, yes, to be sure, certainly. 6) [implying a supposition, or mitigating an assertion] Heute nicht, — aber morgen, not to-day, but perhaps, may be to-morrow; das geſchieht — auch bisweilen, this may sometimes happen; das geht noch — hin, this may be overlooked, or passed over; ich mag — ſagen, daß &c., I dare say, I may grant, that &c.; das könnte — ſeyn, it might be so; es könnte — geſchehen, daß &c., it might so happen, that &c.; ich möchte — wiſſen, I should like to know; das laß ich — bleiben [in fam lang], I shall take care not to do it; ihre Reize könnten — einen Weiſern bethören, als ihn, her charms might infatuate even a wiser man than he is; er wird heute — kommen, he will come I think to-day, probably come to-day, it is probable he will come to-day; Sie ſind — ein Narr [in fam. lang.], daß &c., you are indeed a fool to &c. 7) [it is sure, to be sure &c.] Das iſt — wahr, aber &c, that is certain, to be sure, true, but &c.; er iſt — reich, aber &c., to be sure he is rich, but &c., he is certainly rich, but &c.

(*)Wohl-achtbar, *adj.* and *adv.* esteemed, respected, much to be esteemed,

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(*)The compounds of Wohl, not inserted here, will be easily translated by taking the simple word and placing the adverb *well* before it, as: Wohlausgedacht, well imagined &c.

worshipful. —achtbarer Herr! your worship! respected Sir! —án, [an exclamation of encouragement] *interj.* well! come on! —an, laßt uns arbeiten, zur Arbeit ſchreiten! come on, now to work! —an, meine Freunde! come on, friends! —an, wir wollen gehen! come, let us be going! *it.* —án [implying a quickly formed resolve], well! —an, ich bin entſchloſſen! well, I am resolved! —an, wir wollen ſiegen oder ſterben! come on then, we will conquer or die! —anſtändig, *adj.* and *adv.* becoming, decent, proper, fitting, seemly. —anſtändigkeit, *f.* decency, decorum. —aúf, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) V. under Wohl 1). 2) V. Wohlan. —auf, ihr Burſche! —auf, Jungens! cheer up, boys! —ausgedacht, *adj.* and *adv.* well imagined. —bedacht, *adj.* and *adv.* well considered, well thought on, deliberate. —bedächtig or —bedächtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* deliberate, considerate, with full consideration. Etwas —bedächtig thun, to do something deliberately &c. —befinden, *n.* good health. Sich nach Jemandes —befinden erkundigen, to inquire after the health of some one. —befugt, V. Befugt —begabt, *adj.* and *adv.* well endowed; gifted with great talent. —begütert, *adj.* and *adv.* rich, opulent. —behaart, *adj.* and *adv.* long-haired, having a profusion of hair. Ein —behaarter Kopf, a fine head of hair. —behagen, *n.* pleasure, gratification; ease, comfort. V. Behagen. —behalten, *adj.* and *adv.* [of persons] in good health, safe; [of things] in good condition, safe, without damage. Wir kamen —behalten an, we arrived in safety; das Schiff iſt —behalten angekommen, the ship has arrived safe and sound, in good condition. —behangen, *adj.* and *adv.* [in sportsmen's lang.] Ein —behangener Hund, a long eared dog, a dog with fine long ears. —behuft, V. Behuft. —belaubt, *adj.* and *adv.* having a rich foliage, finely leaved. —beleibt, *adj.* and *adv.* corpulent, fleshy, fat, stout, thick, burly. —beleibtheit, *f* corpulence, fatness, stoutness. —beleſen, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Beleſen. —berechnet, *adj.* and *adv.* well calculated. Ein —berechneter Plan, a well calculated project. —beredt, V. Beredt. —bereit, *adj.* and *adv.* quite ready; in a good condition. —beſchaffen, *adj.* and *adv.* well formed, in a good condition. —beſtallt, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) well provided with every thing. 2) [formerly or now, comic, as a title] duly appointed. Sr. Maj. —beſtallter Landvogt, Obriſtwachtmeiſter &c., his Majesty's governor, major in the forces &c. —betagt, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Betagt. —diener, *m.*, —dienerinn, *f.* [in a bad sense] a flatterer, an obsequious, officious man [fellow], or woman. Er iſt der —diener des Miniſters, er ſpielt den —diener bei ihm, he is the obsequious servant of the minister, he plays the flatterer with him; ſie iſt die —dienerinn bei dieſer Dame, she is the flatterer of this lady. —edel, —edelgeboren, *adj.* and *adv.* [obsolescent title] [literally nobly, well and gently born] —edelgeborner Herr! well respected Sir! —ehrwürden, Euer —ehrwürden [title of the inferior clergy], your reverence, reverend Sir. —ehrwürdig, *adj.* and *adv.* reverend. —ehrwürdiger Pater! reverend Father! —erfahren, *adj.* and *adv.* well experienced, well versed, well skilled, well informed. —ergehen, *n.* prosperity, well-being, welfare. Ich wünſche Ihnen alles —ergehen, I wish you all prosperity. —erhalten, *adj.* and *adv.* safe, in good condition, well preserved. —erwogen, V. —bedacht —erworben, *adj* and *adv.* well acquired —erzogen, *adj.* and *adv.* well bred, well educated. —fahrt, *f.* welfare, prosperity, happiness, weal, felicity, good luck. V. Glück. Die —fahrt des Staates, die öffentliche —fahrt, the prosperity of the state, the public weal; ſeine —fahrt liegt mir ſehr am Herzen, I am deeply interested in his welfare; die häusliche —fahrt, domestic happiness. —fahrtsausſchuß, *m.* [in French History] committee of public safety. —fahrtsgeſellſchaft, *f.* [unusual] patriotic, philanthropic society. —feil, *adj.* and *adv.* [the contrary of dear] cheap. Dieſe Waare iſt ſehr —feil, ſpott —feil, this commodity, article is very cheap, exceedingly cheap, quite a bargain, [in fam lang.] dirt cheap; dieſes Tuch iſt —feiler, als jenes, this cloth is cheaper than that; ich habe das —feil bekommen, ich bin —feil dazu gekommen, I have received it cheap, I have got it cheap; das koſtet nur neun Thaler, das iſt —feil, that costs only nine dollars, it is cheap; ich habe —feiler eingekauft, als Sie, I have laid in cheaper than you; Etwas —feil geben, to let any one have any thing cheap; es iſt hier —feil zu leben, it is cheap living here; das Getreide iſt —feiler geworden the price of corn has become cheaper, lower, has sunk; unter dieſen Zeugen iſt dieſer der —feilſte, among these cloths this is the cheapest; hier werden Sie am —feilſten einkaufen, here you will lay in the cheapest, make the cheapest bargains. —feile, [better] —feilheit, *f* cheapness, low rate. —geartet, *adj.* and *adv.* well mannered, well brought up, well educated. Er hat —geartete Kinder, he has well mannered children. —gebaut, *adj.* and *adv.* well built, well shaped, of a fine [bodily] frame. *Fig.* Ein —gebauter junger Mann, a well shaped, a well formed young man. —gebildet, *adj.* and *adv.* well made, well formed, well shaped, handsome. Ein —gebildetes Geſicht, a well formed, a handsome, a fine face; ein —gebildeter Mann, Körper a well shaped man, a handsome shape; ſie iſt ſehr —gebildet, she has a beautiful figure. —geboren, *adj.* and *adv.* [title] —geborner Herr! Euer —geboren! Sir! [on the address of a letter] Seiner —geboren, Herrn Hofrath N, to N. Esq Counsellor of the court. —gedeihen, V. Gedeihen. —gefallen, *n.* pleasure, delight, satisfaction, contentment. Sein —gefallen an Einem, an Etwas haben, to be pleased with any one, thing, to like any one, to have pleasure in any thing; ein —gefallen an ſich ſelbſt haben, ſich ſelbſt mit —gefallen betrachten, to be pleased with one's self, to regard one's self with satisfaction, with self-complacency: das iſt mein lieber Sohn, an welchem ich —gefallen habe [in Scripture], this is my beloved son, in whom I am well pleased; nach Ihrem —gefallen [Belieben], at your pleasure, as you like. —gefällig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) very agreeable, very pleasant Ich hoffe, mein Vorſchlag werde Allen —gefällig ſeyn, I hope my proposition will be agreeable to all parties, will please &c; Etwas —gefällig aufnehmen, to receive any thing kindly or pleasantly. 2) Sich —gefällig betrachten, to regard one's self with satisfaction, with self-complacency. —gefühl, *n.* agreeable sensation, pleasant feeling, well being, V. —behagen. —gehärtet, *adj* and *adv.* well hardened, well tempered. —gehärteter Stahl, well tempered steel. —gehufet, V. Behuft. —gekleidet, *adj.* and *adv.* well dressed. —gelaunt, *adj.* and *adv.* in good humour, good-humoured, good-tempered. —gelegen, *adj.* and *adv.* well situated. Ein —gelegenes Haus, a well situated house. —gelehrt, *adj.* and *adv.* very learned, well informed, clever. —gelungen, *adj.* and *adv.* —gelungenes Werk, a successful, perfect or well understood work. —gemeint, *adj.* and *adv.* well intentioned, well meant, well intended, sincere Ein —gemeinter Rath, friendly or well meant advice; das war —gemeint, that was well meant, the intention was good. —gemuth, I. *adj.* and *adv.* [guten Muth habend; aufgeräumt, vergnügt, which see] having courage, assurance; cheerful, merry, gay, in good spirits, in good humour. Er iſt immer —gemuth, he is always in good spirits, in good humour. II. *n.* [in botany] V. Doſt. —genährt, *adj.* and *adv.* well fed, corpulent. —geneigt, *adj.* and *adv.* affectionate, favourable, kind, well disposed. —genuß, *m.* [not much used] pleasing, *it.* full enjoyment. —geordnet, *adj.* and *adv.* well arranged, well ordered, well regulated. —gerathen, *adj* and *adv* successfully educated, good. —gerathene Kinder, good mannered, well educated children. —geruch, *m.* pleasant smell, sweet odour, perfume, sweet scent, fragrancy; flavour. Einen —geruch von ſich geben, verbreiten, to exhale a pleasant scent; ein ſüßer —geruch, a sweet perfume; er liebt die —gerüche, he likes perfumes; die Blumen erfüllen die Luft mit —gerüchen, the flowers perfume the air, fill the air with their fragrant odours. —geſchaffen, *adj.* and *adv.* [literally] well created; V. —gebildet. —geſchmack, *m.* agreeable taste, pleasing taste, relish, flavour. Der —geſchmack dieſer Speiſen, the delicacy of these aliments, meats &c. —geſinnt, *adj.* and *adv.* well disposed, well minded. —geſittet, *adj.* and *adv.* well behaved, well mannered, civil, polite. —geſtalt, *f.* fine shape, beautiful form or figure. —geſtaltet, *adj.* and *adv.* well formed, beautifully shaped, of a pleasing figure, well made. —geſtaltig, V. —geſtaltet. —gewählt, *adj.* and *adv.* well chosen. —gewogen, *adj.* and *adv.* well inclined, kind, benevolent, well affected. Einem —gewogen ſeyn, to be well inclined towards any one, to entertain affection for any one; ich bin Euer —gewogener &c. [at the close of princes' letters &c.], I am your affectionate, your very affectionate &c. —gewogenheit, *f.* benevolence, goodwill, affection, kindness, favour. Ich empfehle mich Ihrer —gewogenheit, I recommend myself to your kindness, favour. —gezeichnet, *adj.* and *adv.* well drawn; *it.* well marked. —gezogen, *adj.* and *adv.* well educated, well bred, well mannered, well behaved. —gezogene Kinder, well behaved children. —habend, *adj.* and *adv.* opulent, wealthy, in easy circumstances, [fam.] warm, well off, well to do. Ein —habender Bürger, a wealthy citizen; er iſt —habend, ſehr —habend, he is well off, in very easy circumstances; er hat das Nothdürftige, aber —habend iſt er nicht, he has the necessaries of life but he is not wealthy; man hat ihn im Steuerregiſter unter die Zahl der —habenden geſetzt, he is inserted in the book of taxes, in the list of the wealthy. Syn. V. Vermögend. —habenheit, *f.* opulency, [the] being in good circumstances. —häbig, [in pop. lang.] V —habend; *it.* [of things] ein —häbiges Ausſehen, a thriv-

ing appearance. —häbigkeit, *f.* V. —habenheit. —hergebracht, *adj.* and *adv.* established by long usage; *it.* well acquired. —hergebrachte Sitte, established custom, custom founded on rights; —hergebrachte Freiheiten, well established or founded privileges or immunities. —klang, *m.* agreeable sound, harmony; [in grammar] euphony. Der —klang ihrer Stimme, the harmony of her voice, V. —laut. —klingend, *adj.* and *adv.* harmonious, sonorous, euphonious. —klingende Stimme, harmonious voice; —klingende Verse, harmonious verses; —klingender Redesatz, euphonions, harmonious period; —klingende Töne, harmonious sounds, tones. —laut, *m.* euphony, harmony, V. —klang Ein Buchstab, der des —lautes wegen gesetzt wird, a letter, placed for the sake of euphony. —lauten, *v. intr.* to sound agreeably; to give an harmonious sound. —lautend, V. —klingend. —leben, *n.* life of pleasure, merry life, delight. —leben im Essen und Trinken, luxury, banquetting, good cheer; seine Tage in lauter —leben zubringen, to live a life of pleasure. —leber, *m.* [unusual] high-liver. —löblich, *adj.* and *adv.* [title] laudable, estimable, highly esteemed. Die —löblichen Schweizerkantone, the highly esteemed cantons of Switzerland. —lust, V. Wollust. —meinend, V. under Meinen. —redekunst, —redenheit, *f.* elegance of speech, eloquence, elegance of conversation, V. Beredsamkeit. Syn. Wohlredenheit, Beredsamkeit. Beredsamkeit [oratory, rhetoric] is of a higher rank than mere Wohlredenheit [eloquence] and from this cause, that it excites admiration by its grand images and thoughts, and by the strength of its expression, so likewise by the agitating violence, with which it pours out its sensations, hurrying along the auditors in its vortex. Wohlredenheit delights or enchants by brilliant thoughts, agreeable images, harmony of style, symmetry of the periods, a well-maintained and happy expression, grateful intonation of the words. Demosthenes is always beredt [oratorical], Cicero is always wohlredend [eloquent] and only occasionally beredt. —redend, *adj.* and *adv.* elegant in conversation or speech; eloquent, V. Beredt. —redner, *m.* elegant speaker, orator, V. Redner. —riechend, *adj.* and *adv.* odoriferous, fragrant, sweet scented, odorous. —riechendes Holz &c., odoriferous or odorous wood &c.; —riechende Sachen, Zubereitungen, perfumes, odours, aromatic preparations; —riechende Handschuhe, Wasser, perfumed or scented gloves, perfumed water; —riechend machen, to perfume, embalm. —schmack, *m.* V. —geschmack. —schmeckend, *adj.* and *adv.* having a good taste, tasting well, savoury, relishing, inviting, delicious. Syn. V. Schmackhaft. —segelnd, *adj.* and *adv.* [in seamen's lang.] quick or good sailer. —seyn, *n* [V. Wohl] health, wellbeing, prosperity, welfare, comfort. Ich habe ihn bei gutem —seyn angetroffen, I found him in good health; Ihr —seyn, Ihr gutes —seyn, auf Ihr —seyn [in drinking or as a toast]! to your health! your health! —stand, *m* 1) [of a person, of a family &c.] [gute äußere Lage] ease, good condition, prosperity. Im —stande seyn, leben, to be in easy circumstances, to live in comfort; Einen in —stand versetzen, to place any one in easy circumstances; der —stand eines Landes, the prosperity of a country; dieses Land verdankt seinen —stand dem Handel, this country owes its prosperity to trade, commerce; im —stand fehlt es Einem nicht an Freunden, in prosperity there is no want or lack of friends. 2) [Wohlanständigkeit] decency, decorum, propriety. Der —stand erfordert &c., decency requires &c.; das ist gegen den —stand, beleidigt, verletzt den —stand, stößt gegen den —stand an, it is a violation of decency, contrary to the laws of decorum &c.; den —stand, die Gesetze des —standes beobachten, to observe the laws, rules of decorum; gegen den —stand stoßen, sündigen, sich verfehlen, to violate, transgress, offend against, fail in the laws of propriety, decency, decorum; sich über den —stand, über die Gesetze des —standes hinwegsetzen, to bid defiance to the laws of decorum. 3) [in botany] V. Meisterwurz 1)2). —that, *f.* 1) [something suitable to circumstances] benefit, kindness, favour, benefaction. Einem eine —that, —thaten erzeigen, to do any one, show any one a kindness, service: Einen mit —thaten überhäufen, überschütten, to load, overwhelm any one with benefits. *Proverb.* Es geht keine —that verloren, a kindness is never lost. —thäter, *m.*, —thäterinn, *f.* benefactor, benefactress. —thätig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [zur —that gereichend] useful, salutary, advantageous, beneficent. —thätige Einrichtung, a useful, beneficial arrangement; das —thätige Licht der Sonne, the fertilizing, beneficent light of the sun. 2) beneficent, charitable; salutary, advantageous. —thätig gegen Arme, beneficent, charitable to the poor; —thätiger Mann, charitable man; —thätiger Charakter, beneficent character; —thätige Absichten, charitable intentions. —thätigkeit, *f.* 1) [of a person] beneficence, charitableness, charity. 2) [of a thing] utility. —thätigkeitsanstalt, *f.* charitable institution. —thun, *irr. v. intr.* 1) [ein angenehmes Gefühl erregen] to delight, to excite a pleasure. Es juckt ihm auf dem Kopfe, es thut ihm —, wenn man ihm kratzt, his head itches, he is delighted, he likes to have it scratched; das thut mir — [behagt, gefällt mir], I like it, this is pleasant; sich —thun [= sich gütlich thun], V. under Gütlich. 2) [—thaten erzeigen] Seinen Feinden —thun, to do good to one's enemies. *Proverb.* —thun bringt Zinsen, benefits are never lost. Das —thun, V. —thätigkeit. —tönend, V. —lautend, —klingend. —überlegt, V. —bedacht, —bedächtig. —verdient, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) well deserving, condign, merited, well deserved. —verdiente Belohnung, Strafe, deserving reward, condign punishment. 2) V. Verdienstvoll. —verhalten, *n.* good conduct, good behaviour. Er ist seines —verhaltens wegen belohnt worden, he was rewarded for his good conduct. —verlei, *m.* [from Wohl and verleihen] [in botany] 1) mountain plantain. 2) Wälscher or falscher —verlei, inula dysenterica, live-ever, sandy everlasting. 3) Wilder —verlei, inula salucina. 4) V. Berg—verlei. 5) [species of Gemswurz] doronicum, leopard's bane. —verstanden, *adj.* and *adv.* well understood, well comprehended. —versucht, V. —erfahren. —verwahrt, *adj.* and *adv.* well protected; well guarded. —verwahrtes Haus, —verwahrter Schrank, a well protected house, well closed cupboard; er ist —verwahrt in das Zuchthaus eingeliefert worden, he was conducted under a strong guard to the house of correction; Einen —verwahrt in das Gefängniß abführen, to conduct any one under a strong guard or escort to prison. —weise, *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly as a title] very wise, learned. —weislich, *adv.* with premeditation, prudently; with prudence, wisdom. Er hatte —weislich dafür gesorgt, he had taken the precaution &c.; [in fam. lang.] das hat er —weislich bleiben lassen, he has taken care not to do it. —wissend, *adj.* and *adv.* well knowing. —wissend, daß er &c., well knowing that he &c. —wollen, I. *irr. v. intr.* Einem —wollen, to wish any one well, V. Wohl and Wollen. II *n.* well-wishing, favour, kindness, benevolence. Sich Jemandes —wollen erwerben, to gain, or conciliate the good wishes of any one. —wollend, *adj.* and *adv.* benevolent, well wishing. Ein —wollendes Gemüth, a benevolent disposition, mind; —wollende Gesinnungen &c., benevolent sentiments &c.; —wollend gegen Einen gesinnt seyn, to entertain benevolent feelings towards any one; er ist nicht —wollend gegen seine Brüder gesinnt, he is not kindly disposed towards his brothers. —ziemend, *adj.* and *adv.* decent, decorous, well becoming, suitable, proper, V. —anständig.

2. **Wohl**, *n.* [-es] weal, welfare, interest, well-being, good, benefit. Das öffentliche —, das — des Staates, the public weal, the good of the state; es betrifft Ihr —, das — Ihrer Familie, it affects your well-being, the well-being of your family; das ewige —, eternal salvation.

Wöhnbar, Wohnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* habitable

Wöhnbarkeit, *f.* V. Bewohnbarkeit.

Wöhnen, *v. intr.* [appears from its root to have the same origin with bauen, Dan. *bon*] to dwell, to live, to reside, to abide, to lodge. Die Thiere, die Wilden — in Wäldern und Höhlen, animals, savages live in woods and caves; die in diesem Lande, die unter der Linie —den Völker, the people who live in this country, who dwell under the line [equator]; unter Zelten, in Häusern —, to live in tents, in houses, V Be—; auf dem Lande, in der Stadt —, to live, reside in the country, in [the] town; er wohnt in dieser Straße, bei der Kirche, im Gasthof zur Sonne, he lives in this street, near the church, in or at the Sun; sie — beisammen, they lodge together; er wohnt gut, bequem, enge, he has good, convenient, confined, poor apartments; er hat ehemals da gewohnt, he lived here formerly; wo wohnt er? where does he live, dwell reside? where is his residence? er ist aus Wien, aber er wohnt gewöhnlich in Paris, he is from Vienna, but he generally lives in Paris; Gott wohnt im Himmel, in einem unzugänglichen Lichte, God dwells in Heaven, in an inaccessible light. *Fig* Es kann keine gute Neigung in einem Herzen —, in welchem &c., the heart which &c., must be devoid of all kind, good affections. Das —, living, residence.

Wohn-bett, *n.* V. Lagerbett. —haus, *n.* dwelling-house. Dieses hier ist sein —haus, this is the house where he lives. —ort, *m.* place of residence, dwelling-place, habitation, abode; [in law] domicile. Seinen —ort verändern, to change his residence; er hat keinen beständigen or bleibenden —ort or —sitz, he has no fixed or constant place of residence; seinen —ort or —sitz in Paris aufschlagen, to take up his residence in Paris; sich einen —platz or —sitz wählen, to choose a habitation or dwelling for himself; der Richter des —ortes, local magistrate. —sitz, *m.* V. —ort. —sitz eines Fürsten, royal residence; metropolis, capital: diese Pfründen verpflichten, den —sitz an einem Orte zu nehmen, these benefices

require, demand [persons] to reside in a place. —ſtatt, —ſtätte, *f.* V. —ort. Die Bienen flogen aus ihrer —ſtätte, the bees deserted their hives, left their abode; der Himmel iſt die —ſtätte Gottes, Heaven is the abode of God, dwelling-place of God. —ſtube, *f.* V. —zimmer. —zimmer, *n.* sitting-room, parlour, dwelling-room. —zins, *m.* rent.

Wöhner, *m.* V. Be—, Ein—.

Wöhnhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] living, dwelling, lodging, residing. In der und der Straße —, living in such and such a street; bei Herrn N —, lodging, living with Mr. N.; an einem Orte — ſeyn, to be dwelling, living, to dwell, live in a place, [in law] to be domiciled at a place; an Herrn N., — im goldenen Löwen, to Mr. N., [(at the) on the address is generally left out] at the Golden Lion; ſie hat dieſen Ort zu ihrem Aufenthalte gewählt, wo ſie noch — iſt, she selected this place for her residence, where she is still residing.

Wöhnung, *f.* 1) dwelling, house, habitation domicile, lodging, abode, residence. Seine — an einem Orte nehmen, haben, to take up his residence, abode in a place, to have his residence in &c.; ſeine — verändern, to change one's abode, residence; to remove; die Marder nehmen ihre — in hohlen Bäumen &c., martens live in the cavities of trees, live in hollow trees. 2) [Haus &c., wo man wohnt] house, mansion, apartments, lodging. Eine ſchöne —, a beautiful house, fine apartments; hier iſt meine —, here is my house, here are my apartments; eine — aus zehn Zimmern, apartments consisting in ten rooms, a house containing ten apartments, rooms; ſein Haus iſt groß, es ſind viele —en, vier vollſtändige —en darin, his house is large, there are many apartments, four complete [separate] lodgings in it; eine eigene — haben, to have one's own apartments, V. under Herd; [in law] alle gerichtliche Vorladungen, Befehle &c. müſſen entweder der Perſon, an die ſie gerichtet ſind, ſelbſt eingehändigt oder doch in ihrer — abgegeben werden, every summons and warrant must be delivered either to the persons themselves, to whom they are addressed, or at least left in their habitations, at their [respective] domiciles; [in Scripture] die — des Allerhöchſten, the dwelling of the most High the habitation &c.; die —en im Himmel, der Seligen, the mansions in heaven, the heavenly mansions, the abodes of the blessed.

Wohnungslos, *adj.* and *adv.* [unusual] houseless, without a home.

Woíwode, Woíwodſchaft, V. Woywode &c.

Wölben, [Lat. *volvo*, appears to be related to wallen, wollen, wälzen] *v. tr.* [in architecture] to vault, to arch. Einen Keller —, to arch a cellar; ein gewölbter Saal, a vaulted chamber, hall, room; eine Thüre &c. über—, to arch a door &c.; nach einem vollen Bogen —, to make a perfect arch; einen Weg &c. ein wenig —, to give a road a little swell or bulge in the middle. Das —, V. Wölbung.

Wölb-bogen, *m.* V. Gewölbbogen. —ſtütze, *f.* [in architecture] arch, centre, supporter of an arch.

Wölbung, *f.* [Gewölbe] arch, vault, bow; *it.* [Gewölbebogen] curve of an arch, arch. — eines Weges &c, circular elevation, arched, curved elevation &c.; — eines Schifes, counter; — eines Hufeiſens, bow, bend, hollow; [in anatomy] — des Gaumens, der Naſe, the roof of the mouth, the arch of the nose; — des Hirnmarkes, V. Hirngewölbe.

1. Wölf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Wölfe [Swed. is *hwälf* = junger Hund, whereas *ulf* = Wolf, Lat. *vulp-es* = Fuchs; it is related to the Goth vilvan = reißen] 1) wolf. Ein junger —, ein Wölfchen, ‖Wölflein, *n.* a young wolf, a pup, a cub; die Wölfinn, the she-wolf. *Proverb.* Die Schafe dem —e anvertrauen, to commit the sheep to the care of the wolf; den — bei den Ohren halten [nicht wiſſen, wozu man ſich entſchließen ſoll], to hold the wolf by the ears; der — läßt von Haaren, aber nicht von Art [= ſelten ändert ſich ein böſer Menſch], the wolf dies in his skin; der Hunger treibt den — aus dem Walde [= die Noth bringt zu verzweifelten Entſchlüſſen], hunger drives the wolf out of the forest; wer ſich zum Schafe macht, den frißt der — [= wer zu gut iſt, wird gemißbraucht], he who makes himself into a sheep, is devoured by the wolf; wenn man den — nennt, wenn man vom —e redet, ſo iſt er nicht weit, or wird der — genannt, ſo kommt er gleich gerannt, to mention the wolf's name, is to see the same; V. under Schaf, Heulen, Freſſen. 2) [in nat. hist.] Der indiſche or mexikaniſche — [der nackte amerikaniſche Hund], the Mexican wolf; der ſcythiſche —, the black wolf; V. Abend—, Gold—, Tiger—. 3) V. Stachelbörs. 4) V. Bienen—. 5) Der — im Korn [Kornwurm], cornworm, weevil. 6) [in surgery] — [krebsartiges Geſchwür], wolf, ulcer; *it.* [Entzündung der Haut] ulcer. Er hat ſich einen — geritten, he has wounded himself by riding, he is sore from riding. 7) [in astronomy] [Sternbild] the wolf. 8) game. Der — und die Schafe [das —ſpiel] [a kind of game on the draught-board], the game of the 'wolf and the sheep'.

Wolf- [or **Wolfs-**] **angel,** *f.* 1) crook or hook for catching wolves, caltrop. 2) [Fußangel] V. —eiſen 1). —art, *f.* 1) kind or species of wolf. 2) *fig.* of a wolf's breed. Auf —art, after the manner of wolves. —auge, *n.* 1) wolf's-eye. 2) [in mineralogy] V. Katzenauge 2). —balg, *m.* wolf's skin, wolf's hide, skin of a wolf. —bart, *m.* [in botany] salsify. —baſt, *m.* [in botany] grenadilla, red ebony. —beere, *f.* 1) [Einbeere] true love, herb Paris 2) V. —kirſche. —bein, *n.* V. —fuß. —biß, *m.* the bite of a wolf. —bohne, V. Feigbohne. —dorn, *m.* [in botany] lupine, wolf's bean. —eiſen, *n.* 1) [a sort of hook or crook for catching wolves] V. —angel 2). 2) [a strong trap, with two springs] iron trap for catching wolves, caltrop. 3) [a sort of spear used in wolf-hunting] spear, javelin. —falle, V. —eiſen 2). —fang, *m.* the capture of a wolf, wolves. Auf den —fang ausgehen, to go a catching, hunting wolves. —fänge, *pl.* wolf's, wolves' fangs. —farbig, V. —grau. —finder, *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] wolf-dog. —fiſt, *m.* [in botany] common puff-ball, lycoperton bovista. —fliege, *f.* V. Raubfliege. —fuchs, *m.* [in nat. hist.] wolf-dog. —fuß, *m.* 1) wolf's foot, wolf's paw. 2) [in botany] *a*) V. Herzgeſpann 2) *b*) [Waſſerandorn] water-horehound, lycopus Europaeus. —garten, *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] enclosure for wolf-hunting. —gebiß, *n.* 1) jaws and teeth of a wolf. 2) [in horse-breaking] [a sort of bit for hard-mouthed horses] scatch. —geheul, *n.* howling of the wolf. —gerſte, *f.* [in botany] polytrichium, maidenhair. —geſchwulſt, *f.* [with surgeons] wolf, ulcer. —geſicht, *n.* 1) face of a wolf, ferocious countenance. 2) [in botany] wild bugloss, lycopsis. —gift, *n.* 1) wolf-poison, poison for wolves. 2) [in botany] V. —kraut 1). —graben, V. —grube. —grau, *adj.* and *adv.* wolf-coloured. — graues Pferd, a deep yellow-dun horse —grube, *f.* [in sportsmen's lang.] [covered] pit for catching wolves; [in fortification] [pits before the intrenchments covered with osiers] covered pits, wells; [with gardeners] [pit at the end of an alley to obstruct the entrance] pit-fall, pit. —haß, —hetze, *f.* [in sportsmen's lang.] wolf-baiting, wolf hunting. —haut, *f.* wolf's skin. —hund, *m.* 1) V. —finder. 2) V. — fuchs. —hunger, *m.* canine appetite, hungry evil; [in physicians' lang.] adephagia. —hyäne, *f.* V. Hyäne —jagd, *f.* wolf-chase, wolf-hunting. Sämmtliche zur —jagd gehörige Jäger, the officers or hunters belonging to the wolf-chase or wolf-hunting. —jagdzeug, V. —zeug. —jäger, *m.* wolf-hunter —kaſten, *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] wolf's burrow, hole, den. —kirſche, *f.* [Tollkirſche] mad-wort. —klaue, *f.* 1) wolf's claw. 2) [in botany] wolf's clutch, common club-moss. V. Bärlapp. —klinge, *f.* [in cutlers' language] [kind of Degenklingen] roundish, broad-sword blade. —knoblauch, *m.* [in botany] wolf's garlic. —kopf, *m.* wolf's head. —kraut, *n.* 1) [in botany] [gelber Sturmhut] wolf's bane, aconite. 2) [Schmeerwurz] orpine or live-long. 3) [Springkraut] cardamine impatiens, lady's smock. —lager, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] [in the night] wolf's form; [in the day] wolf's haunt. —loch, *n.* [for catching wolves] V. —grube. —luchs, *m.* a species of wolf that attacks stags; lynx. — magen, *m.* wolf's stomach. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] voracious, greedy stomach. —menſch, *m.* V. Währwolf —milch, *f.* 1) wolf's milk. 2) [in botany] euphorbia [of various kinds or species]. —milchraupe, *f.* caterpillar of the little esula. —milchſchwärmer, —milchvogel, *m.* [in entomology] sphinx of the euphorbia. —monat, *m.* december. —netz, *n.* nets for catching wolves. —pard, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the ounce. —pelz, *m.* 1) V. —balg. 2) pelisse, fur-coat of a wolf's skin. —ram, V. 2. Wolfram. —riß, *m.* [in sportsmen's lang.] 1) an animal lacerated by a wolf. 2) havoc made amongst game by wolves. —ſaite, *f.* wolf's gut, string made from the entrails of wolves. —ſcheide, *f.* [in furriers' lang.] trestle, wooden horse [used for stretching and drying the skins of wolves]. —ſchlinge, *f.* [in sportsmen's lang.] string, noose, spring, snare. —ſchote, *f.* 1) [Blatterbſe] grey peas. 2) [astragalus glycyphyllus] fenugreek, carob-tree, V. Bocksdiſtel. —ſchrot, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] shot for killing wolves. —ſpiel, *n.* V. 1. Wolf 8). —ſpinne, *f.* [a species of spider, that spins no web, but runs after its prey] wolf-spider. —tatze, *f.* wolf's paw. — trappe, *f.* 1) wolf's marks, footsteps. 2) [in botany] V. Herzgeſpann 2). —traube, *f.* V. —kirſche. —ſturmhut, *m.* V. —kraut 1). —tiger, *m.* [in nat. hist.] wolf-tiger. — wurz, *f.* 1) [in botany] V. —kraut 1) and 2). 2) Die beerentragende —wurz, berry-bearing aconite. —zahn, *m.* 1) wolf's tooth. 2) [the little pointed black teeth of young pigs] wolf's tooth; *it.* [in horse-dealer's lang.] [the same tooth of a horse which sometimes occurs double] wolf's tooth. 3) [in conchology] Der weiße —zahn [Art Zahnſchnecken], wolf's tooth, wise-tooth. —zeug, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] [implements used in wolf-hunting] wolf-hunting, equipage for wolf-hunting.

2. **Wólf**, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Wölfe] [appears in the following significations to be allied to wölben, Low Germ. wolven] 1) [in seamen's lang.] [projecting, arched parts of a ship] counters, upper and lower. 2) [in the malt-kiln] [that part of a stove, where the fire is kindled or made] grate. 3) frame or scaffold on which rubia or madder is dried. 4) [with founders] cylindrical pieces of pig-iron, raw or crude iron, called 'sow' or 'pig'. 5)[machine furnished with a drum or wheel for breaking wool] devil 6) [with ropemakers, a piece of wood furnished with indentations or furrows] laying top. 7) [a kind of round yarn or thread] loup. 8) [instruments for making eaves' channels or gutters] block or cylinder.

3. **Wólf**, [-es, *pl.* Wölfe] [either allied to 2. Wolf, or derived from another origin, according to which Wolf has had the signification of *large*, for instance wolflieb = sehr lieb, in like manner as ἵππος and βοῦς in the Greek language are used to convey the idea of what is great] 1) [with carpenters] [the long beam in thatched roofs, which passes from one gable-end to the other] tie-beam, ridge-beam. 2) [in waterworks] [the door which is raised or moved by a rope &c.] sluice, dam or water-gate. 3) [the thick nail, by which the spring tree bar is fastened to the coach, carriage or waggon] linch-pin, pin.

Wólfart, *m.* 1) [in mineralogy] V. 2. Wolfram. 2) V. Wohlfahrt.

Wólfen or **Wölfen**, *v. intr.* to whelp. Die Wölfinn hat gewolfet, the she-wolf has whelped.

Wölfisch, *adj.* and *adv.* wolfish, wolvish. Ein —er Hunger [in a proper as well as figurative sense], the appetite of a wolf. ravenous appetite; —e Natur, Gemüthsart [in a figurative sense] nature, disposition of a wolf.

1. **Wólfram**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [a name of men] Wolfram.

2. **Wólfram**, *m.* [-s] [in mineralogy] —könig, *m.*, —metall, *n.* [steel-coloured metal, said to possess a specific gravity only inferior to gold] wolfram Succow's weißer —, weißes —erz, white wolfram, calcareous tungsten.

Wolfram-gesäuert, —sauer, *adj.* and *adv.* [in chemistry] —gesäuertes Salz, tungstate —kalk, *m.* oxyde of tungsten or wolfram. —säure, *f.* [in chemistry] tungstic acid.

Wólfrig, *m.* [-s] V. 2. Wolfram.

Wólke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [allied to wallen, wollen, Lat. *vol-vo*] 1) [denoting in general a mass of things rolled together] cloud. Eine — von Staub, Rauch &c., a cloud of dust, smoke &c.; eine — von Heuschrecken, a cloud of locusts. 2) —, *d. m.* Wölkchen, ‖Wölklein, *n.* cloud, little cloud. Es ist kein Wölkchen am Himmel, there is not a single cloud on the sky; der Himmel ist mit —n überzogen, umzogen, the sky is covered with clouds, is overcast; die Sonne dringt, sticht durch die —n, the sun breaks through, pierces through, shines through the clouds; der Blitz, der aus der — fährt, zuckt, the lightning striking, shooting, flashing through the clouds; ein Vogel, der sich in den —n verliert, a bird losing itself in the clouds disappearing behind &c.; der Gipfel dieses Berges reicht über die —n hinaus, the top of this mountain rises above the clouds; die — ergießt sich, the cloud bursts; V. Gewitter—, Hagel—, Regen—. *Fig.* Die —n sind glücklich zerstreut worden [the differences between them have been happily removed], the clouds are happily dissipated; die —n, welche unsern Verstand umnebeln, the clouds that obscure our understanding, intellect; keine — trübte die Heiterkeit seines Lebens, no cloud obscured, troubled the serenity of his life; einen Menschen, eine That bis in die —n erheben, to raise any one, an action up to the clouds; aus den —n fallen [in fam. lang. = to be affected with the greatest astonishment], to fall from, out of the clouds; es war ihm, als ob er aus den —n fiele, he felt as if he had fallen from the clouds. 3) [something having the appearance of a cloud] *a*) [in astronomy] Das Wölkchen [a small nebulous spot in the heavens, not far from the south pole], nebula major; *b*) [in conchology] das Wölkchen, V. —ntute; *c*) [with lapidaries] [trüber Flecken] cloud flaw; *d*) [with physicians] die Wölkchen im Harn, clouds or flakes in urine, eneorema; *e*) [with oculists] Wölkchen im Auge [a flaky substance or film on the surface of the eye], nebula on the eye, film; *f*) eine — [with wigmakers] [not much used], V. —nperrücke.

Wolken-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Wolkicht —backe, *f.* [in conchology] [a species of cone-shell] striated cone, speckled volute. ‖—beere, *f.* blackberry —berg, *m.* 1) mountain [-like mass] of clouds. 2) cloud-capped mountain. —bruch, *m.* water-spout, land-spout; a sudden fall of rain like a torrent. —frei, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —los. —gebirg, *n.* V. —berg. —himmel, *m.* sky, skies, welkin. —horn, *n.* V. —backe. —kreisel, *m.* [in conchology] the great pyramid. —leer, —los, *adj.* and *adv.* cloudless, serene. Der Himmel ist ganz —los, the sky is quite cloudless, there is not a cloud in the sky. —meer, *n. Fig.* a sea of clouds. —perrücke, *f.* a large curled wig. —rolle, *f.* V. —backe. —säule, *f.* [in the history of the Jews] pillar of a cloud. —schnecke, *f.* V. —backe. —tute, *f.* [in conchology] [a sort of cone-shell] tulip. —zug, *m.* the flight of the clouds.

Wölken, *v. refl.* 1) sich be—, to cloud, to cover with clouds; *it.* to dapple, V. Wolke. 2) [from a *v. tr.* as it were] Die gewölkte Volute, V. Wolkenbacke.

Wólkicht, *adj.* and *adv.* cloudy, muddy, obscure. Das —e Wesen im Harn, flakes, muddiness in urine; [in physicians' lang.] eneorema; *it.* [with lapidaries] —er Diamant, flaky diamond, diamond of inferior water; —e Perrücke, large, curly wig.

Wólkig, *adj.* and *adv.* cloudy, obscure. Der Himmel ist —, the sky is cloudy.

Wólle, *f* [*pl.* -n] [allied to wallen, wellen, wölben, Lat. *vol-vo*] wool. 1) Rohe, ungewaschene, fette —, unclean, unscoured, unwashed wool; kurze —, short wool; lange —, long wool; grobe, feine —, rough, fine wool; vermischte —, mixed wool; die beste — [from the back], the best wool; — von geschlachteten Schafen, wool of slaughtered sheep, refuse; flockenweise ausgerupfte — [in manufacturers' lang.], flocks; persische —, superfine Vigonia wool; — von der ersten, zweiten, dritten Sorte, wool of the first, second, third quality, sort; schwarze, levantische —, wool from the Levant; dieser Hammel hat eine schöne —, this wether has a beautiful fleece, beautiful, fine wool; in —arbeiten, to work in wool; mit — handeln, to deal in wool, in woollen goods; die — [of hares, rabbits], hair, down, skin; — aufwerfen [of cloth, to become woolly], to nap, to rise with a nap; das spanische Tuch wirft — auf [receives a nap by wearing], Spanish cloth takes a nap. *Fig.* In der — sitzen [in fam. lang.], to sit at ease. *Proverb.* Viel Geschrei und wenig —, great noise and little wool, great noise about nothing. 2) [in botany] — [soft down on plants, fruits; *it.* fine threads or fibres with which several plants are surrounded] wool, down; mit — überzogen, V. Wollicht [in botany].

Woll-ähnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Wollicht. —arbeit, *f.* 1) work in wool. 2) [stuff prepared from wool] woollen goods, woollen cloth. —arbeiter, *m.* worker in wool. —baum, *m.* 1) [in botany] [Filzbaum] tomex, wool-tree. 2) V. —same 2). —bereiter, *m.*, —bereiterinn, *f.* preparer, dresser of wool. —bereitung, *f.* preparation of wool. —blume, *f.* [in botany] 1) [a species of plants of the shape of butterflies] anthyllis, petty mullein, wool-blade, torch-weed, high-taper, long-wort. Geißkleeförmige —blume, base-trefoil; die stachelige —blume, prickly anthyllis; dreiblattige —blume, three-leaved anthyllis; vierblattige —blume, four-leaved anthyllis; strauchartige —blume, bushy anthyllis. 2) V. —kraut. 3) [Frühblume] daisy. —bogen, *m.* [with hatters] [Fachbogen] hatter's bow. —distel, *f.* [in botany] 1) [Mannstreu] eryngo, sea-holly. 2) V. Züllich. 3) [Kratzdistel] teasel, fuller's thistle or but. —dorn, *m.* [in botany] 1) [Käsebaum] cheese-tree. 2) [a kind of cotton-tree] seven-leaved cheese-tree. 3) V. —same 2). —eule, *f.* [in nat. hist.] [a species of moth, nocturnal butterfly] phalaena, night-butterfly. —fabrik, *f.* factory for woollen goods, woollen manufactures. —fabrikant, *m.* manufacturer of woollen goods. —färber, *m.* wool-dyer. —färberei, *f.* wool-dying establishment or works. —feder, *f.* V. Flaumfeder. —fell, *n.* hide or skin covered with its wool. —flocke, *f.* woollen flocks. —garn, *n.* yarn, worsted, woollen thread, V. Wollengarn. —gras, *n.* [in botany] cotton-grass, eriophorum. Vielähriges —gras, common cotton-grass; scheidiges —gras, mountain cotton-grass, hare's-tail rush. —haar, *n.* [wollichtes Haar] woolly hair. —habicht-kraut, *n.* [in botany] hawk-weed, yellow succory. —handel, *m.* woollen trade, wool-trade. Einen —handel treiben, to carry on the woollen trade, to trade, deal in wool. —händler, *m.* woolmonger, woolstapler, one who deals in wool. —huhn, *n.* [in nat. hist.] wool-cock, Japan-cock. —kamm, *m.* carder's comb, wool-comber's comb; *it.* V. —krämpel. —kämmen, *n.* wool-combing, carding. —kämmer, *m.*, —kämmerinn, *f.* wool comber, carder. —kleid, *n.* woollen dress. —klette, *f.* [in botany] bur, burdock. —klopfer, *m.* [with woollen-manufacturers] wool-beater. —kopf, *m.* 1) [in fam. lang.] woolly head, woolly pate. 2) [in botany] eriocephalus. —krämpelkratze, *f.* cards. —krämpler, —kratzer, *m.* V. —kämmer. —kraut, *n.* [in botany] 1) [weißes] great mullein, high taper, cow's lungwort; [wildes] moth-mullein; [schwarzes] black mullein; [rothes] purple mullein. 2) V. —distel. 3) [a plant indigenous to the Cape] corymbium or woolly plant. 4) Wohlriechendes —kraut, cowslip. —krauteule, *f.* [in nat. hist.] [a species of night-butterfly] phalaena. —krautraupe, *f.* the caterpillar of the night-butterfly. —krautvogel, *m.* V. —eule. —leser, *m.*, —leserinn, *f.* [with woollen-manufacturers] picker. —markt, *m.* market or fair for wool. Die großen jährlichen —märkte zu Berlin, Breslau, Pesth &c., the

great annual wool-fairs at B. &c. —pelz, *m.* V. Schafpelz, Lämmerpelz. —rad, *n.* wheel for spinning wool. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [of cloth] woolly, V. Wollig. 2) [of a leaf] downy. —reißer, *m.*, —reißerinn, *f.* [with manufacturers] picker. —ſack, *m.* wool-sack; [in fortification] wool-sack. Gefüllter —ſack, bale of wool, pack of wool. —ſame, *m.* 1) seeds of the cotton-tree. 2) Der —ſame [die —ſamenſtaude], silk cotton-tree, bombax, gossampinus; filziger —ſame, ketmia; *it.* —ſame [or Flaumbaum], pentandrian bombax; *it.* V. —dorn. —ſamenſtaude, *f.* V. —ſame 2). —ſammt, *m.* V. Manchester *m.* —ſcheere, *f.* [for shearing sheep] shears. —ſchlager, *m.* V. —klopfer. —ſchlumper, *m.* [with woollen-manufacturers] oiler. —ſchur, *f.* V. Schafſchur. —ſpinner, *m.*, —ſpinnerinn, *f.* wool-spinner. —ſpinnerei, *f.* 1) [das —ſpinnen] wool-spinning. 2) [building] factory for spinning wool. —ſtreicher, *m* he who naps, carder. —thier, *n.* laniferous animal. —tragend, *adj.* and *adv.* laniferous, woolbearing. —tragende Thiere, Bäume, laniferous animals, trees. —vieh, *n.* laniferous cattle. —waare, *f.* V. —enwaare. —wäſche, *f.* the washing of wool, fleeces, scouring. —wäſcher, *m.*, —wäſcherinn, *f.* wool-washer, scourer. —weber, *m.* V. —enweber. —weide, *f.* [in botany] woolly, downy willow. —werk, *n.* 1) V. —arbeit 2). 2) V. —enwaare. —zauſer, *m.* pickers of fleeces, wool. —zehnte, *m.* tithe on wool. Dieſer Pfarrer hat den —zehnten, this parson takes tithe on wool. —zeug, V. —enzeug. —zupfer, V. —zauſer.

Wolletragend, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Wolltragend.

Wollen-baum, *m.* black-poplar. —garn, *n.* woollen thread, yarn, worsted. —fabrik, *f.*, —fabrikant, —handel, —händler, *m.* V. Wollfabrik &c. —käfer, *m.* moth in wool. Nagender —käfer, gnawing moth in wool. —kleid &c., V. Wollkleid &c. —waare, *f.* woollen good, woollen merchandise. Der Handel mit —waaren, woollen trade, traffic in wool, commerce in wool. —weber, *m.* weaver of cloth, woollen-weaver. —werk, *n.* V. —waare. —zeug, *n.* woollen stuff, cloth, stuff.

Wöllen, *adj.* and *adv.* [made of wool] woollen. —es Garn, woollen thread, yarn; —es Kleid, Zeug, woollen dress, coat, woollen stuff, goods; —e Kleider tragen, to wear woollen clothes.

Wöllen, [Goth. viljan, Old Sax. willan, Slaw. *wola*, Lat. *vol-o* (ich will), *velle* (wollen), Old Gr. *βόλ-ομαι*, allied to the Lat. *vol-vo* = ich wälze, sc. etwas im Herzen, as in the Lat. *animo volvere*] *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) [to form or to have formed a resolution] Willſt du es thun? will you do it? man wollte wohl oder übel, ſo mußte es geſchehen, whether one would or not, it was obliged to be done; — Sie es wohl thun [entreating]? — Sie wohl die Güte haben? will you be so kind as to do it? will you have the kindness &c.? nicht thun —, not to wish to do it, not to be willing to do something, to refuse to do it; Einem zuLeibe [in fam. lang. = ihn angreifen, ihm ſchaden —], to prepare to attack any one, to show fight against any one, to have the intent, desire of injuring any one; wollte Gott, daß es geſchähe, would to God that it happened, that it took place; ſo Gott will, God willing, if God wills, with God's will; lieber —, to like rather, to prefer, would as lief; er will lieber ſterben, als ſich demüthigen, he will rather, he prefers dying to humiliating himself; ich wollte es lieber thun, I would rather do it, I should prefer doing it; man will nicht gerne arm ſcheinen, people don't like to appear poor; er will nicht daran [in fam. lang.], he does not wish to do it, has no desire to it, is not disposed to do it, to consent to it. *Fig.* Die Umſtände —es ſo, circumstances will have it so, demand it; das Geſetz will es ſo, the law will have it so, such is the fiat of the law; dieſe Arbeit will Zeit haben [= erfordert Zeit], this work will have, demands, requires time; das Holz will nicht brennen, the wood will not burn; der Nagel will nicht heraus, the nail will not come out, there's no getting the nail out; die Sache will nicht vom Flecke, there is no getting the thing from the place, no stirring it; die Sache will ihm nicht einleuchten, the thing does not exactly suit him; es will ihm nicht ſchmecken [in pop. lang.], he does not like it. 2) [having the intention] to intend, to have the intention, to mean, to have the design. Was — Sie damit ſagen? what do you mean by that? ich weiß nicht, was er damit will, I don't know what he means by that, what his intentions are &c.; ich will damit ſagen, daß &c., I mean to say that &c.; das wollte ich eben nicht ſagen, I did not just mean to say that, that is not what I meant to say, that was not my intention [in saying that]; zu Einem —, to have the intention of going to some one; ich habe nur ſcherzen —, I only meant to jest, I was only joking. *Fig.* Was will dieſes Wort ſagen? what is the meaning, signification of this word. 3) Einem wohl, übel —, to be favourably, to be ill disposed towards any one, to mean him well, ill. 4) [signifying futurity as in the Greek word *μέλλειν*] Ich will es nicht vergeſſen, I will not forget it; ich will es Ihnen morgen ſagen, I will tell it you to-morrow; gut, wir — kommen, it's all right, we'll come; wir — ſehen, was er ſagt, let us see what he will say; [in fam. lang.] [as superfluous] dazu will viel gehören, this will require much; 1000 Dukaten — viel ſagen, a thousand ducats will say much, have great effect. 5) [to be about] Er will ſterben, he is about to die, he is going to die, he is on the point of death; es will Nacht werden, night is coming on, it begins to be night, to grow dark; dieſes Haus will einfallen, this house is going to tumble down; er wollte fallen, he was on the point of falling; er wollte über dieſe Nachricht toll werden, he was on the point of growing mad on hearing this intelligence. 6) [to assure, to maintain] Er will es geſehen haben, he maintains having seen it; man will Sie das ſagen gehört haben, it is maintained, pretended that you have said this. 7) [to be able, in condition] Wo will er ſo viel Geld, ſo viel Zeit hernehmen? how can he find so much time, so much money? 8) [supposing the case] [in fam. lang.] Ich will mich geirrt haben, supposing that I was wrong, deceived. 9) [to denote a possibility] Dem ſey, wie ihm wolle, be it as it may, however it may be, whatever the case may be; er ſey, wo er wolle, wherever he be; er ſey, wer er wolle, whoever he be; es ſey, was es will, be it whatever it may, however, not withstanding; es mag geſchehen, was da wolle, whatever happens, in all cases, in every case; ich mag ſagen, was ich will, er thut es doch nicht, let me say whatever I will [like], he does not do it, whatever I say &c.; ich mag kommen, wenn ich will, ſo iſt er nicht zu Hauſe, let me come whenever I like, whenever I come, he is not at home; er ſey ſo reich, als er wolle, be he ever so rich, however rich he be. II. *v. tr.* Etwas — [to have something on foot, to think of doing something; *it.* to have it so], Was Gott will, das geſchieht, what God wills, arrives; was er will, das will er ernſtlich, whatever he intends to do, he sets about in earnest; ich will es gerne, I am agreed &c., I willingly consent &c.; wenn Sie das —, if that is your view, intention &c.; Etwas von Einem —, to wish to have or get any thing from any one. Das —, the will, good will; mit dem — iſt es nicht immer ausgerichtet, it is not enough to have the will, good will. Syn. V. Mögen.

Wöllen, *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] [das Gewölle von ſich geben] to cast the hair.

Wöllicht, *adj.* and *adv.* like wool, woolly, [in botany] downy, hairy. —e Haare, woolly hair; —er Kopf, Haarputz, woolly head, frizzled, curled head of hair; —e Perrücke, woolly wig &c.; —e Früchte, Pflanzen, downy fruit, plants; die Pfirſiche, die jungen Triebe des ewigen Klees ſind —, the peaches, the young sprouts of the lucern are downy; die Blätter des weißen Wollkrautes ſind —, the leaves of the mullein are downy; —e Oberfläche, downy, woolly surface; — werden [of cloth &c.], to receive a nap; die ſpaniſchen Tücher werden —, tragen ſich —, the Spanish cloths nap, receive a nap by wearing.

Wöllig, *adj.* and *adv.* [having wool, furnished with wool] woolly; [in botany] cotton-bearing, laniferous. Sehr —e Schafe, very woolly sheep, heavy-fleeced sheep; —e Pflanzen, cotton-bearing, laniferous plants; — machen, to make woolly; V. Rauhen, Aufrauhen.

Wölluſt, *f.* [*pl.* Wolluſte] [from Wol, that is Wohl, and Luſt] 1) [great pleasure] luxury, delight, pleasure. Es iſt eine —, Gutes zu thun, zu trinken, wenn man recht Durſt hat, it is a luxury to do good, to drink when one is very thirsty; der Gelehrte findet eine — in der Entdeckung der Wahrheiten, the learned man finds a pleasure, luxury, delight in the discovery of truths; das iſt ſeine größte —, this is his greatest pleasure, delight; alle Wolluſte des Lebens ſchmecken, to taste, enjoy all the pleasures, luxuries, delights of life. 2) [immoderate, culpable desire] lust, debauchery, voluptuousness, sensual desire. Der — widerſtehen, to resist voluptuousness &c.; ganz in — verſinken, to sink, plunge into debauchery, voluptuousness &c.; der — pflegen, ſich den Wolluſten ergeben, to give one's self up to debauchery, voluptuousness &c., to languish in &c.; ein durch Wolluſte zu Grunde gerichteter Menſch, a man ruined by debauchery, a man whose constitution is destroyed by &c.; ſich in Wolluſten wälzen, to riot, revel in voluptuousness, wallow in sensuality; das erregt die —, that excites the desires, lust; thieriſche, viehiſche —, carnal, animal desires, lasciviousness, brutal lust, lechery; die Sünde der —, the sin of luxury, licentiousness, lasciviousness.

Wöllüſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [old in this sense] [producing a delight] delicious, delightful, pleasurable. —es Vergnügen, delicious pleasure; —es Leben, delightful, delicious life. 2) [in a bad sense] [desiring pleasure &c.] Ein —er Menſch, ein —es Weib, voluptuous man,

woman; voluptuary; — leben, to live voluptuously; im Essen &c. ist er sehr —, er führt eine sehr —e Lebensart, he is very luxurious, sensual, voluptuous in eating and drinking, in his manner of life, he is quite an epicure; die —en, the voluptuous, sensual; voluptuaries; —e Begierden, voluptuous, libidinous, carnal, sensual desires; lustful longings; lust. 3) [exciting lustful desires, often = unzüchtig] lascivious. Ein —es Gemählde, a lascivious painting, picture; —e Blicke, Stellungen, Tänze, lascivious looks, postures, dances &c.; —, mit —en Blicken ansehen, to cast lascivious looks, to look lasciviously; sie tanzt —, she dances lasciviously.

Wóllüstling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] voluptuary, debauchee. Er ist ein —, ein alter —, he is a voluptuary, an old debauchee.

Womít, 1) [mit welchem &c., mit was, mit wem &c.] [relatively] with what; *it.* with which. Der Stock, — er geschlagen ward, the stick with which he was beaten, struck; der Degen, — er ihn durchbohrt hat, the sword with which he has pierced, stabbed him &c.; die Werkzeuge, — er arbeitet, the instruments, implements with which he works, labours; die Hoffnung, — Sie mir schmeicheln, the hopes with which you flatter me; der Vogel, — er mich beschenkt hat, the bird, which he has presented me with, of which he has made me a present; die Dinge, — er sich beschäftigt, the things, he occupies himself with, which occupy his attention; ich habe Etwas, — ich ihn zufrieden stellen kann, I have something, that will satisfy him, to satisfy him. 2) [mit was] Womít and Wōmit [interrogatively] — haben Sie es gemacht? with what [how] have you done it? by what means have you done it? — ernährt er sich? how does he get his livelihood? with what does he &c.? — ist das Schiff beladen? with what is the ship laden? what is the vessel laden with? — kann ich Ihnen dienen? how can I serve you? in what can I be of service to you?

Wonách, 1) [nach welchem &c., nach was, nach dem &c.] [relatively] after which, according to which, at which, at what. Das Ziel, — er schießt, the mark, goal, at which he aims, the mark &c., he aims at; der Befehl, — wir uns richten, the order, command, which we follow or obey, in accordance or according to which we act; das Muster, — man arbeitet, the pattern, after which or according to which the work is done or made; das ist es, — ich trachte, this is what I am aiming at, this is what I am trying to attain. 2) [nach was] Wonách and Wōnach [interrogatively] — fragen Sie? what are you inquiring after, about? what do you want to know? — riecht das? what does it smell of? what sort of a smell, odour has it got? — zielen Sie? what are you aiming at, what is your intention? — soll ich mich richten? how shall I lay my plan? how shall I go to work? after what plan shall I regulate my conduct?

Woneben, 1) [neben welchem] [relatively] near to which, close by which [little used]. 2) [interrogatively] [neben was?] near to what place, near to where?

Wónne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [its fundamental meaning doubtful; it appears to be related to the Goth. word wān = schön, Lat *ven-us*, Chin. *wen*, in the same manner as wohl with the Lat. *bonus*, good] [chiefly, and the compounds always, in higher style] great pleasure, delight, ecstasy, rapture, joy, bliss, transport of joy. Welche —! what rapture! what bliss! Du, meines Herzens —, thou, the delight of my heart; des Lebens —, the delights, the bliss of life; das Land der —n [Himmel], the regions, land of bliss.

Wonne-berauscht, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —trunken —gedanke, *m.* ravishing thought, idea. —gefühl, *n.* rapturous, blissful feeling, delicious sensation, sentiment &c. —gesang, *m.* ravishing song, delightful, charming song. —leben, *n.* delicious, blissful life. —monat, —mond, *m.* the month of may, may-moon. —tag, *m.* delightful, blissful day. —trunken, *adj.* and *adv.* intoxicated with pleasure, ravished with ecstasy. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* delicious, ravishing, blissful, ecstatic.

Wónnig, *adj.* and *adv.* [producing joy, delight, rapture &c.] delicious, ravishing, delightful, blissful. Ein —es Gefühl, Leben, an ecstatic, delightful sensation, feeling, life; —e Tage verleben, to pass delightful days, to spend a charming, blissful life; — or —lich leben, to live in delights, in ecstasy.

Wónniglich, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Wonnig.

Worán, 1) [an welchem &c., an dem &c.] [relatively] on which, by which, against which, of which, to which, to what. Es ist nichts da, — man sich halten könnte, there is nothing to lay hold on, on which to lay hold; das ist Etwas, — mir viel gelegen ist, this is an affair of great importance to me, this concerns me much; das Zeichen, — ich ihn erkenne, the mark, sign by which I know him, recognise him; der Kasten, — er sich mit dem Kopfe gestoßen, the cabinet, he ran against with his head; er weiß noch nicht, — er ist, he does not yet know how far he is; das ist es, — Sie ihn erinnern sollen, this is what you must remind him of; ich weiß wohl, — es liegt, I know very well the cause of it. 2) [an was] Worán and Wōran [interrogatively], on what, of what? — denken Sie? what are you thinking of? — liegt es, daß &c.? what is the reason, that &c? — hat er mich erkannt? by what [how] did he know me? — hielt es? — war es befestigt? on what did it hold, to what was it fastened? what did it hold on, what was it fastened to?

Woraúf, 1) [auf welchem &c., auf dem &c.] [relatively] on which, where-upon, whereat, whereon, on what, of what &c. Die Bank, — er saß, the bench, on which he sat, the bench he sat on; ich weiß nicht, — er wartet, I don't know what he is waiting for; das, — man hauptsächlich zu sehen hat, that which we have particularly to pay attention to &c.; die Sache, — ich mich am meisten verlasse, the thing I most depend upon, the thing in which I have the greatest confidence. 2) [auf was] Woraúf and Wōrauf [interrogatively], on what, at what? &c. — sitzen Sie? what are you sitting on? — gründen Sie Ihre Meinung? on what do you found your opinion? — zielen Sie? what are you aiming at? — rechnen Sie? what do you depend upon? on what do you calculate?

Woraús, 1) [aus welchem &c., aus dem &c.] [relatively] out of which, wherefrom, whence, from what. Ich weiß nicht, — Sie das schließen, vermuthen, I don't know how you come to this conclusion, presumption, supposition, I don't know whence you draw this conclusion &c.; eine Verlegenheit, — er sich schwerlich herausreißen wird, an embarrassment, out of which it will be difficult for him to extricate himself, a scrape, which he will with difficulty get out of; der Stoff, — dieses gemacht ist, the stuff, substance of which it is made; das Buch, — ich diese Stellen gezogen, die Quelle, — ich geschöpft habe, the book out of which I have taken this passage, the source, from which I have drawn &c. 2) [aus was] Woraús and Wōraus [interrogatively], out of what, from what, whence, how? — ist dieses Uebel entstanden? from what had this misfortune its origin, how or whence did this evil or misfortune arise? — wird dieses gemacht? what is this made of? — schließen Sie das? from what, whence, how, do you come to this conclusion?

Worein, 1) [relatively] [in was, in welchen, in welche, in welches, in den &c.] in which, with which, into which, whereinto, into what. Das ist Etwas, — ich mich nicht mische, this is a thing, with which I don't meddle, a thing I don't meddle with; der Brunnen, — er sich gestürzt hat, the well into which he threw, cast himself; ein Sack, eine Tasche, — man viel stecken kann, a bag, a pocket in which much can be put, which will hold much; der Schrank, — ich es verschlossen habe, the cabinet, cupboard, wardrobe &c., in which I have locked it up; das Unglück, — er sich gestürzt hat, the misfortune, he has plunged himself into, into which he has cast himself. 2) Worein and Wōrein [interr. in was?] in what, wherein? — wollen Sie dieses thun? where or what will you put it in? — soll ich es wickeln? what shall I fold it in? — mischen Sie sich? what are you meddling with? in what are you implicating yourself?

Wórfeln, *v. tr.* [from werfen] Das Korn &c. — [in farming], to winnow, to fan, to dress the corn. Das —, the winnowing, dressing of corn &c.

Worfschaufel, *f.* shovel used in winnowing, dressing corn.

Wórfler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who winnows, fans or dresses corn, winnower &c.

Wórgen, [instead of würgen] *v. intr.* and *refl.* sich — [in pop. lang.], to compel one's self to swallow or vomit something. Er hat lange an diesem Bissen geworgt, he has had much difficulty in swallowing this morsel, in getting this morsel down.

Worín, 1) [relatively, in was, in welchem &c, in dem &c.] in which, in what, wherein. Ich weiß nicht, — sein Wissen besteht, I do not know, in what his knowledge consists; das Haus, — ich wohne, the house where I dwell, in which I live; das, — er am meisten geübt ist, that in which he is most skilled, what he is most experienced in; die Jahrszeit, — wir sind, the season we are in, in which we are; das Faß &c., — der Wein war, the cask &c. the wine was in. 2) [in was] Worín and Wōrin [interrogatively], in what, wherein? — besteht die Glückseligkeit? what does happiness consist of or in? — liegen Ihre Kleider? — haben Sie Ihre Kleider liegen? where are your clothes? where have you put your clothes? — war es eingewickelt? what was it folded in?

Wornách, V. Wonach.

Wórpen, *pl.* [from werpen, instead of werfen?] [in seamen's lang.] the rolling

waves of the sea, waves breaking against the ship.

Wort, *n.* [-es, *pl.* Wörter and -e] [from werden, perhaps related to the Lat *verbum*] word, term, mere term. 1) [*pl.* Wörter] Ein deutsches, ein englisches &c. —, a German, an English &c. word; kleines —, ein Wörtchen, Wörtlein, little word, [in grammar] particle; die Wörter einer Sprache, the words of a language; ein neues, altes, veraltetes —, a new, old, obsolete word; ein fremdes —, a foreign word; unechte Wörter, barbarous words; V. under Doppelsinnig, Zweideutig, Gleichlautend, Gleichbedeutend, Einsilbig, Zweisilbig, Dreisilbig, Vielsilbig; ein — ausstreichen, to erase, cancel, cross out a word; ein — aussprechen, to pronounce a word; ein — erklären, to explain a word; [in grammar] V. Aussage—, Bei—, Empfindungs—, Für—, Grund—, Haupt—, Neben—, Umstands—, Verhältniß—, Vor—, Zeit—; *it.* V. Kunst—; von — zu — lesen, übersetzen, to read, translate word for word, literally; Wörter lernen, to learn words. 2) [*pl.* Worte] [as expression of the thoughts] word. Seine Gedanken durch —e ausdrücken, to express his thoughts by words, to give language to his thoughts; er spricht des Tags nicht drei —e, he does not speak three words in a day; er sagte nicht ein —, he did not say a word, he did not speak a single word; er ging fort, ohne ein — zu sagen, he went away without saying a word; er konnte kein —, kein Wörtchen darauf sagen, dagegen vorbringen, he could not, was not able to say, bring forth a word, the smallest word to it, against it; mit drei —en, in three words; er hat es ihm — für — hinterbracht, he has reported, related it to him word for word, verbatim; seine —e wählen, abwägen, to choose, weigh one's words, expressions; ich habe nur ein — zu sagen, I have only a word to say, I have but one word to say, in short; sagen Sie es in or mit wenig —en, say it, tell it in a few words, in few words; das heißt mit viel —en wenig gesagt, da sind viel unnütze —e, this is making many words to no purpose, many useless words; eitle, leere —e, vain, empty words; er glaubt mich mit leeren —en abspeisen zu können, he thinks of amusing, to amuse me with vain hopes, of paying me with empty words; das ist das eigentliche, das rechte —, this is the proper, right word; bei den bloßen —en stehen bleiben, to keep to the text, to the letter; auf ein —, auf ein Paar —e [when calling after a person]! a word! a couple of words with you, if you please! er versteht Einen auf's halbe —, he understands one with half a word; das — [Auflösung] eines Räthsels, the word [solution] of an enigma; mit Einem —e, wie viel wollen Sie dafür? in a single word, in fine, in short, well now in a word, how much do you want for it? what do you want for it? zehn Thaler, das ist mein letztes —, without another word, in a single word then ten dollars; mit Einem —e, ich thue es nicht, in a single, in one word, in short, I shall not do it; Ein — so gut als tausend, one word is as good as a thousand; mit ausdrücklichen —en [in making conditions or contracts], in express terms; nach den —en [dem Inhalte] des Vertrages, according to the express terms of the contract; er sagt eben dieses, nur mit andern —en, this was what he said, only in, with other words; das — haben, nehmen [in an assembly, at a meeting], to act as speaker, to be the spokesman; das — führen [in the name of several], to be the speaker, prolocutor, foreman, chairman, spokesman; er führt immer das — allein [in company], he occupies, engrosses the whole conversation; er will immer das große — haben, in der Gesellschaft das — allein führen, he always wishes to occupy the whole conversation, to be the only speaker, to arrogate, engross all the talk to himself; Einem das — reden, to speak in any person's behalf, to take the part of any one, to speak a word for any one; das — wieder ergreifen, to begin speaking again, to resume the discourse; ich konnte nicht zum —e kommen, man ließ mich nicht zum —e kommen, I could not get a word in, they would not let me speak; Einem ins — [in die Rede] fallen, to cut any one short in his speech, discourse; to interrupt any one; wenn man mit großen Herren spricht, muß man nicht viele —e machen, few words with the great is enough; mit —en an einander gerathen, to fall out with one another, to come to words with one another; sie haben einige —e miteinander gewechselt, they have had words together; von —en kam es zu Schlägen, from words it came to blows; viel —e machen, to speak much, to make, to have many words, to make a long tirade; er ist von wenigen —en, er macht nicht gern viele —e, he is a man of few words, he is reserved, he does not like to speak much, to make many words; wozu so viel —e? why so many words? what is the use of so many words? glauben Sie seinen —en, seinen Versicherungen &c.? do you believe what he says? do you credit his words, his assertion &c.? kein — mehr! silence! not another word! kein — mehr davon! not another word about it! let us say no more about it! here let us stop; er will es nicht — haben [nicht eingestehen, zugeben], he will not agree to it, grant it; Einem gute —e geben, to flatter, caress any one, to speak well of any one; das ist ein —, das ist doch noch ein —, das ist ein vernünftiges —, ein — zu seiner Zeit, this is speaking, this is what I call speaking, this is speaking to some purpose, to some effect; *proverb.* V. under Ausleger, Statt. 3) [in a limited sense] *a*) [in theology] Das —, das — Gottes [die heilige Schrift], the Word of God, the Holy Scriptures, Holy Writ, the Bible, the Sacred Writings; das — Gottes predigen, verkündigen, to preach, announce, promulgate the Word of God; Diener des —es Gottes, minister, preacher of the Word of God; [in Scripture] das — [Christus], the Word; das ewige —, das im Fleische erschienene —, the everlasting, incarnate word. *b*) [das Versprechen] word, promise. — halten, sein — halten, to keep one's word, to fulfil one's promise; sein — geben, to give one's word, to promise; sein — zurücknehmen, to retract, withdraw one's promise, word; sein — brechen, to break one's word, to violate one's promise; ich habe sein —, I have his word, his promise; ich verlasse mich auf Ihr —, I rely on your word, I depend on your promise; er ist ein Mann von —, he is a man of his word; auf mein —, ich gebe Ihnen mein — darauf, upon my word, I give you my word upon it; Einen beim —e, bei seinem —e nehmen, to take any one at his words; ein —, ein Mann, a man of honour, an honest fellow, a man of his word; V. [in war] Losungs—, watchword. Syn. Worte, Wörter. Worte are words forming a context and which contain a connected sense, they are expressions or in a collective sense an expression. Wörter are words standing alone, forming no context. V. Wörterbuch. One says the Textesworte and not Texteswörter for the words of the text, which the preacher has selected for the subject or text of his sermon.

Wort-ableiter, *m.*, **—ableitung**, *f.* V. **—forscher**, **—forschung**. **—ähnlichkeit**, *f.* paronomasia; pun. **—anmerkung**, *f.* scholium, commentary. **—arm**, *adj* and *adv.* poor in words, limited in words. **—arme Sprache**, poor language. **—armuth**, *f.* poverty in words, scarcity, want of words. **—armuth einer Sprache**, poverty of a language. **—art**, *f.* [in grammar] [Redetheil] part of speech. **—aufwand**, *m.* profusion of words, bombast. **—ausleger**, *m.* etymologer, scholiast, interpreter. **—auslegung**, *f.* explication, etymology, interpretation of words. **—bau**, *m.* structure of words. **—bestimmung**, *f.* V. **—erklärung**. **—betrug**, *m.* sophism; chicanery. **—bild**, *n.* [in rhetoric] figure, metaphor, trope. **—bildung**, *f.* the formation of a word or words. **—bruch**, *m.* violation, breaking of [one's] word or promise, breach of promise. **—brüchig**, *adj.* and *adv.* faithless, breaking [one's] word or promise. Er ist **—brüchig** geworden, he has broke his word, he has not fulfilled his promise. **—brüchigkeit**, *f.* V. **—bruch**. **—christ**, *m.* a christian in words [only]; a canting person or fellow. **—deuter**, *m.*, **—deutung**, *f.* V. **—ausleger**, **—auslegung**. **—erfinder**, *m.* a coiner of words, one who makes, introduces new words or revives old ones. **—erfindung**, *f.* the art of making and introducing new words and terms, or of reviving old ones. **—erklärer**, *m.* V. **—ausleger**. **—erklärung**, *f.* explication, explanation, definition of a word or words; *it.* V. **—auslegung**. **—fechter**, *m.* one who disputes about words; V. **—grübler**. **—fechterei**, *f.* logomachy, disputation about words. **—folge**, *f.* V. **—fügung**. **—forscher**, *m.* etymologist. **—forschung**, *f.* etymology. **—fügung**, **—füge**, *f.* construction [of words], order, arrangement of words. **—fügungslehre**, **—fügelehre**, *f.* syntax. **—führend**, *adj.* and *adv.* V. **—habend**. **—führer**, *m.*, **—führerinn**, *f.* spokesman, he or she who leads the discourse. **—führer einer Jury**, foreman. *Fig.* [often in a bad sense] Die **—führer in den Zeitungen**, the would-be public organs, those that set themselves up for the organs of public opinion [in the papers]. **—fülle**, *f.* abundance of words, redundancy of words, fulsome language. **—gebrauch**, *m.* employment of words. **—gefecht**, *n* V. **—fechterei**. **—geklingel**, *n.* fine words without meaning, jingle of words. Ein leeres **—geklingel**, nonsense, bombast, rant, unmeaning balderdash. **—gepränge**, *n.* declamation, pomp of words. Es ist zu viel **—gepränge** in dieser Rede, there is too much declamation, pomposity in this oration, speech. **—getön**, *n.* V. **—geklingel**. **—gewirr**, *n.* confusion of words, a [perfect] babel of words, galimatias, nonsense. **—gezänk**, *n.* V. **—fechterei**. **—gleichheit**, *f.* V. **—ähnlichkeit**. **—grübelei**, *f.* logomachy, disputation of words. **—grübler**, *m.* logomachist, a picker of, a carper at words, a fault-finder, one who disputes about words. **—habend**, *adj.* and *adv.* being the spokesman, leading the discourse. Der **—habende Bürgermeister**, the presiding mayor. **—kampf**, *m.* debate, dispute, argument, quarrel. Es entstand ein gewaltiger **—kampf**

darüber, a great dispute, quarrel &c. arose about it. —karg, *adj.* and *adv.* niggardly with, sparing of [one's]words, laconic. —kargheit, *f.* the habit of being sparing of, niggardly with one's words, of expressing one's meaning in few words. —klang, *m.* sound of words, accent, tone. —klauber, *m.*, —klauberei, *f.* V. —grübler &c. —kram, *m.* display of mere words, verbosity, trash, nonsense, rubbish. Das Buch iſt voll —kram, this book is full of mere words, rubbish &c. —krämer, *m.*, —krämerinn, *f.* 1) one who deals in words, a verbose or prolix talker. 2) V. —grübler. —krämerei, *f.* V. —kram, —grübelei. —krieg, *m.* dispute about words, war of words. —kündlich, *adj.* and *adv.* —kündliche Erörterung, etymology. —künſtelei, *f.* 1) chicanery, sophistry. 2) affectation of far-fetched, quaint expressions. —künſtler, *m.* 1) sophist, 2) one who affects the use of far-fetched expressions, of a studied language. —kürzung, *f.* abbreviation. —los, V. Sprachlos. —machen, *n.*, —macherei, *f.* [in contempt] 1) the affected use of new words and phrases, the mania of making, introducing new words or reviving old ones. 2) mere talking, making many or fine words or speeches [instead of acting]. —macher, *m.* 1) a coiner of new words &c., one who makes or introduces new words &c. 2) V. Schwätzer. —mangel, *m.* V. —armuth. —menger, —miſcher, *m.* V. Sprachmenger &c. —mengerei, —miſcherei, *f.* V. Sprachmengerei. —ordnung, *f.* V. —fügung. —prunk, *m.* V. —gepränge. —räthſel, *n.* logogriphus, riddle, enigma. —regiſter, *n.* [in a book] index of words and terms; vocabulary. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) rich, abundant in words, in terms or expressions, copious, exuberant in words &c. —reiche Sprache, rich, copious language. 2) [using many words] verbose. —reiche Beredſamkeit, verbose eloquence, oratory; —reicher Sachwalter, verbose lawyer. —reichthum, *m.* exuberance of words, terms &c., copiousness of language &c. Der —reichthum dieſer Sprache, the copiousness of this language. —richter, *m.* critic, arbitrator of words, one who criticises words, expressions; *it.* V. —grübler. —ſchmuck, *m.* V. Redeſchmuck. —ſchwall, *m.* bombast, balderdash, fustian, mere words, downright nonsense. —ſchwulſt, *m.* bombast, rant &c. —ſetzung, *f.* V. —fügung. —ſparend, V. —karg. —ſparſamkeit, *f.* V. —kargheit. —ſpiel, *n.* pun, rebus. —ſpiele machen or —ſpielen, to make puns, to play upon words, to quibble, to make rebuses. —ſpieler, *m.*, —ſpielerinn, *f.* one who makes puns, a punster. —ſpielerei, —ſpielſucht, *f.* habit, mania of playing on words, of making puns &c. —ſtellung, *f.* phraseology, position of words. —ſtreit, *m.* [—wechſel] 1) dispute, quarrel, argument, debate. Einen —ſtreit mit Einem bekommen, to have words with any one, to fall out with any one, to have a quarrel, dispute with any one. 2) [a quarrel about words, a war about words] logomachy &c. Dieſer Streit iſt ein bloßer —ſtreit, this discussion, this dispute is a mere war of words. —ſtreitigkeit, *f.* V. —ſtreit 1). —ſtrom, *m. Fig.* flow of words, stream, abundance of words. —ungeheuer, *n.* monster of a word. —verderber, *m.*, —verderberinn, *f.* corrupter of words or language. —verderbung, *f.* corruption of words or language. —verdreher, *m.* distorter, perverter, pettifogger. —verdrehung, *f.* distortion, perversion, pettifogging, pettifoggery. —verlängerung, *f.* the increasing of a word; [in grammar] increment, paragoge. —verſetzung, *f.* transposition, inversion of a word or words. Es kommen in dieſer Rede allzuhäufige —verſetzungen vor, the transpositions, inversions are much too frequent, numerous in this discourse, speech. —verſtand, *m.* the literal sense. Dem eigentlichen —verſtande nach, according to the true literal sense of the word. —verwandtſchaft, *f.* affinity, relation of words. —verwechſelung, *f.* the mistaking of one word for another. —verzeichniß, *n.* V. —regiſter. —voll, V. —reich. —wechſel, *m.* dispute, quarrel, contest, argument. Sie haben einen —wechſel, einen ſtarken —wechſel miteinander gehabt, they have had words, a quarrel, dispute with one another, a violent quarrel, dispute &c. with &c. —wechſeln, *v. intr.* V. [under —wechſel] Einen —wechſel haben. —weiſer, *m.* V. —regiſter. —werk, *n.* V. —kram. —wurzel, *f.* root, origin of a word. —zank, —zwiſt, *m.* V. —wechſel. —zeit, *f.* [in versification] the quantity [of words or syllables].

Wörter=buch, *n.* [of a language] dictionary; [of a dead language] lexicon; [short, concise] vocabulary, index. Ein deutſches, deutſch=engliſches —buch, a German, a German and English dictionary; alphabetiſches —buch, dictionary arranged alphabetically; ein —buch der Geſchichte, der Erdbeſchreibung, der Künſte und Gewerbe &c., historical, geographical &c. dictionary, a dictionary of arts and manufactures &c. —buchſchreiber, *m.* [sometimes with a tinge of contempt] lexicographer, dictionary-compiler. —kram, —krieg, —ſtreit &c., V. Wortkram &c.

Wörtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [in Worten ausgedrückt] vocal, expressed [in words]. Das —e und das ſtille Gebet, an expressed, and a silent prayer. 2) [in den Worten gegründet] literal, verbal. Der —e Sinn einer Stelle, the literal sense of a passage. 3) [von Wort zu Wort] word for word. —e Ueberſetzung, literal translation, a translation, word for word; der —e Inhalt eines Schreibens, the literal contents of any written article, the contents of any piece of writing, word for word.

Worüber, 1) [relatively] [über was, über welchem &c., *it.* über welchen &c., über dem &c., über den &c.] upon which, over which, at which, about which, with which, whereupon, whereon, whereat. Das iſt es, — ich mich wundere, this is what I am astonished at, what astonishes me; der Verluſt, — er ſich betrübt, the loss at which he is afflicted; das Geſchäft, die Arbeit, — ich ſitze, the business, the work &c. in hand or in my hands, I have on foot, the business, work with which I am employed; der Stein, — ich gefallen bin, the stone I fell over; die That, — er ertappt wurde, the act, deed he was taken or caught in; die Wieſen, — der Weg führt, the meadows over which the road leads; die Frage, — ſie ſtritten, the question they quarrelled, disputed about. 2) Worüber and Wörüber [interrogatively] [über was?], — zanken ſie ſich? what are they quarrelling about? — bekümmert, freut er ſich? what is he grieving at, rejoicing at? — iſt er gefallen? what has he tumbled, fallen over? — ſind Sie böſe? what are you vexed at? what are you angry at? V. Ueber.

Worúm, 1) [relatively] [um was, um welchen &c., um den &c.] [little used] about which, of which, on which &c. Das, die Sache, — ich ihn ſchon ſo oft gebeten habe, that, the thing I have so often prayed, desired him to do, what I have so often demanded of him. 2) Wörum and Worúm, [interrogatively] [um was?] about what, at what, whereat &c.? — klagen Sie denn? what are you complaining of then? what then is the subject of your complaints? 3) V. Warum.

Worúnter, 1) [relatively] [unter was, unter welchem &c., unter dem &c.; *it.* unter welchen &c., unter den &c.] under what, under which, among which, among whom, whereat. Meine Freunde, — auch er iſt, my friends, among whom I count him; der Baum, — wir ſaßen, the tree under which we sat; die Papiere, — ich es fand, the papers I found it among; die verbotenen Bücher, — auch dieſes gehört, the prohibited books of which this is one; — ich nichts Anderes verſtehe, als &c., by which I understand nothing else than &c.; — auch dieſes begriffen iſt, daß &c., in which this is also comprehended, understood, that &c. 2) Worúnter and Wörunter, [interrogatively] [unter was?] under what, where &c.? — hatte er ſich verſteckt? where had he stuck himself? what was he concealed under? — ſoll ich Sie zählen? where shall I put you? in what row, list shall I count you?

Worvón, Worvör, Worzü, V. Wovon &c.

Woſelbſt, V. Wo.

Wovön, 1) [relatively] [von was, von welchem &c., von dem &c.] of what, of which, of whom, whereof. Das Stück, — ich zu einem Kleide genommen habe, the piece, from which I have cut a dress off; das, — ich ſpreche, what I speak of; die Sache, — die Rede iſt, the affair, the subject we are speaking of or about, the subject or matter in question; die Vorfälle, — ich Ihnen geſagt habe, the accidents, occurrences I have told you of; er hat nichts, — er leben könnte, he has nothing to live on or from, wherewithal to live; das iſt Etwas, — er nichts verſteht, this is an affair, a subject, of which he understands nothing. 2) Wövon and Wovön, [interrogatively] [von was?] of what &c.? — ſprechen Sie? — iſt die Rede? what are you speaking about? what is the subject in question? — handelt das Buch? what does the book treat of? — lebt er? how does he live? what does he live from? what does he live on? — hängt dieſes ab? on what does this depend?

Wovör, 1) [relatively] [vor was, vor welchem, welcher; *it.* vor welchen, welche, welches] before which, of which, from which, at which, whom &c. Das iſt Etwas, — ich mich nicht fürchte, this is something I am not afraid of; die Thüre, — er ſtand, the door, before which he stood. 2) Wovör and Wövor, [interrogatively] [vor was?] before what, of what &c.? — lag es? before what did it lie? — fürchten Sie ſich? what are you afraid of?

Wowider, 1) [relatively] [wider was, wider welchen &c., wider den &c.] against which, against whom. Der Baum, die Wand, — er mit dem Kopfe rannte, the tree, the wall he knocked his head against, against which he ran with his head. 2) Wowider and Wöwider, [interrogatively] [wider was?] against what? &c. V. Wogegen.

***Woýwode,** *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [a title given to the princes or governors of Valachia, Moldavia] Vayvode, [in Poland, formerly, also] palatine. Die Würde, das Amt eines —n, V. Woywodſchaft.

Woýwodſchaft, *f.* dignity, office of a Vayvode, [in Poland, formerly, also] palatinate.

Wozū, 1) [relatively] [zu was; *it.* zu welchem &c., zu dem &c.] to what, to which, to whom, whereat, for which, for whom, for what. Wer weiß, — Sie beſtimmt ſind, who knows for what you are destined; der Gebrauch, — ich es beſtimme, the use I intend to make of it, the use for which I intend it; das iſt Etwas, — ich Ihnen nicht rathe, this is what I advise you not to do; die Laſter, — er geneigt iſt, the vices to which he is prone; [in fam. lang.] man muß ſich doch — [= zu irgend Etwas] entſchließen, something must be done, we must take or come to some resolution or other, we must begin and do something. 2) Wozū and Wōzu, [interrogatively] [zu was?] to what, for what, why &c.? — dient das? what is the use of this? what is this good for? what use is made of this? — haben Sie mich rufen laſſen? why did you send for me? what do you want with me? — ſoll das? what is the meaning of this? the use of this?

Wrack, *m.* and *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [French also *vrac*, also *brack*, probably from brechen, brach] [in seamen's lang.] 1) [the ruins of a ship stranded] wreck, wrack. Es konnte nichts von dem —e gerettet werden, nothing of the wreck could be saved, it was impossible to save any part of the wreck, [also] any thing from the wreck. 2) [Strandſachen] wreck, wrack, remains, outcast. 3) [a plant] wrack, sea-wrack. Syn. V. Ruine.

Wrack-fiſch, *m.* [with fishermen] fish cast or thrown on shore. —gut, *n.* trash, waste-goods, refuse; [in seamen's lang.] wrecked goods. —häring, *m.* [halb geſalzener] half-salted herring. —papier, *n.* [Ausſchuß] refuse-paper. —recht, *n.* the law or rights regarding wrecks. —ſchiff, *n.* shipwreck.

Wricken, [in Swed. *vräka* = treiben, ſtoßen] *v. tr.* Ein Fahrzeug —, to manage a boat by paddling in her stern with an oar or a paddle.

Wūcher, *m.* [-s] [allied to the Old Sax. wūcan = zunehmen, as wachſen, wuchs] 1) [formerly = Zins, Gewinn] gain, profit, interest. Geld auf — leihen, to lend money on interest; eine Wohlthat mit — [= reichlich] vergelten, to repay a benefit with interest. 2) [unerlaubter Zins &c.] usury, excessive interest, gain, illicit profits &c.; auf — leihen, to lend on usury; — treiben, to practise usury; vom — leben, to live from lending out on usury, to get one's living as a usurer. Syn. Wucher, Zinſen. Wucher formerly signified any profit. It is now used in contradistinction to Zinſen [interest] to signify excessive interest, that is, usury.

Wucher-blume, *f.* [in botany] [Goldblume] chrysanthemum, marigold; *it.* — blume, eigentliche, gelbe —blume, the yellow daisy, golden-daisy; große, ſchöne, morgenländiſche —blume, the large daisy or Easter daisy, double daisy, tancy. —frei, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) without usury. 2) without interest. —gier, *f.* V. —ſucht. —gierig, *adj.* and *adv.* greedy of illicit profits, passionately fond of usury. —jude, *m.* usuring Jew. —kraut, *n.*, —pflanze, *f.* a plant or weed that multiplies very fast, rank weed. —ſucht, *f.* passion for usury, mania of enriching one's self by usury. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —gierig. —zins, *m.* usury, interest on money lent or put out on usury.

Wucherei, *f.* [das Wuchern] [in fam. lang.] usury, business of a usurer. — treiben, to practise usury, to get one's living by usury.

Wūcherer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* usurer, man or woman, who practises usury.

Wūcherhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* usurious, smelling of or tinged with usury. Das kommt ein wenig — heraus, that smells a little of usury, that's what I call usury; ein —er Gewinn, gain, profit of a usurer, usury. V. Wucheriſch.

Wūcheriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* usurious. —e Zinſen nehmen, to take a usurious interest; —er Vertrag, Gewinn, usurious contract, gain, profit; — verkaufen, to sell with usury, to sell usuriously, to gain an exorbitant price by the sale; —en Aufwechſel treiben, to be a stock-jobber; ein —er Jude or Hebräer, V. Wucherjude.

Wūcherlich, V. Wucheriſch.

Wūchern, [from Wucher] *v. intr.* 1) to practise usury. Ein —der Geizhals, a usurer of a miser, miser who practises usury; mit dem Gelde —, to apply money on usury or stock-jobbing; mit Korn &c. —, to monopolize, forestall the sale of corn &c. *Fig.* [in fam. lang. and in a good sense] Mit ſeinem Pfunde, ſeinen Gaben —, to display one's talent, one's talents to the best advantage; ſein Geld — laſſen, to put one's money out to the best advantage, to make the most of one's money. 2) [in a bad sense] Geld zuſammen —, ſich reich —, to amass money, to grow rich by practising usury. Das —, 1) V. Wucherei. 2) [in botany] growing-a-pace, rankness, exuberance, superfluity of growth.

Wúchs, *m.* [-es] [from wachſen, wuchs] 1) [Wachsthum] growth, increase. Mit ſchönem —e aufblühen [of plants], to grow well, to be of a fine growth; dieſer Baum hat einen ſchnellen —, hat ſeinen völligen —, this tree has a quick growth, grows fast, is at its full growth; dieſer junge Menſch hat ſeinen völligen — noch nicht erreicht, this young man has not yet arrived, is not yet at his full growth. 2) [the manner or way in which any thing grows or is grown] Dieſer Baum iſt von einem ſchönen —e, hat einen ſchönen —, this tree is of a beautiful or fine growth, form, has a beautiful form, shape; ein Rohr von ſchönem —e, von Einem — [Schuſſe], a finely grown cane, of one stem, shoot; der — einer Pflanze, the growth, bearing of a plant. *it.* [of the bodies of animals] shape, figure, waist. Ein Menſch von einem ſchönen —e, a man of a fine figure, waist; er, ſie hat einen vortheilhaften —, he, she has a well formed waist, has a handsome figure; Pferd, Hund von ſchönem —e, well shaped horse, dog. 3) [the thing, article or production grown] the growth. Dies iſt der diesjährige —, der — von dieſem Jahre, it is of this year's growth.

Wúcht, *f.* [from wiegen *v. intr.*] 1) [Laſt] heavy weight, heavy body, bulk. 2) [a piece of wood placed under a lever for moving any thing] fulcrum, rest.

Wuchtbaum, *m.* [Hebebaum] lever, colstaff.

Wúchten, [from Wucht] I. *v. intr.* to be heavy. Der —de Druck der Wagen, the heavy pressure of the carriages. II. *v. tr.* 1) Etwas — [= mit einem auf eine Wucht gelegten Hebebaum in die Höhe heben], to raise [by means of a lever]. 2) [= eine Laſt in ſchwankende Bewegung ſetzen] to agitate, remove, balance [of heavy bodies]. 3) [= die Wucht, das Gewicht einer Sache in der Hand erforſchen, es in der Hand wägen] to weigh, try the weight of any thing [by poising it in the hand].

Wühl, *f.* [from wühlen] [in sportsmen's lang.] [Gebrechе des Wildes] the rooting-place of a wild boar or other animal; *it.* wild-boar's snout.

Wühlen, *v. tr.* [appears to be related to wühlen = umwenden] [in seamen's lang.] to woold.

Wühlen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to root, to turn up the ground, to turn over; to revel in or over, to rummage among or through. Die Schweine — in der Erde, haben hier ein Loch gewühlt, the pigs root in the ground, earth, have rooted up a hole here; der Maulwurf hat hier gewühlt, the mole has been rooting here; die Schweine — nach Würmern, the pigs are rooting for worms; [in sportsmen's lang.] [of wild boars] to dig, to root; der Reutwurm wühlet, the grylло-talpa or palmer eats, grinds the earth; das Waſſer hat hier gewühlt, hat eine große Vertiefung gewühlt, the water has washed up, has made a deep hole, cavity here; ſich in die Erde —, to root into the earth; in den Akten, Papieren —, to rummage among acts and papers; ein Geizhals, der in ſeinen Dukaten wühlt, a miser who revels over, roots among his ducats. *Fig.* *a*) Die Schmerzen, welche in ſeinen Eingeweiden —, the grinding pains in his bowels; in ſeinen eigenen Eingeweiden —, to rage against one's self, to use one's self ill or hardly. *b*) [rather provincial] to attempt political commotions, to make revolutionary movements or revolutions. Das —, the turning up [of the ground &c], the rummaging &c.

Wühlmaus, *f.* [Feldmaus] great-headed field-mouse.

Wühler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one who turns up &c. 2) [rather provincial] one attempting or bringing about a revolutionary movement.

Wühlerei, *f.* 1) eager or constant turning up &c. 2) *Fig.* [rather provincial] the turning up or throwing down of the present political state of a country; revolutionary attempt or movement.

Wühling, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [in seamen's lang.] [cable or rope with which any thing is strengthened] woolding. Die — des Bugſprietes, the lower futtocks of a boat, the gammonings of the bowsprit.

Wühne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [appears to be allied to Wunde] a hole or excavation in the ice, for pouring in water or giving air to fishes.

Wührr, *n.* [*pl.* -en] [in hydraulics] V. 3. Wehr.

Wúlf, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] V. Wolf.

Wúlſt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Wülſte] or *f.* [*pl.* Wülſte] [allied to wallen, i. e. ſchwellen; in particular something arched or round] 1) a roll of straw or cloth, a pad for carrying any thing on the head. Ein lederner —, a pad or roll of leather; — auf Nachtſtühlen, a pad or roll on night-chairs; *it.* [formerly] — unter dem Rocke der Frauenzimmer, über die Hüften, farthingale, a sort of hoop-petticoat or pad round the loins; kleiner —, a little farthin-

gale or hoop-petticoat; — in den Haaren [a little cushion for folding, lapping the hair round], fore-lock, little tuft of hair; *it.* V. Haar—. 2) [in botany] the skin or peel of young mushrooms. 3) [with gardeners] [ring which a graft makes] pudding, ring, pad, round a graft. 4) [not much used] V. Geſchwulſt. 5) [in architecture] [Viertelſtab] quarter-round, ovolo, [on Ionic columns] coussinet, balluster. Eiförmige Verzierung an dem —e einer Säule, egg, ovolo, echinus. 6) [in artillery] — um die Mündung einer Kanone, muzzle-ring of a cannon. 7) [in heraldry] [a pad or binding wound round a helmet] torque. 8) plumber, [the turned up edges of the leads, to strengthen the eaves'-spouts &c.] roll or pad. 9) [in seamen's lang.] buttock of a ship, of the stern. 10) [with locksmiths] a piece of iron welded to another to strengthen it. 11) [in sugar-works] a reservoir of net-work, in which the moulds, together with the sugar-loaves &c. are drawn through the trap-door. 12) [with veterinary-surgeons] Der ſchwammichte — am Hufe eines Pferdes [ring on the hoof, where the old horn has been cut away], hoof-bony, seam. 13) [in conchology] [a sort of bubble muscle]

Wulſt-haar, *n.* hair wound up into a roll or pad. **—knöpfchen**, *n.* [in conchology] trochus.

Wúlſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* [resembling a pad &c.] stuffed, puffed up, rolled up, padded. —e Lippen, swelled lips, large lips, blubber lips; —es Geſicht, puffed up, swelled, bloated cheeks; —es Haar, bushy, tufted hair; [in botany] —er Pilz, spongy mushroom.

Wúlze, V. Windbruch.

Wúnd, [from Wunde] *adj.* and *adv.* sore, wounded, galled, fretted. Einen — ſchlagen, hauen, to hurt or wound any one [with a stick or sword]; ſich — gehen, reiten, to become sore with walking or riding; er hat ſich — gerieben, den Arm — gefallen, he has rubbed himself sore, he has hurt himself by falling; der Kranke hat ſich — gelegen, the invalid is sore from lying; eine —e Stelle, a sore, a wound, a sore place; die Wickelkinder werden gern — zwiſchen den Schenkeln, babies are subject to be sore, to have the skin off between their thighs; er iſt ganz —, he is a complete sore; eine —e Haut haben, to have a sore skin; der Sattel hat das Pferd ganz — gedrückt, the saddle has quite galled the horse; ein — gedrücktes Pferd, a galled horse. *Fig.* Ein —es Herz haben, to have a wounded, sore heart; ein —es Gewiſſen, a wounded, sore conscience; der — [little used except in higher style], V. Verwundete.

Wúnde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from wenden, winden, like the Lat. *vulnus* from *vello*] wound, hurt, bruise. Leichte, ſchwere —, slight, serious wound; Einem eine — hauen, ſtechen, ſchlagen, to wound any one with a blow or stroke or stab of a sabre, sword or stick; eine — bekommen, haben, to receive a wound, to have a wound, er iſt an ſeinen —n geſtorben, he is dead of his wounds, he died from his wounds; an einer — ſchneiden, to lance a wound; die — iſt wieder aufgegangen, aufgebrochen, the wound has opened again, has re-opened, has begun again to feel painful; die —n Chriſti, the wounds, bruises of Christ; die —n einer Pflanze, eines Baums, the bruises of a plant, tree. *Fig.* Die —n, welche die Liebe ſchlägt, the wounds inflicted by love; die —n, welche er ſeiner Ehre geſchlagen hat, the wounds he has inflicted on his honour; was vermag die —n meines Herzens zu heilen? what remedy can cure, heal the wounds of my heart?

Wund-arznei, *f.* medicine or medical applications or remedies for wounds, V. — mittel. **—arzneikunſt**, *f.* surgery, the science of surgery. **—arzneilehre**, *f.* 1) V. —arzneikunſt. 2) [Schrift] treatise on surgery. **—arzneiſchule**, *f.* surgical school, school for surgery. **—arzneiwiſſenſchaft**, *f.* surgery, science of surgery. **—arzt**, *m.* 1) surgeon. 2) [in nat. hist.] [a species of stockfish] surgeon. **—ärztlich**, *adj.* and *adv.* chirurgical, surgical. —ärztliche Verrichtungen, surgical operations. —ärztliche Werkzeuge, surgical instruments. **—balſam**, *m* balsam for wounds. **—baum**, *m.* [in botany] large ash-tree. **—eiſen**, *n.* [with surgeons] [Sucheiſen] probe, lance. **—eſſenz**, *f.* essence for wounds, vulnerary essence. **—fieber**, *n.* fever caused by a wound. **—glöckel**, *n.* [in botany] cortusa, bear's ear, sanicle. **—holz**, *n.* dog-wood, ashen wood. **—holz** or **—holzbaum**, *m.* V. —baum, Hartriegel. **—klee**, *m.* V. —kraut 1). **—kraut**, *n.* 1) [heilendes Kraut] wound-wort, anthyllis, lady's finger. [in botany] Das gemeine —kraut [—klee], vulneraria rustica, clown's wound-wort. 2) [Grundheil] Veronica mas, supina vulgatissima, Paul's betony. 3) [jährige Roßneſſel] sideritis, iron-wort. 4) Gülden or heidniſches —kraut [Goldruthe], golden rod, Saracen's wound-wort or solidago. 5) [Schmeerwurz] orpine or live-long, sedum telephium. **—mahl**, *n.* V. Wundenmahl. **—mittel**, *n.* a vulnerary, surgical remedy, medical application or preparation for wounds. **—mittellehre**, *f.* 1) the art of curing or healing wounds, the scienee of surgery. 2) [Schrift] treatise on the art of curing or healing wounds, on the science of surgery. **—pflaſter**, *n.* surgical plaster, plaster for a wound. **—pulver**, *n.* styptic powder. **—ſalbe**, *f.* ointment, salve for wounds. **—trank**, *m.* vulnerary potion, surgical drink. **—waſſer**, *n.* vulnerary water; *it.* arquebusade, V. Schußwaſſer. **—wurz**, *f.* officinal valerian. **—zettel**, *m.* surgeon's bulletin, surgical report.

Wunden-frei, *adj.* and *adv.* without wounds, safe and sound, sound, not wounded. Sein —freies Herz, his never-wounded heart, his heart without a wound. **—heiler**, *m.* [rather quaint word] he who cures, heals wounds. **—mahl**, *n.* cicatrice, scar. Die —mahle Chriſti, the stigmas, stigmata of Christ; [as an *adj.*] ſein —mahler Körper, his body covered with wounds, scars; *fig.* ein —mahles Herz, a heart grievously wounded.

Wúnder, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [perhaps from winden = drehen, verdrehen, therefore something uncommon, strange] [das Verwundern] 1) wonder. Voll —s ſchweift ſein Blick auf &c., full of wonder his eye or gaze wanders &c.; es nimmt mich —, daß &c., I am surprised, I am astonished, I wonder that &c.; das darf Sie nicht — nehmen, you must not be surprised, be not astonished, let not this astonish you; [in pop. lang.] ſein —, blaues — an Etwas haben, to behold any thing with astonishment, to be struck with wonder at seeing any thing; man hört, ſieht da ſeine —, people are astonished, surprised to hear, see these, such things. 2) [an uncommon event, occurrence] miracle, prodigy, marvel. Es iſt ein —, daß er nicht getödtet worden iſt, it is a wonder, a miracle that he was not killed; es iſt ein —, daß man Sie einmal ſieht, it is a wonder, a miracle to see you; es iſt kein —, wenn er die Geduld verliert, it is no wonder, it is not astonishing if he loses all patience; es wäre kein —, wenn man vor Gram ſtürbe, it would be no wonder that a man should die of grief; das iſt kein —, kein großes —, it is no wonder, no great marvel or wonder; iſt das ein —? was iſt's —? is this a wonder, a marvel? what is there marvellous, wonderful, astonishing, surprising about it? what is there to be astonished at? er erzählte uns — von dieſem Lande, he told us marvellous things about this land. 3) [an uncommon action, deed] Eine That, — der Tapferkeit, a prodigy of valour. 4) [an object of admiration, wonder] [chiefly in fam. lang.] Das iſt ein — von einem Kinde, this child is quite a prodigy; ein — von Tapferkeit, ein — von Schönheit &c., a prodigy of valour, of beauty &c.; er iſt das — unſerer Zeit, he is the prodigy, the wonder of the age, of our times; ein — der Natur, Kunſt, a prodigy of nature, of art. 5) [wonder, admiration itself] [in fam. lang.] —s halber, wegen, out of pure curiosity, from the rarity of the thing; — halber will ich hingehen, will ich davon koſten, I will go thither out of downright curiosity, I will taste it just for the rarity of the thing; ich dachte —, was es wäre, I expected to see wonders, I was all curiosity to know what it was; ich bildete mir — ein, was er mir zeigen würde, I imagined he was going to shew me the most wonderful things, the finest, rarest things; ſich — was einbilden [of proud persons], to give one's self airs, to imagine one's self something great, marvellous; ich dachte —, wo ſie wäre, I thought her in quite a different place, I wondered where she was. 6) [an event or circumstance incomprehensible to the understanding] Von der belebenden Sonne bis zur kleinſten Pflanze ſind Alles —, from the sun that gives life to nature down to the smallest plant, all is wonderful, marvellous &c.; die ſieben — der Welt, the seven wonders of the world. *it.* [wonderful appearances] miracle, prodigy. Das grenzt an ein —, there is something wonderful in it, it borders on the miraculous &c.; dieſes — ſchien ein großes Unglück anzudeuten, this miracle seemed to presage, portend, prognosticate some great misfortune or calamity; die —, welche Chriſtus gethan, gewirkt hat, the miracles done, performed by Christ; die Auferweckung des Lazarus iſt eines der größten —, the resusciiation of Lazarus is one of the greatest miracles; die Gabe, — zu thun, the gift of performing miracles; es werden Zeichen und — geſchehen, there will be signs and wonders; das Volk hält oft ganz natürliche Wirkungen für —, the people often take the most natural operations, effects for wonders, prodigies, miracles.

Wunder-ähnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* like a wonder, bordering on the wonderful, miraculous. **—ähre**, *f.* V. —weizen. **—apfel**, *m.* balm-apple, marvellous apple. **—balſam**, *m.* wonderful balsam. **—bau**, *m.* prodigious edifice, wonderful structure. — bau der Pyramiden, the wonderful structure of the pyramids. **—baum**, *m.* 1) wonderful, prodigious tree. 2) [in botany] [die Oelnuß] palma Christi, ricinus, Barbadoes nut. 3) [kleiner —baum] little palma Christi. 4) —baum [gemeine Akazie], false or common acacia robinia, locust-tree. 5) [Silberpappel] white or silver poplar. **—baumkörner**, *pl.* Mexican seeds. **—baumöl**, *n.* the oil of the ricinus or palma Christi, castor oil. **—berg**, *m.* 1) wonderful, prodigious mountain. 2) mountain full of wonderful, marvellous ob-

jects. —bild, *n.* 1) wonderful, most admirable picture or portrait. *Fig.* a prodigy of beauty, most admirable beauty. 2) [in the catholic church] [—thätiges Bild] miraculous image, picture, amulet. —blume, *f.* 1) admirable, wonderful flower, flower of great beauty. 2) [in botany] marvel of Peru. —brunnen, *m.* marvellous, wonderful fountain —ding, *n* marvel, wonder; marvellous, wonderful thing. Wir haben —dinge geſehen, we have seen wonders, marvellous things. —dinte, *f.* sympathetic ink. —erde, *f.* miraculous earth, stone-marrow, lithomarge. —erſcheinung, *f.* miraculous appearance. —gabe, *f.* 1) wonderful gift, marvellous gift. 2) [Gabe, — zu thun] the gift of working miracles. —gebäu or —gebäude, *n.* V. —bau. —geburt, *f.* 1) miraculous, marvellous birth. 2) [—bar geſtaltetes Kind] an extraordinary, miraculous child. —geſchichte, *f.* [—bare Geſchichte; *it.* Geſchichte der —] miraculous, marvellous, wonderful history; *it.* history of wonders, miracles. —geſchöpf, *n.* marvellous, extraordinary creature; *it.* prodigious being. —geſchrei, *n.* cry of astonishment, surprise. —geſicht, *n.* miraculous, extraordinary, astonishing vision. —geſtalt, *f.* marvellous being, extraordinary form, figure. —geſtaltig, *adj.* and *adv.* of a marvellous, wonderful, extraordinary figure. —gewächs, *n.* marvellous, extraordinary vegetable production, plant. —glaube, *m.* 1) [Glaube an —] belief in miracles. 2) [Glaube, welcher — thut] faith, which works miracles. —gläubig, *adj.* and *adv.* believing in miracles. —gleich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) of the nature of miracles, prodigies. 2) [zum Verwundern gleich] most strikingly like, wonderfully like. —glück, *n.* extraordinary, astonishing fortune, luck; prodigious fortune. —groß, *adj.* and *adv.* prodigiously great, large, monstrously great &c.; of a prodigious, monstrous size —gütig, *adj.* and *adv.* extremely good, wonderfully, exceedingly kind. —hand, *f.* miraculous hand. Gottes —hand, the wonder-working, omnipotent hand of God. —held, *m.* 1) extraordinary, astonishing, wonderful, admirable hero. 2) V. —thäter. —jahr, *n.* miraculous, wonderful year, year full of, replete with, fraught with wonders, miracles &c. —kind, *n.* marvellous, wonderful child. Es iſt ein —kind, it is a wonder, prodigy of a child. —klein, *adj.* and *adv.* exceedingly, extremely small, little. —korn, *n.* V. —weizen. —kraft, *f.* 1) marvellous, astonishing, surprising, extraordinary power, strength. 2) [Kraft, — zu thun] power of working miracles. —kraut, *n.* 1) herb, plant of astonishing, marvellous, extraordinary virtue, efficacy, powers. 2) [in botany] Hypericum, fuga daemonum, St. John's wort. —kur, *f.* [in fam. lang.] marvellous, wonderful, extraordinary cure, wonder of a cure. —land, *n.* wonderful, admirable, most beautiful, extraordinary country. —laterne, *f.* V. Zauberlaterne. —lauf, *m.* marvellous, wonderful, astonishing course. —licht, *n.* marvellous, wonderful, miraculous light. —liebe, *f.* 1) [Liebe zu —n] love of, desire after, taste for miracles, wonders &c. 2) [außerordentliche Liebe] extraordinary, astonishing, singular love. —macht, *f.* [außerordentliche Macht; *it.* Macht, — zu thun] exceedingly great, marvellous, extraordinary, wonderful power, might; *it.* power of working wonders, miracles &c. —mädchen, *n.* marvellous, astonishing, wonderful, most beautiful, admirable girl. —mähre, *f.* extraordinary, astonishing, marvellous news. —mann, *m.* 1) [in fam. lang.] astonishing, wonderful man. 2) man who works wonders, miracles &c.; [often in a bad sense] miracle-monger, thaumaturgus. Cagliostro und andere ſolcher —männer, Cagliostro and his miracle-mongering compeers. —mittel, *n.* wonderful, admirable, extraordinary, astonishing remedy, means. —naſe, *f.* [in nat. hist.] horse-shoe. —netz, *n.* 1) marvellous, admirable, most beautiful net. 2) [in anatomy] —netz des Gehirns, rete mirabile, mucous membrane over the brain. —palaſt, *m.* [—voller Palaſt] enchanted, haunted palace, palace full of wonders. —pfeffer, *m.* [Allerleigewürz] all-spice. —quelle, *f.* marvellous, enchanted fountain. —regen, *m.* [in fam. lang.] wonderful, miraculous rain. —reich, I. *adj.* and *adv.* 1) rich, fertile in prodigies, wonders, miracles. —reiche Zeiten, wonderful times, times fruitful, fertile in wonders, prodigies; —reiche Kraft, miraculous, marvellous, wonderful, most extraordinary power, force, virtue. 2) [außerordentlich reich] prodigiously rich. II. *n.* Das —reich, land of marvels, wonders. —ring, *m.* V. Zauberring. —ſache, *f.* miraculous, wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary thing. —ſalbe, *f.* wonderful, admirable, most extraordinary ointment, salve. —ſalz, *n.* most beautiful salt, admirable salt. Glauberſches —ſalz, extraordinary, admirable Glauber's salts. —ſchön, *adj.* and *adv.* most, exceedingly beautiful, of a wonderful, extraordinary beauty. Er hat eine —ſchöne Frau, his wife, lady is most beautiful, exceedingly beautiful; das iſt —ſchön gemacht, this is most beautifully done, made; most admirably &c. —ſchönheit, *f.* astonishing, wonderful, remarkable beauty. Sie iſt eine —ſchönheit, she is a wonder, a prodigy of a beauty; she is most, exceedingly beautiful. —ſchwer, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] exceedingly, amazingly heavy, ponderous. —ſegen, *m.* 1) miraculous, marvellous benediction, blessing. 2) [Zauberſegen] magic charm. —ſelten, *adj.* and *adv.* exceedingly rare. —ſeltſam, *adj.* and *adv.* exceedingly singular, strange. Das iſt eine —ſeltſame Sache, it is a most strange, singular thing. —ſonne, *f.* V. Nebenſonne. —ſpiegel, *m.* magic mirror, looking-glass. —ſtab, *m.* wonder-working, miraculous, magic wand. —ſtark, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] prodigiously strong, powerful, robust. —ſtärke, *f.* prodigious, marvellous strength. —ſtern, *m.* 1) most beautiful, extraordinary star. 2) [in astronomy] variable star. —ſtimme, *f.* wonderful, extraordinary voice. —ſtrauch, *m.* 1) wonderful, admirable, extraordinary shrub. 2) V. Sonderling [in botany]. —ſucht, *f.* desire after, mania for wonders, miracles; desire, love of performing, finding, relating wonders, miracles. —ſüß, *adj.* and *adv.* wonderfully sweet, of extraordinary sweetness. —that, *f.* wonder, marvel, miracle, prodigy; wonderful, miraculous, marvellous, prodigious, extraordinary deed, action. Er verrichtete —thaten (in dieſer Schlacht), he has performed prodigies of valour; *it.* [in theology] miraculous action; miracle, prodigy. Die —thaten, welche die Apoſtel verrichteten, the miracles performed by the apostles. —thäter, *m.*, —thäterinn, *f.* one who works, performs wonders, miracles; [sometimes used in a bad sense] thaumaturgus. —thätig, *adj.* and *adv.* working, performing wonders, miracles. Der —thätige Gregor, the wonder-, miracle-performing St. Gregory; ein —thätiges Marienbild, miraculous, wonderful image of the Virgin; [also wonder-working] —thätige Hülfe, miraculous, wonder-working assistance, succour. —thätigkeit, *f.* miraculous operation; [eines Bildes &c.] gift, power, virtue [of a picture &c.] of working miracles &c. —thier, *n.* wonderful, admirable, extraordinary animal. *Fig.* [in fam. or comic lang.] wonderful, extraordinary, strange animal [man], [modern] a lion. —thuer, *m.* [in fam. lang.] V. —thäter. —tugend, *f.* admirable, extraordinary, wonderful virtue. —viole, *f.* V. —blume. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* [voll —] full of, replete with miracles, wonders, prodigies, marvels; marvellous, admirable. Theſſalien, jenes —volle Land der Vorzeit, Thessaly that land formerly, anciently so fruitful in miracles, wonders, prodigies &c.; der —volle Bau des menſchlichen Körpers, the wonderful structure of the human body; wundervoll! [a fam., but mostly affected exclamation] admirable! quite a marvel. —waſſer, *n.* wonderful, admirable, miraculous water. —wege, *pl.* Die —wege die —baren Wege Gottes, the wonderful, mysterious ways of God. —weizen, *m.* [—ähre, —korn, tauſendfältiger Weizen] triticum compositum Lagasca, wheat with branchy ears. —werk, *n.* 1) miraculous, wonderful work; a wonderful, most beautiful piece of workmanship; *it.* marvel, miracle, prodigy, wonder. Die ſieben —werke der Welt, the seven wonders of the world; ein —werk aus Etwas machen, to make a wonder, marvel, miracle of any thing; to give any thing out, to regard any thing as a wonder &c.; er macht aus Allem ein —werk, every thing in his eyes is a miracle, wonder &c.; he makes a wonder of every thing. 2) [übernatürliche Wirkung] miracle, prodigy. Ein —werk, —werke verrichten, to perform miracles, to work wonders &c.; ein —werk der Vorſehung, a miraculous working of Providence. —wirkung, *f.* 1) the working of wonders. 2) [—bare Wirkung] wonderful, marvellous effect. —zeichen, *n.* 1) sign, phenomenon, wonder. Man ſah feurige Schwerter und andere —zeichen am Himmel, fiery swords and other wonderful signs were seen in heaven. 2) [in Scripture] [—werk] miracle, sign, prodigy. Dieſes Volk verlangt —zeichen, these people desire, ask for miracles, signs.

Wúnderbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) wonderful, miraculous; amazing, surprising, prodigious, astonishing, strange, curious —e Wirkung, Sache, Erſcheinung, wonderful effect, miraculous, marvellous, astonishing, surprising thing, phenomenon; ſeine Geneſung war —, his recovery was astonishing, miraculous: er rettete ſich —, auf eine —e Art aus der Gefahr, he escaped out of the danger in a miraculous, wonderful manner; he had a wonderful escape out of the danger; —e Pflanze, —es Stück, wonderful plant, piece; most beautiful, astonishing plant, piece; Gott hat Alles ſehr — geordnet, God has arranged, ordered every thing most wonderfully; ein Baum von —er Größe, a tree of prodigious, immense size; —e Schönheit, astonishing, surprising beauty; das iſt ſehr —, this is very wonderful, astonishing, surprising; was das —ſte iſt, what is most astonishing, wonderful, surprising; das —ſte mit dem Wahrſcheinlichen verbinden, to unite the most wonderful with the probable. 2) [particularly striking] Das iſt ein —er [ganz außerordentlicher] Menſch, he is a most astonishing, wonderful,

extraordinary man; *it.* —er [more usual wunderlicher, = seltsamer] Mensch, wie können Sie so sprechen! strange man you are, to speak in this way! Syn. V. Seltsam.

Wúnderbarlich, [obsolescent or comic] *adv.* wonderfully, miraculously, marvellously.

Wúnderlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [seltsam, sonderbar] strange, singular, curious, odd, extraordinary. Es ist ihm — ergangen, strange things have happened to him, he has had, met with curious, strange adventures; das ist eine —e Figur, Meinung, Aufführung, it is a strange, odd, extraordinary figure, opinion, conduct; ein —er Anzug, a strange set out, a queer set out, cut; welch' ein —er Zufall! what a strange, an extraordinary event, accident! es gibt hier —e Gebräuche, there are strange, singular, odd customs here; das Glück spielt mir — mit, fortune plays me an odd sort of a game, I am strangely knocked about, dealt with by fortune; dieser Mensch hat zuweilen —e Einfälle, Grillen, this man has sometimes strange ideas, notions, gets odd notions, whims into his head; sein —es Wesen ist unerträglich, his oddness, his singular, whimsical way is insupportable; ein —er Mensch, Kopf, a whimsical, capricious, fantastical, strange, odd fellow, disposition; Niemand mag mit ihm umgehen, so — ist er, nobody likes to associate with him, to have any thing to do with him, he is so odd, comical, strange, whimsical &c.; [in fam. lang.] seyn Sie nicht so —, nehmen Sie es an, don't be so strange, singular, don't make so much ceremony, to do about it, take it. Syn. V. Seltsam.

Wúnderlichkeit, *f.* fantasticalness, whimsicalness, capriciousness, oddness, waywardness. Seine — ist unerträglich, his whimsical disposition is insupportable; er hat die — an sich, daß er will &c., he has the strange idea, the whimsicalness of wishing &c.

Wúndern, [V. Wunder] I. *v. intr.* to wonder, to be astonished, to be surprised, to be amazed. Das wundert mich gar nicht, it does not at all surprise me, I am not at all astonished at it, I do not at all wonder at it; es hat mich sehr gewundert, daß er gekommen ist, I was quite astonished at his coming; mich wundert, es wundert mich, daß ich immer krank bin, daß er mir nicht schreibt, I wonder, am astonished that I am always ill, that he does not write to me, I am surprised at his not writing to me, I wonder why he does not write to me; es wird Sie —, mich hier zu sehen, you will be surprised at seeing me here, you will wonder at my being here; lassen Sie sich das nicht —, don't let this astonish you, be not surprised, do not wonder at it; es sollte mich sehr —, wenn es heute regnete, I should wonder, be surprised, if it rained to-day; es soll mich —, ob er es thun wird, I wonder whether he will do it. II. *v. refl.* sich —, to wonder, to be astonished &c. Ich wundere mich, daß er so spät kommt, I am surprised at his coming so late, I wonder what makes him so late, or why it is, that he comes so late; er wundert sich über nichts, he is astonished at nothing; wir — uns über Ihren Freund, daß er Sie verlassen hat, we are astonished, surprised at your friend's leaving you, we wonder how your friend could leave, abandon you; er wird sich —, wenn er hört &c., he will be surprised on hearing, learning &c.; ich wundere mich über Ihr Verfahren, I am astonished, surprised, wonder at your proceedings, conduct, V. Ver—. Das —, astonishment, surprise. Syn. Wundern, Befremden. That, which is to befremden [amaze], must appear new by being opposed to a regularity previously familiar to the mind and by being contrary to certain established laws; but every thing new wundert [surprises] us, even if we do not take established laws as a criterion to judge it by. The child and the uneducated man often wundern sich [wonder], because much is new to them; much befremdet [strikes as extraordinary, strange or singular] the educated and instructed man, because he perceives, that it departs from the laws of nature &c. known to him. Befremden contains also a secondary idea of disapproval. It is right to observe that the English language contains no word, that expresses the German befremden.

Wundernswerth, Wundernswürdig, *adj.* and *adv.* astonishing, surprising, wonderful, admirable, prodigious; *it.* V. Bewundernswürdig.

Wúndersam, *adj.* and *adv.* [rather obsolete or in higher style] V. Wunderbar. Syn. V. Seltsam.

Wúndheit, *f.* state, situation of him who is wounded &c., V. Wund.

Wúnsch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Wünsche] [V. Wünschen] 1) [desire after the possession, or accomplishment of any thing] wish, desire. Vergeblicher —, vain wish; sehnlicher —, longing; einen — thun, to form, entertain a wish; meine Wünsche gingen in Erfüllung, my wishes were fulfilled, my desires were realized, granted; das erregte Wünsche in seiner Brust, welche &c., this excited in his breast desires, which &c.; Jemandes — erhören, erfüllen, gewähren, befriedigen, to listen to, fulfil, grant, satisfy any one's wish, desire; alle seine Wünsche erfüllt sehen, to see one's wishes fulfilled; sein — ist ihm gewährt worden, he has obtained his wish, his desires have been acquiesced with, granted; er kömmt allen ihren Wünschen zuvor, he anticipates all their desires; viele gute Wünsche für seine Freunde, für ihr Glück thun, to entertain, form many good wishes for one's friends, for their welfare; meine besten Wünsche begleiten Sie, my best wishes go with you, my most ardent wishes accompany you; ein frommer — [which is not easy, or not at all capable of being fulfilled], vain wish; das ist ein bloßer frommer —, it is a vain desire; V. unter Fromm; Alles geht nach —e, all goes on to the best of my wishes; es geht ihm Alles nach —e, all succeeds, turns out, goes on to the best of his wishes, to his most sanguine expectations; das ist mein größter —, this is my highest wish, the acme of my desires. 2) [object of one's wish, one's desire] Ein Pferd, ein Weib war schon lange sein —, he has long had a desire for a horse, wife, this long time he has wished for a horse &c.

Wunsch=weise, *f.* [in grammar] Die — weise eines Zeitwortes, modus optativus, the optative mood or form. —würdig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Wünschenswürdig.

Wünschbar, *adj.* and *adv.* desirable; *it.* V. Wünschenswerth.

Wünschelhut, *m.* [-es] [in fam. lang.] [*dim.* Wünschelhütchen, ‖Wünschelhütlein, *n.*] 1) magic cap, wishing-cap. 2) [in fam. lang.] [kleiner Hut] little hat, cap. Mit seinem —e, with his little cap.

Wünschelruthe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] magic wand, conjuring stick.

Wünschen, [Boh. *wiessowati*, Swed. *öeska*, Old Sax. vistjan; perhaps related to the Swedish word *una* = verlangen] *v. tr.* and *intr.* to wish, desire, to long for, to want. Er wünscht Sie zu sprechen, he wishes, he desires to speak with you; ich wünsche nichts so sehr, als ihn zu verbinden, I have no higher, greater wish than to oblige him; ich wünsche, daß Sie abreisen, I wish you, I desire you to depart; es wäre zu wünschen, daß er käme, it is to be wished that he will come, it is desirable for him to come; ich wünsche weiter nichts, als ihn zu sehen, I wish for nothing more than to see him, I have no other wish than &c., I only wish &c.; ich will es gerne thun, wenn Sie es wünschen, I will do it willingly if it is, since it is your wish, desire, pleasure, if you desire, wish it; ich wünschte sehr, daß das geschähe, daß es so wäre, I should like it to happen, I wish it might be so, it were so; ich hätte gewünscht, Sie wären mit ihm gekommen, I could have wished you to come with him; it would have been my wish, desire for you to have come with him; Einem Böses —, ihm alles Unglück auf den Hals — [in fam. lang.], to wish any one at the devil, or in hell, to wish any one ill, to make a thousand imprecations against any one; Einem Gutes, alles Wohlergehen —, to wish any one well, all manner of prosperity; ich wünsche Ihnen einen guten Morgen, Abend, eine glückliche Reise, I wish you good morning, good evening, a happy, prosperous journey; ein gutes, glückliches neues Jahr —, to wish [any one] a happy new year; Einem Glück zu seiner Heirath —, to congratulate, felicitate, wish any one joy on his marriage; ich wünsche Ihnen, daß Sie diese Stelle erhalten mögen, I wish you may obtain this place; Alles was ich wünsche [in ordering something &c.] ist &c., all I want, is &c.; ich wünschte mir einen Freund, der mir getreu wäre, I wished for, longed for a friend, that would be faithful to me; sich den Tod —, to wish for, long for death; sich an einen Ort —, to wish, long, desire to be in a place; Jeder wünscht sich ein wenig höher gestellt vor seinem Nachbar, every man likes or wants a little pre-eminence over his neighbour; er wünscht sich das große Loos [in a lottery], he wishes he may get the large prize, he would like to get the large prize; eine lang gewünschte Sache, a thing long wished for. Das —, V. Wunsch.

Wünschens=werth, —würdig, *adj.* and *adv.* desirable. Die —wertheste Sache von der Welt, the most desirable thing, object in the world; gibt es etwas —werthers, als ein solches Loos? is there any thing more desirable than such a lot? —würdigkeit, *f.* quality of being worthy to be desired, wished for.

Wünscher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [not much used] one who wishes, desires, longs for [any thing].

Wúnschweise, *adv.* in the way of wishing. Einen Befehl — ausdrücken, to express an order in such a way as to give it the appearance of a wish, desire; bei den Griechen ist die Lossprechungsformel — eingerichtet, among the Greeks absolution is deprecative, deprecatory, is expressed in the form of a prayer or desire.

Würde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [related to Werth] 1) [of a person or thing] dignity, honour, importance, office, merit. Die — des Gegenstandes erfordert, daß &c., the importance, dignity of the subject, requires, demands &c.; Einem nach —n begegnen, to treat any one according to his merits; Einen in seinen —n

laſſen, not to disparage, or derogate from, any one's merit, to give any one his full deserts; Etwas unter ſeiner — achten, to undervalue any thing; ſeiner — Etwas vergeben, to compromise one's dignity, office, character; die — ſeines Ranges behaupten, to maintain, support, vindicate the dignity of one's rank, post. 2) [Amt] dignity, office. Einem eine — ertheilen, ihn mit einer — bekleiden, to confer a dignity, office on any one, to invest any one with a dignity &c.; Einem eine akademiſche — verleihen, to confer on any one a university degree, to graduate, or dignify with a degree in a university; zu —n gelangen, to attain to dignities or high posts; er iſt zu den erſten, höchſten —n im Staate erhoben worden, he has been raised to the highest dignities, posts in the state, he has risen to, has attained &c.; Einen ſeiner Aemter und —n entſetzen, ihn aller ſeiner Aemter und —n verluſtig erklären, to deprive, strip any one of all his posts and dignities, to declare him deprived, stripped of all his posts &c., to declare all his posts &c. forfeited, confiscated &c. *Fig.* Mit — ſprechen, handeln, to speak, act with dignity; es liegt viel — in ſeinem Benehmen, there is great, much dignity in his deportment, bearing, mien, manners; die — in der Schreibart, dignity of style; weltliche, geiſtliche —n, temporal, secular, laical, spiritual, ecclesiastical dignities, offices, posts; die obrigkeitliche —, the dignity, post of magistrate; magistracy; die königliche, biſchöfliche —, the royal dignity, dignity of king, royalty; the episcopal dignity, dignity of bishop, episcopacy; die fürſtliche, kaiſerliche —, the dignity of prince, emperor; princely, imperial dignity; die päpſtliche —, the papal dignity, dignity of pope, papacy, pontificate.

Würde-los, *adj.* and *adv.* [in a proper as well as figurative sense] not invested with any dignity, post &c., without [a] dignity &c., deprived, stripped of [his] dignity &c. Ein —loſes Benehmen, an undignified demeanour. **—träger**, *m.* [hoher Staatsbeamter] dignitary, V. Großwürdeträger. **— voll**, *adj.* and *adv.* full of nobleness, dignity. Sehr —voll ſprechen, to speak with great dignity, nobleness; —voll ſchreiben, to write in a noble, dignified style, with nobleness, dignity.

Würden, *v. tr.* [little used] V. Würdigen.

Würdern, *v. tr.* V. Würdigen.

Würdig, *adj* and *adv.* worthy, deserving, estimable. Ein —er Mann, Beamter, Vater, a worthy, deserving &c. man, magistrate, father; mein —er Freund! my worthy &c. friend! es dem —ſten geben, to give it to, bestow it on, the most deserving; ſein Amt — verſehen, to perform the duties of his office worthily, with honour; Einen — behandeln, to treat any one worthily, according to his deserts; eines Amtes, einer Ehrenbezeugung — ſeyn, to be worthy of or qualified for an office, a post, a dignity, an honour; ſich zu Etwas — machen, to make one's self worthy of any thing; ich halte mich deſſen nicht —, I do not consider myself worthy, deserving of it; des Lobes, Preiſes —, worthy, deserving of praise, commendation; des Todes —, deserving of death; ein ſchweres, Strafe—es Verbrechen, a crime deserving of a severe punishment, meriting to be severely punished; ein ſolches Betragen iſt Ihrer nicht —, such conduct is not worthy of you, is unworthy of, is below, beneath you. Syn. V. under Verdienen.

Würdigen, *v. tr.* 1) [ſchätzen, anſchlagen] to estimate, appreciate, value, reckon, esteem, hold worth or worthy. Die Menſchen und ihre Handlungen richtig —, to appreciate, estimate men and their actions properly; eine Wohlthat zu — wiſſen, to know how to estimate, appreciate a benefit, kindness; eine Schrift —, to appreciate a book, [in a less usual sense = rezenſiren] to criticize a book, to review an article; [speaking of coins] die Münzen —, to estimate the value of coins, to value &c.; ein Gut auf 40,000 Thaler —, to value an estate at forty thousand crowns. 2) deign, vouchsafe, grant. Ich bitte Sie, mich eines Gehörs zu —, I beg of you, ask you to give me a hearing, an audience, to deign, to vouchsafe to hear me; er hat ihn keiner Antwort gewürdigt, he has not deigned to give him an answer; er hat mich nicht gewürdigt, mich zu grüßen, mich anzuſehen, mit mir zu ſprechen &c., he did not deign to salute me, wish me good day, to look at me, to speak to me &c.; — Sie mich Ihrer Freundſchaft, deign to do me the honour of your friendship, to honour me with your &c.; er würdigt mich ſeines Schutzes &c., he honours me with his patronage, protection; Einen großer Ehre —, to do any one a great honour, to grant, bestow upon any one a great honour. Das —, V. Würdigung.

Würdiger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who estimates, values, taxes any thing. [little used in this sense] — einer Schrift, critic.

Würdigkeit, *f.* dignity, desert, worthiness, worth, merit. Ich zweifle nicht an ſeiner — zu dieſem Amte, I don't doubt his being worthy of, his qualification for, this post, dignity, V. Würde.

Würdiglich, *adv.* [obsolete or comic for würdig] worthily, deservedly.

Würdigung, *f.* valuation, estimation, price, estimate, deigning. [little used in this sense] Die — einer Schrift [Rezenſion], the critique, reviewing of a work or book; viele dieſer —en ſind ſehr partheiiſch, many of these critiques or criticisms are written with or in a partial spirit.

Würf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Würfe] [V. Werfen] 1) cast, throw, [in mechanics] projectile motion. Einen — thun, to have or take a throw; thun Sie noch einen —, take another throw, have another throw; zwei Würfe hintereinander thun, to have two throws consecutively, one after another; der — mit einem Steine, stone's throw, flinging of a stone; der — mit einem Netze [ins Waſſer], the casting of a net; ein — mit den Würfeln, a throw at dice; den erſten — haben, to have the first throw, [at nine-pins] to be the first to bowl, to play off, to lead; um den erſten — ſpielen, to throw for the lead, to throw who shall go, play first &c.; einen glücklichen — thun, to make a capital throw, to bowl well, to make a lucky hit; auf einen —, auf den erſten — alle neun Kegel umſchlagen, to knock down all the skittles, ninepins at one throw, at the first throw; er warf mit Steinen gegen einen Baum, als ihm zufälliger Weiſe ein Kind in den — kam, lief, welches am Kopfe verwundet wurde, he was throwing stones against a tree, when a child, happening to pass by, received the blow and was wounded on its head. *Fig.* Der — iſt geſchehen, the thing, affair cannot now be altered, the die is cast, it is all over; [in fam. lang.] Einem in den —kommen, laufen, to run in the way of any one's blows, to expose one's self to the blows of any one; Einem in den — kommen [ihm von ungefähr begegnen], to fall upon, to meet with, any one, to tumble upon any one; wenn er mir in den — kömmt, will ich ihn nicht übel durchprügeln, ſchmälen, if I get hold of him, let me only finger him, will I not thrash, belabour, scold him, give it him. 2) [in some cases that which is thrown, cast, brought forth] litter, brood. *a*) [in farming] Ein — junger Hunde &c., a litter or brood of pups or young dogs &c; ein — junger Schweine, ein — junger Katzen, a litter of pigs, a brood of kittens; Hunde von einem —e, dogs, pups of one litter; *b*) [in sportsmen's lang.] [vom Wolfe niedergeriſſenes Wild] mauled animals, animals torn or mauled by the wolf; *c*) [with masons] stucco, plastering; auf naſſen — mahlen, to paint in fresco; *d*) der — der Falten, the folds of a piece of drapery; *e*) [in commerce] ein — Geld [in counting], cast, throw, casting up with counters; wenn man immer 4 und 4 zuſammen nimmt, ſo gehören 25 Würfe dazu, um die Zahl 100 zu bekommen, in counting by fours, or four at a time, it requires twenty-five throws to make a hundred; *f*) [with needle-makers] ein — Nadeln [= fünf Stücke], a throw of needles. 3) [that which throws or casts any thing] [in sportsmen's lang.] [Rüſſel der Schweine] snout, V. Ober—, Unter—.

Wurf-angel, *f.* fishing-line, a simple line for angling. **—anker**, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] an anchor for towing or warping a ship from one place to another, kedger, kedge-anchor. Ein Schiff vermittelſt des —ankers fortbringen, to haul a ship a-head; to tow a ship. **— ankertau**, *n.* cables on the kedger, cables for towing. **—bewegung**, *f.* [in physics] projectile motion. **—blei**, *n.* [in seamen's lang.] plumb-line, sounding-line, plummet, fathom-line. **—eiſen**, *n.* [in angling] fish-gig. **—erde**, *f.* [in architecture] refuse, rubbish. **—feſſel**, *f.* V. —riemen. **—garn**, *n.* [in angling] [—netz, —haube] sweep-net, drag-net. **—geräth**, *n.* projectiles, missiles, javelins. **—geſchoß**, *n.* V. —gewehr. **—geſchütz**, *n.* [of the ancients] [a military engine used by the ancient Greeks and Romans for throwing stones, darts and arrows upon an enemy] catapult or catapelt. **—gewehr**, *n.* missiles, javelins, projectiles. **—haken**, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] [Haken zum Entern] hand-grappling; grapnel, creeper. **—haube**, *f.* V. —garn. **— kraft**, *f.* [in physics] projectile force. **— kreiſel**, *m.* top, peg-top. **—leiter**, *f.* V. Strickleiter. **—linie**, *f.* [in physics] [which heavy bodies describe when projected into the air] line of projection, projectile curve. **—maſchine**, *f.* [of the ancients] catapult, machine for throwing any weapon. **—netz**, *n.* V. —garn. **—pfeil**, *m.* dart, javelin. Einen —pfeil ſchleudern, to hurl, throw, cast the javelin, lance, dart; er ſchoß ſeinen —pfeil auf ihn, he hurled his lance, threw, cast his dart at him; *it.* V. Harpune. **—pfeilſchütze**, *m.* darter, shooter, dart-flinger. **—riemen**, *m.* [in falconry] jess, lune. Dem Falken den —riemen abmachen, to undo the leash, take off the jesses from a falcon, hawk. **—ſchaufel**, *f.* winnowing shovel. **—ſcheibe**, *f.* [of the ancient Romans] disc, quoit. **—ſchlange**, *f.* [in nat. hist.] [a species of snake that shoots forward with great rapidity] dart snake. **— ſpeer**, *m.* V. —ſpieß. **—ſpieß**, *m.* [of the

ancients] javelin, dart. Einen —ſpieß werfen, to hurl a javelin, throw, cast his javelin, lance, spear &c.; die eiſerne Spitze von einem —ſpieße los machen, to take off the prong, or iron point from a javelin, lance, dart, spear, to undo the prong &c. from a javelin &c. —ſtein, *m.* [which is used for throwing at a mark, or target] quoit, [which is cast from a machine] stone. —ſtreifig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in cloth] where there is an unequal distance of the threads of the warp. —waffe, *f.* missile, *it.* [seldom used, for] arrow. ſ—weiſe, *adv.* in lots or a certain number at a time. Geld —weiſe zählen, to count money by taking a certain number of pieces at a time and throwing them down when counted. —weite, *f.* 1) distance attained by a projected stone; stone's throw. Wir näherten uns auf —weite, we approached within a stone's-throw. 2) [in artillery] [of a bomb] reach, range. —zeug, *n.* a sort of cross-bow among the ancients for shooting with bullets; *it.* V. —geräth, —geſchütz.

Würfel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from werfen] 1) [Cubus] cube, die. Einem Steine die Geſtalt eines —s geben, to cut a stone in the form of a cube, die; to give a stone a cubic form; eine auf einen — geſtellte Bildſäule, a statue placed on a cubic pedestal; der — an einem Säulenſtuhle, the die or cubic trunk of a pedestal, dado; Brod, Fleiſch in — ſchneiden, to cut bread, meat into small squares, square pieces. 2) [a space, inclosed by surfaces which are equal in length, breadth and height] cube. Dieſer Stein hält 3 Schuh im —, this cubical stone is three feet in the side; der — einer Zahl [the number multiplied by its square], the cube of a number. 3) [of bone or ivory for playing] die, dice. — ſpielen, mit zwei, drei —n ſpielen, to play at dice, to play with two, to raffle or play with three dice; *proverb.* er ſpielt gern mit —n, he likes gambling; — mit abgeſchliffenen Ecken, dice with rounded, or worn out angles; blinder — [with points only on one side], domino; falſche —, cogged dice; falſche, mit Blei ausgefüllte —, loaded dice; ein falſcher, auf einer Seite abgeſchliffener —, a false or cogged die, a die rounded off on one side; V. Dreh—.

Würfel-becher, *m.* [for playing] dice-box. —bein, *n.* [in anatomy] [on the upper part of the foot] os cuboides, the cuboidal bone of the foot, being the fourth bone of the tarsus. —bret, *n* [Dambret] draught-board. —erz, *n.* [copper ore in little cubes] the ferro-arseniate of copper of Brochant; *it.* V. Bleiglanz. — fall, *m.* the number on the dice after they are thrown. —form, —geſtalt, *f.* cubic form or figure. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* cubic, in the form of a cube. —förmiger Körper, cubic body, cube; Etwas —förmig ſchneiden, to cut any thing into cubes; — förmiges Bein [on the tarsus], V. —bein. — fuß, *m.* [space inclosed by six square surfaces, the side of which in all is one foot] cubic foot. —gips, V. Spath. —inhalt, *m.* cubic, or solid capacity, measure or contents. — mantel, *m.* [in Scotland] tartan-plaid. — maß, *n.* cubic measure. —meile, *f.* cubic mile. —ruthe, *f.* cubic rod or rood. — ſchiefer, *m.* argillite, argillaceous shist or slate; clay-slate. —ſchuh, *m.* cubic foot. — ſpath, *m.* cubic spar, anhydrous sulphate of lime of Haüy. —ſpiel, *n.* game at dice. Ein —ſpiel ſpielen, to play at dice. —ſpieler, *m.*, —ſpielerinn, *f.* a player at dice, one who plays dice. —ſtein, *m.* 1) cubic stone. 2) [in mineralogy] cubic quartz, fossil, tessera Badensis. —talk, *m.* cubic talc. —thon, *m.* potter's earth. —tiſch, *m.* table for playing at dice. —vogel, *m.* [Nachtfalter] nocturnal butterfly, moth, four-spotted yellow phalaena. —weiſe, *adv.* in the form of a die, cube. —wurzel, *f.* cubic root, root of a cube, cube-root. —zahl, *f.* cube, or cubic number. —zeug, *m.* checkered cloth, plaid-cloth or plaid, [in Scotland] tartan. —zoll, *m.* cubic inch.

Würfelich, Würfelicht, *adj.* and *adv.* like a die, cubic-formed, of a cubic form, cubical, V. Würfelförmig.

Würfelig, *adj.* and *adv.* cubic, square like a die. Der —e flußſpathſaure Kalk, fluate of lime; das Brod — ſchneiden, to cut the bread into square [cubical] pieces; —er Zeug [with little squares], stuff or prints with small diamond-shaped patterns on it, [in pop. lang.] check, [in Scotland] tartan; — eingelegter Fußboden, floor inlaid with diamond-shaped patterns, or squares, tesselated floor; — geſtickt, embroidered in diamond-shaped figures, in little squares; [in heraldry] — geſetzt, chequered, checkee.

Würfeln, I. *v. intr.* [mit — ſpielen] to play at dice. Sie haben die ganze Nacht gewürfelt, they have been playing at dice all the night, they have spent all the night in playing at dice; um Etwas —, to play for any thing with dice; zuweilen würfelten [formerly] zum Tode verurtheilte Soldaten auf der Trommel um ihr Leben, sometimes soldiers condemned to death threw with dice on their drums, to determine which must die. II. *v. tr.* [to make into the form of a die or cube] Das Brod, ein Stück Fleiſch —, to cut bread, meat into little square pieces; gewürfelter Zeug, Fußboden, stuff, woven or printed in little squares or diamond-shaped figures, check, [in Scotland] tartan, plaid or tartan-plaid, floor inlaid with diamond-shaped or square figures, tesselated floor; gewürfelte Pflanze [spotted or checkered like a chess board], tesselated plant; gewürfeltes Blatt, tesselated leaf; die gewürfelte Kibitzblume, fritillaria, crown imperial, fritillary. *Fig.* [rather unusual or in affectedly high style] Etwas — [leichtſinnig aufs Spiel ſetzen], to trust, expose any thing to chance.

Würferde &c., V. Wurferde &c.

Würfler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] a player at dice, one who plays dice, dice-player.

Würfling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [in farming] — eines alten Bienenſtockes, swarm of young bees. 2) [a fish] [Nörfling] Orphia.

Würgen, [Old Goth. weherke; related to Gurgel, Fr. *gorge*; appears to have signified einengen, to compress, to concentrate] I. *v. tr.* 1) [in the first place, firmly pressed together] Eine Rakete, Raketenhülſe an einem Ende — [with pyrotechnists], to choke a rocket, a squib. 2) [to compress any one's throat] to strangle, choke, throttle, suffocate, kill, murder. Und er griff ihn an und würgete ihn, und ſprach, bezahle mir &c. [in Scripture], and he laid hands on him and took him by the throat saying, pay me &c.; *proverb.* V. under Würge; *it.* [of things, which won't pass down the throat] — to choke, suffocate. Dieſer Biſſen würgt mich, this morsel is choking me. 3) [to kill any one by compressing, or closing up the wind-pipe] to strangle &c., V. Er—. Ein Huhn, eine Taube —[ſchlachten], to strangle a fowl, a pigeon; [in exalted style] der Feind würgte Weiber und &c., the enemy or foe massacred women and &c.; der Wolf würget das Lamm, the wolf strangles the lamb; das Schwert würgete Viele, many fell, or perished by the sword. 4) Hinunter — [—d hinunterſchlucken], to swallow. II. *v. refl.* 1) ſich —, to swallow with difficulty, *it.* to make an effort to vomit. 2) [to place one's self in a certain condition by strangling] Sich müde —, to be fatigued with slaughter, carnage &c.; nachdem ſie ſich müde gewürgt hatten, after slaughtering, strangling, massacring till they were tired, fatigued. Das —, strangling, [*fig.*] carnage, slaughter; [in the throat] choking, suffocation.

Würg-apfel, —e-apfel, *m.* [a species of bad apple] choke-apple. —birn, —e-birn, *f.* choke-pear. —engel, *m.* 1) destroying angel, exterminating angel. 2) [in nat. hist.] [—vogel] pica Graeca, speckled magpie, butcher-bird. 3) [a sort of falcon] lanarius, shrike. 4) [Rieſenſchlange] boa constrictor. —vogel, *m.* V. Würgengel 2).

Würge-apfel, —birn, *m.* V. Würgapfel &c. —kraut, *n.* senecio, roundsel. — platz, *m.* place of massacre, carnage, assassination, murder. —ſchwert &c., V. Mordſchwert &c.

Würger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) one who strangles &c., killer, slaughterer, strangler, murderer, destroyer, assassin. 2) [in nat. hist.] V. Würgengel 1), 2), 3).

Würgerbande, *f.* troop, band of assassins.

Würgeriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* Mit —er Hand, with a slaughtering, murderous hand, with the hand of an assassin.

Würm, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Würme or Würmer] [the Lat. *verm-is*, Dan. and Swed. *orm*, Pers. *gherm*, Sanscr. *krmi*, Finl. *kärme*, Goth. and Old Germ. signifies the same as *serpent*; according to some, it is related to the Lat. word *vor-o*, to eat, gnaw, but others think it to be related to wirren, ſchwärmen] 1) worm, vermin, reptile, grub, maggot [especially every creeping and writhing animal, for example poet. a serpent or snake, a dragon]. [in pop. lang. or comic] a little child. Der arme —, the poor worm or wretch. 2) [particularly the Spul-, Maden— &c.] worm. *dim.* Würmchen, ||Würmlein, *n.* vermicule, small worm. Würmer im Kopfe, encephali; maggots, crotchets [in the head]; — in der Naſe, nose-grub or maggot; — im After der Pferde, bot, horse-worm; ſich krümmen, wie ein —, to writhe like a worm; von den Würmern gefreſſen werden, to be eaten up by the worms; Würmer [Maden] haben ſich in das Fleiſch geſetzt, this meat is blown, this meat is maggoty; die Würmer im menſchlichen Körper, worms in the human body, men-worms; es iſt ein —, es ſind Würmer von ihm gegangen, he has parted with a worm, with worms; Arzeneimittel gegen die Würmer, V. —mittel; Würmer zwiſchen Fell und Fleiſch, cutaneous worms or grubs; leuchtender — [Johannis—], glowworm; von Würmern durchfreſſenes Buch, a worm-eaten book; nach Würmern wühlen, Würmer ſuchen [speaking of the otter, pig &c.], to root for worms, to grub up the earth in search of worms; *proverb.* V. Naſe. V. Band—, Erd—, Faden—, Korn—, Kopf—, Spul—, Schiffs—, Seiden—, —ſchlange. 3) [any thing possessing the nature of a worm, or producing the same effects] [with veterinary surgeons] Der —, Toll— [of dogs, which was believed to cause madness], dog-worm; einem Hunde den — nehmen, ſchneiden, to worm a dog; der —

des Pferdes [Schärfe in Säften], farcin, farcies; Pferd, das den — hat, a horse, that has got the farcy; der — der Schafe &c. [in the head], vine-grub, maggot, crotchet; der — am Finger [Geschwür], whitlow, paronychia, gathering, panaris; der schlafende —, paronychia, whitlow &c.; der fressende — [an ulcer on the outward skin, that keeps spreading], canker, wolf; [with gardeners] den — haben [of trees], to be eaten, attacked by grubs. 4) *Fig. a*) [gnawing grief] [in fam. lang.] secret grief, care; worm, gnawing worm. In ihrem Herzen nagt ein geheimer —, a secret grief is gnawing at, preying on her heart; die Gottlosen haben einen —, der sie naget, the wicked have a worm continually gnawing at their hearts, or preying on their conscience; der nagende — [Gewissensbisse], gnawing worm, the stings of conscience. *b*) Er hat Würmer im Kopfe, he has a maggot in his head, some freak, whim, or crotchet has seized him, V. Mücke. *c*) [in printing] [abbreviated specification of the title of a book] signature of the title.

Wurm-ähnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling a worm, vermicular. —ähnliche Wurzel, Bewegung, worm-like, vermicular root, motion, movement; die —ähnliche Bewegung der Gedärme, the vermicular, peristaltic motion of the intestines. —**artig**, *adj.* and *adv.* of the nature of a worm, vermicular. —**arzenei**, *f.* V. —mittel. —**arzt**, *m.* surgeon who occupies himself with the study of anthelmintic medicines, or vermifuges; worm-doctor. —**blume**, *f.* [in botany] hawk-weed, picris or yellow succory. —**essenz**, *f.* essence for the cure against worms. —**farn**, *m.* tansy. —**fieber**, *n.* fever occasioned by the worms. —**förmig**, *adj.* and *adv.* of the form or shape of a worm, worm-shaped, vermiform, vermicular. Der Ameisenbär hat eine —förmige Zunge, the ant-bear has a worm-shaped tongue; [in botany] —förmige Wurzel, vermicular, vermiform root; [in anatomy] der — förmige Anhang des Blinddarmes, vermiform, vermicular appendix of the blind-gut or caecum; die —förmigen Muskeln der Hand, the lumbrical, vermiform muscles of the hand, lumbricales musculi; [in architecture] —förmig gestippte Quadersteine, vermiculated free-stone, bossage, embossment; [in anatomy] V. —ähnlich. —**fortsatz**, *m.* [in anatomy] vermiform process. —**fraß**, *m.* 1) [—futter] food for worms. 2) [in wood] worm-hole, rottenness in wood. Das Holz hat —fraß, this wood is worm-eaten. 3) damage occasioned by worms. —**fräßig**, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —stichig. —**futter**, *n.* V. —fraß 1). —**gehäuse**, *n.* [in nat. hist.] 1) [Röhrenschnecke] pennicilli or worm shells. 2) snail-house, snail-shell; fossil worm-shell or snail-shell. —**geschwür**, *n.* [of horses] worm-ulcer. —**haut**, *f.* 1) worm-skin, skin of a worm. 2) [in seamen's lang.] [Spikerhaut] sheathing, copper-sheathing. —**holz**, *n.* the petrified wood of the fossil palm-tree. —**krankheit**, *f.* [disease or illness arising from the worms] worm-sickness, worm-fever; [with gardeners] distemper of plants when eaten by the worms or grubs. —**kraut**, *n.* 1) any herb supposed to be good against the worms, vermifuge, anthelmintic herb. 2) [in botany] *a*) V. —farn. *b*) sisymbrium Sophia, thalictron; V. Sophienkraut. *c*) [Wiesenwedel] ulmaria, meadow-sweet. *d*) [Braunwurz] scrophularia, blind-nettle, fig-wort. *e*) [—pflanze] spigelia anthelmia, Indian pink. *f*) [—pulver, —same] worm-seed, santolina, semen contra vermes. —**kuchen**, *m.*, ||—**küchlein**, *n.* trochisch, or cake against the worms, worm-cake, worm-lozenge. —**linig**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in nat. hist.] vermiculated. —**loch**, *n.* worm-hole. —**löcherig**, *adj.* and *adv.* full of worm-holes, worm-eaten; *it.* V. —stichig. —**löwe**, *m.* [a sort of fly] lion-insect. —**mehl**, *n.* worm-dust, powder or dust of worm-eaten or rotten wood. —**mittel**, *n.* anthelmintic remedy, vermifuge, worm-medicine. —**moos**, *n.* worm-moss; *it.* anthelmintic &c. moss. —**muskel**, *m.* lumbrical, worm-like, vermiform muscle. —**nest**, *n.* worm-nest, nest of worms. —**nudeln**, *pl.* vermicelli. —**pflanze**, *f.* V. —kraut 2 *e*). —**pflaster**, *n.* plaster against the worms, worm-plaster. —**pillen**, *pl.* worm-pills, pills against the worms. —**pulver**, *n.* 1) worm-powder, powder against the worms; 2) V. —kraut 2 *f*). —**röhre**, *f.* V. —gehäuse; *it.* V. —stein. —**salbe**, *f.* salve, ointment against the worms, worm-salve. —**same**, *m.* worm-seed, seed taken against the worms; *it.* [Art Gänsefuß] tanacetum vulgare, tansy. —**schlange**, *f.* 1) lumbric snake. 2) [sort of cone shell] serpulite, vermiculi. —**schneider**, *m.* one who worms dogs. —**stein**, *m.* small sea-worm; vermiculi, worm-shell. —**stich**, *m.* puncture or prick of a worm; *it.* [in wood] worm-hole, hole made by a worm. Dieses Holz hat —stiche, this wood is worm-eaten, is full of worm-holes. —**stichig**, *adj.* and *adv.* pierced or pricked by worms, worm-eaten, mouldy, rotten, maggoty, full of grubs. —stichiges Obst, worm-eaten fruit; —stichiges Holz, —stichiger Balken, worm-eaten wood, beam, balk; wood affected or attacked with the dry-rot; —stichiges Getreide, grain affected or eaten by the grubs, weevil, worms; —stichig werden, to be eaten, pierced by the worms, to grow or become worm eaten; dieses Holz wird gern —stichig, this wood is liable to the dry-rot, will soon become worm-eaten. —**stock**, *m.* [in fam. lang.] V. —nest. —**strahl**, *m.* [a sort of sea-star] a sort of star with the tail of a serpent. —**tod**, *m.* 1) [in fam. lang.] medicine which kills worms, remedy against worms. 2) V. Wermuth. —**treibend**, *adj.* and *adv.* vermifuge, anthelmintic, destructive to the worms. Ein —treibendes Mittel, vermifuge, anthelmintic or worm-medicine, remedy against the worms. —**trichter**, *m.* [a sort of cone-shell] worm-shell, vermiculi in the form of a funnel, serpula infundibulum. —**trockniß**, *f.* [of trees] dryness, aridity, or rottenness occasioned by the worms, dry-rot; [of pines] dry-rot worm; canker. —**weide**, *f.* [in the Brasils] Geoffroya. —**wurz**, —**wurzel**, *f.* 1) root destructive or good against worms; [in botany] [— der Pflanze] root of the knotty-rooted figwort, anthelmia spigelia. 2) V. —kraut 2 *e*). 3) [Wiesenknopf] meadow button, burnet saxifrage. 4) [Vogelwurz] ophrys, nidus avis. —**zucker**, *m.* worm-sugar, sugar taken against the worms.

Würmen, [from Wurm] *v. intr.* [not much used] to writhe like a worm. [in charcoal-kilns] Das Feuer wurmt im Meiler umher, the fire creeps, penetrates into every part of the coal-kiln. *Fig.* Das wurmt ihm, hat ihm sehr gewurmt [in fam. lang. = macht ihm Kummer, ärgert ihn], this vexes him, puts him out of humour, grieves him, disquiets him, gives him much trouble.

Würmen, *v. tr.* [unusual] 1) [Würmer suchen] to look for worms, to seek worms. 2) [Würmer hervorbringen] to produce, propagate, occasion worms.

Würmer, *pl.* of Wurm, *m.* which see.

Würmerspeise, *f.* &c. V. Wurmfraß 1) &c.

Würmig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) wormy, eaten by worms, where there are worms, maggoty &c. —er Käse, cheese full of maggots, mites; —es Obst, worm-eaten fruit, fruit full of grubs. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] — werden, seyn, to be vexed, out of sorts, V. Wurmen; ein —er Mensch, a hasty, passionate, irritable man; *it.* a whimsical, strange fellow. 2) —es [wurmstichiges] Holz, rotten wood, worm-eaten wood, wood having the dry-rot.

Würsing, V. Wirsing.

Würst, *f.* [*pl.* Würste] [related to the Old Sax. word vraestan, signifying the same as *twine, twist*] *dim.* Würstchen, ||Würstlein, *n.* 1) [in general certain twined things] [in architecture] V. Pfuhl; [with bakers] rolls; [in water-works] [long round bodies formed of osiers bound together] fascine. [in seamen's lang.] Die — in der Wand, staff, foot-hook; [with miners] V. Pulver—; [with plumbers] pudding, dirt; [with smiths] band; *it* Würstchen [in pop. lang.] [die Kätzchen der Weiden &c.], catkins, cats' or rats'-tails; *it.* — [in some countries] [—schlitten, —wagen], a sort of sledge or conveyance with a single bench up the middle lengthwise, stuffed in a round form, for persons to sit astride on. *Fig.* Auf der — herumfahren, reiten [= von einem Verwandten &c. zum andern schmarotzen gehen], to sponge, to go a sponging, to go about sponging. 2) [Fleisch—] sausage, chitterling; [kleine] forced meat-ball, pellet of forced meat; [Blut—] pudding, blackpudding; [Brat—] sausage; [große] thick and short sausage, saucisson; V. Hirn—, Leber— &c. Warme, geräucherte Würstchen, little hot smoked sausages, or forced meat-balls; — machen, stopfen, füllen, to make, stuff or fill black-puddings, sausages. *Proverb.* — wieder —, measure for measure; one good turn deserves another; 'tis all one; tit for tat; [to give] a Rowland for an Oliver; brätst du mir eine —, so lösch' ich dir den Durst, I'll be even with you, I'll do as much for you, at court one hand washes another.

Wurst-baum, *m.* acacia. —**blech**, *n.*, —**bügel**, *m.* [to fill the sausages or blackpuddings] filler, funnel, hoop for filling with. —**darm**, *m.* the puddings or skins for sausages &c. —**eisen**, *n* V. —bügel. —**fett**, *n.* 1) lard, suet or fat of, or for sausages, blackpuddings &c. 2) [of boiled sausages &c.] fat or scum of boiled sausages &c. —**fleisch**, *n.* meat for sausages &c. —**fülle**, *f.* meat, stuffing of or for sausages &c. —**füller**, *m.* one who fills, stuffs or makes sausages &c. —**hacker**, *m.* one who hacks, chops the meat for sausages &c. —**händler**, *m.*, —**händlerinn**, *f.* one that keeps a pork-shop; one who sells sausages &c. —**haut**, *f.* 1) skin, covering of sausages &c. 2) [in anatomy] [skin of the after-birth] allantois, allantoides. —**holz**, —**hölzchen**, *n.* V. —speiler. —**horn**, —**hörnchen**, *n.* [—bügel] horn or funnel for filling sausages with. —**kraut**, *n.* herb for seasoning sausages &c.; summer-savory. —**lippe**, *f.* [in fam. lang.] large lip, thick lip, blubber-lip. —**machen**, *n.* 1) the making of sausages &c. 2) the art of making sausages &c. —**macher**, *m.* one who makes sausages &c.; one who keeps a pork-shop. —**marmor**, *m.* pudding-marble, stone or slab. —**maul**, *n.* [in fam. lang.] 1)

large mouth, thick lips; *it.* [a person having such a mouth &c.] thick-lip, blubber-lip. 2) [a person that likes sausages] a lover or liker of sausages &c. —mäulig, *adj.* and *adv.* thick-lipped, blubber-lipped. —reiter, *m.* [Schmarotzer] sponger, parasite, squire, shark. —röhrenbaum, *m.* V. —baum, —schlitten, and — 1). —speiler, —spieß, *m.* skewer [for sausages &c.]. —stein, *m.* V. —marmor. —suppe, *f.* pudding-broth. —trichter, *m.* V. —bügel, —horn. —wagen, V. — 1). —zipfel, *m.* end of a pudding or sausage &c.

Würsten, *v. intr.* to make black-puddings, sausages &c., V. Wurst.

Würz, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [from Wurzel] root, vegetable, herb.

Würze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [das Würzen] seasoning, spicing. 2) [Gewürz] spice, grocery. Die — gibt den Speisen den Geschmack, the seasoning gives a relish to food; —, womit man das Bier würzt, ingredients put in beer to give it a flavour or aromatic taste; diese Pflanzen dienen zur —, these plants are used as an aromatic, for spicing, seasoning; das Fleisch ist gut, aber die — taugte nichts, es fehlt ihm an —, the meat is good, but it is not well seasoned, not well sauced, not well flavoured; das Salz ist eine nothwendige —, salt is quite an indispensable spice, is indispensably necessary for seasoning; *proverb.* Hunger ist die beste —, hunger is the best sauce; neue — [Allerleigewürz], amomi, Jamaica-pepper. 3) [with brewers] wort.

Würz-apfel, *m.* aromatic apple. —birne, *f.* aromatic pear. —blume, *f.* aromatic flower. —brühe, —büchse, *f.* V. Gewürzbrühe &c. —duft, *m.* aromatic odour. —garten, *m.* garden of aromatic flowers; *it.* [little used] V. Küchengarten. —geruch, *m.* [—hafter Geruch] aromatic odour. —geschmack, *m.* [—hafter Geschmack] aromatic taste, flavour. —handel &c., V. Gewürzhandel &c. —käse, *m.* aromatic, spiced cheese. —kram &c., V. Gewürzkram. —kräuter, *pl.* [in cooking, for meats] pot-herbs, aromatic herbs. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* insipid, tasteless, without flavour, unspiced. —mittel, *n.* spice, aromatic. —mühle, —nägelein, V. Gewürzmühle &c. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* very aromatic, highly spiced. —schachtel, *f.* V. Gewürzschachtel. —schau, *f.* inspection or examination of spices, groceries, drugs, aromatics. —speise, *f.* highly seasoned or spiced food or meats. —suppe, *f.* soup having an aromatic or high-flavoured taste. —trank, *m.* aromatic potation or draught. —waare, *f.* V. Gewürzwaare. —weihe, V. Krautweihe. —wein, *m.* [prepared with aromatics or spices] hippocras, aromatic or medicated wine, murrhina.

Würzel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Goth. vaurts; opposed to which is the Goth. word aurts = Kraut, Old Sax. ort, Swed. *ört* and *rot*, Gr. ῥίζα, is probably related to werden, wurd-e] 1) [in general the lowest part of certain things or objects] Die — des Haares, der Nägel, eines Zahnes, Hühnerauges &c., the root of the hair, the nails, tooth, corn &c.; die — eines Berges, the foot of a mountain; die — der Hand, des Fußes, V. Hand—, Fuß—; [in botany] V. —fläche. *Fig.* [in arithmetic] Die — einer Zahl, root of a number; die — von 9, 27 ist 3, the [square] root of 9, the [cube] root of 27 is 3; die — ausziehen, to extract the root; die — einer Quadratzahl, Kubikzahl, square root, cube root; [in grammar] die — eines Wortes [Stammsilbe], the root or radix of a word. 2) [of a plant] root. [in botany] *a*) Wurzelstockige —, *α*) tap or pivot root, *β*) branched root; *b*) fadige —, fibrous root; *c*) zwiebligе —, bulbous or bulbiferous root; *d*) knollige —, knobby or tuberous root; *e*) unächte —, parasitical root. *dim.* Würzelchen, ‖Würzelein, *n.* radicle, fibrous root, little root. Diese Bäume treiben, schlagen tiefe —n, these trees have long, wide-spreading, deep roots; — fassen, to take root; —n bekommen, to begin to take root, to get roots; einen Baum mit der — ausreißen, to pull up a tree by the roots, to root up a tree, V. Haupt—, Herz—, Pfahl—, Tau— &c. *Fig.* Die Liebe hat tiefe —n in seinem Herzen geschlagen, love has taken deep root in his heart; einen Mißbrauch mit der — ausrotten, to eradicate an abuse, to strike at the roots of an abuse, to exterminate an abuse radically; das Laster — fassen lassen, to let or allow a vice to take root; ein Gebrauch, welcher schon lange — gefaßt hat, a long established custom, a custom that has long prevailed or existed; der Geiz ist die — alles Uebels, avarice is the root of all evil. 3) [in farming &c.] —n [eatable plants], roots. Er lebt von —n, he lives on roots. 4) [in conchology] buccinum, whelk, radish-shell, concha globosa or dolium.

Wurzel-ähnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* resembling a root. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* of the nature, in the manner of a root; [in botany] in the form of a root. —auster, *f.* V. Baumauster. —baum, *m.* 1) [indischer] rhizophora; [wilder] V. Leuchterbaum; [niedriger] mangold-wurzel; *it.* V. Käsebaum. 2) [indische Feige] Indian fig-tree, Indian fig-tree. —blatt, *n.* [in botany] radical leaf. —brod, *n.* bread made of roots; *it.* bread of cassave or cassada, bread of dried manioc; bread of Madagascar. —brühe, *f.* broth or sauce prepared from roots. —buchstabe, *m.* radical or original letter. —ende, *n.* [of a tree] the foot or bottom part, the part next the roots. —farbe, *f.* [with dyers &c.] extract from the roots &c. of the walnut-tree. Mit — farbe färben, to dye with a decoction or extract from the roots &c. of the walnut-tree. —faser, *f.* [in botany] V. —zaser. —fläche, *f.* [in botany] root, base. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* in the form or shape of a root; [in conchology] Das —förmige Röhrchen, tubicular worm-shell. —frau, *f.* [in fam. lang.] a woman that looks for, sells roots; a gatherer or seller of roots, simples; a simpler. —gewächs, *n.* vegetable whose roots are eaten. —gräber, *m.* one who digs for, seeks, sells roots, simples; a gatherer of roots, simples. —grund, *m.* [in botany] neck of the root, that part where the roots end and the leaves begin. —holz, *n.* root-wood; wood from the root of a tree. —keim, *m.* [in botany] radicle. —knoten, *m.* the knot, bulb or swelling of the root. —lobe, *f.* [in botany] V. —sprosse 2). —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without roots, having no roots. —mann, *m.* V. —gräber. —mehl, *n.* flour made from roots; [in pharmacy] fecula. —nager, *m.* [Erdgrille] [in nat. hist.] spondylus, earth-cricket. —petersilie, *f.* large parsley, English parsley, petroselinum. —rand, *m.* [in botany] rind or edge of a root. —ranken, *pl.* [in botany] pendicles, shoots, tendrils, twigs, runners. —raupe, *f.* the caterpillar of the rhizophora. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* abounding in roots, having many roots. —reis, *n.* [in botany] shoot, sucker, sprig; [in gardening] sucker. —reiser treiben, to throw out shoots, suckers. —sauger, *m.* [Fichtensauger] chrysomela of the pine. —saum, *m.* [in sewing] hem. —schößling, *m.* V. —reis. —silbe, *f.* radical syllable. —sprosse, *f.* [in botany] 1) shoot, sucker, layer. 2) bud, shoot, sucker. —ständig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] —ständiger Blumenstiel, radical stem. —stock, *m.* [in botany] perennial plant or root. —stockig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] having a perennial root. —stockiger Blumenstiel, radical stem, V. —ständig. —stoff, *m.* [in chemistry] the base, the radical principle or element. —suppe, *f.* soup prepared from roots. —tafel, *f.* [in arithmetic] table of roots [of numbers]. —torf, *m.* turf of roots, turf or peat which is principally composed of roots. —träger, *m.* [in botany] [American tree] mangrove-tree. —werk, *n.* the roots, all sorts of roots. —wort, *n.* radical or primitive word, original word, root. —zahl, *f.* [in arithmetic] root of a number, V. Wurzel. —zaser, *f.* [in botany] [on the roots of plants] the radicles, threads, strings, fibres. Die —zasern, the radicles, strings, fibres &c. —zeichen, *n.* [in algebra] radical sign.

Würzelig, *adj.* and *adv.* rooty, full of roots, abounding in roots.

Würzeligkeit, *f.* abundance, quantity of roots.

Würzeln, *v. intr.* 1) to take root, strike root, form roots. Diese Pflanze hat schon gewurzelt, this plant has already taken root, struck root; [in botany] —der Stengel &c., the principal stalk on which the leaves grow; —des Blatt, radical or principal leaf; über der Erde, auf der Oberfläche der Erde hin —, to run, shoot, to strike shoots or runners, to send out roots over the earth, on the surface of the earth; der Ulmbaum wurzelt stark über der Erde hin, the elm runs or spreads much; gerade unter sich — [eine Pfahlwurzel treiben], to tap, to strike a perpendicular root. *Fig.* Dieses Laster wurzelt nur allzu leicht in einem jungen Herzen, this vice takes root only or but too easily in a young heart; die Tugend hat tief in seinem Herzen gewurzelt, virtue has taken deep root in his heart. 2) [in sportsmen's lang.] [of the badger] to earth. Das — [of plants], radication, the act of taking root.

Würzen, I. *v. intr.* [in cooking] [of spices] to have a good taste, flavour. II. *v. tr.* to season, to spice; [wohlriechend machen] to perfume, to give an aromatic odour. Er weiß die Speisen gut zu —, he knows how to season the dishes, meats &c. well; diese Pastete ist zu stark gewürzt, this pie is too highly seasoned, there is too much spice in it; er mag weder Gesalzenes noch Gewürztes, he likes neither salted nor spiced meats; diese Wasser haben einen angenehmen Geruch, man hat sie gewürzt, these waters have a sweet smell, they have been perfumed, aromatized; [in brewing] das Bier —, to hop the beer, [fam.] to doctor the beer; [poetical] die von Rosen gewürzte Luft, air made fragrant with roses, perfumed with roses; nichts würzt das Leben mehr, als Freundschaft, nothing confers a greater charm on life than friendship, nothing renders life so agreeable as friendship; ein feiner, mit Salz gewürzter Scherz, a witty jest or joke, a smart joke, a pithy joke &c.; seine Rede —, to season one's discourse, to give salt to one's language, to be witty in one's conversation. Das —, seasoning, spicing, aromatization.

Würzer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* one who seasons, spices.

Würzhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* sharp, biting; *it.* aromatic, V. Gewürzhaft.

Würzig, *adj.* and *adv.* [gewürzhaft] aromatic.

Würzler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in fam. lang.] V. Würzer.

Würzling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in gardening] [Sächſer] shoot, sprig, runner, layer &c.

Wuſch, Wuſchen, [pop. and provincial] V. Huſch, Huſchen.

Wüſt, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [appears to be related to the Lat. word *vastus*] confused mass, chaos, medley, mishmash; *it.* [Schmutz &c.] dirt, rubbish, filth, trash. Dieſer — von Büchern muß erſt getrennt und geordnet werden, ſonſt &c., this chaos of books must first be separated and sorted, otherwise &c.; ſein Kabinet war mit einem —e von Papieren, Gemählden &c. angefüllt, his cabinet, room was filled with a confused mass of papers, paintings &c.; Etwas vom —e ſäubern, den — wegſchaffen, to clean, scour any thing, to remove the rubbish, dirt, filth &c. from any thing; in dieſem —e von Meinungen verliert man ſich, one is lost in this chaos, confusion of opinions, there's no getting out of this medley of opinions.

Wüſt, [from Wuſt] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [öde, unbebaut] uninhabited, waste, deserted, desolate, wild, uncultivated. Eine —e Gegend, Inſel, a desert, an uncultivated country, island; —e Oerter, desert, uninhabited places; ein —es Feld, uncultivated land; dieſer Acker liegt —, this field lies waste, uncultivated, fallow; das —e Arabien, Arabia the Desert; dieſes Haus ſteht —, this house is uninhabited, deserted; ſeit dem letzten Kriege liegt die Stadt —, since the last war the town has remained desolate, uninhabited, deserted; —e Stellen, Straßen [in a village &c.], deserted, uninhabited places. *Fig. a*) wild, dissolute, disorderly. Ein —er Menſch, V. Wüſtling; ein —es Leben führen, to lead a disorderly, dissolute life; —e Sitten, rude, uncouth, [also] licentious, rakish manners. *b*) confused, embarrassed. Der Kopf iſt mir —, my head is confused, cracked, muddy; zu viele Anſtrengung des Geiſtes, [also] Berauſchung &c. macht den Kopf —, too much straining of the mind, tasking the brain too much, [also] intoxication confuses, deranges, troubles the head, mind. 2) [with millers] Das —e Gerinne, the opening or sluice to let the water out of the milldam. 3) [pop. or provincial] [unrein, ſchmutzig] dirty, filthy, unclean. —e Hände haben, to have dirty hands; — ausſehen, to look dirty, filthy, disorderly, unseemly, to have a dirty &c. appearance. *Fig.* Ein —es Mädchen, an ugly girl. Syn. V. Leer.

Wüſte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [wüſte Gegend] a desert, desolate country, wild, waste, wilderness, [in higher style] desert waste. Die arabiſchen —n, the deserts of Arabia; in einer — leben, to live in a desert; dieſes Land iſt eine —, this country is a desert, a desolate country; der Feind hat dieſes Land zur — gemacht, the enemy have rendered this country or land a desert, have ravaged, laid waste this country &c.; [in Scripture] die Stimme eines Predigers in der —, the voice of one crying in the wilderness. *Fig.* Ein Prediger in der — [in fam. lang. and comic], one who preaches to the deaf; [in poetry] die — des Meeres, the wilds of the ocean, the vast plains of the ocean. Syn. V. Einöde.

Wüſten, [Lat. *vast-are*, It. *guastare*, Fr. *gâter*, Low Germ. quiſten] *v. intr.* [in fam. lang. = verwüſten] [not much used] to waste, to be desolate. Mit dem Gelde — [verſchwenderiſch umgehen], to spend one's money foolishly.

Wüſtenei, *f.* 1) V. Wüſte. 2) [in common people's lang. = wüſte Sache] dirty, filthy, unseemly things, rubbish, trash. Das iſt eine —, this is rubbish, ugly stuff, V. Wüſt 3).

Wüſtheit, *f.* 1) [einer Gegend] aridity, uncultivated or desert state; [by war] devastation, desolation, V. Wüſt 1). 2) *Fig.* Die — der Sitten, rudeness, uncouthness, [also] rakishness of manners; die — ſeiner Lebensart, the dissolute or disorderly habits of his life, his dissolute or disorderly manner of living.

Wüſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] V. Häßlich, Abſcheulich.

Wüſtling, *m.* [-es, *pl.*-e] 1) [ausſchweifender Menſch] debauchee, rake, profligate, good-for-nothing, ruffian, libertine; abandoned, dissolute person. Ein alter —, an old debauchee, libertine, rake &c. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) [brauner Fliegenſchnäpper] beccafico, fig-pecker, petty-chaps. *b*) [little bird living in woods] robin-red-breast.

Wüſtung, *f.* [with farmers] [brach gelaſſenes Feld] waste land, fallow land, land lying fallow. Eine — wieder urbar machen, to cultivate waste or fallow land, to convert fallow into arable land, to plough again fallow land.

Wüth, Wut, *f.* [Old Germ. wot, is said to be related to weben, Goth. vajan, having pretty nearly the signification of ſchnauben, to snort, be angry, breathe revenge] 1) fury, rage, madness. [violent motion] Die — des Sturmes, Meeres, der Winde, Flammen, the fury of the storm, tempest, sea, the winds, flames; [of living beings] in — gerathen, ſeyn, to be put into a rage, to fly out into a passion, to be in a rage; er iſt darüber in ſolcher —, in ſo großer —, he is in such a rage at it, in such a great rage at it; ſeine — ging ſo weit, daß &c., his rage went so far as to &c., he was enraged to such a state that &c.; ſeine — an Einem auslaſſen, to break out into a rage, passion against any one, to exercise, vent one's rage &c. against any one; er ließ ſeine — an dem Erſten Beſten aus, he vented his rage on the first that came; er ging in — fort, he went away in a rage, fury; Einen in — ſetzen, bringen, to put any one into a rage, fury, to enrage any one; dieſe Beleidigung brachte ihn in —, this insult put him into a rage, enraged him; ein Löwe in —, a furious, raging lion, a lion in a rage &c. *Fig.* In der — des Schmerzes &c., in the height of the pain &c.; *it.* [for cruelty] er entging der — des Tyrannen, he escaped the rage, fury of the tyrant. 2) [as a disease] madness, rage, fury. Er iſt närriſch geworden und bekommt von Zeit zu Zeit Anfälle von —, he became mad and receives from time to time fits of fury, rage, and becomes sometimes furious, raging mad; er iſt von einem tollen Hunde gebiſſen worden, die — iſt ſchon ausgebrochen, he has been bitten by a mad dog, the madness or mania has already shewn itself, has already begun; [in composition] V. Hirn—, Mutter—; die — der Hunde, the rage or madness of dogs, rabies canina; die ſtille — [from their remaining in one place], madness in the first stage; die laufende —, madness in the second stage; die ſchlafende — [from their sleeping], drowsy madness. *Fig.* Er hat die —, Verſe zu machen &c., he has the rage or mania for composing verses, making poetry; er hat eine —, zu ſpielen &c., he is mad after gambling, he has a mania for gambling; die —, Gemählde zu ſammeln, the rage, mania for or after paintings, to be mad after paintings.

Wuth-kraut, *n.* [in botany] anagallis, chickweed. **—voll,** *adj.* and *adv.* seized with rage, furious, raging, mad.

Wüthen, Wüten, I. *v. intr.* 1) [= heftig bewegt ſeyn] to be violently agitated, excited, moved, to rage. Die Winde —, the winds are raging, violent; die See wüthet, the sea rages; [especially of living beings] to be in a rage, fury, to be furious, raging, mad, to be excited with rage, to chafe, fume, foam, rave; er wüthet vor Zorn, he is in a raging passion, he is raging with anger; gegen ſich ſelbſt —, to be in a rage against one's self; —d werden, to fly into a rage, to become enraged, to fall into a fury &c.; er wurde —d über dieſe Beleidigung, he became enraged at this insult, he flew into a rage at this insult; er kam ganz —d auf uns zu, he fell upon us, came to us, approached us quite in a rage, quite furious; die Truppen gingen —d auf den Feind los, the troops fell furiously upon the enemy; das iſt ein —der Menſch, ein —der, this is a furious, raging fellow, he is a madman, quite a maniac; ein —der Jakobiner &c., a raging, furious, mad Jacobin; das machte ihn —d, this put him into a rage, passion, he became furious at it. 2) [die Wuth haben] to be mad, raving, to go mad. Ein —der Menſch, Hund, a mad man, mad dog, a man, dog having the canine madness, hydrophobia; der Löwe wüthet [= geht auf Alles los], wenn er verwundet iſt, the lion rages, is furious, flies at every thing on being wounded; eine —de Löwinn, a raging lioness; das —de Heer [in pop. superstition and traditions], the furious [fantom-] host, wild spectre-chase, Arthur's chase. *Fig.* Die heftigſte Leidenſchaft wüthete in ſeiner Bruſt, the most ardent or violent passion inflamed his breast, V. Toben; eine —de Leidenſchaft, ein —der Hunger, Schmerz, a raging, furious, violent passion, hunger, pain; es iſt ein —der Schmerz um das Zahnweh, the toothache is a violent, excruciating pain; der Schmerz wüthet in ſeinen Eingeweiden, he has or feels an excruciating or violent pain in his bowels; die Peſt wüthet daſelbſt, the plague is raging there, is making ravages there; der Krieg hat in dieſem Lande gewüthet, the war has made desolating work in this country; V. Raſen. II. *v. tr.* [in poetry] Rache —, to breathe vengeance, to be raging for revenge. Syn. Wüthen, Toben. Toben in the first place denotes the violent movements of the body, and the noise which accompanies them; Wüthen a strong passion, which robs the mind of consciousness and of the use of reason. In the second place toben and wüthen are also different with respect to the kind of passion, from the immoderate development of which both arise. Wüthen for instance can arise only from anger or wrath, this is then 'to rage or to storm'; but toben may result from an excess of joy, cheerfulness and merriment, hence expressed by the English verbs 'to dance, to caper, to toss about, to be or run wild' &c.

Wüthend, *adv.* [*part.* of wüthen as an] *adj.* and *adv.* furious, raging, [in common

people's lang.] furiously, excessively, extremely- Er iſt — reich, grob, he is extremely rich, rude.

Wüther, Wüter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* [little used] a furious, raging, mad person, V. under **Wüthen.**

Wütherich, Wüterich, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) barbarian, tyrant; barbarous, cruel, ferocious man. Nero, jener abſcheuliche —, Nero, that abominable tyrant; er iſt der größte —, den die Geſchichte kennt, he is the most cruel man that history can present; wenn er in Zorn geräth, iſt er ein wahrer —, when anger overcomes him, when he becomes angry, he is quite furious, a complete madman, barbarian. 2) [in botany] [Schierling] hemlock.

Wüthig, Wütig, *adj.* and *adv.* raging, furious, enraged, raving, mad, outrageous. Ein —er Menſch, an outrageous, enraged, furious &c. man; ein —er Hund, an enraged &c. dog; die —en Widerſacher Voltaire's, the desperate Antagonists of Voltaire. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Sein Pferd begann ein —es Rennen, his horse set off at a furious rate, began to gallop furiously.

X.

X, [having the properties of ks and pronounced iks] *n.* X. Ein kleines x, a small x. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] [Einem] ein — für ein U machen [= Etwas weiß machen], to make [one] believe black's white, to put upon, impose upon any one; er wollte mir ein — für ein U machen, he wished to make me believe black's white, to impose, put upon me.

Xanórphika, *f.* [a newly discovered instrument with a fiddle-bow and keys, by Koellig] key-violin, xanorphica.

Xantippe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [name of a woman] Xantippe. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Dieſes Weib iſt eine —, this woman is a real, downright, an out-and-out Xantippe, a complete shrew.

Xaver or **Xáver,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [a man's name] Xavier.

Xénie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [= Gaſtgeſchenk] present made to a guest or stranger, as a token of friendship, xenia.

Xeniendichter, *m.* epigrammatist.

Xenomanīe, *f.* xenomania, fondness, love for that which is foreign.

Xeranthéme, *f.* [*pl.* -n] xeranthemum, everlasting, large amaranth.

Xeraſīe, *f.* 1) aridity, dryness. 2) xerasia, dryness, aridity of the hair [a malady in the hair causing it to dry].

Xerophthalmīe, *f.* xerophthalmy, a dry red soreness or itching of the eyes without swelling or a discharge of humours.

Xíphias, *m.* 1) xiphias, sword-fish. 2) a comet shaped like a sword.

Xyloglȳph, *m.* a carver or cutter of wood, an engraver in wood.

Xyloglýptik, *f.* the art of carving, cutting, engraving in wood.

Xylográph, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] xylographer, wood-engraver.

Xylographīe, *f.* xylography, wood-engraving, the act or art of cutting figures in wood, in representation of natural objects.

Xyloídiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* like wood.

Xylórganon, *n.* xylorganon [a musical instrument composed of dry staves of wood united with straw and struck in the same manner as a dulcimer].

Y.

Y, [Ypſilon] *n.* Y. Ein kleines y, a small y.

Yácht, V. Jacht.

Yám, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [Brodwurzel] [in botany] manioc, dioscorea.

Yamswurzel, *f.* manioc-root.

Yänen, [seems to be allied to the Greek word χαίνω = gähnen (yawn) and to the Lat. word *ganio* = kläffen (yelp) one and the same word] [ſchreien, vom Eſel] *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to bray. Das —, the braying.

Yenít, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] yenite or jenite [so called from the battle of Jena, it is also called lievrite from its discoverer] a mineral of a brown or brownish black colour, consisting chiefly of silex, lime and the oxyde of manganese.

Ygel, Yſop &c., V. Igel, Iſop &c.

Ynka, *m.* [-s, *pl.* - or -s] a son of the sun; an Old-Peruvian emperor.

Yolíth, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] iolite or yolite, a mineral of a violet blue colour, with a shade of purple or black, called also dichroit and cordierite.

Ypſiloíde, *f.* [in anatomy] os hyoides, ypsiloides.

Ytterít, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] or **Yttererde,** *f.* [in mineralogy] [supposed element or base of] Yttria.

***Yúcca,** *f.* [-s] [in botany] [a plant similar to the Aloe] yucca.

Z.

(For words not to be found under Z look under C.)

Z, *n.* Z. [consists of t s] Ein kleines z, a small z; ſo geht es von A bis —, so is the matter, so it is from the beginning to the end, from alpha to omega.

Zaar, V. Czar.

Zábern, *n.* [-s] [in geography] Saverne [town in Alsace]. Berg—, Rhein— [towns in Rhenish Bavaria], Bergzabern, Rheinzabern.

Zách, V. Zäh.

Zacharías, *m.* [-, *pl.* - or (sometimes) -ſſe] [a man's name] Zacharias.

Zachariasblume, *f.* V. Kornblume.

Zäck, V Zick—.

Zackeiſen, *n.* [from Auszacken, which see] toothing-iron.

Zäcke, V. Zecke.

Zäckel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [related to Zacken] [kretiſches or hochgehörntes Schaaf] Cretan-goat.

Zácken, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] or **Zacke,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Low Germ. Tack, Fr. *dague, tige,* and appears to be related to ziehen] *dim.* **Zäckchen, ‖Zäcklein,** *n.* point, tooth, prong, spike, dentel, tine. Die — an einem Hirſchgeweihe, broach or trochings on a deer's head; [in heraldry] branched head; er führt zwei Hirſchgeweihe im blauen Felde, wovon jede Stange ſechs weiße — hat, his arms are two antlers azure, each branched with six pieces of silver; die — an einer Heugabel, Ofengabel &c., the prongs of a pitch-fork &c.; die — an einer Egge, an einem Rechen &c., the teeth of a harrow, rake &c.; der — einer Gabel, prong; — einer Spicknadel, the broad end of a larding-pin; eine Gabel mit zwei, drei —, a fork with two, three prongs; die — eines Felſens, the points of a rock; die —, Zäckchen an den Spitzen, purl of lace, edging &c.; Zäckchen an ein Kleid, an einen Kragen machen, to put purl-edgings on a dress, collar; ein Kleid mit — verſehen, to pink a dress.

Zacken-blatt, *n.* indented leaf. **—felſen,** *m.* jagged rock, craggy cliff. **—horn,** *n.* [in conchology] buccinum, whelk. **—kamm,** *m.* [in nat. hist.] [a sort of Klippkleber] lepas, patella. **—kraut,** *n.* eruca sativa, garden-rocket. **—linie,** *f.* [in fortification] [Verſchanzung aus Sägewerken] indented intrenchments, set off. **—meißel,** *m.* [in sculpture] a chisel with two notches in its edge or three teeth for reducing or fashioning a piece of marble into its proper shape, notched chisel. **—ſchote,** *f.* V. **—kraut. —walze,** *f.* cylinder or roller furnished with points or teeth for breaking clods of earth. **—werk,** *n.* [in fortification] indented work, cheval de frise.

Zácken, *v. tr.* [ein Kleid &c.] to purl, put a purl-edging on a dress &c., V. Aus—.

Zácker, Zackerer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* [little used] 1) one who purls or puts a purl-edging on dresses &c. 2) [provincial] one who ploughs, plougher.

‖Zäckern, V. Pflügen.

Zäckig, *adj.* and *adv.* indented, notched, jagged, rugged, pointed, pronged, toothed, [in heraldry] branched. **—es Geweih,** branched antlers, or deer's head; **—es Blatt,** indented leaf; **—es Werkzeug,** instrument furnished with points, teeth &c.; der —e Ausſchnitt an einem Kleide, slashing, cut, pinking, scollop [on or of a dress]; — ausſchneiden, to pink, slash, scollop.

‖Zäde, *f.* [*pl.* -n] sheep.

Zadenfleiſch, *n.* mutton.

Zaffer, *m.* [-s] V. Safflor.

‖Zägel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Low Sax. Tagel = Schwanz] 1) [provincial] tail. Der — [Wiſpel] eines Baumes, top of a tree. 2) [with founders] a part or division of a bloom or loop.

Zägen, *v. intr.* [zaghaft ſeyn] to have fear, to be afraid, to be dismayed, to tremble, to be disheartened, discouraged, to lose courage, to be in fear, to be cowardly. Das —, fear, fearfulness, cowardice &c.

Zage-muth, *m.* [chiefly in higher style = Zaghaftigkeit] fear, cowardice, fearfulness, timidity, timorousness, timidity, faintheartedness. **—muthig,** *adj.* and *adv.* V. Zaghaft.

Zäger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* coward, poltroon, timorous, fearful, timid, faintheartedness person.

Zagerei, V. Zaghaftigkeit.

Zäghaft, *adj.* and *adv.* [the contrary of herzhaft] fearful, timid, discouraged, faintheartedness; trembling, frightened, dejected; cowardly. — er Menſch, coward, poltroon; er iſt zu —, he is too cowardly.

Zäghaftigkeit, *f.* timidity, timorousness;

fear, fearfulness; faintheartedness, cowardice; dejection, trembling.

Zāgheit, *f.* V. Zaghaftigkeit.

Zāglich, *adj.* and *adv.* [obsolete] 1) V. Zaghaft. 2) V. Thöricht.

Zāh, Zähe, [prov. zach, from ziehen] *adj.* and *adv.* [of leather, wood, meat &c.] tough, [of pitch &c.] viscid, tenacious, viscous, clammy, gluey, ropy, clingy, glutinous, sticky. —es Metall, ductile, tenacious metal, malleable metal; —es Eisen, ductile, tenacious or malleable iron; —er Schleim, viscous, clammy, viscid matter, phlegm; —er Wein, ropy wine, thick wine; dieser Wein wird —, this wine is turning, becoming ropy, thick; in diesem Keller wird der Wein gern —, wine soon turns, grows, becomes ropy or thick in this cellar; diese Weine werden gern —, these wines are subject to turn &c. ropy, thick; [in botany] —er Stengel, flexible, tenacious stalk. *Fig.* [of a person] *a*) [unbiegsam] obstinate, inflexible. *b*) [nicht gerne gebend] tough. Er ist sehr —, he is very tough, he holds out long. *c*) Ein —es Leben haben, to have a tough life, to have as many lives as a cat; [with founders] [klar gepocht, klein] —er Schlamm, fine or clammy paste, mire, slime.

Zäh-flüssig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Strengflüssig. —gerte, *f.* [in botany] ferul a communis, fennel-giant.

Zähe, *f.* tenacity &c., V. Zähheit.

Zähheit, *f.* [eines zähen Körpers] tenacity, viscidity, toughness, clamminess. Die — der Metalle &c., the ductility, tenacity of metals; [einer Person] tenacity, toughness, obstinacy &c., V. Zäh.

Zahl, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [Low Sax. taal, Icc. *tal.* V. Zählen] 1) number, figure. Gerade, ungerade, runde —, even, odd or uneven, round number; die Zahl zehn &c., the number ten &c.; zusammengesetzte —, compound number; —, welche man nur durch Eins theilen kann, primary or prime number [only divisible by one]; —, welche sich durch zehn vermittelst der Theilung aufheben läßt, a number that can be divided by ten clear off or without a remainder; —, welche eine andere vielmal in sich enthält, a number containing another a many times, a multiple; —, welche nicht ohne Bruch getheilt werden kann, a number incapable of being divided without leaving a remainder; a surd; an irrational number; die —, welche zu theilen ist, the number to be divided, dividend; die —, welche durch das Theilen or Dividiren herauskömmt, the number produced by division; quotient; die —, womit man eine andere theilt, the number by which another is divided; divisor; gemischte — [composed of a whole number and a fraction], mixed number; diejenige —, welche multiplizirt werden soll, the number to be multiplied; multiplicand; —, mit welcher multiplizirt wird, the number by which another is multiplied; multiplier; [in astronomy] —, V. under Golden; ohne —, without number, innumerable. 2) [number, quantity] In großer, gleicher —, in large, in equal quantities, numbers; Einen unter die — seiner Diener aufnehmen, to take any one into one's service, to receive any one as a servant; er gehört unter die — meiner Freunde, he is one of my friends, he is reckoned among the number of my friends; der erste, der letzte in der —, the first, the last in the number; [in grammar] die einfache —, the singular, the singular number; die mehrfache —, the plural, the plural number. 3) [das —zeichen] figure, arithmetical character, number, cipher. Die römischen, arabischen —en, the Roman, Arabic figures, ciphers, numbers; ich habe mich in der — geirrt, I was mistaken in the figure, I made a mistake in the figure, I was deceived with the figure. 4) [a certain number of certain things] Eine — [Zaspel] Garn, a reel of thread, a skein or skain of thread; [in fishery] eine — Platteiße [110 Stück], a hundred and ten plaice; *it.* [zum Spinnen aufgegebene Zahl] number or work delivered out for spinning.

Zahl-buchstabe, *m.* numeral letter. —en-folge, *f.* series. —en-kunst, *f.* the art of writing numbers and calculating with them. —en-lehre, *f.* arithmetic. —en-lehrig, *adj.* and *adv.* arithmetical, arithmetically. —en-lehriges Verhältniß, arithmetical proportion; —en-lehrige Verhältnißgrößen, arithmetical proportional quantities, arithmetical proportionals. —en-losung, *f.* [Lotto] loto. —en-lotterie, *f.* lottery with numbers. —en-mehrung, *f.* multiplication. —en-ordnung, *f.* V. —en-folge. —en-rechnung, *f.* arithmetic. —en-reihe, *f.* progression or series of numbers. —en-sammlung, *f.* addition. —en-sinn, *m.* [in calculating with the head, or mental calculation] arithmetical disposition, talent; a talent for calculating. —en-theilung, *f.* division. —en-trennung, *f.* subtraction. —en-verhältniß, *n.* ratio, proportion. —en-wahrsagerei, *f.* the art of telling fortunes by figures, arithmancy. —en-wissenschaft, *f.* the science of numbers, elementary and speculative arithmetic. —figur, *f.* cipher, figure, numeral character. —größe, *f.* numeric quantity. —haspel, *m.* V. —weife. —holz, *n.* wood sold by the number of pieces. —kunst, *f.* V. —en-kunst. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* numberless, innumerable, without number. —lose Menge, innumerable quantity. —losigkeit, *f.* innumerable quantity, innumerability, numberlessness, infinitude, infinity. —perle, *f.* round pearl. —reich, *adj.* and *adv.* numerous. —reiche Familie, Armee &c., numerous family, army &c. —reim, *m.* chronogram. —scheit, *n.* [Scheit, V. —holz] logs of wood [sold by the number of pieces]. —spiel, *n.* a game with numbers or figures. —tuch, *n.* [with embroiderers] canvas [patterns of figures or letters worked on a sort of stuff]. —verhältniß, *n.* ratio, proportion of numbers. —vers, *m.* V. —reim. —weise, *f.* reel which marks the number of turns. —wissenschaft, *f.* V. —en-wissenschaft. —wort, *n.* numerical word; [in grammar] number. —zeichen, *n.* cipher, figure, arithmetical character.

Zählen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to pay. Eine Schuld — [in commerce], to honour an engagement &c.; richtig —, to pay exactly; voraus —, to pay in advance, to pay beforehand; er zahlt nicht gern, he does not like paying, he is a bad payer, he is not a good payer, [fam.] he is a bad paymaster; zweifeln Sie daran, daß er — kann? do you doubt his capability of paying? do you doubt his solvency? er ist im Stande zu —, er kann —, he is solvent or capable of paying, he can pay; er hat aufgehört zu —, he has stopped paying, he has suspended payment, he has turned bankrupt; Einem seinen Lohn —, to pay any one his wages, salary; den Zoll —, to pay duty, customs. *Fig.* Sie werden es mit ihrem Leben — [büßen], they will pay it with their lives, they will lose their heads for it. Das —, V. Zahlung.

Zahl-amt, *n.* 1) [das Amt, Geld auszuzahlen] office of paymaster, treasurer. Das —amt übernehmen, to accept or undertake the office of paymaster, treasurer &c. 2) [Behörde] court or chamber of exchequer, department of finances or public revenues, public treasury. —fähig, *adj.* and *adv.* solvent, capable of paying, in condition to pay. —frist, *f.* term, time when any thing must be paid or when any bill becomes due. —kammer, *f.* V. —amt. —meister, *m.* paymaster, one who pays wages &c. —pfennig, *m.* counter. —schein, *m.* V. Zahlungsschein. —tag, *m.* pay-day. —unfähig, *adj.* and *adv.* insolvent, incapable of paying. —unfähigkeit, *f.* insolvency, incapability of paying. —woche, *f.* pay-week.

Zählen, [related to Ziel, Old Sax. tälian, Swed. *taelja*, Dutch tellen, and Engl. *tell*, signifying zählen and erzählen] *v. tr.* to count, number, tell, reckon. Die Stunden &c. —, to count the hours &c.; Geld —, to count money; wer kann die Sterne am Himmel oder den Sand am Meere —? who can count the stars in heaven or the grains of sand in the sea? noch einmal —, to recount, to count over again, to count once more; die Einwohner —, to take a census of the inhabitants, to draw out a list of the &c.; wir wollen vom fünften dieses Monats zu — anfangen, let us begin to pay from the fifth of this month, or we will date it from the fifth &c.; [in arithmetic] —, calculate, cast up, reckon; [in fam. lang.] er kann nicht drei —, he can not even count as far as three; [*proverb.*] der Wolf frißt auch die gezählten Schafe, though you count the sheep, the wolf will still get one; though you take every possible care, you may be mistaken in the end, V. Fressen. *Fig.* Einen unter seine Freunde, unter die Gelehrten —, to reckon or account any one as a friend, a learned man; auf Einen, auf Etwas — [rechnen], to depend or count upon any one or any thing, V. Rechnen. Das —, [in arithmetic] numeration. V. Zählung.

Zähl-geld, *n.* 1) [Gebühr] money for counting, collecting &c. Er hat zwei Kreuzer —geld vom Gulden, he has two kreuzers a florin for counting, collecting &c. 2) V. Lehengeld. —holz, *n.* V. Zahlholz. —punkt, *m.* epoch. —tisch, *m.* [der Kaufleute] counting-house desk, office-desk, writing desk.

Zähler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* payer, paymaster, one who pays. Ein guter —, a good payer, paymaster; er ist ein schlechter —, sie eine schlechte —inn, he, she is a bad payer &c., he, she does not like to pay &c.

Zähler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* one who counts, numbers, reckons, numerator. Die —inn [in paper-mills], the female who counts the paper into reams; der — [at billiards], marker, scorer; [in arithmetic] numerator; in dem Bruche 6/7 ist 6 der — und 7 der Nenner, in the fraction 6/7, 6 is the numerator and 7 the denominator.

Zählung, *f.* 1) [the act of paying] payment paying; [in the law] liquidation. — leisten or thun, to pay; die — geschah in drei Fristen, the payment was made in three instalments; bis zur gänzlichen — und Tilgung der Schuld, until the whole debt is paid and settled; fünfjährige —, quinquennial instalment, payment every five years.

2) [sum paid] Seine — empfangen, to receive payment, his pay.

Zahlungs-bürge, *m.* surety for payment, guarantee for payment. —fähig, *adj.* and *adv.* solvent, capable of paying. —fähigkeit, *f.* solvency, capability of paying. —frist, *f.* 1) date or term of payment, time or date when a bill &c. becomes due. 2) respit of payment, prolonged term [by the creditor] for payment. —kammer, *f.* V. Zahlamt. —rang, *m.* [der Gläubiger] collocation or rank according to which creditors have to be paid. —schein, *m.* receipt. —tag, *m.* V. Zahltag. —termin, *m.* term or date when the payment becomes due. —unfähig, V. Zahlunfähig. —vermögen, *n.* V. —fähigkeit. —werth, *m.* [einer Münze] the numerical value.

Zählung, *f.* the computation, counting &c. Eine — des Volkes veranstalten, to take a census or poll of the people.

Zähm, [related to ziemen, which see. The fundamental idea is that of zusammen passend] *adj.* and *adv.* 1) —e Thiere, domestic, tame animals; ein —er Vogel, a tame bird; ein Thier — machen, to tame, to make tame an animal; ein —er Wolf, a tame wolf; —e Bienen, domestic bees; —e Fische, fish kept in ponds &c.; —e Fischerei, pond-fishing, fishing in lakes or any protected water; —es Wasser [Teich], standing, stagnant water; pond, lake; ein —er [veredelter] Baum &c., natural tree &c. [one that bears sweet fruit without having been grafted]; [with miners] —e Erze, fusible, ductile, malleable metals. 2) [in fam. lang.] —es [frommes] Pferd, quiet, tractable, pliant, gentle, docile horse; er ist so — wie ein Lamm, he is as gentle as a lamb.

Zähmbar, *adj.* and *adv.* tameable, capable of being tamed.

Zähmen, *v. intr.* [zahm werden] to become or grow tame. Hühner &c. — leicht, hens, poultry &c. are easily tamed, domesticated.

Zähmen, *v. tr.* Ein wildes Thier &c. —, to domesticate, tame a wild animal &c.; einen Menschen —, to tame a man, to bring him down or humble him. *Fig.* Seine Leidenschaften —, to tame or subdue one's passions, to bridle one's affections; seinen Zorn, seinen Ehrgeiz —, to subdue, suppress one's anger, passion, ambition; die Jugendhitze —, to bridle, suppress, subdue the heat or fire of youth; sich — [be—], to contain, suppress one's self, to forbear, to be subdued.

Zähmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* one who domesticates or tames, tamer. Der — wilder Thiere, the tamer of wild animals, wild beasts.

Zahn, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Zähne] [Lat. *dens*, Gr. ὀδούς, gen. ὀδόντ-ος, Sansc. *danta*, Goth. tunthus, Old Pers. *dentano*, Dan. *tand*, Ice. and Friesl. *tan*. Appears to be related to Zehe (Low Sax. Taan) Zacke, Zinke and ziehen, from which its original meaning seems to be that of *projecting* or *prominent* and not that of *pushing* or *crushing*] [*dim.* Zähnchen, ‖Zähnlein, *n.*] 1) [in general, certain prominent or projecting, pointed things] Die Zähne einer Säge, eines Kammes, einer Feile, eines Uhrrades &c., the teeth of a saw, comb, file, watch-wheel &c.; die Zähne an einer Säge, einem Kamme ausbrechen, to break or tear out the teeth of a saw, comb; es ist ein — an diesem Kamme zerbrochen, a tooth is broken out of this comb, this comb has lost a tooth; Zähne in ein Rad, in einen Kamm schneiden, to cut teeth in a wheel, comb, to tooth a comb, to tooth or cog a wheel; — [of a wheel that plays in or turns another], cog, tooth; — an einem Wellbaume or Sperrade, spoke, tooth, cog on a shaft, arbor, curb-wheel; die Zähne an einem —hammer oder —meißel, tooth, notch; die Zähnchen am Rande der Blätter, the indentations on the edges of leaves; [with miners] Zähne [an Erzen], points. 2) [in general] tooth. Dieses Kind bekömmt Zähne, this child is cutting its teeth; die Zähne wechseln, neue Zähne bekommen, to cast teeth, to get, cut or receive new teeth; Schmerzen in den Zähnen haben, to have the tooth-ache, pain in the teeth; einen — ausziehen lassen, to get or have a tooth drawn; ein abgebrochener —, a broken tooth, extracted; die obern, untern, vordern, hintern Zähne, the upper, lower, fore teeth, the fore teeth or incisores, the back teeth or grinders, back teeth; eine Reihe Zähne im Munde, a row of teeth in the mouth; die beiden Reihen Zähne, the two rows of teeth, a [complete] set of teeth; sie hat zwei schöne Reihen Zähne, she has two beautiful rows of teeth, a beautiful set of teeth; sie hat garstige Zähne, she has a horrid set of teeth; zwischen den Zähnen reden, to speak [inarticulately] between the teeth; [in fam. lang.] es thut ihm kein — mehr weh [= er lebt nicht mehr], he has no more tooth-ache; die Zähne stumpf machen, to set one's teeth on edge. *Fig.* Einem auf den — fühlen, to feel any one's pulse, to sound any one; Haare auf den Zähnen haben [= stark, erfahren seyn], he has wit at his fingers' ends, he is steel to the back-bone; Einem Etwas aus den Zähnen reißen, to tear any thing out of one's teeth, to balk any one of his prey; mit langen Zähnen [= gierig] essen, to eat gluttonously, ravenously, voraciously; Einem die Zähne weisen [= ihm Widerstand entgegen setzen], to show one's teeth to any one. 3) — [Kerbe], notch, incision, dent.

Zahn-arzenei, *f.* V. —mittel. —arzt, *m.* dentist. —ausreißer, —auszieher, *m.* V. —brecher. —balsam, *m.* balsam for the teeth. —blecker, *m.* one who gnashes or grinds with his teeth. —brassen, *m.* [fish] sea-bream. —brecher, *m.* [gemeiner —arzt] tooth-drawer, quack-doctor. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Er schreit wie ein —brecher, he bawls like a mountebank, he cries with all his might; er lügt wie ein —brecher, he lies like a horse-dealer. —buchstabe, *m.* dental letter, dental. D, T sind —buchstaben, D, T are dentals. —bürste, *f.* tooth-brush. —decke, *f.* [with locksmiths] shield or covering for the key-hole. —einguß, *m.* water or medicinal liquid poured into a hollow tooth. —eisen, *n.* [with sculptors] 1) [Meißel mit kleinen Zähnen] denticulated, notched or ripping chisel, for reducing or fashioning a piece of marble &c. 2) iron or instrument for drawing or extracting teeth, tooth-drawer. 3) [Kesselhaken der Bohrbank] pot-hanger, hook, nail, pot-hook. 4) [krausgeschmiedete Eisenstäbe] iron in bars, V. Zaineisen. —fäule, —fäulniß, *f.* decay, rottenness, caries, cariosity. —feder, *f.* [in nat. hist.] pennatula. —feile, *f.* rugine, dentist's rasp. —fieber, *n.* fever in teething. —fisch, *m.* fish having teeth. —fistel, *f.* fistula in the gum. —fleisch, *n.* gum, gums. Er hat ein geschwollenes —fleisch, his gums are swollen, swelled. Das —fleisch von den Zähnen los machen, to lance the gums; das —fleisch löset sich von diesem Zahne ab, the gum is wearing away from this tooth. —fletschend, *adj.* and *adv.* showing the teeth, grinning, gnashing, grinding the teeth. —fletscher, *m.* one who shows his teeth, one who grins &c. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in anatomy and botany] toothlike, dentiform, formed like a tooth, dentate, odontoid. Der —förmige Fortsatz [on the second joint of the vertebra], dentiform apophysis; [in nat. hist.] das —förmige Röhrchen, dentiformed pipe. —fortsatz, *m.* [in anatomy] apophysis of the upper jaw. —geschwür, *n.* imposthume of the gums, ulcer on the gums, inflammation of the gums. —hammer, *m.* [with stone-breakers] flat hammer, claw-hammer, pick-axe. Steine mit dem —hammer behauen, to pick stones; [with smiths] hammer for making bars of iron, for lengthening the bars. —hecht, *m.* [in nat. hist.] a sort of pike, tooth-pike. —hieb, *m.* bite, tooth-mark. —hobel, *m.* tooth-plane. —höhle, *f.* 1) [in the mandible] socket for a tooth, alveolus or alveole cell. 2) hollow or cavity in a tooth. —höhlengang, *m.* [in anatomy] cellular channel, duct, passage. —kanarienschnecke, *f.* strombus, turbinite. —kratzer, *m.* V. —meißel. —kraut, *n.* [in botany] 1) tooth-wort, dentaria. 2) [Schuppenwurz] mother-wort, clandestina. 3) V. Bleikraut. 4) [Gartenbaldrian] Greek valerian, Jacob's ladder. —krone, *f.* crown of a tooth. —künstler, *m.* [sometimes used in a comic sense] V. —arzt. —lade, *f.* V. Kinnlade. —latwerge, *f.* opiate for the teeth, dentifrice. —lehre, *f.* science relating to the cure of pains in the teeth &c. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without a tooth, toothless. —los seyn, to be without teeth, not to have a tooth. —losigkeit, *f.* the state of being toothless. —lücke, *f.* gap of a tooth, opening where a tooth has been taken out. Sie hat mehrere —lücken, she has lost several teeth, there are a many gaps in her teeth; sie wäre hübsch, wenn sie keine —lücken hätte, she would be pretty, if she had not lost any teeth. —lückig, *adj.* and *adv.* Sie ist —lückig, she has lost some teeth. —maul, *n.* 1) [in common people's lang.] mouth furnished or set with teeth. 2) [in nat. hist.] [a sort of carp] crucian. —meißel, *m.* 1) [for cleaning the teeth] rugine, dentist's scraper. Mit dem —meißel reinigen, to scrape or clean the teeth with the rugine or scraper. 2) [with masons] scraper; [in sculpture] scraper or statuaries' chisel, chisel having two notches or three teeth for reducing or fashioning a piece of marble &c. —mittel, *n.* remedy for the teeth, odontalgic remedy, dentifrice. —motte, *f.* a sort of phalaena on oaks or night-butterfly. —muschel, *f.* V. —schnecke. —muskel, *m.* incisive muscles, incisorii. —nerve, *m.* [in anatomy] the nerve of the teeth. —pein, —plage, *f.* pangs of tooth-ache, exceeding great tooth-ache. —pulver, *n.* tooth-powder. —putzer, *m.* 1) one who cleans teeth. 2) V. —meißel 1) and —stocher 1). —rad, *n.* [in clockwork &c.] toothed wheel, tooth-wheel, dented wheel, cog-wheel. —räumer, *m.* V. —stocher 1). —reihe, *f.* row of teeth, set of teeth. Die beiden —reihen, both rows of the teeth, a whole set of teeth. —röhre, *f.* V. —schnecke. —säge, *f.* [with workers in horn] a saw for cutting the teeth of combs. —salbe, *f.* ointment or salve for the teeth, soft dentifrice. —schmerz, *m.* tooth-ache, pain in the teeth. Sie hat —schmerzen, she has got the tooth-ache; Mittel gegen die —schmerzen, remedy, cure for the tooth-ache, odontalgic remedy. —schmied, *m.* [in forging iron] [one who makes bar-iron] hammerer. —schnäbler, *m.* [in nat. hist.] [a bird with a tooth-like

bill] dentirostre. —ſchnecke, *f.* [a sort of snail with a toothed shell at the edge] dental. —ſchnitt, *m.* [ornament made by indentation] jagging, notching, denticulation, denting. Die —ſchnitte an Schiffslaffetten, the indentations or notches on the gun-carriages on board a ship. —ſetzer, *m.* one who rectifies the teeth, or puts new teeth in. —ſichel, *f.* toothed sickle. —ſilber, *n.* [Zainſilber] bars of silver, silver in bars. —ſpindel, *f.* 1) toothed, indented spindle. 2) [in nat. hist.] the spindle strombus. —ſpitzfeile, *f.* [with comb-makers] pottance-file. —ſtift, *m.* V. —ſtummel. —ſtocher, *m.* 1) tooth-pick. 2) [in botany] Der ſpaniſche —ſtocher [glattſamige Möhre] bidens, a sort of fennel which is used by the Spaniards as a tooth-pick. —ſtocherbüchſe, *f.*, —ſtocherfutteral, *n.* case for tooth-picks. —ſtochern, *v. refl.* ſich —ſtochern, to cure or clean one's teeth. —ſtümmel, —ſtumpen, —ſtumpf, *m.* stump of a tooth. —troſt, *m.* [in botany] euphrasy. —waſſer, *n.* tooth-water, liquid dentifrice. —wechſel, *m.* casting the teeth. Sie ſtarb vor dem —wechſel, she died before she had cast her teeth, before the falling of her teeth. —weh, *n.* V. —ſchmerz. —wehbaum, *m.* V. Bertrambaum. —werk, *n.* 1) tooth-work or toothed work. Das —werk eines Uhrrades, einer Maſchine, the tooth-work of a clock-wheel, the cog-work, indented work of a machine. 2) [in fam. lang.] [die Zähne] the teeth, [fam.] grinders, set of teeth. Sie hat ein ſchönes —werk, she has a beautiful set of teeth, [fam.] grinders. —wirbel, *m.* [in botany] [a species of plants so called, on account of the pointed teeth on the fruit] rubiaceae stellatae. —wurm, *m.* a little worm supposed to be in the cavity of the tooth, but which is nothing but a certain acrimony. —wurz, *f.* 1) V. Bleiwurz. 2) V. —kraut 2). 3) [species of Wegerich] European plantain. 4) V. —wurzel 2). —wurzel, *f.* 1) the root of a tooth. 2) [in botany] *a*) V. —kraut 1), 4). *b*) [species of camomile] pyrethrum, pellitory of Spain. —zange, *f.* 1) [pincers for drawing teeth] tooth-drawers, pelican. 2) rhizagra [an instrument for drawing out the roots or stumps of teeth]. —zweig, *m.* [in anatomy] branch of a tooth.

Zähn-klappen, *v. intr.* to gnash with the teeth, to chatter with &c. Das —klappen, gnashing of the teeth. —knirſchen, *n.* gnashing, grinding of the teeth. —knirſchend, *adj.* and *adv.* grinding the teeth, gnashing with the teeth.

Zähnefletſchend, V. Zahnfletſchend.

Zähneln, I. *v. tr.* to furnish with little teeth, to tooth. Ein Uhrrad —, to tooth a clock-wheel, to cut teeth in a wheel, to notch a wheel; gezähnelt [in heraldry], indented, crenelled, dancette; [in botany] indented, dentate, serrated, crenate; [in architecture] gezähnelte Arbeit, gezähnelter Stein, crenelled, embattled, indented, tooth or pick-work, picked stone. II. *v. intr.* [in fam. lang. = Zähne bekommen] to receive, to cut one's teeth.

Zähnen, *v. intr.* to teeth, to receive teeth, to cut one's teeth. Dieſes Kind zahnet ſchon, this child is already teething; dies Kind hat erſt gezahnet, this child has only just done teething. Das —, teething, dentition; viele Kinder ſterben am Zahnen, many children die of teething, die during teething, dentition.

Zähnen, *v. tr.* [ein Rad &c.] to tooth, indent, furnish with teeth. [in forging iron] Das Eiſen — [kraus ſchmieden], to form iron into bars; [in botany] gezähnter Kelch, gezähntes Blatt, dentate, crenate, indented or denticulated calix, dentate, crenate, indented or denticulated leaf, V. Zähneln I.; [with joiners] ſchief gezähnte Säge, saw with inclined teeth, saw with obliquely set teeth; [with statuaries = mit dem Zahneiſen bearbeiten] to rough-hew, to chisel, to pick.

Zähnig, Zähnig, *adj.* and *adv.* toothed, indented, denticulated, notched. Zweizähnige Schafe, two years old sheep.

Zähre, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Old Germ. zahar, Old Swed. and Dan. *taar*, Celt. *daigr*, Gr. δάκρυ, Lat. *lacryma* (instead of *dacryma*). Its fundamental signification is that of *fluid*; V. Theer and Zährtiegel] [in poetry for Thräne] [*dim.* Zährchen, ‖Zährlein, *n.*] tear. Syn. V. Thräne.

Zährennaß, *adj.* and *adv.* wet, bedewed, moist with tears.

Zährte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] cyprinus vimba.

Zährtiegel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [with founders] [for melting ores] large crucible, melting-pot.

Zähweide, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Buſchweide] triandric willow, salix triandra.

Zain, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [appears to be a corruption of Zahn] 1) [in metallurgy] [a broad bar of metal] ingot or wedge of gold, silver &c., bar. Das Eiſen zu —en ſchmieden, to forge iron into bars; ein — Silber, Gold, an ingot of silver, gold; [in the mint] die —e beſchroten, to clip the plates. 2) [with charcoal-burners] [a certain measure] case, sack.

Zain-eiſen, *n.* iron in bars. —hammer, *m.* slitting mill. —ſchmied, *m.* cleaver, slitter.

Zaine, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [related to the Dutch word teene = Gerte, to dehnen] 1) [with coopers] a willow band. 2) a willow basket.

Zainen, *v. tr.* [zu Zainen verarbeiten] to make into bars, ingots, wedges. Das —, clipping, slitting; slitting mill.

Zainer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Zainſchmied.

Zámpel, *m.* [-s *pl.* -] [perhaps related to the English word *sample* = Muſter] silkman; [in the loom] number of threads proportionate to the kind of stuff to be woven, warp.

Zampel-haken, *m.* hook. —knüppel, *m.* V. —ſtock. —ſchnur, *f.* thread of the warp. —ſtock, *m.* warp-stick. —ſtuhl, *m.* loom to make figured stuffs on.

Zámten, *v. intr.* [in silk-manufactories] to fix the yarn, thread or silk upon the loom, to arrange the threads according to the pattern.

Zamt-bret, *n.* rod or bar on which the warp is fastened. —nadel, *f.* [a thin slip of metal for catching those threads of the warp which the pattern requires to be raised] loop, needle.

Zánder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] or —barſch, *m.* V. Sander [in nat. hist.].

Zánge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [related to ziehen, V. Zahn, Zacke] *dim.* Zängchen, ‖Zänglein, [in fam. lang.] Zängel, *n.* 1) pincers, pair of pincers, nippers, plyers, tongs; [in surgery] forceps, tweezers. Er rupft die Barthaare mit einem Zänglein aus, he pulls out his beard with a pair of tweezers; Einen mit glühenden —n zwicken [formerly, in criminal law], to pinch any one or to tear off the flesh with red-hot pincers, nippers; der Arm einer —, the arm, branch, side, half of a pair of tongs; [in composition] V. Weiß—, Draht—, Kneip—, Korn—, Stein— &c. 2) —n [screws of a joiner's bench] vice, hold-fast, cramp. 3) —n [of horses], the fore-teeth, gatherers. 4) —n [= Vordertheil des Fußes] des Hirſches, the fore-part of a stag's foot, claws. 5) [in fortification] Die —, das —nwerk, tenaille.

Zangen-brett, *n.* [of a joiner's bench] stay, cramp. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* in the form of a pair of pincers, nippers &c. —förmiges Werk, V. —werk. —käfer, *m.* 1) [Ohrwurm] forficula, earwig. 2) [Sandkäfer] cicindela, glow-worm. —ring, *m.* [in fortification] ring of the tenaille. —ſchnauze, *f.* 1) snout, muzzle, face in the form of a pair of nippers, pincers &c. 2) a fish, the head of which is shaped like pincers. —träger, *m.* 1) one who carries the pincers &c. 2) [in nat. hist.] [Skorpionſpinne] scorpion-spider. —werk, *n.* V. —. —winkel, *m.* [in fortification] angle of the tenaille.

Zängel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] *dim.* of Zange, which see.

Zängelmaß, *n.* [with wiredrawers] wire-draw, V. Blechmaß.

Zängeln, *v. tr.* to take up with a small pair of pincers, nippers, plyers.

Zánk, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [according to some related to the Goth. word tahjan = anfaſſen; perhaps more probably with Ton, V. Zankeiſen; provincial is zannen = weinen] quarrel, strife, contest, altercation, jarring, wrangle, squabble, bickering. Einen — mit Einem anfangen, to begin a quarrel with any one; —ſtiften, anrichten, to excite, provoke, bring about, cause a quarrel.

Zank-apfel, *m.* [in mythology] [for which Venus, Juno and Minerva contended; *fig.* every object or subject of contention] apple of contention. —eiſen, *n.* [a sort of plaything consisting of metal rings] 1) puzzling rings. 2) *Fig. a*) an idle insignificant thing; *b*) a quarrelsome fellow, squabbler; [especially] shrew, scold. Ein altes —eiſen, an old shrew, scold. —flecken, *pl.* [little spots on the skin, which, according to the opinion of the vulgar, indicate a quarrelsome disposition] pimples, freckles, heat-spots. —geiſt, *m.* quarrelsome, contentious, wrangling disposition; *it.* V. Zankeiſen 2 *a*). —gier, *f.* litigiousness, quarrelsomeness; disposition, mania for quarrelling &c. —luſt, *f.* desire of quarrelling, disputing, wrangling &c. —luſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* desirous of quarrelling &c., quarrelsome, contentious &c. —luſtigkeit, *f.* V. —luſt. —maul, *n.* [in fam. lang.] a quarrelsome, contentious, litigious person; [especially] a shrew, scold. —ſchrift, *f.* controversial, polemical article, subject; subject, article of contention. —ſtifter, *m.* one who excites, provokes a quarrel, contention, dispute &c., author, cause of a quarrel &c. —ſucht, *f.* passion, disposition for quarrelling &c., quarrelsomeness, litigiousness &c. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* fond of quarrelling, jarring &c., quarrelsome, litigious, contentious. —ſüchtigkeit, *f.* V. —ſucht. —teufel, —vogel, *m.* [in fam. lang.] [—ſüchtiger Menſch] a quarrelsome, contentious, litigious fellow; wrangler. —wort, *n.* 1) word which produces a dispute, word of contention, dispute. 2) —worte ſprechen [ſich zanken], to fall out, to begin a quarrel, dispute.

Zänkeln, *v. intr.* [not much used] to have a slight quarrel or dispute. Sie haben gezän-

kelt, they have had words, they have had a bit of a quarrel.

Zánken, I. *v. intr.* to quarrel, scold, be cross, wrangle, dispute, jar, bicker, squabble, brawl. Ueber Etwas, um Etwas —, to dispute about any thing, for any thing; ſie zankt den ganzen Tag, she is quarrelling, scolding the whole day; ſich —, mit einander —, to quarrel, dispute, to jar or quarrel with one another. II. *v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] 1) [to bring something about by scolding] Sich müde —, to tire, fatigue one's self by disputing; Einen aus dem Hauſe —, to scold, brawl any one out of the house, to drive any one out of the house by scolding, quarrelling &c. 2) Einen — [bad, for ſchelten], to scold any one; du wirſt gezankt werden, you will be scolded. Das —, V. Zänkerei.

Zänker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* a quarrelsome, contentious, litigious man or woman, brawl, scold, shrew.

Zänkereí, *f.* quarrel, dispute, contention, brawl, wrangling, altercation, contest.

Zänkhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) of the nature of a quarrel. 2) V. Zänkiſch.

Zänkiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* quarrelsome, litigious, brawling, contentious, disputatious, waspish, cross-grained, peevish; — ſeyn, to be quarrelsome &c.; ein —er Menſch, ein —es Weib, a quarrelsome, brawling fellow; a quarrelsome, scolding, brawling woman; a shrew, scold.

Zápf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Zapfen.

Zapfbottich, *m.* [in brewing] a vat with a plug or opening at the bottom.

Zäpfchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Zapfen.

Zäpfchen-heber, *m.* [in anatomy] muscle of the palate or glottis. **—kraut,** *n.* V. Zapfenkraut.

Zápfen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Ice. and Low Sax. tappe, Old Germ. zapho, Fr. *tapon*, related to zupfen, tappen = ſtoßen] [*dim.* Zäpfchen, ‖Zäpflein, *n.*] 1) [generally roundish, rather pointed bodies to fasten any thing with] [with carpenters] tenon, plug, pin, peg. Einen — in Etwas ſchlagen, to drive a plug, pin, peg into any thing; [with joiners] — [with which two pieces are fastened together], pin, peg; [on which to hang any thing] peg, pin, hook, plug. 2) [something with which any thing is closed or stopped up] Der — [on a pond], sluice, flood-gate, dam, wear, lock; den — aufziehen, niederſtoßen, to draw up, let down the sluice, flood-gate &c.; den — an einem Teiche abziehen, to open the dam, sluice, flood-gate, wear; der — an einem Waſſerbehälter [which closes the opening, through which the water rushes into the pipes], bung, valve, stopper, plug, spigot; [in anatomy] der —, das Zäpfchen [on the palate], uvula, top of the palate; das Zäpfchen iſt ihm gefallen or geſchoſſen, he has the palate down; *it.* V. Mutterzäpfchen, Stuhlzäpfchen. 3) [particularly of a barrel] tap, spigot and faucet. Das Faß geht am — [= iſt angezapft], the barrel is tapped, piereed, broached. *Fig.* [in pop. lang. or low comic = Säufer, Trunkenbold] carouser, fuddler, drunkard. 4) [usually, things of the nature or form of a plug, peg &c., to fasten any thing with], [in mechanics] [of an axletree, axis, clock, around which a heavy body revolves] spindle; [on which a machine revolves, *it.* [with clockmakers] — eines Rades, pivot; ſich auf einem — drehen, to turn on a pivot; der untere — einer Radſpeiche [which goes into the nave], the end of the axle; — an einem Dachziegel, peg, nail, plug on a tile. 5) [in general things of the nature or form of a peg, plug, tap &c.]. — an den gegoſſenen Bleikugeln, neck; — am Weinſtocke [= Auge], a shoot cut down to three or four eyes; — an Tannen, Fichten, cone of a fir, pine; [in architecture] [ornament on the Doric cornice] guttae, drops, V. Eis—.

Zapfen-bank, *f.* turn-bench. **—baum,** *m.* silvertree. **—bier,** *n.* 1) [which runs into the tub placed beneath the tap] droppings of beer. 2) [Faßbier] beer in barrels or barrelled beer. **—birn,** *f.* pear in the form of a cone. **—blatt,** *n.* V. **—kraut.** **—bohrer,** *m.* [to bore barrels] wimble, gimblet, auger. **—bret,** *n.* [on which clothes &c. are hung] rack, pegs, hat or clothes-stand, cloak-pegs. **—decke,** *f.* plug or cover for an alembic &c. **—drüſe,** *f.* [in anatomy] gland of the uvula, glottis. **—faß,** *n.* V. **—trog.** **—feld,** *n.* [of a cannon] trunnion ring. **—förmig,** *adj.* and *adv.* in the form of a plug, stopper &c.; [in botany] conical. **—gerüſt,** *n.* [in mill-works] timber-work of flood-gates, sluices, wears &c. **—haus,** *dim.* **—häuschen,** *n.* a small building, enclosing the flood or water-gate, sluice &c. of a pond. **—holz,** *n.* 1) wood of which bungs or plugs are made. 2) [Faulbaum] frangula, black alder. 3) wooden rail or bar full of pegs, or tenter-hooks for hanging things on, V. **—bret.** **—hopfen,** *m.* female hop. **—kaſten,** *m.* [eines Teiches], frame-work enclosing the flood-gate, sluice &c. of a pond. **—keil,** *m.* wedge for locking or fastening the trunnions, pivots. **—klotz,** *m.* [in the excavation or socket of which the pivot of an axle revolves, —lager], socket, groove or hole for the axle &c. **—kraut** or **Zäpfchenkraut,** *n.* alexandrine leavel, trachelium. **—lager,** *n.* [in mill and clock-work, that part in which the pin or tenon rests or moves] rest, socket; V. **—klotz.** **—loch,** *n.* [of a barrel] bung-hole, hole for the tap, faucet; [with carpenters] [in a piece of building-timber] mortise. Den — in das **—loch vernageln,** to bolt a tenon into its mortise; das **—loch in einem Sparren,** the mortise of a spar or rafter; [in clock-making] [in which the pivot of a wheel rests or plays] hole. **—lochbohrer,** *m.* [with joiners] wimble, auger. **—macher,** *m.* one who makes bungs, taps, spigots and faucets &c. **—mutter,** *f.* [the hole in which the pivot of an axle moves] sole, socket. **—rand,** *m.* [in anatomy] [on the pars basilaris of the sphenoides] edge of the apophysis basilaris. **—raupe,** *f.* coniferous larva. **—ring,** *m.* [of an axis] circle, ring round the pivot. **—ſchacht,** *m.* [in mining] a shaft in a mine into which the long poles of an engine of water-work go that shoves over the field. **—ſchwelle,** *f.* [on a flood-gate, water-gate, sluice] beam, ground-timber, ground-sill, sleeper. **—ſtreich,** *m.* [in military lang.] tattoo, retreat. Den **—ſtreich ſchlagen,** to beat to retreat, tattoo. **—ſtück,** *n.* [of a cannon] base-ring; [with founders] [of a bell] supporting piece, sole, socket; [with clockmakers] square. **—theil,** *m.* [in anatomy] [on the os sphenoides] pars basilaris. **—trog,** *m.* [under the barrel] tub or trough under the tap. **—wein,** *m.* [which trickles out of the cask at the tap] wine-droppings. **—wirth,** *m.* V. Schenkwirth. **—wurzel,** *f.* [not much used] V. Pfahlwurzel.

Zápfen, *v tr.* 1) Wein, Bier &c. —, to tap, draw wine, beer &c.; *it.* to sell by retail. 2) [with carpenters] [ein—] to joint, mortise, to let into a rabbet. 3) [with surgeons] Einen — or zäpfen, V. An—.

Zapf-geld, *n.* V. Zapfengeld. **—recht,** V. Schenkrecht.

Zapfengeld, *n.* 1) license for selling wines &c. by retail. 2) [Ohmgeld] afforage.

Zápfer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* one who draws, taps wine &c., tapster, V. Zapfen.

Zäpflein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Zapfen *m.*

Zäpflein-kraut, *n.* 1) V. Zapfenkraut. 2) [Halskraut] campanula, Venus' looking-glass, bell-flower. **—muskel,** *m.* [in anatomy] muscle of the uvula, peristaphyline muscle. **—ſchlundmuskel,** *m.* peristaphylo-pharyngian muscles, two muscles between the uvula and pharynx.

Zápfner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one who makes taps, spigots and faucets &c.; *it.* one who draws or taps wine, V. Zapfer. 2) [with vine-dressers] a sort of white grape.

Záppeln, [related to tappen, zupfen] *v. intr.* 1) to sprawl, to struggle, kick, to move in convulsions, to tremble, to leap, to be violently agitated, to writhe. Das Kind zappelt mit Händen und Füßen, the child struggles with its hands and feet; mit den Füßen —, to make a clattering with the feet; der Fiſch zappelt noch, the fish is still struggling; der Haſe iſt nicht todt, er zappelt noch, the hare is not dead, it still stirs, struggles, moves; [in fam. lang.] das Herz zappelt ihm vor Freude, his heart jumps with joy, leaps for joy. *Fig.* Einen — laſſen [= Einen in Verlegenheit &c. laſſen], to leave any one to struggle, to forsake any one in distress, leave any one in suspense, to let any one starve, to have no compassion on any one. 2) [u. w. ſeyn] [in pop. lang.] to walk with short quick steps. Da kommt er gezappelt, here he comes tripping along, pattering away.

Záppler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who struggles, clatters, one in distress, embarrassed, V. Zappeln.

Zárge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [related to Sarg] 1) [Einfaſſung, Rand] brim, edge, border. — einer Thür, eines Fenſters, door-case, window-frame; — eines Siebes, hoop of a sieve; — eines Faſſes, rim, edge of a barrel or cask — eines Mühlſteines, drum, box of a mill-stone; — einer Doſe, Taſchenuhr, Schachtel &c., rim, edge, groove, ledge of a snuff-box, watch, box; dies Stück paßt durch eine — auf das andere, this piece fits on the other with a ledge, groove. 2) [with joiners] [Zwinge] cramp, collar, holdfast.

Zarg-zieher, *m.* [with coopers] [to fasten the bottom of the casks with] turrel, notcher. **—en-förmig,** *adj.* and *adv.* in the form of a groove, ledge, rim. Etwas **—en-förmig** drehen, to turn any thing with a groove or ledge on.

Zärt, *adj.* and *adv.* [related to zehren; Old Sax. teart = zerriſſen] Ein ſehr **—es** Pulver, a very fine, subtile powder; [weak, easy to be injured, damaged] tender, fine, delicate, soft, weak, frail, slender, nice; **—es** Blatt, tender leaf; — von Gliedern ſeyn, to have slender, weak, delicate limbs; **—e** Haut, delicate, fine, soft, tender skin; **—es** [= weich genug gekochtes] Fleiſch, tender meat; man kann nichts **—eres** eſſen, nothing can be eaten more tender than this; **—e** [feine] Leinwand, fine, soft linen. *Fig.* Eine **—e** Geſundheit, delicate health; das **—e** Alter, the tender age; in ſeiner **—en** Jugend, in the tender years of his youth; von

ihrer —eſten Kindheit an, from the tenderest years of her infancy, from her earliest childhood; ein —es Gewiſſen, a delicate, fine, tender conscience; er hat kein ſehr —es Gefühl, he has no very tender feelings, his feelings are not very fine; ſein —es Herz, eine —e Liebe, his tender heart, a tender love.

Zart-fiſch, *m.* [a sort of stockfish] tender fish. —fühlend, *adj.* and *adv.* of fine feelings, delicate. —fühlende Herzen, delicate, tender hearts, souls. —fühlig, *adj.* and *adv.* delicate. —fühlige Naſen, delicate, fine noses; [of dogs] fine scent. —füßig, *adj.* and *adv.* tender-footed, having tender feet. —gefühl, *n.* tenderness of feeling, fine feeling, delicacy. —gliederig, *adj.* and *adv.* having slender, weak, delicate limbs. —herzig, *adj.* and *adv.* tender-hearted, soft-hearted. —leibig, *adj.* and *adv.* of a delicate constitution; of tender body. —müthig, *adj.* and *adv.* delicate, mild, gentle. —rindig, *adj.* and *adv.* having a tender rind or peel. —ſchwamm, *m.* sugar-agaric. —ſinn, *m.* delicacy, fine feeling. —ſinnig, *adj.* and *adv.* delicate, of fine feeling, tender.

1. Zärte, Zärter, V. Zerter.

2. Zärte, *f.* [Zartheit] tenderness, delicacy.

3. Zärte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in nat. hist.] [a little fish which is frequently smoked] mullet.

Zärteln, I. *v. intr.* [zart, zärtlich ſeyn] to be delicate, tender. II. *v. tr.* [ver—] to cocker, fondle, pamper, spoil.

Zärtel-kind, *n.* spoiled child. —woche, *f.* V. Flitterwoche.

Zärtheit, *f.* delicacy, delicateness, tenderness, weakness, fineness, softness, V. Zart. — des Pulvers, fineness, subtility of powder; — des Fleiſches, tenderness of meat; die — der Haut, der Geſichtsfarbe, the delicacy, fineness of the skin, complexion; die — des Geſchmacks, des Gefühls, des Gehörs, delicacy, fineness of taste, feeling, hearing; die — des Gewiſſens, delicacy, fineness, tenderness of conscience.

Zärtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [sensitive &c., of the constitution] 1) delicate, tender, soft, weak. Eine —e Geſundheit, delicate health; ein Kind — halten, — erziehen, to fondle, cocker a child, to spoil a child in the bringing up; ein —es Kind, a delicate child; zu — erziehen, to bring up, educate with too much mildness, too fondly, too tenderly. 2) tender. — lieben, to love tenderly, to cherish; die —ſte Liebe, the tenderest love; er ſah ſie — an, he cast on her a tender look, he regarded her with a tender look, with an air of tenderness; — thun, to appear tender, affect, to be tender, gentle.

Zärtlichthun, *n.* pretended or affected tenderness, extravagant expression of kind feeling, tenderness.

Zärtlichkeit, *f.* 1) [of the health, body, constitution] delicateness, weakness. 2) tenderness, softness. Viele — gegen Einen empfinden, to entertain much tenderness towards any one. 3) [expression of tender feeling by words or actions] tenderness; expression, mark of tenderness. Syn. V. Liebe.

Zärtling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) weak, effeminate man. Er iſt ein —, he is a soft, effeminate, weak fellow, he is a tenderling. 2) [in nat. hist.] [Streifmaus] wandering mouse. 3) [in botany] [tender plant in America] creeping rush.

Zäſer, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [= Faſer] *dim.* Zäſerchen, ‖Zäſerlein, *n.* [in botany] fibre, filament, V. Faſer; *dim.* fibril. Die —n [in boiled meat], strings, grain full of ligaments.

Zaſerblume, *f.* fig-marigold, mesembryanthemum.

Zäſericht, *adj.* and *adv.* [Zaſern ähnlich] resembling fibres, filaments; fibrous, stringy, V. Faſericht.

Zaſerig, *adj.* and *adv.* [consisting of fibres &c.] fibrous, stringy, filamentous. —e Wurzel, fibrous, ligamentous root; Pflanze mit —en Wurzeln, filacious plant, V. Faſerig.

Zäſern, I. *v. tr.* [in Zaſern auflöſen] to unravel, untwine, feaze, fuss. II. *v. refl.* ſich —. Dieſer Zeug zaſert ſich, this cloth unravels.

Záſpel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [= Haſpel] [a measure or reel of 20 skeins, each skein containing 80 ells or 60 yards in length] reel.

Zauber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [appears to be related to the Swed. word *tubba* = verlocken] 1) [Bezauberung] incantation, spell, charm, enchantment, witch-craft, magic. Den — löſen, auflöſen, to break the charm, disenchant, free from the power of charms &c. *Fig.* Der — ihrer Schönheit, the charms of her beauty, her bewitching beauty; der — ihrer Stimme, the charms or magic of her voice; der — der Sittſamkeit, der Tonkunſt, der Dichtkunſt, the charms of modesty, music, poetry, the magic powers of music, poetry; ſo ſtark iſt der — dieſes Gemähldes, daß &c., so great is the magic effect of this painting, that &c. 2) [= Zaubermittel] charm, spell, incantation &c.

Zauber-auge, *n.* [in a proper as well as figurative sense] enchanting eye, bewitching eye [eye that enchants &c.]. — baum, *m.* enchanted tree. —becher, *m.* enchanted cup, goblet. —berg, *m.* enchanted mountain. —bild, *n.* talisman. *Fig.* Ihr —bild [ihr bezauberndes Bild] ſchwebt mir immer vor Augen, her charming figure is continually hovering before my eye, is always present in my thoughts. —blick, *m.* charming, enchanting look, fascinating look. —brunnen, *m.* 1) enchanted fountain. 2) [in natural philosophy] artificial fountain, emitting water intermittingly or at will. —buch, *n.* conjuring book, fortune-telling book. — buchſtabe, *m.* magic letter. —degen, *m.* enchanted sword. —ding, *n.* enchanted thing. —faden, *m.*, *dim.* —fädchen, *n.* enchanted thread, filament. —fels, *m.* enchanted rock. —feſt, *adj.* and *adv.* proof against incantation, witch-craft. —fiſch, *m.* 1) enchanted fish. 2) [in nat. hist.] the horrid scorpion-fish or scorpaena. —flamme, *f.* enchanted or magic flame. —flöte, *f.* magic flute. —fluß, *m.* enchanted river. *Fig.* Der —fluß der Rede, charming, magic flow of speech. —formel, *f.* magic formula, spell, charm, magic sentence. —garten, *m.* enchanted garden; *it.* charming garden. Ein wahrer —garten, a garden like Armida's. —gefäß, *n.* enchanted vessel; *it.* [in nat. philos.] magic vessel [a vessel in which objects placed or passing by on the opposite are believed to be seen swimming]. —gehenk, *n.* amulet. —gemählde, *n.* charming, delightful painting, picture. —geräth, *n.* magic instruments, utensils; *it.* enchanted implements, instruments, utensils. —geſang, *m.* ravishing, enchanting song, magic song. —geſchichte, *f.* magic, enchanted tale, story. —geſtade, *n.* enchanted shores, delightful; *it.* charming shores. —glas, *n.* enchanted glass. —gott, *m.*, —göttinn, *f.* a god, a goddess possessing the power of enchanting, charming, incantation, witch-craft. —gürtel, *m.* enchanted girdle, belt, conjuror's or necromancer's magic belt. —hand, *f.* hand which has or exercises a magic power; *it.* charming, beautiful hand. —höhe, *f.* enchanted hill; *it.* hill that enchants. —höhle, *f.* enchanted cave. —hülle, *f.* cover, cloak, envelop, that enchants; *it.* enchanted cover &c. —hund, *m.* enchanted dog. —inſel, *f.* enchanted isle; *it.* isle that enchants, bewitches. —kehle, *f.* bewitching, charming, enchanting throat. —kelch, *m.* V. —becher. —kette, *f.* enchanted chain. —klang, *m.* magic, charming, enchanting, bewitching sound. —knoten, *m.* [in popular superstition of a limb] magic ligature. —kraft, *f.* magic virtue, power. Ihr Blick hat eine —kraft, her look has a magic effect, power, she has a charming, bewitching look. —kraut, *n* 1) an herb possessing magic powers, virtue. 2) [Hexenkraut] circaea, enchanter's nightshade. —kreis, *m.* magic circle. —kriſtall, *m.* magic crystal. —kunſt, *f.* 1) magic; magic art; art of witch-craft, conjuring, incantation. 2) [Kunſtſtück] magic trick, a trick in conjuring. —land, *n.* enchanted land; *it.* charming, delightful land. —laterne, *f.* magic lantern. —lauch, *m.* Indian garlic. —leuchte, *f.* V. —laterne. —licht, *n.* magic light. —liebe, *f.* 1) love inspired by some charm or spell. 2) [— bewirkende Liebe] magic love. —lied, *n.* 1) [bezauberndes Lied] charming, enchanting, bewitching song. 2) [Lied von der Zauberei] magic song. — macht, *f.* magic might, power. —mährchen, *n.* magic tale, story. —mann, *m.* sorcerer, magician, conjurer. —mantel, *m.* enchanted cloak, mantle. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* magic, magical. —meiſter, *m.* [Zauberer] sorcerer, conjurer, magician. — milch, *f.* milk produced by magic art. — nebel, *m.* magic mist, cloud. —netz, *n.* enchanted, magic nets. —ort, *m.* enchanted place. —palaſt, *m.* enchanted palace. *Fig.* Ein wahrer —palaſt, a perfect palace of the Arabian Nights. —perſpektiv, *n.* magic perspective-glass. — pferd, *n.* enchanted horse. —quelle, *f.* enchanted well, fountain. —rauch, *m.* magic smoke. —regen, *m.* magic rain. — reich, I. *adj.* and *adv.* fertile in incantations, spells, charms; very enchanting, bewitching. II. *n.* enchanted, *it.* enchanting, charming, eminently beautiful country, kingdom, realm. —ring, *m.* magic, enchanted ring, constellation-ring. —rotte, *f.* troop of magicians. —ruthe, *f.* magic, enchanted rod, wand. —ſaal, *m.* enchanted room or hall; *it* enchanting, highly charming hall, saloon or room. —ſalbe, *f.* magic ointment. —ſchall, *m.* magic, enchanting, bewitching sound. —ſchein, *m.* charming, delightful light, magic light. — ſchlaf, *m.* magic sleep. —ſchlag, *m.* blow or stroke from the magic rod or wand. —ſchloß, *n.* enchanted castle; *it.* enchanting, charmingly beautiful castle. — ſchlummer, *m.* V. —ſchlaf. —ſchnecke, *f.* 1) wonderful, marvellous snail. 2) [in nat. hist.] *a*) Jew's-ear. *b*) [Käferſchnecke] scarabee-snail. —ſchrift, *f.* magic writing. — ſchule, *f.* school for magic, sorcery, conjuring. —ſchwert, *n.* enchanted sword; *it.* magic sword. —ſegen, *m.* spell, charm,

incantation, conjuration. —ſiegel, *n.* magic seal, signet. —ſpiegel, *m.* magic mirror. —ſpiel, *n.* 1) [eine Zauberei] magic, sorcery, witchcraft, conjuring charm. 2) [bezauberndes Spiel] enchanting, charming game. —ſpruch, *m.* magic formula, expression, incantation, spell. —ſtab, *m.* magic rod, wand. —ſtadt, *f.* enchanted town, city. —ſtimme, *f.* charming, enchanting, bewitching voice. —ſtrauch, *m.* enchanted shrub, bush; [in botany] the black pistachio-tree of Virginia. —ſtreich, *m.* V. —ſtück 1). —ſtück, *n.* 1) sorcery, witchcraft, charm, spell; magic, conjuring trick. 2) [bezauberndes Stück] charming piece. —ton, *m.* ſeiner, ihrer Stimme, the enchanting tones of his, her voice. —trank, *m.* philter, enchanted potion. —trichter, *m.* magic funnel. —trommel, *f.* magic drum. —tute, *f.* cloudy cone-shell. —waffe, *f.* enchanted weapon. —wald, *m.* enchanted forest. —waſſer, *n.* enchanted water. —wehr, *f.* 1) V. —waffe. 2) V. —gehenk. —welt, *f.* a world produced by some charm; *it.* enchanted world. —werk, *n.* charm, enchantment, witchcraft, spell, magic, conjuring. —weſen, *n.* 1) magic, magic operation. 2) [in novel-style of a girl or lady] enchanting, charming creature. —wind, *m.* wind produced by a charm, by incantation. —wort, *n.* magic word, spell. —wurzel, *f.* root possessing magic powers. —zeichen, *n.* magic character, sign, mark. Ein —zeichen bei ſich tragen, to wear a magic character, mark &c. —zettel, *m.* magic note, letter; amulet.

Zauberei, *f.* 1) magic, sorcery, witchcraft, necromancy, spell, charms, enchantment. — treiben, to practise magic, witchcraft, to make use of charms &c.; eine Perſon der — beſchuldigen, to accuse any one of sorcery, witchcraft; das geht mit — zu, dahinter ſteckt —, this is the work of sorcery, witchcraft, the black art. 2) [the act] Die —en der Medea &c, the enchantments of Medea &c. *Fig* Die —en der Liebe &c., the enchantments of love &c.

Zauberer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn [ordinarily Zauberinn], *f.* 1) magician, sorcerer, enchanter, wizard, conjuror; sorceress, enchantress. 2) [in conchology] [a sort of trochus] tuberculated top, trochus magus.

Zauberhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* magic, magical.

Zauberiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) magic, magical. —e Mittel anwenden, to make use of charms, magic &c.; —e Formeln, magic formulae, words. 2) [bezaubernd] Ein —es Lächeln, an enchanting, bewitching smile; ihre —en Reize, Blicke, her enchanting, bewitching charms, looks.

Zaubern, I. *v. intr.* to practise witchcraft, magic, conjuring, to use incantations, charms, spells. — können, to know magic, conjuring &c. *Fig.* Ein —der Blick, enchanting, bewitching look. II. *v. tr.* to effect, produce something by enchantment, charms &c. Eine Wüſte in eine reizende Gegend —, to metamorphose a desert into a charming country; man ſollte glauben, dies Schloß wäre hierher gezaubert, one might believe this castle had been erected by witchcraft, were the work of magic, enchantment. Das —, enchantment.

Zauderei, *f.* lingering, slowness, slackness, delaying, temporizing.

Zauderer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn or Zauderinn, *f.* loiterer, lingerer, delayer, tarrier, trifler, temporizer.

Zauderhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* delaying, lingering, loitering, temporizing, dilatory, tardy, slow. Ein —er Menſch, a dilatory, slow, loitering, temporizing man; — ſeyn, to temporise, to dally, to trifle, to loiter &c.

Zauderhaftigkeit, *f.* dilatoriness, slowness, tardiness, haggling.

Zaudern, [appears to be related to ziehen] *v. intr.* to delay, to be dilatory, to linger, to loiter, to be slow, to stay, to temporize, to dally, trifle, haggle, to lounge, V. Zögern. Was zauderſt du? what are you waiting of or for? why are you so dilatory? fort! nicht lange gezaudert! quick, we'll have no loitering, lounging! get on, and don't be so dilatory, lazy! wenn Sie nur ein wenig —, ſo &c., if you delay, stop ever so little &c. Das —, temporizing, loitering, delay, dilatoriness; wozu hilft das —? what is the use of all this delay &c.? Syn. V. Säumen.

Zaum, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Zäume] [Icc. *taum*, Dutch and Low. Sax. toom; probably related to ziehen] *dim.* Zäumchen, ‖Zäumlein, *n.* 1) [fundamentally a certain band or tie] [in anatomy] Das Zäumchen an der Zunge, der Ruthe, fraenum, ligament; [in stocking-weaving] [thread which the needle has not taken up] loop. 2) [in general] bridle, reins. Ein Pferd am —e führen, to lead a horse by the bridle; den — hoch, kurz halten, den — anziehen, to keep a tight rein, to hold the reins tight or to shorten the reins, to pull up the reins; den — nachlaſſen, to loosen the reins, to slacken the reins, to hold a slack rein. *Fig.* Einen im —e halten, to bridle, rein, curb any one, to keep any one under or down; Eines Macht im —e halten, to control any one's power; ſeine Begierden, ſeine Zunge im —e halten, to rein, curb, check, repress one's desires, passions; to curb, bridle one's tongue, to put a check on one's tongue.

Zaum-binde, *f.* [in surgery] bandage, sling. —frei, *adj.* and *adv.* unbridled, without reins or bridle, without control. —geld, *n.* [for the groom on buying a horse] bridle-money. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without bridle or reins, unbridled. *Fig.* loose, licentious, unbridled. —loſe Leidenſchaften, unbridled, loose, ungovernable passions; die —loſe Einbildungskraft, unbridled, free imagination, V. Zügellos. —recht, *adj.* and *adv.* Ein —rechtes Pferd, a horse used to the bridle, bits. —ſcheide, *f.* bridle-slide. —zeug, *n.* [instruments for making sutures with] straight and bowed needles, waxed thread &c.

Zäumbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that can be bridled, reined; *it.* manageable, governable, controllable.

Zäumbarkeit, *f.* possibility of bridling, curbing, reining &c.

Zäumen, *v. tr.* 1) Ein Maulthier &c. —, to bridle a mule &c. *Fig.* Seine Leidenſchaften, ſeine Begierden — [more usual im Zaum halten or zügeln], to repress, bridle, check, subdue, curb one's desires, passions. 2) [in cooking] Die Hühner, Kapaunen — [by sticking one skewer through the legs and opening of the belly, and the other through the head and bill bent down under the back] to truss fowls, capons.

Zaun, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Zäune] [probably related to the Old Sax. word to tynan = einſchließen] *dim.* Zäunchen, ‖Zäunlein, *n.* hedge. Ein geflochtener —, a fence made of branches, dead hedge; ein — von Pfählen oder dürrem Reiſig, a paling, dry-hedge; lebendiger —, quickset hedge; einen Garten mit einem —e umgeben, to enclose a garden with a hedge, to hedge in, fence round a garden; den — um einen Acker &c. niederreißen, wieder wegnehmen, to pull down, or do away with a hedge, fence around a corn-field. *Proverb.* Er iſt nicht hinter dem —e gewachſen or gefunden [= er iſt von keiner gemeinen oder unbekannten Herkunft], he was not suckled by a goat; wo der — am niedrigſten, will Jeder hinüber ſpringen, the weakest are most tormented. *Fig.* Eine Gelegenheit zum Streite vom —e brechen, to commence a quarrel, to begin making a noise all about nothing, without any reason; ein vom —e gebrochener Streit, a cock and bull fight, a drunken quarrel. Syn. Zaun, Hecke. A Zaun is any fence, by which an open space is enclosed, even when it consists of hurdles, wattles, paling or boards; when it consists of dry sticks woven like hurdles, it is a 'dead hedge'; the Hecke or hedge consists of trees, shrubs, especially of thorny bushes, and is hence termed also a lebendiger Zaun or quickset hedge.

Zaun-ammer, *m.* chloris, luteola, green-finch. —blume, *f.* 1) [Spinnenkraut] phalangium; [with leaves in the form of swords] anthericum liliastrum; [branchy] anthericum ramosum. 2) [of the pavonis species] crista pavonis, poinciana, flower fence. —dürr, *adj.* and *adv.* dry as a herring. —gerte, *f.* hedging, branches or loppings for making a hedge. —glocke, *f.* 1) V. —blume 1). 2) V. —winde. —hopfen, *m.* wild hop-plant. —kirſche, *f.* 1) [Heckenkirſche] fly-honeysuckle, bush-cherry. 2) [Speciklilie] woodbine. —könig, *m.* wren; [which is continually singing] willow-wren. —kraut, *n.* V. —blume. —lilie, *f.* 1) [a sort of Zaunblume] anthericum ramosum. 2) V. —kirſche 2). —pfahl, *m.* hedge-stake, stake for a fence, hedge or paling. —rebe, *f.* 1) V. —rübe 1). 2) [Bitterſüß] bryony, wild hops. —recht, *n.* 1) right of making a hedge or fence, of enclosing a place with a hedge or fence. 2) [right of the hedge itself not to be damaged by any one] hedge-right. —reis, *n.* 1) loppings or twigs for making a hedge. 2) [in botany] [Klebekraut] aparine vulgaris, goose-grass, loveman. —ried, *n.* [Waſſerrohr] common marsh-reed. —riegel, *m.* privet, dogwood, ligustrum vulgare. —ritter, *m.* [now, fam. and comic] knight of mean extraction. —roſe, *f.* dog-rose. —rübe, *f.* 1) bryony; [weiße] white bryony. 2) lady's seal. —ruthe, *f.* V. —gerte. —ſchlieſer, —ſchlupfer, *m.* the hedge-sparrow; *it.* V. —könig. —ſtänder, *m.* stake, pale or pole for a hedge or fence. —ſtecken, *m.* 1) V. —gerte. 2) [little used] V. —pfahl. —weide, *f.* 1) willows used for making hedges, fences. 2) V. —riegel. —wicke, *f.* 1) chickling or wild vetch. 2) [Wieſenplatterbſe] meadow lathyrus, meadow or bastard vetchling, tare-everlasting. —winde, *f.* bindweed, bearbind, ropeweed, withy-weed.

Zäunen, *v. tr.* to enclose, fence in, surround with a hedge, V. Ein—.

Zäunling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Zaunkirſche 1).

Zaupe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Old Germ. ſaba, ſoba = Hündinn] bitch.

Zaupf! [as exclamation] [with common people, when calling to the driver of the horses to stop] halt! hold! stop!

Zaúpfer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in mining] principal workman who manages the working of a machine for extracting metals from the minerals.

Zaúſen, *v. tr.* [related to ziehen, Goth. tiuhan, or the Lat. *ducere*] to touse, tug, pull. Einen bei den Haaren &c.—, to pull any one by the hair &c.; ſich balgen und —, to fight and tug one another; ſie zauſeten einander herum, they tugged with one another up and down, all about.

‖Zaútchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] lily of the valley.

Zébra, [-'s] or **Zebe,** *n.* [-'s] [in nat. hist.] [Streif- or Bandeſel] zebra.

Zèche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [related to the Old Sax. word tiohhian = beſtimmen, feſtſetzen] 1) [especially in mining] *a*) [corporate society of the works] mining company, company of the shareholders. *b*) [the field or lands let to the company] mine. Eine — bauen, to work a mine; eine — befahren, to visit a mine; eine — ausmeſſen, abziehen, to draw the plan of a mine; eine — liegen laſſen, to abandon a mine, to give up working a mine; eine — frei machen, to render a mine free; eine — abköhlen, to deteriorate, impair a mine; eine — zu Grabe tragen [= ſie verderben], to work out a mine, to spoil a mine; eine — löſen [to pump out the water and bring fresh air into it], to clear the mine; eine — verhauen [not to clear away the rubbish], to encumber a mine. 2) [order, according to which the members of a company undertake a business] order, turn, succession. Das Vieh nach der — or um die — hüten, to look after, take care of the cattle alternately, in turn, in succession, one after the other. 3) [Zechgeſellſchaft] [obsolete] company, society of topers, drinkers. 4) [with the landlord of a tavern &c.] reckoning, score, shot, bill. Laſſet den Wirth die — machen, tell the landlord to make out his bill; die —, ſeine — bezahlen, to pay the shot, to pay one's shot, reckoning &c.; um die — ſpielen, to toss up who must pay the reckoning, shot &c. *Fig.* Die — ohne den Wirth machen [= ſich verrechnen], to count without one's host; die — zahlen müſſen, to pay the piper.

Zech-bothe, *m.* messenger or deputy from a corporation or club of artisans. — **bruder,** *m.* [in fam. lang.] bibber, tippler, pot-companion. —**fahne,** *f.* flag or colour of a corporate body, guild or club. —**frei,** *adj.* and *adv.* scot-free, having nothing to pay. Wir haben ihn —frei gehalten, we paid his expences, we paid his shot, his share of the expences. —**gaſt,** *m.* a person feasted or entertained by another, a companion over a glass &c. of wine &c. — **gelag,** *n.* a noisy drinking-bout, revel, carousing. —**genoß,** *m.* 1) member of a corporate body, club, guild, corporation. 2) [at a drinking-bout &c.] tippler, bibber, drinker, pot-companion. —**geſelle,** *m.* V. —**genoß.** —**geſellſchaft,** *f.* company of topers, drinkers. —**haus,** *n.* house where drinkers assemble. —**meiſter,** *m.* president of a number or company of drinkers &c. —**ordnung,** *f.* order observed by a company of drinkers &c. —**ſchuld,** *f.* debt for drink, shot, score, reckoning, bill. —**ſchweſter,** *f.* a woman addicted to drinking. —**ſtein,** *m.* [in mining] stone found in a mine. —**tag,** *m.* day on which the members of a club, union of a trade, or corporate body assemble to drink. —**wappen,** *n.* arms or signature of a club, trades' union &c.

Zechen-älteſte, *m.* the head or oldest of a corporate body, club. —**eiſen,** *n.* [in the forging of iron] hammer for making iron into bars. —**haus,** *n.* [in mining] house where the miners assemble. —**holz,** *n.* wood of the water-works or pumps in the mines. —**meiſter,** *m.* [with miners] foreman, bookkeeper or secretary to the mining company. —**rauch,** *m.* V. Schwefelkies. —**regiſter,** *n.* [with miners] register or note-book showing the state of a mine.

Zèchen, [by some it is derived from ziehen] *v. intr.* 1) [reichlich trinken] to drink freely, to be free with one's cups, to quaff, carouse, tipple. Er kann wacker —, he can drink deep, hard, he is a deep drinker; ſie haben die ganze Nacht gezecht, they have been quaffing, toping, drinking all the night. 2) [with a landlord] to eat and drink lustily, to carouse.

Zècher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn,** *f.* a man or woman addicted to drinking &c.; tippler, toper, carouser &c.

Zechīne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from the Arab. word *sikke* = Münze] [a gold coin, current at Venice and in Turkey, about 9 s.] sequin.

Zécke, Zäcke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Low Sax. teke, Fr. *tic*, It. *zecca*, allied to ziehen] [kleines Ziefer] tick, acarus.

Zeckenkorn, *n.* the seed of the ricinus, Mexico-seeds

Zéckel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in botany and but little used] the Indian nettle.

Zécklerhaar, *n.* [-es, no *pl.*] [with clothiers and drapers] [hair on the surface of rough frieze] nap.

Zéder, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Ceder] cedar. Ruſſiſche or ſibiriſche —, V. —fichte; die weiße — vom Libanon, die —, white cedar; die — aus Lycien, Lycian juniper-tree; die bermudiſche —, the cedar of Bermuda; die große, ſpaniſche —, the large, Spanish cedar; die virginiſche or rothe —, the large cedar of Virginia, red cedar; die — or der —baum auf Barbados, Barbadoes bastard-cedar; *it.* — [Lebensbaum], arbor vitae, lignum vitae, thuia.

Zeder-baum, *m.* V. —. —**fichte,** *f.* Siberian stone-pine, cembra. —**harz,** *n.* V. Cederharz &c. —**nuß,** *f.* [Zirbelnuß] cone of the Siberian stone-pine, cembra-kernel, Barbadoes-nut. —**tiſch,** *m.* table made of cedar-wood. —**wachholder,** *m.* oxycedrus, little Spanish cedar. —**wald,** *m.* forest of cedars.

Zéderach or **Zederak,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] the bead-tree, bread-tree, melia azedarach.

Zédern, *adj.* and *adv.* of cedar, made of cedar-wood.

Zéhe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Old Sax. ta, Low Sax. taan, related to zeigen] 1) [in general, certain prominent, projecting things] Eine — Knoblauch, Ingwer, a clove of garlic, ginger in the root, or race-ginger. 2) [in the most usual sense] toe, claw, talon. Die große —, the great toe; die Vögel haben weit geſpaltene —n, birds' claws stand far asunder; die —n des Bibers &c., the claws of the beaver &c.; ein Fuß mit ſechs —n, a foot with six toes; auf die —n treten, ſich auf die —n ſtellen, to go, to stand on tiptoe; auf den —n gehen, to go, walk on tiptoe.

Zehen-beuger, *m.* [in anatomy] flexor of the toes. —**glied,** *n.* joint of a toe. — **gliedchen,** *n.* [in nat. hist.] phalangia, tarantula. —**nagel,** *m.* toe-nail. —**nerve,** *m.* [in anatomy] nerve of the toe. —**ſpitze,** *f.* end or point of the toe. Auf den —ſpitzen gehende Thiere, animals which walk on the extremities of their toes [such as the cat, dog &c.]. —**ſtrecker,** *m.* [in astronomy] extensor of the toes Der kurze —ſtrecker, the short extensor &c. —**tritt,** *m.* walking on tiptoe, on the extremities of the toes.

Zehen or **Zehn,** [Goth taihuns, lee. *tiju*, Celt. *deg*, *dec*, Lat. *decem*, related either to the Goth. word teihan = zeigen or with ziehen = binden] ten, half a score. — Perſonen &c, ten or half a score of persons &c.; die — Gebote Gottes, the ten commandments of God, the decalogue; er iſt — Jahre alt, he is ten years old; wir ſind unſer —, there are ten of us, we are ten, there is half a score of us; ein Haufen von — Bund Garben oder Heu, a shock, a heap of ten sheaves of corn or hay; ich und — Andere, I and ten others or ten besides; einer von —en [better von —], one of ten; das ſind die Zehne [better die —], there are the ten; —er Kinder Vater [better Vater von — Kindern], father of ten children; die — [die — Perſonen, welche ein Ganzes ausmachen], the ten.

Zehen-(Zehn-)blumig, *adj.* and *adv.* ten-flowered. —**eck,** *n.* decagon; [in fortification] decagon. —**eckig,** *adj.* and *adv.* having ten angles, decagonal. —**ender,** *m.* stag with ten horns or antlers. —**fach,** *adj.* and *adv.* ten-fold, ten times as much. Ich will es ihm —fach erſetzen, I will make it him up ten-fold, I will give him in return ten times as much, I will make him a ten-fold return for it; eine Summe —fach nehmen, to multiply a sum by ten, to take ten times the sum. —**fache,** *n.* the decuple, ten-fold. Sein Vermögen um das —fache vermehren, to increase his property ten-fold. —**fädig,** V. —männerig. —**fältig,** *adj.* and *adv.* ten-fold, ten times as much, V. —fach. —**fuß,** *m.* ten feet. —**füßig,** *adj.* and *adv.* ten feet [long &c.], having ten feet in the length or breadth &c. —**griffelig,** *adj.* [in botany] decagynian, having ten pistils. —**herr,** *m.* [in antiquity &c. or provincial] one of the ten, decemvir. —**herrlich,** *adj.* and *adv.* decemviral. —**herrſchaft,** *f.* decemvirate. —**herrſchaftlich,** V. —herrlich. —**hundert,** *adj.* ten hundred, a thousand. — **hundertſte,** *adj.* ten-hundredth, one thousandth. —**jahr,** *n.* a period of ten years, decennary. —**jährig,** *adj.* and *adv.* ten years old, decennial. —jähriges Kind, a ten years old child, a child of ten years. —jährige Regierung, decennial reign or government, a government having lasted ten years. —**jährlich,** *adj.* and *adv.* decennial, every ten years. —jährliche Feſte, decennial festivals, festivals every ten years. —**jahrsfeſt,** *n.* decennial festival. —**kantig,** *adj.* and *adv.* having ten angles or corners. — **klappig,** *adj.* and *adv.* having ten flaps, lappets, valves. —**kreuzer,** *m.*, —**kreuzerſtück,** *n.* piece of ten kreutzers. —**lappig,** *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] having ten cods or shells —**löthig,** *adj.* and *adv.* of five ounces. —**mal,** *adv.* ten times. Zahl, die —mal ſo viel beträgt, als eine andere, a number ten times so great as another, the decuple of a number. —**malig,** *adj* and *adv.* repeated ten times. —**mann,** *m.* V. —herr. —**männerig,** *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] decandrian, having ten stamina. Die —männerigen Gewächſe, decanders, plants having

ten stamina; —männerige Pflanze, decander, plant having ten stamina. —maß, *n.* [provincial] a measure containing ten German gallons, about twenty wine bottles. —monatig, *adj.* and *adv.* of ten months. —monatlich, *adj.* and *adv.* taking place every ten months. —mondig, V. —monatig. —narbig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] decagynian. —pfennigstück, *n.* [provincial] a piece of silver having the value of ten German pence. —pfünder, *m.* 1) of ten pounds, ten pounds weight. 2) [in artillery] [a field-piece, capable of firing a ball of ten pounds weight] a ten-pounder. —pfündig, *adj.* and *adv.* of ten pounds, ten pounds weight. —pfündiges Zinn, tin containing one pound of lead in every ten pounds. —ruderig, *adj.* and *adv.* having ten banks or rows of oars. —säulig, *adj.* and *adv.* of ten columns or pillars, having ten columns &c. —säuliges Gebäude, decastyle, a building with an ordnance of ten columns in front. —schuhig, *adj.* and *adv.* ten feet long, broad &c., of ten feet &c. —silber, —silbler, *m.* a word of ten syllables. —silbig, *adj.* and *adv.* of ten syllables, having ten syllables. —silbiger Vers, a verse of ten syllables. —spaltig, *adj.* and *adv.* having ten leaves, clefts, parts, or lamina; [in botany] decaphyllous. —stadt, *f.* [in antiquity] one of the ten towns, a town of the Decapolis. —strahl, *m.* [in nat. hist.] asteria, oculus cati, cat's eye, star-stone. —strahlig, *adj.* and *adv.* having ten rays or beams. —stündig, *adj.* and *adv.* ten hours long, of ten hours. —stündlich, *adj.* and *adv.* every ten hours. —tägig, *adj.* and *adv.* of ten days, ten days of age. —täglich, *adj.* and *adv.* every ten days. —tausend, *adj.* ten-thousand. —tausendste, *adj.* the ten-thousandth. —theil, *m.* tenth part, V. Zehentel. —theilig, *adj.* and *adv.* composed of ten parts; [in botany] decaphyllous. —viertelig, *adj.* and *adv.* of ten quarters, having ten one-fourths —wochenlevkoye, *f.* ten-weeks-stock, stock-gilly-flower. —wöchentlich, *adj.* and *adv.* happening every ten weeks, every ten weeks. —wochig, *adj.* and *adv.* of ten weeks, ten weeks old. —zackig, *adj.* and *adv.* having ten points, teeth or indentations, V. Zack. —zehig, *adj.* and *adv.* having ten toes on the feet. —zeilig, *adj.* and *adv.* ten-lined, having ten lines. —zopf, *m.* [in nat. hist.] a species of asteria.

Zehen or **Zehn**, *f.* [*pl.* -en] 1) [a numerical sign or character] a figure of ten, a ten. Eine römische —, a Roman ten, a ten in Roman characters, a figure of ten in Roman characters or letters. 2) [on cards] a ten. Eine — in Kreuz, a ten of clubs.

Zehen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] V. Zehend.

Zehend, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Zahl von 10] the number ten, half a score. Ein — Jahre, ten years, half a score of years.

Zehender, V. Zehenter.

Zehener, Zehner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [a number considered as a unit, and indicating in reality 10 times as many units as it contains] a ten, half a score. 2) [formerly or provincial] Die — [magistrates of a court of justice], tribunal of ten; [in Roman history] decemvirate; [a member of the same] a decemvir, a member of the decemvirate, a member of the tribunal of ten. 3) [in botany] [a plant] an African tree, which creeps like the ivy. 4) [in some parts of Germany] a coin, worth 10 kreutzers.

Zehenerlei, Zehnerlei, *adj.* [indeclinable] of ten sorts, kinds or species. — Münzsorten, ten different sorts of money; — Dinge untereinander mengen, to mix ten different sorts of things together.

Zehentbar, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) tithable, liable to pay tithes. —er Acker, a field liable to pay tithe. 2) [obliged or subject to pay tithes] tithable. —e Bauern, peasants subject to the payment of tithes.

Zehente or **Zehnte**, *adj.* the tenth. Die — Stunde, the tenth hour, the tenth lesson; er wird den —n [des Monats] ankommen, he will arrive on the tenth; morgen ist der —, to-morrow is the tenth; am —n Tage seiner Krankheit, on the tenth day of his illness; Clemens der —, Karl der —, Clement the Tenth, Clement X., Charles the Tenth, Charles X.; zum —n Male, the tenth time; zum —n, —ns, for the tenth time, ten times; bei einer Truppe &c. um den —n Mann losen, der sterben soll, to decimate or punish every tenth soldier of a troop &c., to cast lots for every tenth soldier, that is to die; Miterbe zum —n Theile, heir to a tenth part.

Zehente or **Zehnte**, *m.* [-n *pl.* -n] tithe. Der große — [Korn—, Wein—], the great tithes; der kleine —, the small tithes; der — von Hülsenfrüchten, Flachs, Hanf &c., predial tithes, tithes on vegetables, pulse, flax, hemp &c.; der geistliche —, church-dues, tithes, church-rates; der — vom Geflügel, tithe on poultry; der halbe —, half-tithe; den —n einnehmen, to gather, collect the tithes, to receive the tithes; den —n betreffend, concerning, appertaining to tithes; tithable.

Zehent-acker, *m.* field subject to pay tithe or tenths. —amt, *n.* tithe-office or department, office for the execution of all business relative to the tithes. —bezirk, *m.* V. —gebiet. —drescher, *m.* one who thrashes the tithe-corn. —einnehmer, *m.* collector or receiver of the tithes. —einnehmerei, *f.* V. —amt. —flur, *f.* field subject to the payment of tithe. —frei, *adj.* and *adv.* exempt from paying tithe, tithe-free. —freiheit, *f.* exemption from paying tithe. —fröhner, *m.* [provincial] a labourer who has a right to or works for the tenth part of the produce of his work. —früchte, *pl.* tithe-fruits, crops liable to the tithe, [also] gathered as tithes. —garbe, *f.* a sheaf of tithe-corn. —gebiet, *n.* the extent of a tithable territory. —gebühr, *f.* a sort of tithe or due which the great tithe-collectors were obliged to give to the clergy for their subsistence [much like Queen Anne's bounty in England]. —gefälle, *pl.* dues, revenues arising from the tithes. —gegenschreiber, *m.* controller of the ecclesiastical tenths. —geld, *n.* money paid in lieu of, or for compounding for the tithes. —gericht, *n.* court or tribunal for the settlement of all litigations relative to the tithes. —gerste, *f.* tithe-barley. —grenze, *f.* tithe-limits or boundaries. —herr, *m* tithe-collector, tither or tithe-owner; *it.* one who collects the field-rents or champart [a sort of right enjoyed by certain lords to collect a quantity of corn &c. from all land within the boundaries of their manors]. —hof, V. —scheuer. —korn, *n.* tithe-corn. —losung, *f.* V. —gebühr. —mann, *m.* a man liable to pay tithe. —ordnung, *f.* regulation of the tithes. —pflichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* subject to the payment of tithe, tithable. —pflichtige Bauern, peasants liable to pay tithe. —rechnung, *f.* [in arithmetic] [Decimalrechnung] decimal calculation. —recht, *n.* 1) [Recht, den —en zu erheben] right of collecting tithes; [in law] tithe-law or right. 2) V. —ordnung. 3) privilege of collecting tithe. —register, *n.* register of the tithes, tithe-book or register, register of the ecclesiastical or manorial tenths. —roggen, *m.* tithe-rye. —ruthe, *f.* tithe-rod. —sache, *f.* an affair relating to tithes, tithe-case or matter. —sammler, *m.* collector of tithes, tithe-gatherer, tithe-collector, tither. —schatz, *m.* V. —geld. —scheuer, *f.* tithe-barn. —schreiber, *m.* tithe-bookkeeper, one who keeps the register or books of tithes. —schuldig, *adj.* and *adv.* liable or subject to pay tithe. —stein, *m.* tithe-stone, limiting or boundary-stone of a tithe-field or territory. —strich, *m.* tithe taken or payable in thrashed corn. —verwandt, V. —pflichtig. —weizen, V. —korn.

Zehentel, Zehntel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] the tenth, one-tenth, the tenth part of a whole number. Er bekommt ein — von der Erbschaft, he is heir to one-tenth part of the inheritance or estate.

Zehenteln, Zehnteln, V. Zehenten.

Zehenten, Zehnten, *v. tr.* 1) to take tithe, to collect the tithes. Er zehntet in diesen Dörfern, he takes, collects tithe in these villages; an der Kelter —, to take tithe at the wine-press. 2) to pay tithe. 3) [in military affairs] to decimate or punish the tenth man. Ein Regiment —, to decimate the regiment, to cast lots for every tenth man to be punished &c.

Zehentens, Zehntens, *adv.* in the tenth place, tenthly.

Zehenter, Zehnter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) tither, taker, collector of tithes. 2) one liable or subject to pay tithe.

Zehig, *adj.* and *adv.* having toes, toed; [in botany] digitated.

Zehn, V. Zehen.

Zehren, [Old Sax. taeran, Goth. tairan = zerbrechen, Lat. terere] *v. intr.* 1) [to grow less] Der Wein zehrt im Fasse, wine runs in, evaporates, grows less in the cask. 2) [= abzehren] Sich grämen und —, to fret and pine away. 3) [to make lean] Der Essig zehrt, vinegar makes lean or thin; —d [in medicine], consumptive; —des Fieber, V. Zehrfieber. 4) [especially, supplying no nutritious substance] Thee zehrt, tea is not nutritive. 5) [= essen und trinken] Im Wirthshause —, to live &c. in a public-house. 6) [particularly, to prolong one's life, to live] Von seinen Einkünften &c. —, to live on or from one's income; nichts zu — haben, to have nothing to live on or from; für sein Geld, aus eigenem, aus fremdem Beutel —, to live or feed at one's own costs, at other people's costs.

Zehr-fieber, *n.* [Schwindfieber] hectic or slow fever. —frei, *adj.* and *adv.* defrayed, scot-free. Einen —frei halten, to defray any one's expences, to pay any one's shot or score. —freiheit, *f.* right or privilege of being scot-free &c. —geld, *n.* money necessary to live on, expences of eating and drinking; *it.* money for making a journey, travelling expences; *it.* V. —pfennig. —kraut, *n.* [in botany] 1) betony. 2) [Gartenbaldrian] great garden valerian. 3) [Jakobsblume] Greek valerian or Jacob's ladder. —pfennig, *m.* [a small piece of money, to live upon on the road, particularly as alms] viaticum or money given on the roads to persons who are otherwise not accustomed to beg, as for instance to the travelling jour-

neymen in Germany. Einem Armen einen —pfennig geben, to give a poor man something to live on the way, to give &c. alms. —vorrath, *m.* [Proviant] stock of provisions. —wurm, *m.* crino, dracunculus, Guinea-worm. —wurzel, *f.* 1) [Fieberwurzel] arum, wake-robin, cuckoo-pint. 2) [Drachenwurz] serpentary, snake-root, dragon's wort. —zoll, *m.* [with water-wheels] inch allowance.

Zehrung, *f.* 1) [Essen und Trinken] shot, reckoning, expences for eating and drinking at an inn &c. Seine — im Wirthshause bezahlen, to pay his shot, expences &c. at the inn; freie — haben auf einer Reise &c., to have one's travelling &c. expences, to travel free of expence, V. Zehrgeld, Zehrpfennig. 2) [in medicine] [Aus—] consumption. An der — sterben, to die of consumption. 3) [in fireworks] [that part of a rocket over the spike] massif. Syn. V. Kost.

Zehrungs-frei, V. Zehrfrei. —kosten, *pl.* expences for eating and drinking, shot &c. Die —kosten für Jemand bezahlen, to defray any one's expences. —steuer, *f.* excise, duty or tax upon provisions.

Zeichen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [related to zeigen] 1) [a visible or even an audible thing, intended to awake a certain representation] *a*) [visible] sign, note, mark. Ein — an Etwas machen, to make a sign, note &c. on any thing; ein — in einem Buche, an den Rand eines Buches machen, in ein Buch legen, to make a mark, note, sign in a book, on the margin of a book, to put a mark in a book; ein —, welches man in ein Buch gelegt hatte, wieder herausthun, to take out a mark &c., which had been inserted in a book; da er nicht unterschreiben kann, hat er sein — unten hin gesetzt, not being able to subscribe his name, he put his mark at the bottom; einem Pferde ein — aufbrennen, to mark a horse with a hot iron; man bezeichnete ehedem die Stirne der Verbrecher &c. mit gewissen —, [the] criminals &c. were formerly branded on the foreheads; er schrieb gewisse — hin, he wrote down characters or signs; chemische —, geheime —, chemical, secret signs, marks &c.; das — auf dem Papiere, paper-mark; jede Papiermanufaktur hat ihre eigenen —, every paper-manufactory has its own particular stamp or mark; das — an einem Aktenstücke, the mark, figure, letter or number attached to an act; dies Aktenstück befindet sich unter dem — A, this document, piece of records, act [of parliament &c.] is to be found under the letter A; [in dying] das — [which the dyers give to those who bring any thing to be dyed], check, mark; [in music] das — [where the piece or first part must be played again], repeat; [with goldsmiths] das — [die Probe] am Silber, stamp or mark; [with carpenters] — [made on different pieces of wood which are to be joined together], mark; das — an einem Fernrohre [in order to know how far the tubes are to be drawn out], mark; [in seamen's lang.] das — [post &c., in dangerous places to warn ships from coming near], sea-mark, buoy, beacon. *b*) [audible] signal. Ein — mit der Trommel geben, to give a signal with the drum; die Belagerten gaben das verabredete —, the besieged fired the concerted signal, or the signal agreed upon; *it.* das — [with the bell, before divine service]; das erste, zweite — [geben, läuten], the first, second time of tolling, ringing. 2) [in a more limited sense] [Kenn—, Merkmahl] sign, symptom, mark. Rothe Farbe ist ein — von Gesundheit, red colour is a sign, mark of good health; kein — des Lebens mehr von sich geben, to show no longer signs of life; die — einer Krankheit, the symptoms of a disease, of an illness; das ist ein —, daß es regnen wird, this is a sign that it will rain; du wirst mich an diesem — erkennen, you will know me by this sign, mark; zum —, daß ich dort war, as a proof that I was there. 3) [figuratively] sign. Das — des Kreuzes, the sign of the cross; die 12 — des Thierkreises, the twelve signs of the zodiac; unter einem glücklichen — geboren seyn, to be born under a lucky sign, constellation, or star. 4) [sign of a future event] sign, augury, omen, presage. Ein gutes, ein böses —, a good, a bad sign, augury, omen; ich würde das als ein sehr gutes — ansehen, I should look upon this as a good sign, augury, omen; [in Scripture] — und Wunder thun, to perform signs and wonders. Syn. V. Mahl.

Zeichen-bild, *n.* emblem. —brenner, *m.* brander, one who burns marks upon any thing. —deutend, *adj.* and *adv.* emblematic. —deuter, *m.*, —deuterinn, *f.* a man or woman who interprets signs, omens, auguries, presages &c.; *it.* [in astrology] astrologer, soothsayer. —deuterei, —deutung, *f.* 1) interpretation, explication of signs, omens &c. 2) art of interpreting, explicating signs, omens &c. —eisen, *n.* [iron, with which a mark is burned] burning-stamp, brand or branding iron. —foderer, *m.* one who demands, seeks after, asks for signs, miracles. —garn, *n.* marking-thread or silk. —hammer, *m.* [of workers in metal] stamping or marking hammer. —lehre, *f.* [science of signs, which teaches how to invent and apply signs for certain representations] characteristic art, art of finding, employing signs, emblems &c.; [in medicine] [art of judging properly of, or defining the cause &c. of a disease &c. from its symptoms] semeiology. —rechenkunst, —rechnung, *f.* specious arithmetic, algebra. —setzung, *f.* [Setzung der Schrift—] punctuation. —sohle, *f.* [in salt-works] saline water for the poor persons employed in carrying it &c. —spiel, *n.* game played with marks, signs. —sprache, *f.* language by signs, pantomime. —stab, *m.* pole, stake. —stempel, *m.* V. —hammer. —träger, *m.* [Sonnenzeiger] analemma. —tuch, *n.* canvas for marking.

Zeichnen, I. *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) [be—] mark. Einen Waarenballen, einen Pack —, to mark a bale of goods, a pack; einen Brief —, to mark, stamp a letter; Briefschaften, Akten —, to mark, quote writings, acts; das Vieh —, to mark cattle; Etwas mit einem Ohre, einem Sternchen —, to mark any thing with an ear, a star, or to place upon any thing the mark of an ear &c.; eine Stelle in einem Buche —, to note a passage in a book; Hemden —, to mark shirts; [in pop. lang.] Einen — [= braun und blau schlagen], to beat any one black and blue, to give any one a sign. 2) to draw. — lernen, to learn drawing; — können, to be able to draw, to know drawing; nach der Natur, nach Antiken, nach Abgüssen —, to draw from nature, after the antique, from casts; einen Baum, ein Pferd, eine Landschaft &c. —, to draw a tree, a horse, a landscape &c.; die —den Künste, the arts of drawing. 3) V. Unter—. II. *v. intr.* [of horses] to show the age by the teeth-marks. Dieses Pferd zeichnet nicht mehr, this horse is out of age, no longer shows its age by the marks on its teeth. Das —, drawing; Unterricht im — geben, to give drawing-lessons, instruction in drawing, to teach drawing; er ist ein Meister im —, he is a master, a genius, greatly or eminently skilled in drawing, V. Zeichnung. Syn. V. Mahlen.

Zeichen-börs, *m.* [in nat. hist.] a sort of perch [a species of perch] with a mark on the cover of the gills as if it had been made with a branding-iron. —buch, *n.* book of drawings, drawing-book. —feder, *f.* drawing-pen. —kreide, *f.* drawing-chalk, crayon. —kunst, *f.* art of drawing. —leiste, *f.* [with glaziers] a scale or rule with which to cut or measure panes of glass for windows. —meister, *m.* drawing-master, teacher of drawing. —schiefer, *m.* cleaving stone. —schule, *f.* drawing-school, school for drawing. —stift, *m.* drawing-pencil; crayon. —stunde, *f.* drawing-lesson, instruction in drawing.

Zeichner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) man or woman who marks any thing, V. Zeichnen. 2) drawer, draughtsman, designer, a woman, who draws &c. Er ist ein guter —, sie ist eine gute —inn, he is a good drawer, draughtsman &c., he, she draws well.

Zeichnerisch, *adj.* and *adv.* according to the rules of drawing, designing.

Zeichnung, *f.* 1) [das Zeichen] drawing, design, delineation, plan, draught; *it.* sign, mark. 2) [Zeichenkunst] the art of drawing. 3) [something drawn] drawing, picture. — eines Werkes, Gebäudes, delineation, design, plan, draught of a work, building; [in painting] eine schöne —, eine — von Raphael, a fine drawing, painting, a drawing, painting of Raphael's, by Raphael.

Zeichnungskunst, *f.* drawing, art of drawing, designing.

Zeideln, [appears to be related to the Lat. word *cidere* (*caedere*) as also perhaps to Zeit = Abschnitt, tempus] *v. tr.* to cut, to take part of the honey away from hives. Das —, the taking or cutting away of a part of the honey or honey-combs from hives.

Zeidel-bär, *m.* V. Honigbär. —baum, *m.* a tall and large tree out of which bee-hives can be cut. —gabel, *f.* honey-fork. —gericht, *n.* [in Nuremberg] a court which takes cognizance of matters relating to bees. —gut, *n.* [right of custom] land or estate having the right of keeping bee-hives in the forest &c. —heide, *f.* part of a forest or heath destined for the maintenance or keeping of bees. —huse, *f.* hide of land where it is allowed to keep bees. —meister, *m.* 1) [Bienenvater] keeper or overseer of bees, bee-master. 2) [little used] V. —richter. —messer, *n.* knife for cutting the hives. —ordnung, *f.* regulations regarding the bees, which are kept in a forest or on a heath. —recht, *n.* right or privilege of keeping bees in a forest or heath. —richter, *m.* judge or magistrate who takes cognizance of matters relating to bees. —weide, *f.* 1) extent of forest &c. where bees are kept. 2) the keeping of bees in a forest. —zeichen, *n.* the mark which the proprietors of bees in a forest put on their bee-hives. —zins, *m.* rent paid for keeping bees in a forest.

Zeidler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one who breeds, keeps bees. 2) one who has the right of keeping bees in a forest &c. 3) a forester enfeoffed by the canton of a forest to keep bees.

Zeigbar, *adj.* and *adv.* which may be shown, ostensible.

Zeigen, [related to the Greek word *δείκνυμι* or the Lat. *dic-o*, Old Sax. is taecan = darbieten, lehren] *v. tr.* 1) [weisen] to point, show. Mit dem Finger auf Etwas —, to point at any thing; die Sonnenuhr zeigt die Stunden, the sun-dial shows the hours, indicates the hours; Einem den Weg —, to point out for any one, to show any one the way; ich will ihm diese Stelle [in einem Buche] —, I will point out this passage to him; Einem —, wie er es machen soll, to show any one how to do a thing; Einem ein Gemählde, den Garten &c. —, to show any one a painting, garden &c.; sich —, to show one's self, to call upon, to arrive, to appear; die Pocken — sich [werden sichtbar], the pox show themselves, become visible, appear; er hat nicht das Herz, sich zu —, he dares not show himself, appear, come out, he does not dare let himself be seen. 2) to demonstrate, show, prove. Ich habe ihm gezeigt, daß er Unrecht hatte, I showed him, proved to him, that he was wrong; ich will ihm schon — [in fam. lang.], mit wem er es zu thun hat, I will let him see with whom he has to do; das wird sich bald, am Ende —, it will soon, at last show itself, we shall soon, at last see; am Ende zeigte es sich, daß &c., at the end it turned out that &c., at the end we found that &c. Syn. V. Weisen.

Zeige-bank, *f.* V. —tafel. **—finger,** *m.* fore-finger, index, pointing finger. **—fingerstrecker,** *m.* [in anatomy] indicator, extensor indicis. **—tafel,** *f.*, **—tisch,** *m.* table on which any thing is shown, exhibited.

Zeiger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* 1) [little used] one who shows &c., V. Zeigen. *a*) [of clocks &c.] hand, pointer, finger. Der — [of a sun-dial], the style, gnomon. *b*) Der — [of a compass], index, needle. *c*) [in artillery] [a piece of sponge indicating when the mine springs or goes off; two of these sponges, matches &c. are used of equal size, one is placed in the fusee of a mortar &c. and the other held in the hand, so that when it has burned sufficiently the mine, mortar &c. is fired] mark, indicator. *d*) V. Zeigefinger. *e*) [in chemistry] [Silberkorn] bead, grain. *f*) [with gold and silver-smiths] graving-tool, graver. 2) [a sort of Flügelschnecken] butterfly-shell. **—muskel,** *m.* V. Zeigefingerstrecker. **—linie,** *f.* the line described by the style or gnomon of a sun-dial. **—rad,** *n.* dial-wheel [the wheel which gives movement to the hands]. **—stange,** *f.* [of a sun dial] style, gnomon, pin; [in clockmaking] [of a large clock] pinion of report. **—uhr,** *f.* a clock without the striking part or movement. **—werk,** *n.* [in clocks &c.] movement, clock-work, wheel-work for moving the hands.

Zeiglich, V. Zeigbar.

Zeihen, [the same as zeigen] *irr. v. tr.* to accuse, convict, impeach, tax with, charge with. Einen der Lüge, eines Verbrechens &c. —, to accuse any of a lie, a crime &c., to give any one the lie; wer unter euch kann mich einer Sünde —? which of you can lay a sin to my charge, can charge me with, accuse me of a sin? *Proverb.* Es ist leichter stehlen, als — [= es ist gefährlich, Einen wegen Etwas anzuklagen], there is more danger in accusing any one than in stealing, it is easier to steal than to accuse.

Zeiher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* accuser, one who accuses &c.

Zeiland, *m.* and *n.* [-s] [appears to be related to Seidel] 1) V. Seidelbast. 2) [in botany] dwarf-olive, mezereon [a shrub of the genus Daphne].

Zeile, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from ziehen] 1) [a straight line of things of the same sort] line, row. Etwas in —n säen, pflanzen, to sow, plant any thing in a straight line or row; [in agriculture] den Mist in —n schlagen [on the field], to discharge, put down, unload the manure in straight rows; eine — Bäume, a row of trees; eine — Semmel, a row of rolls, buns; [with furriers] —, row of skins sewed together, V. Zeilen. 2) [of a book &c.] line. Er kann keine — richtig schreiben, he can not write a single line correctly; fünfzehn Worte in jeder —, und dreißig —n auf jeder Seite, fifteen words in a line, and thirty lines in a page; in der dritten — von oben, in the third line from the top; gerade, krumme —n, straight, crooked lines; ganze, halbe —, a whole, half a line; die —n zu enge zusammen schreiben, to write the lines too close together, to crowd the lines; zwischen zwei —n hineingeschriebenes Wort, interlineary word; Raum zwischen zwei —n, space between two lines. Syn V. Reihe.

Zeilsemmel, *m.* V. Schichtsemmel and under Zeile.

Zeilen-gerste, *f.* may-barley. **—weise,** *adv.* by lines, by rows, in lines, in files, in rows.

Zeilen, *v. tr.* [in — bringen] to arrange in rows, lines; [with furriers] to sew together several skins in one row.

Zeilig, *adj.* and *adv.* consisting of rows or lines, V. Drei—, Vier—, Acht— &c.

Zeischen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Zeisig.

Zeischenkraut, *n.* V. Zeisigkraut.

Zeisel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Bohem. *sysel* = Maul, appears to be related to zischen] [in nat. hist.] [Spitzmaus] shrew-mouse, mus araneus.

‖Zeiseln, *v. tr.* Einen wohin —, to induce or persuade any one to go any where to a certain place rather against his own intention or even against an express prohibition, to lead him on to &c.

Zeiselbär, *m.* a leading-bear, show-bear. *Proverb.* Er brummt wie ein — [of a growling person] he grows like a show-bear.

Zeisig, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [related to zischen; here = singen] *dim.* ‖**—lein, Zeislein, Zeischen,** *n.* siskin, green-finch, thistle-finch, aberdavine, fringilla spinus. *Fig.* [leichtsinniger, liederlicher Mensch; *it.* Schlaukopf] volatile, thoughtless, dissolute fellow; *it.* a cunning fellow, a sly chap. Ich kenne den —, den lockern —, I know the knave, sly-boots.

Zeisig-grün, *adj.* and *adv.* siskin-coloured, green-finch-coloured. **—kraut,** *n.* 1) [Gauchheil] chickweed, pimpernel. 2) [rothe Hanfnessel] galeopsis, stinking dead-nettle. 3) [jährige Roßnessel] stachys major Germanica.

Zeit, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [Old Germ. and Allem. Zît; perhaps related to zeideln = schneiden. The English word *tide* = Strom and Zeit renders it more probable that it is related to ziehen] 1) [in the first place it signifies the course of time] Die — wird es lehren, time will show it, let us see; von — zu —, from time to time; zur — or der — [= jetzt, gegenwärtig], now, this moment, just now, at present; *it.* zu der — [= damals], at that time, then, when; noch zur —, still, yet, now; nach der — [nachher], afterwards, after the time when &c., later; er hat sich die — her wohl befunden, he has been well over since, all the while, until now; seit der — [seitdem], since; seit einiger —, for some time, this long time; eine — lang, a long time, a long while, a while, long; ich habe ihn eine — lang nicht gesehen, I have not seen him this long time, it is a long time since I saw him; von der — an [von jenem — punkte an], since then, since, from that time; zu selbiger —, at the same time; mit der — [in der Folge], in time; von langer, geraumer — her, of ancient date, of long standing, this long time, a long time ago; unter der —, daß &c., whilst, during the time when &c.; zu —en [manchmal], now and then, sometimes, often; bei —en [zu rechter —], in time, in right time, [in pop. lang.] in the nick of time; vor kurzer, vor geraumer —, a short time ago, a long time ago; zu allen —en, at all times; in — von sechs Wochen, in the space of six weeks, in six weeks; die alte, die neue —, ancient, modern times; zu unserer Väter —, in the time of our fathers, in our fathers' time; zur — der Sündfluth, at the time of the deluge; zu einer andern —, at another time; zu meiner —, in my time; du meine —! ei, du liebe — [a wondering or pitying or also rejoicing exclamation with common people]! my God! — meines Lebens habe ich so Etwas nie gesehen [in pop. lang.], I never saw any thing like this in all my life; — Lebens will ich daran denken [in fam. lang.]! I'll remember that all my life long! I shall, indeed or forsooth, not forget that as long as I live; nicht an die — gebunden, not bound, limited to the time, hour; not stinted as to time. 2) [day-time] Es ist noch früh an der — [after the morning], it is still early, it is not yet late, it is still good time; es ist schon spät an der —, it is already late; welche — ist es? what time is it, what o'clock is it? um welche —? at what o'clock, at what time? 3) [circumstances relating to the time or the times and circumstances themselves] Sich in die — schicken, to accommodate one's self to the times, to circumstances, to go along with the times, with circumstances, to be guided by circumstances, to go with the tide; über schlechte —en klagen, to complain of the bad, hard times; theuere —en, dearth; es sind theuere —en, these are dear times, provisions are very dear; betrübte —en, calamitous, disturbed times; das war eine gute —, that was a good time; die goldene — [V. Zeitalter], the golden age; er hat gute — [in pop. lang. = es geht ihm gut], he has a fine time of it; mit der — fortgehen, to advance or go along with the times, to keep pace with the times. 4) [the point of time when certain things are, or are to be, seen] Die rechte — versäumen, to let the right, proper, favourable moment pass by, escape, to neglect the favourable moment, not to take the tide at its full; zu der gehörigen — kommen, to arrive at right time, [in pop. lang.] to arrive in the nick of time; es ist —, daß man sich nach Hause begibt or nach Hause or heim zu gehen, it is time to go home, to withdraw; es ist hohe —, es ist die höchste —, it is time, it is high time; now is the time, there is no time to be lost; es or nun ist — [= die rechte —] zu sprechen, this is the time to speak, it is time to speak; die — ist hin, wo &c., the time is gone by when &c.; sich vor der — freuen, to rejoice before the time; Etwas außer der — thun, to do something out of season, at an improper time; die rechte — zum Reisen, the right, proper season for travelling; sich einen Vor-

rath zu rechter — anſchaffen, to lay in a stock in right season, time; die — der Blüthe, the time of blossoming, blooming; die — der Weinleſe, the season of grape-gathering, vintage; V. Kirſchen—, Saat—, Schnepfen—; jedes Ding hat ſeine —, every thing has its season or time, there is a time for every thing; zu ſeiner — will ich dich ſchon daran erinnern, I will remind you of it at the proper time, when it is time; *it.* — [= Friſt] [in seamen's lang.] die — , wo Ebbe und Fluth eintritt, tide; die — bricht den Hals [wenn die Fluth eintritt], it is low water, the ebb is over, the tide is setting in; die — ſtoppen, to cast anchor till the tide sets in; *it.* [= Friſt] ſie hat nicht viel mehr — vor ſich [bis zu ihrer Niederkunft], she has not long to go, she is nearly at her time; vor der — niederkommen, to be brought to bed before the time; Einem — zu Etwas geben, laſſen, to give one time to do any thing in; laſſen Sie mir — dazu, give me time to do it in, let me have time to do it in; damit hat es gute —, [in fam. lang.] there is no hurry; auf — kaufen [auf Friſten], to buy on credit; Einem eine — feſtſetzen, to fix a term of payment for any one. 5) [time in its application] Es gehört viel — dazu, die Sache erfordert viel —, this, the thing or matter requires much time; ich habe keine [freie] — dazu, I have no time for it; er muß viel übrige — haben, he must have much spare time, leisure; ſich die — angenehm vertreiben, to pass, spend the time agreeably; das verkürzt mir die —, this shortens the time, makes the time pass quickly, agreeably; dabei wird mir die — lang, this makes the time tedious, pass heavily, disagreeably, this makes the time heavy on one's hands. 6) [in grammar] Die gegenwärtige —, the present tense or time; die vergangene —, the past tense or time; die unlängſt or jüngſt vergangene —, the imperfect, or the imperfect tense or time; die völlig or ganz vergangene —, the perfect, or perfect tense or time; die längſt vergangene —, the pluperfect, or pluperfect tense or time; die künftige oder zukünftige —, the future time, tense, the future; die künftig vergangene —, the second or compound future tense or time, the second future; die bedingte —, the conditional tense or time, the conditional. 7) [in pop. lang. = weather] Es iſt eine ſchädliche —, this weather does much damage, is very injurious. 8) [in fam. lang.] [the purgation of females] Die —en, the menses or monthly terms, courses.

Zeit-abſchnitt, *m.* epoch, period, *it.* V. —raum. **—alter**, *n.* generation of men, age [of the world], century. Das goldene, ſilberne &c. —alter, the golden, silver &c. age; in allen —altern [in allen Zeiten], in all ages, in all times; die Zierde ſeines —alters, the ornament of his age, century; mit ſeinem —alter fortrücken, to advance with one's age, to keep pace with one's age; in unſerem —alter, in our days, century, age; das mittlere —alter, the middle ages. **—angabe**, *f.* date. Die —angabe in einem Briefe, the date of a letter. **—aufwand**, *m.* prodigal employment of time, sacrifice, loss of time. Das iſt mit vielem —aufwand verknüpft, this requires much time. **—bedarf**, *m.* the necessary, requisite time for the accomplishment of any thing. **—bedrückung**, *f.* oppression, hardships of the times. **—bedürfniß**, *n.* wants of the times, wants which the time requires, demands. **—bedürftig**, *adj.* and *adv.* requiring, demanding time. **—beginn**, *m.* 1) the beginning, commencement of time, of a time. 2) V. —rechnung. 3) V. —abſchnitt. **—behelf**, *m.* temporary expedient, means, shift. **—berechner**, *m.* chronologer, chronologist. **—berechnung**, *f.* chronology; [in seamen's lang.] the casting up of the time. **—beſchreiber**, *m.* 1) V. —berechner. 2) [Beſchreiber der Begebenheiten in der —] chronographer. **—beſchreibung**, *f.* chronology, chronography. **—beſtimmung**, *f.* the determination of the time, of a term. **—bild**, *n.* emblem of the time. **—bock**, *m.* [with farmers] a young he-goat of more than two years of age. **—bogen**, *m.* [in astronomy] [Bogen eines Stundenwinkels] an arc in time **—buch**, *n.* chronicle. **—dauer**, *f.* duration of time. **—denkmal**, *n.* monument of time. **—dieb**, *m.* [in fam. lang.] one who takes up much of one's time, who makes one lose much time; *it.* [Tagdieb] one who is lavish, a spendthrift of his own time; sluggard, loiterer, lounger &c. **—en-buch**, *n.* V. —buch. **—en-dunkel**, *n.* the earliest ages, dark ages. **—en-gott**, **—gott**, *m.* the god of time, Saturnus. **—en-kreis**, *m.* [gewiſſer —umlauf] cycle. **—en-kunde**, *f.* V. —kunde. **—en-lauf**, *m.* course of time. **—en-weiſe**, *adv.* at times, now and then. **—fehler**, *m.* V. —verſtoß. **—feier**, *f.* the celebration of a certain time. **—fluß**, *m.* [*fig.*] course, current, stream of time. **—folge**, *f.* 1) succession of time. Die Begebenheiten nach der — folge erzählen, to relate facts in chronological order or succession. 2) [Reihe von Begebenheiten] succession of facts. **—form**, *f.* [in grammar] mood or mode. **—forſcher**, *m.* chronologer. **—forſchung**, *f.* chronology. **—freſſend**, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] requiring, demanding, taking up, occupying much time. **—geiſt**, *m.* spirit, genius of the age, presiding spirit of the age or times. **—geld**, *n.* money required at certain times. **—gemäß**, *adj.* and *adv.* in accordance with the times, suitable to the times, adapted to the spirit of the times or age. **—genoß**, *m.*, **—genoſſinn**, *f.* contemporary, cotemporary. **—genoſſenſchaft**, *f.* 1) the act of living at the same time, cotemporaneousness. 2) [die —genoſſen] cotemporaries, contemporaries. **—gericht**, *n.* [old or provincial] a [solemn] court [of justice] held at certain times or fixed periods. **—geſchichte**, *f.* 1) chronological history. 2) [history of a certain time, particularly of our own times] annals, chronological history of our own times, age. **—geſchmack**, *m.* prevailing taste, modern taste. **—gewalt**, *f.* power, influence of time, [also] of the times, of the age. **—gewinn**, *m.* gaining, saving or sparing of time. **—gleichung**, *f.* [in physics] [the difference of solar time or the true and mean] equation of time. ‖ **—groſchen**, *m.* [with some artisans] an impost of a groschen [penny], paid at a certain time. **—hafen**, *m.* [in seamen's lang.] harbour which can only be used at certain times. **—halter**, *m.* time-piece, chronometer for ships. **—hammel**, *m.* [in farming] two-years-old wether. **—heide**, *f.* marsh-ledum, wild rosemary. **—her**, **—herig**, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Seither &c. **—herrſcher**, *m.* [in Roman hist.] dictator. **—irrthum**, *m.* V. —verwechslung. **—karg**, *adj.* and *adv.* covetous, niggardly, greedy of one's time. **—kreis**, *m.* V. —en-kreis. **—kuh**, *f.* [not much used] [zweijährige Kuh] two-years-old cow. **—kunde**, *f.* chronology. **—kundig**, *adj.* and *adv.* versed in, acquainted with chronology. Der —kundige, chronologist. **—kunſt**, *f.* chronology. **—kürzend**, *adj.* and *adv.* that which passes, shortens the time; amusing, entertaining. **—kürzung**, *f.* pastime, amusement. **—lauf**, *m.*, **—läufe**, **—läufte**, *pl.* course of time, space, period; *it. pl.* [—verhältniſſe] conjunctures. In dieſen mißlichen —läuften, in these critical times, conjunctures. **—lebens**, *adv.* in all my, his, your &c. life, as long as I &c. lived. So Etwas habe ich — lebens nicht geſehen, I never saw any thing like this in all my life. **—lehen**, *n.* temporary fief. **—los**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) not subject to time. 2) V. unzeitig. **—loſe**, *f.* [in botany] 1) common meadow-saffron. 2) [Masliebe] easter-daisy, the great daisy. 3) [gelbe Narziſſe] bulbocodium, common wild yellow daffodil. **—mangel**, *m.* want of time. **—maß**, *n.* measure of time, space of time, time; [in grammar] [of the syllables] quantity, measure; [in music] [Tempo] time. **—mäßig**, *adj.* and *adv.* in accordance with, suitable to the spirit of the times, age; adapted to the times. **—menſch**, *m.* [mostly with a tinge of contempt] a man who accommodates himself to the times, who suits himself to the spirit of the times, age. **—merkwürdigkeit**, *f.* event, memorable event, circumstance. **—meſſer**, *m.* 1) one who measures the time. 2) [an instrument] chronometer. **—meßkunſt**, *f.* chronometry; the art of measuring time. **—meſſung**, *f.* 1) chronology. 2) —meſſung der deutſchen Sprache [by I. H. Voss], Treatise on the Quantity of the German Language. **—ochs**, *m.* a two-years-old ox, steer, bullock. **—ordnung**, *f.* order of time. **—pacht**, *m.* and *f.* lease for a certain time, temporary lease. **—pflicht**, *f.* duty limited to a certain time, temporary duty. **—punkt**, *m.* epoch, point of time, period, term, moment. **—quelle**, *f.* [which runs or flows only at a certain time] temporary fountain, well or spring. **—raum**, *m.* space of time, period. **—rechner**, *m.* chronologist. **—rechnung**, *f.* chronology, era. Die chriſtliche, die muhammedaniſche —rechnung, the Christian era, the Mahometan era, the epoch of the Mahometans or hegira. **—rechnungsfehler**, *m.* parachronism, error in chronology. **—regiſter**, *n.* chronological table. **—ſchaf**, *n.* two-years-old sheep. **—ſchönheit**, *f.* transitory beauty. **—ſchrift**, *f.* [periodiſche Schrift] periodical, periodical publication [work or paper], journal. **—ſchrifter**, **—ſchriftler**, *m.* [in a bad sense] [paltry] journalist. **—ſchriftſteller**, *m.* [not in a bad sense] journalist, political writer; *it.* author living and writing at a certain epoch. **—ſchwingen**, *pl.* oscillations of time. **—ſparung**, *f.* sparing, saving, economy of time. **—ſplitterer**, *m.* one who wastes, loses his time. **—ſplitterung**, *f.* bad employment of time; waste, loss of time. **—ſtrom**, *m.* course, torrent, stream of time; [in seamen's lang.] [stream, current caused either by the ebb or flood] tide-gate, or race. **—tafel**, *f.* chronological table. **—theil**, *m.* [*dim.* **—theilchen**, *n.*] part of time. **—üblich**, *adj.* and *adv.* in present use. Das —übliche in der Tracht beobachten, to follow the fashion of the present day, the costumes of the day. **—umſtand**, *m.* circumstance of the times, circumstance brought about by or with the times or with time. Die jetzigen —umſtände, the actual times, the times, circumstances now actually existing, going on. **—unterſuchung**, *f.* chronological research. **—ver-**

änderung, *f.* change effected, brought about by time, by conjunctures; variation of time. —verderb, *m.* loss, waste of time. —verderber, *m.* one who loses, wastes his time, lounger, loiterer, idler. —vergang, *m.* course of time, the passing away of time. —verhältniß, *n.* relation, conjuncture of time. —verhältniſſe geſtatten es nicht, conjunctures, circumstances do not permit it, will not have it so. —verkürzend, *adj.* and *adv.* that which makes time pass quickly, agreeably; amusing, entertaining. —verkürzung, *f.* diversion, amusement, pastime, entertainment for shortening the time. —verlauf, *m.* course of time, passing away of time. —verluſt, *m.* loss of time, waste of time. Ohne —verluſt, without loss of time, without delay, immediately. —verſplitterung, *f.* V. —ſplitterung. —verſtoß, *m.* anachronism; *it.* metachronism, parachronism. —vertreib, *m.* pastime, diversion, amusement. Etwas zum —vertreibe thun, to do any thing for amusement, as a pastime &c.; ſich einen —vertreib mit Etwas machen, to amuse, divert one's self with any thing, to pass one's time with any thing; Arbeit zum —vertreibe, work as an amusement, diversion, pastime; ein —vertreib für Kinder [Spielwerk], toy, play-thing; Bücher ſind mein —vertreib, I spend my time among books, books are my amusement. Syn. V. Kurzweile. —vertreibend, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —kürzend. —vertreiber, *m.*, —vertreiberinn, *f.* [little used] a person, a thing that furnishes amusement for passing the time agreeably, that amuses or diverts. —verwandte, V. —genoß. —verwechslung, *f.* anachronism, V. —verſtoß. —wähler &c., V. Tagwähler &c. —wart, *m.* V. —halter. —wechſel, *m.* revolution of time. —weiſe, *adv.* from time to time, at times. —weiſer, *m.* [Kalender] almanac. —wierig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) temporary, lasting only a short-time. 2) lasting some time. —wind, *m.* [periodiſcher Wind] periodical wind; [in the East Indies] monsoon or trade-wind. —wort, *n.* word which marks the time; [in grammar] verb; V. under Regelmäßig, Unregelmäßig &c. —wörtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [in grammar] of a verb, relating to a verb, after the manner of a verb.

Zeítig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [reif, vom Obſte &c.] mature, ripe. —e Früchte, —e Kirſchen, ripe fruits, ripe cherries; — werden, to ripen. *Fig.* —e Leibesfrucht, a child born at its full time, hearty, vivacious child; der Anſchlag iſt noch nicht —, the project is not yet ripe, mature; [in surgery] —es Geſchwür, impostume at its head, a ripe gathering; — werden, to ripen, to come to a head; ſobald das Geſchwür — war, as soon as the abscess was ripe or got to a head; — machend, maturative, ripening, hastening suppuration, suppurative, bringing to a head. 2) [frühe] in good time, early, betimes. — aufſtehen, to rise early, betimes, in good time; er hat es — gemerkt, he soon perceived it, he saw it in good time, early; man muß — dazuthun, it must be quickly remedied, we must set to work immediately, without delay. 3) [present] Der —e Bürgermeiſter, the present, actual mayor, the mayor for the time being, present year; unſer —er Pfarrer, our present minister, clergyman. 4) [lasting some time] Eine —e Strafe, temporary punishment, chastisement. 5) [happening at the right time] in time. Er iſt — genug gekommen, he is come in time, soon enough; er iſt — zu dieſem Beſuche gekommen, he has come in time for this visit.

Zeítigen, I. *v. tr.* [to make ripe] to ripen. Der Sommer zeitigt die Früchte, summer ripens the fruits, makes the fruits ripe. II. *v. intr.* [to become ripe] to ripen, to get or grow ripe. Die Trauben — im Herbſte, grapes ripen, grow, become, get ripe in autumn; das Geſchwür fängt an zu —, the abscess, gathering is ripening, is growing, getting to a head; ſein Schnupfen fängt an zu —, his cold begins to give way, his cold is getting round; [in medicine] —des Mittel, maturative, digestive application, medicine, an application promoting suppuration &c. Das —, V. Zeitigung.

Zeítiger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [poet. and figurative] one who makes any thing, an affair ripe; who brings any thing &c. to maturity.

Zeítigung, *f.* [of fruit &c.] ripening, ripeness. Die — eines Geſchwüres, the maturation, the coming to a head of an abscess; die — beförderud, maturative, promoting suppuration, generating pus or matter; *it.* [state when any thing is ripe or ripens] maturity; zur — kommen, to ripen, to come to maturity.

Zeítlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) temporal. —e Dinge, temporal things; —e Güter, das —e, temporal goods, blessings, that which is temporal; an dem —en hangen, to be attached to temporal things; — und ewig glücklich &c. ſeyn, to be happy &c. in time and eternity, now and for ever, temporally and eternally; das —e ſegnen [in obsolete or pious style, for ſterben], to die, to depart this life, to depart from this life, to leave this world, this life; —e Ehrenſtellen, temporal, transient honours. 2) worldly. —e Güter, worldly, secular goods. 3) V. Zeitig 5).

Zeítlichkeit, *f.* 1) [the contrary of eternity] [in obsolete or pious style] mortal, temporal life. In dieſer —, in this temporal life, in this mortal state; dieſe — ſegnen, verlaſſen, aus der — in die Ewigkeit verſetzt werden, to die, to depart this life, to depart from this life, to leave this mortal state, sojourn, world; to pass from this mortal state into eternity. 2) [worldly privileges, immunities &c.] secular, temporal power, secularity, temporality. Einen Biſchof mit den —en belehnen, to invest a bishop with the temporalities [of his office and dignity].

Zeítung, *f.* [related to Zeit, and after that to the Old Sax. word tidan, the Swed. and Ice. *tida* = geſchehen] 1) [obsolete = Nachricht] news, intelligence, tidings. Eine angenehme — bekommen, to receive agreeable news, tidings, intelligence. 2) newspaper, gazette. Politiſche, gelehrte, wiſſenſchaftliche —, political newspaper, literary paper, gazette, scientific magazine; deutſche, franzöſiſche, Frankfurter —, German, French, Francfort newspaper, gazette; dieſe Frau iſt eine lebendige —, this woman is a living newspaper.

Zeitungs-amt, *n.* 1) newspaper-office. 2) the persons employed in the newspaper-office. —artikel, *m.* newspaper-article, paragraph [of a newspaper]. —blatt, *n.* newspaper, gazette. —blättchen, *n.* little gazette [part in a French and German newspaper devoted to literary or scientific &c. articles], the feuilleton. —s-bringer, *m.* newspaper-carrier. —bureau, *n.* V. —ſtube. —dichter, *m.* manufacturer of news, newsmonger. —drucker, *m.* printer of a newspaper &c. —druckerei, *f.* newspaper printing-office. —expedition, *f.* V. —ſtube. —geld, *n.* money accruing from the publication of the gazette, newspaper; *it.* destined for the publication of the newspaper &c. —kapſel, *f.* case, box, portfolio containing the newspapers, sent out to the subscribers. —krämer, *m.* V. —träger 1). —leſer, *m.* a reader of newspapers. —liebhaber, *m.* one fond of newspaper-intelligence. —nachricht, —neuigkeit, *f.* newspaper-intelligence, information. —redacteur, *m* [modern] the editor of a newspaper. —ſammler, *m.* a collector of newspapers, gazettes. —ſchmied, *m.* [in fam. lang.] a forger of news, newsmonger. —ſchreiber, *m.* editor of a newspaper, gazette, [obsolete] gazetteer. —ſetzer, *m.* compositor in a newspaper printing-office. —ſtube, *f.* newspaper-office, intelligence-office. —ſtück, *n.* piece of a newspaper, any single copy of a newspaper. —träger, *m.*, —trägerinn, *f.* 1) [in a bad sense] [one who hunts after or retails all sort of news] newsmonger, gossip. 2) [one who carries the newspapers about to sell or delivers them to the subscribers] newspaper-carrier. —verfaſſer, *m.* V. —ſchreiber.

Zélchholz, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -hölzer] [probably from the Low Germ. Zelken, Telken = Aſt; perhaps from delan = Theil] [with foresters] bavin, sticks.

Zélge, [*pl.* -n] or Zelg, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [appears = Zeile] [in agriculture] [fields which are cultivated whilst others are lying fallow] an extent of ground on which wheat is sown the first year, oats, barley &c. the next, and which lies fallow the third year. Die Aecker werden gewöhnlich in drei —n eingetheilt, arable land is generally divided into three portions according to the routine of cultivation, viz., one part for wheat, the second for barley &c., and the third lies fallow.

Zèlle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Lat. *cella* = hohler Raum, related to hohl] [*dim.* Zellchen, *n.*] 1) cell. — der Bienen, the cells of bees; [in anatomy] die —n im Gehirne, the cells of the brain. 2) [of a monk, a nun] cell. 3) [with carpenters] V. Feld 4) [of a little convent, cloister &c.] convent or priory [dependent on an abbey].

Zell-bruder, *m.* monk, hermit who lives in a cell. —gewebe, *n.* [of bees] the cells, comb; [in anatomy] [der —ſtoff] cellular membrane; [in botany] parenchyma, pulp. —haut, *f.* [in anatomy] [of the throat] cellular covering, integument skin, membrana adiposa. Die —haut des Magens, the cellular integument, covering &c. of the stomach. —körper, *m.* cellular body. [in anatomy] Der —körper der Harnröhre, the nervous body of the urethra. —ſtoff, *m.* [in anatomy] V. —gewebe.

Zellen-förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* cellular, belonging to the sockets of the teeth. —förmigkeit, *f.* cellular form. —gang, *m.* [in cloisters &c.] corridor, alley, passage. —gewebe, *n.* V. Zellgewebe. —gewürm, *n.* [in nat. hist.] [whose outward parts are hard and form a sort of cell] cellular snail or worm. —haufen, *m.* mass or heap of cellular shells. —haus, *n.* house containing many cells. —koralle, *f.* cellular coral. —ſchwamm, *m.* porous or cellular sponge [a species of sponge having holes like the cells of bees' comb]. —wespe, *f.* wasp.

Zèllen, *v. tr.* to furnish, provide with cells.

Zellerie, V. **Sellerie.**

Zèllernuß, *f.* [*pl.* **-nüſſe**] [from the town of **Celle**?] [a variety of the hazel-nut, large, round, flattened at the top, of a very sweet taste] filbert.

Zellernußbaum, *m.* filbert-tree.

Zèllicht, *adj.* and *adv.* like cells, similar to cells, cellular.

Zèllig, *adj.* and *adv.* cellular, porous. [in anatomy] **Die —e Haut,** cellular membrane, membrana adiposa; [in botany] **—e Frucht,** pulpy fruit.

***Zelōt,** and **Zelót,** *m.* [**-en**, *pl.* **-en**] V. **Eiferer, Geſetz-** or **Glaubenseiferer.**

1. **Zélt,** *m.* [**-es**] [Dutch **tel**, related to the Lat. word *toll-ere* = **aufheben**] — or **— gang** [in horsemanship], the pace of a horse when it ambles; amble; **den — gehen,** to amble, to pace; **ſein Pferd in — bringen,** to make one's horse amble, pace; **einen gemächlichen — haben,** to have an easy, light amble.

Zeltgang, *m.* [of a horse or mule] amble, ambling pace.

2. **Zélt,** *n.* [**-es**, *pl.* **-e**] [Low Sax **Telt**, Icel. *tiald*, Icel. *tiäldra* and *telu* = **bedecken**] *dim.* **—chen, ‖—lein,** *n.* [for living in the open air &c.] 1) tent. **Oben ſpitz zulaufendes —,** pavilion; **die Seiten eines —es,** the sides of a tent; **die Stangen eines —es,** poles, masts, supports of a tent; **Seile eines —es,** cordage, rigging of a tent; **ein — aufſchlagen,** to pitch a tent. 2) [in anatomy] [a certain process of the dura mater] transversal process of the dura mater.

Zelt-baum, *m.* 1) tent-tree, tent-pole. 2) [in botany] [a tree in the island of Ceylon, of whose leaves tents are made] tallipot. **—bett,** *n.* 1) [Feldbett] tent-bed, camp-bed, campaign-bed, field-bed. 2) [bed with curtains in the form of a tent] tent-bed. **—bude,** *f.* tent-booth, tent-stall. **—dach,** *n.* roof pointed in the form of a tent, pavilion. **—geräth,** *n.* appurtenances, furniture, apparatus of a tent. **—hängen,** *pl.* tent-hooks. **—haus,** *n.* [house in the form of a tent] pavilion. **— pfahl,** *m.* post for a tent, tent-pole. **— pferd,** *n.* a horse that carries the tents &c. **—pflock,** V. **—pfahl. —ſchneider,** *m.* a maker of tents, tent-maker. **—ſeil,** *n.* cordage, ropes of a tent, pavilion, line or cord with which a tent is stretched. **— ſtange,** *f.* tent-pole, tent-tree; ensign of a pavilion. **—ſtrick,** *m.* V. **—ſeil. —ſtuhl,** *m.* V. **Feldſtuhl. —wagen,** *m.* 1) tent-wagon, baggage-wagon, tumbrel, caisson. 2) [a wagon covered with canvas or sailcloth] covered wagon.

Zéltchen, Zeltlein, *n.* V. **Zelt.**

Zélter, *m.* [**-s**, *pl.* **-**] V. **1. Zelt** [**Paßgänger**] an ambler, ambling horse. **Dieſer — geht ſeinen Paß von ſelbſt,** this horse is a good ambler, paces well.

Zeltergang, *m.* V. **Zeltgang.**

Zémberbaum, Zembernuß, V. **Zirbelbaum** &c.

Zèmer, V. **Ziemer.**

Zèmmel, *m.* [**-s**, *pl.* **-**] [appears t be related to **Ziemer**] 1) [with huntsmen] stag's pizzle. 2) [little used] a young plant.

Zénge, *f.* [*pl.* **-n**] [with founders] a measure for coals.

Zénghi, *m.* [**Sternanis**] the aniseed-tree, illicium.

Zenith, *m.* [**-es**, *pl.* **-e**] [in astronomy] zenith.

‡Zént, *f.* [*pl.* **-e**] [appears to be derived from the Lat. word *centum*; the old Franconian kings divided each province or district into hundreds] 1) [**Gerichtsbarkeit**] jurisdiction. 2) [**peinliches Gericht**] criminal court of justice. 3) V. **Gerichtsbezirk.**

Zent-buch, *n.* protocol, register of the criminal court of justice. **—büttel,** *m.* beadle, sergeant, tipstaff of a criminal court of justice. **—dienſt,** *m.* [in feudal law] the duty or obligation of a subject to prosecute a criminal. **—ding,** *n.* V. **—gericht. — fall,** *m.* capital, criminal case. **—folge,** *f.* duty or obligation of rendering all assistance possible. **Sie ſind zur —folge verpflichtet,** they are subject to the feudal law of rendering all assistance possible. **—frei,** *adj.* and *adv.* exempt from the penal judicature, criminal court of justice. **—gericht,** *n.* court of penal judicature, high criminal court, court of criminal jurisdiction. **—graf,** *m.* criminal judge, lord-lieutenant of the hundred. **—grafſchaft,** *f.* jurisdiction of a criminal court of justice. **—haber,** *m.* rent in oats due to the lord-lieutenant or criminal judge of a hundred. **—herr,** *m.* lord chief justice of a hundred. **—klage,** *f.* criminal accusation. **—leute,** *pl.* persons subject to the criminal jurisdiction. **—mann,** *m.* person subject to the criminal jurisdiction. **—ordnung,** *f.* ordinance, decree &c. relating to the criminal court of justice. **—pflicht,** *f.* obligation, duty of the subjects towards the lord chief-justice of a hundred. **— pflichtig,** *adj.* and *adv.* V. **—bar. — recht,** *n.* rights, laws of the penal judicature, criminal court of justice. **—richter,** *m.* criminal judge. **—ſache,** *f.* criminal cause, case, affair. **—ſchöppe,** *m.* sheriff, recorder, assessor, lateral judge of the criminal court. **—ſchreiber,** *m.* clerk, secretary, writer to a criminal court of justice. **—verwandt,** *adj.* and *adv.* V. **—bar. — vogt,** *m.* V. **—richter. —wache,** *f.* the guard placed over a criminal

‡Zéntbar, *adj.* and *adv.* subject to a criminal jurisdiction.

Zéntner, *m.* [**-s**, *pl.* **-**] [from the Lat. word *centenarius*] a hundred-weight [cwt.], quintal.

Zentner-gewicht, *n.* a hundred-weight. **—joch,** *n.* [in a figurative sense] a very heavy, painful yoke. **—laſt,** *f.* a load, burden of a hundred-weight. *Fig.* a heavy, ponderous load, burden. **— ſchwer,** *adj.* and *adv.* weighing a hundred-weight, of a hundred-weight. **— ſchwere Laſt,** a heavy, ponderous load, burden. *Fig.* very heavy, unwieldy. **Das liegt mir —ſchwer auf dem Herzen,** that lies heavily on my heart, this is a great burden, weight, trouble on my heart. **—ſchwere,** *f.* a hundred-weight. *Fig.* a very painful burden, a burdensome, an oppressive weight. **—ſtein,** *m.* a stone weighing a hundred-weight. **—wort,** *n.* *Fig.* a word of great weight, importance.

Zeolíth, *m.* [**-es**, *pl.* **-e**] [in mineralogy] [a precious stone or gold mineral, partly red and partly blue] zeolite, zeolites.

Zéphyr, *m.* [**-s**, *pl.* **-e**] [with poets, a gentle wind, a gentle breeze] zephyr; *it.* [in mythology] [the god of this wind] Zephyrus.

Zephyrflügel, *pl.* [in poetry] the wings of the zephyrs, zephyrs' wings.

Zèpter or **Scepter,** *m.* or *n.* [**-s**, *pl.*-] [from the Lat. word *sceptrum*, Gr. σκῆπτρον = **Stab zum Stützen**] [staff as an ensign of royal &c. authority, dignity] sceptre, mace. **Den — führen,** to carry, bear the sceptre, to reign; **Einem den — aus der Hand ſpielen,** to take the sceptre, reins of government from any one, to deprive any one of the sceptre &c., to usurp the sceptre &c.; [in public schools] **der — der Pedellen,** the mace, verge or staff of the beadle, verger &c.; **der —** [in seamen's lang.], [iron supports around the edge of a ship] iron crutch, stanchion, iron brace.

Zepter-baum, *m.* [in botany] a tree of the Cape, of the polypi species. **—fähig,** *adj.* and *adv.* capable of bearing the sceptre, of ruling, of reigning. **—lehen,** *n* [in former times] an imperial or royal fief. **—tau,** *n.* V. **Falltau. —tragend,** *adj.* and *adv.* [in poetry] bearing the sceptre, sceptre-bearing. **—träger,** *m.* 1) [**Fürſt**] sceptre-bearer. 2) [officer of state, court &c.] mace-bearer; [in public-schools] verger, mace-bearer.

(*)**Zeräckern,** I. *v. tr.* to break into small pieces, to work land well; *it.* to labour too hard, to toil. II. *v. refl.* **ſich —** [in common people's lang.], to toil and moil one's self to death.

Zerárbeiten, I. *v. tr.* **Etwas —,** to work any thing completely, thoroughly, to do it with might and main; *it.* to spoil any thing by working it too hard or roughly. II. *v. refl.* **ſich —,** to struggle hard, to toil one's self to death, to kill one's self by slaving &c. **Er zerarbeitete ſich [heftig, gewaltig] um loszukommen,** he struggled [violently] to get off, loose, to disentangle himself; **ich habe mich zerarbeitet, um fertig zu werden,** I have toiled, slaved myself to death to get done, to finish; **ſehen Sie, wie ſie ſich —,** see how they struggle, toil and moil themselves.

Zerbeißen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) [**in Stücke beißen**] to break, bite with the teeth into pieces, to crush, spoil by biting. **In kleine Stücke —,** to grind to pieces. 2) [**durch Beißen zermalmen** &c.] to craunch to pieces.

Zerbeizen, *v. tr.* **Fleiſch** &c. —, to spoil meat &c. by endeavouring to make it tender.

Zerbèrſten, *irr. v. intr.* to burst asunder.

Zerbéſſern, *v. tr.* to spoil by endeavouring to improve or correct.

Zerbíſſeln, *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] to break, pound into small pieces.

Zerblähen, I. *v. tr.* to burst any thing by filling it with air, by inflating it. II. *v. refl.* **ſich —,** to burst one's self by puffing one's self up or filling one's self with wind.

Zerblāſen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to break, disperse by blowing, to blow away. II. *v. refl.* **ſich —,** to weary, fatigue one's self by blowing.

Zerblättern, I. *v. tr.* 1) [**in Blätter zertheilen**] to divide into leaves. 2) [**der Blätter berauben**]] to unleaf, to strip of leaves. **Eine Roſe —,** to strip a rose of its leaves. II. *v. refl.* **ſich —,** to shed leaves, to peel off, exfoliate; [of bones] to exfoliate.

(*) **Zer** [an inseparable and unaccented prefix in composition] often signifies a complete separation, as for instance, '**zerreißen**', and frequently it has the signification of, 'very, very much, exceedingly, completely'.

Zerbläuen, *v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] Einen — [blau ſchlagen], to beat any one black and blue, to beat soundly, to give any one a sound drubbing, thrashing.

Zerbōhren, *v. tr.* to spoil by boring, drilling &c.

Zerbräten, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* to be spoiled in the roasting, to be over-done, too much done. Das Fleiſch iſt —, the meat is burned, is over-done, too much done. II. *v. tr.* to spoil in the roasting.

Zerbrèchen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to break, fracture, smash, crash, shatter, dash to pieces. Ein Glas —, to break a glass, to smash a glass to pieces; in Stücke —, to break, smash, shatter, dash to pieces; dieſes Kind zerbricht Alles, this child smashes every thing, breaks every thing to pieces; einen Stock, ein Ei —, to break a stick, an egg to pieces. *Fig.* Seine Feſſeln —, to break, to burst one's chains, bonds, fetters asunder; die Bande der Liebe — [with poets], to break the chains, bonds of love, to rend the bonds of love in twain, asunder; [in fam. lang.] ſich den Kopf über Etwas — [in fam. lang.], to rack one's brains over, about any thing. II. *v. intr.* to break, to crash, crack, smash &c. Glas zerbricht leicht, glass cracks, breaks easily, is easily broken; das Glas, das Eis iſt zerbrochen, the glass, the ice is broken. Das —, the breaking &c.; um das — der Gläſer zu hindern, to prevent the glasses from breaking.

Zerbrèchlich, *adj.* and *adv.* fragile, brittle. Das Porzellan iſt —, porcelain, china is brittle, fragile; [in botany] —er Aſt, tender, fragile bough, branch.

Zerbrèchlichkeit, *f.* fragility, brittleness.

Zerbrénnen, *v. tr.* to break, crack any thing in the burning, by burning.

Zerbröckeln, Zerbrócken, I. *v. tr.* to break into small pieces, to crumble, to cut small, fine. Holz, Brod —, to break wood into small pieces, to crumble bread; ſich —, to crumble. II. *v. intr.* to crumble. Dieſe Maſſe zerbröckelt leicht, this mass easily crumbles to pieces, falls away.

Zerbröſeln, [fam. or provincial] V. Zerbröckeln.

Zerbrühen, *v. tr.* to spoil in the boiling, by boiling; to dissolve by boiling, to boil to pieces, to rags &c.

Zerbügeln, *v. tr.* to spoil any thing in the ironing, by ironing, to burn it with the iron.

Zerbürſten, *v. tr.* to spoil by brushing, to brush any thing to pieces, the nap off.

Zerdrèchſeln, *v. tr.* to spoil in the turning [at the lathe].

Zerdrèhen, *v. tr.* to spoil by turning, twisting, bending.

Zerdrèſchen, *v. tr.* to break by thrashing, to beat vehemently, to thrash, beat to pieces. *Fig.* Einen — [in common people's lang.], to give any one a good thrashing, to beat any one vehemently, to bang any one soundly.

Zerdrücken, *v. tr.* to crush, to bruise, ruffle, rumple, to break by pressure, by squeezing. Eine Nuß —, to crush a nut by trampling upon it; zerdrückt werden [in a crowd], to be crushed, squeezed, suffocated.

Zeréggen, *v. tr.* to break with the harrow.

Zereífern, ſich — [provincial or in pop. lang.] V. Ereifern, ſich.

Zerfähren, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to crush, break by driving over. II. *v. intr.* to fly to pieces, asunder, to be dispersed. Das Ei iſt —, the egg has burst asunder, is burst; [in cooking] eine —e Suppe [of beaten eggs], a soup into which beaten eggs are poured.

Zerfáll, *m.* ruin, decay, dilapidation. V. Verfall.

Zerfállen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [in Stücke fallen] to fall to pieces, to moulder away, to fall down, to break by falling, to be, to become shattered, broken to pieces; das Aſchenſalz zerfällt an der Luft, soda effloresces when exposed to the atmospheric air; er hat die Pfeffermühle fallen laſſen und ſie iſt in Stücke —, he has let the pepper-mill fall, and it is broken, has fallen to pieces; [of buildings] —, to fall to ruins; ein —es Gebäude, a building in ruins, in decay; [in fam. lang.] a broken-down concern, a ruin of a spot, building. *Fig.* Mit Jemand — [ſich entzweien], to fall out with any one. II. *v. refl.* Sich den Kopf —, to break, bruise, wound one's head in falling.

Zerfällen, *v. tr.* Etwas in Abtheilungen —, to divide something into parts; [in algebra] eine Gleichung —, to reduce, analyse an equation.

Zerfeilen, *v. tr.* 1) to file into pieces. 2) to spoil by filing, to file away.

Zerfètzen, *v. tr.* 1) to slash in pieces, to tatter, to mangle. Er zerfetzt das Fleiſch, anſtatt es zu zerſchneiden, he hacks the meat, instead of carving it. 2) [ganz zerhauen or zerreißen] Einem das Geſicht —, to slash any one's face; die Dornen haben ihm das Geſicht zerfetzt, the thorns have quite scratched, torn his face; ſie haben ihm die Haut mit Ruthenhieben zerfetzt, they have slashed, cut up his skin with the rod, they have almost flayed him with the rod.

Zerflättern, *v. intr.* to fly away. Die Roſe zerflattert im Winde, the rose is stripped of its leaves by the wind, the wind scatters the leaves of the rose.

Zerfleiſchen, *v. tr.* [by many wounds, gashes &c.] to tear, to lacerate, to rend, to dilaniate, to dilacerate, to dislimb, to pull to pieces. Von Hunden zerfleiſcht werden, to be torn in pieces, to be lacerated by dogs; [in poetry] er ſprach die —den Worte, he spoke the heart-rending words.

Zerfleiſcher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [little used] one who tears &c.

Zerfliegen, *irr. v. intr.* to flow apart, to fly asunder. Mit —den Haaren [rather quaint], with flowing, waving, flying hair, locks.

Zerfließbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [in chemistry] deliquescent, liquefying in the air.

Zerfließbarkeit, *f.* deliquescence.

Zerfließen, *irr. v. intr.* to melt, liquefy; [in chemistry] to deliquesce. Wie Butter an der Sonne —, to melt like butter in the sun, before the sun; ein —der Stoff, ein —des Salz, a deliquescent substance, deliquescent salt; der Nebel zerfließt [verliert ſich], the fog disperses. *Fig.* In Thränen —, to melt into tears, to be dissolved in tears; in Wehmuth, Rührung, Mitleid —, to melt with sorrowfulness, emotion, compassion, to be affected with sorrowfulness &c. Das — [in chemistry], deliquescence; Weinſteinöl, welches man durch das — des Weinſteines erhält, oil of tartar obtained from the deliquescent cream of tartar.

Zerflößen, *v. tr.* to cause to melt.

Zerfóltern, *v. tr.* Einen —, to rack, to torture any one, to break any one's limbs on the rack, torture, wheel. *Fig.* to torment, torture, tease any one.

Zerfrèſſen, *irr. v. tr.* to gnaw, to gnaw to pieces, V. Zernagen; [of corroding, acid things] to corrode, cauterize. Die Würmer haben das Holz, der Roſt hat das Eiſen —, the worms have eaten, gnawed the wood, the rust has gnawed the iron, eaten into the iron; das Gift zerfrißt die Eingeweide, poison corrodes the intestines; —d, corrosive, corroding. Das —, corrosion, cauterization, mordication, erosion, gnawing.

Zerfrieren, *irr. v. intr.* [rather unusual] to be broken, spoiled by the frost. Die Flaſche iſt zerfroren, the bottle is broken by the frost, the frost has broken the bottle.

Zergänglich, *adj.* and *adv.* capable of being liquefied, dissolved.

Zergéhen, *irr. v. intr.* 1) [of flour, earth &c.] to dissolve, [of wax &c.] to liquefy, melt. Die Erde zergeht im Waſſer, earth or soil dissolves in water; das Wachs zergeht am Feuer, wax melts near the fire. 2) [formerly] V. Vergehen. 3) [not much used] Die Schuhe &c. —, to wear out one's shoes by [much or long] walking. Das —, liquefaction.

Zergeigen, I. *v. tr.* to break by playing the violin, fiddle. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to kill one's self, knock one's self up, fatigue one's self by playing the violin, fiddle, to fiddle one's self to death.

Zergeißeln, *v. tr.* to tear, slash with the scourge.

Zèrgen, *v. tr.* [= zerren] to torment, tease, vex, provoke, V. Necken.

Zergèrben, I. *v. tr.* to spoil any thing in the tanning. *Fig.* Einem den Rücken —, Einen —, to thrash, bang, belabour, pepper any one, to give any one a drubbing, thrashing &c. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to work hard in tanning, to do one's utmost to tan [a hide &c.].

Zerglīeden, V. Zergliedern.

Zerglīederer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] anatomist, dissector; [in chemistry] one who decomposes, reduces, analyses any body. *Fig.* one who is too elaborate, too minute in detailing.

Zerglīedern, *v. tr.* [zerlegen, zerſchneiden] to dismember, dislimb, to separate the limbs of a body. Den Braten —, to carve a piece of roast meat, to cut up a fowl; [in anatomy] einen Leichnam —, to dissect a subject, body, corpse, to anatomize a body &c., to make a dissection of a body &c.; das Gehirn &c. —, to dissect, anatomize the brains; eine Pflanze —, to dissect, analyse a plant. *Fig.* to analyse, anatomize, dissect, resolve into its elements or first principles. Einen Satz —, to analyse a proposition, question, article; einen Begriff —, to dissect, analyse an idea, to resolve it into its elementary signification; eine Rede —, to analyse, anatomize a speech, [in fam. lang.] to take or pull a speech in pieces; eine Redensart —, to trace an idiom, phrase to its original signification, to analyse a phrase &c. Das —, V. Zergliederung.

Zergliéder=haus, *n.*, **—kunſt**, *f.* V. Zergliederungshaus &c.

Zergliēderung, *f.* [in a proper as well as figurative sense] dismemberment, dissection, anatomy, analysis, decomposition, reduction. — eines Leichnams, anatomy, dissection of a subject, body; — einer Pflanze, dissection, analysis of a plant.

Zergliederungs=bühne, *f.* theatre, school, hall of anatomy, anatomical theatre &c. **—haus**, *n.* house or rooms of dissection. **—kunſt**, *f.* anatomy. **—meſſer**, *n.* scalpel. **—ſaal**, *m.* room, hall of dissection, anatomical room &c. **—tafel**, *f.*, **—tiſch**, *m.* anatomical, dissecting table, table on which bodies are dissected. **—verſuch**, *m.* anatomical experiment, attempt at dissecting. **—wiſſenſchaft**, *f.* V. **—kunſt.**

Zergrämen, *v. reſl.* ſich —, to pine away, to be killed with cares and anxiety.

Zergreifen, *irr. v. tr.* Den Teig — [in baking] [to bring or mix paste well together by getting hold of a piece and then pressing it] to knead paste. Wohl zergriffener Teig, well kneaded paste.

Zerhácken, V. Zerhauen.

Zerhämmern, *v. tr.* to break, fracture by the hammer. Ein zerhämmerter Stein, a stone broken in pieces by the hammer.

Zerhärmen, V. Zergrämen.

Zerhaüen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) to cut, chop, hack to pieces, in pieces; to spoil by cutting &c. Ein Stück Fleiſch, ein Stück Holz —, to hack, chop a piece of meat into two or more pieces, [sometimes also] to chop it fine, to mince meat, to cut, hack a piece of wood to pieces; einen Ochſen — [in the slaughter-house], to cut up an ox. *Fig.* Den Knoten, [*proverb.*] den gordiſchen Knoten —, to cut the knot, the Gordian knot, to resolve or decide the difficulty, to remove the obstacle. 2) [= ſehr hauen] Einem den Hintern mit Ruthen —, to cut up or flay any one's back, back-side with the rod, to give any a good, sound beating, banging, drubbing; das Geſicht iſt ihm im Gefechte jämmerlich — worden, his face has been terribly slashed in the battle. 3) [hauend verderben] Ein Beil &c. —, to spoil an axe &c. by felling, hewing &c. II. *v. reſl.* ſich —, to strive hard in hewing, cutting &c.

Zerkämmen, I. *v. tr.* to spoil, derange in the or by combing. II. *v. reſl.* ſich —, to comb eagerly, to fatigue one's self by combing.

Zerkaüen, *v. tr.* to chew, to grind, to reduce to small pieces by chewing. Das Fleiſch wohl —, to chew the food well.

Zerkleinen, *v. tr.* to reduce to small pieces, to pulverize, to make fine. Das — [in pharmacy], comminution, pulverization.

Zerklópfen, *v. tr.* 1) to break any thing by knocking or striking at it. Zucker —, to break sugar; die Erdklöße mit einem Schlägel —, to break the clods of earth with a mallet, mall. 2) [klopfend verderben] Einen Hammer &c. —, to spoil a hammer by knocking with it.

Zerknácken, *v. tr.* to break with the teeth, to crack.

Zerknállen, I. *v. intr.* to burst, go off, blow up, bang off, crack, explode with a loud noise. II. *v. tr.* [mit einem Knalle zerſpringen machen] to blow up, to explode any thing, to let any thing off.

Zerknaúſchen, *v. tr.* [provincial or in pop. lang.] to rumple, crumple. Ein Kleid &c. —, to rumple, crumple one's dress &c.

Zerkneípen, *v. tr.* 1) [in Stücke kneipen] to nip, to break any thing to pieces with a pair of pincers. 2) [ſehr kneipen] Einem den Arm — [with the fingers], to pinch, nip any one in the arm, to bruise the arm by pinching, nipping.

Zerknēten, I. *v. tr.* 1) to knead well, work well up. Den Teig —, to knead, work the paste well together or up, V. Zergreifen. 2) [knetend verderben] to spoil in the or by kneading. II. *v. reſl.* ſich —, to work hard in kneading [the dough &c.].

Zerknicken, I. *v. intr.* to be spoiled, broken by bending, to crack, to be crushed. II. *v. tr.* Einen Strohhalm —, to break, crush &c. a straw.

Zerknīen, *v. tr.* to spoil by kneeling. Die Hoſen &c. — [sometimes in a comic sense], to wear out the trowsers by kneeling; to kneel down, to fall down on one's knees.

Zerknírſchen, *v. tr.* to crush, squash, craunch, bruise. Einen Knochen —, to craunch a bone. *Fig.* Eines Herz —, to break a heart with grief and sorrow; [in Scripture] ein zerknírſchtes Herz, a broken and a contrite heart. Das —, V. Zerknírſchung.

Zerknírſchung, *f.* — des Herzens, contrition, brokenness of heart, compunction.

Zerknítttern, Zerknüllen, *v. tr.* to crumple, rumple, ruffle, to bundle up, to put in a bundle.

Zerkóchen, I. *v. intr.* [of meat &c.] to boil to pieces, to rags. Ganz zerkochtes Fleiſch, meat quite boiled to rags, to pieces. II. *v. tr.* to boil any thing to rags, to pieces. Fleiſch zu einer Kraftbrühe —, to boil meat to rags, to a jelly.

Zerkrächen, I. *v. intr.* to be broken, to break with a noise, to be smashed, to crack. II. *v. tr.* to break, to smash any thing, to dash any thing to pieces.

Zerkrátzen, *v. tr.* to scratch, tear with the nails. Sie hat ihm, ſich das Geſicht zerkratzt, she has scratched his, her [own] face; ein Menſch mit einem zerkratzten Geſichte, a man with a scratched face, with a disfigured face.

Zerkrümmeln, I. *v. tr.* [bread &c.] to crumble, to reduce into small fragments. II. *v. reſl.* ſich — [of sugar, stones &c.], to crumble, to fall into small pieces. Der Zucker hat ſich zerkrümmelt, the sugar has fallen into crumbs, into small pieces, the sugar is all crumbs; dieſer Stein zerkrümmelt ſich in der Arbeit, this stone crumbles away under the chisel.

Zerkrümpeln, *v. tr.* V. Zerknauſchen, Zerknittern.

Zerkünſteln, *v. tr.* to spoil a thing by wishing or trying to do a thing well, to do too much at a thing. Das —, the overdoing of a thing.

Zerküſſen, *v. tr.* to be always kissing or billing. Sie — und zerlecken ſich unaufhörlich, they are continually kissing and billing one another.

Zerlächen, *v. reſl.* [not much used] ſich —, to split one's sides with laughing, to burst with laughing.

Zerläppen, *v. tr.* V. Zerlumpen.

Zerläſſen, *irr. v. tr.* to melt, to dissolve, to liquefy. Butter, Talg &c. —, to melt butter, tallow &c; —e Butter, melted butter. Das —, melting, liquefaction.

Zerlaúfen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) V. Zerfließen. 2) [to lose one's self, to be lost in the distance] Die Landſchaft zerläuft in ein breites, unabſehliches Grasmeer, the landscape loses itself in large prairies, the landscape extends away in large prairies out of sight. II. *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] Die Schuhe —, to run out one's shoes, to wear the shoes out by running. III. *v. reſl.* ſich —, to fatigue, tire one's self with running, walking, to run &c. one's self tired, to knock one's self up with running &c.

Zerlèchen, Zerlechzen, *v. intr.* 1) to fall to pieces by dryness, to crack, gape, split with dryness, aridity. 2) [of persons] to die of thirst.

Zerlécken, *v. tr.* 1) Etwas —, to spoil any thing by licking. 2) [in common people's lang. or in contempt] to slobber one over with kisses, V. Zerküſſen.

Zerlēgen, *v. tr.* [auseinanderlegen] to dismount, undo, pull in pieces, take in pieces, disjoin. Zimmerwerk, einen Kaſten &c. —, to pull or take down carpenter's work, frame-work [of a house &c.], to pull a chest &c. to pieces; eine Maſchine —, to take a machine to pieces; ein Boot —, to take, pull a boat to pieces; eine gebratene Gans —, to cut up, carve a roasted goose; ein zerlegtes Huhn, a carved, cut up fowl, minced fowl; [in anatomy] V. Zergliedern; [with huntsmen] V. Zerwirken; [in chemistry] [auflöſen] to analyse, decompose, reduce. *Fig.* Einen Satz —, to analyse a phrase, proposition &c., to solve a proposition &c. Das —, the dismounting &c., cutting up &c.; [in chemistry] analysis, decomposition, reduction. Syn. **Zerlegen, Zergliedern, Zerſetzen.** Zerlegung in its proper sense is merely the mechanical partition or division, Zerſetzung is the chemical, Zergliederung the intellectual. By zerlegen the compound body is separated into parts, which resemble the whole, by zerſetzen into parts, which are not similar to the whole, by zergliedern into its essential component parts. The butcher cuts up [zerhaut or zerlegt], the landlord of a German inn carves or cuts up [zerlegt] on a trencher an animal into many joints or many pieces of flesh or meat, which here, the whole as well as the parts, can only be considered as flesh or meat; the chemist zerſetzt [decomposes] the cinnabar into quicksilver and sulphur, where neither is cinnabar. The anatomist zergliedert [dissects] the human body by separating it into its essential constituent parts.

Zerlegekunſt, *f.* the art of cutting up, carving, of taking any thing to pieces, of dismounting, undoing any thing &c., V. Zerlegen.

Zerlēger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn**, *f.* carver, cutter up, dissector, anatomist, V. Zerlegen.

Zerlèrnen, I. *v. tr.* Ein Buch — [not much used = beim Lernen ganz abnützen], to spoil a book with use, to destroy a book by learning in it. II. *v. reſl.* ſich — [in fam. lang.], to fatigue one's self, to be fatigued with learning, [in fam. lang.] to knock one's self up with learning, study.

Zerlēſen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* Ein Buch —, to spoil a book with reading in it. II. *v. reſl.* ſich — [fam.], to fatigue one's self, to be fatigued with reading.

Zerlōben, *v. reſl.* ſich — [fam.], to exhaust on's self with praise, to praise or extol one's self very much, out of all character or decency.

Zerlöchern, *v. tr.* to perforate, to spoil by making holes in a thing, V. **Durchlöchern.**

Zerlösen, I. *v. tr.* to dissolve. II. *v. refl.* **ſich —,** to be dissolved.

Zerlúmpen, I. *v. tr.* to tear to rags, to pieces. **Seine Kleider &c. —,** to rend, tear one's clothes to pieces, to rags. II. *v. intr.* **1) Er zerlumpt täglich mehr** [of a person], he grows more ragged every day; **zerlumpt einhergehen,** to be all rags, tatters. 2) [of a dress] to fall to rags.

Zermählen, I. *v. tr.* [corn, coffee &c.] to grind. II. *v. refl.* **ſich —** [in fam. lang.], to work hard in grinding, to grind eagerly.

Zermálmen, *v. tr.* to bruise, crush, grind, pound; [in chemistry, medicine] to triturate, pulverize, pound. **Einen Knochen mit den Zähnen —,** to craunch a bone with the teeth. *Fig.* **Dieſe Worte — mein Herz** [in higher style], these words break my heart. **Das —,** trituration.

Zermálmer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who or that which breaks, pounds &c. any thing.

Zermártern, I. *v. tr.* to torment, torture, to kill any one by tormenting him, to torture excessively. II. *v. refl.* [in fam. lang.] **ſich —, um Etwas zu vollenden,** to be excessively anxious, fidgety to get any thing done, to torment one's life out to accomplish any thing.

Zermeißeln, *v. tr.* **1)** to break any thing with a chisel. 2) [verderben] to spoil any thing in the chiselling, with the chisel &c.

Zermétzeln, *v. tr.* **1)** [ungeſchickt zerhauen] to mangle, dilacerate, to hack, to hag, to cut in a bungling manner. 2) **Einen —,** to slash, to butcher any one, to cut any one up with gashes &c.

Zermörſeln, Zermörſern, *v. tr.* to pound in a mortar.

Zernägen, *v. tr.* to gnaw, to spoil, destroy, ruin by gnawing, corrode. **Die Mäuſe — die Bücher,** mice gnaw books; [in botany] **zernagte Theile,** eroded, cankered parts.

Zernähen, I. *v. tr.* to spoil, to injure by sewing. II. *v. refl.* **ſich —,** to work hard in sewing, to sew eagerly.

Zernichten, *v. tr.* **1)** [zerſtören] to destroy, to undo. **Ein Kunſtwerk —,** to destroy a work of art. 2) to annihilate, to reduce to nothing. *Fig.* **Ich bin wie zernichtet,** I am quite done for, annihilated.

Zerpaúken, I. *v. tr.* to spoil by beating. **die Pauken —,** to break the kettle-drums by beating too violently, too hard. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] V. **Zerprügeln.** II. *v. refl.* **ſich —** [fam.], to beat the kettle-drums with might and main.

Zerpeitſchen, *v. tr.* to rend by whipping, to whip to pieces. **Einen —,** to flog, scourge, whip, slash any one, to give any one a sound drubbing, flogging.

Zerpflücken, *v. tr.* to spoil, destroy by plucking, in the gathering or plucking. **Der Adler zerpflückt ſeine Beute** [= reißt die Federn &c. aus], the eagle plucks its prey.

Zerpflügen, I. *v. tr.* V. **Zerackern.** II. *v. refl.* **ſich —,** to fatigue one's self, knock one's self up with labour, work, to toil one's self to death by ploughing.

Zerpícken, *v. tr.* to break by pecking, nibbling.

Zerplágen, V. **Zermartern.**

Zerplátzen, *v. intr.* to burst to pieces, to burst, break asunder. **Die Bombe iſt zerplatzt,** the bomb, shell has burst.

Zerplätzen, *v. tr.* to burst, to cause any thing to burst.

Zerprèſſen, *v. tr.* to break, burst by pressing, to spoil by pressing.

Zerprügeln, *v. tr.* **Einen —,** to baste, to bang one soundly, to beat one unmercifully, to give one a sound drubbing. **Er iſt ſo zerprügelt worden, daß &c.,** he has been so unmercifully beaten, thrashed, basted, that &c.

Zerpúlvern, *v. tr.* to pound, to pulverize, to reduce to powder, to triturate. **Das —,** pulverisation, pounding, trituration.

Zerquälen, I. *v. tr.* to torment, torture, excruciate. II. *v. refl.* **ſich —,** to be tormented to death, to torment one's self to death. V. **Zermartern.**

Zerquéllen, V. **Zerquillen.**

Zerquèrlen, *v. tr.* to stir up, to mix, to break with a moulinet, thible.

Zerquètſchen, *v. tr.* to crush, to bruise, smash. **Er hat ſich den Finger zerquetſcht,** he has crushed his finger, he has bruised his finger; **einen Wurm &c. —,** to crush a worm; **er wurde unter den Ruinen zerquetſcht,** he was crushed to death under the ruins; **ein —des Werkzeug** [as clubs, sticks], bruising, crushing instruments or weapons, instruments or weapons that produce bruises, contusions.

Zerquíllen, *irr. v. intr.* to swell, to be puffed up, to burst.

Zerrädern, *v. tr.* to break any thing by passing over it with a wheel, by driving over it.

Zerrámmeln, *v. tr.* **Ein Bett —,** to derange a bed.

Zerraúfen, *v. tr.* **Einem das Haar —,** to pull any one's hair off; **ſie zerraufte ſich ihr Haar,** she tore her [own] hair off, pulled her hair off her head.

Zerreíben, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to rub in pieces, to grind; [in chemistry and medicine] to triturate, pound, pulverize. **Farben, Zucker &c. —,** to rub, grind colours, to powder sugar; [in baking] **den Teig —,** V. **Zerkneten; zu einem ganz feinen Staube —,** to reduce to an impalpable powder, [in chemistry] to levigate; **ein zerriebenes Tau,** a rough, rugged cable. **Das —,** rubbing, trituration, levigation. II. *v. refl* **ſich —** [fam.], to fatigue one's self in grinding &c., to grind &c. eagerly.

Zerreíblich, *adj.* and *adv.* triturable, friable, capable of being reduced to powder. **Das Salz iſt —,** salt is friable; **—es Erz,** a friable, triturable ore.

Zerreíblichkeit, *f.* friability. **Die — des Bimsſteines, des Zuckers,** the friability of pumice stone, sugar &c.

Zerreißbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [was zerriſſen werden kann] capable of being torn, lacerated, broken asunder.

Zerreißen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [of thread, string &c.] to break; [of clothes, shoes &c.] to wear out, to be torn; **zerriſſenes Kleid,** tattered, torn, worn-out dress, garment &c.; [in botany] **—der Umſchlag** [on mushrooms], tunicle or integument which bursts open of itself; **—des** or **zerriſſenes Blatt,** torn leaf, laciniated leaf. *Fig.* **Mein Herz will mir —,** it will break my heart. II. *v. tr.* [in Stücke reißen] to tear, rend in pieces, break, dismember; [in surgery] to dilacerate. **Etwas mit den Zähnen —,** to tear any thing to pieces with the teeth; **der Wolf hat das Schaf zerriſſen,** the wolf has mangled, devoured the sheep, torn the sheep to pieces; **von wilden Thieren zerriſſen werden,** to be torn, mangled, devoured by wild beasts; **die Dornen haben ihm die Hand zerriſſen, er hat ſich die Hand an den Dornen zerriſſen,** the thorns have scratched, torn his hand, he has scratched &c. his hand among the thorns; **die Gewalt des Stoßes zerriß die Fibern,** the force of the shock, blow &c. broke the fibres; **einen Brief, ein Kleid —,** to tear up a letter, to tear a dress, coat, garment &c.; **ſein Buch wurde vermöge eines richterlichen Spruches zerriſſen und verbrannt,** his book was torn to pieces and burned in accordance with the sentence of the judge or by authority; **der Richter befahl dieſe Schrift, als ein ehrenrühriges Pasquill, zu —,** the judge ordered the writing to be cancelled, torn up as a defamatory libel, the writing or article was ordered by the authorities to be cancelled as a defamatory libel; **man hat dieſe Tapete durch das Abnehmen zerriſſen,** this tapestry has been torn, tattered in the taking off; **viele Kleider, Wäſche, Schuhe —** [by use, wear and tear], to wear out a great deal of clothes, linen, shoes. *it.* [zerſprengen] to burst, break. **Der Fiſch zerriß das Netz,** the fish burst, broke the net. *Fig.* **Eine Verbindung —,** to break an alliance, a connection; **das Band der Ehe —,** to break the conjugal bond, union; **ein durch Parteien zerriſſener Staat,** a state torn, rent by factions; **das Herz —,** to rend, break the heart; *it.* **Töne, die das Ohr —,** sounds that grate upon the ear; **dieſe Trauertöne — mir das Herz,** these doleful sounds affect my heart, make me quite melancholy. III. *v. refl.* **ſich —** [little used = ſich übermäßig anſtrengen], to fatigue one's self excessively. **Das —,** tearing, tearing in pieces, anguish, pain; [with surgeons] dilaceration, divulsion, laceration.

Zèrren, [appears to be related to the French word *tirer*] *v. tr.* to pull, drag, tear, tug, touse, haul. **Einen herum, hin und her —,** to tear, haul, drag &c. any one about, up and down; **Einen bei dem Arme —,** to drag any one by the arm; **man hat ihn aus dem Hauſe gezerrt,** he has been dragged out of his house; **ſie — ihn ſchon eine ganze Stunde herum,** they have been dragging, hauling him up and down a full hour, they have been doing nothing but teaze him this last hour; **ſie haben ihm die Kleider vom Leibe gezerrt,** they have torn, pulled the clothes off his back; **ſich mit Einem —, einander —,** to tug, touse with any one, with one another, to wrangle with any one, with one another, *it.* [= ſich necken] to teaze, vex, provoke one another; [in paper-making] **ungleich gezerrte Bogen,** paper made of unequal pulp.

Zerr-bild, *n.* [distorted figure, picture] caricature. **—bildner,** *m.* one who draws, makes caricatures. **—geburt,** *f.* monster. **—gemählde,** *n.* V. **—bild. —geſicht,** *n.* grimace.

Zerrénken, *v. tr.* to put out of joint, to dislocate, to disjoint, to disfigure, spoil by handling, drawing any thing awkwardly.

Zerrènnen, *irr. v. tr.* **1)** [with founders] [ſchmelzen machen] to melt, dissolve, liquefy. 2) [entzwei rennen] to break by running, striking or flying against any body.

Zèrrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] **1)** [not much used] one who tears, drags, pulls, tugs &c., V. **Zerren.** 2) [in nat. hist.] V. **Miſteldroſſel.**

Zerriechen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [rather quaint] **Einen Blumenſtrauß &c. —,** to spoil, destroy a nosegay by smelling at it. II. *v. refl.* **ſich an Etwas —** [= **ſehr daran riechen**], to smell eagerly or long [often, till one gets tired of or ill from it] at any thing.

Zerríngen, *irr. v. tr.* to wring eagerly, violently. **Die Wäſche &c. —,** to spoil, ruin linen in the wringing, by wringing out the water. *Fig.* **Sie zerrang ſich die Hände,** she wrung her hands violently, wildly [so almost as to wrench them].

Zerrínnen, *irr. v. intr.* to melt, liquefy, dissolve, to become liquid. *Fig.* **Die Butter zerrinnt an der Sonne,** butter melts in, before the sun. *Fig.* to decay, dissipate, vanish, waste away. *Proverb.* **Wie gewonnen, ſo zerronnen,** lightly come, lightly go; what is got over the devil's back, is spent under his belly.

Zerrítzen, *v. tr.* to spoil, wound, hurt by scratching. **Sich die Haut an den Dornen —,** to scratch one's skin in or among the thorns.

Zerrühren, *v. tr.* to shake up the sediments or dregs so as to mix with the liquor by moving.

Zerrúpfen, *v. tr.* to tear into little pieces, to undo thread by thread, to unravel, pull back. **Eine Roſe —,** to pull the leaves off a rose.

Zerrütteln, *v. tr.* to shake in pieces, to rattle in pieces, to put in disorder, to shake up the sediments or dregs so as to mix with the liquor.

Zerrütten, *v. tr.* to jumble together, to disturb, disorder, disarrange, derange, to put out of order, to tatter, to pull to pieces. **Eine Maſchine —,** to put a machine out of order. *Fig.* **Den Staat —,** to embroil, trouble a state, to put a state in confusion, disorder; **ſeine zerrüttete Geſundheit,** his shaken, broken, ruined, disordered constitution, health, the shattered state of his health &c.; **ſeine Umſtände ſind zerrüttet,** his affairs are in disorder, in a shattered, confused, deranged, disorderly state; **der zerrüttete Zuſtand ſeiner Geſchäfte, ſeiner Angelegenheiten,** the disorderly, shattered, ruined state of his business, affairs, the confusion, disorder of his business, affairs. **Das —,** V. **Zerrüttung.**

Zerrütter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not much used] one who troubles, confuses, deranges, puts out of order &c.

Zerrüttung, *f.* derangement, disorder, trouble, confusion. **Die — ſeiner Geſundheit &c.,** the shattered, shaken condition, state of his health &c.; **ſeine Angelegenheiten ſind in einer gänzlichen —,** his affairs are in great disorder, in the greatest confusion, all topsy-turvy.

Zerſägen, I. *v. tr.* to saw in pieces, to cleave by sawing. **Steine —,** to cut stones by sawing, to saw stones. II. *v. refl.* **ſich —,** to fatigue, knock one's self up by sawing, to saw eagerly.

Zerſchäben, *v. tr.* to scrape, rake off; *it.* to spoil by rubbing, to fret, to grate.

Zerſchárren, *v. tr.* to put out of order, to disarrange, ruin by scraping, scratching.

Zerſchäumen, *v. intr.* to be reduced, to turn to foam.

Zerſcheiden, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to dissolve, to be dissolved. II. *v. tr.* to dissolve.

Zerſcheítern, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to split in pieces, to break, fly in pieces, to miscarry, to be shattered, to be wrecked. **Das Schiff zerſcheiterte,** the ship was wrecked. II. *v. tr.* [— **machen**] wreck [a ship] to drive [a ship] on shore.

Zerſchéllen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to crash, to be smashed, to break with a noise, to be dashed to pieces. [in Scripture] **Und wer auf dieſen Stein fällt, der wird —,** and whosoever shall fall on this stone shall be broken; **das Bein iſt zerſchellt,** the bone is fractured. II. *v. tr.* [— **machen**] to break, to smash, to dash to pieces. **Einem den Kopf —,** to break any one's head. **Das —** [of a bone], fracture.

Zerſchéllern, V. **Zerſchellen.**

Zerſchélten, *v. tr.* **Einen —,** to vent forth insults, reproaches against any one, to inveigh vehemently against any one.

Zerſchérbeln, *v. tr.* [a pot &c.] to break into small pieces, to smash; [with founders] to divide, cut the loup, bloom.

Zerſchéren, *irr. v. tr.* to cut with the scissors, to spoil in the cutting with scissors; to shear, to crop all over, entirely.

Zerſcheúchen, *v. tr.* to scare away, to chase, frighten, drive away.

Zerſcheúern, I. *v. tr.* to break in the scouring, by scouring; *it.* to hurt, wound by scouring. II. *v. refl.* **ſich —** [fam.], to knock one's self up by scouring, to scour eagerly.

Zerſchíeben, *irr. v. tr.* to spoil, injure, to break, fracture by pushing; *it.* to disarrange, to put in disorder, out of order.

Zerſchießen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [unusual = **zerfallen**] to fall to pieces, to ruin. **Das Schloß iſt in Trümmer zerſchoſſen,** the castle has fallen to ruins, is gone to decay. II. *v. tr.* [**entzwei ſchießen**] to shoot to pieces, either with fire-arms or arrows. **Eine Mauer —,** to blow down, to break through a wall with a cannon; **dem Vogel iſt der Kopf zerſchoſſen,** the bird's head is shot to pieces, is shattered to atoms [with a gun]; **ein zerſchoſſener Hut &c.,** a hat full of bullet-holes.

Zerſchínden, *irr. v. tr.* [low] to skin, to flay, to gall, to chafe. **Sich das Geſicht durch einen Fall —,** to tear the skin off one's face in falling.

Zerſchírbeln, *v. tr.* [with founders] V. **Zerſcherbeln.**

Zerſchlágen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [**entzwei ſchlagen**] to beat, break, dash, smash to pieces, to bruise. **Ein Gefäß &c. —,** to break, smash a vessel &c.; **er hat alles Porzellan &c. —,** he has broken, smashed all the china &c.; **ſeinen Stock auf Jemandes Rücken —,** to break a stick on any one's back; **eine Kupferplatte —,** to break a copper-plate; **die Schloßen haben Alles —,** the hail has shattered, beaten every thing to pieces; **er hat ſich durch einen Fall den Kopf —,** he has broken, wounded, fractured his head by a fall; **ich bin wie —, es iſt mir, als ob mir alle Glieder im Leibe — wären,** I am entirely, regularly knocked up, I am literally smashed to atoms, my body is beaten to mummy. *Fig.* **Ein —es Herz, Gemüth** [rather obsolete or in pious style], a broken heart, disconsolate, dejected, bruised spirit, soul. II. *v. refl.* **ſich —,** to be broken up, to be done for or up, to break, to be divided, to be dispersed, to be put an end to. **Die Wellen — ſich an den Felſen,** the waves, the billows break on, against the rocks; [in mining] **der Gang zerſchlägt ſich,** the vein branches, divides or breaks off into several smaller, shorter ones. *Fig.* **Der Kauf, die Heirath hat ſich —,** the bargain, the marriage is broken off, dissolved, is all blown up.

Zerſchleífen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to polish &c. vehemently, to spoil, destroy in the whetting, cutting, polishing. **Die Sohlen —,** to wear out the soles by sliding [upon the floor &c.]. II. *v. refl.* **ſich —** [fam.], to work hard in polishing &c., to polish &c. eagerly.

Zerſchlítzen, I. *v. tr.* to slit, to slash, to cut with long cuts or gashes. **Der Arm wurde ihm in dieſer Schlacht zerſchlitzt,** he received several gashes, wounds on his arm in this battle. II. *v. intr.* [in botany] **Ein zerſchlitztes Blatthäutchen,** a slashed, torn, ripped leaf, pellicle.

Zerſchmeißen, [low] V. **Zerwerfen.**

Zerſchmélzen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to melt, dissolve, liquefy. *Fig.* **In Liebe, vor Liebe —,** to be consumed with love, to burn with love, to be all on fire, in flames. II. *v. tr.* [— **machen**] to cause to melt, dissolve &c.

Zerſchmèttern, *v. tr.* to break, shatter, crash, smash, to dash to pieces. **Der Blitz hat den Baum zerſchmettert,** the lightning has shattered the tree to pieces; **die Bombe hat ihm das Bein zerſchmettert,** the bomb has broken, shattered his leg to pieces; **vom Blitze zerſchmettert,** shattered to pieces, killed by the thunderbolt, by lightning, thunder-struck; **ein Balken zerſchmetterte ihm den Kopf,** a beam, balk knocked him on the head, crushed his head; **er zerſchmetterte ſich den Kopf an einer Mauer,** he dashed his head against a wall, he knocked his brains out against a wall; **er fiel vom Pferde und zerſchmetterte ſich den Arm,** he fell from his horse and broke his arm. **Das —,** V. **Zerſchmetterung.**

Zerſchmèttерung, *f.* [**Riß &c.**] crash, crack, rent, racket.

Zerſchmíeden, *v. tr.* [a bar of iron &c.] to break in the forging.

Zerſchneíden, *irr. v. tr.* 1) [**in Stücke**] to cut up, to cut to pieces, to carve, to shred, to rip up. **Zeug zu Kleidern —,** to cut out cloth for clothes; **das Papier —,** to cut paper; **alte Kleider —,** to cut up, rip up old clothes; **ſich die Adern —,** to open, cut one's veins; **die Speiſen —,** to carve meat; **einen Aal, Lachs &c. —,** to cut an eel, a salmon &c. into pieces; **falſche Münzſtücke —** [to make them not pass], to cut bad money in two or to pieces. *Fig.* **Das zerſchneidet mir das Herz,** this breaks, rends my heart. 2) [**durch Schneiden verderben**] to spoil, ruin, destroy by cutting, clipping. **Ein Stück Tuch, Papier &c. —,** to spoil a piece of cloth by cutting it through in several places, to cut up; [if done by the tailor] by cutting it wrong, to spoil paper &c. by cutting it in all directions, to cut up [as children do, for instance]. **Das —,** cutting, clipping, carving &c. 3) [to cut off] **Das Stück —,** to cut the piece off. *Fig.* **Den Lebensfaden —,** to cut the thread of life in two.

Zerſchnípfeln, Zerſchnippeln, *v. tr.* to cut into little pieces, to cut, to clip into snips, shreds.

Zerſchreíen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* **Ein Glas —** [by ejecting a loud cry into the glass] to break a glass with the voice. II. *v. refl.* **ſich —. Sich**

die Lunge, Kehle —, to kill, fatigue one's self with crying, shouting, bawling.

Zerſchrōten, *v. tr.* 1) [iron] to cut, to cut to pieces. 2) [zernagen] to gnaw. Die Mäuſe haben die Bücher zerſchrotet, the mice have gnawed the books.

Zerſchütteln, *v. tr.* to shake together, to put out of order by removing.

Zerſchwären, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] Die Haut zerſchwäret, the gathering, the abscess is getting to a head, is growing ripe.

Zerſchwèllen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to burst by being filled with wind, by swelling, puffing up. II. *v. tr.* [— machen] to cause to burst by filling with wind, by puffing up &c., to burst by &c.

Zerſètzbar, *adj.* and *adv.* capable of being dissolved, dissoluble, dissolvable.

Zerſètzen, *v. tr.* [in mining] [zerſchlagen] to break, to break to pieces. Eine Erzſtufe, einen Stein —, to break a mineral, a stone or rock to pieces; ein zerſetztes Gebirge, a mountain composed of different sorts of rocks mixed together; [in chemistry, = ſcheiden] to decompose, analyse; man zerſetzt die Körper beſonders, wenn man ihre Beſtandtheile unterſuchen will, it is particularly necessary when the component parts of bodies are to be analysed, to decompose them, for the analysis of bodies it is particularly requisite to decompose them; die Scheidekünſtler — die gemiſchten Körper vermittelſt des Feuers, chemists decompose mixed bodies by means of fire. Das —, V. Zerſetzung.

Zerſètzung, *f.* [in chemistry] decomposition, analysis, reduction of bodies into their elements. Die — des Blutes, the decomposition of the blood.

Zerſetzungskunſt, *f.* analysis, the art of analysis or of reducing mixed bodies into their elements.

Zerſínnen, *irr. v. refl.* Sich den Kopf — [fam.], to break one's head by thinking or reflecting upon a thing.

Zerſpálten, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to be reft, cleft, to split. Der Fels iſt von oben bis unten —, the rock is split, reft, cleft from top to bottom. *Fig.* to separate. II. *v. tr.* [— machen] to cleave, split, rive, crack, slit. Ein Stück Holz —, to cleave, split a piece of wood. *Fig.* to divide. Das Herz — [rather quaint or high flown], to break, to rend the heart.

Zerſplíttern, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to break into shivers, to shiver to pieces, to burst asunder, to scatter, to dissipate, to disperse. II. *v. tr.* [— machen] to break, to shiver to pieces. *Fig.* Die Zeit —, to lose one's time; das zerſplittert mir das Herz [quaint style], this breaks my heart; das Geld —, to spend money uselessly. III. *v. refl.* ſich —, to be broken, shivered in pieces. *Fig.* [of time] to be lost; [of money] to be wasted, uselessly spent.

Zerſpréngen, *v. tr.* 1) to burst, to blow up, to blow to pieces. Eine allzu große Pulverladung zerſprengt die Kanone, too large a charge, loading of powder bursts the cannon; ſich Etwas im Leibe —, to be wounded in some part of the interior of his body, to feel something broken or burst in his body; einen Schuh beim Anziehen —, to burst a shoe in the putting on; einen Sack —, to burst a sack, bag. 2) [to scatter with vehemence, force] Ein Heer, eine Heerde &c. —, to disperse, scatter an army, a flock or herd &c.

Zerſpríngen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to burst, to fly asunder, into pieces, to be reft asunder, to crack. Das Glas iſt in der Hitze zerſprungen, the glass has cracked with the heat; die Bombe zerſprang in der Luft, the bomb burst, blew up, went off in the air; die Flinte zerſprang ihm in den Händen, the gun burst in his hands. *Fig.* Das Herz will mir —, my heart is going to break. II. *v. tr.* [— machen] to burst, to blow up, to blow to pieces.

Zerſtácheln, *v. tr.* to pierce with stings, to sting, to goad.

Zerſtámpfen, *v. tr.* to pound, to bray, to comminute. Zu Pulver —, to pound to powder; Pfeffer —, to break, pound pepper; Etwas mit den Füßen —, to tread, to press, to trample any thing with the feet, to trample under foot.

Zerſtäuben, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to fall, to be reduced to dust.

Zerſtäuben, *v. tr.* to reduce to dust. *Fig.* to disperse.

Zerſtäubern, V. Zerſtauben.

Zerſtaúchen, *v. tr.* to spoil, to break by pushing, thrusting &c.

Zerſtäupen, *v. tr.* Einen —, Einem den Rücken —, to whip any one with a rod, to flog any one; [*fig.*] to belabour any one, to curry any one's back, to pommel any one.

Zerſtèchen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) Ein Stück Raſen &c. —, to cut a piece of sod, to cut a sod &c. 2) [durchlöchern] to pierce any thing in several places, to transpierce, to perforate. Dieſes Nähkiſſen iſt ganz zerſtochen, this pincushion is stuck full of holes, is quite perforated. 3) [to wound severely by piercing, pricking] Sich die Hände —, to prick one's hands; er iſt von den Mücken ganz zerſtochen, he is almost stung to death with the gnats.

Zerſtícheln, *v. tr.* to pierce, perforate with a many little holes.

Zerſtíeben, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to fall to dust, to be scattered as dust. *Fig* to vanish, to disperse, to be lost. Sein Vermögen iſt zerſtoben, his property is all, quite gone to wreck; unrecht Gut zerſtiebt in kurzer Zeit, ill-acquired property is soon dissipated, soon goes to wreck; die Feinde, die Lärmmacher zerſtoben, the enemy dispersed, scattered in all directions, the rebels ran away in all directions, vanished from the spot.

Zerſtóchern, *v. tr.* Sich das Zahnfleiſch &c. —, to lance the gums &c.

Zerſtörbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that which may be destroyed, demolished, destructible.

Zerſtörbarkeit, *f.* destructibility.

Zerſtören, *v. tr.* 1) [by stirring, bringing things asunder] to destroy, demolish. Das Feuer —, to put out the fire by stirring, poking it, 2) [in general, = zu Grunde richten] to destroy, to ruin. Ein Schwalbenneſt —, to destroy, pull down a swallow's nest; ein Haus, eine Stadt —, to destroy, demolish, pull down, raze a house, a town; das Gewäſſer hat den Damm zerſtört, the waters have destroyed, demolished, washed down the dam. *Fig.* Die Zeit zerſtört Alles, time destroys, consumes all things; das Alter zerſtört die Schönheit, age destroys beauty; ein —der Grundſatz, eine alle Sittlichkeit —de Lehre, a destructive, ruinous, dangerous principle, a destructive, ruinous, dangerous doctrine, a doctrine destructive to or subverting all morality; ein —des Lehrgebäude, a destructive system; einander gegenſeitig —d, destructive to one another. Syn. Zerſtören, Verheeren, Verwüſten, Veröden. A person zerſtört [destroys] that, which one pulls to the ground, which one ruins by breaking it up and separating the fabric of its parts, for instance, a building, a town; a person verheert [ravages] however a district, a country by ruining every thing upon the surface of the ground and rendering it useless. The barbarians, who in the fifth century overran the western empire verheerten the land, wherever they came and zerſtörten all works of art. Verwüſten [to lay waste] and veröden [to desolate] denote verheeren and zerſtören with respect to their consequences. For instance that which is verheert [ravaged], that becomes wüſte [waste], because it is no longer fit for the abode of men, and it becomes öde [desert or desolate] in so far as no trace of the presence and industry of man is any longer to be perceived. V. also Tilgen.

Zerſtörer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* destroyer, extirpator, subverter, demolisher. Die Griechen, die — von Troja, the Greeks, the destroyers, subverters of Troy.

Zerſtörlich, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Zerſtörbar. [in law] Eine —e Einrede, a peremptory exception.

Zerſtörung, *f.* destruction. Die — Karthago's, the destruction of Carthage; das Erdbeben richtete eine große — an, the earthquake occasioned, produced a great destruction, demolition, made great havoc; die — des Götzendienſtes, the demolition, destruction of idolatry.

Zerſtörungs-geiſt, *m.* destroying angel. —krieg, *m.* destructive, pernicious war. —wuth, *f.* destructive mania, rage of ravaging, destroying any thing.

Zerſtoßen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) to comminute by stamping, to pound, to crush, to bray, to break, triturate. Etwas im Mörſer —, to pound, bray any thing in the mortar, to triturate; —er Zimmt &c., pounded cinnamon; ſich den Kopf —, to break one's head. 2) to spoil by pushing, rubbing, striking &c. Die Ecken dieſes Buches ſind ganz —, the corners of this book are quite spoiled, worn out &c. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to be broken, cracked &c. against any thing, to knock, wound, hurt one's self against any thing. Die Eisſchollen zerſtießen ſich an den Brückenpfeilern, the lumps of ice broke against the piers of the bridge.

Zerſtreíten, *irr. v. refl.* ſich —, to fatigue one's self, to be fatigued with fighting, disputing.

Zerſtreuen, I. *v. tr.* 1) to scatter, dissipate, disperse, to dispel, to squander away. Körner —, to scatter corn, grains of corn. 2) [in general] to scatter, disperse &c. Der Wind hat das Heu, die Wolken zerſtreut, the wind has scattered the hay about, blown the hay up and down, has dispersed the clouds; nach der Zerſtörung des Tempels wurden ſie zerſtreut [in the History of the Hebrews], after the destruction of the temple they were dispersed, scattered all over the world; zerſtreuet euch ihr Lämmer auf der Heide, disperse, ye lambs, over the heath; die Heerde war in den Kornfeldern &c. zerſtreut, the flock or herd was scattered, dispersed, in disorder about in the corn-fields &c.; der Anführer hatte ſeine Streitkräfte auf einem zu großen Flächenraume zerſtreut,

the general, leader had scattered his forces over too large a space; die hie und da zerſtreut liegenden Häuſer, the houses scattered here and there; zerſtreut hinliegende Häuſer, straggling houses; alle beſondern Umſtände dieſer Geſchichte, die in Urkunden zerſtreut waren, all the peculiar circumstances of this affair, history, which lay scattered in charters &c.; [in painting] der Mahler zerſtreut die Lichter [by putting them in unnecessarily, in several places], the painter scatters the lights; [in botany] zerſtreut ſtehende Aeſte, scattered. spreading branches, boughs; zerſtreute Blätter, scattered leaves; [in astronomy] zerſtreute Sterne [not included in any constellation], inform, extraconstellary, sporade stars. 3) to divide &c. Die Lichtſtrahlen, den Schall —, to disgregate the rays of light, the sound, to disperse the sound. *Fig* Jemandes Furcht, Beſorgniß —, to dissipate any one's fear, anxiety; ſeine Aufmerkſamkeit —, to divide one's attention; zerſtreut ſeyn [= nicht aufmerkſam], to be distracted, absent, inattentive, heedless; ſie iſt ſehr oft zerſtreut, she is often subject to an absence of mind, she often wanders, she is often very inattentive, heedless; dieß zerſtreut mich zu ſehr, this disturbs, distracts me, takes off my attention too much, this diverts me too much; einen Betrübten, Bekümmerten —, to amuse, divert, console any one that is afflicted, who is in grief; to dissipate any one's affliction. 4) to separate, break asunder by force. Das feindliche Heer —, to rout the enemy's troops. II. *v. refl.* ſich — [= auseinander gehen], to disperse, break up. Die Geſellſchaft zerſtreute ſich, the company broke up, dispersed. *Fig.* Das Auge zerſtreut ſich durch die mannigfachen Gegenſtände, the eye is distracted with a variety of objects; ſich — [= ſich erholen], to be diverted, amused, to pass the time. Das —, V. Zerſtreuung. Syn. Zerſtreut, In Gedanken. He is in Gedanken [absorbed or lost in thought], who by reflection is prevented from remarking external objects; that man is also zerſtreut [absent], when he is hindered by external objects constantly changing and with them by thoughts foreign to the subject and to the company present, from thinking on the subject, on which he ought to be thinking. A person of little thought can equally be zerſtreut as he, who is in Gedanken; no one however likes to be called zerſtreut. In company a person must not be in Gedanken, otherwise he is zerſtreut; he however, who being alone is occupied with a subject demanding all his reflection, he must be in Gedanken, and when he is not so, then he is zerſtreut.

Zerſtreûer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [not much used] one who dissipates, disperses, distracts, disturbs, diverts, amuses.

Zerſtreûlich, *adj.* and *adv.* what may be dispersed, dissipated, scattered.

Zerſtreûung, *f.* 1) dispersion, dissemination. scattering. [in nat. hist.] Die natürliche — des Samens [by the wind], the natural dissemination of seed; [in optics] die — der Lichtſtrahlen, the divergence, dispersion, disgregation, scattering of the rays of light; — eines Heeres, einer Heerde, the dispersion or routing of an army, the dispersion or scattering of a flock or herd; die — der Juden [in the History of the world], the dispersion of the Jews. 2) *Fig. a)* [= [zerſtreuende Erholung] diversion, amusement, pastime, distraction. In der — leben, to live in dissipation, to live a dissipated life; ſein Leben in lauter —en zubringen, to pass one's life in continual dissipation, to lead a dissipated life; ſich eine — machen, to recreate or relax one's self, to make one's self a recreation, an amusement. *b)* [want of attention] absence of mind, distraction. inattention. Er hat eine — gehabt, hat häufige —en, he was absent, he did not know what he was doing; he is subject to an absence of mind, to fits of absence, he often does not know what he is doing.

Zerſtreuungs-glas, *n.* [in physics] a diverging glass —kreis, *m.* [in physics] circle of divergence. —punkt, *m.* [in physics] the point or focus of divergence. —ſucht, *f.* excessive fondness of dissipations, amusements, madness after dissipations &c.

Zerſtrîegeln, I. *v. tr.* to hurt, to wound by currying. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to fatigue one's self by currying, to curry eagerly.

Zerſtückeln, *v. tr.* to divide into small pieces, to dismember, to shiver. Zucker &c. —, to break sugar &c. into small pieces. *Fig.* Ein Erbgut —, to parcel out, divide, cut up an estate, inheritance; ein Lehen —, to dismember, divide a fief, fee; einen Staat —, to dismember a state. Das —, V. Zerſtückelung.

Zerſtückelung, *f.* dismembering, dismemberment, cantling, pulling to pieces, dividing, parcelling out, cutting up.

Zerſtücken, *v. tr* V. Zerſtückeln. *it.* [in mining] Ein zerſtücktes Gebirge, mountains where the ores lie together in pieces or fragments.

Zerſtüfen, *v. tr.* [in mining] [in Stufen zerſchlagen] to break.

Zerſtümmeln, V. Verſtümmeln.

Zertänzen, *v. tr.* [the shoes &c.] to wear out, to tear to pieces by dancing.

Zèrte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] or Zèrter, *m.* [-s, *pl.*-] [probably from the old word zaren = to divide; others derive it, without any probability, from the Latin word *charta*] 1) [a sort of documents, which, in order to prove their genuineness, are cut into two parts exactly fitting in one another] indented duplicate of a record &c. 2) sketch or plan for the building of a ship.

Zertepartei, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] [a written agreement between the captain and the freighter] charter-party, bill of lading, stowage, assurance.

Zertheîlbar, *adj.* and *adv.* divisible.

Zertheîlen, I. *v. tr.* to divide, to disperse, to dissever. to separate, to distribute, to dissipate. Eine Summe in mehrere Theile —, to divide a sum into several parts; der Wind zertheilt die Wolken, the wind scatters, disperses, divides the clouds; eine Geſchwulſt — [in medicine], to discuss a tumour; ein —des Arzeneimittel, a discussive medicine, a discutient, a carminative, a dissolvent; zertheilte Geſchwulſt, a discussed tumour or swelling; [in grammar] —des Bindewort, —de Partikel, disjunctive conjunction or disjunctive particle; ein Gut, Ländereien —, to dismember an estate, lands. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to be divided, distributed; to branch, to disperse, to be dissipated, to be scattered. Die Blätter — ſich in Blättchen &c., the leaves are divided or branch out into leaflets, little leaves &c.; ſich in Aeſte —, to ramify, to shoot out in branches, to branch out; das Gewölk zertheilt ſich, the clouds disperse; dieſe Pulsader zertheilt ſich nach dem und dem Theile hin, this artery branches out into such and such parts. Das —, V. Zertheilung. Syn. V Theilen.

Zertheîler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who divides, shares &c.

Zertheîlung, *f.* division, distribution, dismembering, sharing, separation, dissolution, dispersion, dissipation, discussion. Die — in kleine Adern oder Aeſte, ramification.

Zertheilungs-kûbel, —trog, *m.* [in paper-making] distributing-trough.

Zertrámpeln, Zertrámpen, *v. tr.* to spoil, ruin, break by trampling.

Zertreîben, *irr. v. tr.* to disperse, to drive away, to scatter, V. Vertreiben.

Zertrénnen, *v. tr.* to divide, to separate, to disjoin, to sever; to disunite; to unsew, to unstitch, to rip up. Ein Kleid —, to unsew, rip up a dress; [in chemistry] einen Stoff —, to decompose, analyse a body, substance; eine Partei, eine Verbindung —, to break a match, an engagement or a connection. Das —, disunion, separation, disjoining; ripping up &c., V. Trennung.

Zertrénner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [not much used] one who separates, divides, breaks &c.

Zertrénnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* separable, dissoluble.

Zertrèten, *irr. v. tr.* to crush by treading on, to trample under foot, to tread down. Eine Nuß —, to crack a nut with the foot; das Gras —, to trample down the grass; ein kriechendes Gewürm —, to crush a reptile.

Zertrûmmerer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] destroyer.

Zertrûmmern, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [in Trümmer gehen] to fall in pieces, to crumble together, to crash. II. *v. tr.* to shatter in pieces, to break, blow up. *Fig.* Ein Reich —, to upset, break up, demolish an empire. Das —, destruction, upsetting, overthrowing.

Zertûmmeln, *v. tr.* [rather unusual] to destroy, spoil by exercising upon it. Die Reiterei hat die Wieſe zertümmelt, the cavalry have trampled the meadow to pieces, have trodden down all the grass on the meadow by exercising upon it.

Zerwálken, I. *v. tr.* 1) Einen Zeug &c. —, to break, to cut a cloth &c. in the fulling. 2) [in pop. lang.] V. Zerprügeln. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to fatigue one's self by or in fulling, to full eagerly.

Zerwámſen, [low] V. Zerprügeln.

Zerwèhen, *v. tr.* to disperse by blowing &c. Der Wind zerwehet die Wolken, the wind disperses the clouds.

Zerweîchen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to become too soft. II. *v. tr.* to render too soft, to spoil by soaking any thing too much.

Zerweînen, *v. refl.* ſich —, to be fatigued with weeping, crying, to weep, cry one's self ill.

Zerwèrfen, *irr. v. tr.* [with a stone] to break, to smash. Ein Fenſter —, to break a window by throwing something at it; Einem den Kopf —, to break any one's head with a stone &c.; ein Glas, einen Teller —, to break a glass, a plate by throwing any thing at it or by smashing, throwing it on the ground &c. *Fig.* to divide into little pieces and then to scatter them about.

Zerwètzen, *v. tr.* to break, to spoil by whetting, sharpening, pointing. Die Sohlen —, to wear out the soles by rubbing them against the pavement &c.

Zerwíchsen, I. *v. tr.* 1) Die Schuhe, den Fußboden &c. —, to gloss, black [and rub] the shoes &c. too much, to wax [and rub] the floor &c. too much. 2) *Fig.* [low] V. Zerprügeln. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to fatigue one's self by or in blacking, waxing.

Zerwínden, *irr. v. tr.* Die Wäſche —, to spoil, destroy the linen by wringing, in the wringing.

Zerwínken, *v. refl.* ſich —, to be continually making signs, to be fatigued with making signs.

Zerwírken, *v. tr.* Einen Hirſch — [with huntsmen] [zerlegen], to joint or cut up a stag. Ein zerwirkter Hirſch, a stag cut-up or jointed.

Zerwühlen, *v. tr.* to destroy by rooting, to root up. Die Schweine — dieſe Wieſe, the pigs spoil, destroy, root up this meadow; die Sachen — [in a chest &c.], to rummage up the things.

Zerwürfniß, *n.* discord, discrepance. Syn. V. Spaltung.

Zerzäſern, I. *v. tr.* to divide into fibres. II. *v. refl.* ſich —, to divide [itself] into fibres.

Zerzaúſen, *v. tr.* to haul, to pull, to touse. Einem die Haare —, to pull, dishevel any one's hair, locks; ſie iſt ganz zerzauſet, she is quite dishevelled, her hair is quite dishevelled, in disorder; der Wind hat ihr die Haare zerzauſet, the wind has quite ruffled her head, has blown her hair loose.

Zerzèrren, *v. tr.* to fray, to fret, to unweave, to come undone, to be torn, destroyed, spoiled, disfigured by pulling, tearing.

Zerzíehen, *irr. v. tr.* to tear, disfigure, destroy, undo, spoil by drawing, pulling.

Zerzúpfen, *v. tr.* [pieces of silk &c.] to unravel, to unweave, to ravel out, to pull to pieces.

Zerzwícken, *v. tr.* Einem den Arm —, to bruise any one's arm by pinching it.

Zéter, [its derivation is unknown, very improbably supposed to be derived from ſehther] [an exclamation] death! murder! woe! — über Jemand ſchreien [at the violence received from him], to cry murder, to make hue and cry after any one; — Mordio ſchreien, to cry out death and murder.

Zeter=ding, *n.* [in pop. lang.] V. —mädchen. —gebrüll, —geſchrei, *n.* cry of murder, hue and cry. —junge, *m.* [in pop. lang.] a wicked boy, a devil of a lad. —kröte, *f.* [in pop. lang.] a dirty fool, villanous toad. —mädchen, *n.* [in pop. lang.] a naughty, wicked little girl. —mord, *m.* murder accompanied with hue and cry, assassination accompanied with cries of murder. —ſchreier, *m.* one who cries murder. —weib, *n.* [in pop. lang.] a lordly dame, a wicked hussy.

Zétern, *v. intr.* [Zeter ſchreien] to hue and cry, to cry out death, murder.

1. Zèttel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [perhaps from the Lat. word *schedula*, from the Greek σχίζω, Lat. *scindo* = to cut off, pull off] *dim.* —chen, ‖Zettelein, *n.* scrip, note, bill, placard, paper, ticket. Schreiben Sie das auf einen —, write this on a scrip of paper; trage dieſen — zu Herrn N., take this note to Mr. N.; ein öffentlich angeſchlagener — [of shopkeepers &c.], a bill or placard pasted on the walls &c.; Komödien—, play-bill; [on boxes &c.] ticket, label; [with surgeons on phials &c.] labels; [in mining = Muth—]demand, petition for a grant; der — hängt an der Schnur, the grant is concluded; der — iſt todt [if the petition is not ratified in proper time], the grant falls to the ground, is invalid.

Zettel=bank, *f.* [in commerce] a bank which issues notes. —ſchreiber, *m.* [for Steuer— &c.] one who writes notes, bills. —träger, *m.* one who carries bills, placards, tickets.

2. Zèttel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from the Old Germ. zetjan = zupfen, zauſen] [in weaving] [Aufzug, Kette zu einem Gewebe] warp.

Zettel=bank, *f.* bench for warping a cloth &c. —baum, *m.* beam for the warp.

Zèttеln, *v. tr.* [from 2. Zettel] 1) V. An—. 2) V. Ver—.

Zèttler, V. Zettelſchreiber.

Zeúg, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from zeugen = to produce, to make] I. [in the first place, stuff or substance of something or for something, particularly among artisans, mechanics] 1) Der —, aus welchem dies gemacht iſt, the stuff, substance of which this is made; der — bei dieſer Kanone &c., the composition of this cannon &c.; [in paper-making] [a pappy substance] second stuff; halber —, first stuff; [with masons] V. Mörtel; [with bakers] V. Teig; [with letter-founders and printers] composition of metals from which the type is cast; *it.* letters or type that is worn out; [with vine-dressers] grapes, *it.* vines. 2) Wollener, ſeidener —, woollen, silk stuff, articles, goods; es iſt ein ſchöner — um den Sammt, velvet is a beautiful stuff; gebildete or gemodelte, glatte —e, figured, smooth cloths, stuffs; Ihr Schneider hat den — nicht geſpart, your tailor has not spared the cloth, stuff, V. Sommer—, Winter—. 3) [= certain things or instruments for effecting any thing] [with huntsmen] hunting apparatus or implements, nets, toils; [for catching wild boars] the king's &c. equipage for the chase or hunting of wild boars; [in seamen's lang.] [Tauwerk] cordage, tackling, rigging; [with bakers] [Gährmittel] ingredient for raising the paste; barm, yeast, leven; auf den — backen, to knead with leven, yeast, barm; [in mining] [= Pumpe] pump; den — ſtellen, ſtehen laſſen, to set the pump a going, a working, to stop the pump; die —e verlieren den Hub, the machines, pumps lose their lift; [in gunnery] der — [without a plural] [= Geſchütz], artillery. II. [a thing, means by which any thing is effected, produced, *it.* apparatus, instruments for the same] 1) [in weaving] [die Litzen] thread, cord of the coat. [in domestic economy] Leinen —, weißes — [leinen Geräth], linen; weißes — herausgeben [as table or bed-linen], to give out [to the servant] white or bleached linen, white or bleached cloth, [also] fresh linen; [in composition] V. Bett—, Fahr—, Hebe—, Kopf—, Nacht—, Pferde—, Reit—, Schreibe—, Silber—, Spiel—, Tiſch—, Werk—. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Einem Etwas am —e flicken [Etwas an ihm tadeln, *it.* ſich thätlich an ihm vergreifen], to reprimand any one; *it.* to ill-treat, fall upon any one. 2) [in nat. hist.] das goldene —, the gold brocard-shell, conus textile. 3) mechanics' tools, implements &c. 4) [in contempt = Sache] [in fam. lang.], trifling, idle, insignificant things, baubles, trinkets, trifles, trash; [in a bad sense] das iſt ein ſchlechtes —, das mag ich nicht kaufen, this is good for nothing, I will not buy it, this is complete rubbish, trash, I will &c.; was ſoll mir dies unnütze —? of what use is all this useless trash, stuff, rubbish, gewgaws? garſtiges, dummes — reden, to talk smutty, beastly stuff; to talk, prate nonsense, stuff, rubbish; er hat lauter unnützes — gemacht, it is he has done nothing at all of any use, downright, sheer nonsensical, useless things that he has done.

Zeug=amt, *n.* board of ordnance. —art, *f.* a species, sort, kind of stuff, cloth. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* in the manner of stuff, like stuff, cloth. —baum, *m.* [in the weaving] [of the loom]beam, roller, that receives the cloth as it is woven. —bütte, *f.* [in paper-making] vat, trough. —diener, *m.* [in artillery] discharger. —feiler, *m.* [in foundries or smitheries where fire-arms are made] one who files the brass work. —handel, *m.* trade, traffic, commerce in stuffs, cloths. —händler, *m.*, —händlerinn, *f.* dealer in stuffs, cloths. —hauptmann, *m.* captain of artillery. —haus, *n.* [with huntsmen] [in which the implements &c. for hunting are kept] building for the hunting apparatus &c.; *it.* [in artillery] [in which cannons &c. are kept] armory, arsenal; [in paper-making] room in which the sizing is kept. —hausverwalter, *m.* superintendent, manager of the armory, arsenal. —herr, *m.* inspector of an armory, arsenal. —hoſe, *f.* breeches or trousers of woollen stuff. —jagen, *n.* hunting with nets, gins, snares &c. —kammer, *f.* chamber, room containing the apparatus, the equipage for the chase. —kaſten, *m.* [in paper-making] trough &c. in which cloths or rags are beaten. —kleid, *n.* stuff-garment, dress, coat of woollen cloth or stuff. —knecht, *m.* [in hunting] servant who looks after, takes care of the chase-equipage, accoutrements &c.; [in artillery] artillery-boy, servant of the artillery. —koſten, *pl.* [in mining] the necessary expenses for working the pumps and machines. —kram, —krämer, *m.* V. —handel &c. —kufe, *f.* [in brewing] mash-tub. —macher, *m.* manufacturer of stuffs, cloths. —machergeſell, *m.* journeyman manufacturer of stuffs &c., boy, lad or servant to a manufacturer &c. —macherhandwerk, *n.* business, trade of a manufacturer of stuffs &c. —macherjunge, *m.* apprentice to a manufacturer of stuffs &c. —macherzunft, *f.* corporation, company of stuff-manufacturers. —macherzunftlade, —macherlade, *f.* treasury, money-box of the stuff-manufacturers. —macherſtuhl, *m.* loom of a stuff-manufacturer. —mantel, *m.* cloak made of woollen stuff, cloth. —manufaktur, *f.* stuff-manufactory. —meiſter, *m.* 1) [with huntsmen] inspector of the chase-equipages, of the apparatus, implements for hunting. 2) [an officer of war] master or superintendent of the arsenal. —modler, *m.* one that figures stuffs, pinker. —pritſche, *f.* [in paper-making] beater. —rad, *n.* V. Kunſtrad. —raſch, *m.* a kind of light shorn serge. —rock, *m.* stuff-dress, stuff-petticoat. —rolle, *f.* calender for stuffs. —roller, *m.* calenderer. —ſchacht, *f.* [in mining] shaft or well of the pumps. —ſchmied, *m.* smith, artillery-smith; [for heavy iron-wares] blacksmith. —ſchmiede,

f. smithy, smith's forge. —ſchneider, *m.* tailor who makes toils, nets, gins &c. for hunting. —ſchnur, *f.* [with hatters] string or cord of a hatters' bow. —ſchreiber, *m.* secretary, clerk to the armory, arsenal or artillery. —ſteuer, *f.* [in mining] the tax or rent to be paid by a miners' company for the use of an hydraulic machine. —ſtopfer, *m.*, —ſtopferinn, *f.* [Flicker &c] fine-drawer, darner, mender. —teich, *m.* [in mining] pond from which an hydraulic machine is supplied with water. —wagen, *m.* [with hunters] carriage or wagon for the equipage, implements, apparatus for the chase. —wart, *m.* V. —wärter. —warte, *f.* watch-tower, barbacan; tower in which the implements, apparatus, equipage for hunting are kept. —wärter, *m.* the keeper of a store-house for hunting apparatus. —weber, —wirker, *m.* V. —macher. —weberſtuhl, *m.* loom for the manufacturing of stuffs.

Zeúge, *m.* [-n, *pl.* -n] [Low Sax. tüg, V. Zeugen] 1) witness, evidence, deponent. Ein verdächtiger, beſtochener, glaubwürdiger, unverwerflicher —, a suspicious, bribed, credible, irreproachable witness; falſcher —, false witness; ich nehme ihn zum —n, I take him as a witness, for a witness; ich rufe deßwegen alle zu —n auf, die &c., I call, cite all those, who &c., to witness; —n ſtellen, to produce evidence, witness, to bring in witness, evidence; als — auftreten, to serve as a witness; die —n verwerfen, to reject the evidence, witness; ich berufe mich auf —n, I appeal to the witnesses, evidence, call upon the witnesses; die —n gegen einander ſtellen, to confront the witnesses; Gott iſt mein —, daß &c., God is my witness, that &c.; den Himmel, die Götter zu —n anrufen, to call, invoke the heavens, the Gods to witness; es ſind keine —n dabei geweſen, the affair passed over without any witness being called; ein ſtummer — [a mute person, who is valid as a sort of witness in a criminal case], mute witness; ich war — dieſer Handlungen, I was witness of these transactions; [in poetry] ihr Felſen, —n meiner Seufzer! ye rocks, witnesses to my sighs; die — or Zeuginn, witness; ſie iſt — von dem, was geſchehen iſt, she is witness to what took place, happened. 2) [in land-surveying] [small pieces of slate or tile buried under the boundaries of an estate or piece of land &c.] mark, proof.

Zeugen-abhör, —abhörung, *f.* the hearing or examination of the witnesses. —ausſage, *f.* deposition of the witnesses. —beweis, *m.* proof supported by evidence, corroborated by testimony, by witnesses. —eid, *m.* oath administered to witnesses, taken by witnesses, which witnesses are obliged to take. —fällig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in the law] not empowered, having no right to call witnesses. —frei, *adj.* and *adv.* without witness, without having any witness. —führer, *m.* [in the law] one who brings, produces witnesses. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without witness, evidence. —taback, *m.* large leaved tobacco, nicotiana. —verhör, *n.* examination of witnesses, [if by counsel] [Kreuzverhör] cross-examination.

Zeúgen, *adj.* and *adv.* of stuff, made of stuff. Ein —es Kleid, stuff or cloth dress.

1. Zeúgen, *v. tr.* [from Zeug] [in seamen's lang.] Ein Schiff — [to supply, furnish or provide a ship with its necessary apparatus, tackle &c.] to rig a ship.

2. Zeúgen, [Low Germ. tügen and teen = to draw and to beget; related to the Greek word τελχω and τικτω = to produce, make] I. *v. tr.* [= erzeugen] to beget, to generate, produce, procreate, engender, breed. Er hat mit ihr viele Kinder gezeugt, he has had many children by her, he begot many children of her; die —de Kraft, V. Zeugekraft; die —den [in higher style = die Eltern], the parents. *Fig.* Der Vater zeuget das Wort oder den Sohn von Ewigkeit her [in Scripture], the Father begetteth the Word or the Son from eternity. Das —, V. Zeugung. II. *v. intr.* [Zeuge ſeyn] to witness, to testify, to serve as a witness, to give evidence, to depose. Für, wider Einen —, to be a witness for, against any one, to testify, depose in behalf of, in favour of, against any one; wider die Wahrheit —, to witness, testify, depose evidence contrary to, against the truth. *Fig.* Seine Handlungen — von einem böſen Herzen, his actions evince, betray, shew, indicate a bad heart, are proofs, evidence of a bad heart. Das —, the giving of evidence, testifying.

Zeuge-endung, *f.*, —fall, *m.* [in grammar] genitive, genitive case. —glied, *n.* V. Zeugungsglied. —kraft, *f.* procreative, generative power, faculty, virtue. —linie, *f.* [in geometry] generating line. —mutter, *f.* [in higher style] mother. Natur, die große —mutter, Nature, the great or universal mother. —punkt, *m.* [of a line] [in geometry] generating point.

Zeúger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* 1) one who begets, engenders, procreates &c.; *it.* [Er—] the father, mother. 2) [little used] one who gives evidence, testifier.

Zeúgniß, *n.* [-ſſes, *pl.* -ſſe] [of a person concerning any event, action &c.] evidence, witness, testimony, deposition, testimonial. Schriftliches, mündliches —, written evidence, certificate, attestation, evidence, witness in person, by word of mouth; verdächtiges, falſches —, suspicious, false evidence; ſich auf Eines — berufen, to refer, to appeal to the evidence of any one; ein — ablegen, to bear witness, to give evidence; ein — zum Vortheil eines Beklagten ablegen, to exculpate an accused person, to bring evidence to clear him or her from the imputation of guilt; nach dem —ſſe aller Schriftſteller, according to the testimony of all authors; ſchriftliches — [of good conduct], testimonial, certificate; er hat gute —ſſe aufzuweiſen, he can produce, show good testimonials, he has good &c.; dieſer Dienſtbote erhielt ein gutes — von ſeinem Herrn, this servant got or had a good character from his master; bewährte —ſſe anführen [persons who give bond for any one, guarantees &c.], to quote, cite good authorities, vouchers, bondsmen.

Zeúgung, *f.* 1) [das Zeugen] procreation, generation, engendering, begetting. Die — der Kinder, the begetting, procreation of children; er iſt zur — tüchtig, untüchtig, he is capable, incapable of begetting, propagating children. 2) [Nachkommenſchaft; *it.* [less usual] Menſchenalter, Zeitalter] posterity, generation; *it.* [less usual] age, century.

Zeugungs-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* analogous, similar to generation, propagation. —fall, *m.* [in grammar] the genitive case. —geſchäft, —werk, *n.* act of begetting &c., coition. —glied, *n.* the genitals, the genital, privy parts. Männliches —glied, the genital member, a man's privy member, a man's yard, [with surgeons] penis; weibliches —glied, a woman's privy parts; [with surgeons] clitoris or ostreum veneris. —ort, *m.* place of birth. —theile, *pl.* the genital parts. Beſchreibung der —theile, aidoiagraphy, description of the genital parts; Abhandlung der —theile, aidoialogy, treatise on the genital parts. —ſtufe, *f.* procreation. —trieb, *m.* procreative impulse. —vermögen, *n.*, —kraft, *f.* generative, procreative faculty, power, virtue, power of begetting, engendering, prolific virtue.

Zibébe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Cubebe.

Zibet, Zibeth, *m.* [-es] [from the Arab. word *zibet* = cream, and civet] [the strong smelling juice or liquor of the Civet-cat] civet.

Zibet-katze, *f.* the civet-cat. —maus, —ratte, *f.* [Biſamratte] musk-rat. —thier, *n.* V. —katze.

‖Zicke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [little used = Ziege] goat.

Zicklein, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Dim. of the foregoing word] kid.

‖Zickel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Zicklein.

Zickel-fleiſch, *n.* flesh of the kid. —fell, *n.* a kid's skin. —ſchaf, *n.* V. Zackel.

‖Zickeln, *v. intr.* [of goats, to bring forth young ones] to kid. Dieſe Ziege hat noch nicht gezickelt, this goat has not yet kidded.

Zickzack, *adv.* zigzag.

Zickzack, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [related to Zacke] [a line which forms alternate indentations like the letter Z] zigzag. Ein nach einem — geführter Laufgraben, a trench made in a zigzag form; im — ſegeln, to tack.

Zickzack-dattel, *f.* [in conchology] dactylus. —muſchel, *f.* [in conchology] bason-concha. —porzellane, *f.* [in conchology] zigzag cowrie or cypraea. —reiher, *m.* [in nat. hist.] the little Cayenne bittern. —ſpinner, *m.* [a sort of nocturnal butterfly] zigzag phalaena or night-moth. —weg, *m.* zigzag road.

Zickzackig, *adj.* and *adv.* [forming a zigzag &c.] zigzag. —e Stickerei, zigzag embroidery.

Zieche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [perhaps from the Sclav. ſycha = Decke; perhaps also from ziehen] cover of a featherbed, tick.

Zīefer, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [appears to be = Käfer] insect. Verſteinertes —, entomolithi.

Zīefer-beſchreiber, *m.* entomologist. —beſchreibung, *f.* entomography. —freſſer, *m.* entomophagus, insect-eater. —kunde, —lehre, *f.* entomology.

Zīege, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Calmuck *teke*, Osset. *sag*, Swed. *tacka*, *ticka* = Schaf; perhaps related to zucken = to move quickly, in the same manner as the Greek word αἴξ to αἴσσω, and *capra* to the French word *cabrer*] 1) goat, she-goat, nanny-goat. Junge —, ein Zicklein, kid; eine Heerde —n, a flock of goats. *Proverb.* Er hat es in ſich, wie die —n das Fett [pop. lang. = er iſt ein Duckmäuſer], he is a sly dog, he is a close hunks, he is a close, reserved, dissembling man; die angoriſche — [Kameel—], Angora-goat; ſyriſche or indiſche —, Syrian, Indian goat, goat of the Levant; die wilde — [Steppen—], saiga, the wild goat of Hungary, gazel. 2) [a species of carp] knife-fish, cyprinus cultratus; *it.* [Alſe] shad, mother of herring.

Ziegen-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* like a goat, of the nature of a goat. —auge, *n.* 1) goat's eye. 2) [in lapidary] V. Bocksauge. 3) [with surgeons] [Thränengeſchwür] aegilops, an ulcer

on the large angle of the eye. —bart, *m.* 1) goat's beard, Jew's beard. 2) [in botany] *a*) [Korallenſchwamm] clavaria botrytis. *b*) [etwas gelber Pfifferling] agaricus cantharellus, yellow toad-stool. *c*) [Eichhaſe] polyporus fomentarius, oak toad-stool. *d*) [Wieſenwindblume] the meadow wind-flower, anemone nemorosa. —barteiche, *f.* oak with large acorn-cups. —bärtig, *adj.* and *adv.* having a goat's-beard. —bäumchen, *n.* iron-wood or tree. —bein, *n.* 1) goat's leg. 2) [in botany] blue bottle, corn centaury, bottle-flower, corn-flower. —bock, *m.* he-goat. —böcklein, *n.* kid. —butter, *f.* goat's butter. —dille, *f.* common hemlock. —einhorn, *n.* V. Ziege [wilde] —fell, *n.* goat's skin. Ein gefärbtes —fell, kid-skin; Handſchuhe von —fell, kid-gloves. —fleiſch, *n.* goat's flesh. —fuß, *m.* 1) goat's foot. 2) *Fig.* [Brechſtange] crow-bar, handspike. 3) [in botany] *a*) [a kind of convolvulus] the little wild angelica. *b*) [a kind of wood-sorrel] cuckoo-sorrel. —füßig, *adj.* and *adv.* having feet like a goat, goat's feet, goat-footed. Ein —füßiger Waldgott [in ancient Greek &c. mythology], a goat-footed satyr, a cloven-footed god, deity. —füßler, *m.* a goat-footed god, deity; a satyr. —gefüßet, V. —füßig. —haar, *n.* goat's hair. —haarroth, *adj.* and *adv.* [in painting] red like goat's hair. —härен, *adj.* and *adv.* of goat's hair. —haarig, *adj.* and *adv.* [—haare habend] goat-haired, having goat's hair. —hirt, *m.* goat-herd. —horn, *n.* goat's horn. —käſe, *m.* goat-cheese, cheese made from the milk of goats. —klappenblume, *f.* common buck-bean or marsh-trefoil, bog-bean. —koth, *m.* treddles of a goat. —lab, *n.* goat's rennet or runnet. —lamm, *n.* the young of a goat, kid. —leder, *n.* kid-skin or leather. —leib, *m.* body of a goat. —melker, *m.*, —melkerinn, *f.* 1) one who milks goats, goat-herd. 2) [in nat. hist.] [a bird] caprimulgus, goat-sucker, night-jar, goat-milker. Der amerikaniſche —melker, the American night-jar, goat-sucker; der braſiliſche —melker, the goat-sucker of the Brasils; der karoliniſche —melker, the goat sucker of the Carolines. —milch, *f.* goat's milk. —miſt, *m.* V. —koth. —ochs, *m.* cow of Tartary. —raute, *f.* V. Geißraute. —ſauger, *m.* V. —melker. —ſchrot, *n.* shot for deer. —ſtall, *m.* stable, pen, shippen for goats. —ſtein, *m.* [in the stomach of many sorts of goats] aegagropile, bezoar. —tod, *m.* [in botany] aconitum caeruleum, blue wolf's bane, monk's hood.

Ziegel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Old Sax. tigel, Low Sax. tegel, It. *tegola*, appears to be derived from the Lat. *tegula*, but it may also come from the German decken, Old Sax. thecean, Old Germ. thagan] [Dach—] tile, [Mauer—] brick. — machen or ſtreichen, to mould or make tiles, bricks; — brennen, to burn bricks, tiles; gebrannte —, burnt bricks, tiles; ein Ofen voll, ein Brand —, a kiln-full, baking, burning of bricks, tiles; die — auf die Latten aufhängen, to pile brick, tiles up on laths or boards to dry; mit —n decken, to cover with bricks, tiles, to tile; Stück von einem zerbrochenen —, a shard of a tile; — zu den Dachrinnen, tiles for the gutters, channels, eaves of a house; [in composition] V. Firſten—, Flach—, Hohl—, Kehl—.

Ziegel-arbeit, *f.* tile or brick-making, brick-work. Nachgemachte —arbeit [with gypsum and ochre], counterfeit brick-work. —baum, *m.* Indian date-plum, lotus arbor. —brennen, *n.* the baking or burning of tiles, bricks. —brenner, *m.* tile-maker, brick-maker. —brennerei, *f.* 1) the art of making tiles, bricks. 2) [the place where the same are made] tile-kiln, brick-kiln. —brennofen, *m.* V. —ofen. —dach, *n.* roof covered with tiles. —decker, *m.* tiler. —erde, *f.* brick-clay, tile-clay, brick-earth. —erz, *n.* copper ore of a brick-colour. Dichtes —erz, compact copper ore of a brick-colour; erdiges —erz earthy copper ore &c.; verhärtetes —erz, hardened copper ore &c. —farb, —farben, —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* of a brick-colour, brick-coloured, tile-coloured, brick-red —farbiger Urin [in medicine], brick-coloured water; —farbig anſtreichen, to paint any thing like bricks, brick-coloured. —farbe, *f.* brick-colour. In die —farbe fallen [a technical term], to take a tinge of brick-colour, to have a shade of brick-colour. —form, *f.* mould for tiles, bricks, brick-mould, tile-mould. —hänfling, *m.* [a bird] red pole. —herz, *n.* [a sort of heart-shell] the rasp heart-shell, cardium isocardia. —hütte, *f.* tile-kiln, brick-kiln, tiler's hut. —kuchen, *m.* cake in the form of a tile. —latte, *f.* lath, shingle or board on which the bricks, tiles are placed to dry. —machen, *n.* the art of making tiles, bricks. —macher, *m.* tile-maker, brick-maker. —mauer, *f.* brick-wall. —mehl, *n.* brick-dust. —meiſter, *m.* master-tiler, master-brick-layer, master-brick or tile-maker. —ofen, *m.* tile-kiln, brick-kiln. —öl, *n.* brick-oil. —platte, *f.* a square tile or brick. —rippe, *f.* V. —herz. —roth, I. *adj.* and *adv.* V. —farb. [with vintners] —rother Wein, brick-red wine, wine of the colour of bricks. II. *n.* brick-red colour. —rücken, *m.* [a sort of sea-caterpillar] smooth or imbricated aphrodite. —ſcheune, *f.* brick or tile shed, to cover them from the weather. —ſchicht, *f.* [in mining] layer of pit-coals, very much intermixed with earth. —ſchläger, *m.* workman who prepares the clay for bricks or tiles. —ſchoppen, —ſchuppen, *m.* V. —ſcheune. —ſparren, *m.* tile-rafter. —ſtein, *m.* brick, brick-bat, tile, a square tile or brick. Mit —ſteinen bauen, to build with or of bricks; ein Haus von —ſteinen, a brick-house; wohlgebrannte —ſteine, well burnt, baked bricks; die —ſteine an der Sonne trocknen, to dry the bricks before, in the sun. —ſteinöl, V. —öl. *Fig.* [something foolish, senseless] an action &c. against all common sense, a foolish prank. —ſtreichen, *n.* the act of making, moulding tiles, bricks. —ſtreicher, *m.* tile-maker, brick-maker. —ſtreicherkunſt, *f.* the art, business of making tiles, bricks —ſtück, *n.* [a piece of a tile, brick] a shard of a tile, brick. —thon, *m.* clay for making tiles, bricks. —torf, *m.* yellow turf. —wand, *f.* brick-wall or partition. —werk, *n.* 1) brick-work. 2) [with founders] lead and silver ore, plumbago, molybdaena, carburetted iron which has not been accurately pounded.

Ziegelei, *f.* V. Ziegelbrennerei.

Zieger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [related to zähe, ziehen] 1) whey, posset, a sort of whey. Den — trinken, to take, drink whey. 2) [whey which is made again to coagulate, curdle] a sort of whey-cheese, green cheese; V. Schabzieger. 3) [the viscid humour of the eye] dry rheum on the eyes. 4) imperfect or faulty veins of quartz in slate.

Zieger-auge, *n.* bleared eye, blear-eye. —käſe, *m.* whey-cheese, green cheese. —kraut, *n.* 1) [blue trefoil] lotus, sweet trefoil, bird's-foot-trefoil. 2) [spotted hemlock] common, large hemlock.

Ziegler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] master-bricklayer, tiler, brick-maker, tile-maker.

Zieh, *n.* [-es, no *pl.*] [with glaziers] glazier's vice.

Ziehen, [Goth. tiuhan, Swed. *toga* (*tucta* = erziehen), Lat. *duc-o*] *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) [in general] to move any thing by drawing, pulling &c. Einen bei den Haaren —, to pull, drag any one by the hair; Einen am Mantel, am Arme —, to pull, drag any one by the cloak, arm; die Ochſen, Pferde — den Pflug, den Wagen, the oxen, horses are drawing the plough, the cart; oxen, horses draw the plough, the cart; ein Schiff —, to tow or haul a ship; den Flachs durch die Hechel —, to hatchel, comb flax; die Achſeln —, to shrug the shoulders; einen Stein im Brettſpiel —, to move a man, to make a move at draughts, chess &c.; Sie müſſen —, it is you or your turn to move, play, you must move &c.; Dame or in die Dame —, to go to queen. 2) [to move by drawing and specifying whither, particularly close to any thing] In die Höhe —, to raise, lift up, to draw up; Etwas mit einem Haken an ſich —, to draw or pull any thing to us with a hook; den Fuß, die Hand an ſich —, to withdraw, to draw back one's foot, hand; den Kahn an's Ufer —, to tow a boat on shore; die Pferde in den Stall —, to lead the horses into the stable; der Magnet zieht das Eiſen an ſich, the magnet attracts iron; Einen zu ſich —, to draw any one over to one's party, side; Einen auf die Seite —, to take any one aside; das Schiff zieht Waſſer, the ship leaks; Luft in ſich —, to breathe, to draw in air, to inhale air; Waſſer in ſich —, to soak in water, to draw in, suck in, to drink, imbibe water, moisture; die Erde, der Schwamm — Waſſer in ſich, the earth, the sponge sucks in, soaks in, absorbs, imbibes, drinks in water; water soaks into the earth, into sponge; einen Geruch an ſich —, to assume a smell, perfume, odour, to begin to smell; die Truppen an ſich — [ſie um ſich verſammeln], to draw, gather the troops together, to assemble the troops around one; Einen zu Tafel — [= ihn einladen], to invite any one to dine. *Fig.* Einen an ſich — [= ihn gewinnen], to gain any one over to one's side, party; Einen vor Gericht —, to summon, cite any one before a court of justice, before the magistrates; Einen zu Rathe —, to consult any one, to consult with any one, to ask any one's advice, counsel; Einen in's Geheimniß —, to let any one into the secret, to communicate a secret to any one; Einen zur Verantwortung —, to call any one to an account; Einen in's Unglück —, to draw any one into a scrape, a mishap, misfortune, to involve any one in misfortune; Einen zur Strafe —, to condemn any one to a punishment, to inflict a punishment, penalty on any one; allen Reichthum an ſich —, to monopolize all the wealth, to draw all the riches &c. into one's possessions; er hat das Recht, dieſes Gut an ſich zu —, he has the right of redeeming this estate; die weibliche Freiheit an ſich — [in the law], to enjoy, exercise the right of reprise [a sort of claim

which widows and children can make upon an estate in preference to all others]; sie zieht durch ihre Schönheit Aller Augen auf sich, alle Herzen zu sich, she attracts with her beauty the eyes of all, all hearts; Etwas auf sich — [= beziehen], to refer, to take any thing to one's self; sich ein Unglück auf den Hals —, to plunge, involve one's self in misfortune, to bring a misfortune upon one's self, to run headlong into misfortune; diese Geschichte zieht viel Unglück nach sich, this affair causes, is the cause of great misfortune, a great deal of misery is caused, produced by this affair, great misfortune is the consequence of this affair; das zieht Folgen nach sich, this has its consequences, this is attended with its consequences; Etwas in Klage —, to make a trial, a process, an action of a thing; Etwas in die Länge —, to protract, to put off, to draw out; in Betrachtung, in Erwägung —, to take into consideration; Einen mit Etwas in Verdacht —, to suspect any one of any thing; sich Etwas zu Gemüthe —, to take to heart. 3) [= herausziehen] to draw out. Den Beutel —, to pull out the purse; Wasser aus dem Brunnen —, to draw water out of the well; den Kopf aus einer [*fig.*] aus der Schlinge —, to draw the head out of a noose, to slip the neck out of a collar, [*fig.*] to get off safe, to get out of a scrape; den Degen —, to draw, unsheath the sword; er will nicht — [in pop. lang., *fig.* = sich schlagen], he will not draw, fight, he has no desire of fighting; einen Nagel aus der Wand —, to draw, pull a nail out of the wall; einen Splitter aus dem Fuße —, to extract, pull, draw a prick, splinter out of the foot; die Pferde aus dem Stalle —, to lead, take the horses out of the stable; die Sonne zieht Wasser, Dünste aus der Erde, the sun raises water, vapours out of the earth, water, vapours arise from the earth by the heat of the sun; Wein — [with the siphon], to draw wine; Wein auf Flaschen —, to bottle wine; Saft aus Kräutern — [pressen], to extract juices &c. from herbs; das Loos — [= losen], to draw a lottery, to cast lots; eine Niete —, to draw a blank; die gezogenen Nummern, the numbers drawn; Halme [Hälmchen] — [um zu losen], to draw cuts; *it.* — [= herausnehmen], eine Stelle aus einem Buche — [= herausschreiben], to extract a passage out of a book; den Inhalt aus einem Buche —, to make an extract of a book, to extract the contents of a book. *Fig.* Seine Nahrung aus Etwas — [= gewinnen], to get his living, livelihood by any thing, to live on or from any thing; sich aus der Verlegenheit, aus einer Sache —, to get out of trouble, to get off, to get out of a scrape; sich eine gute Lehre aus Etwas —, to learn very much by any thing, to receive instructions, a good lesson from any thing; einen Schluß aus Etwas —, to draw a conclusion, to conclude from any thing. 4) [= herunter—] Den Hut —, to take off the hat; den Ring vom Finger —, to take the ring from one's finger. 5) [= ver—] Den Mund —, to pull the mouth, to make a wry mouth, to pull a face. 6) [to effect any thing by drawing &c.] Die Sonne zieht die Bretter krumm, the sun or the heat of the sun warps boards; [in fam. lang.] ein Gesicht — [or schneiden], to pull a face, to make a wry face. 7) [to make or prepare any thing by drawing &c.] Draht, Gold, Silber —, to draw wire, gold, silver; den Draht länger, dünner —, to draw the wire out longer, finer; gezogenes Gold, wire-drawn gold, gold-wire; Lichter —, to dip candles, to mould candles, to make dip-candles, mould-candles; Federspulen — [to harden them by putting them in hot ashes], to clarify quills; ein Büchsenrohr — [to flute it in the inside], to rifle the barrel of a gun; Blasen — [to cause them to rise on the skin], to raise blisters, to blister; eine Linie, einen Graben, eine Mauer —, to draw a line, to draw dig a ditch, to draw, construct a wall; das Leder —, to stretch or draw leather. 8) [to bring up, *it.* to educate] to rear, bring up; to educate, instruct Ein Kind &c. groß —, to bring up a child; Pferde, Seidenwürmer —, to bring up, to breed, to keep horses, silk-worms; Blumen aus dem Samen —, to rear flowers from the seed; Bäume, Blumen &c. —, to cultivate, to rear, to plant trees, flowers &c; ein Kind gut, schlecht — [er—], to educate, bring up a child well, badly or ill, to spoil a child in the bringing up; wohlgezogene Kinder, well bred, good children, children well brought up, educated. 9) [= to prolong in the pronunciation] [in grammar] Eine Silbe, ein Wort — [dehnen], to lengthen a syllable, word, to dwell upon a syllable, word; die Wörter —, to drawl one's words. II. *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. seyn] [= to betake one's self to any place] Der Ackermann zieht zu Felde, the ploughman is going into the fields; seine Straße, seinen Weg fröhlich —, to go, pursue one's way cheerfully; die Heere — sich nach dem Rheine, the troops are marching towards the Rhine; das Heer zog durch dieses Land, the army marched, passed through this country; ins Feld, zu Felde, in den Krieg —, to take the field, to go to war, to wage war; auf die Wache —, to mount guard; der Hirsch zieht zu Holze, the stag is making for the wood; die Wolken — gegen Norden, the clouds are drawing to or towards the north; die Vögel — [— fort, *it.* kommen wieder], the birds are departing [birds of passage], *it.* the birds are returning; an einen Ort, in eine Stadt — [in order to reside there], to move, go to a place, town; aus einem Hause —, to remove, to quit or leave a house; in ein Haus —, to take a house, to go and live in a house; in ein anderes Haus, in eine andere Wohnung —, to remove, to change one's house, lodgings; aus einem Lande, aus einer Stadt —, to leave, quit a land or country, a town; aus einem Dienste in einen andern —, to change service, to leave one place to go into another; mein Bedienter ist von mir gezogen, my footman has left me, my service. 2) [to manifest its power by being slowly drawn] *a*) Dieser Schleifstein zieht gut, this whetstone bites well, gives a good edge; sein Schwert zieht gut, his sword cuts well, has a sharp edge; *b*) [to unite equally or intimately] [in cooking] Die Suppe — [aufkochen] lassen, to leave, let the soup stew, simmer; *c*) [= to effect by blistering] [in medicine] Ein Pflaster zieht, zieht nicht, a plaster draws, does not draw; —de Mittel, epispastic, blistering applications, medicaments. III. *v. impers.* 1) Es zieht [es geht ein Zugwind], there is a draught; es zieht durch dieses Fenster, there is a draught through this window. 2) Es zieht mich in der Schulter [= ich spüre dort einen Rheumatismus], I feel a twitching in the shoulders, I feel a little rheumatism in my shoulders. 3) *Fig.* Es zieht mich zu ihm [= ich möchte bei ihm seyn], I should like to be with him. IV. *v. refl.* 1) Sich irgend wohin —, to go, march to any place; die Truppen — sich an die Grenzen, the troops are going, marching to the frontiers; die Mäuse — sich darnach [by food &c.], the mice are attracted by it; die Wolken — sich nach den Bergen, the clouds draw towards mountains, are attracted by mountains, *it.* extend, run &c towards the mountains; das Gebirge zieht sich weit ins Meer, the mountains extend far into the sea, form a large promontory; der Wald zieht sich längs den Bergen hin, the wood, forest goes, runs, extends along the mountains, by the side of the mountains; sich in's Enge —, ins Kleine —, to become narrower, smaller; dieser Weg zieht sich, zieht sich in die Länge &c., this road grows long, is longer than one would think it was, than it appears. *Fig.* Sich in's Enge — [in fam. lang. of men, to retrench &c.], to limit, curtail one's expenses, to retrench, to live in a less way; diese blaue Farbe zieht sich ins Rothe, there is a shade of red in this blue; die Krankheit zieht sich in die Länge, the disease, illness is of long duration, it is a lingering illness &c.; diese Sache wird sich in die Länge —, this matter will be of long duration, will not soon be done with. 2) [= to allow itself to be widened, extended] Das Leder, das Federharz zieht sich, leather, Indian rubber stretches, may be stretched, pulled out, lengthened; die Strümpfe — sich nach dem Fuße, stockings stretch to the foot; dieser Zeug, dieses Gestrickte zieht sich, this stuff, this knitting stretches. 3) [to assume a false, wrong direction, form] [of things] Das Holz, das Brett hat sich gezogen, the wood, the board is warped; die Thüre hat sich gezogen, the door is warped; [in mining] die Wand zieht sich, the partition, wall gives way, is going, ready to fall. 4) sich — [of glutinous, tough, clammy fluids, liquors], to become ropy, muddy, to thicken. Das — [of a ship], drawing, hauling; [of trees] cultivation, planting; [out of a house], removal, removing; [of birds] passage, departing; das — or Spannen in den Gliedern, tension, twitching, rheumatic affections in the limbs, V. Ziehung.

Zieh-arm, *m.* [on machinery] crank. — **band**, *n.* 1) riband with which any thing is drawn. 2) [an iron band capable of being drawn nearer by a screw] an iron band in the form of a cramp-hook, cramp-iron. — **bank**, *f.* [of a wire-drawer] wire-drawing bench, wire-drawing mill; [of a glazier] glazier's bench for drawing window-leads; [of a joiner] joiner's bench. — **brücke**, *f.* V. Zugbrücke. — **brunn, —brunnen**, *m.* draw-well. — **eisen**, *n.* [of wire-drawers &c.] drawing-plate or iron. Das — eisen an einem Pfropfenzieher, the spiral piece of steel of a cork-screw. Das — [of dentists], instrument for extracting teeth; [of needle-makers] drawing-plate or iron. — **garn**, *n.* a large net for birds. — **haken**, *m* hook for dragging &c. any thing. — **haube**, *f.* drawn-bonnet. — **hechel**, *f.* a wig-maker's-comb. — **horn**, *n.* V. Ammonshorn. — **klinge**, *f.* [with joiners] a scraping-tool. — **kopf**, *m.* V. Schröpfkopf. — **kraft**, *f.* 1) strength or power of pulling or drawing any thing more or less heavy or difficult to be moved, V. Zugkraft. 2) [in physics] [anziehende Kraft] attractive force. — **leine**, *f.* cord, thong for drawing any thing; [relating to rivers] [to drag a boat &c. up a stream] small cables or tackling for towing. — **loch**, *n.* [of bee-hives] entrance or opening. — **lüfter**, *m.* [with wire-drawers] [square pointed drills for boring the holes of the drawing-plate] borer, drill; [in needle-making]

[a punch for flattening the heads of needles and punching the hole] heading-tool, punch. —**ochs**, *m.* V. Zugochs. —**panſter**, *n.* [in hydraulics] a wheel that can be raised or let down. —**pferd**, *n.* V. Zugpferd. —**pflaſter**, *n.* V. Zugpflaſter. —**platte**, *f.* V. —eiſen. —**rad**, *n.* drawing-wheel. —**ring**, *m.* [in mining] [a ring furnished with a screw for drawing together the broken bars of an hydraulic machine] cramp-hook, cramp-iron. —**ſäge**, *f.* [in building] drawing-saw, jack-saw. —**ſchacht**, *m.* [in mining] shaft for drawing off the water. **Einen —ſchacht nachrichten**, to make one shaft correspond with another. —**ſcheibe**, *f.* [in wax-candle-making] [plate through which the wax-moulds are drawn] drawing-plate. —**ſchiff**, *n.* ship or vessel which is towed or hauled, [in Holland] treckschuyt. —**ſchnur**, *f.* cord, rope for pulling, drawing, dragging any thing; [with weavers] threads of the warp. —**ſchraube**, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] [an instrument for bending the side-planks according to the ribs of the ship] hold-fast, wraining-bolt or staff. —**ſeil**, *n.* V. Zugſeil. —**ſtange**, *f.* [in mining] [of pumps] the pump-gear. **Die —ſtange am Pfluge**, the beam of a plough. — **ſtrang**, *m.* [to which the horses are yoked] trace. —**ſtrick**, *m.* [in wire-drawing] gold or silver wire. —**wage**, *f.* steel-yard, trones. —**weg**, *m.* [of rivers] [Leinpfad] the towing-path by a canal or river. —**werk**, *n.* machinery for drawing any thing; [with goldsmiths] [for drawing flattened gold or silver wire] a flatter; [with wire-drawers] drawing-plate for drawing out the wire thinner and thinner; [with glaziers] [Bleizug] plate for drawing window-leads, glazier's vice. —**zange**, *f.* pincers for drawing any thing; [in wire-drawing] [with which the wire is drawn through the drawing-plate] wire-pincers, nippers, pliers. —**zeug**, *n.* V. —werk.

Zieher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —**inn**, *f.* 1) [seldom used except in composition] [a person who draws] drawer; V. **Draht—, Gold—, Licht—.** 2) [several instruments or tools] [in comb-making] [an indented plate of steel for rounding the teeth of combs] [with coopers] [for drawing wine out of a cask &c.] siphon; [in composition] V. **Kugel—, Mark—, Nagel—, Pfropf—.**

Zieher-horn, *n.* V. **Widderhorn.** —**lohn**, *m.* [for the towing, hauling of a ship] towage, towing.

Ziehung, *f.* 1) — **der Looſe**, drawing, casting of lots; **die — einer Lotterie**, the drawing of a lottery; **die erſte —**, the first drawing; **die — der Lotterie wird vor ſich gehen**, the drawing will go on. 2) [unusual] **Die — eines Baumes, eines Kindes**, the cultivation of a tree, the education, bringing up of a child.

Ziehungs-liſte, *f.* [of the lots, prizes, tickets] list of the tickets, prizes drawn. —**tag**, *m.* the day appointed for the drawing.

Ziel, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Old Sax. **tell**, Icc. *till*, Gr. τελος, related to **Zahl** = point to which any thing reaches] 1) [end of a space, of a boundary] end, limit, bound, point, time, goal, term. **Bis an's — gehen**, to go to the end; **das — überſchreiten**, to go over, beyond the limits, to pass over the boundary; **eine jede Bewegung hat zwei —e, das —, von welchem man ausgeht, und das —, wo man hingeht**, every movement has two limits or points, the one from which we start, and the other, to which we go, or the starting-point and the landing-point or goal. *Fig.* **Einer Sache Maß und — ſetzen** [in fam. lang.], to put a limit to a thing, to restrain, limit any thing; **Einem, Jemands Ausſchweifung &c. ein — ſetzen**, to limit, restrain, curb any one, any one's dissipation &c.; **das — überſchreiten**, to overstep the limits, to pass the bounds, to go too far; **das — des Lebens**, the term, the end of life; **in drei —en** or [provincial] **Zielern [Terminen] bezahlen**, to pay by three instalments, at three different terms or periods; [with merchants &c.] **eine Waarenſendung auf drei, ſechs Monate —**, an invoice payable in three, six months; **der Hauszins wird in vier gewöhnlichen —en** or [provincial] **Zielern bezahlt**, house-rents are paid on the four usual quarter-days or times; V. **Kammer—**; **ſie iſt vor dem —e niedergekommen**, she has been brought to bed before her time, she has miscarried; **ſie nähert ſich ihrem —e**, she is coming, getting near her time. 2) [a thing or object aimed at] butt, mark, target, goal. **Nach dem —e laufen, werfen, ſchießen**, to run to the goal, to throw, shoot at the butt, mark, target; **das — treffen**, to hit the mark, butt, target, to reach the mark &c.; **das — verfehlen**, to miss the mark &c., to miss the aim; **das — im Kugelſpiele** [the line or boundary, which the bowl is not allowed to cross], the ditch of a bowling-green; **die Kugel ſeines Mitſpielers über das — hinaustreiben**, to throw or drive the bowl of one's adversary out of the green or into the ditch. 3) *Fig.* end, design, purpose, intention, aim, scope, thought, view. **Sich ein hohes — vorſtecken**, to form large projects, to have a high object in view, in one's eye, to aspire to great things, accomplishments, achivements; **Reichthum und Ueberfluß ſind das —, nach welchem ſie laufen, ſtreben**, riches and superfluities are the objects of their aim, the objects they aspire after; **ſich von ſeinem —e entfernen**, to wander, deviate from the object in view, not to hold fast to the object in view; [in fam. lang.] **neben das — ſchießen**, to fail in one's intentions, object, to miss the mark, to be frustrated in one's plans; **das — treffen**, to hit the mark, to gain one's aim, object; **Einem das — verrücken**, to cause any one to miss the mark, to frustrate, to break any one's measures, plans; **ſich zum —e legen**, to suit, accommodate one's self to the wishes of another, to accede to, to yield to, to acquiesce in the wishes of any one.

Ziel-geld, *n.* money due at certain periods. —**gerſte**, *f.* V. Zeilgerſte. —**punkt**, *m.* butt, mark, goal, prick, point of aim. —**ſcheibe**, *f.* butt, target, white. *Fig.* **Einen zur —ſcheibe ſeines Witzes machen**, to make any one the butt of one's wit, to make a fool of any one. —**ſchießen**, *n.* shooting at a butt, target, mark &c. —**ſtange**, *f.* pole &c. serving for a butt, mark &c. —**tag**, *m.* fixed or determined day, term-day, quarter-day.

Zielen, *v. intr.* 1) to aim, to take one's aim. **Nach einem Vogel —**, to aim at a bird, to take aim at a bird; — **Sie gut**, take good aim, aim well; **man muß vorher genau —, ehe man ſchießt**, good aim must be taken before one fires; **dieſer Jäger zielt gut** [always hits his game], this sportsman, huntsman is a capital, good shot. *Fig.* **Auf Etwas —** [in a round-about way], to aim or hint at any thing, to give a hint of any thing. 2) *Fig.* **Auf, nach Etwas — [trachten]**, to aim at any thing, to have any thing in view, to have one's eye upon something, [in pop. lang.] to be after something; **ich weiß ſchon, worauf er zielt**, I know what he is aiming at, what he is looking after, what his intentions are, what he has in view; **er zielte ſchon längſt nach dieſem Amte**, he has been aiming a long time after this post, he has long had his eye fixed upon this post, this post has long been the object of his aim, aspiration; **das zielt zu ſeinem Verderben**, that tends to his ruin, destruction; **dieſer Krieg zielt dahin, dieſen Staat zu unterjochen**, the object, intention of this war is, this war tends to subjugate, subdue this kingdom, V. **Erzielen** 2) and **Bezielen.** 3) to cultivate, grow. **Das —** [at an object], aim; **das Richten und —**, aim. *Fig.* **Das — auf Etwas**, tendency to a thing.

‖**Zieler**, *pl.* of **Ziel** 1). *Fig.* term, periods, instalments.

Zieler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who aims, takes aim, aimer, V. **Zielen.**

Ziemen, [Goth. and Old Sax. **timan** = ſich ereignen and paſſen] *v. intr.* to be suited, to be adapted, to be suitable, fit, to become, to behoove.

1. **Ziemer**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [related to the Gr. and Lat. word *cyma*, Fr. *cime* = Sproſſe, and cimier = Schwanzſtück] 1) buttock; [in huntsmen's lang. and in cooking] [the back of a stag] a haunch of venison; [in composition] V. **Hirſch—, Reh—, Ochſen—.** 2) [the male organ of generation in larger animals] pizzle, yard.

2. **Ziemer**, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [perhaps related to the provincial word **ziepen** = zirpen = ſingen] 1) field-fare. 2) mistle-thrush. 3) a sort of blackbird with a white breast.

Ziemlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [geziemend] becoming, beseeming, fit, proper. 2) [mostly pronounced ziemlich] [rather more than middling] tolerable, moderate, passable, pretty well, reasonable, rather. **Ein Mann von —er Größe**, a man rather tall in stature, a man of a tolerable size; **eine —e Länge**, a pretty fair length, a considerable length; **es iſt eine —e Strecke bis dahin**, it is a pretty considerable distance thither, it is rather a long distance thither; **in —er Menge**, in a pretty large quantity, in rather a considerable quantity; **es iſt — lange her**, it is a pretty long, considerable time since; **es iſt noch — weit**, it is still a pretty considerable way off; **es iſt — ſpät**, it is rather late; **er iſt — reich**, he is pretty, tolerably rich; — **oft**, pretty often; **ſein Haus iſt — groß**, his house is pretty, rather, tolerably large; **er hat es ſich — ſchmecken laſſen**, he has made a tolerable meal, he has made a pretty good dinner. 3) [mostly pronounced ziemlich] pretty nearly, almost. **Er wird — ſo alt ſeyn, als ich**, he will be pretty nearly of the same age as I am, almost about the same age as myself, as I am.

Zieme, V. **Zippe, Ziepdroſſel.**

Ziepen, [related to **zirpen**] *v. intr.* [of some birds] to pip, to chirp.

Ziep-ammer, *f.* [Wieſenammer &c.] the foolish bunting, yellow hammer. —**droſſel**, *f.* 1) [a sort of throstle, which pips] red-wing, swine-pipe, wind-thrush. 2) the song-thrush, mavis.

Zier, *f.* [no *pl.*] [V. under **Zieren**] ornament.

Zierath, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] ornament,

decoration, embellishment, set-off. Mit —en überladenes Gebäude, a gaudy edifice, a building overloaded with embellishments; allerlei kleine —en, all sorts of little embellishments, ornaments, set-offs. Syn. V. Putz.

Zierathen-drehbank, *f.* a lathe for carving, guillosheeing. —mahler, *m.* decorator.

Zierbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that may be ornamented, embellished, V. Zieren.

Zierde, [with some pronounced Zierde] *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Zieren] 1) ornament, embellishment, decoration, set-off, grace, honour. Gemählde sind eine große — in einem Hause, paintings are a great ornament in a house, paintings set off a house very much; das dient zur —, this serves as an ornament; er ist die — der Stadt &c., he is an honour to the town &c.; Tugend und Kenntnisse sind die schönsten —n, virtue and knowledge are the greatest, noblest, finest ornaments. Syn. V. Putz. 2) [in conchology] Die — und Ehre des Meeres [a rare volute], the glory of the sea.

Zierdelos, *adj.* and *adv.* without ornament &c.

Zieren, [Low Sax. tehren; the substantive Zier is perhaps related to the Goth. word teihan, zihan = zeigen, so that it might have been called at the beginning zihor; in the same manner as the Lat. word *decus* is certainly related to the Gr. δείκ-νυμι, the Lat. *dicere*] to ornament, to adorn, to decorate, to embellish, to set off, to grace, to trim up, to enrich, to garnish, to attire; V. Schmücken, Verschönern. Eine Stadt mit schönen Gebäuden —, to embellish, to enrich a town with beautiful, fine edifices; mit Säulen — [a church &c.], to ornament, embellish with pillars, columns; mit Teppichen —, to ornament, set off with carpeting; ein Buch mit Kupfern —, to embellish a book with engravings; das brittische Wappen ist mit einer Krone geziert, the British arms have a single crown for their crest; durch Tressen, Federn &c. ziert man die Hüte &c., hats &c. are adorned, ornamented with lace, feathers &c.; das ziert übel, this is a poor decoration, set-off. *Fig.* Bilder — die dichterische Schreibart sehr, imagery is, metaphors are a great ornament, embellishment, set-off to poetry; eine gezierte [= manierirte] Schreibart, an affected style; gezierte Composition [in painting], affected or showy composition; sich — [to assume forced, constrained mien, gestures, words, which are accounted fine], to be affected, to be affectedly modest, to give one's self airs, to behave affectedly, ridiculously, to be prim, to ape, to prim it, to mince; sie ziert sich, she is a prim, affected creature; sie ist zu viel geziert, als daß &c., she is too affected, too prim, to &c.; ein gezierter Mensch, a fop, an affected, prim fellow; *it.* sich — [to refuse, decline any thing from a false understanding of decorum] to make a deal of formalities, to refuse from affectation, to make much ado, to make a pretence of not wishing &c., to seem not to wish &c. Das —, mincing, affectation, primming, apishness. Syn. V. under Putz.

Zier-affe, *m.* [*dim.* —äffchen, *n.*] [in contempt] a prim, precise, affected man or woman; [in fam. lang.] a fop, an ape, a flaunt, a pretty jade, a silly woman, an affected prude, a fine lady, a formal piece of goods. Sie ist ein kleines —äffchen, she is a little prim, affected piece of goods, she is a little flaunting, affected baggage. —afferei, *f.* foolish affectation, primming, mincing; affected ways, mincing ways. —baum, *m.* [with gardeners] an ornamental tree, tree for decoration, ornament [in contradistinction to trees, that are useful for their timber or for their fruit] —bengel, *m.* [in contempt] [a young man, that prims himself up &c. and is still clownish] an affected booby, a swell, a buck, a dashing blade. —buchstabe, *m.* ornamental letter. —garten, *m.* V. Lustgarten. —gärtner, *m.* V. Kunstgärtner. —kunst, *f.* the art of adorning, ornamenting, embellishing. —lehm, *m.* [with bell-founders] [of which the moulds for the ornamental parts of bells are made] putty, a composition for making moulds, composed of horse-dung, clay and butter. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without ornament, simple. —meißel, *m.* [with tinkers] chisel or graver. —puppe, *f.* [in contempt] V. —affe. —rahmen, *m.* [in architecture] V. Kartusche.

Zierer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [not much used] one who adorns, decorates, adorner, decorator, embellisher, V. Zieren.

Ziererei, *f.* [*pl.* -en] affectation, ostentation, primness, primming. Der ewigen —en bin ich müde, I am weary, tired of this continual affectation, these everlasting apish habits.

Zierlich, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) elegant, neat, fine, nice, pretty, smart, delicate. Eine —e Hand, a neat little hand, an elegant or elegantly shaped hand; ein —er Wuchs, an elegant, a fine waist; —e Umrisse, elegant contours, outlines; sie ist — gekleidet, she is elegantly, neatly, prettily, tastily dressed; er spricht rein und —, he speaks a pure and elegant language; eine —e Rede, ein —es Gedicht, an elegant speech, discourse, an elegant poem; in seiner Schreibart liegt etwas —es ohne Ziererei, his style is elegant without being affected, there is an elegance in his style, without any affectation. 2) [obsolete] [in the law] Ein —er Eid, a solemn oath.

Zierlichkeit, *f.* 1) elegance, neatness, nicety. Die — ihres Wuchses, Putzes, the elegance &c. of her waist, dress, attire &c.; die — seiner Handschrift, the elegance of his penmanship, hand, handwriting; die — von Correggio's Pinsel, the elegance of Correggio's pencil, painting; die — der Schreibart, elegance of style. 2) elegant things, ornament, embellishment. Er sagte ihr eine Menge]—en, he told her a quantity of, a mass of, a great many fine elegant, pretty things.

Zierling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [one that apes &c.] fop, buck, dashing blade, an affected fellow, beau, coxcomb, spark.

Zierrath, V. Zierath.

Zierfel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [paltry decoration] [in fam. lang.] embellishment, set-off.

Zieſel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. —maus.

Zieſel-maus, —ratte, *f.* Casan-marmot, zisel [a little animal found in Poland and Russia; its body is long and thin like that of a weasel].

Zieſelbär, *m.* V. Zeiſelbär.

Zieſer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -n] V. Kicher.

Ziffer, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [of Arab. origin, Hebr. *saphar* = he has counted] 1) [the mark or sign of a number] cipher, figure. Mit —n bezeichnen, to mark any thing with numbers, figures, ciphers, to page, to number; — [on processes, pleas], number, letter, figure. 2) [a private, arbitrary system of writing] writing in cipher, brachygraphy, cipher. Den Schlüssel zu Jemandes —n haben, to have the key of any one's cipher, to know how to read any one's secret writing; in —n schreiben, to write in ciphers; die Kunst, in —n zu schreiben, V. —kunst.

Ziffer-baß, *m.* [Generalbaß] fundamental bass, thorough-bass. —blatt, *n.* [of a watch] the face, [of a clock] dial-plate. —blattriß, *m.* a sort of malady or breaking-out in trees of the shape of a dial-plate, sometimes plain and sometimes radiated. —blattrissig, *adj.* and *adv.* affected with this malady &c. —brief, *m.* a letter written in cipher. —bruch, *m.* [in arithmetic] fraction. —kunst, *f.* steganography, the art of writing in cipher. —rechnung, *f.* numeral arithmetic. —schlüssel, *m.* key to the writing in cipher. —schrift, *f.* writing in cipher, secret writing.

Ziffern, I. *v. tr.* [unusual] V. Beziffern. II. *v. intr.* to write in cipher.

Zigeúner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* [perhaps related to the Slav. word *zycha, cihu* = tent] [a wandering class of people, having their own peculiar language &c.; in Russia they are called *Zigani*, in Turkey *Zingarri*, in Spain *Gitanos* by the Spaniards and *Zincali* by themselves] gipsy, Egyptian, Bohemian; fortune-teller.

Zigeuner-bande, *f.* a band, company of gipsies. —frau, *f.* gipsy woman, gipsy &c. —gesindel, *n.* rabble, rubbish, scum, riffraff of the people. —knabe, *m.* gipsy-boy. —kraut, *n.* [in botany] 1) [not much used] henbane, black henbane. 2) common club-mess, wolf's claw, lycopodium clavatum. 3) water-horehound, lycopus Europaeus. —kunst, *f.* the art of telling fortunes, gipsy-knowledge or science. —kunststück, *n.* a gipsy-trick, gipsy-feat, slight of hand, leger-demain practised by gipsies. —lauch, *m.* [in botany] bear's garlic. —leben, *n.* gipsy-life; *fig.* a wandering, unsettled way of life. —mädchen, *n.* gipsy-girl, young Bohemian, Egyptian. —rotte, *f.* band, company, set, gang of gipsies. —sprache, *f.* the jargon, cant, gibberish of gipsies. —tanz, *m.* gipsy-dance. —volk, *n.* [in a bad sense] gipsies, rubbish, riffraff. —weib, *n.* gipsy-woman, gipsy &c.

Zigeúneriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* of the nature, in the manner of gipsies.

Zigeúnern, *v. intr.* to lead a gipsy-life, to be a gipsy.

*Zikórie, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Cichorie; wild succory, endive. Zahme —, succory, endive; gelbe —, yellow endive; warzige —, lampsana, nipple-wort; wilde —, V. Löwenzahn.

Zikorien-darre, *f.* oven for drying succory, endive. —mühle, *f.* mill for grinding succory, endive.

*Zímbel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) V. Cymbel. 2) a little bell.

Zimbel-blume, *f.* [Wasserwegerich] lesser water-plantain. —register, *n.* [of organ-players] cymbal. —säckchen, *n.* V. Klingelbeutel. —zug, V. —register.

1. Zímmer, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Medio-Lat. *timbrum*, Swed. *timmer*, Fr. *timbre*; probably from the old signification of the verb zimmern = to lay, fold together] [with furriers, = a number of 40 or 20 pieces] Ein — Zobel, a timber of sable-skins; ein — Füchse, a timber of fox-skins.

2. Zímmer, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [V. Zimmern] 1)

chamber, room, apartment; [*dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n*] little room &c. Ein bequemes — bewohnen, to inhabit, to have a convenient, commodious, comfortable room, apartment; ein behagliches, freundliches —, a comfortable snug little room; eine Reihe aneinander hängender —, a suit, set of apartments, rooms; wo sind seine —? where are his rooms apartments? where does he live? seine Wohnung besteht aus sechs —n, his apartments consist of six rooms; ein Miethsmann, der nur ein — gemiethet hat, a lodger having only a single room; ein — für ein Mädchen nehmen, to take a room for a girl, [to keep her]; Einen in ein — zu gehen nöthigen, ihn darin festhalten, einsperren, to keep any one confined, to compel any one to keep his room; sage ihr, sie solle mein — aufräumen, tell her to put my room in order; das — hüten or hüten müssen [of a person that is not well, of an invalid], to keep one's room, to be confined to one's room; V. Besuch—, Eß—, Putz—, Schlaf—, Speise—, Vor—, Wohn—. Syn. V. Stube. 2) V. Frauen—.

Zimmer-fackel, *f.* chamber-torch or taper. —geräth, *n.* the furniture of a room. —prediger, *m.* chaplain to the court, almoner, chaplain. —reihe, *f.* a range of chambers, suit of rooms, apartments. —spinne, *f.* domestic spider; *it.* [Weberknecht] spinner, field-spider, father-long-leg. —thüre, *f.* room-door, chamber-door. —verzierer, *m.* decorator. —verzierung, *f.* decoration of rooms, of chambers.

Zimmerbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [from the verb zimmern] that which may be worked, cut or squared by a carpenter.

Zimmerling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [In mining] V. Zimmerhäuer.

Zimmern, *v. tr.* [related to the Goth. word timan = to join; V. 2 Zimmer] to work, prepare, frame, cut, square, make, fabricate [of a carpenter &c.]. Schlecht gezimmertes Holz, badly wrought, prepared wood; Schiffe —, to build ships; eine Krippe, einen Trog —, to make a manger, a trough. Das —, V. Zimmerung.

Zimmer-arbeit, *f.* 1) carpenter's work. 2) the wood-work, timber-work of a building. —axt, *f.*, —beil, *n.* carpenter's axe, hatchet. —bock, *m.* 1) sawing-trestle or horse. 2) [in nat. hist.] the smith beetle, cerambyx faber. —beissel, *f.* carpenter's axe. —flöße, *f.* 1) the floating of timber. 2) the timber or wood [itself] for building which has been floated. —geräth, *n.* the tools, a set of tools, implements of a carpenter. —gesell, *m.* a carpenter's journeyman, a journeyman-carpenter. —handwerk, *n.* business, trade of a carpenter, carpentry. —häuer, *m.* [in mining] miners' carpenter. —hieb, *m.* [in water and forest works] [the preparing of building timber in the wood] timber-work, carpenter's work. —hof, *m.* carpenter's yard, timber-yard; [for ships] dock-yard. —holz, *n.* building-wood, timber, carpenter's timber. —kunst, *f.* carpentry, the art, trade of a carpenter. —mann, *m.*, —leute, *pl.* 1) carpenter. 2) [in nat. hist.] the carpenter-beetle, cerambyx aedilis. —manns-kunst, *f.* V. —kunst —manns-schraube, *f.* [for raising a building by screwing] [with carpenters] a jack-screw. —manns-schurz, *m.* V. —schurz. —meister, *m.* master carpenter. —nagel, *m.* carpenter's nail, tenon, pin, plug. —platz, *m.* timber-yard, carpenter's workshop or yard, V. —hof. —recht, *n.* right of erecting buildings on one's own ground, ground-right. —säge, *f.* carpenter's saw. —schurz, *m.* carpenter's apron —span, *m.* chips. —steiger, *m.* [in mining] master carpenter or woodman of a mine. —stück, *n.* piece of carpentry. —werft, V. Werft. —werk, *n.* carpenter's work, carpentry.

Zimmerung, *f.* carpentry, timber-work, carpenter's work, the work of a carpenter.

Zimmet, Zimmt, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [in Hebr. *kinnamon*, in Gr κιννάμον or κινναμώμον, Lat. *cinnamomum*] 1) [the interior bark of the laurus cinnamomum, a native of Ceylon] cinnamon. Wilder —, base cinnamon or the cinnamon of the laurus cassia; gestoßener —, pounded, powdered cinnamon; eine Stange —, a stick of cinnamon; mit Zucker überzogener —, sugar-cinnamon. 2) V. Winterrinde.

Zimmet-apfel, *m* 1) a species of apple. 2) [Stadenapfel] custard-apple. —balsam, *m.* balsam of cinnamon. —baum, *m.* 1) cinnamon-tree. 2) Der weiße —baum [in the West-Indies] the white cinnamon-tree. —blume, —blüte, *f.* flowers of cinnamon. —bock, *m.* [a sort of goat-chafer] capricorn-beetle of the cinnamon-tree. —branntwein, *m.* spirit of cinnamon. —essenz, *f.* essence of cinnamon. —farben, —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* cinnamon-colour. —geruch, *m.* odour, smell, perfume of cinnamon. —geschmack, *m.* cinnamon-taste, flavour. —holz, *n.* cinnamon-wood, clove-bark, sassafras. —kampfer, *m.* camphor of the laurus camphora or Indian laurel-tree. —koch, *m.* [in cooking] a tart made of rice, sugar and cinnamon. —konfekt, *n.* cinnamon-comfits. —kügelchen, *pl.* cinnamon-pastiles. —land, *n.* [formerly, in geography] the land of cinnamon. —luft, *f.* air perfumed with the odour of cinnamon. —mandel, *f.* cinnamon-sugar, almonds covered with cinnamon. —motte, *f.* moth of the melissa hortensis or balm-mint. —öl, *n.* oil of cloves, of cinnamon. —rinde, *f.* cinnamon, bark of the cinnamon-tree. —röhrchen, *n.* 1) stick of cinnamon. 2) [in nat. hist.] [a sort of bubble-muscle] the wood-dipper, bulla lignaria. —rose, *f.* rose having the odour of cinnamon. —schwamm, *m.* the cinnamon or brown agaric. —wachs, *n.* [which is obtained out of cinnamon-wood by boiling] wax of cinnamon. —waffel, *f.* 1) little cinnamon-cake, wafer. 2) [in conchology, a sort of bubble-muscle] cinnamon-cone-shell. —wasser, *n.* 1) cinnamon-water. 2) V. —branntwein. —wein, *m.* hippocras, negus, murrhina, vinum hippocraticum.

Zimperlich, [related to ziemen = sich fügen, passen] *adj.* and *adv.* too reserved, too nice, over-delicate, too particular, rather affected, prim. Sie thut so —, gar zu —, stellt sich so — an, she is so prim, affected, she is so very affected, finical, she pretends to be so very nice, delicate &c.

Zimperlichkeit, *f.* affectation, pretending to niceness, delicacy.

Zimpern, [V. Zimperlich] *v. intr.* to pretend to be elegant, nice, fine, neat.

Zindel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [or —taffet] [the lowest sort of taffety] the shalloon of Cyprus. 2) [in nat. hist.] a sort of shad-fish. *it.* Der — or —fisch, a sort of perch found, in the Danube.

Zindelbast, *m.* common daphne or spurge-laurel.

Zingel, V. Zindel 2).

Zink, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [perhaps instead of zinnig = zinnähnlich?] zinc. Kohlensaurer —, carbonate of zinc, calamine, lapis calaminaris; schwefelsaurer —, sulphate of zinc; gewachsener —, native zinc, virgin-zinc; gelber, englischer —, spelter.

Zink-ähnlich, *adj.* and *adv.* like zinc. —art, *f.* a sort of zinc. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* of the nature of zinc. —asche, *f.* calx of zinc. —blende, *f.* blend, galena, black-jack; [in chemistry] sulphuret of zinc. —blumen, *pl.* [by the burning or oxidation of zinc] flowers of zinc; [in chemistry] oxide of zinc. —butter, *f.* [muriate of zinc, which is at first thickish and then becomes a milk-white coagulable substance] butter of zinc. —erz, *n.* ore of zinc. Glasiges —erz, silicious calamine; graues —erz, galena, blend; [in chemistry] sulphuret of zinc, intimately mixed with the sulphuret of lead; luftsaures —erz, calamine. —fang, *m.* [an arrangement in the furnaces for receiving the zinc contained in the ores] basin, trough for the zinc. —glas, —glaserz, *n.* silicious calamine, silicious ore of zinc. —kalk, *m.* common calamine, oxide of zinc. —ocher, *m.* oxide of zinc. —platte, *f.* plate, sheet of zinc. —salz, *n.* muriate of zinc. —schlacke, *f.* zinc-slag. —spath, *m.* lamellar calamine. —stuhl, *m.* V. —fang. —vitriol, *m.* vitriol of zinc, white vitriol or copperas; [in chemistry] sulphate of zinc.

Zinke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [the same as Zinne, Zacke] 1) tooth, prong, spike, point, tine, summit, pinnacle; branch, cornet. Die —n eines Berges, the summits of a mountain; die —n einer Gabel, Heugabel, the tines or prongs of a fork, the spikes of a pitchfork; — am Hirschgeweihe [with huntsmen], trochings on the antlers of a stag; eine — [eine Zehe] Knoblauch, a clove of garlic; eine — Ingwer, a race of ginger, race-ginger. 2) [in music] [a wind-instrument, both straight and bent] cornet, shawm, bugle-horn; [with organ-builders] register of an organ. 3) [in botany] V. —nblatt.

Zinkhorn, *n.* 1) [in music] V. Zinke 2). 2) [in conchology] [Posaunenschnecke] buccinum whelk.

Zinken-bläser, *m.* [Zinkenist] [old and provincial] cornetter, one who plays, blows the cornet, bugle. —blatt, *n.* [Hornblatt] horn-wort, pond-weed, ceratophyllum. —geshörn, *n.* [with huntsmen] a stag's antlers of three or four trochings. —register, *n.*, —zug, *m.* [with organ-builders] register of an organ.

Zinken, *v. tr.* to make branches, spikes, prongs to any thing, V. Zinke; [with joiners] to join, fasten together by tenons, plugs, pegs, nails &c.

Zinkenist, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] 1) V. Zinkenbläser. 2) [provincial = Stadtmusikus] town-musician.

Zinkig, *adj.* and *adv.* furnished with branches, points, spikes, prongs &c.; V. Zinke 1).

Zinkisch, *adj.* and *adv.* of the nature of zinc. [with founders] —er Ofenbruch, slag of zinc in the upper part of the furnace.

Zinn, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Old Sax. tin, Welsh and Armorican ystain, Fr. *estain*, *étain*, Lat. *stannum*, instead of *stagnum* = easily made fluid or dissolved; from the Greek word στάζω = to flow, to drop or drip?] 1) [a very soft metal, of the white-

ness of silver] tin. Das Knistern des —es beim Biegen, the cry of tin when it is bent; gemeines —, common tin or lay-metal; feines or klingendes —, fine, ringing or sonorous tin; englisches, kornwallisches —, English, Cornwall or Cornish tin; gutes, reines —, good, pure tin; — mit zwei Zeichen [containing one-third part of lead], pewter, soft soder; geringes —, Halb—, base tin; mildes, sprödes —, soft, brittle tin, V. Block—, Probe—; verkalktes —, oxidized tin, V. —asche, —kalk; vererztes —, V. —erz. 2) [—geschirr] tin-vessel, tin-utensil, pewter, pewter-plates, pewter-utensils; auf — speisen, to dine on pewter, pewter-plates &c.; das — scheuern, to scour the pewter, pewter-plates, pewter-utensils, pewter-vessels.

Zinn-after, *n.* [in mining] refuse of tin-ore. **—anbrüche**, *pl.* [—arten] [in mining] the first ores of tin discovered in a vein. **—art**, *f.* 1) a sort, a kind, a species of tin. 2) —arten, V. —anbrüche. **—asche**, *f.* [of calcined tin] putty, tin-ashes, oxidized tin, oxide of tin. **—aschenbüchse**, *f.* [with belt-makers] putty-box, box for the tin-ashes. **—auflösung**, *f.* solution of tin. **—ballen**, *m.* [in mining] roll, bale of tin. **—bergwerk**, *n.* tin-mine. **—bett**, *n.* hepatic tin-ore, sulphuret of tin. **—blatt**, **—blättchen**, *n.* tin-plate; *it.* [V. Blatt—] tin-foil. Einen Spiegel mit —blättern belegen, to silver a looking-glass. **—blende**, *f.* [in mineralogy] blend mixed with tin-ore. **—butter**, *f.* [in chemistry] [muriate of tin] butter of tin. **—erz**, *n.* tin-ore. Faseriges, geschwefeltes —erz, fibrous sulphuret of tin; glasartiges, schwarzes —erz, black oxide of tin; holzähnliches, strahliges —erz, concrete oxide of tin. **—feile**, *f.* [with founders] 1) file for polishing or cutting tin. 2) [—krätze] tin-filings. **—flötz**, *n.* [in mining] vein, stratum of tin-ore. **—gang**, *m.* [in mining] vein of tin-ore. **—gatter**, *n.* [with founders] table of tin cast in the form of a grate. **—gebirge**, *n.* mountain containing tin, mines of tin. **—gekrätz**, *n.* [in the melting of tin-ore] chippings or filings of tin; [with tin-founders] V. —feile 2). **—geräth**, *n.*, **—geräthschaft**, *f.* tin-vessels, pewter; utensils, vessels, implements of tin, pewter &c. **—geschiebe**, *n.* [in mining] tin-ore in pebbles, grain, balls, grain-tin. **—geschirr**, *n.* tin-vessels, tin-utensils, pewter, pewter-vessels &c. ‖**—gesell**, *m.* V. Zinner. **—gießer**, *m.* tin-founder, pewterer. **—gießergesell**, **—gießerjunge**, *m.* journeyman apprentice to a tin-founder, pewterer. **—gießergewerk**, *n.*, **—gießerinnung**, *f.* corporation, body of tin-founders, pewterers. **—gießerhandwerk**, *n.* tin-foundry, pewtery, the business, trade of a tin-founder &c. **—gießerkunst**, *f.* the art or trade of a tin-founder, pewterer. **—gießerwerkstätte**, *f.* tin-foundry, the works of a tin-founder, pewtery. **—gießerei**, *f.* V. —gießerhandwerk, *it.* —gießerwerkstätte. **—glas**, *n.* tin-glass. **—granate**, *f.* [a sort of grenades containing tin] tin-grenade. **—graupe**, *f.* [a sort of ore consisting of tin, iron and a non-metallic earth] crystalized oxide of tin. **—grube**, *f.* [in mining] tin-mine. **—haltig**, *adj.* and *adv.* containing tin. **—haltige Erze**, **—erze**, tin-ore. **—hammer**, *m.* [with organ-builders] an organ-builder's hammer. **—handel**, *m.* tin-trade. **—händler**, *m.*, **—händlerinn**, *f.* dealer in tin. **—haus**, *n.* [with founders] tin-founder's shed, house in which vessels &c. are tinned over. **—hobel**, *m.* [with organ-builders] [for planing the cast plates of tin intended for the pipes] organ-builder's plane. **—kalk**, *m.* calcined tin; [in chemistry] oxide of tin. **—kessel**, *m.* melting-kettle used by pewterers, tin-founders. **—kram**, **—krämer**, *m.*, V. —handel, —händler. **—krätze**, *f.* 1) V. —kalk. 2) V —feile 2). **—kristalle**, *pl.* crystals mixed with or containing tin. **—krücke**, *f.* [with organ-builders] [for flattening the cast tin-plates intended for the pipes] rake-strike. **—laden**, *m.* a pewterer's, tin-founder's, tin-man's shop. **—loth**, *n.* tin-soder. **—löffel**, *m.* tin-ladle, tin-spoon, pewter-ladle, pewter-spoon. **—mutter**, *f.* [with tin-founders] tin-matrix, tin-mould. **—ofen**, *m.* furnace for melting tin; [at the forge] [on the tin-plate-hammers] furnace for tinning. **—pfanne**, *f.* [at the forge] crucible or melting-pot for tinning. **—pfeife**, *f.* tin-pipe [for organs]. **—platte**, *f.* plate of tin, tin-plate. **—probe**, *f.* assaying of tin. **—quarz**, *m.* [in mining] quartz containing tin. **—rost**, *m.* [with founders] roasted tin-ore. **—salz**, *n.* acetate of tin. **—sand**, *m.* very small crystals of tin-ore, grain-tin. **—schläger**, *m.* tin-beater, one who beats tin into leaves. **—schrank**, *m.* cupboard, chest for containing tin-vessels &c., pewter. **—schüssel**, *f.* tin-dish, tin-bowl, pewter-dish, bowl or basin. **—seife**, *f.* alluvial earth containing tin-ore. **—späne**, *pl.* [Drehspäne] scrapings, turnings of tin. **—spath**, *m.* tin-spar, calcareous scheelin. **—stein**, *m.* tin-stone; [with founders] tin-ore pounded and washed ready for melting. **—stock**, *m.* [with founders] stick, stake for rolling up the sheets of tin ready for commerce. **—stufe**, *f.* sample, piece of tin-ore. **—tafel**, *f.* plate, sheet of tin; tin-plate. **—teller**, *m.* tin-plate, pewter-plate. **—waare**, *f.* tin-wares. **—wage**, *f.* scales for weighing tin or tin-ore. **—wäsche**, *f.* 1) [in mining] V. —seife. 2) [with founders] the washing, the off-scouring of tin. **—wäscher**, *m.* workman who washes the tin. **—wäscherinn**, *f.* [at courts] a woman who washes the pewter utensils, vessels. **—weiß**, I. *adj.* and *adv.* tin-white. II. *n.* ceruse of tin. **—werk**, *n.* V. —geräth. **—zwitter**, *m.* V. —graupe.

Zinne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Swed. *tine*, related to Zacke, Zahn, Zinke, appears to be derived from dehnen, Goth. thanjan, Slav. *czann*, Gr. τείνω; properly something projecting] [the uppermost part of a wall built with indentations; also on the border or edge of a flat roof] battlement. Eine Mauer &c. mit —n versehen, to crown a wall &c. with battlements; die — des Tempels zu Jerusalem, the pinnacle of the temple of Jerusalem; [in heraldry] Schild mit doppelten —n gerade gegen einander über, crenelled or imbattled escutcheon; mit doppelten —n gegen einander, zu beiden Seiten abgewechselt, crenelled or imbattled escutcheon with the indentations on either side alternately opposed to each other, that is the hollow part of one opposed to the elevated part of the other.

Zinneschnitt, *m.* indented cut.

Zinnen, *adj.* and *adv.* of tin, made of tin.

Zinner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] tinman, one who tins vessels.

Zinnern, *adj.* and *adv.* of tin. **—er Topf**, tin-pot, pewter-pot; **—e Teller**, Schüsseln, tin-plates, dishes; pewter-plates, dishes.

Zinnober, *m.* [-s, no *pl.*] [from the Lat. *cinnabaris*, Gr. κιννάβαρι, Pers. *kanbar*, the word is perhaps of Hindoostanee origin] red sulphuret of mercury, cinnabar. Gewachsener or natürlicher —, native cinnabar; künstlicher —, factitious cinnabar; gereinigter, gemahlener — [in painting], vermilion.

Zinnober-blume, *f.* [Jerusalemsblume] scarlet lychnis. **—erz**, *n.* cinnabar-ore, native cinnabar. **—glanz**, *m.* virgin cinnabar, ore of red mercury. **—mispel**, *f.* a species of diospyros. **—roth**, *adj.* and *adv.* [roth wie —] red as cinnabar, vermilion-red. **—röthe**, *f.* vermilion-colour, vermilion.

Zins, *m.* [-ses, *pl.* -se] [derived from the Lat. word *census*] 1) [of money] interest, V. Zinse. — aus —, compound interest, interest of interest, V. Zinse *f.* 2) [ground-interest] rent, ground-rent, due, quit-rent. Ein Gut auf — weggeben, abtreten, to let, to give a lease of an estate; V. Erb—, Pacht—, Zeit—. 3) rent of a house. Ein Haus in — nehmen, to rent, to take a house; in einem theuern Zinse sitzen, to pay a heavy rent, to be saddled with a great, heavy rent. 4) tax, toll, duty, custom, impost.

Zins-acker, *m.* land subject to the field-rent [of fiefs &c.]. **—bauer**, *m.* fee-farmer, copyholder, one who holds in base-tenure, renter, tenant. **—brief**, *m.* [in the feudal system] [document or writing relatiug to the giving up a piece of land in lieu of an annual rent] copyhold lease. **—buch**, *n.* 1) rent-roll. 2) [Grundbuch] terrier or register of lands [like Doomsday-book in England]. **—buße**, *f.* compensation or fine from those copyholders who are in arrear of rent. **—ei**, *n.* cense-egg. **—fällig**, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —bar. **—feld**, *n.* V. —acker. **—frau**, *f.* 1) lady of a manor. 2) [in the feudal system] [a female who possesses an estate which is the fief of another] a female copyholder, a female holding an estate by feudal tenure. **—frei**, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) free, exempt from ground-rent &c., allodial. **—freies Gut**, an allodial, freehold estate; ein Gut —frei machen, to amortize, to redeem, to buy out a rent-charge. 2) free, exempt from house-rent, one who has no rent to pay for his lodgings, rent-free. **—frei wohnen**, to live rent-free. **—freiheit**, *f.* immunity; *it.* allodiality. **—fuß**, *m.* rental, rate or year's purchase of estates. Der gesetzmäßige —fuß ist bei uns fünf vom Hundert, the legal rate of interest with us is five per cent. **—gans**, *f.* cense-goose. **—garbe**, *f.* champart, field-rent. **—geber**, *m.* V. —mann. **—gericht**, *n.* tribunal for the execution of business relating to the cense. **—gerste**, *f.* cense-barley. **—groschen**, *m.* [a custom] [a tax paid in money; *it.* the interest of a penny] tributary penny. **—gut**, *n.* an estate subject to the ground-rent. **—haber**, *m.* avenage. **—hahn**, *m.* cense-cock. *Fig.* [In fam. lang., obsolescent] an excited, enraged cock. Er ist erhitzt, roth wie ein —hahn, he is as fiery as a cock. **—haus**, *n.* 1) house which pays a ground-rent. 2) [Miethhaus] rented house. **—heber**, *m.*, 1) **—heberinn**, *f.* one who enjoys an income. 2) the collector, receiver of the cense or rents. **—henne**, *f.* cense-hen. **—herr**, *m.* 1) lord of the manor. 2) [provincial] landlord [as receiving house-rent]. **—hof**, *m.* V. —gut. **—hufe**, *f.* a plough which owes or pays a cense. **—huhn**, *n.* V. —henne. **—korn**, *n.* cense-corn. **—lehen**, *n.* copyhold-fief. **—lehenbuch**, *n.* terrier or

register of lands. —leute, *pl.* copyholders, feudatories, tenants. —mann, *m.*, —leute, *pl.* 1) copy holder, feudatory, tenant. 2) [provincial] lodger. ‖—meister, *m.* receiver of the cense, rents. —pacht, *f.* the letting out of an estate &c. for a yearly rent. —pflichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* [of goods &c.] pertaining to fees or tenures, subject to an annual rent. *it.* [of persons] —pflichtiger Bauer, V. —bauer. —rechnung, *f.* account or calculation of interest or rents. —register, *n.* register of rents due or to be received, rent-roll. —rolle, *f.* rent-roll. —schreiber, *m.* cense-clerk, secretary. —tag, *m.* rent-day, day on which interest becomes due. —vertrag, *m.* feudal contract, copyhold lease. —weise, *adv.* as cense, in cense, by way of cense, rent, interest. —weizen, *m.* cense-wheat. —woche, *f.* rent-week, the expiration of a time when any payment becomes due. —zahl, *f.* [in chronology] Römer—zahl [a cycle of fifteen years] Roman indiction. —zahlung, *f.* payment of rent, cense, interest, discharge.

Zinseszins, V. Zinsenzins.

Zínsbar, *adj.* and *adv.* subject to the feudal tenure, to pay rent, interest; tributary. —e Güter, lands held by feudal tenure, rented land; Inhaber, Inhaberinn eines —en Gutes, tenant; sich Jemand, ein Volk — machen, to render any one, a people tributary; —er Weise, in a feudal manner, by copyhold.

Zínsbarkeit, *f.* state of being subject to pay rent, cense, interest [of men and things].

Zínse, *f.* [*pl.* -n] interest upon money lent. Geld auf —n austhun, to put out money on interest; wucherliche —n, schwere —n nehmen, to take usurious, exorbitant interest; die —n zum Kapitale schlagen, to join the interest to the principal. Syn. Zinsen, Renten, Einkünfte. Zinsen and Renten consist only of that, which is given or received for the use of a piece of ground or of capital. Einkünfte on the other hand comprehend all kinds of useful things which come in as it were yearly to any one. The merchant reckons up the profits of his trade, the artist the payments for the productions of his art, the person on pay counts in his pay as part of his Einkünfte, as well as doing so with his Renten and Zinsen. In general Renten are opposed to the Einkünfte from a salary or from the profit of a trade; they also include the Zinsen of one's capital. Compare Miethzins, Pachtzins. Zins and Rente are distinguished however thus, that Zins [interest] signifies that sum, which the giver is obliged to pay, and which the capitalist or proprietor has the right of demanding; eine Rente [rent] however, in as much as the proprietor or capitalist receives it and by that means increases his Einkünfte [income]. From this it will be seen that Zins and Rente, especially the former, do not exactly mean the same thing, that interest and rent do in English.

Zinsen-verzinsung, *f.* [interest of the interest, when the latter is left undrawn] compound interest. —wucher, *m.* usury. —zins, *m.* compound interest.

Zínsen, I. *v. intr.* to pay rent, to bring in, yield cense, interest, ground-rent, V. Zins. Dieses Gut zinset nach D., the rent, cense of this estate is payable, belongs to D.; dies Haus, dieses Gut zinset jährlich so und so viel, this house, this estate brings in, yields, pays a rent, cense, ground-rent, interest of so and so much per annum; sein Geld zinset ihm jährlich sechs vom Hundert, his money brings him in, yields him, pays him six per-cent per annum; die Zinsbauern müssen —, farmers, tenants must pay rent &c. II. *v. tr.* 1) [chiefly in law] Zehn Thaler —, to pay ten crowns rent, cense, ground-rent. 2) V. Ver—. 3) [obsolete or provincial] V. Miethen.

Zínser, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Zinsmann.

Zinzerèlle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in nat. hist.] [Seidenschwanz] Bohemian chatterer, jay.

Zíon, *n.* [-s] [in history and geography] Sion. *Fig.* [in theology] Heaven.

***Zíper, Cyper,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] 1) [a sort of small plum of a blackish colour like that of a sloe, which is said to be indigenous to the island of Cyprus] Cyprus-plum. 2) cotton; *it.* bombasin of the first sort. 3) [in nat. hist.] V. Cyperkatze.

Ziper-gras &c., V. Cypergras &c. —holz, *n.* rose-wood. —hund, *m.* Turkish or Egyptian dog. —pulver, *n.* an odoriferous powder.

Zípf, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] V. Pipps.

Zípfel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [related to Zopf] [*dim.* —chen, *n.*] 1) corner, tip, end, point, extremity. Der — eines Mantels, eines Kleides &c., the tip, corner of a cloak, dress &c.; die vier — an einem Betttuche, the four corners of a bed-quilt; der — einer Wurst, the end, tip of a sausage. *Fig.* Etwas bei allen vier —n fassen, to go cautiously to work, to take all possible precautions. 2) [*Fig.* and in common people's lang.] a silly person, fellow, a noodle, simpleton, ninny, wise-acre; a dirty, scrubby, niggardly, fellow.

Zipfel-blume, *f.* water-purslane, peplis portula. —kappe, —mütze, *f.* skull-cap. ‖—läufer, *m.* [in salt-works] V. Riemenläufer. —pelz, *m.* lappet-gown, sheep-skin under-waistcoat. —perrücke, *f.* a wig with lappets. —tuch, *n.* [lady's neck-cloth] neck-handkerchief.

Zípfelig, *adj.* and *adv.* [having lappets &c.] longer on one side than on the other. Dieser Mantel ist —, this cloak is unevenly cut, is longer on one side than on the other.

Zípfeln, *v. intr. Fig.* [in common people's lang.] An Etwas — [sparen] [in a bad sense], to be niggardly or parsimonious with any thing.

***Zipólle,** *f.* [*pl.* -n] scallion, chive.

Zíppammer, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Ziepammer.

Zíppe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Ziepdrossel.

Zíppen, *v. tr.* [another form instead of zupfen] [provincial or in common people's lang.] to sip, to tipple.

Zípperlein, *n.* [-s, no *pl.*] 1) [often comic] gout. Das — haben, to have the gout, to be attacked with the gout. 2) [in conchology] [Skorpionschnecke] scorpion-shell.

Zipperleinskraut, *n.* [in botany] [Geisfuß] goat's-foot.

‖Zíppern, *v. tr.* [related to zupfen] 1) [zittern] to tremble. 2) [not much used] V. Träufeln. 3) [trippeln] to walk with short steps, to go dribbling along.

Zipréſſe, *f.* V. Cypresse.

Zipressenmoos, *n.* lycopodium or club-moss of the Alps.

Zírbel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [related to the Ital. word *cerro*] only used in the following compounds:

Zirbel-baum, *m.* 1) Siberian stone-pine. 2) Der wälsche —baum, the Italian pine. 3) V. Knopfbaum. —drüse, *f.* [in anatomy] pineal gland. —drüsenstiel, *m.* [in anatomy] the peduncle of the pineal gland. —kiefer, *f.* V. —baum. —nuß, *f.* [in botany] 1) the kernel of a pine-apple; [wilde] false pistachio-nut, staphylodendron, bladder-nut. 2) [Frucht des Knopfbaumes] fruit of the button-tree, of the mangrove-tree, mangle, manglier. —nußfichte, —nußkiefer, *f.* V. —baum.

Zírgelbaum, *m.* 1) V. Nesselbaum. 2) [Elsebeerbaum] lote-tree, service-tree.

Zírkel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Pers. *dscherch* = *circus*; appears to be related to Kirche, Zarge, Sarg, and the Celt. word *cyr* = to turn; but is generally considered to have its origin from the Lat. word *circulus*] 1) [Kreis] circle. Einen — beschreiben, to describe, to draw a circle; halber —, semicircle; der — wird in 360 Grade abgetheilt, a circle is divided into 360 degrees; die Himmelskörper bewegen sich nicht im —, sondern in einer Ellipse, the heavenly bodies do not revolve in circles, but in ellipses, or not in circular, but in elliptical orbits. *Fig. a)* [the returning course] Der — der Jahreszeiten, the course, the revolution, the return of the seasons; [in logic] einen — im Erklären, im Schließen machen [to return again to the allegation, idea from which one started; an inconclusive form of argument, when the same terms are proved 'in orbem' by the same terms, and the parts of the syllogism alternately by each other, or when the foregoing proposition is proved by the following and vice versa], to make a circle, to make a vicious circle. *b)* V. Runde. 2) [a number of persons placed in a circle = assembly, company, circle, party] Es ist heute — bei Hofe, there is company at the court, there is a party at the court today; sie glänzt in allen —n, she shines in every circle; im — seiner Freunde, in the circle of his friends; er hat in den besten —n gelebt, sich bewegt, he has lived, or moved in the best society. 3) [an instrument for describing circles] compasses, a pair of compasses, compass; [in composition] V. Bogen—, Brillen—, Dick—, Dreitheilungs—, Feder—, Haar—, Hohl—, Stangen—, Stock—. Etwas mit dem — messen, to measure any thing with a pair of compasses; — mit Drehspitzen, compasses with turning points; dreischenkeliger, vierschenkeliger —, triangular, cylindrical compasses, compasses with three, four legs, branches; — mit auswärts gebogenen Schenkeln, bended compasses, caliber-compasses, calibers, callipers; — mit ein wenig auswärts gekrümmten Schenkeln, German compasses; — zum Ausmessen der Werkstücke und Bauhölzer, compasses, callipers. *Fig.* [in fam. lang. or proverbial] Alles mit dem — abmessen, to do every thing by rule and compass or with the greatest formality and exactness.

Zirkel-abschnitt, *m.* segment. —ausschnitt, *m.* sector. —bewegung, *f.* circular motion. —binde, *f.* [in surgery] circular bandage. —bogen, *m.* arc of a circle, circular arc; [in architecture] arch. —bogig, *adj.* and *adv.* arched. —brief, *m.* V. Kreisschreiben 2). —fläche, *f.* circular, spherical plane. —form, *f.* circular, round form. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* circular, orbicular, round. —gestalt, *f.* V. —form. —lauf, *m.* circular, orbicular, round course, way. —linie, *f.* circular, round line; circle. —motte, *f.* filipendula-moth.

—punkt, *m.* centre of a circle. —rund, *adj.* and *adv.* round as, like a circle, circular, orbicular. [in botany] —rundes Blatt, round, orbicular leaf. —ründe, *f.* the circularity, periphery or circumference of a circle. —ſäge, *f.* circular saw, compass-saw. —ſchmied, *m.* one who makes compasses, compass-smith. —ſchnur, *f.* [with carpenters] line. —ſchreiben, *n.* V. Kreisſchreiben 2). —ſpitze, *f.* point of the compasses. —ſtein, *m.* grapholite, serpulite. —vierung, *f.* quadrature of the circle. —wurm, *m.* V. Tollwurm. —zug, *m.* circular trace, mark or line drawn by a pair of compasses.

Zirkeln, I. *v. intr.* [to move in a circle] to circulate, to move round, to revolve. II. *v. tr.* to measure with compasses, to adjust, to proportion exactly. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Er zirkelt an Allem, he is a formal, precise, exact man in every thing.

Zirken, V. Zirpen.

Zirkammer, *f.* [in nat. hist.] [Gartenammer] the ortolan.

*Zirkon, *m.* [-s, no *pl.*] [with lapidaries] [a sort of yellow or white crystal from the Brasils] jargon, hyacinth.

*Zirkulärbewegung &c., V. Zirkelbewegung &c., *it.* V. Cirkularbewegung &c.

*Zirkuliren, V. Cirkuliren.

Zirlammer, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Zirl related to Zirpen] V. Zaunammer.

Zirneiche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Zirn probably from the Lat. word *cerrus*, V. Zirbel] [in botany] Turkey oak-tree.

Zirnenbaum, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -bäume] 1) V. Zirbelbaum. 2) V. Zirneiche.

Zirniet, *m.* [-s, no *pl.*] [Bettlerläuſe] hedge-parsley, tordylium anthriscus.

Zirpe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Grille] cricket.

Zirpen, [probably instead of ſchirpen, kirpen and this = kirren, kerren, quarren, girren, Lat. *garr-io*] *v. intr.* [of little birds] to chirp, to pip, [of crickets] to chirp, [of wood-crickets] to sing.

Zirſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Zirbelbaum.

Zirſelkraut, *n.* [-s, no *pl.*] chickweed.

Zirzente, *f.* [*pl.* -n] teal.

Ziſch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [ziſchender Laut] a hissing sound, a hiss, hissing.

Ziſcheln, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to whisper. Er ziſchelte ihr einige Worte in die Ohren, he whispered a few words in her ears. Das —, whisper, whispering.

Ziſchelſtimme, *f.* a whispering, low voice.

Ziſchen, [It. *fischiare*, Dutch hiſſen, Gr. αἰζειν] I. *v. intr.* to hiss, to whizz. Der Schwärmer flog —d durch die Luft, the rocket flew whizzing through the air; die Schlangen, die Gänſe —, serpents, geese hiss; das Waſſer kocht noch nicht, es ziſcht nur erſt, the water does not yet boil, it is only singing; [in grammar] —de Mitlauter, the hissing consonants. II. *v. tr.* V. Ziſcheln. Das —, hissing, whizzing, rattling.

Ziſch-eule, *f.* V. Stockeule 1). —laut, *m.* hissing sound. —lauter, *m.* hissing consonant. —maus, *f.* V. Zieſelmaus. —natter, *f.* [in nat. hist.] [an African serpent or snake] malpolon.

Ziſcher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one who hisses, V. Ziſchnatter. 2) V. Ziſchlaut.

Ziſel &c., V. Zieſel &c.

*Ziſelīren, *v. tr.* to chisel, chase, to carve.

*Ziſelīrer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who chisels, chases, carves, a chaser.

Ziſer, or Ziſererbſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Kicher.

Zither, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Lat. *cithara*, Gr. κιθάρα, Arab. *kithar*] [Guitarre] guitar, cithern. Auf der — ſpielen, die — ſpielen, to play on the guitar, to play the guitar.

Zither-ſpieler, *m.*, —ſpielerinn, *f.* player on or of the guitar.

Zitrīnchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] the lesser red-headed linnet, the lesser redpole; *it.* V. Zitronenfink.

Zitrōne &c., V. Citrone &c.

Zitronen-eule, *f.* [Citroneule] [a sort of nocturnal butterfly or moth] phalaena of the melissa hortensis. —fink, *m.* the citrilfinch, the tarin, V. also —vogel 1). —ſchnecke, *f.* V. Nabelſchnecke 1). —vogel, *m.* 1) V. —fink. 2) [of the genus oriole] the loriot, witwall of Cayenne. 3) V. Mornell. 4) [a sort of butterfly] butterfly of the buck-thorn. 5) V. —eule.

Zits or Zitz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in the East Indies *chits*] [in commerce] [finest sort of variegated Indian or imitated calico] painted, printed calico, chintz. Ein ſchöner —, ſchöne —e, a fine chintz, fine, beautiful chintz, prints.

‖Zitſchen, V. Zirpen.

Zittern, [appears to be one and the same with ſchüttern] *v. intr.* to tremble, to shake, to quake, [fam.] to didder. Die Baumblätter — beim geringſten Winde, the leaves of trees tremble with the least wind; der Kopf, die Beine &c. — ihm, his head, his legs tremble, shake; er zitterte mit der Hand, als er dies unterſchrieb, his hand trembled when he signed it; ich zitterte am ganzen Leibe, I was all of a tremble, I trembled from head to foot; die Erde zitterte, the earth quaked, shook; beim Donner des Geſchützes zitterten die Fenſter, the windows shook from the noise, thunder of the cannon; eine —de Stimme, a trembling, faltering voice; mit —der Stimme ſprechen, to falter, tremble in speaking; vor Furcht, vor Freude &c. —, to tremble with fear, with joy. *Fig.* Zittre vor meiner Rache [= fürchte ſie], tremble before my vengeance, revenge; ich zittere vor ihm, I tremble before him, when I see him, *it.* I am in great terror of him [of an absent person], I fear him so as to tremble [at his mere recollection, only when thinking of him]; dieſer Fürſt machte ganz Europa —, this prince made all Europe tremble; die ganze Welt zittert vor ihm, the whole world, every body trembles before, is afraid of, fears him; ich zitterte für ihre Unſchuld, I was in fear, trembled for her innocence. Syn. V. Beben. Das —, trembling, tremulous motion; es kömmt mich ein — an, I feel a trembling, I am all of a tremble.

Zitter-aal, *m.* V. —fiſch. —affe, *m.* trembling-ape. —angſt, *f.* trembling, shaking fear, fear which causes trembling. —baum, *m.* V. —espe. —blaſe, *f.* [a sort of sea-bubble] holothurion. —eſche, —espe, *f.* trembling poplar, asp, aspen, aspen-tree. —fieber, *n.* [in medicine] ague. —fiſch, *m.* 1) [—aal] cramp-fish, electric fish, electric eel or gymnotus. 2) [—roche] torpedo, torpille. 3) [—wels] electric silurus, sheat-fish. —fliege, *f.* 1) a fly provided with a dart or sting. 2) [Schlupfwespe] ichneumon-fly. —gold, *n.* V. Flittergold. —gras, *n.* briza tremula, spelt-wheat, St. Peter's corn, quaking-grass. Das ſchöne liebe —gras, briza tremula, small-eared quaking grass; das größte —gras, the large-eared quaking-grass; das mittlere —gras, the briza media; das kleine —gras, the little briza tremula or quaking-grass; das grüne —gras, the green quaking-grass. —mahl, *n.* tetter, ringworm. —mücke, *f.* [a sort of gnat] the trembling tipula. —nadel, *f.* [Schmucknadel] trembling pin, egrette, quavering pin [worn, chiefly formerly, in the head-dress]. —pappel, *f.* V. —espe. —roche, *m.* V. —fiſch 2). —roſe, *f.* wild, false narcissus or daffodil. —ſtimme, *f.* trembling, faltering voice. —taube, *f.* V. Pfautaube. —trespe, *f.* trembling brome-grass. —vogel, *m.* a small bird of Lorraine, rubetra, stone-chatter, stone-smick. —wels, *m.* V. —fiſch 3). —wurm, *m.* trembling worm or animalcule, vinegar-animalcule. —wurz, —wurzel, *f.* trembling dock or sorrel.

Zitwer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [an East-Indian name] [in botany] [an East-Indian plant] zedoary, amomum zedoaria. Wilder —, wild bryony.

Zitwer-kraut, *n.* 1) the herb zedoary; *it.* zedoary. 2) [Dragun] tarragon. —öl, *n.* oil of zedoary. —ſame, *m.* 1) zedoary-seed. 2) [Wurmſame] worm-seed. —wurzel, *f.* zedoary.

1. Zitz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in commerce] V. Zits.

2. Zitz, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] V. Zitze *f.*

Zitze, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Old Sax. tit, It. *tetta*, *zizza*, Fr. *teton*; related to the Ice. *tota* = ſäugen] [on a woman's breast] tit, pap, nipple, papilla; [of the dug] teat, pap; [with tanners] [on a hide] teat, pap.

Zitzen-ecke, *f.* [in anatomy] the mastoid angle. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* mammiform, mammillary. —fortſatz, *m.* [in anatomy] the mammiform or mastoid apophysis or process. —kraut, *n.* [Rainkohl] lampsana communis, nipple-wort. —loch, *n.* [in anatomy] mastoid hole. —naht, *f.* [in anatomy] mastoid suture. —rand, *m.* [in anatomy] mastoid margin. —theil, *m.* [in anatomy] mastoid or mammillary part.

Zitzen, *v. intr.* [ſaugen] to suck.

Zobel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Ice. *safala*, Swed. *sabel*, Fr. *zibeline*] [*dim.* —chen, ‖Zobelein, *n.*] 1) the sable, mustela zibelina. 2) [skin of the sable &c.] sable [-skin], V. —balg. Ein Mantel mit — gefüttert, a cloak lined with sable or with sable-fur or skin.

Zobel-balg, *m.* sable, sable-skin. —fang, *m* hunting or chase of sables. —fänger, *m* one who hunts, catches sables. —färber, *m.* one who dyes black, a dyer in black. —fell, *n.* sable, sable-skin, V. —balg. —futter, *n.* sable-fur or fur-lining. —gebräm, *n.* sable-trimming or edging. —maus, *f.* V. Lemming. —muff, *m.* sable-muff. —mütze, *f.* bonnet, cap trimmed with sable. —pelz, *m.* sable, cloak of sable, sable-top-coat, sable-pelisse, sable-cloak. —rock, *m.* sable-coat, dress lined with sable. —ſchwanz, *m.* sable's tail. —thier, —wieſel, *n.* the sable.

Zōber, Zuber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Old Germ. zuipar, zubar, from the old zwie = two and bären = to carry; in contradistinction to Eimer

= Eimpar, that is one-handed] [a wooden vessel] tub with two handles; *dim.* —chen, ||—lein, *n.* a little tub. Ein — voll, a tub-ful.

Zober-baum, *m.* pole or stick passed through the handles of a tub for carrying it. —bohrer, *m.* [with coopers] gimblet, wimble, borer. —ſtange, *f.* V. —baum.

Zodiacāllicht, *n.* [-es] [Thierkreislicht] zodiacal light.

Zodiacālzeitraum, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -räume] Egyptian zodiac of 1450 years.

*Zodiacalíſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [thierkreiſig] zodiacal.

*Zodīacus, *m.* [Thierkreis] zodiac.

Zōſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from zoſen, zauſen, provincial = ziehen, to draw, thus originally = Schleppe, so that Zoſe is = Zoſemagd] [now chiefly or only used in novel style or in comic lang.] chamber-maid, waiting-maid or woman, abigail.

Zoſenrolle, *f.* the part of an abigail, soubrette, duenna.

Zōgel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [or —ſchirbel] [perhaps from ziehen] [with founders] [eines Teiles] part, division of a pig of iron.

Zōgelzange, *f.* a large pair of pincers.

Zōgerer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] loiterer, lingerer, drone, V. Zōgern.

Zōgern, [from ziehen, zog] I. *v. intr.* to delay, to tarry, to linger, to loiter, to hesitate. Keinen Augenblick —, not to delay a moment; mit der Antwort —, — zu antworten, to be slow in answering, to delay with one's answer, to be backward in answering, to hesitate answering; er hat gezögert zu erſcheinen, he delayed coming, he was slow in making his appearance. II. *v. tr.* to detain, to retard, to stop, to delay. Syn. V. Säumen and Verziehen. Das —, delay, stop, stay, hindrance.

Zōgling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e], —inn, *f.* pupil, scholar. Er iſt mein —, ſie iſt meine —inn, he is, she is my pupil, scholar, he, she is a pupil, scholar of mine. Syn V. Lehrling.

Zōilus, *m.* [no *pl.* or, if used at all -ſſe] the well-known sophist] Zoilus. *Fig.* a zoilus, a snarling critic.

*Zoiſít, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in mineralogy] brown epidote, delphinite, pistacite.

1. Zoll, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [related to Ziel, Gr. τελος] [a lineal measure, ten or twelve of which go to a foot, but in Great-Britain and America twelve invariably make a foot] inch. Etwas nach —en meſſen, to measure any thing in inches, to take the measure of any thing in inches; zwanzig — lang, breit, twenty inches long, broad or wide; eine Länge von zwölf —en, a length of twelve inches.

Zoll-fiſch, *m.* the little murrena, a species of salmon-trout. —maß, *n.* measure, lineal magnitude of an inch; *it.* measure in inches. —ſtab, —ſtock, *m.* [for measuring] inch-scale, yard-stick.

2. Zoll, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Zölle] [related to zahlen] [Abgabe] toll, custom, duty. Den — bezahlen, fordern, heben, to pay, demand, take toll, customs, duty; die Zölle erhöhen, to raise, levy the tolls, customs, duties; den — von einem Ballen auf dem —hauſe bezahlen, to pass a bale through the custom-house, to pay the custom-house duty on a bale; den — verfahren, to defraud the customs; der — von eingeführten Waaren, the duty on imports, on imported goods, articles; der — von ausgehenden Waaren, the duty on exports, on exported goods, articles; der — durchgehender Waaren, transit-duty [of goods passing a kingdom &c.]; — [formerly], welchen Durchreiſende abtragen, passage-money paid by travellers; — von Laſtthieren, toll on beasts of burden; der — für ein- oder ausgehende Waaren, the duty on imports and exports; [in composition] V. Ausgangs—, Durchgangs—, Eingangs—, Leib—, Stadt—, Thor—, Weg—. *Fig.* Der Natur den — bezahlen, to pay the debt of nature, to die; den — der Dankbarkeit ablegen, to pay the tribute of gratitude.

Zoll-amt, *n.* 1) [Amt eines —beamten] the office, situation of a custom-house officer. 2) [Behörde] the custom-house officers, the office of the custom-house officers, the custom-house. Seine Waaren auf dem —amte angeben, to make a declaration or report of one's goods, articles at the custom-house, to enter one's goods &c. at the custom-house. —anſchlag, *m.* V. —tafel. —aufſchlag, *m.* additional duty. —bediente, *m.* custom-house officer, custom-house-servant. —bereiter, *m.* custom-house-guard or watchman. —bude, *f.* a small custom-house office or booth. —einnehmer, *m.* collector, receiver of tolls, duties, customs, toll-collector, clerk in the custom-house. —frei, *adj.* and *adv.* free from duty, toll, customs. —freie Waaren, wares, goods, articles, merchandise free from duty, custom, toll; er iſt —frei, he goes duty-free, he is not subject to pay duty, toll, custom; [in fam. lang.] Gedanken ſind —frei, thoughts are free, pay no duty, we are not responsible for our thoughts. —freiheit, *f.* exemption from paying toll, duty, custom. —freiſchein, *m.* certificate, receipt for toll, duty, custom, permit; [for wares, goods &c., which are to pass duty-free] pass, permit. —gebühr, *f.* toll, duty, custom. —gerechtigkeit, *f.* right of levying custom, duty, toll. —haus, *n.* custom-house, turnpike, toll-house. —ordnung, *f.* the order, arrangement, management of tolls, customs, duties. —pacht, *m.* the farming of tolls, duties, customs. —pächter, *m.* one who takes, farms the tolls, duties, customs, turnpike-keeper, toll-collector. —pfahl, *m.* V. —ſäule. —pflichtig, *adj.* and *adv.* subject to pay toll, duty, custom. —pflichtigkeit, *f.* subjection, obligation, liability to pay duty, toll, custom. —rechnung, *f.* bill, account, invoice of or for duties, customs. —regal, *n.* royal &c. privilege of establishing tolls &c. —rolle, *f.* [—tarif] tariff, list of duties, customs. —ſäule, *f.* toll-post, custom-house-post. —ſchein, *m.* cocket, a seal or scroll from the custom-house-officers to merchants &c. to show that their goods are entered &c. —ſchreiber, *m.* controller or clerk of the customs. —ſtadt, *f.* town in which there is a custom-house or office. —ſtätte, *f.* place where custom is paid, custom-house; toll-house; turnpike. —ſtraße, *f.* road which must be kept by people carrying goods liable to the paying of duties at a custom-house, turnpike-road. —ſtube, *f.* custom-house or office. —tafel, *f.* placard, table, paper on which a list of tolls, duties, customs is printed &c., pancart. —tarif, *m.*, —taxe, *f.* V. —rolle. —verwalter, *m.* director, manager of customs, duties, tolls, custom-house-officer, toll-collector. —verzeichniß, *n.* V. —rolle. —weſen, *n.* duties, customs, tolls, matters &c. regarding the customs &c. Beim —weſen angeſtellt ſeyn, to be employed in the customs &c. —zeichen, *n.* discharge, bill of acquittance, receipt for the payment of duties, customs; permit, cocket, certificate. Ein —zeichen löſen, to pay the customs or toll and get a receipt or certificate for it; das —zeichen für durchgehende Waaren, certificate, permit, cocket for goods &c. passing through a kingdom. —zettel, *m.* V. —zeichen.

Zóllbar, *adj.* and *adv.* subject, liable to pay duty, toll, custom. —e Waaren, wares, articles &c. which pay, are subject or liable to pay, duty, toll, custom; —e Perſonen, persons subject to pay passage-money, toll on passing over a river &c.

Zóllen, I. *v. intr.* to pay custom, duty. II. *v. tr. Fig.* [in elevated style] to pay a, the or one's tribute of &c. Einem Dank —, to thank any one, to express one's thanks, gratitude to any one; Einem Thränen —, to shed tears for any one; man hat ſeinem Andenken Thränen gezollt, tears were shed to his memory.

Zóller, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one who pays custom, duty &c. 2) [Zolleinnehmer] custom-house-officer, toll-collector, clerk in the customs.

Zóllig, *adj.* and *adv.* of an inch. Ein zwölf—es Brett, Fernglas, a board twelve inches wide, [in fam. lang.] a twelve-inch-board, a tube twelve inches long.

Zóllner, Zöllner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Zoller 2).

*Zōne, *f.* [*pl.* -n] zone, V. Erdgürtel.

*Zooglyphít, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in nat. hist.] [Thierbildſtein, Thierabdruck] [figured stones representing the impressions of animals] zooglyphites.

*Zoogonīe, *f.* [Thiererzeugung] zoogony.

*Zoographīe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Thierbeſchreibung] 1) zoography, description of animals 2) [a book on the same] treatise on zoography &c.

*Zoolatrīe, *f.* [Thieranbetung] zoolatry, the worshipping of animals.

*Zoolith, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Thierſtein, Thierverſteinerung] zoolite, an animal substance petrified or fossil.

*Zoolōg, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [Thierkenner] zoologist, one versed in the natural history of animals, one who describes animals.

*Zoologīe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Thierlehre, Thierbeſchreibung] zoology, a treatise on animals, description of animals.

*Zoologíſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [thierlehrig, thierkundig] zoological, pertaining to the description, science of animals.

*Zoográph, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] [Thiergeſchichtſchreiber] zoographer, one who describes animals.

*Zoográphiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [thiergeſchichtſchreiberiſch] zoographical, pertaining to the description of animals.

*Zoomorphít, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Thierbildſtein] zoomorphite, a stone having a sort of resemblance to known animals.

*Zoonāt, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [in chemistry] [thieriſaures Salz] zoonic acid.

*Zoonātiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* zoonic.

*Zoonomīe, *f.* [Thierkunde] zoonomy, the

science which treats of the phenomena of animal life.

*Zoonōmiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [thierkundiſch] zoonomic, treating of the phenomena of animal life.

*Zoophāg, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Fleiſcheſſer, Fleiſchfreſſer] zoophage, [more used in the *pl.*] zoophagi, flesh-eaters, carnivorous people.

*Zoophagīe, *f.* [Fleiſcheſſerei &c.] zophagy &c.

*Zoophāgiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [fleiſcheſſend] zoophagical, flesh-eating, carnivorous.

*Zoophōriſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in architecture] —e Säule [thiertragende Säule; *it.* Thierſäule], zoophoric column, column bearing the figure of an animal.

*Zoophŷt, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] zoophyte, a body supposed to partake of the nature of an animal and a vegetable.

*Zootomīe, *f.* [Thierzergliederung] zootomy, comparative anatomy or the anatomy of brute animals.

Zōpe, *f.* [*pl.* -en] [a sort of carp] cyprinus barbus.

Zópf, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Zöpfe] [from the old word ziefen = to draw; related to Schopf, Zipfel] 1) [in the first place something prominent or protruding] [in botany] — [= Schopf] an der Spitze eines Stengels, tuft of flowers at the top of a stalk, of one stem; [with foresters] — [= Wipfel] der Bäume, tuft, top. 2) [generally of hair tied together] tuft of hair, tail, cue, top; [of plaited, braided hair] tresses, plait, braid, lock, weft of hair. Das Haar in einen —, in Zöpfe flechten, to put up the hair in a tress, weft, tail, cue; to plait, weave, dress the hair in tresses, locks; einen — tragen [of men], to wear a pigtail, a cue, [of women] to wear one's hair braided up on the crown in one weft of hair; geflochtener, ſteifer —, plaited tress, lock or cue, a plait, tress, cue of hair surrounded, tied round with a riband, cord.

Zopf-band, *n.* riband, band for the tresses, locks, cue, pigtail, weft. —ende, *n.* [with foresters] [of a tree] summit, top, apex. —haar, *n.* hair done up in tresses, plaits, locks, in a cue, weft, pigtail. —holz, *n.* [of a tree] the topmost wood or branches of a tree. —lerche, *f.* V. Haubenlerche. —perrücke, *f.* a wig with a pigtail, cue, weft &c. —trocken, *adj.* and *adv.* [of forests] —trockene Bäume, trees whose tops, top-branches are dried up, arid, dead, decayed, withered.

Zópfen, *v. tr.* 1) [in einen Zopf flechten] to plait, weave, do up in a cue, pigtail, weft, tresses. 2) V. Zupfen.

Zöpfig, *adj.* and *adv.* having the hair done up, plaited in a cue, pigtail, weft, tresses, locks.

Zórn, *m.* [-es] [appears to be related to zerren, to the Old Sax. taurnan = to tear in pieces, therefore as it were = breaking out, venting] 1) [not used except in elevated style] [every violent flying out, breaking out] Der — der Winde, the wrath, the raging of the winds. 2) [in common or general lang.] anger, passion, great warmth, indignation, ire, wrath. In — gerathen, to fall, get into a passion, to become, get warm, hot, angry; ſeinen — unterdrücken, bändigen, to suppress, curb, bridle one's anger, passion &c.; Einen in — bringen, zum — reizen, to put any one into a passion, to excite any one's anger, indignation, to make any one angry, to inflame, kindle any one's wrath, indignation; ſeinen — an Jemand auslaſſen, to vent one's rage, anger, passion, indignation against any one, to fly into a passion at any one; Etwas im —e, im vollen —e thun, to do any thing in a passion, in a great passion; vor — außer ſich ſeyn, to be beside one's self from passion; Eines — beſänftigen, to calm any one's passion, anger, indignation, to appease any one's wrath &c. *Proverb.* Man muß die Sonne nicht über ſeinem —e untergehen laſſen, we must not let the sun go down upon our wrath, let your anger set with the sun, not rise with it; der — Gottes, the wrath of God, God's anger; der — des Himmels, the wrath of heaven. Syn. Zorn, Grimm. Grimm is distinguished from Zorn internally by the greater degree of its strength acting on the senses and the passions, and externally by the violence of the expression of the looks and gestures. Grimm is an excess and cannot long continue in its fits and convulsive efforts, it consumes itself. Zorn [wrath, anger] disfigures the human face, but not so much as Grimm; nay, there may be a noble Zorn [wrath], a beautiful Zorn [passion]; but a woman, that is ergrimmt [furious], is something horrible. Grimm is therefore 'fury', 'frantic passion'.

Zorn-blick, *m.* angry look. —entbrannt, *adj.* and *adv.* [in poetry] burning with rage, passion, inflamed with anger &c. —gericht, *n.* [in theology] the tribunal, the judgment of an angry, a wrathful God. —geſicht, *n.* face inflamed, burning with anger, passion &c. —glut, *f.* [in poetry] great wrath, passion, indignation, glowing anger. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without anger, passion &c. —muth, *m.* hasty, choleric, passionate, irascible disposition, character. —müthig, *adj.* and *adv.* angry, choleric, irascible, wrathful. Er iſt —müthig, aber nicht jähzornig, he is irascible, but not passionate, hasty. —rede, *f.* an angry speech, a speech dictated by anger, pronounced in the heat of passion. —ruthe, *f.* [*fig.* and in theology] the wrath, the rod, the hand of God, divine wrath, the evils, judgments that God inflicts upon us in his wrath, for our chastisement, to chasten us. —ſchale, *f.* [*fig.* and in theology] the cup of the wrath of God, the evils &c., with which he chastens men. —ſtimme, *f.* an angry, cross, wrathful voice. —wort, *n.* an angry, cross word, a word expressed in, marking, anger, indignation. —wuth, *f.* rage, paroxism, fit of passion, anger, rage caused by anger &c. —wüthig, *adj.* and *adv.* raging, furious with anger &c.

Zórnig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [V. Zorn 1)] [not used, except in exalted style] violent. Ein —es Gewitter, a violent, wrathful, raging thunder-storm; — raste der Sturm um das Haus, the storm, tempest raged, roared tremendously around the house. 2) angry, [in elevated style] wrathful, ireful. — werden, ſeyn, to become, to be angry, to fly into a passion, to be in a passion, to rage. 3) [inclined to anger, easily excited to anger] passionate, irascible. — ſeyn, to be passionate, irascible, cross; ein —er Mann, eine —e Frau, an irascible, cross, passionate man, woman. 4) [showing, indicating anger] —e Worte ſprechen, to pronounce, express angry words, to speak in, with anger; — ausſehen, to look angry, cross, to have an angry, cross mien, look, appearance; —er Blick, angry, cross look. Syn. V. Ungehalten.

Zōte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [related to Zottel, Zotte, perhaps from ziehen, Swed. *tätte* = rope, a number of hairs sticking together] 1) Die —n an der rohen Wolle, the shags, knots on fleeces of wool, on uncarded wool, shaggy wool; —n [Fetzen] an Kleidern, rags on clothes. 2) [a low, obscene expression &c.] obscenity, bawdry, obsceneness, bawdiness, bawdy, waggery. —n vorbringen, ſagen, [fam.] reißen, to talk bawdry or bawdy, to utter, speak obscene things, dirty expressions, obsceneness, bawdiness.

Zoten-gedicht, *n.* obscene poem. —lied, *n.* obscene, bawdy, smutty, dirty song. —reißen, *n.* ribaldry, custom, habit of talking bawdy, of speaking filthy, beastly, dirty language. —reißer, *m.* an obscene talker or writer, one who loves to talk bawdy, filthy things. —reißerei, *f.* custom or habit of speaking bawdy, obscene things. —ſchreiber, *m.* an obscene writer, one who loves to write, compose bawdy things.

Zōteln, *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to be apt to speak bawdy, obscene language, to talk bawdy sometimes.

Zōten, *v. intr.* to talk bawdy, to utter obscene, filthy, smutty things.

Zōtenhaft, Zotenmäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* containing bawdiness, obsceneness, filthiness. Ein —es Lied, lewd, bawdy, obscene song.

Zótte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Zote 1)] [*dim.* Zöttchen, Zöttlein, *n.*] tuft of hair, lock of hair; [on the body of an animal] tuft. Die —n an den Füßen der Pferde, fetlock.

Zotten-blume, *f.* common buck-bean or marsh-trefoil, bog-bean. —fiſch, *m.* [a kind of horned fish] narwhal, the little sea-unicorn. —haar, *n.* shaggy, tufted hair; hair growing in tufts, locks. —kopf, *m.* 1) head of tufted, shaggy hair. 2) a person having a tufted head of hair, a toupee or toupet. 3) [in nat. hist.] [Meduſenſtern] Medusae caput or stella marina or arborescens.

Zóttel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [V. Zote 1)] little tuft of hair, V. under Zotte. Wollene —, woollen flocks, shaggy, tufted wool; ſeine Haare hängen in —n herab, his hair hangs down in locks; die —n an einem alten zerriſſenen Kleide, the rags, tatters of an old torn dress.

Zottel-bär, *m.* [Zieſelbär] shaggy bear. —bart, *m.* shaggy beard. —bärtig, *adj.* and *adv.* having a shaggy beard. —haar, *n.* shaggy, tufted hair, hair hanging down in locks, tufts. —haarig, *adj.* and *adv.* having shaggy locks, tufts of hair, shaggy-haired. —haber, *m.* wild oats. —kopf, *m.* V. Zottenkopf. —locke, *f.* [*dim.* —löckchen, *n.*] [of children] hair in ringlets, curls, locks; hair buckled up, curled. —lockig, *adj.* and *adv.* [of children] having buckled up, curled hair; in ringlets, locks, curls. —mähne, *f.* a tufted, bushy mane. —mähnig, *adj.* and *adv.* shaggy-, bushy-, tufted-maned, having a shaggy-tufted mane. —roth, *adj.* and *adv.* [with vine-dressers] —rother Wein, a bunch of grapes in the form of tufts. —ſtrümpfe, V. Puderſtrümpfe. —wolle, *f.* shaggy wool.

Zóttelig, *adj.* and *adv.* in tufts, locks; shaggy, bushy, tufted. —e Haare, hair in locks, tufts; shaggy, bushy, tufted hair.

Zótteln, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [in popular lang., fig.] to trot, to beat, pad the hoof, to go in a careless manner. Er zottelte hinter ihm drein, he trotted behind him.

Zótticht, *adj.* and *adv.* Ein zerriſſenes —es Kleid, a torn and tattered garment, dress, a torn dress &c. falling to tatters, rags.

Zóttig, *adj.* and *adv.* shaggy, shagged, villous, rough; [in botany] downy, hairy. Ein —er Bär, Pudel, a shagged, shaggy bear, spaniel; ein kleiner —er Hund, a little shaggy-haired dog, a little dog with long, shaggy hair.

Zu, [Old Germ. zi, zuo, Goth. du, Old Sax. to, te, Dutch toe, te, Irish, Gaelic *do*, Ice., Swed., Dan. *til*, Pers. *ta*, Ind. *sa*. All these forms appear to be derived from roots, that comprehend the idea of leading (Lat. *duco*) or approaching] I. Zú *prep.* [rarely but sometimes zū, as for instance with personal pronouns not receiving any emphasis; in the dative case, singular, zum, zur are often used instead of zu dem, zu der] 1) [indicating a being, a state in, on or at a place] on, at, in; of, by, for. Zu Hause bleiben, seyn, to remain, to be at house; zu Tische sitzen, to be at dinner, to sit at table; gut zu Pferde sitzen, to sit well on horseback; zu Bette liegen, to lie, to be in bed; zu Boden liegen, to lie, to be on the floor; Einem zu Füßen liegen, to lie at any one's feet; er lebt zu [instead of in] Paris, he lives in, at Paris; hier zu Lande &c., in this country; Einem zur Seite sitzen, to sit at any one's side, to sit beside any one; zu Hofe dienen, to serve or be a servant at court; ein Treffen zu Lande, zur See, a battle, engagement on land, on water, on the sea or a naval engagement &c.; zu [in] Regensburg, at, in Ratisbon; das Waisenhaus zu Halle, the house for orphans at Halle; an Herrn S. zu C., to Mr. S. in, at C.; [in England the *to*, *in* or *at* of an address on a letter is generally omitted, as] an Frau K., zu Karlsruhe, Mrs. K., Carlsruhe; die hohe Schule zu Heidelberg, the university of, at Heidelberg. *Fig. a)* [a determining of the time *when*] Zu Anfange, in the beginning, at the commencement; zur Stunde, at the moment, in a moment, forthwith; heut zu Tage, now-a-days, in this age, to-day; zu dieser Zeit, at this time, in these times, in our days, now a days; zu meiner Zeit, in my time, life, days; zur Zeit der Noth, der Trübsal, in the time of want, misery, tribulation; zu rechter, gehöriger Zeit kommen, to come in time, in right time, in proper time, at the proper time, [in fam. lang.] to come in the nick of time; Etwas zur Unzeit thun, to do any thing at an improper time, out of season; zu Zeiten [zuweilen], from time to time, sometimes, now and then, occasionally; zu Nacht, by night, in the night-time; zu ganzen Tagen [ganze Tage lang] Nichts thun, to do nothing for whole days together, to be whole days long without doing any thing, to do nothing for days and days together, day after day; zu ganzen Nächten spielen, to play whole nights together &c. *b)* [the manner, way in or by which any thing is or is done] Zu Fuß, zu Pferde reisen, to travel on foot, on horseback; Etwas zu Lande, zu Wasser senden &c., to send &c. any thing by land, by water; tausend Mann zu Fuß und hundert zu Pferd, a thousand foot and a hundred horse, a thousand men infantry and a hundred cavalry; ich habe davon zur Genüge, I have enough, sufficient of it; zur Noth komme ich damit aus, this is scarcely enough, sufficient, it will be pinching work to do, manage with this; zur Ungebühr fordern, to demand in an inconvenient manner; zu Deutsch, zu Latein, in German, in Latin; zu Tausenden sterben &c., to die &c. in, by thousands; das Lied ist zu Zweien zu singen gesetzt, this song is composed, set for two voices, parts, this song is a duet; Sonate zu vier Händen, a sonata set to music for two persons, four hands; sich zum schönsten bedanken, to express one's thanks, gratitude in the most obliging manner, to be much obliged [to any one for any thing]; zum zweiten, dritten Male, for the second time, for the third time; [at an auction] going! going! gone! zum Beispiele, for instance, for example; zum letzten Male, zu guter Letzt, for the last time; zu fünf Gulden &c., at the rate of five florins, at five florins, for five florins. 2) [to indicate an accidental union of one thing with another] Brod zum Fleische essen, to eat bread to meat, with meat; zum Klavier singen, to sing to the harpsicord, piano; diese Weste geht nicht zu dem Rocke, this waistcoat does not suit with the coat, is not becoming with the coat; zu Etwas schweigen, to say nothing to a thing, to be silent to any thing; zu Allem ja sagen, to say yes to every thing; Einem zum neuen Jahre gratuliren, to wish any one a happy new year, to gratulate any one on the new year; Glück zum Könige! long live the king! 3) [to indicate a direction to the proximity of a thing] Er kommt zū mir, he comes to me, to my house; komm zū mir her! come hither to me; sich zu Einem legen, setzen, wenden, to apply to any one, to sit down by one, to turn to any one, to apply to any one; führe mich zū ihm, lead, take, conduct me to him; zū sich stecken, to put, stick any thing in one's pocket, to pocket any thing; zur Thüre, zum Fenster hinaussehen, to look out at the door, to look out of doors, of the window, to take a peep out at the door, at the window; zum Fenster hinausfallen, to tumble, fall out of, through the window; zu Tische, zu Bette, zur Kirche, zum Abendmahl gehen, to go to dinner or sit down to dinner, table, to go to bed, to church, to go to the Lord's supper, to take sacrament, to go to communion; zu Tanz, zu Bier, zu Wein gehen, to go to a dance, to dance, a dancing, to go and drink beer, wine, to go a beer-drinking, wine-drinking; zu Baue gehen or kriechen [of a badger], to earth, to go or creep to its hole; zur Stadt kommen, to come to town; zu Schiffe gehen, to go on board, to embark; zu Boden fallen, to fall to the ground, floor, to fall down. *Fig. a)* [to indicate the drawing nearer to a time, a term, end] Von Tag zu Tag, von Woche zu Woche, from day to day, from week to week, day after day, week after week. *b)* [to indicate a destination to some purpose, use] Wasser zum Trinken, zum Waschen, water for drinking, washing; drinking-water, washing-water; Tuch zu einem Kleide, cloth for a dress, coat; Papier zum Schreiben, Drucken, paper for writing on, printing on, writing-paper, printing-paper; Geld zum Frühstücke, money for breakfast, for getting breakfast with; eine Feder zum Schreiben, a pen for writing, a writing-pen, a pen; ein Pferd zum Ziehen, zum Reiten, a draught-horse, a saddle-horse; zu Etwas bestimmt, gemacht, auserkohren seyn, to be destined or intended, to be made, elected for any thing; zu Nichts taugen, to be fit for nothing, to be of no use, to be worth nothing, to be good for nothing; zum Tode verurtheilt, doomed, sentenced to death; sich Einen zum Muster nehmen, to take any one as a pattern, example; Gott zum Zeugen nehmen, to take God as a witness, to call upon God to testify, to attest; to invoke the Divine Being; Einen zum Besten haben, to make fun of any one, to mock, deride, rally any one. *c)* [the direction or determination of something whither] Zu Gott beten, to pray to God; sich Etwas zu Herzen nehmen, to take something to heart; zum Kreuze kriechen, to creep, betake one's self to the cross; Einen zu Rede setzen, to set any one a talking; zur Verantwortung ziehen, to call to an account; zu Rathe ziehen, to consult, to advise with, to take counsel, to ask the advice of; zu Schaden kommen, to come to harm, injury; zu Vermögen kommen, to come into a fortune; Einem zu Hülfe kommen, to come to any one's assistance, help; Einem Etwas zu Wissen thun, to notify any thing to any one. Syn. V. Melden. Zu Werke gehen, to go, to set to work; Einen zu Etwas einladen, to invite any one to any thing; Einen zu Etwas treiben, zwingen, bitten, to drive or impel, compel, beg, desire, pray any one to do any thing; Etwas beitragen zu einer Sache, to contribute to a thing; zur Sache kommen, to come to business, to the point; zu Ende kommen, to end, finish, to conclude; to come, to get to the end; zu Ende seyn [geendigt haben, *it.* geendigt seyn], to be at the end, to have finished, to be finished; von Worten kam es zu Schlägen, from words it came to blows. *d)* [to indicate an intention, success, effect] Dir zum Besten, zum Nutzen, zum Schaden, for your good, benefit or use, injury or harm; Einem Etwas zum Possen, zu Liebe thun, to do any one any thing out of fun, out of love, to do any thing to vex any one, to play any one a trick; du wirst es zu deiner Schande thun, you will do it to your disgrace, discredit; zu meinem Glücke kam er, fortunately for me he came; Etwas zur Schau tragen, to display any thing to view, to make a display of any thing; sich zu Tode lachen, grämen, to burst one's sides with laughing, to laugh one's self to death, to fret one's self to death; das ist zum toll werden, this is enough to make one mad. *e)* [to indicate that a certain state is commencing or has commenced, a sort of opposition] Zu Erde, zu Staub, zu Stein werden, to become earth, dust, stone, to change, to be converted into earth, dust, stone, to petrify; zu Pulver stoßen, to reduce, beat, pound to powder; to pulverize, to pound, to levigate; zum Könige, zum Papst &c. wählen, to elect as king, pope &c., for a king, pope &c.; zum Manne nehmen, to take to husband, to marry a man; zum Narren machen, to make a fool [of any one], to turn into a fool; an Einem zum Mörder, zum Verräther werden, to become any one's murderer, betrayer, traitor; er hat sie zur Frau verlangt, he desired her in marriage, for his wife; er ist zum armen, reichen Manne geworden, he has become a poor, a rich man; sich Einen zum Freunde machen, to make any one into a friend, to make a friend of any one; Einen zum Freunde haben, to have a friend in any one; er hat einen ehrlichen Mann zum Vater, he has an honest man for his father, [in fam. lang.] he has an honest fellow of a father. *f)* [to indicate a certain degree of relation] Drei verhält sich zu neun, wie neun zu siebenundzwanzig, three is to nine as nine is to twenty-seven. II. Zú, [as a sort of connecting particle in sentences] *a)* [pointing to the object] Es fängt an zu regnen, it is beginning to rain; ich befehle dir zu kommen, I command, order you to come; man zwang ihn zu gehen, he was compelled, forced to go; Nichts zu essen haben, to have nothing to eat; er weiß viel davon zu sagen, he knows much about it; es kränkte ihn, sich übertroffen zu sehen, he was mortified at seeing himself, to see himself excelled, outshone; er behauptet, es gesehen

zu haben, he maintains, affirms having seen it, to have seen it; ich komme her, Dich zu ſehen, I am come, I come [hither] to see you; wir leben nicht, um zu eſſen, we do not live in order to eat, our life consists not in eating; hier iſt Etwas zu ſehen, here is something to be seen; was iſt hier zu thun? what is to be done here? what is here to be done? ich habe zu thun, I have something to do, I am engaged, I have business; du haſt mir Nichts zu verdanken, you have nothing to thank me for, you are not obliged, indebted to me, you are under no obligations to me; [from surprise, astonishment] mich ſo zu erſchrecken! to frighten, terrify me so much! *b*) [after substantives as a sort of genitive] Zeit, zu gehen, time to go, to be going, to be off; Luſt haben, zu lachen, to have a mind to laugh, to be inclined to laugh; die Ehre, ihn zu ſehen, the honour of seeing him, to see him; Freiheit, zu kommen, the liberty of coming, to come; Macht, zu ſchaden, the power of injuring, of doing an injury, the power to injure &c. *c*) [after adjectives] Schwer, zu thun, difficult, hard to be done; begierig, zu hören, desirous of hearing, to hear; hart, zu beißen, hard to bite at, to be bitten. III. Zú and Zū, [= allzu] too. Das iſt mir zu ſchwer, this is too difficult for me; zu theuer, too dear; ich bin nur zu gewiß, I am only too sure, certain, I know it only too well; das iſt viel zu groß, this is much too large, too great. IV. Zū, *adv.* 1) [= nicht offen, geſchloſſen] Die Thüre iſt zu, the door is to, shut, closed; V. Zuſeyn; zu! zu! shut the door! make, put the door to! 2) [vorwärts, fort] on, on! on, forwards! come on! go on! get on! drive on! make haste! quick! haste on! gerade zu gehen, to go straight on, forwards. *Fig.* Glück zu! cheer up! God speed you well! much good may it do you! good luck to you! 3) [denoting direction whither] Nach Oſten zu ſteuern, to steer towards the East; auf Einen zu gehen, laufen, to go, run up to any one; nach der Straße zu wohnen, to live next the street, to have a house facing the street; die Fenſter dieſes Hauſes, dieſe Fenſter gehen nach der Straße zu, the windows of this house, these windows look into, face the street

(*)Zu-ackern, I. *v. tr.* [durch Ackern zufüllen] to cover up by ploughing. II. *v. intr.* [fortfahren zu ackern] to continue ploughing; *it.* [das Ackern vollenden] to finish ploughing, with ploughing. —backen, *v. tr.* 1) V. —ſammenbacken. 2) [noch dazu backen] to bake still more, some more besides. —bauen, I. *v. tr.* [durch Bauen verſchließen] to build up, to close up by building, with buildings, with a wall. II. *v. intr.* [fortbauen] to continue, keep on building. —behalten, *irr. v. tr.* to keep, hold shut, closed, to. —behör, —behörig, V. —gehör &c. —beißen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* to bite, to bite at. Beiß —! come, bite! [also] come, eat! wacker —beißen [fam.], to eat with a good appetite. II. *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] [to eat with something] Zum Fleiſche Brod —beißen, to eat bread with meat. —bekommen, *irr. v. tr.* to receive, to get still, some more, in addition. —benamen, *v. tr.* [chiefly in chancery style] to surname, to give a surname. —benannt, *adj.* and *adv.* surnamed. —

(*) The words compounded of zu, not found here, will be easily comprehended from the signification of those which follow.

bereiten, I. *v. tr.* to prepare, to get ready, to dress, to cook. Die Speiſen —bereiten, to prepare, dress, cook the victuals, provisions, meats, dishes. II. *v. refl.* ſich —bereiten [zu Etwas], to prepare for any thing. —bereiter, *m.* one who prepares, gets ready &c. —bereitung, *f.* 1) [das Zubereiten] preparation. 2) [Zurichtung] preparing, dressing, cooking. Die —bereitung der Speiſen, the preparation, dressing &c. of victuals, provisions, meats &c.; die —bereitungen zu einer Feierlichkeit, zum Kriege, preparations for a festival, a festivity, for war. —berufen, *irr. v. tr.* [zu Etwas berufen] to call to something. —betten, I. *v. tr* to cover with beds, to bed up. II. *v. intr.* [of bees] to smear up. —biegen, *irr. v. tr.* to close, shut by bending, to bend to; *it.* to bend so as to bring nearer, to bend over to. —bieten, *irr. v. tr.* 1) [anbieten] to offer, bid. 2) [mehr bieten] to offer, bid more, overbid, outbid. Bieten Sie ihm noch einen Gulden —, offer, bid him another florin. —bilden, I. *v. tr.* [zu Etwas bilden] to form, frame, fashion for any thing. II. *v. refl.* ſich —bilden, to form, prepare, adapt one's self for any thing. —billigen, *v. tr.* [a request &c.] to grant, allow, acquiesce with. —binden, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to tie up, bind up, to close, shut by tying. Einen Sack, einen Beutel —binden, to tie up a bag, a purse, to tie the strings of a bag, purse. 2) [verbinden] Einem die Augen —binden, to close any one's eyes, to blindfold, hoodwink any one; mit —gebundenen Augen, with blindfolded eyes, blindfolded, hoodwinked; [of forests] einen Wald &c. —binden, to fence in a wood &c. from being pastured in, to make a wood &c. subject to the law of defence [a law prohibiting a wood from being pastured in, or its trees from being felled]. —blaſen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* to continue, keep on blowing. Der Wind bläſet immer —, the wind keeps on, continues blowing, does not cease, give over blowing. II. *v. tr.* 1) to shut, close by blowing, to blow to. 2) to blow to or towards. Einem eine Feder —blaſen, to blow a feather to or towards one. 3) to whisper to. Einem Etwas —blaſen [to tell secretly], to whisper any thing to any one, to suggest any thing to any one, to prompt any one. —bläſer, *m.* [particularly figurative] prompter. —bleiben, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to remain, keep shut, closed, to. Die Thüre will nicht —bleiben, the door will not remain shut, will not keep to. —bleien, *v. tr.* to close, shut, tie up, plug up with lead. —blicken, I. *v. intr.* Einem —blicken, to wink or make a sign with the eyes to any one, to speak with the eyes. II. *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —blicken, to make any one understand any thing by making signs with the eyes, to give any one to understand any thing by the eyes. —blinzeln, —blinzen, *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to give, to make a sign with the eyes; to wink, to speak with the eyes. —brennen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* to continue, keep on burning. II. *v. tr.* 1) to close, shut by burning, to burn to. Einem Pferde die Ader —brennen [from which blood has been taken], to sear up, to cauterize, to knit the veins of a horse. 2) [in charcoal-works] Einen Meiler —brennen, to supply a pile, pit, cylinder with the wood to be charred &c. 3) [with founders] Die Erze —brennen, to refine the ore by roasting, smelting. 4) [fortfahren zu brennen] to continue, keep on burning. —

bringen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) [zu Einem bringen] to bring. Sie hat ihrem Manne ein großes Vermögen —gebracht, she brought her husband a large fortune; das —gebrachte Vermögen, the property, fortune acquired or brought in by marriage, the dowry obtained in marriage; —gebrachte Kinder, children of the first marriage; Einem ein Glas, einen Trunk —bringen [= zutrinken], to drink a glass to any one's health, to drink to any one's health; Einem Neuigkeiten —bringen or —tragen, to carry news to any one, to report news to a person. 2) [= hinbringen] to spend, to pass. Die Zeit mit Etwas —bringen, to employ, to spend, to pass one's time in, with any thing, to amuse one's self with any thing; den Tag mit Leſen und Schreiben —bringen, to pass, spend the day in or with reading and writing; wie viel Zeit haben Sie —gebracht, dieſes zu machen? how much time have you spent or did you spend on this, in doing this? how long were you in doing or over this? er hat ſechs Monate mit der Verfertigung dieſer Bildſäule —gebracht, he spent six months over or on this statue, he was six months in making this statue. —bringer, *m.* one who brings, carries. —bröckeln, —brocken, *v. tr.* [bröckelnd zuthun] to close, shut by breaking into small pieces. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] —brocken [von ſeinem Vermögen zuſetzen], to [be obliged to] contribute of one's own; Etwas —zubrocken haben [vermögend ſeyn], to have to stir on, to be well off, to be in easy circumstances. —brod, *n.* V. Zukoſt. —brüſten, *v. tr.* Das Geſtein —brüſten [in mining], to level, to make the walls, partitions equal; [with founders] den Ofen —brüſten [vorn zumachen], to close, shut the mouth or front of a furnace. —bühnen, *v. tr.* Einen Schacht —bühnen [in mining], to cover in or close in a shaft, pit with wood and earth, to strengthen, consolidate with timber &c. —bürſten, I. *v. tr.* to shut, close, conceal by passing the brush over it, by going over it with a brush. II. *v. intr.* [fortfahren zu bürſten] to continue, keep on brushing. —buße, *f.* [Beitrag zur Beſtreitung der Koſten] contribution for defraying the expenses, supply; er kann mit ſeiner Beſoldung nicht auskommen, er muß von ſeinem eigenen Vermögen —buße thun, he cannot make ends meet with his salary, he is obliged to make up with his own capital, fortune, money. — [especially in mining], share, quota, contribution of the shareholders, mining company, contribution over and above their shares. Dieſe Zeche gibt noch keine Ausbeute, man muß noch —buße geben, this mine as yet gives, pays no dividend, an increase of shares is still required or contributions are obliged to be made to defray the expenses; die Gewerke geben ſo und ſo viel —buße, the shareholders supply, furnish so and so much towards defraying the expenses. —bußbote, *m.* [in mining] a messenger deputed to collect the contributions, contingents owing or due from the shareholders. —bußfaden, *m.*, —bußgarn, *n.* [with clothiers] thread to replace those which are broken. —bußgebäude, *n.*, —bußgrube, *f.* [in mining] a mine requiring an advance or increase of funds in order to be carried on. —bußſtempel, *m.* [in mining] stamp on the bills, notes of contingents, contributions due from the shareholders. —bußzeche, *f.* V. —grube. —bußzettel, *m.* [in mining] bill or note of contingents, contributions, per-centage on shares, in-

crease on shares &c. which each miner or shareholder is to furnish. —büßen, *v. tr.* 1) [in mining] to contribute towards the defraying of the mining expenses. 2) [= zuſetzen] Sein Vermögen bei Etwas —büßen, to lay out his property on any thing, to ruin himself by some speculation. —dämmen, I. *v. tr.* to close, stop up with a dam, to dam up. II. *v. intr.* to continue working at the dam, raising the dam. —decken, *v. tr.* Etwas —decken, to cover, to cover up any thing; ſich mit einem Deckbette —decken, to cover one's self up with a quilt, counterpane, bed-cover; ſein or das Geſicht —decken, to cover one's face, to hide one's face; eine Leiche —decken, to cover, to cover up a corpse, dead body; einen Topf, einen Brunnen &c. —decken [with a lid], to cover a pot, a well &c. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] *a*) [verbergen] to hide, to conceal, to screen. Die Fehler ſeines Nächſten —decken, to cover, conceal, hide, screen the faults of one's neighbour. *b*) Einen —decken [in pop. lang.], to fuddle any one, to make any one drunk, to give any one a belly-ful; *it.* [= ihn prügeln] to thrash any one, to give any one a drubbing, to trim any one. —deichen, v. *tr.* 1) to inclose, surround with a dike, ditch, to dike, bank, ditch in. 2) V. —dämmen II. —dem, *adv.* [überdies] besides, moreover, additionally, still. —denken, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) [to be inclined or willing to give] to destine for, intend for, design for. Ich habe es ihm zum Geſchenk —gedacht, I intended, destined it as a present for him; das ihm —gedachte Geſchenk, the present intended, destined for him. 2) V. Hinzudenken. 3) [in fam. lang.] [to think that something is to or shut, not open] Denken Sie ſich einmal das Haus —, only imagine the house once shut up, suppose the house should be shut up. II. *v. intr.* to continue, keep thinking. —dichten, I. *v. tr.* 1) to close by condensation, compression, thickening. 2) V. Hinzudichten. II. *v. intr.* to continue, keep making poems. —drängen, *v. refl.* ſich —drängen, to advance, approach in a crowd, to push on, to squeeze on, forwards, to press forward. *Fig.* [to endeavour to get to any thing with importunity, impetuosity] to obtrude one's self, to intrude, to screw or push one's self into any thing, or an acquaintance. —drechſeln, I. *v. tr.* to prepare, arrange any thing by turning [in a lathe]. II. *v. intr.* to continue, keep on turning. —drehen, I. *v. intr.* [emſig drehen] to turn industriously, assiduously, to keep on, to continue turning. II. *v. tr.* 1) to turn to, towards any thing. 2) to close, to shut up any thing by turning, to turn to. Den Hahn am Faſſe —drehen, to close, to shut, to turn, to stop the tap; eine Schraube —drehen, to screw fast, to drive a screw, to screw up, to screw to. III *v. refl.* Er drehte ſich ihm —, he turned himself or round to or towards him. —dringen, V. —drängen. —dringlich, *adj.* and *adv.* importunate, obtrusive, forward, intruding. —dringlich ſeyn, to intrude, to obtrude one's self, to thrust, to press, push one's self into company uninvited &c.; er iſt äußerſt —dringlich, ein äußerſt —dringlicher Menſch, he is a very troublesome, teasing, persecuting, importunate, obtrusive fellow, man. —dringlichkeit, *f.* [of a person &c.] importunity, importunateness, forwardness; [a single action] misplaced assiduity, officiousness, too great a fuss or attention to a person. —drucken, I. *v. intr.* to continue, keep on pressing, printing. II. *v. tr.* V. Hinzudrucken. —drücken, I. *v. tr.* to close, shut, make to by pressing, to press to. Einem Sterbenden die Augen —drücken, to close the eyes of a dying person. *Fig.* Ein Auge bei Etwas —drücken [to pretend as if one did not see it], to shut one's eyes against any thing, to pretend, to appear not to see any thing, to wink at any thing. II. *v. intr.* to press, to squeeze with all one's might, to keep, continue pressing &c. —duften, *v. tr.* [of flowers &c.] to exhale. Die Roſe duftet uns ſüßen Wohlgeruch —, the rose exhales a sweet perfume around us. —düngen, I *v tr.* [in farming] to add more dung, manure, to put more dung &c. to, to finish manuring, dunging. II. *v. intr.* to continue dunging &c. —ebenen, *v. tr.* Ein grubiges Stück Land &c. —ebenen, to level a piece of uneven ground, land, a piece of land full of pits, hollows. —egen, I. *v tr.* to harrow over, to or up, to cover with earth by means of the harrow. II. *v. intr.* to continue harrowing —eignen, I. *v. refl.* Sich Etwas —eignen, to appropriate, to arrogate, to assume, to usurp something; ſich eine Erbſchaft —eignen, to usurp an inheritance, to arrogate the right to an estate by heritage; er eignet ſich die Arbeit eines Andern —, he attributes, ascribes the work of another to himself; he passes off, gives out the work of another as his own. II. *v. tr.* 1) Einem Etwas —eignen [widmen], to dedicate any thing to any one. 2) [to regard any thing as the production of or belonging to him from whom it proceeds] Man eignet ihm dieſe Schrift — [= hält ihn für den Verfaſſer derſelben], this book is attributed, imputed to him, he is considered, believed to be the author of it. [in grammar] —eignende Fürwörter, possessive pronouns. Das —eignen, V. —eignung. —eigner, *m.* —eigner eines Buches, the dedicator of a book. —eignung, *f.* 1) [of others' property] appropriation. Die —eignung [Zurechnung] des Verdienſtes Chriſti, the imputation of the merits of Christ. 2) [Anwendung in einer Rede] the application in a speech. 3) [of an article, book &c.] dedication, dedicatory epistle &c. —eignungsbrief, *m.*, —eignungsſchrift, *f.* [of a book] the dedication, dedicatory address, epistle. —eilen, *v. intr.* [gegen Etwas hin eilen] to hasten to, towards any thing, any place, to run up, to hasten up to any thing &c. *Fig.* Dem Verderben —eilen, to hasten, to go headlong to destruction, to ruin, [low] to be going to the dogs; [in a proper as well as figurative sense], der Abgrund, dem Sie mit ſchnellen Schritten —eilen, the precipice, gulf, abyss you are running, hastening headlong to. —erhalten, *irr. v. tr.* [noch dazu erhalten] to receive besides, to get over and above. —erkennen, *irr. v. tr.* Einem den Preis &c. —erkennen, to adjudge the prize to any one; man erkannte ihm die Ehre des Triumphes —, the honour of the triumph was adjudicated, adjudged to him, the triumph was ordained to him; das [gerichtliche] Urtheil hat ihm den Erſatz der Unkoſten —erkannt, the court adjudged to him an indemnification of costs, he gained a verdict and an indemnification of costs; ihm iſt dies Haus —erkannt worden, this house was adjudicated to him; Einem eine Strafe, den Staupbeſen —erkennen, to condemn any one to a punishment, to be flogged; Jemandes Güter dem Fiskus —erkennen, to sell any one's estate by order of chancery, to issue a warrant for the sale of any one's estate. Das —erkennen, V. —erkennung. —erkennung, *f.* adjudication. Die —erkennung des Preiſes in der Dichtkunſt, the adjudication of the prize in poetry. —erkennungsurtheil, —erkenntniß, *n.* sentence, verdict, decree of a court of equity. —erſt, *adv.* 1) firstly, in the first place, first, at first, for the first, above all, especially, before all others. Er, ſie iſt —erſt gekommen, he, she came first, the first, he, she was the first that came; —erſt muß dies geſchehen, this must first take place, be done. *Proverb.* Wer —erſt gewann, war zuletzt ein armer Mann, he that in gains began, died a poor and wretched man; they begin by winning and end by losing. 2) the first time, for the first time. Als ich ihn —erſt ſah, on seeing him, when I saw him for the first time. —erzählen, *v. intr.* to continue, go on, proceed with one's history, story, relation; to keep, go on, continue relating &c. —eſſen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* Brod zum Fleiſche &c. —eſſen, to eat bread to meat &c. II. *v. intr.* to be quick in eating; *it.* to continue, keep on eating. —fächeln, *v. tr.* Einem Kühlung —fächeln, to fan any one. —fahren, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) [zu or nach Etwas fahren, ſchnell or ungeſtüm nach Etwas greifen] to fall upon any thing, to run, to fly to get any thing, to seize, get hold of any thing. Jeder fuhr —, um es zu ergreifen, every one fell upon it to get it, get hold of it; every one hastened, scrambled to get hold of it; gleich, blind —fahren [to act without consideration, reflection], to run upon blindly or rashly, to go blindly, thoughtlessly, inconsiderately to work. 2) —fahren [in a carriage &c.], to go on, drive on. Dem Walde —fahren, to drive on to the wood, forest; die Thüre iſt von ſelbſt —gefahren [zugeſchlagen], the door has shut, gone to of itself. 3) to begin driving. Fahr —, Kutſcher! all right! coachman, drive on! der Kutſcher fährt friſch —, recht —, the coachman drives, goes at a good pace, rate, gets on; es iſt noch weit, wir müſſen ſtärker —fahren, it is a long way off yet, we must mend our pace, drive on at a more brisk pace. II. *v. tr.* [hinzufahren] Dem Feinde Lebensmittel —fahren, to take, carry provisions to the enemy; noch mehr Steine —fahren, to carry, take more stones, V. under —führen. —fall, *m.* 1) [state, when any thing takes place unexpectedly] chance, hazard, accident, casualty, contingency. Das iſt durch —fall ſo gekommen, this happened by chance, this was the effect, work of chance, this was a matter of chance, this was accidental; eine bloße Wirkung des —falles, a mere matter, work, effect of chance; Etwas dem —falle überlaſſen, to yield, surrender, give up any thing to chance, to leave any thing to chance, hazard. 2) [zufälliges Ereigniß] an unexpected, fortuitous event, occurrence, adventure, hit, hap, incident, case. Widriger, günſtiger, glücklicher —fall, adverse, disagreeable, favourable, happy occurrence, event &c; es iſt mir ein außerordentlicher —fall begegnet, I have met with, I have had an extraordinary adventure, accident; das menſchliche Leben iſt vielen —fällen unterworfen, human life or the life of man is subject to many casualties, chances, accidents, adventures. 3) [in medicine] [Anfall] fit, attack. Sie bekömmt ihren —fall, she is going to have her fits, attacks; her fits, attacks are coming on; krampfhafte —fälle, nervous at-

tacks. —fallen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) [zu Einem hinfallen] to fall near any one, to one. Der Apfel iſt mir vom Baume —gefallen, the apple has fallen from the tree to me, close by me; [with huntsmen] die Haſelhühner fallen — [when they fly to the decoy, bait], the wood-cocks are taking the bait, going into the gins. *Fig.* [zu Theil werden] to fall to any one's share, lot; to devolve on any one. Es iſt ihr eine Erbſchaft von Seiten ihres Mannes —gefallen, she has come in to an inheritance on her husband's side, an inheritance devolves upon her, has fallen to her share on her husband's side; dieſes Gut iſt ihm in der Theilung —gefallen, this estate has fallen to his share, he has come in to this estate on the division [of the property]; ein —gefallenes Lehen, a fief devolving on any one, falling to any one's lot, share; *it.* Einem —fallen [to take any one's part], to embrace, take any one's part, to go over to any one's side. 2) [niederfallen und ſich ſchließen] to close, go to, shut by falling, to fall to. Die Thür fällt leicht —, the door shuts, closes, goes to easily; die Klinke iſt wieder —gefallen, the latch is again gone to, fallen down; die Augen fallen ihm vor Müdigkeit —, his eyelids are weighed down with sleep, weariness, he cannot keep his eyes open for sleeping. —fällig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [properly hinzufallend] —fällige Lichter [falling or entering through secondary apertures], accidental lights. 2) accidental, casual, fortuitous, contingent, incidental, adventitious, occasional. Eine —fällige Zuſammenkunft, an accidental, a fortuitous meeting; ich bin ihr —fällig begegnet, I met her by chance or accidentally, I happened to meet her; dieſes Land iſt —fälliger Weiſe entdeckt worden, this country was discovered by chance, by accident, the discovery of this country is owing to chance; der Gewinn, welchen er zieht, iſt —fällig, his profits, perquisites are all casual, contingent; —fällige Einkünfte, casual, accidental income, an income subject to chance; eine —fällige Sache, a contingent thing, a contingency; [in law] der —fällige Antheil, contingent portion, share; [in physics] die weiße Farbe iſt bei dem Wachſe, Marmor &c, die Wärme bei dem Eiſen nur —fällig, the white colour in wax, marble &c., and heat in iron are only accidental, adventitious properties. —fälligkeit, *f.* 1) [of a thing] casualty, contingence. 2) [= Sache, Begebenheit] accident, fortuitous event, incident. Die —fälligkeiten im menſchlichen Leben, the incidents, events of human life. —falten, I. *v. tr.* Die Hände —falten, to fold, join the hands. II. *v. refl.* ſich —falten, to fold to or up, to close, to shut, in folding itself. —fertigen, *v. tr.* [in chancery style] to expedite to, to dispatch to, to send to. Einem Etwas —fertigen laſſen, to have, order any thing to be sent off, expedited, dispatched to any one. —finden, *irr. v. tr.* Die Thüre &c. —finden, to find the door to, shut, closed. —flattern, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to flutter to, towards &c. —flechten, *irr. v. tr.* to close, shut by twisting, binding, hedging, fencing. Ein Loch mit Draht —flechten, to close a hole by binding it over with wire. —flicken, *v. tr.* to close by patching, mending, to mend, to patch up. Ein Loch, Löcher in einem Kleide —flicken, to patch up a hole, holes in a dress, to mend a dress, coat &c.; Strümpfe —flicken, to mend stockings. —fliegen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to fly to, towards &c. Dem Walde —fliegen, to fly to, towards the wood, forest; der Vogel fliegt ſeinem Neſte —, the bird flies, is flying to its nest. *Proverb* Wo Tauben ſind, da fliegen Tauben — [where there is much, still more comes], luck is always the lot of those who don't want it. *it.* to fly on, to continue flying. —fliehen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to flee, fly to, towards &c. Sie flohen dem Walde —, they fled, took their flight to, towards the wood, forest. *it.* to flee, fly on or onwards. —fließen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to flow to, towards &c., to come to. Alle Ströme fließen dem Meere —, all rivers run, flow into, to, towards the sea. *Fig.* Die Gedanken fließen ihm —, his ideas flow in streams, ideas flow, come into his head in streams, he has a copious flow of ideas; dieſem Hauſe fließt Alles —, fortune flows in streams into this house, this house is favoured in every thing; Einem Etwas —fließen laſſen, to impart, grant any thing to any one, to bestow any thing on any one, to favour any one with any thing; Einem einen Vortheil —fließen laſſen, to give, grant any one an advantage, to favour any one with an advantage; Einem Wohlthaten —fließen laſſen, to do, show any one kindnesses, to overwhelm any one with benefits, kindnesses. *it.* to flow on or onwards. —flößen, I. *v. tr.* to make to float to, towards &c., to convey by floating, to float to, towards &c. II. *v. tr.* and *intr.* to continue floating [any thing], to float on. —flößer, *m.* [on rivers] [he who puts the wood, timber into the water] floater. —flucht, *f.* 1) recourse. Seine — zu Jemand nehmen [= zu Einem flüchten], to have recourse to any one, to fly to any one for help. *Fig.* Seine —flucht zu anderm Rathe, andern Mitteln nehmen, to resort to other counsels, to have recourse to other means; ſeine —flucht zum Arzte nehmen, to have recourse, to fly, to apply to the [one's] physician; ſeine —flucht zu Gott nehmen, to fly to God for refuge, to betake one's self to God for shelter, refuge, to seek refuge from God. 2) [person or thing from whom, or which help is expected] refuge. Sie ſind ſeine einzige —flucht, you are his only refuge, he has no one to apply to, but you, you are his last resort; man wird ihn bald haben, denn er hat nirgends —flucht, he will soon be taken, for he has no where to fly to, no place of retreat, no where to betake himself to. —fluchtsort, *m.*, —fluchtsſtätte, *f.* refuge, asylum; place of refuge, of succour, retreat; shelter, sanctuary. —flüchten, *v. tr.* V. —fliehen. —flug, *m.* [das Zufliegen] flight, the flying to, towards any place &c. —fluß, *m.* —fluß des Waſſers, afflux, the flowing to of water; flood; [in medicine] der —fluß der Säfte [to, towards an affected part], the afflux of the humours. *Fig.* Ein großer —fluß von Menſchen, a great concourse, resort of people; in London iſt ein großer —fluß von Menſchen und Waaren, London is a great resort for men and merchandize, London is much frequented, has a great commercial intercourse; der —fluß von allerlei Gütern, the resort, store of all sorts of commodities. —flüſſe, *pl.* [Hülfsmittel &c.] resources, assistance, shifts, succours; man hat ihm alle —flüſſe abgeſchnitten, all means of assistance, [also] subsistence have been cut off for, [also] to him, he was cut off from all means of assistance, [also] subsistence, he was deprived of all means of help, assistance. —flüſtern, I. *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —flüſtern, to whisper any thing to any one. II. *v. intr.* to continue whispering, to whisper on. —fólge, V. under Folge. —fördern, *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —fördern, to forward any thing to any one; [chiefly in mining] to forward, transport the ore to the place where it is to be unloaded, discharged. —förderſchacht, *m.* [in mining] the shaft, by which the ore is taken out or from which the ore is obtained. —fragen, *v. intr.* 1) V. Anfragen. 2) to continue asking or inquiring, to press one's questions. —freſſen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [zu Etwas, mit etwas Anderm freſſen] to eat to, with something else. Das Vieh Häckſel zum Klee —freſſen laſſen, to give the cattle chopped straw to eat with clover. II. *v. intr.* to continue eating voraciously, greedily [low, if used of men]. Tüchtig —freſſen, to tug in, to lay into it, not to spare it, to eat with a vengeance. —frieden, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) contented. Mit einer Sache, mit ſeinem Schickſale &c. —frieden ſeyn, to be content, contented, satisfied with any thing, with one's lot, fate; iſt er damit —frieden? is he satisfied with it? —frieden ſeyn, leben, to be satisfied, content, to live contentedly; ein —friedener Menſch, a contented, satisfied man; nicht —frieden ſeyn, to be discontented, not to be satisfied; ein —friedenes Leben, a tranquil, peaceable, contented life; ein —friedenes Herz, eine —friedene Miene haben, to have a contented heart, look, to appear, look contented; wer —frieden iſt, iſt glücklich, the contented are happy, happy is he, that is content; Einen —frieden ſtellen, to content, appease, satisfy any one; Sie ſollen —frieden geſtellt werden, I will satisfy you, make you content, you shall be satisfied; ich bin es —frieden [I allow myself to be satisfied, contented with it], I agree to it, it's all right, it will do, I'll take it; ich bin vollkommen —frieden, I am perfectly, quite satisfied, contented; ich bin es —frieden, Ihnen das Haus &c. abzutreten, I agree, consent to give up, relinquish the house &c. to you; mit Wenigem —frieden, content with a little; eine —friedene Ehe führen, to live peaceably, contentedly together, to lead a peaceable life together, to be a happy couple. 2) [quiet] Einen —frieden laſſen, to let any one alone, be quiet; *it.* einen Zornigen —frieden ſprechen, to calm, appease an angry man, a man in a passion; ſich —frieden geben, to become calm, appeased, tranquillized, to grow cool, calm, to calm, tranquilize one's self. —friedenheit, *f.* contentment, content, contentedness, satisfaction. —friedenheit gewähren, über Etwas empfinden, to give, receive satisfaction, to satisfy, to content, to be satisfied. *Proverb.* —friedenheit geht über Reichthum, contentment is better than riches. —frieren, *irr. v. intr.* 1) [u. w. ſeyn] to freeze over, to freeze up, to congeal. Der Fluß iſt —gefroren, the river is frozen over, is covered with ice, is frozen up; der See iſt —gefroren, the lake is frozen over or up, is covered with ice. 2) [u. w. haben] to continue, to keep on freezing. —fügen, *v. tr.* 1) Einem Schaden, Nachtheil &c. —fügen, to do, to cause, to bring upon, to inflict any one a damage, an injury, a disadvantage. 2) [hinzufügen] to add, adjoin. —fuhr, *f.* —fuhr der Lebensmittel &c., stock, supply, store of provisions; wir haben hier eine ſtarke —fuhr von Waaren, we have here a great supply, stock, store, importation of goods, wares, merchandise; [in military lang.] [for a fortified town, for an army &c.] a convoy of provisions and ammuni-

tion; die Armee hat überflüſſige —fuhr, the army is abundantly supplied, furnished with provisions, has an abundant supply, store, stock of provisions; einer Feſtung &c. die —fuhr abſchneiden, to cut off all importation, conveyance of provisions to a fortified town &c., to hinder any succours from being thrown into a fortified town, to cut off the supplies &c.; die —fuhr wurde weggenommen, the convoy was carried away, cut off. —führen, *v. tr.* 1) to lead to, to bring to, to conduct to, to convey to or towards. Einem einen Freund —führen, to conduct, bring a friend to any one, *it.* to procure any one a friend; — führende Gefäße [in anatomy] [the vessels, that convey the seed into the testicles], spermatic or seminal vessels, deferents or deferent vessels, seminal tubuli; [in botany] [the vessels, that convey aliment to the different branches of a plant] cellular, vascular tissue; ducts, spiral vessels [more especially the vessels of the alburnum]. *Fig.* Einen dem Untergange —führen, to lead, conduct, bring any one to ruin, to destruction. 2) [on carriages or conveyances of any sort] Einem Heere Lebensmittel —führen, to convey, carry provisions, supplies to an army. 3) [noch hinzuführen] to bring &c. still more, besides, to add to &c. 4) [to fill up by bringing &c. earth &c. to the place] Ein Loch mit Schutt —führen, to fill, heap up a hole with rubbish. 5) [in mining] [= weiter führen = erweitern] to enlarge, extend, open farther, push on or farther a mine, mining works. —führer, *m.* 1) one who brings, leads, conducts &c., conductor. [in botany] Die —führer der Mooſe, the pistils of mosses that do not arrive or grow to perfection. 2) [one who procures, brings girls to any one] pimp, procurer, pander. —führerinn, *f.* bawd, procuress. —füllen, I. *v. tr.* 1) [a well, a ditch] to fill, to heap up. 2) Noch Wein &c. —füllen, to pour more wine &c. in, to fill up. II. *v. intr.* to continue filling, to fill on. Nur —gefüllt! don't stop filling, go on filling, fill or pour away. —füller, *m.* [not much used] one who fills up, heaps up &c. —gabe, *f.* 1) that which is given to boot or besides, or in return. Etwas mit oder ohne —gabe verkaufen, to sell with or without any thing to boot, to sell with or without giving any thing back. 2) that which is given over and above, in with, in addition; [of measures, of capacity] overmeasure; [of weights] overweight. Er hat dies als —gabe gegeben, he gave this in [as overmeasure or overweight]; die —gabe [when measuring with the yard] [the width of the thumb at the end of the yard-stick or ell-stick, which was formerly given in] good measure; [with butchers] a piece of meat or offal to make up the weight with; [in books] —gabe [to an article &c.] addition, supplement. —gang, *m.* 1) access, approach. Einem den —gang erlauben, to be accessible to any one, to allow any access, to approach, to enter; freien —gang zu Jemanden haben, to have free access to any one; der —gang zu ihm, zu dieſem Orte iſt ſchwer, he, this place is difficult of access, hard to be got to, to be approached, V. —tritt; der Luft den —gang verſtatten, to give access to the air, to allow the air to come in. 2) [the place through which one goes] avenue, access, passage, entry. Die —gänge zu dieſer Stadt, the avenues into or leading to this town. —gänglich, —gängig, *adj* and *adv.* accessible. Ein —gänglicher Mann, a man easy of access, easy to be got to, to get admission to, to be spoken with, to be approached; der Ort iſt nur von einer Seite —gänglich, the place is accessible only on one side, there is no admission or entrance to the place, except on one side. —gänglichkeit, *f.* facility, possibility of being got to, spoken with, approached, accosted, admitted to. —gattern, *v. tr.* to close with a grate, with bars. —geben, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) [to give or throw down to something that is already there] Auf eine ausgeſpielte Karte eine andere —geben, to play to the card played down or off; einem Angeklagten einen Anwalt —geben, to give, grant a defendant, criminal, the benefit of a lawyer, pleader. 2) [on making a sale &c.] to give any thing over, in; [in weight] to give overweight or good weight; [in measures] to give overmeasure, good measure. Auf hundert Birnen drei — geben, to give three pears in per hundred, a hundred, to give three pears a hundred over the count, to give a hundred and three pears for a hundred. 3) [= geſtatten] *a*) to consent to, to agree to, permit, grant, allow, concede. Er wollte es nicht —geben, he would not permit it, grant it &c., he would not agree to it; eine Heirath —geben, to consent to, permit a marriage, to agree to a marriage; er gibt es nicht —, daß man ſeiner ſpottet, he does not suffer, allow, permit himself to be made fun of, to be joked with. Syn. V. Genehmigen. *b*) to acknowledge as true, to concede, to yield, to grant, allow, concede, agree. Ich gebe —, daß er Unrecht hat, I acknowledge, grant &c., that he is wrong; ich gebe —, daß es ſo iſt, I allow, grant &c., that it is so; das will ich recht gerne —geben, I will willingly allow, grant, concede this, I am most willing to agree to this. *c*) [in fam. lang.] klein —geben, to give fair words, to be submissive, to come to terms, to lower one's tone, to begin to be friends again, to draw towards a reconciliation. II. *v. intr.* to continue, keep on giving. — gegen, *adv.* [anweſend] present. Bei einer Sache, Handlung —gegen ſeyn, to be present, there when any thing action happened &c.; ich war nicht —gegen, als dies geſchah, I was not present, there when this took place, happened, arrived. —gehen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to go up to, towards, to move on to, towards any place &c. Ab- und —gehen, to go and come; Niemand darf —gehen, no one is allowed to enter, all access is prohibited; dieſer Weg geht gerade nach der Stadt —, this way, road leads, goes straight to, into the town. *Fig.* Dieſer Kranke geht ſeinem Ende —, this invalid, patient is drawing to his end. 2) to continue, keep on going, to go hastily, to walk on, faster, to hasten one's pace. Stark —gehen, to put the best foot forward. 3) [= geſchehen] to happen, arrive, take place, to come to pass, to proceed, to go on. Wie iſt die Sache —gegangen? how did the thing, matter take place, arrive &c.? wie geht das —? how comes this? how is this going on, proceeding? es geht bei ihm ſehr unordentlich —, there is nothing but disorder with him, in his house; all is topsy-turvy, out of order with him; all is going on very badly with him; im Kriege geht es nicht anders —, this is always the case, custom in war, such are always the effects of war; es geht wunderlich —, strange things are going on, happen; things are going on strangely, queerly; das geht nicht mit rechten or natürlichen Dingen —, it is not all right about this, this is not done by right or natural means; [low] es müßte mit dem Teufel —gehen, wenn es geſchähe, the devil must have to do with this, must have a finger in the pie, if it takes place, this must be some of the devil's doing, if it is to take place. 4) [ſich ſchließen] to shut, close, go to. Die Thüre geht zu, the door is shutting, going to; die Thüre, das Schloß will nicht —gehen, the door, the lock will not shut, close, go to; der Fluß iſt dieſe Nacht —gegangen [—gefroren], the river has frozen over, up, last night; die Wunde geht —, the wound is closing. 5) [in Etwas auslaufen] to run out into or terminate in any thing. Spitzig —gehen, to run out into a point, to terminate or end in a point, to taper off, to taper towards a point. —gehör, *n.* [of an estate &c.] appurtenance, adjunct, appendage, dependency. Ein Gut mit allem ſeinem —gehör, an estate with all its appurtenances; das —gehör zu einem Bette, the furniture, appendages of a bed; das —gehör zu einer Jagd, zum groben Geſchütze, zu einer Buchdruckerei, the implements, apparatus for hunting, the train of artillery, the furniture, apparatus, implements of a letter-press-printing establishment; das —gehör zu einer Pumpe, the apparatus, machinery of a pump, pump-gear; das —gehör zu einer Brücke, the implements, machinery used in constructing a bridge. —gehören, *v. intr.* 1) [zu Etwas gehören] to belong to, to appertain to. Das gehört mir —, this belongs to me, is mine; wem gehört das Haus —? to whom does this house belong? whose is this house? 2) V. Gebühren, Anſtehen. —gehörig, *adj.* and *adv.* appertaining to, belonging to, proper. Der ihm —gehörige Garten, das ihm —gehörige Haus, the garden, house belonging, which belong to him. —gemüſe, *n.* vegetables; vegetables, pulse, greens &c. used with other meats, dishes. —genannt, *adj.* and *adv.* surnamed. Friederich, —genannt der Rothbart, Frederic surnamed Barbarossa. —geordnet, V —ordnen —geſellen, *v. tr.* to associate with. Sich Einem —geſellen, to associate with any one; er iſt mir —geſellt worden, he was associated with me, he was given to me as companion, associate. Das —geſellen, association. —geſtehen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) [einräumen] to confess. Ich geſtehe —, daß &c., I confess that &c.; —geſtanden, daß &c, granting, supposing, allowing &c. that &c.; nicht —geſtehen, to deny. 2) [geſtatten] to concede, to grant, to allow, to acquiesce with, to accord. Man hat ihm ſeine Bitte, den Abſchied —geſtanden, his request was granted, he was allowed to depart, to take his leave; his wish, request, entreaty was acquiesced with &c.; man hat es ihm nicht —geſtanden, he met with a refusal, it was not conceded, granted to him. Syn. V. Genehmigen. —gethan, *past part.* and as an *adj.* V. under — thun. —gewähr, *f.* [in mining] 1) certificate or note of the transfer of stock or shares to another. 2) instrument, deed attesting the inscription of the transfer of stock or shares to another. —gewähren, *v. tr.* [in mining] to inscribe, insert or enter stock, shares in the name of new shareholders. —gießen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) [durch Gießen verſchließen] to close by filling up with melted lead. Ein Loch mit Blei —gießen, to stop up, to fill up with melted lead. 2) [hinzugießen] to pour to, still more. Gießen Sie noch ein wenig Wein —, pour in, put in a little more wine; wieder ſo viel ſiedendes Waſſer —gießen, als verdünſtet iſt,

to pour in, put in as much boiling water as has evaporated. II. *v. intr.* [fortfahren zu gießen] to pour on, to continue, keep on pouring. Das —gießen, V. —guß. —gift, *f.* V. [the more usual word] —gabe; *it.* V. Mitgift. —gittern, *v. tr.* to close, shut up with a grate, with bars, iron-rails, to rail up, to bar up. —gleich, *adv.* at the same time, together, conjointly, all at once, at once, withal. Er ging mit mir —gleich fort, he went away at the same time as I did, we both went away at the same time, together; beides ist —gleich geschehen, both [things &c.] were done, both [accidents, events &c.] happened; took place at the same time; alle beide —gleich, both together. Syn. V. Gemeinschaftlich. —gleichen, *v. tr.* [gleich machen] to make even, smooth. Die Münzstücke —gleichen, to make coins even, smooth, to adjust coins, money. —gleichseyn, *n.* coexistence. —graben, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to close by digging, to dig in, to cover up or over. II. *v. intr.* to continue, to keep on digging, to dig on. —greifen, *irr. v. intr.* 1) [zu or nach Etwas greifen] to seize, to snatch at any thing, to lay hands on, to fall on, to take hold of any thing. Er greift gleich —, he immediately lays hands on it, he seizes it immediately; mit beiden Händen —greifen, to fall to, to seize, to lay hold of with both hands; in der Unordnung griff Jeder —, in the disorder, uproar every one seized what he could lay hold of or on; gerne —greifen, to be light-fingered, to have itching fingers. 2) [fest in Etwas greifen = fassen] to stick, to hold fast, to catch hold, to bite. Der Anker greift — [when the flukes of the anchor bite or hold fast], the anchor bites. —gründerichten, *n.* [V. under Grund and Richten] [of persons and things] ruin, destruction; [of things] destruction, spoiling, ruination, demolition. —gucken, [in fam. lang.] V. —sehen. —gürten, *v. tr.* 1) Einen —gürten, to bind, tie, put on any one his girdle, girth. 2) [vermittelst eines Gürtels verschließen, zuhalten] to close, to keep to, to bind up with a girth, to gird up. —guß, *m.* 1) [das Zugießen] the act of pouring still more in. 2) [das Zugegossene] the liquid poured to or into any thing, the liquid added, addition; [in chemistry] affusion. —gütethun, *n.* [V. under Gut and Thun] [da man sich oder einem Andern Etwas zu gute thut; *it.* da man sich auf eine Sache Etwas einbildet] enjoyment procured either for one's self or another; *it.* to indulge one's self or to indulge with or in any thing; to indulge or gratify any one with or in any thing, to presume upon any thing, to be vain of any thing; [in common people's lang.] to think no small beer of one's self. —haben, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to get still more to that which we have, to receive over and above, to receive into the bargain. Er will immer Etwas —haben, he always wishes to have something in, to have something into the bargain, to get something over. 2) [zugemacht haben] to have to, shut, closed. Die Fensterladen —haben, to have the shutters to, shut; er hat seine Stube immer —, his room is always closed. —häkeln, *v. tr.* to shut, close, fasten with a clasp, hasp, to clasp to. —häkeln, *v. tr.* to shut, close, fasten, with hooks, clasps —halten, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) Die Hand, den Mund &c. —halten, to clinch, to double, to close the hand, the fist; to shut, to stop, to close the mouth; sich die Augen, Ohren, die Nase —halten, to shut, to close the eyes, to stop the ears, to hold the nose to, to stop, to close the nose. 2) to keep shut, closed, to. Sein Haus, seine Stube, die Thore beständig —halten, to keep one's house, room, the doors always, continually shut, locked, closed, to. II. *v. refl.* [in fam. lang.] sich —halten, to be assiduous, desirous of neglecting nothing. III. *v. intr.* 1) Mit Einem — [sich zu ihm halten], to be of any one's party, on any one's side; to have an understanding, to be in concert, in the secret, with any one; er hält mit dieser Frau — [chiefly in law], he has to do carnally with this woman, he cohabits with this woman. 2) to keep one's promise, word. —haltung, *f.* the act of closing, shutting, locking up &c.; [with locksmiths] [a peculiar sort of bolt in French and English locks, which fastens the common bolt from being pushed back] staple. —hämmern, *v. tr.* to close, shut up, fasten up by beating, striking with the hammer, by hammering, to hammer to or up —hangen, *irr. v. intr.* to hang to, towards. Der Wand —hangen, to hang to, towards the wall. —hängen, *v. tr.* to cover, to hang with curtains, drapery &c. —harschen, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] [of a wound] to close up, V. under Verharschen. Die Wunde ist —geharscht, the wound has closed up. —hauchen, *v. tr.* Einem —hauchen, Einem den Athem —hauchen, to breathe to, towards any one, to send one's breath to, towards any one; Wohlgerüche —hauchen, V. —duften. —hauen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) to prepare, to shape by hewing, cutting. Ein Stück Bauholz —hauen, to dress up, to shape a piece of timber. 2) to cut, chap, chip still more off. II. *v. intr.* to go on, to continue, to keep cutting, hewing, chipping off, chipping; to strike on, to give any one a drubbing, V. under Hauen. —heften, *v. tr.* V. —häften. —heften, *v. tr.* to close by sewing, stitching, to sew up, to stitch up. —heilen, I *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] [of wounds] to close, to heal up, to consolidate. Die Wunde ist gut —geheilt, the wound is well closed, healed up. II *v. tr.* [u. w. haben] [= machen] to cause to close up, to heal up, to close up, to heal up, to cure. Eine Wunde —heilen, to heal up, to cure a wound; der Wundarzt hat diese Wunde —geheilt, the surgeon has closed up, has healed, cured this wound; ganz —heilen, to consolidate, to make a complete cure of, to heal up quite. Das —heilen [of a wound], the healing, curing, the closing up, the consolidation —heirathen, *v. tr.* [durch Heirathen dazu bringen] to bring about by marriage. —helfen, *v. intr.* to help to any thing; *it.* Einem [bei Etwas] —helfen, to lend one's assistance, a helping hand to any one, in any thing. —herrschen, *v. intr.* [chiefly in higher style] to speak with an imperious, imperative tone, to domineer. —hinterst, *adv.* [am Ende] at the end, finally. —horchen, *v. intr.* to hearken, to listen. —hören, *v. intr.* to attend to, to hearken to, to give ear to, to listen to. Aufmerksam —hören, to listen attentively; Einem, einer Sache —hören, to listen, pay attention to any one, to any thing, to lend an ear to any thing. —hörer, *m.*, —hörerinn, *f.* auditor, hearer [in a general sense and in the sense of the following words], scholar, pupil. Dieser Prediger, Professor hat viele —hörer, this preacher, clergyman, this professor has a many auditors, hearers, a large congregation; er hat immer eine ausgesuchte Versammlung von —hörern, he has always a large assembly of auditors, attendants &c., a large audience. —hörerschaft, *f.* [die sämmtlichen Zuhörer] the assembled auditors, hearers &c., the auditors, hearers, the audience, auditory. —hüllen, *v. tr.* V. Verhüllen. —jagen, I. *v. tr.* Einem ein Thier, das Geflügel &c. —jagen, to drive an animal, the poultry to, towards any one. II. *v. intr. a)* [u. w. seyn] [on horseback] to ride tantivy, at full gallop, at full speed, furiously. Er jagte auf ihn —, he galloped up to him, he rode up to him at full gallop; dem Walde —jagen, to gallop up to the forest; er kam auf uns —gejagt, he came riding up to us at full gallop, at a furious rate, he came galloping up to us. *b)* [u. w. haben] to continue chasing, driving [cattle &c.] to, towards; *it.* to go on, continue galloping, running. —jauchzen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* Einem —jauchzen, to receive any one with loud acclamations of joy, to shout to, to greet with acclamation, to huzza to, to hail to; Einem Beifall —jauchzen, to applaud any one with cries, acclamations of joy, to cheer any one. —jubeln, V. —jauchzen. —karren, *v. tr.* to wheel [in a wheel-barrow] to, towards, to carry in a wheel-barrow to, towards. —kaufen, I. *v. intr.* 1) to buy, purchase still, besides. 2) to keep on or go on purchasing, buying. II. *v. tr.* [dazu kaufen] to buy, purchase in addition, thereto. [at cards] Ich habe nichts —gekauft, I am no better for my change, purchase, I have not improved my cards [by taking &c.]. —kehr, *f.* the act of turning to, towards any one or any thing, state of being turned to, towards &c. Durch die —kehr des Herzens zu Gott, by turning, directing the [one's] heart to God. —kehren, *v. tr* 1) to turn to, towards. Einem den Rücken —kehren, to turn the or one's back to, towards any one. 2) [with the besom &c.] to brush, sweep to, towards. 3) to stop up, to close by brushing, sweeping. Eine Oeffnung —kehren, to stop up a hole by sweeping sand &c. into it, to brush up a hole. —keilen, *v. tr.* to stop up, to close with wedges, to plug, to wedge up. —ketteln, *v. tr.* to close with a small chain. —ketten, *v. tr.* to close with a chain, to chain up. —kitten, *v. tr.* to stop up, close with cement, putty, to putty up, [in chemistry] to lute. —klammern, *v. tr.* to close with cramp-irons. —klang, *m.* accord, harmony, concert. —klappen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] [klappend —fallen] to rattle, clap, flap to. II. *v. tr.* [= —machen] to cause to shut with a rattle, to flap to. Das —, clapper, valve, trap-door. —klatschen, I. *v. tr.* to strike the hands together in applause, to clap to, for any one. Einem Beifall —klatschen, to applaud, cheer any one by the clapping of hands; er klatschte mir zum Zeichen —, he gave me a sign by clapping his hands, he clapped with his hands as a signal to me. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] [klatschend —fallen] to close, to fall to with a clapping noise; to clap, to flap, to rattle to. —kleben, *v. tr.* V. Verkleben. —kleistern, *v. tr.* V. Verkleistern. —klemmen, *v. tr.* to close, to shut by pressing, squeezing. —klettern, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] 1) to climb, to clamber up to, towards any thing &c. 2) to continue, to go on, to keep on climbing &c. —klimmen, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to climb up to, to clamber up to, to mount to, to ascend to. Der Spitze des Berges —klimmen, to

endeavour to climb up, to clamber up to the top of the mountain. *Fig.* Dem Gipfel der Ehre —klimmen, to aspire to the highest honour, to the pinnacle of honour. —klinken, *v. tr.* to shut [a door] with the latch; to latch. Die Thür war nur —geklinkt, the door was only latched. —knöpfen, *v. tr.* Seinen Rock &c. —knöpfen, to button one's coat &c., to button one's coat &c. to; ſich —knöpfen, to button one's self up; wieder —knöpfen, to button again. —knüpfen, *v. tr.* Das Halstuch &c. —knüpfen, to tie the neckcloth, cravat &c.; wieder —knüpfen, to tie again. —kommen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) [zu Etwas kommen, wohin geben] to come, to come up, to come to, to arrive, to approach, to reach. Man kann nicht gut —kommen, it is not easy to be got to, to be approached, there's no getting easily to, approaching; Einem Lebensmittel &c. —kommen laſſen, to let any one have, to furnish any one with provisions &c., to order provisions &c. to be sent to any one. 2) *Fig. a*) Einem —kommen [zu Theil werden], to come to any one, to arrive, to get, to come to hand. Es iſt mir ein Befehl —gekommen, I have got, received an order, an order is arrived, come to me; dieſe Nachricht kam mir von W. —, this news, intelligence I got, came to me from W.; Ihr Brief iſt mir nicht —gekommen, your letter has not, did not come to hand, I did not get, have not got your letter; durch wen iſt ihm das Päckchen or Paket —gekommen? by, through whom was the parcel remitted to him? who brought him the parcel? Einem einen Brief &c. —kommen laſſen [—ſchicken], to send a letter &c. to any one; *it.* Einem Etwas —kommen laſſen [es an ihn gelangen laſſen], to let, suffer, permit any one to have any thing, to accommodate any one with any thing; wenn Sie mir dieſen Acker, dieſes Buch, wollen —kommen laſſen, if you will accommodate me with this field, if you will let me have, favour me with this field, this book. *b*) Einem —kommen [gebühren], to belong to any one, to be any one's due, to be fit, to be fitting, to behove, to be the duty of, to be incumbent upon; das kömmt mir —, this belongs to me, is mine; ich verlange nicht mehr, als was mir —kömmt, I demand, require nothing more than my due, than what is mine, due, owing to me; das kömmt mir von Gott und Rechtswegen —, this belongs to me from God and by right, I have an indisputable right to this; dieſer Titel kömmt ihm nicht —, this title is not his due, he has no right to this title, this title does not suit him; es kömmt dir nicht — [= du haſt kein Recht], darüber zu urtheilen, you have no right to judge, to give an opinion upon it; den Kindern kommt es —[es iſt die Pflicht der Kinder], den Eltern zu gehorchen, it behoves children, it is the duty of children to obey their parents. *c*) —kommen [in einer Theilung —fallen], to fall to any one's lot. 3) [to come properly as it were] [with bakers] Den Teig —kommen laſſen, to let the dough, paste, ferment. —können, *irr v. intr.* [zu Etwas gelangen können] to be able to attain to, reach, approach, get to any thing. —korken, *v. tr.* Die Weinflaſchen &c. —korken, to close, to stop up wine-bottles with corks, to cork the wine-bottles. —koſt, *f.* that which is eaten with bread, with meat &c., vegetables. *Proverb.* Fleiſch iſt die beſte —koſt, meat is the best dish to meat. —kratzen, I. *v. tr.* Ein Loch &c. —kratzen, to cover, fill up a hole &c. by scratching. II. *v. intr.* to go on, to continue scratching. —kriegen, I. *v tr.* [in fam. lang.] Ich kann die Thür &c. nicht —kriegen, I cannot shut the door, get the door to. II. *v. intr.* [of war] to continue waging, making war, not to desist from warring, making war. —kugeln, I. *v. tr.* to cause to roll to, towards &c., to roll to, towards &c. II. *v. intr.* to go on, to continue rolling —kunft, *f.* 1) [Ankunft] arrival, coming, advent, accession. Die —kunft Chriſti [zum Gericht], the coming of Christ [to judge the world]. 2) [—künftige Zeit] future time, future, futurity, time to come. Eine traurige —kunft, a sad, sorrowful future, [fam.] a sad look-out; in die —kunft ſehen, to look into the future, futurity, to penetrate futurity; in —kunft, in future, for the future, henceforth; in —kunft ſoll er keine Urſache mehr haben, ſich zu beklagen, for the future, in future, henceforth he shall have no reason any longer or more to complain. —künftig, *adj.* and *adv.* future, which is to come. Die —künftige Zeit, the time to come, the future; —künftige Dinge vorherſagen, to foretell future things, things to come; to prophesy, predict, soothsay, presage, to prognosticate, divine; die —künftigen Güter, future blessings; er rechnet auf unſichere —künftige Vortheile, he reckons upon, he builds upon uncertain, future advantages; die Güter des —künftigen Lebens, the blessings, riches of another world, of a life to come; das —künftige vorherſagen, to predict &c. the future, futurity; die Gegenwart gebiert das —künftige, time present begets time to come, futurity is the child of time present or the present moment; —künftig will ich &c., in future, for the future, henceforth I will &c. —kunftsprediger, *m.*, —kunftszeit, *f.* V. Adventsprediger &c. —kunftsſorge, *f.* anxiety, care for the future, for the time to come. —küſſen, I. *v. tr.* to shut up, to close with kisses. II. *v. intr.* to go on, to continue kissing. —lächeln, I. *v. intr* 1) to smile on, to continue smiling. 2) Einem —lächeln, to smile on, at any one; die Hoffnung lächelt ihm —, hope smiles on him. II. *v. tr.* Einem Beifall —lächeln, to smile one's approbation of any one, with a smile, by smiling. —lachen, I. *v. intr.* 1) to laugh on, to continue laughing. Einem —lachen, to laugh when looking at any one, to look at any one and laugh. II. *v. tr.* Einem Beifall —lachen, to express one's approbation of any one by laughing. —lacken, *v. tr.* [not much used] Einen Brief —lacken, to seal a letter. —lage, *f.* 1) [the laying together, certain things laid together] [in carpentry] the joining, fitting or squaring of timber for building [in the timber-yard]; *it.* the timber-wood squared &c. for a house; [with bakers] V. —gabe. 2) Die —lage [to a salary &c.], addition, increase, augmentation; [in military lang.] high pay, a pay something more than usual, [in the East-Indies] batta; dieſer Beamte, Bediente hat eine —lage erhalten, this civil officer, this footman has got an increase of salary, wages; his salary, wages have been raised; Einem eine —lage geben, to raise any one's wages &c., to increase any one's salary; Soldat, der eine —lage hat, a soldier invested with or receiving a higher pay than the others. 3) that with which any thing is joined or fastened together. Die —lage einer Brücke [obere Decke derſelben], the upper timber or frame-work of a bridge [wooden bridge], the planks, boards. —lallen, I. *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —lallen, to lisp, to stammer out, any thing to any one; er lallte ihm dieſe Worte —, he stammered out these words to him. II. *v. intr.* to stammer on. —langen, I. *v. intr.* 1) [zu Etwas hin langen] to be sufficiently long to reach any thing, to be of sufficient length, to be long enough; die Stange, der Strick langt nicht —, the pole, the string is not long enough. *Fig.* [zureichen] to be sufficient, enough. Der Zeug langt nicht — zum Kleide, there is not stuff enough, sufficient stuff for the dress; das Geld langte nicht —, there was not sufficient money, money enough, the money did not go far enough. 2) [nach Etwas langen] to reach to get something. Bei Tiſche —langen, to help one's self at dinner to any thing, to reach over to get any thing; ich bitte, langen Sie —! I beg you to help yourself, [I] pray, do, [I] pray, help yourself, be kind enough to help yourself. II. *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —langen, to reach, present any thing to any one; die Maurer, Dachdecker langen einander die Ziegel —, bricklayers, slaters hand, reach the bricks, slates to one another. —langer, *m.* one who reaches, hands any thing to any one; [with masons &c.] understrapper, one who carries the hods of mortar. —länglich, *adj.* and *adv.* sufficient, enough. —länglich ſeyn, to be sufficient, enough, to reach. —länglichkeit, *f.* sufficiency, competency, fill. —läppern, *v. tr. fig.* [in pop. lang.] to deliver, give, acquit in small quantities, at several times. —laß, *m.* 1) admission, V. —laſſung. 2) [on the Rhine] a hogshead, puncheon of wine containing 640 bottles. —laßbar, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —läſſig. —laſſen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) [zu Einem or zu Etwas gelangen laſſen] to admit, to give access to any one or thing, to let approach. Der Miniſter läßt heute Niemand — [more usual vor or vor ſich], the minister gives admittance, access to no one to-day, receives, admits, sees no one to-day, [in fam. lang.] the minister is not at home to-day; es darf Niemand —gelaſſen werden, no person is allowed to enter, no one will be admitted; zur Audienz —gelaſſen werden, to be admitted to the audience, levee; Einen zum Genuſſe der Sakramente —laſſen, to admit any one to the sacraments of the Lord's supper. *Fig.* [erlauben] to permit, to allow. Das kann ich unmöglich —laſſen, I cannot possibly permit, allow it, consent to it; Gott hat dieſes —gelaſſen, God has permitted, suffered this to be; wenn es die Zeit —läßt, if time, the time permits, allows, permit, allow; ſein Rang läßt das nicht —, his rank does not permit of this, this is beneath his rank, is not compatible with his rank. 2) to bring to copulation. Den Zuchtſtier, den Hengſt —laſſen [to the cows, mares], to take a cow to bull, to take a mare to be covered, to turn the bull among the cows, the stallion among the mares. 3) [with a stress on the syllable zu] to leave unopened, shut, not to open. Die Thür, das Fenſter —laſſen, to leave the door, the window shut, to, to let the door, the window remain shut, to. Das —laſſen, V. —laſſung. —läſſig, *adj.* and *adv.* admissible, allowable, permissible. Die Sache iſt nicht —läſſig, the thing is not admissible, not to be permitted; —läſſiger Beweis, admissible proof, evidence. —

läſſigkeit, *f.* admissibility. —läßlich, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —läſſig. —laſſung, *f.* [to the audience &c.] admission; *it.* [Erlaubniß] permission. —laſt, *f.* 1) an additional burden, freight. 2) ||[Stückfaß] a large barrel, cask. —lauf, *m.* 1) [of men] concourse, crowd, throng, flocking together, conflux. Großer —lauf von Volk, von Leuten, large, great concourse of people; dieſer Prediger hat großen —lauf, this minister, preacher draws a large congregation together, is in high repute, esteem, is much run after, [in pop. lang.] all the world and his wife go to hear this minister; dieſer Kaufmann hat den —lauf, this shopkeeper has a crowd of customers, is in high repute, in vogue, his shop is thronged, frequented with customers; der Ab- und —lauf, the ebb and flow of the sea, the tide. 2) [= Anlauf] run. Einen —lauf nehmen, to take a leap, a run. —laufen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to run to any thing, to run up to, [if in great numbers] to run together, to flock together, to resort in great numbers. Der Hund iſt mir —gelaufen, the dog ran up to me; ſie liefen auf mich —, they ran up to me, they came running up to me; Alles läuft ihm —, he has always a great concourse at his house, every body goes to him; alles Volk lief —, every one, all the people ran together, ran up; eine Menge Volks lief dieſem Schauſpiele —, a crowd of people ran, thronged to that play, to this spectacle; alle Flüſſe laufen dem Meere —, all rivers run to, into the sea; dem Ziele —laufen, to run to the goal, to the starting-post; die größten Blutadern laufen auf das Herz —, the largest arteries, veins flow to, towards the heart, end at the heart. 2) to run out into, to end, terminate in. Spitzig —laufen [ſich in eine Spitze endigen], to run out into a point, to end, to terminate in a point, to taper. 3) to continue, to go on running, to run quickly. Lauf —! run, quick! get on, quick! 4) to close, to close up. Ein in Sand geſtoßenes Loch läuft —, a hole made in sand closes of itself, closes up. II. *v. tr.* [with glass-blowers] Die Flaſchen &c. —laufen, to diminish, to straiten the necks of bottles &c., to make the necks narrower. —legemeſſer, *n.* V. Einlegemeſſer. —legen, I. *v. tr.* 1) [fam. and chiefly comic = anſchaffen] to buy, purchase, procure, get, furnish one's self with Sich ein Pferd —legen, to procure one's self a horse; ſich eine Bibliothek —legen, to procure one's self, to buy a library; ſich einen Bedienten —legen, to get, to take a footman; [comic] ſich eine Frau —legen, to take a wife, to marry; [in fam. lang.] ſich eine tüchtige Portion —legen [herausnehmen], to take care of one's self, to take a pretty large piece; ſich einen dicken Bauch —legen [comic], to feed; to grow stout, fat; to gain flesh. 2) to fit, join together properly. [with carpenters] Ein Gebäude —legen, to square, fit, join the timber-work of a building in the timber-yard, to put the frame- or timber-work of a building together to see whether it fits &c., before it is transferred to the place of its destination; [with coopers] —legen, to join, put together the bottom of a barrel &c. 3) [= entwerfen] to make a sketch of, to sketch, to plan. [in mining] Einen Riß, einen Grubenzug —legen [= ihn zu Papier bringen], to sketch the plan of the interior of a mine according to a scale. 4) to put, to add, to throw to the rest, to superadd, to augment. Noch Etwas —legen [to that which has already been given], to give something more, an addition; to superadd; Einem 200 Thaler zu ſeiner Beſoldung —legen, to increase, raise any one's salary by 200 dollars, to give any one 200 dollars more salary, to add 200 dollars to any one's salary, wages; legen Sie noch zwei Gulden —, put, add, give two florins more. 5) to shut, to close up. Eine Oeffnung, eine Grube mit Brettern —legen, to close an opening, a ditch with boards; das Ofenloch mit Ziegeln —legen, to close up, to stop up the mouth, aperture of a stove, furnace with bricks; einen Brief —legen [= zuſammenlegen], to fold a letter, to fold up a letter. II. *v. intr.* 1) to continue, to go, to keep adding, putting more. Immer —gelegt! go on, still more! die Hühner legen noch —, the hens go on, still keep laying. 2) [in fam. lang. or comic] to become stronger, fatter, to grow stout, fat, corpulent, plump. —leimen, I. *v. tr.* to close by gluing, to glue, cement up. II. *v. intr.* to continue gluing. —leiten, *v. tr.* to conduct, lead to, towards. —leiter, *m.* director, conductor, leader, one who conducts &c. any thing to, towards &c.; *it.* instrument for conducting, directing &c. any thing to, towards. —lenken, *v. tr.* to conduct to, to direct to, to turn to, towards &c. Die Pferde dem Thore —lenken, to lead, to conduct the horses to the gate, door. —letzt, *adv.* at last, lastly, finally, after all, in the last place, for the last time, to conclude, the last. —letzt gab er nach, at last he gave way, yielded; —letzt gehen, to go, to walk the last; ſie kam —letzt herein, she entered the last. —liſpeln, *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —liſpeln, to whisper any thing to any one. —löthen, I. *v. tr.* to solder up, to braze up. II. *v. intr.* to continue soldering up. —machen, I. *v. tr.* [something open] 1) to shut, to close, to make or put to. Ein Loch &c. —machen, to close, to shut up a hole &c.; die Löcher in den Strümpfen —machen, to mend, stitch up, darn up the holes in stockings; den Rock —machen, to button to or up one's coat; das Haus, die Thüre —machen, to shut up, to close one's house, to shut the door, to make the door to; einen Brief —machen, to close, to fold up a letter. 2) [= fertig machen] to make ready, to prepare. [in mining] Den Ofen —machen, to get the furnace ready for melting. II. *v. intr.* 1) [at backgammon] [= 6 Bänder voll machen] to fill the table, to be made at home. 2) [in pop. lang.] to go on, to continue making, to make haste, to move with speed, to get on; mach —, daß du fertig wirſt! get on, make haste, that you may get done! —mahl, I. *conj.* especially, particularly, principally, chiefly. Das Geld iſt rar, —mahl bei jetziger Zeit, money is scarce, especially &c. now, at the present time. II. *adv.* all at once, all together. Sie kamen alle —, they all arrived together, at the same time, they came all at once, all together. —maß, *n.* [—gabe] over-measure, something given in or over the measure. —mauern, *v. tr.* to build up, to wall up, to brick up. Eine Thüre, ein Fenſter —mauern, to wall up, to brick up a door, a window; ein Loch —mauern, to stop up, to wall up, to brick up, to build up a hole; —gemauerte Thüre, a walled-up, bricked-up door. —meiſt, *adv.* principally, mostly, for the most part. —mengen, *v. tr.* to mix up, to mingle up or with. —meſſen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to measure, to measure out. Einem Getreide, Wein —meſſen, to measure corn, wine for any one; Einem Jeden das Seinige or ſein[en] Theil —meſſen, to measure out, to give each person his share, his portion, to mete out every one his due; der —gemeſſene Theil, the share, portion, part measured out. *Fig.* Einem Jeden ſeine Arbeit —meſſen, to assign [to] each person the work he has to do, his work, his task. 2) [beimeſſen] to attribute, to impute, to ascribe to. Man mißt ihm alles Geſchehene —, the whole affair is imputed to him, is thrown on his shoulders. —miſchen, *v. tr.* V. —mengen. —mummeln, —mummen, *v. tr.* V. Einmummen. —murmeln, *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —murmeln, to impart any thing to any one in murmuring, in a murmur, to murmur any thing to any one. —müſſen, *irr. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to be obliged to be shut, to. Die Thür muß —, the door must be shut, be put to. —muthen, *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —muthen, to demand, to exact, to pretend to, any thing from any one, to desire, to request any thing unreasonable; ich kann ihm das nicht —muthen, I cannot exact, pretend to, that from him, I dare not, cannot pretend to charge him with that; er muthet mir zuviel —, he exacts, demands, requires too much of, from me; man hat ihnen Dinge —gemuthet, die &c., they have demanded, expected, exacted, pretended to, things from them, which &c.; things, which &c., were or have been demanded &c., V. also Anmuthen. Das —muthen, V. —muthung. Syn. Zumuthen [Einem Etwas], Verlangen [Etwas von Einem], Anſinnen [Einem Etwas]. Verlangen denotes, that we solicit directly something from any one, of whatever nature the request may be. Zumuthen or Anſinnen is directed to something, that is difficult or vexatious, and which the other considers wrong or disadvantageous to himself, and to which he does not conceive himself bound, or the party zumuthend or anſinnend justified in doing; Anſinnen denotes something of this sort to be present to the inward thoughts of another, or merely to think, he must also be convinced, that he must do the same for us. The first verb in the text is therefore 'to exact', the second 'to desire' or 'demand', the third 'to require' or 'to pretend to'. —muthung, *f.* [unreasonable] demand, request, pretension, expectation. Das iſt eine ſonderbare —muthung, this is a strange request, proposition, demand; verſchonen Sie mich mit ſolchen —muthungen, forbear, cease making such demands of, from, on me, do not trouble me with such commissions, please to give over to make or making such demands on me. —nächſt, [the accent on the last syllable] *adv.* next to, nearest to, next of all, close by. Sie ſaß —nächſt bei ihm, she sat next to him, close by him. *Fig.* [zuerſt] —nächſt bedenken wir, daß &c., in the first place, first of all we must bear in mind, that &c.; das verdanken wir —nächſt Gott, we are above all others indebted to God for this, for this we are principally indebted to God; —nächſt denkt man an ſich, dann an Andere, in the first place we think of ourselves, and then of others. —nageln, I. *v. tr.* to nail up, to. Eine Kiſte, ein Fenſter &c. —nageln, to nail up a box, a window &c. II. *v. intr.* to continue nailing. —nahen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to approach, to draw nigh or near, to come nigh or near. —nähen, *v. tr.* to sew up or to, to mend. Löcher in den Strümpfen &c. —nähen, to mend stockings, to darn up the holes in stockings; wieder

—nähen, to mend again, to stitch again, to sew up again. —näher, *m.* one who sews up, mends. [with furriers] —näher or —nähter, furrier. —nahme, *f.* increase, growth, increment, augmentation, improvement, progression. Die —nahme des Waſſers, ſeines Vermögens, der Krankheit, the rising, increase, swelling of the water, the increase, improvement of his fortune, the increase of the malady. —name, *m.* 1) [Geſchlechtsname] family-name. 2) [Beiname] surname. Karl, mit dem —namen der Kahle, Charles, surnamed the Bald. —namſen, *v. tr.* to confer, to give a surname, nickname, to surname. —naſen, *v. intr.* [with founders] Die Form naſet ſich —, the mould, the nozzle is stopped up. —nehmen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [to that which is already there] to take to, to add to. Noch Etwas —nehmen, to take still something, something more; —nehmen [in knitting, to take or make more loops], to increase, to add to the meshes. II. *v. intr.* [ſich vergrößern, vermehren] to increase, to augment, enlarge, to grow larger, to swell, to thrive. Das Waſſer hat um 5 Fuß —genommen, the waters have risen, swollen 5 feet; dieſer Menſch nimmt — [= wird dicker], this man is getting flesh, corpulent, stout, is feeding; dieſes Kind fängt an —zunehmen, this child begins to get flesh, to grow stout, to wax; ſein Vieh nimmt nicht — [= geräth nicht], his cattle does not thrive; ſein Arm war geſchwunden, aber er fängt wieder an —zunehmen, his arm was withered, but now it begins again to grow, to get flesh; der Mond nimmt —, the moon increases, is in her increase, crescent; der —nehmende Mond, das —nehmende Licht, the moon in her increase, crescent; die Zuſchauer nehmen —, the spectators increase in number; die Zahl ſeiner Kunden nimmt —, the number of his customers increases: ſein Vermögen hat ſehr —genommen, his property has greatly increased; die Kälte, Hitze &c. nimmt —, the cold, heat &c. increases, it begins to grow, to get colder, hotter; die Krankheit, das Fieber nimmt —, the malady, the fever increases; die Tage nehmen —, the days grow longer, are getting, growing longer; bei —nehmenden Jahren, in an approaching old age, in advancing, lengthening years; an Kräften —nehmen, to gain, gather strength, to grow stronger; an Verſtand, Kenntniſſen, an Gelehrſamkeit —nehmen, to get, to gain understanding, knowledge, learning, to increase, improve, in understanding &c; an Tugend, an Schönheit —nehmen, to increase in virtue, beauty, to grow more virtuous, beautiful; im Guten —nehmen, to grow better, to increase in goodness. Das —nehmen, increase, increasing, augmentation, advancement, progress, V. —nahme; das —nehmen des Waſſers, einer Krankheit &c., the rising, the swelling of the waters, the increase of a malady &c; der Mond iſt im —nehmen, the moon is in her crescent, increase. —neigen, *v. tr.* to bend to, to incline to, towards. *Fig* Sich Einem —neigen, to be inclined towards any one, to be favourably disposed to any one; [in geometry] ſich —neigende Linien, converging lines. Das —neigen, V. —neigung. —neigung, *f.* the act of bending, inclining any thing. *Fig.* inclination, affection, love, favourable disposition, good will. Große —neigung zu Jemand haben, to entertain an affection for any one, to be favourably inclined to any one; die väterliche, mütterliche —neigung, paternal or fatherly, maternal or motherly affection. —neſteln, *v. tr.* [mit Neſteln —binden] to lace, lace up, to tie up with a lace. Das —neſteln, lacing, fastening with strings or a lace through eyelet-holes. —nichte, V. under Nicht. —nicken, I. *v. intr.* 1) Einem —nicken, to nod to any one, to impart or communicate any thing by nodding. 2) to continue, go on, keep nodding. II. *v. tr.* Einem Beifall —nicken, to applaud, to express one's approbation to any one by nodding, by a sign of the head, to nod assent, approbation. —nöthigen, *v. tr.* [Einem Etwas] V. Aufdrängen. —ordnen, *v. tr.* [beiordnen] to join to, to associate. [in German history] Die —geordneten Reichsſtände [who assisted the chief of a circle in word and deed and in case of need officiated for him], the allied, confederated states, the diet. —pappen, I. *v. tr.* to paste to, to paste up. II. *v. intr.* to continue pasting on, to, up —pechen, —pichen, *v. tr.* to pitch up, over, to close up with pitch. —peitſchen, *v. intr.* 1) to give [any one] a smart, fine, severe drubbing, flogging. 2) to continue, go on flogging, whipping. —pfeifen, *v. intr.* to whistle, to whistle on. Nur —gepfiffen! whistle away! Einem —pfeifen, to whistle on or to any one in order to call him or put him on his guard &c. —pflaſtern, I. *v. tr.* 1) to pave, to cover by paving over, with a pavement. 2) [a wound] to close up with a plaster, to plaster up. II. *v. intr.* to pave on, to continue paving. —pflöcken, *v. tr.* to stop up, to close up with, by means of pegs, to peg up, to plug up. —pflügen, I. *v. tr.* [a hole &c.] to fill up, heap up, to cover by ploughing, to plough up or over. II. *v. intr.* to continue ploughing, to plough on. —pfropfen, *v. tr.* to stop up with a cork, a bung, to cork up, to bung up. Einen Oelkrug —pfropfen, to bung up an oil-bottle; eine Flaſche —pfropfen, to cork up a bottle. —pichen, *v. tr.* V. —pechen. —platzen, *v. intr.* [in pop. lang.] *Fig.* to act inconsiderately, to go precipitately to work, to go, rush headlong into a thing. —plumpen, *v. intr* [u. w. ſeyn] [in pop. lang.] to proceed clumsily and precipitately, to fly out into vulgar expressions, to forget one's self. —poſten, *v. tr* [in woodmen's lang.] to count in heaps, piles. Einem das Holz —poſten, to count or deliver wood to any one in heaps, piles. —preſſen, *v. tr.* to press to, to close, shut up by pressing *Fig.* Das preßt mir die Bruſt — [= beklemmt, ängſtigt mich in hohem Grade], this wrings my heart. —putzeiſen, *n.* [with masons] [an instrument or utensil in the form of a heart] trowel. —quellen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to close by imbibing moisture, by swelling [of cracks &c.]. Die Ritzen ſind wieder —gequollen, the fissures, clefts, cracks have closed up, swelled up by the moisture. —rammeln, *v. tr.* V. Verrammeln. —räthehaltung, *f.* [when one is careful of a thing] economy, thrift, parsimony, V. under Rath 2). —rathen, *irr. v. tr* and *intr.* to counsel to, to advise to. Ich rathe [es] ihm weder — noch ab, I advise him neither to it nor against it, I neither persuade him to it, nor dissuade him from it; er hat es auf —rathen, mein —rathen gethan, he did it in accordance with, in pursuance of, some advice, my advice. —raunen, *v. tr* Einem Etwas — raunen, to whisper any thing into one's ears, to suggest any thing &c. —rauſchen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to rush to, towards. II. *v. tr.* [in higher style] Einem Beifall —rauſchen, to applaud any one by making a noise, in a stormy, turbulent manner, to roar applause; die Bäume rauſchten ihm Beifall —, the trees roared, murmured to him their applause. —rechnen, *v. tr.* to put to a person's account, to put down to a person. *Fig.* [—ſchreiben] to attribute to, to ascribe to, to impute to. Rechnen Sie mir dies nicht —, do not, don't impute, ascribe, attribute this to me; Einem eines Andern Sünden —rechnen, to impute &c. to any one another's faults, sins; to accuse any one of another's sins. Das —rechnen, V. —rechnung. —rechnung, *f.* imputation, attribution. Die —rechnung der Sünde Adams, the imputation of the sin of Adam. —recht, *adv.* [auf die rechte Art &c.] in right order, in right condition; right, well; in the right place; to rights, a right; as it ought to be; Etwas, eine Sache —recht bringen, machen [= in den gehörigen Stand ſetzen], to bring any thing, put any thing to rights, in order, to redress any thing, to arrange, prepare any thing; die Speiſen, das Nachteſſen —recht machen, to prepare, to get ready, to dress victuals, to get supper ready, to prepare the supper; die Haare —recht machen, to dress, arrange the hair, to put the hair in order, to rights; einen Anker, einen Spill —recht machen [in seamen's lang.], to see, to get an anchor, a capstan clear, ready; ſich —recht machen [in fam lang. = ſich fertig machen or rüſten, im Anzuge], to dress one's self, to get one's self ready, to put one's self in order, to brush one's self up; Etwas —recht bringen, ſetzen, ſtellen, to correct, to redress, restore, mend, re-establish any thing, to put, to set any thing in order, to rights, to arrange any thing; Sie werden mir dieſe Aeußerung —recht zu legen wiſſen, you will be able, know how properly to interpret what I have just said, this expression, these words: ich kann mir den Sinn dieſer Stelle, dieſe Sache nicht —recht legen, I am unable to make out the sense of this passage, I can't get to rights in this affair, [also] explain to myself [the bearings of] this case; die —rechtlegung, arrangement; Einen —recht weiſen [= ihm den rechten Weg weiſen], to put any one into, to show any one the right way, *it.* [= ihm die gehörige Nachweiſung geben] to give any the proper, necessary information, instruction; to teach, to advise any one, *it.* [= eines Beſſern belehren] to put any one into a better way, to show any one how to do any thing better, in a better way, to set to rights &c., to undeceive any one; Einem —recht helfen, to help, assist any one, V. —rechtbringen; einen Kranken wieder —recht bringen [herſtellen], to restore an invalid, to set, to bring, to put an invalid to rights again; Einem den Kopf —recht ſetzen, to set, to put any one's head to rights, to bring any one to reason; ſich —recht finden, to find one's position, to set one's self right; mit Etwas —recht kommen [auf die rechte Art zu verfahren wiſſen], to know how to proceed, to go on with, to manage any thing, to get on, to make one's way, to be up to a thing; mit Einem —recht kommen [auskommen], to agree with any one, to come to terms with any one, to deal with one; in ſeinem Gewerbe —recht kommen [gut auskommen], to get on in one's business &c, to make a good thing of one's business, to succeed in one's business; er kann nicht —recht kommen [auskommen], he cannot make his way, he cannot get the common necessaries of life, he can

not make ends meet. —rechtweiſen, *irr. v. tr.* V. under —recht. —rechtweiſer, *m.* one who shows a person, puts a person into, the right way, gives a person the necessary instructions &c. —rechtweiſung, *f.* instruction, putting setting to rights; *it.* reproach, reprimand. Er hat ihm eine wohlverdiente —rechtweiſung gegeben, he gave him a well-deserved reprimand. —rede, *f.* [das Zureden] persuasion, admonition. —reden, I. *v. tr.* and *intr.* Einem —reden, to persuade any one to do any thing, to speak, to talk to any one so as to encourage, persuade him to do any thing; ich habe ihm —geredet, zu bleiben, I have persuaded, been trying to persuade him to stop, remain; Einem zu einer Reiſe, Heirath —reden, to try to persuade any one to take a journey, to marry, to speak to any one about his taking a journey, his getting married; to persuade any one to take a journey &c.; ich habe es ihm nicht zu- und nicht abgeredet, I neither persuaded him to it, nor dissuaded him from it; er läßt ſich nicht —reden, he is not to be persuaded, there's no persuading him, he won't let himself be persuaded, he won't listen to reason; einem Kranken, einem Traurigen —reden [ihn zu tröſten ſuchen], to speak to an invalid or one who is ill, sorrowful or sad, in order to console him, to try to console one who is ill &c. II. *v. intr.* to continue, go on, keep speaking. Das —reden, V. —redung. —redung, *f.* persuasion, admonition, exhortation. Auf meine —redung hat er es gethan, he did it from my exhortation, from my persuading, admonishing him to do it; aller —redung, alles —redens ungeachtet, in spite of, notwithstanding all persuasion, admonition, exhortation. —redungsgabe, *f.* gift, faculty, power of persuasion. —regnen, *v. intr.* to shower, to abound, to flow, to be in abundance. —reibemörtel, *m.* [with masons] mortar for rough-casting, rough-cast. —reichen, I. *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —reichen, to reach, to hand any thing to, over to, any one; einander Etwas —reichen, to reach, to hand over to one another any thing, to pass any thing from hand to hand. II. *v. intr.* [hinreichen] to be sufficient, enough, to reach, to be long enough, to do. Eine Elle wird ihm —reichen, an ell will be sufficient, enough for him; dazu reicht das Geld nicht —, this money is not enough, sufficient for it, this money won't do for it; zu ſolcher Unternehmung reichen ſeine Kräfte nicht —, his strength is not sufficient for, not equal to such an undertaking, this undertaking is beyond his strength; das iſt nicht —reichend, this is not sufficient, not enough, this won't do; ich habe —reichenden Grund dazu, I have reasons, grounds enough, sufficient reason, grounds for doing this; [in logic] der —reichende Grund [by which every thing is to be deduced from a thing], sufficient, conclusive reason. —reißen, *irr. v. tr.* to close by drawing sharply, to jerk to. —reiten, *irr.* I. *v. intr* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) Auf Einen, dem Walde &c. —reiten, to ride up to any one, to, towards the wood, forest. 2) to continue, go on, keep riding; *it.* to gallop on, to ride on quickly. II. *v. tr.* Ein Pferd —reiten, to break in, to train a horse; ein —gerittenes Pferd, a horse that has been broken in, rode on, trained; dies Pferd iſt gut —geritten, this horse is well broken in, is used to the bits, the saddle, the road; Pferd, welches ein wenig —geritten iſt, a horse just broken in, which is not much used to the bits, saddle, road; völlig —gerittenes Pferd, a horse completely broken in. —rennen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to run to, towards. Alles rannte ihm —, all ran to, towards him. 2) [herbeirennen] to run up to, hasten up to. Jedermann rannte —[herbei], every one ran up, hastened up to the place, gathered together, came running up. 3) to continue, go on, keep running. II *v. tr.* to close, shut by running against. —richten, *v. tr.* 1) to turn, to direct to, towards. Die Kanonen der Stadt —richten, to turn, to direct the cannons to, towards the town. 2) [—bereiten] to dress, to prepare, to get ready Die Speiſen —richten, to cook, to dress victuals, meat; einen Kapaun, einen Haſen, Karpfen zum Kochen oder Braten —richten, to draw a capon, case a hare, gut and scale a carp for boiling or roasting, to dress a capon, hare, carp for &c.; das Leder, Tücher —richten, to curry, to dress leather, to dress cloth; [with furriers] eine Haut —richten, to dress, prepare a skin: ein Stück Holz, einen Marmorblock, einen Werkſtein —richten, to hew, to cut, to square a piece of timber, a block of marble, a block of free-stone; einen Schenktiſch —richten, to lay out a sideboard, to furnish a sideboard with its necessary appendage of vessels; einen Saal zum Balle —richten, to prepare, get ready, arrange a room for the ball; [with needle-manufacturers] die Nadeln —richten, to file needles smooth, to file them over; [with silk-manufacturers] die Seide —richten [entwirren], to disentangle silk, to shake silk; [with letter-press printers] —richten, to arrange the reglets, side-sticks &c., in order to give the sheet its proper margin, to make or fix the margin, V. under Form; [in fam. lang.] Einen übel —richten [by pushing, beating &c.], to use, to treat any one ill, to ill-treat, to misuse any one; die Räuber haben ihn übel —gerichtet, the robbers have treated him ill, have made a mess of him; er iſt voll Koth, er iſt ſchön —gerichtet, he is covered with mud, he has been made a pretty mess of, [ironically] a pretty mess he has been made of, he is in! wir geriethen in die Aequinoctialwinde und unſere Schiffe wurden übel —gerichtet, we fell in with the equinoctial winds and were sadly shattered. Das —richten, V. —richtung —richter, *m.* one who prepares, dresses &c; [with gun-smiths] [of gun-barrels] borer, he who bores them; [with hatters] trimmer, haber-dresser, dasher of hats; [with charcoal-burners] one who arranges the piles for burning; [with stocking-weavers] one who sorts, arranges the stockings; [with furriers] one who dresses, trims the skins. —richtmeißel, *m.* [with carpenters &c.] [Schrotmeißel] a great chisel used by carpenters, statuaries &c. —richtſpäne, *pl.* [with printers] V. under Steg 1). —richtung, *f.* —richtung der Speiſen, the cooking, dressing, preparing of victuals &c.; [of poultry &c.] drawing, opening, dressing; [of skins] dressing, currying; [of a piece of timber, of a block of stone] hewing, cutting, squaring; [with printers] [of the form] the proper adjustment of the pages in the chase by means of the furniture, so as to leave an equal margin to each page, the register. —riegeln, *v. tr* Die Thüre —riegeln, to bolt the door, to close the door with a bolt; das Haus —riegeln, to bolt up the house. —rollen, I. *v. intr.* 1) to roll to, towards. 2) to continue rolling, to roll on. II. *v. tr.* Einem ein Faß —rollen, to roll a barrel, cask &c. to, towards any one. —roſten, *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. ſeyn] to close, to be closed, stopped up with rust. Dies Loch iſt —geroſtet, this hole is closed, stopped up with rust, rust has stopped up this hole. 2) [u. w. haben] to continue rusting, to increase in rust. —rücken, *v. intr.* [zu Etwas hinrücken, näher rücken] to advance to, towards any thing, to approach, to draw nearer to or towards. Der Wand —rücken, to advance towards, to draw towards the wall; [in fam. lang.] rücken Sie ein wenig — [or näher], come a little nearer, draw your chair a little nearer, [also] to draw closer together so as to make room for another. —rudern, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to row, to ply the oars, to or towards. —ruf, *m.* 1) act of calling to any one. 2) [that which is called] call, acclamation, cheer. Unter dem —rufe des Volkes, amidst the acclamations of the people, populace. —rufen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) Einem —rufen, to call to or after any one; einander —rufen, to call one another, to one another; Einem freudig —rufen, to cheer any one, to utter acclamations of joy, delight on seeing, receiving any one; [with huntsmen] den Hunden —rufen, to call to the hounds. 2) to go on, keep, continue calling. II. *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —rufen, to call out, to shout, cry any thing to any one; er rief ihm die Worte —, he cried out, called out, halloed out these words to him; Einem Beifall —rufen, to cheer, applaud any one; *it.* [herbeirufen] to call to any one, to tell him to come, to call any one up. —runden, —ründen, *v. tr.* Einen Acker, —runden, to enlarge a field by purchasing the continuous lands or estates; ſeine Staaten —runden, to extend, to add to one's dominions, realm &c. by acquiring new provinces, districts &c. Das —runden, rounding or making round. —rüſten, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to prepare, to fit out, to equip, to arm, to accoutre. Der Schiffer rüſtet — [for departure], the captain is preparing, is fitting out, lading &c. for his voyage; das Nöthige auf das Feſt —rüſten, to make preparatives for the feast, to furnish or get together the necessaries for &c.; die Zimmer zum Empfange —rüſten, to arrange, furnish, the rooms for the reception of &c.; V. Ausrüſten. Das —rüſten, V. —rüſtung. —rüſtung, *f.* 1) [das —rüſten] preparation, arrangement. 2) [that which is done in order to be fitted out or ready for any thing] preparative. Man hat große —rüſtungen gemacht, great preparatives have been made; *it.* V. Ausrüſtung. —ſäen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to finish sowing, seed-time Man hat bereits —geſäet, seed-time is already over, finished, V. Einſäen; *it.* to continue, keep on sowing, to sow on. —ſage, *f.* 1) [to a proposal &c.] assent, consent. 2) promise, word. Seine —ſage halten, to keep one's word, promise, to fulfil one's promise. —ſagen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) [gegen Einen ſagen] to tell to the face of any one, to maintain openly. Ich ſagte es ihr auf den Kopf —, daß ſie &c., I told her to her face, plainly &c, that she &c 2) [zueignen] to attribute, impute, ascribe. 3) [to an invitation] to promise to come, to accept the invitation. Alle wurden eingeladen und Alle ſagten —, all were invited and all promised to come, accepted the invitation *Fig.* to please, suit, to meet one's wishes, approbation. Ihr Benehmen ſagt mir nicht —, her conduct, behaviour does not please me, I don't like her conduct &c.; dieſe Speiſe ſagt mir nicht —, this dish does not suit me, I don't like this dish, it is not to my taste, I don't relish this dish. *it.*

Einem Etwas –ſagen [verſprechen], to promise, accord any thing to any one. –ſámmt, *adv.* and *prep.* [rather pompous] V. Sammt. –ſanden, *v. intr.* V. Verſanden. –ſatz, *m.* 1) [the art of adding] [little used except in grammar] addition. [in grammar] Der –ſatz einer Silbe am Ende eines Wortes, the addition of a syllable at the end of a word, affix, paragoge; der –ſatz eines Buchſtabens im Anfange eines Wortes, prefix, prothesis. 2) [the thing added] an addition, annexation; *it.* augmentation; *it.* a supplement; V. Ergänzung, Nachtrag; [with founders &c.] additament. [in the mint] Der –ſatz zu einem Metalle, the alloy, V. Beſchickung 1), Verſetzung 3); Silber und Kupfer dienen dem Golde zum –ſatze, silver and copper serve as an alloy to gold; der geſetzmäßige –ſatz zu den Münzen, the legal alloy; bei den Piſtolen iſt mehr –ſatz, als bei den Dukaten, there is more alloy in pistoles than in ducats; [with painters, dyers] der –ſatz, the softening, the breaking; dieſer Wein hat einen fremdartigen –ſatz, this wine has a foreign [a spurious] admixture, this wine is adulterated; Buch mit –ſätzen, book with additions, with a supplement; die neue Ausgabe dieſes Werkes hat beträchtliche –ſätze erhalten, the new edition of this work has received considerable additions, augmentations; *it.* V. Randnote, Beiſatz; *it.* –ſatz zu den für die Wahrheit eines Satzes angeführten Gründen, a corollary; –ſatz zu einem Briefe, postscript; V. Nachſchrift; –ſatz zu einem Teſtamente, codicil; –ſatz zu einer Miſchung, ingredient; betrüglicher –ſatz zu einer Urkunde &c., interpolation. 3) [little used] a supply of money, a remittance, V. –ſchuß. –ſatz von Hauſe bekommen, to receive a remittance from home. –ſatzholz, *n.* [with woodmen &c.] V. Schwindholz. –ſatzrad, *n.* [with clock and watchmakers] the centre-wheel. –ſchalken, –ſchalmen, *v. tr.* Eine Lücke &c. –ſchalmen [in seamen's lang.], to nail the laths of the tarpaulins. –ſchanzen, *v. tr.* 1) [in fortification] V. Verſchanzen. 2) *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Einem Etwas –ſchanzen, to procure something for any one; er hat ihm ein gutes Amt –geſchanzt, he has procured him a good office, got him a snug berth. –ſcharen, *v. tr.* and *refl.* V. –geſellen; [with miners] ſich –ſcharen, V. Scharen, ſich 1) *fig.* –ſchärfen, *v. tr.* [–ſpitzen] to sharpen to a point, to point. Das –ſchärfen, V. –ſchärfung. –ſchärfung, *f.* [in crystallography] Die –ſchärfung der Kanten eines Kriſtalles, basil. –ſchärfungsecken, *pl.* the angles of the basil. –ſchärfungsfläche, *f.* the face of the basil. –ſchärfungstheile, *pl.* the parts of the basil. –ſcharren, I. *v. tr.* Ein Loch –ſcharren, to cover up a hole by scratching, V. Verſcharren. II. *v. intr.* to continue, keep on scratching. –ſchauen, *v. intr.* to regard, to look at or on, to be a spectator. –ſchauer, *m.* a looker on, a beholder, a spectator. Er hat keinen Antheil an dieſer That gehabt, er iſt dabei blos –ſchauer geweſen, he took no part in this deed, he was a mere looker on; ſie war –ſchauerinn bei dieſem Vorfall, she was a spectator at, a witness of this event. –ſchaufeln, I. *v. tr.* Eine Grube &c. –ſchaufeln, to shovel up a pit &c. II. *v. intr.* to continue shovelling, to shovel on. –ſcheiden, *v. ir.* V. –theilen. –ſchicken, I. *v. tr.* 1) Einem Etwas –ſchicken, to send any one something; Einem einen Boten –ſchicken, to send any one a messenger; das mir –geſchickte Päckchen, the packet sent, forwarded to me. 2) V. Beſchicken 2) and 3), also –bereiten. II. *v. refl.* ſich –ſchicken, V. Anſchicken, ſich, Rüſten, ſich. –ſchieben, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) Einem Etwas –ſchieben, to shove or push something to or towards any one. *Fig. a)* [in pop. lang.] Dieſe Stiefmutter ſchiebt ihren eigenen Kindern Alles –, this stepmother gives every thing to her own children; V. –ſtecken. *b)* [in law] Einem den Eid –ſchieben, to put any one upon oath; der Eid war ihm zuerkannt worden, aber er hat ihn ſeinem Gegenpart –geſchoben, the oath had been tendered to him but he fastened it on his opponent. 2) to shove to. Den Riegel, den Schiebdeckel eines Kaſtens, ein Schiebfenſter –ſchieben, to push the bolt, the slide of a box, a sliding-window to. II. *v. intr.* to continue shoving, to shove on. Schiebt –! immer –geſchoben! shove on! push away! keep on shoving! –ſchießen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) to shoot or dart at, towards. Die Schlange ſchoß auf ihn –, the snake darted, sprang at him; die Milch ſchießt ihr – [with women when suckling], the or her draught is coming, the [her] milk is rising, coming. 2) to shoot at [with a gun &c.]. Schießt –, wenn ihr das Herz habt, shoot away, shoot, fire, if you have the courage. 3) to continue shooting, to shoot on or away. II. *v. tr.* 1) to add, to put more to it. Noch zwanzig Thaler –ſchießen, um die Summe voll zu machen, to add twenty dollars more so as to make the sum complete; –ſchießen [with printers], to work off extra-sheets, to print a certain number of sheets over and above the ordered or intended number of copies of a work, in order to replace defective or spoiled sheets, so that the prescribed number of copies can be delivered complete, V. –ſchuß. –ſchiffen, *v. intr.* 1) Einem Lande, der Küſte &c. –ſchiffen, to sail towards, to make for a country, the coast &c. 2) V. –führen [auf Schiffen]. –ſchlag, *m.* 1) [in law] adjudication, knocking down [to the highest bidder]. Wer das Meiſte bietet, dem geſchieht der –ſchlag, the article, lot is knocked down to him, who bids highest, to the highest bidder. 2) [provincial] prohibition. Der –ſchlag des Getreides, prohibition to export grain; die Wieſen in –ſchlag nehmen, to prohibit meadow-ground, the meadows from being pastured, grazed upon. 3) [Zuthat] [with founders] a flux. Kalkſtein, Schlacken, Blei &c. dienen als –ſchlag, limestone, slack, lead &c. serve as a flux. 4) [with woodmen &c.] V. Verhack. –ſchlagemeſſer, *n.* V. Taſchenmeſſer, Einlegemeſſer. –ſchlagen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) to strike to, towards, at. Einem den Ball –ſchlagen, to strike the ball to &c. any one. *Fig.* Einem Etwas in einer öffentlichen Verſteigerung –ſchlagen, to adjudge something to any one, to knock it down to him at a public auction; das Haus iſt dem Meiſtbietenden –geſchlagen worden, the house has been knocked down to the highest bidder; heute wird dieſes Pachtgut –geſchlagen werden, this farm will be put up, will be adjudged to-day; man hat ihm das Haus nach dem Anſchlage –geſchlagen, the house has been knocked down to him at the valuation [put on it either by government &c. or by the seller himself]. 2) to fasten by beating. Ein Faß –ſchlagen, to clap on a bottom to a cask; *it.* V. under –ſpünden; einen Sarg –ſchlagen, to nail down a coffin; die Thür hinter ſich –ſchlagen, to bang, slam or clap the door to [on going or hastening out]. 3) [with founders] to throw in a flux. Man hat dem Erze Blei &c. –geſchlagen, lead &c. has been added as a flux to the ore. II. *v. intr.* 1) [ſchlagen] to strike, to strike out, about. Er ſchlägt gern, gleich –, he is fond of striking, he is a knock-me-down gentleman, it is a word and a blow with him; ſie ſchlugen Alle auf ihn –, they all had a blow, a whack, a rap at him, [if fig.] a fling at him; ſchlag –! [with the hammer &c.] hit! hit to! hit away! *it.* [in defiance] strike, if you dare! 2) [to strike into the palm of another man's hand] to strike in, V. [the more usual word] Einſchlagen. 3) to suit, to turn out, to agree with. Dieſe Arzenei hat mir gut –geſchlagen, this medicine has done me good, has been just the thing for me; der Aufenthalt in dieſem Lande ſchlägt ihm nicht wohl –, his living in this country does not agree with him, does not do for him; wie ſchlägt Ihnen Ihr neuer Bedienter –? how does your new servant suit you, answer, turn out? Das –ſchlagen, die –ſchlagung, the striking &c.; [in law] adjudication, [with auctioneers] knocking down. –ſchläger, *m.* a beater, striker, V. Schläger; *it.* [in the mint] the beater. –ſchleiern, *v. tr.* V. Verſchleiern. –ſchleifen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) [from Schleifen] Ein Meſſer &c. –ſchleifen, to set, sharpen a knife &c.; ſpitzig –ſchleifen, to sharpen to a point. 2) [from Schleifen] V. –ſchleppen. –ſchleppen, *v. tr.* to drag or haul to, towards. [fam. in a bad sense] Einem Etwas –ſchleppen, to convey secretly something to any one; dieſe Köchinn entwendet Vieles und ſchleppt es ihrem Liebhaber, ihrer Familie –, this cook purloins a great deal and packs it off to her sweetheart, to her family. –ſchließen, *irr. v. tr.* to fasten to, to lock to or up. Man ſchloß die Thüre hinter ihm –, the door was locked after or upon him; Einem die Thüre vor der Naſe –ſchließen, to shut the door to in one's face; hinter ſich –ſchließen, to shut after one; der Kaſten iſt –geſchloſſen, the chest is locked, fastened. –ſchlingen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to tighten the noose or springe. II. *v. intr.* to continue swallowing, to swallow greedily. –ſchmeißen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [low] V. –werfen. –ſchmelzen, *irr. v. tr.* to close or to stop up by melting; [with chemists] to seal hermetically. Den Hals eines gläſernen Gefäßes –ſchmelzen, to seal the neck of a glass-vessel hermetically. –ſchmettern, I. *v. tr.* V. –werfen. II. *v. intr.* to bray on [of trumpets &c.]. –ſchmieren, I. *v. tr.* 1) to stop up with any sticky or unctuous substance, with clay, tallow &c.; to plaster up. Man hat dieſe Ritze mit Thon, dieſen Riß mit Kitt –geſchmiert, this crack has been filled up with clay, this chink has been smeared over with putty, V. Verſchmieren. 2) to daub over. II. *v. intr.* 1) to smear on. 2) [in contempt] to continue daubing, to daub on. –ſchnallen, *v. tr.* to buckle [to]. Ihre Schuhe ſind nicht gut –geſchnallt, your shoes are not well buckled; ſchnallet dieſen Mantelſack feſt –, buckle the straps of this portmanteau tight. V. Schnallen. –ſchnappen, *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. haben] to snap at. 2) [u. w. ſeyn] to snap to. Das Meſſer ſchnappte –, the knife snapped to; das Schloß iſt von ſelbſt –geſchnappt, the lock has snapped to, has shut of itself. 3) [u. w. haben] to continue snapping [at]. –ſchneidebrett, *n.* [with tailors &c.] cutting-out-board, a shop-board. –ſchneideleiſte,

f. a glazier's ruler. —ſchneidemeſſer, *n.* cutting-out-knife. —ſchneidemodel, *m.* [with pin-makers] box for cutting the shanks. —ſchneiden, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) Ein Kleid, einen Mantel —ſchneiden, to cut out a dress, a cloak; dieſes Frauenkleid iſt ſchlecht —geſchnitten, this [lady's] dress is badly cut out, is not of a good cut; dieſer Schneider ſchneidet gut —, verſteht das —ſchneiden gut, this tailor is a good cut, a good cutter out, cuts out well, understands cutting out well; Einem Arbeit —ſchneiden, to cut out work for any one; [with shoemakers] ein Paar Oberleder —ſchneiden, to cut out a pair of upper-leathers; [with pin-makers] die Drahtſtücke [zu den Nadeln] —ſchneiden, to cut the shanks or lengths; [with joiners] Holz —ſchneiden, to cut the stuff by measure, to cut it out; [with bookbinders] die Pappen zu den Bücherdecken —ſchneiden, to dress the pasteboard, the boards; er hat es im —ſchneiden verſehen, he has spoiled it in the cutting-out, he has cut it out badly, wrong. *fig.* [in pop. lang.] he made a mess of it from the first, he set to work about it in the wrong way. Das —ſchneiden, cutting out, the cut. 2) [vorſchneiden, ſchneiden] to carve for, to carve. Einem die Biſſen —ſchneiden, to carve the pieces for any one, to cut up the bits for him. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Sein Brod iſt ihm kärglich —geſchnitten, er hat ſein —geſchnittenes Brod, his bread is cut out for him with a niggardly hand, he is kept within a tight tether, the little that he gets is begrudged him. II. *v. intr.* to cut on; *it.* to carve on. Nur —geſchnitten! cut on with a will, without hesitation! *it.* carve on! —ſchneider, *m.* [of tailors] the foreman, cutter-out. —ſchneidetiſch, *m.* V. —ſchneidebrett. —ſchneien, *v. tr.* V. Verſchneien. —ſchnellen, *v. tr.* [little used] to fling to, fillip towards. —ſchnitt, *m.* 1) [das —ſchneiden] the cutting-out, the cut. 2) *Fig.* pattern. Der —ſchnitt eines Werkes, Schauſpieles, the style, the handling of a work, of a play; dieſer Menſch hat einen ſeltſamen —ſchnitt, this man has singular manners, is a queer fish, a curious being; das hat einen ſonderbaren —ſchnitt, that has a strange pattern, seems to be shaped, modelled by or after a strange pattern. —ſchnüren, *v. tr.* to tie up, to fasten with string, packthread &c. Schnüret dieſes Paket feſt —, tie up this parcel well; einen Sack —ſchnüren, to tie up the mouth of a sack; ein Frauenzimmer —ſchnüren or einſchnüren, to lace a woman, to lace her stays for her; V. Schnüren; Einem den Hals —ſchnüren, to strangle any one with a cord, bow-string &c.; enger, feſter —ſchnüren, to tie tighter; das iſt zu feſt —geſchnürt, that is tied too tight, V. —ſammenſchnüren. —ſchrauben, *v. tr.* to screw to or up. Dieſes Fläſchchen iſt —geſchraubt, this phial, bottle &c. is closely stopped. —ſchreiben, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) Einem —ſchreiben [little used], to write to any one; *it.* [in commerce] Einem eine Summe —ſchreiben, to pass a sum to any one's account, to put it down to him [on the credit side], to give any one credit for a sum, to credit any one with a sum; *it.* [in law &c.] Einem ein Haus —ſchreiben [—erkennen], to set any one down legally or in due form as the [actual] proprietor of a house, to note him down in the register of real property as the &c. to adjudge a house to any one; Einem ein Buch —ſchreiben, V. —eignen. 2) *Fig.* Einem Etwas —ſchreiben, to ascribe, to attribute, [in a bad sense] to impute something to any one; ihm wird dieſes Buch —geſchrieben, this book is ascribed to him, is put down to his account [as being the author]; das Verdienſt, die günſtige Folge, dieſe Handlung wird ihm —geſchrieben, the merit is, the favourable consequences of this action are ascribed to him, laid to his account; man ſchreibt ihm den Verluſt der Schlacht —, the loss of the battle is attributed to him; ſchreiben Sie mir die Schuld davon nicht —, don't impute the blame of it to me, don't lay it upon me; man ſchreibt ihm Reden —, an die er nie gedacht hat, speeches have been put in his mouth that he never thought, dreamt of; Sie haben es nur ſich ſelbſt —zuſchreiben, wenn &c., you have only yourself to blame, you have to thank yourself for it, if &c. Das —ſchreiben, the writing to &c., ascribing, [in a bad sense] imputation. II. *v. intr.* to write on, away, to continue writing. Schreiben Sie nur —! only write on! write away [don't mind me &c.]! —ſchreien, *irr. v. intr.* Einem —ſchreien, to cry, shout or scream [out] to any one. *it. v. tr.* Er ſchrie mir einige Worte —, die ich nicht verſtand, he cried out some words to me, which I did not understand. —ſchreiten, *irr. v. intr.* 1) to march or stride to, towards, to approach. Er ſchritt ſchnell auf uns —, he stepped quickly up to us, he advanced rapidly towards us. 2) [fortſchreiten] to march on, away, to keep on marching &c. Brav, wacker —ſchreiten, to walk well, at a good round pace, [fam.] to put one's best leg foremost; ſehen Sie, wie er —ſchreitet [or, sometimes ausſchreitet], see how he bowls along, how he gets over the ground, how fast he walks, what famous long strides he takes. —ſchrift, *f.* 1) [Schreiben, Sendſchreiben] letter, epistle. 2) V. —eignungsſchrift. —ſchuß, *m.* 1) Der —ſchuß der Milch in die Brüſte, the draught, rising of the milk into the breasts, V. —ſchießen. 2) [that which is paid or contributed, as money] addition, supplemental or additional allowance, a gratuity or bonus; any extra-payment or sum. —ſchuß, um eine Summe voll zu machen, the odd money requisite to make a sum complete or even; ein —ſchuß von 100 Thalern, an additional sum, an extra-allowance of a hundred dollars, an overplus of a hundred dollars; man hat ihm als —ſchuß zu ſeinem Erbſchaftsloſe ſo und ſo viel an Geld gegeben, so much money has been given to him as an addition to his portion of the inheritance; er könnte nicht beſtehen, wenn er nicht —ſchuß von ſeinen Eltern hätte, he couldn't make both ends meet, if he had not an allowance, a remittance occasionally from his parents; als —ſchuß gegebene Steuer, Summe, —ſchußſteuer, —ſchußſumme, a supplemental tax, a supply, an additional sum, an allowance; als —ſchuß zu ſeinem Gehalte gab man ihm &c., as an extra-allowance over and above his pay, as a gratification or perquisite in addition to his salary they gave him &c., V. —lage, —ſatz; [with printers] der —ſchuß, die —ſchußbogen, the extra-quires, extra-sheets [printed over and above the number of copies ordered or intended, in order to make up for faulty or spoiled sheets]; *it.* extra-quires, extra-sheets [over and above the token]; zwei Buch —ſchuß, two supernumerary quires, two quires given in, or printed over and above the prescribed number of copies, [not the cording quires]. —ſchußmahl, *n.* a picknick. —ſchußtage, *pl.* [in chronology] the epacts. —ſchütten, I. *v. tr.* eine Grube, einen Brunnen —ſchütten, to fill up a pit, a well with [by throwing] rubbish [in], V. Verſchütten. II. *v. intr.* to continue pouring, to pour on. Schüttet nur immer —! pour away! —ſchwären, —ſchwellen, *irr. v. intr.* to close by swelling. Die Augen ſind ihm —geſchworen [—geſchwollen], his eyes are so swollen that he cannot see. —ſchimmen, *v. intr.* 1) to swim to or towards. Er ſchwamm dem Ufer —, he swam [made] for the shore. 2) to keep on swimming, to swim on or away. —ſchwören, *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —ſchwören, to swear something to any one; er ſchwur mir ewige Freundſchaft —, he swore to me eternal friendship; V. Schwören. —ſegeln, *v. intr.* 1) to sail to, towards, for. Der Küſte, dem Lande &c. —ſegeln, to sail towards the coast, to make for land &c. 2) to keep on sailing, to sail on. Schnell —ſegeln, to crowd sail, to run under a press of sail. —ſehen, *irr. v. intr.* 1) to look at, to look on, to regard or behold. Wir ſahen dieſem Schauſpiele lange —, we were a long time spectators, witnesses of this spectacle; die Kinder ſpielten und die Eltern ſahen —, the children played and the parents looked on; ich habe keinen Theil daran genommen, ſondern bloß —geſehen, I took no part in it, but merely looked on; die Andern aßen und ich hatte bloß das —ſehen, the others ate and I had merely the task of looking on, and I was a mere looker on. 2) *Fig. a*) Einer Sache —ſehen, to look indifferently at, to wink at, to connive at, to tolerate, to permit any thing; ich kann dieſem Unfuge, dieſem Mißbrauche nicht länger —ſehen, I cannot be a passive spectator of this disorder, I cannot permit this abuse any longer. *b*) [warten, ſich gedulden] to look patiently on, to wait patiently. Man muß noch ein wenig —ſehen, one must wait a little longer. 3) to look after [any thing], to see, to look. Sieh einmal —, ob das Waſſer kocht, just look and see if the water boils; ſieh —, daß du nicht fällſt, take care and not fall, see, look sharp, take heed, lest you fall, that you don't fall; Sie müſſen —ſehen, daß es an nichts fehle, you must see, that nothing is, may be wanting; ſehen Sie wohl —, daß Sie nicht betrogen werden, look sharp, take care, that you are not cheated; da ſieh du —, you must look to that, that's your business [and not mine]. Das —ſehen, the looking-on. —ſehends or —ſehens, *adv.* evidently, visibly. Dieſer Knabe wächst —ſehends, one can almost see this boy grow; das Waſſer ſteigt —ſehends, the water rises sensibly. —ſeher, *m.* a looker-on, V. —ſchauer. —ſenden, *irr v. tr.* to send to, V. Senden, —ſchicken. —ſetzen, I. *v. tr.* 1) to put or set to, on to, by or upon. Die Speiſen —ſetzen, to put the victuals on [the fire]; [used as a *v. intr.*] die Köchin hat ſchon —geſetzt, the cook has [made up her fire and] got the things on already. 2) [to mix with something else] to add, to temper. Ein Metall zu einem andern —ſetzen, to alloy one metal with another; man hat dem Silber Kupfer —geſetzt, the silver has been alloyed with copper; einem Erze beim Schmelzen Blei &c. —ſetzen, to add lead &c. as a flux to an ore; der blauen Farbe ein wenig Roth —ſetzen, to break the blue with a little red. 3) to add more, something more. Im Spiele —ſetzen, to stake higher, to increase

one's stake; Sie haben viel verloren, Sie müſſen —ſetzen, you have lost, you must set, stake again *Fig.* [einbüßen, verlieren] Er hat bei dieſer Sache viel Geld —geſetzt, viel von dem Seinigen —geſetzt, he has lost much money, much of his own money in this business; er hat ſein Vermögen im Dienſte des Königs —geſetzt, he has expended his fortune in the service of the king. 4) [with workmen] to stop up by setting or putting something in. Eine Oeffnung, ein Loch —ſetzen, to stop up an opening, a hole [with stones, bricks, boards, planks, an iron-sheet and the like]; ein Ofenloch —ſetzen, to stop the draught-hole of a stove; ein Gerinne —ſetzen, to stop or plug up a gutter. 5) [in seamen's lang. = ausſpannen] Die Segel —ſetzen, to unfurl, to spread, to set the sails, to bend sails; die Halſen und Schoten dicht —ſetzen, to tally flat aft. 6) to add, V. Hinzuſetzen. II. *v. intr.* 1) Einem —ſetzen, hart —ſetzen, to set or press [hard] upon any one, to follow him up [closely]; dem Feinde —ſetzen, to attack the enemy vigorously; ſeinem Gegner im Fechten —ſetzen, to press hard upon one's antagonist in fighting, to give him no respite or breathing-time; einer Feſtung —ſetzen, to prosecute the siege of a fortress with vigour or rigour. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Einem mit Bitten, Drohungen &c. —ſetzen, to follow any one up, to pursue him with requests, with threats &c.; Einem mit Bitten ſehr —ſetzen, to use most urgent entreaties to any one, to ply any one with them; Einem mit Drohworten, mit Schlägen —ſetzen, to have recourse to threats, to blows to induce any one to do something; Einem mit Geld &c. —ſetzen, to succour or supply any one with money &c. 2) [in fam. lang. or comic] Sich —ſetzen, to refresh one's self, to take refreshment, to restore one's strength, to comfort one's self. Sich im Eſſen und Trinken —ſetzen, to refresh one's self with eating and drinking. 3) [einbüßen] Er muß —ſetzen, he must spend from his own private fortune [his pay or salary is not sufficient]; nichts —zuſetzen haben, to have no private income, nothing but one's pay to live on, *it.* [respecting the body] to have a weakly or delicate constitution, to have little stamina [to fall back on]. Das —ſetzen, the adding &c. addition; [in metallurgy] alloy, V. —ſatz. —ſeyn, *irr. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to be to, to be shut, closed or locked up. —ſichern, *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —ſichern, to make something sure to any one, to insure or assure something to any one; der König hat ihm einen Gnadengehalt, dieſe Stelle —geſichert, the king has formally promised, [also] secured a pension, this place to him; er ſicherte ihm ſeine Freundſchaft —, he assured him of his friendship. —ſicherung, *f.* assurance. —ſiegeln, *v. tr* to seal [up], V. Siegeln, Verſiegeln. —ſpeiſe, *f.* V. —koſt, —gemüſe. —ſperren, *v. tr.* V. Sperren, Verſperren. —ſpielen, *v. tr.* Einem den Ball &c. —ſpielen [—werfen], to play the ball &c. to any one; [at tennis] to serve the ball; [at fives] to play out the ball; er hat mir den Ball —geſpielt, he has played the ball to me; *it.* —ſpielen [at games of cards], to play favourably to one's partner. —ſpitzbank, *f.* bench or lathe for sharpening the pins and needles on. —ſpitzen, *v. tr.* to point, to sharpen [off or down] to a point, to cut to a point. Einen Bleiſtift —ſpitzen, to point, sharpen a black-lead-pencil; [with pin-makers] die Nadeln —ſpitzen, to point the pins or needles; die Nägel —ſpitzen, to sharpen the nails; ein Gewölbe —ſpitzen, to raise a vault higher, to make the arch more pointed; —geſpitzt [ſpitzig], pointed &c.; [in heraldry] ein unten —geſpitztes Kreuz, a cross fitchee; [in botany] ein —geſpitztes Blatt, lanceolate, acuminated leaf; ſich —ſpitzen, to terminate or end in a point, to taper; [with miners] der Gang ſpitzt ſich — [wird ſchmäler], the vein or lode narrows. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Dieſe Flaſche wollen wir zum —ſpitzen aufbehalten or aufheben [= zuletzt trinken], we will keep this bottle for the wind up; das iſt nur zum —ſpitzen, that is only for filling up. Das —ſpitzen, die —ſpitzung, sharpening, pointing, tapering off; [in crystals] point. —ſpitzer, *m.* [with pin-makers] the pointer. —ſpitzungsflächen, *pl.* faces of the point of a crystal, the terminal or extreme points. —ſpitzungskanten, *pl.* terminal edges, lines of junction of the terminal faces. —ſprache, *f.* V. —ſpruch [chiefly 1)]. —ſprechen, *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) Einem —ſprechen, to speak [encouragingly, cheeringly, consolingly &c.] to any one, to talk to him, to exhort him; einem Kranken, einem armen Sünder —ſprechen, to talk to a sick person, to a patient, to a poor sinner, to whisper comfort to him; Einem Muth, Troſt —ſprechen, to inspire any one with courage, with consolation; to encourage, to console any one, V. Einſprechen; [in sportsmen's lang.] Den Hunden —ſprechen, to cheer on or up the dogs; [in the manege] einem Pferde —ſprechen, to cheer a horse; to soothe him; to give him fire or mettle. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Einer Speiſe gut —ſprechen, to do justice to a [particular] dish; wir ſprachen unſerm Nachtiſch fleißig —, we discussed our dessert [almonds, figs, filberts &c.] eagerly; wir haben dieſer Flaſche brav —geſprochen, we have cracked this bottle in fine style, we have made a hole in it, made it look foolish; der Flaſche zuviel —ſprechen, to drink too much, take too much wine, to like one's bottle more than one ought or more than is conducive to one's health; to drink deep, to be fond of one's glass, one's cups, bottle. 2) to recognize as property and give up to the owner. [in law] Einem Etwas —ſprechen, to adjudge something to any one; dieſes Haus iſt ihm, ihr —geſprochen worden, he, she is the owner, the new proprietor, the lessee &c. of this house; er hat ein Urtheil ausgewirkt, wodurch ihm ſein Geſuch —geſprochen worden iſt, he has obtained a judgment awarding him his demand. 3) [fam.] Bei Einem —ſprechen [= Einen beſuchen], to call on any one, [especially] to pay any one a pop-visit, to give him a look-in, to ask him how he does on passing by; ſprechen Sie bald wieder bei uns —, pray come and see us again soon, pray do us soon the favour of another call. V. Einſprechen II 2). 4) to continue speaking, to speak on, away. Sprechen Sie nur —, speak on! talk away! 5) V. Entſprechen. Das —ſprechen, V. —ſprechung. —ſprechung, *f.* V. —ſpruch. Gerichtliche —ſprechung, adjudication. —ſprechungsurtheil, *n.* adjudicative sentence, sentence of adjudication. —ſprengen, *v. intr.* Auf Einen, auf Etwas —ſprengen, to dash [on horseback] to, at, towards any one, thing; er ſprengte im vollen Galoppe auf uns —, he came to us at full gallop. —ſpringen, *irr. v. intr.* 1) Auf Einen, auf Etwas —ſpringen, to run to, towards, up to, at any one, thing, *it.* to dart or spring upon any one, thing; V. under Springen. 2) to keep on jumping, leaping &c. 3) [as a *v. intr.* = ſpringen] to run, to jump Spring —! come run! come jump! run with you! —ſpruch, *m.* 1) exhortation, consolation; *it.* encouragement. Frommer —ſpruch, geiſtlicher —ſpruch [with a sinner, dying person], divine promise, holy communion, pious comfort, a priest's or clergyman's consolation from the administration of the divine promises; einen Kranken &c. durch ſeinen —ſpruch aufrichten, to console, to cheer up a patient &c. by one's conversation; der —ſpruch eines Prieſters bei einem armen Sünder, the exhortation of a patient, the promises of the Gospel, consolation administered by a priest, pastor, clergyman to a poor sinner. 2) a call, [especially] a look in, a pop-visit. 3) V. Anſpruch. —ſpünden, *v. tr.* Ein Faß —ſpünden, to bung up a cask; —geſpündetes Faß, a bunged-up cask. —ſtand, *m.* 1) Der —ſtand einer Perſon oder Sache, the state of a person or thing; bei dem gegenwärtigen —ſtande der Sachen, in the actual state, in the present condition of things; die deutſchen, iriſchen, franzöſiſchen —ſtände, the state of things in Germany, Ireland, France; Alles iſt noch in gutem —ſtande, every thing is still in a good state; der —ſtand ſeiner Geſundheit, the state of his health; in welchem —ſtande haben Sie ihn verlaſſen? in what state did you leave him? er iſt in einem kläglichen —ſtande, he is in a pitiable state; mit ſeinem —ſtande zufrieden ſeyn, to be contented with one's condition, lot, V. Lage; dieſe Bücher ſind noch in gutem —ſtande, these books are still in a good state, are in a good state of preservation, have been taken care of; Zeitwort, das einen —ſtand ausdrückt, a verb neuter, a neuter verb; der —ſtand des Gemüths, the state, disposition of the mind; the frame of mind, the mood or humour, V. Faſſung; der —ſtand der Seele nach dem Tode, the state of the soul after death; ſich in einem leidenſchaftlichen, aufgeregten —ſtande befinden, to be in a state, a fit of passion, of excitement; in den verſchiedenen —ſtänden des Lebens, in the different conjunctions, epochs of life; V. Umſtand, Beſchaffenheit. Syn. V. Lage. 2) [provincial or in common people's lang., but little used] V. Lärm. —ſtändig, *adj.* and *adv.* [chiefly in law-style] appertaining or pertaining to, belonging to. Das ihm —ſtändige Haus, die ihm —ſtändigen Güter, Rechte, the house, the estates, rights belonging to him; das iſt mir —ſtändig, that is mine, that belongs to me; er hat Jedem ſeiner Kinder den ihm —ſtändigen Antheil gegeben, he has given to each of his children its fair portion; *it.* das —ſtändige Gericht, die —ſtändigen Behörden, the competent tribunal or court, the competent authorities, *Fig.* Er iſt ein —ſtändiger Richter im Bücherweſen, in der Kunſt, he is a competent judge or critic in literature, in art. —ſtändigkeit, *f.* 1) appurtenance. Ein Gut mit allen ſeinen —ſtändigkeiten verkaufen, to sell an estate with all its appurtenances [and dependencies]. 2) [Befugniß] right, competence [of a judge &c.]. Die —ſtändigkeit dieſes Richters beſtreiten, to dispute the competency of this judge. —ſtändlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [in grammar] —ſtändliches Zeitwort, a neuter verb, a verb neuter; das thätige Zeitwort wird zuweilen —ſtändlich gebraucht, the verb active is sometimes used as a neuter one, in a neuter sense. —ſtandswort, *n.*

[in grammar] a verb neuter, a neuter verb. —ſtatten, *v. tr.* V. Statt, zu Statten [under Zu and Statten]. —ſtechen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to stitch up [with needle and thread]. Stechet die Löcher in dieſem Strumpfe —, stitch up, darn the holes in this stocking. II. *v. intr.* 1) [in a general sense = ſtechen] to stitch &c., to stitch &c. away. —geſtochen! stitch away! 2) to keep on stitching &c. Stechen Sie nur —! stitch away! go on stitching! —ſtecken, *reg.* and *irr. v. tr.* 1) [in fam. lang.] Einem Etwas —ſtecken, to give any one something on the sly, in secret; ſie ſteckt ihrem Sohne immer Geld —, she is always giving her son money on the sly, privately; she is always slipping money in private into her son's hands; ſie hat ihr Zuckerwerk, Etwas zu eſſen —geſteckt, she has been stuffing her clandestinely with sweetmeats, has been giving her slily something to eat. 2) to shut or close by pinning. Ihr Kleid war mit Nadeln —geſteckt, her dress was fastened with pins, was pinned together; ſie ſteckte ihr Buſentuch mit einer Nadel —, she fastened her habit-shirt with a pin. —ſtehen, *irr. v. intr.* 1) [in law style] to belong or appertain to [as property]; to be any one's own. Dieſes Haus ſteht ihm —, this house belongs to him, is his. 2) to behove, to belong to as duty or right, to be incumbent upon. Den Vätern ſteht es —, ihre Kinder zu beſtrafen, it belongs to, behoves fathers, it is the province of fathers to punish their children; es ſtand Ihnen nicht —, ihm einen Verweis zu geben, it was not for you, it was no duty, business, part, right of yours to give him a reprimand; es hätte ihm nicht —geſtanden, ſo ſtolz zu ſprechen, it would not have become him, to speak so proudly; ein ſolches Betragen ſteht ihm nicht —, such conduct does not become him, is quite misplaced with him, is quite out of character; es ſteht dieſem Gerichtshofe nicht —, in dieſer Sache zu ſprechen, it is not competent for this tribunal, this court is not competent to speak in this case; ihm ſteht es nicht —, hierüber zu urtheilen, he is not competent to judge of this, upon this he is not qualified to form an opinion, to pass judgment. —ſtellen, *v. tr.* 1) to stop up or shut [by placing something sufficiently large before it, so as entirely to cover it]; to barricade, to close. Man muß dieſe Oeffnung mit Etwas —ſtellen, this opening must be shut or closed with something; [in sportsmen's lang.] ein Jagen —ſtellen, to enclose with toils, V. Umſtellen; [with founders] den Ofen —ſtellen, to place the ore-frame in the furnace. 2) Einem Etwas —ſtellen [übergeben], to give, render, deliver [up] something to any one; er hat mir Ihren Brief —geſtellt, he has delivered to me your letter; man hat ihm ſeine Uhr, die ihm geſtohlen war, wieder —geſtellt, his watch, which had been stolen, was given up to him again, was restored to him, V. Einhändigen. *Fig.* [rather unusual or pompous] Einem Glauben —ſtellen, to give credit to what any one says, to place or repose confidence in him, to believe him. —ſterben, *v. intr.* [chiefly in law style] Einem —ſterben, to fall to any one at the death, through the death of a party. —ſteuer, *f.* contribution, additional tax, V. Beiſteuer 2), Nachſteuer 1). —ſteuern, I. *v. tr.* 1) to contribute. 2) V. Nachſteuern. II. *v. intr.* [in seamen's lang.] 1) Dem Lande, der Küſte —ſteuern [—ſchiffen], to steer for land, for the coast. 2) to continue steering. —ſtimmen, *v. intr.* to assent, to consent, V. Beiſtimmen. —ſtopfen, *v. tr.* [—machen] to stop, to stop up. Mit Werg —ſtopfen, to stop up with tow; ſtopft dieſes Loch —, stop this hole; die Ritzen und Löcher in den Schiffen —ſtopfen und verpichen, to calk and pay a ship; [with needle-women] ein Loch, die Löcher in einem Zeuge, in einem Strumpfe wieder —ſtopfen [—nähen], to mend, to darn a hole, the holes in a stuff, in a stocking. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Ein Loch —ſtopfen und ein anderes dagegen aufmachen, to rob Peter to pay Paul; V. Verſtopfen; *it.* V. —pfropfen —ſtöpſeln, *v. tr.* V. —pfropfen. —ſtoßen, *irr.* I. *v. tr* 1) to push at, to, towards. Einem den Ball —ſtoßen, [at billiards] to strike [with the cue], to shove [with the mace &c.] the ball towards any one. 2) to shut or close by pushing, to push to. Er hat die Thüre mit dem Fuße —geſtoßen, he pushed, kicked the door to with his foot. II. *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. haben] *a*) [in a general sense = ſtoßen] to shove or push away. Stoßen Sie —! push away! push! *b*) to keep on pushing, to push away or on. 2) [u. w. ſeyn] Einem —ſtoßen, to come suddenly upon any one; iſt Ihnen Etwas —geſtoßen? has any thing befallen you, happened to you? wenn euch Widerwärtigkeiten —ſtoßen, if you meet with disappointments; es iſt mir ein großes Unglück —geſtoßen, a great misfortune has befallen me, has overtaken me; wenn ihm ein Unfall, eine Krankheit —ſtieße, should any accident befall, any illness come upon him, should he be attacked with any complaint; es iſt ihr eine Ohnmacht —geſtoßen, she fell into a swoon. —ſtreichen, I. *v. tr.* [verſtreichen] to stop up or close with any glutinous substance. II. *v. intr.* 1) to wipe, brush, smear on, to continue to smear &c. 2) [little used, in pop. lang.] to walk fast, to brush on, off. —ſtricken, *v. tr.* 1) Ein Loch, die Löcher in einem Strumpfe &c. —ſtricken, to stop up a hole, the holes in a stocking &c. by knitting. 2) [not much used] Einem den Hals —ſtricken, to strangle any one with a cord. —ſtrömen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to stream towards. Das Waſſer ſtrömte von allen Seiten —, the water streamed up, poured on from all sides. *Fig.* Die Lebensmittel ſtrömten dem Lager —, provisions poured into the camp; der Segen des Himmels ſtrömt dieſem Hauſe —, the blessing of Heaven pours down upon this house; die Gedanken ſtrömen ihm —, thoughts pour in upon him, come rushing or crowding upon him. —ſtülpen, *v. tr.* to cover with a lid. Einen Topf —ſtülpen, to cover a pot. —ſtürmen, *v. intr.* to dash on, to rage on. Auf Einen or Etwas —ſtürmen, to dash like a torrent, to burst upon any one or thing; V. Stürmen, Losſtürmen. —ſtürzen, I. *v. tr.* Eine Grube &c. —ſtürzen [—füllen], to fill up a pit &c. II. *v. intr.* V. Herzu- or Herbeiſtürzen, Losſtürzen. —ſtutzen, *v. tr.* V. Stutzen, Abſtutzen. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Einen jungen Menſchen —ſtutzen, to take a young man in hand and polish him, to polish the rough diamond, [fam. but low] to lick him into shape; man muß ihn in gute Geſellſchaft bringen, um ihn —zuſtutzen, he must be taken into good society to polish him [up a bit]; man hat ihn zum Soldaten, Jäger, dieſen Bauernkerl zum Lakeien —geſtutzt, they have made a huntsman of him, drilled him into a soldier, this rustic, clown has been trained into a footman; er hat ſeinen Bedienten nach ſeiner Weiſe —geſtutzt, he has taught, trained his servant after his peculiar fashion. —tappen, *v. intr.* [in common people's lang.] to lay clumsily hold of any thing, to fumble or bungle at or with it. *Fig.* to act thoughtlessly, rashly. —täppiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* [in pop. lang.] clumsy, bungling, blundering, V. Plump, Ungeſchickt. —taumeln, *v. intr.* Auf Etwas —taumeln, to reel up to, towards something; ſchlaftrunken taumelte er ſeinem Bette —, heavy with sleep he staggered to his bed. —that, *f.* [for any mixture, for the preparation of something] ingredient, stuff, material, additament. Zu dieſem Würzgerichte, zu dieſer Arzenei kommen viele —thaten, many ingredients enter into this made-dish, into this medicine; die Haupt—that bei dieſer Sache iſt &c., the principal ingredient of or in this composition is &c.; Flachs, Wolle, Seide ſind —thaten zu einem Gewebe, flax, wool, silk are materials for a tissue; Holz, Steine, Kalk &c. ſind die zu einem Gebäude erforderlichen —thaten, wood, stones, lime &c. are the necessary materials for a building; die —thaten, welche der Schneider zu einem Kleide, der Tapezier zu einer Tapezierarbeit &c. gibt, trimming, furniture; der Schneider verlangt ſo und ſo viel für ſeine —thaten, the tailor asks so much for his trimmings. *Fig.* addition, ingredient. —thätig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] complaisant, attentive, [in a bad sense] officious. Er iſt ſehr —thätig bei dem Miniſter, he pays great court to the minister; ein —thätiger Menſch, a complaisant, an obliging man. —thätigkeit, *f.* complaisance, eagerness or readiness to serve or oblige, [in a bad sense] officiousness. —theilen, *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —theilen, to share out something to any one; der Präſident hat dieſen Prozeß dem und dem Rathe —getheilt, the president has distributed, assigned this cause to such a counsellor [i. e. member of the court, board &c. to examine the case and to report upon it]; Einem eine Rolle —theilen [in a proper as well as figurative sense], to assign a part to any one; gerichtlich —theilen, to adjudge or assign officially, V. —erkennen, —ſprechen; dieſes Gut iſt mir —getheilt worden, this estate has fallen to my share by decision of the court, of the executors; Einem den Preis —theilen, to adjudge any one the prize; V. Ertheilen, Austheilen; die —theilende Gerechtigkeit, distributive justice. Das —theilen, die —theilung, adjudication, distribution. —thulich, V. —thätig. —thun, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) [hinzufügen] [little used] to add, V. Hinzuthun *Fig.* Das iſt ohne mein —thun [= ohne meine Mitwirkung] geſchehen, that has taken place without any participation, co-operation of mine. 2) [—machen] to shut. Ich habe die ganze Nacht kein Auge —gethan, I have not closed an eye, not slept a wink all night. *Fig.* Er hatte kaum die Augen —gethan, als &c., he had hardly closed his eyes [in death], when &c., the breath was scarcely out of his body, when &c.; man muß bei gar vielen Sachen die Augen —thun [= thun, als ob man nicht ſähe or bemerkte], one must close one's eyes, must wink at too many things in this world. II. *v. refl.* [in fam. lang.] Sich bei Einem —thun, to pay one's court, to be very attentive, to pay great attention to any one; er weiß ſich ſehr —zuthun, he can make himself very agreeable, obliging when he likes, he

has very insinuating or winning manners, [in a bad sense] to get over any one, to wheedle one's self into any one's graces, to insinuate one's self into favour. III. *v. intr.* Einem —gethan ſeyn, to be attached, devoted to any one, to feel affection for &c.; er iſt unſerer Partei —gethan, he is devoted, wedded to our party; er iſt ſeinen Eltern, ſeiner Frau, dieſem Mädchen ſehr —gethan, he is very much attached to his parents, to his wife, to this girl. —thüren, *v. tr.* V. Austhüren. —traben, *v. intr.* 1) Auf einen Ort —traben, to trot to, towards any place. 2) [in a general sense = traben] to trot, to trot away; *it.* to keep on trotting, to trot on or away. —tragen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to carry or bear to, towards. *Fig.* [mostly in a bad sense, V. —träger, —trägerei] Er trägt dem Miniſter Alles —, was er ſieht oder hört, he reports to the minister every thing he sees or hears; Einem Neuigkeiten —tragen [not exactly in a bad sense], to bring intelligence, news to any one. II. *v. refl.* ſich —tragen [ſich ereignen], to take place, to happen, to occur; es trägt ſich oft —, daß &c, it often comes to pass, that &c.; ich will Ihnen erzählen, was ſich mit mir —getragen hat, I will tell you what happened to me; es hat ſich etwas Wunderbares —getragen, something wonderful has occurred; wenn es ſich —tragen ſollte, daß &c., if it should fall out, if it should chance to take place, that &c. Syn. Zutragen, ſich, Geſchehen, Ereignen, ſich, Begeben, ſich, Vorgehen, Vorfallen. Geſchehen [to happen, to take place] is spoken of all events or changes; it is the result of doing. If any one does something, it geſchieht [takes place]. 'Light the candle.' — 'It is already geſchehen [done]'. The same is expressed by vorgehen [to come to pass], but with the joint idea, that that, which vorgeht, excites especial attention and interest. Precisely this extent of meaning is possessed also by vorfallen [to fall out or upon], but with the secondary idea, that that, which geſchieht [happens], happens unexpectedly. A change, which excites peculiar attention, alters the state of things, and with which a longer succession of changes founded upon it and consequent upon each other begins — such a change begibt ſich [happens, (old) betides]; it is a Begebenheit [an event, incident]. When one considers an event with respect to its changes, whether it is regarded as an effect of physical necessity or considered as a mere effect of chance, then one says, it has ſich zugetragen [been brought about, to pass]. It sometimes chances, happens, turns out [trägt ſich zu], that continued rainy weather spoils the harvest. Ereignen [to befall] is used in speaking of certain important circumstances, in as far as they have their peculiar consequences and hence cause several changes. At the entry of the king, the chance ereignete ſich [befell], that is, the event occurred, it happened, that a scaffolding broke, by which many persons lost their lives. —träger, *m.* [in a bad sense] an emissary or informer, a tell-tale, a tale-bearer. —trägerei, *f.* [in a bad sense] 1) act of tittle-tattling, of being a tell-tale, of telling tales out of school, of informing. Die —trägerei iſt eine verächtliche Sache, playing the spy, telling tales out of school is a contemptible thing. 2) malicious or mean report, tittle-tattling, back-biting, tale-bearing. Trauen Sie den —trägereien dieſer Leute nicht, don't believe the stories, reports of these people. —träglich, *adj.* and *adv.* advantageous, useful, salutary. Das iſt eine ſehr —trägliche Sache, that is a very useful thing; der Aufenthalt an dieſem Orte war ſeiner Geſundheit nicht —träglich, the stay which he made at this place was not beneficial to his health; der Wein iſt ihm nicht —träglich, wine is not wholesome or proper for him, does not agree with him. Syn. Zuträglich, Heilſam, Nützlich. These words are sufficiently clear, the first is 'advantageous or beneficial', the second 'wholesome', the third 'useful'. —träglichkeit, *f.* advantageousness, utility, usefulness, wholesomeness. —trauen, *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —trauen, to believe any one capable of something, to give any one credit for any thing; ich hätte ihm das nicht —getraut, I should not have expected that of him, believed, supposed him capable of that; das traue ich ihm nicht —, I don't believe him capable of that, able to do that; ich traue ſeinem Verſtande nicht viel —, I have, I put no very great faith, confidence in his understanding; man traut ihm nicht viel Gutes —, no very good opinion is entertained of him; ſelbſt rechtſchaffen, traut er die Rechtſchaffenheit allen Menſchen —, honest himself, he places implicit belief in the honesty of all men. —trauen, *n.* confidence, faith. Ich habe kein —trauen zu ihm, I have no confidence, faith in him; ein gänzliches, blindes —trauen, an entire or implicit, a blind confidence; er beſitzt das —trauen des Fürſten, he possesses the confidence of the prince; Einem ſein —trauen ſchenken, to bestow one's confidence upon any one, to place it in him; er hat ſein —trauen auf ſchlechte, unwürdige Leute geſetzt, he has bestowed his confidence on bad, unworthy people. Syn. V. Vertrauen. —traulich, *adj.* and *adv.* confident, confiding, with confidence familiar. Seyen Sie nicht ſo —traulich gegen ihn, don't be so confiding towards him, don't place so much confidence in him; ſprechen Sie —traulich mit ihm, speak confidently, frankly with him; Einen —traulich behandeln, to treat any one with confidence, without reserve; Einen —traulich anſehen, to look confidently at any one; offen und —traulich ſahen ihn die Kinder an, the children looked at him frankly and confidingly, without any mistrust; das artige Thierchen, das arme Thierchen ſah mich ſo —traulich an, the pretty little animal, the poor animal looked at me so confidingly, without the least shyness. —traulichkeit, *f.* confidingness, confidence. —treffen, *irr. v. intr.* [zu Etwas paſſen, ſtimmen] to fit, to tally, to be right, to agree or coincide with. Das trifft auf ein Haar — [in fam. lang.], that is right to a hair, to a T; die Rechnung traf —, the reckoning, account, [also] the bill was right; die Ausſage dieſes Zeugen trifft mit der des vorigen nicht —, the evidence of this witness does not tally, correspond with that of the previous one; ſeine Vorherſagung hat or iſt richtig —getroffen, his prediction has turned out right, to be true; er ſagte, es ſey ſo und ſo viel Geld im Beutel und es traf —, he said there was so much money in the purse and it was [found to be] the case, and it was just so; V. Eintreffen. —treiben, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) to drive to, towards, up to. Einem das Wild —treiben, to drive the game up to any one. 2) [to bind faster by driving] to drive together. Ein Faß, die Zwiſchenräume eines Faſſes —treiben, to drive the clap-boards, staves close and tight [by beating the hoops, girths down]. II. *v. intr.* 1) [with refiners of silver] to gain more silver than the assay warranted. 2) to drive, to drive away. —getrieben! drive away! *it.* —treiben, to keep on driving, to drive on, away. —treten, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to close by treading, to tread to. Ein Maulwurfsloch —treten, to tread down, to close the hole of a mole-hill by treading; die Thür —treten, to tread or kick the door to. II. *v. intr.* to tread to, towards, up to. Treten Sie näher —, step nearer. *Fig.* [hinzutreten] Es iſt ein Fieber —getreten, a fever has resulted, has declared itself; wenn der Brand nicht —tritt, provided mortification does not supervene. —trieb, *m.* 1) [das —treiben] act of driving to &c. 2) [with refiners of silver] overplus of silver gained in the refining. —trinken, *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) Einem —trinken, to drink to any one; er trank ihm ein großes Glas —, he drank a bumper to him and invited him to do the same, he pledged him in a bumper; Einem eine Geſundheit —trinken, to drink [to] any one's health. 2) to drink, to drink away. Nur —getrunken! come drink! *it.* —trinken, to keep on drinking, to drink on, away. —tritt, *m.* access, entrance. —tritt, freien —tritt bei Einem haben, to have access to any one, free entrance at any one's; freien —tritt bei dem Fürſten, bei Hofe haben, to have free access with the prince, at court, to have the entrée; es iſt ſchwer, —tritt bei ihm zu bekommen, it is difficult to find admission at his house, to find him at home; der —tritt zu dieſem Fürſten wird Einem nicht ſchwer gemacht, a presentation to, an audience of this prince is not rendered difficult to be obtained; er hat —tritt im Rathe, bei dieſem Gerichtshofe, he has right of admission to this council, to this court; freien —tritt ins Schauſpiel haben, to have free admittance, a free ticket of admission to the play. Syn. Zutritt, Zugang. The Zugang to any one or in his house is that sort of approach, which takes place between equals, and presupposes a certain intimacy. Friends have mutually free Zugang [access] to each other without announcing their names previously. The house of each is open to the other. Zutritt [ingress] is the licence to come to others who are of higher rank or who are strangers. A minister has often free Zutritt, that is, the entrée at all times, the permission of entrance to his sovereign. —verläſſig, *adj.* and *adv.* sure, certain, positive, constant. Ein —verläſſiger Mann, Freund, a man, friend to be relied on, a trusty man, friend; er iſt gar nicht —verläſſig, he is not to be depended upon; dieſes Mittel iſt ganz —verläſſig, this remedy is quite certain; ich weiß es —verläſſig, I know it for a certainty, positively; ich habe —verläſſige Nachrichten davon, I have certain intelligence of it; es iſt —verläſſig wahr, it is positively, decidedly, absolutely true; es iſt eine —verläſſige Sache, es iſt ganz —verläſſig, daß er es geſagt hat, it is a certain fact, it is quite certain, that he said it; das hat ſich —verläſſig ſo zugetragen, wie ich Ihnen ſage, that certainly took place, as I tell you; *it.* [in sportsmen's lang.] —verläſſiger Hund, a good, stanch dog. —verläſſigkeit, *f.* certainty, certitude, assurance. —verſicht, *f.* confidence, assurance, reliance. Seine —verſicht auf Gott ſetzen, to place one's trust in God; ich rechne mit —verſicht darauf, I reckon with confidence upon it; man kann wenig —verſicht auf irdiſche Dinge haben, there can be little confidence felt, not much faith placed in things of this world; mit —verſicht beten, to pray with fervour, with confidence; er ſpricht mit einer edeln, löb-

lichen —verſicht, he speaks with a noble, laudable confidence; Verkehr mit der Welt gibt —verſicht, intercourse with the world gives assurance; er zeigt eine zu große —verſicht in ſeinem Benehmen, he has, shows too much self-reliance, a great boldness in his manners or behaviour. — verſichtlich, *adj.* and *adv.* firm, unshaken, steady, confident. Einen —verſichtlichen Glauben, eine —verſichtliche Hoffnung haben, to have a firm belief, hope; einen —verſichtlichen Blick haben, to have a firm look; er ſagte in einem —verſichtlichen, allzu —verſichtlichen [= dreiſten] Tone zu ihm, he said in a firm or assured, in a rather bold tone to him; —verſichtlich ſprechen, to speak with assurance; —verſichtlich beten, to pray fervently, with confidence; ein ſehr —verſichtliches [= dreiſtes] Weſen, a bold behaviour —verſichtlichkeit, *f.* firmness, confidence, assurance, V. —verſicht. — vörderſt, [the accent on the second syllable] *adv.* [rather pompous = vor allen Dingen] before all things, first of all, in the first place, [rather vulgar] first and foremost. — vörderſt muß ich Ihnen ſagen, daß &c., in the first place I must tell you, that &c.; dieſes muß —vörderſt geſchehen, this must be done first, first of all this must be done; laſſen Sie uns —vörderſt dieſe Angelegenheit in Ordnung bringen, before all things, imprimis let us arrange this affair; —vörderſt muß man ſehen, ob &c., the first thing is to see, if &c. —wachs, *m.* the produce, production, V. Ertrag. Der —wachs an Vieh, the produce in livestock; [with foresters] der —wachs eines Gehölzes, the growth of a wood; der —wachs von Land am Ufer, the gaining of land at the shore, the alluvial deposit, the alluvium. *Fig.* increase, augmentation, addition, additional acquisition, accession. Der —wachs an Glück, Vermögen, Reichthum, the increase of fortune, property, wealth; das iſt ein großer —wachs von Unglück für ihn, that is a great accumulation of misfortune for him; der Staat erhielt einen beträchtlichen —wachs an Land, the state acquired a considerable augmentation of territory; das Land erhielt dadurch einen beträchtlichen —wachs an Bevölkerung, the country received by this a considerable increase of population; [in law] —wachs an Rechten, Vermögen, Erbgütern, accession of rights, property, inheritances; der —wachs eines Vermächtniſſes, the accession of a legacy. —wachſen, *irr v. intr.* 1) to increase, to augment, to be productive. Dem Landmann wachſen ſeine Bedürfniſſe —, the necessities of the husbandman are supplied by nature; es iſt ihm dieſes Jahr viel Vieh —gewachſen, his livestock has very much increased, multiplied this year. *Fig.* Einem —wachſen [rather pompous or in law-style = zu Theil werden], to fall to the share of or lot of; bei den Domherren wächst der Antheil der Abweſenden den Anweſenden —, with canons the portion of the non-resident [or absentees] falls or accrues to those that are resident; hierdurch iſt ihm ein großer Vortheil —gewachſen, by this a great advantage has accrued to him; es iſt ihm dadurch ein großer Schaden —gewachſen, a great misfortune has accrued to him through that. 2) to close up by growing, to grow together. Die Wunde iſt —gewachſen, the wound has united; eine beſchädigte Stelle an einem Baume wächst —, wenn ſie durch das Nachwachſen neuer Rinde ausgefüllt wird, an injured part in a tree grows whole again when it is filled up by the formation of new bark. —wachsrecht, *n.* V. Anwachsrecht. —wägen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* Einem Etwas —wägen, to weigh out something to any one; Einem ſeinen Theil &c —wägen, to weigh out his portion or share &c. to any one; man hat den Soldaten das Fleiſch —gewogen, the meat has been weighed out to the soldiers; die Bäcker in dieſer Stadt müſſen ihren Kunden das Brod auf Verlangen —wägen, the bakers in this town are [by police-regulations] obliged to weigh the bread to their customers if the latter demand it. II. *v. intr.* to continue weighing out something. Nur —gewogen! go on with your weighing! don't hesitate to weigh &c. weigh away! —walzen, *v. intr.* 1) to waltz towards or to. 2) to waltz away, on, to continue waltzing. —wälzen, *v. tr.* 1) to roll to, towards. Der Strom wälzt ſeine Gewäſſer dem Meere —, the stream or river rolls its waters on to the sea. *Fig.* Die Schuld Einem —wälzen, to throw [off] the blame upon any one else. 2) to close or stop by rolling. Sie wälzten den Eingang der Höhle mit einem Felſenſtücke —, they rolled the mouth of the cave to with a fragment of rock. —wandern, *v. intr.* 1) to wander to, towards. Er iſt ſeiner Heimath —gewandert, he has gone to his own country. 2) to keep on wandering, walking &c. —wanken, *v. intr.* 1) to totter to, towards. Er wankte ſeinem Bette —, he tottered to his bed. 2) to totter away, on. —weg, *m.* road or path leading towards or to &c, avenue, access. Alle —wege ſind verſperrt, all the avenues are barred, shut up, made impassable. —wège, *adv.* [used with bringen] Einen Plan &c. —wege bringen, to bring a plan &c. to bear or to pass, to bring it about, to effect a plan or project, to put it in execution, to accomplish it; ein Werk —wege bringen, to accomplish or effectuate any work; Einem Etwas —wege bringen [more usual verſchaffen], to procure any one something; Einem Eines Gunſt —wege bringen, to procure or gain the favour of any one for any one. —wehen, I. *v. tr.* 1) to blow to, towards. Sie weht ſich mit ihrem Fächer Luft —, she fans herself with her fan; der Wind wehte den Feinden den Staub —, the wind blew the dust against the enemy. 2) to cover [over] by blowing. Der Wind hatte die Wege mit Schnee, mit Sand —geweht, the wind had drifted the snow, the sand over the roads. II. *intr.* to blow on, to continue blowing. —weilen, *adv.* Je —weilen, sometimes, from time to time, [old] ever and anon, occasionally; das geſchieht [wohl] —weilen, that happens, will happen sometimes; dieſer Wahnſinnige hat —weilen gute Stunden, this madman has lucid intervals. V. Bisweilen, Manchmal. — weiſen, *irr. v. tr.* to send or address to. Man wies mir einen Menſchen —, den ich nicht gebrauchen konnte, they sent me a man, whom I could not employ; ich habe ihm viele Kunden —gewieſen, I have sent, procured him many customers, I have recommended him to many customers. — wenden, *irr. v. tr.* to turn to, towards. Er wandte mir den Rücken —, he turned his back towards, on me; wenden Sie das Geſicht mir —, turn your face to, towards me. *Fig.* Das Glück hat uns den Rücken —gewandt [more usual gewandt or gewendet], Fortune has turned her back on us; er wendete ihm des Fürſten Gunſt —, he procured him the prince's favour, the good graces of the monarch; *it.* der Fürſt wendete ihm ſeine Gunſt —, the prince or monarch took him into his favour, bestowed upon him his good graces, he became a favourite with the prince or monarch; die —gewandten [= verbündeten] Orte der Schweizer Kantone [in History], the United Towns of the Swiss Cantons; den Vortheil ſich —wenden, to turn to one's own advantage; einem Handwerksmann Arbeit, Verdienſt —wenden, to procure work, a job for a workman; ſie wendet ihren Kindern Alles —, she gives every thing to her children, [in a bad sense, if the stress is laid upon ihren as speaking, for instance, of a stepmother endeavouring to benefit her own children only], she strives, manages to turn every thing to the exclusive profit of her own children. —werfen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) to cast or throw to, towards. Er warf dem Hunde ein Stück Brod —, he threw a piece of bread to the dog; ſie warfen einander den Ball von Hand zu Hand —, they threw the ball into each other's hands, to each other from hand to hand. *Fig.* Er hat ihr verliebte Blicke —geworfen, he cast amorous looks, [fam.] sheep's eyes, at her; das Glück hat ihm Ehren, Reichthümer &c. mit verſchwenderiſcher Hand —geworfen [with a tinge of contempt or indignation], Fortune has flung to him honours, riches &c. with a lavish hand, has lavished honours &c. on him. 2) to close [up] by throwing. Einen Graben —werfen, to fill up a ditch; eine —geworfene Grube, a ditch filled up; Löcher, Fugen mit Kalk —werfen [with masons], to fill up holes, joints with lime, plaster, to point; die Thür —werfen [—ſchlagen], to slam the door to; *it.* —werfen [with sempstresses = —flicken], to add, to tack on. II. *v. intr.* 1) [in a general sense = werfen] to throw, to throw away; *it.* to keep on throwing, to throw on, away. Werft immer —! throw away! —wickeln, *v. tr.* 1) V. Aufwickeln. 2) V. Einwickeln. —wider, *adv.* 1) [entgegen, nicht angemeſſen] contrary, opposed. Das iſt den guten Sitten —wider, that is contrary to good manners; dem Geſetze &c. —wider handeln, to act contrary to the law &c.; er iſt mir immer —wider, er handelt mir in Allem —wider, he is always thwarting me, he acts against me in every thing; einem Vertrage, einer Uebereinkunft —wider handeln, to act in violation of, to break, infringe a contract, an agreement; wenn Ihnen dieſes nicht —wider iſt [fam.], if this is not disagreeable to you; es mag ihm —wider ſeyn oder nicht [fam.], whether he likes it or not. 2) [exciting aversion, disgust] Einem —wider ſeyn, to be disgusting to any one; dieſe Speiſe iſt mir —wider, äußerſt —wider, this dish is nauseous, extremely unpalatable to me, I loathe this food, I have an extreme aversion to this food, dish; den Kranken iſt gewöhnlich der Wein —wider, wine is generally not relished by invalids, invalids generally loathe, have an aversion to wine; dieſer Menſch, dieſes Geſicht iſt mir —wider, this man, face is repugnant, odious to me; das iſt dem Auge, dem Ohre —wider, that is offensive to the eye, ear. —wiegen, *v. tr.* V. —wägen. —winken, I. *v. intr.* Einem —winken, to make a sign to any one, [if with the eye] to wink to any one, [if with the hand] to beckon, to motion to any one; ſie winkte ihm freundlich —, she nodded graciously to him, she gave him a friendly nod. II. *v. tr.* Einem Beifall —winken, to nod approbation to any one, to testify one's approbation to any one by a nod. —wölben, *v. tr.* to close

by a vault, to vault over, V. Wölben. —wölken, V. Bewölken. —wurf, *m.* 1) [provincial = das —werfen] the flinging towards; throwing on. 2) [with tailors and sempstresses] an eking piece, an additional piece [for making a gown &c. long enough] V. Anwurf 3 *d*). —zahlen, *v. tr.* to pay in addition. —zählen, I. *v. tr.* 1) Einem Etwas —zählen, to count something to any one; ich habe ihm diese Summe —gezählt, I have counted [out] this sum to him, before him; [in fam. lang.] dieser Geizhals zählt seinen Leuten jeden Bissen —, this miser counts out every bit that he gives his servants; man zählte ihm fünfzig Stockstreiche — [or auf], fifty blows of a cudgel were told out, duly administered to him. 2) [hinzuzählen] to add. II. *v. intr.* to continue counting &c., to count on. —zäunen, *v. tr.* V. Einzäunen, Umzäunen. —zeugen, *v. tr.* 1) [hinzuzeugen] [little used] to add generating, to procreate further, in addition. [in seamen's lang.] Eine Raa —zeugen, to rig a yard. —ziehen, *irr.* I *v. tr.* 1) to draw or drag to, towards. Ein Thier der Schlachtbank —ziehen, to drag, lead a beast to the shambles. *Fig.* Das zieht ihn dem Abgrunde, dem Abgrunde des Verderbens —, that drags him into the abyss of ruin. 2) Einen zu Etwas —ziehen, to make any one share something; er ist nicht zur Tafel —gezogen worden, he has not been invited to dinner; er wurde mit zur Gesellschaft —gezogen, he was invited along with the rest to the party, he was received in, admitted by the party; Einen zu einer Berathschlagung —ziehen, to call, summon, [old] adhibit any one to a consultation, to a deliberation; mehrere Aerzte —ziehen, to consult several physicians; er thut nichts ohne —ziehung seiner Frau, he does nothing without consulting his wife. 3) [to draw upon, down upon] Er hat sich dieses Unglück, den Tod selbst —gezogen, he has drawn [down] this misfortune upon himself, he has caused his own death: das zog ihm eine Krankheit, schlimme Händel —, that occasioned him an illness, drew him into scrapes or embarrassments. 4) [to draw onwards by care] Vieh, Pferde —ziehen [züchten, aufziehen], to breed or rear cattle, horses, *it* [less usual] to breed or rear in addition, for increasing one's stock; Obstbäume —ziehen, to raise fruit-trees; er zieht sich das nöthige Zugvieh, seine Obstbäume selbst —, he raises, breeds his own draught-cattle, raises, plants his own fruit-trees. 5) to close by drawing, to draw to. Ziehen Sie die Vorhänge —, draw the curtains to; die Thür —ziehen, to draw or pull the door to; den Beutel —ziehen, to draw one's purse to, to draw it up [with the knittle] 6) to draw together, tighter, closer. Der Knoten ist fest —gezogen, the knot is pulled or drawn tight, is tied hard or fast; diese Bandschleife hat nachgelassen, man muß sie wieder fester —ziehen, the tie of this favour, bow has got loose, it must be tied faster again. II. *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. seyn] to go or move to, towards. Gegen den Herbst ziehen die Nachtigallen wärmeren Gegenden —, about the time of autumn nightingales remove to a warmer climate; die Wolken ziehen den Gebirgen —, the clouds are drawing on towards the mountains; es zogen ihm, seinem Heere Hülfsvölker —, auxiliary troops marched to his aid, to the reinforcement of his army. 2) [u. w. haben] *a*) [in a general sense = ziehen] to draw or pull [away]. *b*) to keep on drawing or pulling, to pull &c. on, away. Zieht immer —! zieht —! pull away! Das —ziehen, the drawing-on &c., *it.* the drawing closer &c., *it.* the rearing, breeding, raising [of cattle &c.]. —zimmern, *v. tr.* V. Zimmern, —hauen [with carpenters]. —zucht, *f.* 1) the young cattle or livestock; [with gardeners] set, plant, young plant. 2) [V. —ziehen I. 4)] *a*) the breeding or rearing of cattle &c., *it.* the breeding &c. of cattle &c. in addition. *b*) the cattle &c. thus bred &c. —zug, *m.* [V. —ziehen II. 1)] [rather provincial] the marching to any one's aid; *it.* auxiliary troops; contingent, quota; *it.* [sometimes] militia [V. Heerbann, Miliz]. —züger, *m.* [provincial] one of an auxiliary force; *it.* militia-man. —zwängen, *v. tr.* to close with an effort, to force to. Der Koffer ist übervoll, man muß ihn —zwängen, the chest is too full, it must be forced to.

Zuber, V. Zober.

Zucht, *f.* [*pl.* Züchte] [from ziehen] 1) [from ziehen = to bring up, educate] *a*) [Vieh—] breeding. Ein Stier gut zur —, a bull well adapted or good for breeding, for producing a stock; einen Bullen zur — halten, to keep a bull for breeding, producing a stock; dieses Vieh wird zur — gehalten, these cattle are kept for breeding, producing a stock; [in composition] V. under Pferde—, Schaf—, Schwein—, Vieh—. *b*) [young animals brought up or bred] Die junge —, the young stock, brood, flock, herd; eine — junger Hühner, a brood of chickens; von guter — seyn, to be of a good breed, race. 2) [from ziehen = leading to a conduct conformable to duty]; *a*) [Ziehung, Erziehung] education, bringing up, discipline. Unter einer guten — erzogen werden, to receive a good education, to be brought up in a careful manner; unter Eines — stehen, to be under any one's discipline, under any one to receive instruction, to be placed with any one to be brought up, to be looked after; Einen in der —, unter der — halten, to have any one to educate, to keep, hold a tight hand over any one, any one under discipline; die Kinder stehen unter der — des Vaters, children are subject to, under the discipline, correction of their father; er nimmt keine — an, he is not tractable, governable, not capable of instruction; — und Ordnung in einem Hause einführen, to introduce discipline and order in a house; die Soldaten zur — und Ordnung anhalten, to discipline, drill soldiers; die militärische — [Kriegs—], military discipline; eine strenge, genaue —, a rigorous, strict, exact discipline. *b*) [züchtiges Betragen] modest, chaste conduct, behaviour; modesty, bashfulness, chastity. Die jungfräuliche —, virginity, virgin-modesty, virginal chastity; in Züchten und Ehren, with all chastity and honour, chastely, modestly; in aller — und Ehrbarkeit, in Züchten und Ehren leben, to live a chaste and honest life, to be chaste and honourable in one's behaviour, conduct; was ist das für eine —? [was ist das für ein Betragen?] what sort of conduct, behaviour is this? what sort of manners are these?

Zucht-amt, *n.* the office, care, duty of keeping or maintaining discipline, order, propriety. —arbeit, *f.* forced work. —biene, *f.* 1) bee kept for propagation or breeding. 2) queen-bee. —ente, *f.* duck kept for breeding, brooding. —entwohnt, *adj.* and *adv.* undisciplined. —fähig, *adj.* and *adv.* disciplinable, tractable, governable. —gans, *f.* goose kept for breeding, brooding. —gesetz, *n.* the law of discipline. —gewohnt, *adj.* and *adv.* accustomed to discipline, disciplined. —halter, *m.* one who keeps, maintains discipline, order. —haus, *n.* house of correction, [cant] limbo, a place of restraint, bridewell. Einen ins —haus thun, to put, lodge, set, place, inclose, any one in the house of correction &c. —hausgefangene, *m.* a person imprisoned, inclosed in a house of correction, an inmate in the house of correction. —hauskirche, *f.* church, chapel belonging to the house of correction. —hausprediger, *m.* chaplain, minister to the house of correction. —hausstrafe, *f.* penalty, punishment of imprisonment or seclusion in a house of correction. Bei —hausstrafe verboten, prohibited on penalty of being imprisoned in a house of correction. —hausvater, *m.* 1) V. —hausverwalter. 2) inspector, overseer, superintendent of a house of correction. —hausverwalter, *m.* director or governor of a house of correction. —hauswürdig, *adj.* and *adv.* deserving of being imprisoned, inclosed in a house of correction. —hauswürdiges Verbrechen, a crime meriting the punishment of being imprisoned, inclosed in a house of correction. —hengst, *m.* stallion, stone-horse kept for breeding, for going the rounds. —huhn, *n.* hen kept for brooding. —hündinn, *f.* bitch kept for breeding. —kalb, *n.* calf kept, reared for breeding stock. —kerker, *m.* prison, gaol, house of correction. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without discipline, undisciplined, disorderly. —losigkeit, *f.* want of discipline, of orderly behaviour. —losigkeiten, *pl.* disorderly doings. —meister, *m.* gaoler, jailer, master of a house of correction, task-master [in a proper as well as figurative sense]. *Fig.* [little used and then almost only in a bad sense, = Lehrer] teacher, preceptor, pedagogue. —mittel, *n.* corrective, means of correction, discipline. —mutter, *f* the female of animals kept for breeding from. —ochs, *m.* V. —stier. —peitsche, *f.* whip, lash for chastising those imprisoned in a house of correction. —pferd, *n.* horse kept for breeding. —rind, *n.* heifer kept, reared for breeding from. —ruthe, *f.* rod of correction, scourge, discipline. *Fig.* [große Plage] a great scourge, plague. —sau, *f.* [rather low] V. —schwein. —schaf, *n.* ewe kept for breeding from. —schule, *f.* [in a proper as well as figurative sense] 1) V. Pflanzschule. 2) a school where a rigorous discipline is maintained, a school of discipline, good manners. —schwein, *m.* sow kept for breeding from. —stähr, *n.* a ram kept for breeding, for the ewes. —stier, *m.* a bull kept for breeding, for the cows. —stute, *f.* brood-mare, mare kept for breeding from. —vieh, *n.* cattle kept for breeding from, for supplying or producing stock. —willig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] disciplinable, tractable, governable.

Züchten, *v. tr.* [in Zucht nehmen] to bring up, to educate, to instruct.

Züchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* well brought up, honest, discreet, well mannered; [keusch] chaste, bashful, modest, shame-faced. Ein —es Mädchen, a chaste, modest girl; keusch und — leben, to live a chaste and modest life. Syn. V. Keusch.

Züchtigen, *v. tr.* to chastise, chasten, punish, correct, to discipline, lash, scourge. Ein Kind —, to correct, chastise, whip a child; wer sein Kind lieb hat, der züchtiget

es, he, who loves his child, chastises it; Gott züchtiget uns als Vater, God chastens, chastises us as father; einen Unverschämten durch Demüthigung &c. —, to punish an impertinent fellow by humiliations &c. Syn. V. Kasteien. Das —, V. Züchtigung.

Züchtiger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who chastises, punishes &c.

Züchtigkeit, *f.* decency, modesty, chastity, bashfulness, pudicity.

Züchtigung, *f.* chastisement, correction, punishment, discipline. Die allzu häufigen —en sind &c., too frequent punishments are &c.; gelinde, strenge —, slight, light, severe punishment &c.; — nöthig haben, to require correction &c.; die —en müssen den Vergehungen angemessen seyn, punishments &c. ought to be proportionate, analogous to the crime, to the offenses. Syn. V. Strafe.

Züchtling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] a person detained in a house of correction or restraint.

Züchtlings-arbeit, —kleidung, *f.* work, dress of one detained in a house of correction.

Zuck! [from zucken] *interj.* [fam. = suddenly] crack! in the twinkling of an eye. — und ich bin da, I am here in the twinkling of an eye, bang! and here I am!

Zuck, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from zucken] [in fam. lang.] a sudden movement or motion. Keinen — thun, not to stir a jot; unwillkührlicher — der Hand, involuntary movement of the hand.

Zuckfuß, *m.* [not much used] palpitating, paralytic foot; *it.* a man having a paralytic, palpitating foot.

Zuckeln, [from zucken] *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] [in pop. lang.] 1) [langsam gehen] to trot, to pad the hoof, to walk slowly. 2) V. Suckeln.

Zucken, [from ziehen] *v. intr.* to make a sudden movement, to move, to stir suddenly; *it.* to palpitate. Das Augenlied zuckt, er zuckt mit den Augenliedern, his eyelid quivers, he has a paralytic affection in the eyelids; ihr Herz zuckt noch, her heart moves, beats, palpitates still; —de Eingeweide, palpitating, quivering entrails; —de Bewegungen, Zuckungen, convulsive affections, movements, convulsions; mit den Füßen —, to move the feet involuntarily, to move the feet convulsively; es zuckt mich in den Gliedern, I feel convulsive, twitching affections in my limbs; du darfst nicht —, don't stir, you are not to stir; er hat gar nicht gezuckt, he did not make the least motion, he did not stir in the least. II. *v. tr.* 1) [—d in die Höhe ziehen] to shrug. Die Achseln —, to shrug the shoulders. 2) [= herausziehen] to draw out. Den Degen — or zücken, to draw, unsheathe the sword; mit gezücktem Schwerte, with drawn sword. Das —, the making of a sudden movement &c.; das — der Achseln, the shrugging of the shoulders, shrug; [in mining] das — des Gesteines [when one feels by knocking at them that it is full of fissures] the shaking of the rocks.

1. **Zücker,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from the verb zucken] [not much used] one who palpitates, quivers &c.

2. **Zücker,** *m.* [-s, no *pl.*] [Pers. *schakar*, Tibet. *sakar*, said to be = white earth] 1) sugar. — sieden, to make, bake sugar; roher —, raw, brown, moist sugar; gereinigter, fester, raffinirter —, refined sugar, loaf-sugar, lump-sugar; ganz feiner —, sugar of the first quality; brauner —, brown sugar, moist sugar; — süßen, to sweeten, to sugar; mit — bestreuen, to strew with sugar. 2) Deutscher —, V. Aronwurzel.

Zucker-ahorn, *m.* the maple. — **alaun,** *m.* alum-sugar. —**apfel,** *m.* 1) [an apple as sweet as sugar] sugar-apple. 2) [made of sugar] sugar-apple. 3) [in botany] the sweet sop, sugar apple-tree, undulated custard-apple, squamous annona. —**back,** *m.* [with sugar-bakers] trough in which sugar-pots are washed. —**bäcker,** *m.* V. —becker. —**backwerk,** *n.* confectionary, comfits, sweetmeats. —**bau,** *m.* the cultivation of the sugar-cane. —**baum,** *m.* [provincial] Christmas-tree. —**becker,** *m.* [with sugar-bakers] 1) one who refines raw sugar, refiner of sugar, sugar-baker. 2) [with confectioners] a comfit-maker, one who makes sweetmeats, sugar-plums, comfits, junkets &c., confectioner. —**beckerei,** *f.* 1) trade or art of a confectioner, confectionary. 2) [the place for the same] confectioner's shop, baking-rooms, confectionary. —**beckererde,** *f.* V. —erde. —**beil,** *n.* sugar-axe, sugar-knife, sugar-bill, sugar-cleaver, sugar-hatchet. —**bild,** *n.* image, figure in or of sugar. —**birke,** *f.* Virginian birch-tree. —**birn,** *f.* 1) sugar-pear, blanket, russelet. 2) [in confectionary] pear made of sugar, sugar-pear. —**bohne,** *f.* V. Schweizerbohne. —**bottich,** *m.* V. —back. —**branntwein,** *m.* 1) [spirit made of sugar] rum, taffia. 2) brandy or spirit sweetened with sugar, cordial, sweet liquor, dram. —**brecher,** *m.* sugar-tongs, sugar-cleaver. —**brezel,** *f.* sugar-cracknel, sweet bun. —**brod,** *n.* [*dim.* —**brödchen,** *n.*] [in confectionary] sugar-bread, sweet-rusk, sweet-biscuit, small sugar-cake or biscuit. —**büchse,** *f.* sugar-canister, sugar-box, sugar-castor. —**dickſaft,** *m.* [the syrup, which drains from the perforated hogsheads of sugar when cooling] melasses, treacle. —**dose,** *f.* V. —büchse. —**eis,** *n.* [with sugar-bakers] [a covering or layer of sugar on tarts &c.] sugar-ice, ice. —**erbse,** *f.* 1) [with gardeners] sugar-pea, honey-pea, transparent-pea. 2) [with confectioners] comfit, sugar-plum. —**erde,** *f.* [with sugar-bakers] sugar-baker's clay. —**fabrik,** *f.* V. —siederei. —**faß,** *n.* sugar-hogshead, hogshead of sugar. —**form,** *f.* [with sugar-bakers] sugar-mould, cone. —**fresser,** *m.* 1) [somewhat low] one who loves sugar, sweet-tooth. 2) [in nat. hist.] [or —vogel] the black and yellow creeper, the sugar-eater, certhia flaveola. —**frucht,** *f.* 1) sugar-fruit or sweet fruit. 2) fruit from which sugar is extracted. 3) [in confectionary] [fruit made of sugar] sugar-fruit. —**gast,** *m.* [Silbermotte] silver-moth or butterfly. —**gebackenes,** *n.* V. —backwerk. —**geist,** *m.* V. —branntwein. —**gesäuert,** *adj.* and *adv.* V. —sauer. —**geschmack,** *m.* sugar-taste. —**glas,** *n.* glass for holding sugar, comfits &c., confectioners' glass. —**guß,** *m.* [over a cake, tart &c.] ice, crust of sugar. —**haltig,** *adj.* and *adv.* sacchariferous, containing sugar. —**handel,** *m.* commerce, trade in sugar. —**hefen,** *pl* dregs, drainings, refuse of sugar. —**honig,** *m.* melasses, treacle. —**hülsenbaum,** *m.* [a sort of sensitive plant] the sugar-fruited acacia, sugar-pea. —**hut,** *m.* 1) [in commerce] [in the form of a hat] sugar-loaf. 2) [with confectioners] [a little hat made of sugar] sugar-hat. —**hutananas,** *f.* ananas, pine-apple. —**hutform,** *f.* the form, shape of a sugar-loaf, cone. —**hutkappe,** *f.* [of blue paper] cap, cover of a sugar-loaf. —**hutkohl,** *m.* the pyramidal cauliflower. —**jude,** *m.* a Jew that traffics, deals in sugar. —**kandis** or —**kant,** *m.* [which has been crystallized on threads in angular crystals] sugar-candy. —**kandisstein,** *m.* succinum, amber, haustile, sea-amber. —**kartoffel,** *f.* a little potato of a sweet or sugary taste, sugar-potato. —**kind,** *n.* 1) [in confectionary] sugar-child or child made of sugar. 2) [a caressing word] little angel, sweet dear, dear little creature. —**kiste,** *f.* sugar-box. sugar-case; *it.* a box, case of sugar. —**kistenholz,** *n.* wood of which sugar-boxes, cases are made, Caoba-wood, Havannah-cedar. —**koralle,** *f.* a sort of coral appearing as if it were strewed over with sugar. —**korn,** *n.* [with confectioners] a grain of sugar. —**körner,** *pl.* comfits, sugar-plums &c., grains or seeds covered with sugar. —**kuchen,** *m.* sugar-cake, cake of sweet paste. —**künstler,** *m.* V. —becker. —**lauch,** *m.* sugar-leek. —**lippe,** *f. fig.* sweet lips, honey-lips, sugar-lips. —**mandel,** *f.* sugared almond, crisp almond, almond-comfits. —**mann,** *m.* 1) [in confectionary] a little man made of sugar, sugar-man. 2) [in fam. lang. chiefly in addressing coaxingly] —**mannchen,** a mighty sweet little man; [with the common Irish] honey; —männchen, Sie müssen mir den Gefallen, mir das zu Liebe thun! there's a dear little man, who will do that for me or for the love of me! you'll do that, I'm sure, honey! —**maul,** *n.* [in fam. lang.] 1) [fond of sugar] sweet-tooth, dainty-mouth. 2) a sweet kiss. —**mehl,** *n.* powdered sugar. —**melde,** *f.* V. Gartenmelde. —**melone,** *f.* a sort of sweet melon. —**moorhirse,** *f.* Indian millet. —**mühle,** *f.* sugar-mill, mill for bruising the sugar-cane. —**mund,** *m.* [—süßer Mund] sweet mouth, sugar-mouth, honey-mouth. —**naſcher,** *m.* one who is fond of eating sugar, a lickerish fellow, a sweet-tooth. —**papier,** *n.* [blue] paper for covering the sugar-loaves. —**paſtinake,** *f.* pastinaca, parsnip. —**pferd,** *n.* [in confectionary] sugar-horse, horse made of sugar. —**pflanzung,** *f.* V. —rohrpflanzung. —**pflaume,** *f.* 1) [with gardeners] [Damaszener Pflaume] Damascene or damson plum. 2) [in confectionary] plum made of sugar, sugar-plum. —**plätzchen,** *n.* lozenge, wafer, cake. —**preis,** *m.* price of sugar. —**puppe,** *f.* 1) sugar-doll, doll made of sugar. 2) [as an endearing or caressing word] sweet little child, dear. —**raffinerie,** *f.* V. —siederei 2). —**ring,** *m.* [confect in the form of a ring] sugar-ring. —**rohr,** *n.* sugar-cane. Malabarisches —rohr, bamboo-cane. —**rohrpflanzung,** *f.* 1) cultivation of the sugar-cane. 2) [land or fields planted with sugar-canes] sugar-plantation. —**rose,** *f.* damask-rose. —**rübe,** *f.* 1) beet-root used for making sugar; *it.* sweet turnip, swedish-turnip. 2) [in botany] salad-parsley, skirret. —**saft,** *m.* sirup, sweet juice; *it.* [Saft des —rohres] juice, sirup of the sugar-cane. Roher —saft, wine made of sugar-canes. —**sauer,** *adj.* and *adv.* sugared, sweet, saccharine; [in chemistry] oxalic. —saures Eisen, oxalate of iron; —saures Eisensalz, oxalate of iron, martial salts; —saures Salz, oxalate. —**säure,** *f.* oxalic acid. —**schabe,** *f.* kitchen-moth. —**schachtel,** *f.* sugar-canister, sugar-box. —**schale,** *f.* sugar-bason. —**schote,** *f.* V. —erbse. —**schotenbaum,** *m.* 1) V. —hülsenbaum. 2) V. Honigerbse. —**schrot,** *n.* comfits. —**sieb,** *n.* sieve for sifting sugar. —**sieden,** *n.* refining of sugar, baking, boiling of sugar.

—ſieder, *m.* sugar-refiner, sugar-baker, sugar-boiler. —ſiederei, *f.* 1) V. —ſieden. 2) sugar-works, sugar-house. —ſtengel, *m.* sugar-stick. —ſtoff, *m.* sugary, sweet substance; [in chemistry] saccharine principle or element. —ſüß, *adj.* and *adv.* sweet as sugar, sugary, luscious. —ſüße Worte, honeyed words, sweet words. —ſüße, *f.* sweetness of sugar. —ſyrup, *m.* V. —dickſaft. —täfelchen, *n.* sugar-plum, sweetmeat. —tang, *m.* fucus, sea-wrack. —tanne, *f.* a sort of fir-tree. —teig, *m.* comfit or confect-paste. —tonne, *f.* V. —faß. —treſter, *pl.* [with sugar-bakers] lumps. —trog, *m.* trough for holding sugar, sugar-trough. —vogel, *m.* 1) V. Kanarienvogel. 2) V. —freſſer 2). —waare, *f.* sugar-ware, confect, confectionary. —wein, *m.* sweet wine. —weinbeere, *f.* [a sort of grape with a longish, green-yellow, sweet berry] sweet or sugar-grape. —werk, *n.* [with confectioners] confectionary, comfits, confects, sweet meats, kisses &c. —wurzel, *f.* 1) sugar-root; *it.* root from which sugar is obtained. 2) V. —rübe 2). 3) Peruiſche or peruvianiſche —wurzel, Peruvian root. —zahn, *m.* [in pop. lang.] V. —maul. *Fig.* Das hat uns den —zahn ausgeſchlagen [has caused us to renounce the use of sugar], this has taken away, destroyed our taste for sugar, this has given us a dislike to sugar. —zange, *f.* sugar-tongs, sugar-nippers. —zwieback, *m.* biscuit, sweet biscuit.

Zúckerig, *adj.* and *adv.* [containing sugar, sweet as sugar] sugary.

Zúckerlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [like sugar, sweet like sugar] having the taste or nature of sugar, resembling sugar.

Zúckern, *adj.* and *adv.* of sugar. —e Sachen, sweetmeats, confects, confectionary &c.

Zúckern, *v. tr.* [to sweeten with sugar] to sugar, to put sugar to, in &c. Ein Getränk, den Kaffee —, to sweeten, to sugar a liquor, beverage, drink, the coffee; den Kuchen —, to sugar a cake, to sugar over a cake, to scatter powdered sugar over a cake.

Zúckung, *f.* sudden motion or movement; *it.* palpitation, quivering; [in medicine] [krankhafte —] convulsion. Er bekam —en, he had convulsions, he was attacked with convulsions.

Zúg, *m.* [-es, *pl.* Züge] [from ziehen] 1) [act of drawing] *a*) [withdrawing or flying away] Den — der Wolken beobachten, to observe the flight, direction, course of the clouds; den — der Luft befördern, to increase, promote the draught, the current of air; der — der Truppen [through the town &c.], the passage, march, the procession, the progress of the troops; das Heer iſt in vollem —e, the troops are, the army is at or in full march; ſeinen — durch einen Ort nehmen, to take one's rout, to make one's progress through a place; auf den — der Vögel achten, to observe, to pay attention, to regard the passage of birds; der — aus einem Hauſe in ein anderes, moving from one house into another, removal; er geht ſchwer an die Arbeit, iſt er aber einmal im —e, ſo arbeitet er viel, he is slow in going, in setting to work, but once at it, he is a capital hand or he turns out much. *Fig.* Der — der gegenſeitigen Liebe, the attractions, the charms, sympathy of reciprocal love. *b*) [a single act of drawing &c.] Einen guten — thun [with the net], to take, to have a good draught; ein — mit dem Folterſeile [formerly], a twitch, pull, jerk with the rack-rope or cord [a sort of rack]; er hat dieſe Fiſche in einem —e gefangen, he caught these fish with or in a single draught; noch einen — und der Balken iſt oben, another pull and the beam is up or at the top, over; in einem —e [Rucke], at or in one pull, wrench, jerk; einen — thun [on the chess-board &c.], to move, to make a move; den erſten — haben, to have the first move, to have the lead, to be the first to move; Einem den erſten — laſſen, to give any one the first move, to let any one take the first move; der — iſt an Ihnen, it is your turn to move; einen — thun [to drink once], to take a draught; ein Glas in einem —e austrinken, to drink off, to empty a glass at one draught; einen guten — thun, to take a large draught, to drink a large draught; einen guten — haben [*fig.* in pop. lang.], to be able to swallow much at a time or in one draught; in langen Zügen trinken, to take, drink long, large draughts; kleine Züge thun, to take, to drink little draughts, to sip, to take, drink in sips; *it.* — für —, — um — handeln [so that money is given immediately for money or goods for goods], to deal for ready money; *it.* die letzten Züge [Athemzüge], the last breath, the agonies of death; in den letzten Zügen liegen, to be at the last extremity, to breathe one's last, to lie in the agonies of death. *Fig.* Keinen — thun [not to give way, yield], not to stir, not to budge; einen glücklichen — thun, to make a lucky, happy hit, move. *c*) [= Feld—] Einen — zu Waſſer, zu Lande unternehmen, to undertake, commence an expedition, a campaign by, on land, on water; ein — gegen die Sarazenen, a campaign, an expedition against the Sarazens. *d*) [power of drawing] [in medicine] Das Pflaſter hat einen guten —, the plaster draws well. *e*) [= gehöriger —] Ein Ofen, ein Kamin hat — [= die Luft zieht gehörig ab], a stove, a chimney has a good draught or draws well. 2) [that which draws] *a*) [several things moving, retreating &c. in a certain order] Ein feierlicher — von Menſchen, a procession of men [on any occasion of festivity] a solemn procession; da geht der — vorbei, the procession is now going by, passing; ein — Vögel &c., a flight, flock of birds; [in military lang.] in Zügen marſchiren, to march in columns; in Zügen aufmarſchiren, to be formed, ranged in platoons, columns; ein — ſchweres Geſchütz, a train of artillery. *b*) [= Wind—] Es geht hier ein — [Wind—], there is a draught here, V. under Wind—; mache das Fenſter zu, es kommt ein — herein, shut the window, a draught, the wind comes in, there is a wind. *c*) [that which draws or is drawn together or in common] Ein — Ruder, a set of oars; ein — Pferde, a team, a yoke of [two or four] horses, a set of horses; dieſer Pächter hat drei Züge, this farmer has three teams; ein — Ochſen, a yoke, a couple of oxen; es iſt ihm ein Pferd aus ſeinem beſten —e gefallen, he has lost a horse out of his finest, best team; ein — Fahrzeuge [which are drawn, which sail all together on a river], a train of boats; [on the railway] der — fährt um ſechs Uhr in der Frühe ab, the train starts at six o'clock in the morning; die zwei Züge ſtießen zuſammen or es fand ein Zuſammenſtoßen zwiſchen den beiden Zügen ſtatt, wodurch &c., there was a collision between the two trains, by which &c. *d*) [a thing that draws] α) Der — an den Pumpen [= Pfropf in der Röhre], durch deſſen Ziehen ein luftleerer Raum entſteht, the piston of a pump, by the drawing of which a vacuum is formed; β) eine Röhre, die den — der Luft befördert und das Feuer brennen macht, air-hole, vent-hole, which promotes the draught and causes the fire to burn. 3) *a*) [that which is produced by drawing] Ein — mit der Feder, a stroke, dash with the pen; — unter Namen &c., stroke; zierlicher — um einen großen Buchſtaben, um eine Schrift, flourish around a capital letter, around a piece of writing; einen — machen, to make a stroke, flourish; er ſchreibt ſeinen Namen in einem —e, he writes his name with a flourish, with a single stroke of the pen; die erſten Züge einer Figur entwerfen, to make the outline of a figure, the first strokes, draught of a figure; einen Kopf, die Umriſſe eines Kopfes mit einem —e machen, to strike a head with the pen, to sketch the outlines of a head with a single stroke of the pen or without taking off; er hat keinen — [nichts] an dieſer Zeichnung gethan, he did not do, has not done a single stroke of this drawing, he did not &c. touch this drawing; Etwas — für — nachbilden, to copy stroke for stroke; [with engravers] fette, markige Züge, thick, heavy strokes, lines. *b*) [= Geſichtszug] Die Züge des Geſichts, the traits, lineaments of the face, features; er hat alle Züge von ſeinem Vater, he has all the traits, lineaments of his father's face, countenance, he has his father's features entirely; feine, grobe Züge, fine or small, large features. *Fig.* Ein — des Gemüths, der Denkart, a feature, a trait of the character, manner of thinking; das iſt ein ſchöner — in der Lebensgeſchichte dieſes Fürſten, this is a fine, noble trait, feature in the life, biography, of this prince; das iſt der ſchönſte — in ſeinem Leben, this is the finest trait, feature, passage of or in his life. *c*) [with gunsmiths] [channels or grooves in the barrel of a gun] rifles. Ein Lauf von acht Zügen, a barrel of eight rifles. 4) [certain things that can slide in and out] *a*) [with organ-builders] [Regiſter] register, flute-stop, V. Flöten—, Trompeten—. Die Züge eines Fernrohres, the drawers, tubes of a telescope. *b*) — an einem Kleide, that part which is drawn together or closed by a string, drawing, drawing-hem. 5) [several things belonging together strung upon any thing] Ein — Saiten, a set of chords, strings. 6) [what is drawn out at one time] Ein — Fiſche, a draught of fish; [in mining] ein — Erz [= ein Treiben Erz], extraction.

Zug-ameiſe, *f.* [a sort of ant, which undertakes great marches] migratory ant. —angel, *f.* [with fishermen] night-hook, night-line, hook or line left lying in the water. —anker, *m.* [in mining] [to keep a wall perpendicular] a brace, an S. —band, *n.* riband, string or tape for drawing, closing any thing; [in architecture] brace, iron-bar, collar [an iron-bar fastened to a beam or girder at one end and furnished with a brace and nut at the other for keeping or drawing walls straight]. —baum, *m.* [of a drawbridge] draw-beam, plyer. —blatt, *n.* [Sprungriemen] martingale. —bohrer, *m.* [with coopers] [an instrument used when putting in the bottom of a barrel] turrel, screw-ring. —brücke, *f.* 1) draw-bridge. 2) [with surgeons] a species of fracture of the cranium. —erz, *n.* V. Treiberz. —fiſch, *m.* fish of passage. —führer, *m.* 1) [in public processions &c.] one who walks at the head of a certain division or band of men to maintain the order and direction of their march, a leader, guide. 2) [on railroads] con-

ductor. —garn, *n.* [with fishermen] drag-net, draw-net, trammel. —gevögel, *n.* V. —vogel. —graben, *m.* drain, draining ditch. —heuſchrecke, *f.* locust. —ketten, *pl.* [in military lang.] chain-trace. —klinge, *f.* blade for sharpening. —leine, *f.* line for drawing, towing. —linie, *f.* 1) [in geometry] [formed by a rope &c. hanging freely suspended between two points] the catenarian curve. 2) [in military lang.] line of march. —loch, *n.* [for the draught] draught-hole, vent-hole, air-hole; [in melting-furnaces] air-hole, vent-hole; [in chemical furnaces] register, regulator; [in a casemate] vent-hole, listening-hole. —luft, *f.* [air entering at one hole and passing out at another on the opposite side] draught, current of air, ventilation. —luftig, *adj.* and *adv.* exposed to a draught, current of air. —maus, *f.* migratory mouse. —meiſter, *m.* [of the train on railroads] conductor. —mittel, *n.* [with surgeons] epispastic, blistering, blister, an external application or remedy for exciting action in the skin or drawing humours to the outside, vesicatory. —nagel, *m.* tug-pin. —netz, *n.* V. —garn. —ochs, *m.* a draught-ox or ox used for drawing in agriculture &c. —ordnung, *f.* the order of the march or procession. —papier, *n.* V. Löſchpapier. —pferd, *n.* draught-horse, team-horse. —pflaſter, *n.* blistering plaster, epispastic, vesicatory. —ramme, *f.* rammer which is drawn up by a rope. —raupe, *f.* procession-caterpillar [a sort of caterpillars that march in bodies with a chief or leader at their head]. —recht, *n.* 1) V. Abzugsrecht. 2) V. Näherrecht. —riemen, *m.* [on the harness or trappings of a horse] trace. —rind, *n.* a draught-cow or heifer. —rohr, *n.* [of a melting-furnace] vent-pipe, air-pipe, vent-hole &c. —rolle, *f.* [Kloben] pulley. —roß, *n.* V. —pferd. —ſchiff, *n.* a boat or ship that is towed, [in Holland] treck-schuyt. —ſchnur, *f.* —ſchnur an einem Beutel &c., the string of a purse &c. —ſeil, *n.* line for drawing; [in artillery] [of a cannon] the breeching or britching [a strong rope, fastened to the cascabel or pummelion to prevent the cannon from recoiling too much]; [in seamen's lang.] [of a ship] the towing line, hawser, halser. —ſtange, *f.* [in pumps &c.] pump-gear. —ſtiefel, *m.* [with bootmakers] elastic boot [of which the leather gives way]. —takel, —tau, *n.* tow-cable, V. —ſeil [in seamen's lang.]. —taube, *f.* pigeon of passage. —thier, *n.* beast used for drawing in agriculture &c. —thor, *n.*, —thüre, *f.* a gate, door that can be raised or let down, drawgate &c. —vieh, *n.* cattle used for drawing in agriculture. —vogel, *m.* bird of passage. —volk, *n.* wandering nation, people, nomadic tribe. —weiſe, *adv.* in troops, [of birds] in flocks. [in military lang.] —weiſe marſchiren, to march in columns. —werk, *n.* 1) [in mining] [machine for getting rid or doing away with the rubbish] winch or windlass at the head of a shaft; [in water-works] V. Ziehpumpe. 2) [artificial or ornamental work in writing] flourishing. —wind, *m.* 1) periodical wind; [in the East Indies] monsoon, V. Paſſatwind. 2) [rushing through a small aperture] draught, current of wind. —winde, *f.* windlass, pulley; [in seamen's lang.] tackle.

Züge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [from ziehen] pillow-case.

Zügeglöckchen, *n.* [in den letzten Zügen liegen] [-s, *pl.* -] [bell, which tolls when a person dies] passing-bell, knell. Das — läuten, to toll, ring the passing-bell, to ring the knell.

Zügel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Zaum] [from ziehen] 1) [its fundamental meaning is something to hold any thing with] cord, rope &c. 2) [generally] bridle, reins. Mit verhängtem — reiten, to run full speed, to ride at full gallop; den — nachlaſſen, to slacken the reins, to loosen the reins, bridle; dem Pferde den — ſchießen laſſen, to throw down, let go the reins, to throw the reins, bridle on the horse's neck; ſeinem Pferde den — laſſen [in the training &c. of horses], to give one's horse the rein [to let it go at its pleasure]; den or die — anziehen, kürzen, to shorten the reins. *Fig.* Den Leidenſchaften den — ſchießen laſſen, to give one's self over to, to gratify, to follow, to indulge one's passions, to let go the reins to one's passions; Einem den — kurz halten [in fam. lang.], to keep, hold a tight rein over any one, a strict hand over any one, to keep any one under, to curb any one; die — [die Leitung] der Regierung in Händen haben, to hold the reins of government. 3) [something of the nature &c. of a bridle] [in nat. hist.] [streak from the bottom part of the beak on the sides as far as the eye] lorum.

Zügel-braſſen, *m.* [in nat. hist.] [Meerbraſſen] sea-bream. —hand, *f.* [in horsemanship] bridle-hand, left-hand. —ring, *m.* bridle-ring.

Zügellos, *adj.* and *adv.* not bridled, without bridle, reins. Ein —es Pferd, an unbridled horse, a horse without bridle, reins; er ritt — fort, he rode on without reins, a bridle. *Fig.* licentious, loose, dissolute, unruly. Das —e Soldatenvolk, the unbridled, licentious soldiery; —e Ehrſucht, unbridled, unlimited, boundless ambition.

Zügelloſigkeit, *f.* 1) [of a horse] the state of being unbridled, of having no bridle, reins on. *Fig.* Die — im Betragen, unbridled licentiousness. 2) [zügelloſe Handlung] licentious, unbridled, dissolute conduct.

Zügeln, *v. tr.* Ein Pferd &c. — [for riding &c.], to bridle a horse &c., to put on a bridle; [im Zügel halten] to hold a horse &c. in with the bridle, reins; to rein, to curb a horse. *Fig* [bändigen] to curb, to restrain, to bridle, to keep under.

Zügig, *adj.* and *adv.* [zugluftig] windy, where there is a draught, current of air.

Zügig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [zum Ziehen taugend] proper, adapted, fit, suitable for drawing. Ein —er Ochs, a draught-ox. 2) [in composition] V Frei—.

Züllich or **Zülch,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Wolldiſtel] [in botany] the andryala.

‖Zülp, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [Schlotzer] sucking-bag, sucking-bottle, sugar-pap.

‖Zülpen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to suck.

Zum, [an abbreviation for zu dem] V. under Zu.

Zümpenkraut, *n.* [-es, no *pl.*] [breitblättriger Knörpel] sedum telephium, rupture-wort.

Zümpferlich, V. Zimperlich.

Zündbar, *adj.* and *adv.* inflammable. —e Stoffe, inflammable substances, bodies.

Zündbarkeit, *f.* inflammability.

Zünden, [Goth. tandjan, the primitive and obsolete Lat. word *cendo*, Pers. *ziendan*, Celt. *tan* = fire, Pers. *tschandra* = moon, Ice. *kindir* = gold] I. *v. intr.* 1) to kindle, to catch fire, to take fire. Der Zunder will nicht —, the tinder will not take, catch fire. 2) to set on fire. Die Bombe fiel auf das Haus, ohne zu —, the bomb fell upon the house without setting fire to it. 3) Einem — [rather fam. = leuchten], to light any one. II. *v. tr.* [an—] to kindle, to light, to set on fire, to inflame. [in artillery] Die Raketen —, to fire the rockets, to set fire to, to kindle, to discharge, to let off the rockets.

Zünd-deckel, *m.* [in artillery] [over the touch-hole of a cannon] cap. —feld, *n.* [in artillery] [that part of a cannon in which the touch-hole is situated] the field of the touch-hole. —hölzchen, *n.* [in artillery] combustible match, stick; *it.* lucifer-match. —korn, *n.* [with gunsmiths] [little iron tube in the pan, lock] touch-hole, priming-hole. —kraut, *n.* the priming, priming-powder. —kraut auf die Pfanne ſchütten, to prime, to put priming in the pan, lock. —kugel, *f.* ball filled with powder and combustibles. —licht, *n.* [the light with which a cannon &c. is fired] linstock. —loch, *n.* [of a gun &c.] touch hole. —loch-kappe, *f.* cap over the touch-hole, leaden-plate. —papier, *n.* [Fidibus] paper-match, spell, cornet of paper. —pfanne, *f.* [of a gun &c.] pan. —pfannendeckel, *m.* [a piece of steel on the surface of the pan] hammer. —pulver, *n.* priming-powder, priming, V. —kraut. —röhre, *f.* [of bombs &c.] fusee. —ruthe, *f.* [in artillery] a sort of linstock. —ſchwamm, *m.* a sort of tinder, agaric. —ſtange, *f.* [with charcoal-burners] [to set the piles of wood on fire] fire-brand, match. —ſtrick, *m.* [Lunte] touch-string, match; [in artillery] [Ludelfaden] quick-match. Mit —ſtricken verſehen, to lay the quick-match on fire-works &c., to provide with the quick-match. —ſtück, *n.* V. —feld. —wurſt, *f.* [in artillery] [a leather bag or tube filled with powder for setting fire to a mine] saucisse.

Zünder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [Lumpen—] tinder [made of rags]; [Schwamm—] German spunge, pyrotechnical spunge, black match or spunge, agaric. Der — fängt nicht, the tinder, spunge does not catch. *Fig.* Dies war der — zu dem verderblichen Kriege, this was the cause of the disastrous war, this was the thing that kindled, stirred up the disastrous war; der — der Liebe, the flames, the fire, the lures, charms of love. 2) V. Hammerſchlag.

Zunder-artig, *adj.* and *adv.* like, similar to tinder &c. —baum, *m.* [Alpenkiefer] the mountain pine-tree, the wild mountain-pine. —brenner, *m.* one who prepares, makes, burns tinder. —büchſe, *f.* tinder-box. —erz, *n.* [in mineralogy] [a sort of lamellar silver ore] a mineral or ore like amadou. —ſchwamm, *m.* amadou, agaric, black-match, German-spunge, pyrotechnical spunge.

Zünder, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who lights, puts the light to any thing; [in artillery] [Luntenſtock] linstock; *it.* [the tube or pipe of a bomb filled with powder] fusee.

Zünderhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Zunder-artig.

Zünft, *f.* [*pl.* Zünfte] [instead of Zumft, from timan, Goth. and Old Sax. = to build together] 1) [a certain number of men of one sort, generally united for some common purpose] company, society, club, guild, cor-

poration, fraternity, sect, tribe. Die — der Junggeſellen, Jungfrauen, Weiber &c. [with a tinge of the comic or even contemptuous], the society, fraternity, body of bachelors, sisterhood of maids, wives &c., the bachelors', maids', wives' &c. club &c.; das römiſche Volk war in Zünfte abgetheilt, the Roman people or nation was divided into tribes; die — der Gelehrten, die gelehrte — [with a tinge of the comic or even contemptuous], the society, company, clan, tribe of the learned, of the literati, of men of letters, literary, the learned tribe; die — der Aerzte, Gottesgelehrten &c. [with a tinge of the comic or even contemptuous], the medical, theological society, faculty; die — der Kaufleute, the company, corporation of merchants. 2) [ordinarily] [a closed or private society or club of artisans of one sort] club, company, corporation, body, guild. Die — der Handwerker, the company, corporation of artisans; in eine — aufgenommen, aus einer — ausgeſtoßen werden, to be received into any club, corporation &c., to enter any club &c., to be expelled from any club, corporation &c.; die Zünfte zuſammen fordern, to convoke, call together the clubs, corporations &c., V. under Bäcker–, Schloſſer—, Schmiede—, Schneider—.

Zunft-brief, *m.* bill of incorporation, the rules, privileges, statutes of a company, society, corporation, club &c. —geiſt, *m.* that [generally narrow-minded or exclusive] spirit that pervades a corporation, guild &c. —gelehrte, *m.* professor of a faculty. —gemäß, *adj.* and *adv.* in compliance with, in conformity with or to, agreeably to the laws, rules, statutes of a society, club, corporation, company &c. —genoß, *m.* member of a society, club, company, corporation &c. Er iſt mein —genoß, he is a club-fellow of mine, he is a member of my club, society, corporation &c. —geſetz, *n.* law, rule, statute of a club, company, society, corporation. —glied, *n.* V. —genoß. —haus, *n.* house where the society, club &c., [particularly] company, corporation &c. meets, assembles, where the club &c. is, the corporation-meetings are held. —herr, *m.* chairman, president, manager of a club, company, corporation, society &c. —mahl, *n.* dinner given by or to the club, society &c. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —gemäß. —meiſter, *m.* head, warder, conductor of a club, society, corporation &c.; [in ancient Rome] tribune. —meiſteramt, *n.* the wardenship, directorship, the wardens, the directors of a company, club, society, corporation; *it.* [in ancient Rome] the tribune's office, tribuneship. —recht, *n.* 1) the right of being incorporated, of forming a corporation, company &c. 2) the rights, privileges, obligations of a corporation, company &c. —ſtube, *f.* chamber, room where the members or directors of a corporation, company, club &c. meet, assemble. —verfaſſung, *f.* the constitution, rules, laws, statutes of a corporation, company, club &c. —verſammlung, *f.* assembly, meeting of a corporation, club, company, society &c. —verwandte, *m.* V. —genoß. —weiſe, *adv.* in the way, after the manner of a corporate body, of a club &c.; [in Roman hist.] after the manner of tribunes. —zwang, *m.* restraint, obligations imposed by the laws of a corporate body; *it.* the obligation of getting one's self enrolled as a member of a company, club &c.

Zünfter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] member of a club, company, society, corporation &c.

Zünftig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) united, associated in one body; incorporated, belonging to a company, incorporation &c. —es Handwerk, a trade having the right to form a corporation. 2) belonging to any corporation, company &c. —werden, to cause one's self to be enrolled as a member of a corporate body; Einen — machen, V. Zünftigen.

Zünftigen, *v. tr.* Einen —, to receive, enrol any one as a member of a corporate body.

Zünge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [*dim.* || Züngelchen, || Zünglein, *n.*] Low Germ. Tunge, Goth. tungo, Ice. and Swed. *tunga*, Celt. *dingua*, *lingua*; the fundamental meaning is assuredly that of being *extended*, *drawn*, and thus it might well be related to ziehen, as also to Zange, Zacke, Zahn] 1) [certain long, narrow things] tongue. Eine — [Land—] [in geography] [a long narrow strip of land stretching out into the water], neck, tongue of land, point or projection of land; [with sailors] die — des Holzes [in the construction of a ship, the end of a piece of timber tapering towards a point], tongue; die — eines Segels, the goring of a sail; die — einer Flagge [the middle part which runs out or tapers off into a point], the point or tongue of a flag; Flagge mit einer —, a three-cornered, three-pointed flag; die — eines Maſtes, the main or middle piece of a lower mast; die — eines Hebels, the shorter part or end of a lever; —, das Zünglein an der Wage [which indicates the equilibrium], tongue, cock, needle of a balance, balance-beam; Zünglein am Wagebalken, tongue, cock, needle of a balance-beam; die — [der Dorn] an einer Schnalle, the tongue of a buckle; [in printing] [V. Schnalle] the tongue of the frisket; [with masons] — eines Schornſteines, — eines Abtrittes, the partition in a chimney, necessary-pipe, privy-pipe; die — an den ſchnarrenden Orgelpfeifen [little tubes introduced in the organ-pipes], languet or tongue in the trumpet-like organ-pipes, the reed-stop of an organ; die — an einem Ballon [wooden pipes, by which the balloon is supplied with air], valve of a balloon; die — [with goldsmiths], [little pieces of gold or silver left in the casting, for the assaying before it is stamped] tongue, assaying-piece; die — [Schlagfeder] an einer Flinte &c. [with gunsmiths], the trigger of a gun &c.; die — an einem Pfluge [small piece of iron attached to the side of a plough], blade or tongue of a plough; die — [Mundſtück] einer Hoboe, eines Fagots &c., the reed or mouth-piece of a hautboy, bassoon. 2) [in general, die — im Munde] the tongue. Der Kranke hat eine reine, trockene &c. —, the patient, invalid has a clean, dry &c. tongue; er hat ſich die — verbrannt, he has burned his tongue; ſich in die — beißen, to bite one's tongue; die — ausſtrecken, hinausſtrecken, to stretch out, stick out, push out the tongue; [in heraldry] Vogel, Adler mit ausgeſtreckter — von anderer Farbe, a langued [i. e. tongued] bird, eagle [having a stretched-out tongue of a different metal or colour from the other part of the body]; [in cooking] geräucherte —, smoked tongue; gefüllte —n, stuffed tongues; [with surgeons] einem Kinde die — löſen, to cut, to loose the string or ligament of a child's tongue; dieſem Kinde iſt die — nicht gelöſet, es hat einen Fehler an der —, the string or ligament of this child's tongue has not been cut, loosed, it is tongue-tied, it has an impediment on its tongue, in its speech. *Fig.* a) [the tongue as a means of speaking] Das hat ihm die — gelöſet, this has loosened, loosed his tongue, set his tongue free, a-going; der Wein hat ihm die — gelöſet, the wine has set his tongue a-going, has loosed, untied his tongue; eine ſchwere — haben, to speak thick, to lisp, *it.* [*fig.*, if from too much drinking wine &c.] to have a loose tongue; eine beredte, fertige — haben, to have an eloquent, a ready tongue, [fam.] to have one's tongue well hung, to have a glib tongue; mit geläufiger — ſprechen, to have a great volubility of speech, to be fluent in speech; das Herz auf der — haben or tragen, to have one's heart on one's lips [speaking of an open-hearted and sincere man], to speak from one's heart; ſeine — im Zaume halten, to bridle one's tongue, to be master of, to have the command of, one's tongue; ein Wort auf der — haben, to have a thing on the tip of one's tongue, at one's tongue's end; es ſchwebt, es liegt mir auf der —, it is on the tip of my tongue, at my tongue's end; der Tod ſitzt ihm auf der —, he is at death's doors, he is next door to being dead, he is all but dead; mit der — ſündigen [Böſes ſprechen], to calumniate, to have a malicious, an evil, a slanderous tongue; [in fam. lang.] Einen über die — ſpringen laſſen, to speak to any one's disadvantage, to make reflections on any one, to backbite any one; Einen mit der — tödten [ihn verläſtern], to defame, to blacken, blast any one's character, reputation; eine böſe — haben, to have a wicked, an evil tongue; eine giftige — haben, to have a venomous, a serpent's tongue, a slanderous tongue. *b*) [eine Sprache] language, tongue. Mit or in fremden —n ſprechen, to speak [in] foreign languages; die Gabe der —n haben, to have the gift of tongues; aus allen Völkern und —n, out of, from all nations and languages; die — [they who speak a language and are of, or belong to, one people] der Maltheſerorden beſtand aus acht —n, aus der deutſchen, franzöſiſchen &c., the order of Malta consisted of eight languages, viz. the German, French &c. 3) [in nat. hist.] *a*) V. —fiſch; *b*) [a sort of nipple-shell] patella.

Zungen-aloe, *f.* linguaform aloe. —band, *dim.* —bändchen, *n.* [in anatomy] ligament of the tongue. —bein, *n.* [in anatomy] os hyoides. —beinmuskel, *m.* [in anatomy] [the outward] one of the five muscles of os hyoides, called the mylohyoideus; [of the windpipe or trachea] the thyroideae or thyroid glands. —beinzungenmuskel, *m.* [in anatomy] the muscles connecting the os hyoides with the tongue, the basioglossi and the ceratoglossi. —beinzweig, *m.* [in anatomy] branch of the artery of the os hyoides. —blatt, *n.* 1) [a sort of trachelium] laurus Alexandrina, hypoglossum. 2) Das —blättchen [a sort of trachelium], Alpine goose-foot. —blutader, *f.* [in anatomy] ranular vein, lingual vein. —buchſtabe, *m.* lingual letter. —dreſcher, *m.*, —dreſcherinn, *f.* [fam. and contemptuous] boaster, great talker; [particularly of lawyers] wrangler, pettifogger. —dreſcherei, *f.* babbling; silly, idle talking; *it.* [particularly, of lawyers] chicanery, pettifogging. —drüſe, *f.* 1) [in anatomy] lingual gland. 2) [in the forepart under the tongue] [maxillary] sublingual gland. —entzündung, *f.* [with surgeons] inflammation of the tongue. —fehler, *m.* 1) defect in the tongue; *it.* defect in speaking. 2) *Fig.*

fault, mistake committed in speaking, slip of the tongue. —fiſch, *m.* sole. —fleiſch, *n.* flesh of the tongue. —fleiſchnerve, *m.* [in anatomy] nerve of the hypoglossum. —form, *f.* 1) form of the tongue. 2) [with organ builders] mould for the reed-stop of an organ. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* in the form of the tongue; [in botany] linguaform, tongue-shaped. —frei, *adj.* and *adv.* [not much used] having an untied, a loose tongue. —freund, *m. Fig.* a friend in words, false friend, flatterer. —geſchwür, *n.* ulcer, abscess on the tongue. —halter, *m.* [with surgeons] [instrument for pressing the tongue down] glossocatochos; [for raising the tongue] fork. —haut, *f., dim.* —häutchen, *n.* 1) epidermis of the tongue. 2) —häutchen, V. —band. —held, *m.* [fam.] V. Maulheld. —kraut, *n.* V. —blatt. Weißes —kraut, the white stone-crop, sedum album. —krebs, *m.* cancer on the tongue. —loch, *n.* V. —vertiefung. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) having no tongue. 2) V. [the usual word] Sprachlos. —löſer, *m.* [with surgeons] [knife for cutting the ligament of the tongue] ancylotome. —maul, *n.* mouth provided with a tongue. —muskel, *m.* [in anatomy] lingual muscle, the glosso-pharyngian muscle. —nerve, *m.* [in anatomy] lingual nerve. Die —nerven, the hypoglossi. —pfeife, *f.* [with organ-builders] pipe of the reed-stop. —regiſter, *n.* [with organ-builders] flute-stop. —rückenſchlagader, *f.* [in anatomy] the dorsal artery of the tongue. —ſchaber, *m.* tongue-scraper. —ſchlagader, *f.* [in anatomy] lingual artery. —ſchlundnerve, *m.* [in anatomy] the glosso-pharyngian nerve. —ſchote, *f.* [in botany] the name of a species of plants, having globular pods, terminating in the form of a tongue, which appears to be the projecting dissepiment. —ſchwert, *n.* [fam.] *Fig.* a cutting tongue. —ſpitze, *f.* the tip of the tongue. —ſtab, *m.* [with masons] the bar which separates two flues of a chimney &c. —ſtein, *m.* [in nat. hist.] glossopetra. —ſünde, *f. Fig.* sin committed with words, with the tongue. —vertiefung, *f.* [in anatomy] hole, cavity of the tongue. —vorfall, *m.* [in surgery] sally of the tonge. —warze, *f.* papilla of the tongue. —werk, *n.* V. Mundwerk. —wurm, *m.* V. Tollwurm. —wurzel, *f.* root of the tongue. —zäpfchen, *n.* uvula of the palate. —zäpfleinsmuskeln, *pl.* [in anatomy] the peristaphylini externi, and the peristaphylini interni. —zergliederung, *f.* glossotomy, anatomy of the tongue. —zweig, *m.* [in anatomy] branch lingual of the nerve.

Züngel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in nat. hist.] [a sort of fish in the Danube]

Züngeln, *v. intr.* [die Zunge hin und her bewegen, mit der ausgeſtreckten Zunge ſpielen] to loll out the tongue, to play with the tongue.

Züngler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [fam. = Leckermaul] sweet-tooth, epicure, a dainty-mouthed fellow.

Zúpfbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that may be plucked or pulled &c., V. under Zupfen.

Zúpfen, *v. tr.* 1) [= ziehen] to pull, draw, drag. Einen beim Aermel, bei den Haaren, beim Barte, bei den Ohren —, to pull any one by the sleeve, by the hair, by the beard, by the ears, to pull any one's sleeve &c. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Zupfe dich ſelbſt bei der Naſe, meddle with your own business, look at yourself, before you blame, censure others; wer ſich getroffen findet, zupfe ſich bei der Naſe, whom the slipper fits, let him put it on; der Eine zupft ihn hier, der Andere dort [neckt ihn], one pulls him here, another there, one has at him here, another there, he is teased, provoked first by one and then by another. 2) [= zerzupfen] to pull, pluck, vellicate, pick, unravel, undo. Fleckchen, Leinwand, Seide &c. — [die Fäden auseinander ziehen], to pull out, unravel a piece of stuff, linen, silk; Treſſen, Damaſt &c. —, to unravel, undo lace, damask &c.; ſie bringt ihre Zeit mit Seide— zu, she occupies herself, she spends her time, with unravelling, undoing silk; Gezupftes [on wounds], lint; ein Zentner gezupfter Seide, gezupfter Treſſen oder Borten &c., a hundred weight [cwt.] of ravellings &c.; Roſen —, to strip off the leaves of roses; [with carders] die Wolle — [mit den Fingern auseinander ziehen], to open wool with the fingers, to pick wool, [before it is washed] to tear, pick off the dirt, salve &c. from wool; [Wolle] im Reinen — [after it is washed], to pick &c. wool; [with cloth-weavers] die Knötchen aus dem Tuche —, to burl cloth, to pick knots and rough threads out of cloth; — [with potters], to break off, pinch off, pluck off, twist off uneven parts from the surface of pots &c., to level or take off, pick out inequalities on the surface &c. Das —, plucking, pulling; [of silk] unravelling; [of wool] picking.

Zupf-eiſen, *n.* [with potters] [an iron for removing superfluities on smooth and elevated surfaces] smoothing-knife. —ſeide, *f.* [gezupfte Seide] unravelled silk.

Zúpfer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who pulls, plucks, picks &c.

‖Zúpfſel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [gezupfte Leinwand] lint.

Zúr, [an abbreviation for zu der] V. under Zu.

Zürch, Zürich, *n.* [-s if used in the *pl.* -e] [in geography] Zurich, a canton of, and town in Switzerland.

Zürchapfel, *m.* [Zürcherapfel] [with gardeners] Zurich-apple.

Zürcher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* an inhabitant of the canton of Zurich.

Zürcher, —iſch, *adj.* and *adv.* of or from Zurich. —er See, lake of Zurich.

Zürich, V. Zürch.

Zürnen, [Old Germ. zornan, from Zorn] *v. intr.* 1) to be angry, cross, irritated, vexed, to be in a passion. Auf or über Einen —, to be angry, in a passion at any one; mit Einem —, to be in a passion at any one, to fall out with any one, [in pop. lang.] to blow any one up; über, wegen Etwas —, to be vexed, augry at any thing, to put one's self in a passion about any thing; zürne nicht, daß &c., don't vex yourself, don't put yourself out of the way, don't be angry, don't fly into a passion, that &c.; [in Scripture] zürnet ihr, ſo ſündiget nicht, stand in awe, but sin not; [in poetry] Einem — [mit Einem —], to be displeased, angry, cross &c. with any one &c. 2) [in higher style = —d ſagen] to speak in a passion, in anger. Er zürnte dieſe Worte, he spoke, said these words in a passion &c. Das —, anger, passion, vexation.

Zurück, *adv.* back, behind, backwards, behindhand. —! back! weiter —! farther back, farther behind! er will nicht —, he will not fall, draw, go back; er ſieht —, he looks back, behind, backwards; keinen Schritt — thun, not to recede a step, not to go back, draw back a single step; bleibt —, stop, stay, remain behind, keep back; er iſt in dieſer Kunſt noch weit —, he is still far behindhand in this art, he is still a novice in this art; — da! — dort! back here! back there! make way there! *it.* V. Rückwärts.

(*)**Zurück-beben,** *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [in poetry] to fall back, draw back trembling, to quake before. —befehlen, *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* [reſcribiren] to countermand, to revoke an order &c. —begeben, *v. refl.* ſich — begeben, to return, to recede, to withdraw, to betake one's self back. —begehren, *v. tr.* 1) [—fordern] to demand, to ask back, again, to redemand. 2) [wieder —wollen] to wish, to desire, to long to return, to go back, [to where one came from]. —begleiten, *v tr.* to accompany, to conduct, to escort back, to reconduct. —behalten, *irr. v. tr.* [bei ſich behalten] to retain, to detain, to keep back, to hold back. Das Beſte hat er —behalten, he has retained, kept back the best. —behalter, *m.* detainer, one who keeps [either rightly or wrongly] that which belongs to others. —behaltung, *f.* [of a conveyance &c. of any thing] detention, embargo, stoppage. —behaltungsrecht, *n.* [to retain, keep back a part of the property of an emigrant] the right of retention. —bekommen, *irr. v. tr.* [wieder bekommen] to get again, back, to receive again, back. Ich kann meine Bücher nicht —bekommen [which I lent to another], I cannot get my books back again, back; bekomme ich meine Papiere nur —, ſo &c., if I only get my papers back or back again, I &c. —berufen, *irr. v. tr.* [to us] to call back, to recall, to order to return or come back, *it.* [away from us] to return or go back. Einen Geſandten —berufen, ihn von ſeinem Poſten —berufen, to recall an ambassador, to recall him from his post; Einen —berufen [who does not give satisfaction], to recall any one, to turn any one away. Das —berufen, V. —berufung. —berufung, *f.* recalling, turning away, recall, revocation. —beugemuskel, *m.* [in anatomy] supinator, a muscle that turns the palm of the hand upwards. —beugen, V. —biegen. —bezahlen, *v. tr.* to reimburse, to pay back, to refund, to repay. Einem ſeine Auslagen —bezahlen, to reimburse any one's expenses, to reimburse any one. Das —bezahlen, V. —bezahlung. —bezahlung, *f.* reimbursement. —biegen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) [rückwärts biegen] to bend, to fold back, backwards. ſich —biegen, to bend back, to bend one's back. [in botany] —gebogene Blütendecke, bent-back perianth, floral envelope that bends back. 2) to bring back into the former state, to bend back again. —bitten, *v. tr.* to pray, to entreat, to beg [any one] to return. —blaſen, *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* to blow back to the former position, place; [with sportsmen] to blow the horn to indicate that the stag &c. has made a return, to blow a recheat, to sound a retreat, to call to return. Den Hunden —blaſen, to call the hounds back, to blow, sound a

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(*) The compounds of zurück omitted here are self-evident.

retreat, to blow a recheat, to break off the dogs. —bleiben, *irr. v. intr.* 1) to keep, to stay, to hold, to remain back, behind. Ein Theil der Truppen blieb —, a part of the troops kept back, staid, remained behind; die Uhr bleibt —, the watch, clock is too late, goes too slow[ly]; [in sportsmen's lang.] —bleiben, of stags, when the hindfeet in walking don't reach the foot-marks of the fore-feet by three finger-breadths. *Fig.* — bleiben, to be behind-hand, backward. Dieſe Knospen, Blumen ſind weit —geblieben, these buds, flowers are very backward, late; mit der Zahlung —bleiben, to be behind-hand, to be in arrears with one's payment. 2) to stop, to remain behind, not to go, to remain at home. Die Uebrigen gingen weg und ſie blieb allein —, the rest went away and she remained alone. *Fig.* Die — [or übrig]gebliebenen Verwandten [of any one deceased] the surviving relations. 3) not to be communicated, to be omitted. Das bleibt —, that is, ought not to be communicated, that is to be omitted, kept back. —blick, *m.* a look backwards, behind, into the past, retrospective look, glance, V. Rückblick. —blicken, *v. intr.* to look behind backwards, back, to cast a look back, behind, backwards, into the past. —bringen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) [to us] to bring back. Eine Perſon, ein Pferd, Gefährt &c. —bringen, to bring back a person, to bring or lead back a horse, to bring back a carriage &c., [away from us] to take back, [mit —bringen] to bring back with one; Perſonen, Pferde &c. —bringen, to bring some persons, horses back with one; bringe mir alle meine Bücher —, bring back with you all my books; einen Flüchtling —bringen [to us], to bring back a run-away, a fugitive, a deserter; man bringt die Kutſche wieder —, they are bringing the coach back again; von 1200 Mann brachte er nur 400 —, out of 1200 men he brought only 400 back. *Fig.* Die Aufrührer zum Gehorſam —bringen, to bring back, to reduce rebels to obedience; Einen wieder in's Leben —bringen, to recall any one to life, to revive, to reanimate any one. 2) to reduce, to bring into difficulties &c. *Fig.* Dieſes Unglück hat ihn in ſeinen Vermögensumſtänden ſehr —gebracht, this misfortune has greatly reduced him. —denken, *irr. v. intr.* to think of, to reflect on the past, to call to memory, to remember the past, to cast a thought into the past, back. An Einen, an Etwas —denken, to recall any one, any thing to memory, to recollect, to remember any one &c.; wenn ich an jene glückliche Zeit —denke, when I think of that happy time, when I recall that happy time to memory. —dienen, *v. intr.* to serve in, to fill an inferior situation than formerly; *it.* to have a reduced salary, situation, to be put back. —drängen, *v. tr.* to press, thrust, squeeze back, to cause to withdraw, retire by pressing &c, to repel. Den Feind —drängen, to repel, to drive back the enemy, to force the enemy to retire, withdraw. *Fig.* to repress, to bring back to order, into the proper limits &c. Seine Gefühle —drängen, to repress, check [the outburst of] one's feelings. —drehen, *v. tr.* to twist, to turn back. —drücken, V. — drängen [in its proper sense]. —dürfen, *irr. v. intr.* to have permission to return, to be allowed to return or go back, *it.* [to us] to return or come back. —eilen, *v. intr.* u. w. ſeyn] to return or come back speedily, in haste, to hurry back. *it.* In ſein Vaterland —eilen [away from us], to hasten one's return home, to be in haste to return, to go back to one's native country, land. — entbieten, *v. tr.* Einen —entbieten, to order any one to turn back, to go back, *it.* to return or come back. Einem einen Gruß —entbieten, to return any one's greetings [by a letter, messenger &c.]. —erhalten, *v. tr.* V. —bekommen —erinnern, I. *v. tr.* Einen an Etwas —erinnern, to remind any one of any thing, to recall any thing to any one's memory, recollection. II. *v. refl.* Sich an Etwas —erinnern, to recollect any thing, to recall any thing to one's memory, recollection, mind. —erinnerung, *f.* recollection. —erobern, *v. tr.* to reconquer, to conquer back, to conquer again. —fahren, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to draw back suddenly, to fly back. Vor Schreck, vor Furcht —fahren, to start, to start with terror, fear, to recoil; die Kanone fährt —, wenn man ſie abfeuert, the cannon flies back when it is fired. 2) [zu Wagen &c. ſich —begeben] to drive back. Ueber einen Fluß, über eine Brücke —fahren, to cross, drive over a river, a bridge again, to row over a river again, to repass a river &c. 3) [—ſchrecken] to start, startle back [in terror, amazement &c.]. II. *v. tr.* Die Reiſenden hin und —fahren, to drive the travellers, passengers thither [generally but incorrectly *there*] and back; Einen —fahren, to bring or drive any one back; Einen über den Fluß, die Brücke — fahren, to bring, to drive any one over the river, the bridge again, to ferry any one over the river again; ich habe Sie über den Fluß gefahren, ich will Sie auch wieder — fahren, I have ferried, rowed you over the river, I will now ferry, row you back again. Das —fahren [of carriages &c.], the backing, driving back; *it.* —fahrt, return [in a carriage &c.]. —fallen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to fall back, behind; [rückwärts fallen] to fall backwards. Auf das Bett —fallen, to fall back, backwards upon the bed; [ſich wieder nach der erſten Richtung hin bewegen] to return in the same direction, to be reflected; das Licht fällt — vom Spiegel, light is reflected from the mirror, looking-glass. *Fig.* In die vorige Krankheit, in den nämlichen Fehler —fallen, to have a relapse [of any illness, disease], to fall, to relapse into the old, same fault again; ein —gefallener Sünder, one that returns to his former heretic notions, an incorrigible heretic; ein —gefallener Verbrecher [not much used], a relapse, relapser; dieſe Provinz fiel nach dem Tode des Fürſten an das Kaiſerthum —, at the death of the prince this province reverted or fell by reversion to the empire; nach ſeinem Tode fällt dies Gut an mich —, this estate reverts to me, falls to me by reversion after his death; die Schande davon wird auf Sie — fallen, the disgrace of it will fall back on you, will redound, return to you, will fall on your shoulders. —finden, *irr. v. tr.* Den Weg, ſich —finden, to find one's road, way back, back again. —fliegen, *irr. v. intr* [u. w. ſeyn] to fly back, to return flying, in great haste. —fliehen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to flee, to take to flight, to recede, retire, withdraw, to take to flight and return. —fließen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to flow back, to reflow, to ebb. Wenn das Meer ſteigt, macht es, daß die Flüſſe — fließen, when the sea rises, the rivers are made to flow back. —fodern, —fordern, *v. tr.* to demand again, to redemand, to reclaim or claim again, to recall. Das dargeliehene Geld —fordern, to demand back again lent money; das iſt mein Bedienter, ich fodere ihn —, this is my footman, I claim him again; das Verlorene, Geſtohlene —fodern, to reclaim lost, stolen articles. Das —fodern, reclamation, demand, challenge of something to be restored. —führen, *v. tr.* 1) [to us] to bring, to conduct, to lead, to escort back; [away from us] to take, conduct &c. back from us. Jemanden nach ſeinem Hauſe —führen, to reconduct any one home, to escort, accompany any one back home, to his house; ein verirrtes Kind zu ſeinen Eltern —führen, to bring, to lead an erring son, a prodigal son back to his parents again; ein Pferd in den Stall —bringen, to lead a horse back into the stable. *Fig.* Den Frieden —führen, to bring back or about peace; [in botany] die — führenden Gefäße, excretory vessels. *Fig.* Einen zur Quelle, zum Urſprung —führen, to conduct, bring any one back to the source or fountain-head, to the origin; ein Geſchlechtsregiſter bis auf die früheſten Zeiten —führen, to carry back, trace back a genealogy into the most distant, into the remotest earliest times; einen Begriff [bis] auf ſeine Beſtandtheile —führen, to decompose, to analyze an idea, to reduce an idea into its elements, principles. 2) V. —fahren. —gabe, *f.* [of a borrowed article] return, the act of returning; [of an article that has been taken away] restitution, the act of restoring; [in the law] restitution, indemnification. —gabe [of a fortified town &c.], restitution, returning, the giving back; bei der —gabe dieſes Buches &c., on returning, giving back this book &c. —gang, *m.* return, retrogradation, the act of going, moving backwards. [in astronomy] —gang der Nachtgleichepunkte, precession of the equinoxes. —geben, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to give back, to return; [any thing stolen] to restore, refund. Einem ſein Geld —geben, to restore, refund any one's money, to give any one his money back; wenn ihr fremdes Gut habt, müßt ihr es —geben, if you possess other persons' property, you must restore it, give it up, back [to the proper owners]; eine Feſtung, das eroberte Land —geben, to restore a fortress, a conquered country. 2) Einen Ton, einen Schall —geben [wiederhallen], to return a sound, to re-echo. Das —geben, the act of giving back, returning &c., V. —gabe. —gehen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to go back, to retrograde, to retrace one's steps, to return. Als wir mitten im Walde waren, mußten wir wieder — gehen, when we had got to, were in the, middle of the wood, we were obliged to go back, to retrace our steps to return; ich mußte mit ihm denſelben Weg —gehen, I was obliged to go over the same ground again with him; die Armee ging wieder über den Rhein &c. —, the army agained crossed, recrossed the Rhine, again went back over the Rhine; ich werde bald in mein Vaterland —gehen, [away from us] I shall soon return, go back to my native country, land, [again to us] I shall soon return, come back to &c.; —gehende Pferde, eine —gehende Kutſche [which are returning or to return to the place they came from], return-horses, a return-coach. *Fig.* a) In frühere Zeit —gehen, to go back, to dive into older times; auf die Quelle, auf den Urſprung einer Sache —gehen, to trace a thing back to its source or fountain-head, origin or cause, to dive to the bottom of a thing, to go back to the fountain-head of a

thing. *b*) [nicht vor ſich gehen] not to succeed, not to take place, not to go on, to be broken off, to be given up, [in pop. lang.] to be a bad job, to turn out badly. Die Sache, der Handel iſt —gegangen [in fam. lang.], it is all up with the thing, business, it has turned out badly, it fell to the ground, has fallen &c.; man ſagt, die Heirath werde —gehen, it is said the marriage will not take place, that the match will be broken off, will turn out to nothing. *c*) [in einen ſchlechtern Zuſtand gerathen] to fall into a worse condition, to decline, to retrograde, to go backwards. Seine Geſchäfte gehen —, anſtatt Fortgang zu gewinnen, his affairs go backwards instead of forwards, retrograde instead of advance, his business is a loss instead of a gain, [in pop. lang.] he is minus in his business. —geleiten, *v. tr.* to reconduct. —gezo'gen, *past. part.* and *adj.* —gezogenheit, *f.* V. under —ziehen. —gleiten, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to glide back. —gucken, [in pop. lang.] V. —ſehen. —haben, *irr. v. intr.* to get or have back, to revoke, to recall. Er möchte ſein Wort gerne wieder —haben, he would like to be released from his promise or pledge, to have, take back his parole, word, to withdraw his promise, pledge, to recant. —hallen, V. Widerhallen. —halten, *irr.* I *v. tr.* to hold back, to retain, to stop, to detain, to hold in, to hinder from; Einen Gehenden —halten, to detain, to stop a foot-traveller; man hält das Waſſer durch Schleuſen —, the water is kept in, dammed in, by means of sluices, flood-gates; den Athem —halten, to hold in the breath. Einen in ſeinen Geſchäften —halten, to hinder, detain any one in his business; ſeine Meinung, ſein Urtheil —halten, to conceal, hold back, refrain from expressing one's opinion, judgment; die Furcht vor Strafe hielt ihn —, the fear of punishment prevented, hindered him, held him back, from &c.; ich weiß nicht, was mich —hält, daß ich es nicht thue &c., I don't know what prevents, hinders me, keeps or holds me back, from doing it &c. II. *v. intr.* not to express one's real sentiments, to dissemble, to be reserved, close, to hold or keep back. Er hält ſehr —, he is very reserved, close, he is slow in giving his opinion; —haltend ſeyn, to be reserved, close &c.; ein ſehr —haltender Menſch, a very close, reserved man; mit der Wahrheit —halten, to conceal, to hold back, the truth; ſie iſt ſehr —haltend in ihrem Benehmen, she is very reserved, [less usual] rather shy in her behaviour, of coy manners. Das —halten, the stopping, detaining, hindering from &c. —haltung, *f.* [when any one conceals his real sentiments] closeness, caution, reservedness, reserve; [less usual] coyness, shyness. Mit vieler —haltung reden, to speak with great caution, closeness, reserve; er überläßt ſich ſeinen Gedanken ohne alle —haltung, he gives way to, gives himself up to, he follows the bent of, his feelings without reserve, restraint, he gives himself completely up to his feelings. —haltungslos, *adj.* and *adv.* without reserve, reservedness &c., unreservedly, frankly, openly. —hangen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to hang behind, to be tied or fastened behind. 2) [of sun-dials] [to incline towards the horizon] to recline, to deviate from the polar altitude, from the perpendicular. Eine —hangende Uhr [that does not stand perpendicular], a recliner. Das —hangen, hanging, inclination backwards; [of sun-dials] reclination, deviation from the perpendicular. —hängen, *v. tr.* to hang, to attach, to fasten behind or at the back. —heiſchen, *v. tr.* to demand again or back, to redemand. —helfen, *irr v. tr.* to help, aid or assist in getting, going back, *it.* in coming or returning back [to us]. —holen, *v. tr.* Etwas —holen, to fetch any thing back. —hufen, *v. intr.* to step, move or go back, to back. Ein Pferd —hufen laſſen, to make a horse step, move or go back, to make a horse back. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] to back, to yield. Er hufft —, he won't stand by what he said, likes not to be taken at his word, does not stick to his word, wants to back out, wants to creep out, he lowers his pretensions, his bullying tone. Das —hufen, the backing, the receding, the moving or going back. —jagen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [on horseback] to return at full gallop. II. *v. tr.* to drive, to chase back. Der Wind jagt den Rauch in den Schornſtein —, the wind drives, blows the smoke down the chimney again; den Feind —jagen, to drive the enemy back, to repel the enemy; den Ball —jagen, to drive, throw the ball back. —kämmen, *v. tr.* to comb back, to the back, to behind. —kauf, *m.* repurchase, redemption. —kaufen, *v. tr.* to buy again, to redeem, to recover by buying. Einen Garten, ein Grundſtück —kaufen, to repurchase, to buy again, to buy back a garden, a piece of land; er hat das Recht, dies Gut —zukaufen, he has the right of repurchasing, redeeming this estate. —kehr, *f.* V. Rückkehr. —kehren, I. *v. tr.* 1) to turn over or back again to the other side. 2) Etwas —kehren [with a besom &c.], to sweep, to brush any thing back to the place it was taken from. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to return or go back, [to us] to return or come back. Seit wann iſt er —gekehrt? how long is it since he returned, went back or came back? nach einigen Monaten kehrte er —, he returned, went back or came back a few months afterwards, after a few months' absence; erſt nach Mitternacht kehrte er in ſein Haus —, he returned home after midnight. *Fig.* Wieder zu ſeiner Pflicht, wieder zum Laſter —kehren, to return again to his duty, to fall again into vice or vicious habits, to give one's self up again to vice. —kommen, *irr. v. intr.* 1) to return, to go back, to turn back. *it.* V. —kehren II. Von einer Reiſe —kommen, to return, to come back from a journey; ich bin erſt ſpät —gekommen, I returned, came back, went back late; er wird bald wieder —kommen, he will soon return, come back. *Fig.* Von ſeinen Irrthümern, Thorheiten &c. —kommen, to return from one's errors, follies &c.; von einem Plane —kommen, to abandon, to give up a project; von ſeiner Meinung —kommen, to change one's opinion, mind. 2) to fall into a worse condition, to decline, to go back, down in the world, to fall off. Seine Familie iſt ſehr —gekommen, his family has fallen off very much, has gone down very much; er kommt täglich mehr in ſeinen Vermögensumſtänden —, he is going down in the world every day, every day his affairs, circumstances grow worse and worse, fall off. —können, *irr. v. intr.* [fam.] to be able to return, go back, come back. Er kann noch nicht —, he can not, is not able to return, come back, go back yet; ich habe es verſprochen und kann nun nicht — [—treten], I have given my word, have made the promise, and cannot now retract it, creep out, recede. —kunft, *f.* return. Bei, nach meiner —kunft ging ich &c., on, after my return I went &c. —laſſen, *irr. v. tr.* to leave behind, to quit, to abandon. O laß mich nicht — [nimm mich mit], O do not abandon me, do not leave me behind [take me with you]; er hat nicht Alles mitgenommen, er hat Vieles —gelaſſen, he has not taken, did not take all with him, he has left several things behind. Syn. V. Hinterlaſſen. —lauf, *m.* return, running back; [of cannons, on being fired] recoil; [of water] reflux, ebb; [of the planets &c.] retrogradation. —laufen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to return, to run back, to flow back; [in astronomy] to retrograde; [with huntsmen] [of deer &c.] to trajoin, [of hares] to double, to go back again the same way; [of cannons] to recoil; [of water] to flow back, to ebb. [in anatomy] Der —laufende Nerve, the recurrent nerve. —legen, *v. tr.* to put aside, to lay aside, to put by, to lay up. Eine Waare —legen, to put or lay an article aside; Geld —legen [for after-use], to put or lay by money; er legt ſich jährlich etwas Ordentliches —, he lays by, hoards up a pretty large, pretty decent sum every year. *Fig.* Einen Weg —legen, to go a [certain] way, to advance, to go, to pass over, to pass; ein gutes Stück Weges —legen, to go or pass over a pretty large distance, a large piece of ground; ſie legten Vormittags 5 Meilen —, they walked 5 [German = 27 7/9 Eng.] miles before noon or in the forenoon; er hatte das fünfzigſte Jahr —gelegt, he had passed, accomplished his fiftieth year. —lehnen, I. *v. tr.* to lean back. II. *v. refl.* to bend or lean one's back. —leiten, *v. tr.* to lead or conduct back, to reconduct. —lenken, *v. tr.* to turn, to move, to guide back, V. —leiten. —leſen, *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* to read backwards, [in pop. lang.] backwards-way. Verſe, die man —leſen kann, verses that can be read backwards, [in pop. lang.] backwards-way. —leuchten, *v. intr.* 1) to reflect, to be reflected. Das Licht leuchtet von der Mauer —, the light is reflected from the wall. 2) Einem —leuchten, to light any one back, home. —liefern, *v. tr.* to deliver back, to restore, to give up, to render, to return, to send back. —locken, *v. tr.* to entice back, to tice back. Einen Hund —locken, to entice or tice back a dog, to blow a recheat; einen Falken —locken [in falconry], to reclaim a falcon, a hawk. —marſch, *m.* counter-march, march back. —marſchieren, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to march back, to return on the march, to go back, to come back, to be on the march back. Das Heer marſchiert —, the army is marching back, is on their march back. —melden, *v. tr.* to reply. —mögen, *irr. v. intr.* to be willing to return, go back, come back. —nahme, *f.* [das —nehmen] retraction, withdrawal, recantation, taking back. Nach der —nahme ſeines Geldes &c., after the withdrawal &c. of his money, after having taken his money back; die —nahme des gegebenen Wortes, the retraction, recantation of one's word, unsaying. —nehmen, *irr. v. tr.* to take back, to retract, to withdraw, to recant. Er hat das Geſchenk wieder —genommen, he has taken the present back; er hat die Waaren —genommen, he has taken, he took the goods back; er hat das bei mir niedergelegte Geld wieder —genommen, he has withdrawn the money deposited with me, he has taken back the money placed in my hands; ein Kind aus einer Erziehungsanſtalt —nehmen, to withdraw, to

take away a child from an academy, seminary, boarding-school; denſelben Weg —nehmen, to return the same way, to retrace one's steps, to go the same way back; [with sportsmen] V. —laufen. *Fig.* Sein Wort, ſein Verſprechen —nehmen, to retract, to take back, to recant one's word, promise; to recoil from one's promise, not to be as good as one's word; to recant, to unsay, to retract; ich nehme Nichts von dem —, was ich geſagt habe, I don't retract a particle, a jot, a tittle from what I said, have said; er ſagte etwas Beleidigendes, nahm es aber ſogleich wieder —, he uttered some insulting expressions, but immediately retracted, withdrew, recalled, recanted them, he immediately retracted, recanted; ſein Gelübde —nehmen, to abjure one's vow, to lay aside one's vow. —neigen, V. —lehnen. —nöthigen, *v. tr.* to force back, to force, compel, necessitate to return, go back, come back; to force to retire, to withdraw. —peitſchen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to whip, to flog back; *it.* to crack one's whip backwards, to behind. —prallen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [of a ball, stone &c.] to spring, to fly, to jump back, to rebound, to be reverberated; [of light &c.] to be reflected. Der Stein, die Kugel prallte an der Mauer —, the stone rebounded from the wall; die Sonnenſtrahlen prallen an dieſe Mauer —, the rays of the sun strike back, are reflected, from this wall. *Fig.* Ich prallte vor dieſem fürchterlichen Schauſpiele —, I recoiled before this terrible sight, spectacle, at the sight of this terrible spectacle. Das —prallen, springing, flying, striking back; rebounding; reverberation; reflection; repercussion. —prellen, *v. tr.* to repel, to drive back. —prügeln, *v. tr.* to beat, to belabour, to cudgel back, to force, to drive, to fetch, back with a stick &c. —raſen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to return, to go back, to come back in a rage, mad; to come, go raging, mad, raving back. —rechnen, *v. tr.* to reckon, calculate over again, to begin the sum, calculation &c. over again, to go over the sum &c. again, once more. *Fig* [—denken] to reflect. —reiſe, *f.* return, going back, coming back, journey back, journey home. —reiſen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to travel back, to take one's journey back or home, to return, to be on one's return, to go back, to come back. Er iſt geſtern in ſein Vaterland —gereiſet, he departed, set out yesterday for his return, on his journey home, to his native country. —reiten, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to ride back, to return, go back, come back on horseback. —richten, *v. tr.* to put, to place back. Eine Uhr —richten, V. —ſtellen. —rollen, I. *v. intr.* 1) to roll back, to revolve, to come, to go back rolling. 2) [rückwärts rollen] to roll backwards. [in nat. hist.] —gerollter Theil, a revolute part, part that is rolled back; [in botany] —gerollte Knoſpe, a bud having a revolute foliation or leafing. II. *v. tr.* [—rollen machen] to cause to roll back, to revolve, to roll back. —rücken, *v. tr.* to recede, to draw back, to recoil. —rudern, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to row back; [in seamen's lang.] to row stern foremost. II. *v. tr.* to row back, to bring or take back by rowing. —rufen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* to shout, to call back to any one, to turn round to call for any thing. II. *v. tr.* Einen —rufen, to call any one back, to recall any one; einen Gehenden —rufen, to recall a person about to go, to call back any one going away; to make him come back; rufe den Bedienten —, call the servant back, recall the servant, make the servant come back; einen Geſandten &c. —rufen, to recall an ambassador &c. *Fig.* Etwas in's Gedächtniß —rufen, to recall, to call any thing to memory, to mind, to recollect any thing; Einen in's Leben —rufen, to recall any one to life. Das —rufen, the recall, recalling. —ſagen, *v. tr.* 1) to tell those who remain behind. 2) [an answer] to reply, to send an answer back, word back. Er ließ mir —ſagen, er könne nicht kommen, he sent me word back, that he could not come, [fam.] he sent me back-word. —ſchaffen, *v. tr.* Die geborgten Sachen &c. —ſchaffen, to restore, take back borrowed articles &c.; die Verwundeten —ſchaffen, to bring back, send back the wounded. —ſchallen, *v. intr.* to resound. —ſchaudern, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to shudder back, to recoil shuddering, with terror, horror. —ſchauen, V. —ſehen. —ſcheinen, V. —ſtrahlen. —ſcheuchen, *v. tr.* to scare, frighten, terrify back; [with huntsmen] to make an animal double, turn back. —ſchicken, *v. tr.* to send back. Das —ſchicken, the returning, sending back. —ſchieben, *v. tr.* to shove back, to push back. Einen Wagen, den Tiſch —ſchieben, to push back, to wheel back a carriage, cart &c., to push, to roll back a table. *Fig.* Einen Beweisgrund —ſchieben, to apply or make use of one's adversary's argument against him, to retort an argument; den Eid auf Jemanden —ſchieben, to refer any thing to a man's oath, to put a man to, on his oath. Das —ſchieben, pushing back; [of an argument] retortion, retort. —ſchießen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to shoot back, to dart back, to fly back, to go or come back in great haste, to rush back, V. under Schießen; [with firearms] to fire or shoot back, behind [one], to turn round and shoot or fire at or upon any thing. 2) [ſchnell —kehren] Der Fiſch ſchoß in die Tiefe —, the fish darted back into the waters, deep, bottom of the water. II. *v. tr.* Dem Feinde ſeine Kugeln, ſeine Pfeile —ſchießen, to return, to shoot back the enemy's balls, arrows. —ſchiffen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to sail, to steer back, to return, to go or come back in a ship, boat. II. *v. tr.* to ship back, to bring, conduct or take back in a ship, boat. —ſchlag, V. Rückſchlag. —ſchlagen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) [in common people's lang. heftig —fallen] to strike or fall violently back, backwards; *it.* V. —prallen. 2) *Fig. a*) [in medicine, when speaking of diseases, which, instead of taking the general course of flying to the extremities, strike inwardly] to strike inwardly, to fly to the stomach &c., V. under —treten. *b*) [of prices] to fall, to lower, to sink. Der Preis der Waaren iſt —geſchlagen, the price of goods has fallen, lowered, sunk. II. *v. tr.* 1) to repel, to strike back, to drive back, to send back, to repulse. Den Ball —ſchlagen, to strike back the ball; den Ball im Fluge mit der Fauſt —ſchlagen, to strike back, to fling back a ball when flying with the hand; er ſchlug zwei Kegel —, he knocked down two pins with the recoiling of the bowl or ball, he tipped two pins; die Feinde wurden —geſchlagen, the enemy were repulsed. 2) [umlegen, umbiegen] to bend back, to put down behind. Den Mantel —ſchlagen, to put down the collar of one's cloak, to put down one's cloak behind; to open one's cloak [so as to let one see what's under, or for easing &c. one's self]; ſich —ſchlagen [ſich rückwärts überſchlagen], to tumble over backwards, [in pop. lang.] backwards-way. [in botany] Ein —geſchlagener Theil [bent back inwardly or on the upper side] a fold, a part rolled, bent, rolled back; das —ſchlagen der Wellen an den Felſen, the dashing, rolling, roaring, breaking of the waves, billows, surges against the rocks. —ſchleichen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to glide, to slide, slink, creep, sneak, steal back, to return, come, go back gliding, slinking &c. —ſchleppen, I. *v. tr.* to drag back, to haul back, to pull or draw back. II. *v. refl.* ſich —ſchleppen, to crawl back, to return, come or go creeping, crawling, dragging, trailing back, along. —ſchleudern, *v. tr.* to hurl back, to sling back, to throw or cast back, *it.* backwards. —ſchließen, *irr. v. intr.* to draw a conclusion, to conclude or infer, from that which follows on that which precedes, to reason a-posteriori. —ſchlüpfen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to slide, slip, glide back. —ſchnallen, *v. tr.* to buckle back, farther back. —ſchnellen, I. *v. tr.* to dart, lance, fillip, fling back. II *v. intr.* [of a spring &c.] to spring, to fly back, to rebound. —ſchrecken, I. *v. tr.* to frighten, to terrify back. *Fig.* [abſchrecken] to deter, to discourage, to dispirit. Der hohe Preis hat mich —geſchreckt, the high price deterred, discouraged me. II. *v. intr.* [vor Schrecken —fahren] to recoil, to draw back with fear, terror, horror. —ſchreiben, *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* to write back, to reply, to answer. —ſchreiten, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to step, to go, to stride back, to retrograde. —ſchwanken, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to totter, to stagger, to reel back, to return, go, come back with a tottering, staggering, reeling step, pace. —ſchwimmen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to swim back. —ſchwingen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to swing, to brandish, to hurl back. II. *v. refl.* ſich —ſchwingen, to swing, to spring back, to vault backwards. —ſegeln, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to sail back, to set sail back, to sail backwards. —ſehen, *irr. v. intr.* [rückwärts ſehen] 1) to look back, behind, backwards. 2) *Fig.* to look backward, to cast a look into, to reflect upon, the past. Auf ſein vergangenes Leben —ſehen, to look back upon, to cast a look upon, to examine, one's past life; wenn er auf ſein langes vergangenes Leben —ſieht, when he looks back through the long vista of his years. —ſehnen, I. *v. tr.* [mostly in higher style] Einen —ſehnen, to long for any one back again, to yearn for, to have a yearning, longing for, any one's return. II. *v. refl.* ſich —ſehnen [to or with us], to long, to yearn to return, to be back again; [away from us] to long &c. to be gone, to be off or away, to return, go back. —ſenden, *irr. v. tr.* to send back. Das —ſenden, sending back, returning. —ſetzen, I. *v tr.* to place, put back, to replace. Ein Kind auf ſeinen Stuhl —ſetzen, to set, put a child upon its chair again; den Stuhl —ſetzen [away from the table], to draw back the chair; eine Mauer —ſetzen, to put a wall farther back; das Datum eines Briefes —ſetzen, to give a letter an earlier date, to date a letter earlier; Waaren auswählen und —ſetzen [or auf die Seite legen], to select goods and lay or put them aside [in order to fetch, send for them afterwards], *Fig.* Einen —ſetzen [vernachläſſigen], to neglect or slight any one; er hält ſich für —geſetzt, he considers himself slighted, neglected, put in the back-ground; er ſetzt alle Andern —, um die Seinigen zu begünſtigen, he disregards, neglects, puts back all others, in order to favour, advance his own family, party; dieſer Vorfall hat

ihn in seinen Geschäften sehr —gesetzt, this event has put his affairs very much backwards, has reduced him very much, [fam.] has made a mess in his circumstances; diese Ausgabe setzt sie ein wenig — [in respect to her pecuniary circumstances], this expenditure has crippled her a little, has shortened, abridged her means, has outgone her income. II. *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. seyn] to jump or leap back again. Ueber einen Graben —setzen, to jump back over a ditch. 2) [with huntsmen] der Hirsch setzt — [when it has had from 14 to 16 trochings, and then keeps getting less and less], the stag is going backwards, is getting old Syn. Zurücksetzen, Hintansetzen. He, who does not receive that degree of respect due to him according to his own or the judgment of others, he believes himself zurückgesetzt [put in the background, slighted]; he, who is so treated, as if he deserved no respect, or that which is so neglected, that no value is attached to it, he or that is hintangesetzt [set aside, set on one side, despised]. Das —setzen, V. —setzung. —setzung, *f.* the act of neglecting, slighting, putting in the back-ground, *it.* the state of being neglected, slighted, put in the back ground. Ich will mich keiner —setzung aussetzen, I don't wish to expose myself to any slight, neglect; eine solche —setzung habe ich nicht verdient, I did not deserve to be so slighted, neglected, I have not deserved such neglect. —seyn, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] 1) [rückwärts seyn] to be behindhand. Er ist noch weit —, he is still very backward, far behindhand. *Fig.* —seyn [in knowledge], to be backward, not much advanced; in einer Kunst noch weit —seyn, to be still backward, not to be much advanced, to be quite a novice in any art &c. 2) [—gekommen &c. seyn] to have been returned, to be back. Er ist seit drei Wochen —, it is three weeks since he returned, he has been returned, back these three weeks. —sinken, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to sink back, to fall back, to tumble back, backwards. *Fig.* In Laster —sinken, to relapse into vice, to sink, to fall again into vice. —sollen, *v. intr.* to be, to be obliged, to be one's duty, to be incumbent on one to return, to go back, to come back. Ich soll um neun Uhr —, I am to be, I must be back or at home at nine o'clock. —spiegeln, *v. tr.* to send back, to reflect, [in poetry] to mirror. Das Wasser spiegelt die Gegenstände —, water reflects objects; der von den Wellen —gespiegelte Mond, the moon reflected on the waves, [in poetry] the moon mirrored on the billows. —spielen, *v. tr.* Eine Kugel —spielen [at billiards], to play, fetch back a ball; Einem die Dose wieder in die Tasche —spielen [hineinstecken], to put any one's snuff-box back into his pocket without his knowing it, with a slight-of-hand trick. —sprengen, I. *v. tr.* 1) [—springen machen] to make or cause to jump, leap, spring, gallop back. Ein Pferd —sprengen, to make one's horse gallop back. 2) [rückwärts hinter sich sprengen] [a fluid &c.] to sprinkle, throw, scatter water behind one. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] [on horseback] to return, to go back, to come back at full gallop, to gallop back. —springen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] 1) [of things] [rückwärts fahren] to fly back, to rebound, to bounce up or back, to be driven back, to be reflected. Ein Splitter von dem Steine, den er gegen die Wand warf, ist auf mich —gesprungen, a splinter, shiver, fragment of the stone, which he threw against the wall, flew back against me; dieser Ball hat keine Schnellkraft, er springt nicht —, this ball has no elasticity, it does not spring back, rebound, bounce up or back again; ein spannkräftiger Körper springt — [in seine vorige Lage], wenn man aufhört, ihn zusammen zu drücken, an elastic body sgrings back or assumes its former position after ceasing to press or compress it; die Lichtstrahlen springen von der Mauer —, the rays of light are reflected from the wall. 2) [springend —kehren] to spring, to jump, to skip, to leap, to trip, to run back, to come or go back skipping, springing &c. Er sprang plötzlich —, he sprang, jumped &c. suddenly back, he recoiled at one spring, jump; über einen Graben —springen, to jump, leap back over a ditch. *Fig.* Springen wir nun wieder zu unserm Gegenstande —, well now let us return to our subject, theme again. Das —springen, springing, jumping, flying back, resilience, resilition, reflection, rebounding. —sprung, *m.* springing back, resilience, reflection, rebounding, *it.* jump or leap back. —stecken, *v. tr.* to put, to place, to place back, behind. —stehen, *irr. v. intr.* to stand behind, in the background, to stand [= be] back; *it.* [weniger beachtet werden] to be or stand in the background, to be slighted, neglected or disregarded. —stehen müssen [of enjoyments &c.], not to be admitted [to them], to do without, to renounce [them]; [in knowledge, acquirements &c.] to stand behind any one in &c., not to be equal to any one in &c., to yield to any one in &c. —stellen, *v. tr.* 1) [rückwärts stellen] to put, place, set back, backwards. Den Weiser einer Uhr, eine Uhr —stellen [den Zeiger rückwärts drehen], to put the fingers, hands of a clock, watch back, to put a clock &c. back; *it.* —stellen [= wieder an seinen Platz stellen] to replace, to place, put &c. any thing back into its place. 2) [hinterwärts auf die Seite stellen] to put, lay any thing aside. —stimmen, *v. tr.* [niedriger stimmen] to lower. —stoß, *m.* push back, thrust back, repulsion. —stoßen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to push, thrust any thing back into its place. *Fig.* Einen in's Verderben —stoßen, to plunge, push, bring any one into ruin, misery again. 2) to push back, repulse, thrust back, to repel. Sie stieß ihn mit der Hand —, she pushed him back with her hand; feste Körper stoßen die andern festen Körper, von welchen sie berührt werden, —, solid bodies repel other solid bodies with which they come in contact; die —stoßende Kraft, repulsive, repellent force, power. *Fig.* Sein rohes Betragen stößt Jedermann —, his rude manners, conduct are repulsive to every one; er hat —stoßende Manieren, his manners are repulsive, he has a repulsive manner about him; eine —stoßende Miene, a forbidding, repulsive air, mien, face. Das —stoßen, V. —stoßung. —stoßung, *f.* pushing, thrusting back, repulsiveness, repulsion. —stoßungskraft, *f.* [in physics] repulsive, repellent force, power. —strahlen, I. *v. intr.* to be reflected, sent back, to reflect. Die Sonnenstrahlen, welche von einem Spiegel —strahlen, the sun-beams, the rays of the sun, reflected from a mirror, looking-glass. II. *v. tr.* [—strahlen machen] to reflect, to reverberate, [in poetry] to mirror. Das —strahlen, reflection. —strahler, *m.* [in physics] V. —werfer. —streichen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* Die Haare —streichen [from the forehead to behind], to part, to turn, to comb, to brush the hair back, to smooth the hair from the front; das Haar eines Tuches —streichen, to rub back, turn back the nap of cloth, to rub or stroke cloth the contrary way to the nap, against the nap. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] [of birds of passage] to return, to fly back. Die Vögel, welche aus andern Gegenden im Striche zu uns kommen, streichen in dieselben auch wieder —, the birds of passage, that come to us from other countries, return again to the same. —streifen, *v. tr.* 1) Die Aermel —streifen, to tuck up, to turn up, to double up, the sleeves, the cuffs. 2) [wieder an seinen Ort streifen] to put, to pull down. Die aufgestreiften Aermel —streifen, to pull down, put down the sleeves, cuffs again. —strömen, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to flow back, to stream back, to ebb, to reflow, to return, to rush back in a stream, crowd. Die Zuschauer strömten —, the spectators returned in crowds, in streams. —sturz, *m.* fall back, relapse. —stürzen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to fall back, to rush back. *Fig.* In das Laster —stürzen, to relapse into vice, to take again to vicious ways, to fall again into vicious ways, to run headlong again into vice. II. *v. tr.* [—stürzen machen] to plunge [any one] back, to precipitate [any one] back. —tanzen, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to dance back, to reel, stagger, totter back. —thun, *irr. v. tr.* to restore, to return; *it.* to put, place back, behind. —tönen, *v. intr.* to resound. —tragen, *irr. v. tr.* to carry back, to take back, to convey back. Trage dies an den Ort —, wo du es gefunden hast, carry, convey, take this back to the place where you found it. —treiben, *irr. v. tr.* to drive back, to chase back, to repel, to repulse, to beat back, to reverberate [in medicine, not in use] to repercuss. Das Vieh —treiben [from the pasture], to drive back the cattle, cows; der Feind wurde in sein Lager —getrieben, the enemy were repulsed or driven back into their encampment; der Wind trieb das Schiff wieder in den Hafen —, the wind drove the vessel, ship back again into the port, into the harbour; [in medicine, not in use] ein —treibendes Mittel, a repercussive medicine, remedy. Das —treiben, die —treibung, repulsion &c.; die —treibung der Feuchtigkeit in den Körper [not in use], the repercussion of humours. —treten, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] 1) to step back, to stand back, to go back, into the former position, to take one's place again; [of water] to subside, to flow back, backwards, to reflow, to ebb. Die Flüsse treten —, wenn das Meer steigt, the rivers flow back up their streams, when the sea rises, at high-water the rivers rise or their waters flow back; der Strom ist in seine Ufer —getreten, the stream has, the waters have subsided, have returned into their channel again; —treten [in medicine], to strike in, inwardly; die Gicht tritt —, the gout is striking in; man muß den Schweiß nicht —treten lassen, the perspiration must not be allowed to go back, must not be stopped, must be promoted; das —treten einer Feuchtigkeit nach den innern Theilen, the striking-in of a humour, [not in use] repercussion. *Fig.* Er ist schon zu weit gegangen, um wieder —treten zu können, he has gone too far, to return, to recede, to retract, to be able to return &c., to think of returning; er hat es mir feierlich versprochen, er kann nicht —treten, he made me a solemn promise, he cannot retract it, cannot recede, recant. 2) to step back, to recede, to withdraw, to go back. Vom Feuer —treten, to step back, to with-

draw, to go back, to stand back from fire, the fire; er trat einige Schritte —, he stepped &c. back a few paces. II. *v. tr.* Etwas —treten, to tread any thing into its place again. —verlangen, *v. intr.* to desire, to wish to return, to go back, to come back. —walzen, *v. intr.* to waltz back. —wälzen, *v. tr.* to roll back. *Fig.* Den Fehler auf einen Andern —wälzen, to shove back the fault upon another, [fam.] to father the fault on another. —wandeln, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to go, walk, wander back, to return. II. *v. tr.* Etwas —wandeln, to put, set any thing back in its former form, to transform it back again, to re-transform it. —wandern, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to wander back, to go back, to return. In seine Heimath —wandern, to return, to go back, to one's native country, land. —weichen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to give way, to give ground, to recede, to fall back, to withdraw, to swerve, [in fencing] to fall or step back. Der Feind wich —, the enemy gave way, ground; einige Schritte —weichen, to withdraw, to draw back, to give way a few steps; [in painting] diese Figur weicht schön —, this figure shades beautifully off; dieser Gegenstand weicht nicht genug —, this object does not shade sufficiently off; wie bedenklich auch seine Stellung, so wird er doch nicht von der Erfüllung seiner Pflicht —weichen, however critical his position, he will not swerve from doing his duty; V. under Weichen. Das —weichen, retreat, giving way or ground, [in painting] shading off —weisen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) Einem den Weg —weisen, to point out to, show, any one the way back; er wurde zu seinem Vater —gewiesen, he was sent back to his father; den Leser auf eine Anmerkung —weisen, to refer the reader to a [former] remark, observation 2) V. Abweisen. II. *v. intr.* to beckon back, to make a sign with the hand to go back. —weisung, *f.* the act of showing back, of repelling, [in a book] reference. —weisungszeichen, *n.* [in music] repeat. —wenden, I. *v. tr.* Etwas —wenden, to return any thing. II. *v. refl.* sich —wenden, to return, to turn one's self round or backwards. —werfbar, *adj.* and *adv.* [in physics] reflexible. —werfbarkeit, *f.* reflexibility. —werfen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to cast, throw back, behind. Den Mantel, den Kopf —werfen, to throw aside, back, one's cloak, to throw, cast back the head. 2) to cast, throw any thing back to the place it came from. Fische in's Wasser —werfen, to throw, cast fish into the water again, back into the water; den Ball —werfen, to throw, cast, send back the ball; die Reiterei —werfen, to repulse, drive back the cavalry; Lichtstrahlen —werfen, to reflect, cast back the rays of light; der Spiegel wirft die Lichtstrahlen —, the mirror, looking-glass reflects the rays of light; die Sonnenstrahlen, welche von einem Spiegel —geworfen werden, the sun-beams, rays of the sun, reflected from a mirror, looking-glass; ein —geworfenes Licht, reflected light, [with painters] reflected light. 3) [von sich werfen, als untauglich &c.] to throw, cast away, aside as useless. Angefaultes Obst —werfen, to throw away rotten, decayed fruit. —werfer, *m.* [in physics] a body that reflects light, reflector. —werfung, *f.* [of light] reflection. —werfungsebene, *f.* [in physics] plane of reflection [a plane passing through the rays of incidence, the perpendicular of the reflecting surface, and the rays of reflection]. —werfungswinkel, *m.* [in physics] angle of reflection [an angle formed at the vertex of a perpendicular to the reflecting surface and the reflected ray of light, being always equal to the angle of incidence]. —wirken, *v. intr.* to re-act. Auf Etwas —wirken, to react upon any thing; —wirkende Kraft, retroactive effect, power; reacting force. Das —wirken, reaction, retroaction; *it.* retroactive effect. —wollen, *irr. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to wish, to want, to be back, to return, to go back, to come back, V. under —kehren. —wünschen, *v. tr.* 1) Einen, Etwas —wünschen, to wish, to desire any one, any thing, back; to wish for, to be desirous of, the return of any one, any thing; die vergangene Zeit —wünschen, to long, to wish, for the return of olden, past times; to wish, to long, for old times back again; sich an einen Ort —wünschen, to wish one's self back again in any place, still there. 2) to wish any one the same. Ich lasse ihm alles Gute —wünschen, I wish him in return, equally, the same, every blessing, every manner of blessing. —zahlbar, *adj.* and *adv.* repayable. —zahlen, *v. tr.* to repay, reimburse, refund, pay back. Das —zahlen, repayment, reimbursement. —zählen, *v. tr.* 1) to count, add up, back, backwards, from the reverse end. 2) [abzählend —nehmen] to discount, deduct, rebate. —zerren, *v. tr.* to drag, pull, tear, haul back, to pull back by force. —ziehbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that may be drawn back, withdrawn. —ziehen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] [—kehren] to return, to go back, to come back, to withdraw, to retire, to retreat, to betake one's self to. Das Heer zieht in das Winterlager —, the army is returning to its winter-quarters; wieder in seine alte Wohnung —ziehen, to move back again into one's old lodging, house, habitation, apartments. II. *v. refl.* sich —ziehen, to retire, withdraw, withdraw one's self; sich in die Einsamkeit —ziehen, to retire into solitude; das Heer war genöthigt, sich —zuziehen, the army was obliged to retire, to retreat, to beat a retreat, to fall back; sich in guter Ordnung —ziehen, to retreat, retire &c. in good order; *it.* sich —ziehen [= keinen Theil an Etwas nehmen], to draw back, to take no share in, to have nothing to do with, to retire, to withdraw; —gezogen leben, ein —gezogenes Leben führen, to live retired, to spend, lead, pass, live, a retired life. III. *v. tr.* to draw, pull back, to withdraw, to retract, to take off, to move or put back, to fetch out, to withhold. Einen an der Hand, am Kleide —ziehen, to draw, pull any one back by the hand, coat; den Arm, Fuß —ziehen, to draw back, to withdraw the arm, foot; den Topf vom Feuer —ziehen, to take a pan off the fire; [in playing at chess &c.] einen Stein —ziehen, to move a man back again, to put it in the same square again. *Fig.* Seine Hand von Einem —ziehen, V. under Abziehen. —zittern, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to tremble back, to recoil, fall back, trembling. —zug, *m.* retreat, V. Rückzug. —zugsordnung, *f.* [in nautical lang.] order of retreat. —zwängen, *v. tr.* to repel, repulse, drive back by force, to force back. —zwingen, *v. tr.* 1) to compel back, to force back, to compel [any one] to return, to go back, to come back. 2) [—halten] to force, compel [any one] to stop, remain, stay, to retain by force.

Zusámmen, *adv.* together, jointly. — zu Nacht essen, to sup together; das macht — hundert Gulden, that makes together, all together, in all, a hundred florins; sie gingen Alle — hin, they all went thither together; sie verbanden, sie verbündeten sich —, they bound, united themselves together; sich — verschwören, verstehen, to conspire together, to understand one another, to be in one another's secrets.

Zusammen-ackern, *v. tr.* to plough, dig, till, together, to bring together or unite by ploughing &c. —arbeiten, *v. tr.* to work together, to labour together, to unite by working, labouring. *Fig* Einen —arbeiten [in common people's lang. = ihm arg mitspielen &c.], to abuse, illtreat any one, to give any one a good shaking together, drubbing &c.; der Kutscher hat seine Pferde tüchtig —gearbeitet, this coachman has treated, handled, managed his horses well, [also ironically] roughly. —backen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] to unite in the baking, to bake together, to run together in the baking. II. *v. tr.* to join by baking, to bake together. —ballen, *v. tr.* to make into a ball, to double, roll up into a ball, together. —bannen, *v. tr.* to tie, fasten, bind together, to confine together in the same place, V. under Bannen. —bauen, *v. tr.* to build, construct together; to join together, to unite by building. Das Vorder- und Hinterhaus —bauen, to unite the front building with the back one, to build up the front and back or out-house together. —beben, *v. intr.* [u. w. seyn] Vor Schrecken —beben, to quake, tremble with fright, fear. —begeben, *irr. v. refl.* sich —begeben, to assemble, to unite, to come together. —behalten, *irr. v. tr.* to keep, hold together, united, joined. —beißen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) Die Zähne —beißen, to close the teeth, to press the teeth close together. 2) to craunch, to bite to pieces. —bekommen, *irr. v. tr.* [parties &c. for any thing] to find, to get, to get together, to unite. Er wird schwerlich so viele Theilnehmer —bekommen, als nöthig sind, um &c., I doubt whether he will get, find the necessary number, list of parties, whether he will fill up the list of shares &c., for &c., it will be difficult for him to get together, find &c. —berufen, *irr. v. tr.* to convoke, assemble, to call, summon together. Das —berufen, convocation, summoning together. —betteln, *v. tr.* to collect, to get together, heap together or up, by begging. —beugen, *v. tr.* to join by bending, folding, to bend together. —biegen, *irr. v. tr.* to join by bending, folding, to bend, to fold up or together. Einen zinnern n Teller —biegen, to bend up, to fold up a pewter plate, to knock together a pewter plate. —binden, *irr. v. tr.* to bind tie, fasten together or up. Die Wäsche in einen Bündel —binden, to bind, tie up the linen into a bundle; Etwas in Büschel, Garben —binden, to tie any thing up in bundles, fagots, sheaves; Einem Hände und Füße —binden, to tie, bind any one's hands and feet together. —bitten, *irr. v. tr.* Eine Gesellschaft —bitten, to invite [together] a party; [with huntsmen] die Hunde —bitten, to wind or blow the horn in order to assemble the hounds. —blasen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) Die Zuschauer —blasen, to blow the trumpet in order to convoke the spectators, to assemble by the sound of a trumpet or horn. 2) to unite, join together by blowing. Zwei Stücke Glas —blasen [with the blowing-pipe], to unite two pieces of glass by blowing with the blowing-

pipe, blow-pipe. II. *v. intr.* [on wind-instruments] to play together. *Fig.* In ein Horn —blaſen, to conspire together, to be in the same tune. —bleiben, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to remain, to stay together. —borgen, *v. tr.* to get together, by borrowing, to borrow every where, of every body. Er borgt überall —, he borrows of every body, in every direction. —braten, V. Einbraten. —brechen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to break, to fall in or down, to tumble in or down. Die Brücke brach unter ihnen —, the bridge broke down, fell in under them, as they were going over. II. *v. tr.* 1) [zerbrechen] to smash, to dash, to break to pieces. 2) [—falten] to fold together. Ein Blatt Papier mehrere Male —brechen, to fold a piece of paper several times together, to make several folds in a piece of paper. —brennen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [a town &c.] to burn down, to reduce to ashes. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to be burnt down, to ashes, to be reduced by fire, by the flames. —bringen, *irr. v. tr.* to bring together, to amass. Die Bauſtoffe —bringen, to assemble, to bring together the building materials, timber; viele ſeltene Münzen &c. —bringen, to collect many rare coins &c.; da iſt alles Geld, was ich habe —bringen können, here is all the money I could get together; er verſammelte alle Freunde und Anverwandte, die er —bringen konnte, he assembled all the friends and relations he could get together; eine Uhr —bringen, to put a watch together; —gebrachte Kinder, children of different marriages; das —gebrachte Vermögen [of married people], the united marriage portions, dowries, property, fortunes. —darben, *v. tr.* to scrape, screw together, to amass by niggardly, mean saving. —döbeln, *v. tr.* [with coopers] to peg together. —dorren, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to shrivel, to shrink, to contract with heat, aridity. —drang, *m.* [of men &c.] pressure, crowd, press, throng. Der —drang der Geſchäfte, the pressure of business. —drängen, *v. tr.* to compress; to press together, *it.* to crowd together, to throng together. —gedrängt [of a book, work of art], compressed, *it.* crowded. —drehen, *v. tr.* [silk &c.] to twist, to twine. Ein Tuch —drehen, to wring a cloth; ein Seil, einen Strick —drehen, to twist, twine a rope, cord; Taue —drehen, to lay a cable, to twist or unite the strands; zu einer Schnur —drehen, to twist. Das —drehen, twisting, twining. —drucken, *v. tr.* to print together, in one volume. —drückbar, *adj.* and *adv.* compressible. —drückbarkeit, *f.* compressibility. —drücken, *v. tr.* to compress, to press close together. Feſt —drücken, to press close together; Kleider, Wäſche in einen Klumpen —drücken, to press clothes, linen together into a mass, heap; die Luft in einer Windbüchſe —drücken, to compress the air in an air-gun; die Luft kann —gedrückt werden, air is compressible; der —drückende Verband [with surgeons], a compressive bandage; ſich —drücken [ſich gegen einander drücken], to close, press together, against one another. Das —drücken, compression, —drücker, *m.* —drücker des Vorſtehers oder der Samendrüſe [in anatomy], compressor of the prostata or the vesiculae seminales. —drückung, *f.* [of the air] compression. —dürfen, *irr. v. intr.* [fam.] to be allowed to see or visit one another. —eilen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to run, haste up quickly together, to assemble quickly. —engen, V. —drängen. —erhalten, *irr. v. tr.* to contain &c., V. —halten II. —eſſen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [fam.] Alles —eſſen, to eat, devour all and every thing, to eat all up, stump and rump. II. *v. intr.* to eat, to dine &c. together. —fahren, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) [u. w. ſeyn] [ſich —drängen] to press together, to start, to start back, to start up. Alle fuhren bei dieſem ſchrecklichen Knalle —, they all pressed together on hearing this terrible noise, explosion; vor Schrecken —fahren, to start, to start back, to be seized with fear; im Schlafe —fahren, to start, to start up in one's sleep. 2) [ſich verkürzen] to shrink, to contract, shrivel. Das Leder fährt durch die Hitze —, leather shrivels with heat. 3) [ſich verdicken] [of milk] to curdle, to coagulate. 4) [in a coach &c.] to go, ride together in the same coach, to be of the same party. 5) [—ſtoßen] [of coaches, ships &c.] to run against, to clash, to come in collision, to rencounter. [in physics] —fahrende Strahlen, converging rays. II. *v. tr.* [stones, sand &c.] to cart together, to carry or lead together. Die Gäſte —fahren laſſen [fam.], to fetch the guests, to have the guests conveyed in a carriage &c.; die Bauſtoffe —fahren, to carry the building materials together, to assemble them. Das —fahren, starting, starting up &c.; the driving &c. together. —fall, *m.* crash, ruin, falling in or down. *Fig.* [of a country] downfall. —fallen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) [—ſtürzen] to fall, tumble down, in, to ruins; to crash. Ein großer —gefallener Holzhaufen, a large pile of wood, that has tumbled down; ein —gefallenes Fäßchen, a barrel fallen to pieces. 2) [= baufällig werden] to threaten to fall in, to decay, to grow crazy, ruinous. 3) [fam.] [of the body] to fall away, to sink, to grow thin or lean. Dieſer Kranke iſt ſehr —gefallen, this invalid, patient is very weak, low, has fallen away, sunk very much. 4) [—kommen, ſich vereinigen] to assemble, to meet. [with huntsmen] Die Birkhühner fallen —, the wood-cocks assemble, meet. *Fig.* [of events] to coincide. Hier fallen die Lichtſtrahlen in einen —, here the rays of light converge into one or a focus. Das —fallen, the falling, crumbling down; [in physics] convergence. —falten, *v. tr.* to fold together several times, to fold up. *Fig.* Die Hände —falten, to fold the hands; [in seamen's lang.] die Segel —falten, to furl the sails, to wrap or roll the sails close to the yard. —faſſen, *v. tr.* to squeeze in the hand, to grasp, to gripe, to clutch, to lay hold of. So viel man in die Hand —faſſen kann, as much as can be grasped thus, or in the hand, a handful. *Fig.* Das Geſagte in wenig Worte —faſſen, to give a succinct, concise, account of what has been said, to compress the substance of the conversation, speech &c. into a small compass, a few words; um dies kurz oder kürzer —zufaſſen, in order to reduce this to, to render it, give it, in few words, to be succinct, concise, brief; ſeinen Gegenſtand kürzer —faſſen, to compress one's subject, to shorten, to abridge one's subject, to be more concise, succinct with one's subject; ſeine Rede in vier Punkte —faſſen, to compress, to reduce one's speech to four points; das Ganze noch einmal —faſſen [rekapituliren], to recapitulate; der vorſitzende Richter faßte den Fall zum Schluſſe —, the presiding judge summed up; ſeine Gedanken —faſſen, to collect one's thoughts, to collect one's self; das —faſſen der Gedanken, the collecting of thoughts, ideas &c., recollection. —fegen, *v. tr.* to sweep, brush together, up. *Fig.* Einen —fegen, to chide, reprimand, rebuke any one, *it.* to give any one a good drubbing. —feſſeln, *v. tr.* to chain together. —filzen, *v. tr.* to felt, to stuff with felt. —finden, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to find together. II. *v. refl.* ſich —finden, to be found together, to meet. Ich freue mich, Sie hier —zufinden, I am glad to find you here together. —flechten, *v. tr.* to interlace, to twist, to plait together. Ein Seil or Tau —flechten, to splice a cord or cable, V. under Spliſſen. Das —flechten, twisting, weaving, plaiting together; [in seamen's lang.] splicing. —flicken, *v. tr.* to patch up, to piece together, to mend, to botch. Seidene Zeuge —flicken, to piece two pieces of silk; einen Verwundeten —flicken, to sew up any one's wounds, to dress any one that is wounded, to set a wounded man to rights. —fliegen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to fly together or to assemble by flying. —fliehen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to flee together or in flight, to assemble. —fließen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [of springs &c.] to flow together or to unite in flowing, to join streams, courses; [of rivers] to flow into one another, to form a confluence, to join. Dieſe beiden Bäche, Flüſſe &c. fließen hier —, these two brooks, rivulets run, fall, into one another here, the confluence of these two rivers is here; [in painting] dieſe Farben fließen —, these colours flow into one another, mix with one another without showing any perceptible division, shade off into one another; [in medicine] die —fließenden Pocken or Blattern, the confluent small-pox. Das —fließen, der —fluß [of several brooks &c.], the confluence; die Stadt liegt am —fluſſe zweier Flüſſe, the town lies, is situated on or at the confluence of two rivers; der —fluß des Waſſers beim Schmelzen des Schnees, the swell, rise, accumulation, flooding of water in a thaw, when the snow melts; dort iſt der —fluß aller Unreinigkeiten der Stadt, there, that is the receptacle for all the filth, dirt, rubbish of the town; ein großer —fluß von Menſchen, Waaren &c., a great concourse, resort of people, a great market of goods. *Fig.* Ein ſonderbarer —fluß mehrerer Umſtände, a strange, a singular coincidence, concurrence of circumstances; er hat mehrere Diebſtähle und Mordthaten begangen, es iſt da ein —fluß von Verbrechen, he has committed several robberies and murders, here is a complication of crimes. —fodern, V. —berufen. —frieren, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to congeal, to freeze together, to coagulate. 2) to contract, to shrink with the cold, by freezing. —fügen, I. *v. tr.* Bretter &c. —fügen, to join, unite, fasten together boards &c.; zwei Röhren —fügen, to join, unite two tubes; die Stücke eines zerbrochenen Gefäßes wieder —fügen, to piece a broken vessel, to join, cement the broken pieces of a vessel; Zimmerholz —fügen, to fit, joint, timber for building. II. *v. refl.* ſich —fügen, to join, to meet. *Fig.* Was Gott —gefügt hat, ſoll der Menſch nicht ſcheiden [in Scripture], that which God hath joined together, let not man put asunder. Das —fügen, V. —fügung. —füger, *m.* one who joins, unites, puts or fits together, V. under —fügen. —fügung, *f.* joining, conjoining, union, fastening or fitting together, jointing, combination, junction. Ein Kahn entſteht durch die —fügung vieler Stücke Holz, a boat

consists of, is formed of, a combination of several pieces of wood; die —fügung einer Thür, eines eingelegten Bodens, the fitting or putting together of a door, of an inlaid floor; die —fügung mittelſt eines Falzes, mitre or mitre-joint, mitre-clamp; die —fügung mittelſt einer Fuge, the setting into a groove; [with surgeons] die —fügung [of the separated or divided parts], synthesis, the operation by which they are united &c.; [in grammar] die richtige —fügung der Wörter, the proper construction or putting together of words [in sentence &c.]. —führen, *v. tr.* 1) [of a bride and bridegroom &c.] to bring together, to unite. Der Himmel wird uns einſt wieder —führen, heaven will one day, hereafter, again bring us together, again unite us, we shall meet again hereafter in heaven. 2) to carry, to bring, to cart, to convey together. Holz, Steine &c. zum Bauen —führen, to cart, to convey &c. wood, stones &c. together for building. —gatten, *v. tr.* [as man and wife or also only = innig —bringen] to match, to couple, to unite, to join, to bring intimately together. —geben, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* Ein Ehepaar —geben [fam. = es trauen], to marry a couple, to join a couple in matrimony, to unite a couple in the bonds of wedlock. II. *v. refl.* ſich —geben, V. [the usual word] Vereinigen, ſich. —gehen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) [—kommen] to go to a certain place in order to meet together, to assemble in any place. *Fig.* to be or to become united, to unite, to be united. Weil nun unſer Vortheil ſo —geht, since we have the same interests or since our interests are united or identified, go hand in hand. 2) to contract, to shrink, to run up [as linen in water]. *Fig.* Der Vorrath geht —, the stock is running out, getting low. 3) to go to, to close, to shut [of the wings of a folding-door &c.]. —gehören, *v. intr.* to belong together, to one another. Dieſe Handſchuhe gehören nicht —, these gloves are not a pair, do not belong together, these are odd gloves. —gehörig, *adj.* and *adv.* [—gehörend] belonging together. Nicht —gehörige Handſchuhe &c., odd gloves. —gerathen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to fall out. Heftig mit Jemanden —gerathen, to have a violent quarrel with any one, to have a terrible blow-up, falling-out with any one, to fall out violently with any one. —geſellen, *v. tr.* to associate, to join, to put together. Das —geſellen, association, junction, combination. —geſetzt, V. under —ſetzen. —geſetztheit, *f.* the state of being compounded. [in moral philosophy] die —geſetztheit der Begriffe, the complexedness of ideas. —gießen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to melt together. 2) to pour, to mix together. —grenzen, *v. intr.* to border on or upon. —haben, *irr. v. intr.* to have or get together. Jetzt habe ich alles Nöthige —, at present I have all that I want, I have got together &c. V. Beiſammenhaben. —hacken, *v. tr.* to hash, mince, chop together. —häkeln, —haken, *v. tr.* to hook, clasp together. —halt, *m.* 1) [of a body] consistence, [of an elastic body] resistance. Eine Stahlfeder muß viel —halt haben, a steel pen must or ought to have much resisting power, much force. 2) [the state, where several assist one another] intelligence, understanding, union. 3) [that which holds together] tie, band &c. —halten, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [of bodies fitted &c. together] to hold well together; to be well put, joined, together. *Fig.* [of persons] to keep, hold together, to keep to the same party, to assist one another. Beide Brüder, Freunde halten feſt —, the two brothers, friends hold, stick fast, firmly, together. II. *v. tr.* 1) to keep, to hold together, united, in a body. Das Heer war nicht länger —zuhalten, the army could not any longer be kept together, be retained; [with surgeons] eine —haltende Binde, retentive bandage. 2) to hold things close together, in order to compare them, to confront, to place together, to compare. Das —halten, comparison. —hämmern, *v. tr.* to hammer together. —hang, *m.* connexion, context, coherence; [in physics] adhesion, cohesion. *Fig.* Dieſe Stelle hat keinen —hang mit der folgenden, this passage has no connexion with the following one; man bemerkt keinen —hang zwiſchen dieſen beiden Begriffen, there is no remarkable, visible connexion between these two ideas; der —hang der Begriffe, the connexion, coherence of ideas; ſeine Predigt hatte keinen —hang, war ohne allen —hang, his sermon had no connexion in it, there was no sort of connexion at all in his sermon, it was devoid of all connexion; er denkt nicht im —hange, there is no connexion in his thoughts, he thinks without all connexion; der —hang eines dramatiſchen Gedichtes, the connexion of a dramatic poem; eine Schreibart ohne —hang, a loose, unconnected style; der Mangel an —hang, incoherence, want of connexion. —hangen, *irr. v. intr.* to hang together, to be tied, united, connected; [in physics] to adhere, cohere. Die Theile der feſten Körper hangen feſt —, the particles, atoms of solid bodies adhere firmly together, have a great cohesion; die Lufttheilchen hangen nicht nur mit allen Körpern, die ſie berühren, ſondern auch unter ſich ſelbſt —, the particles, atoms of air not only adhere to all bodies, they come in contact with, but also to one another; die Aeſte hangen mit dem Stamm —, the branches, arms are connected, united with the trunk. *Fig.* Dieſe Dinge hangen nicht —, there is no sort of connexion between, among, these things; beide Brüder, Freunde hangen feſt —, the two brothers, friends are greatly attached to, bound up with, wrapped up in, one another; eine —hangende Geſchichte, a connected, coherent history; —hangende Materien, connected matter, subjects; ſeine Rede war nicht —hangend, his speech was not connected, an unconnected piece of stuff, [in pop. lang.] his speech had neither top nor tail; er kann nicht zwei Worte —hangend ſagen, he can not speak two words connectedly together, one after another; wie hangt das mit ſeinem Verſprechen, mit dem Uebrigen —? how does this agree, chime in, accord with his promise? what connexion is there between this and the rest? Das —hangen, coherence, cohesion, V. —hang. —hängen, *v. tr.* to hang, to tie, to join, to fasten together; Strümpfe, Halstücher &c., die man in die Wäſche geben will, —hängen, to tie up stockings, neck-cloths or cravats &c. in pairs for the wash. —hauen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) Allerlei Fleiſch &c. —hauen, to hash, mince, chop all sorts of meat together; die Reiterei hieb das feindliche Fußvolk —, the cavalry cut up or cut the enemy's infantry or foot to pieces, made a terrible havoc of the enemy's &c. 2) [in pop. lang.] Einen — hauen, to give any one a severe thrashing, drubbing &c. —häufen, *v. tr.* to heap up, to pile up, together. Schätze —häufen, to heap up, to amass treasures; [in botany] —gehäuft, conglobate. Das —häufen, 1) heaping, piling up or together; [in chemistry] [the connecting or union of homogeneous bodies with each other] aggregation, [in rhetoric] [of proofs] the summing or heaping together of arguments, proofs. 2) aggregation. —heften, *v. tr.* to tack, to sew, to stitch together. Zwei Bogen Papier —heften, to stitch two sheets of paper together; zwei Stücke Tuch mit etlichen Stichen —heften, to tack or stitch together two pieces of cloth; ein Buch —heften, to stitch a book [together]; mit Nadeln —heften, to tack or fasten together with pins; mit Zwecken —heften, to tack together or fasten slightly by tacks or small nails; mit eiſernen Bändern —heften, to fasten with a cramp-iron —heilen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to heal up, to close up. II. *v. tr.* Das Fleiſch, eine Wunde —heilen, to heal up, to close the flesh, a wound; to consolidate &c.; —heilende Mittel, healing applications, consolidants; das —heilen einer Wunde, the healing up, consolidation of a wound. —helfen, *irr. v. intr.* 1) to help, assist, aid one another. *Fig.* Es hilft Alles —, ihn arm zu machen &c., every thing unites to make him poor &c. 2) to assist, help persons to come together. —hetzen, *v. tr.* to set at or on, [persons] to provoke, to set at variance, to irritate against one another. —holen, *v. tr.* Die Geſellſchaft —holen, to gather together, to fetch together, to assemble the company. —jochen, *v. tr.* to yoke together. Einen Ochſen und eine Kuh vor dem Pfluge —jochen, to yoke an ox and a cow to the plough; —gejochte Ochſen, oxen yoked together. —kämmen, *v. tr.* to comb together; to join, unite by mortising, with spikes or tenons &c. [with carpenters] Zwei wagerechte Stücke Holz —kämmen, to unite two straight pieces of wood by a mortise-joint. —kargen, V. Ergetzen. —karren, *v. tr.* to cart or wheel together. —kauern, *v. refl.* ſich —kauern, to cower or squat; to lie or sit squatting, cowering on the ground. —kaufen, *v. tr.* 1) Alles —kaufen, to buy all up, all together; alte Drucke —kaufen, to buy up old impressions; viel —kaufen, to buy up, to make large purchases, to buy a many things; Korn —kaufen [in order to sell it again], to buy up, monopolize, forestall, corn. 2) to join together in the purchase of something wholesale. Das —kaufen der Frucht, der Wolle &c., the buying up, the monopolizing, the forestalling, of grain, wool &c. —ketteln, *v. tr.* to join together with little chains, to chain, to link together. —ketten, *v. tr.* to join together with a chain or chains, to chain together. *Fig.* to unite, to fit accurately, intimately together. —kitten, *v. tr.* Marmorſtücke &c. —kitten, to cement pieces of marble &c. together. —klammern, *v. tr.* to fasten, bind together with cramp-irons. —klang, *m.* [of tones] consonance, accord, concert, agreement, harmony, homophony, unison, symphony. *Fig.* —klang der Gedanken, Bilder &c., accord, concurrence of ideas, images, metaphors &c. —klappen, I. *v. intr.* [klappend —ſchlagen] to strike, to bang to or together, to shut. *Fig.* [fam.] to fit, to square, V. —paſſen. II. *v. tr.* [—klappen machen] to strike, to bang to or together, to shut, to close. —klaſſen, *v. tr.* to class together, to put in classes. —klatſchen, I. *v. intr.* to slam, to strike to, together, to shut, close

with a noise; *it.* to flap together [of wings, sails]. II. *v. tr.* [durch Klatſchen verſammeln] to assemble or bring together by clapping the hands. —klauben, *v. tr.* to pick, to cull together, to get together by little and little, in small pieces. —kleben, I. *v. intr.* to stick, adhere together. II. *v. tr.* to glue, paste together. —kleiſtern, *v. tr.* to paste together. —klemmen, *v. tr.* to pinch, nip together. —klingeln, *v. tr.* to assemble, summon together with a bell, to ring in order to assemble [persons]. —klingen, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* to be in concert, to accord or agree with. II. *v. tr.* Die Gläſer —klingen, to touch glasses, to drink with any one. —klopfen, *v. tr.* 1) to knock or strike together; *it.* to assemble by knocking. 2) to break, to knock, to strike to pieces. —knauſern, V. —kargen. —knebeln, *v. tr.* to tie, to bind, to fasten together. —kneten, *v. tr.* to knead together. —knirſchen, *v. tr.* Die Zähne —knirſchen, to gnash the or one's teeth. —knöpfen, *v. tr.* to button up or together. —knoten, *v. tr.* to tie, to knot. —knüpfen, *v. tr.* to tie together or up. Wieder —knüpfen, to tie up again. —kommen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [of two or more persons] to come together, to assemble, to meet. Der Rath kömmt wöchentlich einmal —, the council is held once a week, the council, board, senate assemble once a week; als ſie das letzte Mal —kamen, on their last meeting, assembling; wir kommen alle Tage —, we see one another every day, we meet every day; wir werden in B. wieder —kommen, we shall see one another, we shall meet again in B.; ſie kamen von ungefähr im Schauſpiele —, they met by chance in the play-house, at the theatre; wenn der Mond mit der Sonne —kommt, when the moon is in conjunction [with the sun]. *Fig.* Es kommen hier ſo viele Umſtände —, welche &c., there is such a concurrence of, there are so many circumstances here, which &c.; viele Arbeit, Schulden —kommen laſſen, to allow work, debts to increase, accumulate. —können, *irr. v. intr.* to be able to assemble, to come together, to meet, to see one another. —koppeln, V. Koppeln. *Fig.* V. —kuppeln. —kriechen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) In ein Loch, Bett —kriechen, to creep together, into the same hole, bed. 2) V. —kugeln. 3) V —ſchrumpfen. Ein altes —gekrochenes Mütterchen, a shrivelled, shrunk-up or in, wizened, old woman. —krücken, *v. tr.* to rake, scrape together. —krümmen, I. *v. tr.* to bend together. II. *v. refl.* ſich —krümmen, to stoop, to bend. —kugeln, *v. refl.* ſich —kugeln, to crouch, squat, cower together, in a lump, all of a lump, in a heap. —kunft, *f.* [of several persons] assembly, convention, meeting, congress; [of two or few persons] interview. Um eine —kunft bitten, eine —kunft verabreden, to desire, appoint or fix, an interview; um die Sache beizulegen, ſollte man eine —kunft zwiſchen ihnen veranſtalten, in order to accommodate, adjust, arrange the matter, the thing, they must, ought to, be got together, we must try to get them, bring them together; heimliche, unerlaubte —kunft, conventicle, secret, illegal meeting, [of lovers] secret, forbidden meeting, rendezvous; die —kunft [of ambassadors in any place], congress; [of the clergy] convocation, synod; [of the Methodist-clergy] conference; [in different parts of Germany, England, France &c. of the learned, every year] [philosophical] meeting; [for mutual discussion] meeting, conference, council &c.; die verabredete —kunft, appointed meeting, rendezvous, appointment; die —kunft zweier Feſte, the concurrence of two festivals; [in grammar] fehlerhafte —kunft zweier Selbſtlauter, the incorrect meeting together, conjunction of two vowels; [in astronomy] die —kunft zweier Wandelſterne [Conjunction], the conjunction of two planets. —kunftsort, *m.* place of meeting, rendezvous &c. —kuppeln, *v tr.* [in pop. lang.] V. Verkuppeln, Kuppeln. Zwei Perſonen —kuppeln, to couple, to match, to pair, to join two persons. —laden, *v. tr.* 1) Gäſte —laden, to invite guests. 2) to load together, in the same conveyance [goods]. —laſſen, *irr. v tr.* to leave together; *it.* [—kommen laſſen] to allow, let [persons] come together, see one another. [in mills] Die Mühle —laſſen, to lower, let down the upper mill-stone. —lauf, *m.* concourse, resort, flocking together, mob. [in optics] Der —lauf [of rays, lines to a focus or point], convergence; der —lauf zweier Linien in einem Punkte, the convergence, the meeting of two lines in a point. —laufen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) [speaking of people] to run, throng or flock together. Auf den Lärm lief die ganze Stadt —, at the noise the whole town congregated; —laufen [as rivers], to meet; hier laufen beide Waſſer —, here both waters meet; hier läuft das Regenwaſſer —, the rain-water collects here; auf, in einen Punkt —laufen, to meet in one point, to concentrate; —laufende Linien [in geometry], convergent lines; auf einen Punkt —laufende Strahlen [in optics], convergent rays; enger —laufen, to become narrower and narrower; die Gaſſe läuft hier immer enger —, the street becomes here narrower and narrower, constantly decreases here in width; *it.* —laufen, to blend [as colours]. 2) to curdle; *it.* to turn [as milk]. 3) [ſich —ziehen] to shrink [as cloth]. Das —laufen, the flocking together, the convergence [of rays &c.]; *it.* concentration; —laufen zweier Flüſſe, meeting, junction of two streams; —laufen der Milch, curdling of milk; —laufen des Tuches, shrinking of cloth. —laut, *m.* consonance. —läuten, I. *v. intr.* to ring all the bells together, to clash. Zum Gottesdienſte —läuten, to ring for church. II. *v tr.* to ring together, to summon or collect by ringing. —leben, *v. intr.* to live together. Als Mann und Frau —leben, to live together as man and wife, [in a good as well as bad sense] to cohabit, [if in a bad sense] to live in concubinage. Das —leben, living together, social life; —leben als Mann und Frau, cohabitation. —legen, *v. tr.* 1) to lay together. Sich in ein Bett —legen, to lie together in one bed, [in a peculiar sense, in Wales, in Switzerland, in the United States] to bundle; Alles in eine Kiſte —legen, to put all together into one chest. 2) to lay or fold together. Ein Taſchenmeſſer —legen, to shut or close a pocket-knife; Wäſche, Handtücher, einen Brief —legen, to fold [up] linen, towels, a letter; ein Seſſel, der ſich —legen läßt, a folding chair; —gelegter Tiſch, a leaf-table, a set of dining tables, a round table consisting of two halves or side-tables; das Tauwerk —legen, to collect the cordage. 3) [= beitragen] to contribute, to club together, to make up. Die Summe reichte nicht hin, man mußte —legen, the sum was not sufficient, they were obliged to make it up by subscription &c., to club together. Das —legen, the laying together, the folding [up] [of the linen], the clubbing together &c. —leihen, *irr. v. tr.* Das Nöthige, das nöthige Geld von ſeinen Freunden &c. —leihen, to borrow [to make up by borrowing] the needful, the money required, from one's friends &c. —leimen, *v. tr.* to glue together, to conglutinate. Das —leimen, conglutination. —leiten, *v. tr.* to lead or conduct together. Zwei Flüſſe —leiten, to unite or join two streams &c. —leſen, *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) Obſt &c. —leſen, to gather fruit &c.; Geldſtücke &c. auf dem Boden —leſen, to pick up pieces of money &c. on the ground; ein Buch &c. —leſen, to read a book &c. together; wir wollen —leſen, we will read together, will both read in or from one book, both together. 2) to collect by reading. —liegen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. haben and ſeyn] to lie together. In einem Quartiere —liegen, to be in the same quarter; in einem Bette —liegen, to lie in the same bed, [in a particular sense in Wales, Switzerland, the United States] to bundle. Das —liegen, lying together, [in a particular sense] bundling. —löthen, *v. tr.* to solder or sodder [together]. —machen, I. *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] to put together. Seine Sachen —machen, to pack up one's things. II. *v. intr.* to make, perform, do together, conjointly, in company. —mengen, —miſchen, *v. tr.* to mingle or mix together, up together. —mögen, *irr. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] to wish or like to be together, to have a desire of seeing each other. —münden, *v. intr.* 1) to inosculate, to anastomose. 2) [less usual] [of rivers] to disembogue together, at the same point. Das —münden, V. —mündung. —mündung, *f.* 1) [in anatomy] anastomosis, inosculation. 2) [less usual] disembogueing at the same point. —müſſen, *irr. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] [in a proper as well as figurative sense] to be obliged to be joined, to be together, to see each other. —nähen, *v. ir.* to sew together. Mit weiten Stichen —nähen, to baste; zwei Stücke Zeug —nähen, to stitch together two pieces of stuff; ein zugeſchnittenes Hemd, Kleid —nähen, to make a shirt, dress; die kleine Wäſche —nähen, to stitch together the little things that go to the wash [as stockings &c.]. —nehmen, *irr. v. tr.* to take together. Die vier Zipfel eines Tuches —nehmen, to take up the four ends of a cloth; den Mantel —nehmen, to take up one's cloak; ich nehme [= kaufe] Alles —, I take [purchase] the whole; ſeine Karten —nehmen, to take up one's cards, one's hand; [in the riding-school] ein Pferd —nehmen, to gather a horse. *Fig.* Wenn man alle Umſtände —nimmt, ſo ergibt ſich &c., when all the circumstances are taken together, are collectively considered, the result is &c.; Alles —genommen, every thing included, comprehended, taking every thing collectively; ſich —nehmen, to collect one's self, one's strength or might, to gather one's self up; ſeine Gedanken, [in fam. lang.] den Kopf —nehmen, to collect one's thoughts, to be very attentive; ſeine Gedanken wieder —nehmen, to recollect one's self. Das —nehmen, die —nehmung, the taking collectively [of the circumstances &c.]. —nöthigen, *v. tr.* to compel to be together, to force [parties] to see each other. —ordnen, *v. tr.* to range or arrange together, to classify. —ordnung, *f.* arrangement, classifying, classification. —paaren, *v.*

tr. to pair, to mate, to match. —**packen**, I. *v. tr.* to pack up together. **Seine Sachen**, [fam.] **ſein Bündelchen** —**packen**, to pack up one's things, one's bundle; **er hat ſeine Waare wieder** —**gepackt**, he has packed, done up his goods again; **das Papier rieß-weiſe** —**packen**, to pack up the paper by or in reams; **ſich** —**packen** [in pop. lang.], [of several persons] to stow, squeeze one's self together [in a coach, boat &c.]. II. *v. intr.* to pack up in company, conjointly, together. —**paſſen**, I. *v. intr.* [in a proper as well as figurative sense] to fit, to be fitting, to agree, to square, to correspond with each other. **Dieſes Stück Tuch paßt nicht mit dem andern** —, this piece of cloth does not match with the other; **ihre Gemüther paſſen nicht** —, their dispositions do not sympathize with each other, do not suit each other, V. under **Paſſen**. II. *v. tr.* to fit, to adjust together. —**pfarren**, *v. tr.* **Dörfer** &c. —**pfarren**, to unite villages &c. into one living. —**pfeifen**, I. *v. intr.* to whistle together, in company. II *v. tr.* to whistle together, to assemble by whistling. —**pferchen**, *v. tr.* to enclose together in one fold. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] to place in a very narrow place. **Wir mußten uns in dem kleinen Hofe** —**pferchen laſſen**, we were obliged to keep in the little court-yard crowded and squeezed together. —**pflaſtern**, *v. tr.* 1) **Eine Wunde** —**pflaſtern**, to close a wound with a plaster. 2) **Einen Verwundeten** —**pflaſtern** [in pop. lang.], to plaister up, to cover with plaster a wounded man. 3) **Eine Straße, Straßen** —**pflaſtern**, to join a street, streets by a pavement. —**pflügen**, V. —**ackern**. —**pfropfen**, *v. tr.* 1) V. —**ſtopfen**. [in nat. hist.] —**gepfropfte Theile**, crowded, serried parts. 2) to graft. 3) to squeeze or stuff together. —**pichen**, *v. tr.* to join with pitch. —**plündern**, I. *v. tr.* to collect by pillage, by plundering. *Fig.* to collect as a plagiarist. II. *v. intr.* to plunder &c. together, in company. —**polſtern**, I. *v. tr.* to throw down by tumbling [on it] with a clattering; to tumble or jumble together [pieces of furniture &c.] with a heavy noise, with a crash. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to rattle down together, to tumble with a clattering. —**poſaunen**, I. *v. intr.* to play together on the sackbut. II. *v. tr.* to collect by playing on the sackbut. —**praſſeln**, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to rattle or clatter down together, to fall with a clattering. —**preſſen**, *v. tr.* 1) to press together, to compress. **In einer Windbüchſe preßt man die Luft mit Gewalt** —, the air in an air-gun is compressed with force. 2) to press together, to mix by pressure. 3) *Fig.* **Es fehlte an Raum, wir mußten uns** —**preſſen**, we had not sufficient room, we were obliged to crowd closely together, to squeeze one another. **Das** —**preſſen der Luft**, the compression of the air. —**prügeln**, *v. tr.* 1) [in pop. lang.] to collect by thrashing or cudgelling. 2) [low] **Einen** —**prügeln**, to cudgel any one to some purpose. —**raſſeln**, [in common people's lang.] V. —**raffen**. —**raffen**, *v. tr.* to collect hurriedly; to snatch up, together. **In der Verwirrung raffte man** —, **was zuerſt vorkam**, in the confusion they seized upon, snatched up what first came to hand; **man raffte in der Eile Alles** —, **was man von Soldaten finden konnte**, they collected in their haste every thing in the shape of a soldier they could find; —**gerafftes Volk**, people pressed or hurried together, troops raised or levied at a short notice. *Fig.* **Sich** —**raffen** [**ſich** —**nehmen**], to collect or rouse one's self. —**rammeln**, *v. tr.* [in common people's lang.] **Das Bett** —**rammeln**, to roll up one's bed, to do it up into a bundle or roll. —**rechnen**, *v. tr.* to reckon up, to count. **Eine Reihe Zahlen** —**rechnen**, to add together a row of figures; *it.* to calculate, to compute; **rechnen Sie** —, **wie hoch ſich dieſe Summen belaufen**, calculate how much these sums amount to; —**rechnen** [in arithmetic = **addiren**], to add; **mit Jemand** —**rechnen** [= **abrechnen**], to reckon with any one, to square accounts, to come to a settlement with him; **wenn man Alles** —**rechnet**, taking every thing into account, considering every thing. **Das** —**rechnen**, computation, supputation, addition. —**reimen**, V. under **Reimen**. —**reißen**, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* 1) to tear or pull together, in company, conjointly. 2) —**geriſſen ſeyn**, to be torn to tatters, falling to rags; **er ſieht ſehr** —**geriſſen aus**, he looks very much tattered, a regular ragamuffin. II. *v. tr.* 1) **Ein Kleid** —**reißen**, to tear up a dress. 2) **Ein Haus** —**reißen**, to pull down, to raze a house. —**reiten**, I. *v. intr.* to ride together, in company; *it.* to meet or assemble on horseback. II. *v. tr.* [in fam. lang.] to knock up a horse by hard riding, to ride him off his legs. III. *v. refl.* [in pop. lang.] **ſich** —**reiten**, to knock one's self up by riding. —**richten**, *v. tr.* to arrange or regulate together or one thing by another. **Zwei Uhren** —**richten**, to set two watches together, to regulate one of them by the other. —**ringeln**, —**ringen**, *v. tr.* **Das Haar** &c. —**ringeln**, to curl the hair &c.; **ſich** —**ringeln** [speaking of hair], to form ringlets, to curl, *it.* [of a snake] to coil up. —**rollen**, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to roll together, in company, conjointly. II *v. tr.* to roll together, up. **Ein Papier, ein Gemählde** —**rollen**, to roll up a paper, picture; **die Art, wie dieſe Blätter in der Knoſpe** —**gerollt ſind**, the way, in which these leaves are rolled up or together in the bud, lie convolute; **die Haare** —**rollen**, V. —**ringeln**; **ſich** —**rollen** [as a *v. refl.*], to roll up, *it.* to coil up [as a snake], [as hair] to curl; **ſich ſchneckenförmig** —**rollen**, to curl spirally, as a volute, as a wreath. **Das** —**rollen**, coiling &c. —**rotten**, *v. tr.* to assemble, to congregate, to gather together a mob, band, gang or troop; **ſich** —**rotten** [of a mob or body of tumultuous persons], to meet, to band together, to troop together, to collect in bands. **Das** —**rotten**, meeting in bands, banding together, congregating. —**rücken**, I. *v tr.* to cause to approach mutually or reciprocally. **Die Stühle näher** —**rücken**, to place, draw the chairs nearer each other. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to approach nearer one another, to close. **Rücken Sie ein wenig** —, come a little nearer to each other, sit or stand &c. closer. **Das** —**rücken**, drawing nearer; [with foresters] diminution. —**ruf**, *m.* convocation. —**rufen**, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to convoke, to summon together, to call a meeting. **Die zerſtreute Geſellſchaft** —**rufen**, to call the scattered company together; **das Geflügel auf den Hof** —**rufen**, to call all the poultry into the yard; **die Hunde durch das Horn wieder** —**rufen**, to call the dogs together again by the horn, [in sportsmen's lang.] to wind a call or [else] a recheat; —**rufen** [as partridges do to their young], to reclaim. *Fig.* **Alle Kräfte** —**rufen**, to call together, to rally all one's strength. II. *v. intr.* to call, shout &c. together, in company. —**rühren**, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to stir up together. **Eier** —**rühren**, to whip eggs. —**runzeln**, I. *v. tr.* to wrinkle, to contract into wrinkles, to knit. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to wrinkle. —**gerunzelte Haut**, wrinkled skin. *Fig.* —**gerunzeltes Mütterchen**, a wrinkled granny. —**ſäbeln**, *v. tr.* [fam.] to cut down with the sabre, to sabre. —**ſacken**, *v. tr.* to put up [or together] into a sack. —**ſammeln**, *v. tr.* to collect [together], to gather [together], to assemble, to amass, to accumulate. —**ſatz**, *m.* assemblage, composition, V. —**ſetzung**. —**ſchaben**, V. —**ſcharren**. —**ſchaffen**, I. *v. tr.* 1) *reg.* to put together into a heap, to pile together, to heap up. 2) *irr.* to procure, collect, fetch from several places, parts &c. II. *v. intr.* [in pop. lang.] to work together, in company, conjointly. —**ſcharren**, *v. tr.* 1) to scrape up or together, V. **Scharren**. 2) *Fig.* [fam. = **begierig ſammeln**] to scrape together, up [as a miser]. **Er ſucht nur Geld** —**zuſcharren**, all he cares about is to scrape money together. —**ſchaudern**, —**ſchauern**, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to shudder, to be seized with terror. —**ſchellen**, *v. tr.* to ring together, to collect by tinkling a bell. —**ſchichten**, *v. tr.* to pile or heap together. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] to crowd together, not to leave elbow-room, to squeeze together. —**ſchicken**, *v. tr.* 1) to send together. 2) **Sich** —**ſchicken** [**zu einander paſſen**], to agree, to fit, to correspond; **die Beiden ſchicken ſich gut** —, they are or it is a well-matched couple, they are well-paired. —**ſchieben**, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to shove together, close or closer; *it.* to upset by shoving. **Die Kegel** —**ſchieben**, to tip the pins. II. *v. intr.* to shove &c. together, in company, conjointly. —**ſchießen**, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* [u. w. **haben**] 1) to destroy by shooting. **Ein Haus, eine Mauer** —**ſchießen**, to shoot or batter down a house, a wall; **ein Schiff** —**ſchießen**, to sink a ship by firing into her, by giving her a broadside; **die Räuber wurden** —**geſchoſſen**, the robbers were all shot. 2) [**zerſchießen**] [in fam. lang.] —**geſchoſſen werden**, to be crippled. 3) **Geld** —**ſchießen**, to contribute money, to club together, V. —**legen**; [with printers] **eine Form** —**ſchießen**, to set a form. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to shoot together, in company, conjointly. 2) to come into violent contact, to impinge, to clash. 3) to collect with impetuosity, to dart together. [in optics] —**ſchießende Strahlen**, convergent rays. —**ſchlagen**, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) [**aufſchlagen**] to set up by knocking, [in pop. lang.] to knock up. **Ein Bett, einen Schrank, eine Bude** &c. —**ſchlagen**, to put up a bed, a cupboard, a booth &c. 2) to beat together. **Die Erde** —**ſchlagen**, to ram or pound the earth; **der Regen hat die Erde, den Sand feſt** —**geſchlagen**, the rain has hardened the earth, sand; **ein Tuch** —**ſchlagen** [—**legen**], to fold [and pat] a cloth; **die gedruckten Bogen** —**ſchlagen**, to gather the printed sheets. 3) [—**befeſtigen**] [with tailors] **Ein Kleid** —**ſchlagen**, to make a dress. 4) to lay violently together. **Die Hände über dem Kopfe** —**ſchlagen**, to clasp the hands over the head. *Fig.* [fam.] to lament, to bewail, to despair. 5) to collect by beating, to beat together. 6) *Fig.* [**vereinigen**] **Güter** —**ſchlagen**, to unite estates, to throw them into one. 7) [in common people's lang.] to beat hard, soundly. **Einen** —**ſchlagen**, to give any one a good beating. 8) to beat to pieces. **Ein Faß** &c. —**ſchlagen**, to strike apart or out the staves of a cask,

to beat or knock up a cask &c. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn and haben] 1) to beat, strike &c. together in company, conjointly. 2) [in pop. lang.] to fall violently, with a crush or crash, to dash down. 3) to beat the one against the other. Die Wellen ſchlugen über ihnen —, the waves beat, dashed over them. *Proverb.* Er hat läuten hören, aber nicht —ſchlagen, he has only heard half the story, he has got hold of the wrong pig by the ear. *Fig.* Alles Unglück ſchlägt über mir —, every kind of misfortune haunts, dogs, pursues me, misfortune of every kind overwhelms me. —ſchleppen, *v. tr.* to collect, to gather; *it.* to heap up, to make a heap. —ſchlichten, *v. tr.* to arrange, to range, to put in array or order. —ſchließen, *irr. v. tr.* to lock together. Sie wurden mit Ketten —geſchloſſen, they were fastened together with chains; Einen krumm —ſchließen, to heavy-iron any one [to fasten the wrist and ankle together]. —ſchlingen, *irr. v. tr.* to lace together, to join with a noose. *Fig.* to join intimately. —ſchmeißen, *irr. v. tr.* [low] to fling down, to break any thing &c. by flinging [a stone &c.] at it, V. —werfen. —ſchmelzen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to melt or smelt together, into one. Gold und Kupfer —ſchmelzen, to melt [up] gold and copper together. II. *v. intr.* 1) to smelt together, in company, conjointly. 2) [u. w. ſeyn] [ſchmelzen] to melt up or away. Der Schnee iſt ganz —geſchmolzen, the snow has quite melted away. *Fig.* Das Heer iſt ſehr —geſchmolzen, the army is much melted away, has been greatly reduced [by battles, diseases &c.], is very much broken; ſein Vermögen iſt bis auf eine Kleinigkeit —geſchmolzen, his property is reduced to a mere trifle, has dwindled down to a pittance. Das —ſchmelzen, V. —ſchmelzung. —ſchmelzung, *f.* melting up or together, melting away, liquefaction. *Fig.* melting away, diminution, dwindling away, reduction to a mere trifle; *it.* [Gemiſch] mixture. —ſchmieden, *v. tr.* to forge together. Zwei Stücke Eiſen —ſchmieden, to weld two pieces of iron. *Fig.* Einen Plan —ſchmieden [of several persons, in a bad sense], to hammer out, to fabricate, to work out a plan together, conjointly. —ſchmiegen, *v. tr.* to press close. —ſchmieren, *v. tr.* 1) to smear or stick together. 2) *Fig.* [in contempt, in pop. lang.] to scribble, to daub, to compile. Er hat viele Bücher —geſchmiert, he has boggled or jumbled up a great many books. —ſchnallen, *v. tr.* to buckle together, to. —ſchneiden, *irr. v. tr.* to cut up together. —ſchnüren, *v. tr.* to lace or tie together. Sein Bündel —ſchnüren [fam., often *fig.*], to pack up one's things; der Hals iſt mir wie —geſchnürt [fam.], I feel throttled, half strangled; [in botany] —geſchnürter Theil, strangled part. Das —ſchnüren, die —ſchnürung [in anatomy], constriction. —ſchnurren, V. —ſchrumpfen. —ſchrauben, *v. tr.* to screw together, to join or close with screws. —ſchrecken, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to be seized with terror, to startle, to shrink [from terror, fright]. —ſchreiben, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to write together, down. Seine Bemerkungen in ein Buch —ſchreiben, to write [all] one's remarks in a or [also] one book; Wörter —ſchreiben, to write words together [either to make them form a sentence, a line &c., or also [faultily] to make several words form one word, whilst they ought to be separated]. 2) [almost always with a greater or less tinge of contempt] to compose or produce by writing. Er hat Vieles, manch' Buch —geſchrieben, he has written a great deal, many a book; ein Buch [aus andern Büchern] —ſchreiben [compiliren], to compile a book. —ſchreien, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to collect by crying. II. *v. intr.* to cry all together, to cry in chorus, to be in full cry. —ſchrumpfen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to shrivel or shrink [up]. Das Pergament ſchrumpft am Feuer —, parchment shrinks or wrinkles up by the fire; dieſe Blumen ſind von der Sonnenhitze —geſchrumpft, these flowers are all crisped or curled by the sun; ein —geſchrumpfter Apfel, a shrivelled apple; wenn die Nerven —ſchrumpfen, when the nerves contract, become shrunk. Das —ſchrumpfen, shrivelling, shrinking; —ſchrumpfen der Nerven, contraction, withering &c. of the nerves. —ſchütteln, I. *v. tr.* to shake [up] together; *it.* to shake violently. *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Einen —ſchütteln, to give any one a good blowing-up, a good set-down. II. *v. intr.* to shake together, in company, conjointly. —ſchütten, *v. tr.* to pour together. Wein und Bier —ſchütten, to mix wine with beer. —ſchweißen, *v. tr.* to weld. Zwei Stangen Eiſen —ſchweißen, to weld two bars of iron. —ſchwimmen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to collect together, to meet in swimming; *it.* to swim together. —ſchwinden, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to diminish, V. Schwinden. —ſetzbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that may be put together, compoundable. —ſetzen, *v. tr.* 1) to set or put together, to compose. Mehrere Tiſche —ſetzen, to put several tables together, alongside of each other; ſich —ſetzen [speaking of persons], to sit together. 2) [to make by putting together] to construct. Eine Uhr —ſetzen, to make a watch or clock; ein Gebäude —ſetzen, to construct any building; die Theile, woraus dieſe Maſchine —geſetzt iſt, the parts of which this machine is composed, of which it consists; ein Schiff wird aus verſchiedenen Stücken Holz —geſetzt, a ship is composed of several pieces of wood, consists of an assemblage of &c.; die Füllungen zu einer Thür —ſetzen, to put together, to assemble, to scarf the panels of a door; man ſetzt die Arzneien aus verſchiedenen Arzneiſtoffen —, medicines are composed [or compounded] from different drugs. *Fig.* Die Art, wie or in der dieſe verſchiedenen Gewalten or Behörden —geſetzt ſind, iſt fehlerhaft, the constitution of these different [or heterogeneous] powers or authorities is faulty. 3) to combine, to compound, to connect. Wörter —ſetzen, to make compound words; —geſetztes Wort, a compound [word]; die Wörter nach den Regeln der Sprachlehre —ſetzen, to connect or join &c. words according to the rules of grammar; Zahlen, Verhältniſſe, Beweiſe &c. in Gedanken —ſetzen, to combine numbers, ratios, proofs &c.; —geſetzt [opposed to einfach], compound, complex; —geſetzte Wurzel, Aehre [in botany], compound root, ear; ein —geſetzter Sinn, a compound sense; eine —geſetzte Zahl, a compound number; ein —geſetzter Begriff, Satz [in rhetoric], a complex idea, proposition; eine —geſetzte Größe [in algebra], a compound or complex quantity; [in mechanics] eine —geſetzte Bewegung, a compound motion; doppelt —geſetzt [in chemistry], doubly compounded. Das —ſetzen, V. —ſetzung. —ſetzung, *f.* 1) composition, compounding. —ſetzung einer Maſchine, construction, putting together, making of a machine; —ſetzung einer Uhr, making of a watch or clock; —ſetzung des menſchlichen Körpers, composition of the human body, the constitution; die —ſetzung der Bewegungen und Kräfte [in mechanics], composition of the motions and powers; Form und Materie gehören zur —ſetzung eines natürlichen Körpers, form and matter belong to the constitution of a natural body; die —ſetzung der Buchſtaben, the combination of the letters; —ſetzung der Arzneien, composition or compounding of medicines; synthesis; —ſetzung der Begriffe &c., synthesis; richtige —ſetzung der Wörter, proper construction of words, composition. 2) [something composed] a compound. Der Theriak iſt eine —ſetzung von verſchiedenen Arzneiſtoffen, orvietan is a compound of several drugs. —ſiegeln, *v. tr.* to seal together, to join with sealing-wax. —ſingen, I. *v. intr.* to sing together, to sing in chorus. II. *v. tr.* Geld &c. —ſingen, to earn or collect money &c. by singing. —ſinken, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to sink down, to fall. —ſollen, *v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] 1) to be bound to be constructed &c., V. —ſetzen. 2) [speaking of persons] to be in duty &c. bound to assemble, to meet together &c.; *it.* [in common people's lang.] to be bound to marry. —ſpannen, *v. tr.* to harness together. Ein Pferd und einen Ochſen —ſpannen, to put a horse and an ox together to the same vehicle [plough &c.]. —ſparen, *v. tr.* to save by thrift, to spare and lay by. —ſpeiſen, *v. intr.* to dine together, to be messmates, to dine at the same table d'hôte or ordinary. —ſperren, *v. tr.* to shut up together. —ſpielen, I. *v. intr.* to play together [on an instrument, with cards]. II. *v. tr.* to collect by play. Sich ein großes Vermögen —ſpielen [fam.], to acquire a large property by play, by playing; Thalberg, Liſzt &c. haben ſich ein großes Vermögen —geſpielt, Thalberg, Lisst have acquired a large fortune by their pianoforte &c. playing. —ſpinnen, *irr. v. tr.* and *intr.* to join by spinning; *it.* to spin together, in company, conjointly. —ſprengen, *v. tr.* [in pop. lang.] Die Nachbarn &c. —ſprengen, to summon hastily the neighbours &c. together. —ſpringen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to run together, conjointly; *it.* to gather or assemble in a running pace, to flock together running. —ſtallen, *v. tr.* to stable together, to put together into the same stable. —ſtechen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to stitch together, V. —nähen. 2) [in fam. lang.] Einen —ſtechen, to kill any one by a thrust or thrust with a sword, a poignard. —ſtecken, *reg.* and *irr. v. tr.* to stick together. Die Köpfe —ſtecken [fam.], to lay [their &c.] heads together [for secret conference]. —ſtehen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to be together, *it.* to stand together. 2) *Fig. a*) [—halten] to be agreed, to have a mutual understanding, to come to an understanding. Zu einer Unternehmung —ſtehen, to act in concert with respect to an undertaking; gut, übel —ſtehen [speaking of persons], to have a good, bad understanding, to be on a good footing, on bad terms. *b*) [speaking of things] to fit, to go well &c. together, to match. —ſtehlen, *irr. v. tr.* to collect by theft, by rapine. Er hat dies Alles aus andern Büchern —geſtohlen [in pop. lang.], he has stolen all this out of other books. —ſtellen, *v. tr.* to place together. Die Tiſche, Stühle &c. näher —ſtellen, to place the tables, chairs &c. nearer together, to place them closer [to one another]; die Soldaten

ſtellen ſich — und machen eine Linie aus, the soldiers range themselves along side of each other and form a line; das Vieh in einen Stall —ſtellen, to put the cattle into one stable; Etwas in eine Gruppe —ſtellen, to group any thing. *Fig.* Entgegengeſetzte Wörter —ſtellen, to place words of opposite meaning together [for the sake of comparison or of shewing the antithesis]; Geſetze, Verordnungen &c. —ſtellen, to collect [in one work, volume &c.], *it.* [= vergleichen] to compare laws, ordinances &c.; Perſonen —ſtellen, to compare persons, *it.* [in courts of law &c.] to confront them [for eliciting the truth by questioning, cross-examination &c.]; Zeugen —ſtellen [in courts of law &c.], to confront witnesses. Das —ſtellen, V. —ſtellung. —ſtellung, *f.* 1) placing together. *Fig.* parallel; juxtaposition; comparison, confronting. 2) something placed together; [with painters, —gruppirte Figuren] grouping, group. —ſteuern, *v. tr.* to contribute. —ſtimmen, I. *v. intr.* [harmoniren] to be in tune, to harmonize. Nicht —ſtimmen, to be discordant; Tonwerkzeug, das mit den übrigen nicht —ſtimmt, an instrument out of tune with the others, a discordant instrument. *Fig.* to agree, to be in accordance with. Wir ſtimmen darin —, we agree, coincide in that; ihre Gemüther, Gemüthsarten ſtimmen nicht —, their dispositions do not agree, do not harmonize. II. *v. tr.* to tune [instruments]. *Fig.* [with painters] Die Töne der Tinten und halben Tinten —ſtimmen, to mellow [to harmonize] the tones of the tints and half-tints. Das —ſtimmen, V. —ſtimmung. —ſtimmung, *f.* tuning, accord, concert, harmony; [with painters] harmony. Die —ſtimmung der Töne, harmony, mellowing, consonance. —ſtopfen, *v. tr.* to stuff or cram together [any-how, pell-mell, higgledy-piggledy]. —ſtoppelei, *f.* V. Stoppelei. —ſtoppeln, *v. tr.* to glean, to lease. *Fig.* to glean. Ein Buch —ſtoppeln [in contempt], to bungle or botch up a book or work; —geſtoppeltes Werk [in contempt], a slovenly, bungling compilation, a botch of a work. —ſtoppler, *m.* a compiler. —ſtoß, *m.* clash, shock, brunt; [in physics] collision, concourse. Der —ſtoß der Körper, the collision of bodies *Fig.* collision, clash. Man befürchtet einen —ſtoß zwiſchen dieſen beiden Mächten, Nationen, a collision between these two powers, nations is apprehended; der —ſtoß der Pflichten, the conflict of duties. —ſtoßen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) to cause to clash, to push one against the other. Die Gläſer —ſtoßen, to touch glasses, [fam.] to hob and nob; die Köpfe, mit den Köpfen —ſtoßen, to butt. 2) to join by pushing one against the other. Zwei Tiſche —ſtoßen, to push two tables together; zwei Röhrchen —ſtoßen, to fit two reeds into each other, to join them; [with joiners] zwei Bretter —ſtoßen, to join [to scarf &c.] two planks; [with tailors] die Stücke eines Kleides —ſtoßen [—nähen], to join the pieces of a dress; zwei Stücke Zeug —ſtoßen, to sew two pieces of stuff together. 3) to make close, tight, firm by beating, by pushing. Einen Weg —ſtoßen, to beat out a way. 4) to pound small. Zucker und Zimmt in einem Mörſer —ſtoßen, to pound up sugar and cinnamon [together] in a mortar. 5) to shove or push over, to upset, to capsize. II. *v. intr.* [u. w. haben and ſeyn] 1) to clash, to impinge, to meet with a shock, to jostle, to encounter. Sie haben im Laufen —geſtoßen, they ran against each other; als beide Heere —ſtießen, when the two armies met, came in contact; das Schiff ſtieß mit der Barke — und zertrümmerte ſie, the ship ran foul of the bark and stove her in; die beiden Schiffe ſtießen im Vorbeiſegeln —, the two ships ran foul of each other. *Fig.* Dieſe Pflichten ſtoßen — [colidiren], these duties clash, are conflicting. 2) to touch each other, to extend towards each other so as to touch, to abut. Beide Armeen ſtießen —, the two armies formed a junction; die beiden Häuſer ſtoßen —, the two houses touch, join, are contiguous, adjacent, adjoin; da, wo die beiden Zimmer —ſtoßen, there where the two rooms meet; ihre Aecker ſtoßen —, their fields have their head-lands touching, are adjacent; Adern, welche —ſtoßen, veins, which inosculate, which run into each other; —ſtoßende Theile [in botany], converging or connivent parts. 3) to meet and unite. Die beiden Heere ſtießen —, the two armies effected a junction; das —ſtoßen der Atome, the concourse of atoms, V. —ſtoß. —ſtreichen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) V. Einſtreichen. 2) to cendense by striking off; crossing out or canceling [certain parts] Er hat dieſen Aufſatz ſehr — geſtrichen, he has shortened this essay, article, paragraph much by canceling many words or several portions, *it.* [of a public functionary charged with the Cenſur or police-revision of books] he has canceled much in this [manuscript-] essay &c. in this proof-sheet of a newspaper &c. [as unallowable or inadmissible]. —ſtrömen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] [as rivers] to meet. *Fig.* to collect in crowds, to crowd together, to congregate. —ſtückeln, —ſtücken, *v. tr.* Zwei Lappen &c. —ſtückeln, to join two ends &c., to piece &c. —ſtürzen, I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to fall precipitously, headlong; [as a building] to fall in, to give way. *Fig* Sein Reich ſtürzte in wenigen Jahren —, his empire fell down in a few years. II. *v. tr.* to precipitate, to hurl headlong; [with miners] to reduce to slack or gob. —ſuchen, *v. tr.* to look for or search in every corner, everywhere; *it.* to collect, to make a collection [of], to gather together, to cull and store up. —ſummen, —ſummiren, *v. tr.* to reckon together, to add. —thun, *irr. v. tr.* to put together, to join, to assemble; [fam.] ſich — thun [in a proper and figurative sense], to unite, to congregate. —trag, *m.* 1) [das —tragen] compilation. 2) a compilation, a collection, a gathering. —tragen, *irr. v. tr.* 1) to carry to the same place, to bring together. Alles auf einen Haufen —tragen, to bring all together into one heap. 2) Ein Buch —tragen, to compile a book; eine fleißig —getragene Sammlung, a compilation made with care. —treffen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to hit the same mark together. 2) [ſich begegnen] to meet [each other]. Sie trafen bei mir —, they met at my house; feindlich —treffen, to encounter. *Fig.* to coincide. Beide Umſtände ſind —getroffen, both circumstances coincided; ich treffe darin mit Ihnen —, I agree, coincide with you in that. Das —treffen, the meeting; das feindliche —treffen, encounter; ein —treffen or plötzliches feindliches —treffen [Aneinandergerathen], a rencounter; das —treffen zweier Feſte, the meeting, concurrence of two festivals; das —treffen dieſer Ereigniſſe, Umſtände, the coinciding of these events, circumstances; —treffen der Begriffe, Gedanken, the coincidence, simultaneousness of ideas, thoughts; —treffen der Linien, Strahlen in einem Punkte [in geometry &c.], the coincidence of lines, decussation of rays; —treffen der Adern &c., the inosculation of veins &c. —treffungspunkt, *m.* [in geometry] point of coincidence; [in optics] point of decussation. —treiben, *irr. v. tr.* to drive together, to compel. Das Vieh unter ein Obdach —treiben, to drive the cattle under one shelter &c.; das Wild —treiben [at a battue &c.], to beat up the game; ich werde ſuchen, alle meine Schulden —zutreiben, I shall try and get in or collect all my [outstanding] debts. —treten, *irr.* I. *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] 1) to assemble, to meet, to come together. *Fig.* to coalesce, to unite, to join, to form a coalition, to associate. 2) to unite by approaching. Der Damm brach und das Waſſer trat —, the dam broke and the waters met; die Ränder der Wunde treten —, the lips of the wound coalesce. *Fig.* to concur. Es treten hier mehrere Umſtände —, welche &c., several circumstances simultaneously occur here, which &c. II. *v. tr.* 1) to tread or trample down, to tread under foot. Das Gras —treten, to tread the grass down, to mat it by trampling upon it; einen Pilz —treten, to tread a mushroom to pieces, to squash or crush it by treading on it; V. Niedertreten. 2) to tread down hard, firmly together. Durch die Menge der Gehenden wird die Erde auf dem Wege —getreten, the earth on the road is trodden in hard by the foot-passengers. Das —treten, association, coalition. —tritt, *m.* a congress [of deputies], a meeting [of members, of Parliament]. —trocknen, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to dry up. —trommeln, *v. tr.* to assemble by beat of drum, to drum together. —trompeten, *v. tr.* to collect by blast of trumpet, by call of bugle. —wachſen, *irr. v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to grow together, into one [as trees &c.] 1) [old] to coalesce. —gewachſene Gefäße [in anatomy], obliterated vessels; —gewachſene Foſſilien, concrete fossils, concretions; [in botany] —gewachſene Staubfäden, connate filaments; das —wachſen eines Gefäßes im menſchlichen Körper, the obliteration of a vessel in the human body; das —wachſen der Beine or Knochen im Körper, coalescence of the bones, symphysis. —walken, I. *v. tr.* to full. *Fig.* Einen —walken [low], to thrash any one. II. *v. intr.* to full together, conjointly, in company. —walzen, I. *v. tr.* Etwas —walzen, 1) to roll any thing quite even [with a roller &c.]; to roll any thing down; to injure any thing by rolling it down. 2) [from walzen, to waltz] to waltz any thing down, to injure it by striking at it in waltzing, by waltzing over it. II. *v. intr.* to waltz together, in company. —wälzen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* to roll together. —wandeln, —wandern, *v. intr.* [u. w. ſeyn] to go or wander together. —weben, *reg.* and *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to weave together. II. *v. intr.* to weave together, in company. —wehen, *v. tr.* to blow together. Der Wind hat hier den Schnee —geweht, the wind has drifted the snow here. —werfen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) to throw together; *it.* to throw all together, into a heap. Die Steine auf einen Haufen —werfen, to throw the stones into a heap; Alles in eine Maſſe —werfen, to throw all together into a heap; Güter —werfen, V. —ſchlagen. 2) to overthrow, to throw down. II. *v. intr.* to throw together, in company. —wickeln, *v. tr.* to roll &c. together. Papier &c. —wickeln, to roll up paper &c.; Faden &c. —wickeln, to wind up thread &c.;

Etwas in ein Papier —wickeln, to roll any thing up in paper. Das —wickeln, rolling up, envelopment. —winden, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* to wind or twist together. II. *v. intr.* to wind &c. together, in company. —wirbeln, *v. tr.* to whirl together. Der Wind wirbelt den Staub —, the wind whirls the dust together, into a heap, into a cloud. —wirken, I. *v. intr.* to co-operate, to act or work together, to concur. —wirkende Kräfte [in physics], conspiring forces. II. *v. tr.* to work up or weave together. —wirren, *v. tr.* to embroil, to confuse, to confound. —wollen, *irr. v. intr.* [in fam. lang.] [speaking of persons] to wish or want to be or come together, to see each other. Sie sollten eine Wohnung beziehen, aber sie wollten nicht —, they ought to occupy one and the same lodging, but they would not live together; [speaking of things] nicht —wollen, to be repugnant to unite; sie wollen nicht —, they won't join, unite; *it.* [as fluids] sie wollen nicht —, they won't mix, mingle. —wuchern, *v. tr.* to amass or to hoard up by usury. —wuchs, *m.* V. Das —wachsen. —zählen, *v. tr.* to count together, to compute, to add, to sum up, to cast up; to tell. Die Zuhörer, die Einwohner —zählen, to count the audience, to take the census of the inhabitants. —ziehbar, *adj.* and *adv.* that may be drawn together, concentrated; [chiefly] contractile; *it.* contractible. —ziehbarkeit, *f.* capability of being drawn together &c.; [chiefly] contractility, contractibility. —ziehen, *irr.* I. *v. tr.* 1) to draw together. Auf einen Haufen —ziehen, to draw all together into a heap. 2) [vereinigen] to draw together. Die Truppen —ziehen, to collect, concentrate the troops. 3) to draw into a narrower compass. Ein Band —ziehen, to draw a riband tight; eine Binde fester —ziehen, to tighten a band; eine Schnur, welche zu locker ist, fester —ziehen, to draw a string tighter together, that is too loose; dieses Band ist losgegangen, ziehen Sie es wieder —, this ribbon has got slack, draw it tight again; zwei Silben —ziehen, to contract two syllables into one; ein —gezogenes Zeitwort [in Greek], a contracted verb; diese Frucht zieht einem den Mund —, this fruit is of a sour taste, is rough to the mouth; —ziehend [in medicine], astringent, [in physics] constringent; diese Pflanze, dieses Wasser hat eine etwas —ziehende Kraft, this plant, this water has somewhat of an astringent, of a binding nature; die —ziehenden Mittel [in medicine], astringents, astringent remedies, styptics; die Kälte zieht die Schweißlöcher, die Muskeln, die Nerven —, cold contracts [closes] the pores, contracts or shortens the muscles, the nerves; der —ziehende Muskel [in anatomy], the constrictor; die —ziehenden Muskeln des Gefäßes, der Harnblase [in anatomy], the retentive muscles; die —ziehende Bewegung des Herzens, der Schlagadern [in anatomy], the movement of the heart, arteries; die Angst zieht die Brust, das Herz —, fear oppresses the chest, takes away the breath. *Fig.* to straiten, to reduce, to restrict. Seine Materie kürzer —ziehen, to reduce one's materials; in Eins —ziehen, to reduce or abridge into one [work, chapter, volume &c.]. II. *v. refl.* sich —ziehen, to contract itself, to contract, to shrink up. Bei der Kälte ziehen sich die Nerven —, the nerves contract from cold; [in botany] ein —gezogener Theil, a contracted or strangled part; *it.* sich an einen Ort, in einem Punkte —ziehen, to become concentrated; die geworfene Reiterei zog sich hinter dem Fußvolke wieder —, the worsted cavalry rallied behind the infantry; *it.* es zieht sich ein Gewitter —, a storm is gathering, brewing; es zieht sich ein Regen —, a shower is brooding, rain is coming on. III. *v. intr.* to take lodgings together, to go and live or lodge together. Beide Freunde werden —ziehen, the two friends will occupy the same apartments; sie werden in ein Haus, Zimmer —ziehen, they will occupy one house, one room; sie ziehen in ein Zimmer — [at the King's (Queen's) Bench &c., of students at universities &c.], they chum together, they are chums. Das —ziehen, V. —ziehung. —zieher, *m.* [in anatomy, one of the constrictors] constrictor. —ziehung, *f.* 1) contraction, tightening, straitening, constraint, shrinking. [in anatomy] Die —ziehung der Nerven, the contraction, retraction, shrinking of the nerves; die —ziehung der Muskeln, the contraction of the muscles; die —ziehung der Schweißlöcher, the closing, constriction or adstriction of the pores; die —ziehung eines organischen Theiles, the constriction of an organic part; die —ziehung des Herzens, the contraction of the heart, systole; [in grammar] die —ziehung zweier Silben, the contraction of two syllables into one, synœresis, *it.* crasis; [in war] die —ziehung der zerstreuten Truppen, the gathering together, the concentration, the rallying of dispersed troops. 2) a contracted word, a contraction. —ziehungszeichen, *n.* [in grammar] sign of contraction, the circumflex. —zimmern, I. *v. tr.* Einen Holzbau —zimmern, to construct any structure of wood. II. *v. intr.* to work as carpenters together, to perform carpenter's work together, in company. —zug, *m.* V. —ziehung. —zwängen, *v. tr.* [in a proper as well as figurative sense] to tighten or straiten forcible. Zwei Dinge —zwängen, to force two things together, to constrain them to unite; V. —zwingen. —zwingen, *irr. v. tr.* to force to meet or assemble, to compel to come together; *it.* [in a more particular sense and in fam. lang.] to compel to marry.

Zútschen, *v. tr.* and *intr.* [appears to be allied to ziehen] [low and provincial] Zutschkännchen, *n.* V. Nutschen, Nutschkännchen.

(*)Zuvór, *adv.* 1) [little used = vormals] formerly, once. 2) [vorher] before, previously, before-hand. Ich hatte ihn lange —gewarnt, I had cautioned him long before; wenn Sie abreisen wollen, so bestimmen Sie —, was geschehen soll, if you will set out, fix beforehand, what is to take place, what is to be done; wie ich — gesagt habe, as I said before; ehe man in dieser Sache unterscheiden kann, muß man — sehen, bedenken, ob &c., before one can decide in this business one must first of all see, reflect, whether &c.; V. Zuerst, Zuvörderst [under the compounds of Zu].

Zuvor-kommen, *irr. v. intr.* to outrun, outwalk, outsail. Einem —kommen, to come before any one, to be sooner at a place than another or the other; dieser Eilbote ist dem, der vor ihm abgegangen war, —gekommen, this messenger arrived sooner than the one, who had set out before him; dieses Pferd kam den anderen — [in running], this horse left the others behind; dieses Windspiel kommt allen anderen im Laufen —, this greyhound outstrips all the rest in running. *Fig.* Einem —kommen, to forestall, *it.* to anticipate any one; die Feinde wollten sich der Anhöhe bemächtigen, aber wir kamen ihnen —, the enemy wanted to take possession of the height but we anticipated their intentions, were beforehand with them; ich wollte klagen, aber er kam mir —, I was going to lay a complaint but he was beforehand with me, but he got the start of me; Einem auf alle Art mit Höflichkeit —kommen, to anticipate any one with every kind of civility; er kommt mir immer in Allem —, was mir Vergnügen macht, kommt allen meinen Wünschen —, he anticipates me in every thing that gives me pleasure, he anticipates my slightest wishes; ein —kommender Mann, a kind, an obliging man; er ist sehr —kommend, hat ein sehr —kommendes Betragen, he is very obliging, has a very kind, engaging, taking manner with him; [in theology] die —kommende Gnade Gottes, the preventive grace of God; einem Uebel, einer Krankheit —kommen [vorbeugen], to prevent or obviate an evil, a disease &c.; einem Einwurfe —kommen, to anticipate an objection. Das —kommen, outrunning &c., anticipating. *Fig.* Das —kommen or die —kommenheit, [—kommendes Betragen] readiness to oblige; *it.* V. —kommen. —thun, *irr. v. tr. Fig.* Es Einem —thun, to go beyond, to surpass or excel, to outdo any one in something; er thut es ihm an Freigebigkeit, Edelmuth &c. —, he outvies him in liberality, generosity &c.; er thut es in allen Dingen Andern —, er thut es allen Andern an Tapferkeit, Gelehrsamkeit &c. —, he goes beyond others in all things, he excels all others in valour, learning &c.; er hat ein prächtiges Gastmahl gegeben, aber sein Bruder hat es ihm noch weit —gethan, he gave a magnificent banquet, but his brother has totally eclipsed him; sie bemühen sich, es einander in bösen Thaten —zuthun, they endeavour to surpass each other, they rival one another in bad deeds.

Zwácken, *v. tr.* [= zwicken] [in pop. lang.] to pinch, to twitch, V. Zwicken. Einen bei dem Ohre —, to pull any one's ear for him. *Fig.* [in pop. lang.] Einen —, to teaze, *it.* to cheat, do any one; Etwas —, to nab or grab any thing; [as a *v. intr.*] an Etwas —[abzwacken], to shorten, to stint a supply, a gift &c., to pinch off something, a bit from &c.

Zwack-eisen, *n.* [in glass-foundries] the pincers. —zange, *f.* V. Zwickzange.

Zwácker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [little used] one who pinches &c. 2) *Fig.* [in pop. lang. or comic] [= Geizhals] a pinch-belly, pinch-fist, pinch-penny, a screw; *it.* [= Betrüger, Gauner] a sharper, one of the light-fingered gentry.

1. Zwägen, *v. tr.* [Angl. Sax. tvehan, Old Germ. duahan; the provincial Wette is = Schwemme] [provincial and low] *Fig.* Einem den Kopf — [waschen], to give any one a drubbing, a basting.

2. Zwägen, *v. tr.* [probably = wagen, that is bewegen, schwingen; the Engl. *swag* in swag-bellied implies protuberance and motion] [in glass-foundries] Ein Glas —, to make a glass of the proper size.

Zwáng, *m.* [-es, no *pl.*] [from zwingen] 1) constriction, tightening, griping, tenesmus. Er hat Blutabgang mit heftigem —, he has a flux of blood with tenesmus. 2) [Gewalt] constraint, coercion, compulsion,

(*)The real compounds of zuvor are very few, for their meaning see those of vorher.

[sometimes] control. — gebrauchen, anwenden, to employ, to use constraint; Etwas aus — thun, to do any thing by constraint; erwieſener — macht eine Handlung ungültig [in law], compulsion, force renders an act invalid; der harte —, in welchem er lebt, welchen er leidet, the hard constraint in which he lives, the hard restraint he endures; wie können Sie dieſen — ertragen? how can you support, bear, this constraint? väterlicher — [= ſcharfe und leitende Aufſicht], parental control; es iſt ein ſchrecklicher —, [fam.] arger —, wenn man nicht ſagen darf, was man denkt, it is a sad restriction, a torturing constraint, [fam.] a great bore, when a man cannot speak what he thinks or his mind; es iſt ein beſtändiger —, mit dieſen ſteifen, förmlichen Menſchen zu leben, it is a constant bore, an incessant nuisance to live, one lives in a perpetual state of constraint, with these stiff, formal people; die Schwierigkeit des Reimes legt dem Geiſte des Dichters — an, the difficulty of the rhyme imposes restraint, lays fetters on the genius of the poet; ich will Ihnen keinen — anthun, I will place no constraint upon you, I will not coerce you; ſich — anthun, to lay constraint or restraint upon one's self, to constrain or check one's self, to do violence to one's feelings; dem Geſetze — anthun, to pervert the true meaning, the spirit of the law, to twist the law. *Proverb.* Hoffart will — leiden, pride must abide.

Zwang-anleihe, *f.* forced loan. — arbeit, *f.* forced labour. *it.* —arbeit der Verbrecher &c, hard labour. —backofen, *m.* bannal oven. —brief, *m.* [in law] compulsory letter. —dienſt, *m.* forced service, V. Frohndienſt. —dreſcher, *m.* [in feudal times] thresher obliged to thresh at a fixed price. —gerechtigkeit, *f.* V. —recht. —geſetz, *n.* coercive or compulsory law. —geſinde, *n.* [in feudal times] domestics forced to serve for certain wages. — gewalt, *f.* V. —recht. —glaube, *m.* forced [religious] belief or creed. — gläubig, *adj.* and *adv.* forced to adopt such a belief or creed. —haus, *n.* [more usual Zuchthaus, Korrektionshaus] house of correction, bridewell, penitentiary. —herr, —herrſcher, *m.* tyrant, despot. —herrſchaft, *f.* tyranny, despotism. —huf, *m.* [with veterinary surgeons] a bound hoof. — hufig, *adj.* and *adv.* [hufzwängig] hoof-bound. —hufig werden, to become hoof-bound. —hufigkeit, *f.* the [state of] being hoof-bound. —jacke, *f.* [in lunatic asylums] strait waistcoat or jacket —kauf, *m.* monopoly. —kelter, *f.* bannal wine-press. —kraut, *n.* [in botany] Candy-lion's foot, catanance. —lehen, *n.* tenure in chief. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without restraint, without constraint, unconstrained. Ein Werk in —loſen Heften herausgeben, to issue a work in numbers at indefinite periods. —loſigkeit, *f.* unconstraint, liberty, unconstrainedness. —mittel, *n.* forcible means. — mittel gebrauchen, to use measures of coercion. —mühle, *f.* bannal mill. — ofen, *m.* bannal oven. —pflicht, *f.* 1) [in feudal times] [performance of a] duty [enforced] by [feudal] law, bannal duty. 2) perfect duty, the duty of the conscience, prescribed by the conscience. —preſſe, *f.* bannal press. —recht, *n.* 1) coercive power [of the law]. 2) privilege attached to a bannal mill &c., of having one on the manor. 3) coercive power, right of coercion. Kein — recht über Einen haben [speaking of clergymen], to have no coercion over any one. — ſchenke, *f.* bannal tavern or public-house. —smittel, *n.*, —pflicht, *f.* V. —mittel &c. —treiben, *n.* [in sportsmen's lang.] [at a deer-hunt is the last act of driving them, on the day or evening previously, into an enclosure, out of which they are liberated as soon as the sport is to begin] the folding or housing of deer. —trieb, *m.* [irresistible or powerful] instinct, V. Naturtrieb. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of constraint, of restraint, constrained, restrained. —weiſe, *adv.* by constraint, by force, constrainedly, forcibly. —zaun, *m.* a bannal hedge or fence.

Zwänge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] V. Zwinge.

Zwängen, [V. Zwingen] *v. tr.* 1) [= drücken] Ein Ding in etwas hinein —, to force a thing into something; man muß den Pfropf in die Flaſche hinein —, damit er deſto feſter halte, the cork must be forced pressed down into the [neck of] bottle, that it may hold the tighter, V. Ein—. 2) to constrain, to force into a narrower compass, to press; dieſe Schuhe — meine Füße, in dieſen Schuhen ſind meine Füße gezwängt, these shoes pinch, draw my feet, my feet are pinched by these shoes; ihr Schnürleib zwängt ſie ſehr, her stays very much oppress or incommode her, are much too tight for her; gezwängt bei Tiſche ſitzen, to sit constrained, squeezed at table, to be close-packed at table. *Fig.* Einen —, ſehr — [in fam. lang., but not much used], to incommode any one, to put any one to his wit's ends. Das —, V. Zwang.

Zwánzig, [zwan = zween, that is zwei = two and zig is = zehn ten] *adj.* twenty. Eine Anzahl von —, a number of twenty, a score; — Stück, Perſonen &c., twenty pieces, head, persons &c.; je — und —, by twenties; eins und — [more usually: einundzwanzig], one-and-twenty, twenty-one; vier und — Stunden lang, twenty-four hours long; es ſind etwa — Wochen, da hatte ich &c., [it is] about twenty weeks ago, [when] I had &c.; ſeit den letzten — Wochen hatte er beſtändig Huſten, these last twenty weeks he has had a constant cough; von — or —en ſtarb einer, one out of twenty died; es waren ihrer —, they were twenty in number, there were twenty of them; ſie iſt in den —en, ſie iſt tief in den —en, she is in her twenties, she is much turned the sunny side of her twenties.

Zwanzig-eck, *n.* 1) figure with twenty angles. 2) V. —flach. —erlei, *adj.* and *adv.* of twenty sorts or kinds. —fach, —fältig, *adj.* and *adv.* twentyfold, twenty times as much; *it.* to the number of twenty. —flach, *n.* icosahedron. —flächig, *adj.* and *adv.* icosahedral. —jährig, *adj.* and *adv.* twenty years old; *it.* of twenty years duration [for the past or future]. —kreuzerſtück, *n.* V. —er 3). —männig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] icosandrian. Die Klaſſe der —männigen Pflanzen, icosandria. —pfündig, *adj.* and *adv.* of, weighing twenty pounds. —pfündige Kanone, ein —pfünder, a twenty-pounder. —ſchäftig, *adj.* and *adv.* [with weavers] having twenty lams. — —ſtündig, —tägig, —wochig, *adj.* and *adv.* consisting of, lasting twenty hours, days, weeks. —theil, *n.* V. —ſtel. — theilig, *adj.* and *adv.* divisible into twenty parts, having twenty parts.

Zwánziger, *m.* [-s, *pl.*] 1) [in Roman history &c.] one of the Twenty, of the Council of twenty; *it.* member of any society or board of twenty persons. Die Regierung der —, the vigintivirate. 2) [in fam. lang.] a person twenty years old. Er iſt ein —, ſie eine —inn, he, she is twenty, is at the age of twenty. 3) [in Austria] a silver coin of twenty kreutzers [very nearly seven pence, in other parts of Germany its current value is = 24 kreutzers or 8 pence]. 4) a twenty. Es ſtand ein — auf dem Faſſe, a twenty was marked on the cask.

Zwánzigſte, *adj.* Der, die, das —, the twentieth; er iſt der — in ſeiner Klaſſe, he is the twentieth in his class; in ſeinem —n Jahre, in his twentieth year; er geht in ſein —s Jahr, he is going into his twentieth year; der —, der einund— des Monats, the twentieth, the twenty-first of the month; den —n Mai, Auguſt &c., the twentieth of May, August &c.; der — Theil [das Zwanzigſtel], the twentieth part, V. Zwanzigſtel; zum —n Male, for the twentieth time; zum —n, V. Zwanzigſtens; er iſt Erbe zum —n Theile [= er erbt ein Zwanzigſtel], he is heir to the twentieth part, he inherits one-twentieth.

Zwánzigſtel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [zwanzigſter Theil] a twentieth. Er hat ein —, zwei — &c. an dieſer Unternehmung, he has a twentieth, two-twentieths &c. in this undertaking; V. under Zwanzigſte.

Zwánzigſtens, *adv.* [zum zwanzigſten] in the twentieth place.

Zwär, [Old. Swed. *tho-waro*, Old Alleman. *tho-war*, Old Germ. *zeware*, therefore from *to* = zu or the Engl. *to* and wahr = true] *conj.* indeed, in truth, in sooth. Er iſt — reich, aber &c., he is indeed rich, but &c.; dieſes iſt — wahr, allein &c., that is in point of fact true, but &c.; er hatte es — feſt behauptet, allein ich glaube ihm doch nicht, though he had asserted it firmly, [yet] I don't believe him.

Zweck, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [allied to the Engl. *to thwack* (whack) ſchlagen and to zwicken; in Swed. *swicka* = Spund, therefore properly something for driving in] 1) [at shooting] butt, mark, target. Den — treffen [also *fig.*], to hit the mark; den — verfehlen [also *fig.*], to miss the mark, [*fig.*] to miss, to fail in one's purpose or aim. 2) *Fig.* — [Abſicht], mark. — und Ziel, end and aim; das iſt nicht mein —, that is not my object; ich habe keinen andern —, als &c., I have no other aim or end in view, than &c.; ſeinen — erreichen zum —e kommen, to attain one's object, to gain one's ends; das ſetze ich mir zum —e vor, that is the goal I have in view; ein ſehr vernünftiger —, a very rational object in view; des —es, ſeines —es, or den —, ſeinen — verfehlen, to miss one's mark; nun ſind alle meine —e erreicht, now all my objects are attained; zu dieſem —e habe ich es nicht gethan, geſagt, I did not do, say this in this point of view, with this point of view; zu dieſem — unternahm er &c., for this purpose he undertook &c.; zu welchem —e? to what purpose? 3) [with shoemakers] tack, small nail [with a head]. Hölzerne —e [for the heels], wooden pegs; *dim.* —chen, ||—lein, *n.* little awl or peg.

Zweck-dienlich, *adj.* and *adv.* suitable to or for the object, effective, efficacious, serviceable. Das iſt ein ſehr —dienliches Mittel, that is a very effective remedy; V. —mäßig. —en-druſe, *f.* [in mineralogy] carbonate of lime with short hexahedral prisms ending in trihedral pyramids. —enholz, —holz, *n.* wood for making pegs. —eſſen, *n.* [modern word, and often comic]

a public dinner or banquet arranged or given in commemoration of some private or public festive occasion &c., as a political demonstration &c. [attended with toasts and speechifying]. —hold, *adj.* and *adv.* [comic, in students' cant] suitable, serviceable. —lehre, *f.* teleology. —los, *adj.* and *adv.* without object, without design. Etwas —los thun, to do any thing without having any end in view; —lose Handlung, a motiveless action, an act without any tendency; das iſt —los, that leads to nothing, to no result. —loſigkeit, *f.* want of object. —mäßig, *adj.* and *adv.* conformable to the or to one's aim, object in view. Dieſe Anſtalten, Vorkehrungen ſind ſehr —mäßig, these preparations, precautionary measures are very proper ones; ſehr —mäßige Anſtalten treffen, to take very suitable or apt measures, to make dispositions very likely to insure the object proposed. —mäßigkeit, *f.* Die —mäßigkeit einer Handlung, the conformity of an action to the end in view, to the object proposed. —nagel, *m.* [with shoemakers] peg, brad. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* [unusual] having or containing many objects, some [one] important object. —widrig, *adj.* and *adv.* contrary, opposed to the end in view. —widrige Maßregeln ergreifen, to take contrary measures. —widrigkeit, *f.* contrariety, inappositeness [of measures]. Die —widrigkeit dieſer Maßregeln machte den Plan ſcheitern, these contrary, inappropriate, injudicious measures caused the plan to miscarry.

Zwècke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with shoemakers] V. Zweck 2).

Zwècken, I. *v. tr.* to peg, to nail in tacks or brads, to garnish or trim with tacks, with little nails, V. An—, Auf—, Be—. II. *v. intr.* [unusual] *Fig.* V. Ab—.

Zween, [obsolete] V. Zwei.

Zwèhle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [provincial] V. Quehle.

Zwei, [Goth. tva, tvai, Old Sax. tva, tvegen, Ice. *tuer*, *tuo*, Sanscr. *du*, Gr. δί'ω, Lat. *duo*, might have been derived from a root *twag* (Engl. *thwack* = ſchlagen) = to strike apart, that is, to separate] I. *adj.* 1) two. — Thaler, two dollars; die — [or die beiden] Brüder, the two brothers; das Fuhrwerk dieſer — Fremden, the vehicle of these two strangers; dieſer Garten gehört dieſen — Herren, this garden belongs to these two gentlemen; der Beſitzer —er Gärten, —er Häuſer, the owner of two gardens, houses; nach —er Zeugen Ausſage, [law style] auf —er Zeugen Mund, on the evidence of two witnesses; ich habe es — or —en Freunden mitgetheilt, I have communicated it to two friends; —er Hülfe, der Hülfe —er Perſonen bedarf es nicht, there is no necessity for the help of two, of two persons; ich habe es nur —en, nur — Perſonen geſagt, I have only said it to two persons; mit —en, mit — Pferden fahren, to drive with two horses, to drive [with] a pair; auf —en, auf — Füßen gehen, to go on two feet; von —en Einer, one of two, out of two; zu —en, je — und — gehen, to go by twos, two by two, two and two; von — zu — Tagen, every two days; in — Theile zertheilen, to divide into two parts; es waren unſer —, we were two, there were two of us; wir gingen zu — [zu —en, ‖zu —t], hin, we went there by twos, two at a time. 2) [in compound numbers] — und zwanzig, two-and-twenty, twenty-two; der — und fünfzigſte, the fifty-second. II. 1) Die — [*pl.* -en or -er] or der —er [*pl.* -] [the figure, also in a pack of cards], the two; *it.* [the side of a die] two, deuce; ſetzen Sie mir eine —, einen —er, put me a two; ſtreichen Sie dieſe drei —en or —er aus, strike out these three twos; die — in Herzen &c., the two of hearts &c.; alle —en werfen, to throw doublets of twos, two deuces, both the deuces, [if with three dice] to throw a pair royal of twos. 2) *n.* [= Paar], [little used] the couple, the pair, the two, the brace.

Zwei-armig, *adj.* and *adv.* two-armed. —äſtig, *adj.* and *adv.* two-branched. —äugig, *adj.* and *adv.* two-eyed. —bahnig, *adj.* and *adv.* [with clothiers] of two breadths. ‖—bätzner, *m.* [the accent on the first as well as on the second syllable or also on the second syllable alone] a piece of two batz. —bäuchig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in anatomy] digastric. Der —bäuchige Muskel der untern Kinnlade, the digastricus of the lower jaw, the biventer [cervicis]; der —bäuchige Kopfmuskel &c., the digastric or biventer muscle of the head &c. —beinig, *adj.* and *adv.* two-legged, biped. —beiniges Thier, a biped [animal]; die Vögel ſind —beinige Thiere, birds are bipeds. —blatt, *n.* [in botany] 1) ophrys, twyblade. Gemeines großes —blatt, the common ophrys. 2) [—blättrige Maiblume] the least lily of the valley. —blätterig, —blattig, *adj.* and *adv.* two-leaved, [in botany] diphyllous, [also] dipetalous. —blätteriger Kelch &c., diphyllous calix &c.; —blätterige Blumenkrone, a dipetalous corolla; —blätterige Maiblume, V. —blatt 2). —blumig, *adj.* and *adv.* having or of two flowers, two-flowered; [in botany] biflorous, two-flowered. —bohrig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in hydraulics] —bohrige Röhre, pipe of two inches bore [two inches in diameter]. —brachen, *v. tr.* Ein Feld —brachen, to fallow a field a second time or twice, to give the second ploughing or dressing to a field. Das —brachen, the second fallow or second time of fallowing, second tilth. —brücken, *n.* [town in Rhenish Bavaria or Bavarian Rheinpfalz] Bipont, Two-Bridges. —buchſtaben, *adj.* of two letters, double-lettered. —bund, *m.*, —bündniß, *n.* [little used] an alliance between two persons or states, a double alliance. —decker, *m.* [a ship] a two-decker. —deuteln, *v. intr.* [little used] to be ambiguous or equivocal; *it.* to equivocate; to speak ambiguously, with duplicity. Dieſer Ausdruck — deutelt, this expression is equivocal, [if in a bad sense] has a double meaning; er —deutelt gerne, he is fond of speaking ambiguously, [if in a bad sense] he likes or is fond of equivocating, of using duplicity, he is fond of speaking double-meanings. —deutig, *adj.* and *adv.* equivocal, ambiguous, amphibological, wavering, uncertain, lewd. —deutiges Wort, equivocal &c. word or expression, [in a bad sense] a word expressing a double meaning or sense, an equivocation, lubricity; dieſer Ausdruck, dieſer Redeſatz, dieſe Rede, dieſe Antwort iſt —deutig, das iſt —deutig, this expression is an equivocation, has a doubtful meaning; this phrase is ambiguous, this speech, this answer is equivocal, ambiguous; that is ambiguous, has a double sense; ein —deutiger Götterſpruch, an ambiguous oracle; er antwortet, ſpricht immer —deutig, he answers, speaks always ambiguously, [in a very bad sense] he shuffles continually in his answers, he always speaks ambiguously, [ironically and with a classic allusion] oracularly; es iſt or liegt immer etwas —deutiges in Allem, was er ſagt, there is always something ambiguous in every thing, that he says; oft ſprachen die Orakel —deutig, the oracles often spoke ambiguously; [in nat. hist.] die —deutige or zweifelhafte Droſſel [der kleine Krammetsvogel], the doubtful thrush. *Fig.* —deutiger Ruf, —deutige Handlung, Tugend, —deutige Dienſte, equivocal reputation, act, virtue, services; ſein Betragen iſt —deutig, his conduct is equivocal, problematical, suspicious. —deutigkeit, *f.* equivocation; *it.* ambiguity, amphibology. Eine grobe, niedrige —deutigkeit, a coarse, low equivocation, a vulgar, lewd expression; eine drollige —deutigkeit, a funny equivocation; —deutigkeiten ſagen, vorbringen, gebrauchen, to use equivocations, to make use of ambiguous, wavering, uncertain, lubricous, lewd expressions. *Fig.* Die —deutigkeit des Charakters, the duplicity of [the] character. —dotterig, *adj.* and *adv.* having two yolks, double-yolked. —drähtig, *adj.* and *adv.* two-threaded. —drähtige Strümpfe, two-threaded stockings; —drähtiges Seil, twine; —drähtige Zeuge, stuffs of two threads or piles. —drittel, *n.* two-thirds. —drittelarbeit, *f.* [with miners] work divided into two equal spells out of the 24 hours. —drittelarbeiter, *m.* a miner whose spell is 12 hours, duration. —drittelſtück, *n.* [Gulden] a florin. —dunkel, *n.* [unusual] V. Zwielicht, Dämmerung. —fach, —fältig, [old zwiefach] *adj.* and *adv.* two fold, double, V. Doppelt. —fach zuſammenlegen, to lay twofold together, to double; das —fache, the double; [in botany] ein —faches or gezweites Blatt, a binate leaf, digitate leaf. —fächerig, *adj.* and *adv.* —fächeriger Schrank, closet with two compartments, shelves; [in botany] —fächerige Kapſel, Hülſe, bilocular, two-celled capsule, pod. —fädig, V. —drähtig. —fältig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —fach. —fältigkeit, *f.* quality of that which is two fold or double. —farbig, *adj.* and *adv.* two-coloured, two-hued, bicolor. —fleck, *m.* the bimaculate apalus. —flügelig, *adj.* and *adv.* two-winged; [in botany and nat. hist.] dipteral. —flügeliges Gebäude, a building with two wings; [in antiquity] dipteron; —flügelige Thür, a door with two folds or sides, a double-door, a folding door; —flügeliges Zieferl, —flügler, a dipteral insect, a dipter; [in botany] —flügelige Frucht, —flügeliger Same, dipteral fruit, seed. —flügler, *m.* a dipter, V. under —flügelig. —fünftelsſchein, *m.* [in astronomy] biquintile aspect. —fußig, *adj.* and *adv.* two feet long, [with workmen] two foot, V. —ſchuhig. —füßig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) two-footed, biped, V. —beinig. 2) [speaking of things] V. —ſchuhig. —gädig, *adj.* and *adv.* [provincial] V. —ſtöckig. —geflügelt, V. —flügelig. —gehenkelt, V. —henkelig. —gehörnt, V. —hörnig. —geöhrt, V. —öhrig. —geſang, *m.* [Duett] a duet, a duo. —geſpalten, V. —ſpaltig. —geſpann, *m.* a team of two horses &c., a pair; [if of oxen] a yoke. —geſpräch, *n.* dialogue. Geheimes —geſpräch, a tête-à-tête, a private interview between two. —geſtrichen, *adj.* and *adv.* [in music] eine —geſtrichene Note, a semiquaver. —getheilt, V. —theilig. —giebelig, *adj.* and *adv.* having two gables. —gipfelig, *adj.* and *adv.*

having two tops or summits. —gipfeliger Berg, a mountain with two peaks, [classically] a two-cleft or bifid mountain. —gliederig, *adj.* and *adv.* having two limbs or members. [in grammar] —gliederiger Redesatz, a period of two members; [in algebra] —gliederige [or —theilige] Größe, a binomial quantity. —groschenstück, *n.* piece of two groschen or groats. —guldenstück, *n.* [in some states of South or South-western Germany] piece or coin of two florins. —händig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) two-handed. Der Mensch ist —händig, man is two-handed, [if opposed to quadrumanous] is bimanous. 2) ambidextrous. Er ist —händig, he uses both hands alike. 3) [formerly] Ein —händiges Schwert, a sword to strike with which the two hands must be used, a two-handed sword. —hängig, *adj.* and *adv.* having a double slope. [in architecture] —hängiges Dach, V. Satteldach. —hauig, V. —mähdig. —hauptig, *adj.* and *adv.* two-headed. —häufig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] —häufige Pflanzen, —häusler, dioecious plants; Klasse der —häufigen Pflanzen, dioecia. —henkelig, *adj.* and *adv.* having two handles, two-handled. —henkeliger Topf, Korb, a two-eared or two-handled pot, a two-handled basket. —herr, *m.* [in Roman history &c.] a duumvir. —herrenwürde, *f.* the duumviral dignity, the duumvirate. —herrig, *adj.* and *adv.* having two sovereigns, masters or seigniors. —herriges Dorf &c., village &c. belonging to two different states, to two lords of the manor. —herrlich, —herrisch, *adj.* and *adv.* duumviral. Die —herrliche Gewalt, the duumviral power. —herrschaft, *f.* the duumviral government, the duumvirate. —herrscher, V. —herr. —heit, *f.* V. —zahl. —hippe, *f.* [with miners] hammer with two points or picks. —höckerig, *adj.* and *adv.* two-humped, double-humped. Das —höckerige Kameel, the Bactrian camel, the dromedary, V. Trampelthier. —hörnig, *adj.* and *adv.* two-horned; [in botany] two-horned, bicornis. —hörnige Thiere, two-horned beasts or animals; [in botany] die Staubbeutel einiger Heidegattungen sind —hörnig, the anthers of certain species of heaths are two-horned; [in anatomy] der —hörnige [schwänzige] Armmuskel, the bicornis. —hufig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in nat. hist.] bisulcous, biungular. Der Ochs ist ein —hufiges Thier, the ox is a bisulcous animal. —hundert, *adj.* [the accent either on the first or on the second syllable, it depends on the stress one wishes to lay on the zwei or on the 'hundert', usually the accent is on the hundert] two hundred. —hundert Menschen &c., two hundred men &c.; —hundert und drei, two hundred and three. —hundertel, *n.* the two-hundredth part, a two-hundredth. —húndertste, *adj.* and *adv.* two-hundredth. —jahr, *n.* [little used] a period of two years, a biennium. —jährig, *adj.* and *adv.* of two years, two years old, biennial, [in botany] biennial; [with jockeys &c.] two-year-old. —jähriges Kind, a child two years of age; dieses Kind ist noch nicht —jährig, this child is not yet two years old; —jähriges Amt &c., a biennial office &c., an office &c. lasting two years; —jährige Verwaltung eines Amtes, the biennial management of any office; [in botany] —jährige Pflanze, biennial plant. —jährlich, *adj.* and *adv.* [little used] happening every two years, biennial. —kampf, *m.* duel. Einen zum —kampfe herausfordern, to challenge any one to single combat, to send, or give any one a challenge, to call any one out; sich [im —kampfe] schlagen, [in a somewhat higher style] einen —kampf bestehen, to fight [in] a duel, to go out; im —kampfe bleiben, to be killed in a duel; das Verbot des —kampfes, der —kämpfe [Duellmandat], prohibition of duelling, proclamation or edict against duelling. —kämpfer, *m.* [Duellant] a duellist. —kapselig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] bicapsular. —kirsche, *f.* [in botany] the black-berried upright honey-suckle. —klappig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] bivalve, double-valved. —klappige Kapsel, Blumenscheide, bivalve capsule, spathe; V. —schalig [in botany]. —köpfig, *adj.* and *adv.* two-headed, two-faced. —köpfiges Ungeheuer [in mythology], two-headed monster; —köpfige Schaumünze, a double-faced coin. *Fig.* [in anatomy] bicapital, double-headed. —köpfiger Muskel, biceps; der —köpfige Armmuskel, Schenkelmuskel, the biceps of the arm, thigh; [with surgeons] —köpfige Binde, a [simple] bandage of two heads. —korn, *n.* V. Dinkel. —lappig, *adj.* and *adv.* two-lobed, [in botany] bilobate; *it.* dicotyledonous. —lappiger Same, bilobate or dicotyledonous seed; Pflanze, welche —lappigen Samen trägt, a dicotyledon; —lappige Schötchen, bilobate silicules. —laut, —lauter, *m.* V. Doppellaut &c. —licht, *n.* V. Zwielicht. —löthig, *adj.* and *adv.* of or weighing one ounce. —mächtig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] —mächtige Blume, Pflanze, a didynamic plant; —mächtige Staubfäden, didynamic stamina; Klasse der —mächtigen Pflanzen, didynamia. —mähdig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in agriculture] —mähdige Wiesen, meadows mown twice a year, that give an aftermath, fog or after-grass. —mahl, [frequently written zweimal] *adv.* twice. —mahlig, [zweimalig] *adj.* and *adv.* twice over. —männerei, *f.* state of a woman with two husbands [bigamy on the part of the woman]. —männerig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] —männerige Pflanzen, diandrian plants, dianders; Klasse der —männerigen Pflanzen, diandria. —männerigkeit, *f.* [in botany] diandrian quality, *it.* diandria. —männisch, *adj.* and *adv.* for two men. [with miners] Ein —männischer Bohrer, a borer for or requiring two workmen; [with weavers] —männischer Weberstuhl, loom to be worked by two men. —master, *m* [in seamen's lang.] a two-masted vessel, a brig. —monatlich, *adj.* and *adv.* every two months. In —monatlichen Fristen zahlbar, payable by instalments every two months. —namig, *adj.* and *adv.* having two names; [in algebra] binomial. —öhrig, *adj.* and *adv.* two-eared, two-handled. —personenspiel, *n.* a play with only two actors —pfenniger, *m.* [in Prussia &c.] a piece of two pfennigs, a two-penny-piece. —pfündig, *adj.* and *adv.* of, weighing two pounds. Ein —pfündiges Brod, a two-pound loaf. —punkt, *m.* V. Doppelpunkt. —räderig, *adj.* and *adv.* two-wheeled. —reihig, *adj.* and *adv.* two-rowed, double-rowed, having two ranks or rows; [in botany] two-ranked, distichous. —reihiger Stengel, a distichous stalk; —reihig gestellte Blätter, distichous leaves. —ruderig, *adj.* and *adv.* having two banks of oars. —ruderiges Schiff, a bireme. —sack, *m.* V. Zwerchsack. —samig, *adj.* and *adv.* having two seeds, two-seeded; [in botany] dispermous. —samige Frucht, Beere, a dispermous fruit, berry. —sang, *m* [in higher style] V. —gesang. —schalig, *adj.* and *adv.* two-shelled; [in botany] double-valved, bivalve. Die Schoten der Bohnen sind —schalig, the shells of beans are bivalve; [in conchology] —schalige Muschel, bivalve shell, a bivalve; die —schaligen Muscheln, the bivalves. —schattig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Doppelschattig. —schaufler, *m.* [with farmers] a sheep with two incisive teeth, one year old, shearing, [in Scotland, in New-England] a hog. —schläferig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in fam. lang.] —schläferiges Bett, a bed for two persons, a double bed, a double-sized bed [opposed to a single bed]. —schlitz, *m.* [in architecture] diglyph. —schmelzig, *adj.* and *adv.* twice melted. [with founders] —schmelziges Eisen, iron smelted with old iron mixed with ore. —schneider, *m.* [with mechanics] a two-edged piercer. —schneidig, *adj.* and *adv.* two-edged, double-edged; [in botany] gladiate. —schneidiges Schwert, a two-edged sword; —schneidiges Messer, a double-edged knife, [with surgeons] amphismila; [in botany] —schneidiger Stengel, —schneidiges Blatt, gladiate stalk, leaf. —schnittig, V. —mähdig. —schrötig, *adj.* and *adv.* [with woodmen] —schrötiger Baum, a tree out of which two posts can be made. —schuhig, *adj.* and *adv.* two feet long, [of] two foot; bipedal. —schuhige Pflanze, bipedal plant. —schürig, *adj.* and *adv.* of two shearings. —schürige Schafe, sheep twice shorn, to be shorn twice; —schürige Wolle, wool of the second shearing; —schürige Wiesen, V. under —mähdig. —seitig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) two-sided; [in botany] V. —reihig, —zeilig. 2) V. Beiderseitig. —silber, *m.* a dissyllable. Dieser Vers ist aus —silbern zusammengesetzt, this verse is composed of words of two syllables. —silbig, *adj.* and *adv.* dissyllabic. —silbiges Wort, a dissyllable. —sinn, —sinnig, V. Doppelsinnig &c. —sitzig, *adj.* and *adv.* having two seats. —sitziges Gefährt, a carriage for two, a chariot; —sitziges Sopha, a sopha for two' a tête-à-tête. —spaltig, *adj.* and *adv.* two-cleft. [in botany] —spaltiger Staubbeutel, a bifid anther; —spaltiger Staubfaden, bifid filament; —spaltiges Blatt &c., bifid leaf &c.; [with printers] —spaltig gedrucktes Werk, a work printed in double columns. —spänner, *m.* 1) coachman &c. who drives a pair, [comic] a jarvey. 2) chaise, chariot or coach &c. and pair. —spännig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) for two horses, for a pair, drawn by a pair. —spänniger Wagen, V. —spänner 2); —spännig fahren, to drive [with] a pair. 2) [provincial] —spänniges Bett, V. under —schläferig. —spelzig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] bivalve. —spiel, *n.* [in music] [Duett, Duo] a duet, duo. —spitz, *m.*, —spitze, *f.* [with stone-masons &c.] a beele, a pick-axe. Mit dem or der —spitz behauen, to work with the beele; —spitze der Bildhauer, a double pick, double-point. —spitzig, *adj.* and *adv.* two-pointed; [in botany] bicuspidate. —spitziges Blatt, bicuspidate leaf. —sprache, *f.* V. [the usual words] Zwiesprache, —gespräch. —stachel, *m.* [a species of sea fish] diacanthus. —stämmig, *adj.* and *adv.* two-stemmed, having two stems or trunks. [with carpenters] —stämmige Balken, beams of which two are cut from one tree; V. —schrötig. —stimmig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [in music] for two voices. —stimmiger Gesang, —stimmiges Tonspiel or Stück, a duet, duo. 2) [little used] of two different opinions. In einer Sache —stimmig seyn, to be of a different opinion in an affair; —stimmige Wahl, an election where

the votes are split, a double election. —ſtirnig, *adj.* and *adv.* [with poets] two-faced. [in mythology] Der —ſtirnige Janus, the two-headed Janus. —ſtockig, —ſtöckig, *adj.* and *adv.* of two stories, two-storied. Sein Haus iſt nur —ſtöckig, his house is only two stories high. —ſtündig, *adj.* and *adv.* of, lasting two hours. —ſtündiges Geſpräch, a conversation of two hours. —tägig, *adj.* and *adv.* of two days, two days old. Einem eine —tägige Friſt geben, to give any one a term or delay of two days; ein —tägiges Kind, a child two days old. —taúſend, *adj.* [if with a peculiar stress on the zwei, then zweitauſend] two thousand. —taúſendſte, *adj.* and *adv.* two-thousandth. —theilig, *adj.* and *adv.* divided into two parts; [in botany] bipartite, bifid, *it.* dichotomous, V. Gabelförmig. Eine —theilige Blütendecke, a bifid perianth; —theilige Blätter, bipartite leaves; [in algebra] eine —theilige Größe, V. —gliederig. —theilung, *f.* bisection, bipartition. —tönig, *adj.* and *adv.* composed of two tones, two-toned. [in music] —tóniger Accord, an accord [chord] of two tones. —trächtig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in antiquity] ambegnus, ambiegnus. —treffer, *m.* [in lotteries = die Ambe] two numbers [prizes] issuing together. Einen —treffer bekommen, to get a double prize; es iſt ein —treffer herausgekommen, a double number has just come out. —unddreißigſtel, *n.* thirty-second. [in music] —unddreißigſtel or —unddreißigſtelsnote, a demi-semi-quaver. —unddreißigſtelspauſe, *f.* [in music] demi-semi-quaver rest. —viertelsnote, *f.* [in music] minim. —viertelpauſe, *f.* minim-rest. —vierteltact, *m.* time of two [crotchets] in a bar, common time of two-four. —weg, *m.* a crossway, bivia, V. Scheideweg. —weiberei, *f.* bigamy. In der —weiberei leben, to live in a state of bigamy; ein der —weiberei Schuldiger, a bigamist. —weibig, *adj.* and *adv.* having two wives. [in botany] —weibige Blume, Pflanze, digynian flower, plant; Ordnung der —weibigen, der —weibigen Pflanzen, digynia. —wuchs, *m.* [engliſche Krankheit] rachitis, the rickets. —wüchſig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in agriculture] 1) —wüchſiges Getreide, grain, wheat ripening at two separate epochs. 2) —wüchſige Wolle, V. —ſchürig. —zack, *m.* [little used] two-pronged fork; [in antiquity] bident. —zackig, *adj.* and *adv.* two-pronged, two-tined. —zackige Gabel, V. —zinkige Gabel. —zahl, *f.* [in Greek, Dualis] the dual. Die —zahl iſt in der griechiſchen Sprache gebräuchlich, the dual [number] is used in the Greek language; wie heißt dieſes Wort in der —zahl? how is this word declined in the dual. —zählig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] binate. —zahn, *m.* 1) [in botany] the bident. Der doppelt gefiederte, der niedergebogene, der haarige —zahn, the hemlock-leaved bident; the nodding bident; the hairy bident; der dreimal getheilte —zahn, the trifid bident, the water-hemp-agrimony, the bur-marigold. 2) [Einhornfiſch] narwhal, sea-unicorn. —zähnig, *adj.* and *adv.* two-toothed; [in botany] bidentate. —zehig, *adj.* and *adv.* two-toed. *Fig.* —zehiger Knoblauch, double-clove of garlick. —zeiler, *m.* [Diſtichon] [in poetry] distich. —zeilig, *adj.* and *adv.* of two lines; [in botany] two-ranked, distichous. —zeilige Gerſte, two-lined barley. —zinkig, *adj.* and *adv.* V. —zackig. —zinkige Gabel, two-pronged fork. —zöllig, *adj.* and *adv.* two inches long, two-inched. Eine —zöllige Bohle, V. —ling 1). —züngig, V. Doppelzüngig. —züngeln, *v. intr. Fig.* [little used] to speak with a double tongue, with duplicity. Dieſer Menſch iſt nicht wahrhaftig, er —züngelt, this man is not sincere, he has a double tongue. —züngler, *m.* —züngler inn, *f.* a deceitful man, woman. Er iſt ein —züngler, ſie iſt eine —züngler inn, he, she has a double tongue.

Zweien, *v. tr.* [only used in the *past part.* or *adj.* gezweit, which see].

Zweierlei, *adj. indecl.* and *adv.* 1) of two kinds, sorts, modes, manners, species. — Wein, — Sorten Wein, two kinds or sorts of wine; auf — Art, in two manners. 2) [verſchieden] different. — Weſen or Natur, twofold nature; ſie ſind — Meinung, they are of different opinions; dieſe Eheleute haben — Kinder, these married people have children by different venters; ſagen und thun iſt —, saying and doing are two [different] things; er führt — Reden, he speaks in two manners, in two separate ways, he has a double tongue; — [as a *subst. n.*], two modes, things &c.; — müſſen Sie behalten, beobachten, two things &c. you must mind well, you ought to observe [these] two rules &c.

Zweifalter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Old Germ. fifalta, vivaltra, pifoltre, Old Northm. fithr-ildi, from fithr = feather, Low Germ. vifelder, vivouter] V. Schmetterling.

Zweifel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Low Sax. twiefel, perhaps from the old zuivele = zweifältig; thus in Lat. *dubium* (*doubt*) is allied to *duo*, Gr. δοιάζειν to δοιός] 1) doubt, uncertainty. — in der Religion, doubt, scepticism, scruple in religion; im — ſeyn, ſchweben or ſtehen, to be in doubt, to hover in suspense; Einen in — ſetzen, to put any one in doubt; reißen Sie mich aus dieſem Zweifel, deliver, relieve me from this state of doubt; Einen in — laſſen, to leave any one in doubt, to keep him in suspense; im — iſt es beſſer, die Sache ſo zu deuten, ungethan zu laſſen, in case of doubt it is better to interpret the matter thus, to leave it undone. 2) [Bedenklichkeit &c.] doubt, scruple. Einen — haben, verſchiedene — haben, hegen, to have, to entertain a doubt, doubts; einen — erheben, aufwerfen, to raise, to start a doubt; einen — heben, wegräumen, löſen, to do away with, to dissipate, remove, resolve a doubt; es iſt kein —, daß &c., there is no doubt, that &c.; er hat es im — gelaſſen, ob &c., he has left it in doubt, left it doubtful, whether &c.; das iſt außer —, außer allem —, leidet keinen —, iſt gar keinem — unterworfen, that is without doubt, beyond all doubt, admits of no doubt, is not liable to any doubt whatever; Etwas in — ziehen, ſtellen, to throw a doubt, doubts over any thing; ohne —, ohne allen —, [obsolete or comic] ſonder —, without doubt, without any doubt, doubtless, undoubtedly; [in grammar] einen — ausdrückend, anzeigend, dubitative; Bindewörter, welche einen — anzeigen, dubitative conjunctions. Syn. V. Bedenken.

Zweifel-frei, *adj.* and *adv.* free from doubt. —geiſt, *m.* 1) sceptical mind, sceptic. 2) [in fam. lang.] an over-anxious, doubtful, scrupulous mind or [also] person. —lehre, *f.* scepticism, pyrrhonism. —los, V. —frei. —muth, *m.* irresolution; *it.* uncertainty. —müthig, *adj.* and *adv.* scrupulous; *it.* irresolute, wavering. —ſucht, *f.* rage of or for doubting every thing; scepticism, pyrrhonism. —ſüchtig, *adj.* and *adv.* sceptical; having the mania of doubting every thing. —voll, *adj.* and *adv.* full of doubt, of uncertainty. —weide, *f.* [in botany] the hybrid willow. —weiſe, *m.* [in philosophy] [more usual Skeptiker] sceptic. —weisheit, *f.* [more usual Skeptizism] scepticism. —wuth, *f.* V. —ſucht.

Zweifeler, [more usually written] Zweifler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], —inn, *f.* doubter, sceptic, pyrrhonian.

Zweifelhaft, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [of persons] [unſchlüſſig] uncertain, doubtful; *it.* irresolute, wavering, undetermined [comic or quaint] dubious. Ich bin noch —, ob ich es thun ſoll oder nicht, I am still doubting, in doubt, whether I shall do it or not. 2) [of things] doubtful, dubious. —er Erfolg, —e Sache, doubtful success, affair; ſein Recht iſt ſehr —, his right is very doubtful, questionable; er hat —, auf eine —e Art davon geſprochen, he has spoken doubtingly, in a doubtful way about it; der Sieg war eine Zeitlang —, the victory was for some time uncertain, hung for some time in suspense, the fortune of the battle wavered a long time; dieſe Sache, dieſe Geſchichte, dieſe Nachricht iſt ſehr —, this thing, story, news is very doubtful, problematical. Syn. V. Ungewiß.

Zweifelhaftigkeit, *f.* uncertainty, doubtfulness, irresolution.

Zweifeln, [V. Zweifel] *v. intr.* An Etwas —, to doubt any thing; an Allem —, to be doubtful of, to doubt every thing; ich zweifle, ob er es thut, ob er kommen wird &c., I doubt, whether he does it, whether he will come &c.; man zweifelte, ob er todt ſey, people doubted, whether he was dead or not; man hat lange daran gezweifelt, it was doubted a long time; ich zweifle nicht, daß er Ihnen ſchreiben wird, I do not doubt his writing to you; I have no doubt but that he will write to you. Das —, doubt, V. Zweifel.

Zweig, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [is allied to zwei] *dim.* Zweigelchen, ‖—lein, *n.* branchlet; branch, twig, spray. Die Aeſte vertheilen ſich in —e, boughs are divided into branches; aus den —en kommen die Blätter hervor, the leaves spring from the branches; grüne —e, —e mit grünen Blättern, green boughs or branches, branches with green leaves; Pflanze, die viele —e treibt, a branched plant; [in anatomy] dieſer Nerve &c. theilt ſich in mehrere —e, this nerve &c. runs off into several branches, ramifications. *Fig.* [in fam. lang.] Er wird nie auf einen grünen — kommen, he will never make a fortune, never feather his nest; er iſt ein — [= Abkömmling] eines edeln Stammes, he is a scion of a noble stock; dieſes Fach der Naturgeſchichte hat viele —e, this department of natural history has many branches; die —e eines Hauſes, einer Familie, the branches of a house, of a family; der Handel hat viele —e, trade has many branches; die verſchiedenen —e [more usual Verzweigungen] einer Verſchwörung

&c., the ramifications of a conspiracy &c.; die verſchiedenen —e der Größenlehre &c., the different branches of the mathematics &c.

Zweig=blatt, *n.* [in botany] a branch-leaf, a rameous leaf. **—blüte,** *f.* [in botany] branch-blossom. **—blütetragend,** *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] ramiferous. **—recht,** *n.* right of cutting down branches in a forest.

Zweigig, *adj.* and *adv.* branchy, branched, much branched. **—e Pflanze,** a branchy plant.

Zweiling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [with carpenters &c.] two-inch board. 2) V. [the usual word] Zwilling.

Zweit, [only used in composition, as:]

Zweit=älteſte, der, die, das [Sohn, Tochter, Kind] the second-born, second [son, daughter]. **—beſte,** der, die, das, the second-best. **—geboren,** *adj.* and *adv.* second-born. Der —geborne Sohn, die —geborne Tochter, the second [born] son, daughter; *it.* V. Nachgeboren. **—jüngſte,** der, die, das [Sohn, Tochter, Kind] the youngest [son, daughter, child] before the last. **—nächſte,** der, die, das, the next but one.

Zweite, *adj.* [der, die, das] the second. Der — Tag, das — Mahl [or zweitemal], the second day, time; er wohnt im —n Stocke, im —n Zimmer, he lives on the third floor [or in the second story], in the second room; er iſt der — in ſeiner Klaſſe, he is the second in his class; den —n Mai &c., the second of May &c.; jeden —n Tag des Monats, every second day of the month; das — Buch Moſis, the second Book of Moses, Exodus; —s Buch, —r Auftritt &c., second book, scene &c., book, scene &c. the second; zur —n Ehe ſchreiten, to marry again, a second time; Karl der —[Karl II.], Charles the Second [CharlesII]; der — dieſes Namens, the second of this name.

Zweitel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Hälfte] the half. Er iſt für ein — dabei, he has a half in it.

Zweitens, *adv.* secondly, in the second place. Erſtens will ich Ihnen ſagen, daß &c., —, daß &c, first I will tell you, that &c., secondly, that &c.

Zwerch, *adv.* [Old Sax. thvurh, Swed. *tvär*, Old Germ. duerah = quer, allied to quer and durch; in the Japanese *towori* = to walk across] [in pop. lang. = quer] across, athwart, transversally, V. Ueber—.

Zwerch=arm, *m.* V. Querarm. [in seamen's lang.] Der —arm eines Ankers [Ankerſtock], the stock of an anchor. **—aſt, —axt, —balken, —band, —bank, —eiſen** &c., V. Queraſt &c. **—fell,** *n.* 1) [in anatomy] the midriff, diaphragm. Zum —fell gehörig, diaphragmatic [as an artery]; Einem das —fell erſchüttern [in fam. lang. also *fig.*], to make any one split his sides with laughing. 2) [in botany] epiphragm. 3) [in conchology] the bilocular muscle. **—fellentzündung,** *f.* [in old medicine] inflammation of the phrenes, phrenitis, phrenesis, phrenismus, paraphrenitis. **—fellerſchütterung,** *f. Fig.* horse-laugh, fits of laughter; *it.* [fam.] cheerfulness, mirth. **—fellnerve,** *m.*, **—pulsader,** *f.* phrenic nerve, artery. **—flöte,** V. Querflöte. **—hammer,** *m.* a mason's hammer. **—haus, —holz** &c., V. Querhaus &c.

Zwerg, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [appears to be identical with the preceding] *dim.* **—chen, ||—lein,** *n.* 1) dwarf, pygmy. Sie iſt ein —, eine —inn, she is a dwarf. *Fig.* Er iſt nur ein — gegen Sie [in fam. lang.], he is only a dwarf by the side of you. 2) [in nat. hist.] the minute asterias.

Zwerg=aloe, *f.* [in botany] the dwarf-aloe. **—alpkirſche,** *f.* [in botany] red-berried upright honeysuckle. **—apfel,** *m.* dwarf-apple. **—artig,** *adj.* and *adv.* dwarfish, dwarf-like. **—baum,** *m.* [with gardeners] dwarf-tree. *it.* [in general] Die Chineſen ſind ſehr geſchickt im Erziehen von —bäumchen, the Chinese are very skilful in the rearing of miniature-trees. **—behen,** *m.* dwarf-campion. **—birke,** *f.* the smooth dwarf-birch. Kleine —birke, the dwarf or little birch. **—bock,** *m.* [afrikaniſcher Ziegenbock] the African goat. **—bohne,** *f.* dwarf bean or French bean. **—buche,** *f.* horn-beam or horn-beech tree. **—buchs, —buchsbaum,** *m.* [in botany] the dwarf-box-tree. **—büffel,** *m.* [in nat. hist.] 1) the Zebu. 2) [Stierhirſch] the cervine antilope. **—diſtel,** *f.* [in botany] the mountain-carthamus. **—dorſch,** *m.* [in nat. hist.] the poor or power, gadus minutus. **—eichhorn, —eichhörnchen,** *n.* [das Palmeneichhorn] the palm-squirrel. **—ente,** *f.* dwarf-duck. **—enzian,** *m.* [in botany] dwarf-gentian. **—erbſe,** *f.* dwarf-pea. **—eule,** *f.* the little owl. **—feige,** *f.* dwarf-fig. **—feigenbaum,** *m.* dwarf-fig-tree. **—fledermaus,** *f.* the dwarf-bat, the smallest bat. **—gamander,** *m.* [in botany] dwarf-germander. **—garbe,** *f.* dwarf-achillea. **—genſter,** *m.* the jointed genista or broom. **—granate,** *f.*, **—granatbaum,** *m.* the dwarf-pomegranate-tree. **—haft,** *adj.* and *adv.* as a dwarf, dwarfish. **—hafte Geſtalt, —geſtalt,** dwarfish shape. **—haſe,** *m.* the dwarf-hare. **—holunder,** *m.* the dwarf-elder, walwort, danewort. **—huhn,** *n.* [in nat. hist.] the dwarf-cock or hen. **—jasmin,** *m.* [in botany] Italian jasmine. **—kabliau,** *m.* the dwarf-cod. **—kaſtanie,** *f.* 1) dwarf-chestnut. 2) or **—kaſtanienbaum,** *m.* dwarf-chestnut-tree. **—kirſche,** *f.*, **—kirſchbaum,** *m.* 1) the dwarf-cherry-tree. 2) [Heckenkirſche] fly-honeysuckle; *it.* V. **—alpkirſche. —krebs,** *m.* the atom-shrimp. **—lauch,** *m.* [in botany] dwarf-garlic. **—levkoje,** *f.* [in botany] the dwarf-annual stock-gillyflower. **—liebe,** *f.* [in botany] the dwarf-bellium, bastard-daisy. **—löffler,** *m.* [kleiner Löffelreiher] the dwarf-spoonbill, pygmy-platalea. **—mandel,** *f.* dwarf-almond. **—mandelbaum,** *m.* dwarf-almond-tree. **—mäßig,** V. **—haft. —maus,** *f.* dwarf-mouse. **—miſpel,** *f.*, **—miſpelbaum,** *m.* 1) the dwarf-medlar. 2) V. Steinmiſpel. **—nelke,** *f.* [in botany] Alpine pink; *it.* V. Sandnelke. **—ochs,** *m.* African buffalo, dwarf-ox. **—palme,** *f.* [in botany] the dwarf-palm or palmetto, the dwarf-fan-palm. **—pfirſche,** *f.* dwarf-peach. **—reiher,** *m.* the dwarf heron. **—rüſter,** *f.* V. **—ulme. —ſchritt,** *m.* step of a dwarf, a lilliputian step **—ſeſſel,** *m.* dwarf-cicely. **—ſtein,** *m.* [in mineralogy] trochite. **—ſtichling,** *m.* [a fish] the gasterosteus spinarella. **—trappe,** *f.* the little bustard. **—ulme,** *f.* the dwarf-elm-tree of Siberia. **—weichſel,** *f.* prunus chamœcerasus. **—weide,** *f.* dwarf-willow. **—winde,** *f.* dwarf-bindweed. **—witwenblume,** *f.* dwarf-scabious. **—wolf,** *m.* V. Goldwolf 2). **—ziege,** *f.* V. **—bock.**

Zwètſchke, Zwetſche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Bavar. Zwesve, Low Germ Quetſche, Lothring. *quoeches*] damson. Gedörrte —n, prunes.

Zwetſchken=baum, *m.* damson-tree. **—muß,** *n.* marmalade of damson. **—kuchen,** *m.* damson-tart, plum-tart.

Zwey, [obsolete orthography] V. Zwei.

Zwick, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) [in common people's lang., = das Kneipen] act of pinching. Mit einer Zange einen — thun, to pinch with a pair of pinchers &c.; Einem einen — in die Wange geben, to give any one a pinch in his cheek. 2) a or the pinch-mark. 3) [in different trades] V. Zweck 1).

Zwicke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [with coopers] V. Zwickzange; [with shoemakers] V. **—nagel.**

Zwickel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to Zweck 1)] [with dress-makers &c.] a gore or goar. Dieſer Mantel iſt aus dem Ganzen geſchnitten, es iſt kein — daran, this cloak is cut out in one piece or in equal breadths, there is not a gore in it; — in ein Kleid ſetzen, to let or put gores into a dress, to gore a dress; die — in den Handſchuhen zwiſchen den Fingern, the forsets; — [Achſelſtück] an einem Hemde, gusset; [with stocking-weavers &c.] Strümpfe mit goldenen —n, stockings with gold-clocks; durchgebrochene —, laced or open-work clocks; mit —n verſehen, V. **—n;** *it.* der — [with glass-blowers], patch, slip.

Zwickel=bart, *m.* V. Knebelbart. **—naht,** *f.* [in anatomy] the ypsiloid suture.

Zwickeln, *v. tr.* Strümpfe —, to clock stockings; gezwickelte Strümpfe, clock-stockings.

Zwicken, [appears to be allied to zwingen; the radical idea that of pressing together; in like manner zwacken is closely allied to the Engl. *thwack* (*whack*) = ſchlagen] *v. tr.* 1) to pinch. Er zwickte ſie in die Wange, he pinched her cheek; er zwickte mich in den Arm, bis auf's Blut, he pinched me in the arm, to the quick; einen Verbrecher mit glühenden Zangen — [formerly], to pinch a criminal with red-hot pinchers; es zwickt mich im Leibe [in pop. lang.], I have the stomach-ache, [with men or low] I have got the gripes. 2) to extract by pinching. Den Bart —, to twitch out, to pluck the beard; [with clothiers &c.] die Knötchen &c. aus dem Tuche —, to burl cloth. 3) [to treat with the Zwicker, which see] Wein, ein Faß Wein —, to tap wine with the faucet.

Zwick=bart, *m.* 1) a tuft of beard. 2) V. Knebelbart. **—bohrer,** *m.* a small auger, a gimlet, wimble. **—mühle,** *f.* [at a game called 'mill' played with draughts-men, something like tit-tat-to] a mill, a thick mill. *Fig.* [in pop. lang. and often comic] *a*) a source of continual profit, a widow's cruise, a mine, Fortunatus' purse. Dieſer Rechtshandel iſt eine wahre —mühle für dieſen Advokaten, this cause is a regular bread and cheese for this lawyer. *b*) [= Ausweg] outlet, come-off, back-door, shift. **—nagel,** *m.* [with shoemakers] V. Zweck 2). **—ſteine,** *pl.* [in architecture] stones, rubble [for filling up the inside of walls]. **—zange,** *f.* pinchers or pincers; [with surgeons] acanthabolus, extractors. Kleine —zange, —zängelein, [a pair of] tweezers.

Zwicker, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [in pop. lang.] one who pinches, a pincher. 2) auger, wimble; [with coopers] V. Zwickbohrer; *it.* a

faucet, peg. Wein mit dem — herauslaſſen, to tap wine with the faucet.

Zwieback, *m.* and *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [a kind of bread, formed into cakes and baked hard for seamen] biscuit; *it.* [a cake variously made for the use of private families] biscuit, [what is sold in Germany as hard Zwieback is] rusk, [the soft is] a bun. Friſcher, alter —, fresh or new, old or stale biscuit or rusk; man nimmt Vorrath von — auf Seereiſen mit, a store or stock of biscuit is laid in for voyages; eine Tonne —, a barrel or cask of biscuit; — mit Zucker, sweet biscuit; — in den Thee tunken, to soak or sop rusk in one's tea.

Zwiebackkammer, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] biscuit room.

Zwiebel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Low. Germ. Zipolle, Fr. *ciboule*, Ital. *cipolla*, Lat. *caepulla*] *dim.* —chen, ‖—lein, *n.* little onion, little bulb. 1) [or —lauch] [for the kitchen] onion; *it.* — [in botany, with florists &c.], bulb. Rothe, weiße —n, red, white onions; ein Bündel —n, a bunch of onions; eine Schnur —n, a string or rope of onions; *it.* [in botany] eine wahre —, a true bulb; häutige —, coated or tunicated bulb; feſte —, solid bulb; [with florists] — [speaking of a ranunculus &c.] claw; dieſe Tulpe iſt aus einer jungen — vom vorigen Jahre gezogen, this tulip is raised from a young bulb of last year; Pflanzen, die ſich durch —n fortpflanzen, bulbous plants; die Tulpen &c. kommen aus —n, tulips &c. come from bulbs. 2) [in conchology, a species of bulla] the dove's egg, the bladder.

Zwiebel-achat, *m.* bulbous agate. —apfel, *m.* a sort of sourish winter apple in the form of an onion. —artig, *adj.* and *adv.* bulbous. —artige Wurzel &c, bulbous root &c.; —artiger Geſchmack, Geruch, V. —geſchmack &c. —beet, *n.* onion-bed. —binſe, *f.* bulbous rush. —birn, *f.* a sort of pear in the form of an onion. —brühe, *f.* onion-sauce. —brut, *f.* small or young bulb. —dorn, *m.* V. Zwieſeldorn. —fiſche, *pl.* [with printers] pye. —förmig, *adj.* and *adv.* bulbiform. —geruch, *m.* onion-smell. —geſchmack, *m.* oniony-taste. —gewächs, *n.* 1) bulbous plant. 2) flower proceeding from a bulb. —gras, *n.* [in botany] bulbous meadow-grass or poa. —haut, *f.* coat of an onion, of a bulb, tunic, skin. —iſop, *m.* [Bohnenkraut] garden-savory. —lauch, *m.* V. — 1). —maus, *f.* [in nat. hist.] the social mouse, mus gregalis [not the mus socialis, which is the Tulpenmaus]. — ſaft, *m.* onion-juice. —ſame, *m.* onion-seed. —ſchaft, *m.* onion-stalk. —ſchale, *f.* 1) onion-peel. 2) [in conchology] *a*) a species of borer, the anomia; *b*) [a whelk] the bavang partridge. —ſtengel, *m.* V. —ſchaft. —ſuppe, *f.* onion-soup. —tragend, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] bulbiferous. —tragender Stengel &c., —tragende Früchte, bulbiferous stalk &c., fruits. —wicke, *f.* [in botany] tuberous lathyrus, pease earth-nut. —wurzel, *f.* bulbous root.

Zwiebelicht, *adj.* and *adv.* V. Zwiebelartig.

Zwiebeln, *v. tr.* 1) Eine Speiſe &c. —, to season any food &c. with onions, to put onions in it. 2) to clean or rub with onions. 3) *Fig.* [in common people's lang.] Einen —, to worry or ill-treat any one.

Zwie, in several compounds is used for zwei, as:

Zwie-bracke, *f.* [Zweibracke] [with vine-dressers] second dressing or hoeing. —bracken, *v. tr.* V. Zweibrachen. —fach, —fältig, V. Zweifach. —licht, *n.* twilight, V. Dämmerung. —ſpalt, *m.* dissension, disunion, discord, V. Zwiſt. —ſpalt ſtiften, to sow discord. Syn. V. Mißhelligkeit. —ſprache, *f.* Mit Einem —ſprache halten, pflegen, to have or hold a tête à tête, a private conversation with any one, [in higher style] to hold communion with any one; V. Zweigeſpräch, Zweiſprache. —wuchs, —wüchſig, V. Zweiwuchs &c.

Zwier, *adv.* [obsolete] V. Zweimahl.

‖Zwieſel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [from zwie = zwei] a forked branch. *Fig.* any forked thing, a fork.

Zwieſel-bart, *m.* a forked beard. —beere, *f.* [Vogelkirſche] merry, Prunus avium. —beerenbaum, *m.* merry-tree, bird-cherry tree. —dorn, *m.* [Stechpalme] holly, holly-tree.

‖Zwieſelig, *adj.* and *adv.* forked.

Zwietracht, *f.* [from zwie = separated, and tragen, Swed. *draga*, Low. Germ. trakken = to drag] 1) discord. Eine ſchreckliche, blutige —, a cruel, bloody discord; — ſtiften, erregen, to sow discord; die — unterhalten, nähren, to foment discord; es kam — unter ſie, discord sprang up between them, among them. 2) Die —, Göttinn der —, Discord, the Goddess of discord. Syn. V. Mißhelligkeit.

Zwietrachts-göttinn, *f.* Discord, the Goddess of discord. —geiſt, *m.* spirit of discord. —ſaat, *f.*, —ſame, *m.* *Fig.* [with poets] seed of discord.

Zwillich, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [= zwiefach, in Engl. *to twill* = weben, köpern, *tweel* gezogene Leinwand] linen tick or ticking, ticken.

Zwillich-kittel, —rock, *m.* frock or cassock of ticken. *Fig.* Auch unter'm — kittel or —rock ſchlägt ein fühlendes, ein ehrenhaftes Herz, there is a feeling, an honest heart even under a coarse garb. — weber, *m.* a weaver of ticken.

Zwillichen, *adj.* and *adv.* [in pop. lang.] of tick &c. —er Kittel, a frock or cassock of ticken, smock-frock, top-shirt.

Zwilling, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from zwei, zwie] twin. Dieſer Knabe, dieſes Mädchen iſt ein —, ein —skind, this boy, girl is a twin; ſie gebar —e, wurde von —en entbunden, she bare twins, was brought to bed of twins; ſie ſind —e [—sbrüder, —sſchweſtern, —sgeſchwiſter], they are twins; er iſt mein —sbruder, he is my twin-brother; ſie iſt ſeine —sſchweſter, she is his twin-sister; *it.* [in astronomy] die —e, das —sgeſtirn, Gemini or the Twins, the constellation of the Twins; die Sonne tritt in die —e, the sun enters Gemini, V. Caſtor und Pollux.

Zwillings-apfel, *m.*, —aprikoſe, —birn, —kirſche, —mandel, —nuß &c., —frucht, *f.* a twin-apple, apricot, pear, cherry, almond, nut &c., fruit. —kriſtall, *m.* [in mineralogy] hemitrope crystal. — muskeln, *pl.* [in anatomy] the twin-muscles, the gemelli or gemini. —paar, *n.* two twins, a twin-pair, a pair of twins; *it.* [in astronomy] the twins, Gemini, Castor and Pollux. —ſtern, V. —geſtirn. —ſtreifen, *pl.* [in heraldry] gemelles, bar-gemel. Aus —ſtreifen gebildet, jumelee.

Zwinge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [any instrument for holding tight or close together] 1) [with joiners] a cramp, V. Leim—, Schrauben—. 2) V. Zwingſtange. 3) a kind of pinchers or vice. 4) [with instrument-makers] holder, vice. 5) [with parchment-makers] stretcher. 6) Die — an einer Degenſcheide, the chape of a scabbard. 7) Die — eines Meſſerheftes, Stockes &c., ferrule.

Zwingen, [allied to zwacken, zwicken = to press] *irr. v. tr.* Einen —, to force, compel, constrain, necessitate any one, *it.* [in common people's lang.] to prove the stronger of another [in wrestling &c.], to master him, to force him down; Einen zu Etwas —, to compel any one to do &c. something; Einen durch Drohungen, Schläge &c. zu Etwas —, to force any one to [do &c.] something by threats, blows &c.; Einen gerichtlich zur Zahlung — [or anhalten], to compel any one by law to pay; die Noth, große Noth zwingt mich dazu, ich bin durch die Noth dazu gezwungen, necessity compels me to it, I am urged, impelled by want to do it, great distress forces me to do it; ihre Eltern zwangen ſie, ihn zu heirathen, her parents compelled, obliged her to marry him; Einen durch Anwendung von Gewalt —, to compel any one by force; Einen —, unbillige Bedingungen einzugehen [Einem unbillige Bedingungen aufzwingen], to force any one to submit to unfair conditions; er hat es gezwungen, gezwungener Weiſe gethan, he has done it under constraint; die Stadt wurde zur Uebergabe gezwungen, the town was compelled, reduced by force to surrender; er läßt ſich nicht —, he does not allow himself to be constrained, he is not to be driven; ſich —, to force or oblige one's self; ſich —, Etwas gegen ſeine Neigung zu thun, to force one's inclination, to do violence to one's &c.; — Sie ſich nicht [= ſtrengen Sie Ihre Kräfte nicht zu ſehr an], Sie könnten ſich Schaden thun, don't overexert or overstrain yourself, do not force your powers, do not tax them too highly, you might injure yourself; ſich zum Lachen — gezwungen lachen, to force one's self to laugh, to make a forced laugh; gezwungene Thränen, forced, hypocritical, crocodile['s] tears; das läßt ſich nicht —, that is not to be forced, not to be done by force, by compulsion; es iſt etwas Gezwungenes bei Allem, was er thut, there is something forced, stiff in every thing he does; er hat nichts Gezwungenes, es iſt nichts Gezwungenes in ſeinem Betragen or Benehmen, he has nothing constrained about him, there is no constraint, nothing forced in his manner; gezwungene Miene, Haltung, a forced air an affected or constrained air, posture; eine gezwungene Schreibart, gezwungene Verſe, forced, stiff style, verses; einer Stelle einen gezwungenen Sinn geben, to give a forced, perverted meaning to a passage; [with painters] dieſe Figur iſt gezwungen, this figure is forced, not natural; [in theology] die —de Gnade, necessitating grace. Syn. V. Nöthigen. Das —, V. Zwang.

Zwing-herr, —herrſcher, *m.*, —herrſchaft, *f.* despot, tyrant; despotism, tyranny, V. Zwangherr &c. —ſtange, *f.* a veneering stick.

Zwinger, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) [little used] one who constrains, forces &c. 2) [usually spaces, either because they enclose or protect, or because they are straitened, that is, are narrow] [in fortification] *a*) a fortified tower, a fort; *it.* a warlike device round a castle &c.; *b*) the low enceinte, the false bray [for defending the moat]; *c*) [space between the wall and the

houses] rampart. *d*) [Wall] the wall, rampart-wall, the ramparts.

Zwinglianer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in German and Swiss Church hist.] Zwinglian. Lehre der —, Zwinglianism.

Zwirl, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [= Quirl; in Engl. *to twirl* is = drehen] [with turners] mandril or mandrel, pin-manderil [of the chock or chuck].

Zwirn, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [is derived from zwie, zwei, therefore = a double thread, but is allied to Zwirl, in Engl. *twirl* = drehen, the Fr. for Zwirn is 'fil retors' from tordre = drehen; the compounds also concur, as Zwirnfute] thread, twine. Grober, feiner —, coarse, fine twine; ein Strang, eine Strähne —, a skain of thread; ein Trumm or Faden —, a needleful of thread.

Zwirn-kästchen, *n.* [with sempstresses] a cotton-box, work-box. **—knaul,** *m.* a ball of thread. **—spitzen,** *pl.* thread-lace. **—wurm,** *m.* V. Fadenwurm.

Zwirnen, [originally = drehen, V. Zwirn] *v. tr.* Garn &c. —, to twist thread &c. Gezwirnte Seide, twisted silk. Das —, twisting, twining.

Zwirn-brett, *n.* a doubling-board for silk &c. **—mühle,** *f.* mill for twisting silk. **—rad, —rädchen,** *n.* a silk-reel. **—seide,** *f.* twisted silk. **—tute,** *f.* [in conchology] the garter-stamper, conus miles.

Zwirner, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -], **—inn,** *f.* one who twines or twists, a twiner, twister.

Zwischen, [allied to zwei; the Engl. *between* corresponds to it, the Angl. Sax. betweonan, as it were being in the midst of two] *prep.* 1) [with the dat.] between, [somewhat low] betwixt. Er saß — mir und meinem Bruder, — uns Beiden, he sat between me and my brother, between us both, two; — beiden Meeren &c., between the two seas &c.; sich — zwei Dingen befinden, to be [placed] between two things; wir befanden uns — zwei Feuern [in war], we found ourselves between two fires; — beiden Polen, between the two poles; — Rom und Paris, between Rome and Paris; — Himmel und Erde, between Heaven and Earth; *fig.* er schwebt — Himmel und Erde [in fam. lang.], he is suspended in the air as it were, floats between doubt and certainty; [in anatomy] — den Muskeln befindlich, intermuscular; — den Knochen liegend, interosseous; — den Rippen liegend, intercostal; — den Schlüsselbändern, interclavicular; — Fell und Fleisch steckend, intercutaneous; — den Lungenflügeln, interlobular; — den Kinnladen liegend, intermaxillary; — den Wirbelbeinen, intervertebral. *Fig. a*) [with respect to time] — hier und morgen, between this and to-morrow; — heute und morgen, between to-day and to-morrow; — zwei und drei Uhr, between two and three [o'clock]; er ist — dreißig und vierzig Jahren, he is between thirty and forty years [old]; — Licht und Dunkel, between light and darkness, [fam.] between hawk and buzzard. *b*) [to point out a mutual relation between two objects] Es ist ein großer Unterschied — ihm und mir, there is a great difference between him and me; es ist keine Vergleichung — diesem und jenem, there is no comparison between this and that; V. under Schweben 1) [towards the end]. *Proverb.* V. under Angel, under Stuhl 4) *proverb.*, under sich niedersetzen 2). 2) [with the accusative] — zwei Dinge treten, to step or interpose betwee wont things; *it. fig.* — zwei Personen treten, to step between, to intercede [between two persons, combatants &c.]; wenn die Erde — die Sonne und den Mond tritt, so entsteht eine Mondfinsterniß, when the earth intervenes, comes, passes between the sun and the moon, there is an eclipse of the moon; setzen Sie sich — uns Beide, take a seat between us two; ein — zwei Zeilen hineingeschriebenes Wort, an interlineary word; das — zwei Zeilen hineingeschriebene Wort, interlineation.

Zwischen-act, *m.* [in the theatre] time between two acts, interlude. **—augenblick,** *m.* interval of a moment. In einem lichten —augenblicke [speaking of a madman, one sick of brain-fever], in a [momentary] lucid interval. V. —zeit. **—balken,** *m.* a mid-beam. **—band,** *n.* [in anatomy] V. under Zwischen. Das —band des Stachelfortsatzes, interspinal ligament; die —bänder der Querfortsätze, the intertransversary ligaments; die —bänder zwischen den wahren Wirbelbeinen, the intervertebral ligaments. **—bau,** V. —gebäude. **—begebenheit,** *f.* incident; *it.* episode. **—begriff,** *m.* intermediary idea. **—bescheid,** *m.* [in courts of law] V. —spruch. **—deck,** *n.* [in seamen's lang.] between-deck, between-decks, [in frigates] orlop-deck. **—dornmuskel,** *m.* V. —stachelmuskel. **—essen,** *n.* V. —gericht. **—fall,** *m.* incident. Dieser —fall unterbrach die Unterhaltung, this incident interrupted the conversation. **—farbe,** *f.* intermediate colour, V. Mittelfarbe. **—gebäude,** *n.* building between two others, intermediate building. **—gericht,** *n.* any by-dish, [in the culinary art] an 'entremets'. **—gesang,** *m.* an interlude of song, in singing. **—geschäft,** *n.* an affair which intervenes, intervenient affair, accessory affair. Das ist nur so ein —geschäft, that is a secondary affair or business. **—geschoß,** *n.* V. Halbgeschoß. **—hafen,** *m.* [in seamen's lang.] a commercial harbour. **—handel,** *m.* commerce or trade of commission. **—händler,** *m.* an agent, factor. **—handlung,** *f.* 1) [with poets] incident, episode. Dieses Stück ist mit —handlungen überladen, this piece is overcharged with incidents. 2) [on the theatre = —spiel] interlude. **—knochen,** *m.* an intermediary bone. **—knochenband,** *n.* interosseous ligament. **—knochenblutader,** *f.* interosseous vein. **—knochenmuskel,** *m.* interosseous muscle. Die innern, die äußern —knochenmuskeln der Hand, the internal, external interosseous muscles; die obern, die untern —knochenmuskeln des Fußes, the superior, inferior interosseous muscles of the foot. **—knochenschlagader,** *f.* interosseous artery. **—latte,** *f.* [with builders] lath for filling up. **—linie,** *f.* 1) line between two others; a middle line. 2) space between two lines, interlinear space, interline, [in nat. hist.] interstitial line [between the dorsal and ventral muscles of fish]. **—mahl,** *n.*, **—mahlzeit,** *f.* a luncheon, lunch, collation, [in the East-Indies and in China] tiffin, [fam.] snack. **—mauer,** *f.* [in architecture] party-wall. **—mittel,** *n.* intermediary means; [in physics, in chemistry] medium. Die Luft ist das — mittel für den Schall, air is the medium of sound; die Laugensalze dienen als —mittel, um das Wasser mit dem Oele zu verbinden, the alcalies serve as a medium for uniting water with oil; man bedient sich der Schwefelsäure als —mittel, um die Salpetersäure von der Pottasche zu trennen, sulphuric acid is used as a medium for separating nitric acid from potash. **—muskel,** *m.* V. —knochenmuskel. **—muskelband,** *n.* [in anatomy] intermuscular ligament. **—quermuskel,** *m.* the intertransversary muscle. **—person,** *f.* [often in a bad sense] agent, go-between, intermeddler; *it.* [in a good sense, less usual] interceder, V. Mittelsperson 2). **—personen bei dieser Unterhandlung, bei diesem Geschäfte sind zu vermeiden,** we must avoid [employing or admitting] agents or go-betweens, to intermeddle in this negociation, business, one must not leave other people to meddle with this affair. **—pfeiler,** *m.* [in architecture] pillar between two others. **—pfosten,** *m.* [in architecture] middle post. **—platz,** *m.* intermediate space, mid-way. V. —raum. **—raum,** *m.* 1) interval, intermediate space, [sometimes] mid-way; [in architecture] distance, space. Einen —raum zwischen zwei Häusern &c. lassen, to leave a space between two houses &c.; bei der Aufstellung einer Armee in Schlachtordnung müssen immer gewisse —räume zwischen den Bataillonen gelassen werden, in drawing up an army in battle-array certain intervals must be left between the battalions; [in architecture] der —raum zwischen den Säulen, intercolumniation, intermission; —raum zwischen zwei Balken or zwischen einem Balken und einer Mauer &c., bay, trimmer; —raum zwischen den Ständern or Trägern eines Gebäudes, interjoist; [in anatomy] —raum zwischen den Augenbraunen, mesophryon; [in astronomy] die —räume zwischen den Sternen, interstellar spaces; [with printers] —raum zwischen den Wörtern [das Spatium], a space; dieser Setzer läßt nicht den gehörigen —raum zwischen den Wörtern, this compositor does not space his lines properly; [in physics] die kleinen —räume der Körper [welche von dem Stoffe nicht ausgefüllt sind], the pores; das Licht dringt durch die —räume des Glases hindurch, light penetrates the pores of glass; die —räume des Wassers, die zwischen den Wassertheilchen befindlichen —räume, the interstices of water. 2) [speaking of time] interim, interval, distance, space, V. Zeitraum, —zeit. **—räumig,** *adj.* and *adv.* having intervals or spaces; [speaking of wood, of water, = porös] porous. **—räumigkeit,** *f.* porosity. **—rede,** *f.* 1) [not much used] digression 2) interruption. Keine —rede! no interruption! 3) V. —satz. **—regierung,** *f.* interregnum. **—reich,** *n.* interregnum, V. —regierung. **—rippenblutader,** *f.* [in anatomy] intercostal vein. **—rippenmuskel,** *m.* intercostal muscle. **—rippenschlagader,** *f.* intercostal artery. **—rippenstück,** *n.* the middle-rib-piece [of beef &c.]. **—sang,** *m.* V. —gesang. **—satz,** *m.* 1) parenthesis. 2) incident-phrase or proposition, appendix. **—schüssel, —speise,** *f.* V. —gericht. **—spiel,** *n.* [in theatres] interlude. **—spruch,** *m.* [in law] interlocution, interlocutory order, decree, judgment. Einen —spruch ertheilen, geben, to give an interlocution. **—stab,** *m.* [in architecture] fillet. **—stachelmuskel,** *m.* the interspinal muscle. **—stand,** *m.* interposition. Der Mond wird durch den —stand des Erdkörpers verfinstert, the moon is eclipsed by the interposition or intervention of the earth. **—ständer,** *m.* middle post, post for filling up. **—stellung,** *f.* V. —stand. **—stift,** *m.* [with printers] a space. **—stille,** *f.* [more usual Pause] a pause. **—stimme,** *f.* [hohe Mittelstimme] high tenor. —

stock, *m.*, —stockwerk, *n.* V. Halbgeschoß. —streif, —streifen, *m.* [with sempstresses] insertion or letting-in work. —stück, *n.* [in theatres] interlude, V. —spiel. —stunde, *f.* hour between two others; *it.* interval, V. —zeit. —stunde eines Kranken, Wahnsinnigen &c., the intermittent time, the lucid interval of a patient, madman &c. —tiefe, *f.* any half-way or intermediate depth; *it.* [chiefly] [in architecture] metope. In den —tiefen werden Verzierungen angebracht, ornaments are placed in the metopes. —ton, *m.* [in music] intermediate sound. —träger, *m.*, —trägerinn, *f.* 1) —träger bei einem Zweikampf [more usual Cartelträger bei einem Duell], cartelbearer. 2) [in a bad sense] *Fig.* a tell-tale, a tale-bearer, a mischief-maker. —trägerei, *f.* tittle-tattling, trade of tale-telling. —umstand, *m.* incident, intervening circumstance. —urtheil, *n.* V. —spruch. —versammlung, *f.* intermediate assembly, meeting or congregation. —vorfall, *m.* V. —umstand. —wall, *m.* a middle wall or rampart; [in fortification] V. Mittelwall. —wand, *f.* V. Scheidewand; *it.* [in a more peculiar sense Scheidemauer] a partition wall [of masonry], party-wall [of masonry]. —wasser, *n.* intermediate water &c. —weite, *f.* [in architecture] an intermission [between pillars]. —wesen, *n.* [in higher style] 1) intermediate being, creature. 2) intermediate nature, intermediate essence. —wind, *m.* V. Nebenwind. —wort, *n.* [in grammar] interjection. —zaun, *m.* middle or partition hedge. —zeile, *f.* a middle line, an interline, V. —linie. —zeilig, *adj.* and *adv.* interlinear. —zeilige Anmerkung, interlineary note. —zeit, *f.* interim, intermediate time, interval; ich bin nur hinaus und wieder herein gegangen, in der —zeit ist es geschehen, I only went out and came in again, in the interim, in the mean time it took place; er benutzte die —zeit, um &c., he employed the interim, intervening time in &c.; eine lange —zeit, a long interval; er ist nicht immer in seinem irren Zustande, [fam.] in seiner Narrheit, er hat gute, helle —zeiten, he is not always out of his senses, he has lucid intervals; die —zeiten, welche in der römischen Kirche zwischen zwei Weihen beobachtet werden, the interstices; die —zeit vom assyrischen Reiche bis zum römischen ist lang, the interval, the intervening space of time between the Assyrian Empire and the Roman one is long. —zustand, *m.* intermediate state; *it.* [in a particular sense] limbo.

Zwischgold, *n.* [-es, no *pl.*] [Zwisch instead of zweitisch?] gold foil, leaf-gold or gold-leaf silvered on one side, gold-leaf on one side and silver-leaf on the other.

Zwist, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [from zwei = the being asunder, fig. = Entzweiung] 1) [with weavers] V. Fadenbruch. 2) [— or —igkeit] discord, dissension, difference, disunion. Sie leben beständig im —e, sie haben beständig —igkeiten mit einander, they live constantly at variance, they have constantly quarrels with each other; — erregen, einen — erregen, to cause dissension, to give rise to a difference; lassen Sie uns unsere —igkeiten bei Seite legen, let us lay aside our differences; —igkeiten beilegen, to adjust, appease differences; innere —e [of a country], internal dissensions; sie geriethen darüber in einen kleinen —, they had a little tiff, a slight misunderstanding about it; V. Hader, Streit, Wortwechsel, Zank.

Zwiste, *f.* [from zwei] [with weavers] V. Doppelschuß.

Zwisten, *v. intr.* [unusual] to dispute, to quarrel.

Zwistig, *adj.* and *adv.* 1) [little used] disagreeing, discordant. —e Personen versöhnen, to reconcile persons that had fallen out, that were at variance; — seyn, to be on bad terms, V. Uneinig. 2) V. Streitig.

Zwistigkeit, *f.* quarrel, difference, dissension. V. Zwist 2).

Zwitschern, [Swed. *quittra*; allied to the Swed. *qwäda* = to sing, to the Old Sax. cvvthan = to lament, to the Germ. kittern, to the Dutch quetteren = to speak, to the Lat. *quit* in *inquit*; therefore originally = to sound] *v. intr.* to twitter, [as sparrows] to chirp or chirrup. Man hört die Vögel —, one hears the birds warbling; diese Schwalbe hat den ganzen Morgen an or in einem fort gezwitschert, this swallow has been twittering away all the morning. *Proverb.* Wie die Alten sungen, so zwitscherten or zwitschern [auch] die Jungen, as the old birds sang, so sing the young ones; as the old birds sung, so do their young. Das —, twittering, warbling.

Zwitter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [allied to zwei, zwie] 1) hermaphrodite; [in botany] hermaphrodite, an androgynous plant. Die Regenwürmer &c. sind —, earth-worms &c. are hermaphrodites; unter den Säugethieren &c. gibt es keine wahre or vollkommene —, amongst the mammalia &c. there is no real or perfect hermaphrodite; das wahre Geschlecht des scheinbaren —s ist fast immer das weibliche, the real sex of the apparent hermaphrodite is almost always the female one. 2) [Bastard, Blendling] bastard, hybrid; [with gardeners] bastard; [in mineralogy] tin-ore dispersed throughout the rider. Spathiger —, calcareous scheelin; gemeiner —, common tin-ore; *it.* [Zinnerz] tin-ore; *it.* [Wasserblei, Reißblei] molybdena.

Zwitter-aussagewort, *n.* V. —zeitwort. —blume, —blüte, *f.* [in botany] hermaphrodite or androgynous flower, a bissexual flower. —esel, *m.* V. Maulthier. —gang, *m.* [with miners] tin-vein or gangue. —geschiebe, *n.* [in mineralogy] boulders of tin-ore. —geschöpf, *n.* a hermaphrodite; *it.* a bastard, hybrid. *Fig.* [in contempt] a hybrid fellow or creature, one neither fish nor flesh, neither cold nor warm. —gestein, *n.* [in mineralogy] calcareous scheelin. —herd, *m.* [with miners] laundering table. —käfer, *m.* oil-beetle, oil-clock, meloe proscarabaeus. —pflanze, *f.* [in botany] hermaphrodite or androgynous plant. —stock, *m.* [with miners] mass of tin-ore. —wesen, *n.* 1) [in a proper as well as figurative sense] hermaphroditical being, hybrid being. 2) hermaphroditical, hybrid nature or state. *Fig.* [in contempt] mongrel-fellow, neither here nor there of a fellow. —wort, *n.* a barbarous or spurious word. —zeitwort, *n.* [in grammar] a deponent verb, a verb deponent.

‖Zwittern, *v. intr.* [appears to be allied to weben, Wetter] V. Blinken, Blitzen; *it.* V. Blinzeln.

Zwō, [obsolete] V. Zwei.

Zwölf, [Goth. tvalif = two remaining, for instance after ten] I. *adj.* and *adv.* twelve. — Männer &c., twelve men &c.; die — Apostel, [absolutely] die —e [in Scripture], the Twelve Apostles, the Twelve; er ließ die —e rufen, he caused the Twelve to be called; Einer von den —n, der —n Einer, one of the Twelve; um — Uhr [Mittags or Nachts], at twelve o'clock [either at mid-day or midnight]; vor — Uhr, before twelve [o'clock]; es schlägt eben —, — Uhr, es hat — Uhr geschlagen, it is just striking twelve, twelve o'clock, it has struck twelve o'clock; [in astronomy] die — himmlischen Zeichen, die — Himmelshäuser, the twelve signs of the zodiac, the dodecatemory. II. Die — or der —er, a twelve, the [number or figure] twelve. Setzen Sie eine —e, einen —er auf diesen [Waaren-] Ballen, put a twelve on this bale.

Zwölf-blätterig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] dodecapetalous. —blume, *f.* [in botany] a species of narcissus. —bote, *m.* [one of the twelve Apostles] [little used] V. Apostel. —eck, *n.* dodecagon. —eckig, *adj.* and *adv.* having twelve angles. —eckige Figur, V. —eck. —fach, *adj.* and *adv.* twelvefold, twelve times as much. —fach zusammen legen, to fold together twelve times; das —fache gewinnen, to win twelve times as much. —fingerdarm, *m.* [in anatomy] duodenum. —fingerdarmschlagader, —fingerdarmblutader, *f.* duodenal artery, vein. —flach, *n.* [in geometry] dodecahedron. —fürst, *m.* [in ancient Egypt] dodecarch. —en-reich, *n.* dodecarchy. —jährig, *adj.* and *adv.* twelve years old; *it.* lasting twelve years. Ein —jähriger Knabe, a boy twelve years old; er ist erst —jährig, he is just or only twelve; ein —jähriger Krieg, a twelve years' war; Einem eine —jährige Frist geben, bewilligen, to give or allow any one a twelve years' term. —jährlich, *adj.* and *adv.* every twelve years. —löthig, *adj.* and *adv.* of, weighing six ounces. —löthiges Silber, silver, containing 6 ounces pure silver and 2 ounces alloy. —mahl, *adv.* twelve times. —mahlig, *adj.* and *adv.* twelve times over. —männerig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] dodecandrian. Die Klasse der —männerigen Pflanzen, dodecandria. —maß, *n.* measure duodecimally divided, subdivided into twelve parts. —monatlich, *adj.* and *adv.* every twelve months, V. Jährlich. —pfünder, *m.* [in artillery] a twelve-pounder. —pfündig, *adj.* and *adv.* of, weighing twelve pounds. —pfündige Kanone, V. —pfünder. —seitig, *adj.* and *adv.* twelve-sided. —seitige Figur, V. —eck. —spaltig, *adj.* and *adv.* dodecafid, V. —theilig. —stündig, *adj.* and *adv.* lasting, of twelve hours. —stündner, *m.* a miner who works twelve hours a day. —tägig, *adj.* and *adv.* of, lasting twelve days. —tägiges Kind, child twelve days old; —tägige Fasten, fast of twelve days. —theilig, *adj.* and *adv.* divided into twelve parts; [in botany] dodecafid, dodecapartite. Ein —theiliger Kelch, eine —theilige Blumenkrone, a dodecafid calix, corolla. —weiberig, *adj.* and *adv.* [in botany] dodecagynian. Die Ordnung der —weiberigen Pflanzen, dodecagynia.

Zwölfer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) one of twelve persons, of the twelve, of the council of twelve. 2) [the number] twelve, a twelve. 3) a piece or coin of [having the nominal or the current value of] twelve kreuzers.

Zwölferlei and **Zwölferlei,** *adj. indecl.* of twelve sorts or kinds.

Zwölfte, [der, die, das] *adj.* and *adv.* the twelfth. Der — Tag, der — des Monats, the twelfth day, the twelfth of the month; den or am —n März, [on] the twelfth of

March; in ſeinem —n Jahre, in his twelfth year; Ludwig der — [Ludwig XII.], Karl der —e [Karl XII.], Lewis the Twelfth [Lewis XII], Charles the Twelfth [Charles XII.]; zum —n, V. Zwölftens; der — Theil, V. Zwölftel.

Zwölftel, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] the twelfth, the twelfth part. Er hat ein — Antheil an dieſem Handel &c., iſt mit einem — in or an dieſer Unternehmung betheiligt, he has a twelfth share in this business &c., he is in or interested for a twelfth part or share in this undertaking, venture &c.

Zwölftel-form, —größe, *f.* [with printers &c. Duodezformat, Duodez] duodecimo. Ein Buch in —größe [more usual, in Duodez], a duodecimo [book], a book in 12mo.

Zwölften, *pl.* [formerly, or still with common people, important to the superstitious] the twelve nights, the interval between Christmas and Epiphany.

Zwölftens, *adv.* twelfthly, in the twelfth place.

‖**Zwölfter,** *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] 1) V. Zwölfer. 2) a dozen.

LIST OF WORDS

omitted in *Hilpert's German and English Dictionary,* to which references have been made in the body of the work.

A.

Ábführpulver, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] purging powder, working powder.

Ächter, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who proscribes or outlaws.

Álbele, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [a fish of the trout kind, found in the Rhine and Swiss lakes] albelen.

Ámeiſenöl, *n.* [-es] ant-oil, oil of ants.

Ángehörige, *pl.* friends, V. Verwandte.

Ánſteckkiel, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in mining] pipe placed under the principal pump-cylinder, in order to conduct the water to it.

Áúgenliederroſe, *f.* erysipelas of the eyelids.

B.

Báchtrogmuſchel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in conchology] solid mactra, cardium solidum.

Báchwaſſerfaden, *m.* [-s, no *pl.*] river conferva.

Bädeſchwefel, *m.* [-s] [generated in mineral baths] bath-sulphur.

Bärtwachs, *n.* [-es, not used in the *pl.*] a wax, cerate or pomatum for the mustaches, whiskers.

Baümſchlange, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in natural history] dryophid, tree-snake.

Beinröhre, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [a surgical instrument, in the form of a long box, formerly used in the manipulation of fractures and dislocations] glossocom.

Béttquaſte *f.* [*pl.* -n] or **Bèttquaſt,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] bed-tassel.

Beúrtſchiff, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [a ship or boat on the sea or on rivers having the privilege of conveying goods, persons or provisions to certain districts or towns, subject however to wait its turn of sailing] licensed ship, commissioned ship.

Beúrtſchiffer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] the captain of such a ship.

Beúrtſchifffahrt, *f.* the navigation with this sort of ships.

Bläſenſchnecke, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in conchology] bubble-muscle.

Blütſeuche, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [a disease among sheep] red-water.

Brämraa or **Brämrah,** *f.* [*pl.* -n or -en] [in seamen's lang.] [the yard on the top-gallant-mast, to which the main top-gallant-sail is attached] the main-yard.

Braútſchau, *f.* [*pl.* -en] Auf die — ausgehen, to go and look for a wife.

Brúchkraut, *n.* [-es, not used in the *pl.*] [in botany] [an herb said to be good for fractures or contusions] hornbill, herniaria, rupture-wort.

Búſchkakerlak, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in natural history] the gigantic moth of South America.

C.

Cáſchalot or **Cáſchelot,** *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in natural history] cachalot or spermaceti whale.

Caſſiren, *v. tr.* Einen Offizier —, to break an officer.

D.

Dächſel, *n.* [-s] 1) [with coopers] addice, adze. 2) [Dächsmeſſer = krummgebogenes Schnitzmeſſer] chopping knife, bill or hoof [for chopping the branches and twigs of needle-leaved trees for cattle]. 3) the needles of trees.

Dälen, *v. intr.* [in seamen's lang.] Die Sonne dalet, the sun is sinking, going down, setting.

Daúern, *v. intr.* —der Knauel [in botany], seleranthus perennis.

Deútſchmeiſterthum, *n.* [-s] [in history] dignity and province of the grandmaster of the Teutonic Order.

Drèhſeſſel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] music-stool, V. Drehſtuhl.

Drèhſpäne, *pl.* turnings or shavings [of iron &c.].

Dúngſtätte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] dung-heap.

Dúnkelmann, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -männer] an advocate for keeping the people in ignorance, a member of the old school.

E.

Éinbannen, *v. tr.* to confine, V. also Verſtricken I. 3).

Éinſchnittmeſſer, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in surgeons' lang., Biſturi] incision-knife, scalping iron.

Endoſſiren, *v. tr.* [in commerce] to indorse.

Erbſtollen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in mining] principal gallery.

F.

Färberblume, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany] dyer's green-wood, genista tinctoria.

Fèldſeſſel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] camp-stool.

Féldwindblume, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in botany] meadow-anemone, wild convolvulus.

Fénſtereiſen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [=Windeiſen,

Windruthe] [in windows, the bars to which the leaden sashes are attached by soldering] window-rods, window-bars.

Físchpaſtete, *f.* [*pl.* -n] fish-pie, fish-pasty.

Fórle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] fir-tree, larch.

Fraúenanmuth, *f.* [no *pl.*] feminine grace, amiability or loveliness of women.

Fróſtluft, *f.* [not used in the *pl.*] cold, frosty, piercing, biting air.

G.

Gántmaſſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a bankrupt's real and personal estate, as far as the creditors are entitled to it, bankrupt's effects or the amount of sale of a bankrupt's effects.

Gefühlsmenſch, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] **Gefühlsweſen,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in contradistinction to **Verſtandesmenſch**] sentimentalist, a man of sentiment, one wholly governed by his feelings, with whom feeling or its impulses predominate.

Gewéckt, *part.* [from **Weck** = **Eck**] [in heraldry] fusilly.

Gólddroſſel, *f.* [*pl.* -n] golden oriole, oriolus galbula.

Gräbkäfer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in nat. hist.] a species of carrion-beetle, silpha vespillo.

Grúndweide, *f.* [*pl.*-n] [in botany] dwarf-creeping-willow, V. **Erdweide.**

H.

Hálsgerichtsordnung, *f.* [in jurisprudence] criminal ordinance; [in German history, die Carolina] criminal constitution or code of Charles V., Carline law.

Hárnbeſchauer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] one who pretends to the cure of diseases by the inspection of the urine.

Heīmathſchein, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] certificate of the or one's birth-place, of the town or place to which one belongs.

Höchſchätzung, *f.* esteem, respect, reverence.

Hütrecht, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] V. **Hutgerechtigkeit.**

K.

Kámmerziel, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in the history of Germany] [for the maintenance of the imperial court at Wetzlar] term of the payments made to the imperial chamber. *Fig.* the tax or impost itself paid.

Kámpffähig, *adj.* and *adv.* able to fight, capable of fighting, of combating.

Kégelſchnäbler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in natural history] [a bird, whose bill is cuneiform] coniroster.

Kíllen, *v. intr.* [in seamen's lang.] [of a sail, when played upon by the wind only sideways] to flutter, to wave, to shiver.

Knópfamaranth, *m.* [-es] [in botany] amaranth, amaranthus.

Königsbaum, *m.* [-es] [in botany] myrobolan-tree [Hernandia sonora].

Korállenriff, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] coral-reef.

Kórkholz, *n.* [-es, not used in the *pl.*] cork-wood.

Kreīsſäge, *f.* [*pl.* -n] circular saw.

Kreúzſteeg, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [with printers] head-stick.

Kúhdarm, *m.* [-es, not used in the *pl.*] [Röhrenſchnecke, Seetrompete] onyx-shell, serpula polythalamia.

L.

Láchterlatte, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in mining] [a staff or lath a fathom long] fathom-stick or staff.

Lángſchnäbler, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in nat. hist.] long-bill, long-beak.

Léhensgebühr, *f.* [*pl.* -en] feudal duty, feudal fee.

Léhrſtand, *m.* [in addition to the meaning already given] the learned class[es], the learned professions.

Leíchenſchauer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Todtenſchauer] one charged with the inspection of corpses; [in England] coroner.

Leíden, Leýden, *n.* [-s] [town in Holland] Leyden. **Eine —er Flaſche** [in physics], a Leyden phial or jar.

Leímkraut, *n.* [-es, not used in the *pl.*] [in botany] silene. **Das nickende —,** silene nutans; **das nächtliche —,** silene noctiflora; **das ſteife —,** silene linicola; **das kegelförmige —,** silene conica; **das franzöſiſche —,** silene gallica; **das Felſen—,** silene rupestris.

Línksſchraube, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in conchology = **Schraubenſchnecke**] imperial cone-shell, screw-shell, nonpareil.

M.

Mangān, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -e] **Manganéſium,** [-s] [in chemistry] manganesium, [commonly] manganese.

Mangan-erz, *n.* the ore of manganese, [particularly] the protocarbonate of manganese. —**hyperoxyd,** *n.* [in chemistry] hyperoxide, tritoxide or peroxide of manganese, [commonly] the black oxide of manganese. —**hyperoxydul,** *n.* [in chemistry] the sesqui-oxide or deutoxide of manganese. —**oxyd,** *n.* [in chemistry] [**rothes Manganoxyd**] the red oxide of manganese. —**oxydul,** *n.* [in chemistry] protoxide of manganese. —**ſäure,** *f.* [in chemistry] manganesic acid. —**ſuboxyd,** *n.* [in chemistry] suboxide of manganese.

Mānioк, *m.* [-s, no *pl.*] [= **Brodwurzel**] manioc.

Manipulatiōn, *f.* [= **Bearbeitung**] manipulation.

Manipulīren, *v. intr.* to manipulate.

Mäßregeln, *pl.* **Durchgreifende —,** sweeping measures.

Mathílde, *f.* [-ns, *pl.* -n] [name of women] Matilda.

Maúerhabichtskraut, *n.* [-es, not used in the *pl.*] liver-wort.

Mediatiſīren, *v. tr.* [in German history] to put princes, towns &c. under the superiority of higher monarchs.

Mediatiſīrung, *f.* the act of doing so.

Metállſafran, *m.* [-s, not used in the *pl.*] [in chemistry] [**Spießglanzſafran, braunrothes Antimonoxydul**] red oxide of sulphuretted antimony.

Míttelſtabsperſonen, *pl.* [in the army] officers or military functionaries of an intermediate rank between the subalterns and staff-officers.

Morganātiſch, *adj.* and *adv.* **—e Ehe** [in jurisprudence], left-handed or morganatic marriage.

Mückenfuß, *m.* V. **Schwalbenfuß 2).**

N.

Nébenform, *f.* [in grammar] [a secondary or correlative form or transmutation of a word, as ἀνδραπόδεσσι after the regular form ἀνδραποδοις] metaplasmus.

O.

Oberſtab, *m.* [-es] [in the army] the staff-officers, the general officers.

P.

Páckdraht, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -drähte] packing thread or twine.

Parādemarſch, *m.* [-es] parade-march [at a review, before a commanding officer &c.].

Parādeſchritt, *m.* [-es] parade-step [in which the parade-march is performed].

Parōlebefehl, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -e] [in military affairs] order given by the commanding officer &c. at the time the watchword or parole is being communicated.

Partiāl, *adj.* and *adv.* partial. **—e Sonnenfinſterniß,** partial eclipse of the sun.

Partial-loos, *n.* [formerly] the name given to a lottery-ticket, stock or fund-share, which entitled the possessor to a small interest on the capital invested and gave him at the same time a chance of gaining a prize; *it.* [more commonly **Loos**] lottery-ticket, share of stock, of funds &c. [considered as a part of the whole loan, debt &c.]. —**obligation,** *f.* [any public debt or loan is an **Obligation,** that is, the state is security or bond for its payment or repayment, and any part, share or subdivision of this **Obligation** is a **Partialobligation**] share of stock, of public funds, of a loan.

Parzèlle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a small parcel, plot, part, piece [particularly of land].

‖Páſcher, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] smuggler.

Pferdeharniſch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] [in old tournaments] horse's armour.

Phantaſiemenſch, *m.* [-en, *pl.* -en] **Phantaſiemeſen,** *n.* [-s, *pl.*-] one wholly swayed or governed by fancy or imagination, who gives himself wholly up to fancy or imagination, in whose writings &c. fancy predominates.

***Plaīd,** *n.* [-s, *pl.* -s] [pronounced by some **Plaīd,** by others **Plād**] plaid [worn by the Highlanders of Scotland].

Plátzwechſel, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [= **traſſirter Wechſel**] [in commerce] a bill of exchange payable in the place or town, where the drawee and drawer or last holder both live [a bill drawn by a resident shopkeeper &c. on a resident inhabitant for goods purchased on credit is also a **Platzwechſel**].

R.

Rähmſtöcke, *pl.* [with embroiderers] [the

sliding pieces or sticks of an embroidering frame, to which the canvas is laced and by which it is tightened &c.] slides, side-sticks.

Rángschiff, *n.* [-es, *pl.* -e] 1) V. Linienschiff. 2) V. Beurtschiff.

Rángschiffer, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] V. Beurtschiffer.

Rángschifffahrt, *f.* [*pl.* -en] V. Beurtschifffahrt.

Räubereſſig, *m.* [-s, not used in the *pl.*] thieves' vinegar.

Referirkunſt, *f.* the art of relating, of reporting upon any thing [chiefly in juridical matters].

Relatiōn, *f.* Seine — über Etwas abſtatten, to report upon any thing; mit Einem in — ſtehen, to be, to stand in relation with any one; V. Bericht, Berichtserſtattung, *it.* Beziehung, Verhältniß.

Relativ, [beziehend, beziehlich] *adj.* and *adv.* referring to, relative. —e Begriffe, relative ideas [as great, little, heavy, in contradistinction to absolute ideas].

Relaxatiōn, *f.* [in law] relaxation, liberation, discharge, annulling, repeal.

Réntenanſtalt, *f.* [*pl.* -en] assurance-company for granting annuities &c.

Röh, *adj.* and *adv.* Die —e Arbeit [with miners], the operation of smelting ores with all their extraneous substances, without previously calcining them; die —e Schicht [das Silberſchmelzen geringhaltiger Erze ohne Blei], the fusion of inferior silver-ores with slag and quartz, but without lead.

S.

Schaúkelſtuhl, *m.*[-es, *pl.* -ſtühle] rocking-chair.

Scheíbenwagen, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -wägen] glass-coach.

Schèrbe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [Fr. *écharpe*, It. *ciarpa*, Old Sax. ſcearf, a fragment or piece, in Swed. *skarfva*, Span. *escarpar* is = to join, to piece] [in seamen's lang.] scarf.

Schèrwenzel, in the etymology after the word ſcheren ought to stand: 'and from wenden'.

Spießglanzſafran, *m.* [-s] [braunrothes Antimonoxydul] V. Metallſafran [in this list of references].

Spítzdruſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] a glandule, a small gland shooting out in the form of little points.

Spritzwallfiſch, *m.* [-es, *pl.* -e] the balaena physalus, V. Finnfiſch.

Stráßenräuber, *m.* [-s, *pl.* -] [in addition to the other meanings already given] foot-pad.

Stúrzſee, *f.* [in seamen's lang.] a sea [a wave, billow, surge].

Stúrzwelle, *f.* [*pl.* -n] [in seamen's lang.] Eine — brach ſich über das Schiff, the vessel shipped a sea.

V.

Vernāgelt, *part.* [of a horse] cloyed.

Vōrſchießen, *v. tr.* [with bit-makers] [of bits, the branches to which the reins are attached are said to vorſchießen, when they project forwards, and to zurückſchießen, when they bend backwards] to project or bend forwards; V. Zurückſchießen.

W.

Wáldmännchen, *n.* [-s, *pl.* -] [Kobold] puck.

Wáldwieſe, *f.* [*pl.* -n] glade.

Wáppern, *v. intr.* [in seamen's lang.] V. Killen [in this list of omitted references].

Wéhrſtand, *m.* [-es] [in contradistinction to Lehrſtand and Nährſtand] the military, the fighting-class[es]; the military profession.

Wèrktagskleid, [fam.] **Werkeltagskleid,** *n.* [-es, *pl.* -er] working-clothes, work-clothes, working-dress, work-dress, V. Wochenkleid.

LIST OF ERRATA

occurring in the words referred to.

Augenſchlange,	[instead of]	V. Spießſchlange	[read]	V. Schießſchlange.
Becherkraut,	,,	V. Nebelpflanze	,,	V. Nabelpflanze.
Bergkieſch,	,,	V. Feldachat	,,	V. Felsachat.
Doppelung,	,,	V. Spikerhaut	,,	V. Spiekerhaut.
Fellſchmitze,	,,	Fellſchmitze	,,	Fellſchmitzer.
Gewürzſtein,	,,	V. Myrthenſtein	,,	V. Mirrhenſtein.
Glashülſe,	,,	V. Hartringel	,,	V. Hartriegel.
Hundskopf,	,,	V. Oront	,,	V. Orant.
Kreuzſcheide,	,,	Kreuzſcheide	,,	Kreuzſcheibe, V. Meßſcheibe.
Pfeifer,	,,	V. Rogenpfeifer	,,	Regenpfeifer.

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BSB Bayerische StaatsBibliothek

MDZ Münchener DigitalisierungsZentrum Digitale Bibliothek

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